

# GT gum tragacanth

PARAMETER	UNIT	VALUE	REFERENCES
<b>GENERAL</b>			
Common name	-	gum tragacanth	
CAS name	-	gum tragacanth	
Acronym	-	GT	
CAS number	-	9000-65-1	
EC number	-	232-552-5	
RTECS number	-	XW7750000	
<b>HISTORY</b>			
Date	-	3,000 BC	
Details	-	Egyptians used it as a binder in cosmetics and inks	
<b>SYNTHESIS</b>			
Monomer(s) structure	-	its polysaccharide component is composed of arabinose, xylose, glucose, fructose, galactose, thamnose, and galacturonic acid in different proportions depending on source (species and country), its protein component contains 18 aminoacids which also vary depending on species and location	Balaghi, S; Mohannadifar, M A; Zargaraan, A; Gavlighi, H A; Mohammadi, M, Food Hydrocolloids, in press 2011; Anderson, D M W, Bridgeman, M M E, Phytochemistry, 24, 10, 2301-4, 1985.
Source	-	dried exudate from stems and branches of <i>Astragalus</i>	
Mass average molecular weight, $M_w$	dalton, g/mol, amu	180,000-1,600,000	Mohammadifar, M A; Musavi, S M; Kiumarsi, A; Williams, P A, Int. J. Biol. Macromol., 38, 31-39, 2006.
Polydispersity, $M_w/M_n$	-	2.7	
<b>STRUCTURE</b>			
Molecule dimensions	nm	320-420 (length), 1.45-1.9 (width)	Gralen, N; Karrholm, M, J. Colloid Sci., 5, 1, 21-36, 1950.
<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>			
Color	-	dull white to yellow; yellow (crude gum)	
Moisture	%	8.8-12.9	Farzi, M; YArmand, M S; Safari, M; Eman-Djomeh, Z; Mohammadifar, M A, Int. J. Biol. Macromol., 79, 433-9, 2015.
Odor	-	odorless	
Initial decomposition temperature	°C	252.3	Zohuriaan, M J; Shokrolahi, F, Polym. Test., 23, 575-79, 2004.
Surface tension	mN m <sup>-1</sup>	52-64	Farzi, M; Yarmand, M S; Safari, M; Eman-Djomeh, Z; Mohammadifar, M A, Int. J. Biol. Macromol., 79, 433-9, 2015.
<b>CHEMICAL RESISTANCE</b>			
Acid dilute/concentrated	-	poor	
Alcohols	-	poor	
Alkalis	-	poor	
Aliphatic hydrocarbons	-	good	
Aromatic hydrocarbons	-	good	
Esters	-	good	
Greases & oils	-	good	
Halogenated hydrocarbons	-	good	

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PARAMETER	UNIT	VALUE	REFERENCES
<b>Ketones</b>	-	good	
<b>Good solvent</b>	-	water, alcohol	
<b>Non-solvent</b>	-	acetone	
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>			
<b>Char at 500°C</b>	%	19.5	Zohuriaan, M J; Shokrolahi, F, Polym. Test., 23, 575-79, 2004.
<b>TOXICITY</b>			
<b>NFPA: Health, Flammability, Reactivity rating</b>	-	1/1/0	
<b>Carcinogenic effect</b>	-	not listed by ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP	
<b>Oral rat, LD<sub>50</sub></b>	mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	16,400; 10,200	
<b>PROCESSING</b>			
<b>Applications</b>	-	thickener in food, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics	
<b>BLENDS</b>			
<b>Compatible polymers</b>	-	PCL (scaffolds), PVA	Mohammadi, M R; Bahrami, S H, Mater. Sci. Eng. C, 48, 71-9, 2015.
<b>ANALYSIS</b>			
<b>Raman (wavenumber-assignment)</b>	cm <sup>-1</sup> /-	amide I – 1665, 1655; C=C – 1560, and more	Edwards, H G M; Falk, M J; Sibley, M G; Alvarez-Benedi, J; Rull, F, Spectrochim. Acta, Part A, 54, 903-20, 1998.