ALTERNATIVE SYNTHESIS OF RADIOIODINATED TRISACCHARIDE DERIVATIVES, 2-(4-^{125}IODOPHENYL)ETHYL 2-ACETAMIDO-2-DEOXY-\(\beta-D\)-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-(1\(\rightarrow\)2)-\(\alpha-D\)-MANNOPYRANOSYL-(1\(\rightarrow\)6)-\(\beta-D\)-GLUCOPYRANOSIDE, AND PREPARATION OF ITS ANALOGS HAVING DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF ALKYL CHAINS INSTEAD OF ETHYL GROUP: ACCEPTOR SUBSTRATES OF N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINYLTRANSFERASE V FOR IN VIVO IMAGING

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Abstract – A radioiodinated artificial substrate of N-acetylglucosaminyl-transferase V (GnT-V), 2-(4-iodophenyl)ethyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-\(\beta-D\)-glucopyranosyl-(1\(\rightarrow\)2)-\(\alpha-D\)-mannopyranosyl-(1\(\rightarrow\)6)-\(\beta-D\)-glucopyranoside ([\(^{125}\)I]1a), was alternatively synthesized by using the glycosylation reaction from the non-reducing end, in which a glycosyl sulfoxide and a thioglycoside were employed as the glycosyl acceptor and donor, respectively. In addition, two derivatives of [\(^{125}\)I]1a having different lengths of alkyl chain ([\(^{125}\)I]1b, [\(^{125}\)I]1c) were prepared in the same way to increase the permeability of the substrates through the cell membrane and into the Golgi apparatus, where GnT-V acts to modify glycoconjugates by transferring N-acetylglucosamine units from UDP-GlcNAc.
INTRODUCTION

Glycoconjugates on the cell surfaces play important roles in many biological events, which relate to cell adhesions. The recent development of glycosciences and cancer research revealed a close relationship between the expression of glycoconjugates carrying highly antennary sugar chains on cell surfaces and malignant transformation of tumor cells. A number of studies in the last two decades showed that N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V (GnT-V) is one of the most relevant glycosyltransferases for tumor invasion and metastasis.\(^\text{1-10}\)

Recently, we reported the synthesis of the radioiodinated trisaccharide derivative, 2-(\(p\)-iodophenyl)ethyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-\(\beta\)-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \(\rightarrow\) 2)-\(\alpha\)-D-mannopyranosyl-(1 \(\rightarrow\) 6)-\(\beta\)-D-glucopyranoside (\([^{125}\text{I}]\text{IPGMG, [}^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a}\)), and its high specificity to GnT-V, which was confirmed by efficient transformation from \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a}\) to \(\beta(1 \rightarrow 6)\)GlcNAc-bearing \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{IPGMG (}[^{125}\text{I}]\text{IPGGMG, [}^{125}\text{I}]\text{2) in vitro assay (Figure 1).}\(^\text{11}\)

Being proceeded via a labile intermediate of glycosyl bromide 6, the synthetic route requires preparation each time of 6 to apply for the synthesis of analogs and derivatives of \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a}\) even when the structural differences were quite small.

Meanwhile, increased permeability of molecules through the cell membrane and into Golgi apparatus, which depends on their hydrophobicity, is very important when designing substrates and inhibitors of glycosyltransferases since most glycosyltransferases act in the Golgi apparatus. Thus, the derivatives (\([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1b-c}\)) of \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a}\) bearing longer alkyl chains than \(p\)-iodophenylethyl group, \textit{i.e.}, \(p\)-iodophenloctyl or \(p\)-iodophenylpentadecyl groups, are expected to behave as more reliable and useful substrates to investigate the activity of GnT-V than \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a}\), not only \textit{in vitro} but also \textit{in vivo}.

In advance of the above study, we synthesized 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-\(\beta\)-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \(\rightarrow\) 2)-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-\(\alpha\)-D-mannopyranosyl-(1 \(\rightarrow\) 6)-2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-\(\beta\)-D-glucopyranoside (9) carrying the same sugar chain as \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a-c}\) using odorless benzenethiols, such as \(p\)-octyloxybenzenethiol and \(p\)-dodecylbenzenethiol, as the activating group of glycosyl donors in the glycosylation reaction.\(^\text{12,13}\) On the other hand, we reported a novel glycosylation method from the non-reducing end using glycosyl sulfoxides as glycosyl acceptors, which was prepared by oxidation of the \(p\)-octyloxyphenyl thioglycosides.\(^\text{14}\) In this strategy, the resulting glycosyl sulfoxide was reduced to the corresponding thioglycoside, which was employed as the glycosyl donor in the following glycosylation reaction. This strategy was effective, especially when \(N\)-acetylglucosamine residue was presented at the non-reducing end, such as \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a-c}\).\(^\text{14}\)

In the present paper, we report an alternative synthetic route of \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1a}\), which was applicable to the synthesis of \([^{125}\text{I}]\text{1b-c}\) and proceeded \textit{via} a stable synthetic intermediate.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of our previous works, two synthetic routes were attempted to obtain $^{[125]}$Ia-c, as shown in Scheme 1. One was designed by retro-synthesis that cleaved the glycosyl bond between the aglycon and the reducing end of the sugar moiety. According to this strategy, $^{[125]}$Ia-c seemed to be capable of being synthesized by the glycosylation of $\rho$-iodophenyl alcohols 5a-c with the trisaccharyl donor 4 (Scheme 1, route A). Herein, trichloroacetimidate 4 could be derived by cleavage of the trimethylsilyl ethyl group from trisaccharide 3, for which the synthetic precursor 9 was previously synthesized as part of our glycosylation study using thioglycosides prepared from odorless benzenethiols, followed by trichloroacetimidation using the Schmidt method; however, subsequent glycosylation of 5b with 4 in the presence of TMSOTf did not afford the desired product 10b but orthoester 11 (15%), recovering the intact imidate 4 (79%) (Scheme 2). The other route was retro-synthesized by the glycosylation of monoglucosides 8a-c with disaccharyl donor 7 (Scheme 1, route B). In contrast to our recent study on the synthesis of 1a, where the labile intermediate of disaccharyl bromide 6 was chosen as the glycosyl donor for glycosylation, we herein adopted disaccharyl sulfide 7, which could be provided by reduction of the sulfoxide group and replacement of the protecting groups in 12.

![Figure 1. The transfer of a GlcNAc residue from UDP-GlcNAc to $^{[125]}$I to form $^{[125]}$I by GnT-V](image)

**Scheme 1.** Retrosynthetic strategy of $^{[125]}$I radiolabeled trisaccharide derivatives ($^{[125]}$Ia-c)
Thus, the disaccharyl sulfoxide 12, which was prepared by our glycosylation method using glycosyl sulfoxide and thioglycoside as the acceptor and the donor, respectively,\textsuperscript{14} was reduced with triphenylphosphine and carbon tetrachloride in MeCN to afford the thio-disaccharide 13 in good yield (92%). The phthaloyl group of 13 was removed with hydrazine hydrate, followed by acetylation to give the acetamide 14. Since catalytic hydrogenation was not applicable for deprotection of the benzylidene and benzyl groups of 14 due to the presence of a sulfide group,\textsuperscript{15} the benzylidene group of 14 was first cleaved by acetic acid in THF to afford diol 15, the benzyl group of which was subsequently deprotected by treatment with trimethylsilyl chloride and lithium iodide\textsuperscript{16} in CHCl\textsubscript{3} to afford triol 16 (96%). The disaccharide 16 was peracetylated to 7 by a conventional acetylation reaction with acetic anhydride and pyridine.

\textbf{Scheme 2.} Attempted synthesis of trisaccharide 10b
Meanwhile, 4-iodophenylalkyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosides (8a-c) were synthesized by glucosylation and deprotection of the allyloxy carbonyl (Alloc) group at C-6 (Scheme 4). While 5a was commercially available, alcohol 5b was prepared by iodination of 8-phenyl-1-octanol using triflic acid and NIS, and 5c was synthesized by a well-established method reported by Weichert and his colleagues. Glucosylation of 5a-c with the imidate 17\textsuperscript{11} in the presence of BF\textsubscript{3}·Et\textsubscript{2}O in CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} at –20 °C afforded 18a-c in 62%, 63%, and 71%, respectively. The Alloc group at the C-6 position of the glucose residue in 18a-c was removed with tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) in the presence of formic acid to afford 8a-c,\textsuperscript{11,18} which would be an acceptor substrate in the following glycosylation.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{scheme4.png}
\caption{Syntheses of 4-iodophenylalkyl glycosides 8a-c}
\end{figure}

Next, glycosylation of 8a-c with thio-disaccharide 7 was performed in the presence of triflic acid and NIS to yield 10a-c.\textsuperscript{19} It is noteworthy that the chemical yield was elevated from 67% to 86% by changing the bromide 6 to 7 as the glycosyl donor.\textsuperscript{11} Subsequent deacetylation of 10a-c with sodium methoxide in methanol afforded the non-labeled products 1a-c (Scheme 5).

