Supporting Information

First Total Synthesis of Trehalose Containing Tetrasaccharides from *Mycobacterium smegmatis*[†]

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I. Synthetic procedures and characterization data

Experimental Section

A. General Methods: All reactions were conducted under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. Solvents (CH₂Cl₂ >99%, THF 99.5%, Acetonitrile 99.8%, DMF 99.5%) were purchased in capped bottles and dried under sodium or CaH₂. All other solvents and reagents were used without further purification. All glasswares used were oven dried before use. TLC was performed on pre-coated Aluminium plates of Silica Gel 60 F254 (0.25 mm, E. Merck). Developed TLC plates were visualized under a short-wave UV lamp and by heating plates that were dipped in ammonium molybdate/cerium (IV) sulfate solution. Silica gel column chromatography was performed using Silica Gel (100-200 mesh or 230-400 mesh) and employed a solvent polarity correlated with TLC mobility. NMR experiments were conducted on 400 and 500 MHz instrument using CDCl₃ (D, 99.8%) or D₂O (D, 99.9%) as solvents. Chemical shifts are relative to the deuterated solvent peaks and are in parts per million (ppm). ¹H-¹H COSY was used to confirm proton assignments. Mass spectra were acquired in the ESI mode. Specific rotation experiments were measured at 589 nm (Na) and 25 °C. IR spectra were recorded on an FT-IR spectrometer using CsCl plates.

Phenyl 2,3,4-tri-O-benzoyl-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside (9):

To a solution of phenyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-1-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside (0.25 g, 0.30 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added premixed solution of TBAF (1.52 mL, 1.52 mmol) and AcOH (0.17 mL, 3.04 mmol) at rt and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. After complete conversion of starting material, reaction mixture was concentrated on rotary evaporator and purified by column chromatography to afford compound **9** as a white solid (0.16 g, 90%). [α]²⁰_D +11.9 (*c* 0.6, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3436, 3032, 1732, 1600, 1452, 1316, 1282, 1260, 1217, 1026, 765, 709 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97-7.92 (m, 4H), 7.82-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.55–7.50 (m, 4H), 7.43-7.36 (m, 5H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 2H), 5.94 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.51-5.45 (m, 2H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.88–3.82 (m, 2H), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (bs, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.1, 165.9, 165.2, 133.9, 133.5, 133.4, 133.3, 131.9, 130.1, 130.0, 129.9, 129.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 128.5, 86.4, 79.0, 74.2, 70.7, 69.4, 61. 8; HR-ESI-MS (*m*/z): calcd for C₃₃H₂₈O₈S [M + Na]⁺ 607.1397 found, 607.1405.

Phenyl 6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 6)-2,3,4-tetra-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-glucopyranoside (5):

33% HBr in AcOH (1.5 mL) was added to 1,2,3,4,6-penta-*O*-benzoyl glucopyranoside (0.45 gm, 0.64 mmol) at rt and stirred for for 1 h. When the starting material was completely disappeared, reaction was diluted with 50 mL CH₂Cl₂ and washed sequentially with sat. solution of NaHCO₃ (5 mL), brine (5 mL \times 2) and H₂O (5 mL). Then the organic layer was concentrated on rotary evaporator and co evaporated with toluene (2 ml \times 3) and kept under high vacuum for 1 h.

To the stirred solution of acceptor 9 (0.25 mg, 0.43 mmol), 3Å MS (400 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) at rt was added the solution of the 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzoyl glucosyl bromide in CH₂Cl₂ (2.5 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at rt and then cooled to -40 °C. AgOTf (330 mg, 1.28 mmol) was added to it and reaction was allowed to stir for 1 h. Reaction was quenched by addition of Et₃N (0.5 mL). Reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with CH₂Cl₂. combined organic layer was concentrated and purified by column chromatography (1:19 ethyl acetate: toluene) to obtain compound 5 as a white solid (497 mg, 85%). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ +11.6 (c 1.5, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 30632927, 2853, 1732, 1602, 1452, 1264, 1178, 1069, 1027, 756, 709 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.06–7.74 (m, 14H), 7.57–7.16 (m, 26H), 5.84 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 5.81 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H-3), 5.61 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 5.50 (dd, J = 9.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 5.36 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H, H-2),5.26 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.96 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.91 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.60 (dd, J = 12.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H6a'), 4.40 (dd, J = 12.4, 5.3 Hz, 1H, H6b'), 4.06–4.01 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 4.01–3.95 (m, 2H, H-6ab), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.3, 165.9, 165.8, 165.5, 165.4, 165.3, 165.2, 133.7, 133.5, 133.4, 133.2, 131.9, 129.9, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.68, 128.64, 128.60, 128.6, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 101.2, 86.0, 78.7, 74.2, 73.1, 72.4, 72.0, 70.7, 69.8, 69.7, 68.4, 63.0; HR-ESI-MS (*m/z*): calcd for $C_{67}H_{54}O_{17}S [M + Na]^+$ 1185.2974 found, 1185.2967.

2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl- $(1\rightarrow 6)$ -(2,3,4-tetra-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)- $(1\rightarrow 6)$ -(2,3,4,2',3'-penta-*O*-benzyl)-4',6'-*O*-benzylidene- α,α -D-trehalose (11):

A solution of **5** (150 mg, 0.13 mmol) and compound **4** (95 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH₂CL₂ (2 mL) was stirred on activated 3 Å MS (200 mg) for 30 min. The reaction mixture was cooled (0 °C) and NIS (36 mg, 0.16 mmol) and TMSOTf (4 μ L, 0.02 mmol) were added. After 30

min, TLC showed that most of the acceptor was consumed. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (60 mL), filtered, and the filtrate was washed successively with aqueous sodium thiosulfate (10 mL), water (10 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated on rotary evaporator and purified by column chromatography to obtain compound **11** (156 mg, 75%). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ +13.0 (c 1.1, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3065, 3030, 2931, 2858, 1732, 1602, 1496, 1452, 1369, 1264, 1178, 1093, 1027, 756, 710 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.94-7.83 (m, 8H), 7.78–7.75 (m, 4H), 7.54–7.44 (m, 5H), 7.42–7.30 (m, 14H), 7.30–7.20 (m, 28H), 7.17 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (dd, J = 7.4, 3.9 Hz, 2H), 5.79 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 5.53–5.41 (m, 3H), 5.36 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.97–4.78 (m, 5H), 4.72–4.54 (m, 6H), 4.39–4.36 (m, 2H), 4.35–4.17 (m, 2H), 4.13–3.90 (m, 9H), 3.66–3.33 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.2, 165.8, 165.4, 165.3, 165.2, 165.0, 139.1, 139.0, 138.6, 138.2, 137.7, 133.6, 133.4, 133.2, 130.0, 129.9, 129.87, 129.7, 129.4, 129.2, 129.0, 128.97, 128.91, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.36, 128.32, 128.1, 127.99, 127.87, 127.6, 127.5, 126.3, 101.5, 101.3, 100.8, 94.6, 93.9, 82.5, 81.6, 79.4, 79.3, 78.8, 75.5, 75.4, 74.5, 74.1, 73.7, 73.3, 73.0, 72.9, 72.3, 71.9, 71.88, 70.1, 69.9, 69.7, 69.2, 67.5, 63.1, 62.99. HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for C₁₁₅H₁₀₄O₂₈ [M + Na]⁺ 1955.6606 found, 1956.6608.

