

# Electronic Supplementary Information

## Phenylenediamine catalysis of click glycosylations in water : Practical and direct access to unprotected neoglycoconjugates

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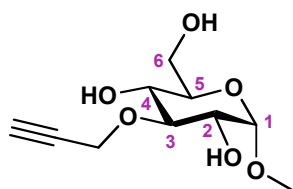
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### General Methods

Thin layer chromatography was performed on Merck 60F<sub>254</sub> sheets with detection by UV and by charring with 5% ethanolic H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Unless otherwise stated, TLC was eluted with ethyl acetate / isopropanol / water 3:2:1. Hygroscopic reagents were dried *in vacuo* immediately prior to weighing. NMR spectra were taken on Bruker DPX 250, AM 300, AV 360 or DRX 400 spectrometers, using the residual protonated solvent as internal standard. Chemical shifts  $\delta$  are given in *parts per million* (ppm). Mass spectra were taken on a ThermoFinnigan Mat 95, with Electrospray ionization in the positive (ESI<sup>+</sup>) or negative (ESI<sup>-</sup>) mode of detection, or on a Jeol JMS-700, with Fast Atom Bombardment ionization in the positive mode of detection (FAB<sup>+</sup>). Residual free copper was first estimated with Quantofic® Copper test sticks (Macherey-Nagel) and then quantified by CHEMets® Kit Copper K-3510 (CHEMetrics) colorimetric assay.

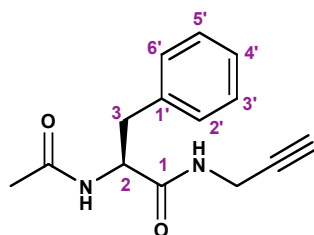
### Methyl 3-O-propargyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside:



To a solution of methyl 4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-propargyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside<sup>1</sup> (500 mg, 1.56 mmol) in MeOH (20.0 ml) was added 2.1 g of Dowex 50WX8-H<sup>+</sup> resin. The suspension was stirred at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered off, and neutralized with solid NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column

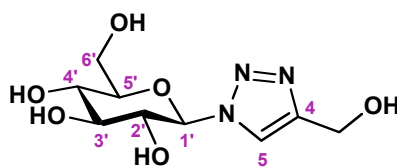
chromatography over silica gel (Petroleum Ether/EtOAc 1/4) to yield 356 mg (98%) of *methyl 3-O-propargyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside* as a colourless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (360 MHz, MeOD- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 4.65 (d, 1H,  $J_{1,2}$  4.0 Hz, *H-1*); 4.49 (d, 2H,  $^4J$  2.0 Hz,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 3.80 (dd, 1H,  $J_{6a,6b}$  12.0,  $J_{6a,5}$  2.0 Hz, *H-6a*); 3.67 (dd, 1H,  $J_{6b,6a}$  12.0,  $J_{6b,5}$  5.5 Hz, *H-6b*); 3.57 (dd, 1H,  $J_{3,2}$  9.5,  $J_{3,4}$  8.5 Hz, *H-3*); 3.54 (ddd, 1H,  $J_{4,5}$  10.0,  $J_{5,6b}$  5.5,  $J_{5,6a}$  2.0 Hz, *H-5*); 3.47 (dd, 1H,  $J_{2,3}$  9.5,  $J_{2,1}$  4.0 Hz, *H-2*); 3.41 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 3.36 (dd, 1H,  $J_{4,5}$  10.0,  $J_{4,3}$  8.5 Hz, *H-4*); 2.81 (t, 1H,  $^4J$  2.5 Hz,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CCH}$ ).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (90 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 99.7 (*C-1*); 81.4 (*C-3*); 81.3 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 76.3 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 72.6 (*C-5*); 71.6 (*C-2*); 69.4 (*C-4*); 60.7 (*C-6*); 59.2 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 54.3 ( $\text{OCH}_3$ ). MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ):  $m/z$  255.2  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ . HRMS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ): Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6\text{Na}$  255.0839, found 255.0834.

