2-O-Benzyloxycarbonyl protected glycosyl donors: A revival of carbonate-mediated

anchimeric assistance for diastereoselective glycosylation

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1) General Remarks

All reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere. Anhydrous solvents were obtained using a PURESOLV system of *it-innovative technology*. Molecular sieves (3Å) were activated before use by heating at 200 °C under vacuum. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using plates cut from aluminum sheets (silica gel 60 F-254). Visualization was achieved under a 254 nm or 365 nm UV light and by immersion in a solution of ceric ammonium molybdate in ethanol/sulfuric acid followed by heating with a heat gun. Chromatographic separation was carried out on a 3000 series HPLC-UV system (Dionex UltiMate 3000, Thermo Scientific) using a Chiralpak IB column (Cellulose tris-(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) immobilized on 5 µm silica-gel, 4.6x250mm, Chiral Technologies Europe) and n-heptane/iPrOH gradient elution (flow rate: 1 mL/min, 0-4 min: 4% iPrOH, 4-25 min: 4 to 20% iPrOH linear gradient, 25-30 min: 20% iPrOH, 30-30.1 min: 20 to 4% iPrOH linear gradient, 30.1-35 min: 4% iPrOH). Preparative column chromatography was performed on a Büchi Sepacore Flash System (2 x Büchi Pump Module C-605, Büchi Pump Manager C-615, Büchi UV Photometer C-635, Büchi Fraction Collector C-660) or a Grace Reveleris Prep Purification System using silica gel 60 (40-63 µm) as obtained from Merck and distilled solvents. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX 200-MHz, an Avance DRX-400 MHz or an Avance IIIHD 600-MHz spectrometer equipped with a Prodigy BBO cryo probe (Bruker, Germany). Data were recorded and evaluated using TOPSPIN 3.5 (Bruker Biospin). Chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to tetramethylsilane and calibrated using solvent residual peaks. Multiplicities are abbreviated as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), g (guartet), b (broad signal). All chemicals were purchased either from ABCR (Germany) or Sigma-Aldrich (Austria/Germany). HR-MS analysis was carried out from methanol solutions (concentration: 10 ppm) by using an HTC PAL system autosampler (CTC Analytics AG, Zwingen, Switzerland), an Agilent 1100/1200 HPLC with binary pumps, degasser and column thermostat (Agilent Technologies, Waldbronn, Germany) and Agilent 6230 AJS ESI-TOF mass spectrometer (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, United States). 3,4,6-Tri-O-benzyl-1,2-O-(1-ethylthioethylidene)-α-Dglucopyranose (1)^[1], dimethyldioxirane (DMDO)^[2], methyl 2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside $(20)^{[3-5]}$, and methyl 2,3,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-O- β -D-glucopyranoside (22)^[6] were synthesized following known procedures.

2) Experimental Procedures



a. Synthesis of 2-OH thioglucosides 6-9 applying the orthoester strategy

Ethyl 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (2)

General procedure for the preparation of 2-OAc thioglucosides (compounds 3-5). To a solution of thioorthoester 1 (2.68 g, 5 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) molecular sieve (3Å, 2 g) and thiol (R-SH) (40 mmol) were added. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min and subsequent cooling to 0 °C, TMSOTf (0.28 g, 1.25 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of NEt₃ (0.8 mL) and the mixture was filtrated over Celite, washed with aq. NaOH (1%) and water. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution + 0.1% NEt₃) to obtain the desired product.

p-Tolyl 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (3)

1,3-Thiazolin-2-yl 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (4)

2-Pyrimidyl 2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (5):

5 was obtained as a yellowish solid (2.12 g, 72%); R_f 0.44 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3/2); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 8.61 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.36-7.24 (m, 15H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 11.4, 1H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.00-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.69 (m, 4H), 1.96 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 170.4 (s, 1C), 170.1 (s, 1C), 158.7 (d, 2C), 139.6 (s, 1C), 139.53 (s, 1C), 139.47 (s, 1C), 129.13 (d, 2C), 129.11 (d, 2C), 129.0 (d, 2C), 128.8 (d, 2C), 128.6 (d, 2C), 128.5 (d, 2C), 128.42 (d, 1C), 128.40 (d, 1C), 128.2 (d, 1C), 188.3 (d, 1C), 85.2 (d, 1C), 82.7 (d, 1C), 80.4 (d, 1C), 78.9 (d, 1C), 75.8 (t, 1C), 75.5 (t, 1C), 73.6 (t, 1C), 71.9 (d, 1C), 69.7 (t, 1C), 21.0 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₃₃H₃₄N₂NaO₆S⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 609.2030, found 609.2042. **General procedure for de-acetylation of 2-OAc thioglucosides**. To a solution/suspension of the 2-OAc thioglucoside (1 mmol) in dry MeOH (5 mL) K₂CO₃ (28 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the starting material had completely dissolved (up to 72 h). The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of acidic cation exchange resin (Amberlite[®] IR120H), filtrated and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution + 0.1% NEt₃) to obtain the desired product.

Ethyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (6)

6 was obtained as a white solid (420 mg, 85%); R_f 0.21 (hexanes/EtOAc = 4/1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.16 (m, 13H), 7.11-7.08 (m, 2H), 4.86 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.58-4.42 (m, 3H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.56 - 3.39 (m, 4H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 2H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.7 (s, 1C), 138.3 (s, 1C), 138.1 (s, 1C), 128.6 (d, 2C), 128.5 (d, 2C), 128.4 (d, 2C), 128.1 (d, 2C), 128.0 (d, 2C), 127.9 (d, 1C), 127.8 (d, 3C), 127.7 (d, 1C), 86.2 (d, 1C), 86.1 (d, 1C), 79.5 (d, 1C), 77.5 (d, 1C), 75.3 (t, 1C), 75.2 (t, 1C), 73.5 (t, 1C), 73.4 (d, 1C), 69.1 (t, 1C), 24.4 (t, 1C), 15.5 (q, 1C); NMR data matched that reported.^[9]

p-Tolyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (7)

