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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012TurbinesIstock_thumb.jpgToward super-size wind turbines: Bigger wind turbines do make greener electricityCredit: iStock |

In a study that could solidify the trend toward construction of gigantic windmills, scientists have concluded that the larger the wind turbine, the greener the electricity it produces. Their report appears in ACS’ journal Environmental Science & Technology.Marloes Caduff and colleagues point out that wind power is an increasingly popular source of electricity. It provides almost 2 percent of global electricity worldwide, a figure expected to approach 10 percent by 2020. The size of the turbines also is increasing. One study shows that the average size of commercial turbines has grown 10-fold in the last 30 years, from diameters of 50 feet in 1980 to nearly 500 feet today. On the horizon: super-giant turbines approaching 1,000 feet in diameter. The authors wanted to determine whether building larger turbines makes wind energy more or less environmentally friendly.Their study showed that bigger turbines do produce greener electricity — for two main reasons. First, manufacturers now have the knowledge, experience and technology to build big wind turbines with great efficiency. Second, advanced materials and designs permit the efficient construction of large turbine blades that harness more wind without proportional increases in their mass or the masses of the tower and the nacelle that houses the generator. That means more clean power without large increases in the amount of material needed for construction or fuel needed for transportation.The authors acknowledge funding from the [European Commission](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379457&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm).

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012EST_thumb(1).jpg[Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379458&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://web.1.c2.audiovideoweb.com/1c2web3536/062012est.jpg) for high-resolution image |

ARTICLE #1 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**“Wind Power Electricity: The Bigger the Turbine, The Greener the Electricity?”[DOWNLOAD FULL TEXT ARTICLE](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379459&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://pubs.acs.org/stoken/presspac/presspac/full/10.1021/es204108n) CONTACT:Marloes CaduffETH ZurichInstitute of Environmental EngineeringCH-8093 Zurich, SwitzerlandPhone: +41 44 632 31 72Fax: +41 44 633 10 61Email: marloes.caduff@ifu.baug.ethz.ch  [To Top](#top)http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/goldline.gifARTICLE #2 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****Simple new way to clean traces of impurities from drug ingredients**Organic Process Research & Development

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012PillsIstock_thumb.jpgSimple new way to clean traces of impurities from drug ingredientsCredit: iStock |

Scientists are reporting development of a simple new procedure for removing almost 98 percent of an important impurity that can contaminate prescription drugs and potentially increase the risk for adverse health effects in patients. Their report appears in ACS’ journal Organic Process Research & Development.Ecevit Yilmaz and colleagues note that contamination of medications with so-called “genotoxic” impurities (GTIs) have resulted in several major recent drug recalls. GTIs may be ingredients used to make drugs, or they may be formed during production of drugs, and can remain in the final product in minute amounts. The presence of one GTI in the anti-viral medication Viracept distributed in the European Union forced a recall in 2007. With GTIs an ongoing serious concern for the pharmaceutical industry, the scientists sought a better way to remove an important GTI called acrolein.They describe development of a way to remove acrolein by using engineered particles based on silica and polystyrene. Mixing the particles in a drug solution contaminated with acrolein for 20 minutes resulted in removal of nearly 98 percent of the GTI without any substantial removal of the active pharmaceutical ingredient. They note that while the separation materials are readily available, there may be the need for more research on the method before using it to clean up pharmaceuticals on a commercial basis.The authors acknowledge funding from the [European Commission](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379460&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm).

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012OPRD_thumb(1).jpg[Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379461&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://web.1.c2.audiovideoweb.com/1c2web3536/062012oprd.jpg) for high-resolution image |

ARTICLE #2 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**“Removal of Acrolein from Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Using Aldehyde Scavengers”[DOWNLOAD FULL TEXT ARTICLE](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379462&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://pubs.acs.org/stoken/presspac/presspac/full/10.1021/op3000459)CONTACT:Ecevit Yilmaz, Ph.D.MIP Technologies ABLund, Sweden 22007Phone: +46 (0) 46 102 611Fax: +46 (0) 46 163901Email: ecevit.yilmaz@biotage.com  [To Top](#top)http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/goldline.gifARTICLE #3 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASEA non-antibiotic approach for treating urinary tract infections**Journal of Medicinal Chemistry

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012EColiCDC_thumb.jpgA non-antibiotic approach for treating urinary tract infections, which are often caused by E. coli bacteria[Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379464&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://web.1.c2.audiovideoweb.com/1c2web3536/062012ecolicdc.jpg) for high-resolution image.Credit: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |

A potential new approach for treating urinary tract infections (UTIs) — which affect millions of people annually — without traditional antibiotics is being reported in ACS’ Journal of Medicinal Chemistry. It involves so-called FimH antagonists, which are non-antibiotic compounds and would not contribute to the growing problem of antibiotic resistance bacteria.Beat Ernst and colleagues explain that antibiotics are the mainstay treatment for UTIs. Bacteria, however, are developing resistance to common antibiotics, with the emergence of “superbugs” that shrug off some of the most powerful new antibiotics. Thus, the scientists decided to try a new approach — developing substances that target bacteria virulence factors, inhibiting them from sticking to the inside of the urinary bladder. Hence, microbes are not able to launch an infection and, furthermore, this new class of antimicrobials is expected to exhibit less selection pressure and, therefore, a reduced potential for the emergence of resistance.The scientists describe the development of anti-adhesion molecules that specifically interfere with the attachment of bacteria to human bladder cells. The most potent of the substances, an indolinylphenyl mannoside, prevented a UTI from developing in mice (stand-ins for humans in this kind of experiment) for more than eight hours. In the in vivo treatment study, a very low dose of 25 µg per mouse reduced the amount of bacteria in the bladder of the animals by almost 10,000 times, which is comparable to the standard antibiotic treatment with ciprofloxacin.The authors acknowledge funding from the [Swiss National Science Foundation](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379465&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.snf.ch/E/Pages/default.aspx).

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ARTICLE #3 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**“Antiadhesion Therapy for Urinary Tract Infections — A Balanced PK/PD Profile Proved To Be Key for Success”[DOWNLOAD FULL TEXT ARTICLE](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379467&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://pubs.acs.org/stoken/presspac/presspac/full/10.1021/jm300192x)CONTACT:Beat Ernst, Ph.D.University of BaselKlingelbergstrasse 504056 Basel, SwitzerlandPhone: +41 61 267 15 51Fax: +41 61 267 15 52Email: beat.ernst@unibas.ch [To Top](#top)http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/goldline.gif ARTICLE #4 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: A PressPac Instant Replay\*****Beyond stain-resistant: New fabric coating actively shrugs off gunk**Langmuir

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/042512StainIstock_thumb.jpgBeyond stain-resistant: New fabric coating actively shrugs off gunkCredit: iStock |

Scientists are reporting development and successful testing of a fabric coating that would give new meaning to the phrase “stain-resistant” — a coating that would take an active role in sloughing off grease, dirt, strong acids and other gunk. The report, which shows that the coating is even more water-repellent than car wax or Teflon, appears in ACS’ journal Langmuir.Tong Lin and colleagues explain that a method called “layer-by-layer” (LbL) self-assembly produces films and coatings for sensors, drug-delivery devices and many other products. LbL involves setting down alternate layers of positively and negatively charged materials that are held together by electric charges. With this approach, coatings can be custom-designed for specific applications by selecting the composition of each layer. The downside: These multilayer films are not very stable and eventually come apart. Lin and colleagues wanted to develop a way to stabilize those layers with UV light to form a “superhydrophobic” coating, one that uses natural surface forces to highly repel water and other materials.Laboratory tests showed that the new coating, applied to cotton fabric, repelled water, acids, bases and organic solvents. The coating also was durable, remaining intact on the cotton fabric after 50 trips through a home washing machine. When the researchers applied several layers of the coating on the fabric, the contact angle (a measure of water-repellence) was about 154 degrees, making it even more repellent than car wax (90-degree contact angle), Teflon (95-degree contact angle) or products that repel rainwater from car windshields (110-degree contact angle).

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012Lang_thumb.jpg[Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379468&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://web.1.c2.audiovideoweb.com/1c2web3536/062012lang.jpg) for high-resolution image |

ARTICLE #4 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**“Photoreactive Azido-Containing Silica Nanoparticle/Polycation Multilayers: Durable Superhydrophobic Coating on Cotton Fibers”[DOWNLOAD FULL TEXT ARTICLE](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379469&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://pubs.acs.org/stoken/presspac/presspac/full/10.1021/la300281q)CONTACT:Tong Lin, Ph.D. Associate Director for the Australian Future Fibres Research and Innovation CentreDeakin UniversityGeelong, VIC 3217AustraliaPhone: +61-3-5227-1245Email: tong.lin@deakin.edu.au**\* A previous PressPac item that you may have missed**   [To Top](#top)http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/goldline.gifARTICLE #5 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****“Flavor pairing” engenders strange plate-fellows and scientific controversy**Chemical & Engineering News

