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On Orthogonal and Selective Activation of Glycosyl Thioimidates and Thioglycosides: Application to Oligosaccharide Assembly

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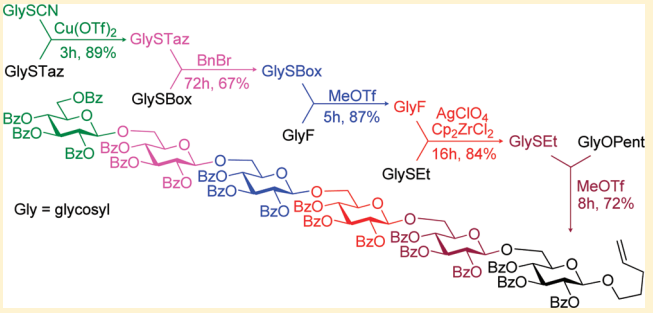
Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Discrimination among *S*-thiazolinyl (STaz), *S*-benzoxazolyl (SBox), and *S*-ethyl anomeric leaving groups was achieved by fine-tuning activation conditions. Preferential glycosidation of a certain leaving group is determined neither by the strength of the activating reagent nor by the stability of the leaving group itself; instead, the type of activation plays the key role. The activation conditions established herein were applied to a sequential five-step synthesis of a hexasaccharide using six monosaccharide building blocks equipped with six different leaving groups.

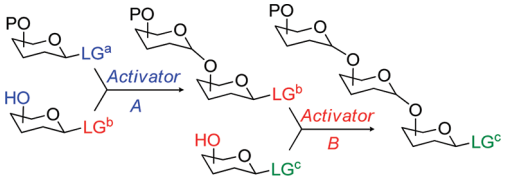


INTRODUCTION

Traditional linear approaches to oligosaccharide assembly are often cumbersome, and consequently the availability of complex glycostructures remains insufficient to address challenges of modern glycosciences.[1−3] Recent strategic improvements have significantly shortened the number of synthetic steps required for oligosaccharide assembly.[4] In principle, the use of the selective activation concept wherein one leaving group is activated in the presence of another offers flexible oligosaccharide sequencing. This approach does not rely on the nature of the protecting groups, such as the chemoselective armed−disarmed approach wherein the reactivity of the same leaving group on both glycosyl donor and acceptor counterparts is adjusted by protecting groups.[5−8] Instead, it requires a few leaving groups (LG^a, LG^b, LG^c, etc., Scheme 1) that can be sequentially activated. Unfortunately, this relatively simple concept is limited to the number of available leavings groups compatible with the principle of sequential activation.[9] In most cases, only two or at most three leaving groups can be aligned for selective activation sequences.

In part, this limitation can be addressed by related semiorthogonal[10,11] and orthogonal[12,13] strategies. The only requirement for the orthogonal approach is a set of two orthogonal leaving groups (LG^c = LG^a, Scheme 1) and a pair of compatible orthogonal activators. Although the orthogonal strategy is an excellent concept for flexible sequencing of oligosaccharides, its scope remained narrow. Indeed, only one example involving orthogonal activation of the *S*-ethyl and fluoride leaving group was known for about a decade since its invention in 1994.[12,13] To expand the orthogonal concept to other systems in 2004, we reported that *S*-thiazolinyl (STaz) and *S*-alkyl/aryl glycoside combination[14,15] is a viable alternative of the original orthogonal concept pioneered by Kanie, Ito, and Ogawa. More recently,

Scheme 1. Selective Activation-Based Approach to Oligosaccharide Synthesis (for orthogonal strategy LG^c = LG^a)



Hotha et al.[16] introduced a similar concept using propargyl and *n*-pentenyl glycosides as well as orthoesters thereof.

Very unexpectedly, it has been also determined that structurally similar STaz vs *S*-benzoxazolyl (SBox) leaving groups[17] also represent a viable orthogonal pair. The uniqueness of this approach is that both leaving groups employed are of essentially the same class, glycosyl thioimidates. While reactions of both SBox and STaz glycosyl donors promoted with MeOTf were very effective, MeI or BnBr were only effective for the STaz glycosyl donors. This discovery created a basis for the development of the STaz-SBox orthogonal strategy, but it also signified the gap in our understanding of the thioimidate activation. From our early mechanistic study,[18,19] we already knew that MeOTf-promoted activation of the SBox glycosyl donors proceeds via the anomeric sulfur atom (direct activation). This was confirmed by isolating the departed S-methylated aglycone MeSBox (Scheme 2a).

To explain the different activation pattern of the STaz glycosyl donors, we anticipated that their activation proceeds via the nitrogen atom (remote activation). Indeed, this remote activation of STaz

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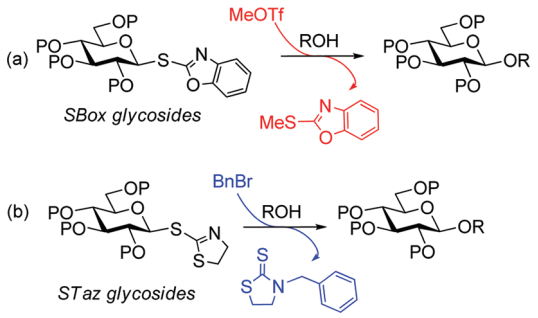
Scheme 2. Activation of Thioimidates: A Study with SBox (a)[18,19] and STaz (b) Glycosides[17]



showed marginally slower reactions with a powerful promoter, such as MeOTf.[17] When weak alkylating reagents are used (MeI, BnBr), a powerful nucleophile is needed to replace the iodine or bromine, respectively. Evidently, this can be achieved with STaz glycosides that bear the reactive nitrogen atom, but not with the SBox glycosides, which can only be activated via the exocyclic sulfur.[18,19] The credibility of this working hypothesis was verified by a series of experiments in which we isolated the N-benzylated byproduct whose identity was proven by spectral and X-ray methods (Scheme 2b).[17]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With a better understanding of the mechanistic pathways for thioimidate activation, we were well positioned to undertake further studies of the expeditious oligosaccharide assembly via orthogonal and selective activation concepts. Previously, we demonstrated that SBox leaving group in glycosyl donors **1** and **4** can be efficiently activated over glycosyl acceptor **2** equipped with an *S*-alkyl anomeric moiety (Table 1, entries 1 and 2) or *O*-pentenyl acceptor **6** (entry 3).[18,20] These glycosylations were promoted by AgOTf, which is a very powerful activator of thioimidates, but is entirely neutral toward thioglycosides or pentenyl glycosides. Resultantly, disaccharides **3**, **5**, and **7** were obtained in nearly quantitative yields. Activations of SBox glycosyl donors **8** and **11** over STaz glycosyl acceptors **9** and **12** in the presence of $Cu(OTf)_2$ were also previously reported (entries 4 and 5).[15] Although the synthesis of **10** and **13** was successful, our subsequent in-depth study indicated that the additional reinforcement of the protecting groups was essential for these couplings. Indeed, in both reactions armed glycosyl donors and disarmed glycosyl acceptors are employed.

Further studies revealed that indeed SBox can be activated over the STaz group independently of the protecting groups in the presence of $Bi(OTf)_3$ (entry 6).[17] This finding created the basis for the development of the thioimidate-only orthogonal strategy for oligosaccharide synthesis because also STaz glycosides can be activated over the SBox moiety under alkylation conditions (vide supra). However, only relatively modest yields in the 70% yield range could be generally obtained in the presence of $Bi(OTf)_3$. Our further efforts to improve this result did not result in the improved yields. The investigation of secondary glycosyl acceptors **9** and **16** (entries 7 and 8) provided a similar glycosylation outcome to that of the primary acceptor **12**. Continuing the search of other suitable selective activations, we found that the SBox leaving group can be reliably activated over glycosyl fluorides, and a representative example is shown in entry 9. Thus, glycosidation of **1** with fluoride acceptor **18** performed in the presence of MeOTf afforded disaccharide **19** in 95% yield.

On the basis of results summarized in Table 1, we conclude that SBox glycosides are excellent glycosyl donors that can be selectively activated over a variety of other leaving groups. Particularly high yields have been achieved with the use of thioglycosides, *O*-pentenyl glycosides, and glycosyl fluorides as glycosyl acceptors. However, the activation of the SBox leaving group over glycosyl acceptors equipped with a STaz moiety represents a less efficient pathway toward multistep oligosaccharide synthesis.

