Supplementary Information

Synthesis and screening of a library of Lewis^x deoxyfluoro-analogues reveals differential recognition by glycan-binding partners

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1 Supplementary methods

1.1 ITag synthesis

1.1.1 1-(4-Carboxybenzyl)-3-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium



4-(bromomethyl) benzoic acid (500 mg, 2.33 mmol, 1 eq) in MeCN (5ml, 0.5 M) had 1-Methyl imidazole (1.5 ml, 18.64 mmol, 8 eq) added. A white precipitate formed after 15 mins. The white precipitate was collected by filtration washing with MeCN (393 mg, 78%). ¹H NMR (501 MHz, MeOD) δ 9.09 (1H, H-4, s), 7.98-8.02 (2H, H-7, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.60-7.66 (2H, H-2, H-3, dt, *J* = 21.7, 1.89 Hz), 7.43-7.47 (2H, H-6, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 5.49 (2H, H-5, s), 3.94 (3H, H-1, s). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD) δ 171.6 (C-10), 138.6 (C-2), 138.2 (C-9), 136.5 (C-6), 131.4 (C-8), 129.3 (C-7), 125.4 (C-3), 123.8 (C-4), 53.6 (C-5), 36.7 (C-1). HRMS- C₁₂H13N₂O₂⁺ requires 217.0972. Measured m/z [M]⁺ = 217.0983.

1.1.2 1-Methyl-3-((4-[(prop-2-yn-1-yl)carbamoyl]phenyl)methyl)imidazol-1-ium



To a stirred solution of 1-(4-carboxybenzyl)-3-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium (100mg, 0.46 mmol, 1 eq), HCTU (248 mg, 0.58 mmol, 1.3 eq) and DIPEA (0.16 ml, 0.92 mmol, 2.5 eq) in DMF (2 ml, 0.2 M), propargylamine was added dropwise over 30 min. The reaction was stirred for 18 hrs. The product was then purified by cation exchange chromatography eluting in a gradient of 0.1-1M (NH₄)HCO₃, the fractions between 0.1 M and 0.5 M were combined and the product was isolated by lyophilisation to yield an off white solid (60%). ¹H NMR (501 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.88-7.92 (2H, H-8, d, *J* = 8.4), 7.59-7.66 (2H, H-3, H-4, dd, *J* = 14.86, 2.0), 7.48 (2H, H-7, d, *J* = 8.4), 5.49 (2H, H-5, s), 4.15 (2H, H-11, s), 3.93 (3H, H-1, s), 3.01 (1H, H-13, s). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD) δ 168.8 (C-10). 161.5 (C-2), 138.9 (C-9), 136.0 (C-6), 129.6 (C-8), 129.4 (C-7), 125.4 (C-3), 123.8 (C-4), 52.1 (C-5), 40.0 (C-13), 36.6 (C-11), 36.5 (C-12), 29.9 (C-1). HRMS- C₁₅H₁₆N₃O⁺ requires 254.3125. Measured m/z [M]⁺ = 254.1307.

1.2 Lewis^x synthesis

1.2.1 Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (**LeX1**)



GlcNAc-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed

through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (19.2 mg, 58%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.12 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.84 (q, J = 6.6, 1H, H-5"), 4.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.46 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.01 (dd, J = 12.4, 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.98 - 3.82 (m, 7H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-4', H-6b, H-Pr1a), 3.80 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.77 - 3.64 (m, 5H, H-2", H-3', H-6a', H-6b', H-Pr1b), 3.63 – 3.57 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.38 (td, J = 6.5, 4.5 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.05 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.85 (p, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.18 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 174.2 (C=O), 101.8 (C-1'), 100.9 (C-1), 98.6 (C-1"), 75.3 (C-5'), 74.9 (C-3, C-5), 73.3 (C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4''), 71.0 (C-2'), 69.2 (C-4'), 68.3 (C-3''), 67.7 (C-2"), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 66.7 (C-5"), 61.5 (C-6'), 59.8 (C-6), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 15.3 (C-6"). HRMS: Found ([M+Na]⁺) 635.2400, C₂₃H₄₀N₄O₁₅Na⁺ requires 635.2382.

1.2.2 Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-N₃ (LeX2)



6F-GlcNAc-N3 (SG16131-01, 10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (10 mg, 24%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.10 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.94 – 4.69 (m, 3H, H-5", H-6a, H-6b), 4.58 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.42 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.05 – 3.85 (m, 6H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-4', H-Pr1a), 3.79 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-4''), 3.77 – 3.63 (m, 6H, H-2'', H-3', H-5, H-5', H-6', H-Pr1b), 3.60 (dd, J = 7.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.6, 3.3 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.88 – 1.77 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.17 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 171.0 (C=O), 101.9 (C-1'), 101.1 (C-1), 98.7 (C-1''), 81.2 (d, J = 169 Hz, C-6), 74.9 (C-5'), 74.7 (C-3), 73.8 (d, J = 19 Hz, C-5), 72.6 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4''), 71.0 (C-2'), 69.2 (C-4'), 68.3 (C-3''), 67.6 (C-2''), 67.3 (C-Pr1), 66.7 (C-5''), 61.4 (C-6'), 55.7 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 15.3 (C-6"). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -232.49 (dt, J = 47.7, 31.6 Hz, F-6). HRMS: Found 637.2364 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₉FN₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 637.2339.

1.2.3 Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-N₃ (**LeX3**)



Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNAc-N3 (2 mM), Tris, pH 7.4 (50 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (8 mM), GTP (4 mM), Fuc (4 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (4 uM) and FKP (2.4 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 6.52 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was lyophilised. The powder was re-dissolved in 500 ul of water, 500 mg of silica was added and the water removed in vacuo. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 4 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (0:100 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder (3.0 mg, 38%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 6.31 (t, J = 53.0 Hz, 1H, H-6), 5.13 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.79 (m, 1H, H-5"), 4.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.43 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.08 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.02 - 3.93 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3, H-5, H-Pr1a), 3.91 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.90 (dd, J = 9.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-3"), 3.82 – 3.77 (m, 1H, H-4"), 3.76 – 3.68 (m, 3H, H-2", H-6a', H-6b'), 3.69 – 3.62 (m, 3H, H-3', H-5', H-Pr1b), 3.52 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.38 (td, J = 6.5, 4.1 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.05 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.90 – 1.81 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.19 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6''). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ101.8 (C-1'), 101.3 (C-1), 98.8 (C-1''), 75.1 (C-5'), 74.3 (C-3), 73.3 (C-5), 73.2 (C-4), 72.3 (C-3'), 72.1 (C-4''), 68.7 (C-3'', C-4'), 67.6 (C-2''), 67.5 (C-Pr1), 66.6 (C-5"), 61.9 (C-6'), 55.2 (C-2), 47.8 (C-Pr3), 28.2 (C-Pr2), 22.3 (C-Ac), 15.3 (C-6"). C-6 and C=O were not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -132.29 (m, F-6a, F-6b). 19F{1H} NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -132.29 (m, F-6a, F-6b). HRMS: Found ([M+Na]+) 655.2255, $C_{23}H_{38}F_2N_4O_{14}Na^+$ requires 655.2245.

1.2.4 Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) GlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX4)



GlcNTFA-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (11.6 mg, 63%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.05 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1''), 4.86 (q, J = 7.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-5''), 4.62 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.47 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.04 (dd, J = 10.0, 8.6 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.02 – 3.96 (m, 4H, H-3, H-4, H-6a, H-Pr1), 3.95 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H, H-3), 3.92 - 3.86 (m, 4H, H-3", H-4', H-6b, H-Pr1b), 3.80 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.76 - 3.72 (m, 2H, H-6a, H-6b), 3.71 - 3.65 (m, 2H, H-2", H-3'), 3.62 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 3.52 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.6, 2.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.85 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.18 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 159.1 (C=O), 101.8 (C-1'), 100.3 (C-1), 98.9 (C-1"), 75.4 (C-5'), 74.9 (C-5), 74.7 (C-3), 73.2 (C-4), 72.5 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4''), 71.0 (C-2'), 69.2 (C-3''), 68.4 (C-4'), 67.5 (C-2''), 67.4 (C-Pr1), 66.8 (C-5''), 61.5 (C-6), 59.6 (C-6'), 56.3 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr2), 28.0 (C-Pr1), 15.3 (C-6''). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -132.12 (m, F-6a), -75.55 (s, CF₃). HRMS: Found ([M+Na]+) 689.2118, C₂₃H₃₇F₃N₄O₁₅Na⁺ requires 689.2100.

1.2.5 Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-N₃ (**LeX5**)



Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-N3 (2 mM), Tris, pH 7.4 (50 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (8 mM), GTP (4 mM), Fuc (4 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (4 uM) and FKP (2.4 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 6.52 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was lyophilised. The powder was re-dissolved in 500 ul of water, 500 mg of silica was added and the water removed in vacuo. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 4 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (0:100 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder (9.4 mg, 79%). ¹H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.03 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.94 – 4.72 (m, 2H, H-6a, H-6b), 4.65 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.43 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.05 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.04 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.00 – 3.92 (m, 2H, H-3, H-Xa), 3.90 (d, J = Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.87 (dd, J = 10.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-3"), 3.78 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.73 – 3.60 (m, 5H, H-2", H-3', H-5, H-6a', H-Xb), 3.56 - 3.51 (m, 1H, H-6b'), 3.51 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.35 (td, J = 6.5, 2.5 Hz, 2H, H-Z), 1.83 (quin, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-Y), 1.17 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ 101.9 (C-1'), 100.4 (C-1), 99.0 (C-1''), 81.1 (d, J = 163 Hz, C-6), 74.9 (C-5'), 74.5 (C-3), 73.9 (d, J = 17 Hz, C-5), 72.5 (d, J = 4 Hz, C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4''), 70.9 (C-2'), 69.2 (C-3''), 68.3 (C-4'), 67.5 (C-X), 67.4 (C-2"), 66.8 (C-5"), 62.4 (C-6'), 56.2 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Z), 28.0 (C-Y), 15.3 (C-6"). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -232.51 (F-6), -75.55 (s, CF₃). HRMS: Found ([M+Na]+) 691.2060, C₂₃H₃₆F₄N₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 691.2056.

1.2.6 Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX6)



6,6-diGlcNTFA-N3 (10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight

at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β1-4 6,6-diGlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (5.4 mg, 12%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 6.31 (t, J = 52.6 Hz, 2H, H-6), 5.05 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.82 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.43 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.14 (dd, J = 9.8, 9.0 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.10 (dd, J = 10.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.04 – 3.97 (m, 3H, H-3, H-5, H-Pr1a), 3.91 (d, J = 3.4, 1H, H-4'), 3.88 (dd, J = 10.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-3"), 3.80 (d, J = 3.4, 1H, H-4"), 3.76 - 3.61 (m, 6H, H-2", H-3', H-5', H-6a', H-6b', H-Pr1b), 3.52 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.6, 2.1 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.90 - 1.78 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.19 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 170.8 (C=O), 114.6 (t, J = 226 Hz, C-6), 101.8 (C-1"), 100.6 (C-1), 99.0 (C-1'), 75.0 (C-5'), 74.2 (C-3), 73.2 (m, C-4), 72.8 (dd, J = 21, 1.7 Hz, C-5), 72.3 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4"), 70.9 (C-2'), 69.2 (C-3"), 68.2 (C-4'), 67.8 (C-Pr1), 67.4 (C-2"), 66.9 (C-5"), 61.4 (C-6'), 55.8 (C-2), 47.6 (C-Pr3), 28.0 (C-Pr2), 15.3 (C-6"). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -75.57 (s, F-CF₃), -132.20 (dd, J = 53.0, 13.1 Hz, F-6). 19F{1H} NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -75.57 (s, CF₃), -132.20 (s, F-6a, F-6b). HRMS: Found 709.1984 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₅F₅N₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 709.1962.