$(\beta$ -D-Glucopyranosyl)- $(1 \rightarrow 6)$ - $(\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)- $(1 \rightarrow 6)$ - α , α -D-trehalose (1):

The solution of **11** (122 mg, 63.08 μ mol) in methanolic NaOMe (0.2 M, 5 mL) was stirred at rt for 5 h. Reaction was monitored by LRMS and after complete conversion the reaction mixture was neutralized by addition of acidic resin Amberlite IR 120 H+ (1 g). The resin was filtered off, washed with methanol. The combined organic layer was concentrated, dried and used for next step without purification.

The intermediate obtained in the above step was dissolved in a mixture of EtOH: HOAc (4:1, 5 mL) at rt and Pd(OH)₂ (10%, 150 mg) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h under H₂ atmosphere. After complete conversion as indicated by LRMS, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with EtOH. The organic layer was concentrated on rotary evaporator and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) with gradient elusion (1:9 methanol: CH₂Cl₂ to 8:2 methanol: CH₂Cl₂) to afford (β -D-glucopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 6)-(β -D-glucopyranosyl)-(1 \rightarrow 6)-(α , α -D-trehalose (1) as a white solid (32 mg, 76%). [α]²⁰_D +20.9 (*c* 0.67, MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.15-5.10

(m, 2H, H1, H1'), 4.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.01–3.99 (m, 1H), 3.88–3.78 (m, 8H), 3.70-3.66 (m, 3H), 3.53-3.48 (m, 5H), 3.47-3.30 (m, 3H), 3.23 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O) δ 102.8, 102.6, 93.3, 93.2, 75.9, 75.7, 75.6, 74.9, 73.1, 72.5, 72.5, 72.2, 71.1, 71.1, 69.7, 69.6, 69.4, 69.3, 68.5, 68.3, 60.7, 60.5; HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for C₂₄H₄₂O₂₁ [M + Na]⁺ 689.2111 found, 689.2090.

Note: Due to low solubility of compound 1 in CD₃OD, the 13 C NMR spectrum was recorded using D₂O as a solvent.

Phenyl 4-*O*-benzoyl-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-*tert*butyldiphenylsilyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (7):

Compound **12** (2.5 g, 6.9 mmol) was dissolved in 80% acetic acid (146 mL, aqueous) and refluxed at 80 °C with stirring for 1 h. Progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to RT. The reaction mixture was taken in a separating funnel in ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with NaHCO₃ (3×10 mL) and brine (1×10 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue on the silica gel (7:1 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the diol product (2.0 g, 96%).

To a solution of diol (2.0 g, 4.42 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (13 mL), imidazole (0.66 g, 9.72 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred for 5 min at RT and TBDPSCI (1.24 mL, 4.86 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT in the presence of nitrogen for 1 h. Progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was taken in a separating funnel in ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine (3 × 10 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue on the silica gel (1:4 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the C6-OTBDPS protected product (2.32 g, 76%): $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +0.1 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) *v* 3479, 3066, 2931, 1586, 1427, 1112, 743, 701 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70-7.66 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.56-7.54 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.43-7.40 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.37-7.28 (m, 12H, ArH), 7.23-7.21 (m, 3H, ArH), 4.81 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.75 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.71 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.60 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.10 (bs, 1H, H-4), 3.97-3.89 (m, 2H, H-6), 3.77 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H-2), 3.53 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-3), 3.44 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H, H-5), 2.67 (bs, 1H, OH), 1.05 (s, 9H, TBDPS); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.4, 137.9, 135.8, 135.7, 134.3, 133.2, 133.1, 131.7, 129.9, 129.0, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.1, 128.0,

127.96, 127.93, 127.3, 88.0, 82.7, 78.1, 76.9, 75.9, 72.2, 67.1, 63.7, 27.0, 19.34; HR-ESI-MS (*m/z*): calcd for C₄₂H₄₆O₅SSi [M + Na]⁺ 713.2727, found 713.2724.

To a solution of C6-OTBDPS protected product (2.0 g, 2.89 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (20 mL), anhydrous pyridine (1.2 mL, 14.45 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C and benzoyl chloride (0.5 mL, 4.34 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C with stirring in the presence of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to RT and kept stirring for 1 h. Progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was taken in a separating funnel in ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine $(3 \times 10 \text{ mL})$. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue on the silica gel (1:9 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the product 7 (2.18 g, 95%). $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} + 16.6$ (c 0.97, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 2931, 2857, 1726, 1473, 1452, 1427, 1271, 1111, 745, 701, 504 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, OBz), 7.66-7.58 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.52-7.50 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.46-7.24 (m, 19H, ArH), 7.14-7.12 (m, 2H, ArH), 5.96 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.90 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.69 (ABq, J = 10.5 Hz, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.63 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.56 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 3.82 (dd, J = 2.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H, H-3), 3.80-3.72 (m, 3H, H-5, H-6), 3.66 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H-2), 1.02 (s, 9H, TBDPS); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz. $CDCl_3$) δ 165.6, 138.5, 137.7, 135.7, 135.6, 133.1, 132.9, 130.1, 129.9, 129.8, 129.0, 128.5, 128.3, 127.93, 127.90, 127.8, 127.7, 87.2, 81.7, 77.6, 76.6, 75.8, 72.0, 67.0, 61.8, 26.9, 19.2; HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for C₄₉H₅₀O₆SSi [M + Na]⁺ 817.2990, found 817.2981.

[4-*O*-benzoyl-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-*tert*butyldiphenylsilyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-(1→6)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1↔1)-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-α-Dglucopyranoside (6):

The solution of the galactosyl thioglycoside donor 7 (0.36 g, 0.45 mmol), the trehalose acceptor 4 (0.32 g, 0.36 mmol) and MS 3Å (0.9 g) in CH₂Cl₂: Et₂O (18 mL, 4:1) was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere at RT for about 1 h. The flask was cooled to 0 °C and NIS (146 mg, 0.64 mmol) was added followed by the dropwise addition of TfOH (8 μ L, 0.09 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by adding NEt₃ (2-3 drops). The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, filtered through Celite and transferred to a separating funnel. The organic layer was washed with aq. Na₂S₂O₃ (2 × 4 mL), NaHCO₃, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue over silica gel (1:3 ethyl acetate: pet

ether) yielded the desired trisaccharide **6** (0.45 g, 78%): $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +44.7 (*c* 1.5, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) *v* 3066, 2932, 2858, 1726, 1602, 1496, 1454, 1428, 1272, 1161, 1027, 754, 698 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H, OBz), 7.63-7.08 (m, 53H, ArH), 5.91 (s, 1H, H-4), 5.54 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.14 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.08 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H, 2×H-1), 4.94 (Ap. t, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.85-4.82 (m, 4H), 4.71-4.54 (m, 8H), 4.25-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.08 (m, 3H), 4.05-3.97 (m, 3H), 3.84 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 5H), 3.54 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.40 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H, TBDPS); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.7, 139.1, 139.0, 138.9, 138.8, 138.4, 138.3, 138.2, 137.7, 135.7, 135.6, 133.3, 133.0, 130.5, 130.0, 129.8, 129.7, 129.0, 128.6, 128.5, 128.48, 128.46, 128.40, 128.3, 128.1, 128.08, 128.06, 128.01, 127.89, 127.86, 127.81, 127.77, 127.73, 127.6, 127.58, 127.54, 127.4, 126.3, 101.4, 98.2, 94.6, 94.0, 82.5, 81.8, 79.8, 79.0, 78.7, 75.86, 75.83, 75.6, 75.4, 75.1, 73.6, 73.4, 72.8, 71.6, 69.4, 69.1, 68.2, 65.6, 63.0, 62.0, 26.8, 19.2; HR-ESI-MS (*m*/*z*): calcd for C₉₇H₁₀₀O₁₇Si [M + Na]⁺ 1588.6622, found 1588.6654.

