## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Fucose, Mannose and β-N-Acetylglucosamine Glycopolymers Initiate the Mouse Sperm Acrosome Reaction Through Convergent Signaling Pathways

Linghui Wu and Nicole S. Sampson\*

Department of Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794-3400

\*nicole.sampson@stonybrook.edu



DIC

Cy3.5

**Figure 1** Sperm acrosome reaction assay. Left: Differential interference contrast (DIC) image. Right: Fluorescence image with Cy3.5 (585 nm). Sperm that displayed continuous red fluorescence along their acrosomal arcs were scored as acrosome-intact; those that displayed no red or punctuate fluorescence were scored as acrosome-reacted.

## Methods for preparation of glycopolymers

**General Methods and Materials**. Sugars and other chemicals used were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI) or Fisher Scientific, Inc. (Springfield, NJ). CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OH, THF and Et<sub>2</sub>O were purified with a pushstill solvent dispensing system (Pure Process Technology LLC, Nashua, NH); pyridine, hexane, pentane were used without further purification. (H<sub>2</sub>IMes)(3-BrPyr)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>Ru=CHPh, **32**, was prepared according to the literature.<sup>1</sup> All reactions

were carried out under an  $N_2$  atmosphere in oven-dried glassware unless otherwise specified. Moisture and oxygen-sensitive reagents were handled in an  $N_2$  filled dry box.

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on precoated silica gel plates (60F254). TLC spots were detected by UV and by staining with 10% phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) in ethanol. The usual workup mentioned in the following syntheses was three washes of the organic layer with 5% aq NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, followed by three washes with 1 N aq HCl, and drying of the organic layer over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. All intermediates and monomers were purified by Combiflash personal flash chromatography system (Teledyne Isco, NE), and analyzed on Inova500, Inova600, Bruker400 and Bruker 500 MHz NMR spectrometers. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra are reported as chemical shift in parts per million (multiplicity, coupling constant in Hz, integration) and assumed to be first order. The molecular weight of the polymers was assessed by gel permeation chromatography (Phenogel 5  $\mu$  Linear(2) GPC column, Phenomenex, CA) and light scattering (Brookhaven Instruments) eluting with THF.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of NB-mannose.

**Penta-acetyl-D-mannopyranose 1.** To a solution of D-mannopyranose (16.65 mmol, 3 g) in pyridine (64 mL) was added Ac<sub>2</sub>O (333.04 mmol, 32 mL).<sup>2</sup> After stirring 24 h at rt the mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, followed by workup and concentrated to yield **1** as a colorless oil (6.49 g, 100%). The product is a mixture of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  diastereomers ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 8:1). The spectrum for the desired  $\alpha$  isomer was the same as reported previously.<sup>3</sup>  $\alpha$  isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.11 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.38 – 5.35 (m, 2H), 5.28 (t, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (dd, *J* = 12.4, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 12.4, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.09 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 2.19 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 6H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.03 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 3H).

**2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-D-mannopyranose 2**. To a solution of compound **1** (5.02 mmol, 1.96 g) in dry DMF (60 mL) was added hydrazine acetate (5.53 mmol, 0.51 g).<sup>2</sup> After stirring for 2 h at 40 °C, the mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc, and washed with cold brine, followed by the usual workup, and concentrated to yield **2** as a colorless oil (1.37 g, 92%). The product is a mixture of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  diastereomers ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 8:1). The spectrum for the desired  $\alpha$  isomer was the same as reported previously.<sup>4</sup>  $\alpha$  isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.44 (dd, J = 10.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.36 – 5.25 (m, 3H), 4.31 – 4.22 (m, 2H), 4.19 – 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.32 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H).

**2,3,4,6-Tetra-***O***-acetyl-***a***-D-mannopyranosyl trichloroacetimidate 3.** To a solution of compound **2** (1.17 mmol, 0.41 g) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 mL) was added trichloroacetonitrile (1.17 mmol, 1.18 mL) and DBU (0.12 mmol, 18  $\mu$ L).<sup>2</sup> After stirring for 3 h at rt, the mixture was concentrated. The crude product was purified by Combiflash (EtOAc:hexane = 3:7, v/v) to yield 3 as a colorless oil (0.40 g, 83%). The spectrum for compound 3 was the same as reported previously for the  $\alpha$  isomer.<sup>5</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.43 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.36 – 5.24 (m, 3H), 4.32 – 4.19 (m, 2H), 4.18 – 4.11 (m, 1H), 2.92 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H).

**1-Chloroethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-***a***-D-mannopyranoside 4.** To a cooled solution of compound **3** (1.97 mmol, 0.97 g) and 2-chloroethanol (19.7 mmol, 1.32 ml) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 mL) was added BF<sub>3</sub>-etherate (0.39 mmol, 36.5  $\mu$ L).<sup>6</sup> The solution was stirred for 3 h at -80 °C and followed by the usual workup. The crude product was concentrated and purified by Combiflash (EtOAc:hexane = 4:6, v/v) to yield **4** as a white solid (0.60 g, 71%). The spectrum for compound **4** was the same as reported previously.<sup>6</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.35 (dd, *J* 

= 10.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.31 – 5.25 (m, 2H), 4.87 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 3.92 (dt, J = 11.5, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dt, J = 11.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H).

