

Supporting Information

Biologics through Chemistry: Total Synthesis of a Proposed Dual Acting Vaccine Targeting Ovarian Cancer by Orchestration of Oligosaccharide and Polypeptide Domains

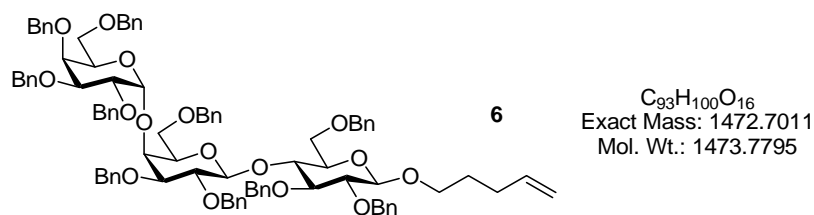
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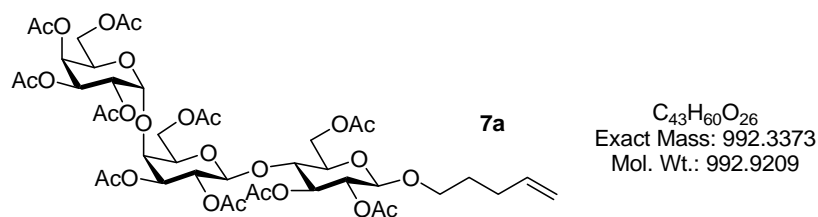
Materials and Methods

All commercial materials (Aldrich, Fluka) were used without further purification. All solvents were reagent grade or HPLC grade (Fisher). Anhydrous THF, diethyl ether, CH₂Cl₂, toluene, and benzene were obtained from a dry solvent system (passed through column of alumina) and used without further drying. All reactions were performed under an atmosphere of pre-purified dry Ar(g). ¹H NMR spectra and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Advance DRX-500 MHz at ambient temperature unless otherwise stated. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million relative to residual solvent CDCl₃ (¹H, δ 7.24; ¹³C, δ 77.0), CD₃OD (¹H, δ 3.31; ¹³C, δ 49.15), D₂O (¹H, δ 4.80). Data for ¹H NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (app = apparent, par obsc = partially obscure, ovrlp = overlapping, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet) and coupling constants. All ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with complete proton decoupling. Low-resolution mass spectral analyses were performed with a JOEL JMS-DX-303-HF mass spectrometer or Waters Micromass ZQ mass spectrometer. All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere unless otherwise noted. Analytical TLC was performed on E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 plates and flash column chromatography was performed on E. Merck silica gel 60 (40–63 mm). Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds.

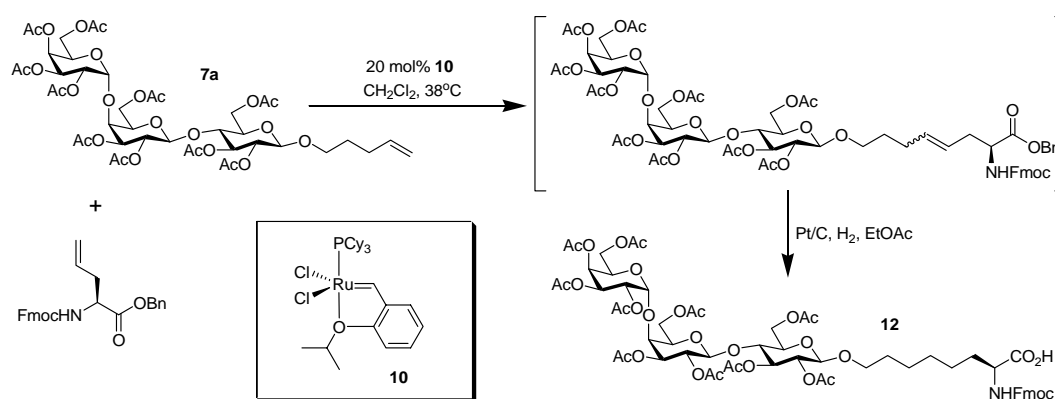


Perbenzylated trisaccharide 6. Prepared based on our previously reported glycosylation protocol with slight modification.^[S1] A mixture of fluoro-donor **4** (618 mg, 1.14 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and lactoside acceptor **5** (540 mg, 0.57 mmol) was azeotroped with anhydrous benzene (3 X 10 mL) and further dried on high vacuum for 3 h. The above mixture was dissolved in toluene (5.0 mL) and THF (0.5 mL), and transferred *via* cannula to a flask containing 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylpyridine (175 mg, 0.85 mmol) and freshly prepared 4 Å molecular sieves (900 mg) under argon. The flask was then cooled to -20°C and Cp₂Zr(OTf)₂ (336 mg, 0.57 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was quickly added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was slowly warmed and stirred for 72 h at 7°C under dark. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and filtered through a pad of anhydrous MgSO₄ with EtOAc (3 X 15mL). The filtrate was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (2 X 15 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to dryness. Flash column chromatography (Hexane : EtOAc = 12:1 to 7:1) gave the desired α -product **6** (653 mg, 78%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44~7.12 (50H, m), 5.82 (1H, m), 5.11~5.08 (2H, ovrlp), 5.05~4.97 (2H, m), 4.91~4.87 (3H, ovrlp), 4.81~4.69 (6H, ovrlp), 4.56~4.46 (6H, ovrlp), 4.40~4.37 (3H, ovrlp), 4.28 (2H, dd, *J* = 20.0 Hz, 12.0 Hz), 4.20 (1H, t, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 4.14~3.92 (8H, ovrlp), 3.84 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 4.3 Hz), 3.75 (1H, d, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 3.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 7.9 Hz), 3.61~3.50 (4H, ovrlp), 3.42~3.30 (4H, ovrlp), 3.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 4.6 Hz), 2.16 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (125.0 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.36, 138.04, 137.96, 128.39, 128.29, 128.20, 128.19, 128.16, 128.14, 128.12, 128.06, 128.05, 128.03, 128.00, 127.75, 127.59, 127.53, 127.51, 127.47, 127.41, 127.34, 127.31, 127.27, 127.23, 127.09, 114.80, 103.50, 102.79, 100.67, 82.60, 81.63, 81.60, 79.35, 77.19, 76.54, 75.16, 75.03, 74.95, 74.92, 74.81, 74.74, 73.64, 73.20, 73.10, 72.97, 72.94, 72.37, 72.01, 69.36, 69.17, 68.26, 67.75, 67.63, 30.16, 28.88; IR (thin film) 3030, 2921, 2865, 1495, 1452, 1364, 1093, 740 cm⁻¹; ESI-MS *m/z* 1496.0, [M+Na]⁺. [α]_D²² = +26° (c = 1.0, CHCl₃).

[S1] Allen, J. R.; Allen, J. G.; Zhang, X.-F.; Williams, L. J.; Zatorski, A.; Ragupathi, G.; Livingston, P. O.; Danishefsky, S. J. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2000**, *6*, 1366-1375.



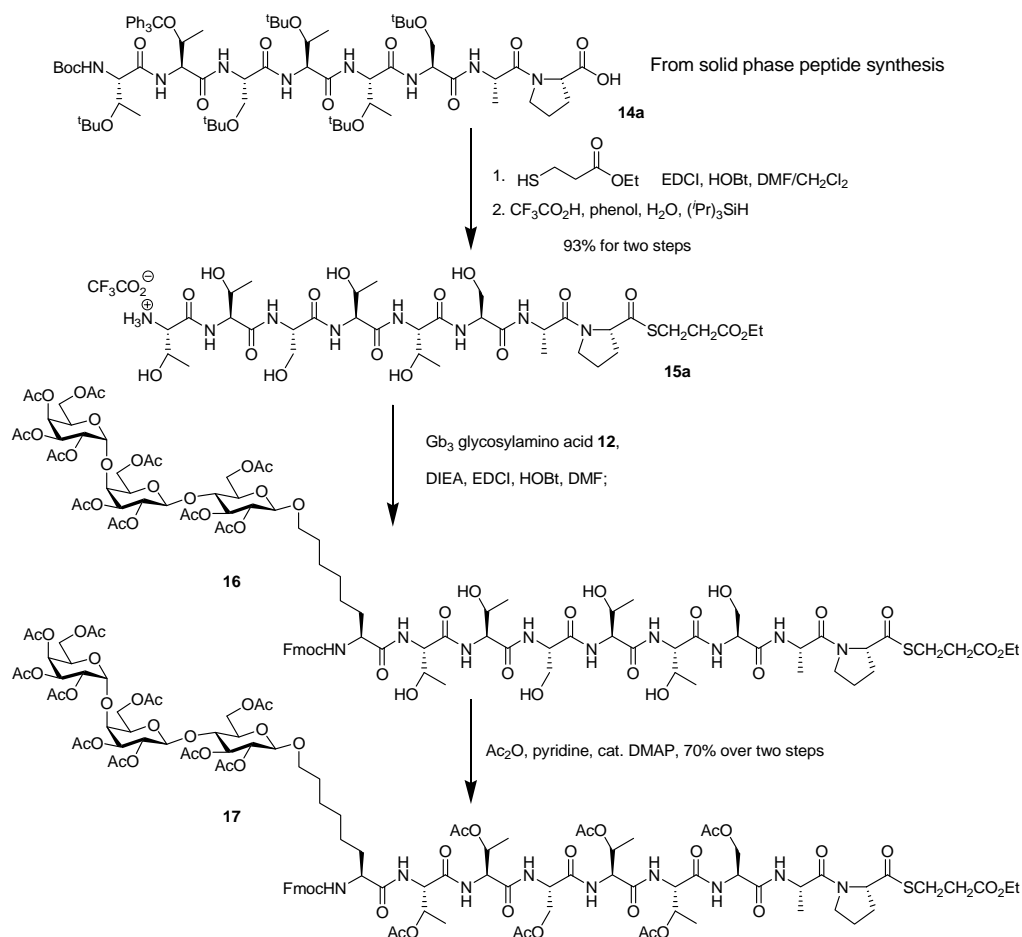
Peracetate of globo-H pentenyl glycoside 7a: To condensed liquid NH_3 (30 mL) cooled at $-78^\circ C$ was added sodium (676 mg, 29.4 mmol) under positive argon pressure, and then the resulting blue solution was stirred at $-78^\circ C$ for 20 min. Anhydrous THF (2.0 mL) was added to the blue solution, 10 minutes later perbenzylated trisaccharide **6** (722 mg, 0.49 mmol) in 4.0 mL THF was added. The resulting blue solution was stirred at $-78^\circ C$ for 2 hours. The reaction was quenched with solid ammonium chloride (1.54 g) and anhydrous MeOH (3.0 mL), concentrated under a stream of dry N_2 . To the residue was added 5.0 mL acetic anhydride, 10.0 mL pyridine and a crystal of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), and then the reaction stirred at RT overnight. Concentration followed by purification by flash column chromatography (toluene/EtOAc = 1/1 to 1/1.5) gave 446 mg desired product **7a** as a white solid (92% yield). All data were consistent with our previously reported 1H , ^{13}C NMR, IR, and CIHRMS data of **7a** [S2].



