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# Synthesis of methyl 3-amino-3,6-dideoxy-α-Dgalactopyranoside carrying different amide substituents†

Hani Mobarak, Olof Engström and Göran Widmalm\*

Bacterial polysaccharides may contain rare sugars of different stereochemistry and diverse functional groups; the repertoire can be further extended by varying the exocyclic substituents. Synthesis of four monosaccharides is described utilizing a suitably protected key intermediate obtained by regioselective acetal ring-opening reduction, dexoygenation at C6, alcohol oxidation at C3 followed by formation of an oxime, which was stereoselectively reduced by samarium diiodide to give a 3-amino-derivative having the desired *galacto*-configuration. Subsequent functionalization was performed resulting in one to four carbon atoms in the amide substituent.

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## Introduction

Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) cover a large portion of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria where they play important roles in interactions with host cells.<sup>1</sup> The LPS consists of three parts, namely, the lipid A which anchors it in the membrane, a core region which is the outer part in rough bacteria and the O-antigenic polysaccharide which contains the outer part in smooth type bacteria. Whereas many of the biological effects are the consequences of the interactions of lipid A with the immune system of the host, the O-antigen plays important roles in colonization of the host and resistance to its immune system.

The lipid A and the core region of different bacteria are relatively conserved within a species and usually only a few variants are observed. The O-antigen polysaccharide, on the other hand, shows large variability both with respect to the polymer synthesized and the sugar components being part of it, where to date several hundred different sugar residues have been identified as constituents.<sup>2</sup> Branched sugars with carbon chains extending from the cyclic ring of the monosaccharide3,4 are rare and many sugars are uncommon only being found in nature in a few instances.5 The monosaccharide D-Fucp3N (3-amino-3,6-dideoxy-D-galactopyranose) has been found  $\alpha$ -linked as a side-chain to the backbone polymer in the O-antigen polysaccharide of Providencia alcalifaciens O21 (ref. 6) in which it was N-formylated, which also was the case in the O-antigen from Salmonella enterica O60.7 The same type of substitution pattern (terminal side-chain and α-linked) was present in the O-polysaccharide from Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris 8004, but here the amino group was

*N*-acetylated,<sup>8</sup> which is also the case for the monosaccharide in the glycan chain of the S-layer protein of *Aneurinibacillus thermoaerophilus* L420-91T.<sup>9</sup> In the core part of *Proteus penneri* strain 16 LPS<sup>10</sup> the terminal Fuc3N residue carries an (*R*)-3hydroxybutyryl group and in the O-antigen from *Pseudoalteromonas nigrifaciens* strain KMM 161 the substituent is a 4hydroxybutyryl group.<sup>11</sup> In the O-antigens of *Escherichia coli* O74 and *Proteus vulgaris* O45 the D-Fucp3NAc residues are  $\beta$ -linked.<sup>12,13</sup> Herein, we describe the synthesis of methyl 3amino-3,6-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside having the above four amide-linked groups as substituents.

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## **Results and discussion**

The synthesis is described from the monobenzylated 4,6-*O*benzylidene acetal derivative **5** which previously has been reported in the literature.<sup>14</sup> Benzoylation of the hydroxyl group in position 3 gave the fully protected compound **6** (Scheme 1). The BH<sub>3</sub>·THF complex together with CoCl<sub>2</sub> (ref. 15) was used to reductively open the benzylidene acetal in a regioselective fashion<sup>16</sup> to obtain the 6-hydroxy derivative **7**. The use of this reagent was previously shown to result in high selectivity toward producing the 6-hydroxy derivatives in several hexopyranosides and the reaction was also successfully carried out with compound **5** or its 3-*O*-acetyl derivative, but the highest yield (92%) was achieved with the benzoyl derivative **6**.

The deoxygenative reduction of a 6-hydroxyl group was previously shown for an  $\alpha$ -D-mannopyranoside derivative by tosylation followed by reduction with sodium borohydride in DMF,<sup>17</sup> but for compound 7 the procedure resulted in the bicyclic 3,6-anhydro product. Instead, bromination with CBr<sub>4</sub> and Ph<sub>3</sub>P<sup>18</sup> to give the 6-bromo derivative **8**, followed by reduction with tributyltin hydride in the presence of AIBN<sup>19,20</sup> was successfully used to obtain the 6-deoxy sugar **9**.

Department of Organic Chemistry, Arrhenius Laboratory, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: gw@organ.su.se

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of all synthesized compounds. See DOI: 10.1039/c3ra45092a



Scheme 1 Synthesis of compounds 6–13. (a) BzCl, pyridine, 0 °C, 45 min, 93%; (b) BH<sub>3</sub>·THF, CoCl<sub>2</sub>, r.t., 5 h, 92%; (c) Ph<sub>3</sub>P, CBr<sub>4</sub>, pyridine, 65 °C, 40 min, 99%; (d) Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH, AIBN, toluene, 40 min, 81%; (e) MeONa, MeOH, 4 h, 94%; (f) IBX, DMSO, r.t., overnight, 92%; (g) NH<sub>2</sub>OH·HCl, NaOAc, EtOH–H<sub>2</sub>O, reflux, 2 h, 99%; (h) Sml<sub>2</sub>, MeOH, THF, 60 °C, 3 h, 54%.

