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Data Article

Data of $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectra and degree of substitution for chitosan alkyl ureaJing Wang^{a,1}, Ji-Zhou Jiang^{b,1}, Wei Chen^a, Zheng-Wu Bai^{a,*}^a School of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430073, PR China^b Department of Physics, National University of Singapore, 2 Science Drive 3, Singapore 117542, Singapore

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 15 March 2016

Received in revised form

24 March 2016

Accepted 29 March 2016

Available online 4 April 2016

ABSTRACT

The data shown in this article are related to the subject of an article in Carbohydrate Polymers, entitled “Synthesis and characterization of chitosan alkyl urea” [1]. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of chitosan *n*-octyl urea, chitosan *n*-dodecyl urea and chitosan cyclohexyl urea are displayed. The chemical shifts of proton and carbon of glucose skeleton in these chitosan derivatives are designated in detail. Besides, ^1H NMR spectra of chitosan cyclopropyl urea, chitosan *tert*-butyl urea, chitosan phenyl urea and chitosan *N,N*-diethyl urea and the estimation of the degree of substitution are also presented. The corresponding explanations can be found in the above-mentioned article.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Chemistry
More specific subject area	Polysaccharides modification
Type of data	Table, text file, graph, figure

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2016.03.022>

* Corresponding author at: School of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430073, PR China. Tel./fax: 86 27 87195680.

E-mail address: zwbai@wit.edu.cn (Z.-W. Bai).

¹ These two authors equally contributed to this work.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.03.099>

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How data was acquired	High-resolution liquid NMR 600 MHz spectrometer of Bruker Avance III (Sweden) with a 5 mm TCI CryoProbe equipped with Z-gradients up to 53 G/cm, and NMR 400 MHz spectrometer of Varian (USA)
Data format	Analyzed
Experimental factors	Sample solutions (20 mg/ml) were prepared with deuterated trifluoroacetic acid (TFA-D) as solvent. TFA-D was also employed as reference: δ 11.50 ppm for proton and δ 164.1 ppm for carbon
Experimental features	Detection temperature was set at 25 °C. Samples were scanned 64 times for ^1H NMR spectra measurement, and scanned 1 h for ^{13}C NMR measurement
Data source location	Qingdao, PR China; Wuhan, PR China
Data accessibility	Data is provided in this article

Value of the data

- Provide reference data of chemical shifts in ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra for related chitosan derivatives.
 - The data showed in ^1H NMR spectra suggest a facile way to estimate degree of substitution of a substituent.
 - The chemical shifts designation is helpful to structural analysis of polysaccharides or their derivatives.
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1. Data

Data presented here is divided into two classes. In the first class, ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of three chitosan alkyl urea derivatives with very high degree of substitution (*DS*) are displayed, and the corresponding chemical shifts of proton and carbon of glucose skeleton in the chitosan derivatives are tabulated. In the second class, ^1H NMR spectra of chitosan alkyl urea with relatively lower *DS* are showed. According to the integrals in ^1H NMR spectra, the estimation of every *DS* is described.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

All chitosan alkyl urea derivatives (Fig. 1) were synthesized with the same method described in Ref. [1]. Specifically, chitosan firstly was reacted with methyl chloroformate yielding *N*-methoxyformylated chitosan, which was converted into chitosan alkyl urea via amine–ester exchange reaction with structurally different amines. After the products were washed with ethanol and dried, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR measurements of **a–c** were performed on a high-resolution liquid NMR 600 MHz spectrometer of Bruker Avance III (Sweden) with a 5 mm TCI CryoProbe equipped with Z-gradients up to 53 G/cm. ^1H NMR measurement of **d–g** was conducted on a NMR 400 MHz spectrometer of Varian (USA). Sample solutions (20 mg/ml) were prepared with TFA-D as solvent. TFA-D was also used as internal standard: proton (δ 11.50 ppm) and carbon (δ 164.1 ppm). Detection temperature was set at 25 °C. Degree of substitution (*DS*) of alkyl group (diethylamido group for **g**) on chitosan alkyl urea were determined according to integrals in corresponding ^1H NMR spectra.

