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Quantitation in the regioselectivity of acylation of glycosyl diglycerides: Total synthesis of a *Streptococcus pneumoniae* α -glucosyl diglyceride

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The fidelity of acylation regioselectivity in the synthesis of mixed glycosyl diacylglycerols can be accurately measured by quantitative ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy using a $1\text{-}^{13}\text{C}$ -labelled fatty acid and a paramagnetic relaxation enhancement agent. Exquisite regioselectivity is achieved using a stepwise acylation/substitution of a glycosyl β -bromohydrin, which is applied to the total synthesis of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Glc-DAG-s2.

Glycosyl diacylglycerols (glycosyl diglycerides) are a diverse group of glycolipids produced by terrestrial and marine plants, bacteria, and archaea.¹ The sugar residue is typically found at the primary position (usually sn-3), and distinct fatty acyl groups located at the sn-1 and sn-2 positions. The arrangement of acyl groups is critical for immune recognition of glycosyl diglycerides. Glycosyl diglycerides bind to the antigen-presenting molecule CD1d, and the resulting CD1d-glycolipid complex is displayed on the cell surface where the complex can be recognized by T cell receptors (TCR) on invariant natural killer T (iNKT) cells.² iNKT cells are stimulated by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Glc-DAG-s2 α -glucosyl diglyceride (**1**, Scheme 1), bearing a palmitoyl group at the sn-1 position, and a *cis*-vacenoyl group at the sn-2 position (sn-1/sn-2, $\text{C}_{16:0}/\text{C}_{18:1\text{-}cis\text{-}\Delta 11}$), but not the $\text{C}_{18:1\text{-}cis\text{-}\Delta 11}/\text{C}_{16:0}$ regioisomer.³ Similar observations extend to *Borrelia burgdorferi* BbGL-IIc α -galactosyl diglyceride ($\text{C}_{18:1}/\text{C}_{16:0}$), but not the $\text{C}_{16:0}/\text{C}_{18:1}$ regioisomer,⁴ and *Mycobacterium smegmatis* Gl-A α -glucuronosyl diglyceride ($\text{C}_{19:0}/\text{C}_{16:0}$; where $\text{C}_{19:0}$ is *R*-tuberculostearic acid), but not the ($\text{C}_{16:0}/\text{C}_{19:0}$) regioisomer.⁵ The structural basis for sensitivity to the acyl group arrangement is well understood. CD1d has two lipid-chain binding pockets (A' and F') and glycosyl diglycerides bind with their lipids within these pockets and the carbohydrate head-group projecting at the surface of CD1d for TCR binding. In the

case of the *B. burgdorferi* glycolipids, X-ray structures revealed preferential binding for oleoyl ($\text{C}_{18:0}$) groups in the A' pocket irrespective of their location at the sn-1 or sn-2 positions, leading to different orientations of the galactosyl moiety and distinct structures of the glycolipid-CD1d antigen complex.⁶

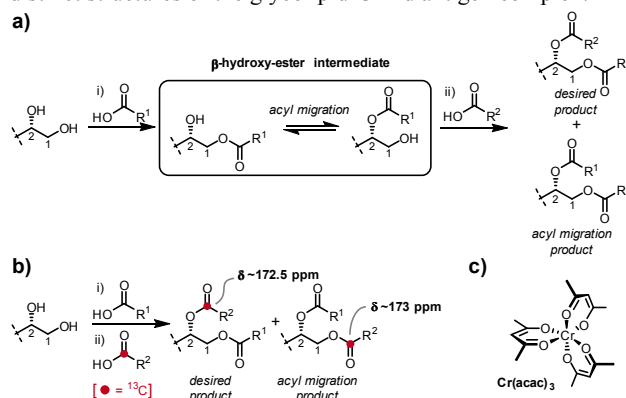


Figure 1 a) Stepwise acylation can lead to mixtures of regioisomers through acyl migration of β -hydroxy-ester intermediates. b) Monitoring regioselective acylation fidelity using a ^{13}C -labelled fatty acid probe. c) $\text{Cr}(\text{acac})_3$, a paramagnetic relaxation enhancement agent.

