## Comprehensive Signal Assignment of <sup>13</sup>C-Labeled Lignocellulose using Multidimensional Solution NMR and <sup>13</sup>C Chemical Shift Comparison with Solid-State NMR

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	residues	references [reference no.]	assignment note		
		(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 103.1/ 4.39 ppm ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ )	assignment note C/H1-6 were identified in		
cellooligosaccharide	1,4) β-D-Glcp 1,4)β-D-Glcp (non reducing	[1]	HCCH-COSY C/H1-6 were identified in		
	end) 1,4) β-D-Glc $p$ (reducing	cellotetraose, cellotriose, cellobiose (Kim and Ralph. 2010) 97.1/ 4.44 ppm ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ )	<sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY. C/H1-5 were identified in		
	(reducing end) 1,4) $\alpha$ -D-Glcp (reducing	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) $9/.1/(4.44$ ppin $(\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1})$ [1] (Kim and Ralph. 2010) $92.2/(5.10)$ ppm $(\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1})$	<sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY. C/H1-5 were identified in		
	end)	[1]	<sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY. C/H1-5 were identified in		
xylans	1,4) $\beta$ -D-Xylp	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 101.8/ 4.32 ppm ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ) [1]	HCCH-COSY		
	1,4) $\beta$ -D-Xylp (non reducing end)	Xylooligosaccharide	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	1,4) β-D-Xyl <i>p</i> (reducing end)	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 97.5/ 4.38 ppm $(\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1})$ [1]	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	1,4) α-D-Xylp (reducing end)	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 92.4/ 5.10 ppm ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ) [1]	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	3-O-Xylp-substituted 1,4) β-D-Xylp	(Hoije <i>et al.</i> 2006) 102.9/4.527 ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ), 74.4/3.484 ( $\delta_{13C2}/\delta_{1H2}$ ), 78.9/3.752 ( $\delta_{13C3}/\delta_{1H3}$ ),	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY and		
	p-p-Ayip	75.0/3.803 ( $\delta_{13C4}/\delta_{1H4}$ ), 64.4/4.161 ppm ( $\delta_{13C5}/\delta_{1H5}$ )* (Hoije <i>et al.</i> 2006) 108.8/5.406 ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ),	<sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-NOESY.		
	1,3) α-L-Araf	$\begin{array}{l} 82.3/4.173 \ (\delta_{13C2}/\delta_{1H2}), \ 78.6/3.929 \ (\delta_{13C3}/\delta_{1H3}), \\ 85.8/4.184 \ (\delta_{13C4}/\delta_{1H4}), \ 62.6/3.802, \ 3.730 \ ppm \ (\delta_{13C5}/\delta_{1H5})^* \ [2] \end{array}$	C/H1-5 were identified in HCCH-COSY		
	2-O-Xylp-substituted 1,3) α-L-Araf	(Hoije <i>et al.</i> 2006) 107.5/5.539 ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ), 90.02/4.287 ( $\delta_{13C2}/\delta_{1H2}$ ), 77.2/4.092 ( $\delta_{13C3}/\delta_{1H3}$ ), 85.6/4.26 ( $\delta_{13C4}/\delta_{1H4}$ ), 62.6/3.815, 3.736 ppm ( $\delta_{13C5}/\delta_{1H5}$ )* [2]	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	1,2) α-L-Araf	(Pitkanen <i>et al.</i> 2008) 5.30 ppm $(\delta_{1H_1})^*$ [3]	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
xybgluans	1,6) α-L-Xylp	(Jia et al. 2003) 101.6/4.959 ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ), 74.2/3.543 ( $\delta_{13C2}/\delta_{1H2}$ ), 75.7/3.722 ( $\delta_{13C3}/\delta_{1H3}$ ), 72.2/3.618 ( $\delta_{13C4}/\delta_{1H4}$ ), 64.3/3.571, 3.733 ppm ( $\delta_{13C5}/\delta_{1H5}$ )** [4]	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	1,3) α-L-Araf	$\begin{array}{l} (\text{Jia et al. 2003) 111.9/5.169} (\delta_{^{13}\text{C1}/\delta_{^{1H1}}}), 83.9/4.199 \\ (\delta_{^{13}\text{C2}/\delta_{^{1H2}}}), 79.1/3.934 (\delta_{^{13}\text{C3}/\delta_{^{1H3}}}), 86.4/4.084 (\delta_{^{13}\text{C4}/\delta_{^{1H4}}}), 63.8/3.848, 3.712 \ ppm (\delta_{^{13}\text{C5}/\delta_{^{1H5}}})^{**} \ [4] \end{array}$	C/H1-5 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
starch	1,4) α-D-Glcp	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 101.8/ 4.32 ppm ( $\delta_{13C1}/\delta_{1H1}$ ) [1]	C/H1-6 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
stai	1,4) α-D-Glcp'	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 101.8/ 4.32 ppm ( $\delta_{^{13}C^{_1}}/ \delta_{^{1H_1}}$ ) [1]	C/H1-6 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
lignin	$\beta$ -O-4(S)erythro	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 71.3/4.87 ( $\delta_{13C \alpha}/\delta_{1H\alpha}$ ),*** 86.2/4.22 ( $\delta_{13C\beta}/\delta_{1H\beta}$ ), 60.1/3.73, 3.40 ppm ( $\delta_{13C\gamma}/\delta_{1H\gamma}$ )[1]	C/Hα-γ were identified in HCCH-COSY. C/H2 and 6 were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-NOESY.		
	$\beta$ -O-4(S) <i>threo</i>	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 71.3/4.87 ( $\delta_{13C \alpha} / \delta_{1H\alpha}$ ),*** 87.2/4.09 ( $\delta_{13C\beta} / \delta_{1H\beta}$ ), 60.1/3.73, 3.40 ppm ( $\delta_{13C\gamma} / \delta_{1H\gamma}$ )[1]	C/Hα-γ were identified in HCCH-COSY.		
	β-O-4(G)erythro	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 71.3/4.87 ( $\delta_{13C \alpha} / \delta_{1H\alpha}$ ),*** 83.9/4.45 ( $\delta_{13C \beta} / \delta_{1H\beta}$ ), 60.1/3.73, 3.40 ppm ( $\delta_{13C \gamma} / \delta_{1H\gamma}$ )[1]	C/Hα-γ were identified in HCCH-COSY.		
	β-O-4(G)threo	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 71.3/4.87 ( $\delta_{13C \alpha}/\delta_{1H\alpha}$ ),*** 84.4/4.39 ( $\delta_{13C\beta}/\delta_{1H\beta}$ ), 60.1/3.73, 3.40 ppm ( $\delta_{13C\gamma}/\delta_{1H\gamma}$ )[1]	C/Hα-γ were identified in HCCH-COSY.		
	β-5	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 87.1/5.55 ( $\delta_{13C\alpha}/\delta_{1H\alpha}$ ), 54.3/3.57 ( $\delta_{13C\beta}/\delta_{1H\beta}$ ), 62.8/3.80 ppm ( $\delta_{13C\gamma}/\delta_{1H\gamma}$ ) [1] (Kim and Ralph. 2010) 85.0/4.67 ( $\delta_{13C\alpha}/\delta_{1H\alpha}$ ),	C/H $\alpha$ - $\gamma$ were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	β-β	(Kim and Kaipin 2010) $(5.7, 4.14 \text{ ppm} (\delta_{13C\beta}/\delta_{1H\beta}), 71.0/3.77, 4.14 \text{ ppm} (\delta_{13C\beta}/\delta_{1H\gamma})$ [1]	C/Hα-γ were identified in <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
	cinnamyl alcohol	(Kim and Ralph. 2010) 128.5/6.49 ( $\delta_{13C \alpha}/\delta_{1H\alpha}$ ), 128.7/6.38 ( $\delta_{13C\beta}/\delta_{1H\beta}$ ), 61.7/4.15 ppm ( $\delta_{13C\gamma}/\delta_{1H\gamma}$ ) [1]	C/Hα-γ were identified in <sup>1</sup> 3C-HSQC-TOCSY.		
*	These values were determined using isolated arabinoxylan from barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ) in D <sub>2</sub> O.				

