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Role of the thiosugar ring in the inhibitory activity of salacinol, a potent natural α -glucosidase inhibitor†

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Herein, ring-cleaved (24) and truncated (25) analogues of an azasugar, 1-deoxynojirimycin (23), exhibited inhibitory activity ($K_i = 4\text{--}10\ \mu\text{M}$) equal to that of the parent compound (1, $K_i = 14\ \mu\text{M}$). Based on this structure–activity relationship (SAR), four ring-cleaved (26a–26c and 27c) and three truncated (28a–28c) analogues of salacinol (1), a potent thiosugar-ring-containing α -glucosidase inhibitor, were synthesised. Bioassay results revealed that all the synthetics were inactive, indicating that the 5-membered thiosugar ring of 1 played an essential role in the potent activities of sulfonium-type inhibitors. The present findings are interesting and important in understanding the function of salacinol, considering that the observed inhibitory activity trend was contrary to the SAR observed in aza-compounds (23, 24, and 25) in a previous study, which suggested that the cyclic structure did not contribute to their strong inhibitory activity.

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Introduction

The roots and stems of plants belonging to the *Salacia* genus, such as *Salacia reticulata*, *S. oblonga*, and *S. chinensis*, have traditionally been used in the Ayurvedic system for the treatment of diabetes. In 1997, a novel thiosugar-sulfonium sulphate inner salt, salacinol (1), was isolated from the extracts of *S. reticulata* roots and stems. Salacinol (1) was shown to be responsible for the antidiabetic properties of these extracts.^{1,2} The zwitterionic structure of 1 is unique in that it comprises a thiosugar sulfonium cation and a sulphate anion (within a 4-deoxy-D-erythritol-type side chain), as shown in Fig. 1.² The mechanism of action of 1 involves the inhibition of α -glucosidase, and its inhibitory activity against rat α -glucosidases is as effective as those of clinically used diabetic medications such as voglibose and acarbose. In the following year, a side-chain-extended homologue, kotalanol³ (2), was isolated from *Salacia* extracts as an antidiabetic compound that also showed potent

inhibitory activity against rat α -glucosidases.³ Moreover, after further research on the composition of *Salacia* extracts, a side-chain homologue, ponkoranol⁴ (3), as well as de-*O*-sulfonated versions of 1, 2, and 3 [neosalacinol^{5,6} (4), neokotalanol^{7,8} (5), and neoponkoranol⁹ (6), respectively] were isolated as active components with potent antidiabetic activities. Thereafter, these sulfonium salts (1–6) were also proven to effectively inhibit human maltase.¹⁰ Clinical trials involving patients with type 2 diabetes revealed that these extracts were effective in treating diabetes while minimizing serious acute toxicity or side effects.^{11–15} Based on this evidence, plants of the *Salacia* genus have attracted interest as therapeutic materials for type 2 diabetes and have garnered considerable attention as potential functional foods for individuals with diabetes and those with impaired glucose tolerance, who are at high risk of developing the disease in the future.

Due to their potent glucosidase inhibitory activities and unique structures, these natural products (1–6) have attracted much attention, and total syntheses of 1–6 have been achieved.^{16–18} Furthermore, structure–activity relationship (SAR)

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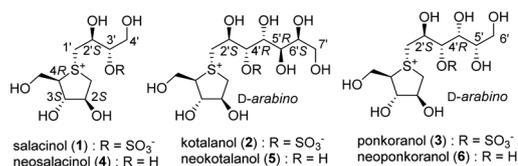
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 Fig. 1 A new class of natural α -glucosidase inhibitors (1–6).


studies on these sulfonium salts have been ongoing since the early 2000s. Early-stage SAR studies mainly focused on the hydrogen bonding interactions between candidates and enzyme active sites; side-chain analogues (e.g., 7–16) and thiosugar analogues (e.g., 17–19) have been synthesised thus far (Fig. 2). An evaluation of their activities revealed the following findings regarding the structural features that contributed to their inhibitory activity. With respect to the side chain, (a) the sulphate anion is not always required for potent inhibition¹⁹ (e.g., 1 vs. 4); (b) the cooperative role of 2'S-OH with C4'-OH is critical for potent activity²⁰ (1 vs. 12–14); (c) the *R* configuration at C4' is crucial for the activity of inhibitors with a side chain longer than four carbons (e.g., 9 vs. 16);^{21–28} (d) if the side chain meets requirements (a), (b), and (c), the hydroxyl groups after C5' are not necessarily required for potent activity²⁹ (e.g., 2 vs. 7); and (e) loss of the oxygen atom at the 3' position significantly reduces the inhibitory activity³⁰ (e.g., 1, 4 vs. 15). On the other hand, regarding the thiosugar moiety, several related sulfonium salts have been synthesised to date. (f) Evaluation of their inhibitory activities against α -glucosidase suggests that hydroxyls in the *D-arabino* configuration of the 5-membered thiosugar, a characteristic shared with natural inhibitors 1–6, are considered favorable for potent activity^{31–33} (e.g., 1 vs. 17, 18, 19). Thus, structural determinants regarding hydrogen bonding interactions with the enzyme active site have been gradually revealed through SAR studies; however, potent inhibitors (superior to natural sulfonium salts 1–6) have not been produced in these SAR studies.

In 2010, X-ray crystallographic studies³⁴ on the complex of 1 and 2 with the N-terminal catalytic domain of human maltase-glucoamylase (hNtMGAM) showed that the OHs of the thiosugar (in addition to the 2'S-OH and C4'-OH of the side chains) closely interacted with the enzyme active site *via* hydrogen bonds. Furthermore, these studies suggested that the 3'-*O*-sulphate anion of 1 and 2 was constrained by the surrounding hydrophobic aromatic amino acid residues of the enzyme, which possibly caused negative binding interactions. Based on these findings, we synthesised a series of 3'-*O*-alkylated or aralkylated salacinol analogues (20 and 21) possessing a side chain in which the sulphate anion of 1 is substituted with

a hydrophobic alkyl or benzyl moiety.^{35–37} Their inhibitory activities ($IC_{50} = 0.13$ – $1.7 \mu M$) against rat intestinal maltase were significantly superior to those of 1 and 2 ($IC_{50} = 5.2$ – $7.2 \mu M$). *In silico* docking studies of 20 and 21 with hNtMGAM identified additional structural determinants, with respect to the side chain. (g) van der Waals interactions between alkyl and/or aralkyl groups on the C3' oxygen atom and the enzyme active site effectively enhance the α -glucosidase inhibitory activity.^{36,37} Furthermore, mimicking the structures of 20 and 21, Xie *et al.* recently prepared a derivative (22) with potent inhibitory activity comparable to those of 20 and 21 (ref. 38) (Fig. 3).

Thus, salacinol analogues that surpass the α -glucosidase inhibitory activity of the parent sulfonium salts have been developed, but all of them require a *D-arabino*-type thiosugar structure for inhibitory activity. While several synthetic methods have been reported,^{20,39–43} it remains difficult to acquire this thiosugar in large quantities for SAR studies due to the number of reaction steps required, limited yield of each step, and accessibility of the starting materials.

On the other hand, in 1994, Fowler *et al.* synthesised a ring-cleaved (24) and a truncated (25) analogues of the natural α -glucosidase inhibitor 1-deoxynojirimycin (23) and found that they exhibited inhibitory activity against yeast glucosidase comparable to that of 23 (23, $K_i = 14.6 \mu M$, 24, $K_i = 10 \mu M$, 25, $K_i = 4 \mu M$, Fig. 4).⁴⁴ This report demonstrated that OHs of acyclic candidates could successfully bind to enzyme active sites when their side chains possessed the same hydroxyl stereochemistry as those of the parent cyclic inhibitors. Existing SAR studies on salacinol (1) have not elucidated whether the thiosugar ring structure is necessary for inhibitory activity, and the role of this

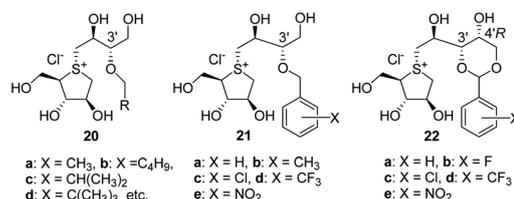


Fig. 3 3'-*O*-Alkylated or benzylated analogues (20, 21 and 22).