Deprotection with sodium methoxide in MeOH furnished compound **10**. The oxidation of the L-enantiomer of compound **10** has been reported using 2-iodoxybenzoic acid (IBX) or pyridinium dichromate.<sup>21</sup> The use of IBX<sup>22–24</sup> gave the highest yield (92%) and was thus employed to oxidize **10** to the keto derivative **11**. This was followed by reaction with hydroxylamine hydrochloride<sup>25</sup> to give the oxime **12**.

The key step in the synthesis is the reduction of oxime 12 to the amine derivative 13 having the desired galacto-configuration. Different reducing reagents were reported earlier by Hsu et al. for the corresponding L-enantiomer,<sup>21</sup> where, for example, Red-Al® favored the gulo-configuration, but the highest stereoselectivity for the desired product was achieved by using samarium diiodide26,27 as a single-electron donor reducing agent (the ratio between galacto- and gulo-configurations being >19:1). This reagent was used to reduce oxime 12 to obtain compound 13 in an isolated yield of 54%. It can be noted that for ethyl 2,4-di-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosid-3-ulose (E)-oxime reduction with Red-Al® worked well and the amino derivative having the galacto-configuration was isolated in 80% yield,28 highlighting the stereochemical effects of the anomeric configuration on the reduction of the oxime at position 3 of these derivatives.

The target compounds were obtained *via* amide coupling of **13** with activated formic acid<sup>29</sup> and acetic anhydride,<sup>30</sup> respectively, to form compounds **14** and **15**, which were deprotected by catalytic hydrogenolysis over Pd/C to give **1** and **2** (Scheme 2). The acids **16** and **19** were prepared according to Toriizuka *et al.*<sup>31</sup> and Brewer *et al.*,<sup>32</sup> respectively, and were coupled with **13** by using DCC as the coupling reagent<sup>33</sup> to obtain compounds **17** and **20**, respectively. The subsequent deprotection of the silyl ethers was performed with tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF)<sup>34</sup> in THF to give **18** and **21**, respectively. In the last deprotection step catalytic hydrogenolysis over Pd/C afforded compounds **3** and **4**.

The monosaccharide 3-amino-3,6-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranose is an unusual component in O-antigen polysaccharides and together with a specific substituent the structure can form a characteristic antigenic determinant, being different (or the same) for the various serogroups in bacteria of diverse origin. The substituents are readily identified by the different <sup>1</sup>H chemical shifts (Fig. 1) where the *N*-formyl group in **1** shows two resonances at 8.05 and 8.17 ppm (Fig. 1a) due to two conformations in slow exchange at the amide linkage, a phenomenon observed also for other *N*-formylated sugars.<sup>35,36</sup> The <sup>1</sup>H resonance of the *N*-acetyl group in **2** is observed at 2.06 ppm (Fig. 1b). In compound **3** the <sup>1</sup>H resonances of the *N*-3-(*R*)-hydroxybutyramido group are present at 1.27, 2.51 and 4.25 ppm (Fig. 1c) whereas in compound **4** having an *N*-4-hydroxybutyramido group they are instead found at 1.86, 2.39 and 3.62 ppm (Fig. 1d), clearly differing between the compounds.

#### Conclusions

The synthesis has produced four variants with differently attached amide substituents on methyl 3-amino-3,6-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside. The synthesis methodology applied herein will be of use in formation of larger oligosaccharides containing 3-amino-3,6-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside as a component and the <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR data obtained can be utilized to improve the NMR chemical shift predictions of oligo- and polysaccharides.<sup>37,38</sup>

## **Experimental section**

#### General experimental methods

All reagents were used as delivered. Column chromatography was performed manually on silica gel with a pore size of 60 Å or by using a Biotage Isolera flash purification system with KP-Sil snap chromatography cartridges. TLC was carried out on silica gel 60 F254 ( $20 \times 20$  cm, 0.2 mm thickness), and monitored with either UV light 254 nm, sulfuric acid 8%, Cerium molybdate or KMnO<sub>4</sub>. NMR spectra were recorded at 25 °C, except for compounds **1–4** which were recorded at 15 °C, on spectrometers operating at a <sup>1</sup>H



Scheme 2 Synthesis of compounds 14–21 and 1–4 (a) HCO<sub>2</sub>H–Ac<sub>2</sub>O, r.t., 24 h, 99%; (b) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/C, EtOH–EtOAc, 4 h, 88%; (c) Ac<sub>2</sub>O, EtOAc, r.t., overnight, 82%; (d) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/C, EtOH–EtOAc, 4 h, 75%; (e) DCC, DMAP, DCM, r.t., 3 h, 90%; (f) TBAF, THF, r.t., 30 min, 97%; (g) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/C, EtOH–EtOAc, 4 h, 60%; (h) DCC, DMAP, DCM, r.t., 3 h, 89%; (i) TBAF, THF, r.t., 1 h, 70%; (j) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/C, EtOH, 4 h, 74%.

frequency of 400 or 500 MHz. The NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm and for <sup>1</sup>H referenced to TMS, sodium 3-trimethylsilyl-(2,2,3,3-<sup>2</sup>H<sub>4</sub>)-propanoate (TSP), both set to 0 ppm, or the residual CHCl<sub>3</sub> solvent peak at 7.26 ppm as an internal standard; for <sup>13</sup>C the chemical shifts were referenced to 1,4dioxane in D<sub>2</sub>O, 67.40 ppm, using an external standard or internally to the CDCl<sub>3</sub> solvent signal at 77.16 ppm. For compounds **1–4** <sup>1</sup>H chemical shifts and *J*<sub>HH</sub> coupling constants were refined from 1D <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra using NMR spin simulation methodology.<sup>39</sup> Mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics micrOTOF spectrometer in the positive mode.

