

Synthetic utility of glycosyl triazoles in carbohydrate chemistry

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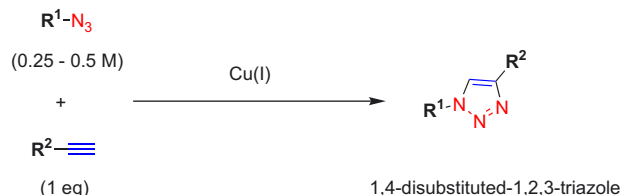
Abstract—We report herein a study of the synthetic utility of the glucosyl triazole moiety in carbohydrate chemistry. A model glucosyl triazole was prepared by a modified Huisgen 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction. The relative rate of cycloaddition was investigated using a variety of alcohol co-solvents and reaction temperatures. It was found that the reaction proceeded with similar efficiency irrespective of co-solvent, however mildly elevated temperatures (40 °C cf. rt) increased the speed of reaction significantly (2 h cf. 8 h). The robustness of the triazole moiety was then interrogated under conditions typically encountered in carbohydrate chemistry reaction sequences—alcohol group protection/deprotection, nucleophilic displacement, and *O*-glycosylation. The triazole integrity was retained in all cases studied as evidenced from full compound characterization. Finally, a diverse set of triazole-linked glycoconjugates was synthesized. Collectively, our results demonstrated that the glucosyl triazole moiety was indeed a robust entity for carbohydrate chemistry.

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1. Introduction

Oligosaccharides linked to proteins and lipids via *N*- or *O*-glycosidic linkages (glycoconjugates) have been shown to govern crucial life processes and disease states.^{1–7} Glycosylation patterns for proteins and lipids are exquisitely controlled via mechanisms independent from that of the genomic transcription and as a result glycoconjugates from natural sources often exist as heterogeneous isoforms (glycoforms). The isolation of homogeneous material from crude biological extracts in sufficient quantities for study can, therefore, be difficult. Medicinal chemistry, through provision of an impressive array of synthetic methodologies, offers a potentially more reliable route to homogeneous glycoconjugates leading to either exact copies of naturally occurring glycoconjugates or, alternatively, incorporating unnatural glycosidic linkages. An appreciable benefit of the latter approach is that the ‘artificial’ glycoconjugate may retain the geometric and spatial characteristics of the native glycoform^{8,9} yet exhibit stability toward *N*- and *O*-glycosyl hydrolase activity and inhibit these enzymes to some extent,¹⁰ so increasing the potential for a wide array of *in vivo* applications. In addition, the artificial linkage may be fine tuned as an inert functionality toward subsequent synthetic transformations necessary elsewhere within the target molecule synthesis.

In the past three years, there has been a flourish of activity in the literature concerning the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction (1,3-DCR) of organic azides with terminal acetylenes (Huisgen reaction).¹¹ This interest stems largely from the optimization of 1,3-DCR by Sharpless¹² and Meldal¹³ with respect to ease and efficiency of catalysis and regioselectivity of the triazole product. The reaction involves a step-wise Cu(I)-catalyzed dipolar cycloaddition of a terminal acetylene to an organic azide to form, exclusively, the 1,4-disubstituted-1,2,3-triazole (Scheme 1).^{12,13} The highly exothermic and kinetically controlled reaction is conducted favorably in water and is also tolerant to a wide variety of organic co-solvents and as such has become a premier component of ‘click chemistry’.^{12b}



Scheme 1. Cu(I)-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of azides and terminal alkynes.

The modified 1,3-DCR has shown great versatility and utility on non-saccharide substrates in medicinal chemistry, chemical biology, and materials science.^{14,15} The application to ‘traditional’ carbohydrate chemistry¹⁶ has been somewhat slower, but presents as an attractive reaction for several reasons. Glycosyl azides are generally stable crystalline solids, inert toward a wide range of reaction conditions and are available diastereomerically pure.¹⁷ In traditional

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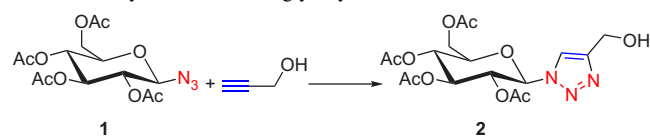
carbohydrate synthesis they serve primarily as stable precursors of glycosylamines (for glycopeptide synthesis) and are also less commonly precursors to glycosylfluoride donors.¹⁸ Glycosyl azides are readily synthesized through the stereoselective bimolecular displacement of a glycosyl halide with an azide nucleophile¹⁷ and 2-azido sugars are obtained through the triflyl azide-mediated diazotransfer of amino sugars.¹⁹ Preparation of carbohydrates containing a terminal acetylene moiety is also readily achieved either by the alkylation of carbohydrates (to synthesize propargyl ethers) or Lewis-acid-catalyzed glycosylation (to synthesize *O*-propargyl glycosides).²⁰ The 1,3-DCR utilizes low cost and relative non-toxic reagents and solvents so alleviating the need to use often expensive and highly toxic glycosylation and peptide coupling reagents, the risk and costs of which are acute on bulk scales. Finally, product purification is simple; in many cases, chromatography is not necessary with either precipitation²¹ or liquid–liquid extraction sufficient to obtain pure product.

The incorporation of an azide and/or an alkyne moiety on a carbohydrate scaffold unleashes the potential to access a new dimension of structural diversity to complement the vast structural diversity already inherent to carbohydrates and so it is anticipated that interest in the 1,3-DCR with carbohydrate substrates will grow. A detailed synthetic analysis concerning the utility of this reaction and the stability of the formed glycosyl triazole linkage toward typical carbohydrate reaction sequences would be beneficial to assess the viability of the glycosyl triazole linker as a tool for carbohydrate chemistry, and was the inspiration for the study described herein. Specifically, we report (i) an investigation of the rate of formation of the glycosyl triazole linkage with variable solvent and temperature parameters, (ii) the stability of this linkage toward conditions commonly used in carbohydrate reaction sequences, including hydroxyl group protection/deprotection, *O*-glycosylations, and nucleophilic displacement, (iii) an examination of the retention of anomeric stereochemistry and the rates of triazole formation with respect to the glycosyl azide precursor configuration (α/β), and (iv) the versatility of the 1,3-DCR of various sugar azides with a diverse array of acetylene partners.

2. Results and discussion

The model glycosyl triazole employed to investigate the study of rate of triazole formation was the glucosyl triazole compound **2**.^{16f} Compound **2** was prepared by 1,3-DCR of propargyl alcohol with 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl azide (**1**) using a procedure adapted from the literature.^{12,13} Reaction of propargyl alcohol with the azide partner **1** in the presence of a CuSO₄/ascorbate mixture in aqueous alcohol, affords exclusively the 1,4-disubstituted β -D-glucosyl triazole **2** with complete retention of anomeric stereochemistry and in high yield. This configuration has been confirmed by X-ray crystallography.²² The effect of alcohol co-solvents methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, *tert*-butanol, and propargyl alcohol on reaction completion time is presented in Table 1. Irrespective of the co-solvent employed, the reaction to form **2** was complete within 2 h (as evidenced by TLC) when the reaction was carried out at a slightly elevated temperature (40 °C) (Table 1, entries 1–5).

