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Spatially well-defined carbohydrate nanoplateforms: synthesis, characterization and lectin interaction study†

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Two novel dodecasubstituted carbohydrate nanoplateforms based on molecular Borromean rings and dodecaamine cages have been prepared for use in evaluating the importance of the spatial distribution of carbohydrates in their interaction with lectins. The binding affinities of the glyconanoplateforms were characterized using quartz crystal microbalance technology and compared with a monovalent reference and dodecaglycosylated fullerenes.

Carbohydrates act as carriers of information in living systems and play critical roles in regulation, modulation and adhesion processes.¹ For efficient information transfer to occur, relatively strong interactions between carbohydrates and their cognate receptors are required; however, they are usually weak for monovalent saccharides. Nature addresses this effect by multivalent presentation of carbohydrates to enhance the affinity and selectivity *in vivo*, an effect referred to as the ‘cluster glycoside effect’.² To unravel the processes in which carbohydrates are involved, it is essential to better understand this effect. For this purpose, a wide variety of multivalent glycosylated architectures have previously been synthesized and assessed, *e.g.*, glycoclusters, glycodendrimers, glycopolymers and glyconanoparticles.³ However, in most of these platforms it is challenging to control the local density and spatial arrangement of the carbohydrate ligands. An intriguing nanoplateform which enables full control of spatial presentation is the fullerene: a C₆₀ truncated icosahedral core which can be hexafunctionalized to give a globular T_h-symmetrical core with an octahedral substitution pattern.⁴ Carbohydrate functionalization of this core structure

yields dodecavalent carbohydrate nanoplateforms, which have been widely studied with varying carbohydrate types, linker types and linker lengths.⁵

To further investigate the influence of the spatial arrangement of carbohydrates on multivalent recognition, new nanoplateforms with a high degree of symmetry in ligand presentation are desirable. A field offering access to such platforms is the field of constitutional dynamic chemistry (CDC).⁶ The thermodynamic and self-sorting nature of CDC allows for the high-yielding synthesis of complex multi-dimensional architectures from simple starting materials.⁷ Two interesting nanoplateform architectures that can be assembled using CDC are molecular Borromean rings (BRs)⁸ and dodecaamine cages.⁹ Derivatization of these core structures results in nanoplateforms with a high degree of symmetry in ligand presentation.¹⁰ Derivatization of Borromean rings yields ‘globular’ S₆-symmetrical core structures with a diameter of 24 Å and an octahedral addition pattern of the ligands, whereas the derivatized dodecaamide cages have a T_d-symmetrical core structure with a diameter of 20 Å and an icosahedral addition pattern of the ligands (Fig. 1).

Herein, we report the synthesis of two novel carbohydrate nanoplateforms by carbohydrate functionalization of molecular Borromean rings and dodecaamide cages. The binding kinetics and thermodynamics of the carbohydrate nanoplateforms were assessed in real-time against the lectin concanavalin A (ConA) using quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) technology,¹¹ and compared with previously known dodecaglycosylated fullerenes.

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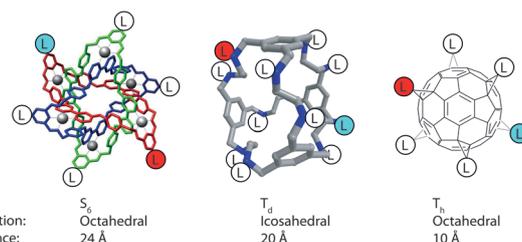


Fig. 1 Symmetry and size of nanoscaffolds.



