

**Single and dual glycoside clustering round calix[4]arene scaffolds
via click thiol-ene coupling and azide-alkyne cycloaddition**

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Supplementary Information

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General Experimental Section. All moisture-sensitive reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere using oven-dried glassware. Anhydrous solvents were dried over standard drying agents²⁷ and freshly distilled prior to use. Reactions were monitored by TLC on silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ with detection by charring with sulfuric acid. Flash column chromatography²⁸ was performed on silica gel 60 (40-63 µm). Optical rotations were measured at 20 ± 2 °C in the stated solvent; [α]_D values are given in deg·mL·g⁻¹·dm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 and 400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR spectra (75 MHz) were recorded from CDCl₃ solutions at room temperature unless otherwise specified. Peak assignments were aided by ¹H-¹H COSY and gradient-HMQC experiments. In the ¹H NMR spectra reported below, the *n* and *m* values quoted in geminal or vicinal proton-proton coupling constants *J_{n,m}* refer to the number of the corresponding sugar protons. For accurate mass measurements the compounds were analyzed in positive ion mode by electrospray hybrid quadrupole orthogonal acceleration time-of-flight mass spectrometer (Q-TOF) fitted with a Z-spray electrospray ion source (Waters, Manchester, UK). The capillary source voltage and the cone voltage were set at 3500 V and 35 V, respectively; the source temperature was kept at 80 °C; nitrogen was used as a drying gas at a flow rate of ca. 50 L/h. The time-of-flight analyzer was externally calibrated with NaI from *m/z* 300 to 2000 to yield an accuracy near to 5 ppm. When necessary an internal lock mass was used to further increase the mass accuracy. Accurate mass data were collected by directly infusing samples (10 pmol/µL in 1:1 CH₃CN-H₂O containing 10 mM ammonium formate) into the system at a flow rate of 5 µL/min. The acquisition and data processing were performed with the MassLynx 4.1 software (Waters, Manchester, UK). The monoisotopic masses were calculated according to the reported²⁹ atomic weights of the elements. The household UVA lamp apparatus was equipped with four 15 W tubes (1.5 x 27 cm each). The commercially available copper(I) iodide (light grey powder) and photoinitiator DPAP (Aldrich 19611-8) were used without further purification. The glycosyl thiol **1a**,¹⁷ sugar azides **10**,²³ **14**,^{7a} and calixarenes **2**,^{2c} **4**,¹⁸ **6**,³ were prepared as described.

25,26,27,28-Tetrakis[3-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranosyl)propoxy]-calix[4]arene (5). The reaction between the thiol **1** (218 mg, 0.60 mmol) and the calixarene **4** (29 mg, 0.05 mmol) was carried out as described for the preparation of **3** to give, after acetylation of the crude reaction mixture and flash chromatography (from 2:1 to 1:4 cyclohexane-AcOEt), **5** (90 mg, 88%) as a syrup; [α]_D = -35.2 (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ 6.70 (bs, 12H, Ar), 5.23 (dd, 4H, *J*_{2,3} = 9.3 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.6 Hz, 4 H-3), 5.10 (dd, 4H, *J*_{4,5} = 10.0 Hz, 4 H-4), 5.03 (dd, 4H, *J*_{1,2} = 10.0 Hz, 4 H-2), 4.48 (dd, 4H, 4 H-1), 4.34 and 3.19 (2d, 8H, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 4.27 (dd, 4H, *J*_{5,6a} = 4.5 Hz, *J*_{6a,6b} = 12.6 Hz, 4 H-6a), 4.09 (dd, 4H, *J*_{5,6b} = 2.1 Hz, 4 H-6b), 3.98 (t, 8H, *J* =

7.0 Hz, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 3.72 (ddd, 4H, 4 H-5), 2.83 (t, 8H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 2.17 (tt, 8H, *J* = 7.0, 7.2 Hz, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 2.08, 2.07, 2.05, and 2.03 (4s, 48H, 16 Ac). ¹³C NMR: δ 170.6 (C), 170.1 (C), 169.4 (C), 169.3 (C), 156.0 (C), 134.7 (C), 128.5 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 83.6 (CH), 75.7 (CH), 73.8 (CH), 73.0 (CH₂), 69.8 (CH), 68.2 (CH), 62.0 (CH₂), 31.1 (CH₂), 30.0 (CH₂), 26.9 (CH₂), 20.7 (CH₃), 20.6 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₉₆H₁₂₈N₂O₄₀S₄)/2 (M+2NH₄)²⁺ 1038.3463, found 1038.3513.

5,11,17,23-Tetrakis[3-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranosyl)propyl]-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[3-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranosyl)propoxy]-calix[4]arene (7). The reaction between the thiol **1** (436 mg, 1.20 mmol) and the calixarene **6** (37 mg, 0.05 mmol) was carried out as described for the preparation of **3** to give, after acetylation of the crude reaction mixture and flash chromatography (3:1 AcOEt-cyclohexane, then AcOEt), **7** (122 mg, 67%) as a white foam; [α]_D = -44.7 (*c* 0.7, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ 6.40 (s, 8H, Ar), 5.26 (dd, 4H, *J*_{2,3} = 9.3 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.5 Hz, 4 H-3), 5.25 (dd, 4H, *J*_{2,3} = 9.3 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.5 Hz, 4 H-3), 5.12 (dd, 8H, *J*_{4,5} = 10.0 Hz, 8 H-4), 5.04 (dd, 8H, *J*_{1,2} = 10.0 Hz, 8 H-2), 4.56 (dd, 4H, 4 H-1), 4.54 (dd, 4H, 4 H-1), 4.29 (dd, 8H, *J*_{5,6a} = 4.5 Hz, *J*_{6a,6b} = 12.5 Hz, 8 H-6a), 4.25 and 3.06 (2d, 8H, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 4.15 (dd, 4H, *J*_{5,6b} = 2.0 Hz, 4 H-6b), 4.11 (dd, 4H, *J*_{5,6b} = 2.0 Hz, 4 H-6b), 3.91 (t, 8H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 3.76 (ddd, 8H, 8 H-5), 2.83 (t, 8H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 2.67-2.56 (m, 8H, 4 ArCH₂CH₂CH₂), 2.40-2.32 (m, 8H, 4 ArCH₂CH₂CH₂), 2.20-2.13 and 1.78-1.70 (2m, 16H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂O, 4 ArCH₂CH₂CH₂), 2.01, 2.00, and 1.99 (3s, 96H, 32 Ac). ¹³C NMR: δ 170.6 (C), 170.1 (C), 169.4 (C), 169.3 (C), 154.1 (C), 134.8 (C), 134.3 (C), 128.1 (CH), 83.8 (CH), 83.6 (CH), 75.7 (CH), 73.9 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 70.0 (CH), 69.9 (CH), 68.3 (CH), 62.1 (CH₂), 34.1 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 30.9 (CH₂), 29.8 (CH₂), 29.7 (CH₂), 26.8 (CH₂), 20.7 (CH₃), 20.6 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₆₄H₂₂₄N₂O₇₆S₈)/2 (M+2NH₄)²⁺ 1846.5745, found 1846.5741.

5,11,17,23-Tetraallyl-25,26,27,28-tetrapropargyloxy-calix[4]arene (9). To a cooled (0 °C), stirred solution of tetrol **8** (497 mg, 0.85 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL) was added NaH (408 mg, 10.20 mmol, of a 60% dispersion in oil) and, after 15 min, propargyl bromide (0.76 mL, 10.20 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, then diluted with CH₃OH (2 mL) and, after 10 min, 1 M phosphate buffer at pH 7 (10 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (2 × 100 mL). The combined organic phases were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was eluted from a column of silica gel with 1:1 cyclohexane-CH₂Cl₂ to give **9** (475 mg, 76%) as a pale yellow syrup. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ 6.56 (s, 8H, Ar), 5.80 (ddt, 4H, *J* = 6.5, 10.0, 16.8 Hz, 4 CH₂CH=CH₂),

4.96 (ddt, 4H, $J = 1.2, 2.2, 10.0$ Hz, H_{cis} of 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.87 (ddt, 4H, $J = 1.4, 2.2, 16.8$ Hz, H_{trans} of 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.77 (d, 8H, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 4 CH₂C≡CH), 4.60 and 3.16 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.4$ Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 3.11 (ddd, 8H, $J = 1.2, 1.4, 6.5$ Hz, 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 2.48 (t, 4H, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 4 CH₂C≡CH). ¹³C NMR: δ 153.3 (C), 138.0 (CH), 135.1 (C), 134.2 (C), 128.4 (CH), 115.0 (CH₂), 80.7 (CH), 74.5 (C), 61.1 (CH₂), 39.3 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₅₂H₅₂NO₄ (M+NH₄)⁺ 754.3896, found 754.3842.