**1-Azidoethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-***a***-D-mannopyranoside 5**. To a solution of compound 4 (1.02 mmol, 0.42 g) in dry DMSO (10 mL) was added sodium azide (10.2 mmol, 0.67 g). Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 72 h at 60 °C.<sup>6</sup> After the usual workup, the mixture was concentrated and purified by Combiflash (EtOAc:hexane = 4:6, v/v) to yield 5 as a white solid (0.35 g, 93%). The spectrum for compound 5 was the same as reported previously.<sup>6</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) :  $\delta$  5.40 – 5.33 (m, 1H), 5.32 – 5.25 (m, 2H), 4.87 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 5.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.17 – 4.09 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.91 – 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.53 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

1-Aminoethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-exo-2carboxamide 6. Compound 5 (0.22 mmol, 91 mg) and exo-5-norbornenecarboxylic acid (0.39 mmol, 54.2 mg) were combined with HOBt • H<sub>2</sub>O (0.39mmol, 60.2 mg) in a round-bottomed flask and dried for more than 1 h in vacuo. This mixture was dissolved in dry THF under N<sub>2</sub> and cooled to 0 °C. Then N,N-diisopropylcarbodiimide (0.39 mmol, 49.6 mg) was added and the solution was stirred for 10 min, followed by the addition of tri-*n*-butylphosphine (0.39 mmol, 79.5 mg) and stirring for 1 h at 0 °C. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 h at rt.<sup>7</sup> After the usual workup, the crude was concentrated and purified by Combiflash (acetone: $CH_2Cl_2 = 1:4$ , v/v) to yield 6 as colorless oil (74 mg, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.16 (ddd, J = 8.9, 5.5, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.36 (dt, J = 10.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.31 – 5.25 (m, 2H), 4.84 (d, J =1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (ddd, J = 12.3, 5.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.02 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.86 - 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.56 (ddd, J = 13.4, 7.4, 4.3 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (s, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.99 - 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.72 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 178.53, 178.44, 173.25, 172.71, 172.28, 140.86, 138.62, 100.28, 79.97, 72.01, 71.66, 71.34, 70.08, 68.82, 65.12, 49.92, 48.94, 47.28, 44.24, 41.73, 33.24, 33.06, 23.51, 23.35. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sub>11</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 512.2127; found 512.2164.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of NB-glucose.

**2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose 7**. Compound **7** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **2**, and the spectrum for compound **7** was the same as reported previously.<sup>8</sup> Yield: 100%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.53 (td, J = 9.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12 – 5.04 (m, 1H), 4.94 – 4.83 (m, 1H), 4.29 – 4.20 (m, 2H), 4.17 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 2.93 – 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 2.06 (d, J = 10 Hz, 6H), 2.02 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 6H).

**2,3,4,6-Tetra**-*O*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl trichloroacetimidate **8.** Compound **8** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **3**, and the spectrum for compound **8** was the same as reported previously.<sup>8</sup> Yield: 90%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.57 (t, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (t, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (dd, J = 10.2, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 12.4, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (ddd, J = 10.3, 4.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 12.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H).

**1-Chloroethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-β-D**-glucopyranoside 9. Compound **9** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **4**, and the spectrum for compound **9** was the same as reported previously.<sup>9</sup> Yield: 75%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.21 (dd, J = 10.1, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.04 – 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.57 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, J = 12.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dt, J = 10.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.73 (m, 1H),

3.71 (ddd, *J* = 9.9, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 – 3.59 (m, 2H), 2.09 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 2.06 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.00 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 3H).

**1-Azidoethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra**-*O*-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside **10**. Compound **10** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **5**, and the spectrum for compound **10** was the same as reported previously.<sup>10</sup> Yield: 94%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.20 (td, J = 9.5, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.12 – 5.05 (m, 1H), 5.00 (ddd, J = 9.4, 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (dd, J = 7.9, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.28 – 4.21 (m, 1H), 4.18 – 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.75 – 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.53 – 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.28 (dt, J = 13.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

**1-Aminoethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-exo-2-carboxamide 11.** Compound **11** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **6**. Yield: 79%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 6.14 (dt, J = 5.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (dt, J = 5.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 5.21 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (td, J = 9.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd, J = 9.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (ddd, J = 12.3, 7.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dt, J = 12.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89 – 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.71 (dtd, J = 10.2, 5.1, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (dt, J = 3.7, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 3H), 2.05 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.01 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3H), 1.93 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.70 (dt, J = 8.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 1.32 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 178.38, 173.19, 172.78, 172.05, 159.74, 140.92, 138.60, 103.55, 75.32, 74.60, 74.01, 71.91, 70.92, 64.48, 49.83, 48.99, 48.92, 47.25, 44.60, 44.21, 41.91, 33.09, 26.16, 23.30. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sub>11</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 512.2127; found 512.2180.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of NB-galactose.

