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Upgraded Production of a Hydroxylactone Anhydrosugar by Cellulose Pyrolysis and its Application in the Synthesis of Biologically Active Compounds

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Upgraded Production of a Hydroxylactone Anhydrosugar

by Cellulose Pyrolysis and

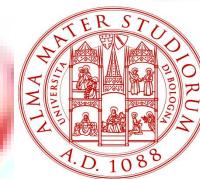
its Application in the Synthesis of Biologically Active Compounds

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Danilo Malferrari, Daniele Fabri



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OF TRENTO - Italy



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Università di Bologna-Italy

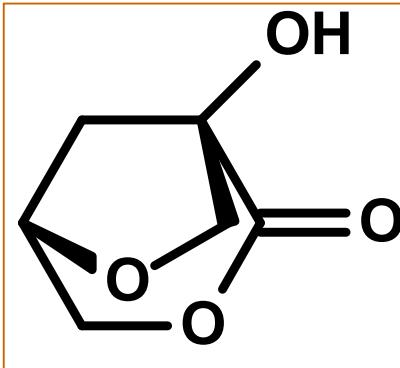
Funding: ENAM project, 2013-2015

Provincia Autonoma di Trento,

CNR, Naples

Inst.Composite Biomedical Materials

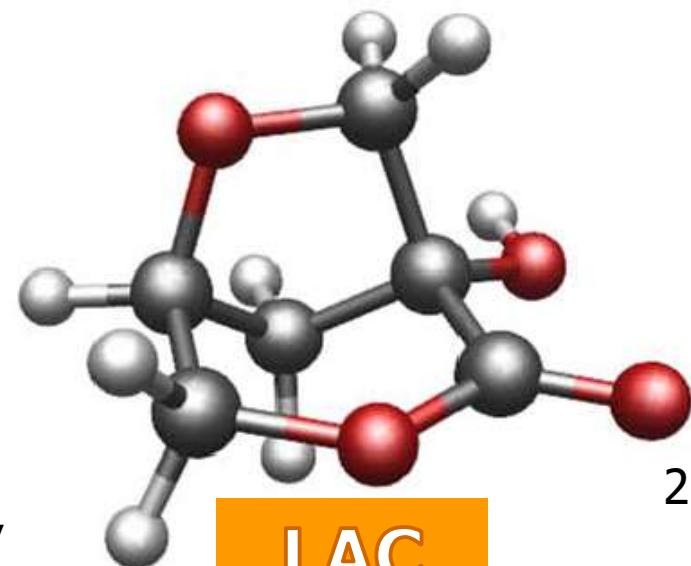
LAC: a building block from biomass



DERIVABLE
from CELLULOSE

1989: Discovered by Forneaux *et al.* from pyrolysis of cellulose with $ZnCl_2$ - Mechanism proposed.

