

Supporting Information

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Two-Step Functionalization of Oligosaccharides Using Glycosyl Iodide and Trimethylene Oxide and Its Applications to Multivalent Glycoconjugates

Hsiao-Wu Hsieh, Ryan A. Davis, Jessica A. Hoch, and Jacquelyn Gervay-Hague*[a]

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Table of Contents

General information	S4
TLC analysis of the Iodide formation of compound 5	S5
Synthesis, Purification and Characterization of compound 25	S5
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 4 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S6
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 4 (CDCl ₃ , 150 MHz)	S7
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 4 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S8
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 4 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S9
in situ ¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 6α (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S10
in situ ¹³ C NMR spectrum of compound 6α (CDCl ₃ , 150 MHz)	S11
in situ ¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 6β (CDCl ₃ , 400 MHz)	S12
in situ ¹³ C NMR spectrum of compound 6β (CDCl ₃ , 100 MHz)	S13
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 7 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S14
¹³ C NMR spectrum of compound 7 (CDCl ₃ , 150 MHz)	S15
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 7 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S16

¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 7 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S17
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 8 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S18
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 8 (CDCl ₃ , 150 MHz)	S 19
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 8 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S20
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 8 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S21
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 13 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S22
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 13 (CDCl ₃ , 200 MHz)	S23
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 13 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S24
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 13 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S25
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 14 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S26
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 14 (CDCl ₃ , 200 MHz)	S27
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 14 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S28
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 14 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S29
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 15 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S30
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 15 (CDCl ₃ , 200 MHz)	S31
¹³ C and ¹³ C- ¹ H coupled NMR spectrum of compound 15 (CDCl ₃ , 200 MHz)	S32
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 15 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S33
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 15 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S34
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 16 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S35
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 16 (CDCl ₃ , 200 MHz)	S36
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 16 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S37
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 16 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S38
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 17 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S 39
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 17 (CDCl ₃ , 150 MHz)	S40

¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 17 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S41
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 17 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S42
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 18 (CD ₃ OD, 800 MHz)	S43
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 18 (CD ₃ OD, 200 MHz)	S44
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 18 (CD ₃ OD, 800 MHz)	S45
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 18 (CD ₃ OD, 800 MHz)	S46
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 19 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S47
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 19 (CDCl ₃ , 150 MHz)	S48
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 19 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S49
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 19 (CDCl ₃ , 600 MHz)	S50
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 20 (D ₂ O, 600 MHz)	S51
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 20 (D ₂ O, 200 MHz)	S52
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 20 (D ₂ O, 800 MHz)	S53
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 20 (D ₂ O, 800 MHz)	S 54
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 22 (D ₂ O, 800 MHz)	S55
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 22 (CDCl ₃ , 200 MHz)	S56
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 22 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S57
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 22 (CDCl ₃ , 800 MHz)	S58
ESI-HRMS of compound 22	S59
¹ H NMR spectrum of compound 23 (D ₂ O, 800 MHz)	S60
¹³ C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 23 (D ₂ O, 200 MHz)	S61
¹ H- ¹ H COSY spectrum of compound 23 (D ₂ O, 800 MHz)	S62
¹ H- ¹³ C HSQC spectrum of compound 23 (D ₂ O, 800 MHz)	S63
ESI-HRMS spectrum of compound 23	S64

General Information

All reactions were conducted under a dried argon atmosphere. The anhydrous solvents (dichloromethane (DCM) 99.8%, benzene (PhH) 99.8%, Methanol (MeOH) 99.8%, N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) 99.8% and pyridine (pyr.) 99.8%) were purchased from commercial sources without further purification. In order to maintain water content of the solvents under 15 ppm, the solvents were dried and stored under 4 Å molecular sieves according to literature procedure. Trimethylsilyl iodide (TMSI, stabilized with copper) was stored at -20 °C under a desiccated Ar atmosphere. TMSI in good condition should be a colorless transparent liquid. All other solvents and reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. All glassware utilized was oven-dried or flame-dried before use. Glass-backed TLC plates (Silica Gel 60 with a 254 nm fluorescent indicator) were used without further manipulation and stored with desiccant. TLC plates were visualized using a short-wave UV lamp, stained with an I₂-SiO₂ mixture, and/or by heating TLC plates that were dipped in solution ammonium molybdate/cerium (IV) sulfate anisaldehyde/H₂SO₄/AcOH/EtOH. Flash column chromatography (FCC) was performed using a silica gel (32-63 µm) stationary phase with a variable mobile phase correlated with TLC mobility. NMR experiments were conducted on 400, 800 or 600 MHz instruments using CDCl₃ (99.9% D), D₂O (99.9% D) and methanol-d₄ (99.8% D) as the solvent. Chemical shifts were referenced to the appropriate deuterated solvent peak (7.26 ppm for CDCl₃; 4.79 ppm for D₂O; 3.31 ppm for methanol-d₄) and were reported in parts per million (ppm). Coupling constants of the coupled protons were averaged to match with each other. High resolution mass spectra were recorded using ESI-Orbitrap LC-MS with internal calibration. The microwave-assisted regioselective silyl exchange technology (ReSET) reactions were conducted in sealed 10 mL microwave vessels in a commercial microwave reactor (CEM DiscoverTM) which was operated by the SynergyTM software. The reaction temperatures were monitor by the reactor's built-in infrared (IR) detector.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{AcO} \quad \text{OAc} \\ \text{AcO} \quad \text{OAc} \\ \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \\ \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \\ \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \\ \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO} \\ \text{AcO} \quad \text{AcO$$

Figure S1. Per-*O*-Ac lactosyl iodide formation was stable enough to monitor by TLC Synthesis, Purification and Characterization of Compound (25):

Table S1. Reaction mixture composition for synthesis of compound 25

Compound	MW	Mass (mg)	mmol	Equiv.	Volumn (mL)	Stock conc. (mM)	Final conc. (mM)
Trialkyne-PEG ₂ -PADRE (24)	1827.17	1.4	0.0008	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.33
Globotriaose azide (20)	587.53	4.2	0.0072	9.0	1.5	4.8	2.92
CuSO ₄ pentahydrate	249.53	0.1	0.0004	0.5	0.02	20	0.16
THPTA ligand	434.50	0.9	0.0021	2.6	0.04	50	0.85
Amino-guanidine	110.55	2.3	0.0208	26.0	0.2	100	8.5
Sodium Ascorbate	198.11	4.1	0.0208	26.0	0.2	100	8.5

HPLC condition: HPLC was carried out at 25 °C with semi-prep/analytic HPLC system and set detection at 280 nm. Product **25** eluted from column using mobile phase A:

MeCN and B: 0.1% TFA in H_2O . Analytic set-up involves: C_{18} -RP column (250 \times 4.6 mm) with a flow rate of 1 mL/min.

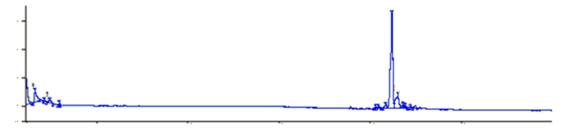


Figure S2. Analytical HPLC profile for compound **25**. $T_R = 24.9 \text{ min } (\lambda = 280 \text{ nm}, \text{ with gradient of 5% A solution for 10 min, 5-40% A solution for 10 min, 40% A solution for 10 min, and 40-95% A solution for 5 min). A solution: MeCN, B solution: <math>H_2O + 0.1\%$ trifluoroacetic acid.

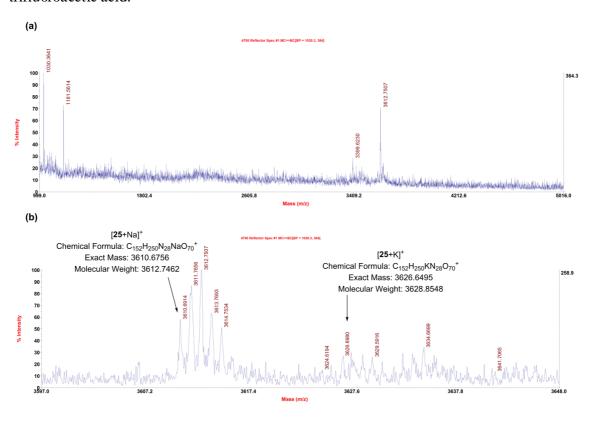
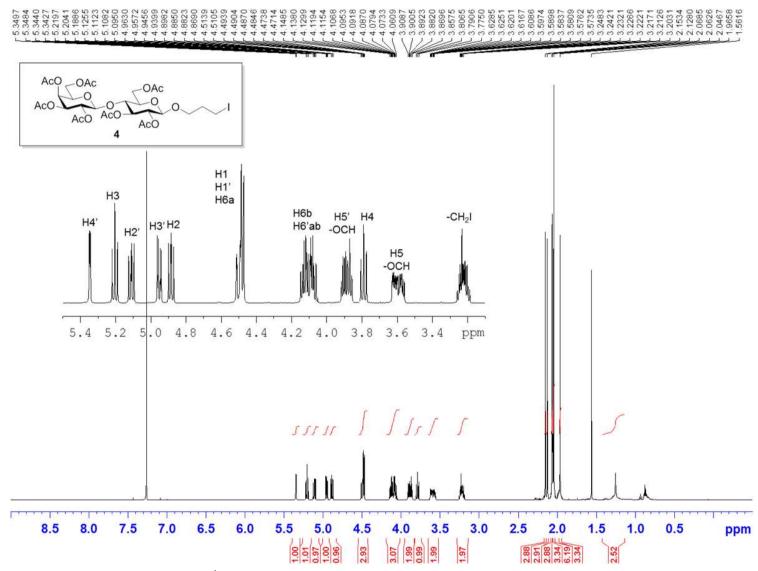
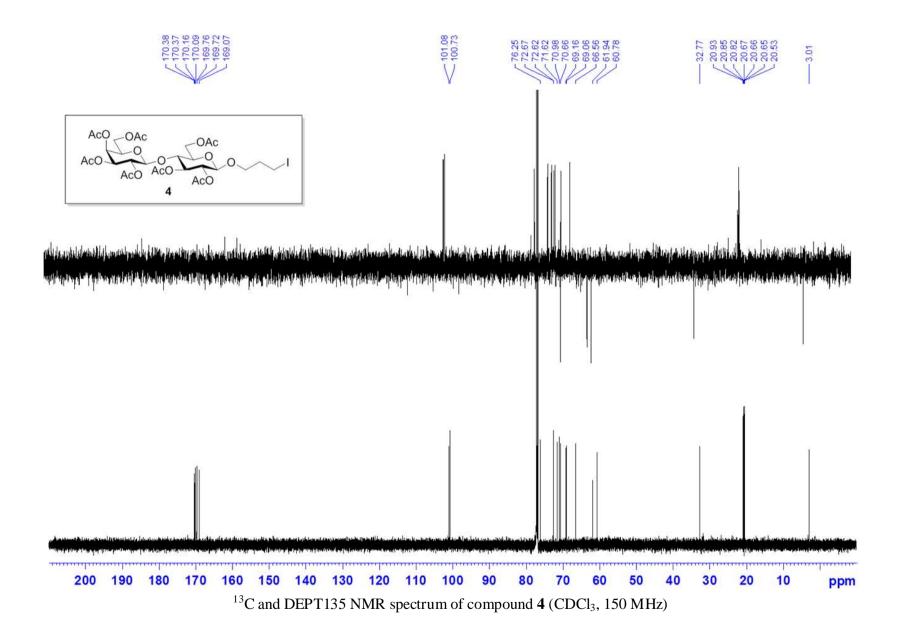


Figure S3. MALDI-TOF HRMS of compound **25.**

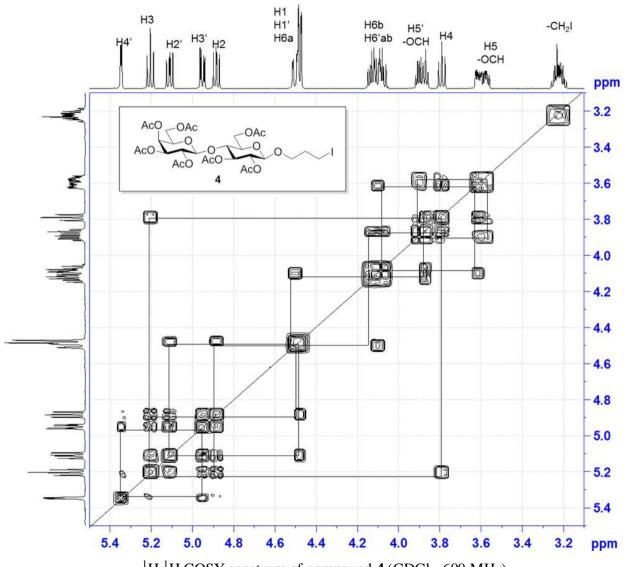
Reference (1) Williams, D. B. G.; Lawton, M. J. Org. Chem. 2010, 75, 8351-8354.



