



Recombinant Cells and Samarium Salts in the Carbohydrate Chemist's Toolbox

Outline for this lecture :

- minimize chemical steps
- maximize efficiency
(productive bond formation)



- Through the design of
- new strategies
 - new reactions



Carbohydrates: Chemical and Biological Tools

Carbohydrates and synthetic chemistry

- Starting material in stereoselective transformations
- Chiral auxiliaries
- Chiral ligands for catalysts

Chemical tools for glycobiology

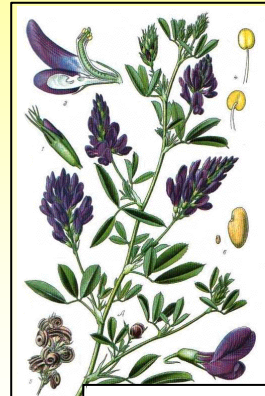
- Enzyme substrates (inhibitors)
- Immobilized ligands (epitopes) or circulating biological signals

Fabaceae-Rhizobiaceae Symbiosis

- Atmospheric Nitrogen fixation (approx. 100 Mtons/year, equivalent to the industrial production of nitrogen-containing fertilizers)
- Symbiosis between
 - a soil bacterium (rhizobium)
 - a plant (Fabaceae, or legume: pea, vetch, alfalfa, acacia, bean, soybean...)
- Traditionnally used, since the Roman Empire, for human and cattle feeding, and soil enrichment.



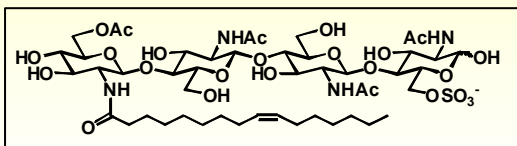
Rhizobia on a root hair



Medicago sativa
(Alfalfa)

Nod Factors

- Nod Factors are bacterial *LipoChitoOligosaccharidic* structures (LCOs) involved in the early stage of Rhizobium/Legume symbiosis.
- They induce the formation of new organs on the plant roots, called nodules, that will host the bacteria.
- The signal perception pathway is still unknown and is the subject of many biological and biochemical research.



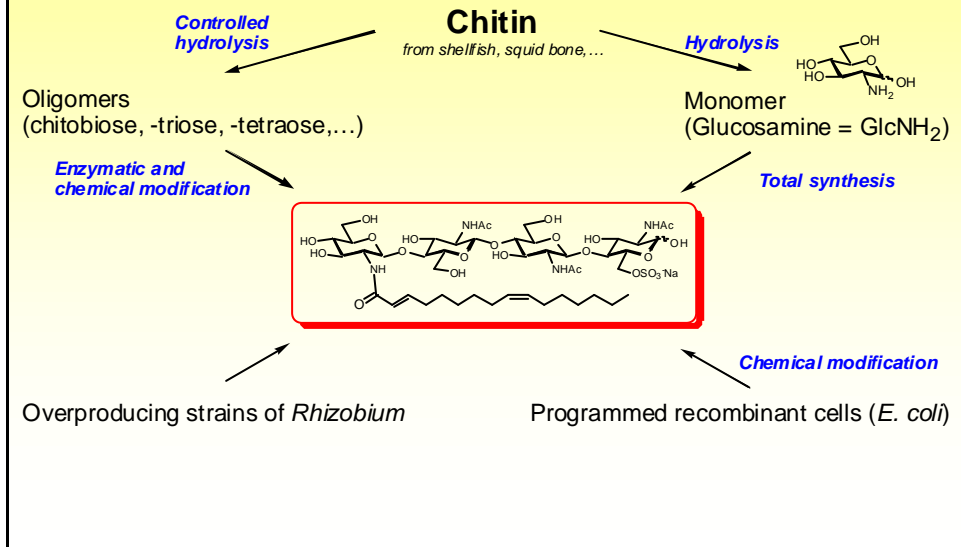
NodRm-IV, a Nod Factor produced by
Sinorhizobium meliloti



Synthetic Nod Factors
induced nodule formation on
alfalfa roots.

