

Supporting Information

Detection of Carbohydrate Binding Proteins Using Magnetic Relaxation Switches.

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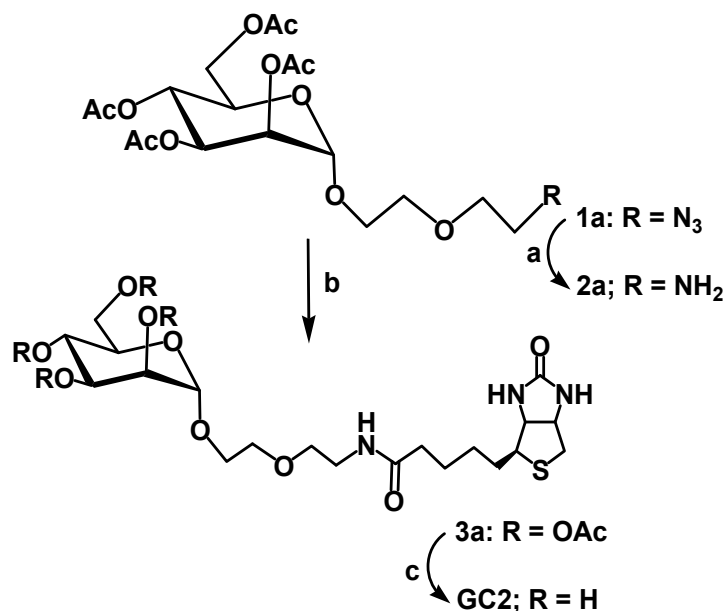
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General Methods:

All chemical reagents were of analytical grade, used as supplied without further purification unless indicated. Concanavalin A (ConA), *Galanthus Nivalis* lectin (GNL), *Ricinus communis* lectin (RCA120) and Ricin toxin were purchased from Vector Laboratories. ConA was dialysed in PBS buffer as reported by Cloninger et. al.¹ Ricin was also dialysed before use. Shiga toxins 1 and 2 were isolated as previously described.² Acetic anhydride and acetyl chloride were distilled under an inert atmosphere and stored under argon. 4Å Molecular sieves were stored in an oven (>130 °C) and cooled *in vacuo*. The acidic ion-exchange resin used was Dowex-50 and Amberlite. (H⁺ form) Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted on silica gel 60-F254 (Merck). Plates were visualized under UV light, and/or by treatment with acidic cerium ammonium molybdate followed by heating. Column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (230-400 mesh) from Qualigens. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AMX 400MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm) units using ¹³C and residual ¹H signals from deuterated solvents as references. Spectra were analyzed with Mest-Re-C Lite (Mestrelab Research) and/or XWinPlot (Bruker Biospin). Electrospray ionization mass spectra were recorded on a Micromass Q ToF 2 (Waters) and data were analyzed with MassLynx 4.0 (Waters) software.

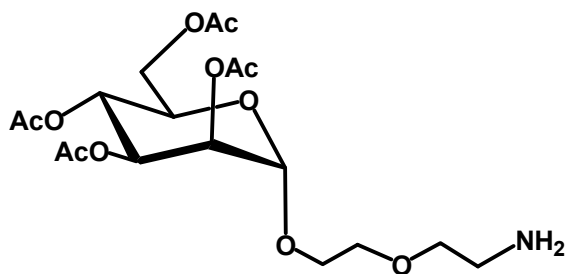
Abbreviations: 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine, CDMT; *N*-methyl morpholine, NMM; *N,N* Dimethyl formamide, DMF; Ethyl acetate, EtOAc; Triisopropylsilane, TIPS; Trifluoroacetic acid, TFA; Acetonitrile, CH₃CN; Dichloromethane, DCM; Dichloroethane, DCE; Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride, Tf₂O; Trimethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate, TMSOTf; Hydrazine acetate, NH₂NH₂.HOAc; Trichloroacetonitrile, Cl₃CCN; Triethylamine, NEt₃; Methanol, CH₃OH.

A. Synthesis of glycoconjugates



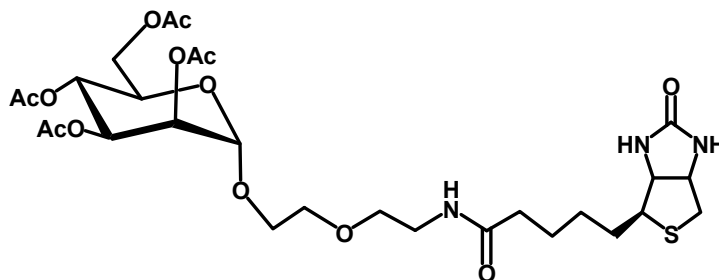
Scheme 1. *Reagents and conditions.* a. 10% Pd/C, EtOH, H₂, RT, 4h, 91%. (b) D-Biotin, NMM, CDMT, THF, 0 °C, 48h, 50%. (c) NaOMe, MeOH, RT, 4h, 82%.

Compound 2a: 2-(2-Amino-ethoxy)-ethyl 2,3,4,6 tetra-O-acetate α-D-mannopyranoside.



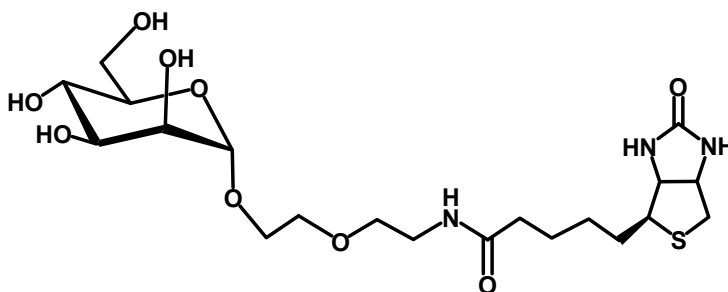
2-(2-Azido-ethoxy)-ethyl 2,3,4,6 tetra-O-acetate α-D-mannopyranoside, **1a** (0.90 g, 1.95 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL of EtOAc and 4 mL of EtOH was added to it. Pd/C (450 mg) was added to it and mixture was stirred for 16 h under 1 atm hydrogen gas. Upon completion (TLC), the reaction mixture was filtered through a small pad of celite followed by washing with 3 X 10 mL EtOH. The solvent was evaporated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography, eluting with 70:30 mixture of EtOAc and hexane, to give compound **2a** as a white solid (0.78 g, 91%). Spectral data matched reported values.³

Compound 3a: 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-(S-D-biotinoyl-5-amino-3-oxopentyl)- α -D-mannopyranoside.



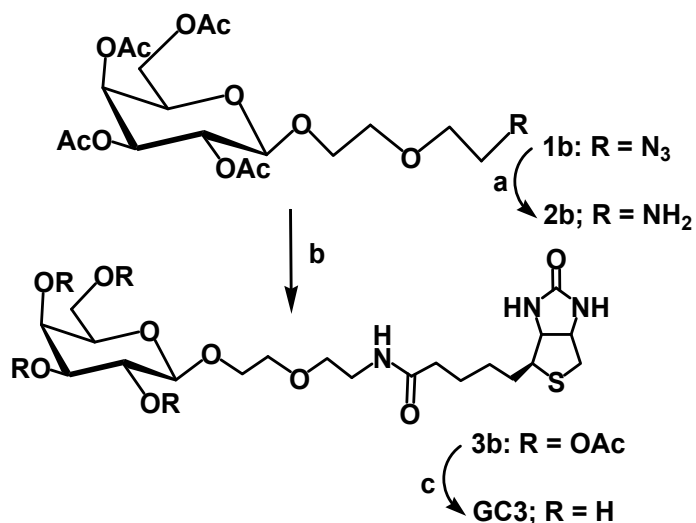
D-biotin (56.1 mg, 0.23 mmol) was dissolved in 1 mL of THF and cooled to 0 °C. CDMT (29.2 mg, 0.25 mmol) and NMM (55 μ L, 0.50 mmol) was added and stirred overnight at 0 °C. In a separate flask, **2a** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in 1 mL of THF and the contents were added to the previous solution. The mixture was stirred for 48 h, slowly warming to rt. Upon completion (TLC), the solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with saturated NaHCO₃. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated in *vacuo* and the product was purified by flash column chromatography, eluting with 90:10 mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and MeOH to give **3a** as a light yellow syrupy solid (48 mg, 63%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 6.67 (bs, 1H), 6.49 (bs, 1H), 5.73 (bs, 1H), 5.34-5.23 (m, 3H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.52-4.49 (m, 1H), 4.33-4.24 (m, 1H), 4.14-4.01 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.40 (m, 8H), 3.17-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 12.8 Hz), 2.74 (d, 12.8 Hz), 2.25 (t, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.77-1.61 (m, 4H), 1.47-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.23 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 173.43, 170.71, 170.26, 170.03, 169.74, 164.01, 97.54, 70.17, 69.83, 69.63, 68.99, 68.48, 67.03, 66.18, 62.54, 61.82, 60.19, 55.63, 40.55, 39.15, 35.90, 28.26, 28.12, 25.64, 20.95, 20.79, 20.74. HRMS calculated for [C₂₈H₄₃N₃O₁₃SN⁺]: 684.2415. Found 684.2383.

Compound GC2: (S-D-biotinoyl-5-amino-3-oxopentyl)- α -D-mannopyranoside.



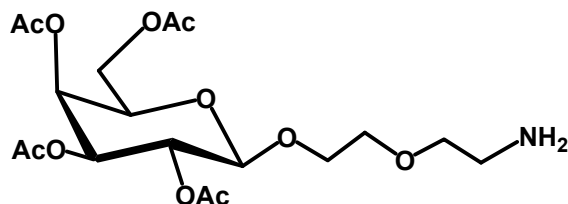
Compound **3a** (48 mg, 0.073 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (2 mL) and a solution of NaOMe in MeOH (0.5M, 0.5 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 6h. The

reaction was neutralized by careful addition of Amberlite-15 H⁺ resin and the resin was filtered. The solvent was removed in *vacuo* and the residue was purified by Biogel P-2 gel column chromatography, eluting with water, to give **GC2** as a white solid. (29 mg, 82%) ¹H NMR (D₂O): δ 4.88 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.62-4.59 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.41 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.34 (m, 10H), 3.41-3.31 (m, 3H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (d, *J* = 13.2, 1H), 2.29 (t, 2H), 1.77-1.37 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.37 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (D₂O): 176.94, 165.33, 99.89, 72.74, 70.51, 69.95, 69.32, 68.90, 66.72, 66.40, 62.08, 60.91, 60.24, 55.37, 39.68, 38.88, 35.46, 27.85, 27.67, 25.13. HRMS calculated for [C₂₀H₃₅N₃O₉SNa]⁺: 516.1992. Found 516.1953.



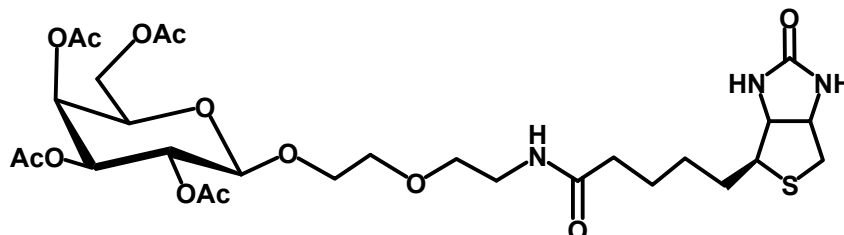
Scheme 2. *Reagents and conditions.* a. 10% Pd/C, EtOH, H₂, RT, 4h, 98%. (b) D-Biotin, NMM, CDMT, THF, 0 °C, 48h, 3b, 55%. (c) NaOMe, MeOH, RT, 4h, 85%.

Compound 2b: 2-(2-Amino-ethoxy)-ethyl 2,3,4,6 Tetra-*O*-acetate β -D-galactopyranoside.



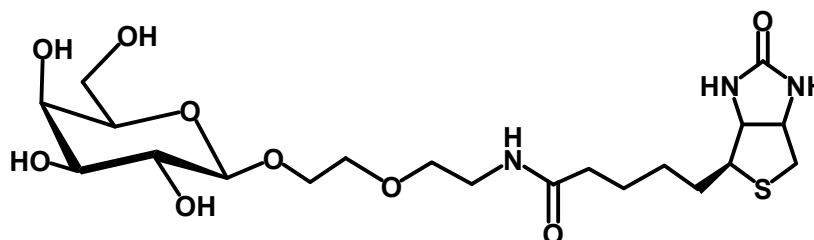
2b was synthesized in a similar manner from **1b** (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) as described for **2a** to yield **2b** as a white solid (46 mg, 98%). Spectral data matched reported values.⁴

Compound 3b: 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-(S-D-biotinoyl-5-amino-3-oxopentyl)- β -D-galactopyranoside.