Methyl 3-O-benzoyl-2-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside (6). Compound 5 (4.01 g, 10.80 mmol) was dissolved in pyridine whereafter BzCl (1.38 mL, 11.87 mmol) was added at 0 °C and the solution was stirred for 40 min. The pyridine was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude material was filtered through a silica gel plug to obtain the product as a white solid (4.80 g, 10.07 mmol, 93%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  3.44 (s, 3 H, OMe), 3.80 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.08 (dd,  $J_{H5,H6a}$  1.70 Hz,  $J_{gem}$  12.53, 1H, H-6a), 4.25 (dd,  $J_{H1,H2}$  3.49 Hz,  $J_{H2,H3}$  10.49 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 4.27 (dd,  $J_{H5,H6b}$  1.70 Hz,  $J_{gem}$  12.53 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 4.58 (dd,  $J_{H3,H4}$  3.57 Hz,  $J_{H4,H5}$  1.32 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.65 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.22 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.76 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.22 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.76 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.22 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.76 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.23 Hz, 1H, H-4), 5.57 (dd,  $J_{H2,H3}$  10.49 Hz,  $J_{H3,H4}$  3.57 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.23–8.07 (m, 15 H, H-Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  55.8 (OMe), 62.3 (C-5), 69.4 (C-6), 71.4 (C-3), 73.6 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.8 (C-2), 74.5 (C-4), 99.4 (C-1), 100.6 (PhCH), 126.2–133.2 (16 C–Ar), 137.9, 138.2 (2 × C-*ipso*), 166.3 (CO). ESIMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> m/z calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na 499.1727, found 499.1730.



**Fig. 1** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compounds **1–4** (a–d) together with annotation of the resonances from their amide substituents.

Methyl 3-O-benzyl-2,4-di-O-benzyl- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside (7). Compound 6 (3.80 g, 8.00 mmol) was dissolved in BH<sub>3</sub>·THF complex 1.0 M solution (120.0 mL, 120.0 mmol) followed by the addition of CoCl<sub>2</sub> (3.10 g, 24.00 mmol), and the reaction was stirred at r.t. for 5 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and aqueous NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.20 equivalent) was added, and stirred for a few min followed by washing with NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water and brine. The solvent was evaporated and the crude mixture was chromatographed over silica gel (toluene–EtOAc 1 : 1) to afford the product as a colorless syrup (3.52 g, 7.35 mmol, 92%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.67 (distorted m, 1H, OH), 3.41 (s, 3 H, OMe), 3.55 (distorted m, 1H, H-6a), 3.76 (dd,  $J_{H5,H6b}$  6.76 Hz,  $J_{gem}$  11.35 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 3.95 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.14 (dd,  $J_{H3,H4}$  3.10 Hz,  $J_{H4,H5}$  1.43 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.20 (dd,  $J_{H1,H2}$  3.61 Hz,  $J_{H2,H3}$  10.54 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.46 (d,  $J_{gem}$  11.80 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.66 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.35 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.72 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.35 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.72 (d,  $J_{gem}$  12.361 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.56 (dd,  $J_{H2,H3}$  10.54 Hz,  $J_{H3,H4}$  3.10 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.20–8.04 (m, 15H, H–Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  55.6 (OMe), 62.3 (C-6), 70.1 (C-5), 73.3 (C-3), 73.3 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 74.2 (C-2), 75.1 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 75.5 (C-4), 98.7 (C-1), 128.0–133.4 (16 C–Ar), 137.6, 138.2 (2 × C-*ipso*), 166.0 (CO). ESIMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> m/z calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na 501.1884, found 501.1880.

Methyl 3-O-benzoyl-2,4-di-O-benzyl-6-bromo-a-p-galactopyranoside (8). To a solution of compound 7 (0.89 g, 1.70 mmol) in pyridine, PPh<sub>3</sub> (0.89 g, 3.40 mmol) and CBr<sub>4</sub> (0.62 g, 1.87 mmol) were added and stirred at 65 °C for 40 min. The mixture was cooled, diluted with MeOH and stirred for 5 min, whereafter it was concentrated and purified by column chromatography (pentane-EtOAc 5:1) to give the product as white crystals (0.93 g, 1.69 mmol, 99%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 3.33 (dd, J<sub>H5.H6a</sub> 6.90 Hz, J<sub>gem</sub> 10.20 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.41 (dd, J<sub>H5,H6b</sub> 6.90 Hz, J<sub>gem</sub> 10.20 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 3.44 (s, 3H, OMe), 4.08 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.17 (dd, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.60 Hz, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.53 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.27 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.10 Hz, *J*<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.42 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.52 (d, *J*<sub>gem</sub> 11.30, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.64 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.31 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.71 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.31 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.75 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.77 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.60 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.58 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.53 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.10 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.22-8.04 (m, 15H, H-Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 30.1 (C-6), 55.8 (OMe), 70.5 (C-5), 73.2 (C-3), 73.4 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.9 (C-2), 75.6 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 75.6 (C-4), 98.8 (C-1), 128.0–133.4 (16 C-Ar), 137.7, 138.1 (2 × C-*ipso*), 165.9 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C28H29BrO6Na 563.1040, found 563.1028.

