

***Supporting information for:***

**Doxorubicin and Aclarubicin: Shuffling Anthracycline  
Glycans for Improved Anti-Cancer Agents**

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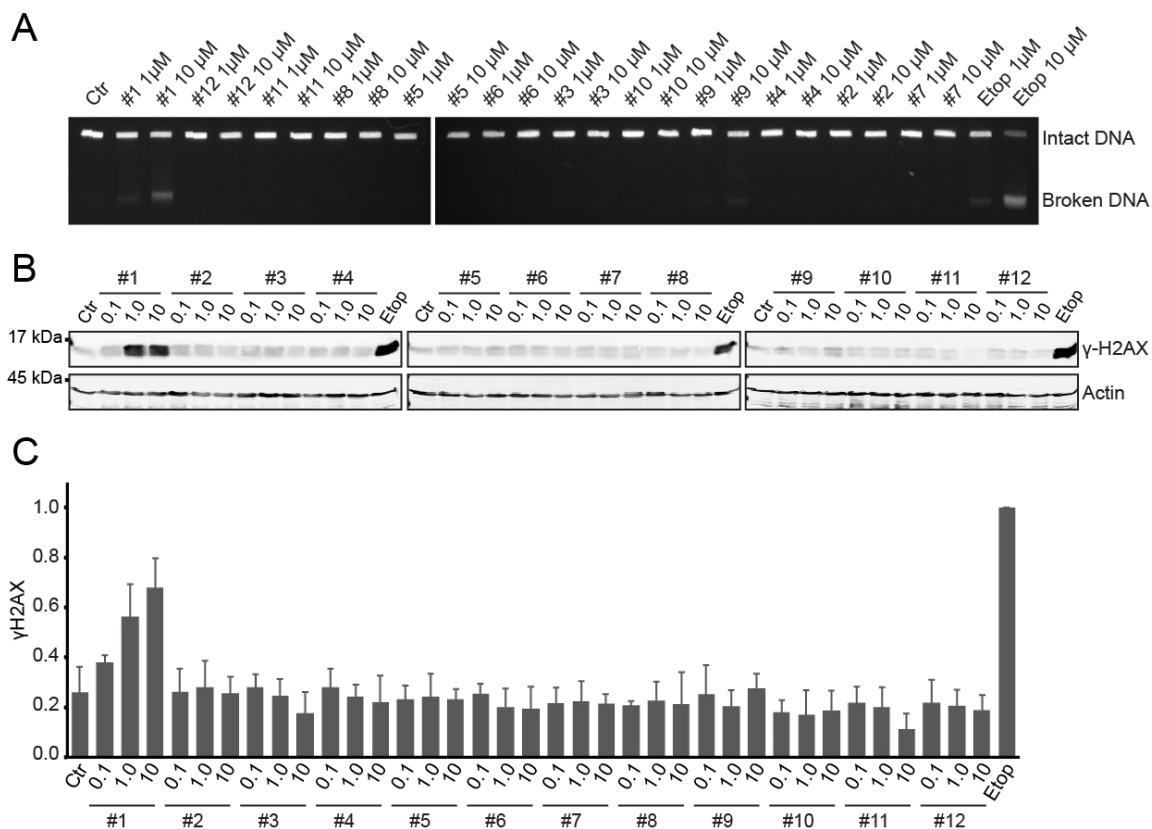
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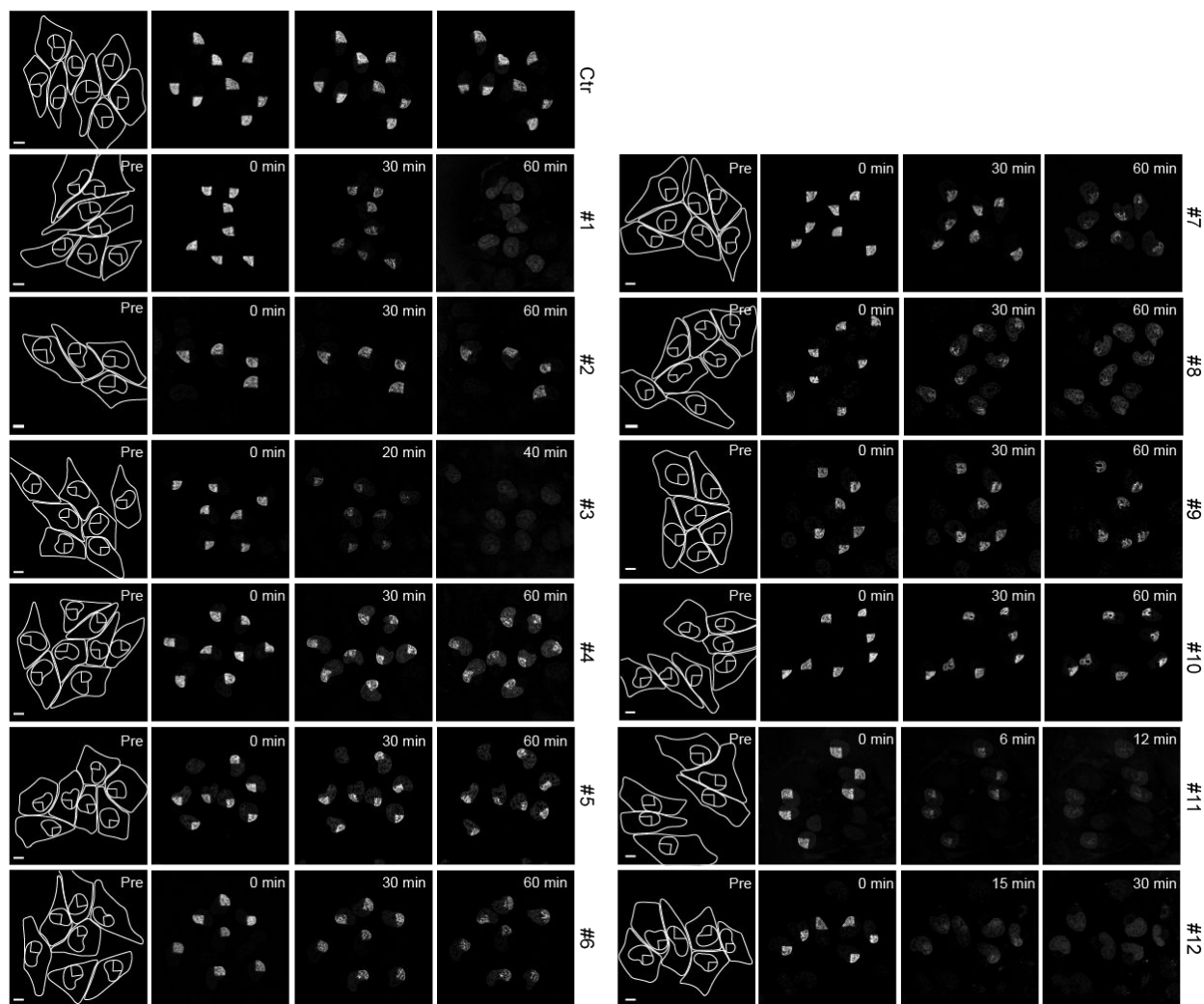
**# These authors contributed equally**

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**A: Figure S1. Evaluation of DNA break capacity of the hybrid structures.** (A) K562 cells were treated for two hours with the indicated compound and concentration and DNA double strand breaks were analysed by CFGE. The position of intact and broken DNA is indicated. (B) K562 cells were treated for two hours with the indicated concentration of the various hybrid structures.  $\gamma$ H2AX levels were visualized by Western blot. Actin was used as a loading control. (C) Quantification of the  $\gamma$ H2AX signal normalized to actin. Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments.



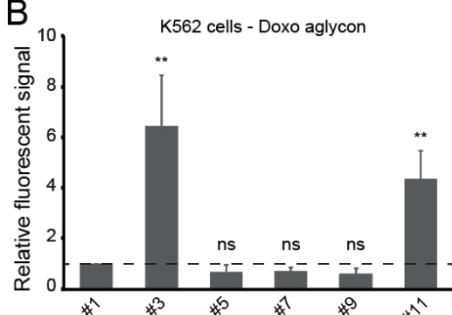
**B: Figure S2. Chromatin damage activity of the doxorubicin/aclarubicin hybrid structures.** Histone eviction was measured by time-lapse confocal microscopy. Photo-activated GFP-H2A was monitored for one hour after administration of 10uM of the indicated compounds. Lines in the left panel define the cytoplasm, nucleus and the activated region of the nucleus before treatment. Scale bar, 10µm.



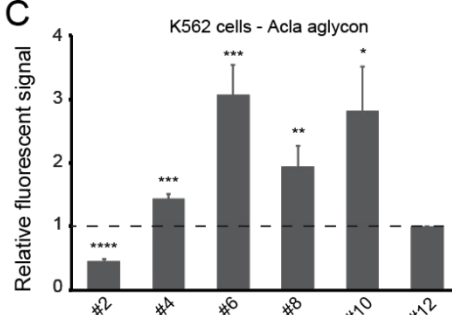
**A**

Compound	IC <sub>50</sub>	IC <sub>50</sub> [#] IC <sub>50</sub> [Doxo]	IC <sub>50</sub> [#] IC <sub>50</sub> [Acla]
#1	0.362	1.000	4.751
#2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
#3	0.186	0.515	2.446
#4	5.633	15.569	73.963
#5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
#6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
#7	2.407	6.653	31.605
#8	0.211	0.583	2.769
#9	1.405	3.883	18.448
#10	3.035	8.389	39.850
#11	0.026	0.073	0.346
#12	0.076	0.211	1.000

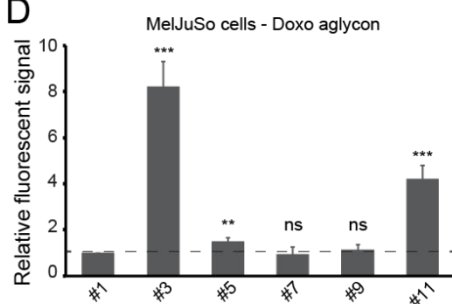
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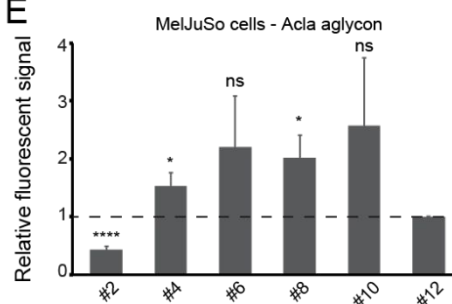
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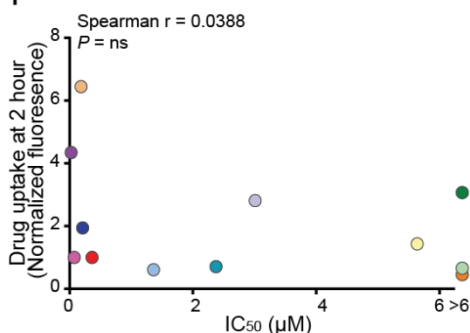
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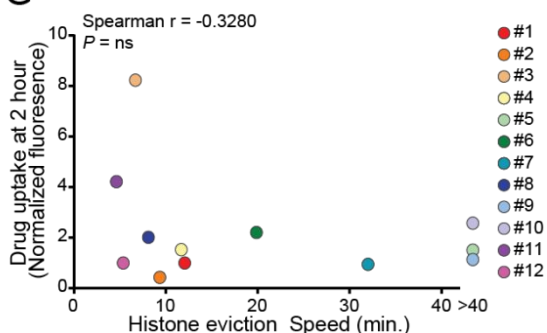
**E**



**F**



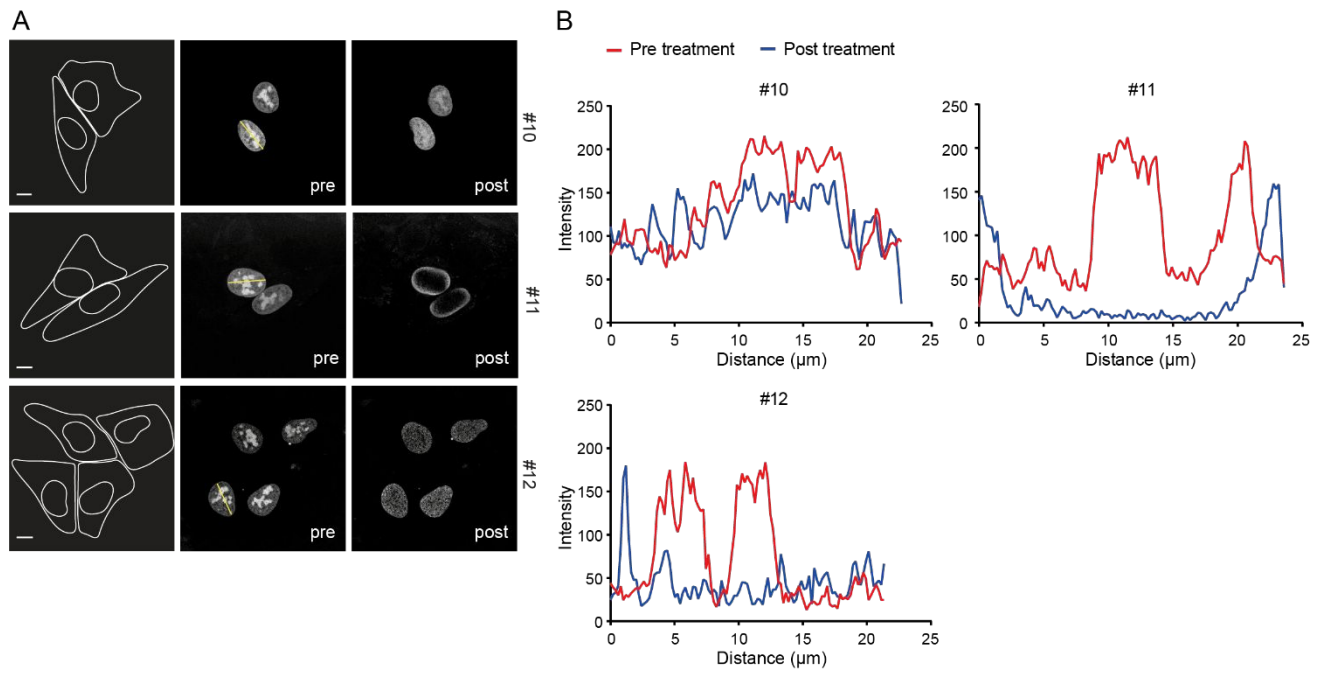
**G**



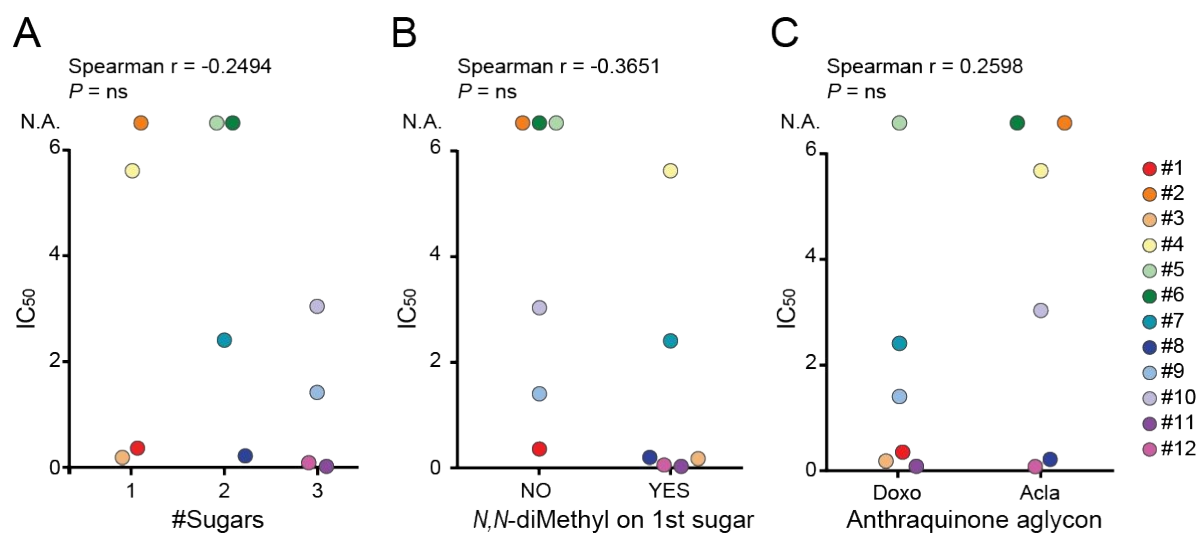
**C: Figure S3. Evaluation of various hybrid structures uptake.** (A) IC<sub>50</sub> values in  $\mu\text{M}$  of the various hybrid structures for K562 cells. Last panels list the IC<sub>50</sub> ratio from the indicated compound in relation to doxorubicin (Doxo, **1**) or aclarubicin (Acla, **12**). N.D. = Not detected. (B - E) The cellular drug uptake was measured. K562 (B and C) or MelJuSo (D and E) cells were treated for two hours with  $1\mu\text{M}$  of the indicated compound. Cells were washed, fixed and the autofluorescence of the compounds were quantified by flow cytometry. Data is shown as mean  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. Fluorescent intensity was normalized to doxorubicin (**1**) for the hybrid structures containing the doxorubicin aglycon (B and D), or to aclarubicin (**12**) for structures containing the aclarubicin aglycon (C and E). Dotted line indicated the signal of the parental drug doxorubicin and aclarubicin. Two-tailed t-test; ns, not significant; \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ ; \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ . (F) The drug uptake (normalized fluorescent intensity at two hours) in K562 cells versus the IC<sub>50</sub> in K562 cells is plotted.

