

# NMR Database of Lignin and Cell Wall Model Compounds

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This database was designed to provide a coherent, single source of NMR data of lignin and other plant cell wall model compounds. The database exists in several parts as PDF versions that are available for downloading over the internet from DOE Great Lakes Bioenergy Research Center's web site:

[https://www.glbrc.org/databases\\_and\\_software/nmrdatabase/](https://www.glbrc.org/databases_and_software/nmrdatabase/)

It is linked via its DOI at:

<https://doi.org/10.11578/2409191>

...and on OSTI.gov at:

<https://www.osti.gov/biblio/2409191>

In general NMR data was collected in three common deuterated solvents (acetone,

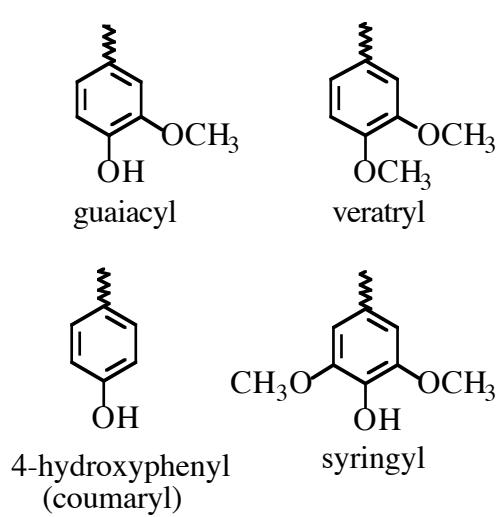
chloroform, and dimethyl sulfoxide) for each compound. We used the central solvent peak as our reference, 2.04 and 29.83 ppm for acetone-d<sub>6</sub>, 7.24 and 77.00 for CDCl<sub>3</sub>, and 2.49 and 39.50 ppm for DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> data. A standard set of acquisition parameters was used to acquire and process the spectra to keep the data as uniform and constant as possible. The samples were run at ambient temperature, about 298 K.

Those compounds with an index number less than 1000 were run on a Bruker 250 or 500 MHz spectrometer at FPL; those compounds with an index number between 1000 and 10,000 were run at the USDA-ARS Dairy Forage Research Center (DFRC) on a Bruker 360 MHz instrument, or on a Bruker 500 or 700 MHz instrument at the GLBRC for later compounds. The order of the compounds in the database reflects their arrival at the spectrometer rather than from a preordained plan. The inclusion of series of analogous structures with small structural differences allows calculation of substituent effects that are invaluable for chemical shift predictions of structures not included in the database.

The chemical shift assignments for most of the compounds were made by comparison with other compounds, literature values, and in some cases using the standard set of 1D and 2D NMR experiments. Every effort was made to correctly assign the chemical shifts; however, limited time and resources precluded confirming the shifts for many of the compounds. The shifts are reported to the second decimal place only to distinguish very close shifts; comparisons between spectra are practical only within  $\pm 0.1$  ppm. The authors would greatly appreciate learning of any corrections on suspect assignments.

The compounds themselves came from many sources — in-house collections, syntheses, and donations from other researchers for which we are grateful. The source of the compounds is often given in the “Notes” field along with other pertinent data.

This database was originally intended as an aid for the assignment of chemical shifts for wood and plant lignin NMR spectra. The trivial names used throughout are well known to wood chemists as is the numbering system. We have attempted to include more formal chemical names for many of the compounds and these were obtained using Beilstein's Autonom<sup>©</sup> program. The chemical names for the larger 3 and 4 ring models became so cumbersome that the authors employed an abbreviated system to identify both the moieties involved as well as the linkages between the moieties. Examples of the naming, numbering and linking conventions used are given below.



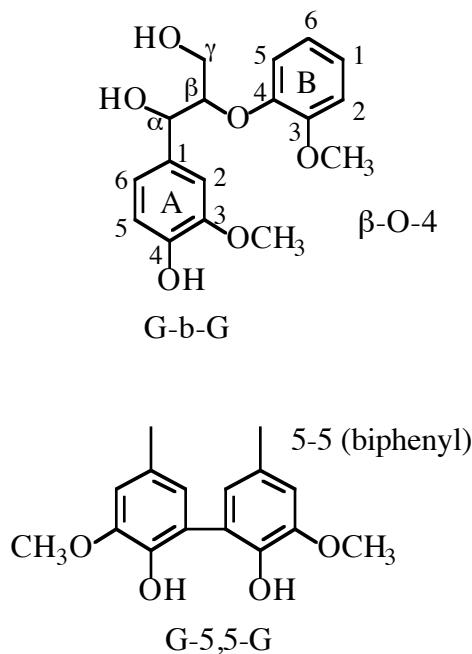
**Fig. 1.** Trivial names for substituents at the 3, 4 and 5 positions on the aromatic ring.

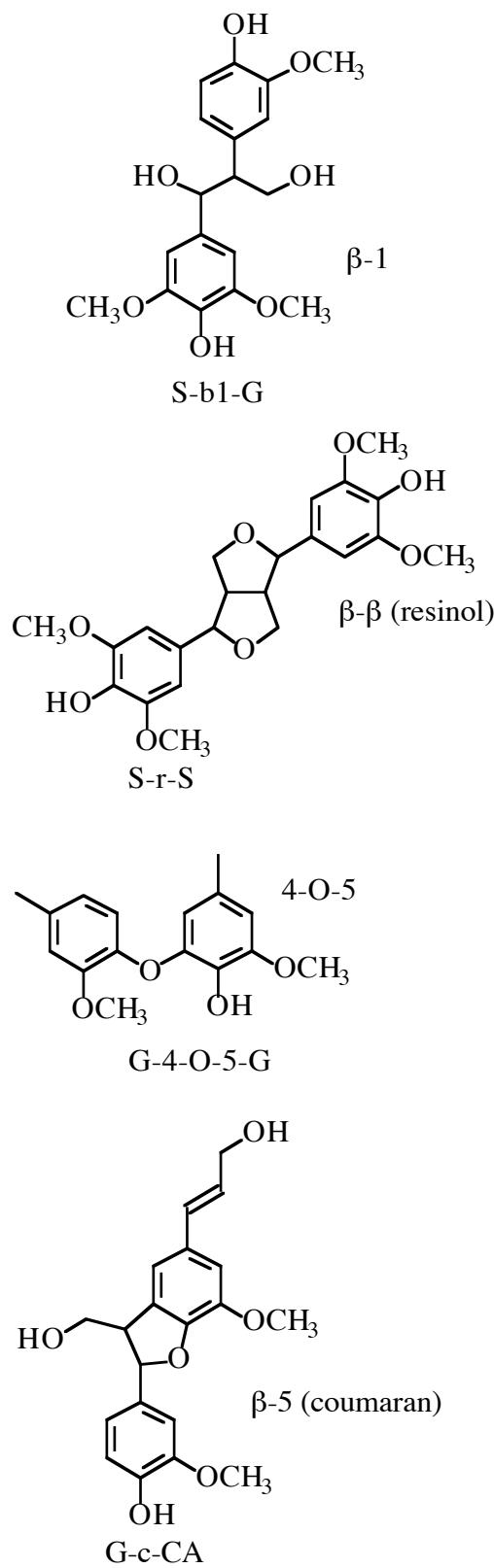
The naming of the larger oligomer lignin models uses a combination of uppercase letters to describe the ring structure and lowercase

letters and numbers to describe the type of linkage between the rings.

**Table 2.** Terminology for Abbreviated Structural Entities

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
guaiacyl ring	G
syringyl ring	S
hydroxyphenyl ring	H
$\alpha$ -O-4 linkage	a
$\beta$ -O-4 linkage	b
$\beta$ -5 (phenylcoumaran)	c
$\beta$ -1 linkage	b1
$\beta$ - $\beta$ (resinol)	r
5-5 (biphenyl)	5,5
coniferyl alcohol end-unit	CA
sinapyl alcohol end-unit	SA
<i>p</i> -coumaryl alcohol end-unit	HA
ferulic acid end-unit	FA
<i>erythro</i> -isomer	e
<i>threo</i> -isomer	t





**Fig. 2.** Examples of linkages and abbreviated names.

With this convention the name FA-5,5-FA would represent a diferulic acid biphenyl structure. The trimer CA-a-G-b-CA would be a guaiacyl unit with two coniferyl alcohol end-groups phenol-etherified at the  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -positions.

The structure index is arranged based upon the number of rings in the structure. Where possible the structures are also arranged by ring type such as guaiacyl, syringyl, etc. The number under the structure refers to the index number at the top of the datasheet. An asterisk after a number indicates the peracetylated analog of that compound. In some cases only the acetylated compound is included.

We hope to continue adding to and improving this database. Regular updates will be made to the database to keep the online sources current. This database was written and prepared for the most part by U.S. Government employees on official time, and it is therefore in the public domain and not subject to copyright. Please feel free to contact the authors with suggestions or questions.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the many generous contributions made by others at three labs (FPL, DFRC, GLBRC) towards this database; foremost Larry Landucci for compounds, patience, assignments, and encouragement. William Landucci for software development, Martin Wesolowski and Kolby Hirth, NMR spectroscopists, and the frequent donation of compounds from Mike Mozuch, Noritsugu Terashima, Stéphane Quideau, Rich Helm, Fachuang Lu, Hoon Kim, Jamie Milhaupt, Susana Luque, and others. The authors also acknowledge partial support from the National Research Initiative's Competitive Grants Program/USDA (Wood Section), award #94-03465.

