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(54) Title: CATIONIC ARABINOXYLANS, THEIR HYDROPHOBICALLY MODIFIED PRODUCTS, AND PREPARATION METHOD AND APPLICATION THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a cationic arabinoxylan and the hydrophobically modified product thereof. The cationic arabinoxylan is prepared based on a cereal arabinoxylan and a quaternizing agent, with water as solvent and strong alkali as catalyst. The hydrophobically modified product is prepared based on cationic arabinoxylan and alkyl halide, with pyridine as catalyst. Said cationic arabinoxylan and the hydrophobically modified product thereof can be used as a conditioning agent or thickener in cosmetics or personal care compositions, and can also be used in textile, papermaking, pharmaceutical and food industry applications.



WO 2015/176671 A1

**Cationic arabinoxylans,
their hydrophobically modified products, and preparation
method and application thereof**

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to arabinoxylan derivatives, their hydrophobic modification product and preparation and application thereof. Particularly, the invention relates to preparation of cationic arabinoxylan derivatives which have conditioning and thickening function in cosmetics and personal care formulations.

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TECHNICAL BACKGRUOND

Cationic polymers have been used widely in fields like cosmetics and personal care, water treatment, papermaking and oil chemistry.

Cationic conditioners are the key component of the shampoo. Cationic polymers are the main kind of cationic conditioner which improve conditioning, combability and provide softness and smoothness for hair. Because the electrostatic interaction between positive charged cationic polymers and the negative charged hair surface, cationic polymers can adsorb on the hair surface and improve the combability and ameliorate electrostatic charging of the hair. On the other hand, when diluting the shampoo, complex coacervates will be formed between the cationic polymers and anionic surfactants. These complex coacervates can help silicone oil and other functional ingredients to deposit on the hair surface to soften, smooth and repair the hair. Molecular weight and charge density of cationic polymer are key factors which influence the adsorption of cationic polymer and deposition of silicone oil on hair surface. The previous works show that cationic polymer with smaller molecular weight and higher charge density can adsorb on hair more quickly and the adsorbed amount is higher, whereas cationic polymer with larger molecular weight and moderate charge density favors deposition of silicone oil on hair. Cationic cellulose derivatives and cationic guar gum are two kind of main commercial cationic polymeric conditioner in shampoo. However, these cationic nature polymers are expensive. In addition, they have some drawbacks due to limitation of molecular

structure of nature polymer. For example, the solution of cationic guar gum is not clear so that it cannot be used in transparent shampoo formulation. Therefore, development of cationic polymeric conditioners with low price as well as excellent function is still a challenge.

Arabinoxylans are the main hemicelluloses of cereal cell walls and can be widely found in cereal bran and endosperm. The basic structure of arabinoxylans consists of a linear (1→4)-β-D-linked xylopyranosyl (Xylp) backbone, with α-L-arabinofuranosyl (Araf) side units attached to O-3 and/or O-2 of backbone Xylp units. In addition, a few ferulic acid groups may be attached to the Araf units. The type of substitution of arabinoxylans, whether consisting of single Araf branches or larger and more structurally complicated branches, varies depending on the source of arabinoxylans. The molecular weight of cereal arabinoxylans varies from tens of thousands to several millions (g/mol) depending on the source of arabinoxylans. Due to the advantages like wide accessible raw material, diversity structure, inexpensive, biocompatible, nontoxic, film building, antioxidation and bioactive of cereal arabinoxylans, they have important potential to be used in the cosmetics, pharmaceutical, and food industry.

US patent US6388069 B1 disclosed a method of extracting arabinoxylan from corn fiber and the methods of preparing novel arabinoxylan esters and ethers. However, the invention does not involve the synthesis, hydrophobic modification and application of cationic cereal arabinoxylans.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The objective of this invention is to provide a type of cationic arabinoxylans their hydrophobically modified derivatives, and their application in fields such as cosmetics and personal care.

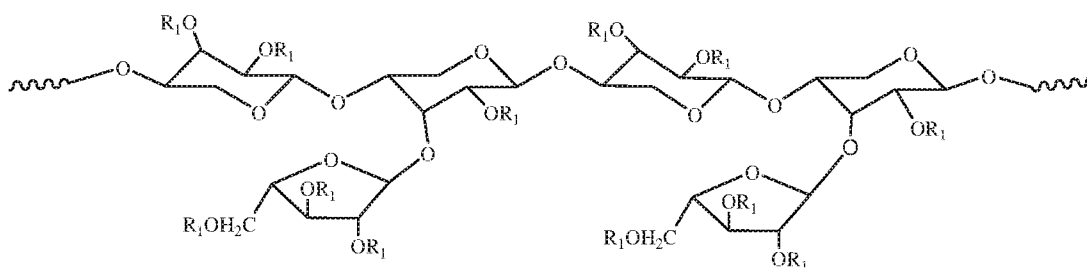
According to this invention, there provides a water soluble cationic arabinoxylan with conditioning effect, wherein the hydrogen atoms of the hydroxyl side groups of xylopyranosyl (Xylp) residues and α-L-arabinofuranosyl (Araf) residues are both partially substituted by quaternizing groups of a quaternizing agent. Preferably, the weight average molecular weight of the cationic arabinoxylan

is $\geq 100,000$ g/mol; preferably the weight average molecular weight is smaller than 2,000,000g/mol.

65 Weight average molecular weight for polymers described in the instant invention is determined by Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) with Pullulan standards.

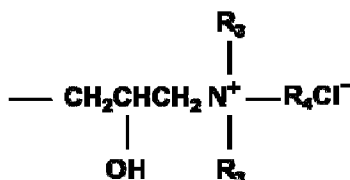
The cationic arabinoxylan of the present invention can be schematically represented by structure formula below:

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(II)

Wherein R₁ each independently represents H or R', provided that not all of R₁ is H, or is R' simultaneously; and wherein R' is a quaternizing group, for example,
75 its structure can be represented as following:



Wherein R₃ each independently represents methyl or ethyl, and R₄ is selected from methyl, ethyl, butyl, octyl, dodecyl, and cetyl, provided that when R₃ is ethyl, R₄ is ethyl only. Examples of the quaternizing group can be selected from
80 -CH₂CH(OH)CH₂N⁺(CH₃)₃Cl⁻, -CH₂CH(OH)CH₂N⁺(CH₃)₂C₂H₅Cl⁻,
-CH₂CH(OH)CH₂N⁺(C₂H₅)₃Cl⁻, -CH₂CH(OH)CH₂N⁺(CH₃)₂C₁₆H₃₃Cl⁻, etc.

The invention also provides a method for preparation of a cationic arabinoxylan. The method comprises the steps of:

(1) Dissolving an arabinoxylan and 0.5-4.0wt%, preferably 2.0-2.8wt%, of a
85 strong alkali into water;

(2) Adding a quaternizing agent with the molar ratio of the quaternizing agent and anhydroxylose unit of the arabinoxylan being from 0.2:1 to 5:1, preferably 2:1 to 4:1, and reacting for 2-8 h, preferably 4-7h, at 20-65°C, preferably 20-35°C; and

(3) Separating the cationic arabinoxylan as reaction product.

90 The mentioned arabinoxylan is a water soluble arabinoxylan, preferably its weight average molecular weight is $\geq 100,000$ g/mol, preferably the weight average molecular weight is smaller than 2,000,000g/mol, its *Araf*/*Xylp* (i.e. molar ratio of *Araf* residues to *Xylp* residues) preferably is 0.4~1.2, for example, 0.5~1.0, 0.5~0.95, 0.5~0.93, 0.6~1.0, 0.6~0.95, 0.6~0.93, 0.7~1.0, 0.7~0.95, or 0.7~0.93. The
95 arabinoxylan is preferably a water soluble cereal arabinoxylan. The cereal arabinoxylan can be selected from, for example, water soluble arabinoxylans extracted from corn bran, wheat bran, corn endosperm, wheat endosperm, barley endosperm, rye endosperm, triticale endosperm or oat endosperm.

In some embodiments, in step (1), the concentration of arabinoxylan in water
100 solution is 1-30wt%, preferably 2-15wt%, based on the total weight of arabinoxylan and water.

In this invention, strong alkali is used as catalyst and generally is alkali hydroxide, the examples include but not limited to NaOH and KOH. The catalyst can be added in the form of either solid or aqueous solution. The amount of strong
105 alkali is based on the total weight of strong alkali, arabinoxylan and water.

The dissolving of arabinoxylan is very slow due to the strong intermolecular hydrogen bond interaction of arabinoxylan. Therefore, heating can be used to improve the dissolving of arabinoxylan, until the arabinoxylan is fully dissolved. Preferably, in step (1), heating is used to improve the dissolving of arabinoxylan.
110 Moreover, stirring can be used to improve the dissolving of arabinoxylan. In some embodiments, in step (1), the water solution is stirred at 50-80°C to form a homogeneous solution after the catalyst is added. In some embodiments, the stirring time is 20-40min.

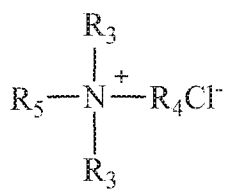
In step (1), there is no requirement to the sequence of dissolving strong alkali
115 and arabinoxylan. The two can be added into water simultaneously, or strong alkali can be added first, or arabinoxylan can be added first.

Typically, in step (2), the reaction is performed with stirring.

In some embodiments, in step (3), the pH value of solution is adjusted to around 7 after the reaction is finished. Typically, in step (3), the mixture of step (3) is cooled down, for example to room temperature, before adjusting pH. In some embodiments, in step (3), after the reaction is finished, the acid used to adjust the pH value of solution is HCl or H₂SO₄, for example, 0.1mol/L HCl aqueous solution.

In step (3), the preferred separation method is by precipitation. In some embodiments, in step (3), cationic arabinoxylan is obtained by precipitation with ethanol. Thereafter, the precipitate can be subjected to post processing such as filtration and drying (such as vacuum drying). Preferably, 95% ethanol is used, to precipitate a white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate is dried in vacuum to obtain the cationic arabinoxylan.

In this invention, the quaternizing agent can be selected from regular quaternizing agent, for example, its structure can be represented as following:



wherein R₃ each independently represents methyl or ethyl, and R₄ is selected from the group of methyl, ethyl, butyl, octyl, dodecyl, and cetyl, provided that when

R₃ is ethyl, the R₄ is ethyl only, R₅ is $\begin{array}{c} CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ O \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - \\ | \quad | \\ Cl \quad OH \end{array}$.

