




Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 31819

Hydrophobic resin treatment of hydrothermal autohydrolysate for prebiotic applications

Derek B. Corbett, Changyoung Hong, Richard Venditti, Hasan Jameel and Sunkyu Park *

The production of a high-value xylooligosaccharide (XOS) prebiotic product from lignocellulosic autohydrolysate requires processing for the removal of non-carbohydrate components such as lignin and furfural. In this research, the nature of XOS dissolved in autohydrolysate is evaluated including the XOS degree of polymerization (DP) distribution and potential covalent association between XOS and lignin (LCC). The impact of these factors on the yield of XOS during treatment of *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate with hydrophobic resin is assessed. Over 30% of the XOS in autohydrolysate was found to be likely associated with lignin ("tied" XOS), all of which was removed during hydrophobic resin treatment along with over 90% of the dissolved lignin. However, loss of dissolved XOS during resin treatment was found to not be due solely to XOS association with lignin. Over 50% of the "free," non-lignin-associated XOS was also removed by resin treatment. Interaction between "free" XOS and the hydrophobic resin was found to be highly dependent on DP with higher DP XOS being removed far more readily than low DP XOS. Over 80% of dissolved "free" XOS with a DP of six and above (X6+) was removed from autohydrolysate during treatment while only 17% of xylose (X1) was removed. Efforts to understand the interaction between the hydrophobic resin and XOS and to improve the recovery of XOS during hydrophobic resin treatment are presented.

Received 2nd August 2019
Accepted 29th September 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ra06018a

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Prebiotics are a class of carbohydrates that are not digestible by the enzymes in the human stomach but are metabolized by beneficial bacteria once in the gut.^{1,2} Prebiotics promote human digestive tract health including improved bowel and immune function, reduction of blood glucose and cholesterol, improved adsorption of minerals, and reduction of pro-carcinogenic enzymes in the GI, among other benefits.^{1–3} Currently, the most common commercial prebiotics are inulin, fructooligosaccharides (FOS), galactooligosaccharides (GOS), lactulose, and polydextrose.⁴ Xylooligosaccharides (XOS) are gaining popularity due to their effectiveness and the potential for their production from lignocellulosic sources.^{4,5} In addition to its high prebiotic activity, the sweet taste of XOS makes it an ideal food additive.^{3,6} Between 2014 and 2017 the world XOS market grew from 81 million to 92 million USD, with projections for 2022 as high as 118 million USD.⁷ Conventionally, XOS are produced from agricultural residues such as corn-cobs.

XOS prebiotics are a value-added product that have significant promise for production from lignocellulosic biorefineries based on autohydrolysis or related pretreatment technologies. Autohydrolysis and related technologies have been researched

extensively for the pretreatment of lignocellulosic biomass.^{8–14} The autohydrolysis process employs water and heat to cleave acetyl groups and other organic acids present, primarily on hemicelluloses. The process is simple, relatively low cost, and effective at improving the pretreated solids for further processing. Much research has been devoted to optimizing the conditions of autohydrolysis for xylan dissolution and XOS production. Previous reports have shown the dissolution of up to 75% of xylan present in sugar maple hardwood during autohydrolysis (175 °C for 2 hours).¹⁵ XOS yield reached as high as 51% (but at less severe conditions: 152 °C for 4.5 hours).¹⁵ 77% of the original xylan was solubilized during autohydrolysis of apricot pit shells (160 °C for 2 hours).¹⁶ A maximum xylan solubilization of ~70% was reported during autohydrolysis of *Miscanthus x giganteus*.¹⁷ XOS have been reported to account for between 32 and 52 percent of the dry mass of dissolved solids in autohydrolysate (AH) from *Miscanthus x giganteus* depending on experimental methods used.^{18,19}

The autohydrolysis liquor produced from hardwoods and grasses contains a heterogeneous solution of hemicellulose-derived monomers and oligosaccharides, lignin, hemicellulose degradation products (furfural and hydroxymethylfurfural), and organic acids (acetic acid, formic acid, glucuronic acid).²⁰ While unmodified lignin is not usually soluble in water, it is believed that the close association of this lignin with carbohydrates increases its hydrophilicity and,

North Carolina State University, Department of Forest Biomaterials, 2820 Faucette Dr., Raleigh, North Carolina, 27606, USA. E-mail: sunkyu_park@ncsu.edu



therefore, solubility in water.^{21–23} These dissolved compounds have significant potential for conversion into high-value products.^{21,24} However, the complex, heterogeneous nature of the dissolved materials in pretreatment liquors complicates the production of value-added products.²⁵ A better understanding of the nature of the relationship between lignin and carbohydrates is important for the further development of economically viable technologies for valorization of lignin/carbohydrates derived from autohydrolysis liquor.

Efforts to purify XOS from autohydrolysate liquor have been undertaken previously.^{24,26,27} Methods that have been pursued for refining autohydrolysate to produce XOS include solvent extraction, solvent precipitation, ion-exchange, flocculation, adsorption, ultra-filtration, and freeze drying.²⁶ Vegas and co-workers reported on a processing scheme for the purification of XOS from rice husk autohydrolysate.²⁶ Nanofiltration was successful at removing some non-saccharide components from the liquor while also concentrating the solution. A subsequent double ion-exchange process (tested with and without prior solvent extraction) was shown to substantially reduce the non-carbohydrate non-volatile compound content in the liquor. A yield of ~10% (based on total oven-dried rice husk solids) was reported for a product containing less than 6% non-carbohydrate impurities. The overall yield of XOS was ~69% (as a percent of the XOS present in the starting liquor).

