Stereoselective Preparation of α-C-Vinyl/Aryl Glycosides via Nickel-Catalyzed Reductive Coupling of Glycosyl Halides with Vinyl and Aryl Halides

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I. Experimental Section

Part 1. General Information

1. Chemicals and Reagents

All manipulations were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen using standard Schlenk or glovebox techniques. DMA (N,N-dimethylacetamide, 99.5%, extra dry, Acros), DMF (*N*,*N*-dimethylforamide, 99.5%, extra dry, Acros), CH₃CN (Acetonitrile, 99.5%, extra dry, Acros) were purchased and used directly. Deuterated solvents were used as received. NiCl₂ (Alfa Aesar), NiBr₂ (Alfa Aesar), NiI₂ (Alfa Aesar), Ni(acac)₂ (Alfa Aesar), Ni(COD)₂ (Strem), Ni(ClO₄)₂ (Alfa Aesar), Ni(acac)₂ (Maclin Co., China) were used as received. Zinc powder (Aladdin) was activated with hydrochloric acid before use. Anhydrous MgCl₂ (Alfa Aesar) was purchased and used directly. Acetobromo-a-D-glucose (1% CaCO₃) and Acetobromo-a-D-galactose (1% CaCO₃) were purified by passing through a silica column prior to use. The glycosyl bromide was procdures.^{1,2} synthesized according to the literature 3,4,6-Tri-Oacetyl-2-deoxy-2-phthalimido-D-glucopyranosyl bromide was prepared from D-(+)-glucosamine hydrochloride.³ 3,4,6-Tri-O-acetyl-2-O-allyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl bromide was prepared according to the reported procedures.⁴ Vinyl bromide was prepared according to the reported procedures.⁵⁻¹⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all other reagents and starting materials were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification.

2. Physical Method

Column chromatography was performed using silica gel 200-300 mesh (purchased from Qingdao-Haiyang Co., China) as the solid support. All NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 500 MHz or 600 MHz spectrometer unless otherwise indicated. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR chemical shifts are reported in δ units, parts per million (ppm) relative to the chemical shift of residual solvent. Reference peaks for chloroform in ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were set at 7.26 ppm and 77.16 ppm, respectively. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained using a Bruker APEXIII 7.0 and IonSpec 4.7 TESLA FTMS. Melting point was recorded on a micro melting point apparatus (X-4, YUHUA Co., Ltd, Gongyi, China).

Part 2. Control Experiments and Optimization

Table S1. Variations from the standard conditions (Method A1) for the formation of 3a.^{a,b}



Entry	Variation from the standard Method A1	Yield for $3a^c$	Glucal ^c
1	none	81% (8.3:1) ^d	trace
2	25 °C instead of 0 °C	76% (6:1)	9%
3	DMF	20% (7.2:1)	5%
4	CH ₃ CN	trace	trace
5	w/o MgCl ₂	trace	trace
6	w/o Ni(ClO ₄)·6H ₂ O	N.D.	50%
7	w/o pyridine	20% (2:1)	40%
8	DMAP	trace	30%
9	Bpy (10%)	20% (2.2:1)	65%
10	dtbBpy (10%)	24% (2.8:1)	30%
12	<i>t</i> Bu-Terpy (10%)	30% (1.2:1)	65%
13	<i>i</i> Pr-Pybox (10%)	20% (1:1)	6%
14	Ni(acac) ₂	63% (7:1)	51%
15	1 (0.15 mmol), 2 (0.15 mmol)	74% (8.1:1)	trace
16	3 mmol	75% (8.8:1) ^d	-
17	(Z)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-4-methoxybenzene instead of E_2	73% (8:1) (E: Z = 1:3)	trace

^{*a*}Reaction Conditions: see Table 1, entry 1, 12h. ^{*b*} Formation of vinyl-vinyl accounts for the major mass balance for vinyl bromides. ^{*c*} Yield determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 2,5-dimethylfuran as the internal reference. ^{*d*} Isolated yields.



Table S2. Variations from the standard conditions A2 (method A2) for the formation of 7a.^{*a,b*}



Entry	Variation from the standard method A2	Yield for $7a^a$	Glucal ^a	Ar-Ar ^a
1	none	85% (6:1) ^b	25%	trace
2	Ni(cod)2, w/o MgCl2	25% (2.4:1)	50%	13%
3	DMA	30% (5:1)	11%	50%
4	THF	trace	80%	10%
5	w/o MgCl ₂	trace	5%	trace
6	w/o Ni(ClO ₄)·6H ₂ O	N.D.	80%	N.D.
7	w/o DMAP	N.D.	70%	trace
8	pyridine	42% (3.6:1)	52%	20%
9	dtbBpy (10%)	90% (2.5:1)	7%	5%
10	tBu-Terpy (10%)	40% (1:1.1)	50%	60%
11	25 °C instead of 0 °C	46% (4.6:1)	30%	20%

^a Yield determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 2,5-dimethylfuran as the internal reference. ^b Isolated yields.

Part 3. Mechanistic Considerations

(1) Details of the reactions of **1** with the Ni(II) complexes **14** and **15**.

Stoichiometric reactions of **14**, **15** with **1** were examined. For complex **14**, MgCl₂ is crucial for the formation of 7**a** with high α -selectivity. The reaction of complex **15** with **1** produced 7**a** in 60% or 30% yields with a 2:1 α/β ratio in the presence or absence of MgCl₂.



Table S3. Equimolar reaction of 14 with 1.

14	DMA:THF + 1 <u>0 °C, 1</u>	$\frac{2 \text{ h}}{2 \text{ h}} \xrightarrow{\text{AcO}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ar}} A$	AcO ⊦ Ar-Ar + A	
0.05 mmo	0.05 mmol	ŌAc	g	lucal ^Ō Ac
		$Ar = p - MeOC(O) - C_{\theta}$	₅ H ₄	
Entry	Variation	Yield	Ar-Ar	glucal
1	none	trace	40%	~100%
2	Zn (2 equiv)	trace	40%	~100%
3	Zn (2 equiv), MgCl ₂ (1equ	iv) 80% (7/1)	trace	16%
4	MgCl ₂ (1equiv)	50% (7/1)	trace	47%

Ta	ble	S4 .	Eq	uimo	lar	reaction	of	15	with	1.
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15 0.05 mmc	DMA:THF + 1 <u>0 °C, 1</u> ol 0.05 mmol	$\frac{2 \text{ h}}{2 \text{ h}}$ $\frac{7 \text{ a}}{7 \text{ a}}$ $\frac{7 \text{ c}}{7 \text{ b}}$ $\frac{7 \text{ a}}{7 \text{ c}}$ $\frac{7 \text{ c}}{7 \text{ c}}$	OAc AcO	CO ^{VI} OAc glu-OH
Entry	Variation	Yield for 7a	Ar-Ar	Glucal
1	none	60% (2/1)	25%	16%
2	Zn (2 equiv)	82% (2.3/1)	15%	trace
3	Zn (2 equiv), MgCl ₂ (1equ	iv) 85% (2.3/1)	13%	trace
4	MgCl ₂ (1equiv)	~30% (2.2:1)	43%	trace

(2) Proposed Catalytic Cycles



Scheme S1. Proposed reaction pathways: radical-chain mechanism.

