The cover picture shows a split RNA reporter strategy for detecting target mRNA in mammalian cells. A tetrahymena group I intron ribozyme reporter is split into two halves, each of which carries a part of the coding sequence of the reporter mRNA, a fragment of the ribozyme, and an antisense sequence complementary to a target mRNA. Both halves bind with the target mRNA and are assembled into an active complex that trans-splices and produces a complete reporter mRNA. The reporter mRNA is subsequently translated into the reporter enzyme, which can be detected by fluorogenic substrates. Further details can be found in the article by J. Rao et al. on p. 925 ff.