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Concise synthesis of the pyruvic acid acetal containing pentasaccharide repeating unit of the cell wall O-antigen of *Escherichia coli* O156†

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An elegant convergent synthetic strategy has been developed for the preparation of the 4,6-*O*-(*R*)-pyruvate acetal containing pentasaccharide repeating unit of the cell wall O-antigen of *Escherichia coli* O156 using stereoselective [2 + 3] block glycosylation. Stereoselective 1,2-*cis* glycosylation of the judiciously functionalized monosaccharide intermediates led to the formation of the desired pentasaccharide in satisfactory yield.

Introduction

Diarrhoeal epidemic due to bacterial infections is a serious health concern worldwide.¹ A significant number of people are suffering from gastrointestinal infections in developing countries where adequate sanitation is lacking.² Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death in children, elderly people and patients with insufficient immunity.^{3,4} Enteric infections and colitis are also commonly found in developed countries due to the consumption of uncooked or semi cooked foods.⁵ Enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) strains are the predominant bacteria causing gastrointestinal disorder among the various microorganisms responsible for the diarrhoea.⁶ *E. coli* is a commensal organism present in the gastrointestinal microflora in human.⁷ In an immunocompromised state of the host they become virulent and cause a number of infections such as diarrhoea,⁸ urinary tract infection,⁹ hemorrhagic colitis (HC),¹⁰ hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS),¹¹ septicaemia¹² etc. *E. coli* strains causing enteric infections are classified into several subclasses based on their mode of infections,¹³ which include (a) enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC); (b) enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC); (c) enteroinvasive *E. coli* (EIEC); (d) enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC); (e) enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAEC); (f) diffusely adherent *E. coli* (DAEC). EHEC strains are also termed as Shiga-toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) because of their capability to secrete Shiga-like toxin during the early stage of infections.¹⁴ *E. coli* strains belong to the subclass EHEC or STEC have been associated with a number of deadly gastrointestinal outbreaks in the developed countries.¹⁵ One of the frequently found EHEC strain is *E. coli* O157, which was the causative agent for several diarrhoeal outbreaks in Europe and America.¹⁶ Besides, *E. coli*

O157, several *E. coli* strains associated with diarrheal diseases have been identified and characterized which belong to the EHEC category such as *E. coli* O4, O26, O55, O103, O111, O145, O150, O156 etc.¹⁷ The cell walls of the pathogenic bacteria are highly associated with their virulent properties. The O-polysaccharides or O-antigens, a component of bacterial cell wall endotoxins play vital role at the initial stage of bacterial infections to the host.¹⁸ Therefore, the O-antigen of the bacterial cell wall is useful tool for the development of therapeutics for the eradication of the bacterial infections. Conventionally, several polysaccharide vaccines have been developed in the past using cell wall polysaccharides of pathogenic bacterial strains.¹⁹ Later the polysaccharide vaccines have been replaced by more efficacious glycoconjugate vaccines based on the cell wall O-antigens.²⁰ Duan *et al.*²¹ reported the structure of the pyruvic acid acetal containing pentasaccharide repeating unit of the cell wall O-antigen of *E. coli* O156, which belongs to STEC class and responsible for a number of EHEC associated diseases in humans. Therefore, it would be pertinent to develop vaccine candidates against *E. coli* O156 using the O-antigen. However, isolation of polysaccharides from the natural bacterial sources is quite troublesome and suffers from a number of shortcomings such as, handling of live bacterial strain, cannot produce substantial quantities of polysaccharides at a time, lack of adequate purity and free from biological impurities, lack of homogeneity in the isolated polysaccharide fragments etc. Therefore, it is preferable to develop concise synthetic strategies for the chemical synthesis of the oligosaccharide repeating units with precise structures devoid of above mentioned shortcomings.²² Recently, glycoconjugate vaccines developed using synthetic oligosaccharides have been proved to be equally or better immunogenic than the conventional polysaccharide conjugate vaccines.²³ The synthetic oligosaccharides can be conveniently functionalized according to the requirement of the conjugation with appropriate proteins to furnish glycoconjugates with higher better homogeneity. In this context, it

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was decided to develop a convergent synthetic strategy for the synthesis of the pyruvic acid acetal containing pentasaccharide repeating unit of the O-antigen of *E. coli* O156 as its 2-aminoethyl glycoside. The 2-aminoethyl group at the reducing end of the pentasaccharide could be useful in conjugating the glycan moiety with an appropriate protein or aglycon to prepare glycoconjugate derivatives. A concise chemical synthesis of the pentasaccharide repeating unit of the O-antigen of *E. coli* O156 is reported herein.

Results and discussion

The target pentasaccharide containing a pyruvic acid acetal has been synthesized as its 2-aminoethyl glycoside using a stereoselective convergent [2 + 3] block glycosylation strategy. Presence of a number of 1,2-*cis* glycosidic linkages present pentasaccharide poses extra challenges for its synthesis. The key features of the synthetic strategy are (a) stereoselective 1,2-*cis* glycosylation using either thioglycoside or glycosyl trichloroacetimidate derivatives as glycosyl donors; (b) use of perchloric acid supported over silica gel (HClO₄-SiO₂)²⁴ as a solid acid catalyst; (c) activation of thioglycosides using a combination of *N*-iodosuccinimide (NIS) and HClO₄-SiO₂;²⁵ (d) activation of glycosyl trichloroacetimidate using HClO₄-SiO₂;²⁶ (e) preparation of pyruvate acetal using pyruvate dithioacetal;²⁷ (f) achievements of 1,2-*cis* glycosylated products in high yield. A set of suitably functionalized monosaccharide intermediates **2**,²⁸ **3**,²⁹ **4**,³⁰ **5** (ref. 31) and **6** (ref. 32) were prepared from the commercially available reducing sugars using literature reported reaction methodologies (Fig. 1).