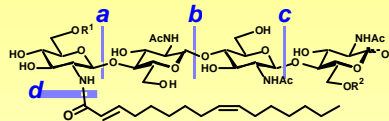
N. Demont-Caulet, F. Mailet, D. Tailler, J. -C. Jacquinet, J. -C. Promé, K. C. Nicolaou, G. Truchet, J. -M. Beau, J. Dénarié. *Plant. Physiol.*, 1999, 120, 83-92

Chemical, Chemoenzymatic or Whole Cell Approaches to the Carbohydrate Core of the Nodulation Factors



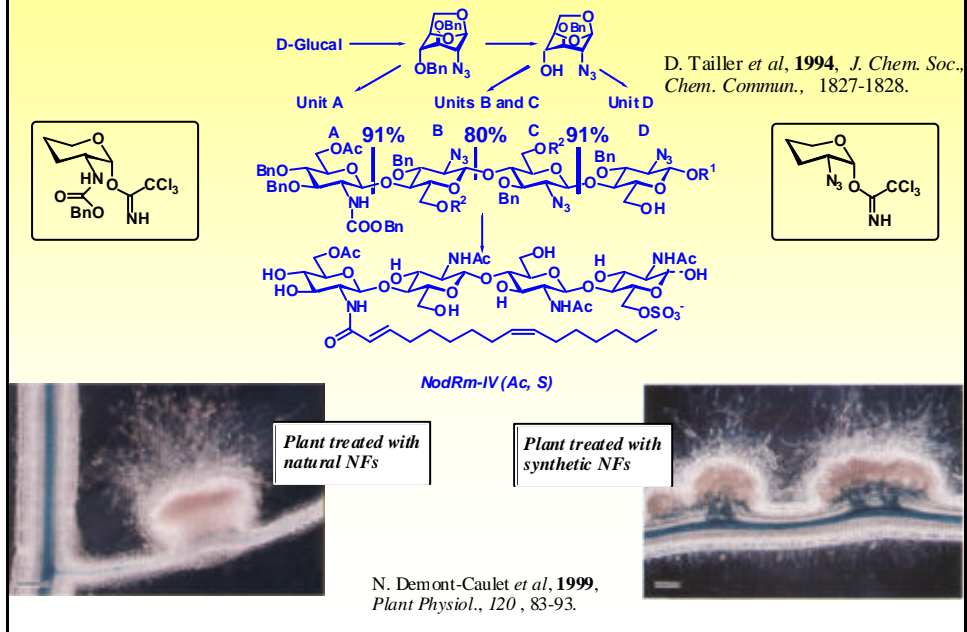
Total Synthesis: Building Blocks and Strategies

Synthetic problem: How to selectively differentiate hydroxyl and amino groups in a chitin type fragment?



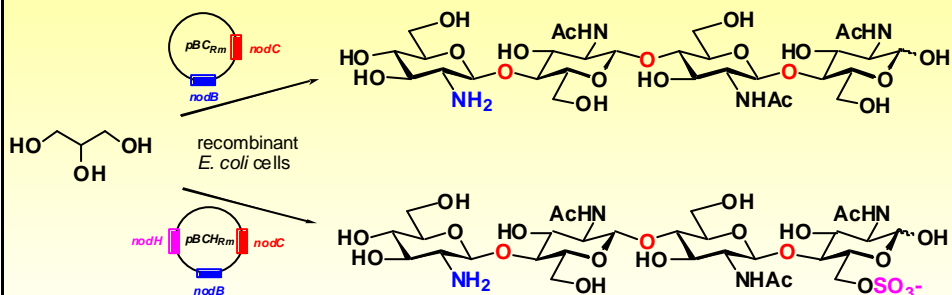
Glycosyl donor	Key glycosylation reaction (% yield)			Overall yield
	a	b	c	
Logical routes - Donor with a participating group at C-2 - Oligomer from the reducing end	50% ←	60% ←	56%	1% K. C. Nicolaou, 1992
	61% →	72% →	58%	2% L.-X. Wang, 1994
Unusual route - Donor with a non-participating group at C-2 (S _N 2 reaction at C-1) - Oligomer from the non-reducing end	91% →	80% →	91%	8% J.-M. Beau, 1994

Nodule-Inducing Activity of Synthetic Nodulation Factors (NFs)



Recombinant ChitoOligosaccharides

1. Plasmid construct containing the *nod* genes (and a "selection" gene - ampicillin resistant gene-)
2. High density *E. coli* cultures by selection of a good strain producer selection of the best carbon source

