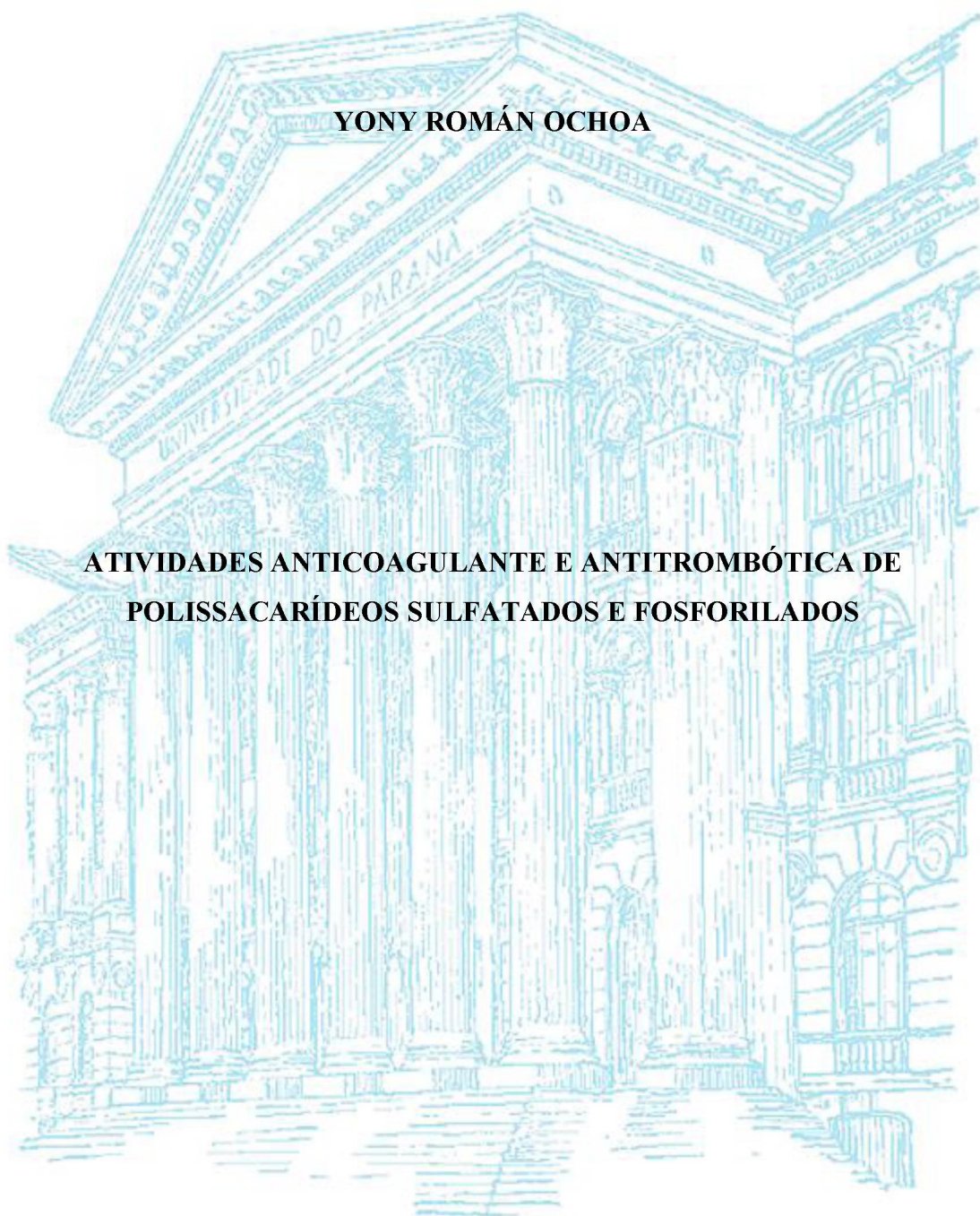


**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ**

**YONY ROMÁN OCHOA**

**ATIVIDADES ANTICOAGULANTE E ANTITROMBÓTICA DE  
POLISSACARÍDEOS SULFATADOS E FOSFORILADOS**



**CURITIBA**

**2017**

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**ATIVIDADES ANTICOAGULANTE E ANTITROMBÓTICA DE  
POLISSACARÍDEOS SULFATADOS E FOSFORILADOS**

Tese de doutorado apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências - Bioquímica, do Departamento de Bioquímica e Biologia Molecular, do Setor de Ciências Biológicas, da Universidade Federal do Paraná, como requisito parcial para a obtenção do título de Doutor em Ciências - Bioquímica.

**Orientador:** Prof. Dr. Thales Ricardo Cipriani

**Co-orientador:** Prof. Dr. Marcello Iacomini

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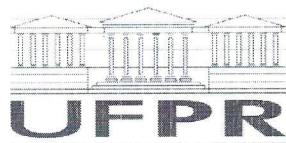
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## TERMO DE APROVAÇÃO

Os membros da Banca Examinadora designada pelo Colegiado do Programa de Pós-Graduação em CIÊNCIAS (BIOQUÍMICA) da Universidade Federal do Paraná foram convocados para realizar a arguição da tese de Doutorado de **YONY ROMAN OCHOA** intitulada: **ATIVIDADES ANTICOAGULANTE E ANTITROMBÓTICA DE POLISSACARÍDEOS SULFATADOS E FOSFORILADOS**, após terem inquirido o aluno e realizado a avaliação do trabalho, são de parecer pela sua APROVAÇÃO.

CURITIBA, 23 de Fevereiro de 2017.

THALES RICARDO CIPRIANI

Presidente da Banca Examinadora (UFPR)

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MARCELO ANDRADE DE LIMA

Avaliador Externo (UNIFESP)

ANA HELENA PEREIRA GRACHER

Avaliador Externo (UFPR)

*Dedico meu trabalho...*

*Ao meu pai Jesús María Román García e a minha mãe Amparo Ochoa Rico por todo o amor, exemplo, dedicação e apoio incondicional oferecido em toda minha vida. Obter este título também é uma conquista de vocês. A meus irmãos Tatiana, Natalia e Mauricio. E à Alejandra Marín pelo amor, ternura e companhia oferecida neste tempo. Ser parte da minha vida não é uma coincidência, crescer juntos é mais do que uma bênção.*



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*“A ciência atua na fronteira entre o conhecimento e a ignorância sem medo de admitir que não sabemos. Não há nenhuma vergonha nisso. A única vergonha é fingir que temos todas as respostas”*

**(Neil deGrasse Tyson)**



## **NOTA EXPLICATIVA**

Esta tese está estruturada na forma de artigo segundo as normas do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências – Bioquímica e do Sistema de Bibliotecas (SiBi) da Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR). A tese contém introdução, revisão bibliográfica, justificativa, objetivos, artigos científicos, resultados complementares, anexos e referências. Os artigos científicos incluem revisão bibliográfica, materiais, metodologias, resultados, discussão de resultados e referências.

## RESUMO

Nesta tese são apresentados resultados de sulfatação e fosforilação química de polissacarídeos, e de avaliação de atividades anticoagulante e antitrombótica de algumas das moléculas obtidas. Um protocolo otimizado de sulfatação química foi desenvolvido e aplicado em diferentes polissacarídeos, e testes de APTT e PT foram utilizados para monitorar o processo de sulfatação. Os polissacarídeos nativos e sulfatados foram caracterizados por análises de composição monossacarídica, metilação, grau de sulfatação (DS), homogeneidade e massa molecular, além de técnicas de RMN. Primeiramente, o protocolo de sulfatação foi desenvolvido com uma fucogalactana extraída do cogumelo *Agaricus bisporus*, purificada e caracterizada. O método de sulfatação foi otimizado usando ácido clorosulfônico como agente sulfatante, modificando o tempo de reação, volume total da reação por massa da amostra ( $V_T/w$ ), e relação molar de agente sulfatante por grupo hidroxila no polissacarídeo ( $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$ ). A fucogalactana sulfatada (E100) com melhor atividade anticoagulante foi obtida com uma relação  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$  de 18,  $V_T/w$  de 100, em 6 horas de reação. O incremento linear entre 15 e 45  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  no APTT, e entre 20 e 400  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  no PT mostrou que a fucogalactana sulfatada tem maior atividade anticoagulante inibindo a via de contato da cascata de coagulação. Os parâmetros otimizados de sulfatação química foram implementados em um protocolo que usa sulfato de piridina como agente sulfatante, resultando em outra fucogalactana sulfatada (ESL). E100 e ESL foram avaliados quanto à capacidade de inibir os principais fatores de coagulação alvos da ação da heparina. Ambas inibiram a  $\alpha$ -trombina na presença dos inibidores naturais antitrombina e cofator II da heparina. ESL não inibiu o FXa na presença da antitrombina, porém teve maior inibição sobre o FXIIa comparado com E100. No entanto, ESL teve maior atividade anticoagulante nos testes de APTT, PT e TT. ESL mostrou um baixo DS (1,0) comparado com E100 (2,8) e as análises de RMN mostraram que ele teve um padrão de sulfatação mais homogêneo. Uma maior biodisponibilidade de ESL comparado com E100 pode ser a justificativa para a sua maior atividade anticoagulante. Posteriormente, uma  $\beta$ -glucana extraída de *A. bisporus* e pectina cítrica também foram sulfatadas pelo método de sulfato de piridina, seguindo os parâmetros previamente otimizados. Análises de APTT e PT mostraram que a fucogalactana sulfatada ESL teve maior atividade anticoagulante *in vitro* comparada com a pectina cítrica sulfatada, enquanto a  $\beta$ -glucana sulfatada apresentou menor atividade. No entanto, a pectina cítrica sulfatada teve maior atividade antitrombótica *in vivo* comparada com a fucogalactana sulfatada. Esses resultados indicaram que o modo de ação dos polissacarídeos sulfatados *in vivo* não necessariamente reflete a atividade anticoagulante *in vitro*. Finalmente, dois protocolos de fosforilação de polissacarídeos foram desenvolvidos, usando as condições otimizadas de sulfatação. Encontrou-se atividade anticoagulante somente para a fucogalactana fosforilada pelo método que usa  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  como reagente de fosforilação e formamida-trietilamina como solvente de reação. Os resultados mostraram que a atividade anticoagulante da fucogalactana fosforilada, determinada por teste de APTT, foi cerca de 1000 vezes menor que aquelas da fucogalactana sulfatada (ESL e E100). Assim, a presença de grupos sulfato no polissacarídeo é mais importante para a atividade anticoagulante em comparação com grupos fosfato.

**Palavras-chave:** Polissacarídeo sulfatado, polissacarídeo fosforilado, fucogalactana, sulfatação química, fosforilação química, otimização, atividades anticoagulante e antitrombótica, fatores de coagulação.

## ABSTRACT

In this thesis, results of chemical sulfation and phosphorylation of polysaccharides are presented, as well as the evaluation of anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of the obtained molecules. A chemical sulfation optimized method was developed and applied in different polysaccharides, and APTT and PT assays were used to evaluate the sulfation process. Native and sulfated polysaccharides were characterized through analyses of monosaccharide composition, methylation, degree of substitution (DS), homogeneity and molecular weight, and RMN techniques. First, the sulfation protocol was developed with a purified and characterized fucogalactan, extracted from *Agaricus bisporus* mushroom. The sulfation method was optimized using chlorosulfonic acid as sulfation agent, modifying the reaction time, ratio of total reaction volume to weight of sample ( $V_T/w$ ), and molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group on the polysaccharide ( $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$ ). A sulfated fucogalactan (E100) with better anticoagulant activity was obtained with a  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio of 18,  $V_T/w$  of 100, in 6 h of reaction. The linear increment between 15 and 45  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  on APTT, and 20 and 400  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  on PT showed that its sulfated fucogalactan has better anticoagulant activity inhibiting the contact pathway of blood coagulation. The optimized parameters of chemical sulfation were implemented in a protocol that used pyridine sulfate as sulfation agent, resulting in another sulfated fucogalactan (ESL). E100 and ESL were evaluated for the ability to inhibit the major coagulation factors targeting heparin action. Both E100 and ESL inhibited the  $\alpha$ -thrombin in the presence of natural inhibitors antithrombin and heparin cofactor II. ESL did not inhibit FXa in the presence of antithrombin, however, it had better inhibition over FXIIa compared to E100. Nevertheless, ESL had better anticoagulant activity on APTT, PT and TT assays. ESL showed lower DS (1.0) compared to E100 (2.8) and the NMR analyses showed that ESL had a more homogenous sulfation pattern. A greater bioavailability of ESL compared to E100 could be the reason of its greater anticoagulant activity. Posteriorly, a  $\beta$ -glucan extracted from *A. bisporus* and citrus pectin was also sulfated by the pyridine sulfate method, following the previously optimized parameters. APTT and PT analyses showed that the sulfated fucogalactan ESL had greater anticoagulant activity *in vitro* compared to sulfated citrus pectin, while the sulfated  $\beta$ -glucan presented lower activity. However, sulfated citrus pectin had greater antithrombotic activity *in vivo* compared to the sulfated fucogalactan. These results indicated that the mode of action of polysaccharides *in vivo* does not necessarily reflect their *in vitro* anticoagulant activity. Finally, two phosphorylation protocols of polysaccharides were developed, using the optimized sulfation conditions. Anticoagulant activity was found only for the phosphorylated fucogalactan obtained with the method that uses  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  as phosphorylated reagent and formamide-triethylamine as reaction solvents. The results showed that the anticoagulant activity of phosphorylated fucogalactan, determined by APTT assay, was about 1000-fold lower than sulfated fucogalactans (ESL and E100). Thus, the presence of sulfate groups in the polysaccharide is more important for the anticoagulant activity than that of phosphate groups.

**Keywords:** Sulfated polysaccharide, phosphorylated polysaccharide, fucogalactan, chemical sulfation, chemical fosforilation, optimization, anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities, coagulation factors.

## LISTA DE FIGURAS

### REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA

FIGURA 1 -	ESQUEMA SIMPLIFICADO DA HEMOSTASIA.....	31
FIGURA 2 -	EPIDEMIOLOGIA DO TROMBOEMBOLISMO VENOSO. TENDÊNCIA NO TEMPO DA INCIDÊNCIA DO VTE, DVT E PE (COM OU SEM DVT), ENTRE OS RESIDENTES DE WORCESTER, MA, USA (A). INCIDÊNCIA ANUAL DO VTE, DVT E PE POR IDADE, ENTRE OS RESIDENTES DE OLMSTED COUNTRY, MN, USA, DESDE 1966 ATÉ 1990 (B). INCIDÊNCIA ANUAL DO VTE POR SEXO, ENTRE OS RESIDENTES DE OLMSTED COUNTRY, MN, USA, DESDE 1966 ATÉ 1990 (C). TESTE DE KAPLAN-MEIER PARA A SOBREVIVÊNCIA DOS RESIDENTES DO OLMSTED COUNTRY, MN, USA, DIAGNOSTICADOS COM DVT ENTRE 1966 E 1990 (O PE INCLUI CASOS COM OU SEM DVT, ONDE O PE FOI A CAUSA DE MORTE) (D).....	32
FIGURA 3 -	FENÔMENOS ENVOLVIDOS NA TROMBOSE ARTERIAL (A) E A TROMBOSE VENOSA (B).....	33
FIGURA 4 -	MODELO CLÁSSICO DA COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA. PK: PRÉ-CALICREÍNA, HK: CININOGENÍO DE ALTO PESO MOLECULAR, PL: FOSFOLIPÍDEO.....	35
FIGURA 5 -	VIA INTRÍNSECA E EXTRÍNSECA DA CASCATA DE COAGULAÇÃO MEDIADA PELO FXIIa.....	37
FIGURA 6 -	ESQUEMA DO MODELO BASEADO NA CÉLULA. FASE DE INICIAÇÃO (A), AMPLIFICAÇÃO (B) E PROPAGAÇÃO (C).....	38
FIGURA 7 -	CLASSIFICAÇÃO SUGERIDA DE MEDICAMENTOS COM ATIVIDADE ANTICOAGULANTE E ANTITROMBÓTICA. * ANTI-INFLAMATÓRIOS NÃO ESTEROIDES.....	43
FIGURA 8 -	SEQUÊNCIA PENTASSACARÍDICA DE LIGAÇÃO À AT E REPRESENTAÇÃO DOS DISSACARÍDEOS DE MAIOR E MENOR REPETIÇÃO DA HEPARINA.....	44
FIGURA 9 -	COMPONENTES MONOSSACARÍDICOS DA HEPARINA E DO HS.....	46



## ARTIGO I

FIGURA 1 -	EDITED-HSQC-DEPT SPECTRUM OF <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> FUCOGALACTAN E, IN D <sub>2</sub> O AT 70 °C. ASSIGNMENTS ARE BASED ON BIDIMENSIONAL NMR SPECTRA HSQC-DEPT, COSY AND TOCSY EXAMINATION (CHEMICAL SHIFTS ARE EXPRESSED IN $\delta$ ppm). † INVERTED SIGNALS REPRESENTING C-6/H-6.....	72
FIGURA 2 -	ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY. APTT IN FUNCTION OF TIME AND $\eta$ HClSO <sub>3</sub> H/OH RATIO (A), ASSAY MADE WITH 250 $\mu$ g mL <sup>-1</sup> OF POLYSACCHARIDE. PT IN RELATION TO TIME AND $\eta$ HClSO <sub>3</sub> H/OH RATIO (B), ASSAY MADE WITH 500 $\mu$ g mL <sup>-1</sup> OF POLYSACCHARIDE. DEGREE OF SUBSTITUTION IN RELATION TO TIME AND $\eta$ ClSO <sub>3</sub> H/OH RATIO (C). COAGULATION TIME IN RELATION TO V <sub>T</sub> /w RATIO (D), ASSAY MADE WITH 20 $\mu$ g mL <sup>-1</sup> OF POLYSACCHARIDE FOR APTT AND 100 $\mu$ g mL <sup>-1</sup> FOR PT (NUMBERS ABOVE THE BARS INDICATE THE DS). * NO SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESULTS.....	75
FIGURA 3 -	ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY OF E100 IN RELATION TO CONCENTRATION, DETERMINED BY APTT (A) AND PT (B).....	77
FIGURA 4 -	EDITED-HSQC-DEPT SPECTRUM OF <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> CHEMICALLY SULFATED FUCOGALACTAN WITH THE BEST ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY (E100), IN D <sub>2</sub> O AT 70 °C. ASSIGNMENTS ARE BASED ON BIDIMENSIONAL NMR SPECTRA HSQC-DEPT, COSY AND TOCSY EXAMINATION (CHEMICAL SHIFTS ARE EXPRESSED IN $\delta$ ppm). † INVERTED SIGNALS REPRESENTING C-6/H-6.....	80

## ARTIGO II

FIGURA 1 -	ELUTION PROFILES OBTAINED ON HPSEC ANALYSIS OF NATIVE FUCOGALACTAN E, E100 AND ESL.....	101
FIGURA 2 -	EDITED-HSQC-DEPT SPECTRA OF FUCOGALACTAN E (A), E100 (B) AND ESL (C), AND <sup>13</sup> C-NMR SPECTRA (D). ASSAYS MADE IN D <sub>2</sub> O AT 70 °C. ASSIGNMENTS ARE BASED ON BIDIMENSIONAL NMR SPECTRA HSQC-DEPT, HSQC-COSY AND HSQC-TOCSY EXAMINATION. † INVERTED SIGNALS REPRESENTING C-6/H-6.....	102

FIGURA 3 -	DOSE-RESPONSE EFFECT OF E100 AND ESL ON ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY DETERMINED BY APTT (A), PT (B) AND TT (C).....	104
FIGURA 4 -	$\alpha$ -THROMBIN (T) ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF ANTITHROMBIN (AT) AND HEPARIN (A), ESL (B) OR E100 (C). * SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESULTS COMPARED TO T + AT ( $p < 0.05$ ).....	107
FIGURA 5 -	$\alpha$ -THROMBIN (T) ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF HEPARIN COFACTOR II (HCII), AND HEPARIN (A), ESL (B) OR E100 (C). * SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESULTS COMPARED TO T + HCII ( $p < 0.05$ ).....	108
FIGURA 6 -	FXa ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF AT. HEPARIN (A), ESL (B) AND E100 (C). * SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESULTS COMPARED TO FXa + AT ( $p < 0.05$ ).....	110
FIGURA 7 -	FXIIa ACTIVITY IN NORMAL SHEEP NORMAL IN THE PRESENCE OF ESL AND E100. * SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESULTS ( $p < 0.05$ ).....	111
FIGURA S1 -	DOSE-RESPONSE EFFECT OF E100 AND ESL ON ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY DETERMINED BY APTT (A), PT (B) AND TT (C) ON LOGARITHMIC SCALE.....	122
FIGURA S2 -	EXAMPLE OF T ACTIVITY AND T ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF AT, WITH OR WITHOUT HEPARIN (0.1 AND 20.0 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) IN FUNCTION OF TIME. THE ARROWS INDICATE THE APPROPRIATED REGION TO CALCULATE $v_0$ .....	123

### ARTIGO III

FIGURA 1 -	ELUTION PROFILES OBTAINED ON HPSEC ANALYSIS OF THE NATIVE POLYSACCHARIDES CP14, E AND G16.....	137
FIGURA 2 -	HSQC-DEPT (A) AND $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (B) OF CP14 EXTRACTED FROM <i>C. sinensis</i> . GA, GAe AND G REPRESENTS (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA, METHYL-ESTERIFIED GA AND (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked- $\beta$ -D-Galp UNITS, RESPECTIVELY. NUMBERS	

	INDICATE THE POSITION OF C/H (A) AND C (B) IN THE MONOSACCHARIDE. ANALYSES WERE CARRIED OUT AT 70 °C IN D <sub>2</sub> O. CHEMICAL SHIFTS ARE EXPRESSED IN $\delta$ RELATIVE TO ACETONE AT 2.21 ( <sup>1</sup> H) AND 32.77 ( <sup>13</sup> C), BASED ON DSS (2,2-DIMETHYL-2-SILAPENTANE-5-SULFONATE-d <sub>6</sub> SODIUM SALT; $\delta$ = 0.0 FOR <sup>1</sup> H AND <sup>13</sup> C). † INVERTED SIGNALS REPRESENTING C-6/H-6.....	139
FIGURA 3 -	DOSE-RESPONSE EFFECT OF CP14S, ESL AND G16S ON ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY DETERMINED BY APTT (A AND B) AND PT (C AND D). A AND C ARE IN LINEAR SCALE, WHEREAS B AND D ARE IN LOGARITHMIC SCALE.....	141
FIGURA 4 -	VENOUS ANTITHROMBOTIC EFFECT AFTER INTRAVASCULAR ADMINISTRATION OF SULFATED POLYSACCHARIDES IN RATS. THROMBUS FORMATION WAS INDUCED BY PROMOTING A COMBINATION OF STASIS AND HYPERCOAGULABILITY. DIFFERENT DOSES OF CP14S (●), ESL (◆) AND HEPARIN (■) WERE ADMINISTERED IN THE RIGHT CAROTID ARTERY AND ALLOWED TO CIRCULATE FOR 5 MIN. THROMBOPLASTIN (5.0 mg kg <sup>-1</sup> BODY WEIGHT) WAS THEN INJECTED AND 20 s LATER, 0.7 cm OF AN ISOLATED SEGMENT OF THE ABDOMINAL VENA CAVA WAS TIED OFF. AFTER STASIS FOR 20 min, THE THROMBUS FORMED ON THE INTERIOR WAS PULLED OUT, FREEZE-DRIED AND WEIGHED. THROMBUS WEIGHT (MEAN $\pm$ SEM, n $\geq$ 6) VERSUS DOSE OF SAMPLE (mg <sub>sample</sub> kg <sup>-1</sup> <sub>rat</sub> ) WAS PLOTTED. * DATA WERE CONSIDERED DIFFERENT FROM BOTH CONTROL AND THE OTHER DOSES FOR THE SAME SAMPLE, AT A SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL OF p < 0.05. CONTROL REPRESENTS ABSENCE OF ANY THROMBOSIS INHIBITION (THROMBUS WEIGHT IN VEHICLE-TREATED RATS).....	142
FIGURA 5 -	ELUTION PROFILES OBTAINED ON HPSEC ANALYSIS OF THE SULFATED POLYSACCHARIDES CP14S, ESL AND G16S.....	144
FIGURA 6 -	HSQC-DEPT (A) AND <sup>13</sup> C-NMR CARBOXYL REGION (B) OF CP14S EXTRACTED FROM <i>C. sinensis</i> . GA, GAe AND G REPRESENTS THE (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA, THE METHYL-ESTERIFIED GA AND THE (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked- $\beta$ -D-Galp UNITS, RESPECTIVELY. GA-6, GAe-6 REPRESENTS C-6 OF THE (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA AND THE METHYL-ESTERIFIED GA UNITS, RESPECTIVELY. NUMBERS INDICATE THE POSITION OF C/H IN THE MONOSACCHARIDE.	

	ANALYSES WERE CARRIED OUT AT 70 °C IN D <sub>2</sub> O. CHEMICAL SHIFTS ARE EXPRESSED IN $\delta$ RELATIVE TO ACETONE AT 2.21 ( <sup>1</sup> H) AND 32.77 ( <sup>13</sup> C), BASED ON DSS (2,2-DIMETHYL-2-SILAPENTANE-5-SULFONATE-D6 SODIUM SALT; $\delta$ = 0.0 FOR <sup>1</sup> H AND <sup>13</sup> C). † INVERTED CORRELATIONS REPRESENTING C-6/H-6.....	145
FIGURA S1 -	SCHEME OF EXTRACTION AND PURIFICATION OF THE FUCOGALACTAN (E) AND $\beta$ -(1→6)-glucan (G16) FROM <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> .....	152
FIGURA S2 -	HSQC-DEPT OF G16 IN D <sub>2</sub> O AT 70 °C. NUMBERS INDICATE THE POSITION OF C/H IN THE MONOSACCHARIDE. CHEMICAL SHIFTS ARE EXPRESSED IN $\delta$ RELATIVE TO ACETONE AT 2.21 ( <sup>1</sup> H) AND 32.77 ( <sup>13</sup> C), BASED ON DSS (2,2-DIMETHYL-2-SILAPENTANE-5-SULFONATE-D6 SODIUM SALT; $\delta$ = 0.0 FOR <sup>1</sup> H AND <sup>13</sup> C). † INVERTED CORRELATIONS REPRESENTING C-6/H-6.....	152

## RESULTADOS COMPLEMENTARES

FIGURA 10 -	EFEITO DOSE-RESPOSTA NO APTT DAS AMOSTRAS EPS, EPG E E.....	155
FIGURA 11 -	PERFIL DE ELUIÇÃO DE EPS E E EM HPSEC USANDO DETECTOR DE ÍNDICE DE REFRAÇÃO.....	155
FIGURA 12 -	MAPAS DE CORRELAÇÃO <sup>1</sup> H/ <sup>13</sup> C-HSQC-DEPT (A), <sup>1</sup> H/ <sup>31</sup> P-HMBC (B) E <sup>1</sup> H/ <sup>13</sup> C -HSQC-DEPT COM O ESPECTRO UNIDIMENSIONAL DE <sup>1</sup> H (C), DA AMOSTRA FOSFORILADA EPS. OS DESLOCAMENTOS QUÍMICOS ESTÃO EXPRESSOS EM $\delta$ ppm. OS SINAIS EM VERDE REPRESENTAM AS CORRELAÇÕES DE <sup>1</sup> H COM <sup>31</sup> P. A SETA INDICAM O SINAL DE HIDROGÊNIO DE EPS QUE CORRELACIONA COM <sup>31</sup> P EM 0.05 ppm. EM VERMELHO ESTÃO AS CORRELAÇÕES INVERTIDAS DE C-6/H-6 DE EPS.....	157



## LISTA DE TABELAS

### ARTIGO I

TABELA 1 -	HSQC CHEMICAL SHIFTS OF FUCOGALACTAN E EXPRESSED AS $\delta$ (ppm) <sup>a</sup> .....	72
TABELA 2 -	RESULTS OF ANTICOAGULANT ACTIVITY IN THE OPTIMIZATION OF CHEMICAL SULFATION OF THE FUCOGALACTAN E.....	74
TABELA 3 -	PROFILE OF <i>O</i> -METHYLATED ALDITOL ACETATES OBTAINED BY MEHYLATION ANALYSIS OF E100.....	78
TABELA 4 -	HSQC CHEMICAL SHIFTS OF E100 EXPRESSED AS $\delta$ (ppm) <sup>a</sup> .....	80

### ARTIGO II

TABELA 1 -	HSQC CHEMICAL SHIFTS OF ESL EXPRESSED AS $\delta$ (ppm) <sup>a</sup> .....	103
TABELA S1 -	PROFILE OF PARTIALLY <i>O</i> -METHYLATED ALDITOL ACETATES OBTAINED BY METHYLATION ANALYSIS OF FUCOGALACTAN E, E100 AND ESL.....	121
TABELA S2 -	PREFERENTIAL SULFATION POSITIONS BASED ON METHYLATION ANALYSIS OF E100 AND ESL.....	121

## LISTA DE EQUAÇÕES

### ARTIGO I

EQUAÇÃO 1 -	MOLES OF OH IN THE MONOMER.....	65
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### RESULTADOS COMPLEMENTARES

EQUAÇÃO II_1 -	GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO EM FUNÇÃO DA PORCENTAGEM DE ENXOFRE ( $S^*$ ). $M_m$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DO MONÔMERO, $M_S$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE ENXOFRE, $M_{SO_3Na}$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE $SO_3Na$ .....	154
EQUAÇÃO III_1 -	GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO EM FUNÇÃO DA PORCENTAGEM DE ENXOFRE ( $S^*$ ) E DA MÉDIA PONDERADA DA MASSA MOLECULAR DOS DIFERENTES MONÔMEROS DO POLISSACARÍDEO ( $M_m$ ), $M_S$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE ENXOFRE, $M_{SO_3Na}$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE $SO_3Na$ .....	154

### ANEXO I

EQUAÇÃO I_1 -	MOLS DE OH POR MONÔMERO.....	174
EQUAÇÃO I_2 -	NÚMERO TOTAL DE MOLS DE OH NO POLISSACARÍDEO.	174
EQUAÇÃO I_3 -	NÚMERO TOTAL DE MOLS DE OH NO POLISSACARÍDEO EM FUNÇÃO DOS TERMOS INDIVIDUAIS.....	175
EQUAÇÃO I_4 -	VOLUME DE AGENTE SULFATANTE OU FOSFORILANTE NECESSÁRIO PARA SULFATAR OU FOSFORILAR UMA QUANTIDADE DETERMINADA DE MOLS DE OH.....	175
EQUAÇÃO I_5 -	MASSA DE AGENTE SULFATANTE OU FOSFORILANTE NECESSÁRIA PARA SULFATAR OU FOSFORILAR UMA QUANTIDADE DETERMINADA DE MOLS DE OH.....	175

## ANEXO II

- EQUAÇÃO II\_1 - GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO EM FUNÇÃO DA PORCENTAGEM DE ENXOFRE ( $S^*$ ).  $Mm$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DO MONÔMERO,  $M_S$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE ENXOFRE,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE  $SO_3Na$ ..... 178
- EQUAÇÃO II\_2 - GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO EM FUNÇÃO DA PORCENTAGEM DE SULFATO ( $\%SO_4$ ).  $Mm$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DO MONÔMERO,  $M_{SO_4^{2-}}$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE ENXOFRE,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE  $SO_3Na$ ..... 179

## ANEXO III

- EQUAÇÃO III\_1 - GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO EM FUNÇÃO DA PORCENTAGEM DE ENXOFRE ( $S^*$ ) E DA MÉDIA PONDERADA DA MASSA MOLECULAR DOS DIFERENTES MONÔMEROS DO POLISSACARÍDEO ( $Mm$ ),  $M_S$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE ENXOFRE,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : MASSA MOLECULAR DE  $SO_3Na$ ..... 180
- EQUAÇÃO III\_2 - MÉDIA PONDERADA DA MASSA MOLECULAR DOS DIFERENTES MONÔMEROS DO POLISSACARÍDEO..... 180

## LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS, SÍMBOLOS, SIGLAS E TERMOS

### Compostos químicos e termos associados

AA	- <i>Alditol Acetates</i> (Alditol Acetatos)
Ac <sub>2</sub> O	- <i>Acetic anhydride</i> (Anidrido acético)
BaCl <sub>2</sub>	- <i>Barium chloride</i> (Cloreto de bário)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	- <i>Calcium chloride</i> (Cloreto de cálcio)
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	- <i>Chloroform</i> (Clorofórmio)
ClSO <sub>3</sub> H	- <i>Chlorosulfonic acid</i> (Ácido clorosulfônico)
CuSO <sub>4</sub>	- <i>Copper (II) Sulfate</i> (Sulfato de Cobre II)
EtOH	- <i>Ethanol</i> (Etanol)
Et <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	- <i>Triethyl Phosphate</i> (Trietilfosfato)
HCl	- <i>Chloridic acid</i> (Ácido clorídrico)
HCO <sub>2</sub> H	- <i>Formic acid</i> (Ácido fórmico)
HOAc	- <i>Acetic acid</i> (Ácido Acético)
H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>3</sub>	- <i>Phosphorous Acid</i> (Ácido Fosforoso)
H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	- <i>Phosphoric Acid</i> (Ácido Fosfórico)
MeOH	- <i>Methanol</i> (Metanol)
MeI	- <i>Methyl iodide</i> (Iodometano)
Me <sub>2</sub> SO	- <i>Dimethyl sulfite</i> (Dimetilsulfato)
NaBD <sub>4</sub>	- <i>Sodium borodeuteride</i> (Borodeuterio de sódio)
NaBH <sub>4</sub>	- <i>Sodium borohydride</i> (Boroidreto de sódio)
NaCl	- <i>Sodium chloride</i> (Cloreto de sódio)
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	- <i>Sodium bicarbonate</i> (Bicarbonato de sódio)
NaNO <sub>2</sub>	- <i>Sodium nitrite</i> (Nitrito de sódio)
NaN <sub>3</sub>	- <i>Sodium azide</i> (Azida de sódio)
NaOH	- <i>Sodium hydroxide</i> (Hidróxido de Sódio)
NaSO <sub>4</sub>	- <i>Sodium sulfate</i> (Sulfato de Sódio)
OH	- <i>Hydroxyl group</i> (Grupo hidroxila)
PMAAs	- <i>Partially O-methylated Alditol Acetates</i> (Acetatos de Alditol Parcialmente O-metilados)

POCl <sub>3</sub>	- <i>Phosphoryl Chloride</i> (Cloro de Fosforila)
SO <sub>3</sub> -Pyridine	- <i>Pyridine sulfate</i> (Sulfato de piridina)
TFA	- <i>Trifluoroacetic acid</i> (Ácido trifluoroacético)

### **Ensaio de coagulação sanguínea e termos associados relevantes**

AT	- <i>Antithrombin</i> (Antitrombina)
APTT	- <i>Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time</i> (Tempo de Tromboplastina Parcial Ativada)
DVT	- <i>Deep Vein Thrombosis</i> (Trombose venosa profunda)
FXa	- <i>Factor Xa</i> (Fator Xa)
FXIIa	- <i>Factor XIIa</i> (Fator XIIa)
HCII	- <i>Heparin Cofactor II</i> (Cofator II da Heparina)
IU	- <i>International Units</i> (Unidades Internacionais)
LMWH	- <i>Low Molecular Weight Heparin</i> (Heparina de Baixa Massa Molar)
PBS	- <i>Phosphate Buffered Saline</i> (Tampão Fosfato Salina)
PE	- <i>Pulmonary Embolism</i> (Embolismo pulmonar)
PT	- <i>Prothrombin Time</i> (Tempo de Protrombina)
T	- <i><math>\alpha</math>-Thrombin</i> ( $\alpha$ -Trombina)
TT	- <i>Thrombin Time</i> (Tempo de Trombina)
UFH	- <i>Unfractionated Heparin</i> (Heparina não fracionada)
UNIH	- <i>Units of National Institute of Health</i> (Unidades do Instituto Nacional de Saúde)
VTE	- <i>Venous thromboembolism</i> (Tromboembolismo venoso)
$v_0$	- <i>Initial velocity of reaction</i> (Velocidade inicial de reação)

### **Técnicas e termos associados às técnicas e métodos de análise**

%met	- <i>Percentage of a specific O-methylalditol acetate derivative</i> (Porcentagem específica de um O-metilalditol acetato derivado)
1D-NMR	- <i>One-dimensional Nuclear Magnetic Resonance</i> (Ressonância Magnética Nuclear unidimensional)
2D-NMR	- <i>Two-dimensional Nuclear Magnetic Resonance</i> (Ressonância Magnética Nuclear bidimensional)

COSY	- <i>Correlation Spectroscopy</i> (Espectroscopia de Correlação)
DEPT	- <i>Distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer</i> (Aperfeiçoamento sem distorção por transferência de polarização)
DS	- <i>Degree of Substitution</i> (Grau de substituição)
$dn/dc$	- <i>Refractive index increment</i> (Incremento do índice de refração)
GC-MS	- <i>Gas Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometry</i> (Cromatografia Gasosa acoplada à Espectrometria de Massas)
$M_w$	- <i>Molecular weight</i> (Massa Molecular)
$M_m$	- <i>Molecular weight of monomer</i> (Massa molecular de monômero)
$M_m$	- <i>Weighted mean of molecular weight of the monosaccharides in the polysaccharide</i> (Média ponderada da massa molecular dos monossacarídeos no polissacarídeo)
HMBC	- <i>Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Correlation</i> (Correlação Heteronuclear de Ligações Múltiplas)
HPSEC	- <i>High Pressure Size Exclusion Chromatography</i> (Cromatografia de exclusão estérica de alta pressão)
HSQC	- <i>Heteronuclear Single-Quantum Correlation Spectroscopy</i> (Espectroscopia de Correlação Heteronuclear Quântica Simples)
$m/z$	- <i>Mass/charge ration</i> (Relação massa/carga)
$n$	- <i>mol</i>
NMR	- <i>Nuclear Magnetic Resonance</i> (Ressonância Magnética Nuclear)
TOCSY	- <i>Total Correlation Spectroscopy</i> (Espectroscopia de Correlação Total)
$V_T$	- <i>Total volume</i> (Volume total)
w	- <i>Polysaccharide weight</i> (Massa de polissacarídeo)

### **Análises estatística**

ANOVA	- <i>Analysis of variance</i> (Análise de variância)
HSD	- <i>Honest Significant Difference</i> (Diferença Significativa Honesta)
SD	- <i>Standar deviaton</i> (Desvio Padrão)
SEM	- <i>Standar Error of the Mean</i> (Error Padrão da Média)

## SUMÁRIO

<b>1. INTRODUÇÃO</b> .....	29
<b>2. REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA</b> .....	31
2.1 HEMOSTASIA E TROMBOSE .....	31
2.2 MODELOS DE COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA .....	34
2.2.1 MODELO CASCATA DE COAGULAÇÃO .....	34
2.2.1.1 Via intrínseca (ou de contato) .....	34
2.2.1.2 Via extrínseca .....	36
2.2.1.3 Via comum .....	36
2.2.2 MODELO BASEADO NA CÉLULA .....	37
2.2.2.1 Fase de iniciação .....	38
2.2.2.2 Fase de amplificação .....	39
2.2.2.3 Fase de propagação .....	39
2.2.3 TESTES DE COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA .....	39
2.3 REGULAÇÃO DA COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA .....	40
2.3.1 Antitrombina .....	40
2.3.2 Cofator II da heparina .....	41
2.3.3 Inibidor da via do fator tecidual .....	41
2.3.4 Proteína C .....	41
2.3.5 Proteína S .....	41
2.3.6 Fibrinólise .....	42
2.4 AGENTES ANTICOAGULANTES E ANTITROMBÓTICOS .....	42
2.5 HEPARINA E HEPARAN SULFATO .....	43
2.5.1 Composição da heparina e do heparan sulfato .....	45
2.5.2 Heparina de baixa massa molecular .....	46
2.5.3 Limitações biomédicas da heparina .....	47
2.6 POLISSACARÍDEOS SULFATADOS E SUA AÇÃO ANTICOAGULANTE E ANTITROMBÓTICA .....	48
2.6.1 Atividade biológica de polissacarídeos de cogumelos .....	50
2.6.2 Atividade biológica de polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de cogumelos .....	51
2.6.3 Atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica de polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de cogumelos .....	52
2.6.4 Sulfatação química de polissacarídeos .....	53
2.7 POLISSACARÍDEOS FOSFORILADOS COM ATIVIDADE BIOLÓGICA .....	54