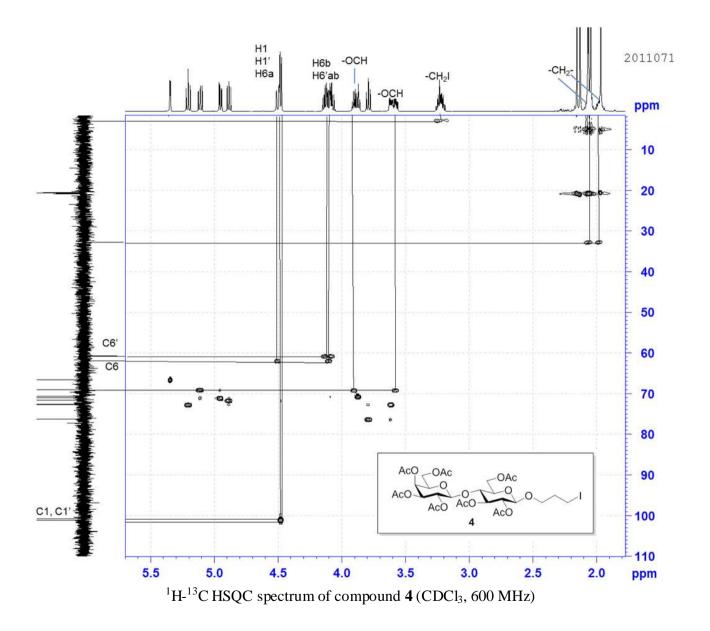
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **4** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)

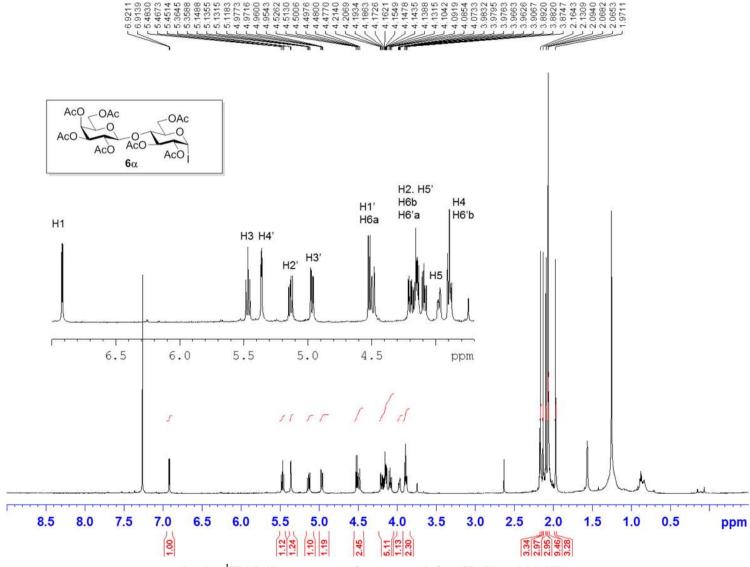


S7

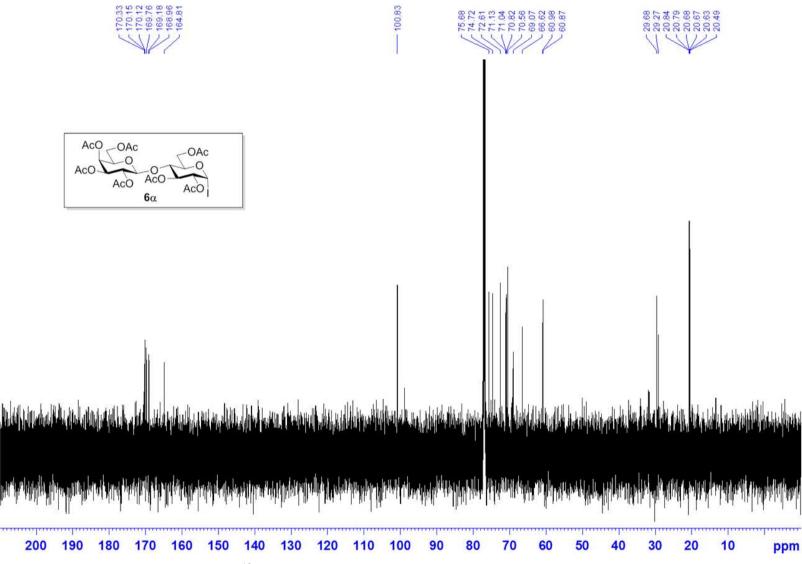


¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound 4 (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)

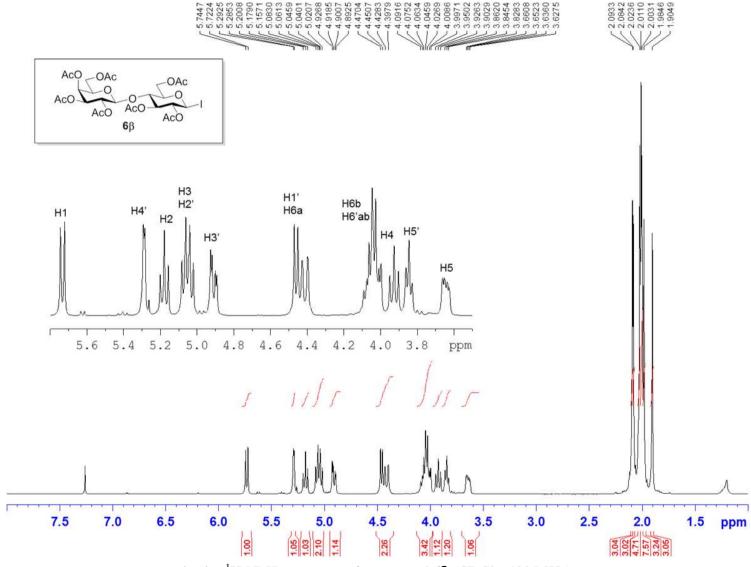




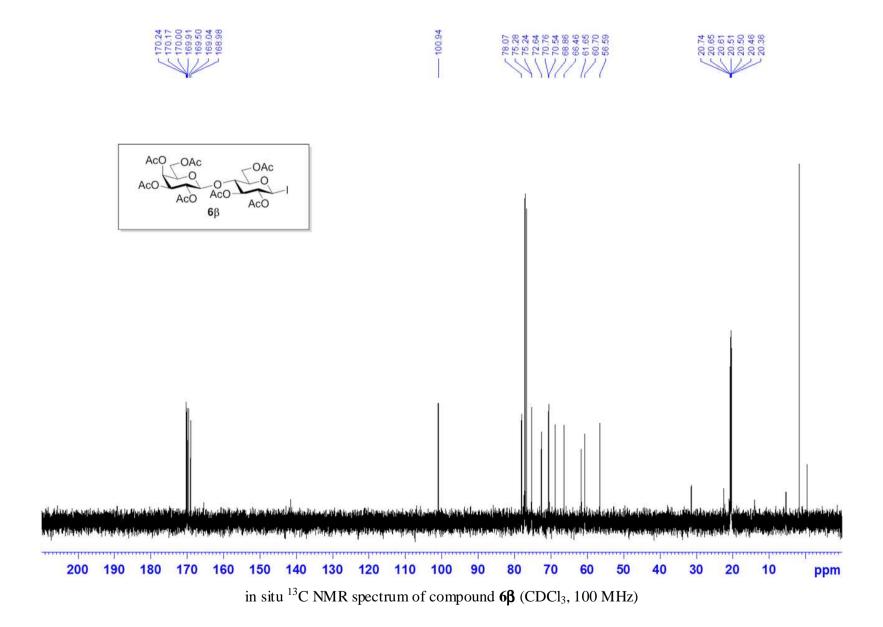
in situ ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **6**\(\alpha\) (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)



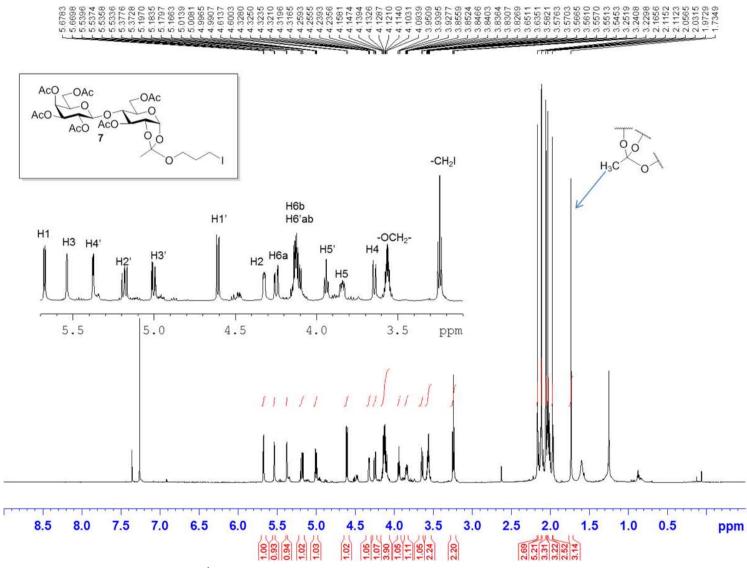
in situ ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **6α** (CDCl₃, 150 MHz)



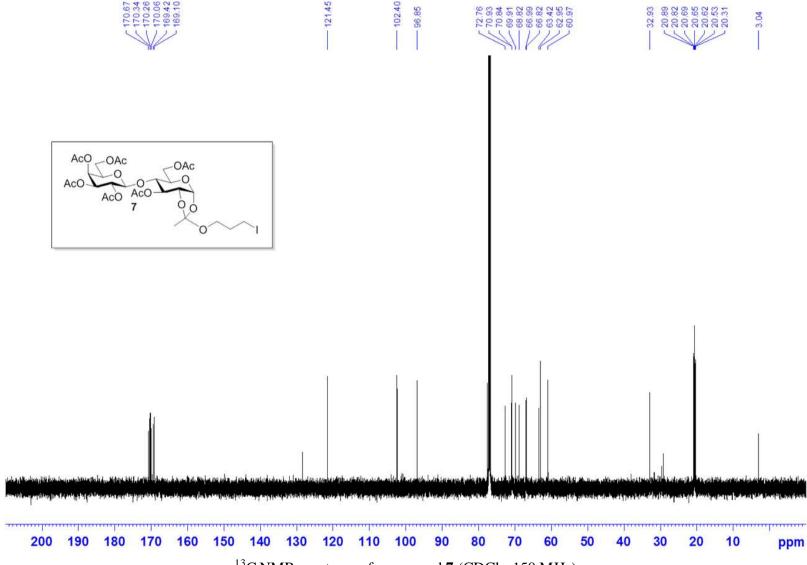
in situ ^{1}H NMR spectrum of compound 6β (CDCl3, 400 MHz)