Stereoselective 1,2-*cis*-glycosylation of compound **2** and *L*-fucosyl thioglycoside **3** in the presence of a combination²⁵ of NIS and HClO₄-SiO₂ in a mixed solvent of CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 5) furnished disaccharide derivative **7** in 70% yield, which was characterized by its NMR spectral analysis [signals at δ 5.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-1_A), 4.84 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1_B) in ¹H NMR and δ 99.1 (C-1_A), 98.7 (C-1_B) in ¹³C NMR spectra]. Treatment of compound **7** with sodium methoxide³³ resulted in the formation of the

disaccharide acceptor **8** after de-*O*-acetylation in 93% yield. Stereoselective 1,2-*cis* glycosylation of compound **8** with *D*-galactosyl thioglycoside **4** using NIS and HClO₄-SiO₂ combination²⁵ in a mixed solvent of CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 3) furnished trisaccharide derivative **9** in 76% yield together with the minor quantity (~5%) of its 1,2-*trans* glycoside, which was separated by column chromatography. The newly formed glycosyl linkage in compound **9** was confirmed by its NMR spectral analysis [signals at δ 5.33 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-1_A), 4.85 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1_B), 4.65 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_C) in ¹H NMR and δ 99.5 (C-1_C), 99.0 (C-1_A), 98.4 (C-1_B) in ¹³C NMR spectra]. Treatment of compound **9** with acetic anhydride in the presence of HClO₄-SiO₂ resulted in the formation of compound **10** in 88% yield by direct conversion of the benzylidene acetal into di-*O*-acetylated derivative.³⁴ The allyl ether of compound **10** was removed by the treatment with palladium chloride³⁵ to furnish trisaccharide acceptor **11** in 72% yield. NMR spectral analysis of compound **11** supported its formation [signals at δ 5.44 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-1_A), 4.50 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_B), 4.30 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_C) in ¹H NMR and δ 101.3 (C-1_C), 98.6 (C-1_A), 95.9 (C-1_B) in ¹³C NMR spectra] (Scheme 1).

In another experiment, stereoselective orthogonal 1,2-*cis*-glycosylation of *L*-fucosyl thioglycoside acceptor **5** with *D*-galactosyl trichloroacetimidate donor **6** in the presence of HClO₄-SiO₂ (ref. 26) in CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 3) resulted in the formation of compound **12** in 74% yield. The anomeric thioether present in the acceptor was unaffected under the reaction condition maintaining the orthogonality³⁶ of the reaction. The formation of the 1,2-*cis*-glycosylated disaccharide thioglycoside derivative **12** was confirmed from its NMR spectral analysis [signals at δ 5.44 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1_E), 4.44 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, H-1_D) in ¹H NMR and δ 100.0 (C-1_E), 85.2 (C-1_D) in ¹³C NMR spectra] (Scheme 2).

The disaccharide thioglycoside donor **12** and trisaccharide acceptor **11** was allowed to couple in a 1,2-*cis* stereoselective manner in the presence of a combination²⁵ of NIS and HClO₄-SiO₂ in CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 4) to furnish the pentasaccharide derivative **13** in 72% yield. The formation of compound **13** was confirmed from its NMR spectral analysis [signals at δ 5.57 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1_D), 5.42 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1_A), 4.86 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_E), 4.65 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_B), 4.23 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_C) in ¹H NMR and δ 102.4 ($J_{C-1/H-1}$ = 168 Hz, C-1_C), 99.03 ($J_{C-1/H-1}$ = 170 Hz, C-1_D), 98.3 ($J_{C-1/H-1}$ = 168 Hz, C-1_E), 98.2 ($J_{C-1/H-1}$ = 170 Hz, C-1_B), 97.5 ($J_{C-1/H-1}$ = 158 Hz, C-1_A) ¹³C NMR spectra]. The presence of four α -glycosyl linkages and one β -glycosyl linkage in the molecule was also unambiguously confirmed from the C-1/H-1 coupling constants ($J_{C-1/H-1}$) of the monosaccharide moieties in ¹H coupled ¹³C NMR spectrum.^{37,38} The benzylidene acetal in the terminal *D*-galactosyl moiety in compound **13** was smoothly removed by the treatment³⁴ with HClO₄-SiO₂ at room temperature to give the diol derivative **14** in 82% yield. Compound **14** was allowed to react with methyl 2,2-di(ethylthio)propionate³⁹ in the presence of a combination of NIS and triflic acid (TfOH)²⁷ to furnish compound **15** in 68% yield containing the desired 4,6-(*R*)-pyruvate acetal in the *D*-galactosyl moiety, which was confirmed from its NMR spectral analysis [signals at δ 5.55 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1_D), 5.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-1_A), 4.89 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1_E), 4.67 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1_B),

