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Carbohydrate Research Vol. 339, No. 18, 2004

Contents

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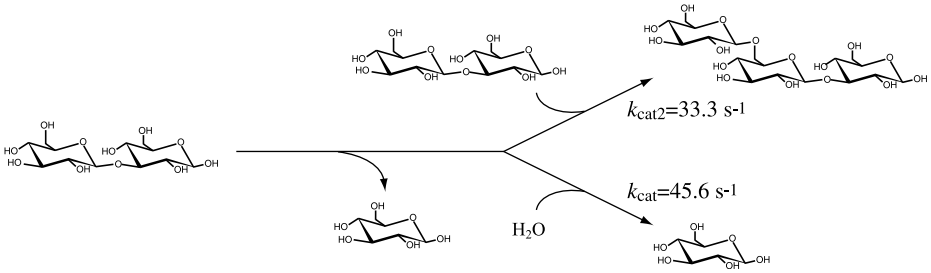

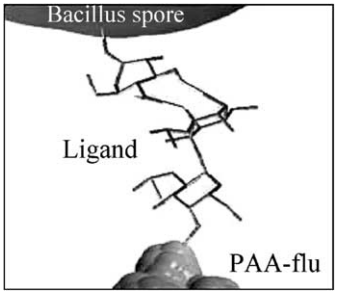

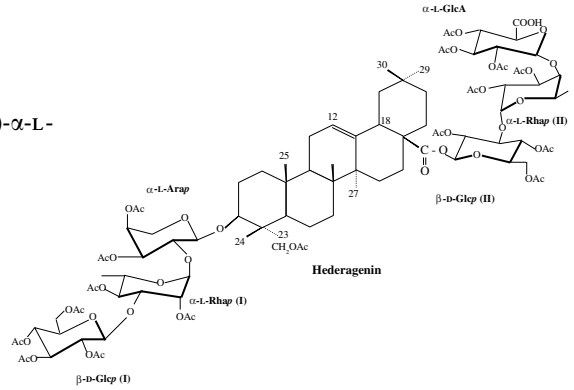

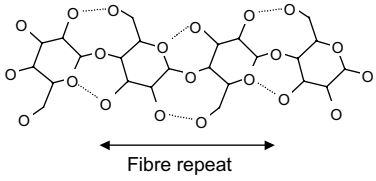

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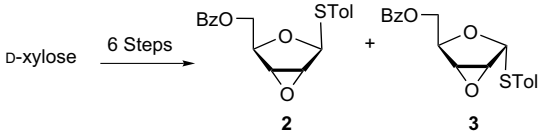

α-D-Glc-(1→7)-α-L-Hep-(1→7)┐
Q→3)-α-D-GlcNAc-(1→2)-β-D-Man-(1→3)-β-D-ManNAc-(1→3)-α-Hep-(1→3)-α-L-Hep-(1→5)-α-Kdo
α-L-Fuc-(1→6)-β-D-Man-(1→4)┘

where Q = 3-O-Me-α-L-QuiNAc-(1→or H (~3:2).

*Corresponding author
ⓘ+ Supplementary data available via ScienceDirect

COVER

Well-defined glycoforms of glycoproteins can easily be obtained by oxidative coupling of synthetic thioaldoses with proteins that have a cysteine moiety in lieu of an asparagine residue carrying natural N-linked oligosaccharides. In vitro glycosylation offers several advantages such as quantitative conjugation, incorporation of oligosaccharides that display high bioactivities and the possibility of using convenient bacterial or yeast protein expression systems. The figure is related to Geert-Jan Boons' *Carbohydrate Research Award* paper, Carbohydr. Res., **2004**, *339*, 181–193.

Indexed/Abstracted in: Chem. Abstr.: Curr. Contents: Phys., Chem. & Earth Sci. Life Sci. Current Awareness in Bio. Sci (CABS). Full texts are incorporated in CJELSEVIER, a file in the Chemical Journals Online database which is availabe on STN® International.

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ISSN 0008-6215