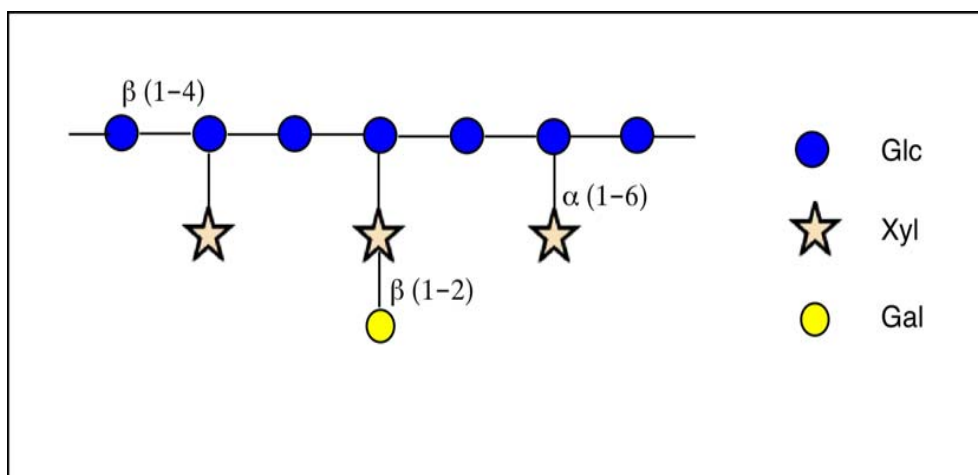


Therapeutic Polysaccharides



Stephen Harding
NCMH, University of Nottingham

Steve Harding (GB)

Berit Smestad Paulsen (N)

Thomas Heinze (D)

Zdenka Hromádková (SK)

Vera Hříbalová (CZ)

Cleanthes Israilides (G)

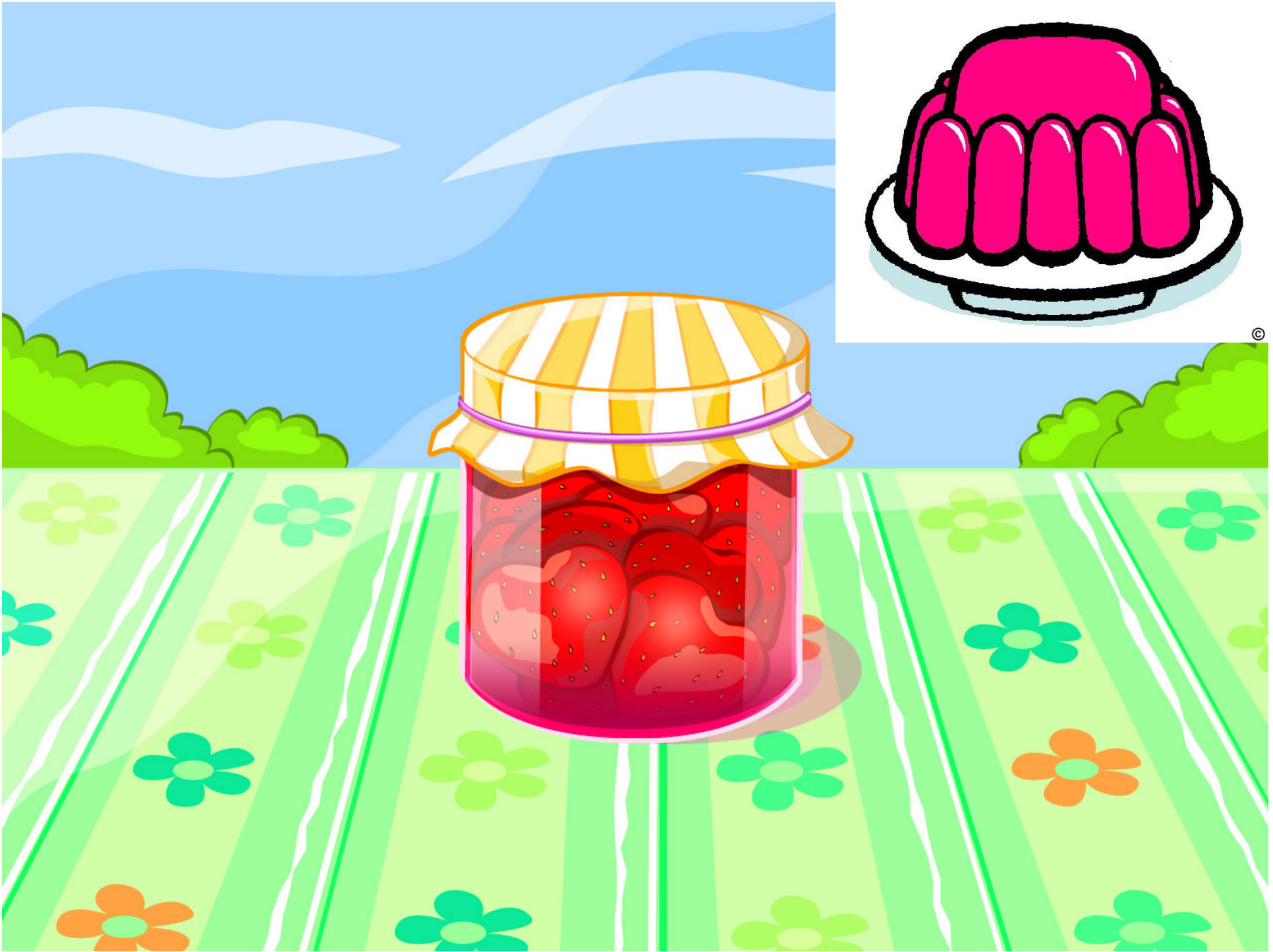
Anna Ebringerova (SK)

Andreas Koschella (D)

Marcin Deszczynski (P & GB)

Trushar Patel (I & GB)

Kari Inngjerdigen (N)







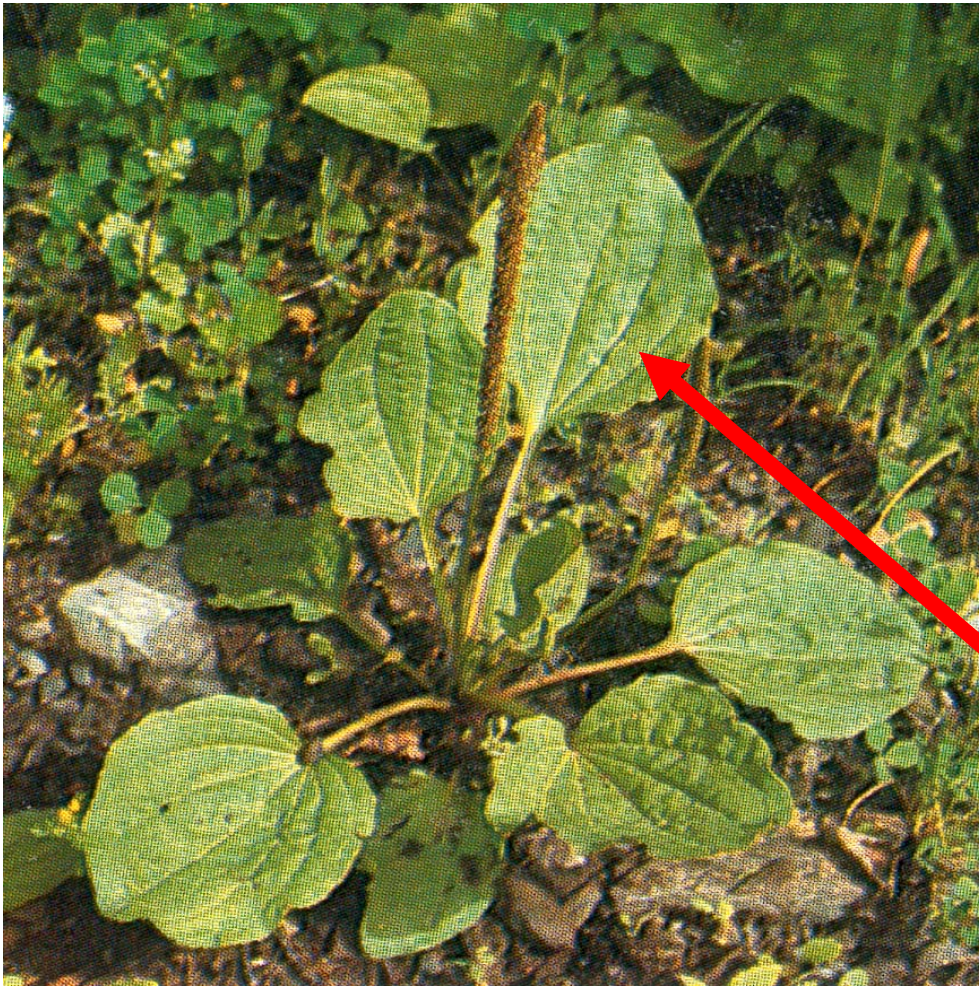


Plantago major



“Traditional use in
Scandinavia:
Wound healing”

Plantago major



Traditional use in
Scandinavia:

Wound healing

UK: "Doc leaf"

Variety of primary structures



Linear (amylose, cellulose, pullulan)



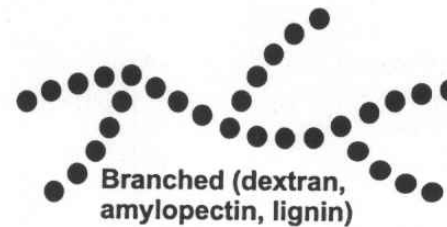
Alternating repeat (agarose, carrageenan)



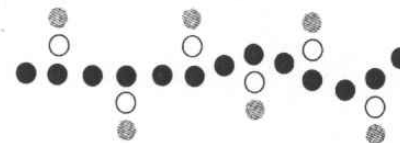
Interrupted repeat
(pectin, chitosan,
konjac mannan)



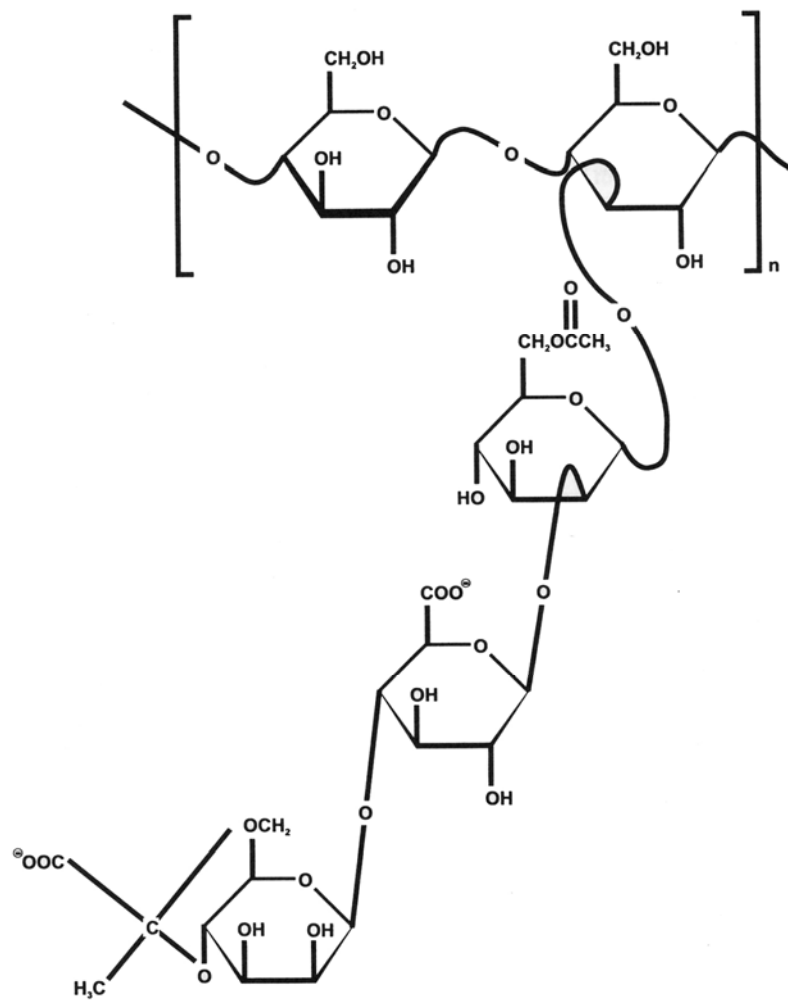
Block copolymer
(alginate)



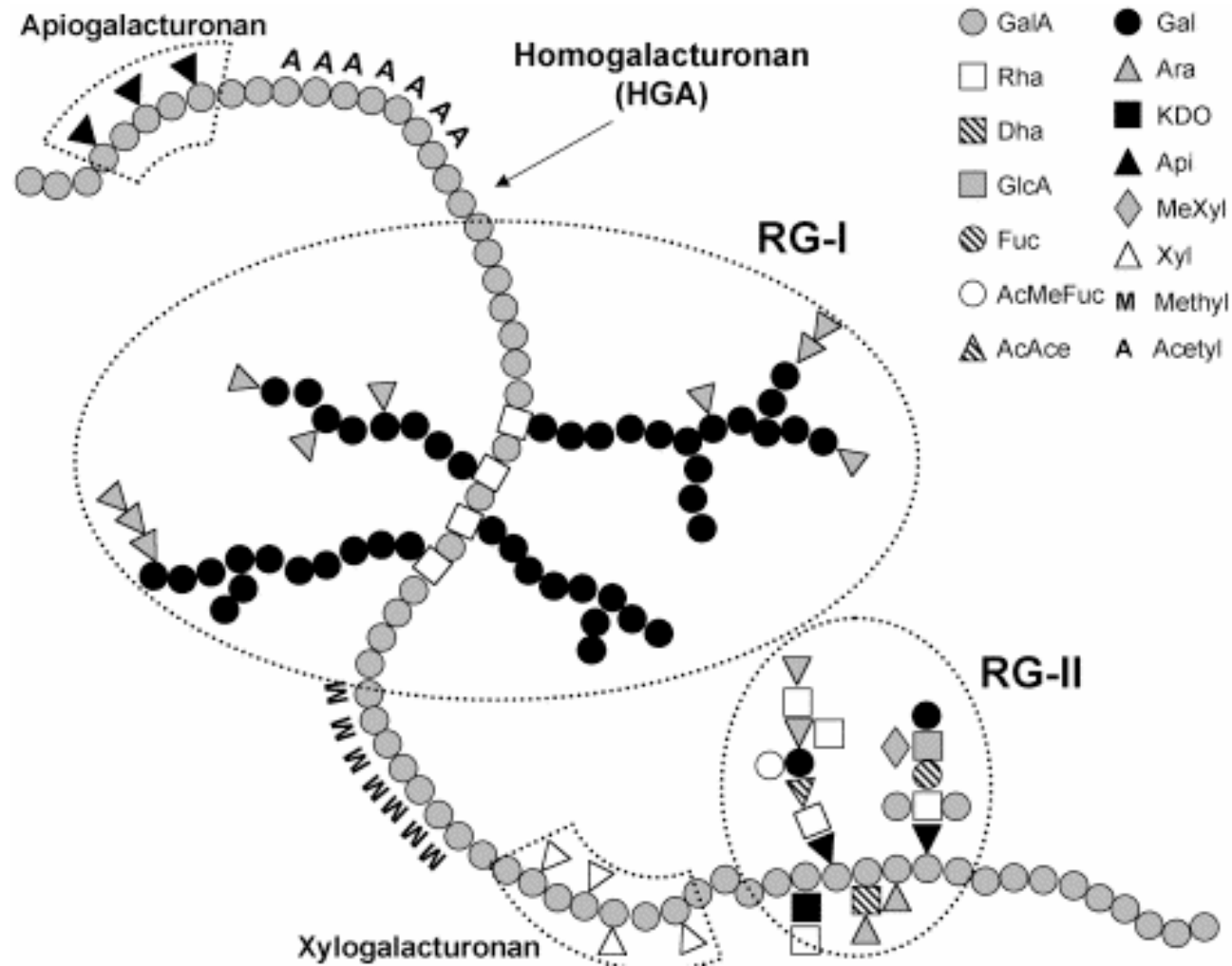
Branched (dextran,
amylopectin, lignin)



Complex repeat (xanthan)



