

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Simple Gd³⁺-Neu5NAc complexation results in NMR chemical shift asymmetries
of structurally equivalent complex-type N-glycan branches**

Konstantin Usachev,^a Yoshiki Yamaguchi,^b Masayuki Takamatsu,^c Nataliya Pavlova,^a
Vladimir Klochkov,^a Almira Kurbangalieva,^d Takefumi Murase,^e Taiji Shimoda^e and
Katsunori Tanaka*^{c,d,e}

^a *NMR Laboratory, Institute of Physics, Kazan Federal University, 18 Kremlevskaya street, Kazan 420008, Russia*

^b *Structural Glycobiology Team, Systems Glycobiology Research Group, RIKEN Global Research Cluster, RIKEN, Hirosawa, Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0198, Japan*

^c *Biofunctional Synthetic Chemistry Laboratory, RIKEN, Hirosawa Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0198, Japan*

^d *Biofunctional Chemistry Laboratory, A. Butlerov Institute of Chemistry, Kazan Federal University, 18 Kremlyovskaya street, Kazan 420008, Russia*

^e *GlycoTargeting Research Team, RIKEN, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0198, Japan*

*Correspondence: Dr. Katsunori Tanaka, E-mail: kotzenori@riken.jp

Experimental details

NMR spectroscopy: All measurements were acquired on a Bruker AVANCE-III HD 700 spectrometer (^1H frequency: 700.13 MHz) equipped with a 5 mm QCI (quadruple resonance $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}/^{31}\text{P}$) CryoProbeTM. NMR samples contained 200 micrograms of *N*-glycan in 300 microliters D_2O in a 5 mm Shigemi NMR tube. The temperature was set to 293 K. Two-dimensional (2D) proton (COSY, TOCSY, NOESY) spectra were acquired in the phase-sensitive mode using the States-TPPI method for TOCSY and the QF mode for COSY experiments, using a time domain data point density of 512 t_1 x 4096 t_2 complex points and 64 transients per complex t_1 increment. 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC, ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC-TOCSY, and ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC spectra were recorded over 512 (^1H) x 4096 (^{13}C) complex points to obtain spectral widths of 13 (^1H) and 165 ppm (^{13}C). The NOESY mixing time was 150 ms.

Spectra were processed by NMRPipe¹³ and analyzed using SPARKY. Proton and carbon resonance assignment for all residues were obtained using a combination of 2D COSY and TOCSY experiments for the ^1H signals, and by 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC, ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC-TOCSY, and ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC for the ^{13}C signals, as well as with reference to the chemical shift data obtained from undecasaccharides reported previously by Sato and Kajihara.¹¹

The assignment of the Gd^{3+} interacting residues was performed based on the observed magnitude of the chemical shift changes. The carbon-bonded protons closest to the Gd^{3+} site generally provided the largest chemical shift changes, in ppm.

