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click for updatesCite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 2827Systematic chemoenzymatic synthesis of *O*-sulfated sialyl Lewis x antigens†Abhishek Santra,^a Hai Yu,^a Nova Tasnima,^a Musleh M. Muthana,^{‡a} Yanhong Li,^a Jie Zeng,^{ab} Nicholas J. Kenyon,^c Angelique Y. Louie^d and Xi Chen^{*a}

O-Sulfated sialyl Lewis x antigens play important roles in nature. However, due to their structural complexity, they are not readily accessible by either chemical or enzymatic synthetic processes. Taking advantage of a bacterial sialyltransferase mutant that can catalyze the transfer of different sialic acid forms from the corresponding sugar nucleotide donors to Lewis x antigens, which are fucosylated glycans, as well as an efficient one-pot multienzyme (OPME) sialylation system, *O*-sulfated sialyl Lewis x antigens containing different sialic acid forms and *O*-sulfation at different locations were systematically synthesized by chemoenzymatic methods.

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Introduction

O-Sulfated sialyl Lewis x structures play important roles in immune regulation, inflammation, and cancer metastasis.¹ For example, 6-*O*-sulfo-sialyl Lewis x [6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1), Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAc6SβOR] with an *O*-sulfate group at the carbon-6 of the *N*-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) residue (Fig. 1) is a well known ligand for L-selectin, a C-type (Ca²⁺-dependent) carbohydrate-binding protein (lectin) expressed broadly in most leukocytes in the blood.^{1,2} The interaction of 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1) and L-selectin plays a critical role in lymphocyte homing to the peripheral lymph nodes² and in chronic inflammation.³ It has also been shown that human sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin⁴ Siglec-9 binds strongly^{5,6} to 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x, but the biological importance of this interaction is less well understood.

On the other hand, 6'-*O*-sulfo-sialyl Lewis x [6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2), Neu5Acα2-3Gal6Sβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβOR] with an *O*-sulfate group at the carbon-6 of the galactose (Gal) residue (Fig. 1),⁷ in addition to 6'-*O*-sulfo-sialyl-*N*-acetylglucosamine (6'-*O*-sulfo-sLacNAc, Neu5Acα2-3Gal6Sβ1-4GlcNAcβOR),⁸ was

shown by glycan microarray studies to be a preferred glycan ligand for Siglec-8 and for its paralog mouse Siglec-F.⁹ Siglec-8 is expressed in human allergic inflammatory cells including eosinophils, mast cells, and basophils.^{5,10} Reducing the number of eosinophils, such as by soluble 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x synthetic polymer induced apoptosis,¹¹ has been suggested as an approach for asthma therapies.¹² Furthermore, 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2), in addition to 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLacNAc and 6'-*O*-sulfo-sialyl-lacto-*N*-neotetraose (6'-*O*-sulfo-sLNT, Neu5Acα2-3Gal6Sβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-3Galβ1-4GlcβOR), was shown to bind to langerin,¹³ a C-type (Ca²⁺-dependent) lectin specific to Langerhans cells (immature antigen-presenting specific T cell immunity initiating dendritic cells of epidermis and mucosal tissues).¹⁴

Although less efficient than Neu5Acα2-8Neu5Acα2-3LacNAc, both 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1) and 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2) bound moderately

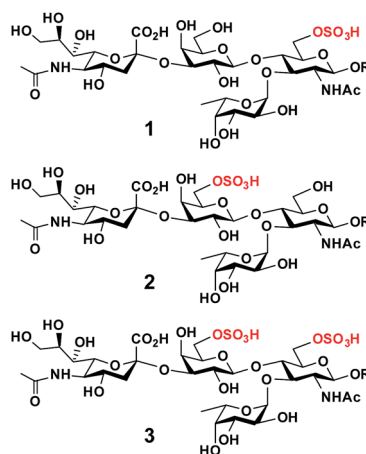


Fig. 1 Structures of *O*-sulfated sialyl Lewis x including 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1), 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2), and 6', 6-di-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (3).