...we often use symbol notation



Perez et al,
2003

Variety of conformations

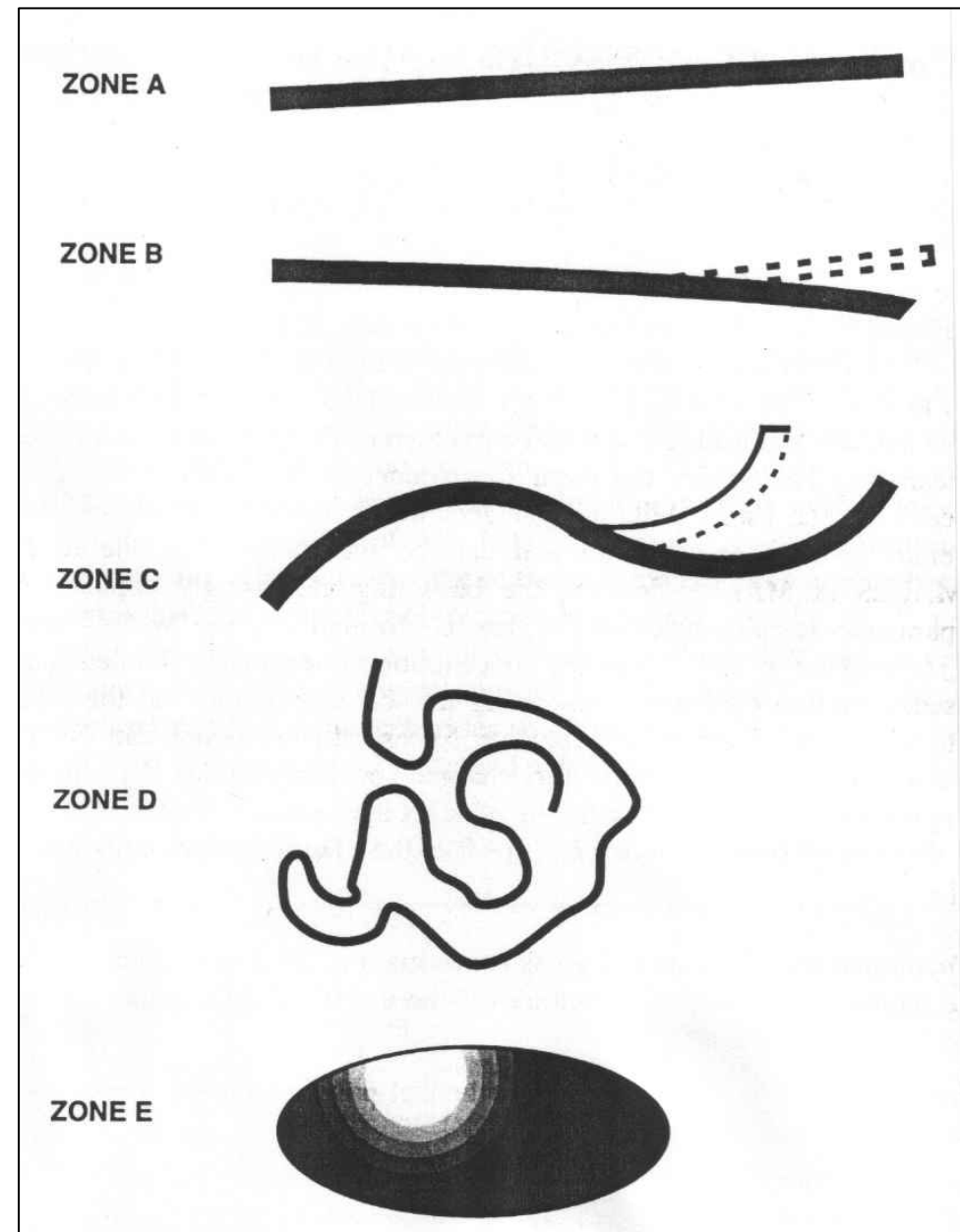
Zone A: Extra-rigid rod:
schizophyllan

Zone B: Rigid Rod:
xanthan

Zone C: Semi-flexible coil:
pectin

Zone D: Random coil:
dextran, pullulan

Zone E: Highly branched:
amylopectin, glycogen



Some classes of polysaccharide with therapeutic properties

I Pectins



II Galactomannans/ mannoglycans



III Xyloglucans



IV Fungal beta-glucans/ lentinans



Aims

“To establish an understanding of the chemical and physical properties of biologically active polysaccharides of plant and fungal origin in relation to function, and explore possible trends or relations underpinning their potential in pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications”

I Pectins



II Galactomannans/ mannoglycans



III Xyloglucans



IV Fungal beta-glucans/ lentinans



The polysaccharides:

- I **Pectins** Immunomodulatory pectic polysaccharides from medicinal plants (e.g. *Plantago m.*, *Acanthus ebracteatus*, *Vernonia kotschyana*, *Biophytum*)
- II **Galactomannans/mannans** Immunomodulatory and anti-tussive polysaccharides from e.g. guar and medicinal plants like *Aloe vera*
- III **Xyloglucans** Immunomodulatory from tamarind seeds - phagocyte enhancement, leucocyte migration inhibition, inhibition of cell proliferation etc. Arabinoxylans
- IV **Fungal beta-glucans/ lentinans** Anti-mitogenic/cancer activity of *Lentinan edodes*

Relevant underpinning physical information

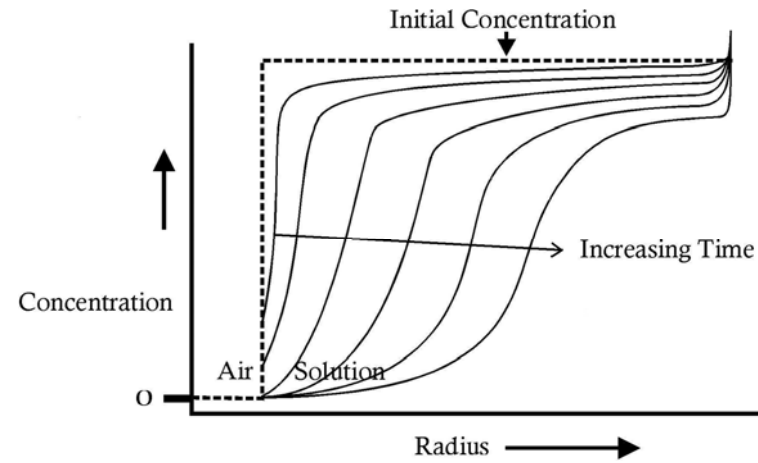
- 1 Heterogeneity size-exclusion chromatography & sedimentation velocity
- 2 Molecular weight & molecular weight distribution; SEC-MALLs and sedimentation equilibrium
- 3 Conformation Mark-Houwink coefficients and persistence length L_p .
- 4 Interaction properties stoichiometry, dissociation constants K_d

Heterogeneity: sed. coeff. distribution

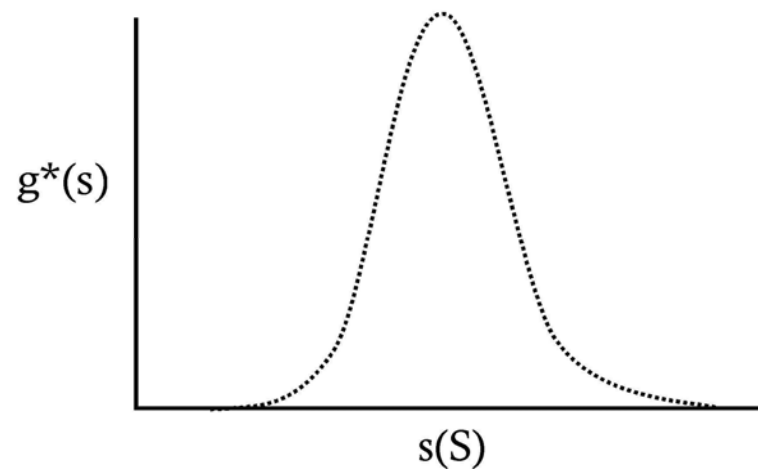




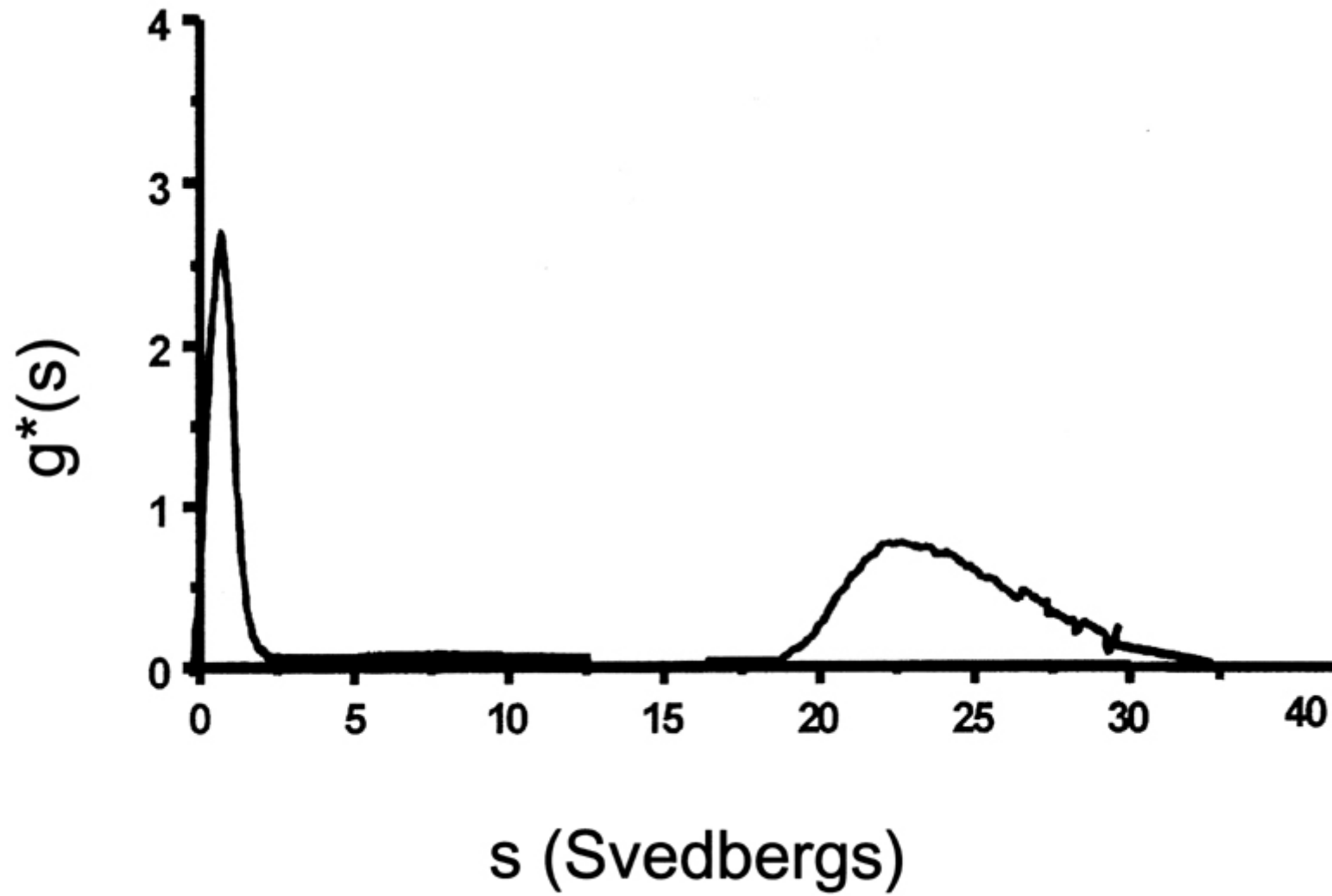
Heterogeneity: sed. coeff. distribution



↓ *SEDFIT*



Starch



LA RINASCITA
DELLA
ULTRACENTRIFUGA ANALITICA

Dr. Steve E. Harding
University of Nottingham
Laboratorio di Biochimica Fisica

Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR

Zentralinstitut für Molekularbiologie

DIE ANALYTISCHE ULTRAZENTRIFUGE SPIRIT WIEDER

S.E. Harding

Universität Nottingham

LUNDS UNIVERSITET
Institutionen för Medicin
och Fysiologi, Lund



UNIVERSITY OF LUND
Department of Physiological Chemistry

Meddelande om föreläsning den
14:e maj, 10.00:

"Pånyttfödelse av den
analytiska ultracentrifugen"

av

Dr. S.E. Harding

Föreläsningssal 3

Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR

Lehrstuhl für Molekularbiologie

DIE ANALYTISCHE ULTRASCHNITTIGE SPINNT WIEDER

S. E. Harding

LA RINASCITA
DELLA
ULTRACENTRIFUGA ANALITICA

Dr. Steve E. Harding
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DIE ANALYTISCHE ULTRAZENTRIFUGE SPIEGELT WIEDER

S.E. Harding

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Meddelande om föreläsning den
14:e maj, 10.00:

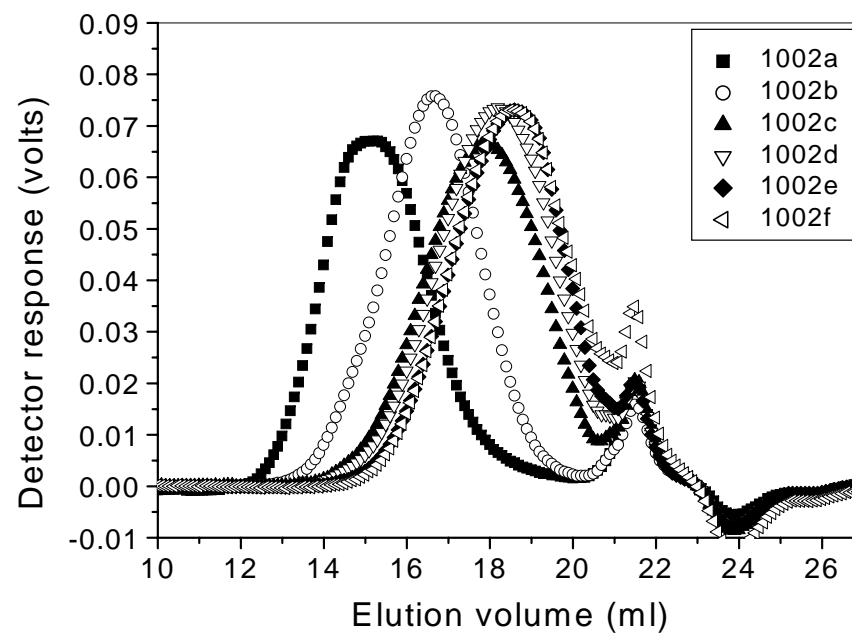
"Pånyttfödelse av den
analytiska ultracentrifugen"

