Note

Synthesis of 1-thio-\(\beta\)-p-glycopyranosides

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Homologous series of *n*-alkyl β -D-xylopyranosides and the corresponding 1-thio derivatives were used in a systematic study of β -D-xylosidase specificity¹. A specific method for the preparation of 1-thio- β -D-glycosides was introduced by Černý and his co-workers² who described the synthesis of methyl and ethyl 1-thio- β -D-xylopyranoside³. By the same method, we have prepared the four next homologues of the series, together with 2,4-dinitrophenyl 1-thio- β -D-xylopyranoside and the *p*-nitrobenzyl 1-thioglycosides of D-xylose, D-glucose, and D-galactose (Tables I and II).

In contrast to other 1-thioxylosides, 2,4-dinitrophenyl 1-thio- β -D-xylopyranoside is hydrolysed by a fungal β -D-xylosidase¹.

Catalytic hydrogenation⁴ of the nitrobenzyl 1-thioglycosides yielded the corresponding amino derivatives. These thioglycosides, carrying a reactive amino-group in the aglycon, are suitable compounds for covalent attachment to insoluble carriers such as agarose beads. These derivatives are currently used for affinity chromatography of enzymes and other biologically active proteins^{5,6}.

EXPERIMENTAL

The acetylated n-alkyl 1-thio- β -D-xylopyranosides were obtained by reaction² of the n-alkyl iodides with 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-1-thio- β -D-xylopyranose. The 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivative was prepared from the same thiol and 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene. The p-nitrobenzyl derivatives were obtained by reaction of p-nitrobenzyl bromide with the corresponding thiols. Reduction of the deacetylated nitro derivatives to the amino compounds was performed with hydrogen under atmospheric pressure⁴ with platinum as catalyst. The acetates were crystallized from methanol. The deacetylated⁷ n-alkyl 1-thioxylosides were crystallized from acetone, the dinitrophenyl derivative from water-acetone, and the other glycosides from methanol.

The melting points were determined with a Mettler FP 2 instrument and are uncorrected. The optical rotations were measured on 0.5% solutions in chloroform or methanol with a Perkin-Elmer model 141 photoelectric polarimeter. The purity of the products was tested by t.l.c. on Silica Gel G (Merck) with acetic acid-water-ethyl acetate (1:1:3) for the glycosides, and ethyl acetate-benzene (3:7) for the acetates. Detection was effected with 5% sulphuric acid in ethanol (10 min at 120°).

TABLE I ACETYLATED 1-THIO-\$\beta\$-D-GLYCOPYRANOSIDES

Glycoside	Yield	M.p.	$[\alpha]_{5890}^{22}$	Found (%)	<u>@</u>	Formula	Calc. (%)	•
	(0/)	(saalgan)	(negrees)	C	Н		C	Н
Xylosides								
n-Propy!	70	26-96	-71.2	50.2	9'9	C14H22O7S	50.3	9'9
n-Butyl	75.	68-70	-86.3	51.7	7.0	C1,4H2407S	51.7	7.0
n-Pentyl	83	39-40	-80.0	53.0	7.1	C16H26O7S	53.0	7.2
n-Hexyl	72	dnJs				C17H28O7S	54.2	7.4
p-Nitrobenzyl	78	06-88	6*88-1	50.5	4.9	C18H21NO9S	50.6	4.9
2,4-Dinitrophenyl Glucoside	83	157-158	- 196.5	45.5	4.3	$C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_{11}S$	45.8	3,9
p-Nitrobenzyl Galactoside	50	99-100	- 101.5	50.5	5.1	C21H25NO11S	50.5	5.0
p-Nitrobenzyl	62	94-95	-87.6	50.5	5,1	C21H25NO11S	50.5	5.0

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Glycoside	Yield	M.p.	[a] ²² ₅₈₉₀	Found (%)	(%)	Formula	Calc. (%)	~
	(0/)	(degrees)	(aegrees)	C	Н		C	Н
Xylosides								
n-Propyl	70	106-107	- 73.0	46.0	7.7	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₄ S	46.1	7.7
1-Butyl	2 6	109-110	- 84.5	48.6	8.1	C9H18O4S	48.6	8.1
n-Pentyl	4	114-115	- 78.5	50.9	9.8	C10H20O4S	50.9	8,5
1-Hexyl	20	158-160	9'9'-	52.7	8.7	C11H22O4S	52.8	8.8
-Nitrobenzyl	80	193-194	-143.3	47.7	5.0	C12H15N06S	47.8	2,0
Aminobenzyl	74	169-171	-187.7	53.1	6.3	C12H17NO4S	53.0	6,3
2,4-Dinitrophenyl Glucosides	77	213-215	-211.5	39,9	3.7	$C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_8S$	39.8	3,6
p-Nitrobenzyl	72	162-163	-178,0	47.1	5,5	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ NO,S	47.1	5.2
p-Aminobenzyl Galactosides	11	149-151	-169.5	52.1	6.2	$C_{13}H_{19}NO_5S$	51.7	6,3
*-Nitrobenzyl	75	183-185	-154.5	47.1	5.2	C13H17NO7S	47.1	5,2
p-Aminobenzyl	8	211-215	-146,0	49.8	6.2	C13H19NO5S	51.7	6,3

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