CHIRAL



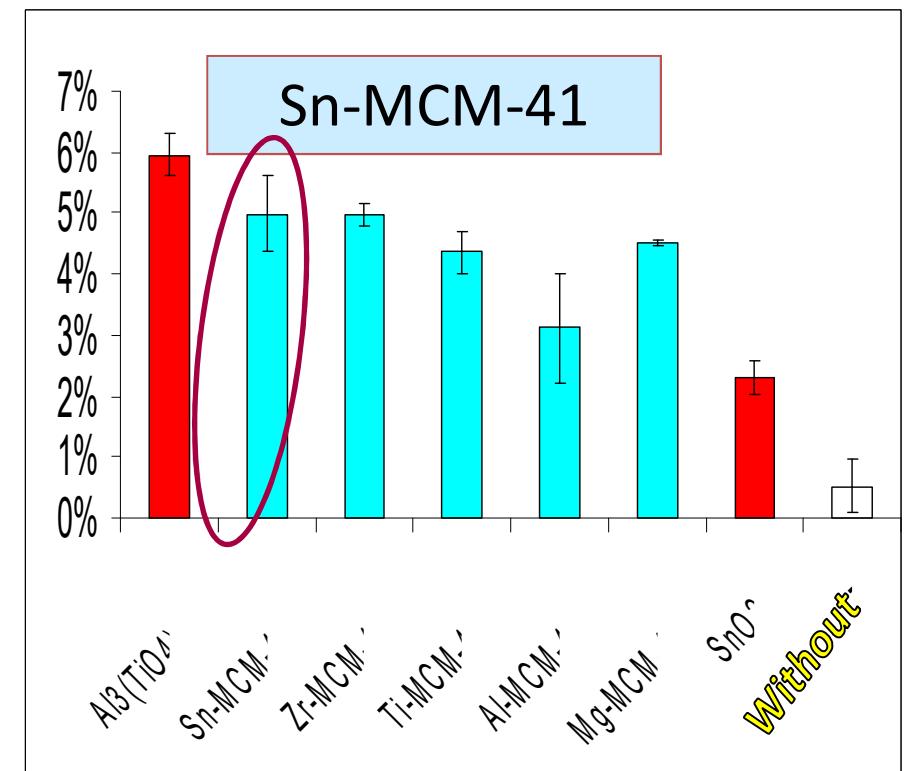
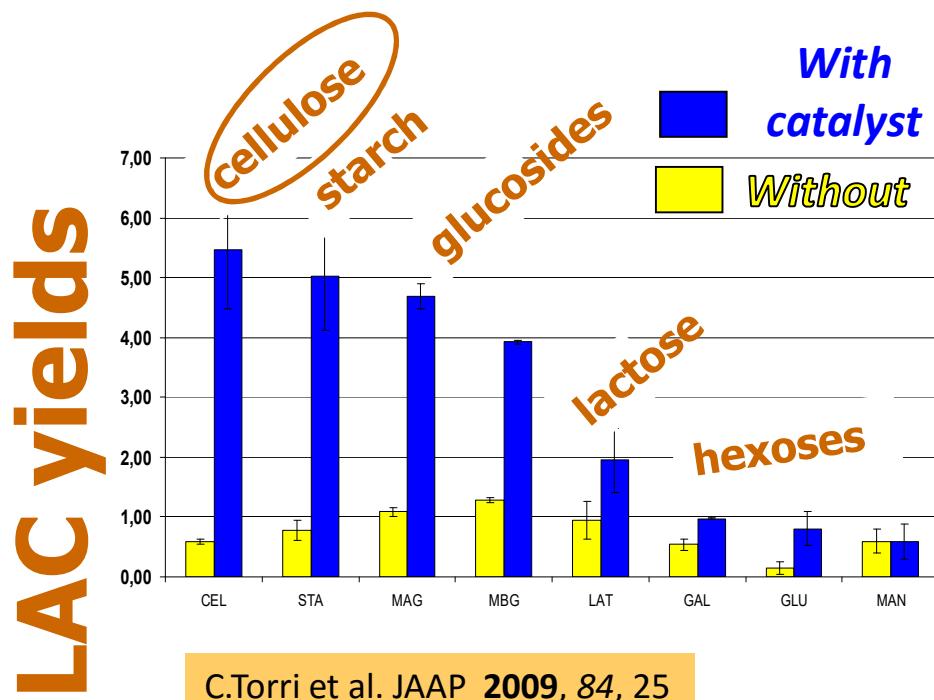
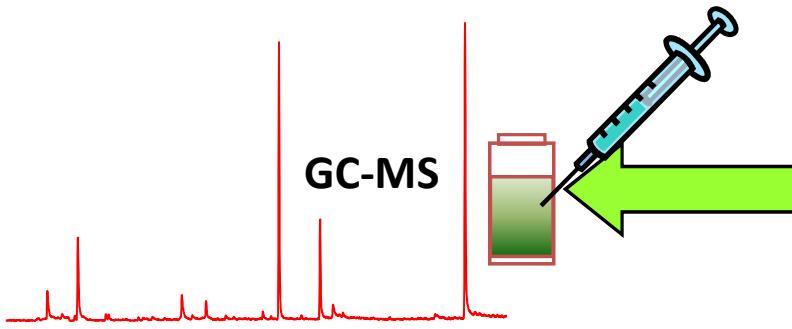
C6 MONOMER

2007: Re-discovered from pyrolysis of cellulose with nanopowders metal oxide ($Al_3(TiO_4)_2$)

