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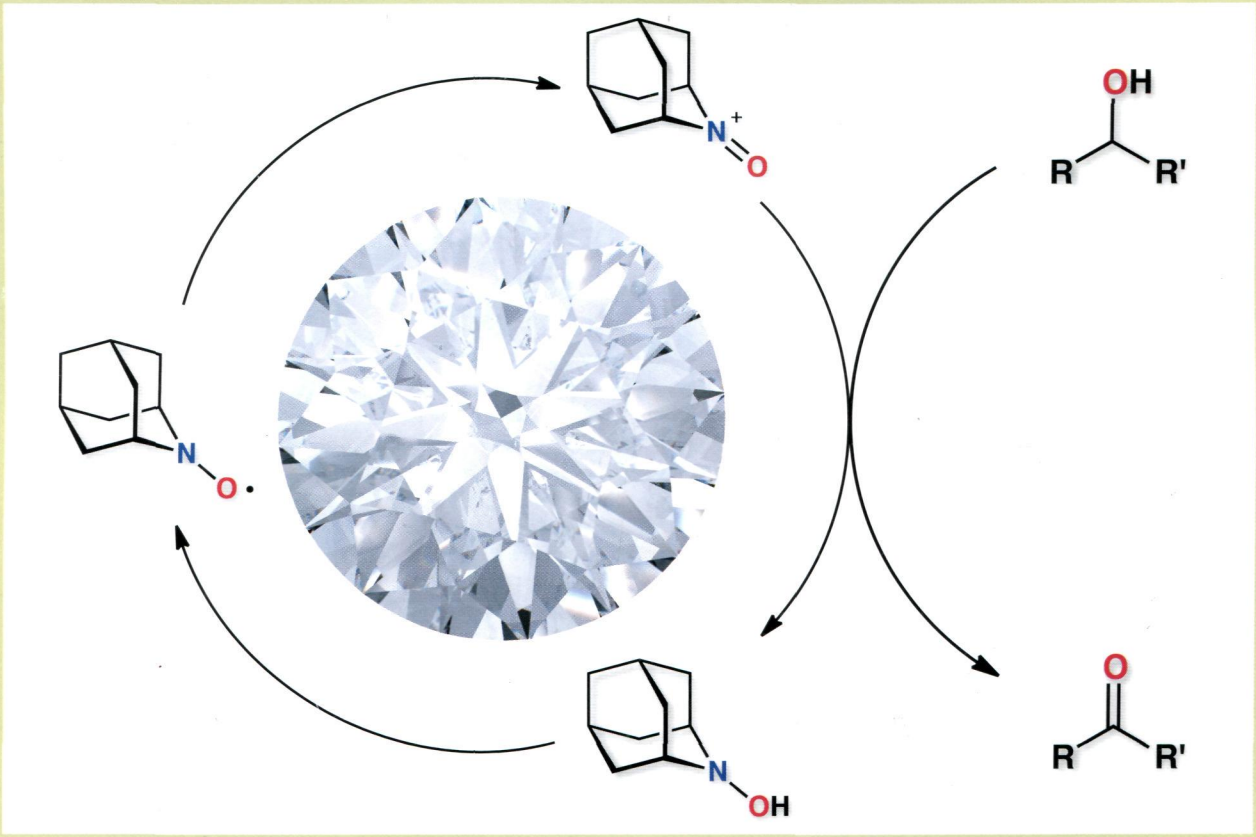

Discovery and Exploitation of AZADO: The Highly Active Catalyst for Alcohol Oxidation *pp. 1197–1213*

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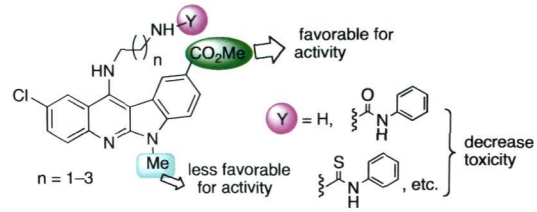
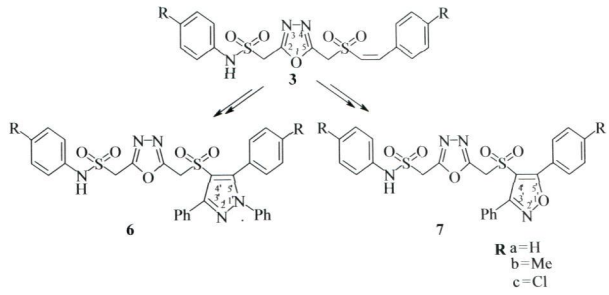
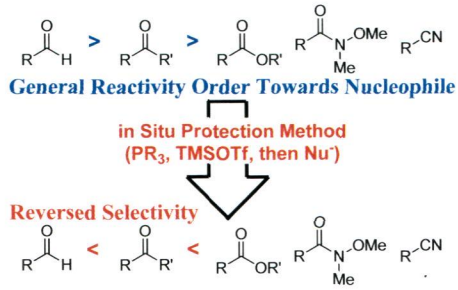


3-Aminopropylamino group at C11 increased antimalarial activity and its urea and thiourea improved the cytotoxicity against normal cell. Five compounds showed βHIC_{50} values below 30 μM.





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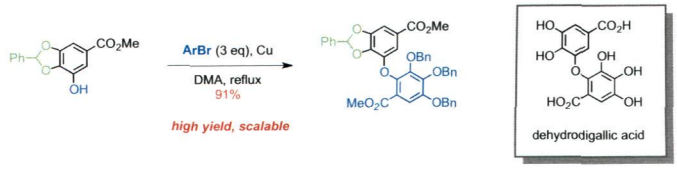
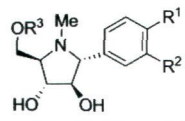
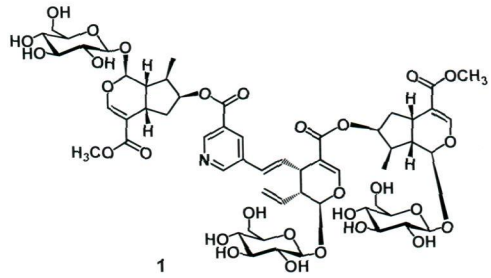


Pyrrolidine alkaloids from *Codonopsis pilosula*



codonopsinol C (**1**): R^1 = OH, R^2 = H, R^3 = H
codonopiloside A (**2**): R^1 = OMe, R^2 = H, R^3 = glucopyranosyl
codonopsinol A (**3**): R^1 = OMe, R^2 = OH, R^3 = H
codonopsinol B (**4**): R^1 = OMe, R^2 = H, R^3 = H
codonopsinol (**7**): R^1 = OMe, R^2 = OMe, R^3 = H



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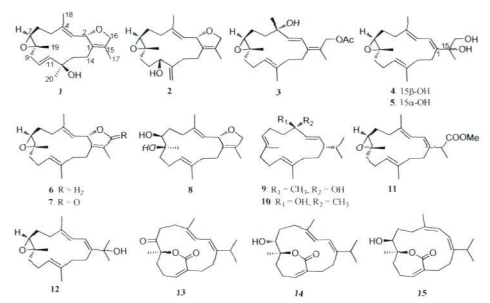

About the cover: A stable class of nitroxyl radicals offers catalytic oxidation of alcohols to give synthetically useful carbonyl compounds. AZADO (2-azaadamantane *N*-oxyl) was discovered as an exceptionally active catalyst, of which the high catalytic activity is attributed to the sterically less-hindered structure and the robustness related to adamantane skeleton. See the review by Iwabuchi on page 1197 of this issue.