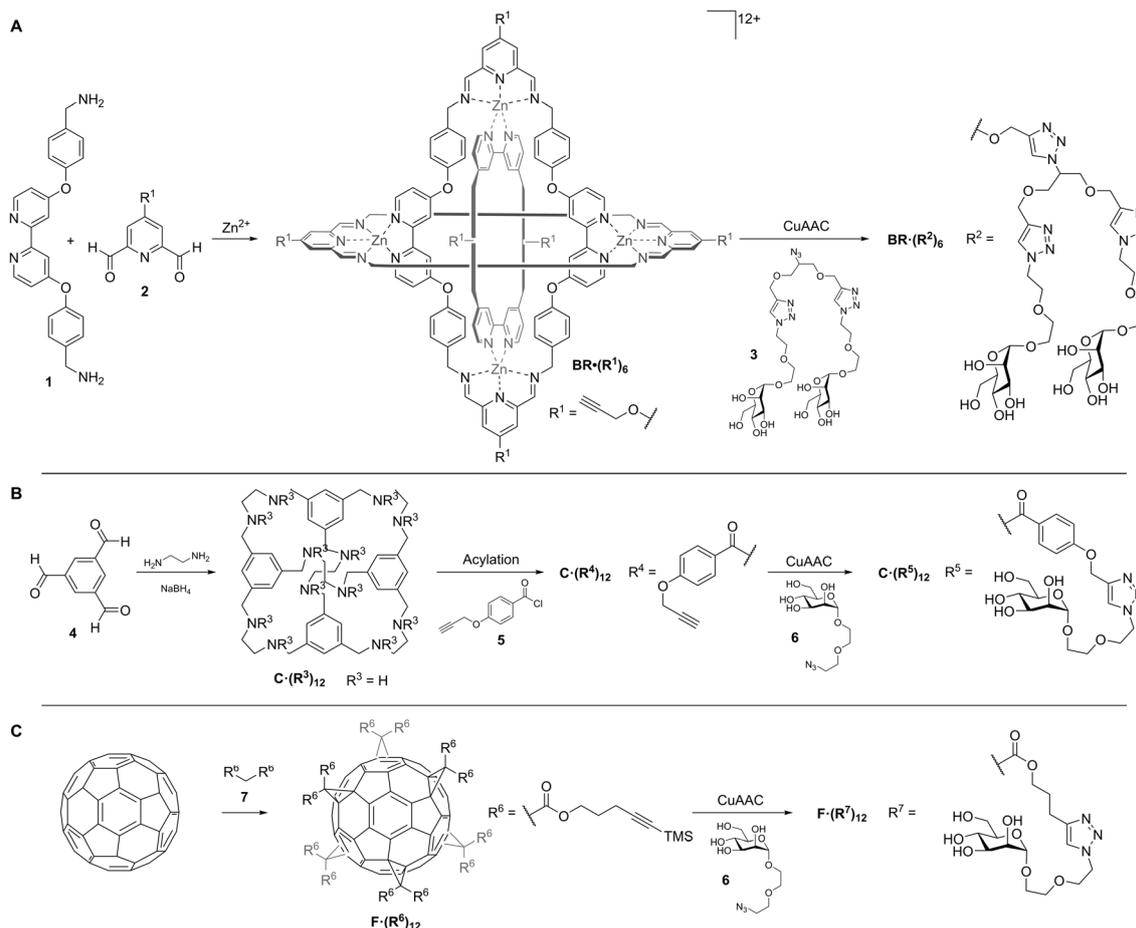


Fig. 2 Synthesis of dodecavalent glyconanoplatoms based on (A) molecular Borromean rings, (B) dodecaamine cages and (C) fullerenes.

In addition to the main objective of evaluating the influence of the spatial arrangement of carbohydrates on protein binding affinity, this is the first application of the molecular Borromean scaffold in biomolecular recognition.

The preparation of the different carbohydrate nanoplatoms used in this study is illustrated in Fig. 2 (*cf.* ESI[†]). The synthesis of molecular Borromean **BR·(R¹)₆** was achieved by polycondensation of diamine **1** with alkyne-functionalized building block **2** in the presence of templating Zn^{II} ions. Cu^I-catalyzed azide alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) between **BR·(R¹)₆** and divalent azido-functionalized mannoside **3** yielded the desired dodecaglycosylated **BR·(R²)₆**. The structure of the central Borromean was ascertained by NMR and mass spectrometry. The dodecaamine cage **C·(R³)₁₂** was synthesized by *in situ* reduction of the spontaneously self-organized imine assembly of trialdehyde **4** and ethylenediamine. Acylation of the formed cage with compound **5** yielded dodecaamide **C·(R⁴)₁₂**, from which the glycosylated **C·(R⁵)₁₂** was obtained by CuAAC with compound **6**. The fullerene was functionalized using a Bingel reaction between unfunctionalized fullerene and malonic ester **7** to obtain dodecasubstituted fullerene **F·(R⁶)₁₂**. Carbohydrate functionalization was performed through CuAAC between **F·(R⁶)₁₂** and compound **6** to obtain dodecaglycosylated **F·(R⁷)₁₂**.

The obtained carbohydrate nanoplatoms **BR·(R²)₆**, **C·(R⁵)₁₂**, and **F·(R⁷)₁₂** and monovalent reference **8** (see Fig. 4) were evaluated using QCM technology. This technology allowed us to monitor the binding event between ConA and the carbohydrate ligands in real time, providing additional details with respect to the binding kinetics and thermodynamics. ConA was selected owing to its established adoption in multivalency studies.¹² QCM sensors were prepared from activated, carboxyl-terminated, self-assembled monolayers, to which ConA was attached by amide coupling. Unreacted groups were subsequently blocked by treatment with ethanolamine. Immobilization of ConA on the sensor surfaces resulted in frequency shifts (ΔF) of ≈ 50 Hz, indicating a successful conjugation process (Fig. S1, ESI[†]).

The binding event was monitored by injecting eight different concentrations of the respective samples, ranging from 1.56 to 200 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, over the ConA-functionalized sensors. This resulted in ΔF s ranging from 0 Hz for the lowest concentrations to 50 Hz for the highest concentrations. In parallel, the samples were injected over unfunctionalized sensors for correction for non-specific binding. Regeneration of both sensors was performed after each sample analysis using a 10 mM solution of glycine at pH 2.5. Sensor regeneration proved to be highly successful for nanoplatoms **BR·(R²)₆** and **C·(R⁵)₁₂**, whereas the surfaces after injection of fullerene **F·(R⁷)₁₂** did not fully regenerate



compared to monovalent reference **8** and dodecaglycosylated fullerene $F\cdot(R^7)_{12}$. Besides the multivalency effect, the results indicate a tendency towards stronger binding for the larger nanoplatform $BR\cdot(R^2)_6$, with octahedral presentation of the ligands, as compared to scaffolds $F\cdot(R^7)_{12}$ and $C\cdot(R^5)_{12}$, which show octahedral and icosahedral carbohydrate presentations, respectively. This effect is possibly due to more optimal local densities of carbohydrates on Borromean $BR\cdot(R^2)_6$, in contrast to the higher spatial dispersion of carbohydrates in cage $C\cdot(R^5)_{12}$ and the smaller, more constrained fullerene $F\cdot(R^7)_{12}$. In conclusion, these results reveal the importance of the spatial presentation of carbohydrates for recognition events. It is also worth noticing that this report shows the first application of molecular Borromean rings in biomolecular recognition.

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