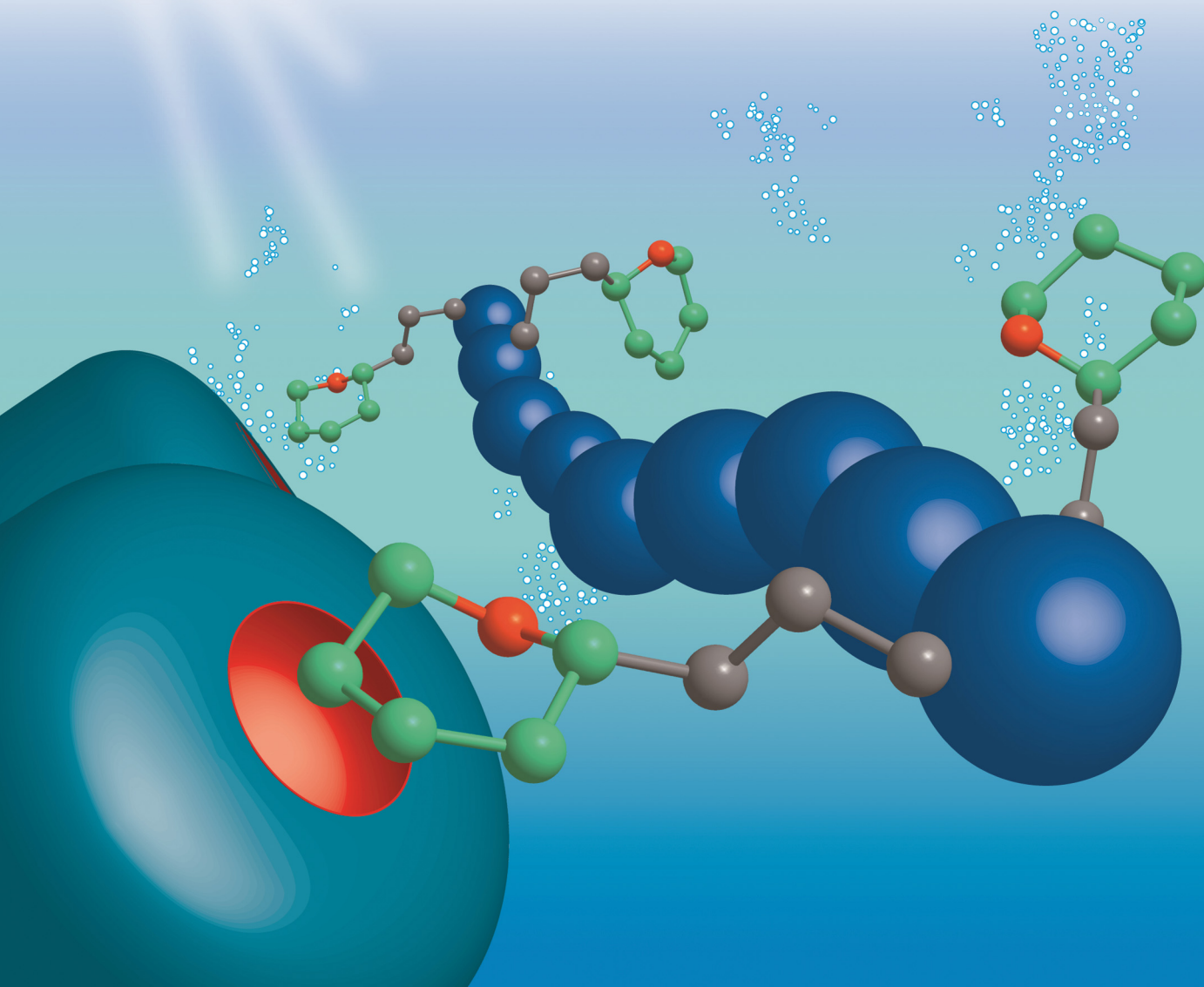


ChemComm

Chemical Communications

rsc.li/chemcomm



ISSN 1359-7345

COMMUNICATION

Masanori Nagao, Yu Hoshino, Yoshiko Miura
Quantification of thermodynamic effects of carbohydrate
multivalency on avidity using synthetic discrete
glycoligomers



 Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2024, 60, 7021

 Received 17th May 2024,
 Accepted 12th June 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cc02409e

rsc.li/chemcomm

Quantification of thermodynamic effects of carbohydrate multivalency on avidity using synthetic discrete glycooligomers†