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to human Siglec-7.⁵ Both are present in glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule 1 (GlyCAM-1), an L-selectin ligand,¹⁵ with 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2) as the major sulfated form.^{16–18} Gal-6-*O*-sulfotransferase and GlcNAc-6-*O*-sulfotransferase have been found to synergistically produce L-selectin ligands. This indicates either the potential synergistic involvement of both 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1) and 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2) or the involvement of 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (3) (Fig. 1) with *O*-sulfate groups at both the Gal and GlcNAc residues of sLe^x in L-selectin-binding.¹⁹ Human Siglec-7 and -8 have also been shown to bind more strongly to 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (3) than their mono-*O*-sulfated derivatives (1 and 2), while mouse Siglec-F has been shown to bind with similar strength to 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (3) and 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2).⁶

The biological importance of *O*-sulfated sLe^x structures makes them attractive synthetic targets. However, the structures of these compounds are relatively complex and include synthetically challenging α 2-3-linked sialic acid, which suffers from low stereoselectivity and a high 2,3-elimination rate in chemical synthesis,^{20–22} as well as the acid labile *O*-sulfate group.^{23,24} Chemically^{20,25,26} or chemoenzymatically²⁷ synthesized Neu5Ac α 2-3Gal building blocks have been used as effective synthons for constructing more complex sialosides including sLe^x and 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1).²⁰ Several examples of the chemical^{22,28} or chemoenzymatic²⁹ synthesis of 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1) as well as the chemical synthesis of 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2)^{22,30,31} and 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (3)³² have been reported. All these examples are, however, limited to compounds with the most abundant sialic acid form, *N*-acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac). Despite the presence of more than 50 different sialic acid forms

identified in nature,^{33,34} *O*-sulfated sLe^x containing a sialic acid form other than Neu5Ac has not been synthesized.

We report here the development of efficient chemoenzymatic methods for the systematic synthesis of *O*-sulfated sLe^x containing different sialic acid forms. The methods are demonstrated for representative examples of 6'-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (1), 6-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (2) and/or 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-sLe^x (3) containing the most abundant Neu5Ac form and *N*-glycolylneuraminic acid (Neu5Gc), a sialic acid form commonly found in mammals other than humans, but which can be incorporated into the human glycome from dietary sources.³⁵

One efficient approach for the synthesis of *O*-sulfated sLe^x with different sialic acid forms would be by direct sialylation of *O*-sulfated Le^x using one-pot multienzyme (OPME) sialylation systems³⁶ containing an α 2-3-sialyltransferase and a CMP-sialic acid synthetase (CSS),³⁷ with or without a sialic acid aldolase.³⁸ Such an approach has been successfully demonstrated for direct sialylation of non-sulfated Le^x for the synthesis of sLe^x containing a diverse array of naturally occurring and non-natural sialic acid forms, using OPME systems containing a recombinant viral α 2-3-sialyltransferase vST3Gal-I³⁹ or a bacterial multifunctional sialyltransferase mutant, *Pasteurella*