As a continuation of this study, a comprehensive investigation of glycosyl donors equipped with the STaz leaving group appealed to us as an attractive venue. Previously, we determined that thioglycosides **21** and **24** and *O*-pentenyl glycoside **6** successfully withstand typical reaction conditions required for the activation of STaz glycosides **20** or **23**.[15] These results are depicted in Table 2 (entries 1−3). As aforementioned, while SBox glycosides are generally more labile than their STaz counterparts toward a variety of acidic or basic reagents, the STaz leaving group can be successfully activated under alkylation conditions in the presence of either BnBr or MeI. SBox glycosides remain completely inert, and these selective activations were successfully applied to the building blocks of both the armed and disarmed series (entries 4 and 5, respectively). The selective, as opposed to chemoselective, nature of this activation was ultimately proven by the activation of the disarmed STaz donor **20** over the "armed" SBox acceptor **27**. The resulting disaccharide **31** was isolated in 79% yield (entry 6). Glycosylation of secondary glycosyl acceptors **32** and **35** equipped with the SBox moiety was equally successful, and the corresponding disaccharides **33** and **36** were obtained in good yields and complete 1,2-cis stereoselectivity (entries 7 and 8). On the basis of the results summarized in Tables 1 and 2, we believe that if the activation of one thioimidoyl leaving group over another is required, the preferred mode for such activation is the activation of the STaz glycosyl donor over the SBox glycosyl acceptor rather than the opposite.

Additionally, the investigation of thioglycosides as glycosyl donors in selective activations seemed attractive because in all previous examples, thioglycosides were used as glycosyl acceptors. Many reliable reaction conditions for the glycosidation of thioglycosides have been developed,[21] and some were found compatible with selective activations. For example, NIS/AgOTf-promoted activation of thioglycosides created a basis for the first example of orthogonal activation over glycosyl fluorides.[12]

MeOTf-promoted activation of thioglycosides[22] allows for a very selective activation over *O*-pentenyl glycosides (Table 3, entries 1 and 2), which created a basis for the semiorthogonal strategy for oligosaccharide synthesis.[10] Thioglycosides (both *S*-alkyl and *S*-aryl) can be also activated over STaz glycosides, and this can be accomplished in the presence of NIS and TfOH (entries 3 and 4).[14,15] The use of catalytic TfOH is necessary because a stoichiometric amount of TfOH would also trigger the activation of the STaz leaving group. Although SEt and STaz leaving groups can be reliably differentiated at the monosaccharide level, it represents a particular difficulty at the advanced stage of the assembly when oligosaccharide donor is used. Thus, we noticed that the efficiency of the orthogonal activation of STaz vs SEt drops at the stage of tetra- and pentasaccharides.[15] Typically,

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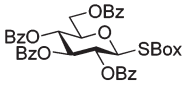
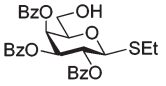
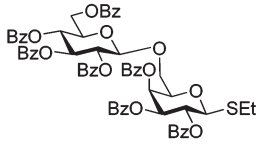
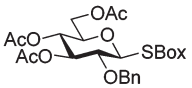
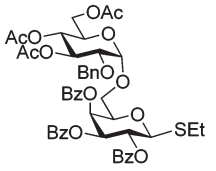
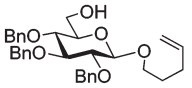
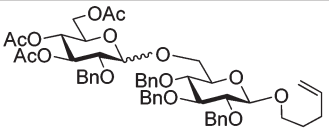
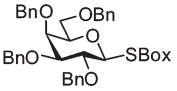
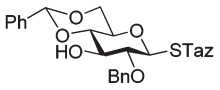
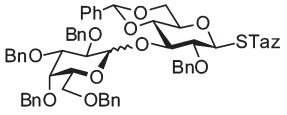
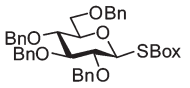
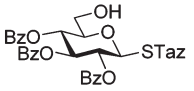
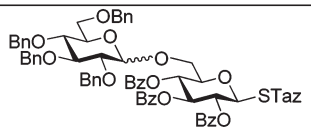
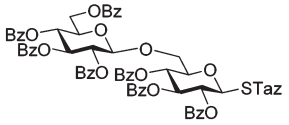
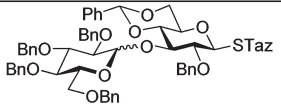
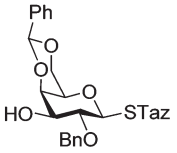
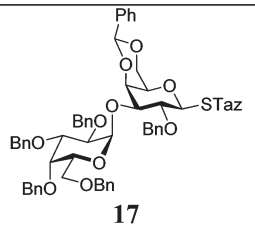
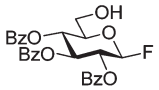
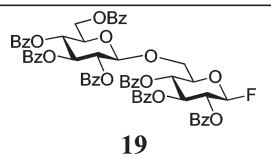
Table 1. Activation of SBox Glycosyl Donors over Glycosyl Acceptors Bearing SEt, *O*-Pentenyl, STaz, or F Leaving Groups

Entry	Donor	Acceptor	Conditions	Product	Yield, ratio α/β	Ref
1	 **1**	 **2**	AgOTf	 **3**	99%, β only	18
2	 **4**	**2**	AgOTf	 **5**	98%, α only	20
3	**4**	 **6**	AgOTf	 **7**	99%, 8.0/1	20
4	 **8**	 **9**	$Cu(OTf)_2$	 **10**	99%, 7.0/1	15
5	 **11**	 **12**	$Cu(OTf)_2$	 **13**	66%, 1.4/1	15
6	**1**	**12**	$Bi(OTf)_3$	 **14**	69%, β only	17
7	**11**	**9**	$Cu(OTf)_2$	 **15**	71%, 2.4/1	
8	**8**	 **16**	$Cu(OTf)_2$	 **17**	52%, >25/1	
9	**1**	 **18**	MeOTf	 **19**	95%, β only	

oligosaccharide donor is much less reactive than its respective monosaccharide counterpart, and if additional amounts of TfOH are required to ensure the completion of activation of the *S*-ethyl donor, this can pose a problem for the acceptor equipped with the STaz moiety that may be also activated in this enhanced acidic environment.

Therefore, further search of promoters suitable for more selective activation of thioglycosides over STaz glycosides

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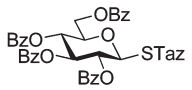
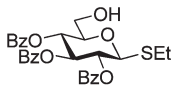
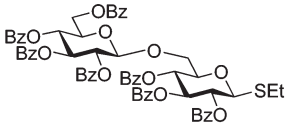
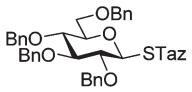
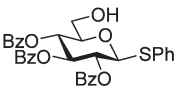
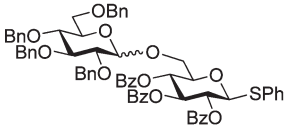
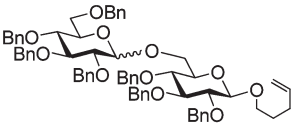
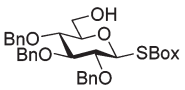
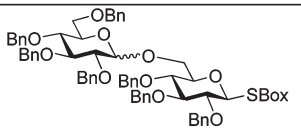
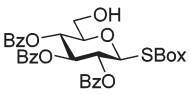
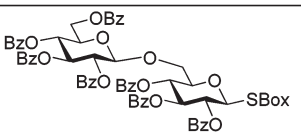
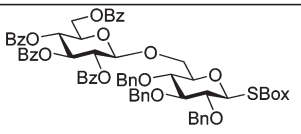
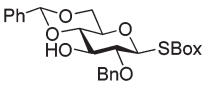
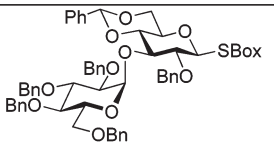
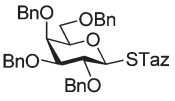
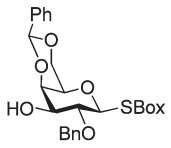
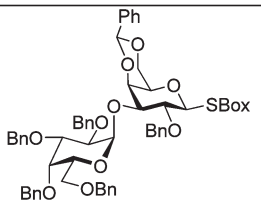
Table 2. Activation of STaz Glycosyl Donors over Glycosyl Acceptors Bearing SEt, SPh, *O*-Pentenyl, or SBox Leaving Groups