2.7.1 Fosforilação de polissacarídeos.....	54
<b>3. JUSTIFICATIVA.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>4. OBJETIVOS.....</b>	<b>57</b>
4.1 OBJETIVO GERAL.....	57
4.2 OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS.....	57
<b>ARTIGO I.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>2. Materials and Methods.....</b>	<b>64</b>
2.1 <i>Biological material.....</i>	64
2.2 <i>Extraction and purification of the fucogalactan (E).....</i>	64
2.3 <i>Chemical sulfation.....</i>	65
2.3.1 <i>Chemical sulfation in different reaction times (t).....</i>	65
2.3.2 <i>Chemical sulfation in different <math>\eta</math>CISO<sub>3</sub>H/OH ratios.....</i>	66
2.3.3 <i>Chemical sulfation in different V<sub>T</sub>/w ratios.....</i>	66
2.4 <i>Structural analysis of the polysaccharides.....</i>	66
2.4.1 <i>Monosaccharide composition.....</i>	66
2.4.2 <i>Methylation analysis of the fucogalactan E.....</i>	67
2.4.3 <i>Methylation analysis of the sulfated fucogalactan (E100).....</i>	68
2.4.4 <i>DS analysis of sulfated polysaccharides.....</i>	68
2.4.5 <i>Homogeneity and average molar mass (M<sub>w</sub>).....</i>	68
2.4.6 <i>Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy.....</i>	69
2.5 <i>Clotting assays.....</i>	69
2.6 <i>Statistical analysis.....</i>	70
<b>3. Results and discussion.....</b>	<b>70</b>
3.1 <i>Structural characterization of the fucogalactan E.....</i>	70
3.2 <i>Optimization of chemical sulfation of the fucogalactan E. Effect of time, <math>\eta</math>CISO<sub>3</sub>H/OH and V<sub>T</sub>/w ratios on APTT, PT and DS.....</i>	73
3.3 <i>Dose-response effect of E100 on anticoagulant activity.....</i>	75
3.4 <i>Structural characterization of E100.....</i>	77
<b>4. Conclusions.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Acknowledgments.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>ARTIGO II.....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>89</b>



<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	90
<b>2. Experimental</b> .....	92
2.1 <i>Material</i> .....	92
2.2 <i>Methods</i> .....	92
2.2.1 <i>Extraction and purification of fucogalactan E</i> .....	92
2.2.2 <i>Chemical sulfation</i> .....	92
2.2.2.1 <i>Chemical sulfation of fucogalactan E with ClSO<sub>3</sub>H as sulfation agent</i> .....	92
2.2.2.2 <i>Chemical sulfation of fucogalactan E with SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex as sulfation agent</i> .....	93
2.2.3 <i>Structural analysis of the polysaccharides</i> .....	93
2.2.3.1 <i>NMR spectroscopy</i> .....	93
2.2.3.2 <i>Homogeneity and Mw</i> .....	94
2.2.3.3 <i>DS analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides</i> .....	94
2.2.3.4 <i>Monosaccharide composition</i> .....	95
2.2.3.5 <i>Methylation analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides</i> .....	95
2.2.4 <i>Clotting assays</i> .....	96
2.2.4.1 <i>APTT assay</i> .....	96
2.2.4.2 <i>PT assay</i> .....	97
2.2.4.3 <i>TT assay</i> .....	97
2.2.4.4 <i>Influence of the sulfated polysaccharides on T activity</i> .....	98
2.2.4.5 <i>Influence of the sulfated polysaccharides on FXa activity</i> .....	98
2.2.4.6 <i>Influence of the sulfated polysaccharides on FXIIa activity in plasma</i> .....	99
2.2.4.7 <i>Statistical analysis</i> .....	99
<b>3. Results and discussion</b> .....	100
3.1 <i>Structural characterization of the sulfated fucogalactan ESL</i> .....	100
3.2 <i>Influence of the sulfation methods on anticoagulant activity</i> .....	103
3.3 <i>Influence of the sulfation methods on T, FXa and FXIIa activities</i> .....	105
3.3.1 <i>Anti-T activity of E100 and ESL</i> .....	106
3.3.2 <i>Anti-FXa activity of E100 and ESL</i> .....	109
3.3.3 <i>Anti-FXIIa activity of E100 and ESL in plasma</i> .....	109
<b>4. Conclusions</b> .....	112
<b>Acknowledgments</b> .....	112
<b>References</b> .....	112
<b>Supplementary data</b> .....	120
<b>ARTIGO III</b> .....	124

<b>Abstract</b> .....	126
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	127
<b>2. Materials and methods</b> .....	128
2.1 <i>Biological material</i> .....	128
2.2 <i>Extraction and purification of polysaccharides</i> .....	128
2.2.1 <i>Fucogalactan and <math>\beta</math>-D-glucan</i> .....	128
2.2.2 <i>Citrus pectin</i> .....	129
2.3 <i>Chemical sulfation</i> .....	129
2.4 <i>Structural analysis of the polysaccharides</i> .....	130
2.4.1 <i>Percent of uronic acid</i> .....	130
2.4.2 <i>Carboxyl-reduction</i> .....	130
2.4.3 <i>Monosaccharide composition</i> .....	131
2.4.4 <i>Methylation analysis of the polysaccharides</i> .....	132
2.4.5 <i>Methylation analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides</i> .....	132
2.4.6 <i>Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy</i> .....	133
2.4.7 <i>Homogeneity and average molar mass (Mw)</i> .....	133
2.4.8 <i>DS analysis of the polysaccharides</i> .....	134
2.5 <i>Clotting and antithrombotic assays</i> .....	134
2.5.1 <i>APTT and PT assays</i> .....	134
2.5.2 <i>Antithrombotic assay</i> .....	135
2.5.2.1 <i>Animals</i> .....	135
2.5.2.2 <i>Venous thrombosis</i> .....	136
<b>3. Results and discussion</b> .....	136
3.1 <i>Structural analysis of CP14, fucogalactan E and G16</i> .....	136
3.2 <i>Anticoagulant activity of the sulfated polysaccharides</i> .....	140
3.3 <i>In vivo antithrombotic activity of the sulfate polysaccharides</i> .....	141
3.4 <i>Structural characterization of the sulfated polysaccharides</i> .....	143
<b>4. Conclusions</b> .....	146
<b>Acknowledgments</b> .....	146
<b>References</b> .....	146
<b>Supplementary data</b> .....	151
<b>5. RESULTADOS COMPLEMENTARES</b> .....	153
5.1 <b>CÁLCULO DAS QUANTIDADES QUÍMICAS NO PROCESSO DE OTIMIZAÇÃO DA REAÇÃO DE SULFATAÇÃO</b> .....	153
5.2 <b>ATIVIDADE ANTICOAGULANTE DE POLISSACARÍDEOS FOSFORILADOS</b> .....	154

<b>6. DISCUSSÃO GERAL</b> .....	158
<b>7. CONCLUSÕES</b> .....	160
<b>REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS</b> .....	162
<b>ANEXO I</b> .....	174
CÁLCULO PARA ENCONTRAR A QUANTIDADE QUÍMICA DE AGENTE SULFATANTE OU FOSFORILANTE NA REAÇÃO .....	174
<b>ANEXO II</b> .....	176
DEDUÇÃO DA FÓRMULA PARA O CÁLCULO DO GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO (DS) DE ENXOFRE OU SULFATO .....	176
<b>ANEXO III</b> .....	180
CÁLCULO PARA ACHAR O GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO (DS).....	180
<b>ANEXO IV</b> .....	181
FOSFORILAÇÃO QUÍMICA DE POLISSACARÍDEOS .....	181
<i>IV.1 Fosforilação pelo método de Granja</i> .....	181
<i>IV.1 Fosforilação pelo método de Sato</i> .....	181
<b>ANEXO V</b> .....	182
CERTIFICADO DA COMISSÃO DE ÉTICA PARA O USO DE ANIMAIS .....	182
<b>ANEXO VI</b> .....	183
CERTIFICATE OF BEST POSTER PRESENTED DURING THE 45 <sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SBBq 2016 .....	183
<b>ANEXO VII</b> .....	184
RIGHTS OF CARBOHYDRATE POLYMERS FOR USE THE ARTICLE I IN THE PRESENT THESIS.....	184
<b>ANEXO VIII</b> .....	185
RIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL MACROMOLECULES FOR USE THE ARTICLE II IN THE PRESENT THESIS .....	185
<b>ANEXO IX</b> .....	186
ARTICLE III SUBMITTED TO CARBOHYDRATE POLYMERS .....	186

## 1. INTRODUÇÃO

O sistema hemostático atua para manter o sangue em um estado fluido em condições fisiológicas (FURIE; FURIE, 2008). A regulação do sistema é mantida em equilíbrio pelos processos sanguíneos de coagulação e anticoagulação (MURRAY et al., 2007). A ativação de plaquetas e a formação de fibrina são controladas mediante agentes anticoagulantes fisiológicos, restringindo o coágulo ao sítio da lesão vascular (VINE, 2009). Contudo, quando os mecanismos anticoagulantes naturais estão alterados geneticamente ou sobrecarregados pela gravidade da lesão, um trombo é gerado, o qual pode levar à trombose (COLMAN, 2006). A formação do trombo é considerada a fase inicial da hemostasia, cuja função é reestabelecer o fluxo sanguíneo (BERNA-ERRO et al., 2013). Porém, se o trombo não é dissolvido, podem surgir doenças como o tromboembolismo arterial ou venoso, os quais podem causar embolismo pulmonar ou infarto de miocárdio (ENGELMANN; MASSBERG, 2013). Atualmente, essas doenças apresentam uma taxa alta de mortalidade (HEIT, 2015).

Até hoje, o tratamento para o tromboembolismo é realizado com agentes anticoagulantes e antitrombóticos, onde a maioria são inibidores exógenos da coagulação sanguínea (VITIN et al., 2008). A heparina é o principal medicamento utilizado, com potente atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica, e de ação imediata (RABENSTEIN, 2002). Contudo, efeitos secundários do tratamento com heparina podem ser observados, como trombocitopenia induzida por heparina e reações cutâneas (MENAJOVSKY, 2005; SCHINDEWOLF et al., 2012). Isto tem levado à procura de novos compostos que apresentem atividade similar à heparina (POMIN; MOURÃO, 2012).

A presença de grupos sulfato na heparina tem um efeito importante para sua atividade biológica (CASU, 2005). Por isso, muitos polissacarídeos, de diversas fontes animais ou vegetais, que são naturalmente ou quimicamente sulfatados têm apresentando atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica (PEREIRA et al., 2005; CIPRIANI et al., 2009). Os cogumelos são uma fonte importante de polissacarídeos com aplicações biológicas (SMIDERLE et al., 2008). Polissacarídeos de cogumelos quimicamente sulfatados têm apresentado atividades antiviral, citotóxica e antioxidante (ZHANG et al., 2003; MA et al., 2012; CARDOZO et al., 2013), assim como atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica (GRACHER et al., 2010). Tem sido demonstrado que a variedade estrutural dos polissacarídeos sulfatados afeta suas atividades biológicas (POMIN, 2009). Assim, a composição química, tipo de ligação, grupos substituintes,

grau de sulfatação e massa molecular influenciam diretamente suas atividades anticoagulantes e antitrombóticas (CIPRIANI et al., 2009; DE ARAÚJO et al., 2013).

Existem diferentes métodos de sulfatação química que fornecem polissacarídeos sulfatados com atividade biológica, tais como os descritos por O'NEILL (1955) e LARM *et al.* (1979). Porém, há poucos estudos de correlação entre o efeito de variações dos métodos de sulfatação e as propriedades químicas e biológicas dos polissacarídeos obtidos, principalmente para obter moléculas com atividade anticoagulante (LU et al., 2012). Além disso, é muito escassa a informação de polissacarídeos fosforilados com atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica (DACE et al., 1997).

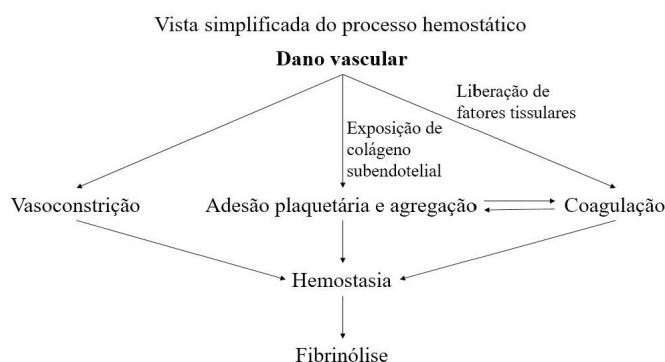
Neste contexto, esta tese mostra que a otimização de um protocolo de sulfatação possibilita a obtenção de polissacarídeos sulfatados com melhores atividades anticoagulante e antitrombótica. Uma fucogalactana isolada do cogumelo *A. bisporus* foi a molécula base para os estudos de sulfatação química. O protocolo foi otimizado melhorando as condições de sulfatação, obtendo finalmente uma fucogalactana sulfatada com maior atividade anticoagulante (E100). Essas condições foram utilizadas em outro protocolo, que usa outro agente sulfatante, melhorando ainda mais a atividade anticoagulante. As análises estruturais da fucogalactana sulfatada que finalmente apresentou maior atividade anticoagulante (ESL), mostraram uma estrutura conservada da molécula nativa, com um padrão de sulfatação mais homogêneo em relação a E100. Este último método de sulfatação foi também implementado em outros tipos de polissacarídeos e suas atividades anticoagulante e antitrombótica foram comparadas. Os resultados mostraram que as atividades anticoagulante e antitrombótica podem melhorar variando o tipo de polissacarídeo. As condições ótimas do processo de sulfatação foram, ainda, aplicadas para dois processos de fosforilação química. Somente um dos processos mostrou uma molécula com atividade anticoagulante, porém ela não foi significativa comparada com a atividade anticoagulante do polissacarídeo sulfatado.

## 2. REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA

### 2.1 HEMOSTASIA E TROMBOSE

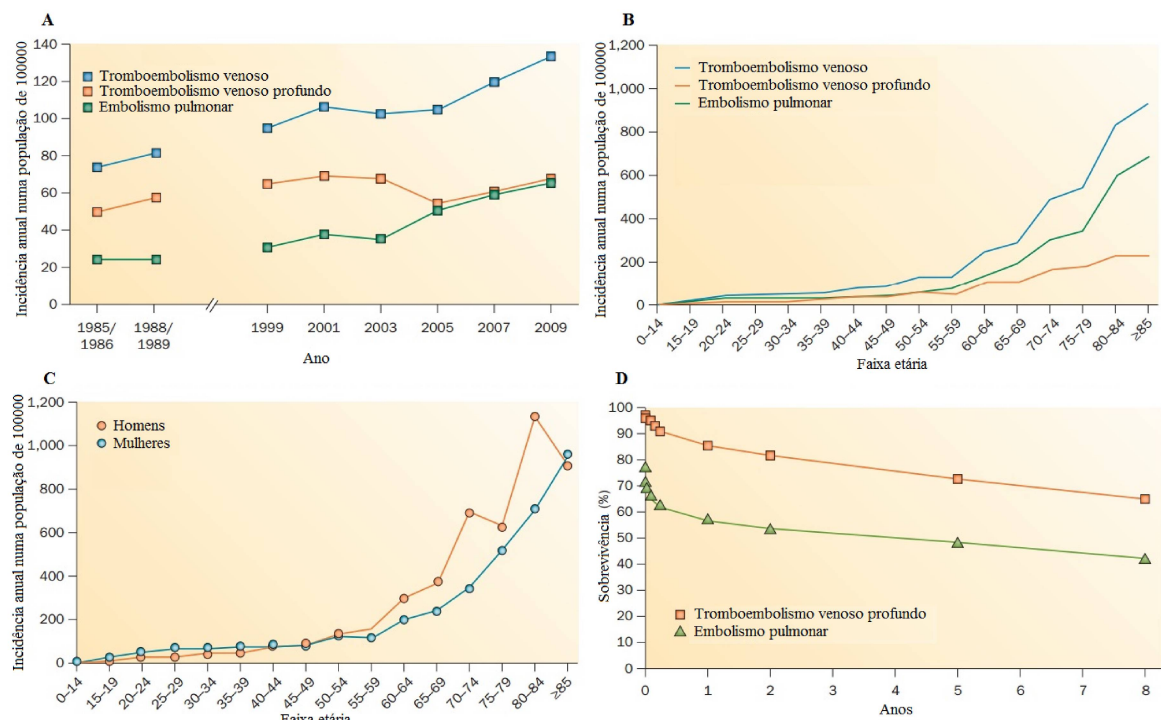
A hemostasia é o processo que mantém a integridade de um sistema circulatório fechado de alta pressão, que reage rapidamente à lesão de um vaso, bloqueando a perda de sangue por meio de estancamento com coágulos de fibrina, depois de um dano tissular (FURIE; FURIE, 2008). A hemostasia é controlada cuidadosamente por mecanismos anticoagulantes que controlam as forças procoagulantes e evitam uma coagulação sanguínea vascular inapropriada. Em condições normais, há uma leve dominância das forças anticoagulantes. No entanto, sob uma necessidade fisiológica, esse equilíbrio dinâmico entre os fatores anti e procoagulantes pode ser deslocado rapidamente em favor da coagulação para cessar a perda de sangue e restringir o coágulo ao sítio da lesão (VINE, 2009).

A hemostasia envolve interações coordenadas dos vasos sanguíneos afetados, plaquetas, fatores de coagulação e fibrinólise (JAY; LUI, 2006) (Figura 1). Este processo compreende a formação de um agregado de plaquetas frouxo e temporário no local da lesão, formação de uma rede de fibrina que se liga ao agregado de plaquetas formando uma rolha hemostática ou trombo mais estável, e a dissolução parcial ou completa da rolha hemostática ou trombo pela plasmina, realizado pelo sistema fibrinolítico (MURRAY et al., 2007). A formação do trombo é considerada a fase inicial da hemostasia, à qual seguirão eventos de cicatrização das feridas, dissolução do trombo e restabelecimento final do fluxo sanguíneo (BERNA-ERRO et al., 2013). Contudo, quando os mecanismos anticoagulantes naturais que ajudam a restringir o coágulo ao sítio da lesão estão alterados geneticamente ou estão sobrecarregados pela gravidade da lesão, a trombose pode ser provocada (COLMAN, 2006).



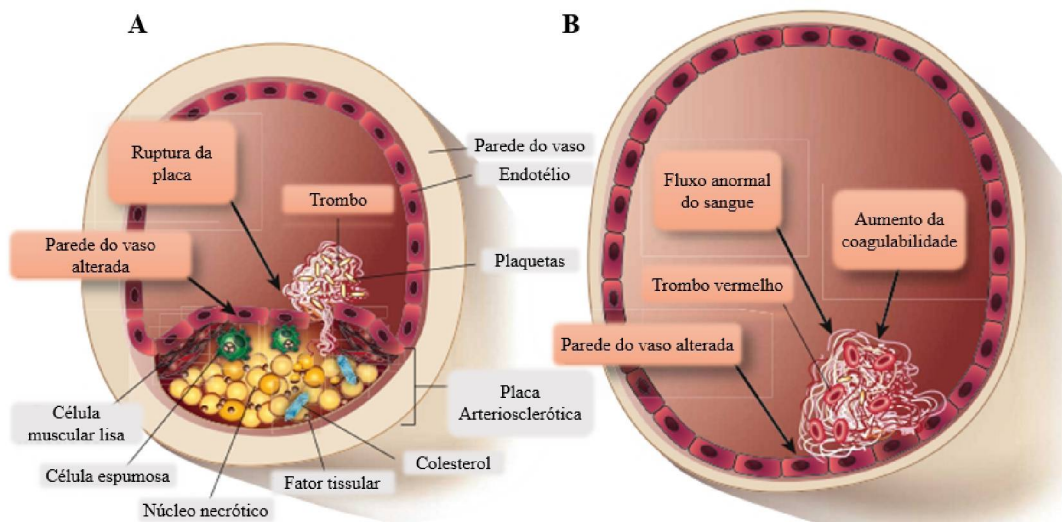
**Figura 1.** Esquema simplificado da hemostasia. Adaptado de JAY e LUI (2006).

A trombose afeta tanto artérias quanto veias e é considerada uma das principais causas de morte no mundo. Somente nos Estados Unidos, mais de 200 pacientes morrem cada dia como consequência direta de formação de coágulo nas artérias coronárias ou cerebrais, o que provoca infarto de miocárdio e derrame cerebral, respectivamente (ENGELMANN; MASSBERG, 2013). Uma das principais complicações da doença e mortalidade no mundo é o Tromboembolismo Venoso (VTE). A Trombose Venosa Profunda (DVT), que ocorre em grandes veias das pernas ou pélvis, pode levar ao Embolismo Pulmonar (PE) (ENGELMANN; MASSBERG, 2013). O índice de VTE, DVT e PE aumentou significativamente desde o ano 2000 até 2009 (Figura 2A). A incidência deste tipo de doenças aumenta significativamente depois dos 60 anos, afetando mais à população masculina (Figura 2B e C). Além disso, sete anos depois de se apresentar um PE, a taxa de sobrevivência diminui aproximadamente para 40%, enquanto para uma DTV a sobrevivência cai, aproximadamente, para 70 % (Figura 2D) (HEIT, 2015). Dados mais recentes mostram que a cada ano o VTE ocasiona 500 mil mortes na União Europeia em uma população de 500 milhões, e mais de 500 mil mortes nos Estados Unidos em uma população de 300 milhões (WOLBERG et al., 2015).



**Figura 2.** Epidemiologia do tromboembolismo venoso. Tendência no tempo da incidência do VTE, DVT e PE (com ou sem DVT), entre os residentes de Worcester, MA, USA (A). Incidência anual do VTE, DVT e PE por idade, entre os residentes de Olmsted Country, MN, USA, desde 1966 até 1990 (B). Incidência anual do VTE por sexo, entre os residentes de Olmsted Country, MN, USA, desde 1966 até 1990 (C). Teste de Kaplan-Meier para a sobrevivência dos residentes do Olmsted Country, MN, USA, diagnosticados com DVT entre 1966 e 1990 (O PE inclui casos com ou sem DVT, onde o PE foi a causa de morte) (D). Adaptado de HEIT (2015).

Determinadas características patogênicas diferenciam a trombose arterial da trombose venosa. A trombose arterial ocorre frequentemente do desprendimento de plaquetas ateroscleróticas, principalmente na circulação coronária (processo conhecido como aterotrombose) (Figura 3A). A trombose arterial é considerada de forma separada da aterosclerose devido aos distintos mecanismos patogênicos e terapêuticos. A trombose arterial é primeiramente mediada pelas plaquetas e fibrina, enquanto a aterosclerose é promovida por leucócitos, células endoteliais, células do músculo liso e componentes da resposta imune adaptativa. No entanto, atualmente se conhece que as interações celulares e bioquímicas que fundamentam a trombose arterial estão diretamente relacionadas com a aterosclerose. Assim, as interações desreguladas entre plaquetas, endotélio e leucócitos, estão provavelmente relacionadas com todas as etapas do processo aterotrombótico (JACKSON, 2011). De outro lado, a trombose venosa é causada pela estase sanguínea na ausência de injúria endotelial (Figura 3B). Aqui, o endotélio pode mudar de um suporte com propriedades anticoagulantes para um com propriedades procoagulantes. A trombose venosa pode ser provocada por fatores como fluxo sanguíneo anormal (diminuição do fluxo sanguíneo), alterações nas propriedades do sangue (trombofilia) e alteração no endotélio (MACKMAN, 2008).



**Figura 3.** Fenômenos envolvidos na trombose arterial (A) e a trombose venosa (B). Adaptado de MACKMAN (2008).

Os mecanismos patofisiológicos são revelados na morfologia do tipo de trombose. O trombo arterial contém uma quantidade abundante de plaquetas, sendo chamado “trombo branco”. No entanto, o trombo venoso contém menos plaquetas, sendo denominado “trombo vermelho”, devido ao alto conteúdo de glóbulos vermelhos (eritrócitos) e fibrina (WOLBERG



et al., 2015). Apesar das diferenças entre a trombose arterial e venosa, as duas envolvem a ativação de plaquetas e da cascata de coagulação, permitindo a formação de fibrina, que são elementos importantes na hemostasia (ENGELMANN; MASSBERG, 2013).

## 2.2 MODELOS DE COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA

Existem dois modelos que explicam o mecanismo de coagulação sanguínea, o modelo cascata de coagulação e o modelo baseado na célula. Esses modelos ilustram de forma diferente como atuam os componentes da coagulação sanguínea. No entanto, eles convergem ao processo final de coagulação mediante a conversão do fibrinogênio em fibrina feito pela trombina.

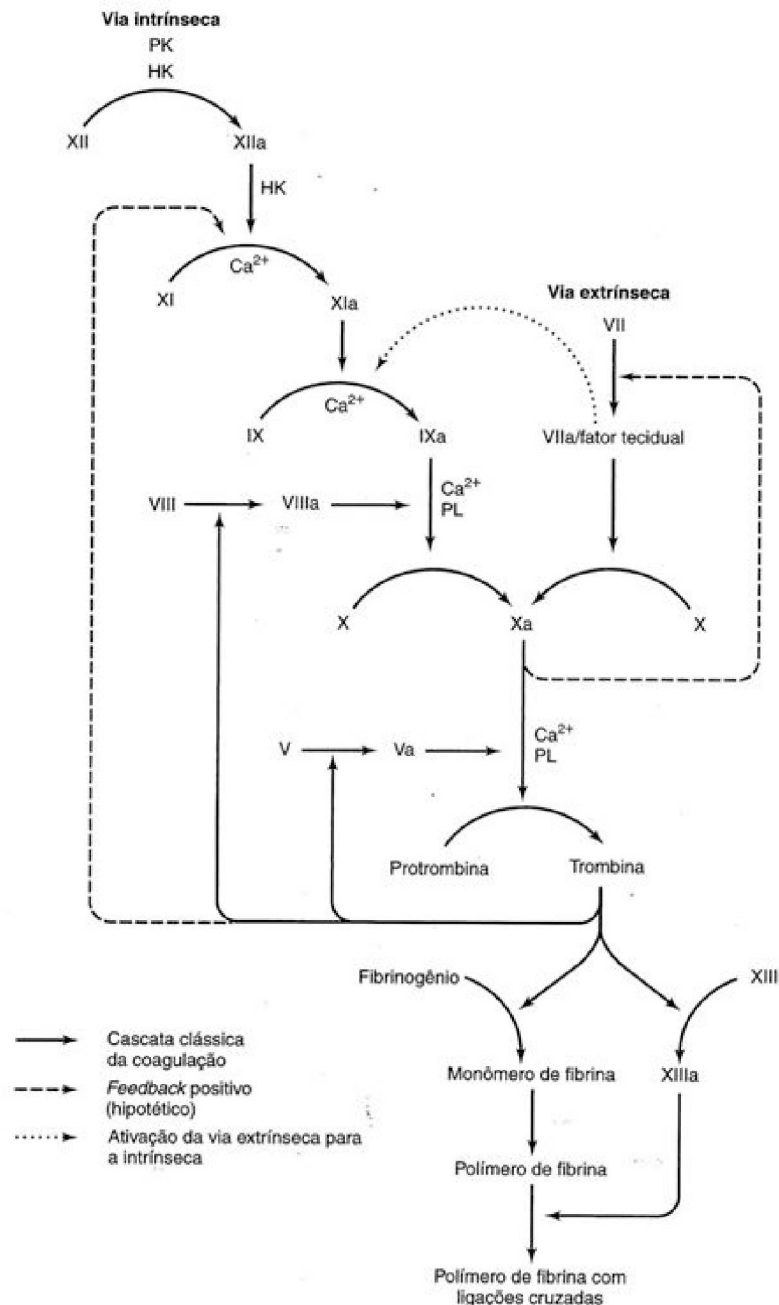
### 2.2.1 MODELO CASCATA DE COAGULAÇÃO

O modelo cascata de coagulação foi descrito por DAVIE e RATNOFF (1964) e MACFARLANE (1964) em dois grupos independentes. Este modelo sugere que a coagulação inicia independentemente através de uma via intrínseca (ou de contato) ou uma via extrínseca, as quais somente compartilham o Fator X (FX) e o Fator V (FV). Estas vias convergem a uma via comum onde o FX é ativado a FXa, que leva à ativação de protrombina (FII) a trombina (FIIa), o qual cliva o fibrinogênio para formar o coagulo de fibrina (Figura 4) (ROMNEY; GLICK, 2009). Estudos reconhecem que a via intrínseca e extrínseca não podem operar de forma independente *in vivo* (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2007). No entanto, o modelo cascata provê uma boa explicação e predição dos fenômenos *in vitro* (VINE, 2009) (Secção 2.2.3).

#### 2.2.1.1 Via intrínseca (ou de contato)

A via intrínseca começa com uma “fase de contato” onde a precalicreína, o cininogênio de alta massa molecular, o Fator XII (FXII) e o Fator XI (FXI) estão expostos a uma superfície ativadora, carregada negativamente, permitindo que o FXII seja ativado a FXIIa. Logo o FXIIa ativa o FXI a FXIa. O FXIa, na presença de  $Ca^{2+}$ , ativa o Fator IX (FIX) para gerar o FIXa.

Depois o FIXa, o Fator VIIIa (FVIIIa), o FX e  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , formam o chamado complexo tenase, pelo qual o FX é ativado a FXa. Em todas as reações que envolvem zimogênos contendo ácido  $\gamma$ -carboxiglutâmico (Gla) (fatores II, VII, IX e X) os resíduos Gla das regiões amino terminais servem como sítio de ligação de alta afinidade com o  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (FRANCO, 2001; MURRAY et al., 2007).



**Figura 4.** Modelo clássico da coagulação sanguínea. PK: pré-caliceína, HK: cininogênio de alto peso molecular, PL: fosfolípido. Adaptado de MURRAY *et al.* (2007)

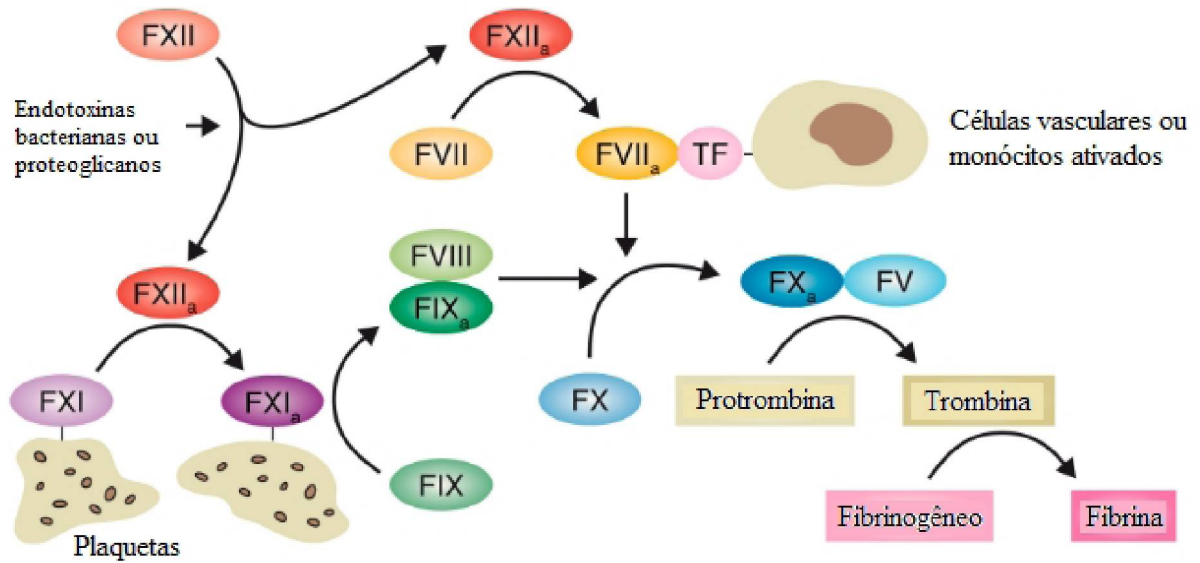
### 2.2.1.2 Via extrínseca

A via extrínseca precisa de uma proteína de membrana celular subendotelial chamada Fator Tissular (TF). Numa lesão tecidual ocorre uma exposição do TF que ativa ao Fator VII (FVII). O FVII ativado (FVIIa) forma um complexo com o TF denominado complexo do fator tecidual que permite que o FVIIa ative o FX a FXa (COLMAN, 2006). O TF atua como cofator do FVIIa, intensificando sua atividade para ativar o FX. O FXa aumenta a ativação do FVII por regulação *feedback* positiva (MURRAY et al., 2007).

### 2.2.1.3 Via comum

Tanto a via intrínseca como a extrínseca convergem ao processo comum de ativação do FX para o FXa. Por esse motivo, muitos autores citam o processo final das duas vias como a via comum da cascata de coagulação, onde a ativação do FX inicia os mecanismos que levam à produção de fibrina. Neste ponto da cascata, é formado o chamado complexo da protrombinase que consiste numa montagem composta do FXa, FVa e protrombina, que na presença de  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  permite que o FXa ative a protrombina a trombina, a enzima final para conversão de fibrinogênio a fibrina (JAY; LUI, 2006). A montagem dos complexos da protrombinase e tenase ocorre sobre a superfície das membranas das plaquetas ativadas (MURRAY et al., 2007).

Embora o FXIIa seja considerado um dos iniciadores do processo de coagulação através da via de contato (MACKMAN, 2008; VINE, 2009), ele pode ativar o FVII a FVIIa, o qual combinado com o TF na superfície de monócitos ativados ou células vasculares, inicia o sistema extrínseco da cascata de coagulação (Figura 5) (COLMAN, 2006).

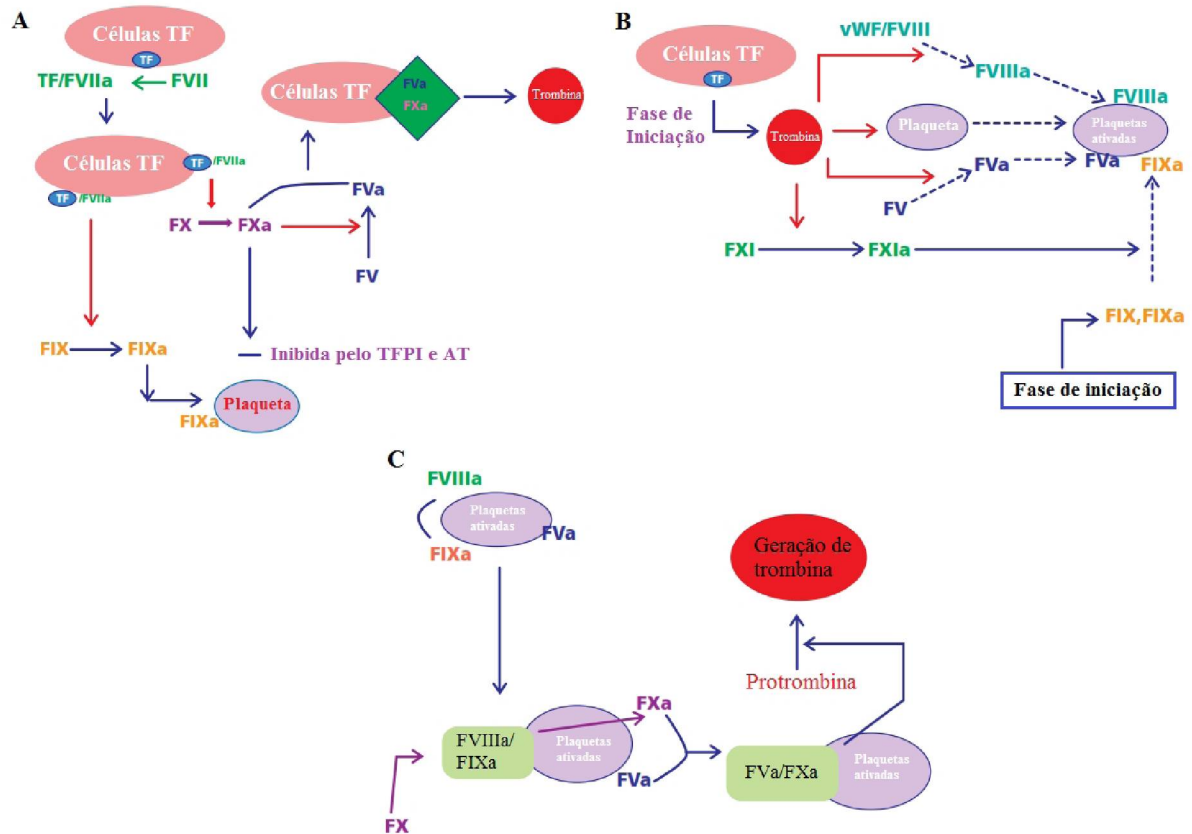


**Figura 5.** Via intrínseca e extrínseca da cascata de coagulação mediada pelo FXIIa. Adaptado de COLMAN (2006).

## 2.2.2 MODELO BASEADO NA CÉLULA

O modelo baseado na célula foi descrito por HOFFMAN e MONROE (2001). Neste modelo, a coagulação é regulada por propriedades de superfícies celulares, mostrando a importância dos receptores celulares específicos para as proteínas da coagulação. Este modelo foi sugerido para explicar porque se as vias intrínseca e extrínseca estão separadas, a ativação do FX pela via extrínseca não compensa a carência do FVIII (hemofilia A) ou FIX (hemofilia B) da via intrínseca.

O modelo baseado na célula está composto por três fases: iniciação, amplificação e propagação (Figura 6), os quais atuam como uma sobreposição de eventos contínuos (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2001; ROMNEY; GLICK, 2009).



**Figura 6.** Esquema do modelo baseado na célula. Fase de iniciação (A), amplificação (B) e propagação (C). Adaptado de ROMNEY e GLICK (2009).

### 2.2.2.1 Fase de iniciação

A fase de iniciação começa com uma lesão na parede vascular que permite às células produtoras do TF (células TF) entrarem em contato com o plasma. O colágeno ativa e acumula plaquetas, enquanto o TF inicia a geração de trombina através de complexo TF/FVIIa o qual ativa os fatores IX e X. O FIXa se liga à superfície das plaquetas e o FXa permanece na superfície das células TF ativando o FV. Logo o FXa junto com o FVa combinam-se com a membrana celular para produzir pequenas quantidades de trombina. Essa trombina gerada é importante na fase de amplificação. Nesse processo, o FXa não pode se transferir às plaquetas por que é inibido pelo Inibidor da Via do TF (TFPI) e por Antitrombina (AT), enquanto o FIXa é inibido fracamente pela AT (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2001; HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2007; ROMNEY; GLICK, 2009).

### 2.2.2.2 Fase de amplificação

As fases de iniciação e amplificação acontecem em diferentes superfícies da membrana celular limitando o mecanismo da coagulação quando é necessário. A fase de amplificação ocorre principalmente nas plaquetas. A pequena quantidade de trombina gerada na fase de iniciação ativa os fatores XI e V, ao mesmo tempo que ativa o FVIII, desligando-o do Fator de Von Willebrand (vWF). A fase de amplificação finaliza com os fatores Va e VIIIa ancorados na superfície das plaquetas ativadas. Nesta fase, a trombina ainda ativa o FXI, que posteriormente ativa o FIX a FIXa, o qual também se ancora à superfície das plaquetas ativadas. A ativação dos fatores V, VIII e IX propiciará a geração de mais trombina na fase de propagação (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2001; HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2007; ROMNEY; GLICK, 2009).

### 2.2.2.3 Fase de propagação

Na fase de propagação os complexos FVIIIa/FIXa (complexo tenase) e FVa/FXa (complexo protrombinase) são formados na superfície das plaquetas ativadas. O complexo tenase ativa o FX, o qual ativo se liga ao seu cofator, o FVa. O complexo protrombinase na superfície da plaqueta inicia a produção de trombina que então converte fibrinogênio (FI) a fibrina. Nesse processo, a trombina também ativa ao Fator XIII (FXIII) que estabiliza os coágulos de fibrina (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2001; HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2007; ROMNEY; GLICK, 2009; VINE, 2009).

## 2.2.3 TESTES DE COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA

O modelo baseado na célula explica como os fatores e superfícies celulares, que estão classificados no modelo cascata de coagulação, estão envolvidos conjuntamente no processo de coagulação sanguínea. No entanto, os estudos clínicos atuais, usados para avaliar o controle da coagulação sanguínea *in vitro*, estão baseados no modelo cascata de coagulação (MACKIE et al., 2013). Este modelo permite avaliar a via intrínseca, extrínseca e comum através dos testes de tempo de tromboplastina parcial ativada (APTT), tempo de protrombina (PT) e tempo de trombina (TT), respectivamente (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2007). Outros testes visam a

avaliação direta da atividade de enzimas envolvidas no sistema de coagulação sanguínea como o FXa, FXIIa e  $\alpha$ -trombina (ROMNEY; GLICK, 2009; FENG et al., 2014). Todos são importantes para medir o sistema hemostático e de coagulação sob condições pré-clínicas no laboratório, embora não refletem a complexidade do sistema hemostático *in vivo* (HOFFMAN; MONROE, 2007). Diferente dos testes *in vitro*, os testes de coagulação *in vivo* envolvem ensaios de atividade antitrombótica em modelos animais, onde a formação de trombo é induzida por uma combinação de estase venosa e hipercoagulabilidade, principalmente em ratos (VOGEL et al., 1989).

