

Symmetry/Asymmetry Applied in Chemical Synthesis

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Message from the Guest Editors

From the microscopic point of view, chemical synthesis is to construct symmetric or unsymmetric structures. To this end, organic synthesis is one of the most important disciplines of natural science. Nowadays, organic synthesis is ubiquitous in our daily life; it is a fundamental tool for medicinal chemistry, agricultural chemistry, biochemistry, polymer chemistry, materials science and other related disciplines. Many subfields of organic synthesis have been developed, such as natural product total synthesis, transition metal catalysis, organofluorine chemistry, biochemistry, and the currently hot topics of photocatalysis and electro-organic synthesis. Notably, all of these subfields have prospered due to the progress made in the research area of synthetic chemistry. This Special Issue of *Symmetry* aims to provide an overview of the current progress in synthetic organic chemistry, including the topics mentioned above or studies that are favored by chemists.

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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