## Synthesis of *p*-Trifluoroacetamidophenyl 3-O-( $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranosyl)- $\alpha$ -D-mannopyranoside

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In our continuing programme of synthesis of artificial Salmonella antigens, oligosaccharides linked to a moiety suitable for attachment to proteins corresponding to O-antigens <sup>1</sup> 2,4,8 and 9 have been made. <sup>2-6</sup> We now report the synthesis of the title substance, required for immunological studies. The disaccharide moiety has been suggested to be the immunodominant part of O-antigen 14 occurring in Salmonella bacteria belonging to serogroup C<sub>1</sub>. <sup>7</sup>

p-Nitrophenyl 2-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside  $^{6,8}$  (1) was converted into the corresponding p-trifluoroacetamido mannoside  $^{9}$  (2). This was allowed to react with 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl bromide  $^{10}$  under halideion assisting conditions using molecular sieves as acid acceptor. The resulting α-linked disaccharide 3 was obtained in a 44% yield. Hydrogenation over palladium on carbon afforded the title compound 4. The conversion of 4 into the corresponding isothiocyanate and the subsequent coupling to bovine serum albumin were carried out as previously described.  $^{6,12}$ 

2 R=NHCOCF3

3 R<sup>1</sup>=CH<sub>2</sub>Ph;R<sup>2</sup>+R<sup>3</sup>=)CHPh 4 R<sup>1</sup>=R<sup>2</sup>=R<sup>3</sup>=H Experimental. General methods were the same as those described before. 13

p-Trifluoroacetamidophenyl 2-O-benzyl-3-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-4,6-Obenzylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside (3). 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl bromide <sup>10</sup> (prepared from the corresponding 1-O-p-nitrobenzoate (1.60 g. 2.32 mmol and used directly) in dichloromethane (2 ml) was added to a solution of p-trifluoroacetamidophenyl 2-O-benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside  $(2)^{6,8}$  (1.0 g, 2.32 mmol) in dichloromethane (9 ml) and N,N-dimethylformamide (1 ml) containing tetraethylammonium bromide (0.42 g) and powdered 4 Å molecular sieves. After stirring at 35 °C overnight, when TLC indicated that most of the bromide had reacted, the mixture was filtered, the filtrate was washed with water and aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated to syrupy crude 3 which was purified by silica gel column chromatography 14 (toluene – ethyl acetate 9:1) Syrupy 3 (0.85 g, 44 %)  $[\alpha]_D$  +113° (c 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) was obtained.

p-Trifluoroacetamidophenyl 3-O-(α-D-glucopyranosyl)- $\alpha$ -D-mannopyranoside (4). 3 (0.85 g) in 95% aqueous ethanol was hydrogenated with 10% palladium on carbon (0.4 g) at 400 kPa. After filtration, concentration, partitioning between water and diethyl ether and lyophilization of the aqueous phase, chromatographically (TLC, ethyl acetate -methanol-acetic acid-water, 20:3:3:2) pure 4 was obtained (0.40 g, 96 %),  $[\alpha]_D + 108^\circ$  (c 0.5,  $H_2O$ ). 25 MHz  $^{13}$ C NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O, external TMS):  $\delta$  61.8 (glucose and mannose C-6), 66.9, 70.9, 73.0, 73.6, 74.1, 74.6, 79.8 (pyranose ring carbons), 99.3 (mannose C-1), 101.8 (glucose C-1), 118.5, 124.5, 130.8, 154.7 (aromatic C). 100 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR (D<sub>2</sub>O, external TMS):  $\delta$  5.28 (d, 1 H,  $J_{1,2}$  3.7 Hz, glucose H-1), 5.57 (d, 1 H,  $J_{1,2}$  2.0 Hz, mannose H-1).

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