Entry	Donor	Acceptor	Conditions	Product	Yield, ratio α/β	Ref
1	 **20**	 **21**	AgOTf	 **22**	81%, β only	15
2	 **23**	 **24**	AgOTf	 **25**	99%, 2.0/1	15
3	**23**	**6**	AgOTf	 **26**	91%, 2.0/1	15
4	**23**	 **27**	MeI BnBr	 **28**	82%, 6/1 85%, 3.2/1	
5	**20**	 **29**	BnBr	 **30**	76%, β only	
6	**20**	**27**	BnBr	 **31**	79%, β only	
7	**23**	 **32**	BnBr	 **33**	70%, >25/1	
8	 **34**	 **35**	BnBr	 **36**	77%, >25/1	

appealed to us as a useful expansion of this study. Herein, we report that dimethyl(methylthio)sulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate (DMTST)[23] is unable to activate the STaz leaving group, whereas it is a well-known activator for thioglycosides.[24] This allowed us to perform reliable activations of various thioglycosides over a broad range of STaz acceptors (entries 5−10, Table 3). We believe that the differential nature of activation of the SEt and STaz moieties is due to the modes by which these two leaving groups are activated: direct for *S*-alkyl glycosides[25] and remote for STaz glycosides.[17] Herein the formation of the anomeric sulfonium ion in case of thioglycosides[25] is a more likely pathway than the formation of the N−S bond, as it would have to be the case with the STaz glycosides. The yields obtained here are in line with yields obtained in DMTST activations of thioglycosides that typically do not exceed the 80% range. Therefore, these results do not support the selective nature of this activation that is actually very efficient, as no activation of the STaz leaving group was noticed. At this point, these results were deemed suitable for performing selective activations with oligosaccharide building blocks. We

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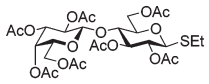
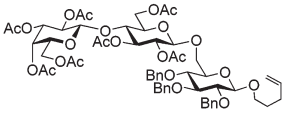
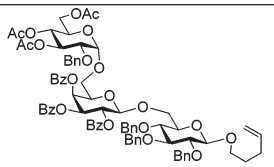
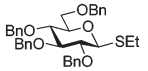
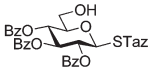
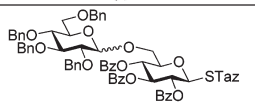
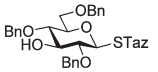
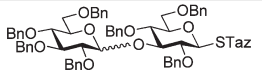
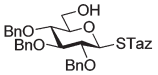
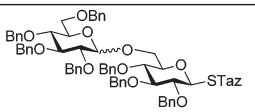
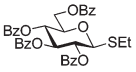
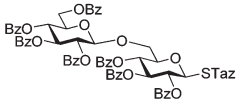
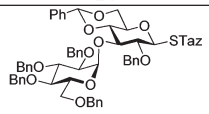
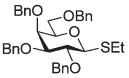
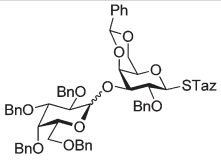
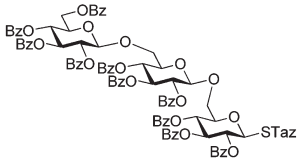
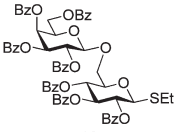
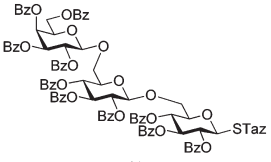
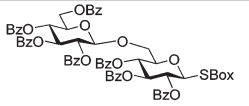
Table 3. Activation of SEt Glycosyl Donors over Glycosyl Acceptors Bearing *O*-Pentenyl, STaz, or SBox Leaving Groups

Entry	Donor	Acceptor	Conditions	Product	Yield, ratio α/β	Ref
1	 **37**	**6**	MeOTf	 **38**	98%, β only	10
2	**5**	**6**	MeOTf	 **39**	92%, β only	20
3	 **40**	 **12**	NIS/TfOH	 **13**	98%, 1.1/1	15
4	**40**	 **41**	NIS/TfOH	 **42**	80%, 2.1/1	15
5	**40**	 **43**	DMTST	 **44**	83%, 1.2/1	
6	 **45**	**12**	DMTST	 **14**	79%, β only	
7	**40**	**9**	DMTST	 **15**	77%, >25/1	
8	 **46**	**16**	DMTST	 **17**	74%, 15/1	
9	**22**	**12**	DMTST	 **47**	67%, β only	
10	 **48**	**12**	DMTST	 **49**	64%, β only	
11	**45**	**29**	DMTST	 **30**	54%, β only	

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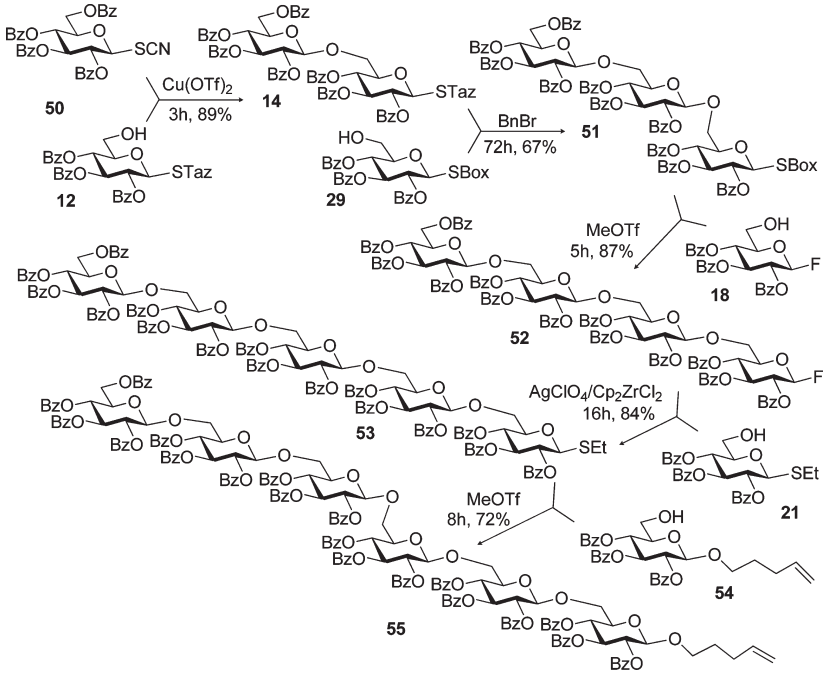
Scheme 3. Synthesis of Hexasaccharide 55 via the Five-Step Sequential Activation Strategy



believe that a further search of suitable promoters to differentiate the reactivity of STaz and SEt leaving groups may help to improve the outcome of these selective couplings. In this context, we noticed that the differentiation between thioglycosides and SBox glycosides can be also achieved in the presence of DMTST (entry 11). However, the efficiency of this selective activation is significantly lower than that of SEt over STaz, because the SBox moiety is activated via the anomeric sulfur, a typical pathway for the activation of *S*-ethyl glycosides.

With the study of a variety of selective activations summarized in Tables 1-3, we decided to undertake multistep sequential selective activations. As a possible LG_a for the first stage activation, we were initially considering the most common highly reactive glycosyl donors: glycosyl bromides and trichloroacetimidates. In our hands, however, their activation over the STaz leaving group was somewhat inconsistent.[15] With the reinvestigation of glycosyl thiocyanates, reactive glycosyl donors introduced by Kochetkov,[26−28] we determined that their activation can be reliably achieved with $Cu(OTf)_2$, reaction conditions under which the STaz group reacts sluggishly.[29] Indeed, $Cu(OTf)_2$-promoted activation of thiocyanate donor **50** over STaz glycosyl acceptor **12** was very efficient, and the resulting disaccharide **14** was isolated in 89% yield (Scheme 3). The STaz moiety of disaccharide **14** was then activated over SBox glycosyl acceptor **29** under alkylation conditions to afford the corresponding trisaccharide **51** in 67% yield. Subsequently, the SBox leaving group of **51** was activated over glycosyl fluoride acceptor **18** in the presence of MeOTf. This selective activation resulted in the formation of tetrasaccharide **52** in 87% yield. The activation of glycosyl fluorides over thioglycosides is a well-established protocol, dating back to Nicolaou's study of the two-step activation strategy for oligosaccharide synthesis.[30,31] Herein, a protocol used in the original Ogawa orthogonal strategy was adopted.[12] Thus, activation of glycosyl fluoride tetrasaccharide **52** over thioglycosides acceptor **21** was performed in the presence of $AgClO_4$ and Cp_2ZrCl_2, and the resulting pentasaccharide **53** was isolated in 84% yield. Finally, thioglycoside **53** was activated over *O*-pentenyl glycosyl acceptor **54** in the presence of MeOTf. The resulting hexasaccharide **55** was isolated in 72% yield.