As shown in Fig. 2, the peaks from 5.12 to 3.98 ppm correspond to the seven hydrogens of glucose skeleton of chitosan, and their total integral is designated as 7.00. The peak at 3.45 and the peaks from 1.77 to 1.45 ppm theoretically correlate with two hydrogens and twelve hydrogens. The actual integrals almost match the hydrogen numbers, and the integral of the peak at 1.00 is close to 3.00. Therefore, the *DS* of *n*-octyl on **a** is nearly 100%.

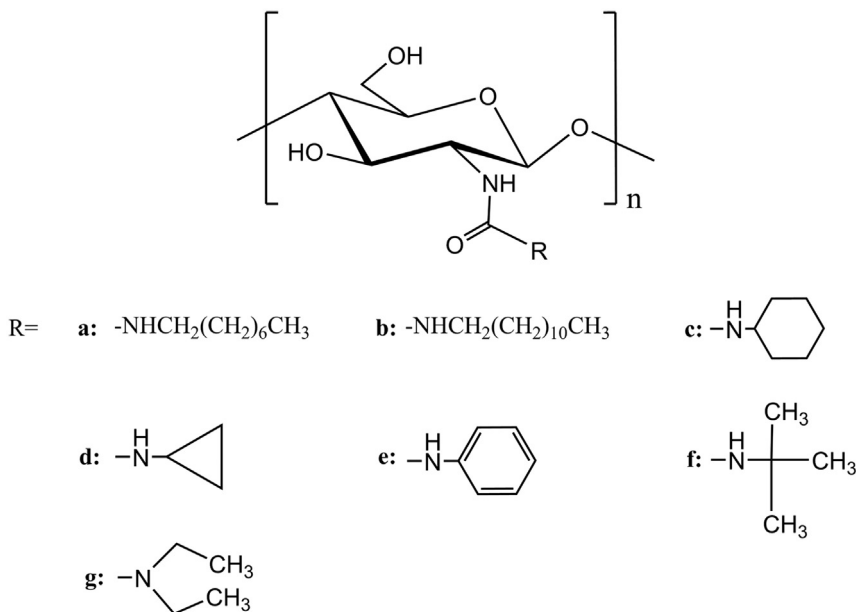


Fig. 1. Structures of chitosan alkyl urea derivatives (a–g).

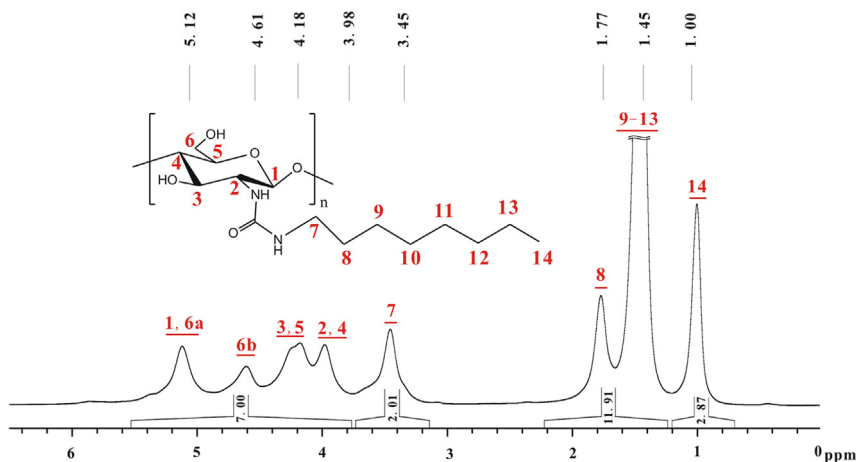


Fig. 2. ^1H NMR spectrum of **a** (TFA-D, 298 K, 600 MHz).

Based on Figs. 2 and 3, the chemical shifts of proton and carbon in glucose skeleton of chitosan *n*-octyl urea (**a**) are listed in Table 1. The sequence of chemical shifts of C₁–C₆ slightly differs from that in reported [2,3].

