

## Notas Bibliográficas

**1. Artículos de revistas** (Las publicaciones citadas están disponibles en la Biblioteca de la Facultad, en el Laboratorio de Propiedades Dieléctricas o se pueden consultar por el número DOI que se indica en cada caso.

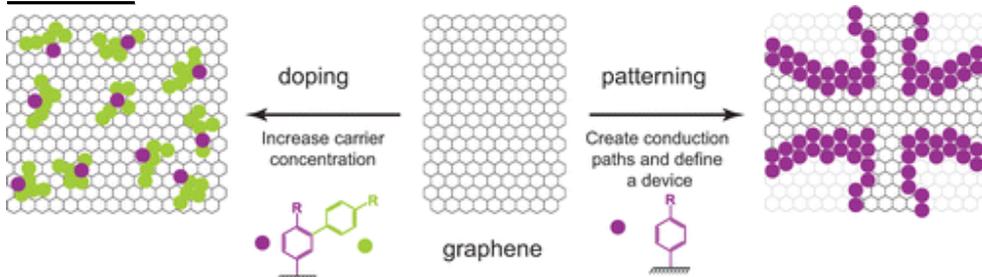
### Organic Synthesis on Graphene

[Fabian M. Koehler](#) and [Wendelin J. Stark](#) \*

*Acc. Chem. Res.*

DOI: 10.1021/ar300125w

#### Abstract



Graphene is a two-dimensional crystalline carbon allotrope that has fascinated researchers worldwide and has extended the interest in carbon structures such as fullerenes and nanotubes. In this Account, we use electrical characterization tools to study chemistry on supported graphene. These experiments elucidate the way covalently bound phenyl units can change graphene's physical properties. Can we use chemistry to control electronic properties of graphene? What can we learn from well-known carbon allotropes like fullerenes?

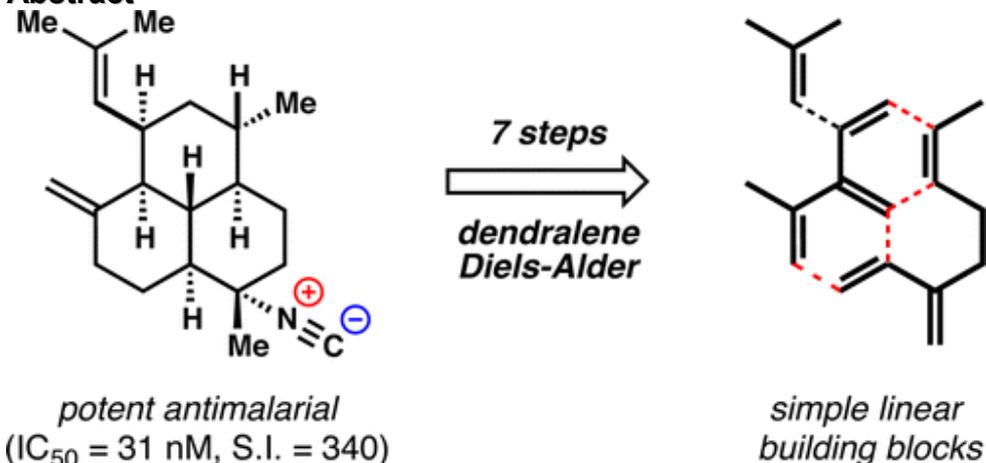
### Synthesis of a Potent Antimalarial Amphilectene

Sergey V. Pronin and Ryan A. Shenvi

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, 134 (48), pp 19604–19606

DOI: 10.1021/ja310129b

#### Abstract



7-Isocyano-11(20),14-epiamphilectadiene, the most potent of antimalarial amphilectenes, is synthesized in seven steps from readily available materials. The synthesis is enabled by a new dendrimeric triene (Danishefsky [3]-dendralene) and a new method for stereo- and chemoselective isocyanation. This chemistry provides a useful entry into an underexplored yet promising family of antimalarial terpenoids.

**Viable offspring derived from fetal and adult mammalian cells.**

[Wilmut I](#), [Schnieke AE](#), [McWhir J](#), [Kind AJ](#), [Campbell KH](#).

**Abstract**

Fertilization of mammalian eggs is followed by successive cell divisions and progressive differentiation, first into the early embryo and subsequently into all of the cell types that make up the adult animal. Transfer of a single nucleus at a specific stage of development, to an enucleated unfertilized egg, provided an opportunity to investigate whether cellular differentiation to that stage involved irreversible genetic modification. The first offspring to develop from a differentiated cell were born after nuclear transfer from an embryo-derived cell line that had been induced to become quiescent. Using the same procedure, we now report the birth of live lambs from three new cell populations established from adult mammary gland, fetus and embryo. The fact that a lamb was derived from an adult cell confirms that differentiation of that cell did not involve the irreversible modification of genetic material required for development to term. The birth of lambs from differentiated fetal and adult cells also reinforces previous speculation that by inducing donor cells to become quiescent it will be possible to obtain normal development from a wide variety of differentiated cells.  
Nature. 1997 Feb 27;385(6619):810-3.

***Este artículo contiene la información original sobre la célebre oveja Dolly.***

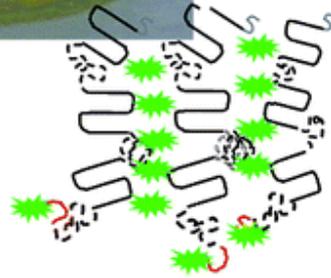
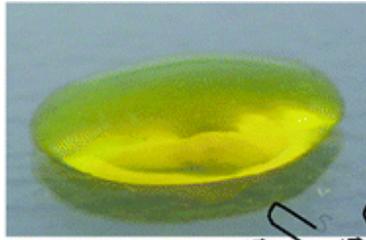
**Controlled Hydrogel Formation of a Recombinant Spider Silk Protein**

Kristin Schacht and Thomas Scheibel \*

*Biomacromolecules*, 2011, 12 (7), pp 2488–2495

DOI: 10.1021/bm200154k

**Abstract**



Due to their biocompatibility, biodegradability, and low immunogenicity, recombinant spider silk proteins have a high potential for a variety of applications when processed into morphologies such as films, capsules, beads, or hydrogels. Here, hydrogels made of the engineered and recombinantly produced spider silk protein eADF4(C16) were analyzed in detail. It has previously been shown that eADF4(C16) nanofibrils self-assemble by a mechanism of nucleation-aggregation, providing the basis of silk hydrogels.