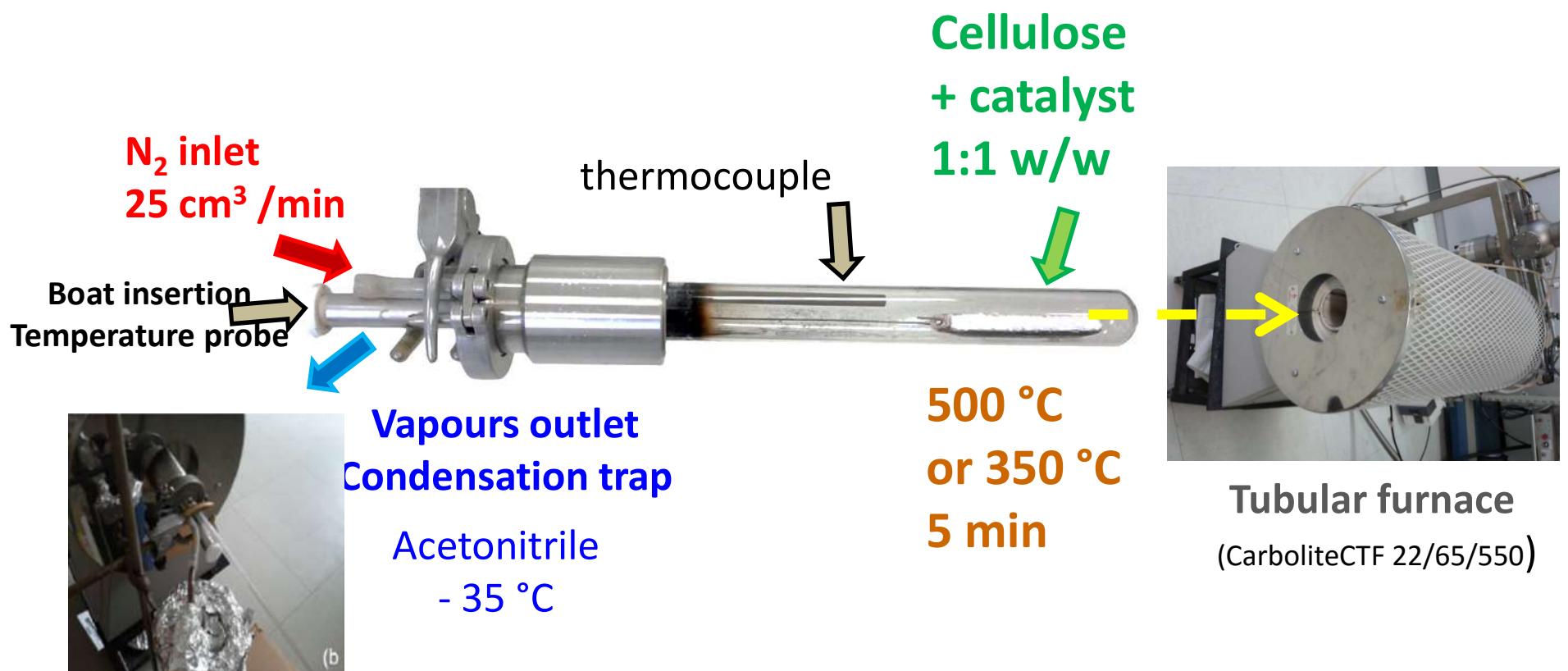
Functional groups
HYDROXYLACTONE

The role of analytical pyrolysis

Preliminary screening

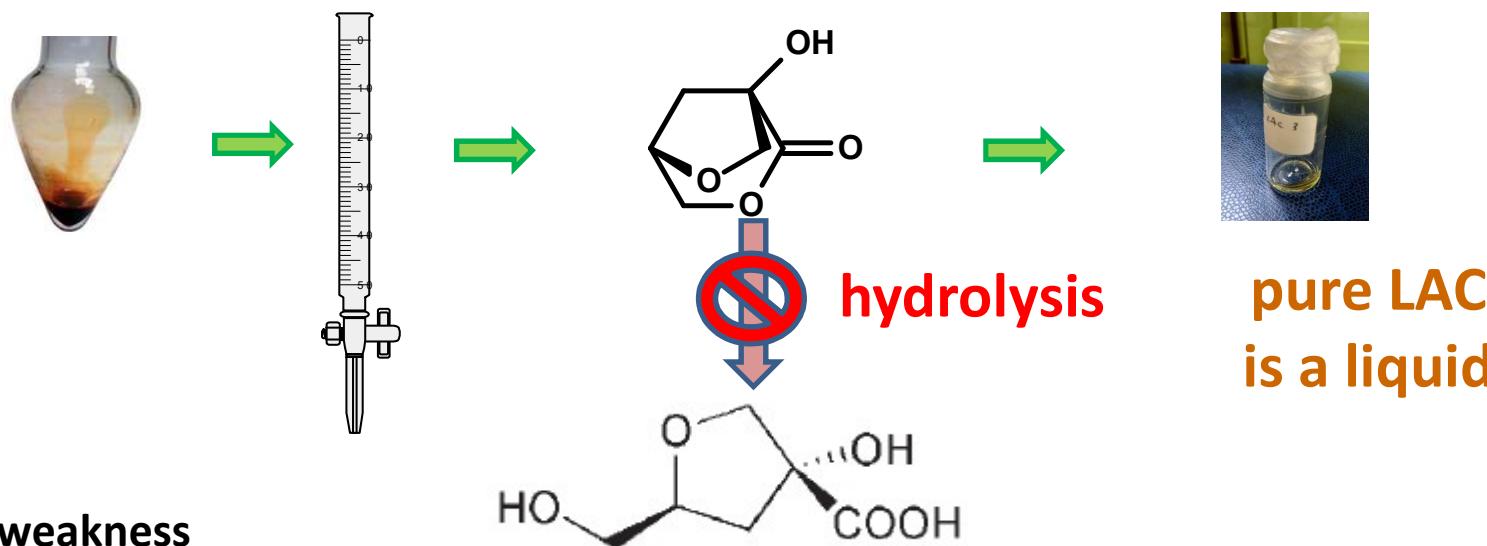