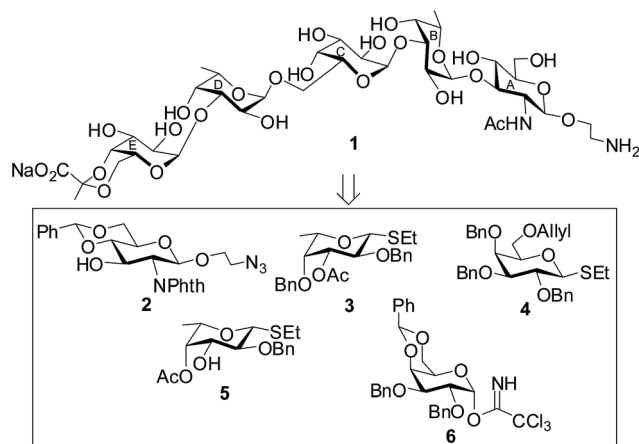
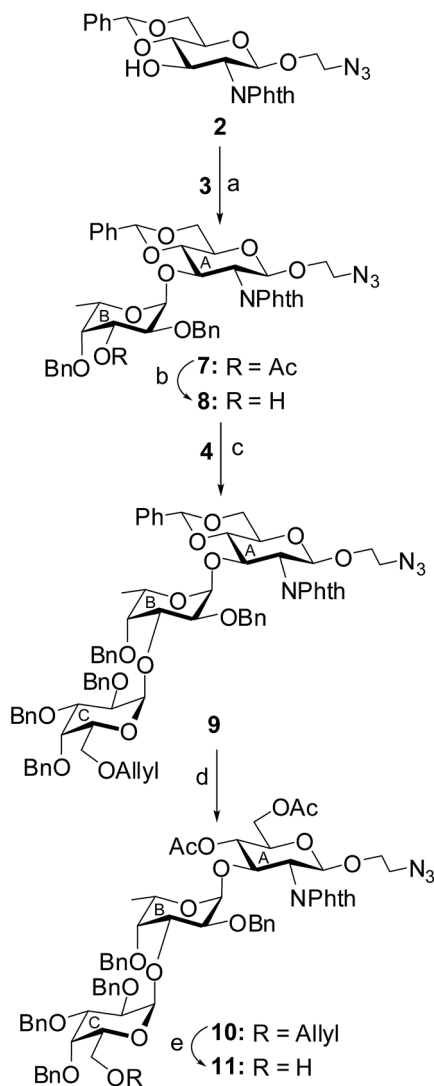


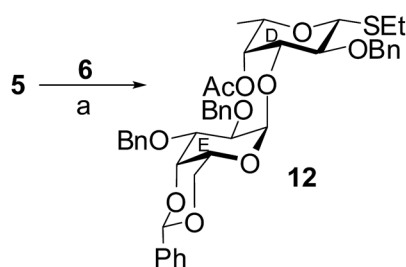
Fig. 1 Structure of the synthesized pentasaccharide containing pyruvic acid acetal and its synthetic intermediates.





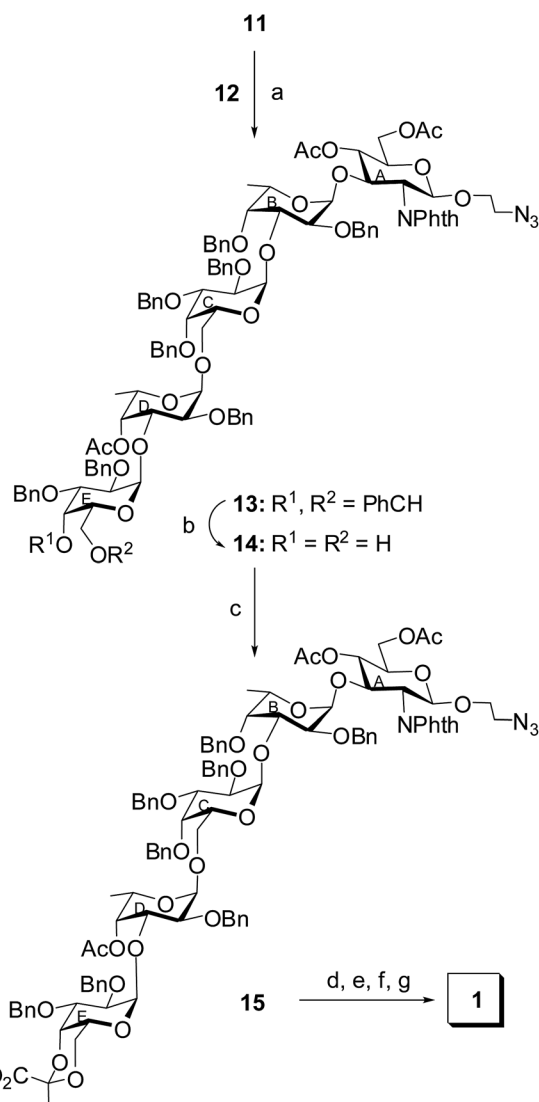
Scheme 1 Reagents: (a) NIS, HClO₄-SiO₂, MS 4 Å, CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 5, v/v), 0 °C, 15 min, 70%; (b) CH₃ONa, CH₃OH, room temperature, 3 h, 93%; (c) NIS, HClO₄-SiO₂, MS 4 Å, CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 3, v/v), -10 °C, 25 min, 76%; (d) acetic anhydride, HClO₄-SiO₂, room temperature, 20 min, 88%; (e) PdCl₂, CH₃OH, 0 °C, 1 h, 76%.

