


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2020, 10, 9730

Stereoselective synthesis of (+)-5-thiosucrose and (+)-5-thioisosucrose†

 Atsushi Ueda,^a Jinhong Pi,^a Yui Makura,^b Masakazu Tanaka^b and Jun'ichi Uenishi^{*ac}

(+)-5-Thiosucrose **1**, a novel isosteric sulfur analog of sucrose, was synthesized stereoselectively for the first time *via* indirect β -D-fructofuranosidation involving selective β -D-psicofuranosidation, followed by stereo-inversion of the secondary hydroxy group at the C-3 position on the furanose ring. Glycosidation of protected 5-thio-D-glucose with a D-psicofuranosyl donor provided β -D-psicofuranosyl 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside and that with D-fructofuranosyl donor gave α -D-fructofuranosyl 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside. Two anomeric stereocenters of the glycosyl donor and acceptor were controlled correctly to provide a single disaccharide among four possible anomeric isomers in the glycosylation. Conversion of the resulting disaccharides afforded (+)-5-thiosucrose **1** and (+)-5-thioisosucrose **2** in excellent yields, respectively. Inhibitory activities of **1** and **2** against α -glucosidase *in vitro* were also examined.

 Received 3rd February 2020
 Accepted 28th February 2020

DOI: 10.1039/d0ra01033b

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

Sucrose (Fig. 1) is one of the common sugars in nature and is an important carbohydrate for energy source in human health. At the same time, it is also a favorite sweetener in our daily life. So far, a variety of synthetic analogs of sucrose have been synthesized as low- or noncalorie alternatives for a healthy dietary

purpose. For example, sucralose (Splenda®) is a widely known analog of sucrose in which three hydroxy groups are replaced by chlorine atoms, leading to a hundredfold increase in sweetness compared to that of sucrose.¹ Many other derivatives of sucrose with different substituents have also been reported.² However sucrose analogs in which an atom in the sucrose ring system is changed are far less common. As rare examples, C-sucrose, in which the glycosidic oxygen is replaced by a carbon atom, was synthesized by Kishi *et al.*, and hemicarbasucrose, a carba-analog of sucrose, was reported by Jiménez-Barbero and Sollogoub *et al.*³ Although sucrose is an actual substrate for α -glucosidase, these modified sucrose analogs are not substrates of α -glucosidase and non-notable activities in inhibition against α -glucosidase were reported.

Thiosugars replace a ring oxygen atom with a sulfur atom in carbohydrate, and are extremely rare in nature with the exception of 5-thio-D-mannose⁴ and salacinols.⁵ It should be noted that salacinol has potent enzymatic inhibitory activity against α -glucosidase. In fact, it has been already approved and used commercially in the context of dietary drinks or supplement of foods. Hetero monosaccharides, including thiosugars,⁶ azasugars,⁷ and carbasugars,⁸ and their disaccharide analogs⁹ have been synthesized as sugar mimics and their biological behaviors and functions involving α -glucosidase inhibitory activity were examined.¹⁰ However, there has been nothing potent beyond salacinol concerning α -glucosidase inhibition.^{11,12}

α -Glucosidase hydrolyzes sucrose to fructose and glucose, and interestingly, 5-thio-D-glucose inhibits this process.^{11af} A pyranose ring oxygen is essentially required for the substrates of α -glucosidase.¹³ As an isosteric analog of sucrose, 5-thiosucrose **1** and 5-thioisosucrose **2** possesses a 5-thioglucose moiety and

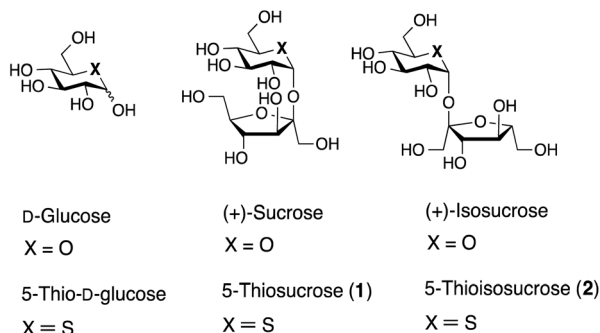


Fig. 1 Structures of glucose, sucrose, isosucrose, and their sulfur analogs.

^aKyoto Pharmaceutical University, Misasagi, Yamashina, Kyoto 607-8412, Japan. E-mail: aueda@nagasaki-u.ac.jp; juenishi@phs.osaka-u.ac.jp

^bGraduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University, 1-14 Bunkyo-machi, Nagasaki 852-8521, Japan

^cGraduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details, copies of ¹H, ¹³C, and gCOSY NMR spectra. See DOI: 10.1039/d0ra01033b



would resemble the conformation of sucrose. We thought that **1** would be of interest as a sweetener as well as an inhibitor superior than 5-thio-D-glucose. This research is focused on the stereoselective synthesis of 5-thiosucrose **1** and 5-thioisucrose **2**, and herein we report their synthesis and some biological properties.