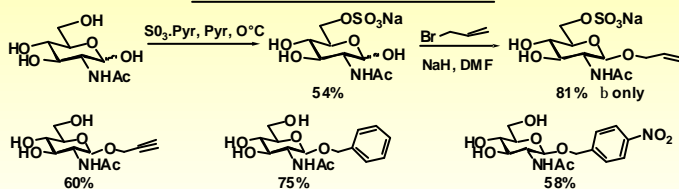
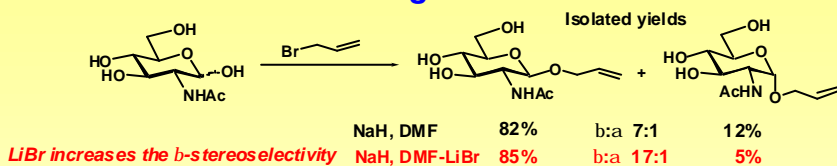


nodC: UDP-GlcNAc transferase
nodB: De-N-acetylase
nodH: Sulfotransferase

E. Samain *et al.*, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 302, 1997, 35-42
 E. Samain *et al.*, *J. Biotechnol.*, 72, 1999, 33-47

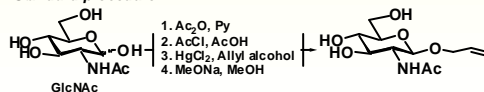
N. Riva, B. Vauzeilles

b-Selective Alkylation of Unprotected *N*-Acetyl Glucosamine and Chitooligosaccharides



B. Vauzeilles, S. Palmier, B. Dausse, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, 42, 7567-7570

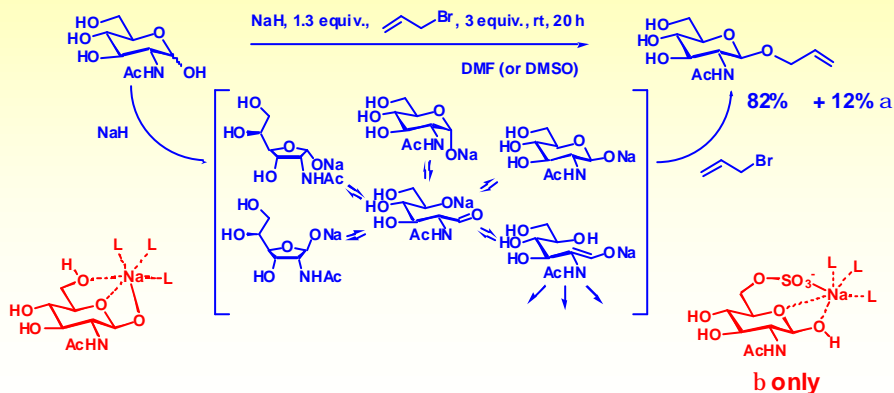
Standard procedure



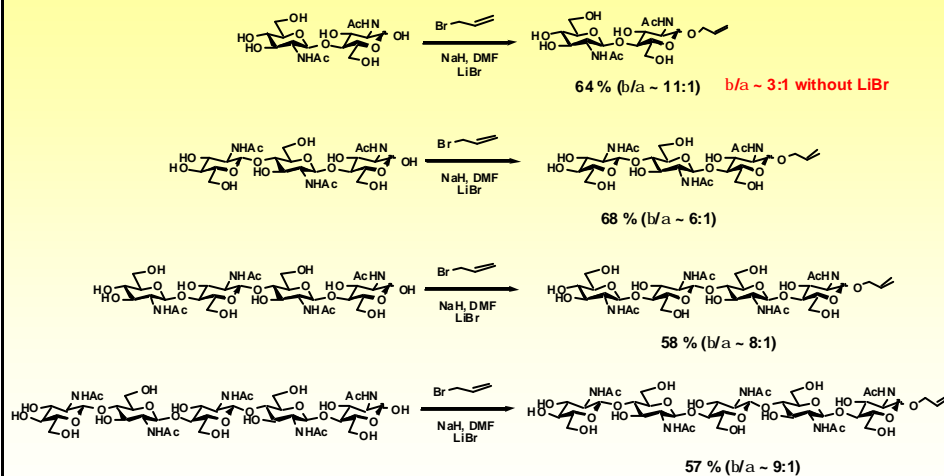
A surprisingly clean transformation (chemo-, regio- and stereoselective) *What happened to the side-reactions?*

