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Giangiaco­mo Torri, Annamaria Naggi, Eric Lichtfouse, Gré­gorio Crini

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# Professor Casu's contribution to cyclodextrins, the remarkable cage-shaped molecules: a review

Giangiaco Torri<sup>1</sup> · Annamaria Naggi<sup>1</sup> · Eric Lichtfouse<sup>2</sup> · Grégorio Crini<sup>3</sup>



## Abstract

Cyclodextrins are cage-shaped molecules having the remarkable ability to trap smaller compounds, and have thus led to applications in many disciplines such as medicine to increase the bioavailability of hydrophobic drugs. This historical review summarizes the outstanding contribution of the late Professor Benito Casu to cyclodextrin research and, more generally, to the chemistry and biochemistry of linear and cyclic oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, glycosaminoglycans, and heparin. Professor Casu was the first to elucidate the structure and conformations of cyclodextrins by infrared spectroscopy and proton nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). In particular, he showed that trapped compounds induced a shift of H peaks in NMR due to the shielding effect of cyclodextrins. He also demonstrated that the D-glucopyranose cyclodextrin units are in the C-1 chair conformation by analyzing  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin by NMR in dimethylsulfoxide-d<sub>6</sub>.

**Keywords** Professor Casu · Tribute · Cyclodextrins · NMR · IR · Polysaccharides · Glycosaminoglycans · Heparin · History of chemistry

## Introduction

On November 11, 2016, the glycoscience community lost one of its leading figures, Professor Benito Casu (Fig. 1), G. Ronzoni Institute for Chemical and Biochemical Research, at the age of 89. In him, we have lost an eminent and passionate scientist, a visionary, and a colleague of great merit, particularly in the area of chemistry and biochemistry of natural substances (Crini 2014; Crini and Torri 2017; Torri

and Cassinelli 2018; Crini et al. 2020). Professor Casu was a friendly and generous communicator, an enthusiastic teacher of many doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows, a genial host to visitors, and a truly caring person.

Casu's scientific career was based on two main research axes: the first focused on linear and cyclic oligosaccharides and polysaccharides developed mainly during the years 1951–1980 and the second on biological substances during the years 1969–2014.

Professor Casu had many varied scientific interests: chemistry and biochemistry of starch, linear and cyclic dextrins, cage-shaped molecules and polymers, glycosaminoglycans, mechanism of action of biologically active substances, structural analysis of carbohydrates and their interactions with proteins, enzymology, analytical chemistry, and surfactant chemistry. Professor Casu has also made a significant contribution to the development of structural modeling and nuclear magnetic resonance, infrared and Raman techniques applied to carbohydrates (Crini 2014; Crini and Torri 2017; Torri and Cassinelli 2018; Crini et al. 2020). All this research was carried out, thanks to multidisciplinary and transversal collaborations developed, thanks to his willingness to involve both academic and industrial colleagues, both national and especially international. Its activities have also focused on

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✉ Giangiaco Torri  
torri@ronzoni.it

✉ Grégorio Crini  
gregorio.crini@univ-fcomte.fr

Annamaria Naggi  
naggi@ronzoni.it

Eric Lichtfouse  
eric.lichtfouse@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> Istituto di Chimica e Biochimica G. Ronzoni, 81 via G. Colombo, 20133 Milan, Italy

<sup>2</sup> Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, IRD, INRA, CEREGE, Aix-en-Provence, France

<sup>3</sup> Chrono-Environnement, UMR 6249, UFR Sciences et Techniques, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Besançon, France



**Fig. 1** Professor Benito Casu in 2012; image credit: G. Torri

scientific fields with direct social implications, in accordance with the principles dictated by the founder of the Ronzoni Institute.

At the end of the 1940s, the young student Casu first concentrated on the field of carbohydrate chemistry, e.g., investigating the structure of glucose and its chemical modification, at the University of Pavia, Italy, where he presented his Ph.D. in 1950 (Crini 2014). In the early 1950s, Dr. Casu began his scientific career at the G. Ronzoni Institute, as research fellow in 1951 and research assistant in 1954, studying the structure of disaccharides such as maltose, oligosaccharides, e.g., linear and cyclic dextrans, and polysaccharides such as starch, using the then highly innovative spectrometric techniques (Reggiani and Casu 1957; Crini 2014). In the mid-1950s, Professor Casu investigated in detail the structure and conformation of the two components of starch, i.e., amylose and amylopectin. At that time, the studies on amylose conformation were even marred by hot debate between the different laboratories. At the same time, Professor Casu studied the structure, chemistry, and inclusion properties of cycloamyloses/cyclodextrins, mainly  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin and  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin and their methylated and acetylated derivatives. Indeed, there was a lack of sufficient knowledge about their structure (Crini 2014; Crini et al. 2018, 2020). In the mid-60s, the works of Professor Casu on the structure and the conformations of amylose and cycloamyloses, using infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance techniques, were acknowledged to have made an important contribution (Crini 2014; Crini et al. 2020). Significant collaborations have been put in place by Professor Casu with American, e.g., Professor Dexter French, Hungarian, e.g., Professor József Szejtli, and French, e.g., Professor Michel Morcellet, groups in the

60s, 70s, and 90s, respectively (Crini 2014; Crini et al. 2021; Morin-Crini et al. 2021).