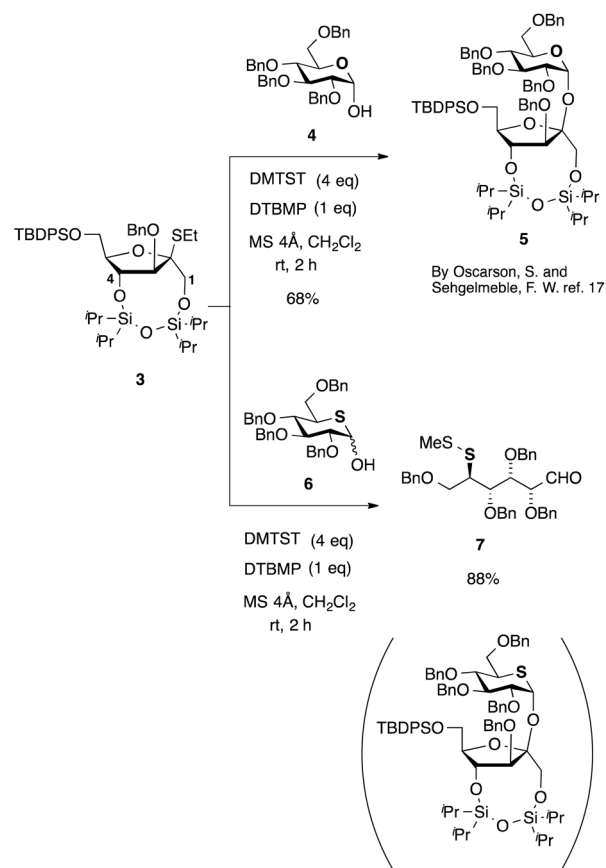
Results and discussion

Although many methods for the stereoselective glycosylation have been reported and utilized,¹⁴ early attempts at the synthesis of sucrose¹⁵ revealed the difficulties involved with the stereocontrol of its two anomeric centers. For the synthesis of **1** and **2**, two anomeric carbon centers connected with β,α - and α,α -O-linkage [**1**; β -D-Fruf(2 \leftrightarrow 1)- α -D-Glcp and **2**; α -D-Fruf(2 \leftrightarrow 1)- α -D-Glcp] need to be controlled in a glycosylation step. An α -selectivity rather than β -selectivity was reported for glycosylation of D-fructose as an either glycosyl acceptor or donor.^{14a} In fact, glycosylation of D-fructofuranose affords an α -anomer or α -predominant mixtures in most cases.¹⁶ On the other hand, 5-thio-D-glucose has been used as a glycosyl donor to form an α -glycosidic bond by the anomeric effect of the sulfur ring.⁶ However, it has never been used as an acceptor in glycosylation reaction to our best knowledge.

Despite these failures in β -D-fructofuranosylation, the natural occurrence of β -D-furanoside can be found in sucrose and inulin. Therefore, β -directing D-fructofuranosylation has been a challenging task and this has encouraged carbohydrate chemists to develop selective β -D-fructofuranosylation. There is only one elegant example in β -D-fructofuranosylation, reported by Oscarson *et al.*¹⁷ As shown in Scheme 1, they used ethyl thioglycoside **3** as a D-fructofuranosyl donor, in which the C-1 and C-4 hydroxy groups are fixed with a connection of cyclic disiloxether to block an attack from the α -face of the furanose ring. Stereoselective glycosylation of the acceptor **4** with **3** promoted by dimethyl(methylthio)sulfonium triflate (DMTST) in the presence of 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylpyridine (DTBMP) and 4 Å molecular sieves occurred to give β -furanosyl α -pyranoside **5** with 68% yield, exclusively.^{17a}

Accordingly, we initially attempted the Oscarson's method for the synthesis of **1**. However, glycosylation of 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-5-thio-D-glucopyranose (**6**)¹⁸ with **3** gave no desired disaccharide. Instead, disulfide **7** was isolated in 88% yield. Activation of sulfide by DMTST occurred on the *endo*-sulfide of the acceptor **6** instead of the *exo*-sulfide of the donor **3**. Therefore, this method could be useful for general oxygen sugars but not for thiosugars.