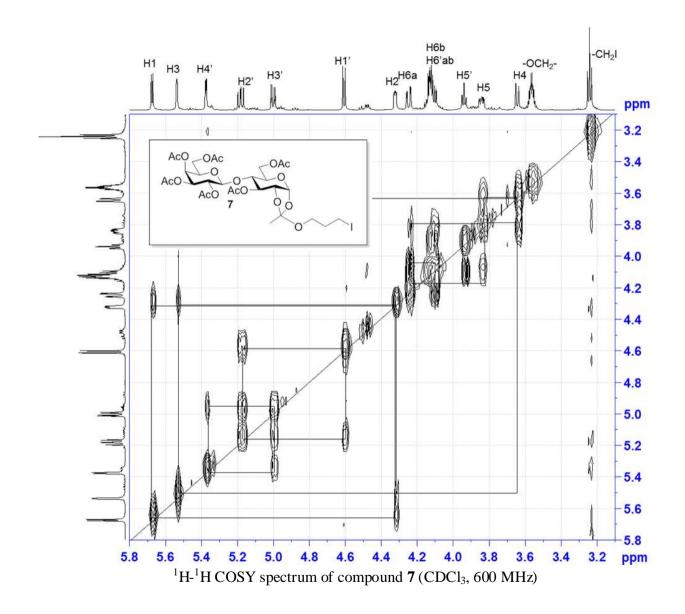
S13

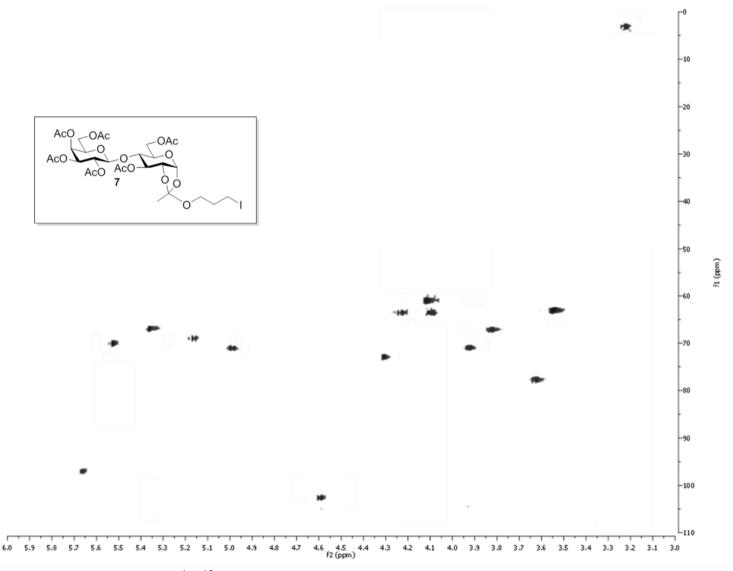


¹H NMR spectrum of compound **7** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)

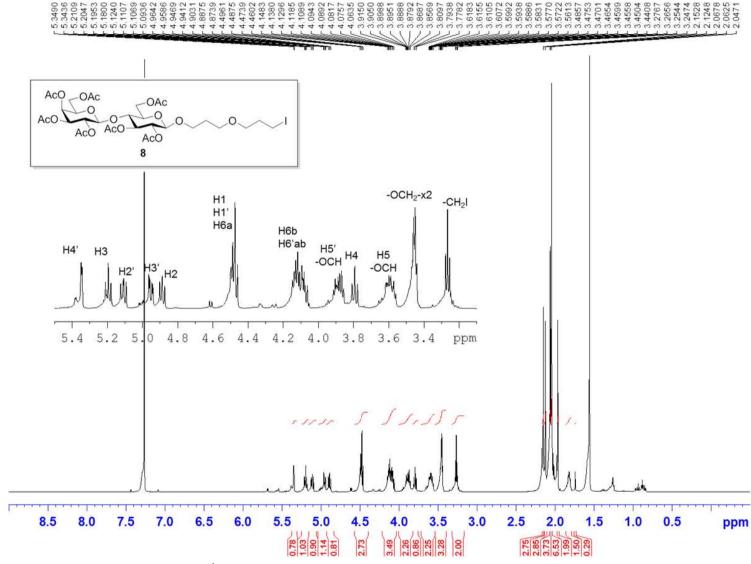


 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound 7 (CDCl₃, 150 MHz)

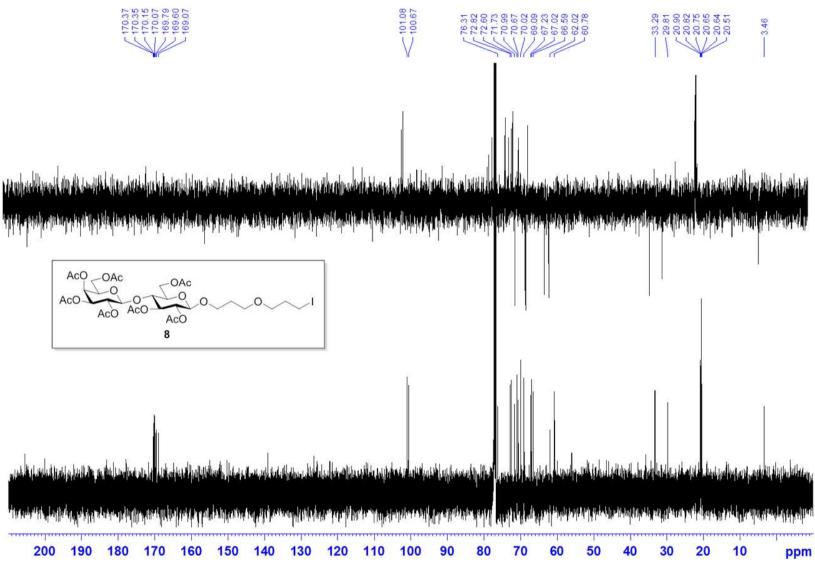




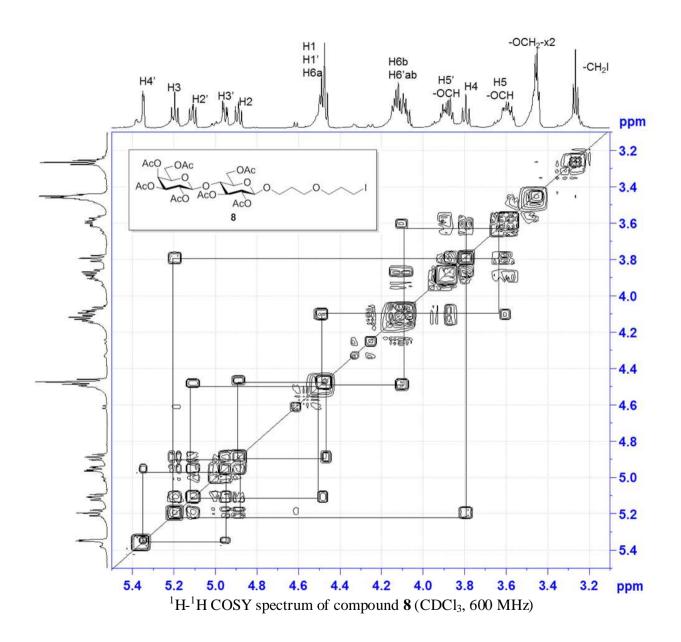
¹H-¹³C HSQC spectrum of compound **7** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)



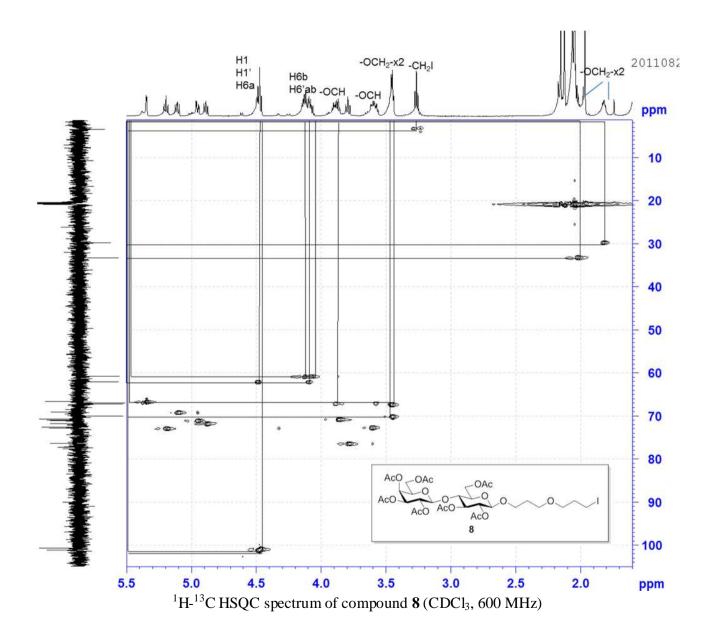
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **8** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)

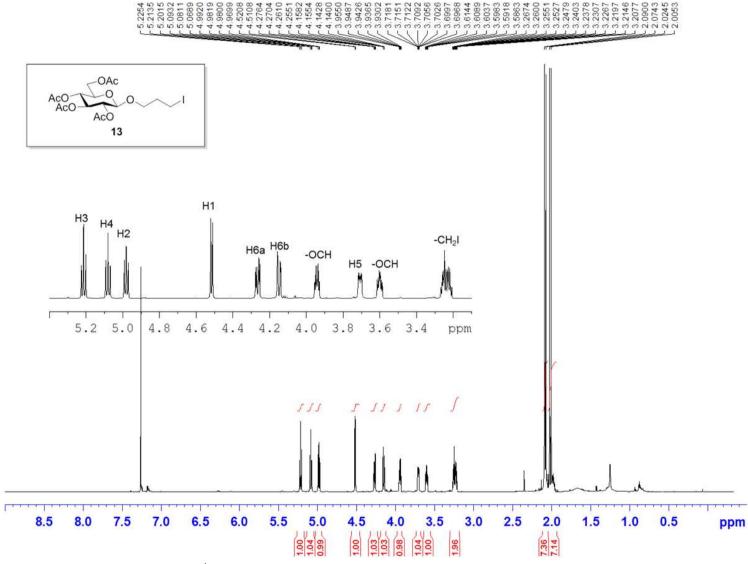


 ^{13}C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound 8 (CDCl3, 150 MHz)