Gb₃ glycosylamino acid 12: To peracetate of globo-H pentenyl glycoside **7a** (446 mg, 0.45 mmol), allylglycine benzylester (1.54 g, 3.6 mmol) and Hoveyda-Grubbs 1st generation catalyst **10** (67 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added degassed CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL), and then the mixture was heated at 37-38 °C with water cooling for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was purified on column chromatography (Hexanes/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/1 to 1/2) to afford 560 mg slightly impure cross-linked product. To this cross-linked compound (560 mg) was added 5% platinum on carbon (156 mg) and EtOAc (6.0 mL). The reaction mixture was

[S2] Wan, Q.; Cho, Y. S.; Lambert, T. H.; Danishefsky, S. J. *J. Carbohydr. Chem.* **2005**, *24*, 425-440.

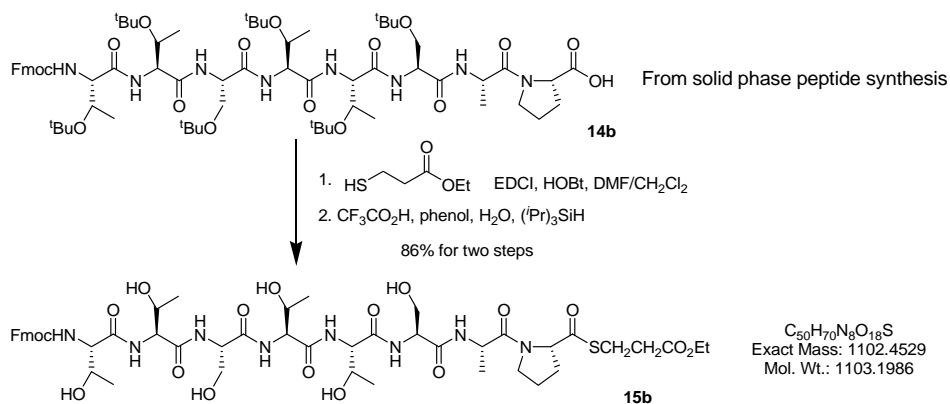
stirred under H₂ atmosphere until full disappearance of starting material. Concentration followed by purification by flash column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc = 1.5/1 to CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 30/1 with 0.2% HOAc) gave 384 mg desired Gb₃ glycosylamino acid **12** (66% over two steps). All data were consistent with our previously reported ¹H, ¹³C NMR, IR, and CIHRMS data of **12**.^[S2]



To a mixture of peptide **14a** (prepared by solid phase peptide synthesis, 500 mg, 0.36 mmol), EDCI (414 mg, 2.16 mmol), HOBT (292 mg, 2.16 mmol) in DMF/CH₂Cl₂ (2.0/2.0 mL) was added ethyl 3-mercaptopropionate (456 μ L, 3.6 mmol), the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Nitrogen flow was applied to remove all of the volatiles and the residue was purified on flash column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 40/1) to afford the desired thioester (504 mg, 93% yield). To this thioester (504 mg, 0.335 mmol) was added phenol (100 mg, 1.1 mmol), triisopropylsilane (251 μ L, 1.23 mmol), water (335 μ L, 18.6 mmol) and 5.0 mL trifluoroacetic acid, the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 hours before nitrogen flow was applied to remove all of the volatiles. Diethyl ether was added to the residue, the resulting heterogeneous mixture was shaken for 5 minutes and the

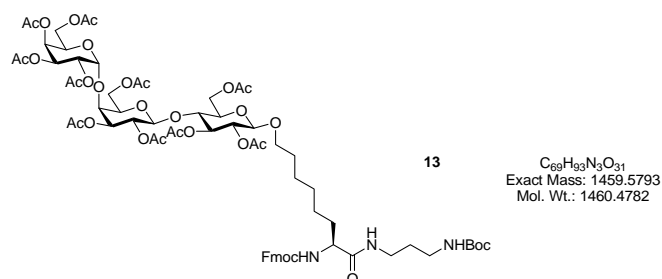
ether layer was removed by centrifugalization. This process was repeated three times to ensure complete removal of the impurities. The desired salt **15a** (332 mg, quantitative yield) was obtained as white solid. ESI-MS m/z 881.6 $[M+H]^+$, 903.4 $[M+Na]^+$, 977.5 $[M+CF_3CO_2H-H_2O+H]^+$, 999.5 $[M+CF_3CO_2H-H_2O+Na]^+$, 1073.4 $[M+2CF_3CO_2H-2H_2O+H]^+$, 1095.6 $[M+2CF_3CO_2H-2H_2O+Na]^+$.

To salt **15a** (292 mg, 0.293 mmol), Gb₃ glycosylamino acid **12** (180 mg, 0.138 mmol), EDCI (69 mg, 0.360 mmol), HOBt (65 mg, 0.48 mmol) was added DMF (3.0 mL) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (48 μ L), the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 38 hours. Nitrogen flow was applied to remove all of the volatiles to afford crude **16** (ESI-MS m/z 2189.0 $[M+Na]^+$, 1106.1 $[M+2Na]^{2+}$). Compound **16** was next treated with Ac₂O (2.0 mL), pyridine (3.0 mL) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (10 mg). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight before nitrogen flow was applied to remove all of the volatiles. The residue was first purified on column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 10/1); then preparative TLC (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 15/1); and further by preparative HPLC (C18 column, 45-95% CH₃CN in H₂O, 16 mL/min, 30 min) to afford 234 mg desired product Gb₃-MUC5AC cassettes **17** (70% yield for two steps). ESI-MS m/z 2440.8 $[M+Na]^+$, 1232.2 $[M+2Na]^{2+}$.

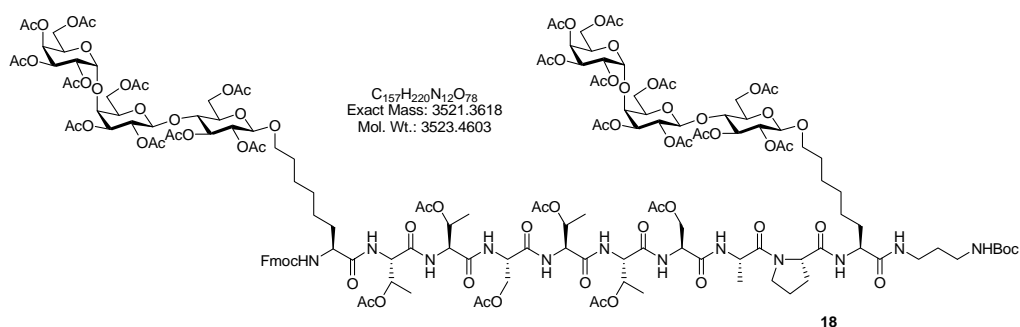


To a mixture of peptide **14b** (prepared by solid phase peptide synthesis, 264 mg, 0.2 mmol), EDCI (384 mg, 2.0 mmol), HOBt (270 mg, 2.0 mmol) in DMF/CH₂Cl₂ (1.5/1.5 mL) was added ethyl 3-mercaptopropionate (506 μ L, 4.0 mmol), the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Nitrogen flow was applied to remove all of the volatiles and the residue was purified on flash column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 25/1) to afford the desired thioester (280 mg, 97% yield). To this thioester (260 mg, 0.18 mmol) was added phenol (108 mg, 1.15 mmol), triisopropylsilane (300 μ L, 1.47 mmol), water (360 μ L, 20 mmol) and 5.4 mL trifluoroacetic acid, the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 hours before nitrogen flow was applied to remove all of the volatiles. The

residue was purified on column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 20/1 to 15/1 to 10/1 to 6/1) to yield 177 mg desired product **15b** (89% yield). ESI-MS *m/z* 1125.5 [M+Na]⁺.