## 2.3 REGULAÇÃO DA COAGULAÇÃO SANGUÍNEA

As reações bioquímicas da coagulação são reguladas para evitar a ativação excessiva do sistema. Isto é feito em cada ponto do processo mediante mecanismos de *feedback* produzindo um equilíbrio de ativação e inibição, ou por meio de anticoagulantes fisiológicos como o TFPI, a proteína C (PC), a proteína S (PS), a AT e o Cofator II da Heparina (HCII), os quais limitam a produção excessiva de fibrina (FRANCO, 2001; VINE, 2009; UMASUTHAN et al., 2011). Finalmente o equilíbrio na coagulação sanguínea finaliza com a dissolução de fibrina na fibrinólise (MURRAY et al., 2007).

### 2.3.1 Antitrombina

A antitrombina (AT), também chamada cofator I da heparina (HCI) ou formalmente antitrombina III (ATIII), contribui com aproximadamente 75% da atividade entre os inibidores da trombina (MURRAY et al., 2007). Também pode inibir as atividades dos fatores IXa, Xa, XIa, XIIa e do complexo TF/FVIIa. As células endoteliais produzem uma variedade de glicosaminoglicanos (GAG), os quais tem uma alta afinidade com sítios da AT. A ligação destes GAGs com a AT, na superfície das células endoteliais, é crucial na inativação rápida da trombina (VINE, 2009). A atividade anticoagulante dos derivados de GAGs está relacionada à estabilização conformacional do complexo AT-GAG, em vez das mudanças estruturais secundárias induzidas sobre a AT (LIMA et al., 2013).

### 2.3.2 Cofator II da heparina

O cofator II da heparina (HCII) inibe a trombina em uma velocidade muito baixa, mas a inibição aumenta drasticamente na presença de heparina, heparan sulfato ou dermatan sulfato. Em comparação com a AT, o HCII atua em condições fisiológicas como inibidor menos importante (TOLLEFSEN, 2007; UMASUTHAN et al., 2011).

### 2.3.3 Inibidor da via do fator tecidual

O inibidor da via do fator tecidual (TFPI) é uma proteína produzida nas células endoteliais que tem três domínios denominados como Kunitz 1 (K1) Kunitz 2 (K2) e Kunitz 3 (K3), os quais regulam as reações de ativação dos fatores IX e X que são realizadas no complexo TF/VIIa. A inibição do fator Xa é feita pelo domínio K2 e a inibição do complexo TF/VIIa pelo domínio K1. O K3 está envolvido na associação com lipoproteínas (FRANCO, 2001; MINE et al., 2002; BRODIN et al., 2009).

### 2.3.4 Proteína C

A ativação da proteína C (PC) acontece na superfície da célula endotelial pela trombina em um complexo com o receptor de célula endotelial, a trombomodulina. A proteína C ativada (PCa) junto com a proteína S, que atua como cofator enzimático, degradam os fatores Va e VIIIa que são requeridos para a formação de trombina na coagulação (FRANCO, 2001; BRODIN et al., 2009).

### 2.3.5 Proteína S

A proteína S (PS) é sintetizada principalmente no fígado pelas células endoteliais. Atua como um cofator da PCa na clivagem dos fatores Va e VIIIa. A PS forma um complexo com



membranas fosfolipídicas carregadas negativamente aumentando dez vezes mais a afinidade da PCa para a membrana. (BRODIN et al., 2009; VINE, 2009).

Além dos já citados anteriormente, também atuam como anticoagulantes fisiológicos a  $\alpha_2$ -macrogloblina e a  $\alpha_1$ -antitripsina de forma menos importante (MURRAY et al., 2007).

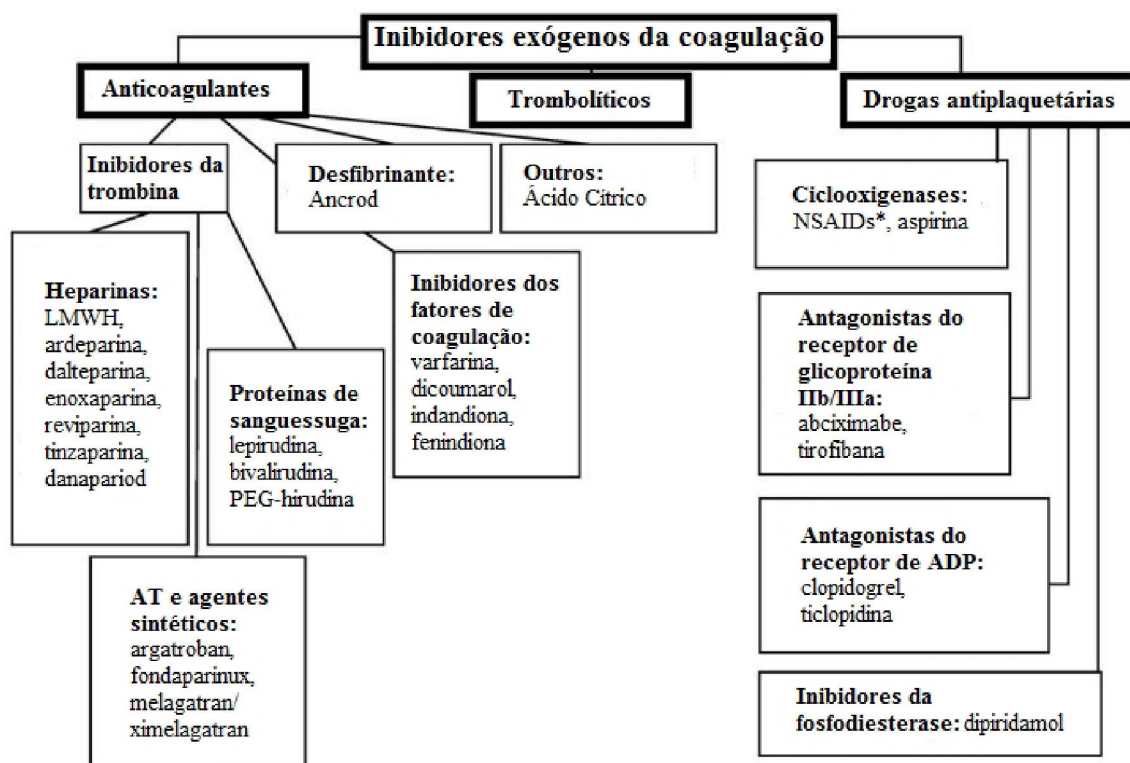
### 2.3.6 Fibrinólise

A fibrinólise é o processo no qual os coágulos de fibrina são constantemente dissolvidos para manter o equilíbrio dinâmico na coagulação. A lise de um coágulo de fibrina ocorre por meio da ação da enzima plasmina, que é formada a partir de plasminogênio por ação do ativador de plasminogênio tecidual (t-PA ou TPA). O plasminogênio tem alta afinidade pelo coágulo e forma complexos com fibrina em várias regiões da rede de fibrina. O t-PA se liga aos coágulos de fibrina e ativa o plasminogênio a plasmina, que finalmente hidrolisa e dissolve o coágulo (MURRAY et al., 2007; BERNA-ERRO et al., 2013).

## 2.4 AGENTES ANTICOAGULANTES E ANTITROMBÓTICOS

A trombose e os problemas decorrentes dela são controlados com agentes anticoagulantes e antitrombóticos. Esses agentes podem controlar pontos específicos da cascata da coagulação, inibindo ou potencializando a inibição das moléculas fisiológicas com atividade anticoagulante (MURRAY et al., 2007).

Uma classificação sugerida de medicamentos anticoagulantes e antiplaquetários está baseada nos aspectos fisiológicos e farmacológicos do sítio de ação. Um enfoque geral dos agentes exógenos e inibidores da coagulação envolve drogas antiplaquetárias, drogas desfibrinantes e inibidores da trombina (Figura 7).



**Figura 7.** Classificação sugerida de medicamentos com atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica. \* anti-inflamatórios não esteroides. Adaptado de VITIN *et al.* (2008).

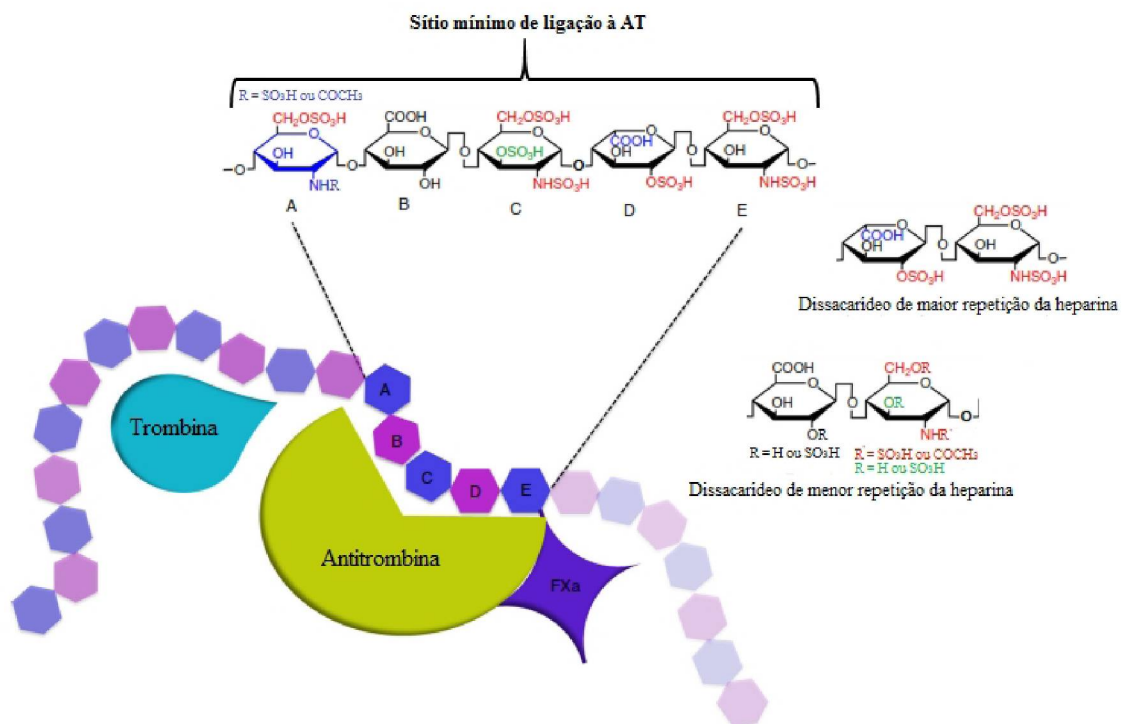
Muitos dos medicamentos inibitórios da trombose são do tipo heparina, é por isso que grande parte da pesquisa de novos medicamentos com atividade antitrombótica está centrada na procura de moléculas com similaridade estrutural e funcional à heparina (MERLI, 2005; BAUER, 2006; VITIN *et al.*, 2008).

## 2.5 HEPARINA E HEPARAN SULFATO

No século XIX foi descoberta a AT como uma proteína que inibe gradualmente a trombina. No entanto, foi em 1916 que McLean descobriu a heparina e sua atividade como agente anticoagulante (PETITOU *et al.*, 2003). Logo, em 1939, a heparina revelou ter essa atividade anticoagulante só na presença de um componente plasmático chamado inicialmente cofator da heparina. Posteriormente nos anos 1950, foi descoberto que a heparina liga-se à AT, potencializando a atividade anticoagulante deste anticoagulante endógeno (RABENSTEIN, 2002; PETITOU *et al.*, 2003).

A heparina e o Heparan Sulfato (HS) são polissacarídeos da família dos glicosaminoglicanos (GAG), juntamente com outros polissacarídeos estreitamente relacionados que incluem Condrotin Sulfato (CS), Dermatan Sulfato (DS), Keratan Sulfato (KS) e Ácido Hialurônico (HA) (YATES; RUDD, 2016). A heparina é conhecida como um agente farmacológico com atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica, onde atua potencializando principalmente a atividade inibitória da AT ou do HCII no processo de coagulação (TOLLEFSEN, 2007). Por essa razão, ela é utilizada principalmente em processos cirúrgicos e hemodiálises, situações onde o alvo é prevenir a formação da trombina (YATES; RUDD, 2016). No entanto, a função biológica da heparina ainda não é bem clara, e se sugere que ela está intimamente relacionada à respostas inflamatórias quando é liberada por mastócitos durante eventos inflamatórios (MENEGETTI ET AL., 2015).

Estudos têm mostrado que a atividade da heparina está baseada principalmente em um domínio específico de sequência pentassacarídica, de grande interação com a AT (BOURIN; LINDAHL, 1993; CASU, 2005). Esse domínio pentassacarídico é suficiente para se ligar à AT e induzir uma mudança na conformação da AT, aumentando cerca de 1000 vezes a atividade inibitória da AT sobre a trombina e o FXa (Figura 8) (CHANDARAJOTI et al., 2016).



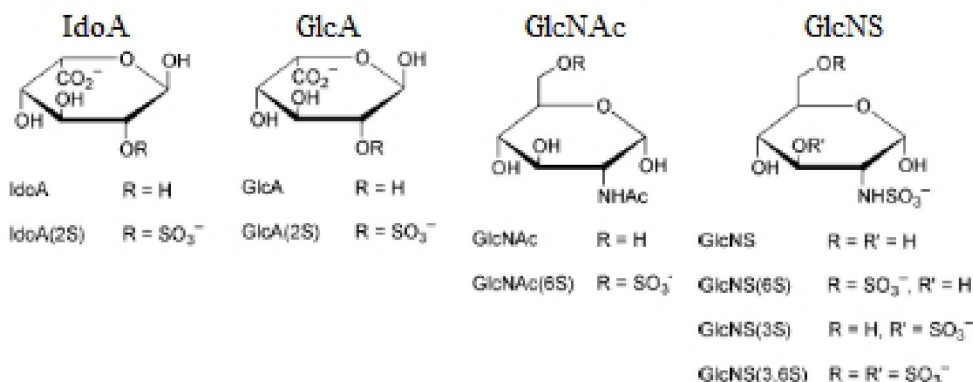
**Figura 8.** Sequência pentassacarídica de ligação à AT e representação dos dissacarídeos de maior e menor repetição da heparina. Adaptado de RABENSTEIN (2002) e CHANDARAJOTI *et al.* (2016).

Estudos adicionais identificaram um domínio de sequência dodecassacarídica da heparina que contém dois sítios de ligação à AT (VISKOV et al., 2013) e um octassacarídeo, que se liga à AT, contendo um resíduo adicional de glicosamina 3-*O*-sulfatado no pentassacarídeo ativo (GUERRINI et al., 2013). Por outro lado, a conformação e atividade anticoagulante de açúcares 1,6-anidridos identificados em octassacarídeos que se ligam à AT, foram igualmente estudados (GUERRINI et al., 2010).

A heparina é obtida principalmente da mucosa intestinal do porco (WALENGA; LYMAN, 2013). Ela é expressa em mastócitos do tecido conectivo, onde é sintetizada como um proteoglicano de heparina (Mr 750 kDa – 1000 kDa). Este proteoglicano contém um único grupo proteico, a serglicina, ao qual várias cadeias de polissacarídeos de heparina estão unidos covalentemente (Mr 60kDa – 100kDa) (CONRAD, 1997; BERNFIELD et al., 1999). No transcurso da síntese, as cadeias de heparina são clivadas em pontos aleatórios para dar misturas polidispersas de pequenos polissacarídeos de heparina (Mr 5 kDa – 25 kDa) que são armazenados junto com proteases básicas nos grânulos secretório citoplasmáticos de mastócitos. O HS também é sintetizado como um proteoglicano, e está localizado na superfície celular e na matriz extracelular e, diferente da heparina, ele pode ser expresso e secretado por quase todas as células de mamíferos (CONRAD, 1997; BERNFIELD et al., 1999).

### 2.5.1 Composição da heparina e do heparan sulfato

A heparina e o HS são polissacarídeos lineares que consistem em repetições do dissacarídeo  $\rightarrow 4$ -ácido urônico-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\alpha$ -D-glucosamina-(1 $\rightarrow$ , onde o ácido urônico pode ser  $\alpha$ -L-idurônico (IdoA) ou  $\beta$ -D-glucurônico (GlcA). O  $\rightarrow 4$ -ácido urônico-(1 $\rightarrow$  pode ser 2-*O*-sulfatado (IdoA(2S) e GlcA(2S)), enquanto a  $\rightarrow 4$ - $\alpha$ -D-glucosamina-(1 $\rightarrow$  (GlcN) pode ser N-sulfatada (GlcNS) ou N-acetilada (GlcNAc), com ou sem sulfatação na posição 6-*O*- (GlcNS(6S) e/ou GlcNAc(6S)). Além disso GlcNS e GlcNS(6S) podem ser 3-*O*-sulfatadas (GlcNS(3S) e GlcNS(3,6S)) (Figura 9) (RABENSTEIN, 2002; CASU, 2005).



**Figura 9.** Componentes monossacarídicos da heparina e do HS. Adaptado de RABENSTEIN (2002).

O dissacarídeo  $\rightarrow 4$ -IdoA(2S)-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-GlcNS(6S) é o mais abundante da heparina. A diferença entre a heparina e o HS está na proporção maior de GlcA/IdoA e GlcNAc/GlcNS no HS e um conteúdo de sulfato maior na heparina (RABENSTEIN, 2002; MENEGHETTI ET AL., 2015).

### 2.5.2 Heparina de baixa massa molecular

As heparinas podem ser não fracionadas (UFHs) ou de baixa massa molar (LMWHs) (KAKKAR, 2004). As LMWHs são fragmentos de heparina com peso molecular menor de 6,5 kDa, obtidos por degradação enzimática ou química controlada de UFHs (FRENCH; FAXON, 2002).

Estudos farmacológicos têm mostrado um melhor tratamento da trombose venosa profunda com LMWHs que com UFH. As LMWHs evitam complicações de sangramento, diminuindo os índices de mortalidade e reduzindo a permanência dos pacientes nos hospitais (MERLI, 2005). Além disso, a LMWH pode ser administrada por via subcutânea, tendo maior biodisponibilidade que a UFH, sem precisar de monitoração laboratorial frequente (KAKKAR, 2004; MURRAY et al., 2007). As LMWHs têm a sequência pentasacarídica específica para se unir à AT (KAKKAR, 2004) e, desta forma, potencializam a inibição do FXa ao mesmo tempo que aumentam a ação inibidora da via do fator tissular. No entanto, devido ao seu pequeno tamanho afetam minimamente a inibição da trombina (VITIN et al., 2008). Por conseguinte, o APTT, que é um ensaio utilizado para se avaliar a atividade anticoagulante de uma droga, não é útil na medida de atividade de LMWHs, que requerem um ensaio específico de anti-Xa (HOPPENSTEADT et al., 2003; VITIN et al., 2008).

### 2.5.3 Limitações biomédicas da heparina

Uma das complicações clínicas da terapia com heparina é a trombocitopenia, também conhecida como Trombocitopenia Induzida por Heparina (HIT), a qual pode ocorrer em dois tipos diferentes. A mais comum, tipo I, ocorre em aproximadamente, 10% a 20% dos pacientes que recebem heparina e é uma resposta não imunogênica à terapia. E a forma menos frequente, HIT tipo II, é uma resposta imune pela presença idiopática de anticorpos relacionados com drogas, e ocorre em 1% a 3% dos pacientes expostos à UFH e de 0% a 0,8% em pacientes que recebem LMWHs (MENAJOVSKY, 2005). A HIT é um dos eventos adversos a medicamentos mais importantes, onde a terapia anticoagulante pode induzir a trombose devido à resposta imune de ativação plaquetária, desencadeado pela interação da heparina com uma proteína plaquetária específica, o Fator Plaquetário 4 (FP4), formando o complexo HPF4 (GREINACHER; WARKENTIN, 2006; KELTON; WARKENTIN, 2008). O HPF4 imune une-se aos receptores FcγFII nas plaquetas circulantes e induz a ativação de plaquetas, a qual promove geração de trombina e agregação plaquetária. É por isso que a HIT é um estado protrombótico que frequentemente resulta na extensão de trombozes existentes ou o desenvolvimento de novas trombozes venosas ou arteriais (ALVING, 2003). As complicações da HIT incluem trombose venosa profunda, embolia pulmonar, infarto do miocárdio, acidente vascular cerebral trombótico ou oclusões arteriais em membros que requerem amputação (WARKENTIN, 1998; LEWIS et al., 2003). Outros efeitos adversos da terapia com heparina são as reações cutâneas como equimoses, necroses cutânea, urticárias, angioedema e eczema, os quais são produzidos pela administração subcutânea de LMWHs para o tratamento de tromboembolismo venoso pulmonar ou infarto de miocárdio (SCHINDEWOLF et al., 2012; VILLANUEVA et al., 2012).

Outra limitação da heparina é devido a sua procedência, já que por ser obtida de mucosa intestinal de porco ou tecido intestinal ou pulmonar de bovino, tem um potencial de risco de contaminação com patógenos (KONKLE et al., 2001; DE KORT et al., 2005). Por exemplo, depois dos acontecimentos de encefalopatia espongiforme bovina, conhecida como doença da vaca louca, nos Estados Unidos e Europa somente a heparina derivada de porco é utilizada, mesmo que não tenham sido relatados casos da doença em decorrência do uso de heparina bovina (DE KORT et al., 2005).

## 2.6 POLISSACARÍDEOS SULFATADOS E SUA AÇÃO ANTICOAGULANTE E ANTITROMBÓTICA

Os efeitos adversos e indesejáveis obtidos pelo uso da heparina, no tratamento de problemas de coagulação, têm aumentado o interesse de desenvolver compostos novos que tenham atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica (CAI et al., 2016; CHANDARAJOTI et al., 2016; SAYARI et al., 2016; ZHAO et al., 2016). Muitos destes compostos são polissacarídeos sulfatados, como também é a heparina, que podem ser obtidos naturalmente ou por sulfatação química (MAAS et al., 2012). A maioria dos polissacarídeos naturalmente sulfatados encontram-se na superfície celular de vertebrados ou são produzidos por organismos marinhos (POMIN, 2012). Enquanto, polissacarídeos isolados de diferentes organismos, como plantas, fungos e animais, podem ser sulfatados quimicamente (ALBANO; MOURÃO, 1986; PARISH; COWDEN, 2001; CIPRIANI et al., 2009; GRACHER et al., 2010).

Os polissacarídeos sulfatados, obtidos naturalmente ou por modificação química, resultam em uma mistura complexa polidispersa de macromoléculas com variação em sua estrutura e atividade biológica (ALBAN; FRANZ, 2001). As pesquisas realizadas com diferentes tipos de polissacarídeos, procedentes de diferentes fontes e que apresentam atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica, mostram uma variabilidade quanto a sua composição e estrutura química. Por exemplo, galactanas de cadeia principal  $\rightarrow 4$ )- $\alpha$ -Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\beta$ -Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$ , da alga marina da espécie *Gelidium crinale*, são sulfatadas naturalmente na posição 2-O- e 3-O- ou 2-O- das unidades  $\rightarrow 4$ )- $\alpha$ -Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (PEREIRA et al., 2005). Uma glucana constituída por unidades de  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ , do fungo *Parmotrema mantiqueirense*, sulfatada quimicamente, mostrou diversidade de sulfatação nas posições 2-O-, 3-O- e 4-O- (MARTINICHEN-HERRERO et al., 2005a). Uma pectina cítrica formada por unidades  $\rightarrow 4$ )- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ , de *Citrus sinensis*, foi carboxireduzida e sulfatada quimicamente, mostrando sulfato nas posições 2-O-, 3-O- e 6-O- (MAAS et al., 2012). Uma galactoglucomannana de cadeia principal de  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -Manp-(1 $\rightarrow$ , substituída por unidades de  $\alpha$ -D-Galp,  $\beta$ -D-Galp ou  $\beta$ -D-Glcp, do líquen *Cladonia ibitipocae*, foi sulfatada quimicamente mostrando preferência de sulfatação na posição 6-O- da cadeia principal e do resíduo  $\alpha$ -D-Galp (MARTINICHEN-HERRERO et al., 2005b). Fucanas de cadeia principal de  $\rightarrow 3$ )- $\alpha$ -L-Fucp-(1 $\rightarrow$ , isoladas de alga marinhas, são sulfatadas naturalmente na posição C-4 (NISHINO; NAGUMO, 1992). Todos os estudos normalmente incluem avaliação anticoagulante dos polissacarídeos por APTT, seu

efeito inibitório sobre os enzimas da cascata da coagulação, como o FXIIa, FXa e  $\alpha$ -trombina, e seu efeito antitrombótico em modelo de trombose venosa *in vivo* (DE OLIVEIRA BARDDAL et al., 2015).

As variações nas atividades anticoagulantes e antitrombóticas dos polissacarídeos sulfatados dependem consideravelmente da composição e estrutura química. A ação anticoagulante dos polissacarídeos sulfatados centra-se principalmente na potencialização de inibidores naturais de proteases no plasma como as serpinas AT e HCII (POMIN, 2009). Os estudos relacionam a potência anticoagulante dos polissacarídeos sulfatados com os parâmetros estruturais tais como massa molecular, grau de sulfatação, conteúdo de ácido urônico, conteúdo de grupos *N*-sulfato, *O*-sulfato e *N*-acetil (NOTI; SEEBERGER, 2005). Padrões característicos de sulfatação dos polissacarídeos frequentemente são correlacionados com suas atividades biológicas (POMIN, 2012; POMIN; MOURÃO, 2012).

O grau de substituição por grupo sulfato (DS) tem sido um parâmetro intimamente relacionado com a atividade anticoagulante. O DS é definido como a relação molar de sulfato por unidade monomérica no polissacarídeo (WHISTLER, 1964). Geralmente o aumento no DS melhora a atividade anticoagulante devido à interação entre as cargas negativas dos polissacarídeos sulfatados com as proteínas envolvidas na cascata da coagulação (BOURIN; LINDAHL, 1993; PETITOU et al., 2003). A atividade anticoagulante também pode melhorar dependendo da posição dos grupos sulfato no polissacarídeo (PEREIRA et al., 2005). Estudos de polissacarídeos sulfatados em posições específicas mostram que a posição dos grupos sulfato na cadeia polissacarídica pode ter uma maior influência sobre a atividade anticoagulante comparado com o DS (FONSECA et al., 2008; DE ARAÚJO et al., 2013).

Outra característica importante é o efeito da massa molecular ( $M_w$ ) sobre a atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica. Um estudo de sulfatações químicas de unidades de ácidos galacturônicos de pectina cítrica, de cadeia formada por  $\rightarrow 4$ )- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ , mostrou que uma pectina cítrica sulfata com  $M_w$  maior (12 kg mol<sup>-1</sup>), apresentou melhor efeito antitrombótico comparado com a de  $M_w$  menor (3,6 kg mol<sup>-1</sup>) (CIPRIANI et al., 2009). As duas pectinas sulfatadas foram semelhantes enquanto a sua estrutura e composição, apresentando o mesmo efeito inibitório sobre a  $\alpha$ -trombina e o FXa, na presença dos inibidores naturais AT e/ou HCII. Esses resultados sugeriram que os mecanismos de ação podem variar de acordo a  $M_w$ , considerando que o aumento da  $M_w$  de polissacarídeos sulfatados preferencialmente aumenta a atividade anticoagulante (ALBAN et al., 2002).



Os polissacarídeos sulfatados apresentam outras atividades biológicas diferentes às relacionadas com a coagulação sanguínea (PATEL, 2012). Entre as mais conhecidas são as atividades antiviral (YOSHIDA et al., 1995; ZHANG et al., 2012), antibacteriana (KUMARAN et al., 2010), antitumoral (XU et al., 2016; KOKOULIN et al., 2016), antioxidante (CUI et al., 2016), anti-inflamatória (WEN et al., 2016; WU et al., 2016), gastroprotetora (SOUSA et al., 2016), antiangiogênica (CONG et al., 2016), antimetastática (ZONG et al., 2013), antiproliferativa (TELLES et al., 2011) e imunomodulatória (KIM et al., 2011). Além disso, eles podem inibir a via adipogênica (KIM et al., 2010) e prevenir a hiperplasia na parede aórtica em ratos (HLAWATY et al., 2011). Outras aplicações também podem ser encontradas, como usos regenerativos de tecido fibroso em ratos (NAKAMURA et al., 2008) e na nano medicina (TOSKAS et al., 2011).

Os polissacarídeos sulfatados também podem apresentar atividade pró-coagulante (ZHANG et al., 2015; GRACHER et al., 2016). A composição monossacarídica, distribuição e quantidade de grupos sulfato substituintes ao longo da cadeia polissacarídica, podem ter um efeito inibidor ou ativador no sistema de coagulação, produzindo atividades anti- ou pró-coagulantes, respectivamente (FONSECA et al., 2008).

### 2.6.1 Atividade biológica de polissacarídeos de cogumelos

Cogumelo é o nome comum das frutificações de alguns fungos do Filo *Basidiomycota* e *Ascomycota*. A maioria das espécies de cogumelos estudados pertencem à classe de *Basidiomycetes*, e muitos dos comestíveis são comercialmente cultivados devido ao valor nutricional (WASSER, 2002; ZHANG et al., 2007). Os cogumelos possuem um alto teor de polissacarídeos que apresentam uma alta diversidade estrutural com diversas aplicações terapêuticas (SMIDERLE et al., 2008). Eles têm sido cultivados e coletados por centenas de anos devido ao fácil cultivo e alto consumo no mercado (GUERRA DORE et al., 2007; ZHANG et al., 2007).

Polissacarídeos derivados das frações solúveis de cogumelos são conhecidos principalmente pelas suas atividades antioxidante (SAMANTA et al., 2015), imunoestimulatória (SMIDERLE et al., 2013), anti-inflamatória (GUERRA DORE et al.,

2007), antimicrobiana (FERREIRA et al., 2015), analgésica (SMIDERLE et al., 2008), imunomodulatória (WASSER, 2002) e antitumoral (ZHANG et al., 2007).

Os polissacarídeos isolados de cogumelos que apresentam atividade biológica apresentam uma ampla variabilidade de estrutura química e composição. Um exemplo disto é a atividade antitumoral, a qual pode ser encontrada em homoglicanas isoladas de *Lentinus edodes*, heteroglicanas isoladas de *Grifola frondosa*, heterogalactanas isoladas de *Ganoderma teugae*, ou heteroglicanas isoladas de *Grifola frondosa*; sendo lineares, ramificadas ou substituídas (ZHANG et al., 2007). A maior parte destes polissacarídeos apresentam estruturas lineares (1→3)- ou (1→6)-, β- ou α-, D-ligadas, com ramificações na posições 2-O, 4-O e 6-O; e/ou metilados em 3-O (RUTHES et al., 2013). Outro exemplo é a atividade anti-inflamatória e antinociceptiva, as quais são apresentadas por fucogalactanas isoladas de *Agaricus brasiliensis*, *Agaricus bisporus* e *Agaricus bisporus var. hortensis* (KOMURA et al., 2010; RUTHES et al., 2012), fucomanogalactanas de *Lentinus edodes* (CARBONERO et al., 2008) e mannogalactanas de *Pleurotus pulmonarius* (SMIDERLE et al., 2008).

#### 2.6.2 Atividade biológica de polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de cogumelos

Até o momento não foram encontrados relatos de polissacarídeos naturalmente sulfatados em fungos. Contudo, polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de cogumelos podem apresentar atividade biológica. Uma β-glucana isolada de *Pleurotus tuber-regium*, quimicamente sulfatada, apresentou atividade antiviral (ZHANG et al., 2003; ZHANG et al., 2004). Os estudos estruturais mostraram que a β-glucana apresenta uma cadeia principal de →3)-β-D-Glcp-(1→, parcialmente ramificadas na posição 6-O, com sulfatação completa na posição C-6 e parcial nas posições C-2 e C-3. Outras β-glucanas, isoladas do corpo de frutificação e do micélio, do cogumelo *Agaricus brasiliensis*, foram sulfatadas quimicamente apresentando atividade citotóxica (CARDOZO et al., 2013). As análises estruturais da fração sulfatada do corpo de frutificação mostrou uma cadeia principal de →6)-β-D-Glcp-(1→, com algumas ramificações de →3)-β-D-Glcp-(1→ na posição C-3, sulfatada na posição C-4 e C-6. Enquanto a fração do micélio mostrou uma cadeia principal de →3)-β-D-Glcp-(1→2)-β-D-Manp-(1→, com sulfatação completa na posição C-6 e parcial nas posições C-3 e C-4 da cadeia de →2)-β-D-Manp-(1→, e sulfatação em C-2, C-4 e C-6 da cadeia de →3)-β-D-Glcp-(1→. Também foi encontrada a atividade antioxidante de polissacarídeos sulfatados do cogumelo da

espécie *Inonotus obliquus* (MA et al., 2012). Porém, as análises estruturais não foram além da composição química, apresentando uma maior proporção de manoglucanas, com valores de DS baixos (0,4). Outra atividade antitumoral foi encontrada para um polissacarídeo isolado de *Grifola frondosa*, o qual foi quimicamente sulfatado (NIE et al., 2006). No entanto, não foram especificadas as análises estruturais.

### 2.6.3 Atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica de polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de cogumelos

São poucos os relatos encontrados de polissacarídeos de cogumelos quimicamente sulfatados que apresentem atividade anticoagulante. Dentro destes relatos encontram-se uma manogalactogluconana isolada de *Pleurotus sajor-caju*, com sulfatação não seletiva nas posições C-2 e C-4, apresentando um DS de 0,17 (TELLES et al., 2011); uma manogalactana de *Pleurotus ostreatoroseus*, de cadeia principal de  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\beta$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$ , parcialmente metilada em O-3 e substituída em O-2 por resíduos de  $\beta$ -D-Manp (GRACHER et al., 2010). Este polissacarídeo sulfatado apresentou sulfatação completa nos resíduos  $\beta$ -D-Manp e nas posições C-2 e C-4 da cadeia principal, apresentando um DS de 1,31; uma  $\beta$ -glucana isolada do fungo *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*, quimicamente sulfatada, apresentou atividade anticoagulante (VASCONCELOS et al., 2013). As análises estruturais mostraram uma cadeia principal de  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\beta$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ , sulfatada principalmente na posição C-2 e C-4, com um DS de 0,95. As avaliações das atividades anticoagulantes foram feitas através dos testes de APTT, PT, TT, além da avaliação do efeito inibitório sobre  $\alpha$ -trombina, FXIIa e FXa.

Singularmente, outro polissacarídeo não sulfatado, isolado do cogumelo *Auricularia auricula*, também apresentou atividade anticoagulante (YOON et al., 2003). As análises de composição mostraram que ele é composto por manose, glicose, xilose e ácido glucurônico em uma proporção 0,35, 0,26, 0,25 e 0,14 respectivamente. Os autores sugeriram que os resíduos de ácido glucurônico foram importantes para a atividade anticoagulante.

A atividade antitrombótica de polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de cogumelos tem sido muito pouco reportada. Somente uma manogalactana de *Pleurotus ostreatoroseus*, quimicamente sulfatada, foi estudada (GRACHER et al., 2010). Outros trabalhos mostram atividade antitrombótica de uma  $\beta$ -glucana quimicamente sulfatada do líquen *Parmotrema*

*mantiqueirense* (MARTINICHEN-HERRERO et al., 2005a) e uma galactoglucomanana quimicamente sulfatada do líquen *Cladonia ibitipocae* (MARTINICHEN-HERRERO et al., 2005b).

#### 2.6.4 Sulfatação química de polissacarídeos

São poucas as metodologias comumente usadas para obter polissacarídeos sulfatados. Os protocolos mais comuns, conhecidos para sulfatar polissacarídeos na procura de atividade biológica, usam como agentes sulfatantes o ácido clorofulfônico ( $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$ ) (O'NEILL, 1955), ou o complexo sulfato de piridina ( $\text{SO}_3$ -piridina) (LARM et al., 1979). Outros agentes sulfatantes, pouco usados, são o reagente sintético  $\text{N}(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_3$  (FAN et al., 2012) ou ácido sulfúrico em n-propanol (WANG et al., 2005). O  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  e o  $\text{SO}_3$ -piridina têm sido os agentes sulfatantes mais usados para sulfatar polissacarídeos e obter moléculas com atividade anticoagulante. Exemplo disto é a sulfatação com  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  de glicoglucomanana (DE OLIVEIRA BARDDAL et al., 2015),  $\beta$ -D-glucanas (MARTINICHEN-HERRERO et al., 2005a; VASCONCELOS et al., 2013), pectina cítrica (MAAS et al., 2012) e manogalactanas (GRACHER et al., 2010). O  $\text{SO}_3$ -piridina tem sido usado para sulfatar polissacarídeos de caqui (LU et al., 2012) e diferentes glucanas de fungos (ALBAN; FRANZ, 2001).

As metodologias usadas para se obter polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados geralmente envolvem diferentes condições de reação. Além disso, poucos estudos mostram o desenvolvimento de protocolos otimizados de sulfatação química de polissacarídeos para produzir moléculas com melhores atividades biológicas. A relação do agente sulfatante com o solvente, a influência da temperatura e o tempo de reação na sulfatação química de polissacarídeos de *Ophiopogon japonicus* sobre o DS e a atividade antiviral, foi reportada (ZHANG et al., 2012). No entanto, somente polissacarídeos quimicamente sulfatados de caqui (*Diospyros kaki* L.), foram avaliados em função da atividade anticoagulante,  $M_w$  e DS, modificando a relação do agente sulfatante com o solvente e a quantidade de amostra, em diferentes tempos de reação (LU et al., 2012). Porém, esses estudos não realizam a caracterização química dos polissacarídeos sulfatados obtidos.

## 2.7 POLISSACARÍDEOS FOSFORILADOS COM ATIVIDADE BIOLÓGICA

Assim como os polissacarídeos sulfatados, os fosforilados também apresentam atividade biológica. Estudos têm demonstrado ação mitogênica de fosfopolissacarídeos extracelulares produzidos por *Lactobacillus ssp.* sobre células B (KITAZAWA et al., 1998). Fosfopolissacarídeos produzidos por *L. bulgaricus* podem aumentar a fagocitoses de macrófagos *in vivo* e *in vitro*, enquanto os polissacarídeos neutros não têm efeito *in vivo* e têm um efeito fraco *in vitro* (KITAZAWA et al., 2000). A resposta mitogênica e as funções sobre macrófago foram reduzidas por defosforilação, sugerindo que os grupos fosfato nos polissacarídeos têm um papel importante na ativação de linfócitos e macrófagos (KITAZAWA et al., 1998; SATO et al., 2004). Igualmente, *kappa*-carragenanas fosforiladas apresentam atividade antioxidante *in vitro* (YUAN et al., 2005).

Contudo, é escassa a informação na literatura acerca de polissacarídeos quimicamente fosforilados com atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica. Um estudo comparando a atividade de condroitins, fucoïdanas e *kappa*-carragenanas fosforiladas com os respectivos polissacarídeos sulfatados, mostrou que os efeitos anticoagulantes dos polissacarídeos sulfatados foram dez vezes melhores comparado com os efeitos dos polissacarídeos fosforilados (DACE et al., 1997). Os ensaios de atividade anticoagulante consideraram o teste de APTT, porém não foi avaliado o efeito antitrombótico *in vivo*.

### 2.7.1 Fosforilação de polissacarídeos

A fosforilação de polissacarídeos pode ser feita através de reagentes fosforilantes como o ácido fosforoso ( $H_3PO_3$ ) (SUFLET et al., 2006), cloreto de fosforila ( $POCl_3$ ) (YUAN et al., 2005; LIU et al., 2011) e ácido fosfórico ( $H_3PO_4$ ) (WHISTLER; TOWLE, 1969; COSTELLO et al., 1975).

O protocolo de fosforilação através de  $H_3PO_4$  é um método comumente usado devido a sua fácil manipulação e baixa toxicidade. Dois exemplos podem ser citados: o desenvolvimento de biomateriais a partir de celulose fosforilada, o qual tem sido feito com celulose usando  $H_3PO_4$  como reagente de fosforilação e hexanol com trietilfosfato ( $Et_3PO_4$ ) como solventes de reação (GRANJA et al., 2001). Por outro lado, dextranas fosforiladas com atividade

inmunoestimulatória têm sido sintetizadas com  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  como reagente de fosforilação e formamida-  $\text{Et}_3\text{PO}_4$  como solvente de reação (SATO et al., 2004).