"Sugars are profoundly affected by alkalis even under very mild conditions...with isomerizations, fragmentations, and internal oxidations and reductions."

in *The Carbohydrates*, W. Pigman, Ed, Academic Press, New York, 1957, pp. 60-69
 same comments in *Monosaccharides*, P. Collins and R. Ferrier, Wiley, 1995, pp. 139-144

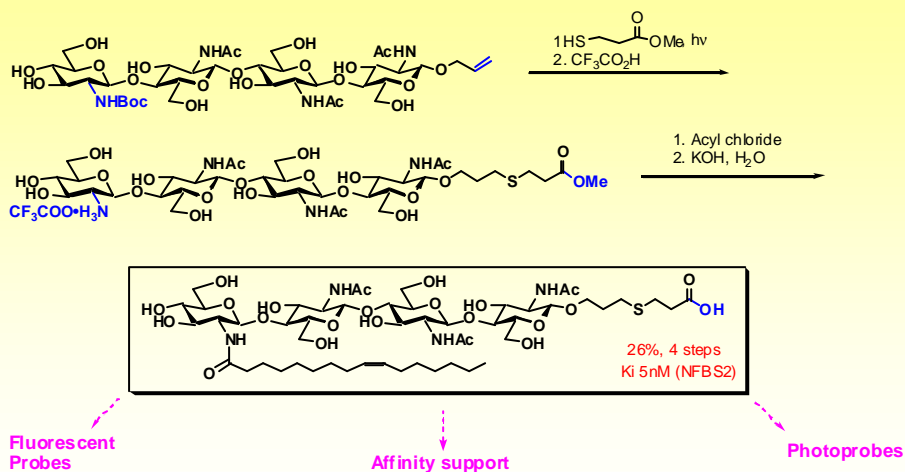


ChitoOligoSaccharides Allylation



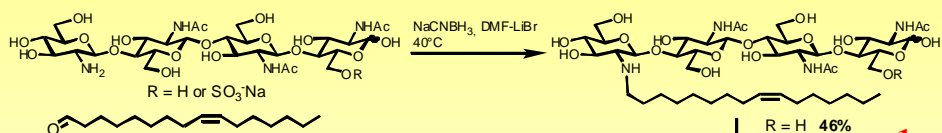
B. Vauzeilles, S. Palmier, B. Dausse, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, 42, 7567-7570

Construction of a Monofunctional Probe

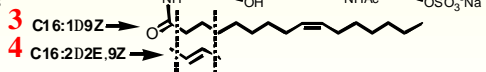
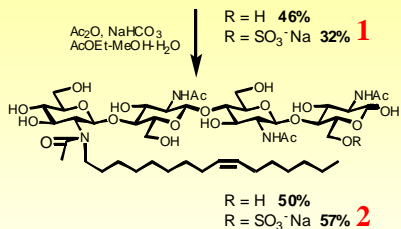
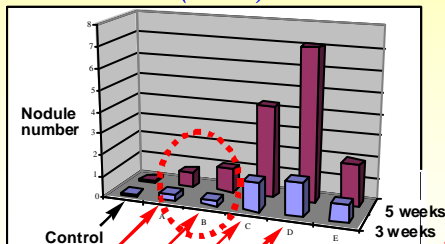


B. Vauzeilles, 2001

Synthesis of N-Alkyl Analogs

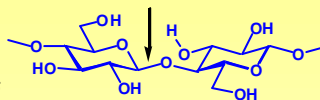


Morphogenic activity of the synthetic LCOs (10^{-7} M)



The glycosidic bond is one of the most stable in Nature

Spontaneous cleavage of covalent bonds in biopolymers



Half-life at 25 °C, pH 7

- Glycosidic bond in polysaccharides (cellulose) 4.7×10^6 years
- Phosphodiester bond in DNA 1.4×10^4 years
- Amide bond in proteins 4.6×10^2 years

R. Wolfenden et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1998, 120, 6814.

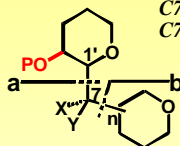
...but is very sensitive to metabolism

10^{17} -fold rate acceleration in the cleavage with glycosyl hydrolases

Drug development may be based rather on carbohydrate mimetics

- simpler synthesis
- increased chemical and enzymic stability
- more (orally) active