(3) Synthesis of complexes 14 and 15.

The dissociation rate for an [(bpy)Ni(Mes)I] in CH₃CN was determined to be 0.176 M⁻¹S⁻¹, but its chloride analog undergoes very slow dissociative solvolysis ($k = 5.18 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}^{-1}\text{S}^{-1}$) (see: *Inorg. Chem.* **2008**, *47*, 11324). Based on the ¹H NMR analysis, it is reasonable to conclude that complexes **14-15** exist as cationic form in the polar solvents such as DMA and THF.



Scheme S2. Proposed deionization of a Ni-I complex.

<u>Procedure for the synthesis of complex 14</u>: In a glove box, a suspension of Ni(cod)₂ (330.4 mg, 1.20 mmol, 100 mol %) in 8 mL of dry THF was stirred for 1 minute in a 50 mL of flame-dried Schlenk tube, at which point a solution of DMAP (483.1 mg, 1.20 mmol, 330 mol %) in 8 mL of dry THF was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 2 hours at ambient temperature. A solution of methyl 4-iodobenzoate (314.4 mg, 1.20 mmol, 100 mol %) in 4 mL of dry THF was added via syringe. The resultant mixture was allowed to stir for 2 hours. Excess pentane was added, and the residue was filtrated with a fritted funnel, After filtration, and dried in

vacuum, the title compound was obtained in 85% yield (736.4 mg, 1.02 mmol), which was stored in the glove box at -30 °C.

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, DMSO) δ = 8.41 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 4H), 8.32 – 8.07 (s, br, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.64 – 6.38 (s, br, 2H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.84 (s, 18H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.73, 154.12, 149.64, 148.33 (br), 135.52, 125.09, 124.07, 108.02, 51.90, 39.10.

Elementary Analysis: calculated for (C₂₉H₃₇IN₆NiO₂) C, 50.68; H, 5.43; N, 12.23, found: C, 50.29; H, 5.52; N, 12.27.

Complexes 15 was prepared according to our previous work.¹²

- (4) Role of MgCl₂
- (a) Control experiments for the reactions without MgCl₂

In the catalytic reaction of **1** with methyl 4-bromobenzoate using dtbBpy as the ligand, a mixture of Ni(acac)₂/MgCl₂ generated identical results to Ni(COD)₂ without MgCl₂. No reaction took place if MgCl₂ was removed from the Ni(acac)₂ case, suggesting activation of Zn with MgCl₂ may become crucial for the reduction of Ni^{II} salt to Ni⁰. Formation of 7**a** using DMAP as the ligand is much less effective when Ni(cod)₂ was used as the precatalyst, which supported that formation of **16** was crucial when pyridine and DMAP were used as the ligands.



Scheme S3. Coupling of 1 with Ar-X using Ni(cod)₂.

(b) Reaction of MgCl₂ with 14.

A reaction of **14** with excess MgCl₂ (pre-dissolved in DMSO-d₆) yielded a neutral $(DMAP)_2Ni^{II}$ -Ar(Cl) species **16** by substitution of a DMAP ligand with Cl⁻, which may account for the authentic intermediate for intercepting a glycosyl radical. Note: the ¹H NMR was obtained after filtration of the reaction mixture with a micron filter (size: 0.22 µm, Nylon-6). Due to the instability of the complex **16** in polar solvent, ¹³C NMR of **16** was not available.



Scheme S4. Reaction of MgCl₂ with 14.

<u>¹H NMR of 14 (1 equiv) in the presence of 10 equiv of MgCl₂:</u> (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.40 (brs, 4H), 7.72 (brs, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (brs, 4H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.83 (s, 12H).



(5) Zn Reduction of 11:

Reaction of **12** in the presence of Zn produced **13**' in 33% yield (NMR yield), indicating Zn alone can induce glucosyl radical formation, although low efficiency was observed.



Scheme S5. Reduction of 11with Zn.

(6) Exclusion of organozinc mechanisms

To identify whether an in situ organozinc/Negishi mechanism is involved in the coupling using tBu-Terpy as the ligand, 4-methyl iodobenzoate was treated with Zn in THF at room temperature. After 12 hours, 55% of the iodo substrate was recovered along with ~40% of its conversion into deiodo hydroarene. A parallel experiment by quenching with D₂O did not produce detectable deuterated arene. These results indicated that formation of organozinc in situ in less likely. We reason that an aryl radical may form under the reduction conditions, which abstract H from the solvent to afford Ar-H.



Scheme S6. Elimination of organozinc mechanism.

Part 4. Reductive Coupling of Vinyl Bromide or Aryl Halides and Glycosyl Halides

1. <u>General procedure</u>

Method A1 for a-selective preparation of *C*-vinyl glycosides (pyridine as the ligand/additive): To a flame-dried Schlenk tube was charged with vinyl bromide (0.225 mmol, 150 mol %, if solid), glycosyl bromide (0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), Zn (20 mg, 0.30 mmol, 200 mol %), Ni(ClO₄)₂ 6H₂O (2.7 mg, 0.008 mmol, 5 mol %), MgCl₂ (14.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). The tube was capped with a rubber septum. After evacuated and backfilled nitrogen three times, vinyl bromide (0.225 mmol, 150 mol %, if liquid) and pyridine (41.5 mg, 0.525 mmol, 350 mol %) were added via a syringe followed by addition of DMF/CH₃CN (0.2/0.8 mL) via a syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h under a N₂ atmosphere at ice-water bath, and was directly loaded onto a silica column without work-up. The residue was rinsed with small amount of DCM or the eluent prior to column chromatography, with which the product was isolated.

Note: Throughout the paper, a crude reaction mixture was subjected to quick flash silica column chromatography to afford a new mixture containing both α and β anomers and many other impurities. The α/β ratios were determined by analysis of the ¹H NMR spectra of the new mixture, based on the ratios of the characteristic peaks of the two anomers.