### 3. JUSTIFICATIVA

Existem diferentes medicamentos para combater as trombozes venosa e arterial. A maioria destes medicamentos são inibidores exógenos da coagulação sanguínea, os quais envolvem drogas antiplaquetárias e anticoagulantes. A heparina é o agente farmacológico com atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica mais eficiente e com ação mais rápida comparado com outros medicamentos de diferentes naturezas. No entanto, o uso da heparina pode provocar diversos efeitos adversos, como trombocitopenia induzida por heparina, a qual pode produzir trombozes venosa profunda, embolia pulmonar, acidentes cerebrovasculares ou infarto de miocárdio. Além disso, também pode produzir reações cutâneas como urticária, eczema e necroses cutânea. Muitas pesquisas que visam a busca de alternativas para o tratamento das trombozes venosa e arterial estão centradas na procura de novos medicamentos com atividade semelhante à heparina, mas que apresentem menos efeitos colaterais. Portanto, a procura de novos compostos com atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica tem sido matéria de pesquisa. Neste sentido, polissacarídeos de diversas fontes têm apresentado atividades similares à heparina e, até hoje, os métodos de obtenção deles, assim como as possíveis modificações químicas, têm sido objetos de pesquisa. Muitas destas modificações nestes polissacarídeos são feitas pela incorporação de grupos sulfato nas estruturas. Tem sido mostrado que, assim como na heparina, os grupos sulfato são essenciais na interação dos polissacarídeos com os anticoagulantes naturais da cascata da coagulação, potencializando o efeito anticoagulante destes. A presença de grupos fosfatos também pode ter uma influência nesta atividade, mas poucos trabalhos investigaram compostos fosforilados como agentes anticoagulantes.

A otimização de um processo de sulfatação química pode melhorar a atividade anticoagulante e antitrombótica de polissacarídeos. Neste trabalho, a otimização de um processo de sulfatação foi desenvolvido sobre uma fucogalactana de *A. bisporus*, visando um polissacarídeo sulfatado com melhor atividade anticoagulante. A variação nos tempos de reação, volume total de reação por peso da amostra e relação molar de agente sulfatante por grupo hidroxila no polissacarídeo foram os parâmetros avaliados. O protocolo otimizado foi empregado para outros tipos de polissacarídeo, e adaptado para outro método de sulfatação. Além disso, os melhores parâmetros de sulfatação encontrados no processo de otimização foram empregadas em protocolos de fosforilação química.

## 4. OBJETIVOS

### 4.1 OBJETIVO GERAL

Diante do exposto anteriormente, esta tese tem por objetivo geral aprimorar protocolos de sulfatação e fosforilação química de polissacarídeos, analisando a influência dos parâmetros importantes das metodologias sobre a atividade anticoagulante e posteriormente avaliando a atividade antitrombótica dos polissacarídeos modificados.

### 4.2 OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

Para o cumprimento do objetivo geral, os seguintes objetivos específicos foram delineados:

1. Extrair e caracterizar estruturalmente uma fucogalactana do cogumelo *A. bisporus*, para ser utilizada como molécula modelo para a otimização do processo de sulfatação.
2. Otimizar uma metodologia de sulfatação química para melhorar a atividade anticoagulante de polissacarídeos sulfatados.
3. Analisar o efeito dos parâmetros mais importantes de sulfatação química sobre as atividades anticoagulante *in vitro*, por meio de teste de APTT e PT.
4. Implementar as melhores condições de sulfatação química obtidas do protocolo otimizado em outra metodologia de sulfatação química.
5. Avaliar o efeito das metodologias de sulfatação química sobre a atividade anticoagulante, por meio de testes de APTT, PT e TT, assim como sobre a atividade de inibição dos fatores de coagulação  $\alpha$ -trombina, FXa e FXIIa.
6. Caracterizar estruturalmente os polissacarídeos através de análises de composição monossacarídica, metilação, dosagem de ácidos urônicos, grau de sulfatação, homogeneidade, massa molecular e Ressonância Magnética Nuclear (RMN).
7. Comparar a atividade anticoagulante de diferentes polissacarídeos sulfatados através do protocolo otimizado, por meio de testes de APTT e PT.
8. Avaliar a atividade antitrombótica *in vivo* de polissacarídeos que foram sulfatados através do método otimizado.
9. Implementar os melhores parâmetros, obtidos através do método otimizado de sulfatação, sobre protocolos de fosforilação química.



10. Comparar o efeito da sulfatação e da fosforilação química dos polissacarídeos estudados sobre a atividade anticoagulante.

**ARTIGO I**

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**Optimization of chemical sulfation, structural characterization and anticoagulant activity of *Agaricus bisporus* fucogalactan**

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## Abstract

A fucogalactan (E) was isolated from aqueous extract of *Agaricus bisporus*. The monosaccharide composition, methylation, and NMR analyses showed it is constituted by a (1→6)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-Galp main-chain, partially methylated at O-3, and partially substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of  $\alpha$ -L-Fucp or  $\alpha$ -D-Galp. HPSEC analysis showed it had  $M_w$  of  $1.28 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ . The polysaccharide was sulfated modifying reaction time, molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group on the polysaccharide ( $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$  ratio), and ratio of total reaction volume to weight of sample ( $V_T/w$  ratio;  $\mu\text{L mg}^{-1}$ ). The degree of substitution (DS) was evaluated for all sulfated derivatives. The sulfated fucogalactan with the highest DS value (2.83) had the best anticoagulant activity on Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) and Protrombin Time (PT) assays. This sulfated fucogalactan, named E100, was obtained with the optimal conditions of  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$  ratio of 18,  $V_T/w$  ratio of 100, in 6 hours of reaction. The results showed that E100 produces a linear increment of APTT for concentrations of 15 to  $45 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , whereas PT was almost constant between 20 and  $400 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , suggesting an anticoagulant activity via inhibition of the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. NMR and methylation analyses showed that  $\alpha$ -D-Galp units of the main chain were greatly sulfated on 2-O-, 3-O-, and 4-O-positions.

Keywords: Fucogalactan; *Agaricus bisporus*; sulfated polysaccharides; anticoagulant

## 1. Introduction

Mushrooms have been valued by humankind as an edible and medical resource, containing a number of bioactive molecules, with therapeutic properties that confer a source of powerful new pharmaceutical products. Polysaccharides of water-soluble fractions are the best known and most potent mushroom-derived substances with immunomodulatory and antitumoral activities (Wasser, 2002; Zhang, Cui, Cheung & Wang, 2007), anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activities (Guerra et al., 2007; Smiderle et al., 2008), immunostimulatory activity (Smiderle et al., 2013) and antioxidative activity (Samanta et al., 2015). Studies have shown anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activities for fucogalactans isolates of *Agaricus brasiliensis*, *Agaricus bisporus* and *Agaricus bisporus* var. *hortensts* (Komura et al., 2010; Ruthers, Rattmann, Carbonero, Gorin & Iacomini, 2012), fucomannogalactans of *Lentimus edodes* (Carbonero et al., 2008) and mannogalactans of *Pleurotus pulmonarius* (Smiderle et al., 2008), attributing a relationship between structure of the polysaccharide and its activity. Despite the biological activities of mushroom fucogalactans, there is no information about their anticoagulant activity.

Although heparin is the most used drug to treat venous and arterial thrombosis, it can cause serious adverse effects such as thrombocytopenia (Menajovsky, 2005), skin rashes, contact dermatitis, urticaria, skin necrosis (Schindewolf, Lindhoff-Last, Ludwing & Boehncke, 2012; Villanueva, Nájera, Espinosa & Borbujo, 2012), and contamination problems by animal pathogens due to its origin (de Kort, Buijsman & van Boeckel, 2005; Konkle et al., 2001). There are many studies focused in evaluating possible anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of sulfated polysaccharides. Chemically sulfated polysaccharides such as sulfated mannogalactan of *Agaricus brasiliensis* (Gracher, Cipriani, Carbonero, Gorin & Iacomini, 2010), sulfated citrus pectin (Maas et al., 2012), sulfated carrageenans (de Araújo, 2013), and sulfated

glycoglucuronomannan (de Oliveira Barddal, Gracher, Simas-Tosin, Iacomini & Cipriani, 2015) have shown anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities.

Sulfated polysaccharides are usually obtained using chlorosulfonic acid (O'Neill, 1955) or SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine (Larm et al., 1979) as sulfation agents. However, the conditions to obtain chemically sulfated polysaccharides are generally different for each study, and there is little information about obtaining optimal sulfation conditions of polysaccharides to produce molecules with improved biological activities. The influence of reaction time and amount of reagents on sulfation of ophiopogonpolysaccharide for antiviral activity (Zhang et al., 2012), and the influence of volume ratio of solvents on sulfation of polysaccharides from persimmon fruits for anticoagulant activity (Lu, Mo, Guo & Zhang, 2012) have been investigated. In addition, both chemical sulfation and biological activity depend on composition, structure and conformation of the polysaccharide.

The anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of native sulfated galactans (Fonseca et al., 2008; Pereira et al, 2005) and native sulfated fucans (Pomin & Mourão, 2012) are already known. In order to obtain a polysaccharide with anticoagulant activity, a fucogalactan obtained from aqueous extract of *A. bisporus*, structurally characterized through monosaccharide composition, methylation and NMR analysis, was chemically sulfated. The sulfation method was optimized modifying reaction time (t), ratio of reaction total volume to weight of sample ( $V_T/W$ ), and molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group on the polysaccharide ( $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$ ), in order to obtain greater anticoagulant activity. The *O*-methylalditol acetates found on the methylation analysis of the fucogalactan were considered to calculate the molar ratios for chemical sulfation. The optimization was made based on Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) and Protrombin Time (PT) assays. The sulfated fucogalactan with the highest anticoagulant activity was structurally characterized and its dose-response effect investigated.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Biological material

*Agaricus bisporus* fruiting bodies (Champignon de Paris) were provided by Makoto Yamashi Company (Miriam Harumi Yamashita), Sao José dos Pinhais, State of Paraná, Brazil. The mushrooms were taken to the laboratory within 12 h of collection, debris were manually removed (without washing), and then the sample was freeze-dried and milled.

### 2.2 Extraction and purification of the fucogalactan (E)

The extraction and purification of the fucogalactan E was carried out as described by Ruthes et al. (2013). Freeze-dried and milled *A. bisporus* fruiting bodies (720 g) were extracted with H<sub>2</sub>O in a weight (g) to volume (L) ratio of 60:1 at 20 °C for 4 h (x6). The aqueous extract was concentrated and polysaccharides were precipitated adding excess of ethanol (EtOH, 3:1 v/v), followed by centrifugation at 8,000 rpm, at 5 °C for 25 min. The polysaccharide fraction was then dissolved in H<sub>2</sub>O, dialyzed against tap water using a 6-8 kDa cut-off membrane (Spectra/Por®, Regenerated Cellulose Membrane) for 24 h to remove low-molecular-weight compounds. After dialysis, the polysaccharide fraction was frozen and then allowed to thaw slowly resulting in an insoluble fraction, which was separated by centrifugation at 8,000 rpm, at 5 °C for 25 min (Gorin & Iacomini, 1984). The supernatant fraction was treated with Fehling solution (Jones & Stoodley, 1965), giving a precipitated Cu<sup>2+</sup> complex, which was separated by centrifugation. The precipitate was neutralized with acetic acid (HOAc), dialyzed against tap water (48 h), deionized with cation-exchange resin (H<sup>+</sup> form), and then freeze-dried. The fraction was further purified by closed dialysis against distilled water through a membrane with

a 100 kDa cut-off (Spectra/Por®, Cellulose Ester Membrane). The eluted material (E) was concentrated and freeze-dried.

### 2.3 Chemical sulfation

The fucogalactan E was sulfated with ClSO<sub>3</sub>H according to the method described by O'Neill (1955), modifying reaction time (h), molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group on the polysaccharide ( $\eta$ ClSO<sub>3</sub>H/OH ratio) and ratio of total reaction volume to weight of sample ( $V_T/w$  ratio;  $\mu\text{L mg}^{-1}$ ). To determine the  $\eta$ ClSO<sub>3</sub>H/OH ratio, the total moles of OH in the polysaccharide was calculated from molar contribution of the OH groups of each monomer of the fucogalactan E, taking into account the percentage of *O*-methylalditol acetates found in the methylation analysis. Thus, the total moles of OH in the polysaccharide ( $n_{T_{OH}}$ ), dependent of each monomer of the polysaccharide ( $i$ ), was calculated according to equation 1; where  $w_p$  is the weight of the polysaccharide,  $\%met$  is the percentage of a specific *O*-methylalditol acetate derivative,  $MW$  is the molecular weight of the monomer that gave rise to the specific *O*-methylalditol acetate derivative, and  $n_{OH}$  is the moles of OH in the monomer.

$$n_{T_{OH}} = \frac{w_p}{100} \sum_{i=1}^N \%met_i \times \frac{n_{OH_i}}{MW_i}$$

**Equation 1**

#### 2.3.1 Chemical sulfation in different reaction times ( $t$ )

ClSO<sub>3</sub>H, in a  $\eta$ ClSO<sub>3</sub>H/OH ratio of 18, was added to a solution containing formamide:pyridine (1:1 v/v) in a  $V_T/w$  ratio of 1000. The addition was made carefully, dropwise, at 4 °C and the reaction was carried out in 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 hours at 8 °C in a closed system.



### 2.3.2 Chemical sulfation in different $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$ ratios

$\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  was added to a solution containing pyridine:formamide (1:1 v/v) in a  $V_T/w$  ratio of 1000, in  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  molar ratios of 1, 2, 4, 9, 17, 18 and 22. The addition was made carefully, dropwise, at 4 °C and the reaction was carried out in 6 hours at 8 °C in a closed system.

### 2.3.3 Chemical sulfation in different $V_T/w$ ratios

$\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$ , in a  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio of 18, was added to a solution containing formamide:pyridine (1:1 v/v) in 700, 200 and 100  $V_T/w$  ratios. The addition was made carefully, dropwise, at 4 °C and the reaction was carried out in 6 hours at 8 °C in a closed system.

All sulfation reactions were stopped and neutralized to pH 7.0 with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  10%, and dialysed against distilled water, using a membrane with a 12-14 kDa cut-off (Spectra/Por®, Regenerate Cellulose Membrane). The material retained was concentrated and freeze-dried.

## 2.4 Structural analysis of the polysaccharides

### 2.4.1 Monosaccharide composition

1.0 mg of native or sulfated polysaccharide was hydrolyzed with 2.0 M TFA at 100 °C for 8 h, followed by evaporation to dryness. The resulting monosaccharides were solubilized in 1 mL of water and reduced to alditols with  $\text{NaBH}_4$  (2.0 mg). After 18 h, HOAc was added, the solution evaporated to dryness and the resulting boric acid removed as trimethyl borate by co-evaporation with MeOH. Acetylation was carried out with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ -pyridine (1:1; v/v; 1.0 mL) at room temperature for 18 h, and the resulting alditol acetates extracted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . The samples were then analyzed by GC-MS (Varian Saturn 2000R-3800 gas chromatograph coupled to a

Varian Ion-Trap 2000R mass spectrometer), using a DB-225 column (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d.) programmed from 50 to 220 °C at 40 °C/min, with helium as carrier gas. The alditol acetates were identified by their typical retention times and electron ionization spectra.

#### 2.4.2 Methylation analysis of the fucogalactan E

The methylation analysis was carried out using NaOH-Me<sub>2</sub>SO-MeI (Ciucanu & Kerek, 1984). 2.0 mg of polysaccharide were solubilized in Me<sub>2</sub>SO (500 µL), followed by addition of NaOH (150 mg) and MeI (500 µL). The mixture was vigorously shaken for 30 min and then left for 24 h at rest. After neutralization with HOAc, the sample was dialyzed with a 6-8 kDa cut-off membrane (Spectra/Por<sup>®</sup>, Regenerated Cellulose Membrane) and freeze-dried. The methylation process was repeated with the freeze-dried material, in order to ensure a complete methylation of the polysaccharide. The per-*O*-methylated polysaccharide was hydrolyzed with 45% aqueous formic acid (HCO<sub>2</sub>H, 1,0 mL) at 100 °C for 6 h, followed by evaporation to dryness (Ruthes et al., 2012). The resulting per-*O*-methylated monosaccharides were solubilized in 1 mL of water and reduced to per-*O*-methylated alditols with NaBD<sub>4</sub> (2.0 mg). After 18 h, HOAc was added, the solution evaporated to dryness and the resulting boric acid removed as trimethyl borate by co-evaporation with MeOH. The acetylation to obtain the partially *O*-methylated alditol acetates was carried out using the same conditions as described above (Section 2.4.1). The sample was then analyzed by GC-MS, also using the conditions described above (Section 2.4.1), except that the analysis was carried out from 50 to 215 °C at 40 °C/min. Partially *O*-methylated alditol acetates were identified from m/z of their positive ions, by comparison with standards, with the results being expressed as a relative percentage of each peak area (Sasaki, Gorin, Souza, Czelusniak & Iacomini, 2005).

#### 2.4.3 Methylation analysis of the sulfated fucogalactan (E100)

2.0 mg of E100 were solubilized in water, followed by addition of cation-exchange resin ( $H^+$  form) and stirring for 30 min. The solution pH was 2.0. The resin was filtered off, the filtrate neutralized with pyridine and freeze-dried (Nagasawa, Inoue & Tokuyasu, 1979). Pyridinium salt of E100 was methylated using the same conditions as described above (Section 2.4.2).

#### 2.4.4 DS analysis of sulfated polysaccharides

The inorganic sulfate liberated from acid hydrolysis (1 M HCl at 100 °C for 5 h) of sulfated polysaccharides was quantified by the  $BaCl_2$ -gelatin turbidimetric method, using  $Na_2SO_4$  as standard (Dodgson & Price, 1962). The sulfur percentage (S%) in the sulfated polysaccharides was calculated from the inorganic sulfate content. Then, the degree of substitution (DS) was calculated according to the equation:  $DS = (Mm \times S\%)/(3200 - 102 \times S\%)$  (Whistler, 1964), where Mm is the weighted mean of molecular weight of the monosaccharides in the polysaccharide according to percents of *O*-methylalditol acetates.

#### 2.4.5 Homogeneity and average molar mass ( $M_w$ )

$M_w$  of the polysaccharides was determined by High Performance Size Exclusion chromatography (HPSEC) coupled to refractive index and multi-angle laser light scattering detectors. Four ultrahydrogel columns in series, with exclusion sizes of  $7 \times 10^6$ ,  $4 \times 10^5$ ,  $8 \times 10^4$ , and  $5 \times 10^3$  Da, were used. The eluent was a solution containing  $NaNO_2$  (0.20 M) and  $NaN_3$  (200 ppm). Each polysaccharide was dissolved and filtered through a 0.22  $\mu m$  pore size filter (Millipore) before injection on HPSEC. The specific refractive index increment ( $dn/dc$ )

of the polysaccharides was determined and the results were processed with software provided by the manufacturer (ASTRA 4.70.07, Wyatt Technologies).

#### *2.4.6 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy*

1D-NMR spectra ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$  and DEPT) were prepared using a 400 MHz Avance III spectrometer with 5 mm direct probehead (BBO). Analyses were carried out at 70 °C on samples dissolved in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  relative to acetone at  $\delta$  2.21 ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 32.77 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), based on DSS (2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate- $\text{d}_6$  sodium salt;  $\delta = 0.0$  for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ ). 2D-NMR Edited-HSQC (COSY, TOCSY and heteronuclear) spectra were obtained with a Bruker 600 MHz AVANCE III NMR spectrometer with a 5 mm inverse gradient probehead (QXI). HSQC, HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY experiments, with spectral widths of 6393 Hz ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 1200 Hz ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), were recorded for quadrature detection in the indirect dimension, using 4 scans per series of 2 K x 512 and a width data points with zero filling in F1 (2 K) prior to Fourier transformation.

#### *2.5 Clotting assays*

Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) and Prothrombin Time (PT) were determinate with APTT-SP and PT-Fibrinogen HS PLUS Hemosil<sup>®</sup> kits, respectively (Instrumentation Laboratory Company – Bedford, MA 01730-2443 USA), in a COAG-A-MATE XM coagulometer (Organon Teknika Corporation, Durhan, NC), using a pool of normal sheep plasma. For APTT assay, plasma (50  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was incubated with heparin or polysaccharide (50  $\mu\text{L}$ ) at different concentrations at 37 °C. After 1 min, APTT reagent was added (50  $\mu\text{L}$ ) and incubated for 3 min. Finally,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  25 mM (50  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added and the clotting time measured. For PT assay, plasma (30  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was incubated with heparin or polysaccharide (20  $\mu\text{L}$ ) at different

concentrations at 37 °C for 3 min. PT reagent (100 µL) was then added and the clotting time measured. Unfractionated heparin with a concentration of  $1 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  was used as reference (200.47 IU/mg; 6<sup>th</sup> International Standard).

## 2.6 Statistical analysis

Results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) ( $n \geq 4$ ), and the statistical significance of the results was determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Tukey HSD's test, using a STATGRAPHICS Centurion XV program, Version 15.2.06. Data were considered different at a significance level of  $p < 0.05$ .

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1 Structural characterization of the fucogalactan E

In order to obtain the *A. bisporus* fucogalactan, fruiting bodies were submitted to aqueous extraction at 25 °C and the extract fractionated as described in section 2.2. This polysaccharide has already been elucidated by Ruthes et al. (2013). However, once it was extracted again, from a new lot of mushrooms, it was structurally recharacterized before being chemically sulfated.

The fucogalactan E was homogeneous on HPSEC analysis and had  $M_w$  of  $1.28 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.267 \text{ mL g}^{-1}$ ). Furthermore, it was composed of Fuc (9.58%), Gal (75.86%) and 3-*O*-Me-Gal (14.56%), and methylation analysis showed a branched structure with a main chain composed of 6-*O*- (2,3,4-Me<sub>3</sub>-Galp; 75.15%) and 2,6-di-*O*- (3,4-Me<sub>2</sub>-Galp; 13.23%) substituted Galp units, with side chains composed of single units of Fucp (2,3,4-Me<sub>3</sub>-Fucp;

9.53%) or Galp (2,3,4,6-Me<sub>4</sub>-Galp; 2.08%). 14.56% of the main chain are naturally 3-*O*-methylated Galp units.

The fucogalactan E was also analyzed by NMR. One-dimensional <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C-DEPT, and bi-dimensional Edited-HSQC-DEPT, COSY and TOCSY spectra were helpful to elucidate all <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C resonances of the fucogalactan (Table 1). The signals in Edited-HSQC-DEPT analysis were consistent in decreasing order of intensity from →6)-α-D-Galp-(1→ to α-D-Galp-(1→ units, compared to percents obtained in the methylation analyses.

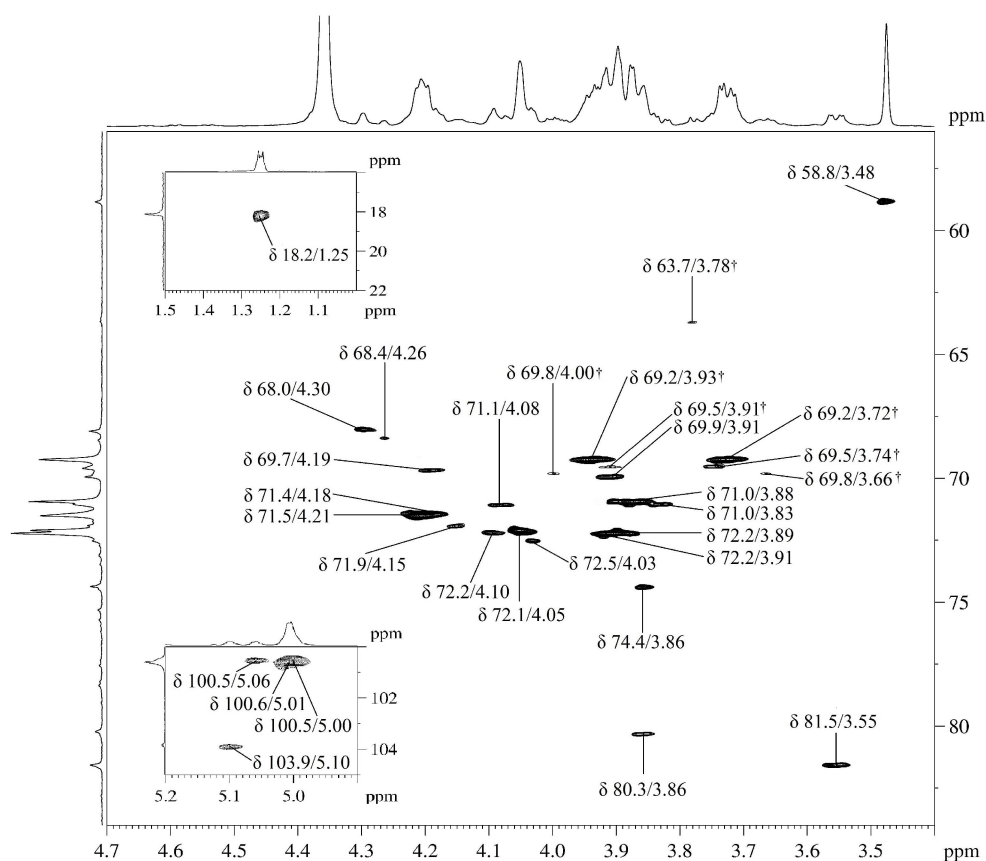
The Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum (Fig. 1) showed signals at δ 100.6/5.01, 100.5/5.00, 100.5/5.06, 103.9/5.10 and 100.6/5.01 corresponding to C-1/H-1 of 6-*O*-substituted α-D-Galp, 6-*O*-substituted 3-*O*-Me-α-D-Galp, 2,6-di-*O*-substituted α-D-Galp, and non-reducing end-units of α-L-Fucp and α-D-Galp, respectively. The α configuration of the D-Galp units was confirmed by a *J*<sub>C-1/H-1</sub> coupling constant of 170.6 Hz. Similarly, 2,6-di-*O*-substituted D-Galp units had *J*<sub>C-1/H-1</sub> of 171.9 Hz, also consistent with α configuration. The α configuration of the L-Fucp units was confirmed by a *J*<sub>C-1/H-1</sub> of 170.3 Hz (Sasaki, Iacomini & Gorin, 2005).

Signals of C-6/H-6 of 6-*O*-substituted Galp units were identified as inverted signals at Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum. The substitution at O-2 on Galp units was confirmed by the signal at δ 80.3/3.86, whereas the presence of a methyl group at O-3 was confirmed by the signals at δ 81.5/3.55 (C-3/H-3) and 58.8/3.48 (*O*-CH<sub>3</sub>). Edited HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY experiments did not show scalar coupling between C-2/H-2 of 2,6-di-*O*-substituted Galp units and C-3/H-3 of 3-*O*-Me-Galp units, indicating that both O-2 and O-3 are not substituted on a same Galp unit. Therefore, the fucogalactan E main chain is composed by 6-*O*- and 2,6-di-*O*-substituted α-D-Galp units, and 6-*O*-substituted 3-*O*-Me-α-D-Galp units.

**Table 1**  
HSQC chemical shifts of fucogalactan E expressed as  $\delta$  (ppm)<sup>a</sup>

Unit		1	2	3	4	5	6		O-CH <sub>3</sub>
							6a	6b	
→6)- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	71.0	72.2	72.1	71.5	69.2	69.2	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.01	3.88	3.89	4.05	4.21	3.93	3.72	-
→6)-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.5	69.9	81.5	68.0	71.4	69.5	69.5	58.8
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.00	3.91	3.55	4.30	4.18	3.91	3.74	3.48
→2,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.5	80.3	71.1	72.2	71.9	69.8	69.8	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.06	3.86	4.08	4.10	4.15	4.00	3.66	-
$\alpha$ -L-Fucp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	103.9	71.0	72.2	74.4	69.7	18.2		-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.10	3.83	3.91	3.86	4.19	1.25		-
$\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	68.4	70.9	72.5	73.5	63.7	63.7	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.01	4.26	3.88	4.03	4.01	3.78	3.78	-

<sup>a</sup>Assignments are based on bidimensional NMR spectra Edited-HSQC-DEPT, HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY examination.



**Fig 1.** Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum of *Agaricus bisporus* fucogalactan E, in D<sub>2</sub>O at 70 °C. Assignments are based on bidimensional NMR spectra HSQC-DEPT, COSY and TOCSY examination (Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  ppm). † Inverted signals representing C-6/H-6.

### 3.2 Optimization of chemical sulfation of the fucogalactan E. Effect of time, $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$ and $V_{\text{T}}/w$ ratios on APTT, PT and DS

Aiming a polysaccharide with great anticoagulant activity, the fucogalactan E was sulfated based on the process described by O'Neill (1955), making modifications in three important factors: time,  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio and  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  ratio. Our response factors were based on anticoagulant activity by APTT and PT analyses, which evaluate the intrinsic and extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation respectively (Hoffman & Monroe, 2007). In addition, DS was evaluated in order to know its effect on the anticoagulant activity.

The effect of both time and  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio on the anticoagulation activity was evaluated using a constant  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  ratio of 1000 (Table 2, Fig. 2A and B). According to results, increasing time and  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio in the sulfation process, the anticoagulant activity of the sulfated fucogalactan increases. The APTT analysis was made using  $250 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of polysaccharide and the results showed that there was no significant statistical difference in the values after 6 hours of reaction and  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio greater than 18 (Fig. 2A). This was also observed for PT, however, it was performed using  $500 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of polysaccharide (Fig. 2B). General protocols involving chemical sulfation of polysaccharides use at least 12 hours of reaction and excess of  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$ , without determining the  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio, to generate molecules with great anticoagulant activity (Gracher et al., 2010; Martinichen-Herrero, Carbonero, Gorin & Iacomini, 2005; Martinichen-Herrero, Carbonero, Sasaki, Gorin & Iacomini, 2005). Moreover, under  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio of 18 in 6 hours of reaction, sulfation of fucogalactan E showed that APTT and PT increased in the same way that DS (Fig. 2C). However, the effect of DS on the anticoagulant activity has shown that it does not always depend on the increment of DS, indicating that regioselectivity has also an important effect (de Araújo et al., 2013).



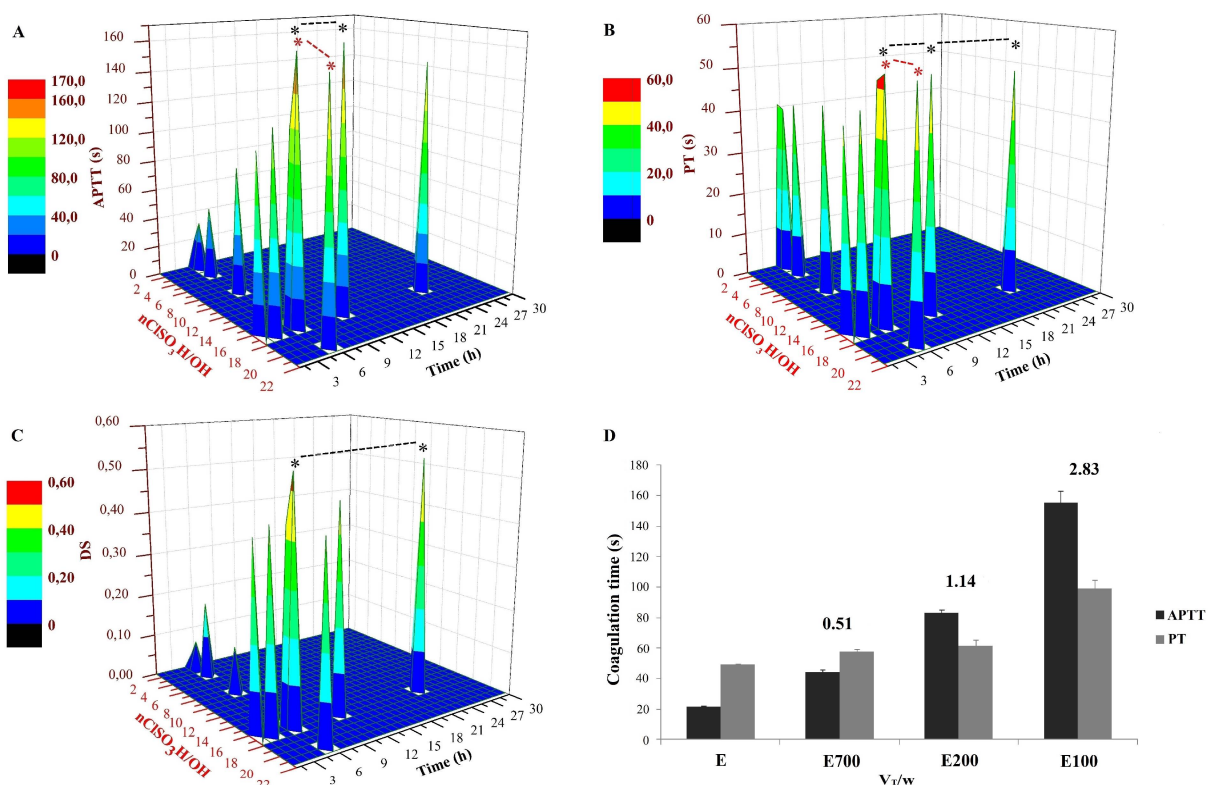
**Table 2**  
Results of anticoagulant activity in the optimization of chemical sulfation of the fucogalactan E.

Time <sup>a</sup>	Anticoagulant activity					
	APTT (s)	SD <sup>b</sup>	PT (s)	SD <sup>b</sup>	DS	SD <sup>b</sup>
E	18.6	0.6	34.5	2.3	0	0
1	111.4	9.5	44.0	3.4	0.42	0
3	123.1	4.6	46.6	3.1	0.44	0.01
6	163.7	8.7	53.1	2.7	0.54	0.02
12	166.4	5.3	52.1	2.1	0.47	0
24	150.4	7.0	50.9	2.4	0.54	0
$\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}^a$						
E	18.6	0.6	34.5	2.3	0	0
1	19.5	1.1	40.5	6.1	0.03	0.01
2	33.1	2.8	39.7	1.1	0.07	0
4	47.1	2.9	41.5	3.0	0.18	0.02
9	83.5	7.8	43.4	2.5	0.11	0.02
17	119.0	5.8	51.5	1.8	0.43	0.05
18	163.7	8.7	53.1	2.7	0.54	0
22	155.5	4.3	53.1	2.1	0.43	0.07
$V_{\text{T}}/w^a$						
E	22.1	0.1	49.5	0.4	0	0
E700	44.2	1.5	58.0	1.2	0.51	0.17
E200	82.7	2.4	61.6	4.1	1.14	0.08
E100	155.2	7.8	99.1	5.9	2.83	0.06

<sup>a</sup> Blank values were similar to E sample. The results were determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Tukey HSD's test. Data were considered different at a significance level of  $p < 0.05$  ( $n \geq 4$ ).

<sup>b</sup> Standard deviation.

Maintaining a  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio of 18 and a reaction time of 6 h, best results were found when the  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  ratio decreased from 1000 to 700 (E700), 200 (E200) and 100 (E100), respectively (Table 2. Fig. 2D). Under these conditions,  $20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of sulfated polysaccharide were used in APTT and  $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  in PT assays. The fact that the concentration of sulfated polysaccharide necessary to obtain a response in APTT decreased 12.5 times and in PT 5 times means that the anticoagulant activity increased when the concentration of the polysaccharide in the sulfation reaction increased in the same way.



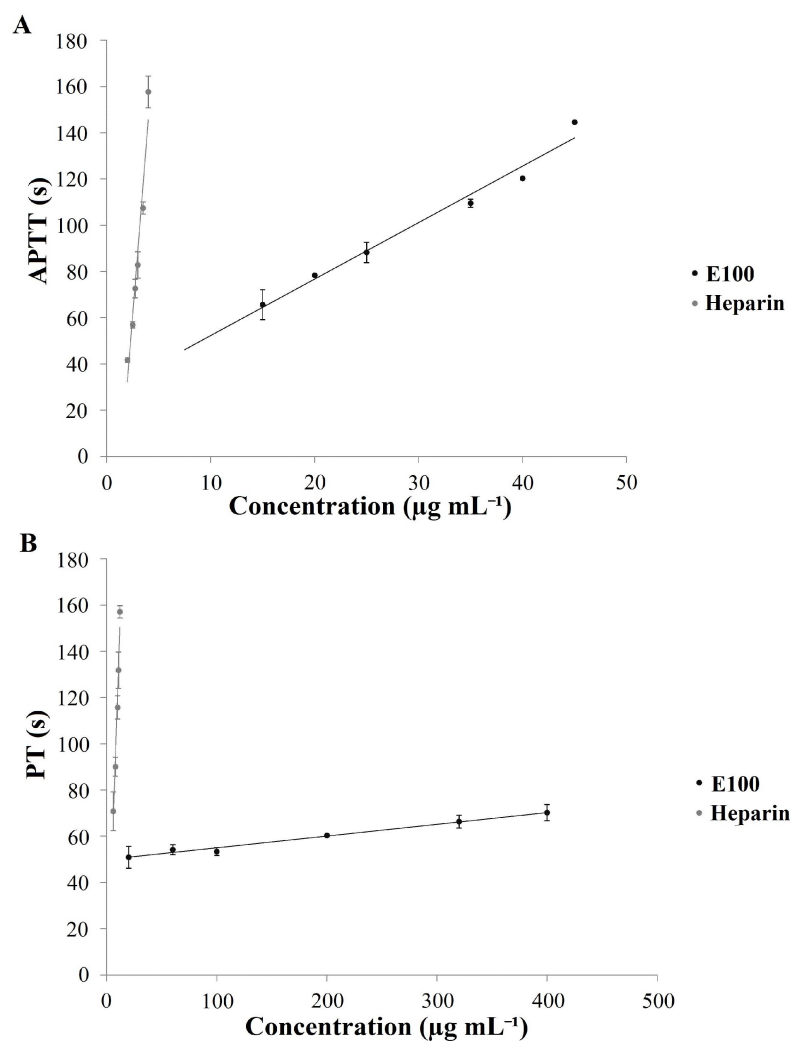
**Fig 2.** Anticoagulant activity. APTT in function of time and  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$  ratio (A), assay made with  $250 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of polysaccharide. PT in relation to time and  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$  ratio (B), assay made with  $500 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of polysaccharide. Degree of substitution in relation to time and  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H/OH}$  ratio (C). Coagulation time in relation to  $V_T/w$  ratio (D), assay made with  $20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of polysaccharide for APTT and  $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  for PT (Numbers above the bars indicate the DS). \* No significant statistical difference between the results.

Optimization of chemical sulfation showed that the anticoagulant activity of the fucogalactan E increases while it is sulfated. E100 had the best anticoagulant activity with a higher DS of 2.83, which means that about three hydroxyl groups by monosaccharide unit were sulfated, representing an oversulfation. The effect of the fucogalactan E on APTT and PT was also evaluated, showing similar values to blank, indicating that sulfate groups are essential for anticoagulant activity.

### 3.3 Dose-response effect of E100 on anticoagulant activity

In order to evaluate the anticoagulant behavior of E100, dose-response assays were made. APTT and PT of E100 were evaluated at concentrations of 15 to  $45 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and 20 to

400  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , respectively (Fig. 3A and B). A model of linear regression showed that for each increase in the concentration ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) of E100, APTT increased, in average, 2.44 s ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ) compared to 56.71 s ( $R^2 = 0.95$ ) for heparin. Although heparin was 23.2 times more efficient, E100 had great response on APTT with a low concentration of 15  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  (Fig. 3A). On the other hand, PT increased, in average, 0.051 s ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ) for each increase in the concentration ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) of E100, compared to 14.09 s ( $R^2 = 0.97$ ) for heparin. PT of heparin was 276.3 times more efficient in relation to E100, showing a low coagulation time even with a high concentration of 400  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of E100 (Fig. 3B). According to results, E100 acts mainly by inhibiting the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation, with a slight effect on extrinsic pathway. This suggests that E100 could inhibit factor Xa and/or thrombin activities in both pathways; moreover, it can also inhibit a region upstream on the intrinsic pathway, such as factors IXa, XIa and/or XIIa of blood coagulation, enhanced the effect on APTT (Bourin & Lindahl, 1993). It is frequently observed that the anticoagulant activity of heparin is higher compared to other sulfate polysaccharides. One should consider that the relationship between composition, structure and spatial arrangement is important for the anticoagulant activity of sulfated polysaccharides. However, in order to find molecules that do not have adverse effects like heparin, studies of sulfated polysaccharides with anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity are still performed.



**Fig 3.** Anticoagulant activity of E100 in relation to concentration, determined by APTT (A) and PT (B).

### 3.4 Structural characterization of E100

The structural characterization of the polysaccharide with the best anticoagulant activity was performed. HPSEC analyses of E100 showed a homogeneous profile and the  $M_w$  was  $1.08 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.224 \text{ mL g}^{-1}$ ). Insertion of sulfate groups should increase the  $M_w$  of the polysaccharide, however, its decreasing showed that fucogalactan E was partially hydrolyzed in the sulfation process. This shows the acid strength of the  $\text{CISO}_3\text{H}$  in the sulfation reaction and the importance to maintain low temperatures in the process. Moreover, compared to

fucogalactan E, E100 showed a decrease of Fuc (4.81%) and 3-*O*-Me-Gal (11.22%), and consequently an increase of Gal (83.97%).