av

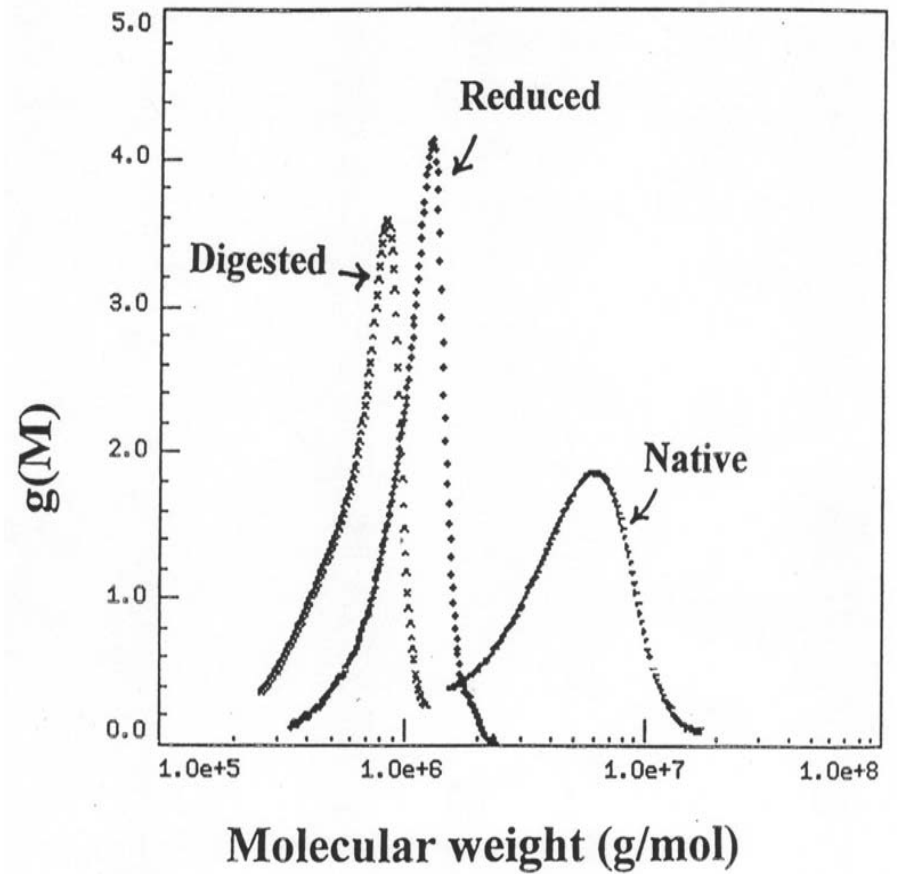
Dr. S.E. Harding

Föreläsningssal 3

Molecular Weight: SEC-MALLS



Molecular Weight: SEC-MALLS



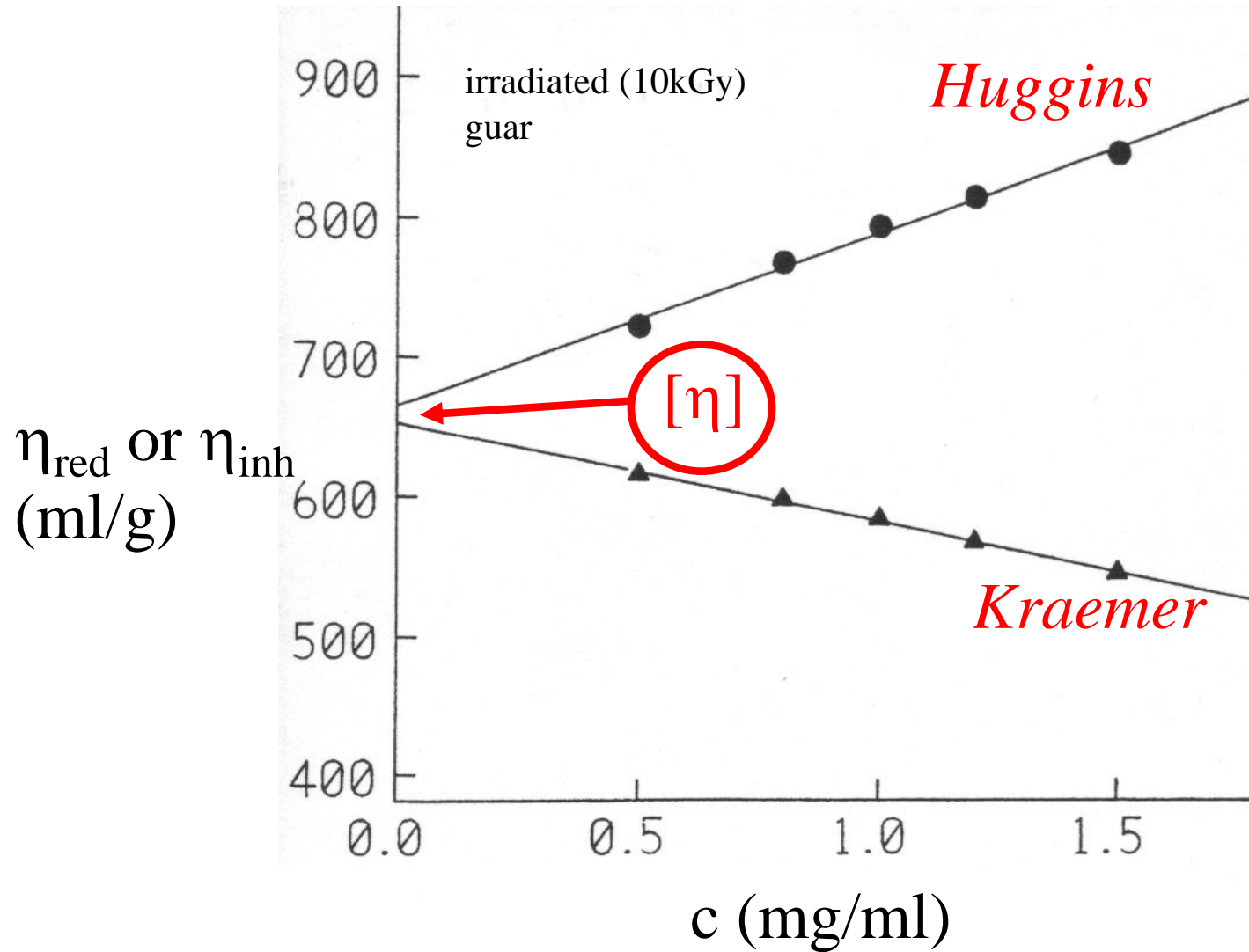
Conformation: Intrinsic viscosity



→ $[\eta]$

Intrinsic viscosity, ml/g

Viscometry – Huggins/Kraemer plot



Conformations

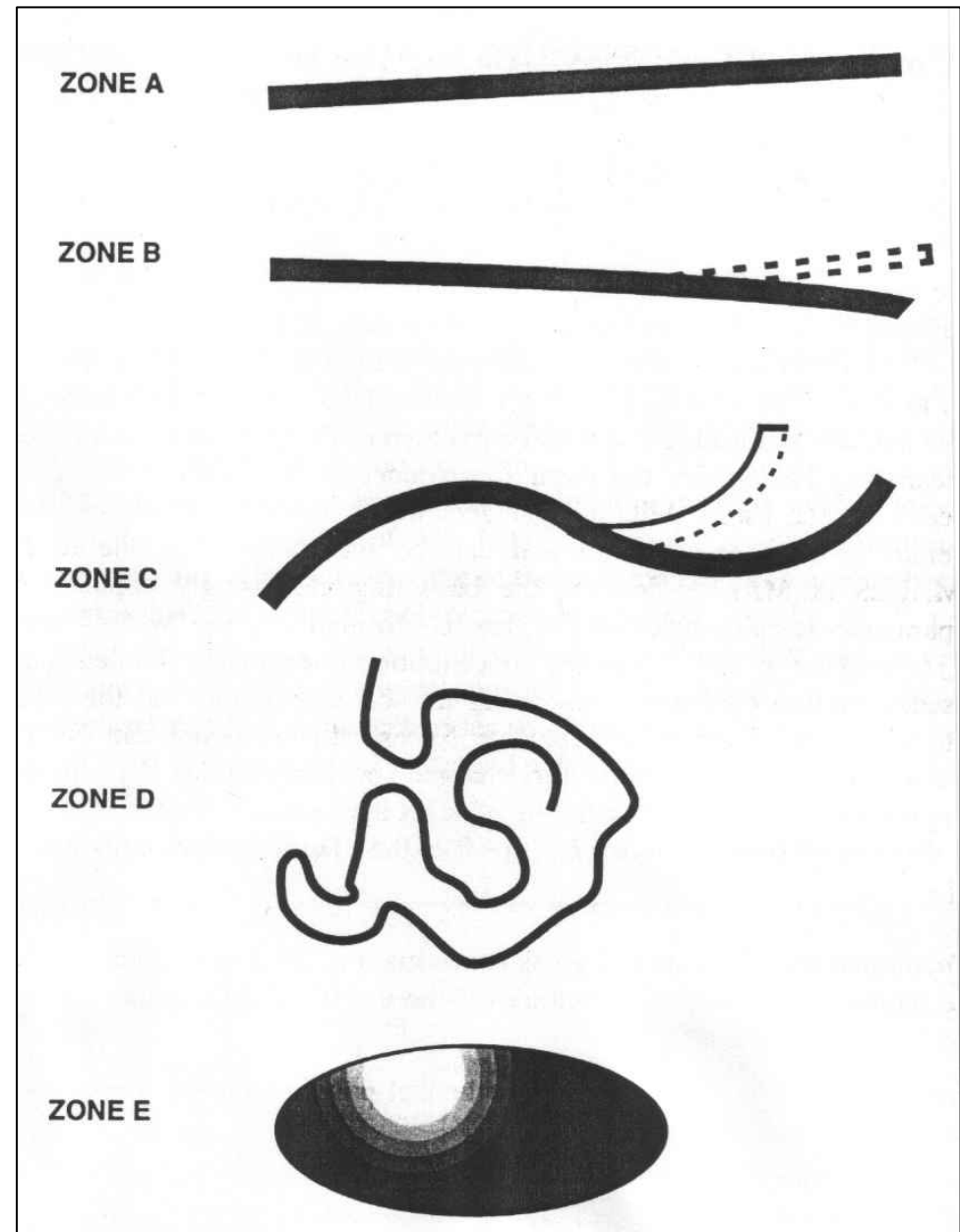
Zone A: Extra-rigid rod:
schizophyllan

Zone B: Rigid Rod:
xanthan

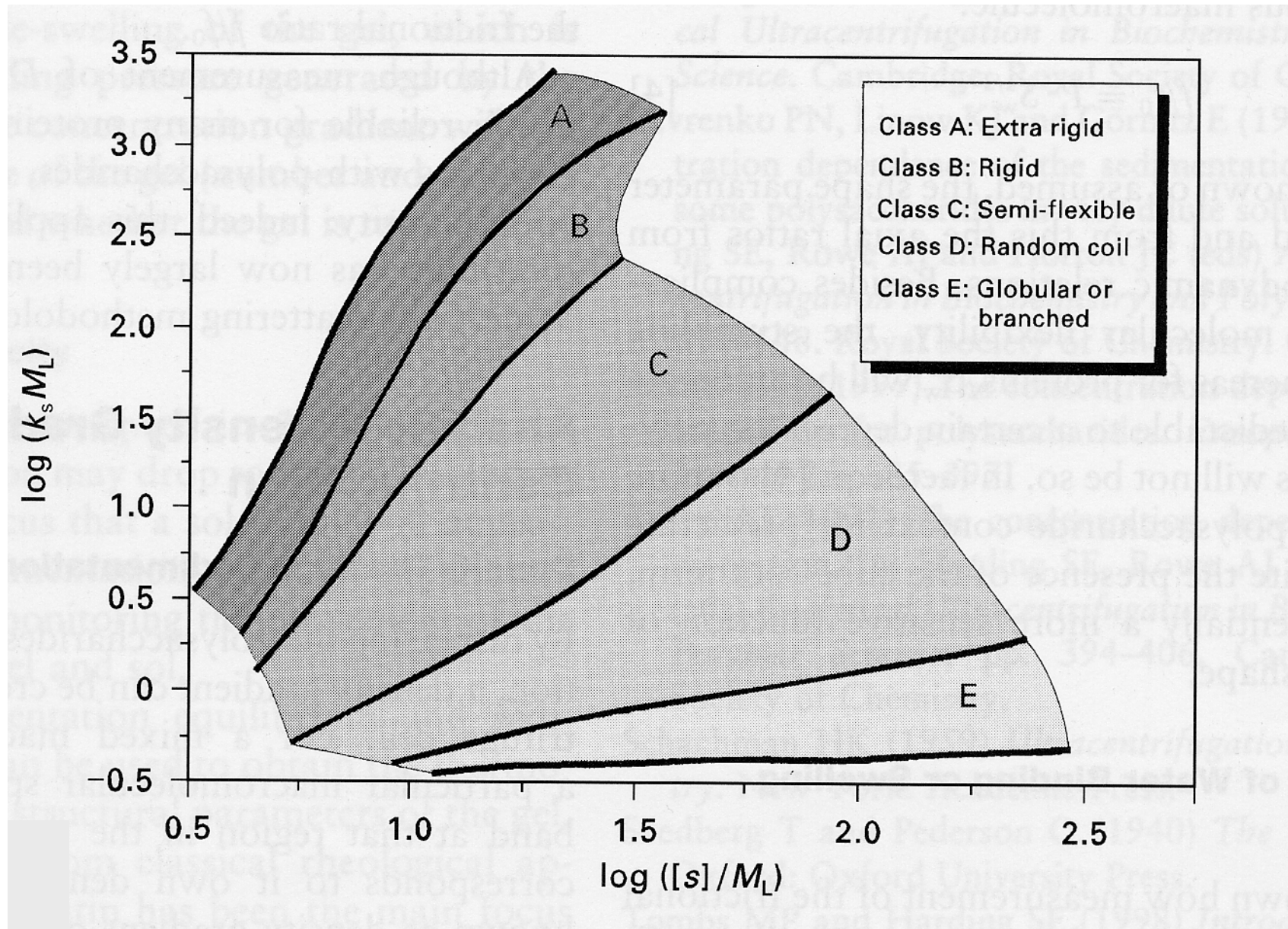
Zone C: Semi-flexible coil:
pectin

Zone D: Random coil:
dextran, pullulan

Zone E: Highly branched:
amylopectin, glycogen

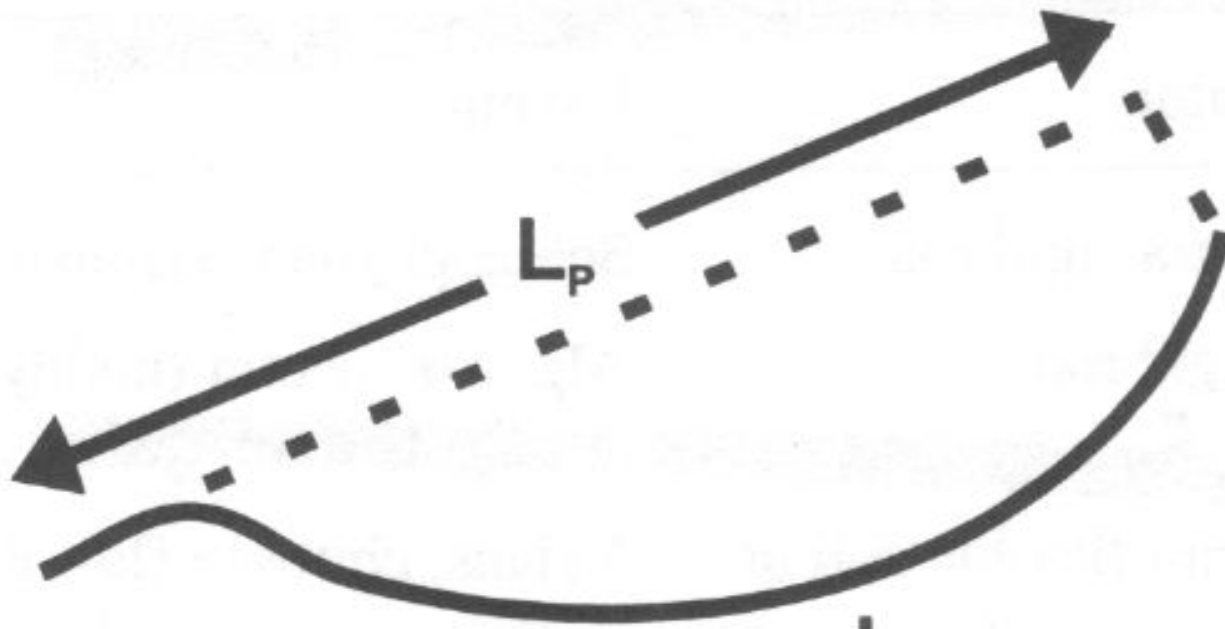


Conformation Zoning:



Pavlov, Harding & Rowe., 1997

Flexibility parameter: Persistence length L_p



Contour Length

$$L \rightarrow \infty$$

Flexibility parameter: Persistence length L_p

Theoretical limits: Random coil $L_p = 0$
Rigid rod $L_p = \text{infinity}$

Practical limits: Random coil $L_p \sim 1\text{-}2\text{nm}$
Rigid rod $L_p \sim 200\text{nm}$

Flexibility: Persistence length relations

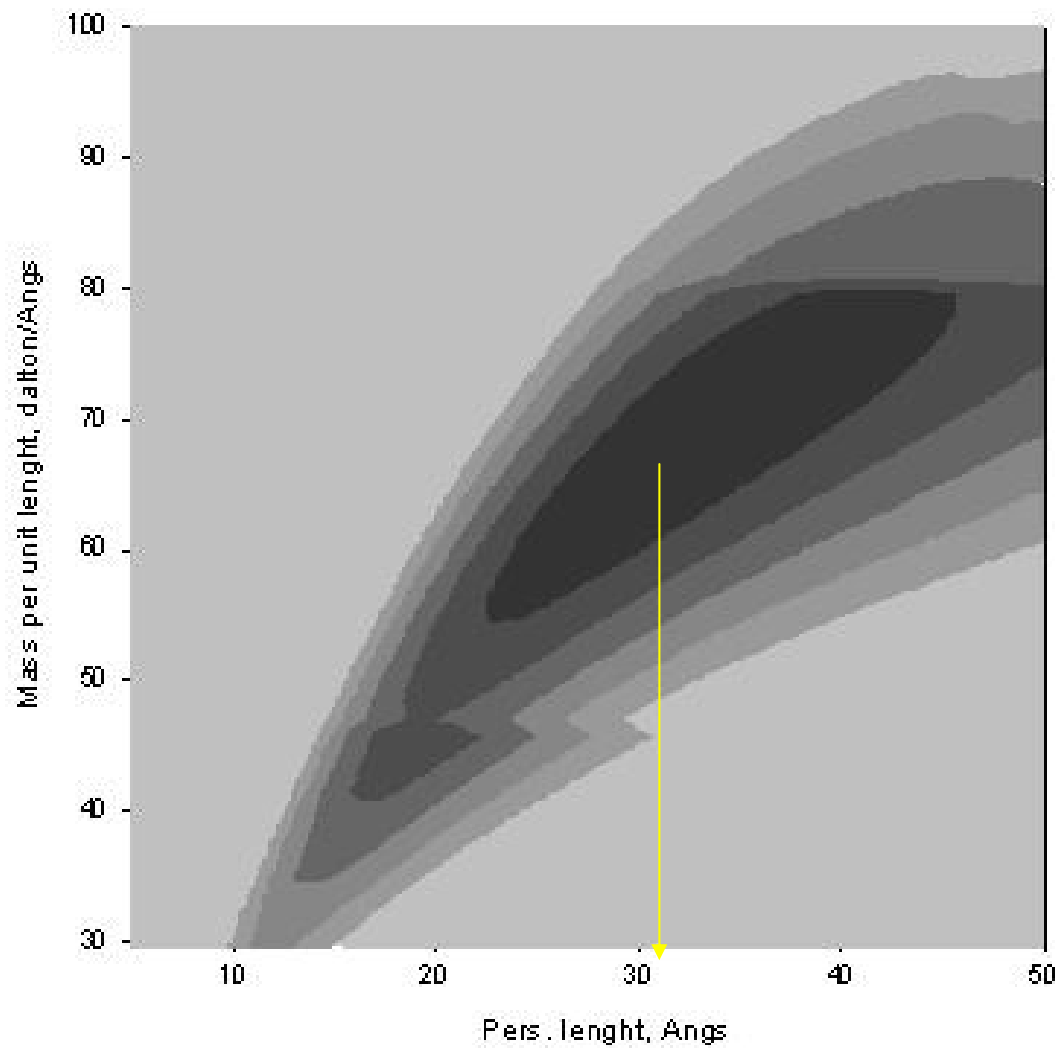
“Bohdanecky” relation

$$\left(\frac{M_w^2}{[\eta]} \right)^{1/3} = A_0 M_L \Phi^{-1/3} + B_0 \Phi^{-1/3} \left(\frac{2L_p}{M_L} \right)^{-1/2} M_w^{1/2}$$

“Yamakawa-Fujii” relation

$$s^0 = \frac{M_L (1 - \bar{v} \rho_0)}{3\pi\eta_0 N_A} \times \left[1.843 \left(\frac{M_w}{2M_L L_p} \right)^{1/2} + A_2 + A_3 \left(\frac{M_w}{2M_L L_p} \right)^{-1/2} + \dots \right]$$

