

Wood Chemistry

Wood Chemistry

PSE 406/Chem E 470

Lecture 7 - Hemicelluloses

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 1

Wood Chemistry

Class Agenda

- General Information
- Components
 - » Sugars
 - » Acids (Lactones)
 - » Acetyl/Methyl Groups
- Nomenclature/Classification
- Xylans
- Mannans

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 2

Wood Chemistry

General Information


- Cell wall supporting components
- 27-30% of wood
 - » ~27% softwoods
 - » ~30% hardwoods
- Short branched polymers
 - » 50-300 DP
- In wood they are not crystalline
 - » Very accessible to chemicals
 - » Very reactive

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 3


Wood Chemistry

Major Components


Hexoses



β -D-Galactopyranose




β -D-Glucopyranose




β -D-Mannopyranose


Pentoses



α -L-Arabinopyranose



β -D-Xylopyranose



α -L-Arabinofuranose

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 4

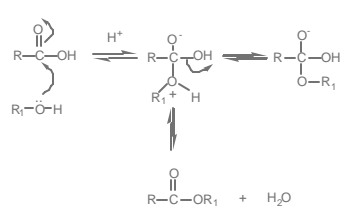
Wood Chemistry **Other Components**

Hexuronic Acids: Minor Constituents

$\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$ <p>D-Glucuronic Acid</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$ <p>D-Galacturonic Acid</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$ <p>D-4-O-Me-Glucuronic Acid</p>
--	--	--

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 5

Wood Chemistry **Ester Formation (Lactones)**

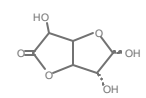
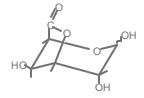


- Under acidic conditions, carboxylic acids and alcohols will react forming carboxylic acid esters.

Notes PSE 406 - Lecture 7 6

Wood Chemistry **Uronic Acid Lactones**

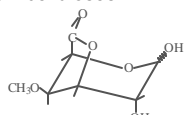
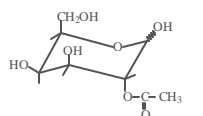
- The uronic acids mutarotate as did the hexoses and pentoses. Additionally, however, they will also form internal lactones (cyclic esters) under acidic conditions. Galacturonic acid prefers the pyranose form while glucuronic acid the furanose form.

 <p>D-Glucuronic Acid γ-Lactone (furanose structure)</p>	 <p>D-Galacturonic Acid γ-Lactone (pyranose structure)</p>
---	---

Notes PSE 406 - Lecture 7 7

Wood Chemistry **Acetyl and Methyl Groups**

- Hemicellulose sugars can also contain methoxyl or acetyl groups. The percentage of these groups varies significantly between different hemicelluloses.

 <p>Methyl Ethers</p>	 <p>Acetyl Group</p>
---	---

Notes PSE 406 - Lecture 7 8

Wood Chemistry **Nomenclature**

- Named after components in linear backbone
 - » Xylans (1-4 linked xylose chain)
 - » glucomannans (1-4 glucose/mannose backbone)
- Branching noted in first part of the name
 - » gluco, arabino, o-acetyl
- Branching linkage is also included
 - » 1→2, 1→6, or -O-
- In structural drawings, abbreviations for the components are used: Glc = glucopyranose

Notes

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 9

Wood Chemistry **Hemicellulose Classifications**

- Softwood Hemicelluloses
 - » Galactoglucomannan (Mannans)
 - » Arabinoglucuronoxylan (Xylans)
 - » Arabinogalactan
 - » Pectins
- Hardwood Hemicelluloses
 - » Glucuronoxylan (Xylans)
 - » Glucomannan

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 10

Wood Chemistry **Softwood Xylans**

- 10-15% of wood
- Major xylan:
 - » Arabino-4-O-methylglucuronoxylan
- 1→4 linked β-D-xylopyranose linked backbone
- Arabinose furanose ring attached 1→3 α to about 1 in every 10 xylose units
- 2/10 xylose 1→2 α linked to 4-O-methylglucuronic acid
- DP ~ 120

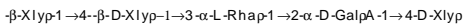
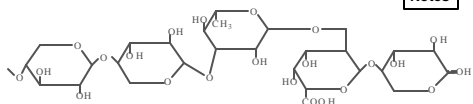
PSE 406 - Lecture 7 11

Wood Chemistry **Softwood Xylans**

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 12

Xylan Reducing End

- Xylans have a very unusual reducing end which makes them mostly stable to alkaline degradation reactions. As you can see, there is a rhamnose molecule attached 1→2 to a galacturonic acid in the backbone.



PSE 406 - Lecture 7

13

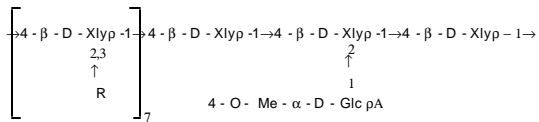
Hardwood Xylans

- 15-30% of wood
- Major xylan:
 - » O-acetyl-4-O-methylglucurono-β-D-xylan
 - » Also called glucuronoxylan
- 1→4 linked β-D-xylopyranose linked backbone
- Most xylose (7/10) are acetylated at C2 or C3
- 1/10 xylose 1→2 α linked to 4-O-methylglucuronic acid
- DP~ 150-200

PSE 406 - Lecture 7

14

Hardwood Xylans



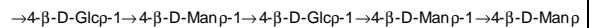
R = Acetyl

PSE 406 - Lecture 7

15

Hardwood Mannans

- 3-5% of Hardwoods
- Simple unbranched polymer
- DP ~ 70
- Contains 1 to 2 parts Mannose per 1 part Glucose
- Linkage 1→4β



PSE 406 - Lecture 7

16

Wood Chemistry **Softwood Mannans-Water Soluble**

- Galactoglucomannans
- 5-10% of wood
- DP 100-150
- Glucose/Mannose backbone linked 1→4β
 - » Mannose/Glucose = 3/1
- Galactose side chain
 - » Galactose/Glucose = 1/1
 - » Galactose 1→6α
- Acetyl Groups 1 per every 3-4 backbone units - on C2 or C3

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 17

Wood Chemistry **Softwood Mannans-Alkali Soluble**

- Galactoglucomannans (glucomannans)
- 10-15% of wood
- DP 100-150
- Glucose/Mannose backbone linked 1→4β
 - » Mannose/Glucose = 4/1
- Galactose side chain
 - » Galactose/Glucose = 0.1/1
 - » Galactose 1→6α
- Acetyl Groups 1 per every 3-4 backbone units - on C2 or C3

Notes

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 18

Wood Chemistry **Softwood Mannans**

Water Soluble Structure

1→4-β-D-Glcp-1→4-β-D-Manp-1→4-β-D-Manp-1→4-β-D-Manp-1→

6	2,3
↑	↑
1	Acetyl
α-D-Galp	

- Alkali soluble mannans are similar in structure except there is much less branching (i.e. less galactose groups)

PSE 406 - Lecture 7 19