Owing to their trace concentrations and heterogeneity from natural sources, and frequent ambiguities in structure, chemical synthesis has been central to defining the structures of glycolipids, overcoming limited supply, and providing homogeneous samples of known structure for biomedical research. A critical challenge in the chemical synthesis of these compounds is ensuring that the glycerol is regioselectively acylated with high fidelity. Installation of two different acyl groups is typically performed in a stepwise manner through a β -hydroxy-ester intermediate in which acyl group migration is facile,⁷ occurring under both acidic and basic conditions, and even during chromatography on silica gel or florisil (Figure 1a).^{8,9} While methods have been described that are claimed to mitigate acyl migration, it is difficult to quantify the degree of migration and thus any erosion of regioselectivity owing to the similar chromatographic mobilities and essentially identical

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NMR characteristics of the regioisomers. Preformed 1,2-diacylglycerols have been used as glycosyl acceptors in glycosylation reactions, but as β -hydroxy-esters are also prone to acyl group migration; commercial 1,2-diacylglycerols have been reported to be contaminated with their regioisomers.¹⁰

Detection and quantification of acyl group migration is a challenging analytical problem. Fragmentation-mass spectrometry has been widely used for the structural characterization of acylation patterns,^{11,12} and relies upon qualitative differences in the rates of fragmentation of esters at the primary (sn-1) and secondary (sn-2) positions of a glycerol chain. While adequate for gross structural determination, it does not allow quantitation of low levels of regioisomers as significant fragmentation still occurs through the minor channel. Mazur *et al.* reported an NMR method for quantification of regioselectivity in the esterification of glycerol derivatives, which relies upon a subtle upfield shift of the ω -3 ¹³C atoms of primary esters of octanoic acid and decanoic acids, relative to the secondary esters, and allows measurement of the ratio of positional isomers to an accuracy of about 5%.¹³ The approach has not been applied to longer or more complex fatty acyl groups. Other studies have reported the use of NMR for the quantification of regioisomers of mixed glycerides containing long- and short-chain (acetyl, propionyl, butyryl) acyl groups that rely on distinctive chemical shift differences between the short and long chain groups,¹⁴ but cannot be used for glycerides bearing just long-chain acyl groups.

In the present work, we report an NMR method that allows accurate determination of the regioselective fidelity in acylation reactions. By inclusion of a ¹³C label into the carbonyl group of one of the fatty acyl groups, and use of a paramagnetic relaxation enhancement (PRE) agent with appropriate acquisition times, the abundance of the label at each position, (and hence the fidelity of regioselective acylation) can be measured by quantitative ¹³C NMR spectroscopy.

In previous work, we prepared a range of glycosyl diglycerides including β -gentiobiosyl diglycerides,¹⁵ α -glucosyl diglycerides,¹⁶ and α -glucuronosyl diglycerides.¹¹ We consistently observed a chemical shift difference for the carbonyl group of an ester attached as a primary ester at the glycerol sn-1 position ($\delta \sim 173$ ppm), versus a secondary ester at the sn-2 position ($\delta \sim 172.5$ ppm), which was independent of the length of or functionalization within the fatty acyl chain. We reasoned that incorporation of a ¹³C label into the carbonyl group of one fatty acyl group would enable us to track whether this acyl chain was incorporated into the sn-1 or sn-2 positions. While ¹³C NMR is usually not considered to be quantitative, owing to differences in spin-lattice relaxation times (T_1) of nuclei, compounded by very long relaxation times (>10 s) for quaternary carbons, paramagnetic relaxation enhancement (PRE) agents can dramatically reduce T_1 times of quaternary carbons, allowing quantitative ¹³C NMR analysis.¹⁷ We focussed on Cr(acac)₃, a non-shifting PRE agent with a high solubility in organic solvents.¹⁸ Unlike lanthanide shift reagents, Cr(acac)₃ exhibits no angular dependence of its electron-nuclear dipole-dipole relaxation interaction.

Using a representative glycosyl diglyceride from previous work (1,2-di-*O*-[13-methyltetradecanoyl]-sn-glyceryl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl- β -D-glucopyranoside)¹⁵ T_1 relaxation times of the ester carbonyls were estimated using the sign-inversion recovery method.¹⁷ In the absence of PRE agent, carbonyl ¹³C T_1 relaxation times of around 15 s were measured; however, in samples containing 0.05 M Cr(acac)₃ T_1 relaxation times were reduced to 0.5–1.0 s, comparable to published values.¹⁸ In order to reduce the potential for complicating nOe distortion an inverse-gated proton-decoupled experiment was employed in which the proton decoupler was switched off during the relaxation delay, and turned on only during data acquisition.¹⁷ Excellent results were obtained with a 10 s relaxation delay and a minimum of 2000 scans, which gave carbon resonances that could be integrated to $<1\%$ error across a spectrum.