**2,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranose 12**. Compound **12** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **2**, and the spectrum for compound **12** was the same as reported previously.<sup>8</sup> Yield: 87%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.52 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.44 – 5.39 (m, 1H), 5.17 (dd, J = 10.9, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (dd, J = 3.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.18 – 4.05 (m, 3H), 2.89 (s, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

**2,3,4,6-Tetra-***O***-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl trichloroacetimidate 13.** Compound **13** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **3**, and the spectrum for compound **13** was the same as reported previously.<sup>8</sup> Yield: 88%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (dd, J = 3.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.45 – 5.34 (m, 2H), 4.48 – 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 11.3, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dd, J = 11.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.03 – 2.01 (m, 9H).

1-Chloroethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranoside 14. Compound 14 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 4, and the spectrum for compound 14 was the same as reported previously.<sup>6</sup> Yield: 74%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.43 – 5.37 (m, 1H), 5.23 (ddd, J = 10.2, 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (ddd, J = 10.5, 3.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.22 – 4.07 (m, 3H), 3.92 (ddd, J = 7.9, 6.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (dtd, J = 11.1, 6.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (ddd, J = 6.5, 5.0, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

**1-Azidoethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra**-*O*-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranoside 15. Compound 15 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 5, and the spectrum for compound 15 was the same as reported previously.<sup>6</sup> Yield: 85%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.39 (dd, J = 3.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd, J = 10.5, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (dd, J = 10.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.92 (td, J = 6.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (ddd, J = 10.7, 8.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (ddd, J = 13.5, 8.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (ddd, J = 13.4, 4.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.05 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 6H), 1.98 (s, 3H).

**1-Aminoethyl-2,3,4,6-tetra**-*O*-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-exo-2carboxamide 16. Compound 16 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 6. Yield: 70%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 6.22 – 6.08 (m, 2H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 5.42 (dd, J = 3.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (ddd, J = 10.5, 7.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (ddd, J = 10.5, 3.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (ddd, J = 6.4, 2.1, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 3.98 – 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.72 (ddt, J = 10.6, 7.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 2.94 (dd, J = 3.6, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.12 – 2.06 (m, 6H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.73 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 1.41 – 1.25 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR(125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.83, 170.44, 170.25, 170.21, 169.68, 138.16, 135.98, 101.58, 70.97, 69.10, 68.99, 67.0, 61.30, 47.35, 47.22, 46.32, 44.62, 41.57, 39.33, 30.49, 29.73, 20.84, 20.66, 20.51. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sub>11</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 512.2127; found 512.2136.



Scheme 4. Synthesis of NB-fucose.

**Tetra-acetyl-L-fucopyranose 17.** Compound **17** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **1**, and the spectrum for the  $\alpha$  isomer was the same as reported previously.<sup>3</sup> Yield: 98%. ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 1:1).  $\alpha$  isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.34 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (m, 2H), 4.27 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.16 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

**1-Bromoethyl-2,3,4-tri-***O***-acetyl-L**-**fucopyranoside 18.** Compound **18** was synthesized according to the literature,<sup>11</sup> and the product is a mixture of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  diastereomers ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 1:1). Yield: 88%. The mixture was used for the next step without further separation.

**1-Azidoethyl-2,3,4-tri-***O***-acetyl-L-fucopyranoside 19**. Compound **19** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **5** Yield: 83% ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 1:1). The isomers were separated by Combiflash (EtOAc:hexane = 1:4, v/v) and the spectrum for the  $\alpha$  isomer of compound **19** was the same as reported previously.<sup>12</sup>.  $\alpha$  isomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.39 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.21 – 5.09 (m, 2H), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (ddd, *J* = 10.8, 6.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (ddd, *J* = 10.6, 7.1, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dddd, *J* = 41.9, 13.4, 6.6, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

**1-Aminoethyl-2,3,4-tri**-*O*-acetyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-exo-2-carboxamide 20. Compound 20 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 6 using the  $\alpha$ :β mixture of 19. The isomers of 20 were separated by Combiflash (acetone:CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:4, v/v). Yield (α isomer): 35%. α isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 6.17 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (ddd, *J* = 11.1, 5.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 5.38 (dt, *J* = 10.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 5.17 (ddd, *J* = 10.8, 3.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dq, *J* = 8.5, 7.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.53 (m, 3H), 2.94 (dt, *J* = 5.2, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.09 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.94 (dt, *J* = 10.9, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.44 – 1.31 (m, 2H), 1.17 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 2.6 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR(125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.61, 170.62, 170.21, 170.20, 138.36, 135.91, 96.49, 71.02, 68.15, 67.92, 67.66, 64.68, 47.24, 46.35, 44.78, 41.58, 39.21, 30.53, 20.84, 20.75, 20.68, 20.51, 15.91. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NO<sub>9</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 454.2078; found 454.2078.



Scheme 5. Synthesis of NB-GlcNAc.

**2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-D-glucopyranose 21.** To a solution of 2-acetamido-1,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-D-glucopyranose (0.77 mmol, 0.3 g) in a dry THF and methanol mixture (1:2, v/v) (6 mL) was added ammonium carbonate (1.54 mmol, 0.15 g).<sup>13</sup> After stirring overnight at rt the mixture was concentrated and purified by Combiflash (EtOAc: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 3:2, v/v) to yield **21** as a colorless oil (0.19 g, 70%) ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 1:15). The spectrum for the  $\beta$  isomer was the same as reported previously.<sup>14</sup>  $\beta$  isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.76 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 5.34 – 5.26 (m, 2H), 5.14 (t, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.35 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.17 (m, 2H), 4.17 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.03 (s, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 6H), 1.96 (s, 3H).