Scale-up: bench pyrolyser



LAC purification

Liquid chromatography



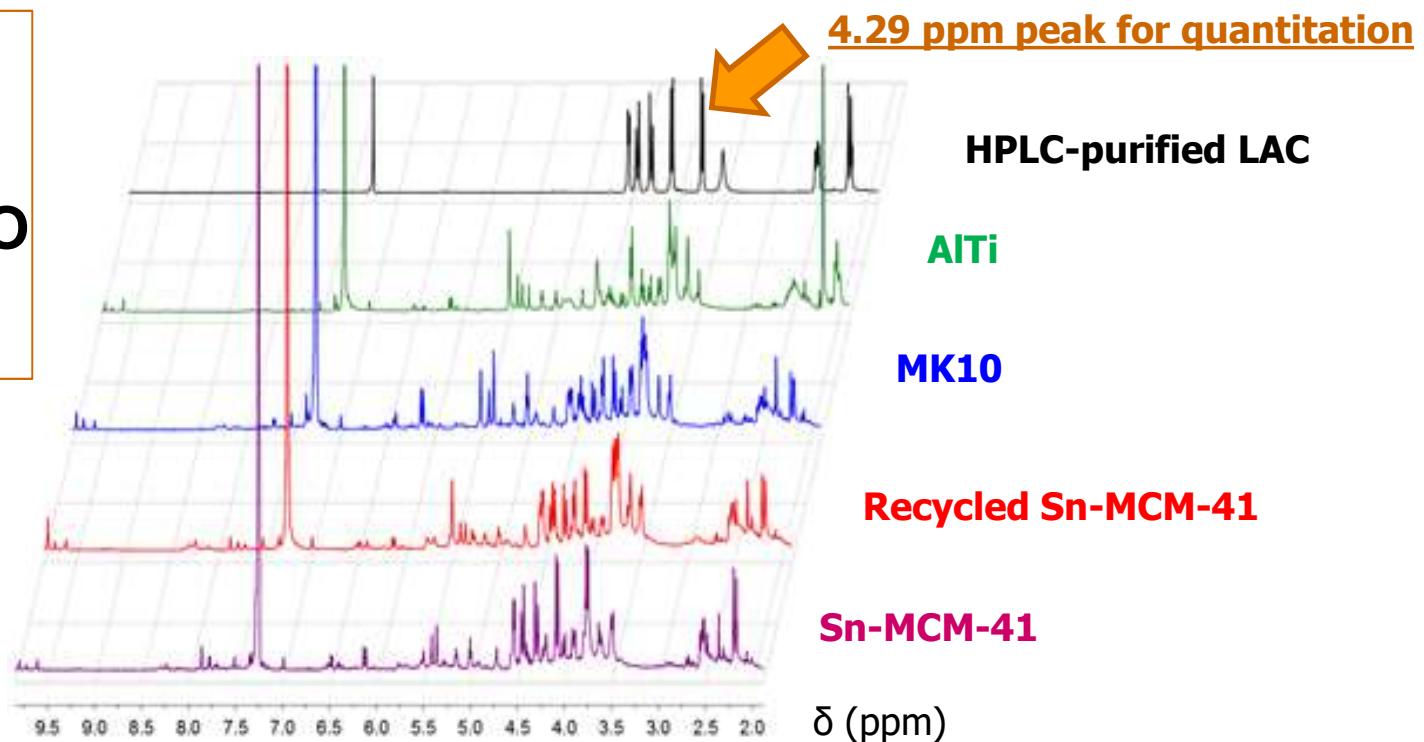
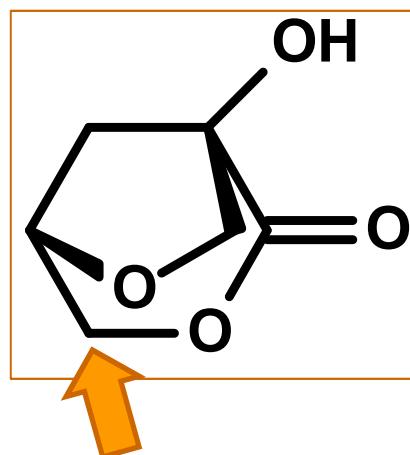
➤ Observed weakness