 Masanori Nagao, *^a Yu Hoshino *^b and Yoshiko Miura *^a

A quantitative understanding of thermodynamic effects of avidity in biomolecular interactions is important. Herein, we synthesized discrete glycooligomers and evaluated their interactions with a model protein using isothermal titration calorimetry. The dimeric glycooligomer exhibited higher binding constants compared to the glycomonomer, attributed to the reduced conformational entropy loss through local presentation of multiple carbohydrate units. Conversely, divalent glycoligands with polyethylene glycol linkers, aiming for multivalent binding, showed enhanced interactions through increased enthalpy. These findings emphasize the importance of distinguishing between the “local avidity” and the “multipoint avidity”.

Multivalent interactions play a crucial role in biomolecular interactions that are essential for biological processes.¹ The strength of the direct interaction between a ligand’s recognition domain and a receptor’s binding site is known as “affinity”, whereas the binding strength resulting from accumulated multiple recognition domains or functional groups with affinity is termed “avidity”.² Carbohydrates are representative biomolecules that utilize avidity in binding to specific proteins like lectins.^{3,4} Even when a monovalent interaction of carbohydrate is weak, presenting multiple carbohydrate units strengthens overall binding, known as the cluster glycoside effect.^{5–7} Whitesides and co-workers comprehensively studied the multivalent interactions and revealed the correlation between the number of binding points and avidity using model systems.^{1,8,9} In recent years, there’s been heightened interest in designing avidity effects in glycoligands targeting membrane proteins like dendritic cell-specific intercellular adhesion molecule-3-grabbing non-integrin (DC-SIGN) in the biomedical field.^{10,11}

Understanding the mechanism of avidity in multivalent interactions is pivotal for precise design of effective glycoligands.

Intermolecular binding in biomolecular systems is explained thermodynamically using Gibbs free energy ($\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$).¹² Enthalpy represents the heat released during bond formation between biomolecules.¹³ On the other hand, entropy refers to changes in the mobility of the ligands, receptors, and water molecules.^{14–16} Controlling these thermodynamic parameters is crucial in designing biomolecular interactions.¹⁷ Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) is a powerful tool for determining these parameters, and numerous studies have utilized ITC to measure thermodynamic parameters in carbohydrate–lectin interactions.^{18–23} Despite these pioneering works, a quantitative understanding of thermodynamic effects resulting from the multivalent presentation of carbohydrate units in glycoligands, particularly regarding avidity in molecular interactions, remains unclear. For example, the potential modes of multivalent effects (chelate binding or statistical rebinding) are expected to have different thermodynamic contributions, especially in terms of entropy.¹⁰

Herein, we synthesized monovalent and divalent glycoligands by radical polymerization and evaluated their interactions with concanavalin A (ConA) using ITC. We applied the post-purification method to synthesize discrete glycooligomers with monovalent and divalent carbohydrate units.^{24–26} Glycooligomers were synthesized *via* reversible addition–fragmentation chain transfer (RAFT) polymerization with an acrylamide monomer carrying mannose units (ManAAm). The target degree of polymerization (DP) was set to 3 (Fig. 1a and Fig. S1, ESI†). The resulting glycooligomer mixture with DP of 1, 2 and 3 was fractionated using a reverse-phase chromatography (Fig. S2, ESI†). The glycooligomer structures in each fraction were identified through proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) and mass spectrometry (MS) analysis. Interestingly, differences in the diastereomeric structures of the dimers allowed for their isolation (Fig. S3–S5, ESI†). The combination of RAFT polymerization and chromatographic fractionation yielded monomeric and dimeric glycooligomers (meso- and racemo-) with

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, Kyushu University, 744 Motoooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan. E-mail: nagaom@chem-eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp

^b Department of Applied Chemistry, Kyushu University, 744 Motoooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan

 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Materials, characterization, ¹H NMR spectra and MS spectra of the glycoligands, SEC chromatograms, conditions of the RAFT polymerization, and results of ITC measurements. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4cc02409e>

