# NMR Database of Lignin and Cell Wall Model Compounds 

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This database was created and is administered as a cooperative effort between the US Forest Products Laboratory and the US Dairy Forage Research Center. It was designed to provide a coherent, single source of NMR data of lignin model compounds as well as compounds modeling similar structures in grasses and other forage plants. The database exists in four different formats: an interactive HyperCard© stack for the Macintosh ${ }^{\circledR}$ computer (essentially only used in-house now), a FileMaker Pro© database for crossplatform use, an Adobe© pdf cross-platform file for viewing and printing, and a hardcopy version derived from the FileMaker Pro database. FileMaker Pro and pdf versions are available for downloading over the internet from the Dairy Forage Research Center web site:

> http://www.dfrc.ars.usda.gov
> (under the Software section)

A hardcopy version is available by request from the authors at the Forest Products Laboratory, but users are encouraged to print their own version. The use of trade or firm
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In general ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR data was collected in three common deuterated solvents (acetone, chloroform and dimethyl sulfoxide) for each compound. The ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR data was reported for one solvent. A standard set of acquisition parameters was used to acquire and process the spectra to keep the data as uniform and constant as possible. Those compounds with an index number less than 1000 were run on a Bruker 250 MHz spectrometer at FPL and those compounds with an index number between 1000 and 10,000 were run at the DFRC on a Bruker 360 MHz instrument. The order of the compounds in the database reflects their arrival at the spectrometer rather than a preordained plan. Search routines for the software versions allow grouping the compounds with similar traits, whereas the structure index is most useful for the hardcopy version. The inclusion of many analogous series of 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 $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$. 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. The intensities of the individual chemical shift signals are used for the line plots generated by the HyperCard program but they are also useful in the hardcopy version for comparison with spectra.

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 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.

guaiacyl

4-hydroxyphenyl (coumaryl)

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 upper case letters to describe the ring structure and lower case letters and numbers to describe the type of linkage between the rings.

Table 2. Terminology of Abbreviated Structural Entities



S-b1-G



G-4-O-5-G


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 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 data sheet. An asterisk after a number indicates the acetylated 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. We will also make every effort to keep those researchers with hardcopy versions supplied with updated pages. This database was written and prepared 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.

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Fig. 2 Examples of linkages and abbreviated names.

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## Monomers


38,190*

54









10,23*

209,210*

11,202*

13,204*


14,207*

203

15,174*

57







18,17*




69








## Monomers ctd



151,2003,222*


152,223*


45,129*


61,148*




215


49

59



$48 t, 124 c, 108 t^{*}$



68,149*

70


47


60,196*

46,178*

## Misc. Monomers



279, 280*


240* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OH}$
272*, $285 \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3} \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OH}$
$160 \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$




161,1*


112,111*


127,128* R=H $35 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$



167


290, 294* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OH}$
292, 296* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


291, 295*




293

及-O-4 Dimers, 2-Carbon Sidechain




132,138*


146


154,1027*


$\beta$-O-4 Dimers, 3-Carbon Sidechain, $\alpha-\mathrm{C}=\mathbf{O}$



92,2067

110,163*


106,162*,1028(monoacetate)


21,2082(monoacetate)

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


$101 e, 102 t, 74 t^{*}, 214 e^{*}$ (1029t,1030e $\alpha, \gamma$ Ac'd)

$104 t, 105 e, 3 e^{*}$

$131,140 * R_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$
134,139* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$




166

168



228


$\mathbf{2 0 1 3} t, 2014 e, 2012 e^{*}, 2011 t^{*}, 3008 t^{*} \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$
3067,188* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
186* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$
$185 * \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$

More $\boldsymbol{\beta}$-O-4 Dimers, 3-Carbon Sidechain



3034, 3035* $\mathrm{R}_{1}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$
3036, 3037* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$
3038, 3039* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
3040, 3041* $\mathrm{R}_{1}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


2043e,2044t


3053, $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
3057, $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{1}}=\mathbf{O C H}_{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{2}}=\mathbf{H}$

3052, $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
3056, $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$


## 5-Hydroxyconiferyl alcohol $\boldsymbol{\beta}$-O-4 Dimers, 3-Carbon Sidechain



3068


3069


3070

## $\beta-5$ Dimers



239 R=H
$234 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


3063,187*

$66 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OH}$
$73 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$



2004,2005* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OH}$
2051,221* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


267



2006




3059

3061


2054 R=H
2019 R=Et


3030

## $\beta-\beta$ Dimers


2020,109* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}$
117,123* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


2070


2026


3014, 3015 isomers


3017, 3016*


2069,3018


3060

## 5-5 Dimers




233
$\beta$-1 Dimers


171, 3004e
172*, 3005 $t^{*}, 3006 e^{*}$

$3007 e$

## Biphenyl methane Dimer



## 5-O-4 Dimers




2038


2039

2037

$3003 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}$
$3001 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

273, 274*

xiii

## Trimers



183,184* $\mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$, G-b-S-r-S
198,199* $\mathrm{R}_{1}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$, S-b-S-r-S
$3064 \mathrm{R}_{1}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$, G-b-S-r-G


181,182* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} \mathbf{G}-\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{S}-\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{C A}$
216* $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ G-b-G-c-CA
$3065 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}, \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{CHO}$ G-b-G-c-CAld

263 G-b-G-r-G

$226 \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{H}$ G-b-S-b-G
$250 \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3} \mathrm{R}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ G-b-S-b-S


261 S-b-G-S


237 R = H G-a-G-b-G
266 R = OCH3 S-a-S-b-S

258




3012

236, 3013 R = H G-b-G-b1-G
$235 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ S-b-G-b1-G
xiv


3058

## Trimers Ctd



284, 289*



Trimers Containing Ferulate or $\boldsymbol{p}$-Coumarate

$1015 t, 1016 e, 1019 t *, 1020 e *, 82 t *, 83 e *$ $1011 t, 1012 e$ (diacetates, phenolic)


$1009 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}$ $1010 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$




## More Trimers Containing Ferulate, $\boldsymbol{p}$-Coumarate or $\boldsymbol{p}$ - OH -Benzoate



1023t,1024e $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}$
85, 86
$1001 t, 1002 e, 1005 t *, 1006 e *, 78 t *, 77 e * \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}$
$1003 t, 1004 e, 1007 t *, 1008 e * \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


## Tetramers




Misc. Compounds




2047



2048



2050


2053


2055


93

xviii
Misc. Compounds


3043, 3044*

$3046 \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
$3049 \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{1}}=\mathbf{H}$


257

$3045 \mathrm{R}_{1}=\mathbf{O C H}_{3}$
$3048 \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{1}}=\mathbf{H}$


3047

