In this issue

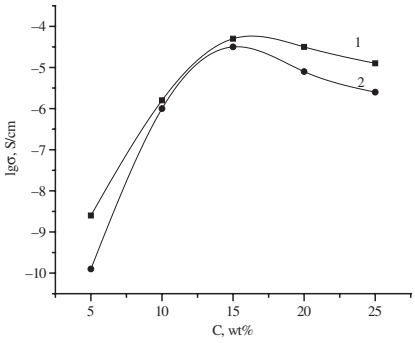
Omari Mukbaniani, Witold Brostow, Jimsher Aneli, Tamara Tatrishvili, Eliza Markarashvili, Maia Chigvinadze and Izabela Esartia

Synthesis and ionic conductivity of siloxane based polymer electrolytes with pendant propyl acetoacetate groups

https://doi.org/10.1515/pac-2017-0805
Pure Appl. Chem. 2018; 90(6): 989–999

Conference paper: Conductivity of the electrolytes is dramatically (logarithmic scale) affected by concentrations of the salts added.

Keywords: conducting polymers; membranes; POLYCHAR-25; polymer electrolyte membranes; polysiloxanes.



Fatima Javed, Faheem Ullah and Hazizan Md. Akil

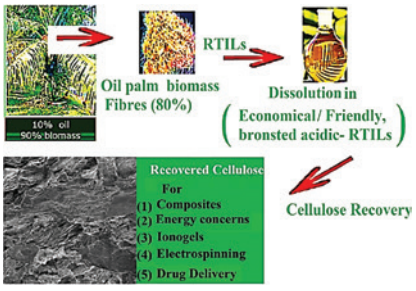
Synthesis, characterization and cellulose dissolution capabilities of ammonium-based room temperature ionic liquids (RTILs)

https://doi.org/10.1515/pac-2017-0315
Pure Appl. Chem. 2018; 90(6): 1019–1034

Conference paper:
Highlights

- Green Synthesis of highly hydrophilic ammonium based Bronsted-RTILs derivatives
- Structural and physicochemical investigation of synthesized RTILs
- Analysis of high-throughput separation and characterization of cellulose.

Keywords: cellulose dissolution; NMR spectroscopy; physicochemical; POLYCHAR-25; room temperature ionic liquids.



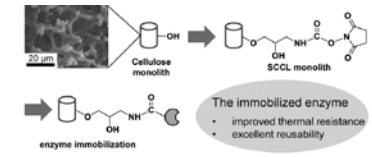
Yuanrong Xin, Guowei Wang, Wenjuan Han, Yehua Shen and Hiroshi Uyama

An ideal enzyme immobilization carrier: a hierarchically porous cellulose monolith fabricated by phase separation method

https://doi.org/10.1515/pac-2017-0710
Pure Appl. Chem. 2018; 90(6): 1055–1062

Conference paper: Modification of cellulose monolith with a hierarchically porous structure and its enzyme immobilization process.

Keywords: cellulose monolith; enzyme immobilization; hierarchical structure; POLYCHAR-25; thermally induced phase separation.



Cellulose monolith *– An ideal enzyme immobilization carrier*

Norul Nazilah Ab'lah, Nagarjun Konduru Venkata and Tin Wui Wong

Development of resistant corn starch for use as an oral colon-specific nanoparticulate drug carrier

https://doi.org/10.1515/pac-2017-0806
Pure Appl. Chem. 2018; 90(6): 1073–1084

Conference paper: Resistant starch can be obtained by heat-moisture or acid treatment of the native starch. Heat-moisture treatment translates to resistant starch with greater hydrogen bond strength without drug release being negated in the form of nanoparticles at the expense of starch molecular weight reduction.

Keywords: acid treatment; corn starch; heat-moisture treatment; nanoparticles; POLYCHAR-25; resistant starch.