[4-*O*-benzoyl-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl- α -D-galactopyranosyl]-(1 \rightarrow 6)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)-(1 \leftrightarrow 1)-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene- α -D-glucopyranoside (13):

To a solution of compound 6 (0.15 g, 0.10 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2.8 mL), TBAF (0.51 mL, 1 M solution in THF) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to RT after 20 min. Progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was taken in a separating funnel in ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine $(3 \times 10 \text{ mL})$. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue on the silica gel (1:2 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the product **13** (0.117 g, 92%): $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +55.6 (c 1.9, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3486, 3030, 2937, 1722, 1602, 1496, 1454, 1274, 754, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, J = 10Hz, 2H, OBz), 7.59-7.15 (m, 43H, ArH), 5.56 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 5.55 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.15 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.09 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.08 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.96 (Ap. t, J = 11.5 Hz, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.88-4.83 (m, 3H, PhCH₂), 4.78 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.78-4.54 (m, 8H, PhCH₂), 4.26 (td, *J* = 5.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.09 (m, 2H), 4.05 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93-3.91 (m, 2H), 3.77 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.69-3.63 (m, 3H), 3.61-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.53 (dd, J = 2.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J = 4.0, 9.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 138.9, 138.8, 138.7, 138.6, 138.2, 138.1, 138.0, 137.5, 133.4, 130.0, 129.5, 128.9, 128.54, 128.50, 128.46, 128.41, 128.39, 128.36, 128.31, 128.2, 128.0, 127.9, 127.78, 127.74, 127.71, 127.6, 127.57,

127.50, 126.1, 101.2, 98.2, 94.8, 94.2, 82.4, 81.6, 79.7, 78.9, 78.6, 77.9, 75.5, 75.3, 75.1, 74.9, 73.6, 73.3, 72.5, 71.7, 71.1, 69.3, 69.0, 66.1, 62.9, 61.0; HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for $C_{81}H_{82}O_{17}$ [M + Na]⁺ 1349.5444, found 1349.5463.

[4-*O*-benzoyl-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-*tert*butyldiphenylsilyl- α -D-galactopyranosyl]-(1 \rightarrow 6)-[4-*O*-benzoyl-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl- α -D-galactopyranosyl]-(1 \rightarrow 6)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)-(1 \leftrightarrow 1)-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene- α -D-glucopyranoside (14):

The solution of the galactosyl thioglycoside donor 7 (82 mg, 0.104 mmol), the trisaccharide acceptor 13 (0.11 g, 0.082 mmol) and MS 3Å (0.2 g) in CH₂Cl₂: Et₂O (4.6 mL, 4:1) was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere at RT for about 1 h. The flask was cooled to 0 °C and NIS (34 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added followed by the dropwise addition of TfOH (1.8 µL, 0.02 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by adding NEt₃ (1 drop). The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, filtered through Celite and transferred to a separating funnel. The organic layer was washed with aq. $Na_2S_2O_3$ (2 × 4 mL), NaHCO₃, brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue over silica gel (1:3 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the desired tetrasaccharide 14 (0.15 g, 89%): $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25} + 42.6$ (c 1.64, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 2932, 1724, 1602, 1496, 1454, 1428, 1271, 756, 698 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz. CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, OBz), 7.94 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, OBz), 7.60-7.08 (m, 66H, ArH), 5.90 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4), 5.87 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 5.57 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.21 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.18 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.15 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.99 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.96 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.90-4.80 (m, 4H, PhCH₂), 4.86 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.78-4.43 (m, 12H, PhCH₂), 4.27-4.19 (m, 2H), 4.18 (dd, J = 4.0, J)10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.16-4.12 (m, 3H), 4.09 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89-3.86 (m, 2H), 3.85 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.85 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.85 (m, 2H), 3J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 6H), 3.58 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 6H), 3.58 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.0 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J = 3.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 0.98 (s, 9H, TBDPS); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.9, 165.6, 139.1, 138.9, 138.8, 138.79, 138.73, 138.4, 138.34, 138.31, 138.2, 137.7, 135.68, 135.61, 133.2, 133.0, 132.9, 130.3, 130.2, 130.1, 129.9, 129.79, 129.76, 129.0, 128.6, 128.57, 128.53, 128.46, 128.43, 128.36, 128.34, 128.32, 128.2, 128.17, 128.12, 128.04, 128.01, 127.88, 127.82, 127.78, 127.73, 127.70, 127.66, 127.62, 127.57, 127.54, 127.50, 126.3, 101.3, 98.6, 98.5, 94.7, 94.1, 82.5, 81.8, 79.8, 78.8, 78.7, 77.7, 76.8, 75.78, 75.70, 75.6, 75.5, 75.4, 75.1, 73.5, 73.4, 73.3, 72.8, 72.1, 71.8, 71.5, 69.7, 69.1, 68.6, 68.2,

67.8, 66.5, 66.0, 63.0, 62.1, 26.8, 19.1; HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for C₁₂₄H₁₂₆O₂₃Si [M + K]⁺ 2050.8123, found 2050.8121.

$(\alpha$ -D-galactopyranosyl)- $(1\rightarrow 6)$ - $(\alpha$ -D-galactopyranosyl)- $(1\rightarrow 6)$ - α , α -D-glucopyranosyl)- $(1\leftrightarrow 1)$ - α -D-glucopyranoside (2):

To a solution of compound 14 (0.14 g, 0.07 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL), TBAF (0.35 mL, 1 M solution in THF) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to RT after 20 min. Progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After 8 h, the reaction mixture was taken in a separating funnel in ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine $(3 \times 5 \text{ mL})$. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue on silica gel (1:2 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the tetrasaccharide mono-ol product (0.124 g, 91%): $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +44.8 (c 1.68, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3485, 3030, 2932, 1722, 1496, 1453, 1273, 1108, 754, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, OBz), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, OBz), 7.64-7.21 (m, 56H, ArH), 5.91 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 5.65 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 5.59 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.24 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.18 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.17 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.02 (d, J =11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.98 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.91 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.90-4.52 (m, 16H, PhCH₂), 4.29-4.26 (m, 3H), 4.18-4.09 (m, 3H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, J = 4.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.85 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.73-3.71 (m, 4H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.51 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 8.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 165.9, 139.1, 139.0, 138.8, 138.5, 138.38, 138.34, 138.28, 138.24, 137.7, 133.5, 133.2, 130.2, 130.1, 129.6, 129.0, 128.63, 128.61, 128.57, 128.55, 128.47, 128.44, 128.38, 128.33, 128.13, 128.10, 128.05, 128.01, 127.9, 127.8, 127.75, 127.73, 127.68, 127.63, 127.5, 126.2, 101.3, 98.9, 98.5, 94.7, 94.0, 82.4, 81.7, 79.8, 78.8, 78.7, 77.7, 76.3, 75.6, 75.4, 75.0, 73.5, 73.4, 73.3, 72.9, 72.1, 71.6, 69.9, 69.2, 69.1, 68.7, 67.8, 66.2, 63.0, 61.2; HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for C₁₀₈H₁₀₈O₂₃ [M + Na]⁺ 1796.7207, found 1796.7211.