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{B}_{\text{B}} \underbrace{\textbf{OB}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{OB}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}}_{\text{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{O}} \underbrace{\textbf{$

1,3-Thiazolin-2-yl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (8):

8 was obtained as a white solid (430 mg, 78%); R_f 0.27 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3/2); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.02 (m, 15H), 5.08 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.01 (m, 2H), 3.72-3.44 (m, 6H), 3.22 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5 (s, 1C), 137.6 (s, 1C), 137.1 (s, 1C), 137.0 (s, 1C), 127.4 (d, 2C), 127.33 (d, 2C), 127.30 (d, 2C), 126.94 (d, 2C), 126.87 (d, 2C), 126.8 (d, 2C), 126.7 (d, 2C), 126 (d, 1C), 85.5 (d, 1C), 84.5 (d, 1C), 78.7 (d, 1C), 75.9 (d, 1C), 74.4 (t, 1C), 74.0 (t, 1C), 73.3 (d, 1C), 72.4 (t, 1C), 67.6 (t, 1C), 62.8 (t, 1C), 34.3 (t, 1C); NMR data matched that reported.^[8]

2-Pyrimidyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (9)

9 was obtained as a yellowish solid (479 mg, 88%); R_f 0.21 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3/2); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.51 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.26 (m, 11H), 7.24-7.22 (m, 2H), 6.96 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.72 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3 (s, 1C), 157.6 (d, 2C), 138.7 (s, 1C), 138.3 (s, 1C), 138.2 (s, 1C), 128.5 (d, 2C), 128.4 (d, 2C), 128.3 (d, 2C), 128.02 (d, 2C), 127.96 (d, 2C), 127.9 (d, 2C), 127.7 (d, 2C), 127.6 (d, 1C), 117.5 (d, 1C), 86.6 (d, 1C), 84.6 (d, 1C), 79.6 (d, 1C), 77.4 (d, 1C), 75.4 (t, 1C), 75.0 (t, 1C), 73.4 (t, 1C), 73.3 (d, 1C), 68.8 (t, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₃₁H₃₂N₂NaO₅S⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 567.1924, found 567.1909.

b. p-Tolyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (7) via DMDO Epoxidation of 10



3,4,6-Tri-O-benzyl-D-glucal (**10**, 1.25 g, 3 mmol) was reacted with DMDO (78.7 mL, 0.046 M in acetone) at 0 °C for 30 min. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in dry acetone (100 mL). After addition of p-thiocresol (HSTol, 1.86 g, 15 mmol), K₂CO₃ (4.15 g, 30 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (80 mg, 0.3 mmol), the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 2 h, subsequently filtrated and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to yield **7** as a white solid (0.84 g, 50%); R_f 0.49 (hexanes/EtOAc = 4/1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.19 (m, 15H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.97-4.79 (m, 3H), 4.67-4.50 (m, 3H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81-3.75 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.40 (m, 4H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.97 (bs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.6 (s, 1C), 138.6 (s, 1C), 138.2 (s, 1C), 133.8 (d, 2C), 129.9 (d, 2C), 128.60 (d, 2C), 128.56 (d, 2C), 128.5 (d, 2C), 128.1 (d, 2C), 128.08 (d, 2C), 127.9 (d, 2C), 127.8 (d, 2C), 127.7 (d, 1C), 127.6 (s, 1C), 88.2 (d, 1C), 86.0 (d, 1C), 79.6 (d, 1C), 77.5 (d, 1C), 75.5 (t, 1C), 75.2 (t, 1C), 73.6 (t, 1C), 72.6 (d, 1C), 69.1 (t, 1C), 21.3 (q, 1C); NMR data matched that reported.^[7]

c. Introduction of benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz) at O-2



General procedure. To a solution of the 2-OH thioglucoside (0.5 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL), cooled to 0 °C, TMEDA (58 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added, followed by Cbz-Cl (127 mg, 0.75 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h, poured into water (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to yield the desired Cbz-protected thioglucoside.

Ethyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (11)

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{11 was obtained as a white solid (420 mg, 45%); Rf 0.42 (hexanes/EtOAc = 6/1); ^1H \\ \mbox{MR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) } \delta 7.30-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 6H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 8H), 7.15-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.79-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.72 (d,$ *J*= 10.9 Hz, 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.79-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.72 (d,*J*= 10.9 Hz, 7.14), 4.47 (d,*J*= 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d,*J*= 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d,*J*= 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d,*J*= 10.9 Hz, 7.14), 4.47 (d,*J*= 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d,*J*= 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd,*J*= 11.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.66-3.59 (m, 3H), 3.42 (ddd,*J*= 9.2, 4.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 2H), 1.19 (t,*J* $= 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) \\ \delta 154.4 (s, 1C), 138.2 (s, 1C), 138.0 (s, 1C), 137.9 (s, 1C), 135.1 (s, 1C), 128.6 (d, 1C), 128.6 (d, 1C), 128.4 (d, 3C), 128.37 (d, 3C), 128.3 (d, 2C), 128.0 (d, 2C), 127.9 (d, 2C), 127.8 (d, 2C), 127.71 (d, 2C), 127.6 (d, 1C), 73.5 (t, 1C), 70.0 (t, 1C), 68.8 (t, 1C), 23.8 (t, 1C), 14.9 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₃₇H₄₀NaO₇S⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 651.2387, found 651.2402. \\ \end{array}$

p-Tolyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (12)

