

琼枝卡拉胶与海萝胶结构的¹³C-NMR分析

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琼枝*Euचेuma gelatinae*是我国海南岛人工栽培的重要红藻类。琼枝的热水提取多糖是卡拉胶(carrageenan)。六十年代末,我国就开始用琼枝生产卡拉胶,但生产单位将其产品冒充为“琼脂”在市场上出售。卡拉胶不同于琼胶(亦称“琼脂”,即agar),从基本化学结构上,前者是D-半乳糖及其衍生物相连接的多糖,而后者是D-和L-半乳糖及其衍生物交替地相连接的多糖。琼枝多糖的化学结构属于前者。

海萝*Gloiopeltis furcata*的提取多糖是琼胶类型的,因基本结构骨架是D-半乳糖和3,6-内醚-L-半乳糖交替地相连接的被取代的琼胶糖(agarose)。海萝多糖,亦称“海萝胶”(funoran),主要在纺织工业中用作织物浆料。

作者等对琼枝(产地:海南岛,1983年11月采集)和海萝(产地:青岛,1983年3月采集)的热水提取多糖用DEAE-Sephadex A50离子交换柱进行了层析分级,并以浓度递增的NaCl液洗脱。对所得主要级分以FX-100核磁共振仪进行了¹³C-NMR谱图分析(Ji et al., 1985)。

1. 各级分分布

图1中,a为琼枝卡拉胶和海萝胶(b)的水和不同浓度NaCl液洗脱级分的得率分布。

琼枝多糖中以1.0M NaCl级分的得率为最高,为各级分总量的62%,为所用卡拉胶的26%。海萝胶则以1.0M和2.5M NaCl级分为主要级分。前级分为各级分总量的42%,后级分为48%。两者的总合占90%,为所用海萝胶

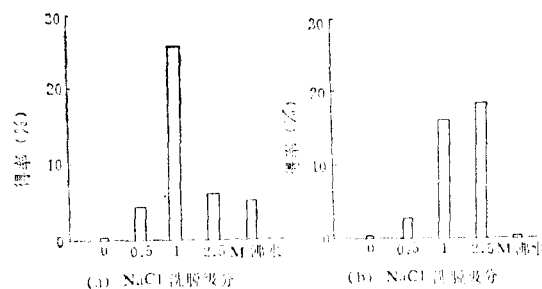


图1 琼枝卡拉胶(a)和海萝胶(b)的各级分得率分布

Fig.1 Distribution pattern of yield of fractions recovered from carrageenan(a) of *Euचेuma gelatinae* and funoran(b) of *Gloiopeltis furcata*

的35%。两种红藻多糖中的水溶性中性级分都非常少,而主要是负电荷的,即含多量硫酸根的半乳糖胶(galactan)。海萝胶的1.0M和2.5M NaCl级分的SO₄含量分别为10.7%和10.9%¹⁾。

2. ¹³C-NMR分析

琼枝卡拉胶的主要级分(1.0M NaCl级分)的¹³C-NMR谱图如图2所示,明显地有κ-卡拉胶(图3b)所特有的化学位移值δ: G1 102.3, G2 69.8, G3 78.9, G4 73.8, G5 74.7, G6 61.2; A1 95.0, A2 69.8, A3 78.5, A4 79.0, A5 76.6, A6 69.4ppm,与Usov等(1983)报道的数值完全相符。另外,还有清晰的脱硫κ-卡拉胶,即β-卡拉胶(Greer等,1984)所特有的信号: G'2 70.1,

1) 由邓志峰同志测定。

G'3 80.2, G'4 66.3, G'5 75.1, A'1 94.3 ppm, β-卡拉胶的生物前体是γ-卡拉胶。后者经碱处理可转变成前者(图3a), 其在¹³C-NMR谱图中的特征信号是104.8和96.3ppm (Greer等, 1984), 但没有在我们的谱图中出现。按β-和κ-卡拉胶的异头碳的强度比值估算, β-卡拉胶占63%, 是琼枝卡拉胶的重要组成部分, 而κ-卡拉胶为37%。β-卡拉胶虽含量高, 但它与κ-卡拉胶均以嵌段连接在长链分子中, 故β-卡拉胶未在水级分中而在1.0M NaCl级分中被洗脱下来。β-和κ-卡拉胶都是凝固力较强的组分。