Methyl 3-O-benzoyl-2,4-di-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-a-p-galactopyranoside (9). Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH (9.84 mL, 36.60 mmol) and compound 8 (3.30 g, 6.10 mmol) were dissolved in toluene, stirred for 5 min at 95 °C, followed by the addition of AIBN (0.36 g, 2.20 mmol) and the stirring continued for 40 min at the same temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude mixture was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (pentane-EtOAc 5:1) to obtain the product as a colorless syrup (2.29 g, 4.95 mmol, 81%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$ 1.17 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.56 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 3.40 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.90 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.13 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.31 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.05 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.17 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.53 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.64 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.51 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.47 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.65 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.35 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.68 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.47 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.70 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.35 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.76 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.64 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.54 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.53 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.13 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.21-8.02 (m, 15H, H-Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.5 (C-6), 55.5 (OMe), 65.9 (C-5), 73.3 (C-3), 73.7 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 74.0 (C-2), 75.6 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 78.3 (C-4), 98.7 (C-1), 127.7–133.3 (16 C–Ar), 138.0, 138.3 (2 × C-*ipso*), 166.1 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na 485.1935, found 485.1922.

Methyl 2,4-di-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (10). To a solution of compound 9 (2.20 g, 4.75 mmol) in MeOH, 1 M NaOMe in MeOH was added dropwise until pH 8 and stirred for 4 h. The reaction was guenched with Dowex 50 H<sup>+</sup>, filtered and chromatographed over silica gel (pentane-EtOAc 1:1) to obtain the product as a white solid (1.60 g, 4.46 mmol, 94%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.18 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.60 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 2.24 (d, J<sub>H3,OH</sub> 4.75 Hz, 1H, OH), 3.32 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.64 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.33 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.30 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.78 (dd, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.49 Hz, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.06 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.89 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.06 (ddd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.06 Hz, J<sub>H3,OH</sub> 4.75 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.33 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.65 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.33 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.66 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.49 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.70 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.33 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.70 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.66 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.84 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.66 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.27-7.40 (m, 10H, H-Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.8 (C-6), 55.5 (OMe), 66.1 (C-5), 70.7 (C-3), 73.0 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 75.6 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 77.3 (C-2), 79.6 (C-4), 98.1 (C-1), 127.9-128.6 (10 C-Ar), 138.3, 138.6 (2 × C-*ipso*). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 381.1672, found 381.1682.

2,4-di-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-3-oxo-a-D-xylo-pyranoside Methyl (11). Compound 10 (0.35 g, 0.97 mmol) and prepared o-iodoxybenzoic acid<sup>23</sup> (2.70 g, 9.65 mmol) were dissolved in DMSO (15 mL) and stirred at r.t. overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with water, dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated, followed by column chromatography over silica gel (pentane-EtOAc, 3:1) to obtain the product as a colorless syrup (0.32 g, 0.90 mmol, 92%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.28 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.52 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 3.36 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.60 (d, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.70 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.10 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.30 (d, Jgem 11.84 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.46 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.84 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.51 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.33 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.64 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 4.20 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.80 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.33 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.96 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 4.20 Hz, 1H, H-1), 7.24-7.30 (m, 10H, H–Ar).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 15.5 (C-6), 55.6 (OMe), 68.4 (C-5), 72.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 72.7 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 78.7 (C-2), 84.4 (C-4), 101.6 (C-1), 128.3–128.6 (10 C–Ar), 136.7, 137.1 (2  $\times$  C-*ipso*), 203.7 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for  $C_{21}H_{24}O_5Na$ 379.1516, found 379.1520.

Methyl 2,4-di-O-benzyl-3,6-dideoxy-3-hydroxyimino-a-D-xylopyranoside (12). Compound 11 (1.10 g, 3.08 mmol), NH<sub>2</sub>OH · HCl (0.32 g, 4.63 mmol) and NaOAc (0.63 g, 7.72 mmol) were dissolved in water-EtOH 3 : 1 (28 mL) and refluxed for 4 h. The mixture was cooled, filtrated and the precipitate was washed with water to obtain the product as colorless needles (1.14 g, 3.07 mmol, 99%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.23 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.57 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 3.37 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.96 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.38 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.02 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.52 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.63 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.56 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  12.02 Hz, 1H, PhCH2), 4.58 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  12.44 Hz, 1H, PhCH2), 4.78 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.63 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.83 (d, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.68 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.83 (d, *J*<sub>gem</sub> 12.44 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.27–7.38 (m, 10H, H–Ar).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.0 (C-6), 55.5 (OMe), 66.9 (C-5), 70.0 (C-4), 71.4 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 72.5 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.1 (C-2), 99.8 (C-1), 127.9–128.6 (10 C-Ar), 137.7, 137.8 (2 × C-*ipso*), 152.9 (C-3). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$ calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>Na 394.1625, found 394.1634.