**2-Acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl** trichloroacetimidate 22. Compound 22 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 3, and the spectrum for compound 22 was the same as reported previously.<sup>15</sup> Yield: 73%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.79 (s, 1H), 5.62 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.35 – 5.22 (m, 2H), 4.55 (ddd, J = 10.7, 8.9, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.28 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 4.15 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.06 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 6H), 1.93 (s, 3H).

1-Chloroethyl-2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside 23. Compound 23 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 4, and the spectrum for compound 23 was the same as reported previously.<sup>16</sup> Yield: 62%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.50 (d, *J* 

= 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.34 - 5.27 (m, 1H), 5.08 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, J = 8.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.16 - 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.87 (dt, J = 10.5, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (ddd, J = 11.0, 6.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (ddd, J = 10.1, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (ddd, J = 6.1, 4.9, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.03 (d, J = 5.7, 6H), 1.97 (s, 3H).

**1-Azidoethyl-2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri**-*O*-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside 24. Compound 24 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 5, and the spectrum for compound 24 was the same as reported previously.<sup>12</sup> Yield: 73%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.60 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (dd, J = 10.6, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 12.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (ddd, J = 10.9, 4.8, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dt, J = 10.8, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 – 3.68 (m, 2H), 3.52 (ddd, J = 13.4, 8.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (ddd, J = 13.5, 4.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.05 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 6H), 1.97 (s, 3H).

**1-Aminoethyl-2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl** bicyclo[2.2.1] hept-5-ene-exo-2-carboxamide 25. Compound 25 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **6**. Yield: 70%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 6.25 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1H), 6.22 – 6.01 (m, 3H), 5.19 (td, J = 9.9, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (td, J = 9.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dt, J = 12.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (tq, J = 8.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (ddt, J = 9.9, 6.5, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (ddd, J = 10.0, 5.2, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.58 – 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 2.91 (s, 2H), 2.08 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 3H), 2.04 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 6H), 1.95 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 3H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.70 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.38 – 1.22 (m, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 178.55, 173.71, 173.28, 173.10, 171.98, 140.90, 138.65, 109.99, 103.75, 75.15, 74.65, 71.41, 71.02, 64.68, 57.15, 50.02, 49.77, 49.0, 47.19, 44.23, 41.77, 33.12, 26.06, 23.33. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 511.2300; found 511.2295.



Scheme 6. Synthesis of NB-GalNAc.

**2-Acetamido-1,3,4,6-tetra-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-D-galactopyranose 26.** Compound **26** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **1**, and the spectrum for the  $\beta$  isomer was the same as reported previously.<sup>17</sup> Yield: 93% ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 1:10).  $\beta$  isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.21 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.45 – 5.39 (m, 2H), 5.25 – 5.19 (m, 1H), 4.72 (ddd, *J* = 11.8, 8.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.14 – 4.03 (m, 2H), 2.17 (s, 6H), 2.03 (s, 6H), 1.95 (s, 3H).

**2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-D-galactopyranose 27.** Compound **27** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **21**, and the spectrum for the  $\beta$  isomer was the same as reported previously.<sup>18</sup> Yield: 70% ( $\alpha$ : $\beta$  = 1:10).  $\beta$  isomer <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.72 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (dd, J = 3.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (t, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (dd, J = 11.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (td, J = 11.2, 10.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.16 – 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.25 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H).

**2-Acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-galactopyranosyl** trichloroacetimidate 28. Compound 28 was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare 3, and the spectrum for compound 28 was the same as reported previously.<sup>18</sup> Yield: 83%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.78 (s, 1H), 6.40 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.52 – 5.46 (m, 2H), 5.31 – 5.25 (m, 1H), 4.80 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.2, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 11.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 11.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H).

**1-Bromoethyl-2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-galactopyranoside 29.** Compound **29** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **4**, and the spectrum for compound **29** was the same as reported previously.<sup>18</sup> Yield: 71%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.58 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.34 – 5.28 (m, 2H), 4.81 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.20 – 4.08 (m, 3H), 4.01 – 3.90 (m, 2H), 3.79 (dt, J = 11.5, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, J = 6.4, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H).

**1-Azidoethyl-2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-galactopyranoside 30**. Compound **30** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **5**, and the spectrum for compound **30** was the same as reported previously.<sup>12</sup> Yield: 73%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.52 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.44 – 5.28 (m, 2H), 4.87 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 4.03 (m, 3H), 3.97 – 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.71 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 8.5, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 8.5, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 4.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H).