During more than 30 years, Professor Casu occupied a central place in the scientific knowledge of cyclodextrins. His first article on cyclodextrins entitled “Infrared spectra of amylose and its oligomers” was published in 1964 in *Journal of Polymer Science* (Casu and Reggiani 1964). This work, supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was presented in preliminary form at the International Conference on the IR Spectra of High Polymers in July 1963 (Milan, Italy). In 1965, Professor Casu gave an invited lecture on this work at the Starch Round Table Conference, Pocono Manor, Pa., USA. From the 1970s, as Director of the Ronzoni Institute, Professor Casu mainly focused the research on heparin. However, he continued to publish several articles and reviews on cyclodextrins and worked on several International, European and National projects related to cyclodextrins. His last article entitled “Disruption of micellar aggregates of ganglioside GM-1 by complexation with alpha-cyclodextrin” was published in 1994 in the *International Journal of Pharmaceutics* (Ahmed et al. 1994). Throughout his scientific career, Professor Casu has given numerous conferences around the world, particularly in North America. He has published an impressive number of articles and patents. Until his death, Professor Casu was still Scientific Consultant of the President of the G. Ronzoni Institute (Crini and Torri 2017; Torri and Cassinelli 2018).

This review is a tribute to his scientific oeuvre. First, we present an overview of his personal life and outstanding career. Then, we have chosen to highlight some of the important results on cyclodextrins published by Professor Casu. This article is an abridged version of the chapter published by Torri et al. (2020) in the series *Environmental Chemistry for a Sustainable World*.

### **Professor Casu's Biography**

Benito Casu was born on March 27, 1927, in Brescia, Italy, the son of Luigi Casu and Angela Porcu. He studied chemistry at the University of Pavia where, in 1950, he earned his doctorate in carbohydrate chemistry, studying the structure of glucose and some related carbohydrates using spectrometric techniques. In 1951, as research fellow, Dr. Casu started his scientific career with research on starch and cyclodextrins at the Physical-Chemistry Unit of the G. Ronzoni Institute, a non-profit research foundation for chemical and biochemical research under the direction of Professor Alfredo Dansi. Two years later, Dr. Casu became a research assistant in this Institute. In May 6, 1954, Benito Casu married Marta Mancini, and they had two children.

During more than 30 years, Professor Casu published several significant papers on the structure of native and modified cyclodextrins using infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) techniques. In early 1968, Dr. Casu obtained

the professorship in Chemical Spectroscopy. One year later, he was a Harold Hibbert Memorial Fellow (1968–1969) at the Department of Chemistry of McGill University of Montreal, Canada, guest of Professor Arthur S. Perlin, where they forged a life-long friendship. During this stage, Professor Casu studied polysaccharides and biological substances using innovative NMR techniques. He also had the opportunity to present several conferences in the USA, where he met Professor Dexter French (Iowa State University), one of the prestigious researchers who have contributed to the development of cyclodextrins. The two research groups then collaborated for about 10 years (Crini and Torri 2017; Torri and Cassinelli 2018; Crini et al. 2021). During this “American period,” Professor Casu also had friendly contacts and interactions with Professors R.H. Marchesseault, C. Dietrich, and A. Gorin.

Professor Casu returned to Milan in 1970 and focused his research on heparin. In 1973, he became the Director of the *Istituto di Ricerche Chimiche e Biochimiche Giuliana Ronzoni* and served in this position until 1992 (Crini and Torri 2017). Professor Casu remained the scientific consultant of the board of directors of Ronzoni Institute until to 2015. For over 20 years, under his direction, the Institute underwent significant economic and scientific development. In the mid-1970s, the pioneer nuclear magnetic resonance studies on the structure and conformational flexibility of heparin as well as of the heparin active sites to antithrombin provided him an international notoriety. Through interdisciplinary and international networks and collaborations, the Institute significantly contributed to the development of both new analytical methodologies and novel heparin derivatives (Torri and Cassinelli 2018). Pleiotropic activities of heparins have been studied through the pioneering development of non-anticoagulant/antithrombotic heparins.

Professor Casu was a warm, friendly, and generous communicator, and a gifted and dedicated teacher. He was a Lecturer on biopolymers from 1970 to 1982 at the University of Pavia, Italy. In order to promote the exchange of scientific information, Professor Casu organized numerous symposia and workshops and encouraged collaborative works with foreign universities and laboratories and the exchange of researchers and students (Crini and Torri 2017; Torri and Cassinelli 2018). In 1996, Professor Casu organized the XVIII International Carbohydrate Symposium (July 21–26, Milan, Italy) (Fig. 2). The main talks were published in the journal *Pure and Applied Chemistry* (volume 69, issue 9, 1997). Professor Casu also trained numerous students, Ph.D. and postdoctoral students. He has always been a teacher of the highest quality and a Gentleman Professor who has inspired enthusiasm for research among his students and Italian and foreign colleagues, and his hospitality to visitors has been generous. His talent was also applied in academic affairs.