Methyl 3-amino-2,4-di-O-benzyl-3,6-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside (13). Compound 12 (0.20 g, 0.54 mmol) was dissolved in a small amount of THF, samarium diiodide (0.1 M in THF, 80 mL, 8.0 mmol) and MeOH (0.14 mL, 3.5 mmol) were added and stirred at 60 °C for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 1 : 1 (40 mL) and Paper

extracted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, concentrated and chromatographed over silica gel (pentane–acetone 1 : 3) to obtain 13 as a pale yellow syrup (0.10 g, 0.29 mmol, 54%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.22 (d,  $J_{\rm H5,H6}$  6.66 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 3.12 (dd,  $J_{\rm H2,H3}$  10.40 Hz,  $J_{\rm H3,H4}$  3.15 Hz, 1H, H-3), 3.35 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.49 (dd,  $J_{\rm H2,H3}$  10.40 Hz,  $J_{\rm H1,H2}$  3.42 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.61 (d,  $J_{\rm H3,H4}$  3.15 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.94 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.56 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  11.82 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.64 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  11.82 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.67 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  11.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.69 (d,  $J_{\rm H1,H2}$  3.42 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.72 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  11.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.69 (d,  $J_{\rm 5.4}$  (OMe), 66.9 (C-5), 72.7 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 76.4 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 78.7 (C-2), 81.6 (C-4), 97.6 (C-1), 127.9–128.6 (10 C–Ar), 138.3, 138.4 (2 × C-*ipso*). ESIMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> *m*/z calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Na 380.1832, found 380.1820.

Methyl 2,4-di-O-benzyl-3-formamido-3,6-dideoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (14). Acetic anhydride (10 mL) and formic acid (4.70 mL) were heated at 60 °C for 4 h, then 2 mL were added to compound 13 (30 mg, 0.08 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 24 h. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was purified by column chromatography (pentane-acetone 3 : 1) to obtain the product as white solid (32 mg, 0.08 mmol, 99%). Major <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.21 (d,  $J_{H5,H6}$  6.62 Hz, 1.8H, Me-6), 3.38 (s, 1.8H, OMe), 3.70 (dd, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.36 Hz, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.20 Hz, 0.6H, H-2), 4.41 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.90 Hz, 0.6H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.42 (m, 0.6H, H-3), 4.47 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.15 Hz, 0.6H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.65 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.15 Hz, 0.6H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.73 (d, Jgem 11.90 Hz, 0.6H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.77 (d, J<sub>H1.H2</sub> 3.36 Hz, 0.6H, H-1), 5.10 (d, J<sub>H3.NH</sub> 7.30 Hz, 0.6H, NH), 7.24-7.41 (m, 6H, 10 H-Ar), 7.75 (dd, J 0.93 Hz, 1.70 Hz, 0.6H, HCO). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.6 (C-6), 48.6 (C-3), 55.4 (OMe), 65.9 (C-5), 72.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.8 (C-2), 76.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 79.6 (C-4), 97.5 (C-1), 128.0–128.9 (5 C-Ar), 138.0, 138.2 (2 × C-ipso), 161.0 (CO). Minor <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.27 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.70 Hz, 1.2H, Me-6), 3.37 (s, 1.2H, OMe), 3.54 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.41 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.50 Hz, 0.4H, H-2), 3.59 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.40 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.24 Hz, 0.4H, H-4), 3.74 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.22 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.23 Hz, 0.6H, H-4), 3.80 (ddd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.41 Hz, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 10.72 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.40 Hz, 0.4H, H-3), 3.98 (m, 1H, H-5, H-5), 4.51 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.90 Hz, 0.4H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.55 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.33 Hz, 0.4H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.61 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.90 Hz, 0.4H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.65 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.50 Hz, 0.4H, H-1), 4.76 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.33 Hz, 0.4H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 5.55 (dd, J<sub>H3.NH</sub> 10.72 Hz, J<sub>NH.HCO</sub> 11.85, 0.4H, NH), 7.24-7.41 (m, 4H, 10 H-Ar), 8.12 (d, J<sub>NH,HCO</sub> 11.85 Hz, 0.4H, HCO). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.9 (C-6), 52.4 (C-3), 55.5 (OMe), 66.1 (C-5), 73.3 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 74.7 (C-2), 76.5 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 80.6 (C-4), 97.6 (C-1), 128.0–128.9 (5 C-Ar), 137.2, 137.6 (2 × C-ipso), 164.5 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>Na 408.1781, found 408.1777.