**1-Aminoethyl-2-acetamido-3,4,6-tri-***O***-acetyl-2-deoxy-β-D-galactopyranosyl bicyclo**[**2.2.1**] **hept-5-ene-exo-2-carboxamide 31.** Compound **31** was synthesized following the same procedure to prepare **6.** Yield: 62%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 6.21– 6.07 (m, 3H), 5.89 – 5.80 (m, 1H), 5.36 (dd, J = 3.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (ddd, J = 11.3, 6.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 8.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.22 – 4.05 (m, 3H), 3.98 – 3.85 (m, 2H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.63 – 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.46 – 3.33 (m, 1H), 2.93 (s, 1H), 2.17 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 2.06 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 3H), 2.02 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 3H), 1.97 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 3H), 1.95 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.71 (ddd, J = 6.0, 4.6, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 1.39 – 1.24 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 176.13, 176.03, 170.84, 170.43, 170.25, 138.26, 136.0, 101.68, 70.77, 70.02, 68.50, 66.34, 61.30, 51.02, 47.35, 47.12, 46.22, 44.56, 41.57, 39.03, 30.39, 30.29, 23.64, 20.61. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 511.2300; found 511.2304.



Scheme 7. ROMP and deacetylation of glycopolymers.

The general method of ROMP was as follows:<sup>19</sup> Monomer **6** (0.06 mmol, 30.7 mg) was dissolved in 0.3 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. To the reaction was added **32** (6  $\mu$ mol, 5.3 mg for the 10-mers and 0.6  $\mu$ mol, 0.53 mg for the 100-mers) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.3 mL for the 10-mers and 0.7 mL for the 100-mers). The reaction was monitored by TLC. Ethylvinyl ether (0.1 mL) was added to quench the reaction when it was complete, and the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min. The polymer was isolated by precipitation with cold Et<sub>2</sub>O to yield 10-mers as brown sticky oils and 100-mers as light yellow sticky oils.

**prot-poly**(**Man**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 58%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.32 (m), 5.85—6.2 (m), 5.20—5.5 (with max at 5.3, 5.25), 4.82 (br s), 4.27 (br s), 4.12 (br s), 3.97 (br s), 3.12—3.80 (with max at 3.52, 3.74), 3.02 (br s), 2.70 (br s), 2.33 (br s), 1.90—2.24 (with max at 2.0, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15), 1.55 (br s), 1.04—1.40 (m).

**prot-poly**(**Man**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 90%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.85—6.3 (m), 5.10—5.50 (with max at 5.23, 5.27, 5.34), 4.80 (br s), 4.26 (br s), 4.09 (br s), 3.96 (br s), 3.12—3.80 (with max at 3.52, 3.75), 3.02 (br s), 2.68 (br s), 2.33 (br s), 1.73—2.24 (with max at 2.0, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15), 1.60 (br s), 1.05—1.27 (m).

**prot-poly**(**Glc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 68%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.32 (m), 5.68— 6.07 (m), 4.78—5.51 (with max at 4.95, 5.06, 5.18, 5.23, 5.40), 4.51 (br s), 4.25 (br s), 4.12 (br s), 3.18—3.97 (with max at 3.30, 3.48, 3.66, 3.72, 3.81), 3.01 (br s), 2.67 (br s), 2.19—2.49 (with max at 2.24, 2.41), 1.95—2.20 (with max at 1.99, 2.01, 2.03, 2.07), 1.79 (br s), 1.57 (br s), 1.01—1.38 (m).

**prot-poly**(**Glc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 75%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.78—6.0 (m), 5.23—5.48 (with max at 5.28, 5.40), 5.20 (br s), 5.07 (br s), 4.96 (br s), 4.54 (br s), 4.26 (br s), 4.13 (br s), 3.82 (br s), 3.63—3.77 (with max at 3.67, 3.71), 3.18—3.62 (with max at 3.29, 3.47), 3.02 (br s), 2.67 (br s), 2.09—2.37 (with max at 2.13, 2.25), 1.94—2.10 (with max at 2.0, 2.02, 2.04, 2.05, 2.08), 1.85—1.94 (m), 1.56 (br s), 0.97—1.39 (m).

**prot-poly**(**Gal**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 72%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.32 (m), 5.75— 6.10 (m), 4.90—5.50 (with max at 5.07, 5.18, 5.32, 5.42), 4.52 (br s), 4.15 (br s), 3.75—4.00 (with max at 3.80, 3.92), 3.20—3.74 (with max at 3.30, 3.50, 3.67), 3.05 (br s), 2.71 (br s), 2.26 (br, s), 1.80—2.24 (with max at 2.03, 2.11, 2.20), 1.60 (br s), 1.0—1.30 (m).

**prot-poly**(**Gal**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 93%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.75—6.20 (m), 4.98—5.51(with max at 5.03, 5.16, 5.29, 5.39), 4.52 (br s), 4.16 (br s), 3.95 (br s), 3.84 (br s), 3.19—3.75 (with max at 3.29, 3.51, 3.65), 3.01 (br s), 2.68 (br s), 2.27 (br s), 1.82—2.20 (with max at 1.98, 2.04, 2.16), 1.59 (br s), 1.0—1.27 (m).

**prot-poly**(**Fuc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 59%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.32 (m), 5.66— 6.58 (m), 4.85—5.54 (with max at 5.02, 5.12, 5.27, 5.31), 4.12 (br s), 3.20—3.81 (with max at 3.34, 3.51, 3.71), 3.03 (br s), 2.67 (br s), 2.21—2.42 (m), 1.80—2.20 (with max at 1.98, 2.06, 2.15), 1.60 (br s), 0.9—1.33 (with max at 1.13, 1.23).