5,11,17,23-Tetraallyl-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[1-(3,4,5,7-tetra-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-1-deoxy-D-glycero-L-glucopyranosyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methoxy-calix[4]arene (11). A mixture of calixarene **9** (44 mg, 0.06 mmol), azide **10** (102 mg, 0.26 mmol), freshly distilled *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (210 μL, 1.20 mmol), CuI (11.4 mg, 0.06 mmol), and anhydrous toluene (1.2 mL) was sonicated in an ultrasound cleaning bath for 1 min, then magnetically stirred in the dark at room temperature for 26 h, diluted with AcOEt (ca. 20 mL), filtered through a pad of Celite to remove most of the copper salts, and concentrated. A solution of the resulting yellow syrup in pyridine (2 mL) and acetic anhydride (2 mL) was kept at room temperature for 3 h, then concentrated. The residue was eluted from a column of silica gel with 2:1 AcOEt-cyclohexane, then AcOEt, to give **11** (77 mg, 56%) as syrup; [α]_D = +61.6 (*c* 0.8, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ 7.95 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.45 (bs, 8H, Ar), 5.80 (ddt, 4H, $J = 6.5, 10.1, 16.8$ Hz, 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.50 (dd, 4H, $J_{4,5} = 3.3$ Hz, $J_{5,6} = 2.7$ Hz, 4 H-5), 5.46 (dd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 4.7$ Hz, $J_{3,4} = 8.9$ Hz, 4 H-3), 5.36 (dd, 4H, 4 H-4), 5.02 and 4.97 (2d, 8H, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 4 OCH₂Tr.), 4.98 (ddt, 4H, $J = 1.5, 2.0,$ 10.1 Hz, H_{cis} of 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.88 (ddt, 4H, $J = 1.8, 2.0, 16.8$ Hz, H_{trans} of 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.79 (dd, 4H, $J_{1a,2} = 11.5$ Hz, $J_{1a,1b} = 14.7$ Hz, 4 H-1a), 4.68-4.60 (m, 8H), 4.55-4.44 (m, 4H), 4.22 and 2.99 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 4.15 (dd, 4H, $J_{6,7a} = 7.4$ Hz, $J_{7a,7b} = 11.6$ Hz, 4 H-7a), 4.04 (dd, 4H, $J_{6,7b} = 5.5$ Hz, 4 H-7b), 3.06 (ddd, 8H, $J = 1.5, 1.8, 6.5$ Hz, 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 2.16, 2.14, 2.06, and 1.90 (4s, 48H, 16 Ac). ¹³C NMR: δ 170.3 (C), 169.9 (C), 169.7 (C), 153.1 (C), 144.4 (C), 138.1 (CH), 134.7 (C), 133.7 (C), 128.5 (CH), 125.2 (CH), 114.9 (CH₂), 71.0 (CH), 69.0 (CH), 67.7 (CH), 67.2 (CH), 66.5 (CH₂), 60.7 (CH₂), 46.7 (CH₂), 39.3 (CH₂), 31.2 (CH₂), 20.8 (CH₃), 20.6 (CH₃), 20.5 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₁₂H₁₃₄N₁₂O₄₀)/2 (M+2H)²⁺ 1143.4410, found 1143.4417.

5,11,17,23-Tetrakis[3-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranosyl)propyl]-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[1-(3,4,5,7-tetra-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-1-deoxy-D-glycero-L-glucopyranosyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methoxy-calix[4]arene (12). The reaction between the thiol **1** (67 mg, 0.18

mmol) and the cluster **11** (35 mg, 0.015 mmol) was carried out as described for the preparation of **3** to give, after acetylation of the crude reaction mixture and flash chromatography (AcOEt, then 2:1 AcOEt-acetone), **12** (43 mg, 76%) as a syrup; $[\alpha]_D = +20.1$ (*c* 0.7, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz): δ 7.92 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.36 (bs, 8H, Ar), 5.48 (dd, 4H, $J_{4,5} = 3.1$ Hz, $J_{5,6} = 2.5$ Hz, 4 H-5Gal), 5.43 (dd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 4.7$ Hz, $J_{3,4} = 9.0$ Hz, 4 H-3Gal), 5.36 (dd, 4H, 4 H-4Gal), 5.24 (dd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 9.3$ Hz, $J_{3,4} = 9.5$ Hz, 4 H-3Glc), 5.09 (dd, 4H, $J_{4,5} = 10.0$ Hz, 4 H-4Glc), 5.02 (dd, 4H, $J_{1,2} = 10.0$ Hz, 4 H-2Glc), 4.96 and 4.91 (2d, 8H, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 4 OCH₂Tr.), 4.80 (dd, 4H, $J_{1a,2} = 11.5$ Hz, $J_{1a,1b} = 14.5$ Hz, 4 H-1aGal), 4.66-4.58 (m, 8H, 4 H-1bGal, 4 H-2Gal), 4.52 (d, 4H, 4 H-1Glc), 4.45 (ddd, 4H, $J_{6,7a} = 7.5$ Hz, $J_{6,7b} = 5.3$ Hz, 4 H-6Gal), 4.25 (dd, 4H, $J_{5,6a} = 4.6$ Hz, $J_{6a,6b} = 12.3$ Hz, 4 H-6aGlc), 4.17 and 2.92 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.3$ Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 4.13 (dd, 4H, $J_{5,6b} = 2.3$ Hz, 4 H-6bGlc), 4.12 (dd, 4H, $J_{7a,7b} = 11.5$ Hz, 4 H-7aGal), 4.00 (dd, 4H, 4 H-7bGal), 3.73 (ddd, 4H, 4 H-5Glc), 2.64-2.50 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 2.35-2.31 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 2.12, 2.11, 2.06, 2.04, 2.03, and 2.01 (6s, 96H, 32 Ac), 1.74-1.66 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S). ¹³C NMR: δ 170.6 (C), 170.3 (C), 170.2 (C), 170.0 (C), 169.7 (C), 169.4 (C), 153.2 (C), 144.3 (C), 135.2 (C), 134.7 (C), 128.2 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 83.8 (CH), 77.2 (CH), 75.7 (CH), 73.9 (CH), 71.0 (CH), 70.0 (CH), 69.0 (CH), 68.3 (CH), 67.7 (CH), 67.1 (CH), 62.1 (CH₂), 60.8 (CH₂), 46.7 (CH₂), 34.1 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 31.4 (CH₂), 29.8 (CH₂), 20.7 (CH₃), 20.6 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₆₈H₂₁₄N₁₂O₇₆S₄)/2 (M+2H)²⁺ 1871.6066, found 1871.6040.

5,11,17,23-Tetrakis[3-(1-thio- β -D-glucopyranosyl)propyl]-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[1-(2,6-anhydro-1-deoxy-D-glycero-L-gluco-heptitol-1-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methoxy-calix[4]arene (13). A solution of **12** (37.4 mg, 0.01 mmol) in a 0.2 M solution of NaOMe in MeOH (2 ml, prepared from Na and MeOH immediately before the use) was stirred at room temperature for 3 h in a nitrogen atmosphere (after a few minutes the solution turned turbid), then diluted with H₂O (ca. 0.4 mL), neutralized with Dowex 50X2-400 resin (H⁺ form, activated and washed with H₂O and MeOH immediately before the use), and filtered through a sintered glass filter. The resin was washed with MeOH, H₂O, and DMF, and the solution was concentrated. The residue was eluted from a C18 silica gel cartridge with H₂O, then 1:1 H₂O-MeOH, and dried under high vacuum to give **13** (16.1 mg, 67%) as an amorphous solid; $[\alpha]_D = +18.3$ (*c* 1.0, H₂O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) selected data: δ 7.75 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.39 (bs, 8H, Ar), 4.96 and 4.90 (2d, 8H, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 4 OCH₂Tr.), 4.32 (d, 4H, $J_{1,2} = 10.0$ Hz, 4 H-1Glc), 3.13 (dd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 8.7$ Hz, 4 H-2Glc), 2.69 (d, 4H, $J = 12.5$ Hz, H_{eq} of 4 ArCH₂Ar), 2.48-2.32 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 2.24-2.18 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 1.60-1.50 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O): δ 152.6 (C), 144.4 (C), 136.2 (C),

135.4 (C), 135.3 (C), 128.5 (CH), 126.3 (CH), 85.7 (CH), 80.0 (CH), 77.5 (CH), 75.2 (CH), 72.6 (CH), 72.4 (CH), 70.0 (CH), 69.7 (CH), 68.6 (CH), 67.4 (CH), 65.5 (CH₂), 61.1 (CH₂), 60.5 (CH₂), 45.8 (CH₂), 33.2 (CH₂), 31.3 (CH₂), 31.1 (CH₂), 29.6 (CH₂). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₀₄H₁₅₀N₁₂O₄₄S₄)/2 (M+2H)²⁺ 1199.4376, found 1199.4346.