Since Oscarson's β -D-fructofuranosylation method was found to be incompatible with the synthesis of **1**, we turned our attention to indirect synthesis through β -D-psicofuranosylation, which was employed in the stereoselective synthesis of sucrose previously.¹⁹ We have reported that glycosylation of D-glucopyranose with D-psicofuranosyl donor²⁰ protecting 3,4-diols with acetonide gave β -D-psicofuranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside, which afforded sucrose after several steps. D-Psicofuranosyl donor was regarded as β -D-fructofuranosyl donor in the disaccharide syntheses.^{19,21} On the other hand, glycosylation of D-



Scheme 1 Reaction of Oscarson's glycosyl donor **3** with acceptors **4** and **6**.

glucopyranose with D-fructofuranosyl donor occurred to give α -D-fructofuranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside predominantly which was used for the synthesis of isosucrose. The course of α -D-fructofuranosylation or β -D-psicofuranosylation could be governed by the stereochemistry of the C-3 hydroxy substituent. Glycosylation of acceptor with D-fructofuranosyl donor is not sufficient for the syntheses of β -D-fructofuranosides, but is suitable for α -D-fructofuranoside. Based on the above results, synthetic plan for **1** and **2** is depicted in Fig. 2.

D-Fructofuranosyl donor with 5-thioglucoceptor would give α -D-fructofuranosyl 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside, of which anomeric centers would matched with the stereochemistry of **2**. Glycosylation of 5-thioglucoceptor with D-psicofuranosyl donor would give β -D-psicofuranosyl 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside of which anomeric centers would matched with the stereochemistry of **1**. This disaccharide will lead to **1** after a stereo-inversion at the C-3 hydroxy group. In both cases, α -glycoside on the anomeric center of 5-thioglucoceptor would be formed by the strong anomeric effect of the thiane ring.

Synthesis of 5-thioisucrose (**2**)

Several D-fructofuranosyl donors are available. Fructofuranosyl halide,^{16a} fructofuranosyl phosphite,^{16c} 2-O-acetylfructofuranose,^{16e} 2-thiofructofuranoside,^{16d} and fructofuranosyl *N*-phenyltrifluoroacetimidate^{16f} have been reported. Nevertheless,

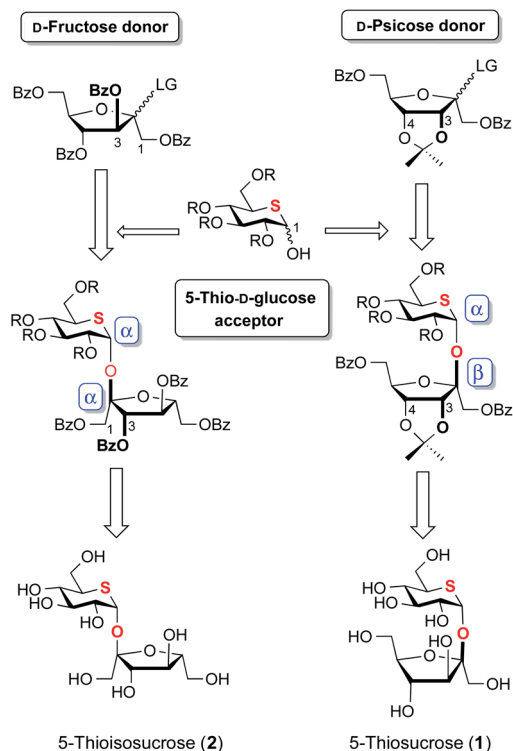
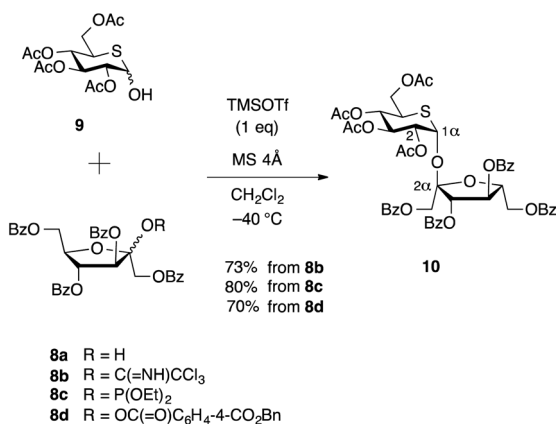


Fig. 2 Synthetic plan for 5-thiosucrose **1** and 5-thioisosucrose **2**.

most of these glycosidations entail synthetic difficulties since *D*-fructose possesses a sterically congested anomeric hydroxy group due to the structure of ketohexofuranose. In addition, the choice of leaving groups is restricted in this case because a sensitive cyclic sulfide unit exists in the glycosyl acceptor for the synthesis of **2**.