The examples of the quaternizing agent can be selected from N-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride, N-glycidyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride, N-glycidyl-N,N-dimethyl-N-ethylammonium chloride, N-glycidyl-N,N,N-triethylammonium chloride, N-glycidyl-N,N-dimethyl-N-cetylammonium chloride etc.

The content of Araf and Xylp residues can be determined according to methods described in, for example: Total Dietary Fiber—Determined as Neutral Sugar Residues, Uronic Acid Residues, and Klason Lignin (Uppsala Method), AACC International Official Method 32-25 (2000), AACC International: *Approved Methods*

of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, 10th ed.; AACC International Press: St. Paul, MN; *Journal of Cereal Science*, 1995, 21, 195-203; and *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 1994, 24, 61-71.

The degree of substitution (DS) of cationic group of the cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention is preferably: 0.03~1.0, for example, 0.03~0.8, 0.04~0.8, 0.04~0.7, 0.04~0.6, 0.06~0.6, 0.08~0.6, or 0.3~0.6. Preferably, the cationic arabinoxylans have high degree of substitution of cationic group, for example, 0.3-0.57, to get a better conditioning effect. The method to determine the degree of substitution of cationic group can refer to, for example, *Journal of Applied Polymer Science*, 1998, 67, 1523-1530, and *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 2010, 82, 965-975.

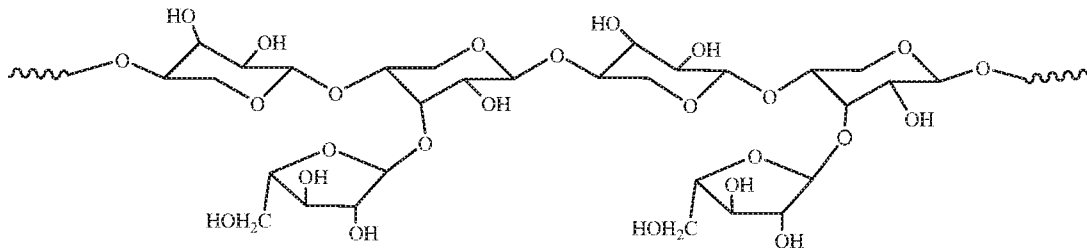
In the cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention, the hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl side groups of Araf residues and Xylp residues are both partially substituted by quaternizing groups of a quaternizing agent. For Xylp residues, O-3 and /or O-2 of Xylp residues are substituted by quaternizing group. For Araf residues, any hydroxyl groups of Araf residues can be substituted. The degree of substitution of cationic group is defined as the average number of hydroxyl group(s) substituted by quaternizing group of quaternizing agent in each Xylp residue, including the Araf residue attached thereto, if any in a cationic arabinoxylan molecule.

This invention also provides a cationic arabinoxylan prepared by method described above.

The cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention can form a transparent water solution, therefore they can be used to prepare transparent personal care or cosmetics products, such as shampoo.

The synthesis route of cationic arabinoxylans can be schematically shown as following:

(I)

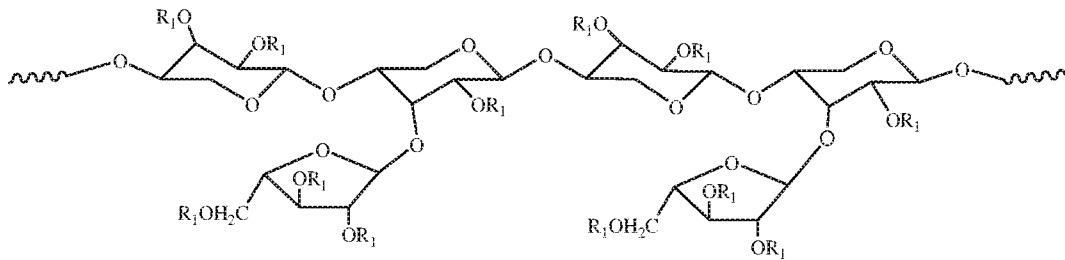


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(I)



Quaternizing agent. Catalvst



(II)

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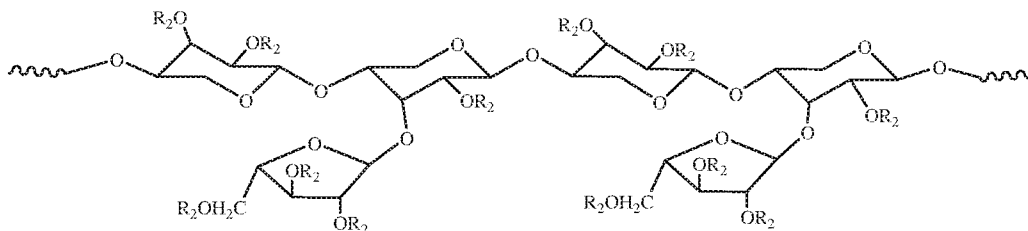
Wherein R₁ each independently represent H or R', provided that not all of R₁ is H, or is R' simultaneously; wherein R' is a quaternizing group as defined above.

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According to this invention, there provides an alkylated cationic arabinoxylan, wherein the hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl side groups of Araf and Xylp residues are both partially substituted by quaternizing groups of a quaternizing agent, meanwhile, other hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl side groups are partially substituted by alkylating groups. The mentioned alkylating group can be represented as -CH₂(CH₂)_nCH₃, wherein n is an even number from 2 to 16, for example, n is an even number from 2 to 14. The mentioned alkylated cationic arabinoxylans are water soluble alkylated cationic arabinoxylans with conditioning and thickening function.

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The chemical structure of the alkylated cationic arabinoxylans (i. e. hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans) of the present invention can be schematically represented as follows:



(III)

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Wherein R_2 each independently represent H, R' , or $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$ (wherein n is an even number from 2 to 16), provided that not all of R_1 is or is not H simultaneously, or is or is not R' simultaneously, or is or is not $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$ simultaneously (i.e. provided that R_2 of the molecule includes three kinds of substituted groups, which partially are H, partially are R' and partially are $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$), wherein R' is the quaternizing group as defined above.

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The present invention also provides a method for preparation of the hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans. The method comprises the steps of:

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(1) Dissolving a cationic arabinoxylan in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to form a 1-30wt%, preferably 2-15wt% solution of cationic arabinoxylan;

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(2) Adding pyridine to the solution as catalyst, and adding an alkyl halide as an alkylating agent with the molar ratio of the alkylating agent and anhydroxylose units of the cationic arabinoxylan being from 0.2:1-6:1, preferably 3:1-5:1 or 4:1-5:1;

(3) Reacting for 1-8h, preferably 3-5h, at 30-60°C, preferably 40-50°C; and

(4) Separating the hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan as reaction product.

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Preferably, the mentioned cationic arabinoxylans are prepared according to the method of the invention, or the cationic arabinoxylans according to the present invention.

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Preferably, the Araf/Xylp (i.e. molar ratio of Araf to Xylp residues) is 0.5~1.0, for example 0.5~0.95, 0.5~0.93, 0.6-1.0, 0.6~0.95, 0.6~0.93, 0.7-1.0, 0.7~0.95, 0.7~0.93, etc.

Preferably, the alkylating agent is alkyl halide, for example alkyl halide with structure formula $XCH_2(CH_2)_nCH_3$, wherein n is an even number from 2 to 16, for example, an even number from 2 to 14, and X is halogen, preferably chlorine. For example, the mentioned alkylating agents can be selected from chlorobutane, chlorohexane, chloro-octane, chlorododecane, chlorotetradecane and chlorohexadecane.

The degree of substitution by alkylating agent is preferably 0.06-0.8, for example, 0.1-0.6, 0.1-0.8, 0.3-0.8, etc. The method to determine degree of substitution by alkylating agent can refer to, for example, *Journal of Applied Polymer Science*, 1998, 67, 1523-1530, and *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 2010, 82,965-975.

The alkylated cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention are products of substitution of cationic arabinoxylans by alkyl groups of alkylating agent, wherein the hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl side groups of *Araf* and *Xylp* residues that have not been substituted by quaternizing groups are partially substituted by the alkyl groups. The degree of substitution by alkylating agent is defined as the average number of hydroxyl group(s) substituted by alkyl group of alkylating agent in each *Xylp* residue, including *Araf* residue attached thereto, if any in an alkylated cationic arabinoxylan molecule.

Preferably, the molar ratio of alkylating agent and anhydroxylose units of cationic arabinoxylan is $\geq 3:1$, for example 3:1-5:1, more preferably 4:1-5:1. Too much alkylating agent cannot increase the degree of substitution by alkylating agent significantly, but will increase the cost of product.

In some embodiments, in step (4), after the reaction is finished, hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan is obtained by precipitation with ethanol. Thereafter, the precipitate is further filtrated, and dried (such as dried in vacuum).

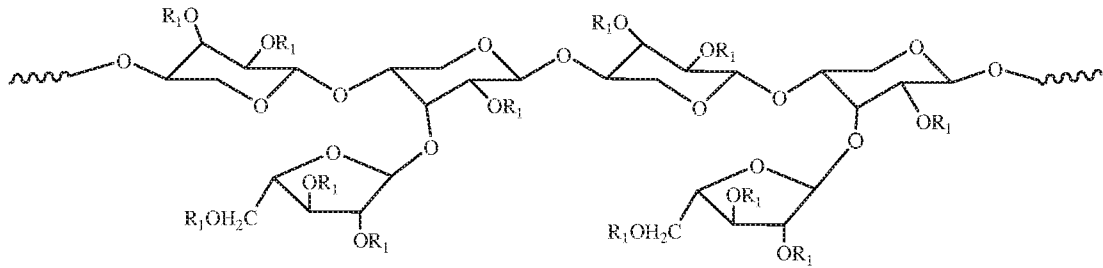
This invention also provides an alkylated cationic arabinoxylan prepared by method described above.

The alkylated cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention have excellent conditioning and thickening properties, and can form transparent water solution, so

that they can be used to prepare transparent personal care or cosmetics products, such as shampoo.

