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Catalytic conversion of isoelectronic CO and N₂ molecules in the presence of hydrogen RCR5094

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The review is devoted to the comparative consideration of the mechanisms of transformations of isoelectronic molecules of carbon(II) oxide and molecular nitrogen in reductive conversion processes. The similarities and differences in the activation of these molecules are demonstrated. Fundamentally and commercially relevant catalytic systems are described and parallels in their operation are also shown. Promising trends in the search for new catalytic systems and processes are noted. Related molecules with similar reductive conversion processes are indicated.

Bibliography — 337 references.

Triarylphosphonium compounds as effective vectors for mitochondria-targeted delivery systems: decoration strategies and prospects for clinical application RCR5095

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Mitochondrial dysfunctions lead to the emergence and development of a large number of diseases. The present review gives the first systematic survey of various aspects of studies of mitochondria-targeted nanosystems containing triphenylphosphonium vector groups providing targeted delivery of drug substances to these organelles. Approaches to the design of both the initial triphenylphosphonium components and various nanoparticles bearing these groups are summarized and analyzed. The relationship between the key parameters of triphenylphosphonium nanoparticles (chemical composition, size, shape, ζ -potential, drug loading, drug encapsulation efficiency, *etc.*) and the biological action is discussed; in some cases, the mechanism of mitochondria targeting is presented. The design principles and preparation methods for mitochondria-targeted triphenylphosphonium delivery nanosystems are of interest to researchers specializing in the field of nanomaterials, nanotechnology, molecular biology, biotechnology and pharmaceutical chemistry.

Bibliography — 243 references.

Platinum(IV)-based prodrugs as an alternative to Pt(II)-based drugs: synthesis and biological action RCR5096

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The chemotherapy with cisplatin and its analogues, widely used in medical practice, is associated with undesirable side effects caused by non-selective ligand exchange and binding of the complexes to various biomolecules in the body. An alternative to classical platinum(II)-based drugs are platinum(IV) prodrugs, that is, platinum(II) complexes additionally modified with diverse biologically active axial ligands, including known pharmaceutical products. In recent years, quite a few studies devoted to the design of effective Pt(IV) prodrugs have been published, with some