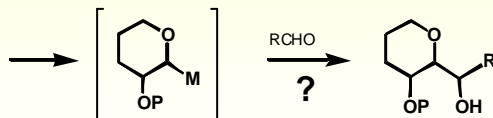
C1' electrophile / C7 nucleophile
C1' radical / C7 unsaturated
C1' nucleophile / C7 electrophile



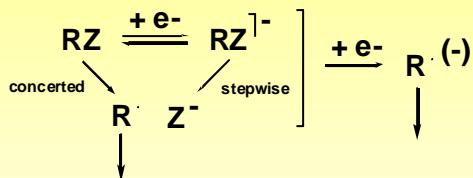
C7 electrophile / Cn nucleophile
C7 radical / Cn unsaturated
C7 nucleophile / Cn electrophile

T. Skrydstrup, B. Vauzeilles and J.-M. Beau: in *Oligosaccharides in Chemistry and Biology - A Comprehensive Handbook*, Vol. 1 B. Ernst, P. Sinay, G. Hart, Eds., Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2000, pp. 495-530.

J.-M. Beau, B. Vauzeilles and T. Skrydstrup: in *Glycoscience: Chemistry and Chemical Biology*, Vol. 3B. Fraser-Reid, K. Tatsuta, J. Thiem, Eds., Springer Verlag, Heidelberg, 2001.



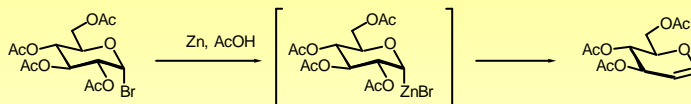
Electron Transfer and Reductive metallation



J.-M. Savéant,
Adv. Phys. Org. Chem. **2000**, 35, 118

- electrochemistry
- photoinduced electron transfer
- radiolysis
- "homogeneous" electron donors \longrightarrow Organometallics by "reductive metallation"
(metals, metallic salts,...)

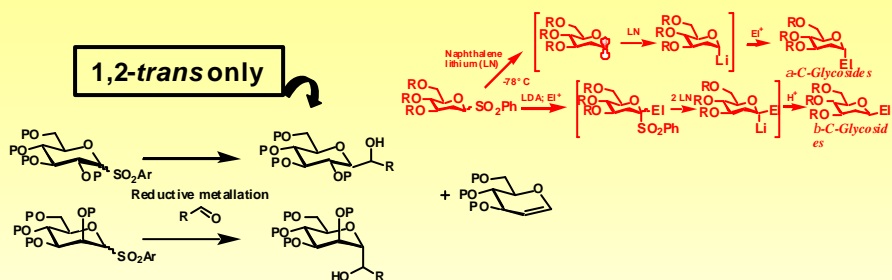
Reductive Metallation: A Long-known Process in Carbohydrate Chemistry



E. Fischer and K. Zach, *Sitzber. kgl. preuss. Akad. Wissen.* **1913**, 16, 311

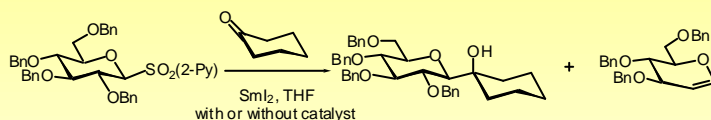
Na
K, K/graphite
Li/NH₃
Na and Li naphthalenide
Zn/Ag graphite
Al amalgam
Co^{II}
Sm^{II}
Cr^{II}
Ti^{III}, Ti^{IV}/Mn/TMSCl
electrochemistry

Formation of C-Glycosyl Compounds Under Barbier Conditions



SO₂Ph	Naphthalene lithium, -78°C	0%	100%	1985 <i>Tetrahedron Lett.</i> 1985 , 26, 6185; 6189; 6193;
SO₂Py	SmI₂, 25°C	50% (gluco)	50%	1995 <i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.</i> 1995 , 34, 909; <i>Chem. Eur. J.</i> 1998 , 4, 655.
SO₂Py	SmI₂, 1% NiI₂, 0°C	70-95%(gluco)	0-15%	2000 Nicolas Miquel, Gilles Doisneau <i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.</i> 2000 , 39, 4111.
		70-90%(manno)	0-10%	

