**DESCRIPTION**

*Carbohydrate Research* publishes outstanding and timely research reports on **molecular aspects of carbohydrate chemistry, biochemistry, chemical biology and glycobiology**.

Areas of interest include:

- Sugars, glycosides and their derivatives; oligo- and poly-saccharides; glycoconjugates
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- Studies of carbohydrate-processing, including enzyme action, mechanism and inhibition
- Glycobiology, glycan metabolism and biosynthesis
- Glycomics and glycoinformatics
- Molecular aspects of glycoimmunochemistry
- Molecular aspects of glyconanoparticles and carbohydrate materials

The journal includes full-length research papers, reviews and notes, all of which are subjected to rigorous peer review prior to acceptance.

The editors have compiled a selection of articles, which reflect the redefined scope of Carbohydrate Research - we invite you to view the selection [here](#) and download the articles for free for a limited time.

**AUDIENCE**

Chemists, Biologists, Biochemists and Medical Researchers/Scientists involved in studies of molecular aspects of glycoscience.

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INTRODUCTION

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Contributions to Carbohydrate Research may be in the form of the following article types:

Full Papers - these should be substantial completed pieces of original research that are of significance and which, in addition, are presented clearly and concisely.

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Title Compounds

3.1.1. Methyl 6-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-β-D-allopyranoside (4).

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**Nomenclature**

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If there are published physical constants (mp, [α]D, λmax, etc.) for the compound these should be cited, using the following format:

...allyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-[α]-L-glucopyranoside (1α): mp 175176 C, lit.6 172174 C; [α]D25 +155 (c 1.43, water), lit.6 +149; 1H NMR...

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Additional conventions used in describing higher order data include, for example, the designation of peaks in COSY spectra: Man H-1,2; HOHAHA tracking: GlcNAc H-2,3,4,5,6a,6b etc.; NOE contacts: Glc H-1, Xyl H-4,5e, etc. For designating resonances in oligosaccharides, the sugar units should be numbered with Roman numerals I, II, III, etc. beginning at the reducing(upstream) end of the molecule. (See IUPAC Nomenclature for Carbohydrates, 2-CARB-37.2.) The individual resonances are numbered with Roman numeral superscripts as, for example, the following: H-3I, H-3II, H-3 III.

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**Elemental analysis data**

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