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Carbohydrate
RESEARCH

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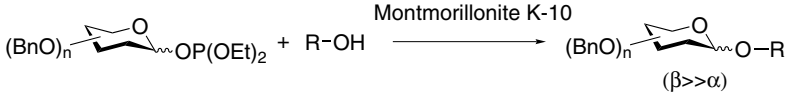
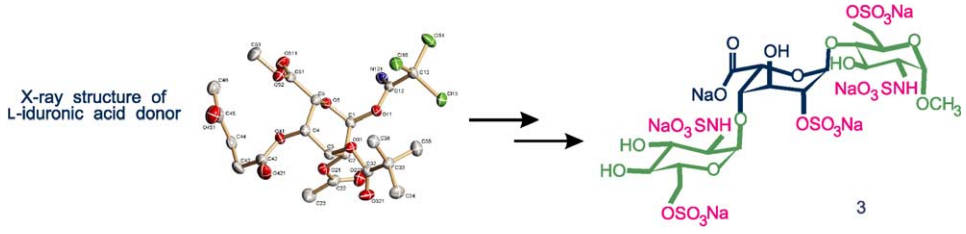
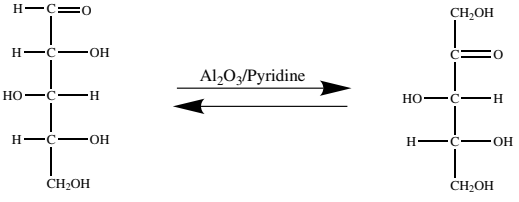
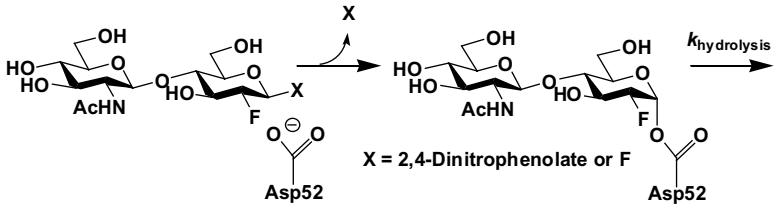
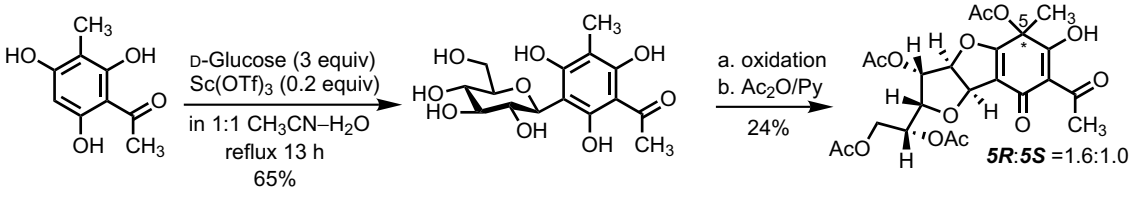


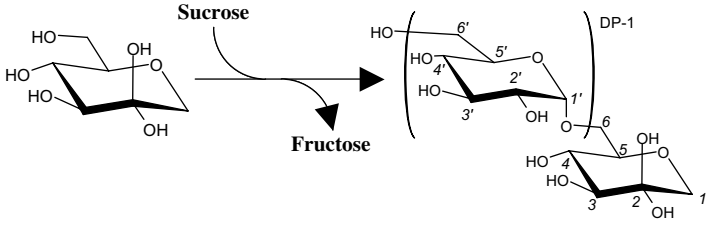


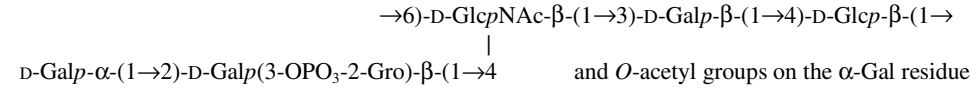


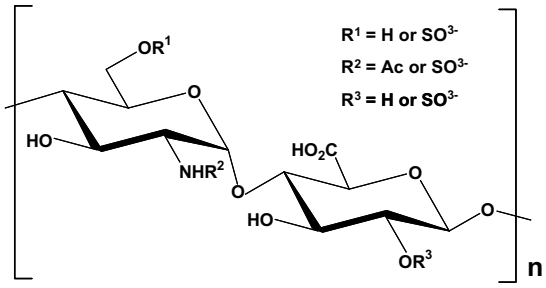
The reaction rate of aldose–ketose transformations in pyridine is strongly increased in the presence of aluminium oxide. Equilibrium is reached after about 90 and 180 min, respectively, for aldopentoses and aldohexoses.





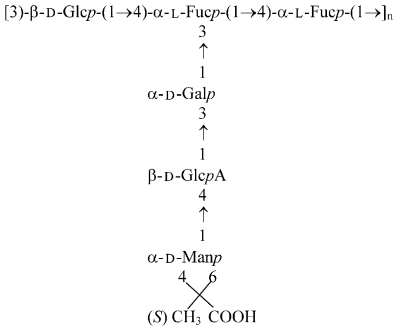


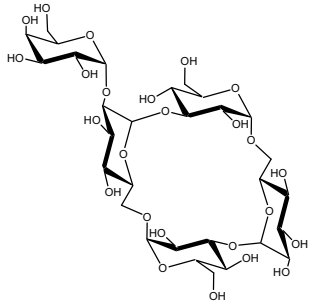


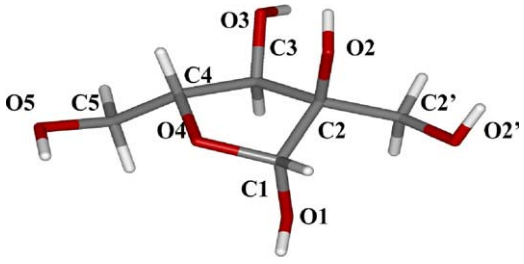


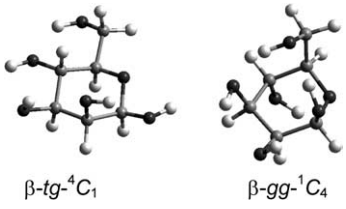
Cellulose samples treated with sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and carbon dioxide in dimethylacetamide (DMAc) were analyzed by FTIR spectroscopy.

