

## **INSOLUBLE WHEAT ARABINOXYLAN (Lot 140202)**

P-WAXYI 08/19

CAS: 9040-27-1

**PROPERTIES:** 

Sugar composition: Arabinose, 33.5%; Xylose, 62%; Glucose, 1.5 %; Mannose, 2.0%

and Galactose, 1.0%

**Sugar ration:** Arabinose : Xylose = 34 : 65

Purity: > 90%
Starch content: < 0.1%
Beta-glucan: < 0.1%
Glucose (possibly as cellulose): 1.5%
Protein: 2.7%
Moisture: 2.0%
Ash: 1.0%

**Physical Description:** Off-white, odourless powder

#### STORAGE CONDITIONS:

Store dry at room temperature in a well sealed container. Under these conditions, the product is stable for several years.

### METHOD OF DISSOLUTION (for 1.0% w/v solution):

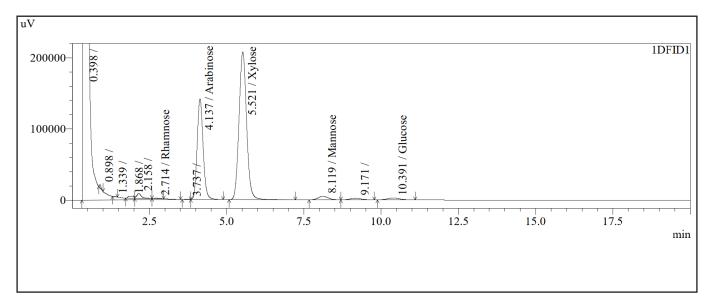
This arabinoxylan is the insoluble "pentosan" fraction from wheat flour. It has been purified to remove starch,  $\beta$ -glucan and protein. The product contains cellulose (measured as glucose by g.l.c. and possibly glucomannan and arabinogalactan. The material is insoluble in water, but can be solubilised as follows:

Add I gram of insoluble arabinoxylan to 90 mL of distilled water at room temperature and stir vigorously on a magnetic stirrer for 5 min to remove all lumps. Add 10 mL of I M sodium hydroxide solution and stir for 10 min at room temperature. Neutralise the solution by the addition of 5 M acetic acid, and adjust the pH to 4.5 with IM HCl or I M sodium hydroxide. Adjust the volume to 100 mL with distilled water.

The solution is a light yellow/orange colour, and may be very slightly opalescant due to the presence of protein.

Arabinoxylan solutions can be stored at room temperature for several weeks in a well sealed storage bottle. Microbial contamination is prevented by adding two drops of toluene to the storage bottle.

# GLC of the alditol acetates of insoluble wheat arabinoxylan (Lot 140202) hydrolysed with sulphuric acid.



### **GLC**

A typical polysaccharide sample ( $\sim 10$  mg) was hydrolysed using 2N TFA at 120°C for 60 min. Subsequent sodium borohydride reduction was performed in 1N NH<sub>4</sub>OH for 90 minutes at 40°C. The corresponding alditol acetates were prepared using acetic anhydride and 1-methyl imidazole, extracted into DCM and analysed by GC. Chromatography was performed on a Shimadzu GC-14B with CHROMATOPACK C-R8A using a Packed glass column (6 ft x 5 mm OD, 3 mm ID) with 3% Silar 10C on W-HP (80-100 mesh). The carrier gas was nitrogen at 130 KPa. Injector temperature; 250°C; Column temperature; 230°C. Detection by FID with 60KPa H<sub>2</sub> pressure and 50 KPa air pressure.