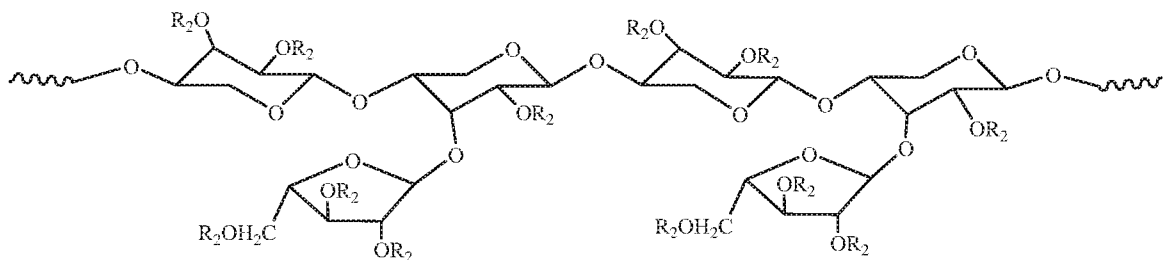
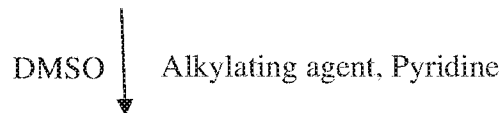
The synthesis of hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans can be schematically shown as following:

260 (2)



(II)

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(III)

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Wherein R_2 each independently presents H, R' , or $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$ (wherein n is an even number from 2 to 16), provided that not all of R_2 is or is not H simultaneously, or is or is not R' simultaneously, or is or is not $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$ simultaneously (i.e. provided that R_2 of the molecule includes three kinds of substituted groups, which partially are H, partially are R' and partially are $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$), wherein R' is the quaternizing group as defined above.

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This invention also provides use of the cationic arabinoxylan and/or hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan of the present invention in

preparation of a conditioning agent or thickener. The mentioned cationic
280 arabinoxylan and/or hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan can be used as
a cationic polymer conditioning agent or thickener in cosmetics and personal care
products which include shampoo, hair conditioner and bath wash etc., and can also
be used in textile, papermaking, pharmaceutical and food industry applications.

This invention also provides a cosmetics or personal care composition, which
285 comprises the cationic arabinoxylan and/or alkylated cationic arabinoxylan of the
present invention, and other conventional ingredients. The conventional ingredients
can be selected from surfactants, emulsifiers, oils, fats, moisturizers, hair
conditioning agents, chelating agents, antidandruff agents, preservatives, colorants,
fragrance, plant extracts, antioxidants, sunscreen agents, ultraviolet light absorbers,
290 vitamins, viscosity adjusting agents, pH adjusting agents and any combinations
thereof. The mentioned cationic arabinoxylan or alkylated cationic arabinoxylan can
be used as a conditioning agent and/or thickener.

The present invention therefore provides a novel cationic polymer conditioning
agent or thickener with cheap price and excellent properties. In this invention, the
295 raw material arabinoxylans are widely accessible and have diverse structures. They
are also inexpensive, biocompatible, nontoxic, non-irritating, with good film building,
antioxidation and bioactive properties. Thus, they have great potential to be used in
industries like cosmetics, pharmaceutical, and food industry.

In this invention, cationic arabinoxylans are prepared by incorporating high
300 density of positive charge in arabinoxylans through quaternizing arabinoxylans. The
cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention have better conditioning effect than
polysaccharide derivatives of prior art. Due to the diversity of structure and
molecular weight of arabinoxylans, the properties of cationic arabinoxylans can be
adjusted in a wider range.

305 In this invention, alkylated cationic arabinoxylans are prepared by
hydrophobically modifying cationic arabinoxylans to increase their viscosity in
aqueous solution and their ability to reduce combing force. Compared with cationic
arabinoxylans, alkylated cationic arabinoxylans have better conditioning and
thickening properties.

310 In addition, the cationic arabinoxylans and alkylated cationic arabinoxylans of the present invention can form transparent solution, so that they can be used to prepare transparent formulation, such as transparent shampoo.

The cationic arabinoxylans and their hydrophobically modified derivatives of the present invention have great potential for use in cosmetics and personal care
315 formulation as conditioning agent and thickener. They can also be used in water treatment, textile, papermaking, pharmaceutical and food industry.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the ^1H -NMR spectra of corn bran arabinoxylan (a), cationic corn
320 bran arabinoxylan (b) and hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (c).

Figure 2 shows the ^{13}C -NMR spectra of corn bran arabinoxylan (a), cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b) and hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (c).

325 Figure 3 shows the effect of reaction temperature on the degree of substitution of cationic group of the cationic cereal arabinoxylan.

Figure 4 shows the effect of reaction time on the DS of cationic group of the cationic cereal arabinoxylan.

Figure 5 shows the effect of quaternizing agent amount on the DS of cationic
330 group of cationic cereal arabinoxylan.

Figure 6 shows the effect of NaOH concentration on the DS of cationic group of cationic cereal arabinoxylan.

Figure 7 shows the effect of alkylating agent concentration on the DS of alkylating group of hydrophobically modified cationic cereal arabinoxylan.

335 Figure 8 shows the relationship of shear rate and viscosity of hydrophobically modified cationic cereal arabinoxylans solution with different length of alkyl chain.

Figure 9 shows the effect of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivatives on wet combability of shampoo.

Figure 10 shows the effect of cationic cereal arabinoxylan and its
340 hydrophobically modified derivatives on dry combability of shampoo.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following examples are set forth so as to provide those of ordinary skill in the art with a complete disclosure and description of how the compounds and methods claimed herein are made and performed, and are intended to be purely
345 exemplary of the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of what the inventors regard as their invention.

Example 1

350 (1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (7.37 mmol anhydroxylose units) of corn bran arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 15wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 0.5wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 50°C and then N-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride
355 (11.06mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose units of arabinoxylan was 1.5:1) was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic corn bran
360 arabinoxylan (2.2g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=41.98%, H%=7.264%, N%=0.982% and the DS of cationic group was 0.16.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.68 mmol anhydroxylose units) of the cationic corn bran arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution. 1g pyridine
365 was added as catalyst, and lauryl chloride (9.20mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan was 2.5:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 2h at 45°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 0.85g hydrophobically
370 modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (C₁₂-cat-AX). The elemental microanalyses

results show that C%=51.488%, H%=8.755%, N%=0.921% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.46.

(3) Formulation of shampoo:

A shampoo was prepared with cationic corn bran arabinoxylan prepared above.

375 The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
stearyl alcohol	0.8
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
dimethicone	1.5
cationic arabinoxylan(cat-AX)	0.5
panthenol	0.5
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon (preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the shampoo was 5000cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 380 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days.

A shampoo was prepared with alkylated cationic corn bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation is as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
stearyl alcohol	0.8
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
dimethicone	1.5
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan (C12-cat-AX)	0.5
panthenol	0.5
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the shampoo was 6500cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 390 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days.

The combing testing results of the above shampoo formulation containing cationic arabinoxylan (cat-AX) and shampoo formulation containing hydrophobically modified cationic cereal arabinoxylan (C12-cat-AX) were shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

395

Example 2

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (5.77 mmol anhydroxylose units) of wheat bran arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 15wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the 400 solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 4.0wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 75°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (1.154mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 0.2:1)

was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan (2.12g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=42.07%, H%=7.234%, N%=1.096% and the DS of cationic group was 0.19.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (2.88 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then lauryl chloride (11.52mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan was 4:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 2h at 45°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 0.91g hydrophobically modified cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=53.715%, H%=9.272%, N%=0.983% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.59.

(3) Formulation of shampoo:

A shampoo was prepared with cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
stearyl alcohol	0.8
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
dimethicone	1.5
zinc pyrithione (ZPT)	1.0
cationic arabinoxylan	0.8
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

425 The viscosity of the shampoo was 5200cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 16% and dry combing force by 5%, whereas the shampoo which used commercial cationic guar gum as conditioner and comprised the same other components as the shampoo comprising cationic arabinoxylan above
430 decreased wet combing force by 12% and dry combing force by 3%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

435 A shampoo was prepared with alkylated cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation is as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
stearyl alcohol	0.8
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
dimethicone	1.5
zinc pyrithione(ZPT)	1.0
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	0.8
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the shampoo was 6800cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 440 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 35% and dry combing force by 12%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising cationic arabinoxylan 445 above was used as reference.

A transparent shampoo was prepared with alkylated cationic wheat bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation is as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
dimethiconol	0.4
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	1.0
EDTA-4Na	0.1
NaCl	0.1
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
dye	0.2
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

450 The viscosity of the shampoo was 5600cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 21% and dry combing force by 6%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without alkylated cationic
 455 polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

Example 3

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

460 2g (7.15 mmol anhydroxylose units) of corn endosperm arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 30wt% solution, and then NaOH was added into the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 2.5wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 50°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N,N-triethylammonium chloride (21.45mmol)(molar

ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 3:1) was added.
465 The solution was stirred magnetically for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was
adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the
solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was
dried in vacuum to obtain cationic corn endosperm arabinoxylan (1.98g). The
elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=38.46%, H%=6.868%,
470 N%=1.792% and the DS of cationic group was 0.33.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.57 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic corn endosperm arabinoxylan
synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution and 1g
pyridine was added as catalyst, then butyl chloride(2.49mmol) (molar ratio of
475 alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic corn endosperm arabinoxylan was
0.7:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 3h at 40°C. After the
reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular
precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 0.92g
hydrophobically modified cationic corn endosperm arabinoxylan. The elemental
480 microanalyses results showed that C%=43.13%, H%=7.672%, N%=1.722% and the
DS by alkylating agent was 0.53.

(3) Formulation of hair conditioner:

A hair conditioner was prepared with cationic corn endosperm arabinoxylan
prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

485

Material	Content (wt%)
bis-aminopropyl dimethicone	3.5
stearyl alcohol	2.5
docosyltrimethylammonium chloride	2.5
cetyl alcohol	1.5
polydimethylsiloxane	1.0
cationic arabinoxylan	2.0
panthenol	0.3
EDTA-2Na	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the hair conditioner was 32630cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The hair conditioner had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The hair conditioner could decrease the wet combing force by 20% and dry combing force by 12%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a hair conditioner without cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the hair conditioner comprising cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

A hair conditioner was prepared with alkylated cationic corn endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation is as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
bis-aminopropyl dimethicone	3.5
stearyl alcohol	2.5
docosyltrimethylammonium chloride	2.5
cetyl alcohol	1.5
polydimethylsiloxane	1.0
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	2.0
panthenol	0.3
EDTA-2Na	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the hair conditioner was 35630cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The hair conditioner had good stability without separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The hair conditioner could decrease the wet combing force by 40% and dry combing force by 20%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a hair conditioner without alkylated cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the hair conditioner comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

505

Example 4

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (5.45 mmol anhydroxylose units) of wheat endosperm arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 10wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 3.0wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 60°C and then N-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (13.625mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of

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arabinoxylan was 2.5:1) was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 8h at 30°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic wheat endosperm arabinoxylan (2.23g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=41.36%, H%=7.213%, N%=1.722% and the DS of cationic group was 0.19.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (2.72 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic wheat endosperm arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 30wt% solution and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then cetyl chloride (10.86mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic wheat endosperm arabinoxylan was 4:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 8h at 30°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 0.89g hydrophobically modified cationic wheat endosperm arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=52.33%, H%=9.106%, N%=1.682% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.33.