Global analysis of pullulan: $L_p \sim 3\text{nm}$



Conformation: Power law coeffs a, b, c

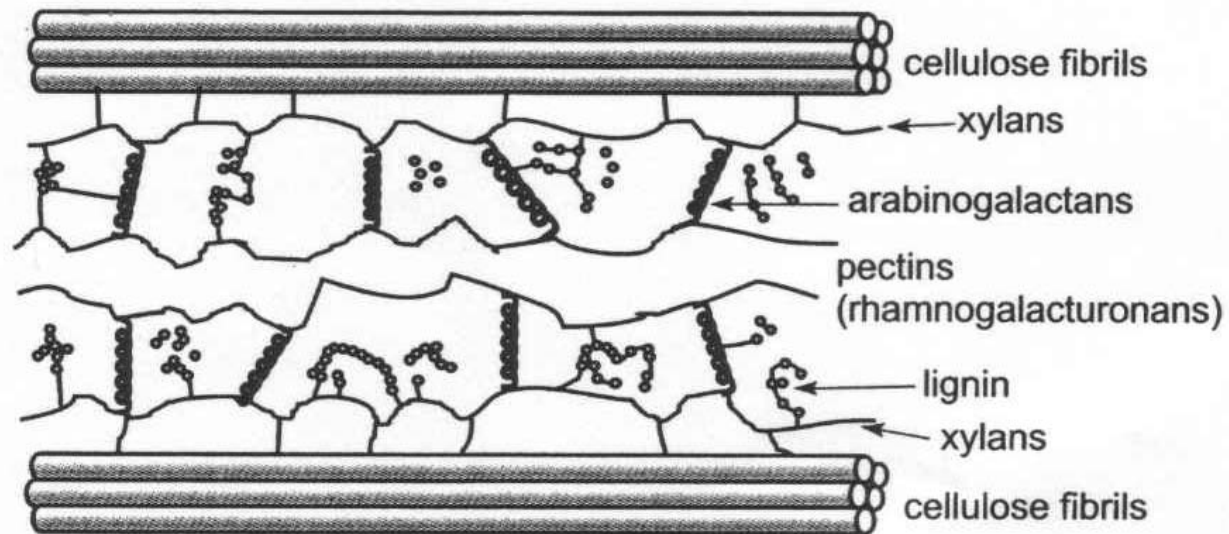
$$[\eta] \sim M_w^a$$

$$s \sim M_w^b$$

$$R_g \sim M_w^c$$

I. Pectin (E440)

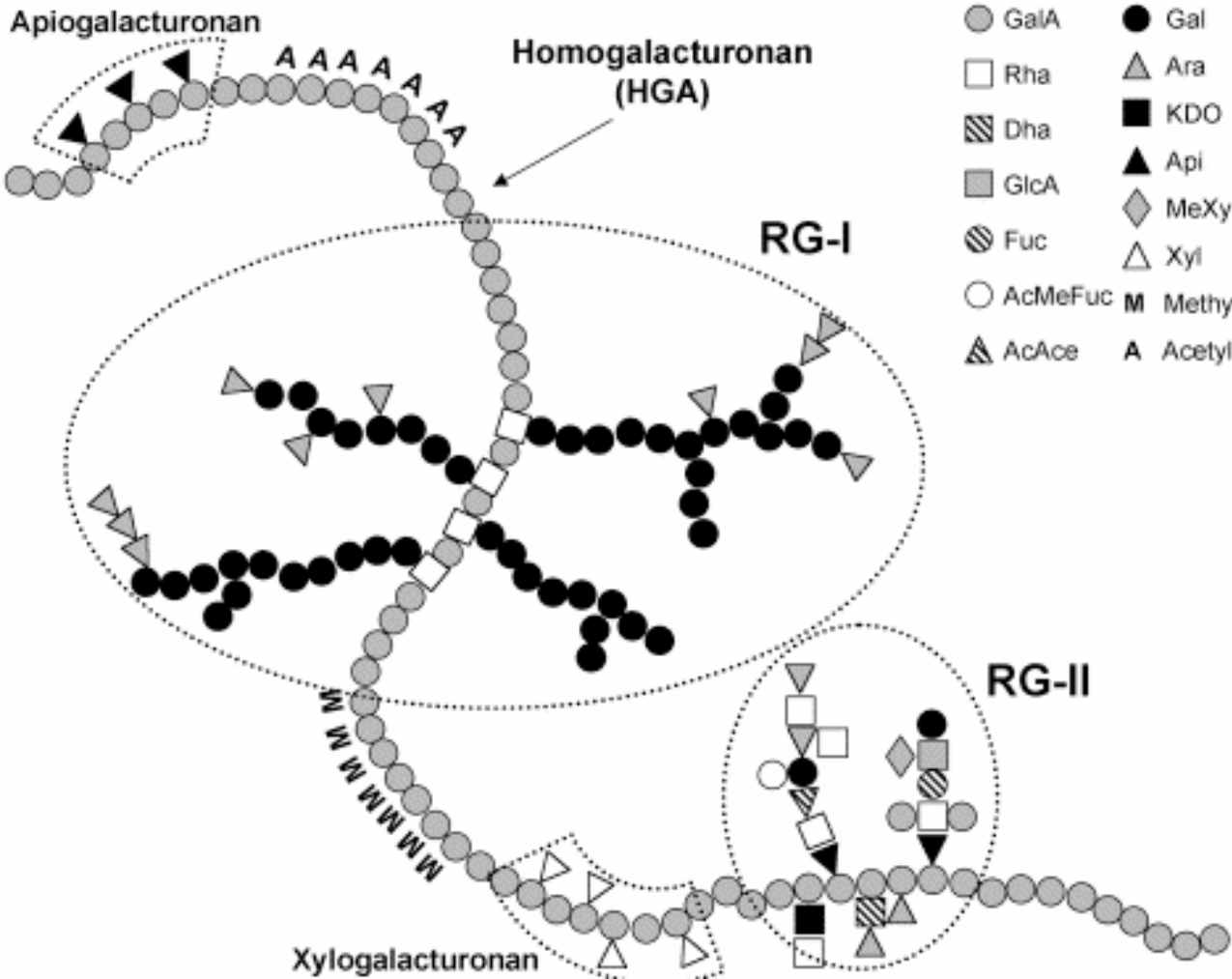
Cell wall polysaccharides:



Flexibilities of pectins

Carbohydrate Polymer	L_p (nm)
Pullulan	2.0
Heparin	2.0-2.1
Amylose	2.8
Cellulose	7.0
Pectin (69% esterified)	30
Pectin (0% esterified)	34
DNA	45
Schizophyllan	115-200
Scleroglucan	180 \pm 30
Xanthan	210

Pectins from medicinal plants

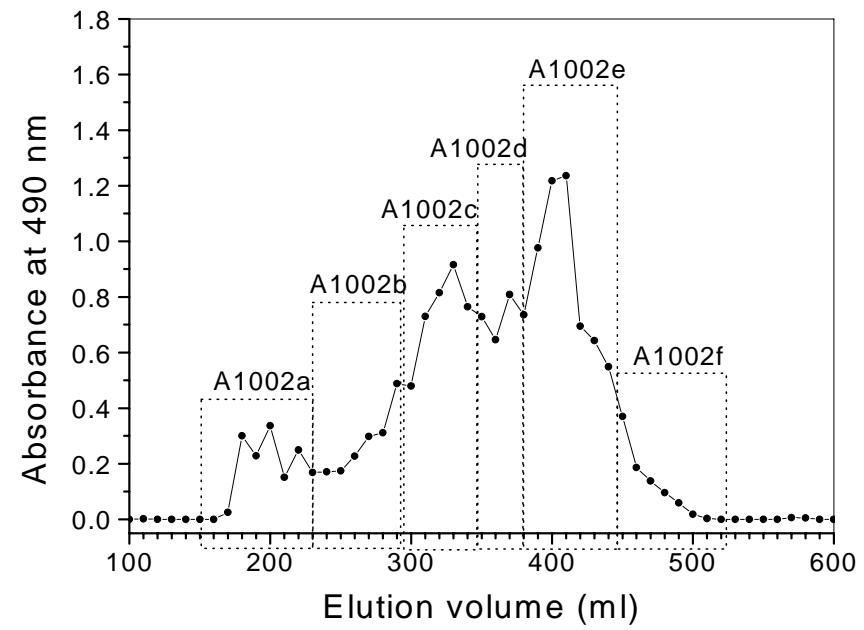


Perez et al,
2003

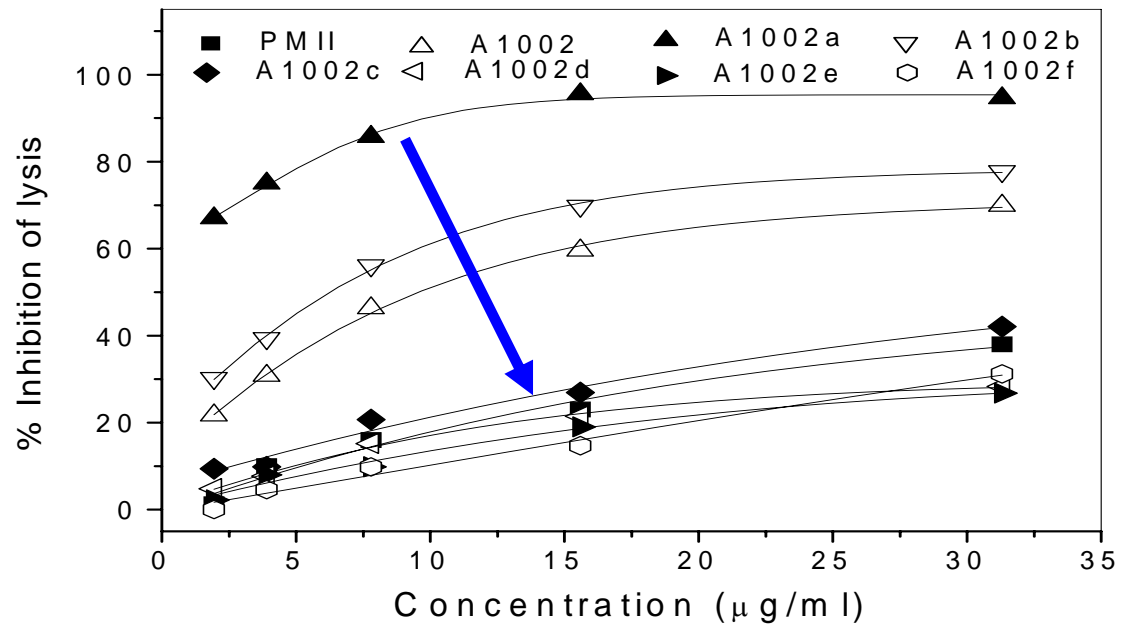
Acanthus ebracteatus



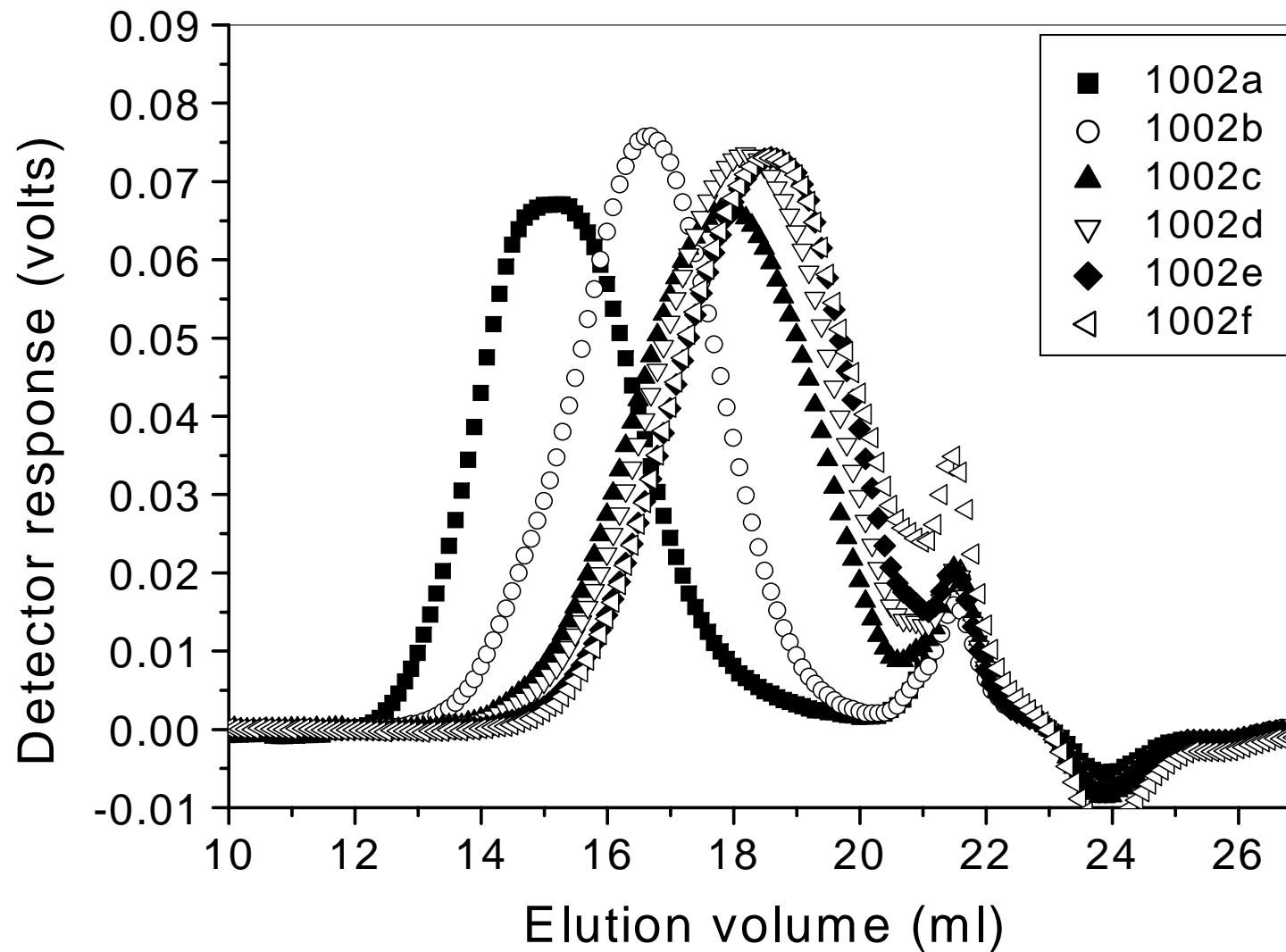
Fractions of pectic polysaccharides from *Acanthus* stem extracts



Effects on the complement system



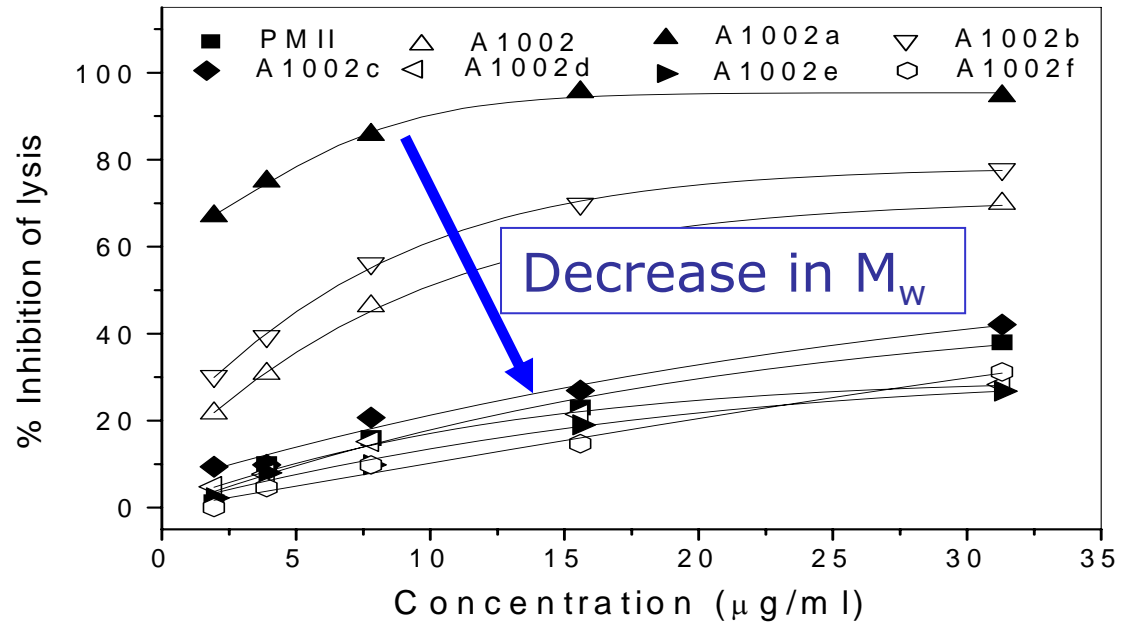
SEC-MALLs data:
subfractions of pectic polysaccharide from *Acanthus*