For regioselective acylation experiments, commercial 1-¹³C-palmitic acid was employed. The atom% ¹³C labelling at C1 was determined to be 99.4% using negative ion electrospray ionization mass spectrometry, assuming that the remaining positions had isotope composition at natural abundance. The percentage ratio of regioisomers (R) can be calculated from the individual integrations of ¹³C resonances for carbonyl resonances at δ_x ppm (labelled position) and δ_y ppm (unlabelled position) using an acid of L ¹³C atom% labelling, where N is the natural ¹³C abundance, eqn (1):

$$R = \frac{N - L \cdot \left(\frac{\int x}{\int y}\right)}{N \cdot \left(\frac{\int x}{\int y}\right) - L \cdot \left(\frac{\int x}{\int y}\right) + N - L} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

We first investigated the application of the method to the non-selective acylation of the diol **2**¹⁵ with a 1:1 mixture of commercial 1-¹³C-palmitic acid (1-¹³C-C_{16:0}) and 10-methyldodecanoic acid (iso-C_{13:0}). This reaction should exhibit no regioselectivity, and assuming no significant differences in kinetic isotope effects for reactions at either of the sn-1 and sn-2 positions, a equimolar ratio of four compounds should be obtained, namely: double 1-¹³C-palmitic acid-incorporation (**3**), indiscriminate incorporation of 1-¹³C-palmitic acid and 10-methyldodecanoic acid at the sn-1 and sn-2 positions (**4/5**), and double 10-methyldodecanoic acid incorporation (**6**), leading to equal amounts of ¹³C label incorporation at each site. In accordance with this expectation, the resulting mixture of compounds displayed ¹³C NMR signals for the sn-1 and sn-2 carbonyls of equal intensity, indicating no regioselectivity.

We next explored a standard regioselective acylation utilizing stepwise Steglich esterifications of a glycosyl glycerol.¹⁰ Compound **2** was treated with 1.05 eq of 10-methyldodecanoic acid, DMAP and 1.05 eq DCC in CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C for 12 h. To remove trace amounts of unreacted diol and residual acid, the monoglyceride was purified by flash chromatography. To limit the potential for acyl migration, purification was achieved in <15 min using chilled solvents and silica gel such that the temperature never exceed 10 °C at any point. Fractions were evaporated *in vacuo* and then

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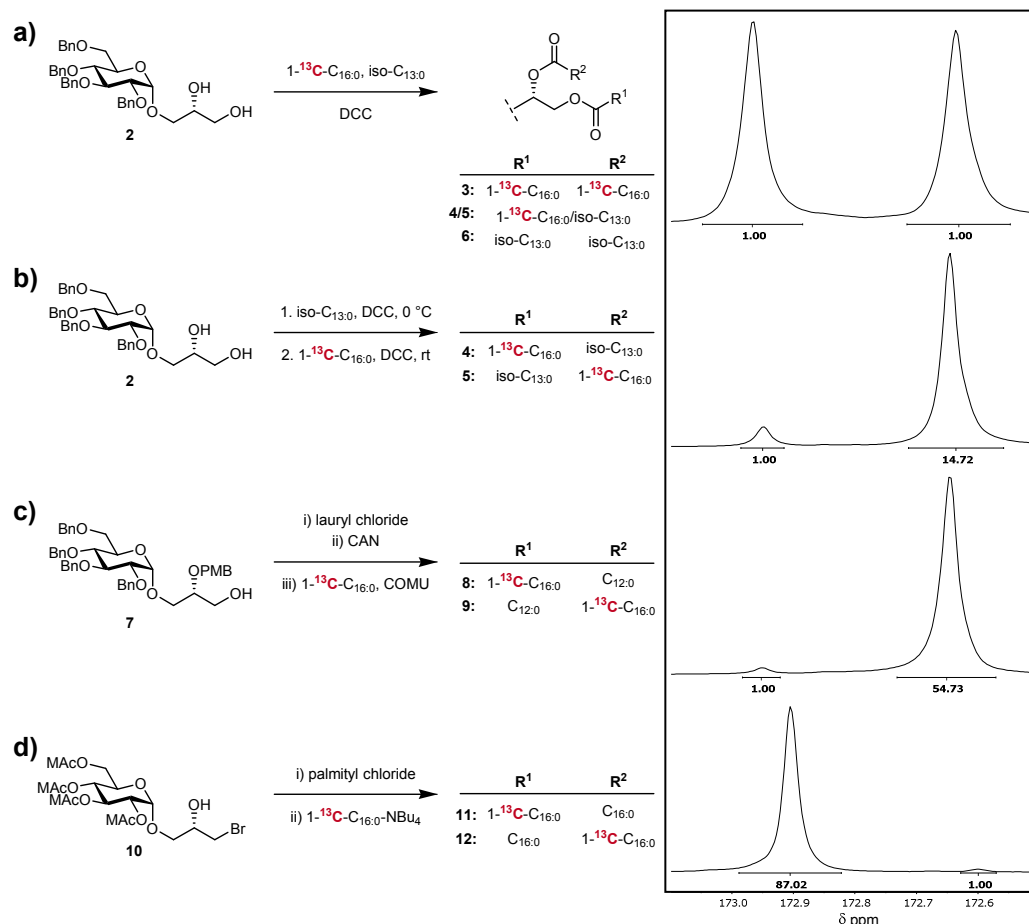