#### ***N*-acetyl-L-phenylalanine propargylamide :**



*N*-Acetyl-L-phenylalanine (324 mg, 1.56 mmol) was dissolved in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (6.0 ml) with DMAP (19.0 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 eq.) and EDC•HCl (449 mg, 2.34 mmol, 1.5 eq.). Propargylamine (100  $\mu\text{l}$ , 86.0 mg, 1.56 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight under an argon atmosphere until TLC ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  9:1) showed complete conversion. The reaction mixture was washed three times with water, and the organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  / MeOH 9/1) to give 99.0 mg (26 %) of *N*-acetyl-L-phenylalanine propargylamide as a white solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.35-7.25 (m, 3H, *H-3'*, *H-4'*, *H-5'*); 7.20 (m, 2H, *H-2'*, *H-6'*); 6.47 (t, 1H,  $^3J$  5.3 Hz,  $\text{CONHCH}_2$ ); 6.41 (d, 1H,  $J_{\text{NH},2}$  7.5 Hz,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CONH}$ ); 4.69 (td, 1H,  $J_{2,3}$  7.5,  $J_{2,\text{NH}}$  7.5 Hz, *H-2*); 3.95 (dd, 2H,  $J$  5.3,  $^4J$  2.5 Hz,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 3.05 (d, 2H,  $J_{3,2}$  7.5 Hz, *H-3*); 2.19 (t, 1H,  $^4J$  2.5 Hz,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 1.97 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 170.9 (*C-1*); 170.4 ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CONH}$ ); 136.6 (*C-1'*); 129.5 (*C-2'*, *C-6'*); 128.9 (*C-3'*, *C-5'*); 127.3 (*C-4'*); 79.1 ( $\text{CH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 71.8 ( $\text{CH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 54.6 (*C-2*); 38.7 (*C-3*); 29.3 ( $\text{CH}_2\text{CCH}$ ); 23.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ). MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ):  $m/z$  267.1  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ . HRMS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ): Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{Na}$  267.11040, found 267.10907.

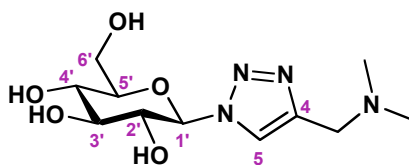
**4-Hydroxymethyl-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (2) :**



**Procedure A :**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (53.0 mg, 260  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (730  $\mu$ l) were added propargyl alcohol (15  $\mu$ l, 14.5 mg, 260  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (104  $\mu$ l, 40.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.2 mg, 39  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (104  $\mu$ l, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 5.1 mg, 26  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (104  $\mu$ l, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.2 mg, 13  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under an argon atmosphere for 45 min. After this time, TLC showed complete conversion and activated charcoal (100 mg) was added to the reaction mixture, which was stirred overnight under an air atmosphere. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and eluted with water. The solvent was evaporated to dryness to give 66.4 mg (98%) of 4-hydroxymethyl-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole<sup>2</sup> (**2**) as a colourless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.13 (s, 1H, *H*-5); 5.61 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1',2'</sub> 9.5 Hz, *H*-1'); 4.71 (s, 2H, CCH<sub>2</sub>OH); 3.95-3.85 (m, 2H, *H*-2', *H*-6a'); 3.72 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a',6b'</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>5',6b'</sub> 5.0 Hz, *H*-6b'); 3.62-3.45 (m, 3H, *H*-3', *H*-4', *H*-5'). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 149.1 (*C*-4); 123.4 (*C*-5); 89.5 (*C*-1'); 81.1 (*C*-5'); 78.5 (*C*-3'); 74.0 (*C*-2'); 70.9 (*C*-4'); 62.4 (*C*-6'); 59.4 (CCH<sub>2</sub>OH). Residual copper ~ 0.10 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : *m/z* 284.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na 284.08531, found 284.08604.

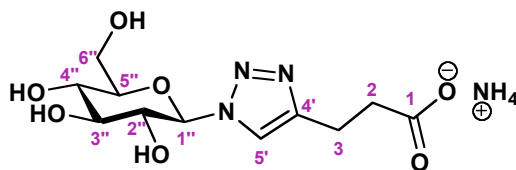
**4-((Dimethylamino)methyl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (3) :**



Following Procedure A, 4-((dimethylamino)methyl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**3**) was obtained from  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (51.3 mg, 250  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (600  $\mu$ l), dimethylaminopropyne (27  $\mu$ l, 20.8 mg, 250  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (200  $\mu$ l, 20.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.0 mg, 37.5  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (100  $\mu$ l, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.9 mg, 25.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (100  $\mu$ l, 31.2

mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.1 mg, 12.5  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, and activated charcoal was added followed by 45 min of stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 53.7 mg (75%) of 4-((dimethylamino)methyl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**3**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.12 (s, 1H, *H*-5); 5.60 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1',2'</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-1'); 3.89 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>2',1'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>2',3'</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-2'); 3.88 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a',6b'</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6a',5'</sub> 2.0 Hz, *H*-6a'); 3.71 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a',6b'</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>5',6b'</sub> 5.0 Hz, *H*-6b'); 3.66 (s, 2H, CCH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); 3.58 (ddd, 1H, *J*<sub>5',4'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>5',6b'</sub> 5.0, *J*<sub>5',6a'</sub> 2.0 Hz, *H*-5'); 3.56 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>3',4'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>3',2'</sub> 8.5 Hz, *H*-3'); 3.49 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>4',3'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>4',5'</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-4'); 2.29 (s, 6H, 2 CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (62.5 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 144.7 (*C*-4); 124.8 (*C*-5); 89.7 (*C*-1'); 81.3 (*C*-5'); 78.7 (*C*-3'); 74.2 (*C*-2'); 71.0 (*C*-4'); 62.6 (*C*-6'); 54.4 (CCH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); 45.0 (2 CH<sub>3</sub>). Residual copper ~ 0.16 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>): *m/z* 311.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>): Calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 311.13259, found 311.13230.

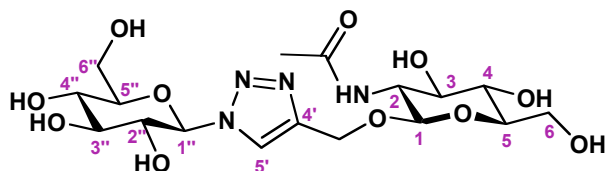
**Ammonium 3-[1'-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]propanoate (**4**):**



Following Procedure A, ammonium 3-[1'-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]propanoate (**4**) was obtained from  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (51.3 mg, 250  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (600  $\mu$ l), ammonium 4-pentynoate (28.8 mg, 250  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (200  $\mu$ l, 20.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.0 mg, 37.5  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), ammonium ascorbate (100  $\mu$ l, 48.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.8 mg, 25.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (100  $\mu$ l, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.1 mg, 12.5  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and activated charcoal was added followed by 45 min of stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 62.5 mg (78%) of ammonium 3-[1'-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]propanoate (**4**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (250 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.95 (s, 1H, *H*-5'); 5.55 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-1''); 3.87 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a'',6b''</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>5'',6a''</sub> 1.5 Hz, *H*-6a''); 3.86 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>2'',3''</sub> 9.5 Hz, *H*-2''); 3.70 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a'',6b''</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>5'',6b''</sub> 5.0 Hz, *H*-6b''); 3.60-3.40 (m, 3H, *H*-3'', *H*-4'', *H*-5''); 3.00 (t, 2H, *J*<sub>3,2</sub> 7.0 Hz, *H*-3); 2.59 (t, 2H, *J*<sub>2,3</sub> 7.0 Hz, *H*-2). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (62.5 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 148.8 (*C*-4'); 122.6 (*C*-5'); 89.7 (*C*-1''); 81.2 (*C*-5''); 78.6 (*C*-3''); 74.2 (*C*-2''); 71.0 (*C*-4''); 62.6 (*C*-6''); 36.9 (*C*-2); 23.0 (*C*-3). Residual copper ~ 0.04 mol%. MS

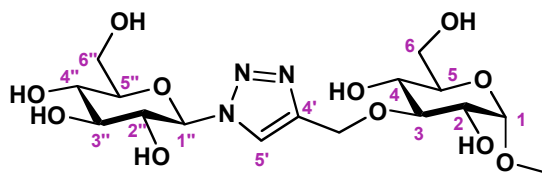
(ESI):  $m/z$  302.1 [M]<sup>-</sup>. HRMS (ESI): Calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na 302.09937, found 302.09920.

**[1'-(β-D-Glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]-methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (5):**



