

Preliminary

The Degradation of β -O-4 Type Lignin Carbohydrate Complex (LCC) Model Compounds by Lignin Peroxidase*¹

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Introduction

In our laboratory, a number of investigations have been reported on the enzymatic degradations of lignin and its model compounds¹⁻³). Recently, Tokimatsu *et al.*⁴) reported the first example of lignin peroxidase (LiP)-catalyzed oxidations of the four diastereomers. These results suggested that the sugar moiety etherified at the benzyl position could reduce the reactivity of the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds in the LiP system, although much still remain to be done before the final conclusion is drawn. In the present investigation, experiments were further carried out to evaluate the effect of the sugar moiety in the reactivity more precisely.

Experiments

LiP preparation

LiP from *P. chrysosporium* was partially purified as previously reported⁵). LiP thus obtained was further purified by use of the TSKgel G3000SW_{XL} and Protein-PakTM DEAE-8HR.

Oxidation of substrates by LiP

The reaction mixture (total, 1 ml) contained substrates (β -O-4 type LCC model compounds, LCC_{e1}, LCC_{e2}, LCC_{t1}, and LCC_{t2}⁶), or β -O-4 dimers, β -O-4e and β -O-4t (Fig. 1), 1 mM), LiP (0.5 U), and H₂O₂ (25 mM) in 0.1 M sodium tartrate buffer (pH 3.0).

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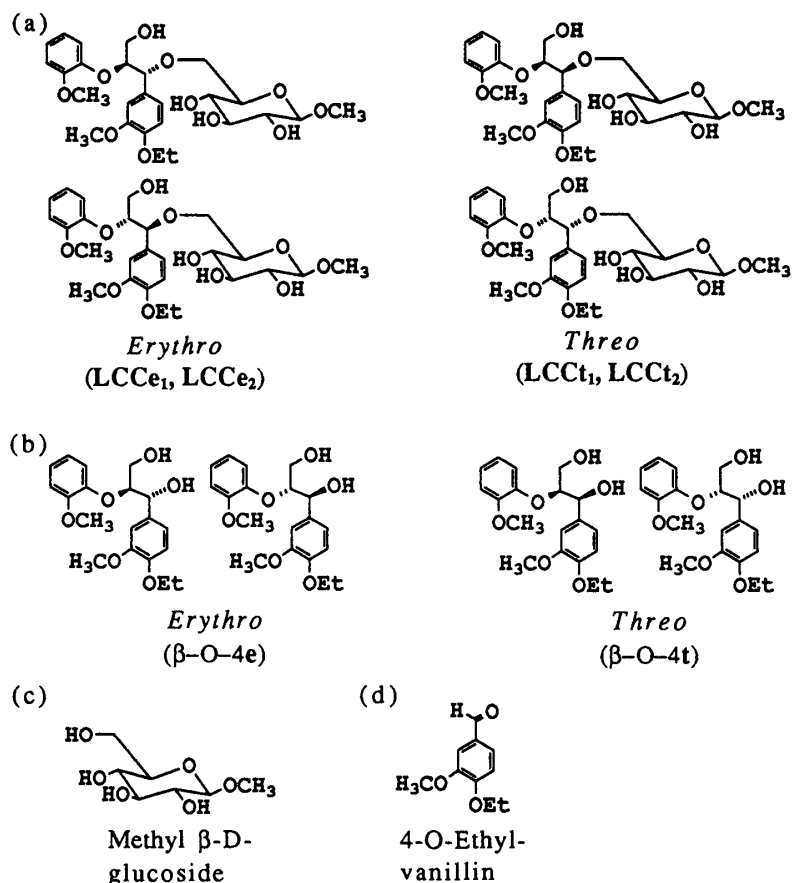


Fig. 1. Structures of Compounds. a) β -O-4 type LCC model compounds, b) β -O-4 dimers, c) methyl β -D-glucoside (3), d) 4-O-ethylvanillin (4), Et=CH₂CH₃.

The reaction mixture terminated by the addition of *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) was freeze-dried and extracted with methanol. The methanol extracts were subjected to product identification by GC-MS (acetylation: acetic anhydride/piridine=1/1) and to product quantification by HPLC.

Results and Discussion

Methyl β -D-glucoside (Fig. 1) as the oxidation product from the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds was identified for the first time. The amounts of the C _{α} -C _{β} cleavage product, 4-O-ethylvanillin (Fig. 1), from the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds was about half those from the corresponding β -O-4 dimers.

The quantitative analysis of the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds in the crude LiP system indicated that no significant differences were observed between the amounts of each isomer oxidized under the condition. In addition, no significant differences were observed between the amounts of the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds oxidized and those of the β -

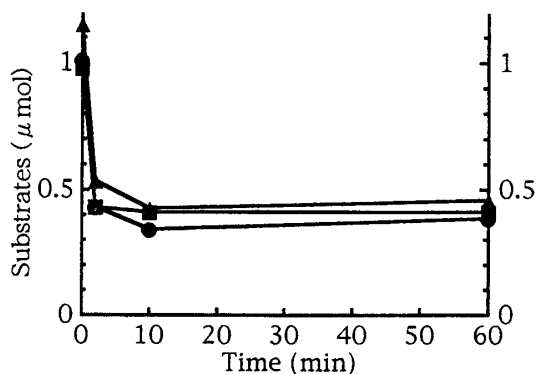


Fig. 2. Oxidation of β -O-4 type LCC model compounds and β -O-4 dimers by crude LiP. \blacktriangle , LCC_{t2}; \bullet , LCC_{c1}; \blacksquare , β -O-4t.

O-4 dimers oxidized (Fig. 2). Thus it was indicated that the reactivity of the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds was close to that of the β -O-4 dimers.

In conclusion, the present study indicated that the reactivity of the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds was almost equal to that of the β -O-4 dimers; the sugar moiety etherified at the benzyl position of the β -O-4 type LCC model compounds does not seem to deter the reactivity of the β -O-4 moiety by LiP.

References

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- 6) The absolute configuration of each compound has not yet been determined, the *erythro* isomer having higher R_f value on TLC chromatogram than the other *erythro* isomer is referred to as LCC_{c1}, and LCC_{c2} refers to the *erythro* isomer having the lower R_f value. Similarly, the *threo* isomers with the higher and lower R_f values are referred to as LCC_{t1} and LCC_{t2}, respectively.