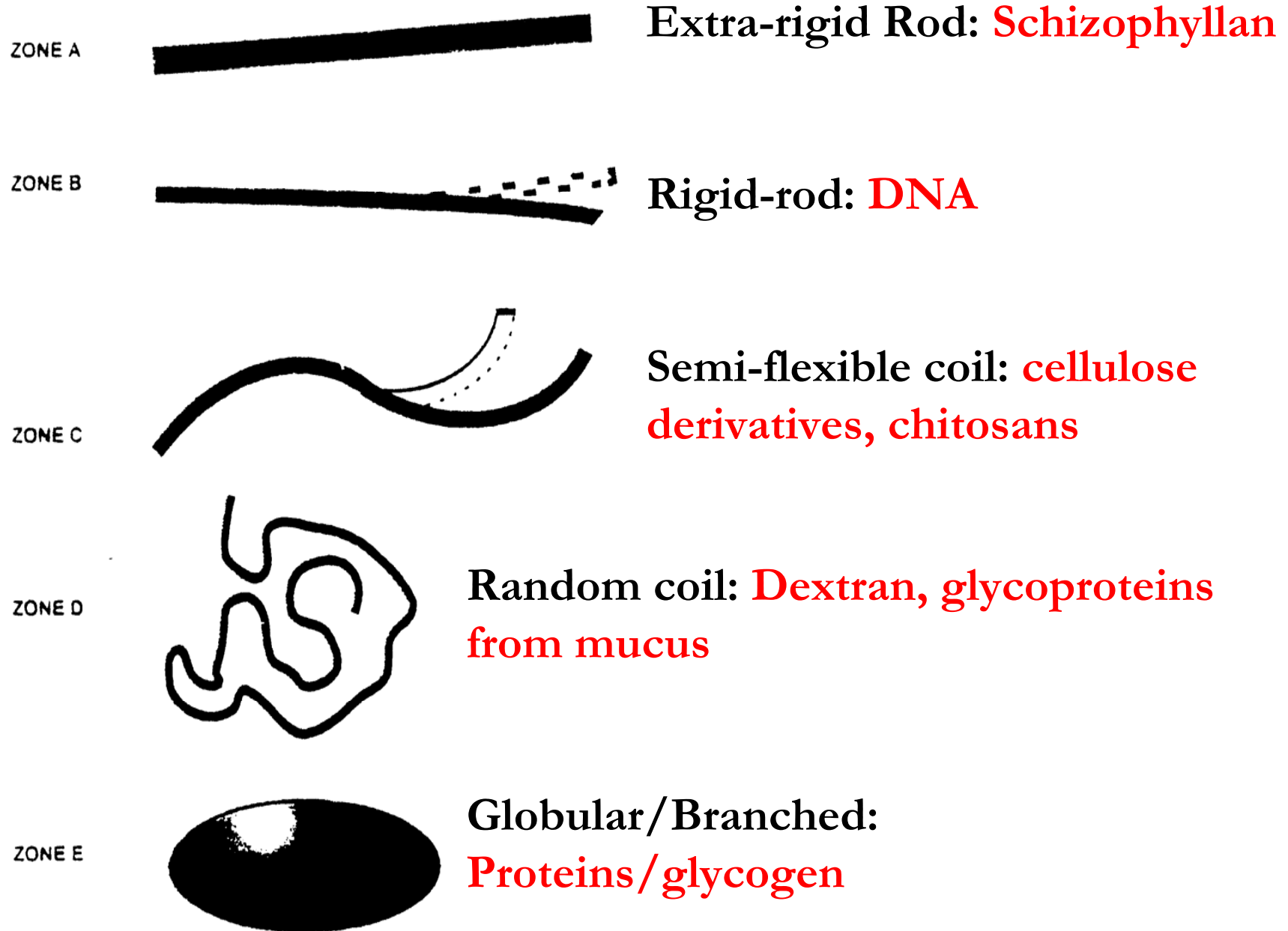
Yield, M_w and sugar composition subfractions of pectic polysaccharide from *Acanthus*

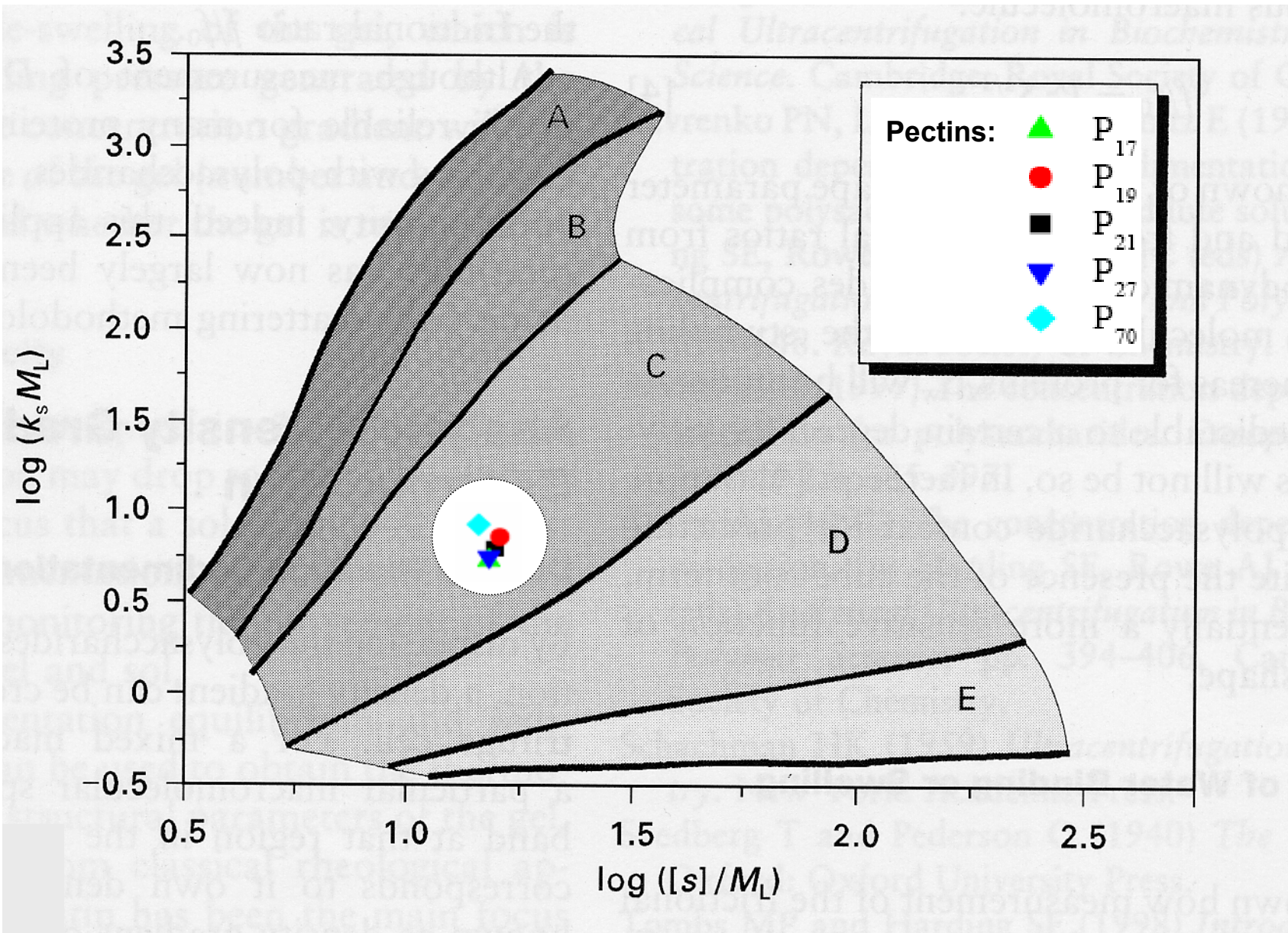
	Fraction						
	A1002a	A1002b	A1002c	A1002d	A1002e	A1002f	PM II ^a
Yield ^b	8.6	8.6	24.0	16.0	31.4	3.4	
Molecular weight (kDa)	1500±30	276±20	58±6	42±3	32±4	29±4	46-48
Sugar composition ^c (mol %)							
Ara	7.3	7.1	5.6	4.3	3.9	4.3	8.8
Rha	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.2
Fuc	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	trace	0.3	-
Xyl	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-
Man	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glc	5.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	7.3
Gal	16.2	13.1	10.0	8.2	6.9	8.1	8.0
3- <i>O</i> -Me-Gal	13.9	1.8	0.5	trace	trace	trace	-
Total neutral sugars	51.1	30.7	24.1	20.5	18.3	21.3	28.3
GalA (A)	49.1	69.4	75.9	79.5	81.8	78.7	71.1

Effects on the complement system



Conformation Zoning:



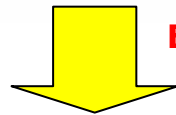
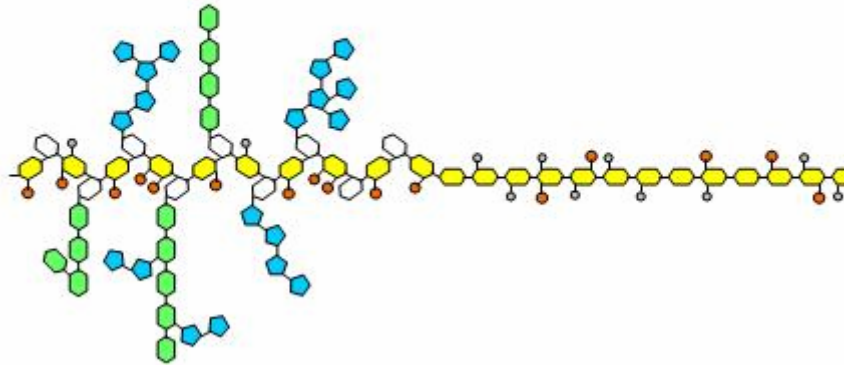


Morris et al., 2007

Enzyme degradation of pectins

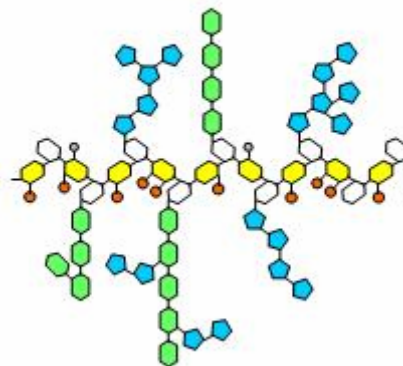
Rhamnogalacturonan I

Homogalacturonan



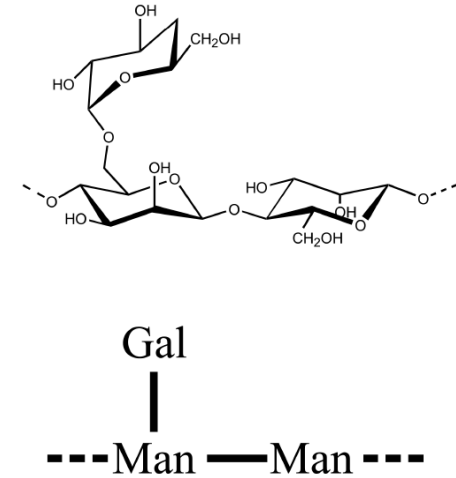
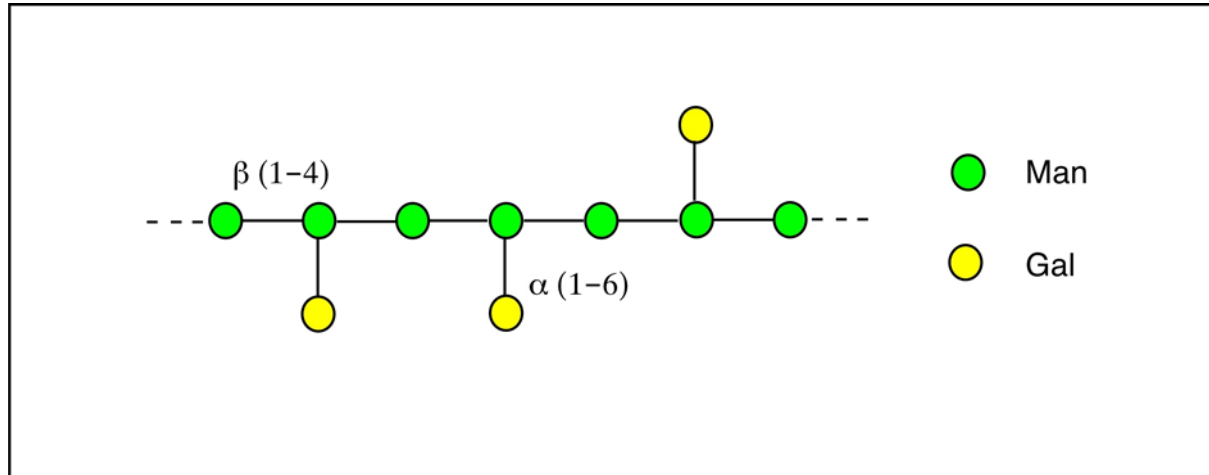
Endo- α -D(1-4)-polygalacturonase

Rhamnogalacturonan I



"HAIRY REGION"

II Galactomannans



Man/Gal ratio: Guar gum ~2;
Locust bean gum ~4

**Complex mannans: *Aloe vera*
 leaf extracts**



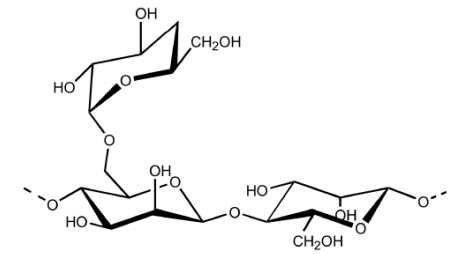
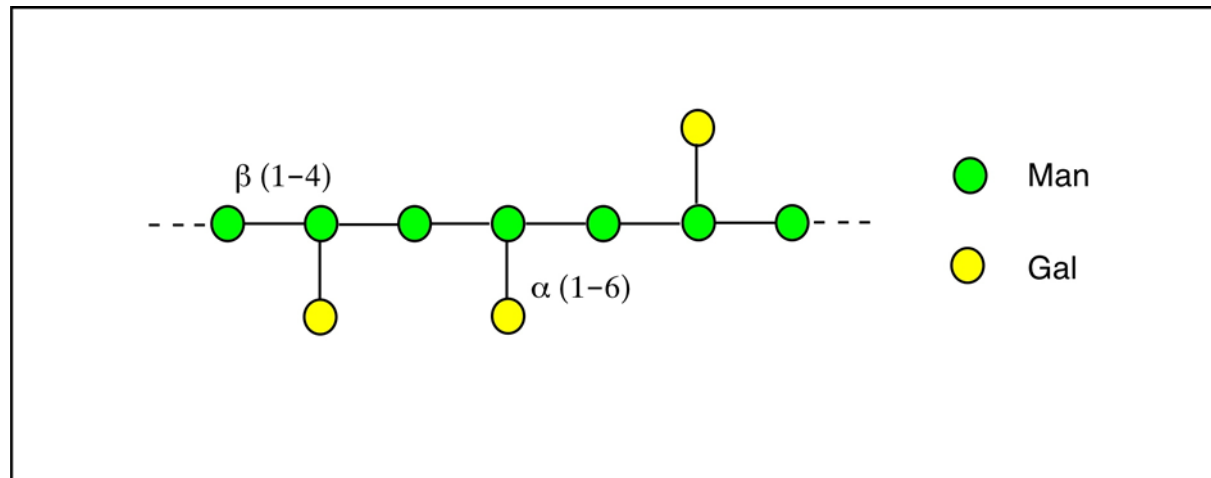
Sample	Sugar components, Mol %				Man/Gal
	Xyl	Man	Glc	Gal	
P3 (gel)	1.6	79.5	11.8	7.1	11.2
P5 (skin)	1.6	31.6	64.0	2.8	0.5

Guar, Locust bean gum, *Aloe vera* polysaccharides

Locust Bean Gum & Carob



Guar



Man/Gal ratio: Guar gum ~2;

Solubilise by high temperature/pressure treatment

Heterogeneity: sed. coeff. distribution

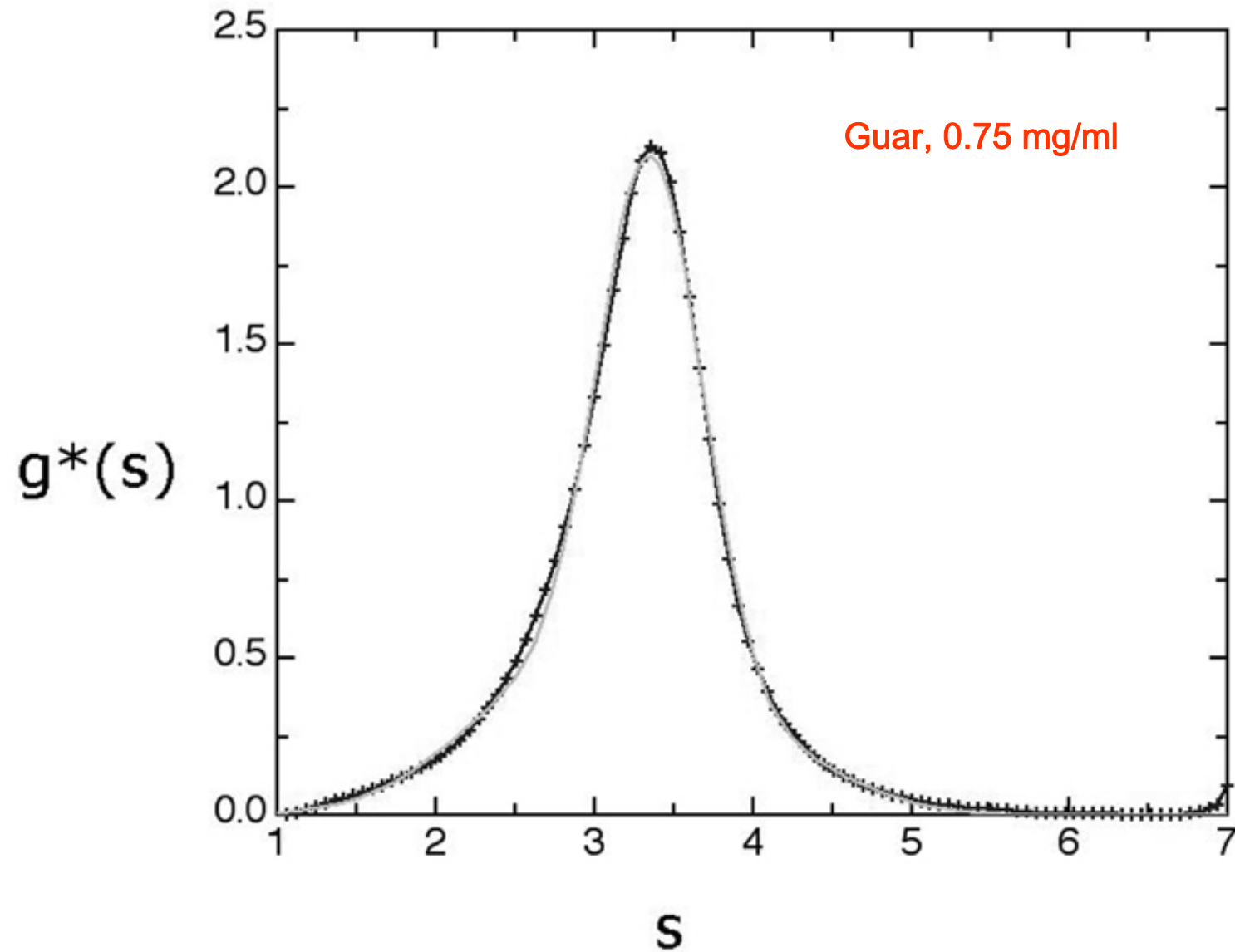


Table 1: Dependence of measured parameters on treatment conditions for guar gum

Treatment	$10^{-5} \times M_w^*$ (g/mol)	$R_{g,z}^*$ (nm)	$S_{20,w}^0$ (S)
Untreated	18.7	133	8.3 ± 0.3
100 ° C, 10 min	13.9	169	7.7 ± 0.2
130 ° C, 10 min	8.8	105	6.7 ± 0.3
130 ° C, 10 min, 4 bar	10.2	134	6.2 ± 0.3
130 ° C, 60 min, 5 bar	6.3	78	7.8 ± 0.2
160 ° C, 10 min, 3 bar	5.9	80	4.5 ± 0.4
160 ° C, 10 min, 7 bar	7.6	87	5.0 ± 0.3