Methyl 3-formamido-3,6-dideoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (1). Compound 14 (32 mg, 0.08 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL EtOAc– EtOH 1 : 1, a catalytic amount of 20% Pd/C was added and 14 was hydrogenolyzed at 100 psi for 4 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the solvent was evaporated to afford the product as a white solid (15 mg, 0.07 mmol, 88%). Major <sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  1.22 (d, *J*<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.58 Hz, 2.4H, Me-6), 3.45 (2.4H, OMe), 3.76 (dd, *J*<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.15 Hz, *J*<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.34 Hz, 0.8H, H-4), 3.84 (dd, *J*<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.08 Hz, *J*<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.80 Hz, 0.8H, H-2), 4.12 (dd, *J*<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.34 Hz, *J*<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.58 Hz, 0.8H H-5), 4.26 (ddd, *J*<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.08 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.15 Hz, J<sub>H3,HCO</sub> 0.58 Hz, 0.8H, H-3), 4.81 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.80 Hz, 0.8H, H-1), 8.17 (d, J<sub>H3,HC0</sub> 0.58 Hz, 0.8H, HCO). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): 16.0 (C-6), 50.7 (C-3), 55.9 (OMe), 66.7 (C-2), 67.2 (C-5), 71.0 (C-4), 99.7 (C-1), 165.1 (CO). Minor <sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 1.22 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.53 Hz, 0.6H, Me-6), 3.44 (0.6H, OMe), 3.78 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.42 Hz, J<sub>H4.H5</sub> 1.00 Hz, 0.2H, H-4), 3.80 (dd, J<sub>H1.H2</sub> 4.45 Hz, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.03 Hz, 0.2H, H-2), 3.81 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.03 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.42 Hz, 0.2H, H-3), 4.12 (dd, J<sub>H4.H5</sub> 1.00 Hz, J<sub>H5.H6</sub> 6.53 Hz, 0.2H, H-5), 4.83 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 4.45 Hz, 0.2H, H-1), 8.05 (s, 0.2H, HCO). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 15.9 (C-6), 55.2 (C-3), 55.8 (OMe), 66.6 (C-2), 67.4 (C-5), 72.0 (C-4), 99.7 (C-1), 168.2 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$ calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>Na 228.0842, found 228.0852.

Methyl 3-acetamido-2,4-di-O-benzyl-3,6-dideoxy-a-D-galactopyranoside (15). Compound 13 (23 mg, 0.064 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (2 mL), acetic anhydride (7.5 mg, 0.073 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the product as a white solid (21 mg, 0.053 mmol, 82%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.22 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.61 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 1.56 (s, 3H, NAc), 3.39 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.69 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.90 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.31 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.76 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.18 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.31 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.99 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.32 (ddd, *J*<sub>H2,H3</sub> 10.90 Hz, *J*<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.44 Hz, *J*<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.18 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.35 (d,  $J_{\text{gem}}$  12.07 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.44 (d,  $J_{\text{gem}}$  12.33 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.68 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.33 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.73 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.07 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.80 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.31 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.96 (d, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.44 Hz, 1H, NH), 7.21–7.36 (m, 10H, H–Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.7 (C-6), 23.2 (NAc), 49.8 (C-3), 55.4 (OMe), 66.0 (C-5), 72.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.8 (C-2), 76.4 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 80.1 (C-4), 97.6 (C-1), 128.1-128.7 (10 C-Ar), 138.3, 138.5 (2 × C-ipso), 170.0 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>Na 422.1938, found 422.1932.

Methyl 3-acetamido-3,6-dideoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (2). Compound 15 (21 mg, 0.053 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL EtOAc-EtOH 1:1, and deprotected as for compound 14 to obtain the product as a white solid (8.7 mg, 0.039 mmol, 75%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  1.22 (d,  $J_{H5,H6}$  6.56 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 2.05 (s, 3H, NAc), 3.44 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.73 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.10 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.19 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.85 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.14 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.82 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.10 (dd, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.19 Hz, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.56 Hz, 1H, H-5), 4.15 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.14 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.10 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.80 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.82 Hz, 1H, H-1), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  16.0 (C-6), 22.7 (NAc), 52.1 (C-3), 55.9 (OMe), 66.6 (C-2), 67.3 (C-5), 71.0 (C-4), 99.8 (C-1), 175.2 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+$  m/z calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>Na 242.0999, found 242.0989.

Methyl 3-(3-(R)-t-butyldimethylsilyloxybutyramido)-2,4-di-Obenzyl-3,6-dideoxy-α-p-galactopyranoside (17). 3-(R)-t-Butyldimethylsilyloxybutanoic acid 16 (66 mg, 0.30 mmol) prepared according to Toriizuka et al.,31 compound 13 (45 mg, 0.125 mmol), DCC (29 mg, 0.134 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP were dissolved in DCM, whereafter the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 3 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated and recrystallized from ethanol-water to obtain the product as colorless needles (63 mg, 0.11 mmol, 90%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$ 0.04 (s, 3H, Me-Si), 0.05 (s, 3H, Me-Si), 0.86 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.13 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.73 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 1.18 (d, J<sub>H3',H4'</sub> 6.13 Hz, 3H, Me-4'), 2.17 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-2'), 3.34 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.75 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.30 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.42 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.80 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.24 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.45 Hz,

1H, H-4), 3.98 (m, 1H, H-3'), 4.43 (ddd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.30 Hz, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.32 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.24 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.56 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.73 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.58 (n.r., 2H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.63 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.73 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.70 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.42 Hz, 1H, H-1), 6.15 (d, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.32 Hz, 1H, NH), 7.28–7.33 (m, 10H, H–Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  –4.6,  $-4.5 (2 \times \text{Me-Si}), 16.7 (C-6), 18.2 (t-C), 22.7 (C-4'). 26.0 (Me_3C),$ 46.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>-2'), 50.1 (C-3), 55.3 (OMe), 65.9 (C-5), 66.1 (C-3'), 72.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 74.5 (C-2), 76.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 79.4 (C-4), 97.7 (C-1), 128.0-128.6 (10 C–Ar), 138.3 (2 × C-*ipso*), 171.0 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+$ *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>47</sub>NSiO<sub>6</sub>Na 580.3065, found 580.3087.