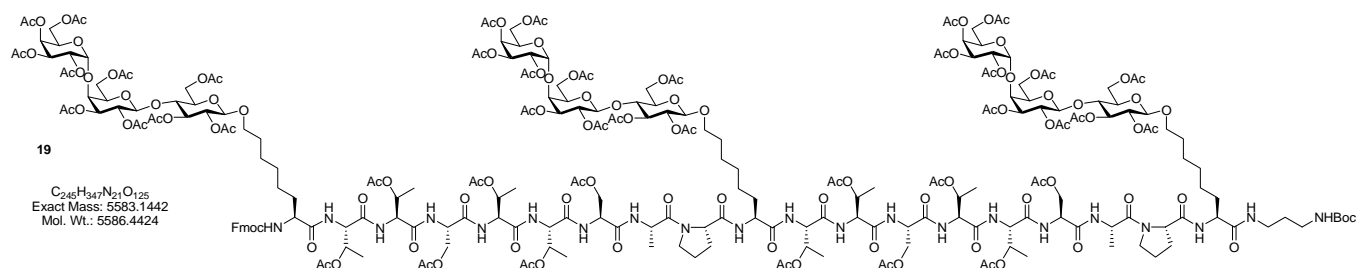


To an oven-dried 5 ml round-bottomed flask was added Gb₃-glycosylamino acid **12** (112 mg, 86 μmol), 1-Hydroxybenzotriazole (17.5 mg, 129 μmol), and *N*-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI, 25 mg, 129 μmol). Anhydrous DMF (0.6 mL) and 16.5 mg of *N*-Boc-1,3-propanediamine in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mL) was then added. The mixture was stirred at RT under argon for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc, sequentially washed with 1M citric acid, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution, saturated aqueous NaCl solution. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄ anhydrous, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified on column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂: MeOH = 15:1) to yield 119 mg desired product **13** (95% yield). ESI-MS *m/z* 1482.9 [M+Na]⁺.

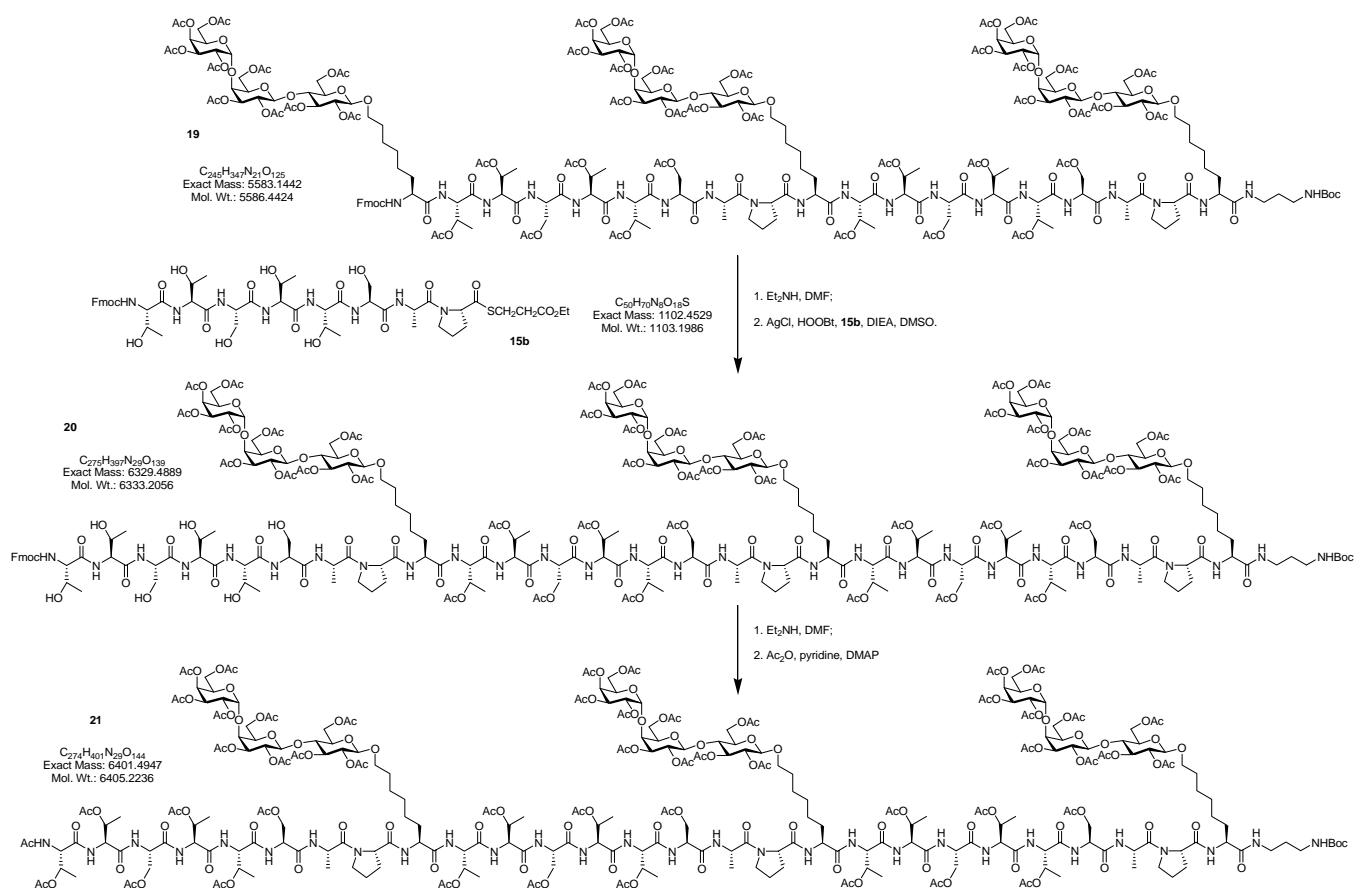


To construct **13** (67 mg, 46 μmol) was added 1.0 mL DMF and 50 μL diethylamine. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h before N₂ flow was applied to remove excess diethylamine and DMF. The residue was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂, and then N₂ flow was applied again applied to remove all volatiles. This process was repeated three times and further dried under high vacuum overnight to make sure excess diethylamine was completely removed. To this residue was sequentially added Gb₃-MUC5AC

thioester **17** (97 mg, 40 μmol), AgCl (17.2 mg, 120 μmol), HOObt (98 mg, 0.6 mmol), DMSO (2.0 mL) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (70 μL , 0.4 mmol), and then this reaction mixture was stirred under dark for 48 h. After N_2 flow was applied to remove DMSO and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, the residue was first purified on column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 to $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 10/1$); then preparative TLC ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 16/1$); and further by preparative HPLC (C18 column, 45-95% CH_3CN in H_2O , 16 mL/min, 30 min) to afford 98.5 mg desired product bis-Gb₃-mono-MUC5AC **18** (70% yield for two steps). ESI-MS m/z 1783.9 $[\text{M}+2\text{Na}]^{2+}$, 1197.3 $[\text{M}+3\text{Na}]^{3+}$.



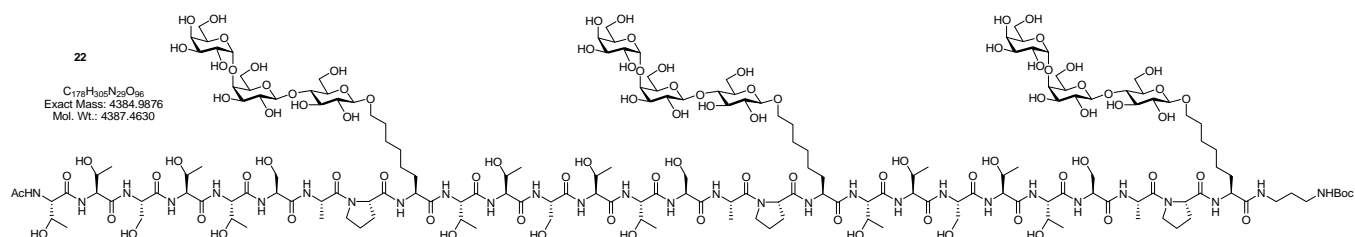
To bis-Gb₃-mono-MUC5AC **18** (42.5 mg, 12 μmol) was added 0.8 mL DMF and 40 μL diethylamine. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h before N_2 flow was applied to remove excess diethylamine and DMF. The residue was redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 , and then N_2 flow was applied again applied to remove all volatiles. This process was repeated three times and further dried under high vacuum overnight to make sure excess diethylamine was completely removed. To this residue was sequentially added Gb₃-MUC5AC thioester **17** (32 mg, 13.2 μmol), AgCl (5.7 mg, 40 μmol), HOObt (31 mg, 192 μmol), DMSO (0.8 mL) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (23 μL , 132 μmol), and then this reaction mixture was stirred under dark for 36 h. After N_2 flow was applied to remove DMSO and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, the residue was purified on column chromatography ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 30/1$ to 15/1) and further by preparative HPLC (C18 column, 45-95% CH_3CN in H_2O , 16 mL/min, 30 min) to afford 48.5 mg desired product tris-Gb₃-bis-MUC5AC **19** (72% yield for two steps). ESI-MS m/z 2814.4 $[\text{M}+2\text{Na}]^{2+}$, 1884.5 $[\text{M}+3\text{Na}]^{3+}$, 1418.9 $[\text{M}+4\text{Na}]^{4+}$.