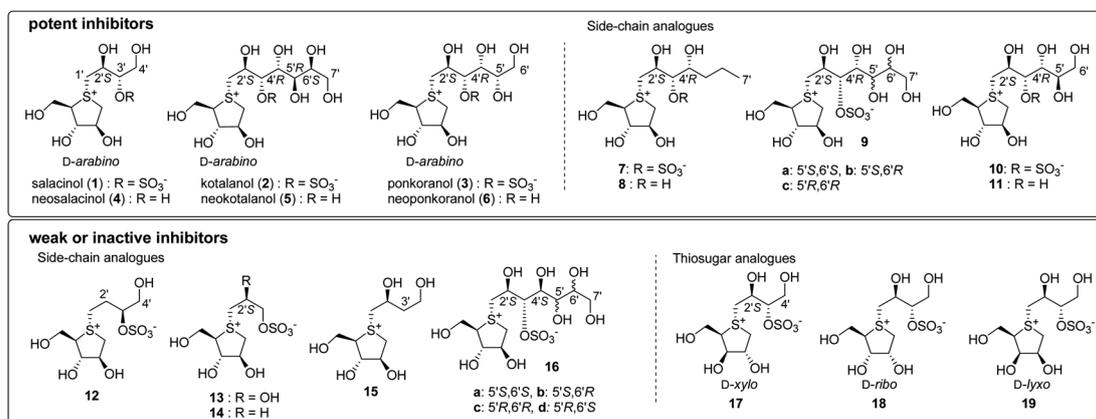


Fig. 2 A new class of natural α -glucosidase inhibitors (1–6) and synthesised analogues (7–19) in the early stage of SAR studies.

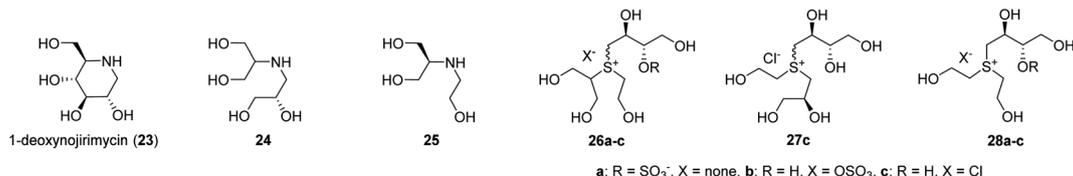


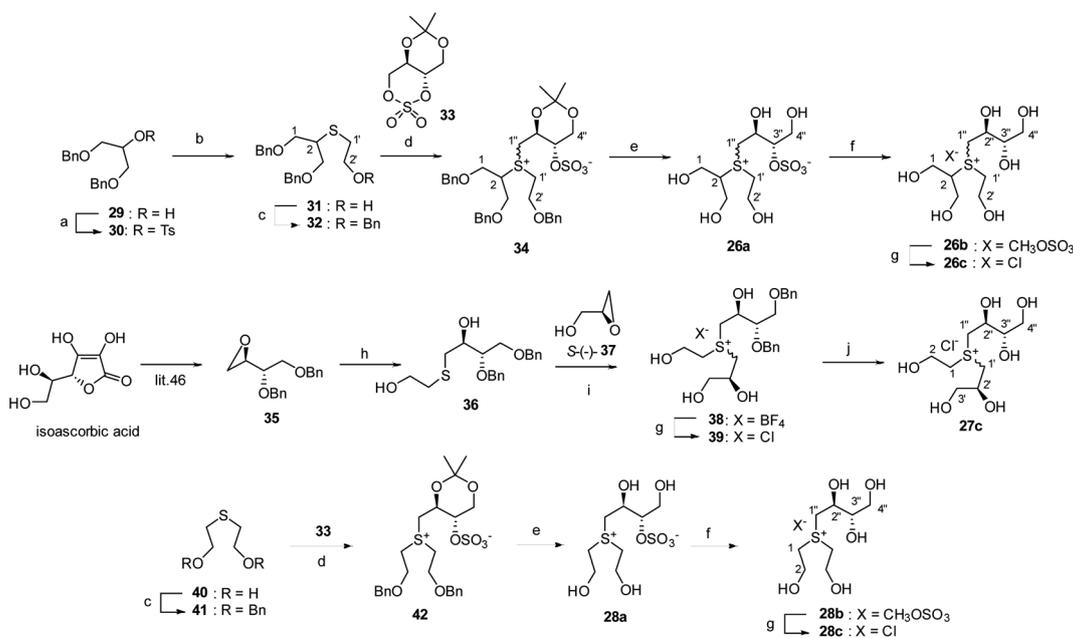
Fig. 4 Acyclic analogues (24 and 25) of 1-deoxynojirimycin (23) and acyclic analogues (26, 27 and 28) of salacinol (1).

thiosugar ring remains unclear. Moreover, sulfonium salts [such as ring-cleaved salacinol analogues (26a–26c and 27c) and truncated salacinol analogues (28a–28c) newly synthesised in this study] are easier to synthesise than conventional salacinol analogues because they do not require the thiosugar moiety (Fig. 4). Therefore, we aimed to investigate whether potent inhibitory activity was retained in acyclic compounds 26–28.

Results and discussion

All compounds were synthesised as depicted in Scheme 1. First, the secondary hydroxyl of commercially available 1,3-di-*O*-benzylglycerol (29) was sulphonated with tosyl chloride to quantitatively give tosylate (30). The tosyloxy moiety of 30 was then treated with the sodium salt of 2-mercaptoethanol in DMF to displace to a sulphenyl group, and the remaining primary hydroxyl of the corresponding sulphide (31) was protected as a benzyl ether to furnish tri-*O*-benzylated sulphide (32) in 84% yield *via* two steps. Next, according to the conventional method for *S*-alkylation of sulphides,⁴⁵ 32 was treated with a cyclic sulphate (33)^{19,46} to give the sulfonium salt (34) in 96% yield as

an approximately 1 : 1 diastereomeric mixture. In the ¹³C NMR spectrum of 34, a downfield shift was observed with respect to the signals attributed to the C1' methylene (at δ_C 41.7/42.1) and C2 methine (at δ_C 56.0/56.7) carbons, when compared to that of 32 [δ_C 31.3 (C1' methylene) and 45.7 (C2 methine)]. A pair of signals, produced due to the introduction of an α -methylene carbon (C1'') into the sulphur atom of 34, was also observed at δ_C 43.6/45.6, confirming that the sulfonium ion was generated successfully. In addition to the signals from these three carbons (C1', C1'', and C2), the remaining carbons (C1, C2', C2'', C3'', and C4'') were also detected as paired signals, thereby validating the diastereomeric structure of 34. Thereafter, the benzyl and acetonide moieties of 34 were simultaneously removed under acidic hydrogenation conditions to give 26a, which was transformed by acidic methanolysis into the corresponding sulfonium monomethyl sulphate (26b) in 92% yield. Finally, the CH₃OSO₃⁻ anion of 26b was exchanged with the chloride anion *via* treatment with an ion exchange resin IRA-400 (Cl⁻ form) to furnish a ring-cleaved analogue 26c in 93% yield. The positive mode ESI mass spectra of the sulfonium sulphate inner salt (26a) and its de-*O*-sulfonates (26b and 26c) displayed a peak at



Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: (a) TsCl, Et₃N, Me₃N·HCl, CH₂Cl₂ (99%); (b) HSCH₂CH₂OH, NaH, DMF, 100 °C (93%); (c) BnBr, NaH, DMF, 0 °C (32: 90%, 41: 99%); (d) HFIP, K₂CO₃, reflux (34: 96%, 42: 95%); (e) H₂, Pd-C, 10% aq. TFA, 1,4-dioxane, 50 °C (26a: 94%, 28a: 93%); (f) 5% methanolic HCl, (26b: rt, 92%, 28b: 50 °C, 88%); (g) IRA-400J (Cl⁻ form), CH₃OH, rt (26c: 93%, 28c: 87%, 39: 98%); (h) HSCH₂CH₂OH, K₂CO₃, C₂H₅OH, reflux (99%); (i) HBF₄·(C₂H₅)₂O, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C (71%); (j) H₂, Pd-C, CH₃OH, rt (89%).

m/z 359 due to quasi-molecular ion $[M + Na]^+$ and another at m/z 257 due to the sulfonium cation moiety $([M-OSO_3Me]^+$ and $[M-Cl]^+)$. The ^{13}C NMR spectroscopic properties of **26a**, **26b**, and **26c** were similar, with the exception of signals attributed to the C-3'' methine carbon of **26a** ($\delta_{C3''}$ 83.3/83.4), which were highly downfield-shifted when compared to those of **26b** and **26c** ($\delta_{C3''}$ 75.4/75.5 and 75.4/75.6, respectively). These findings support the sulfonium structures depicted in Scheme 1. To synthesize the other ring-cleaved analogue (**27c**), optically pure epoxide (**35**) was prepared from isoascorbic acid according to the method previously reported by Abushanab *et al.*⁴⁷ Then, **35** was subjected to regio-selective ring opening with a thiolate anion, which was generated *in situ* by reacting mercaptoethanol and potassium carbonate, to quantitatively give a chiral diol (**36**). The sulphur atom of **36** was alkylated in the presence of $HBF_4 \cdot Et_2O$ with commercially available (*S*)-(-)-glucitol (**37**) to give the sulfonium salt (**38**) in an approximately 1 : 1 diastereomeric ratio. The BF_4^- ion of **38** was subsequently exchanged with the chloride anion in a manner similar to that used for the preparation of **26c** to furnish the sulfonium chloride (**39**) in 98% yield. Finally, catalytic hydrogenolysis of **39** resulted in the formation of the target compound (**27c**, 89% yield). The positive mode ESI mass spectrum of **27c** showed a peak at m/z 257 due to the sulfonium cation structure. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **27c** displayed three pairs of signals at $\delta_{C1''}$ 47.7/47.8, $\delta_{C1'}$ 47.9/48.2, and δ_{C1} 48.2/48.6, which were attributed to three carbons α to the chiral sulfonium centre, validating that the mixture was composed of two diastereomeric isomers. The synthesis of a truncated salacinol analogue (**28a**) was more straightforward than those of the other two kinds of ring-cleaved analogues (**26** and **27**). Moreover, **28a** was prepared in 87% yield (in three steps) from commercially available 2,2'-thiodiethanol (**40**), as depicted in Scheme 1. The acidic methanolysis of **28a** gave **28b** in 88% yield, and subsequent ion exchange of **28b** furnished **28c** in 87% yield. The ^{13}C NMR spectra of all analogues synthesised in this manner were similar to each other, except that the signal attributed to the C-3'' methine carbon in **28a** ($\delta_{C3''}$ 83.2) was highly downfield-shifted in comparison to those in **28b** and **28c** ($\delta_{C3''}$ 74.4 and 75.5, respectively). Furthermore, the positive mode ESI mass spectra of **28a** displayed a peak at m/z 329 due to the quasi-molecular ion $[M + Na]^+$. Similarly, a peak at m/z 227 was observed in the positive mode ESI mass spectra of **28b** and **28c**, also consistent with the structure of both sulfonium cation moieties $([M-OSO_3Me]^+$ and $[M-Cl]^+)$.

The glycosidase inhibitory activities of the seven target compounds (**26a**, **26b**, **26c**, **27c**, **28a**, **28b**, and **28c**) were tested *in vitro* using enzymes obtained from rat small intestines.¹⁴ Their activities were compared with those of the parent compounds (**1** and **4**) to evaluate the effects of cleaving and truncating the thiosugar ring of **1** and **4**. The results are summarized in Table 1. Although salacinol (**1**) and neosalacinol (**4**) effectively inhibited maltase, sucrase, and isomaltase (entries 8 and 9), the acyclic analogues **26b** and **26c** lacking the C2–C3 bond of the thiosugar moiety of **4** hardly inhibited these three enzymes even at a concentration of $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (**26b**, 272 μM , **26c**, 342 μM , entries 2 and 3). The acyclic analogue **26a**, which lacks the C2–C3 bond of the thiosugar moiety of **1**, also exhibited poor

Table 1 IC_{50} values (μM) of compounds **1**, **4**, **26**, **27** and **28** against rat intestinal disaccharidase^a

| Entry | Compound | Maltase | Sucrase | Isomaltase |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 26a | >297 (8.3) | >297 (18.8) | >297 (17.3) |
| 2 | 26b | >271 (9.6) | >271 (3.2) | >271 (16.9) |
| 3 | 26c | >341 (3.4) | >341 (3.2) | >341 (5.9) |
| 4 | 27c | >341 (3.1) | >341 (4.4) | >341 (−2.3) |
| 5 | 28a | >326 (−0.2) | >326 (0.6) | >326 (−1.0) |
| 6 | 28b | >296 (0.5) | >296 (1.2) | >296 (5.3) |
| 7 | 28c | >380 (−1.1) | >380 (2.6) | >380 (−0.9) |
| 8 | Salacinol (1) | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 9 | Neosalacinol (4) | 8.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 |

^a The inhibitory activities of salacinol (**1**) and neosalacinol (**4**) were re-examined in this study to compare under the same experimental conditions as those of all synthetics (**26**, **27** and **28**). Values in parentheses indicate inhibition (%) at $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (**26a**: 297 μM , **26b**: 271 μM , **26c** and **27c**: 341 μM , **28a**: 326 μM , **28b**: 296 μM , **28c**: 380 μM).

inhibitory activity against these three enzymes at $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (301 μM), albeit performing slightly better than **26b** and **26c** (entry 1). The inhibitory activity of **27c**, which lacks the C3–C4 bond of the thiosugar moiety of **4**, was also negligible against the tested enzymes at $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (342 μM) (entry 4). Furthermore, the simplest acyclic analogues (**28a**, **28b**, and **28c**) lost considerable activity against all the enzymes regardless of the presence or absence of the sulphate anion moiety. These findings indicate that ring constraint of the sugar moiety is required for the potent inhibitory activity of sulfonium salts. Thus, clarifying factors that explain the substantial difference in the role of the ring structure between aza- and sulfonium-type inhibitors is significant for research and development in the field of glucosidase inhibitors.

The α -glucosidase catalytic domains of rats are known to be homologous to those in humans. For example, the N-terminal catalytic domain of rat ntMGAM and that of human ntMGAM (hntMGAM) were reported to share 60% amino acid sequence similarity.^{48,49} Thus, it is not surprising that the inhibitory potencies of sulfonium salts such as **1** and **2** against rat maltase were comparable to those against human maltase.¹⁰ In contrast, although the full-length amino acid sequence of yeast α -glucosidase only shares 42% similarity with that of human maltase, the catalytic domain (in the range of 5 Å around the substrate binding site) of yeast α -glucosidase exhibits high similarity (83%) to that of human maltase.⁵⁰ This explains why 1-deoxy-nojirimycin (**23**) is a potent inhibitor against both yeast α -glucosidase⁴⁴ and human maltase.⁵¹ Thus, we conducted a docking study using hntMGAM and aimed to elucidate the structural factors involved in the differences between Fowler's results⁴⁴ and ours.