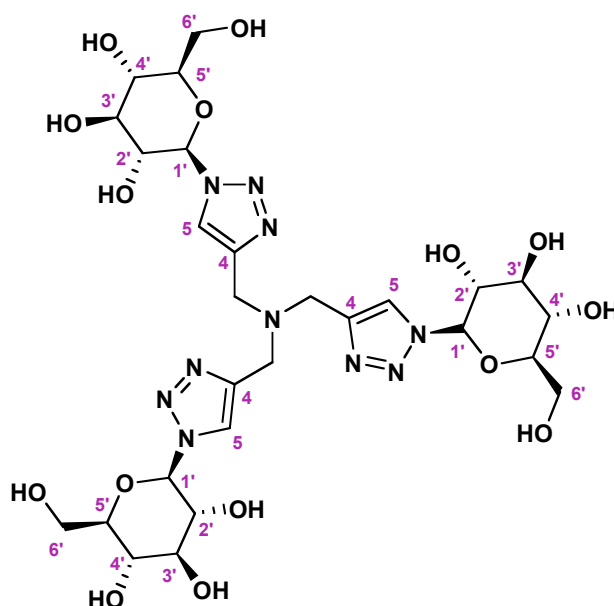
Following Procedure A, [1'-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]-methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (**5**) was obtained from β-D-glucopyranosyl azide (115 mg, 560 μmol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (1570 μl), propargyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside<sup>3</sup> (145 mg, 560 μmol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (224 μl, 40.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 9.1 mg, 84.0 μmol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (224 μl, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 11.1 mg, 56.0 μmol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (224 μl, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 7.0 mg, 28.0 μmol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and activated charcoal was added followed by overnight stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 247.4 mg (95%) of [1'-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]-methyl-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (**5**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (360 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 8.18 (s, 1H, *H*-5'); 5.61 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-1''); 4.91 (d, 1H, *J* 12.5 Hz, CCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>O); 4.78 (d, 1H, *J* 12.5 Hz, CCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>O); 4.57 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1,2</sub> 8.5 Hz, *H*-1); 3.91 (dd, 1H, <sup>2</sup>*J* 12.0, <sup>3</sup>*J* 1.5 Hz, *H*-6a or *H*-6a''); 3.88 (dd, 1H, <sup>2</sup>*J* 12.0, <sup>3</sup>*J* 2.0 Hz, *H*-6a or *H*-6a''); 3.88 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>2'',1''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>2'',3''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-2''); 3.71 (dd, 1H, <sup>2</sup>*J* 12.0, <sup>3</sup>*J* 5.5 Hz, *H*-6b or *H*-6b''); 3.70 (dd, 1H, <sup>2</sup>*J* 12.0, <sup>3</sup>*J* 5.0 Hz, *H*-6b or *H*-6b''); 3.60 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>3,4</sub> 10.0, *J*<sub>3,2</sub> 8.5 Hz, *H*-3); 3.59 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>2,1</sub> 8.5, *J*<sub>2,3</sub> 8.5 Hz, *H*-2); 3.58 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>3'',2''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>3'',4''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-3''); 3.50 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>4'',3''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>4'',5''</sub> 9.5 Hz, *H*-4''); 3.49 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>4,3</sub> 10.0, *J*<sub>4,5</sub> 8.0 Hz, *H*-4); 3.42-3.26 (m, 2H, *H*-5, *H*-5''); 1.92 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (90 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 174.1 (C=O); 145.9 (C-4'); 124.8 (C-5'); 101.6 (C-1); 89.8 (C-1''); 81.3 (C-3); 78.5 (C-3''); 78.2 (C-5); 75.9 (C-4); 74.3 (C-2''); 72.3 (C-5''); 71.1 (C-4''); 63.0 (C-6 or C-6''); 62.8 (CCH<sub>2</sub>O); 62.5 (C-6 or C-6''); 57.6 (C-2); 23.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Residual copper ~ 0.31 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>):  $m/z$  487.0 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>): Calcd. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>11</sub>Na 487.16468, found 487.16533.

**Methyl 3-O-[1'-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]-methyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (6):**



Following *Procedure A*, methyl 3-O-[1'-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]-methyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (**6**) was obtained from β-D-glucopyranosyl azide (114 mg, 555 μmol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (1560 μl), methyl 3-O-propargyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (129 mg, 555 μmol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (220 μl, 40.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 8.9 mg, 82.5 μmol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (220 μl, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 10.9 mg, 55.5 μmol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (220 μl, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 6.9 mg, 27.5 μmol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, and activated charcoal was added followed by overnight stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 239.1 mg (98%) of methyl 3-O-[1'-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4'-yl]-methyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (**6**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (360 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 8.18 (s, 1H, *H*-5'); 5.60 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-1''); 5.00 (d, 1H, *J* 12.0 Hz, CCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OC); 4.95 (d, 1H, *J* 12.0 Hz, CCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OC); 4.67 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1,2</sub> 3.5 Hz, *H*-1); 3.92-3.84 (m, 2H, *H*-2'', *H*-6a''); 3.81 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a,6b</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6a,5</sub> 2.5 Hz, *H*-6a); 3.71 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6b'',6a''</sub> 11.5, *J*<sub>6b'',5''</sub> 5.5 Hz, *H*-6b''); 3.68 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6b,6a</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6b,5</sub> 5.5 Hz, *H*-6b); 3.65-3.45 (m, 5H, *H*-3'', *H*-4, *H*-4'', *H*-5, *H*-5''); 3.61 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>3,2</sub> 9.5, *J*<sub>3,4</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-3); 3.51 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>2,3</sub> 9.5, *J*<sub>2,1</sub> 3.5 Hz, *H*-2); 3.42 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (90 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 147.1 (C-4'); 124.2 (C-5'); 101.5 (C-1); 89.8 (C-1''); 84.3 (CH); 81.3 (CH); 78.6 (CH); 74.3 (C-2'); 73.7 (2 CH); 71.5 (CH); 71.1 (CH); 67.0 (CCH<sub>2</sub>OC); 62.7, 62.6 (C-6, C-6''); 55.8 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Residual copper ~ 0.40 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : *m/z* 460.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>11</sub>Na 460.15378, found 460.15485.