Table 1. Study of formation of glycosyl triazole **2**^a



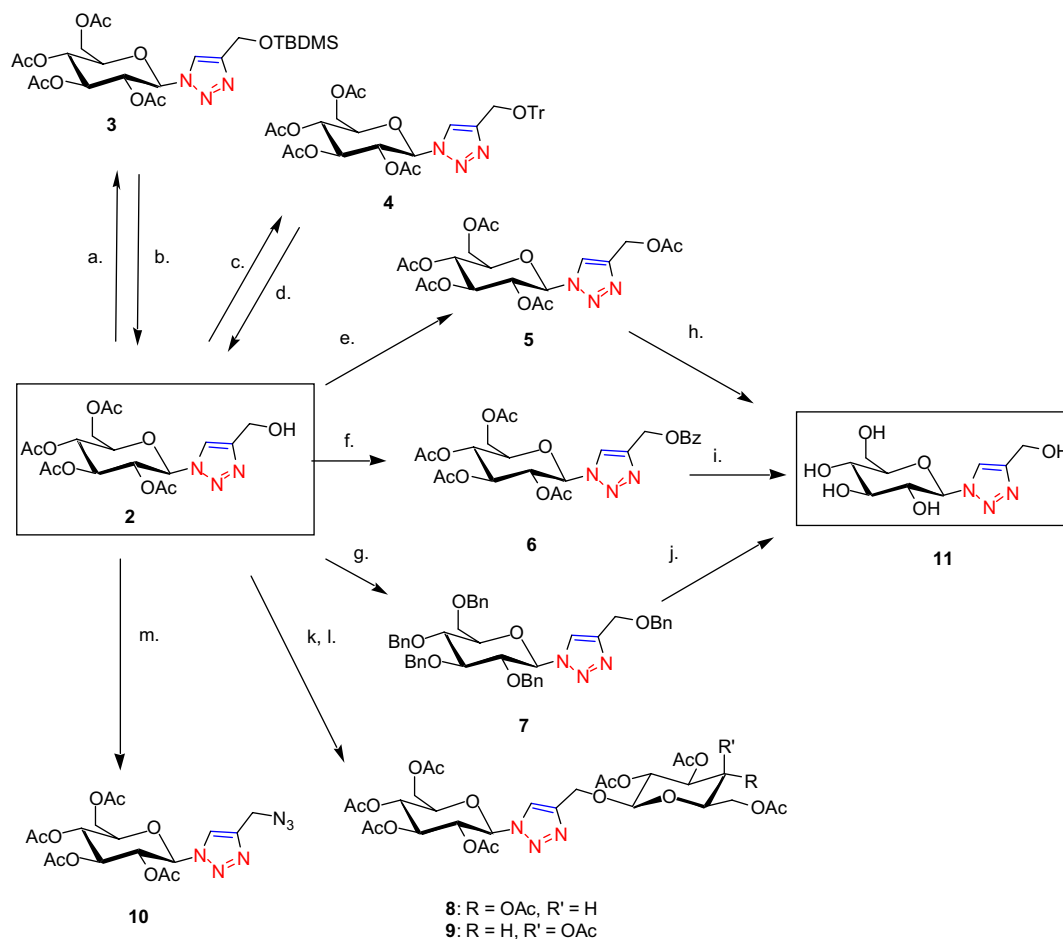
Entry	Co-solvent	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Yield ^b (%)
1	Methanol	40	2	79
2	Ethanol	40	2	88
3	Isopropanol	40	2	91
4	<i>tert</i> -Butanol	40	2	92
5	Propargyl alcohol	40	2	85
6	<i>tert</i> -Butanol	25	8	90

^a All reactions were carried out using **1** (0.5 M), propargyl alcohol (0.5 M), 20 mol % CuSO₄, 40 mol % sodium ascorbate (relative to substrate) in 1:1 water/alcohol (with the exception of entry 5).

^b Yield calculated following liquid–liquid extraction into CH₂Cl₂.

Noteworthy is that when the coupling partner propargyl alcohol was employed also as bulk co-solvent this did not substantially increase the rate of reaction. An increased reaction time (8 h) was necessary to afford complete conversion when the reaction was conducted at room temperature (Table 1, compare entries 4 and 6), although the yields were similar (90 cf. 92%). The reactants were initially insoluble in all solvent media, but as the reaction progressed, a deep yellow, homogeneous mixture was observed. In all cases, the yield (following liquid–liquid extraction into CH₂Cl₂) was high and exhibited minimal variability (79–92%). This simple work up provided material sufficiently pure for most ensuing synthetic purposes, however a final solid-phase extraction (SPE) purification step was employed to remove trace paramagnetic Cu(II) salts for the purpose of NMR analysis and the provision of analytically pure material. Reaction conditions were simple, requiring only vigorous stirring at the designated temperature within capped scintillation vials under air.

Next, the stability of the glycosyl triazole linkage toward commonly used carbohydrate chemistry reaction conditions was investigated (Scheme 2). Silyl, trityl, acetyl, benzoyl, and benzyl alcohol protecting groups were all incorporated smoothly on to the alcohol moiety of **2** to generate compounds **3–7**, respectively, with the triazole linkage remaining intact. Reaction conditions to remove these protecting groups were also compatible with the triazole linkage, either regenerating **2** or the globally deprotected analogue **11**. Protection and deprotection yields were excellent with no baseline decomposition observed by TLC. Interestingly, the hydrogenation of the benzylated compound **7** was sluggish using typical conditions (H₂, 5% Pd/C), necessitating basic hydrogenation conditions (i.e., H₂, 30% Pd(OH)₂/C). Removal of the benzyl ether in the 2-position of the sugar was potentially problematic, quite possibly due to steric hindrance imposed by the glucosyl triazole. Despite this, the free glucosyl triazole **11** was recovered in good yield (78%) after 24 h. Glycosylation of the triazole acceptor **2** using either typical Lewis acid catalysis (BF₃·Et₂O) or Koenigs–Knorr conditions (AgOTf) successfully generated **8** and **9**, respectively, although yields were not high (53% and 41%, respectively). This was possibly due to the weak glycosyl acceptor nature of the triazole alcohol. Alternatively, the triazole may interfere with activation of the glycosyl donor through interaction with the Lewis



Scheme 2. Protecting group and glycosylation chemistry on model glucosyl triazole **2**. Conditions: (a) TBDMSCl, imidazole, DCM, rt, 1 h, 88%; (b) TBAF, THF, rt, 15 min, 82%; (c) TrCl, pyridine, 40 °C, o/n, 90%; (d) camphor sulfonic acid, DCM, rt, 4 h, 85%; (e) Ac₂O/pyridine, rt, 2 h, 90%; (f) BzCl, Et₃N, DCM, o/n, 82%; (g) (i) NaOCH₃, CH₃OH, rt, 2 h; then (ii) NaH, BnBr, DMF, rt, o/n, 68%; (h) NaOCH₃, CH₃OH, rt, 30 min, 90%; (i) NaOCH₃, CH₃OH, rt, 12 h, 92%; (j) H₂, 30% Pd(OH)₂/C, CH₃OH/DCM, rt, 24 h, 78%; (k) 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl bromide (1.0 equiv), AgOTf, DCM, 52% of **8**; (l) β -D-galactose pentaacetate (1.0 equiv), BF₃·Et₂O, DCM, rt, o/n, 43% of **9**; (m) (i) MsCl, Et₃N, DCM, rt, 30 min; then (ii) NaN₃, DMF, o/n, rt, 53%.

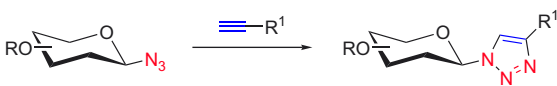
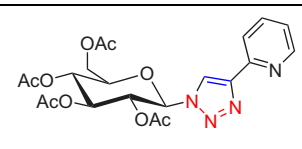
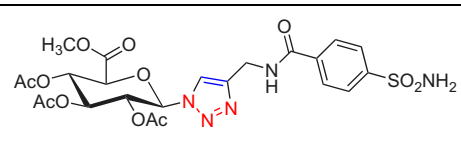
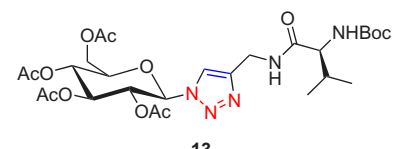
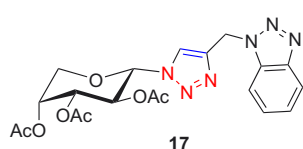
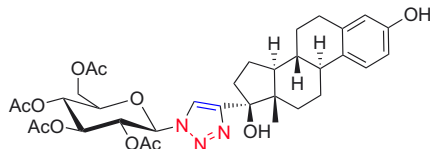
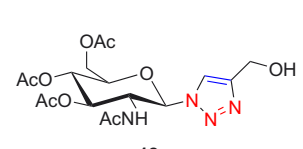
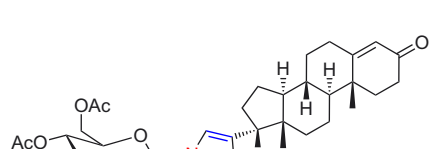
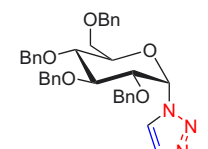
acid; nonetheless, this provides rapid entry into disaccharide mimics. Finally, the azide displacement of the crude mesylated intermediate from **2** to form triazole azide **10** provides a system for carrying out iterative click reactions.