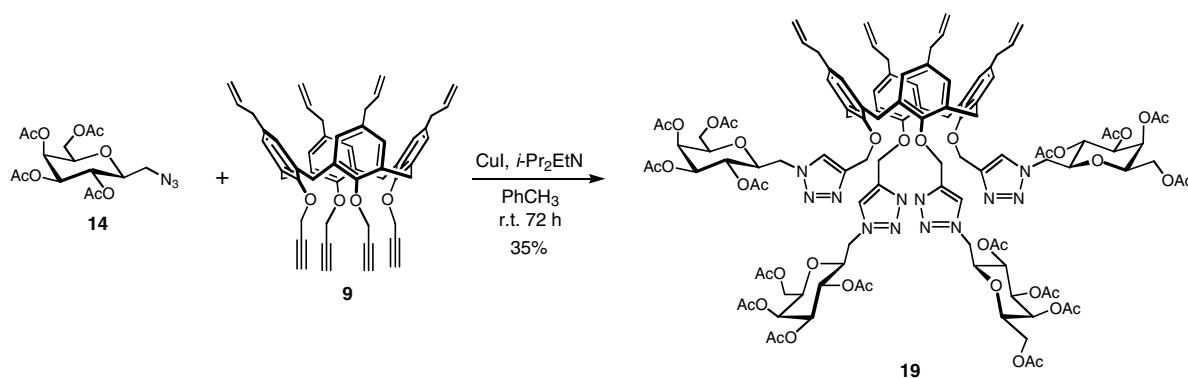
2,6-Anhydro-1-azido-1-deoxy-3,4:5,7-di-*O*-isopropylidene-D-glycero-L-manno-heptitol (15). A solution of acetylated sugar azide **14** (155 mg, 0.40 mmol) in a 0.2 M solution of NaOMe in MeOH (4 ml, prepared from Na and MeOH immediately before the use) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h in a nitrogen atmosphere, then neutralized with Dowex 50X2-400 resin (H⁺ form, activated and washed with H₂O and MeOH immediately before the use), and filtered through a sintered glass filter. The resin was washed with MeOH and H₂O, and the solution was concentrated. To a solution of the crude tetrol and camphorsulfonic acid (ca. 5 mg) in anhydrous DMF (1 mL) was added 2-methoxypropene (190 μL, 2.00 mmol). The solution was kept at room temperature for 50 min, then diluted with Et₃N (0.2 mL) and concentrated. The residue was eluted from a column of silica gel with 1.5:1 cyclohexane-AcOEt (containing 0.5% of Et₃N) to give **15** (96 mg, 80%) as a syrup that became solid upon standing; [α]_D = -4.0 (*c* 0.8, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz): δ 4.48 (dd, 1H, *J*_{4,5} = 2.8 Hz, *J*_{5,6} = 1.5 Hz, H-5), 4.11 (dd, 1H, *J*_{6,7a} = 2.3 Hz, *J*_{7a,7b} = 13.0 Hz, H-7a), 3.98 (dd, 1H, *J*_{6,7b} = 1.7 Hz, H-7b), 3.86 (dd, 1H, *J*_{2,3} = 9.3 Hz, *J*_{3,4} = 9.2 Hz, H-3), 3.70 (dt, 1H, *J*_{1,2} = 4.9 Hz, H-2), 3.53 (dd, 1H, H-4), 3.51 (d, 2H, 2 H-1), 3.32 (ddd, 1H, H-6), 1.48, 1.46, 1.44, and 1.42 (4s, 12H, 4 Me). ¹³C NMR: δ 110.9 (C), 98.5 (C), 79.8 (C-4), 78.6 (C-2), 70.8 (C-3), 69.2 (C-6), 66.8 (C-5), 63.2 (C-7), 52.2 (C-1), 29.0 (CH₃), 26.6 (CH₃), 26.5 (CH₃), 18.5 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for C₁₃H₂₂N₃O₅ (M+H)⁺ 300.1559, found 300.1537.

5,11,17,23-Tetraallyl-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[1-(2,6-anhydro-1-deoxy-3,4:5,7-di-*O*-isopropylidene-D-glycero-L-manno-heptitol-1-yl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methoxy-calix[4]arene (16). The cyclo-addition between the calixarene alkyne **9** (44 mg, 0.06 mmol) and the sugar azide **15** (79 mg, 0.26 mmol) was carried out as described for the preparation of **11** to give, after a similar workup and purification by flash chromatography (AcOEt, containing 0.5% of Et₃N), **16** (103 mg, 89%) as an amorphous solid; [α]_D = -1.1 (*c* 0.9, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ 7.90 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.44-6.40 (m, 8H, Ar), 5.78 (ddt, 4H, *J* = 6.5, 10.3, 16.8 Hz, 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.12 and 5.04 (2d, 8H, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 4 OCH₂Tr.), 4.95 (ddt, 4H, *J* = 1.4, 2.0, 10.3 Hz, H_{cis} of 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.85 (ddt, 4H, *J* = 1.7, 2.0, 16.9 Hz, H_{trans} of 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.82 (dd, 4H, *J*_{1a,2} = 1.4 Hz, *J*_{1a,1b} = 14.5 Hz, 4 H-1a), 4.51 (dd, 4H, *J*_{4,5} = 2.8 Hz, *J*_{5,6} = 1.1 Hz, 4 H-5), 4.46 (dd, 4H, *J*_{1b,2} = 8.5 Hz, 4 H-1b),

4.17 and 2.88 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.3$ Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 4.07 (dd, 4H, $J_{6,7a} = 2.1$ Hz, $J_{7a,7b} = 13.2$ Hz, 4 H-7a), 3.91-3.78 (m, 8H, 4 H-2, 4 H-3), 3.88 (dd, 4H, $J_{6,7b} = 1.0$ Hz, 4 H-7b), 3.62 (dd, 4H, $J_{3,4} = 8.5$ Hz, 4 H-4), 3.37 (ddd, 4H, 4 H-6), 3.05 (ddd, 8H, $J = 1.4, 1.7, 6.5$ Hz, 4 CH₂CH=CH₂), 1.50, 1.49, 1.46, and 1.42 (4s, 48H, 16 Me). ¹³C NMR: δ 153.2 (C), 144.2 (C), 138.1 (CH), 135.0 (C), 134.7 (C), 133.3 (C), 128.2 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 114.8 (CH₂), 110.9 (C), 98.3 (C), 79.4 (CH), 77.9 (CH), 70.8 (CH), 68.9 (CH), 66.8 (CH), 66.2 (CH₂), 63.1 (CH₂), 51.9 (CH₂), 39.2 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 29.1 (CH₃), 26.6 (CH₃), 26.4 (CH₃), 18.5 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₀₄H₁₃₄N₁₂O₂₄)²⁺ 967.4817, found 967.4814.

