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Carbohydrate
RESEARCH

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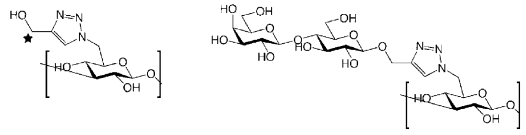
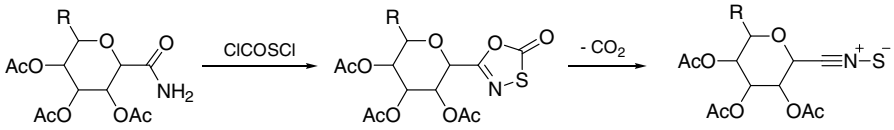
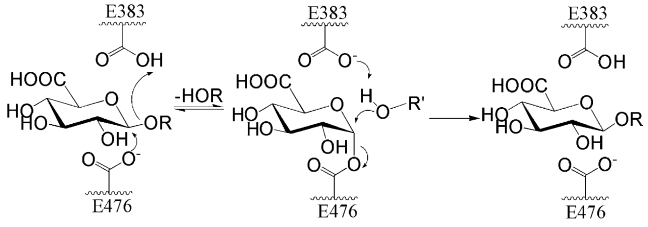
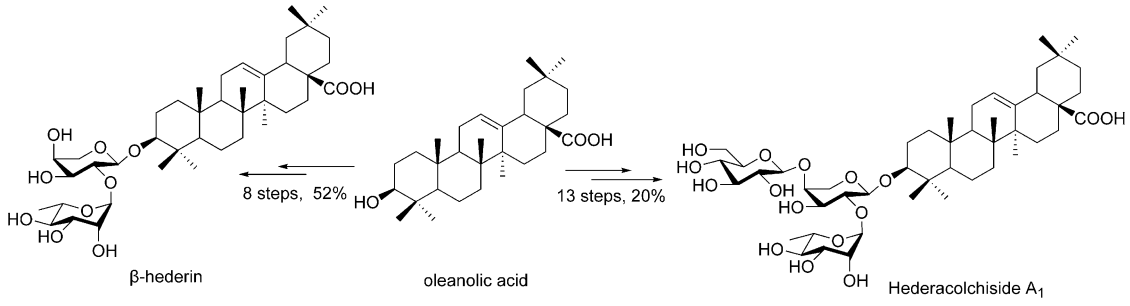
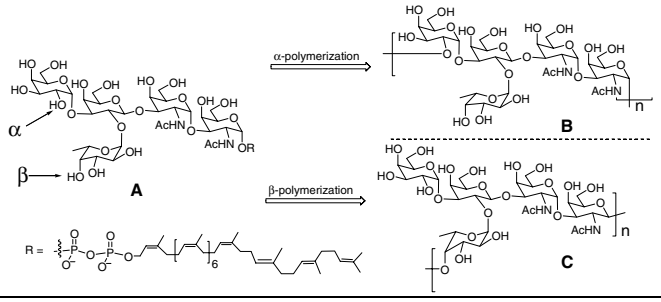
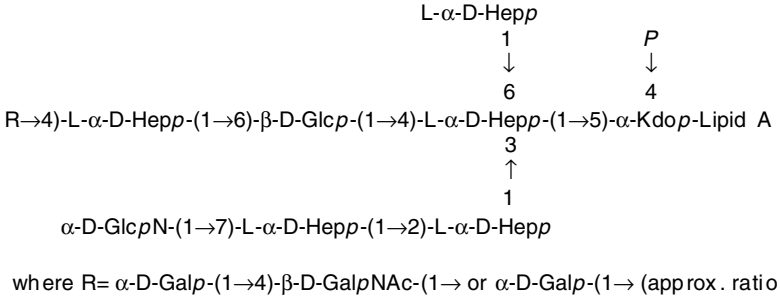