Having established some of the chemical modifications available, we set out to synthesize a variety of glycoconjugates with diversity in both the carbohydrate and aglycone moieties. Derivatives of hydrophobic bioactive compounds and synthetic precursors to more complex glycoconjugates were sought as part of our general focus on carbohydrate-based therapeutics. Table 2 shows compounds synthesized from our model glucosyl azide **1** (compounds **12–15**), methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-1-azido-1-deoxy- β -D-glucopyranuronate²³ (compound **16**), 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl- α -D-arabinopyranosyl azide (compound **17**), 2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy- β -D-glucopyranosyl azide (compound **18**^{16f}), and 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucosyl azide (compound **19**). Minimal or no chromatography was required in all cases to obtain samples of sufficient purity for further synthetic transformation. Reaction rates and yields varied somewhat depending on the acetylene dipolarophilicity and solubility. While the reaction is reported as reasonably insensitive to substrate solubility, more hydrophobic substrates generally took longer to react, as is shown for the steroidal glucosyl

triazole **15**. Interestingly, while the reaction for **15** took 20 h to reach completion, the estradiol analogue **14** required only 30 min for completion under identical reaction conditions. Furthermore, both compounds were isolated by precipitation from cold water, although a final chromatographic purification step was required for these two compounds in order to remove traces of starting materials and Cu salts.

Our attention then shifted to examining the rate dependence on anomeric configuration and the nature of the saccharide protecting groups. The reaction of 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucosyl azide to α -glucosyl triazole **19** proceeded with complete α -retention of anomeric stereochemistry. The reaction was slow, requiring a total of ca. 48 h at 60 °C to reach completion. Doubling of the Cu(II) and ascorbate catalyst load (i.e., 0.4 equiv Cu(II), 0.8 equiv ascorbate) was also required since gradual oxidation of the Cu(I)-complex intermediate was observed using standard conditions and no conversion was observed after 8 h by either TLC or ESI-MS. The sluggish nature of this reaction was rationalized as resulting from increased steric bulk surrounding the anomeric center upon transformation from the linear azide to the triazole, increased hydrophobicity imparted by the benzyl groups, and stabilization of the azide dipole by the anomeric effect.

Table 2. Examples of glycosyl triazoles

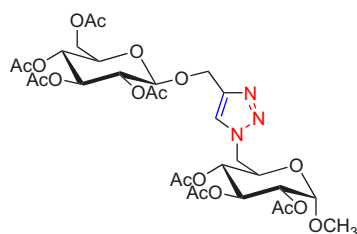
			
Compound ^a	Time (yield) ^b	Compound ^a	Time (yield) ^b
 12	30 min (92%)	 16	30 min (85%) ^c
 13	20 min (77%)	 17	10 min (94%)
 14	30 min (71%)	 18	3 h (62%)
 15	20 h (64%)	 19	48 h (73%)

^a General reaction conditions: azide (0.5 M), acetylene (0.5 M), CuSO₄·5H₂O (0.2 equiv), sodium ascorbate (0.4 equiv), 1:1 *t*-BuOH/H₂O, 40 °C, with the exception of **19**, which used acetylene (4.2 equiv), CuSO₄·5H₂O (0.4 equiv), sodium ascorbate (0.8 equiv) at 60 °C.

^b Standard purification as described in Section 4.

^c Molar yield calculated after precipitation and filtration.

The scope of the reaction can be expanded further by installing the azide/acetylene functionality into other positions on the carbohydrate ring and/or on to different carbohydrate partners to serve as a convenient and direct route to triazole-tethered disaccharide mimics. The triazole-tethered disaccharide **20** was formed in 78% yield from the 1,3-DCR of a 6-azido glucose analogue and a glucose-derived propargyl ether. This yield is an improvement over the glycosylations on **2** to synthesize the structurally related triazole-tethered disaccharides **8** (52%) and **9** (43%). 1,3-DCR can therefore serve as a useful means of rapidly generating artificial cyclodextrins,²⁴ glycodendrimers,²⁵ and glycopolymers²⁶ under kinetically controlled conditions.

**20**

3. Conclusions

The facile Cu(I)-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction has emerged of late as a potent tool in accessing diverse molecular architectures. Its versatility and potential is now starting to be realized in glycochemistry, providing expedient access to an interesting and relatively new family of pharmacologically relevant heterocyclic carbohydrates. Owing to the inherent complex nature of carbohydrate chemistry, especially concerning anomeric stereochemistry and stability, the reaction has not been sufficiently scrutinized as a viable alternative or addition to classical methods. We have successfully explored the utility of the reaction by examining the compatibility and tolerance of the conditions to pre-installed saccharide protecting groups, but also the stability of the installed triazole linkage under protection/deprotection sequences and glycosylations. The reaction is forgiving, mild, high yielding, simple to purify, and stereo- and regiospecific. Owing to such impressive versatility, we envisage the reaction to be useful addition to the arsenal of traditional solution-based reactions within carbohydrate chemistry. Further exploration of the scope of this chemistry will also include modification of other

hydrophobic drug molecules to improve their water solubility.²⁷ Furthermore, due to the inherent robustness of the glycosyl triazole linkage, it is reasonable to expect the reaction to be compatible with existing solution- and solid-phase, convergent (block) and linear glycoprotein/peptide strategies. Finally, recent regioselective access to the 1,5-disubstituted triazole from azide and alkyne precursors will expand the structural diversity available from the chemistry presented here.²⁸

4. Experimental

4.1. General

Glycosyl azide precursors were prepared by phase transfer nucleophilic displacement of corresponding peracetylated α -glycosylbromide.¹⁷ All reagents were purchased from commercial sources and were used without further purification. All solvents were available commercially dried or freshly dried and distilled prior to use. ¹H NMR (400 MHz), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz), 2D gCOSY, and gHSQC spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer with chemical shift values given in parts per million (δ) relative to TMS (0.00 ppm) using CDCl₃ solvent unless otherwise stated. Melting points are reported as uncorrected. High resolution electrospray ionization mass spectra (HRESIMS) were recorded on a 4.7T Fourier transform mass spectrometer in positive ion mode unless otherwise stated. Reaction progress was monitored by TLC using Silica gel-60 F₂₅₄ plates with detection by short wave UV fluorescence (λ =254 nm) and staining with 10% (v/v) H₂SO₄ in ethanol char. Flash chromatography was conducted using flash silica gel (60–240 mesh). Solid-phase extraction (SPE) was conducted using cartridges prepacked with silica sorbent.

4.1.1. 4-Hydroxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (2). To a vigorously stirring suspension of 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl azide (2.0 g, 5.35 mmol) in *tert*-butyl alcohol (11 mL) was added propargyl alcohol (1.3 mL, 22.43 mmol, 4.2 equiv). The reaction was initiated by the addition of a solution of CuSO₄·5H₂O (270 mg, 1.08 mmol, 0.2 equiv) and sodium ascorbate (424.5 mg, 2.14 mmol, 0.4 equiv) in distilled H₂O (11 mL). The deep yellow suspension was stirred vigorously at 40 °C for 2 h. At this time, TLC indicated reaction completion (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes). Distilled H₂O (20 mL) was added and the aqueous layer extracted twice with CH₂Cl₂ (2×50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to afford a crude yellow solid residue, which was recrystallized from hot absolute ethanol to afford triazole **1** as off-white crystalline solid (2.1 g, 92%). Mp: 150–151 °C (lit. mp: 148–150 °C as a mixture of 4- and 5-hydroxymethyl regioisomers^{16f}). R_f =0.22 (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.01 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.05 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.99 (ddd, ³*J*₅₋₄=10.2 Hz, ³*J*_{5-6'}=5.2 Hz, ³*J*₅₋₆=2.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.13 (dd, ²*J*_{6-6'}=12.4 Hz, ³*J*₆₋₅=2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.28 (dd, ²*J*_{6'-6}=12.4 Hz, ³*J*_{6'-5}=5.2 Hz, 1H, H-6''), 4.79 (s, 2H, CH₂OH), 5.20–5.25 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.38–5.45 (m, 2H, H-3'/H-2'), 5.86–5.88 (m, 1H, H-1'), 7.78 (s, 1H, triazole H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.4 (OAc), 20.7 (OAc), 20.75

(OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 56.6 (CH₂OH), 61.8 (C-6), 67.9 (C-2), 70.6 (C-3), 72.9 (C-4), 75.3 (C-5), 86.1 (C-1), 120.9 (triazole CH), 148.5 (triazole C), 169.3 (OAc), 169.6 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₂₃N₃O₁₀ Na⁺: 452.127565. Found: 452.126953. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₃N₃O₁₀: C, 47.55; H, 5.40; N, 9.79. Found: C, 47.33; H, 5.39; N, 9.51.