(* from Picout *et al.*, 2001⁸)

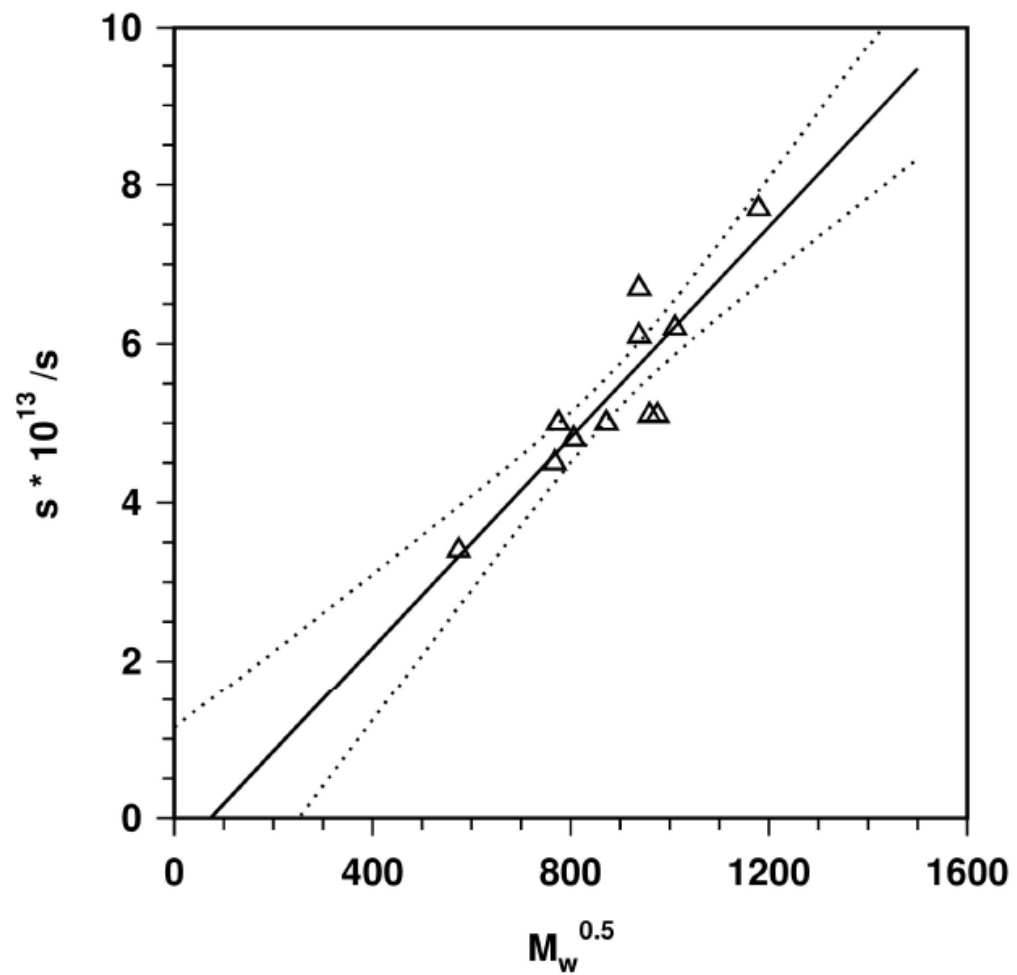
“Bohdanecky” relation

$$\left(\frac{M_w^2}{[\eta]}\right)^{1/3} = A_0 M_L \Phi^{-1/3} + B_0 \Phi^{-1/3} \left(\frac{2L_p}{M_L}\right)^{-1/2} M_w^{1/2}$$

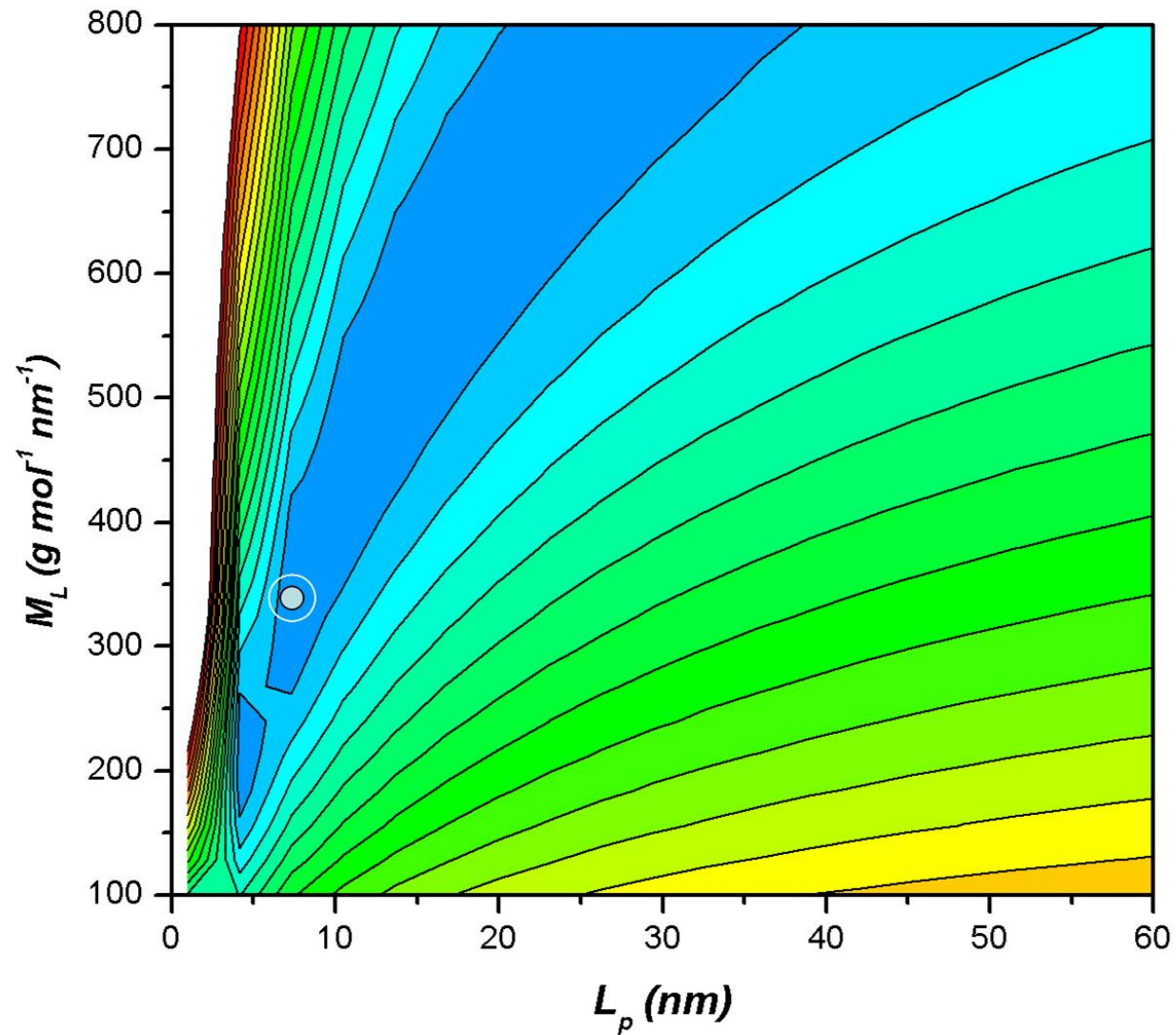
“Yamakawa-Fujii” relation

$$s^0 = \frac{M_L (1 - \bar{v} \rho_0)}{3\pi\eta_0 N_A} \times \left[1.843 \left(\frac{M_w}{2M_L L_p}\right)^{1/2} + A_2 + A_3 \left(\frac{M_w}{2M_L L_p}\right)^{-1/2} + \dots \right]$$

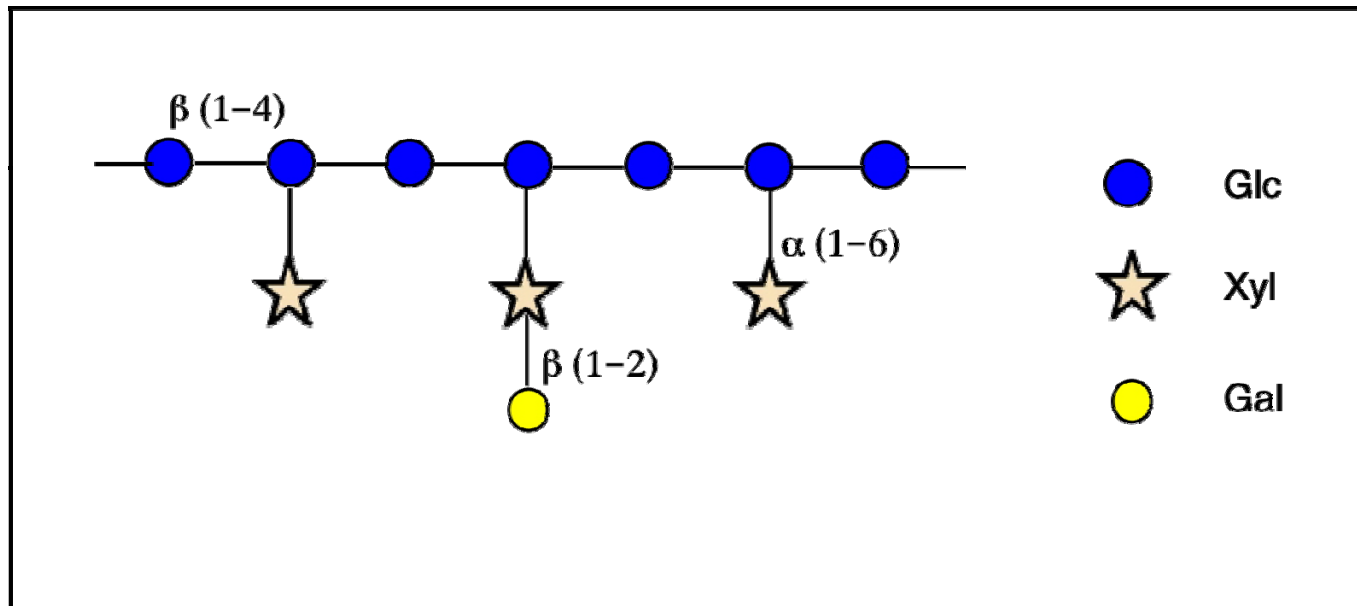
Yamakawa-Fujii analysis: $L_p \sim 6-9\text{nm}$



Global plot: persistence length, $L_p \sim 7$ nm



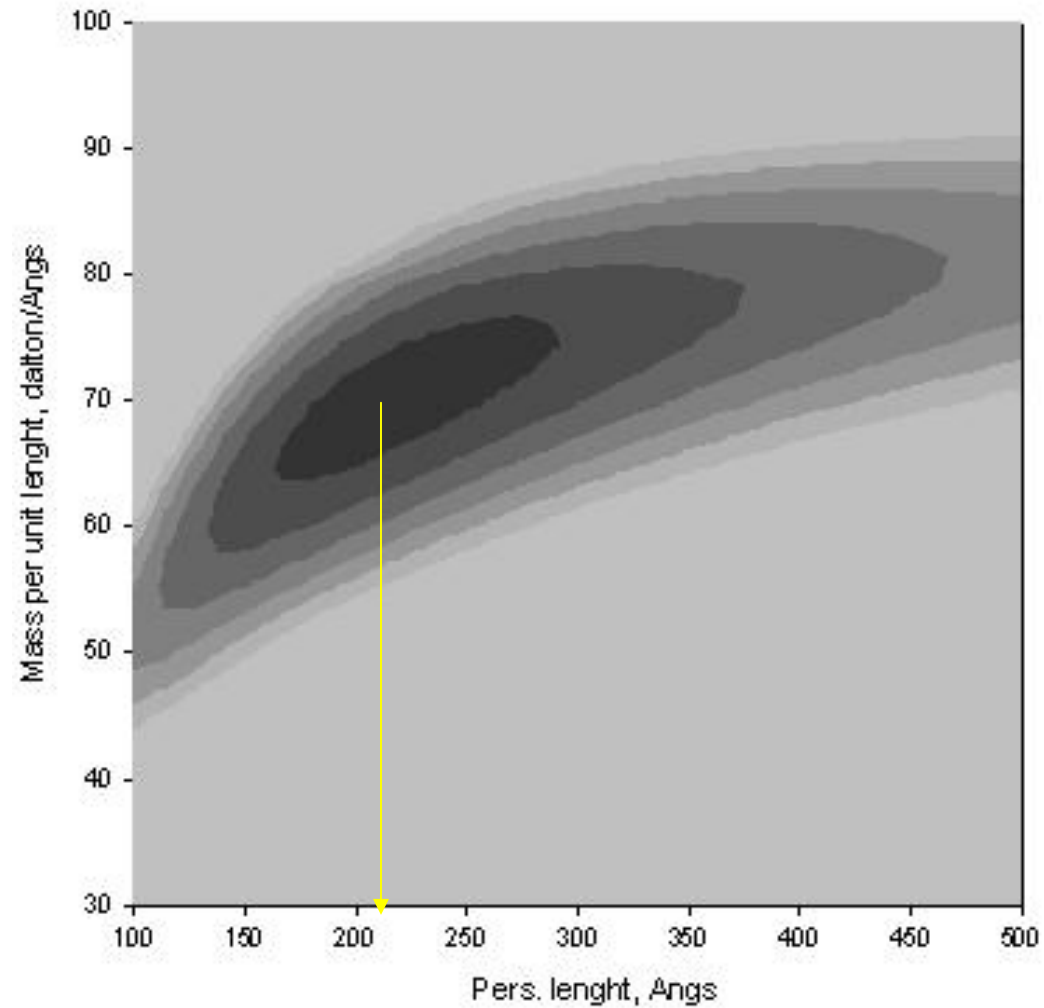
III Xyloglucans



anti-oxidant, anti-microbial, mutagenic
immunomodulatory activities

High mol wt ($\sim 10^6$ g/mol - ultrasonicate to reduce)

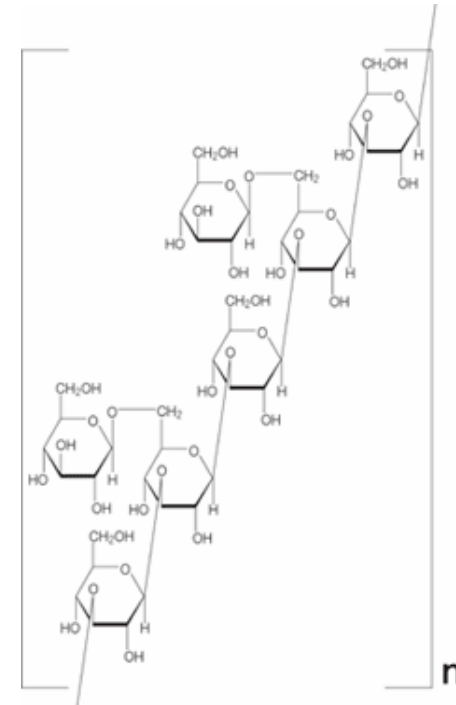
**Xyloglucan persistence length from global analysis:
 $L_p \sim 21\text{nm}$**