1.2.7 3F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N3 (**LeX7**)



GlcNAc-N3 (SG17011-03, 10 mM), UDP-3F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 3F-Gal β1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), a1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (1.9 mg, 5%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.11 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.82 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.57 (ddd, J = 49.6, 9.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.53 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.50 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.20 (dd, J = 6.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 4.00 (dd, J = 13.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-6a'), 3.97 - 3.81 (m, 6H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-6b, H-Pr1a), 3.81 - 3.62 (m, 5H, H-2', H-2'', H-4'', H-6', H-Pr1b), 3.60 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 3.36 (ddt, J = 7.6, 3.9, 1.9 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.89 - 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.7, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 171.3 (C=O), 101.1 (C-1, C-1'), 98.6 (C-1"), 93.1 (d, J = 185 Hz, C-3'), 74.9 (d, J = 49 Hz, C-5'), 74.6 (C-3), 74.5 (C-5), 74.0 (C-4), 71.5 (C-5), 70.4 (d, J = 17 Hz,

C-2'), 69.1 (C-3''), 68.2 (C-2''), 67.3 (C-Pr1), 66.6 (d, J = 16 Hz, C-4'), 66.4 (C-5''), 61.1 (C-6'), 59.3 (C-6), 55.9 (C-2), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 15.2 (C-6''). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ - 198.60 (ddd, J = 48.5, 12.6, 5.3 Hz, F-3'). HRMS: Found 637.2355 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₉FN₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 637.2339.

1.2.8 4F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (LeX8)



GlcNAc-N3 (SG17011-03, 10 mM), UDP-4F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 4F-Gal β1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), a1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (6.1 mg, 15%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.10 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.82 – 4.78 (m, 1H, H-5"), 4.80 (d, J = 50.5, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 4.53 (dd, J = 7.8, 2H, H-1, H-1'), 3.99 (dd, J = 12.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.97 – 3.82 (m, 7H, H-2, H-3, H-3'', H-4, H-4'', H-6b, H-Pr1a), 3.81 - 3.70 (m, 4H, H-3', H-5', H-6a', H-6b'), 3.70 - 3.63 (m, 2H, H-2", H-Pr1b), 3.58 (ddd, J = 9.8, 4.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.49 (dd, J = 10.0, 7.8, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.5, 4.6 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.03 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.87 – 1.78 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.16 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 174.2 (C=O), 101.2 (C-1, C-1'), 98.6 (C-1"), 89.4 (d, J = 179 Hz, C-4'), 75.2 (C-5), 74.8 (C-3), 73.4 (C-4), 73.2 (d, J = 17 Hz, C-5'), 71.9 (C-2'), 71.2 (d, J = 18 Hz, C-3'), 69.0 (C-3'', C-4''), 68.2 (C-2''), 67.3 (C-Pr1), 66.6 (C-5''), 60.1 (d, J = 5 Hz, C-6'), 59.7 (C-6), 55.9 (C-2), 47.8 (C-Pr3), 28.3 (C-Pr2), 22.3 (C-Ac), 15.3 (C-6"). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -218.04 (dt, J = 49.5, 30.2 Hz, F-4'). HRMS: Found 637.2356 ([M+Na]⁺), $C_{23}H_{39}FN_4O_{14}Na^+$ requires 637.2339.

1.2.9 6F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (LeX9)



6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N3 (SG16251-01, 10 mM), UDP-6d-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 6d-Gal β 1-4 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g

empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and redissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.4 mg, 16%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.10 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.88 – 4.82 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.63 (ddd, J = 45.85, 9.8, 4.3 Hz, 1H, H-6a'), 4.56 (ddd, J = 47.8, 9.8, 7.1 Hz, 1H, H-6b'), 4.53 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.48 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.00 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.98 – 3.93 (m, 2H, H-4, H-Pr1a), 3.93 – 3.82 (m, 6H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4', H-5', H-6b), 3.78 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.69 - 3.63 (m, 3H, H-2", H-3', H-Pr1b), 3.58 (ddd, J = 9.4, 4.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.51 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.42 - 3.32 (m, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.88 – 1.79 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.17 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6''). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 101.7 (C-1'), 101.0 (C-1), 98.4 (C-1''), 82.9 (m, C-6'), 75.4 (C-5), 74.6 (C-3), 73.9 (C-5'), 73.4 (C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 72.0 (C-4"), 70.8 (C-2'), 69.3 (C-4'), 68.8 (C-2"), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 66.7 (C-5"), 59.7 (C-6), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.1 (C-Ac), 15.2 (C-6"). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -229.99 (td, J = 46.53, 14.87 Hz, F-6'). HRMS: Found 637.2362 ([M+Na]⁺), $C_{23}H_{39}FN_4O_{14}Na^+$ requires 637.2339.

1.2.10 6d-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (**LeX10**)



GlcNAc-N3 (10 mM), UDP-6d-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 6d-Gal B1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (4.5 mg, 11%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.10 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.89 – 4.82 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.52 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.41 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.00 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.97 – 3.91 (m, 2H, H-3", H-Pr1a), 3.90 – 3.82 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-6b), 3.81 (d, J = 3.3, 1H, H-4"), 3.72 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.69 – 3.62 (m, 5H, H-2'', H-3', H-4', H-5', H-Pr1b), 3.57 (ddt, J = 7.1, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.45 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.5, 4.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.89 – 1.77 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.22 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H, H-6'), 1.17 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6''). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 101.9 (C-1'), 100.9 (C-1), 98.5 (C-1''), 75.3 (C-5), 74.9 (C-3), 73.6 (C-4), 72.5 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4"), 71.0 (C-2'), 70.8 (C-4'), 70.3 (C-2"), 69.1 (C-3"), 67.8 (C-5'), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 66.7 (C-5"), 59.7 (C-6), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 15.8 (C-6'), 15.3 (C-6''). C=O peak not observed. HRMS: Found 619.2443 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₄₀N₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 619.2433.

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GlcNAc-N3 (SG17011-02, 10 mM, 15 mg), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 4F-Gal β 1-4 GlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 3F-Fuc (SG18030-01, 8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and redissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (10.5 mg, 50%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.19 (t, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.85 (ddd, J = 50.3, 10.2, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-3"), 4.84 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.54 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.46 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.07 (dd, J = 8.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 4.01 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.99 – 3.88 (m, 6H, H-2, H-2", H-3, H-4, H-4', H-Pr1a), 3.86 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 3.80 – 3.69 (m, 2H, H-6a', H-6b'), 3.70 – 3.64 (m, 1H, H-Pr1b), 3.67 (dd, J = 9.4, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.64 – 3.57 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 3.48 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.38 (td, J = 6.5, 4.5 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.05 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.85 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.22 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 174.2 (C=O), 101.8 (C-1'), 100.9 (C-1), 98.4 (d, J = 11 Hz, C-1''), 90.8 (d, J = 176 Hz, C-3''), 75.3 (C-5), 74.9 (C-5'), 74.5 (C-3), 73.3 (C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.1 (C-2'), 70.2 (d, J = 15 Hz, C-4''), 68.3 (C-4'), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 66.3 (C-5''), 66.2 (d, J = 13 Hz, C-2''), 61.4 (C-6'), 59.7 (C-6), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 15.0 (C-6"). 19F NMR (471 MHz, D2O) δ -202.8 (1F, m, a coupling of J 50.4 Hz could be isolated, F-3"), ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (471 MHz, D2O) δ -202.8 (1F, s, F-3"), HRMS: Found 637.2340 ([M+Na]+), C23H39FN4O14Na+ requires 637.2339.

1.2.12 Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (**LeX12**)



GlcNAc-N3 (SG17011-03, 10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 4F-Fuc (SG18010-01, 8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow

50:50 MeOH: EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried. Impurities still remained therefore a final purification step was performed using a C8 HPLC column (5:95 MeCN \rightarrow 50:50 MeCN:H2O, 10 min) the fractions were lyophilised to give a white powder (8.8 mg, 22%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.15 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.90 (dq, J = 32.9, 6.8 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.58 (dd, J = 36.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 4.53 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.05 – 3.87 (m, 6H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-4', H-6a, H-Pr1a), 3.85 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 3.74 (dd, J = 10.4, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-2"), 3.72 - 3.61 (m, 4H, H-3', H-6a', H-6b', H-Pr1b), 3.61 - 3.53 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 3.46 (dd, J = 9.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.6, 3.1 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.03 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.83 (dd, J = 6.9, 5.6 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.25 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, H-6''). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 174.2 (C=O), 101.8 (C-1'), 100.9 (C-1), 98.4 (C-1''), 93.2 (d, J = 178 Hz,C-4''), 75.2 (C-5), 74.9 (C-3, C-5'), 73.3 (C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.1 (C-2'), 68.2 (C-4'), 68.0 (d, J = 18 Hz, C-3"), 67.7 (d, J = 3 Hz, C-2"), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 65.7 (d, J = 18 Hz, C-5''), 61.4 (C-6'), 59.7 (C-6), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 14.6 (d, J = 5 Hz, C-6"). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -220.86 (dt, J = 50.5, 31.2 Hz, F-4"). HRMS: Found 637.2362 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₉FN₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 637.2339.

1.2.13 Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (**LeX13**)



GlcNAc-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 6F-Fuc (8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (10.5 mg, 51%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.24 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 5.09 (ddd, J = 17.4, 8.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.67 (ddd, J = 45.4, 10.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-6a"), 4.63 (ddd, J = 49.0, 10.3, 7.9 Hz, 1H, H-6b"), 4.54 (m, 1H, H-1), 4.46 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H-1''), 4.02 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-4''), 4.00 (dd, J = 10.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.97 (dt, J = 10.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H, H-Pr1a), 3.92 (m, 5H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-4"), 3.87 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 3.75 (dd, J = 10.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-2"), 3.76 – 3.73 (m, 2H, H-6a', H-6b'), 3.71 – 3.63 (m, 2H, H-3', H-Pr1b), 3.63 – 3.56 (m, 3H, H-2', H-5, H-5'), 3.38 (td, J = 6.5, 4.6 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.06 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.85 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 174.2 (C=O), 102.1 (C-1'), 100.9 (C-1), 98.6 (C-1''), 84.1 (d, J = 165 Hz, C-6''), 75.3 (C-5'), 74.9 (C-5), 74.8 (C-3), 73.6 (C-4), 72.5 (C-3'), 70.8 (d, J = 3 Hz, C-2'), 69.3 (d, J = 19 Hz, C-5''), 69.1 (d, J = 8 Hz, C-4"), 68.6 (C-3"), 68.3 (C-4'), 67.7 (C-2"), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 61.4 (C-6'), 59.7 (C-6), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -229.53 (dt, J = 47.0, 17.0 Hz, F-6"). HRMS: Found ([M+Na]+) 653.2309, C₂₃H₃₈F₂N₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 653.2288.



GlcNAc-N3 (SG17011-03, 10 mM), UDP-6F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Ara (8 mM), a1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (5.2 mg, 13%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.17 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.64 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H, H-5ax"), 4.52 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.47 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.02 – 3.83 (m, 9H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-4', H-4", H-6a, H-6b, H-Pr1a), 3.77 – 3.70 (m, 3H, H-2", H-6a', H-6b'), 3.70 – 3.65 (m, 1H, H-Pr1b), 3.66 (dd, J = 9.9, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.60 (dd, J = 7.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.58 (ddd, J = 9.8, 4.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.54 – 3.49 (m, 2H, H-2', H-5eq''), 3.37 (td, J = 6.5, 4.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.83 (dd, J = 7.0, 5.6 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 171.0 (C=O), 101.8 (C-1'), 101.0 (C-1), 98.9 (C-1"), 75.3 (C-5'), 75.2 (C-5), 75.0 (C-3), 73.3 (C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.0 (C-2'), 69.0 (C-4"), 68.4 (C-3"), 68.3 (C-4'), 68.0 (C-2"), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 63.6 (C-5"), 61.4 (C-6'), 59.8 (C-6), 55.7 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac). HRMS: Found 621.2241 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₂H₃₈N₄O₁₅Na⁺ requires 621.2226.