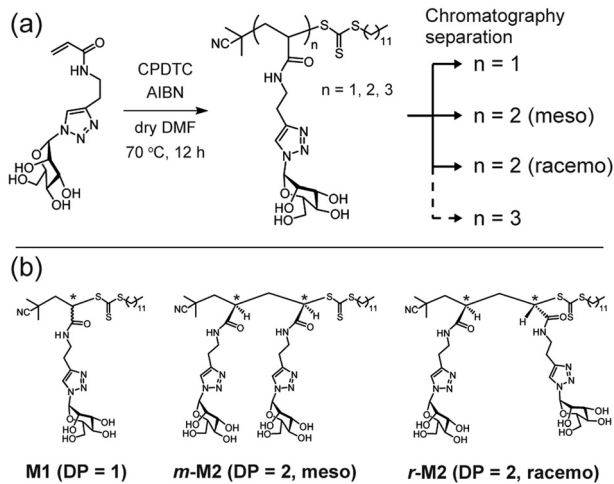



Fig. 1 (a) Synthetic scheme of discrete glycooligomers carrying mannose units. (b) Chemical structures of the isolated discrete glycooligomers with degree of polymerization (DP) of 1 or 2.

discrete molecular weights (**M1**, **m-M2**, and **r-M2**). After converting the trithiocarbonate groups of the glycooligomers to thiol groups, discrete glycooligomers with the thiol terminals were obtained (**M1-SH**, **m-M2-SH**, and **r-M2-SH**). The structural confirmation data are provided in the ESI† (Fig. S6 and S7).

The interaction between the synthesized glycooligomers and the model lectin, ConA, was evaluated by ITC. ConA is a tetrameric lectin with four mannose binding sites, one site per subunit.²⁷ An acetate buffer (pH = 5.2) was used to induce ConA dimer formation, preventing aggregation of ConA during measurements.²¹ To evaluate the interaction of the monomeric mannose unit, ManAAm was chosen over **M1-SH** because **M1-SH** forms a micelle structure due to its amphiphilicity. The binding constant (K_a), enthalpy change (ΔH), and entropy change (ΔS) of ManAAm at 25 °C are summarized in Table 1, with the raw data presented in Fig. S14 and S15 (ESI†). It is important to note that the stoichiometry N was fixed as 2 (two ManAAm to one ConA dimer) in fitting the data to accurately estimate the thermodynamic parameters in the weak interactions (the Wiseman constant $c < 10$).²⁸ The K_a of ManAAm

($5.4 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$) was lower than that of methyl α -mannopyranoside ($1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$), indicating a negative effect from the adjacent triazole ring on the interaction. Although the triazole ring of ManAAm brought the potential change in affinity from secondary interactions or steric effects, a control experiment using glucose acrylamide, which showed negligible binding to ConA ($K_a < 1.3 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$), confirmed the selectivity in the interactions based on the carbohydrate structure (Fig. S16, ESI†).

The effect of presenting two mannose units to one binding site was evaluated using **m-M2-SH** and **r-M2-SH** for ITC measurements. Their binding constants were close to each other (1.3×10^4 and $1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$, respectively) and were approximately twice as high as that of ManAAm (Table 1 and Fig. S17 and S18, ESI†). Since the diastereomers showed no significant differences in the thermodynamic parameters, the mixture form of **M2-SH** was used for subsequent measurements (Fig. S19, ESI†, $K_a = 1.3 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$). A control experiment using thioglycerol showed no binding to ConA, refusing the unspecific interaction of the thiol group with the protein surface (Fig. S20, ESI†). Interestingly, while the enthalpy value of ManAAm had a slight advantage over **M2-SH** ($\Delta\Delta H^\circ = 2.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$), the entropy term value of **M2-SH** was notably smaller than that of ManAAm ($\Delta(-T\Delta S^\circ) = -4.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$), resulting in the enhanced interaction of **M2-SH** ($\Delta\Delta G^\circ = -2.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$). The entropy change obtained from ITC measurement includes three factors, as described by eqn (1):

$$\Delta S^\circ = \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^\circ + \Delta S_{\text{rt}}^\circ + \Delta S_{\text{conf}}^\circ \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^\circ$ represents the hydration entropy, $\Delta S_{\text{rt}}^\circ$ is the rotational-translation entropy, and $\Delta S_{\text{conf}}^\circ$ stands for conformation entropy.^{14,20,29} Among these factors, is expressed as a constant value from eqn (2),

$$\Delta S_{\text{rt}}^\circ = R \ln(1/55.6) \quad (2)$$

where R is the universal gas constant and 55.6 is the molarity of water. Since $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^\circ$ reaches zero at 385 K, where the hydration shell no longer exists, $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^\circ$ is calculated with heat capacity