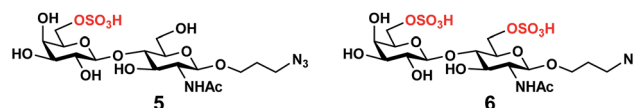
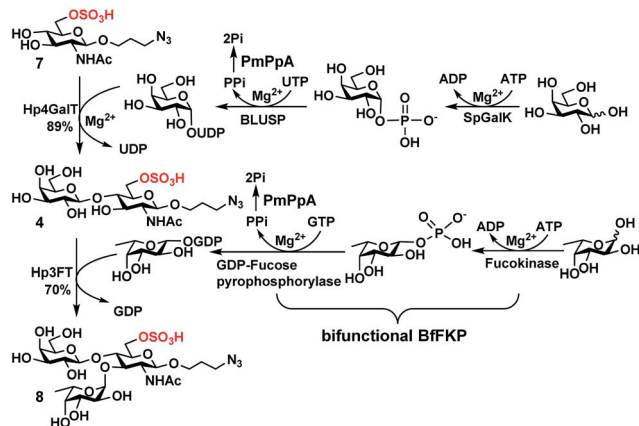
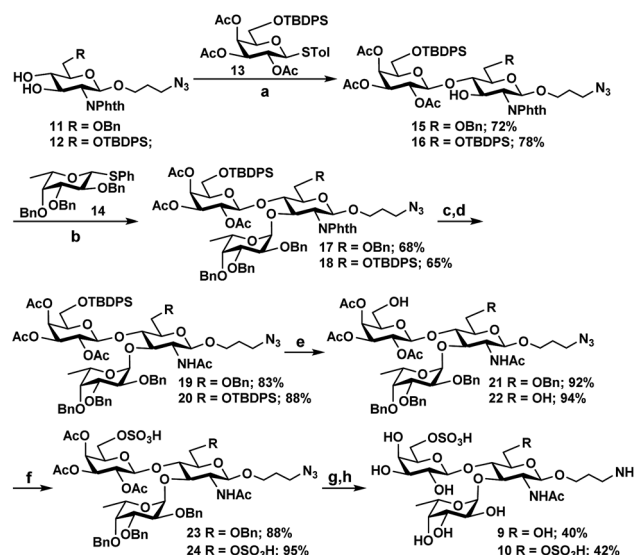


Fig. 2 Structures of chemically synthesized 6'-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (5) and 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (6).

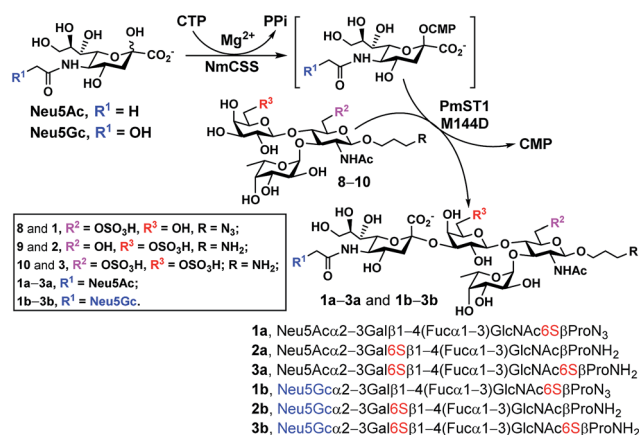


Scheme 1 Sequential OPME synthesis of 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProN₃ (8) from 6-*O*-sulfo-GlcNAc β ProN₃ (7) using an OPME β 1-4-galactosyl activation and transfer system for the formation of 6-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (4) followed by an OPME α 1-3-fucosyl activation and transfer system for the formation of 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProN₃ (8). Enzymes and abbreviations: SpGalK, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* TIGR4 galactokinase;⁴⁴ BLUSP, *Bifidobacterium longum* UDP-sugar pyrophosphorylase;⁴⁵ PmPpA, *Pasteurella multocida* inorganic pyrophosphorylase;⁴⁶ Hp4GalT, *Helicobacter pylori* β 1-4-galactosyltransferase;⁴³ BfFKP, *Bacteroides fragilis* bifunctional L-fucokinase/GDP-fucose pyrophosphorylase;⁴² and Hp3FT, *Helicobacter pylori* α 1-3-fucosyltransferase.^{39,41}



Scheme 2 Chemical synthesis of 6'-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProNH₂ (9) and 6',6-di-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProNH₂ (10). Reagents and conditions: (a) *N*-iodosuccinimide (NIS), TMSOTf, MS 4 Å, CH₂Cl₂, -40 °C, 30 min; (b) *N*-iodosuccinimide (NIS), TMSOTf, MS 4 Å, CH₂Cl₂-Et₂O (1 : 1), -18 °C, 45 min; (c) H₂N(CH₂)₂NH₂, *n*-BuOH, 90 °C, 8 h; (d) pyridine, Ac₂O, r.t., 10 h; (e) HF pyridine, 0 °C to r.t., overnight; (f) SO₃ pyridine, pyridine, 0 °C to r.t.; (g) 0.1 M NaOMe, MeOH, r.t., 3 h; (h) Pd(OH)₂/C, H₂, CH₃OH, 48 h.