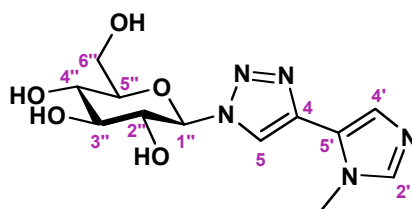
***Tris((1-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazol-4-yl)methyl)amine (7):***



Following procedure A, *tris((1-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazol-4-yl)methyl)amine (7)* was obtained from triprop-2-ynylamine (22 μl, 20.3 mg, 154.5 μmol), β-D-glucopyranosyl azide (95 mg, 463.5 μmol, 3 eq.), sodium ascorbate (185 μl, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 9.2 mg, 46.4 μmol, 0.30 eq.), copper sulfate pentahydrate (185 μl, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 5.8 mg, 23.2 μmol, 0.15 eq.) and *o*-phenylenediamine (370 μl, 20.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 7.5 mg, 69.5 μmol, 0.45 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (1110 μl). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, then activated charcoal was added followed by overnight stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration through an alumina plug and evaporation gave 106.2 mg (92%) of *tris((1-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazol-4-yl)methyl)amine* as white powder. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/methanol-d<sub>4</sub> 1:1) δ: 8.22 (s, 3H, 3 *H*-5); 5.68 (d, 3H, *J*<sub>1',2'</sub> 9.0 Hz, 3 *H*-1'); 3.97 (dd, 3H, *J*<sub>2',1'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>2',3'</sub> 9.0 Hz, 3 *H*-2'); 3.90 (dd, 3H, *J*<sub>6a',6b'</sub> 12.5, *J*<sub>6a',5'</sub> 2.0 Hz, 3 *H*-6a'); 3.83 (s, 6H, 3 NCH<sub>2</sub>C); 3.76 (dd, 3H, *J*<sub>6a',6b'</sub> 12.5, *J*<sub>5',6b'</sub> 5.0 Hz, 3 *H*-6b'); 3.67 (ddd, 3H, *J*<sub>5',4'</sub> 9.5, *J*<sub>5',6b'</sub> 5.0, *J*<sub>5',6a'</sub> 2.0 Hz, 3 *H*-5'); 3.66 (dd, 3H, *J*<sub>3',2'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>3',4'</sub> 9.0 Hz, 3 *H*-3'); 3.58 (dd, 3H, *J*<sub>4',3'</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>4',5'</sub> 9.5 Hz, 3 *H*-4');. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/ methanol-d<sub>4</sub> 1:1) δ: 145.1 (3 *C*-4); 125.3 (3 *C*-5); 89.1 (3 *C*-1'); 80.5 (3 *C*-5'); 77.8 (3 *C*-3'); 73.8 (3 *C*-2'); 70.5 (3 *C*-4'); 62.0 (3 *C*-6'); 48.4 (3 NCH<sub>2</sub>C). Residual copper below detection limit. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : *m/z* 769.3 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>15</sub>Na 1273.39911, found 1273.40023.



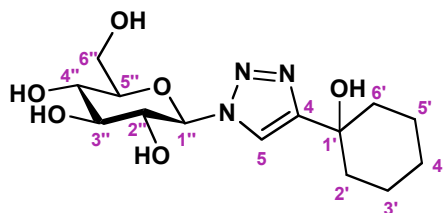
**4-(1'-Methyl-1H-imidazol-5'-yl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (8) :**