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{12 was obtained as a white solid (523 mg, 33%); Rf 0.47 (hexanes/EtOAc = 6/1); 1H \\ \mbox{MR} (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) \delta 7.43-7.34 (m, 11H), 7.33-7.25 (m, 7H), 7.24-7.17 (m, 4H), \\ 7.07 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.23 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (d, J = 12.1, 1H), 4.78 (t, J = 11.1 Hz, 2H), 4.74 (dd, J = 9.9, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, J = 10 Hz, 1H), 4.61-4.50 (m, 3H), 3.77 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.750-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.66 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 1H), \\ 2.32 (s, 3H); 1^{3}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) \delta 154.7 (s, 1C), 138.7 (s, 1C), 138.6 (s, 1C), 138.52 (s, 1C), 138.50 (s, 1C), 135.8 (s, 1C), 133.3 (d, 2C), 130.0 (d, 2C), 129.2 (s, 1C), 129.0 (d, 1C), 128.9 (d, 1C), 128.69 (d, 4C), 128.67 (d, 2C), 128.6 (d, 2C), 128.4 (d, 2C), 128.2 (d, 2C), 128.13 (d, 1C), 128.10 (d, 3C), 128.0 (d, 1C), 127.9 (d, 1C), 86.5 (d, 1C), 84.6 (d, 1C), 79.6 (d, 1C), 77.9 (d, 1C), 76.6 (d, 1C), 75.7 (t, 1C), 75.3 (t, 1C), 73.7 (t, 1C), 70.3 (t, 1C), 69.3 (t, 1C), 21.2 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd for C42H42NaO7S⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 713.2543, found 713.2570. \\ \end{array}$

1,3-Thiazolin-2-yl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (13)

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{BnO} \\ \textbf{BnO} \\ \textbf{CbzO} \\ \textbf{STaz} \\ \textbf{STaz} \\ \textbf{STaz} \\ \textbf{STaz} \\ \textbf{MR} (200 \text{ MHz, (CD_3)_2CO)} \\ \delta 7.43-7.23 (m, 20\text{H}), 5.56 (d, J = 10.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 5.23 (s, 2\text{H}), 4.90-4.80 (m, 3\text{H}), 4.72 (d, J = 11.3 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 4.68 (d, J = 10.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 4.62 (d, J = 11.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 4.56 (d, J = 11.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 4.24-4.12 (m, 2\text{H}), 3.94 (t, J = 8.9 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 3.84-3.68 (m, 4\text{H}), 3.44 (t, J = 8.2 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}); \\ \textbf{13} C \text{ NMR} (50 \text{ MHz}, (CD_3)_2\text{CO}) \\ \delta 162.3 (s, 1\text{C}), 155.3 (s, 1\text{C}), 139.5 (s, 1\text{C}), 139.4 (s, 1\text{C}), 139.3 (s, 1\text{C}), 136.5 (s, 1\text{C}), 129.4 (d, 2\text{C}), 129.3 (d, 1\text{C}), 129.1 (d, 6\text{C}), 129.0 (d, 2\text{C}), 128.7 (d, 2\text{C}), 128.5 (d, 4\text{C}), 128.4 (d, 1\text{C}), 128.3 (d, 1\text{C}), 128.2 (d, 1\text{C}), 84.8 (d, 1\text{C}), 83.6 (d, 1\text{C}), 80.3 (d, 1\text{C}), 78.4 (d, 1\text{C}), 75.9 (t, 1\text{C}), 75.5 (t, 1\text{C}), 73.7 (t, 1\text{C}), 70.5 (t, 1\text{C}), 69.5 (t, 1\text{C}), 65.1 (t, 1\text{C}), 35.7 (t, 1\text{C}); \text{HRMS calcd for } C_{38}\text{H}_{39}\text{NNaO}_7\text{S}_2^{+} [\text{M+Na}]^+ 708.2060, \text{found } 708.2078. \\ \end{array}$

2-Pyrimidyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-glucoside (14)

14 was obtained as a yellowish solid (479 mg, 61%); R_f 0.66 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3/2); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 8.48 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.10 (m, 20H), 7.08 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.66-3.56 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 169.4 (s, 1C), 157.9 (d, 2C), 154.5 (s, 1C), 138.6 (d, 1C), 138.5 (d, 1C), 138.4 (d, 1C), 135.6 (d, 1C), 128.5 (d, 2C), 128.3 (d, 1C), 128.2 (d, 4C), 128.15 (d, 2C), 128.1 (d, 2C), 127.9 (d, 2C), 127.7 (d, 2C), 127.6 (d, 2C), 127.54 (d, 1C), 127.49 (d, 1C), 127.3 (d, 1C), 128.0 (d, 1C), 84.2 (d, 1C), 81.6 (d, 1C), 79.5 (d, 1C), 77.8 (d, 1C), 75.6 (d, 1C), 75.0 (t, 1C), 74.6 (t, 1C), 72.7 (t, 1C), 69.6 (t, 1C), 68.8 (t, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₃₉H₃₈N₂NaO₇S⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 701.2292, found 701.2306.

d. Synthesis of glucosyl imidates



3,4,6-Tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-α,β-D-glucose (15)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **11** (300 mg, 0.477 mmol) in MeCN/H₂O (9:1, 4 mL), N-iodosuccinimide (215 mg, 0.954 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min at rt, quenched with an aqueous saturated solution of Na₂S₂O₃, diluted with CH₂Cl₂, and washed with Na₂S₂O₃-solution and brine. The organic phases were combined, dried