SmI₂-Induced C-Glycoside Formation with Catalytic Nickel at 0°C

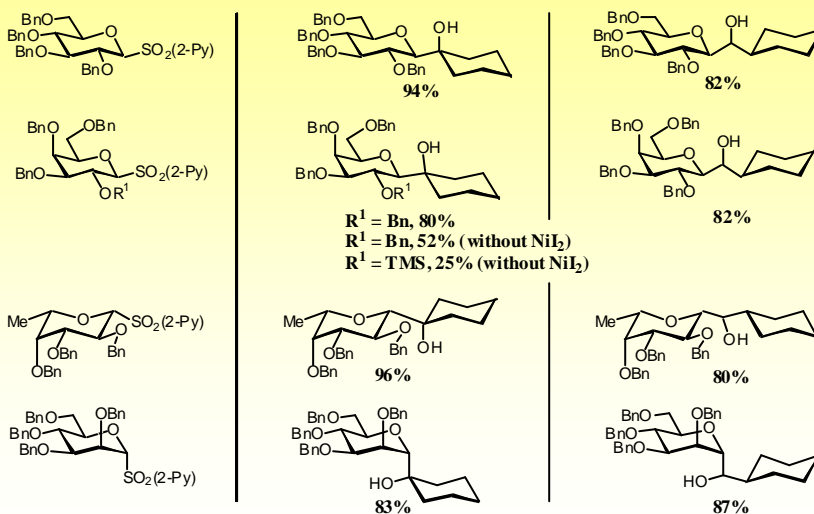


0°C	36%	22%
25°C	39%	51%
0°C, 1% NiI ₂	94%	not detected
0°C, 1% CuCl ₂	30%	64%
0°C, 1% FeCl ₃	79%	17%

[F. Machrouhi *et al*, *Synlett* 1996, 633]

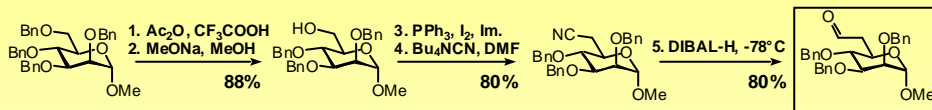
Nicolas Miquel, Gilles Doisneau
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl., (39) 2000, 4111-4114.

SmI₂-Induced C-Glycoside Formation with Catalytic Nickel at 0°C

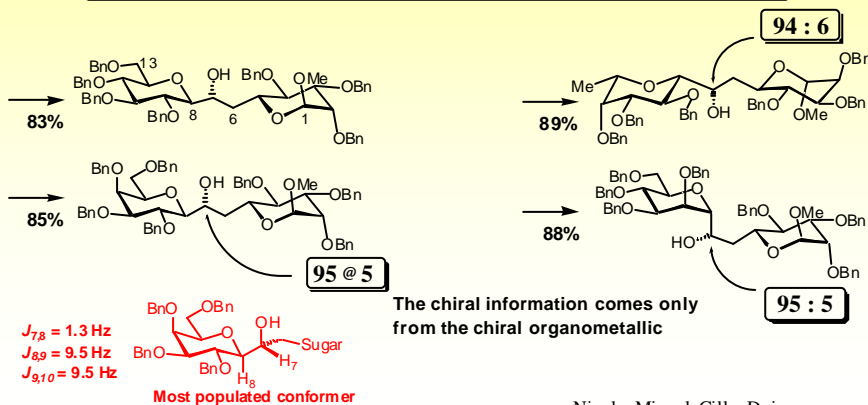


Nicolas Miquel, Gilles Doisneau
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl., (39) 2000, 4111-4114.