As shown in Scheme 2, we examined three different *D*-fructofuranosyl donors, thus imidate donor²² **8b**, phosphite donor **8c**,^{16c} and benzyl phthalate donor²³ **8d**. These donors were prepared from 1,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzoyl-*D*-fructofuranose (**8a**).^{16b} Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf) promoted glycosylation of 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-5-thio-*D*-glucose **9** (ref. 18)



Scheme 2 α -*D*-Fructofuranosylation of 5-thio-*D*-glucopyranose **9**.

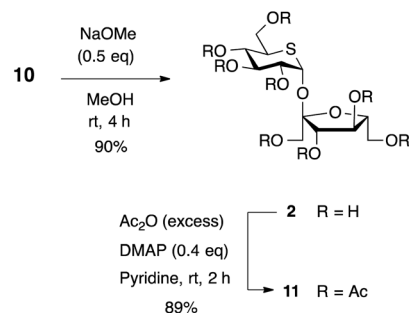
with each glycosyl donor **8b**, **8c**, or **8d**²⁴ at -40 °C in dichloromethane in the presence of 4 Å molecular sieves resulted in the formation of 2 α ,1 α -disaccharide **10** [α -*D*-Fru β (2 \leftrightarrow 1)- α -*D*-Glc β] as a single isomer with 73%, 80%, and 70% yields, respectively. It is noteworthy that a single isomer (2 α ,1 α) was formed exclusively among the four possible anomeric isomers (2 β ,1 α , 2 α ,1 α , 2 α ,1 β , and 2 β ,1 β) in this glycosidation, while *D*-glucopyranosyl acceptor reported in the synthesis of isosucrose produced two anomeric isomers (2 α ,1 α , 2 α ,1 β) in moderate selectivities (47 : 53,^{16a} 4 : 1,^{16c} and 84 : 16 (ref. 16e)). Although the three fructofuranosyl donors used in this study showed similar reactivity and selectivity, phthalate donor **8d** is regarded as the most convenient donor because it is readily prepared and stable under storage, in comparison with other donors **8b** and **8c**.

Stereochemistry at the anomeric positions in **10** was determined by the coupling constant in the ¹H NMR spectrum and the chemical shifts in the ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum. The $J_{1,2}$ value of the pyranose ring proton is 3.1 Hz, which is in the typical value of α -glucopyranoside, and it is identical to that of 1,2-*cis*- α -*D*-glucopyranoside. The ¹³C{¹H} NMR chemical shift of the anomeric position of the furanose ring exhibits at 109.0 ppm, which is identified to that of α -*D*-fructofuranoside.^{17a,25} These data supported the structure of the disaccharide **10**.

Finally, treatment of **10** with NaOMe in MeOH furnished the synthesis of **2** in 90% yield (Scheme 3). Compound **2** was synthesized in two steps from *D*-fructose donor with strict stereocontrol of two anomeric centers. The corresponding octaacetate **11** was prepared in 89% yield in order to compare the analytical data with the related disaccharides shown in Table 1.

Synthesis of 5-thiosucrose (1)

According to the synthetic plan, we started the synthesis of **1** through β -*D*-psicofuranosidation. The initial step of this synthesis involved β -selective glycosidation of **6** with the *O*-protected *D*-psicofuranosyl donor **12**,^{18,19,24} which was prepared from *D*-psicose in 49% overall yield in five steps.^{20b} Reaction of **6** with **12** in the presence of TMSOTf in dichloromethane at -40 to -20 °C afforded the desired glycoside **13** in 76% yield as a single stereoisomer (Scheme 4). The configuration of the anomeric center on the pyranoside ring in **13** was identified as that of α -*D*-glucopyranoside by a $J_{1,2}$ value of 2.9 Hz. The anomeric center in *D*-psicofuranoside was identical to β -

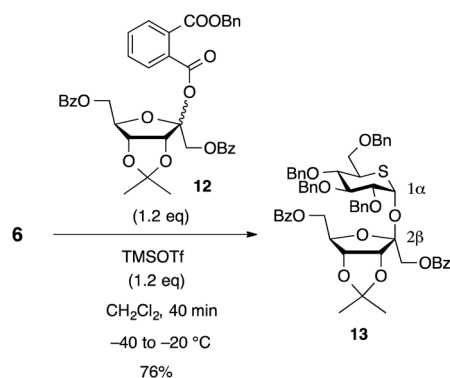


Scheme 3 Synthesis of 5-thioisosucrose **2** and its acetate **11**.