Hydrophobic resin has been identified as a low cost method for removal of aromatic non-carbohydrate components from autohydrolysis pretreatment byproduct streams.²¹ Hydrophobic resins are used commercially for many applications where selective adsorption of aromatic or hydrophobic chemicals is desired. Resins can be regenerated relatively easily and require comparatively simple equipment compared with membrane and extraction processing methods. Current industrial applications for hydrophobic resins include high-value applications such as the recovery of products from fermentation broth and lower-value applications such as absorption of phenols from waste water streams.²⁸

Narron *et al.* reported on the use of hydrophobic resin for recovery of dissolved lignin from maple and sugarcane bagasse autohydrolysates. Lignin recovery was over 90%, however, it was reported that the recovered solid adsorbate was highly contaminated with carbohydrates (48.3% by weight).²¹ In addition, while monomeric xylose was not found to be removed by hydrophobic resin, around a third of the oligomeric xylose (determined by acid hydrolysis and subtraction) present in the raw autohydrolysate was removed.²¹ The authors hypothesized that the adsorption of oligomeric xylose and the associated sugar contamination in the adsorbate solid might be due to covalent association between lignin and XOS (LCC). However, that hypothesis was never fully explored in their work.

Huang *et al.* also investigated the processing of autohydrolysates (sweetgum) utilizing hydrophobic resin for lignin removal. They reported ~7% loss of XOS (after a substantial water wash) and minor contamination of the recovered lignin with XOS (~6%). In their report, as well as in the work by Vegas *et al.*, covalent association between lignin and oligosaccharides by LCC linkages and the impact of XOS degree of

polymerization (DP) on autohydrolysate processing was not considered. In fact, in general, these issues have been neglected in related literature up to this point.

The present work investigates the process of adsorption with hydrophobic resin in more depth to determine the potential role of LCC and DP on XOS adsorption. A novel strategy is employed to quantify the “free” and “tied” fractions of xylose and XOS in autohydrolysate. Additionally, the recovery of oligosaccharides during the treatment process is examined for individual DPs, revealing challenges and opportunities that must be considered when designing a process for commercial implementation. Finally, options to improve adsorption selectivity are explored.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Biomass pretreatment and autohydrolysate liquor wash

Miscanthus biomass (Pennsylvania, US) was milled down to ~0.5 inch size. Biomass was pretreated using an AdvanceBio continuous screw reactor (2 kg per hour capacity) at Pennsylvania State University. The pretreatment conditions were as follows: liquor-to-wood ratio of 4 : 1, reaction temperature of 190 °C, 15 min residence time. The pretreated biomass was stored in a cold room at 4 °C until use. To effectively extract dissolved materials, the pretreated biomass was soaked in de-ionized water at room temperature. Vacuum filtration was then performed to remove the pretreated solids producing the autohydrolysate liquor used for all subsequent work in this study.

2.2 Hydrophobic resins

Three AMBERLITE™ XAD™ resins (DOW Chemical) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used in this study: AMBERLITE™ XAD™4, AMBERLITE™ XAD™16N, and AMBERLITE™ XAD™1180N. Most analyses were performed using XAD16N. XAD4 and XAD1180N were included to test the impact of XAD physical properties such as specific surface area, porosity, particle size, and average pore diameter on AH treatment. AMBERLITE XAD is a non-ionic macroreticular cross-linked aromatic polymer resin utilized for a multitude of applications where adsorption of hydrophobic molecules is desired. Hydrophobic resin has been proposed as an option for selective removal of lignin from pretreatment liquor streams.^{21,29}

XAD resins are shipped coated with preservative salts. To remove these salts, an extensive washing procedure was conducted: (1) DI water wash until pH of wash water is neutral (~2000 mL), (2) extensive methanol wash to remove an adsorbed impurity (~500 ml), and (3) water wash to remove methanol (~500 ml). Prepared resins were stored in a refrigerator in a sealed bag. Moisture content of the resin was determined prior to use (typically ~70% moisture).

2.3 Adsorption procedure

Adsorption experiments with hydrophobic resin were performed as previously reported.²¹ Hydrophobic resin loading was 10 OD grams resin/100 ml of autohydrolysate liquor. Contact time was 30



minutes in a constant stirring apparatus (~75 RPM). Multiple 100 mL water washes were conducted after adsorption to remove any weakly bound compounds. An extensive methanol wash was then performed to recover adsorbed compounds from the hydrophobic resin. The methanol was evaporated using a rotary evaporator and the remaining solids were re-dissolved in water for analysis (or in dimethyl sulfoxide d_6 for NMR analysis). When pH adjustment was needed, 2 N sodium hydroxide was utilized. Dilution of the sample by water already present in the resin or by pH adjustment was considered.

2.4 Compositional analysis

“Raw” autohydrolysate liquor, hydrophobic resin “cleaned” autohydrolysate liquor, and adsorbate samples were exposed to acid hydrolysis following the NREL procedure for determination of sugars in liquid fraction process samples.³⁰ Briefly, the appropriate volume of 72% sulfuric acid was added to reach 4% sulfuric acid concentration. Acidified liquor was autoclaved at 121 °C for 60 minutes. After hydrolysis the hydrolyzed sample was neutralized (CaCO_3), filtered (0.2 μm nylon filters), and analyzed by HPLC. The HPLC set up was as follows: Shodex SP-0810 column (8 Å ~ 300 mm, Showa Denko, Japan) maintained at 80 °C. Milli-Q water mobile phase, flowing at 0.5 mL min^{-1} (60 min per sample). A refractive index detector was used for detection of sugars in eluent. Calibration was performed with commercial standards of glucose, xylose, galactose, mannose, and arabinose. Due to co-elution of mannose and arabinose both are reported together.