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- More  $\beta$ -O-4 ferulates, coumarates, and benzoates SI 13

### Tetramers

SI 14

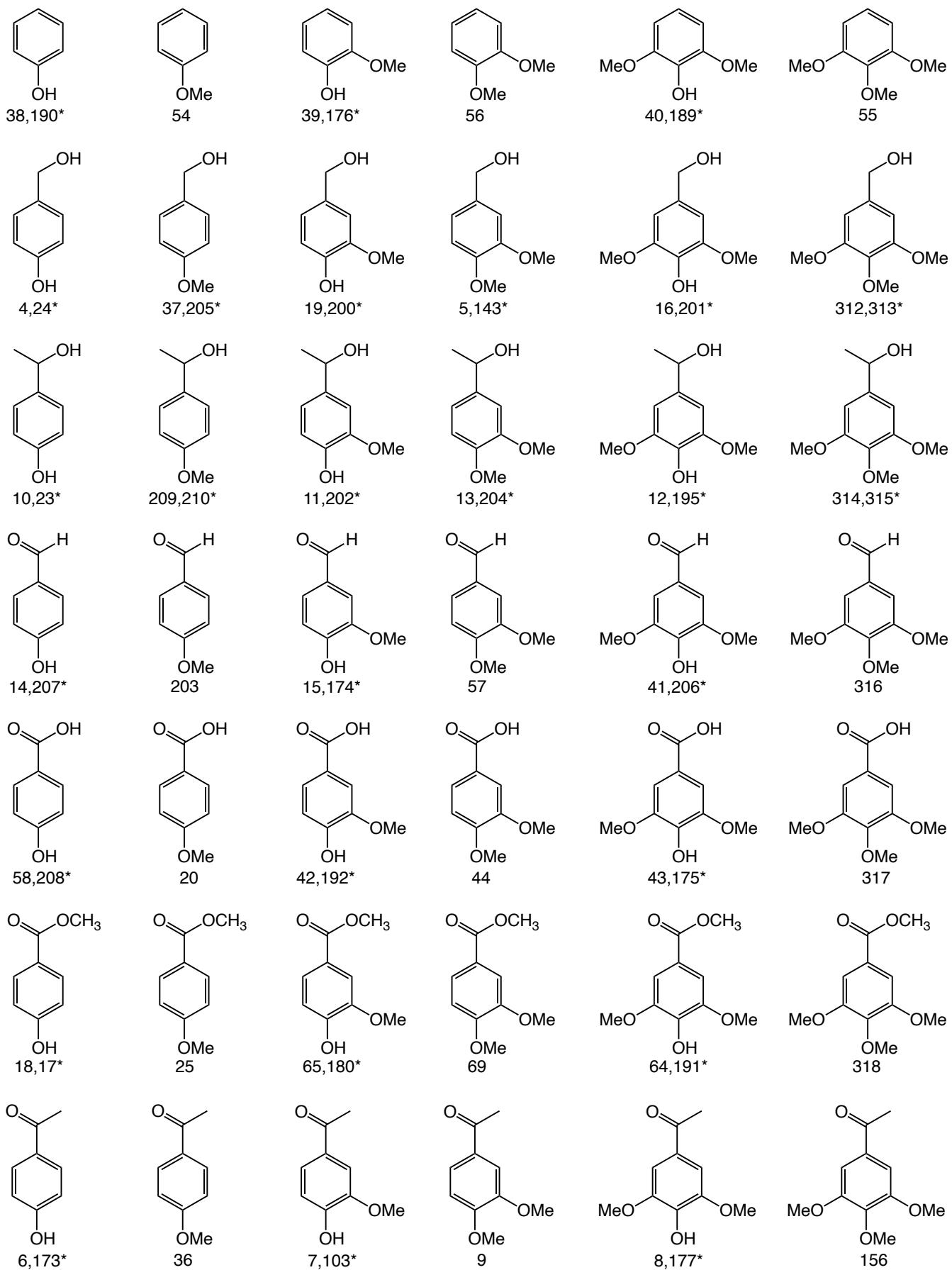
### Misc.

- Including stilbenes and phenylglucosides SI 15

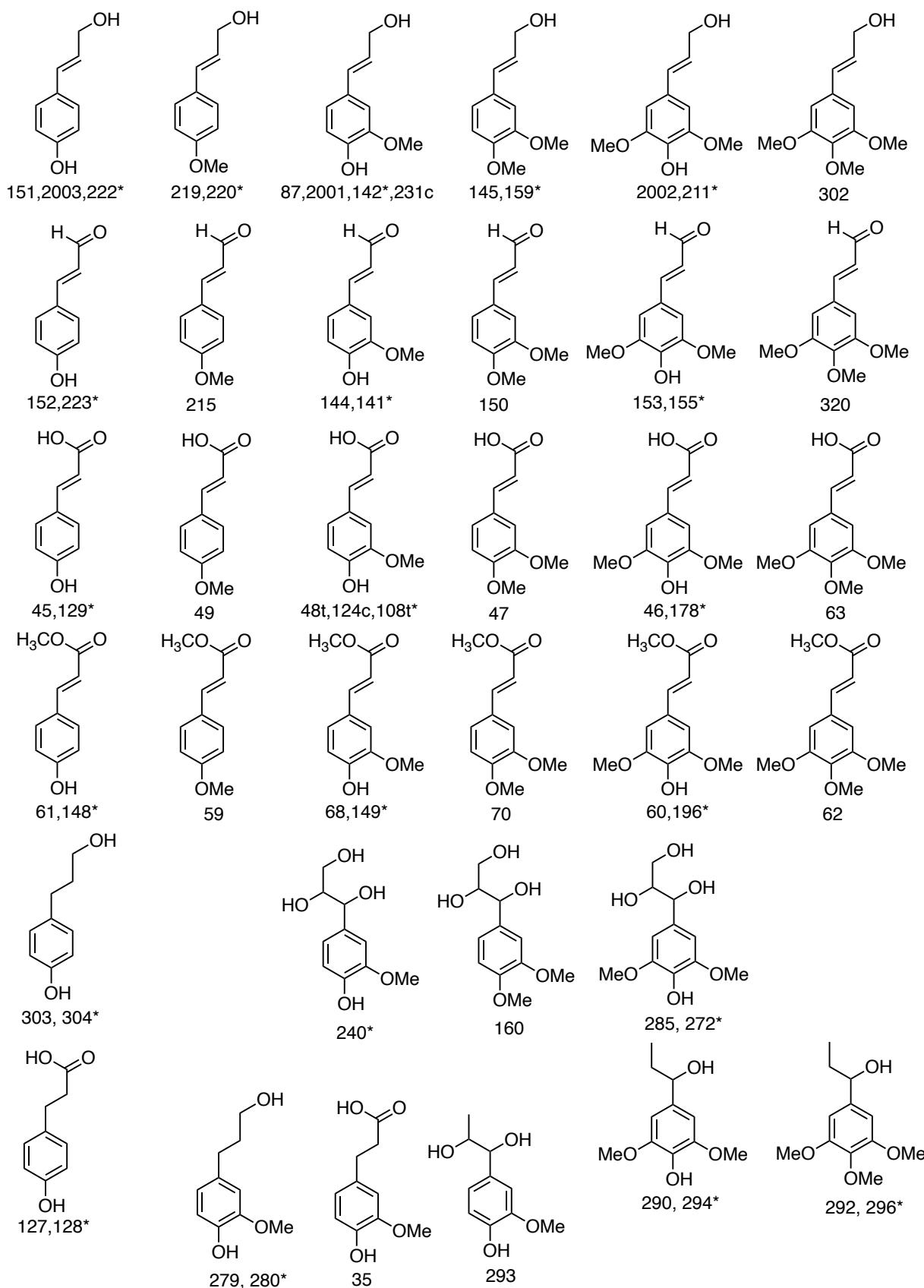
### Misc. ctd.

- Including benzoates, quinones, 4-O-benzyl models and  $\beta$ -O-4/ $\alpha$ -5 SI 16

## Monomers

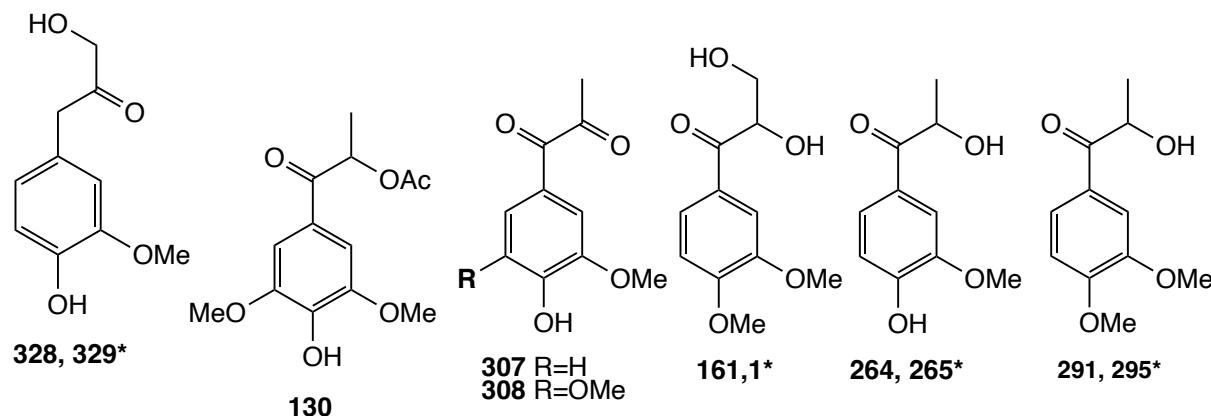


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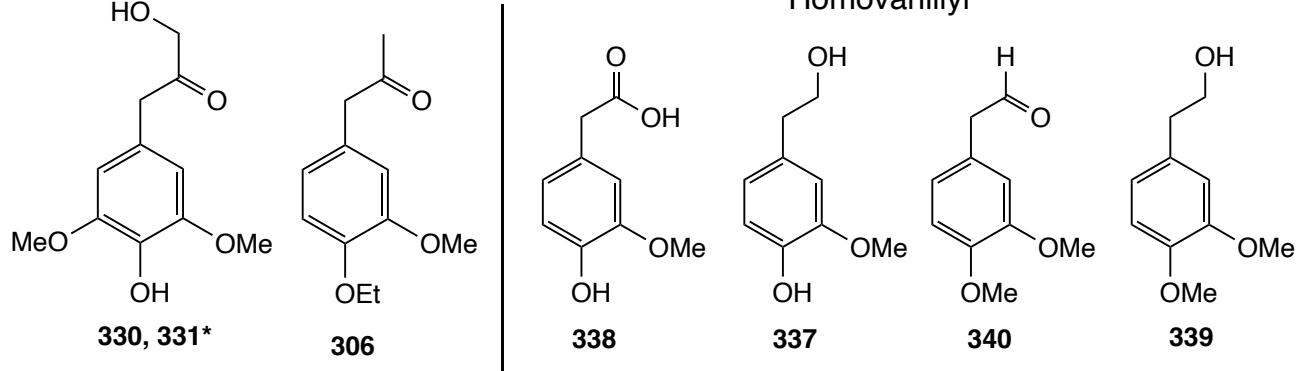