Two-tailed Spearman correlation, ns; not significant. (G) The drug uptake (normalized fluorescent intensity at two hours) in MeJJuSo cells versus histone eviction speed (time at which 25% of the initial signal is reduced) in MeJJuSo cells is plotted. Two-tailed Spearman correlation, ns; not significant.



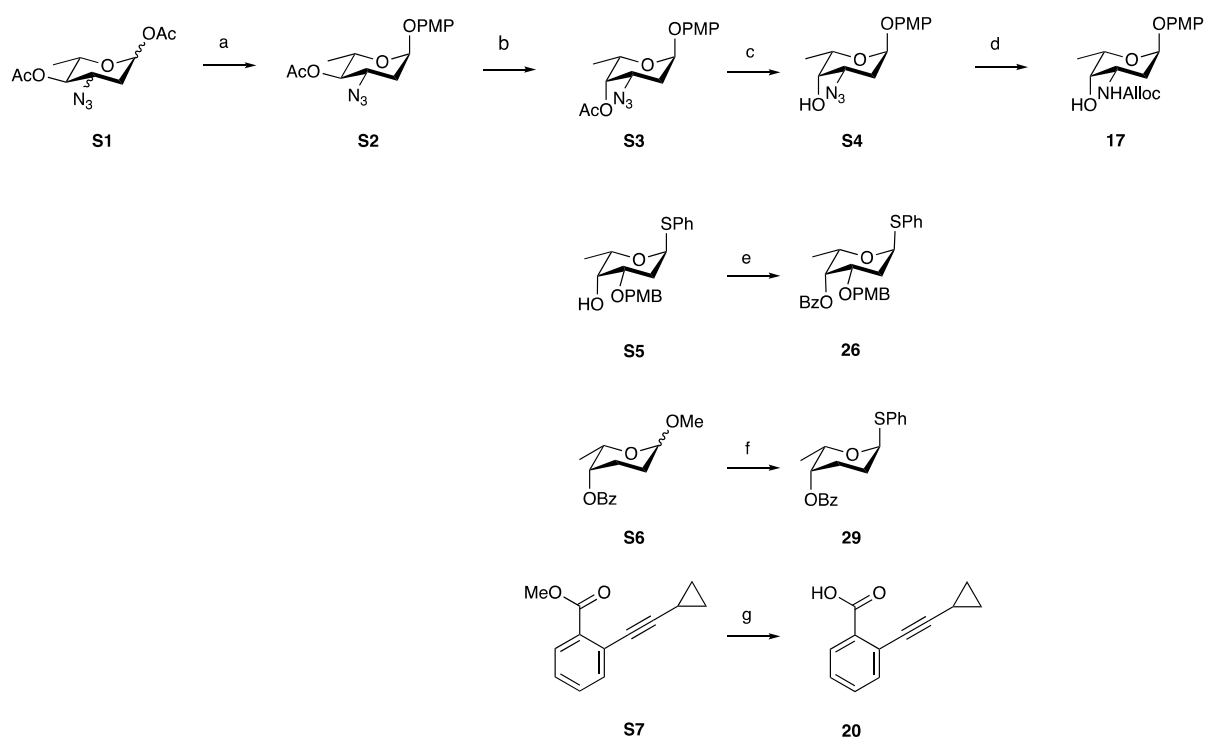


**D: Figure S4. Topo II $\alpha$  targeting by the doxorubicin/aclarubicin hybrid structures.** MeJuSo cells transiently expressed with GFP-tagged TopoII $\alpha$ . (A) Cells are treated for 15 minutes with 10 $\mu\text{M}$  of the indicated compounds and followed over time. Lines in the left panel define the cytoplasm and nucleus. Stills from time-laps experiment, before (pre) and after (post) treatment are shown. Scale bar, 10 $\mu\text{m}$ . (B) Pixel plot of the GFP signal pre and post treatment with the indicated compounds. Fractional distance is plotted as fluorescence over distance of yellow line as marked in A.



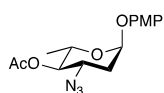
**E: Figure S5. Correlating cytotoxicity with anthracycline structural features.** (A)  $IC_{50}$  values versus the number of sugars of the doxorubicin/aclarubicin hybrid structures is plotted. (B)  $IC_{50}$  values versus the presence of a *N,N*-diMethylated sugar in the doxorubicin/aclarubicin hybrid structures is plotted. (C)  $IC_{50}$  values versus the parental tetracycline aglycon of the doxorubicin/aclarubicin hybrid structures is plotted. Two-tailed Spearman correlation, ns; not significant.

## F: Synthesis of monosaccharide building blocks **17**, **26** and **29** and accompanying NMR data



**Scheme S1.** Reagents and conditions: (a) *p*-methoxyphenol, TMSOTf, DCM, 0°C, 50%; (b) 1) NaOMe, MeOH, 100%, 2) Tf<sub>2</sub>O, pyr., DCM, 0°C; 3) KOAc, 18-crown-6, DMF, 92% over 2 steps; (c) NaOMe, MeOH, 90%; (d) polymer-bound PPh<sub>3</sub>, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O, then Alloc-OSu, 89%; (e) BzCl, pyr., DCM, 82%; (f) PhSH, BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, DCM, -78°C → -15°C, 80%, 1.2:1 α:β; (g) NaOH, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O

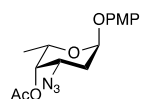
### ***p*-Methoxyphenyl-4-O-acetyl-3-azido-2,3-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranoside (S2)**



Mixture **S1**<sup>1</sup> (11.6 g, 45.0 mmol) and *p*-methoxyphenol (8.38 g, 67.5 mmol, 1.5 eq) were coevaporated thrice with toluene and subsequently dissolved in DCM (225 mL).

Activated 4Å molecular sieves were added, and the mixture was allowed to stir for 30 minutes. Thereafter, TMSOTf (2.44 mL, 13.5 mmol, 0.3 eq) was added at 0°C and the mixture was stirred for a further 4 hours at that temperature. It was then filtered into sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, after which the organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (7:93 EtOAc:pentane) gave the title compound as a white solid (7.20 g, 22.4 mmol, 50%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.03 – 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.92 – 6.78 (m, 2H), 5.47 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (t, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 9.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dq, *J* = 9.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.36 (ddd, *J* = 13.3, 4.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.86 (td, *J* = 12.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.1, 155.0, 150.4, 117.6, 114.7, 95.5, 76.8, 75.5, 66.7, 57.6, 55.7, 35.5, 20.9, 17.6. HRMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: calculated for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na: 344.1217; found 344.1233.

### ***p*-Methoxyphenyl-4-O-acetyl-3-azido-2,3-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (S3)**



To a solution of **S2** (7.20 g, 22.4 mmol) in MeOH was added NaOMe (242 mg, 4.48 mmol, 0.2 eq) and the mixture was allowed to stir over 3 days. It was then neutralized by addition of Amberlite IR120 (H<sup>+</sup> form), filtered off and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the alcohol as a yellow oil (6.26 g, 22.4 mmol, 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.03 – 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.88 – 6.79 (m, 2H), 5.47 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (ddd, *J* = 12.2, 9.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dq, *J* = 9.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.22 (td, *J* = 9.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 4.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (td, *J* = 12.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  155.0, 150.6, 117.7, 114.7, 95.8, 76.8, 76.1, 68.5, 60.4, 55.8, 35.3, 17.9. HRMS: [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: 302.1111; found 302.1118.

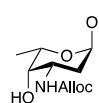
To a solution of the above compound (18.09 g, 64.8 mmol) in DCM (250 mL) and pyridine (25 mL), triflic anhydride (13.5 mL, 77.8 mmol, 1.2 eq) was added at 0°C. The mixture was allowed to stir for 1 hour, after which it was poured into 1M HCl solution. This was then extracted with DCM twice, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude triflate and 18-crown-6 (20.5 g, 77.8 mmol, 1.2 eq) were coevaporated thrice with toluene and dissolved in DMF (250 mL). To this was added KOAc (7.6 g, 77.8 mmol, 1.2 eq) and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. It was then diluted with EtOAc and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O five times and brine. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (5:95 - 7:93 EtOAc:pentane) gave the title compound as a yellow solid (19.2 g, 59.8 mmol, 92% over 2 steps). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.04 – 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.91 – 6.75 (m, 2H), 5.60 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 5.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.28 – 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.7, 155.0, 150.7, 117.6, 114.8, 96.3, 76.8, 70.2, 66.0, 55.8, 54.6, 29.9, 20.9, 16.8. HRMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na: 344.1217; found 344.1233.

#### **p-Methoxyphenyl-4-O-acetyl-3-azido-2,3-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (S4)**



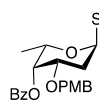
**S3** (19.2 g, 59.8 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (300 mL), to which NaOMe (650 mg, 12.0 mmol, 0.2 eq) was added. After stirring overnight, it was neutralized by addition of acetic acid and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (15:85 - 30:70 EtOAc:pentane) gave the title compound as a light yellow solid (15.00 g, 53.7 mmol, 90%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.05 – 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.92 – 6.79 (m, 2H), 5.55 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (q, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 5.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.76 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (td, *J* = 12.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  154.9, 150.8, 117.6, 114.7, 96.2, 76.8, 69.8, 66.7, 57.1, 55.8, 29.0, 16.9. HRMS: [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na; 302.1111; found 302.1118.

#### **p-Methoxyphenyl-3-N-allyloxycarbonyl-2,3-dideoxy- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (17)**



To a solution of **S4** (838 mg, 3.00 mmol) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (10:1 v/v, 16.5 mL) was added polymer-bound triphenylphosphine (3 mmol/g, 2.00g, 3 eq) and the mixture was stirred for 4 nights. To this mixture were then added NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (504 mg, 6 mmol, 2 eq), H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) and finally *N*-(allyloxycarbonyloxy)succinimide (956 mg, 4.8 mmol, 1.6 eq). After stirring for 3 hours, it was partitioned between EtOAc and H<sub>2</sub>O, and the organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (30:70:1– 40:60:1 EtOAc:pentane:Et<sub>3</sub>N) gave the title compound as a white solid (904 mg, 2.67 mmol, 89% over 2 steps). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.06 – 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.91 – 6.74 (m, 2H), 5.94 (ddt, *J* = 16.4, 10.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.41 – 5.29 (m, 1H), 5.29 – 5.16 (m, 2H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.39 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 4.15 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 1H), 2.08 (ddt, *J* = 13.2, 5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (bs, 1H), 1.87 (td, *J* = 12.9, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  155.7, 154.8, 150.9, 132.9, 118.0, 117.6, 114.7, 96.2, 77.5, 77.2, 76.8, 70.0, 65.8, 55.8, 47.1, 30.8, 16.9. HRMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>Na 360.1423; found 360.1416.

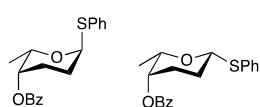
#### **Phenyl 4-O-benzoyl-2-deoxy-1-thio- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (26)**



To a solution of **S5**<sup>2</sup> (10.7 g, 29.8 mmol) in pyridine (150 mL) and DCM (30 mL) was added benzoyl chloride (11.3 mL, 89.4 mmol, 3 eq). After stirring overnight, MeOH was added to quench and the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (4:96 – 5:95 EtOAc:pentane) gave the title compound as a light yellow solid (11.3 g, 24.3 mmol, 82%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  8.22 – 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.63 – 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.51 – 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.35 – 7.17 (m, 5H), 6.89 – 6.77 (m, 2H), 5.80 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 4.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.60 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.15 (ddt, *J* = 13.5, 4.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  166.4, 133.2, 131.2, 130.0, 129.6, 129.1, 128.5, 127.3, 114.0, 84.6, 72.1, 70.1, 69.5, 66.4, 55.4, 32.6, 17.0. HRMS: (M + Na)<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>5</sub>SNa 487.1555, found 487.1552.