Scheme 3 PmST1 M144D-mediated one-pot two-enzyme (OP2E) sialylation of *O*-sulfo analogues of Lewis^x. Yields obtained for *O*-sulfated sLe^x tetrasaccharides: 1a, 85%; 1b, 47%; 2a, 82%; 2b, 60%; 3a, 64%; 3b, 38%. Enzymes and abbreviations: NmCSS, *Neisseria meningitidis* CMP-sialic acid;³⁷ PmST1 M144D, *Pasteurella multocida* α 2-3-sialyltransferase 1 (PmST1) M144D mutant.⁴⁰

multocida α 2-3-sialyltransferase 1 (PmST1) M144D.⁴⁰ The latter, with a high expression level (98 mg L⁻¹ culture, >1000-fold higher than that of vST3Gal-I) and high promiscuity in tolerating different modifications on the sialic acid in the substrates, is a superior choice for the synthesis.⁴⁰ However, it is not clear whether *O*-sulfated Le^x structures could be used with PmST1 M144D as suitable acceptors in the OPME sialylation process to produce the desired *O*-sulfated sLe^x with different sialic acid forms.

Results and discussion

Synthesis of *O*-sulfated disaccharides and *O*-sulfated Le^x

In order to obtain *O*-sulfated Le^x as potential acceptor substrates for PmST1 M144D, enzyme-catalyzed α 1-3-fucosylation of the corresponding *O*-sulfated disaccharides was tested as a potential strategy. A one-pot three-enzyme (OP3E) α 1-3-fucosylation system (Scheme 1)^{39,41} containing *Bacteroides fragilis* bifunctional α -fucokinase/GDP-fucose pyrophosphorylase (BfFKP),⁴² *Pasteurella multocida* inorganic pyrophosphorylase (PmPpA),⁴³ and *Helicobacter pylori* α 1-3-fucosyltransferase (Hp1-3FT Δ 66 or Hp3FT) was used for this purpose. The *O*-sulfated disaccharides tested were 6-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (4) (Scheme 1), 6'-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (5), and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (6) (Fig. 2). LacNAc β ProN₃ (ref. 43) without any *O*-sulfate groups was used as a positive control.

6-*O*-Sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (4) was synthesized from 6-*O*-sulfo-GlcNAc β ProN₃ (7)⁴³ using an improved OPME galactosyl activation and transfer system (Scheme 1) containing *Streptococcus pneumoniae* TIGR4 galactokinase (SpGalK),⁴⁴ *Bifidobacterium longum* UDP-sugar pyrophosphorylase (BLUSP),⁴⁵ PmPpA, and a *Helicobacter pylori* β 1-4-galactosyltransferase (Hp1-4GalT or Hp4GalT).⁴³ The EcGalK, BLUSP, and PmPpA allowed *in situ* formation of the donor substrate of Hp4GalT, uridine 5'-diphosphate-galactose (UDP-Gal), from monosaccharide

galactose (Gal).⁴⁵ It was previously shown that Hp4GalT, but not *Neisseria meningitidis* β 1-4-galactosyltransferase (NmLgtB), was able to use 6-*O*-sulfated GlcNAc and derivatives as acceptor substrates for the synthesis of β 1-4-linked galactosides.⁴³ The activity of Hp4GalT in synthesizing 6-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (4) was confirmed again here using the improved OPME approach.^{45,46} An excellent 89% yield was obtained, comparing favourably to the previous Hp4GalT-dependent OPME β 1-4-galactosylation approach (70% yield) which used *Escherichia coli* K-12 glucose-1-P uridylyltransferase (EcGalU), *Escherichia coli* UDP-galactose-4-epimerase (EcGalE), and PmPpA to produce UDP-Gal *in situ* from glucose-1-phosphate.⁴³ 6'-*O*-Sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (5) and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (6) (Fig. 2) were chemically synthesized (see ESI†).