**Fig. 2** XVIII International Carbohydrate Symposium organized by Professor Casu in 1996; image credit: G. Torri

Professor Casu was a member of the Italian Chemical Society (Carbohydrate Group Coordinator, 1984–1996) and of the International Carbohydrate Organization (National Representative since 1976, President 1996–1998). He was a member of the International Advisory Board of Carbohydrate Research (1970–1985) and *Biochemical Journal* (since 1973), and also served as a member of Scientific Advisory Board at Momenta Pharmaceuticals Inc. and Endotis Pharma SA. Professor Casu received many distinctions and prizes, most notably the degree of Doctor in Medicine *Honoris causa* at the University of Uppsala, Sweden (1998), the gold medals of the Italian Chemical Society (1998) and of the Italian Carbohydrate Group (2003), and recognition plaques from the Italian Cyclodextrin Group (2009) and the International Union of Angiology (1990 and 2012).

## Scientific achievements

### Polysaccharides

In the early 1950s, Dr. Casu began working on carbohydrate structure and conformation using the most innovative spectrometric techniques of the time (Reggiani and Casu 1957; Crini and Torri 2017). He was the first to demonstrate that infrared spectroscopy (IR) and proton nuclear magnetic resonance ( $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ) were powerful methods to study the structure and conformations of disaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides, including starch and its linear and cyclic derivatives (Crini 2014; Crini and Torri 2017). All his results were summarized in the 1980s in two comprehensive reviews (Casu 1982, 1985a).

In 1964, Professor Casu studied infrared spectra of starch derivatives. This work was supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Professor Casu reported infrared spectra of amylose, cycloamyloses, and amylopectin, and assigned the main individual bands. The IR spectra were taken with a Perkin-Elmer model 125

spectrophotometer (Casu and Reggiani 1964). In this paper, he suggested for the first time a common shape of the glucopyranose rings, in the chair C-1, in all the starch derivatives studied and the presence of hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl groups (Crini 2014). The same year, Professor Casu also published hydroxyl proton resonances of sugars in water and dimethylsulphoxide solutions in order to characterize the structural factors which affected ring vibrations in infrared data and to clarify the significance of their shifts on going from cyclic to linear structures (Casu 1964; Casu et al. 1964). Later, he detailed NMR spectra and conformation of glucose and some related carbohydrates in the same conditions (Casu et al. 1965b, 1966, 1967, 1968b).

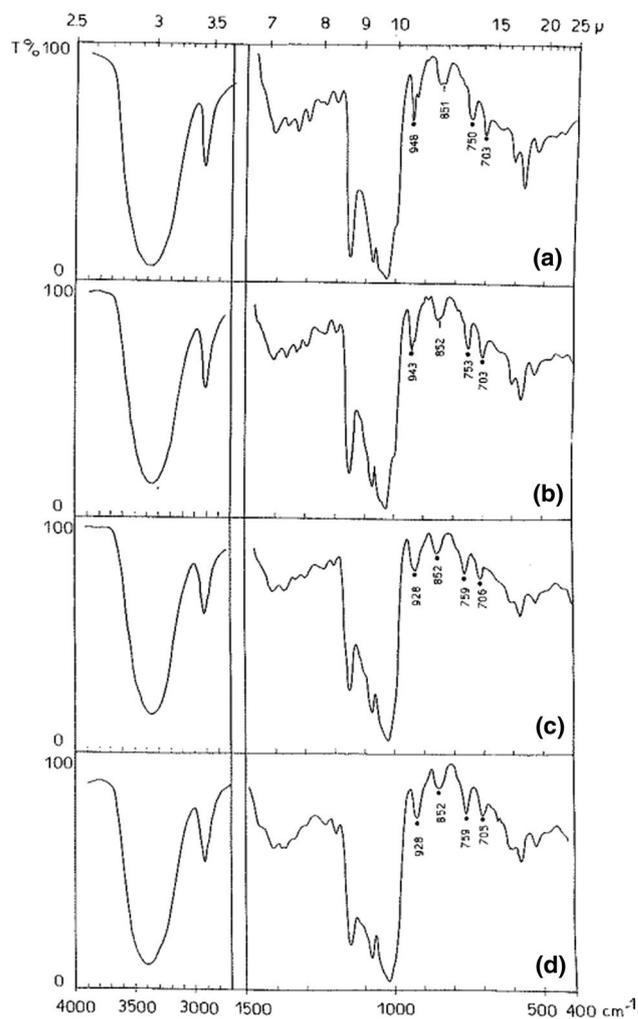
In 1965, an infrared spectrophotometric procedure was developed for determining water in carbohydrates (Casu et al. 1965a). The method was based on the measurement of the intensity of  $1655\text{ cm}^{-1}$  band of water in a solution of the hydrated sugar in dimethylsulphoxide. This method was particularly interesting when unsubstituted carbohydrates contained crystallized water. The average percent difference between the results obtained by the IR versus the usual oven-drying method was found to be about  $\pm 1\%$ . One year later, his results clearly demonstrated that the amylose macromolecule had a flexible structure, with a helical pattern, which could take various conformations through rotation of the monomeric blocks around the glucosidic linkages (Casu and Reggiani 1966). Both infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectra showed that the C1-H bond was equatorial and C1-O axial, also confirming the C-1 chair conformation of the glucopyranose units (Casu and Reggiani 1964, 1966). Professor Casu also showed the existence of intermolecular hydrogen bonds contributing to the stabilization of the helical structures. At that time, these works were acknowledged to have made an important contribution to this topic (Crini and Torri 2017; Crini et al. 2018). Professor Casu obtained similar results when studying the native cycloamylose molecules, particularly cyclohexaamylose or  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin, with the first infrared and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectroscopic studies (Casu and Reggiani 1964, 1966). The cycloamylose samples were prepared by Professor French.

