



Title	Synthesis and Clusterization of Gal $\beta$ (1-3) [NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-6)]GlcNAc $\beta$ (1-2)Man Motifs in Exploring the Efficient Molecular Probes of Unique N-Glycans
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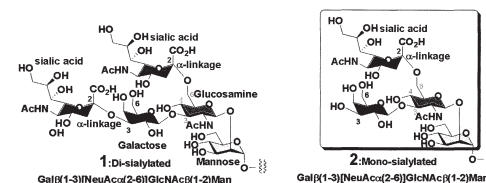
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博士の専攻分野の名称	博 士 (理 学)
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学 位 論 文 名	Synthesis and Clusterization of Gal $\beta$ (1-3)[NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-6)]GlcNAc $\beta$ (1-2) Man Motifs in Exploring the Efficient Molecular Probes of Unique <i>N</i> -Glycans ( <i>N</i> -Glycanの効率的分子プローブ探索を指向したGal $\beta$ (1-3)[NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-6)]GlcNAc $\beta$ (1-2) Man構造の合成及びクラスター化)
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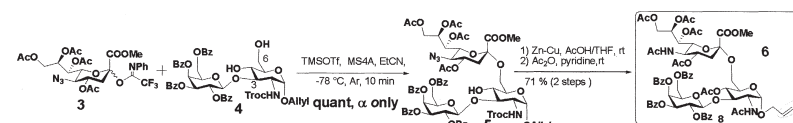
## 論文内容の要旨



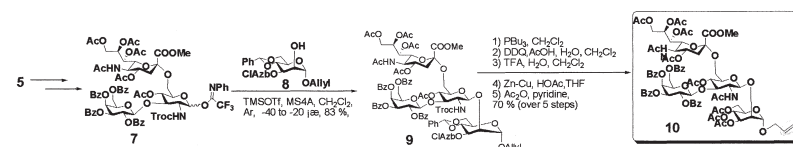
Among the various types of oligosaccharide structures, *N*-glycans are prominent in terms of diversity and complexity. In particular, *N*-glycans containing sialic acids are involved in a variety of important physiological events, including cell-cell recognition, adhesion,

signal transduction, and quality control. Although the sialic acid usually links to the galactose through the  $\alpha$ (2-3) or  $\alpha$ (2-6) glycosyl bonds at the non-reducing end, the oligosaccharide structure such as mono-sialylated Gal $\beta$ (1-3)[NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-6)]GlcNAc **2** and di-sialylated NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-3)Gal $\beta$ (1-3)-[NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-6)]GlcNAc **1**, which contain unusual sialyl bond linkages, i.e.,  $\alpha$ (2-6) linkage to the *N*-acetyl glucosamine, were found in the *N*-glycan chains of several glycoproteins. Interestingly, the complex-type *N*-glycans containing these motifs were also identified in the mouse brain. However, physiological role of NeuAc $\alpha$ (2-6)GlcNAc structure or lectins that recognize this motif have not been known yet. The author therefore designed and synthesized the tri- and tetrasaccharides **14**, **15**, **19**, **20**, and **22** as the molecular probes for the biological studies.

The key to the synthesis was obviously the  $\alpha$ -sialylation of the C6-hydroxyl of glucosamine derivative. The author applied the efficient and highly stereoselective  $\alpha$ -sialylation with the sialyl imidate donor having the C5- azide function **3** by virtue of the “fixed dipole moment effects”, recently developed in this group. Thus, the reaction of disaccharide **4** and C5-azide imidate **3** in CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>CN with 0.2 equivalents of TMSOTf at -78°C gave the desired trisaccharide **5** quantitatively as a single  $\alpha$ -isomer. Reductive removal of *N*-Troc group and azide in **5** followed by the peracetylation with Ac<sub>2</sub>O gave the key trisaccharide **6**.



The tetrasaccharide **10** was synthesized from the trisaccharide **5**; after the trisaccharide **5** was converted to the imidate **7**, it was glycosylated with the C2-hydroxyl of the mannose acceptor **8** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> by using the TMSOTf as an activator to give tetrasaccharide **9** in 83%. After the azidochlorobenzyl group at C3-hydroxyl on mannose was removed by the treatment with PPh<sub>3</sub>, followed by the DDQ oxidation of the resulting iminophosphorane, the protecting group transformation, i.e., hydrolysis of the benzylidene acetal, reductive removal of the *N*-Troc group, and per-acetylation afforded the key intermediate **10** in 70% for four steps.



The synthesis of probes were then examined. The cross metathesis of the C1-allyl group of the trisaccharide **6** and **10** with the 5 equivalents of acryloyl derivative of biotin **11** in the presence of the 10 mol% Grubbs' 2<sup>nd</sup>