It is noteworthy that the use of the *O*-pentenyl moiety at this last stage represents an important practical aspect of oligosaccharide synthesis. On one hand, *O*-pentenyl can be glycosidated to elongate the sequence further or it can be easily hydrolyzed if the complete deprotection is required. On another hand, *O*-pentenyl glycoside represents a conjugation-amendable linker that can be either used in thiol−ene conjugation[32] or converted into thiol,[33] aldehyde,[34,35] or carboxylic acid and to effect other common conjugation techniques.[36−38]

■ CONCLUSIONS

We presented a thorough study of the selective activation of different leaving groups that allowed us to align six different leaving groups to perform a five-step synthesis of a linear hexasaccharide from six monosaccharide building blocks. It is to be expected that the same or similar sequential activation would be suitable for the synthesis of other oligosaccharide sequences including those of high biological significance and/or therapeutic relevance.

■ EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (70−230 mesh), and reactions were monitored by TLC on Kieselgel 60 F_{254}. The compounds were detected by examination under UV light and by charring with 10% sulfuric acid in methanol. Solvents were removed under reduced pressure at <40 °C. Dichloromethane and 1,2-dichloroethane were distilled from CaH_2 directly prior to application. Methanol was dried by refluxing with magnesium methoxide, distilled, and stored under argon. Pyridine was dried by refluxing with CaH_2 and then distilled and stored over molecular sieves (3 Å). Molecular sieves (3 Å and 4 Å), used for reactions, were crushed and activated in vacuo

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at 390 °C during 8 h in the first instance and then for 2−3 h at 390 °C directly prior to application. AgOTf was coevaporated with toluene (3 × 10 mL) and dried in vacuo for 2−3 h directly prior to application. DMTST was prepared in accordance to previously reported methods. ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded at 300 and 500 MHz, and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 75 and 125 MHz.

2-Thiazolinyl 2-*O*-Benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (16). A solution of ethyl 3-*O*-acetyl-2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside[39] (0.48 g, 1.08 mmol) and activated molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.54 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (16 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h. A freshly prepared solution of Br_2 in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL, 1/165, v/v) was then added, and the reaction mixture was kept for 10 min at rt. Next, the solid was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo at rt and dried. The crude residue was then treated with NaSTaz (2.16 mmol) and 15-crown-5 (0.21 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (5 mL) under argon for 6 h at rt. Upon completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with dichloromethane (10 mL). The combined filtrate was washed with 1% aq NaOH (1 × 15 mL) and water (2 × 15 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried with $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford 2-thiazolinyl 3-*O*-acetyl-2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside as a white foam in 80% yield (0.44 g, 0.87 mmol). Selected analytical data: R_f = 0.62 (ethyl acetate/hexane, 7/3, v/v); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 2.05 (s, 3H, $COOCH_3$), 3.37 (t, 2H, CH_2S), 3.63 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.00−4.05 (m, 2H, $J_{2,3}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-2, 4), 4.17, 4.28 (m, 2H, CH_2N), 4.36 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 11.3 Hz, H-6b), 4.55 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6a}$ = 3.5 Hz, H-6a), 4.65 (d, 1H, ^2J = 10.9 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.83 (d, 1H, ^2J = 10.9 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 5.00 (dd, 1H, $J_{3,4}$ = 3.5 Hz, H-3), 5.43 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.9 Hz, H-1), 5.50 (s, 1H, >CHPh), 7.26−7.54 (m, 10H, aromatic) ppm. 2-Thiazolinyl 3-*O*-acetyl-2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside was dissolved in methanol (5 mL) containing 1 M $NaOCH_3$, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at rt. Dowex (H^+) was added until neutral pH, and the resin was filtered off and washed successively with methanol. The combined filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the title compound as a white solid in 75% yield (0.30 g, 0.65 mmol). Analytical data for **16**: R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate); $[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = −15.3° (c = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 2.61 (s, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 3.69 (dd, 2H, $J_{CH2S,CH2N}$ = 8.3 Hz, CH_2S), 3.61 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.74 (dd, 1H, $J_{2,3}$ = 9.6 Hz, H-2), 3.85 (m, 1H, H-3), 4.03 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 12.6 Hz, H-6a), 4.11−4.31 (m, 3H, H-4, CH_2N), 4.38 (dd, 1H, H-6b), 4.83 (dd, 2H, J = 11.1 Hz, CH_2Ph), 5.34 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.8 Hz, H-1), 5.56 (s, 1H, >CHPh), 7.26−7.52 (m, 10 H, aromatic) ppm. ^{13}C NMR: δ, 35.3, 64.4, 69.2, 70.4, 74.6, 75.8, 75.9, 78.3, 84.5, 101.6, 126.7 (×2), 128.1, 128.4 (×4), 128.6 (×2), 129.5, 137.7, 138.0, 163.9 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{23}H_{25}NO_5S_2Na$ 482.1072, found 482.1080.

2-Thiazolinyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (34). The solution of ethyl 2,3,4,6-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**46**)[40] (1.0 g, 1.71 mmol) and activated molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.85 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (25 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h. Freshly prepared solution of Br_2 in CH_2Cl_2 (16 mL, 1/165, v/v) was then added, and the reaction mixture was kept for 5 min at rt. Next, the solid was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo at rt. The crude residue was then treated with NaSTaz (3.4 mmol) and 15-crown-5 (0.34 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) under argon for 6 h at rt. Upon completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL), the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with dichloromethane (10 mL). The combined filtrate was washed with 1% aq NaOH (1 × 20 mL) and water (2 × 20 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried with $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate−toluene gradient elution) to afford the title compound as a white solid in 75% (0.82 g, 1.27 mmol). Analytical data for **34**: R_f = 0.41 (ethyl acetate/hexane, 4/6, v/v); $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = +16.6° (c = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.32 (dd, 2H, $J_{CH2S,CH2N}$ = 8.32 Hz, CH_2S), 3.61−3.71 (m, 4H, H-3, 4, 6a, 6b), 3.92 (dd, 1H, $J_{2,3}$ = 9.5 Hz, H-2), 4.00 (dd, 1H, $J_{4,5}$ = 2.3 Hz), 4.10−4.24 (m, 2H, CH_2N), 4.39−4.50 (dd, 2H, J = 11.8 Hz, CH_2Ph), 4.62 (d, 1H, ^2J = 11.6 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.69 −4.85 (m, 2H, CH_2Ph), 4.95 (d, 1H, ^2J = 11.58 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 5.31 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.96 Hz, H-1), 7.27−7.34 (m, 20H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 35.2, 64.4, 68.5, 72.9, 73.6, 73.7, 74.9, 75.9, 77.8, 84.2, 85.3, 127.7 (×3), 127.8, 127.9, 128.1 (×2), 128.2 (×2), 128.4 (×3), 128.4 (×2), 128.5 (×5), 128.6 (×2), 138.0, 138.1, 138.3, 138.7, 164.2 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{37}H_{39}NO_5S_2Na$ 664.2167, found 664.2164.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2-*O*-Benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (35). A solution of ethyl 3-*O*-acetyl-2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside[39] (0.4 g, 0.90 mmol) and activated molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.45 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (14 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h. A freshly prepared solution of Br_2 in CH_2Cl_2 (9 mL, 1/165, v/v) was then added, and the reaction mixture was kept for 10 min at rt. Next, the solid was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo at rt and dried. Crude residue was then treated with KSBox (1.8 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (0.18 mmol) in dry acetone (5 mL) under argon for 6 h at rt. Upon completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL), the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with dichloromethane (5 mL). The combined filtrate was washed with 1% aq NaOH (1 × 15 mL) and water (2 × 15 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried with $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford 2-benzoxazolyl 3-*O*-acetyl-2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside as a colorless foam in 78% yield (0.375 g, 0.70 mmol). Selected analytical data: R_f = 0.75 (ethyl acetate/hexane, 7/3, v/v); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 2.07 (s, 1H, CO_2CH_3), 3.76 (m. 1H, H-5), 4.03 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 12.6 Hz, H-6b), 4.25 (dd, 1H, $J_{2,3}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-2), 4.34 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 12.7 Hz, H-6a), 4.50 (dd, 1H, $J_{4,5}$ = 2.9 Hz, H-4), 4.72 (d, 1H, ^2J = 10.92 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.87 (d, 1H, ^2J = 11.6 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 5.07 (ddd, 1H, J = 3.47, 6.14, 9.63 Hz, H-3), 5.51, (s, 1H, >CHPh), 5.58 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.9 Hz, H-1), 7.27−7.48 (m, 14H, aromatic) ppm. 2-Benzoxazolyl 3-*O*-acetyl-2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside was dissolved in methanol (5 mL) containing 1 M $NaOCH_3$, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at rt. Dowex (H^+) was added until neutral pH, and the resin was filtered and washed successively with methanol. The combined filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to obtain the title compound as a white solid in 70% yield (0.25 g, 0.50 mmol). Analytical data for **35**: R_f = 0.44 (ethyl acetate/hexane, 7/3, v/v); $[\alpha]^{21}_D$ = −67.1° (c = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 2.67 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, OH), 3.73 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.93 −3.98 (m, 2H, H-2, 3), 4.05 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 12.7 Hz, H-6a), 4.31−4.38 (m, 2H, H-4, 6b), 4.88 (dd, 2H, J = 10.81 Hz, CH_2Ph), 5.14 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-1), 5.57 (s, 1H, >CHPh), 7.24−7.80 (m, 14H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 60.1, 70.5, 74.5, 75.7, 75.9, 78.1, 84.8, 101.5, 110.2, 119.0, 124.4, 124.5, 124.6, 126.6 (×2), 128.0, 128.3 (×2), 128.4, 128.5 (×2), 129.5, 137.6, 137.9, 141.8, 151.9, 162.1 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{27}H_{25}NO_6SNa$ 514.1300, found 514.1295.