4.1.2. 4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (3). A solution of alcohol **2** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol) and imidazole (95 mg, 1.40 mmol, 3 equiv) was prepared in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) under nitrogen and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (85 mg, 0.56 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added in a single portion. The solution was stirred at rt under nitrogen for 2 h at which time, TLC indicated reaction completion (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes). CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was then added and the solution was washed with 1 N HCl (5 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ (5 mL), and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to a crude oil, which was purified by flash silica chromatography (4:6 ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford a white solid (225 mg, 0.41 mmol, 88%). Mp: 100–101 °C. R_f =0.74 (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.08 (s, 6H, 2×SiCH₃), 0.90 (s, 9H, *t*-Bu), 1.85 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.01 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.05 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.98 (ddd, ³*J*₅₋₄=10.4 Hz, ³*J*_{5-6'}=5.2 Hz, ³*J*₅₋₆=2.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.14 (dd, ²*J*_{6-6'}=12.8 Hz, ³*J*₆₋₅=2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.23 (dd, ²*J*_{6'-6}=12.8 Hz, ³*J*_{6'-5}=5.2 Hz, 1H, H-6''), 4.82 (s, 2H, CH₂OSi), 5.21–5.26 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.37–5.41 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.44–5.48 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.85 (d, ³*J*₁₋₂=9.2 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.67 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ –5.2 (SiCH₃), –5.1 (SiCH₃), 18.5 (TBDMS quart C), 20.4 (OAc), 20.71 (OAc), 20.74 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 26.1 (*t*-Bu), 57.9 (CH₂OTBDMS), 61.8 (C-6), 67.9 (C-4), 70.4 (C-3), 73.0 (C-2), 75.3 (C-5), 85.8 (C-1), 120.1 (triazole CH), 149.6 (triazole C), 169.1 (OAc), 169.6 (OAc), 170.1 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for C₂₃H₃₇N₃O₁₀SiNa⁺: 566.214042. Found: 566.215711. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₃₇N₃O₁₀Si: C, 50.81; H, 6.86; N, 7.73. Found: C, 50.89; H, 7.07; N, 7.61.

4.1.3. Deprotection of silyl ether 3→2. A portion of silyl ether **3** (25 mg, 0.05 mmol) was then dissolved in dry THF (1.0 mL) and a 1.0 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (500 μ L, 0.5 mmol, 10 equiv) was added. The solution was stirred for 15 min at rt when found complete by TLC (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes). Evaporation and purification by flash silica chromatography (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes) afforded alcohol **2** as white solid (13 mg, 61%).

4.1.4. 4-Trityloxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (4). To a solution of alcohol **2** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol) and dry pyridine (5 mL) was added trityl chloride (230 mg, 0.84 mmol, 1.8 equiv). The solution was warmed to 40 °C and stirred for 24 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the remaining crude yellow solid was purified by flash silica chromatography (1:9 ethyl acetate/petroleum ether) to afford a crude white solid. A final recrystallization from hot absolute ethanol to remove trace trityl alcohol afforded a white crystalline solid (283 mg, 90%). Mp: 192–193 °C. R_f =0.63 (7:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87 (s, 3H,

OAc CH₃), 2.02 (s, 3H, OAc CH₃), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc CH₃), 2.09 (s, 3H, OAc CH₃), 4.00 (ddd, ³J₅₋₄=10 Hz, ³J_{5-6'}=4.8 Hz, ³J₅₋₆=2 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.16 (dd, ²J_{6-6'}=12.8 Hz, ³J₆₋₅=2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.28 (s, 2H, CH₂OTr), 4.31 (dd, ²J_{6'-6}=12.8 Hz, ³J_{6'-5}=5.2 Hz, 1H, H-6''), 5.23–5.28 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.39–5.44 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.47–5.51 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.87 (d, ³J₁₋₂=9.6 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.22–7.32 (m, 10H, Ar H), 7.46–7.49 (m, 5H, Ar H), 7.75 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.4 (OAc), 20.76 (OAc), 20.77 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 58.8 (C-5), 61.8 (C-6), 68.0 (C-4), 70.4 (C-2), 73.0 (C-3), 75.4 (CH₂OTr), 85.9 (C-1), 87.6 (CPh₃), 120.5 (triazole CH), 127.4 (Ar CH), 128.2 (Ar CH), 128.9 (Ar CH), 143.8 (triazole C), 147.1 (Ar C), 169.1 (OAc), 169.6 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for C₃₆H₃₇N₃O₁₀Na⁺: 694.237116. Found 694.237058. Anal. Calcd for C₃₆H₃₇N₃O₁₀: C, 64.37; H, 5.55; N, 6.26; O, 23.82. Found: C, 64.12; H, 5.38; N, 6.35.

4.1.5. Deprotection of trityl ether 4 → 2. A portion of trityl ether **4** (42 mg, 0.06 mmol) was dissolved in 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/methanol (3 mL). A catalytic amount of camphor sulfonic acid was then added and the solution was stirred vigorously at 40 °C for 1 h, at which time TLC indicated reaction completion (7:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes). The solution was neutralized by the addition of Et₃N (10 μL, 0.07 mmol) and extracted twice with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 2 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with distilled H₂O (4 mL) and the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated. The resulting crude residue was purified by gradient flash silica chromatography (2:8 ethyl acetate/hexanes to neat ethyl acetate gradient) to afford alcohol **2** as white solid (25 mg, 95%).

4.1.6. 4-Acetoxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (5). Alcohol **2** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol) was dissolved in dry pyridine (2 mL) and acetic anhydride (1 mL) and a catalytic amount of DMAP was added. The solution was stirred at rt for 1 h when TLC indicated reaction completion (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes). Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded a crude off-white solid, which was recrystallized from hot absolute ethanol to afford peracetate **5** as an off-white amorphous solid (185 mg, 84%). Mp: 143–144 °C. *R*_f=0.48 (7:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.86 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.01 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.05 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.07 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.08 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.98 (ddd, ³J₅₋₄=10.0 Hz, ³J₅₋₆=4.8 Hz, ³J_{5-6'}=2 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.14 (dd, ²J_{6'-6}=12.8 Hz, ³J_{6'-5}=2 Hz, 1H, H-6''), 4.29 (dd, ²J_{6-6'}=12.8 Hz, ³J₆₋₅=5.2 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 5.20 (s, 2H, CH₂OAc), 5.21–5.24 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.39–5.41 (m, 2H, H-2', H-3'), 5.84–5.86 (m, 1H, H-1'), 7.82 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3 (OAc), 20.69 (OAc), 20.72 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 21.0 (OAc), 57.6 (C-5), 61.7 (C-6), 67.9 (C-4), 70.5 (CH₂OAc), 72.8 (C-3), 75.4 (C-2), 86.0 (C-1), 122.3 (triazole CH), 143.9 (triazole C), 169.1 (OAc), 169.5 (OAc), 170.1 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc), 171.0 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₁Na⁺: 494.13810. Found: 494.137458. Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₁: C, 54.03; H, 5.10; N, 7.88. Found: C, 53.91; H, 5.12; N, 7.74.

4.1.7. Deprotection of peracetate 5 → 11. A portion of the peracetate (100 mg) was suspended in dry methanol

(3 mL) and a 1.0 M solution of sodium methoxide in dry methanol (30 μL, 0.03 mmol) was added. The resulting pale yellow solution was stirred at rt for 15 min before reaction completion. The solution was neutralized by the addition of dry Amberlite IR-120 acidic ion-exchange resin, filtered, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure to afford pentol **11** as white solid (53 mg, 96%). See compound **11** for analytical details.