Table 1 Comparison of octaacetyl disaccharides **18**, **11**, **19**, and **20**

| Compound | Specific rotation ^a [α] _D | Chemical shifts of furanose protons ^b (δ) | | | | | | | Coupling constants of furanose protons ^b (Hz) | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | H-1a | H-1b | H-3 | H-4 | H-5 | H-6a | H-6b | $J_{3,4}$ | $J_{4,5}$ | $J_{5,6a}$ | $J_{5,6b}$ |
| 18 | +67.6 | 4.38 | 4.28 | 5.71 | 5.62 | 4.22 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| 11 | +147.8 | 4.52 | 4.29 | 5.69 | 4.87 | 4.55 | 4.54 | 4.30 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 7.7 |
| 19 ^c | +60.0 | 4.37 | 4.29 | 5.71 | 5.55 | 4.20 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 20 ^c | +83.5 | 4.79 | 3.98 | 5.69 | 4.84 | 4.45 | 4.39 | 3.96 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 |

^a CHCl₃ was used as a solvent. ^b Benzene-*d*₆ was used as a solvent. ^c These values were obtained from the literature.³⁰

Scheme 4 Psicofuranosylation with 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranose **6**.

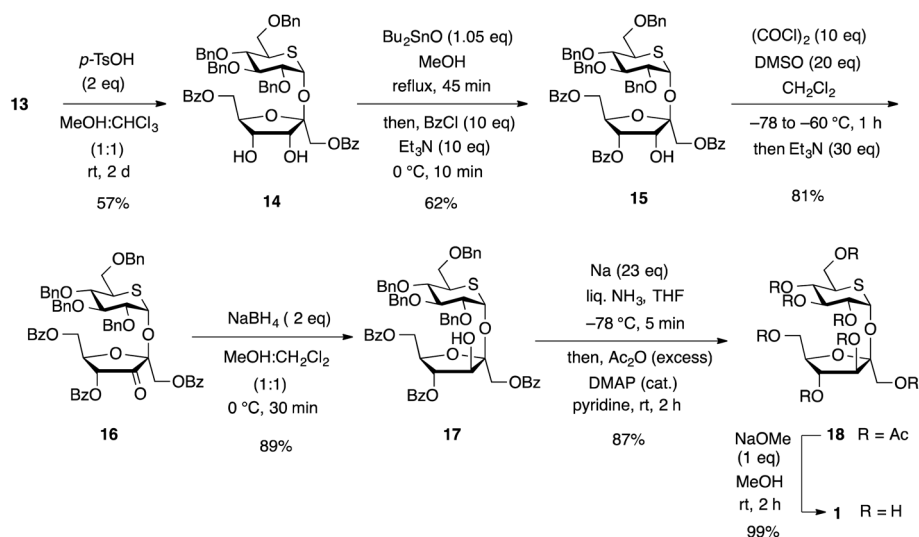
glycoside. In general, the C2-carbon of psicofuranoside appears between 107–109 ppm for β anomers and between 103–105 ppm for α anomers,^{19,20} and the ¹³C{¹H} NMR chemical shift of the anomeric carbon existed at 109.9 ppm in **13**.

In this reaction, protected 5-thioglucofuranose **6** performed an α -directing acceptor as same as **9** in the synthesis of 5-thio-isosucrose. The glycosidation occurred on the β -face of the furanose donor **12** because of the steric influence of the

acetonide group existing on the α -side of the ring. Considering that D-psicofuranosylation of the corresponding α -D-glucose gave a mixture in the ratio of 2 : 1 (α -glucopyranoside vs. β -glucopyranoside),¹⁹ it should be noted that the predominant selectivity for 5-thio-D-glucopyranose **6** vs. D-glucopyranose is quite interesting in psicofuranosylation of 5-thiopyranose and pyranose donors.²⁶

Conversion of β -D-psicofuranoside **13** to β -D-fructofuranoside **17** was carried out in four steps (Scheme 5):

Deprotection of acetonide group in **13** with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in MeOH gave diol **14** in 57% yield. Benzoate was obtained from **14** via a stannylene intermediate. Treatment of **14** with Bu₂SnO in MeOH at reflux temperature followed by benzylation on the C-4 hydroxy group with benzoyl chloride gave **15** selectively.²⁷ The Swern conditions will be a choice for oxidation of the secondary hydroxy group in the presence of cyclic sulfide. The secondary alcohol of **15** was oxidized smoothly to give ketone **16** in 81% yield. Then, reduction of the ketone **16** with NaBH₄ occurred from the bottom of the furanose ring selectively to convert to β -D-fructofuranoside **17** in 89% yield. The direction of hydride attack in the reduction of 3-ketone is controlled by the adjacent 2- β -glycosidic bond to give 2,3-*syn*-product.²⁸ Removal of both O-benzoyl and O-benzyl groups in disaccharide **17** under the Birch conditions and

Scheme 5 Synthesis of **1**.