1.2.15 3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N3 (**LeX15**)



GlcNAc-N3 (SG17011-03, 10 mM), UDP-3F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 3F-Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 6F-Fuc (SG18010-2, 8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and redissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.4 mg, 16%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.22 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 5.07 (ddd, J = 17.2, 8.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-5''), 4.64 (ddd, J = 45.0, 10.3, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-6a''), 4.58 (ddd, J = 48.5, 10.2, 2.9 Hz, 1H, H-6b''), 4.57 – 4.51 (m, 2H, H-3', H-1'), 4.50 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.20 (dd, J = 6.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 4.01 – 3.83 (m, 9H, H-2, H-2', H-3, H-3'', H-4, H-4'', H-6a, H-6b, H-Pr1a), 3.78 – 3.69 (m, 2H, H-2'', H-6a', H-6b'), 3.66 (dt, J = 10.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H, H-Pr1b), 3.63 – 3.56 (m, 2H, H-5, H-5'), 3.43 – 3.31 (m, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.83 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D20) δ 101.2 (C-1, C-1'), 98.6 (C-1''), 92.8 (d, C-3'), 84.9 (d, C-6''), 74.6 (C-5'), 74.4 (C-2', C-3, C-5), 73.5 (C-4), 69.4 (C-4''), 69.2 (C-5''), 68.9 (C-3''), 68.0 (C-2''), 68.7 (C-4'), 67.1 (C-Pr1), 61.0 (C-6'), 59.8 (C-6), 55.9 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.1 (C-Ac). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D20) δ -198.33 (ddd, J = 47.31, 12.36, 5.53 Hz, F-3'), -229.28 (td, J = 45.9, 17.2 Hz, F-6''). HRMS: Found 633.2433 ([M+H]+), C23H40FN4O14+ requires 633.2425.

1.2.16 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-N₃ (LeX16)



GlcNAc-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-4F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 4F-Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 6F-Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.4 mg, 15%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.12 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.90 (ddd, J = 17.0, 8.1, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.71 (dd, J = 50.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 4.59 – 4.40 (m, 2H, H-6a", H-6b"), 4.43 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.42 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H, H-1), 3.89 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 3.87 – 3.79 (m, 5H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4, H-4"), 3.75 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.7 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 3.66 (ddd, J = 31.6, 10.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.67 - 3.59 (m, 4H, H-2", H-5', H-6a', H-6b'), 3.59 - 3.46 (m, 3H, H-2', H-5, H-Pr1a), 3.26 (td, J = 6.5, 4.8 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.94 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.73 (h, J = 6.0, 5.5 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 174.3 (C=O), 101.3 (C-1, C-1'), 98.5 (C-1''), 89.0 (d, C-4'), 83.8 (d, C-6''), 75.0 (C-5), 74.1 (C-3, C-4), 72.8 (C-5'), 71.2 (d, C-3'), 70.9 (C-2'), 69.1 (C-5''), 68.8 (C-4''), 68.3 (C-3''), 67.6 (C-2"), 67.1 (C-Pr1), 59.9 (C-6'), 59.5 (C-6), 55.9 (C-2), 47.6 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.0 (C-Ac). HRMS: Found ([M+Na]+) 709.1974, C₂₃H₃₈F₂N₄O₁₄Na⁺ requires 709.1962. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -218.18 (td, J = 50.6, 31.1 Hz, F-4'), -229.74 (td, J = 47.0, 14.5 Hz, F-6'').

1.2.17 6F-Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-N₃ (LeX17)



6F-GlcNAc-N3 (SG16131-01, 10 mM), UDP-6F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 6F-Gal β 1-4 6F-GlcNAc-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.4 mg, 16%). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ-232.56 (dt, J = 47.3, 31.2 Hz, F-6), -230.04 (dt, J = 46.8, 14.2 Hz, F-6'). LCMS: Found 617.06 ([M+H]+), C23H38F2N4O13+ requires 617.2476. 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.10 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.87 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.80 (ddd, J = 47.1, 11.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 4.88 (ddd, J = 47.1, 11.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-6b), 4.63 (ddd, J = 45.3, 9.7, 4.2 Hz, 1H, H-6a'), 4.56 (ddd, J = 45.3, 7.0, 4.2 Hz, 1H, H-6b'), 4.56 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.46 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.01 – 3.94 (m, 2H, H-4, H-Pr1a), 3.91 – 3.85 (m, 5H, H-2, H-3, H-3", H-4', H-5'), 3.80 – 3.78 (m, 1H, H-4"), 3.76 – 3.64 (m, 4H, H-2", H-3', H-5, H-Pr1b), 3.52 (dd, J = 7.8, 9.9 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.42 - 3.31 (m, 2H, H-Pr3), 2.04 (s, 3H, H-Ac), 1.83 (p, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H, H-Pr2), 1.17 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, H-6'').13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 101.9 (C-1'), 101.2 (C-1), 98.6 (C-1"), 82.9 (C-6'), 80.1 (C-6), 74.0 (C-3), 73.8 (C-5), 73.4 (C-4), 73.9 (C-5'), 73.2 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4"), 71.2 (C-2'), 69.5 (C-4'), 69.5 (C-3"), 68.5 (C-2"), 66.9 (C-5"), 67.1 (C-Pr1), 54.6 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 22.2 (C-Ac), 15.1 (C-6"). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -232.56 (dt, J = 47.3, 31.2 Hz, F-6), -230.04 (dt, J = 46.8, 14.2 Hz, F-6'). LRMS: Found 617.2481 ([M+H]⁺), C₂₃H₃₈F₂N₄O₁₃⁺ requires 617.2477.

1.2.18 Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX18)



6F-GlcNTFA-N3 (SG18030-01, 10 mM), UDP-6d-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 3F-Fuc (SG18030, 8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give a white powder (8 mg, 18%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.11 (t, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.80 (m, 4H, H-3'', H-5'', H-6a, H-6b), 4.66 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.45 (dd=, J = 7.8, 1H, H-1'), 4.10 – 4.04 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-4''), 4.02 – 3.95 (m, 3H, H-2'', H-3, H-Pr1a), 3.92 (d, J = 3.3, 1H, H-4'), 3.81 - 3.73 (m, 3H, H-5, H-6a', H-6b'), 3.73 - 3.66 (m, 2H, H-3', H-Pr1b), 3.63 (dd, J = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.52 (dd, J = 9.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.91 - 1.80 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.22 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6''). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 159.2 (C=O), 101.9 (C-1'), 100.4 (C-1), 99.0 (d, J = 11 Hz, C-1''), 90.8 (d, J = 181 Hz, C-3''), 81.1 (d, J = 167 Hz, C-6), 74.9 (C-5'), 74.5 (C-3), 73.8 (d, J = 17 Hz, C-5), 72.5 (d, J = 5 Hz, C-4), 72.4 (C-3'), 71.0 (C-2'), 70.2 (d, J = 16 Hz, C-4''), 68.3 (C-4'), 67.5 (C-Pr1), 66.4 (d, J = 7 Hz, C-5''), 65.9 (d, J = 19 Hz, C-2''), 61.4 (C-6'), 56.12 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.0 (C-Pr2), 15.1 (C-6''). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -75.63 (s, F-CF₃), -202.49 (d, J = 50.0 Hz, F-3''), -232.57 (dt, J = 47.3, 31.2 Hz, F-6). HRMS: Found 693.2032 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₅F₅N₄O₁₃Na⁺ requires 693.2013.

1.2.19 Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX19)



6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N3 (SG16251-01, 10 mM), UDP-6d-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 mM), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 6.5 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 3F-Fuc (SG18030, 8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 16.25 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was precipitated by adding EtOH (16.25 ml) and the solid removed by centrifugation, the filtrate was subsequently dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column (20 mM ammonium formate) and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried. Impurities still remained therefore a final purification step was performed using a C8 HPLC column (5:95 MeCN \rightarrow 50:50 MeCN:H2O, 10 min) the fractions were lyophilised to give a white powder (1.4 mg, 3%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 6.32 (t, J = 52.9 Hz, 1H, H-6), 5.11 (t, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.87 – 4.70 (m, 2H, H-3", H-5"), 4.72 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.44 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.15 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H, H-4), 4.13 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.09 - 3.94 (m, 5H, H-2", H-3, H-4", H-5, H-Pr1a), 3.92 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.79 – 3.61 (m, 5H, H-3', H-5', H-6a', H-6b', H-Pr1b), 3.51 (dd, J = 9.8, 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.40 – 3.33 (m, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.85 (p, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.22 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 112.5 (t, C-6), 101.8 (C-1"), 100.6 (C-1), 99.0 (C-1'), 90.7 (d, C-3"), 75.0 (C-5'), 74.2 (C-5), 73.2 (C-3), 73.1 (C-4), 72.3 (C-3'), 70.9 (C-2'), 70.1 (C-4''), 68.3 (C-4'), 67.8 (C-Pr1), 66.5 (C-5", d), 65.8 (C-2", d), 61.3 (C-6'), 55.8 (C-2), 47.6 (C-Pr3), 28.0 (C-Pr2), 15.1 (C-6"). C=O peak not observed.NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -75.63 (s, F-CF3), -132.33 (m, F-6a, F-6b), -202.53 (d, J = 51.7 Hz, F-3"). 19F{1H} NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -75.57 (s, CF₃), -132.34 (s, F-6a, F-6b), -202.67 (s, F-3"). HRMS: Found 711.1933 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₄F₆N₄O₁₃Na⁺ requires 711.1919.



Gal B1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-N3 (SG16231-02, 2 mM), Tris, pH 7.4 (50 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (8 mM), GTP (4 mM), 4F-Fuc (4 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (4 uM) and FKP (2.4 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 6.52 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was lyophilised. The powder was re-dissolved in 500 ul of water, 500 mg of silica was added and the water removed in vacuo. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 4 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (0:100 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder (?). 1H NMR (501 MHz, CDCl3) δ 5.14 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 5.00 (dq, J = 33.7, 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 5.00 – 4.81 (m, 3H, H-6a, H-6b, H-4"), 4.72 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.50 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.15 – 4.09 (m, 2H, H-2, H-4), 4.09 – 3.98 (m, 3H, H-3, H-3", H-Pr1a), 3.97 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.86 – 3.76 (m, 3H, H-2'', H-5, H-6'), 3.76 – 3.70 (m, 2H, H-3', H-5'), 3.70 – 3.65 (m, 1H, H-5'), 3.55 (dd, J = 9.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.42 (qd, J = 6.7, 5.9, 2.7 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.91 (ddd, J = 8.8, 6.1, 3.2 Hz, 4H, H-Pr2), 1.32 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 101.8 (C-1'), 100.4 (C-1), 98.9 (C-1''), 80.7 (d, C-6), 75.1 (C-5'), 74.4 (C-3), 73.7 (C-5), 73.0 (C-4), 72.3 (C-3'), 70.9 (C-2'), 68.0 (C-3'', C-4'), 67.4 (C-2''), 66.9 (C-Pr1), 66.7 (C-4''), 66.0 (d, C-5"), 61.7 (C-6'), 56.1 (C-2), 47.4 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 14.6 (C-6"). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -75.57 (s, CF₃), -220.89 (F-4"), -232.59 (F-6). HRMS: Found 693.2006 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₅F₅N₄NaO₁₃⁺ requires 693.2013

1.2.21 Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX21)



6FGlcNTA-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (0.5 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (20 μM), Tris buffer (50 mM, pH 8.0) and NaCl (100 mM) in H₂O at a total volume of 1.3 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and used directly in the next reaction. Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-N3 (2 mM), Tris, pH 7.4 (50 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (8 mM), GTP (4 mM), 6F-Fuc (4 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (4 uM) and FKP (2.4 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 6.52 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was lyophilised. The powder was re-dissolved in 500 ul of water, 500 mg of silica was added and the water removed in vacuo. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 4 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (0:100 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and

freeze dried to give the product as a white powder (2.7 mg, 36%). ¹H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.16 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 5.16 – 5.09 (m, 1H, H-5"), 4.90 (ddd, *J* = 45.7, 11.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6a), 4.85 – 4.77 (m, 1H, H-6b), 4.77 – 4.68 (m, 1H, H-6a"), 4.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.60 (ddd, *J* = 35.6, 10.0, 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-6b"), 4.44 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.11 – 4.03 (m, 3H, H-2, H-3, H-4), 4.02 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.99 (dt, *J* = 10.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-1a), 3.92 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.90 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-3"), 3.81 – 3.73 (m, 3H, H-2", H-5, H-6a"), 3.73 – 3.66 (m, 2H, H-6b', H-Xb), 3.66 – 3.61 (m, 3H, H-2', H-3', H-5'), 3.37 (td, *J* = 6.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H, H-Z), 1.85 (quin, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H, H-Y). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ 102.2 (C-1'), 100.5 (C-1), 99.0 (C-1"), 84.2 (d, *J* = 165 Hz, C-6"), 81.1 (d, *J* = 169 Hz, C-6), 74.8 (C-5'), 74.5 (C-3), 73.8 (d, *J* = 18 Hz, C-5), 72.8 (d, *J* = 4 Hz, C-4), 72.5 (C-3'), 70.7 (C-2'), 69.5 (d, *J* = 19 Hz, C-5"), 69.1 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, C-4"), 68.7 (C-3"), 68.3 (C-4'), 67.6 (C-X), 67.5 (C-2"), 61.4 (C-6'), 56.2 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Z), 28.1 (C-Y). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -75.59 (s, CF₃), -229.34 (td, *J* = 47.2, 16.4 Hz, F-6"), -232.65 (td, *J* = 49.6, 31.9 Hz, F-6). HRMS: Found 704.2413 ([M+NH₄]⁺), C₂₃H₃₉F₅N₅O₁₄⁺ requires 704.2409.