**prot-poly**(**Fuc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 77%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.75—6.47 (m), 4.89—5.56 (with max at 5.06, 5.15, 5.30, 5.34), 4.15 (br s), 3.25—3.94 (with max at 3.38, 3.54,

3.76), 3.07 (br s), 2.70 (br s), 2.26—2.47 (m), 1.78—2.24 (with max at 2.02, 2.09, 2.19), 1.63 (br s), 1.28 (br s), 1.16 (br s), 0.72—0.99 (with max at 0.90).

**prot-poly**(**GlcNAc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 67%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.31 (m), 6.02—6.56 (m), 4.51—5.50 (with max at 4.75, 5.02, 5.18, 5.28), 3.12—4.48 (with max at 3.31, 3.50, 3.67, 3.83, 4.12, 4.26), 2.95 (br s), 2.63 (br s), 2.19—2.47 (with max at 2.33, 2.41), 1.71—2.19 (with max at 1.94, 2.0, 2.06), 1.59 (br s), 0.98—1.34 (with max at 1.14, 1.22).

**prot-poly**(**GlcNAc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 81%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 6.01—6.62 (m), 5.14—5.54 (with max at 5.22, 5.31), 5.08 (br s), 4.48—4.96 (m), 4.27 (br s), 4.15 (br s), 2.84—4.06 (with max at 2.92, 2.99, 3.37, 3.54, 3.69, 3.80, 3.87, 3.98), 2.66 (br s), 2.38 (br s), 1.76—2.20 (with max at 1.91, 1.96, 2.04, 2.09), 1.62 (br s), 0.97—1.48 (with max at 1.16, 1.27, 1.35).

**prot-poly**(**GalNAc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 90%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.34 (m), 6.01—6.82 (m), 5.01—5.68 (with max at 5.23, 5.28, 5.38), 2.90—4.39 (with max at 3.01, 3.34, 3.51, 3.58, 3.65, 3.89, 3.97, 4.16), 2.67 (br s), 2.39 (br s), 1.78—2.27 (with max at 1.93, 1.98, 2.01, 2.06, 2.16), 1.62 (br s), 1.06—1.41 (m).

**prot-poly**(**GalNAc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 92%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 6.06—6.77 (m), 5.05—5.58 (with max at 5.23, 5.28, 5.38), 4.67 (br s), 3.77—4.30 (with max at 3.80, 3.93, 4.16), 2.80—3.78 (with max at 3.02, 3.34, 3.86), 2.67 (br s), 2.39 (br s), 1.78—2.27 (with max at 1.93, 1.98, 2.01, 2.06, 2.16), 1.62 (br s), 1.06—1.41 (m).

The general method of deacetylation was as follows:<sup>20</sup> the protected polymer (28 mg) was dissolved in 2 mL MeOH/THF (2:1, v/v) and to this solution was added  $K_2CO_3$  (75 mg) and the reaction stirred for 20–30 min. The solvents were evaporated and the solid was then poured into a solution of 10 mL THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) containing 1N HCl. This solution was then allowed to stir for 30–60 min and the solvents removed in vacuo, followed by ion exchange chromatography for 10-mers or dialysis for 100-mers to afford the deprotected polymer as a white powder.

**poly**(**Man**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 78%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  7.24 (m), 5.09—5.43 (m), 4.70—4.82 (with max at 4.75), 3.10—3.90 (with max at 3.25, 3.48, 3.55, 3.60, 3.75, 3.82), 2.23—3.0 (with max at 2.40, 2.85), 1.53—2.10 (with max at 1.57, 1.91), 1.10 (br s).

**poly**(**Man**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 85%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 5.12—5.43 (m), 4.77 (m), 3.17—3.92 (with max at 3.26, 3.51, 3.68, 3.77, 3.84), 2.29—3.17 (with max at 2.42, 2.94), 1.48—2.13 (with max at 1.59, 1.91), 1.13 (br s).

**poly**(**Glc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 83%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  7.25 (m), 4.80—5.50 (with max at 5.03, 5.26), 4.43 (br s), 3.10—4.02 (with max at 3.31, 3.48, 3.55, 3.68, 3.73, 3.81), 2.25—3.04 (with max at 2.39, 2.90), 1.30—2.10 (with max at 1.56, 1.92), 1.09 (br s).

**poly**(**Glc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 85%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  5.08—5.50 (m), 4.34 (br s), 3.85 (br s), 3.66 (br s), 3.18—3.50 (with max at 3.73, 3.78, 3.80), 2.20—3.10 (with max at 2.40, 2.68, 2.98), 1.30—2.10 (with max at 1.59, 1.98), 1.09 (br s).

**poly**(**Gal**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 75%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 7.24 (m), 5.0—5.50 (m), 4.23 (br s), 3.10—4.0 (with max at 3.25, 3.40, 3.51, 3.55, 3.76), 2.25—3.10 (with max at 2.40, 2.90), 1.42—2.05 (with max at 1.54, 1.68, 1.90), 1.10 (br s).

