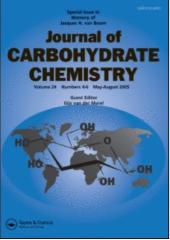
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## THE FIRST, EFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL SLe<sup>x</sup> NEOGLYCOLIPIDS CONTAINING *N*-DEACETYLATED AND LACTAMIZED SIALIC ACID: KEY LIGAND STRUCTURES FOR SELECTIN BINDING[1]

Nobumasa Otsubo<sup>a</sup>; Masanori Yamaguchi<sup>a</sup>; Hideharu Ishida<sup>a</sup>; Makoto Kiso<sup>a</sup> <sup>a</sup> Department of Applied Bioorganic Chemistry, Gifu University, Gifu, Japan

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#### J. CARBOHYDRATE CHEMISTRY, 20(3&4), 329–334 (2001)

## COMMUNICATION

# THE FIRST, EFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL SLe<sup>x</sup> NEOGLYCOLIPIDS CONTAINING *N*-DEACETYLATED AND LACTAMIZED SIALIC ACID: KEY LIGAND STRUCTURES FOR SELECTIN BINDING<sup>1</sup>

Nobumasa Otsubo, Masanori Yamaguchi, Hideharu Ishida, and Makoto Kiso

Department of Applied Bioorganic Chemistry, Gifu University, Gifu 501-1193, Japan

Sialyl Lewis x (sLe<sup>x</sup>) has been recognized<sup>2</sup> as a common carbohydrate ligand for E-, P- and L-selectin, a family of C-type lectins implicated in lymphocyte homing, leukocyte recruitment to sites of inflammation, thrombosis, cancer metastasis, and so on. Recently, it has been suggested<sup>3,4</sup> that the novel sLe<sup>x</sup> variants containing *N*-deacetylated and lactamized sialic acid may be involved in the ligand processing pathway for human L-selectin, raising a new regulation mechanism of ligand activity based on the heterogeneity of sialic acid in the sLe<sup>x</sup> determinant (Figure 1). This paper reports the first, efficient synthesis of novel sLe<sup>x</sup> neoglycolipids which contain *N*-deacetylated and lactamized sialic acid as the key ligand structures for selectin binding.

Phenyl 4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2-phthalimido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside<sup>5</sup> (**1**, 1.71 mmol) was coupled with **2** (1.23 mmol) which was readily prepared from 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl 3-*O*-benzyl-β-D-galactopyranoside,<sup>6</sup> in the presence of *N*-iodosuccinimide (NIS, 3.37 mmol), trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TfOH, 0.17 mmol) and molecular sieves 4Å (MS 4A, 2.0 g) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at  $-20^{\circ}$ C, to give **3**,  $[\alpha]_D + 21^{\circ}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 92% yield (Scheme 1). Treatment of **3** with hydrazine monohydrate in EtOH for 24 h under reflux, followed by successive *N*-acetylation and *O*-benzoylation, gave **4**,  $[\alpha]_D + 31^{\circ}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 91% yield. The benzylidene group in **4** was cleaved by acid hydrolysis, and the resulting **5** was treated with *p*-methoxyphenol (MPOH), PPh<sub>3</sub> and diethylazodicarboxylate (DEAD) in THF to afford **6**,  $[\alpha]_D + 28^{\circ}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 96% yield.

Glycosylation of **6** (0.37 mmol) with the suitably protected *N*-trifluoroacetylneuraminyl- $\alpha$ -(2 $\rightarrow$ 3)-galactose donor **7** (0.46 mmol), which was prepared