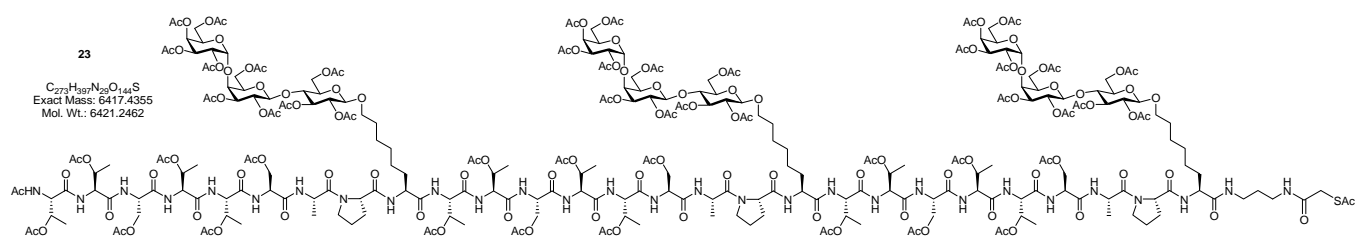
To tris-Gb₃-bis-MUC5AC **19** (36.0 mg, 6.44 μmol) was added 0.6 mL DMF and 30 μL diethylamine. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h before N₂ flow was applied to remove excess diethylamine and DMF. The residue was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂, and then N₂ flow was applied again applied to remove all volatiles. This process was repeated three times and further dried under high vacuum overnight to make sure excess diethylamine was completely removed. To this residue was sequentially added MUC5AC thioester **15b** (35.5 mg, 32.2 μmol), AgCl (13.8 mg, 96.6 μmol), HOObt (31.5 mg, 193 μmol), DMSO (1.5 mL) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (22.5 μL, 129 μmol), and then this reaction mixture was stirred under dark for 48 h. After N₂ flow was applied to remove DMSO and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, the residue was purified on preparative TLC (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 9/1) afforded the desired product **20** which was directly used in the next step. ESI-MS m/z 2133.7 [M+3Na]³⁺, 1606.2 [M+4Na]⁴⁺, 1289.5 [M+5Na]⁵⁺.

To the above construct **20** was added 0.6 mL DMF and 30 μL diethylamine. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h before N₂ flow was applied to remove excess diethylamine and DMF. The residue was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂, and then N₂ flow was applied again applied to remove all volatiles. This process was repeated three times and further dried under high vacuum overnight to make sure excess

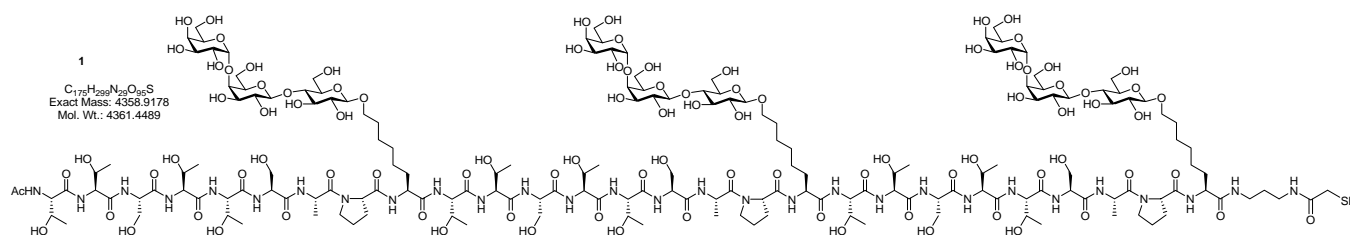
diethylamine was completely removed. To this residue was added acetic anhydride (0.6 mL), pyridine (0.9 mL) and a small crystal of 4-dimethylaminopyridine, and then this reaction mixture was stirred overnight. N₂ flow was applied again applied to remove all volatiles and the residue was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 30/1 to 10/1) to afford 25.4 mg desired tris-Gb₃-tris-MUC5AC **21** (62% over four steps). ESI-MS *m/z* 2156.7 [M+3Na]³⁺.



To peracetate **21** (6.0 mg, 0.94 μmol) was added degassed NH₂NH₂/MeOH (500 μL, 1/4, v/v) at room temperature under argon. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 36 hours before N₂ was applied to remove excess NH₂NH₂ and MeOH. The residue was dissolved in minimum amount of water and purified by bio-gel P4 column (water as eluant). All fractions containing the desired compound were combined and lyophilized to afford 3.7 mg pure construct **22** (90%). ESI-MS *m/z* 2215.5 [M+2Na]²⁺, 1484.9 [M+3Na]³⁺, 1119.2 [M+4Na]⁴⁺.



To peracetate **21** (33 mg, 5.15 μmol) in 1.2 mL dichloromethane was added 0.3 mL trifluoroacetic acid, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours before nitrogen flow was applied to remove the volatiles. The residue was dried under high vacuum for 2 hours to afford corresponding crude amine salt. To this amine salt was added 0.8 mL pyridine and S-acetylthioglycolic acid pentafluorophenyl ester (SAMA-OPfp, 12.4 mg, 41 μmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 24 hours, nitrogen flow was applied to remove the volatiles and residue was purified on silica column (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 15:1 to 10:1) to afford 22 mg desired product **23** as white solid (66% for two steps). ESI-MS *m/z* 2162.2 [M+3Na]³⁺.



To peracetate **23** (21.0 mg, 3.27 μ mol) was added degassed $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (5.0 mL, 1/4, v/v) at 0 °C under argon. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed and stirred at room temperature for 36 hours before being concentrated to remove excess NH_2NH_2 and MeOH. To the residue was added 1.0 mL degassed water and tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP, 150 μ L, 0.5 M in neutral buffer) under argon pressure, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. This aqueous mixture was directly purified by bio-gel P4 column (*degassed water* as eluant). All fractions containing the desired compound were combined and lyophilized to afford 12.3 mg pure construct **1** (86%). ESI-MS m/z 1476.2 $[\text{M}+3\text{Na}]^{3+}$, 1112.9 $[\text{M}+4\text{Na}]^{4+}$.

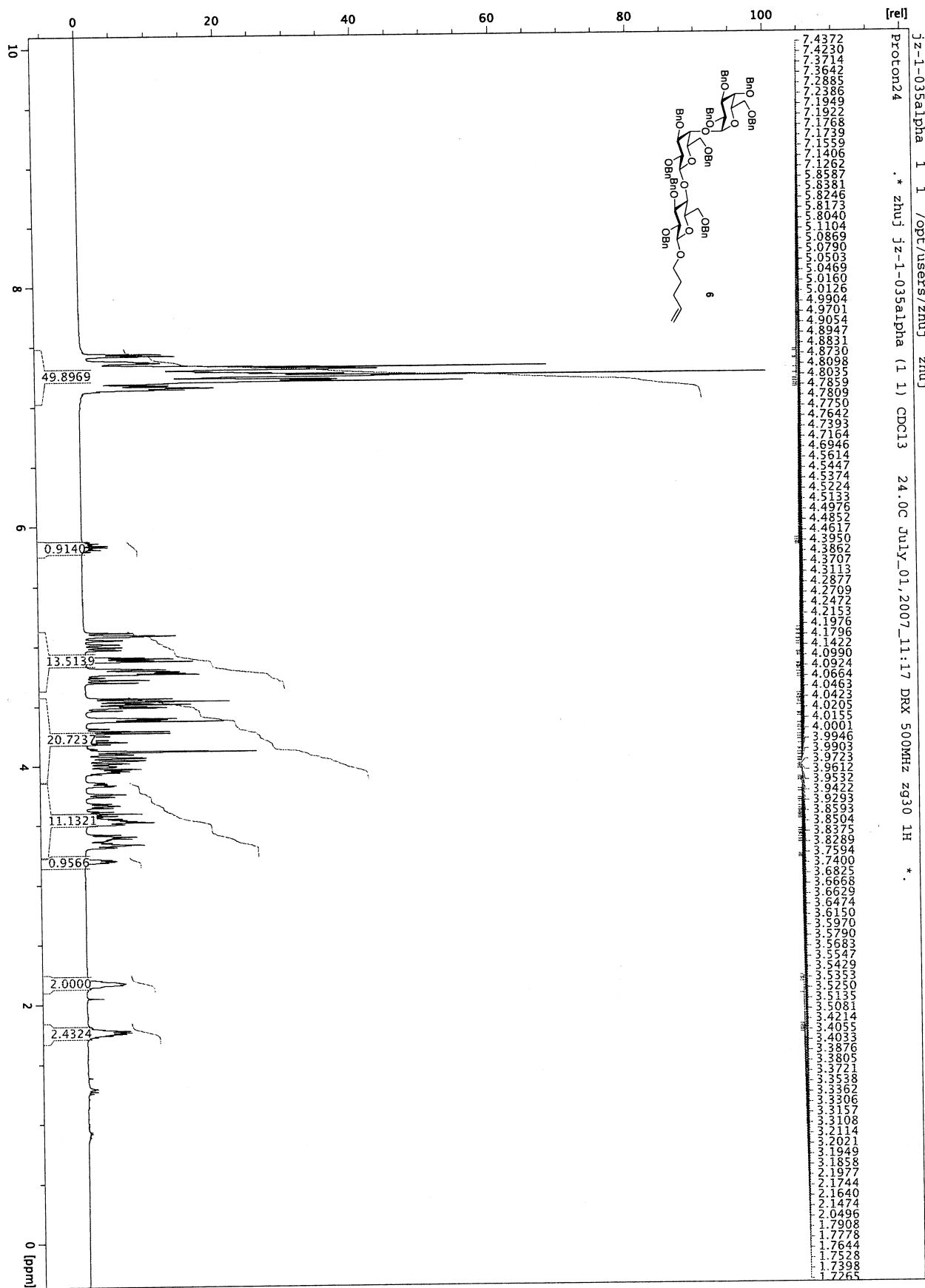
Conjugation of Gb₃-MUC5AC vaccine construct to KLH:

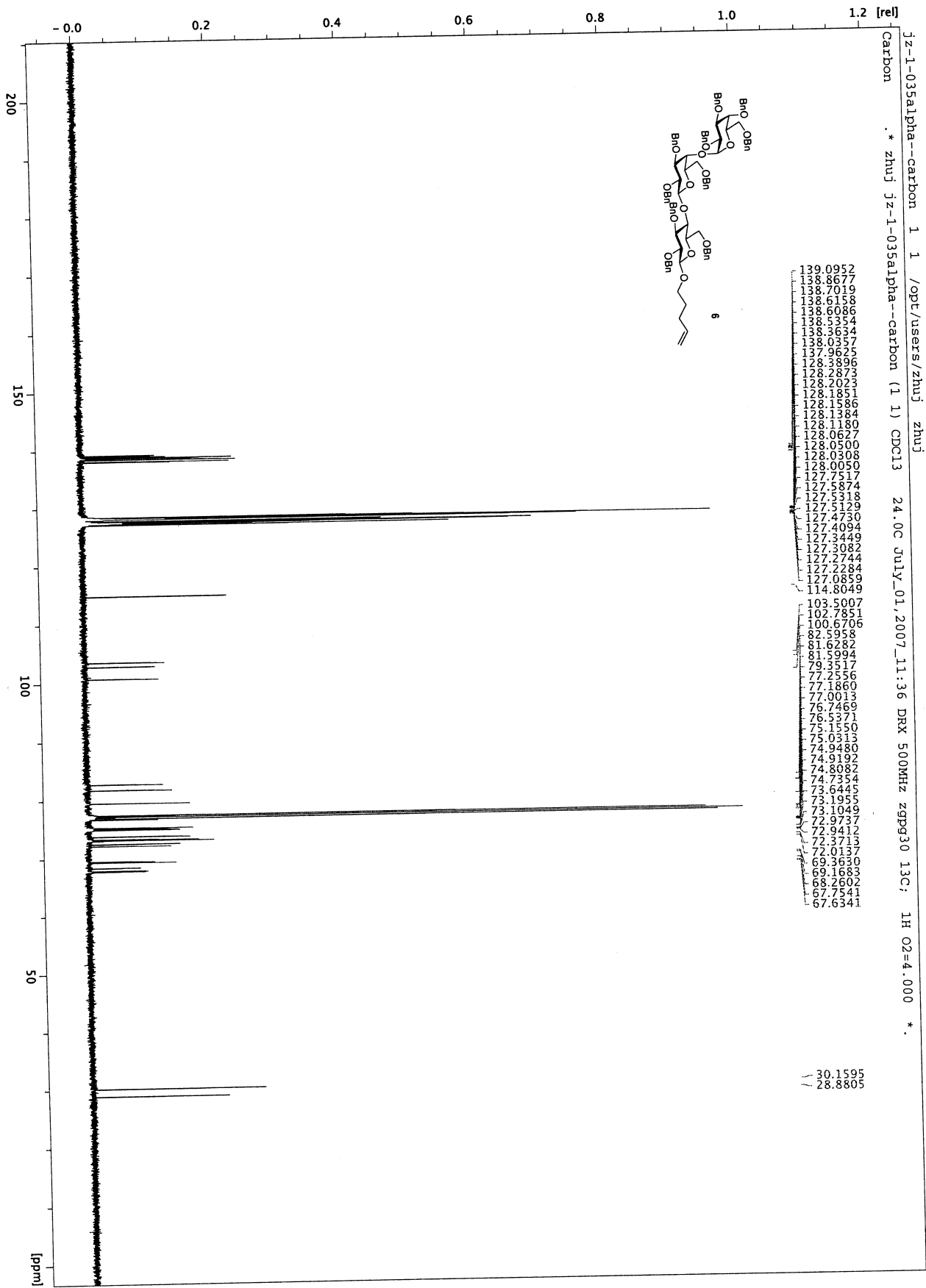
Gb₃-MUC5AC glycopeptide **1** was covalently attached to KLH using the heterobifunctional crosslinker Sulfo-MBS (*m*-maleimidobenzoyl-*N*-hydroxysulfosuccinimide ester, Pierce Co., Rockford, IL) which couples the terminal free sulfhydryl functional to amino group on KLH as described earlier.^[S3,4] First KLH (9.0 mg, Sigma, molecular weight 8.6×10^6) was treated with Sulfo-MBS (3.0 mg), then the unconjugated Sulfo-MBS was eliminated by passage over a G25 Sephadex column. Maleimide activated KLH is then added to the freshly de-protected Gb₃-MUC5AC glycopeptide **1** (3.8 mg). The mixture was incubated at room temperature for 3 h, following incubation, unreacted glycopeptide was removed using a 30,000 molecular cut-off Centriprep filter. Finally the Gb₃-MUC5AC-KLH conjugate was obtained in a 6.0 mL buffer solution. The Gb₃-MUC5AC concentration in Gb₃-MUC5AC-KLH conjugate was

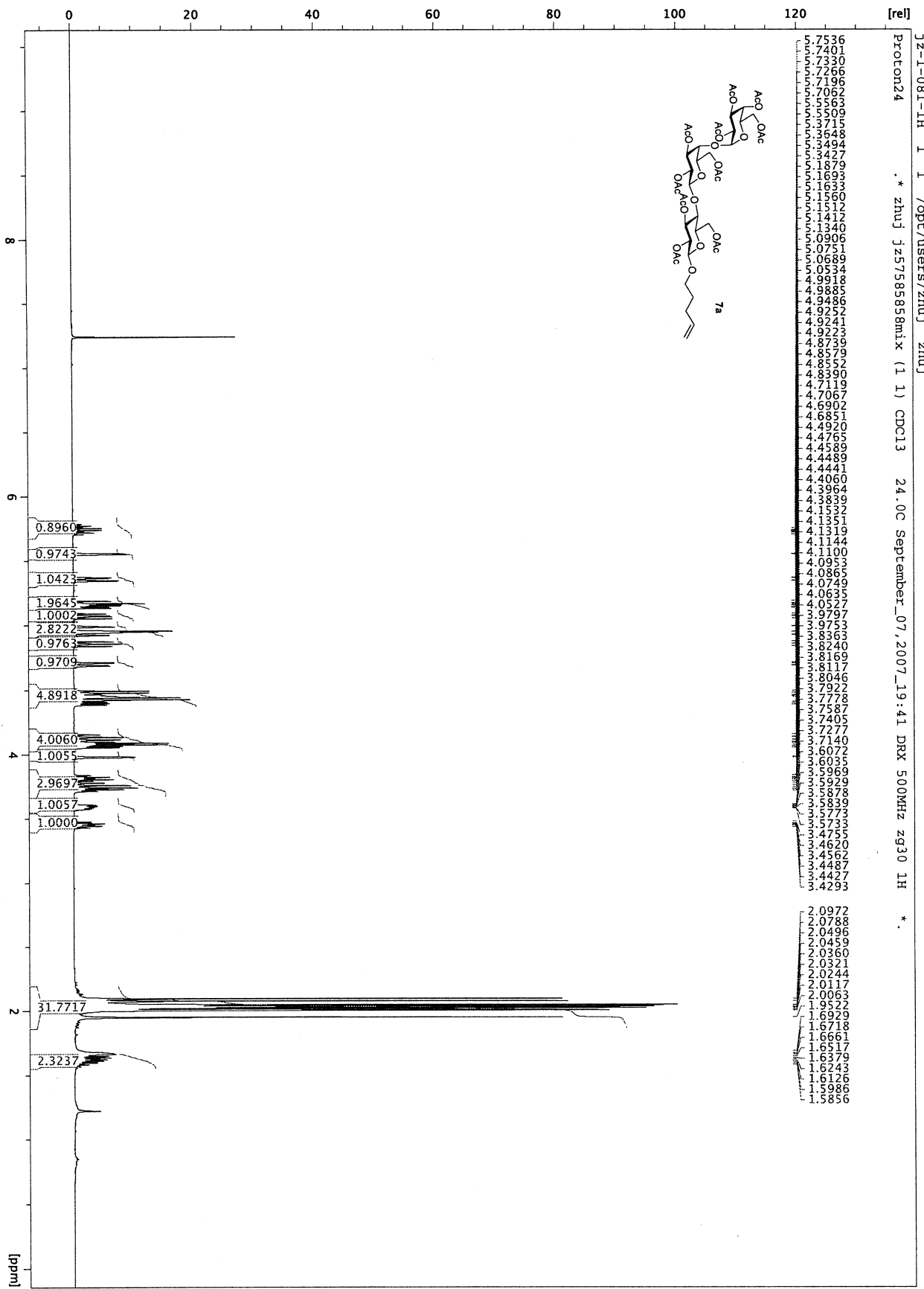
[3] Ragupathi, G.; Cappello, S.; Yi, S. S.; Spassova, M.; Bornmann, W.; Danishefsky, S. J.; Livingston, P. O. *Vaccine* **2002**, 20, 1030-1038.

