

Editorial

Molecular imprinting is a rapidly developing technique for preparing polymeric materials that are capable of high molecular recognition [1-18]. This method usually involves crosslinking of functional monomers in the presence of template molecules by radical polymerization and then, removing the target molecules. The imprinted polymers selectively bind again with the template molecules. During the last decade, application of molecular imprinting polymers (MIPs) as a stationary phase in solid phase extraction, as recognition elements in sensors, as stationary phase for preparative purification or separation of enantiomers and as catalyst are being actively pursued [10-18]. Antibiotic drugs are still commonly used in medicine. In



Figure 1: Molecular structures of Vancomycin, Teicoplanin, Oritavancin, Telavancin and Dalbavancin.