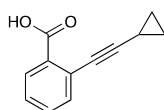


### Phenyl 4-O-benzoyl-2,3-dideoxy-1-thio- $\alpha,\beta$ -L-fucopyranoside (29)

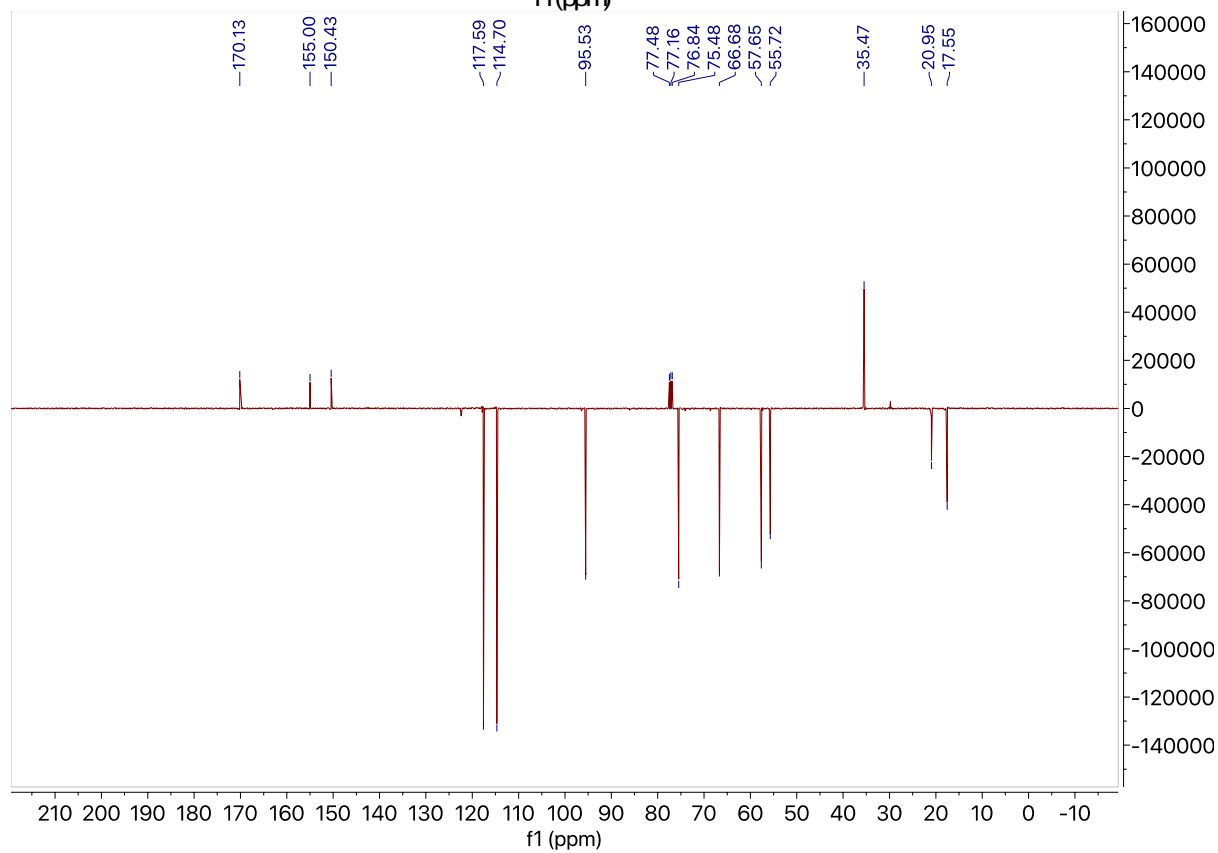
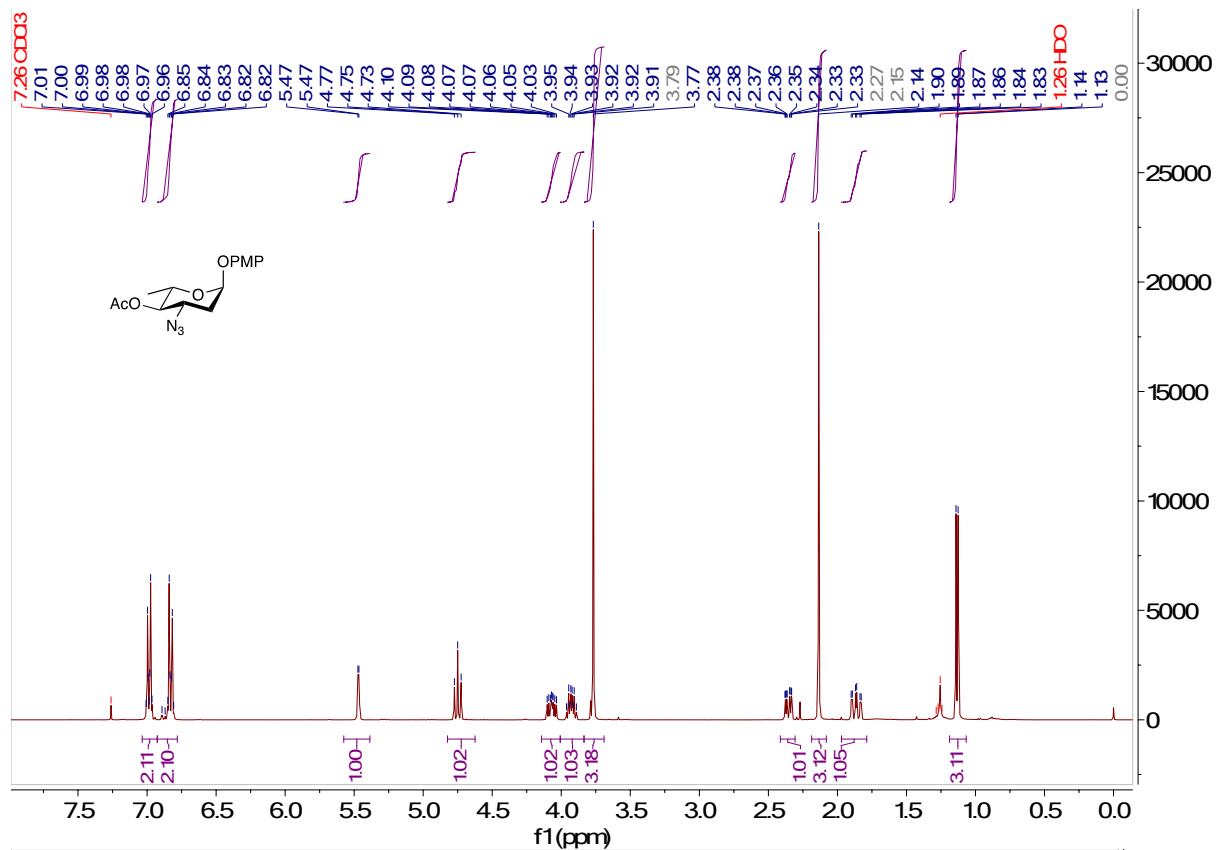


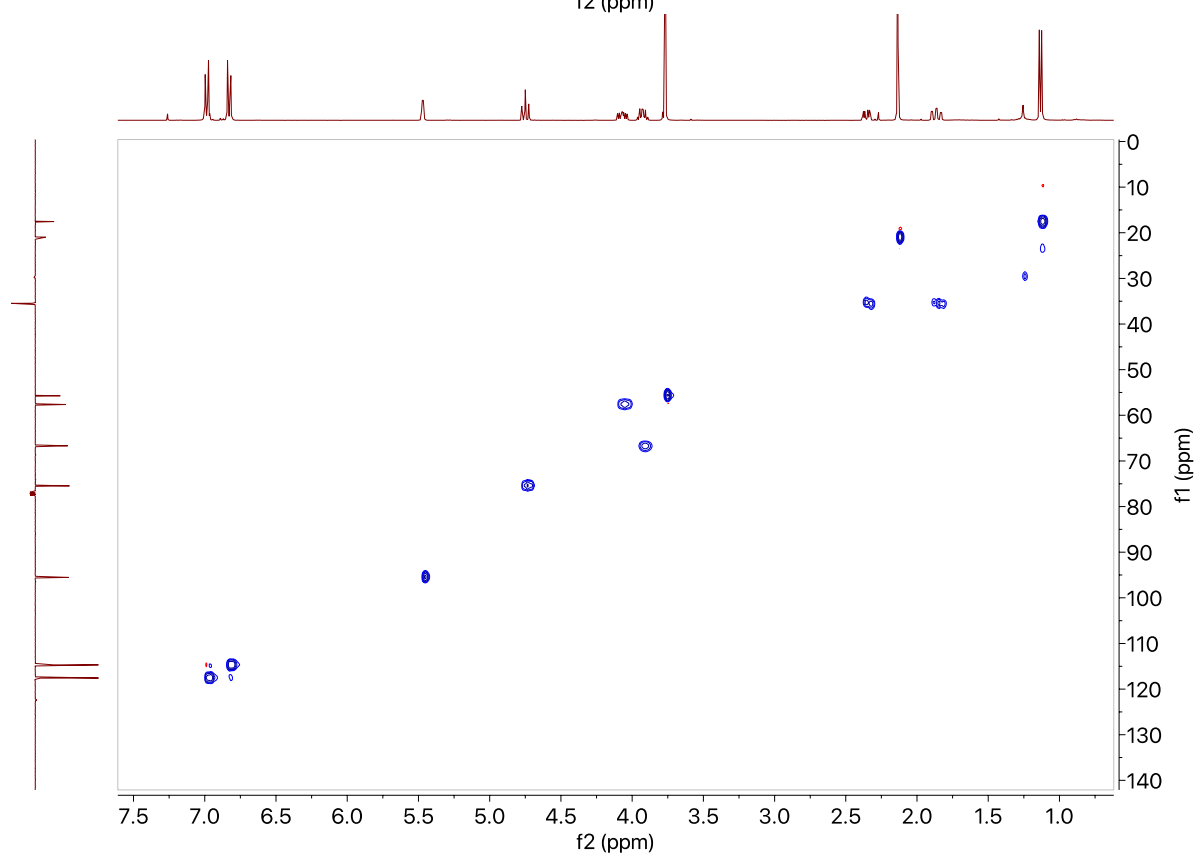
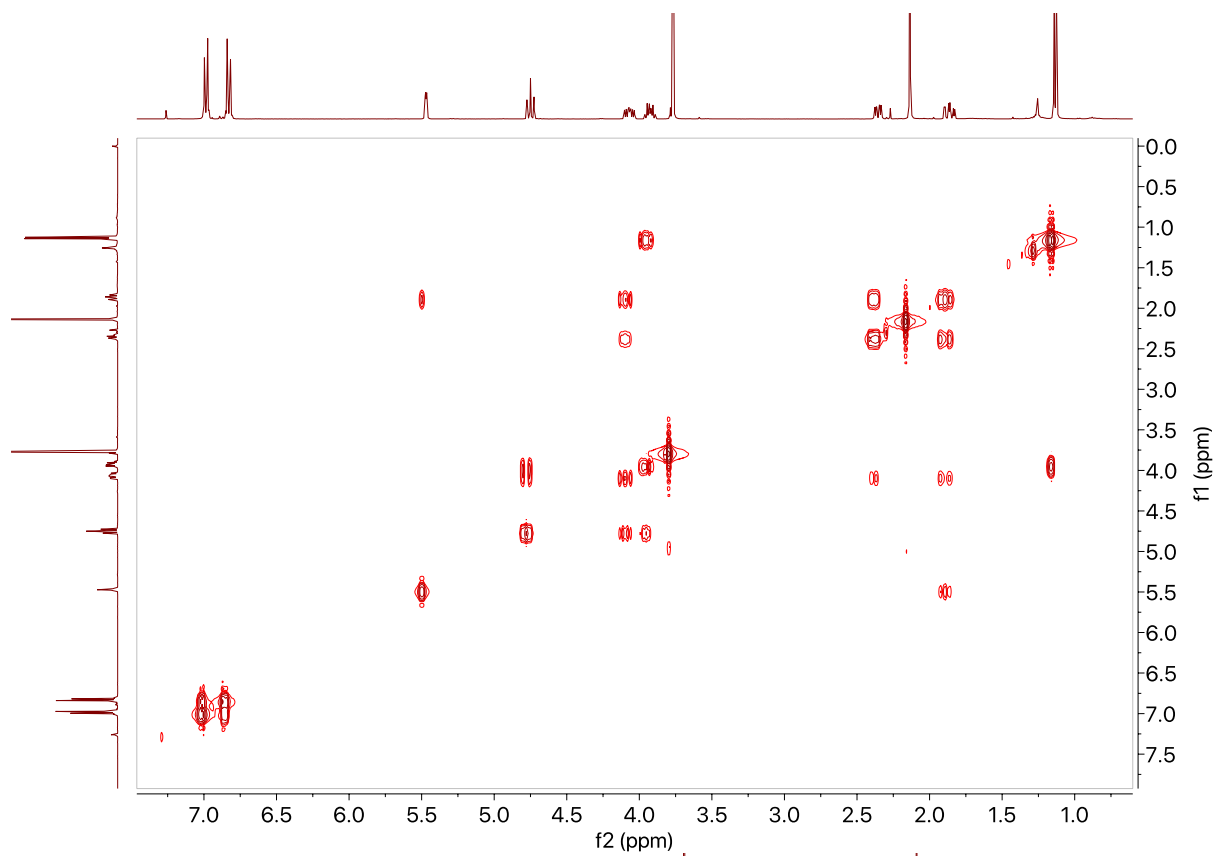
To a solution of **S6**<sup>3</sup> (3.05 g, 12.2 mmol) in DCM (60 mL) at -78°C were added thiophenol (1.30 mL, 12.7 mmol, 1.04 eq) and BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub> (3.75 mL, 30.5 mmol, 2.5 eq) dropwise. The mixture was allowed to warm up to -15°C over 4 hours, after which it was poured into sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (2:98 – 10:90 EtOAc:pentane) gave the  $\alpha$ -anomer and the  $\beta$ -anomers as clear oils (3.19 g, 9.71 mmol, 80%,  $\alpha$ : $\beta$  1.2:1). Analytical data for the  $\alpha$ -anomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  8.19 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.66 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.55 – 7.39 (m, 4H), 7.39 – 7.16 (m, 4H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (qd, *J* = 6.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (tt, *J* = 13.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (tdd, *J* = 13.7, 4.4, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.13 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.87 (dt, *J* = 14.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  135.44, 133.25, 131.12, 129.86, 129.05, 128.59, 126.99, 84.98, 69.96, 66.35, 25.65, 24.77, 17.27. HRMS: (M + Na)<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SNa 351.10254; found 351.10250.