Among the three *O*-sulfated disaccharides tested, only 6-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (4) was a suitable acceptor for Hp3FT to produce the desired 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProN₃ (8). In contrast, 6'-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (5) and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (6) were not used efficiently by Hp3FT for the synthesis of the corresponding *O*-sulfated Le^x derivatives. With the positive outcome in small scale reactions for fucosylation of 6-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (4), the preparative-scale synthesis of 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProN₃ (8) was carried out using the OP3E α 1-3-fucosyl activation and transfer system (Scheme 1). A yield of 70% was obtained. The combined sequential OPME β 1-4-galactosylation and OPME α 1-3-fucosylation (Scheme 1) was an effective approach for obtaining 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProN₃ (8) from a simple monosaccharide derivative 6-*O*-sulfo-GlcNAc β ProN₃ (7) in an overall yield of 62%.

As Hp3FT was not able to use 6'-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (5) or 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-LacNAc β ProN₃ (6) efficiently as acceptors for fucosylation to obtain the desired Le^x trisaccharides, the target trisaccharides 6'-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProNH₂ (9) and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-Le^x β ProNH₂ (10) were chemically synthesized (Scheme 2) from monosaccharide synthons 11, 12,²⁷ 13, and 14.²⁷ Notable features of the synthetic strategy include: (a) application of an efficient general protection strategy⁴⁷ for the synthesis of the two trisaccharides (*i.e.* similar protecting groups were used in the syntheses and the same reagents were used for their removal); (b) use of similar thioglycoside derivatives as glycosyl donors in all glycosylations; (c) high regio- and stereoselectivity in product formation; (d) one step removal of benzyl ethers and reduction of the azido group using 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (Pearlman's catalyst) and H₂.⁴⁸ More specifically, for the synthesis of 9 and 10, two *N*-phthalimide glucosamine derivatives 11 and 12 selectively protected at C6 with benzyl and *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl ether (TBDPS), respectively, were coupled stereoselectively with thioglycoside donor 13, which was selectively protected with TBDPS at C6, in the presence of *N*-iodosuccinimide (NIS) and trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf)⁴⁹ in dichloromethane. Disaccharide derivatives 15 and 16 were obtained in 72% and 78% yields, respectively. The bulky *N*-phthalimido protecting group in acceptors 11 and 12 provides steric hindrance to the neighboring C-3 hydroxyl group and decreases the reactivity of the C-3 hydroxyl group. Therefore, glycosylation occurs regioselectively at the C-4 hydroxyl group.²⁷ Initial attempts to glycosylate acceptors 15 and 16 in



dichloromethane with 1.2 equivalents of thiophenyl fucoside **14** produced trisaccharides in alpha and beta mixtures. In contrast, stereospecific formation of trisaccharides was achieved when a mixed solvent of diethylether and dichloromethane (1 : 1)^{50,51} was employed. The reaction of acceptors **15** and **16** with 1.2 equivalents of fucosyl donor **14** produced compounds **17** and **18** in 68% and 65% yields, respectively. Compounds **17** and **18** were then subjected to a series of synthetic transformations: (a) conversion of the *N*-phthaloyl group to an acetamido group by removing the phthaloyl group using ethylenediamine, followed by *N*- and *O*-acetylation using acetic anhydride and pyridine; (b) HF-pyridine-mediated selective removal of the TBDPS group;⁵² (c) *O*-sulfation of the primary hydroxyl group by SO₃ pyridine complex;^{52,53} (d) deacetylation by NaOMe in MeOH;⁵⁴ and (e) hydrogenation using Pd(OH)₂/C and H₂ (ref. 55) to obtain the desired 6'-*O*-sulfo-Le^xβProNH₂ (**9**) and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-Le^xβProNH₂ (**10**).