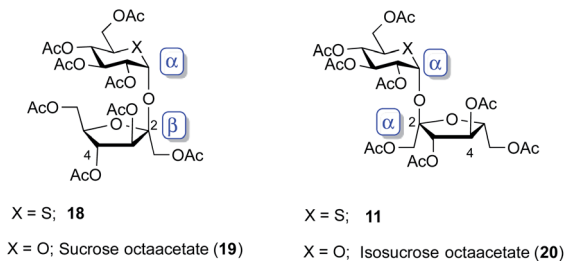


Fig. 3 Octaacetate of 5-thiosucrose **18**, 5-thioisoscrose **11**, sucrose **19**, and isosucrose **20**.

successive acetylation gave octaacetate **18** in 87% yield. After deprotection of all acetyl groups under Zemplén's conditions,²⁹ the synthesis of **1** was accomplished in 99% yield.

Stereochemistry

The specific rotations, and chemical shifts and coupling constant of ¹H NMR for octaacetates of 5-thiosucrose and 5-thioisoscrose (**18** and **11**) are summarized with the corresponding data reported for sucrose and isosucrose (**19** and **20**)³⁰ in Table 1. Their structures are shown in Fig. 3. Specific rotation values of 5-thioisoscrose and isosucrose (**11** and **20**) are relatively larger than those of 5-thiosucrose and sucrose (**18** and **19**). Chemical shifts of each α,α -anomers (**11** and **20**) and those of β,α -anomers (**18** and **19**) are comparable in ¹H NMR. The chemical shifts of the H-4 protons in furanose ring are characteristic. Their difference (*ca.* 0.7 ppm) can be observed between **19** and **20**, and thioanalogs **18** and **11**. Coupling constants of $J_{3,4}$ and $J_{4,5}$ in sucrose **19** and thiosucrose **18** are larger than those of isosucrose **20** and thioisoscrose **11**. Thus, all these results supported the structures of 5-thiodisaccharides **11** and **18**.

Biological study

Inhibitory activities against α -glucosidase for compounds **1**, **2**, and 5-thio-D-glucose were examined *in vitro* using rat intestinal α -glucosidase. In literature, 5-thio-D-glucose is reported to be a weak to moderate inhibitor for α -glucosidase.^{11f,12} In the present study, 5-thio-D-glucose showed 48% inhibition at 8 mM. It was regrettable that neither **1** nor **2** exhibited any inhibition at 8 mM, while commonly used α -glucosidase inhibitor such as acarbose and voglibose work at nM levels. Although 5-thio-D-glucose has a sweet taste, **1** was found to be a little bitter rather than sweet, in rough-and-ready taste analyses.

Conclusions

The first stereoselective syntheses of **1** and **2** were achieved by stereoselective glycosidation. The key steps involved D-fructofuranosylation and D-psicofuranosylation of protected 5-thio-D-glucose acceptors **9** and **6** to afford α -D-fructofuranosyl 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside **10** and β -D-psicofuranosyl 5-thio- α -D-glucopyranoside **13** with high stereoselectivity in excellent yields, respectively. The configurations of their two-anomeric centers

were strictly controlled in a single glycosidation step, in which the strong anomeric effect of 5-thio-D-glucopyranose was observed. We have demonstrated that 5-thio-D-glucopyranose works as an α -directing glycosyl acceptor for the first time. Although neither **1** nor **2** exhibit α -glucosidase inhibitory activity or sweetness, current results will aid in the design of new α -glucosidase inhibitors and the synthesis of other disaccharide of thiosugar derivatives.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thank professor Hisashi Matsuda and professor emeritus Masayuki Yoshikawa of Kyoto Pharmaceutical University to guide our experiments in α -glucosidase assay.