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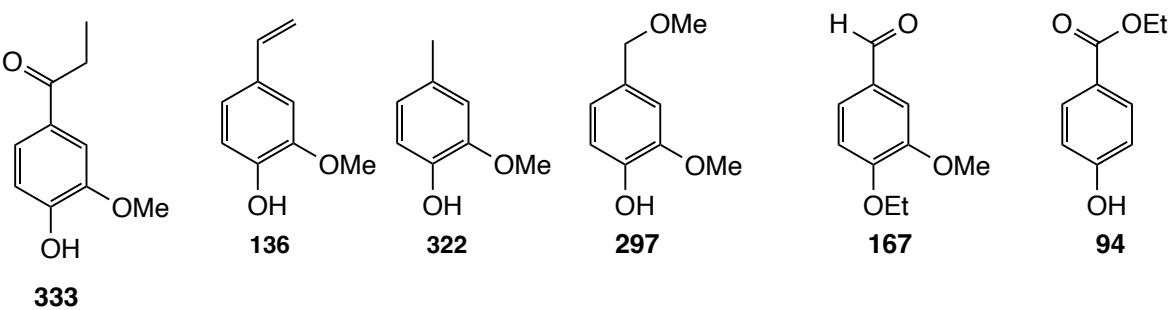
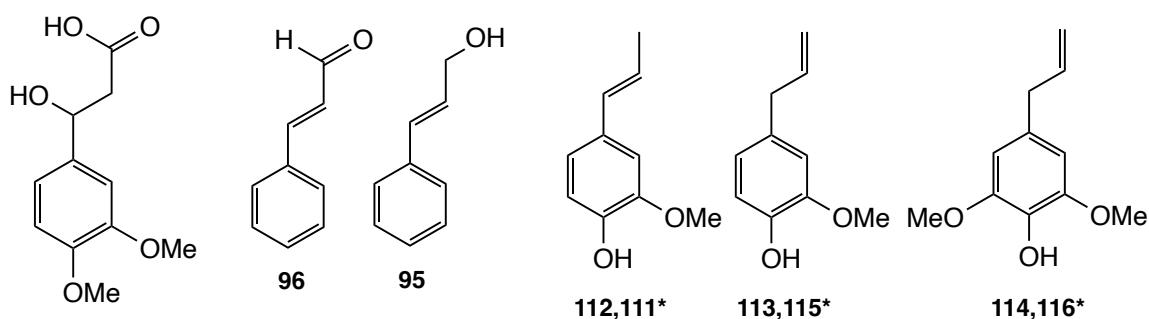
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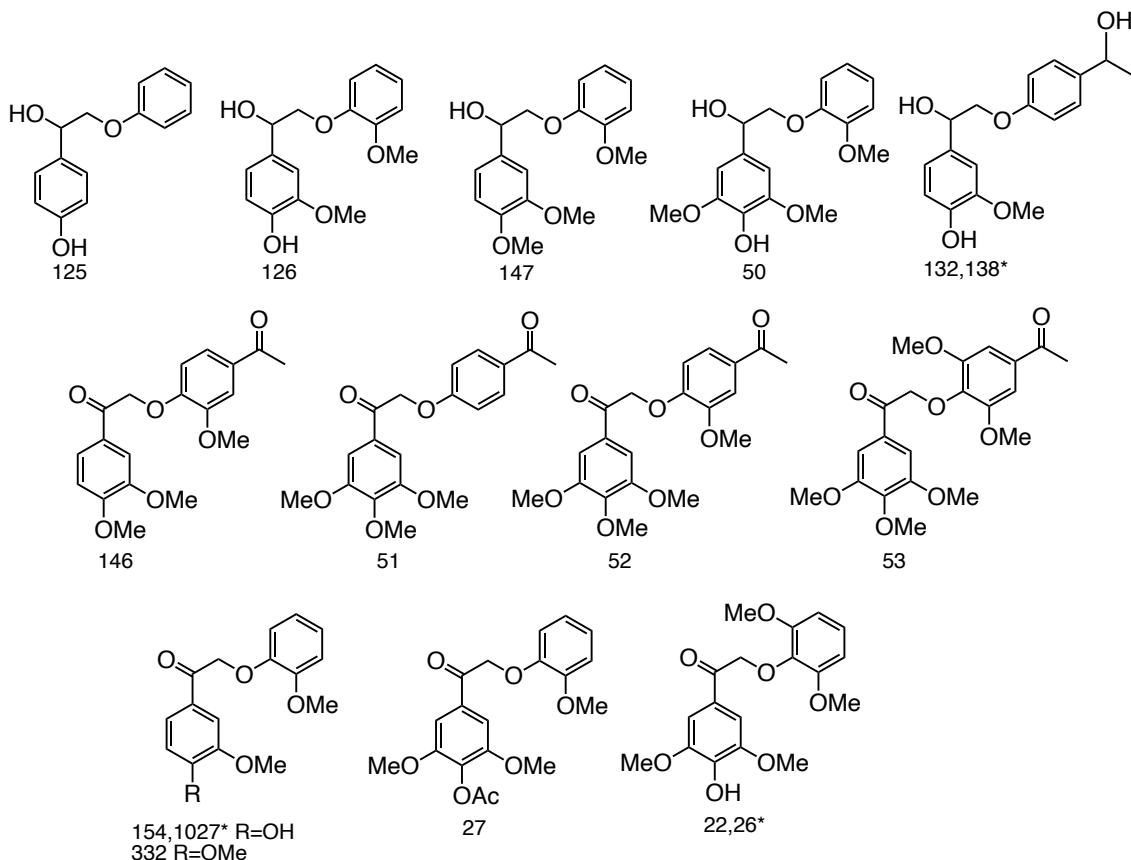
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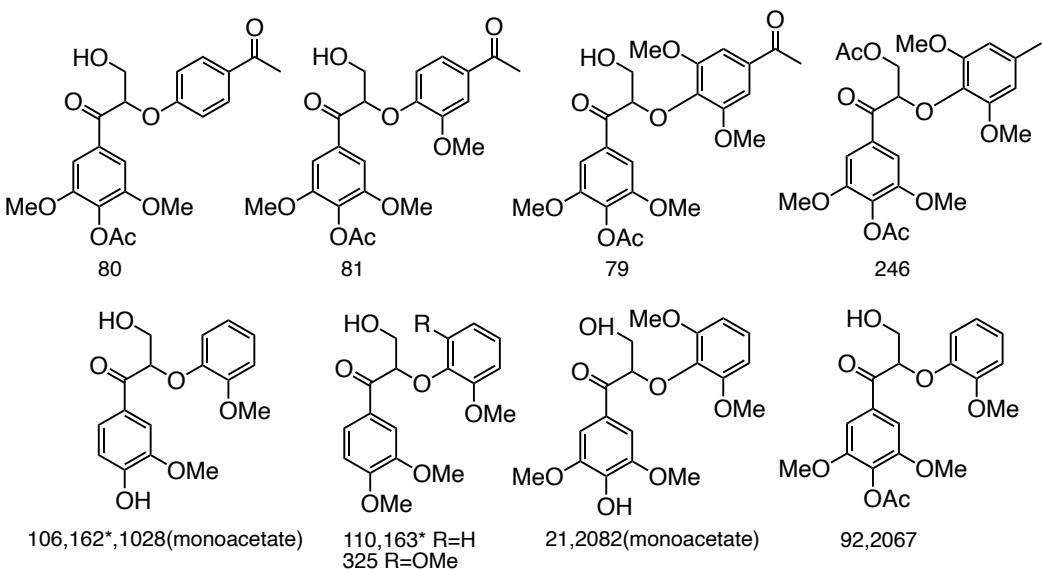
### Monomers - Misc.