3b was synthesized in a similar manner from **2b** (30 mg, 0.068 mmol) as described for **2a** to yield **3b** as a light yellow syrupy solid (25 mg, 55%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 6.57 (bs, 1H), 6.24 (bs, 1H), 5.40 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.21-5.17 (m, 1H), 5.06-5.03 (m, 1H), 4.55 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 4.34 (bs, 1H), 4.21-4.09 (m, 3H), 4.06-3.92 (m, 3H), 3.72-3.38 (m, 6H), 3.17 (bs, 1H), 2.93-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.76 (d, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.34-2.20 (m, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.83-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.49-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.27-1.24 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 172.26, 170.47, 170.21, 170.17, 169.83, 101.49, 70.77, 70.73, 69.99, 69.75, 69.15, 68.92, 67.03, 61.84, 61.26, 60.23, 55.93, 55.46, 40.59, 39.10, 35.82, 29.71, 28.13, 25.53, 20.89, 20.73, 20.70, 20.63, 14.21. HRMS calculated for $[\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_3\text{O}_{13}\text{SNa}]^+$: 684.2415. Found 684.2383.

Compound 4b: (S-D-biotinoyl-5-amino-3-oxopentyl)- α -D-galactopyranoside.



GC3 was synthesized in a similar manner from **3b** (20 mg, 0.032 mmol) as described for **3a** to yield **GC3** as a white solid (16 mg, 85%). ^1H NMR (D_2O): δ 4.63-4.59 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.41 (m, 2H), 4.09-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.92-3.91 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.63 (m, 12H), 3.55-3.51 (m, 2H), 3.41-3.34 (m, 6H), 3.02-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.80-2.76 (d, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.30-2.26 (m, 3H), 1.76-1.39 (m, 11H). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O): δ 102.90, 75.17, 72.75, 70.77, 69.55, 68.75, 68.64, 60.99, 60.26, 55.34, 38.14, 35.44, 27.67, 25.10. HRMS calculated for $[\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_3\text{O}_9\text{SNa}]^+$: 516.1992. Found 516.1953.

B. Calculation of the amount of ligands on the bead.

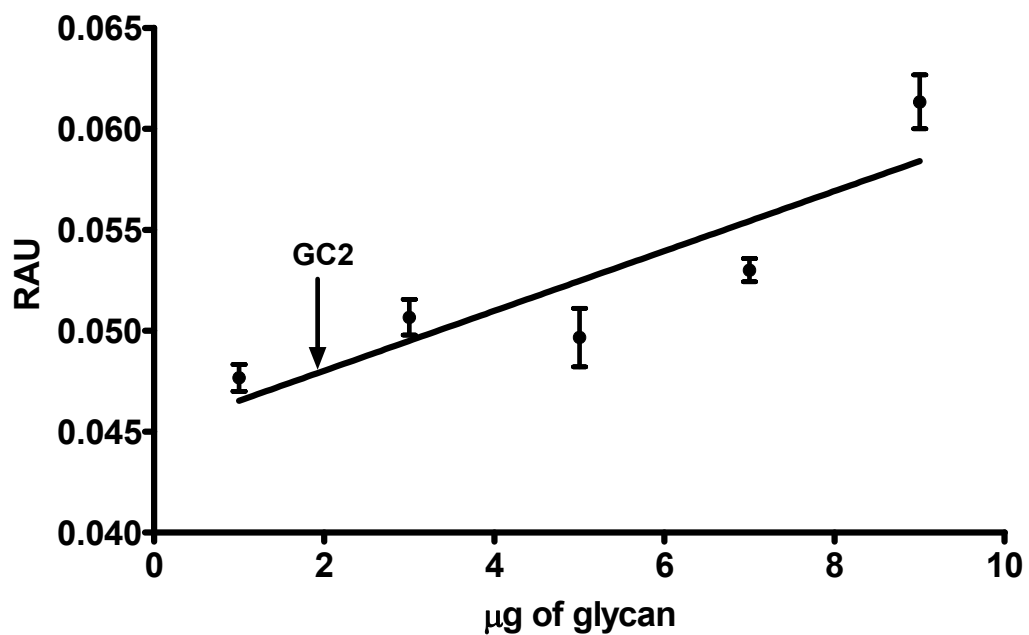


Figure 1. The plot of amount of glycan (μg) versus absorbance. The concentration of glycans on the bead for **GC2** is represented by an arrow.

C. Magnetic properties of the carbohydrate coated micrometer beads.

Property	Micrometer Beads	GC coated beads
Size (nm)	1000 (from manufacturer)	-
Settling	<5% ⁵	-
Ligands/bead	-	GC1: (tetra antennary α -mannoside coated beads) 2×10^6 GC2 (α -mannoside coated beads): 1×10^6 GC3 (β -galactoside coated beads): 1×10^6
R_1 / S^{-1} per mM Fe	<1	<1
R_2 / S^{-1} per mM Fe	45	44
M / emu per g Fe	105 (from manufacturer)	-
Fe atoms per particle	2.8×10^9 (from manufacturer)	-

Table 1. Physical and chemical characterization of carbohydrate coated micrometer beads. The streptavidin coated beads were purchased from Invitrogen® (Catalog number: 650-01).

D. Comparison of Concanavalin A (ConA) and Galanthus Nivalis lectin (GNL).

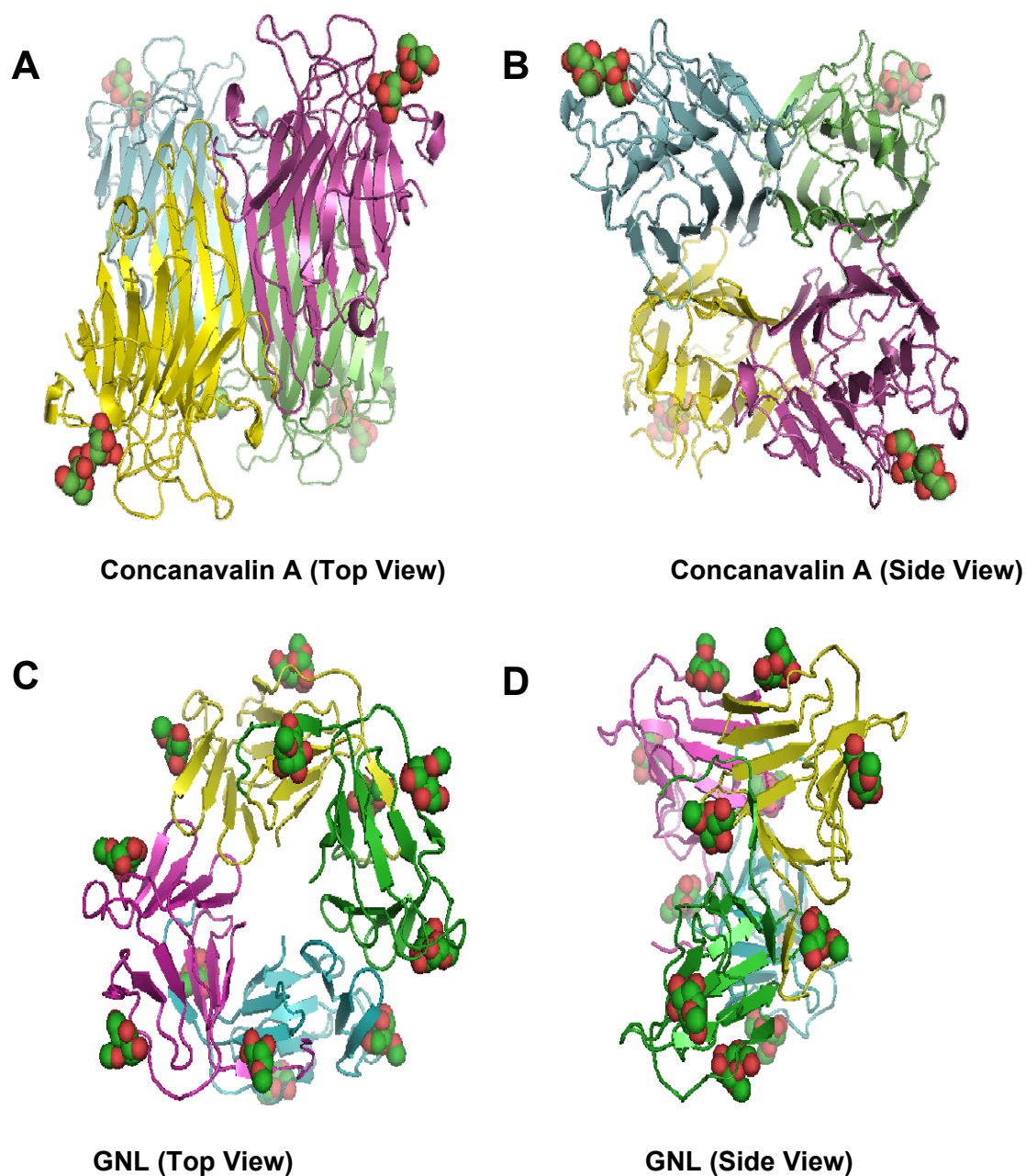


Figure 2. Top and Side view of **(A,B)** Concanavalin A⁶ and **(C,D)** *Galanthus Nivalis* lectin (GNL)⁷ depicting the different arrangement of the binding sites. The lectins and the glycans are represented in ribbon and ball-and-stick diagrams, respectively. The coordinates were downloaded from NCBI and the figure was generated using Pymol[®].

E. Transverse relaxation measurements.

The parameters used for the instrument are given as below.

Status:		Settings:	
Serial No.	: ND2862	90 P1s.Len.[us]	: 2.28
MBox Temp. [C]	: 40.000	180P1s.Len.[us]	: 4.46
Temp. Err. [C]	: 0.000	DetAngle.B[deg]	: 316
Temp. Control	: ON	DetAngle.N[deg]	: 320
Parameters:		H Offs. [Steps]	: -345
Scans	: 8	NMR Freq. [MHz]	: 59.950000
Rd [s]	: 2.00	Pulse Atten[dB]	: 0
Gain [dB]	: 54	Instr.Gain [db]	: 56
Dig. Bw [Hz]	: 20000	DeadTime [ms]	: 0.0058
Ana. Bw	: narrow	Homog.Limit[ms]	: 0.20
Offset Comp.	: off	Instr. Rd [s]	: 2.00
Det. Mode	: magnitude	Stat Grad X [%]	: 0.00
Magnitude Mode	: PSD	Stat Grad Y [%]	: 0.00
Dig. Res.	: high	Stat Grad Z [%]	: 0.00
Dummy Shots	: 0		
Pulse Atten[dB]	: 0	SFC	: no
Gradient Unit	: none		

F. Analysis of the data to show ΔT_2 / min differences in the aggregation profiles.

Lectin	Figures	ΔT_2 / min
GNL (1.9 nM)	3A	1.25 ± 0.09
ConA (1.9 nM)		0.34 ± 0.12
Ricin (1.7 nM)	3B	1.01 ± 0.36
RCA120 (1.7 nM)		1.34 ± 0.08
GC1 (1.9 nM ConA)	3C	0.90 ± 0.61
GC2 (1.9 nM ConA)		0.34 ± 0.12
Antibody to RCA120 (0.85 nM)	3D	1.59 ± 0.05
RCA120 (0.85 nM)		0.63 ± 0.15

Table 2. Rate of increase in ΔT_2 per min for all curves from Figure 3 of the main manuscript.