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{scheme5.png}
\caption{Syntheses of trisaccharides 1a-c}
\end{figure}
Finally, in order to synthesize the desired radioiodinated compounds $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$, non-labeled iodo group of $10\text{a-c}$ was exchanged for a tributyltin group using a combination of Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$, PPh$_3$, and (Bu$_3$Sn)$_2$ or that of PdCl$_2$(dpff), KOAc, and (Bu$_3$Sn)$_2$ to afford $19\text{a-c}$ in good yield (61%, 31%, and 16%, respectively). Replacement of the stannyl group with the radioactive iodo group was performed by iodo-destannylation reaction. Namely, the stannylphenyl moiety of $19\text{a-c}$ was reacted with $^{125}$I$_2$, which was prepared by a oxidation reaction of commercially available $[^{125}\text{I}]$NaI with H$_2$O$_2$, to afford the radioiodinated trisaccharide derivatives $10\text{a-c}$ via iodostannyl aronium intermediates $20\text{a-c}$. The following deacetylation of $[^{125}\text{I}]10\text{a-c}$ with sodium methoxide in methanol gave $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$. The radiochemical identity of $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$ was verified by co-injection with nonradioactive $1\text{a-c}$ by their HPLC profiles. Radioactive $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$ showed a single radioactive peak at the same retention time as that of nonradioactive $1\text{a-c}$. Radiochemical yields of $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$ were 71%, 76% and 54%, respectively. The radiochemical purities after purification by HPLC were >99%, >99% and >99%, respectively (Scheme 6).

![Scheme 6](image)

**Scheme 6.** Radiosyntheses of trisaccharides $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$

We successfully synthesized a series of trisaccharide derivatives $1\text{a-c}$ having different lengths of alkyl chain with 2, 8 and, 15 carbons on the basis of our previous glycosylation method, with glycosyl sulfoxides and thioglycosides as the acceptor and the donor, respectively. Moreover, by using iodo→tin and tin→iodo exchange reactions, we succeeded in synthesizing radioiodinated $[^{125}\text{I}]1\text{a-c}$. 
EXPERIMENTAL

General. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu FTIR-8300 diffraction grating infrared spectrophotometer and $^1$H-NMR spectra were obtained on a JEOL JNM-AL400 spectrometer with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard in the case of CDCl$_3$. $^{13}$C-NMR spectra were obtained on a JEOL JNM-AL400 spectrometer with C$_3$D$_3$N as the internal standard. Mass spectra (MS) were determined on a JEOL JMS-SX 102A QQ or a JEOL JMS-GC-mate mass spectrometer. Specific rotations were recorded on a Horiba SEPA-200 automatic digital polarimeter. Wakogel C-200 (silica gel) (100-200 mesh; Wako) was used for open column chromatography. Flash column chromatography was performed by using Silica Gel 60N (Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.) as a solid support in the immobile phase. Kieselgel 60 F-254 plates (Merck) were used for thin layer chromatography (TLC). Preparative TLC (PTLC) was conducted with a Kieselgel 60 F-254 plate (0.25 mm; Merck) or Silica gel 60 F-254 plate (0.5 mm; Merck). Unless purification with silica gel gave a pure enough compound, the compounds were further treated with recycling HPLC (JAI LC-908) on a GPC column (JAIGEL 1H and 2H).

Materials. Most reagents were obtained from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Nacalai Tesque, Inc., and Aldrich Chemical Inc. 5a and 5c are known compounds.

8-(p-Iodophenyl) octanol (5b)

N-Iodosuccinimide (1.08 g, 4.80 mmol) and triflic acid (386 µL, 4.36 mmol) were added to a solution of 8-phenyloctanol (900.1 mg, 4.36 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (20 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 8 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, successively, sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 5:1) and recrystallization (CHCl$_3$–hexane) to afford 5b (433.0 mg, 30%). mp 57-58 °C. $^1$H-NMR (CDCl$_3$) δ: 1.21 (1H, br, OH), 1.31 (8H, m), 1.52-1.61 (4H, m), 2.54 (2H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 3.63 (2H, br t, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 6.92 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.58 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz). $^{13}$C-NMR (CDCl$_3$) δ: 25.7, 29.1, 29.3, 29.4, 31.2, 32.7, 35.4, 63.0, 90.5, 130.5 (2C), 137.2 (2C), 142.5. IR (CHCl$_3$) ν: 3445, 3007, 2932, 2858, 1638, 1485, 1400, 1061, 1007 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (EI$^+$, 70eV) m/z: 332.0632 (Calcd for C$_{14}$H$_{21}$IO: 332.0637).

2-Trimethylsilyl ethyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (3)

Palladium hydroxide on carbon (127.4 mg) was added to a solution of 9$_{12,13}$ (247.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) in a
mixed solvent of MeOH (6 mL) and EtOAc (4 mL), which was stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere for 21 h at room temperature. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was condensed in vacuo. The residue was treated with pyridine (5 mL) and acetic anhydride (1 mL) for 32 h. The mixture was poured into ice water, which was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over magnesium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 1:4) to afford 3 (180.4 mg, 87%, 2 steps). $[\alpha]_D^{8.5°} = +8.5° (c 0.88, CHCl₃).$ $^1$H-NMR (C₅D₅N) $\delta$: 0.05 (9H, s), 0.99 (1H, ddd, $J$ = 5.4, 9.1, 14.1 Hz), 1.09 (1H, ddd, $J$ = 7.0, 9.8, 14.1 Hz), 1.97, 1.98, 2.01, 2.06, 2.07, and 2.08 (each 3H, s), 2.088 (6H, s), 2.094 (3H, s), 2.10 (3H, s), 3.72-3.78 (2H, m, Glc-6, -OCH₂), 4.01 (1H, ddd, $J$ = 2.2, 5.7, 10.3 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.03-4.17 (3H, m, GlcN-2, Glc-5, Glc-6), 4.25-4.31 (1H, m, -OCH₂), 4.27 (1H, dd, $J$ = 2.2, 12.4 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.33-4.37 (1H, m, Man-5), 4.42 (1H, dd, $J$ = 1.8, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.53 (1H, dd, $J$ = 5.3, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.61 (1H, dd, $J$ = 5.7, 12.4 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.79 (1H, t, $J$ = 1.7 Hz, Man-2), 4.95 (1H, d, $J$ = 8.1 Hz, Glc-1), 5.27 (1H, s, Man-1), 5.41 (1H, t, $J$ = 9.5 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.43 (1H, t, $J$ = 9.3 Hz, Glc-2), 5.46 (1H, t, $J$ = 9.3 Hz, Glc-4), 5.54 (1H, d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.58 (1H, dd, $J$ = 3.1, 10.3 Hz, Man-3), 5.76 (1H, t, $J$ = 9.3 Hz, Glc-3), 5.89 (1H, t, $J$ = 10.3 Hz, Man-4), 6.04 (1H, t, $J$ = 9.5 Hz, GlcN-3), 9.25 (1H, d, $J$ = 8.1 Hz). $^{13}$C-NMR (C₅D₅N) $\delta$: −1.32 (3C), 18.0, 20.47, 20.49, 20.52, 20.65, 20.67, 20.70, 20.8, 55.7 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.4 (Man-4), 67.3 (Glc-6), 67.6 (-OCH₂), 69.6 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.1 (Glc-4), 71.0 (Man-3), 72.16 (Glc-2), 72.21 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 72.8 (Glc-5), 73.7 (Glc-3), 74.4 (Man-2), 98.4 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1), 100.5 (Glc-1), 169.6, 169.9, 170.0 (2C), 170.4, 170.47, 170.51, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl₃) ν: 3030, 3015, 1751, 1682, 1514, 1429, 1367, 1256, 1138, 1040 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 1046.3517 (Calcd for C₄₃H₆₅NO₂₅SiNa: 1046.3513).

2-Acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-manno-pyranosyl-(1 →6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl trichloroacetimidate (4)

Trifluoroacetic acid (300 μL) was added to a solution of 3 (116.8 mg, 114.1 μmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL), which was stirred for 45 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, which was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH = 50:1) to give 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1 →6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose trisaccharide (94.2 mg). Trichloroacetonitrile (102 μL, 1.02 mmol) and DBU (one drop with a pipet) were added to a solution of the trisaccharide (94.2 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL), which was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The organic solvent was evaporated and the residue
was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH = 80:1) to afford 4 (84.2 mg, 69%, 2 steps). [α]D +36.5° (c 0.93, CHCl₃). ¹H-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 2.03, 2.05, 2.06, 2.08, 2.09, 2.11, and 2.15 (each 3H, s, OAc), 3.74 (1H, br d, J = 9.3 Hz, Glc-6), 4.01-4.03 (1H, m, GlcN-5), 4.07-4.14 (2H, m, GlcN-2, Glc-6), 4.25 (1H, dd, J = 1.5, 12.1 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.35-4.39 (1H, m, Man-5), 4.43 (1H, br d, J = 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.54-4.60 (3H, m, Glc-5, GlcN-6, Man-6), 4.79 (1H, br s, Man-2), 5.24 (1H, br s, Man-1), 5.41 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.549 (1H, dd, J = 3.5, 10.4 Hz, Glc-2), 5.553 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.57 (1H, dd, J = 3.7, 10.3 Hz, Man-3), 5.67 (1H, t, J = 9.9 Hz, Glc-4), 5.89 (1H, t, J = 10.3 Hz, Man-4), 6.04 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.09 (1H, t, J = 9.9 Hz, Glc-3), 7.02 (1H, d, J = 3.5 Hz, Glc-1), 9.22 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 10.26 (1H, s). ¹³C-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 20.3, 20.48, 20.50 (2C), 20.6 (3C), 20.7, 20.8, 23.2, 55.6 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.4 (Man-4), 66.9 (Glc-6), 69.0 (Glc-4), 69.5 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.5 (Glc-3), 70.6 (Glc-2), 71.0 (Man-3), 71.6 (Glc-5), 72.3 (GlcN-5), 72.7 (GlcN-3), 74.6 (Man-2), 79.8, 93.2 (Glc-1), 98.7 (Man-1), 100.0 (GlcN-1), 159.9, 169.87, 169.91, 170.0, 170.1, 170.3, 170.45, 170.49, 170.6, 170.8, 170.9. IR (CHCl₃) ν: 3344, 3044, 3026, 3015, 1751, 1676, 1514, 1429, 1367, 1256, 1074, 1040 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 1089.1898 (Calcd for C₄₀H₅₃Cl₃N₂O₂₅Na: 1089.1901).