5,11,17,23-Tetrakis[3-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranosyl)propyl]-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[1-(2,6-anhydro-1-deoxy-3,4:5,7-di-O-isopropylidene-D-glycero-L-manno-heptitol-1-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methoxy-calix[4]arene (17). The reaction between the thiol **1** (219 mg, 0.60 mmol) and the cluster **16** (97 mg, 0.05 mmol) was carried out as described for the preparation of **3** to give, after flash chromatography (AcOEt, then 4:1 AcOEt-acetone), **17** (137 mg, 81%) as a white foam; $[\alpha]_D = -23.5$ (*c* 0.6, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz): δ 7.89 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.38-6.33 (m, 8H, Ar), 5.23 (dd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 9.5$ Hz, $J_{3,4} = 9.3$ Hz, 4 H-3Glc), 5.09 (dd, 4H, $J_{4,5} = 10.2$ Hz, 4 H-4Glc), 5.09 and 4.97 (2d, 8H, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 4 OCH₂Tr.), 5.01 (dd, 4H, $J_{1,2} = 10.0$ Hz, 4 H-2Glc), 4.79 (dd, 4H, $J_{1a,2} = 1.5$ Hz, $J_{1a,1b} = 14.5$ Hz, 4 H-1aGal), 4.52 (d, 4H, 4 H-1Glc), 4.50 (dd, 4H, $J_{4,5} = 2.8$ Hz, $J_{5,6} = 1.1$ Hz, 4 H-5Gal), 4.45 (dd, 4H, $J_{1b,2} = 8.6$ Hz, 4 H-1bGal), 4.26 (dd, 4H, $J_{5,6a} = 4.9$ Hz, $J_{6a,6b} = 12.4$ Hz, 4 H-6aGlc), 4.15 and 2.85 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.4$ Hz, 4 ArCH₂Ar), 4.13 (dd, 4H, $J_{5,6b} = 2.3$ Hz, 4 H-6bGlc), 4.05 (dd, 4H, $J_{6,7a} = 2.0$ Hz, $J_{7a,7b} = 13.0$ Hz, 4 H-7aGal), 3.85 (ddd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 9.4$ Hz, 4 H-2Gal), 3.84 (dd, 4H, $J_{6,7b} = 1.5$ Hz, 4 H-7bGal), 3.79 (dd, 4H, $J_{3,4} = 8.8$ Hz, 4 H-3Gal), 3.74 (ddd, 4H, 4 H-5Glc), 3.60 (dd, 4H, 4 H-4Gal), 3.36 (ddd, 4H, 4 H-6Gal), 2.60-2.52 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 2.33 (t, 8H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 2.06, 2.04, 2.02, and 2.00 (4s, 48H, 16 Ac), 1.73-1.64 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂CH₂CH₂S), 1.48, 1.46, 1.44, and 1.40 (4s, 48H, 16 Me). ¹³C NMR: δ 170.5 (C), 170.1 (C), 169.4 (C), 169.3 (C), 153.3 (C), 144.2 (C), 135.0 (C), 134.8 (C), 127.9 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 111.0 (C), 98.4 (C), 83.8 (CH), 79.4 (CH), 77.9 (CH), 75.6 (CH), 73.8 (CH), 70.8 (CH), 70.0 (CH), 68.9 (CH), 68.3 (CH), 66.8 (CH), 66.2 (CH₂), 63.1 (CH₂), 62.1 (CH₂), 52.0 (CH₂), 34.0 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 31.3 (CH₂), 29.8 (CH₂), 29.1 (CH₃), 26.6 (CH₃), 26.5 (CH₃), 20.7 (CH₃), 20.5 (CH₃), 18.5 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₆₀H₂₁₄N₁₂O₆₀S₄)²⁺ 1695.6473, found 1695.6389.

5,11,17,23-Tetrakis[3-(1-thio- β -D-glucopyranosylpropyl]-25,26,27,28-tetrakis[1-(2,6-anhydro-1-deoxy-D-glycero-L-manno-heptitol-1-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methoxy-calix[4]arene (18). A solution of **17** (67.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in a 0.2 M solution of NaOMe in MeOH (2 ml, prepared from Na and MeOH immediately before the use) was kept at room temperature for 4 h in a nitrogen atmosphere, then diluted with MeOH (4 mL) and stirred with an excess of Dowex 50X2-400 resin (H^+ form, activated and washed with H_2O and MeOH immediately before the use) at room temperature for 15 min to remove the isopropylidene protecting groups. The suspension was filtered through a sintered glass filter, the resin was washed with MeOH, H_2O , and DMF, and the solution was concentrated. The residue was eluted from a C18 silica gel cartridge with H_2O , then 1:1 H_2O -MeOH, and dried under high vacuum to give **18** (40.8 mg, 85%) as an amorphous solid; $[\alpha]_D = -24.2$ (*c* 1.0, H_2O). 1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) selected data: δ 7.80 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.45 (s, 8H, Ar), 5.80 (s, 8H, 4 OCH_2 Tr.), 4.33 (d, 4H, $J_{1,2} = 9.8$ Hz, 4 H-1Glc), 3.81 (dd, 4H, $J_{4,5} = 2.2$ Hz, $J_{5,6} = 0.5$ Hz, 4 H-5Gal), 3.75 and 2.71 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 4 Ar CH_2 Ar), 3.14 (dd, 4H, $J_{2,3} = 8.8$ Hz, 4 H-2Glc), 2.46 and 2.38 (2dt, 8H, $J = 7.0, 13.3$ Hz, 4 $CH_2CH_2CH_2S$), 2.26 (t, 8H, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4 $CH_2CH_2CH_2S$), 1.59 (tt, 8H, $J = 7.0, 7.3$ Hz, 4 $CH_2CH_2CH_2S$). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O): δ 152.6 (C), 144.3 (C), 136.2 (C), 135.3 (C), 128.4 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 85.7 (CH), 80.0 (CH), 78.7 (CH), 78.4 (CH), 77.5 (CH), 74.1 (CH), 72.6 (CH), 69.7 (CH), 68.9 (CH), 68.4 (CH), 65.5 (CH₂), 61.1 (CH₂), 60.8 (CH₂), 51.6 (CH₂), 33.2 (CH₂), 31.3 (CH₂), 31.2 (CH₂), 29.5 (CH₂). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z* calcd for (C₁₀₄H₁₅₀N₁₂O₄₄S₄)/2 (M+2H)²⁺ 1199.4376, found 1199.4346.