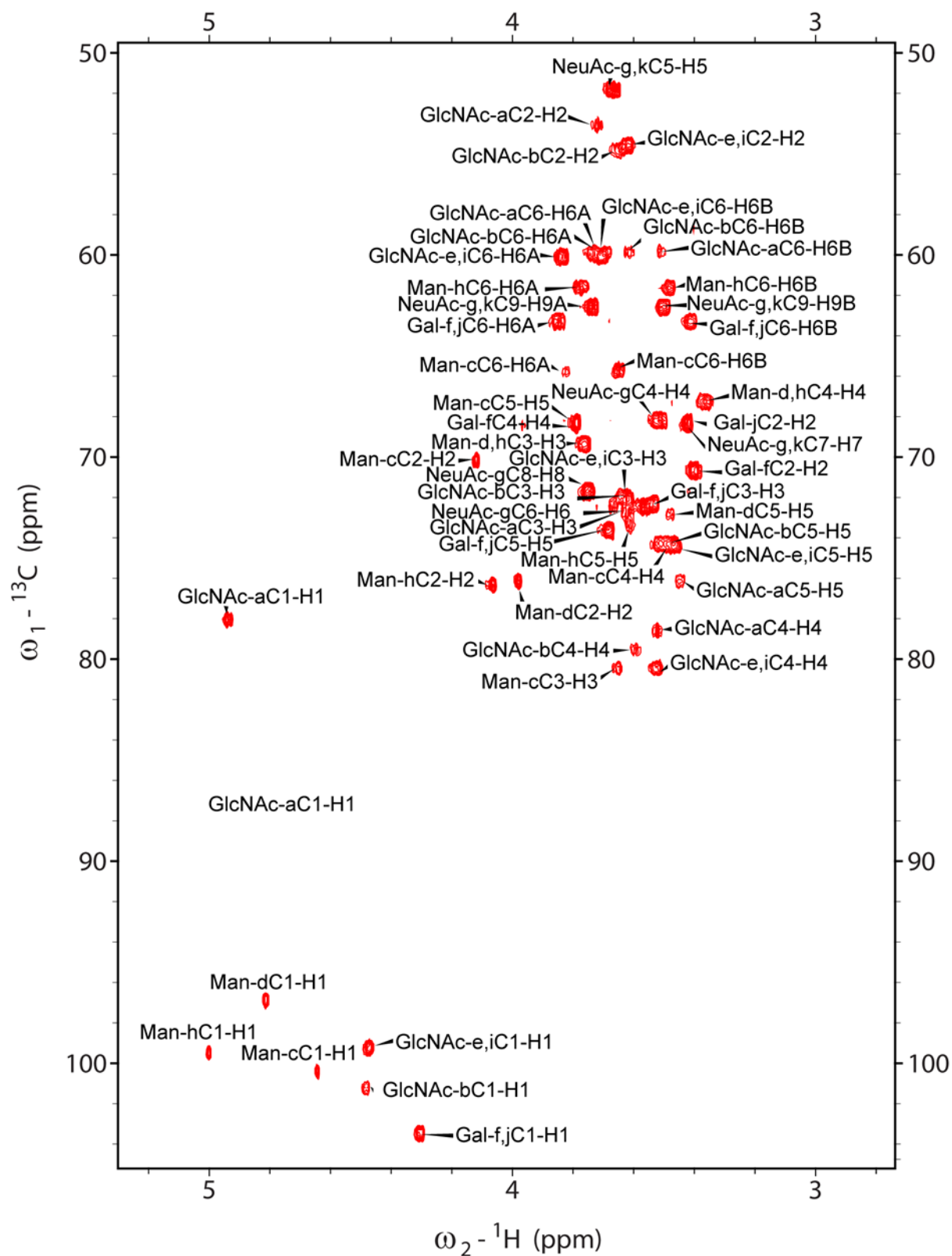


Figure S1. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR (^1H : 700 MHz) spectra of disialo-*N*-glycan labeled with DOTA, 1-DOTA at 293K in D_2O solution.