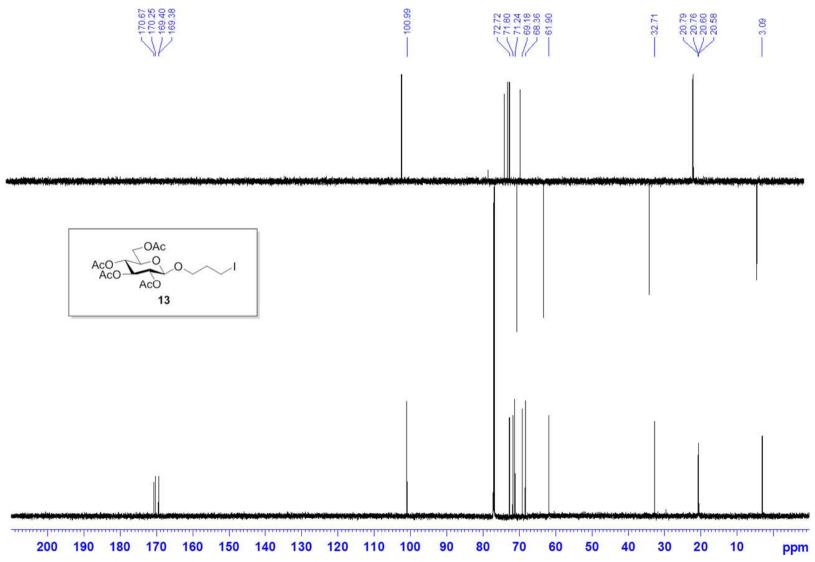


S20

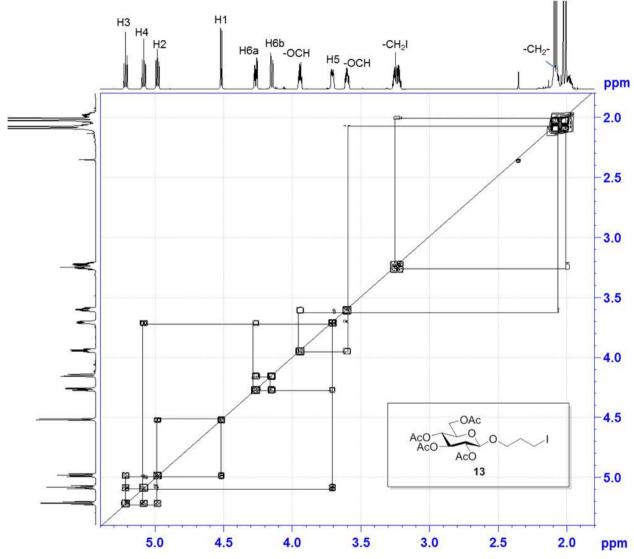




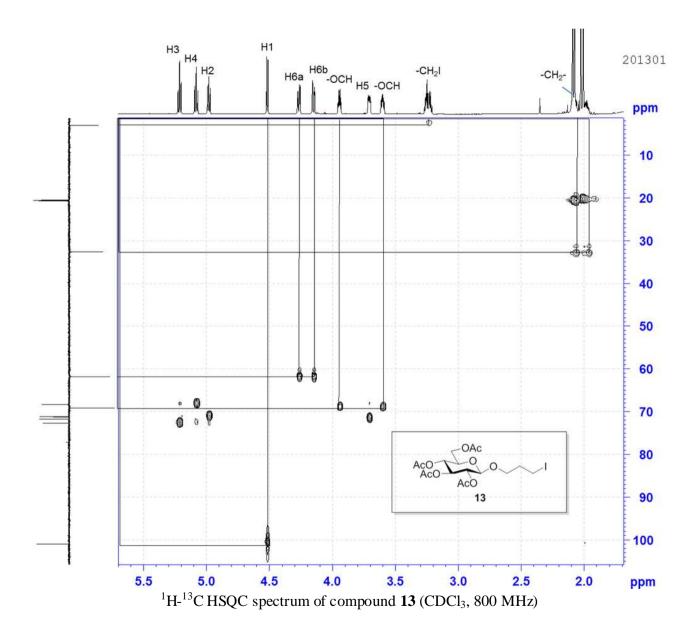
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **13** (CDCl₃, 800 MHz)

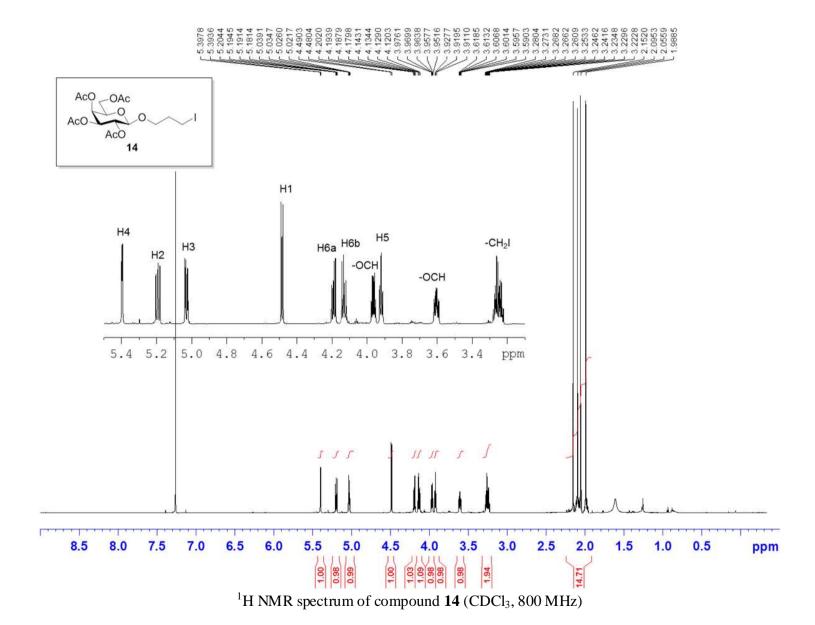


¹³C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound **13** (CDCl₃, 200 MHz)

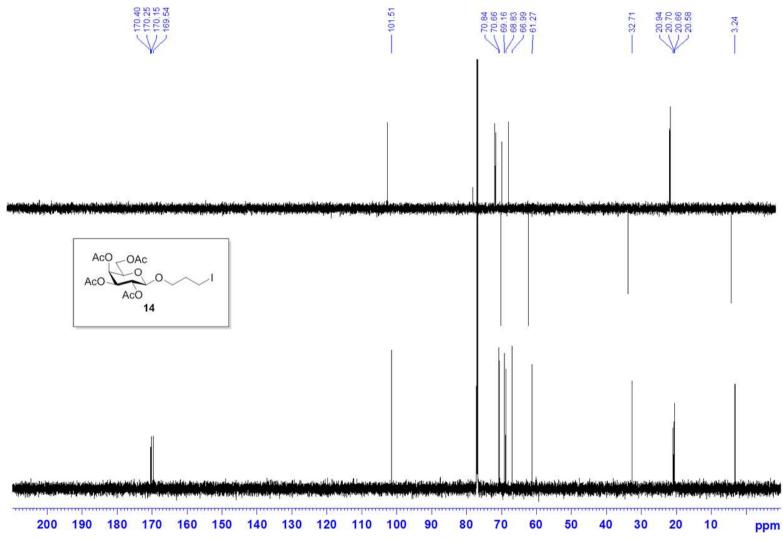


¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound **13** (CDCl₃, 800 MHz)

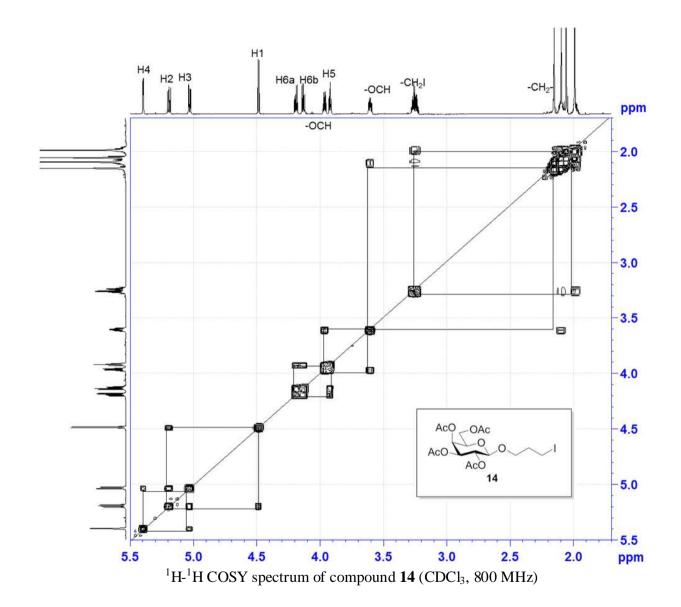




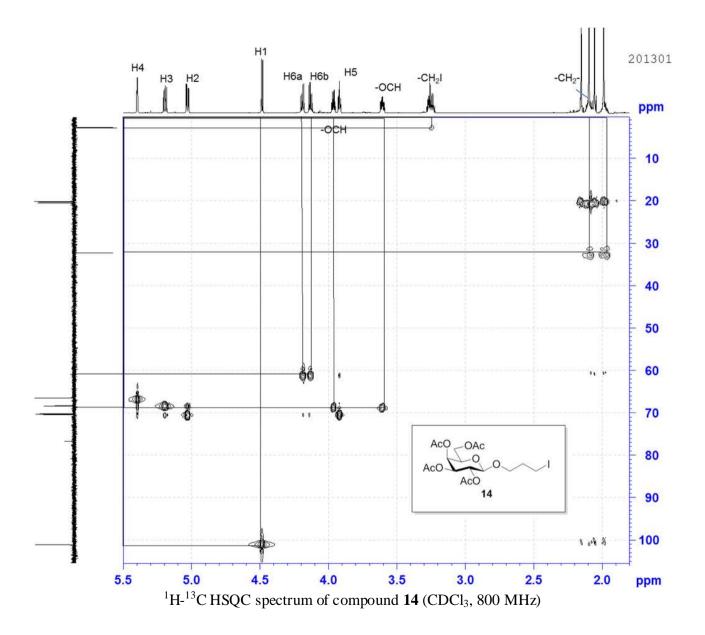
S26

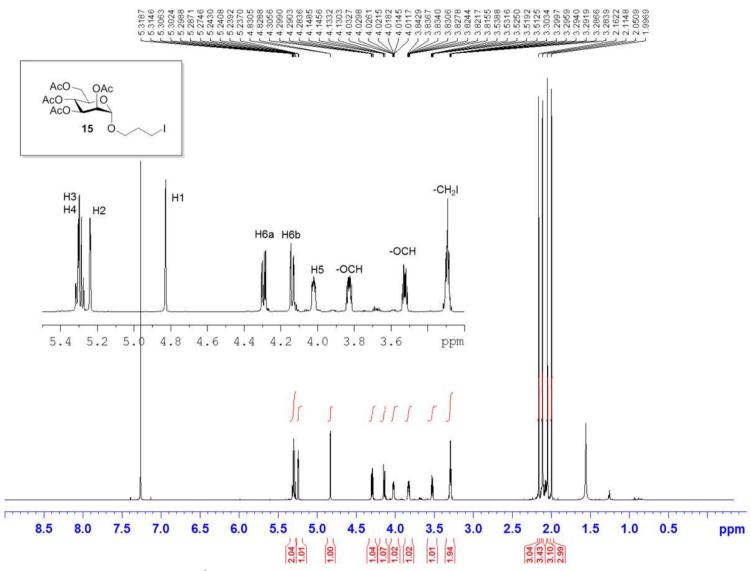


¹³C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound **14** (CDCl₃, 200 MHz)