Table 1 Thermodynamic data for the interaction of glycoligands with ConA dimer^a

Glycoligands	K_d ($\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$)	K_a^c (L mol^{-1})	ΔG° (kJ mol^{-1})	ΔH° (kJ mol^{-1})	$-T\Delta S^\circ$ (kJ mol^{-1})	ΔS° ($\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$)	N^d	c^e
Methyl α -mannopyranoside	82.0 ± 2.2	$12\,200 \pm 330$	-23.3 ± 0.1	-26.4 ± 0.6	3.0 ± 0.7	-10.2 ± 2.4	2	1.2 ± 0.3
ManAAm	176.1 ± 9.5	5640 ± 320	-21.4 ± 0.1	-27.6 ± 0.9	6.2 ± 0.9	-20.7 ± 0.3	2	0.5 ± 0.1
m-M2-SH	79.5 ± 1.4	$12\,580 \pm 220$	-23.4 ± 0.03	-25.6 ± 0.3	2.2 ± 0.3	-7.2 ± 1.1	2	1.2 ± 0.07
r-M2-SH	99.6 ± 5.9	$10\,080 \pm 620$	-22.9 ± 0.2	-26.2 ± 0.7	3.3 ± 0.9	-11.0 ± 2.9	2	1.1 ± 0.02
M2-SH^b	76.4 ± 2.8	$13\,100 \pm 480$	-23.5 ± 0.1	-25.6 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.6	-6.9 ± 2.0	2	1.0 ± 0.2
M1-PEG_{3.4k}-M1	118 ± 8	8480 ± 590	-22.4 ± 0.2	-42.4 ± 2.5	20.0 ± 2.7	-67.1 ± 8.9	1	0.6 ± 0.04
M1-PEG_{6k}-M1	139 ± 7	7230 ± 380	-22.1 ± 0.2	-44.9 ± 1.2	22.8 ± 1.4	-76.4 ± 4.7	1	0.4 ± 0.02
M1-PEG_{10k}-M1	195 ± 38	5360 ± 1130	-21.2 ± 0.7	-53.4 ± 7.7	32.2 ± 8.3	-108 ± 28	1	0.4 ± 0.08
M2-PEG_{3.4k}-M2	41.7 ± 3.2	$24\,190 \pm 2000$	-25.0 ± 0.4	-50.6 ± 2.7	25.6 ± 3.1	-85.9 ± 10.5	1	1.4 ± 0.1
M2-PEG_{6k}-M2	27.2 ± 1.4	$36\,890 \pm 1900$	-26.0 ± 0.1	-43.5 ± 1.3	17.5 ± 1.3	-58.6 ± 4.2	1	1.6 ± 0.1
M2-PEG_{10k}-M2	35.9 ± 3.4	$28\,110 \pm 2780$	-25.4 ± 0.3	-46.8 ± 3.9	21.5 ± 4.1	-72.0 ± 13.8	1	1.2 ± 0.1

^a Data were obtained by ITC measurements at 25 °C (298.15 K) using an acetate buffer (pH = 5.2). The measurements were repeated more than three times. ^b Mixture of **m-M2-SH** and **r-M2-SH** in 50:50 wt%. ^c Binding constant K_a was calculated as the inverse of the dissociation constant K_d obtained from ITC measurements. ^d Stoichiometry N was fixed in fitting the parameters. ^e The Wiseman constant c was calculated using the following formula: $c = [\text{ConA dimer}] \times K_a \times N$.



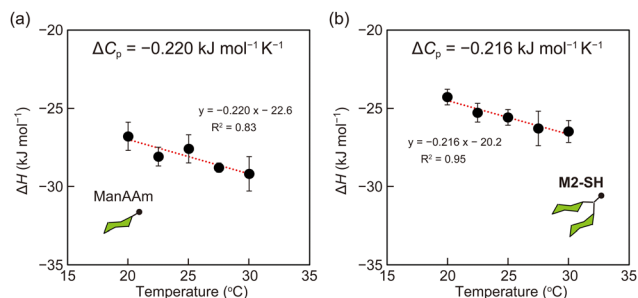


Fig. 2 Plots of enthalpy values to temperature. (a) ManAAm and (b) **M2-SH**. Red lines represent the linear fit of the plots, and the slope indicates heat capacity (ΔC_p). Error bars represent standard deviations of three or more experiments.