4.28 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-1_C) in ¹H NMR and δ 102.4 (C-1_C), 99.08 (C-1_D), 98.8 (CCH₃), 98.3 (C-1_E), 98.1 (C-1_B), 97.5 (C-1_A), 26.0 (CCH₃) in ¹³C NMR spectra]. Appearance of the methyl carbon of the



Scheme 2 Reagents: (a) HClO₄-SiO₂, MS 4 Å, CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 3, v/v), -10 °C, 2 h, 74%.

pyruvate acetal at δ 26 ppm in ¹³C NMR spectrum confirmed the formation of the 4,6-(*R*)-pyruvate acetal.⁴⁰ Finally, compound **15** was subjected to a sequence of reactions involving (a) treatment with ethylenediamine to remove the *N*-phthaloyl group;⁴¹ (b) acetylation of the newly generated amine; (c) removal of the benzyl ethers using hydrogenolysis over Pd(OH)₂-C;⁴² (d) removal of the *O*-acetyl group followed by hydrolysis of the methyl ester in the pyruvate moiety using sodium methoxide to furnish the desired pentasaccharide **1** in 54% over all yield. The NMR spectral analysis of compound **1** supported the formation of the desired compound [signals at δ 5.08 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-1_E), 5.05 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, H-1_C), 4.89 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-1_B), 4.78 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, H-1_D), 4.41 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-1_A) in ¹H NMR and δ 101.5



Scheme 3 Reagents: (a) NIS, HClO₄-SiO₂, MS 4 Å, CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 4, v/v), -10 °C, 30 min, 72%; (b) HClO₄-SiO₂, CH₃CN, room temperature, 20 min, 82%; (c) methyl 2,2-di(ethylthio)propionate, NIS, TfOH, 0 °C, 30 min, 68%; (d) (CH₂NH₂)₂, ⁿBuOH, 90 °C, 10 h; (e) acetic anhydride, pyridine, room temperature, 1 h; (f) H₂, 20% Pd(OH)₂-C, CH₃OH, room temperature, 15 h; (g) CH₃ONa, CH₃OH, room temperature, 3 h, then H₂O, 8 h, 54% in four steps.



(C-1_A), 100.7 (2C, C-1_C, C-1_E), 100.6 (CCOOH), 99.8 (C-1_D), 98.4 (C-1_B) in ¹³C NMR spectra] (Scheme 3).

Experimental

General methods

All reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography over silica gel coated TLC plates. The spots on TLC were visualized by warming ceric sulphate (2% Ce(SO₄)₂ in 2 N H₂SO₄) sprayed plates in hot plate. Silica gel 230–400 mesh was used for column chromatography. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 500 MHz using CDCl₃ as solvent and TMS as internal reference unless stated otherwise. Chemical shift value is expressed in δ ppm. The complete assignment of proton and carbon spectra was carried out by using a standard set of NMR experiments, *e.g.* ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, ¹³C DEPT 135, 2D COSY and 2D HSQC *etc.* MALDI-MS were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics mass spectrometer. Optical rotations were recorded in a Jasco P-2000 spectrometer. Commercially available grades of organic solvents of adequate purity are used in all reactions. HClO₄-SiO₂ was prepared following the procedure reported by Chakraborti *et al.*²⁴

2-Azidoethyl O-(3-O-acetyl-2,4-di-O-benzyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-2-N-phthalimido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (7)

To a solution of compound 2 (1.5 g, 3.22 mmol) and compound 3 (1.5 g, 3.48 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (18 mL, 1 : 5 v/v) was added MS 4 Å (2 g) and it was cooled to 0 °C under argon. To the cold reaction mixture were added NIS (945 mg, 4.19 mmol) and HClO₄-SiO₂ (40 mg) and it was allowed to stir at same temperature for 15 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The combined filtrate was successively washed with 5% Na₂S₂O₃ (50 mL), satd aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and water (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (2 : 1) as eluant to furnish pure compound 7 (1.9 g, 70%). Colorless oil; [α]_D²⁵ -50 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–6.94 (m, 15H, Ar-H), 5.56 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.34 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_A), 4.97 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-3_B), 4.84 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_B), 4.72 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-3_A), 4.46–4.40 (m, 4H, 2PhCH, H-2_A, H-6_{AA}), 4.14–4.11 (m, 2H, PhCH, H-5_B), 4.01 (m, 1H, OCH), 3.97 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 3.87 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-6_{BA}), 3.76 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-4_A), 3.74–3.70 (m, 2H, H-2_C, H-5_A), 3.68–3.63 (m, 1H, OCH), 3.61 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, H-4_B), 3.41–3.35 (m, 1H, NCH), 3.23–3.19 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.64 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 0.74–0.73 (m, 3H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 168.2, 167.4 (PhthCO), 138.7–123.5 (Ar-C), 101.8 (PhCH), 99.1 (C-1_A), 98.7 (C-1_B), 81.6 (C-4_A), 78.6 (C-4_B), 77.3 (PhCH), 75.6 (C-2_B), 75.5 (C-3_A), 74.7 (C-3_B), 73.5 (PhCH), 68.7 (OCH), 68.5 (C-6_A), 66.6 (C-5_A), 66.5 (C-5_B), 55.6 (C-2_A), 50.5 (NCH), 21.1 (COCH₃), 16.3 (CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 857.3 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₄₅H₄₆N₄O₁₂ (834.86): C, 64.74; H, 5.55%; found: C, 64.60; H, 5.70%.