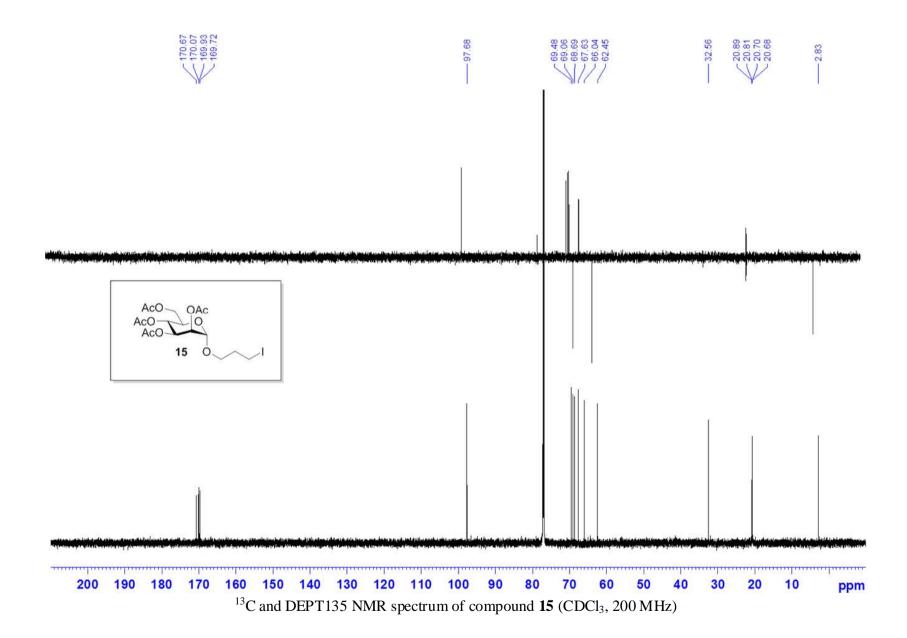


S28

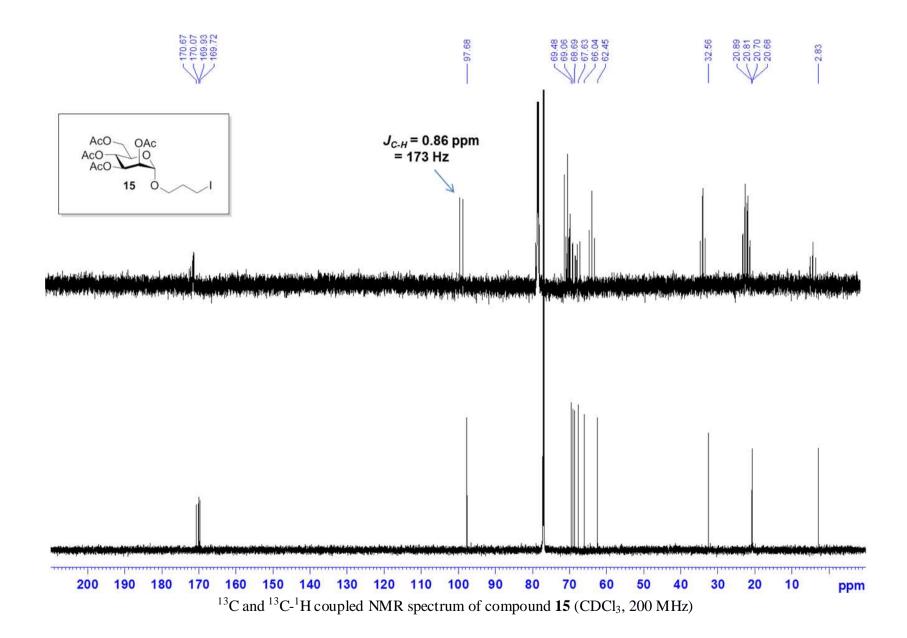


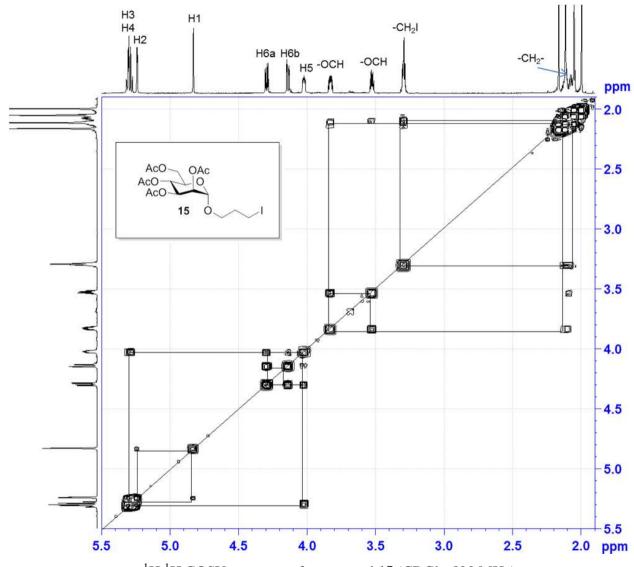


¹H NMR spectrum of compound **15** (CDCl₃, 800 MHz)

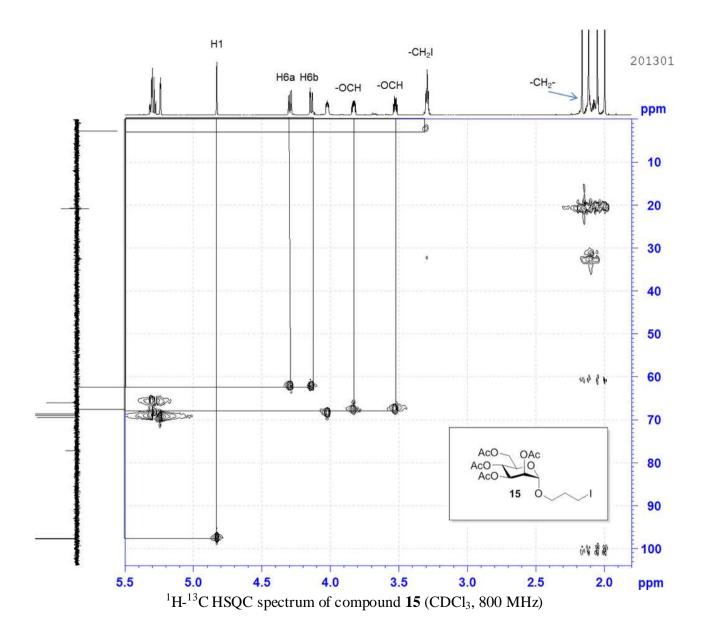


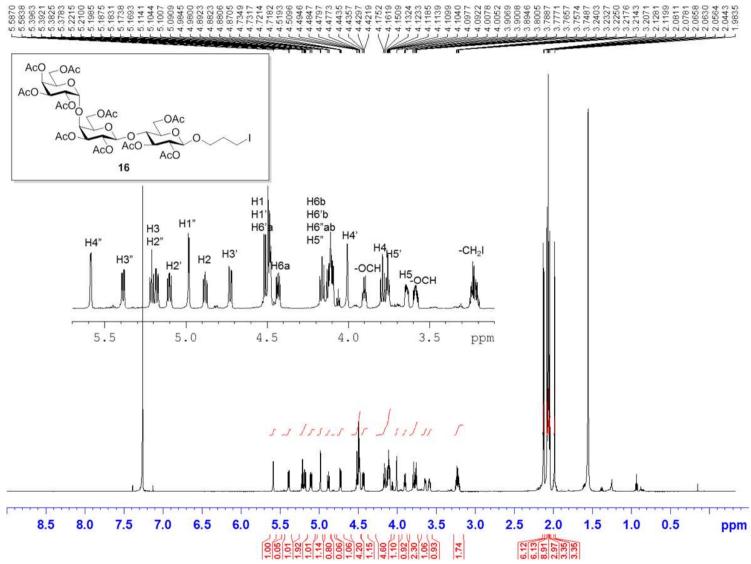
S31



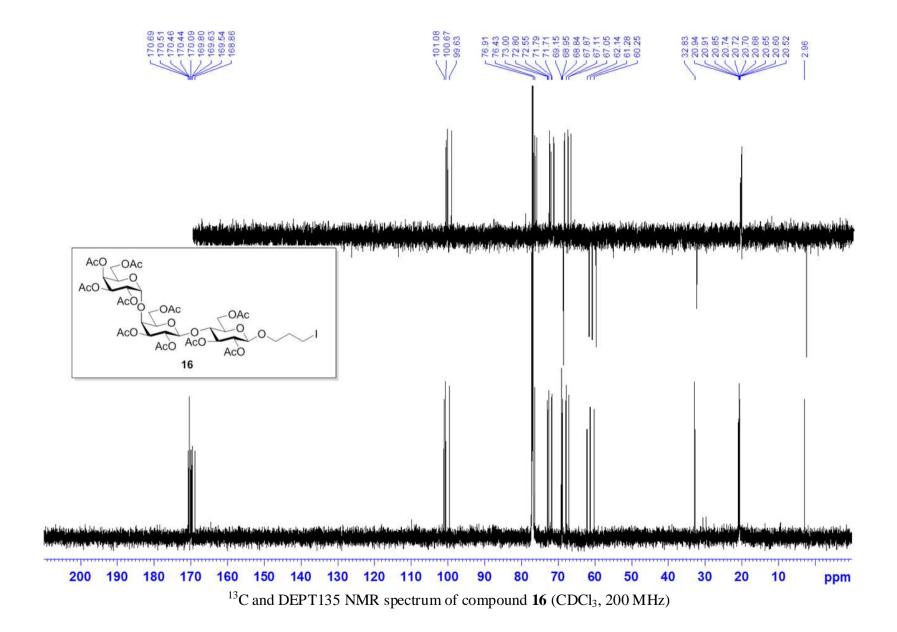


¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound **15** (CDCl₃, 800 MHz)

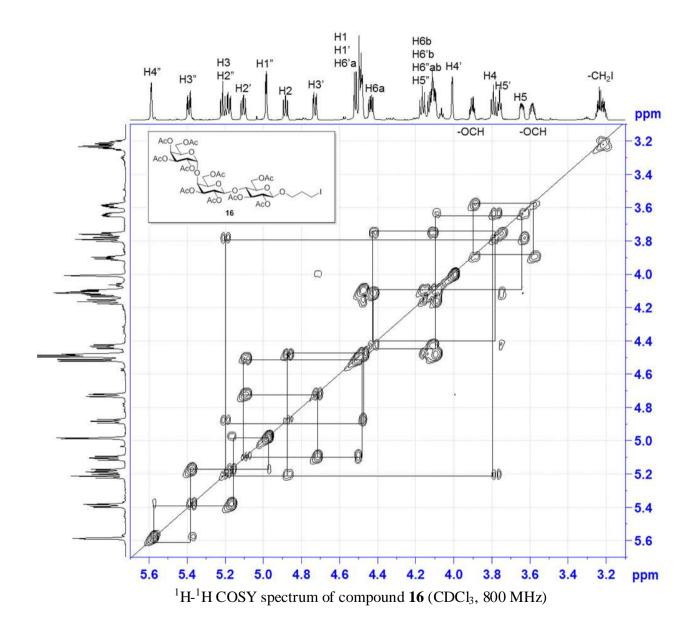




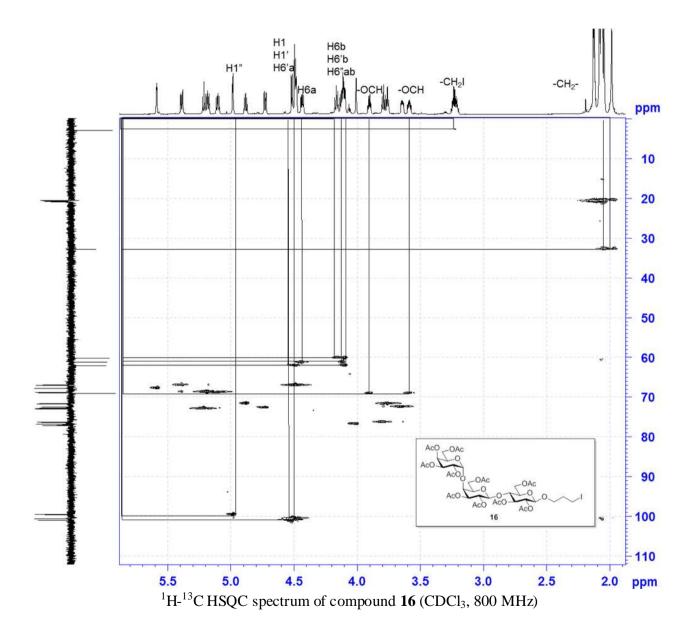
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **16** (CDCl₃, 800 MHz)