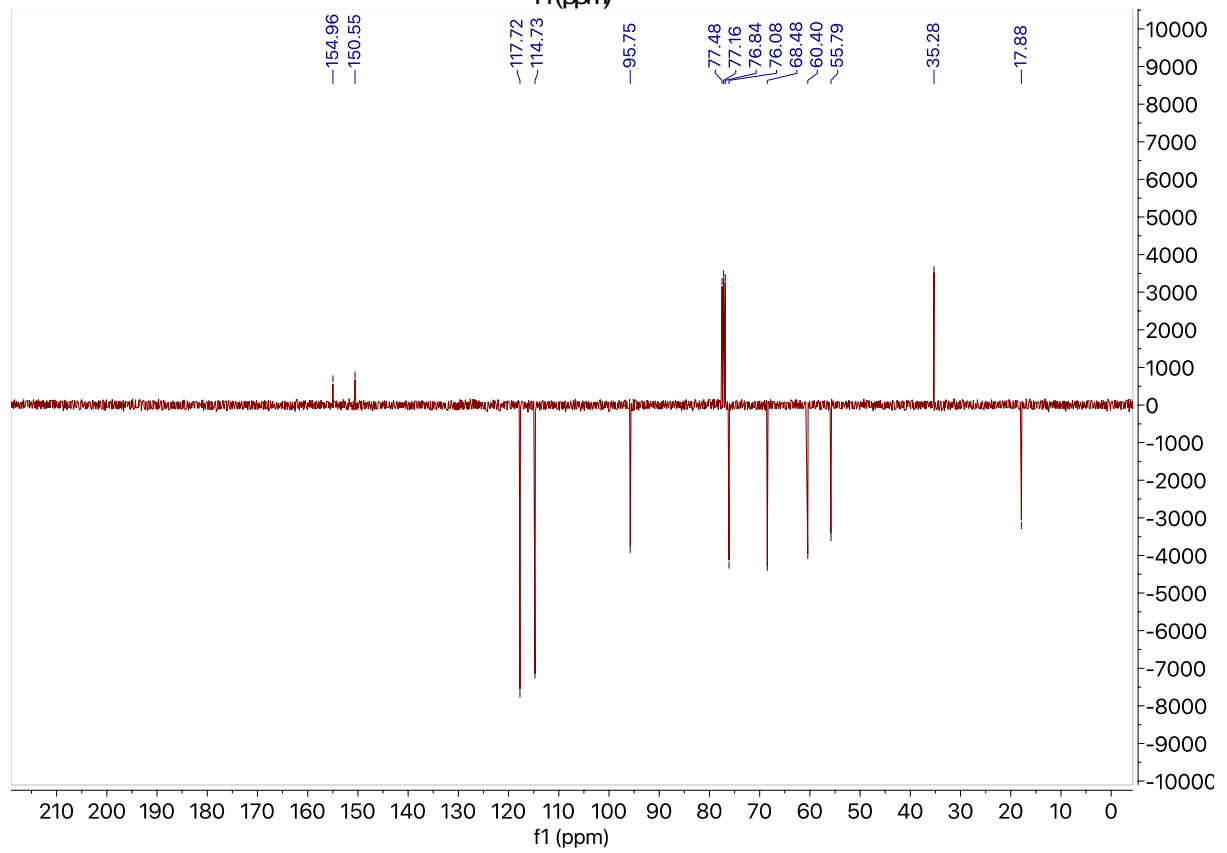
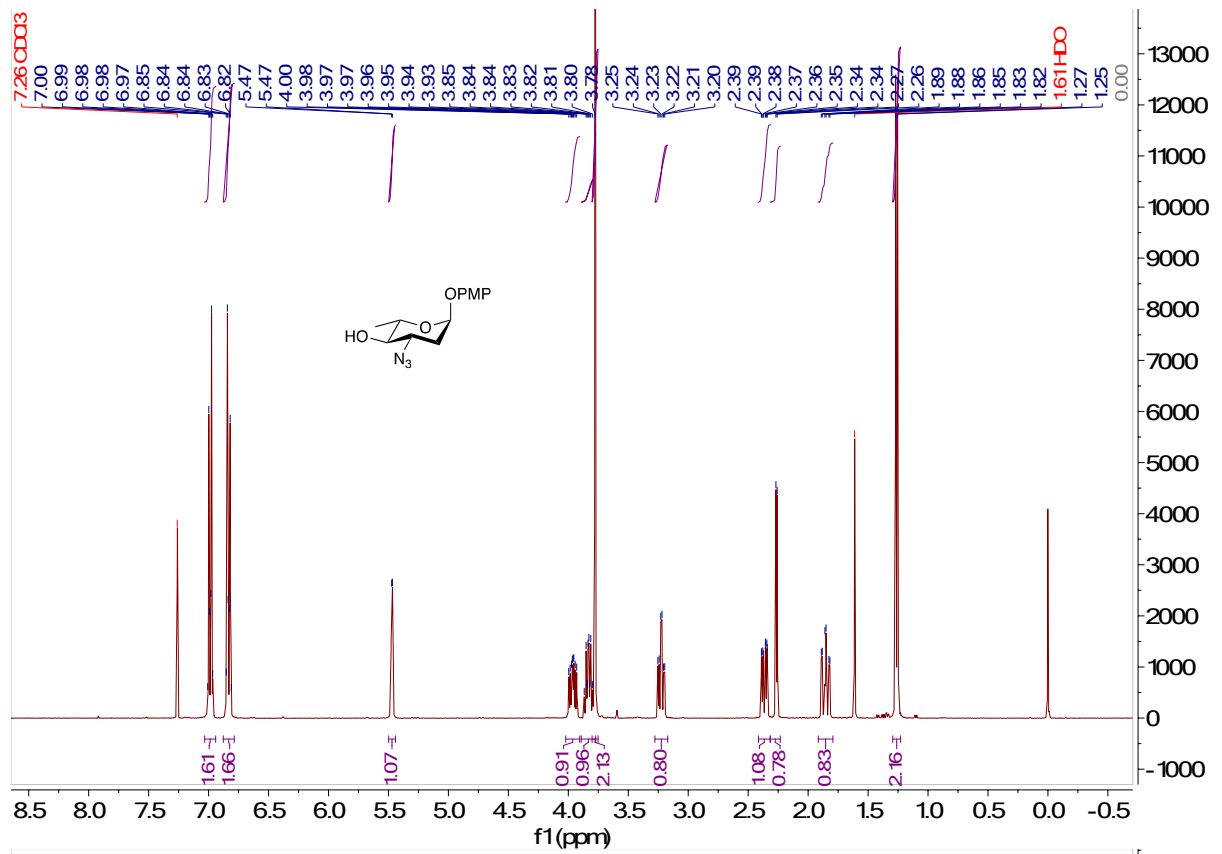
### *ortho*-Cyclopropylethynylbenzoic acid (20)

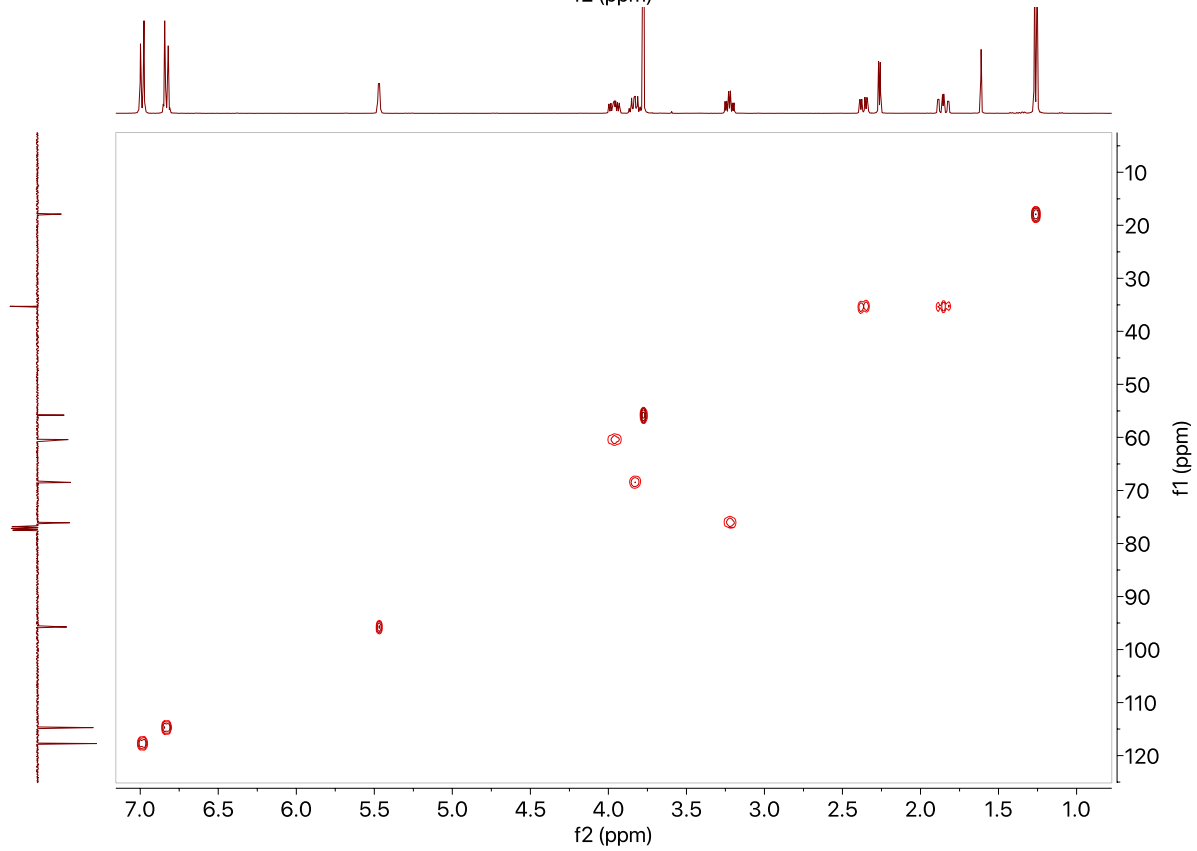
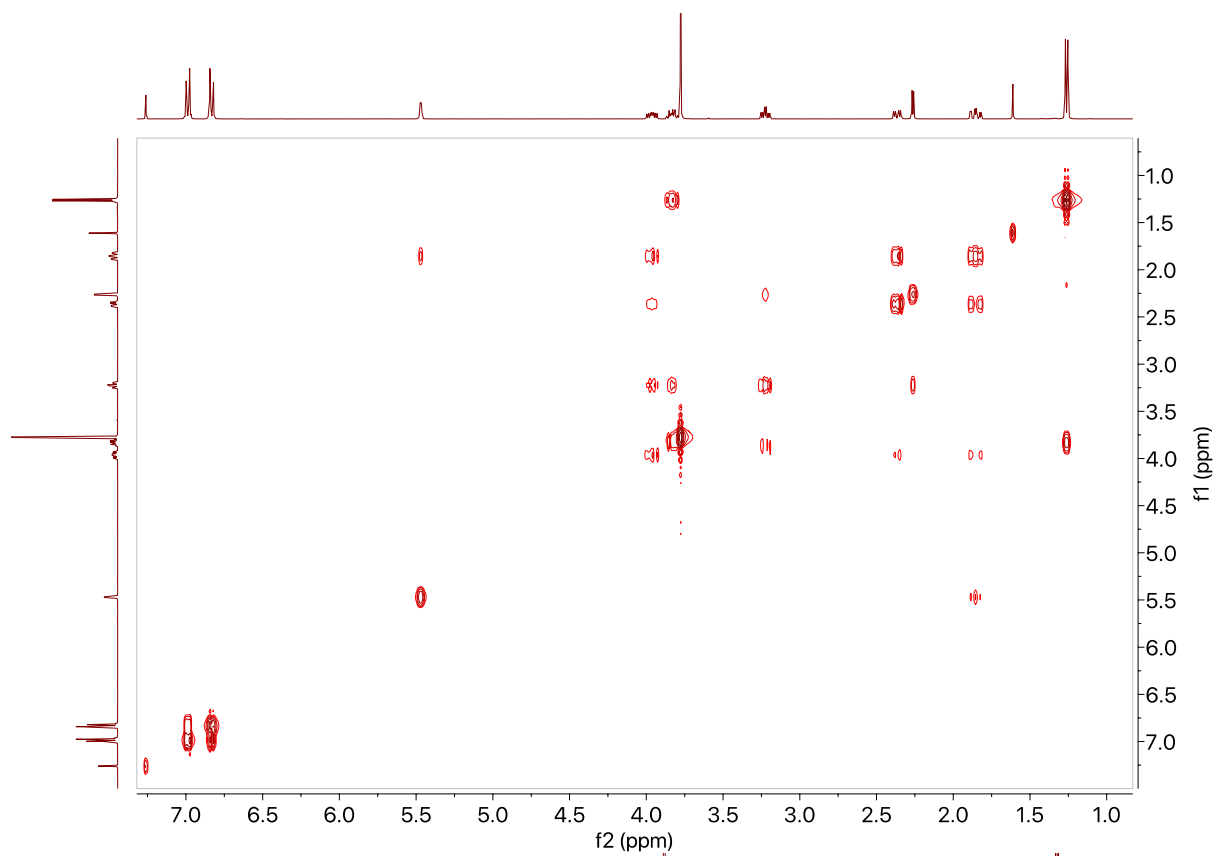


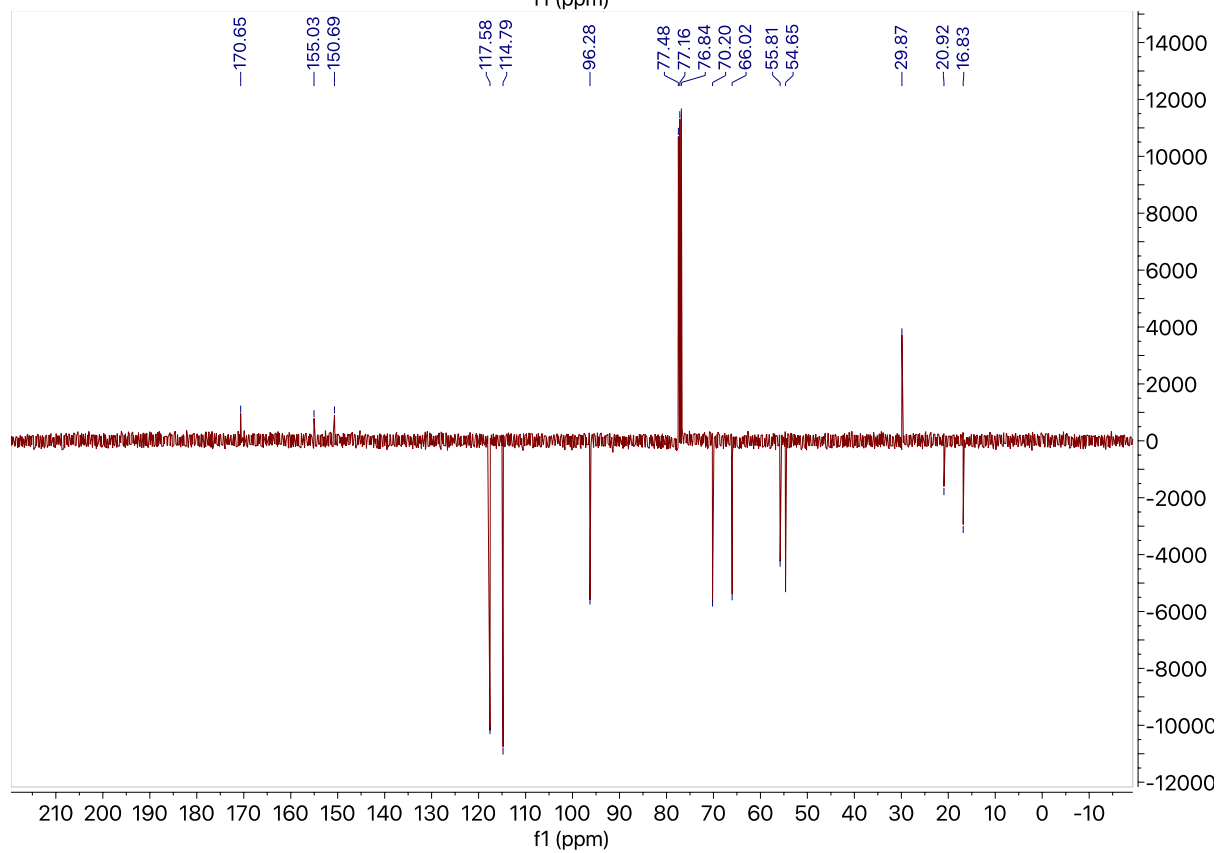
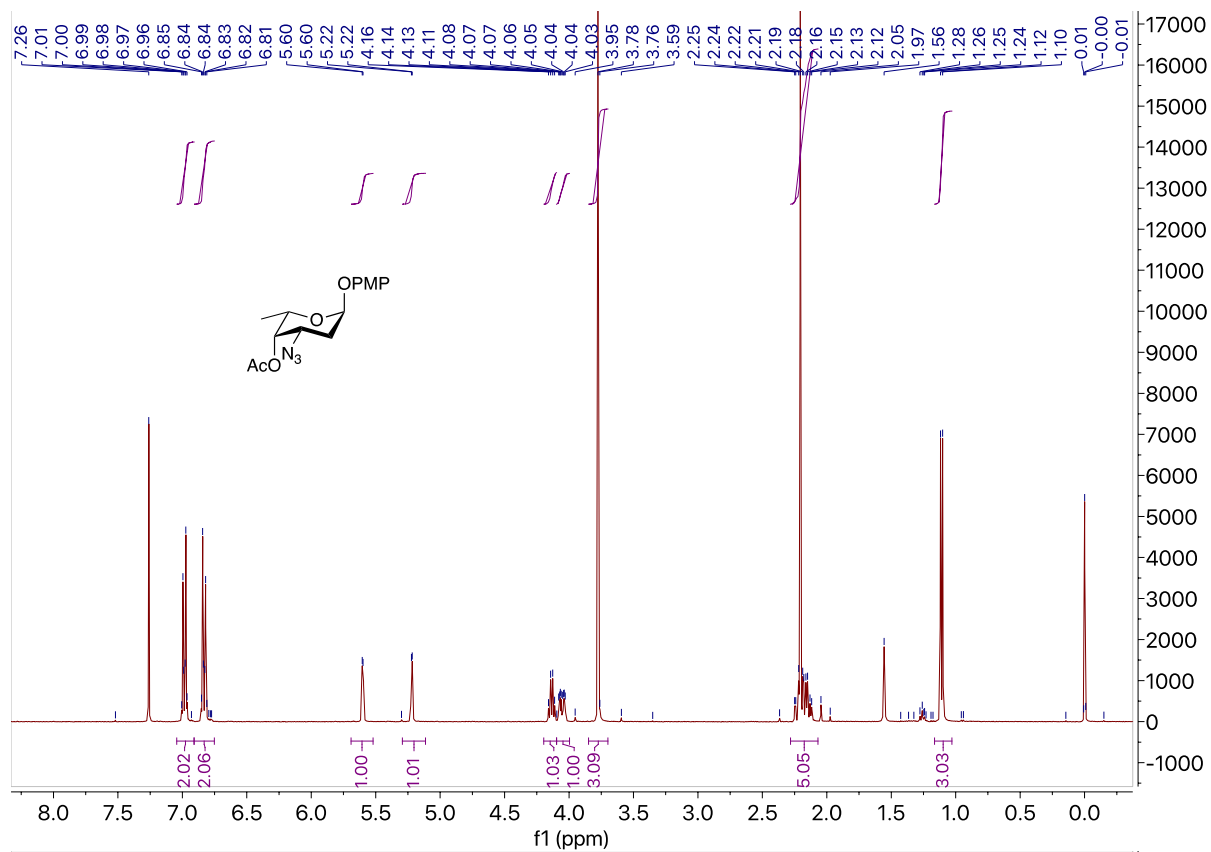
A solution of **S7**<sup>4</sup> in THF (5 mL/mmol) and 1M NaOH (5 mL/mmol) was stirred at 50°C for 8 hours. It was then poured into 1M HCl (6 mL/mmol) and extracted with DCM 3x. The combined organic layers were then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. The title acid thus obtained was used without further purification, due to its instability. Spectral data of the purified compound was in accordance with that of literary precedence.<sup>5</sup>