Sml₂-Induced C-Glycoside Formation with Catalytic Nickel at 0°C

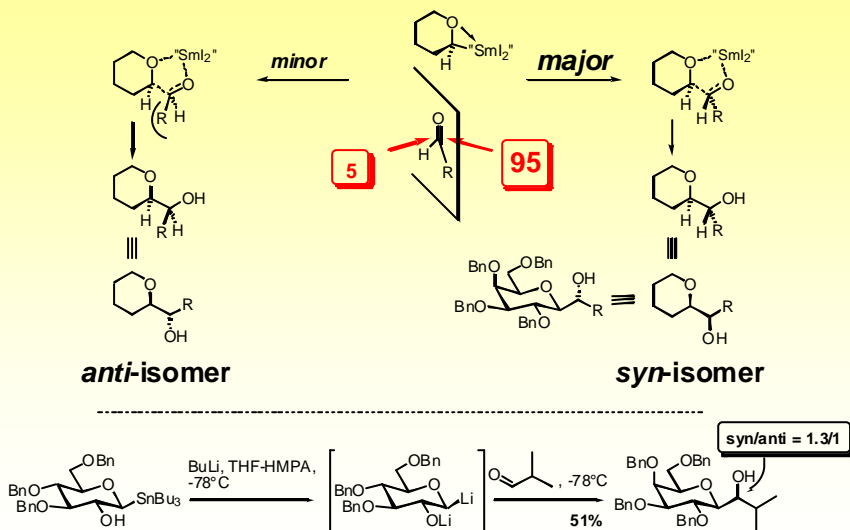


Procedure: Pyridyl sulfone (1 equiv.) with aldehyde (1.5 equiv.) in THF at 0°C under Ar;
Add Sml₂-1%NiI₂ in THF;
Workup after 0.5 h at 0°C and column chromatography.



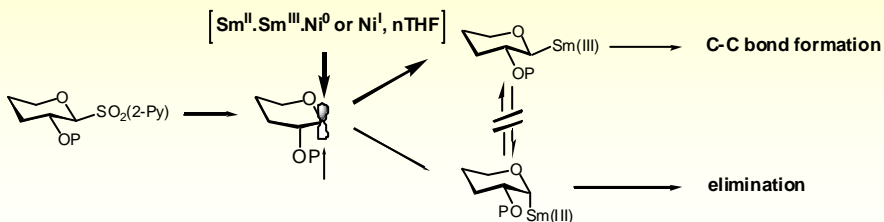
Nicolas Miquel, Gilles Doisneau
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. **2000**, *39*, 4111

Stereochemical Consequences of the Organosamarium Asymmetry: High Diastereofacial Selectivity



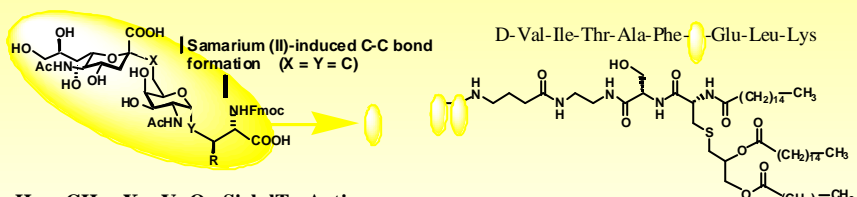
P. Le simple, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 1994, *2*, 1319

A Mechanistic Proposal for The Reductive Samariumation with Catalytic Nickel



Trapping of the Intermediate Anomeric Radical Under Steric Control

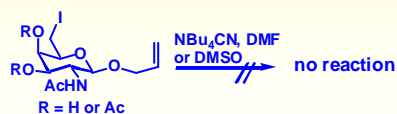
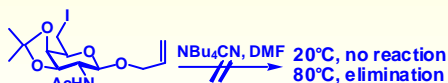
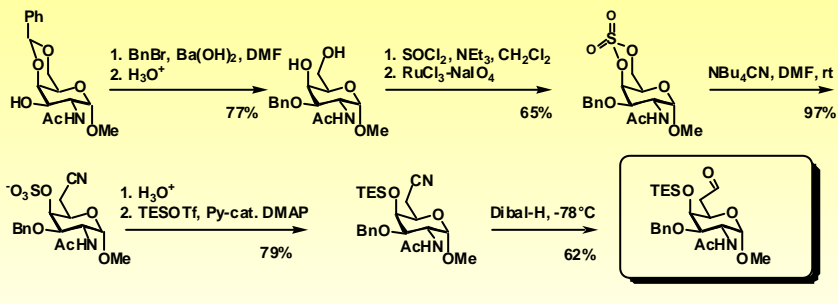
Towards Building Blocks for SialylTn Mimics (for Synthetic Cancer Vaccines)



R = H ou CH₃; X = Y = O; SialylTn Antigen
 R = H ou CH₃; X = CH₂ or fonctional C ; Y = CH₂
 R = H ou CH₃; X = CH₂ or fonctional C ; Y = O