The total integral of the seven hydrogens of glucose skeleton of chitosan is designated as 7.00 (Fig. 4), other integrals match corresponding hydrogen numbers. Therefore, the DS of *n*-dodecyl on **b** is almost 100%.

Based on Figs. 4 and 5, the chemical shifts of proton and carbon in glucose skeleton of chitosan *n*-dodecyl urea (**b**) are listed in Table 2.

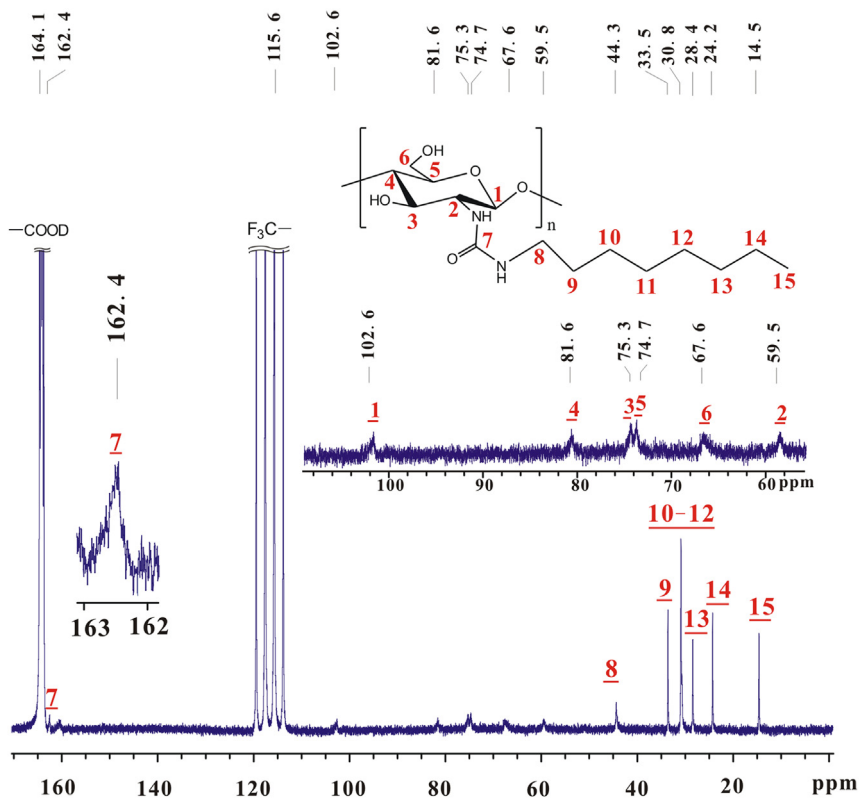


Fig. 3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **a** (TFA-D, 298 K, 600 MHz).

Table 1

Chemical shifts of proton and carbon in glucose skeleton of chitosan *n*-octyl urea (**a**).

	^1H NMR δ (ppm)		^{13}C NMR δ (ppm)
H ₁	5.12	C ₁	102.6
H ₂	3.98	C ₂	59.5
H ₃	4.26	C ₃	75.3
H ₄	3.98	C ₄	81.6
H ₅	4.18	C ₅	74.7
H ₆	4.61, 5.12	C ₆	67.6

The peak of the hydrogen in $-\text{CH}-$ of cyclohexyl group overlapped with that of seven hydrogens on glucose skeleton of chitosan, and the total integral of these eight hydrogens is assumed as 8.00 (Fig. 6). The *DS* of cyclohexyl group on **c** is calculated by the equation of $(7 + DS)/10DS = 8.00/9.47$. Therefore, *DS* = 94%.

Based on Figs. 6 and 7, the chemical shifts of proton and carbon in glucose skeleton of chitosan cyclohexyl urea (**c**) are listed in Table 3.