**poly**(**Gal**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 78%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  5.04—5.45 (m), 4.26 (br s), 3.84 (br s), 3.11—3.78 (with max at 3.28, 3.44, 3.55, 3.63, 3.66), 2.70—3.12 (m), 2.29—2.69 (with max at 2.40), 1.48—2.08 (with max at 1.59, 1.94), 1.10 (br s).

**poly**(**Fuc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 77%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  7.34 (m), 5.00—5.58 (m), 4.51—4.68 (m), 4.35 (br s), 4.22 (br s), 3.18—4.12 (with max at 3.37, 3.52, 3.65, 3.76, 3.83, 3.98), 3.00 (br s), 2.36—2.80 (with max at 2.49), 1.48—2.21 (with max at 1.66, 1.87, 2.01), 1.01—1.43 (with max at 1.23, 1.24, 1.27, 1.28).

**poly**(**Fuc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 85%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  5.03—5.40 (m), 4.15—4.36 (m), 3.10—3.90 (with max at 3.40, 3.54, 3.61, 3.64), 2.12—3.08 (with max at 2.39, 2.60, 2.98), 1.45—2.21 (with max at 1.56, 2.01), 1.0—1.40 (with max at 1.11, 1.16).

**poly**(**GlcNAc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 78%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O):  $\delta$  7.24 (m), 4.94— 5.50 (with max at 5.03, 5.26), 4.43 (br s), 3.04—4.02 (with max at 3.31, 3.48, 3.55, 3.68, 3.73, 3.81), 2.25—3.04 (with max at 2.39, 2.90), 1.30—2.10 (with max at 1.56, 1.92), 1.17 (br s).

**poly**(**GlcNAc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 77%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 5.02—5.40 (m), 4.38 (br s), 3.66—3.83 (with max at 3.73, 3.78, 3.80), 3.47—3.66 (with max at 3.51, 3.57, 3.62), 3.32 (br s), 3.15 (br s), 2.86 (m), 2.42—2.66 (with max at 2.33, 2.57), 1.91 (br s), 1.52 (br s).

**poly**(**GalNAc**)<sub>10</sub> Yield after purification: 90%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 7.24 (br s), 5.02— 5.40 (m), 4.35 (br s), 3.48—4.10 (with max at 3.59, 3.68, 3.70, 3.88), 2.30—3.44 (with max at 2.40, 2.60, 2.91, 3.22), 1.98 (br s), 0.98—1.70 (with max at 1.10, 1.60).

**poly**(**GalNAc**)<sub>100</sub> Yield after purification: 92%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O): δ 5.09—5.45 (m), 4.36 (br s), 3.50—3.91 (with max at 3.59, 3.69, 3.70, 3.81, 3.90), 2.30—3.41 (with max at 2.38, 2.62, 2.90, 3.20, 3.35), 1.98 (br s), 1.59 (br s), 1.01—1.23 (m).

polymers	[Monomer]/	Rxn time (h)	Theo Mn <sup>a</sup>	Calcd Mn <sup>b</sup>	Calcd Mw <sup>b</sup>	PDI <sup>b</sup>
poly(Man) <sub>10</sub>	[Catalyst] 10/1	1	5189	3509	4316	1.23
poly(Man) <sub>100</sub>	100/1	1.5	51197	34397	38180	1.11
poly(Glc) <sub>10</sub>	10/1	1	5189	3509	4280	1.22
poly(Glc) <sub>100</sub>	100/1	1.5	51197	34397	44372	1.29
poly(Gal) <sub>10</sub>	10/1	1	5189	3509	4245	1.21
poly(Gal) <sub>100</sub>	100/1	1.5	51197	34397	41276	1.20
poly(Fuc) <sub>10</sub>	10/1	0.5	4534	2862	3692	1.29
poly(Fuc) <sub>100</sub>	100/1	1	45425	27928	32676	1.17
poly(GlcNAc) <sub>10</sub>	10/1	1	5179	3765	5158	1.37
poly(GlcNAc) <sub>100</sub>	100/1	1.5	51097	38497	50431	1.31
poly(GalNAc) <sub>10</sub>	10/1	0.5	5179	3998	5558	1.39
poly(GalNAc) <sub>100</sub>	100/1	1	51097	37977	50510	1.33

 Table 1. Analytical data for homoglycopolymers.

<sup>a</sup>Theoretical molecular weights were calculated based on the catalyst-to-monomer ratio assuming full conversion. <sup>b</sup>Determined from GPC in THF utilizing a differential refractometer and a multiangle light scattering detector.