Xylose and xylooligosaccharide (XOS) composition was determined in two ways. For compositional analysis of the xylose and XOS content in autohydrolysate, HPLC was utilized. Oligosaccharide content was determined as the difference in monomer concentration before and after acid hydrolysis. For analysis of xylose and XOS adsorption onto hydrophobic resin, and for determination of “free” and “tied” xylose and XOS concentrations in autohydrolysate (terms explained in discussion section), only ion-chromatography (IC) was utilized (even for analysis of xylose monomer, which can be determined by HPLC). This is important, because the two methods for determining xylose content (HPLC and IC) result in slightly different results. The IC system was set up as follows: CarboPac PA200 column held at 30 °C. A 60 minute gradient elution starting with 100 mM NaOH/180 mM sodium acetate solution and ending with 100 mM NaOH/550 mM sodium acetate eluent solution. Eluent solutions were produced with ultra-pure DI water. Detection was achieved with a pulsed amperometric detector (PAD). Since X1-X5 model xylooligosaccharides were used as standards for IC, quantification of XOS with degrees of polymerization (DPs) higher than 5 was estimated. DP > 6 are presented as X6+. To quantify these higher DP oligosaccharides we used a method similar to that of Yang and Wyman³¹ wherein the calibration factor was used from X5 to quantify X6 and above. Carbohydrate standards, xylose, xylobiose, xylotriose, xylo-tetraose, xylopentaose, cellobiose, and dextran ($M_r \sim 1500$) were purchased from Megazyme. All compositional analyses were completed in at least duplicate.

2.5 2D-HSQC NMR analysis

2D-HSQC NMR results were acquired as previously described.²¹ Briefly: 100 mg of dry hydrophobic resin adsorbate solid was completely dissolved in 0.5 ml dimethyl sulfoxide- d_6 solvent (20% solution). 2D-HSQC NMR spectra were acquired using a 500 MHz NMR spectrometer equipped with 5 mm BBI probe (Avance, Bruker, USA) at 25 °C (140 scans).

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Autohydrolysate characterization

Pretreatment followed by a room temperature wash resulted in the solubilization of ~22% of the raw *Miscanthus* biomass. Over 50% of the xylan in *Miscanthus* was recovered in the liquor after washing as either xylose or XOS. Hot water pretreatments such as autohydrolysis are known to extract hemicelluloses from lignocellulosic biomass, while leaving the cellulosic portion relatively untouched.¹⁴ The removal of xylose is believed to have been relatively low compared to other reports due to the low temperature of the washing process utilized (room temperature). It is likely that higher DP XOS were not effectively solubilized. Around 19% of the xylose present as xylan in the starting biomass was unaccounted for in the pretreatment solids and liquor. This is believed to be due at least partially to the production of furfural and other degradation products from xylan during autohydrolysis (Table 1).

The *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate was analyzed for monomeric and oligomeric sugars before and after acid hydrolysis (Table 2). Xylose and xylan were the main monomeric and oligomeric components present in the autohydrolysate as expected based on previous reports on the composition of *Miscanthus*.¹⁸ The small presence of glucose monomers is likely derived from glucuronoxylan hemicelluloses. Oligosaccharides accounted for almost half of the total dissolved solids (~46%) with the dominant oligosaccharide being xylooligosaccharide (XOS; ~37%).

Non-carbohydrate components make up ~25% of the composition of the autohydrolysate solids. The most notable non-carbohydrate components are acetic acid and dissolved lignin (15.3% and 7.8%, respectively). The acetic acid is derived from acetyl groups on hemicelluloses, which is one of the major reasons for the pH reduction during autohydrolysis. The pH of the autohydrolysate liquor was 3.2, which is comparable to autohydrolysis liquors from woody hardwoods.²² The lignin content in the autohydrolysate liquor (determined by UV analysis at 205 nm) was ~7.8% (1.94 mg mL^{-1}). Approximately 5% of the total non-volatile solids remained uncharacterized.

3.2 Xylooligosaccharide present in *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate

A combination of acid hydrolysis and chromatography was employed to analyze xylose and XOS in *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate. We define the term “free” xylose as xylose detected by IC prior to acid hydrolysis. Similarly, we define “tied” xylose as the additional xylose detected by IC after complete acid hydrolysis (“tied” xylose was calculated by subtracting “free” xylose



Table 1 Xylan mass balance throughout pretreatment and wash

	Raw biomass		After pretreatment and wash				Total after pretreatment, g	Mass balance, %
			Insoluble fraction		Soluble fraction			
	%	g	%	g	%	g		
Xylan ^a	21.7	149.6	8.25	44.3	50.43	76.7	121.0	81

^a Xylose in autohydrolysate converted to xylan.

from “total” xylose). “Free” and “tied” XOS can be calculated. “Tied” XOS was calculated by subtracting “free” XOS (detected by IC with no acid hydrolysis) from “total” XOS (determined by difference in xylose concentration before and after acid hydrolysis). When calculated in this way, the “tied” XOS fraction represents the fraction of XOS that is likely to be associated with lignin *via* LCC. Note that the “tied” XOS fraction could include xylose units attached to lignin if such structures are present.

The concentrations of “free” and “total” xylose were ~ 5 mg ml⁻¹ and ~ 21 mg ml⁻¹ in the autohydrolysate liquor, respectively (21.7% and 100% of total xylose, respectively). The concentration of “total” XOS was calculated to be ~ 16 mg ml⁻¹ (78.3% of total xylose; Table 3).

“Free XOS” includes xylooligosaccharides with a DP of 2 and above and was present at a concentration of 11.1 mg ml⁻¹ ($\sim 69\%$ of total XOS). The concentration of “tied XOS” was 4.91 mg ml⁻¹ ($\sim 31\%$ of total XOS). These results indicate that almost one-third (by mass) of the XOS present in the *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate was present as “tied XOS”.

2D-HSQC NMR analysis of hydrophobic resin adsorbate produced from *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate showed the presence of correlations corresponding to both lignin and carbohydrates, as expected. Additionally, correlations associated with γ -uronosyl ester and phenyl glycoside LCC structures were observed, in accordance with previous reports (Fig. 1).^{21,32} The demonstrated presence of LCC linkages provides support to the claim that the “tied” XOS fraction is associated with lignin. A signal associated with the benzyl ether type LCC linkage was not observed. This is believed to be due to the cleavage of ether linkages in the mild acid conditions of autohydrolysis.