The tetrasaccharide mono-ol product (80 mg, 0.05 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (2 mL) followed by the addition of NaOMe (10 mg). The solution was stirred at RT under nitrogen atmosphere for 12 h. The reaction was quenched by adding Amberlite IR120H⁺ (40 mg). The solution was filtered using methanol. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the column chromatography of the residue on silica gel (9:1 ethyl acetate: pet ether) yielded the tetrasaccharide triol product (64 mg, 91%): $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -52.1 (*c* 0.96, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) *v* 3463, 3030, 2927, 1497, 1454, 1215, 1091, 1027, 754, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H

NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54-7.21 (m, 50H, ArH), 5.57 (s, 1H, PhCH), 5.21 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.13 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.01 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.99 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.95 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.87 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.85 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, PhCH₂), 4.74 (Ap. t, J = 11.6 Hz, 6H, PhCH₂), 4.69-4.58 (m, 9H, PhCH₂), 4.28-4.21 (m, 2H), 4.16-4.10 (m, 3H), 4.07 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.86 (dd, J = 3.0, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (dd, J = 3.0, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.78-3.71 (m, 5H), 3.66 (dd, J = 4.0, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.62-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.48 (dd, J = 3.6, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.94-2.75 (2×bs, OH); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.0, 138.9, 138.83, 138.80, 138.4, 138.3, 138.29, 138.21, 138.1, 137.6, 129.0, 128.67, 128.63, 128.55, 128.52, 128.50, 128.47, 128.43, 128.3, 128.08, 128.06, 127.95, 127.93, 127.91, 127.87, 127.85, 127.83, 127.80, 127.77, 127.70, 127.59, 127.53, 126.2, 101.3, 98.6, 98.2, 94.7, 94.1, 82.4, 81.7, 79.8, 78.8, 78.6, 77.8, 71.5, 76.8, 76.0, 75.60, 75.3, 74.9, 73.5, 73.4, 73.0, 72.6, 72.4, 71.4, 69.5, 69.1, 68.9, 68.1, 67.6, 67.4, 66.2, 63.1, 63.0; HR-ESI-MS (m/z): calcd for C₉₄H₁₀₀O₂₁ [M + Na]⁺ 1588.6649, found 1588.6690.

The tetrasaccharide triol (60 mg, 0.04 mmol) and 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (140 mg) in acetic acid: water (20 mL, 1:1) was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere for 20 h. the solution was filtered through Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure and the column chromatography of the residue on silica gel (7:3 methanol: CH₂Cl₂) yielded the tetrasaccharide product **2** (26 mg, 98%): $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +81.9 (*c* 0.52, MeOH: H₂O = 1:1); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.14 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.13 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.93 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H, H-1), 4.13-4.06 (m, 2H), 3.94-3.86 (m, 6H), 3.85-3.76 (m, 7H), 3.75-3.66 (m, 5H), 3.56-3.51 (m, 2H), 3.41-3.34 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O) δ 97.9, 97.6, 93.4, 93.3, 72.8, 72.5, 72.2, 70.9, 70.4, 69.7, 69.6, 69.5, 69.3, 69.2, 68.7, 68.3, 68.2, 66.4, 65.3, 61.1, 60.5; HR-ESI-MS (*m*/*z*): calcd for C₂₄H₄₂O₂₁ [M + Na]⁺ 689.2111, found 689.2117.

Note: Due to low solubility of compound 2 in CD₃OD, the 13 C NMR spectrum was recorded using D₂O as a solvent.

Phenyl 6-*O*-benzoyl-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (8):

To an ice-cooled solution of phenyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside (0.28 g, 0.516 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) were added pyridine (0.21 mL, 2.58 mmol) and BzCl (0.09 mL, 0.774 mmol). The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 minutes, then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and washed with NaHCO₃ solution (2X5 mL), dried on anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by silica gel column chromatography (1:4 ethyl acetate: pet ether) afforded Phenyl 6-*O*-Benzoyl-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside **8** as

white solid (0.327 g, 98%). $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +4.388 (*c* 0.67, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3030, 2101, 1719, 1454, 1274, 1067, 752, 698 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.62-7.11 (m, 23H, ArH), 4.95-4.85 (m, 4H, CH₂Ph), 4.76-4.61 (m, 4H, CH₂Ph, H1, H6b), 4.43 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H6a), 3.77 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H, H3), 3.68-3.67 (m, 1H, H5), 3.66 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H, H4), 3.53 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H2); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.3, 138.3, 138.1, 137.7, 134.7, 133.4, 133.3, 132.5, 130.7, 130.1, 129.9, 129.0, 129.0, 128.7, 128.64, 128.57, 128.35, 128.27, 128.22, 128.11, 128.08, 128.04, 127.8, 87.5, 86.9, 80.9, 77.7, 77.4, 76.2, 75.6, 75.4, 63.7; HRMS calcd for C₄₀H₃₈O₆S [M +Na]⁺ 669.2281, found 669.2271.

[2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-tertbutyldiphenylsilyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-(1→6)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1↔1)-2,3,6-tri-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (15):

To a solution of compound 11 (100 mg, 0.064 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL), was added 1 M Et₃SiH (in THF) at 0 °C (ice bath) under a N₂ atmosphere, after 10 min TfOH was added in a drop wise manner. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h and then quenched by addition of NaHCO₃ solution at the same temperature and then brought to rt. The crude product was extracted in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL \times 2), dried on anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by silica gel column chromatography (1:4 ethyl acetate: pet ether) afforded compound 15 as colorless sticky solid (60 mg, 60%) along with benzylidene acetal hydrolyzed byproduct (25%, 23.6 mg). $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +50.1 (c 1.84, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3464, 3030, 2932, 2778, 1726, 1496, 1454, 1361, 1272, 1215, 1110, 754, 698 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.0 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.64-7.10 (m, 53H, ArH), 5.90 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 11.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂Ph), 4.88-4.44 (m, 14H, CH₂Ph), 4.17-3.97 (m, 5H), 3.9-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.77 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.67-3.63 (m, 4H), 3.56-3.46 (m, 4H), 3.38 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (s, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.7, 139.2, 138.98 138.9, 138.8, 138.4, 138.4, 138.1, 135.7, 135.6, 133.3, 133.0, 130.5 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 98.3, 93.9, 93.8, 81.8, 81.1, 79.8, 79.1, 77.9, 75.8, 75.8, 75.6, 75.4, 75.2, 73.8, 73.0, 72.8, 72.7, 71.6, 70.9, 70.7, 69.5, 69.4, 68.2, 65.6, 62.1, 26.9, 19.2; HRMS calcd for C₉₇H₁₀₂O₁₇Si [M +Na]⁺ 1589.6778, found 1589.6784.