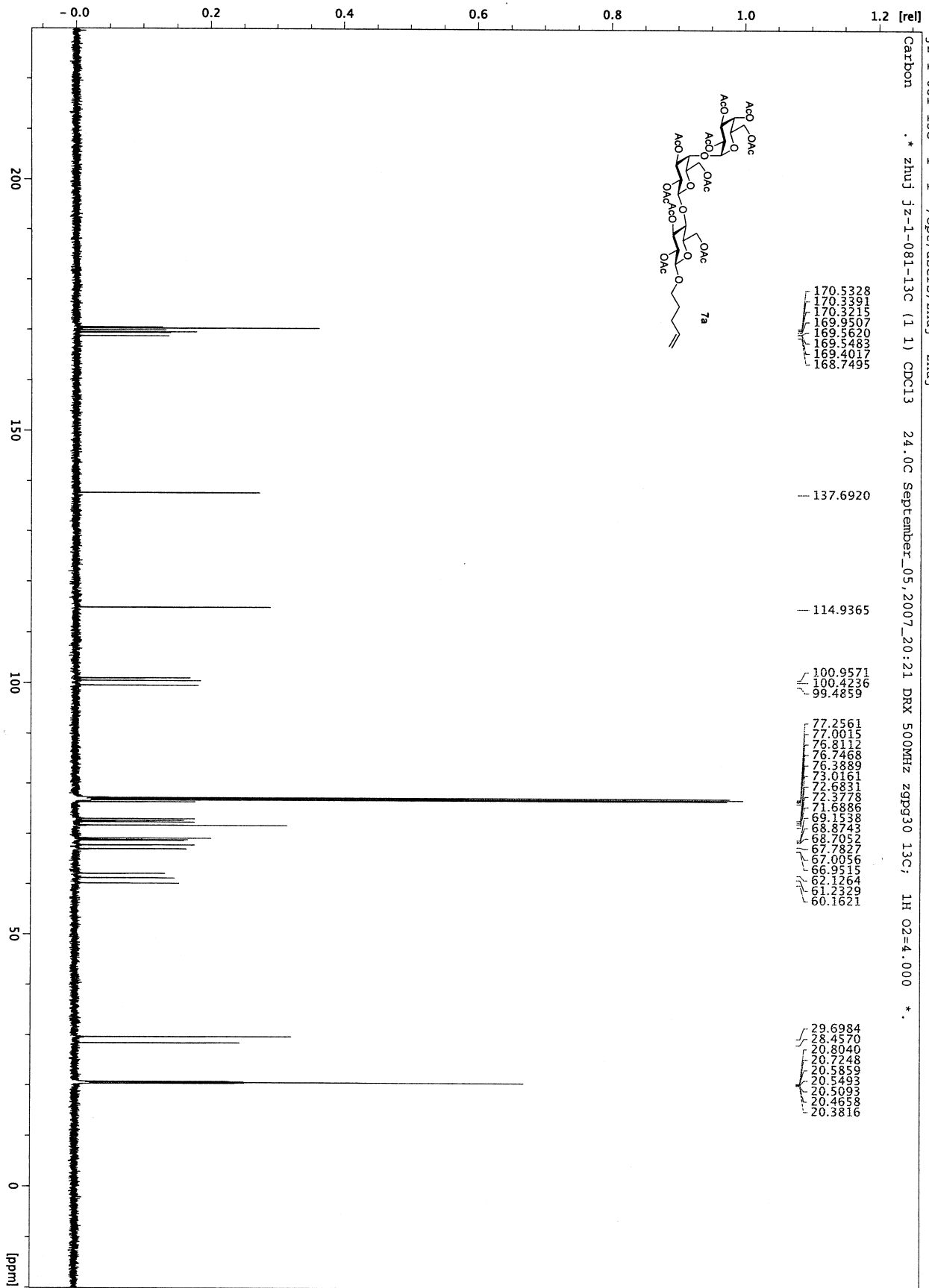
[4] Ragupathi, G.; Coltart, D. M.; Williams, L. J.; Koide, F.; Kagan, E.; Allen, J.; Harris, C.; Glunz, P. W.; Livingston, P. O. Danishefsky, S. J. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2002**, 99, 13699-13704.

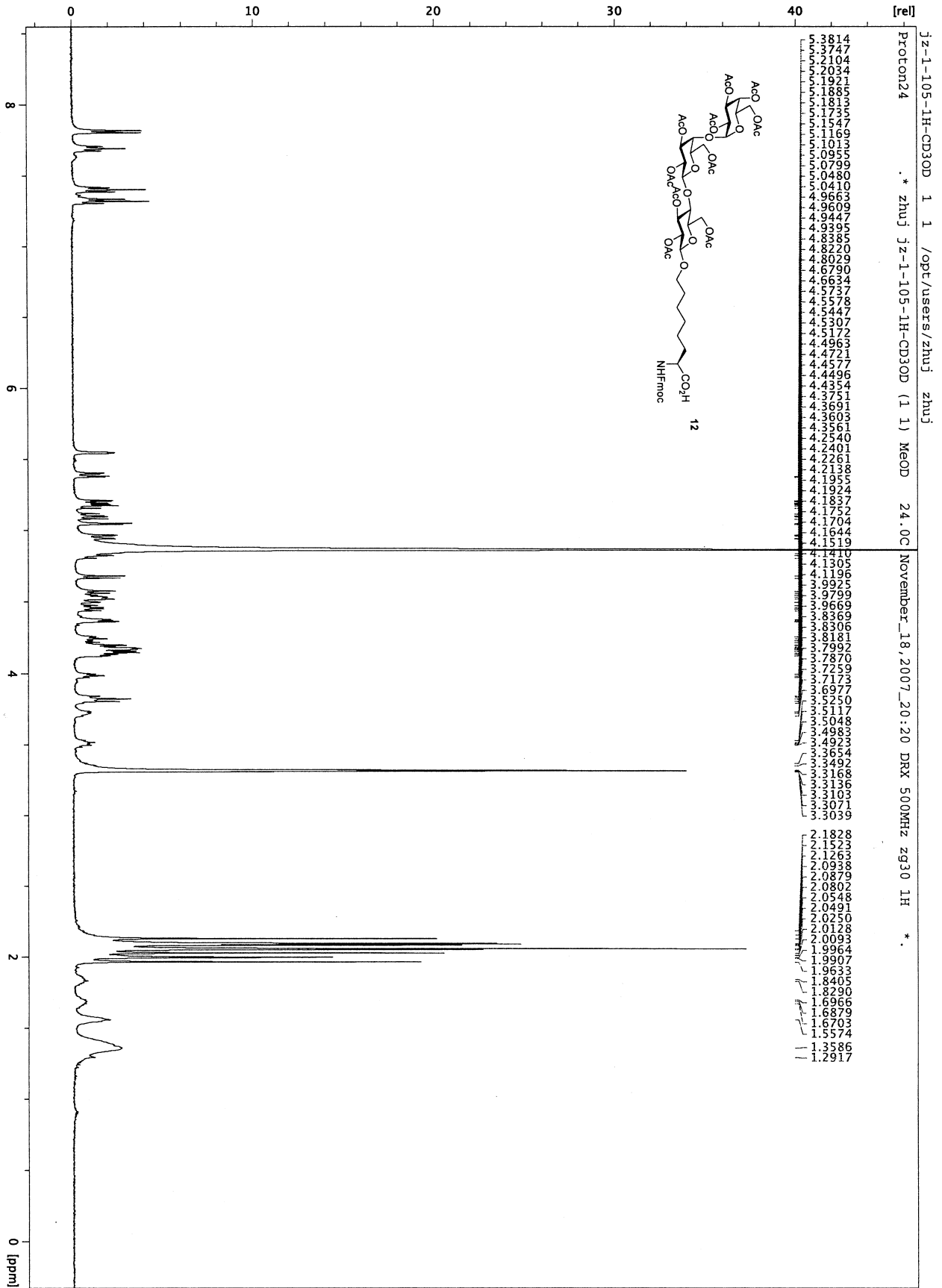
determined using ion exchange chromatography with pulsed amperometric detection by measuring carbohydrate content of Gb₃-MUC5AC and KLH by a dye binding method (BioRad, Dye reagent). The epitope ratio of Gb₃-MUC5AC/KLH in the conjugate was **698/1** assuming a KLH molecular weight of 8.6 million.