In addition to LCC, clear signals associated with xylan and notably, 4-*O*-methyl glucuronic acid side-groups, were observed (GluA, shown in purple). The presence of these signals indicates

that there are branched xylans present in the adsorbate. These branched xylans may be expected to be included in the “tied” XOS fraction as well.

Based on the lignin and “tied” XOS content in the autohydrolysate, the number of “tied” xylose units per lignin C9 unit was estimated to be between two and three. Previous reports²¹ have estimated that LCC linkages account for ~ 9.5 C9 units per 100 C9 units in lignin recovered from autohydrolysis liquor of non-wood biomass (sugarcane bagasse). An earlier study estimated that the total LCC linkages are in the range of at least five to more than fifteen units per 100 C9 units, depending on the biomass species and LCC isolation method.³² These values together imply that the average DP of XOS attached to LCC is quite high (>10 units). Based on these results, it is apparent that techniques for the selective fractionation of lignin from autohydrolysate must be investigated with consideration for the significant amount of XOS that is associated with lignin.

3.3 Adsorption of autohydrolysate on hydrophobic resin

Hydrophobic resin was investigated for the selective separation of non-carbohydrate components from XOS in *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate with particular focus on the fate of XOS (both “free” and “tied”). Almost $\sim 90\%$ of the dissolved lignin was removed from the autohydrolysate after 30 minutes of contact time (Fig. 2) in agreement with previous reports.²¹ A bit less than 20% of the free xylose was removed during this process, however, a large amount of “free” XOS was removed by the hydrophobic resin treatment. Interestingly, all of the “tied” XOS was removed, providing further evidence that the “tied” XOS fraction may be associated with lignin. This result further implies that cleavage of LCC bonds could be advantageous for improved recovery of XOS from autohydrolysates.

Table 2 Characterization of autohydrolysate including oligosaccharides and organic acids (% of solids in AH). Standard deviations of replicates were below 0.07 for all tests conducted and are therefore not included

	Monomers				Oligosaccharides				FA	AA	HMF	Furfural	Lignin	Unknown ^a
	Glu	Xyl	Gal	Ara/Man	Glu	Xyl	Gal	Ara/Man						
mg ml ⁻¹	0.27	3.72	0.14	1.62	1.19	9.28	0.37	0.60	0.64	3.79	0.012	0.031	1.94	1.27
%	1.1%	14.9%	0.5%	6.5%	4.8%	37.3%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	15.3%	0.05%	0.1%	7.8%	5.1%

^a Quantity of unknown solids was calculated by difference from total dissolved solids present in 100 ml of autohydrolysate (determined by oven drying).



Table 3 Characterization of autohydrolysate xylooligosaccharides by ion chromatography. "Tied XOS" are believed to be associated with LCC

	mg ml ⁻¹	% (of OD solid)
Free xylose	5.12	21.7%
Free X2	2.29	9.7%
Free X3	1.73	7.3%
Free X4	1.51	6.4%
Free X5	1.48	6.3%
Free X6+	4.09	17.3%
Tied XOS	4.91	20.8%
Lignin	1.94	8.2%

In conducting an overall mass balance of XOS and lignin throughout the hydrophobic resin treatment process, 100% of the "free" xylose and xylobiose (X2) in the raw autohydrolysate was accounted for in the "clean" autohydrolysate and the resin adsorbate recovered with methanol. However, the total mass balance for the higher DP XOS and for lignin was not as good. Only ~60% of starting X6+ XOS was accounted for in the "clean" autohydrolysate and adsorbate streams after treatment. Similarly, the overall mass balance for lignin was ~70%. This result implies that some high DP XOS and lignin remains adsorbed to the hydrophobic resin even after extensive washing with water and then methanol.

3.4 Effect of XOS degree of polymerization (DP) and water wash

The removal of XOS by hydrophobic resin treatment was highly dependent on the XOS DP (Fig. 2). The amount of XOS removed increased with increasing XOS DP. To minimize the removal of xylose and XOS from the autohydrolysate liquor, an extensive water wash was employed following adsorption. The resin, containing adsorbed compounds, was washed five times with 100 mL of DI water each time to remove any loose or weakly

adsorbed compounds. The extensive wash significantly improved recovery of xylose and XOS. However, large amounts of XOS still remained adsorbed onto the resin (Fig. 2).

After washing, 100% of the xylose was recovered, as was most of the xylobiose and xylotriose (94% and 74% of original, respectively). The removal of XOS with DPs of four and above was more significant. Only 26% of the (starting) XOS with a DP of six and above was recovered even after extensive washing. Extensive washing was found to have little impact on the removal of lignin.

To confirm adsorption of free XOS onto hydrophobic resin, and to show that DP influences adsorption, oligosaccharide model compounds (cellobiose and dextrans) were contacted with hydrophobic resin. Since cellobiose is only a dimer, adsorption of a dextran (~1500 M_r; Sigma) was tested as well. Results showed that the amount of oligosaccharide removed by adsorption with hydrophobic resin (as a percent of starting oligosaccharide) increased linearly with increasing DP (Fig. 3), confirming the results of autohydrolysate adsorption tests.