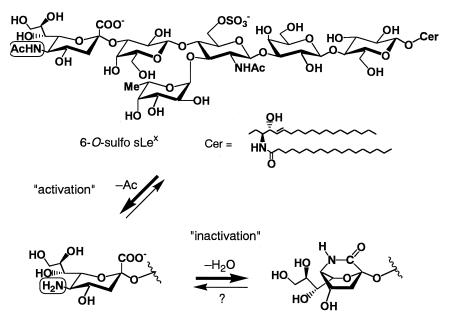


Figure 1. Hypothetical ligand-processing pathway for human L-selectin.<sup>3,4</sup>

from the corresponding trichloroacetimidate derivative by the similar manner reported previously,<sup>3</sup> promoted by dimethyl(methylthio)sulfonium triflate<sup>7</sup> (DMTST, 1.85 mmol) and MS 4A (1.0 g) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 0°C, gave 8,  $[\alpha]_D + 38^\circ$ (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 75% yield. In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **8**, a significant one-proton doublet ( $J_{1,2} = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$ , H-1c) appeared at  $\delta$  5.06, showing the newly formed glycosidic linkage to be  $\beta$ . The *p*-methoxybenzyl (MPM) group at C-3 of GlcNAc in **8** was selectively removed (82%) by treatment with TMSCl, SnCl<sub>2</sub> and anisole in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 0°C, and the resulting 9 (0.23 mmol) was fucosylated by 10 (0.71 mmol) in the presence of NIS (2.1 mmol) and TfOH (0.56 mmol) in benzene at 7°C to afford the desired pentasaccharide 11,  $[\alpha]_D$  +3.0° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 85% yield. Hydrogenolytic removal of the benzyl groups in the fucose moiety and the following O-acetylation gave 12 (Scheme 1) in 81% yield. In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 12, a three-proton doublet at  $\delta$  0.76 (J<sub>5,6</sub> = 6.4 Hz, H-6e), a one-proton doublet of doublets at  $\delta$  4.90  $(J_{1,2} = 3.6, J_{2,3} = 9.9 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-2e})$ , and a one-proton doublet at  $\delta 5.16 (J_{1,2} = 3.6 \text{ Hz}, J_{2,3} = 9.9 \text{ Hz})$ H-1e) were clearly detected, indicating the newly formed glycoside to be an  $\alpha$ -Lfucopyranoside. The pentasaccharide 12 was then converted to the imidate derivative 13 ( $\alpha:\beta = 5:1$ ) by the removal of SE group (quant.) and activation as the trichloroacetimidate in 89% yield.

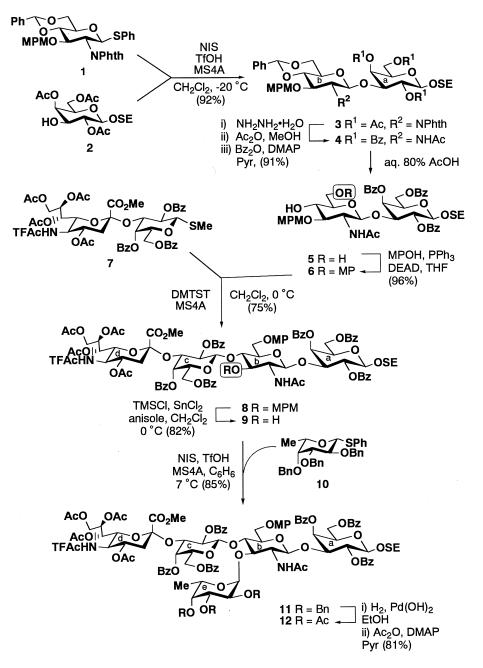
Coupling of **13** (0.09 mmol) and 2-(tetradecyl)hexadecanol<sup>8</sup> **14** (0.3 mmol) in the presence of trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf, 8.02  $\mu$ mmol) and molecular sieves AW-300 in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gave the desired neoglycolipid **15**, [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> + 8.4° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 70% yield (Scheme 2). Significant signals in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **15** were a six-proton triplet at  $\delta$  0.88 (J<sub>vic</sub> = 6.0 Hz, 2Me), fifty-three alkyl protons at  $\delta$  0.93–1.52 (26CH<sub>2</sub> and CH) and a one-proton doublet at  $\delta$  4.33