(ΔC_p) according to eqn (3).²⁰

$$\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^{\circ} = \Delta C_p \ln(298.15 \text{ K}/385 \text{ K}) \quad (3)$$

Then, $\Delta S_{\text{conf}}^{\circ}$ is obtained by subtracting the sum of $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^{\circ}$ and $\Delta S_{\text{rt}}^{\circ}$ from the observed ΔS° ($\Delta S_{\text{obs}}^{\circ}$). To obtain the heat capacity in each system, ITC measurements were conducted using ManAAm and **M2-SH** at different temperatures (Fig. S27–S34, ESI[†]). The plots of ΔH versus temperature show negative slopes, indicating heat capacity of -0.220 and $-0.216 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ for ManAAm and **M2-SH**, respectively (Fig. 2). The calculated entropy values are shown in Table 2. While $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^{\circ}$ of ManAAm and **M2-SH** were similar (56.4 and $55.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively), $\Delta S_{\text{conf}}^{\circ}$ of ManAAm was notably larger than that of **M2-SH** (-43.7 and $-28.8 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively). This indicates that the reduced conformation entropy loss in the binding of **M2-SH** enhanced the interaction with ConA. The two carbohydrate units of **M2-SH** increased the number of molecular conformation capable of binding to ConA, resulting in the reduction of conformational entropy loss. The thermodynamic results obtained here strongly support the traditional understanding regarding the effect of multivalent presentation of carbohydrate units in gaining avidity (statistical rebinding mode).^{5,10,19}

The effect of multivalent binding in the molecular interactions was further explored using a divalent glycoligand with a linker structure. **M1-SH** was conjugated to the terminals of polyethylene glycol (PEG) with molecular weights of 3.4k, 6k, and 10k Da through a thiol–maleimide reaction (Table S1 and Fig. S8–S12, ESI[†]). In size exclusion chromatography (SEC) analysis, the glycoligands showed consistent molecular weights

Table 2 Dissected entropies for the binding of ManAAm and **M2-SH** to ConA dimer at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (298.15 K)

Entropy	ManAAm ($\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$)	M2-SH ($\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$)
$\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^{\circ}$	56.4	55.3
$\Delta S_{\text{rt}}^{\circ}$	-33.4	-33.4
$\Delta S_{\text{conf}}^{\circ a}$	-43.7	-28.8
$\Delta S_{\text{obs}}^{\circ}$	-20.7	-6.9

^a Conformation entropy $\Delta S_{\text{conf}}^{\circ}$ was calculated using the following formula: $\Delta S_{\text{conf}}^{\circ} = \Delta S_{\text{obs}}^{\circ} - \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}^{\circ} - \Delta S_{\text{rt}}^{\circ}$.

compared to those of the PEG precursors (Table S1 and Fig. S13, ESI[†]). The resulting divalent glycoligands with various linker lengths, **M1-PEG_n-M1** ($n = 3.4\text{k}, 6\text{k}, \text{ and } 10\text{k}$), were expected to exhibit multivalent interaction with ConA dimers. The binding constants of **M1-PEG_n-M1** were 8.5×10^3 , 7.2×10^3 , and $5.4 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$ for **M1-PEG_{3.4k}-M1**, **M1-PEG_{6k}-M1**, and **M1-PEG_{10k}-M1**, respectively, assuming the stoichiometry of 1 : 1 for a ConA dimer (Table 1). These values were higher than that of ManAAm but lower than that of **M2-SH**, indicating that the multivalent effect weakened as the distance between the two carbohydrate units increased (Fig. 3). In the thermodynamic parameters, ΔH° of the **M1-PEG_n-M1** series surpassed those of ManAAm and **M2-SH**, suggesting a scenario of multiple binding events (chelate binding mode). However, this enthalpic advantage was counteracted by a simultaneous increase in entropy term, attributed to the entropy loss of the flexible PEG linkers. Although the entropy loss can be suppressed by using a rigid linker structure, we used flexible PEG linkers to discuss the results referring to the previous reports⁹ in the next paragraph.