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/062012CEN_thumb.jpg[Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379470&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://web.1.c2.audiovideoweb.com/1c2web3536/062012CEN.jpg) for high-resolution image. |

Wine and cheese. Sour cream and salsa. A burger and fries. Humanity’s age-old preoccupation with food pairing is turning a new corner — and fostering some very strange new plate-fellows — as scientists and chefs try to make sense of an idea called “flavor-pairing theory.” That controversial theory about why some foods taste good together is the topic of an article in the current edition of Chemical & Engineering News (C&EN), the weekly newsmagazine of the American Chemical Society, the world’s largest scientific society.C&EN Associate Editor Carmen Drahl explains that cooks and some chemists have teamed up in a new endeavor termed “flavor pairing” to find foods with similar flavor and smell molecules. It originated when a flavor chemist at a Swiss firm and a British chef realized that some of the avant-garde pairings they were creating — like pork liver and jasmine flower or white chocolate and caviar — had key flavor compounds in common. Drahl reports that flavor-pairing theory quickly spread through the culinary world, fostering efforts to develop more sophisticated ways for identifying good pairs.The article describes one such effort by the company Sense for Taste, which consults with chefs, bartenders and food companies about innovative combinations. To develop foods like an almond sponge cake with poached banana, or chocolate and ketchup ice cream, the firm uses proprietary algorithms, as well as analytical techniques, that are also being used to find life-saving drugs and search for life on Mars. Sense for Taste publishes foodpairing trees that show the best matches to make surprising new dishes. The article also discusses the considerable skepticism over whether a valid scientific basis exists for flavor pairing.ARTICLE #5 **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**"Strange Plate-Fellows"This story is available at: [http://cenm.ag/foods](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379472&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://cenm.ag/foods)  [To Top](#top)http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/goldline.gif **Journalists’ Resources****About the PressPac**The ACS PressPac consists of alerts to journalists about potentially newsworthy research published in ACS journals and Chemical & Engineering News. These alerts, or news tips, are not traditional press releases that provide comprehensive coverage of the research. Journalists can read the full text of the research provided with each alert and use the contact information for the lead authors to resolve any questions about the research or its newsworthiness.**News media registration for ACS’ 244th National Meeting & Exposition in Philadelphia**News media [registration](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379473&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=https://www.xpressreg.net/register/acsf082/media/reginfo.asp) is now open for the American Chemical Society’s (ACS’) 244th National Meeting & Exposition in Philadelphia, August 19-23, 2012. The event will include more than 8,600 reports on new discoveries in medicine and health, food and nutrition, energy, the environment and other fields where chemistry plays a central role. One of the largest scientific conferences of 2012, the meeting will take place at the Pennsylvania Convention Center and area hotels.To view the full news release about meeting registration, [click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379474&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=PP_ARTICLEMAIN&node_id=222&content_id=CNBP_029922&use_sec=true&sec_url_var=region1&__uuid=3e808d0e-dcbd-4957-9ceb-468b230b8951).**Press releases, briefings and more from ACS’ 243rd National Meeting**[www.eurekalert.org/acsmeet.php](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379475&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.eurekalert.org/acsmeet.php) [http://www.ustream.tv/channel/acslive](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379476&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.ustream.tv/channel/acslive%20) **Inside Science News Service**For thoroughly enjoyable multimedia coverage of the science behind the news — a valuable resource for journalists and news media organizations everywhere. [Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379477&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.insidescience.org/) to visit the Inside Science News website.**C&EN Video Spotlight: Why the Peacock Mantis Shrimp Can Take a Beating**The peacock mantis shrimp is one tough crustacean. It has hammer-like claws for smashing the shells of its prey. The claws are so strong, regular glass aquariums can’t hold the critters. But what’s interested researchers for some time is how the claws stand up to all that stress. Now, a team’s figured out why — their molecular structure is set up to resist fractures. That discovery could lead to stronger and lighter car frames or body armor.[Click here](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379478&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uIYPHQzmpI&feature=youtu.be) to view the video.**Must-Reads from C&EN: A “Guided Missile” Approach to Targeting Cancer**The next-generation treatment technology promises to deliver potent anti-cancer drugs directly to the tumor, killing cancer cells while leaving healthy tissue intact. For the full story on so-called antibody-drug conjugates, contact Michael Bernstein at m\_bernstein@acs.org.**ACS Pressroom Blog** The ACS Office of Public Affairs' [pressroom blog](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379479&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=https://communities.acs.org/community/science/science_news) highlights research from ACS’ more than 40 peer-reviewed journals and National Meetings. **Bytesize Science Blog** Educators and kids, put on your thinking caps: The American Chemical Society has [a blog for Bytesize Science](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379480&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.bytesizescience.com), a science podcast for kids of all ages.  **ACS Satellite Pressroom: Daily news blasts on Twitter** The satellite press room has become one of the most popular science news sites on Twitter. 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Then visit [http://twitter.com/ACSpressroom](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379482&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://twitter.com/ACSpressroom) and click the ‘join’ button beneath the press room logo. **C&EN on Twitter**Follow @cenmag <[http://twitter.com/cenmag](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379483&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://twitter.com/cenmag)> for the latest news in chemistry and dispatches from C&EN's blog, CENtral Science <[http://centralscience.org](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379484&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://centralscience.org)>.**ACS Press Releases** [Press releases](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379485&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=PP_NEWSRELEASES&node_id=222&use_sec=false&sec_url_var=region1&__uuid=50b5ab93-801d-4d0d-868f-b9507ff9d709) on a variety of chemistry-related topics.[To Top](#top)http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/acs/goldline.gif**ACS Videos**The American Chemical Society encourages news organizations, museums, educational organizations and other web sites to embed links to these videos.**Spellbound: How Kids Became Scientists**

