Awarded...

D. G. Nocera receives Burghausen Award

The first Burghausen Chemistry Award was presented to Daniel G. Nocera (Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, USA) by the town of Burghausen, Germany. The € 30000 prize, known as the "Chemistry Diamond", was presented during a three-day symposium at which Nocera held a lecture on the future of the global energy supply and the role science has to play. His group investigates energy conversion in chemistry and biology, and in particular light-induced splitting of water. Using statistical and time-resolved laser spectroscopy, they study models ranging from supramolecular organic and inorganic complexes to organometallic and layered compounds. Of particular interest is proton-coupled electron transfer. Recently, he reported in *Advanced Materials* about a "whispering-gallery" laser formed of semiconducting nanocrystals and microspheres[1a], and in *Chemistry—A European Journal* he discussed spin frustration on two-dimensional Kagomé lattices as a challenge for synthetic chemists.[1b] Nocera, together with Matthias Beller and Gabriele Centi, will serve as co-chairman of the editorial board of *ChemSusChem*. From 2008, this new sister journal of *Angewandte Chemie* will deal with all aspects of chemistry and sustainability, energy and materials.

D. Nocera

Nocera studied chemistry at Rutgers University (New Brunswick, NJ) and received his PhD in 1984 at the California Institute of Technology (Pasadena) under the supervision of H. B. Gray. He then joined Michigan State University (East Lansing) as an assistant professor, and was promoted to Full Professor in 1990. In 1997 he joined MIT as Professor of Chemistry, and in 2002 he was also appointed W. M. Keck Professor of Energy.

Körber Prize for P. H. Seeberger

The Körber Foundation has awarded this year's Körber Prize for Science to Peter H. Seeberger. The prize will be presented in September in Hamburg. Seeberger, who has been a professor of organic chemistry at the ETH Zurich since 2003, researches at the interface between biology and chemistry. He is particularly interested in oligosaccharides which, for example, control the interactions between cells. By using an automatic oligosaccharide synthesizer, which he personally developed, Seeberger and his colleagues were able to artificially generate known glycans from pathogens and to further develop potential vaccines against Leishmaniasis, malaria, AIDS, anthrax, and tuberculosis.

P. Seeberger

Seeberger studied chemistry at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, and graduated in 1995 as Fulbright Scholar with M. H. Caruthers (University of Colorado, Boulder, USA). After a postdoctoral stay with S. J. Danishefsky at the Sloan Kettering Institute in New York, he started his own research work in 1998 at MIT, where he was appointed Professor in 2002. In 2003, he accepted a position as Professor of Organic Chemistry at the ETH Zurich. Seeberger is a member of the editorial advisory board of *QSAR & Combinatorial Science*, where he recently discussed the development of carbohydrate microarrays.[2a] In *Angewandte Chemie*, he reported about antibodies for the detection of anthrax spores[2b] and, together with his predecessor D. Seebach, about the synthesis of β-peptides in microreactors.[2c]

Y. Apeloig receives Silicone Award

Yitzhak Apeloig (President of Technion, Haifa, Israel) has received the € 10000 Wacker Silicone Award in recognition of his groundbreaking theoretical and experimental work in organosilicon chemistry. Many of these reports can be found in *Angewandte Chemie*, including a Communication on the direct synthesis of an organometallic silene complex.[3]

Y. Apeloig

More details about Apeloig can be found in issue 4/2007[4] of *Angewandte Chemie*.

[1] a) P. T. Snee, Y. Chan, D. G. Nocera, M. G. Bawendi, *Adv. Mater.* **2005**, *17*, 1131; b) D. G. Nocera, B. M. Bartlett, D. Grohol, D. Papoutsakis, M. P. Shores, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2004**, *10*, 3850.

[2] a) J. L. de Paz, P. H. Seeberger, *QSAR Comb. Sci.* **2006**, *25*, 1027; b) M. Tamborrini, D. B. Werz, J. Frey, G. Pluschke, P. H. Seeberger; *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *118, 6731; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, 45, 6581; *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *118*, 6731; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 6581; c) O. Flögel, J. D. C. Codée, D. Seebach, P. H. Seeberger, *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *118*, 7157; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 7000.

[3] D. Bravo-Zhivotovskii, H. Peleg-Vasserman, M. Kosa, G. Molev, M. Botoshanskii, Y. Apeloig, *Angew. Chem.* **2004**, *116*, 763; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 745.

[4] *Angew. Chem.* **2007**, *119*, 494; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 490.

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200703426