

Preparation of Network Polysaccharides Using Carboxy-terminated Maltooligosaccharide Cross-linker

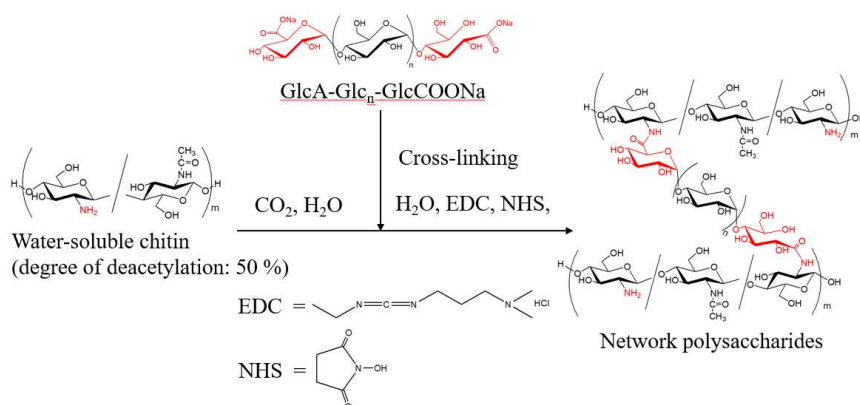
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| 著者 | CHIGITA Hirotaka, YAMAMOTO Kazuya, KADOKAWA Jun-ichi |
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Preparation of Network Polysaccharides Using Carboxy-terminated Maltooligosaccharide Cross-linker

Hirotaka Chigita¹, Kazuya Yamamoto¹, and Jun-ichi Kadokawa¹

Abstract

Network polysaccharides are expected as 3D bio-based materials, which have a potential to be applied in biomedical and tissue engineering fields. In this study, carboxy-terminated maltooligosaccharides (GlcA-Glc_n-GlcCOONa) were enzymatically synthesized by phosphorylase catalysis and used as cross-linkers to produce network polysaccharides. Phosphorylase catalyzes glucosylation using α -D-glucose 1-phosphate and maltooligosaccharide as glycosyl donor and acceptor, respectively. As this enzyme shows weak specificity for the recognition of the substrate structures, we have already reported that thermostable phosphorylase (from *Aquifex aeolicus* VF5)-catalyzed glucuronylation using α -D-glucuronic acid 1-phosphate as glycosyl donor [1]. In this study, we synthesized GlcA-Glc_n-GlcCOONa by the glucuronylation using a maltoheptaose acceptor having a carboxylate group at reducing end. Dehydrative condensation between water-soluble chitin (degree of deacetylation: 50 %) and GlcA-Glc_n-GlcCOONa was then performed to prepare network polysaccharides, which formed hydrogel in the reaction media (**Scheme 1**).



Scheme 1. Dehydrative condensation between water soluble chitin and GlcA-Glc_n-GlcCOONa.

References

- [1] Y. Umegatani, H. Izawa, M. Nawaji, K. Yamamoto, A. Kubo, M. Yanase, T. Takaha, J. Kadokawa, *Carbohydr. Res.*, **350**, 81 (2012).

¹ Department of Chemistry, Biotechnology, and Chemical Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima 890-0065, Japan