(3) Formulation of bath wash:

A bath wash was prepared with cationic wheat endosperm arabinoxylan prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
lauric acid	12
tetradecanoic acid	6
octadecanoic acid	1
potassium hydroxide	5.29
ethylene glycol distearate	2.0
glycerol	2.0
cationic arabinoxylan	0.5
plant extracts	1.0
EDTA-4Na	0.1
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
antiseptic	0.1
deionized water	to 100

535 The viscosity of the bath wash was 4280cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 9.12. The bath wash had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the bath wash increased by 30% compared with the bath wash without cationic polymer but with same other components as the bath wash

540 comprising cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

A bath wash was prepared with alkylated cationic wheat endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation is as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
lauric acid	12
tetradecanoic acid	6
octadecanoic acid	1
potassium hydroxide	5.29
ethylene glycol distearate	2.0
glycerol	2.0
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	0.5
plant extracts	1.0
EDTA-4Na	0.1
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
antiseptic	0.1
deionized water	Qs to 100

545

The viscosity of the bath wash was 6120cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 9.20. The bath wash had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the bath wash increased by 86% compared with the bath wash without cationic polymer but with same other components as the bath wash comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

555

Example 5

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (7.12 mmol anhydroxylose units) of triticale endosperm arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 8wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into

the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 1.2wt%). Stir the solution for 30
560 min at 60°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (7.12mmol)
(molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 1:1)
was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 2h at 65°C. Thereafter, the pH
value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was
poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the
565 precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic triticale endosperm arabinoxylan
(2.17g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=42.84%, H%=7.254%,
N%=1.092% and the DS of cationic group was 0.078.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.56 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic triticale endosperm
570 arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 20wt% solution
and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then 1-chlorohexane (0.712mmol) (molar
ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic triticale endosperm
arabinoxylan was 0.2:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 1h
at 60°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain
575 white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to
obtain 1.05g hydrophobically modified cationic triticale endosperm arabinoxylan.
The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=43.68%, H%=7.405%,
N%=1.073% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.06.

(3) Formulation of bath wash:

580 A bath wash was prepared with cationic triticale endosperm arabinoxylan as
prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	12
lauryl imidazoline	4.5
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
castor oil	2.0
butter tree oil	1.0
Cationic arabinoxylan	2.5
V _E acetate	1.5
NaCl	0.3
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
EDTA-2Na	0.1
preservative(DMDMH)	0.1
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the bath wash was 5140cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 585 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 7.20. The bath wash had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the bath wash increased by 22% compared with the bath wash without cationic polymer but with same other components as the bath wash comprising cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising 590 cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

A bath wash was prepared with alkylated cationic triticales endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation is as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	12
lauryl imidazoline	4.5
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
castor oil	2.0
butter tree oil	1.0
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	2.5
V _E acetate	1.5
NaCl	0.3
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
EDTA-2Na	0.1
preservative (DMDMH)	0.1
deionized water	Qs to 100

595 The viscosity of the bath wash was 7520cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 6.7. The bath wash had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the bath wash increased by 78% compared with the bath wash without cationic polymer but with same other components as the bath wash
600 comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

Example 6

605 (1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (7.37 mmol anhydroxylose units) of corn bran arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 15wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the solution

as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 2.5wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 50°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N-dimethyl-N-cetylammonium chloride (14.74mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 2:1) was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (2.04g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=42.84%, H%=7.327%, N%=1.882% and the DS of cationic group was 0.57.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.68 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then 1-chlorooctane (11.055mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic arabinoxylan was 3:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 3h at 45°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 1.02g hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=52.58%, H%=9.045%, N%=1.785% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.71.

(3) Formulation of cleaning cream:

A cleaning cream was prepared with cationic corn bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
stearic acid	10
hexadecanoic acid	10
tetradecanoic acid	12
dodecanoic acid	5
KOH	6
glycerol	10
propylene glycol	5
Tween-60	2
cationic arabinoxylan	0.8
EDTA-4Na	0.1
essence	0.6
antiseptic	0.1
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the cleaning cream was 62150cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 9.20. The cleaning cream had good stability
635 without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the cleaning cream increased by 30% compared with the cleaning cream without cationic polymer but with same other components as the cleaning cream comprising cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the cleaning cream comprising cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty
640 after use.

A cleaning cream was prepared with alkylated cationic corn bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
stearic acid	10
hexadecanoic acid	10
tetradecanoic acid	12
dodecanoic acid	5
KOH	6
glycerol	10
propylene glycol	5
Tween-60	2
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	0.8
EDTA-4Na	0.1
essence	0.6
antiseptic	0.1
deionized water	to 100

645 The viscosity of the cleaning cream was 73500cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 9.15. The cleaning cream had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the cleaning cream increased by 54% compared with the cleaning cream without cationic polymer but with same other components as the
650 cleaning cream comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

Example 7

655 (1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (7.37 mmol anhydroxylose units) of corn bran arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 15wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the solution

as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 1.5wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 50°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N-dimethyl-N-ethylammonium chloride (i.e.,
660 N,N-dimethyl-N-ethoxypropylammonium chloride) (3.685mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 0.5:1) was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was
665 dried in vacuum to obtain cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (2.2g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=41.98%, H%=7.264%, N%=0.982% and the DS of cationic group was 0.17.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.68 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan
670 synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then 1-chlorotetradecane (3.68mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic arabinoxylan was 1:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 2h at 45°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After
675 filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 0.93g hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=49.33%, H%=8.545%, N%=0.973% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.29.

(3) Formulation of cleaning cream:

680 A cleaning cream was prepared with cationic corn bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
Sorbitol	15
glycerol	7
potassium monoalkyl ether phosphate (35wt%)	12
cocamidopropyl betaine	8
PEG-400	2
cationic arabinoxylan	5.0
EDTA-2Na	0.1
essence	0.6
antiseptic	0.00
deionized water	to 100

The viscosity of the cleaning cream was 23500cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 685 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 6.80. The cleaning cream had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the cleaning cream increased by 27% compared with the cleaning cream without cationic polymer but with same other components as the cleaning cream comprising cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the 690 cleaning cream comprising cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

A cleaning cream was prepared with alkylated cationic corn bran arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
Sorbitol	15
glycerol	7
potassium monoalkyl ether phosphate (35%)	12
cocamidopropyl betaine	8
PEG-400	2
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	5.0
EDTA-2Na	0.1
essence	0.6
antiseptic	0.00
deionized water	to 100

695

The viscosity of the cleaning cream was 55823cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 7.20. The cleaning cream had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the cleaning cream increased by 200% compared with the cleaning cream without cationic polymer but with same other components as the cleaning cream comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

705

Example 8

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (8.39 mmol anhydroxylose units) of barley endosperm arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 30wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 2.5wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 50°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N,N-triethylammonium chloride (25.19mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 3:1)

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was added. The solution was stirred magnetically for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic barley endosperm arabinoxylan (1.87g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=37.47%, H%=6.635%, N%=2.392% and the DS of cationic group was 0.35.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (4.19 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic barley endosperm arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then butyl chloride (2.93mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit of cationic arabinoxylan was 0.7:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 3h at 40°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 0.97g hydrophobically modified cationic barley endosperm arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=43.13%, H%=7.672%, N%=2.122% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.60.

(3) Formulation of shampoo:

A shampoo was prepared with cationic barley endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
stearyl alcohol	0.8
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
dimethicone	1.5
cationic arabinoxylan	0.5
panthenol	0.5
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	to 100

The viscosity of the shampoo was 4300cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 735 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 28% and dry combing force by 13%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising cationic arabinoxylan 740 above was used as reference.

A shampoo was prepared with alkylated cationic barley endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
stearyl alcohol	0.8
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
dimethicone	1.5
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	0.5
panthenol	0.5
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	to 100

745 The viscosity of the shampoo was 6230cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 45% and dry combing force by 18%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without alkylated cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising
750 alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

Example 9

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

755 2g (7.56 mmol anhydroxylose units) of rye arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 8wt% solution, and then solid NaOH was added into the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 1.2wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 60°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (7.56mmol) (molar ratio of

quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 1:1) was added. The
760 solution was stirred for 2h at 65°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with
0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain
white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to
obtain cationic rye endosperm arabinoxylan (2.23g). The elemental microanalyses
results showed that C%=42.95%, H%=7.35%, N%=1.392% and the DS of cationic
765 group was 0.17.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.78 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic rye endosperm arabinoxylan
synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 20wt% solution and 1g
pyridine was added as catalyst, then chlorocyclohexane (0.756mmol) (molar ratio of
770 alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit was 0.2:1) was added into the solution. The
solution was stirred for 1h at 60°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured
into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the
precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 1.12g hydrophobically modified cationic
rye endosperm arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that
775 C%=45.98%, H%=7.623%, N%=1.299% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.25.

(3) Formulation of transparent shampoo:

A transparent shampoo was prepared with cationic rye endosperm arabinoxylan
as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
dimethiconol	0.4
cationic arabinoxylan	1.5
EDTA-4Na	0.1
NaCl	0.1
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
dye	0.2
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	to 100

780

The viscosity of the transparent shampoo was 3200cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo was transparent and had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 25% and dry combing force by 6%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

785

A transparent shampoo was prepared with alkylated cationic rye endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

790

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	20
cocoamidopropyl betaine	4.0
coconut monoethanol amide	1.0
dimethiconol	0.4
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	1.5
EDTA-4Na	0.1
NaCl	0.1
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
dye	0.2
Kathon(preservative)	0.08
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the shampoo was 5500cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C). The shampoo was transparent and had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The shampoo could decrease the wet combing force by 32% and dry combing force by 8%. When determining the decrease of combing force, a shampoo without alkylated cationic polymer but comprising same other components as the shampoo comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above was used as reference.