The sulfation pattern was investigated through methylation analyses. In general, the *O*-methylated alditol acetates obtained in the analyses indicated a heterogeneous sulfation pattern in the polysaccharide main chain (Table 3). The presence of Gal (14.7%) indicated oversulfation of some Gal units, while the presence of 2,3,4-Me-Gal $p$  (13.2%) showed that equally 6-*O*-substituted Gal $p$  units of the main chain were conserved. Due to the presence of Gal $p$  units substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of Fuc $p$  or Gal $p$ , and of 3-*O*-Me-Gal units in the polysaccharide, the exact percentage of *O*-methylated alditol acetates that represents sulfation in 2-*O*- and/or 3-*O*- positions was difficult to solve. However, the presence of 2,3-Me<sub>2</sub>-Gal $p$  (10.4%), 2-Me-Gal $p$  (9.3%), 3-Me-Gal $p$  (15.0) and Gal $p$  (14.7%) indicated that 49.4% of the 4-*O*-positions were sulfated. In addition, oversulfated non-reducing end-units of Fuc $p$  were found (1.2%).

**Table 3**  
Profile of *O*-methylated alditol acetates obtained by methylation analysis of E100.

<i>O</i> -methylated alditol acetate	% relative to total peak area <sup>a</sup>
Fuc $p$	1.2
2,3,4-Me <sub>3</sub> -Gal $p$	13.2
2,3-Me <sub>2</sub> -Gal $p$	10.4
2,4-Me <sub>2</sub> -Gal $p$	5.3
3,4-Me <sub>2</sub> -Gal $p$	13.0
2-Me-Gal $p$	9.3
4-Me-Gal $p$	15.0
3-Me-Gal $p$	15.0
Gal $p$	14.7

<sup>a</sup> Values <1% were not included and belong to sulfated Fuc $p$  residues.

To confirm the results found in the methylation analyses, E100 was evaluated by NMR spectroscopy (Fig. 4). One-dimensional <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C-DEPT, and bi-dimensional Edited-HSQC-

DEPT, COSY and TOCSY spectra were used to elucidate E100 (Table 4). The Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum shows only the signals that could be explained through NMR analyses and they were consistent in decreasing order of intensity for  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ,  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,4S-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units, respectively. The signal of C-4/H-4 at  $\delta$  72.3/4.03 of Galp was shifted to  $\delta$  75.1/4.60, confirming the great sulfation in the 4-O-position (Fig. 4). Both signals at  $\delta$  69.0/4.01 and 69.2/4.02 represent C-2/H-2 of  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,4S-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units, respectively. The effect of a sulfated group in C-2 was a slight decrease in chemical shifts of C and an increase in chemical shifts of H. The signals of C-2/H-2 to C-6/H-6 of  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,4S-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units were elucidated (Table 4), however, those of C-6/H-6 were very weak inverted signals compared to others. Moreover, the Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum shows the signal at  $\delta$  58.9/3.45 of O-CH3 of 3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp, indicating that this monomer was preserved in the polysaccharide. Besides, the signals of  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units of the main chain were also conserved. Because of the low percentage of fucose in the composition and methylation analyses, there were no representative signals of fucose in the Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum.

The Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum (Fig. 4) showed signals of C-1/H-1 at  $\delta$  100.6/5.01, 100.6/5.08 and 100.6/5.06 from  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ,  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,4S-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units, respectively.

The anticoagulant activity of fucogalactans derived from mushrooms has not been reported. In this study, the native fucogalactan E had no effect on APTT and PT, but the optimization of chemical sulfation showed that sulfated fucogalactans had anticoagulant activity. Furthermore, the sulfated fucogalactan with the best anticoagulant activity (E100), which inhibited mainly the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation, showed a conserved (1 $\rightarrow 6$ )-

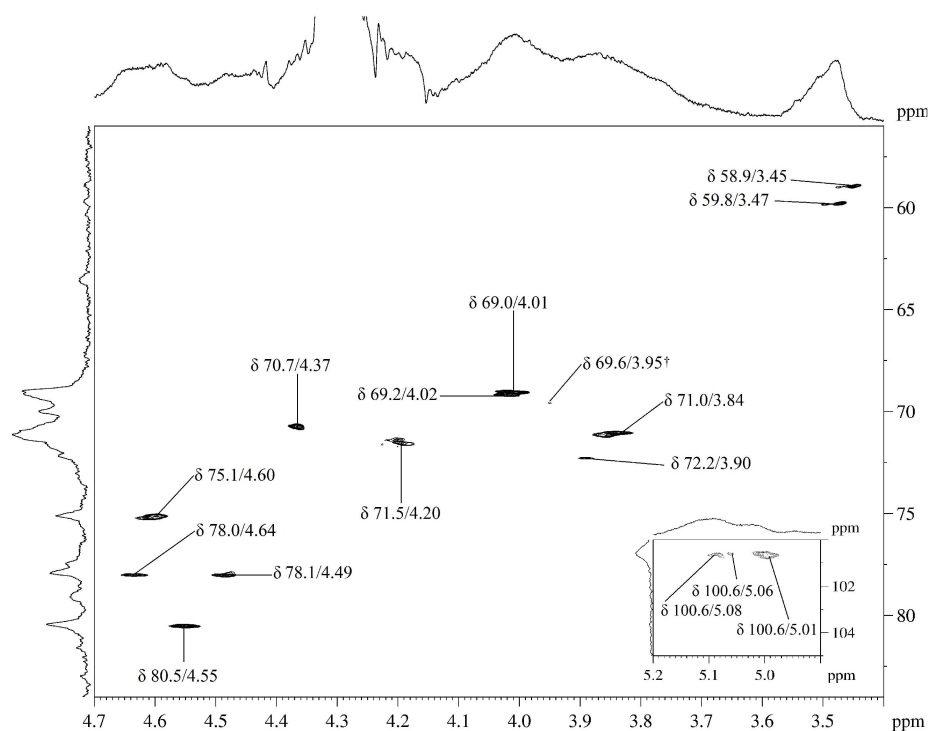
linked  $\alpha$ -D-Galp main-chain, partially methylated at O-3, with oversulfation in many units of the main chain.

**Table 4**  
HSQC chemical shifts of E100 expressed as  $\delta$  (ppm)<sup>a</sup>.

Unit		1	2	3	4	5	6		O-CH <sub>3</sub>
							6a	6b <sup>b</sup>	
→6)- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	71.0	72.2	72.3 <sup>b</sup>	71.5	69.6	69.6	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.01	3.84	3.90	4.03	4.20	3.95	3.81	-
→6)-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	69.0	80.5	75.1	70.7	69.6	69.6	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.08	4.01	4.55	4.60	4.37	3.95	3.81	-
→6)-2S,4S-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	69.2	78.1	78.0	70.7	69.6	69.6	59.8
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.06	4.02	4.49	4.64	4.37	3.95	3.81	3.47

<sup>a</sup> Assignments are based on bidimensional NMR spectra Edited-HSQC-DEPT, COSY and TOCSY examination.

<sup>b</sup> Very weak signal.



**Fig 4.** Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum of *Agaricus bisporus* chemically sulfated fucogalactan with the best anticoagulant activity (E100), in D<sub>2</sub>O at 70 °C. Assignments are based on bidimensional NMR spectra HSQC-DEPT, COSY and TOCSY examination (Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  ppm). † Inverted signals representing C-6/H-6.

#### 4. Conclusions

The optimization of chemical sulfation of *A. bisporus* fucogalactan showed that a  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio of 18 and a  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  ratio of 100, in only 6 hours of reaction, were the best conditions of sulfation to obtain the sulfated fucogalactan with the best anticoagulant activity. It had the highest DS and acted mainly via inhibition of the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. The chemical sulfation of polysaccharides generally gives rise to an anticoagulant molecule, but a detailed evaluation of the sulfation conditions is necessary when the goal is to obtain a greater activity. Moreover, the percentage of each *O*-methylalditol acetate found on methylation analysis of a polysaccharide allows the calculation of the total moles of OH on the polymer, which gives the appropriate information to calculate the molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group employed for the chemical sulfation.

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**ARTIGO II**

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**Sulfation of fucogalactan from *Agaricus bisporus*: Different patterns in the chemical structure and their effects on anticoagulant activity**

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**Abstract**

A fucogalactan from *Agaricus bisporus* was sulfated by two methodologies based on an optimized sulfation method. The direct action of chlorosulfonic acid and SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex over the sulfation reaction and its effects on anticoagulant activity were evaluated. The products of chemical sulfations were two sulfated fucogalactans named E100 and ESL respectively. Clotting assays (APTT, PT and TT) showed that both sulfated polysaccharides have anticoagulant activity, and that ESL was more potent compared to E100. The FXa, T and FXIIa activities in the presence of the sulfated polysaccharides were determined. The better anticoagulant activity of ESL could be related to anti-FXIIa activity and also probably to its higher bioavailability. The HPSEC analysis showed similar  $M_w$  of  $1.08 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  and  $1.00 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  for E100 and ESL respectively. NMR and methylation analyses indicated a heterogeneous sulfation pattern for E100, whereas ESL showed conserved unsulfated (1→6)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-Galp residues in the main-chain and a more homogeneous sulfation pattern. The DS values of ESL and E100 were 1.0 and 2.8 respectively, indicating that the sulfation pattern is more important for the anticoagulant activity than the amount of sulfate.

**Keywords:** Chemical sulfation; fucogalactan; anticoagulant



## 1. Introduction

Biological activity of mushroom polysaccharides has been evaluated aiming pharmaceutical products. The proper cultivation and high production of these organisms have drawn attention in the search for molecules with biological interest. Studies of polysaccharides derived from mushrooms have increased due to the functional properties triggered by biological interactions. The antioxidative [1-3], immunomodulatory [4], immunostimulatory [5], antitumoral [6, 7], anti-inflammatory [8] and antinociceptive activities [9, 10] are the most known biological properties of polysaccharides derived from mushrooms. However, the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of polysaccharides from mushrooms are little known. An acidic polysaccharide of *Auricularia auricula* [11] and a chemically sulfated glucogalactomannan of *Pleurotus sajor-caju* [12] with anticoagulant activities have been investigated.

The sulfated group is related to various biological activities, mainly those involving blood clotting effects [13]. Studies focused in the evaluation of native sulfated polysaccharides that regulate the clotting system have been performed [14-16]. In addition, chemically sulfated polysaccharides have been synthesized to obtain molecules with anticoagulant and antithrombotic properties [17, 18].

Strategies for obtaining chemically sulfated polysaccharides vary according to the type of structure and the preference for the type of sulfation process. These biomolecules are usually obtained using chlorosulfonic acid (ClSO<sub>3</sub>H) [19] or SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex [20] as sulfation agents. A glycolucuronomannan [21], β-(1→6)-D-Glucans [18, 22], citrus pectin [23] and a mannogalactan [24] have been chemically sulfated with excess of ClSO<sub>3</sub>H. On the other hand, polysaccharides from persimmon fruits [25], an ophiopogonpolysaccharide [26], glucans [27] and fucans [28] have been chemically sulfated through excess of SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex. Nevertheless, indicating a sulfation agent as the most appropriate is still difficult. For example,

citrus pectin has been chemically sulfated through  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  [23, 29],  $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex [30] or  $\text{N}(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_3$  synthetic reagent [31] to obtain an anticoagulant and antithrombotic agent. Reports indicate that  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  generates harsh conditions that produce severe changes in the pectin structure and alters the bioactivity of the sulfated derivatives [30]. However, even though the sulfation with excess of  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  has led to partial hydrolysis of galacturonans, it proved to be an optimal reagent for sulfation of pectins [32].

In addition, it is important to consider that both the reaction conditions (sulfation agent, temperature, solvents and time) and the characteristics of the polysaccharide (composition, structure, spatial arrangement, degree of substitution - DS and molecular weight -  $M_w$ ) are significant factors that could alter the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities. Moreover, the same types of polysaccharides vary structurally according to their origin. Thus, chemical sulfation of the same types of polysaccharides from different sources can generate sulfated polysaccharides with different anticoagulant activities. In these conditions, comparisons between sulfation methods could be something inadequate. Besides that, there are no reports that compare the use of sulfation methods on a well-characterized molecule, properly describing the structural differences of the sulfated polysaccharides obtained and the implications on their anticoagulant activity.

In this study, a fucogalactan from *A. bisporus* was chemically sulfated through two sulfation processes usual for polysaccharides. The sulfations were made through  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  and  $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex methods. The methodologies considered sulfation conditions based on an optimized sulfation method. The influence of the sulfated fucogalactans on activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), prothrombin time (PT), thrombin time (TT), and their effects on the factor Xa (FXa),  $\alpha$ -thrombin (T) and factor XIIa (FXIIa) activities were analyzed. Moreover, the sulfated fucogalactans were structurally compared in relation to monosaccharide composition, methylation and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analyses.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1 Material

Fruiting bodies of *A. bisporus* (champignon de Paris) were provided by Makoto Yamashita Company (Miriam Harumi Yamashita), São José dos Pinhais, State of Paraná, Brazil.

### 2.2 Methods

#### 2.2.1 Extraction and purification of fucogalactan E

The fucogalactan was extracted and purified according to described by Román et al. [33], and conventionally described as fucogalactan E.

#### 2.2.2 Chemical sulfation

In order to obtain the sulfated fucogalactans through both  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  and  $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex methodologies, fucogalactan E was chemically sulfated considering the optimal sulfation conditions based on an optimized sulfation method [33]. Thus, a molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group on the polysaccharide ( $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  or  $\eta\text{SO}_3\text{-pyridine}/\text{OH}$  ratios) of 18, a ratio of total reaction volume to weight of sample ( $V_T/w$  ratio;  $\mu\text{L mg}^{-1}$ ) of 100 in 6 h of reaction were considered. Likewise, the *O*-methylalditol acetates found on the methylation analysis of the fucogalactan E were considered to calculate the  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  and  $\eta\text{SO}_3\text{-pyridine}/\text{OH}$  ratios in the chemical sulfation.

##### 2.2.2.1 Chemical sulfation of fucogalactan E with $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$ as sulfation agent

Fucogalactan E was sulfated according to the method described by O'Neill [19] with some modifications. 100.0 mg of the polysaccharide were dissolved in 9,8 mL of a solution containing formamide:pyridine (1:1 v/v), in a closed system with constant stirring. Later, 2050  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  were carefully added, dropwise, at 4 °C ( $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  ratio = 18 and  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  ratio = 100). The sulfation reaction was carried out in 6 h at 8 °C in a closed system. The reaction was stopped and neutralized to pH 7.0 with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  10%, and dialyzed against distilled water, using a membrane with a 12-14 kDa cut-off (Spectra/Por®, Regenerate Cellulose Membrane). The material retained (E100) was concentrated and freeze-dried.

#### *2.2.2.2 Chemical sulfation of fucogalactan E with $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex as sulfation agent*

Fucogalactan E was sulfated according to the method described by Larm et al. [20] with some modifications. A first solution was prepared dissolving 100.0 mg of the polysaccharide in 5.0 mL of *N,N*-dimethylformamide and then stirred for 12 h. A second solution was prepared dissolving 4.92 g of  $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex in 5.0 mL of *N,N*-dimethylformamide and then stirred for 1 h. The first solution was then added to the second solution and the sulfation reaction was carried out in 6 h at 25 °C in a closed system ( $\eta\text{SO}_3\text{-pyridine}/\text{OH}$  ratio = 18 and  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  ratio = 100). The reaction was stopped and neutralized to pH 7.0 with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  10%, and dialyzed against distilled water, using a membrane with a 12-14 kDa cut-off (Spectra/Por®, Regenerate Cellulose Membrane). The material retained (ESL) was concentrated and freeze-dried.

#### *2.2.3 Structural analysis of the polysaccharides*

##### *2.2.3.1 NMR spectroscopy*

1D-NMR spectra ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$  and DEPT) were prepared using a 400 MHz Avance III spectrometer with 5 mm direct probehead (BBO). Analyses were carried out at 70 °C on samples dissolved in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  relative to acetone at  $\delta$  2.21 ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 32.77 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), based on DSS (2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate- $\text{d}_6$  sodium salt;  $\delta = 0.0$  for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ ). 2D-NMR Edited-HSQC (COSY, TOCSY and heteronuclear) spectra were obtained with a Bruker 600 MHz AVANCE III NMR spectrometer with a 5 mm inverse gradient probehead (QXI). HSQC, HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY experiments, with spectral widths of 6393 Hz ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 1200 Hz ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), were recorded for quadrature detection in the indirect dimension, using 4 scans per series of 2 K x 512 and a width data points with zero filling in F1 (2 K) prior to Fourier transformation.

#### 2.2.3.2 Homogeneity and $M_w$

The  $M_w$  of the polysaccharides were determined by High Performance Size Exclusion Chromatography (HPSEC) coupled to refractive index and multi-angle laser light scattering detectors. Four ultrahydrogel columns in series, with exclusion sizes of  $7 \times 10^6$ ,  $4 \times 10^5$ ,  $8 \times 10^4$ , and  $5 \times 10^3$  Da, were used. The eluent was a solution containing  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (0.20 M) and  $\text{NaN}_3$  (200 ppm) at  $0.6 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . Each polysaccharide was dissolved and filtered through a  $0.22 \mu\text{m}$  pore size filter (Millipore). The injection ( $100 \mu\text{L}$ ) was made at a concentration of  $1 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ . The specific refractive index increment ( $dn/dc$ ) of the polysaccharides was determined and the results were processed with software provided by the manufacturer (ASTRA 4.70.07, Wyatt Technologies).

#### 2.2.3.3 DS analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides

The sulfate released resulting of hydrolysis (1 M HCl at 100 °C for 5 h) of the sulfated polysaccharides was quantified by the BaCl<sub>2</sub>-gelatin turbidimetric method [34]. Inorganic Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was used as standard and the sulfur percentage (S%) in the sulfated polysaccharides was calculated from the inorganic sulfate content. The DS was calculated according to the equation:  $DS = (Mm \times S\%)/(3200 - 102 \times S\%)$  [35], where Mm is the weighted mean of molecular weight of the monosaccharides in the polysaccharide according to the percentages of *O*-methylalditol acetates.

#### *2.2.3.4 Monosaccharide composition*

2.0 mg of the sulfated polysaccharide were hydrolyzed with 2.0 M TFA at 100 °C for 8 h, followed by evaporation to dryness. The resulting monosaccharides were solubilized in 1.0 mL of distilled water and reduced to alditols with 2.0 mg of NaBH<sub>4</sub> in 8 h. The reaction was neutralized with HOAc, freeze-dried and the resulting boric acid removed as trimethyl borate by co-evaporation with MeOH. Acetylation was carried out with Ac<sub>2</sub>O-pyridine (1:1; v/v; 1.0 mL) at room temperature for 18 h. The resulting Alditol Acetates (AAs) were extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>, washed with CuSO<sub>4</sub> 2% and the organic layer containing the AAs was dried at room temperature [36]. The AAs were then analyzed by GC-MS (Varian Saturn 2000R-3800 gas chromatograph coupled to a Varian Ion-Trap 2000R mass spectrometer), using a DB-225 column (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d.) programmed from 50 to 220 °C at 40 °C/min, with helium as carrier gas. The AAs were identified by their typical retention times and electron ionization spectra.

#### *2.2.3.5 Methylation analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides*

2.0 mg of the sulfated polysaccharide were solubilized in water, followed by addition of cation-exchange resin (H<sup>+</sup> form, pH 2.0) and stirring for 30 min. The resin was filtered off, the filtrate neutralized with pyridine and freeze-dried [37]. The resulting pyridinium salt was methylated using NaOH-Me<sub>2</sub>SO-MeI [38]. 2.0 mg were solubilized in 500 μL of Me<sub>2</sub>SO, followed by addition of 150 mg of NaOH and carried out in stirring for 30 min. Then, methylation was started with 500 μL of MeI. The mixture was vigorously shaken for 30 min and then left for 24 h at rest. The reaction was neutralized with HOAc, dialyzed with a 6-8 kDa cut-off membrane (Spectra/Por<sup>®</sup>, Regenerated Cellulose Membrane) and freeze-dried. The methylation process was repeated with the freeze-dried material, in order to ensure a complete methylation of the polysaccharide. The per-*O*-methylated polysaccharide was hydrolyzed with 1.0 mL of aqueous formic acid (HCO<sub>2</sub>H, 45%) at 100 °C for 6 h, followed by evaporation to dryness [39]. The resulting per-*O*-methylated monosaccharides were solubilized in 1.0 mL of distilled water and reduced to per-*O*-methylated alditols with 2.0 mg of NaBD<sub>4</sub>. After 18 h, HOAc was added, the solution evaporated to dryness and the resulting boric acid removed as trimethyl borate by co-evaporation with MeOH. Acetylation to obtain the Partially *O*-methylated Alditol Acetates (PMAAs) and analysis by GC-MS were carried out using the conditions described above (Section 2.2.3.4), except that the GC-MS analysis was carried out with a gradient of temperature from 50 to 215 °C at 40 °C/min. The PMAAs were identified from m/z of their positive ions, by comparison with standards, with the results being expressed as a relative percentage of each peak area [36].

## 2.2.4 Clotting assays

### 2.2.4.1 APTT assay

APTT was determined with APTT-SP Hemosil<sup>®</sup> kit (Instrumentation Laboratory Company – Bedford, MA 01730-2443 USA). 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of a solution containing normal sheep plasma and unfractionated heparin or polysaccharide (2.0 – 45.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , final concentration) in biological serum (1:1, v/v) were incubated at 37 °C. After 1 min, 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of APTT reagent was added and incubated for 3 min. Finally, 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (25 mM) were added and the clotting time measured in a COAG-A-MATE XM coagulometer (Organon Teknika Corporation, Durhan, NC). Unfractionated heparin, with a concentration of  $1 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , was used as reference (200.47 IU  $\text{mg}^{-1}$ ; 6<sup>th</sup> International Standard).

#### 2.2.4.2 PT assay

PT was determined with PT-Fibrinogen HS PLUS Hemosil<sup>®</sup> kit (Instrumentation Laboratory Company – Bedford, MA 01730-2443 USA). 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of a solution containing normal sheep plasma and unfractionated heparin or polysaccharide (20.0 – 400.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , final concentration) in biological serum (3:2, v/v) were incubated at 37 °C. After 3 min, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of PT reagent were added and the clotting time measured in a COAG-A-MATE XM coagulometer (Organon Teknika Corporation, Durhan, NC). Unfractionated heparin, with a concentration of  $1 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , was used as reference (200.47 IU  $\text{mg}^{-1}$ ; 6<sup>th</sup> International Standard).

#### 2.2.4.3 TT assay

TT was determined with TT-Fibrinogen HS PLUS Hemosil<sup>®</sup> kit (Instrumentation Laboratory Company – Bedford, MA 01730-2443 USA). 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of a solution containing normal sheep plasma and unfractionated heparin or polysaccharide (2.0 – 800.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , final concentration) in biological serum (8:2, v/v) were incubated at 37 °C. After 1 min, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of TT reagent (3.0 UNIH  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ ) were added and the clotting time measured in a Coagulation



Analyzer KL340 (CORNLEY). Unfractionated heparin, with a concentration of  $1 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , was used as reference (200.47 IU  $\text{mg}^{-1}$ ; 6<sup>th</sup> International Standard).

#### *2.2.4.4 Influence of the sulfated polysaccharides on T activity*

T activity, in the presence of polysaccharide and/or natural inhibitor (antithrombin - AT or heparin cofactor II - HCII), was determined adding 25  $\mu\text{L}$  of each compound with a defined concentration in TS/PEG buffer (0.02 M Tris/HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, and 1.0  $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$  of polyethylene glycol 8000, pH 7.4). Sulfated polysaccharide or heparin (0.1 – 20.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , final concentration), T (6 nM, final concentration) and AT (100 nM, final concentration) or HCII (15 nM, final concentration) were mixed in 96-well plates and incubated for 1 min at 37 °C. Afterwards, T chromogenic substrate S-2238 (Chromogenix, Milan, Italy) was added (100  $\mu\text{M}$ , final concentration) and the absorbance at 405 nm was recorded each minute over 30 min (Multimode microplate reader Infinite M200, Tecan Group, Switzerland). T activity in the absence of natural inhibitor and the presence of polysaccharide was also measured. T activity in the absence of natural inhibitor and polysaccharide was measured and it was taken as 100%.

#### *2.2.4.5 Influence of the sulfated polysaccharides on FXa activity*

FXa activity, in the presence of polysaccharide and/or natural inhibitor (AT), was determined adding 25  $\mu\text{L}$  of each compound with a defined concentration in TS/PEG buffer (0.02 M Tris/HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, and 1.0  $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$  of polyethylene glycol 8000, pH 7.4). Sulfated polysaccharide or heparin (0.1 – 50  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , final concentration), FXa (8 nM, final concentration) and AT (100 nM, final concentration) were mixed in 96-well plates and incubated for 1 min at 37 °C. Afterwards, FXa chromogenic substrate S-2222 (Chromogenix, Milan, Italy) was added (100  $\mu\text{M}$ , final concentration) and the absorbance at 405 nm was

recorded each minute over 30 min (Multimode microplate reader Infinite M200, Tecan Group, Switzerland). FXa activity in the absence of natural inhibitor and the presence of polysaccharide also was measured. FXa activity in the absence of natural inhibitor and polysaccharide was measured and it was taken as 100%.

#### *2.2.4.6 Influence of the sulfated polysaccharides on FXIIa activity in plasma*

Intrinsic activity of FXIIa was measured in a solution of normal sheep plasma and TS/PEG buffer (0.02 M Tris/HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, and 1.0 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> of polyethylene glycol 8000, pH 7.4) (1:7 v/v). 25 µL of TS/PEG buffer containing polysaccharide or heparin (0.1 – 62.5 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>, final concentration), were added to 50 µL of a diluted solution of plasma in 96-well plates and incubated for 1 min at 37 °C. Afterwards, 25 µL of FXIIa chromogenic substrate S-2302 [40] (Chromogenix, Milan, Italy) were added (200 µM, final concentration) and the absorbance at 405 nm was recorded each minute over 45 min (Multimode microplate reader Infinite M200, Tecan Group, Switzerland). FXIIa activity in the absence of polysaccharide was measured and it was taken as 100%.

#### *2.2.4.7 Statistical analysis*

All enzymatic activities were measured in function of initial velocity for each enzymatic reaction under the test conditions (pH 7.4, 37 °C). Results are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD) (n ≥ 3), and the statistical significance of the results was determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Tukey's HSD test, using the STATGRAPHICS Centurion XV program, Version 15.2.06. Data were considered different at a significance level of p < 0.05.

### 3. Results and discussion

#### 3.1 Structural characterization of the sulfated fucogalactan ESL

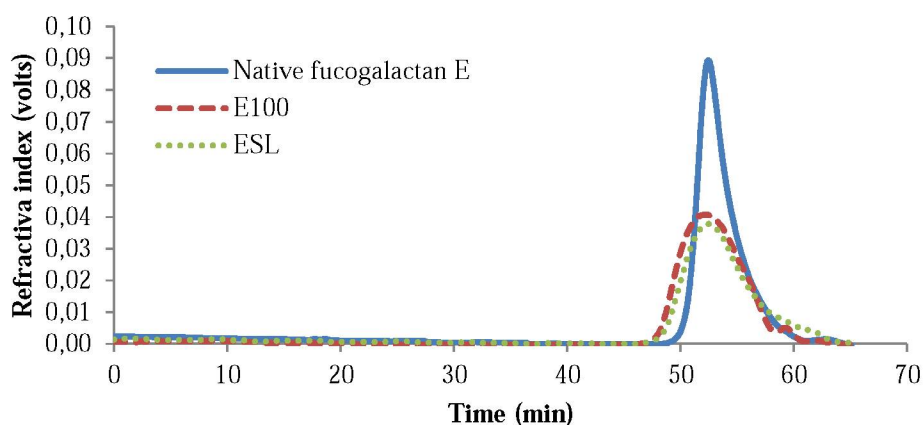
The sulfated fucogalactans ESL and E100, obtained through SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex and ClSO<sub>3</sub>H methods, using the optimal sulfation conditions defined at Roman et al. [33], showed yields of 153.6% and 145.5%, respectively. The results were based on 100 mg of dried native fucogalactan E. The increment of weight in the samples is due to insertion of sulfate groups in the fucogalactans. ESL and E100 had DS values of 1.0 and 2.8, respectively.

In order to evaluate the effect of ClSO<sub>3</sub>H and SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex in the chemical sulfation reaction on anticoagulant activity, structural characteristics of fucogalactan E, E100 and ESL were analyzed and compared. In a previous study, fucogalactan E and E100 were already structurally characterized [33]. Therefore, the previously obtained structural data were used.

HPSEC analysis showed homogeneous profiles for both sulfated polysaccharides (Fig. 1). Similar *M<sub>w</sub>* of  $1.08 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.224$ ) and  $1.00 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.232$ ) for E100 and ESL were found, respectively. However, these *M<sub>w</sub>* values were slightly lower compared to  $1.28 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.267$ ) of fucogalactan E. Monosaccharide composition analyses showed that ESL is composed by Fuc (6.9%), 3-*O*-Me-Gal (13.2%) and Gal (79.9%). The composition of ESL was nearest to fucogalactan E (Fuc, 9.6%; 3-*O*-Me-Gal, 14.6%; Gal, 75.9%), compared to E100 (Fuc, 4.8%; 3-*O*-Me-Gal, 11.2%; Gal, 84.0%). Therefore, ESL conserved more residues of 3-*O*-Me-Gal and Fuc, showing that SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex preserves the monosaccharide composition, compared to ClSO<sub>3</sub>H in the sulfation method.

In order to understand the sulfation pattern of ESL and E100, the PMAAs in the methylation analyses were evaluated (Table S1 and S2). The exact percentage of PMAAs that represents sulfation in 2-*O*- and/or 3-*O*- positions in Galp was difficult to determine, due to the

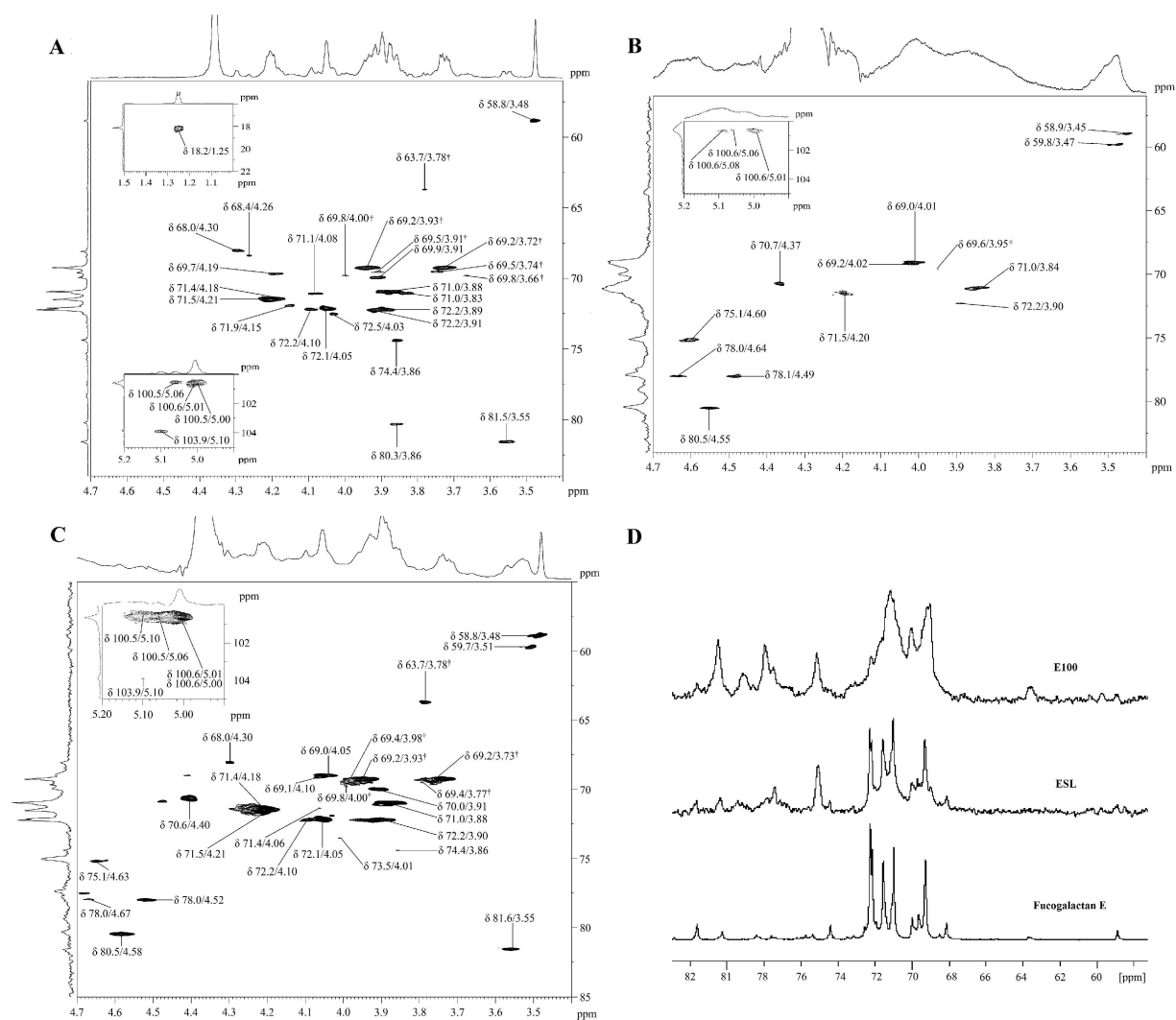
presence of Galp residues substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of Fucp or Galp, and of 3-O-Me-Gal units in the polysaccharide. ESL showed  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units of the main chain mainly sulfated in 2-O-, 2,3-O- and 2,3,4-O- positions, whereas E100 had  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units mainly sulfated in 2-O-, 4-O- 2,3-O-, 2,4-O- and 2,3,4-O- positions. Thus, the PMAAs in the methylation analyses suggest that ESL has a less heterogeneous sulfation pattern compared to E100. In addition, ESL showed more non-sulfated  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units (26.6%) compared to E100 (13.2%).



**Fig. 1.** Elution profiles obtained on HPSEC analysis of native fucogalactan E, E100 and ESL.

In order to confirm the results obtained in the methylation analyses, Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectrum of ESL was evaluated (Fig. 2C). One-dimensional  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -DEPT, and bi-dimensional Edited-HSQC-DEPT, HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY spectra were used to elucidate ESL (Table 1). The signals of C-3/H-3 at  $\delta$  81.6/3.55 of  $\rightarrow 6$ -3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and C-6/H-6 at  $\delta$  18.2/1.29 of  $\alpha$ -L-Fucp-(1 $\rightarrow$  were found. Moreover, the signals of non-reducing  $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units were found in the HSQC-DEPT spectrum, mainly that of C-6/H-6 at  $\delta$  63.7/3.78. The signal at  $\delta$  69.8/4.00 of C-6/H-6 belongs to  $\rightarrow 2,6$ - $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units, which confirmed the presence of Galp units substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of Fucp or Galp. In brief, the HSQC-DEPT spectrum of ESL showed more conserved signals of

fucogalactan E compared to E100 (Fig. 2A, B and C). Moreover, the comparison between the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of fucogalactan E, E100 and ESL confirms the more conserved sulfation pattern for ESL, with well-defined signals of fucogalactan E (Fig. 2D).



**Fig. 2.** Edited-HSQC-DEPT spectra of fucogalactan E (A), E100 (B) and ESL (C), and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra (D). Assays made in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  at  $70^\circ\text{C}$ . Assignments are based on bidimensional NMR spectra HSQC-DEPT, HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY examination. † Inverted signals representing C-6/H-6. A and B were taken from Román et al. [33].

**Table 1.** HSQC chemical shifts of ESL expressed as  $\delta$  (ppm)<sup>a</sup>.

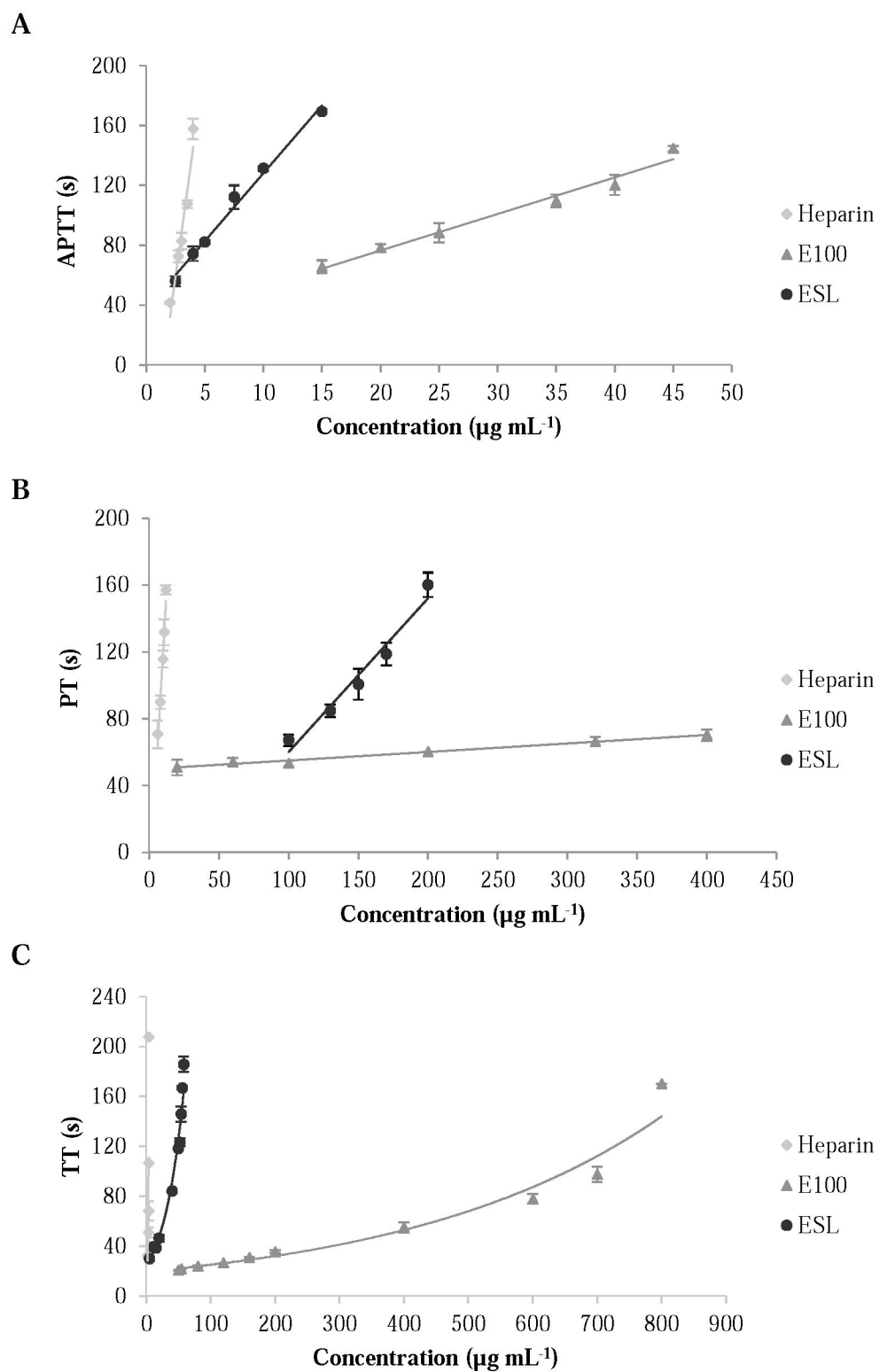
Unit		1	2	3	4	5	6		O-CH <sub>3</sub>
							6a	6b	
→6)- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	71.0	72.2	72.1	71.5	69.2	69.2	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.01	3.88	3.90	4.05	4.21	3.93	3.73	-
→6)-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.5	70.0	81.6	68.0	71.4	69.4	69.4	58.8
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.00	3.91	3.55	4.30	4.18	3.98	3.77	3.48
→2,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.5	n.d.	71.4	72.2	n.d.	69.8	n.d.	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.06	n.d.	4.06	4.10	n.d.	4.00	n.d.	-
$\alpha$ -L-Fucp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	103.9	n.d.	n.d.	74.4	69.7 <sup>b</sup>	18.2	-	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.10	n.d.	n.d.	3.86	4.19	1.29	-	-
$\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	68.4 <sup>b</sup>	71.0	n.d.	73.5	63.7	63.7	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.00	4.31	3.88	n.d.	4.01	3.78	3.78	-
→6)-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.5	69.0	80.5	75.1	70.6	69.2	69.2	-
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.10	4.05	4.58	4.63	4.40	3.93	3.73	-
→6)-2S,4S-3-O-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1→	<sup>13</sup> C	100.6	69.1	78.0	78.0	70.6	69.2	69.2	59.7
	<sup>1</sup> H	5.06	4.10	4.52	4.67	4.40	3.93	3.72	3.51

<sup>a</sup> Assignments are based on Edited-HSQC-DEPT, HSQC-COSY and HSQC-TOCSY. n.d. (not determined).