2-Acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl orthoester (11)

After stirring a suspension of 4 (34.6 mg, 32.4 μmol), 5b (10.7 mg, 32.2 μmol), and MS4A (150 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) for 30 min, trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.6 μL, 3.3 μmol) was added to the mixture chilled at −40 °C. After stirring for 30 min, while maintaining the temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was partitioned between EtOAc and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over magnesium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH = 100:1) to afford 11 (6.0 mg, 15%). [α]D +15.1° (c 0.44, CHCl₃). ¹H-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 1.18 (6H, m), 1.28 (2H, m), 1.45-1.57 (4H, m), 1.88, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.06, 2.07, 2.088, and 2.093 (each 3H, s), 2.10 (6H, s), 2.44 (2H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 3.55 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, -OCH₂), 3.81 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 10.9 Hz, Glc-6), 3.91 (1H, ddd, J = 2.2, 5.3, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.06 (1H, dt, J = 8.1, 10.4 Hz, GlcN-2), 4.15 (1H, dd, J = 4.9, 10.9 Hz, Glc-6), 4.22 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 12.1 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.31-4.35 (1H, m, Glc-5), 4.43-4.48 (1H, m, Man-5), 4.48 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.2 Hz, Man-6), 4.54 (1H, dd, J = 4.4, 12.2 Hz, Man-6), 4.56 (1H, dd, J = 5.3, 12.1 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.77 (1H, dd, J = 1.5, 3.3 Hz, Man-2), 4.81 (1H, dd, J = 3.1, 5.1 Hz, Glc-2), 5.32 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, Man-1), 5.40 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.49-5.52 (1H, m, Glc-4), 5.51 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.58 (1H, dd, J = 3.3, 10.3 Hz,
Man-3), 5.66 (1H, t, J = 2.8 Hz, Glc-3), 5.90 (1H, t, J = 10.3 Hz, Man-4), 6.04 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.17 (1H, d, J = 5.1 Hz, Glc-1), 6.96 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.71 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 9.25 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz). $^{13}$C-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 20.48, 20.52, 20.58, 20.61, 20.65, 20.70, 20.8 (2C), 21.6, 23.2, 26.4, 29.3, 29.5, 29.6, 30.0, 31.5, 35.4, 55.7 (GlcN-2), 62.6 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 63.5 (-OCH$_2$), 66.4 (Man-4), 68.1 (Glc-6), 68.7 (Glc-5), 68.8 (Glc-4), 69.5 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.6 (Glc-3), 71.0 (Man-3), 72.2 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 73.6 (Glc-2), 74.8 (Man-2), 91.5, 97.6 (Glc-1), 98.7 (Man-1), 100.0 (GlcN-1), 122.2, 131.1 (2C), 137.7 (2C), 142.9, 169.6, 169.9, 170.0, 170.1, 170.47, 170.51, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl$_3$) ν: 3024, 2361, 1747, 1684, 1514, 1369, 1248, 1140, 1099 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 1260.3325 (Caled for C$_{52}$H$_{72}$INO$_{25}$Na: 1260.3336).

**p-Octyloxyphenyl 3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-2-phthaloylamino-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-1-thio-α-D-mannopyranoside (13)**

A solution of triphenylphosphine (165.5 mg, 0.63 mmol) in CCl$_4$ (2 mL) was added to a solution of 12 [14] (127.7 mg, 0.13 mmol) in MeCN (3 mL), which was stirred for 2 h under refluxing conditions. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over magnesium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 2:1) to afford 13 (115.2 mg, 92%). $^{[a]}$D +131.1° (c 0.86, CHCl$_3$). $^1$H-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 0.85 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.24 (8H, m), 1.42 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, quint., J = 6.4 Hz), 1.84, 1.99, 2.01 (each 3H, s, OAc), 3.38 (1H, t, J = 9.9 Hz, Man-6), 3.87 (1H, dd, J = 4.2, 10.3 Hz, Man-6), 3.94 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz, OCH$_2$), 4.19 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 4.6, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.21 (1H, dd, J = 2.8, 9.5 Hz, Man-3), 4.37 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, Man-4), 4.37-4.42 (1H, m, Man-5), 4.42 (1H, dd, J = 4.6, 12.5 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.60 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.5 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.78 (1H, d, J = 11.5 Hz, OBn), 4.98 (1H, dd, J = 8.6, 10.8 Hz, GlcN-2), 5.00 (1H, d, J = 11.5 Hz, OBn), 5.02 (1H, br t, J = 2.8 Hz, Man-2), 5.57 (1H, s, PhCH<), 5.61 (1H, dd, J = 9.2, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.71 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, Man-1), 6.23 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, GlcN-1), 6.47 (1H, dd, J = 9.2, 10.8 Hz, GlcN-3), 7.02 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.26 (1H, tt, J = 1.3, 7.3 Hz), 7.29-7.36 (7H, m), 7.54-7.56 (2H, m), 7.61 (2H, br d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.77 (1H, br), 7.88 (1H, br). $^{13}$C-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 14.3, 20.3, 20.4, 20.6, 22.9, 26.3, 29.48, 29.51, 29.6, 32.0, 55.4 (GlcN-2), 62.6 (GlcN-6), 65.5 (Man-5), 68.4 (OCH$_2$), 68.5 (Man-6), 69.7 (GlcN-4), 71.0 (GlcN-3), 71.2 (OBn), 72.5 (GlcN-5), 75.0 (Man-3), 76.7 (Man-2), 78.9 (Man-4), 87.5 (Man-1), 96.7 (GlcN-1), 102.2 (PhCH<), 115.8 (2C), 123.6, 124.2 (6C), 126.9 (2C), 127.9, 128.4, 128.6 (2C), 129.2, 132.0, 134.0 (2C), 134.6, 138.5, 139.0, 159.7, 169.8, 170.4, 170.5. IR (CHCl$_3$) ν: 2930, 1749, 1719, 1595, 1495, 1387, 1367, 1248, 1099 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 1018.3663 (Caled for C$_{54}$H$_{61}$NO$_{15}$SNa: 1018.3660).
p-Octyloxyphenyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-3-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-1-thio-α-D-mannopyranoside (14)

Hydrazine hydrate (80% in water, 3 mL) was added to a solution of 13 (1.52 g, 1.53 mmol) in a mixed solvent of EtOH (30 mL) and toluene (15 mL), which was stirred for 5 h under refluxing conditions. After chilling the reaction mixture at room temperature, the resulting precipitates were filtered off. The filtrate was condensed in vacuo and the residue was treated with pyridine (20 mL) and acetic anhydride (7 mL) for 5 h. The mixture was poured into ice water, which was extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃: EtOAc = 10:1) to afford 14 (1.19 g, 86%). [α]D +70.5° (c 1.21, CHCl₃).

1H-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 0.84 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.22 (8H, m), 1.40 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, quint., J = 6.6 Hz), 1.96, 1.98, 2.00, and 2.04 (each 3H, s, Ac), 3.94 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, OCH₂), 3.98 (1H, t, J = 10.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.02 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 4.9, 9.7 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.356 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.43 (1H, dd, J = 3.3, 9.7 Hz, Man-3), 4.52 (1H, dt, J = 4.6, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-2), 4.53 (1H, dd, J = 4.9, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.66 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, Man-4), 4.74 (1H, dt, J = 4.6, 9.5 Hz, Man-5), 4.84 (1H, d, J = 11.7 Hz, OBn), 5.04 (1H, t, J = 1.5 Hz, Man-2), 5.07 (1H, d, J = 11.7 Hz, OBn), 5.49 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.60 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.66 (1H, s, PhCH<), 5.97 (1H, dd, J = 9.3, 10.6 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.00 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, Man-1), 7.03 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.25 (1H, tt, J = 1.3, 7.3 Hz), 7.30-7.40 (5H, m), 7.55 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.63 (2H, br d, J = 7.1 Hz), 7.68 (2H, br d, J = 8.4 Hz), 9.25 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz). 13C-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 14.2, 20.5, 20.57, 20.58, 22.9, 23.3, 26.3, 29.5 (2C), 29.6, 32.0, 55.4 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 65.9 (Man-5), 68.4 (OCH₂), 68.9 (Man-6), 69.7 (GlcN-4), 71.1 (OBn), 72.3 (GlcN-5), 73.0 (GlcN-3), 75.4 (Man-3), 76.7 (Man-2), 78.9 (Man-4), 88.1 (Man-1), 99.9 (GlcN-1), 102.2 (PhCH<), 115.9 (2C), 123.9, 126.9 (2C), 127.8, 128.3 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 129.2, 135.5 (2C), 138.6, 139.2, 160.1, 169.8, 170.5, 170.7, 170.9. IR (CHCl₃) v: 3460, 3429, 2930, 2858, 1747, 1682, 1593, 1495, 1369, 1248, 1099 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 930.3716 (Calcd for C₄₈H₆₁NO₁₄SNa: 930.3710).

