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(54) Title: A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DERIVATIVES OF RUSCUS ACULEATUS STEROID GLYCOSIDES BY ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

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A process for the preparation of desglucodesrhamnoruscin which comprises the enzymatic hydrolysis of Ruscus aculeatus steroid glycosides (ruscosaponins) by means of crude hydrolases from Aspergillus niger.

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(54) Title: A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DERIVATIVES OF *RUSCUS ACULEATUS* STEROID GLYCOSIDES BY ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

(57) Abstract: A process for the preparation of desglucodesrhamnoruscin which comprises the enzymatic hydrolysis of *Ruscus aculeatus* steroid glycosides (ruscosaponins) by means of crude hydrolases from *Aspergillus niger*.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DERIVATIVES OF *RUSCUS ACULEATUS* STEROID GLYCOSIDES BY ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of derivatives of *Ruscus aculeatus* steroid glycosides (ruscosaponin).

More particularly, the invention relates to a process for the preparation of desglucodesrhamnoruscin by partial enzymatic hydrolysis of ruscin, desglucoruscin or ruscoside.

The enzymatic hydrolysis according to the invention is carried out by means of crude enzyme preparations based on hydrolases extracted from *Aspergillus niger*. Said preparations are commercially available and are used in the wine and alimentary industries. Particularly preferred is the use of the preparation commercially available from Gist Brocades under the trade mark Cytolase PCL5.

Said enzyme preparations have at the same time ß-glucopyranosidase and α-rhamnopyranosidase activities and therefore provide the sequential removal of the ß-glucoside residue followed by removal of the α-rhamnoside residue to the desired product.

The enzymatic hydrolysis is carried out in aqueous solution buffered to pH 5 or in water containing up to about 30% by volume of ethanol. It has been observed that in practice the presence of ethanol does not adversely affect the enzymatic activity: the ß-glucopyranosidase activity increases in the presence of ethanol whereas, on the other hand, the α-rhamnopyranosidase activity slightly decreases, but to a degree which anyhow does not affect the reaction of the invention. An about 30% v/v ethanol percentage is necessary for the complete solubilization of desglucoruscin, whereas lower percentages, of about 17% v/v, are required for the ruscoside. The use of the latter

can therefore be sometimes preferred also in that it requires no specific pre-treatments and due to its surface-active properties solubilize the desglucoruscin resulting from the first step of the hydrolysis enzymatic, which can then be transformed into α-rhamnopiranosidase more efficiently.

The concentration of ruscosaponin can range from about 5 to about 40% w/v, and the hydrolysis is carried out at temperatures ranging from 20 to 50°C for times ranging from 3 to 7 days.

At the end of the bioconversion process, the final desglucodesrhamnoruscin product, insoluble in the reaction system, can be easily recovered by centrifugation and subsequent washing with methanol. Furthermore, the process of the invention can be carried out continuously, removing the hydrolysed product at fixed times and continuously adding fresh substrate, thanks to the stability of the enzymes used. For this purpose, a bioreactor equipped with an ultrafiltration membrane, to avoid the accumulation of inhibitors and denaturating molecules, will be preferably used.

The following example illustrates the invention in greater detail.

Example

The enzymatic preparation Cytolase PCL5™ (Gist Brocades) was diafiltered before use against 0.1 M citrate-phosphate buffer pH 5 in Amicon™ apparatus equipped with a XM membrane (cut-off 50 kDa) in order to remove denaturating agents and inhibitors.

The incubation mixture was prepared by adding in the following order: substrate (desglucoruscin or ruscoside), 0.1 M citrate-phosphate buffer pH 5.0, Cytolase PCL5™ and slowly, under stirring, ethanol. The substrate concentration varied from 5 to 40% (w/v) and the ethanol

concentration from 0 to 30% (v/w). The reaction was followed by TLC on silica gel plates (60 F250 Merck™) with ethyl acetate/methanol/water 100:15:10 as eluent. The activation of the enzymatic preparation was of 38 units of ß-glucopyranosidase and of 2.3 units of α-rhamnopyranosidase per ml of incubation mixture.

The bioconversion was carried out at a temperature of 25°C. The transformation into desglucodesrhamnoruscin was completed in about 72 hours starting from desglucoruscin and in about 96 hours starting from ruscoside.

The incubation mixture was then centrifuged at 12,100 g for 30 minutes at 4°C. The precipitate was washed with methanol and centrifuged again in the same conditions as above. This step was repeated five times and the supernatants were pooled. The methanol solution was then evaporated under vacuum and the resulting product was triturated to obtain a fine dark yellow powder, containing 20% of desglucodesrhamnoruscin (HPLC assay).

CLAIMS

1. A process for the preparation of desglucodesrhamnoruscin, which comprises the enzymatic hydrolysis of *Ruscus aculeatus* ruscosaponins by means of a crude hydrolase preparation from *Aspergillus niger* Cytolase PCL5™, wherein the hydrolysis is carried out in aqueous solution at pH 5 or in water-ethanol mixture containing up to 30% by volume of ethanol and at temperatures from 20 to 40°C for times from 3 to 7 days.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the concentration of ruscosaponin ranges from 5 to 40% w/v.

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein the final product is recovered by centrifugation and washing with methanol.