- Polar Silica gel its acidity down-grade LAC → rapid chromatography
- Normal cyano phase allowed a major recovery → expensive
- Non-polar reversed phase, water as co-eluent → hydrolysis of lactone

➤ Final conditions for gram-scale purification

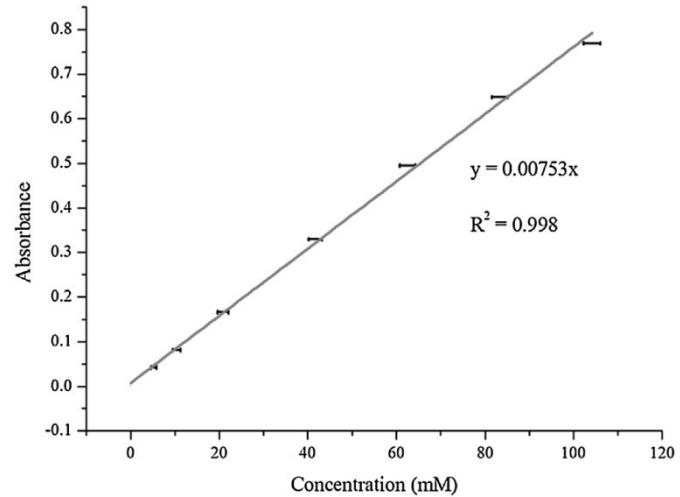
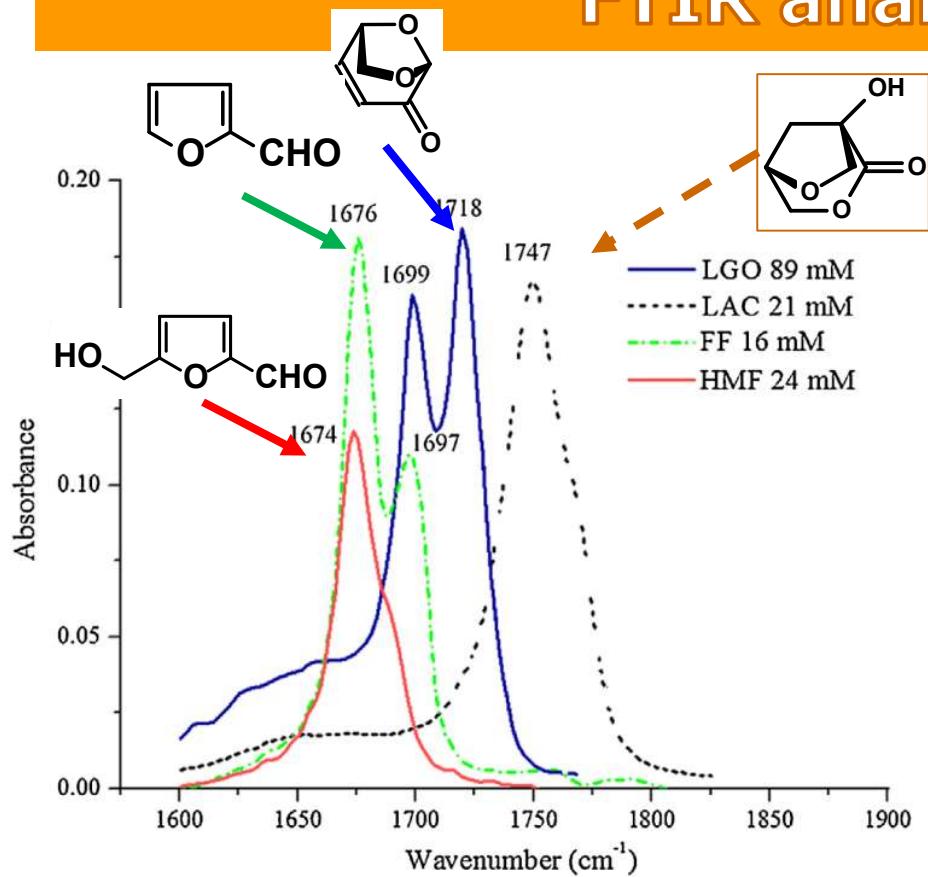
Column LC (silica gel, hexane /EtOAc gradient elution) of the soluble portion from dichloromethane suspension of bio-oil and further purification by filtration on active charcoal.