Method A2 for α-selective preparation of *C*-aryl glycosides (DMAP as the ligand/additive):

To a flame-dried Schlenk tube was charged with aryl iodide (0.15 mmol, 100 mol %, if solid), glycosyl bromide (0.18 mmol, 120 mol %), Zn (29.6 mg, 0.45 mmol, 300 mol %), Ni(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O (11 mg, 0.03 mmol, 20 mol %), DMAP (14.6 mg, 0.12 mmol, 80 mol %), MgCl₂ (14.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). The tube was capped with a rubber septum. After evacuated and backfilled nitrogen three times, aryl iodide (0.15 mmol, 100 mol %, if liquid) were added via a syringe. Following this, 1 uL of HBr/AcOH (33 wt. %) dissolved in DMA, and DMA/THF (0.2/0.3 mL) was added via a syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h under a N₂ atmosphere at ice-water bath, and was directly loaded onto a silica column without work-up. The

residue was rinsed with small amount of DCM or the eluent prior to column chromatography, with which the product was isolated.

Method A3 for preparation of *C*-aryl glycosides (dtbBpiy as the ligand):

To a flame-dried Schlenk tube was charged with aryl iodide (0.15 mmol, 100 mol %, if solid), glycosyl bromide (0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), Zn (20 mg, 0.30 mmol, 200 mol %), Ni(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O (5.5 mg, 0.015 mmol, 10 mol %), 4,4'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-bipyridine (6.0 mg, 0.0225 mmol, 15 mol %), MgCl₂ (14.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). The tube was capped with a rubber septum. After evacuated and backfilled nitrogen three times, aryl iodide (0.15 mmol, 100 mol %, if liquid) was added via a syringe followed by addition of DMA (1 mL) via a syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h under a N₂ atmosphere at ice-water bath, and was directly loaded onto a silica column without work-up. The residue was rinsed with small amount of DCM or the eluent prior to column chromatography, with which the product was isolated.

Aco
$$4$$
 3 $2^{\prime\prime}$ $(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)$ -2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((*E*)-styryl)tetrahydro-2*H*-p
yran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α -3a).¹¹

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), β -bromostyrene (41.2 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (8.3:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 4.03 ppm for α and 3.75 ppm for β) as a white solid (52.7 mg, 0.121 mmol, 81% yield). Spectroscopic data matches a previously reported synthesis.

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, J = 16.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (dd, J = 16.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.14 (dd, J = 10.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.08 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.91 (td, J = 6.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.24 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{126.83}, 120.75, 73.24, 70.89, 70.65, 69.47, 69.17, 62.46, 20.85, 20.83, 20.80, 20.71.}$



OMe (2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-4-methoxystyryl)t etrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3b).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-4-methoxybenzene (48.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (7.5:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 4.02 ppm for α and 3.74 ppm for β) as a white solid (65.4 mg, 0.141 mmol, 94% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.36 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (dd, J = 16.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (t, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.12 (dd, J = 10.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H H_2), 5.07 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.88 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.23 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (ddd, J = 10.0, 4.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H_5), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{13}\text{C NMR}} (125 \text{ MHz, CDC1}_3) \delta = 170.71, 170.30, 169.76, 169.56, 159.98, 136.75, 128.60, 128.06, 118.13, 114.12, 73.38, 70.86, 70.65, 69.24, 69.12, 62.39, 55.35, 20.76, 20.75, 20.72, 20.63.$ $\frac{\text{HRMS}}{^{12}} (\text{ESI}) \text{ exact mass calculated for } [\text{M}+\text{H}^+] (\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_{10}^+) \text{: m/z } 465.1755; \text{ found: } 465.1749.$ M.p. 86-88 °C.



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), methyl (*E*)-4-(2-bromovinyl) benzoate (54.2 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (7.2:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H6 of the two anomers: 6.46 ppm for α and 6.15 ppm for β) as a white solid (60.5 mg, 0.123 mmol, 82% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.00 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (dd, J = 16.1, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.15 (dd, J = 10.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.06 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 4.91 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.23 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (ddd, J = 9.8, 4.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 3.90 (s, 3H)2.08 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.71, 170.28, 169.73, 169.57, 166.70, 140.19, 135.75, 130.11, 129.99, 126.71, 123.66, 72.99, 70.79, 70.46, 69.69, 69.06, 62.38, 52.24, 20.82, 20.81, 20.76, 20.67.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₄H₂₉O_{11⁺}): m/z 493.1704; found: 493.1691. <u>M.p</u>. 130-132 °C.



(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-2-methoxystyryl)tetrah ydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3d).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-2-methoxybenzene (48.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (8.2:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 4.07 ppm for α and 3.75 ppm for β) as a white solid (59.7 mg, 0.129 mmol, 86% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.47 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (dd, J = 16.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.14 (dd, J = 10.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.07 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.91 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.24 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 12.3, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (ddd, J = 9.8, 4.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H_5), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.69, 170.22, 169.74, 169.55, 156.91, 131.97, 129.60, 127.04, 124.98, 120.95, 120.64, 110.97, 73.51, 70.86, 70.65, 69.26, 69.16, 62.38, 55.44, 20.71, 20.61. **HRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+Na⁺] (C₂₃H₂₈NaO₁₀⁺): m/z 487.1575; found: 487.1581.

<u>М.р</u>. 135-137 °С.



(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-4-chlorostyryl)tetra hydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3e).

OAc This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-4-chlorobenzene (48.8 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (7.7:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5

of the two anomers: 4.03 ppm for α and 3.75 ppm for β) as a white solid (49.1 mg, 0.105 mmol, 70% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.33 (q, J = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 6.72 (dd, J = 16.1, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (dd, J = 16.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.14 (dd, J = 10.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.07 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 4.89 (td, J = 6.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.24 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{125 \text{ MHz}, \text{ CDCl}_{3}} \delta = 170.76, 170.34, 169.77, 169.61, 135.75, 134.40, 134.38, 129.02, 128.05, 121.53, 73.11, 70.83, 70.57, 69.59, 69.13, 62.43, 20.85, 20.83, 20.80, 20.71.$

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₂₂H₂₆ClO₉⁺): m/z 469.1260; found: 469.1252.

<u>М.р</u>. 122-124 °С.