Given that acyclic compounds occupy the active site of enzymes, they are generally regarded as less Gibbs-energetically favourable than their corresponding parent cyclic compounds. This is because the side chain of acyclic compounds can no longer rotate freely due to binding to the amino acid residue at the active site, leading to conformational restriction and significant entropic loss. Therefore, in general, acyclic

compounds are often weaker inhibitors than their corresponding parent cyclic compounds. However, Fowler's report demonstrated that the OH of an acyclic inhibitor can successfully bind to the enzyme active site when their side chains possess the same hydroxyl stereochemistry as that of the parent cyclic inhibitors. However, they did not investigate the binding mode in detail. The present docking study revealed the key structural factors enabling the ring-cleaved analogue (**24**) to exhibit potent inhibitory activity equal to that of the parent cyclic compound, 1-deoxynojirimycin (**23**), at the enzyme active site. The superpositions of **23** and **24** in hntMGAM are displayed in Fig. 5A and B, respectively. As shown in Fig. 5A, **23** places four oxygen atoms on the C2, C3, C4, and C6 carbons in ideal positions to effectively form hydrogen bonding interactions (white double-headed dotted arrows) with the amino acid residues Asp327, Asp542, and His600 within a distance of 3.0 Å. This allows the enzyme to fit into the narrow pocket of the active site. Furthermore, the nitrogen atom of **23** is conveniently positioned 3.50 Å from a catalytic nucleophilic residue (Asp443) to form a salt bridge (yellow double-headed dotted arrow). Therefore, we speculated that **23** exhibited potent inhibitory activity due to the cooperative effect of these interactions. In contrast, **24** had to spread out its two side chains in the active site to avoid mutual intramolecular steric repulsion. Consequently, C3 and C4 of the side chains approached Asp542 and Asp327 at distances of 2.78 Å and 2.90 Å, respectively. These distances were much shorter than those of **23** (3.39 Å and 3.43 Å), presumably causing repulsive van der Waals interactions that diminished its inhibitory activity. In this repulsive conformation of side chains, the hydroxyl groups at the C2, C3, C4, and C6 positions of **24** stabilised the side chain *via* hydrogen bonding interactions with Asp327, Asp542, and

His600, resulting in the nitrogen atom of **24** approaching Asp443 at a distance of 2.87 Å. This distance is approximately 0.6 Å smaller than that of **23** (3.50 Å), which would be expected to strengthen the salt bridge effect with Asp443 in **24** relative to that in **23**. Therefore, this effect was considered to be an important interaction that counteracts the negative effects of the aforementioned van der Waals repulsion and entropic loss. On the other hand, the superpositioning of neosalacinol (**4**) in hntMGAM (Fig. 5D) indicated that the binding mode of thio-sugar and side-chain hydroxyls with amino acid residues was largely similar to those previously reported for salacinol (**1**, Fig. 5C).³⁷ Hence, we characterised the differences in binding mode between neosalacinol (**4**) and the corresponding ring-cleaved analogues (**26c** and **27c**). Four hydrogen bonding interactions between the thiosugar hydroxyls of **4** and Asp327 and His600, as well as three hydrogen bonding interactions between the side-chain hydroxyls of **4** and Asp203, Arg526, and Asp524 (residues Asp203 and Arg526 are not shown), were detected in the narrow pocket. The distances between the oxygen atoms of all the hydroxyls and amino acid residues were calculated to be in the range of 2.6–3.3 Å, thus indicating that hydrogen bonding interactions were effectively induced between the hydroxyls and enzyme. The sulfonium ion centre of **4** was placed at an appropriate position, which allowed optimal contacts for electrostatic interactions with Asp443 *via* salt bridging (3.43 Å). Meanwhile, calculations of the binding mode of the acyclic analogues (**26c** and **27c**) in the enzyme active site indicated that the C2 and C3 of **26c** and the C3 of **27c** approached the amino acid residues (Asp524 and/or Asp327) with a distance within 3.0 Å, which presumably caused van der Waals repulsion (Fig. 5E and F). Thus, the two side chains of **26c** and **27c** were in an environment similar to those of ring-cleaved

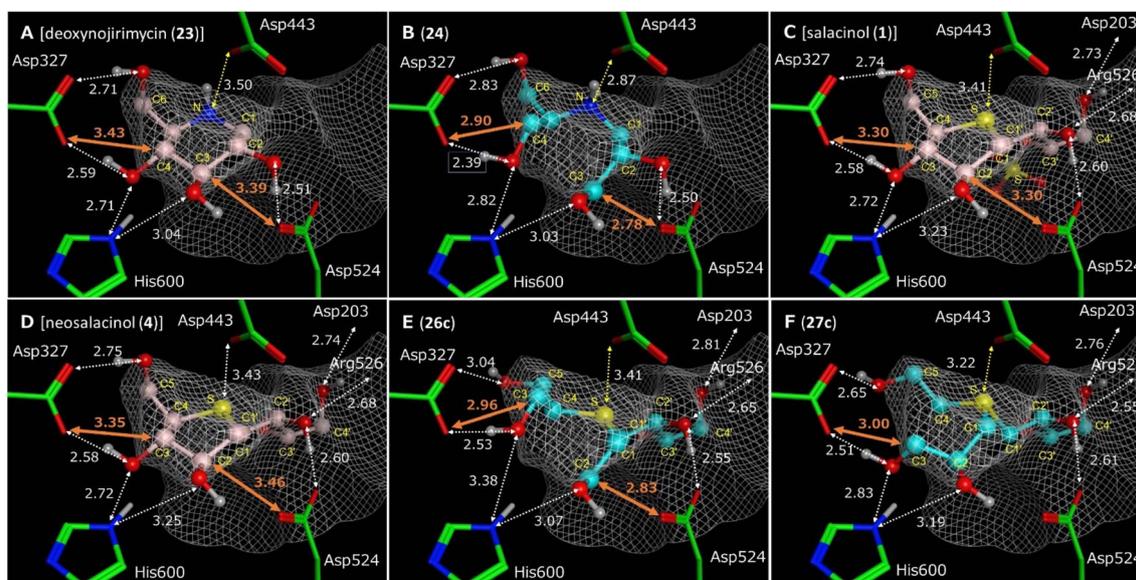


Fig. 5 Superpositions of 1-deoxynojirimycin (**23**): (A) acyclic analogue **24**: (B) salacinol (**1**): (C) neosalacinol (**4**): (D) acyclic analogues **26c**: (E) and **27c**: (F) in the hntMGAM active site. Double-headed dot arrows show hydrogen bonding (white) and salt bridge (yellow) residues with amino acid residues. Double-headed orange arrows show distances between side chain carbons and amino acid residues (Asp327 and Asp524). The numbers attached to arrows indicate the binding distance (Å).

1-deoxynojirimycin (**23**). However, the additional side chain comprising the C1'–C4' of **26c** and **27c** were anchored by hydrogen bonds to Asp203, Asp524, and Arg526, preventing the sulfonium cation from approaching Asp443. Thus, the stronger salt bridge observed for **24** (Fig. 5B) is unlikely to occur for **26c** and **27c**. The binding abilities of **26c** and **27c** to the enzyme were presumed to be significantly lower than those of **1** and **4** due to the following reasons: (1) hydroxyls within side chains have to retain hydrogen bonds with the enzyme in a conformation where van der Waals repulsion exists without the contribution of salt bridges and (2) when the hydrogen bond between side chains and the enzyme is formed, the loss of rotational flexibility of the side chains results in an entropic disadvantage. In consideration of the above findings, a computational analysis of the binding mode of the truncated salacinol analogues (**28a–28c**; lacking the C3-OH moiety that can bind Asp327 and His600 in the active site of hntMGAM) was not performed because it was apparent that their binding capacities to the active site are likely further reduced than those of **26c** and **27c**.

