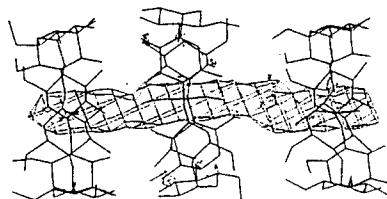


Structures of polyrotaxane models

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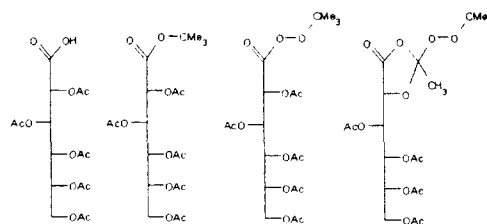


Crystal and molecular structures of the penta-acetates of D-gluconic acid and derived *tert*-butyl- and *tert*-butylperoxy-esters and the tetra-*O*-acetyl-1,2-*O*-*tert*-butyl-peroxyorthoacetyl derivative

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Pullulan Nonaacetate: Assignment of Chemical Shifts of the Acetyl Protons and Acetyl Carbonyl Carbons by 2D-NMR Spectroscopy

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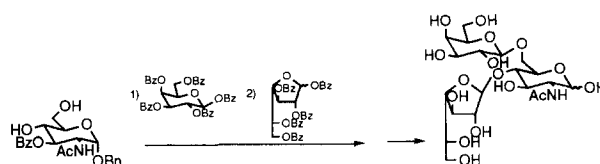
A series of 2D-NMR experiments was performed to fully assign the proton and carbon chemical shifts of pullulan nonaacetate. The determination of long-range correlations between acetyl protons and maltotriosyl carbons, and between acetyl carbonyl carbons and maltotriosyl protons by a field-gradient HMBC experiment was of particular utility.

One-pot synthesis of Gal β (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) [Gal β (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)]GlcNAc, a "core" trisaccharide linked *O*-glycosidically in glycoproteins of *Trypanosoma cruzi*

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Synthesis of *O*-(2-*O*-sulfo- α -L-idopyranosyluronic acid)-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-sulfo-D-galactopyranose trisodium salt, a disaccharide fragment of dermatan sulfate

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Barley β -D-glucan exohydrolases. Substrate specificity and kinetic properties

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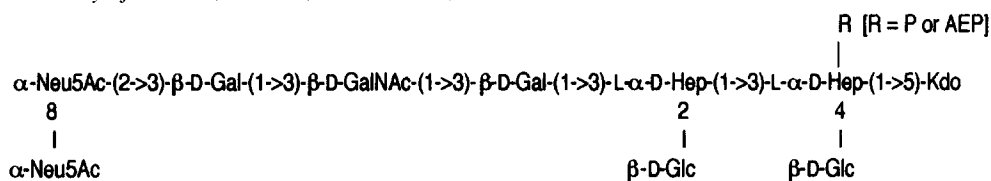
The substrate specificities, action patterns, glycosyl transfer reactions and kinetic properties of the two β -glucan exohydrolases, purified from germinated barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and designated isoenzymes ExoI and ExoII, have been studied. Amino acid sequence similarities suggest that the enzymes are members of the family 3 group of glycosyl hydrolases.

Core oligosaccharide regions of Lipo-oligosaccharides from strains of *Campylobacter jejuni* serotype O:10

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Dimers of a GFG hexasaccharide occur in apple fruit xyloglucan

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Two fragments, isolated from an endoglucanase IV digest of apple fruit xyloglucan, were identified as GFG and a dimer of GFG (GFGGFG). The finding of the dodecasaccharide is most unusual. **GFGGFG** α -L-Fuc *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- β -D-Gal *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- α -D-Xyl *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-Glc *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-Glc *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-Glc *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-Glc *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-D-Glc *p*- α -L-Fuc *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- β -D-Gal *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- α -D-Xyl *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)

$$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow 6)-\beta\text{-D-Galp}-(1\rightarrow 6)-\beta\text{-D-Galp}-(1\rightarrow, \rightarrow 4)-\beta\text{-D-Galp}-(\rightarrow 6)-\beta\text{-D-Galp}-(1\rightarrow \\ | \\ \beta\text{-D-Glcp}-(1\rightarrow 2) \end{array}$$

^c Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Tokyo, Yayoi 1-1-1, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Most of the rhamnose present in sugar-beet pulp could be accounted for in oligomers of the structure: α -D-GalA *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- α -L-Rha *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- α -D-GalA *p*-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)-L-Rha *p*.

The assembling pattern of microfibrils must be one of the major reasons for the significant synergism of CBH I and EG II for the native bacterial cellulose.

Use of a phenyl 1-selenogalactofuranoside as a glycosyl donor for the synthesis of galactofuranosyl-containing disaccharides as a glycosyl donor for the synthesis of galactofuranosyl-containing disaccharides

Blair D. Johnston, B. Mario Pinto

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4,6-Di-O-benzoyl-3-O-benzyl- α -D-arabino-2-keto-hexosyl bromide: A conveniently accessible glycosyl donor for the expedient construction of diantennary β -D-mannosides

F.W. Lichtenthaler, U. Kläres, Z. Szurmai, B. Werner