Enzymatic synthesis of *O*-sulfated sLe^x

With chemoenzymatically synthesized 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^xβProN₃ (**8**) as well as chemically synthesized 6'-*O*-sulfo-Le^xβProNH₂ (**9**) and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-Le^xβProNH₂ (**10**) in hand, a one-pot two-enzyme (OP2E) sialylation system (Scheme 3) was used to test the tolerance of PmST1 M144D⁴⁰ for using these *O*-sulfated Le^x compounds as potential acceptor substrates. PmST1 M144D was previously engineered by protein crystal structure-assisted design. It has 20-fold reduced CMP-sialic acid (donor) hydrolysis activity and significantly (5588-fold) decreased α2-3-sialidase activity compared to the wild-type enzyme. It was used efficiently in a one-pot three-enzyme (OP3E) sialylation system for the synthesis of non-sulfated sLe^x tetrasaccharides containing diverse sialic acid forms from Le^x.⁴⁰ To our delight, PmST1 M144D also tolerated *O*-sulfated Le^x containing *O*-sulfate at C-6, C-6', or both. In addition to *N*-acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac), *N*-acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Gc) was also successfully introduced to compounds **8–10**. *O*-Sulfated sLe^x tetrasaccharides 6-*O*-sulfo-Neu5Acα2-3Le^xβProN₃ (**1a**, 80 mg, 85%), 6-*O*-sulfo-Neu5Gcα2-3Le^xβProN₃ (**1b**, 22 mg, 47%), 6'-*O*-sulfo-Neu5Acα2-3Le^xβProNH₂ (**2a**, 75 mg, 82%), 6'-*O*-sulfo-Neu5Acα2-3Le^xβProNH₂ (**2b**, 45 mg, 60%), 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-Neu5Acα2-3Le^xβProNH₂ (**3a**, 42 mg, 64%), and 6,6'-di-*O*-sulfo-Neu5Gcα2-3Le^xβProNH₂ (**3b**, 40 mg, 38%) were successfully obtained using this highly efficient one-pot two-enzyme system containing *Neisseria meningitidis* CMP-sialic acid (NmCSS)³⁷ and PmST1 M144D⁴⁰ from the corresponding acceptors **8–10** and Neu5Ac or Neu5Gc, respectively. In general, Neu5Gc was used less efficiently by the OPME sialylation system, leading to lower yields for **1b–3b** (38–60%) compared to their Neu5Ac-counterparts **1a–3a** (64–85%). *O*-Sulfated sLe^x glycans with a propyl amine aglycone (compounds **2a**, **3a**, **2b** and **3b**) were found to be more challenging for column purification compared to the ones with a propyl azide aglycone (compounds **1a** and **1b**). When a desired sialic acid is readily available such as in the case presented here, a one-pot two-enzyme (OP2E) system is sufficient. When only the 6-carbon precursors of the desired sialic acid forms are available, the one-pot three-enzyme (OP3E)

sialylation system including an aldolase in addition to NmCSS and PmST1 M144D⁴⁰ should be used.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have successfully developed an efficient chemoenzymatic method for the systematic synthesis of synthetically challenging *O*-sulfated sLe^x (**1a–3a** and **1b–3b**) containing different sialic acid forms (Neu5Ac or Neu5Gc) by direct sialylation of the corresponding *O*-sulfated Le^x structures **8–10** using an efficient one-pot two-enzyme (OP2E) system containing NmCSS and PmST1 M144D. The method can be extended to the synthesis of *O*-sulfated sLe^x structures containing other sialic acid forms. We have also shown here that a relatively complex trisaccharide 6-*O*-sulfo-Le^xβProN₃ (**8**) can be efficiently produced from a simple monosaccharide derivative 6-*O*-sulfo-GlcNAcβProN₃ (**7**) by a sequential OPME β1-4-galactosylation and OPME α1-3-fucosylation process. PmST1 M144D has been demonstrated to be a powerful catalyst not only for synthesizing non-sulfated sLe^x structures as shown previously,⁴⁰ but also for producing biologically important but difficult-to-obtain *O*-sulfated sLe^x.

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