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Note

## Enzymatic Synthesis of Hydroquinone $\beta$ -Xyloside from Xylooligosaccharides

Joko Sulistyo, Yoshi Kamiyama,\* Hirotaka Ito, and Tsunco Yasui\*\*

Institute of Applied Biochemistry, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305, Japan

\*\* Seitoku Junior College of Nutrition, Shinkoiwa, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 124, Japan.

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 $\beta$ -Xylosidase of Aspergillus pulverulentus catalyzes a transxylosylation reaction from xylooligosaccharides to acceptor hydroquinone. Two transfer products were purified and their structures were examined. These were identified as hydroquinone  $\beta$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-xyloside and hydroquinone 4-O-( $\beta$ -xylosyl)- $\beta$ -xyloside. The hydrolysis of these glycosides apparently took place accompanying the synthesis of the transfer products.

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## Levoglucosan Dehydrogenase Involved in the Assimilation of Levoglucosan in *Arthroba* sp. I-552

Kazuhiko Nakahara, Yoshiaki Kitamura, Yukiko Yamagishi, Hirofumi Shoun, and Tsuneo Yasui \*\*

Institute of Applied Biochemistry, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan

\*\* Seitoku Junior College of Nutrition, Shinkoiwa, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 124, Japan.

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A levoglucosan (1,6-anhydro- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranose)-using bacterium, isolated from soil, was identified. It was shown to belong to the genus *Arthrobacter* and tentatively named *Arthrobacter* sp. I-552. A novel enzyme catalyzed the dehydrogenation of levoglucosan to form 1,6-anhydro- $\beta$ -D-ribo-hexopyranos-3-ulose (3-keto levoglucosan), using NAD<sup>+</sup> as an electron acceptor, i.e. NAD<sup>+</sup>: 1,6-anhydro- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranose oxidoreductase (trivial name: levoglucosan dehydrogenase). This enzyme was purified and characterized. A possible reaction scheme for the glucose formation was proposed. This pathway for levoglucosan use is distinct from those in yeast and fungi.