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Determination of Polyalcohols from *cassia auriculata* Linn: Periodate oxidised seeds polysaccharide by smith degradation method

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Abstract
Water soluble seeds polysaccharide was extracted from *Cassia auriculata* Linn. on acid hydrolysis with sulphuric acid and obtained hydrolysate on paper chromatographic analysis led to separation of D-galactose and D-mannose in 1:3 molar ratio. Purified seeds polysaccharide was reduced after periodate oxidation with sodium borohydride and sulphuric acid by Smith degradation method. The obtained hydrolysate produced polyalcohols as glycerol and erythritol in 1:2.96 molar ratio by paper chromatographic analysis. The derivatives of polyalcohols were produced from seeds polysaccharide as glycerol-tri-O-*p*-nitrobenzoate and tetra-O-tosyl-erythritol. The absorbance of polyalcohols were recorded in photoelectron colorimeter at 540 mμ for glycerol and erythritol.

Keywords: polyalcohols, glycerol, erythritol, smith degradation *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Seeds polysaccharide

Introduction
Cassia auriculata Linn. Plant [1] belong to family-Caesalpiniaceae and commonly called as *Tarwar* or *Avaram,* is a small perennial shrub. It occurs in Himalayan region of Northern India and Western Peninsula. Plant is medically used in the Indigenous system of medicine for the treatment of diarrhoea, asthma and other human diseases. Bark is astringent and leaves and fruits are anthelmintic. Root is used in the treatment of skin diseases. It has been studied for its flavonoids, tannins, anthraquinones and certain proteolytic enzymes [2]. Bark is extensively employed for tanning and dyeing purposes as buff colour. Seeds yielded water soluble polysaccharide as D-galactose and D-mannose in 1:3 molar ratio [3] on paper chromatogram. In our earlier communications, the nature of seeds polysaccharide [3], methylation and periodate oxidation studies for the confirmation of seeds polysaccharide structure [4] and structure elucidation of oligosaccharides [5] have already been studied. Present manuscript mainly deals with the determination of polyalcohols from reduction of periodate oxidised seeds polysaccharide by Smith degradation method [6] for the confirmation of proposed water soluble seeds polysaccharide structure of *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Plant. Recently the polyalcohols from seeds polysaccharide were determined from *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br. (Roxb.)[7], *Withania somnifera* Dunal [8], *Cassia hirsuta* Linn. [9], etc.

Materials and Methods
Separation of polyalcohol products
The polyalcohol products were obtained from water soluble *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Seeds polysaccharide were separated from periodate oxidised hydrolysed compounds by descending technique of paper chromatographic analysis [10] on Whatman No. 3 MM filter paper sheet. The following upper layer of the solvent mixture (v/v) were used as: (A) *n*-butanol-ethanol-water (4:1:5) [11] and (B) ethyl acetate-pyridine-water (2:1:5) [12] for the identification of polyalcohols. The spray reagent (R) acetonical silver nitrate-alcoholic sodium hydroxide [13] was applied for the detection of polyalcohols. All evaporation were carried out under reduced pressure (40-45^{0}C) and srupy product yielded glycerol and erythritol on paper chromatogram.

Identification of polyalcohols by Smith degradation of Periodate oxidised seeds polysaccharide
Purified water soluble seeds polysaccharide (1.0 gm) was oxidised [14] with sodium metaperiodate (0.125 M, 30ml) in dark at 4-8^{0}C for 50 hrs in refrigerator. The obtained periodate oxidised compound was treated with ethylene glycol (5 ml) to decompose the excess of periodate and the solution was dialysed against running water for 24 hrs then concentrated to a thin syrup (25 ml). The resulting solution was reduced [15] by mechanical stirring with sodium borohydride (1.00 gm) at room temperature for 12 hrs. The excess sodium borohydride was acidified with glacial acetic acid (5 ml) and content was dialysed against running water then the solution was evaporated to dryness. The obtained residue was distilled with methyl alcohol to remove the borate ions as methyl borate. The borate free reduced product was again dialysed against running water for 24 hrs to remove the complete inorganic ions. It was concentrated to a thin syrup and further hydrolysed with sulphuric acid (1N, 20 ml) for 12 hrs on boiling water-bath. The hydrolysed product was neutralized with barium carbonate slurry with the help of mechanical stirrer then the reaction mixture left for 24 hrs. It was filtered off and obtained filtrate was deionised by Amberlite ion-exchange resins [16], IR-120 (H^+) and IR-45 (OH^-) then concentrated to a thin syrup.