The total integral of seven hydrogens on glucose skeleton of chitosan is designated as 7.00 (Fig. 8). The *DS* of cyclopropyl group on **d** equals $(A/4) \times 100\%$. *A* refers to total integral of the peaks from 1.12 to 0.80, in which there are four hydrogens. *DS* = $(3.17/4) \times 100\% \approx 79\%$.

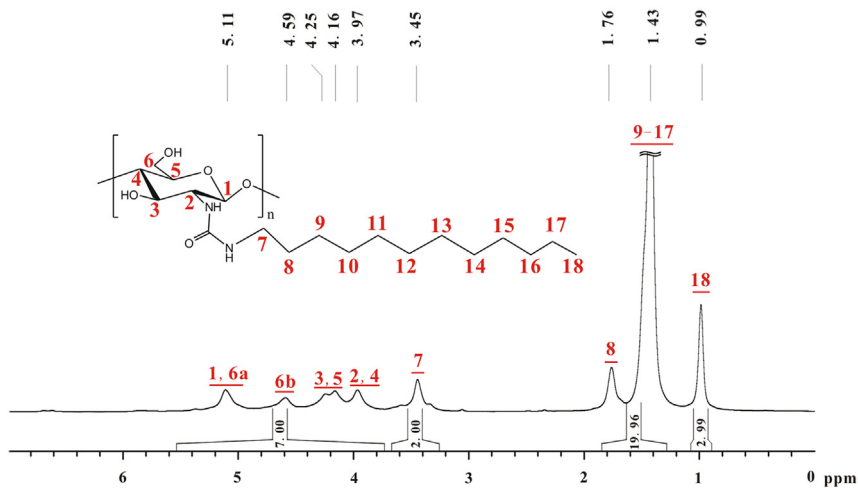


Fig. 4. ^1H NMR spectrum of **b** (TFA-D, 298 K, 600 MHz).

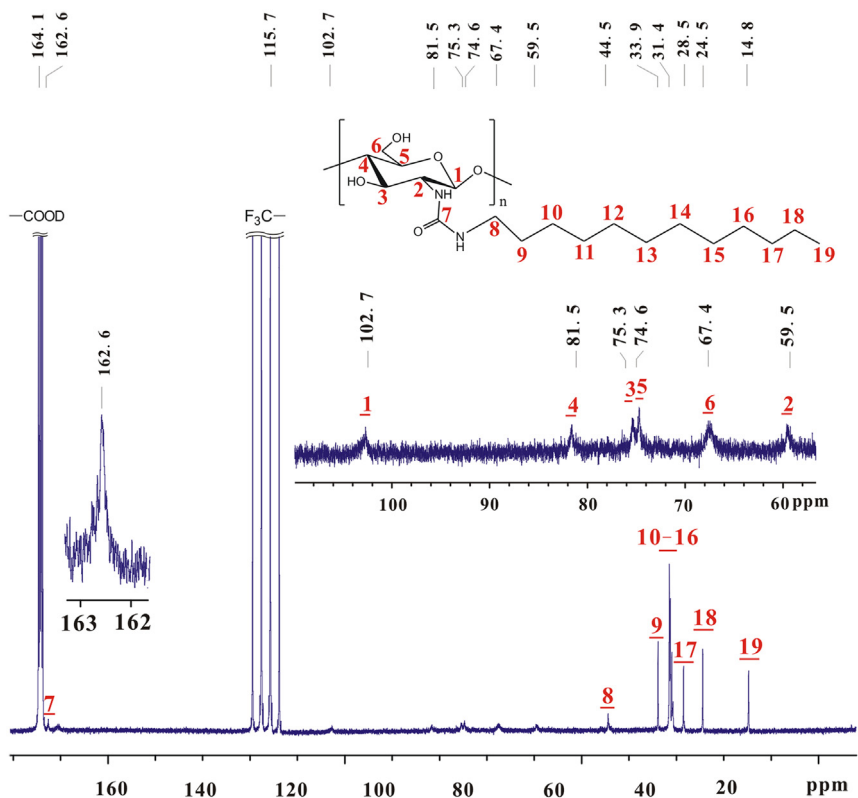


Fig. 5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **b** (TFA-D, 298 K, 600 MHz).