Conclusions

In this study, we synthesised acyclic analogues (**26**, **27**, and **28**) of natural sulfonium-type α -glucosidase inhibitors (**1** and **4**) based on the knowledge that acyclic analogues (**24** and **25**) of 1-deoxynojirimycin (**23**) retain strong α -glucosidase inhibitory activity. However, our results showed that all these sulfonium-type analogues were inactive against rat α -glucosidase. Our findings provide important insights into the structure–activity relationship (SAR) of **1** and reveal that the five-membered thiosugar ring structure is essential for salacinol-type inhibitors. This is interesting because the opposite was observed in a previous SAR study on aza-compounds (**23**, **24**, and **25**), suggesting that their cyclic structure does not contribute to inhibitory activity. Further SAR studies to identify novel analogues of these sulfonium-type inhibitors with stronger α -glucosidase inhibitory activity are currently in progress.

Experimental section

Chemistry

IR spectra were measured on a FT-IR spectrophotometer. NMR spectra were recorded on a FT-NMR spectrometers (^1H , 500, 600 or 800 MHz; ^{13}C , 125, 150 or 200 MHz). Multiplicity was designated as s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Chemical shifts (δ) and coupling constants (J) are given in ppm and Hz, respectively. Tetramethylsilane (TMS) was used as an internal standard for ^1H NMR measurements in CDCl_3 , whereas ^{13}C NMR measurements utilized the solvent signal (77.0 ppm) of CDCl_3 for this purpose. When CD_3OD and $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ were used for the measurement of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra, solvent signals [in CD_3OD (δ_{H} 3.30 ppm and δ_{C} 49.0 ppm) and in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (δ_{H} 2.49 ppm and δ_{C} 39.7 ppm)] were used as standards. Sodium 2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate (DSS) was used as an external standard in the measurement of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra in D_2O . 1D NMR peak assignments were confirmed by COSY and HSQC

spectra. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded on an Orbitrap mass spectrometry (ESI). Optical rotations were determined with a digital polarimeter. All the organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 prior to evaporation. Column chromatography was performed over silica gel (45–106 μM).

1,3-Dibenzoyloxyprop-2-ol tosylate (30). A mixture of **29** (4.0 g, 14.7 mmol), Et_3N (6.1 mL, 44.1 mmol), *p*-TsCl (3.6 g, 19.1 mmol), $\text{Me}_3\text{N}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (140 mg, 1.5 mmol), and CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane : EtOAc = 5 : 1) to give the title compound **30** (6.2 g, 14.5 mol, 99%) as a colourless oil.

IR (neat): 3088, 3063, 6030, 2920, 2866, 1597, 1497, 1456, 1361, 1190, 1099, 918 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 2.39 (3H, s, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$), 3.67 (4H, br d-like, $J = ca.$ 5.6, CH_2OBn), 4.42/4.46 (each 2H, d, $J = 12.0$, OCH_2Ph), 4.76 (1H, br quint-like, $J = 5.6$, CHOTs), 7.24–7.18 (6H, m, arom.), 7.27–7.33 (6H, m, arom.), 7.78 (2H, d, $J = 8.3$, arom.). ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 21.6 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$), 68.7 (2C, CH_2OBn), 73.3 (2C, OCH_2Ph), 79.6 (CHOTs), 127.6 (4C)/127.7 (2C)/127.9 (2C)/128.3 (4C)/129.5 (2C) (d, arom.), 133.9/137.6 (2C)/144.5 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) m/z : [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_5\text{NaS}$, 449.1393; found, 449.1384.

2-(1,3-Dibenzoyloxyprop-2-ylthio)ethanol (31). To a solution of 2-mercaptoethanol (1.91 mL, 27.20 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was added NaH (1.36 g, 34.00 mmol, 60% suspension in paraffin) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, and the resulting suspension was stirred at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 min. To the suspension was added a solution of **30** (5.8 g, 13.60 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, the resulting mixture was stirred at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h. After being cooled, the mixture was poured into cold water (150 mL) and extracted with Et_2O (70 mL $\times 4$). The extract was successively washed with water (100 mL $\times 2$) and brine (50 mL), and condensed *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (6.92 g), which on column chromatography (*n*-hexane : EtOAc = 5 : 1) gave the title compound **31** (4.16 g, 12.59 mmol, 93%) as a colourless oil.

IR (neat): 3429, 1605, 1454, 1361, 1280, 1207, 1118, 1072 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 2.79 (2H, t, $J = 5.6$, H-1'), 2.89 (1H, br t-like, $J = ca.$ 5.5, OH), 3.08 (1H, quint, $J = 6.2$, H-2), 3.61/3.63/3.68/3.69 (each 1H, $J = 6.2$, H-1), 3.70–3.74 (1H, br m, H-2'), 4.54 (4H, s, OCH_2Ph), 7.28–7.35 (10H, m, arom.). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 35.6 (C-1'), 45.8 (C-2), 61.5 (C-2'), 71.2 (2C, C-1), 73.3 (OCH_2Ph), 127.7 (2C)/127.7/128.4 (2C) (d, arom.), 137.9 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) m/z : [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3\text{NaS}$, 355.1344; found, 355.1338.

2-(Benzoyloxyethyl) (1,3-dibenzoyloxyprop-2-yl) sulphide (32). To a solution of **31** (3.5 g, 10.53 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was added NaH (631 mg, 15.79 mmol, 60% suspension in paraffin) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, and the resulting suspension was stirred at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 10 min. To the suspension was added BnBr (1.63 mL, 13.69 mmol) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The reaction mixture was poured into cold water (150 mL) and extracted with Et_2O (100 mL $\times 3$). The extract was successively washed with water (50 mL $\times 3$) and brine (50 mL), and condensed *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (6.1 g), which on column chromatography (*n*-hexane : EtOAc =

10 : 1) gave the title compound **32** (4.01 g, 9.48 mmol, 90%) as a colourless oil.

IR (neat): 1605, 1497, 1454, 1361, 1308, 1288, 1261, 1204, 1103, 1026 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (800 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 2.83 (2H, t, $J = 6.9$, H-1'), 3.08 (1H, quint, $J = 5.9$, H-2), 3.63 (2H, t, $J = 6.9$, H-2'), 3.67/3.68 (each 2H, d, $J = 5.9$, H-1), 4.50/4.51 (each 2H, s, OCH_2Ph), 7.26–7.33 (15H, arom.). ^{13}C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 31.3 (C-1'), 45.7 (C-2), 70.2 (C-2'), 70.7 (C-1), 73.0/73.2 (OCH_2Ph), 127.56/127.59/127.64/127.7/128.3/128.4 (d, arom.), 138.1/138.2 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_3\text{NaS}$, 445.1807; found, 445.1799.

(2-Benzyloxyethyl) [1,3-di(benzyloxy)propan-2-yl] [(4S,5S)-2,2-dimethyl-5-sulfoxy-1,3-dioxan-4-ylmethyl] sulfonium inner salt (34). To a mixture of **32** (201 mg, 0.46 mmol), **33** (180 mg, 0.80 mmol), and HFIP (1.0 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (26 mg, 0.19 mmol) at room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 24 h. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl_3 :MeOH = 20 : 1) gave the title compound **34** (369 mg, 0.77 mmol, 96%) as a colourless oil consisting of *ca.* 1 : 1 diastereomeric isomers.