Quantitation of LAC in bio-oil by NMR analysis



^1H NMR spectrum (1.5 mg mL^{-1} in CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) of pure LAC and bio-oil samples from cellulose pyrolysis in the presence of the indicated catalysts.

Quantitation of LAC in bio-oil by FTIR analysis



Carbonyl C=O region

Levoglucosenone, Furaldehyde,
Hydroxymethylfuraldehyde , LAC

FTIR Calibration curve for LAC quantification, at c= 2÷104 mM.

LAC yields from Sn-MCM-41

Catalyst	LAC concentration (wt.%)		Yield of LAC from cellulose (wt.% $\pm 0.1\%$)
	¹ HNMR	FT-IR	
Sn-MCM-41	27.6 ± 0.4	28.1 ± 0.3 (27.0 ± 0.3)	$500 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ $(350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$ 7.6
Recycled Sn-MCM-41	26.8 ± 0.5	27.3 ± 0.3 (25.4 ± 0.3)	7.3

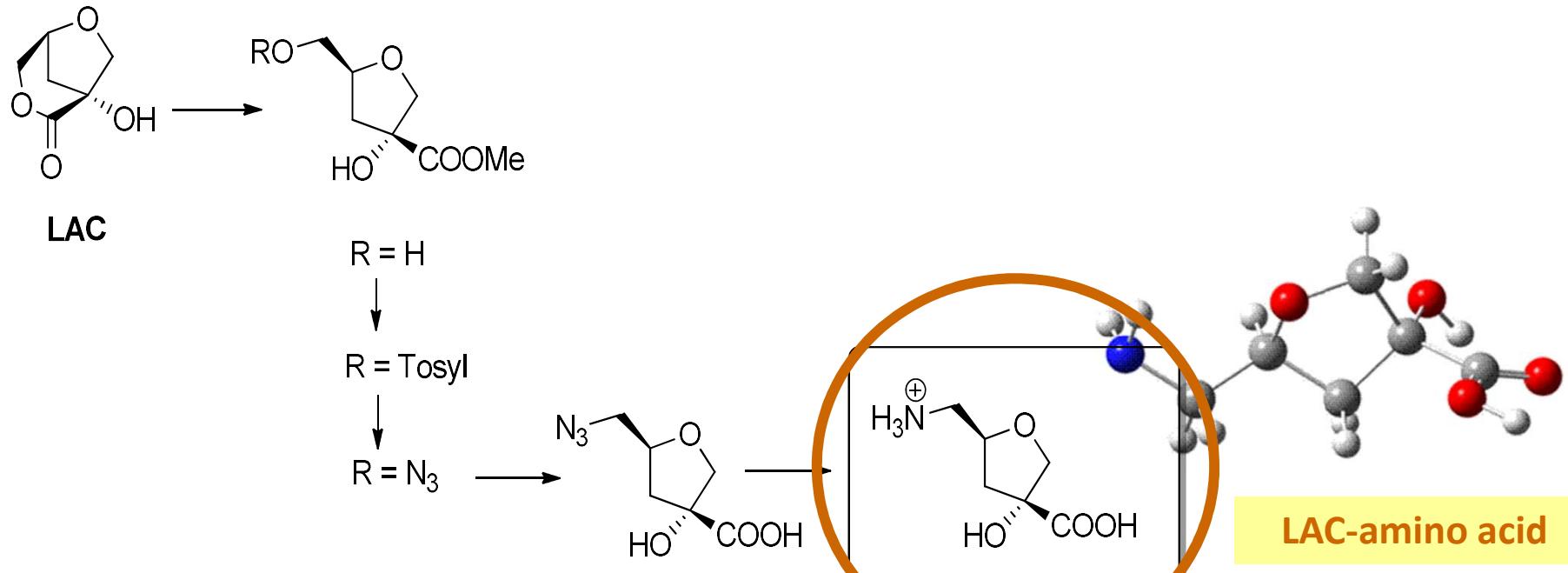
LAC yields from montmorillonite

Catalyst	Pyrolysis T	FT-IR LAC conc. Wt%	Yield of LAC from cellulose (wt.% ±0.1%)
MK10	500 °C	18.6 ± 0.2	4.8
MK10	350 °C	24.1 ± 0.3	-

Industrially available, low cost, regenerable

LAC derivatives

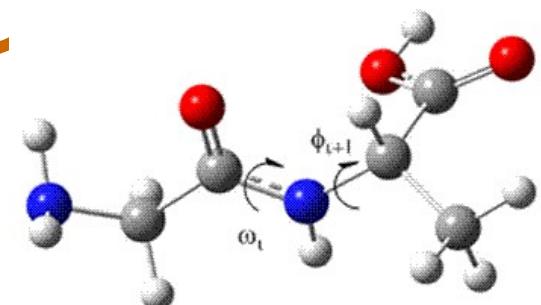
Synthesis of a new amino acid



➤ Structural peculiarity . Isoster of glycine alanine

It is comparable to H-Gly-Ala-OH dipeptide, with the peculiarity of assuming a restricted conformation.