4.1.8. 4-Benzyloxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (6). To a solution of alcohol **2** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and Et₃N (195 μL, 1.41 mmol, 3 equiv) was added benzoyl chloride (52 μL, 0.71 mmol, 1.5 equiv) dropwise. The reaction stirred at rt for 2 h when found complete by TLC. CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was then added and the organic layer washed consecutively with 1 N HCl (2 × 5 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ (2 × 5 mL), and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to afford crude off-white solid, which was recrystallized from hot absolute ethanol to afford benzoyl ester **5** as an off-white, amorphous solid (220 mg, 88%). Mp: 180–181 °C. *R*_f=0.53 (7:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 1.82 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.00 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.04 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.99 (ddd, ³J₅₋₄=10.2 Hz, ³J₅₋₆=5.2 Hz, ³J_{5-6'}=2 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.13 (dd, ²J_{6-6'}=12.8 Hz, ³J_{6'-5}=2.0 Hz, 1H, H-6''), 4.28 (dd, ²J_{6-6'}=12.8 Hz, ³J₆₋₅=4.8 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 5.20–5.25 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.37–5.41 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.41–5.50 (m, 3H, H-2', CH₂OBz), 5.87 (d, ³J₁₋₂=9.2 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.39 (m, 2H, Ar H), 7.52 (m, 1H, Ar H), 7.91 (s, 1H, triazole H), 8.02–8.04 (m, 2H, Ar H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3 (OAc), 20.70 (OAc), 20.73 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 58.1 (C-5), 61.7 (C-6), 67.9 (C-4), 70.5 (CH₂OBz), 72.8 (C-3), 75.4 (C-2), 86.0 (C-1), 122.6 (triazole CH), 128.6 (Ar CH), 129.9 (Ar CH), 130.0 (Ar CH), 133.5 (Ar C), 143.9 (triazole C), 166.5 (OBz C=O), 169.0 (OAc C=O), 169.5 (OAc C=O), 170.1 (OAc C=O), 170.7 (OAc C=O). HRESIMS calcd for C₂₄H₂₇N₃O₁₁Na⁺: 556.15378. Found: 556.153103. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₇N₃O₁₁: C, 54.03; H, 5.10; N, 7.88. Found: C, 53.91; H, 5.12; N, 7.74.

4.1.9. Deprotection of benzoyl ester 6 → 11. A portion of benzoyl ester **6** (25 mg, 0.047 mmol) was suspended in dry methanol (2 mL) and a 1.0 M solution of sodium methoxide (10 μL, 0.01 mmol) in dry methanol was added. The pale yellow solution was stirred o/n at 40 °C to effect complete benzoyl deprotection. TLC indicated reaction completion after 12 h (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes and 1:9 water/acetonitrile) and the solution was neutralized by the addition of Amberlite IR-120 acidic ion-exchange resin. Filtration and evaporation to dryness under reduced pressure afforded pentol **11** as white solid (10 mg, 82%).

4.1.10. 4-Benzyloxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (7). To a solution of pentol **11** (140 mg, 0.54 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) under nitrogen was added at 0 °C a 60% sodium hydride mineral oil dispersion (130 mg, 3.24 mmol, 6 equiv). The heterogeneous mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for an additional 30 min before benzyl bromide (380 μL, 3.24 mmol, 6 equiv) was added. The deep yellow solution was stirred at rt for 8 h. The solution was then

cooled again to 0 °C and methanol was added gradually. Bulk solvent was then removed and CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added. The organic extract was washed consecutively with 1 N HCl (2×5 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ (2×5 mL), and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a pale yellow oil, which was purified by flash silica chromatography (2:8 ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford pentabenzyl ether **7** as white crystalline solid (330 mg, 86%). Mp=98–99 °C. *R*_f=0.43 (6:4 ethyl acetate/hexanes). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.65–3.76 (m, 3H, H-5', H-6', H-6''), 3.78–3.89 (m, 2H, H-3', H-4'), 4.02–4.06 (m, 2H, H-2'), 4.07–4.09 (m, 2H, CH₂OBn), 4.47–4.56 (m, 4H, CH₂Ph), 4.59–4.67 (m, 2H, CH₂Ph), 4.67–4.73 (m, 2H, CH₂Ph), 4.88–4.95 (m, 2H, CH₂Ph), 5.96 (d, ³J₁₋₂=9.6 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 6.93–6.97 (m, 2H, Ar CH), 7.16–7.19 (m, 4H, Ar CH), 7.27–7.34 (m, 19H, Ar CH), 7.66 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 63.8 (CH₂Ph), 68.6 (C-6), 72.2 (CH₂Ph), 73.8 (CH₂Ph), 75.1 (CH₂OBn), 75.4 (CH₂Ph), 76.0 (CH₂Ph), 77.5 (C-3 or C-4), 78.2 (C-5), 81.0 (C-2), 85.7 (C-3 or C-4), 87.8 (C-1), 122.2 (triazole CH), 127.94 (Ar C), 127.99 (Ar C), 128.01 (Ar C), 128.03 (Ar C), 128.06 (Ar C), 128.09 (Ar C), 128.17 (Ar C), 128.18 (Ar C), 128.23 (Ar C), 128.46 (Ar C), 128.59 (Ar C), 128.64 (Ar C), 128.67 (Ar C), 128.72 (Ar C), 137.2 (Ar C), 137.9 (Ar C), 138.0 (2×Ar C), 138.4 (Ar C), 145.7 (triazole C). HRESIMS calcd for C₄₄H₄₅N₃O₆Na⁺: 734.320057. Found=734.320207. Anal. Calcd for C₄₄H₄₅N₃O₆: C, 74.24; H, 6.37; N, 5.90; O, 13.49. Found: C, 74.64; H, 6.49; N, 5.71.

4.1.11. Deprotection of perbenzyl ether **7 → **11**.** Perbenzyl ether **6** (20 mg, 0.03 mmol) was dissolved in dry 1:2 CH₂Cl₂/methanol (~2 mL) and a catalytic amount of activated 30% Pd(OH)₂/C was added. The vessel was placed under nitrogen, evacuated and then placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen and stirred at rt for 24 h. TLC indicated near reaction completion after ca. 24 h (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes and 1:9 water/acetonitrile). The mixture was filtered on Celite and eluted several times with methanol. Evaporation of the filtrate afforded pentol **11** as clear gum (6 mg, 78%).

4.1.12. [1-(2,3,4,6-Tetra-*O*-acetylglucopyranosyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl glucopyranoside (8**).** A solution of alcohol **2** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-α-D-glucosyl bromide (172 mg, 0.42 mmol, 1.8 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was prepared under nitrogen. Silver trifluoromethanesulfonate (66 mg, 0.26 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was then added and the mixture stirred at rt for 4 h when found complete by TLC (7:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes). The solution was neutralized by the addition of diisopropylethylamine (100 μL, 0.57 mmol). Insoluble silver salts were removed by filtration on Celite and the crude product was eluted with CH₂Cl₂ (~20 mL). Concentration of the filtrate under reduced pressure and flash silica chromatography of the crude residue (4:6 ethyl acetate/hexanes) afforded glucoside **8** as a white foam (98 mg, 56%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.88 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.95 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.97 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.00 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.02 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.05 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.10 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.74 (ddd, 1H, ³J₅₋₄=10.2 Hz, ³J₅₋₆=4.4 Hz, ³J_{5-6'}=2.4 Hz, 1H, GlcO H-5'); 3.99 (ddd,

³J₅₋₄=10.4 Hz, ³J₅₋₆=4.8 Hz, ³J_{5-6'}=2 Hz, 1H, GlcN H-5'), 4.13 (dd, ²J_{6'-6}=12.4 Hz, ³J_{6'-5}=2.0 Hz, 1H, GlcN H-6'), 4.18 (dd, ²J_{6'-6}=12.4 Hz, ³J_{6'-5}=2.4 Hz, 1H, GlcO H-6'), 4.26–4.32 (m, 2H, GlcN H-6', GlcO H-6'), 4.54 (d, ³J₁₋₂=8 Hz, 1H, GlcO H-1'), 4.78–4.92 (m, 2H, CH₂O), 4.98 (dd, ³J₂₋₃=9.6 Hz, ³J₂₋₁=8.4 Hz, 1H, GlcO H-2'), 5.06–5.11 (m, 1H, GlcO H-4'), 5.15–5.20 (m, 1H, GlcO H-3'), 5.21–5.26 (m, 1H, GlcN H-4'), 5.39–5.42 (m, 2H, GlcN H-2', H-3'), 5.84–5.86 (m, 1H, GlcN H-1'), 7.80 (s, 1H, triazole H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3 (OAc), 20.72 (2×OAc), 20.79 (3×OAc), 20.86 (OAc), 20.89 (OAc), 61.7 (GlcN or GlcO C-6), 62.0 (GlcN or GlcO C-6), 62.1 (CH₂O), 67.9 (GlcN C-4), 68.6 (GlcO C-4), 70.6 (GlcN C-2 or C-3), 71.3 (GlcO C-2), 72.0 (GlcO C-5), 72.6 (GlcN C-2 or C-3), 72.8 (GlcO C-3), 75.5 (GlcN C-5), 86.1 (GlcN C-1), 99.0 (GlcO C-1), 122.3 (triazole CH), 169.55 (OAc), 169.57 (OAc), 169.62 (OAc), 170.05 (OAc), 170.1 (OAc), 170.4 (OAc), 170.6 (OAc), 170.9 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₉Na⁺: 782.22267. Found: 782.223136. Anal. Calcd for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₉: C, 49.01; H, 5.44; N, 5.53; O, 40.02. Found: C, 48.93; H, 5.61; N, 5.17.