2-Azidoethyl O-(2,4-di-O-benzyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-2-N-phthalimido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (8)

A solution of compound 7 (1.7 g, 2.04 mmol) in 0.1 M CH₃ONa in CH₃OH (20 mL) was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with Dowex 50W X8 (H⁺) resin, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude mass was passed through a short pad of SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (1 : 1) as eluant to give pure compound 8 (1.5 g, 93%). White solid; mp 174–175 °C [EtOH]; [α]_D²⁵ -97 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.75–6.97 (m, 15H, Ar-H), 5.55 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.36 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, H-1_B), 4.70 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-3_A), 4.57 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.49 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.40 (m, 1H, H-6_{AA}), 4.39 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-2_A), 4.30 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.12–4.09 (m, 1H, H-5_B), 4.01–3.95 (m, 1H, H-6_{BA}), 3.87 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 3.85–3.79 (m, 2H, H-3_B, OCH), 3.75–3.60 (m, 3H, H-4_A, H-5_A, OCH), 3.45 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4_B), 3.43 (s, 1H, H-2_B), 3.73–3.33 (m, 1H, NCH), 3.21–3.17 (m, 1H, NCH), 0.87–0.85 (m, 3H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.2, 167.4 (PhthCO), 134.0–125.3 (Ar-C), 101.6 (PhCH), 99.0 (C-1_A), 97.8 (C-1_B), 81.6 (C-4_A), 79.9 (C-4_B), 78.6 (C-2_B), 77.3 (PhCH), 76.2 (C-3_A), 75.5 (PhCH), 70.1 (C-3_B), 68.7 (OCH₂), 68.6 (C-6_A), 67.0 (C-5_A), 66.4 (C-5_B), 55.7 (C-2_A), 50.5 (NCH₂), 15.8 (CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 815.3 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₄₃H₄₄N₄O₁₁ (792.83): C, 65.14; H, 5.59%; found: C, 64.95; H, 5.75%.

2-Azidoethyl O-(6-O-allyl-2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-(2,4-di-O-benzyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-2-N-phthalimido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (9)

A solution of compound 8 (1.4 g, 1.77 mmol), compound 4 (1.1 g, 2.06 mmol) and MS 4 Å (2 g) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (15 mL, 1 : 3 v/v) was cooled to -10 °C under argon. NIS (560 mg, 2.5 mmol) and HClO₄-SiO₂ (20 mg) were added to the cold reaction mixture and it was allowed to stir at same temperature for 25 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The combined filtrate was successively washed with 5% Na₂S₂O₃ (50 mL), satd aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and water (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (3 : 1) as eluant to furnish pure compound 9 (1.7 g, 76%). Colorless oil; [α]_D²⁵ +30 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70–6.84 (m, 30H, Ar-H), 5.90–5.80 (m, 1H, OCH=CH₂), 5.53 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.33 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_A), 5.28–5.15 (m, 2H, CH=CH₂), 4.92 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.85 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_B), 4.72 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.65 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_C), 4.63–4.59 (m, 2H, H-3_A, OCH₂-CH=), 4.56–4.51 (m, 5H, 5PhCH), 4.41–4.37 (m, 2H, H-6_{AA}, OCH₂-CH=), 4.35 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H, H-2_A), 4.27 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.08–4.03 (m, 1H, H-5_B), 4.02–3.92 (m, 3H, PhCH, H-3_B, H-6_{BA}), 3.91–3.80 (m, 2H, H-2_B, OCH), 3.78–3.60 (m, 7H, H-2_C, H-3_C, H-4_A, H-4_C, H-5_A, H-5_C, OCH), 3.59–3.51 (m, 1H, H-6_{AC}), 3.50 (s, 1H, H-4_B), 3.49–3.41 (m, 1H, H-6_{BC}), 3.38–3.31 (m, 1H, NCH), 0.85–0.84 (m, 3H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.8, 168.4 (PhthCO), 138.9–125.5 (Ar-C, CH₂=CH),



117.0 (CH₂=CH), 101.4 (PhCH), 99.5 (C-1_C), 99.0 (C-1_A), 98.4 (C-1_B), 81.9 (C-4_A), 81.6 (C-4_B), 78.6 (C-4_C), 75.8 (C-2_B), 75.5 (PhCH), 74.9 (3C, C-2_C, C-3_C, C-5_C), 73.1 (C-3_A), 72.9 (PhCH), 72.7 (PhCH), 72.4 (PhCH), 72.3 (OCH₂-CH=CH₂), 70.4 (C-3_B), 69.4 (C-6_C), 68.7 (OCH₂), 68.5 (C-6_A), 68.1 (C-5_A), 67.5 (C-5_B), 55.6 (C-2_A), 50.5 (NCH₂), 16.3 (CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 1287.5 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₇₃H₇₆N₄O₁₆ (1265.40): C, 69.29; H, 6.05%; found: C, 69.10; H, 6.20%.

2-Azidoethyl O-(2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl- α -D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 3)-(2,4-di-O-benzyl- α -L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 3)-4,6-di-O-acetyl-2-N-phthalimido-2-deoxy- β -D-glucopyranoside (11)