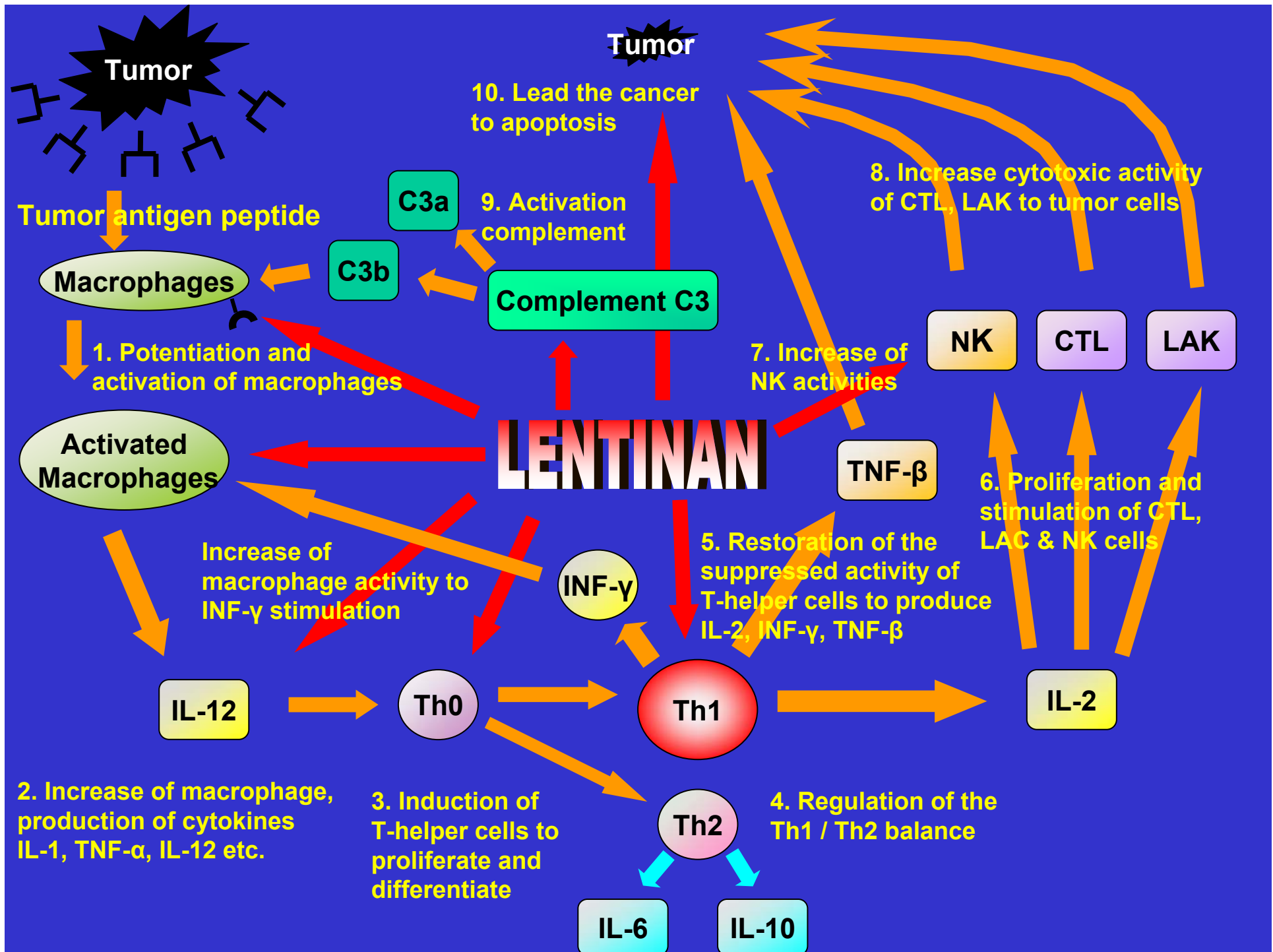
Flexibility of xyloglucan

Carbohydrate Polymer	L_p (nm)
Pullulan	2.0
Heparin	2.0-2.1
Amylose	2.8
Xyloglucan (ultrasonicated)	21
Pectin (69% esterified)	30
Pectin (0% esterified)	34
DNA	45
Schizophyllan	115-200
Scleroglucan	180 \pm 30
Xanthan	210

IV Fungal beta glucans: lentinans



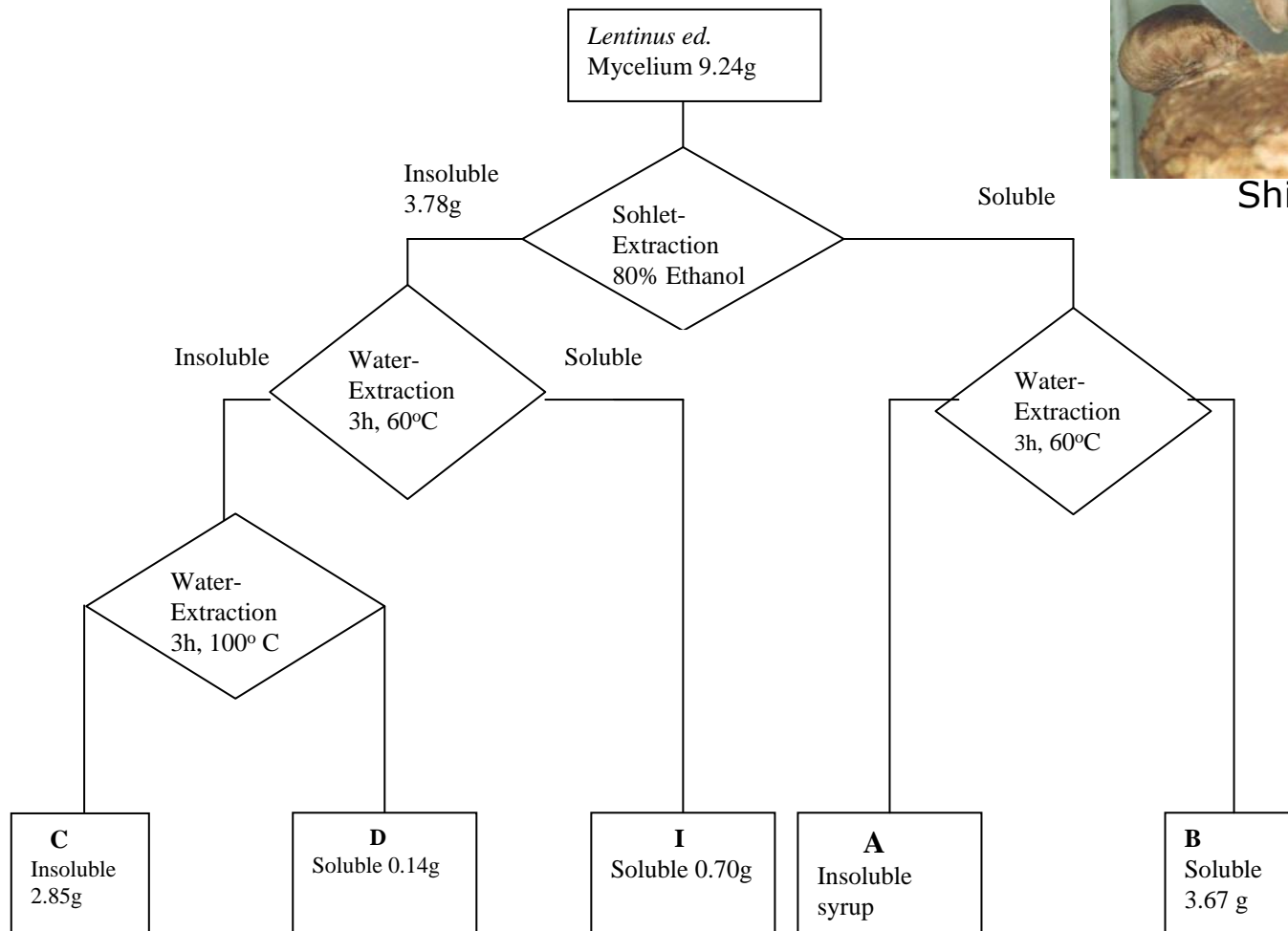
Lentinan-an extract of the shiitake Mushroom is approved as an anti-cancer drug in Japan



Lentinans: extraction from the mushroom

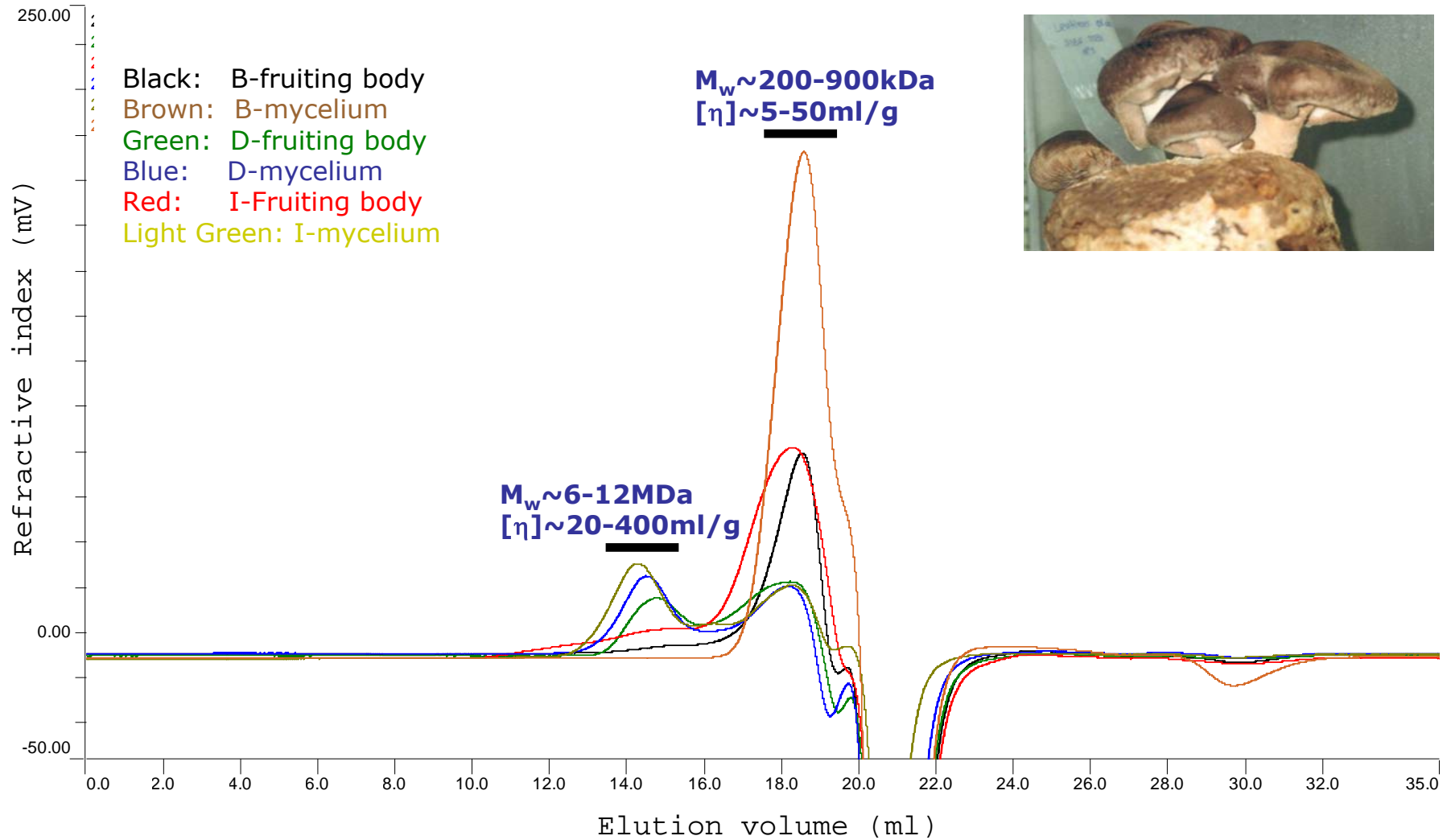


Shiitake (*Lentinan edodes*)

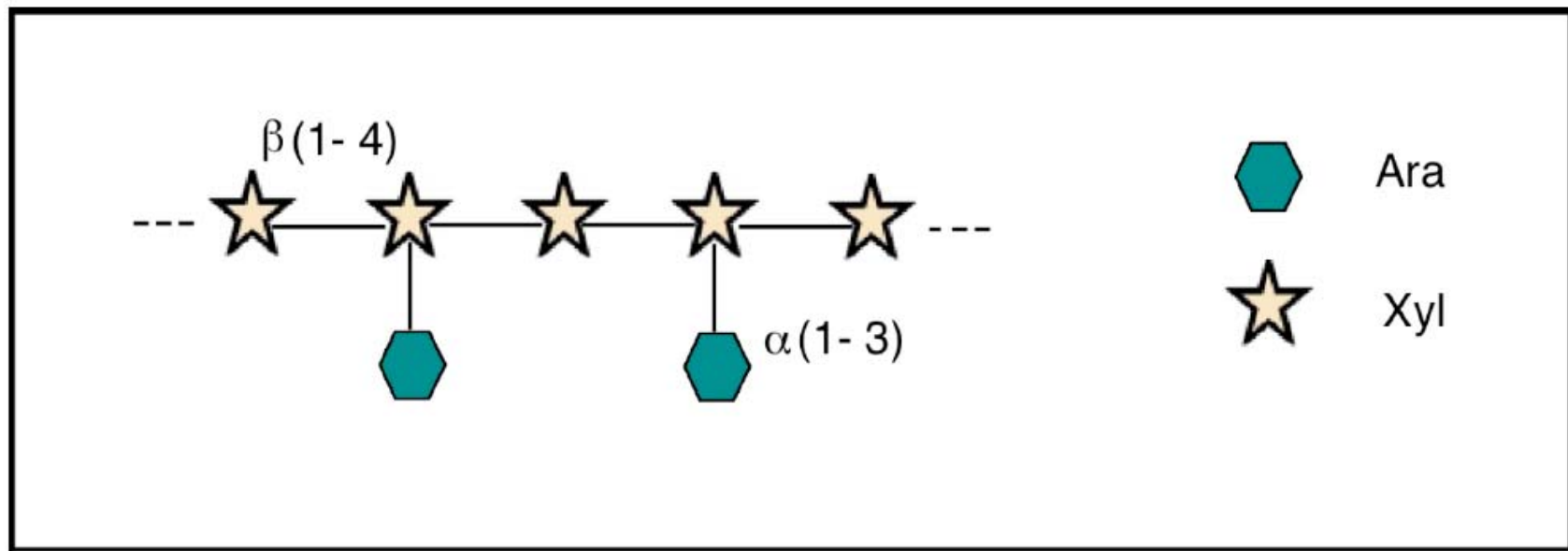


"Triple detection" analysis on *Lentinan edodes* extracts

Refractive index, molecular weight, viscosity

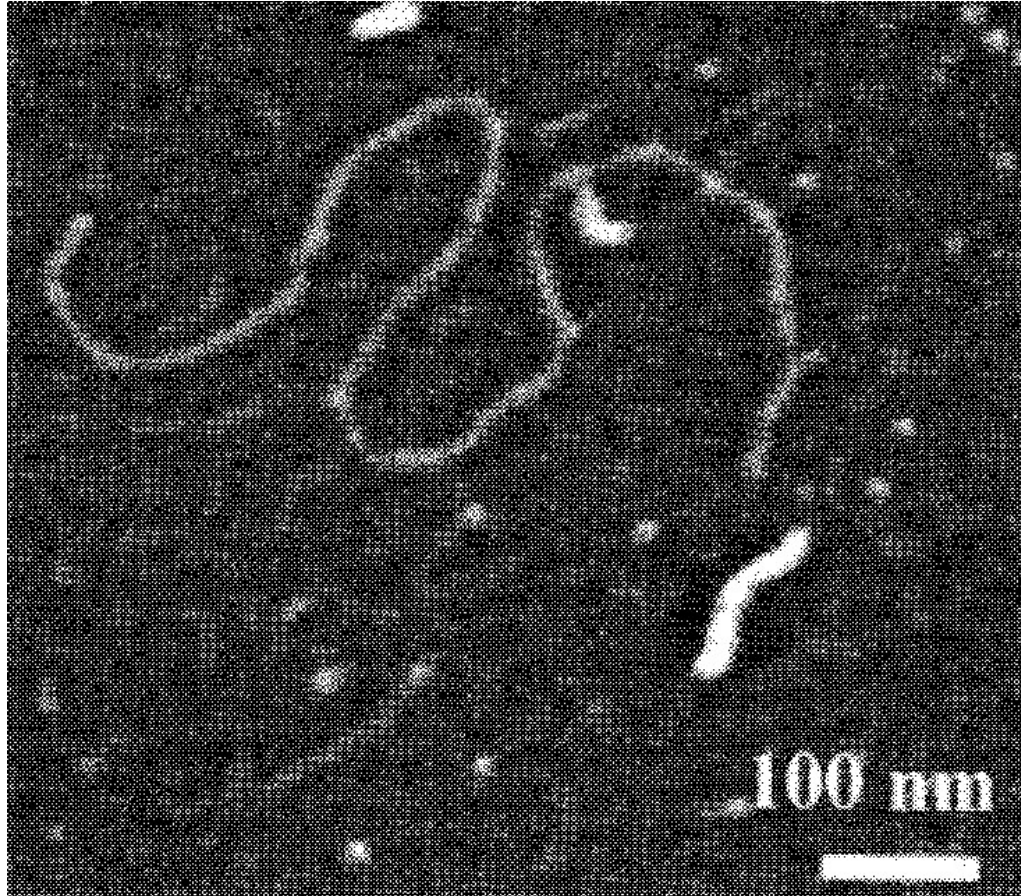


Arabinoxylans – polysaccharides that interact weakly



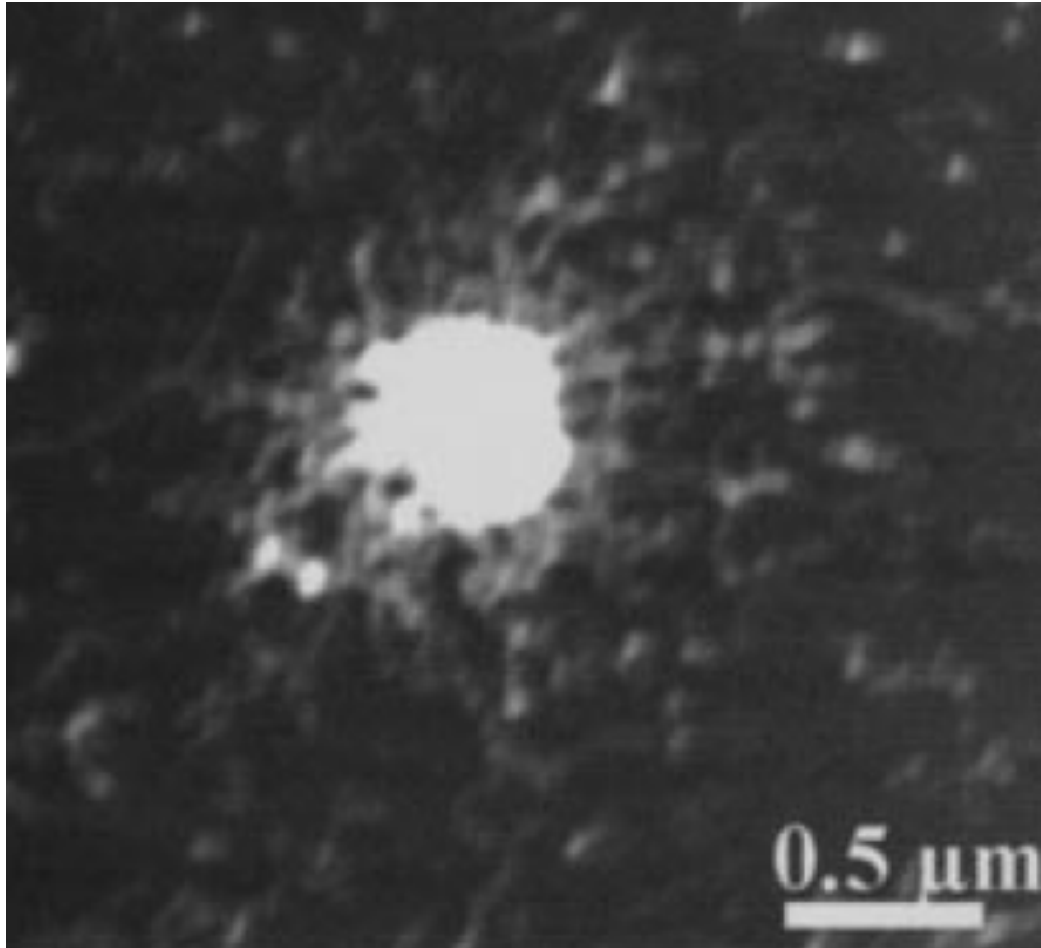
...Polysaccharides either interact very strongly ... or not at all