1.2.22 4F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX22)



6F-GlcNTFA-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-4F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 4F-Gal B1-4 GlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.4 mg, 16%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 5.09 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 5.01 – 4.78 (m, 2H, H-6a, H-6b), 4.99 (dq, J = 30.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.84 – 4.67 (m, 1H, H-4'), 4.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.08 (m, 2H, H-2, H-4), 4.04 – 3.93 (m, 3H, H-3, H-3", H-Pr1a), 3.92 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.81 – 3.71 (m, 3H, H-5, H-6a', H-6b'), 3.77 (dd, J = 10.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-2"), 3.71 – 3.65 (m, H-3', H-Pr1b), 3.63 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.6, 2.7 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.91 – 1.81 (m, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.27 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, H-6"). 13C NMR (126 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 101.93 (C-1'), 100.5 (C-1), 98.9 (C-1''), 93.2 (d, C-4'), 81.2 (d, C-6), 75.0 (C-5'), 74.5 (C-3), 73.8 (C-5), 72.5 (C-4), 72.5 (C-3'), 71.2 (C-2'), 68.8 (d, C-3''), 68.2 (C-4''), 67.5 (C-2"), 67.2 (C-Pr1), 65.9 (C-5"), 59.2 (C-6'), 56.2 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.1 (C-Pr2), 14.7 (C-6"). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -75.59 (s, CF3), -220.89 (td, J = 50.6, 31.4 Hz, F-4'), -232.59 (td, J = 47.1, 30.9 Hz, F-6). HRMS: Found 693.2008 ([M+Na]⁺), $C_{23}H_{35}F_5N_4NaO_{13}^+$ requires 693.2013.



6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N3 (SG17011-03, 10 mM), UDP-6d-Gal (11 mM), MnCl2 (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H2O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 6d-Gal β 1-4 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl2 (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), Fuc (8 mM), α1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H2O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (30:70 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and redissolved in water. The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 26/1000 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.4 mg, 16%).1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 6.33 (t, J = 52.9 Hz, 1H, H-6), 5.05 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.84 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.72 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.39 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.11 – 3.95 (m, 5H, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5, H-Pr1b), 3.93 (dd, J = 10.5, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-3"), 3.82 (dd, J = 3.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.75 – 3.63 (m, 5H, H-2", H-3', H-4', H-5', H-Pr1b), 3.48 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 3.37 (td, J = 6.7, 2.1 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.90 – 1.79 (m, 2H, H-Pr2), 1.23 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H, H-6'), 1.18 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, H-6''). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 170.9 (C=O), 114.8 (t, C-6), 101.9 (C-1'), 100.6 (C-1), 98.9 (C-1''), 74.1 (C-3), 73.5 (C-4), 72.5 (C-5), 72.0 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4''), 70.9 (C-2'), 70.6 (C-5'), 70.4 (C-4'), 69.1 (C-3''), 67.8 (C-Pr3), 67.5 (C-2''), 66.9 (C-5"), 55.8 (C-2), 47.7 (C-Pr3), 28.01 (C-Pr2), 15.7 (C-6'), 15.3 (C-6"). 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -75.56 (s, F-CF3), -132.42 (m, F-6a), -132.54 (m, F-6b). 19F{1H} NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ-75.57 (s, CF₃), -132.04 (d, J = 285 Hz, F-6a), -132.92 (d, J = 285 Hz, F-6b). HRMS: Found 693.2008 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₅F₅N₄NaO₁₃⁺ requires 693.2013.

1.2.24 4F-Gal β 1-4 (6F-Fuc α 1-3) GlcNTFA-N₃ (LeX24)



GlcNTFA-N₃ (10 mM), UDP-4F-Gal (11 mM), MnCl₂ (10 mM), BSA (1 mg / ml), B4GalT1 HS (30 μ M), Tris buffer (100 mM, pH 8.0) in H₂O at a total volume of 3.25 ml were incubated overnight at 37 °C. To the crude 4F-Gal β 1-4 GlcNTFA-N3 (4 mM) was added Tris, pH 7.0 (200 mM), MgCl₂ (10 mM), ATP (16 mM), GTP (8 mM), 6F-Fuc (8 mM), α 1-3 FucT HP (8 uM) and FKP (5 uM) in H₂O at a total volume of 8.12 ml this was incubated overnight at 37 °C. The reaction mixture was passed through a 10K MWCO spin concentrator and the filtrate was dried under reduced pressure with 600 mg silica gel. The resulting powder was loaded into a 4 g empty dry load cartridge and connected to a 12 g flash silica cartridge. The separation was run on a biotage flash system (20:80 MeOH:EtOAc \rightarrow 50:50 MeOH:EtOAc over 15 CV). The fractions containing the product were pooled, the solvent removed under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in water.

The mixture was then finally purified by size exclusion on a 10/300 biogel P2 column and the fractions containing product pooled and freeze dried to give the product as a white powder. (2.2 mg, 13%). 1H NMR (501 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ 5.04 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-1"), 4.93 (ddd, J = 17.0, 8.1, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-5"), 4.72 – 4.65 (dd, J = 48.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 4.58 – 4.40 (m, 2H, H-6a", H-6b"), 4.50 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.44 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 3.97 – 3.85 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-Pr1a), 3.85 – 3.83 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4"), 3.80 – 3.73 (m, 2H, H-3", H-6b), 3.66 (ddd, J = 30.8, 9.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.67 – 3.60 (m, 4H, H-2", H-5', H-6a', H-6b'), 3.60 – 3.49 (m, 3H, H-2', H-5, H-Pr1b), 3.25 (td, J = 6.6, 2.7 Hz, 2H, H-Pr3), 1.73 (p, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-Pr2). 13C NMR (126 MHz, D2O) δ 101.7 (C-1'), 100.4 (C-1), 98.9 (C-1"), 90.7 (d, C-4'), 83.9 (d, C-6"), 75.4 (C-5), 74.2 (C-3), 73.9 (C-4), 72.6 (C-5'), 71.5 (C-3'), 70.6 (C-2'), 69.2 (C-5"), 68.8 (C-4"), 68.6 (C-3"), 67.5 (C-2"), 67.4 (C-Pr1), 60.0 (C-6'), 59.5 (C-6), 56.2 (C-2), 47.6 (C-Pr3), 28.0 (C-Pr2). C=O peak not observed. 19F NMR (376 MHz, D2O) δ -75.6 (CF₃), -218.18 (F-4'), -229.59 (F-6"). HRMS: Found 709.1748 ([M+Na]⁺), C₂₃H₃₅F₅N₄NaO₁₄⁺ requires 709.1963.

2 Supplementary Figures

2.1 Supplementary Figure 1. Synthesis of DBCO-DH.



Supplementary Figure 1. Synthesis of DBCO-DH compound.

2.2 Supplementary Figure 2. Synthesis of DBCO-DH NGLs via SPAAC 'click' reaction.



Supplementary Figure 2. Synthesis of DBCO-DH NGLs via SPAAC 'click' reaction.

2.3 Supplementary Figure 3. Crystal structure of $\beta(1,4)$ -galactosyltransferase bound to UDP-Gal



Supplementary Figure 3. Crystal structure of $\beta(1,4)$ -galactosyltransferase bound to UDP-Gal. a) UDP-Galactose (yellow) bound to bovine β -1,4-galactosyltransferase (pink) with potential hydrogen-bonding interactions between the UDP-Gal and protein/bound water molecules shown as dotted lines. Image generated in PyMOL using Protein Data Bank file 2fyc.pdb. b) overlay of image a) with the structure of human b-1,4-galactosyltransferase (green) derived from Protein Data Bank file 2fyb.pdb shows that the key residues involved in interactions with the galactose residue are conserved between the bovine and human enzymes.

2.4 Supplementary Figure 4. Crystal structure of Hp- α 1-3FucT bound to GDP-Fuc



Supplementary Figure 4. GDP-Fucose binding to Helicobacter pylori α -1,3-fucosyltransferase. Potential hydrogen bonding interactions between heavy atoms are indicated by the yellow dashed lines. Figure was created in PyMOL using Protein Data Bank file 2nzy.pdb.

2.5 Supplementary Figure 5. Increased chemical shift of fucose H-5



Supplementary Figure 5. The 'closed conformation of Lewis^x.

The increased chemical shift of fucose H-5 was observed for the Lewisx glycofluoroforms (4.77-4.88 ppm for Lewis^x structures containing Fuc **4a**, 3F-Fuc **4b**, 4F-Fuc **4c**; 5.01-5.53 ppm for Lewis^x structures containing 6F-Fuc **4d**, Figure 3), as is the case for nonfluorinated Lewis^x (referencing to water signal) This evidenced that all analogues adopted the well-defined 'closed conformation' when in aqueous medium, that is known to result from a non-conventional CH-O hydrogen bond between fucose H-5 and the ring oxygen of the galactosyl residue.¹

2.6 Supplementary Figure 6. Further NMR-evidence of the glycofluoroform closed conformation for 6F-Fuc glycofluoroforms

An interesting result when comparing the NMR of the Lewis^x analogues was the effect of fluorination at the 6-position of fucose on H-2 of the galactose. These two are not close through bonding but in structures of Lewis^x are held spatially close to each other. The axial Fuc OH-4 would force the fluorine in the 6-position into the tg or gt conformation (Supplementary Figure S6a). This is supported by coupling constant analysis: for all glycofluoroforms fluorinated at the fucose 6-position, the vicinal ${}^{3}J_{H5-F6}$ value is around 17 Hz, which clearly indicates a *gauche*-dihedral angle, which gives two possible conformers as shown. This renders the two H6-protons non-equivalent, with one having an *anti*-periplanar dihedral angle with H5, leading to a large ${}^{3}J_{H5-H6}$ value (~8 Hz), and the other hydrogen having a *gauche*-dihedral, leading to a small ${}^{3}J_{H5-H6}$ value (~3–4 Hz).

Hence, this results in the fluorine atom pointing it towards the H-2 of the galactose, which has a deshielding effect on Gal H-2 (4b). Interestingly, for one glycofluoroform, the galactose C2 signal in the ¹³C NMR spectrum displayed a doublet, despite no fluorine was present in the same ring (Supplementary Figure 6b). We propose this arises from the vicinity of the fucose F6 fluorine atom.