(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-4-methylstyryl)tetra hydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3f).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-4-methylbenzene (44.3 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (7.7:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 4.02 ppm for α and 3.75 ppm for β) as a white solid (58.2 mg, 0.130 mmol, 87% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.32 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (dd, J = 16.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.14 (dd, J = 10.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.08 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.90 (td, J = 6.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.24 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (ddd, J = 10.0, 4.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 6H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{125}\text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3} \delta = 170.80, 170.37, 169.84, 169.65, 138.71, 137.20, 133.17, 129.52, 126.78, 119.58, 73.39, 70.95, 70.72, 69.41, 69.22, 62.48, 21.36, 20.86, 20.84, 20.82, 20.73.$ **HRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₃H₂₉O₉⁺): m/z 449.1806; found: 449.1829.



(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-2-(naphthalen-2-yl) vinyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3g).

 $\tilde{O}Ac$ This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-2-(2-bromovinyl)naphthalene (52.4 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (6.1:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 4.09 ppm for α and 3.79 ppm for β) as a white solid (51.5 mg, 0.106 mmol, 71% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.88 – 7.80 (m, 3H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.52 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (dd, J = 16.0, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.19 (dd, J = 10.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.12 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.98 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.28 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.83, 170.43, 169.88, 169.67, 137.33, 133.56, 133.51, 133.34, 128.56, 128.24, 127.84, 127.30, 126.67, 126.53, 123.51, 121.02, 73.41, 70.99, 70.72, 69.55, 69.21, 62.48, 20.90, 20.85, 20.75.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₆H₂₉O₉⁺): m/z 485.1806; found: 485.1845. <u>M.p.</u> 150-152 °C.



(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((1E,3E)-4-phenylbuta-1,3-dien-1-yl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3h).

This compound was prepared according to the Method A1 using

2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), ((1*E*,3*E*)-4-bromobuta-1,3-dien-1-yl) benzene (47.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (5:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H6 of the

two anomers: 5.97 ppm for α and 5.71 ppm for β) as a white solid (41.4 mg, 0.09 mmol, 60% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.40 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (s, 2H), 6.82 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 6.64 – 6.50 (m, 2H), 5.97 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.13 – 5.03 (m, 2H, *H*₂, *H*₄), 4.84 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.23 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dd, J = 12.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 – 3.96 (m, 1H, *H*₅), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 6H), 2.01 (s, 3H).

<u>13C NMR</u> (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.89, 170.45, 169.88, 169.70, 137.31, 136.72, 134.86, 128.86, 128.26, 127.66, 126.71, 124.54, 73.04, 70.89, 70.65, 69.42, 69.10, 62.45, 20.93, 20.90, 20.87, 20.78.

<u>HRMS</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+Na^+]$ ($C_{24}H_{28}NaO_{9^+}$): m/z 483.1626; found: 483.1614.

<u>M.p</u>. 83-85 °C.



(2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*,6*R*)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(1*H*-inden-2-yl)tetrahydro-2 *H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-3i).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (124.0 mg, 0.3 mmol, 200 mol %), 2-bromo-1*H*-indene (29.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (5.5:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.71 ppm for α and 3.79 ppm for β) as a colorless gummy liquid (34.1 mg, 0.076 mmol, 51% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.44 (dd, J = 10.0, 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 5.70 (dd, J = 9.9, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dd, J = 10.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd, J = 12.3, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (ddd, J = 10.0, 5.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (d, J = 22.9 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (d, J = 22.9 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.73, 170.54, 169.88, 169.66, 143.95, 142.82, 141.16, 133.20, 126.82, 125.64, 123.83, 121.75, 71.95, 70.99, 70.70, 69.88, 69.20, 62.40, 40.27, 20.91, 20.87, 20.85, 20.71.

AcO
$$5$$
 O 1... Ph (2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-4-phenylbut-1-en-1-yl)
AcO'' 3 2''OAc)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α -3j).

This compound prepared according the Method *A1* was to using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (E)-(4-bromobut-3-en-1-yl) benzene (47.4 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), tetrabutylammonium iodide (55.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), 25 °C. Preparative TLC (1% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) gave a mixture of diastereomers (4:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.73 ppm for α and 3.67 ppm for β) as a white solid (35.3 mg, 0.076 mmol, 51% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.27 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.19 – 7.11 (m, 3H), 5.94 – 5.85 (m, 1H), 5.62 (dd, J = 15.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.03 – 4.97 (m, 2H, H_2 , H_4), 4.66 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.16 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (ddd, J = 10.0, 4.4, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.78 – 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.45 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.77, 170.32, 169.71, 169.57, 141.16, 138.22, 128.52, 128.48, 126.06, 122.62, 72.88, 70.78, 70.59, 69.06, 68.93, 62.30, 35.24, 34.30, 20.80, 20.77, 20.76, 20.69. <u>HRMS</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₄H₃₁O₉⁺): m/z 463.1963; found: 463.19527. <u>M.p.</u> 70-72 °C.



(2R, 3R, 4R, 5S, 6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-((*E*)-2-((S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3 -dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α -3k).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (124.0 mg, 0.3 mmol, 200 mol %), (*E*)-4-(2-bromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane (31.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %),

tetrabutylammonium iodide (55.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), 25 °C. Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 30% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (4:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.89 ppm for α and 3.65 ppm for β) as a colorless gummy liquid (48.0 mg, 0.105 mmol, 70% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 5.97 (dd, J = 15.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (dd, J = 15.7, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.04 (dd, J = 10.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.00 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 4.75 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.57 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (dd, J = 12.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 8.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (dd, J = 12.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (ddd, J = 9.7, 4.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 3.59 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.01 – 1.98 (m, 9H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{72.36}, 70.68, 70.36, 69.47, 69.36, 69.06, 62.43, 26.70, 25.87, 20.80, 20.77, 20.69.}$



OMe (2R,3S,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-4-methoxystyryl)t etrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α-4a).

CAC This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using (2R,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-4-methoxybenzene (48.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (14:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a colorless gummy liquid (59.1 mg, 0.127 mmol, 85% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.34 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.69 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dd, J = 16.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (brs, 1H, *H*₄), 5.37 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.21 (dd, J = 10.5, 2.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 4.94 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.23 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 4.15 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 6H), 2.01 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{118.14}, 114.16, 73.49, 68.51, 68.27, 68.21, 62.04, 55.41, 20.95, 20.83, 20.81, 20.79.}$

<u>HRMS</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₂₃H₂₉O₁₀⁺): m/z 465.1755; found: 465.1742.