### Cyclodextrin structure and chemistry

Professor Casu was also on the list of prestigious researchers, such as Professors Dexter French, Friedrich Cramer, Myron Lee bender, József Szejtli and Wolfram Saenger, who contributed in the 60–70s to the development of cyclodextrins (Crini 2014; Crini et al. 2020). Few researchers at that time believed in the potential that these new molecules had (Szejtli 1982, 1988; Crini 2014; Crini et al. 2018, 2021; Morin-Crini et al. 2021).

Professor Casu demonstrated that infrared and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  techniques were powerful methods to study the

conformations of not only amylose and linear dextrins but also cycloamyloses/cyclodextrins. In the middle of the 1960s, he investigated for the first time the NMR spectra of cyclic dextrins (Casu 1964, 1968a, b) and his conclusions greatly advanced the understanding of the structure and chemistry of cyclodextrins and their properties (Crini et al. 2018). For instance, Professor Casu demonstrated three important characteristics (Crini 2014): (1) all secondary hydroxyl groups were situated on one of the two edges of the cyclodextrin ring, whereas all the primary ones were placed on the other edge; (2) the cavity was lined by the hydrogen atoms and the glycosidic oxygen bridges, respectively; and (3) the C-2 and C-3 hydroxyl groups of the adjacent glucopyranose units formed hydrogen bonds which stabilized the shape of the cyclodextrin molecule. Later, Professor Szejtli has shown that these characteristics had a significant



**Fig. 3** Infrared spectra of amorphous samples performed by Professor Casu in 1964: (a) cyclohexaamylose, (b) cycloheptaamylose, (c) amylopectin, and (d) amylose; source Ronzoni Institute archives

influence on the solubility of cyclodextrins in water (Szejtli 1982, 1988).

Professor Casu reported the infrared spectra of several cycloamyloses (Fig. 3) and assigned the main individual bands (Fig. 4). He detailed the spectra of hydrates of cyclohexaamylose where he observed the reduced splitting and the broadening of the bands in the dehydrated samples with respect to the hydrated forms (Casu and Reggiani 1964; Casu et al. 1965a). Professor Casu concluded that “it was not easy to explain the shift of the frequencies of the ring vibrations on going from cyclohexaamylose to cycloheptaamylose to amylo-dextrin and amylose in terms of the conformation of glucopyranose rings” (Casu et al. 1965a). He suggested that “the configuration of the ring sequences and the bulkiness of the chains certainly affected ring vibrations” (Crini 2014). He also suggested the existence in water of hydrogen bonds between the secondary hydroxyl functions (Casu et al. 1965a).

In 1966, Professor Casu, studying the IR spectra of cycloamyloses in the amorphous solid phase and in aqueous and dimethylsulphoxide solutions, showed that the C1-H bond was equatorial and the C1-O bond axial, and this was consistent with the C-1 conformation of the glucopyranose (Casu and Reggiani 1966). The same year, Professor Casu published the first NMR spectra of cycloamyloses (Fig. 5). Comparing the spectra of maltose and cycloamyloses, “an interesting and curious downfield