海萝胶的1.0M NaCl级分的¹³C-NMR谱图(图4)显示出的化学位移δ为: G1 102.4, G2 70.0, G3 82.0, G⁺4 68.3, G⁺5 72.9,

G⁺6 67.2 ppm; A1 98.1, A2 69.7, A3 80.0, A4 77.6, A5 75.6, A6 69.3ppm(2.5M NaCl级分的各碳信号与1.0M NaCl者很相似)。除G⁺4, G⁺5和G⁺6是6-OSO₃-D-半乳糖的特征信号外(Usov等, 1983), 都是琼二糖(agarobiose)各碳的化学位移值; 而琼胶糖(agarose)中D-半乳糖的G4 68.6, G5 75.2和G6 61.3ppm(Usov等, 1980)信号都从谱图中消失掉。这表明D-半乳糖的C6上几乎全被硫酸基所取代(见图5)。

Hirase等(1972)曾对海萝多糖主要级分的甲基化产物进行过分析, 认为海萝多糖由D-半乳糖、6-OSO₃-D-半乳糖、6-OCH₃-D-半乳糖同3,6-内醚-L-半乳糖、3,6-内醚-2-OCH₃-L-半乳糖和3,6-内醚-2-OSO₃-L-半

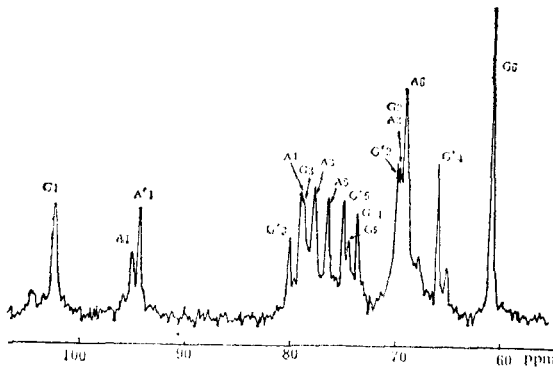


图2 琼枝卡拉胶1.0M NaCl级分的¹³C-NMR谱图G和A分别表示4-OSO₃-D-半乳糖和3,6-内醚-D-半乳糖的碳; G'和A'分别表示D-半乳糖和3,6-内醚-D-半乳糖的碳

Fig.2 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 1.0 M NaCl fraction recovered from carrageenan of *E.gelatinae*. G and A refer to carbons in D-galactose-4-sulfate and 3,6-anhydro-D-galactose, respectively; G' and A' to carbons in D-galactose and 3,6-anhydro-D-galactose

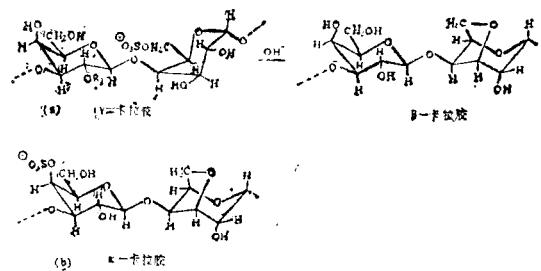


图3 γ-和β-卡拉胶(a)以及κ-卡拉胶(b)的化学结构式, 它们分别由(1→3)-β-D-半乳糖基-(1→4)-6-OSO₃-α-D-半乳糖, (1→3)-β-D-半乳糖基-(1→4)-3,6-内醚-α-D-半乳糖和(1→3)-4-OSO₃-β-D-半乳糖为二糖重复单位组成