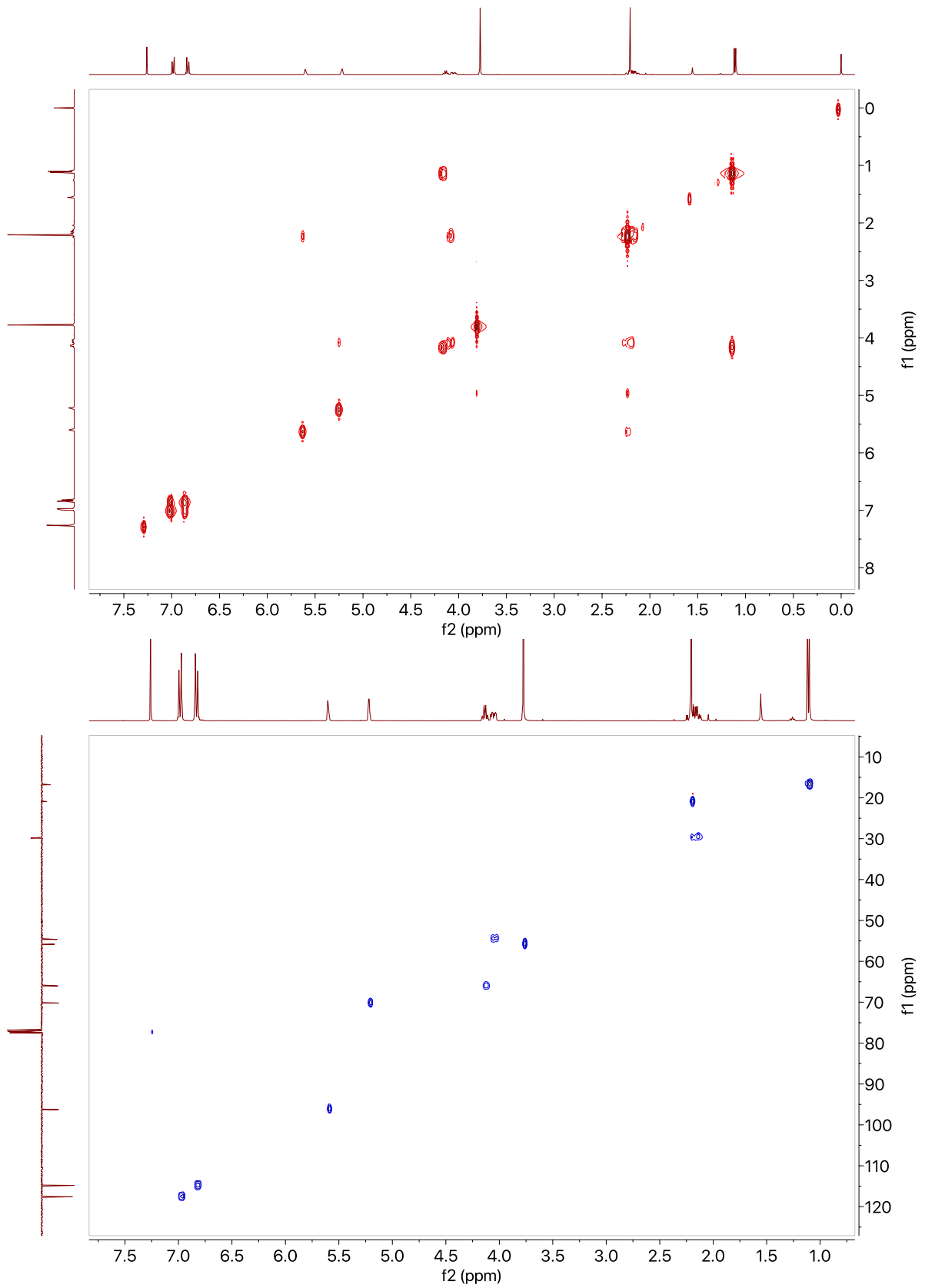


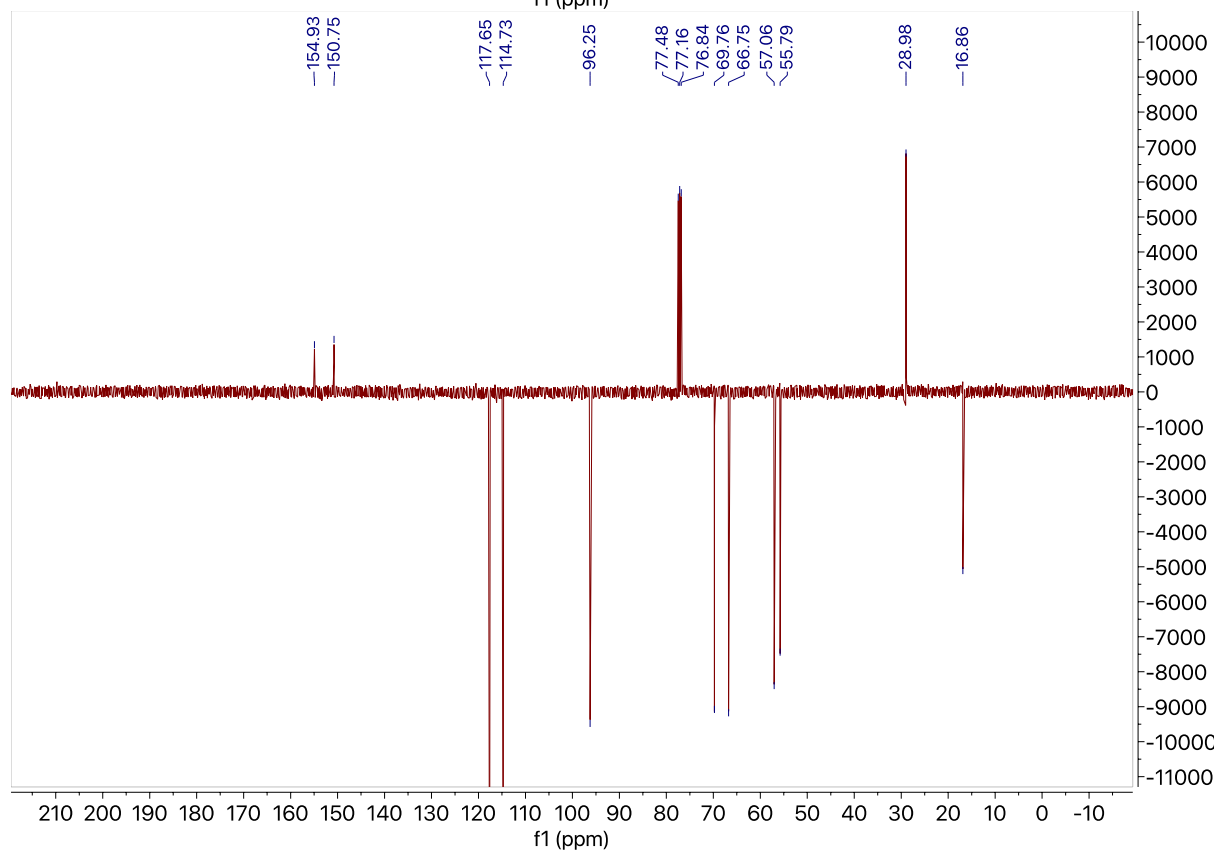
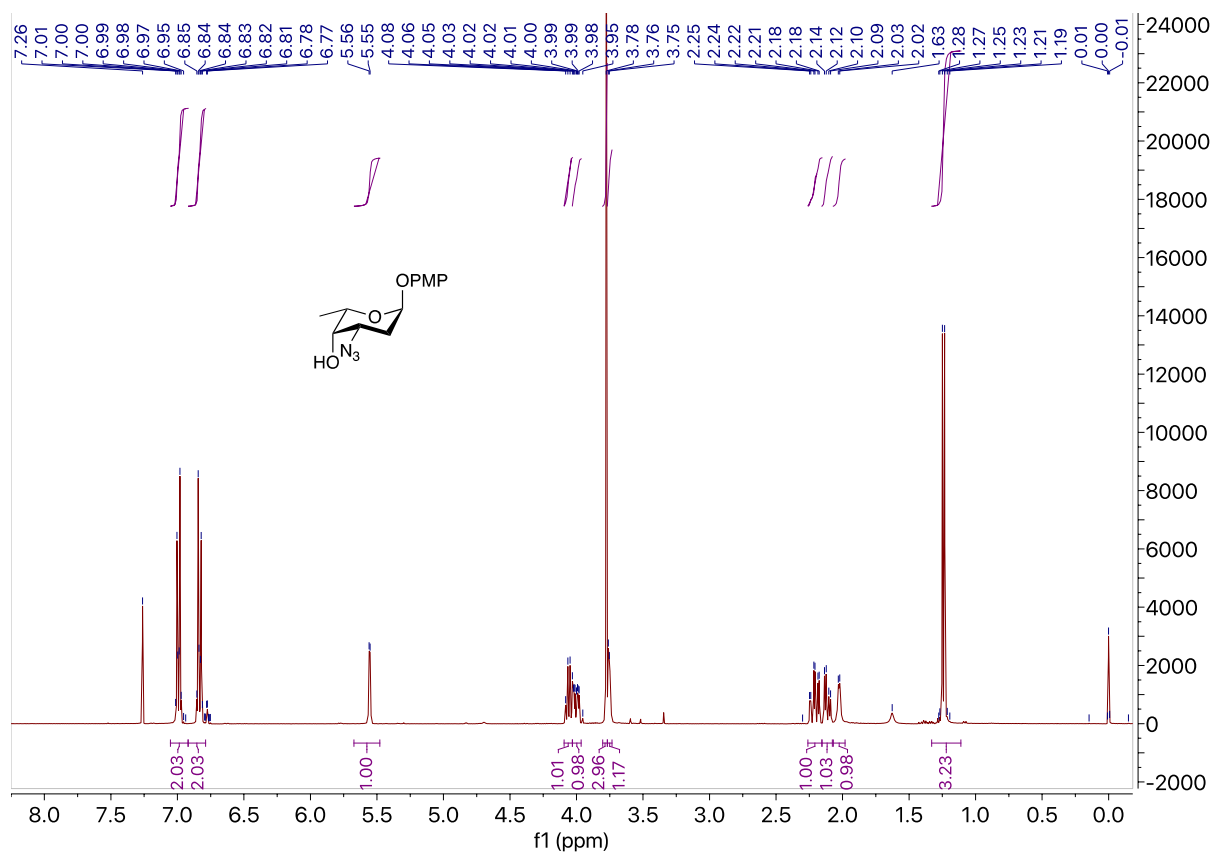