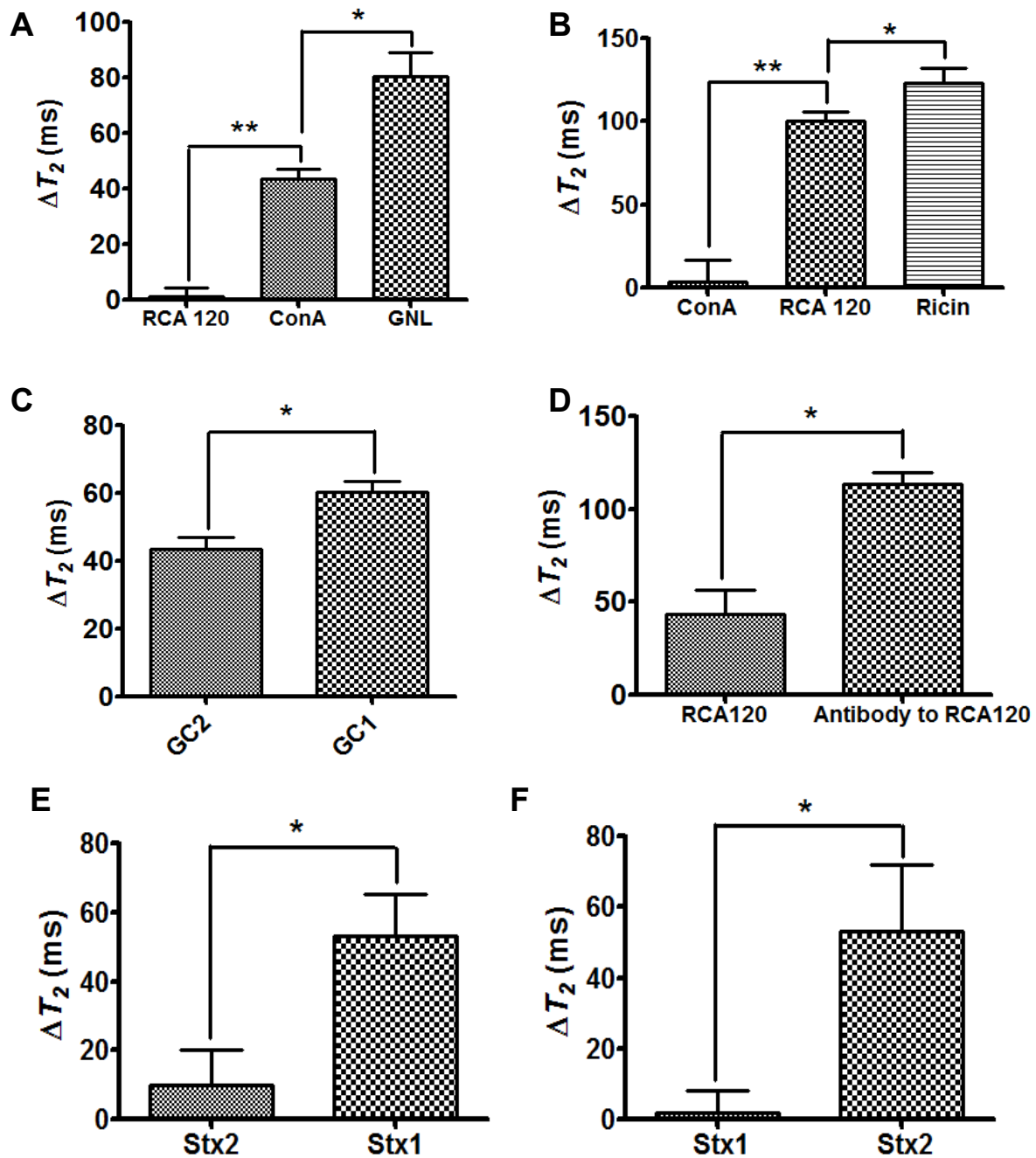
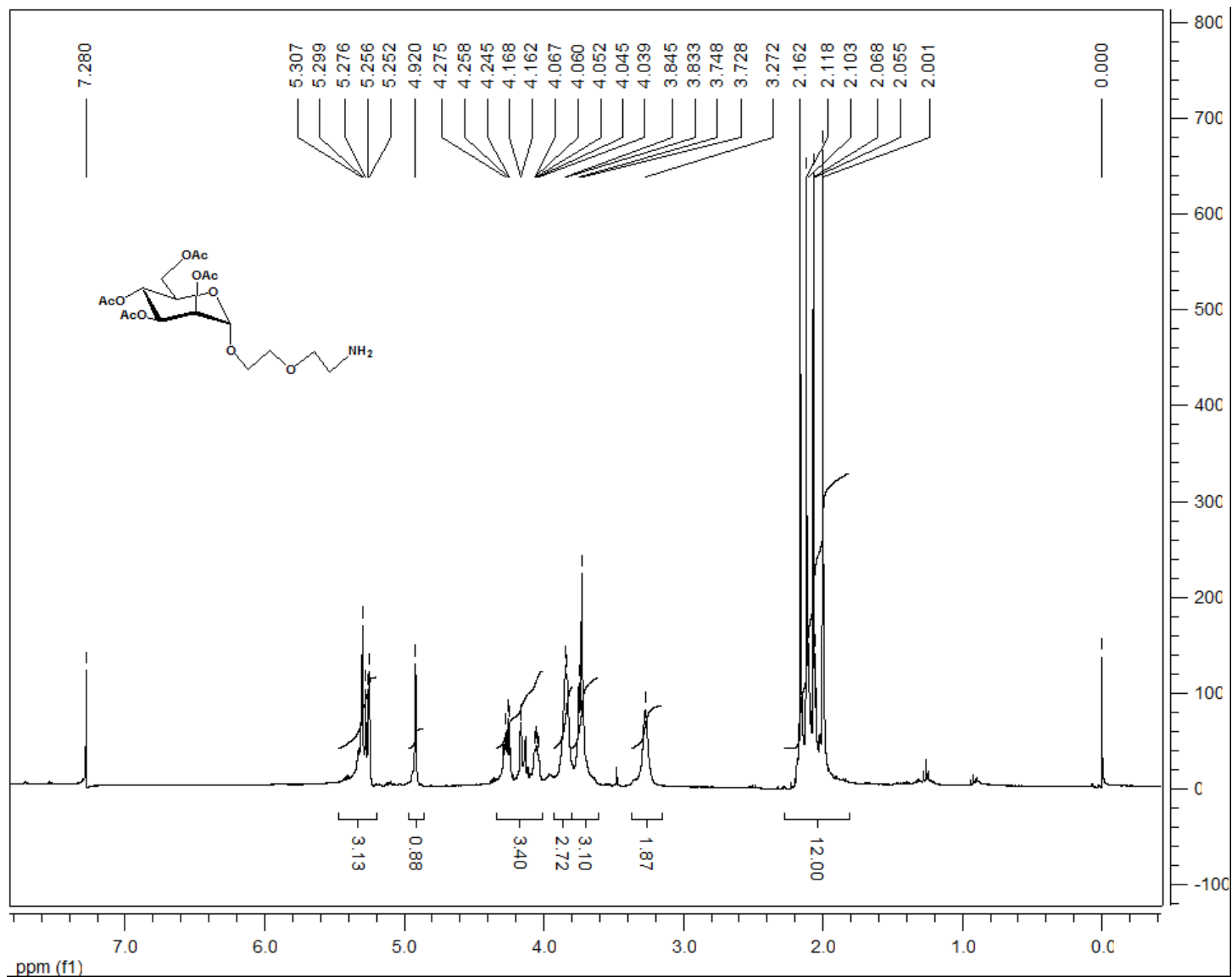
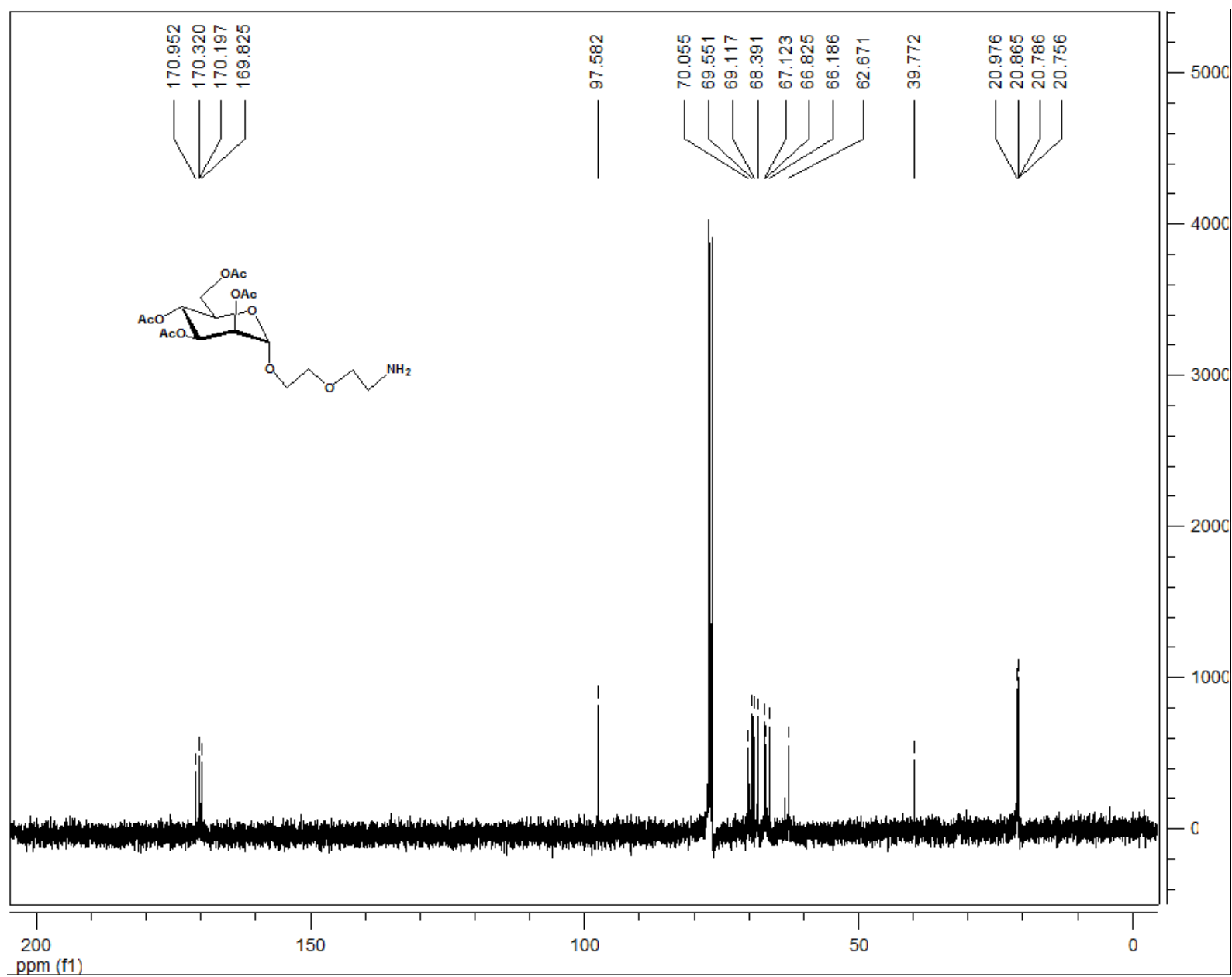
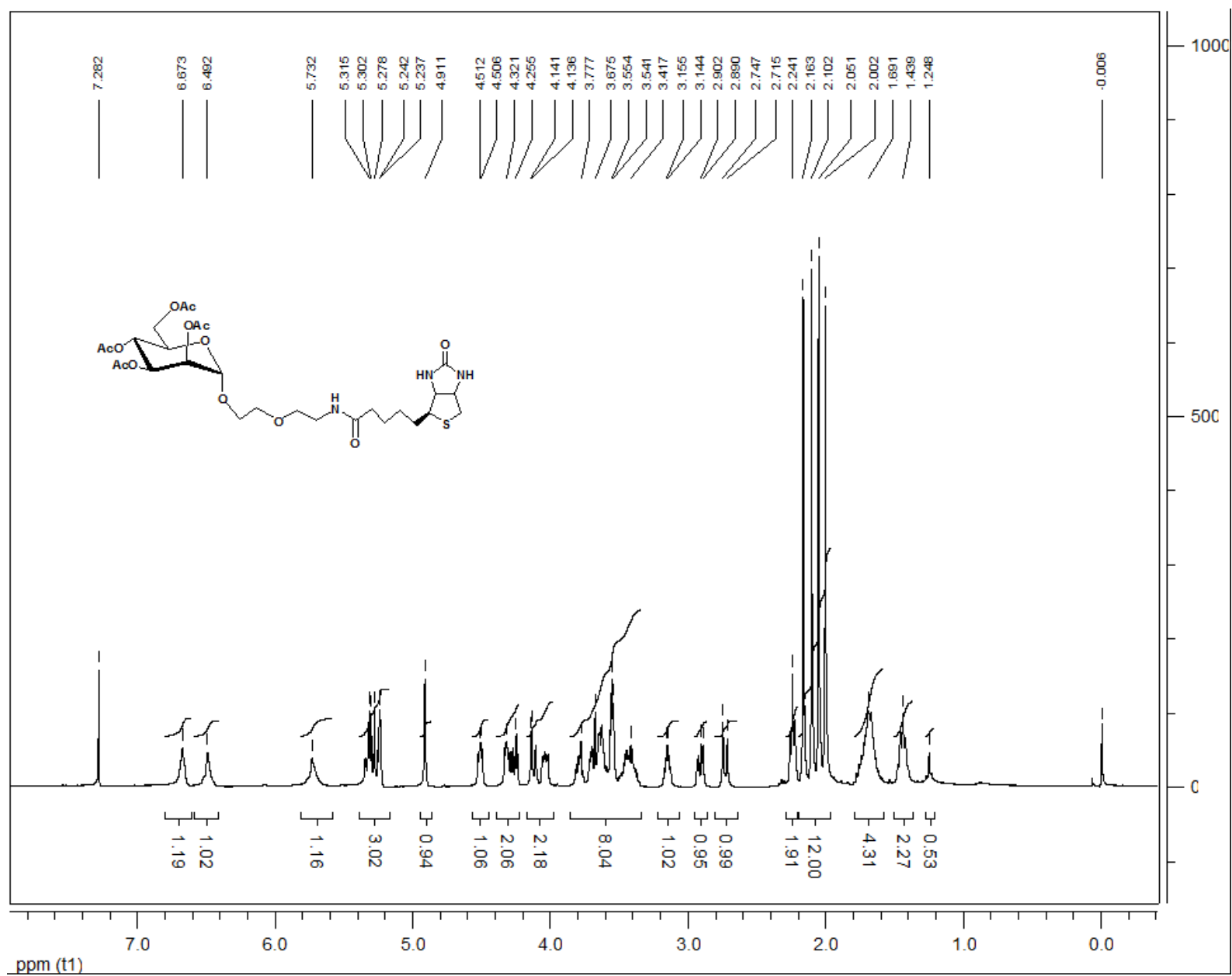