Characterization of polyalcohols
The hydrolysed product of periodate oxidised water soluble *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Seeds polysaccharide was resolved into its components by descending technique of paper chromatographic separation method on Whatman No. 3 MM

filter paper sheets. The solvent mixture (A) and used (R) as spray reagent to revealed the presence of two spots of polyalcohols corresponding to the glycerol and erythritol. The component sugar strips were cut out with the help of guide spots corresponding to the authentic sample of polyalcohols. It was eluted with water according to the Dent's method [17], after evaporation of syrup which were characterized and identified as glycerol and erythritol as shown in Figure-1.

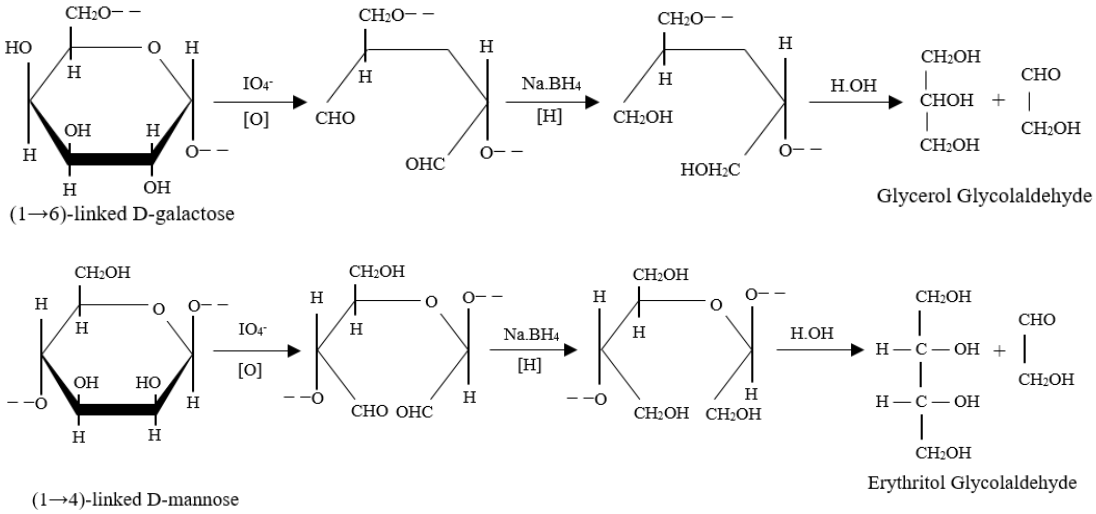

Fig 1: Smith degradation of polyalcohols from *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Seeds polysaccharide.

Fraction-I: Glycerol

Sugar syrup (260 mg) was dissolved in ethanol (50 ml) and it decolourised with aqueous solution of animal charcoal (50 ml) for 24 hrs then filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated to syrup and it moved a single spot on paper chromatogram corresponding to the authentic sample of glycerol. The derivative was prepared by dissolving the residue (220 mg) in pyridine (5 ml) and *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride (3 gm) then the content was heated for 45 min. at 70-75^{0}C. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold solution of sodium bicarbonate to obtain a precipitate which was filtered off. The filtrate gave crystals of glycerol-tri-O-*p*-nitrobenzoate derivative were obtained on cooling the reaction mixture, which were separated by filtration. It on recrystallization with acetone, had m.p. and mixed m.p. 186-187^{0}C, Lit. m.p. 186-188^{0}C[18] and 190-191^{0}C[19].