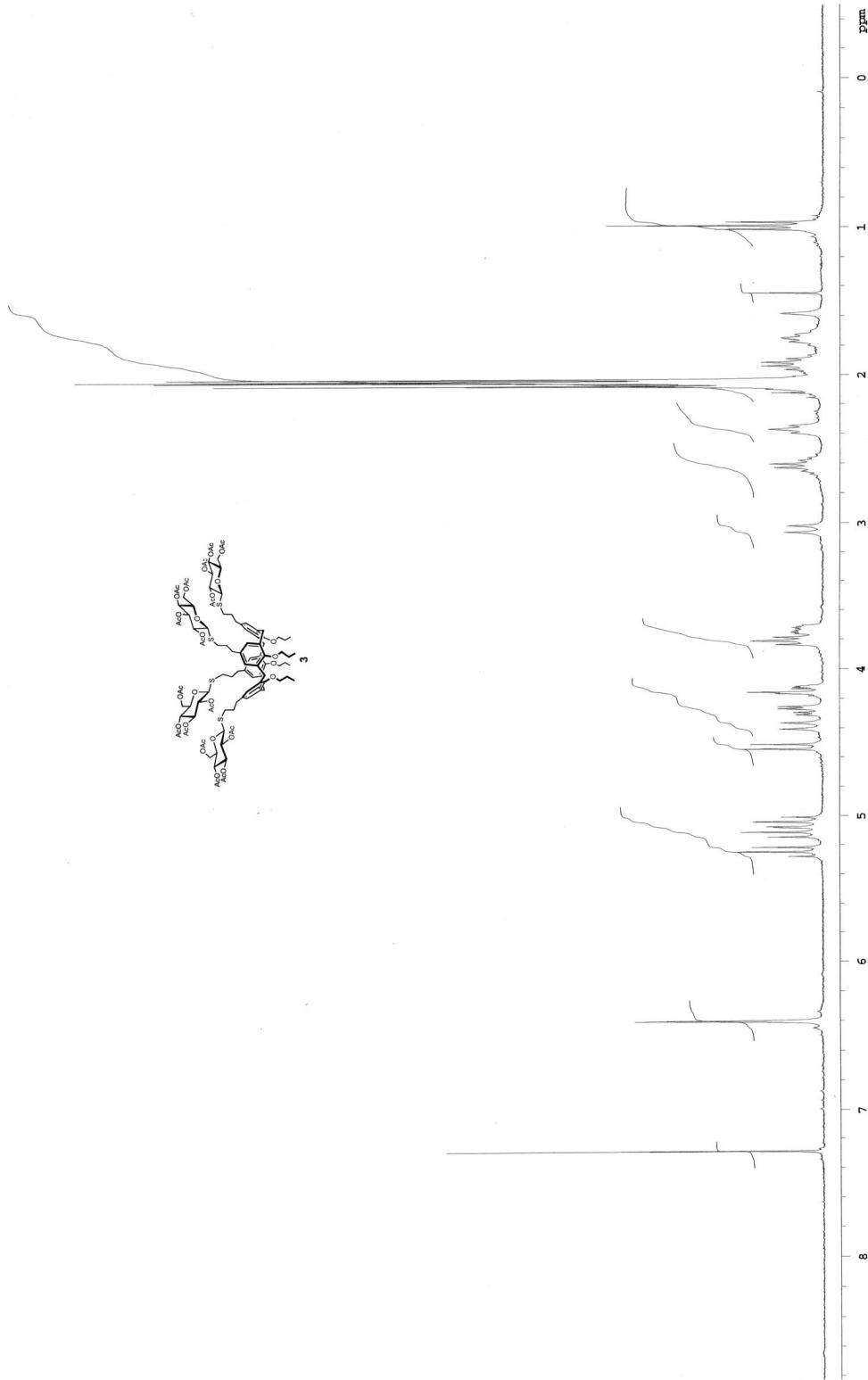


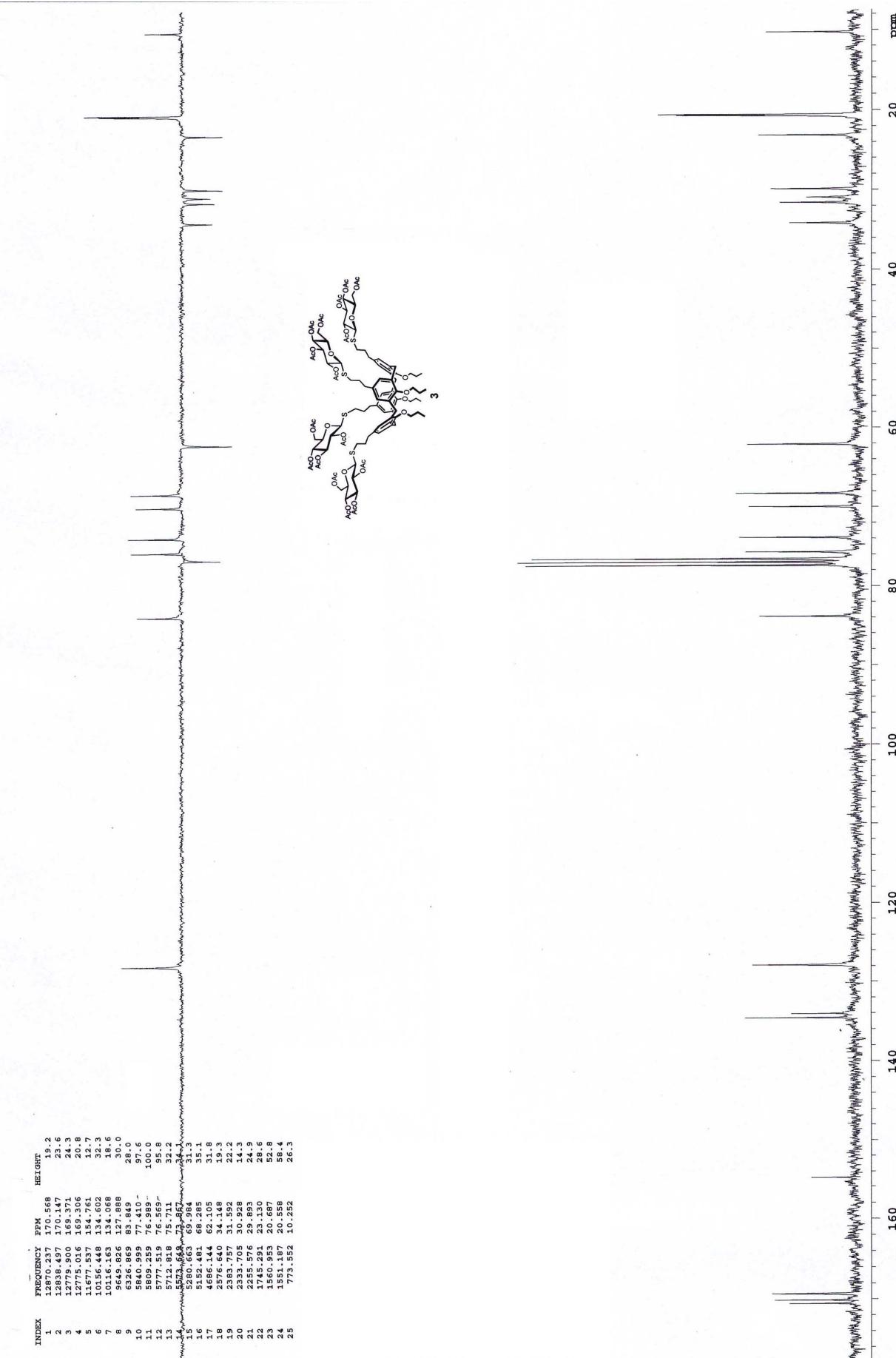
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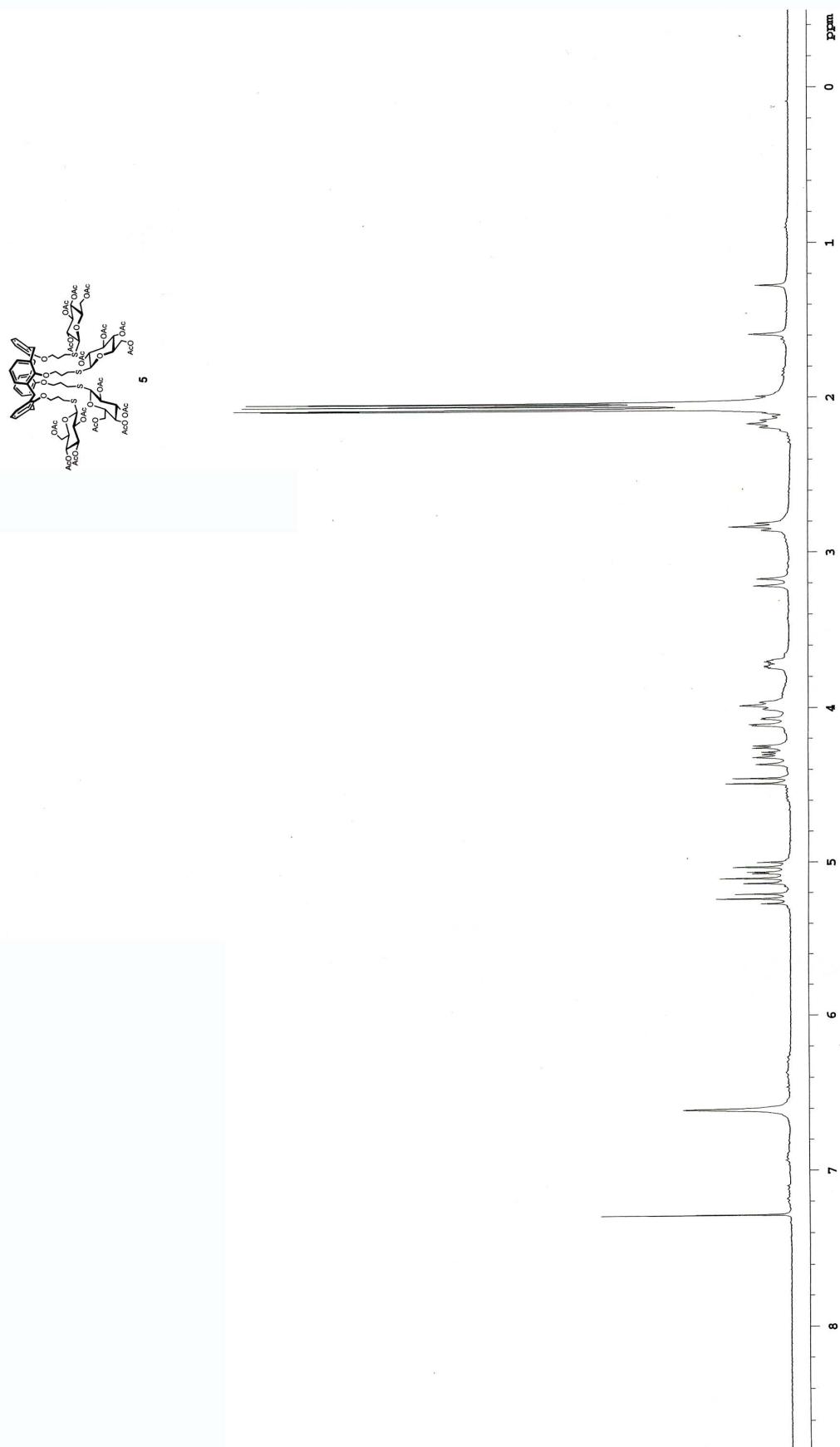
room temperature for 72 h, and concentrated. A solution of the residue in pyridine (2 ml) and acetic anhydride (2 mL) was kept at room temperature for 3 h, then concentrated. A solution of the residue in AcOEt (50 mL) was washed with a 0.05 M aqueous solution of EDTA (3×15 mL) and water (10 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), and concentrated. The residue was eluted from a column of silica gel (AcOEt, then 1.5:1 AcOEt-acetone) to give **19** (56 mg, 35%) as a syrup; $[\alpha]_D = +3.8$ (c 0.8, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz) selected data: δ 7.80 (s, 4H, 4 H-5 Tr.), 6.47-6.41 (m, 8H, Ar), 5.78 (ddt, 4H, $J = 6.5, 10.5, 16.7$ Hz, 4 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 5.45 (bs, 4H, 4 H-5), 4.96 (ddt, 4H, $J = 1.4, 2.0, 10.5$ Hz, H_{cis} of 4 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 4.85 (ddt, 4H, $J = 1.8, 2.0, 16.7$ Hz, H_{trans} of 4 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 4.37 (dd, 4H, $J_{1\text{b},2} = 9.3$ Hz, $J_{1\text{a},1\text{b}} = 14.3$ Hz, 4 H-1b), 4.17 and 2.88 (2d, 8H, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 4 ArCH_2Ar), 3.05 (ddd, 8H, $J = 1.4, 1.8, 6.5$ Hz, 4 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 2.18, 2.14, 2.02, and 1.97 (4s, 48H, 16 Ac). ^{13}C NMR: δ 170.2 (C), 170.0 (C), 153.0 (C), 144.2 (C), 138.1 (CH), 134.7 (C), 133.7 (C), 128.4 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 115.0 (CH₂), 73.9 (CH), 71.6 (CH), 67.3 (CH), 66.2 (CH₂), 60.9 (CH₂), 51.2 (CH₂), 39.3 (CH₂), 31.3 (CH₂), 20.8 (CH₃), 20.7 (CH₃), 20.6 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z calcd for $(\text{C}_{112}\text{H}_{134}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{40})/2$ ($\text{M}+2\text{H}$)²⁺ 1143.4410, found 1143.4385.