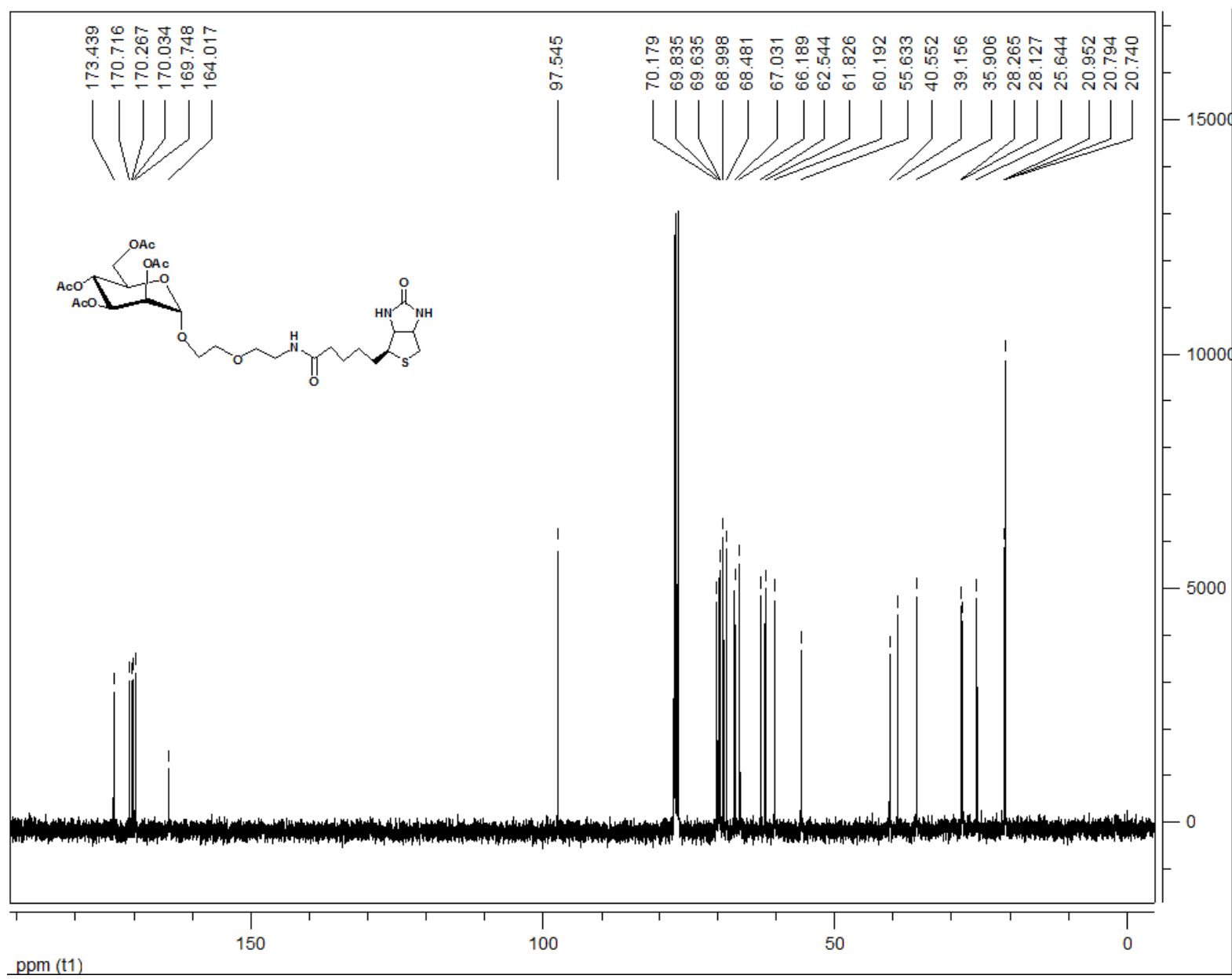
Figure 4: Statistical analysis of the binding of different proteins to carbohydrate coated beads. The data represents ΔT_2 at 85 min. (A) Detection of α -mannoside binding proteins using GC2 coated magnetic beads. (B) Detection of β -galactoside binding proteins using GC3 coated magnetic beads. (C) Comparison of binding of ConA to GC1 and GC2 coated magnetic beads. (D) Increase in sensitivity by using GC3 and antibody specific to RCA120. (E) Selective detection of Stx 1 using Pk coated magnetic beads. (E) Selective detection of Stx2 using NHAc-Pk coated magnetic beads. **: $P < 0.008$, *: $P < 0.04$.

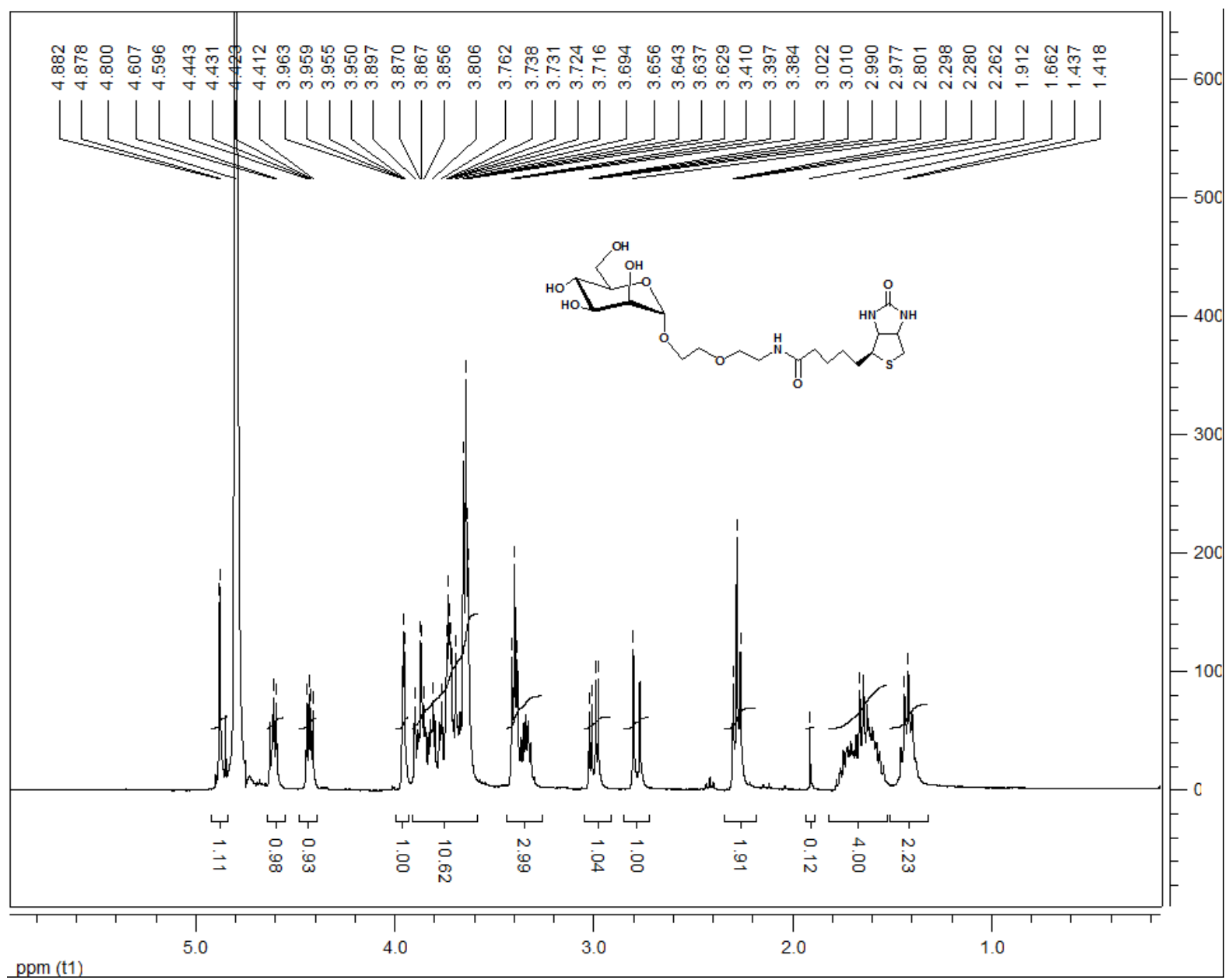
G. ^1H and ^{13}C NMRs of all compounds used in this study.