**Procedure B :**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (64.5 mg, 314  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (253  $\mu$ l) and tBuOH (628  $\mu$ l), were added 5-ethynyl-1-methyl-1H-imidazole (32.9  $\mu$ l, 33.4 mg, 314  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (125  $\mu$ l, 40.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 5.1 mg, 47.1  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (125  $\mu$ l, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 6.2 mg, 31.4  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (125  $\mu$ l, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.9 mg, 15.7  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under an argon atmosphere for one hour. After this time, TLC showed complete conversion. The solvents were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, (1/1), (5 ml), activated charcoal (~150 mg) was added and the suspension was stirred under an air atmosphere overnight. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and eluted with MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1/1). The solvent were evaporated to dryness to give 86.6 mg (89%) of 4-(1'-methyl-1H-imidazol-5'-yl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**8**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (360 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.48 (s, 1H, *H*-5); 7.75 (s, 1H, *H*-2'); 7.31 (s, 1H, *H*-4'); 5.73 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-1''); 4.00 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>2'',1''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>2'',3''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-2''); 3.91 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a'',6b''</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6a'',5''</sub> 2.0 Hz, *H*-6a''); 3.84 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.7 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a'',6b''</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6b'',5''</sub> 5.0 Hz, *H*-6b''); 3.68 (ddd, 1H, *J*<sub>5'',4''</sub> 9.5, *J*<sub>5'',6b''</sub> 5.0, *J*<sub>5'',6a''</sub> 2.0 Hz, *H*-5''); 3.67 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>3'',4''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>3'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-3''); 3.59 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>4'',3''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>4'',5''</sub> 9.5 Hz, *H*-4''). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 141.3 (*C*-2'); 138.6 (*C*-4); 129.0 (*C*-4'); 124.3 (*C*-5'); 123.3 (*C*-5); 89.0 (*C*-1''); 80.4 (*C*-5''); 77.5 (*C*-3''); 73.6 (*C*-2''); 70.3 (*C*-4''); 61.7 (*C*-6''); 33.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Residual copper ~ 0.05 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : *m/z* 334.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 334.11219, found 334.11288.

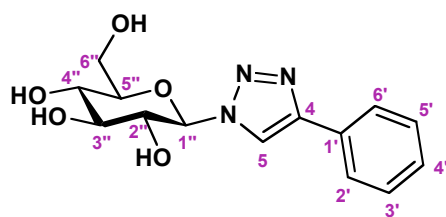
**4-(1'-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (9) :**





Following *Procedure B*, 4-(1'-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**9**) was obtained from  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (55.3 mg, 270  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (107  $\mu$ l) and tBuOH (539  $\mu$ l), 1-ethynylcyclohexanol (34.6  $\mu$ l, 33.5 mg, 270  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (216  $\mu$ l, 20.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.4 mg, 40.5  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (108  $\mu$ l, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 5.3 mg, 27.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (108  $\mu$ l, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.4 mg, 13.5  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, and solvents were evaporated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1/1), and activated charcoal was added followed by overnight stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 87.4 mg (98%) of 4-(1'-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**9**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.04 (s, 1H, *H*-5); 5.58 (d, 1H, *J*<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-1''); 3.91 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>2'',1''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>2'',3''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-2''); 3.88 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6a'',6b''</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6a'',5''</sub> 1.5 Hz, *H*-6a''); 3.71 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>6b'',6a''</sub> 12.0, *J*<sub>6b'',5''</sub> 5.5 Hz, *H*-6b''); 3.61-3.50 (m, 1H, *H*-5''); 3.56 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>3'',4''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>3'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, *H*-3''); 3.49 (dd, 1H, *J*<sub>4'',3''</sub> 9.0, *J*<sub>4'',5''</sub> 8.5 Hz, *H*-4''); 2.10-1.20 (m, 10H, *H*-2',3',4',5',6'). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 157.1 (C-4); 121.8 (C-5); 89.7 (C-1''); 81.2 (C-5''); 78.7 (C-3''); 74.1 (C-2''); 71.0 (C-4''); 70.4 (C-1'); 62.5 (C-6''); 70.4 (2 CH<sub>2</sub>); 26.7 (C-4'); 23.2 (2 CH<sub>2</sub>). Residual copper ~ 0.07 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : *m/z* 352.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na 352.14791, found 352.14832.

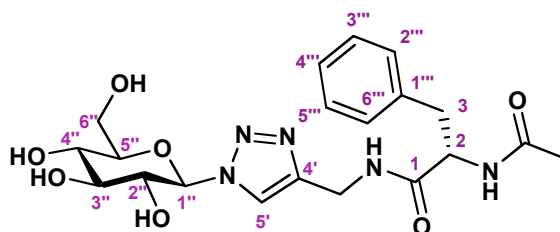
**4-Phenyl-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**10**) :**