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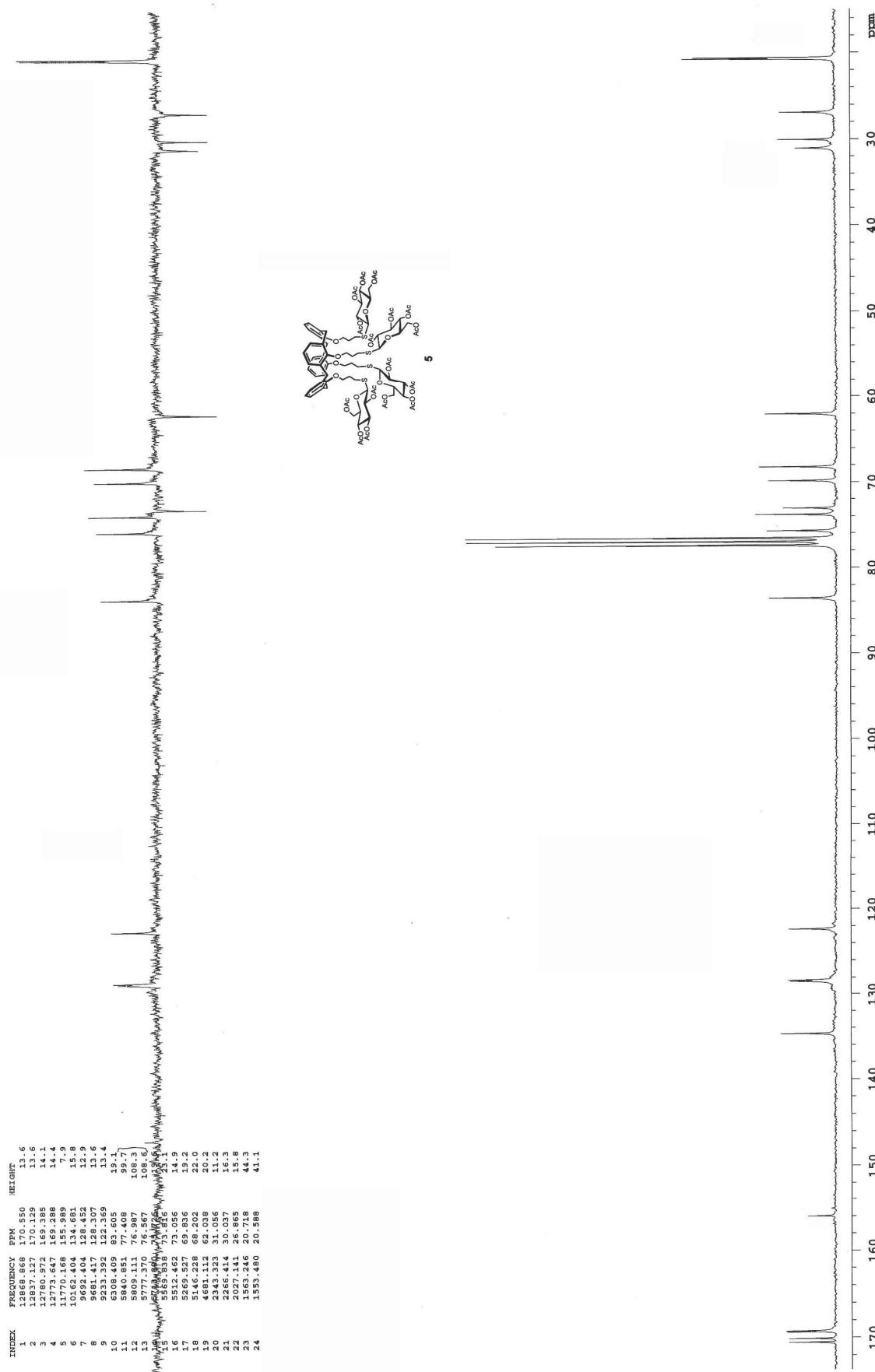