(2R,3S,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((*E*)-4-(methoxycarb onyl)styryl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α -4b).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using (2R,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), methyl (*E*)-4-(2-bromovinyl)benzoate (54.2 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (11:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a colorless gummy liquid (45.7 mg, 0.093 mmol, 62% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.02 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (dd, J = 16.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.42 (dd, J = 16.2, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dd, J = 3.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H, H_4), 5.41 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.9 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.19 (dd, J = 10.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H_3), 4.98 (td, J = 5.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.24 (ddd, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H_5), 4.19 (dd, J = 11.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{13}\text{C NMR}} (151 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.62, 170.33, 170.25, 170.03, 166.82, 140.37, 134.90, 130.18, 129.91, 126.67, 123.70, 73.03, 68.71, 68.53, 68.10, 68.08, 61.95, 52.32, 21.00, 20.88, 20.83.$ **HRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₄H₂₉O₁₁⁺): m/z 493.1704; found: 493.1687.

$AcO \xrightarrow{5}{4} 2^{''}OAc$ (2R,3S,4R,5S,6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-2-methoxystyryl)tetrah $ydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (\alpha-4c).$

 $\ddot{O}Ac$ This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using (2*R*,3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), methyl (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-2-methoxybenzene (48.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (14:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a colorless gummy liquid (54.2 mg, 0.117 mmol, 78% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.43 (t, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (dd, J = 16.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H),

5.42 (brs, 1H, *H*₄), 5.37 (dd, J = 10.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.20 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 4.95 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.26 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 4.15–4.08 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 6H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

<u>13C NMR</u> (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.47, 170.27, 170.13, 169.97, 156.89, 131.15, 129.47, 127.08, 125.15, 121.07, 120.66, 110.94, 73.59, 68.53, 68.27, 68.24, 68.18, 62.01, 55.43, 20.84, 20.72, 20.69.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₂₃H₂₉O_{10⁺}): m/z 465.1755; found: 465.1745.



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-galactopyranosyl bromide 200 (124.0)mg, 0.3 mmol, mol %), (*E*)-4-(2-bromovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane (31.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), tetrabutylammonium iodide (55.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), 25 °C. Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 30% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (7.4:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H6 of the two anomers: 5.90 ppm for α and 5.74 ppm for β) as a colorless gummy liquid (46.0 mg, 0.100 mmol, 67% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 5.90 (dd, J = 15.7, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (dd, J = 15.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H_4), 5.26 (dd, J = 10.3, 6.1 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.06 (dd, J = 10.4, 2.9 Hz, 1H, H_3), 4.79 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.54 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 – 4.01 (m, 4H, H_5), 3.57 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H). ¹³<u>C NMR</u> (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.74, 170.27, 169.71, 169.59, 135.67, 125.00, 109.85, 76.06,

72.36, 70.68, 70.36, 69.47, 69.36, 69.06, 62.43, 26.70, 25.87, 20.80, 20.77, 20.69.



(2R, 3R, 4R, 5R, 6R)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-((*E*)-4-(methoxycar bonyl)styryl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (α -5a).

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using (2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), methyl (*E*)-4-(2-bromovinyl)benzoate (54.2 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a α products as a white solid (59.7 mg, 0.121 mmol, 85% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.99 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (dd, J = 16.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.30 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H_4), 5.20 (dd, J = 9.4, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H_3), 4.72 (brs, 1H, H_1), 4.34 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (ddd, J = 2.6, 5.7, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.75, 170.37, 170.24, 169.67, 166.70, 140.00, 133.91, 130.09, 129.95, 126.68, 125.52, 75.28, 71.34, 70.30, 69.44, 66.68, 62.66, 52.23, 21.04, 20.86, 20.77. <u>HRMS</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₄H₂₉O_{11⁺}): m/z 493.1704; found: 493.1695. <u>M.p.</u> 124-126 °C.



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using (2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (62.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), (*E*)-1-(2-bromovinyl)-2-methoxybenzene (48.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a α products as a white solid (43.8 mg, 0.094 mmol, 63% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.36 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dd, J = 16.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H),

5.46 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.25 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 5.20 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 4.66 (brs, 1H, *H*₁), 4.26 (dd, J = 12.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, J = 12.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.01 – 3.96 (m, 1H, *H*₅), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{12}} (151 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.88, 170.49, 170.18, 169.81, 157.13, 130.27, 129.67, 127.36, 124.81, 122.95, 120.75, 111.07, 76.08, 70.88, 70.85, 69.57, 66.90, 62.85, 55.58, 21.15, 20.90, 20.84, 20.82.$

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₃H₂₉O_{10⁺}): m/z 465.1755; found: 465.1745. M.p. 134-136 °C.

(2R,3R,4S,5R,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(((2R,3R,5S,6R)-4,5-diacetoxy-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-((E)-styryl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)oxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (6).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A1* using (2R,3R,4S,5R,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(((2R,3R,5R,6R)-4,5-diacetoxy-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)ox

y)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (104.8 mg, 0.15 mmol,

100 mol %), (*E*)-(2-bromovinyl)benzene (41.1 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 30% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (32:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H2 of the two anomers: 6.32 ppm for α and 5.98 ppm for β) as a white solid (76.8 mg, 0.106 mmol, 71% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.43 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (dd, J = 16.1, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.38 – 5.28 (m, 3H), 5.07 – 4.99 (m, 2H), 4.87 (dd, J = 10.5, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H_I), 4.78 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (ddd, J = 12.6, 8.3, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 4.08 – 3.99 (m, 3H), 3.89 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{128.77}} (151 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.63, 170.58, 170.07, 169.96, 169.95, 169.51, 136.01, 135.99, 128.77, 128.48, 126.85, 121.36, 96.20, 73.98, 72.57, 72.42, 70.68, 70.36, 70.11, 69.47, 68.53, 68.11, 63.17, 61.60, 21.02, 20.93, 20.80, 20.75, 20.67, 20.65, 20.64.$

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₃₄H₄₃O_{17⁺}): m/z 723.2495; found: 723.2457.

<u>М.р</u>. 63-65 °С.

(2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5 -triyl triacetate (7a).¹¹

AcO⁴ AcO¹¹ 3 2¹/OAc This compound was prepared according to the *Method* **A2** using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (74.4 mg, 0.17 mmol, 120 mol %), methyl 4-iodobenzoate (39.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100

mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (6:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.79 ppm for α and 3.82 ppm for β) as a white solid (59.4 mg, 0.127 mmol, 85% yield). Spectroscopic data matches a previously reported synthesis.

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.44 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.34 – 5.29 (m, 2H, H_1 , H_2), 5.08 – 5.04 (m, 1H, H_4), 4.31 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.81 – 3.77 (m, 1H, H_5), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}C \text{ NMR}}{127.67, 72.31, 71.15, 70.30, 69.97, 68.14, 61.77, 52.30, 20.85, 20.80, 20.76, 20.68.}$

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₂H₂₇O11⁺): m/z 467.1548; found: 467.1589. <u>**M.p**</u>. 142-144 °C.