Table 2Chemical shifts of proton and carbon in glucose skeleton of chitosan *n*-octyl urea (**b**).

	^1H NMR δ (ppm)		^{13}C NMR δ (ppm)
H ₁	5.11	C ₁	102.7
H ₂	3.97	C ₂	59.5
H ₃	4.25	C ₃	75.3
H ₄	3.97	C ₄	81.5
H ₅	4.16	C ₅	74.6
H ₆	4.59, 5.11	C ₆	67.4

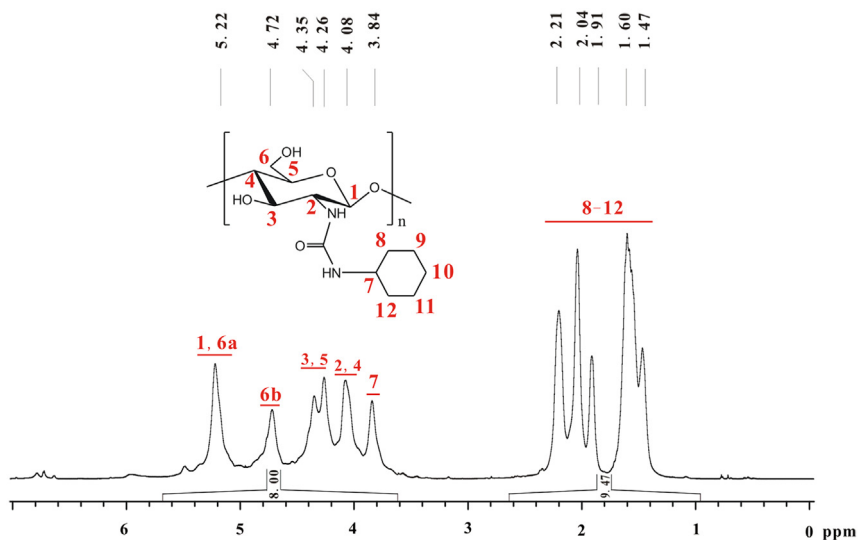