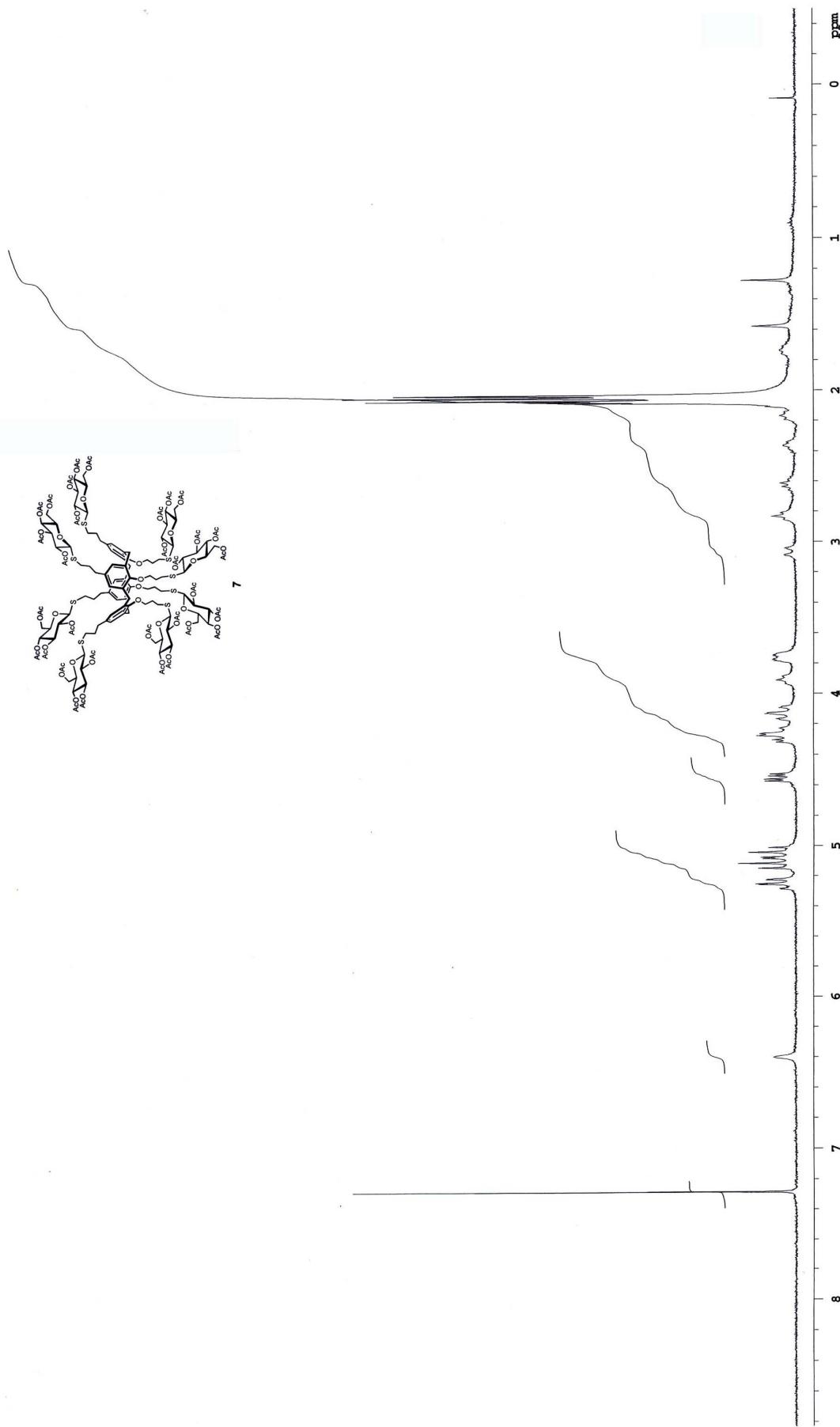


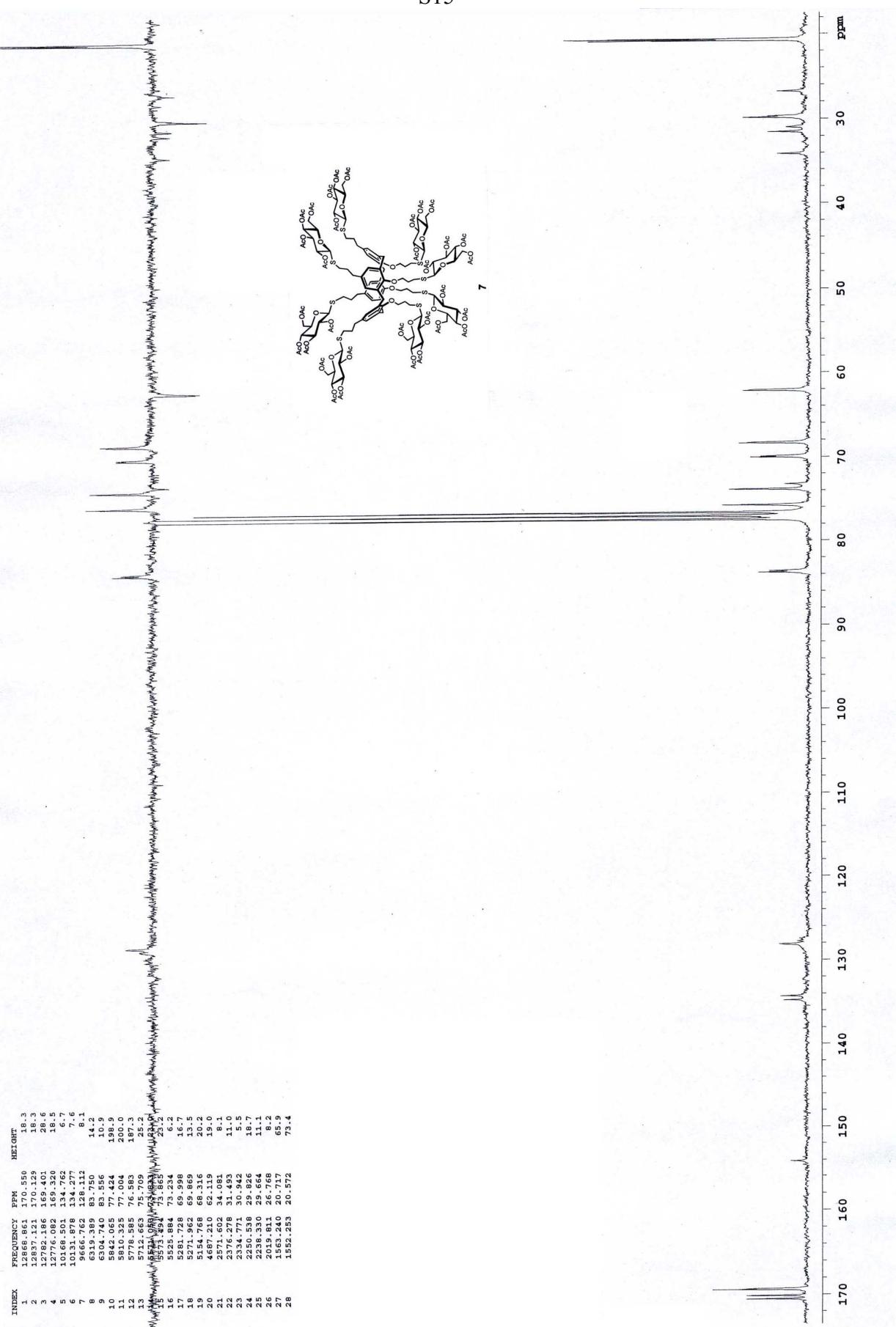
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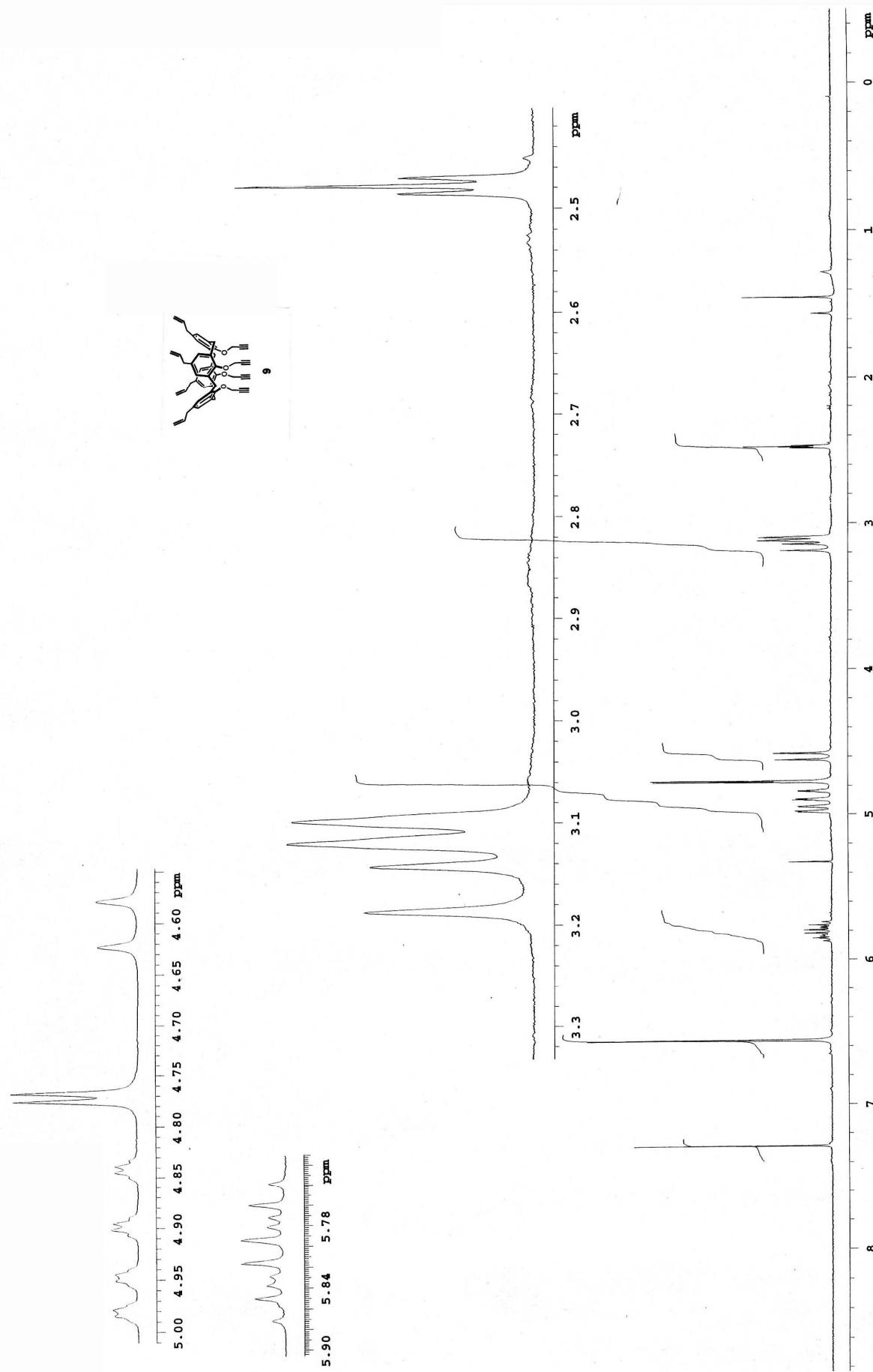
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