[2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-4-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-*tert*butyldiphenylsilyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-(1→6)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1↔1)-4-*O*-acetyl-2,3,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-Dglucopyranoside:

Pyridine (4.6 µL, 0.05 mmol) and DMAP (0.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol) was added to a clear solution of 15 (18.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) at rt. Next, acetic anhydride (2.3 µL, 0.02 mmol) was to the reaction mixture. Then, the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 1 h. After complete consumption of starting material, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (1:4 ethyl acetate: pet ether) to obtain C4-OAc compound as a sticky solid (17.5 mg, 95%). $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +45.8 (c 0.9, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3029, 2931, 2856, 1805, 1745, 1725, 1454, 1361, 1272, 1162, 1107, 754, 698 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.64-7.06 (m, 53H, ArH), 5.89 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H, CH₂Ph), 4.88-4.81 (m, 4H, CH₂Ph), 4.67-4.36 (m, 12H, CH₂Ph) 4.15-4.11 (m, 2H), 4.07-3.97 (m, 3H), 3.94 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, J = 9.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.52 (m, 5H), 3.37 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.2 (m, 2H), $1.86 (s, 3H, CH_3)$, $1.01 (s, 9H, CH_3)$; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.8, 165.7, 139.2, 138.98 138.9, 138.8, 138.4, 138.4, 138.1, 135.7, 135.6, 133.3, 133.0, 130.5 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 98.3, 93.4, 81.8, 81.1, 79.8, 79.1, 77.9, 75.8, 75.8, 75.6, 75.4, 75.2, 73.8, 73.0, 72.8, 72.7, 71.6, 70.9, 70.7, 69.5, 69.4, 68.2, 65.6, 62.1, 26.9, 21.1, 19.2; HRMS calcd for $C_{99}H_{104}O_{18}Si [M + Na]^+$ 1631.6890, found 1631.6854.

[4-*O*-benzoyl-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-*tert*butyldiphenylsilyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-(1→6)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1↔1)-(2,3,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-(4→1)-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-benzoyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (16):

The solution of the donor **8** (0.06 g, 0.0893 mmol), acceptor **15** (0.07 g, 0.045 mmol) and MS 3Å (180 mg) in CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O (2.1/1.5 mL) was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere at RT for 10 minutes. The flask was cooled to 0 °C and NIS (0.03 g, 0.134 mmol) was added followed by the dropwise addition of TfOH (2.4 μ L, 0.027 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by adding NEt₃ (2-3 drops). The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, filtered through Celite and transferred to a separating funnel. The organic layer was washed with aq. Na₂S₂O₃ (2 × 4 mL), NaHCO₃, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue over silica gel yielded the desired tetrasaccharide **16** (0.075 g, 80%). [α]²⁰_D

+45.1 (*c* 1.31, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3028, 2932, 2858, 1724, 1496, 1453, 1360, 1273, 1216, 1107, 754, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.0 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H, ArH), 7.64-7.07 (m, 71H, ArH), 5.9 (bs, 1H), 5.56 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.03-4.43 (m, 22H, CH₂Ph), 4.32 (bs, 2H), 4.17-3.93 (m, 9H), 3.45-3.56 (m, 8H), 3.5-3.45 (m, 3H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (s, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.3, 165.7, 139.3, 139.2, 138.9, 138.7, 138.5, 138.4, 138.2, 138.2, 138.0, 138.0, 135.7, 135.6, 133.3, 133.1, 133.0, 130.5, 130.2, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.2, 128.6, 128.6, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 128.4, 128.34, 128.28, 128.24, 128.17, 128.07, 127.85, 127.73, 127.71, 127.63, 127.6, 127.53, 127.44, 127.41, 127.1, 126.8, 98.3, 97.1, 94.0, 93.5, 81.96, 81.9, 81.5, 80.0, 79.8, 79.4, 77.9, 77.8, 75.9, 75.8, 75.7, 75.4, 75.17, 74.18, 74.0, 73.5, 72.99, 72.9, 72.8, 71.6, 70.63, 69.62, 69.5, 68.7, 68.2, 65.6, 63.5, 62.1, 26.9, 19.2; HRMS calcd for C₁₃₁H₁₃₄O₂₃Si [M +Na]⁺ 2125.8977, found 2125.8968.

α -D-galactopyranosyl- $(1 \rightarrow 6)$ - α -D-glucopyranosyl- $(1 \leftrightarrow 1)$ - α -D-glucopyranosyl- $(4 \rightarrow 1)$ - α -D-glucopyranoside (3):

To a solution of compound 16 (0.07 g, 0.033 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added TBAF (0.17 mL, 0.166 mmol) at rt and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. After complete conversion of starting material, reaction mixture was concentrated on rotary evaporator and purified by column chromatography to afford C6-OH derivative of compound 16 as a sticky solid (0.057 g, 92%). [α]²⁰_D +53.5 (c 0.6, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃) v 3463, 3029, 2928, 1722, 1453, 1360, 1274, 1216, 1158, 1106, 1070, 1027, 753, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H, ArH), 7.64-7.07 (m, 61H, ArH), 5.90 (bs, 1H), 5.53 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 $(d, J = 3.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 5.17 (d, J = 3.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 5.06-5.03 (m, 2\text{H}), 4.97-4.44 (m, 21\text{H}, CH_2\text{Ph}),$ 4.31 (bs, 2H), 4.17-3.90 (m, 10H), 3.81-3.42 (m, 11H); 13 C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.3, 166.3, 139.3, 139.1, 138.85, 138.71, 138.66, 138.37, 138.21, 138.18, 138.15, 138.09, 138.04, 133.57, 133.15, 130.18, 129.86, 129.78, 129.66, 128.67, 128.61, 128.59, 128.49, 128.43, 128.29, 128.24, 128.17, 128.11, 128.05, 128.0, 127.95, 127.87, 127.85, 127.75, 127.72, 127.68, 127.62, 127.44, 127.39, 127.09, 126.82, 126.78, 98.36, 97.16, 94.25, 93.79, 81.96, 81.87, 81.5, 80.02, 79.73, 79.6, 78.09, 77.82, 75.92, 75.73, 75.67, 75.39, 75.24, 75.13, 74.27, 74.17, 73.5, 73.1, 72.99, 72.62, 71.84, 71.3, 70.7, 69.6, 69.4, 68.7, 66.3, 63.5, 61.2; HRMS calcd for C₁₁₅H₁₁₆O₂₃Si [M +Na]⁺ 1887.7794, found 1887.7808

The solution of C6-OH derivative of compound **16** (35 mg, 18.8 μ mol) in methanolic NaOMe (0.2 M, 1 mL) was stirred at rt for 5 h. Reaction was monitored by LRMS and after complete conversion the reaction mixture was neutralized by addition of acidic resin