The effect of the strength of local interactions on the avidity was evaluated with glycoligands carrying **M2-SH** at the terminals of the PEG linkers (**M2-PEG_n-M2**). The detailed data are provided in the ESI[†] (Table S1 and Fig. S8–13). Interestingly, the **M2-PEG_n-M2** series showed higher binding constants than **M2-SH**, and the maximal binding strength (the lowest $\Delta G^{\circ} = -26.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) was observed with the molecular weight of 6 kDa (Table 1 and Fig. 3). This result suggests that the spatial distance between the two terminal mannose units of **M2-PEG_{6k}-M2** matched the distance between the binding sites of ConA (approximately 6.5 nm).^{9,30} These results of the glycoligands with PEG linkers indicate that enhancement of interactions through multiple binding is not observed unless there is a certain level of strength in the local interaction. Otherwise, the enthalpy gain at multiple binding points cannot compensate for the entropy loss of the linker structures associated with binding to the target molecules. While the affinity between a

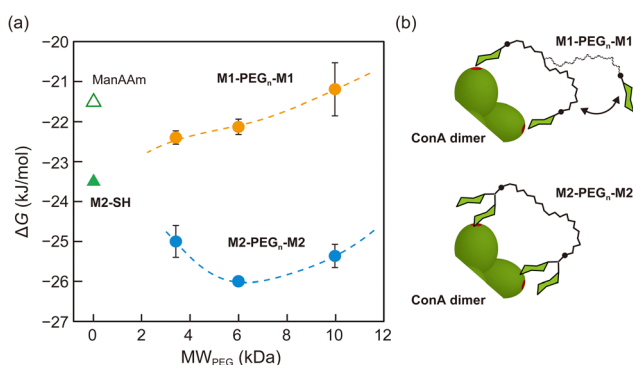


Fig. 3 (a) Plots of ΔG° for the binding of divalent glycoligands (**M1-PEG_n-M1** and **M2-PEG_n-M2**) to ConA dimer as a function of molecular weight of the PEG linkers. Yellow and blue circles represent **M1-PEG_n-M1** and **M2-PEG_n-M2**, respectively. Hollow and solid green triangles represent the glycomonomer (ManAAm) and dimeric glycoligomer (**M2-SH**), respectively. (b) Illustration of the supposed binding modes of the glycoligands to ConA dimer.



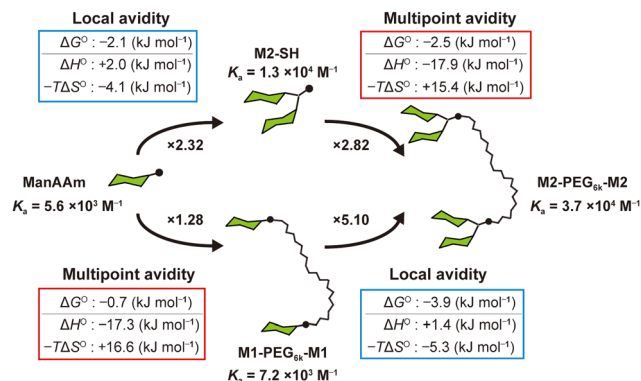


Fig. 4 Illustrated summary of the correlation between the carbohydrate presentation mode and enhancement of the interactions with ConA.

mannose unit and a ConA binding site is constant in principle, **M2-PEG_{6k}-M2** gained overall avidity through multiple binding (“multipoint avidity”), supported by the enhanced local interactions of **M2-SH** units (“local avidity”).

In summary, we synthesized discrete glycoligands and quantified the effects of multivalency on their interactions with the model lectin using ITC. The local multivalent presentation of carbohydrate units enhanced the interaction by contribution of the reduced conformation entropy. Conversely, presenting carbohydrate units at multiple binding sites enhanced the interaction through gaining enthalpic advantage, which could be offset by entropic loss from linker structures when the interactions at individual binding sites are weak. This work emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between the “local avidity” effect near binding sites and the “multipoint avidity” resulting from an increase in binding points, in designing practical glycoligand molecules in the biomedical field (Fig. 4).

This work was financially supported by a JSPS Grant-in-Aid (JP22H05048, JP23K26708, and JP24K17726).

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Notes and references

- M. Mammen, S.-K. Choi and G. M. Whitesides, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 1998, **37**, 2754–2794.