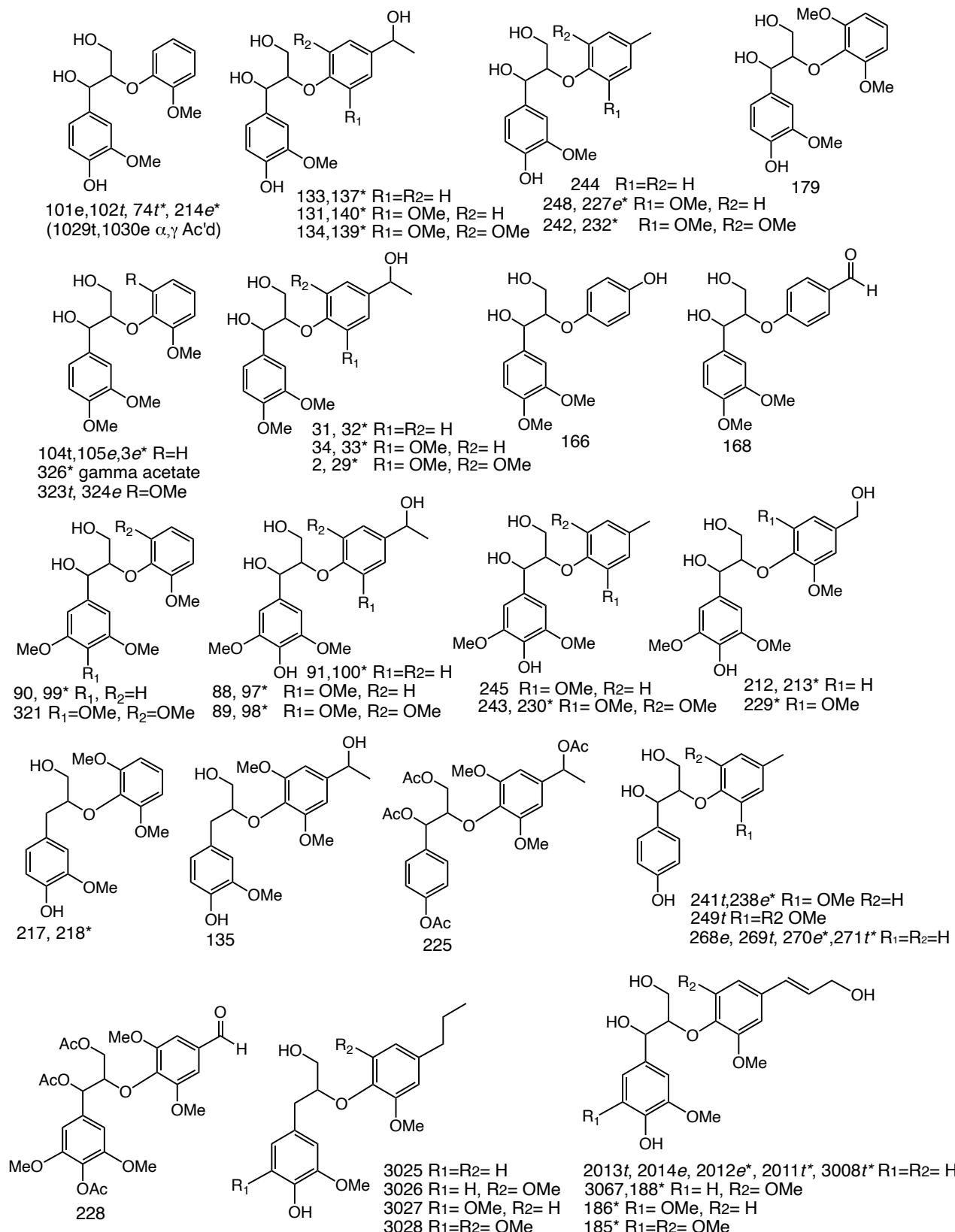
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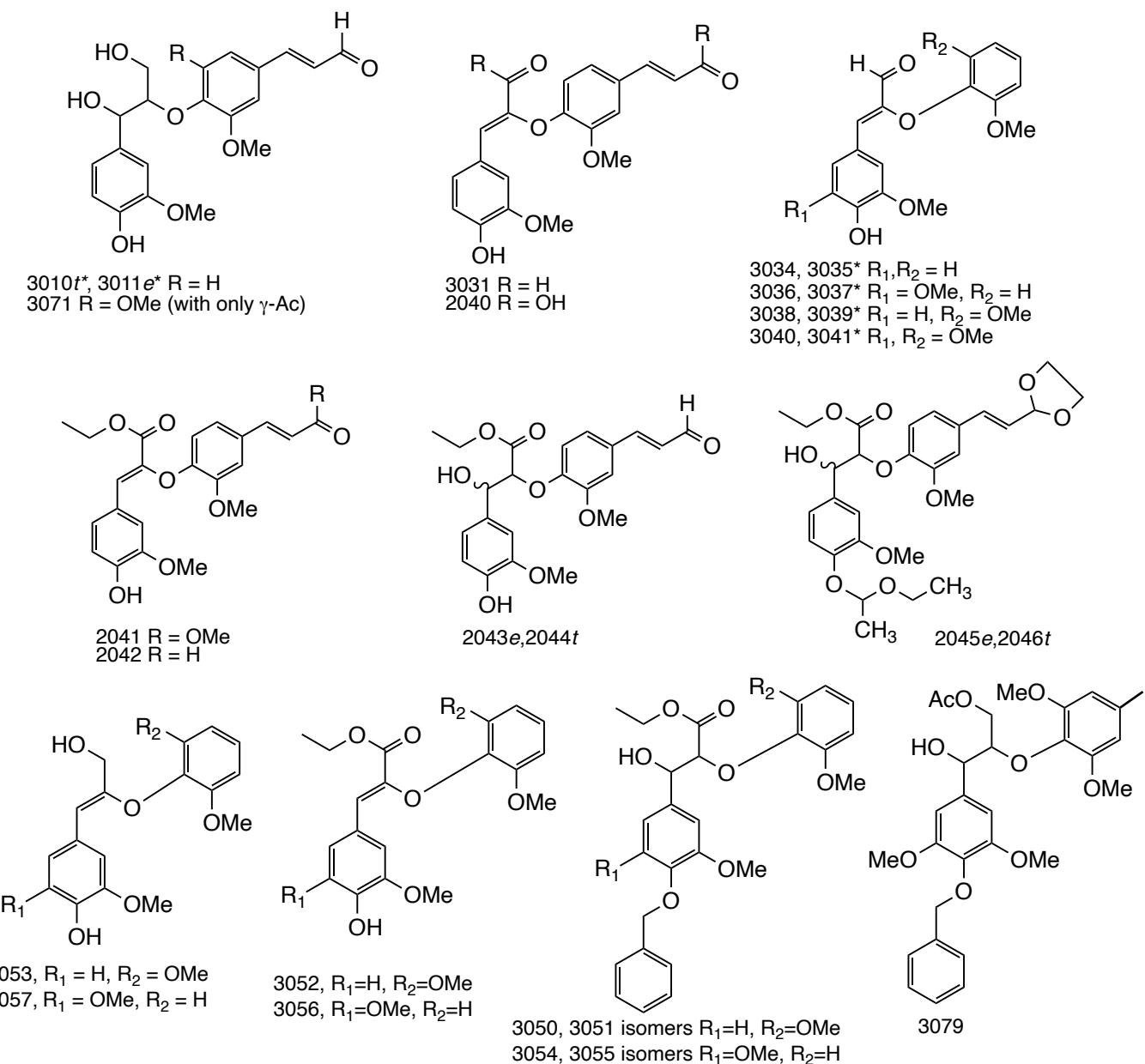
## $\beta$ -O-4 Dimers, 3-Carbon Sidechain, $\alpha$ -C=O



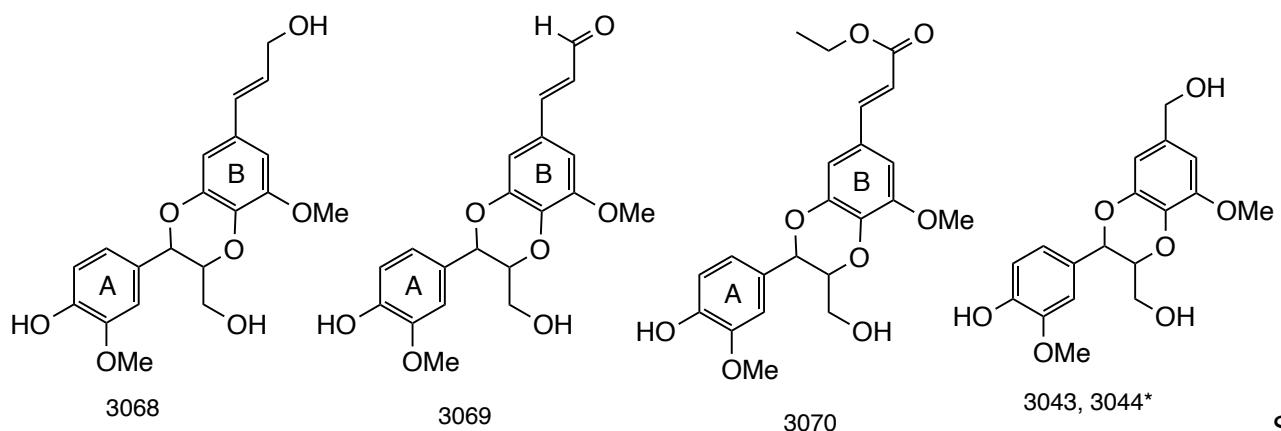
### $\beta$ -O-4 Dimers, 3-Carbon Sidechain



