JOURNAL TOOLS
- Get New Content Alerts
- Get RSS feed
- Save to My Profile
- Get Sample Copy
- Recommend to Your Librarian

JOURNAL MENU
Journal Home

FIND ISSUES
Current Issue
All Issues
Virtual Issues

FIND ARTICLES
Early View
Accepted Articles
Most Accessed
Most Cited
Reviews
Editors' Choice

GET ACCESS
Subscribe / Renew

FOR CONTRIBUTORS
OnlineOpen
Author Guidelines
Submit an Article
For Referees

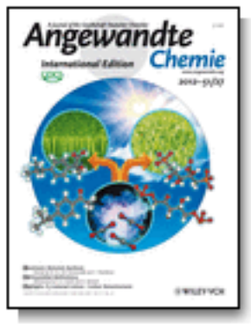
ABOUT THIS JOURNAL
Contact
Society Information
Editorial Board
For Journalists
Advertise
News
Overview

SPECIAL FEATURES
Professional Opportunities
Buyer's Guide
Very Important Papers
Hot Papers
Tag Cloud
In the media...
Editorials: The Heat is On
Mobile Edition
Author Profiles
Most Frequent Authors
Discussion: More Realism in the Matter of Predicting Molecules?
Minireviews
Essays

Angewandte International Edition Chemie

GDCh A Journal of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker

Angewandte Chemie International Edition



Editor: Peter Gölitz, Deputy Editors: Neville Compton, Haymo Ross

Online ISSN: 1521-3773

Associated Title(s): Angewandte Chemie

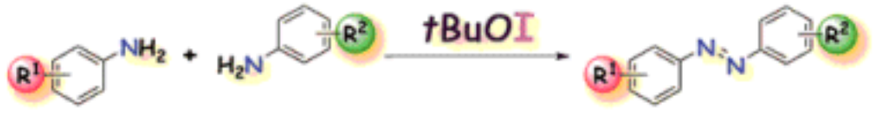
SEARCH
In this journal
Advanced > Saved Searches >

Upcoming Hot Papers

Hot Papers are chosen by the Editors for their importance in a rapidly evolving field of high current interest. Many of the "Very Important Papers" (VIPs) would certainly qualify to be included here, but such a duplication is avoided.

Synthetic Methods

Oxidative Dimerization of Aromatic Amines using *t*BuOI: Entry to Unsymmetric Aromatic Azo Compounds



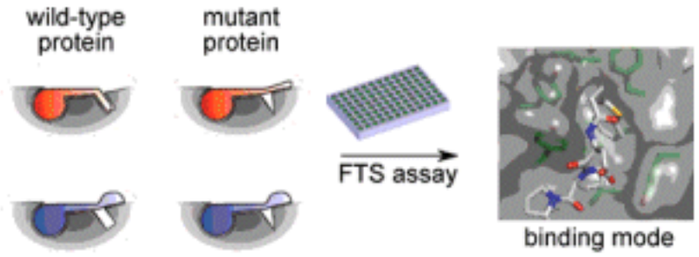
Youhei Takeda, Sota Okumura, Satoshi Minakata*

ItÂ´s all the hype: An oxidative dimerization reaction of aromatic amines utilizing *tert*-butyl hypoiodite (*t*BuOI) under mild reaction conditions leads to aromatic azo compounds (see scheme). The method allows access to unsymmetric aromatic azo compounds, which are difficult to prepare by conventional synthetic methods, in a selective manner.

Published online, DOI: 10.1002/anie.201202786 – Read now

Protein–Ligand Interactions

High-Throughput Interrogation of Ligand Binding Mode Using a Fluorescence-Based Assay



Paweł [Sacute]ledź, Steffen Lang, Christopher J. Stubbs, Chris Abell*

Probing the pocket: A high-throughput fluorescence-based thermal shift (FTS) assay utilized different forms of a protein (in gray) to establish the binding mode of a ligand (see picture). The assay serves in the rapid evaluation of structure–activity binding-mode relationships for a series of ligands of Plk1, an important target of anticancer