Synthesis of GD3-lactam: a potential ligand for the development of an anti-melanoma vaccine

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 569

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A novel 3-thiophenyl-substituted N,N-diacetyl sialyl donor was the key step in the synthesis of a lactam analog of the potent human melanoma antigen GD3 tetrasaccharide 1'''-9''-lactone.

A substrate-unspecified glycosylation reaction promoted by copper(II) trifluoromethanesulfonate in benzotrifluoride

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 581

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OBn} \\ \text{BnO} \\ \text{BnO} \\ \text{X} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Cu(OSO}_2\text{CF}_3)_2} \\ \text{ROH, 4A MS BTF} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{BnO}} \begin{array}{c} \text{OBn} \\ \text{BnO} \\ \text{OR} \end{array}$$

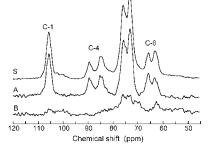
$$\text{X = CI, F, OC(=NH)CCI}_3, \text{ OAc, OH} \\ \end{array}$$

Molecular ordering of cellulose after extraction of polysaccharides from primary cell walls of *Arabidopsis thaliana*: a solid-state CP/MAS ¹³C NMR study

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Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 595

Disentangling α from β mechanical relaxations in the rubber-to-glass transition of high-sugar-chitosan mixtures

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Chitosan molecules were substituted with alkyl chains to prove the hypothesis that in addition to glass transitions (α mechanisms), β mechanical relaxations due to molecular motions of the side chains can occur in high sugar/polysaccharide glasses.

Synthesis of D-mannitol and L-iditol derivatives as

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 607

monomers for the preparation of new regionegular AABB-type polyamides

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Direct regioselective 2-O-(p-toluenesulfonylation) of sucrose

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 613

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Synthesis of a potential tetrasaccharide ligand for E-selectin

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 621

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A potential tetrasaccharide ligand for E-selectin, (Na⁺ - O₃SO-3)-Gal β - $(1 \rightarrow 4)$ [Fuc α - $(1 \rightarrow 3)$]Glc β - $(1 \rightarrow 6)$ Gal, which is an analogue of the ovarian cystadenoma glycoprotein tetrasaccharide fragment, was synthesized in a highly practical way.

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 629

Glycon specificity profiling of \alpha-glucosidases using monodeoxy and mono-O-methyl derivatives of p-nitrophenyl α -D-glucopyranoside

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ÖpNP

Using mono-deoxy and -methoxy derivatives of p-nitrophenyl α-Dglucoside, glycon specificities of α-glucosidases from various sources were investigated.

1 R1=R2=R3=R4=OH

2 R1=H, R2=R3=R4=OH

3 R¹=R³=R⁴=OH, R²=H 4 R¹=R²=R⁴=OH, R³=H

5 R1=R2=R3=OH, R4=H

6 R1=OMe, R2=R3=R4=OH 7 R¹=R³=R⁴=OH, R²=OMe

 $R^1=R^2=R^4=OH, R^3=OMe$ R1=R2=R3=OH, R4=OMe

Using monodeoxy and -methoxy derivatives of p-nitrophenyl α -D-glucoside, glycon specificities of α -glucosidases from various sources were investigated.

1-O-Acetyl-β-D-galactopyranose: a novel substrate for

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 635

the transglycosylation reaction catalyzed by the β -galactosidase from *Penicillium* sp.

Alexander I. Zinin,^a Elena V. Eneyskaya,^b Konstantin A. Shabalin,^b Anna A. Kulminskaya,^b Sergei M. Shishlyannikov,^b Kirill N. Neustroev^b

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Structure of the core part of the lipopolysaccharides from *Proteus penneri* strains 7, 8, 14, 15, and 21

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 643

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K-(1-7)-Q-Hep-(1-7)₁

Z-(1-8)₁

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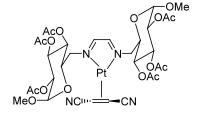
 $R^{1}\text{-}(1\text{-}2)\text{-}\alpha\text{-}GalA\text{-}(1\text{-}3)\text{-}\alpha\text{-}Hep6R\text{-}(1\text{-}3)\text{-}\alpha\text{-}Hep\text{-}(1\text{-}5)\text{-}\alpha\text{-}Kdo\text{-}(2\text{-}lipid\ A$ Q-(1-4)- α -GalNAc-(1-2)- α -DD-Hep-(1-6)- α -GlcNR²-(1-4) β -Glc- $(1\rightarrow 4)$ α -Kdo- $(2\rightarrow 4)$ Strain \mathbb{R}^2 R 8 PEtN H or Gly (~10%) Н Н α-Hep-(1-2)-α-DDHep-7, 14, 15, and 21 PEtN H or Gly (~30%) α-Glc Н α-Hep-(1-2)-α-DDHep-14 Н Н α-Glc or H α-Hep-(1-2)-α-DDHep-PEtN a-Glc or H K = amide of β-GalA with putrescine -HN(CH₂)₄NH₂, spermidine -HN(CH₂)₃NH(CH₂)₄NH₂ or 3-N-(3-aminopropyl)-1,3-propanediamine HN(CH₂)₃NH(CH₂)₃NH₂

Chiral induction based on carbohydrate ligands in olefin platinum(0) complexes

Carbohydr. Res. 2002, 337, 651

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Preparation of $(1 \rightarrow 4)$ - β -D-xylooligosaccharides from an acid hydrolysate of cotton-seed xylan: suitability of cotton-seed xylan as a starting material for the preparation of $(1 \rightarrow 4)$ - β -D-xylooligosaccharides

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Xylan preparation from cotton seed was hydrolyzed with 0.125 M sulfuric acid. Xylooligosaccharides were separated from the resultant hydrolysis products by gel-permeation chromatography on BioGel P-4 and Toyopearl HW-40F columns connected in series.