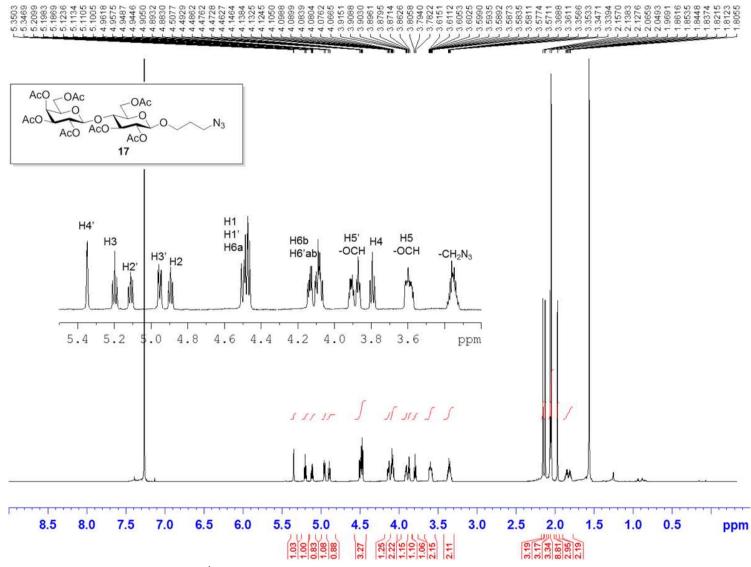
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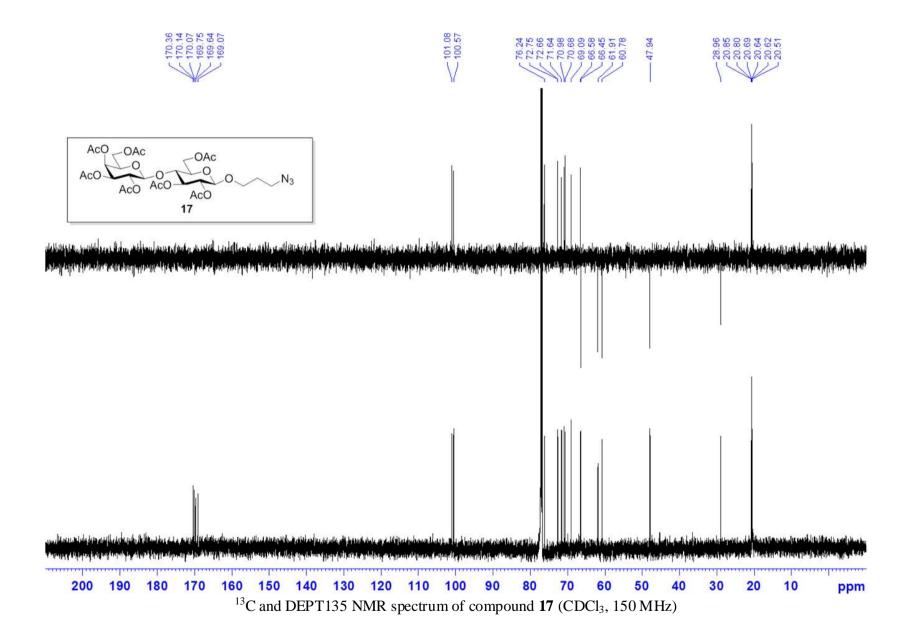
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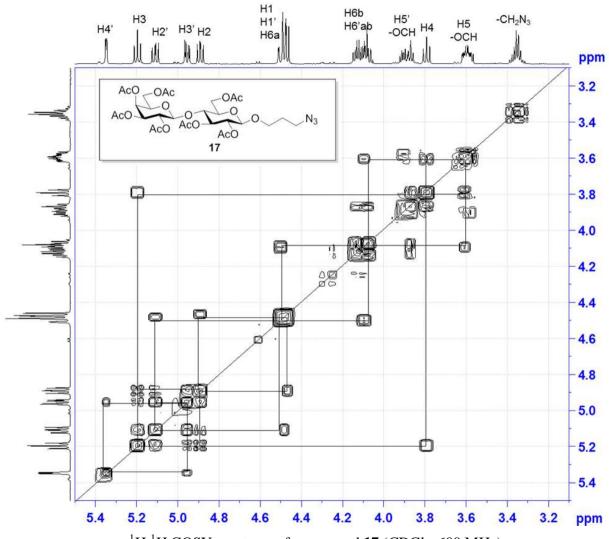


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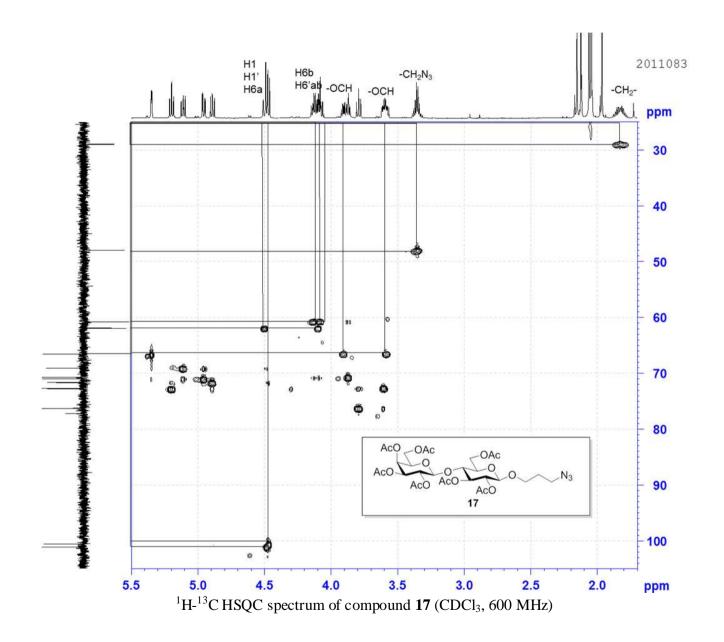


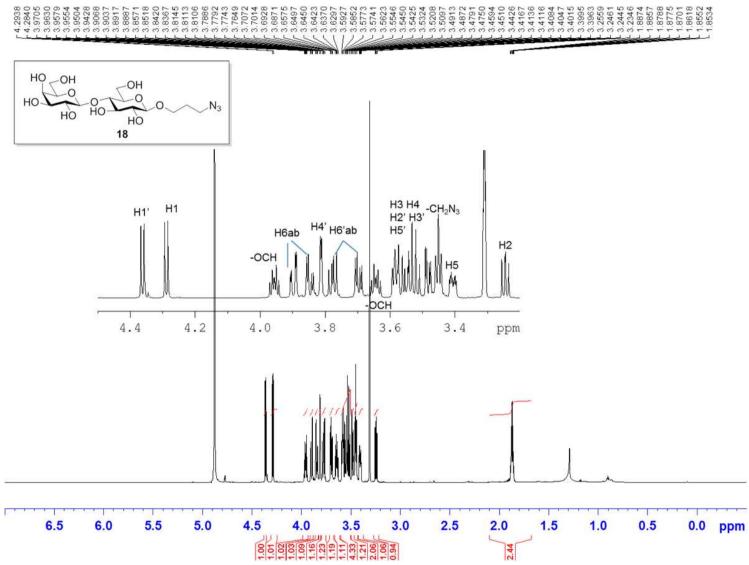
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **17** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)



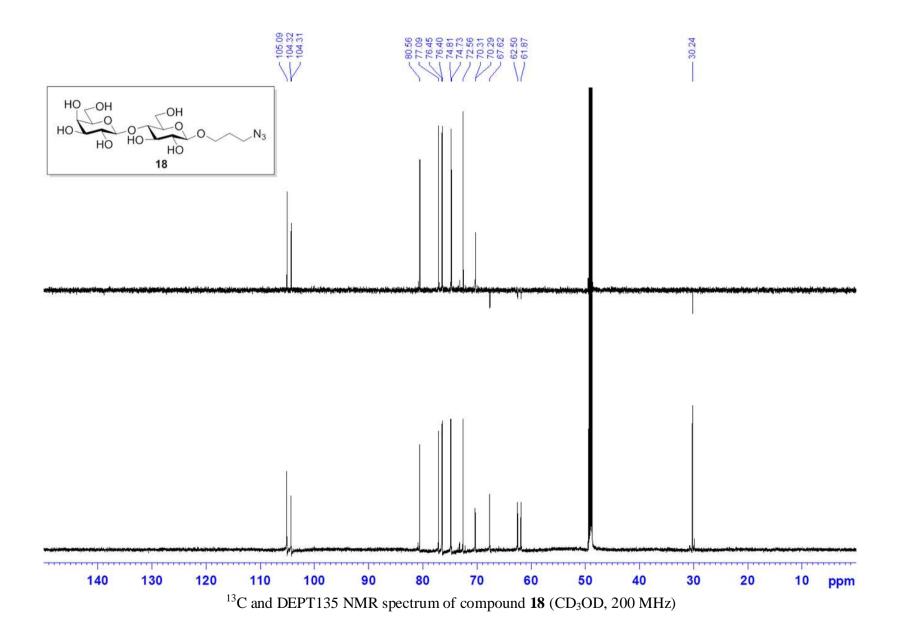


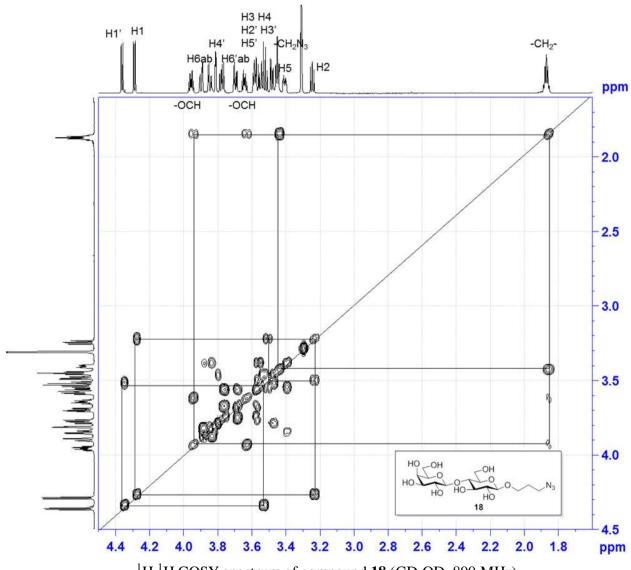
¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound **17** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)



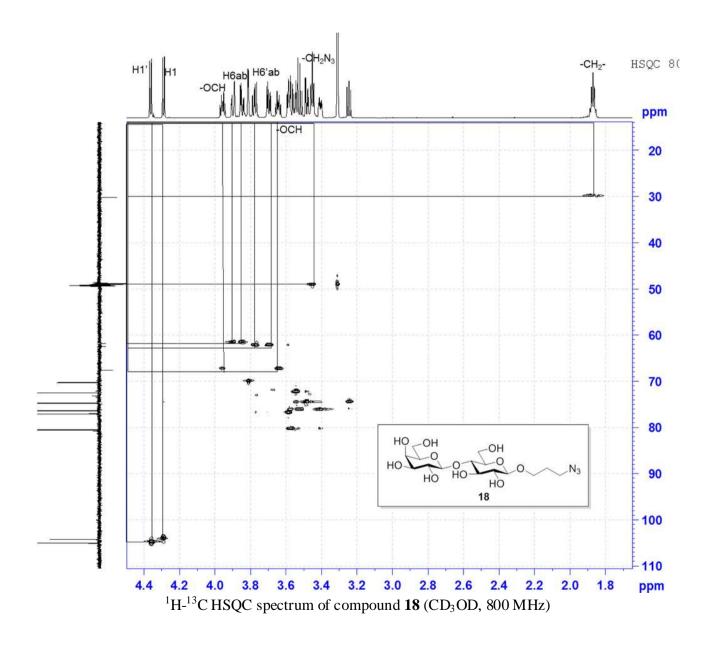


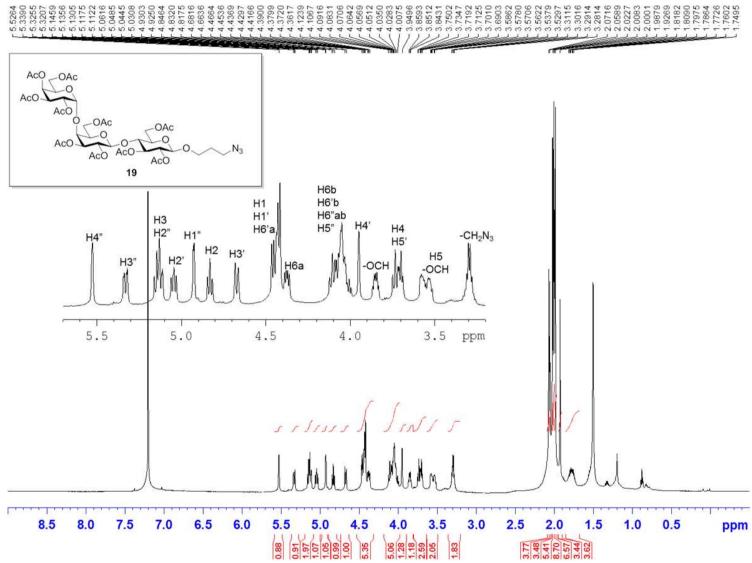
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **18** (CD₃OD, 800 MHz)