Replacement for the Gly-Ala residue in a peptide sequence can be interesting in peptidomimetics studies .



Glycine-Alanine

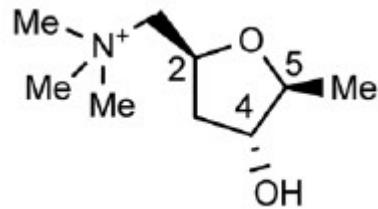
its similarity with muscarine

Amanita muscaria

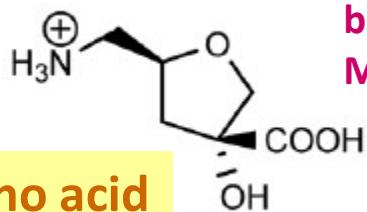


It.wikipedia.org

muscarine



LAC-amino acid



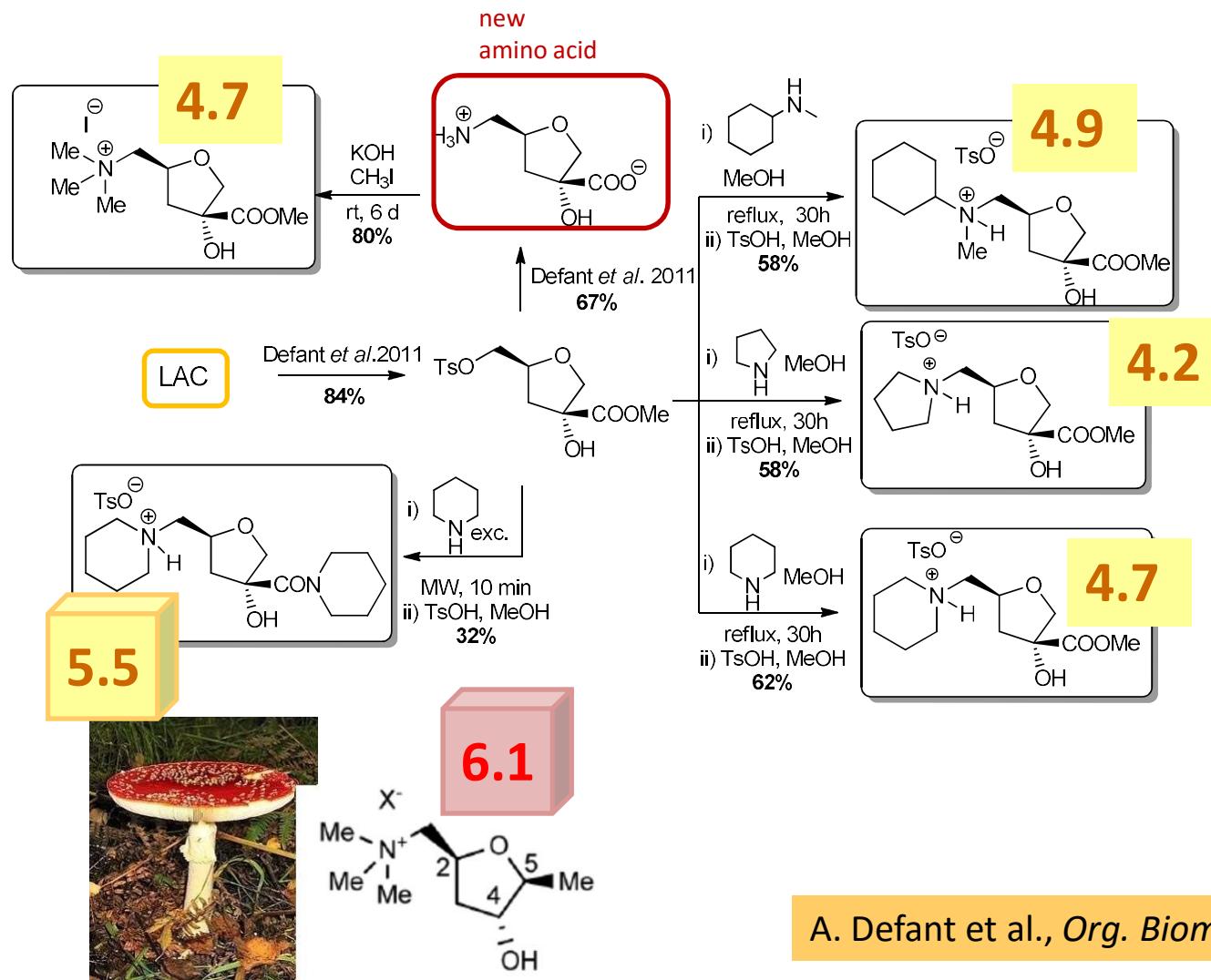
Muscarinic receptors

Muscarine is an agonist of the acetylcholine neurotransmitter due its binding with muscarinic receptors M_1 - M_5 .

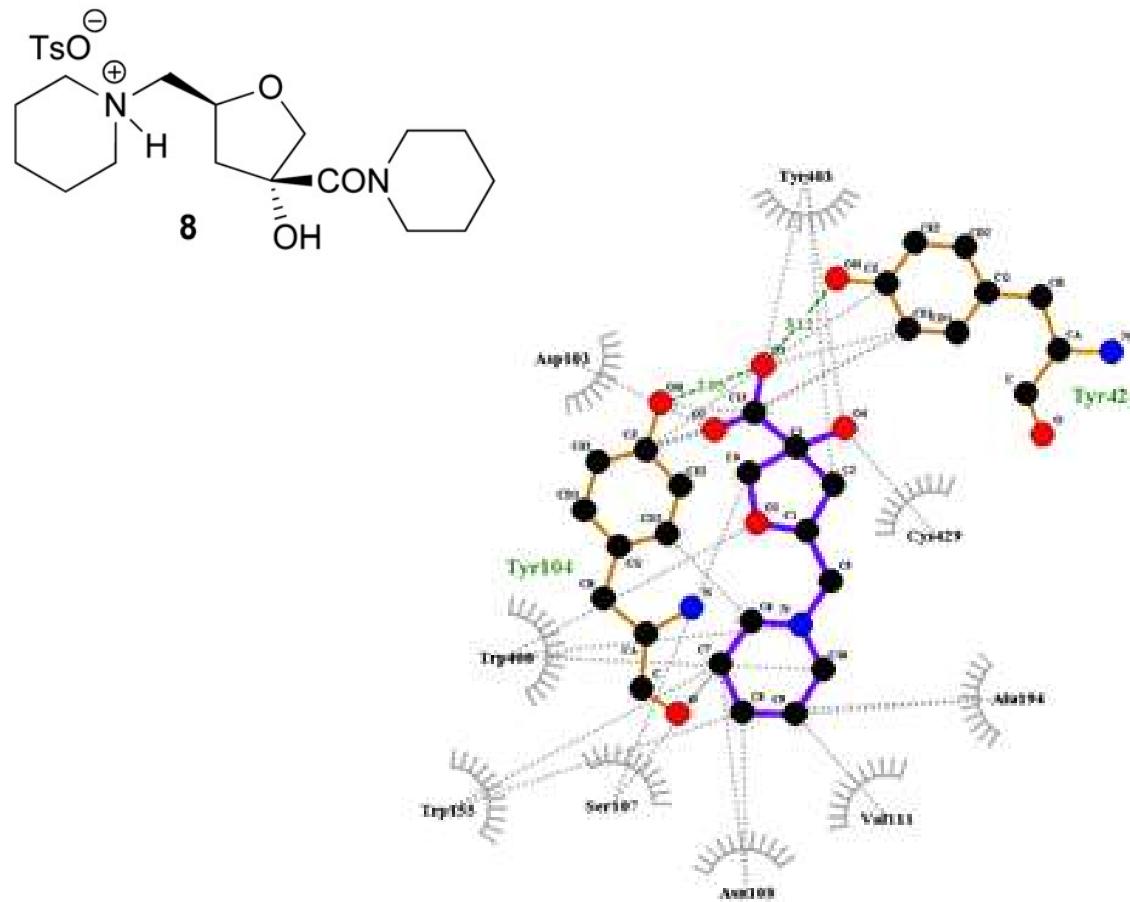
The LAC-derived aminoacid has a strong structural similarity with the alkaloid muscarine.

Compounds mimicking muscarine activity are of interest in drug design in order to achieve new selective agents in the therapeutic treatment of various disease (Alzheimer's, glaucoma).

Synthesis and activity of muscarin-like compounds



LAC-muscarinic interaction with hM2 receptor



Docking calculation of the complex between the most experimentally active compounds with hM₂ subtype (3UON PDB.file): view of the interactions in the receptor site.