p-Octyloxyphenyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-3-O-benzyl-1-thio-α-D-mannopyranoside (15)

An aqueous solution of acetic acid (70%, 2 mL) was added to a solution of 14 (104.3 mg, 0.11 mmol) in THF (1 mL), it was stirred for 5 h at 55 °C. After neutralizing the mixture with an aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, the mixture was extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃: MeOH = 30:1) to afford 15 (81.1
mg, 86%). [α]D +17.4° (c 1.12, CHCl3). 1H-NMR (C5D5N + D2O) δ: 0.84 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.21 (8H, m), 1.39 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, quint., J = 6.6 Hz), 1.97, 1.987, 1.990 and 2.03 (each 3H, s, Ac), 3.88, 3.91 (each 1H, dt, AB type, J = 6.6, 9.2 Hz, OCH2), 4.01 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 4.9, 9.7 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.27 (1H, dd, J = 2.9, 9.2 Hz, Man-3), 4.35 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.1 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.407 (1H, q, J = 8.6 Hz, GlcN-2), 4.412 (1H, dd, J = 5.5, 11.9 Hz, Man-6), 4.53 (1H, dd, J = 1.8, 11.9 Hz, Man-6), 4.55 (1H, dd, J = 4.9, 12.1 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.72 (1H, t, J = 9.2 Hz, Man-4), 4.77 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, OBn), 4.85 (1H, ddd, J = 1.8, 5.5, 9.7 Hz, Man-5), 5.02 (1H, br t, J = 2.9 Hz, Man-2), 5.17 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, OBn), 5.39 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.54 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.94 (1H, dd, J = 9.3, 10.6 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.06 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, Man-1), 7.02 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.29 (1H, tt, J = 1.3, 7.3 Hz), 7.35 (2H, br t, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.67 (2H, br d, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.78 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 9.29 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz). 13C-NMR (C5D5N) δ: 14.2, 20.47, 20.52, 20.6, 22.9, 23.3, 26.3, 29.45 (2C), 29.54, 32.0, 55.2 (GlcN-2), 62.8 (GlcN-6), 62.9 (Man-6), 67.0 (Man-4), 68.3 (OCH2), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.8 (OBn), 72.2 (GlcN-5), 72.9 (GlcN-3), 76.6 (Man-5), 79.6 (Man-3), 87.9 (Man-1), 100.2 (GlcN-1), 115.7 (2C), 125.3, 127.8, 128.5 (2C), 128.8 (2C), 135.3 (2C), 139.4, 159.8, 169.8, 170.5, 170.6, 171.3. IR (CHCl3) ν: 3458, 3423, 3350, 2930, 2858, 1746, 1682, 1595, 1495, 1369, 1248, 1105, 1072 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 842.3395 (Calcd for C41H57NO14SNa: 842.3397).

**p-Octyloxyphenyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-1-thio-α-D-mannopyranoside (16)**

Trimethylsilyl chloride (1.2 mL, 9.50 mmol) and lithium iodide (1.27 g, 9.50 mmol) were added to a solution of 15 (817.2 mg, 0.95 mmol) in CHCl3 (15 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 6 h at room temperature, it was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate and extracted with CHCl3. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, dried over sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl3: MeOH = 30:1) to afford 16 (662.5 mg, 96%). [α]D +37.4° (c 1.13, CHCl3). 1H-NMR (C5D5N + D2O) δ: 0.84 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.20 (8H, m), 1.38 (2H, m), 1.70 (2H, quint., J = 6.6 Hz), 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.03 (each 3H, s, Ac), 3.86, 3.88 (each 1H, dt, J = 6.6, 9.5 Hz, OCH2), 3.96 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 4.8, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.26 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.39 (1H, dt, J = 8.8, 10.8 Hz, GlcN-2), 4.41 (1H, dd, J = 5.9, 11.9 Hz, Man-6), 4.516 (1H, dd, J = 4.8, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.522 (1H, dd, J = 3.3, 9.2 Hz, Man-3), 4.55 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 11.9 Hz, Man-6), 4.62 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, Man-4), 4.86 (1H, ddd, J = 2.2, 5.9, 9.3 Hz, Man-5), 4.92 (1H, dd, J = 1.7, 3.3 Hz, Man-2), 5.37 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.51 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.89 (1H, dd, J = 9.3, 10.8 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.04 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, Man-1), 6.97, 7.74 (each 2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 9.30 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).
C-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 14.2, 20.46, 20.54, 20.6, 22.9, 23.3, 26.3, 29.45 (2C), 29.54, 32.0, 55.1 (GlcN-2), 62.5 (GlcN-6), 62.9 (Man-6), 68.3 (OCH₂), 69.2 (Man-4), 69.6 (GlcN-4), 72.2 (GlcN-5), 72.5 (Man-3), 73.1 (GlcN-3), 76.8 (Man-5), 80.4 (Man-2), 88.0 (Man-1), 100.1 (GlcN-1), 115.6 (2C), 125.3, 135.3 (2C), 159.8, 169.8, 170.5, 170.6, 171.1. IR (CHCl₃) v: 3423, 3040, 2930, 2856, 1751, 1680, 1595, 1495, 1369, 1248, 1099, 1070 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 752.2932 (Calcd for C₃₄H₅₁NO₁₄SNa: 752.2928).

p-Octyloxyphenyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-1-thio-α-D-mannopyranoside (7)

Acetic anhydride (27 μL, 0.29 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (cat.) were added to a solution of 16 (50.9 mg, 69.7 μmol) in pyridine (3 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h at room temperature, it was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with a saturated solution of sodium chloride, dried over magnesium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃: EtOAc = 3: 2) to afford 7 (53.7 mg, 90%). [α]D +37.7° (c 0.92, CHCl₃).

1H-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 0.83 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.22 (8H, m), 1.40 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, quint., J = 6.6 Hz), 1.95, 1.97, 1.98, 2.092, 2.094, 2.11, 2.12 (each 3H, s, Ac), 3.94 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, OCH₂), 3.97 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 5.5, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.20-4.27 (1H, m, GlcN-2), 4.25 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.5 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.41 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.56 (1H, dd, J = 5.5, 12.5 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.61 (1H, dd, J = 6.0, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.88 (1H, ddd, J = 2.2, 6.0, 9.7 Hz, Man-5), 5.10 (1H, br dd, J = 1.7, 3.1 Hz, Man-2), 5.41 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.54 (1H, dd, J = 3.1, 10.1 Hz, Man-3), 5.62 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.88 (1H, br s, Man-1), 5.94 (1H, t, J = 10.1 Hz, Man-4), 5.97 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-3), 7.05 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.59 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 9.21 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz). 13C-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 14.2, 20.46, 20.50, 20.6, 20.65, 20.69, 20.8, 22.9, 23.1, 26.3, 29.45 (2C), 29.54, 32.0, 55.3 (GlcN-2), 62.6 (GlcN-6), 63.1 (Man-6), 66.8 (Man-4), 68.4 (OCH₂), 69.7 (GlcN-4), 70.2 (Man-5), 71.4 (Man-3), 72.2 (GlcN-5), 72.8 (GlcN-3), 76.1 (Man-2), 87.3 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1), 115.7 (2C), 124.0, 135.3 (2C), 160.2, 169.8, 170.0, 170.55 (2C), 170.61, 170.7, 170.9. IR (CHCl₃) v: 3042, 2930, 2856, 1746, 1684, 1595, 1495, 1369, 1250, 1057 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 878.3249 (Calcd for C₄₀H₅₇NO₁₇SNa: 878.3245).

2-(p-Iodophenyl)ethyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-6-O-allyloxy carbonyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (18a)

BF₃·Et₂O (21 μL, 0.17 mmol) was added to a solution of 17₁¹ (524.5 mg, 0.98 mmol) and 5a (203.2 mg, 0.82 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (12 mL) at −20 °C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 4 h, it was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate and extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 3: 1) to afford 18a (315.9 mg, 62%). [α]D −13.4° (c 0.96, CHCl₃).
8-($p$-Iodophenyl)octyl 2,3,4-tri-$O$-acetyl-6-$O$-allyloxy carbonyl-$\beta$-$D$-glucopyranoside (18b)

$\text{BF}_3\cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ (24 $\mu$L, 0.19 mmol) was added to a solution of 17$^{11}$ (604.1 mg, 1.13 mmol) and 5b (311.2 mg, 0.94 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (12 mL) at $-20^\circ$C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 4 h, it was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 18a. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 4:1) to afford 18b (417.1 mg, 63%). [$\alpha$]$_D$ $-9.8^\circ$ (c 1.22, CHCl$_3$). $^1$H-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 1.16 (6H, m), 1.26 (2H, m), 1.43-1.58 (4H, m), 1.99, 2.03, 2.08 (each 3H, s, OAc), 2.44 (2H, t, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 3.55 (1H, dt, $J = 6.6$, 9.7 Hz, OCH$_2$), 3.93 (1H, dt, $J = 6.4$, 9.7 Hz, OCH$_2$), 4.20 (1H, ddd, $J = 2.9$, 4.9, 10.1 Hz, H-5), 4.57 (1H, dd, $J = 2.9$, 11.9 Hz, H-6), 4.63 (1H, dd, $J = 4.9$, 11.9 Hz, H-6), 4.67 (2H, br dt, $J = 4.9$, 11.9 Hz, H-6), 5.15 (1H, qd, $J = 1.3$, 10.4 Hz), 5.32 (1H, qd, $J = 1.5$, 17.2 Hz), 5.46 (1H, dd, $J = 7.9$, 9.9 Hz, H-2), 5.51 (1H, t, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-4), 5.77 (1H, t, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-3), 5.92 (1H, ddt, $J = 17.2$, 10.4, 5.7 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.71 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz). $^{13}$C-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 20.45, 20.48, 20.6, 26.1, 29.3, 29.4, 29.6, 29.8, 31.5, 35.5, 66.4 (C-6), 68.8, 69.4 (C-4), 70.1, 71.8 (C-2), 72.1 (C-5), 73.3 (C-3), 92.3, 101.0 (C-1), 118.6, 131.6 (2C), 132.3, 137.6 (2C), 139.0, 155.2, 169.5, 169.9, 170.3. IR (CHCl$_3$) v: 3038, 3013, 1755, 1603, 1366, 1248, 1065 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 727.1594 (Calcd for C$_{30}$H$_{41}$O$_{11}$INa: 727.1591).