(a) 6-fluorinated fucose fluoroforms: Conformation of fluoromethyl group



(b) 6-fluorinated fucose fluoroforms: further NMR support of closed conformation



Collated ¹H NMR of all 24 Lewis^x analogues. Asterisks highlight position of Gal H-2: red donates sugars containing 6FFuc and gold donates all other sugars. The two sugars containing 3FGal are shown in bold and are not included in the analysis due to the proximal effect of fluorine next to Gal H-2. Inset: A box and whisker plot comparing 6FFuc containing Lewis^x analogues (red) to the rest.

Supplementary Figure 6. Explanation of the observed increased chemical shift of the galactose H-2 when the fucose residue is fluorinated at C6.

2.7 Supplementary Figure 7. Histogram chart representation of the results of binding of hDC-SIGNR, Rhesus Langerin and anti-Lewis^x (BG-7) to the NGL probes in the microarray set tested.



hDC-SIGNR

Supplementary Figure 7. Histogram chart representation of the results of binding of hDC-SIGNR, Rhesus Langerin and anti-Lewis^x (BG-7) to the NGL probes in the microarray set tested. The microarray consists of 28 NGL probes: 24 Lewis^x trisaccharide derived NGLs 4 control NGLs; the probe list and the glycan sequences are in Table S2. Colours used for the intensity bars: green, LeX1, the native Lewis^x trisaccharide NGL; purple, NGLs of the unnatural Lewis^x trisaccharides; black, the NGL standards.

2.8 Supplementary Figure 8. Histogram charts showing the influence of fluorination of the Lewis^x trisaccharide on the binding signals with hDC-SIGN, Classical CTB, LTBh, and anti-Lewis^x antibodies anti-L5, anti-SSEA-1 and anti-BG7.





Supplementary Figure 8. Histogram charts showing the influence of fluorination of the Lewis^x trisaccharide on the binding signals with hDC-SIGN, Classical CTB, LTBh, and anti- Lewis^x antibodies anti-L5, anti-SSEA-1 and anti-BG7. With each protein the fluorescence intensity values are normalized against those of the unmodified Lewis^x probe LeX1. The enhancement or diminution of binding signals are shown as percentage values (LeX1 shown as 0%), positive or negative, respectively. -100% indicates no binding detected. The raw fluorescence intensity and the normalized values are in SOURCE DATA file.
2.9 Supplementary Figure 9. 'Fingerprints' of the binding of the Classical CTB, LTBh, hDC-SIGN, and anti-Lewis^x antibodies anti-L5, anti-SSEA-1 and BG-7 showing effects of fluorination of the Lewis^x trisaccharide.



Supplementary Figure 9. 'Fingerprints' of the binding of the Classical CTB, LTBh, hDC-SIGN, and anti-LewisX antibodies anti-L5, anti-SSEA-1 and BG-7 showing effects of fluorination of the Lewis^X trisaccharide.

The fingerprints have been generated by normalizing the fluorescence intensity values against those of the native Lewis^X trisaccharide LeX1. The difference, enhancement and diminution of binding signals is shown as a percentage value: Negative values mean that the binding intensities are lower than that of LeX1 which is shown as 0%, e.g. -100% is for no binding detected. The raw fluorescence intensity and the normalized values are in the SOURCE DATA File. Colour code for binding intensity is as follows: yellow, similar to the native (plus or minus 25%); green, increased by greater than 25%; red, decreased to less than 25%.

2.10 Supplementary Figure 10. Individual spider charts showing the influence of fluorination of the Lewis^X trisaccharide on the binding signal intensities of hDC-SIGN, the Classical CTB and LTBh, and the anti-Lewis^X antibodies anti-L5, anti-SSEA-1 and BG-7.



Supplementary Figure 10. Individual spider charts showing the influence of fluorination of the Lewis^x trisaccharide on the binding signal intensities of hDC-SIGN, the Classical CTB and LTBh, and the anti- Lewis^x antibodies anti-L5, anti-SSEA-1 and BG-7. The raw fluorescence intensity and the normalized values are in the SOURCE DATA file.

2.11 Supplementary Figure 11. Isothermal Titration Calorimetry of (a) Classical and (b) El Tor CTB with Lewis^x

Isothermal titration calorimetry was conducted with a MicroCal iTC200 calorimeter (202.8 μ L cell volume) operating at 25 °C. Lewis^x (47 mM) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at pH 7.4 was titrated into a solution of either Classical CTB (275 μ M protomer / 55 μ M pentamer) or El Tor CTB (250 μ M protomer / 50 μ M pentamer) in the same PBS buffer. A single 2 μ L injection was followed by 19 injections of 4 μ L at 120 second intervals while stirring at 750 rpm. Data was processed using the Malvern PEAK ITC software using the standard one-site binding model and fixing the binding stoichiometry to 1 ligand per CTB protomer. Titrations were conducted in triplicate and a control experiment in which Lewis^x was titrated into matched PBS buffer was subtracted from each dataset to account for heat of dilution of the ligand.



Supplementary Figure 11. Isothermal Titration Calorimetry of (a) Classical and (b) El Tor CTB with Lewis^x showing examples of the thermograms (top) and integrated heat data after subtracting for heat of dilution of Lewis^x (bottom). DP is the difference in power supplied to the sample cell and reference cell during the titration. Titrations conducted in triplicate gave an average K_d of 6.1 ±0.3 mM and Δ H of -6.84 ±0.47 kcal/mol for Classical CTB, whereas no binding could be detected for El Tor CTB under these conditions.

2.12 Supplementary Figure 12. HPTLC analyses of the 24 NGLs prepared from the azido-terminated Lewis^x structures



Supplementary Figure 12. HPTLC analyses of the 24 NGLs prepared from the azido-terminated Lewis^X structures. Amounts applied 250pmol in panels A, B and C, and 100pmol in panels D and E. Double bands are visualised for the NGLs due to the presence of the two regioisomeric products from the DBCO-based SPAAC reaction (Supplementary Figure 2). Solvent System CHCl₃:MeOH:H₂O, 130:50:9 (by volume). O, the origin of the HPTLC plate. R₁= OCH2-CH2-CH2-N₃-DBCO-DH. The un-cropped HPTLC images are in the SOURCE DATA File.

2.13 Supplementary Figure 13. UV-Vis analysis of unfunctionalised (AuNP₅₅ – black dotted line) and functionalised AuNPs used in this study



Supplementary Figure 13. UV-Vis analysis of unfunctionalised (AuNP₅₅ – black dotted line) and functionalised AuNPs used in this study. In an aggregated state one would observe an increase in absorbance at 700 nm.

2.14 Supplementary Figure 14 Dynamic Light Scattering analysis of unfunctionalised (AuNP₅₅ – black dotted line) and functionalised AuNPs used in this study



Supplementary Figure 14. Dynamic Light Scattering analysis of unfunctionalised (AuNP₅₅ – black dotted line) and functionalised AuNPs used in this study.

This Figure shows that compared to the unfunctionalized AuNP (black dotted line), the functionalised AuNPs have a ~10 nm increase in size. This confirms their non-aggregated state. See Table S6 for actual measurement data.

2.15 Supplementary Figure 15: TEM-analysis of unfunctionalised and functionalised AuNPs used in this study



Supplementary Figure 15a. TEM-analysis of unfunctionalised AuNPs used in this study. A)-C) Representative TEM images of unfunctionalised AuNPs. D) Histogram of sizes from analysis from 330 particles.



Supplementary Figure 15b. TEM-analysis of functionalised AuNPs used in this study. A)-C) Representative TEM images of (functionalised) LeX16-PHEA@AuNPs. D) Histogram of sizes from analysis from 186 particles.

2.16 Supplementary Figure 16. UV-Vis analysis of CTB-induced Aggregation



Supplementary Figure 16: Initial UV-Vis analysis of Le^x -functionalised AuNPs in response to a serial dilution of CTB (8333 nM – (0.1 mg.mL⁻¹ start).

2.17 Supplementary Figure 17a-c. Negative and positive controls for the aggregation assay.

Glyconanoparticle aggregation on addition of enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* heat-labile toxin B subunit (LTB) (another bacterial toxin) was carried out in the same way as the CTB aggregation assay (Figure 5 main article). Supplementary Figure 17a shows the complete dose-dependent binding responses of the Lewis^x glycoforms versus LTB.



Supplementary Figure 17a. Dose-dependent response of library of Lewis^x glyconanoparticles to LTB. Data is presented as normalised Abs₇₀₀ from UV-Visible spectroscopy.

LeX1 the native Lewis X glycan gave a very weak binding response. LeX11 and LeX13, 3F-Fuc and 6F-Fuc respectively, gave increased binding responses, which again correlates well with the microarray data shown in Figure 4b from the main article. However, the microarray data suggest increase binding should be observed with LeX8 also, however this is not observed here. All other glycoforms gave no response in the concentration range tested which agrees with the microarray data.

Two plant lectins were also tested as a positive and negative control for binding. Again, glyconanoparticle aggregation on addition of lectin was carried out in the same way as the CTB aggregation assay (Figure 5 main article). *Aleuria Aurantia* Lectin (AAL) prefers fucose a1,3-linked on *N*-acetyllactosamine related structures therefore we expect to see good binding against the structures presented here. Supplementary Figure 17b shows the complete dose-dependent binding responses of the Lewis^x glycoforms versus AAL.



Supplementary Figure 17b. Dose-dependent response of library of Lewis^x glyconanoparticles to AAL. Data is presented as normalised Abs₇₀₀ from UV-Visible spectroscopy.

LeX1 the native Lewis X glycan, gave a strong binding response as expected. All other glycoforms gave similar responses, except LeX24 which significantly reduced the binding response over 10-fold. The reason for this is unknown as the 4F-Gal, 6F-Fuc and GlcTFA is tolerated in other structures (e.g Lex4, LeX8, LeX13, LeX16, LeX 21 and LeX22).

Soybean agglutinin has a preference to *N*-Acetylgalactosamine therefore no/limited binding is expected against these structures. Supplementary Figure 17c shows the complete dose-dependent binding responses of the Lewis^x glycoforms versus SBA.



Supplementary Figure 17c. Dose-dependent response of library of Lewis^x glyconanoparticles to SBA. Data is presented as normalised Abs₇₀₀ from UV-Visible spectroscopy.

As expected, no response to SBA was observed for any of the derivatives in the concentration range tested.

2.18 Supplementary figures 18-197. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectra of both LacNAc and Lewis^x synthesis

The product peak is indicated by a red asterix.