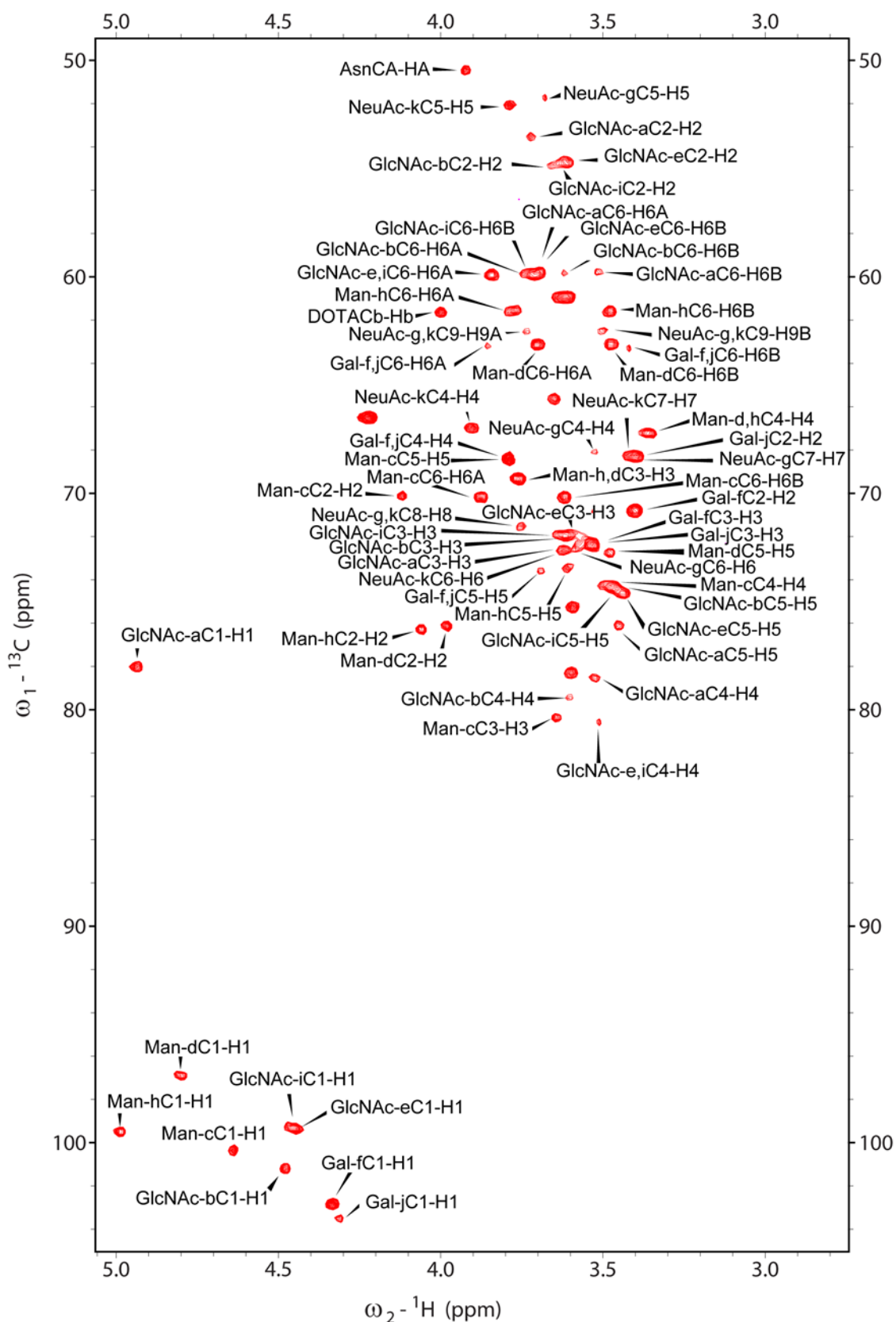


Figure S2. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR (^1H : 700 MHz) spectra of disialo-*N*-glycan labeled with DOTA, **1-DOTA** at 293K in D_2O solution after the addition of Gd^{3+} .

Table S1. ^1H and ^{13}C chemical shifts in ppm measured in D_2O for **1-DOTA** with Gd^{3+} at 293 K.

Functional group and its positions	^1H (ppm)	^{13}C (ppm)	Functional group and its positions	^1H (ppm)	^{13}C (ppm)
Asn H	8.34				
α	3.85	50.77			
β	2.79	34.88			
GlcNAc-a 1	4.95	77.97	Man-h 1	4.99	99.50
2	3.73	53.55	2	4.07	76.30
3	3.63	72.71	3	3.77	69.31
4	3.53	78.49	4	3.36	67.16
5	3.46	76.12	5	3.63	73.46
6A	3.72	59.84	6A	3.78	61.60
6B	3.52	59.84	6B	3.49	61.60
GlcNAc-b 1	4.48	101.20	Gal-f 1	4.34	102.90
2	3.66	54.87	2	3.41	70.87
3	3.61	71.91	3	3.55	72.35
4	3.61	79.51	4	3.80	68.47
5	3.49	74.24	5	3.68	73.54
6A	3.75	59.86	6A	3.70	63.22
6B	3.63	59.86	6B	3.46	63.22
GlcNAc-e 1	4.42	99.51	Gal-j 1	4.31	103.50
2	3.62	54.74	2	3.40	68.35
3	3.62	71.91	3	3.53	72.35
4	3.53	80.61	4	3.79	68.47
5	3.46	74.56	5	3.69	73.54
6A	3.85	59.87	6A	3.69	63.22
6B	3.71	59.87	6B	3.49	63.22
GlcNAc-i 1	4.47	99.31	NeuNAc-g 3a	2.54	39.99
2	3.62	54.74	3b	1.60	39.99
3	3.62	71.91	4	3.53	68.14
4	3.53	80.61	5	3.68	51.83
5	3.46	74.56	6	3.62	72.68
6A	3.85	59.87	7	3.42	68.37
6B	3.71	59.87	8	3.76	71.63
			9a	3.74	62.52
			9b	3.52	62.52
Man-c 1	4.64	100.40	NeuNAc-k 3a	2.12	39.29
2	4.13	70.12	3b	1.71	39.29
3	3.65	80.44	4	3.90	67.22
4	3.48	74.34	5	3.79	52.14
5	3.80	68.47	6	3.60	72.28
6A	3.83	65.73	7	3.43	68.37
6B	3.66	65.73	8	3.86	70.13
			9a	3.78	60.48
			9b	3.70	60.48
Man-d 1	4.80	96.93			
2	3.99	76.17			
3	3.77	69.31			
4	3.37	67.19			
5	3.49	72.64			
6A	3.71	63.15			
6B	3.48	63.15			