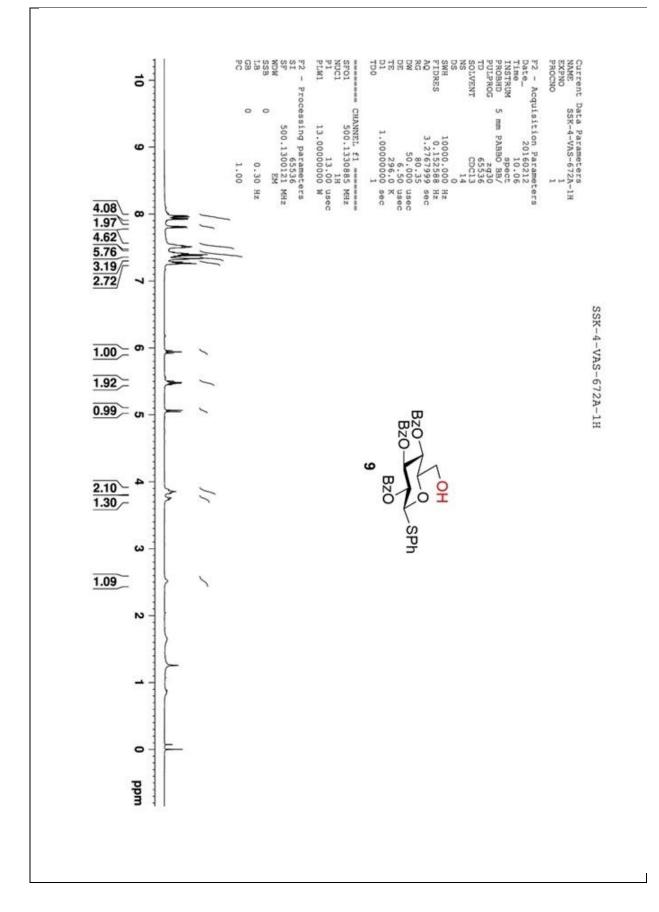
Amberlite IR 120 H+ (100 mg). The resin was filtered off, washed with methanol. The combined organic layer was concentrated, dried and used for next step without purification.

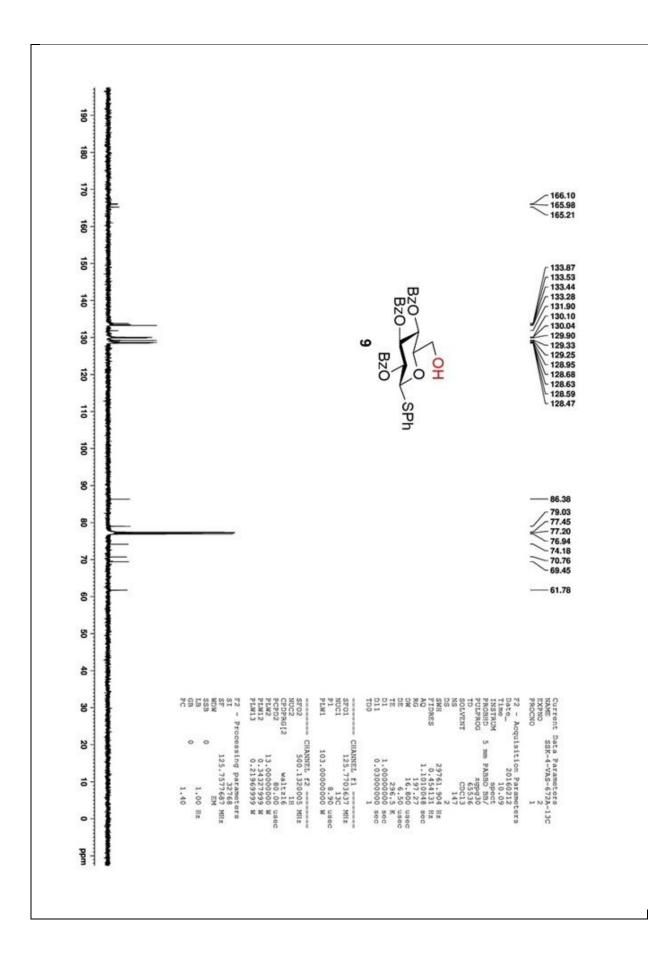
The intermediate obtained in the above step was dissolved in 50% aqueous AcOH (5 mL) at rt and Pd(OH)₂ (10%, 50 mg) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h under H₂ atmosphere. After complete conversion as indicated by LRMS, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with MeOH. The organic layer was concentrated on rotary evaporator and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) with gradient elusion (1:9 methanol: CH₂Cl₂ to 8:2 methanol: CH₂Cl₂) to afford desired product **3** as a white solid (11.5 mg, 92% over two steps).

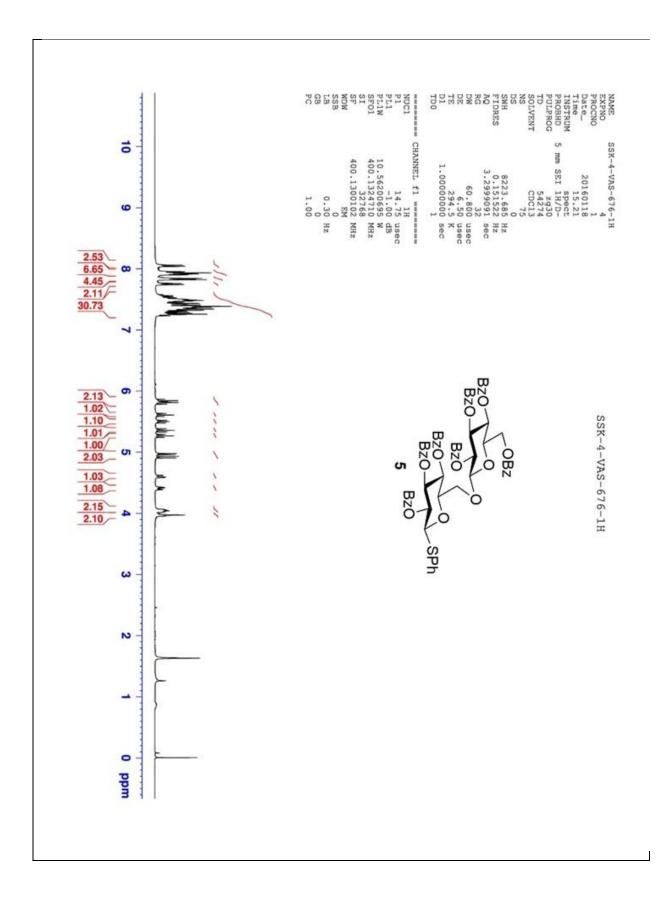
 $[\alpha]^{20}{}_{D}$ +65.96 (*c* 0.5, MeOH:H₂O = 1:1); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.25 (bs, 1H), 5.15(bs, 2H), 4.85 (bs, 1H), 4.13-4.02 (m, 2H), 3.97-3.88 (m, 5H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 6H), 3.77-3.68 (m, 5H), 3.66-3.61 (m, 3H), 3.56-3.49 (m, 2H), 3.44-3.40 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD: MeOD 1:1) δ 100.6, 98.2, 93.64, 93.55, 78.6, 73.4, 73.0, 72.3, 71.4, 71.1, 71.0, 70.7, 70.1, 69.9, 69.7, 69.4, 68.7, 65.6, 61.1, 60.9, 60.6; HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₄₂O₂₁ [M +Na]⁺ 689.2111, found 689.2113.

