

Symmetry in Biomolecules or Related Chiral Molecules

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Message from the Guest Editor

Biomolecules such as proteins and DNA usually have asymmetric stereochemistry, namely chirality, and their related (chiral) molecules also have similar symmetric structures, properties, and functions, enabling appropriate molecular recognition through proper fit. For example, the stereochemistry as well as asymmetry (in the context of chirality) of chiral metal complexes—which are sometimes used as asymmetric catalysts for organic synthesis—has helped to establish these compounds as well as this research field in chemistry and biochemistry. In addition to solely molecular stereochemistry, crystal structures of chemical compounds or proteins, including supramolecular structures, or (chiroptical) spectroscopic data including electronic states and theoretical or computational interpretation, are important tools for studying these materials. This Special Issue of *Symmetry*, “Symmetry in Biomolecules or Related Chiral Molecules”, will feature articles that deal with broad topics in biochemical and/or chemical chiral molecules.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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