^1H NMR (800 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 1.26/1.30/1.35/1.40 [each 3H, s, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}$], 3.49–3.52 (0.5H, m, H-1'a), 3.74–3.99 (9.5H, m, H-1'b, H-1'a[#], H-1'b[#], H-1''a, H-1''a[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-1c, H-1d, H-1a[#], H-1b[#], H-1c[#], H-1d[#], H-2'a, H-2'b, H-2'a[#], H-2'b[#], H-4''b and H-4''b[#]), 4.12 (0.5H, dd, $J = 14.4$, 4.0, H-1''b), 4.15–4.27 (3.0H, m, H-1''b[#], H-2, H-4''b, H-4''b[#], H-3'' and H-3''[#]), 4.35–4.56 (7.5H, H-2[#], H-2''[#], H-2''[#] and PhCH_2), 7.21–7.36 (15H, m, arom.). ^{13}C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 19.1 (2C)/28.1/28.2 [$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}$], 41.7/42.1 (C-1'), 43.6/45.6 (C-1''), 56.0/56.7 (C-2), 62.38/62.42 (C-4''), 63.9/64.6 (C-2'), 66.12/66.13/66.3/67.0 (C-1), 67.8/68.2 (C-2''), 69.5/69.6 (C-3''), 73.2/73.35/73.54/73.61/73.7 (2C) (OCH_2Ph), 127.8/128.0/128.11/128.12/128.14/128.15/128.23/128.27/128.34/128.36/128.52/128.55/28.57/128.60/128.67/128.68 (d, arom.), 136.32/136.34/136.5 (2C)/136.71/136.75 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_9\text{NaS}_2$, 669.2163; found, 669.2152.

(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-yl) [(2S,3S)-2,4-dihydroxy-3-sulfoxybutyl] (2-hydroxyethyl) sulfonium inner salt (26a). To a solution of **34** (218 mg, 0.34 mmol) in a mixture of 10% TFA (5.0 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) was added 10% Pd-C (300 mg), and the resulting suspension was stirred under H_2 atmosphere (balloon) at room temperature for 19 h. The catalyst was filtered off and washed with MeOH. After the combined filtrate and the washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl_3 :MeOH:H₂O = 6 : 4 : 1) to give the title compound **26a** (124 mg, 0.32 mmol, 94%) as a colourless oil consisting of *ca.* 1 : 1 diastereomeric isomers.

^1H NMR (800 MHz, D_2O) δ : 3.72 (0.5H, dd, $J = 9.9$, H-1'a), 3.77–3.82 (1.0H, m, H-1'a and H-1'a[#]), 3.91–3.97 (2.5H, m, H-1'b, H-1'b[#], H-1''a[#], H-4''a and H-4''a[#]), 4.00 (0.5H, dd, $J = 14.0$, 3.0, H-1''b[#]), 4.04 (0.5H, dd, $J = 16.7$, 3.9, 4''b), 4.05 (0.5H, dd, $J = 16.7$, 3.9, 4''b[#]), 4.11–4.23 (7.5H, m, H-1''b, H-2'a, H-2'a[#], H-2'b, H-2'b[#], H-2, H-2[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-1a[#] and H-1b[#]), 4.41 (0.5H, td, $J = 6.9$, 3.9, H-3''), 4.43 (0.5H, td, 6.9, 3.9, H-3''[#]), 4.46–4.49 (1.0H, m, H-2''). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, D_2O) δ : 45.5/46.3 (C-1'), 46.4/46.7 (C-1''), 59.2/59.3 (C-2'), 60.7/61.2 (C-2), 61.1/61.2/61.4 (C-1), 62.4 (C-4''), 68.2/68.7 (C-2''), 83.3/83.4 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_9\text{NaS}_2$, 359.0441; found, 359.0437.

(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-yl) (2-hydroxyethyl) [(2S,3S)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl] sulfonium methyl sulphate (26b). A mixture of **26a** (129 mg, 0.38 mmol) and 3% methanolic hydrogen chloride (3.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl_3 :MeOH = 5 : 1 \rightarrow CHCl_3 :MeOH:H₂O = 6 : 4 : 1) to give the title compound **26b** (130 mg, 0.35 mol, 92%) as a colourless oil consisting of *ca.* 1 : 1 diastereomeric isomers.

^1H NMR (800 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 3.59–3.73 (4.5H, m, H-1'a, H-1'a[#], H-1''a, H-4''a, H-4''b, H-4''a[#], H-4''b[#], H-3'', H-3''[#]), 3.68 (3H, s, CH_3OSO_3), 3.51–3.85 (1H, m, H-1'b, H-1''a[#]), 3.87–3.90 (1H, m, H-1''b, H-1''b[#]), 3.99–4.11 (8.5H, m, H-1'b[#], H-2'a, H-2'b, H-2'a[#], H-2'b[#], H-2'', H-2''[#], H-2, H-2[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-1a[#], H-1b[#]). ^{13}C NMR (800 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 43.9/44.9 (C-1'), 45.0/45.3 (C-1''), 55.2 (CH_3OSO_3), 58.13/58.14 (C-2'), 59.6/60.2 (C-2), 60.1/60.2 (C-1), 64.0/64.1 (C-4''), 69.1/69.6 (C-2''), 75.4/75.5 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) m/z : $[\text{M}-\text{CH}_3\text{OSO}_3]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_6\text{S}$, 257.1053; found, 257.1051.

(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-yl) (2-hydroxyethyl) [(2S,3S)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl] sulfonium chloride (26c). A mixture of **26b** (94 mg, 0.26 mmol), ion-exchange resin IRA-400J (Cl^- form, 200 mg), MeOH (0.5 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The resin was filtered off, and washed with MeOH. After the combined filtrate and the washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl_3 :MeOH:H₂O = 6 : 4 : 1) to give the title compound **26c** (70 mg, 0.24 mmol, 93%) as a colourless oil consisting of *ca.* 1 : 1 diastereomeric isomers.

^1H NMR (800 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 3.59–3.73 (4.5H, m, H-1'a, H-1'a[#], H-1''a, H-4''a, H-4''b, H-4''a[#], H-4''b[#], H-3'', H-3''[#]), 3.81–3.85 (1H, m, H-1'b, H-1''a[#]), 3.87–3.91 (1H, m, H-1''b, H-1''b[#]), 3.99–4.11 (8.5H, m, H-1'b[#], H-2'a, H-2'b, H-2'a[#], H-2'b[#], H-2'', H-2''[#], H-2, H-2[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-4''a, H-4''b). ^{13}C NMR (800 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 43.9/45.0 (C-1'), 45.0/45.3 (C-1''), 58.13/58.14 (C-2'), 59.6/60.1 (C-2), 60.2/60.3 (C-1), 64.0/64.1 (C-4''), 69.1/69.6 (C-2''), 75.4/75.6 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) m/z : $[\text{M}-\text{Cl}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_6\text{S}$, 257.1053; found, 257.1050.

(2S,3S)-3,4-Dibenzyloxy-1-[(2-hydroxyethyl)thio]butan-2-ol (36). A mixture of **35** (2.5 g, 8.80 mmol), 2-mercaptoethanol (0.93 mL, 13.20 mmol), K_2CO_3 (1.824 g, 13.20 mmol), and EtOH (30 mL) was heated under reflux for 1 h. After being cooled, the reaction mixture was poured into cold water (150 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL \times 3). The extract was successively washed with water (100 mL) and brine (50 mL), and condensed *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (4.2 g), which on column chromatography ($\text{CHCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{CHCl}_3$:MeOH = 100 : 1) gave the title compound **36** (3.02 g, 8.70 mmol, 99%) as a colourless oil.

^1H NMR (800 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 2.64 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0$, 8.2, H-1'a), 2.71/2.72 (each 1H, t, $J = 5.6$, H-1a and H-1b), 2.86 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0$, 3.4, H-1'b), 3.62 (1H, dt, $J = 6.2$, 4.8, H-3'), 3.70 (1H, dd, $J = 10.2$, 4.8, H-4'a), 3.70/3.71 (1H, t, $J = 5.6$, H-2a and H-2b), 3.73 (1H, dd, $J = 10.2$, 4.8, H-4'b), 3.91 (ddd, $J = 8.2$, 6.2, 3.4, H-2'), 4.54/4.55 (each 1H, d, $J = 12.0$, OCH_2Ph), 4.56/4.68 (each 1H, d, $J = 11.6$, OCH_2Ph), 7.26–7.37 (10H, m, arom.). ^{13}C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 35.7 (C-1'), 35.9 (C-1), 61.1 (C-2), 69.7 (C-4'), 71.4

(C-2'), 72.6/73.5 (OCH₂Ph), 79.3 (C-3'), 127.7/127.8/127.9/128.4/128.5 (d, arom.), 137.7/138.0 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₆O₄NaS, 385.1444; found, 385.1423.