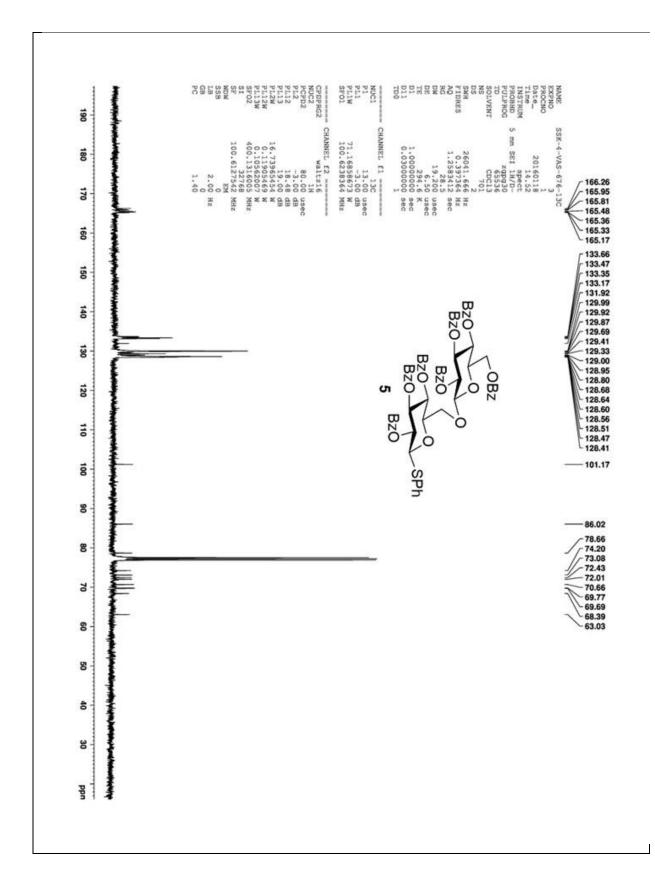
Note: Due to low solubility of compound **3** in CD₃OD, the ¹³C NMR spectrum was recorded using CD₃OD: D₂O (1:1) mixture as a solvent.