15-($p$-Iodophenyl)pentadecyl 2,3,4-tri-$O$-acetyl-6-$O$-allyloxy carbonyl-$\beta$-$D$-glucopyranoside (18c)

$\text{BF}_3\cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ (16 $\mu$L, 0.13 mmol) was added to a solution of 17$^{11}$ (278.0 mg, 0.64 mmol) and 5c (414.0 mg, 0.77 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (12 mL) at $-20^\circ$C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 2.5 h, it was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 18a. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 4:1 to 3:1) to afford 18c (369 mg, 71%). [$\alpha$]$_D$ $-6.9^\circ$ (c 1.18, CHCl$_3$). $^1$H-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 1.22-1.31 (22H, m), 1.50-1.59 (4H, m), 1.99, 2.03, 2.09 (each 3H, s, OAc), 2.47 (2H, t, $J =$...
7.9 Hz), 3.56 (1H, dt, J = 6.7, 9.6 Hz, OCH$_2$), 3.95 (1H, dt, J = 6.4, 9.6 Hz, OCH$_2$), 4.20 (1H, ddd, J = 2.8, 4.9, 10.1 Hz, H-5), 4.57 (1H, dd, J = 2.8, 11.9 Hz, H-6), 4.62 (1H, dd, J = 4.9, 11.9 Hz, H-6), 4.67 (2H, br dt, J = 1.5, 5.7 Hz), 4.93 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-1), 5.16 (1H, qd, J = 1.3, 10.4 Hz), 5.33 (1H, qd, J = 1.5, 17.2 Hz), 5.46 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.7 Hz, H-2), 5.50 (1H, dd, J = 9.5, 10.1 Hz, H-4), 5.76 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 5.93 (1H, ddt, J = 2.2, 5.7 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.71 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz).

$^{13}$C-NMR (CD$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 20.45, 20.48, 20.6, 26.1, 29.4, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8, 29.86, 29.89 (2C), 30.0 (4C), 31.5, 35.5, 66.4 (C-6), 68.8, 69.4 (C-4), 70.1, 72.07 (C-2), 72.09 (C-5), 73.4 (C-3), 91.5, 101.1 (C-1), 118.6, 131.1 (2C), 132.3, 137.7 (2C), 143.0, 155.2, 169.5, 169.9, 170.3. IR (CHCl$_3$) $\nu$: 2928, 2855, 1755, 1367, 1248, 1065 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 825.2695 (Calcd for C$_{37}$H$_{55}$O$_{11}$INa: 825.2687).

2-(p-Iodophenyl)ethyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-$\beta$-D-glucopyranoside (8a)

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (12.4 mg, 10.7 $\mu$mol), triphenylphosphine (16.9 mg, 64.4 $\mu$mol), and formic acid (16.5 $\mu$L, 0.43 mmol) were added to a solution of 18a (133.0 mg, 0.21 mmol) in THF (5 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 1 h, it was extracted with EtOAc, washed with distilled water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, successively, dried over sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane: EtOAc = 1:1) to afford 8a (109.0 mg, 95%). $[\alpha]_D$ -31.0º (c 0.91, CHCl$_3$). $^1$H-NMR (CD$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 1.98, 1.985, 1.990 (each 3H, s, OAc), 2.72 (1H, dt, J = 6.0, 13.9 Hz), 2.76 (1H, dt, J = 7.5, 13.9 Hz), 3.68 (1H, ddd, J = 6.4, 7.5, 9.7 Hz), 3.96-4.03 (2H, m, H-5 and H-6), 4.08 (1H, dt, J = 6.0, 9.7 Hz), 4.10-4.14 (1H, m, H-6), 4.88 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-1), 5.44 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.5 Hz, H-2), 5.63 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 5.72 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 6.94 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.66 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz). $^{13}$C-NMR (CD$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 20.5, 20.56, 20.58, 35.6, 61.3 (C-6), 69.7 (C-4), 70.0, 72.1 (C-2), 74.0 (C-3), 75.6 (C-5), 92.3, 101.0 (C-1), 131.6 (2C), 137.6 (2C), 139.0, 169.6, 169.8, 170.4. IR (CHCl$_3$) $\nu$: 3570, 3030, 3022, 3015, 1755, 1485, 1367, 1254, 1088, 1063, 1040 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 559.0447 (Calcd for C$_{20}$H$_{25}$O$_9$INa: 559.0441).

8-(p-Iodophenyl)octyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-$\beta$-D-glucopyranoside (8b)

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (16.0 mg, 13.8 $\mu$mol), triphenylphosphine (21.9 mg, 83.5 $\mu$mol), and formic acid (22 $\mu$L, 0.57 mmol) were added to a solution of 18b (197.6 mg, 0.28 mmol) in THF (6 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 1 h, it was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 8a. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane: EtOAc = 2:1) to afford 8b (162.8 mg, 94%). $[\alpha]_D$ -20.0º (c 0.91, CHCl$_3$). $^1$H-NMR (CD$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 1.16 (6H, m), 1.24 (2H, m), 1.42-1.57 (4H, m), 2.00, 2.09 (6H and 3H, s, OAc), 2.44 (2H, t, J = 7.7 Hz), 3.53 (1H, dt, J = 6.7, 9.6 Hz), 3.91 (1H, dt, J = 6.4, 9.6 Hz), 3.99-4.05 (2H, m, H-5 and H-6), 4.13 (1H, br dt, J = 4.4, 9.6 Hz, H-6), 4.91...
(1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-1), 5.48 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.9 Hz, H-2), 5.65 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, H-4), 5.77 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, H-3), 6.97 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.71 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz).$^{13}$C-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 20.5, 20.6, 20.7, 26.1, 29.3, 29.4, 29.6, 29.8, 31.5, 35.5, 61.3 (C-6), 69.7 (C-4), 69.9, 72.3 (C-2), 74.1 (C-3), 75.6 (C-5), 91.5, 101.2 (C-1), 131.1 (2C), 137.7 (2C), 142.9, 169.6, 169.8, 170.4. IR (CHCl$_3$) ν: 3595, 3026, 2932, 2858, 1755, 1485, 1369, 1254, 1040 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 643.1384 (Calcd for C$_{26}$H$_{37}$O$_9$INa: 643.1380).

15-(p-Iodophenyl)pentadecyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (8c)

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (5.2 mg, 4.5 μmol), triphenylphosphine (7.0 mg, 26.7 μmol), and formic acid (6.9 μL, 0.18 mmol) were added to a solution of 18c (71.7 mg, 89.3 μmol) in THF (3 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 1 h, it was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 8a. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 3: 2) to afford 8c (61.7 mg, 96%). [α]$_D$ -17.1° (c 0.88, CHCl$_3$).$^1$H-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 1.22 -1.30 (22H, m), 1.49-1.59 (4H, m), 2.00, 2.11 (6H and 3H, s, OAc), 2.47 (2H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 3.55 (1H, dt, J = 6.7, 9.6 Hz), 3.92 (1H, dt, J = 6.4, 9.6 Hz), 3.99-4.05 (2H, m, H-5 and H-6), 4.91 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-1), 5.48 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.7 Hz, H-2), 5.65 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 5.77 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 6.98 (2H, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.71 (2H, d, J = 8.1 Hz).$^{13}$C-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 20.5, 20.6, 20.7, 26.2, 29.4, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8, 29.86, 29.89 (2C), 30.0 (4C), 31.5, 35.5, 61.3 (C-6), 69.7 (C-4), 70.0, 72.4 (C-2), 74.1 (C-3), 75.6 (C-5), 91.5, 101.2 (C-1), 131.2 (2C), 137.7 (2C), 142.9, 169.6, 169.9, 170.4. IR (CHCl$_3$) ν: 3543, 2928, 2855, 1755, 1603, 1369, 1254, 1088, 1038 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) m/z: 741.2471 (Calcd for C$_{33}$H$_{51}$O$_9$INa: 741.2476).