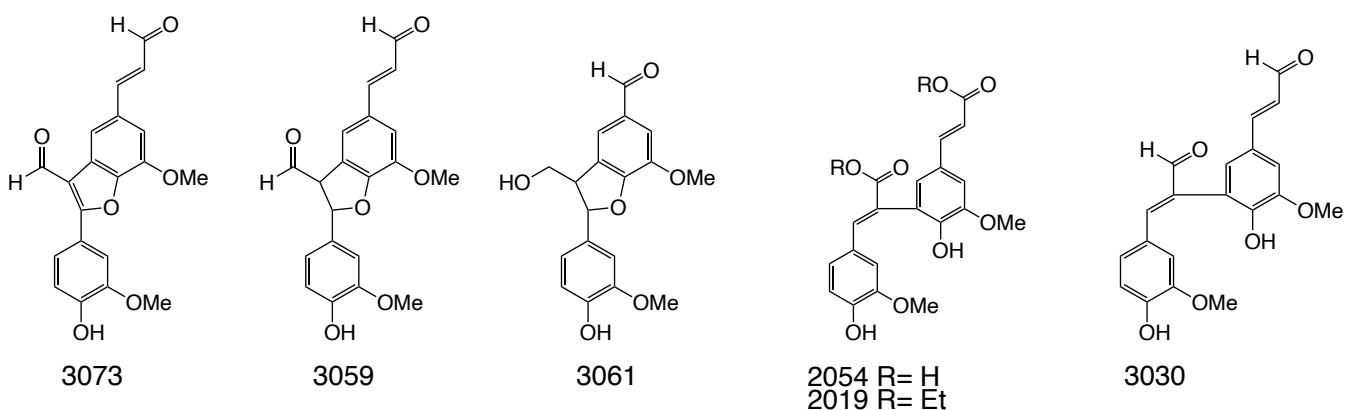
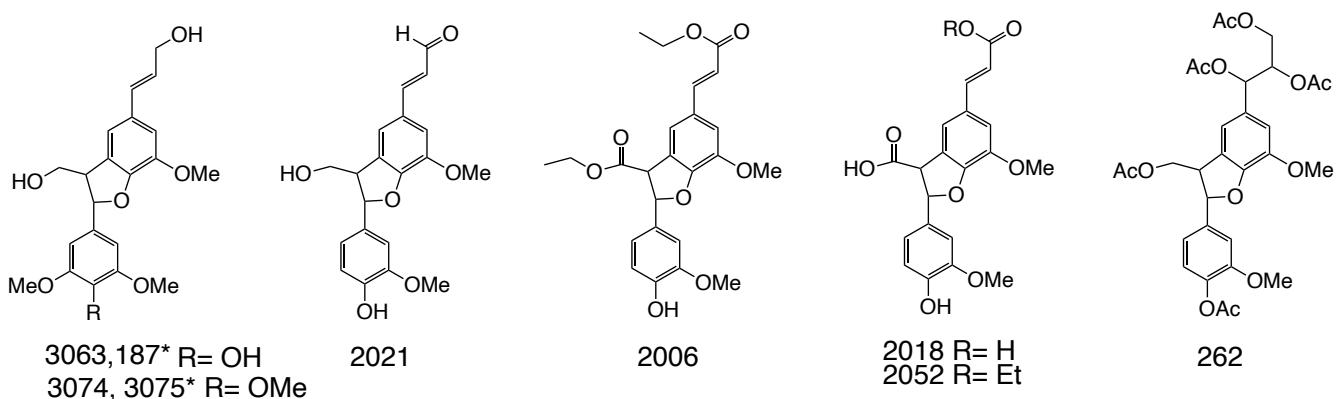
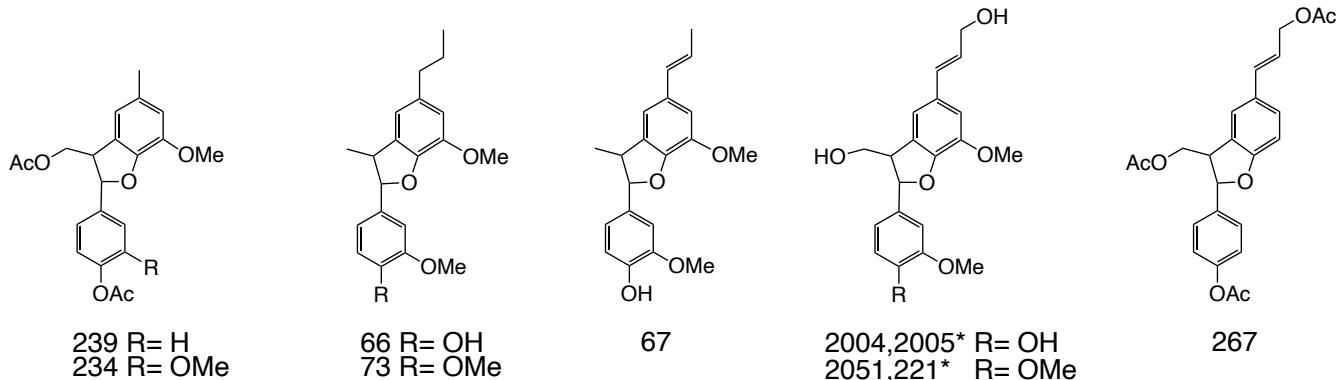
## More $\beta$ -O-4 Dimers, 3-Carbon Sidechain



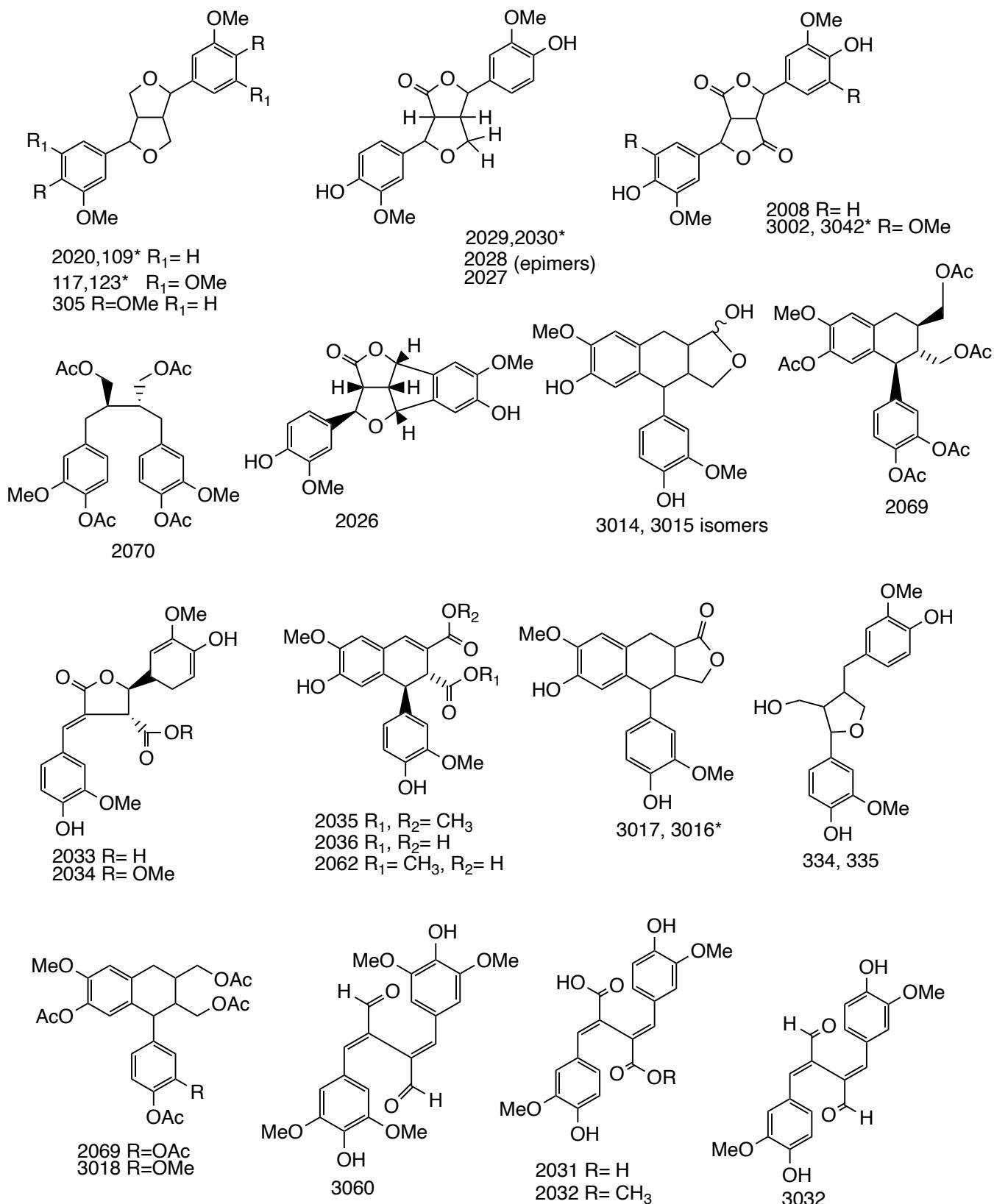
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## $\beta$ -5 Dimers

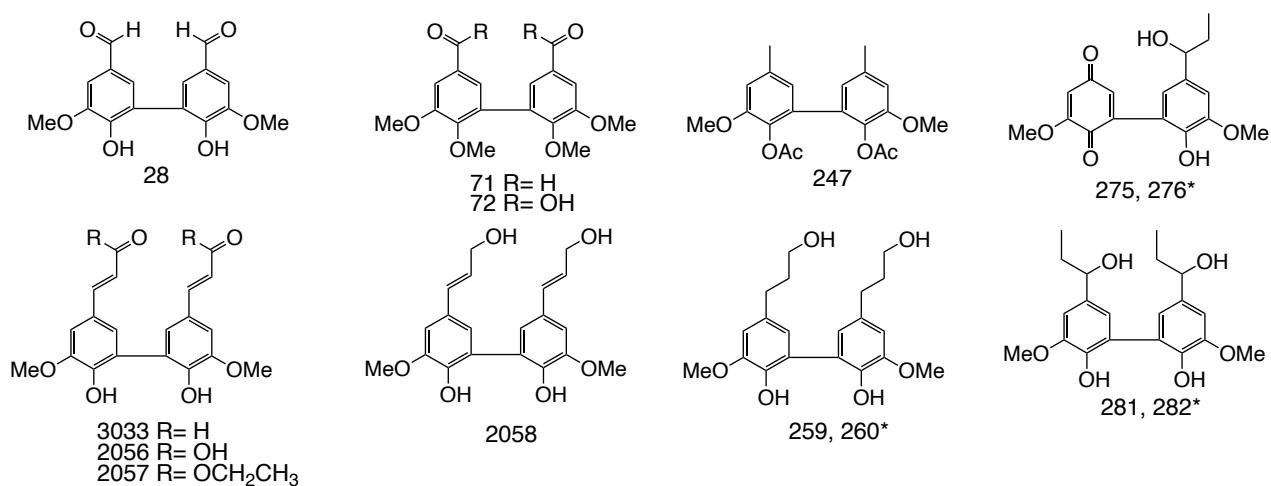


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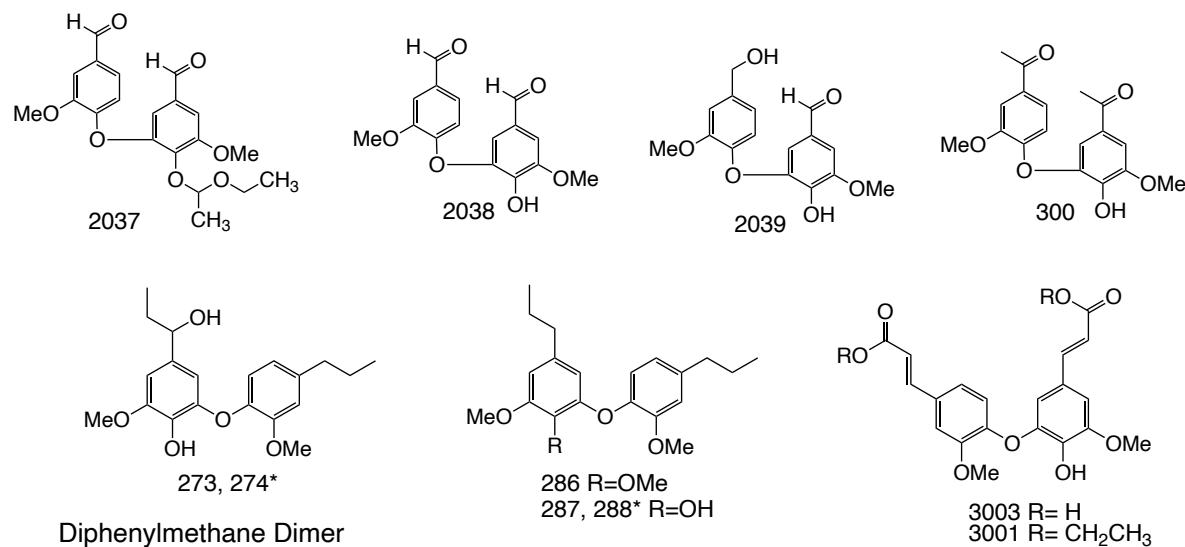


