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Carbohydrate
RESEARCH

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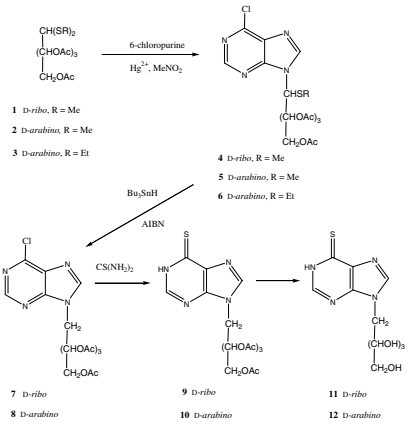
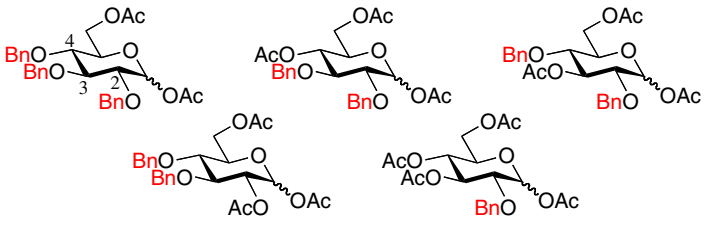
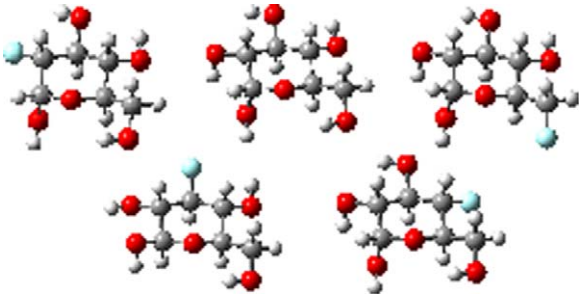
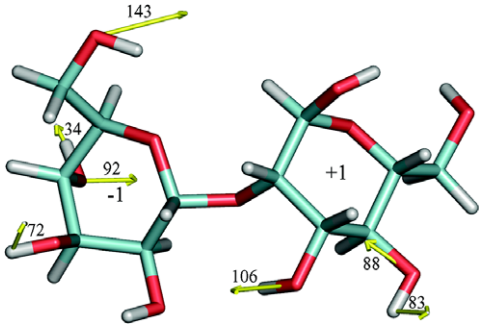
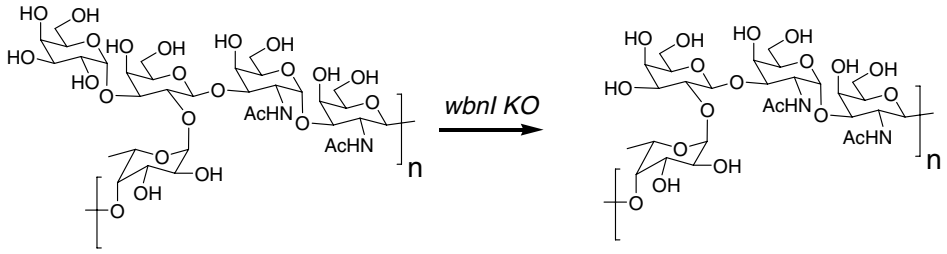


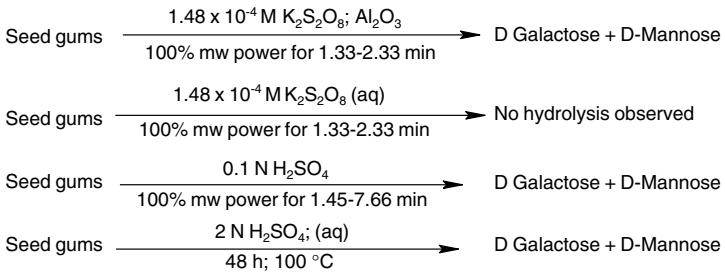


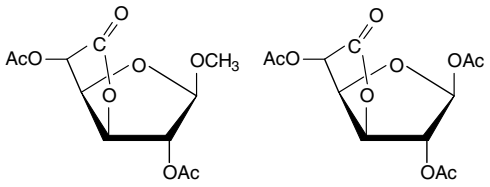




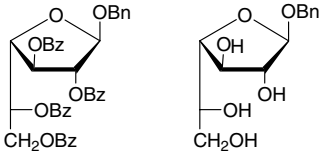
Computed forces in pN on α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-D-mannopyranose exerted by the active site of yeast α-(1→2)-mannosidase.

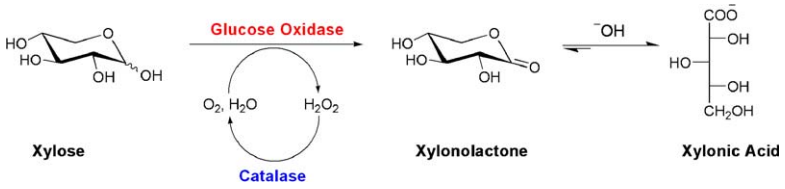


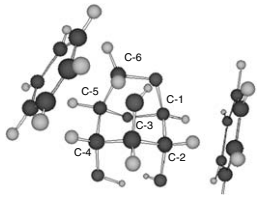




NOTES







Thermal degradation of levoglucosan (1,6-anhydro-β-D-glucopyranose) was effectively suppressed in the presence of some aromatic compounds probably due to inhibition of thermal motion of levoglucosan through CH–π interaction.

*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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