Supplementary Information

'Naked' and Hydrated Conformers of the Conserved Core-

Pentasaccharide of N-linked Glycoproteins and its Building Blocks

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Supplementary Results

Synthetic Schemes

Full synthetic scheme detailing the synthesis of compounds 1, 2 and 3.



Supplementary Figure S1. Reagents & conditions: a) Ac₂O, pyridine, rt, 67%; b) EtSH, TMS-OTf, DCM, rt, 80%; c) NaOMe, MeOH, rt, 99%, d) benzaldehyde dimethylacetal, TsOH, MeCN, rt, 94%; e) i: NaH, DMF, rt, ii: BnBr, TBAI, DMF, 91%; f) NBS, acetone/H₂O, -10°C; g) Cl₃CCN, DBU, DCM, rt, 84% over two steps; h) NaBH₃CN, HCl/dioxane, THF, 0°C-rt, 82%; i) TMS-OTf, DCM, -78°C, 95%; j) PhOH, NIS, TMS-OTf, DCM, 4Å MS, -10 °C, 37%; k) 1,2-ethylenediamine, BuOH, Δ ; 1) Ac₂O, pyridine, 66% over two steps; m) H₂, Pd(OH)₂, EtOH; n) Ac₂O, pyridine, 92% over two steps; o) NaOMe, MeOH, 94%; p) NIS, TMSOTf, 4 Å MS, 88%; q) H₂NNH₂.HOAc, MeOH, 55 °C, 95%; r) Tf₂O, DCM, pyridine; s) Bu₄N.OAc, toluene,))), 84% over two steps; t) H₂, Pd(OH)₂, EtOH; u) 1,2-ethylenediamine, BuOH, Δ ; v) Ac₂O, pyridine, 74% over three steps; w) NaOMe, MeOH, 94%; x) NaBH₃CN, HCl/dioxane, THF, 0°C-rt, 80%; y) MeOTf, DCM, 4 Å MS, 75%; z) i -H₂NNH₂.HOAc, MeOH, 55 °C; ii - Tf₂O, DCM, pyridine; iii - Bu₄N.OAc, toluene,))), 68% over three steps; aa) H₂, Pd(OH)₂, EtOH; bb)1,2-ethylenediamine, BuOH, Δ ; cc) Ac₂O, pyridine, 94% over three steps; dd) NaOMe, MeOH, 86%. Full synthetic scheme detailing the completion of the synthesis of 4.



Supplementary Figure S2. Reagents & conditions: a) TMS-OTf, DCM, -78°C, 76%; b) LevOH, DIC, DCM, 94%; c) NaBH₃CN, HCl/dioxane, THF, 0°C-rt, 91%; d) Ph₂O, Tf₂O, DTBMP, DCM, -40 °C – rt, 64%; e) H₂NNH₂.HOAc, MeOH, 55 °C, 64%; f) Tf₂O, DCM, pyridine; g) Bu₄N.OAc, toluene,))), 88% over two steps; h)TsOH.H₂O, MeOH, 1,4-Dioxane, 85 °C, 92%; i) **18**, TMS-OTf, DCM, -40 °C, 85%; j) Ac₂O, pyridine; k) PhOH, NIS, TMS-OTf, DCM, 4Å MS, -10 °C, 48% over two steps; l) 1,2-ethylenediamine, MeOH, Δ , then Ac₂O, pyridine, 80% over two steps; m) H₂, Pd(OH)₂-C, MeOH, 97%; n) NaOMe, MeOH, 88%.

Photoionisation and time of flight mass spectra of 1-4.

Resonant 2-photon ionisation (R2PI) spectra of 2, 3 and 4 were recorded in their parent ion channels. The two-colour photo-ionisation spectrum of 1 was recorded with $\omega 1$ fixed at 36,232 cm⁻¹ while $\omega 2$ was scanned.



Supplementary Figure S3. Two-colour photo-ionisation spectrum of 1, and R2PI spectra of 2, 3 and 4.



Supplementary Figure S4. Time of flight photoionisation mass spectra of 1-4.

Lowest energy structures, relative- and free energies of 1 and 1·H₂O.

Calculated structures of **1** (GlcNAc- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1-OPh) and it's mono-hydrate **1·H₂O**. Calculated optimised structures were calculated using DFT (B3LYP/6-311+G*). Relative energies (kJ mol⁻¹), calculated using single point B3LYP//MP2/6-311++G**, and corrected for zero point and free energy using the frequency calculations performed at the B3LYP level are shown in square brackets. Dihedral angles H1_B-C1_B-O1_B-C4_A and C1_B-O1_B-C4_A-H4_A are denoted by φ , ψ respectively.



Supplementary Figure S5. (i) The computed lowest energy structures of 1; relativeand free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹ and dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees. (ii) The experimental (IRID) and computed vibrational spectra of the four lowest energy conformers. Note: the first and third structures only differ in the orientation of the phenyl ring.



[0.0; 0.0] Φ=34°; Ψ=-50°



[0.7; 1.3] Φ=28°; Ψ=-27°



Φ**=38°**; Ψ**=-68°**

[0.6; 5.3]

[1.5; 0.1] Φ=32°; Ψ=-19°

(i)



[4.5; 8.0] Φ=162⁰; Ψ=2^o

Supplementary Figure S6. The computed lowest energy structures of (i), *trans* **1**•H₂O and (ii) *cis* **1**•H₂O. Relative energies and free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹; dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees.

⁽ii)

Lowest energy structures, relative- and free energies of 2, 2·H₂O, 2-B and 2-B·H₂O.

Calculated structures of **2** (Man- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1-OPh), its mono-hydrate **2**·H₂O, the blocked disaccharide **2-B** (Man(6-OMe)- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1-OPh) and its mono-hydrate **2-B**·H₂O. Optimised structures were calculated using DFT (B3LYP/6-311+G*). Relative and free energies (kJ mol⁻¹ shown in square brackets) were calculated using single point B3LYP//MP2/6-311++G**. Dihedral angles H1_C-C1_C-O1_C-C4_B and C1_C-O1_C-C4_B-H4_B are denoted by φ , ψ respectively.



Supplementary Figure S7. The computed lowest energy structures of **2**; relative- and free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹, dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees.



[0.0; 4.5] Φ=42°; Ψ=-93°



[0.9; 3.8] Φ**=**40°; Ψ**=**-90°





Supplementary Figure S8. The computed lowest energy structures of $2 \cdot H_2 O$ (relative- and free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹, dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees). *Note*: Calculated for the -O-benzyl glycoside.



[0.0; 0.0]

Φ=35°; Ψ=-40°

J.J.A

[0.9; 0.0] Φ=38°; Ψ=-33°





Supplementary Figure S9. The computed lowest energy structures of **2-B** (relativeand free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹, dihedral angles (ϕ and ψ) are in degrees).



[0.0; 0.0] Φ=36°; Ψ=-38°



[1.0; 0.9] Φ=36°; Ψ=-37°



[2.9; 5.3] Φ=54^o; Ψ=13^o

Supplementary Figure S10. The computed lowest energy structures of **2-B·H₂O** (relative- and free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹, dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees).

Lowest energy structures, relative- and free energies of 3 and 3-B.

Calculated structures of **3** (Man- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1-OPh) and it's blocked trisaccharide **3-B** (Man(6-OMe)- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1,4-GlcNAc- β -1-OPh). Calculated optimised structures and relative and free energies (kJ mol⁻¹ shown in square brackets) were calculated using DFT (M06-2X/6-31+G*). Free energies were determined at 298 K. Dihedral angles H1_C-C1_C-O1_C-C4_B, C1_C-O1_C-C4_B-H4_B, H1_B-C1_B-O1_B-C4_A and C1_B-O1_B-C4_C-H4_C are denoted by φ_1 , ψ_1 , φ_2 and ψ_2 respectively.



Supplementary Figure S11. (a) The computed lowest energy structures of **3** (relative- and free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹, dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees). (b) The experimental (IRID) and computed vibrational spectra of the two lowest energy conformers.



 Φ_1 =39; ψ_1 =-35 and Φ_2 =43; ψ_2 =177 [0.0; 0.0]



 Φ_1 =38; ψ_1 =-38 and Φ_2 =43; ψ_2 =177

[4.5; 4.0]



 Φ_1 =36; ψ_1 =-40 and Φ_2 =24; ψ_2 =-34 [8.8; 10.2]

 Φ_1 =37; ψ_1 =-38 and Φ_2 =30; ψ_2 =-26 [8.8; 10.5]

Supplementary Figure S12. The computed lowest energy structures of **3-B** (relative- and free-energies (in brackets) are in kJ mol⁻¹, dihedral angles (φ and ψ) are in degrees).

Hydrogen bonding distributions of 4, obtained from MM/OPLS2005 calculations (see pp. S21-S22)

An analysis of the number of hydrogen bonds (r[OH··O] > 2.5Å, θ [OH··O] > 120°) present for each converged structure within 30 kJ/mol of the global minimum was conducted for **4** in the gas phase, explicitly hydrated with three water molecules, and in bulk water (Supplementary Figure S13). An optimum of 6-8 intra-molecular hydrogen bonds was found in the gas phase structures. The addition of three water molecules was seen to increase the importance of hydrogen bonding in the low energy structures, allowing for an optimal number of 10-13 hydrogen bonds (including bonds to the water molecules). In the bulk simulation intra-molecular hydrogen bonds are replaced with hydrogen bonds to the bulk solvent. The optimum number of intra-molecular hydrogen bonds was seen to decrease to just 2-4 in the low energy ensemble.



Supplementary Figure S13. Hydrogen bonding patterns for **4** in (a) gas phase, (b) explicitly hydrated, and (c) bulk water.

Molecular shape/size distributions of 4, obtained from MM/OPLS2005 calculations (see pp. S21-S22)

In addition to using the longest intramolecular distances as an indicator of the molecular conformations (main text), the molecular length and width of the core pentasaccharide (without the *O*-phenyl glycoside) were also measured by identifying an approximate length (the distance between $C1_A$ of GlcNAc and $C4_C$ of the bridging mannose) and an approximate width (the distance between $C4_D$ of the C3-linked mannose and $C3_E$ of the C6 linked mannose) (Supplementary Figure S14). In the gas phase the shortest molecular length distribution indicates compact structures which become increasingly extended in explicitly hydrated and bulk water simulations. The explicitly hydrated core-pentasaccharide **4** shows a bimodal distribution which reflects the potential for mannose-E to fold back to interact with the chitobiose stem, although there is no conserved water insertion structure associated with each distribution.



Supplementary Figure S14: (a) Approximate molecular length and (b) approximate molecular width of the core pentasaccharide **4** in bulk water (black), explicitly hydrated (green) and in the gas phase (red).

The molecular widths provide an approximate estimate of how widely separated the branching mannose groups are from each other, even if this separation is achieved by folding back along the chitobiose stem. The bulk water structures show decreased flexibility and the largest separation of the mannose head groups. The explicitly hydrated width varies with a bimodal distribution; the longer distance relates to structures where the mannose-E head group folds back in interaction with the chitobiose stem creating a larger perceived width. The gas phase structures, and the majority of the explicitly hydrated structures, favour compact conformations in comparison to those adopted in bulk solution.

Supplementary Methods

General Experimental

Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter with a path length of 1.0 dm and are reported with implied units of 10^{-1} deg cm² g⁻¹. Concentrations (c) are given in g/100 mL.

Melting points (m.p.) were recorded on a Leica Galen III hot stage microscope equipped with a Testo 720 thermocouple probe and are uncorrected.

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX400 (400 MHz), a Bruker AV400 (400 MHz) or a Bruker AVII500 (500 MHz) spectrometer, as indicated. Carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (¹³C NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV400 (100 MHz) spectrometer or on a Bruker AVII500 (125 MHz) spectrometer, as indicated. NMR Spectra were fully assigned using COSY, HSQC, HMBC and DEPT 135. All chemical shifts are quoted on the δ scale in ppm using residual solvent as the internal standard (¹H NMR: CDCl₃ = 7.26, CD₃OD = 4.87; DMSO-*d*₆ = 2.50 and ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ = 77.0; CD₃OD = 49.0; DMSO-*d*₆ = 39.5). Coupling constants (*J*) are reported in Hz with the following splitting abbreviations: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintet, and a = apparent.

Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Tensor 27 Fourier Transform spectrophotometer using thin films on NaCl plates for liquids and oils and KBr discs for solids and crystals. Absorption maxima (v_{max}) are reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹) and classified as strong (s) or broad (br).

Low resolution mass spectra (LRMS) were recorded on a Waters Micromass LCT Premier TOF spectrometer using electrospray ionization (ESI) and high resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Bruker MicroTOF ESI mass spectrometer. Nominal and exact m/z values are reported in Daltons. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using Merck aluminium backed sheets coated with $60F_{254}$ silica gel. Visualization of the silica plates was achieved using a UV lamp (λ max = 254 nm), and/or acid dip (1:1 MeOH/H₂O, 10% H₂SO₄) and/or ammonium molybdate 5% in 2M H₂SO₄, and/or potassium permanganate (5% KMnO₄ in 1M NaOH with 5% potassium carbonate). Column chromatography was carried out using BDH PROLAB[®] 40-63 mm silica gel (VWR). Mobile phases are reported in ratio of solvents (e.g. 4:1 petrol/ ethyl acetate)

Anhydrous solvents were purchased from Fluka or Acros with the exception of dichloromethane and THF, which were dried over alumina cartiges. All other solvents were used as supplied (Analytical or HPLC grade), without prior purification. Distilled water was used for chemical reactions and Milli-QTM purified water for protein manipulations. Reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used as supplied, unless otherwise indicated. 'Petrol' refers to the fraction of light petroleum ether boiling in the range 40-60 °C. All reactions using anhydrous conditions were performed using flame-dried apparatus under an atmosphere of argon or nitrogen. 3Å and 4Å molecular sieves were activated by heating in a 400 °C furnace and were also employed for anhydrous reactions. Brine refers to a saturated solution of sodium chloride. Anhydrous magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) or sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄) were used as drying agents after reaction workup, as indicated. DOWEX 50WX8 (H⁺ form) was conditioned as follows: 100 g of the commercial resin was placed in a 500 mL sintered filter funnel and allowed to swell with 200 mL of acetone for 5 minutes. The solvent was removed by suction and the resin was washed successively with 800 mL of acetone, 500 mL methanol, 500 mL 5M HCl, and then 1 L of water or until the pH of filtrate was ~ 7, as indicated by pH paper. The resin was partially dried on the filter and then stored and used as needed.

Molecular beam spectroscopy of carbohydrates was performed as follows. The carbohydrates were mixed with graphite powder or carbon black, and vaporized into a supersonic jet of argon using a home-built laser desorption system. The expanding jet passed through a 2 mm skimmer to create a collimated molecular beam which intersected tuneable UV and IR laser beams in the extraction region of a linear time-

of-flight mass spectrometer (Jordan). One, or two colour, mass-selected photoionisation spectra, recorded using a frequency-doubled pulsed Nd:YAG-pumped dye laser operating at 10 Hz, were followed by conformer-specific spectroscopy in the UV and IR using UV-UV and IR-UV ion dip (IRID) double resonance spectroscopy. The tuneable IR radiation was provided by a second dye laser using difference frequency generation in a LiNbO₃ crystal (Continuum Powerlite 8010/ND6000/IRP module) or directly, using an OPO/OPA laser system (LaserVision). The delay between the pump and the probe laser pulses was ~150 ns in both the IRID and UV-UV double resonance experiments.

Computational Strategies

The structural conformational search followed an iterative approach. The spectroscopic calculations began with completely unrestricted and exhaustive surveys of the conformational landscapes of each of the carbohydrate 'building blocks', and their singly hydrated complexes, using a molecular mechanics method (MMFFs-force field)^[1] until no additional new structures were obtained. Water molecules were free to find their most favoured binding sites. Their conformers were identified with the advanced hybrid^[2] Large-Scale Low-Mode^[3]/Monte Carlo algorithm^[4] (LM/MC) (see p. S21) implemented in MacroModel, v.9.2, Schrödinger, LLC21.^[5] These surveys, generated 2000-5000 structures depending on the system (<25 kJ mol⁻¹). The initial sets of structures were grouped into families. The ~50 lowest-lying energy conformers (<15 kJ mol⁻¹) and a representative member of each group that might have a significant population in the cooled adiabatic expansion (typically ~100 structures), were re-optimized through density functional theory calculations ($B3LYP/6-311+G^*$) using the Gaussian 09 program package^[6] to provide a new energy ranking of the lowest energy structures and their associated harmonic vibrational spectra. Zero-point corrected relative energies were computed through subsequent single point ab initio calculations (MP2/6-311++G**) and final optimizations were based upon comparisons with the experimental spectra themselves, to provide feedback and guide the 'fine-tuning' of the predicted structures. Calculations at the MP2 level were not feasible for the bare and 'blocked' trisaccharides, **3** and **3-B**, and dispersion was taken into account using the M06-2X functional, to obtain fully optimized structures, frequencies and relative energies. The quantum mechanical calculations used the Gaussian09 package running in two supercomputers employing a maximum of 96 processors per calculation.

Vibrational, structural and conformational assignments were based primarily on the level of correspondence between the experimental and computed OH vibrational spectra, scaled by the 'anharmonicity' factors, 0.9734 (OH) and 0.9600 (NH), to bring them into better accord with experiment. The best agreement between experiment and theory for the most strongly populated structures corresponded, in all cases, with the calculated minimum energy structures.

Conformational analysis of the core pentasaccharide, 4.

The gas phase conformational preferences of the core pentasaccharide 4, were investigated using (a) the OPLS2005 force field^[7] of Macromodel version $9.5^{[5]}$ selected after a series of evaluations of alternative fields¹ using the known conformational preferences of **1** as a reference (Figure 3a, main text), and (b) the GLYCAM06 force field^[8], specifically parameterized for carbohydrates. (Note: a recent investigation^[9] of a range of alternative force fields found OPLS2005 and GLYCAM (using the 2006 parameters) to be similar in terms of disaccharide characterisation).

The potential energy surface (PES) was exhaustively sampled, again using the 1:1 hybrid Low Mode Monte Carlo (LM/MC) conformational sampling technique. The MC step randomly varied between 2 to 56 of the torsions (Supplementary Figure S15). Each LM step explored the potential in the vicinity of a minimum by taking random steps between 3-6 Å along the 10 lowest eigenvectors. All chiral centres were preserved in the conformational search, and amide bonds were constrained to trans geometry. The ring-opening method of Still^[10] was used to explore additional ring conformations.



Supplementary Figure S15: Conformational search strategy for the corepentasaccharide, **4**. Torsions varied in the conformation search indicated by arrows, bond breaking indicated by wavy bonds.

New structures were evaluated *via* heavy atom and polar hydrogen superposition with previously found conformers. Structures were saved as unique

¹ The OPLS2005 force field possessed the fewest low quality stretch, bend and torsional parameters.

provided a minimum distance of 0.25 Å between atom pairs. Each structure was subjected to 500 steps of the Truncated Newton Conjugate Gradient^[11] (TNCG) minimization method. LM/MC searching was performed in 5000 step blocks. Exhaustive PES sampling was achieved by monitoring the convergence of the global minimum energy and the number of converged structures found, as well as by an increase in the frequency of global minimum sampling. In each subsequent CS block, the least sampled structure was used as a starting point for additional LM/MC steps. Conformational searches were similarly performed to determine solvent effects. Bulk water simulations were performed using the Generalized Born Surface Area^[12] (GBSA) continuum solvation model in conjunction with the OPLS2005s or GLYCAM06 force field. Subsequent calculations, performed to determine the effect of hydration in the gas phase, included explicitly hydrated complexes incorporating three water molecules located at binding sites based upon the lowest energy preferences of singly hydrated trimannose^[13], chitobiose **1**, and Man-β-1,4-GlcNAc- β -1-OPh 2 (Figure 4, main text). Water molecules were allowed translational freedom of 1Å. For the gas phase CS, 175,000 steps were used to achieve convergence and 1420 minimized structures were obtained within 30 kJ/mol of the global minimum. The bulk water and explicitly hydrated conformational searches required 75,000 steps for convergence and resulted in 6146 and 2740 structures within 30 kJ mol⁻¹ of the global minimum, respectively.