over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/ EtOAc, gradient elution) to obtain the desired product **15** as a mixture of α,β-isomers (~4:1 as determined by NMR, 235 mg, 85%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.41-7.32 (m, 9H), 7.32-7.25 (m, 8H), 7.24-7.18 (m, 3H), 5.41 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.86-4.78 (m, 1H), 4.77-4.73 (m, 2H), 4.73-4.70 (m, 1H), 4.56 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (q, *J* = 23.9, 11.9 Hz, 2H), 4.09- 3.99 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.62 (dd, *J* = 9.76, 8.96 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): **α**-(**15**): δ 154.93 (s, 1C), 138.86 (s, 1C), 138.67 (s, 1C), 138.46 (s, 1C), 135.66 (s, 1C), 128.96 (d, 1C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 128.72 (d, 2C), 128.67 (d, 2C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.59 (d, 2C), 128.28 (d, 2C), 128.27 (d, 2C), 128.21 (d, 3C), 128.04 (d, 2C), 127.93 (d, 1C), 70.21 (t, 1C), 69.21 (t, 1C); **β**-(**15**): δ 155.52 (s, 1C), 138.57 (s, 1C), 138.46 (s, 1C), 138.37 (s, 1C), 135.60 (s, 1C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 128.72 (d, 2C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.96 (d, 1C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 128.67 (d, 2C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.96 (d, 1C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 73.76 (t, 1C), 73.62 (t, 1C), 70.70 (d, 1C), 70.21 (t, 1C), 69.21 (t, 1C); **β**-(**15**): δ 155.52 (s, 1C), 138.57 (s, 1C), 138.46 (s, 1C), 138.37 (s, 1C), 135.60 (s, 1C), 128.27 (d, 2C), 128.21 (d, 3C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.28 (d, 2C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 128.72 (d, 2C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.59 (d, 2C), 128.28 (d, 2C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 128.72 (d, 2C), 128.67 (d, 2C), 128.63 (d, 2C), 128.59 (d, 2C), 128.28 (d, 2C), 128.89 (d, 1C), 75.29 (t, 1C), 73.76 (t, 1C), 70.70 (d, 1C), 70.70 (d, 1C), 78.07 (d, 1C), 75.64 (t, 1C), 75.29 (t, 1C), 73.76 (t, 1C), 70.70 (d, 1C), 70.41 (t, 1C), 69.09 (t, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₃₅H₃₆NaO₈⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 607.2302, found 607.2301.

3,4,6-Tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl trichloroacetimidate (16)



To a solution of compound **15** (994 mg, 1.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL), trichloroacetonitrile (736 mg, 5.1 mmol), and DBU (39 mg, 255 μmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/ EtOAc, gradient elution) to afford **16** as a colorless viscous liquid (220 mg, 18%). ¹H NMR (200 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO)

δ 9.31 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.19 (m, 20H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 4.96–4.84 (m, 2H), 4.56 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 4.76-4.61 (m, 1H), 4.60-4.48 (m, 2H), 4.19-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.92-3.65 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 160.72 (s, 1C), 155.31 (s, 1C), 139.42 (s, 1C), 139.34 (s, 1C), 139.28 (s, 1C), 136.53 (s, 1C), 129.40 (d, 2C), 129.28 (d, 1C), 129.11 (d, 4C), 129.08 (d, 3C), 129.06 (d, 3C), 128.84 (d, 2C), 128.65 (d, 1C), 128.56 (d, 1C), 128.47 (d, 1C), 128.37 (d, 1C), 128.30 (d, 1C), 94.24 (d, 1C), 80.46 (d, 1C), 77.94 (d, 1C), 77.06 (d, 1C), 75.95 (t, 1C), 75.76 (t, 1C), 74.55 (d, 1C), 73.74 (t, 1C), 70.50 (t, 1C), 69.16 (t, 1C); ESI-MS calcd for C₃₇H₃₆Cl₃NNaO₈⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 750.1, found 750.1.

3,4,6-Tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl- α , β -D-glucopyranosyl-1-(N-phenyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroacetimidate (18)



To a solution of compound **15** (20 mg, 34 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL), Nphenyltrifluoroacetimidoyl chloride^[10] (63 mg, 303 μ mol) and DBU (1.5 mg, 10 μ mol) were added at -15 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at -15 °C and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/ EtOAc, gradient elution) to afford **18** as a colorless viscous liquid

(21 mg, 81%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.42-7.26 (m, 18H), 7.26-7.19 (m, 4H), 7.15-7.09 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.77 (m, 2H), 6.10-5.52 (m, 1H), 5.18 (q, *J* = 23.4; 12.0 Hz, 2H), 5.05-4.96 (m, 1H), 4.81 (t, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 4.69 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.78- 3.68 (m, 3H), 3.66-3.39 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 154.52 (s, 1C), 143.59 (s, 1C), 138.44 (s, 1C), 138.35 (s, 1C), 138.34 (s, 1C), 135.50 (s, 1C), 129.16 (d, 2C), 129.00 (d, 3C), 128.73 (d, 6C), 128.67 (d, 2C), 128.37 (d, 2C), 128.25 (d, 2C), 128.20 (d, 3C), 128.14 (d, 2C), 128.05 (d, 2C), 124.81 (d, 1C), 119.59 (d, 1C), 82.61 (d, 1C), 77.52 (d, 1C), 76.77 (d, 1C), 76.26 (d, 1C), 75.65 (t, 1C), 75.38 (t, 1C), 73.69 (t, 1C), 70.55 (t, 1C), 68.46 (t, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₄₃H₄₀F₃NNaO₈⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 778.2598, found 778.2607.

e. Glycosylation reactions (analytical and preparative)



General procedure for glycosylation reactions with thioglucosyl donors

To a solution of the glucosyl donor (0.05 mmol) and the acceptor (0.05 or 0.075 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) molecular sieve (3Å, 100 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 14 h at room temperature. After cooling to the appropriate temperature, activator (see Table S1) was added and stirring was continued in the dark for 24 h. Samples of the reaction mixture (100 µl) were taken after 3 h and 24 h and diluted with 1.9 mL CH₂Cl₂. To quench the reaction, the solution was washed with 1 mL of aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ or Na₂SO₃ solution, and 0.5 mL water. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was diluted in 3 mL acetonitrile and 1 mL was taken and filtered through a syringe filter. This sample was analyzed by HPLC-UV using previously isolated material as a reference (external and internal calibration).

