## Note

## Identification of D-galacturonic acid in the specific capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcal type XXV\*

Amalendu Das<sup>†</sup>, Michael Heidelberger, Department of Pathology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, New York 10016 (U S A)

AND RACHEL BROWN

Division of Laboratories and Research, New York State Department of Health Albany, New York 12201 (U S A)

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It has long been known that the capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcal type XXV (S XXV) contains an otherwise unidentified uronic acid and amino sugar<sup>1</sup> S XXV, the principal type-specific antigen of pneumococcal type XXV, has become of interest because of the cross-reactivity of polysaccharides of widely different origin in antipneumococcal type XXV antiserum<sup>2</sup> More details of its constitution were therefore sought

Hydrolysis of S XXV (8 8 mg, preparation 3, not listed in ref 1) with M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (5 ml) for 20 h at 100° was accompanied by considerable charring Removal of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with BaCO<sub>3</sub> and chromatography in both 5 5 1 3 (v/v) ethyl acetate-pyridine-acetic acid-water (Solvent A) and 18 3 1 4 (v/v) ethyl acetate-acetic acid-formic acid-water (Solvent B) gave spots corresponding to galactose, galacturonic acid, galactosamine, and glucosamine The hydrolyzate was separated on Whatman No 3MM paper by means of solvent A and the portion containing the uronic acid was eluted with water, de-ionized with Amberlite IR-120 (H<sup>+</sup>) ion-exchange resin, and evaporated to dryness in vacuo The residue was converted into the methyl ester methyl glycoside by heating under reflux with 1% methanolic HCl for 8 h The solution was evaporated to dryness in vacuo, and again after 5 additions of dry methanol (2 ml) to remove HCl Reduction of the residue with potassium borohydride<sup>4</sup> and hydrolysis with 0.5M sulfuric acid gave the corresponding hexose, chromatographically identified, in solvent A, as galactose<sup>§</sup> A portion of this galactose was treated with galactostat (Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, N J). It

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<sup>†</sup>Present address Department of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Calcutta 32, India §A somewhat faster spot on the chromogram, possibly due to residual methyl galactoside, d

<sup>§</sup>A somewhat faster spot on the chromogram, possibly due to residual methyl galactoside, disappeared on prolonged hydrolysis.

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gave rise to a yellow color, as did D-galactose, and with the same absorption maximum at 425 nm. This identifies much of the galacturonic acid in S XXV as the D isomer

Since the sample of S XXV used contained C-polysaccharide (which does not contain a uronic acid)<sup>5</sup>, no attempt was made to characterize the other sugars more definitely

## REFERENCES

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