Supplementary chemistry schemes, synthesis and characterization

General Synthetic Considerations

The hexose rings of all compounds are defined A - E as detailed below. These definitions are used throughout to denote the hexose rings in the characterisation of compounds. Compounds $11^{[14]}$, $34^{[15]}$ and $46^{[16]}$ were synthesized as has been recorded previously and their characterization matched previously reported spectroscopic data.





Reagents and conditions: a) Ac_2O , pyridine, rt, 67%; b) EtSH, TMS-OTf, DCM, rt, 74%; c) i- NaOMe, MeOH, rt, ii- benzaldehyde dimethylacetal, TsOH.H₂O, MeCN, rt, 87%; d) NaH, BnBr, TBAI, DMF, rt, 91%; e) i- NBS, acetone/water, -10 °C, ii-Cl₃CCN, DBU, DCM, rt, 84%; f) NaCNBH₃, THF, 0 °C, 82%; g) TMS-OTf, 4Å MS, DCM, -78 °C, 89%; h)) PhOH, NIS, TMS-OTf, 4Å MS, DCM, 0 °C, 37%; i) i- 1,2-ethylenediamine, MeOH, 80 °C, ii- Ac_2O , pyridine, rt, 66%; j) i- H₂, Pd(OH)₂, MeOH, rt, ii- Ac_2O , pyridine, rt, 92%; k) NaOMe, MeOH, rt, 94%.

Acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside^[17]



Acetic anhydride (147.4 ml, 1559.8 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of 2deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside^[16] **46** (88.0 g, 283.6 mmol) in dry pyridine (750 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 25h at rt then concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting oil was dissolved in DCM (600 ml) and washed successively with water (300 ml), 1M hydrochloric acid (3x 300 ml), saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate (300 ml) and brine (2x 300 ml). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside **28** (91.2 g, 67%) as a pale yellow oil ($\alpha/\beta \sim 2:1$); $\delta_{\rm H}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) **28-a**: 1.86 (3H, s), 2.05 (3H, s), 2.08 (3H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 4.12 (1H, dd, J 12.3, 1.5, 6-HH), 4.30 (1H, ddd, J 9.9, 4.0, 1.5, 5-H), 4.35 (1H, dd, J 12.3, 4.0, 6-HH), 4.71 (1H, dd, J 11.6, 3.3, 2-H), 5.20 (1H, dd, J 9.9, 9.2, 4-H), 6.27 (1H, d, J 3.5, 1-H), 6.55 (1H, dd, J 11.4, 9.2, 3-H), 7.71-7.77 (2H, m), 7.81-7.88 (2H, m); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.4 (-OAc), 20.6 (-OAc), 20.64 (2x -OAc), 20.7 (2x -OAc), 20.8 (-OAc), 52.8 (C-2α), 53.47 (C-2β), 61.5 (C-6α), 65.8 $(C-6\beta)$, 67.0 $(C-3\alpha)$, 68.3 $(C-4\beta)$, 69.4 $(C-4\alpha)$, 70.2 $(C-5\alpha)$, 70.5 $(C-3\beta)$, 72.6 $(C-5\beta)$, 89.7 (C-1α), 90.5 (C-1β), 123.7, 123.8, 131.2, 134.5, 168.6, 169.3, 169.46, 169.52, 169.8, 170.0, 170.7; m/z (ES⁺) 495.17 ([M.NH₄]⁺, 27%), 500.11 ([M.Na]⁺ 77%), 977.18 ([2M.Na]⁺ 100%); $\delta_{\rm H}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) **28-** β : 1.85 (3H, s), 1.99 (3H, s), 2.03 (3H, s), 2.10 (3H, s), 4.02 (1H, ddd, J 10.2, 4.0, 1.8, 5-H), 4.13 (1H, dd, J 12.3, 1.8, 6-HH), 4.28-4.32 (1H, m, 6-HH), 4.46 (1H, dd, J 10.3, 8.9, 2-H), 5.15 (1H, dd, J 10.1, 9.1), 5.87 (1H, dd, J 10.1, 9.1), 6.50 (1H, d, J 8.9, 1-H), 7.71-7.77 (2H, m), 7.81-7.88 (2H, m); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.4 (-OAc), 20.6 (-OAc), 20.64 (2x -OAc), 20.7 (2x -OAc), 20.8 (-OAc), 52.8 (C-2a), 53.47 (C-2β), 61.5 (C-6a), 65.8 (C-6β), 67.0 (C-3α), 68.3 (C-4β), 69.4 (C-4α), 70.2 (C-5α), 70.5 (C-3β), 72.6 (C-5β), 89.7 (C-1α), 90.5 (C-1β), 123.7, 123.8, 131.2, 134.5, 168.6, 169.3, 169.46, 169.52, 169.8, 170.0, 170.7; *m/z* (ES⁺) 495.17 ([M.NH₄]⁺, 27%), 500.11 ([M.Na]⁺ 77%), 977.18 $([2M.Na]^+ 100\%).$

S25

Ethyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside^[18]



Trimethylsilyl-trifluoromethanesulfonate (3.33 ml, 18.4 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside 28 (8.00 g, 16.7 mmol) and ethanethiol (2.23 ml, 30.1 mmol) in dry DCM (80 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at rt for 24h whereupon TLC analysis (50% EtOAc/Petrol) indicated complete consumption of starting material and formation of a product (R_f=0.55). Triethylamine (5 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 20 min. The mixture was added to saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (200 ml) and DCM (100 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2x 80 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (100 ml) and brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 40% EtOAc/petrol to give ethyl-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 29 as a white solid (5.9g, 74%); m.p. 115-117 °C; $[\langle]_D^{25}$ +39.5 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\langle]_D^{22}$ +44.0 (c=0.8, CHCl₃)]^[18]; $\delta_{\rm H}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.22 (3H, t, J 7.4, -CH₂CH₃), 1.86 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.03 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.10 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.66 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.4, -SCHH-), 2.72 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.4, -SCHH-), 3.90 (1H, ddd, J 10.1, 5.0, 1.9, 5-H), 4.17 (1H, dd, J 12.3, 1.9, 6-HH), 4.31 (1H, dd, J 12.3, 5.0, 6-HH), 4.39 (1H, app t, J 10.5, 2-H), 5.18 (1H, dd, J 10.1, 9.0, 4-H), 5.49 (1H, d, J 10.5, 1-H), 5.83 (1H, dd, J 10.5, 9.0, 3-H), 7.71-7.78 (4H, m, 4x Ar-H), 7.82-7.90 (4H, m, 4x Ar-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 20.5 (-OAc), 20.6 (-OAc), 20.8 (-OAc), 24.4 (-SCH₂CH₃), 53.7 (C-2), 62.3 (C-6), 68.9 (C-4), 71.5 (C-3), 75.9 (C-5), 81.2 (C-1), 123.7, 131.1, 131.6, 134.3, 134.4, 167.2, 167.8, 169.5, 170.1, 170.7; *m/z* (ES⁻) 478.15 ([M-H]⁻, 100%).

 $Ethyl-4, 6-\textit{O}-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-\textit{N}-phthalamido-1-thio-\beta-D-glucopyranoside^{[19]}$



Sodium methoxide (138 mg, 2.4 mmol) was added to a solution of ethyl-3,4,6-tri-Oacetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside **29** (23.0 g, 48.0 mmol) in dry methanol (175 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 16h then activated Dowex- H^+ (~4g) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1h then filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a white foam (16.82 g) which was dissolved in dry acetonitrile (300 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. p-Benzaldehyde dimethylacetal (13.93 ml, 98.2 mmol) and TsOH.H₂O (265 mg, 1.4 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred for 65h whereupon TLC analysis (30% EtOAc/petrol) indicated complete consumption of the starting material and formation of a product (R_f=0.29). Triethylamine (3 ml) was added, the mixture was stirred for an additional 1h and then concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was partitioned between DCM (250 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (200 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (4x 75 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (2x 150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a brown oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 2% MeOH/DCM to give a yellow solid which was further purified by recrystallisation from diethyl ether/petrol ethyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dto give glucopyranoside **30** as a white solid (17.8g, 87%); $[\langle]_D^{25}$ -5.3 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\langle]_D^{25}$ -5.0 (c=1.2, CHCl₃)]^[19]; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.20 (3H, t, *J* 7.5, -CH₃), 2.66 (1H, dq, J 12.5, 7.5, -SCHH-), 2.73 (1H, dq, J 12.5, 7.5, -SCHH-), 3.61 (1H, t, J 9.1, 4-H), 3.70 (1H, td, J 9.7, 4.8, 5-H), 3.81 (1H, t, J 10.2, 6-HH), 4.33 (1H, t, J 10.2, 2-H), 4.40 (1H, dd, J 10.2, 4.8, 6-HH), 4.66 (1H, dd, J 9.7, 9.1, 3-H), 5.41 (1H, d, J 10.6, 1-H), 5.58 (1H, s, Ph-CH-), 7.36-7.41 (3H, m), 7.47-7.53 (2H, m), 7.70-7.76 (2H, m), 7.82-7.91 (2H, m); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9, 24.2, 55.5 (C-2), 68.6 (C-6), 69.5 (C-3), 70.4 (C-5), 81.9 (C-1), 82.1 (C-4), 101.9, 126.3, 128.4, 129.0, 129.4, 129.8, 134.2, 134.5; *m/z* (ES⁺) 464.12 ([M.Na]⁺, 100%), 905.27 ([2M.Na]⁺, 92%).

Ethyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside^[17]



Sodium hydride (1.88 g of 60% w/w, 46.93 mmol) was added in portions to a solution of ethyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside **30** (17.25 g, 39.11 mmol) in dry DMF (250 ml) at r.t. under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 30 min then benzyl bromide (5.58 ml, 46.93 mmol) and tetra-N-butylammonium iodide (100 mg) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3.5h whereupon TLC analysis (100% DCM) indicated the formation of a single product (Rf=0.09). Methanol (2.5 ml) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 15 min then concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was partitioned between DCM (300 ml) and water (300 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2x 150 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with water (150 ml) brine (2x 150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 0-1% MeOH/DCM to give ethyl-3-Obenzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 6 as a pale yellow solid (18.85g, 91%); m.p. 91-96 °C; [$\langle]_D^{25}$ +59.9 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\langle]_D^{20} + 53.5 \text{ (c}=1.0, \text{CHCl}_3)]^{[17]}; \delta_H (400 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) 1.17 (3H, t, J 7.5, -CH_3), 2.63$ (1H, dq, J 12.5, 7.5, -SCHH-), 2.70 (1H, dq, J 12.5, 7.5, -SCHH-), 3.72 (1H, td, J 9.7, 4.8, 5-H), 3.84 (1H, t, J 9.1, 4-H), 3.85 (1H, t, J 10.2, 6-HH), 4.31 (1H, t, J 10.3, 2-H), 4.43 (1H, dd, J 10.4, 4.8, 6-HH), 4.47 (1H, dd, J 9.7, 9.0, 3-H), 4.52 (1H, d, 12.3, Ph-CHH-), 4.80 (1H, d, 12.3, Ph-CHH-), 5.36 (1H, d, J 10.8, 1-H), 5.64 (1H, s, Ph-CH-), 6.86-6.96 (3H, m), 6.98-7.03 (2H, m), 7.36-7.45 (3H, m), 7.51-7.56 (2H, m), 7.62 (1H, d, J 6.5), 7.68-7.76 (2H, m), 7.86 (1H, d, J 6.5); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9 (-CH₃), 24.1 (-SCH₂-), 54.7 (C-2), 68.7 (C-6), 70.4 (C-5), 74.2 (-Bn), 75.4 (C-3), 81.8 (C-1), 83.0 (C-4), 101.3, 126.1, 127.4, 127.8, 128.1, 128.12, 128.3, 129.0, 129.8, 134.0, 134.5, 137.3, 137.8; *m*/*z* (ES⁺) 532.19 ([M.H]⁺, 5%), 549.22 ([M.NH₄]⁺ 19%), 554.15 ([M.Na]⁺ 100%).

3-O-Benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N***-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-**1',1',1'-trichloroacetimidate^[20]



N-Bromosuccinimide (10.30 g, 57.85 mmol) was added to a solution of ethyl-3-Obenzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside **6** (6.15 g, 11.57 mmol) in 10:1 acetone/water (75 ml) at -10 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min whereupon TLC analysis (33% EtOAc/petrol) indicated complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.54) and the formation of a single product (Rf=0.13). The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (300 ml) and washed with washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (100 ml), 10% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (2x 100 ml) and brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting white solid (6.21 g) was dissolved in dry DCM (75 ml) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere and trichloroacetonitrile (11.60 ml, 115.70 mmol) and DBU (173 µl, 1.16 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 75 min whereupon TLC analysis (2% EtOAc/DCM) indicated the formation of a single product (Rf=0.27). The mixture was concentrated in vacuo at 30 °C and purified immediately by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/DCM from 0-2% to give 3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-1',1',1'-trichloroacetimidate 7 as a white solid (6.12 g, 84%): $[\langle]_D^{25}$ +87.1 (c=1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.83-3.98 (3H, m, 3-H, 5-H, 6-HH), 4.46-4.61 (4H, m, 2-H, 4-H, 6-HH, PhCHH-), 4.83 (1H, d, J 12.4, PhCHH-), 5.66 (1H, s, PhCH-), 6.50 (1H, d, J 8.3, 1-H), 6.86-6.97 (3H, m, 3x Ar-H), 7.00-7.05 (2H, m, 2x Ar-H), 7.37-7.45 (3H, m, 3x Ar-H), 7.51-7.57 (2H, m, 2x Ar-H), 7.66-7.81 (4H, m, 4x Ar-H), 8.59 (1H, s, NH); δ_C (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 54.7 (C-2), 66.9 (C-3), 68.5 (C-6), 74.2 (-CH₂Ph), 74.3 (C-4), 82.6 (C-5), 90.2 (-CCl₃), 94.3 (C-1), 101.5 (-CHPh), 123.4, 126.1, 127.5, 128.1, 128.3, 129.1, 131.4, 134.0, 137.1, 137.8, 160.8; *m/z* (ES⁺) 653.11 ([M.Na]⁺, 81%), 654.11 ([M.Na]⁺, 39%), 655.11 ([M.Na]⁺, 100%), 656.11 $([M.Na]^+, 51\%).$

Ethyl-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside^[21]



A solution of ethyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside 6 (5.10g, 9.58 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml + 15 ml washings) was added via cannula to a suspension of sodium cyanoborohydride (6.02g, 95.80 mmol), methyl orange (~2mg) and freshly activated 3Å molecular sieves (3.0 g) in dry THF (85 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. HCl (4M solution in dioxane) was added slowly (Caution: effervescence) until the yellow colour of the solution changed to a persistent pink (~20ml). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred 17h slowly warming to r.t. whereupon TLC analysis (33% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.53) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.32). The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (200 ml). The resulting yellow solution was filtered through celite and diluted with DCM (200 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2x 150 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (150 ml) and brine (150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo three times from MeOH to give white solid which was stirred with DCM (200 ml) and filtered through celite. The filtrate wasoncentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow solid which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/DCM from 5-10% to give ethyl-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-Nphthalamido-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside **8** as a white solid (4.18 g, 82%): [$\langle]_D^{25}$ +41.1 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\langle]_D^{25}$ +42 (c=1.2, CHCl₃)]^[21]; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.17 (3H, t, J7.3, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.59 (1H, dq, J12.5, 7,3, -SCHHCH₃), 2.67 (1H, dq, J12.5, 7,3, -SCHHCH₃), 3.69 (1H, dt, J 9.5, 5.2, 5-H), 3.78 (1H, dd, J 10.1, 5.2, 6-HH), 3.81-3.88 (2H, m, 4-H, 6-HH), 4.20-4.31 (2H, m, 2-H, 3-H), 4.55 (1H, d, J 12.1, PhCHH-), 4.59 (1H, d, J 12.0, PhCHH-), 4.65 (1H, d, J 12.0, PhCHH-), 4.76 (1H, d, J 12.1, PhCHH-), 5.28 (1H, d, J 9.9, 1-H), 6.92-7.84 (14H, m, 14x Ar-H); δ_C (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 24.0 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.4 (C-2), 70.9 (C-6), 73.8 (PhCH₂-), 74.46 (PhCH₂-), 74.48 (C-4), 77.6 (C-5), 79.5 (C-3), 81.1 (C-1), 123.3, 123.5, 127.4, 127.8, 127.9, 128.2, 128.5, 131.6, 133.8, 133.9, 137.6, 138.1, 167.5, 168.0; *m/z* (ES⁻) 532.21 ([M-H]⁻, 100%).

Ethyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside

3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-А mixture of glucopyranosyl-1',1',1'-trichloroacetimidate 7 (5.51 g, 8.72 mmol) and ethyl-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 8 (4.23 g, 7.93 mmol) was concentrated from toluene (4x 50 ml) and dried under vacuum. The dried mixture was dissolved in dry DCM (25 ml + 25 ml washings) and added via cannula to a flask containing freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves (3.1 g) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was stirred at r.t. for 30 min then cooled to -78 °C. Trimethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate (143 µl, 0.79 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 5 min whereupon TLC analysis (10% EtOAc/toluene) indicated complete consumption of the donor 7 (Rf=0.42) and the acceptor 8 (Rf=12) and the formation of a major product (Rf=0.30). Triethylamine (2.5 ml) was added and the mixture was warmed to r.t. and filtered through celite. The filtrate was diluted with DCM (100 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (150 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2x 100 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (100 ml), water (100 ml) and brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow foam which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/toluene from 2-10% to give ethyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 9 (7.07 g, 89%) as a white solid: $[\langle]_D^{25} + 29.8 \text{ (c=1.0, CHCl}_3)$ [lit. $[\langle]_D^{25} \text{ (c=1.0, CHCl}_3); \delta_H$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.12 (3H, t, J 7.3, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.52 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.3, -SCHHCH₃), 2.61 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.3, -SCHHCH₃), 3.34-3.45 (3H, m, 5-H, 5-H, 6-HH), 3.50-3.59, (2H, m, 6-HH, 6-HH), 3.73 (1H, app t, J 8.9, 4-H), 4.18-4.28 (5H, m, 2-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 6-HH), 4.43 (1H, d, J 11.9, PhCHH-), 4.46 (1H, dd, J 9.9, 8.9, 3*H*), 4.49 (1H, d, *J* 11.9, PhC*H*H-), 4.50 (1H, d, *J* 12.3, PhC*H*H-), 4.53 (1H, d, *J* 12.3, PhC*H*H-), 4.81 (1H, d, *J* 12.3, PhC*H*H-), 4.85 (1H, d, *J* 12.3, PhC*H*H-), 5.11 (1H, d, *J* 9.1, 1a-*H*), 5.42 (1H, d, *J* 8.5, 1b-*H*), 5.53 (1H, s, PhC*H*-), 6.88-7.95 (28H, m, 28x Ar-*H*); $\delta_{\rm C}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 23.6 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.7 (C-2a), 56.6 (C-2b), 65.8 (C-5), 68.2 (C-6), 68.7 (C-6), 72.7 (PhCH₂-), 74.1 (PhCH₂-), 74.49 (PhCH₂-), 74.51 (C-3), 76.1, 77.8, 78.8 (C-5), 80.8 (C-1a), 83.2 (-CCl₃), 97.7 (C-1b), 101.2 (PhCH-), 123.2, 123.5, 126.1, 127.1, 127.3, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 127.98, 128.04, 128.26, 128.27, 129.00, 129.04, 131.6, 133.7, 133.8, 133.99, 134.03, 137.4, 137.9, 138.3, 138.5, 167.5, 167.9; *m*/*z* (ES⁺) 1025.41 ([M.Na]⁺ 100%); ESI⁺ [C₅₈H₅₄N₂NaO₁₂S] requires 1025.3290, found 1025.3279.

Phenyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Ethyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 9 (1.50 g, 1.50 mmol) was concentrated in vacuo from toluene (3x 25 ml) then dissolved in dry DCM (20 ml) and stirred over freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves (0.5 g) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere for 1h. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and NIS (422 mg, 1.88 mmol, dried by stirring over freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves) was added followed immediately by TMS-OTf (27 µL, 0.15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min then phenol (212 mg, 2.25 mmol, concentrated in vacuo from toluene (3x 10 ml) and stirred over freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves) in dry DCM (10 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h in the dark, slowly warming to rt °C then filtered through celite and diluted with DCM (100 ml) and 5% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (100 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3x 80 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with 5% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (100 ml) and brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (Biotage SNAP 100g) on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/petrol from 25-70% to give phenyl-3-Obenzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside 10 (570 mg, 37%) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ +27.7 (c, 0.65 in CHCl₃); TM_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.38-3.53 (4H, m, H5a, H5b, H6a, H6'a), 3.57 (1H, at, J 10.1 Hz, H6b), 3.75 (1H, at, J 9.2 Hz, H4b), 4.21-4.31 (4H, m, H2b, H3a, H4a, H6'b), 4.37-4.47 (4H m, H2a, H3b, 2 x PhCH), 4.50, 4.80 (2H, ABq, J 12.3 Hz, PhCH₂), 4.54, 4.85 (2H, ABq, J 12.3 Hz, PhCH₂), 5.40 (1H, d, J_{1.2} 8.2 Hz, H1b), 5.54 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.61 (1H, d, J_{1.2} 8.5 Hz, H1a), 6.77-7.92 (33H, m, ArH); [™]_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 55.5 (d, C2a), 56.5 (d, C2b), 65.8 (d, C5), 67.8 (t, C6), 68.7 (t, C6a), 72.7 (t, PhCH₂), 74.1 (t, PhCH₂), 74.4 (d, C5), 74.5 (t,

PhCH₂), 74.6 (d, C3b), 76.7, 77.0 (2 x d, C3a, C4a), 83.1 (d, C4b), 96.2 (d, C1a), 97.8 (d, C1b), 101.2 (d, PhCH), 116.9, 122.6, 123.3, 126.1, 127.1, 127.3, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.3, 129.0, 129.2 (14 x d, 33 x ArH), 139.3, 137.8, 137.9, 138.1, 138.4, 156.7 (6 x s, 9 x ArC). *m/z* (ES⁺) 1093 (100%, M+NH₄/MeCN).

Phenyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranoside 10 (1.0 g, 0.97 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (50 mL), and 1,2ethylenediamine (10 mL) was added and the reaction was heated to 80 °C. After 16 h, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate) showed the formation of a product (Rf 0) with complete consumption of the starting material (Rf 0.7). The reaction was co-evaporated with toluene (3 x 50 mL). The resulting residue was taken up in acetic anhydride (30 mL) and pyridine (50 mL). After 16 h, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate) showed the formation of a product (R_f 0.5) with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f 0). The reaction was partitioned between ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (100 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (300 mL, 1M aqueous solution), sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL of a saturated aqueous solution), brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was precipitated from acetone/petrol to afford phenyl 3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-N-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranoside **31** (550 mg, 66%) as a white amorphous solid; [α]_D¹⁹ -9.2 (c, 0.5 in 1:1 MeOH/CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 3275 (bs, NH), 1655, 1549 (s, C=O) cm¹; TM_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.77, 1.90 (6H, 2 x s, 2 x NHAc), 3.20 (1H, dat, J_{5,6} 4.7 Hz, J 9.4 Hz, H5b), 3.49-3.74 (7H, m, H3a, H3b, H4b, H5a, H6a, H6b, H6'b), 3.82 (1H, at, J 9.2 Hz, H2b), 3.88 (1H, at, J 5.2 Hz, H4a), 4.13 (1H, dd, J_{5.6}, 4.9 Hz, J_{6,6'} 10.6 Hz, H6a), 4.24-4.27 (2H, m, H2a, PhCH), 4.344.39 (2H, m, H1b, PhCH), 4.56, 4.77 (2H, ABq, J 12.0 Hz, PhCH₂), 4.62, 4.68 (2H, ABq, J 11.6 Hz, PhCH₂), 5.10 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 5.4 Hz, H1a), 5.46 (1H, s, PhCH), 6.87-7.41 (25H, m, ArH); ${}^{\text{TM}}$ _C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 23.9, 24.2 (2 x q, 2 x NHAc), 52.1 (d, C-2a), 56.4 (d, C2b), 67.1 (d, C5b), 69.7 (t, C6a), 70.7 (t, C6b), 73.9, 74.9, 75.3 (3 x t, 3 x PhCH₂), 75.5 (d, C4a), 75.8, 78.8 (2 x d, C3a, C3b), 78.7, 83.3 (2 x d, C4b, C5a), 99.4 (d, C1a), 101.8

(d, C1b), 102.4 (d, PhCH), 117.6, 123.5, 127.2, 128.8, 129.0, 129.2, 129.3, 129.5, 129.6, 129.7, 130.3, 130.6 (12 x d, 25 x ArC), 138.3, 138.8, 139.4, 139.6, 158.3 (5 x s, 5 x ArC), 172.6, 173.1 (2 x s, 2 x CO). m/z (ES⁺) 917 (100%, M+NH₄/MeCN). HRMS found 881.3627. calcd 881.3620 for C₅₀H₅₄N₂NaO₁₁.
Phenyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside



3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-Phenvl 4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside **31** (500 mg, 100 mmol) and Pearlman's catalyst (Pd(OH)₂, moist, 400 mg) were suspended in absolute methanol (20 mL). The resulting solution was degassed and purged with hydrogen gas, then left to stir under an atmosphere of hydrogen. After a 24 h period, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate) indicated the formation of a major product $(R_f 0.0)$ with complete consumption of the starting material ($R_f 0.9$). The solution was filtered through celite[®] and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue resuspended in acetic anhydride (10 mL) and pyridine (15 mL) and stirred at RT. After 18 h t.l.c. (petrol:ethyl acetate, 2:3) indicated the formation of a product (Rf 0.4) with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f 0). The reaction was diluted with water (20 mL) and partitioned with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous layer was reextracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (500 mL, 1M), sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL of a saturated aqueous solution), brine (30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford phenyl 3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside **32** (380 mg, 92%) as a white amorphous foam; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{21}$ -31.3 (c, 0.45 in CHCl₃); \int_{max} (KBr) 3272 (bs, NH), 1748, 1660, 1560 (s, C=O) cm⁻¹; $^{\text{TM}}_{\text{H}}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.93, 1.99, 2.01, 2.09 (21H, 4 x s, 7 x OAc), 3.75 (1H, at, J 9.5 Hz, H2b), 3.78-3.80 (1H, m, H5b), 3.83-3.89 (2H, m, H4a, H5a), 4.05 (1H, bd, J_{6.6}, 12.3 Hz, H6b), 4.12-4.17 (2H, m, H2a, H6a), 4.44 (1H, dd, J_{5,5}, 4.0 Hz, J_{6,6}, 12.4 Hz, H6'b), 4.50 (1H, d, J_{6,6}, 11.7 Hz, H6'a), 4.76 (1H, d, J_{1.2} 8.5 Hz, H1b), 5.00 (1H, at, J 9.6 Hz, H4b), 5.14 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.2 Hz, H1a), 5.23 (1H, at, J 9.0 Hz, H3a), 5.30 (1H, at, J 10.0 Hz, H3b), 6.98 (2H, d, J 8.2 Hz, ArH), 7.03 (1H, t, *J* 7.4 Hz, ArH), 7.27 (2H, t, *J* 7.4 Hz, ArH); [™]_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 23.2, 23.3 (6 x q, 7 x OAc), 55.4 (d, C2a), 56.2 (d, C2b), 63.1 (t,

C6b), 63.9 (t, C6a), 69.8 (d, C4b), 72.9 (d, C5b), 73.7 (d, C3b), 74.1 (d, C5a), 74.6 (d, C3a), 77.7 (d, C4a), 100.0 (d, C1a), 102.1 (d, C1b), 117.9, 124.1, 130.6 (3 x d, 5 x ArC), 158.6 (s, ArC), 171.4, 172.0, 172.4, 172.5, 173.6 (5 x s, 7 x CO). *m/z* (ES⁺) 733 (100%, M+Na). HRMS found 733.2432. calcd 733.2436 for C₃₂H₄₂N₂NaO₁₆.

Phenyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-B-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Oacetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-\beta-D-glucopyranoside 32 (380 mg, 0.53 mmol) and sodium methoxide (3 mg, 0.53 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of methanol (20 mL). After 1 h, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate/petrol, 1:1) indicated the formation of a product ($R_f 0$) with complete consumption of the starting material ($R_f 0.5$). The reaction was neutralised by the addition of Dowex-50 ion exchange resin® after which point the reaction was filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford phenyl 2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranoside 1 (250 mg, 94%) as a white amorphous solid; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{21}$ -6.0 (c, 0.25 in H₂O); \int_{max} (KBr) 3384 (bs, NH, OH), 1746, 1657, 1558 (s, C=O) cm⁻¹; $^{TM}_{H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.99, 1.99 (6H, 2 x s, 2 x NHAc), 3.26-3.43 (3H, m, H3b, H4b, H5a), 3.57-3.74 (6H, m, H2a, H2b, H3a, H4a, H6a, H6b), 3.79 (1H, d, J 10.7 Hz, H6'a), 384 (1H, d, J 12.3 Hz, H6'b), 3.93 (1H, dd, J_{1,2} 8.9 z, J_{2,3} 9.9 Hz, H2a), 4.53 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.2 Hz, H1b), 5.07 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.5 Hz, H1a), 6.96 (2H, d, J 8.5 Hz, ArH), 7.06 (1H, t, J 7.4 Hz, ArH), 7.30 (2H, t, J 8.1 Hz, ArH); ™_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.9, 22.0 (2 x q, 2 x NHAc), 54.9 (d, C2a), 55.5 (d, C2b), 59.9 (t, C6a), 60.5 (t, C6b), 69.7, 73.4 (2 x d, C3b, C4b), 72.2, 74.6, 79.1 (3 x d, C2a, C3a, C4a), 75.9 (d, C5b), 99.3 (d, C1a), 101.4 (d, C1b), 116.5, 123.3, 129.8 (3 x d, 5 x ArC), 156.6 (s, ArC), 174.4, 174.5 (2 x s, 2 x CO). m/z (ES⁻) 499 (100%, MH⁺). HRMS found 499.1932. calcd 499.1933 for C₂₂H₃₁N₂O₁₁.

S39

Synthesis of compound 2.



Reagents and conditions: a) i- NaOMe, MeOH, rt, ii- benzaldehyde dimethylacetal, TsOH.H₂O, MeCN, rt, 87%; b) NaH, BnBr, TBAI, DMF, rt, 75%; c) NaCNBH₃, THF, 0 °C, 81%; d) NIS, TMS-OTf, 4Å MS, DCM, 0 °C, 88%; e) H₂NNH₂.AcOH, MeOH, rt, 95%; f) i- Tf₂O, DCM, pyridine, ii- Bu₄N.OAc, toluene,))), 84%; g) i- H₂, Pd(OH)₂, EtOH, ii- 1,2-ethylenediamine, BuOH, Δ , iii- Ac₂O, pyridine, 74%; h) NaOMe, MeOH, 94%.

Phenyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside^[15] (15.8 g, 31.1 mmol) and sodium methoxide (170 mg, 3.1 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of methanol (100 mL). After 30 min, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate) indicated the formation of a product $(R_f 0)$ with complete consumption of the starting material (Rf 0.7). The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (100 mL) and benzaldehyde dimethyl acetal (8.9 mL, 5.92 mmol) and camphor sulfonic acid (1.49 g, 5.92 mmol) were added. The resulting solution was heated to 60 °C at a reduced pressure of 240 mbar. After 4 h, t.l.c. (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) showed the formation of a product (R_f 0.5) with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f 0). The reaction was cooled to RT and quenched by the addition of sodium hydrogen carbonate (400 mL of a saturated aqueous solution). The solution was partitioned between DCM (200 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with DCM (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (2 x 200 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/petrol) to afford phenyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside **35** (10.0 g, 68%) as a white amorphous foam; $[\langle]_{D}^{22} + 11.5$ (c, 0.65 in CHCl₃); \int_{max} (KBr) 3476 (s, OH), 1777, 1714 (s, NCO) cm⁻¹; TM_H (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.64 (1H, d, *J* 3.6 Hz, OH3), 3.55 (1H, at, *J* 9.0 Hz, H4), 3.60 (1H, dat, J_{5,6'} 4.9 Hz, J 9.0 Hz, H5), 3.71 (1H, at, J 9.8 Hz, H6), 4.26 (1H, dd, J_{5,6'} 4.4 Hz, *J*_{6,6'} 10.3 Hz, H6'), 4.39 (1H, dd, *J*_{1,2} 8.4 Hz, *J*_{2,3} 10.4 Hz, H2), 4.57 (1H, ddd, J_{2,3} 10.4 Hz, J_{3,4} 8.6 Hz, J 3.6 Hz, H3), 5.45 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.77 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.4 Hz, H1), 6.76-7.70 (14H, m, ArH); [™]_C (90 MHz, CDCl₃) 56.8 (d, C2), 66.7 (d, C5), 68.9, 69.0 (d, t, C3, C6), 82.4 (d, C4), 97.3 (d, C1), 102.4 (d, PhCH), 117.3, 125.5, 126.8, 128.8, 129.8, 129.9, 131.9 (7 x d, 14 x ArC), 134.6, 137.3, 156.9 (3 x s, 4 x ArC), 168.6, 171.6 (2 x s, 2 x CO); m/z (ES⁺) 964 (M₂NH₄⁺, 100%). HRMS (ES⁺) Calcd. for C₂₇H₂₃NO₇Na (MNa⁺) 496.1367. Found 496.1377.

Phenyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside 35 (8.3 g, 16.0 mmol) was suspended in anhydrous dimethylformamide (150 mL) to which benzyl bromide (2.9 mL, 24 mmol) was added. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 950 mg, 2.4 mmol) was added portionwise. After 18 h, t.l.c. (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) showed the formation of a major product ($R_f 0.8$). The reaction was quenched by the careful addition of methanol (ca 50 mL). The mixture was partitioned between diethyl ether (100 mL) and water (100 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (2 x 250 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 7:3) and recrystallised from ethylacetate/petrol to afford phenyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranoside **36** (6.8 g, 75%) as a white foam; m.p. 129130 °C; $[\langle]_D^{22}$ +153.8 (c, 0.65 in CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 1777, 1715 (s, NCO) cm⁻¹; ${}^{TM}_{H}$ (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.85 (1H, dat, J_{5.6'} 4.5 Hz, J 9.7 Hz, H5), 3.92-4.01 (2H, m, H4, H6), 4.49 (1H, dd, J_{5.6'} 4.9 Hz, J_{6.6'} 10.3 Hz, H6'), 4.58-4.63 (3H, m, H2, H3, PhCHH), 4.90 (1H, d, J 12.5 Hz, PhCHH), 5.72 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.93-5.95 (1H, m, H1), 6.93-7.75 (19H, m, ArH); ™_C (90 MHz, CDCl₃) 56.1 (d, C2), 66.7 (d, C5), 69.2 (t, C6), 74.6 (t, PhCH₂), 83.3 (d, C4), 97.3 (d, C1), 101.8 (d, PhCH), 117.3, 123.5, 123.9, 126.5, 127.4, 127.9, 128.1, 128.5, 128.8, 129.0, 131.9 (13 x d, 19 x ArC), 134.4, 137.7, 138.2, 156.9 (4 x s, 5 x ArC), 168.1, 171.6 (2 x s, 2 x CO); *m/z* (ES⁺) 581 (MNH₄⁺, 100%). HRMS (ES⁺) Calcd. for C₃₄H₂₉NO₇Na (MNa⁺) 586.1836. Found 586.1821.

Phenyl-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-B-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-®-D-

glucopyranoside **36** (17.2 g, 29.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (400 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, to which methyl orange (speck) and sodium cyanoborohydride (37 g, 593 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was acidified by the slow addition of hydrochloric acid in dioxane (4M, ~200 mL to keep the indicator intensely pink). The resulting mixture was stirred under argon at RT. After a 12 h period, t.l.c. (petrol:ethyl acetate, 2:1) indicated the formation of a product (R_f 0.3) with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f 0.4). The reaction was diluted with ice water (1L) and filtered through celite. The filtrate was extracted with DCM (3 x 300 mL) and the combined organics were stirred in aqueous hydrochloric acid (2M, 400 mL) overnight. The organic layer was then washed with sodium hydrogen carbonate (600 mL, of a saturated aqueous solution), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 2:1) to afford phenyl-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-®-D-glucopyranoside 12 (13.5 g, 81%) as a white amorphous solid; [(]_D²²+115.1 (c, 1.4 in CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 3474 (bs, OH), 1776, 1713 (s, NCO) cm⁻¹; TM_H (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.10 (1H, bs, OH), 3.81-3.89 (3H, m, H5, H6, H6'), 3.96 (1H, at, J 8.8 Hz, H4), 4.39 (1H, dd, J_{2,3} 10.7 Hz, J_{3,4} 8.3 Hz, H3), 4.50 (1H, dd, J_{1,2} 8.4 Hz, J_{2.3} 10.5 Hz, H2), 4.60-4.70 (3H, m, 3 x PhCH), 4.83 (1H, d, J 12.3 Hz, PhCH), 5.84 (1H, d, *J*_{1,2} 8.2 Hz, H1), 6.91-7.72 (19H, m, ArH); [™]_C (90 MHz, CDCl₃) 55.6 (d, C2), 67.5 (t, C6), 74.2, 74.3 (2 x t, 2 x PhCH₂), 74.6, 74.9 (2 x d, C4, C5), 79.0 (d, C3), 96.8 (d, C1), 117.0, 117.4, 123.2, 123.9, 127.9, 128.3, 128.4, 128.6, 128.9, 129.8, 129.9, 131.9 (12 x d, 19 x ArC), 138.0, 138.4, 157.1 (3 x s, 5 x ArC); m/z (ES⁺) 583 (MNH₄⁺, 70%), 1148 (M₂NH₄⁺, 100%). HRMS (ES⁺) Calcd. for C₃₄H₃₁NO₇Na (MNa⁺) 588.1993. Found 588.1993.

Phenyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzylidene-2-*O*-levulinoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-®-D-glucopyranoside **12** (100 mg, 0.17 mmol), ethyl 3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-*O*-levulinoyl-1-thio-®-glucopyranoside^[14] **11** (93 mg, 0.19 mmol) and *N*-iodosuccinimide (76 mg, 0.34 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous DCM (20 mL) and stirred over 4Å MS for 1 h. The reaction was cooled to 0°C and trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (3 μ L, 0.017) was added. After a 2.5 h period, t.l.c. (petrol:ethyl acetate, 2:1) indicated the formation of a product (R_f 0.3) with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f 0.4). The reaction was filtered through celite and washed with aqueous sodium thiosulfate (30 mL, 10% w/v), brine (30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) to afford phenyl 3-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzylidene-2-*O*-levulinoyl-®-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-®-D-glucopyranoside **13** (225 mg, 88%) as a white amorphous solid;

 $[\langle]_D^{21}$ +28.0 (c, 1.25 in CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 1776, 1777, 1751, 1716, 1591 (s, CO) cm⁻ ¹; \mathbb{M}_{H} (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.11 (3H, s, CH₃), 2.27-2.45 (2H, m, CH₂Lev), 2.54-2.76 (2H, m, CH₂Lev), 3.13 (1H, dat, J_{5.6}, 4.9 Hz, J 9.8 Hz, H5b), 3.38 (1H, at, J 10.2 Hz, H6b), 3.47 (1H, at, J 9.3 Hz, H3b), 3.55 (1H, at, J 9.2 Hz, H4b), 3.63-3.66 (1H, m, H5a), 3.70-3.73 (1H, m, H6a), 3.80 (1H, dd, J_{5.6'} 3.2 Hz, J_{6.6'} 11.7 Hz, H6'a), 4.04-4.08 (1H, m, H4a), 4.18 (1H, dd, J_{5,6'} 4.9 Hz, J_{6,6'} 10.5 Hz, H6'b), 4.23 (1H, dd, J_{2,3} 8.6 Hz, dd, J_{3.4} 9.9 Hz, H3a), 4.31-4.37 (3H, m, H2a, 2 x PhCH), 4.49 (1H, d, J_{1.2} 7.9 Hz, H1b), 4.57, 4.76 (2H, ABq, J 12.2 Hz, PhCH₂), 4.68 (1H, d, J 12.0 Hz, PhCH), 4.70 (1H, d, J 12.2 Hz, PhCH), 4.89 (1H, at, J 8.5 Hz, H2b), 5.38 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.65 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.4 Hz, H1a), 6.78-7.55 (29H, m, ArH); ™_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 28.2 (t, CH₂), 30.4 (q, CH₃), 38.7 (t, CH₂), 55.9 (d, C2a), 66.3 (d, C5b), 67.9 (t, C6a), 69.0 (t, C6b), 70.0 (t, PhCH₂), 74.5 (d, C2b), 75.1, 75.4 (2 x t, 2 x PhCH₂), 77.0 (d, C5a), 77.1 (d, C3a), 78.2 (d, C4a), 78.9 (d, C3b), 82.1 (d, C4b), 96.7 (d, C1a), 101.1 (d, PhCH), 117.4, 123.1, 123.8, 126.5, 127.5, 128.1, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4, 128.6, 128.9, 129.5, 129.7, 131.9, 134.2 (15 x d, 29 x ArC), 137.6, 138.3, 138.7, 138.9, 157.2 (5 x s, 7 x ArC), 171.7 (s, CO), 206.7 (s, CO); *m/z* (ES⁺) 1026 (MNa⁺, 100%).

S44

Phenyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzylidene-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl 3-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzylidene-2-*O*-levulinoyl-®-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-®-D-glucopyranoside **13** (1.2 g, 1.19 mmol) and hydrazine acetate (490 mg, 5.38 mmol) were dissolved in methanol (100 mL). After 16 h the reaction was partitioned between water (100 mL) and DCM (100 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with DCM (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) to afford phenyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzylidene- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-

phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside **37** (1.8 g, 95%) as a white foam; $[\langle]_D^{21}$ +28.0 (c, 1.25 in CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 1776, 1777, 1751, 1716, 1591 (s, CO) cm⁻¹; TM_H (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.94 (1H, d, *J* 1.8 Hz, OH), 3.15 (1H, dat, $J_{5,6}$ 5.0 Hz, *J* 10.7 Hz, H5b), 3.43-3.56 (4H, m, H2b, H3b, H4b, H6a), 3.68-3.72 (1H, m, H5a), 3.78 (1H, dd, $J_{5,6}$ 1.8 Hz, $J_{6,6}$ · 11.4 Hz, H6a), 3.96 (1H, dd, $J_{5,6}$ · 3.6 Hz, $J_{6,6}$ · 11.4 Hz, H6'a), 4.09-4.15 (2H, m, H4a, H6'b), 4.36-4.39 (3H, m, H2a, H3a, PhCH), 4.56, 4.63 (2H, ABq, *J* 12.0 Hz, PhCH₂), 4.57 (1H, m, H1b), 4.70-4.83 (2H, ABq, *J* 11.8 Hz, PhCH₂), 7.73 (1H, d, *J* 12.5 Hz, PhCH₂), 5.41 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.65 (1H, m, H1a), 6.78-7.57 (29H, m, ArH); TM_C (90 MHz, CDCl₃) 56.1 (d, C2a), 66.7 (d, C5b), 68.4 (t, C6a), 69.1 (t, C6b), 73.9, 75.0, 75.2 (3 x t, PhCH₂), 75.4 (d, C5a), 75.4, 80.8, 81.8 (3 x d, C2b, C3b, C4b), 78.2 (d, C4a), 79.2 (d, C3a), 96.9 (d, C1a), 101.6 (d, PhCH), 103.8 (d, C1b), 123.3, 123.8, 126.4, 127.6, 127.9, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 128.6, 128.8, 128.9, 129.4, 129.8, 134.3 (14 x d, 29 x ArC), 137.7, 138.2, 138.8, 157.2 (4 x s, 7 x ArC), 168.2 (s, CO); m/z (ES⁺) 1026 (MNa⁺, 100%).

Phenyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-3-O-benzyl-4-O-benzylidene- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside **37** (106 mg, 0.14 mmol) and anhydrous pyridine (325 µL, 1.71 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous DCM (4 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (285 µL, 1.71 mmol) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to RT over a 2 h period, at which point the reaction was partitoned between DCM (10 mL) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 mL) and the phases separated. The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting orange residue was dried under vacuum for 2 h, at which point it was taken up into anhydrous toluene (10 mL) and tetrabutylammonium acetate (250 mg, 0.84 mmol) was added. The reaction was placed under sonication for 16 h then concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 2:1) to afford phenyl-2-O-acetyl-3-O-benzyl-4-O-benzylidene-B-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Obenzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside 14 (94 mg, 84%) as a white foam; $[\langle]_D^{21}$ +28.0 (c, 1.25 in CHCl₃); \int_{max} (KBr) 1776, 1777, 1751, 1716, 1591 (s, CO) cm⁻¹; ${}^{\text{TM}}_{\text{H}}$ (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.02 (3H, s, OAc), 3.00 (1H, dat, J 9.6 Hz, $J_{5,6}$, 5.0 Hz, H5b), 3.31 (1H, dd, J_{2,3} 3.5 Hz, J_{3,4} 9.9 Hz, H3b), 3.43 (1H, at, J 9.5 Hz, H6b), 3.55-3.58 (1H, m, H5a), 3.62 (1H, dd, J_{5,6} 1.7 Hz, J_{6,6}, 11.2 Hz, H6a), 3.69 (H, dd, J_{5.6'} 3.1 Hz, J_{6.6'} 11.2 Hz, H6'a), 3.72 (1H, at, J 9.5 Hz, H4b), 4.02-4.08 (2H, m, H4a, H6b), 4.19 (1H, dd, J_{2,3} 10.6 Hz, J_{3,4} 8.4 Hz, H3a), 4.26-4.31 (3H, m, H2a, 2 x PhCH), 4.40 (1H, d, J 12.5 Hz, PhCH), 4.49-4.53 (2H, m, H1b, PhCH), 4.59 (1H, d, J 12.0 Hz, PhCH), 4.71 (1H, d, J 12.3 Hz, PhCH), 5.31 (1H, bd, J 2.7 Hz, H2b), 5.36 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.58 (1H, d, J 8.4 Hz, H1a), 6.69-7.51 (29H, m, ArH); ™_C (90 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.5 (q, OAc), 55.9 (d, C2a), 67.4 (d, C5b), 68.6 (t, C6a), 69.6 (d, C2b), 72.1, 73.9 (2 x t, 2 x PhCH₂), 75.0 (d, C5a), 75.1 (t, PhCH₂), 76.2 (d, C3b), 77.3 (d, C3a), 78.3 (d, C4b), 79.3 (d, C4a), 96.9 (d, C1a), 99.9 (d, C1b), 101.9 (d, PhCH), 117.4, 123.2, 123.8, 126.5, 127.7, 128.0, 128.2, 128.4, 128.6, 128.8, 129.0, 129.4, 129.8, 134.2 (14 x d, 29 x ArC), 137.8, 138.1, 138.2, 138.9, 157.2 (5 x s, 7 x ArC), 170.7 (s, CO); m/z (ES⁺) 1026 (MNa⁺, 100%).

Phenyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-acetyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-acetamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-2-O-acetyl-3-O-benzyl-4-O-benzylidene-B-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside **14** (950 mg, 1.18 mmol) and Pearlman's catalyst (Pd(OH)₂, moist, 800 mg) were suspended in absolute ethanol (10 mL). The resulting solution was degassed and purged with hydrogen gas, then left to stir under an atmosphere of hydrogen. After a 48 h period, the solution was filtered through celite® and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was dissolved in 1butanol (5 mL) and 1,2-ethylenediamine (4 mL) and the reaction was heated to 80 °C. After 16 h the reaction was co-evaporated with toluene (3 x 50 mL). The resulting residue was taken up in acetic anhydride (10 mL) and pyridine (15 mL). After 16 h, t.l.c. the reaction was quenched by the addition of water (50 mL). The reaction was partitioned with ethyl acetate (30 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (300 mL of a 1M aqueous solution), sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL of a saturated aqueous solution), brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate) to afford phenyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetylβ-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetamido-β-D-

glucopyranoside **38** (623 mg, 74%) as a white amorphous solid; $[\langle]_D^{21} + 28.0$ (c, 1.25 in CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 1776, 1777, 1751, 1716, 1591 (s, CO) cm⁻¹; ${}^{\text{M}}_{\text{H}}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.92, 1.96, 2.02, 2.05, 2.07, 2.10, 2.13 (21H, 7 x s, 7 x COCH₃), 3.63-3.66 (1H, m, H5b), 3.76-3.79 (1H, m, H5a), 3.90 (1H, at, *J* 8.9 Hz, H4a), 4.07-4.10 (1H, m, H6b), 4.19-4.25 (2H, m, H2a, H6a), 4.30-4.37 (2H, m, H6'a, H6'b), 4.72 (1H, s, H1b), 5.03 (1H, dd, $J_{2,3}$ 3.1 Hz, $J_{3,4}$ 9.8 Hz, H3b), 5.08 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 7.9 Hz, H1a), 5.16-5.24 (2H, m, H3a, H4a), 5.40 (1H, d, $J_{2,3}$ 3.2 Hz, H2b), 5.94 (1H, d, *J* 9.2 Hz, NHa), 6.94-7.27 (5H, m, ArH); ${}^{\text{M}}_{\text{C}}$ (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.6, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9, 23.2 (5 x q, 7 x CO<u>C</u>H₃), 53.7 (d, C2a), 62.3 (t, C6a), 62.7 (t, C6b), 65.8 (d, C3a), 68.5 (d, C2b), 76.7 (d, C3b), 71.8 (d, C4b), 72.5, 72.6 (2 x d, C5a, C5b), 74.7 (d, C4a), 97.6 (d,

C1b), 99.1 (d, C1a), 116.0, 123.1, 129.6 (3 x d, 5 x ArC), 157.1 (s, ArC), 169.6, 170.0, 170.4, 170.5, 170.6, 170.8 (6 x s, CO); m/z (ES⁺) 770 (MNH₄MeCN⁺, 100%). HRMS (ES⁺) Calcd. for C₃₂H₄₁NO₁₇Na (MNa⁺) 734.2272 Found 734.2272.

Phenyl-B-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-B-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetamido-β-D-glucopyranoside **38** (420 mg, 0.59 mmol) and sodium methoxide (4 mg, 0.07 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of methanol (10 mL). After 1 h, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate, 1:1) indicated the formation of a product (R_f 0). The reaction was neutralised by the addition of Dowex-50 ion exchange resin® after which point the reaction was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford phenyl- β -Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside 2 (268 mg, 99%) as a white amorphous solid; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{21}$ -6.0 (c, 0.25 in H₂O); J_{max} (KBr) 3289 (bs, NH, OH), 1656, 1551 (s, C=O) cm⁻¹; [™]_H (500 MHz, D₂O) 1.94 (3H, s, NHAc), 3.35 (1H, ddd, J_{4,5} 9.1 Hz, J_{5,6} 2.3 Hz, J_{6,6}, 6.7 Hz, H5b), 3.50 (1H, at, J 9.8 Hz, H4b), 3.57 (1H, dd, J_{2,3} 3.1 Hz, J_{3,4} 9.8 Hz, H3b), 3.64-3.67 (2H, m, H6b, H2/3/4a), 3.70 (1H, dd, J_{5,6} 4.6 Hz, J_{6,6'} 12.6 Hz, H6a), 3.75-3.79 (2H, m, H2/3/4a), 3.84 (1H, dd, J_{5,6'} 1.8 Hz, J_{6,6'} 12.7 Hz, H6'a), 3.86 (1H, dd, J_{5.6'} 2.2 Hz, J_{6.6'} 12.2 Hz, H6'b), 3.94 (1H, at, J 9.3 Hz, H2a), 4.00 (1H, d, J_{2,3} 3.1 Hz, H2b), 4.72 (1H, bs, H1b), 5.09 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.5 Hz, H1a), 7.00 (2H, d, J 7.8 Hz, ArH), 7.06 (1H, dd, J 7.3 Hz, ArH), 7.30 (2H, t, J 7.8 Hz, ArH); [™]_C (125 MHz, D₂O) 22.1 (q, COCH₃), 54.9 (d, C2), 60.0 (t, C6b), 60.9 (t, C6a), 66.6 (d, C4b), 70.5 (d, C2b), 72.0, 74.7, 78.6 (3 x d, C3a, C4a, C5a), 72.7 (d, C3b), 76.4 (d, C5b), 99.5 (d, C1b), 100.1 (d, C1a), 116.6, 123.5, 129.9 (3 x d, 5 x ArC), 156.7 (s, ArC), 174.8 (s, CO). *m/z* (ES⁻) 458 (100%, MH⁺). HRMS found 458.1668. calcd 458.1662 for C₂₀H₂₈NO₁₁.

Synthesis of compound 3.



Reagents and conditions: a) NaBH₃CN, HCl/dioxane, THF, 0°C-rt, 80%; b) MeOTf, DCM, 4 Å MS, 75%; c) i - H₂NNH₂.HOAc, MeOH, 55 °C; ii - Tf₂O, DCM, pyridine; iii - Bu₄N.OAc, toluene,))), 68%; d) i- H₂, Pd(OH)₂, EtOH, ii- 1,2-ethylenediamine, BuOH, Δ , iii- Ac₂O, pyridine, 94%; e) NaOMe, MeOH, 86%.

Phenyl-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



 $Phenyl-3-{\it O}-benzyl-4, 6-{\it O}-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-{\it N}-phthalamido-\beta-D-benzyl-4, 6-{\it O}-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-{\it N}-phthalamido-\beta-D-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-{\it N}-phthalamido-3-{\it N}-phtha$

glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-

glucopyranoside **10** (3.6 g, 4.85 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (100 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}$ C, to which methyl orange (speck) and sodium cyanoborohydride (4.4 g, 69.6 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was acidified by the slow addition of hydrochloric acid in dioxane (4M, ~100 mL to keep the indicator intensely pink). The resulting mixture was stirred under argon at RT. After a 12 h period, t.l.c. (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) indicated the formation of a product (R_f 0.4) with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f 0.6). The reaction was diluted with ice water (1L) and filtered through celite. The filtrate was extracted with DCM (3 x 200 mL) overnight. The organic layer was then washed with sodium hydrogen carbonate (600 mL, of a saturated aqueous solution), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) to afford phenyl 3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-

phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside **15** (2.88 g, 80%) as a white amorphous foam; m.p. 113-115 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ +25.3 (c, 2.2 in CHCl₃); TM_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.19 (1H, bs, OH), 3.42-3.50 (3H, m, H5a, H5b, H6b), 3.573.62 (2H, m, H6a, H6'b), 3.74 (1H, dd, $J_{5,6}$ 4.3 Hz, $J_{6,6}$, 9.8 Hz, H6'a), 3.85 (1H, at, *J* 8.8 Hz, H4b), 4.19 (1H, dd, $J_{1,2}$ 8.2 Hz, $J_{2,3}$ 10.7 Hz, H2b), 4.23-4.30 (3H, m, H3a, H3b, H4a), 4.40 (1H, dd, $J_{1,2}$ 8.7 Hz, $J_{2,3}$ 10.6 Hz, H2a), 4.44 (1H, d, *J* 11.6 Hz, PhCH), 4.50-4.56 (5H, m, 5 x PhCH), 4.80-4.85 (2H, m, 2 x PhCH), 5.34 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 8.2 Hz, H1b), 5.60 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 8.5 Hz, H1a), 6.78-7.91 (33H, m, ArH); TM_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 55.5 (d, C2a), 56.1 (d, C2b), 67.1 (t, C6b), 68.1 (t, C6a), 70.8, 72.7 (2 x t, 2 x PhCH₂), 73.0 (d, C5b), 73.7 (t, PhCH₂), 74.4 (t, PhCH₂), 74.7 (d, C5a), 75.2 (d, C4b), 75.7, 76.5, 78.3 (3 x d, C3a, C3b, C4a), 96.2

(d, C1a), 97.1 (d, C1b), 116.9, 122.6, 123.2, 123.3, 123.7, 127.0, 127.3, 127.4, 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 128.5, 128.6, 129.2, 131.5, 131.8, 133.7, 133.9, 134.1 (22 x d, 33 x ArC), 137.5, 138.2, 138.3, 138.4 (4 x s, 8 x ArC), 156.7 (s, ArC), 167.6, 168.4 (2 x s, 4 x CO). *m/z* (ES⁺) 1059 (100%, M+Na⁺).

Phenyl-2-*O*-levulinoyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-benzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside

Ethyl 3-*O*-benyzl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-*O*-levulinyl-1-thio-®-D-glucopyranoside^[14] **11** (370 mg, 0.96 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (20 mL) and phenyl 3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-

phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside 15 (713 mg, 0.96 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) were added to a dried flask containing activated 4Å molecular sieves (ca 500 mg) via cannula. The resulting solution was stirred for 1 h, after which point methyl trifluromethanesulfonate (215 µL, 1.89 mmol) was added. After a 20 h period, t.l.c. (toluene:ethyl acetate, 3:1) indicated the formation of a major product (R_f 0.6) with complete consumption of the starting material ($R_f 0.5$). The reaction was quenched with sodium hydrogen carbonate (30 mL of a saturated aqueous solution) and the solution was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (toluene:ethyl acetate, 3:1) to afford phenyl-2-O-levulinoyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-benzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside **16** (769 mg, 75%) as a white amorphous foam; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ +24.0 (c, 0.65 in CHCl₃); J_{max} (KBr) 1778, 1747, 1712 (s, C=O) cm⁻¹; $^{TM}_{H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.18, 2.38 (2 x 3H, 2 x s, 2 x COCH₃), 2.44-2.49 (2H, m, CH₂Lev), 2.72-2.75 (2H, m, CH₂Lev), 3.22 (1H, dat, J_{5.6} 5.0 Hz, J 9.8 Hz, H5c), 3.42-3.46 (2H, m, H6b, H6c), 3.47-3.51 (2H, m, H5a, H5b), 3.55-3.57 (1H, m, H6'b), 3.60 (1H, at, J 8.9 Hz, H3c), 3.65 (1H, at, J 9.2 Hz, H4c), 3.75-3.81 (2H, m, H6a, H6'a), 4.15 (1H, dd, J_{3.4} 8.5 Hz, J_{4.5} 9.8 Hz, H4a/b), 4.22-4.34 (5H, m, H2b, H3a, H3b, H4a/b, H6'c), 4.39-4.45 (3H, m, H2a, 2 x PhCH), 4.48 (1H, d, J 11.9 Hz, PhCH), 4.52 (1H, d, J 12.0 Hz, PhCH), 4.56 (1H, d, J 12.9 Hz, PhCH), 4.64 (1H, d, J_{1.2} 7.9 Hz, H1c), 4.67 (1H, d, J 12.0 Hz, PhCH), 4.70, 4.87 (2H, ABq, J 12.0 Hz, PhCH₂), 4.81 (1H, d, J 12.3 Hz, PhCH), 4.94 (1H, d, J 12.5 Hz, PhCH), 5.01 (1H, at, J 8.5 Hz, H2c), 5.32 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.5 Hz, H1b), 5.47 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.59 (1H, d, *J*_{1,2} 8.5 Hz, H1a), 6.77-7.69 (43H, m, ArH); ™_C

(125 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.5 (q, COCH₃), 27.8 (t, CH₂), 29.8 (q, COCH₃), 37.8 (t, CH₂), 55.5 (d, C2a), 56.5 (d, C2b), 65.9 (d, C5c), 67.2 (t, C6a), 68.0 (t, C6b), 68.6 (t, C6c), 72.7, 73.8 (2 x t, 2 x PhCH₂), 73.3 (d, C2a), 73.6, 74.1 (2 x t, 3 x PhCH₂), 74.7 (2 x d, C5a, C5b), 76.1, 76.7, 76.9, 77.9 (4 x d, C3a, C3c, C4a, C4b), 78.6 (d, C3c), 81.7 (d, C4c), 96.3 (d, C1a), 97.2 (d, C1b), 100.7 (d, C1c), 101.2 (d, PhCH), 116.7, 126.0, 126.9, 127.0, 127.2, 127.3, 127.6, 127.8, 127.9, 128.1, 128.2, 128.6, 129.0, 129.2 (14 x d, 43 x ArC), 138.0, 138.2, 138.6, 138.7, 156.8 (5 x s, 11 x ArC), 167.6, 168.4, 171.3 (3 x s, 5 x CO), 205.9 (s, CO). m/z (ES⁺) 1533 (100%, M+NH₄/MeCN⁺).

Phenyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3-*O*-benzyl-4,6-benzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-2-O-levulinoyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-benzylidene-B-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-B-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside 16 (700 mg, 0.66 mmol) and hydrazine acetate (180 mg, 1.93 mmol) were dissolved in methanol (50 mL) and heated to 55 °C. After 16 h the reaction was partitioned between water (100 mL) and DCM (100 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with DCM (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1). The purified intermediate and anhydrous pyridine (1.0 mL, 12.2 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous DCM (15 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (860 µL, 5.17 mmol) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to RT over a 2 h period, at which point the reaction was partitoned between DCM (20 mL) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 mL) and the phases separated. The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting orange residue was dried under vacuum for 2 h, at which point it was taken up into anhydrous toluene (20 mL) and tetrabutylammonium acetate (800 mg, 2.16 mmol) was added. The reaction was placed under sonication for 16 h then concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petrol:ethyl acetate, 1:1) to afford phenyl-2-O-acetyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-benzylidene-B-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Obenzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-B-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-N-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside 17 (506 mg, 68%) as a white amorphous foam; $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ +17.3 (c, 0.45 in CHCl₃); \int_{max} (KBr) 1778, 1747, 1714 (s, C=O) cm⁻¹; [™]_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.34 (3H, s, OAc), 3.18 (1H, dat, *J* 5.1 Hz, *J*

9.8 Hz, H5c), 3.32 (1H, bd, *J* 9.8 Hz, H5b), 3.48-3.54 (3H, m, H3c, H5a, H6a), 3.57-3.63 (2H, m, H6c, H6'a), 3.69 (1H, dd, $J_{5,6}$ 2.2 Hz, $J_{6,6}$, 11.3 Hz, H6b), 3.74 (1H, bd, *J* 11.3 Hz, H6'b), 3.92 (1H, at, *J* 9.8 Hz, H4c), 4.18-4.23 (2H, m, H4b, H6'c), 4.25-4.36 (4H, m, H2b, H3a, H3b, H4b), 4.44-4.73 (9H, m, H2a, 9 x PhCH), 4.75 (1H, bd, H1c), 4.92 (1H, d, *J* 11.9 Hz, PhCH), 4.94 (1H, d, *J* 12.7 Hz, PhCH), 5.33 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 8.2 Hz, H1b), 5.53 (1H, d, $J_{2,3}$ 3.1 Hz, H2c), 5.55 (1H, s, PhCH), 5.63 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 8.5 Hz, H1a), 6.81-7.76 (43H, m, ArH); TM_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.1 (q, OAc), 55.6 (d, C2a), 56.6 (d, C2b), 66.9 (d, C5c), 67.8 (t, C6b), 68.1 (t, C6c), 68.5 (t, C6a), 69.1 (d, C2c), 71.6, 72.9, 73.2 (3 x t, 3 x PhCH₂), 74.3 (d, C5b), 74.5, 74.6 (2 x t, 2 x PhCH₂), 74.7 (d, C5a), 75.8 (d, C3c), 75.9 (d, C3a), 76.6 (d, C4a), 76.9 (d, C3b), 77.8 (d, C4c), 78.9 (d, C4b), 96.3 (d, C1a), 97.1 (d, C1b), 99.4 (d, C1c), 101.4 (d, PhCH), 116.9-129.2 (20 x d, 43 x ArC), 137.4, 137.8, 137.9, 138.2, 138.5, 138.6 (6 x s, 18 x ArC), 156.8 (s, ArC), 170.2 (s, CO). *m/z* (ES⁺) 1477 (100%, M+NH₄/MeCN⁺). Phenyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-acetyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-acetamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*acetamido-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-2-O-acetyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-benzylideneB-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Obenzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-\beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranoside 17 (450 mg, 0.40 mmol) and Pearlman's catalyst (Pd(OH)₂, moist, 300 mg) were suspended in absolute methanol (20 mL). The resulting solution was degassed and purged with hydrogen gas, then left to stir under an atmosphere of hydrogen. After a 24 h period, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate) indicated the formation of a major product $(R_f 0.0)$ with complete consumption of the starting material (R_f0.9). The solution was filtered through celite[®] and concentrated *in* vacuo. The resulting residue was resuspended in methanol (20 mL), and 1,2ethylenediamine (5 mL) was added and the reaction was heated to 80 °C. After 16 h the reaction was co-evaporated with toluene (3 x 50 mL). The resulting residue was taken up in acetic anhydride (10 mL) and pyridine (20 mL). After 16 h, t.l.c. (ethyl acetate/methanol, 9:1) showed the formation of a product (R_f 0.5) with complete consumption of the starting material (Rf 0). The reaction was partitioned between chloroform (50 mL) and water (100 mL) and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with chloroform (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (300 mL, 1M aqueous solution), sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL of a saturated aqueous solution), brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography afford phenyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-β-Dto mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetamido-β-D-glucopyranoside 39 (376 mg. 94%) as a white amorphous foam; $[\alpha]_D^{22} + 17.3$ (c, 0.45 in CHCl₃); $\int_{max} (KBr) 1778$, 1747, 1714 (s, C=O) cm⁻¹; [™]_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.90, 1.94, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.06, 2.07, 2.11 (30H, 9 x s, 10 x COCH₃), 3.58-3.62 (2H, m, H5b, H5c), 3.79-3.83 (3H, m, H4a, H4b, H5a), 3.88 (1H, q, J 9.3 Hz, H2b), 4.05-4.11 (2H, m, 2 x H6),

4.21-4.35 (5H, m, H2a, 4 x H6), 4.53 (1H, d, $J_{1,2}$ 8.2 Hz, H1b), 4.68 (1H, s, H1c), 4.99 (1H, dd, $J_{2,3}$ 3.3 Hz, $J_{3,4}$ 9.9 Hz, H3c), 5.07-5.11 (2H, m, H1a, H3b), 5.17 (1H, at, *J* 10.0 Hz, H4c), 5.22 (1H, at, *J* 8.1 Hz, H3a), 5.36 (1H, d, $J_{2,3}$ 3.1 Hz, H2c), 6.42-6.46 (2H, m, 2 x NH), 6.93 (2H, d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 2 x ArH), 6.97 (1H, t, *J* 7.8 Hz, ArH), 7.20 (2H, t, *J* 7.9 Hz, ArH); [™]_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.5, 20.6, 20.7, 20.8 (4 x q, 8 x CO<u>C</u>H₃), 23.1 (q, 2 x NHCOCH₃), 53.1 (d, C2a), 54.2 (d, C2b), 62.2, 62.6, 62.7 (3 x t, C6a, C6b, C6c), 65.7 (d, C4c), 68.4 (d, C2c), 70.7 (d, C3c), 72.3 (2 x d, C5b, C5c), 72.5 (2 x d, C3a, C3b), 72.7, 74.5, 75.8 (3 x d, 5 x ArC), 156.9 (s, ArC), 169.5, 169.8, 170.3, 170.4, 170.5, 170.6, 170.7, 170.9, 171.1 (9 x s, 10 x CO). *m/z* (ES⁺) 1057 (100%, M+NH₄/MeCN⁺). HRMS found 999.3444. calcd 999.3452 for C₄₄H₅₉O₂₄N₂.

Phenyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside



Phenyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetamido-β-Dglucopyranoside **39** (210 mg, 0.21 mmol) and sodiummethoxide (3 mg, 0.04 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of methanol (10 mL). After 3 days the reaction was neutralised by the addition of Dowex-50 ion exchangeresin® after which point the reaction was filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford phenyl-β-Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-\beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-Nacetyl- $\beta\text{-}D\text{-}glucopyranoside}$ 3 (120 mg, 86%) as a white amorphous solid; $\left[\alpha\right]_D{}^{20}$ -12.0 (c, 0.85 in CHCl3); v_{max} (KBr) 1753, 1713 (s, C=O) cm-1; δ_{H} (500 MHz, D₂O) 1.94, 1.99 (6H, 2 x s, 2 x NHAc), 3.32-3.36 (1H, m, H-5c), 3.47-3.75 (12H, m, H-2b, H-3a, H-3b, H-3c, H-4a, H-4b, H-4c, H-5a, H-5b, H-6a, H-6b, H-6c), 3.78-3.86(3H, m, H-6'a, H-6'b, H-6'c), 3.93 (1H, dd, J_{1,2} 8.8 Hz, J_{2,3} 10.2 Hz, H-2a), 3.98 (1H,bd, J_{2,3} 3.1 Hz, H-2c), 4.54 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.0 Hz, H-1b), 4.68 (1H, s, H-1c), 5.06 (1H, d, J_{1,2} 8.6 Hz, H-1a), 6.97 (2H, d, J 7.8 Hz, ArH), 7.06 (1H, t, J 7.2 Hz, ArH), 7.30 (2H,m, 7.9 Hz, ArH); δ_C (125 MHz, D₂O) 22.0, 22.1 (2 x q, 2 x OAc), 54.9 (d, C-2a, 55.0(d, C-2b), 59.9, 60.0, 60.9 (3 x t, C-6a, C-6b, C-6c), 66.6 (d, C-2c), 70.5, 71.9, 72.1, 72.7, 74.6, 74.7, 78.6, 78.9 (8 x d, C-3a, C-3b, C-3c, C-4a, C-4b, C-4c, C-5a, C-5b), 76.4 (d, C-5c), 99.4 (d, C-1a), 100.1 (d, C-1c), 101.4 (d, C-1b), 116.6, 123.4, 129.9 (3x d, 5 x ArC), 174.6, 174.8 (2 x s, 2 x C=O). *m/z* (ES-) 661 (100%, M-H+); ESI⁺ [C₂₈H₄₂N₂NaO₁₆] requires 685.2427, found 685.2417.

Synthesis of compound 4.



Reagents & conditions: a) TMS-OTf, DCM, -78° C, 76%; b) LevOH, DIC, DCM, 94%; c) NaBH₃CN, HCl/dioxane, THF, 0°C-rt, 91%; d) Ph₂O, Tf₂O, DTBMP, DCM, -40 °C – rt, 64%; e) H₂NNH₂.HOAc, MeOH, 55 °C, 64%; f) Tf₂O, DCM, pyridine; g) u₄N.OAc, toluene,))), 88% over two steps; h)TsOH.H₂O, MeOH, 1,4-Dioxane, 85 °C, 92%; i) **18**, TMS-OTf, DCM, -40 °C, 85%; j) Ac₂O, pyridine; k) PhOH, NIS, TMS-OTf, DCM, 4Å MS, -10 °C, 48% over two steps; l) 1,2-ethylenediamine, MeOH, Δ , then Ac₂O, pyridine, 80% over two steps; m) H₂, Pd(OH)₂-C, MeOH, 97%; n) NaOMe, MeOH, 88%.

Ethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetly-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside^[22]



Tin (IV) chloride (1.12 ml, 9.61 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of pentaacetyl-D-glucose (25.00g, 64.05 mmol) and ethanethiol (5.69 ml, 76.86 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (250 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 19h by which time TLC analysis (2:1 petrol/EtOAc) indicated that all starting material was consumed and one major (Rf=0.32) and one minor (Rf=0.40) product had formed. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (150 ml) and washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (3x 200ml) and brine (200 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil. The oil was dissolved in boiling hexane/ethanol (3:1) and upon cooling ethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetly-1-thio-B-D-glucopyranoside 33 precipitated as a white solid (24.73g, 98%); m.p. 79-83 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -29.3 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -28 (c=1.0, $CHCl_3$]^[23]; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.26 (3H, t, J 7.5, -CH₂CH₃), 2.00 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.02 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.05 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.07 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.67 (1H, dq, J 12.4, 7.5, -SCHH-), 2.73 (1H, dq, J 12.4, 7.5, -SCHH-), 3.70 (1H, ddd, J 9.9, 5.0, 1.9, 5-H), 4.13 (1H, dd, J 12.2, 1.9, 6-HH), 4.24 (1H, dd, J 12.2, 5.0, 6-HH), 4.49 (1H, d, J 10.0, 1-H), 5.03 (1H, dd, J 10.0, 9.4, 2-H), 5.07 (1H, dd, J 9.9, 9.4, 4-H), 5.21 (1H, app t, J 9.4, 3-*H*); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.8 (-SCH₂CH₃), 20.57 (-OAc), 20.60 (-OAc), 20.7 (2x -OAc), 24.2 (-SCH₂CH₃), 62.1 (C-6), 68.3 (C-4), 69.8 (C-2), 73.9 (C-3), 75.8 (C-5), 83.5 (C-1), 169.37, 169.39, 170.2, 170.6; *m/z* (ES⁺) 415.08 ([M.Na]⁺, 100%).

Ethyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside^[24]



Sodium methoxide (4.37M solution in MeOH, 1.86 ml, 8.15 mmol) was added to a solution of ethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetly-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside 33 (16.00 g, 40.77 mmol) in dry MeOH (150 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 18h. Activated Dowex-H⁺ resin (4g) was added and the mixture stirred at rt for 1h then filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a colourless oil. The oil was dissolved in dry MeCN (250 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Benzaldehyde dimethylacetal (7.29 ml, 48.6 mmol) followed by ptoluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (200 mg, 1.1 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 14h then triethylamine (1.5 ml, 10.1 mmol) was added, the mixture was stirred for 15 min then concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow oil which was purified using a Biotage by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of MeOH/DCM from 2-8% to afford ethyl-4,6-Obenzylidene-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside **19** (10.86g, 86%) as a white solid; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25}$ -54.6 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -61 (c=1.0, CHCl₃)]^[19]; 1.33 (3H, t, J 7.4, -CH₂CH₃), 2.72-2.79 (2H, m, -SCH₂-), 3.45-3.53 (2H, m, 2-H, 5-H), 3.56 (1H, app t, J 8.8, 3-H), 3.75 (1H, app t, J 10.5, 6-HH), 3.81 (1H, app t, J 8.8, 4-H), 4.34 (1H, dd, J 10.5, 4.7, 6-HH), 4.45 (1H, d, J 9.9, 1-H), 5.53 (1H, s, PhCH-), 7.35-7.41 (3H, m, 3x Ar-H), 7.47-7.52 (2H, m, 2 Ar-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 15.2 (-SCH₂CH₃), 24.7 (-SCH₂CH₃), 68.6 (C-6), 70.5 (C-5), 73.2 (C-2), 74.5 (C-4), 80.3 (C-3), 86.5 (C-1), 101.5 (PhCH-), 126.3, 128.4, 129.3, 136.9; *m/z* (ES⁺) 335.10 ([M.Na]⁺, 26%), 647.17 $([2M.Na]^+, 100\%).$

3,4,6-Tri-O-acetyl-1,2-O-(1-R-methoxyethylidene)-β-D-mannopyranose^[25]



Hydrobromic acid (33% in acetic acid, 173.0 ml, 986 mmol) was added slowly over 1h to a solution of penta-O-acetyl-mannose (110.0g, 282 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (300 ml) at rt under a nitrogen atmosphere. After 3h TLC analysis (30% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the formation of a single product (Rf = 0.32) and complete consumption of the starting material (Rf = 0.23). Dichloromethane (200 ml) and ice-water (200 ml) were added. The layers were separated and the organic phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3x 150 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with water until the pH was neutral then washed with brine (200 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting pale yellow oil was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (500 ml) and dry methanol (11.3 ml, 280 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. 2,6-Lutidine (130 ml, 1120 mmol) was added and t he mixture was heated at 80 °C for 5h then cooled to room temperature and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (250 ml) and water (250 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x 150 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (150 ml) and brine (150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow solid which was purified by recrystalisation from 30% methanol/water to give 3,4,6-tri-Oacetyl-1,2-O-(1-*R*-methoxyethylidene)- β -D-mannopyranose 40 as a white solid (77.1 g, 76%); m.p. 99-102 °C [lit. 114-115 °C]^[26]; $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ -22.3 (c=1.0, CHCl₃), [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ -21.4 (c=1.8, CHCl₃)]^[26]; $\delta_{\rm H}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.74 (3H, s, -Me), 2.05 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.07 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.12 (3H, s, -OAc), 3.28 (3H, s, -OMe), 3.68 (1H, ddd, J 9.7, 5.0, 2.6, 5-H), 4.14 (1H, dd, J 12.1, 2.6, 6-HH), 4.24 (1H, dd, J 12.1, 5.0, 6-HH), 4.61 (1H, dd, J 3.9, 2.5, 2-H), 5.14 (1H, dd, J 9.7, 3.9, 3-H), 5.30 (1H, app t, J 9.7, 4-H), 5.49 (1H, d, J 2.5, 1-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.65 (-OAc), 20.69 (-OAc), 20.73 (-OAc), 24.4 (-CH₃), 49.9 (-OCH₃), 62.3 (C-6), 65.5 (C-4), 70.6 (C-3), 71.3 (C-5), 76.6 (C-2), 97.3 (C-1), 124.5 (C-7), 169.4 (-OAc), 170.4 (-OAc), 170.6 (-OAc); m/z (ES^+) 385.1 ([MNa]⁺, 19%), 421.2 ([M(MeCN)NH₄]⁺, 100%).