Fig. 3 Structure of γ-, β- and κ-carrageenan(a,b), composed of (1→3)-β-D-galactosyl-(1→4)-6-OSO₃-α-D-galactose, (1→3)-β-D-galactosyl-(1→4)-3,6-anhydro-α-D-galactose and (1→3)-4-OSO₃-β-D-galactosyl-(1→4)-3,6-anhydro-α-D-galactose as alternating disaccharide repeat units, respectively

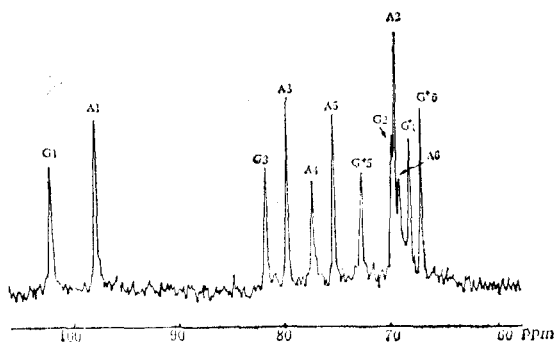


图4 海萝胶主要级分(1.0M NaCl级分)的 ^{13}C -NMR谱图
G和A分别表示D-半乳糖和3,6-内醚-L-半乳糖的碳;
 G^+ 表示6-OSO₃-D-半乳糖的碳

Fig. 4 ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of 1.0M NaCl fraction recovered from funoran of *Gloiopeltis furcata*

G and A refer to carbons in D-galactose and 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose, respectively; G^+ refers to carbons in D-galactose-6-sulfate

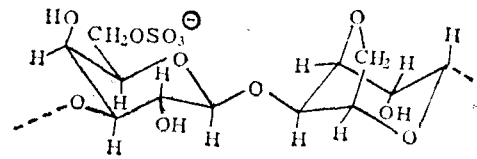


图5 海萝胶主要级分的结构式
6-OSO₃-琼胶糖 [(1→3)-6-OSO₃-β-D-半乳糖基-(1→4)-3,6-内醚-α-L-半乳糖为二糖重复单位]

Fig. 5 Structure of main fractions of funoran from *C. furcata* 6-OSO₃-agarose, composed of (1→3)-6-OSO₃-β-D-galactosyl-(1→4)-3,6-anhydro-α-L-galactose as alternating disaccharide repeat unit

乳糖交替混合组成。本项工作用 ^{13}C -NMR分析法首次证明海萝多糖的主要级分是由接近单一结构的6-OSO₃-琼胶糖[(1→3)-6-OSO₃-β-D-半乳糖基-(1→4)-3,6-内醚-α-L-半乳糖为其二糖重复单位。见图5]构成。虽然6-OSO₃-D-半乳糖-D-半乳糖与未被取代的3,6-内醚-L-半乳糖相交替连接成多糖,但此多糖并不呈现任何凝固能力。

^{13}C -NMR SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF CARRAGEENAN FROM *EUCHEUMA GELATINAE* AND FUNORAN FROM *GLOIOPELTIS FURCATA*

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Abstract

The carrageenan extracted from *Eucheuma gelatinae* collected from South China and funoran from *Gloiopeltis furcata* from North China were fractionated on ED4E-Sephadex A 50 column, and the structure of their main fractions was studied using ^{13}C -NMR spectroscopy. The ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of the main fraction of *Eucheuma* showed that β-carrageenan or desulfated K-carrageenan composed of (1→3)-β-D-galactosyl-(1→4)-3,6-anhydro-α-D-galactose disaccharide repeat unit is the predominant component, and K-carrageenan the next one. The ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the major fractions of *Gloiopeltis* eluted with 1.0M and 2.5 M NaCl indicated they are agar-type polysaccharode, 6-OSO₃-agarose, consisting of (1→3)-6-OSO₃-β-D-galactosyl-(1→4)-3, 6-α-L-galactose disaccharide repeat unit as a nearly single constituent in block in agar molecules.