Notes and references

- (a) M. R. Jenner, Sucralose: unveiling its properties and applications, in *Progress in Sweeteners*, ed. T. H. Grenby, Elsevier Applied Science, London, U.K., 1989, pp. 121–141; (b) V. L. Grotz, S. Molinary, R. C. Peterson, M. E. Quinlan and R. Reo, Sucralose, in *Alternative Sweeteners*, ed. L. O'Brien-Nabors, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 4th edn, 2006, pp. 181–196.
- (a) L. Hough and K. S. Mufti, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1973, **29**, 291; (b) I. D. Jenkins and S. Thang, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 1984, **37**, 1925; (c) C. Simiand, E. Samain, O. R. Martin and H. Driguez, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1995, **267**, 1; (d) F. W. Lichtenthaler and S. Mondel, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1997, **303**, 293.
- (a) U. C. Dyer and Y. Kishi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1988, **53**, 3383; (b) D. J. O'Leary and Y. Kishi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1993, **58**, 304; (c) B. López-Méndez, C. Jia, Y. Zhang, L.-H. Zhang, P. Sinaÿ, J. Jiménez-Barbero and M. Sollogoub, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2008, **3**, 51.
- R. J. Capon and J. K. MacLeod, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1987, 1200.
- (a) M. Yoshikawa, T. Murakami, H. Shimada, H. Matsuda, J. Yamahara, G. Tanabe and O. Muraoka, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1997, **38**, 8367; (b) M. Yoshikawa, T. Murakami, K. Yashiro and H. Matsuda, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1998, **46**, 1339; (c) M. Yoshikawa, T. Morikawa, H. Matsuda, G. Tanabe and O. Muraoka, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2002, **10**, 1547; (d) O. Muraoka, K. Yoshikai, H. Takahashi, T. Minematsu, G. Lu, G. Tanabe, T. Wang, H. Matsuda and M. Yoshikawa, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2006, **14**, 500.
- (a) J. G. Fernandez-Bolaños, N. A. L. Al-Masoudi and I. Maya, *Adv. Carbohydr. Chem. Biochem.*, 2001, **57**, 21; (b) M. Sakono, A. Seko, Y. Takeda, M. Hachisu, A. Koizumi, K. Fujikawa, H. Seto and Y. Ito, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 76879; 5-thiogluco; (c) M. S. Feather and R. L. Whistler, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1962, **15**, 667; (d) N. A. Hughes, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1979, 319; (e) H. Yuasa, J. Tamura and H. Hashimoto, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1990, 2763; (f) H. Driguez and