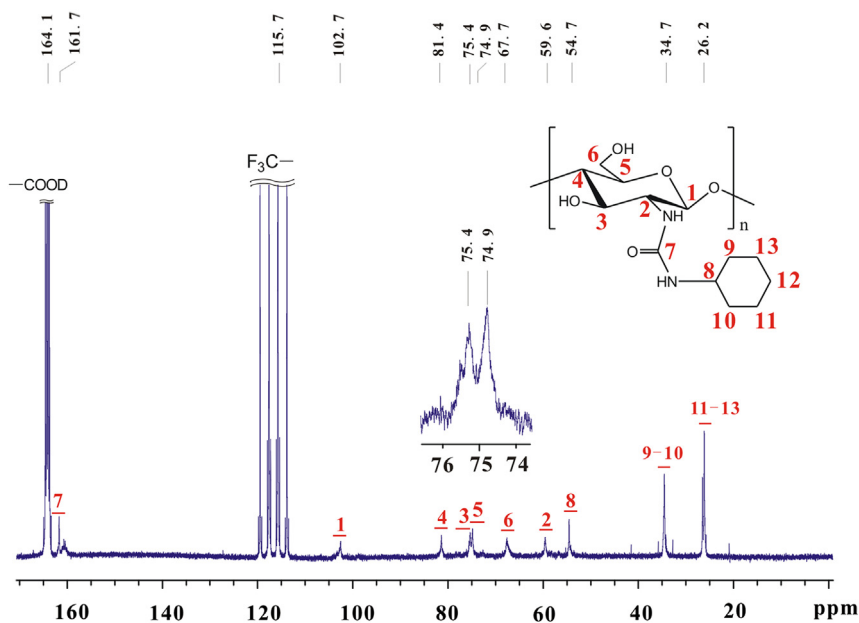
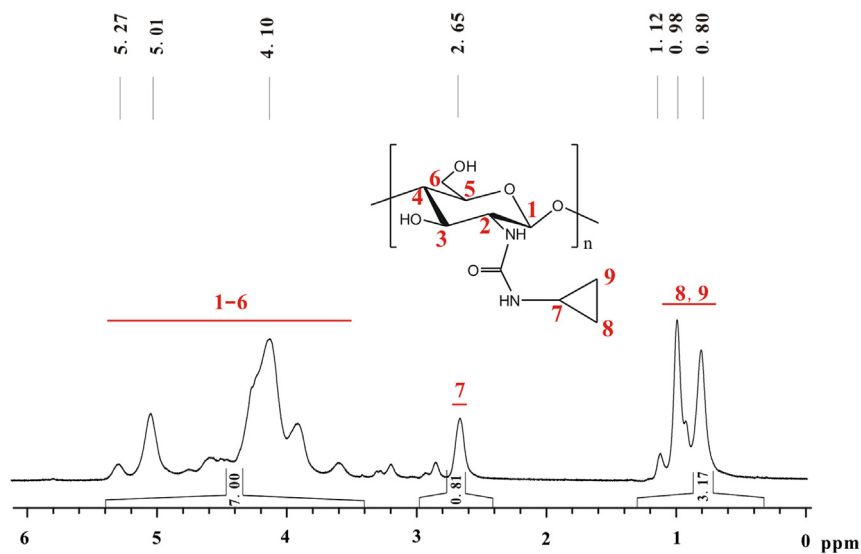
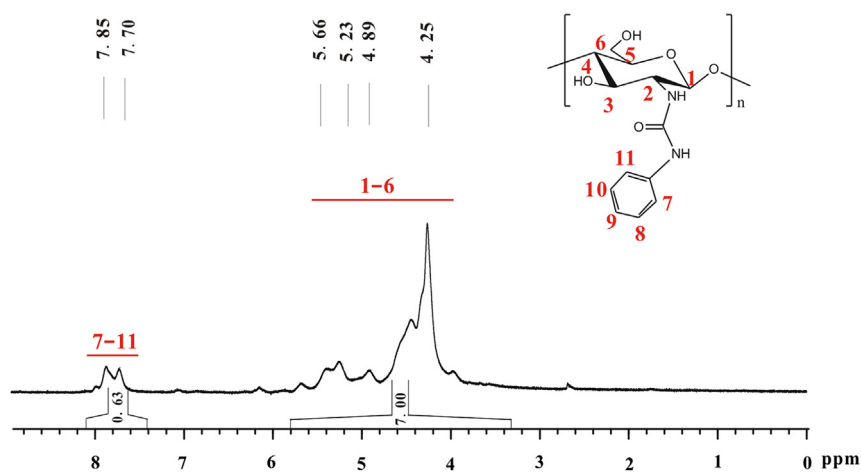
**Fig. 6.** ^1H NMR spectrum of **c** (TFA-D, 298 K, 600 MHz).**Fig. 7.** ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **c** (TFA-D, 298 K, 600 MHz).