As has been demonstrated, a large portion of the XOS removed by hydrophobic resin treatment is likely associated with lignin, however, a large amount of "free" XOS is removed as well. The interaction of oligosaccharides (which are typically considered hydrophilic) with hydrophobic surfaces is supported by literature. Previous research has indicated that certain conformations of oligosaccharides show amphiphilic behavior.^{33,34} These structural conformations are such that all hydrogens present to one face and all hydroxyl groups present to the other. β-1-4-D-linked oligosaccharides, such as XOS, are less capable of entering these conformations compared with α-1-4-D-linked oligosaccharides. However, xylose is one of the more hydrophobic monosaccharides. Additionally, increased DP improves the capacity of oligosaccharides to enter amphiphilic conformations, in support of our findings.^{33,34}

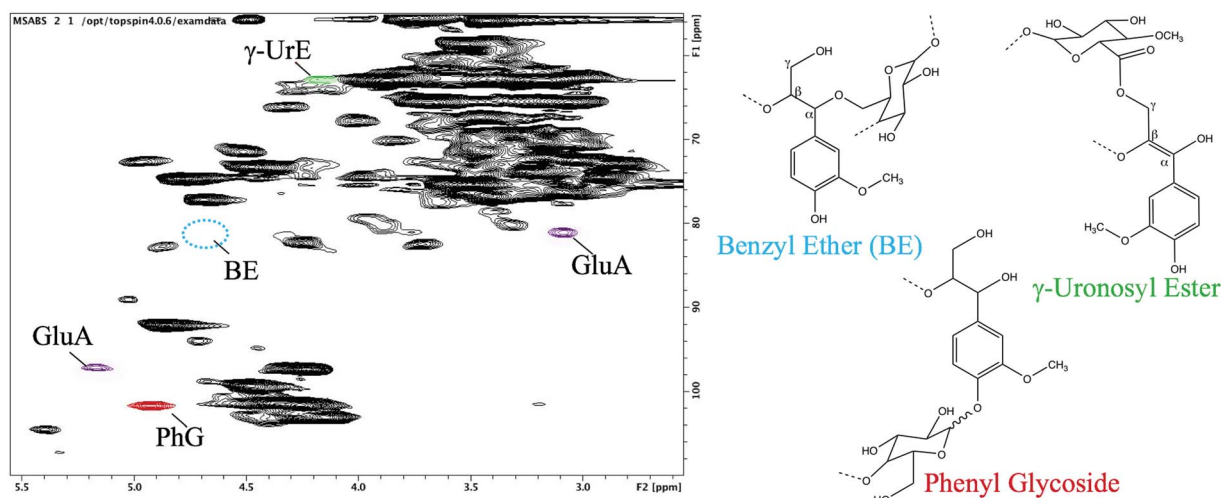


Fig. 1 2D-HSQC NMR spectrum of hydrophobic adsorbate from *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate showing the presence of cross-correlated peaks associated with uronosyl ester and phenyl glycosidic LCC linkages.



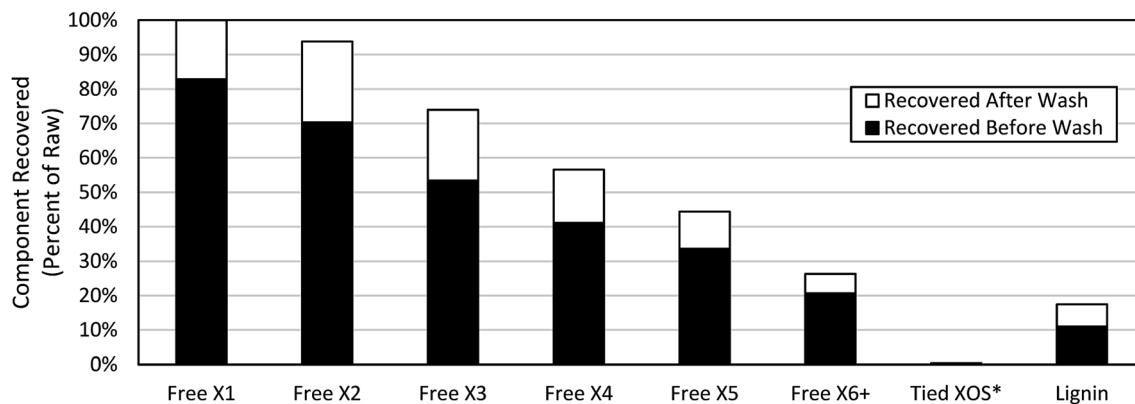


Fig. 2 Recovery of free XOS, tied XOS, and lignin during hydrophobic resin treatment. White bar represents additional component recovered during extensive washing *No wash performed.

In accordance with our findings, previous reports on the treatment of lignocellulosic autohydrolysates with hydrophobic resin also indicated removal of XOS. Narron *et al.* reported substantial loss of XOS during resin treatment (~30% of oligomeric xylose).²¹ Huang *et al.* employed an extensive wash to minimize the removal of XOS, but ~10% of XOS were still lost.²⁹ Narron *et al.* hypothesized that LCC may be to blame for XOS removal, however, our results indicated that even XOS that was definitely not associated with lignin was removed by hydrophobic resin treatment. Previous reports have not discussed the impact of DP on XOS removal during this process.

3.5 Impact of hydrophobic resin physical properties on XOS adsorption

Physical properties of the hydrophobic resin, such as pore-size, specific surface area, porosity, and particle size were hypothesized to impact XOS adsorption due to the potential for physical interaction between oligosaccharide chains and the resin structure. Three different hydrophobic resins were tested for removal of non-carbohydrate components and recovery of XOS from *Miscanthus* AH. The chemical compositions of the three hydrophobic resins were identical. However, the physical properties were all different between the three resins. Therefore, observed differences in adsorption could be attributed to a combination of resin properties.

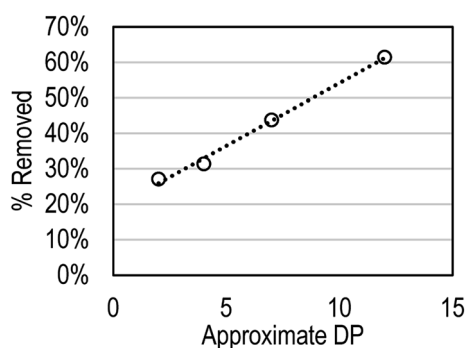


Fig. 3 Impact of DP on model oligosaccharide removal by hydrophobic resin (3 mg ml⁻¹ starting concentration).