2-(p-Iodophenyl)ethyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (10a)

After stirring a suspension of 7 (166.0 mg, 0.19 mmol), 8a (87.5 mg, 0.16 mmol), and MS4A (300 mg) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 mL) for 30 min, N-iodosuccinimide (91.8 mg, 0.41 mmol) and triflic acid (one drop with a capillary) were added to a suspension at −50 °C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h while maintaining the temperature, the reaction was quenched by filtering the mixture through Celite. The filtrate was poured into a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, which was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, successively, dried over magnesium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl$_3$:EtOAc = 1:1) to afford 10a (161.8 mg, 86%). [α]$_D$ +20.1° (c 0.60, CHCl$_3$). $^1$H-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) δ: 1.96, 1.97, 1.98,
1.99, 2.00, 2.06, 2.07, 2.09, 2.097 and 2.103 (each 3H, s), 2.88 (1H, dt, J = 6.0, 14.5 Hz), 2.94 (1H, dt, J = 7.1, 14.5 Hz), 3.75-3.83 (2H, m, -OCH₂, Glc-6), 4.00-4.13 (4H, m, GlcN-2, GlcN-5, Glc-5, Glc-6), 4.28 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.32-4.38 (2H, m, -OCH₂, Man-5), 4.44 (1H, dd, J = 2.7, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.50 (1H, dd, J = 5.3, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.63 (1H, dd, J = 5.5, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.80 (1H, dd, J = 1.3, 3.5 Hz, Man-2), 4.90 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, Glc-1), 5.29 (1H, d, J = 1.3 Hz, Man-1), 5.40 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.7 Hz, Glc-2), 5.42 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.45 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, Glc-4), 5.59 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.61 (1H, dd, J = 3.5, 10.1 Hz, Man-3), 5.72 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, Glc-3), 5.87 (1H, t, J = 10.1 Hz, Man-4), 6.09 (1H, dd, J = 9.5, 10.6 Hz, GlcN-3), 7.06 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.71 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 9.29 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz). ^13C-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 20.4, 20.50, 20.52, 20.54, 20.57, 20.63, 20.66, 20.67, 20.8, 23.2, 35.7, 55.8 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.5 (Man-4), 67.1 (Glc-6), 69.6 (Glc-4), 69.87 (GlcN-4), 69.90 (Man-5), 70.5 (-OCH₂), 70.9 (Man-3), 71.9 (Glc-2), 72.2 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 73.0 (Glc-5), 73.5 (Glc-3), 74.5 (Man-2), 92.3, 98.4 (Man-1), 99.6 (GlcN-1), 101.1 (Glc-1), 131.7 (2C), 137.7 (2C), 139.1, 169.5, 169.87, 169.91, 170.0, 170.3, 170.48, 170.54, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl₃) ν: 3024, 1753, 1680, 1601, 1367, 1240, 1040 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 1176.2405 (Calcd for C₄₆H₆₀INO₂₅Na: 1176.2397).

8-(p-Iodophenyl)octyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1 → 6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (10b)

After stirring a suspension of 7 (326.5 mg, 0.38 mmol), 8b (195.7 mg, 0.32 mmol), and MS4A (500 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) for 30 min, N-iodosuccinimide (178.6 mg, 0.79 mmol) and triflic acid (one drop with a capillary) were added to a suspension at −50 °C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h while maintaining the temperature, the reaction mixture was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 10a. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:EtOAc = 1:1) to afford 10b (318.5 mg, 82%). [α]D −2.4⁰ (c 0.99, CHCl₃). ^1H-NMR (C₅D₅N) δ: 1.22-1.37 (8H, m), 1.47-1.68 (4H, m), 1.97, 1.99, 2.02, and 2.07 (each 3H, s), 2.09 (9H, s), 2.08, 2.103, and 2.11 (each 3H, s), 2.46 (2H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 3.63 (1H, dt, J = 6.8, 9.7 Hz, -OCH₂), 3.75-3.80 (1H, m, Glc-6), 4.01 (1H, ddd, J = 2.2, 5.5, 10.3 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.04-4.16 (4H, m, GlcN-2, Glc-5, Glc-6, -OCH₂), 4.28 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 12.2 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.38 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 5.1, 10.1 Hz, Man-5), 4.44 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.53 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.61 (1H, dd, J = 5.5, 12.2 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.79 (1H, dd, J = 1.5, 3.5 Hz, Man-2), 4.93 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, Glc-1), 5.28 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, Man-1), 5.41 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.45 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.7 Hz, Glc-2), 5.46 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, Glc-4), 5.54 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.61 (1H, dd, J = 3.5, 10.3 Hz, Man-3), 5.77 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, Glc-3), 5.89 (1H, t, J = 10.3 Hz, Man-4), 6.05 (1H, t, J = 10.1 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.97 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.71 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 9.25 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz).
13C-NMR (CD5D5N) δ: 20.48, 20.50, 20.53, 20.7 (5C), 20.8, 23.2, 26.2, 29.4, 29.5, 29.7, 29.8, 31.5, 35.5, 55.8 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.5 (Man-4), 67.2 (Glc-6), 69.6 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.1 (Glc-4), 70.3 (-OCH2), 71.0 (Man-3), 72.18 (Glc-2), 72.23 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 72.9 (Glc-5), 73.6 (Glc-3), 74.5 (Man-2), 91.5, 98.4 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1), 101.1 (Glc-1), 131.1 (2C), 137.7 (2C), 142.9, 169.6, 169.9, 170.0 (2C), 170.4, 170.48, 170.54, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl3) ν: 3032, 3013, 2932, 2856, 2359, 2341, 1751, 1684, 1367, 1244, 1043 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 1260.3341 (Calcd for C₅₂H₇₂INO₂₅Na: 1260.3336).

15-(p-Iodophenyl)pentadecyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (10c)

After stirring a suspension of 7 (88.5 mg, 103.4 μmol), 8c (61.7 mg, 85.9 μmol), and MS4A (150 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) for 30 min, N-iodosuccinimide (48.4 mg, 215.1 μmol) and triflic acid (one drop with a capillary) were added to a suspension at -50 °C. After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h while maintaining the temperature, the reaction mixture was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 10a. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl3: EtOAc = 1: 1) to afford 10c (97.5 mg, 85%). [α]D -17.3° (c 1.10, CHCl3). ¹H-NMR (CD5D5N) δ: 1.26 (20H, m), 1.37-1.40 (2H, m), 1.50-1.55 (2H, m), 1.59-1.70 (2H, m), 1.97, 1.99, 2.01, 2.07, 2.09 and 2.095 (each 3H, s), 2.099 (6H, s), 2.104 (3H,s), 2.104 (3H, s), 2.47 (2H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 3.64 (1H, dt, J = 6.8, 9.7 Hz, -OCH2), 3.75-3.79 (1H, m, Glc-6), 4.01 (1H, ddd, J = 2.2, 5.5, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.05-4.16 (4H, m, -OCH2, GlcN-2, Glc-5, Glc-6), 4.28 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.39 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 5.3, 10.1 Hz, Man-5), 4.45 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.54 (1H, dd, J = 5.3, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.62 (1H, dd, J = 5.5, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.79 (1H, ddd, J = 1.7, 3.5 Hz, Man-2), 4.93 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, Glc-1), 5.33 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, Man-1), 5.41 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.45 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.7 Hz, Glc-2), 5.46 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, Glc-4), 5.54 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.61 (1H, dd, J = 3.5, 10.3 Hz, Man-3), 5.77 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, Glc-3), 5.90 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, Glc-3), 6.05 (1H, dd, J = 9.3, 10.4 Hz, GlcN-3), 6.98 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.71 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 9.26 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CD₅D₅N) δ: 20.47, 20.50, 20.53, 20.6 (5C), 20.8, 23.2, 26.3, 29.4, 29.67, 29.72, 29.86 (2C), 29.94 (2C), 30.0 (4C), 31.5, 35.5, 55.7 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.5 (Man-4), 67.2 (Glc-2), 69.6 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.1 (Glc-4), 70.3 (-OCH2), 71.0 (Man-3), 72.17 (Glc-2), 72.22 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 72.9 (Glc-5), 73.6 (Glc-3), 74.5 (Man-2), 91.5, 98.3 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1), 101.1 (Glc-1), 131.1 (2C), 137.7 (2C), 143.0, 169.6, 169.9, 170.0 (2C), 170.4, 170.48, 170.54, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl3) ν: 3036, 2928, 2855, 2359, 2359, 1715, 1682, 1367, 1244, 1042 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 1358.4437 (Calcd for C₅₉H₈₆INO₂₅Na: 1358.4431).
2-((p-Iodophenyl)ethyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside (1a)

Sodium methoxide (28% in MeOH, 20 μL) was added to a solution of 10a (30.1 mg, 26.1 μmol) in MeOH (2 mL), which was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was neutralized with Dowex 50 (H⁺) (ca. 300 mg) and filtered. The filtrate was condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by a recycle HPLC on a reversed phase column (MeOH:H₂O = 7:3) to afford 1a (15.9 mg, 79%). [α]D +27.3° (c 0.59, MeOH). ¹H-NMR (C₅D₅N+D₂O) δ: 2.20 (3H, s), 2.90 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.82-3.90 (2H, m), 3.95-4.00 (2H, m), 4.05-4.12 (2H, m), 4.19-4.56 (13H, m), 4.64 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz), 4.80 (1H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, Glc-1), 5.18 (1H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.53 (1H, br s, Man-1), 7.07 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.61 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (C₅D₅N+D₂O) δ: 23.6, 35.8, 57.8, 62.1, 62.7, 67.3, 68.5, 70.0, 71.2, 71.5, 71.9, 74.7, 75.0, 75.0, 75.3, 76.1, 78.2, 78.3, 79.4, 91.9, 98.5 (Man-1), 102.1 (GlcN-1), 104.4 (Glc-1), 131.7 (2C), 137.5 (2C), 139.2, 171.9. IR (KBr) ν: 3260, 2887, 2340, 1645, 1558, 1375, 1315, 1042 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 798.1450 (Calcd for C₂₈H₄₂INO₁₆Na: 798.1446).