3,4,6-Tri-O-benzyl-1,2-O-(1-R-methoxyethylidene)-β-D-mannopyranose^[27]



A mixture of 3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-1,2-O-(1-R-methoxyethylidene)-β-D-mannopyranose 40 (25.0 g, 69.0 mmol) and benzyl chloride (140 ml, 1173 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (40 ml) was heated to reflux under nitrogen. The heat source was removed and freshly crushed potassium hydroxide (50.0 g, 897 mmol) was added portion-wise (Care: exotherm!). The mixture was stirred for 36h then water (200 ml) and dichloromethane (150 ml) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (150 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogenearbonate solution (2x 150 ml) and brine (150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow oil which solidified on standing. The yellow solid was recrystalised from diethyl ether/hexane to give 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1,2-O-(1-R-methoxyethylidene)-B-Dmannopyranose **41** as white needles (26.3 g, 75%); m.p. 73-76 $^{\circ}$ C [lit. 87-88 $^{\circ}$ C]^[28]; $[\alpha]_{D}^{18}$ +33.7 (c=1.0, CHCl₃), [lit. $[\alpha]_{D}^{18}$ +37.0 (c=1.0, CHCl₃)]^[xxviii=23]; (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.76 (3H, s, -Me), 3.30 (3H, s, -OMe), 3.44 (1H, ddd, J 9.4, 4.2, 2.4, 5-H), 3.70-3.80 (3H, m, 3-H, 6-H₂), 3.94 (1H, dd, J 9.4, 8.9, 4-H), 4.41 (1H, dd, J 4.1, 2.6, 2-H), 4.57 (1H, d, J 11.8, PhCHH-), 4.60 (1H, d, J 11.4, PhCHH-), 4.63 (1H, d, J 11.8, PhCHH-), 4.78 (1H, d, J 12.1, PhCHH-), 4.82 (1H, d, J 12.1, PhCHH-), 4.92 (1H, d, J 11.4, PhCHH-), 5.37 (1H, d, J 2.6, 1-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 24.4 (-CH₃), 49.8 (-OCH₃), 69.0 (C-6), 72.4 (PhCH₂-), 73.4 (PhCH₂-), 74.15 (C-5), 74.20 (C-4), 75.3 (PhCH₂-), 77.1 (C-2), 97.6 (C-1), 124.0 (C-7), 127.5, 127.8, 128.0, 128.1, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 137.8, 138.2; %); *m/z* (ES⁺) 529.2 ([M.Na]⁺, 8%), 545.2 (34%), 565.3 $([M.NH_4.MeCN]^+, 100\%).$

2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-D-mannopyranose^[29]



A solution of 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1,2-O-(1-R-methoxyethylidene)-β-D-mannopyranose 41 (38.0 g, 75.0 mmol) in acetic acid (300 ml) and water (200 ml) was stirred at r.t. for 4h whereupon TLC analysis (50% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.62) and formation of a three products (Rf=0.24, 0.36, 0.51). The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and partitioned between water (400 ml) and ethyl acetate (400 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x 175 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (2x 200 ml) and brine (200 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow oil which was dissolved in dry pyridine (250 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C and acetic anhydride (100 ml) was added dropwise over 30 min. The mixture was stirred for 16 h, slowly warming to r.t. whereupon TLC analysis (50% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting materials (Rf=0.24, 0.36, 0.51) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.88). The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (39.0 g) which was dissolved in dry THF (400 ml) at r.t. under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Benzylamine (12.0 ml, 109.5 mmol) was added slowly and the resulting solution was stirred at r.t. for 22 h whereupon TLC analysis (50% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.88) and formation of a major product (Rf=0.66). The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and dissolved in ethyl acetate (500 ml). The organic phase was washed with cold aqueous 1M HCl (2x 175 ml), saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (200 ml) and brine (200 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (45.6 g) which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Biotage SNAP 340g) eluting with an increasing proportion of ethyl acetate/petrol from 8-66% to give 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-D-mannopyranose 42 (34.34 g, 98%) as a pale yellow oil (predominantly α -anomer): Data for 42- α : $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25}$ +17.8 (c=1.0, CHCl₃), [lit. $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25}$ +16.7 (c=0.8, CHCl₃)]^[30]; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.18 (3H, s, -OAc), 3.68-3.74 (2H,

m, 6- H_2), 3.75 (1H, t, *J* 9.5, 4-*H*), 4.07 (1H, dd, *J* 9.5, 3.1, 3-*H*), 4.08-4.14 (2H, m, 5-*H* and –O*H*), 4.49 (1H, d, *J* 10.9, -C*H*HPh), 4.53 (1H, d, *J* 12.1, -C*H*HPh), 4.55 (1H, d, *J* 11.1, -C*H*HPh), 4.63 (1H, d, *J* 12.1, -CH*H*Ph), 4.73 (1H, d, *J* 11.1, -CH*H*Ph), 4.89 (1H, d, *J* 10.9, -CH*H*Ph), 5.22 (1H, br s, 1-*H*), 5.39 (1H, m, 2-*H*), 7.28-7.38 (15H, m, 15x Ar-*H*); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.2 (-OC(O)CH₃), 69.2 (C-2), 69.3 (C-6), 71.0 (C-5), 71.8 (-CH₂Ph), 73.4 (-CH₂Ph), 74.7 (C-4), 75.1 (-CH₂Ph), 77.7 (C-3), 92.4 (C-1), 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.10, 128.12, 128.35, 128.41, 128.42, 137.8, 137.9, 138.3, 170.6 (-OC(O)CH₃). 2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-1',1',1'-

trichloroacetimidate^[31]



DBU (897 µl, 6.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-Dmannopyranose 42 (28.7 g, 60.0 mmol) and trichloroacetonitrile (30.1 ml, 300.0 mmol) in dry DCM (500 ml) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h whereupon TLC analysis (33% EtOAc/petrol) indicated complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.18) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.45). The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and purified immediately by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/petrol from 17.5-25% to give 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-1',1',1'-trichloroacetimidate 18 as a pale yellow oil (35.44 g, 94%): $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +38.1 (c=1.0, CHCl₃ [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +36.3 (c=0.9, CHCl₃)]^[31]; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.21 (3H, s, -OAc), 3.73 (1H, dd, J 11.3, 1.1, 6-HH), 3.86 (1H, dd, J 11.3, 3.5, 6-HH), 3.97-4.12 (3H, m, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H), 4.52 (1H, d, J 10.9, PhCHH-), 4.54 (1H, d, J 12.1, PhCHH-), 4.60 (1H, d, J 11.3, PhCHH-), 4.70 (1H, d, J 12.1, PhCHH-), 4.75 (1H, d, J 11.3, PhCHH-), 4.89 (1H, d, J 10.9, PhCHH-), 5.52 (1H, dd, J 2.4, 1.5, H-2), 6.32 (1H, d, J 1.5, 1-H), 7.26-7.40 (15H, m, 15x Ar-H), 8.70 (1H, s, NH); δ_C (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.0 (-OAc), 67.3 (C-2), 68.4 (C-6), 72.1(PhCH₂-), 73.4 (PhCH₂-), 73.7, 74.4, 75.5 (PhCH₂-), 77.4, 90.8 (-CCl₃), 95.4 (C-1), 127.6, 127.8, 127.9,128.1, 128.30, 128.33, 128.4, 128.5, 137.5, 138.1, 138.2, 160.0, 170.1 (-OAc); m/z (ES⁺) 636.37 ([M.Na]⁺, 10%), 557.21 (74%), 529.19 (100%).

Ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranoside-(1-3)-4,6-*O*benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside^[14]



2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-1',1',1'-А mixture of trichloroacetimidate 18 (600 mg, 0.94 mmol) and ethyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 19 (245 mg, 0.79 mmol) were concentrated in vacuo from toluene (2x 30 ml), dried under vacuum, dissolved in dry DCM (20 ml) and added via cannula to a flask containing freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves (0.5 g) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was stirred at r.t. for 1 h then cooled to -78 °C and trimethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate (14 µl, 0.08 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 19 h slowly warming to 10 °C, whereupon TLC analysis (33% EtOAc/petrol) indicated complete consumption of 18 (Rf=0.60) and 19 (Rf=0.11) and the formation of a major product (Rf=0.48). Triethylamine (50 µl) was added and the mixture was filtered through celite and diluted with DCM (40 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (30 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (30 ml) water (30 ml) and brine (30 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was recrystallised form EtOAc/petrol to give ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranoside-(1-3)-4,6-Obenzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 21 as a white solid (CB322-2, 341 mg, 55 %): m.p. 130-135 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -24.1 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -24 (c=0.6, CHCl₃)]^[14]; δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.32 (3H, t, J 7.5, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.12 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.74 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.5, -SCHHCH₃), 2.75 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.5, -SCHHCH₃), 3.01 (1H, d, J 3.2, -OH), 3.44 - 3.54 (2H, m, 2c-H, 5c-H), 3.66 (1H, t, J 9.1, 4c-H), 3.73 (1H, dd, J 10.4, 1.9, 6d-HH), 3.77 (1H, t, J 10.4, 6c-HH), 3.79 (1H, dd, J 10.4, 4.7, 6d-HH), 3.89 (1H, t, J 9.5, 4d-H), 3.89 (1H, t, J 9.1, 3c-H), 4.03 (1H, dd, J 9.5, 3.5, 3d-H), 4.25 (1H, ddd, J 9.5, 4.4, 1.9, 5d-H), 4.37 (1H, dd, J 10.4, 5.0, 6c-HH), 4.42 (1H, d, J 9.8, 1c-H), 4.49 (1H, d, J 10.7, -CHHPh), 4.51 (1H, d, J 12.0, -CHHPh), 4.53 (1H, d, J

11.0, -C*H*HPh), 4.70 (1H, d, *J* 12.0, -CH*H*Ph), 4.71 (1H, d, *J* 11.0, -CH*H*Ph), 4.86 (1H, d, *J* 10.7, -CH*H*Ph), 5.28 (1H, d, *J* 1.6, 1d-*H*), 5.55 (1H, dd, *J* 3.5, 1.6, 2d-*H*), 5.58 (1H, s, -C*H*Ph), 7.16 - 7.19 (2H, m, 2x Ar-*H*), 7.25 – 7.39 (16H, m, 16x Ar-*H*), 7.45 – 7.49 (2H, m, 2x Ar-*H*); $\delta_{\rm C}$ (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 15.2 (-SCH₂CH₃), 21.0 (-OAc), 24.7 (-SCH₂CH₃), 68.5 (2C, C-6c, C-6d), 68.8 (C-2d), 70.4 (C-5c), 71.6 (C-5d), 71.8 (-CH₂Ph), 72.1 (C-2c), 73.4 (-CH₂Ph), 74.3 (C-4d), 75.1 (-CH₂Ph), 78.1 (C-3d), 79.9 (C-3c), 80.6 (C-4c), 87.0 (C-1c), 98.7 (C-1d), 101.0 (C-7d), 125.9 (2x C-Ar), 127.60 (C-Ar), 127.62 (C-Ar), 127.7 (C-Ar), 127.89 (2x C-Ar), 127.93 (2x C-Ar), 128.0 (2x C-Ar), 128.2 (2x C-Ar), 128.29 (2x C-Ar), 128.32 (2x C-Ar), 128.4 (2x C-Ar), 128.9 (C-Ar), 136.9 (C-Ar), 138.0 (C-Ar), 138.1 (C-Ar), 138.4 (C-Ar), 170.1 (-OAc); *m*/z (ES⁺) 809.28 ([M.Na]⁺, 100%); ESI⁺ [C₄₄H₅₀NaO₁₁S] requires 809.2966, found 809.2976.

$\label{eq:expectation} Ethyl-2-\textit{O}-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-\textit{O}-benzyl-\alpha-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-\textit{O}-benzylidene-2-levulinoyl-1-thio-\beta-D-glucopyranoside^{[14]}$



N,N-DIC (6.45 ml, 41.4 mmol) was added to a solution of ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl- α -D-mannopyranoside-(1-3)-4,6-O-benzylidene-1-thio- β -D-

glucopyranoside **21** (16.3 g, 20.7 mmol), levulinic acid (5.30 ml, 51.8 mmol) and DMAP (114 mg, 2.0 mmol) in dry DCM (400 ml) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was stirred at r.t. for 26 h whereupon TLC analysis (33% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.44) and formation of a major product (Rf=0.40). The mixture was diluted with DCM (300 ml) and water (300 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 150 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (2x 200 ml) and brine (2x 200 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a brown oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Biotage SNAP 340g) eluting with an increasing proportion of diethyl ether/petrol from 20-100% to give ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-

levulinoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside **22** as a colourless oil (17.21 g, 94%): $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ - 11.1 (c=1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -35.0 (c=1.0, CHCl₃)]^[14]; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.28 (3H, t, *J* 7.4, -SCH₂CH₃), 1.90 (3H, s, -C(O)CH₃), 2.10 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.32-2.78 (6H, m, -SCH₂CH₃, 1'-H₂ and 2'-H₂), 3.51 (1H, td, *J* 9.6, 5.1, 5c-*H*), 3.71-3.90 (7H, m, 4c-*H*, 6c-*H*H, 3d-*H*, 4d-*H*, 5d-*H* and 6d-H₂), 4.10 (1H, t, *J* 9.6, 3c-*H*), 4.39 (1H, dd, *J* 10.6, 5.1, 6c-HH), 4.50 (1H, d, *J* 11.1, -C*H*HPh), 4.54 (1H, d, *J* 12.3, -C*H*HPh), 4.68 (1H, d, *J* 11.1, -C*H*HPh), 4.69 (1H, d, *J* 12.3, -C*H*HPh), 4.83 (1H, d, *J* 11.1, -C*H*HPh), 5.06 (1H, t, *J* 9.6, 2c-*H*), 5.42 (1H, d, *J* 1.3, 1d-*H*), 5.48 (1H, dd, *J* 2.0, 1.3, 2d-*H*), 5.59 (1H, s, 7-*H*), 7.07-7.13 (2H, m, 2x Ar-*H*), 7.23-7.39 (16H, m, 16x Ar-*H*), 7.43-7.47 (2H, m, 2x Ar-*H*); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 21.1 (-OC(O)CH₃), 24.2 (-CH₂CH₂-), 27.9 (-CH₂CH₂-), 29.6 (-C(O)CH₃), 37.5 (-SCH₂CH₃), 68.1 (C-2d), 68.5 (C-6c), 68.8 (C-6d), 70.3 (C-2c), 70.4 (C-5c), 71.7 (-CH₂Ph), 71.8 (C-5d), 73.4 (-*C*H₂Ph), 73.9 (C-4d), 74.8 (C-3c), 75.0 (-*C*H₂Ph), 77.9 (C-3d), 81.6 (C-4c), 84.3 (C-1c), 97.4 (C-1d), 101.2 (-*CH*Ph), 126.1, 127.5, 127.6, 127.7, 127.8, 128.18, 128.22, 128.28, 128.34, 128.4, 129.0, 136.7, 137.9, 138.2, 138.6, 170.2, 171.5, 206.0; ESI⁺ [C₄₉H₅₆NaO₁₃S] requires 907.3334, found 907.3333.

Ethyl-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside



A solution of ethyl-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside 9 (14.20g, 14.16 mmol) in dry THF (60 ml + 60 ml washings) was added via cannula to a suspension of sodium cyanoborohydride (8.90 g, 141.16 mmol), methyl orange (~2mg) and freshly activated 3Å molecular sieves (3.0 g) in dry THF (280 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. HCl (4M solution in dioxane) was added slowly (Caution: effervescence) until the yellow colour of the solution changed to a persistent pink. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred 21h slowly warming to r.t. whereupon TLC analysis (40% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.49) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.35). The reaction was quenched by addition to saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (500 ml). The resulting yellow solution was filtered through celite and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 200 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (2x 200 ml) and brine (200 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow oil which was dissolved in methanol (1000 ml) and heated at 55 °C for 6h then concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow foam which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 6% Et₂O/DCM to give ethyl-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside **20** as a white solid (12.91 g, 91%): $[\alpha]_{D}^{18}$ +18.8 (c=0.5, CHCl₃); δ_{H} (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.11 (3H, t, J 7.6, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.51 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 2.59 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 3.13 (1H, d, J 1.9, -OH), 3.33-3.41 (2H, m, 5a-H, 5b-H), 3.43 (1H, dd, J 11.2, 3.9, 6a-HH), 3.53-3.59 (2H, m, 6a-HH, 6b-HH), 3.71 (1H, dd, J 9.9, 4.3, 6b-HH), 3.82 (1H, td, J 8.6, 1.9, 4b-H), 4.15-4.22 (4H, m, 2a-H, 2b-H, 3a-H, 4a-H), 4.26 (1H, dd, J 10.7, 8.6, 3b-H), 4.46-4.55 (6H, m, 6x -CHPh-), 4.80 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.81(1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh),
5.08 (1H, d, *J* 9.2, 1a-*H*), 5.32 (1H, d, *J* 8.2, 1b-*H*), 6.83-6.87 (3H, m, 3x Ar-*H*), 6.93-6.97 (3H, m, 3x Ar-*H*), 6.98-7.01 (2H, m, 2x Ar-*H*), 7.03-7.06 (2H, m, 2x Ar-*H*), 7.25-7.39 (1H, m, Ar-*H*), 7.57-7.80 (6H, m, 6x Ar-*H*), 7.86-7.91 (1H, m, Ar-*H*); $\delta_{\rm C}$ (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 23.6 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.7 (C-2a), 56.1 (C-2b), 68.3 (C-6a), 70.9 (C-6b), 72.6 (-CH₂Ph), 72.8 (C-5b), 73.7 (-CH₂Ph), 74.3 (-CH₂Ph), 75.4 (C-4b), 75.5 (C-3a), 77.6 (C-4a), 78.3 (C-3b), 78.8 (C-5a), 80.7 (C-1a), 96.9 (C-1b), 123.2, 123.4, 123.6, 126.9, 127.3, 127.4, 127.7, 127.75, 127.84, 127.9, 128.1, 128.2, 128.5, 131.6, 133.6, 133.7, 133.9, 134.0, 137.5, 138.3, 138.4, 138.5, 167.5, 167.7, 167.8, 168.4; ESI⁺ [C₅₈H₅₆N₂NaO₁₂S] requires 1027.3446, found 1027.3463.

Ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-*O*benzylidene-2-levulinoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4) -3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside



A mixture of ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-levulinoyl-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside **22** (89 mg, 0.10 mmol), 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylpyridine (51 mg, 0.25 mmol) and diphenylsulfoxide (40 mg, 0.20 mmol) were concentrated from toluene (3x 20 ml), dissolved in dry DCM (10 ml) under a nitrogen atmosphere and added *via* cannula to a flask containing freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves (150 mg) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere. The suspension was stirred at r.t. for 30 min then cooled to -40 °C. Triflic anhydride (17 μ l, 0.10 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 40 min. A solution of ethyl-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-

benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside **20** (100 mg, 0.10 mmol) in dry DCM (5 ml) was added dropwise *via* cannula. The resulting solution was stirred at -40 °C for 45 min then warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 22 h slowly warming to r.t. whereupon TLC analysis (20% EtOAc/toluene) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material **20** (Rf=0.40) and formation of a major product (Rf=0.53). Saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (20 ml) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2x 15 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (20 ml) and brine (20 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Biotage SNAP 25g) eluting with an increasing proportion of ethyl acetate/toluene from 3-25% to give ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-levulinoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-

glucopyranoside 23 as a colourless oil (117 mg, 64%): $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ +7.7 (c=0.7, CHCl₃), Lit. [α]_D¹⁸ (c=1.0, CHCl₃);δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.10 (3H, t, *J* 7.6, -SCH₂CH₃), 1.88 (3H, s, -CH₃), 2.07 (3H, s, -C(O)CH₃), 2.30 (1H, dt, J 18.3, 6.0, 9c-HH), 2.46-2.51 (2H, m, 8c-H₂), 2.50 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 2.58 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 3.10 (1H, td, J 9.5, 4.9, 5c-H), 3.32-3.40 (3H, m, 5a-H, 6b-HH, 6c-HH), 3.47-3.54 (2H, m, 4a-H, 6b-HH), 3.62 (1H, t, J 9.3, 4c-H), 3.69-3.74 (1H, m, 5d-H), 3.72 (1H, br d, J 9.8, 6d-HH), 3.77 (1H, dd, J 9.8, 3.8, 6d-HH), 3.78-3.86 (4H, m, 3d-H, 4d-H, 6a-H₂), 3.91 (1H, t, J 9.3, 3c-H), 4.13 (1H, t, J 9.2, 4b-H), 4.15-4.24 (5H, m, 2a-H, 2b-H, 3a-H, 5b-H, 6c-HH), 4.29 (1H, dd, J 10.5, 9.2, 3b-H), 4.39 (1H, d, J 12.7, -CHHPh), 4.40 (1H, d, J 11.3, -CHHPh), 4.41 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.43 (1H, d, J 12.0, -CHHPh), 4.46 (1H, d, J 11.3, -CHHPh), 4.51 (1H, d, J 11.3, -CHHPh), 4.52 (1H, d, J 11.3, -CHHPh), 4.53 (1H, d, J 11.4, -CHHPh), 4.62 (1H, d, J 12.0, -CHHPh), 4.63 (1H, d, J 8.5, 1c-H), 4.65 (1H, d, J 11.4, -CHHPh), 4.68 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.79 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.81 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.91 (1H, d, J 12.7, -CHHPh), 4.96 (1H, dd, J 9.3, 8.5, 2c-H), 5.08 (1H, d, J 9.1, 1a-H), 5.31 (1H, d, J 8.2, 1b-H), 5.37 (1H, br s, 1d-H), 5.42 (1H, s, 7c-H), 5.44 (1H, br s, 2d-H), 6.74-6.78 (3H, m, 3x ArH), 6.87-7.03 (7H, m, 7x ArH), 7.06-7.11 (2H, m, 2x ArH), 7.20-7.41 (23H, m, 23x ArH), 7.43-7.49 (4H, m, 4x ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, m, ArH), 7.61-7.78 (8H, m, 8x ArH), 7.83-7.88 (1H, m, ArH); δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 21.0 (-OC(O)CH₃), 23.7 (-SCH₂CH₃), 27.7 (C-8c), 29.5 (-C(O)CH₃), 37.4 (C-9c), 54.8 (C-2a), 56.6 (C-2b), 65.4 (C-5c), 67.3 (C-6a), 68.0 (C-2d), 68.2 (C-6b), 68.4 (C-6c), 68.8 (C-6d), 71.7 (-CH₂Ph), 71.8 (C-5d), 72.4 (C-2c), 72.6 (-CH₂Ph), 73.2 (-CH₂Ph), 73.5 (-CH₂Ph), 73.8 (C-4d), 74.0 (C-3c), 74.6 (C-4a and 2x -CH₂Ph), 75.0 (-CH₂Ph), 75.9 (C-5b), 76.6 (C-3b), 77.9 (C-3a, 3d and 4b), 78.8 (C-5a), 80.7 (C-1a), 81.7 (C-4c), 97.0 (C-1b), 97.3 (C-1d), 100.4 (C-1c), 101.1 (C-7c), 123.1, 123.3, 123.6, 124.8, 126.1, 126.8, 127.0, 127.2, 127.3, 127.5, 127.6, 127.65, 127.69, 127.72, 127.76, 127.80, 127.86, 127.89, 127.93, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 128.9, 129.3, 131.0, 131.4, 131.7, 131.8, 133.5, 133.7, 133.9, 136.8, 137.9, 138.0, 138.1, 138.4, 138.6, 138.7, 145.6, 167.5, 167.6, 167.7, 168.3, 170.1 (-OC(O)CH₃), 171.3 (-OC(O)CH₂-), 205.7 (-C(O)-); ESI⁺ [C₁₀₅H₁₀₆N₂NaO₂₅S] requires 1849.6698, found 1849.6718.

Ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside



Hydrazine acetate (148 mg, 1.64 mmol) was added to a suspension of ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-

levulinoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside 23 (1.00 g, 0.55 mmol) in methanol (40 ml). The mixture was heated to 55 °C under reflux for 20 h whereupo n TLC analysis (40% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.31) and formation of a major product (Rf=0.35). The mixture was diluted with water (150 ml) and DCM (150 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 100ml). The combined organic layers were washed with water (100 ml) and brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow foam which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Biotage SNAP 100g) eluting with an increasing proportion of ethyl acetate/petrol from 8-50% ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-Oto give benzylidene-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside **3**as a white powder (641 mg, 68%): $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ (c=1.0, CHCl₃), Lit. $[\alpha]_{D}^{18}$ (c=1.0, CHCl₃); δ_{H} (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.11 (3H, t, J 7.3, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.52 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.3, -SCHHCH₃), 2.60 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.3, -SCHHCH₃), 3.13 (1H, td, J 9.5, 5.0, 5c-H), 3.31-3.35 (2H, m, 5a-H, 5b-H), 3.39-3.56 (4H, m, 2c-H, 4c-H, 6a-HH, 6c-HH), 3.58 (1H, br d, J 11.0, 6a-HH), 3.68 (1H, br d, J 10.8, 6b-HH), 3.70 (1H, br d, J 11.7, 6d-HH), 3.75 (1H, t, J 9.1, 3c-H), 3.79 (1H, dd, J 10.8, 4.4, 6d-HH), 3.86 (1H, br d, J 11.3, 6b-HH), 3.91 (1H, t, J 9.3, 4d-H), 4.02 (1H, dd, J 9.3, 3.0, 3d-

H), 4.11 (1H, dd, *J* 10.2, 5.0, 6c-H*H*), 4.13 (1H, app t, *J* 9.2, 4b-*H*), 4.16 (1H, app t, *J*

9.2, 3a-H), 4.20-4.24 (3H, m, 2a-H, 2b-H, 5d-H), 4.25 (1H, dd, J 10.5, 9.2, 4a-H), 4.40 (1H, dd, J 10.5, 9.2, 3b-H), 4.41 (1H, d, J 12.6, -CHHPh), 4.48-4.53 (5H, m, 5x -CHHPh), 4.53 (1H, d, J 11.7, -CHHPh), 4.54 (1H, d, J 12.6, -CHHPh), 4.57 (1H, d, J 12.0, -CHHPh), 4.62 (1H, d, J 7.6, 1c-H), 4.70 (1H, d, J 12.0, -CHHPh), 4.71 (1H, d, J 11.0, -CHHPh), 4.81 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.86 (1H, d, J 12.3, -CHHPh), 4.87 (1H, d, J 11.0, -CHHPh), 5.08 (1H, d, J 10.1, 1a-H), 5.24 (1H, br s, 1d-H), 5.28 (1H, d, J 8.5, 1b-H), 5.45 (1H, s, 7c-H), 5.53 (1H, dd, J 3.0, 0.7, 2d-H), 6.73-6.81 (3H, m, 3x ArH), 6.87-7.06 (8H, m, 8x ArH), 7.15-7.44 (28H, m, 28x ArH), 7.52-7.57 (1H, m, ArH), 7.62-7.89 (8H, m, 8x ArH); δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 21.0 (-OC(O)CH₃), 23.6 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.7 (C-2a), 56.6 (C-2b), 65.9 (C-5c), 67.6 (C-6b), 68.3 (C-6a), 68.47 (C-6c), 68.53 (C-2d), 68.8 (C-6d), 71.5 (C-5d), 71.8 (-CH₂Ph), 72.6 (-CH₂Ph), 73.3 (-CH₂Ph), 73.4 (-CH₂Ph), 74.1 (C-2c), 74.3 (C-4d), 74.51 (C-5d or -CH₂Ph), 74.53 (C-5d or -CH₂Ph), 74.7 (-CH₂Ph), 75.1 (-CH₂Ph), 75.4 (C-4a), 77.5 (C-3a), 78.08 (C-3b), 78.12 (C-3d), 78.75 (C-4b), 78.78 (C-5a), 78.9 (C-3c), 80.7 (C-4c), 80.8 (C-1a), 96.9 (C-1b), 98.6 (C-1d), 100.9 (C-7c), 103.8 (C-1c), 123.2, 123.3, 123.7, 125.9, 126.9, 127.1, 127.23, 127.25, 127.4, 127.6, 127.65, 127.66, 127.76, 127.82, 127.9, 127.99, 128.01, 128.08, 128.10, 128.2, 128.29, 128.34, 128.5, 128.8, 131.4, 131.66, 131.74, 133.6, 133.7, 133.9, 134.0, 137.0, 137.6, 138.0, 138.1, 138.4, 138.45, 138.49, 167.5, 167.7, 168.5, 170.1 ($-OC(O)CH_3$); ESI⁺ [$C_{100}H_{100}N_2NaO_{23}S$] requires 1751.6330, found 1751.6310.

Ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-2-*O*-acetyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside



Triflic anhydride (838 µl, 4.980 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-4,6-O-benzylidene-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside 44 (575 mg, 0.332 mmol) in dry DCM (40 ml) at -5 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 h slowly warming to r.t. whereupon TLC analysis (15% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.36) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.53). The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (50 ml) and washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (2x 40 ml) and brine (40 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give an orange oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 35% ethyl acetate/petrol to give the intermediate triflate as a white solid (543 mg, 88%). The triflate (543 mg) and tetra-nbutylammonium acetate (751 mg, 2.49 mmol) were dissolved in dry toluene under a nitrogen atmosphere and sonicated at r.t. for 4h. The mixture was diluted with water (500 ml) and DCM (200 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 150 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (Biotage SNAP 25g) eluting with an increasing proportion of ethyl acetate/toluene from 10-80% to give ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-2-O-acetyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-Nphthalamido-\beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-

thio- β -D-glucopyranoside **24** (516 mg, 88%) as a pale yellow oil: $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ +7.6 (c=1.0,

CHCl₃), Lit. $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ (c=1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.13 (3H, t, J 7.6, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.11 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.12 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.54 (1H, dq, J 12.5, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 2.62 (1H, dq, J 12.5, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 3.12 (1H, td, J 9.0, 4.6, 5c-H), 3.25 (1H, br d, J 9.6, 5b-H), 3.37 (1H, dd, J 9.6, 2.3, 5a-H), 3.45 (1H, dd, J 11.0, 3.5,6a-HH), 3.54 (1H, d, J 10.4, 6c-HH), 3.60 (1H, d, J 11.0, 6a-HH), 3.61 (1H, d, J 11.1, 6b-HH), 3.68 (1H, d, J 11.1, 6b-HH), 3.73 (1H, d, J 10.6, 6d-HH), 3.83 (1H, dd, J 10.6, 3.6, 6d-HH), 3.86-3.98 (5H, m, 3c-H, 4c-H, 3d-H, 4d-H and 5d-H), 4.16-4.34 (7H, m, 2a-H, 3a-H, 4a-H, 2b-H, 3b-H, 4b-H and 6c-HH), 4.42-4.61 (9H, m, 9x -CHHPh), 4.69 (1H, d, J 12.1, -CHHPh), 4.71 (1H, d, J 12.1, -CHHPh), 4.76 (1H, br s, 1c-H), 4.89-4.92 (3H, m, 3x -CHHPh), 5.11 (1H, d, J 10.4, 1a-H), 5.27 (1H, br s, 1d-H), 5.30 (1H, d, J 8.1, 1b-H), 5.44 (1H, d, J 2.5, 2c-H), 5.51 (1H, br s, 2d-H), 5.53 (1H, s, 7c-H), 6.78-6.82 (3H, m, 3x Ar-H), 6.94-7.07 (7H, m, 7x Ar-H), 7.24-7.40 (28H, m, 28x Ar-H), 7.43-7.47 (2H, m, 2x Ar-H), 7.55-7.90 (8H, m, 8x Ar-H); δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 20.9 (-OC(O)CH₃), 21.0 (-OC(O)CH₃), 23.7 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.8 (C-2a), 56.6 (C-2b), 66.5 (C-5c), 67.6 (C-6b), 68.3 (C-6a and C-6c), 68.6 (C-2d), 68.9 (C-6d), 70.8 (C-2c), 71.7 (-CH₂Ph), 72.8 (-CH₂Ph), 73.1 (C-5d and -CH₂Ph), 73.4 (2x -CH₂Ph), 74.2 (-CH₂Ph), 74.4, 74.5, 74.6 (-CH₂Ph), 74.8 (-CH₂Ph), 75.5 (C-4a), 76.9 (C-3b), 77.6 (C-3a), 77.7, 78.6 (C-4b), 78.8, 78.9 (C-5a), 80.8 (C-1a), 97.0 (C-1b), 98.6 (C-1d), 99.2 (C-1c), 101.2 (C-7c), 123.2, 123.3, 123.7, 126.9, 127.2, 127.5, 127.55, 127.58, 127.66, 127.72, 127.80, 127.84, 127.95, 128.0, 128.1, 128.26, 128.30, 128.4, 128.6, 128.9, 131.7, 133.6, 133.7, 133.9, 134.1, 137.1, 137.97, 138.02, 138.2, 138.3, 138.6, 138.7, 167.5, 167.7, 169.6 (-OC(O)CH₃), 170.1 (- $OC(O)CH_3$; ESI⁺ [$C_{102}H_{102}N_2NaO_{24}S$] requires 1793.6435, found 1705.6353.

Ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-2-*O*-acetyl-β-Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside



p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (68 mg, 0.36 mmol) was added to a solution of ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-2-O-acetyl-4,6-Obenzylidene-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamidoβ-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside 24 (6.35 g, 3.58 mmol) in dry methanol (128 ml) and dey 1,4dioxane (72 ml) at r.t under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was heated to 85 °C for 3.5 h whereupon TLC analysis (50% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.68) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.21). The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (400 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (300 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 150 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (150 ml) and brine (150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in *vacuo* to give a white solid which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of ethyl acetate/petrol from 50-80% to give ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-2-O-acetyl-β-Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside 25 (5.56 g, 92%) as a white solid: $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25}$ +19.6 (c=1.0, CHCl₃); δ_{H} (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.11 (3H, t, J 7.6, -SCH₂CH₃), 2.06 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.15 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.52 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 2.60 (1H, dq, J 12.6, 7.6, -SCHHCH₃), 3.03 (1H, ddd, J 9.5, 4.7, 3.2, 5c-H), 3.23 (1H, br d, J 9.6, 5b-H), 3.34 (1H, dd, J 9.6, 3.8, 5a-H), 3.41 (1H, dd, J 11.4, 3.8, 6a-HH), 3.27-3.59 (4H, m, 3d-H, 6a-HH, 6b-

HH, 6c-HH), 3.63 (1H, br d, J 11.0, 6b-HH), 3.68 (1H, dd, J 11.7, 3.2, 6c-HH), 3.72-

3.75 (2H, m, 6d-H₂), 3.80-3.86 (2H, m, 4c-H, 4d-H), 3.88 (1H, dd, J 9.3, 3.0, 3c-H), 3.97 (1H, dt, J 9.5, 3.5, 5d-H), 4.10 (1H, dd, J 9.6, 8.5, 4b-H), 4.16 (1H, dd, J 9.8, 8.2, 3a-H), 4.17-4.23 (3H, m, 2a-H, 2b-H, 4a-H), 4.25 (1H, dd, J 10.5, 8.5, 3b-H), 4.39 (1H, d, J 12.0, (-CHHPh), 4.43 (1H, d, J 12.0, -CHHPh), 4.47-4.58 (7H, m, 7x -CHHPh), 4.65 (1H, d, J 11.7, -CHHPh), 4.65 (1H, br s, 1c-H), 4.67 (1H, d, J 11.7, -CHHPh), 4.86 (1H, d, J 11.3, -CHHPh), 4.87 (1H, d, J 12.7, -CHHPh), 4.88 (1H, d, J 11.3, -CHHPh), 5.07 (1H, d, J 10.1, 1a-H), 5.25 (1H, d, J 1.5, 1d-H), 5.26 (1H, d, J 8.2, 1b-H), 5.27 (1H, dd, J 2.3, 1.5, 2d-H), 5.34 (1H, d, J 3.5, 2c-H), 6.74-6.78 (3H, m, 3x ArH), 6.93-7.02 (7H, m, 7x ArH), 7.19-7.23 (2H, m, 2x ArH), 7.24-7.37 (23H, m, 23x ArH), 7.52-7.56 (1H, m, ArH), 7.60-7.79 (6H, m, 6x ArH), 7.84-7.91 (1H, m, Ar*H*); δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 21.0 (-C(O)CH₃), 21.1 (-C(O)CH₃), 23.6 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.7 (C-2a), 56.5 (C-2b), 62.1 (C-6c), 67.0 (C-4c), 67.4 (C-6b), 68.3 (C-6a), 69.0 (C-6d), 69.3 (C-2d), 71.0 (C-2c), 71.76 (C-5d), 71.82 (-CH₂Ph), 72.7 (-CH₂Ph), 73.1 (-CH₂Ph), 73.4 (-CH₂Ph), 74.2 (C-4d), 74.37 (C-5b), 74.42 (-CH₂Ph), 74.6 (-CH₂Ph), 74.8 (-CH₂Ph), 75.4 (C-5c), 75.6 (C-4a), 76.8 (C-3b), 77.4 (C-3c), 77.7 (C-3a), 78.0 (C-4b), 78.6 (C-3d), 78.8 (C-5a), 80.7 (C-1a), 97.0 (C-1b), 98.15 (C-1c or 1d), 98.21 (C-1c or 1d), 123.2, 123.3, 123.7, 126.9, 127.28, 127.34, 127.5, 127.6, 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.11, 128.14, 128.3, 128.35, 128.39, 128.6, 131.4, 131.65, 131.69, 133.5, 133.6, 133.9, 134.1, 137.8, 137.9, 138.3, 138.4, 138.5, 167.5, 167.6, 167.7, 168.4, 169.7 (-C(O)CH₃), 170.6 (-C(O)CH₃); ESI⁺ [C₉₅H₉₈N₂NaO₂₄S] requires 1705.6122, found 1705.6059.

Ethyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2-*O*-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside



A mixture of ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)-2-Oacetyl-\beta-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-\beta-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-Dglucopyranoside 25 (25 mg, 15 μmol) and 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-Dmannopyranosyl-1',1',1'-trichloroacetimidate 18 (10 mg, 16 µmol) was concentrated from toluene (3x 2 ml) and dried under vacuum. The dried mixture was dissolved in dry DCM (1 ml) and added via cannula to a flask containing freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves (100 mg) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting stirred at r.t. for 30 min then suspension was cooled to -40 °C. Trimethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate (0.2 µl, 1.5 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 20 min whereupon TLC analysis (33% EtOAc/toluene) indicated complete consumption of the acceptor 25 (Rf=0.07) and donor 18 (Rf=0.67), and the formation of a product (Rf=0.38). Triethylamine (100 µl) was added and the mixture was warmed to r.t. and filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give a colourless oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (Biotage SNAP 10g) on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/petrol from 10-75% to give ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzylα-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-Nphthalamido-B-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1thio- β -D-glucopyranoside 44 (27 mg, 85%) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ +42.6 (c=0.5, CHCl₃), Lit. [α]_D¹⁸ (c=1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (700 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.11 (3H, t, *J* 7.4, -

SCH₂CH₃), 1.95 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.08 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.14 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.51 (1H, dq, J 12.4, 7.4, -SCHHCH₃), 2.59 (1H, dq, J 12.4, 7.4, -SCHHCH₃), 3.06 (1H, dt, J 9.5, 2.9, 5c-H), 3.23 (1H, br d, J 9.9, 5b-H), 3.32 (1H, dd, J 9.9, 3.4, 5a-H), 3.37 (1H, dd, J 11.0, 3.4, 6a-HH), 3.53 (1H, br d, J 11.0, 6a-HH), 3.55 (1H, dd, J 11.2, 2.6, 6b-HH), 3.59 (1H, dd, J 9.6, 3.3, 3c-H), 3.62-3.65 (2H, m, 6b-HH and 6c-HH), 3.67-3.69 (2H, m, 6e-H₂), 3.72-3.76 (2H, m, 5e-H and 6d-HH), 3.79-3.82 (3H, m, 3e-H, 4d-H and 6d-HH), 3.89-3.93 (3H, m, 3d-H, 4e-H and 6c-HH), 3.95 (1H, t, J 9.5, 4c-H), 3.98-4.01 (1H, m, 5d-H), 4.10-4.24 (7H, m, 2a-H, 3a-H, 4a-H, 2b-H, 3b-H, 4b-H and -CHHPh), 4.40-4.58 (12H, m, 12x –CHHPh), 4.65-4.68 (4H, m, 1c-H and 3x – CHHPh), 4.77 (1H, d, J 10.7, -CHHPh), 4.81 (1H, br s, 1e-H), 4.85-4.89 (3H, m, 3x -CHHPh), 5.06 (1H, d, J 10.4, 1a-H), 5.23 (1H, s, 1d-H), 5.24 (1H, d, J 8.3, 1b-H), 5.30 (1H, br s, 2e-H), 5.37 (1H, d, J 3.2, 2c-H), 5.43 (1H, br s, 2d-H), 6.74-6.81 (6H, m, 6x Ar-H), 6.95-6.99 (4H, m, 4x Ar-H), 7.09-7.12 (2H, m, 2x Ar-H), 7.14-7.17 (2H, m, 2x Ar-H), 7.22-7.36 (36H, m, 36x Ar-H), 7.54-7.82 (8H, m, 8x Ar-H); δ_C (175 MHz, CDCl₃): 14.9 (-SCH₂CH₃), 20.9 (-C(O)CH₃), 21.0 (-C(O)CH₃), 21.1 (-C(O)CH₃), 23.7 (-SCH₂CH₃), 54.7 (C-2a), 56.6 (C-2b), 66.1 (C-6c), 67.0 (C-4c), 67.6 (C-6b), 68.3 (C-6a), 68.5 (C-2e), 68.7 (C-6e), 68.87 (C-6d), 68.93 (C-2d), 71.1 (-CH₂Ph), 71.5 (-CH₂Ph), 71.82 (C-4d), 71.85 (-CH₂Ph), 71.9 (C-5d), 72.7 (-CH₂Ph), 73.0 (-CH₂Ph), 73.37 (-CH₂Ph), 73.44 (-CH₂Ph), 74.1 (C-4e), 74.3 (C-5e), 74.4 (C-5b), 74.50 (C-5c), 74.54 (2x -CH2Ph), 74.7 (-CH2Ph), 75.4 (-CH2Ph), 75.5 (C-3a), 76.9 (C-3b), 77.7 (C-4a), 77.8 (C-3d), 78.0 (C-3c), 78.2 (C-3e), 78.8 (C-4b and C-5a), 80.7 (C-1a), 96.9 (C-1b), 97.9 (C-1e), 99.1 (C-1c), 99.4 (C-1d), 123.1, 123.2, 123.3, 123.5, 126.8, 127.1, 127.4, 127.5, 127.60, 127.62, 127.65, 127.7, 127.76, 127.8, 127.9, 127.98, 128.02, 128.11, 128.14, 128.2, 128.3, 128.35, 128.4, 128.5, 131.4, 131.7, 131.8, 133.5, 133.58, 133.62, 133.8, 137.8, 137.9, 138.0, 138.1, 138.2, 138.3, 138.6, 138.65, 138.7, 167.5, 167.7, 168.2, 169.9 (-C(O)CH₃), 170.0 (-C(O)CH₃), 170.4 (-*C*(O)CH₃); ESI⁺ [C₁₂₄H₁₂₈N₂NaO₃₀S] requires 2180.8198, found 2180.8187.

Phenyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2,4-di-*O*-acetyl-β-Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-phthalamido-β-Dglucopyranoside



Acetic anhydride (30.0 ml, 317.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of ethyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-Obenzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Obenzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-\beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside 44 (2.53 g, 1.35 mmol) in dry pyridine (45 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 7h at rt whereupon TLC analysis (50% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the complete consumption of the starting material (Rf=0.36) and formation of a single product (Rf=0.41). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was again concentrated in vacuo from methanol (2x 100 ml) then partitioned between DCM (150 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (100 ml). The layers were separated and the organic phase was washed with brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a white solid which was purified by flash column chromatography (Biotage SNAP 100g) on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/petrol from 11-75% to give a white solid (2.48 g) which was concentrated *in vacuo* from toluene (3x 75 ml) then dissolved in dry DCM (20 ml) and stirred over freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves (1.0 g) at r.t. under a nitrogen atmosphere for 1h. The mixture was cooled to -10 °C and NIS (511 mg, 2.27 mmol, dried by stirring over freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves) was added followed immediately by TMS-OTf (21 µL, 0.11 mmol). The mixture was stirred at -10 °C for 15 min then phenol (252 mg, 2.68 mmol, concentrated in vacuo

from toluene (3x 10 ml) and stirred over freshly activated 4Å molecular sieves) in dry DCM (10 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h slowly warming to -5 °C then filtered through celite and diluted with DCM (150 ml) and 5% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (100 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3x 80 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with 5% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (100 ml) and brine (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (Biotage SNAP 100g) on silica gel eluting with an increasing proportion of EtOAc/petrol from 25-70% to give phenyl-2-Oacetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzylα-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2,4-di-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Obenzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2deoxy-2-N-phthalamido- β -D-glucopyranoside 27 (1.21 g, 48%) as a white solid; $[\alpha]_{D}^{18}$ +31.7 (c=0.6, CHCl₃), Lit. $[\alpha]_{D}^{18}$ (c=1.0, CHCl₃); δ_{H} (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.92 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.11 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.13 (3H, s, -OAc), 2.16 (3H, s, -OAc), 3.22-3.28 (2H, m, 5b-H, 5c-H), 3.39 (1H, dd, J 10.7, 4.4, 6c-HH), 3.44 (1H, app dd, J 8.6, 4.3, 5a-H), 3.51-3.59 (3H, m, 6c-HH, 6-H, 6-H), 3.62-3.68 (4H, m, 3c-H, 6-H, 6-H, 6-H), 3.70-3.74 (2H, m, 5e-H, 6-H), 3.76 (1H, dd, J 10.7, 4.1, 6-H), 3.81-3.87 (3H, m, 3d-H, 4e-H, 6-H), 3.91 (1H, dd, J 9.3, 3.0, 3e-H), 3.93-3.99 (2H, m, 4d-H, 5d-H), 4.12-4.25 (5H, m, 2b-H, 3a-H, 3b-H, 4a-H, 4b-H), 4.37-4.74 (16H, m, 16x PhCH-), 4.39-4.42 (1H, m, 2a-H), 4.79-4.88 (4H, m, 4x PhCH-), 4.82 (1H, d, J 2.8, 1e-H), 4.94 (1H, d, J 1.9, 1d-H), 5.13 (1H, dd, J 3.2, 1.9, 2d-H), 5.22 (1H, app t, J 9.5, 4c-H), 5.23 (1H, d, J 7.6, 1b-H), 5.31 (1H, dd, J 3.0, 1.9, 2e-H), 5.40 (1H, d, J 3.2, 2c-H), 5.57 (1H, d, J 8.5, 1a-H), 6.72-6.82 (7H, m, 7x ArH), 6.87-6.99 (5H, m, 5x ArH), 7.05-7.40 (44H, m, 44x ArH), 7.56-7.82 (7H, m, 7x ArH); δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 20.78 (-CH₃), 20.83 (-CH₃), 21.0 (-CH₃), 21.1 (-CH₃), 55.5 (C-2a), 56.5 (C-2b), 66.7 (C-6), 67.5 (C-6), 68.0 (C-6c), 68.4 (C-2e), 68.66 (C-4c), 68.68 (C-6), 68.8 (C-6), 69.2 (C-2d), 70.8 (C-2c) 71.70 (C-5a), 71.74 (-CH₂Ph), 71.78 (-CH₂Ph), 72.1 (C-5d), 72.68 (C-5c), 72.73 (-CH₂Ph), 73.0 (-CH₂Ph), 73.4 (2x -CH₂Ph), 73.9 (C-4d), 74.1 (C-4e), 74.42 (C-5b), 74.43 (-CH₂Ph), 74.5 (-CH₂Ph), 74.6 (-CH₂Ph), 74.7 (C-5a), 75.0 (-CH₂Ph), 75.8 (C-3a, 3b or 4a), 76.3 (C-3a, 3b or 4a), 76.6 (C-3a, 3b or 4a), 77.4 (C-3c), 78.2 (C-3e),

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79.0 (C-4b), 96.2 (C-1a), 97.1 (C-1b), 97.9 (C-1e), 98.8 (C-1c), 100.0 (C-1d), 116.9, 122.6, 123.1, 123.2, 123.5, 126.9, 127.2, 127.37, 127.40, 127.45, 127.49, 127.54, 127.62, 127.67, 127.73, 127.79, 128.0, 128.15, 128.18, 128.20, 128.23, 128.26, 128.35, 128.36, 128.6, 129.2, 131.4, 131.6, 131.8, 133.6, 133.8, 137.9, 138.00, 138.03, 138.1, 138, 2, 138.3, 138.4, 138.5, 138.6, 156.8, 167.4, 168.1, 169.7, 170.0, 170.1, 170.5; ESI^+ [C₁₃₀H₁₃₀N₂Na₂O₃₂] requires 1138.4196, found 1138.4222.

Phenyl-2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-*O*-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2,4-di-*O*-acetyl-β-Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-*O*-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-*N*- acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside



Methanol (25 ml) was added to a solution of phenyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2,4-di-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-Nphthalamido-\beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-phthalamido-\beta-D-glucopyranoside 27 (1.14 g, 0.51 mmol) in 1,2-ethylenediamine (5.11 ml, 76.50 mmol) at r.t under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 6 h then concentrated in vacuo from toluene (3x 40 ml). The resulting yellow oil was dissolved in dry pyridine (24 ml) and acetic anhydride (16 ml) at r.t under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 16 h whereupon TLC analysis (75% EtOAc/petrol) indicated the formation of a single product (Rf=0.57). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was again concentrated in vacuo from methanol (2x 150 ml) then partitioned between EtOAc (100 ml) and water (100 ml). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4x 75 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (150 ml), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow solid which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 60% ethyl acetate/petrol to give phenyl-2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl- α -Dmannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-\alpha-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2,4-di-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-β-Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-N- acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside 45 (838 mg, 80%) as a colourless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ +26.5 (c=0.5, CHCl₃), Lit. $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ (c=1.0, CHCl₃); $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.58 (3H, s, -CH₃), 1.91 (3H, s, -CH₃), 2.03 (3H, s, -

CH₃),2.05 (3H, s, -CH₃), 2.13 (3H, s, -CH₃), 2.15 (3H, s, -CH₃), 3.20-3.27 (2H, m, 5b-H, 5c-H), 3.44-3.53 (3H, m, 3b-H, 6c-HH, 6-H), 3.53-3.71 (8H, m, 2b-H, 3c-H, 6a-HH, 6b-H₂, 6c-HH, 2x 6-H), 3.73-3.95 (10H, m, 3a-H, 3d-H, 3e-H 4d-H, 4e-H, 5a-H, 5d-H, 5e-H, 6a-HH, 6-H), 3.96-3.99 (1H, m, 4a-H), 4.04 (1H, app t, J 8.8, 4b-H), 4.30 (1H, d, J 8.2, 1b-H), 4.33 (2H, s, PhCH₂-), 4.37 (1H, d, J 11.0, PhCHH-), 4.38 (1H, d, J 12.0, PhCHH-), 4.41-4.45 (1H, m, 2a-H), 4.43 (1H, d, J 12.0, PhCHH-), 4.45-4.63 (9H, m, 9x PhCHH-), 4.59 (1H, br s, 1c-H), 4.63 (1H, d, J 12.3, PhCHH-), 4.66 (1H, d, J 12.3, PhCHH-), 4.67 (1H, d, J 8.2, -NHAc), 4.78 (1H, d, J 12.0, PhCHH-), 4.81 (1H, d, J 12.0, PhCHH-), 4.82 (1H, d, J 11.0, PhCHH-), 4.85 (1H, d, J 11.4, PhCHH-), 4.86 (1H, br s, 1e-H), 4.92 (1H, d, J 1.7, 1d-H), 5.11 (1H, dd, J 2.8, 1.7, 2d-H), 5.17 (1H, app t, J 9.9, 4c-H), 5.23 (1H, d, J 4.1, 1a-H), 5.33 (1H, d, J 3.1, 2c-H), 5.34 (1H, dd, J 2.8, 1.9, 2e-H), 6.75 (1H, d, J 9.5, -NHAc), 6.94-7.00 (3H, m, 3x ArH), 7.14-7.20 (6H, m, 6x ArH), 7.21-7.37 (46H, m, 46x ArH); δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 20.8 (-OC(O)CH₃), 20.9 (-OC(O)CH₃), 21.0 (-OC(O)CH₃), 21.1 (-OC(O)CH₃), 23.0 (-NHC(O)CH₃), 23.4 (-NHC(O)CH₃), 49.1 (C-2a), 55.0 (C-2b), 66.4 (C-6c), 68.3 (C-6b), 68.4 (C-4c), 68.6 (C-2e, 6e or 6d), 68.69 (C-2e, 6e or 6d), 68.71 (C-2e, 6e or 6d), 69.0 (C-2d), 70.1 (C-6a), 71.6 (C-5e), 71.7 (-CH₂Ph), 71.86 (-CH₂Ph), 71.90 (-CH₂Ph), 72.1 (C-5d), 72.8 (C-5c), 73.0 (C-4a), 73.32 (2x -CH₂Ph), 73.35 (-CH₂Ph), 73.36 (-CH₂Ph), 73.7 (-CH₂Ph), 73.8 (C-4e), 74.3 (C-4d), 74.4 (C-5b), 74.6 (-CH₂Ph), 74.8 (C-5a), 75.2 (-CH₂Ph), 76.4 (C-3a), 76.8 (C-4b), 77.3 (C-3c and 3d), 77.7 (C-3b), 78.4 (C-3e), 97.75 (C-1a and 1e), 98.0 (C-1c), 99.9 (C-1d), 100.0 (C-1b), 116.4, 122.0, 127.4, 127.5, 127.57, 127.59, 127.65, 127.68, 127.71, 127.80, 127.86, 127.91, 127.92, 128.00, 128.04, 128.08, 128.19, 128.26, 128.27, 128.32, 128.37, 128.59, 128.64, 128.9, 129.3, 137.76, 137.78, 137.9, 138.1, 138.2, 138.3, 138.4, 138.55, 138.63, 157.1, 169.8 (-C(O)CH₃), 170.0 (-C(O)CH₃), 170.33 (-C(O)CH₃), 170.35(- $C(O)CH_3$, 170.5(- $C(O)CH_3$), 170.7 (- $C(O)CH_3$); ESI⁺ [C₁₁₈H₁₃₀N₂NaO₃₀] requires 2077.8601, found 2077.8651.

Phenyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-β-Dmannopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside



A mixture of Pd(OH)₂ on carbon (20% w/w, 400 mg, 0.376 mmol) and phenyl-2-Oacetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-a-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-6)-[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzylα-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-2,4-di-O-acetyl-β-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-Obenzyl-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-\beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-3,6-di-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-2-Nacetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside 46 (650 mg, 0.316 mmol) was suspended in dry methanol (50 ml) at r.t under a nitrogen atmosphere. The flask was evacuated and purged with hydrogen twice. A balloon of hydrogen was attached and the mixture was stirred at r.t for 64 h whereupon MS analysis indicated complete conversion. The reaction vessel was purged with nitrogen and the reaction mixture was filtered through a short celite pad under a constant stream of nitrogen. The resulting solution was concentrated in vacuo to give a white solid which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 25% methanol/DCM to give a white solid (331 mg) which was dissolved in dry MeOH (50 ml) at rt under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Sodium methoxide (4.37 M solution in MeOH, 17 µL, 0.074 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 8h whereupon MS analysis indicated complete reaction. Activated Dowex-H⁺ resin (2.0 g) was added and the mixture stirred at rt for 30 min then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give phenyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl- $(1-6)-[\alpha-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-3)]-\beta-D-mannopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-N-acetyl-\beta-$ D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-2-deoxy-2-*N*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside **4** (258 mg, 88%) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ -12.9 (c=0.1, H₂O); δ_H (700 MHz, D₂O): 1.94 (3H, s, -

NHC(O)CH₃), 2.01 (3H, s, -NHC(O)CH₃), 3.54-3.62 (7H, m, 3d-*H*, 3e-*H*, 5a-*H*, 5b-*H*, 5c-*H*, 5d-*H*, 6a-*H*H), 3.62-3.70 (8H, m, 3a-*H*, 3c-*H*, 4a-*H*, 4b-*H*, 4c-*H*, 6a-H*H*, 2x 6-*H*), 3.70-3.75 (4H, m, 2b-*H*, 3b-*H*, 5d-*H*, 6c-*H*H), 3.78-3.86 (7H, m, 4d-*H*, 4e-*H*, 6c-H*H*, 6-*H*₂, 2x 6-*H*), 3.89 (1H, dd, *J* 3.4, 1.4, 2e-*H*), 3.93 (1H, dd, *J* 10.5, 8.5, 2a-*H*), 3.99 (1H, dd, *J* 3.2, 1.5, 2d-*H*), 4.18 (1H, d, *J* 2.0, 2c-*H*), 4.55 (1H, d, *J* 8.2, 1b-*H*), 4.70 (1H, br s, 1c-*H*), 4.84 (1H, d, *J* 1.4, 1e-*H*), 5.02 (1H, d, *J* 1.5, 1d-*H*), 5.07 (1H, d, *J* 8.5, 1a-*H*), 6.98 (2H, d, *J* 8.2, 2x Ar-H_{ortho}), 7.07 (1H, t, *J* 7.2, Ar-H_{para}), 7.30 (2H, dd, *J* 8.2, 7.2, 2x Ar-H_{meta}); $\delta_{\rm C}$ (175 MHz, D₂O): 22.1 (-NHC(O)CH₃), 22.2 (-NHC(O)CH₃), 54.87 (C-2b), 54.92 (C-2a), 59.9 (C-6), 60.0 (C-6a), 60.9 (C-6), 61.1 (C-6), 65.8 (C-4c and 6c), 66.8 (C-3e or 3d), 66.9 (C-3e or 3d), 69.9 (C-2e), 70.0 (C-2d), 70.1 (C-2c), 70.3 (C-4d or 4e), 70.4 (C-4d or 4e), 71.9 (C-3a), 72.1 (C-3b), 72.7 (C-5e), 73.4 (C-5d), 74.2 (C-5c), 74.4 (C-5b), 74.7 (C-5a), 79.0 (C-4a), 79.6 (C-4b), 80.5 (C-3c), 99.4 (C-1a), 99.6 (C-1e), 100.4 (C-1c), 101.4 (C-1b), 102.5 (C-1d), 116.6 (C-*ortho*), 123.5 (C-*para*), 130.0 (C-*meta*), 156.6 (C-*ipso*), 174.7 (-*C*(O)CH₃), 174.9 (-*C*(O)CH₃); ESI⁺ [C₄₀H₆₂N₂NaO₂₆] requires 1009.3483, found 1009.3456.

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NMR Spectra










































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Ph-·0-0-OPh но 35 NPhth

					Current Data Parameters NAME Jun14-2005 EXPNO 13 PROCNO 1
					F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date20050615 Time 5.52 INSTRUM dpx360 PR0BHD Sime DuAL 13C PULPROG zgp330 TD 65536 SOLVENT C0C13 NS 1024 DS 4 SMH 22522.523 Hz FIDRES 0.343666 Hz AO 1.4549491 sec RG 11585.2 DM 22.200 usec DE 6.00 usec TE 300.0 K D1 2.0000000 sec d11 0.00002000 sec d12 0.00002000 sec TE 300.0 K D1 2.0000000 sec d12 0.00002000 sec
					P1 0.40 USEC PL1 -6.00 dB SF01 90.5646855 MHz CPDPR62 waltz16 NUC2 1H PCPO2 100.00 USEC PL2 -3.00 dB PL12 1B.00 dB PL12 360;1314405 MHz F2 - Processing parameters SI 32768 SF 90.5547250 MHz NDW EM SSB 0
bbu 500 180	инани на	140 120	100		LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 1.40 ID NMR plot parameters CX 30.00 cm F1P 215.000 ppm F1 19469.27 Hz F2P -5.000 ppm F2 -452.77 Hz PPMCM 7.33333 ppm/cm HZCM 664.06799 Hz/cm

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Acquisition Time (sec)	2.9360	Comment	AV700 1H CONNO	OR BARRY 2751 25/2/11		Date	25 Feb 2011 10:01:36
Date Stamp	25 Feb 2011 10:01	:36		File Name		DATA\NMR\FIDS\CB414-	4_AVC700_CB27512502\1\PDATA\1\1R
Frequency (MHz)	699.99	Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	16	Origin	av700
Original Points Count	32768	Owner	dp-nmrgroup	Points Count	65536	Pulse Sequence	zg60
Receiver Gain	4.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	11160.71	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d		
Spectrum Offset (Hz)	3499.9480	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	11160.54	Temperature (degree C	25.020















Acquisition Time (sec)	0.7864	Comment	AV700 13C CONN	OR BARRY 0547 17/9/10	0	Date	17 Sep 2010 15:36:48	
Date Stamp	17 Sep 2010 15:36	6:48		File Name	C:\WORK DRIVE\DATA\NMR\FIDS\CB404-1_AV700\7\PDATA\1\1R			
Frequency (MHz)	176.01	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	1525	Origin	av700	
Original Points Count	32768	Owner	dp-nmrgroup	Points Count	65536	Pulse Sequence	zgpg30	
Receiver Gain	2050.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	41666.67	Solvent	DEUTERIUM OXI	DE		
Spectrum Offset (Hz)	17600.7637	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	41666.03	Temperature (degree C	25.020	