Table 3

Chemical shifts of proton and carbon in glucose skeleton of chitosan cyclohexyl urea (c).

	^1H NMR δ (ppm)		^{13}C NMR δ (ppm)	
H ₁	5.22	C ₁	102.7	
H ₂	4.08	C ₂	59.6	
H ₃	4.35	C ₃	75.4	
H ₄	4.08	C ₄	81.4	
H ₅	4.26	C ₅	74.9	
H ₆	4.72, 5.22	C ₆	67.7	

**Fig. 8.** ^1H NMR spectrum of **d** (TFA-D, 298 K, 400 MHz).**Fig. 9.** ^1H NMR spectrum of **e** (TFA-D, 298 K, 400 MHz).

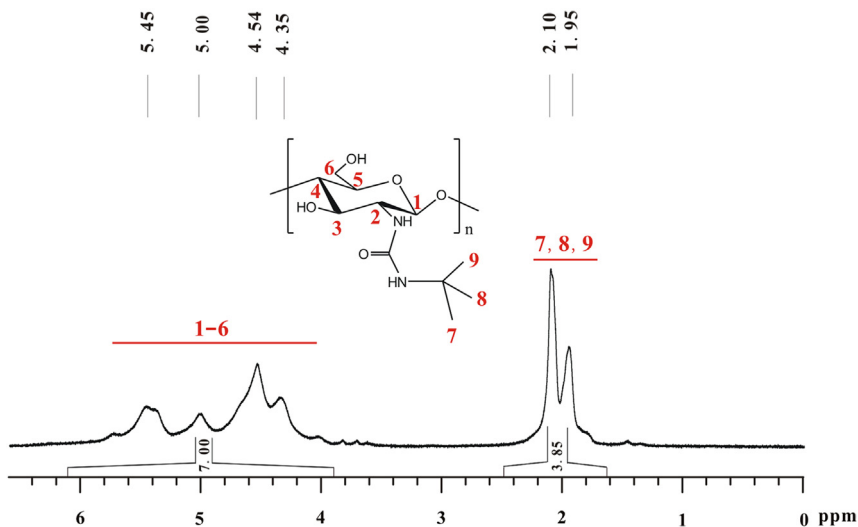


Fig. 10. ^1H NMR spectrum of **f** (TFA-D, 298 K, 400 MHz).

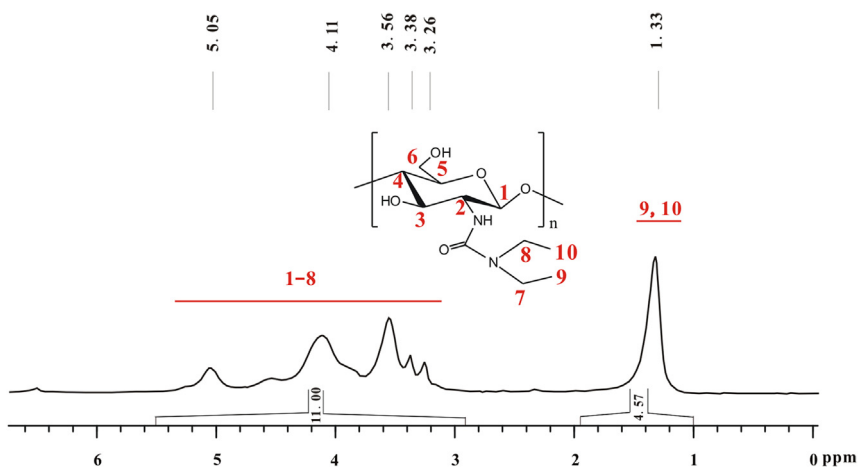


Fig. 11. ^1H NMR spectrum of **g** (TFA-D, 298 K, 400 MHz).

The total integral of seven hydrogens on glucose skeleton of chitosan is designated as 7.00 (Fig. 9). The DS of phenyl group on **e** equals $(A/5) \times 100\%$. A refers to total integral of the peaks at 7.85 and 7.70, in which there are five hydrogens. $DS = (0.63/5) \times 100\% \approx 13\%$.

The total integral of seven hydrogens on glucose skeleton of chitosan is designated as 7.00 (Fig. 10). The DS of *tert*-butyl group on **f** equals $(A/9) \times 100\%$. A refers to total integral of the peaks at 2.10 and 1.95, in which there are nine hydrogens. $DS = (3.85/9) \times 100\% \approx 43\%$.

The peak of four hydrogens in two ethyl groups overlapped with that of seven hydrogens on glucose skeleton of chitosan, and the total integral of these eleven hydrogens is assumed as 11.00 (Fig. 11). The DS of *N,N*-diethylamido group on **g** is calculated by the equation of $(7 + 4DS)/6DS = 11.00/4.57$. Therefore, $DS = 67\%$.

Acknowledgments

Financial support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (51373127) and the Scientific Research Foundation of Wuhan Institute of Technology (K201518) is gratefully acknowledged.

Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.03.099>.

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