To a solution of compound **9** (1.7 g, 1.34 mmol) in acetic anhydride (5 mL) was added HClO₄-SiO₂ (200 mg) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with EtOAc (50 mL). The combined filtrate was concentrated and co-evaporated with toluene (3 \times 20 mL) under reduced pressure. The crude product was passed through a short pad of SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (2 : 1) as eluant to give pure compound **10** (1.49 g, 88%). To a solution of compound **10** (1.4 g, 1.11 mmol) in dry CH₃OH (25 mL) was added PdCl₂ (100 mg, 0.56 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Then the reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite bed and washed with CH₃OH (50 mL). The combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (1 : 1) as eluant to give pure compound **11** (980 mg, 72%). Yellowish solid; mp 154–155 °C [EtOH]; [α]_D²⁵ +100 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71–6.95 (m, 25H, Ar-H), 5.44 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_A), 5.03 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-4_A), 4.99 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.75 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.73 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.63 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.60 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.53 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.50 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_B), 4.42 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.40 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.30 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_C), 4.28–4.25 (m, 2H, H-2_A, H-4_C), 4.20–4.01 (m, 6H, 2PhCH, H-3_A, H-6_{abA}, OCH), 3.98–3.90 (m, 1H, H-5_B), 3.85–3.78 (m, 2H, H-2_B, H-3_C), 3.71–3.69 (m, 3H, H-5_A, H-5_C, OCH), 3.68–3.58 (m, 2H, H-2_C, H-3_B), 3.55–3.39 (m, 4H, H-4_B, H-6_{abC}, NCH₂), 3.20–3.15 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.1, 1.9 (s, 6H, 2COCH₃), 1.01–1.00 (m, 3H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.8, 169.7 (COCH₃), 168.2, 167.4 (PhthCO), 138.6–122.3 (Ar-C), 101.3 (C-1_C), 98.6 (C-1_A), 95.9 (C-1_B), 80.9 (C-4_B), 78.7 (C-4_C), 78.4 (C-2_B), 76.4 (C-2_C), 76.3 (C-3_C), 75.8 (PhCH), 75.5 (C-5_C), 74.3 (PhCH), 73.6 (PhCH), 72.9 (PhCH), 72.7 (PhCH), 72.5 (C-3_A), 72.1 (C-3_B), 71.2 (C-5_A), 71.1 (C-4_A), 68.6 (OCH₂), 68.4 (C-5_B), 54.8 (C-2_A), 50.4 (NCH₂), 21.2, 20.9 (2COCH₃), 15.7 (CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 1243.4 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₆₇H₇₂N₄O₁₈ (1221.30): C, 65.89; H, 5.94%; found: C, 65.74; H, 6.06%.

Ethyl (2,3-di-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene- α -D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 3)-4-O-acetyl-2-O-benzyl-1-thio- β -L-fucopyranoside (12)

To a solution of compound **5** (500 mg, 1.47 mmol) and compound **6** (1.1 g, 1.86 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (10 mL, 1 : 3 v/v) was added MS 4 Å (4 g) and the reaction mixture

was allowed to stir at room temperature for 10 min under argon then cooled to –10 °C. To the cooled reaction mixture was added HClO₄-SiO₂ (50 mg) and it was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with Et₃N (0.1 mL), filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with satd aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and water (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (2 : 1) as eluant to give pure compound **12** (840 mg, 74%). White solid; 109–110 °C [EtOH]; [α]_D²⁵ +44.3 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.55–7.12 (m, 20H, Ar-H), 5.52 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.44 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_E), 5.12 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4_D), 4.90 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.83–4.71 (4d, *J* = 12 Hz, 4H, 4PhCH), 4.57 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.5 Hz, PhCH), 4.44 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_D), 4.27 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-4_E), 4.25 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H, H-6_{aE}), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-2_E), 4.09 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, H-6_{bE}), 3.98–3.91 (m, 2H, H-3_D, H-3_E), 3.86 (s, 1H, H-5_E), 3.78–3.73 (m, 1H, H-5_D), 3.71 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H each, H-2_D), 2.85–2.70 (m, 2H, SCH₂CH₃), 2.06 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, SCH₂CH₃), 1.19–1.74 (m, 3H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.3 (COCH₃), 138.6–126.4 (Ar-C), 100.9 (PhCH), 100.0 (C-1_E), 85.2 (C-1_D), 78.3 (C-2_D), 77.6 (C-3_D), 75.6 (C-3_E), 75.1 (PhCH), 74.8 (C-2_E), 74.5 (C-4_E), 73.8 (PhCH), 73.0 (C-5_D), 72.9 (C-4_D), 71.4 (PhCH), 69.6 (PhCH), 68.9 (C-6_E), 63.4 (C-5_E), 25.6 (SCH₂CH₃), 22.7 (COCH₃), 16.6 (CCH₃), 16.1 (SCH₂CH₃); MALDI-MS: 793.3 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₄₄H₅₀O₁₀S (770.92): C, 68.55; H, 6.54%; found: C, 68.40; H, 6.70%.

2-Azidoethyl O-(2,3-di-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene- α -D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 3)-(4-O-acetyl-2-O-benzyl- α -L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 6)-(2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl- α -D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 3)-(2,4-di-O-benzyl- α -L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 3)-4,6-di-O-acetyl-2-N-phthalimido-2-deoxy- β -D-glucopyranoside (13)