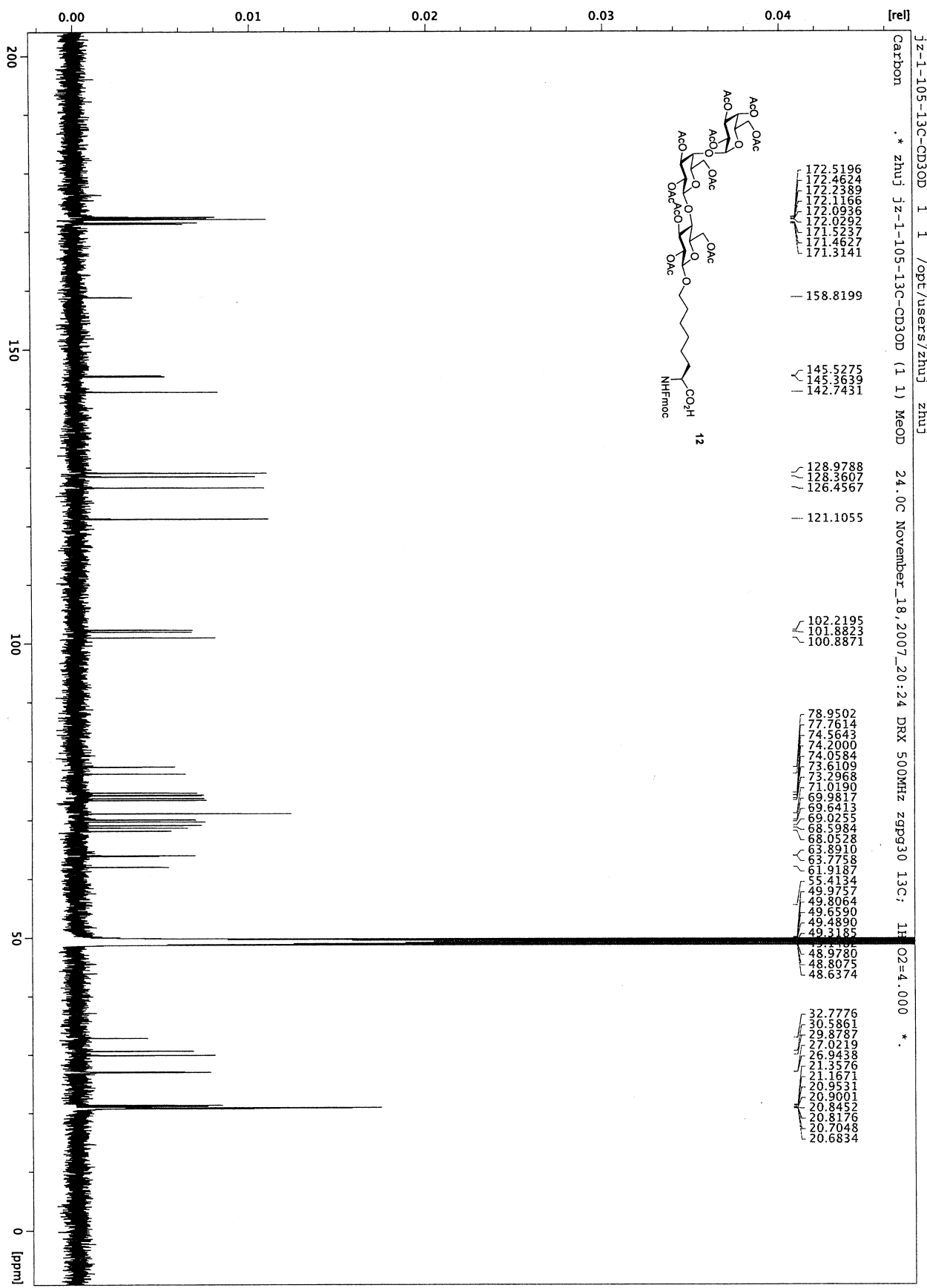


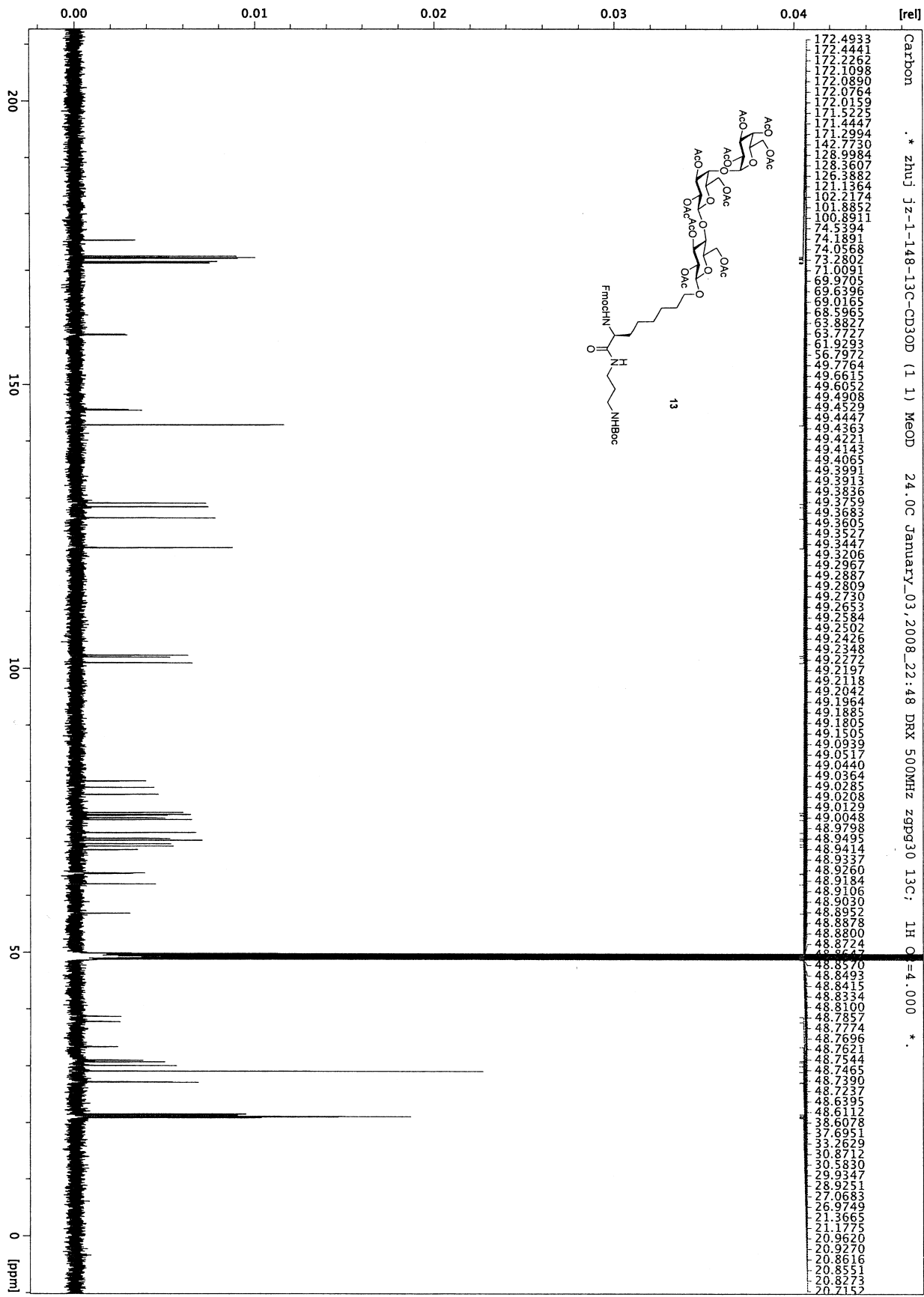


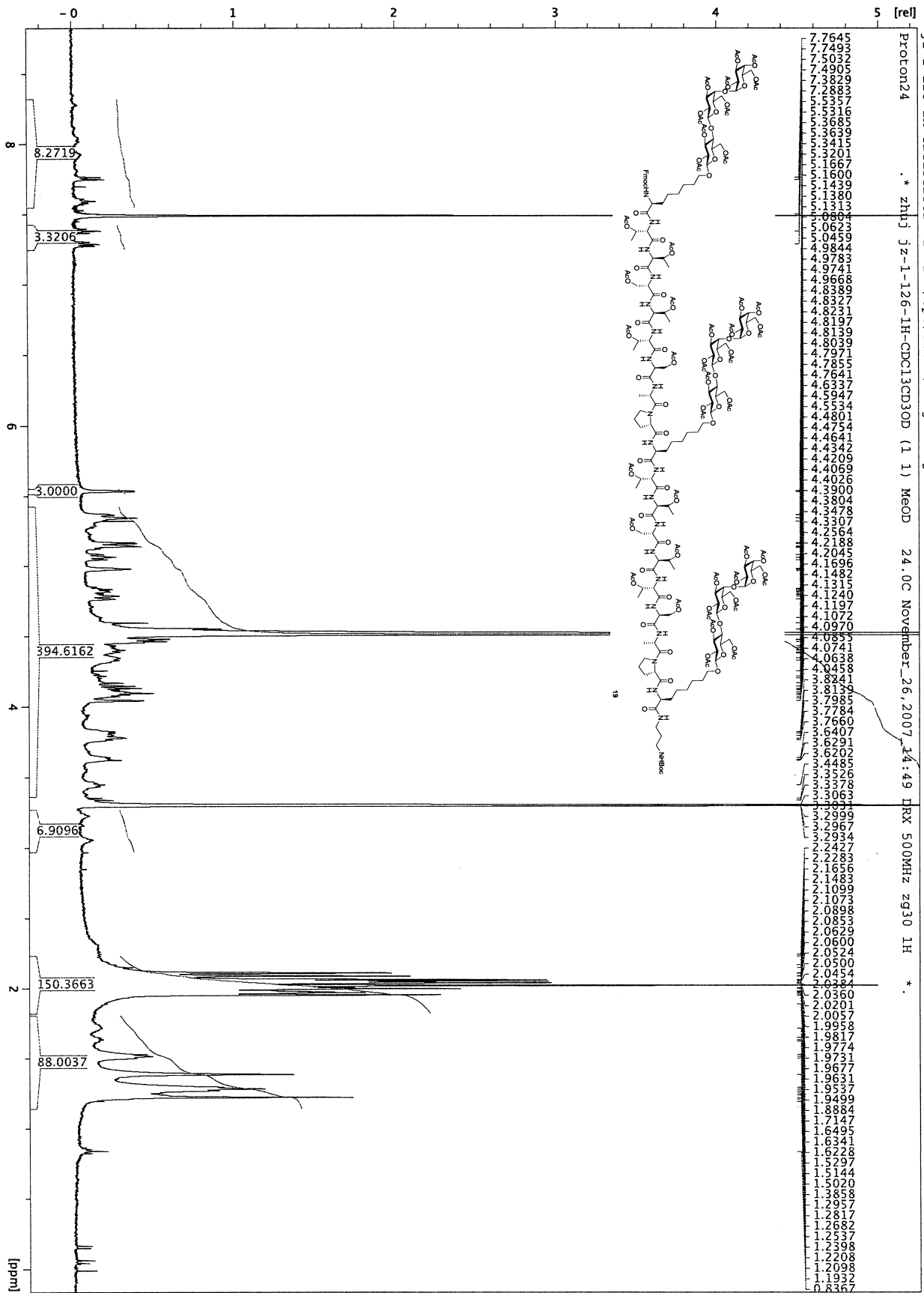