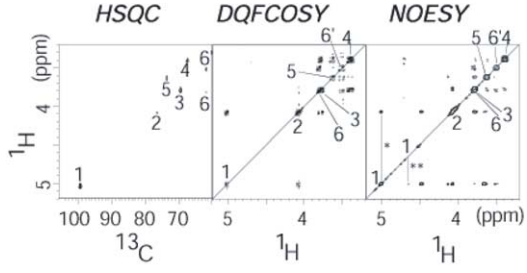
Dihydrate(Tℎ)→ heating → [*dry*, 105°C] anhydrate(Tα)→ cooling → *low* wet gas → Dihydrate(Tℎ)
Dihydrate(Tℎ)→ heating → [*wet*, 90°C] anhydrate(Tβ)→ cooling → *high* wet gas → Dihydrate(Tℎ)











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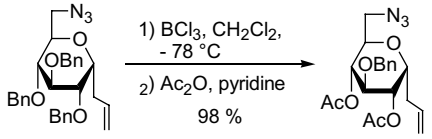

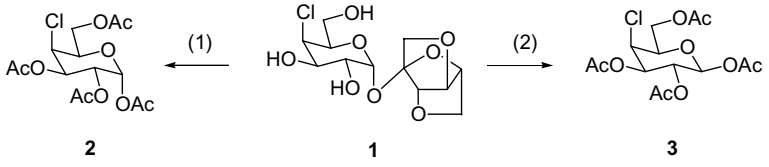

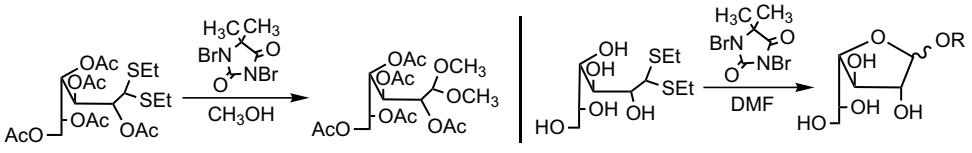

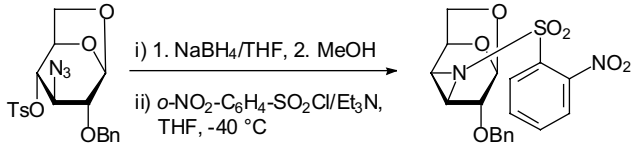

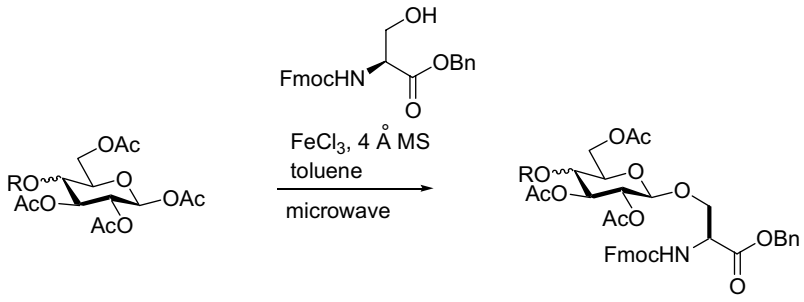

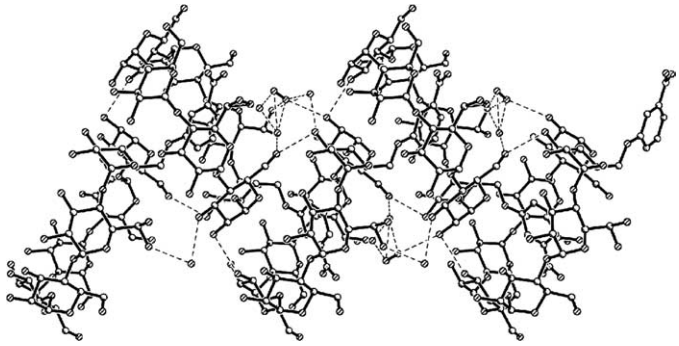

*Corresponding author
ⓘ+ Supplementary data available via ScienceDirect

COVER

Model of blood group A trisaccharide in the binding site of the *Dolichos biflorus* lectin as established by a combination of theoretical and experimental approaches. Molecular modeling of the oligosaccharide demonstrated that two different conformations could be adopted by the trisaccharide in the binding site. NMR experiments using transferred nuclear Overhauser effects (TRNOE) displayed intermolecular contacts (blue arrows) corresponding to only one of the two theoretical conformations. This work is a collaboration between Anne Imberty (CERMAV, Grenoble) and Thomas Peters (University of Lübeck) and was presented during the XXIInd International Carbohydrate Symposium (Glasgow, 2004) on the occasion of the Whistler award.

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