800

Example 10

(1) Quaternization of cereal arabinoxylan:

2g (7.13 mmol anhydroxylose units) of oat endosperm arabinoxylan was dissolved in water to prepare a 15wt% solution, and then NaOH was added into the solution as catalyst (catalyst concentration was 2.5wt%). Stir the solution for 30 min at 50°C and then N-glycidyl-N,N-dimethyl-N-cetylammmonium chloride

805

(14.26mmol) (molar ratio of quaternizing agent to anhydroxylose unit of arabinoxylan was 2:1) was added. The solution was stirred for 4h at 45°C. Thereafter, the pH value was adjusted to 7 with 0.1mol/L HCl solution, and then 95% ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain cationic oat endosperm arabinoxylan (1.96g). The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=48.84%, H%=8.242%, N%=1.932% and the DS of cationic group was 0.31.

(2) Hydrophobic modification of cationic cereal arabinoxylan:

1g (3.56 mmol anhydroxylose units) of cationic oat endosperm arabinoxylan synthesized in (1) was dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 15wt% solution and 1g pyridine was added as catalyst, then chlorocyclooctane (10.69mmol) (molar ratio of alkylating agent to anhydroxylose unit was 3:1) was added into the solution. The solution was stirred for 3h at 45°C. After the reaction was over, ethanol was poured into the solution to obtain white floccular precipitation. After filtration, the precipitate was dried in vacuum to obtain 1.02g hydrophobically modified cationic oat endosperm arabinoxylan. The elemental microanalyses results showed that C%=57.79%, H%=9.915%, N%=1.885% and the DS by alkylating agent was 0.80.

(3) Formulation of bath wash:

A bath wash was prepared with cationic oat endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	12
lauryl imidazoline	4.5
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
castor oil	2.0
butter tree oil	1.0
cationic arabinoxylan	2.5
V _E acetate	1.5
NaCl	0.3
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
EDTA-2Na	0.1
preservative (DMDMH)	0.1
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the bath wash was 4380cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 7.20. The bath wash had good stability without phase separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the bath wash increased by 18% compared with the bath wash without cationic polymer but with same other components as the bath wash comprising cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

A bath wash was prepared with alkylated cationic oat endosperm arabinoxylan as prepared above. The formulation was as follows:

Material	Content (wt%)
sodium alcohol ether sulphate	12
lauryl imidazoline	4.5
ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
castor oil	2.0
butter tree oil	1.0
alkylated cationic arabinoxylan	2.5
V _E acetate	1.5
NaCl	0.3
citric acid	0.1
essence	0.6
EDTA-2Na	0.1
preservative (DMDMH)	0.1
deionized water	Qs to 100

The viscosity of the bath wash was 4848cp (NDJ-5S viscometer, 3# rotor, 840 12r/min, 25°C) and the pH value was 7.20. The bath wash had good stability without separation under 48°C (24h), -18°C (24h) heating/freeze cycle for 10 days. The viscosity of the bath wash increased by 30% compared with the bath wash without cationic polymer but with same other components as the bath wash comprising alkylated cationic arabinoxylan above. Moreover, the bath wash comprising 845 alkylated cationic arabinoxylan had better stability and was more moisty after use.

The characterization of structure

The ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra of arabinoxylans and their derivatives were measured by AVANCE 400 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer (BRUKER Co., 850 Germany), the solvent is D₂O.

Figure 1 shows the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra of corn bran arabinoxylan (a), cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b) and hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (c) of Example 1.

As shown in Figure 1, compared to $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of corn bran arabinoxylan (a), the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b) appears a new peak at $\delta=3.58\text{ppm}$, which is attributed to the proton peak of $-\text{CH}_3$ linked to N of quaternary ammonium groups. This indicates that quaternary ammonium groups have been grafted on the corn bran arabinoxylan. Compared to $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b), the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan appears a new peak at $\delta=1.61\text{ppm}$, which is attributed to the proton peak of $-\text{CH}_2-$ of alkyl groups. This indicates that alky chains have been grafted on the cationic corn bran arabinoxylan.

Figure 2 shows the $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra of corn bran arabinoxylan (a), cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b) and hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (c). As shown in Figure 2, compared to $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of corn bran arabinoxylan (a), the $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b) appears new peaks at $\delta=54.87\text{ppm}$ and $\delta=17.34\text{ppm}$, which is attributed to the carbon peak of $-\text{CH}_3$ linked to N of quaternary ammonium groups. This indicates that quaternary ammonium groups have been grafted on the corn bran arabinoxylan. Compared to $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (b), the $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan appears a new peak at $\delta=29.24\text{ppm}$, which is attributed to the carbon peak of $-\text{CH}_2-$ of alkyl groups. This indicates that alky chains have been grafted on the cationic corn bran arabinoxylan.

875

C, H, and N elemental microanalyses of cationic arabinoxylan and hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan were carried out on a Vario ELIII elemental analyzer (Elementar Co., Germany). The N content (N%) and cationic DS of cationic arabinoxylans and alkylating DS of hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan can be obtained by elemental microanalyses.

880

The effect of reaction condition on the DS of cationic group of cationic arabinoxylans.

Figure 3 shows the effect of reaction temperature on the DS of cationic group of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan of Example 1. Along with the rise of the temperature, the DS shows a decrease. This may due to the increased side reaction at higher temperature.

Figure 4 shows the effect of reaction time on the DS of cationic group of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan of Example 1. In the beginning, the DS rises along with the increasing of the reaction time of the reaction. However, the DS decreases when the reaction time is over 6h. The reason may be that side reaction increases due to prolonged reaction time.

Figure 5 shows the effect of the amount of quaternizing agent on the DS by alkylating agent to cationic corn bran arabinoxylan of Example 1. The DS rises with the increasing of molar ratio of quaternizing agent and Xylp residue of arabinoxylan. However, the DS hardly rises when the amount of quaternizing agent is very high.

Figure 6 shows the effect of the concentration of catalyst NaOH on the DS of cationic group of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan. Compared with the reaction time, reaction temperature and quaternizing agent amount, the influence of NaOH concentration on DS is the most significant. Figure 6 shows that when NaOH concentration is low, the DS of cationic group of cationic corn bran arabinoxylans increased with the increasing of NaOH concentration. As NaOH concentration is 2.5wt%, the DS approaches to the highest value of 0.36.

The effect of alkylating agent amount on the DS by alkylating agent of hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan

Figure 7 shows the effect of alkylating agent amount on the DS by alkylating agent of hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan of Example 1. In Figure 7, cat-AX represents cationic cereal arabinoxylan.

As can be seen from Figure 7, the amount of alkylating agent has significant influence on the DS of hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylan.

The DS increased with the increase of alkylating agent amount. When the molar ratio of anhydroxylose unit of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and alkylating agent is 1:4, the DS approaches to 0.60.

915 **The viscosity of aqueous solution of cationic arabinoxylans and their hydrophobically modified derivatives**

The viscosity of cationic arabinoxylans and their hydrophobically modified derivatives in aqueous solution was measured with a DV-III coaxial viscometer (Brookfield). The solution concentration was 3wt%. The viscosity measurements
920 were performed at 25 ± 0.1 °C with the shear rates ranging from 25 to 400 s^{-1} .

Effect of different alkyl chain length on the viscosity of hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan solution

Figure 8 shows the effect of different alkyl chain length on the viscosity of
925 hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylans solution. In the figure, cat-AX stands for the cationic corn bran arabinoxylans and the C_n -cat-AX stands for the hydrophobically modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylans with different alkyl chain length, wherein $n=4, 8, 12, 14, 16$.

As shown in Figure 8, the viscosity of the aqueous solution of hydrophobically
930 modified cationic corn bran arabinoxylans increases when the length of alkyl chain increases, and decreases rapidly when the share rate is increased, representing the typical shear-thinning fluid behavior. The reason may be that as the length of alkyl chain increases, the C_n -cat-AX become more hydrophobic, which facilitates the formation of aggregates, and thus the viscosity increases. Compared with cationic
935 arabinoxylans, hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans had substantially higher viscosity, and better thickening effect.

Combing testing

Combing testing experimentation: human hair was used to test combability. The
940 hair tresses were about 60g in weight and 50cm in length. Simulating a real hair

washing procedure, hair tresses were pre-wetted, and rinsed with warm water, keeping the water temperature at 40°C. 2 mL 0.5wt% K12 (sodium dodecyl sulfate) aqueous solution was obtained with a syringe and evenly applied onto both sides of the hair tresses. Flip and knead gently both sides of the tresses for about 30 seconds, along the hair tresses (from root to tip end of hair) to remove dirt. Then the hair tresses were rinsed with warm water to remove K12 (for 1 minute, or longer if necessary) to obtain pre-washed tresses. Wash pre-washed tresses according to the procedure above with different shampoo formulations (2mL) to be tested instead of K12, respectively. Wash thoroughly the hair tresses with warm water to remove shampoo. Remove water along the hair tresses and be ready for the combability test. The wet and dry combability of treated tress was measured by a HM-01 Series hair comb machine (Jiangnan University, China) and combing forces were tested. The treated tresses were firstly tested for wet combability, and wet combing forces were determined. Thereafter, put the tresses into a climate incubator with a constant temperature of 25°C as well as a constant relative humidity of 60% and keep overnight. Then, Test dry combability and determine dry combing forces according the procedure described above. The reduced combing force of the samples was obtained by using formulation without cationic polymeric conditioner as reference.

The tested samples include: The shampoo formulation comprising cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (cat-AX) prepared in Example 1, the shampoo formulation comprising alkylated cationic corn bran arabinoxylan (C12-cat-AX) prepared in Example 1, and shampoo formulation comprising commercial cationic guar gum ("CGG", guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, using cationic guar gum G114 from Rhodia). The shampoo formulation comprising commercial cationic guar gum is the same with that comprising cat-AX and C12-cat-AX, except that the polymer conditioner is different.

The effect of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivatives on the wet combability

970 Figure 9 shows the effect of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivatives of Example 1 on the wet combability of hair. In the figure, CGG represents commercial cationic guar gum.

From Figure 9, it can be found that cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivative can significantly reduce the wet combing force
975 of hair. This indicates that they have excellent conditioning ability. The ability of cationic arabinoxylan to reduce wet combing force is similar to that of cationic guar gum, whereas the ability of hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans to reduce wet combing force is better than that of cationic guar gum. This may be because hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans were easier to deposit onto
980 hair, and can also facilitate other components like silicone oil to deposit onto hair, thereby considerably reduce wet combing force of hair.

The effect of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivatives on the dry combability

985 Figure 10 shows the effect of cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivatives on the dry combability.

From Figure 10, it can be found that cationic corn bran arabinoxylan and its hydrophobically modified derivative can well reduce the dry combing force of hair. This indicates that they have good conditioning ability. The ability of cationic
990 arabinoxylan to reduce dry combing force is a little weaker than that of cationic guar gum, whereas the ability of hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan to reduce dry combing force is stronger than that of cationic guar gum. This may be because hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylans were easier to deposit onto hair, and can also facilitate other components like silicone oil to deposit onto hair,
995 thereby considerably reduce dry combing force of hair.