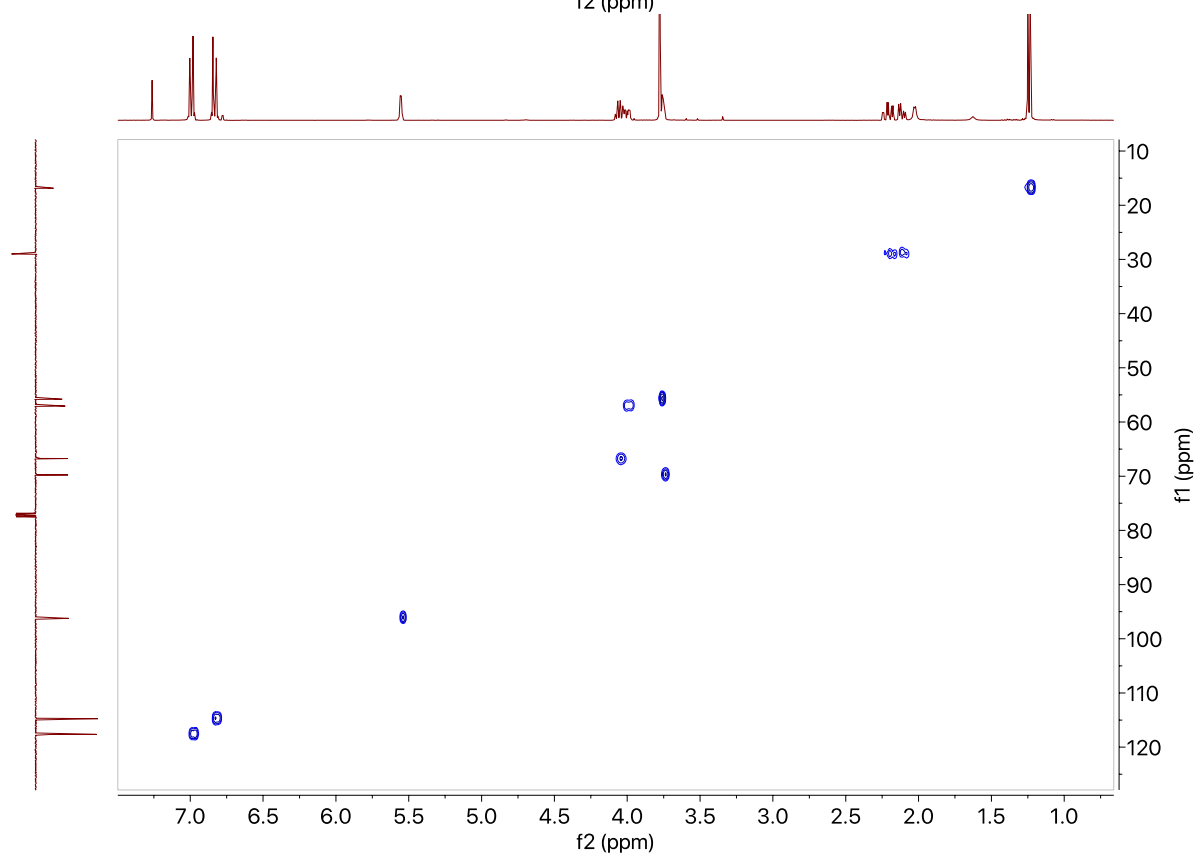
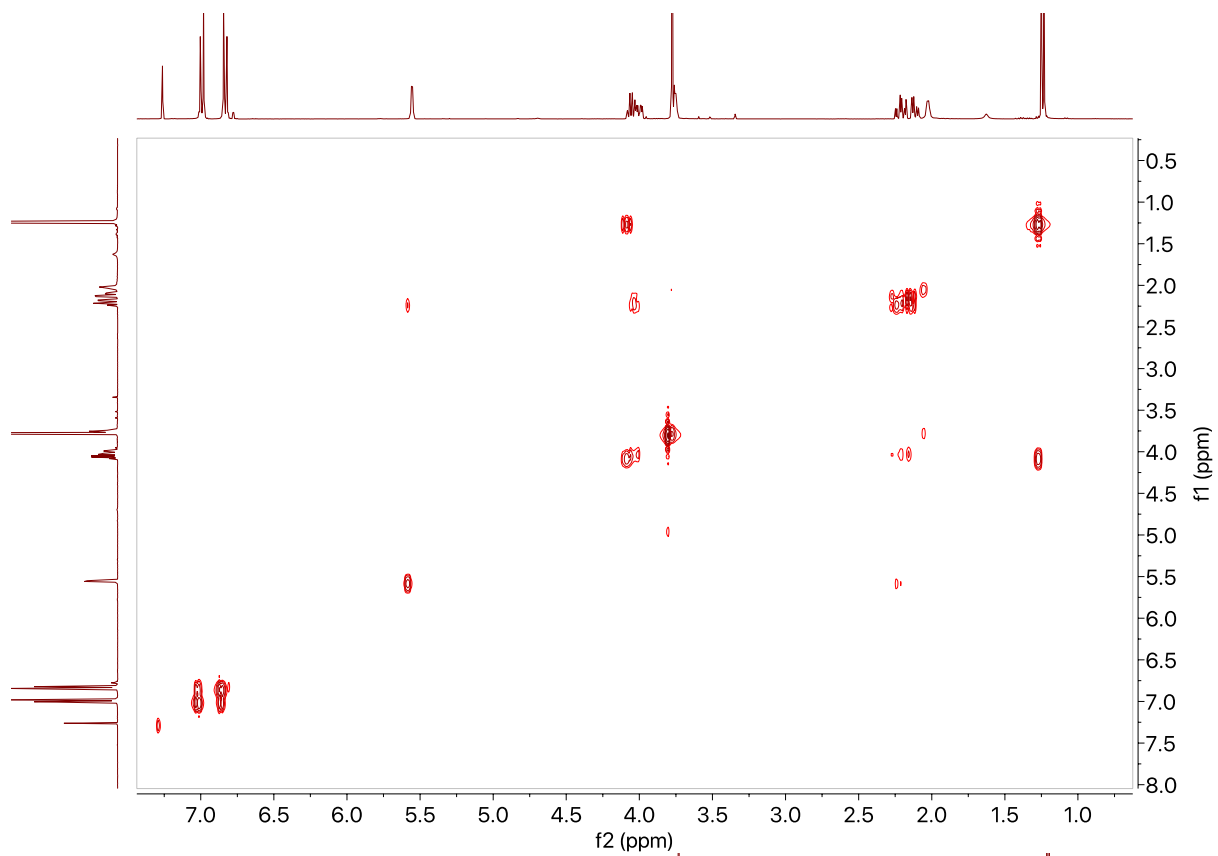


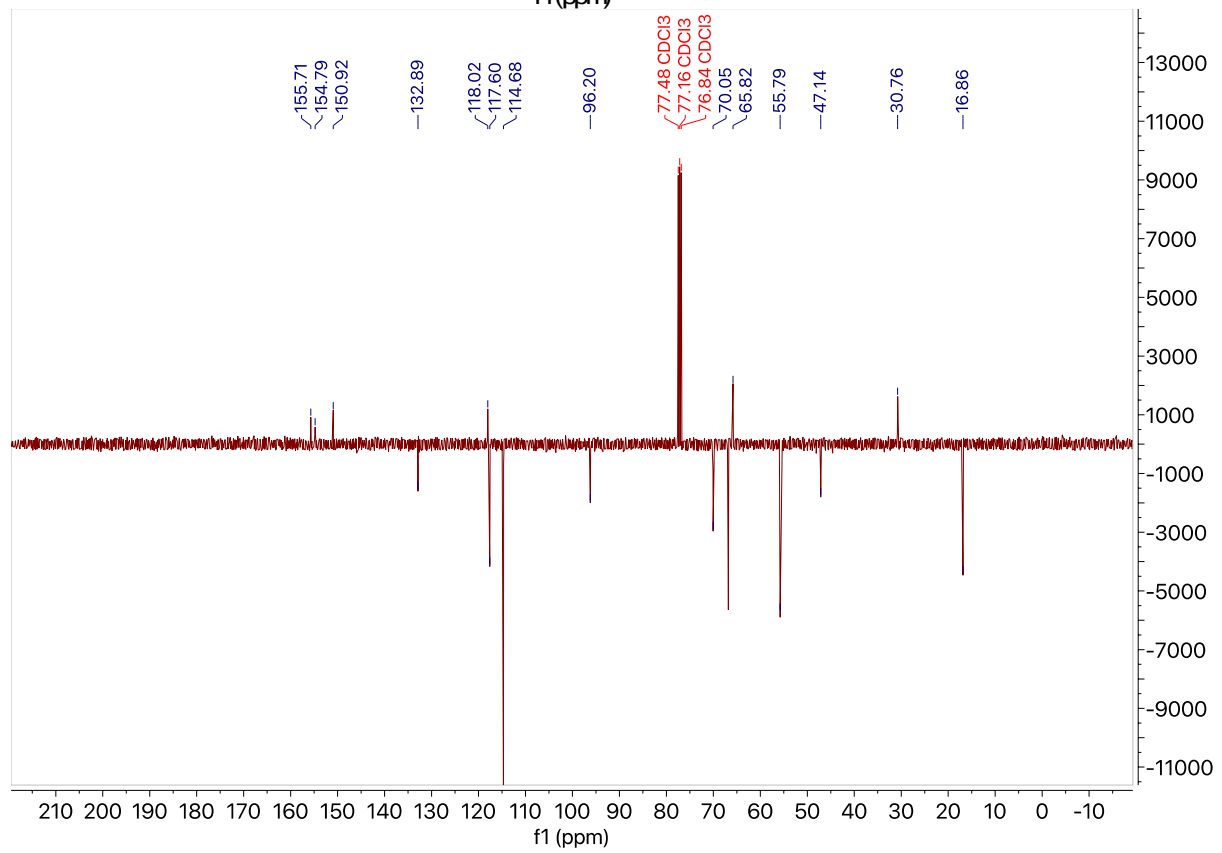
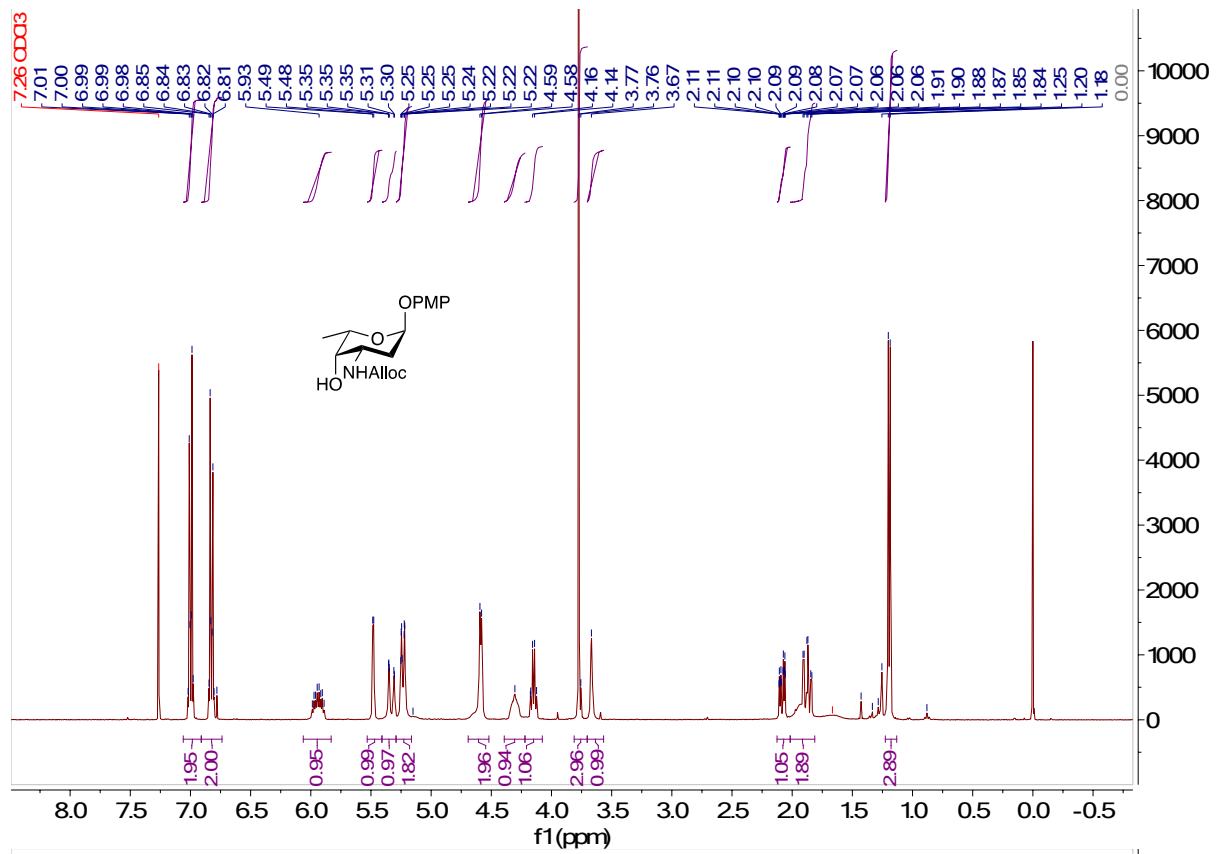


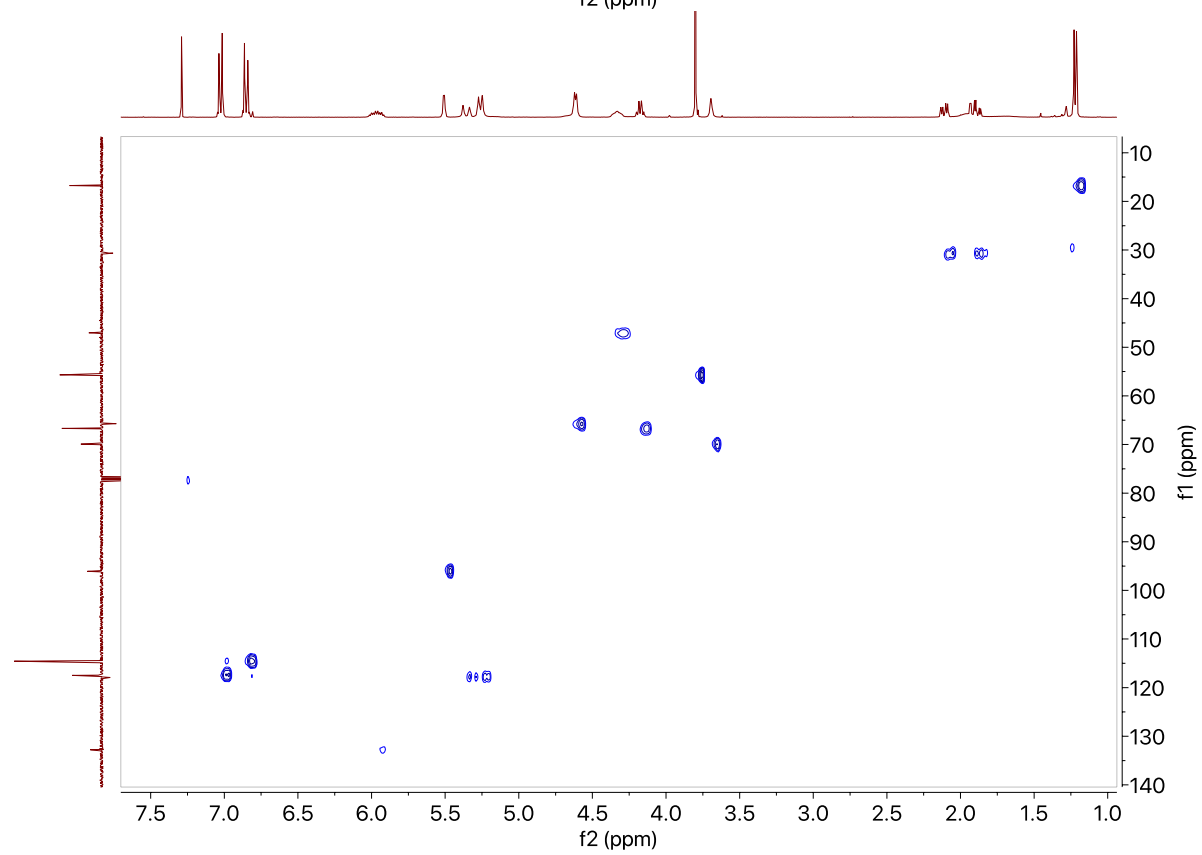
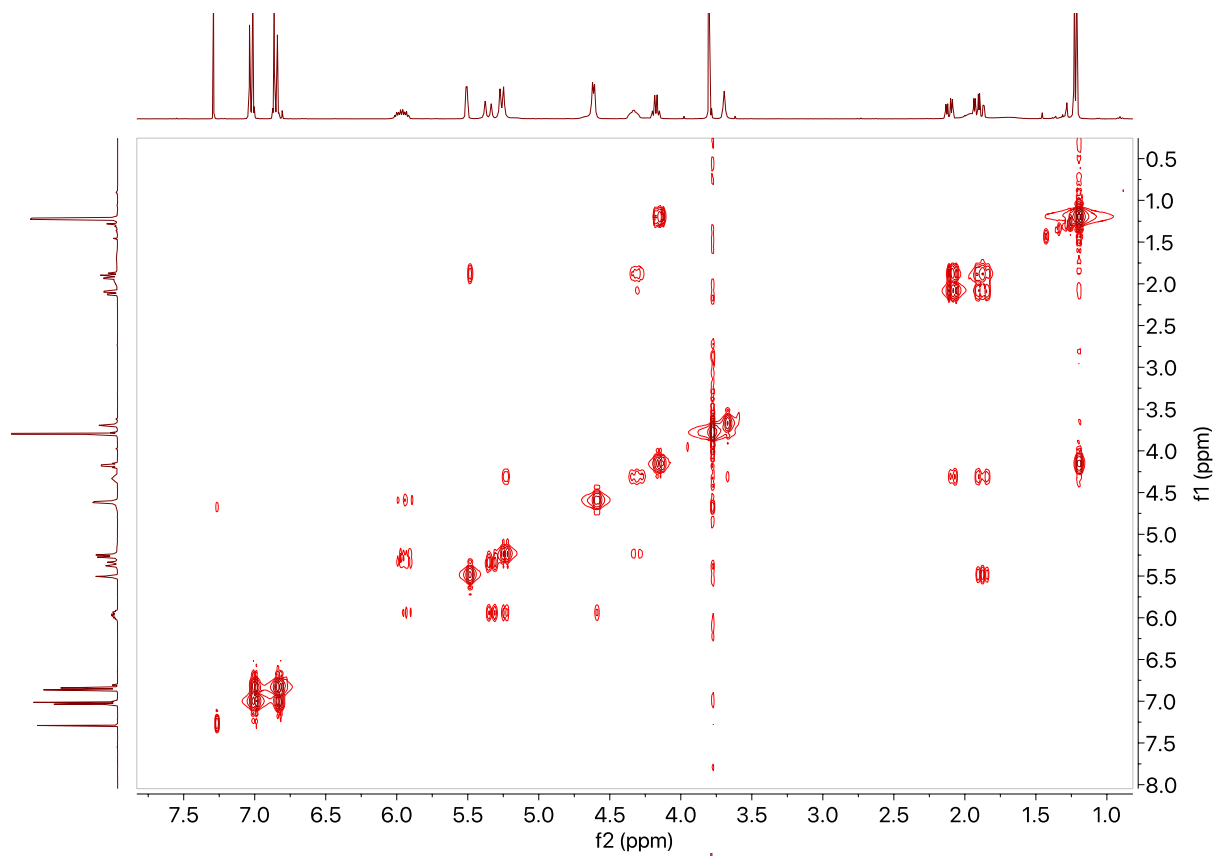