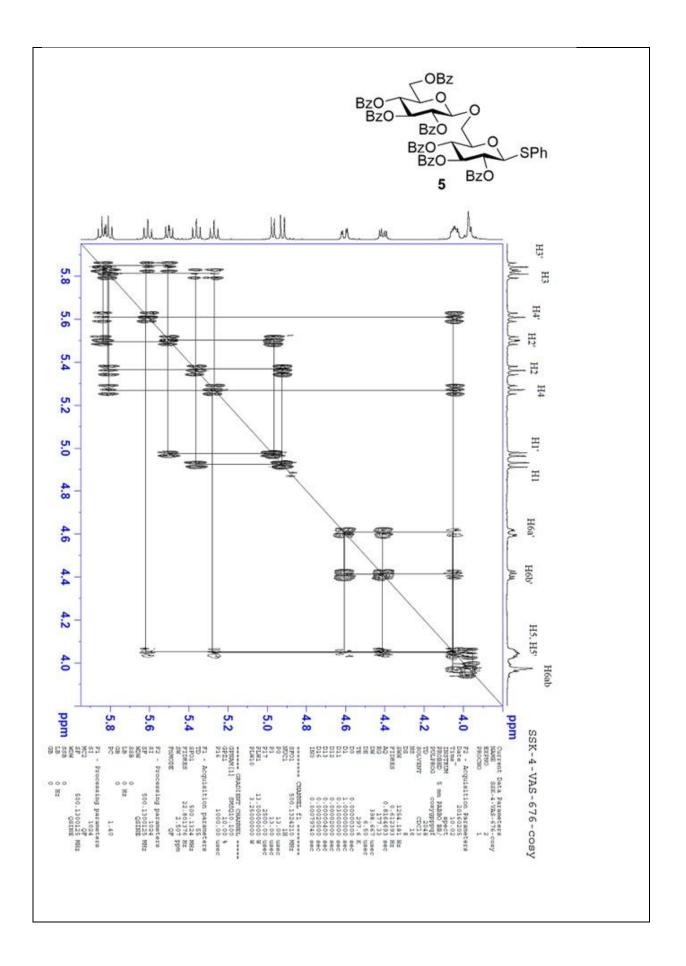


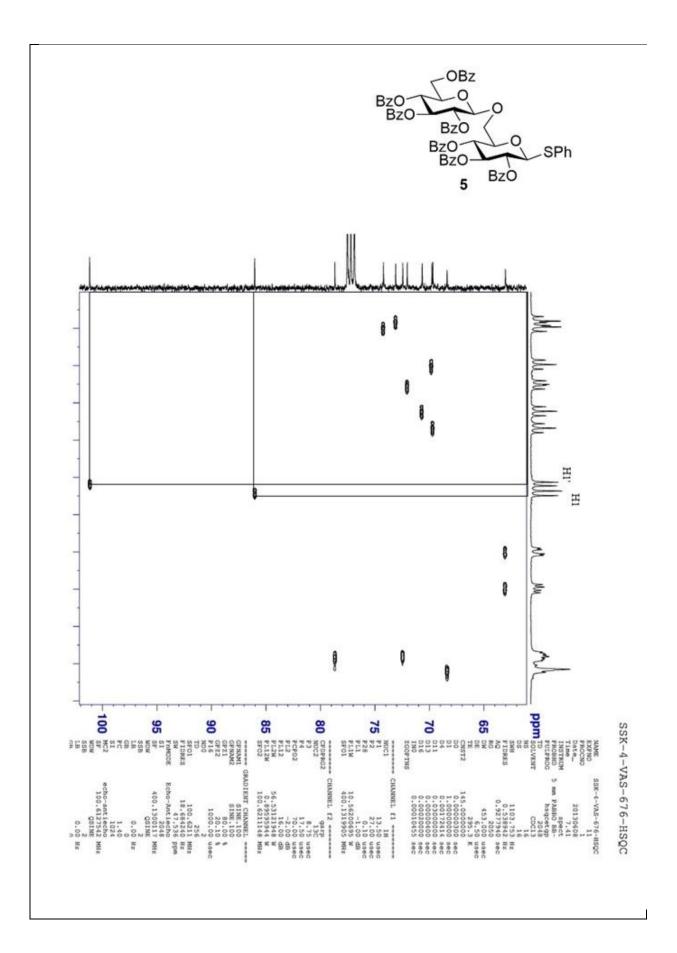


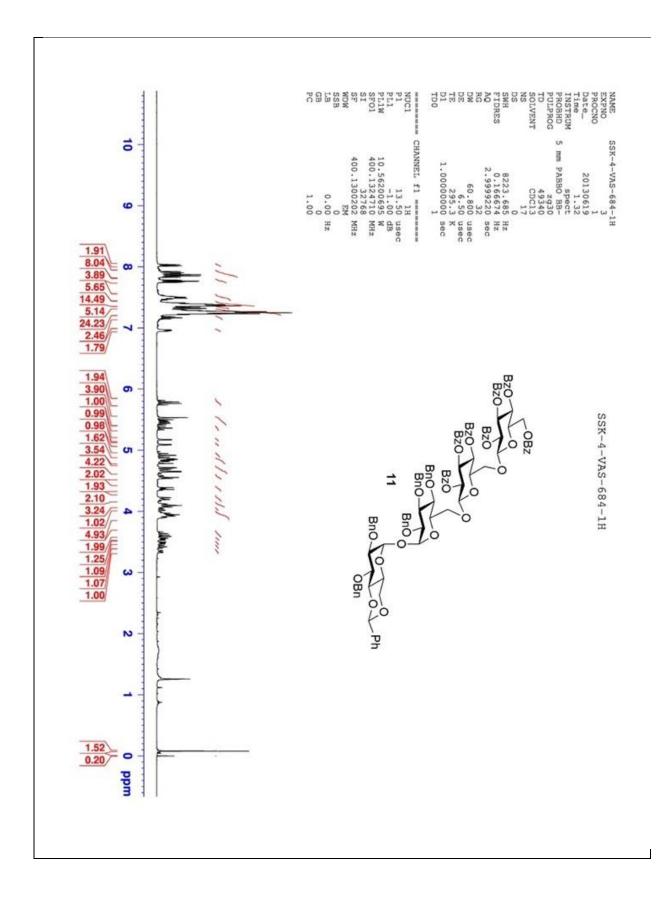


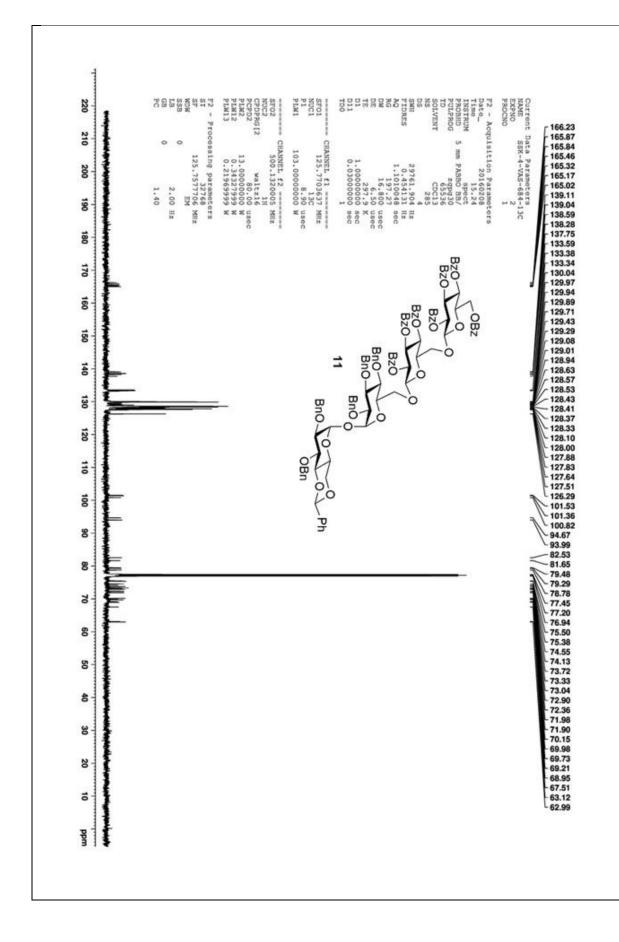


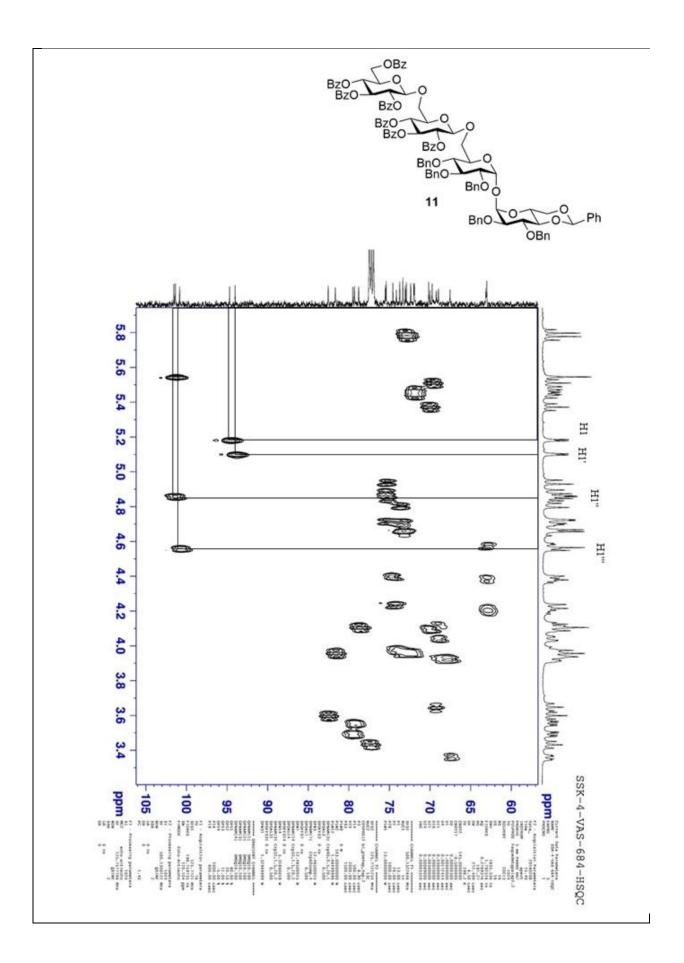




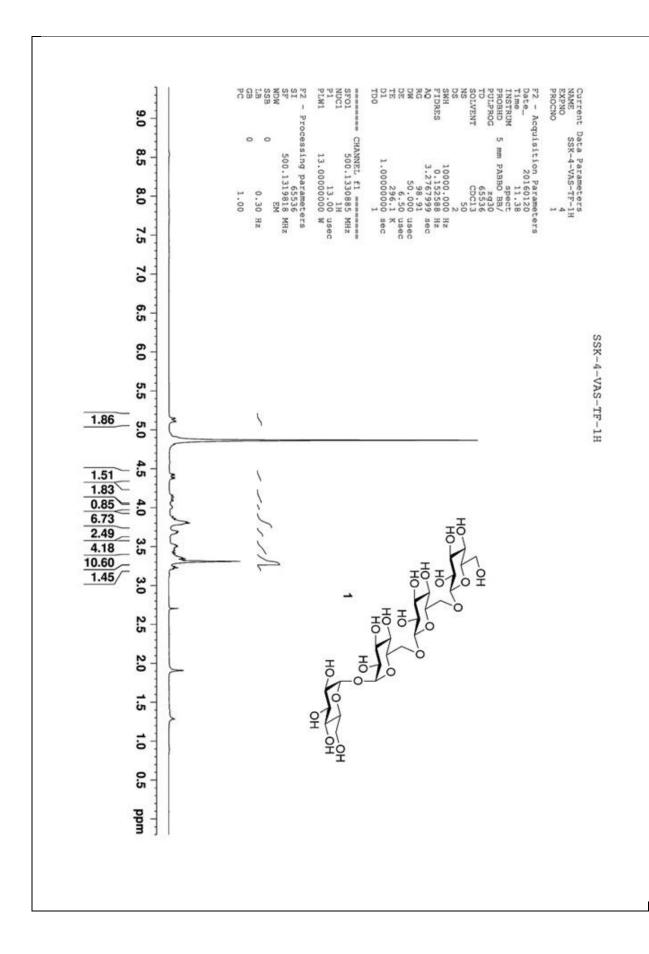








S24



S25