8-((p-Iodophenyl)octyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside (1b)

Sodium methoxide (28% in MeOH, 15 μL) was added to a solution of 10b (19.1 mg, 15.4 μmol) in MeOH (1.5 mL), which was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was treated in the same manner as the synthesis of 1a. The residue was purified by a recycle HPLC on a reversed phase column (MeOH) to afford 1b (10.2 mg, 77%). [α]D −15.0° (c 0.41, MeOH). ¹H-NMR (C₅D₅N+D₂O) δ: 1.13 (6H, m), 1.31-1.45 (4H, m), 1.59-1.66 (2H, m), 2.19 (3H, s), 2.41 (2H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 3.65 (1H, dt, J = 6.7, 9.5 Hz), 3.88 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 5.1, 9.3 Hz), 3.96-4.02 (2H, m), 4.08-4.31 (7H, m), 4.35-4.55 (8H, m), 4.63 (1H, d, J = 9.3 Hz), 4.79 (1H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, Glc-1), 5.12 (1H, d, J = 9.2 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.23 (1H, br s, Man-1), 6.97 (2H, br d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.70 (2H, br d, J = 8.4 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (C₅D₅N+D₂O) δ: 23.8, 26.4, 29.3, 29.6, 29.7, 30.2, 31.5, 35.5, 57.9, 62.3, 62.9, 67.4, 68.8, 69.8, 71.5, 71.8, 72.1, 75.2, 75.3, 75.6, 76.3, 78.6, 78.7, 80.1, 91.4, 98.9 (Man-1), 102.6 (GlcN-1), 104.7 (Glc-1), 131.1 (2C), 137.6 (2C), 143.0, 171.6. IR (KBr) ν: 3231, 2926, 1638, 1040 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 882.2389 (Calcd for C₃₄H₅₄INO₁₆Na: 882.2385).

15-((p-Iodophenyl)pentadecyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside (1c)

Sodium methoxide (28% in MeOH, 20 μL) was added to a solution of 10c (28.9 mg, 21.6 μmol) in MeOH (2 mL), which was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was treated in the
same manner as the synthesis of 1a. The residue was purified by a recycle HPLC on a reversed phase column (MeOH: H2O = 9:1) to afford 1c (15.0 mg, 73%). [α]D +15.1° (c 0.62, MeOH). 1H-NMR (C3D3N+D2O) δ: 1.23 (20H, m), 1.33-1.36 (2H, m), 1.50-1.53 (2H, m), 1.60-1.68 (2H, m), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.47 (2H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 3.65 (1H, dt, J = 6.6, 9.5 Hz), 3.88 (1H, ddd, J = 2.4, 4.9, 9.5 Hz), 3.96-4.02 (2H, m), 4.08-4.23 (5H, m), 4.35-4.56 (8H, m), 4.64 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz), 4.79 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, Glc-1), 5.20 (1H, d, J = 6.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.52 (1H, br s), 6.98 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.70 (2H, br d, J = 8.2 Hz). 13C-NMR (C5D5N+D2O) δ: 23.8, 26.5, 29.4, 29.7, 29.86 (2C), 29.93 (3C), 30.0 (3C), 30.3, 31.5, 35.5, 57.9, 62.3, 62.9, 67.4, 68.8, 69.9, 71.4, 71.8, 72.1, 75.1, 75.3, 75.7, 76.3, 78.6 (2C), 80.0, 91.4, 98.9 (Man-1), 102.5 (GlcN-1), 104.7 (Glc-1), 131.1 (2C), 137.6 (2C), 142.9, 171.5. IR (KBr) ν: 3429, 2924, 2853, 1636, 1067 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 980.3484 (Calcd for C41H68INO16Na: 980.3481).

2-(p-Tributylstannylphenyl)ethyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (19a)

Potassium acetate (7.6 mg, 77.4 μmol), [1,1'-bis(diphenylphoshino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with CH2Cl2 (1:1) (2.8 mg, 3.4 μmol), and bis(tributyltin) (27 μL, 53.4 μmol) were added to a solution of 10a (30.2 mg, 26.2 μmol) in NMP (1 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h at room temperature, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc, washed with distilled water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, successively, dried over sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by amine modified silica gel column chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 1:2) to afford 19a (21.2 mg, 61%). [α]D −21.0° (c 0.58, CHCl3). 1H-NMR (C3D3N) δ: 0.87 (9H, t, J = 7.3 Hz), 1.09-1.13 (6H, m), 1.34 (6H, sextet, J = 7.3 Hz), 1.56-1.63 (6H, m), 1.97, 1.975, 1.980, 1.983, 2.01, 2.080, 2.083, and 2.10 (each 3H, s), 2.11 (6H, s), 3.00 (1H, dt, J = 6.5, 13.9 Hz), 3.06 (1H, dt, J = 6.5, 13.9 Hz), 3.74-3.79 (1H, m, Glc-6), 3.88 (1H, dt, J = 7.5, 9.7 Hz, -OCH2), 4.03-4.14 (4H, m, GlcN-2, GlcN-5, Glc-5, Glc-6), 4.29 (1H, dd, J = 2.0, 12.2 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.35-4.41 (2H, m, Man-5, -OCH2), 4.45 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.52 (1H, dd, J = 5.2, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.63 (1H, dd, J = 5.7, 12.2 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.81 (1H, dd, J = 1.3, 3.5 Hz, Man-2), 4.92 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, Glc-1), 5.29 (1H, d, J = 1.3 Hz, Man-1), 5.42 (1H, t, J = 10.1 Hz, GlcN-4), 5.44 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 9.7 Hz, Glc-2), 5.45 (1H, br t, J = 10.8 Hz, Glc-4), 5.57 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, GlcN-1), 5.63 (1H, dd, J = 3.5, 10.3 Hz, Man-3), 5.73 (1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, Glc-3), 5.88 (1H, t, J = 10.3 Hz, Man-4), 6.08 (1H, dd, J = 9.3, 10.6 Hz, GlcN-3), 7.40 (2H, br d, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.60 (2H, br d, J = 7.9 Hz), 9.27 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz). 13C-NMR (C3D3N) δ: 9.7 (3C), 13.8 (3C), 20.5 (3C), 20.7 (6C), 23.2, 27.6 (3C), 29.4 (3C), 36.3, 55.7 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.4 (Man-4), 67.1 (Glc-6), 69.6 (Glc-4), 69.9 (GlcN-4), 70.0 (Man-5), 71.0 (-OCH2, Man-3), 71.9 (Glc-2), 72.2 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 73.0 (Glc-5), 73.5 (Glc-3), 74.4 (Man-2), 98.3 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1),
101.1 (Glc-1), 129.4 (2C), 137.0 (2C), 139.1, 139.2, 169.5, 169.83, 169.93, 170.0, 170.48, 170.53, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl$_3$) $\nu$: 3020, 2928, 1753, 1682, 1514, 1464, 1249, 1367, 1251, 1138, 1069, 1040 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) $m/z$: 1340.4495 (Calcd for C$_{58}$H$_{87}$NO$_{25}$SnNa: 1340.4487).

8-(p-Tributylstannylphenyl)octyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-$\beta$-D-glucopyranosyl-(1$\rightarrow$2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-$\alpha$-D-mannopyranosyl-(1$\rightarrow$6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-$\beta$-D-glucopyranoside (19b)