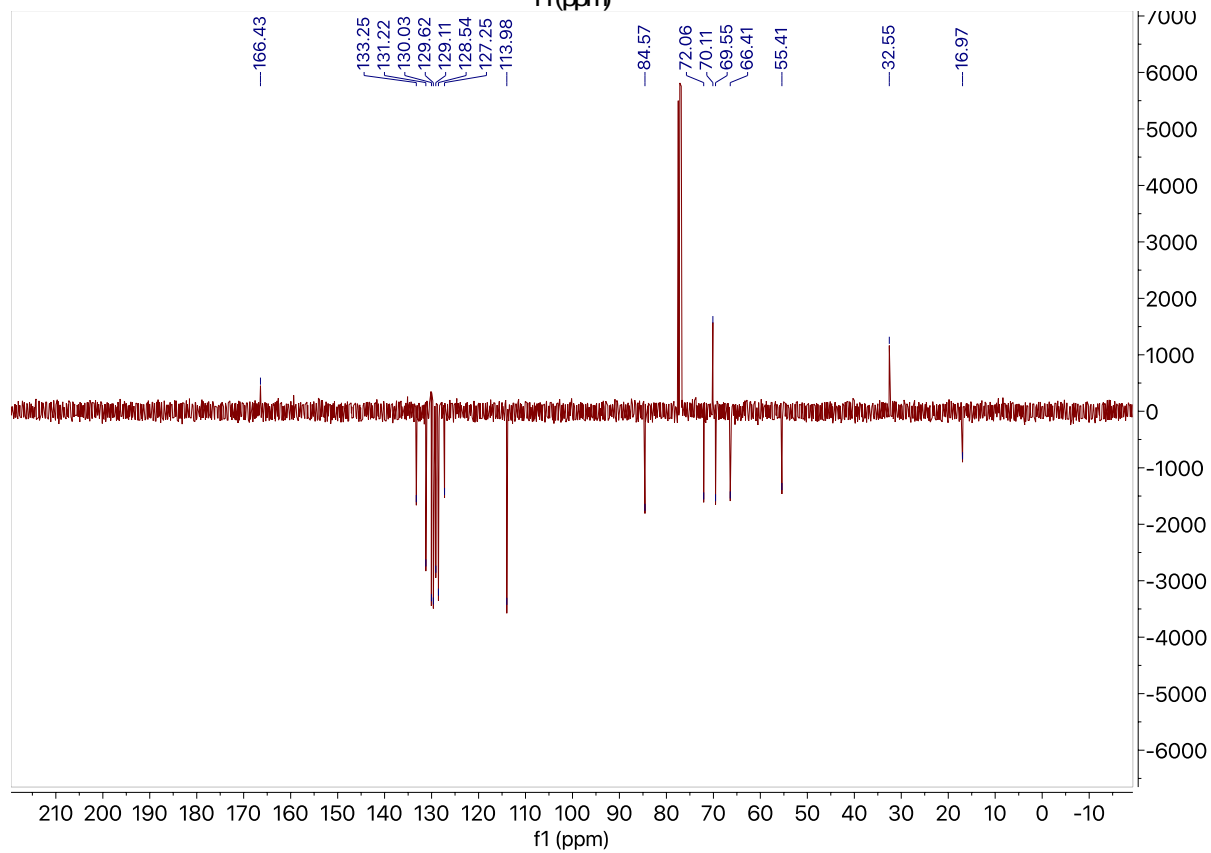
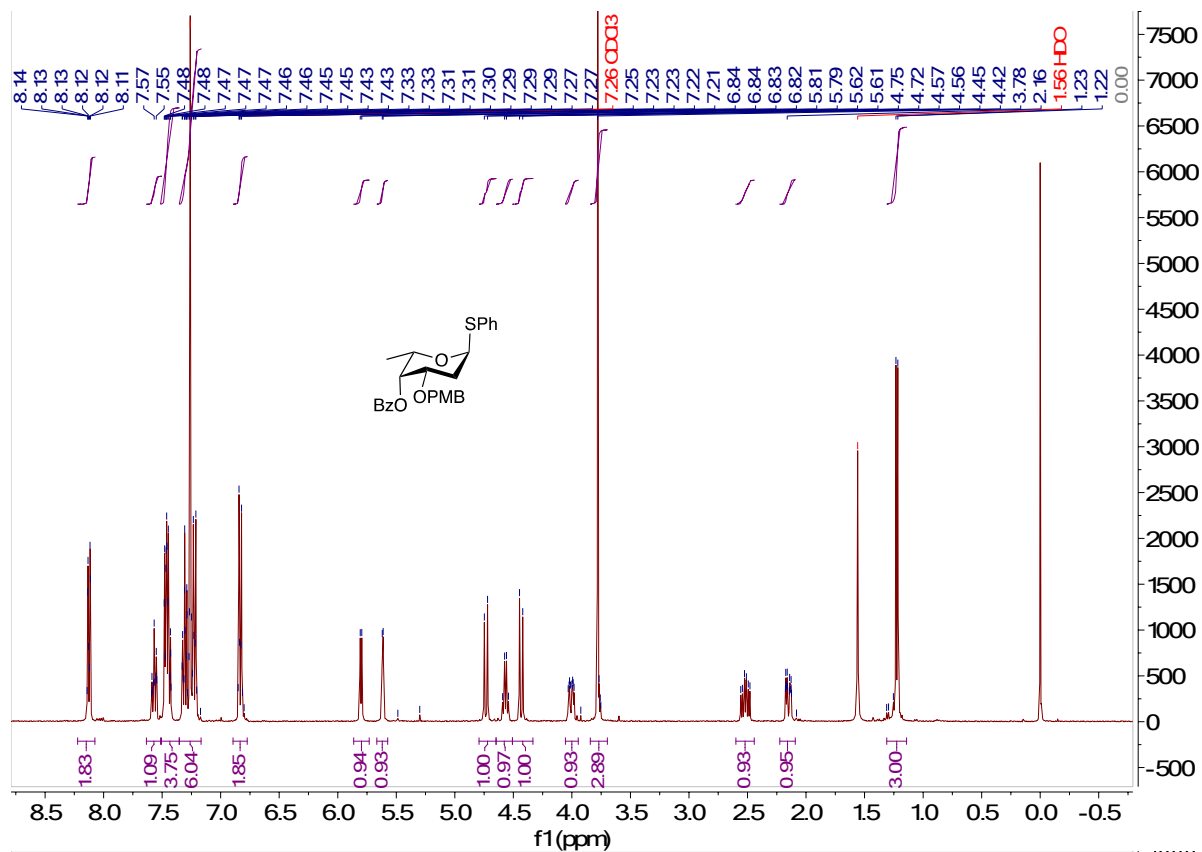


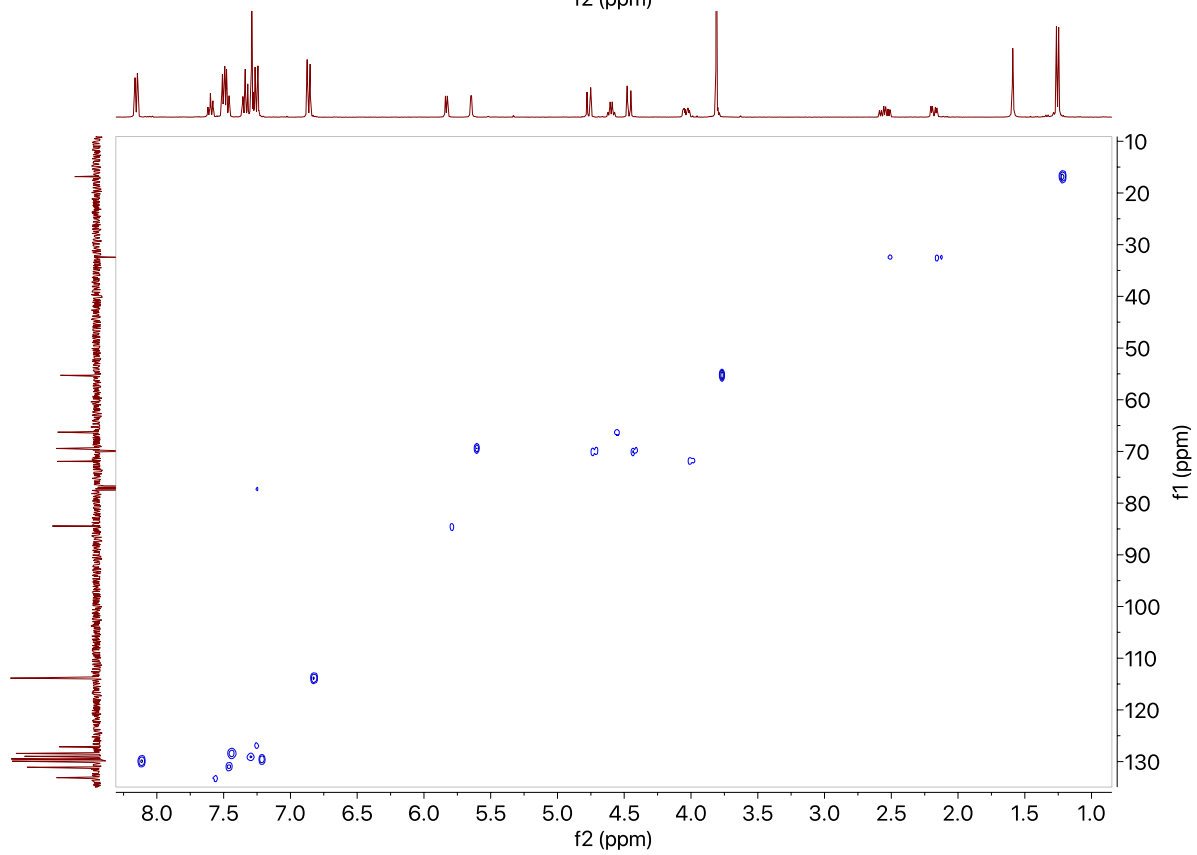
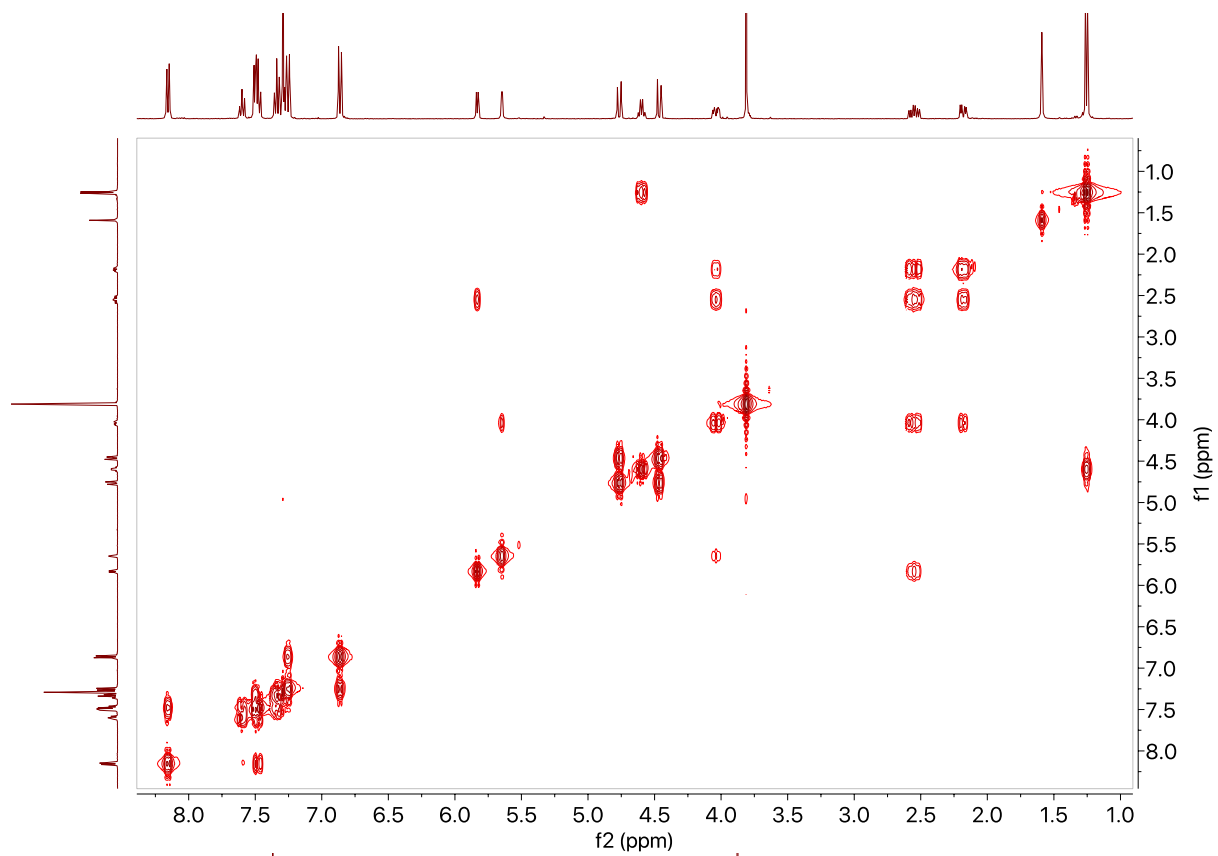