Following *Procedure B*, 4-phenyl-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**10**) was obtained from  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (64.1 mg, 312  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (125  $\mu$ l) and tBuOH (625  $\mu$ l), ethynylbenzene (35.0  $\mu$ l, 31.9 mg, 312  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (250  $\mu$ l, 20.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 5.1 mg, 46.8  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (125  $\mu$ l, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 6.2 mg, 31.2  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (125  $\mu$ l, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.9 mg, 15.6  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, and solvents were evaporated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1/1), and activated charcoal was added followed by overnight stirring under an

air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 93.0 mg (97%) of 4-phenyl-1-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole<sup>4</sup> (**10**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (250 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.57 (s, 1H, H-5); 7.84 (dd, 2H, <sup>3</sup>J 7.0, <sup>4</sup>J 1.5 Hz, H-2', H-6'); 7.44 (tt, 2H, <sup>3</sup>J 7.0, <sup>4</sup>J 1.5 Hz, H-3', H-5'); 7.35 (tt, 1H, <sup>3</sup>J 7.0, <sup>4</sup>J 1.5 Hz, H-4'); 5.66 (d, 1H, J<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, H-1''); 3.96 (dd, 1H, J<sub>2'',1''</sub> 9.0, J<sub>2'',3''</sub> 9.0 Hz, H-2''); 3.91 (dd, 1H, J<sub>6a'',6b''</sub> 12.0, J<sub>6a'',5''</sub> 1.5 Hz, H-6a''); 3.74 (dd, 1H, J<sub>6b'',6a''</sub> 12.0, J<sub>6b'',5''</sub> 5.0 Hz, H-6b''); 3.61 (ddd, 1H, J<sub>5'',4''</sub> 9.0, J<sub>5'',6b''</sub> 5.0, J<sub>5'',6a''</sub> 1.5 Hz, H-5''); 3.61 (dd, 1H, J<sub>3'',4''</sub> 8.5, J<sub>3'',2''</sub> 9.0 Hz, H-3''); 3.53 (dd, 1H, J<sub>4'',3''</sub> 8.5, J<sub>4'',5''</sub> 9.0 Hz, H-4''). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (62.5 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 149.0 (C-4); 131.7 (C-1'); 130.1 (C-3',5'); 129.6 (C-4'); 126.9 (C-2',6'); 121.5 (C-5); 89.9 (C-1''); 81.3 (C-5''); 78.6 (C-3''); 74.2 (C-2''); 71.0 (C-4''); 62.5 (C-6''). Residual copper ~ 0.07 mol%. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : m/z 330.0 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 330.10604, found 330.10775.

*N*-acetyl-L-phenylalanine (1'-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4-yl)methylamide (**11**) :



Following Procedure B, *N*-acetyl-L-phenylalanine (1'-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4-yl)methylamide was obtained from  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl azide (53.2 mg, 259  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (103  $\mu$ l) and tBuOH (518  $\mu$ l), *N*-acetyl-L-phenylalanine propargylamide (63.6 mg, 259  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (207  $\mu$ l, 20.3 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 4.2 mg, 38.9  $\mu$ mol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (104  $\mu$ l, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 5.1 mg, 26.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (104  $\mu$ l, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.2 mg, 13.0  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, and solvents were evaporated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, and activated charcoal was added followed by overnight stirring under an air atmosphere. Purification by filtration and evaporation gave 98.2 mg (84%) of *N*-acetyl-L-phenylalanine (1'-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-1'H-[1',2',3']-triazol-4-yl)methylamide (**11**) as a slightly beige solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (360 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.85 (s, 1H, H-5'); 7.30-7.15 (m, 5H, H-Ar); 5.48 (d, 1H, J<sub>1'',2''</sub> 9.5 Hz, H-1''); 4.48 (dd, 1H, J<sub>2,3b</sub> 9.5, J<sub>2,3a</sub> 5.0 Hz, H-2); 4.31 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>NH); 3.73-3.63 (m, 1H,

*H*-6a''); 3.70 (dd, 1H,  $J_{2'',1''}$  9.5,  $J_{2'',3''}$  9.0 Hz, *H*-2''); 3.50-3.40 (m, 2H, *H*-6b'', *H*-5''); 3.38 (dd, 1H,  $J_{3'',2''}$  9.0,  $J_{3'',4''}$  9.0 Hz, *H*-3''); 3.23 (dd, 1H,  $J_{4'',3''}$  9.0,  $J_{4'',5''}$  9.0 Hz, *H*-4''); 2.99 (dd, 1H,  $^2J_{3a,3b}$  13.5,  $J_{3a,2}$  5.0 Hz, *H*-3a); 2.75 (dd, 1H,  $^2J_{3a,3b}$  13.5,  $J_{3b,2}$  9.5 Hz, *H*-3b); 1.76 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 173.9 (*C*-1); 173.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>C=O); 146.4 (*C*-4'); 138.5 (*C*-1''); 130.4 (*C*-2''', *C*-6'''); 129.6 (*C*-3''', *C*-5'''); 128.0 (*C*-4'''); 123.5 (*C*-5'); 89.7 (*C*-1'); 81.3 (*C*-5''); 78.6 (*C*-3''); 74.2 (*C*-2''); 71.1 (*C*-4'); 62.6 (*C*-6'); 56.6 (*C*-2); 39.0 (*C*-3); 35.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>NH); 22.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Residual copper ~ 0.08 mol%. HRMS (FAB<sup>+</sup>) : Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na 472.1803, found 472.1816.