## 5-5, 5-O-4, $\beta$ -1, Di-Ph

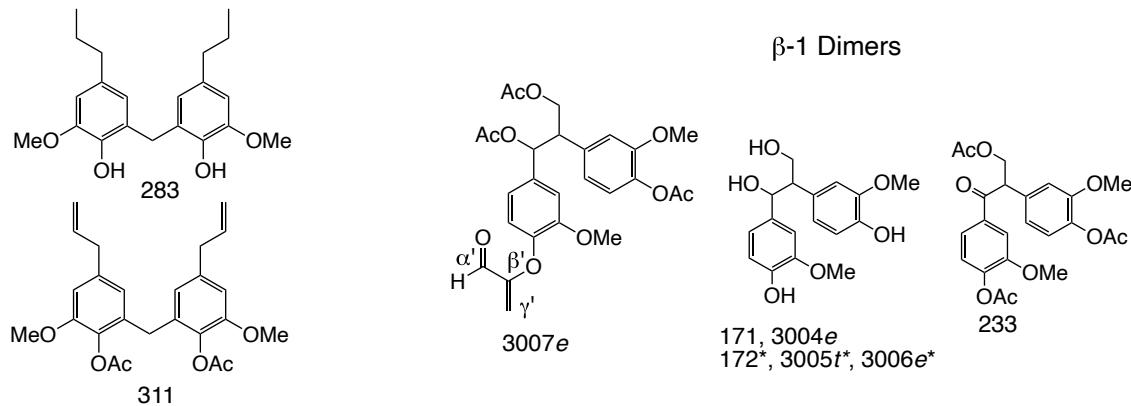
### 5-5 Dimers



### 5-O-4 Dimers

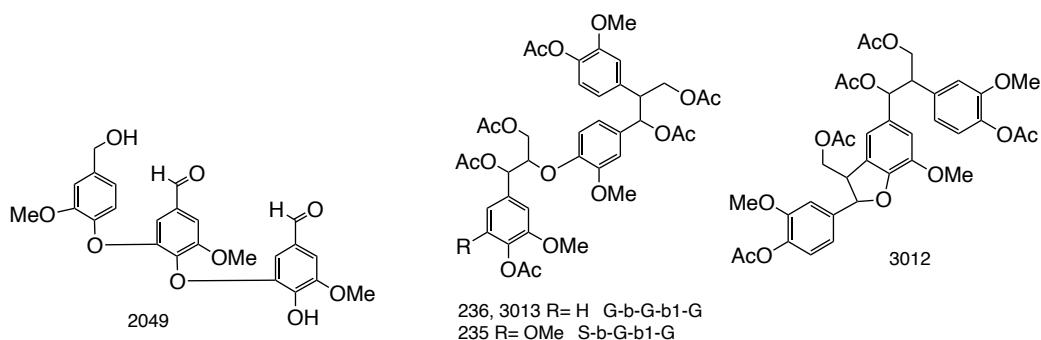
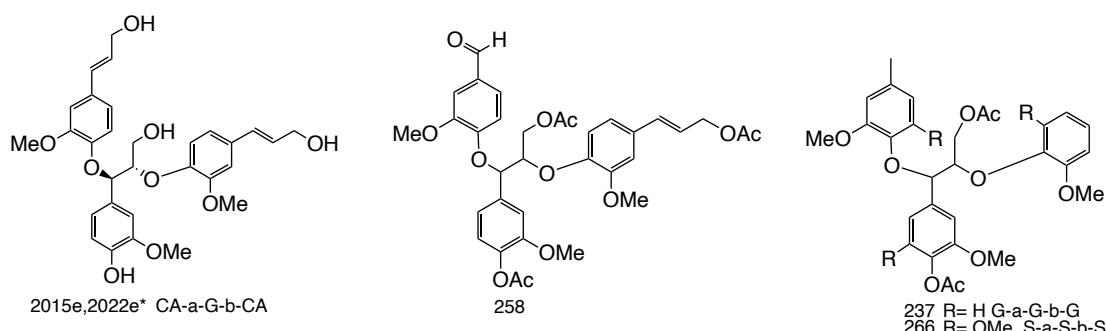
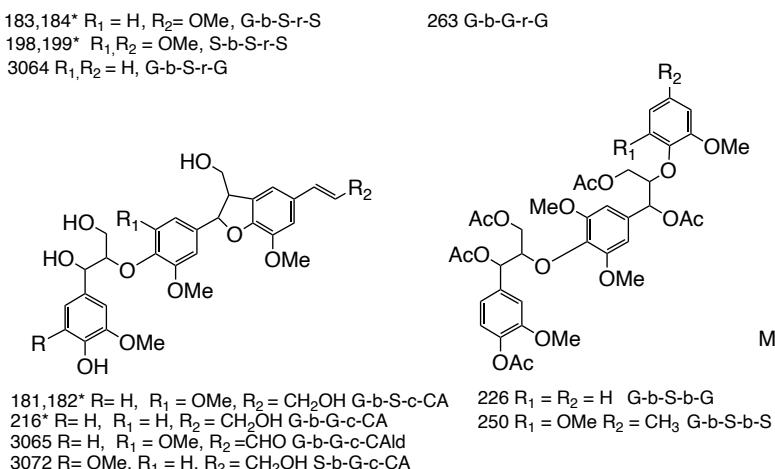
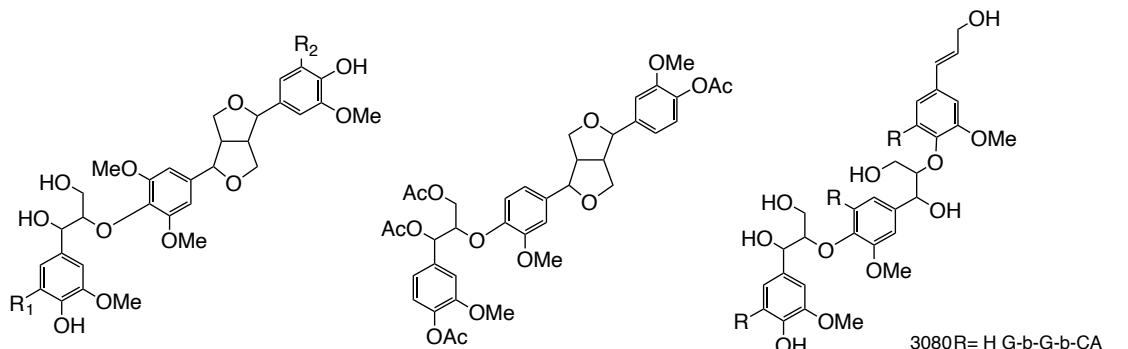


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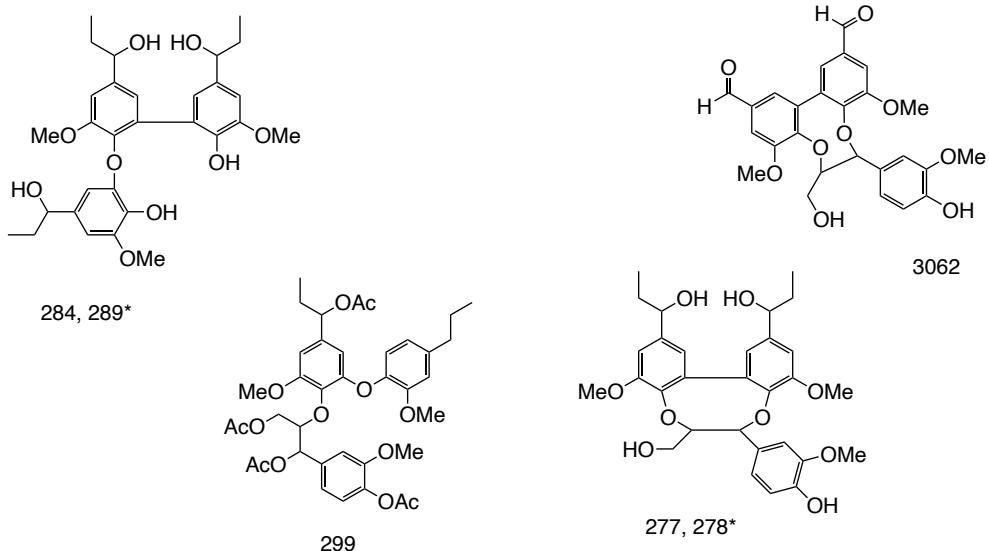