As used herein, the phrases "include", "selected from", and the like includes mixtures or combinations of the specified materials. Terms such as "contain(s)" and the like as used herein are open terms meaning 'including at least' unless otherwise specifically noted.

1000 All references, patents, applications, tests, documents, publications, texts, articles, etc. mentioned herein are incorporated herein by reference. Where a numerical limit or range is stated, the endpoints are included. Also, all values and sub ranges within a numerical limit or range are specifically included as if explicitly written out.

1005 The above description is presented to enable a person skilled in the art to make and use the invention, and is provided in the context of a particular application and its requirements. Various modifications to the preferred embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments and applications without departing from the spirit and
1010 scope of the invention. Thus, this invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and features disclosed herein. In this regard, certain embodiments within the invention may not show every benefit of the invention, considered broadly.

Claims

1. A method for preparation of a cationic arabinoxylan, comprising the steps of:
 - (1) Dissolving an arabinoxylan and 0.5-4.0wt%, preferably 2.0-2.8wt%, of a strong alkali into water;
 - 5 (2) Adding a quaternizing agent with the molar ratio of the quaternizing agent and anhydroxylose unit of the arabinoxylan being from 0.2:1 to 5:1, preferably 2:1 to 4:1, and reacting for 2-8h, preferably 4-7h, at 20-65°C, preferably 20-35°C; and
 - (3) Separating the cationic arabinoxylan as reaction product.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the arabinoxylan has a weight average molecular weight of $\geq 100,000$ g/mol, and preferably is selected from water soluble arabinoxylans extracted from corn bran, wheat bran, corn endosperm, wheat endosperm, barley endosperm, rye endosperm, triticale endosperm or oat endosperm.
- 15 3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the molar ratio of Araf residues to Xylp residues of the arabinoxylan is 0.4~1.2, 0.5~1.0, 0.5~0.95, 0.5~0.93, 0.6~1.0, 0.6~0.95, 0.6~0.93, 0.7~1.0, 0.7~0.95, or 0.7~0.93.
- 20 4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the degree of substitution of cationic group of the cationic arabinoxylan is 0.03~1.0, 0.03~0.8, 0.04~0.8, 0.04~0.7, 0.04~0.6, 0.06~0.6, 0.08~0.6, or 0.3~0.6.
- 25 5. A water soluble cationic arabinoxylan with conditioning effect, wherein the hydrogen atoms of the hydroxyl side groups of xylopyranosyl residues and α -L-arabinofuranosyl residues are both partially substituted by quaternizing groups of a quaternizing agent, and the weight average molecular weight of the cationic arabinoxylan is $\geq 100,000$ g/mol, or wherein the cationic arabinoxylan is prepared according to the method of any one of claims 1-4.

6. A method for preparation of a hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan, comprising the steps of:

(1) Dissolving a cationic arabinoxylan in dimethyl sulfoxide to form a 1-30wt%, preferably 2-15wt% solution;

5 (2) Adding pyridine to the solution as catalyst, and adding an alkyl halide as an alkylating agent with the molar ratio of the alkylating agent and anhydroxylose unit of the cationic arabinoxylan being from 0.2:1-6:1, preferably 3:1-5:1 or 4:1-5:1; wherein the alkyl halide is an alkyl halide with structure formula $XCH_2(CH_2)_nCH_3$, wherein n is an even number from 2 to 16, and X is halogen, preferably chlorine;

10 (3) Reacting for 1-8h, preferably 3-5h, at 30-60°C, preferably 40-50°C; and

(4) Separating the hydrophobically modified cationic arabinoxylan as reaction product.

7. The method of claim 6 or 7, wherein the degree of substitution by alkylating agent is 0.06-0.8, 0.1-0.6, 0.1-0.8, or 0.3-0.8.

15

8. An alkylated cationic arabinoxylan, wherein the hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl side groups of Araf and Xylp residues are both partially substituted by quaternizing groups of a quaternizing agent, meanwhile, other hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl side groups are partially substituted by alkylating groups, the alkylating group is represented as $-CH_2(CH_2)_nCH_3$,
20 wherein n is an even number from 2 to 16, or wherein the alkylated cationic arabinoxylan is prepared according to the method of claim 6 or 7.

9. Use of the cationic arabinoxylan of claim 5, or alkylated cationic arabinoxylan of claim 8 in preparation of a conditioning agent or thickener.

25

10. A cosmetics or personal care composition, comprising the cationic arabinoxylan of claim 5 and/or the alkylated cationic arabinoxylan of claim 8, and other conventional ingredients.