A solution of compound **11** (900 mg, 0.72 mmol), compound **12** (660 mg, 0.86 mmol) and MS 4 Å (1 g) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (15 mL, 1 : 4 v/v) was cooled to –10 °C under argon. NIS (230 mg, 1.03 mmol) and HClO₄-SiO₂ (10 mg) were added to the cold reaction mixture and it was allowed to stir at same temperature for 30 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The combined filtrate was successively washed with 5% Na₂S₂O₃ (25 mL), satd aq. NaHCO₃ (25 mL) and water (25 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (3 : 2) as eluant to give pure compound **13** (1.0 g, 72%). White solid; mp 167–168 °C [EtOH]; [α]_D²⁵ +46 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.92–6.87 (m, 45H, Ar-H), 5.57 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_D), 5.50 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.42 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_A), 5.12 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 5.02 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4_D), 4.95 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz each, 1H, H-4_A), 4.86 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_E), 4.65 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_B), 4.74–4.42 (m, 11H, 9PhCH, H-6_{abA}), 4.38–4.03 (m, 13H, H-2_A, H-2_D, H-3_A, H-3_D, H-4_E, H-6_{aE}, H-6_{bE}, 6PhCH), 4.23 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_C), 4.09–3.98 (m, 1H, OCH), 3.95–3.78 (m, 10H, H-2_B, H-2_E, H-3_B, H-3_C, H-3_E, H-4_C, H-5_B, H-5_C, H-5_D, H-6_{aC}), 3.79–3.63 (m, 2H, H-5_A, OCH), 3.58–3.50 (m, 2H, H-2_C, H-6_{bC}), 3.41–3.33 (m,



2H, H-4_B, NCH), 3.25–3.15 (m, 2H, H-5_E, NCH), 2.08, 2.02, 1.90 (3s, 9H, 3COCH₃), 0.92–0.98 (m, 6H, 2CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.3, 170.8, 169.8 (3COCH₃), 168.2, 167.4 (PhthCO), 139.2–122.7 (Ar-C), 102.4 (C-1_C), 101.1 (PhCH), 99.03 (C-1_D), 98.3 (C-1_E), 98.2 (C-1_B), 97.5 (C-1_A), 81.9 (C-4_B), 79.4 (C-4_C), 79.0 (C-2_B), 76.3 (2C, C-2_C, C-2_D), 75.9 (PhCH), 75.3 (C-3_C), 75.1 (C-5_C), 74.9 (C-4_E), 74.7 (C-3_D), 74.5 (2C, C-2_E, C-3_E), 73.3 (C-3_B), 72.8 (PhCH), 72.7 (PhCH), 72.5 (PhCH), 72.1 (C-3_A), 71.9 (PhCH), 71.8 (C-4_D), 71.4 (PhCH), 71.1 (C-5_D), 69.6 (C-6_E), 69.3 (C-4_A), 68.6 (OCH₂), 68.3 (C-5_A), 66.2 (C-6_C), 64.9 (C-5_E), 63.3 (C-5_B), 62.3 (C-6_A), 54.8 (C-2_A), 50.4 (NCH₂), 21.3, 20.9 (2C) (3COCH₃), 15.9, 15.8 (2CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 1951.8 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₁₀₉H₁₁₆N₄O₂₈ (1930.09): C, 67.83; H, 6.06%; found: C, 67.70; H, 6.20%.

2-Azidoethyl O-(2,3-di-O-benzyl-4,6-O-[(R)-(1-carboxymethyl)ethylidene]-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-(4-O-acetyl-2-O-benzyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 6)-(2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-(2,4-di-O-benzyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-4,6-di-O-acetyl-2-N-phthalimido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (15)

To a solution of compound 13 (900 mg, 0.47 mmol) in CH₃CN (15 mL) was added HClO₄-SiO₂ (100 mg) and it was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with EtOAc (50 mL). The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (1 : 1) as eluant to give pure compound 14 (705 mg, 82%). To a solution of compound 14 (500 mg, 0.27 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (15 mL) was added methyl 2,2-di(ethylthio)propionate (170 mg, 0.81 mmol) and NIS (460 mg, 2.03 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C under argon for 10 min. To the cold reaction mixture was added TfOH (15 μL) and it was stirred at 0 °C for a further 20 min. After completion of the reaction (TLC), 10% aq. Na₂S₂O₃ (50 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the solvents were removed and the crude mass was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The organic solution was washed with satd aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and water (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (3 : 1) to give the pure compound 15 (360 mg, 68%). White solid; mp 144–145 °C [EtOH]; [α]_D²⁵ +22.8 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.92–6.93 (m, 40H, Ar-H), 5.55 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_D), 5.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_A), 5.15 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 5.13–4.95 (m, 2H, H-4_A, H-4_D), 4.89 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_E), 4.87 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH), 4.79–4.45 (m, 9H, 9PhCH), 4.67 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_B), 4.41–4.30 (m, 7H, H-2_A, H-3_A, H-4_E, H-6_{AE}, 3PhCH), 4.28 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_C), 4.25–4.13 (m, 5H, H-2_D, H-3_D, H-6_{BE}, 2PhCH), 4.08–3.92 (m, 8H, H-2_B, H-2_E, H-3_B, H-4_C, H-6_{AB}, H-6_{AC}, OCH), 3.90 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 3.88–3.78 (m, 5H, H-3_C, H-3_E, H-5_B, H-5_C, H-5_D), 3.76–3.68 (m, 2H, H-5_A, OCH), 3.62–3.55 (m, 2H, H-2_C, H-6_{BC}), 3.47–3.38 (m, 2H, NCH, H-4_B), 3.28–3.19 (m, 2H, NCH, H-5_E), 2.08, 2.00, 1.95 (3s, 9H, 3COCH₃), 1.61 (s, 3H, CCH₃), 0.97–0.89 (m, 6H, 2CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.3, 170.8, 170.7 (3COCH₃), 169.8 (CO₂CH₃), 168.2, 167.4 (PhthCO), 139.2–122 (Ar-C), 102.4 (C-1_C), 99.08 (C-1_D), 98.8 (CCH₃), 98.3 (C-1_E), 98.1