Potassium acetate (8.9 mg, 90.7 $\mu$mol), [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) complex with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (1:1) (2.5 mg, 3.1 $\mu$mol), and bis(tributyltin) (30 $\mu$L, 59.4 $\mu$mol) were added to a solution of 10b (37.2 mg, 30.1 $\mu$mol) in NMP (1 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h at room temperature, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc, washed with distilled water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, successively, dried over sodium sulfate, and condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by amine modified silica gel column chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 1: 1) to afford 19b (12.9 mg, 31%). $[\alpha]_D$ +6.8$^\circ$ (c 0.80, CHCl$_3$).$^1$H-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 0.87 (9H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 1.11-1.15 (6H, m), 1.16-1.39 (8H, m), 1.35 (6H, sextet, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 1.51-1.71 (10H, m), 1.97, 1.99, 2.02, and 2.07 (each 3H, s), 2.09 (9H, s), 2.099, 2.103, and 2.11 (each 3H, s), 2.60 (2H, $t$, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 3.62 (1H, dt, $J = 7.0$, 9.5 Hz, -OCH$_2$), 3.76-3.79 (1H, m, Glc-6), 4.01 (1H, ddd, $J = 2.2$, 5.5, 10.1 Hz, GlcN-5), 4.04-4.16 (4H, m, GlcN-2, Glc-5, Glc-6, - OCH$_2$), 4.28 (1H, dd, $J = 2.2$, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.38 (1H, ddd, $J = 2.4$, 5.1, 9.9 Hz, Man-6), 4.45 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4$, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.53 (1H, dd, $J = 5.1$, 12.1 Hz, Man-6), 4.62 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5$, 12.3 Hz, GlcN-6), 4.79 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5$, 3.5 Hz, Man-2), 4.92 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, Glc-1), 5.28 (1H, d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, Man-1), 5.41 (1H, t, $J = 9.3$ Hz, GlcN-4), 5.45 (1H, dd, $J = 8.1$, 9.7 Hz, Glc-2), 5.46 (1H, t, $J = 9.5$ Hz, Glc-4), 5.54 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, GlcN-1), 5.61 (1H, dd, $J = 3.5$, 10.1 Hz, Man-3), 5.77 (1H, t, $J = 9.7$ Hz, Glc-3), 5.90 (1H, t, $J = 10.1$ Hz, Man-4), 6.04 (1H, dd, $J = 9.3$, 10.6 Hz, GlcN-3), 7.36 (1H, br d, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 7.63 (1H, br d, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 9.26 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz).$^{13}$C-NMR (C$_5$D$_5$N) $\delta$: 9.8 (3C), 13.9 (3C), 20.47, 20.49, 20.52, 20.7 (5C), 20.8, 23.2, 26.2, 27.6 (3C), 29.4 (3C), 29.55, 29.57, 29.78, 29.83, 31.9, 36.2, 55.7 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.5 (Man-4), 67.2 (Glc-6), 69.6 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.1 (Glc-4), 70.3 (-OCH$_2$), 71.0 (Man-3), 72.16 (Glc-2), 72.21 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 72.9 (Glc-5), 73.6 (Glc-3), 74.5 (Man-2), 98.3 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1), 101.1 (Glc-1), 128.9 (2C), 137.0 (2C), 138.4, 143.1, 169.6, 169.87, 169.94, 170.0, 170.4, 170.48, 170.54, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl$_3$) $\nu$: 3030, 2930, 2855, 1751, 1682, 1514, 1464, 1431, 1367, 1252, 1040 cm$^{-1}$. HR-MS (FAB$^+$) $m/z$: 1424.5430 (Calcd for C$_{64}$H$_{99}$NO$_{25}$SnNa: 1424.5426).

15-(p-Tributylstannylphenyl)pentadecyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-$\beta$-D-glucopyranosyl-(1$\rightarrow$2)-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-$\alpha$-D-manno-pyranosyl-(1$\rightarrow$6)-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-$\beta$-D-glucopyranoside (19c)
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (10.1 mg, 8.7 µmol), triphenylphosphine (2.3 mg, 8.8 µmol), and bis(tributyltin) (74 µL, 146.5 µmol) were added to a solution of 10c (113.1 mg, 91.4 µmol) in toluene (2 mL). After stirring the reaction mixture for 5 h at 85 ºC, the mixture was condensed in vacuo. The residue was purified by amine modified silica gel column chromatography (hexane: EtOAc = 1:1) to afford 19c (7.7 mg, 16%). \([\alpha]_D-4.2^o\) (c 1.36, CHCl3).

1H-NMR (C5D5N) δ: 0.87 (9H, t, J = 7.3 Hz), 1.11-1.15 (6H, m), 1.21-1.40 (30H, m), 1.54-1.70 (8H, m), 1.97, 1.99, 2.02, 2.07, 2.09, and 2.097 (each 3H, s), 2.101 (6H, s), 2.11 (6H, s), 2.62 (2H, t, \(J = 7.9\) Hz), 3.64 (1H, dt, \(J = 6.8, 9.7\) Hz, -OCH2), 3.76-3.78 (1H, m, Glc-6), 4.01 (1H, ddd, \(J = 2.2, 5.5, 10.1\) Hz, GlcN-5), 4.05-4.16 (4H, m, GlcN-2, Glc-5, Glc-6, -OCH2), 4.28 (1H, dd, \(J = 2.2, 12.1\) Hz, GlcN-6), 4.39 (1H, ddd, \(J = 2.4, 5.1, 10.3\) Hz, Man-5), 4.45 (1H, dd, \(J = 2.4, 12.1\) Hz, Man-6), 4.54 (1H, dd, \(J = 5.1, 12.1\) Hz, Man-6), 4.62 (1H, dd, \(J = 5.5, 12.1\) Hz, GlcN-6), 4.80 (1H, dd, \(J = 1.7, 3.5\) Hz, Man-2), 4.93 (1H, d, \(J = 8.1\) Hz, Glc-1), 5.28 (1H, d, \(J = 1.7\) Hz, Man-1), 5.42 (1H, t, \(J = 9.3\) Hz, GlcN-4), 5.45 (1H, dd, \(J = 8.1, 9.7\) Hz, Glc-2), 5.46 (1H, t, \(J = 9.7\) Hz, Glc-4), 5.54 (1H, d, \(J = 8.6\) Hz, GlcN-1), 5.62 (1H, dd, \(J = 3.5, 10.3\) Hz, Man-3), 5.77 (1H, t, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, Glc-3), 5.90 (1H, t, \(J = 10.3\) Hz, Man-4), 6.05 (1H, dd, \(J = 9.3, 10.6\) Hz, GlcN-3), 7.38 (2H, br d, \(J = 7.9\) Hz), 7.64 (2H, br d, \(J = 7.9\) Hz), 9.26 (1H, d, \(J = 8.1\) Hz). 13C-NMR (C5D5N) δ: 9.8 (3C), 13.9 (3C), 20.47, 20.50, 20.52, 20.6 (2C), 20.7 (3C), 20.8, 23.2, 26.3, 27.6 (3C), 29.4 (3C), 29.5, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8, 29.88, 29.92, 29.98 (2C), 30.0 (3C), 31.9, 36.2, 55.7 (GlcN-2), 62.7 (GlcN-6), 63.0 (Man-6), 66.5 (Man-4), 67.2 (Glc-6), 69.6 (Man-5), 69.8 (GlcN-4), 70.1 (Glc-4), 70.3 (-OCH2), 71.0 (Man-3), 72.17 (Glc-2), 72.22 (GlcN-5), 72.6 (GlcN-3), 72.9 (Glc-5), 73.6 (Glc-6), 74.5 (Man-2), 94.3 (Man-1), 99.7 (GlcN-1), 101.1 (Glc-1), 128.9 (2C), 137.0 (2C), 138.4, 143.2, 169.6, 169.9, 169.95, 169.97, 170.4, 170.48, 170.54, 170.6, 170.7, 171.0. IR (CHCl3) ν: 3042, 2928, 2855, 1751, 1682, 1603, 1518, 1464, 1431, 1367, 1256, 1040 cm⁻¹. HR-MS (FAB⁺) m/z: 1522.6519 (Calcd for C71H113NO25SnNa: 1522.6521).

Radioiodinated 1a ([125I]1a)

5% H2O2 aq. (10 µL), 0.1 M HCl aq. (10 µL), and [125I]NaI (576 µCi) were added to a solution of tributyltin derivative 19a (100 µg) in MeCN (20 µL). After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 30 min, the mixture was added to a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate, which was extracted with EtOAc and condensed in vacuo. The residue was treated with MeOH (20 µL) and sodium methoxide (28% in MeOH, 3 µL) for 30 min. The mixture was neutralized with 1 M hydrochloric acid. Purification of the residue on HPLC equipped with a Cosmosil 5C18 AR-300 column (4.6 × 150 mm, MeCN: H2O = 20:80) with a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min afforded [125I]1a (408 µCi), and its identity was identified by co-injection with 1a. The radiochemical yield was 71% and the radiochemical purity was >99%.
Radioiodinated 1b ($^{125}$I1b)
5% H$_2$O aq. (10 μL), 0.1 M HCl aq. (10 μL), and $^{125}$INaI (400 μCi) were added to a solution of tributyltin derivative 19b (100 μg) in MeCN (20 μL). After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 30 min, the mixture was added to a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate, which was extracted with EtOAc and condensed in vacuo. The residue was treated with MeOH (20 μL) and sodium methoxide (28% in MeOH, 3 μL) for 30 min. The mixture was neutralized with 1 M hydrochloric acid. Purification of the residue on HPLC equipped with a Cosmosil 5C$_{18}$ AR-300 column (4.6 × 150 mm, MeCN : H$_2$O = 40 : 60) with a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min afforded $^{125}$I1b (304 μCi), and its identity was identified by co-injection with 1b. The radiochemical yield was 76% and the radiochemical purity was >99%.

Radioiodinated 1c ($^{125}$I1c)
5% H$_2$O aq. (10 μL), 0.1 M HCl aq. (10 μL), and $^{125}$INaI (600 μCi) were added to a solution of tributyltin derivative 19c (100 μg) in MeCN (20 μL). After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 30 min, the mixture was added to a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate, which was extracted with EtOAc and condensed in vacuo. The residue was treated with MeOH (20 μL) and sodium methoxide (28% in MeOH, 3 μL) for 30 min. The mixture was neutralized with 1 M hydrochloric acid. Purification of the residue on HPLC equipped with a Cosmosil 5C$_{18}$ AR-300 column (4.6 × 150 mm, MeCN : H$_2$O = 60 : 40) with a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min afforded $^{125}$I1c (326 μCi), and its identity was identified by co-injection with 1c. The radiochemical yield was 54% and the radiochemical purity was >99%.

REFERENCES AND NOTE


15. Hydrogenolysis of 14 or 15 with Pd/C or Pd(OH)$_2$/C did not proceed.