(2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-acetylphenyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7b).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (74.4 mg, 0.17 mmol, 120 mol %), 1-(4-iodophenyl)ethan-1-one (37.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in

petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (5:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.69 ppm for α and 3.84 ppm for β) as a colorless gummy liquid (47.2 mg, 0.105 mmol, 70% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.96 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.46 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.35 – 5.30 (m, 2H, H_1 , H_2), 5.07 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.33 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 12.2, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.76 (m, 1H, H_5), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{127.93}, 72.34, 71.17, 70.33, 69.97, 68.17, 61.77, 26.77, 20.88, 20.83, 20.78, 20.73.}$

(2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(3-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5 -triyl triacetate (7c).¹¹

AcO⁴ AcO¹ AC This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (74.4 mg, 0.17 mmol, 120 mol %), methyl 3-iodobenzoate (39.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100

mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (5:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H6 of the two anomers: 7.73 ppm for α and 7.56 ppm for β) as a white solid (42.0 mg, 0.09 mmol, 60% yield). Spectroscopic data matches a previously reported synthesis.

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.32 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H, H_1), 5.29 (dd, J = 7.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.34 (dd, J = 12.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.85 (ddd, J = 8.0, 6.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{129.47}, 129.03, 128.73, 72.13, 71.17, 70.36, 69.92, 68.14, 61.80, 52.36, 20.88, 20.80, 20.71.}$

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+Na^+]$ (C₂₂H₂₆NaO₁₁⁺): m/z 489.1367; found: 489.1354.

<u>M.p</u>. 76-78 °C.

(2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(3-fluorophenyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7d).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (74.4 mg, 0.17 mmol, 120 mol %), 1-fluoro-3-iodobenzene (33.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100

mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (4.5:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.77 ppm for α and 3.83 ppm for β) as a white solid (42.1 mg, 0.099 mmol, 66% yield).

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.27 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.32 – 5.26 (m, *H*₁, *H*₂), 5.06 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 4.29 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (ddd, J = 8.5, 5.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{13}\text{C NMR}}$ (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.71, 169.91, 169.62, 169.48, 162.97 (d, J = 246.5 Hz), 138.51 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 130.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz), 123.22 (d, J = 2.8 Hz), 115.35 (d, J = 21.1 Hz), 114.96 (d, J = 22.8 Hz), 72.21, 70.84, 70.42, 70.03, 68.37, 61.87, 20.83, 20.78, 20.74.

¹⁹**F NMR** (565 MHz, CDCl3) δ = -111.81 – -111.93 (m).

<u>М.р</u>. 72-74 °С.

(2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*,)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-phenyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7e).¹¹

This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* using $A_{CO} \xrightarrow{4}_{OAc} \xrightarrow{5}_{OAc} \xrightarrow{0}_{OAc} \xrightarrow{1}_{OAc} \xrightarrow{1}_$ white solid (14.3 mg, 0.03 mmol, 23% yield). Spectroscopic data matches a previously reported synthesis.

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.56 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.61 – 5.56 (m, 1H, *H*₃), 5.37 – 5.32 (m, 2H, *H*₁, *H*₂), 5.11 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 4.27 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (ddd, J = 8.4, 5.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{73.08}, 70.80, 70.45, 70.28, 68.69, 62.00, 20.89, 20.84, 20.80, 20.77.}$

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₂₀H₂₅O_{9⁺}): m/z 409.1493; found: 409.1492.

<u>М.р</u>. 76-78 °С.

(2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)phenyl)tetrahydro-2H -pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7f).



0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), *tert*-butyl (4-iodophenyl) carbamate (47.9 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), 25 °C. Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (2.8:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.65 ppm for α and 3.81 ppm for β) as a white solid (62.7 mg, 0.12 mmol, 80% yield).

<u>NMR data for the α -anomer:</u>

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 5.57 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.32 – 5.28 (m, 2H, *H*₁, *H*₂), 5.08 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 4.23 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (ddd, *J* = 9.0, 5.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 9H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}} (151 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.77, 170.16, 169.65, 169.63, 152.76, 138.53, 129.76, 128.95, 118.52, 72.85, 70.80, 70.45, 69.86, 68.76, 61.99, 28.37, 20.84, 20.81, 20.79, 20.72.$

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₅H₃₄NO₁₁⁺): m/z 524.2126; found: 524.2112.

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.33$ (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 5.30 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.20 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, H_4), 5.11 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, H_2), 4.33 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.26 (dd, J = 12.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 12.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (ddd, J = 10.0, 4.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 170.88$, 170.50, 169.65, 169.09, 152.65, 139.10, 130.57, 128.02, 118.16, 79.97, 76.14, 74.37, 72.60, 68.69, 62.46, 28.40, 20.87, 20.76, 20.74, 20.54. **HRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₅H₃₄NO₁₁⁺): m/z 524.2126; found: 524.2109. **M.p.** 151-153 °C.

(2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(3-((5-(4-fluorophenyl)thiophen-2-yl)methyl)-4-methylp henyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7g).⁴



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A3* for electron-rich aryl halides using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide

(93.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-(5-iodo-2-methylbenzyl)thiophene (33.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (2:1 α to β based on ¹H NMR spectra, determined by the ratio of the characteristic peaks of H5 of the two anomers: 3.75 ppm for α and 3.82 ppm for β) as a colorless gummy liquid (57.5 mg, 0.135 mmol, 90% yield). Spectroscopic data matches a previously reported synthesis.

<u>NMR data for the α -anomer:</u>

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.46$ (dd, J = 8.6, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.69 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.62 – 5.57 (m, 1H, H_3), 5.37 – 5.31 (m, 2H, H_1 , H_2), 5.12 – 5.09 (m, 1H, H_4), 4.26 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.17 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.05 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.77 – 3.73 (ddd, J = 9.0, 5.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 170.72$, 170.06, 169.59, 169.57, 162.13 (d, J = 246.6 Hz), Hz), 126.47, 126.15, 122.77, 115.79 (d, J = 21.7 Hz), 72.89, 70.84, 70.41, 70.09, 68.81, 62.03, 34.18, 20.81, 20.75, 20.71, 20.70, 19.23.