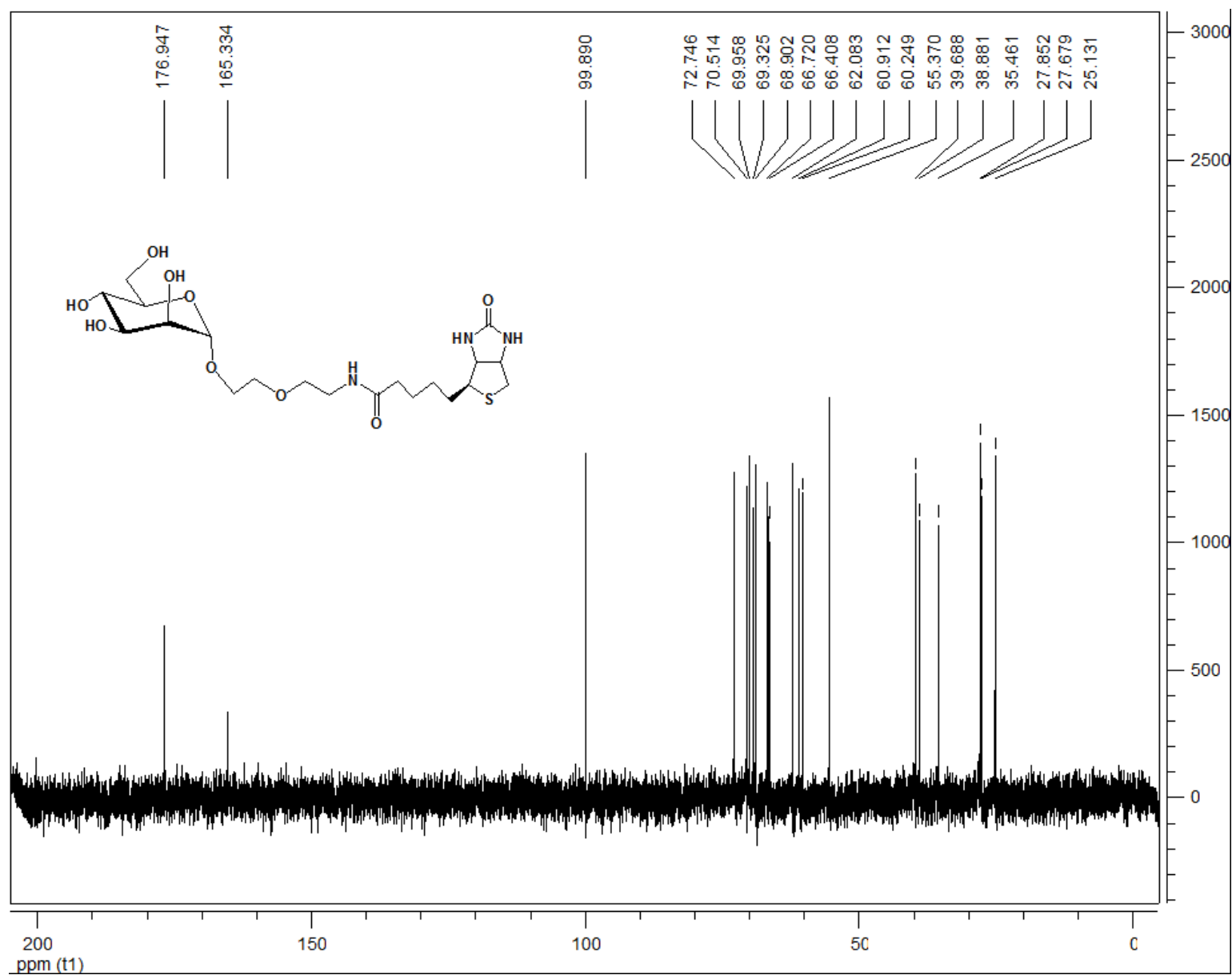


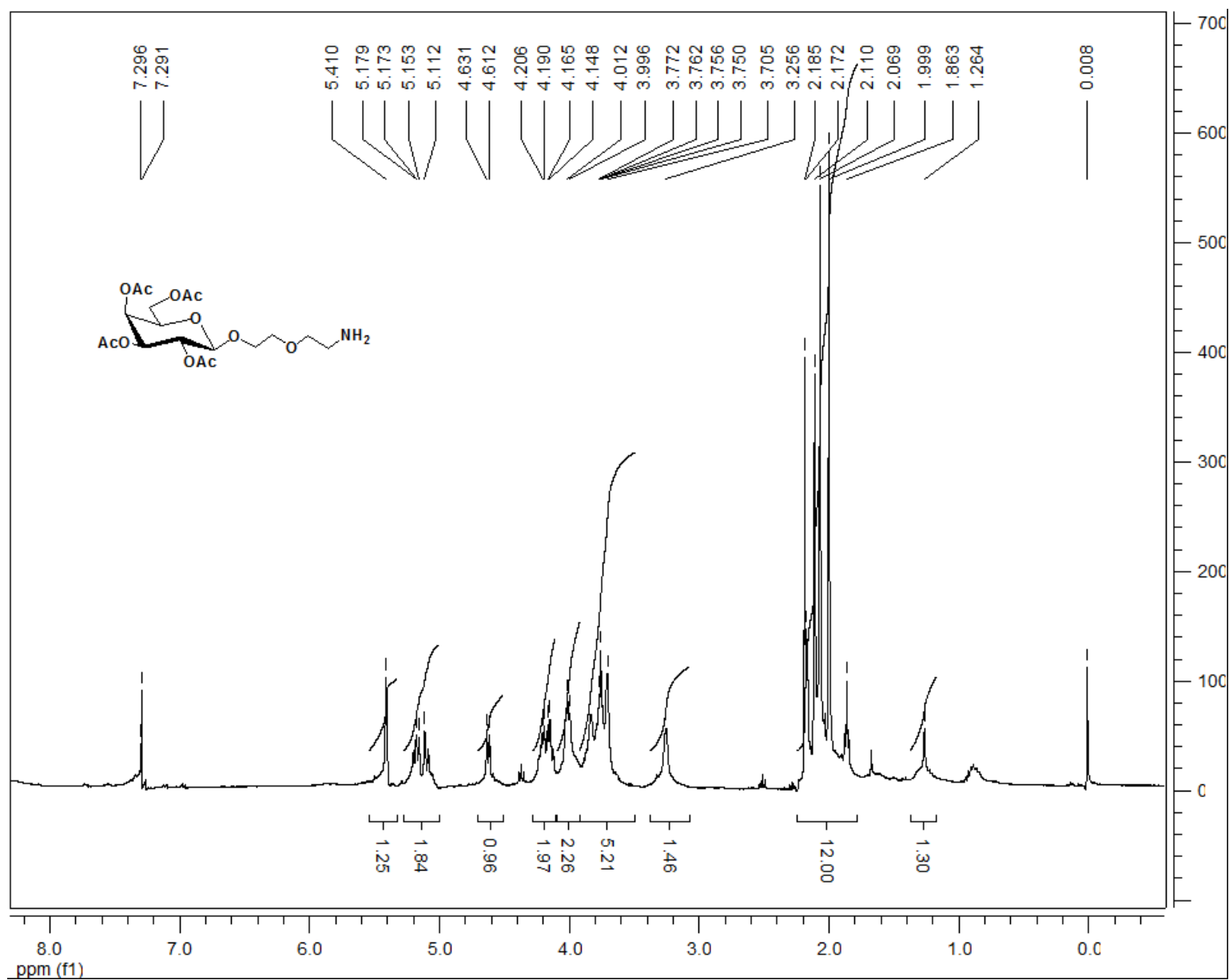


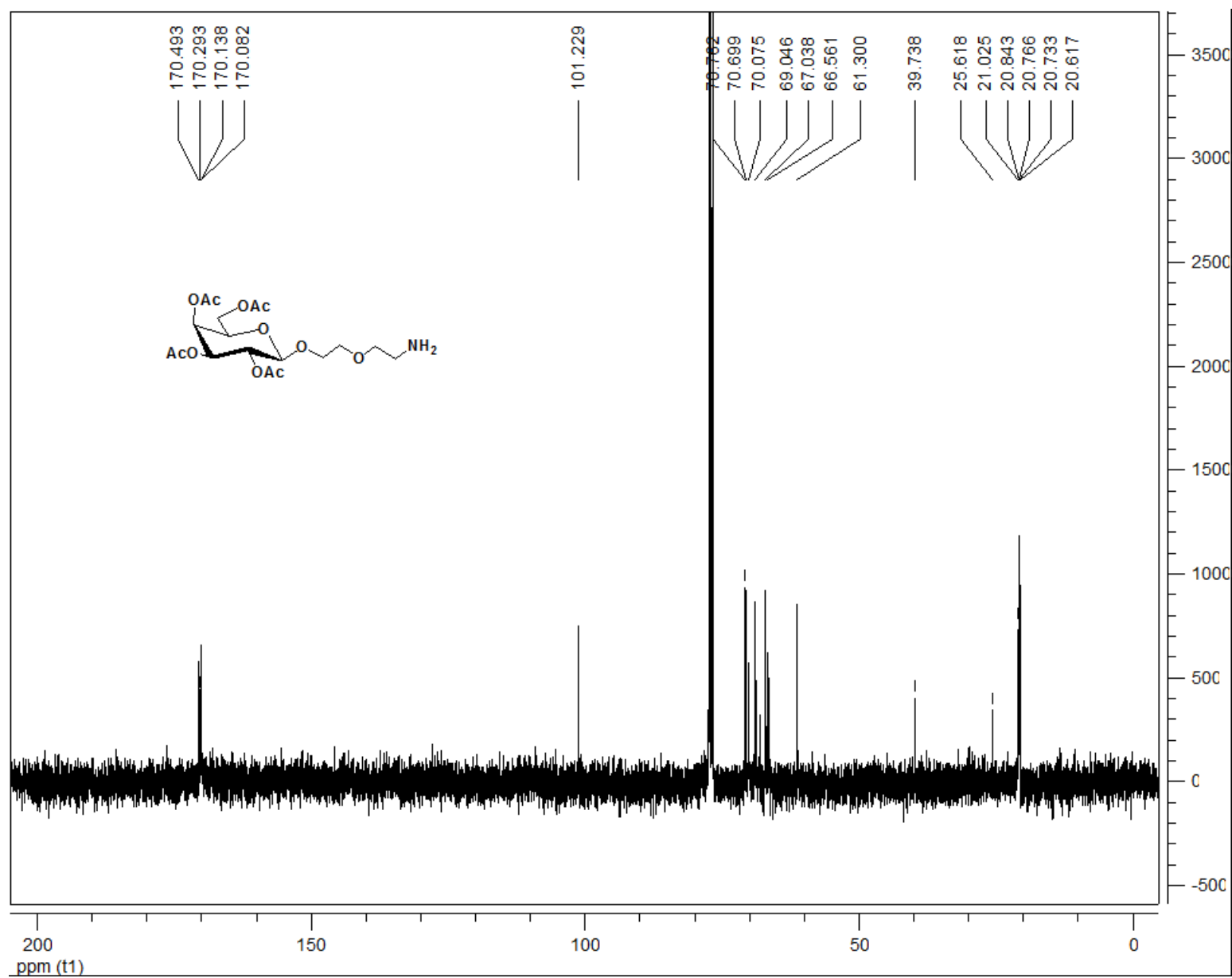


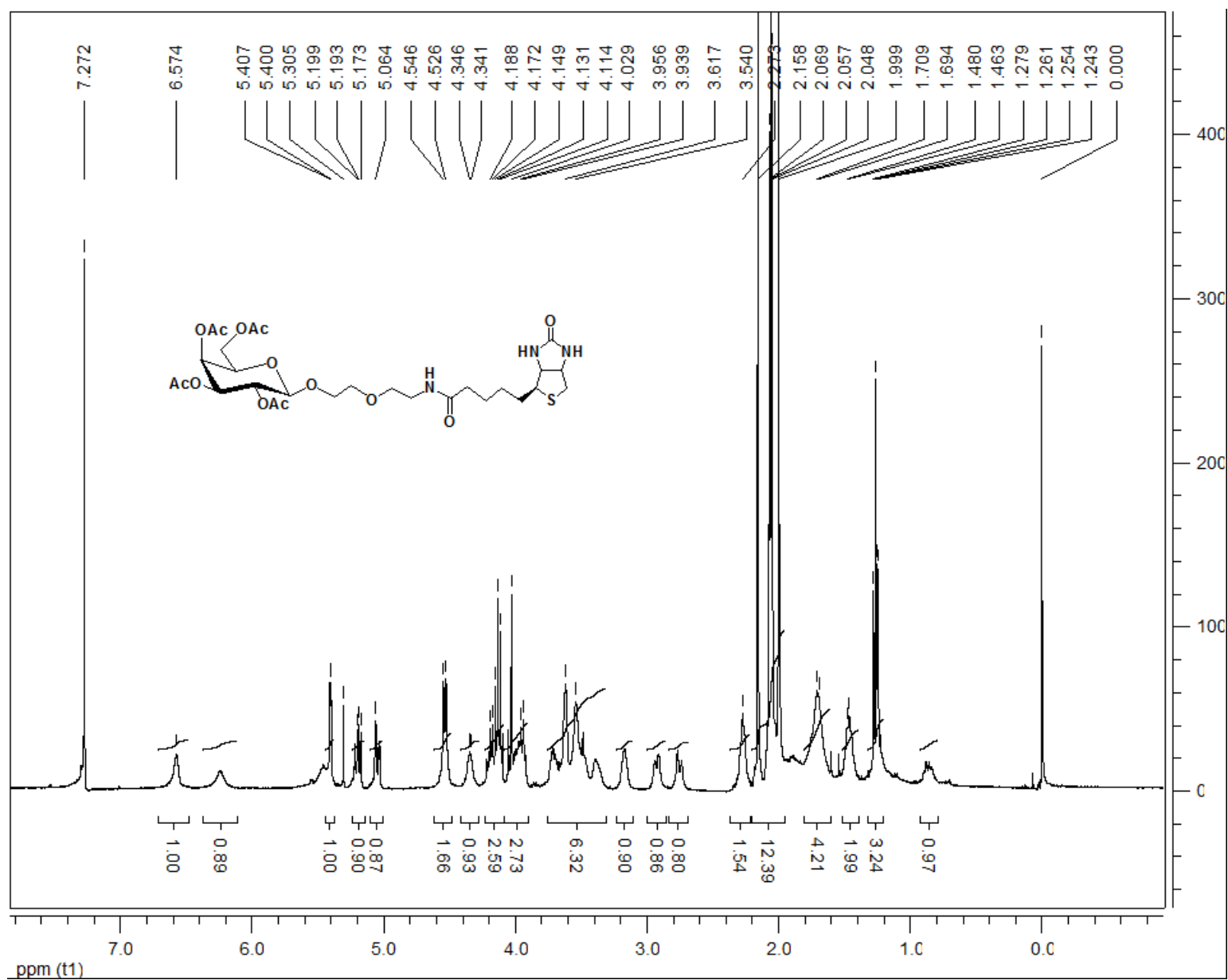


