

A Journal of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker

Angewandte

Chemie

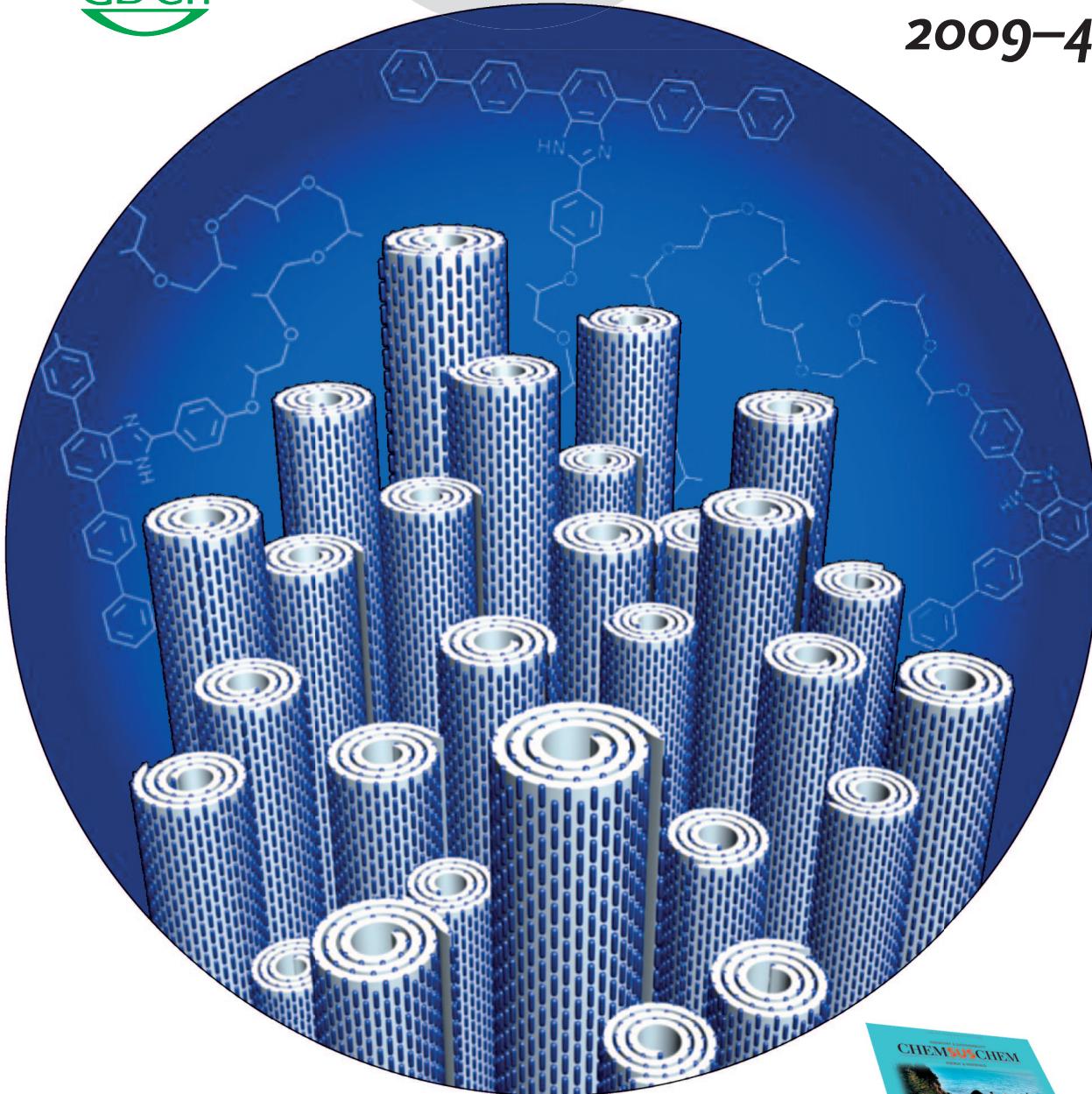
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International Edition



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2009-48/9



Apoenzyme Reconstitution

L. Fruk, C. M. Niemeyer et al.

C-F Activation

T. Braun and G. Meier

Stable Oxonium Ions

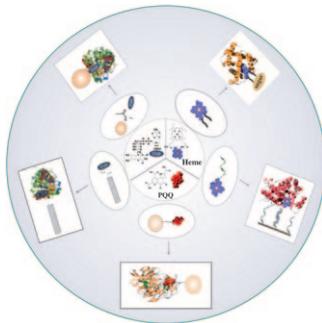
M. M. Haley



Cover Picture

Dong-Je Hong, Eunji Lee, Haemi Jeong, Jeong-kyu Lee, Wang-Cheol Zin, Trung Dac Nguyen, Sharon C. Glotzer, and Myongsoo Lee*

Solid scrolls are reversibly formed by self-assembly of rod-shaped molecules with laterally attached coil units, in contrast to the layered structures formed from self-assembly of planar molecules. As described by M. Lee and co-workers in their Communication on page 1664 ff., the core structure of the scrolls, which are either filled cylinders or hollow tubes, can be controlled by variation of the length of the coil unit. The cover picture shows aligned tubular scrolls displaying well-defined in-plane ordering of the rod segments.

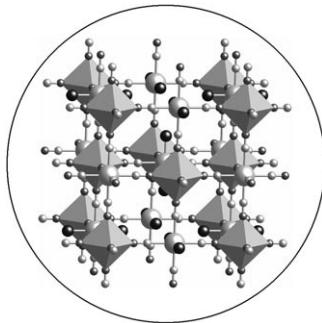
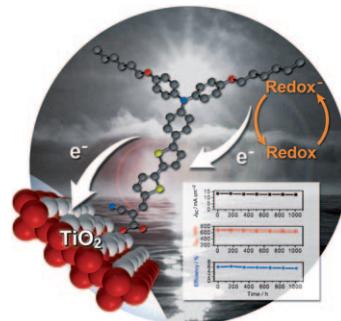


Enzyme Reconstruction

L. Fruk, C. M. Niemeyer et al. discuss in their Review on page 1550 ff. how replacing native cofactors by artificial ones generates semisynthetic enzymes that can have better or new activities, or are useful for studying structure–function relationships.

Solar Cells

In their Communication on page 1576 ff., L. Sun, M. K. Nazeeruddin and co-workers report the unprecedented stability of a solar cell that is constructed from a molecularly engineered organic dye.



Prussian Blue Analogues

R. Lescouëzec et al. outline solid-state ¹¹³Cd NMR studies of [Cd₃[Fe/Co(CN)₆]₂]·15H₂O in their Communication on page 1673 ff. The spin density on the Cd²⁺ ion varies with the number of surrounding paramagnetic ions.