General procedure for glycosylation reactions with N-phenyltrifluoroacetimidoyl glucosyl donor

To a solution of the glucosyl donor (0.03 mmol) and the acceptor (0.05-0.06 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) molecular sieve (3Å, 100 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After cooling to the appropriate temperature, activator (see Table S1) was added and stirring was continued for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of NEt₃. A sample of the reaction mixture (100 µl) was taken, diluted with 0.9 mL MeCN and filtered through a syringe filter. This sample was then analyzed by HPLC-UV using isolated material as a reference (external and internal calibration).

Procedure	Activator	Temperature	LG
A	NIS (2 eq.) TfOH (0.2 eq.)	-10 °C	SEt, STol
В	l ₂ (2 eq.)	rt	SEt
С	TMSOTf (2 eq.)	-10 °C	SPym
D	AgOTf (2 eq.)	0 °C or rt	SPym, STaz
E	TMSOTf (0.1 eq.)	-10 °C	OC(NPh)CF₃

Table S1. Glycosylation methods

2-Phenylethyl 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (24)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **14** (81.5 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2-phenylethanol (22.0 mg, 0.18 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2.5 mL) molecular sieve (3Å, 250 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After cooling to -10°C, TMSOTf (43 µl, 0.24 mmol) was added and stirring was continued for 16 h at -10 °C. Analysis by TLC indicated

remaining starting material, thus additional phenylethanol (1 eq.) and TMSOTf (2 eq.) were added. After 2 h the reaction mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of Et₃N, diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and filtrated over Celite. The filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to obtain the title compound **24** (43 mg, 53 %) as a colorless solid.; R_f 0.39 (hexanes/EtOAc = 4/1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 7.44-7.14 (m, 25H), 5.21 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.63-4.53 (m, 3H), 4.07-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.57 (m, 6H), 2.87-2.80 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO) δ 155.3 (s, 1C), 139.8 (s, 1C), 139.6 (s, 1C), 139.4 (s, 2C), 128.4 (d, 2C), 129.4 (d, 2C), 129.2 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 4C), 129.0 (d, 4C), 128.7 (d, 2C), 128.5 (d, 2C), 128.4 (d, 2C), 128.3 (d, 2C), 128.2 (d, 2C), 126.9 (d, 1C), 70.9 (t, 1C), 70.9 (t, 1C), 75.8 (d, 1C), 75.6 (t, 1C), 75.4 (t, 1C), 73.7 (t, 1C), 70.9 (t, 1C), 70.2 (t, 1C), 69.7 (t, 1C), 36.8 (t, 1C). HRMS calcd for C4₃H₄₄NaO₈⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 711.2928, found 711.2932.

Methyl 2,3,4,9,10,12-hexa-O-benzyl-8-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-α-D-gentiobioside (25)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **11** (200 mg, 0.32 mmol) and the glucosyl acceptor **20** (148.7 mg, 0.32 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) molecular sieve 3Å (300 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After cooling to -10 °C, NIS (143 mg, 0.64 mmol) and TfOH (10 mg, 0.06 mmol) were added and stirring was continued for 14 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of Et₃N, the mixture was diluted

with CH₂Cl₂ and filtrated over Celite. The filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to obtain the desired product 25 (314 mg, 87%); Rf 0.64 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.41-7.31 (m, 11H), 7.30-7.22 (m, 16H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 8H), 5.14 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (t, J = 11.0 Hz, 2H), 4.82-4.76 (m, 4H), 4.76-4.71 (m, 3H), 4.66 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 10.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.77-3.70 (m, 4H), 3.70-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.55 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 154.80 (s, 1C), 139.53 (s, 1C), 139.00 (s, 1C), 138.87 (s, 1C), 138.62 (s, 1C), 138.53 (s, 1C), 138.52 (s, 1C), 135.46 (s, 1C), 128.91 (d, 2C), 128.82 (d, 1C), 128.70 (d, 6C), 128.66 (d, 2C), 128.62 (d, 2C), 128.60 (d, 3C), 128.32 (d, 2C), 128.25 (d, 4C), 128.17 (d, 2C), 128.12 (d, 3C), 128.01 (d, 1C), 128.05 (d, 2C), 128.01 (d, 2C), 127.95 (d, 1C), 127.88 (d, 1C), 127.77 (d, 1C), 101.15 (d, 1C), 98.24 (d, 1C), 83.12 (d, 1C), 82.10 (d, 1C), 80.69 (d, 1C), 78.11 (d, 1C), 78.06 (d, 1C), 77.91 (d, 1C), 75.76 (t, 1C), 75.60 (t, 1C), 75.41 (d, 1C), 75.28 (t, 1C), 75.12 (t, 1C), 73.68 (t, 1C), 73.27 (t, 1C), 70.27 (t, 1C), 70.07 (d, 1C), 69.00 (t, 1C), 68.37 (t, 1C), 55.37 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₆₃H₆₆NaO₁₃⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 1053.4396, found 1053.4392.

1,2,3,4-Tetra-O-acetyl-9,10,12-tri-O-benzyl-8-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-gentiobioside (26)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **11** (200 mg, 0.32 mmol) and 1,2,3,4tetra-O-acetylglucose (**21**) (166 mg, 0.48 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) molecular sieve 3Å (600 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After cooling to -10 °C, NIS (143 mg, 0.64 mmol) and TfOH (10 mg, 0.06 mmol) were added and stirring was

continued for 14 h at -10 °C. The reaction was quenched by addition of an aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ and Na₂SO₃ solution (1:1). The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and filtrated over Celite. The filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to obtain **26** (225 mg, 77%); R_f 0.29 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.43-7.32 (m, 9H), 7.31-7.23 (m, 7H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 4H), 5.71 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.28-5.14 (m, 3H), 5.12-5.02 (m, 2H), 4.82-4.86 (m, 3H), 4.67-4.51 (m, 4H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 11.1, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.41 (m, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR

(100 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 170.31 (s, 1C), 169.71 (s, 1C), 169.52 (s, 1C), 169.28 (s, 1C), 154.73 (s, 1C), 138.69 (s, 1C), 138.59 (s, 1C), 138.57 (s, 1C), 136.03 (s, 1C), 128.94 (d, 2C), 128.82 (d, 1C), 128.73 (d, 2C), 128.70 (d, 2C), 128.68 (d, 4C), 128.35 (d, 2C), 128.22 (d, 2C), 128.19 (d, 2C), 128.12 (d, 1C), 128.02 (d, 1C), 127.97 (d, 1C), 100.96 (d, 1C), 92.11 (d, 1C), 83.12 (d, 1C), 78.06 (d, 1C), 77.59 (d, 1C), 75.59 (t, 1C), 75.56 (d, 1C), 75.28 (t, 1C), 74.25 (d, 1C), 73.78 (t, 1C), 73.25 (d, 1C), 70.71 (d, 1C), 70.27 (t, 1C), 69.02 (t, 1C), 68.67 (d, 1C), 67.57 (t, 1C), 21.03 (q, 1C), 20.79 (q, 2C), 20.76 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd for $C_{49}H_{54}NaO_{17}^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 937.3254, found: 937.3251

Methyl 2,3,6,9,10,12-hexa-O-benzyl-8-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-α-D-cellobioside (27)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **14** (100 mg, 0.15 mmol) and the glucosyl acceptor **22** (103 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) molecular sieve 3Å (100 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After cooling to 0 °C, AgOTf (77 mg, 0.30 mmol) was added

and stirring was continued for 3 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of an aqueous saturated NaHCO₃, diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and filtrated over Celite. The filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to obtain 27 (100 mg, 66%); Rf 0.68 (hexanes/ EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.43-7.13 (m, 35H), 5.16 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H) 5.04 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.78-4.74 (m, 3H), 4.72 (dd, J = 9.6, 8.2, 1H), 4.68 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.65-4.62 (m, 2H), 4.58-4.53 (m, J = 4.3 Hz, 4H), 4.45 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dd, J = 11.1, 3.2, 1H), 3.67 (t, J = 9.3, 1H), 3.62 (dd, J = 10.9, 1.8, 1H), 3.59-3.56 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.51 (m, 3H), 3.43 (dd, J = 9.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.27 (ddd, J = 9.8, 4.4, 1.9, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 154.79 (s, 1C), 140.13 (s, 1C), 138.94 (s, 1C), 138.87 (s, 1C), 138.64 (s, 1C), 138.62 (s, 1C), 138.60 (s, 1C), 135.84 (s, 1C), 128.94 (d, 1C), 128.87 (d, 1C), 128.76 (d, 2C), 128.65 (d, 4C), 128.62 (d, 2C), 128.58 (d, 2C), 128.51 (d, 2C), 128.33 (d, 3C), 128.27 (d, 2C), 128.22 (d, 2C), 128.18 (d, 2C), 128.09 (d, 2C), 128.02 (d, 2C), 127.97 (d, 6C), 127.73 (d, 1C), 127.32 (d, 1C), 100.81 (d, 1C), 98.45 (d, 1C), 83.26 (d, 1C), 80.23 (d, 1C), 79.83 (d, 1C), 78.49 (d, 1C), 78.20 (d, 1C), 77.75 (d, 1C), 75.59 (d, 1C), 75.52 (t, 1C), 75.26 (t, 1C), 75.09 (t, 1C), 73.60 (t, 1C), 73.56 (t, 1C), 73.50 (t, 1C), 70.22 (d, 1C), 70.11 (t, 1C), 69.07 (t, 1C), 68.45 (t, 1C), 55.45 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd for C₆₃H₆₆NaO₁₃⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 1053.4396, found 1053.4392.

f. Deprotection

2-Phenylethyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (29)



To a suspension of compound **24** (20 mg, 0.03 mmol) in dry ethanol (1 mL) one small tip of a spatula of Pd/C was added under an argon atmosphere. The argon balloon was changed for a balloon filled with H_2 and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at rt. The reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter and

the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in water and purified by preparative HPLC to yield **29** as a white solid (7 mg, 87%). The obtained material was identical with reference material of **29** previously prepared using a known procedure for Königs-Knorr glucosylation of 2-phenylethanol.^[11]

1,2,3,4-Tetra-O-acetyl-gentiobioside (30)



To a suspension of disaccharide **26** (50 mg, 0.05 mmol) in dry ethanol (3 mL) two small tips of a spatula of Pd/C were added under an argon atmosphere. The argon balloon was changed for a balloon filled with a H₂ and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at rt. The reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in water and

purified by preparative HPLC to yield **28** as a white solid (20 mg, 71%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 5.81 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (t, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.03-3.98 (m, 2H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 11.9, 2.2, 1H), 3.69-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.34 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.26-3.22 (m, 1H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 171.61 (s, 2C), 170.99 (s, 1C), 170.55 (s, 1C), 104.45 (d, 1C), 92.97 (d, 1C), 77.98 (d, 1C), 77.81 (d, 1C), 75.01 (d, 1C), 74.91 (d, 1C), 74.28 (d, 1C), 71.77 (d, 1C), 71.45 (d, 1C), 69.87 (d, 1C), 68.63 (t, 1C), 62.65 (t, 1C), 20.70 (q, 1C), 20.61 (q, 1C), 20.54 (q, 1C), 20.44 (q, 1C); HRMS calcd. for C₂₀H₃₀NaO₁₅⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 533.1477, found: 533.1482.

