Supporting Information

Novel strategies for the synthesis of unsymmetrical glycosyl disulfides

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General methods - NMR spectra for compounds 6b and 6c were generated on a JEOL ECA-60. NMR spectra for compounds 6a, 7a-7f, 9a, 9e-9g were generated on a Bruker AMX 400. Compounds 9b-9d have been reported previously (Tetrahedron Lett. 2007, 48, 7637-7641).
Figure 1. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 6a.
Figure 2. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 6b.
Figure 3. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 6c.
Figure 4. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 7a.
Figure 5. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 7b.
Figure 6. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 7c.
Figure 7. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 7d.
Figure 8. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 7e.
Figure 9. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 7f.
Figure 10. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 9a.
Figure 11. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 9e. In the $^1$H NMR spectrum the strong singlet peaks at 1.56 and 2.17 ppm correspond to water and acetone, respectively. In the $^{13}$C NMR spectrum the peak at 30.32 ppm corresponds to the methyl carbon of acetone.
Figure 12. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 9f.
Figure 13. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra for compound 9g.