## References

- (1) Love, J. A., Morgan, J. P., Trnka, T. M., and Grubbs, R. H. (2002) A practical and highly active ruthenium-based catalyst that effects the cross metathesis of acrylonitrile, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 41*, 4035-4037.
- (2) Fekete, A., Gyergyoi, K., Kover, K. E., Bajza, I., and Liptak, A. (2006) Preparation of the pentasaccharide hapten of the gpl of mycobacterium avium serovar 19 by achieving the glycosylation of a tertiary hydroxyl group, *Carbohydr. Res. 341*, 1312-1321.
- (3) Šardzík, R., Noble, G. T., Weissenborn, M. J., Martin, A., Webb, S. J., and Flitsch, S. L. (2010) Preparation of aminoethyl glycosides for glycoconjugation, *Beil. J. Org. Chem.* 6, 699-703.
- (4) Ikeda, K., Morimoto, T., and Kakiuchi, K. (2010) Utilization of aldoses as a carbonyl source in cyclocarbonylation of enynes, *J. biol. Chem.* 75, 6279-6282.
- (5) Kerékgyártó, J., Kamerling, J. P., Bouwstra, J. B., Vliegenthart, J. F. G., and Lipták, A. (1989) Synthesis of four structural elements of xylose-containing carbohydrate chains from nglycoproteins, *Carbohyd. Res.* 186, 51-62.
- (6) Gu, L., Luo, P., and Wang, H. (2008) Single-walled carbon nanotube as a unique scaffold for the multivalent display of sugars, *Biomacromolecules* 2408-2418.
- (7) Schierholt, A., Shaikh, H. A., Schmidt-Lassen, J., and Lindhorst, T. K. (2009) Utilizing staudinger ligation for the synthesis of glycoamino acid building blocks and other glycomimetics, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 3783-3789.
- (8) Pilgrim, W., and Murphy, P. V. (2010) Sncl4- and ticl4-catalyzed anomerization of acylated o- and s-glycosides: Analysis of factors that lead to higher α:B anomer ratios and reaction rates, *J. biol. Chem.* 75, 6747-6755.
- (9) Guchhait, G., and Misra, A. K. (2011) Efficient glycosylation of unprotected sugars using sulfamic acid: A mild eco-friendly catalyst, *Catal. Comm.* 14, 52-57.
- (10) Paterson, S. M., Clark, J., Stubbs, K. A., Chirila, T. V., and Baker, M. V. (2011) Carbohydratebased crosslinking agents: Potential use in hydrogels, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.* 49, 4312-4315.
- (11) Dasgupta, S., Rajput, V. K., Roy, B., and Mukhopadhyay, B. (2007) Lanthanum trifluoromethanesulfonate - catalyzed facile synthesis of per - o - acetylated sugars and their one - pot conversion to s - aryl and o - alkyl/aryl glycosides, *J. Carbohyd. Res.* 26, 91-106.
- (12) Park, S., and Shin, I. (2007) Carbohydrate microarrays for assaying galactosyltransferase activity, *Org. Lett. 9*, 1675-1678.
- (13) Chittaboina, S., Hodges, B., and Wang, B. (2006) A facile route for the regioselective deacetylation of peracetylated carbohydrates at anomeric position, *Lett. Org. Chem. 3*, 35-38.
- (14) Chittaboina, S., Hodges, B., and Wang, Q. (2006) A facile route for the regioselective deacetylation of peracetylated carbohydrates at anomeric position, *Letters in Organic Chemistry 3*, 35-38.
- (15) Sudibya, H. G., Ma, J., Dong, X., Ng, S., Li, L.-J., Liu, X.-W., and Chen, P. (2009) Interfacing glycosylated carbon-nanotube-network devices with living cells to detect dynamic secretion of biomolecules, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 48*, 2723-2726.
- (16) Sukhova, E. V., Dubrovskii, A. V., Tsvetkov, Y. E., and Nifantiev, N. E. (2007) Synthesis of oligosaccharides related to the hnk-1 antigen. 5. Synthesis of a sulfo-mimetic of the hnk-1 antigenic trisaccharide, *Russ. Chem. Bull. 56*, 1655-1670.
- (17) Dowlut, M., Hall, D. G., and Hindsgaul, O. (2005) Investigation of nonspecific effects of different dyes in the screening of labeled carbohydrates against immobilized proteins, *J. Org. Chem. 70*, 9809-9813.
- (18) Wang, W., Wang, H., Ren, C., Wang, J., Tan, M., Shen, J., Yang, Z., Wang, P. G., and Wang, L. (2011) A saccharide-based supramolecular hydrogel for cell culture, *Carbohyd. Res.* 346, 1013-1017.
- (19) Strong, L. E., and Kiessling, L. L. (1999) A general synthetic route to defined, biologically active multivalent arrays, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 121, 6193-6196.
- (20) Murphy, J. J., Furusho, H., Paton, R. M., and Nomura, K. (2007) Precise synthesis of poly(macromonomer)s containing sugars by repetitive romp and their attachments to

poly(ethylene glycol): Synthesis, tem analysis and their properties as amphiphilic block fragments, *Chem. Eur. J.* 13, 8985-8997.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of NB-mannose 6





<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of NB-glucose 11



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of NB-glucose 11



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of NB-galactose 16



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of NB-galactose 16



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of NB-fucose 20



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of NB-fucose 20



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of NB-GlcNAc 25

-18000



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of NB-GlcNAc 25



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of NB-GalNAc 31



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of NB-GalNAc 31



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(Man)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(Man)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(Glc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of prot-poly(Glc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(Gal)<sub>10</sub>





<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(Fuc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(Fuc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(GlcNAc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of prot-poly(GlcNAc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(GalNAc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of prot-poly(GalNAc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(Man)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(Man)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(Glc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of poly(Glc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(Gal)<sub>10</sub>







<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(Fuc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(GlcNAc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of poly(GlcNAc)<sub>100</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(GalNAc)<sub>10</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of poly(GalNAc)<sub>100</sub>