9,10,12-Tri-O-benzyl-8-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-gentiobioside (31)



To a suspension of the disaccharide **26** (80 mg, 0.09 mmol) in dry methanol (20 mL) KCN (3 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirring was continued for 4 h. Water was added and the reaction mixture was concentrated to a third of its volume. The residue was diluted with MeCN/H₂O (1:1) and purified by

preparative HPLC to obtain compound **31**, as an anomeric mixture (50 mg, 75 %). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.38-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.23-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.13 (m, 4H), 5.21 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 0.5H), 4.75-4.68 (m, 2.5H), 4.67-4.65 (m, 1H), 4.64-4.57 (m, 2.5H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 0.5H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 2.1 Hz, 0.5H), 4.06 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 2.3 Hz, 0.5H), 3.92 (ddd, *J* = 10.1, 5.2, 2.0 Hz, 0.5H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 5.0 Hz, 0.5H), 3.76-3.66 (m, 4H), 3.61 (td, *J* = 9.4, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.39 (m, 0.5H), 3.36-3.32 (m, 1.5H), 3.24 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 8.9 Hz, 0.5H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 7.8 Hz, 0.5H); ¹³C NMR S15

(150 MHz, MeOD) δ 156.09 (s, 1C), 156.08 (s, 1C), 139.5 (s, 4C), 139.4 (s, 1C), 139.3 (s, 1C), 137.0 (s, 2C), 129.7 (d, 2C), 129.6 (d, 2C), 129.53 (d, 2C), 129.49 (d, 2C), 129.46 (d, 2C), 129.45 (d, 2C), 129.41 (d, 2C), 129.35 (d, 2C), 129.33 (d, 4C), 129.15 (d, 4C), 129.0 (d, 3C), 128.84 (d, 3C), 128.83 (d, 2C), 128.80 (d, 2C), 129.78 (d, 2C), 128.76 (d, 2C), 128.68 (d, 2C), 102.32 (d, 1C), 102.31 (d, 1C), 98.13 (d, 1C), 93.95 (d, 1C), 84.0 (d, 1C), 83.9 (d, 1C), 79.11 (d, 2C), 79.08 (d, 2C), 78.0 (d, 1C), 77.2 (d, 1C), 76.2 (d, 1C), 76.17 (t, 2C), 76.10 (d, 1C), 76.03 (d, 1C), 75.9 (t, 2C), 74.8 (d, 1C), 74.4 (t, 2C), 73.8 (d, 1C), 72.07 (d, 1C), 71.85 (d, 1C), 71.81 (d, 1C), 70.9 (t, 2C), 70.2 (t, 1C), 70.1 (t, 1C), 69.65 (t, 2C), HRMS calcd for C₄₁H₄₆NaO₁₃⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 769.2831, found: 769.2829

g. Synthesis of glycosyl esters

trans-N-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-4-acetoxy-L-proline (32)



The title compound was prepared according to a procedure described by Wong^[12] and obtained as a white solid (588 mg, 99%); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)¹ δ 5.41-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.48 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 0.5H), 4.36 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 0.5H), 3.83-3.44 (m, 2H), 2.58-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 4.5H), 1.42 s (4.5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)¹ δ 177.28 (s, 1C), 175.65 (s, 1C), 170.62 (s, 1C), 170.56 (s, 1C), 155.73 (s, 1C), 153.73 (s, 1C), 81.83 (s,

1C), 81.19 (s, 1C), 72.40 (d, 1C), 71.98 (d, 1C), 57.86 (d, 1C), 57.77 (d, 1C), 52.48 (t, 1C), 52.09 (t, 1C), 36.61 (t, 1C), 34.93 (t, 1C), 28.46 (q, 3C), 28.33 (q, 3C), 21.15 (q, 2C); ESI-MS calcd for C₁₂H₁₉NNaO₆⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 296.1, found 296.0.

trans-N-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-4-acetoxy-L-proline, 3,4,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-2-*O*-benzyloxycarbonyl-β-Dglucopyranosyl ester (33)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **11** (100 mg, 0.16 mmol) and *trans*-N-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-4-acetoxy-L-proline (65 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) molecular sieve 3Å (150 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After cooling to -10°C, NIS (72 mg, 0.32 mmol) and TfOH (5 mg, 0.03 mmol) were added and stirring was continued for 2 h at

-10 °C. The reaction was quenched by addition of an aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ and Na₂SO₃ solution (1:1). The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and filtrated over Celite. The filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to obtain the desired product **31** (71 mg, 53%); Rf 0.45 (hexanes/ EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂)² δ 7.41-7.15 (m, 20H), 5.71 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.4H), 5.65 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.6H), 5.24-5.09 (m, 3H), 4.95-4.84 (m, 1H), 4.83-4.73 (m, 2H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.62-4.43 (m, 3H), 4.37-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.68 (m, 4H), 3.66-3.49 (m, 3H), 2.39-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.16-1.96

¹ mixture of two rotamers

(m, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD_2Cl_2)² δ 171.19 (s, 1C), 171.10 (s, 1C), 170.62 (s, 1C), 170.52 (s, 1C), 154.68 (s, 2C), 154.38 (s, 1C), 153.55 (s, 1C), 138.52 (s, 1C), 138.48 (s, 1C), 138.43 (s, 4C), 135.80 (s, 1C), 135.52 (s, 1C), 129.09 (d, 2C), 129.04 (d, 2C), 128.94 (d, 2C), 128.79 (d, 2C), 128.73 (d, 10C), 128.49 (d, 2C), 128.35 (d, 4C), 128.30 (d, 2C), 128.26 (d, 2C), 128.23 (d, 4C), 128.21 (d, 4C), 128.11 (d, 2C), 128.06 (d, 2C), 92.80 (d, 2C), 82.98 (d, 1C), 82.74 (d, 1C), 80.97 (s, 1C), 80.64 (s, 1C), 77.60 (d, 1C), 77.55 (d, 1C), 76.83 (d, 1C), 76.65 (d, 1C), 76.35 (d, 1C), 76.25 (d, 1C), 75.71 (t, 2C), 75.35 (t, 2C), 73.79 (t, 1C), 73.76 (t, 1C), 73.07 (d, 1C), 72.18 (d, 1C), 70.46 (t, 1C), 70.41 (t, 1C), 68.65 (t, 1C), 68.57 (t, 1C), 58.23 (d, 1C), 57.98 (d, 1C), 52.76 (t, 1C), 52.39 (t, 1C), 36.75 (t, 1C), 35.74 (t, 1C), 28.46 (q, 2C), 28.18 (q, 4C), 21.23 (q, 2C); ESI-MS calcd for C₄₇H₅₃NNaO₁₃⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 862.3, found 862.1.