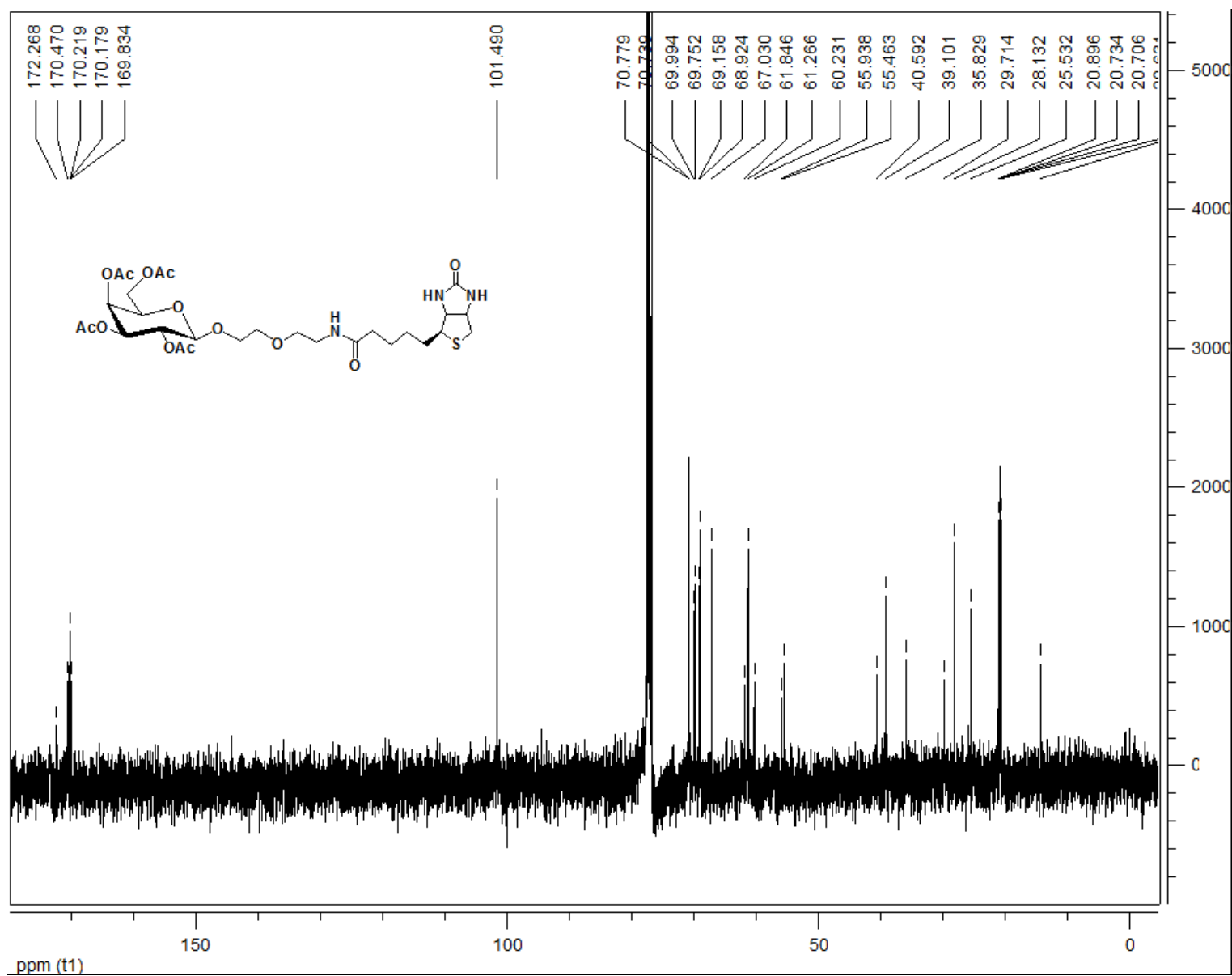


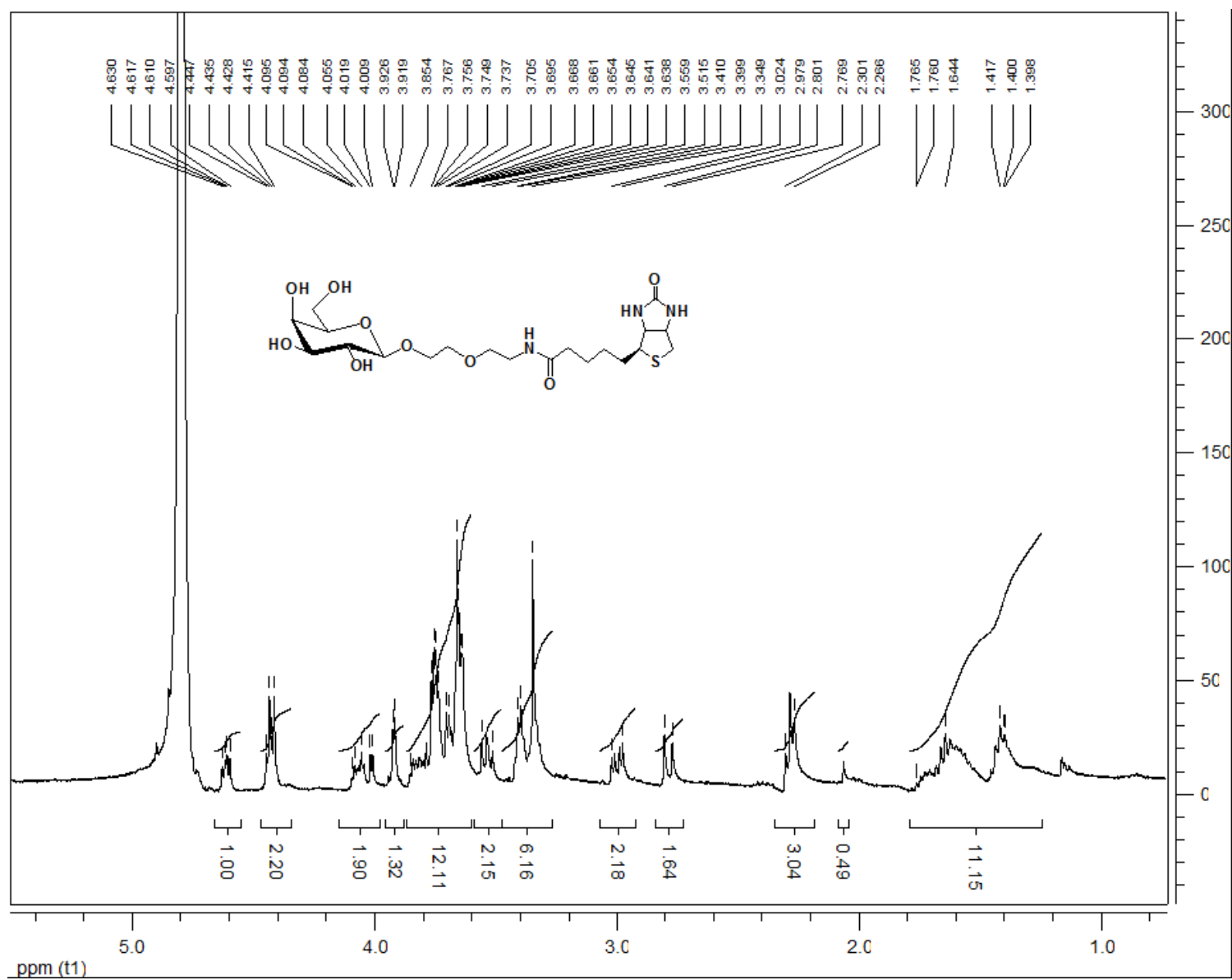


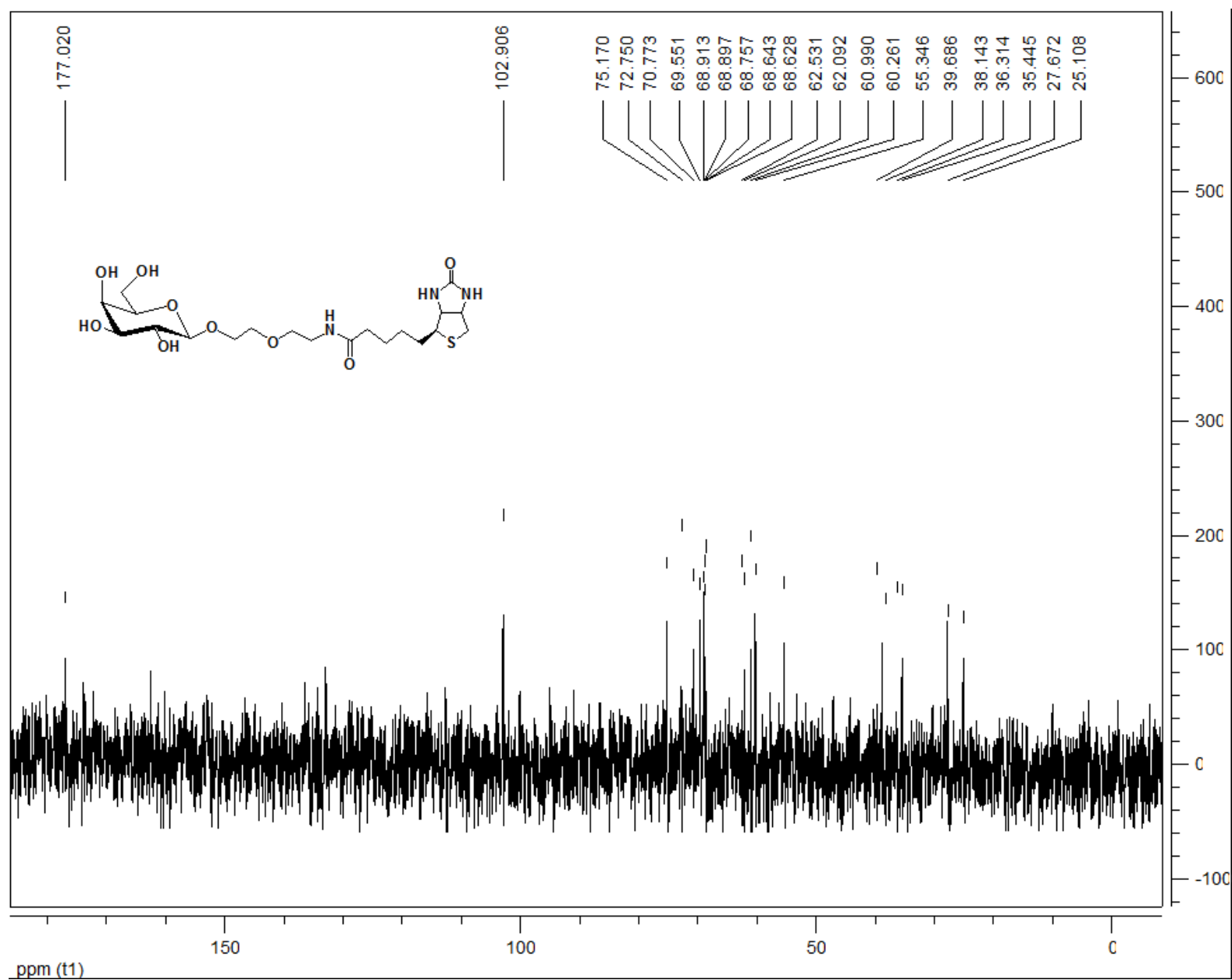


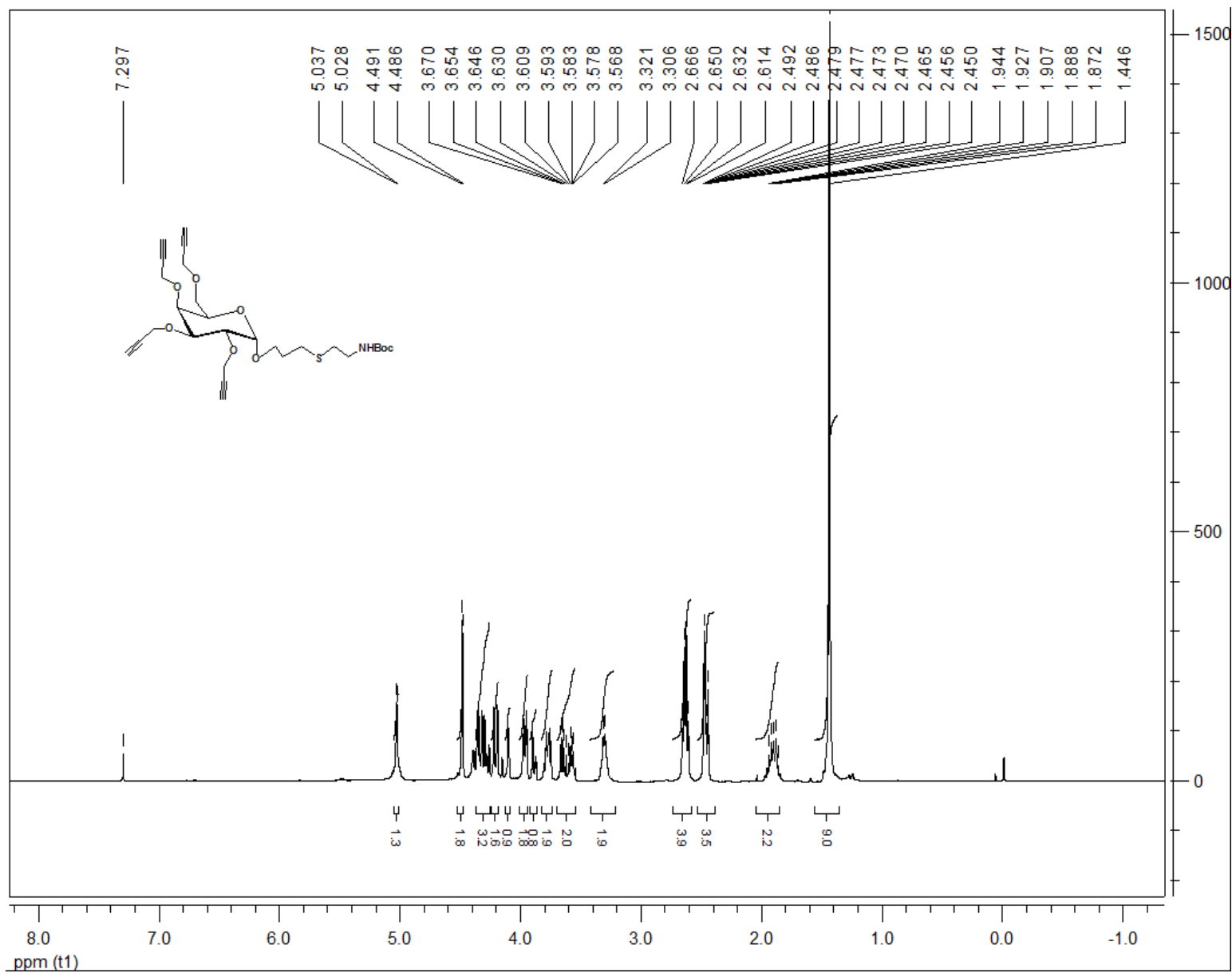