 $\label{eq:constraint} ** \qquad \text{These values were determined using oligogly cosyl alditols in $D_2$O. These values are slightly different from their structure.}$ 

\*\*\* These values do not be distinguished with *erythro* and *threo*.

	order	family	major hemicellulose in primary wall	major hemicellulose in secondary wall
potatoes (Solanum tuberosum L.)	Solanaceae	Solanum	arabinoxyloglucan	glucronoxylan
chicory (Cichorium intybus)	Asterales	Asteraceae	xyloglucan	glucronoxylan
corn (Zea mays)	Poales	Poaceae	β-1,3-1,4-glucan* & glucronoarabinoxylan	glucronoarabinoxylan

Table S2. Correspondence of Samples to Hemicelluloses

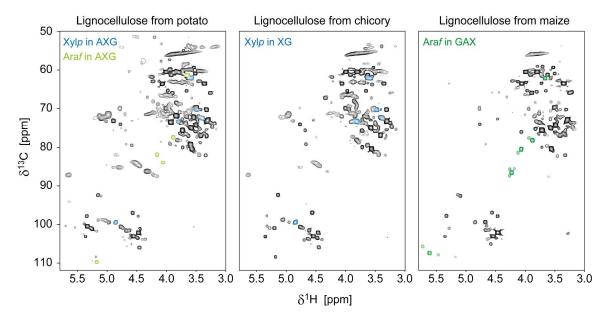


Figure S1. Characteristic hemicellulosic signals on <sup>13</sup>C-HSQC spectra

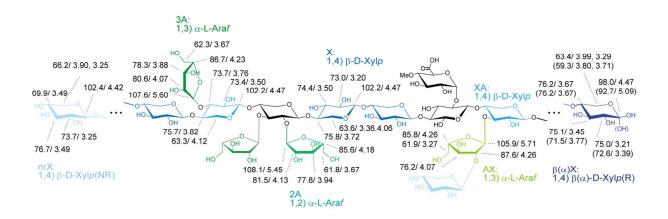


Figure S2. Partial structures of glucuronoarabinoxylan and their chemical shifts.