Chitosan



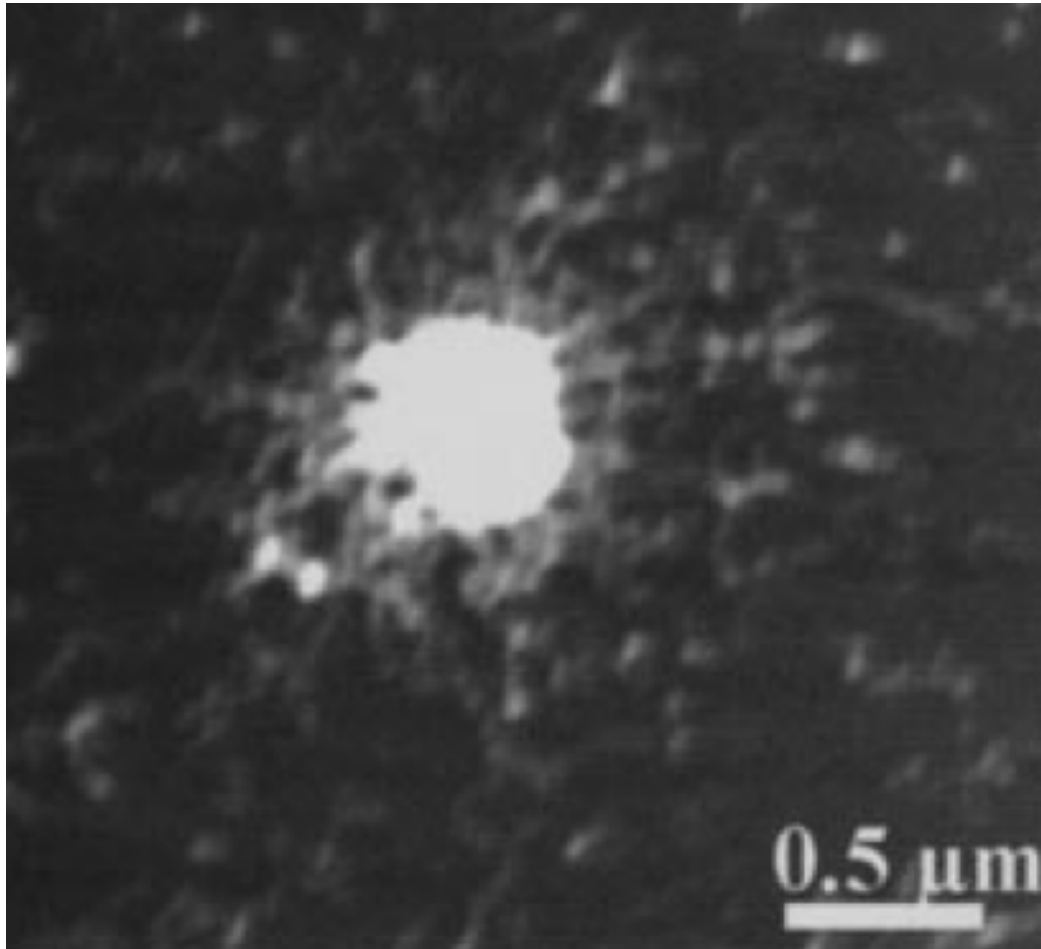
Sedimentation
coefficient $s^0_{20,w} \sim 1S$

chitosan-mucin complex



Sedimentation
coefficient $s^0_{20,w} \sim$
2000S

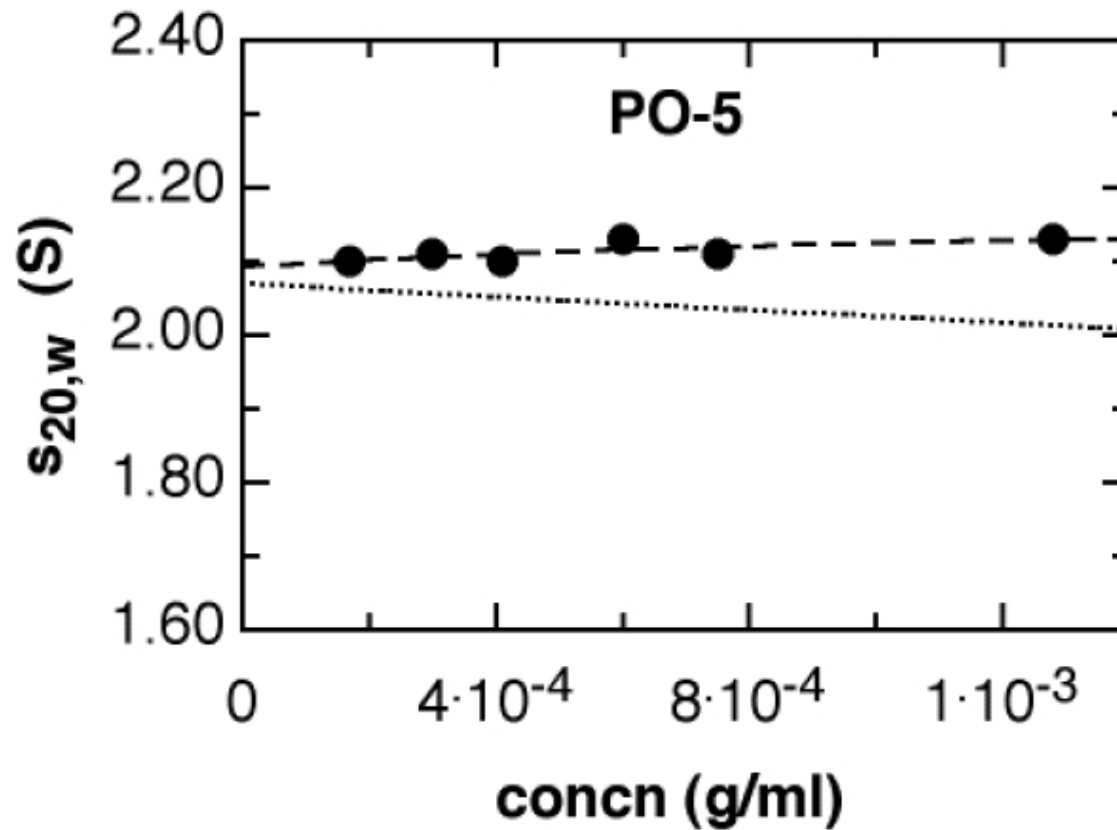
chitosan-mucin complex



Sedimentation
coefficient $s^0_{20,w} \sim$
2000S

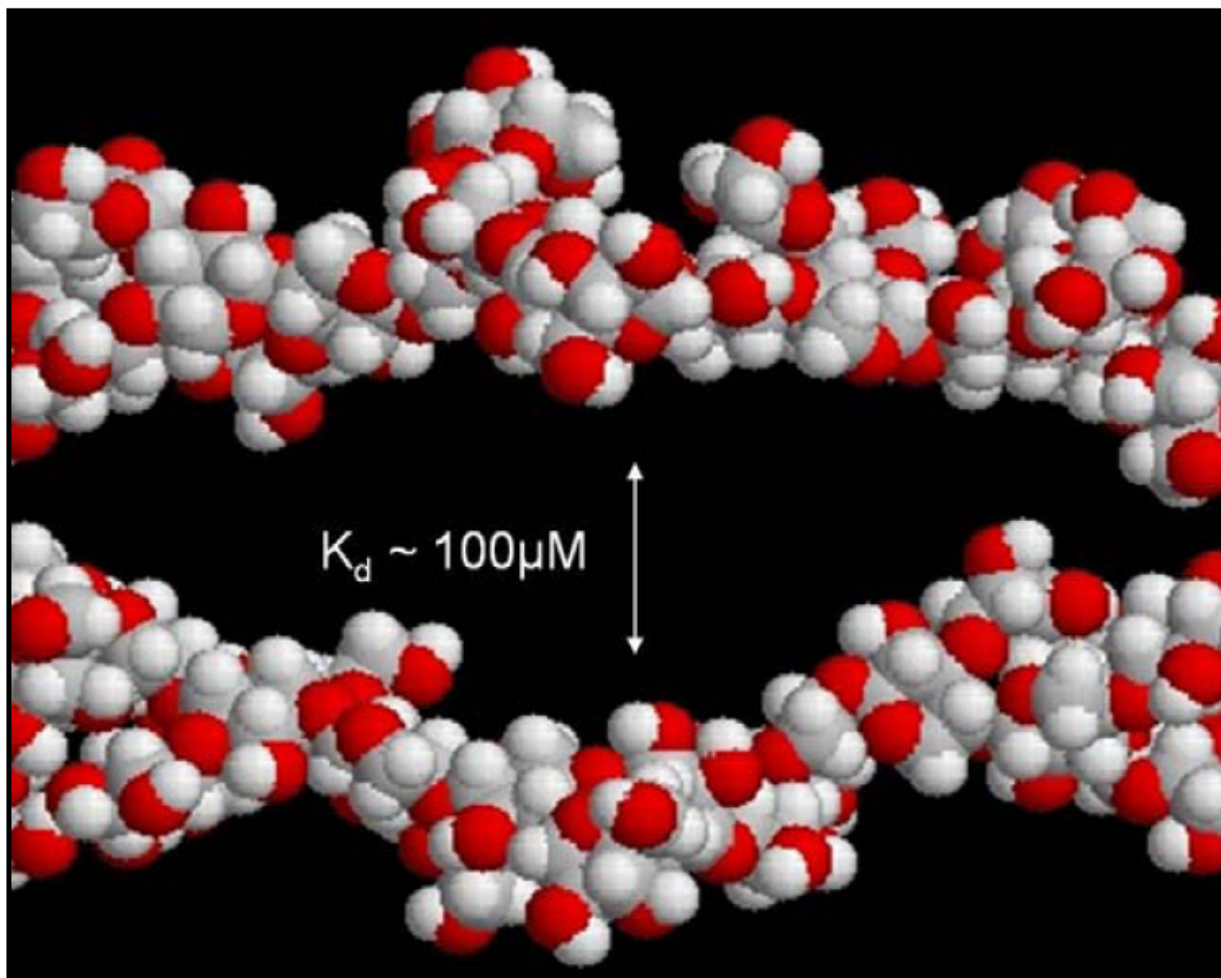
very strong, irreversible interaction

“bioactive” arabinoxylan



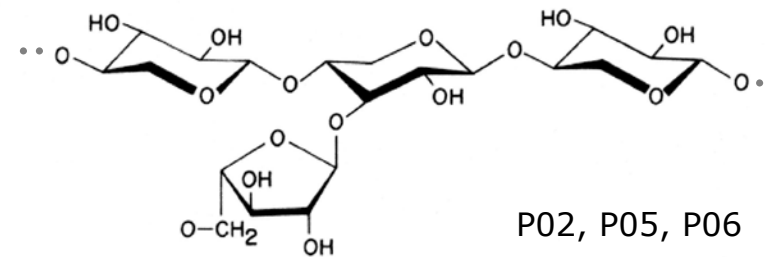
very weak, reversible interaction

“bioactive” arabinoxylan

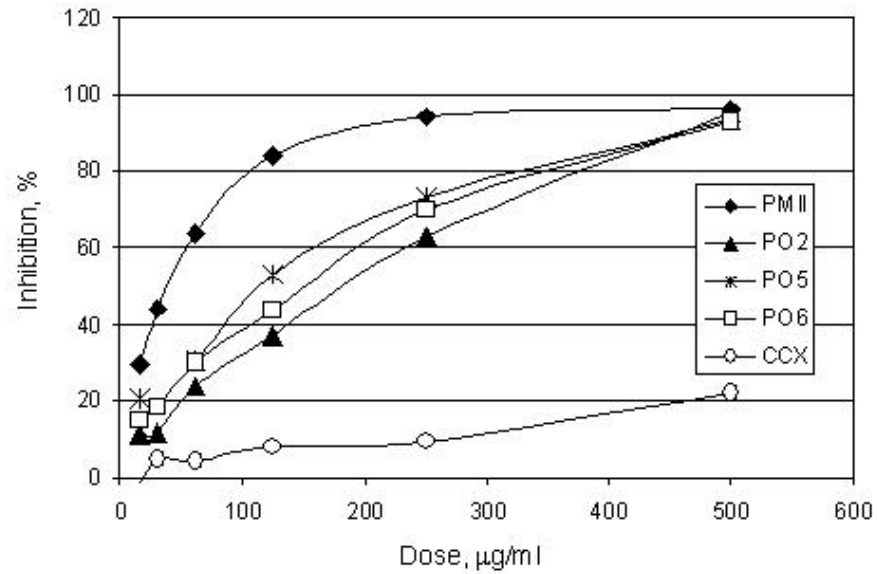


1st reported weak interaction in polysaccharide?

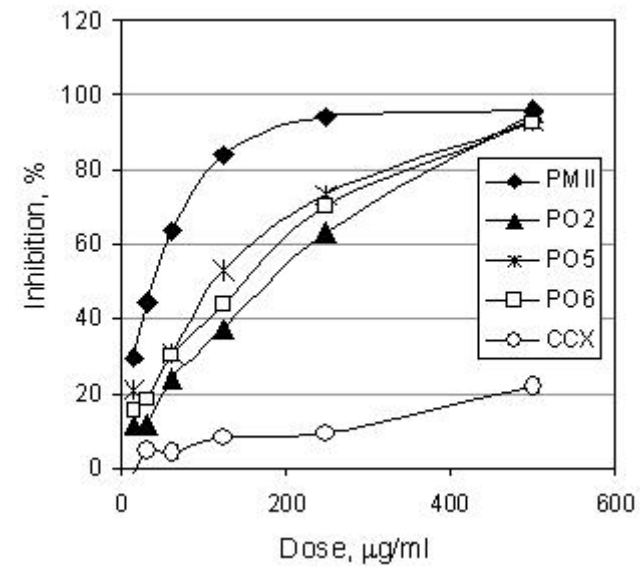
Arabinoxylans



Cell stimulation



Complement activation/ inhibition of hemolysis

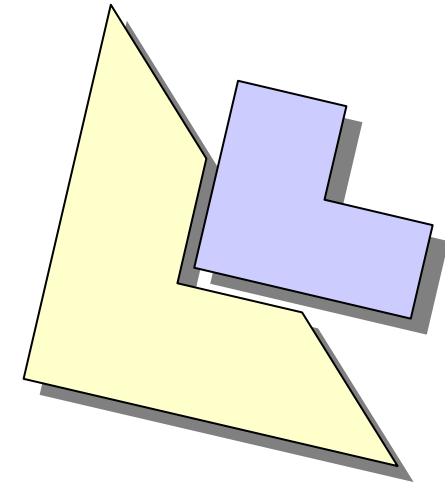


Some interaction strengths in biological systems

Interaction	Strength, K_d
Enzyme inhibitor:Enzyme	~0.01nM
Cytokine:receptor	~1nM
Antibody:antigen	~10nM
Cell-cell recognition molecules	10-200 μ M
CD2:CD58	~10 μ M
2B4:CD48	10 μ M
KIR:MHC I	10 μ M
CD28-CD86	20 μ M
CD2:CD48	50 μ M
CD8:MHC class I	50-200 μ M
CD4:MHC class II	>200 μ M

Van der Merwe & Davis, 2003

Immune receptors for polysaccharides



- **TLR4**
 - Bind several low-molecular weight polysaccharides (e.g. inulin)
- **Dectin-1**
 - C-type lectin-like receptor on macrophages that bind β -glucan

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