4.1.13. [1-(2,3,4,6-Tetra-*O*-acetylglucopyranosyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]methyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl galactopyranoside (9**).** A solution of alcohol **2** (157 mg, 0.37 mmol) and β-D-galactose pentaacetate (143 mg, 0.37 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was prepared under nitrogen and cooled to 0 °C. Boron trifluoride etherate (113 μL, 0.92 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was then added dropwise and the reaction was allowed to warm to rt. The reaction was found complete by TLC (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes) after stirring under nitrogen o/n. CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (2×5 mL) and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and evaporated to a pale yellow oil, which was purified by flash silica chromatography to afford the galactoside **10** as a clear gum, which slowly crystallized on standing in the refrigerator (165 mg, 59%). Mp: 106–107 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.85 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.92 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.93 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.00 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.03 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.04 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.05 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.12 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.92–3.96 (m, 1H, Gal H-5'), 4.00 (ddd, ³J₅₋₄=7.2 Hz, ³J₅₋₆=5.2 Hz, ³J_{5-6'}=2 Hz, 1H, Glc H-5'), 4.07–4.13 (m, 2H, Glc H-6'', Gal H-6''), 4.21 (dd, ²J_{6-6'}=11.6 Hz, ³J₆₋₅=6.4 Hz, 1H, Gal H-6'), 4.27 (dd, ²J_{6-6'}=12.8 Hz, ³J₆₋₅=5.2 Hz, 1H, Glc H-6'), 4.46 (d, ³J₁₋₂=8 Hz, 1H, Gal H-1'), 4.76–4.92 (m, 2H, CH₂O), 5.17 (dd, ³J₂₋₃=10.8 Hz, ³J₂₋₁=8 Hz, 1H, Gal H-2'), 4.98 (dd, ³J₃₋₂=10.4 Hz, ³J₃₋₄=3.2 Hz, 1H, Gal H-3'), 5.21–5.26 (m, 1H, Glc H-4'), 5.35–5.43 (m, 3H, Glc H-2', Glc H-3', Gal H-4'), 5.85 (d, ³J₁₋₂=8.8 Hz, 1H, Glc H-1'), 7.80 (s, 1H, triazole H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3 (OAc), 20.69 (OAc), 20.71 (OAc), 20.75 (OAc), 20.83 (2×OAc), 20.87 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 61.5 (CH₂O), 61.6 (Gal C-6), 61.7 (Glc C-6), 67.3 (Gal C-4), 67.9 (Gal C-2), 68.8 (Glc C-4), 70.7 (Gal C-5), 70.8 (Glc C-3), 71.0 (Gal C-3), 72.6 (Glc C-2), 75.4 (Glc C-5), 86.0 (Glc C-1), 99.1 (Gal C-1), 122.2 (triazole CH), 144.3 (triazole C), 169.3 (OAc), 169.6 (OAc), 169.7 (OAc), 170.0 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.5 (OAc), 170.6 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₉Na⁺: 782.222647. Found: 782.223784. Anal. Calcd for C₃₁H₄₃N₃O₂₀ (monohydrate): C, 47.88; H, 5.57; N, 5.40. Found: C, 47.62; H, 5.26; N, 5.07.

4.1.14. 4-Azidomethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (10). To a solution of alcohol **2** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added Et_3N (195 μL , 1.41 mmol, 3 equiv) and methanesulfonyl chloride (55 μL , 0.71 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The solution was stirred at rt under nitrogen for 30 min, at which time, TLC indicated reaction completion (7:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes). CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was then added and the solution was washed consecutively with 1 N HCl (2 \times 5 mL), saturated NaHCO_3 (5 mL), and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and evaporated to afford the mesylate as a pale yellow oil, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. The crude mesylate was dissolved in dry DMF (2 mL) and NaN_3 (153 mg, 2.35 mmol, 5 equiv) was added. The mixture was warmed to 40 °C and stirred for 24 h. The bulk solvent was then removed under reduced pressure and CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added. The extract was washed with distilled H_2O (2 mL) and brine (2 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and evaporated to afford a crude off-white solid. Recrystallization from hot absolute ethanol afforded azide **10** as amorphous white solid (102 mg, 48%). Mp: 110–111 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.87 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.02 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.07 (s, 3H, OAc), 4.00 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10.4$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6}=5.2$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6'}=2.4$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.15 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6), 4.29 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=4.8$ Hz, H-6''), 5.23–5.28 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.40–5.45 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.50–5.55 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.90 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=9.2$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.30–7.33 (m, 1H, Ar H), 7.85–7.88 (m, 1H, Ar H), 8.21–8.23 (m, 1H, Ar H), 8.65 (br s, 1H, triazole H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.4 (OAc), 20.73 (s, 3H, OAc), 20.74 (s, 3H, OAc), 20.9 (s, OAc), 61.7 (C-6), 67.9 (C-4), 70.7 (C-3), 72.9 (C-2), 75.3 (C-5), 86.1 (C-1), 120.7 (triazole CH), 121.0 (Ar C), 123.5 (Ar CH), 137.3 (Ar CH), 148.9 (triazole C), 149.5 (Ar CH), 149.6 (Ar C), 169.0 (OAc), 169.5 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9\text{Na}^+$: 499.143549. Found: 499.142640. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9$: C, 52.44; H, 5.08; N, 11.76; O, 30.22. Found: C, 52.17; H, 5.04; N, 11.36.

4.1.15. 1-(β -D-Glucopyranosyl)-4-hydroxymethyl-1,2,3-triazole (11). White solid (various yields: see text). Mp: 162–163 °C. $R_f=0.15$ (1:9 water/acetonitrile). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 3.46–3.50 (m, 1H), 3.55–3.67 (m, 3H, H-3', H-5', H-6'), 3.75–3.78 (m, 1H, H-6''), 3.84–3.89 (m, 1H, H-2'), 4.60 (s, 2H, CH_2OH), 5.61 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=9.2$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 8.06 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O): δ 54.7 (CH_2OH), 60.6 (C-6), 69.1 (C-4), 72.4 (C-2), 76.1 (C-3), 79.0 (C-5), 87.6 (C-1), 123.5 (triazole CH). HRESIMS calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{Na}^+$: 284.085310. Found: 284.085457.

4.1.16. Preparation of compounds 12–18, 20. To a vigorously stirring suspension or solution of the azide (0.5 M) and acetylene (0.5 M) in the selected co-solvent, was added a solution of $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.2 equiv) and sodium ascorbate (0.4 equiv) in deionized H_2O . The deep yellow mixture was stirred vigorously at 40 °C and the reaction progress was monitored by TLC. Once complete, the crude mixture was extracted with three equal amounts of CH_2Cl_2 , combined, dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and evaporated to afford the glycosyl triazole as off-white to white solid. A portion or the entire crude solid was purified by SPE, flash chromatography or recrystallization from hot absolute ethanol to afford analytically pure compound.

4.1.17. 4-Pyridin-2-yl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (12). White amorphous solid (92%). Mp: 195–196 °C. $R_f=0.42$ (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexane). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.87 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.02 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.08 (s, 3H, OAc), 4.01 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10.4$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6'}=4.8$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.15 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6), 4.29 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=4.8$ Hz, H-6''), 5.23–5.28 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.40–5.45 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.50–5.55 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.90 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=9.2$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.30–7.33 (m, 1H, Ar H), 7.85–7.88 (m, 1H, Ar H), 8.21–8.23 (m, 1H, Ar H), 8.65 (br s, 1H, triazole H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.4 (OAc), 20.73 (s, 3H, OAc), 20.74 (s, 3H, OAc), 20.9 (s, OAc), 61.7 (C-6), 67.9 (C-4), 70.7 (C-3), 72.9 (C-2), 75.3 (C-5), 86.1 (C-1), 120.7 (triazole CH), 121.0 (Ar C), 123.5 (Ar CH), 137.3 (Ar CH), 148.9 (triazole C), 149.5 (Ar CH), 149.6 (Ar C), 169.0 (OAc), 169.5 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.7 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9\text{Na}^+$: 499.143549. Found: 499.142640. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9$: C, 52.44; H, 5.08; N, 11.76; O, 30.22. Found: C, 52.17; H, 5.04; N, 11.36.