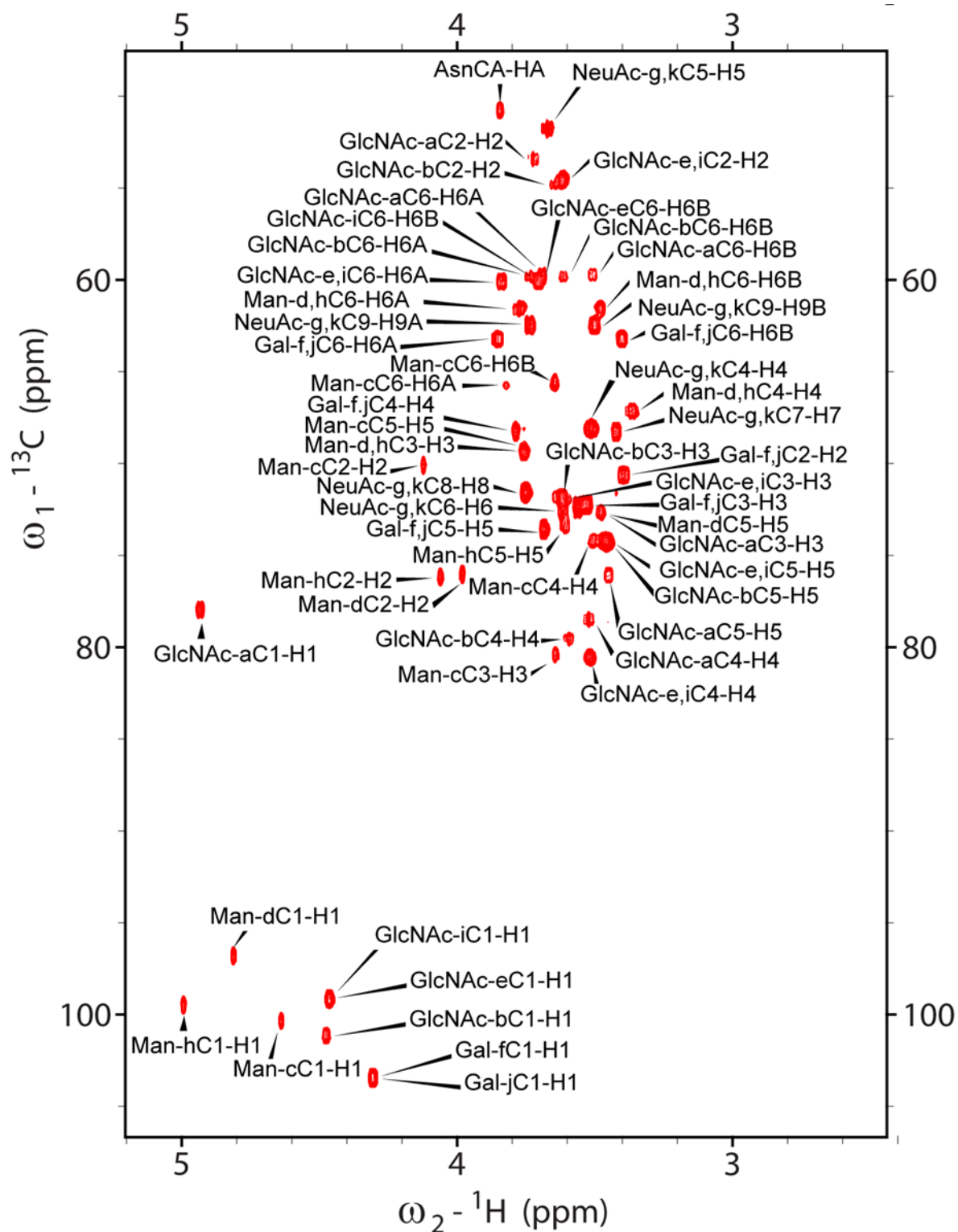


Figure S3. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR (^1H : 700 MHz) spectra of disialo-*N*-glycan **1** at 293K in D_2O solution.