3-(3-(R)-hydroxybutyramido)-2,4-di-O-benzyl-3,6-Methyl dideoxy-a-D-galactopyranoside (18). Compound 17 (31 mg, 0.055 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3 mL), TBAF (35 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for 30 min. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude material was purified by column chromatography (pentane-EtOAc 1:1 to obtain the product as a white solid (24 mg, 0.054 mmol, 97%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.11, 1.22 (2 × d, J 6.31 Hz, J 6.31 Hz, 2 × 3H, Me-6, Me-4'), 1.82 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-2'), 3.40 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.59 (d, J<sub>H3',OH</sub> 2.73 Hz, 1H, OH), 3.71 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.32 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.36 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.72 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.99 (m, 2H, H-5, H-3'), 4.38 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.80 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.39 (m, 1H, H-3), 4.44 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.67 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.74 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.80 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.79 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.36 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.24 (d, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.40 Hz, 1H, NH), 7.23–7.35 (m, 10H, H–Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 16.7, 22.8 (C-6, C-4'), 43.6 (C-2'), 49.6 (C-3), 55.4 (OMe), 64.8, 66.1 (C-5, C-3'), 72.3 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 74.1 (C-2), 76.4 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 80.2 (C-4), 97.6 (C-1), 128.1–128.8 (10 C-Ar), 138.3, 138.5 (2 × C-*ipso*), 172.5 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C25H33NO6Na 466.2200, found 466.2207.

Methyl 3-(3-(R)-hydroxybutyramido)-3,6-dideoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (3). Compound 17 (24 mg, 0.054 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL EtOAc-EtOH 1:1, and deprotected as for compound 14 to obtain the product as a white solid (8.6 mg, 0.033 mmol, 60%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 1.22 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.56 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 1.24 (d,  $J_{H3',H4'}$  6.30 Hz, 3H, Me-4'), 2.47 (dd,  $J_{H2'a,H2'b}$ -14.11 Hz,  $J_{\text{H2'a,H3'}}$  5.02 Hz, 1H, H-2'a), 2.49 (dd,  $J_{\text{H2'a,H2'b}}$ -14.11 Hz, J<sub>H2'b,H3'</sub> 8.28 Hz, 1H, H-2'b), 3.44 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.74 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.07 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.13 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.85 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.14 Hz, *J*<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.84 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.13 (dd, *J*<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.13 Hz, *J*<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.56 Hz, 1H, H-5), 4.19 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.14 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.07 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.23 (ddd, J<sub>H2'b,H3'</sub> 8.28 Hz, J<sub>H2'a,H3'</sub> 5.02 Hz, J<sub>H3',H4'</sub> 6.30 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.80 (d,  $J_{H1,H2}$  3.84 Hz, 1H, H-1). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 16.0 (C-6), 22.7 (C-4'), 45.5 (C-2'), 52.0 (C-3), 55.9 (OMe), 65.9 (C-3'), 66.6 (C-2), 67.3 (C-5), 71.1 (C-4), 99.9 (C-1), 175.0 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>Na 286.1261, found 286.1248.

3-(4-t-butyldimethylsilyloxybutyramido)-2,4-di-O-Methyl benzyl-3,6-dideoxy-a-p-galactopyranoside (20). 4-t-Butyldimethylsilyloxybutanoic acid 19 (33 mg, 0.15 mmol) prepared according to Brewer et al.,<sup>31,32</sup> compound 13 (45 mg, 0.125 mmol), DCC (29 mg, 0.134 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP were dissolved in DCM and stirred at r.t. for 3 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated and recrystallized from ethanol-water to obtain the product as a white solid (62 mg, 0.11 mmol, 89%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 0.03 (s, 6H, Me<sub>2</sub>Si), 0.89 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.19 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.63 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 1.66 (m, 2H,

CH<sub>2</sub>-3'), 1.89 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-2'), 3.38 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.56 (ddd, *J* 1.40 Hz, 6.29 Hz, 7.52 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-4'), 3.72 (dd,  $J_{\rm H2,H3}$  10.90 Hz,  $J_{\rm H1,H2}$  3.30 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.80 (dd,  $J_{\rm H3,H4}$  3.15 Hz,  $J_{\rm H4,H5}$  1.12 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.99 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.35 (ddd,  $J_{\rm H2,H3}$  10.90 Hz,  $J_{\rm H3,NH}$  7.15 Hz,  $J_{\rm H3,H4}$  3.15 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.40 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  11.90 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.46 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  12.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.66 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  12.30 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.67 (d,  $J_{\rm gem}$  11.90 Hz, 1H, NH), 7.21–7.35 (m, 10H, H–Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  –5.2 (2 × Me–Si), 16.7 (C-6), 18.4 (*t*-C), 26.1 (*t*-Bu), 28.7 (C-3'), 33.0 (C-2'), 49.9 (C-3), 55.3 (OMe), 62.4 (C-4'), 66.0 (C-5), 72.0 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.7 (C-2), 76.2 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 79.8 (C-4), 97.6 (C-1), 128.0–128.7 (10 C–Ar), 138.2, 138.4 (2 × C-*ipso*), 172.9 (CO). ESIMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> *m/z* calcd for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>47</sub>NSiO<sub>6</sub>Na 580.3065, found 580.3052.