<sup>b</sup> Very weak signal.

### 3.2 Influence of the sulfation methods on anticoagulant activity

In order to evaluate the effect of the sulfation methods on anticoagulant activity, APTT and PT assays were performed at concentrations of 2.0 – 45.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and 20.0 – 400.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , respectively (Fig. 3A and B). The dose-response effects of both E100 and ESL were evaluated through models of linear regression. For each increase in the concentration ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) of ESL, APTT increased, in average, 9.05 s ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ) (Fig. 3A). This result showed that ESL was 3.71 times more efficient compared to 2.44 s ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ) of E100 on APTT. The control with heparin showed an increase of 56.71 s ( $R^2 = 0.95$ ) on APTT. Thus, the sulfation method through SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex resulted in a sulfated fucogalactan with better anticoagulant activity on APTT assay compared to ClSO<sub>3</sub>H method. On the other hand, PT increased, in average, 0.92 s ( $R^2 = 0.96$ ) for each increase in the concentration ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) of ESL, compared to 0.051 s ( $R^2 = 0.99$ )



**Fig. 3.** Dose-response effect of E100 and ESL on anticoagulant activity determined by APTT (A), PT (B) and TT (C).

for E100 (Fig. 3B). This means that ESL was 18.1 times more efficient compared to E100. The control with heparin showed an increase of 14.09 s ( $R^2 = 0.97$ ) on PT. The not parallel dose response curves obtained with ESL, E100 and heparin in APTT and PT (Fig. 3A and B) and the behavior observed on a non-linear scale (Fig. S1A and B), suggest that ESL and E100 may have distinct mechanisms of action on the coagulation system, which are also different from those of heparin.

Additionally, to show the effect of ESL and E100 on the common pathway of coagulation, TT assay was performed at concentrations of 2.0 – 800.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  (Fig. 3C and Fig. S1C). ESL had better anticoagulant activity on TT compared to E100 and both had a strong exponential behavior compared to APTT and PT assays.

The results showed that ESL had better anticoagulant activity on the intrinsic, extrinsic and common pathways compared to E100. The effect of fucogalactan E on APTT, PT and TT was also evaluated, showing similar values to blank, indicating that sulfated groups are essential for anticoagulant activity.

### *3.3 Influence of the sulfation methods on T, FXa and FXIIa activities*

T and FXa activities in the presence or absence of natural inhibitors were evaluated. Moreover, FXIIa activity on normal ovine plasma was analyzed. All enzymatic activities considered the initial velocity of reaction ( $v_0$ ). It is important to carry out a detailed analysis using initial velocity measurements to establish that the full progress curve of the enzymatic reaction is well behaved, or at least that the cause of deviation from the expected behavior is understood. In the early portion of the progress curve, substrate and product concentrations track linearly with time, and this portion of the progress curve is used to determine the initial velocity [41]. Thus,  $v_0$  was calculated from the slope of the linear plot of absorbance, which is proportional to the product concentration, as a function of time (Fig. S2).  $v_0$  was calculated to



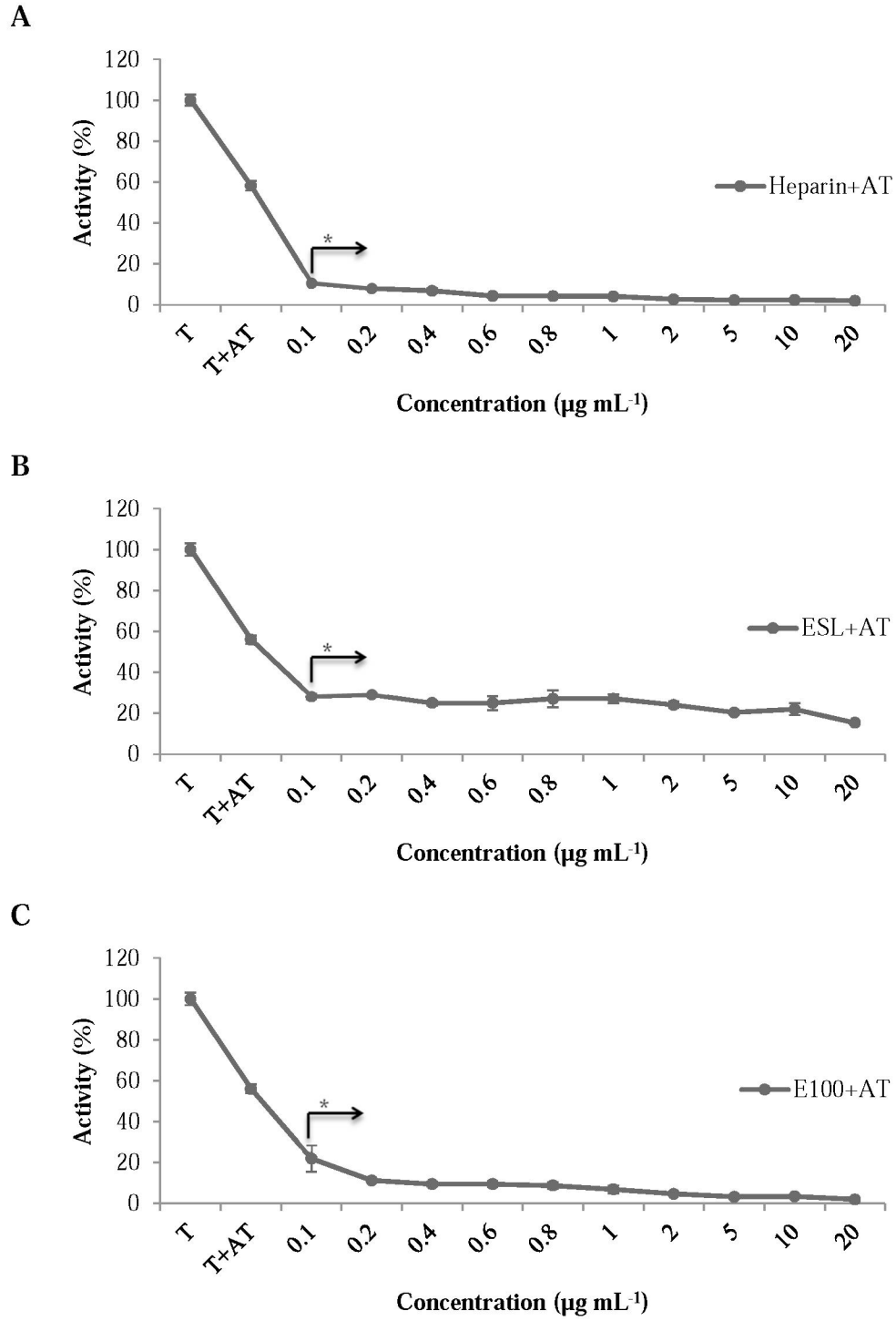
avoid lag phases that could present inappropriate measurements of enzymatic activities, as in point assays, mainly in the presence of inhibitors and others molecules that interfere in the enzymatic reaction.

### *3.3.1 Anti-T activity of E100 and ESL*

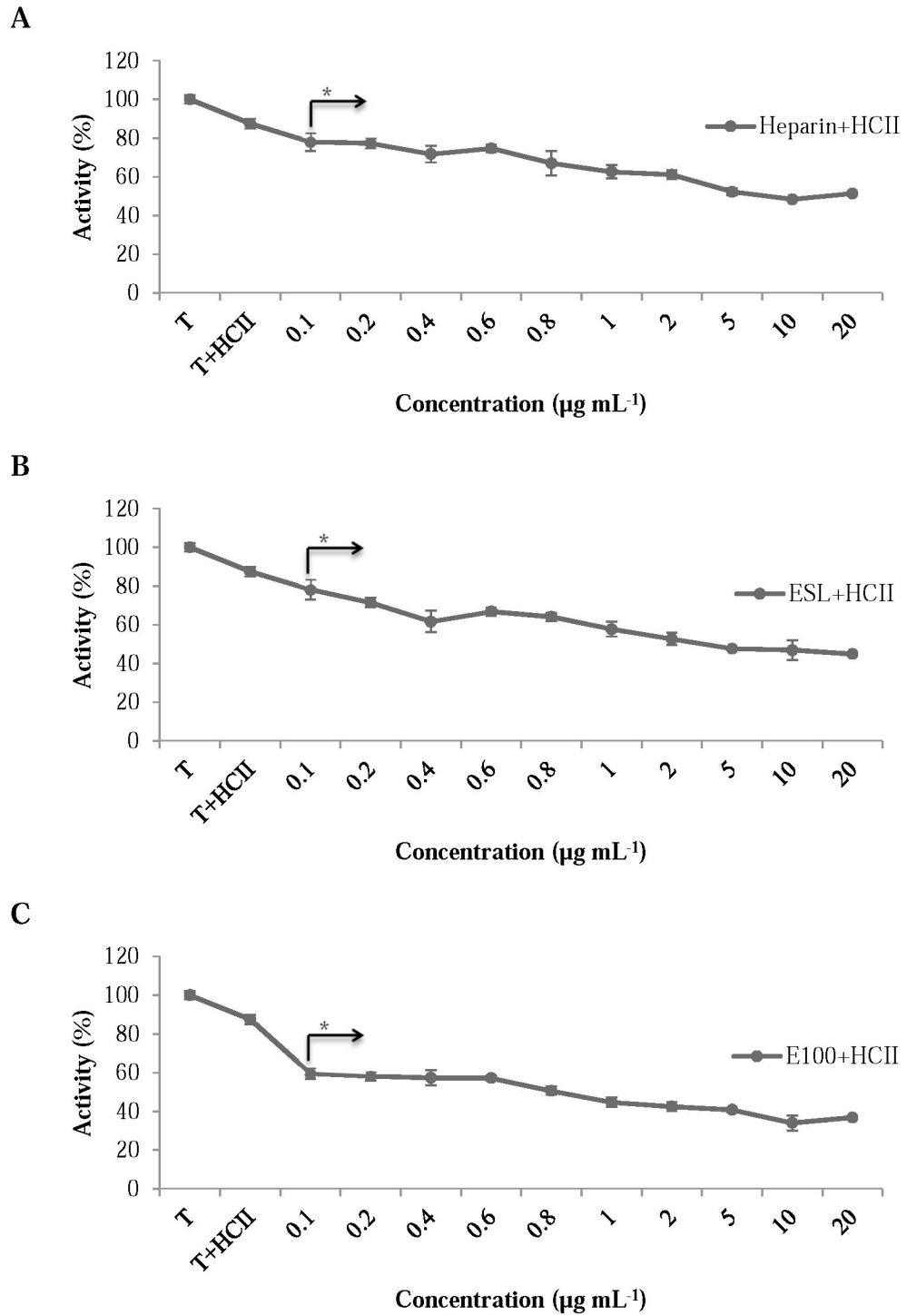
In order to evaluate the effect of the sulfated fucogalactans on T activity, enzymatic assays using T with AT or HCII, in the presence or absence of polysaccharide were performed. T activity decreased to half only with the presence of AT and absence of polysaccharide (Fig. 4). Moreover, T activity was inhibited starting from concentration of  $0.1 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of heparin, ESL or E100, in the presence of AT (Fig. 4A, B and C). Controls in the presence of heparin, E100 or ESL, and absence of AT, were also performed. However, they had no effect on T activity in the evaluated concentrations, indicating that both ESL and E100 acts as inhibitors only in the presence of AT.

T activity in the presence of HCII and absence of polysaccharide decreased to 87% (Fig. 5). This means that T activity decreased less in the presence of HCII compared to AT. Moreover, it was inhibited starting from concentration of  $0.1 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of heparin, ESL or E100, in the presence of HCII (Fig. 5A, B and C). The effect of heparin, ESL or E100 on T activity in the absence of HCII was evaluated. However, they had no inhibitory effect in the tested concentrations.

Both ESL and E100 had anti-T activity, but the better anticoagulant effect of ESL on TT suggests that it inhibits T more efficiently than E100 in a system containing all plasma components, probably due to higher bioavailability.



**Fig. 4.**  $\alpha$ -Thrombin (T) activity in the presence of antithrombin (AT), ESL (B) or E100 (C). \* significant statistical difference between the results compared to T + AT ( $p < 0.05$ ).



**Fig. 5.**  $\alpha$ -Thrombin (T) activity in the presence of heparin cofactor II (HCII), and heparin (A), ESL (B) or E100 (C). \* significant statistical difference between the results compared to T + HCII ( $p < 0.05$ ).

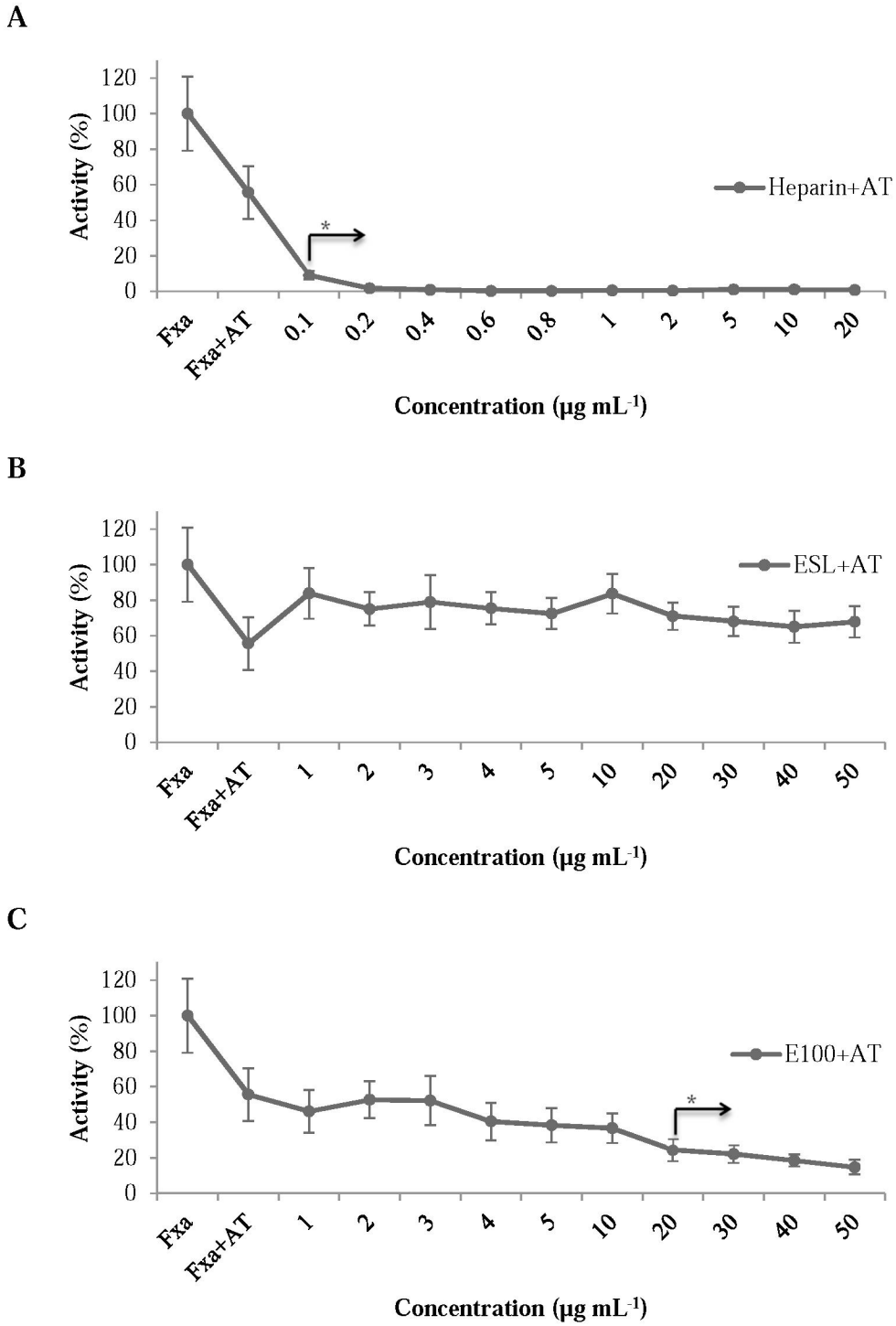
### 3.3.2 Anti-FXa activity of E100 and ESL

Enzymatic assays using FXa with AT, in the presence or absence of polysaccharide were performed. FXa activity decreased to half only with the presence of AT and absence of polysaccharide (Fig. 6). Anti-FXa activity of heparin and E100 was found from concentrations of 0.1 and 20.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  respectively, in the presence of AT (Fig. 6A and C). However, ESL had no anti-FXa activity in the presence of AT for all concentrations tested (Fig. 6B). The effect of heparin, ESL or E100 on FXa activity in the absence of AT was evaluated. However, they had no inhibitory effect in the tested concentrations.

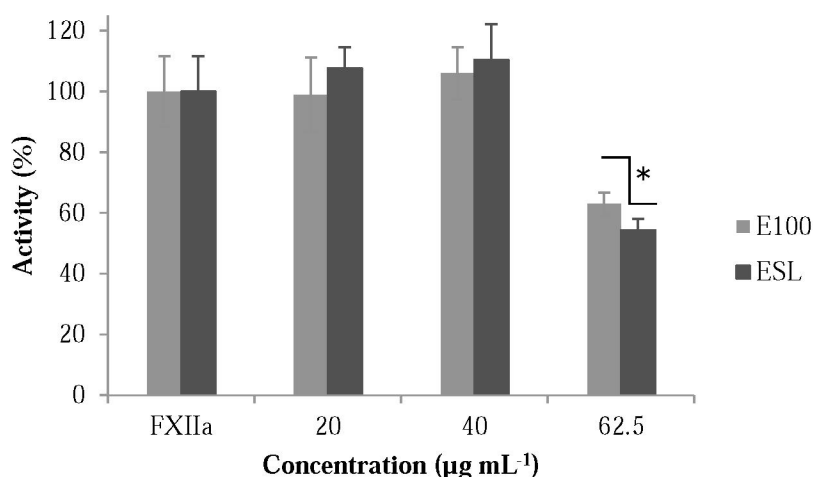
It has been demonstrated that sulfated polysaccharides, like glycosaminoglycans, bind to natural inhibitors of  $\alpha$ -thrombin enhancing the anticoagulant activity [42, 43]. According to results, the sulfated fucogalactans, ESL and E100 enhanced the anti-T activity of HCII and AT, possibly through interaction with the natural inhibitors. Nevertheless, only E100 showed anti-FXa activity in the presence of AT, although ESL had a better anticoagulant activity on APTT and PT.

### 3.3.3 Anti-FXIIa activity of E100 and ESL in plasma

The effect of the sulfated polysaccharides on FXIIa activity in normal sheep plasma was evaluated. Anti-FXIIa activity of E100 and ESL was found in a concentration of 62.5  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  (Fig. 7). ESL decreased FXIIa activity to 54.4% compared to 63.0% of E100. The enzymatic activity of FXIIa was not affected in the presence of heparin for the tested concentrations. Moreover, the polysaccharides, in the absence of FXIIa chromogenic substrate S-2302 [40], in normal sheep plasma, had no influence over absorbance in time, which could interfere in the measurement of enzymatic activity.



**Fig. 6.** FXa activity in the presence of AT. Heparin (A), ESL (B) and E100 (C). \* significant statistical difference between the results compared to FXa + AT (p < 0.05).



**Fig. 7.** FXIIa activity in normal sheep normal in the presence of ESL and E100. \* significant statistical difference between the results ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The clotting assays showed that the anticoagulant activity of ESL was better compared to E100, although ESL had no anti-FXa activity. Thus, its better anticoagulant activity could be related to inhibition of initial factors on the clotting system, like FXIIa. The bioavailability of ESL and E100 could also affect their anticoagulant behavior. In more complex systems like APTT, PT and TT, the sulfated polysaccharide with higher bioavailability to interact with coagulation cascade components would probably have a better anticoagulant activity.

The difference between the anticoagulant effects of the two sulfated polysaccharides should be related to their structural characteristics. The monosaccharide composition and methylation analyses showed that ESL preserved more the structure of the native fucogalactan E, mostly non-sulfated  $\rightarrow 6$ - $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units in the main chain (26.6%). Moreover, the higher content of  $\rightarrow 6$ -2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (24.8%), lower content of  $\rightarrow 6$ -4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (1.0%), and the presence of 2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -L-Fucp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (1.7%) units (Table S2), represented the most important structural characteristics which could be associated to higher bioavailability and more potent anticoagulant effect of ESL. The low DS of ESL showed that structure was more important for anticoagulant activity than the amount of sulfate. NMR analyses of ESL

showed conserved signals of fucogalactan E besides more well-defined signals, typical of a homogeneous sulfation pattern (Fig. 2). Since the molecular weights of ESL and E100 were similar, this property was not responsible for their different effects.

#### **4. Conclusions**

The sulfation method through  $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex generated a sulfated fucogalactan (ESL) with better anticoagulant activity compared to  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  method. The better anticoagulant activity of ESL could be related to inhibition of initial factors on the clotting system and also probably to its higher bioavailability. Moreover, the results showed that the sulfation pattern is more important for the anticoagulant activity than the amount of sulfate.

#### **Acknowledgments**

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## Supplementary data

### **Sulfation of fucogalactan from *Agaricus bisporus*: different patterns in the chemical structure and their effects on anticoagulant activity**

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**Table S1.** Profile of partially *O*-methylated alditol acetates obtained by methylation analysis of fucogalactan E, E100 and ESL.

Partially <i>O</i> -methylated alditol acetate	% relative to total peak area <sup>a</sup>		
	Fucogalactan E <sup>b</sup>	E100 <sup>b</sup>	ESL
2,3,4-Me <sub>3</sub> -Fucp	9.5	0.1	1.7
Fucp	-	1.2	1.7
2,3,4,6-Me <sub>4</sub> -Galp	2.1	-	-
2,3,4-Me <sub>3</sub> -Galp	75.2	13.2	26.6
2,3-Me <sub>2</sub> -Galp	-	10.4	1.0
2,4-Me <sub>2</sub> -Galp	-	5.3	1.9
3,4-Me <sub>2</sub> -Galp	13.2	13.0	10.1
2-Me-Galp	-	9.3	4.6
4-Me-Galp	-	15.0	17.0
3-Me-Galp	-	15.0	8.5
Galp	-	14.7	24.8

<sup>a</sup> Values  $\leq 1\%$  were not included and belong to sulfated Fucp residues.

<sup>b</sup> Taken from Román et al. [33].

**Table S2.** Preferential sulfation positions based on methylation analysis of E100 and ESL.

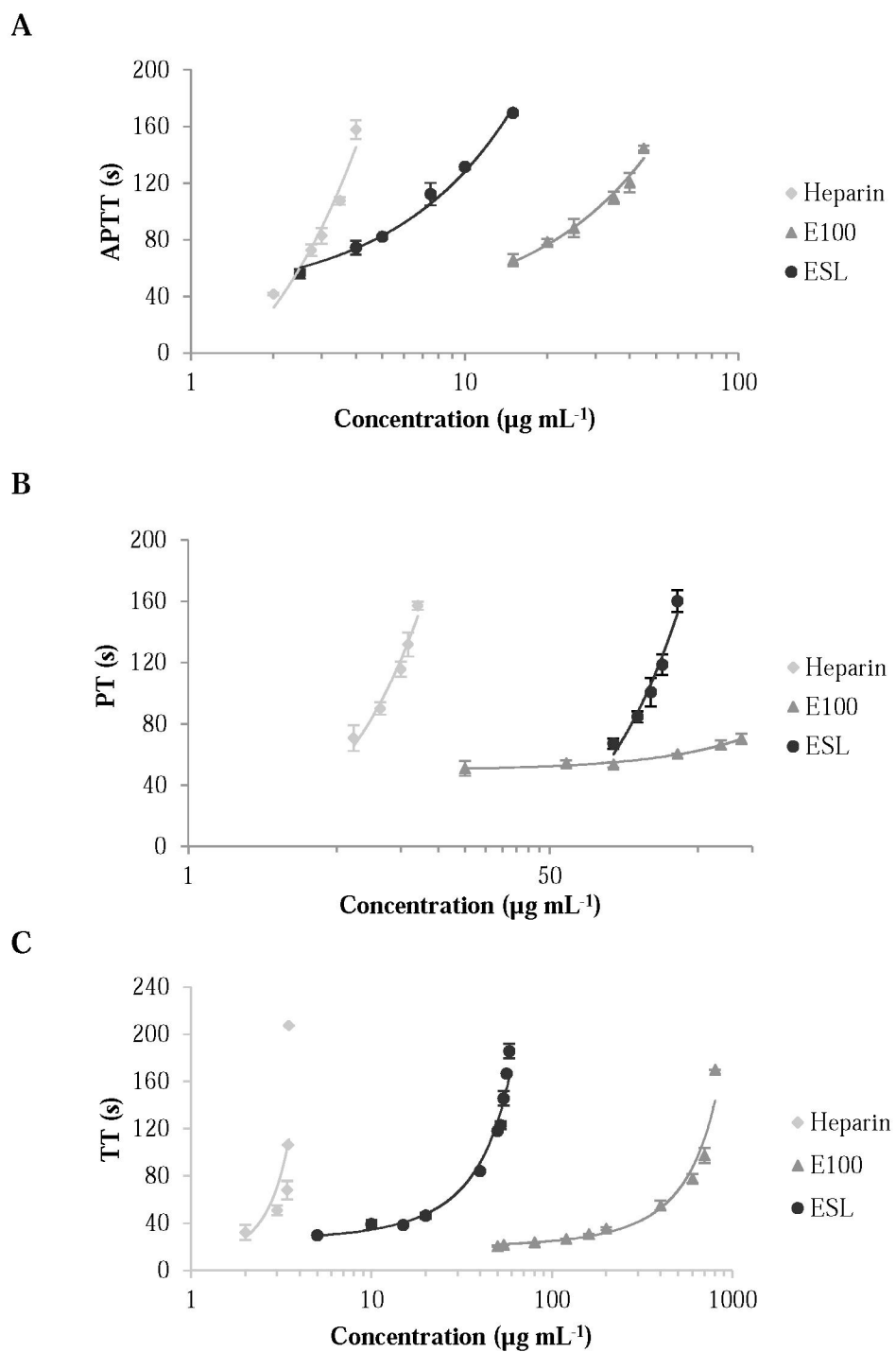
Unit	X	% relative to total peak area <sup>a</sup>	
		E100 <sup>b</sup>	ESL
→6)-X-α-D-Galp-(1→	2S	13.0	10.1
	3S	5.3	1.9
	4S	10.4	1.0
	2S,3S	15.0	17.0
	2S,4S	15.0	8.5
	3S,4S	9.3	4.6
	2S,3S,4S	14.7	24.8
	NS	13.2	26.6
X-α-L-Fucp-(1→	2S,3S,4S	0.1	1.7
	NS	1.2	1.7

<sup>a</sup> Values  $\leq 1\%$  were not included and belong to sulfated Fucp residues.

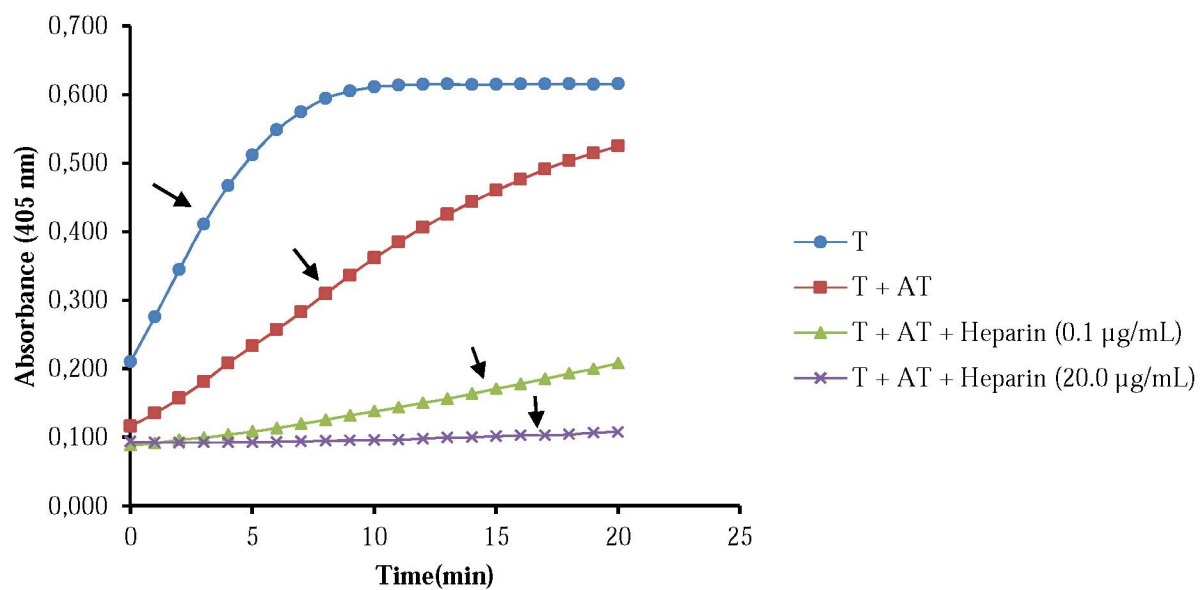
<sup>b</sup> Taken from Román et al. [33].

NS (Non-sulfated unit)





**Fig. S1.** Dose-response effect of E100 and ESL on anticoagulant activity determined by APTT (A), PT (B) and TT (C) on logarithmic scale.



**Fig. S2.** Example of T activity and T activity in the presence of AT, with or without heparin (0.1 and 20.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) in function of time. The arrows indicate the appropriated region to calculate  $v_0$ .

**ARTIGO III**

Manuscrito enviado para a revista Carbohydrate Polymers (CARBPOL-S-17-01148, 2017)

**Anticoagulant and antithrombotic effects of chemically sulfated fucogalactan and citrus  
pectin**

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## Abstract

The citrus pectin (CP14) from *Citrus sinensis*, and fucogalactan (E) and a glucan (G16) from *Agaricus bisporus* were isolated and characterized by composition, methylation and NMR analyses. CP14 was constituted by (1→4)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA units, E was composed by a (1→6)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-Galp main-chain, partially substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of  $\alpha$ -L-Fucp or  $\alpha$ -D-Galp, and partially methylated at O-3, whereas G16 was composed of (1→6)-linked  $\beta$ -D-Glcp units. The polysaccharides were sulfated through SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex, based on an optimized sulfation method, giving rise to CP14S, ESL and G16S. The APTT and PT assays showed a decreasing order of anticoagulant activity for ESL, CP14S and G16S, respectively. ESL and CP14S showed greater anticoagulant activity and their antithrombotic activities *in vivo* were evaluated. ESL reduced thrombus formation to 32.3% at a dose of 6.0 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, whereas CP14S inhibited totally the thrombus formation at 3.0 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. NMR and methylation analyses showed that  $\alpha$ -D-GalAp units of CP14S were sulfated in 2,3-O-position, whereas ESL was mainly sulfated in 2-O-, 2,3-O- and 2,3,4-O-positions.

**Keywords:** Chemical sulfation, citrus pectin, fucogalactan, anticoagulant activity, antithrombotic activity.

## 1. Introduction

Thrombotic disorders are the main factors of morbidity and mortality in the world (Heit, 2015; Wolberg et al., 2015). Venous and arterial thromboses are multifactor diseases characterized by excessive formation of clots (Engelmann & Massberg, 2013). Heparin has been the most widely drug clinically used to treat anticoagulant and thrombotic diseases (Garcia, Baglin, Weitz & Samama, 2012). It is a glycosaminoglycan primarily consisting of repeating disaccharides of uronic acid and  $\alpha$ -D-glucosamine (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked, where the uronic acid can be either  $\alpha$ -L-iduronic or  $\beta$ -D-glucuronic, with a complex pattern of substitution by sulfated groups (Rabenstein, 2002). Although heparin is very effective, its use can cause serious adverse effects such as heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (Kelton & Warkentin, 2008) and skin reactions like ecchymosis, necrosis, urticaria, angioedema and eczema (Schindewolf, Lindhoff-Last, Ludwig & Boehncke, 2012; Villanueva, Nájera, Espinosa & Borbujo, 2012). Moreover, biological contamination by animal pathogens is a major concern, since it is obtained from porcine gut or bovine lung (de Kort, Buijsman & van Boeckel, 2005; Konkle et al., 2001).

Studies have been focused in evaluating possible anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of polysaccharides with functional and structural characteristics similar to heparin, that could avoid or decrease undesirable adverse effects (Cai et al., 2016; Chandarajoti, Liu & Pawlinski, 2016; Sayari et al., 2016; Zhao et al., 2016). These polysaccharides have been obtained from different sources such as marine animals, plants or fungi, and they can be naturally (Alban, Schauerte & Franz, 2002; Pomin, 2012) or chemically (de Oliveira Barddal, Gracher, Simas-Tosin, Iacomini & Cipriani, 2015; Maas et al., 2012) sulfated. Their structural variability, related to composition, glycosidic linkage, spatial arrangement, molecular weight and degree of substitution by sulfate groups, is an important factor that alters the anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities (Cipriani et al., 2009; de Araújo, et al., 2013).

In order to obtain anticoagulant and antithrombotic agents, the citrus pectin isolated from *Citrus sinensis*, and a fucogalactan and a glucan from *Agaricus bisporus* mushroom were sulfated and compared in relation to their anticoagulant activities. The sulfations were made using SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex as sulfation agent, under the same reaction conditions, based on an optimized sulfation method (Román, Iacomini, Sasaki & Cipriani, 2016). The two polysaccharides which presented higher anticoagulant activity had their antithrombotic activity evaluated *in vivo*, and were structurally analyzed.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1 Biological material

Fresh fruiting bodies of cultivated *A. bisporus* (champignon de Paris) were produced by Makoto Yamashita firm, São José dos Pinhais, State of Paraná, Brazil. *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck was obtained commercially.

### 2.2 Extraction and purification of polysaccharides

#### 2.2.1 Fucogalactan and $\beta$ -D-glucan

Freeze-dried and milled *A. bisporus* fruiting bodies (120 g) were extracted with 2.0 L of H<sub>2</sub>O at 20 °C for 4 h (x6). The aqueous extract was submitted to the purification process according to what was described by Román et al. (2016), and the resulting soluble (1→6)-linked fucogalactan (E) was obtained (Fig. S1). The insoluble fraction was submitted to extraction

with 1.5 L of H<sub>2</sub>O at 100 °C for 4 h (x4). The hot aqueous extract was then concentrated under reduced pressure to about 1.0 L and the polysaccharides were recovered by addition of excess of cold ethanol (3:1; v/v), followed by centrifugation at 8000 rpm at 5 °C for 20 min. The sediments were dialyzed against tap water for 24 h (6-8 kDa cut-off membrane; Spectra/Por®, Regenerate Cellulose Membrane), concentrated under reduced pressure, and freeze-dried. The crude extract was dissolved in water, subjected to freezing and slow thawing until total separation of cold-water soluble and insoluble polysaccharides (Gorin & Iacomini, 1984), and subsequently centrifuged at 8000 rpm at 5 °C for 20 min. The insoluble fraction was extracted with dimethylsulfoxide in a weight (mg) to volume (mL) ratio of 50:1 at 60 °C for 2 h, dialyzed against tap water for 48 h (6-8 kDa cut-off membrane) and the retained material (G16) was concentrated under reduced pressure and freeze-dried.

### 2.2.2 *Citrus pectin*

Citrus pectin (CP14) was extracted from fresh mesocarp of *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck according to what was described by Maas et al. (2012).

### 2.3 *Chemical sulfation*

G16, E and CP14 were sulfated according to the method of Larm et al. (1979), which uses SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine reagent complex as sulfation agent, considering the optimal sulfation conditions described by Román et al. (2016). An amount of polysaccharide dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylformamide was added to a solution containing SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex in *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The reaction was made maintaining a molar ratio of sulfation agent to hydroxyl group on the polysaccharide ( $\eta$ SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine/OH ratio) of 18 and a ratio of total



reaction volume to weight of sample ( $V_T/w$  ratio;  $\mu\text{L mg}^{-1}$ ) of 100. The  $\eta\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine/OH ratio was calculated considering the *O*-methylalditol acetates found on the methylation analysis (section 2.4.4). The sulfation reaction was carried out in stirring for 6 h at 25 °C. Afterwards, the reaction was stopped and neutralized to pH 7.0 with 10% aq  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , and dialyzed against distilled water in a closed system (12-14 kDa cut-off membrane; Spectra/Por®, Regenerate Cellulose Membrane). The material was then concentrated and freeze-dried. The chemically sulfated CP14, E and G16 were named as CP14S, ESL and G16S, respectively.

## *2.4 Structural analysis of the polysaccharides*

### *2.4.1 Percent of uronic acid*

The uronic acid present on CP14 was identified by silicagel 60 thin layer chromatography (TLC; Merck). 2.0 mg of CP were hydrolyzed in 1.0 mL of TFA (2 M) at 100 °C for 8 h, the solution was then evaporated, and the residue analyzed by TLC. The plates were developed using ethyl acetate:n-propanol:acetic acid:water (4:2:2:1, v/v/v/v) and stained with orcinol-sulfuric acid. Authentic standards of glucuronic and galacturonic acids were used. The uronic acid contents of the polysaccharides were quantified using the *m*-hydroxybiphenyl colorimetric method (Filisetti-Cozzi & Carpita, 1991).

### *2.4.2 Carboxyl-reduction*

Carboxyl-reduction of CP14 was performed by the carbodiimide method (Taylor & Conrad, 1972), using  $\text{NaBH}_4$  as reducing agent. 10 mg of CP14 were dissolved in 2 mL of MES

buffer [2-(N-morpholine)-ethanesulfonic acid] (0.2 M, pH 4.75), to which carbodiimide [cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinoethyl) carbodiimide] was added slowly with stirring, in a ratio of 24 mg of carbodiimide for each 1 mg of uronic acid in the sample. The reaction mixture was stirred for a total of 2 h. A TRIS-HCl buffer (2 M, pH 7.0) was added until pH 7.0 and then NaBH<sub>4</sub> was added slowly to a final concentration of 2 M. The reduction occurred over 4 h and was stopped by adding acetic acid to pH 5. The material was finally dialyzed against tap water for 48 h (12-14 kDa cut-off membrane) and freeze-dried. CP14 and CP14S were subjected to four carboxyl-reduction cycles, resulting in the carboxyl-reduced fractions CP14-CR and CP14S-CR, respectively.

#### *2.4.3 Monosaccharide composition*

2.0 mg of native or sulfated polysaccharide were hydrolyzed with 2.0 M TFA at 100 °C for 8 h, followed by evaporation to dryness. The resulting monosaccharides were solubilized in 1 mL of water and reduced to alditols with 2.0 mg of NaBH<sub>4</sub>. After 18 h, HOAc was added, the solution evaporated to dryness and the resulting boric acid removed as trimethyl borate by co-evaporation with MeOH. Acetylation was carried out with 1.0 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O-pyridine (1:1; v/v) at room temperature for 18 h, and the resulting alditol acetates extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The samples were then analyzed by GC-MS (Varian Saturn 2000R-3800 gas chromatograph coupled to a Varian Ion-Trap 2000R mass spectrometer), using a DB-225 column (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d.) programmed from 50 to 220 °C at 40 °C/min, with helium as carrier gas. The alditol acetates were identified by their typical retention times and electron ionization spectra.

#### 2.4.4 Methylation analysis of the polysaccharides

Methylation analysis was carried out using NaOH-Me<sub>2</sub>SO-MeI (Ciucanu & Kerek, 1984). 2.0 mg of the polysaccharide were solubilized in 500 µL of Me<sub>2</sub>SO, followed by addition 150 mg of NaOH and 500 µL of MeI. The mixture was vigorously shaken for 30 min and then left for 24 h at rest. After neutralization with HOAc, the sample was dialyzed against tap water for 48 h (12-14 kDa cut-off membrane) and freeze-dried. The methylation process was repeated with the freeze-dried material, in order to ensure a complete methylation of the polysaccharide. The per-*O*-methylated polysaccharide was hydrolyzed with 1.0 mL of formic acid (HCO<sub>2</sub>H, 45%) at 100 °C for 6 h, followed by evaporation to dryness. The resulting per-*O*-methylated monosaccharides were solubilized in 1 mL of water and reduced to per-*O*-methylated alditols with 2.0 mg of NaBD<sub>4</sub>. After 18 h, HOAc was added, the solution evaporated to dryness and the resulting boric acid removed as trimethyl borate by co-evaporation with MeOH. The acetylation to obtain the partially *O*-methylated alditol acetates was carried out using the same conditions described above (Section 2.4.3). The sample was then analyzed by GC-MS, also using the conditions described above (Section 2.4.3), except that the analysis was carried out from 50 to 215 °C at 40 °C/min. Partially *O*-methylated alditol acetates were identified by their typical retention times and electron ionization spectra, by comparison with standards prepared according to Sasaki et al. (2005).