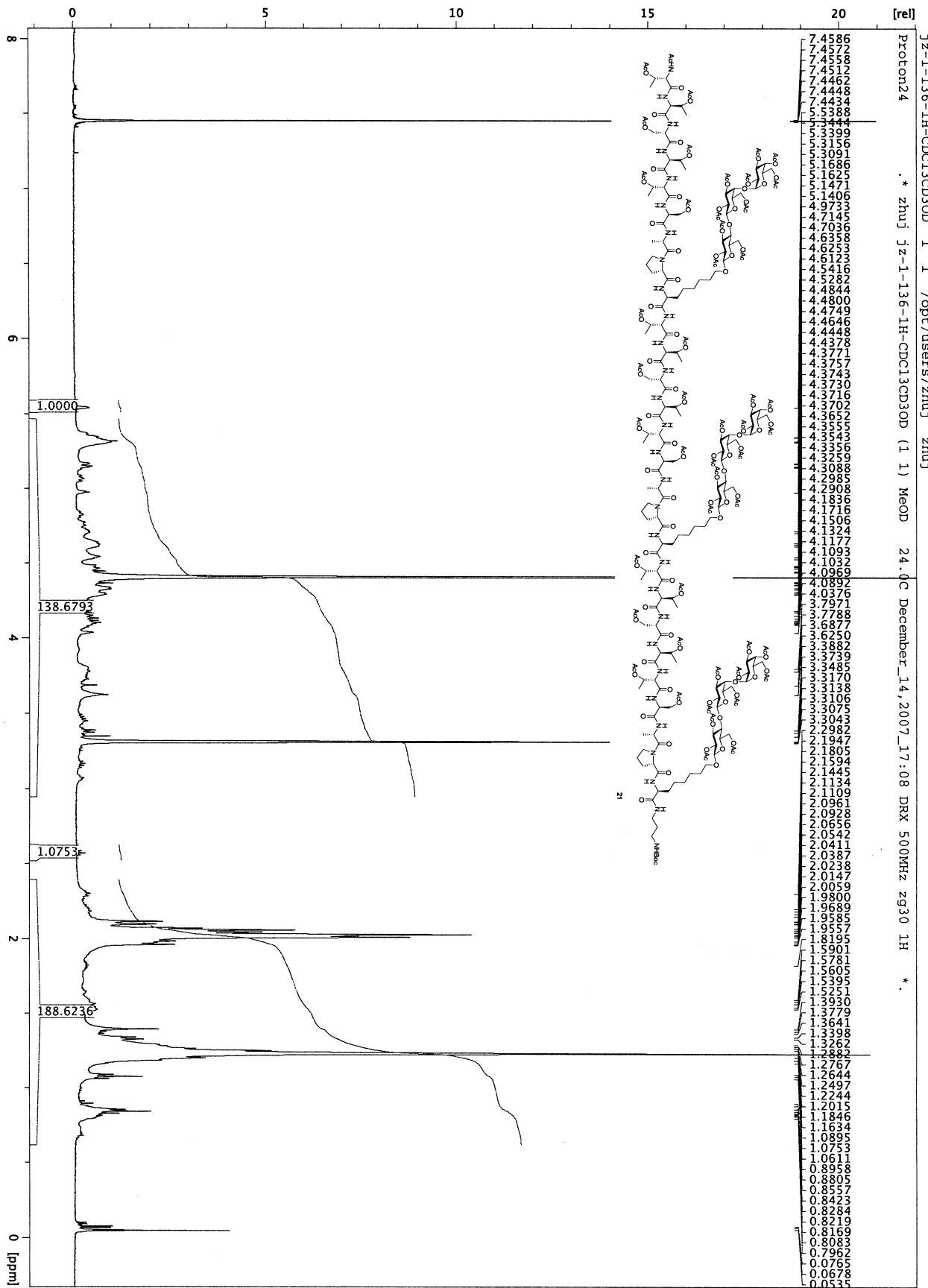


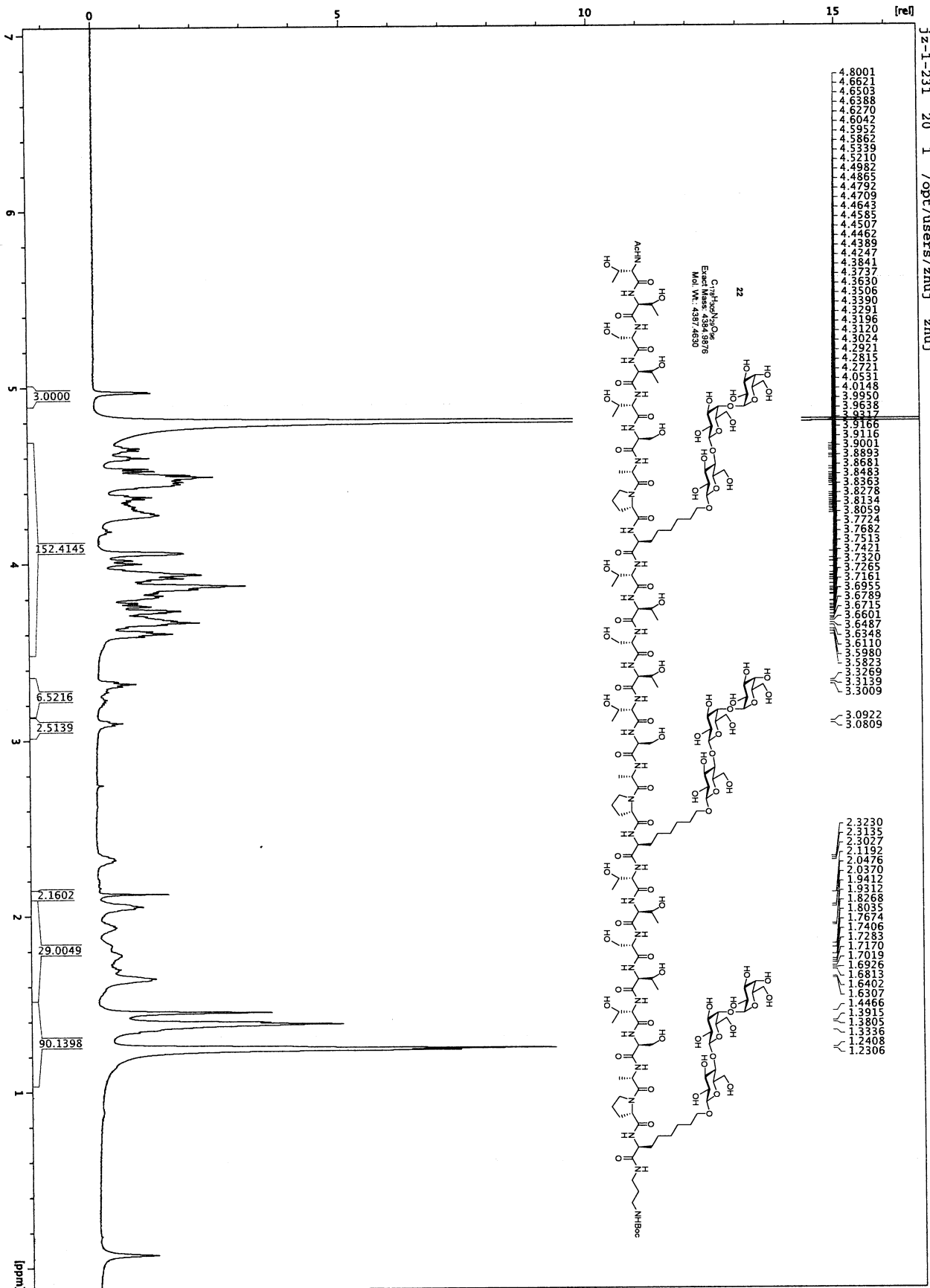












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