4.1.18. 4-Amidomethyl-L-NBocVal-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (13). White foam (77%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.85 (d, $^3J=6.4$ Hz, 3H, Val *i*-pr CH_3); 0.91 (d, $^3J=7.2$ Hz, Val *i*-pr CH_3); 1.41 (s, 9H, Boc CH_3), 1.84 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.00 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.04 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, OAc), 2.13 (m, 1H, Val *i*-pr CH), 3.92 (m, 1H, BocNH), 3.98 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10.2$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6}=4.4$, $^3J_{5-6'}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.12 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.4$ Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.27 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=4.8$ Hz, 1H, H-6''), 4.26 (br s, 2H, CH_2CONH), 5.06–5.1 (m, 1H, Val α -CH), 5.20–5.25 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.37–5.43 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.83–5.85 (m, 1H, H-1'), 6.73 (br s, 1H, CONH), 7.78 (s, triazole CH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 17.8 (Val CH_3), 19.5 (Val CH_3), 20.3 (OAc), 20.7 (OAc), 20.7 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 28.5 (*t*-Bu), 31.0 (Val *i*-pr CH), 35.0 (CH_2CONH), 60.0 (Val α -C), 61.70 (C-5), 67.9 (C-6), 70.5 (C-2), 72.8 (C-3), 75.3 (C-4), 86.0 (C-1), 156.1 (Boc C=O), 169.0 (OAc C=O), 169.5 (OAc C=O), 170.2 (OAc C=O), 170.7 (OAc C=O), 170.6 (CONH C=O). HRESIMS calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{41}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{12}\text{Na}^+$: 650.264393. Found: 650.26406.

4.1.19. 4-(17 α -Estradiol)-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (14). Pale yellow solid (71%). Mp: 133–134 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.45–0.60 (m, 1H, CH), 1.02 (s, 3H, estradiol CH_3), 1.20–1.60 (m, 6H, estradiol), 1.83 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.85–1.91 (m, 2H, estradiol CH_2), 1.96–2.12 (m, 6H, estradiol H), 2.02 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.05 (s, 6H, 2 \times OAc), 2.46–2.54 (m, 2H, estradiol CH_2), 2.70 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.72–2.81 (m, 2H, estradiol), 3.99 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6'}=4.8$, $^3J_{5-6}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.14 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.30 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=4.8$ Hz, 1H, H-6''), 5.22–5.27 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.37–5.42 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.44–5.48 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.86 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=8$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 6.52–6.58 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar CH), 7.02–7.04 (m, 1H, Ar CH), 7.70 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 14.4 (C-18), 20.3 (OAc), 20.7 (OAc), 20.8 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 23.9 (estradiol), 26.5 (estradiol), 27.5 (estradiol), 29.8 (estradiol), 33.0 (estradiol), 38.20 (estradiol), 39.6 (estradiol), 43.6 (estradiol), 47.6 (estradiol), 48.6 (estradiol),

61.8 (C-6'), 68.0 (C-4'), 70.5 (C-2'), 72.9 (C-3'), 75.3 (C-5'), 82.8 (estradiol C-17), 85.9 (C-1), 112.9 (Ar CH), 115.5 (Ar CH), 120.3 (triazole CH), 126.5 (Ar CH), 132.5 (Ar C), 138.4 (Ar C), 153.9 (triazole C), 154.8 (phenol C), 169.1 (OAc), 169.7 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.9 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{34}H_{43}N_3O_{11}Na^+$: 692.27898. Found: 692.279186.

4.1.20. 4-Ethisterone-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (15). White crystalline solid (64%). Mp: 124–125 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.32–0.396 (m, 1H, ethisterone CH), 0.65–0.71 (m, 1H, ethisterone CH), 1.04 (s, 3H, ethisterone CH_3), 1.16 (s, 3H, ethisterone CH_3), 1.33–1.66 (m, 7H, ethisterone), 2.01 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.02–2.04 (m, 4H, ethisterone), 2.05 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.06 (s, 6H, 2 \times OAc), 2.22–2.41 (m, 5H, ethisterone), 2.44–2.52 (m, 1H, ethisterone CH), 3.99 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6'}=4.8$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.14 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.30 (dd, $^2J_{6-6}=12.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=4.8$ Hz, 1H, H-6''), 5.20–5.25 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.36–5.44 (m, 2H, H-2', H-3'), 5.68 (s, 1H, ethisterone C=CH), 5.83–5.85 (m, 1H, H-1'), 7.66 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 14.4 (ethisterone CH_3), 17.6 (ethisterone CH_3), 20.3 (OAc), 20.7 (OAc), 20.8 (OAc), 20.9 (OAc), 24.1 (ethisterone), 31.8 (ethisterone), 32.7 (ethisterone), 33.0 (ethisterone), 34.1 (ethisterone), 35.9 (ethisterone), 36.5 (ethisterone), 38.0 (ethisterone), 38.8 (ethisterone), 47.1 (ethisterone), 49.0 (ethisterone), 53.6 (ethisterone), 61.3 (C-6), 68.0 (C-4), 70.5 (C-2 or C-3), 72.8 (C-2 or C-3), 75.4 (C-5), 82.5 (ethisterone C-17), 86.0 (C-1), 119.9 (triazole CH), 124.0 (ethisterone C=CH), 154.5 (triazole C), 168.9 (OAc), 169.6 (OAc), 170.1 (OAc), 170.7 (ethisterone C=CH), 171.4 (OAc), 199.7 (ethisterone C=O). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{35}H_{47}N_3O_{11}Na^+$: 708.31028. Found: 708.310775. Anal. Calcd for $C_{35}H_{47}N_3O_{11}$: C, 61.30; H, 6.91; N, 6.13; O, 25.66. Found: C, 61.31; H, 6.99; N, 5.98.

4.1.21. 4-(4-Sulfamoylamidomethyl)-1-(methyl 2',3',4'-tri-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucuronate)-1,2,3-triazole (16). Off-white amorphous solid (85%). Mp (decomp): 221–222 °C. $R_f=0.08$ (8:2 ethyl acetate/hexanes). 1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 1.76 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.95 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.98 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.59 (s, 3H, CO_2CH_3), 4.51 (d, $^3J_{CH_2-NH}=5.2$ Hz, 2H, $NHCH_2$), 4.76 (d, $^3J_{5-4}=10$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 5.19–5.24 (m, 1H, H-4'), 5.44–5.59 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.72–5.76 (m, 1H, H-2'), 6.34 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=9.6$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.45 (br s, 2H, SO_2NH_2), 7.86–8.01 (m, 4H, Ar H), 8.35 (s, 1H, triazole H), 9.23 (t, $^3J_{NH-CH_2}=5.6$ Hz, 1H, ArCONH); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz): 20.6 (OAc CH_3), 20.9 (OAc CH_3), 21.0 (OAc CH_3), 35.5 (CH_2NH), 53.3 (CO_2CH_3), 69.0 (C-4), 70.4 (C-2), 72.3 (C-3), 73.5 (C-5), 84.4 (C-1), 122.9 (triazole CH), 126.3 (Ar CH), 128.7 (Ar CH), 137.6 (Ar C), 146.4 (Ar C), 147.1 (triazole C), 165.9 (C=O), 167.3 (C=O), 169.1 (C=O), 170.0 (C=O), 170.2 (C=O). HRESIMS (–ve ion) calcd for $C_{23}H_{26}N_5O_{12}S^-$: 596.130416. Found: 596.132499. Anal. Calcd for $C_{23}H_{27}N_5O_{12}S$: C, 46.23; H, 4.55; N, 11.72; O, 32.13; S, 5.37. Found: C, 46.10; H, 4.66; N, 11.51.