Fraction-II: Erythritol

Sugar syrup (300 mg) was dissolved in aqueous solution of animal charcoal (50 ml) for 24 hrs, then filtered and filtrate concentrated to a syrup. It moved a single spot on paper chromatogram corresponding to the authentic sample of erythritol. It was again dissolved in ethanol (5 ml), on cooling the crystals of erythritol was obtained after recrystallization with ethanol then filtrated off. It had m.p. and mixed m.p. 121-122^{0}C, Lit. m.p. 117-118^{0}C[18], 120-121^{0}C [20] and 122^{0}C [21].

Derivative of erythritol syrup (260 mg) was prepared by dissolving it in anhydrous pyridine (4 ml) and *p*-toluene sulphonyl chloride (1.5 gm) and left at room temperature for 24 hrs. The content was poured into ice-cold water (50 ml) to crystallised out the needle shaped derivative of erythritol. The crystals were washed with water followed by ethanol were dried in air. On recrystallization with acetone and ethanol mixture gave tetra-O-tosyl-erythritol, had m.p. and mixed m.p. 165-166^{0}C, Lit. m.p. 166-168^{0}C [21].

Quantitative estimation of polyalcohols

Polyalcohols obtained from water soluble seeds polysaccharide of *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Were quantitatively estimated by chromotropic acid method [22]. The respective polyalcohols were separated by descending technique of paper chromatographic examination [10] on Whatman No. 3 MM filter paper sheet in upper phase of solvent mixture (B) and used (R) as spray reagent. Polyalcohols components were cut out with the help of guide spots and eluted with water according to the Dent's method [17], producing glycerol and erythritol in 1:2.96 molar ratio. The colour intensity and absorbance were read at 540 mμ in photoelectrocolorimeter and results are given in Table-1.

Table 1: Absorbance of polyalcohols from *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Seeds polysaccharide at different concentrations.

S. No.	Amount in micrograms		Klett reading (Absorbance at 540 mμ)	
	Glycerol	Erythritol	Glycerol	Erythritol
1.	2.0	2.0	23	19
2.	4.0	4.0	45	39
3.	6.0	6.0	69	60
4.	8.0	8.0	92	80
5.	10.0	10.0	115	102

Results and Discussion

Cassia auriculata Linn. Seeds yielded a water soluble seeds polysaccharide by usual manner as D-galactose and D-mannose in 1:3 molar ratio by TLC, Column and Paper chromatographic analysis. Periodate oxidised seeds polysaccharide was reduced with sodium borohydride and sulphuric acid by Smith degradation method. It yielded polyalcohols as glycerol and erythritol in 1:2.96 molar ratio by paper chromatographic analysis. The large proportion of erythritol was released by acid hydrolysis of polyalcohols, which was produced by reduction of sodium borohydride. The evidence showed that the main chain of polymer linkages are of (1→4)-β-type with D-galactopyranose and D-mannopyranose units. The ratio of erythritol to the amount of glycerol was obtained due to the presence of D-galactose at the non-reducing end with (1→6)-α-type linkages in the main polymer chain of the seeds polysaccharide structure. It indicated that one branching point on the average of three hexose unit in the main polymer chain and one hexose unit are in side chain in polysaccharide structure as shown un Figure-2. Derivative of glycerol was obtained by usual manner as glycerol-tri-O-*p*-nitrobenzoate while erythritol as tetra-O-tosyl-erythritol. The absorbance of polyalcohols was recorded in photoelectrocolorimeter at 540 mμ for glycerol and erythritol.

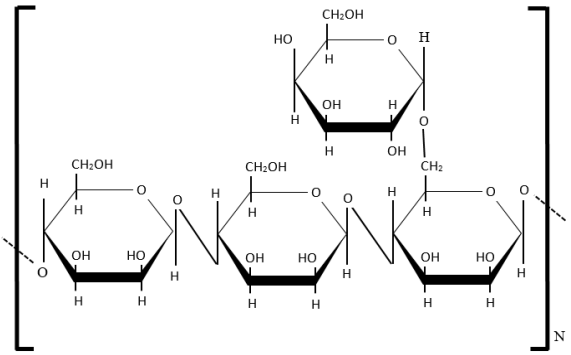

Fig 2: Water soluble seeds polysaccharide structure of *Cassia auriculata* Linn. Plant.

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