Methyl 3-(4-hydroxybutyramido)-2,4-di-O-benzyl-3,6-dideoxyα-D-galactopyranoside (21). Compound 20 (45 mg, 0.081 mmol) was dissolved in THF (5 mL), TBAF (51 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude material was purified by column chromatography (pentane-EtOAc 1:4) to obtain the product as a white solid (25 mg, 0.056 mmol, 70%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.22 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.63 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 1.67 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-3'), 1.83 (m, 1H, H-2'a), 1.95 (m, 1H, H-2'b), 2.75 (n.r., 1H, OH), 3.40 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.56 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-4'), 3.71 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.18 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.40 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.75 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.18 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.18 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.99 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.35 (ddd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.18 Hz, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.37 Hz, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.18 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.37 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 11.90 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.44 (d, J<sub>gem</sub> 12.24 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.67 (d, Jgem 12.24 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.74 (d, Jgem 11.90 Hz, 1H, PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.80 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.40 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.19 (d, J<sub>H3,NH</sub> 7.37 Hz, 1H, NH), 7.22–7.36 (m, 10H, H–Ar).  $^{13}\mathrm{C}$  NMR (CDCl\_3):  $\delta$  16.7 (C-6), 27.9 (C-3'), 34.0 (C-2'), 49.9 (C-3), 55.4 (OMe), 62.5 (C-4'), 66.1 (C-5), 72.1 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 73.9 (C-2), 76.3 (PhCH<sub>2</sub>), 80.1 (C-4), 97.6 (C-1), 128.0–128.8 (10 C-Ar), 138.2, 138.5 (2 × C-ipso), 173.5 (CO). ESIMS:  $[M + Na]^+ m/z$  calcd for  $C_{25}H_{33}NO_6Na$ 466.2200, found 466.2201.

Methyl 3-(4-hydroxybutyramido)-3,6-dideoxy-a-D-galactopyranoside (4). Compound 21 (25 mg, 0.056 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (4 mL) and deprotected as for compound 14 to obtain the product as a white solid (11 mg, 0.042 mmol, 74%).<sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 1.21 (d, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.56 Hz, 3H, Me-6), 1.85 (ddddd, J<sub>H2'b,H3'a</sub> 7.78 Hz, J<sub>H2'a,H3'a</sub> 8.53 Hz, J<sub>H3'a,H3'b</sub> -11.29 Hz, J<sub>H3'a,H4'a</sub> 6.57 Hz, *J*<sub>H3'a,H4'b</sub> 5.68 Hz, 1H, H-3'a), 1.85 (ddddd, *J*<sub>H2'b,H3'b</sub> 6.61 Hz, J<sub>H2'a,H3'b</sub> 7.37 Hz, J<sub>H3'a,H3'b</sub> -11.29 Hz, J<sub>H3'b,H4'a</sub> 7.91 Hz,  $J_{\rm H3'b, H4'b}$  5.88 Hz, 1H, H-3'b), 2.38 (ddd,  $J_{\rm H2'a, H2'b}$  -12.00 Hz,  $J_{\text{H2}'a,\text{H3}'a}$  8.53 Hz,  $J_{\text{H2}'a,\text{H3}'b}$  7.37 Hz, 1H, H-2'a), 2.38 (ddd,  $J_{\text{H2'a,H2'b}}$  –12.00 Hz,  $J_{\text{H2'b,H3'a}}$  7.78 Hz,  $J_{\text{H2'b,H3'b}}$  6.61 Hz, 1H, H-2'b), 3.44 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.62 (ddd, J<sub>H3'a,H4'a</sub> 6.57 Hz, J<sub>H3'b,H4'a</sub> 7.91 Hz,  $J_{H4'a,H4'b}$  –9.48 Hz, 1H, H-4'a), 3.62 (ddd,  $J_{H3'a,H4'b}$  5.68 Hz, *J*<sub>H3'b,H4'b</sub> 5.88 Hz, *J*<sub>H4'a,H4'b</sub> –9.48 Hz, 1H, H-4'b), 3.73 (dd, J<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.11 Hz, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.24 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.85 (dd, J<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.18 Hz, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.85 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.11 (dd, J<sub>H4,H5</sub> 1.24 Hz, J<sub>H5,H6</sub> 6.56 Hz, 1H, H-5), 4.17 (dd, *J*<sub>H2,H3</sub> 11.18 Hz, *J*<sub>H3,H4</sub> 3.11 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.80 (d, J<sub>H1,H2</sub> 3.85 Hz, 1H, H-1). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 16.0 (C-6), 28.6 (C-3'), 33.1 (C-2'), 52.0 (C-3), 55.9 (OMe), 61.6 (C-4'), 66.5 (C-2), 67.3 (C-5), 71.1 (C-4), 99.8 (C-1), 177.4 (CO). ESIMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> m/z calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>Na 286.1261, found 286.1247.

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