Drawings

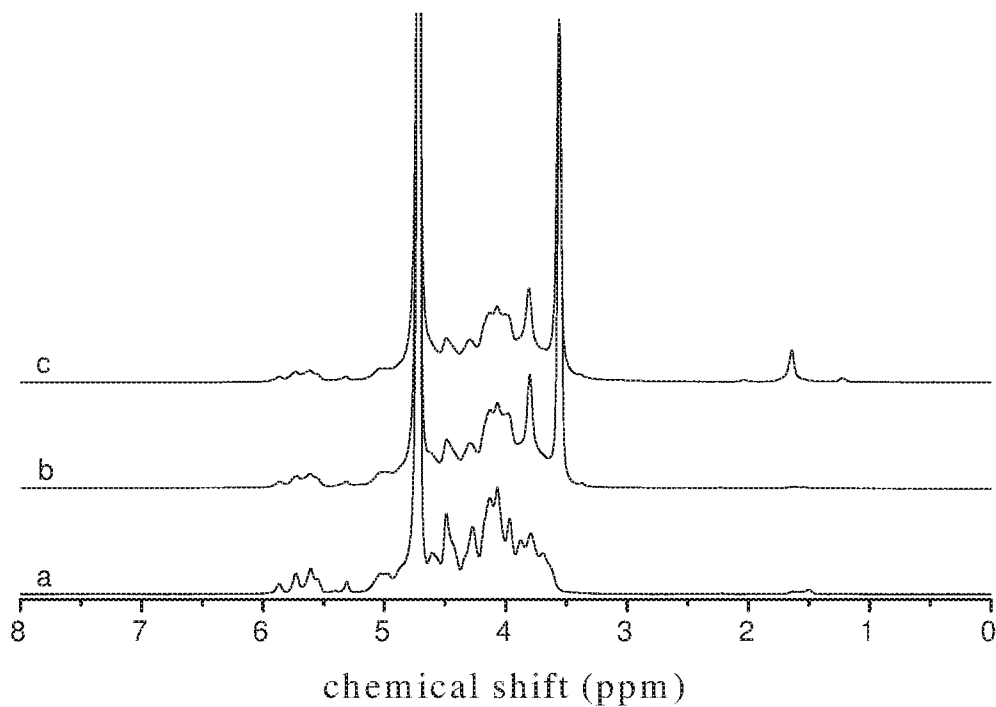


Figure 1

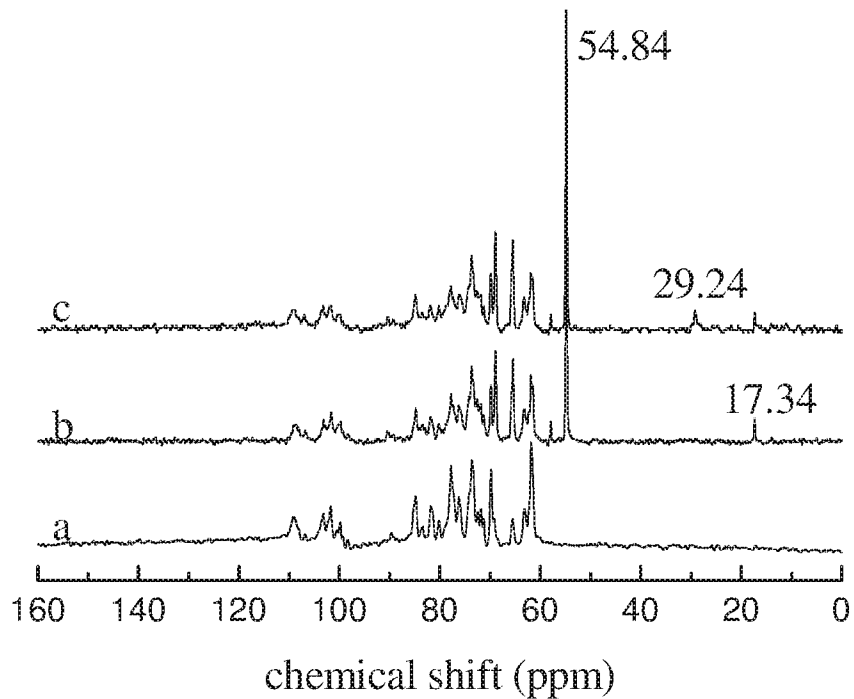


Figure 2

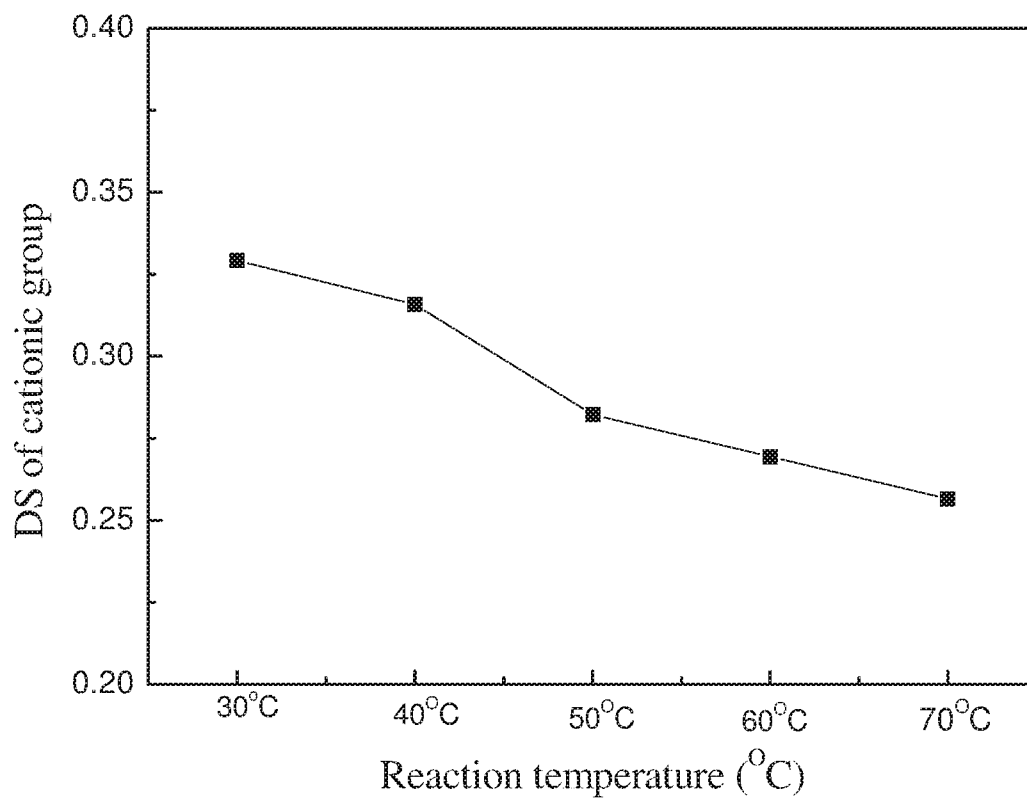


Figure 3

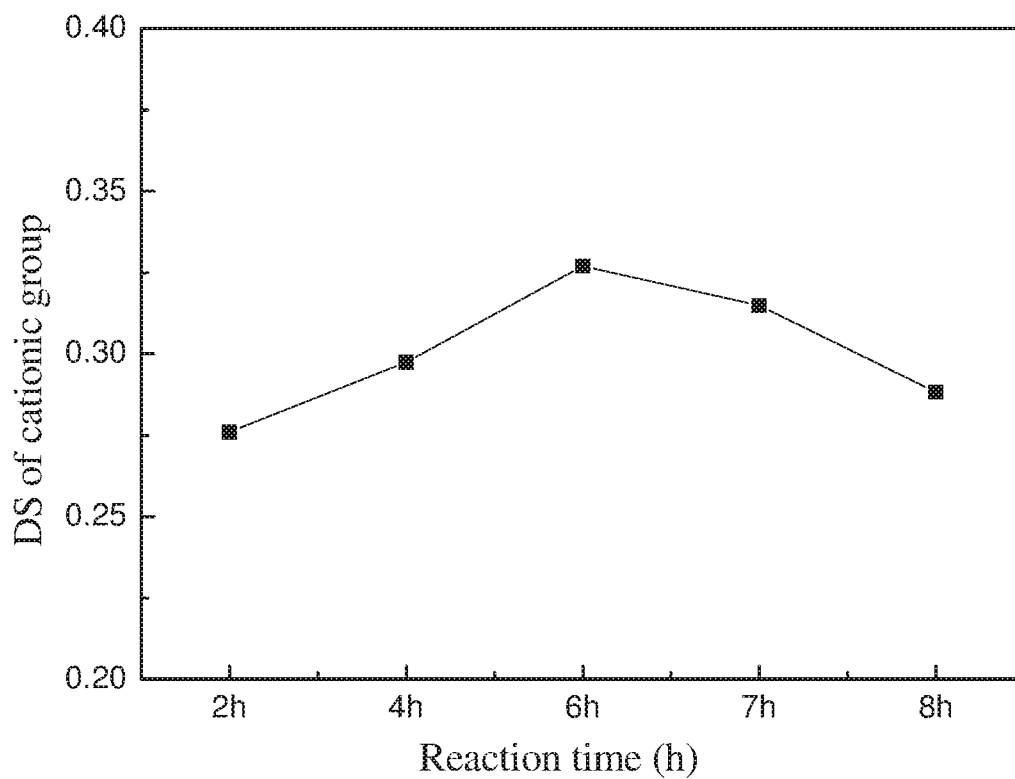


Figure 4

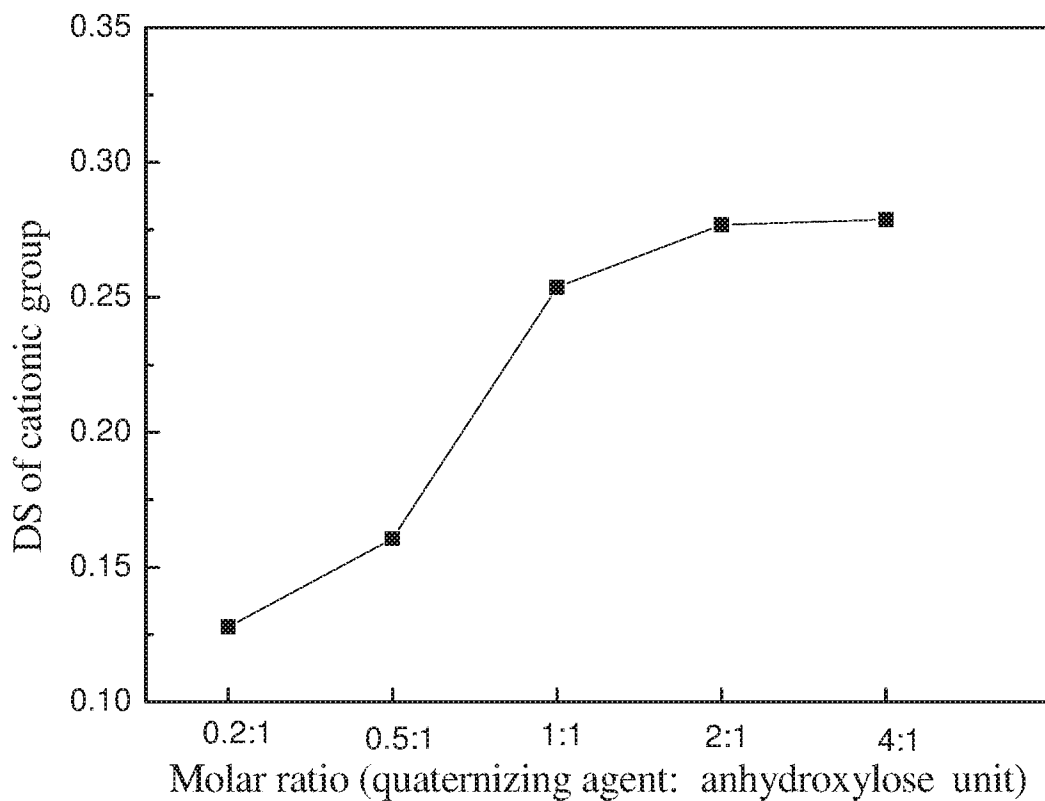


Figure 5

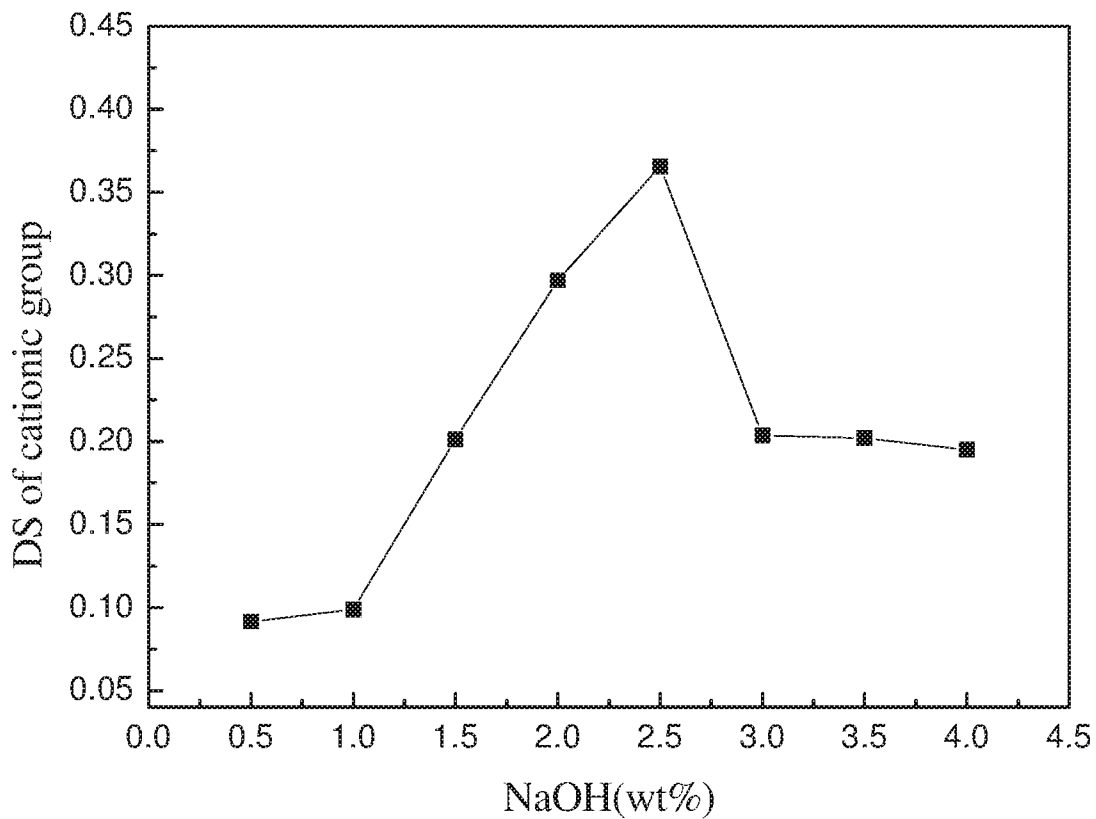


Figure 6

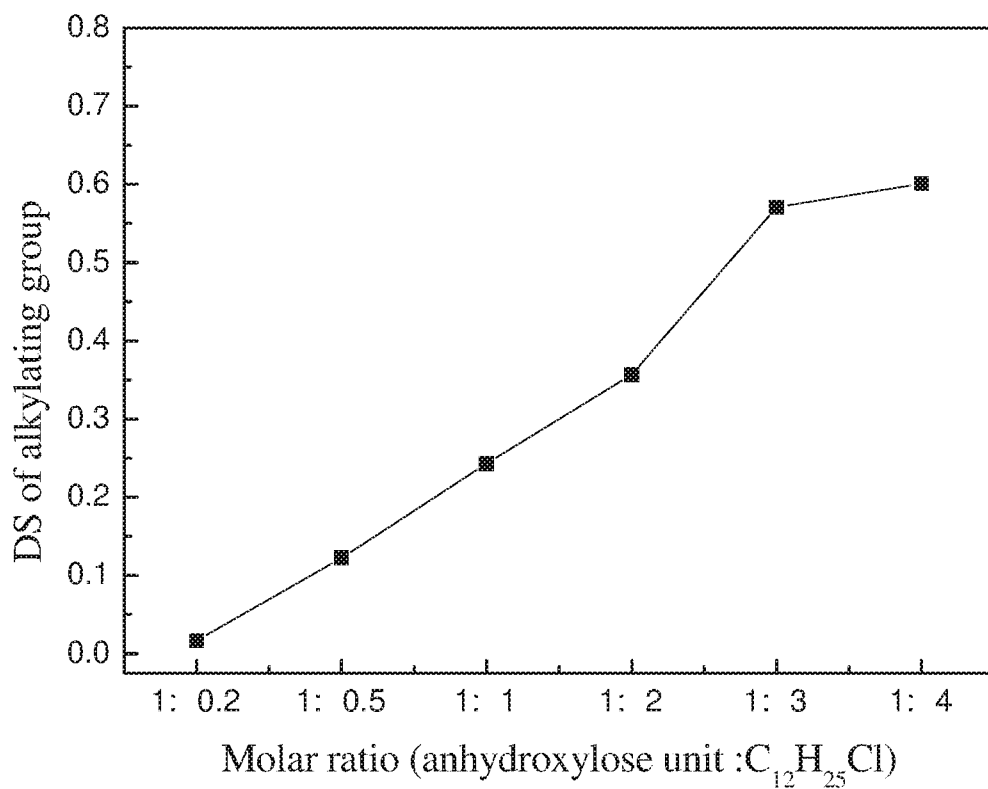


Figure 7

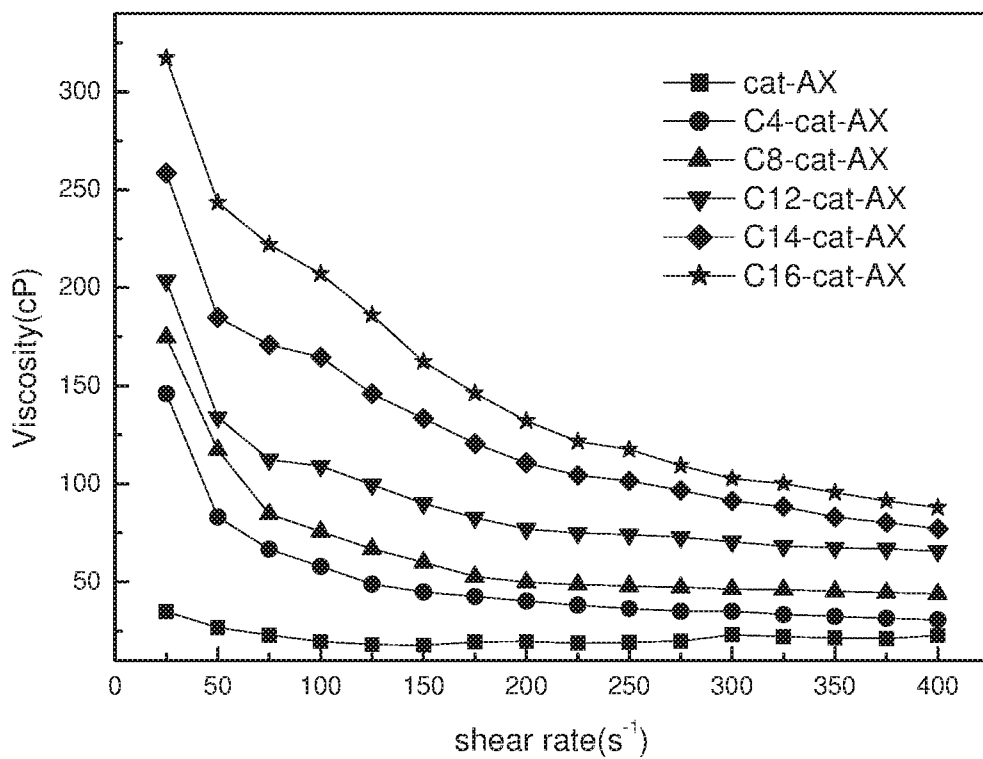


Figure 8

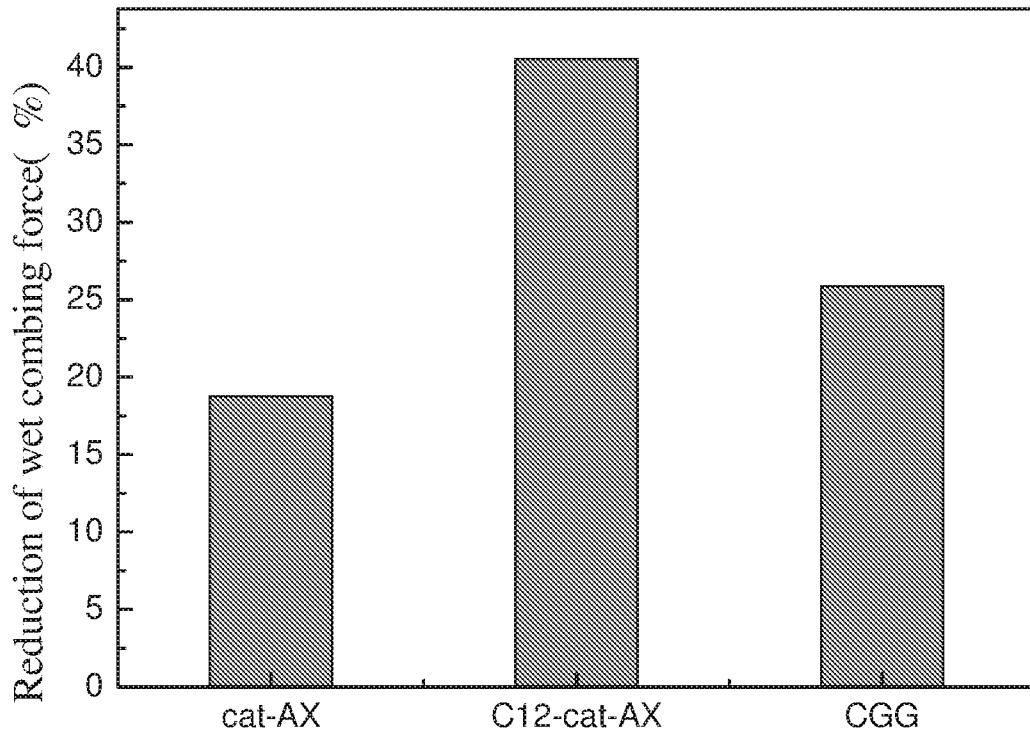


Figure 9

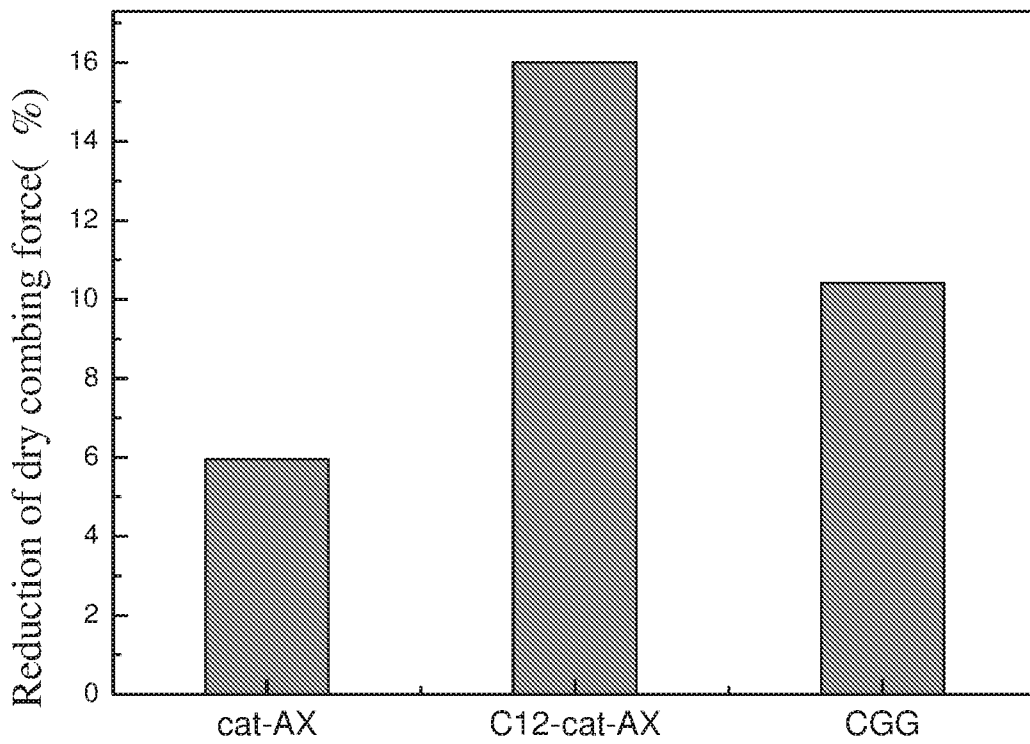


Figure 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2015/079478

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
C08B 37/14(2006.01)i; A61K 8/73(2006.01)i; A61Q 5/02(2006.01)i; A61Q 5/12(2006.01)i; A61Q 19/10(2006.01)i		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C08B-, A61K 8/-, A61Q 5/-, A61Q 19/-		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPI; EPODOC; CNPAT; CNKI;arabinoxylan?, araboxylan?, cation+,quaterni+, alkyl+, halide, thickener, condition+, agent		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6388069 B1 (EASTMAN CHEM CO) 14 May 2002 (2002-05-14) see claims 53-100	1-10
A	WO 2010108206 A1 (MONDI UNCOATED FINE & KRAFT PAET AL.) 30 September 2010 (2010-09-30) see the whole document	1-10
A	CN 1886427 A (伊斯曼化学公司) 27 December 2006 (2006-12-27) see the whole document	1-10
PX	CN 104327197 A (赢创特种化学上海有限公司) 04 February 2015 (2015-02-04) see claims 1-10	1-10
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents:		
“A”	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
“E”	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	“X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
“L”	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	“Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
“O”	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	“&” document member of the same patent family
“P”	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 August 2015		Date of mailing of the international search report 02 September 2015
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE P.R.CHINA 6, Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, Beijing 100088, China		Authorized officer SUN, Yuejian
Facsimile No. (86-10)62019451		Telephone No. (86-10)4097

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2015/079478

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)			Publication date (day/month/year)
US	6388069	B1	14 May 2002	WO	0047701	A9	25 October 2001
				AU	3228100	A	29 August 2000
				US	6352845	B1	05 March 2002
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