Results indicated that the average pore size of the resin had very little impact on adsorption of XOS regardless of DP (Fig. 4). Interestingly, however, the physical properties of the hydrophobic resin were observed to impact the removal of lignin during adsorption. Adsorption of autohydrolysate by XAD 4 resulted in the removal of almost 25 percentage points less lignin (data not shown). While the use of hydrophobic resin with different physical properties was not altogether irrelevant to the adsorption process, adsorption of XOS appears to be independent of the physical structure of the hydrophobic resin within the range tested in this study (Fig. 4).

3.6 Impact of pH on adsorption of autohydrolysate onto hydrophobic resin

The effect of pH on the adsorption of lignin by hydrophobic resin was tested in order to improve the selectivity of the resin to lignin adsorption. The main mechanism by which solutes are adsorbed onto the XAD's aromatic surface are hydrophobic interactions. However, pH is expected to have an important impact on the charge of the dissolved polymers. Lignin and hemicelluloses are known to feature ionizable functional groups. Furthermore, pH may have an impact on oligosaccharide conformation in solution. Since lignin is known to

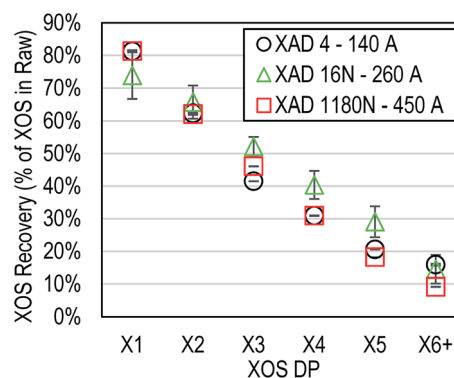


Fig. 4 Impact of XAD average pore diameter on recovery of XOS (as a function of degree of polymerization; DP). Error bars represent one standard deviation above and below the average.



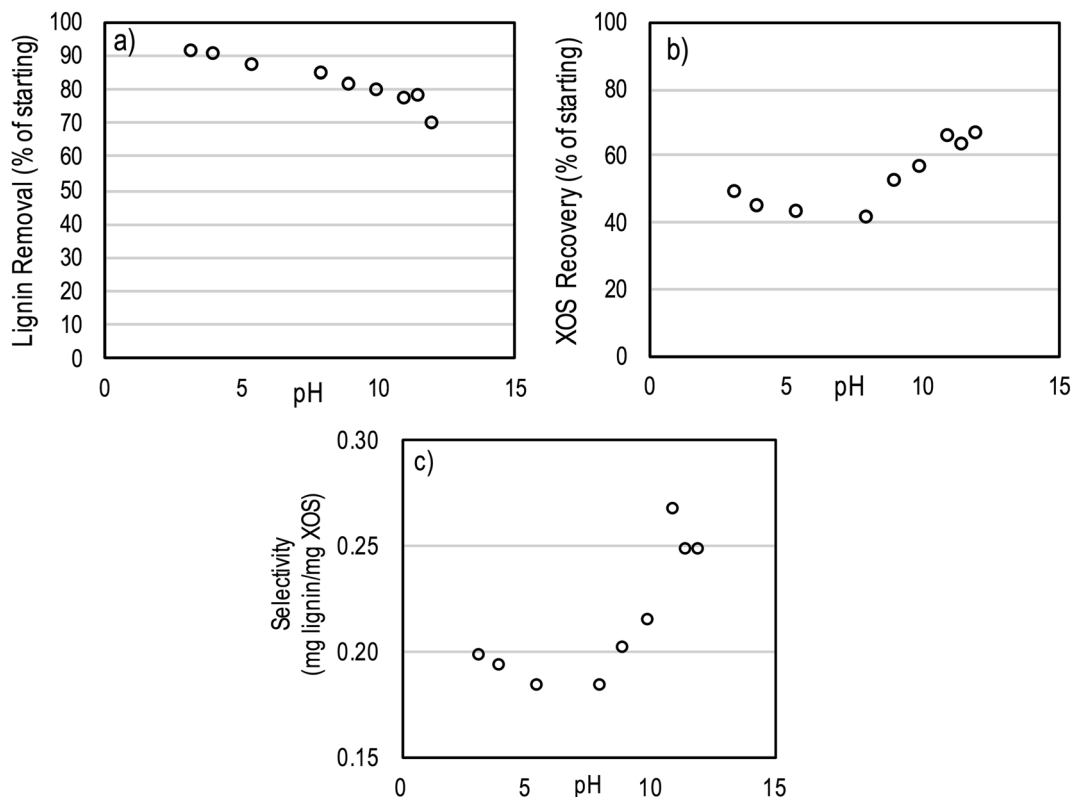


Fig. 5 Impact of pH on (a) lignin removal and (b) “free” XOS recovery by XAD resin. (c) Adsorption selectivity (mg lignin removed by XAD/mg XOS removed by XAD) as a function of pH. “Free” XOS recovery is for an average of all degrees of polymerization. No “extensive” wash was used during these experiments.

precipitate at reduced pH, the pH was only increased (from 3.2 up to a maximum of 12).

The pH of the autohydrolysate had an impact on both lignin and XOS adsorption onto hydrophobic resin (Fig. 5). Increased pH reduced the adsorption of lignin onto the resin from ~90% at a pH of 3.2 to ~70% at a pH of 12 (as a percent of lignin in starting autohydrolysate). Increased pH initially reduced recovery of XOS, but above a pH of ~8 the recovery of XOS increased dramatically. Utilizing the lignin and XOS removal results, a selectivity value was determined for each pH based on eqn (1).

$$\text{Adsorption selectivity} = \frac{\text{Lignin removed (mg/ml)}}{\text{XOS removed (mg/ml)}} \quad (1)$$

Based on this analysis, the highest selectivity for the hydrophobic resin adsorption process occurred at high pH (12) due to the reduced removal (increased recovery) of XOS. However, the reduced removal of lignin at high pH makes this condition unfavorable.