**4-Undecyl-1-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (12) :**



**Procedure C :**

To a solution of β-D-glucopyranosyl azide (140.3 mg, 684 μmol, 1 eq.) in H<sub>2</sub>O (546 μl) and tBuOH (1370 μl), were added tridec-1-yne (163 μl, 123.3 mg, 684 μmol, 1 eq.), *o*-phenylenediamine (274 μl, 40.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 11.1 mg, 102.6 μmol, 15 mol%), sodium ascorbate (274 μl, 49.5 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 13.6 mg, 68.4 μmol, 10 mol%) and copper sulfate pentahydrate (274 μl, 31.2 mg per ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, 8.5 mg, 34.2 μmol, 5 mol%). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under an argon atmosphere for 2 hours. After this time, TLC showed complete conversion. The reaction mixture was stirred one hour under an air atmosphere, and activated charcoal (~150 mg) was added and the suspension was stirred under an air atmosphere overnight. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O/tBuOH (1/1). Elution with ACN/H<sub>2</sub>O gave after concentration to dryness, 224.1 mg (85%) of 4-undecyl-1-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-[1,2,3]-triazole (**12**) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (250 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 7.94 (s, 1H, *H*-5); 5.56 (d, 1H,  $J_{1'',2''}$  9.0 Hz, *H*-1''); 3.88 (dd, 1H,  $J_{2'',1''}$  9.0,  $J_{2'',3''}$  8.5 Hz, *H*-2''); 3.88 (dd, 1H,  $J_{6a'',6b''}$  12.0,  $J_{6a'',5''}$  1.5 Hz, *H*-6a''); 3.71 (dd, 1H,  $J_{6b'',6a''}$  12.0,  $J_{6b'',5''}$  5.0 Hz, *H*-6b''); 3.56 (ddd, 1H,  $J_{5'',4''}$  9.0,  $J_{5'',6b''}$  5.0,  $J_{5'',6a''}$  1.5 Hz, *H*-5''); 3.56 (dd, 1H,  $J_{3'',4''}$  9.0,  $J_{3'',2''}$  8.5 Hz, *H*-3''); 3.48 (dd, 1H,  $J_{4'',3''}$  9.0,  $J_{4'',5''}$  9.0 Hz, *H*-4''); 2.71 (t, 2H,  $J_{1',2'}$  7.5 Hz, *H*-1'); 1.67 (tt, 2H,  $J_{2',1'} = J_{2',3'}$  7.2 Hz, *H*-2'); 1.37-1.25 (m, 16H, *H*-3',4',5',6',7',8',9',10'); 0.90 (t, 3H,  $J_{11',10'}$  6.7 Hz, *H*-11'). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (62.5 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>) δ: 149.4 (*C*-4); 122.5 (*C*-5); 89.7 (*C*-1''); 81.3 (*C*-5''); 78.7 (*C*-3''); 74.1

(C-2''); 71.0 (C-4''); 62.5 (C-6''); 33.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 30.9 (2 CH<sub>2</sub>); 30.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 30.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 30.6 (2 CH<sub>2</sub>); 30.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 26.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 23.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 14.6 (C-11'). *Residual copper* ~ 0.06 mol%. *MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>)* : *m/z* 408.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. *HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>)* : Calcd. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>35</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 408.24689, found 408.24681.

### Kinetic effect of added *o*-phenylenediamine

Reaction of β-glucosyl azide (0.25 M) with propargyl alcohol (0.25 M) in the presence of copper sulfate (5.0 mol%, 12.5 mM) and sodium ascorbate (10.0 mol%, 25.0 mM) was performed with or without added *o*-phenylenediamine (15.0 mol%, 37.5 mM). The conversion was followed by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy (400 MHz) in D<sub>2</sub>O under Ar, and estimated by integration of the H-2 signal of the starting material (δ 3.25 ppm) and anomeric signal of the product (δ 5.75 ppm). The reactions were initiated by copper sulfate addition.

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