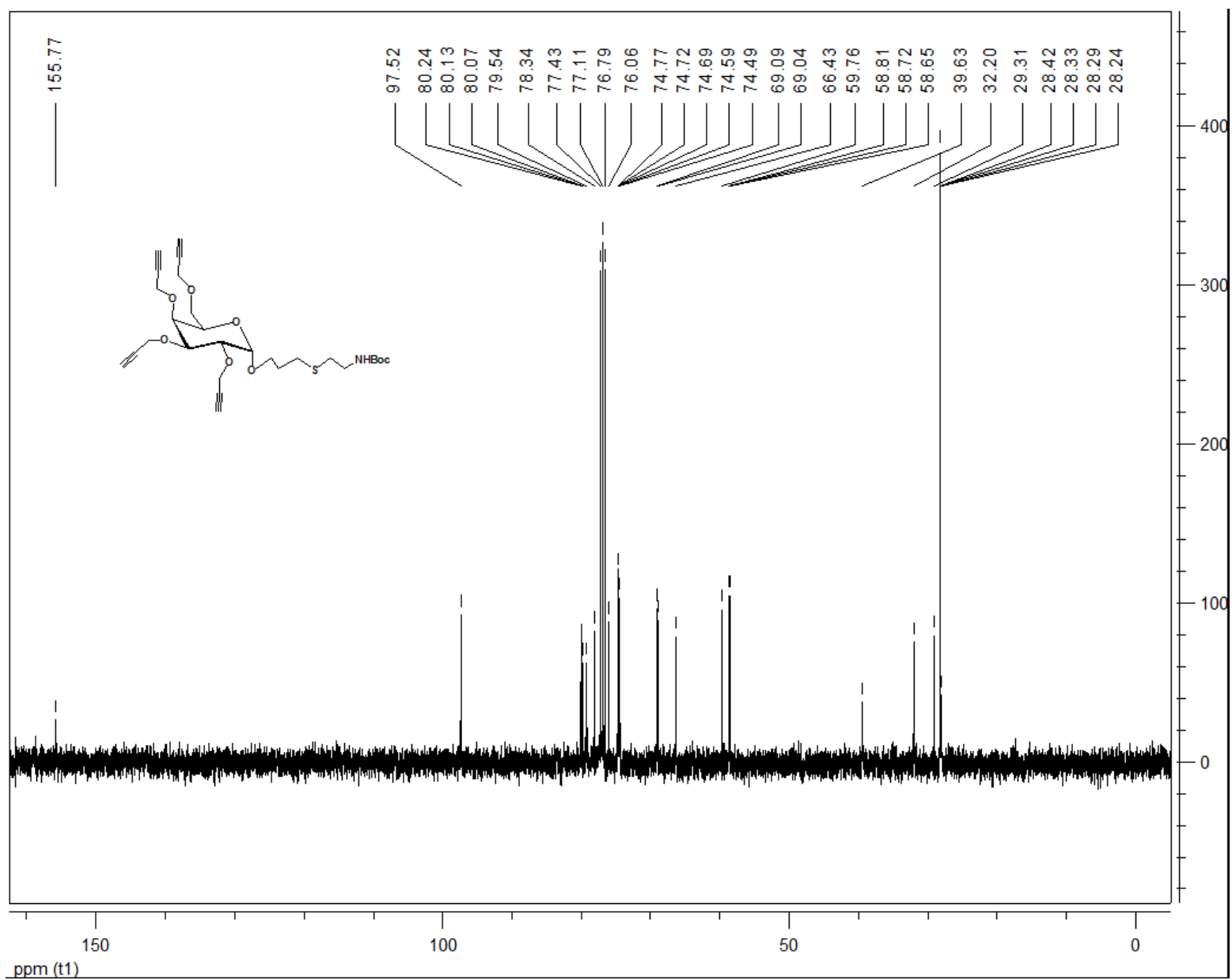


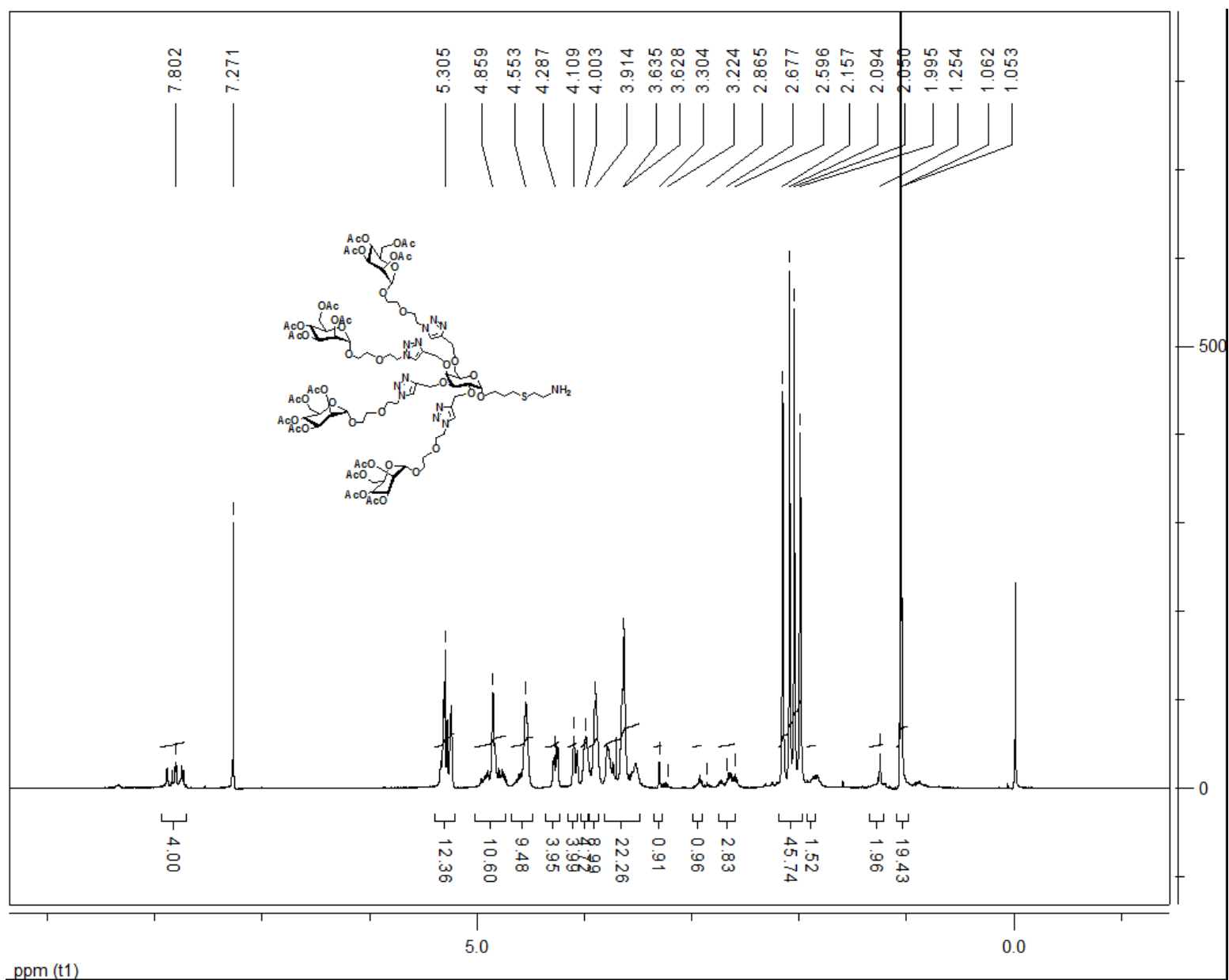


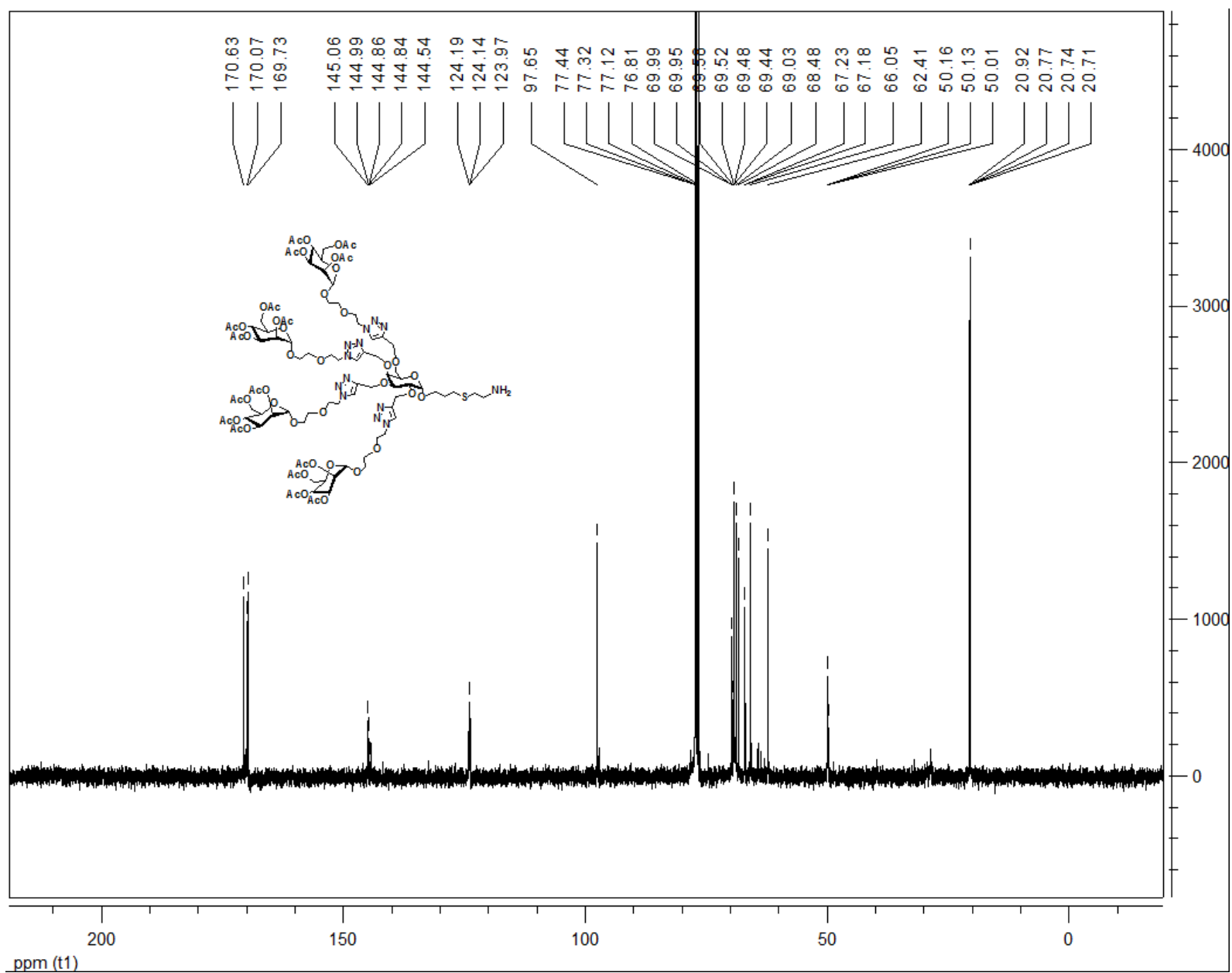


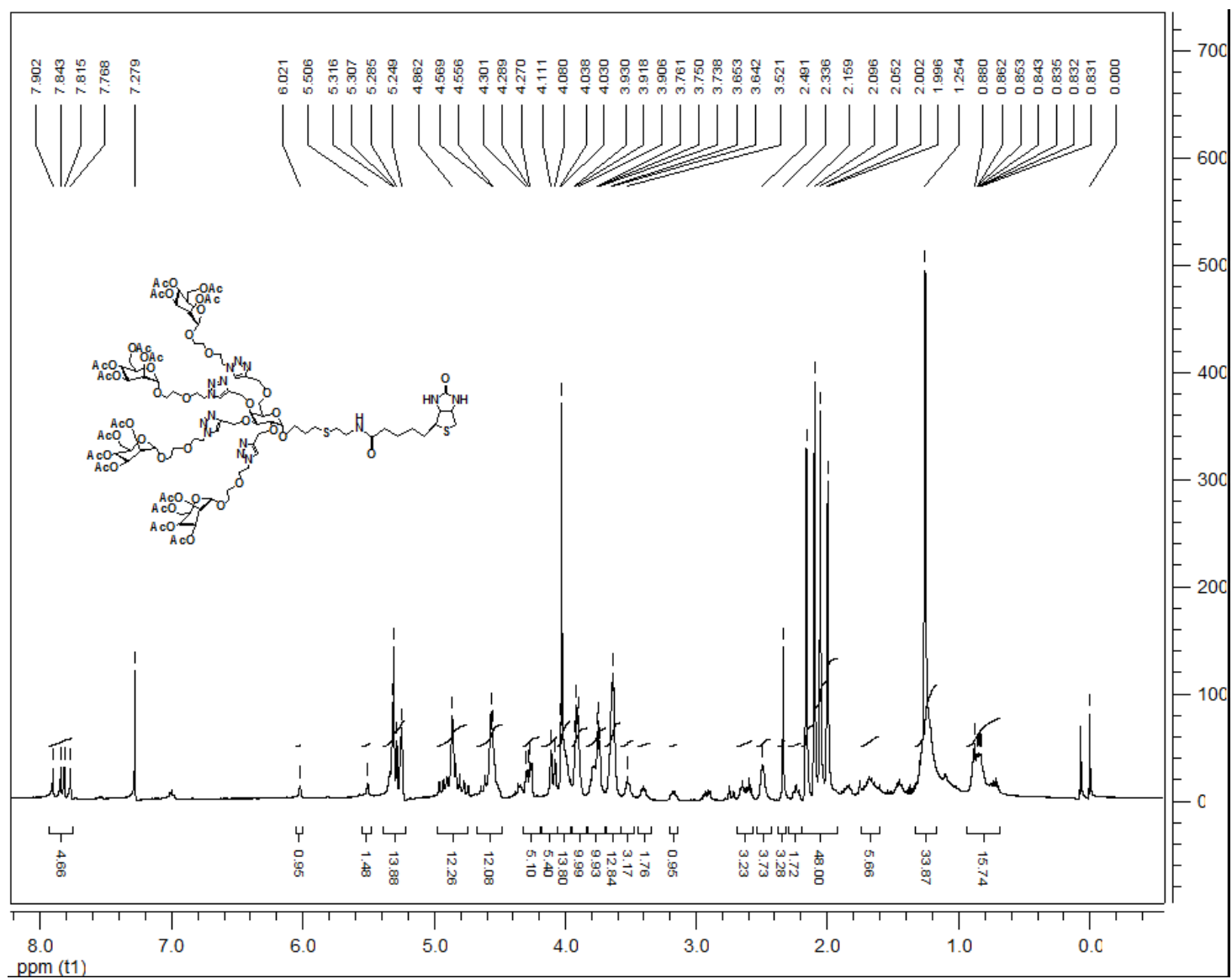


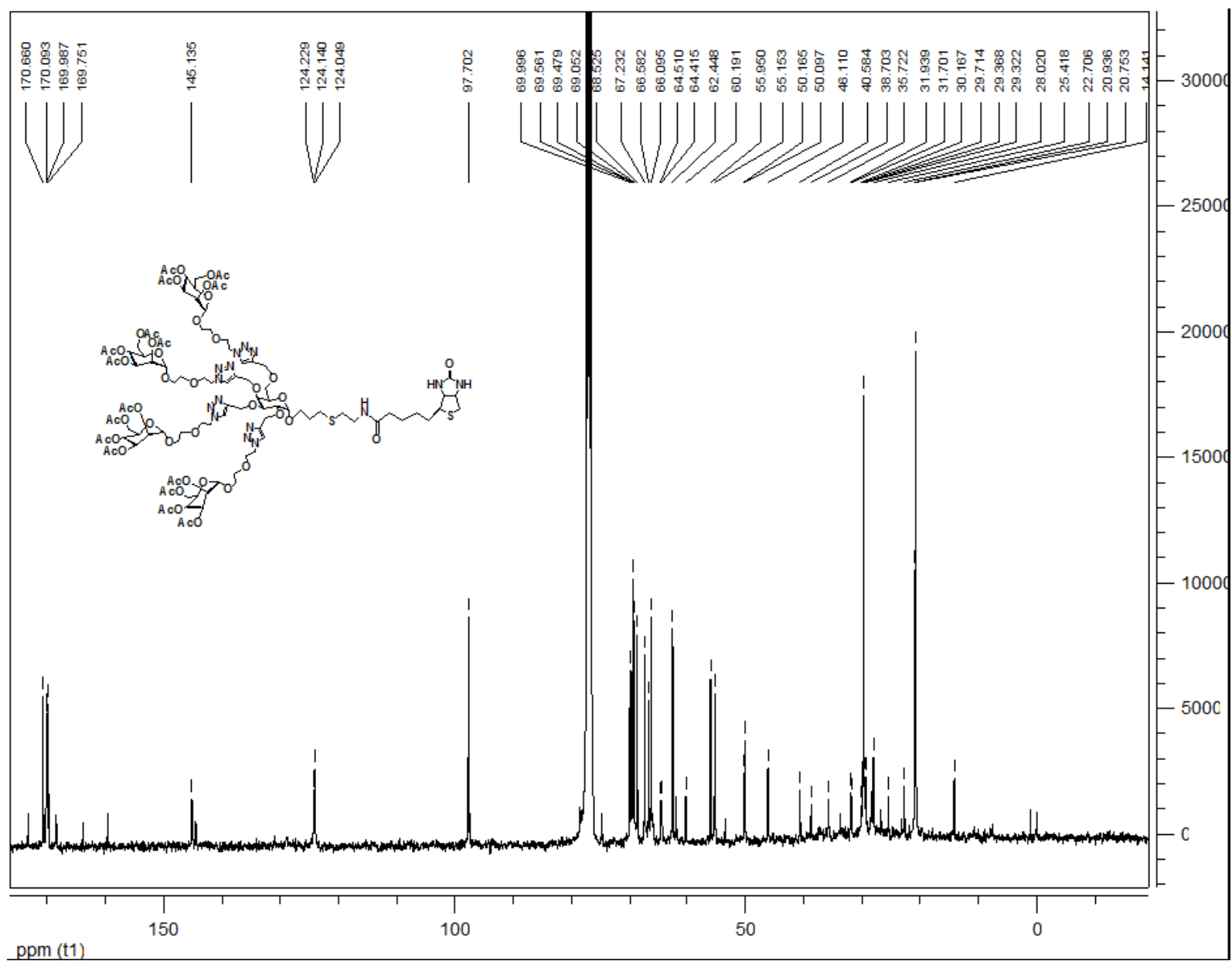