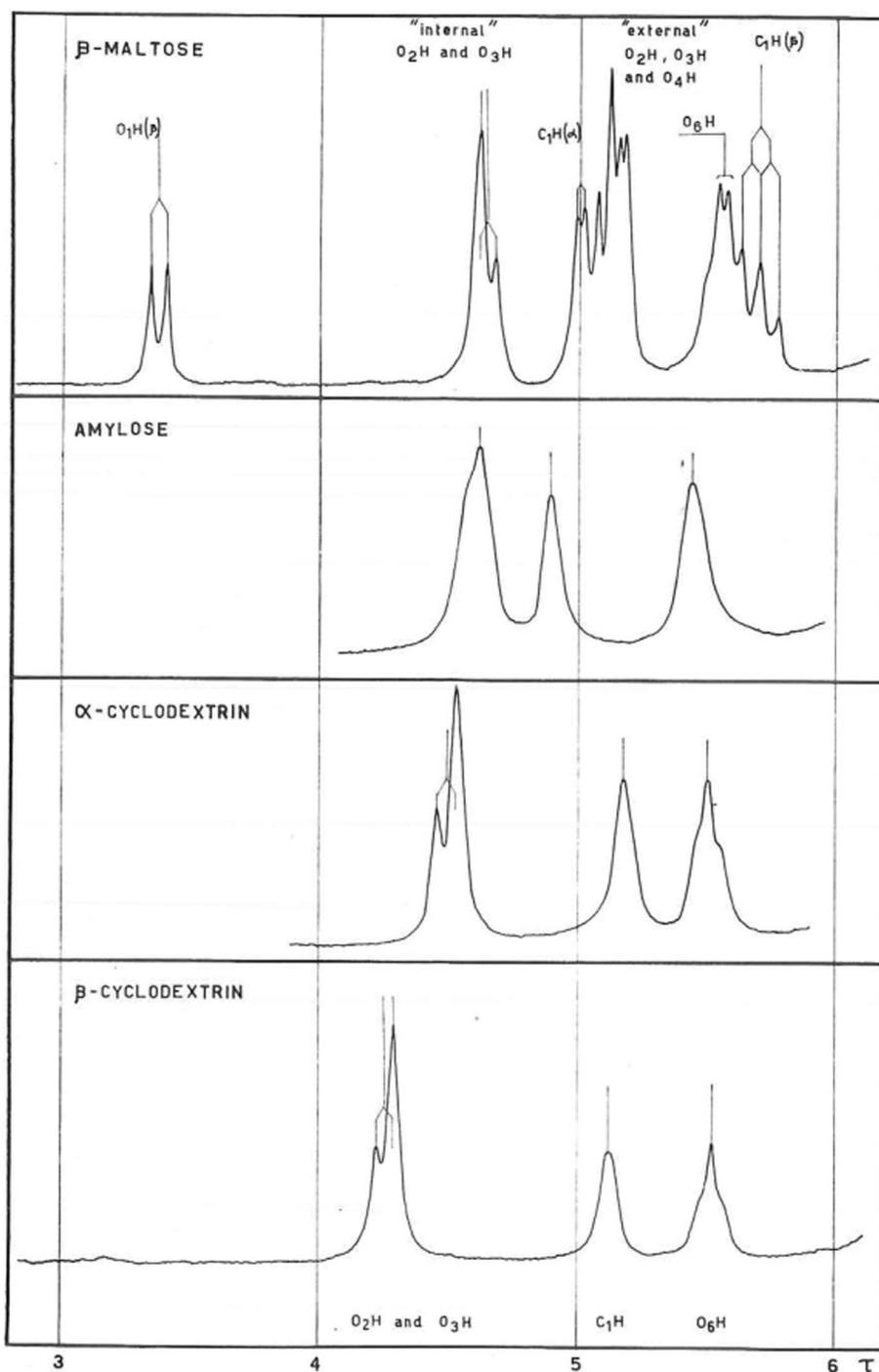
displacement of the non-anomeric hydroxyl signal below 5” was evident (Casu et al. 1966). Professor Casu also showed that <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy was applicable to quantitative analysis of concentrated solutions of mixtures of cyclodextrins in dimethyl sulfoxide (Casu 1966, 1967; Casu and Reggiani 1966; Casu et al. 1966).

Using nuclear magnetic resonance of  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> through hydrogen–deuterium exchanges of cyclodextrins, Professor Casu also demonstrated that the D-glucopyranose units in cyclodextrins were in the C-1 chair conformation and the primary and secondary hydroxyl groups had similar conformation to those in the crystalline state (Casu 1966; Casu and Reggiani 1966). Both nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectra through hydrogen–deuterium exchanges of cyclodextrins also first showed the existence in water of hydrogen bonds between the secondary hydroxyl functions, which brought about a slight chemical shift in the protons of these functions (Casu 1966; Casu and Reggiani 1966). Later, Professor Casu determined the value of the deuteration equilibrium constant of the same functions (Casu 1967; Casu et al. 1968a). The equilibrium constant for the secondary hydroxyl groups was 0.75 in  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin and 0.65 in  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, both much less than the corresponding value for amylose, i.e., 0.85. This clearly indicated that intramolecular hydrogen bonding rendered the secondary hydroxyl groups in cyclodextrins more resistant to