- S. C. Oostindie, G. A. Lazar, J. Schuurman and P. W. H. I. Parren, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2022, **21**, 715–735.
- R. A. Dwek, *Chem. Rev.*, 1996, **96**, 683–720.
- S. Cecioni, A. Imberty and S. Vidal, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 525–561.
- J. J. Lundquist and E. J. Toone, *Chem. Rev.*, 2002, **102**, 555–578.
- M. Martinez-Bailén, J. Rojo and J. Ramos-Soriano, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2023, **52**, 536–572.
- Y. Miura, Y. Hoshino and H. Seto, *Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **116**, 1673–1692.
- G. B. Sigal, M. Mammen, G. Dahmann and G. M. Whitesides, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1996, **118**, 3789–3800.
- E. T. Mack, P. W. Snyder, R. Perez-Castillejos, B. Bilgiçer, D. T. Moustakas, M. J. Butte and G. M. Whitesides, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 333–345.
- V. Porkolab, M. Lepšik, S. Ordanini, A. John, A. Le Roy, M. Thépaut, E. Paci, C. Ebel, A. Bernardi and F. Fieschi, *ACS Cent. Sci.*, 2023, **9**, 709–718.
- S. Ordanini, N. Varga, V. Porkolab, M. Thépaut, L. Belvisi, A. Bertaglia, A. Palmioli, A. Berzi, D. Trabattoni, M. Clerici, F. Fieschi and A. Bernardi, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 3816–3819.
- J. M. Fox, M. Zhao, M. J. Fink, K. Kang and G. M. Whitesides, *Annu. Rev. Biophys.*, 2018, **47**, 223–250.
- F. Spyralakis, M. H. Ahmed, A. S. Bayden, P. Cozzini, A. Mozzarelli and G. E. Kellogg, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **60**, 6781–6827.
- F. F. Theisen, L. Staby, F. G. Tidemand, C. O’Shea, A. Prestel, M. Willemoës, B. B. Kragelund and K. Skriver, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 14540–14550.
- C.-e. A. Chang, W. Chen and M. K. Gilson, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2007, **104**, 1534–1539.
- C. Forrey, J. F. Douglas and M. K. Gilson, *Soft Matter*, 2012, **8**, 6385–6392.
- P. I. Kitov and D. R. Bundle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 16271–16284.
- T. K. Dam and C. F. Brewer, *Chem. Rev.*, 2002, **102**, 387–429.
- S. M. Dimick, S. C. Powell, S. A. McMahon, D. N. Moothoo, J. H. Naismith and E. J. Toone, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1999, **121**, 10286–10296.
- C. P. Sager, B. Fiege, P. Zihlmann, R. Vannam, S. Rabbani, R. P. Jakob, R. C. Preston, A. Zalewski, T. Maier, M. W. Peczu and B. Ernst, *Chem. Sci.*, 2018, **9**, 646–654.
- S. Igde, S. Röblitz, A. Müller, K. Kolbe, S. Boden, C. Fessele, T. K. Lindhorst, M. Weber and L. Hartmann, *Macromol. Biosci.*, 2017, **17**, 1700198.
- S. Boden, F. Reise, J. Kania, T. K. Lindhorst and L. Hartmann, *Macromol. Biosci.*, 2019, **19**, 1800425.
- M. Nagao, M. Kichize, Y. Hoshino and Y. Miura, *Biomacromolecules*, 2021, **22**, 3119–3127.
- J. Lawrence, S.-H. Lee, A. Abdilla, M. D. Nothling, J. M. Ren, A. S. Knight, C. Fleischmann, Y. Li, A. S. Abrams, B. V. K. J. Schmidt, M. C. Hawker, L. A. Connal, A. J. McGrath, P. G. Clark, W. R. Gutekunst and C. J. Hawker, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 6306–6310.
- Y. Hoshino, S. Taniguchi, H. Takimoto, S. Akashi, S. Katakami, Y. Yonamine and Y. Miura, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 679–683.
- Y. Saito, R. Honda, S. Akashi, H. Takimoto, M. Nagao, Y. Miura and Y. Hoshino, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202206456.
- M. Ambrosi, N. R. Cameron and B. G. Davis, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2005, **3**, 1593–1608.
- W. B. Turnbull and A. H. Daranas, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 14859–14866.
- J. A. Caro, K. W. Harpole, V. Kasinath, J. Lim, J. Granja, K. G. Valentine, K. A. Sharp and A. J. Wand, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2017, **114**, 6563–6568.
- M. Ambrosi, N. R. Cameron and B. G. Davis, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2005, **3**, 1593–1608.