General Glycosylation Procedures. *method A: Cu(OTf)$_2$-Promoted Glycosylation.* A mixture the glycosyl donor (0.11 mmol), glycosyl acceptor (0.10 mmol), and freshly activated molecular sieves (4 Å, 200 mg) in $(ClCH_2)_2$ (2 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h at rt. $Cu(OTf)_2$ (0.13−0.22 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3−5 h at rt. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with CH_2Cl_2. The combined filtrate (30 mL) was washed with 20% aq $NaHCO_3$ (15 mL) and water (3 × 10 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel

(ethyl acetate/hexane gradient elution) to afford a di- or oligosaccharide derivative. Anomeric ratios (if applicable) were determined by comparison of the integral intensities of relevant signals in ^{1}H NMR spectra.

Method B: A Typical Bi(OTf)$_3$-Promoted Glycosylation Procedure. A mixture the glycosyl donor (0.11 mmol), glycosyl acceptor (0.10 mmol), and freshly activated molecular sieves (3 Å, 200 mg) in $(ClCH_2)_2$ (2 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h at rt. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and then Bi(OTf)$_3$ (0.22 mmol) was added. Next, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm and was stirred for an additional 1−2 h at rt. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with CH_2Cl_2. The combined filtrate (30 mL) was washed with 20% aq $NaHCO_3$ (15 mL) and water (3 × 10 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexane gradient elution) to afford a di- or oligosaccharide derivative. Anomeric ratios (if applicable) were determined by comparison of the integral intensities of relevant signals in ^{1}H NMR spectra.

Method C: MeOTf-Promoted Glycosylation Procedure. A mixture the glycosyl donor (0.11 mmol), glycosyl acceptor (0.10 mmol), and freshly activated molecular sieves (3 Å, 200 mg) in $(ClCH_2)_2$ (2 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h at rt. MeOTf (0.33 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3−5 h at rt. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with CH_2Cl_2. The combined filtrate (30 mL) was washed with 20% aq $NaHCO_3$ (15 mL) and water (3 × 10 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexane gradient elution) to afford a di- or oligosaccharide derivative. Anomeric ratios (if applicable) were determined by comparison of the integral intensities of relevant signals in ^{1}H NMR spectra.

Method D: Typical BnBr-Promoted Glycosylation Procedure. A mixture of the glycosyl donor (0.11 mmol), glycosyl acceptor (0.10 mmol), and freshly activated molecular sieves (3 Å, 200 mg) in $(ClCH_2)_2$ (2 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h. BnBr (0.33−0.99 mol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 24−36 h at 55 °C. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with CH_2Cl_2. The combined filtrate (30 mL) was washed with 20% aq $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL) and water (3 × 10 mL), and the organic phase was separated, dried with $MgSO_4$ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexane gradient elution) to allow the corresponding disaccharide. Anomeric ratios (if applicable) were determined by comparison of the integral intensities of relevant signals in ^{1}H NMR spectra.

Method E: DMTST-Promoted Glycosylation Procedure. A mixture of glycosyl donor (0.11 mmol), glycosyl acceptor (0.10 mmol), and freshly activated molecular sieves (4 Å, 200 mg) in $(ClCH_2)_2$ (2 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h at rt. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and then DMTST (0.033 mmol) was added. Next, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm and was stirred for additional 4−6 h at rt. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was quenched with triethylamine (1 drop), the solid was filtered, the filtrate was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) and washed with 1% NaOH (15 mL) and water (3 × 10 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried with $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate−toluene gradient elution) to obtain the corresponding disaccharide. Anomeric ratios (if applicable) were determined by comparison of the integral intensities of relevant signals in ^{1}H NMR spectra.

Method F: AgClO$_4$/Cp$_2$ZrCl$_2$-Promoted Glycosylation Procedure. A mixture the glycosyl donor (0.11 mmol), glycosyl acceptor (0.10 mmol), and freshly activated molecular sieves (4 Å, 200 mg) in $(ClCH_2)_2$ (2 mL) was stirred under argon for 1 h at rt. $AgClO_4$ (0.22 mmol) and Cp_2ZrCl_2 (0.22 mmol) were then added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3−5 h at rt. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, the solid was filtered, and the residue was washed with CH_2Cl_2. The combined filtrate (30 mL) was washed with 20% aq $NaHCO_3$ (15 mL) and water (3 × 10 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexane gradient elution) to afford a di- or oligosaccharide derivative. Anomeric ratios (if applicable) were determined by comparison of the integral intensities of relevant signals in ^{1}H NMR spectra.

2-Thiazolinyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (14). The title compound was obtained by method B from benzoxazolyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**1**)[19] and 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**12**)[15] in 69% yield as a white foam. The title compound was also obtained by method A from 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl thiocyanate (**50**)[41] and **12** in 89%. Analytical data for **14** was in a good agreement with those reported previously.[42]

2-Thiazolinyl 2-*O*-Benzyl-3-*O*-(2,3,4,6-*O*-tetrabenzyl-α/β-D-glucopyranosyl)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (15). This compound was obtained by method A from 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**11**)[43] and 2-thiazolinyl 2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**9**)[14] in 71% yield (α/β, 2.4/1) as a white foam. In addition, the title compound was also obtained method E from ethyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**40**)[40] and 2-thiazolinyl 2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**9**)[14] in 77% yield (α/β = >25/1). Analytical data for compound **15** was in a good agreement with those reported previously.[14]

2-Thiazolinyl 2-*O*-Benzyl-3-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (17). This compound was obtained by method A from 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**8**)[44] and 2-thiazolinyl 2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**16**) in 52% yield (α/β = >25/1). In addition, this compound was also achieved by method E from ethyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**46**)[40] and **16** in 74% yield (α/β, 15/1) as a white syrup. Analytical data for **17**: R_f = 0.55 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 3/7, v/v); $[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = +48.5° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.31−3.39 (m, 4H, H-6a′, 6b′, C*H*$_2$S), 3.55 (dd, 1H, $J_{4',5'}$ = 9.7 Hz, $J_{5',6a'}$ = 3.0 Hz, H-5′), 3.73 (m, 1H, $J_{5,6a}$ = 2.0 Hz, H-5), 3.87−4.39 (m, 14H, 2 × C*H*$_2$Ph, C*H*$_2$N, H-2, 3, 4, 6a, 6b, 2′, 3′, 4′), 4.50−4.97 (m, 6H, 3 × C*H*$_2$Ph), 5.30 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 3.7 Hz, H-1′), 5.34 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-1), 5.48 (s, 1H, >C*H*Ph), 7.08−7.60 (m, 30H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 35.2, 64.4, 69.2, 69.5, 69.7, 70.1, 72.0, 72.1, 73.1, 73.2, 74.9, 75.2, 75.6, 75.7, 76.2, 76.5, 76.7, 78.7, 84.9, 93.02, 101.5, 126.7 (×2), 127.5, 127.6 (×2), 127.7 (×2), 127.7 (×4), 127.8, 127.9 (×2), 128.3 (×3), 128.4 (×7), 128.5 (×4), 129.2, 137.9, 138.2, 138.4, 138.7 (×2), 138.9, 164.1 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{57}H_{59}NO_{10}S_2Na$ 1004.3478, found 1004.3475.