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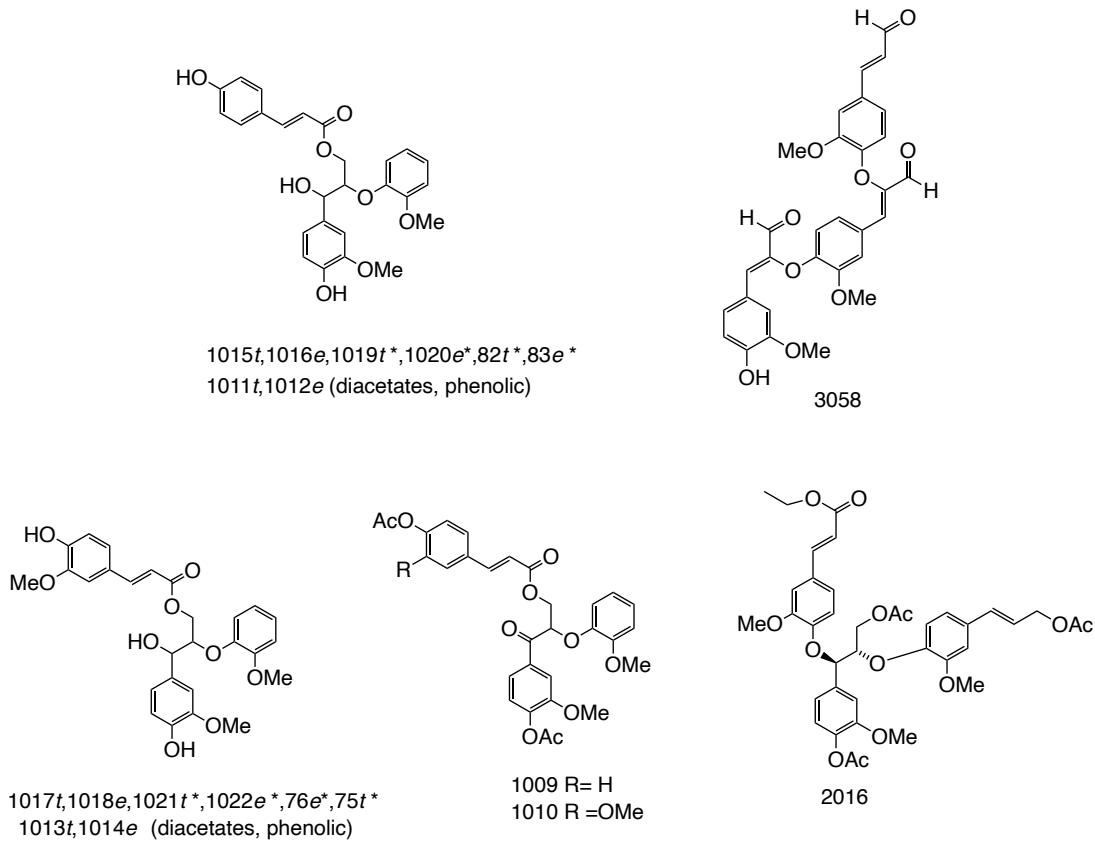
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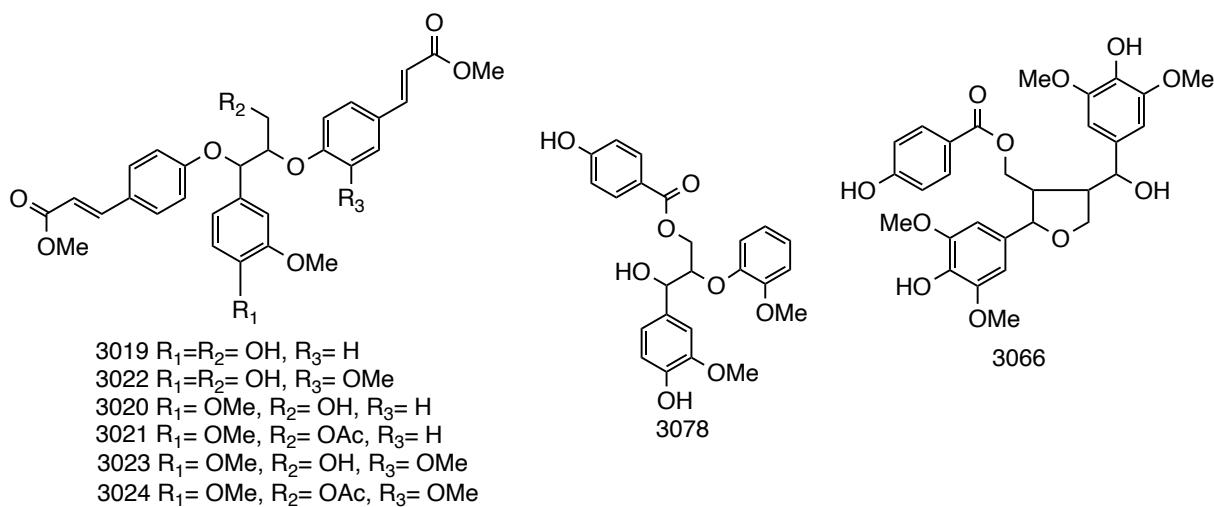
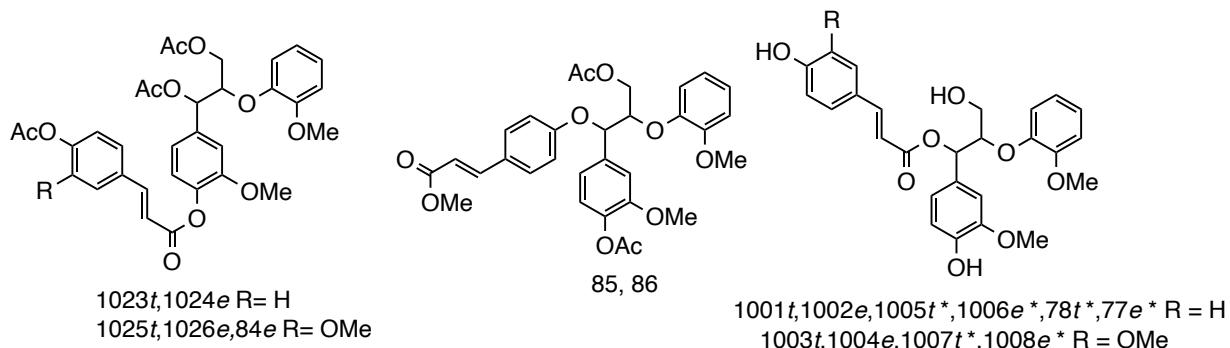
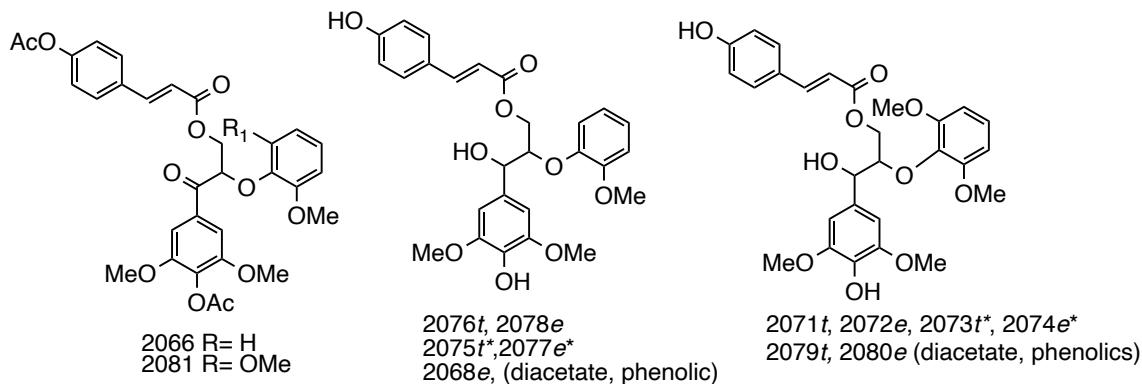
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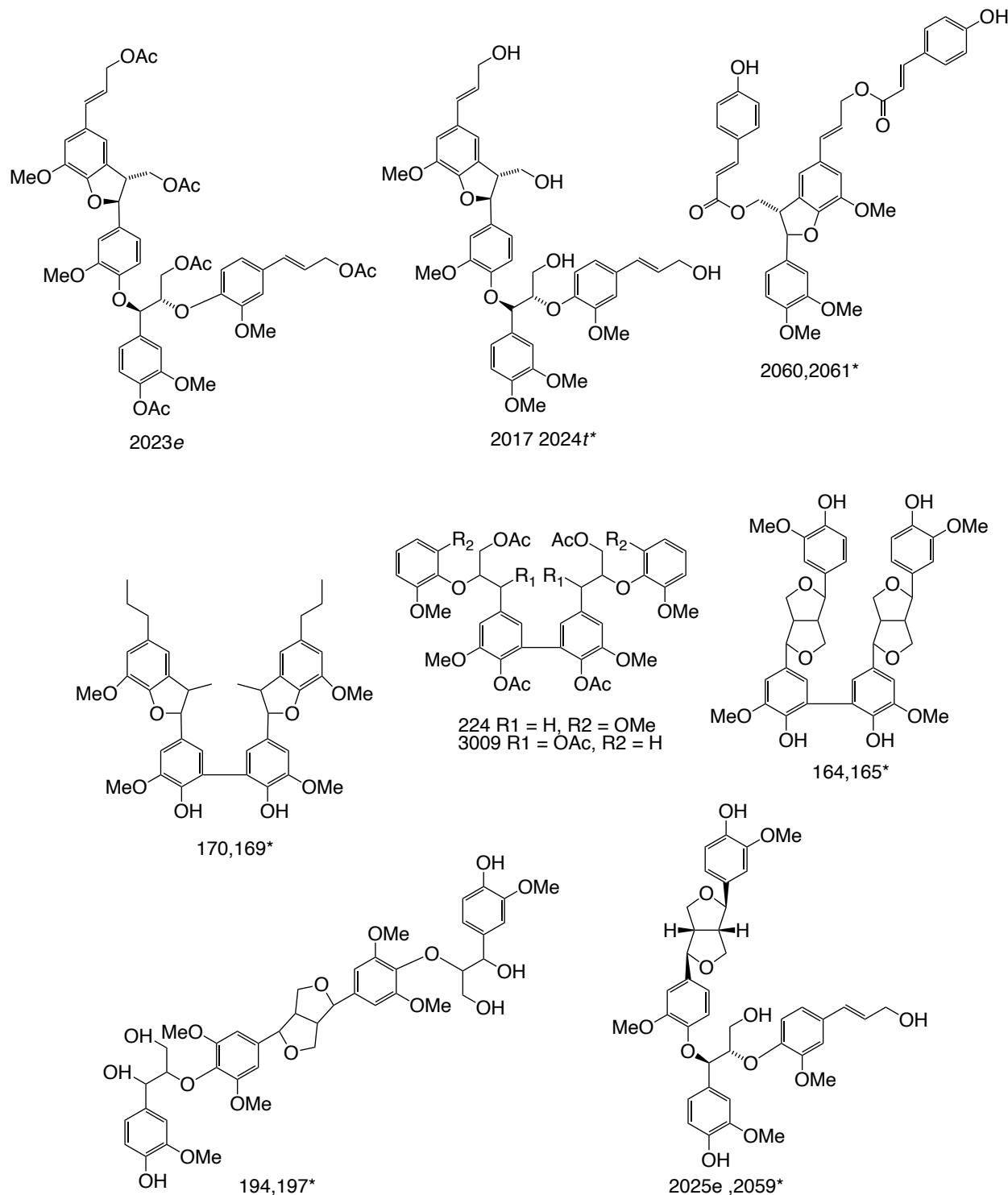
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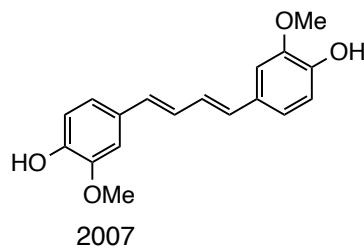
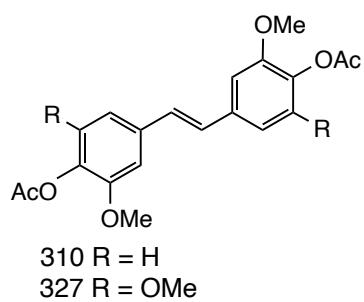
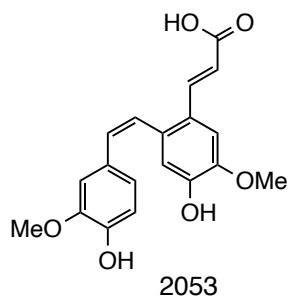
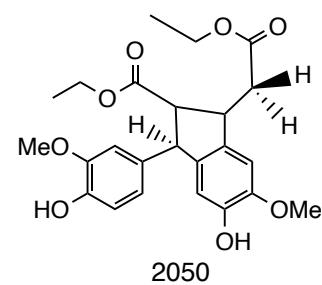
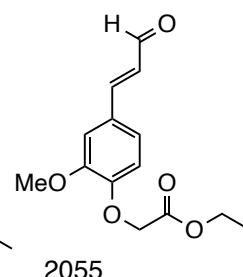
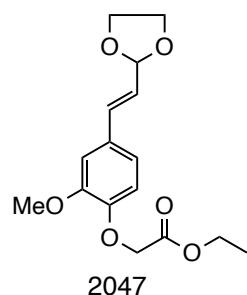
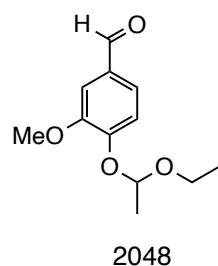
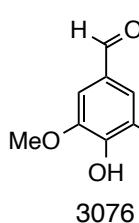
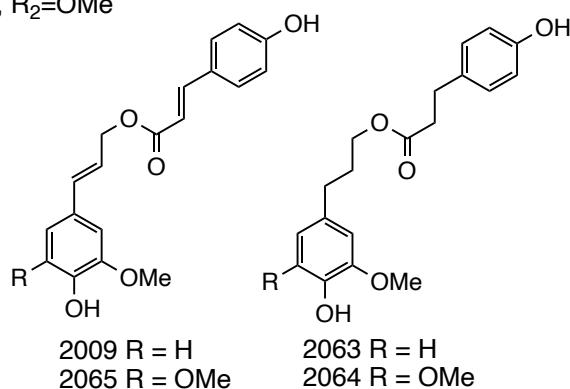
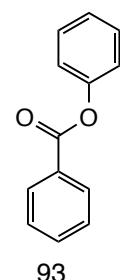
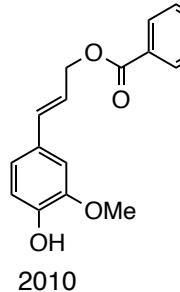
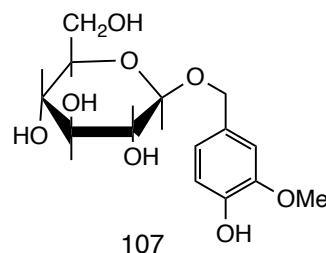
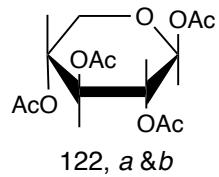
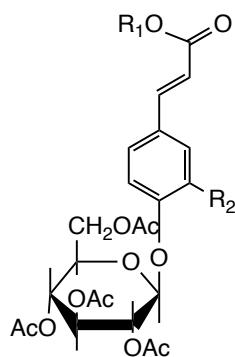
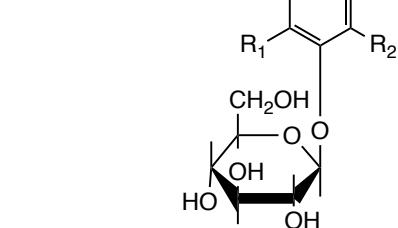
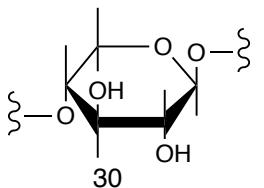
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## Tetramers