trans-N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-acetoxy-L-proline, ß-D-glucopyranosyl ester (34)



To a suspension of compound **33** (71 mg, 0.085 mmol) in dry ethanol (1.5 mL) were added two small tips of a spatula of Pd/C under argon atmosphere. The argon balloon was changed for a balloon filled with a H_2 and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 16 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of MeCN/H₂O and

purified by preparative HPLC to yield **32** as a white solid (30 mg, 81%). 1H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ 5.50 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.4H), 5.48 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.6H), 5.29-5.22 (m, 1H), 4.45 (q, *J* = 15.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.61-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.32 (m, 3H), 2.51-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD) δ 172.66 (s, 1C), 172.48 (s, 1C), 172.12 (s, 1C), 172.11 (s, 1C), 156.05 (s, 1C), 155.62 (s, 1C), 96.44 (d, 1C), 96.39 (d, 1C), 82.47 (s, 1C), 82.21 (s, 1C), 78.95 (d, 1C), 78.83 (d, 1C), 77.90 (d, 1C), 77.72 (d, 1C), 74.15 (d, 1C), 74.01 (d, 1C), 73.81 (d, 1C), 73.46 (d, 1C), 71.06 (d, 1C), 71.03 (d, 1C), 62.38 (t, 1C), 62.29 (t, 1C), 59.04 (d, 1C), 58.82 (d, 1C), 53.43 (t, 1C), 53.05 (t, 1C), 37.02 (t, 1C), 36.22 (t, 1C), 28.61 (q, 3C), 28.51 (q, 3C), 20.88 (q, 2C)²; ESI-MS calcd for C₁₈H₂₉NNaO₁₁⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 458.2, found 458.1.

Acetylsalicylic acid, 3,4,6-tri-O-benzyl-2-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester (36)



To a solution of glucosyl donor **11** (100 mg, 0.16 mmol) and acetylsalicylic acid (**33**) (43 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) molecular sieve 3Å (150 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After cooling to -10°C, NIS (72 mg, 0.32 mmol) and TfOH (5 mg, 0.03 mmol) were added and stirring was continued for 2 h at -10 °C. The reaction was guenched

by addition of an aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ and Na₂SO₃ solution (1:1). The mixture was diluted with CH_2CI_2 and filtrated over Celite. The filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to obtain the desired product **34** (100 mg, 84%); Rf 0.67 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂)

² mixture of two rotamers

δ 8.01 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (td, J = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.20 (m, 21H), 7.15 (dd, J = 8.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 5.06-4.99 (m, 1H), 4.82 (t, J = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 4.71 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, J = 6.8, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (dt, J = 9.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.3 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 169.85 (s, 1C), 162.55 (s, 1C), 154.75 (s, 1C), 151.88 (s, 1C), 138.49 (s, 1C), 138.45 (s, 2C), 135.55 (s, 1C), 135.08 (d, 1C), 128.38 (d, 1C), 128.89 (d, 2C), 128.83 (d, 1C), 128.73 (d, 6C), 128.38 (d, 4C), 128.27 (d, 4C), 128.19 (d, 1C), 128.13 (d, 1C), 128.04 (d, 1C), 126.58 (d, 1C), 124.44 (d, 1C), 122.29 (s, 1C), 92.76 (d, 1C), 82.90 (d, 1C), 77.63 (d, 1C), 76.83 (d, 1C), 76.36 (d, 1C), 75.76 (t. 1C), 75.40 (t, 1C), 73.82 (t, 1C), 70.38 (t, 1C), 68.64 (t, 1C), 21.14 (q, 1C); ESI-MS calcd for C₄₄H₄₂NaO₁₁⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 769.3, found 769.3.

Acetylsalicylic acid, ß-D-glucopyranosyl ester (37)



To a suspension of compound **36** (98 mg, 0.13 mmol) in dry ethanol (1.5 mL) three small tips of a spatula of Pd/C were added under an argon atmosphere. The argon balloon was changed for a H₂-balloon and the mixture was stirred for 16 h at rt. The reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter and the filtrate

was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in MeCN/H₂O and purified by preparative HPLC to yield **37** as a white solid (29 mg, 65%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.11 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51-3.45 (m, 2H), 3.44-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.45 (s, 1C), 164.40 (s, 1C), 152.45 (s, 1C), 135.65 (d, 1C), 132.88 (d, 1C), 127.22 (d, 1C), 125.15 (d, 1C), 123.93 (s, 1C), 96.12 (d, 1C), 78.97 (d, 1C), 78.06 (d, 1C), 73.99 (d, 1C), 71.01 (d, 1C), 62.28 (t, 1C), 21.00 (q, 1C); ESI-MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₈NaO₁₉⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 365.1, found 365.0.

3) NMR Spectra

¹H NMR (*d*₆-acetone, 200 MHz)



¹³C NMR (*d*₆-acetone, 50 MHz)





¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz)





¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz)



H,H-COSY (CDCl₃, 600 MHz)





¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 100 MHz)







¹³C NMR (d_6 -acetone, 100 MHz)



H,H-COSY (d₆-acetone, 400 MHz)





¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 100 MHz)





¹³C NMR (*d*₆-acetone, 50 MHz)





¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 150 MHz)





¹³C NMR (*d*₆-acetone, 100 MHz)









¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 150 MHz)



¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 400 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 100 MHz)



¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 600 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 100 MHz)



¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 600 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 150 MHz)



¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 150 MHz)



H,H-COSY (CD₃OD, 600 MHz)





¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz)









¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz)



¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 400 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 100 MHz)



¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz)



¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 150 MHz)







¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 100 MHz)







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