**Fig. 4** Infrared frequencies of amorphous cyclohexaamylose, cycloheptaamylose, amylo-dextrin, and amylose in the 1500–400 cm<sup>-1</sup> range assigned by Professor Casu in 1964; For the first time, the main infrared bands were assigned and their interpretation suggested the existence of hydrogen bonds between the secondary hydroxyl functions in the cage-shaped molecules; *source* Ronzoni Institute archives

| Frequency, cm. <sup>-1</sup> |                     |               |         |  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|--|
| Cyclo-hexa-amylose           | Cyclo-hepta-amylose | Amylo-dextrin | Amylose | Tentative assignment                           |
| 1445                         | 1445                | 1450          | 1450    | CH <sub>2</sub> bending                        |
| 1405                         | 1408                | 1410          | 1409    | O—H in-plane bending                           |
| 1363                         | 1364                | 1370          | 1368    | C—H bending                                    |
| 1330                         | 1329                | 1330          | 1335    | C—H bending                                    |
| 1293                         | 1297                | 1300          | 1300    | C—H bending                                    |
| 1260                         | 1258                |               |         | O—H in-plane bending                           |
| 1237                         | 1236                | 1234          | 1234    | O—H in-plane bending                           |
| 1199                         | 1199                | 1200          | 1197    | O—H in-plane bending                           |
| 1151                         | 1152                | 1150          | 1148    | Coupled C—O (bridge) as stretching/O—H bending |
| 1074                         | 1074                | 1076          | 1075    | C—O stretching/C—C stretching                  |
| 1028                         | 1025                | 1019          | 1018    | C—O stretching/C—C stretching                  |
| 948                          | 943                 | 928           | 928     | Ring vibration                                 |
| 934                          | 930                 |               |         | Ring vibration                                 |
| 856                          | 856                 | 852           | 852     | C <sub>1</sub> group vibration                 |
| 842                          | 845                 |               |         | C <sub>1</sub> group vibration                 |
| 750                          | 753                 | 759           | 759     | Ring breathing vibration                       |
| 703                          | 703                 | 706           | 705     | Ring vibration                                 |
| 650                          | 650                 | 650           | 650     | O—H out-of-plane bending                       |
| 605                          | 605                 | 605           | 605     | Ring vibration                                 |
| 570                          | 574                 | 575           | 573     | Ring vibration                                 |
| 527                          | 527                 | 525           | 525     | Ring vibration                                 |

**Fig. 5** The first nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of  $\beta$ -maltose,  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin, and  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in dimethylsulphoxide at 28 °C performed by Professor Casu in 1966 using a 100 MHz spectrometer; Interpretation of the spectra showed for the first time an interesting downfield displacement shift of the non-anomeric hydroxyl signal for cage-shaped molecules; *source* Ronzoni Institute archives



hydrogen exchange. All these results, presented for the first time at a conference invited to the 10th Congress of the Italian Chemical Society (Padova, Italy, June 1968), were "relevant" according to Professor Szejtli, since most of the reactions in which cyclodextrins were involved were carried out in solution, mostly in water (Szejtli 1982, 1988).

Another interesting fact was that the hydrogen bonds in  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin were also stronger than in  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin (Casu 1966; Casu et al. 1968a, b). On raising the

temperature, the hydroxyl signals shifted to higher fields, which was indicative of a weakening of the hydrogen bonds. At the same time, the signals for the anomeric protons remained practically unchanged. These results were in accordance with the presence of intramolecular hydrogen bonding in cyclodextrins previously proposed by Hybl et al. (1965), on the basis of X-ray crystallography data. Two years later, Cramer's group also published similar results using optical rotator dispersion spectroscopy (Cramer and

Hettler 1967; Cramer et al. 1967). Later, Takeo and Kuge (1969), investigating the nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin and  $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin (DMSO- $d_6$  at 25 °C and 80 °C), showed that hydrogen bonds were stronger in  $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin than in  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, in agreement with Casu's results.

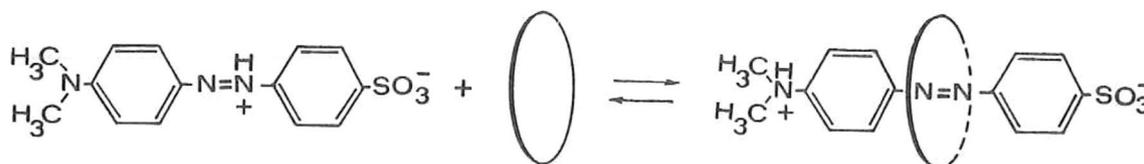
In the mid-1960s, Professor Casu also studied the formation of inclusion complexes using NMR, infrared, and UV techniques (Casu 1966, 1968a; Casu and Rava 1966). These results were presented at the *Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche*, Rome, Italy, in July 1966. At that time, NMR investigations of the complexes were technically difficult due to the low solubility of the products in  $D_2O$  (Higuchi and Connors 1965; Demarco and Thakkar 1970; Wood et al. 1977; Szejtli 1982, 1988; Crini 2014). Professor Casu was among the first to demonstrate the concept that "if the guest molecule is accommodated in the cyclodextrin cavity, then the hydrogen atoms located in the interior of the cavity, i.e. C3-H and C5-H, would be significantly shielded by the guest," whereas "the hydrogen atoms on the outer surface, i.e. C2-H, C4-H and C6-H of the glucose unit, will not be affected by the formation of the inclusion complex" (Casu and Rava 1966). It was interesting to note that, at that time, only X-ray diffraction data proved that the incorporated guest was located really in the interior of the ring molecule (Takeo and Kuge 1969, 1970; Szejtli 1982).