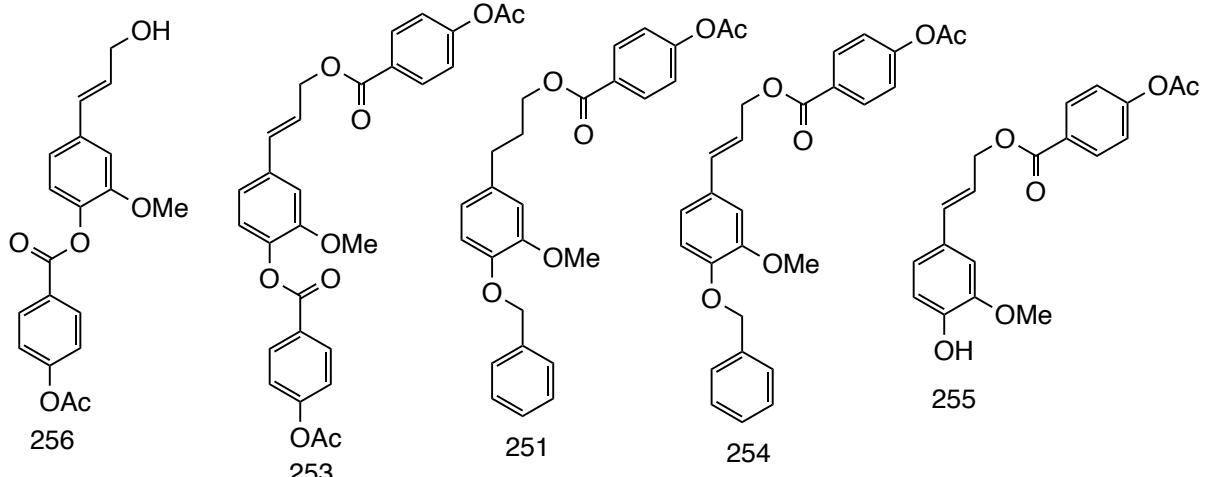


## Misc. Compounds



## Misc. Compounds

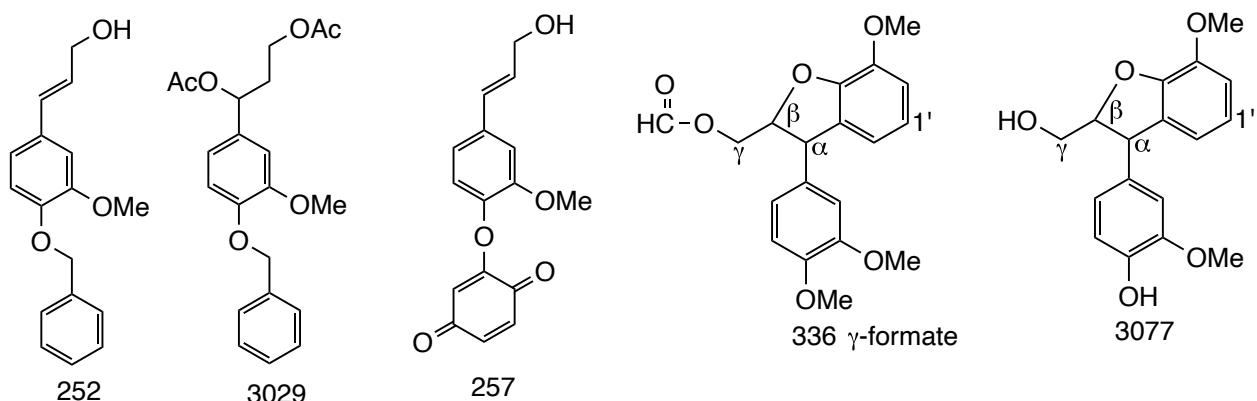
### Benzoates



benzylated

*p*-quinone

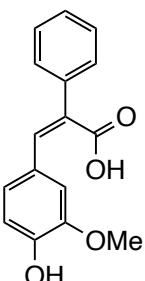
$\alpha$ -5- $\beta$ -O-4



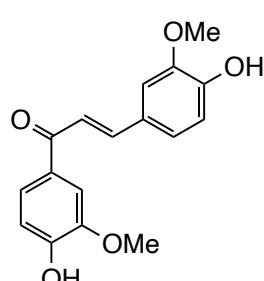
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carboxylic acid

Chalcone

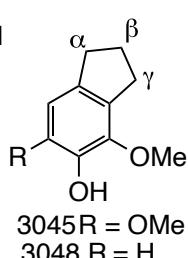
Thioacidolysis products



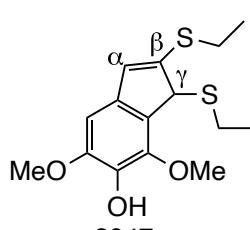
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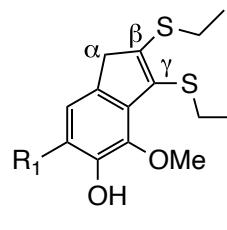
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3045 R = OMe  
3048 R = H



3047



3046 R<sub>1</sub> = OMe  
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