2.18.1 Supplementary Figure 18. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.2 Supplementary Figure 19. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.3 Supplementary Figure 20. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.4 Supplementary Figure 21. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.5 Supplementary Figure 22. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.7 Supplementary Figure 24. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β 1-4 GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.8 Supplementary Figure 25. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β 1-4 GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.9 Supplementary Figure 26. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.10 Supplementary Figure 27. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.11 Supplementary Figure 28. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.13 Supplementary Figure 30. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.14 Supplementary Figure 31. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.15 Supplementary Figure 32. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.16 Supplementary Figure 33. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.17 Supplementary Figure 34. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.19 Supplementary Figure 36. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.20 Supplementary Figure 37. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.21 Supplementary Figure 38. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.22 Supplementary Figure 39. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.23 Supplementary Figure 40. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.24 Supplementary Figure 41. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.25 Supplementary Figure 42. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 GlcNAc-ITag






2.18.27 Supplementary Figure 44. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.28 Supplementary Figure 45. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag





2.18.29 Supplementary Figure 46. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag





2.18.31 Supplementary Figure 48. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX1)



2.18.32 Supplementary Figure 49. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag (LeX4)



2.18.33 Supplementary Figure 50. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag (LeX2)







2.18.35 Supplementary Figure 52. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag (LeX3)





2.18.36 Supplementary Figure 53. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag (LeX6)

2.18.37 Supplementary Figure 54. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX7)



















2.18.42 Supplementary Figure 59. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.43 Supplementary Figure 60. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX8)







2.18.45 Supplementary Figure 62. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag







2.18.47 Supplementary Figure 64. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.48 Supplementary Figure 65. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.49 Supplementary Figure 66. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX9)







2.18.51 Supplementary Figure 68. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag (LeX17)



2.18.52 Supplementary Figure 69. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.53 Supplementary Figure 70. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.55 Supplementary Figure 72. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX10)



2.18.56 Supplementary Figure 73. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β 1-4 (Fuc α 1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.57 Supplementary Figure 74. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.58 Supplementary Figure 75. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.59 Supplementary Figure 76. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.60 Supplementary Figure 77. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag (LeX23)



2.18.61 Supplementary Figure 78. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX11)



2.18.62 Supplementary Figure 79. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag






2.18.64 Supplementary Figure 81. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag (LeX18)



2.18.65 Supplementary Figure 82. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.66 Supplementary Figure 83. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag (LeX19)



2.18.67 Supplementary Figure 84. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag













2.18.70 Supplementary Figure 87. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag

2.18.71 Supplementary Figure 88. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.72 Supplementary Figure 89. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.73 Supplementary Figure 90. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.74 Supplementary Figure 91. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.75 Supplementary Figure 92. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.76 Supplementary Figure 93. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.77 Supplementary Figure 94. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.78 Supplementary Figure 95. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β 1-4 (3F-Fuc α 1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.79 Supplementary Figure 96. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag







2.18.81 Supplementary Figure 98. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag





2.18.82 Supplementary Figure 99. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag









2.18.85 Supplementary Figure 102. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag















2.18.89 Supplementary Figure 106. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.90 Supplementary Figure 107. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.91 Supplementary Figure 108. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX12)



2.18.92 Supplementary Figure 109. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.93 Supplementary Figure 110. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.94 Supplementary Figure 111. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag (LeX20)



2.18.95 Supplementary Figure 112. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.96 Supplementary Figure 113. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.97 Supplementary Figure 114. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag














2.18.101 Supplementary Figure 118. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.102 Supplementary Figure 119. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.103 Supplementary Figure 120. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.104 Supplementary Figure 121. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.105 Supplementary Figure 122. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag







2.18.107 Supplementary Figure 124. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.109 Supplementary Figure 126. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.110 Supplementary Figure 127. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.111 Supplementary Figure 128. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.112 Supplementary Figure 129. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.113 Supplementary Figure 130. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.114 Supplementary Figure 131. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (4F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.115 Supplementary Figure 132. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag







2.18.117 Supplementary Figure 134. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.118Supplementary Figure 135. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of
synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.119 Supplementary Figure 136. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.120 Supplementary Figure 137. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (3F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.121 Supplementary Figure 138. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX13)



2.18.122 Supplementary Figure 139. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.123 Supplementary Figure 140. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.124 Supplementary Figure 141. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag (LeX21)



2.18.125 Supplementary Figure 142. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.127 Supplementary Figure 144. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX15)



2.18.128 Supplementary Figure 145. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.129 Supplementary Figure 146. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.130 Supplementary Figure 147. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.131 Supplementary Figure 148. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag**



2.18.132 Supplementary Figure 149. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.133 Supplementary Figure 150. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX16)



2.18.134 Supplementary Figure 151. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag (LeX24)



2.18.135 Supplementary Figure 152. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag


2.18.136 Supplementary Figure 153. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.137 Supplementary Figure 154. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.138 Supplementary Figure 155. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.139 Supplementary Figure 156. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.140 Supplementary Figure 157. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.141 Supplementary Figure 158. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.142 Supplementary Figure 159. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.143 Supplementary Figure 160. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.144 Supplementary Figure 161. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.145 Supplementary Figure 162. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.146 Supplementary Figure 163. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.147 Supplementary Figure 164. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.148 Supplementary Figure 165. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.149 Supplementary Figure 166. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.150 Supplementary Figure 167. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (6F-Fuc α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.151 Supplementary Figure 168. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag (LeX14)



2.18.152 Supplementary Figure 169. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.153 Supplementary Figure 170. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag







2.18.155 Supplementary Figure 172. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag







2.18.157 Supplementary Figure 174. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **3F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag**



2.18.158 Supplementary Figure 175. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **3F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag**



2.18.159 Supplementary Figure 176. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.160 Supplementary Figure 177. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 3F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag





2.18.161 Supplementary Figure 178. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **3F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag**

2.18.162 Supplementary Figure 179. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **3F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag**



2.18.163 Supplementary Figure 180. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.164 Supplementary Figure 181. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.165 Supplementary Figure 182. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **4F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag**



2.18.166 Supplementary Figure 183. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of **4F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag**



2.18.167 Supplementary Figure 184. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.168 Supplementary Figure 185. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 4F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.169 Supplementary Figure 186. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.170 Supplementary Figure 187. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.171 Supplementary Figure 188. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag






2.18.173 Supplementary Figure 190. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.174 Supplementary Figure 191. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6F-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.175 Supplementary Figure 192. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.176 Supplementary Figure 193. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.177 Supplementary Figure 194. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNAc-ITag



2.18.178 Supplementary Figure 195. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6F-GlcNTFA-ITag



2.18.179 Supplementary Figure 196. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNAc-ITag



2.18.180 Supplementary Figure 197. HRMS ITag screening assay mass spectrum of synthesis of 6d-Gal β1-4 (Ara α1-3) 6,6-diFGlcNTFA-ITag



- 2.19 Supplementary Figures 198-266. NMR spectra of the upscaled Lewis^x and its glycofluoroforms
- 2.19.1 LeX1



2.19.1.1 Supplementary Figure 198. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX**





2.19.2 LeX2



2.19.2.1 Supplementary Figure 200. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX2



2.19.1.2 Supplementary Figure 199. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX1**











2.19.3.2 Supplementary Figure 204. HSQC NMR spectrum for compound LeX3



229



2.19.4 LeX4





2.19.4.2 Supplementary Figure 207. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound LeX4





2.19.4.3 Supplementary Figure 208. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR spectrum for compound **LeX4**

2.19.5 LeX5







2.19.5.3 Supplementary Figure 211. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR spectrum for compound **LeX5** Note: contains traces of trifluoroacetic acid.

2.19.6 LeX6





2.19.6.2 Supplementary Figure 213. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX6**





2.19.6.3 Supplementary Figure 214. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansion) spectrum for compound **LeX6**

2.19.7 LeX7



2.19.7.1 Supplementary Figure 215. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX7 4E+06 4E+06 3E+06 -2E+06 G (m) 3.71 H (d) 4.98 M (dd) 4.64 O (dd) 4.00 E (q) D (ddt) 3.60 3.36 A (d) 5.11 N (d) 4.82 B (m) 4.52 C (dd) 4.20 F (m) 3.89 (d) K (m) 04 1.83 J (dd) 1.17 -2E+06 -2E+06 -1E+06 -5E+05 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.6 4.4 4.2 4.0 3.8 3.6 3.4 3.2 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 ft (ppm) 0.8







2.19.7.3 Supplementary Figure 217. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansion) spectrum for compound **LeX7**



2.19.8.1 Supplementary Figure 218. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX8**



2.19.8.2 Supplementary Figure 219. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound LeX8







2.19.9 LeX9



2.19.9.1 Supplementary Figure 221. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX9**



2.19.9.2 Supplementary Figure 222. HSQC NMR spectrum for compound LeX9





2.19.10 LeX10





2.19.10.2 Supplementary Figure 225. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX10**

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2.19.11.1 Supplementary Figure 226. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX11**











2.19.12 LeX12



2.19.12.1 Supplementary Figure 229. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX12



2.19.12.2 Supplementary Figure 230. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX12**

Gal b14 (4FFuc a13) GlcNAc-N3.21.1.1r	8 6 4 6	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	~ 0 00
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2.19.12.3 Supplementary Figure 231. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansion) spectrum for compound **LeX12**



2.19.13 LeX13



2.19.13.1 Supplementary Figure 232. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX13**



2.19.13.2 Supplementary Figure 233. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound LeX13



2.19.13.3 Supplementary Figure 234. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansion) spectrum for compound **LeX13**



2.19.14 LeX14



2.19.14.1 Supplementary Figure 235. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX14







2.19.15.1 Supplementary Figure 237. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX15



2.19.15.2 Supplementary Figure 238. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX15**



2.19.15.3 Supplementary Figure 239. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansions) spectrum for compound **LeX15**




2.19.16.1 Supplementary Figure 240. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX16**



2.19.16.2 Supplementary Figure 241. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX16**



2.19.16.3 Supplementary Figure 242. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansions) spectrum for compound **LeX16**







Note: contains traces of the corresponding LacNAc, which were removed after neoglycolipid formation.





2.19.17.2 Supplementary Figure 244. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound LeX17

2.19.17.3 Supplementary Figure 245. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansions) spectrum for compound **LeX17**





2.19.18.1 Supplementary Figure 246. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX18





2.19.18.3 Supplementary Figure 248. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansions) spectrum for compound **LeX18**



2.19.19 LeX19





2.19.19.2 Supplementary Figure 250. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX19**





2.19.19.3 Supplementary Figure 251. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansions) spectrum for compound **LeX19**

2.19.20 LeX20



Note: contains traces of the corresponding LacNAc, which were removed after neoglycolipid formation.

2.19.20.1 Supplementary Figure 252. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX20



2.19.20.2 Supplementary Figure 253. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX20**





2.19.20.3 Supplementary Figure 254. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR spectrum for compound LeX20

2.19.21 LeX21











2.19.21.3 Supplementary Figure 257. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansions) spectrum for compound **LeX21**





2.19.22.1 Supplementary Figure 258. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound LeX22



2.19.22.2 Supplementary Figure 259. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound **LeX22**











2.19.23.3 Supplementary Figure 263. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansion) spectrum for compound **LeX23**





2.19.24.1 Supplementary Figure 264. ¹H NMR spectrum for compound **LeX24**



2.19.24.2 Supplementary Figure 265. ¹³C NMR spectrum for compound LeX24



2.19.24.3 Supplementary Figure 266. ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (Insert: ¹⁹F NMR expansion) spectrum for compound **LeX24**



2.20 Supplementary Figures 267-268. NGL related

2.20.1 Supplementary Figure 267. Negative-ion MALDI-MS spectrum of the DBCO-DH lipid reagent.



2.20.2 Supplementary Figure 268. Negative-ion MALDI-MS spectra of the 24 Lewis^X related NGLs. R_1 = OCH2-CH2-CH2-N₃-DBCO-DH.



Continue overleaf



3 Supplementary Tables

3.1 Supplementary Table 1. ESMS-derived conversion efficiencies of GlcNAc derivatives bearing ITags to LacNAc analogues, and from LacNAc analogues to Lewis^x analogues containing fucose, 3F-Fuc, 4F-Fuc, 6F-Fuc, and Ara

All tables display conversion as a percentage. All values are taken as a total conversion from GlcNAc-ITag analogue to LacNAc-ITag analogue, or *conversion from LacNAc-ITag analogue to LewisX-ITag analogue*.