2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-β−D-glucopyranosyl Fluoride (19). The title compound was obtained by method C from 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**1**)[19] and 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl fluoride (**18**)[45] in 95% yield as a white foam. Analytical data for **19**: R_f = 0.51 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1/9, v/v); $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ = +19.3° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.97 (dd, 1H, $J_{5',6a'}$ = 4.1 Hz, $J_{6a',6b'}$ = 8.2 Hz, H-6a′), 4.15 (m, 3H, H-5, 5′, 6b′), 4.47 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6a}$ = 7.2 Hz, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 10.2 Hz, H-6a), 4.63 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6b}$ = 3.0 Hz, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 12.2 Hz, H-6b), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 7.8 Hz, H-1′), 5.29 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 5.9 Hz, H-1), 5.45−5.50 (m, 2H, H-2, 4), 5.56 (dd, 1H, $J_{2',3'}$ = 7.8 Hz, H-2′), 5.68 (dd, 1H, $J_{4',5'}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-4′), 5.74 (dd, 1H, $J_{3,4}$ = 8.5 Hz, H-3), 5.94 (dd, 1H, $J_{3',4'}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-3′), 7.18−7.95 (m, 35H, aromatic) ppm;

^{13}C NMR: δ, 62.1, 67.6, 68.2, 68.7, 70.4, 70.5 (×2), 70.7, 70.9, 71.5, 71.9, 73.5, 101.1, 104.7, 107.2, 124.5 (×2), 127.4 (×4), 127.5 (×2), 127.6 (×6), 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.2, 128.4, 128.7, 128.9 (×5), 129.0 (×4), 129.1 (×2), 132.3, 132.4 (×2), 132.6 (×2), 132.7, 132.8, 137.0, 164.0, 164.3, 164.4 (×2), 164.5, 165.3, 165.4 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{61}H_{49}FO_{17}Na$ 1095.2851, found 1095.2871.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-α/β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (28). The title compound was obtained from 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**23**)[15] and 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**27**)[46] by method D in 85% yield (α/β = 3.2/1) as a colorless syrup. Analytical data for **28**: R_f = 0.52 (ethyl acetate/hexane, 3/7, v/v); ^{1}H NMR; δ, 3.28 (dd, 1H, $J_{2,3}$ = 9.8 Hz, H-2), 3.82 (dd, 1H, $J_{3',4'}$ = 9.2 Hz, H-3′), 3.42−3.82 (m, 10H, H-3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 2′, 4′, 5′, 6a′, 6b′), 4.43−4.95 (m, 14H, 7 × CH_2Ph), 5.09 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 3.5 Hz, H-1′), 5.38 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 10.1 Hz, H-1), 7.10−7.65 (m, 39H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 65.5, 68.7, 70.4, 72.3, 73.5, 75.0, 75.3, 75.7, 75.8, 77.4, 79.8, 80.3, 80.8, 81.8, 85.0, 86.7, 97.3, 119.2, 124.4, 124.6, 127.6 (×2), 127.6 (×2), 127.7 (×2), 127.8 (×2), 127.8 (×3), 128.0 (×3), 128.0 (×3), 128.1 (×3), 128.3 (×3), 128.5 (×3), 128.5 (×3), 128.6 (×3), 128.6 (×3), 128.7 (×2), 137.7, 138.2, 138.4, 138.5, 138.7, 138.7, 138.8, 139.0, 142.0, 152.0, 161.7 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{68}H_{67}NO_{11}SNa$ 1128.4333, found 1128.4368.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (30). The title compound was obtained by method D from 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**20**)[15] and 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**29**)[43] in 76% yield as a colorless syrup. Analytical data for **30**: R_f = 0.45 (ethyl acetate/hexane, 3/7, v/v); $[\alpha]^{24}_D$ = +48.5° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR; δ, 3.53 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6b}$ = 8.3 Hz, H-6b), 3.86 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 4.8 Hz, H-6a), 4.12 (m, 1H, H-5′), 4.15 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.34 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6b'}$ = 7.9 Hz, H-6b′), 4.47 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a',6b'}$ = 2.6 Hz, H-6a′), 4.74 (m, 1H, H-2), 5.43 (d, 1H, $J_{4',5'}$ = 8.4 Hz, H-4′), 5.68 (dd, 2H, H-3, 4), 5.72 (dd, 1H, $J_{3',4'}$ = 9.6 Hz, H-3′), 5.90−5.99 (m, 3H, H-1, 1′, 2′), 7.09−8.10 (m, 39H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 63.3, 64.4, 67.8, 68.8, 79.4, 71.0, 72.3, 74.5, 77.6, 84.3, 110.5, 119.2, 121.4, 124.9, 124.9, 126.9 (×2), 128.7 (×5), 128.8 (×5), 128.9 (×2), 129.0, 129.1, 129.2, 129.5, 129.5, 130.5 (×3), 130.1 (×5), 130.3 (×5), 130.5 (×2), 133.3, 133.7, 133.8 (×3), 133.9, 134.7, 141.9, 152.2, 164.7, 165.5, 165.5, 165.6, 166.1, 166.4 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{68}H_{53}NO_{18}SNa$ 1226.2281, found 1226.2283.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β−D-glucopyranoside (31). This compound was obtained by method D from 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**20**)[14] and 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**27**)[46] in 79% yield as a colorless syrup. Analytical data for **31**: R_f = 0.56 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 2/8, v/v); $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = −3.4° (*c* = 0.5, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.44−3.73 (m, 6H, H-2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b), 4.10 (m, 1H, H-5′), 4.34 (dd, 1H, $J_{6a',6b'}$ = 12.0 Hz, $J_{5,6a'}$ = 4.9 Hz, H-6a′), 4.38 (dd, 1H, $J_{5',6b'}$ = 2.8 Hz, H-6b′), 4.58 (d, 1H, ^2J = 10.8 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.73−4.92 (m, 6H, H-2′, 2 × CH_2Ph, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 5.41 (dd, 2H, *J* = 10.3 Hz, H-1, 4′), 5.71 (m, 1H, H-3′), 5.89 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 5.3 Hz, H-1′), 7.08−7.92 (m, 39H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 63.4, 64.2, 67.6, 68.7, 69.3, 72.1, 75.2, 75.7, 75.9, 76.3, 78.6, 81.0, 85.1, 86.7, 97.8, 110.21, 119.1, 121.1, 124.5, 124.6, 126.6, 127.9 (×2), 128.0 (×3), 128.1 (×2), 128.3 (×3), 128.4 (×4), 128.5 (×4), 128.6 (×4), 128.6 (×4), 129.2, 129.4, 129.86 (×3), 130.1 (×2), 130.2 (×2), 133.1, 133.7, 135.1, 137.6, 137.9, 138.4, 141.9, 151.9, 161.7, 164.6, 165.3, 166.2 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{68}H_{59}NO_{15}SNa$ 1184.3503, found 1184.3490.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2-*O*-Benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-(2,3,4,6-*O*-tetra-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (33). This compound was obtained by method D from 2- thiazolinyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**23**)[14] and 2-benzoxazolyl 2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**32**)[43] in 70% yield. Analytical data for **33**: R_f = 0.59 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1/4, v/v); $[\alpha]^{28}_D$ = +37.9° (*c* = 0.5, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.30 (m, 2H, H-6a, 6b), 3.51 (dd, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 3.6 Hz, $J_{2',3'}$ = 6.9 Hz, H-2′), 3.65 (dd, 1H, $J_{4',5'}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-4′), 3.75 (m, 2H, *J* = 5.46 Hz, H-6a′, 6b′), 3.89−4.05 (m, 4H, H-2, 3′, 4, 5), 4.20 (d, 1H, ^2J = 12.0 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.29 (dd, 1H, $J_{3,4}$ = 9.0 Hz, H-3), 4.37 (m, 2H, H-5′, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.50 (d, 1H, ^2J = 12.0 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.60 (d, 1H, ^2J = 12.3 Hz, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 4.73−4.91 (m, 5H, 2 × CH_2Ph, 1/2 CH_2Ph), 5.03 (d, 1H, ^2J = 10.8 Hz, 1/2 CH$_2$Ph), 5.48 (s, 1H, >C*H*Ph), 5.58 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.6 Hz, H-1), 5.70 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 3.6 Hz, H-1′), 6.94−7.72 (m, 34H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 68.1, 68.9, 70.1, 70.7, 71.5, 73.5, 75.3, 75.9, 76.5, 78.8, 79.2, 81.9, 82.2, 85.8, 96.4, 102.4, 110.4, 119.4, 124.8, 126.6 (×3), 127.6, 127.7 (×3), 127.8, 128.0 (×3), 128.13 (×3), 128.3 (×3), 128.3 (×3), 128.4 (×3), 128.4 (×3), 128.5, 128.7, 128.8, 129.7, 136.9, 137.0, 137.8, 138.1, 138.9, 139.1, 142.0, 142.1, 142.4, 142.6, 152.1, 160.9 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{61}H_{59}NO_{11}SNa$ 1036.3707, found 1036.3716.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2-*O*-Benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (36). This compound was obtained by method D from 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**34**) and 2-benzoxazolyl 2-*O*-benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**35**) in 77% yield (α/β = >25/1) as a white solid. Analytical data for **36**: R_f = 0.34 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1/4, v/v); $[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = +41.1° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.33 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6a}$ = 5.7 Hz, $J_{6a,6b}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-6a), 3.46 (m, 1H, H-5′), 3.43 (m, 1H, H-3′), 3.51 (dd, 1H, $J_{5,6b}$ = 2.8 Hz, H-6b), 3.71 (m, 1H, $J_{5,6b}$ = 2.1 Hz, H-5), 3.92 −3.99 (m, 3H, H-2, 3, 6a′), 4.07−4.19 (m, 3H, H-2, 4, 4′), 4.28 (dd, 1H, $J_{6b',6a'}$ = 12.7 Hz, H-6b′), 4.33 (s, 2H, CH_2Ph), 4.41 (dd, 1H, $J_{3,4}$ = 7.5 Hz, H-4), 4.50−4.66 (m, 4H, 2 × CH_2Ph), 4.74−4.93 (m, 4H, 2 × CH_2Ph), 5.31 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 3.5 Hz, H-1′), 5.46 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 9.9 Hz, H-1), 5.48 (s, 1H, >C*H*Ph), 7.10−7.47 (m, 34H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 67.7, 69.1, 70.4, 71.9, 72.2, 73.1, 73.3, 75.2, 75.4, 75,7, 76.2, 76.5, 85.4, 92.9, 110.3, 119.1, 124.4, 124.6, 126.7 (×3), 127.6, 127.7 (×4), 127.8 (×3), 127.8 (×3), 127.9 (×4), 128.2 (×4), 128.3 (×3), 128.4 (×2), 128.4 (×2), 128.5 (×4), 128.5 (×4), 128.6 (×3), 129.3, 137.9, 138.0, 138.4, 138.7, 138.9, 142.1, 152.1, 161.1 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{67}H_{59}NO_{11}SNa$ 1036.3707, found 1036.3704.