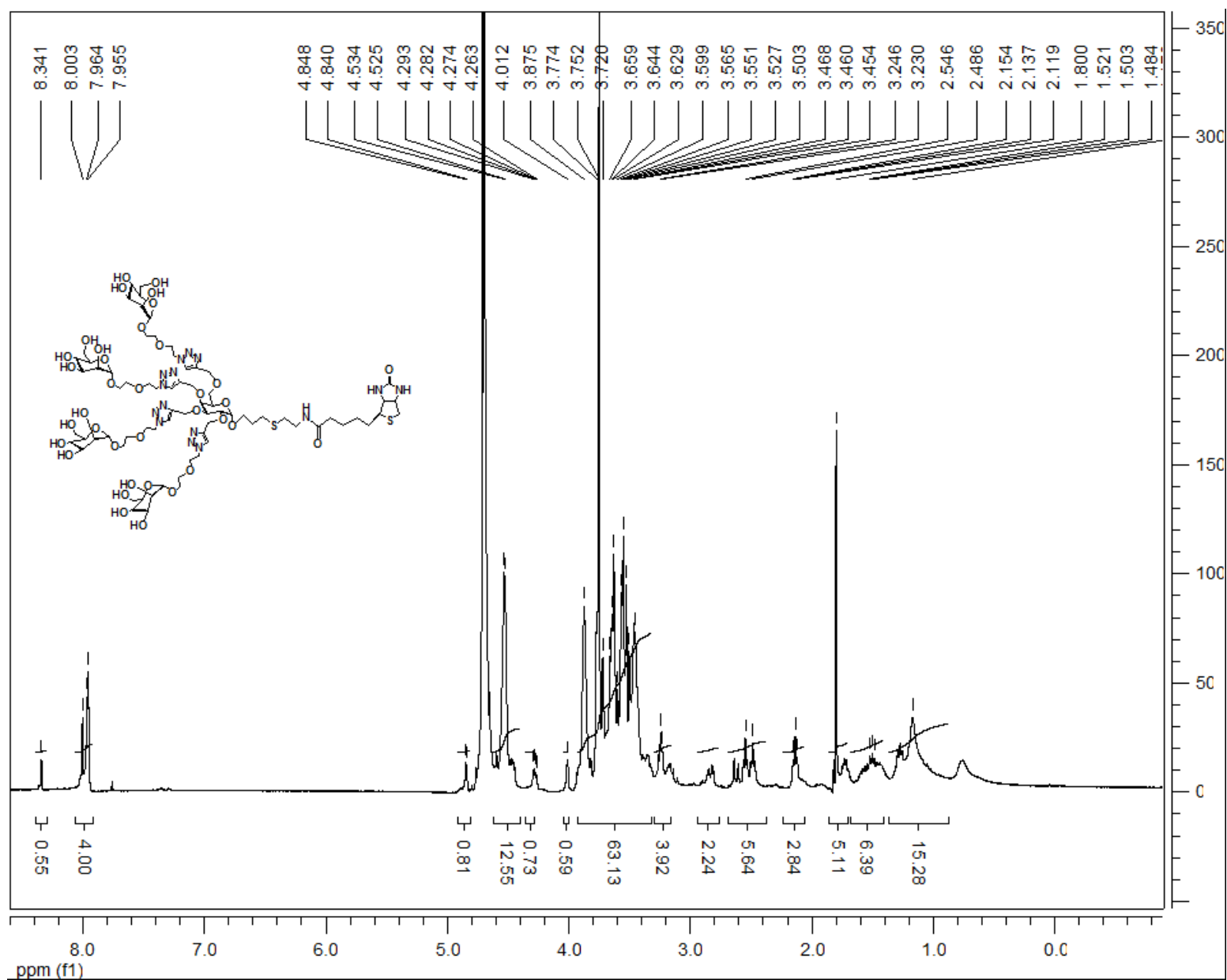


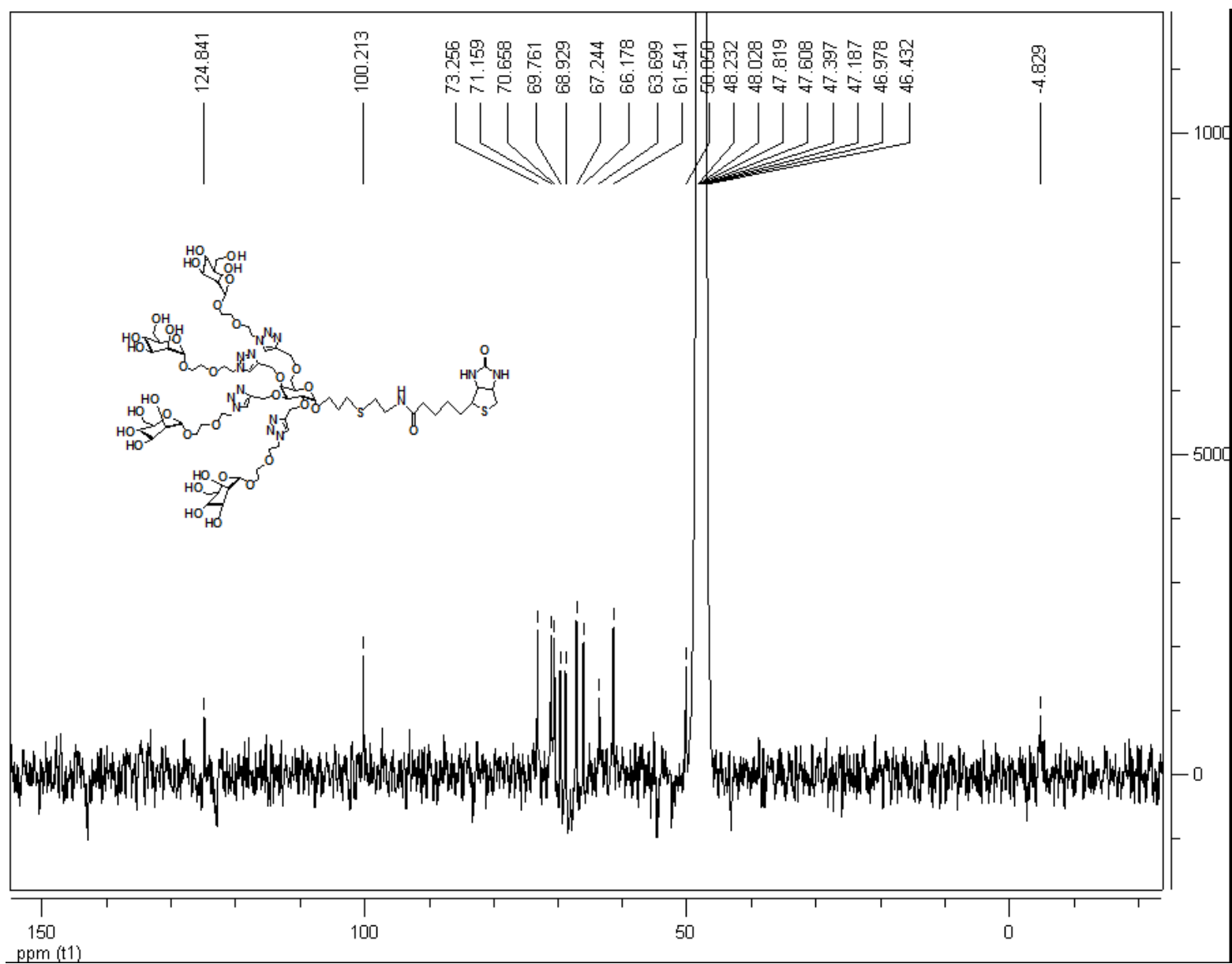












H. References.

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