4.1.22. 4-Methylenebenzotriazole-1-(2',3',4'-tri-*O*-acetyl- α -D-arabinosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (17). White solid (94%). Mp: 215–216 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.80 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.98 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.17 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.87 (dd,

$^2J_{5-5'}=13.6$, $^3J_{5-4}=1.2$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.11 (dd, $^2J_{5'-5}=13.6$ Hz, $^3J_{5'-4}=2$ Hz, 1H, H-5''), 5.19 (dd, $^3J_{3-2}=10$ Hz, $^3J_{3-4}=3.2$ Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.58 (ddd, $^3J_{4-3}=3.6$ Hz, $^3J_{4-5'}=2$ Hz, $^3J_{4-5}=1.2$ Hz, 1H, H-4'), 5.43–5.48 (m, 1H, H-2'), 5.66 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=11.2$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 5.92–6.03 (m, 2H, Bt- CH_2), 7.33–7.37 (m, 1H, Ar H), 7.43–7.47 (m, 1H, Ar H), 7.64–7.66 (m, 1H, Ar H), 7.81 (s, triazole CH), 8.03–8.05 (m, 1H, Ar H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 20.3 (OAc), 20.7 (OAc), 21.1 (OAc), 43.9 (Bt- CH_2), 67.5 (C-5), 67.8 (C-4), 68.4 (C-2), 70.5 (C-3), 87.0 (C-1), 110.2 (Ar CH), 120.1 (Ar CH), 121.9 (triazole CH), 124.3 (Ar CH), 127.9 (Ar CH), 169.1 (OAc), 170.0 (OAc), 170.3 (OAc); HRESIMS calcd for $C_{20}H_{22}N_6O_7Na^+$: 481.144218. Found: 481.14411. Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{22}N_6O_7$: C, 52.40; H, 4.84; N, 18.33; O, 24.43. Found: C, 52.39; H, 4.94; N, 18.05; O, 24.62.

4.1.23. 1-(2'-Deoxy-2'-acetamido-3',4',6'-tri-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,2,3-triazole (18). ^{16}F Off-white foam (62%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.57 (s, 3H, NHAc), 1.92 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.97 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.98 (s, 3H, OAc), 3.99–4.03 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.4$ Hz, 1H, H-6'), 4.09–4.13 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=5.2$ Hz, 1H, H-6''), 4.19 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6'}=4.8$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6}=2.4$ Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.47 (d, $^3J_{CH_2-OH}=4.4$ Hz, 2H, CH_2OH), 5.04–5.09 (m, 1H, H-3'), 5.20–5.21 (m, 1H, CH_2OH), 5.29–5.34 (m, 1H, H-4'), 6.06 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=10$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 8.04 (d, $^3J_{NH-H_2}=9.6$ Hz, 1H, NHAc NH), 8.09 (s, 1H, triazole CH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 25.7 (OAc), 25.9 (OAc), 26.0 (OAc), 27.8 (NHAc), 57.4 (C-2), 60.0 (CH_2OH), 67.3 (C-4), 73.4 (C-5), 77.9 (C-3), 78.7 (C-6), 90.0 (C-1), 126.8 (triazole CH), 153.6 (triazole C), 174.8 (C=O), 174.9 (C=O), 175.0 (C=O), 175.5 (C=O). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{24}N_4O_9Na^+$: 541.143549. Found: 451.142863.

4.1.24. 4-Hydroxymethyl-1-(2',3',4',6'-tetra-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl)-1,2,3-triazole (19). To a vigorously stirring solution of 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl azide (100 mg, 0.18 mmol) in hot *tert*-butyl alcohol (500 μ L at ca. 60 °C), was added propargyl alcohol (45 μ L, 0.74 mmol, 4.2 equiv) and a solution of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ (18 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.4 equiv) and sodium ascorbate (30 mg, 0.15 mmol, 0.8 equiv) in distilled H_2O (500 μ L). The deep yellow suspension was stirred at 60 °C for approx. 2 d, at which time TLC indicated reaction completion (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes). The aqueous phase was then extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 10 mL), and the combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and evaporated to afford a pale yellow syrup, which crystallized on standing to afford a white amorphous solid. (79 mg, 73%), Mp: 82–83 °C. $R_f=0.19$. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 3.51 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=10.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6-6}=2.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6'), 3.67 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=10.8$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=2.8$ Hz, 1H, H-6''), 3.81 (dd, $^3J=10$ Hz, $^3J=8.4$ Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.89–3.93 (m, 1H, H-5'), 4.02 (dd, $^3J_{2-3}=9.6$ Hz, $^3J_{2-1}=6$ Hz, 1H, H-2'), 4.39–4.53 (m, 2H, OBn CH_2), 4.49–4.73 (m, 2H, OBn CH_2), 4.52–4.85 (m, 2H, OBn CH_2), 4.60–4.64 (m, 1H, H-3'), 4.80 (s, 2H, OCH_2), 4.84–4.94 (m, 2H, OBn CH_2), 5.80 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=5.6$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 7.13–7.16 (m, 4H, OBn CH), 7.25–7.33 (m, 16H, OBn CH), 7.51 (s, triazole CH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 56.8 (OCH_2), 68.3 (C-6), 73.7 (C-5), 73.9 (OBn CH_2), 74.4 (OBn CH_2), 75.0 (OBn CH_2), 75.8 (OBn CH_2), 77.4 (C-4), 78.8 (C-2), 82.0 (C-3), 84.3 (C-1),

124.0 (triazole CH), 127.9 (OBn CH), 127.93 (OBn CH), 127.97 (OBn CH), 128.1 (OBn CH), 128.2 (OBn CH), 128.4 (OBn CH), 128.5 (OBn CH), 128.59 (OBn CH), 128.62 (OBn CH), 128.7 (OBn CH), 128.9 (OBn CH), 137.7 (OBn C), 137.8 (OBn C), 138.3 (OBn C), 138.7 (OBn C). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{37}H_{39}N_3O_6Na^+$: 644.273116. Found: 644.272986.

4.1.25. Methyl 2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-6-deoxy-6-(4-[[2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]methyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)- α -D-glucopyranoside (20). White foam (78%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 1.96 (s, 3H, OAc), 1.99 (s, 6H, 2 \times OAc), 2.00 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.04 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.08 (s, 6H, 2 \times OAc), 3.14 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.72 (ddd, $^3J_{5-4}=10$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6}=5.2$ Hz, $^3J_{5-6'}=2.8$ Hz, 1H, β Glc H-5'), 4.14 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=2.4$ Hz, 1H, β Glc H-6'), 4.17–4.20 (m, 1H, α Glc H-5'), 4.26 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=12.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=4.62$, 1H, β Glc H-6''), 4.39 (dd, $^2J_{6-6'}=14.4$ Hz, $^3J_{6-5}=8.4$ Hz, 1H, α Glc H-6'), 4.56 (dd, $^2J_{6'-6}=14.6$ Hz, $^3J_{6'-5}=2.4$ Hz, 1H, α Glc H-6''), 4.52 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=8.4$ Hz, 1H, β Glc H-1'), 4.73–4.82 (m, 3H, α Glc H-2', α Glc H-4', CH₂O), 4.89 (d, $^3J_{1-2}=3.6$ Hz, 1H, α Glc H-1'), 4.99 (dd, $^3J=9.2$ Hz, $^3J_{2-1}=8$ Hz, 1H, β Glc H-2'), 5.05–5.09 (m, 1H, β Glc H-4'), 5.14–5.19 (m, 1H, α Glc H-3'), 7.16 (s, 1H, triazole H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 50.9 (β Glc C-5), 55.8 (OCH₃), 62.0 (β Glc C-6), 62.9 (CH₂O), 67.8 (α Glc C-5), 68.5 (β Glc C-4), 69.9 (α Glc C-3), 70.0 (α Glc C-2), 70.9 (α Glc C-4), 71.3 (β Glc C-2), 72.1 (β Glc H-5), 72.9 (α Glc C-3), 96.9 (α Glc C-1), 99.7 (β Glc C-1), 124.6 (triazole CH), 144.4 (triazole C), 169.5 (OAc), 169.6 (OAc), 170.0 (OAc), 170.2 (OAc), 170.4 (OAc), 170.5 (OAc), 170.9 (OAc). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{30}H_{41}N_3O_{18}Na^+$: 754.227733. Found 754.226711. Anal. Calcd for $C_{30}H_{41}N_3O_{18}$: C, 49.25; H, 5.65; N, 5.74; O, 39.36. Found: C, 48.92; H, 5.71; N, 5.49.

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Supplementary data

1H NMR (400 MHz) spectra for compounds **2–20** are provided. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.tet.2006.06.001.

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