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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Synthesis of *N*-acetylglucosamine and *N*-acetylallosamine resorcinarenebased multivalent β-thio-glycoclusters: unexpected affinity of *N*acetylallosamine ligands towards Wheat Germ Agglutinin

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Keywords: *N*-acetylglucosamine, *N*-acetylallosamine, thioglycoside, resorcinarene, glycoresorcinarene, glycocalixarene, glycocluster, multivalent ligand, lectin, WGA

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General methods

Solvents were distilled before use. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel 60 F254 plates (Merck). The compounds were detected with 5% (v/v) sulfuric acid in EtOH, containing 0.5% *p*-anisaldehyde. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 from Merck, by elution with the solvents indicated in each case. 2-Propynyl 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-deoxy-1-thio- β -D-glucopyranoside (1) was prepared by our reported method.¹ Calix[4]resorcinarenes **8**² and **9**³ were synthesized following previously reported methods and their structures confirmed by NMR and HRMS. Reactions under microwave irradiation were carried out in an Anton-Paar Monowave 300 instrument with a System Internal IR probe type (T = 110 °C, t = 50 min). ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded at 25 °C at 500 and 125.7 MHz, respectively, in a Bruker Avance Neo 500 spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts are reported in parts per million relative to tetramethylsilane or the residual solvent peak (CHCl₃: ¹H: δ 7.26 ppm, ¹³C: δ 77.2 ppm). J values are given in Hz. Assignments of ¹H, ¹³C were determined by analysis of coupling constants and assisted by 2D ¹H COSY and ¹H-¹³C HSQC experiments. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained by Electrospray Ionization (ESI) and Q-TOF in a Bruker micrOTOF-Q II spectrometer. Optical rotations were determined in a Perkin-Elmer 343 polarimeter, at 20 °C in a 1 dm cell. Turbidimetric assay was performed in an HP8452-A diode array spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra were recorded with a Cary Eclipse spectrophotometer equipped with two Czerny-Turner monochromators and a 15 W Xe pulse lamp (pulse width: 2–3 µs, power: 60–75 kW). Isothermal Titration Calorimetry experiments were carried out in a NanoITC calorimeter (TA Instruments) equipped with 200 µL cells and a 50 µL syringe, and data fitting was performed with Nano Analyze software.

Compound 8

Compound **8** was synthesized from resorcinol and dodecanal as previously described.² ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.83–9.15 (8 H, m, 8 × OH), 7.21 (4 H, s, 4 × b-H), 6.11 (4 H, s, 4 × a-H), 4.30 (4 H, t, *J*_{CHAr2,CH2} = 7.4, *CHAr*₂), 2.21 (8 H, m, *CH*₂(CH₂)₉CH₃), 1.44–1.18 (72 H, m, *CH*₂), 0.88 (12 H, t, *J*_{CH3,CH2} = 6.9, *CH*₃). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.7 (C-c), 125.0 (C-d), 124.0 (C-b), 102.9 (C-a), 33.4 (*C*HAr₂), 33.3 (*C*H₂(CH₂)₉CH₃), 32.1, 30.0, 29.9 (× 3), 29.8, 29.6, 28.2, 22.8 (*C*H₂) 14.3 (*C*H₃). ESI-HRMS: *m*/*z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₇₂H₁₁₃O₈: 1105.8430, found: 1105.8430.

Compound 9

Compound **9** was synthesized from resorcinol and acetaldehyde as previously described.³ ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.55 (8 H, s, 8 × OH), 6.77 (4 H, s, 4 × b-H), 6.14 (4 H, s, 4 × a-H), 4.45 (4 H, q, *J*_{CHAr2,CH3} = 7.2, *CHAr*₂), 1.30 (12 H, d, *J*_{CHAr2,CH3} = 7.2, *CH*₃); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.9 (C-c), 125.3 (C-b), 123.2 (C-d), 102.2 (C-a), 28.6 (*C*HAr₂), 21.7 (*C*H₃). ESI-HRMS: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₃₂H₃₃O₈: 545.2170, found: 545.2136.

2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethanol (11)

To a solution of commercial 2-(2-cloroethoxy)ethanol (2.0 mL, 18.6 mmol) in anh. DMF (25 mL), NaN₃ (3.60 g, 55.6 mmol) was added. The resulting suspension was heated to 90 °C for 18 h. Then, the solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL). The solution was extracted with LiCl 5% (3 \times 10 mL) and water (2 \times 10 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure, giving 2.27 g of product **11** (93%) as a colorless liquid. Spectral data was coincident with that of the bibliography.⁴

2-(2-azidoethoxy)-1-iodoethane (12)

To a solution of compound **11** (2.27 g, 17.3 mmol) in DCM (130 mL) at 0 °C, imidazole (1.53 g, 22.5 mmol), Ph_3P (5.88 g, 22.5 mmol) and I_2 (5.70 g, 22.5 mmol) were sequentially added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. Then, it was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for an additional 1 h. A solution of NaHSO₃ 10% (150 mL) was added and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 5 min.

Layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3 × 40 mL). The organic extracts were combined and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified through column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc 1:0 \rightarrow 8:2), obtaining 3.48 g of **12** as a pale-yellow liquid (84%). Spectral data was coincident with that of the bibliography.⁵



Figure S1. Schematic representation of the resorcinarene aromatic core in its flattened boat conformation with C_{2v} symmetry.



Figure S2. Fluorescence emission spectra of pyrene solutions with increasing amounts of glycoresorcinarene **19**. I₁ and I₃ corresponds to the intensity values at λ = 373 nm and λ = 383 nm respectively.



Figure S3. I_1/I_3 plotted against concentration for each addition of glycoresorcinarene **19**. The CMC value was obtained from the intersection of the represented curves.



Figure S4. Interaction analysis of synthetic glycoresorcinarenes with WGA by ITC. Integrated heats of interaction between WGA and (*a*) GlcNAc, (*b*) **18**, (*c*) **19** and (*d*) **20** at 298 K. The independent model was implemented using NanoAnalyze software to obtain the fitting curve for the experimental data.

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HRMS Spectra for compounds 15–20

Compound 15



Compound 16



Compound 17



Compound 18



Compound 19



Compound 20





174.6	 	
HOJONS NHAC 2		



-173.7									—79.9 —76.2		—66.5	61.1	51.8			-21.9	—16.8
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170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100 f1 (p	90 ppm)	80	70		60	50		30	20)

















