Motivated by the results of pH testing, we additionally tested a three step process wherein initial adsorption was conducted at pH 3.2 followed by removal of adsorbates by methanol. Then, following the methanol wash, a high pH (12) water wash was conducted to remove XOS still adsorbed on the hydrophobic resin. The high pH water wash was found to preferentially

remove higher DP XOS (X6-X12). However, most (>95%) of the adsorbed XOS that was not removed by methanol also remained attached to the resin surface even after washing at high pH.

4. Conclusions

In this study, xylooligosaccharides (XOS) in raw *Miscanthus* autohydrolysate were found to be present in a complex mixture including a broad range of DPs and around 30% present as “tied” XOS, either associated with lignin or branched. Treatment with hydrophobic resin resulted in the complete removal of the “tied” portion of XOS. However, “free” XOS was found to be removed by resin treatment as well, at rates that were highly dependent on DP. The physical properties (pore-size, specific surface area, porosity, and particle size) of the resin were found to have no impact on adsorption of XOS. pH was found to impact both XOS and lignin adsorption to hydrophobic resin. High pH (~12) improved the adsorption selectivity to lignin removal, but hampered the total removal of lignin. A high pH wash was successful at removing only a small portion of the high DP XOS that remained adsorbed after water washing of the resin.

Based on the results of these studies, it can be concluded that strongly hydrophobic resin may not be ideal for purification of higher DP XOS (>4), which has the capacity to behave hydrophobically in certain environments. The relatively lower



removal of low DP XOS during adsorption indicates the potential for a viable process utilizing hydrophobic resin if all of the XOS in AH is reduced to a DP of 2–4 prior to treatment with hydrophobic resin. However, further development is needed before such a process is economically viable for purification of autohydrolysate streams for prebiotic applications.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture under the award no. 2017-67030-26872. In addition, a portion of the work was supported by E. J. “Woody” Rice Professorship Endowment.

References

- 1 A. F. A. Carvalho, P. de O. Neto, D. F. da Silva and G. M. Pastore, Xylo-Oligosaccharides from Lignocellulosic Materials: Chemical Structure, Health Benefits and Production by Chemical and Enzymatic Hydrolysis, *Food Res. Int.*, 2013, **51**(1), 75–85, DOI: 10.1016/j.foodres.2012.11.021.
- 2 I. Jain, V. Kumar and T. Satyanarayana, Xylooligosaccharides: An Economical Prebiotic from Agroresidues and Their Health Benefits, *Indian J. Exp. Biol.*, 2015, **53**(3), 131–142.
- 3 A. K. Samanta, N. Jayapal, C. Jayaram, S. Roy, A. P. Kolte, S. Senani and M. Sridhar, Xylooligosaccharides as Prebiotics from Agricultural By-Products: Production and Applications, *Bioact. Carbohydr. Diet. Fibre*, 2015, **5**(1), 62–71, DOI: 10.1016/j.bcdf.2014.12.003.
- 4 S. Patel and A. Goyal, The Current Trends and Future Perspectives of Prebiotics Research: A Review, *3 Biotech*, 2012, **2**(2), 115–125, DOI: 10.1007/s13205-012-0044-x.
- 5 C. Hong, D. Corbett, R. Venditti, H. Jameel and S. Park, Xylooligosaccharides as Prebiotics from Biomass Autohydrolyzate, *LWT–Food Sci. Technol.*, 2019, **111**, 703–710, DOI: 10.1016/j.lwt.2019.05.098.
- 6 P. K. Gupta, P. Agrawal, P. Hegde, N. Shankarnarayan, S. Vidyashree, S. A. Singh and S. Ahuja, Xylooligosaccharide - A Valuable Material From Waste to Taste: A Review, *J. Environ. Res. Dev.*, 2016, **10**(3), 555–563.
- 7 *Global Xylooligosaccharides Xos Market Report 2018 – Market Reports World*, <https://www.marketreportsworld.com/global-xylooligosaccharides-xos-market-report-2018-10949853>, accessed May 6, 2019.
- 8 T. E. Amidon and S. Liu, Water-Based Woody Biorefinery, *Biotechnol. Adv.*, 2009, **27**(5), 542–550.
- 9 T. E. Amidon, B. Bujanovic, S. Liu and J. R. Howard, Commercializing Biorefinery Technology: A Case for the Multi-Product Pathway to a Viable Biorefinery, *Forests*, 2011, **2**(4), 929–947, DOI: 10.3390/f2040929.
- 10 P. Alvira, E. Tomás-Pejó, M. Ballesteros and M. J. Negro, Pretreatment Technologies for an Efficient Bioethanol Production Process Based on Enzymatic Hydrolysis: A Review, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2010, **101**(13), 4851–4861, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2009.11.093.
- 11 N. Mosier, C. Wyman, B. Dale, R. Elander, Y. Y. Lee, M. Holtzapple and M. Ladisch, Features of Promising Technologies for Pretreatment of Lignocellulosic Biomass, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2005, **96**(6), 673–686, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2004.06.025.
- 12 R. H. Narron, H. Kim, H. Chang, H. Jameel and S. Park, Biomass Pretreatments Capable of Enabling Lignin Valorization in a Biorefinery Process, *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.*, 2016, **38**, 39–46, DOI: 10.1016/j.copbio.2015.12.018.
- 13 L. A. R. Batalha, Q. Han, H. Jameel, H. Chang, J. L. Colodette and F. J. Borges Gomes, Production of Fermentable Sugars from Sugarcane Bagasse by Enzymatic Hydrolysis after Autohydrolysis and Mechanical Refining, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2015, **180**, 97–105, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2014.12.060.
- 14 G. Garrote, H. Dominguez and J. C. Parajo, Mild Autohydrolysis: An Environmentally Friendly Technology for Xylooligosaccharide Production from Wood, *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.*, 1999, **74**(11), 1101–1109.
- 15 A. Mittal, S. G. Chatterjee, G. M. Scott and T. E. Amidon, Modeling Xylan Solubilization during Autohydrolysis of Sugar Maple and Aspen Wood Chips: Reaction Kinetics and Mass Transfer, *Chem. Eng. Sci.*, 2009, **64**(13), 3031–3041, DOI: 10.1016/j.ces.2009.03.011.
- 16 D. B. Corbett, A. J. Murphy and B. Bujanovic, *Chemical Composition and Hot Water Extraction of Apricot Seed Shells: Effect on the Combustion Energy and Lignin Content*, Syracuse, New York, 2013.
- 17 M.-H. Chen, M. J. Bowman, B. S. Dien, K. D. Rausch, M. E. Tumbleson and V. Singh, Autohydrolysis of *Miscanthus x Giganteus* for the Production of Xylooligosaccharides (XOS): Kinetics, Characterization and Recovery, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2014, **155**, 359–365, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2013.12.050.
- 18 P. Ligeró, J. C. van der Kolk, A. de Vega and J. E. G. van Dam, Production of Xylo-Oligosaccharides from *Miscanthus x Giganteus* By Autohydrolysis, *BioResources*, 2011, **6**(4), 4417–4429.
- 19 R. El Hage, L. Chrusciel, L. Desharnais and N. Brosse, Effect of Autohydrolysis of *Miscanthus x Giganteus* on Lignin Structure and Organosolv Delignification, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2010, **101**(23), 9321–9329, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2010.06.143.
- 20 G. Garrote, E. Falqué, H. Domínguez and J. C. Parajo, Autohydrolysis of Agricultural Residues: Study of Reaction Byproducts, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2007, **98**(10), 1951–1957, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2006.07.049.
- 21 R. H. Narron, H. Chang, H. Jameel and S. Park, Soluble Lignin Recovered from Biorefinery Pretreatment Hydrolyzate Characterized by Lignin–Carbohydrate Complexes, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2017, **5**(11), 10763–10771, DOI: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.7b02716.
- 22 P. Ye, L. Cheng, H. Ma, B. Bujanovic, M. J. Goundalkar and T. E. Amidon, Biorefinery with Water in, *The Role of Green Chemistry in Biomass Processing and Conversion*, ed. H. Xie and N. Gathergood, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, USA, 2012, pp. 135–180.