GlcNAc-ITag to LacNAc-ITag						
Disacch.	GlcNAc	6F-	6,6-diF-	GIcNTFA	6F-	6,6-diF-
		GlcNAc	GlcNAc		GlcNTFA	GlcNTFA
Gal	100	97	96	99	95	88
3F-Gal	38	18	13	23	10	7
4F-Gal	100	95	89	94	100	68
6F-Gal	71	35	22	54	18	6
6d-Gal	100	92	93	93	74	60

LacNAc-ITag to LewisX-ITag						
Fuc	GlcNAc	6F-	6,6-diF-	GlcNTFA	6F-	6,6-diF-
		GlcNAc	GlcNAc		GIcNTFA	GlcNTFA
Gal	100	92	100	100	97	93
3F-Gal	99	100	100	100	86	66
4F-Gal	100	99	100	100	97	95
6F-Gal	100	100	100	100	93	76
6d-Gal	98	92	94	100	98	85

LacNAc-ITag to LewisX-ITag						
3F-Fuc	GlcNAc	6F-	6,6-diF-	GlcNTFA	6F-	6,6-diF-
		GlcNAc	GlcNAc		GIcNTFA	GlcNTFA
Gal	100	100	100	100	98	100
3F-Gal	100	88	82	93	82	74
4F-Gal	100	100	100	100	98	97
6F-Gal	84	94	100	97	90	77
6d-Gal	31	96	96	97	100	93

LacNAc-ITag to LewisX-ITag						
4F-Fuc	GlcNAc	6F-	6,6-diF-	GlcNTFA	6F-	6,6-diF-
		GlcNAc	GlcNAc		GIcNTFA	GlcNTFA
Gal	100	100	100	100	100	100
3F-Gal	100	100	100	100	91	100
4F-Gal	100	100	100	98	98	100
6F-Gal	57	100	100	96	72	100
6d-Gal	16	80	60	90	95	91

LacNAc-ITag to LewisX-ITag

6F-Fuc	GlcNAc	6F-	6,6-diF-	GlcNTFA	6F-	6,6-diF-
		GlcNAc	GlcNAc		GlcNTFA	GIcNTFA
Gal	100	100	100	100	100	100
3F-Gal	89	63	73	82	83	74
4F-Gal	100	88	100	100	95	100
6F-Gal	94	58	74	85	70	100
6d-Gal	99	100	100	100	100	86

LacNAc-ITag to LewisX-ITag						
Ara	GlcNAc	6F-	6,6-diF-	GlcNTFA	6F-	6,6-diF-
		GlcNAc	GlcNAc		GIcNTFA	GlcNTFA
Gal	100	100	79	81	92	68
3F-Gal	100	100	82	84	74	100
4F-Gal	100	100	79	80	92	70
6F-Gal	100	100	80	86	81	73
6d-Gal	97	100	80	84	94	72

3.2 Supplementary Table 2. List of the NGL probes included in the microarray study with their glycan sequences.

Nomo	Position	Sequences	
Name	in the – array	Textual ^a	Symbolic ^t
LeX1	1	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1	
LeX2	2	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNAcβ1-R1	
LeX3	3	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6,6-diFGlcNAcβ1-R1	
LeX4	4	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNTFAβ1-R1	
_eX5	5	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNTFAβ1-R1	
LeX6	6	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6,6-diFGlcNTFAβ1-R1	
LeX7	7	3F-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1	F A
LeX8	8	4F-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1	F-O

LeX9	9	6F-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX10	10	6d-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX11	11	Galβ1-4(3F-Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX12	12	Galβ1-4(4F-Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX13	13	Galβ1-4(6F-Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX14	14	Galβ14(Araα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX15	15	3F-Galβ1-4(6F-Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX16	16	4F-Galβ1-4(6F-Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX17	17	6F-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNAcβ1-R1
LeX18	18	Galβ1-4(3F-Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNTFAβ1-R1
LeX19	19	Galβ1-4(3F-Fucα1-3)6,6-diFGlcNTFAβ1-R1
LeX20	20	Galβ1-4(4F-Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNTFAβ1-R1
LeX21	21	Galβ1-4(6F-Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNTFAβ1-R1
LeX22	22	4F-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6F-GlcNTFAβ1-R1
LeX23	23	6d-Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)6,6-diFGlcNTFAβ1-R1
LeX24	24	4F-Galβ1-4(6F-Fucα1-3)GlcNTFAβ1-R1
LNnT-DH	25	Galβ-4GlcNAcβ-3Galβ-4Glc-DH





^a Sequence of NGL probes in textual format. Definition of the lipid tags: R₁= OCH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-N₃-DBCO-DH; DH, amino lipid 1,2-dihexadecyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (DHPE); AO, aminooxy (AO) functionalised DHPE. Please see Table S3 for details.

^b Glycan sequences presented using the Symbol Nomenclature for Glycans (SNFG) style. (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/glycans/snfg.html)

3.3 Supplementary Table 3. Supplemental glycan microarray document based on MIRAGE Guidelines (doi:10.3762/mirage.3)²

Classification	Guidelines					
1. Sample: Glycan Binding Sample						
	The list of glycan binding pro	oteins investigated summaris	sed in the table below.			
		Source	Additional information			
	human DC SIGN / CD209	Sino Biological 10200- H01H				
	human DC SIGNR / CD299	Sino Biological 10559- H01H	Recombinant protein expressed in HEK293 Cells			
	Rhesus Langerin / CD207 Langerin	Sino Biological 90159- C01H				
Description of	Anti-L5	Gift from Andrea Streit, King's College London	Monoclonal rat IgM ³			
Sample	Anti Lewis ^x (BG-7)	Bio Legend 912901	Monoclonal mouse IgM			
	Anti Lewis ^x (anti-SSEA-1)	DSHB MC-480 (SSEA-1) Concentrate 0.1 mL	Monoclonal mouse IgM			
	Classical CTB	Sigma-Aldrich Merck c9903				
	CTB El Tor biotype (El Tor CTB)	Prepared by Turnbull Lab	Expressed and purified from Vibrio sp60, for details please see			
	<i>E. coli</i> heat-labile toxin B- subunit (LTBh)		the Supporting Information of Mandal et al. ⁴			
Sample modifications	Not relevant.					
Assay protocolMicroarray analyses were performed essentially as described. ⁵ In brief, the sub wetting with 10 mM Hepes buffer pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl with 5 mM CaCl2 (HBS-Ca) for blocked with 140 µL of the blocking solution, followed by the incubation steps with 1 and antibodies. The Fc-tagged proteins (human DC-SIGN, human DC-SIGNR and rhes were analysed as protein-antibody complexes, which were prepared by incubatio tagged lectins with biotinylated anti-human IgG at a ratio of 1:2 (by weight) for 1h analyses of the anti-LewisX antibodies (anti-L5, anti-BG-7, and anti-SSEA-1) and t toxin proteins (Classical CTB, El Tor variant and LTBh) analysed by a stepwise proce the analyses, AlexaFluor-647-labeled streptavidin (overlaid at 1 µg/mL for 30 min) the final fluorescence detection step.Assay protocolReagents usedSource and references Detection and other biological reagents used are summarised below.Reagents usedSource and references Detection antibodies Rabbit anti-Cholera Toxin antibodySigma-Aldrich Merck C3062 Biotinylated goat anti-human IgGNictinylated goat anti-human IgGVector Lab BA3000			escribed. ⁵ In brief, the subarrays after with 5 mM CaCl2 (HBS-Ca) for 1 min and y the incubation steps with the proteins , human DC-SIGNR and rhesus Langerin) were prepared by incubation of the Fc- cio of 1:2 (by weight) for 1h at 4°C. The G-7, and anti-SSEA-1) and the bacterial halysed by a stepwise procedure. For all aid at 1 μ g/mL for 30 min) was used as mmarised below.			

	Biotinylated rabbit anti-rat I	gM		Rockla	nd Immunoche	emicals 612-4607
	Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit	lgG		MERCK	- B7389	
	Other reagents					
	Alexa Fluor-647-labeled stre	ptavidin		Thermo Fisher S21374		
	Bovine Serum Albumin (Basaline, protease free, aseptic	SA) solution (3 cally filled)	30% in	Sigma-Aldrich Merck A8577		
	BSA solution (heat shock fr fatty acid free, essentially ≥98%)	BSA solution (heat shock fraction, protease free, fatty acid free, essentially globulin free, pH 7, ≥98%)				A7030
	Blocker™ Casein in PBS	Thermo	o Fisher 37582			
	Hepes Buffer 1M solution			Fisher	scientific BP29	9-1
	Information on blocking cond the detection antibodies usec Blocker and diluent solutions	litions, overlay o l are summarise used:	concentr ed in the	ations o table be	f the glycan b low.	inding proteins, and
	 A. 1% (w/v) BSA (A8577), containing 0.02% (w/v) casein blocker 5 mM Ca B. 3% (w/v) BSA (A8577), 5 mM CaCl₂ in HBS C. 1% (w/v) BSA (A8577), 5 mM CaCl₂ in HBS D. 1% (w/v) BSA (A7030), containing 0.02% (w/v) casein blocker 5 mM Ca 				႔ CaCl₂ in HBS ႔ CaCl₂ in HBS	
	Glycan binding sample	Overlay Conc.	1st Detection antibody (Conc)		2nd Detection antibody (Conc)	Blocker and diluent used
	Human DC-SIGN	5 μg/mL	— Biotin (BI) anti-human — IgG		an NA	
	Human DC-SIGNR	20 µg/mL				Solution A
	Rhesus Langerin	20 μg/mL				
	Anti Lewis ^x (BG-7)	1/50	BI anti-	-		
	Anti Lewis ^x (anti-SSEA1)	1/200	mouse (1/200	e IgM))	NA	Solution B as blocker and C
	Anti-L5	1/200	BI anti- IgM (1	-Rat /200)		as diluent
	Classical CTB	25 μg/mL			Bl anti-	
	El Tor CTB	25 μg/mL	Rabbit CTB (1	anti- /1000)	rabbit IgG	Solution D
	LTBh	25 μg/mL			(1/200)	
2. Glycan Library						
Glycan description	The Focused Lewis ^x NGL Array in Supplementary Table S2. designation "BBSRC Fluoro-gl elsewhere.	v contained 28 N This is a sub ycan array Sets	NGL prob o-set of 5,6"); th	es, the r fluorina e full pr	names and stru ted glycan m obe list of whi	uctures of which are icroarray (in-house ch will be published

Glycan modifications	NGLs derived from the 24 Lewis ^X trisaccharide analogues in the Focused-Array were prepared by SPAAC coupling using DBCO-DHPE as described in Materials and Methods. The four NGL standards were selected from the Glycosciences Laboratory probe collection (<u>https://glycosciences.med.ic.ac.uk/glycanLibraryList.html</u>). NGLs of LNnT, LNFP-III and GM1- penta were prepared from reducing oligosaccharides by reductive amination with the amino lipid, 1,2-dihexadecyl- <i>sn</i> -glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (DHPE); ⁶ the NGL of Man9GN2 was prepared by oxime ligation with aminooxy functionalized DHPE (AOPE). ⁷
3. Printing Surface;	e.g., Microarray Slide
Description of surface	Nitrocellulose-coated glass microarray slides.
Manufacturer	16-pad UniSart [®] 3D Microarray Slide from Sartorius (Goettingen, Germany)
Custom preparation of surface	Not relevant.
Non-covalent Immobilization	NGLs were formulated as liposomes by adding carrier lipids, phosphatidylcholine (or 1,2- dihexanoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, designated as DHPC) and cholesterol ⁵ for robotically arraying and non-covalent immobilization on nitrocellulose-coated glass slides.
4. Arrayer (Printer)	
Description of Arrayer	Nano-Plotter 2.1 (GeSim, Radeberg, Germany)
Dispensing mechanism	Non-contact liquid delivery with four dispensing tips.
Glycan deposition	Approximately 0.33 nl was printed per spot. NGL probes were printed at 2 and 5 fmol per spot in duplicate.
	The printing solutions were aqueous based. Printing was performed at ambient temperature and relative humidity of 50-54%.
Printing conditions	The printing solutions contained 100 pmol/ μ l each of cholesterol and DHPC as lipid carriers in addition to the lipid-linked glycan probes in water (HPLC grade). The concentrations of the lipid-linked glycan probes were 5 and 15 pmol/ μ l for the 2 and 5 fmol per spot levels, respectively.
	All printing solutions contained Cy3 NHS ester (GE Healthcare) at 20 ng/ml (26 fmol/ μ l) as a marker to monitor the printing process.
5. Glycan Microarra	ay with "Map"
Array layout	Each array slide contained 16 identical subarrays (pads). Each pad was set up for printing 64 probes maximum, each at 2 levels in duplicate (four spots for one probe in a row); up to 256 spots (16x16) in total in each pad.
Glycan identification and quality control	The five NGL probes derived from natural glycans LeX1 and the four NGL standards (Table S2) were well recognized as predicted by the C-type lectins, anti-Lewis ^X antibodies and the classic

	CTB, consistent with a good quality array. The unnatural Lewis ^X NGLs were well printed as visualised by the post printing Cy3 images of the array.
6. Detector and Dat	ta Processing
Scanning hardware	GenePix 4300A (Molecular Devices, Berkshire, UK)
Scanner settings	Scanning resolution: 10 μm / pixel (this resolution is adequate for the sizes of sample spots) Laser channel: Red (scan wavelength 635 nm) PMT voltage: 350 Scan power was adjusted for each sample to achieve maximum signal without saturation of any single spot. The laser powers used are indicated in the Supplementary Dataset 1 (Excel file).
Image analysis software	GenePix [®] Pro 7 (Molecular Devices, Berkshire, UK) was used for quantitation of the signal intensities from the array images.
Data processing	The gpr files were entered into an in-house microarray database using software (designed by Mark Stoll, <u>http://www.beilstein-institut.de/en/publications/proceedings/glyco-2009</u>) for data processing. No particular normalization method, or statistical analysis was used.
7. Glycan Microarra	ay Data Presentation
Data presentation	The microarray binding results are in the Source Data File , as well as Figures 4b and Supplementary figure S7 . Binding results are presented as means of fluorescence intensities of duplicate spots at 5 fmol/spot with error bars representing one-half of the difference between the two values.
8. Interpretation ar	nd Conclusion from Microarray Data
Data interpretation	No software or algorithms were used to interpret processed data.
Conclusions	Distinct binding patterns were observed to the unnatural Lewis ^x NGLs in the microarray with different glycan binding proteins investigated, indicating a protein specific influence of the fluorine modifications on Lewis ^x trisaccharide recognition.