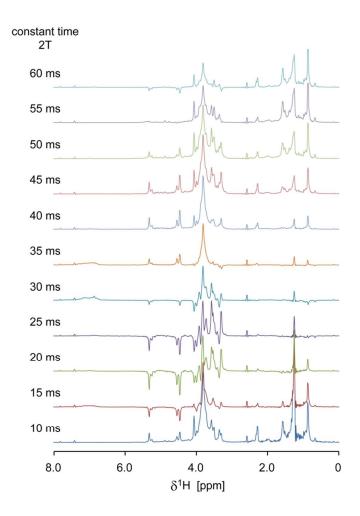


Figure S3. Constant time (2T) series of <sup>1</sup>H projections for the ct-HSQC spectra. Signal intensities changed as a function of  $\Pi$ cos(2 $T\pi J_{CC}$ ).

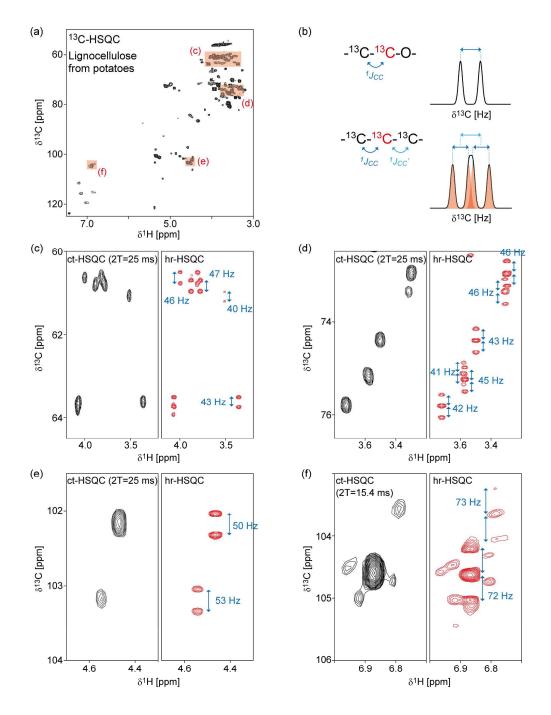


Figure S4. The evaluation of  ${}^{i}J_{CC}$  values using high-resolution  ${}^{13}C$ -HSQC to optimize values of 2T in ct-HSQC. (a)  ${}^{13}C$ -HSQC spectrum of  ${}^{13}C$ -labeled lignocellulose from potatoes. (b)  ${}^{13}C$ - ${}^{13}C$  splitting pattern of uniformly  ${}^{13}C$ -labeled compounds. The evaluation of  ${}^{i}J_{CC}$  values in aliphatic (c), (d), anomeric (e), and aromatic region (f). Left and right spectra are ct-HSQC and high-resolution  ${}^{13}C$ -HSQC spectra respectively. In high-resolution  ${}^{13}C$ -HSQC experiments, 2048 complex f1 ( ${}^{13}C$ ) points were recorded and the spectral widths of the f2 dimensions were 60 ppm.

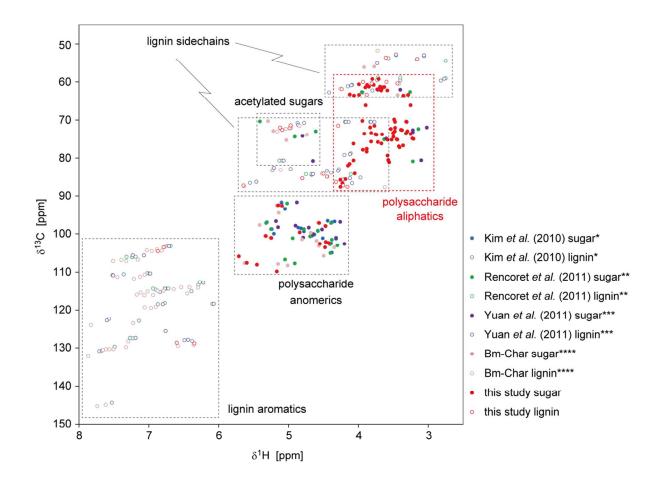


Figure S5. Comparison of signal assignments between this study and previous reports. Previous reports focused on lignin and the well-resolved anomeric signals of the polysaccharide. The use of <sup>13</sup>C labeled samples in the current study combined with multidimensional NMR delivered significant advances for signal assignments, especially for the aliphatic region of polysaccharides. Note that the plots assigned in this study include only fully assigned components, whereas those from other studies included only partly assigned signals. \*Reference number1 \*\* Reference number5 \*\*\* Reference number6 \*\*\*\* This data was obtained from Bm-Char which is a web tool used to characterize the chemical structure of lignocellulosic biomass using NMR data.<sup>7,8</sup> (https://database.riken.jp/ecomics/index.html)

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