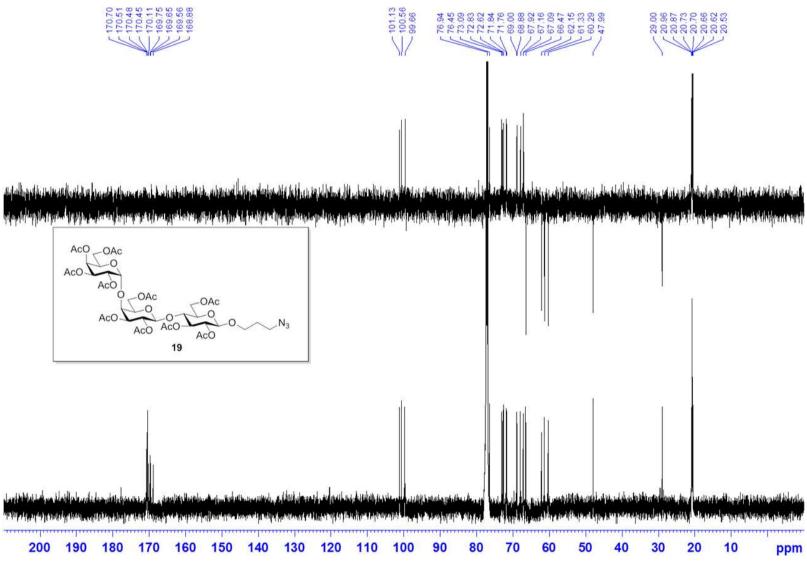


¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound **18** (CD₃OD, 800 MHz)

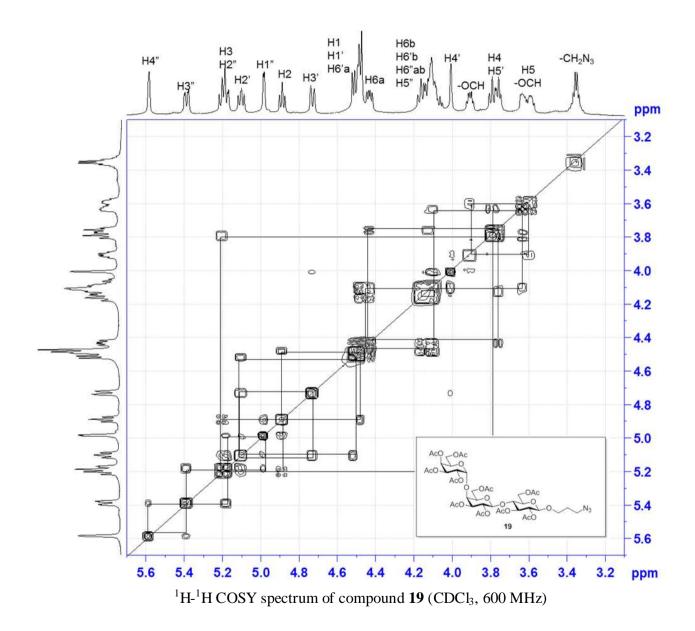




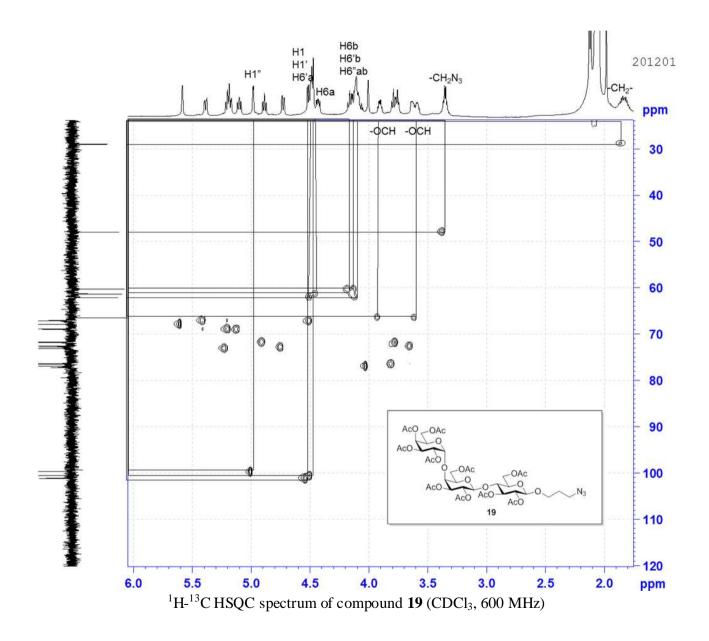
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **19** (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)

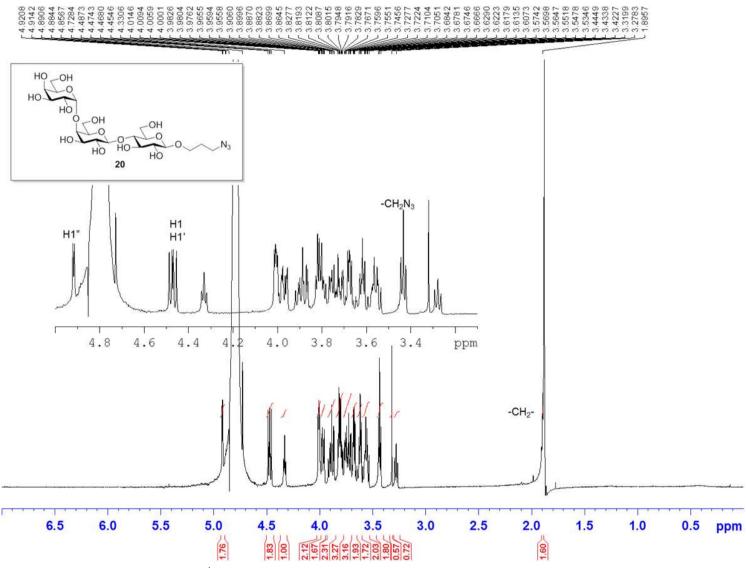


 ^{13}C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound $\boldsymbol{19}$ (CDCl3, 150 MHz)

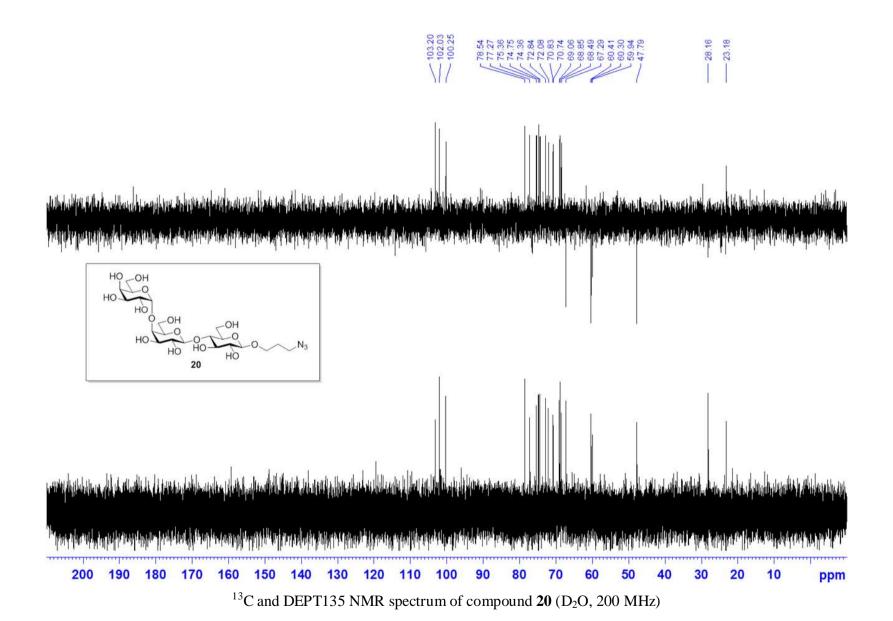


S49

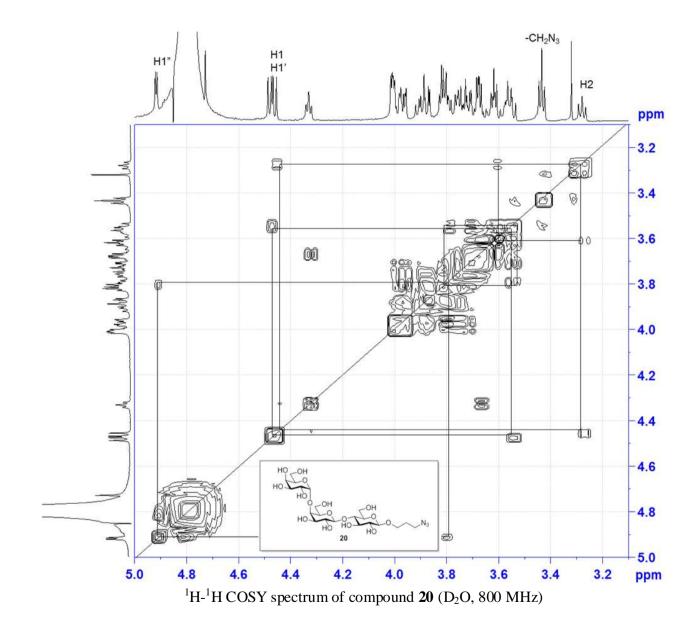




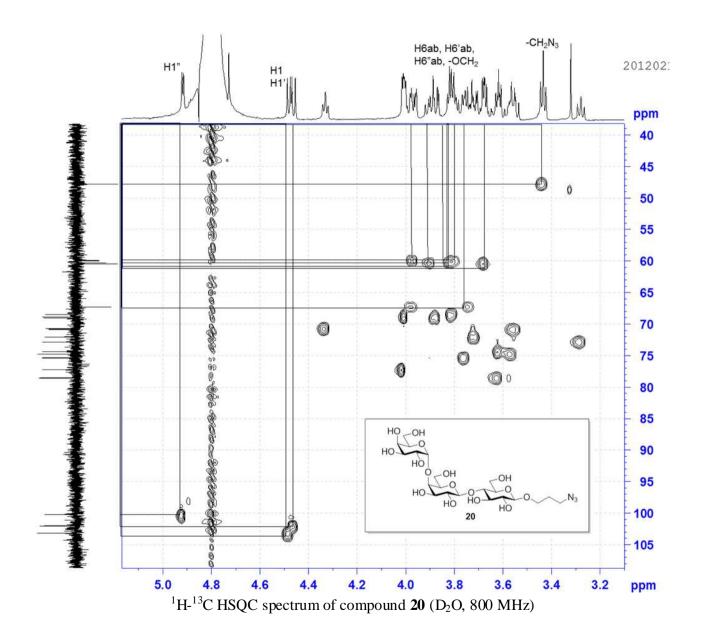
 $^{1}\text{H NMR}$ spectrum of compound **20** (D₂O, 600 MHz)