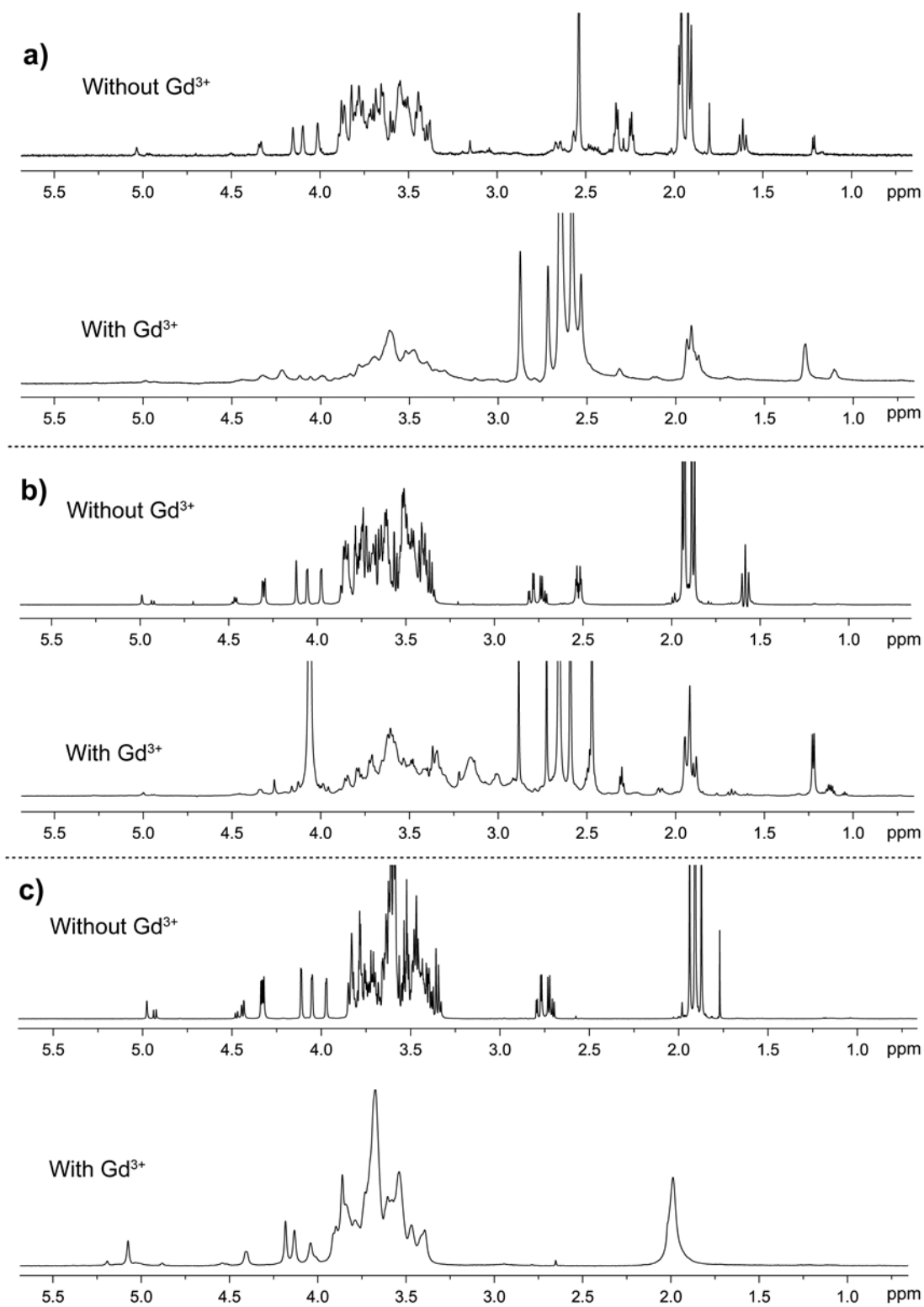


Figure S5. ^1H NMR (700 MHz) spectra of the *N*-glycans at 293K in D_2O solution and after the addition of Gd^{3+} . (a) Disialo-*N*-glycan labeled with DOTA, **1-DOTA**; (b) disialo-*N*-glycan **1**; (c) asialo-*N*-glycan **2**.