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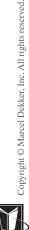
#### KEY LIGAND STRUCTURES FOR SELECTIN BINDING

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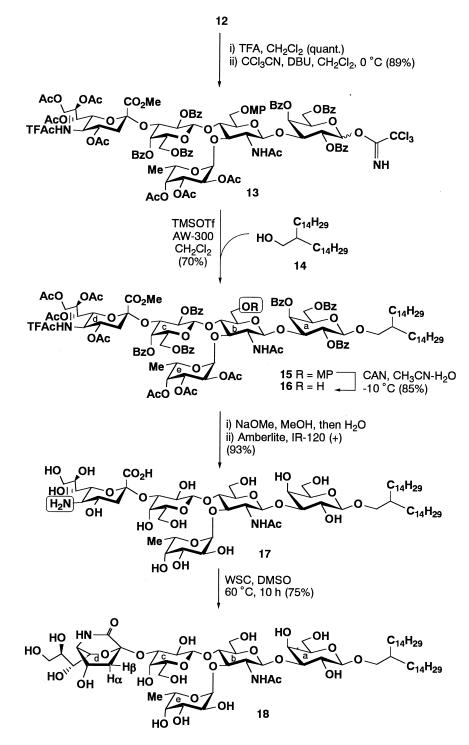
*Scheme 1.* MPM=*p*-methoxybenzyl, SE=2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl, MP=*p*-methoxybenyl, TFAc=trifluoroacetyl.

 $(J_{1,2} = 8.0 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-1a})$ , characteristic of the desired  $\beta$ -linked 2-(tetradecyl)hexadecyl glycoside. The MP group was selectively cleaved by treatment with diammonium cerium(IV) nitrate (CAN) at  $-10^{\circ}$ C in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O to give **16**,  $[\alpha]_D - 20^{\circ}$ (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) in 85%. Removal of the *O*-acyl and *N*-trifluoroacetyl groups with NaOMe



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Scheme 2.

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#### KEY LIGAND STRUCTURES FOR SELECTIN BINDING

in MeOH, and subsequent saponification of the methyl ester group by addition of water afforded the desired *N*-deacetylated sLe<sup>x</sup> neoglycolipid **17**,  $[\alpha]_D - 19^\circ$  (3:1 MeOH-CHCl<sub>3</sub>), in 93% yield.

Treatment of **17** (10.3 µmol) with 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (WSC, 0.1 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, 2 mL) for 10 h at 60°C gave the desired lactamized sLe<sup>x</sup> **18**,  $[\alpha]_D - 16.3^\circ$  (3:2 CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH), in 75% yield. In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (500 MHz) of **17** and **18** in CD<sub>3</sub>OD, H-3 of the *N*-deacetylated sialic acid moiety appeared at  $\delta$  1.73 as a one-proton triplet (J<sub>gem</sub> = J<sub>3,4</sub> = 12.6 Hz, H-3d*ax*), and at  $\delta$  2.86 as a one-proton doublet of doublets (J<sub>3eq,4</sub> = 4.2 Hz, H-3d*eq*), respectively, showing the usual <sup>2</sup>C<sub>5</sub> chair conformation. In contrast, H-3 of the lactamized sialic acid moiety in **18** appeared at  $\delta$ 2.03 (J<sub>gem</sub> = 13.9, J<sub>3α,4</sub> = 4.8 Hz, H-3dα) and  $\delta$  2.29 (J<sub>gem</sub> = 13.9, J<sub>3β,4</sub> = 10.6 Hz, H-3dβ), respectively, as a one-proton doublet of doublets, obviously indicating a typical  $B^{5,2}$  boat conformation. These <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are consistent with those reported<sup>9</sup> for the ganglioside GM4 analogs containing *N*-deacetylated and lactamized sialic acid.

In conclusion, an efficient synthesis of the novel  $sLe^x$  neoglycolipids containing *N*-deacetylated and lactamized sialic acid was achieved for the first time.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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