Figure 2 Quantitation of acylation fidelity by ¹³C NMR spectroscopy. a) Acylation using a mixture of labelled and unlabelled fatty acids. b) Stepwise acylation using Steglich esterification, with purification of the intermediate β-hydroxy-ester by flash chromatography. c) Stepwise esterification with protecting group-control. d) A stepwise acylation/substitution process via a β-bromoester intermediate.

immediately treated with 1.2 eq of 1-¹³C-palmitic acid, DMAP and 1.2 eq DCC in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature, to afford after purification, the diester. Analysis of the diester revealed a 10:1 ratio of ¹³C carbonyl signals, corresponding to *R* = 92% in favour of the desired regioisomer **5**. The unwanted regioisomer **4** may arise through either imperfect regioselectivity in the Steglich method or through acyl migration of the β-hydroxy-ester of the monoglyceride intermediate; the equilibrium position for monoglycerides of long-chain fatty acids is approximately 9:1 of the sn-1 and sn-2 regioisomers, respectively.⁸

We next explored a stepwise acylation strategy that does not require chromatography, based on our reported approach to the α-glucuronosyl diglyceride GI-A.¹¹ Compound **7** was treated

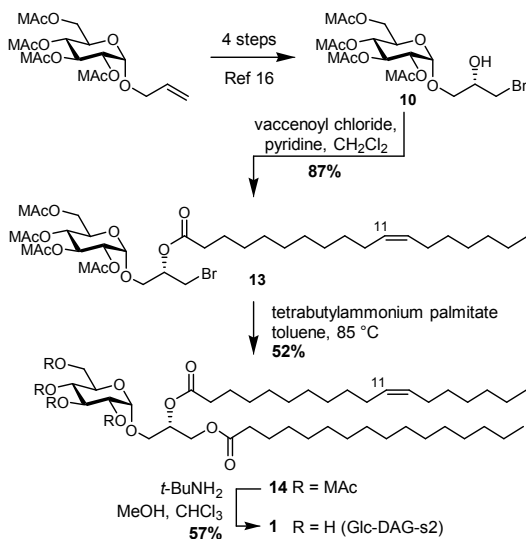
first with lauryl chloride and DMP/pyr, affording the PMB-protected monoglyceride. The PMB group was removed by treatment with CAN in CH₃CN/water, and in order to limit acyl migration the crude monoglyceride without purification was directly acylated by treatment with 1-¹³C-palmitic acid and COMU/Pr₂NEt in DMF. Analysis of the product revealed a ratio of sn-2 and sn-1 carbonyl resonances of 25:1, allowing calculation of *R* = 97.2% in favour of the desired product **9**, with regioisomer **8** arising from acyl migration.

Finally, we examined a strategy that avoids β-hydroxy-ester intermediates and should provide high fidelity regioselective acylation. We previously reported an approach to prepare glycosyl diglycerides *via* a glycidol-derived bromohydrin **10** (MAc = methoxylacetyl) that avoids β-hydroxy ester

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intermediates by first esterification to afford a β -bromo-ester then bromide substitution with the carboxylate of the second fatty acid chain.¹⁶ Treatment of **10** with palmitoyl chloride and DMAP/pyr afforded an intermediate β -bromo-ester, which was purified then treated with the tetrabutylammonium salt of 1-¹³C-palmitic acid in toluene at reflux. Analysis of the resulting diglyceride revealed a 57:1 ratio of sn-2 and sn-1 carbonyl resonances, corresponding to $R > 99\%$.

We applied the bromohydrin method to the total synthesis of *S. pneumoniae* Glc-DAG-s2 (**1**).[†] Acylation of bromohydrin **10**¹⁶ with *cis*-vaccenoyl chloride afforded the bromide **13**. Substitution of bromide with the tetrabutylammonium salt of palmitic acid in refluxing toluene afforded **14**, and deprotection of the methoxyacetyl groups using *t*-BuNH₂ in MeOH/THF afforded Glc-DAG-s2.



Scheme 1 Synthesis of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Glc-DAG-s2.

In conclusion, we report a quantitative ¹³C NMR method to assess the fidelity of regioselective acylation methodologies. We estimate that the method can be used to detect ~1% of a regioisomer. We show that a stepwise Steglich procedure based on widely used literature approaches afforded diglycerides with ratio of regioisomers $R = 92\%$, a composition commensurate with the known equilibrium position of monoacyl glycerols. A stepwise, protecting group controlled regioselective acylation that avoided chromatography provided better regioselective fidelity ($R = 97.2\%$), but was surpassed by a stepwise acylation/substitution process that avoided β -hydroxy ester intermediates, and which yielded a glycosyl diglyceride that was regioselectively acylated within limits of detection. This work should support the development of preparative methods for homogeneous diglycerides bearing two distinct acyl chains.

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Notes and references

[†] While a previous report has disclosed an apparently synthetic version of this interesting natural product, no details for the synthetic approach were

reported. See Ref.³

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