Professor Casu also was the first to show that the acid dissociation constants of substituted benzoic acids included in cyclodextrins gave a linear correlation with Hammett's substituent constants. The stability of the complex became higher with the increase of the electron donor character of the substituents of the included guest (Casu and Rava 1966). One year later, Professor Cramer published similar conclusions (Cramer and Hettler 1967; Cramer et al. 1967). Professor Casu, studying the interactions between dyes and  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin (Fig. 6), showed that complex formation with cyclodextrin altered the original UV absorption spectrum of the guest molecule (Casu and Rava 1966). This result was in agreement with the previous conclusions reported by Cramer's group (Cramer 1952, 1954; Cramer and Henglein 1956) and by French's group (Thoma and French 1959, 1960; James et al. 1959). The intensity at the absorption

maximum was considerably changed with the increase of  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin concentration. Professor Casu suggested that molecular encapsulation was "an interesting tool to remove dyes from aqueous solution" (Casu and Rava 1966).

In 1967, Professor Casu published the first perspective view of 2,6-di-*O*-methylated cyclodextrin (Casu et al. 1967). When deuterium replaced a hydrogen-bonding proton the resulting D-bond was weaker than the original H-bond if this H-bond was strong, while the contrary was valid for weak H-bonds. The data showed that the nuclear magnetic resonance signals of the corresponding hydroxyl groups occurred at field higher than that of the  $O_2$ -H/ $O_3$ -H signals of amylose. The existence of an intramolecular H-bond was strongly substantiated by the concentration-independence and solvent-independence of the nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared OH- absorptions. However, this internal H-bond was not particularly strong. If it was regarded as somewhat intermediate between the "strong" and the "weak" H-bond, no substantial preferences of H of D were expected for the oxygen at C-3 of di-*O*-methylated cyclodextrins. Professor concluded that "more accurate results will certainly shed light on this facet in the near future when NMR instruments with higher resolution and sensitivity will be available" (Casu et al. 1967).

Later, Professor Casu prepared cyclodextrin derivatives such as methylated (Casu 1968a; Casu et al. 1968c) and acetylated (Casu et al. 1970) products. This work was further supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The results showed that partial methylation increased solubility, due to the disruption of the hydrogen bond system. The solubility of a derivative containing 7 methyl groups increased, e.g., from 1.8 to 6.7 g/100 mL at 25 °C. Later, Professor Casu studied inclusion properties of methylated cycloamyloses, demonstrating that the inclusion complexes of methylated derivatives were more stable than the corresponding complexes with the parent cyclodextrins (Casu et al. 1968c, 1974a, b, 1979). All these results were presented at an invited plenary lecture at the VIIth International Symposium on Carbohydrate Chemistry (Bratislava, August 5–9, 1974). During this conference, Professor Casu met Professor Szejtli for the first time. They then spent a "pleasant evening" discussing these methylated compounds.



**Fig. 6** Inclusion complex between the methyl orange dye and  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin proposed by Professor Casu in 1966; This inclusion complex was demonstrated by UV spectroscopy, the spectra showing

changes in the intensity of the absorption maximum of the guest molecule; source Ronzoni Institute archives

A year later, Professor Szejtli invited Professor Casu and Professor Reggiani (Director of the G. Ronzoni Institute) to Budapest for a seminar to present their results on methylated cyclodextrins. The following years saw the emergence of a fruitful and friendly collaboration between their two groups (Crini 2014). The experimental protocols for methylated cycloamyloses, detailed by Professor Casu, were repeated in the 1980s by Professor Szejtli (Szejtli et al. 1980; Szejtli 1982). Since then, these derivatives have had a tremendous development.

In 1979, methylated cyclodextrins were used as versatile complexing agents for the complexation of some *n*-alkanes and dyes (Casu et al. 1979). Professor Casu's latest work on cyclodextrins was carried out in the late 1980s, publishing four important articles on the interactions of cyclodextrins with glycolipids (Casu et al. 1988, 1990, 1992; Ahmed et al. 1994).

### Dissemination of knowledge on cyclodextrins

Professor Casu was among the first to publish general notes and reviews on cyclodextrins for a broader public (Crini 2014; Crini et al. 2018, 2020). He is distinguished for his important contribution to the dissemination of knowledge about these substances (Casu 1966, 1968a, b, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987; Casu and Rava 1966; Casu et al. 1974a, b, 1979, 1988).

