POLYSACCHARIDES OF Plantago ovatax SEEDS

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Plants of the *Plantago* genus (plantain) belong to the Plantaginaceae family. These plants are used in Chinese medicine as hemostatics and astringents and for chronic bronchitis and pleuritis [1]. Data on the polysaccharides (PSa) from *P. major* [2] and *P. psyllium* [3] seeds have been reported. We studied carbohydrates from *P. ovatax* seeds collected in 2004 in Khoten district of Karakash region of China.

Carbohydrates were isolated by treating *P. ovatax* seeds with alcohol (82%) to remove low-molecuclar-weight and colored compounds. The alcohol extract was evaporated. Descending PC using BuOH:Pyr:H₂O (6:4:3) on Filtrak FN 12 and 15 paper identified rhamnose, glucose, galactose, and an oligosaccharide with R_f 0.33 according to development by anilinium biphthalate (1) and urea (2).

After inactivation with alcohol, the raw material was extracted three times with cold water (1:10, 1:5 twice) to produce a viscous extract that was precipitated with alcohol in a 1:4 ratio. The resulting precipitate was separated, washed with alcohol and acetone, and dried in vacuo over P_2O_5 . The yield of water-soluble polysaccharides (WSPS-1) was 5.4%.

Next the remaining raw material was extracted with hot water (1:8, 1:5, 1:3) at 90°C. The extracts did not give a reaction with iodine. Therefore, WSPS-2 did not contain starchy polysaccharides. The yield of WSPS-2 was 8.8%.

WSPS-1 and -2 were white powders with a cream tint. They dissolved in water to form thick viscous solutions. The IR spectra of the WSPS exhibited absorption bands at 808 cm⁻¹ (pyranose ring), 892 (β -glycoside bond), and 1258 and 1720 (esters). Titration established that WSPS-1 contained 4.3% *O*-acetyls; WSPS-2, 4.5% [4]. Therefore, WSPS isolated from *P. ovatax* were naturally acetylated polysaccharides.

WSPS samples were hydrolyzed by H_2SO_4 (2 N) at 100°C for 8 h. The monosaccharides were determined qualitatively by PC using the aforementioned system and developers **1** and **2**. The content of neutral monosaccharides was determined quantitatively using GC-MS of the aldononitrile acetates [5] in a PE-TurboMass Aidosystem XL, PE 5 MS spectrometer, quartz column (30 × 0.25 mm), 200°C, flow rate 35 mL/min, and N₂ carrier gas. Table shows data indicating that the monosaccharide composition of WSPS-1 is rhamnoxyloaraban; of WSPS-2, glucoxyloaraban.

After isolating WSPS-1 and -2, the seed pulp was extracted twice with oxalic acid and ammonium oxalate solutions (0.5% each, 1:1) at 70°C for 2 h at a 1:3 ratio. The extracts were combined, dialyzed, evaporated, and precipitated with alcohol (1:3) to afford pectinic substances (PS) in 4.5% yield.

The PS were a white powder with a cream tint. They dissolved in water to form a viscous solution. Titration determined the content of free carboxylic groups (Af) as 18%; of esterified carboxylic groups (Ae), 49.05%, degree of esterification (λ), 72.7% [6]. Therefore, PS of *P. ovatax* seeds were highly esterified PS. Hydrolysis of PS (H₂SO₄, 2 N, 100°C, 48 h) and analysis of the monosaccharides were carried out as above. PC detected galacturonic acid and neutral monosaccharides, the ratio of which was analyzed by GC-MS. Table 1 shows that the dominant components were xylose and arabinose.

Hemicelluloses (HC) were extracted by base solution (5%). The extract was dialyzed, evaporated, and precipitated with ether (1:3) to afford HC in 8% yield. The dominant monosaccharides in the HC hydrolysate (H_2SO_4 , 2 N, 100°C, 72 h) were galactose, arabinose, and xylose.

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TABLE 1. Monosaccharide Content and Composition of Carbohydrates from P. ovatax Seeds

PSa type	Yield, %	Monosaccharide composition, %					
		Rha	Xyl	Ara	Man	Glc	Gal
WSPS-1	5.4	4.5	5.5	27.3	-	-	1.0
WSPS-2	8.8	1.0	3.2	7.8	Tr.	2.4	Tr.
PS	4.5	2.6	6.6	13.6	-	1.0	1.0
HC	8.0	-	1.0	3.3	1.8	1.03	4.0

Thus, carbohydrates of P. ovatax seeds are WSPS, PS, and HC in which arabinose is the principal component.

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