<u>HRMS</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₃₂H₃₄FO₉S⁺): m/z 613.1902; found: 613.2016. NMR data for the β -anomer:

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.47 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 7.21 – 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.07 – 6.99 (m, 3H), 6.61 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.23 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 5.13 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 4.36 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.28 (dd, J = 12.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.14 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.82 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.08 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}C \text{ NMR}}{^{13}C \text{ NMR}} (151 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.92, 170.56, 169.68, 169.01, 162.21 (d, J = 246.7 \text{ Hz}), 143.20, 141.70, 138.20, 137.29, 134.33, 130.92, 128.64, 127.20 (d, J = 7.9 \text{ Hz}), 126.09, 125.64, 122.79, 115.86 (d, J = 21.8 \text{ Hz}), 80.14, 76.20, 74.45, 72.77, 68.74, 62.52, 34.12, 20.92, 20.81, 20.79, 20.56, 19.43.$

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₃₂H₃₄FO₉S⁺): m/z 613.1902; found: 613.2017. **M.p.** 158-160 °C.

(2R,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(1H-indol-6-yl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7h).



mmol, 150 mol %), 6-iodo-*1H*-indole (36.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (3.2:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a brown solid (54.9 mg, 0.123 mmol, 82% yield)

<u>NMR data for the α -anomer:</u>

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.52 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 5.79 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.53 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H, H_1), 5.42 (dd, J = 9.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.16 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.24 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.7 Hz,

1H), 4.02 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.72 – 3.65 (m, 1H, *H*₅), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H).

<u>13C NMR</u> (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.84, 170.49, 169.73, 169.68, 135.53, 128.77, 127.63, 125.40, 121.15, 120.18, 111.28, 102.44, 73.91, 71.21, 70.81, 69.53, 69.00, 62.05, 20.90, 20.85, 20.82, 20.72.

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₂₂H₂₆NO₉⁺): m/z 448.1602; found: 448.1592.

<u>М.р</u>. 103-105 °С.

<u>NMR data for the β -anomer:</u>

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 8.38$ (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 5.37 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.30 – 5.24 (m, 2H, H_4 , H_2), 4.52 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H, H_1), 4.31 (dd, J = 12.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 12.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.07 (s, 6H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H).

<u>13C NMR</u> (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.97, 170.61, 169.76, 169.18, 135.79, 129.91, 128.56, 125.29, 120.64, 119.60, 109.86, 102.54, 81.07, 76.20, 74.64, 72.89, 68.84, 62.63, 20.91, 20.81, 20.79, 20.57.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₂H₂₆NO₉⁺): m/z 448.1602; found: 448.1599. <u>M.p.</u> 121-123 °C.

(2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(thiophen-3-yl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (7i).¹¹



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A3* for electron-rich aryl halides using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (93.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), 3-iodothiophene (31.5 mg, 0.15 mmol,

100 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (3:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a white solid (27.9 mg, 0.067 mmol, 45% yield)

NMR data for the α-anomer:

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.60 – 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, J = 5.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (dd, J = 10.1, 9.0 Hz, 1H, H_3), 5.40 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, H_1), 5.31 (dd, J = 10.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H, H_2), 5.09 (dd, J = 9.8, 9.1 Hz, 1H, H_4), 4.20 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H_5), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{71.40, 70.98, 70.61, 69.79, 69.06, 62.20, 20.86, 20.82, 20.69.}} (126 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.74, 170.42, 169.64, 169.59, 136.01, 127.67, 126.60, 124.50,$

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₁₈H₂₃O₉S⁺): m/z 415.1057; found: 415.1099.

<u>М.р</u>. 112-113 °С.

NMR data for the β -anomer:

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.08 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.21 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 5.16 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 4.54 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.27 (dd, J = 12.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 12.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (ddd, J = 10.0, 4.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.86 (s, 3H)

 $\frac{^{13}\mathbf{C} \text{ NMR}}{^{76.27}, 76.19, 74.32, 72.34, 68.63, 62.41, 20.91, 20.79, 20.77, 20.59.}$

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₁₈H₂₃O₉S⁺): m/z 415.1057; found: 415.1096. <u>**M.p**</u>. 147-148 °C.

(2R,3S,4R,5S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5triyl triacetate (8a).¹³



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-galactopyranosyl bromide (74.0 mg, 0.18 mmol, 120 mol %), methyl 4-iodobenzoate (39.3 mg, 0.15

mmol, 100 mol %), Ni(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O (5.5 mg, 0.015 mmol, 10 mol %), DMAP (7.3 mg, 0.06 mmol, 40 mol %), w/o HBr/AcOH. Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (13:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a colorless gummy liquid (51.7 mg, 0.111 mmol, 74% yield);

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.46 (dd, J = 4.9, 3.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 5.36 (dd, J = 6.4, 3.1 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.33 (dd, J = 6.2, 3.1 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.29 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.62 (dd, J = 12.1, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.25 – 4.19 (m, 1H, *H*₅), 4.12 (dd, J = 12.2, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.88 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.82, 169.81, 169.42, 169.25, 166.75, 141.26, 129.91, 129.60, 127.15, 71.40, 70.70, 70.01, 67.74, 66.48, 60.06, 52.21, 20.92, 20.81, 20.76, 20.56.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₂₂H₂₇O_{11⁺}): m/z 467.1548; found: 467.1540.

(2R,3S,4R,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(1H-indol-6-yl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (8b).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method* A3 using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-galactopyranosyl bromide (93.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), 6-iodo-*1H*-indole (36.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100

mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (9.6:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a brown solid (49.0 mg, 0.101 mmol, 73% yield);

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 5.58 (dd, J = 7.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.49 – 5.44 (m, 3H), 4.44 (dd, J = 11.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.17 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.95 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.82, 170.20, 169.90, 169.74, 135.48, 127.72, 126.91, 124.94, 121.87, 120.10, 111.25, 102.95, 72.58, 70.17, 70.01, 68.09, 67.41, 60.83, 20.99, 20.88, 20.87, 20.85.

(2R,3S,4R,5S,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(2-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (8c).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A3* using 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-alpha-D-galactopyranosyl bromide (93.0 mg, 0.225 mmol, 150 mol %), 1-iodo-2-methoxybenzene (32.2 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100

mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (5.3:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a yellow oil (26.2 mg, 0.06 mmol, 40% yield);

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.44 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (td, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (dd, J = 6.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.34 – 5.29 (m, 2H), 4.71 (dd, J = 12.4, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (ddd, J = 9.2, 6.3, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 12.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 171.08, 169.74, 169.37, 169.11, 155.78, 128.90, 127.73, 124.46, 120.09, 109.88, 72.18, 69.00, 68.15, 65.95, 64.85, 59.91, 55.49, 21.05, 20.94, 20.83, 20.43.