[(2S,3S)-3,4-Dibenzoyloxy-2-hydroxybutyl] [(S)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl] (2-hydroxyethyl) sulfonium tetrafluoroborate (38). To a mixture of **36** (275 mg, 0.79 mmol), **37** (0.12 mL, 1.75 mmol), and CH₂Cl₂ (5.0 mL) was added HBF₄·Et₂O (0.16 mL, 1.19 mmol) at -78 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of NaHCO₃ (1.0 g), the resulting suspension was filtered by suction and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. After the combined filtrate and washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH = 15:1) to give the title compound **38** (294 mg, 0.56 mmol, 71%) as a colourless oil.

δ: 3.15–3.81 (11H, m, H-1'a, H-1'b, H-1'a[#], H-1'b[#], H-1''a, H-1''b, H-1''a[#], H-1''b[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-1a[#], H-1b[#], H-3'a, H-3'b, H-3'a[#], H-3'b[#], H-3'', H-3''[#], H-4'a, H-4'b, H-4'a[#] and H-4'b[#]), 3.93–4.00 (2.5H, m, H-2a, H-2b, H-2', H-2a[#] and H-2b[#]), 4.11 (0.5H, tdd, *J* = 5.5, 4.8, 3.5, H-2''[#]), 4.26–4.29 (1H, m, H-2'' and H-2''[#]), 4.52/4.56/4.63/4.71 (each 1H, d, *J* = 11.5, OCH₂Ph), 7.27–7.29 (2H, m, arom.), 7.32–7.36 (8H, m, arom.). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 46.39/46.42 (C-1''), 46.5/46.9 (C-1'), 47.1/47.3 (C-1), 57.8 (C-2), 65.8 (C-3'), 68.6/68.7 (C-2''), 69.1/69.2 (C-2'), 69.51/69.53 (C-4''), 73.7/73.8/74.5 (OCH₂Ph), 81.9/82.0 (C-3''), 128.82/128.83/128.87/128.89/129.00/129.02/129.23/129.24/129.44/129.46 (d, arom.), 139.42/139.46 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M-BF₄]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₃₃O₆S, 437.1992; found, 437.1986.

[(2S,3S)-3,4-Dibenzoyloxy-2-hydroxybutyl] [(S)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl] (2-hydroxyethyl) sulfonium chloride (39). A mixture of **38** (235 mg, 0.45 mmol), ion-exchange resin IRA-400J (Cl⁻ form, 400 mg) and MeOH (5.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 17 h. The resin was filtered off and washed with MeOH. After the combined filtrate and the washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH:H₂O = 6:4:1) to give the title compound **39** (208 mg, 0.534 mmol, 98%) as a colourless oil.

¹H NMR (800 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 3.47–3.83 (11H, m, H-1'a, H-1'b, H-1'a[#], H-1'b[#], H-1''a, H-1''b, H-1''a[#], H-1''b[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-1a[#], H-1b[#], H-3'a, H-3'b, H-3'a[#], H-3'b[#], H-3'', H-3''[#], H-4'a, H-4'b, H-4'a[#] and H-4'b[#]), 3.93–4.01 (2.5H, m, H-2a, H-2b, H-2', H-2a[#] and H-2b[#]), 4.11 (0.5H, tdd, *J* = 5.5, 4.8, 3.5, H-2''[#]), 4.27–4.30 (1H, m, H-2'' and H-2''[#]), 4.52/4.56/4.63/4.71 (each 1H, d, *J* = 11.5, OCH₂Ph), 7.27–7.29 (2H, m, arom.), 7.32–7.36 (8H, m, arom.). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 46.36/46.42 (C-1''), 46.6/47.0 (C-1'), 47.1/47.3 (C-1), 57.8 (C-2), 65.8 (C-3'), 68.6/68.7 (C-2''), 69.1/69.2 (C-2'), 69.54/69.56 (C-4''), 73.75/73.78/74.5 (OCH₂Ph), 81.96/82.02 (C-3''), 128.8/128.85/128.89/129.00/129.02/129.23/129.24/129.44/129.46/129.48 (d, arom.), 139.41/139.45 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M-Cl]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₃₃O₆S, 437.1992; found, 437.1987.

[(S)-2,3-Dihydroxypropyl] (2-hydroxyethyl) ((2S,3S)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl) sulfonium chloride (27c). To a solution of **38** (150 mg, 0.32 mmol) in MeOH (6.0 mL) was added 10% Pd-C (300 mg), and the resulting suspension was stirred under H₂ atmosphere (balloon) at room temperature for 16 h. The catalyst was filtered off and washed with MeOH. After the combined

filtrate and the washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH:H₂O = 6:4:1) to give the title compound **27c** (83 mg, 0.28 mmol, 89%) as a colourless oil.

¹H NMR (800 MHz, D₂O) δ: 3.66–3.83 (10H, m, H-1'a, H-1'a[#], H-1''a, H-1''b, H-1''[#]a, H-1''[#]b, H-3'a, H-3'b, H-3'a[#], H-3'b[#], H-1a, H-1b, H-1a[#], H-1b[#], H-4'a, H-4'b, H-4'a[#], H-4'b[#], H-3'' and H-3''[#]), 3.86/3.88 (each 0.5H, dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.0, H-1'b and H-1'b[#]), 4.15 (2H, t, *J* = 5.5, H-2a, H-2b, H-2''[#]a and H-2''[#]b), 4.23 (1H, ddd, *J* = 9.3, 6.4, 3.0, H-2'' and H-2''[#]), 4.28–4.31 (1H, m, H-2' and H-2''[#]). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, D₂O) δ: 47.7/47.8 (C-1''), 47.9/48.2 (C-1'), 48.2/48.6 (C-1), 58.93/58.95 (C-2), 64.9 (C-3'), 66.8 (C-4''), 69.87/69.93 (C-2''), 69.97/70.00 (C-2'), 76.4 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M-Cl]⁺ calcd for C₉H₂₁O₆S, 257.1053; found, 257.1051.

Di-O-benzyl-2,2'-thiodiethanol (41). To a mixture of NaH (2.4 g, 60.0 mmol, 60% suspension in paraffin), benzyl bromide (6.2 mL, 53.1 mmol), and DMF (100 mL) was added dropwise a solution of 2,2'-thiodiethanol (**40**, 3.1 g, 25.4 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) at 0 °C. After being stirred at 0 °C for 16 h, the mixture was poured into cold water (300 mL) and extracted with Et₂O. The extract was successively washed with water and brine, and condensed *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (7.8 g), which on distillation (Bp. 140–142 °C/1 mmHg) gave the title compound **41** (7.6 g, 25.1 mmol, 99%) as a colourless oil.

IR (neat): 2918, 2857, 1494, 1454, 1360, 1206, 1101 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (800 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 2.78 (4H, t, *J* = 7.0, SCH₂CH₂O), 3.64 (4H, t, *J* = 7.0, SCH₂CH₂O), 4.52 (4H, s, OCH₂Ph), 7.28 (2H, td, *J* = 2.3, 5.7, arom.), 7.14–7.35 (8H, m, arom.). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 32.1 (SCH₂CH₂O), 70.0 (SCH₂CH₂O), 73.0 (OCH₂Ph), 127.6 (d, arom.), 127.7 (d, arom.), 128.4 (d, arom.), 138.1 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₂O₂NaS, 325.1232; found, 325.1233.