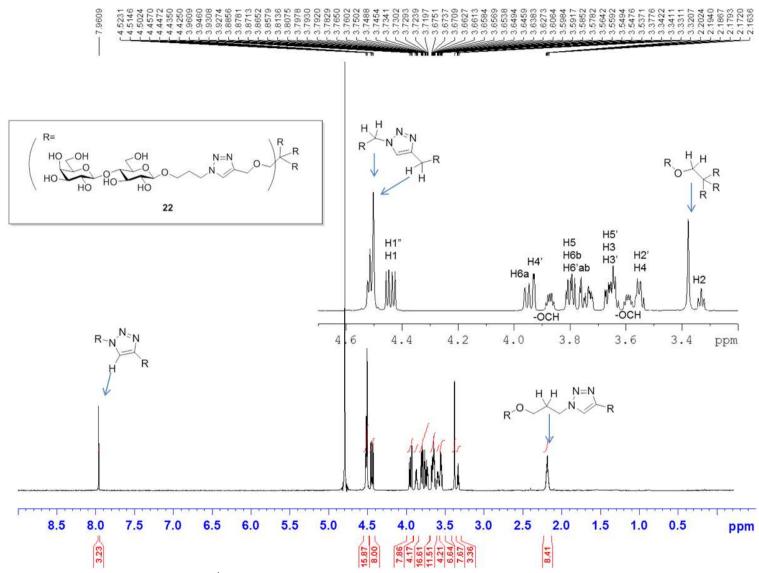


S52

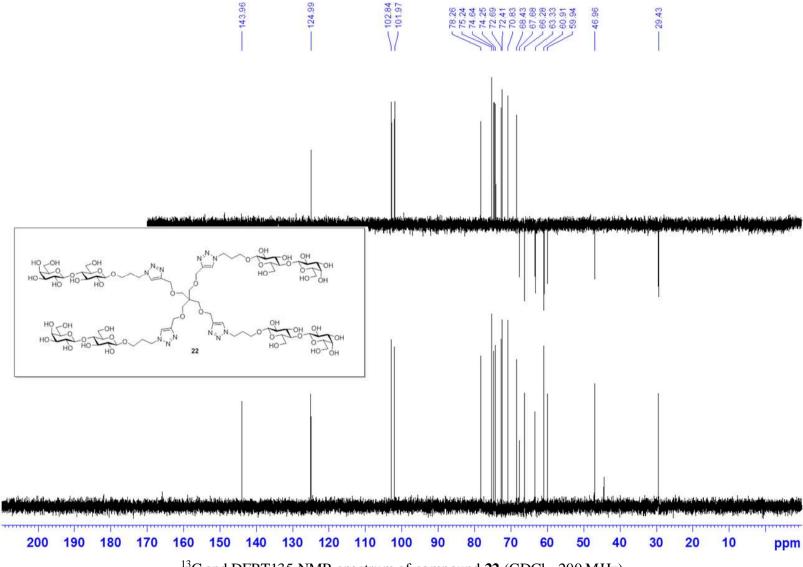


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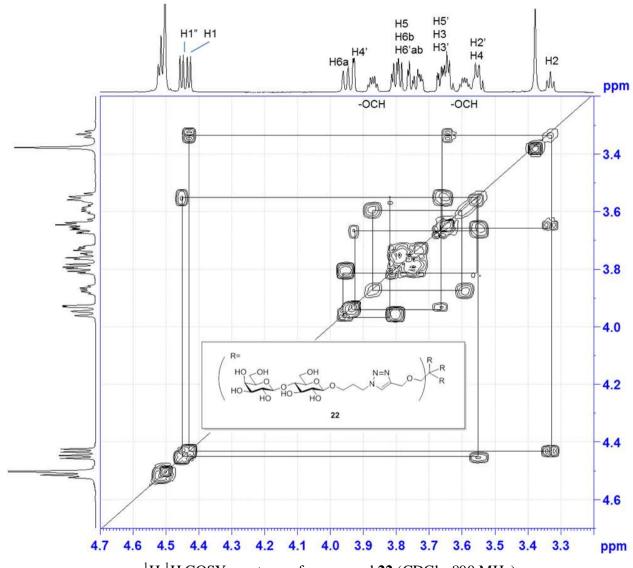




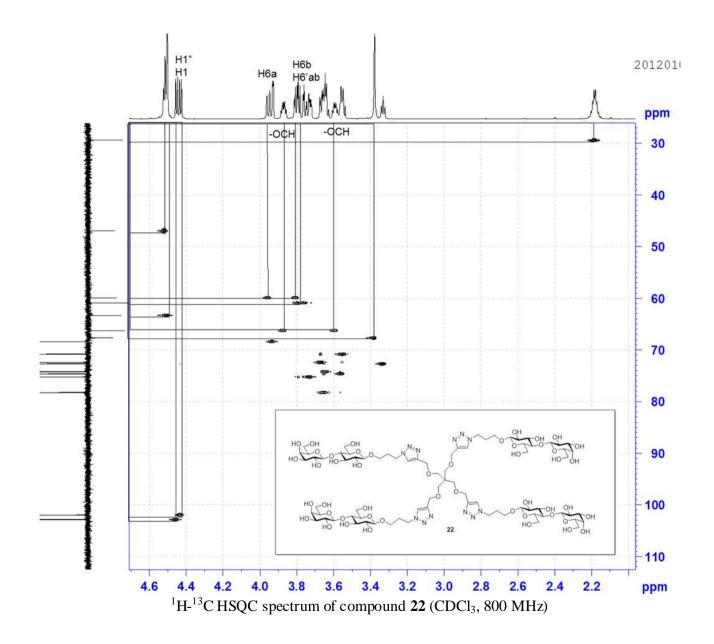
¹H NMR spectrum of compound **22** (D₂O, 800 MHz)

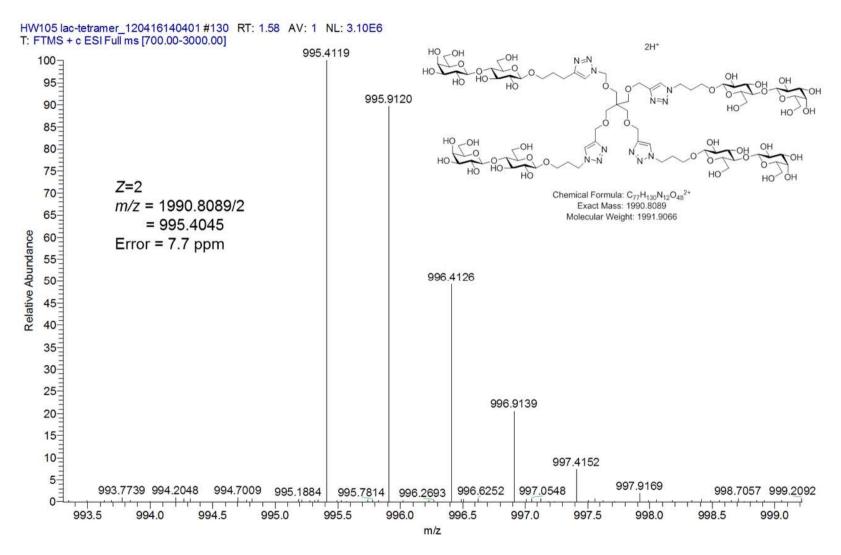


¹³C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound **22** (CDCl₃, 200 MHz)

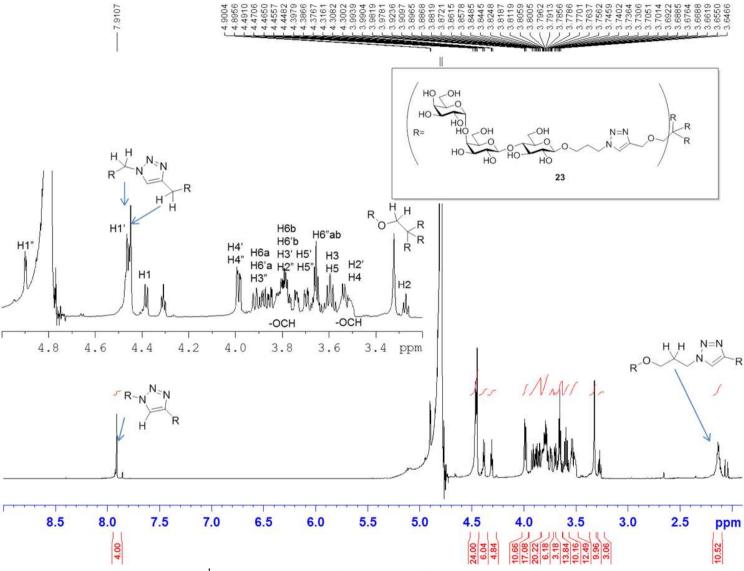


¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound **22** (CDCl₃, 800 MHz)

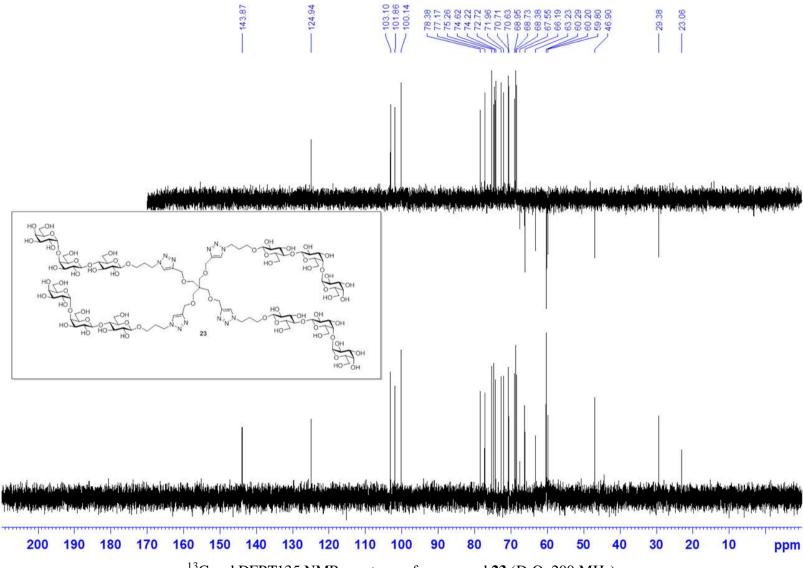




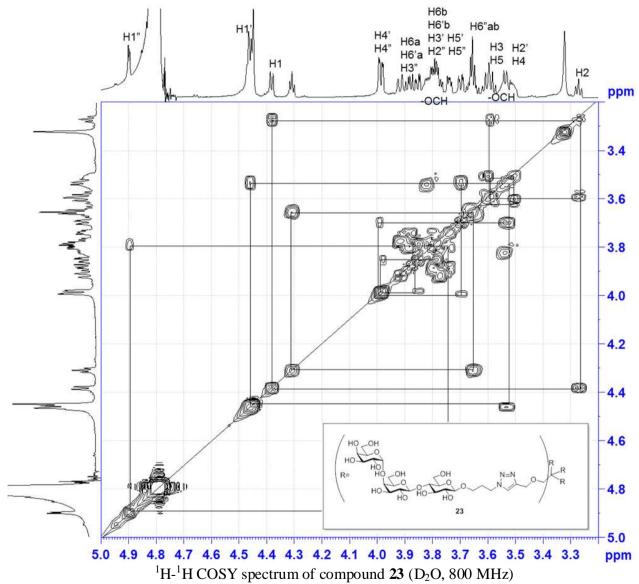
ESI-HRMS of compound 22

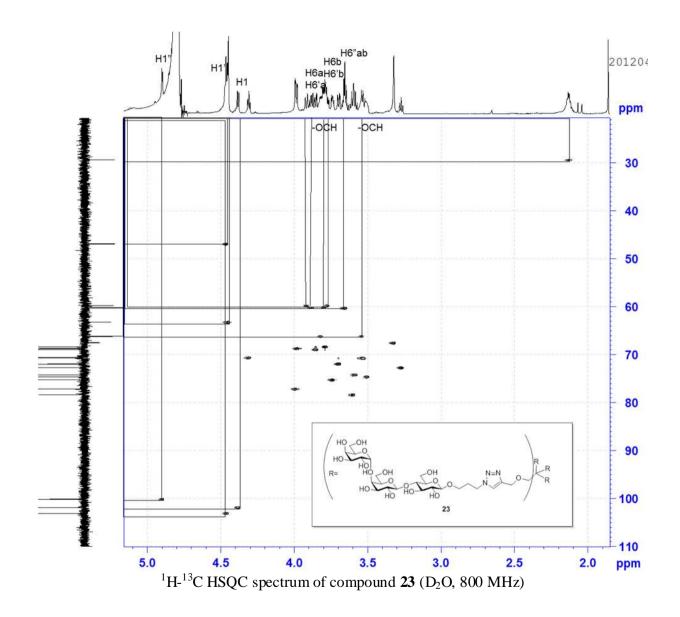


¹H NMR spectrum of compound **23** (D₂O, 800 MHz)



¹³C and DEPT135 NMR spectrum of compound **23** (D₂O, 200 MHz)





S63

ESI-HRMS spectrum of compound 23

1321

m/z

1322

1323

1324

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