#### 2.4.5 Methylation analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides

2.0 mg of polysaccharide were solubilized in water, followed by addition of cation-exchange resin (H<sup>+</sup> form, pH 2.0) and stirring for 30 min. The resin was filtered off, the filtrate neutralized with pyridine and freeze-dried (Nagasawa, Inoue & Tokuyasu, 1979). Pyridinium

salt forms of the polysaccharides were methylated using the same conditions described above (Section 2.4.4).

#### 2.4.6 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy

1D-NMR spectra ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$  and DEPT) were prepared using a 400 MHz Avance III spectrometer with 5 mm direct probehead (BBO). Analyses were carried out at 70 °C on samples dissolved in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  relative to acetone at  $\delta$  2.21 ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 32.77 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), based on DSS (2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate- $\text{d}_6$  sodium salt;  $\delta = 0.0$  for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ ). 2D-NMR HSQC-DEPT correlation maps were obtained with a Bruker 600 MHz AVANCE III NMR spectrometer with a 5 mm inverse gradient probehead (QXI). Analyses were carried out at 70 °C on samples dissolved in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .

The degree of methyl-esterification of CP14 and CP14S was determined by integration of the cross peak volumes of C-5/H-5 of the  $\alpha\text{-D-GalpA}$  and 6-*O*-Me- $\alpha\text{-D-GalpA}$  units on  $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC experiment.

#### 2.4.7 Homogeneity and average molar mass ( $M_w$ )

The  $M_w$  of the polysaccharides was determined by High Performance Size Exclusion chromatography (HPSEC) coupled to refractive index and multi-angle laser light scattering detectors. Four ultrahydrogel columns in series, with exclusion sizes of  $7 \times 10^6$ ,  $4 \times 10^5$ ,  $8 \times 10^4$ , and  $5 \times 10^3$  Da, were used. The eluent was a solution containing  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (0.20 M) and  $\text{NaN}_3$  (200 ppm) at  $0.6 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . Each polysaccharide was dissolved and filtered through a  $0.22 \mu\text{m}$  pore size filter (Millipore) before injection on HPSEC. 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of the sample were

injected at a concentration of 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>. The specific refractive index increment ( $dn/dc$ ) of the polysaccharides was determined and the results were processed with software provided by the manufacturer (ASTRA 4.70.07, Wyatt Technologies).

#### *2.4.8 DS analysis of the polysaccharides*

The sulfate released from acid hydrolysis (1M HCl at 100 °C for 5 h) of the sulfated polysaccharides was quantified by the BaCl<sub>2</sub>-gelatin turbidimetric method (Dodgson & Price, 1962). Inorganic Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was used as standard and the sulfur percentage (S%) in the sulfated polysaccharides was calculated from the sulfate content. The degree of substitution (DS) was calculated according to the equation:  $DS = (Mm \times S\%)/(3200 - 102 \times S\%)$  (Whistler, 1964), where Mm is the weighted mean of molecular weight of the monosaccharides in the polysaccharide according to the percentages of *O*-methylated alditol acetates.

### *2.5 Clotting and antithrombotic assays*

#### *2.5.1 APTT and PT assays*

Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) and Prothrombin Time (PT) were determined with APTT-SP and PT-Fibrinogen HS PLUS Hemosil<sup>®</sup> kits, respectively (Instrumentation Laboratory Company – Bedford, MA, USA). 100 μL of a solution containing normal sheep plasma and unfractionated heparin or polysaccharide (2.5 – 65.0 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>, final concentration) in saline (1:1, v/v) were incubated at 37 °C. After 1 min, 50 μL of APTT reagent was added and incubated for 3 min. Finally, 50 μL of CaCl<sub>2</sub> (25 mM) were added and the

clotting time measured. For the PT assay, 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of a solution containing normal sheep plasma and unfractionated heparin or polysaccharide (28.0 – 400.0  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , final concentration) in saline (3:2, v/v) were incubated at 37 °C. After 3 min, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of PT reagent were added and the clotting time measured. The clotting times were measured in a COAG-A-MATE XM coagulometer (Organon Teknika Corporation, Durhan, NC). Unfractionated heparin, with a concentration of  $1 \times 10^4 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , was used as reference (200.47 IU  $\text{mg}^{-1}$ ; 6<sup>th</sup> International Standard). Results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) ( $n \geq 4$ ), and the statistical significance of the results was determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Tukey HSD's test, using a STATGRAPHICS Centurion XV program, Version 15.2.06. Data were considered different at a significance level of  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2.5.2 *Antithrombotic assay*

### 2.5.2.1 *Animals*

Experiments were conducted with male or female Wistar rats (150–210 g) from the colony of Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil. They were maintained under standard laboratory conditions (12 h light/dark cycle, temperature  $22 \pm 2$  °C), with standard pellet food and water ad libitum. The animals were anesthetized with an intramuscular injection of a mixture of ketamine (100 mg/kg body weight) and xylazine (16 mg/kg). The Institutional Ethics Committee of Federal University of Paraná approved all the procedures adopted in this study (authorization number 920).

### 2.5.2.2 Venous thrombosis

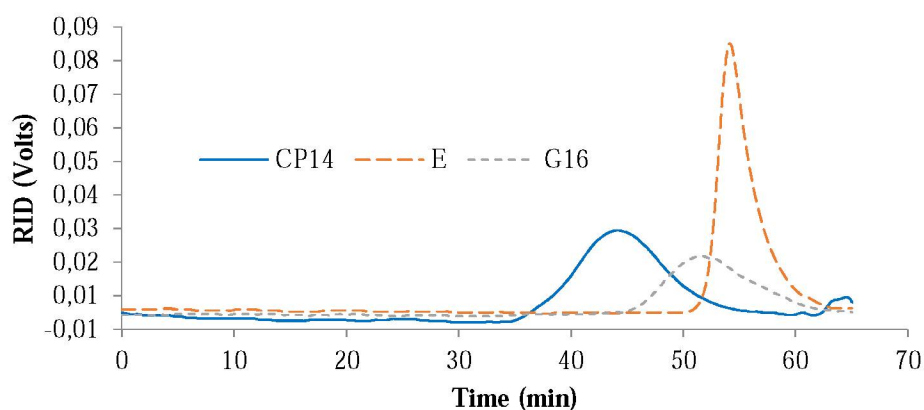
Thrombus formation was induced by promoting a combination of stasis and hypercoagulability (Berry, Girard, Lochot & Lecoffre, 1994; Vogel, Meuleman, Bourgondiën & Hobbelen, 1989). Rats were anesthetized and their right carotid artery was cannulated for injection of vehicle (PBS), sulfated polysaccharides or heparin, and thromboplastin. The abdominal vena cava was dissected, and loose sutures were placed between the right renal vena and femoral veins, and in the left renal vena. Vehicle, sulfated polysaccharides, or heparin were infused into the right carotid artery and allowed to circulate for 5 min. Thrombus formation was then induced by injection of thromboplastin ( $5 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  body weight) in a PSB buffer (pH 7.2), followed 20 s later by stasis of a 0.7 cm segment of the abdominal vena cava, for 20 min. The thrombus formed inside the occluded segment was then pulled out, washed with PBS, freeze-dried, and weighed. For each group ( $n \geq 6$ ), the mean thrombus weight  $\pm$  SEM was determined.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1 Structural analysis of CP14, fucogalactan E and G16

Fucogalactan E was previously isolated and characterized by Román et al. (2016). The monosaccharide composition, methylation, and NMR analyses showed it is constituted by a (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-Galp main-chain, partially methylated at O-3 (14.6%), and partially substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of  $\alpha$ -L-Fucp (9.5%) or  $\alpha$ -D-Galp (2.1%). HPSEC analysis showed it had  $M_w$  of  $1.28 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.267 \text{ mL g}^{-1}$ ).

The polysaccharides CP14 and G16 were isolated and characterized in the present study. CP14 and G16, as well as fucogalactan E, showed homogenous elution profiles on HPSEC (Fig. 1). CP14 and G16 had  $M_w$  of  $4.17 \times 10^5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.144 \text{ mL g}^{-1}$ ), and  $8.26 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  ( $dn/dc = 0.197 \text{ mL g}^{-1}$ ), respectively.



**Fig. 1.** Elution profiles obtained on HPSEC analysis of the native polysaccharides CP14, E and G16.

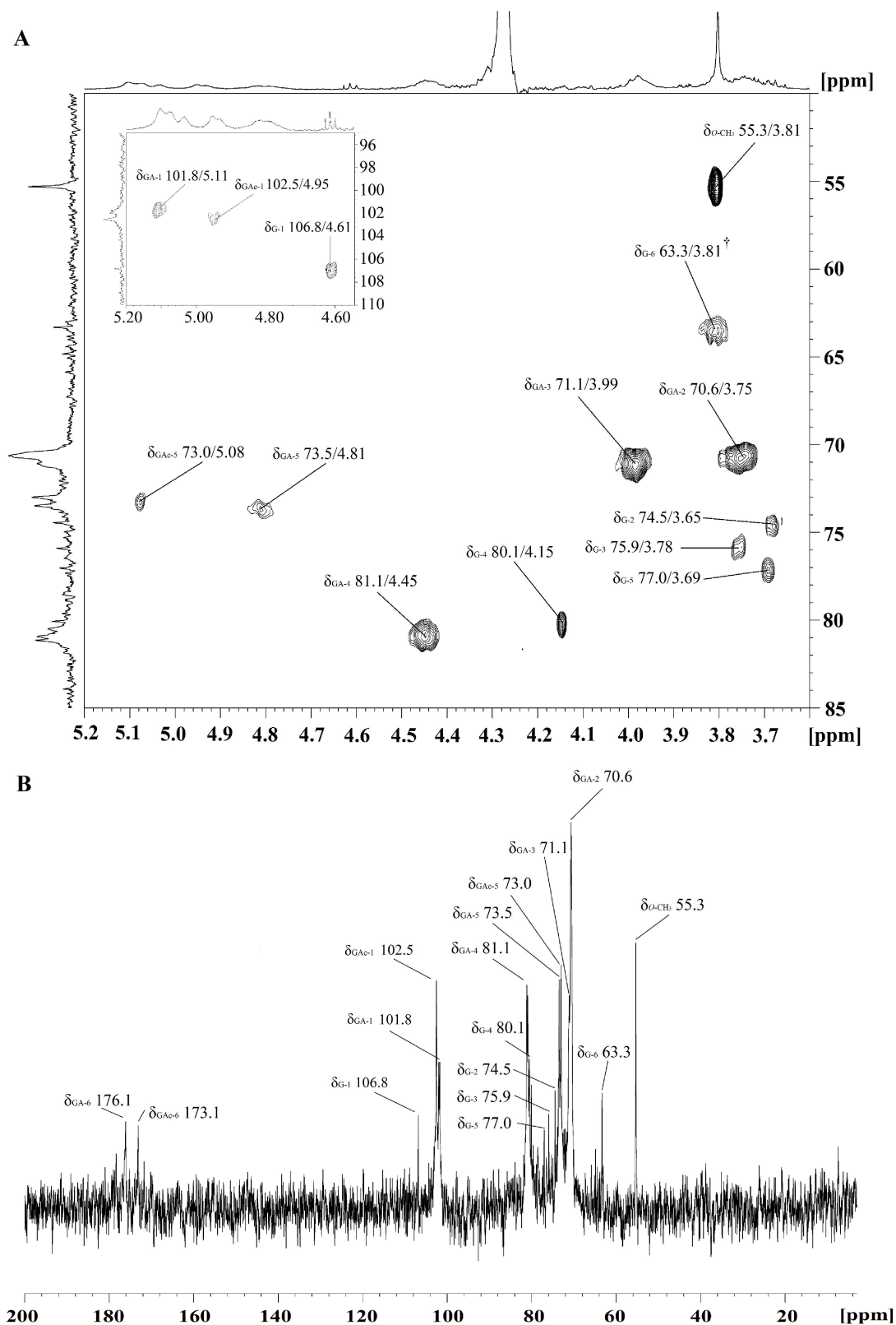
TLC analysis and colorimetric quantification showed that CP14 contained 97.3% of galacturonic acid, whereas the other 2.7% were composed of the neutral sugars galactose (0.7%), glucose (0.7%), arabinose (0.8%) and rhamnose (0.5%), whereas G16 was composed only by glucose.

Partially *O*-methylated alditol acetates derivatives of acid monosaccharides are less volatile and resistant to analysis by GC-MS. Thus, CP14 was submitted to carboxyl-reduction, giving rise to CP14-CR. The methylation analysis of CP14-CR showed a linear structure composed of 4-*O*-linked Galp units, according to the appearance of the 2,3,6-Me<sub>3</sub>-Galp derivative (99.9%). And G16 showed 100% of the partial *O*-methylated alditol acetate 2,3,4-Me<sub>3</sub>-Glc<sub>p</sub> in the methylation analysis, indicating a linear (1→6)-linked glucan.



CP14 and G16 were also examined through NMR. The HSQC-DEPT correlation map of CP14 (Fig. 2A) was in agreement with those of structures previously reported (Cheng & Neiss, 2012; Tamaki, Konishi, Fukuta & Tako, 2008). It was composed by strong  $^{13}\text{C}/^1\text{H}$  correlations of (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA units (GA), as well as correlations of (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\beta$ -D-Galp units (G). The strong correlations at  $\delta$  101.8/5.11, 70.6/3.75,  $\delta$  71.1/3.99,  $\delta$  81.1/4.45 and  $\delta$  73.5/4.81 were of C-1/H-1, C-2/H-2, C-3/H-3, C-4/H-4 and C-5/H-5 of GA, respectively. On the other hand, the correlations at  $\delta$  106.8/4.61, 74.5/3.65,  $\delta$  75.9/3.78,  $\delta$  80.1/4.15,  $\delta$  77.0/3.69 and  $\delta$  63.3/3.81 were of C-1/H-1, C-2/H-1, C-3/H-3, C-4/H-4, C-5/H-5 and C-6/H-6 of G. The  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum confirmed the carboxyl groups of GA and showed the presence of methyl-esterified  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA (GAe) (Fig 2B). The signal of C-6 of the carboxyl groups appeared at  $\delta$  176.1, while that of the methyl-esterified carboxyl groups appeared at  $\delta$  173.1. The methyl group of GAe appeared at  $\delta$  55.3. Moreover, the NMR spectra showed signals at  $\delta$  102.5/4.95 and  $\delta$  73.0/5.08, attributed to C-1/H-1 and C-5/H-5 of GAe, respectively (Fig 2A and B). The integration of the cross peak volumes of C-5/H-5 of GAe and GA units of CP14 on  $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC experiment showed a degree of methyl-esterification of 24.8%.

The HSQC-DEPT spectrum of G16 confirmed that it is a linear (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-linked  $\beta$ -D-glucan (Fig. S2). The correlations at  $\delta$  105.5/4.51, 75.8/3.34,  $\delta$  78.3/3.50, 72.5/3.45 and  $\delta$  77.6/3.62 were of C-1/H-1 (in  $\beta$  configuration), C-2/H-1, C-3/H-3, C-4/H-4 and C-5/H-5, respectively, whereas the inverted correlations at  $\delta$  71.5/3.86 and 71.5/4.19 were of C-6/H-6 of 6-*O*-linked Glcp units.



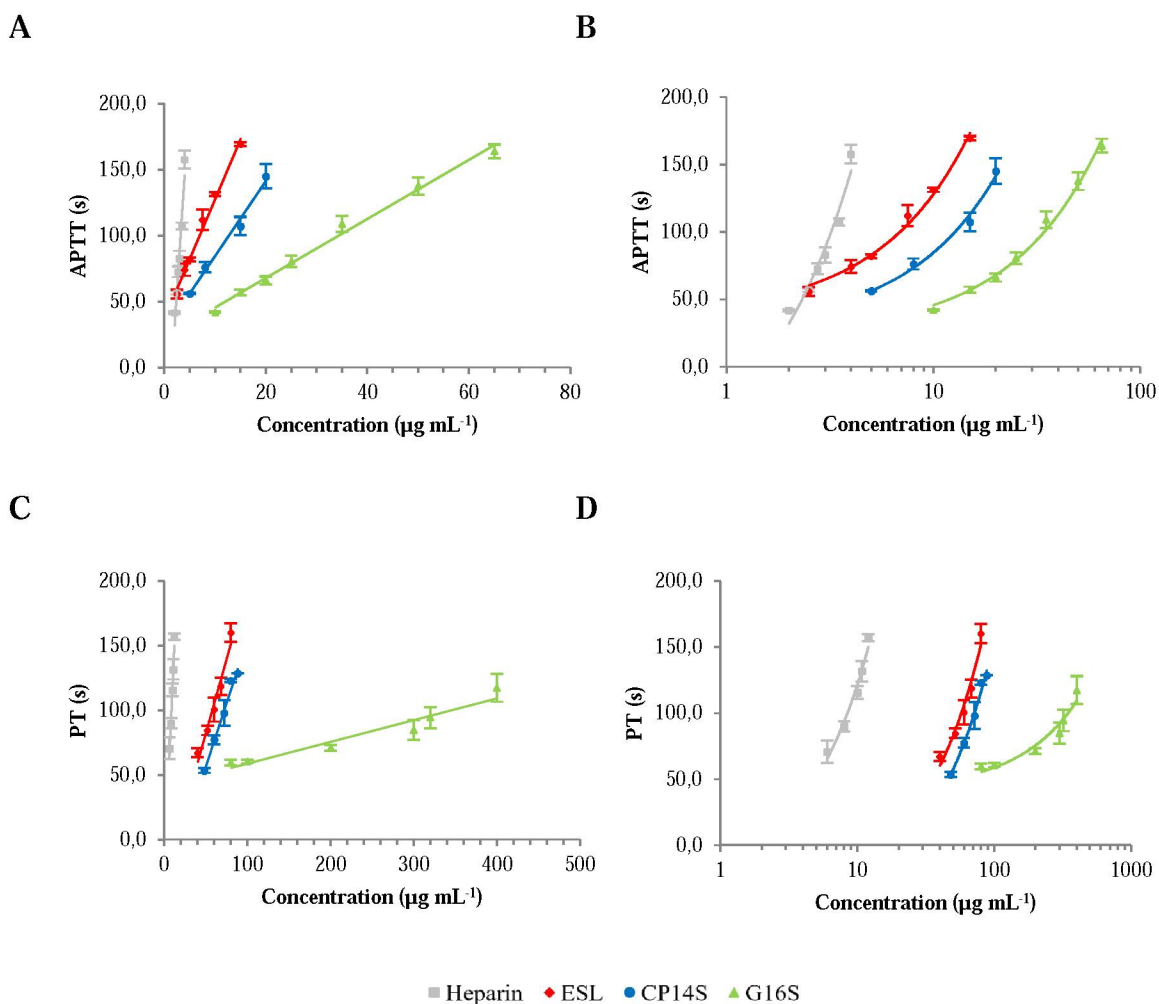
**Fig. 2.** HSQC-DEPT (A) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (B) of CP14 extracted from *C. sinensis*. GA, GAe and G represents (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA, methyl-esterified GA and (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\beta$ -D-Galp units, respectively. Numbers indicate the position of C/H (A) and C (B) in the monosaccharide. Analyses were carried out at 70  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  relative to acetone at 2.21 ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 32.77 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), based on DSS (2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate- $\text{d}_6$  sodium salt;  $\delta = 0.0$  for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ ). <sup>†</sup> Inverted signals representing C-6/H-6.

### 3.2 Anticoagulant activity of the sulfated polysaccharides

CP14, fucogalactan E and G16 were chemically sulfated, under the same reaction conditions, using  $\text{SO}_3$ -pyridine complex as sulfation agent, according to the optimized method described by Román et al. (2016). In order to evaluate the anticoagulant activity of the sulfated polysaccharides (CP14S, ESL and G16S), dose-response assays were performed at concentrations of  $2.5 - 65.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and  $28.0 - 400.0 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  for APTT and PT, respectively (Fig. 3). Evaluation through linear regression models was considered to explain the anticoagulant behavior (Fig. 3A and C). For each concentration increase ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) of ESL, CP14S and G16S, APTT increased, in average,  $9.1 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ),  $5.7 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ) and  $2.2 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ), respectively (Fig. 3A). On the other hand, PT increased, in average,  $2.3 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.96$ ),  $2.0 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ) and  $0.2 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.93$ ) for each concentration increase ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) of ESL, CP14S and G16S, respectively (Fig. 3C). Therefore, the anticoagulant activity of ESL was 1.6 and 4.1 times higher when evaluated by APTT assay, and 1.2 and 11.5 times higher when evaluated by PT, than CP14S and G16S, respectively. The control with heparin showed an average increase of  $56.7 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.95$ ) on APTT (Fig. 3A) and  $14.1 \text{ s}$  ( $R^2 = 0.97$ ) on PT (Fig. 3C) for each concentration increase.

The results showed that ESL had better anticoagulant activity, inhibiting more efficiently both the contact and extrinsic pathway. Parallel dose-response curves on coagulation assays suggest that the polysaccharides can have similar mechanisms of action on the coagulation system. Thus, the parallel dose-response curves obtained with ESL and CP14S in the APTT and PT assays, at least in logarithmic scale (Fig. 3B and D), suggest that they may have similar mechanisms of action. This behavior was different for G16S, which showed a low anticoagulant activity, mainly on PT. Thus, chemically sulfated polysaccharides may have distinct mechanisms of action on the coagulation system, which may also be different from those of heparin. The effect of fucogalactan E, CP14 and G16 on APTT and PT were also

evaluated, showing similar values to blank, indicating that sulfate groups in these polysaccharides are essential for anticoagulant activities.

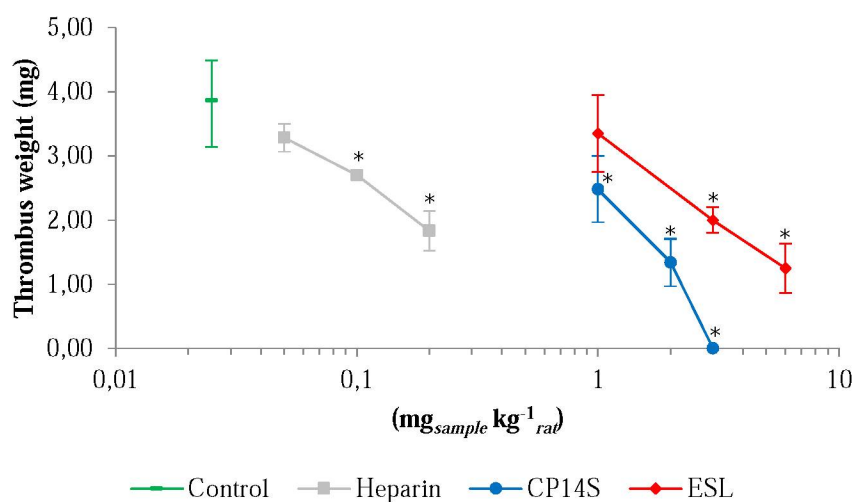


**Fig. 3.** Dose-response effect of CP14S, ESL and G16S on anticoagulant activity determined by APTT (A and B) and PT (C and D). A and C are in linear scale, whereas B and D are in logarithmic scale.

### 3.3 *In vivo* antithrombotic activity of the sulfate polysaccharides

The antithrombotic activity of the sulfated polysaccharides ESL and CP14S was investigated through the venous thrombosis model in rats (Fig. 4). G16S was not considered due to its lower anticoagulant activity compared to both CP14S and ESL (section 3.2). The sulfated polysaccharides inhibited thrombus formation in a dose-dependent manner. The

thrombus weight in vehicle-treated rats was  $3.87 \pm 0.63$  mg (mean  $\pm$  SEM;  $n = 8$ ). CP14S showed better antithrombotic activity than ESL, inhibiting totally thrombus formation at a dose of  $3.0$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ . In contrast, ESL reduced thrombus formation to  $1.25 \pm 0.45$  mg at a dose of  $6.0$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$  (32.3%). Heparin also inhibited thrombus formation in a dose-dependent manner, reducing thrombus formation to  $1.83 \pm 0.31$  mg at a low dose of  $0.2$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ . It is frequently observed that a larger dose of chemically sulfated polysaccharides is required to promote an antithrombotic effect similar to that of heparin (Cipriani et al., 2009; Gracher, Cipriani, Carbonero, Gorin & Iacomini, 2010). However, the antithrombotic activity of chemically sulfated polysaccharides is still investigated, aiming molecules that do not have adverse effects like heparin.



**Fig. 4.** Venous antithrombotic effect after intravascular administration of sulfated polysaccharides in rats. Thrombus formation was induced by promoting a combination of stasis and hypercoagulability. Different doses of CP14S (●), ESL (◆) and heparin (■) were administered in the right carotid artery and allowed to circulate for 5 min. Thromboplastin ( $5.0$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$  body weight) was then injected and 20 s later, 0.7 cm of an isolated segment of the abdominal vena cava was tied off. After stasis for 20 min, the thrombus formed inside was pulled out, freeze-dried and weighed. Thrombus weight (mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n \geq 6$ ) versus dose of sample (mg<sub>sample</sub>  $\text{kg}^{-1}$  rat) was plotted. \* Data were considered different from both control and the other doses for the same sample, at a significance level of  $p < 0.05$ . Control represents absence of any thrombosis inhibition (thrombus weight in vehicle-treated rats).

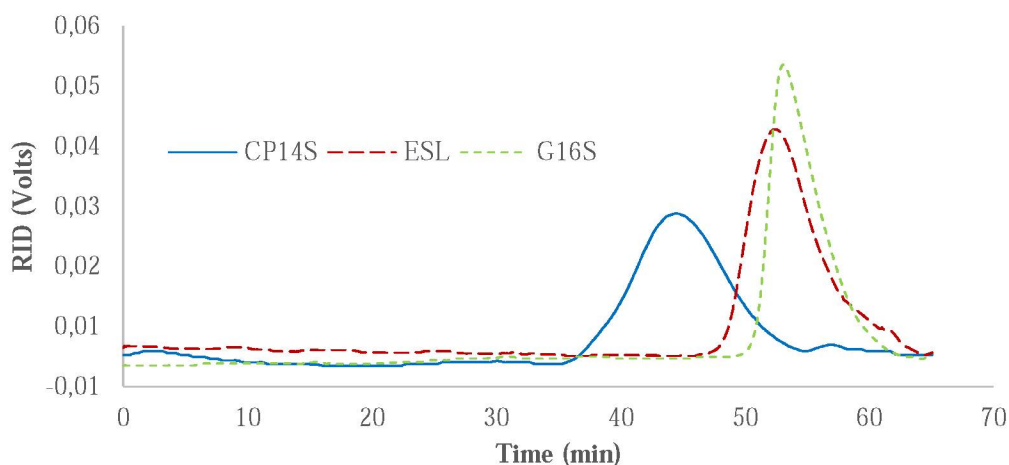
The results showed that CP14S had better antithrombotic activity *in vivo* than ESL, although the latter had a slightly higher anticoagulant activity *in vitro*. It is very important to

consider that the antithrombotic assay involves a more complex system, containing platelets, blood cells and endothelium, in addition to the plasma components. Thus, a higher bioavailability of CP14S *in vivo* could be related with its better antithrombotic activity.

### 3.4 Structural characterization of the sulfated polysaccharides

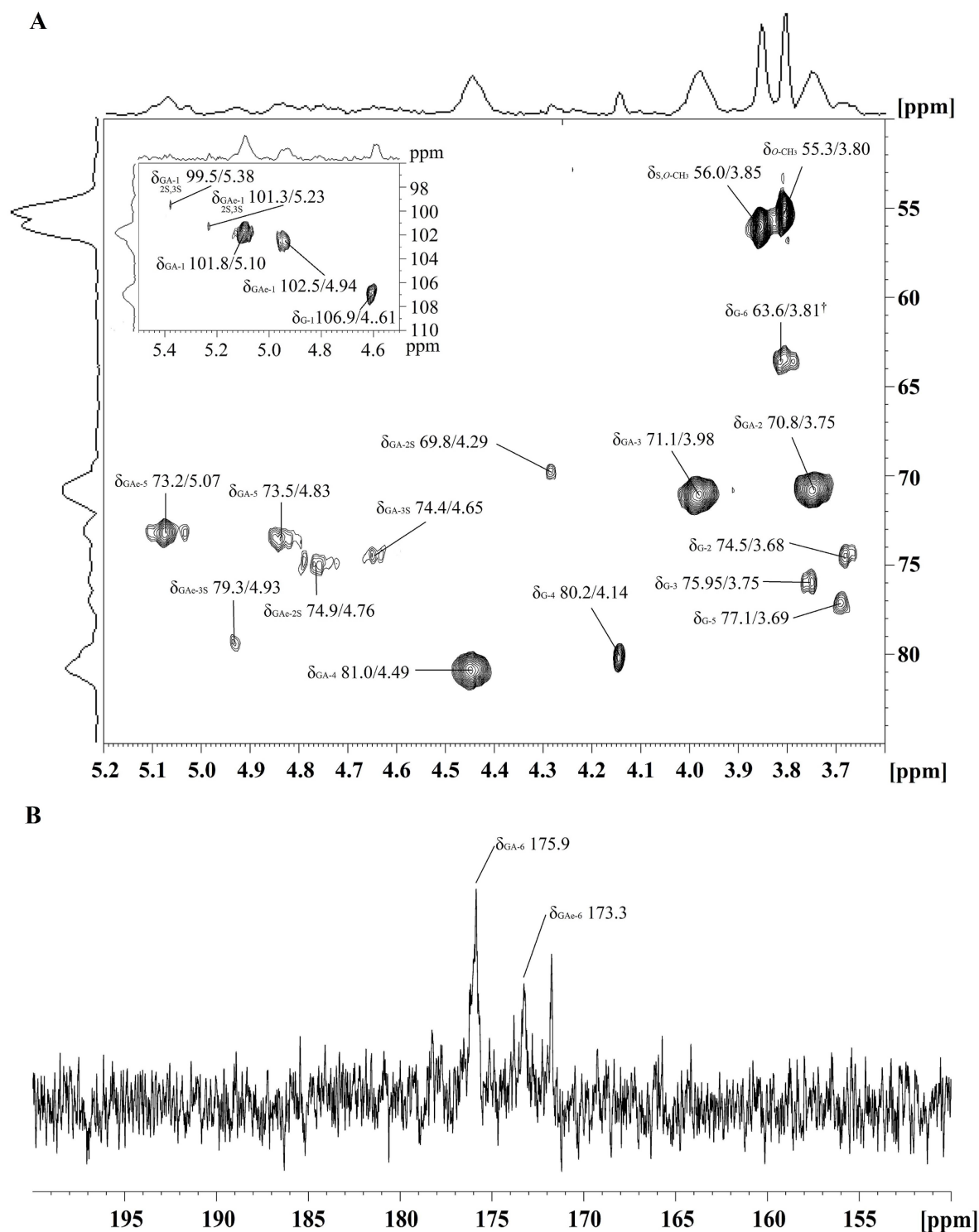
ESL was previously characterized by Román et al. (2017). It showed a DS of 1.00, a homogeneous elution profile on HPSEC and a  $M_w$  of  $1.00 \times 10^4$  g mol<sup>-1</sup> ( $dn/dc = 0.232$ ). Monosaccharide composition analysis showed that ESL was composed of 6.9% of Fuc, 13.2% of 3-*O*-Me-Gal and 79.9% of Gal, similar to fucogalactan E, and methylation analysis showed that it was mainly composed of  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (26.6%),  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (24.8%),  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (17.0%),  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (10.0%) and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  (8.5%) units. The 2-*O*-, 2,3-*O*- and 2,3,4-*O*-positions of  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units in the main chain were greatly sulfated. However, the exact percentage of *O*-methylated alditol acetates that represents sulfation in 2-*O*- and/or 3-*O*-positions was difficult to solve, due to the presence of Galp units substituted at O-2 by non-reducing end-units of Fucp or Galp, and of 3-*O*-Me-Galp units. The HSQC-DEPT correlation map of ESL showed well-defined <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>1</sup>H correlations of fucogalactan E, mainly those of  $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-3-*O*-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units. Correlations for  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,3S,4S- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow 6$ )-2S,4S-3-*O*-Me- $\alpha$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow$  units were also found.

CP14S and G16S showed DS values of 1.41 and 0.30, respectively. Like for fucogalactan E, HPSEC analyses of CP14S and G16S resulted in homogeneous elution profiles (Fig. 5) and  $M_w$  of  $1.24 \times 10^5$  g mol<sup>-1</sup> ( $dn/dc = 0.160$ ) and  $1.20 \times 10^4$  g mol<sup>-1</sup> ( $dn/dc = 0.180$ ), respectively. Therefore, chemical sulfation through SO<sub>3</sub>-pyridine complex method resulted in a lower  $M_w$  for all the polysaccharides.



**Fig. 5.** Elution profiles obtained on HPSEC analysis of the sulfated polysaccharides CP14S, ESL and G16S.

In relation to CP14S, the monosaccharide composition analysis of its carboxyl-reduced form (CP14S-CR) showed only the presence of Gal, and in methylation analysis only the 6-Me-Galp derivative was observed, which represents the presence of  $\rightarrow 4$ )-2S,3S- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA-(1 $\rightarrow$  units. The HSQC-DEPT correlation map of CP14S preserved native  $^{13}\text{C}/^1\text{H}$  correlations of CP14 (Fig. 6A). The presence of sulfate groups in the 2-*O*- and 3-*O*-positions of  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA units resulted in a chemical shift of +0.54 and +0.66 ppm for H-2 and H-3, respectively, which is in agreement with Salmaso et al. (2004). Correlations of C-1/H-1, C-2/H-2 and C-3/H-3 of 2,3-di-*O*-sulfated GA units appear at  $\delta$  99.5/5.38, 69.8/4.29 and 74.4/4.65, respectively. Moreover, signals at  $\delta$  101.3/5.23, 74.9/4.76 and 79.3/4.93 were found and probably were of C-1/H-1, C-2/H-2 and C-3/H-3 of 2,3-di-*O*-sulfated GAe. The integration of the cross peak volumes of C-5/H-5 of GAe and GA units of CP14S on  $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC experiment showed a degree of methyl-esterification of 33.5%. Moreover, the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum confirmed the carboxyl groups of GA and GAe at  $\delta$  175.9 and 173.3, respectively (Fig. 6B).



**Fig. 6.** HSQC-DEPT (A) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR carboxyl region (B) of CP14S extracted from *C. sinensis*. GA, GAe and G represent the (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA, the methyl-esterified GA and the (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\beta$ -D-Galp units, respectively. GA-6, GAe-6 represent C-6 of the (1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-linked  $\alpha$ -D-GalpA and the methyl-esterified GA units, respectively. Numbers indicate the position of C/H in the monosaccharide. Analyses were carried out at 70 °C in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  relative to acetone at 2.21 ( $^1\text{H}$ ) and 32.77 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ), based on DSS (2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate-d<sub>6</sub> sodium salt;  $\delta = 0.0$  for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ ). <sup>†</sup> Inverted correlations representing C-6/H-6.



#### 4. Conclusions

The antithrombotic activity of ESL, derived from mushrooms, had not been reported and was compared to that of CP14S. Surprisingly, CP14S had better antithrombotic activity, although ESL had a slightly higher anticoagulant activity. Considering the complexity of the antithrombotic assay, a higher bioavailability of CP14S to inhibit the coagulation system *in vivo* could be related to its better antithrombotic activity compared to ESL. Moreover, the main structural characteristics of ESL and CP14S, including DS, *M<sub>w</sub>*, monosaccharide composition and sulfation positions were presented.

#### Acknowledgments

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## Supplementary data

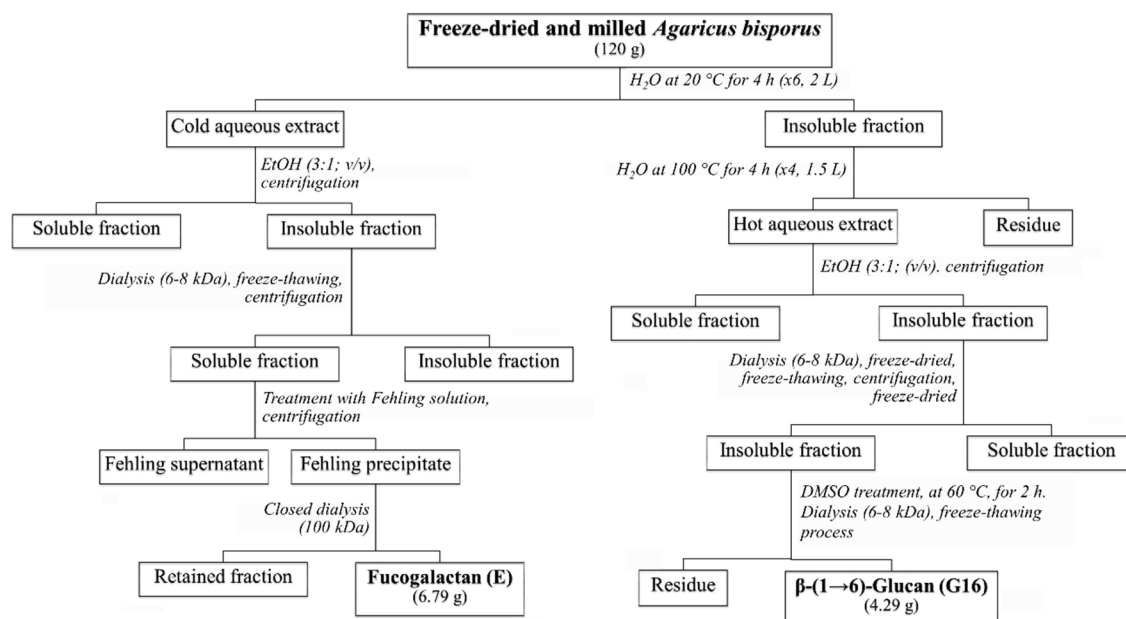
### **Anticoagulant and antithrombotic effects of chemically sulfated fucogalactan and citrus pectin**

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Thales R. Cipriani <sup>a,\*</sup>

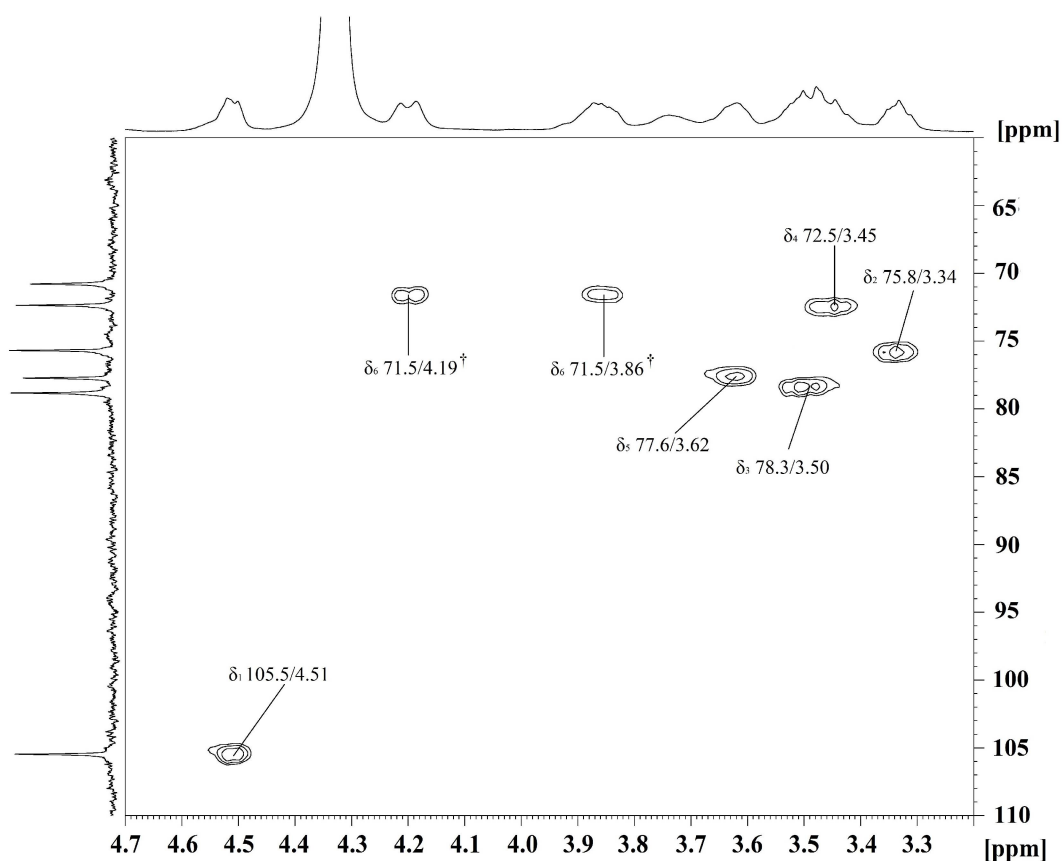
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**Fig. S1.** Scheme of extraction and purification of the fucogalactan (E) and  $\beta$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucan (G16) from *Agaricus bisporus*.