2-Thiazolinyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β−D-glucopyranoside (44). The title compound was obtained by method E from ethyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**40**)[40] and 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**43**)[42] in 83% yield (α/β = 1.2/1) as a colorless foam. Analytical data for **44** was in good agreement with those reported previously.[42]

2-Thiazolinyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β−D-glucopyranoside (47). The title compound was obtained by method E from ethyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β−D-glucopyranoside (**22**)[47] and 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**12**)[15] in 67% yield as a white foam. Analytical data for **47**: R_f = 0.46 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1/4, v/v); $[\alpha]^{21}_D$ = +5.8° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR; δ, 3.29−3.39 (m, 2H, CH_2S), 3.59 (m, 1H, H-6a′), 3.85 (m, 2H, H-5′,6b″), 4.00 (m, 1H, 6a″), 4.13−4.29 (m, 2H, CH_2N), 4.44 (m, 2H, H-5, 6a′), 4.66 (m, 1H, H-6b), 4.67 (d, 1H, $J_{1'',2''}$ = 7.8 Hz, H-1″), 5.04 (dd, 1H, $J_{4'',5''}$ = 9.5 Hz, H-4″), 5.11 (dd, 1H, $J_{2'',3''}$ = 7.8 Hz, H-2″), 5.21 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 7.9, H-1′), 5.27 (dd, 1H, $J_{2',3'}$ = 4.0 Hz, H-2′), 5.59−5.62 (m, 2H, H-3″, 4′), 5.65 (dd, 1H, $J_{4,5}$ = 8.3 Hz, H-4), 5.77 (dd, 1H, $J_{2,3}$ = 7.1 Hz, H-2), 5.78 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 7.9 Hz, H-1), 5.91 (dd, 1H, $J_{3,4}$ = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 6.15 (dd, 1H, $J_{3',4'}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-3′), 7.15−8.10 (m, 50H, aromatic); ^{13}C NMR; δ, 58.8, 63.5, 64.4, 68.2, 68.4, 69.8, 69.9, 70.6, 70.8, 72.0, 72.3, 72.5, 72.9, 73.0, 74.2, 74.3, 83.5, 100.2, 101.5,

125.5 (×2), 127.2, 127.9, 128.4 (×4), 128.5 (×7), 128.6 (×6), 128.8 (×3), 128.9 (×2), 129.0, 129.1 (×4), 129.2 129.3, 129.4 (×2), 129.5, 129.8, 129.9 (×2), 130.0 (×8), 130.1(×5), 130.2 (×2), 130.3(×4), 133.3 (×2), 133.4 (×2), 133.5 (×2), 133.6 (×2), 165.2, 165.3, 165.4, 165.6 (×2), 166.0 (×2), 166.4 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{91}H_{75}NO_{25}S_2Na$ 1668.3967, found 1668.4023.

2-Thiazolinyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (49). The title compound was obtained by method E from ethyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**48**)[42] and 2-thiazolinyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**12**)[15] in 64% yield as a white foam. Analytical data for **49**: R_f = 0.44 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1/4, v/v); $[\alpha]^{24}_D$ = +12.9° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.97 (m, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 4.06 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.43 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 10.9 Hz), 4.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 4.59 (m, 1H), 4.65 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 5.04 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.4 Hz), 5.15 (m, 2H, *J* = 8.1, 9.3 Hz), 5.55 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.4 Hz), 5.64 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.58 Hz), 5.69 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.8 Hz), 5.77−5.83 (m, 2H), 5.86−5.92 (m, 2H), 6.02 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.20−8.20 (m, 50H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 57.7, 58.8, 63.5, 64.4, 68.3, 68.8, 69.9, 70.6, 71.7, 71.6, 72.3, 72.5, 72.9, 73.1, 74.3, 74.8, 78.4, 83.5, 100.2, 102.2, 125.5 (×2), 127.3, 127.9 (×4), 128.4 (×2), 128.5 (×3), 128.5, 128.6 (×4), 128.7 (×4), 128.8, 128.9 (×3), 129.0 (×3), 129.1 (×4), 129.2 129.3, 129.4 (×2), 129.5, 129.8 (×2), 129.9, 130.0 (×2), 130.1, 130.2 (×2), 130.3 (×2), 133.4 (×4), 133.5 (×4), 133.6 (×4), 136.3 (×2), 163.0, 165.2, 165.3 (×2), 165.5 (×2), 165.7 (×2), 165.9, 166.2 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{91}H_{75}NO_{25}S_2Na$ 1668.3967, found 1668.3940.