(3R,4R,5R)-2-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (9).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* using (2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-2-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (61.0 mg, 0.18 mmol, 120 mol %), methyl 4-iodobenzoate (39.3 mg, 0.15

mmol, 100 mol %), Ni(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O (5.5 mg, 0.015 mmol, 10 mol %), DMAP (7.3 mg, 0.06 mmol, 40 mol %), w/o HBr/AcOH. Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (1.7:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a colorless gummy liquid (29.5 mg, 0.075 mmol, 50% yield);

<u>NMR data for the α -anomer:</u>

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.98 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.40 (t, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.29 (ddd, J = 8.2, 5.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 5.15 (dd, J = 3.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 4.92 (brs, 1H, *H*₁), 4.04 (dd, J = 10.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H, *H*_{5a}), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.83 (t, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, *H*_{5b}), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.85 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 169.88, 169.27, 169.03, 166.87, 141.85, 129.82, 129.52, 126.30,
 75.59, 70.53, 66.90, 65.09, 63.95, 52.24, 21.00, 20.86, 20.50.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₁₉H₂₃O₉⁺): m/z 395.1337; found: 395.1335.

<u>NMR data for the β -anomer:</u>

¹<u>H NMR</u> (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.01 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.40 (brs, 1H, *H*₄), 5.34 (t, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.18 (dd, J = 10.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 4.33 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, *H*₁),

4.16 (d, J = 13.3 Hz, 1H, *H*_{5a}), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.82 (d, J = 13.3 Hz, 1H, *H*_{5b}), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.81 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{^{13}\text{C NMR}}{^{13}\text{C NMR}} (151 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta = 170.57, 170.37, 169.03, 166.78, 141.93, 130.62, 129.78, 127.32, 80.94, 71.82, 70.17, 68.95, 68.62, 52.30, 21.19, 20.83, 20.60.$

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₁₉H₂₃O₉⁺): m/z 395.1337; found: 395.1340.

<u>М.р</u>. 136-138 °С.

(2*R*,3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(((2*R*,3*R*,5*S*,6*R*)-4,5-diacetoxy-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3-yl)oxy)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (10).



This compound was prepared according to the *Method A2* for electron-deficient aryl halides using (2R,3R,4S,5R,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(((2R,3R,5R,6R)-4,5-diacetox y-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3-yl)oxy)tetrahydr

o-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (125.7 mg, 0.18 mmol, 120 mol %), methyl 4-bromobenzoate (32.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %), Ni(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O (5.5 mg, 0.015 mmol, 10 mol %), DMAP (7.3 mg, 0.06 mmol, 40 mol %), w/o HBr/AcOH at 25 °C. Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 30% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (5:1 α to β anomers based on NMR) as a white solid (62.2 mg, 0.082 mmol, 55% yield);

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 8.05$ (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.36 (t, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.30 – 5.25 (m, 2H), 5.18 – 5.14 (m, 1H), 5.06 (t, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (dd, J = 10.3, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.41 – 4.32 (m, 2H), 4.26 – 4.12 (m, 4H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.72 (dd, J = 6.3, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.95 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.55, 170.48, 170.15, 169.95, 169.81, 169.42, 169.39, 142.14, 129.65, 126.22, 97.01, 77.36, 74.52, 72.59, 71.29, 70.05, 69.76, 69.53, 69.00, 68.46, 68.21, 62.44, 61.80, 52.12, 20.89, 20.75, 20.61, 20.53, 20.52, 20.44, 20.42.

<u>**HRMS**</u> (ESI) exact mass calculated for $[M+H^+]$ (C₃₄H₄₃O₁₉⁺): m/z 755.2393; found: 755.2346. (2**R**,3**R**,4**R**,5**R**,6**R**)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-phenyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (11). ¹¹



This compound was prepared according to the *Method* A3 for electron-deficient aryl halides using (2R, 3R, 4S, 5S, 6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (93.0 mg, 0.225 mmol,

150 mol %), iodobenzene (30.6 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). Flash column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave α -anomers as a white solid (51.4 mg, 0.126 mmol, 84% yield);

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.48 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (t, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H, *H*₂), 5.33 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H, *H*₄), 5.15 (dd, J = 9.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H, *H*₃), 5.10 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, *H*₁), 4.36 (dd, J = 12.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (ddd, J = 8.7, 6.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H, *H*₅), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.74, 170.36, 170.32, 169.69, 135.36, 129.17, 128.56, 126.56, 75.86, 71.29, 69.77, 69.29, 66.93, 62.50, 21.03, 20.84, 20.80, 20.77.

(*3aR*,*5R*,*6R*,*7R*,*7aS*)-5-(acetoxymethyl)-3-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)hexahydro-2H-furo[3, 2-*b*]pyran-6,7-diyl diacetate(13)



This compound was prepared according to the *Method* A3 for electron-deficient aryl halides using (2R,3R,4S,5R,6R)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-5-(allyloxy)-6-bromotetrahydro-2 *H*-pyran-3,4-diyl diacetate (93.0 mg, 0.25 mmol, 150 mol %), methyl methyl 4-iodobenzoate (39.3 mg, 0.15 mmol, 100 mol %). Flash

column chromatography (SiO₂: 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) gave a mixture of diastereomers (1.2:1 based on NMR) as a colorless gummy liquid (28.3 mg, 0.063 mmol, 42% yield).

NMR data for mixture of diastereomers:

¹<u>H NMR</u> (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2.8H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2.8H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.25 – 5.19 (m, 2.4H), 4.92 – 4.83 (m, 2.4H), 4.32 – 4.25 (m, 3.4H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1.4H), 4.13 – 3.90 (m, 9.8H), 3.90 – 3.87 (m, 7.4H), 3.74 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 8.0 Hz, 1.4H), 3.53 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 9.1 Hz, 1.4H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.74 – 2.67 (m, 3.4H), 2.57 – 2.46 (m, 1.5H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 7.4H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 7.4H), 2.02 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 7.4H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 170.58, 170.54, 169.99, 169.86, 169.55, 145.69, 144.49, 129.96, 129.82, 128.77, 128.72, 128.56, 128.31, 80.54, 79.25, 78.27, 73.40, 72.32, 72.15, 71.96, 71.20, 71.08, 70.97, 67.65, 67.03, 62.27, 62.22, 52.10, 52.08, 46.83, 44.22, 37.08, 30.99, 20.87, 20.79, 20.74, 20.70.

HRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for [M+H⁺] (C₃₄H₄₃O_{19⁺}): m/z 755.2393; found: 755.2346.

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III. NMR Data for New Compounds












































































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