PYRANOSE DEACETYLATION REACTIONS WITH CANDIDA ANTARCTICA LIPASE-B RESULTING IN KEY INTERMEDIATES FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 6'-GALACTOSYLLACTOSE

K. E. Hunt^{1,2}, A. T. García-Sosa³, T. Shalima¹, U. Maran³, R. Vilu² and T. Kanger^{1*}

¹Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, School of Science, Tallinn University of Technology, Akadeemia tee 15, 12618, Tallinn, Estonia ²Centre of Food and Fermentation Technologies, Akadeemia tee 15A, 12618 Tallinn, Estonia ³University of Tartu, Department of Chemistry, Ravila Street 14a, 50411 Tartu, Estonia

INTRODUCTION

<u>e-mail</u>: kaarel.hunt@taltech.ee

Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) are a group of indigestible oligosaccharides mainly

found in human milk.¹ HMOs are shown to be beneficial for the development of infants

– bacteria digest HMOs thus helping the growth of gut microbiota, can act as decoys for $_{AcO} \cong \mathcal{O}_R$ R = OAc, <mark>SPh</mark>

OAc

pathogens, alleviate allergic symptoms etc.^{2,3} Here we present results for deacetylation

reactions with *Candida antarctica* Lipase-B (CAL-B) with HMO building blocks and using

those products a deviant HMO, 6'-galactosyllactose, was synthesised.⁴

DING **BLOCKS WITH CAL-B** DEACE





CAL.B

AcC

ÒAc

Scheme 2 Deacetylation reactions with peracetylated thioglycosides. Reaction conditions: i) saccharide (100 mg), N435 (100 mg), MTBE (10 mL), 45 °C, *n*-BuOH (3.5 equiv); ii) saccharide (100 mg), N435 (200 mg), MTBE (10 mL), reflux, *n*-BuOH (3.5 equiv); ^a MTBE (20 mL); * mixture of products, dominant shown



Scheme 1 N435 deacetylation reactions with different peracetylated saccharides. Reaction conditions: saccharide (100 mg), N435 (100 mg), MTBE (10 mL), 45 °C, *n*-BuOH (3.5 equiv); ^a MTBE (20 mL); * mixture of products, dominant shown

Glc – D-glucose; Gal – D-galactose; Fuc – L-fucose; GlcNAc – D-glucosamine; Lac – D-lactose

Figure 1 Kinetic study of N435 deacetylation reaction with 1α. Reaction conditions: 1α (100 mg), N435 (100 mg), MTBE (10 mL), 45 °C, n-BuOH (3.5 eqiuv)



Figure 2 Interactions of α and β anomers of **1** with residues forming the CAL-B (1tca) binding site.

Herein we have demonstrated that using immobilised CAL-B different HMO building blocks can be selectively deacetylated. Using two of the products, 2 and 19, in a simple series of glycosylation reactions a deviant HMO, 6'-galactosyllactose was synthesised.

REFERENCES

1. Appl. Environ. Microbiol., 2012, 78, 4763–4770. 2. J. Dairy Sci., 2017, 100, 7825–7833. 3. Front. Pediatr., 2018, 6, 1–14. 4. Org. Biomol. Chem., 2022, 20, 4724-4735



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful for support from the Ministry of Education and Research, Republic of Estonia through Estonian Research Council (Grant Nos PRG1031 (TK, KEH), PRG399 (TS), and PRG1509 (UM, ATGS)), Estonian Academy of Sciences and the EU European Regional Development Fund through Foundation Archimedes (Grant No TK143, the Centre of Excellence in Molecular Cell Engineering, 2014-2020.4.01.15-0013).



6'-galactosyllactose

European Union Regional Development Fund Investing in your future