- 23 J. Li and G. Gellerstedt, Improved Lignin Properties and Reactivity by Modifications in the Autohydrolysis Process of Aspen Wood, *Ind. Crops Prod.*, 2008, **27**(2), 175–181, DOI: 10.1016/j.indcrop.2007.07.022.
- 24 M. J. Vázquez, G. Garrote, J. L. Alonso, H. Domínguez and J. C. Parajó, Refining of Autohydrolysis Liquors for Manufacturing Xylooligosaccharides: Evaluation of Operational Strategies, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2005, **96**(8), 889–896, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2004.08.013.
- 25 C. Wu, The Potential of Pre-Hydrolysis Liquor from the Dissolving Pulp Process as Recovery Source of Xylooligosaccharide - A Mini-Review, *BioResources*, 2016, **11**(3), 7917–7927, DOI: 10.15376/biores.11.3.wu.
- 26 R. Vegas, S. Luque, J. R. Alvarez, J. L. Alonso, H. Domínguez and J. C. Parajó, Membrane-Assisted Processing of Xylooligosaccharide-Containing Liquors, *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 2006, **54**(15), 5430–5436.
- 27 Q. P. Yuan, H. Zhang, Z. M. Qian and X. J. Yang, Pilot-Plant Production of Xylo-Oligosaccharides from Corncob by Steaming, Enzymatic Hydrolysis and Nanofiltration, *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.*, 2004, **79**(10), 1073–1079, DOI: 10.1002/jctb.1071.
- 28 AMBERLITE XAD 16N, Dow Product Data Sheet Form No. 177-03120-0313, DOW.
- 29 C. Huang, B. Jeuck, J. Du, Q. Yong, H. Chang, H. Jameel and R. Phillips, Novel Process for the Coproduction of Xylo-Oligosaccharides, Fermentable Sugars, and Lignosulfonates from Hardwood, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2016, **219**, 600–607, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2016.08.051.
- 30 A. Sluiter, B. Hames, R. Ruiz, C. Scarlata, J. Sluiter and D. Templeton, *Determination of Sugars, Byproducts, and Degradation Products in Liquid Fraction Process Samples*, NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2008.
- 31 B. Yang and C. E. Wyman, Characterization of the Degree of Polymerization of Xylooligomers Produced by Flowthrough Hydrolysis of Pure Xylan and Corn Stover with Water, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2008, **99**(13), 5756–5762, DOI: 10.1016/j.biortech.2007.10.054.
- 32 M. Balakshin, E. Capanema, H. Gracz, H. Chang and H. Jameel, Quantification of Lignin–Carbohydrate Linkages with High-Resolution NMR Spectroscopy, *Planta*, 2011, **233**(6), 1097–1110.
- 33 C. Sivakama Sundari, B. Raman and D. Balasubramanian, Hydrophobic Surfaces in Oligosaccharides: Linear Dextrins Are Amphiphilic Chains, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, Biomembr.*, 1991, **1065**(1), 35–41, DOI: 10.1016/0005-2736(91)90007-U.
- 34 C. S. Sundari and D. Balasubramanian, Hydrophobic Surfaces in Saccharide Chains, *Prog. Biophys. Mol. Biol.*, 1997, **67**(2), 183–216, DOI: 10.1016/S0079-6107(97)00016-3.