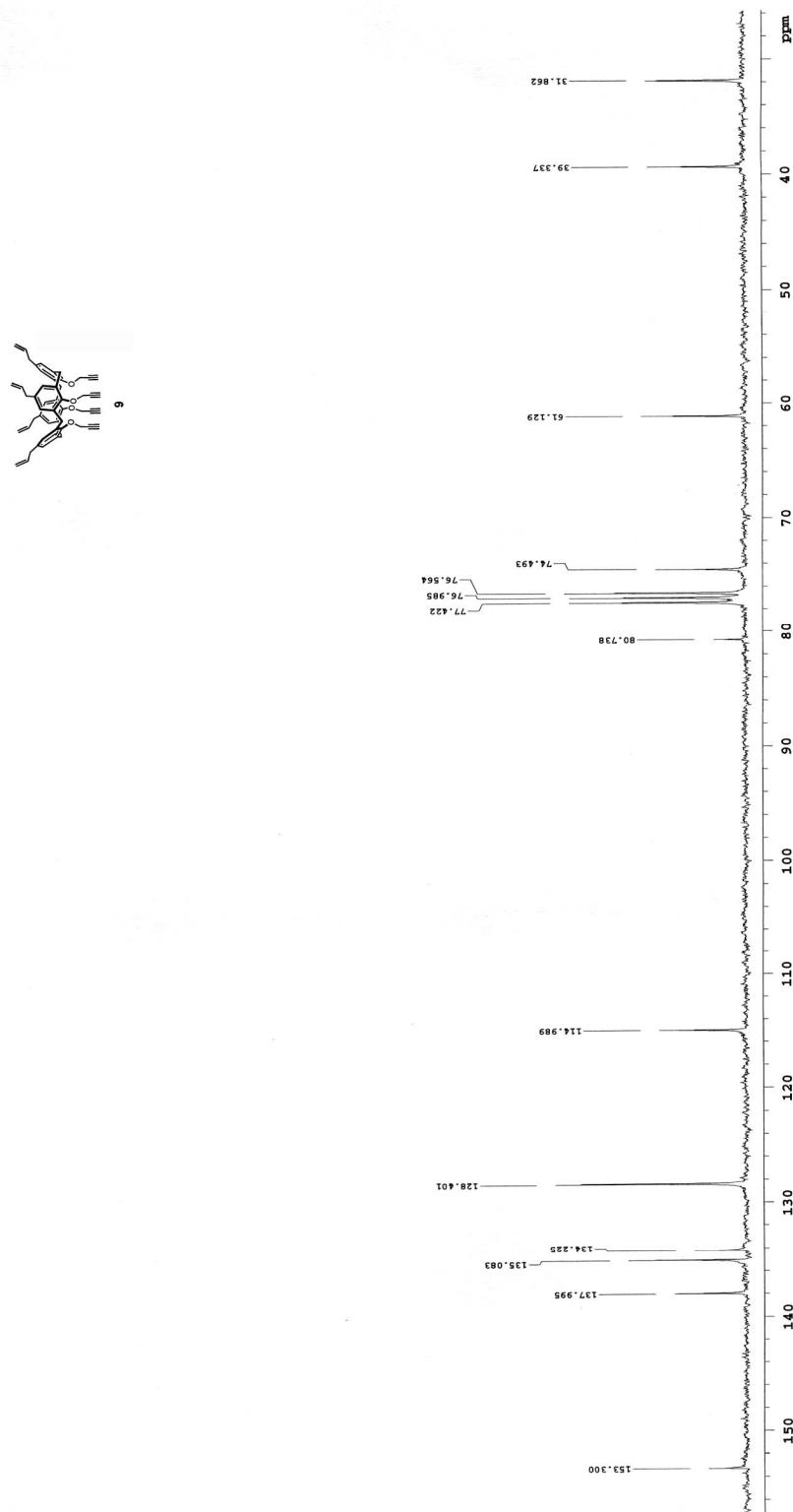
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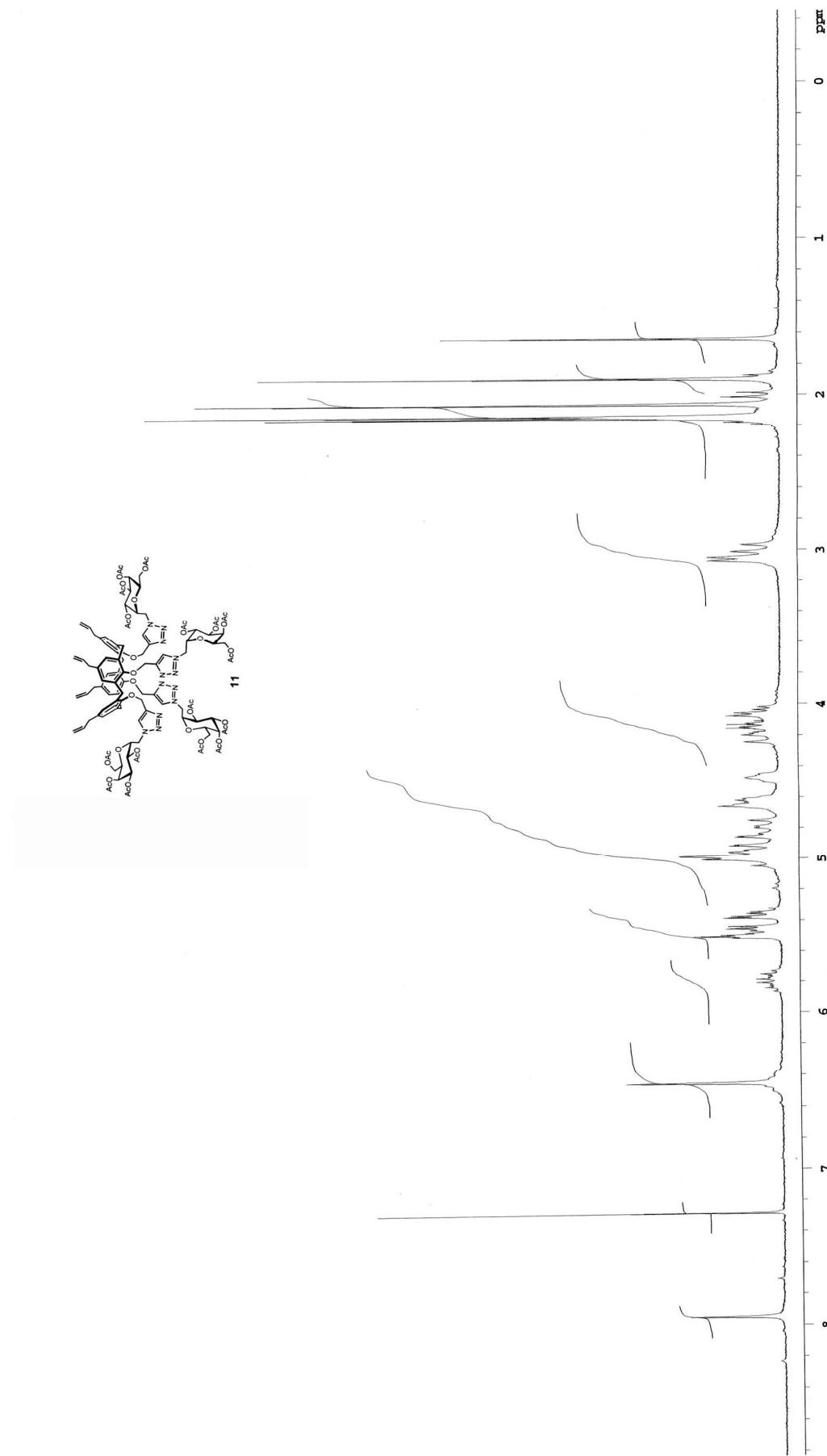












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