Di(2-benzoyloxyethyl) [(4S,5S)-2,2-dimethyl-5-sulfoxy-1,3-dioxan-4-ylmethyl] sulfonium inner salt (42). A mixture of **41** (302 mg, 1.00 mmol), **33** (275 mg, 1.23 mmol), K₂CO₃ (32 mg, 0.23 mmol), and HFIP (1.0 mL) was heated under reflux for 7 h. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃:MeOH = 30:1) to give the title compound **42** (501 mg, 1.17 mmol, 95%) as a white amorphous.

Mp 127.0–127.5 °C. [α]_D²⁴ + 13.8 (*c* = 1.83, CHCl₃). IR (KBr): 1261, 1242, 1207, 1157, 1132, 1099, 1080, 1018 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (800 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.32/1.43 [each 3H, s, (CH₃)₂C], 3.62 (1H, ddd, *J* = 13.8, 5.5, 5.0, H-1a), 3.72 (1H, ddd, *J* = 13.8, 6.6, 4.8, H-1b), 3.76 (1H, ddd, *J* = 13.8, 5.6, 3.8, H-1c), 3.78 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.6, 9.6, H-4'a), 3.81–3.85 (3H, m, H-1d, H-2a, and H-2b), 3.86–3.92 (2H, m, H-2c and H-2d), 3.92 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.2, 3.8, H-1'a), 4.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.2, 3.8, H-1'b), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.6, 5.8, H-4'b), 4.62 (1H, ddd, *J* = 9.6, 3.8, 3.8, H-2'), 4.40 (1H, td, *J* = 9.6, 5.8, H-3'), 4.48/4.51 (each 1H, d, *J* = 11.8, OCH₂Ph), 4.49/4.52 (each 1H, d, *J* = 11.6, OCH₂Ph), 7.26–7.37 (10H, m, arom.). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 19.2/28.2 [(CH₃)₂C], 42.5/43.4 (C-1), 44.2 (C-1'), 62.4 (C-4'), 63.8/64.2 (C-2), 68.1 (C-3') 69.5 (C-2'), 73.4 (OCH₂Ph), 99.7 [(CH₃)₂C], 128.0/128.1/128.2/128.3/128.6/128.7 (d, arom.), 136.6/136.7 (s, arom.). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₃₄O₈NaS₂, 549.1587; found, 549.1577.

[(2*S*,3*S*)-2,4-Dihydroxy-3-sulfooxybutyl] di(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfonium inner salt (28a). To a solution of **42** (290 mg, 0.55 mmol) in a mixture of 10% TFA (4.0 mL) and 1, 4-dioxane (8.0 mL) was added 10% Pd-C (300 mg), and the resulting suspension was stirred under H₂ atmosphere (balloon) at room temperature for 22 h. The catalyst was filtered off and washed with MeOH. After the combined filtrate and the washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃: MeOH = 5 : 1 → CHCl₃: MeOH: H₂O = 10 : 5 : 1) to give the title compound **28a** (157 mg, 0.512 mmol, 93%) as a colourless oil.

$[\alpha]_D^{24} + 23.4$ ($c = 1.11$, CH₃OH). IR (KBr): 3479, 1412, 1257, 1231, 1211, 1069, 1015 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (800 MHz, D₂O) δ : 3.76–3.79 (4H, m, H-1), 3.79 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 9.2$, H-1''a), 3.94 (1H, dd, $J = 13.0, 3.2$, H-4''a), 3.97 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 3.2$, H-1''b), 4.05 (1H, dd, $J = 13.0, 3.2$, H-4''b), 4.16–4.18 (4H, m, H-2), 4.42 (1H, td, $J = 7.2, 3.2$, H-3''), 4.49 (1H, ddd, $J = 9.2, 7.2, 3.2$, H-2''). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, D₂O) δ : 47.1/47.5 (C-1), 47.9 (C-1''), 58.9 (d, C-2), 62.4 (C-4''), 68.2 (C-2''), 83.2 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) m/z : [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₈O₈NaS₂, 329.0335; found, 329.0336.

Di(2-hydroxyethyl) [(2*S*,3*S*)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl] sulfonium methyl sulphate (28b). A mixture of **28a** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 3% methanolic hydrogen chloride (3.0 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 2.5 h. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃: MeOH = 5 : 1 → CHCl₃: MeOH: H₂O = 6 : 4 : 1) to give the title compound **28b** (68 mg, 0.20 mmol, 88%) as a colourless oil.

$[\alpha]_D^{24} + 21.9$ ($c = 0.74$, CH₃OH). IR (neat): 3360, 1647, 1454, 1416, 1242, 1068 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (800 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 3.61–3.63 (2H, m, H-3'a and H-4''a), 3.65 (2H, t-like, $J = 5.5$, H-1), 3.67–3.69 (3H, m, H-1 and H-4''b), 3.68 (3H, s, CH₃OSO₃), 3.70 (1H, dd, $J = 13.6, 9.2$, H-1''a), 3.79 (1H, dd, $J = 13.6, 3.4$, H-1''b), 4.06–4.04 (4H, m, H-2), 4.10 (1H, ddd, $J = 9.2, 6.2, 3.4$, H-2''). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 45.6/46.2 (C-1), 46.6 (C-1''), 55.1 (CH₃OSO₃), 57.8/57.8 (C-2), 64.0 (C-4''), 69.1 (C-2''), 74.4 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) m/z : [M-CH₃OSO₃]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₉O₅S, 227.0948; found, 227.0947.

Di(2-hydroxyethyl) [(2*S*,3*S*)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl] sulfonium chloride (28c). A mixture of **28b** (70 mg, 0.21 mmol), ion-exchange resin IRA-400J (Cl⁻ form, 200 mg), and MeOH (3.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The resin was filtered off and washed with MeOH. After the combined filtrate and the washings were condensed *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃: MeOH: H₂O = 5 : 10 : 1) to give the title compound **28c** (47 mg, 0.18 mmol, 87%) as a colourless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{24} + 24.6$ ($c = 0.59$, CH₃OH). IR (neat): 3360, 1647, 1454, 1416, 1242, 1068 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (800 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 3.61–3.64 (2H, m, H-3''a and H-4''a), 3.66 (2H, t-like, $J = 5.5$, H-1), 3.67–3.69 (3H, m, H-1cd and H-4''b), 3.70 (1H, dd, $J = 13.6, 8.7$, H-1''a), 3.79 (1H, dd, $J = 13.6, 3.4$, H-1''b), 4.06–4.04 (4H, m, H-2), 4.11 (1H, ddd, $J = 8.2, 6.2, 3.4$, H-2''). ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 45.6/46.2 (C-1), 46.6 (C-1''), 57.8/57.8 (C-2), 64.0 (C-4''), 69.1 (C-2''), 75.5 (C-3''). HRMS (ESI) m/z : [M-Cl]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₉O₅S, 227.0948; found, 227.0948.

Inhibitory effects on rat intestinal α -glucosidases

The experiments were performed according to the method reported.^{51–53} Thus, rat small intestinal brush border membrane

vesicles were prepared and their suspensions in 0.1 M maleate buffer (pH 6.0) were used as small intestinal α -glucosidases of maltase, sucrose, and isomaltase.^{53,54} A test sample was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and the resulting solution was diluted with 0.1 M maleate buffer to prepare the test sample solution (concentration of DMSO 10%). A substrate solution in the maleate buffer (maltose 74 mM, sucrose 74 mM, isomaltase 7.4 mM, 50 μ L), the test sample solution (25 μ L), and the enzyme solution (25 μ L) were mixed at 37 °C for 30 min, and then immediately heated by boiling water for 2 min to stop the reaction. The glucose concentrations were determined by a glucose-oxidase method. The final concentration of DMSO in the test solution was 2.5% and no influence of DMSO on the inhibitory activity was detected.

Author contributions

KT, MN and SM performed chemistry and analytical experiments. FI and TM performed the biological experiments and analysed data. SN and IN performed molecular docking studies. GT supervised the study, obtained funding and wrote the paper. WX and OM revised the paper. The manuscript was reviewed and approved by all authors.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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