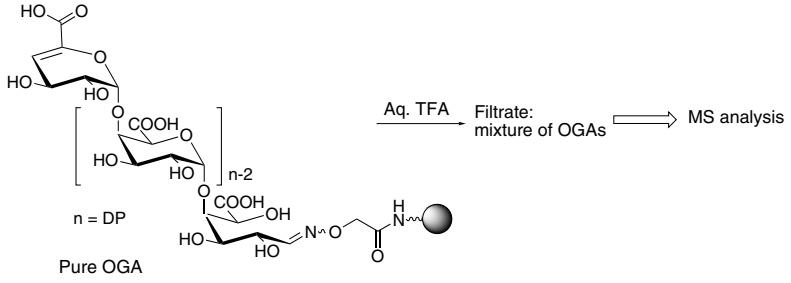


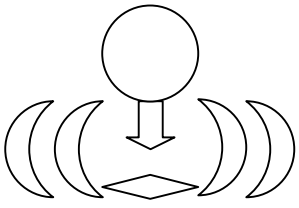


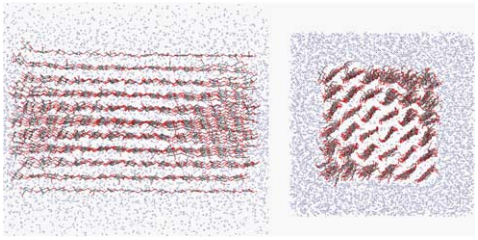




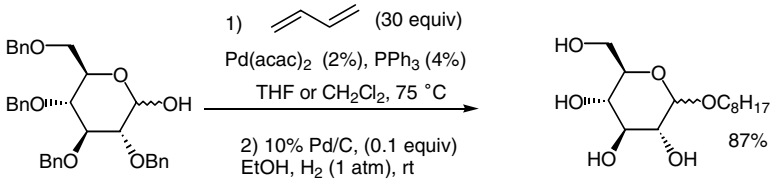


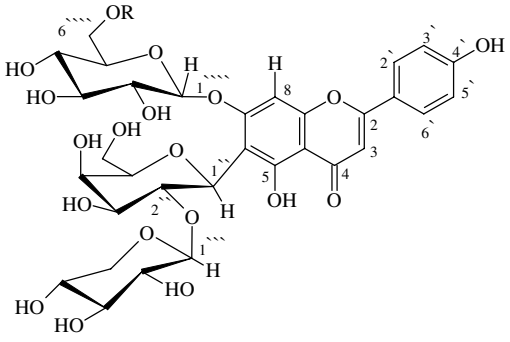




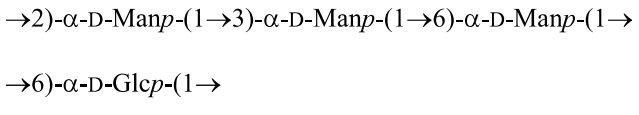


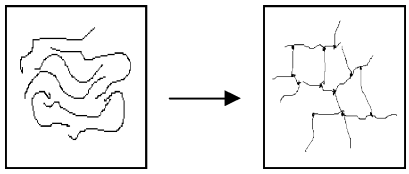
NOTES





1, R = H **2,** R = *p*-coumaryl





Chitosan undergoes radical-induced depolymerization in the presence of potassium persulfate at 60°C, leading to extensive crosslinking of the fragmented chains upon subsequent cooling at 4°C.

*Corresponding author
ⓘ+ Supplementary data available via ScienceDirect

COVER

Image represents a key process of malaria parasites multiplying in, and rupturing from the human blood cell. The parasite surface is coated with glycosylphosphatidylinositols (GPIs), which have been identified as the malaria toxin by a collaborative effort between the research groups headed by Peter Seeberger (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zürich, Switzerland) and Louis Schofield (Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Australia). The space filling model represents the native GPI molecule from malaria parasite that has been chemically synthesized by the Seeberger group. Professor Peter Seeberger was presented with the Carbohydrate Research Award at the 13th European Carbohydrate Symposium (Bratislava, 2005).

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