3.4 Supplementary Table 4. Summary of effects on glycan binding by proteins with the 11 individual modifications on the Lewis^X structure.

Modification on different monosaccharide residues is indicated in different colours: blue for GlcNAc, gold for Gal, and red for Fuc.

Effect on binding	hDC-SIGN	Anti-L5	Anti-SSEA-1	Anti-Lewis ^x (BG-7)	СТВ	LTBh
Strong enhancement	6,6-diFGlcNAc GlcNTFA	6dH-Gal 3F-Fuc	6F-Gal	6F-Gal	3F-Gal 4F-Gal 3F-Fuc	3F-Fuc
Modest enhancement	3F-Gal	6,6-diFGlcNAc 6F-Gal	6dH-Gal	4F-Gal 6dH-Gal 6F-Fuc	6F-GlcNAc 6,6-diFGlcNAc 6F-Gal 6dH-Gal 6F-Fuc	6F-GlcNAc 6,6-diFGlcNAc 4F-Gal 6F-Gal 6F-Fuc
Modest diminution	6F-GlcNAc 4F-Gal 6F-Gal 6dH-Gal 6F-Fuc Ara	6F-GIcNAc GIcNTFA 4F-Gal 4F-Fuc 6F-Fuc Ara	GlcNTFA 4F-Gal 3F-Fuc 6F-Fuc	GICNTFA 3F-Fuc 4F-Fuc	GICNTFA	3F-Gal 6dH-Gal
Abolished binding	3F-Fuc 4F-Fuc	3F-Gal	6F-GlcNAc 6,6-diFGlcNAc 3F-Gal 4F-Fuc Ara	6F-GlcNAc 6,6-diFGlcNAc 3F-Gal Ara	4F-Fuc Ara	GICNTFA 4F-Fuc Ara

3.5 Supplementary Table 5 Summary of results of negative-ion MALDI-MS analysis of the 24 LewisX NGLs.

Glycan	Calculated NGL mass (monoiso)	Detected [M-H] ⁻	Glycan	Calculated NGL mass (monoiso)	Detected [M-H] ⁻
LeX1	1562.9	1562.0	LeX13	1580.8	1579.9
LeX2	1564.9	1564.1	LeX14	1548.9	1548.1
LeX3	1582.9	1582.1	LeX15	1582.9	1582.1
LeX4	1616.8	1615.9	LeX16	1582.9	1582.1
LeX5	1618.8	1618.0	LeX17	1566.9	1566.1
LeX6	1636.9	1636.1	LeX18	1620.9	1620.0
LeX7	1564.9	1564.1	LeX19	1638.9	1638.1
LeX8	1564.9	1564.1	LeX20	1620.8	1620.1
LeX9	1564.9	1564.1	LeX21	1636.8	1636.1
LeX10	1546.9	1546.1	LeX22	1620.8	1620.0
LeX11	1564.9	1564.1	LeX23	1620.9	1620.1
LeX12	1564.9	1564.1	LeX24	1636.8	1636.1

Code	Glycan	UV _{max} ^(a)	D _h ^(c)	$D_{h(DLS)}^{(d)}$
		(nm)	(nm)	(nm)
AuNP55	-	533	55	58.6 ± 3.2
Le ^x 1-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (Fuc α 1,3) GlcNAc) 538	64	70.6 ± 2.5
Le ^x 4-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (Fuc α 1,3) GlcNTFA) 537	62	67.7 ± 2.4
Le ^x 5-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (Fuc α 1,3) 6F GlcNTFA	- 537	62	67.0 ± 2.5
Le ^x 8-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	4F-Gal β 1,4 (Fuc α 1,3) GlcNAc) 537	62	71.9 ± 2.1
Le ^x 11-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (3F-Fuc α 1,3) GlcNAc) 537	62	64.9 ± 2.6
Le ^x 13-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (6F-Fuc α 1,3) GlcNAc) 538	64	74.9 ± 1.8
Le ^x 16-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	4F-Gal β1,4 (6F-Fuc α1,3) GlcNAc) 538	64	69.4 ± 2.5
Le ^x 21-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (6F-Fuc α 1,3) 6F-GlcNTFA) 537	62	79.5 ± 2.5
Le ^x 22-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	4F-Gal β 1,4 (Fuc α 1,3) 6F-GlcNTFA) 537	62	68.0 ± 2.8
Le ^x 24-PHEA ₂₅ @AuNP ₅₅	Gal β 1,4 (6F-Fuc α 1,3) GlcNTFA) 536	60	65.6 ± 2.0

3.6 Supplementary Table 6: Characterisation of non-functionalised and functionalised AuNPs used in this study.

(a) SPR absorption maximum; (b) Absorbance ratio of SPR to 450 nm; (c) Estimated from UV-Vis³; (d) From dynamic light scattering.

4 Supplementary Notes

4.1 Structures of bacterial toxin-Lewis glycan complexes (Supplementary Figures 269–270)



Supplementary figure 269. Structures of bacterial toxin-Lewis glycan complexes. a) Lewis^x binding to Classical CTB based on protein data bank file 6hjd; d) Summary of whether fluorination at different sites on Lewis^x is good or bad for binding to Classical CTB.

A crystal structure for Lewis^x bound to Classical CTB has been reported by Krengel and co-workers (Supplementary Figure 269a).⁸ Structures for El Tor CTB and LTBh complexed to other members of the Lewis glycan family are also available and show only minor changes to the location of fucose in the binding pocket (Supplementary Figure 269b).⁹ While Lewis^y can bind to El Tor CTB (Supplementary Figure 269c), the His18Tyr mutation (compared to Classical CTB) moves the galactose residue away from the normal closed conformation of Lewis^x.¹⁰ The lower affinity of El Tor CTB for Lewis^x presumably originates from losing the additional stabilising interactions between the α -1,2-fucosyl residue of Lewis^y and the protein. The Lewis^x fucose methyl group sits in a hydrophobic pocket lined by Phe48 and Tyr/His18 (Supplementary Figure 269a). Removal of the methyl group or replacement with a hydroxymethyl group is reported to causes a loss of affinity.¹¹ In contrast, our results show that a fluoromethyl group at this position (Supplementary Figure 269d, Supplementary Figure 270) is either neutral in its effect or gives a small binding increase in some cases, possibly through an enhanced CH- π interaction with Phe48, or potential stabilisation of the closed conformation of Lewis^x based on the increased chemical shift for Gal-H2 as noted in the main manuscript. Fuc-O4 is placed deep in the binding pocket making potential H-bonds to both the backbone NH of His94 and the carbonyl of Thr47.

Replacing this hydroxy group with hydrogen,¹¹ or fluorine not surprisingly causes a reduction in affinity. More notable is the enhancing effect of 3F-Fuc on the interactions with all three bacterial toxins. While there are no direct interactions between Fuc-O3 and Classical CTB (Supplementary Figure 269a), deoxygenation at this position is known to be detrimental to binding,¹¹ and H-bonds are possible from Fuc-O3 to the backbone amide NH of His94 for El Tor CTB (Supplementary Figure 269c) and LTBh. However, such an interaction would presumably be mutually exclusive with the H-bond from Fuc-O4 to His94 or Thr47, so it is possible that 3F-Fuc may be exhibiting enhanced H-bonding through its O4 when position 3 is fluorinated. 4F-Gal provided enhanced affinity for both the El Tor and Classical CTB interactions. In the former, Gal-O4 is within hydrogen bonding distance to Tyr18-OH, and in the latter case to His18-N^t. The reduction in binding associated with trifluorination of the GlcNAc acetamide likely arises from a steric clash with the hydroxy group of Thr47 and the carbonyl of Gly45, but it is more difficult to identify a reason for the smaller negative influence of fluorination at GlcNAc-C6. A summary of Lewis^x positions where fluorination enhances or reduces binding to Classical CTB is shown in Supplementary Figure 269d. While it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions in the absence of structural data for each fluorinated glycan, we conclude that the observed modulation of their binding affinities is consistent with the known structures of CTB/LTBh-Lewis glycan complexes.



Supplementary figure 270. a) Space-filling and b) stick models of the crystal structure of Lewis^x (LeX1) binding to Classical CTB based on Protein Data Bank file 6hjd.pdb showing the location of the fucosyl methyl group, and models of Lewis^x: c) and d) LeX14; e) and f) Lex16.

4.2 Proof-of-concept: AuNP-based detection of CTB using **LeX4** and **LeX16** (Figures 271–272)

As an initial proof-of-concept for using this a diagnostic a lateral flow 'dipstick' was produced for the detection of CTB (cholera toxin B) using GM1 as the control line, with detection based on visualisation of the AuNP.

In such a test 1 uL of 10 mg.mL⁻¹ GM1 is spotted directly onto the nitrocellulose as the test line. A solution containing CTB is flowed over the control line by dipping the stick into the AuNP solution. Through the action of capillary forces the solution moves in upwards direction, aided by the wick at the top-end of the stick. Then a solution containing functionalised AuNPs is applied (Supplementary Figure 269).



Supplementary figure 271. Schematic of dipstick lateral flow assay. A) Design of dipstick. B) Lateral flow with GM1 test line and no analyte; particles do not engage test line. C) Lateral flow with GM1 test line and CTxB (analyte) resulting in capture and signal generation.

LeX4-functionalised AuNPs and LeX16-functionalised AuNPs were chosen as a low-binding and highbinding example signal generators respectively, guided by the aggregation assays (Supplementary Figure 272). The assay works as follows: GM1 will bind to the CTB. The LeX4-functionalised NP, which do not bind to CTB, will not be captured and hence no signal is generated. In contrast, the LeX16 functionalised NP will bind to the CTB, and this generates a signal at the GM1 spotting line. This shows that the solution assay results translate well to a lateral flow assay with LeX4-functionalised AuNPs giving little to no binding in presence of CTB and LeX16-functionalised showing at least a 10-fold increase in response to CTB. In the presence of no analyte (CTB) there is no response, showing that the AuNPs do not interact with GM1 alone. AuNPs flowed up a black strip (no GM1) show no binding (and flow to the end of the strip).



Supplementary figure 272. Scanned images of dipstick lateral flow assays. The wick is on the left hand side (the central line indicates the front of the wick. Flow from right to left. A) Dipsticks run with the low-binding Le^x4-functionalised AuNPs as the signal generator B) Dipsticks run with high-binding Le^x16-functionalised AuNPs as the signal generator. Only the high-binding Le^x16-functionalised AuNPs are captured by CTB bound to GM1.

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