- B. Henrissat, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1981, **22**, 5061; (g) J. Uenishi and H. Ohmiya, *Tetrahedron*, 2003, **59**, 7011; 5-thiogalactose; (h) J. E. N. Shin and A. S. Perlin, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1979, **76**, 165; 5-thiomannose; (i) H. Yuasa, Y. Izukawa and H. Hashimoto, *J. Carbohydr. Chem.*, 1989, **8**, 753.
- 7 (a) H. J. M. Gijzen, L. Qiao, W. Fitz and C.-H. Wong, *Chem. Rev.*, 1996, **96**, 443; (b) V. H. Lillelund, H. H. Jensen, X. Liang and M. Bols, *Chem. Rev.*, 2002, **102**, 515; 5-azaglucofuranose (nojirimycin); (c) S. Inoue, T. Tsuruoka, T. Iyo and T. Niida, *Tetrahedron*, 1968, **24**, 2125.
- 8 (a) T. Suami and S. Ogawa, *Adv. Carbohydr. Chem. Biochem.*, 1990, **48**, 21; (b) O. Arjona, A. M. Gómez, L. J. Cristóbal and J. Plumet, *Chem. Rev.*, 2007, **107**, 1919; voglibose; (c) S. Horii, H. Fukase, T. Matsuo, Y. Kameda, N. Asano and K. Matsui, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1986, **29**, 1038.
- 9 (a) S. Mehta and B. M. Pinto, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1992, **33**, 7675; (b) H. Yuasa, O. Hindsgaul and M. M. Palcic, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1992, **114**, 5891; (c) S. Mehta, K. L. Jordan, T. Weimar, U. C. Kreis, R. J. Batchelor, F. W. B. Winstein and B. M. Pinto, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 1994, **5**, 2367; (d) H. Hashimoto, M. Kawanishi and H. Yuasa, *Chem.-Eur. J.*, 1996, **2**, 556; (e) B. D. Johnston and B. M. Pinto, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1998, **63**, 5797; (f) Y. Morii, H. Matsuda, K. Ohara, M. Hashimoto, K. Miyairi and T. Okuno, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2005, **13**, 5113.
- 10 C.-H. Wong, Y. Ichikawa, T. Krach, C. G.-L. Narvor, D. P. Dumas and G. C. Look, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1991, **113**, 8137.
- 11 (a) D. J. Hoffman and R. L. Whistler, *Biochemistry*, 1968, **7**, 4479; (b) R. L. Whistler and W. C. Lake, *Biochem. J.*, 1972, **130**, 919; (c) B. Hellman, Å. Lernmark, J. Sehlin, I.-B. Täljedal and R. L. Whistler, *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 1973, **22**, 29; (d) J. R. Zysk, A. A. Bushway, R. L. Whistler and W. W. Carlton, *J. Reprod. Fertil.*, 1975, **45**, 69; (e) J. H. Kim, S. H. Kim, E. W. Hahn and C. W. Song, *Science*, 1978, **200**, 206; (f) Y. L. Merrer, M. Fuzier, I. Dosbaa, M.-J. Foglietti and J.-C. Depezay, *Tetrahedron*, 1997, **53**, 16731.
- 12 T. Kajimoto, K. K.-C. Liu, R. L. Pederson, Z. Zhong, Y. Ichikawa, J. A. Porco Jr and C.-H. Wong, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1991, **113**, 6187.
- 13 (a) S. Chiba, *Biosci., Biotechnol., Biochem.*, 1997, **61**, 1233; (b) E. B. de Melo, A. S. Gomes and I. Carvalho, *Tetrahedron*, 2006, **62**, 10277.
- 14 (a) P. Fügedi, Glycosylation methods, in *The Organic Chemistry of Sugars*, ed. D. E. Levy and P. Fügedi, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2006; (b) *Handbook of Chemical Glycosylation*, ed. A. V. Demchenko, WILEY-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, 2008.
- 15 (a) R. U. Lemieux and G. Huber, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1953, **75**, 4118; (b) R. U. Lemieux and G. Huber, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1956, **78**, 4117; (c) H. Tsuchida and M. Komoto, *Agric. Biol. Chem.*, 1965, **29**, 239; (d) R. K. Ness and H. G. Fletcher Jr, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1971, **17**, 465; (e) D. E. Iley and B. Fraser-Reid, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1975, **97**, 2563; (f) B. Fraser-Reid and D. E. Iley, *Can. J. Chem.*, 1979, **57**, 645.
- 16 (a) A. Klemer, K. Gaupp and E. Buhe, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1969, **52**, 4585; (b) A. Bouali, G. Descotes, D. F. Ewing, A. Grouiller, J. Lefkidou, A.-D. Lespinasse and G. Mackenzie, *J. Carbohydr. Chem.*, 1992, **11**, 159; (c) T. Müller, R. Schneider and R. R. Schmidt, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1994, **35**, 4763; (d) Y.-L. Li and Y.-L. Wu, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1996, **37**, 7413; (e) T. Yamanoi, N. Misawa and M. Watanabe, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2007, **48**, 6458; (f) G. Lian, Q. Gao and F. Lin, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 2008, **343**, 2992.
- 17 (a) S. Oscarson and F. W. Sehgelmeble, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2000, **122**, 8869; (b) S. Oscarson and F. W. Sehgelmeble, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2002, **67**, 8457; (c) S. Oscarson and F. W. Sehgelmeble, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2005, **16**, 121.
- 18 An α -anomer exists predominantly ($\alpha : \beta = >10 : 1$) in **6** and **9**.
- 19 J. Uenishi and A. Ueda, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2008, **19**, 2210.
- 20 Other examples of β -D-psicofuranosylations; (a) J. Uenishi and A. Ueda, *Heterocycles*, 2009, **77**, 1297; (b) A. Ueda, T. Yamashita and J. Uenishi, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 2010, **345**, 1722; (c) A. Ueda, Y. Nishimura, Y. Makura, M. Tanaka and J. Uenishi, *Heterocycles*, 2018, **97**, 729.
- 21 A. Ueda, T. Yamashita and J. Uenishi, *Heterocycles*, 2010, **81**, 1711.
- 22 R. R. Schmidt and J. Michel, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1980, **19**, 731.
- 23 K. S. Kim, Y. J. Lee, H. Y. Kim, S. S. Kang and S. Y. Kwon, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2004, **2**, 2408.
- 24 A mixture of α - and β -anomers; for **8d** ($\alpha : \beta = 1 : 1.2$) and for **12** ($\alpha : \beta = 1 : 15$).
- 25 S. J. Angyal and G. S. Bethell, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 1976, **29**, 1249.
- 26 The similar results were observed in the case of D-glucopyranosylation of D-fructofuranose as well as D-tagatofuranose. The glycosylation of **4** with D-fructofuranose **8c** gave a mixture of pyranosides, α -D-Fruf-(2 \leftrightarrow 1)- α -D-Glcp and α -D-Fruf-(2 \leftrightarrow 1)- β -D-Glcp, in a 5 : 4 ratio. Y. Makura, A. Ueda, T. Matsuzaki, T. Minamino and M. Tanaka, *Tetrahedron*, 2019, **75**, 3758.
- 27 D. Wagner, J. P. H. Verheyden and J. G. Moffatt, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1974, **39**, 24.
- 28 (a) A. Földesi, T. V. Maltseva, Z. Dinya and J. Chattopadhyaya, *Tetrahedron*, 1998, **54**, 14487; (b) A. Földesi, A. Trifonova, Z. Dinya and J. Chattopadhyaya, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 6560.
- 29 G. Zemplén and E. Pacsu, *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.*, 1929, **62**, 1613.
- 30 G. R. Newkome, J. D. Sauer, V. K. Majestic, N. S. Bhacca, H. D. Braymer and J. D. Wander, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1976, **48**, 1.