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| http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/Spellbound3.jpg |

The road to a Nobel Prize began for one scientist in elementary school when his father placed a sign on his bedroom door proclaiming him to be a “doctor.” This is just one of the many experiences that helped launch the careers of scientists from diverse backgrounds who are featured in a new ACS video series called [Spellbound: How Kids Became Scientists](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379486&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=PP_ARTICLEMAIN&node_id=1355&content_id=CNBP_028033&use_sec=true&sec_url_var=region1&__uuid=e8e6ee76-0abe-4e78-84c4-3717c995c65e). **Prized Science video series**

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Prized Science: How the Science Behind ACS Awards Impacts Your Life video series is new for 2011! In the first episode, see how Ahmed Zewail, Ph.D., developed a technology that's paving the way for new medicines, new fuels and new materials that will give people longer, healthier, happier lives. Zewail is the winner of the 2011 Priestley Medal. The second episode features the work of David Craik, Ph.D., who made advances toward new drugs for treating health problems that affect millions of people around the world, including antibiotic-resistant bacteria and AIDS. Craik is the winner of the ACS 2011 Ralph F. Hirschmann Award in Peptide Chemistry, sponsored by Merck Research Laboratories. More episodes will appear later in the year. The series is available at the [Prized Science](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379487&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=PP_ARTICLEMAIN&node_id=446&content_id=CTD1_018821&use_sec=true&sec_url_var=region1&__uuid=594bce97-0b05-4df7-b759-1a0f9156c5d8) website and on DVD. **First Living, Dancing Periodic Table of the Elements**

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That famous chart displaying the chemical elements that make up everything on Earth — a fixture on the walls of classrooms and labs — literally comes alive in this new video from the American Chemical Society (ACS). [Chemists Can Dance!](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379488&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://bytesizescience.com/index.cfm/2011/3/29/The-Chemistry-Dance) features scores of chemists wearing symbols representing the elements, kicking up their heels to the tune of an original rap song. It's all part of ACS' celebration of the International Year of Chemistry. Check out the fun and share the link.**A Day Without Chemistry** Imagine a day without cars, electric lights, TV, telephones, safe food and water, medicine, clothing, your house and thousands of other familiar objects that make up modern society. Do it, and you are imagining a day in a world without chemistry. ACS explores that thought-provoking premise in a new high-definition video released as part of the celebration of the International Year of Chemistry. [A Day Without Chemistry](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379489&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbfW_CMMe48) follows a person who sees more and more everyday necessities and conveniences disappear before his widening eyes.[The Chemistry of Sourdough Bread](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379490&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.bytesizescience.com/index.cfm/2010/9/27/Chemistry-of-Sourdough)[The Chemistry of Fireworks](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379491&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.bytesizescience.com/index.cfm/2010/6/25/Bytesize-Science-Presents-The-Chemistry-of-Fireworks)[The Chemistry of Grilling and Barbecuing](http://www.mmsend88.com/link.cfm?r=800557068&sid=19379492&m=1992021&u=ACS&j=10600719&s=http://www.bytesizescience.com/index.cfm/2010/6/15/Chemistry-of-Barbeque) [To Top](#top)  http://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ACS/goldline.gif**ACS Podcasts**

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