**Fig. S2.** HSQC-DEPT of G16 in  $D_2O$  at 70 °C. Numbers indicate the position of C/H in the monosaccharide. Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  relative to acetone at 2.21 ( $^1H$ ) and 32.77 ( $^{13}C$ ), based on DSS (2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate- $d_6$  sodium salt;  $\delta = 0.0$  for  $^1H$  and  $^{13}C$ ). <sup>†</sup> Inverted correlations representing C-6/H-6.

## 5. RESULTADOS COMPLEMENTARES

A secção de resultados complementares tem como objetivo esclarecer alguns dos resultados que não foram publicados e estão dentro dos objetivos propostos. Além disso, algumas metodologias importantes utilizadas nos artigos são ressaltadas com mais profundidade.

### 5.1 CÁLCULO DAS QUANTIDADES QUÍMICAS NO PROCESSO DE OTIMIZAÇÃO DA REAÇÃO DE SULFATAÇÃO

No ARTIGO I foi mostrada a equação para se calcular o número total de mols de grupos hidroxila no polissacarídeo (*Equation 1*), a qual está em função da massa do polissacarídeo, da porcentagem dos alditóis acetatos que foram encontrados nas análises de metilação e da relação molar utilizada na sulfatação química. No entanto, foi descrito um procedimento mais específico esclarecendo os cálculos para achar o volume ou a massa de agente sulfatante que deve ser usado para uma relação específica de mols de agente sulfatante por mol de hidroxila no polissacarídeo (ANEXO I). Os cálculos também são apropriados para calcular a relação específica de mols de agente fosforilante por mol de hidroxila no polissacarídeo.

Outro aspecto importante é a interpretação do grau de sulfatação (DS). O DS em polímeros de celulose tem sido definido como a média do número de grupos hidroxila substituído, por unidade de  $\beta$ -D-glucopiranosose ou anidroglicose (FELLER; WILT, 1991). Assim, para um polissacarídeo tipo hexose, com uma ligação linear simples, o número máximo de hidroxilas substituídas deve ser de três. Esta definição tem sido expressada para qualquer tipo de grupo ou elemento químico que substitui o grupo hidroxila no monômero de carboidrato. O grau de substituição de sulfato (ou enxofre) comumente usado para polissacarídeos sulfatados é calculado como uma função da porcentagem de enxofre (WHISTLER, 1964). No entanto, não foi reportada a dedução dessa equação, e em ocasiões a interpretação do DS de polissacarídeos sulfatados torna-se ambígua. Por esse motivo, nesta tese se deduziu o DS a partir da relação de mols de enxofre por mols de monômero  $\left(\frac{n_s}{n_m}\right)$ , como uma função da porcentagem de enxofre (ANEXO II). Essa relação define inicialmente que o número máximo de grupos substituintes que deveria ter um monômero ligado é de 4 para hexoses terminais e 3 para hexoses dentro da



cadeia de polissacarídeo. A equação II\_1 pode ser acomodada para achar qualquer tipo de DS desde que se conheça a porcentagem de grupo substituinte.

$$DS = \frac{M_m \cdot S^*}{(100M_S - M_{SO_3Na} \cdot S^*)}$$

**Equação II\_1.** Grau de substituição em função da porcentagem de enxofre ( $S^*$ ).  $M_m$ : massa molecular do monômero,  $M_S$ : massa molecular de enxofre,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : massa molecular de  $SO_3Na$ .

Os cálculos de DS reportados nos ARTIGOS I, II e III foram realizados partir da equação II\_1. No entanto, a equação II\_1 foi modificada para calcular o DS em função da média ponderada da massa molecular dos diferentes monômeros do polissacarídeo ( $M_m$ ) (ANEXO III).  $M_m$  tem presente a porcentagem de alditois acetatos do polissacarídeo achados na análise de metilação.

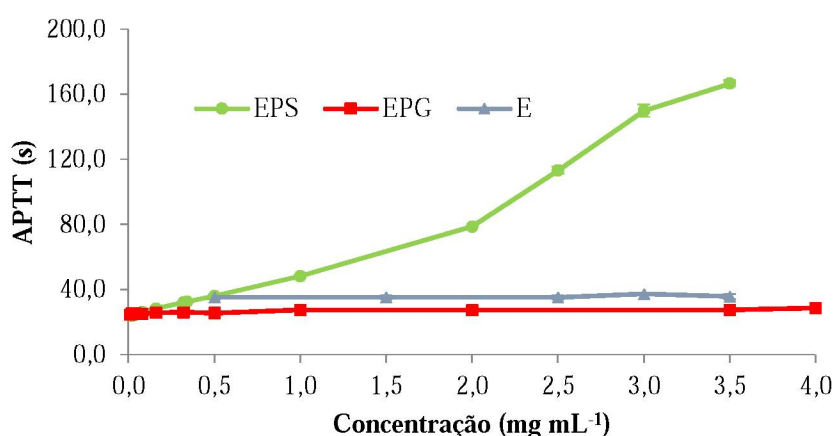
$$DS = \frac{M_m \cdot S^*}{(100M_S - M_{SO_3Na} \cdot S^*)}$$

**Equação III\_1.** Grau de substituição em função da porcentagem de enxofre ( $S^*$ ) e da média ponderada da massa molecular dos diferentes monômeros do polissacarídeo ( $M_m$ ),  $M_S$ : massa molecular de enxofre,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : massa molecular de  $SO_3Na$ .

## 5.2 ATIVIDADE ANTICOAGULANTE DE POLISSACARÍDEOS FOSFORILADOS

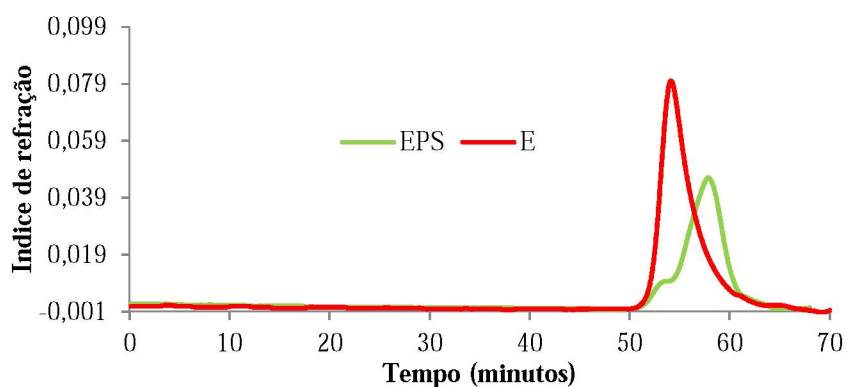
Com o objetivo de avaliar se o polissacarídeo fosforilado pode apresentar atividade anticoagulante similar ao polissacarídeo sulfatado, a fucogalactana caracterizada (ARTIGO I) foi fosforilada através de dois métodos de fosforilação química (ANEXO IV). Existem diferentes protocolos para obter polissacarídeos fosforilados (Secção 2.7.1). No entanto, foram implementados os métodos de SATO *et al.* (2004) e GRANJA *et al.* (2001) resultando em dois polissacarídeos fosforilados, EPS e EPG, respectivamente. O agente fosforilante usado foi  $H_3PO_4$  devido à sua fácil disponibilidade, manipulação e baixa toxicidade comparado com o  $POCl_3$ . As fosforilações químicas foram realizadas segundo as condições otimizadas de sulfatação química e achados da literatura. A reação foi feita com uma relação  $V_T/w$  de 100, uma relação  $\eta H_3PO_4/OH$  excesso de 19, em um tempo de reação de 72 h. Tem sido demonstrado para dextranas que em 72 h de reação a fosforilação é completa e sem degradação (GRANJA *et al.*, 2001; SATO *et al.*, 2004).

O efeito dose-resposta da atividade anticoagulante das amostras EPS, EPG e E, foi determinado segundo o protocolo de APTT da secção 2.5 do ARTIGO I (Figura 10). As concentrações avaliadas foram entre  $10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  e  $3,5 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ . O único polissacarídeo que apresentou atividade anticoagulante foi a fucogalactana fosforilada EPS, com concentrações entre  $1,0 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$  e  $3,5 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ , alcançando um máximo de 180,0 s no APTT. Isso sugere que a presença de trietilamina no processo de fosforilação é mais importante do que a presença de hexanol.



**Figura 10.** Efeito dose-resposta no APTT das amostras EPS, EPG e E.

O perfil de eluição de EPS em HPSEC foi avaliado segundo o protocolo estabelecido na secção 2.4.5 do ARTIGO I (Figura 11). O tempo de eluição para o valor máximo de índice de refração de EPS foi de 57,83 min. Esse valor foi maior comparado com 54,33 min de E, o que sugere que a fosforilação levou a uma diminuição de massa molecular do polissacarídeo, possivelmente por hidrólise ácida.

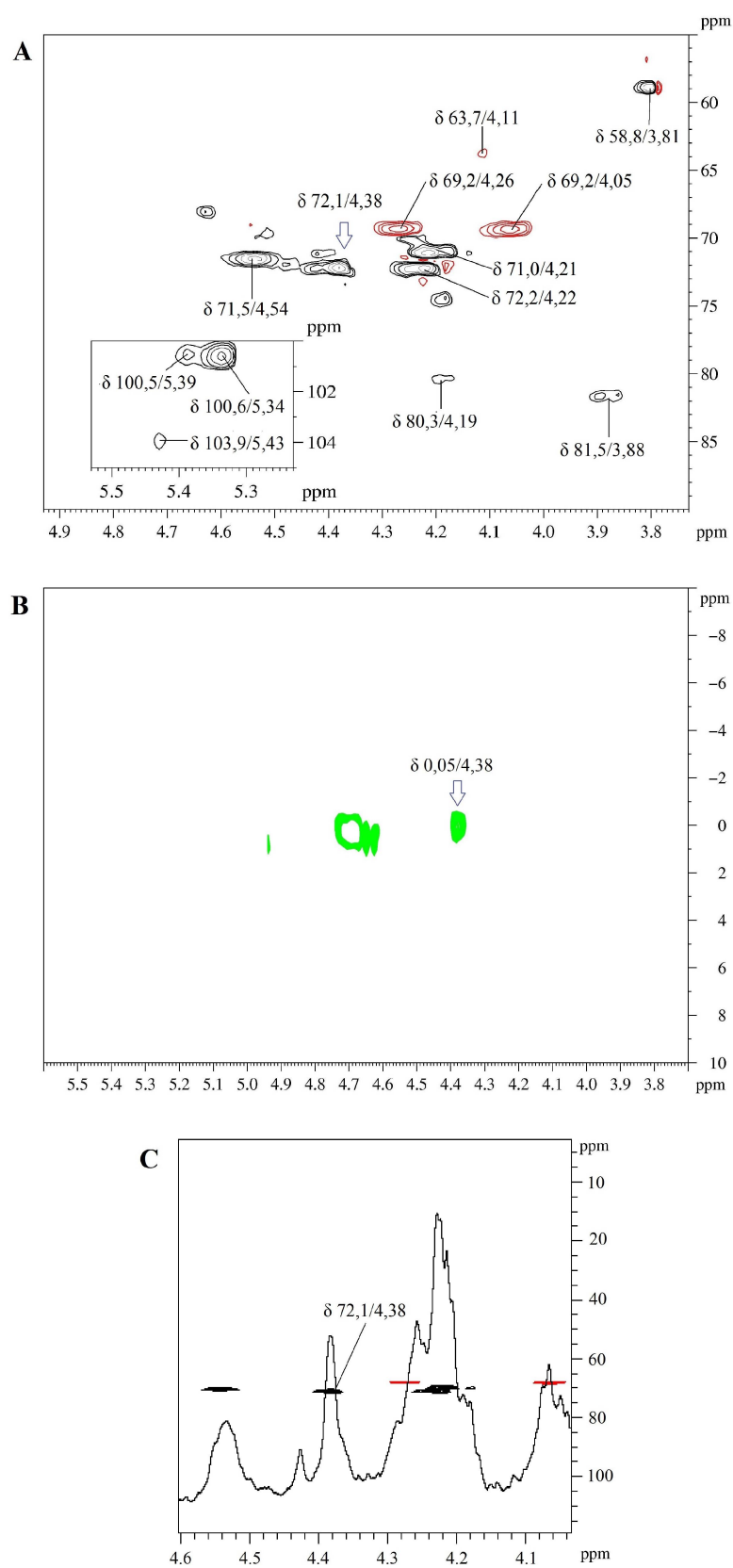


**Figura 11.** Perfil de eluição de EPS e E em HPSEC usando detector de índice de refração.

O pico na região de 54 min de tempo de eluição, para EPS, sugere que E não foi completamente fosforilado ou que EPS forma agregados de massa similar a E. No entanto, o fato que EPS tenha atividade anticoagulante comparado com E, sugere que E teve modificações químicas, possivelmente pela inserção de grupos fosfato. A massa molecular de EPS foi achada através de uma curva de calibração com dextrana. Assim, o  $M_w$  para EPS foi menor com um valor de  $1,88 \times 10^3 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ , comparada com  $1,08 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  de E.

Experimentos de correlação  $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC e  $^1\text{H}/^{31}\text{P}$  HMBC foram realizados para mostrar que EPS manteve sinais característicos da fucogalactana nativa e que está fosforilado. O espectro de  $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC mostra que sinais da região anomérica pertencentes às unidades  $\rightarrow 6)\text{-}\alpha\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$ ,  $\rightarrow 2,6)\text{-}\alpha\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$  e  $\alpha\text{-L-Fucp-(1}\rightarrow$  de E foram conservadas (correlações  $^{13}\text{C}/^1\text{H}$  em  $\delta$  100,6/5,34; 100,5/5,39; 103,9/5,43; respectivamente) (Figura 12A). Igualmente, na região de anel da cadeia principal de  $\rightarrow 6)\text{-}\alpha\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$ , a substituição em C-3 por grupos  $\text{O-CH}_3$ , e a substituição em C-2 por grupos terminais de  $\alpha\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$  e  $\alpha\text{-L-Fucp-(1}\rightarrow$ , foram conservadas (correlações  $^{13}\text{C}/^1\text{H}$  em  $\delta$  81,5/3,88 e 80,3/4,19, respectivamente). A presença do grupo metil em O-3 e o sinal do C-6/H-6 do grupo terminal  $\alpha\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$ , também foram conservadas (correlações  $^{13}\text{C}/^1\text{H}$  em  $\delta$  58,8/3,81 e 63,7/4,11, respectivamente). O espectro de  $^1\text{H}/^{31}\text{P}$  HMBC mostra que existem correlações entre hidrogênios e o fósforo (Figura 12B). No entanto, somente uma correlação entre um hidrogênio do anel da cadeia principal e o fosforo foi encontrada (correlação  $^{31}\text{P}/^1\text{H}$  em  $\delta$  0,05/4,38) (Figura 12C). É importante esclarecer que os sinais de hidrogênios estão deslocados +0.33 ppm, em comparação com os reportados no ARTIGO I, devido à referência tomada do sinal  $^{31}\text{P}/^1\text{H}$  em  $\delta$  0,05/4,38. Esta correlação, mostra que o C-4 da cadeia principal de E, provavelmente foi fosforilado. Os outros sinais no  $^1\text{H}/^{31}\text{P}$  HMBC não forneceram nenhuma correlação com os hidrogênios característicos do anel de EPS (Figura 12B).

O fato de que a fucogalactana E não apresentou atividade anticoagulante (ARTIGO I e II), mostra que a presença de grupos fosfato no polissacarídeo foi importante para esta atividade. No entanto, as concentrações necessárias de EPS para se obter resultados no teste de APTT foram cerca de 1000 vezes maior comparado com as concentrações das fucogalactanas sulfatadas (ARTIGO I e II). Assim, a atividade anticoagulante da fucogalactana fosforilada foi muito menor comparada com a fucogalactana sulfatada, mesmo usando os parâmetros otimizados de sulfatação química de polissacarídeos para a reação de fosforilação. Por esse motivo, a caracterização química completa de EPS não foi realizada.



**Figura 12.** Mapas de correlação:  $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC-DEPT (A),  $^1\text{H}/^{31}\text{P}$ -HMBC (B) e  $^1\text{H}/^{31}\text{C}$ -HSQC-DEPT com o espectro unidimensional de  $^1\text{H}$  (C), da amostra fosforilada EPS. Os deslocamentos químicos estão expressos em  $\delta$  ppm. Os sinais em verde representam as correlações de  $^1\text{H}$  com  $^{31}\text{P}$ . A seta indica o sinal de hidrogênio de EPS que correlaciona com  $^{31}\text{P}$  em 0.05 ppm. Em vermelho estão as correlações invertidas de C-6/H-6 de EPS.

## 6. DISCUSSÃO GERAL

A otimização do método de sulfatação que utiliza o ácido clorosulfônico resultou em uma fucogalactana sulfatada com maior atividade anticoagulante chamada E100. Subsequentemente, a implementação dos parâmetros otimizados no método que utiliza sulfato de piridina como agente sulfatante, resultou em outra fucogalactana sulfatada, denominada ESL, a qual apresentou melhor atividade anticoagulante em comparação com E100. Os resultados mostraram que a atividade anticoagulante de ESL, em função do APTT, PT e TT, pode estar associada principalmente com a sua maior biodisponibilidade no plasma. Embora ESL não teve atividade anti-FXa nas concentrações testadas, ele teve uma maior atividade anti-FXIIa no plasma. Análises de RMN ( $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC-DEPT, TOCSY, COSY e  $^{13}\text{C}$ -DEPT) mostraram que E100 apresentou um padrão de sulfatação mais heterogêneo, enquanto ESL teve uma sulfatação mais homogênea, conservando a estrutura da fucogalactana nativa. As análises de metilação mostraram que E100 foi sulfatado nas posições 2-*O*-, 2,3-*O*-, 2,4-*O*-, 4-*O*- e 2,3,4-*O*-, enquanto ESL foi sulfatado nas posições 2-*O*-, 2,3-*O*- e 2,3,4-*O*-. Essas características estruturais, junto com os valores de DS, 2,8 e 1,0 para E100 e ESL respectivamente, sugerem que E100 tem uma estrutura mais carregada devido à presença de grupos sulfato em comparação com ESL. É possível que essas características estruturais permitam que ESL tenha uma conformação mais flexível e gere estruturas que sejam mais acessíveis aos alvos moleculares, inibindo a coagulação sanguínea mais eficientemente. No entanto, análises de interações moleculares estão além dos objetivos da presente pesquisa. Além disso, os resultados mostraram que a massa molecular não teve nenhum efeito sobre a atividade anticoagulante, uma vez que E100 e ESL tiveram *M<sub>w</sub>* próximos ( $1,08 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  e  $1,00 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ , respectivamente).

O método de sulfatação com sulfato de piridina foi usado em uma  $\beta$ -glucana ( $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\beta$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ) e sobre pectina cítrica ( $\rightarrow 4$ )- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ ), e os polissacarídeos sulfatados resultantes, G16S (DS = 0,30) e CP14S (DS = 1,41) respectivamente, foram comparados com ESL em função do APTT e PT. Embora CP14S apresentou um DS maior, ESL foi quem apresentou melhor atividade anticoagulante. Enquanto, por outro lado, G16S apresentou menor atividade anticoagulante. As análises de atividade anticoagulante utilizando escala logarítmica mostraram que os mecanismos de ação poderiam ser semelhantes para ESL e CP14S. Esses últimos foram comparados em função da ação antitrombótica, mostrando que CP14S inibiu mais eficientemente a formação do trombo em comparação com ESL. Esses resultados sugerem

que CP14S apresentou uma maior biodisponibilidade *in vivo* para sua ação antitrombótica em comparação com ESL. Análises estruturais mostraram que CP14S é constituída por unidades sulafatadas de  $\rightarrow 4$ )-2S,3S- $\alpha$ -D-GalpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ , e apresenta  $Mw$  de  $1,24 \times 10^5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ . Neste caso particularmente, a maior massa e o maior DS está associado à maior atividade antitrombótica *in vivo*, mas não à maior atividade anticoagulante *in vitro*.

Finalmente, os parâmetros otimizados de sulfatação química, em relação às quantidades químicas, foram empregados em dois métodos de fosforilação sobre a fucogalactana nativa. Somente o método de Sato *et al.* (2004), que emprega ácido fosfórico em trietilamina, resultou em uma molécula com atividade anticoagulante chamada EPS. Contudo, EPS precisou de concentração cerca de 1000 vezes maior para se obter os mesmos resultados no APTT em comparação com ESL. As análises estruturais mostraram que EPS conservou a estrutura da fucogalactana nativa e possivelmente fosforilou na posição C-4 da cadeia principal. Mesmo assim, usando os parâmetros otimizados, a atividade anticoagulante de EPS foi muito baixa.

## 7. CONCLUSÕES

Após a análise dos resultados obtidos e baseado nos objetivos da presente pesquisa, pode-se concluir que:

- Uma metodologia de sulfatação química de polissacarídeos sulfatados, usando  $\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}$  como agente sulfatante, foi otimizada. O protocolo foi desenvolvido com uma fucogalactana do cogumelo *A. bisporus*, extraída, purificada e caracterizada. O processo de otimização mostrou que a fucogalactana sulfatada com maior atividade anticoagulante (E100) foi obtida mantendo uma relação  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$  de 18 e  $V_{\text{T}}/w$  de 100, em 6 horas de reação. Os alditóis acetatos obtidos nas análises de metilação foram importantes para calcular de maneira adequada a relação  $\eta\text{ClSO}_3\text{H}/\text{OH}$ . Esse procedimento pode ser usado para qualquer processo de sulfatação química de polissacarídeos. As análises estruturais mostraram que E100 é constituída por uma cadeia principal de  $\rightarrow 6)-\beta\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$ , parcialmente metila em O-3, parcialmente substituída em O-2 por unidades de *Fucp* e *Galp* e sulfatada nas posições 2-O, 3-O- e 4-O. Além disso, foi reportada a primeira fucogalactana de cogumelo quimicamente sulfata com atividade anticoagulante.

- O método de sulfatação química usando  $\text{SO}_3$ -piridina como agente sulfatante e os parâmetros otimizados de sulfatação, resultou numa fucogalactana sulfatada com maior atividade anticoagulante (ESL), pelos testes de APTT, PT e TT, comparada com E100. Ambas inibiram a  $\alpha$ -trombina na presença dos inibidores naturais AT e HCII. Embora ESL não inibiu o FXa na presença da antitrombina, ele teve maior inibição sobre o FXIIa comparado com E100. Além disso E100 tem um efeito anticoagulante baixo no PT e TT. Análises de metilação e RMN mostraram que E100 teve uma padrão de sulfatação mais heterogêneo, enquanto ESL mostrou uma cadeia principal, de  $\rightarrow 6)-\alpha\text{-D-Galp-(1}\rightarrow$ , mais conservada e com um padrão de sulfatação mais homogêneo. ESL e E100 apresentaram massas moleculares similares de  $1,08 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  e  $1,00 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ , respectivamente. Além disso, o DS mostrou um valor de 1,0 para ESL e 2,8 para E100, sugerindo que a estrutura e composição do polissacarídeo sulfatado é mais importante para a atividade anticoagulante do que o conteúdo de sulfato. A maior atividade anticoagulante de ESL pode estar associada a uma maior biodisponibilidade comparada com E100.

- A implementação do método otimizado com  $\text{SO}_3$ -piridina em uma  $\beta$ -glucana constituída por  $\rightarrow 6)-\beta\text{-D-Glcp-(1}\rightarrow$ , e sobre pectina cítrica formada por  $\rightarrow 4)-\alpha\text{-D-GalpA-(1}\rightarrow$ , além da

fucogalactana, mostraram que a fucogalactana sulfatada teve maior atividade anticoagulante pelos testes de APTT e PT comparada com os outros dois polissacarídeos sulfatados. Porém, *in vivo*, a pectina cítrica sulfatada evitou completamente a formação de trombo em uma dose de 3 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, enquanto a fucogalactana sulfatada somente conseguiu suprimir até 32,3% a formação de trombo com uma dose de 6,0 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Esses resultados indicaram que o modo de ação da atividade antitrombótica *in vivo* não necessariamente reflete a atividade anticoagulante *in vitro* dos polissacarídeos sulfatados.

- Somente a fucogalactana fosforilada pelo método de Sato apresentou atividade anticoagulante pelo teste de APTT, dentro dos protocolos de fosforilação química desenvolvidos. Porém, a concentração necessária para obter atividade anticoagulante foi de 1000 vezes maior que a concentração usada para ESL e E100.

Assim, os resultados obtidos forneceram uma metodologia otimizada que pode ser usada para sulfatar polissacarídeos e melhorar as atividades anticoagulantes e antitrombóticas, visando obter moléculas que controlem os problemas de coagulação. Além disso, um polissacarídeo com maior atividade anticoagulante *in vitro* não necessariamente será aquele com a maior atividade antitrombótica *in vivo*. E, finalmente, os polissacarídeos fosforilados têm uma atividade anticoagulante baixa comparada com os polissacarídeos fosforilados.



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## ANEXO I

### CÁLCULO PARA ENCONTRAR A QUANTIDADE QUÍMICA DE AGENTE SULFATANTE OU FOSFORILANTE NA REAÇÃO

Para calcular a quantidade química de agente sulfatante ou fosforilante na reação deve-se saber o número total de mols de hidroxila por molécula de polissacarídeo,  $n_{TOH}$ . Para isso, primeiro são achados os mols de hidroxila por molécula de monômero,  $n_{OH_{mon}}$ , a partir da massa da amostra. Este cálculo é feito conhecendo as proporções dos monômeros ligados que compõem o polissacarídeo nativo, as quais são calculadas a partir das porcentagens dos alditóis acetatos encontrados na análises de metilação (ARTIGO I e II).

Assim,  $n_{OH_{mon}}$  (mmol) é definida como:

$$n_{OH_{mon}} = m_p \times \frac{\%met_i}{100} \times \frac{n_{OH_i}}{M_{m_i}}$$

**Equação I\_1.** Mols de OH por monômero.

Onde:

$m_p$ , é a massa do polissacarídeo (amostra), em mg.

$\%met_i$ , é a porcentagem do alditol acetato metilado.

$n_{OH_i}$ , é o número de mols de OH no monômero.

$M_{m_i}$ , é a massa molar do monômero, em  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$ .

Finalmente,  $n_{TOH}$  (mmol), é calculado somando a contribuição de mols de OH de cada um dos monômeros:

$$n_{TOH} = \sum_{i=1}^N n_{OH_{mon}}$$

**Equação I\_2.** Número total de mols de OH no polissacarídeo.

A equação I\_2 também pode se expressar em função dos termos individuais, assim:

$$n_{T_{OH}} = \frac{m_p}{100} \sum_{i=1}^N \%met_i \times \frac{n_{OH_i}}{M_{m_i}}$$

**Equação I\_3.** Número total de mols de OH no polissacarídeo em função dos termos individuais.

A partir de  $n_{T_{OH}}$ , se calcula a quantidade química de agente sulfatante ou fosforilante, em volume ou em massa, necessária para uma relação específica de mols de agente sulfatante ou fosforilante por mols de OH no polissacarídeo,  $rel_{\frac{n_{ac}}{n_{OH}}}$ , na reação.

Sabendo que  $n_{T_{OH}}$  depende de  $m_p$ , o volume  $V_{ac}$  ( $\mu\text{L}$ ), é calculado como:

$$V_{ac} = n_{T_{OH}} \times rel_{\frac{n_{ac}}{n_{OH}}} \times M_a \times \frac{1}{\delta_{ac}}$$

**Equação I\_4.** Volume de agente sulfatante ou fosforilante necessário para sulfatar ou fosforilar uma quantidade determinada de mols de OH.

Onde:

$M_a$ , é a massa molar do agente sulfatante ou fosforilante, em  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$ .

$\delta_{ac}$ , é a densidade do agente sulfatante ou fosforilante, em  $\text{mg} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ .

Igualmente, a massa  $m$  (mg), é calculada como:

$$m = n_{T_{OH}} \times rel_{\frac{n_{ac}}{n_{OH}}} \times M_a$$

**Equação I\_5.** Massa de agente sulfatante ou fosforilante necessária para sulfatar ou fosforilar uma quantidade determinada de mols de OH.

## ANEXO II

DEDUÇÃO DA FÓRMULA PARA O CÁLCULO DO GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO (DS)  
DE ENXOFRE OU SULFATO

O DS foi definido inicialmente por Whistler e Spencer (1964) para achar o conteúdo de sulfato em um polissacarídeo. No entanto, a dedução da equação ainda não foi encontrada na literatura. Por esse motivo, foi motivo essencial desta tese deduzir a equação de Whistler e Spencer para dar uma adequada interpretação ao DS de polissacarídeos. Assim, baseado em que o DS é a relação entre mols de enxofre por mols de monômero, a equação é expressada como:

$$DS = \frac{n_S}{n_m} \quad (1)$$

Sendo,

mols de enxofre:

$$n_S = \frac{m_S}{M_S} \quad (2)$$

onde  $m_S$  é a massa de enxofre, e  $M_S$  a massa molecular de enxofre.

e o número de mols dos monômeros:

$$n_m = \frac{m_m}{M_m} \quad (3)$$

onde  $m_m$  é a massa do monômero e  $M_m$  a massa molecular do monômero.

O DS também pode ser expressado como:

$$DS = \left( \frac{n_S}{n_m} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{ mol } SO_3Na}{1 \text{ mol } S} \right) = \frac{n_{SO_3Na}}{n_m} \quad (4)$$

Colocando (2) e (3) em (1):

$$DS = \frac{\frac{m_S}{M_S}}{\frac{m_m}{M_m}} \quad (5)$$

Sabemos que a porcentagem de enxofre  $S^*$  pode ser expressada como:

$$S^* = \frac{m_s}{m_a} \cdot 100 \quad (6)$$

Onde  $m_a$  é a massa da amostra.

Reorganizando (6), expressamos  $m_s$  em termos de  $S^*$  e  $m_a$ :

$$m_s = \frac{m_a \cdot S^*}{100} \quad (7)$$

Se  $m_a$  é composta por monômero ligado e  $\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ , então:

$$m_a = m_m + m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} \quad (8)$$

onde,  $m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}}$  é a massa de  $\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ .

Reorganizando (8):

$$m_m = m_a - m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} \quad (9)$$

Substituindo (7) e (9) em (5):

$$DS = \frac{\frac{m_a \cdot S^*}{100 \cdot M_s}}{\frac{(m_a - m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}})}{M_m}} = \frac{m_a \cdot S^* \cdot M_m}{100 \cdot M_s (m_a - m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}})} \quad (10)$$

Por outro lado,

$$m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} = M_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} \cdot n_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} \quad (11)$$

onde,  $M_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}}$  é a massa molar de  $\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ , e  $n_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}}$  é o número de mols de  $\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ .

E sabendo que a relação  $\frac{n_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}}}{n_s} = \frac{1}{1}$ , assim:

$$n_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} = n_s \quad (12)$$

Substituindo (12) em (11):

$$m_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} = M_{\text{SO}_3\text{Na}} \cdot n_s \quad (13)$$

(2) em (13):



$$m_{SO_3Na} = M_{SO_3Na} \cdot \frac{m_S}{M_S} \quad (14)$$

(7) em (14):

$$m_{SO_3Na} = \frac{M_{SO_3Na}}{M_S} \cdot \frac{m_a \cdot S^*}{100} \quad (15)$$

Substituindo (15) em (10):

$$DS = \frac{m_a \cdot S^* \cdot M_m}{100M_S \left( m_a - m_a \frac{M_{SO_3Na} \cdot S^*}{100M_S} \right)} \quad (16)$$

Reorganizando, se acha a expressão do  $DS$  em termos de  $S^*$ ,  $M_m$ ,  $M_S$  e  $M_{SO_3Na}$ :

$$DS = \frac{M_m \cdot S^*}{(100M_S - M_{SO_3Na} \cdot S^*)}$$

**Equação II\_1.** Grau de substituição em função da porcentagem de enxofre ( $S^*$ ).  $M_m$ : massa molecular do monômero,  $M_S$ : massa molecular de enxofre,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : massa molecular de  $SO_3Na$ .

A equação (16) pode ser descrita em termos da porcentagem de sulfato ( $\%SO_4^{2-}$ ) e a massa molar de sulfato  $M_{SO_4^{2-}}$ .

Substituindo (2) em (6):

$$S^* = \frac{n_S \cdot M_S}{m_a} \cdot 100 \quad (17)$$

Sabendo que a relação  $\frac{n_S}{n_{SO_4^{2-}}} = \frac{1}{1}$ , assim:

$$n_S = n_{SO_4^{2-}} \quad (18)$$

Substituindo (18) em (17):

$$S^* = \frac{n_{SO_4^{2-}} \cdot M_S}{m_a} \cdot 100 \quad (19)$$

Além disso, sabendo que,

$$n_{SO_4^{2-}} = \frac{m_{SO_4^{2-}}}{M_{SO_4^{2-}}}$$

Então:

$$S^* = \frac{m_{SO_4^{2-}}}{M_{SO_4^{2-}}} \cdot \frac{M_S}{m_a} \cdot 100 \quad (20)$$

Sabendo que,

$$\%SO_4^{2-} = \frac{m_{SO_4^{2-}}}{m_a} \cdot 100 \quad (21)$$

Substituindo (21) em (20):

$$S^* = \frac{M_S}{M_{SO_4^{2-}}} \cdot \%SO_4^{2-} \quad (22)$$

E substituindo (22) em (16):

$$DS = \frac{M_m \cdot \frac{M_S}{M_{SO_4^{2-}}} \cdot \%SO_4^{2-}}{\left(100M_S - M_{SO_3Na} \cdot \frac{M_S}{M_{SO_4^{2-}}} \cdot \%SO_4^{2-}\right)} \quad (23)$$

Reorganizando (23):

$$DS = \frac{M_m \cdot \%SO_4^{2-}}{\left(100M_{SO_4^{2-}} - M_{SO_3Na} \cdot \%SO_4^{2-}\right)}$$

**Equação II\_2.** Grau de substituição em função da porcentagem de sulfato (%SO<sub>4</sub>). *M<sub>m</sub>*: massa molecular do monômero, *M<sub>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></sub>*: massa molecular de enxofre, *M<sub>SO<sub>3</sub>Na</sub>*: massa molecular de SO<sub>3</sub>Na.

Observe que para expressar o DS em termos de %SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, simplesmente se substitui *M<sub>S</sub>* por *M<sub>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></sub>* e *S\** por %SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> na equação II\_1.

### ANEXO III

#### CÁLCULO PARA ACHAR O GRAU DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO (DS)

O grau de substituição (DS) foi calculado de acordo com a equação II\_1 (Anexo II). No entanto, a equação foi modificada para considerar a média ponderada da massa molecular dos diferentes monômeros do polissacarídeo ( $M_m$ ), em vez de uma única massa do monômero ( $M_m$ ). Este cálculo considera a porcentagem em massa dos monômeros que compõem o polissacarídeo, baseado nos alditóis acetatos encontrados na análises de metilação (ARTIGO I e II). Assim, a equação II\_1 é reescrita como:

$$DS = \frac{M_m \cdot S^*}{(100M_S - M_{SO_3Na} \cdot S^*)}$$

**Equação III\_1.** Grau de substituição em função da porcentagem de enxofre ( $S^*$ ) e da média ponderada da massa molecular dos diferentes monômeros do polissacarídeo ( $M_m$ ),  $M_S$ : massa molecular de enxofre,  $M_{SO_3Na}$ : massa molecular de  $SO_3Na$ .

Onde  $M_m$  é:

$$M_m = \sum_{i=1}^N M_{m_i} \times \frac{\%met_i}{100}$$

**Equação III\_2.** Média ponderada da massa molecular dos diferentes monômeros do polissacarídeo.

A porcentagem de enxofre ( $S^*$ ) foi calculada de acordo ao método de Dogson e Price (1962), conforme a secção 2.4.4 do ARTIGO I.

## ANEXO IV

### FOSFORILAÇÃO QUÍMICA DE POLISSACARÍDEOS

A fucogalactana caracterizada estruturalmente foi fosforilada usando as condições ótimas reportadas para polissacarídeos sulfatados e relatos da literatura para o tempo de reação (ARTIGO I). As relações molares de agente fosforilante por grupo hidroxila na fucogalactana ( $\eta\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{OH}$ ) foram calculadas de acordo as análises de metilação (ANEXO I).

#### *IV.I Fosforilação pelo método de Granja*

A fosforilação foi realizada pelo método de GRANJA *et al.* (2001) com algumas modificações. 50 mg da fucogalactana E e 700 mg de  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  foram suspensos em uma solução de 2,9 mL de hexanol e 2,0 mL de  $\text{Et}_3\text{PO}_4$ , em um sistema fechado e com agitação por 14 horas a temperatura ambiente. Depois, foram agregados 1000  $\mu\text{L}$  de  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (85%) (relação  $\eta\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{OH} = 19:1$  e  $V_T/w = 100$ ), e a solução resultante foi deixada com agitação constante a temperatura ambiente. Após 72 horas a reação foi neutralizada com 30,0 mL de  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (10%) até pH 7,0 e dialisada com membrana de 6-8 kDa de limite de exclusão, num sistema fechado com troca de água destilada contínua. A solução resultante foi concentrada sob pressão reduzida a 70°C, passada por filtro de separação de 80  $\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ , liofilizada e pesada. O sólido resultante foi chamado como EPG e teve um rendimento de 100%.

#### *IV.I Fosforilação pelo método de Sato*

A fosforilação pelo método de SATO *et al.* (2004) foi realizada seguindo o mesmo procedimento adotado para o método de Granja, com a diferença de que hexanol foi substituído por formamida e o  $\text{Et}_3\text{PO}_4$  foi substituído por trietilamina. O sólido resultante foi chamado como EPS e teve um rendimento de 100%.

## ANEXO V

## CERTIFICADO DA COMISSÃO DE ÉTICA PARA O USO DE ANIMAIS



Ministério da Educação  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ  
Setor de Ciências Biológicas  
Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais  
(CEUA)



Nº 920

## CERTIFICADO

A Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais do Setor de Ciências Biológicas da Universidade Federal do Paraná (CEUA/BIO – UFPR), instituída pela Resolução Nº 86/11 do Conselho de Ensino Pesquisa e Extensão (CEPE), de 22 de dezembro de 2011, **CERTIFICA** que os procedimentos utilizando animais no projeto de pesquisa abaixo especificado estão de acordo com a Diretriz Brasileira para o Cuidado e a Utilização de Animais para fins Científicos e Didáticos (DBCA) estabelecidas pelo Conselho Nacional de Controle de Experimentação Animal (CONCEA) e com as normas internacionais para a experimentação animal.

## STATEMENT

The Ethics Committee for Animal Use from the Biological Sciences Section of the Federal University of Paraná (CEUA/BIO – UFPR), established by the Resolution Nº 86/11 of the Teaching Research and Extension Council (CEPE) on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 2011, **CERTIFIES** that the procedures using animals in the research project specified below are in agreement with the Brazilian Guidelines for Care and Use of Animals for Scientific and Teaching purposes established by the National Council for Control of Animal Experimentation (CONCEA) and with the international guidelines for animal experimentation.

**PROCESSO/PROCESS:** 23075.096211/2015-56

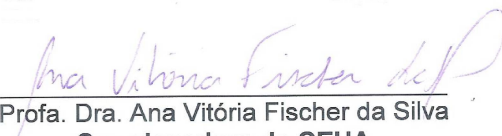
**APROVADO/APPROVAL:** 27/10/2015 – R.O. 11/2015

**TÍTULO:** Atividades anticoagulantes e antitrombóticas de polissacarídeos sulfatados e fosforilados.

**TITLE:** Anticoagulant and antithrombotic activities of sulfated and phosphorylated polysaccharides.

**AUTORES/AUTHORS:** Thales Ricardo Cipriani, Yony Román Ochoa, Helyn Priscila de Oliveira Barddal.

**DEPARTAMENTO/DEPARTMENT:** Bioquímica

  
Prof. Dra. Ana Vitória Fischer da Silva  
Coordenadora da CEUA

## ANEXO VI

CERTIFICATE OF BEST POSTER PRESENTED DURING THE 45<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL  
MEETING OF THE SBBq 2016

## CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that the abstract entitled

**Optimization of Chemical Sulfation, Structural Characterization and Anticoagulant Activity of *Agaricus bisporus* Fucogalactan – (O – 01)**

Román, Y.; Iacomini, M.; Sasaki, G.L.; Cipriani, T.R.

Departamento de Bioquímica e Biologia Molecular, UFPR, Curitiba, Brazil

received the “**SBBq AWARD**” for best poster presented during the 45<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (SBBq), June 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016, in the Convention Center of Natal in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

June, 21<sup>th</sup>, 2016



**Jerson Lima Silva**  
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## ARTICLE III SUBMITTED TO CARBOHYDRATE POLYMERS

**Carbohydrate Polymers** <eesserver@eesmail.elsevier.com>

To

trcipriani@ufpr.br trcipriani@hotmail.com

CC

yonyroa@yahoo.com barddalh@gmail.com iacomini@ufpr.br sassaki@ufpr.br

Mar 17 at 12:23 PM

Ms. Ref. No.: CARBPOL-D-17-00940

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Carbohydrate Polymers

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