

Isolation by HPLC of the positional isomers of 6¹,2ⁿ-di-*O*- α -D-galactopyranosylcyclomaltohexaose ($n = 1-6$) and determination of their structures by enzymatic degradation

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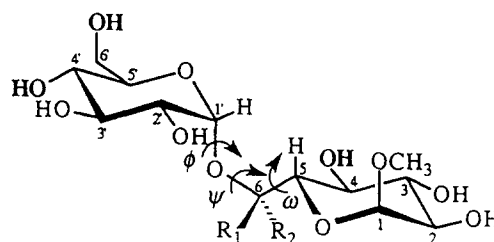
Positional isomers of 6¹,2ⁿ-di-*O*- α -D-galactopyranosylcyclomaltohexaose ($n = 1-6$) were isolated by HPLC (reversed phase and graphitized carbon) and their structures elucidated by LC-MS.

Automated docking of isomaltose analogues in the glucoamylase active site

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Transition-metal saccharide chemistry: synthesis and characterization of D-glucose, D-fructose, D-galactose, D-xylose, D-ribose, and maltose complexes of Co(II)

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Complexes of Co(II) with D-Glc, D-Fru, D-Gal, D-Xyl, D-Rib, and maltose were formed using both [NEt₄]₂[CoCl₂Br₂] and CoCl₂ · 6H₂O in nonaqueous solution.

Transition-metal saccharide chemistry: synthesis and characterization of D-glucose, D-fructose, D-galactose, D-xylose, D-ribose, and maltose complexes of Ni(II)

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Complexes of Ni(II) with D-Glc, D-Fru, D-Gal, D-Xyl, D-Rib, and maltose were formed using both [NEt₄]₂[NiCl₂Br₂] and NiCl₂ · 6H₂O in nonaqueous solution.

Purification and characterization of extracellular β -xylosidase and α -arabinosidase from the plant pathogenic fungus *Cochliobolus carbonum*

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A β -xylosidase (Xyp) and α -arabinosidase (Arf) secreted by *Cochliobolus carbonum* were purified by cation-exchange, hydrophobic-interaction, and gel-filtration HPLC. Xyp has a mass of 42 kD, pH optimum of 5.5–6.5, and a low level of α -arabinosidase activity. Arf has a mass of 63 kD, pH optimum of 3.5–4.0, and exhibits a low level of both β -xylosidase and arabinanase activity. While Xyp releases only xylose from natural substrates, Arf liberates both arabinose and larger oligosaccharides, suggesting that Arf acts as both an α -arabinosidase and arabinanase.

Structural analysis of crystalline D-erythro-hexos-2,3-diulose (2,3-diketo-D-glucose) prepared enzymatically from D-glucose

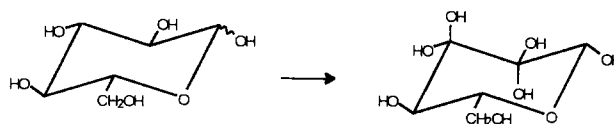
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The structure of D-erythro-hexos-2,3-diulose, prepared enzymatically from D-glucose, was determined by ESI-MS, NMR, and X-ray diffraction.



pyranose-2-oxidase

Synthesis of 1-[3,5-bis-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl]ethanone: An intermediate of potential usefulness for synthesis of bis-C-glucosyl flavonoids

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