2-Benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-6-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (51). The title compound was obtained by method D from **14** and 2-benzoxazolyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**29**)[43] in 67% yield as a colorless syrup. Analytical data for **51**: R_f = 0.48 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1.5/8.5, v/v); $[\alpha]^{28}_D$ = +47.4° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.43−3.45 (m, 2H, H-6a, 6b), 3.66 (dd, 1H, $J_{5',6a'}$ = 5.5 Hz, $J_{6a',6b'}$ = 11.5 Hz, H-6a′), 3.84 (m, 1H, H-5′), 4.06−4.16 (m, 3H, H-5, 5″, 6b′), 4.30 (dd, 1H, $J_{5'',6a''}$ = 5.1 Hz, $J_{6a'',6b''}$ = 12.1 Hz, H-6a″), 4.54−4.58 (m, 2H, H-4, 6b″), 4.95 (d, 1H, $J_{1',2'}$ = 11.0 Hz, H-1′), 5.22 (dd, 1H, H-4′), 5.50−5.55 (m, 2H, H-2′, 3′), 5.60−5.69 (m, 2H, H-3″, 4″), 5.71 (dd, 1H, $J_{3,4}$ = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 5.77 (d, 1H, $J_{1'',2''}$ = 5.3 Hz, H-1″), 5.86 (dd, 1H, $J_{2,3}$ = 9.7 Hz, H-2), 5.95 (d, 1H, $J_{2'',3''}$ = 9.5 Hz), 5.96 (d, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 10.3 Hz, H-1), 7.15−8.10 (m, 54H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 60.6, 63.0, 63.3, 68.1, 68.6, 69.3, 69.5, 70.0, 70.8, 71.7, 72.4, 72.4, 73.2, 74.3, 76.7, 77.6, 77.7, 84.1, 97.8, 102.0, 110.3, 119.1, 121.1, 124.6, 124.8, 126.6, 128.2 (×2), 128.4 (×2), 128.4 (×2), 128.5 (×4), 128.6 (×4), 128.8, 128.9, 129.0, 129.1, 129.1, 129.2, 129.4 (×3), 129.7, 129.8 (×2), 129.9 (×4), 130.0 (×4), 130.0 (×4), 130.0 (×4), 130.10 (×2), 130.3, 133.1, 133.2, 133.3 (×2), 133.4, 133.5, 133.6 (×2), 133.6, 134.4, 141.7, 152.0, 161.4, 164.5, 165.1, 165.2, 165.2, 165.4, 165.9, 166.0, 166.3 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{95}H_{75}NO_{26}SNa$ 1700.4196, found 1700.4182.

***O*-(2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl Fluoride (52).** The title compound was obtained by method C from **51** and 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl fluoride (**18**)[45] in 87% yield as a colorless syrup. Analytical data for **52**: R_f = 0.42 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1/9, v/v); $[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = −2.0° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.86 (m, 3H), 4.00−4.08 (m, 3H), 4.14 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.1 Hz), 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.9, 11.4 Hz), 4.60 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.8 Hz), 4.76 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 4.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 5.11 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 5.21 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.8), 5.28 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 5.34 (d, 1H, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 5.40 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 5.46 (m, 1H), 5.53 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.5 Hz), 5.62−5.70 (m, 3H), 5.75 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 5.79−5.85 (m, 2H), 6.16 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 7.22−8.10 (m, 65H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 63.4, 68.1, 68.7, 68.9, 69.1, 69.7, 69.8, 70.2, 71.7, 72.0 (×3), 72.4, 72.5, 72.8, 72.9, 73.0, 73.8, 74.2, 74.7, 100.9, 101.5, 101.7, 106.2, 128.4 (×4), 128.5 (×6), 128.6 (×6), 128.7 (×6), 128.8 (×4), 128.9 (×4), 129.0 (×2), 129.1 (×4), 129.2 (×4), 129.5 (×2), 129.7 (×2), 129.8 (×2), 129.9 (×3), 130.0 (×6), 130.1 (×6), 130.2 (×2), 133.2 (×2), 133.3 (×3), 133.4 (×2), 133.5 (×3), 133.6, 133.7, 133.8 (×2), 134.1, 165.0, 165.2, 165.3 (×2), 165.4 (×3), 165.5, 165.7, 165.9 (×2), 166.0, 166.3 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{115}H_{93}FO_{33}Na$ 2043.5481, found 2043.5452.

Ethyl *O*-(2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (53). The compound was obtained by method F from **52** and ethyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**21**)[48] in 84% yield as a white solid. Analytical data for **53**: R_f = 0.46 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 1.5/8.5, v/v); $[\alpha]^{26}_D$ = −9.3° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$); ^{1}H NMR: δ, 1.14 (t, 3H, SCH_2CH_3), 2.68 (m, 2H, SCH_2CH_3), 3.58 (m, 1H, *J* = 5.5, 6.2 Hz), 3.67−3.75 (m, 3H), 3.85−3.92 (m, 6H), 4.02 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.8 Hz), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.48 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.5, 12.1 Hz), 4.57 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 4.70 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 4.76 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 4.86 (m, 2H), 5.16 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 5.25 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 5.33 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 5.39 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 5.43−5.56 (m, 7H), 5.70 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 5.76−5.87 (m, 2H), 5.90−5.95 (m, 2H), 6.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 6.95−8.90 (m, 80H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 14.9, 31.1, 63.5, 68.0 (×2), 69.0, 69.3, 69.7, 69.9, 70.1, 70.2, 70.7, 71.0, 72.2, 72.3, 72.4, 72.5 (×2), 72.7, 72.8, 73.0 (×2), 73.8, 74.2, 74.7, 78.4, 83.7, 101.2, 101.3, 101.4, 101.8, 128.2 (×3), 128.3 (×5), 128.4 (×6), 128.5 (×4), 128.6 (×3), 128.7 (×6), 128.8 (×3), 128.9 (×4), 129.0 (×4), 129.1 (×3), 129.2 (×4), 129.3 (×2), 129.5 (×2), 129.7 (×4), 129.8 (×7), 129.9 (×4), 130.0 (×9), 130.1 (×10), 133.1 (×2), 133.2 (×2), 133.3 (×2), 133.4 (×3), 133.5 (×2), 133.6, 133.8, 165.2 (×2), 165.3 (×3), 165.4 (×2), 165.6 (×2), 165.8, 165.9 (×4), 166.0, 166.3 ppm; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{144}H_{120}O_{41}SNa$ 2559.6923, found 2559.6938.

4-Pentenyl *O*-(2,3,4-Tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-*O*-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-(1→6)-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (55). This compound was obtained by method C from **53** and 4-pentenyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (**54**)[16] in 72% yield as a white solid. Analytical data for **53**: R_f = 0.50 (ethyl acetate/toluene, 2/8, v/v); $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = −10.5° (*c* = 1, $CHCl_3$), ^{1}H NMR: δ, 1.41−1.58 (m, 4H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.71 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.5 Hz), 3.75−3.81 (m, 5H), 3.90−4.07 (m, 7H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.47 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.4, 12.1 Hz), 4.56 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.6, 9.3 Hz), 4.64 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 4.75 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 4.79−4.87 (m, 6H), 5.12 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 5.24 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 5.31 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 9.6 Hz), 5.38−5.55 (m, 9H), 5.58−5.63 (m, 1H), 5.68 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 5.67 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 5.86 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 5.90 −5.97 (m, 2H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 6.06 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 6.16 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 6.90−8.00 (m, 95H, aromatic) ppm; ^{13}C NMR: δ, 28.7, 29.9, 30.0 (×2), 31.1, 63.0, 63.4, 67.6, 68.2, 69.8, 69.9, 70.1, 70.5 (×2), 70.9 (×2), 72.1 (×2), 72.3 (×2), 72.4 (×3), 72.8 (×2), 72.9, 73.0 (×2), 74.5, 89.9 (×2), 101.2, 101.3 (×3), 101.4, 101.6, 115.0, 128.2 (×5), 128.3 (×5), 128.4 (×5), 128.5 (×7), 128.6 (×5), 128.7 (×6), 128.8 (×7), 129.00 (×10), 129.1 (×6), 129.2 (×6), 129.3 (×4), 129.4 (×4), 129.7 (×4), 129.8 (×8), 129.9 (×6), 130.0 (×12), 130.1 (×12), 130.2 (×6), 165.2 (×3), 165.3, 165.4 (×3), 165.5 (×2), 165.6 (×2), 165.7, 165.9 (×4), 166.0, 166.3 ppm;

HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{174}H_{146}O_{50}Na$ 3057.8780, found 3057.8748.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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