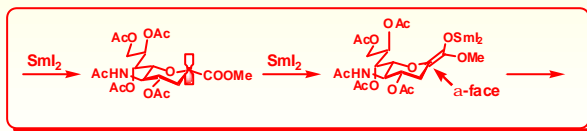
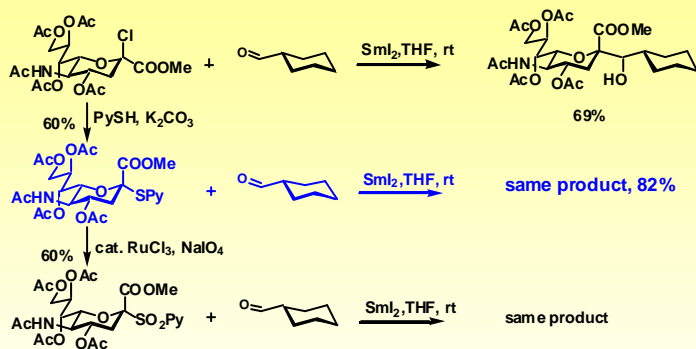
Z. Abdallah, G. Doisneau

Towards Building Blocks for SialylTn Mimics



Z. Abdallah, G. Doisneau, 2001

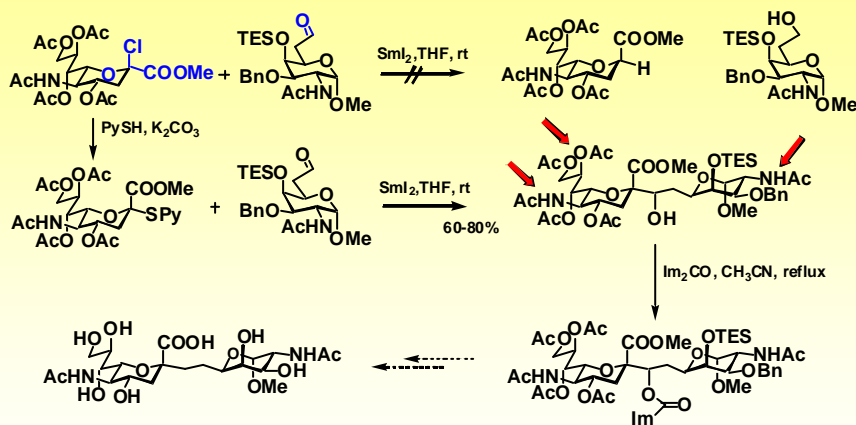
Towards Building Blocks for SialylTn Mimics



R. J. Linhardt et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1997, 119, 1480
 Carbohydr. Res., 1998, 308, 161

Z. Abdallah, G. Doisneau, 2002

Towards Building Blocks for SialylTn Mimics



Z. Abdallah, G. Doisneau, 2002

Synthesis of C-Glycosyl Compounds by Reductive Samarium of Anomeric 2-Pyridyl Sulfones

2-Pyridyl Sulfone derived from	Stereoselectivity		Typical yield
	a	b	
D-glucopyranose (with cat. NiI_2)	0	1	70-95 %
D-galactopyranose (with cat. NiI_2)	0	1	80%
D-mannopyranose	1	0	70-90 %
L-fucopyranose (with cat. NiI_2)	0	1	80-90%
D-mannofuranose	1	0	75-95 %
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucopyranose	4-3	1	50-80 %
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-galactopyranose	20-3	1	60-85 %
N-acetylneuraminic acid	1	0	80-90 %
KDN	1	0	85-96 %



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Laboratoire de Synthèse de Biomolécules
UMR 8614



Bacterial Nodulation Signals

A. Burgard
B. Dausse
F.-Y. Dupradeau
S. Palmier
N. Riva-Grenouillat
B. Vauzeilles

C-Glycosyl Mimics (Sm^{III} chemistry)

Z. Abdallah
C. Bouvier
G. Doisneau
M. Elmouchir
O. Jarreton
D. Mazéas
N. Miquel
P. Riant
T. Skrydstrup
D. Urban

O-Glycosides

J.-M. Duffault
C. Spérandio-Leclercq
A. Valade
Aminyl Radicals
F. Garro-Héliou
M. Toffano

Recombinant E. coli

H. Driguez, E. Samain
CERMAV, Grenoble

Biological Studies

J.-J. Bono, J. Dénaérié, J. Cullimore
LBM RPM, Castanet-Tolosan

Structural Studies

J. Jiménez-Barbero
Inst. de Quim. Organica, Madrid



Financial Support

CNRS (ACC-SV, PCV Programs)
Aventis Pharma 1998-2001
Aventis CropScience 1998-2001