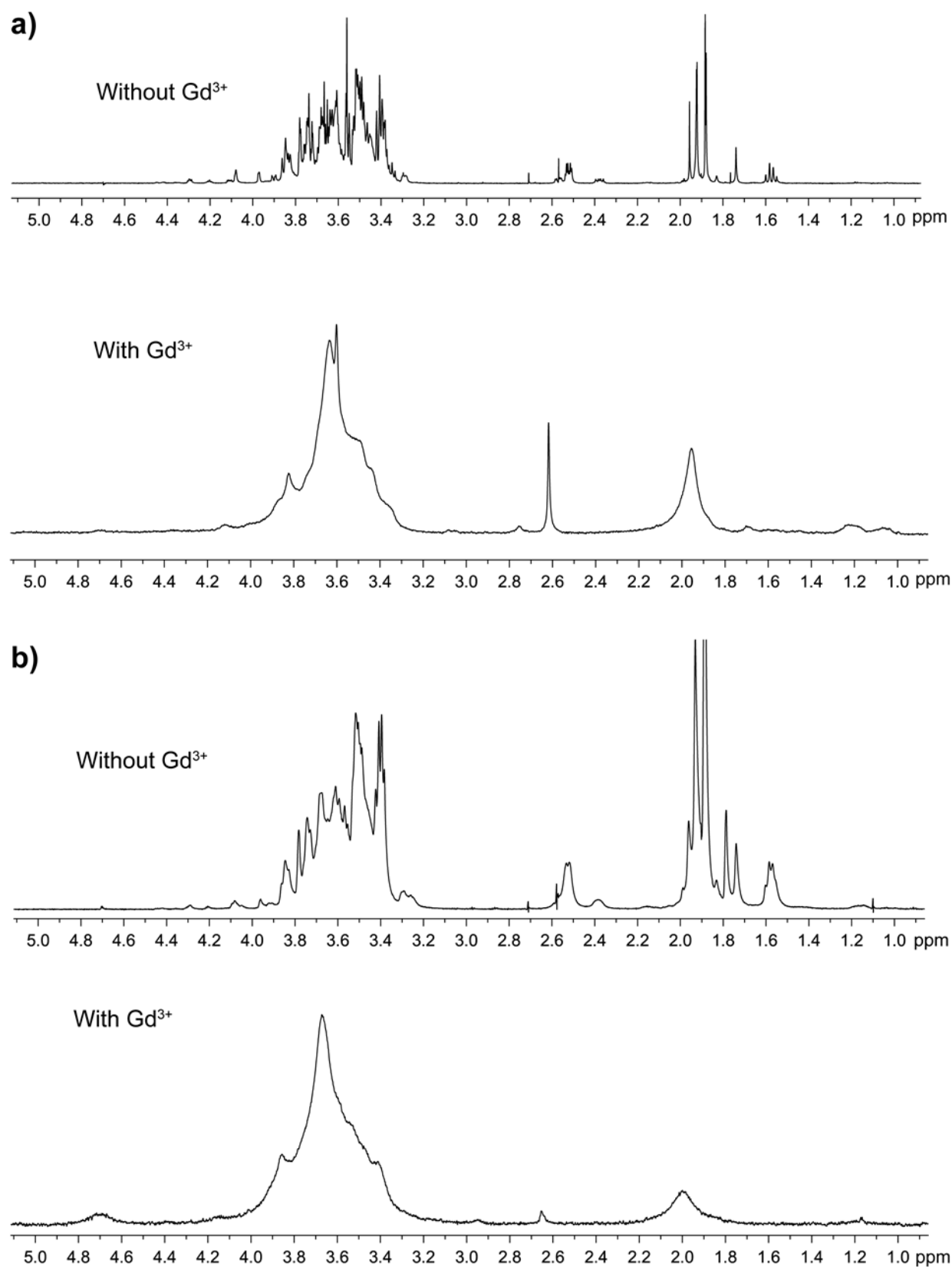


Figure S6. ¹H NMR (700 MHz) spectra of the *N*-glycans at 293K in D₂O solution and after the addition of Gd³⁺. (a) Tri-antennary sialo-*N*-glycan **3**; and (b) tetra-antennary sialo-*N*-glycan **4**.