### Research on glycosaminoglycans

In 1969, Professor Casu visited the McGill University Department of Chemistry at Montréal, for one year as a guest of Professor Perlin. This laboratory was prominent in pure and applied carbohydrate chemistry (Crini and Torri 2017). Professor Casu pursued his studies on the structure of carbohydrates using nuclear magnetic resonance techniques (Perlin and Casu 1969; Perlin et al. 1970a). His sound collaboration with Professor Perlin was compiled in an excellent monograph entitled "Spectroscopic Methods" published by Academic Press in 1982 (Perlin and Casu 1982). During this period in Canada, Professor Casu was also introduced to biologically active natural substances such as heparin (Perlin et al. 1969, 1970b). After this experience, Professor Casu returned to Milan and abandoned his research on cyclodextrins in the mid-70s, although he continued to publish several articles on cyclodextrins (Crini and Torri 2017). Indeed, he focused his work on heparin, which earned him greater international visibility for his contribution to the chemistry and biochemistry of glycosaminoglycans (Casu 1993, 1994, 2005; Casu and Torri 1999; Petitou et al. 2003; Harenberg and Casu 2009; Guerrini et al. 2009).

Professor Casu is also recognized as one of the pioneers in glycobiology and glycochemistry and in the dissemination

of the knowledge of heparin (Casu 1985b, 1986, 1989, 1993, 1994, 2005; Casu and Torri 1999; Casu and Lindahl 2001; Casu et al. 2001, 2015; Casu and Naggi 2003; Petitou et al. 2003; Harenberg and Casu 2009; Guerrini et al. 2009). He introduced and experimentally validated the concept that the unusual conformational properties of iduronic acid residues are determinant in protein binding and associated biological activities of glycosaminoglycans (Casu et al. 1986). The 1980s saw the emergence of numerous scientific research collaborations on heparin that almost always led to interpersonal relationships between Professor Casu and eminent scientists working in this field (Torri and Cassinelli 2018). We mention a few of them because it is impossible to establish an exhaustive: e.g., the collaborations with R. Rosenberg, D. Atkins, J. Scott, E. Conrad, and J. Vercellotti, the one with the NIBSC of London in the person of E. Johnson, and mostly the "Connection Française" with J. Choay, D. Ferro, G. Gatti, J. Fareed, M. Petitou, and P. Sinaÿ.

Finally, we would like to mention the one that marked subsequent significant developments in the non-anticoagulant activities of heparin and was based on the deep mutual esteem in which Professor Casu and Professor Ulf Lindahl held each other (Torri and Cassinelli 2018). Under his direction, the Ronzoni Institute's research units have acquired a high reputation in this field, contributing, among other things, to the study of the binding mechanism of heparin to antithrombin, to the development of heparin based drugs and new active derivatives (Casu and Lindahl 2001; Casu et al. 2001; Casu and Naggi 2003), and to the analytical insights (Guerrini et al. 2008, 2010). The following years saw the emergence of fruitful collaborations with J. Harenberg, R. Sasisekharan, I. Vlodavsky, and G.R. Sanderson, among others. G.R. Sanderson, J.R. Vercellotti, R. Laine, M. Iacomini,



**Fig. 7** Professor Benito Casu with Dr. Grégorio Crini at an Italian-French seminar on polysaccharides (Milan, Italy, 2010), organized by Dr. Giangiacomo Torri, celebrating 15 years of friendly collaboration between the two laboratories; credit image: G. Crini

M. Hricovini, G. Crini (Fig. 7), E.A. Yates, G. Sasaki, and C.K. Larive spent an enriching sabbatical year with Professor Casu. More than a hundred foreign researchers have been trained by Professor Casu through numerous International and European research projects that he has coordinated.

## Conclusion

Five years ago, Professor Benito Casu, G. Ronzoni Institute for Chemical and Biochemical Research, passed away on November 11, 2016, shortly before his 90th birthday. Professor Casu was a giant among carbohydrate chemists and biochemists, a pioneer in the dissemination of the knowledge of cyclodextrins during more than 30 years, a pioneer of glycosaminoglycan research during 40 years, a gifted and dedicated teacher, and a warm, friendly and generous communicator. Gentleman Professor Benito Casu will remain a mentor and a guide for all the researchers involved in the carbohydrate field.

Many results have been published by Professor Casu, such as the demonstration of the interest of using infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopic techniques to study the structure, conformations, and properties of cyclodextrins. His findings have led to significant advances in the understanding of the structure and chemistry of these molecules. Professor Casu was among the first to demonstrate the concept that if the guest molecule is accommodated in the cyclodextrin cavity, then the hydrogen atoms inside the cavity would be significantly shielded by the guest in a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum. In 1967, Professor Casu published the first perspective view of 2,6-di-*O*-methylated cyclodextrin. He was also one of the first to publish general notes and reviews on cyclodextrins for a wider audience.

We conclude with two citations of Professor Benito Casu: (1) “Cyclodextrins have been a source of fascination for over a hundred years as the heart of these molecules is easy to penetrate although they are hard to crack” (Milano, 1993); (2) “*La ricerca intesa come strumento di conoscenza e non come oggetto di competizione e strumento di potere,*” i.e., “Research as a tool of knowledge and not as a matter of competition and power tool” (Montalcini, *Elogio dell'imperfezione*).

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## Declarations

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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