(C-1_B), 97.5 (C-1_A), 81.9 (C-4_B), 79.4 (C-4_C), 78.9 (C-2_B), 76.3 (2C, C-2_C, C-2_D), 75.9 (PhCH), 75.3 (2C, C-3_C, C-5_C), 75.0 (C-4_E), 74.9 (PhCH), 74.7 (C-3_D), 74.5 (2C, C-2_E, C-3_E), 74.0 (PhCH), 73.3 (C-3_B), 72.8 (2C, 2PhCH), 72.7 (PhCH), 72.1 (C-3_A), 71.9 (PhCH), 71.1 (C-4_D), 70.5 (PhCH), 69.4 (C-5_D), 68.6 (C-6_E), 68.3 (C-4_A), 66.1 (OCH₂), 65.8 (C-6_C), 64.6 (C-5_A), 64.9 (C-6_A), 63.3 (C-5_E), 62.3 (C-5_B), 54.8 (C-2_A), 50.4 (NCH₂), 26.0 (CCH₃), 21.2, 20.9, 20.8 (3COCH₃), 15.9, 15.8 (2CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 1947.7 [M + Na]⁺; anal. calcd for C₁₀₆H₁₁₆N₄O₃₀ (1926.06): C, 66.10; H, 6.07%; found: C, 66.00; H, 6.20%.

2-Aminoethyl O-(4,6-O-[(R)-(1-sodium carboxylate)ethylidene]-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-(α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 6)-(α-D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-(α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1 → 3)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (1)

To a solution of compound 15 (300 mg, 0.23 mmol) in *n*-butanol (15 mL) was added ethylene diamine (0.3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 10 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure, the crude product was dissolved in acetic anhydride (2 mL) and pyridine (2 mL) and the solution was kept at room temperature for 1 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure to give the acetylated product that was passed through a short pad of silica gel with EtOAc (50 mL) as eluent. To a solution of the acetylated product in CH₃OH (10 mL) was added 20% Pd(OH)₂-C (100 mg) and the reaction mixture was stirred under a positive pressure of hydrogen at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite bed, washed with CH₃OH (30 mL) and concentrated. A solution of the crude product in 0.1 M CH₃ONa (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, then few drops of water was added and further stirred for another 8 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with Dowex 50W X8 (H⁺), filtered, and concentrated to give the crude product that was purified by gel chromatography using Sephadex LH-20 using CH₃OH-H₂O (3 : 1) as eluant to give 1 (120 mg, 54%). White powder; [α]_D²⁵ +10.2 (c 1.0, H₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O): δ 5.08 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_E), 5.05 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_C), 4.89 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_B), 4.78 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1_D), 4.41 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-1_A), 4.18 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, H-5_B), 4.12 (t, J = 6.0 Hz each, 1H, H-5_C), 4.09 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4_E), 4.00–3.85 (m, 4H, H-3_E, H-4_C, H-4_B, H-5_D), 3.84–3.78 (m, 5H, H-2_D, H-2_E, H-3_D, H-5_E, OCH), 3.77–3.70 (m, 10H, H-2_A, H-2_B, H-2_C, H-3_B, H-3_C, H-4_D, H-6_{ABE}, H-6_{AA}, H-6_{AC}), 3.69–3.58 (m, 2H, H-4_A, OCH), 3.57–3.50 (m, 1H, H-3_A), 3.48–3.32 (m, 3H, H-5_A, H-6_{BA}, H-6_{BC}), 3.12–3.0 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 1.88 (s, 3H, NHCOCH₃), 1.43 (s, 3H, CCH₃), 1.03–1.01 (m, 6H, 2CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O): δ 176.09 (COOH), 174.0 (NHCOCH₃), 101.5 (C-1_A), 100.7 (2C, C-1_C, C-1_E), 100.6 (CCOOH), 99.8 (C-1_D), 98.4 (C-1_B), 80.0 (C-3_A), 78.9 (C-3_B), 78.2 (C-4_D), 75.8 (C-5_A), 71.7 (2C, C-3_D, C-4_E), 71.4 (2C, C-4_B, C-4_C), 69.7 (C-5_C), 69.4 (C-4_A), 69.2 (C-3_C), 68.6 (C-2_C), 68.5 (C-2_E), 68.4 (C-3_E), 67.9 (C-2_D), 66.8 (2C, C-5_B, C-5_D), 66.6 (C-2_B), 66.5 (C-6_C), 65.9 (C-6_E), 64.9 (C-6_A), 62.9 (C-5_E), 60.6 (OCH₂), 55.0 (C-2_A), 39.4 (NCH₂), 25.1 (CCH₃), 22.2 (COCH₃), 15.5, 15.2 (CCH₃); MALDI-MS: 972.3 [M]⁺; anal. calcd for C₃₇H₆₁N₂NaO₂₆ (972.86): C, 45.68; H, 6.32%; found: C, 45.50; H, 6.45%.



Conclusions

In conclusion, a concise convergent strategy has been developed for the synthesis of the pyruvate acetal containing pentasaccharide repeating unit of the cell wall O-antigen of *E. coli* O156 in excellent yield. Application of stereoselective [2 + 3] block glycosylation, achievements of several α -glycosidic linkages, use of $\text{HClO}_4\text{-SiO}_2$, a cheap and stable solid acid in the glycosylation, preparation of pyruvic acid acetal using pyruvate dithioacetal under glycosylation condition, attachment of 2-aminoethyl linker at the reducing end for easy connectivity with an appropriate protein or aglycone are important features of the synthetic scheme. All glycosylation steps are high yielding with excellent stereoselectivity.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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