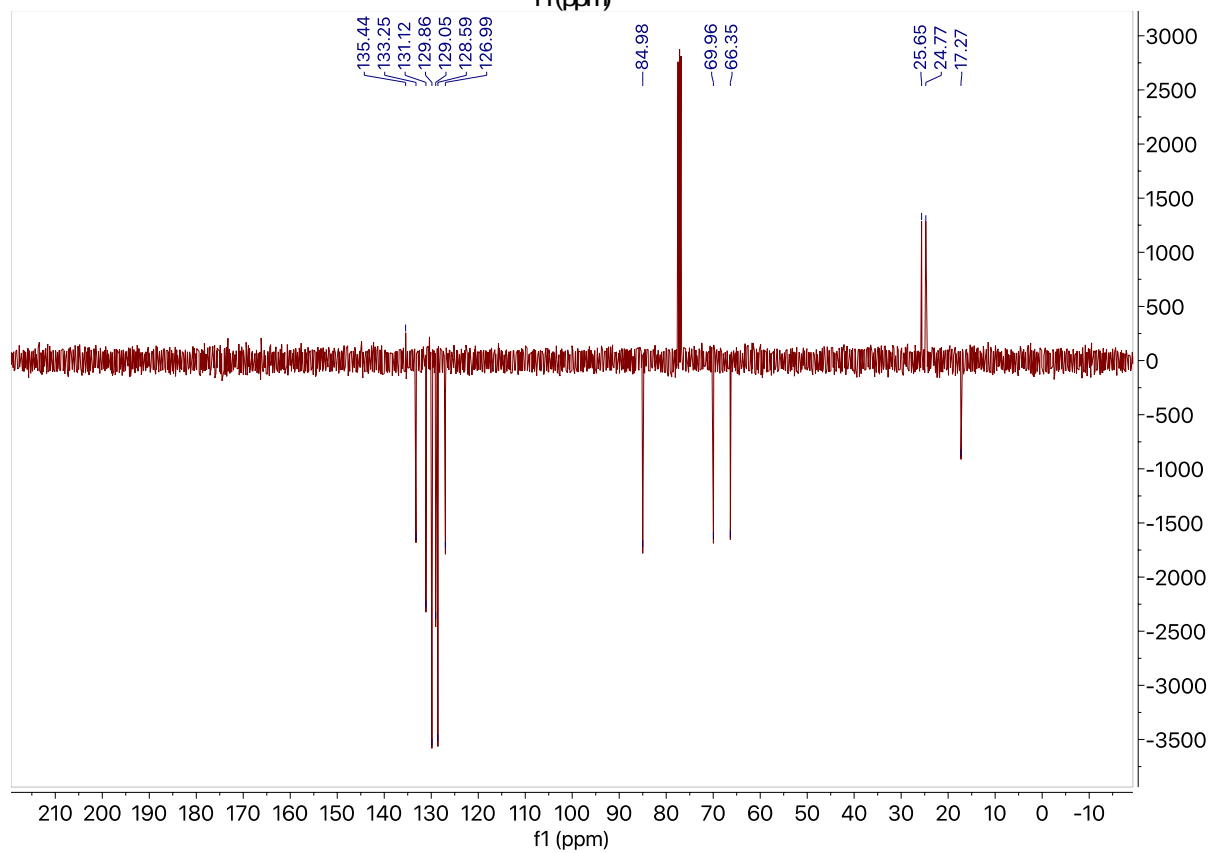
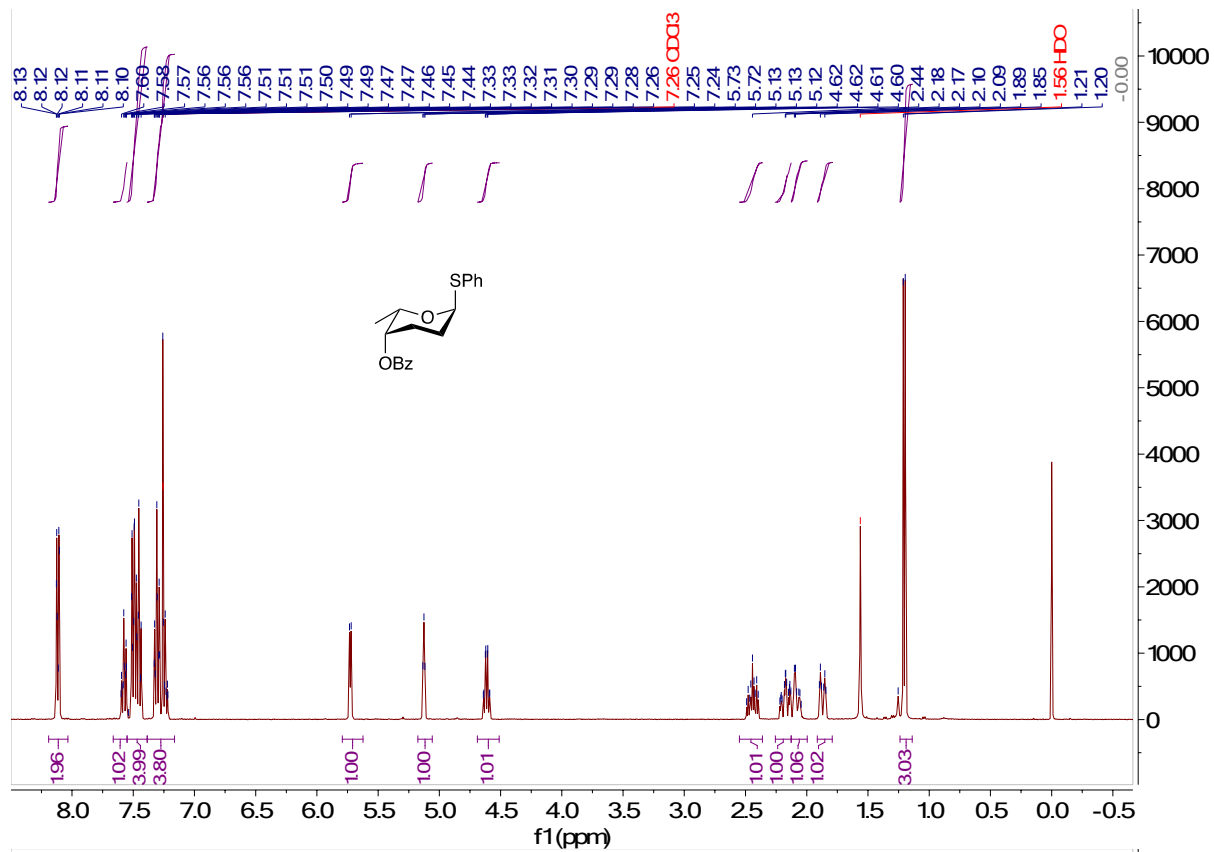


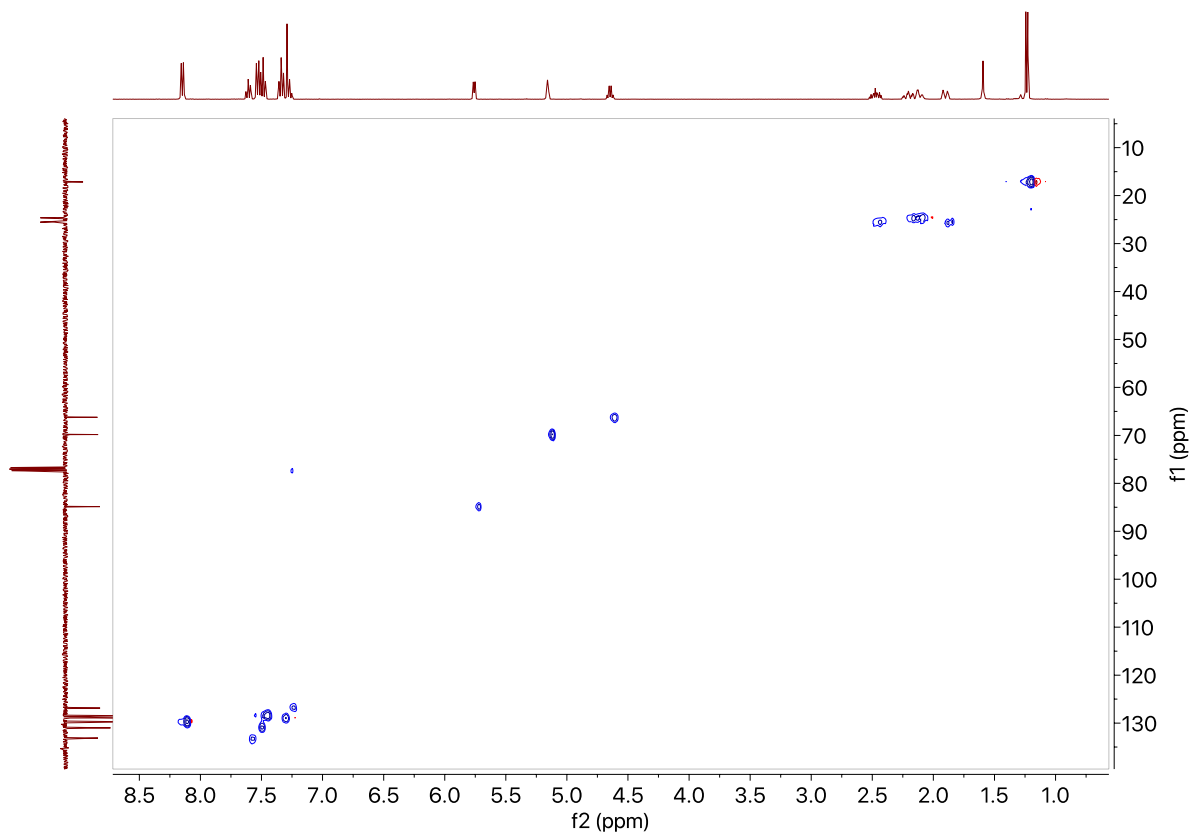
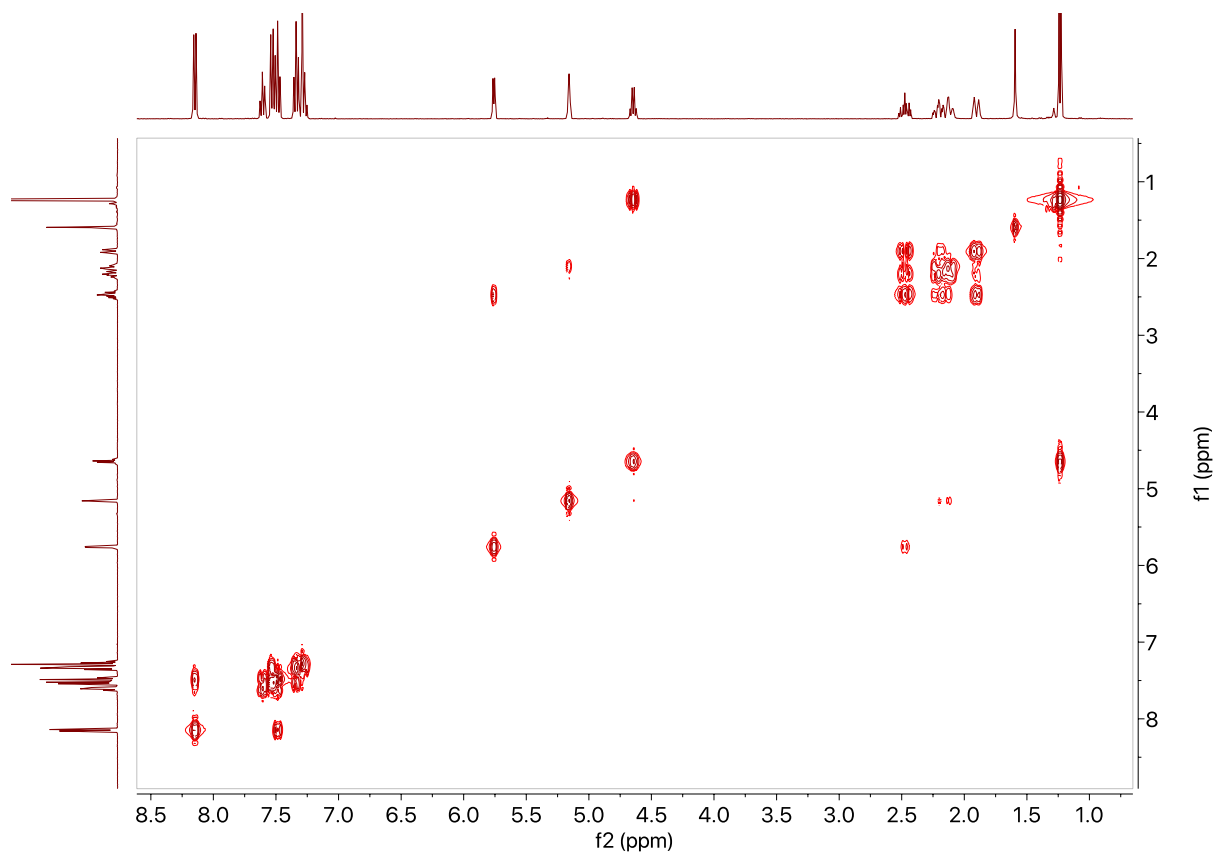








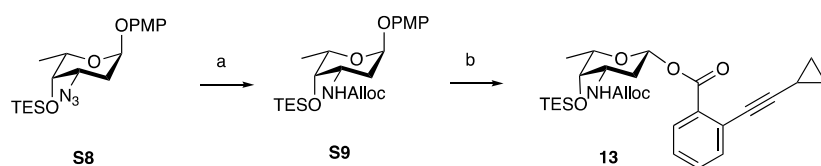




## G: Additional info on the synthesis of anthracycline monosaccharides **2** and **4** and accompanying NMR data

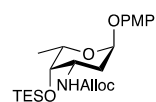
The synthesis of **3** is described in (1) Qiao, X.; Zanden, S. Y. van der; Wander, D. P. A.; Borràs, D. M.; Song, J.-Y.; Li, X.; Duikeren, S. van; Gils, N. van; Rutten, A.; Herwaarden, T. van; Telling, O. van; Giacomelli, E.; Bellin, M.; Orlova, V.; Tertoolen, L. G. J.; Gerhardt, S.; Akkermans, J. J.; Bakker, J. M.; Zuur, C. L.; Pang, B.; Smits, A. M.; Mummery, C. L.; Smit, L.; Arens, R.; Li, J.; Overkleeft, H. S.; Neefjes, J. Uncoupling DNA Damage from Chromatin Damage to Detoxify Doxorubicin. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **2020**, doi/10.1073/pnas.1922072117.

### Synthesis of **13**



**Scheme S2.** Reagents and conditions: (a) (1) polymer-bound PPh<sub>3</sub>, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (10:1, v/v), (2) Alloc-Cl, pyr. DCM, 88% over 2 steps; (b) **20**, EDCI.HCl, DIPEA, DMAP, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 73% over 2 steps;

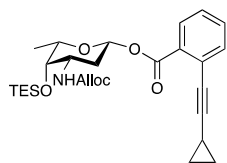
### **p**-Methoxyphenyl-3-N-allyloxycarbonyl-2,3-dideoxy-4-triethylsilyl- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (**S9**)



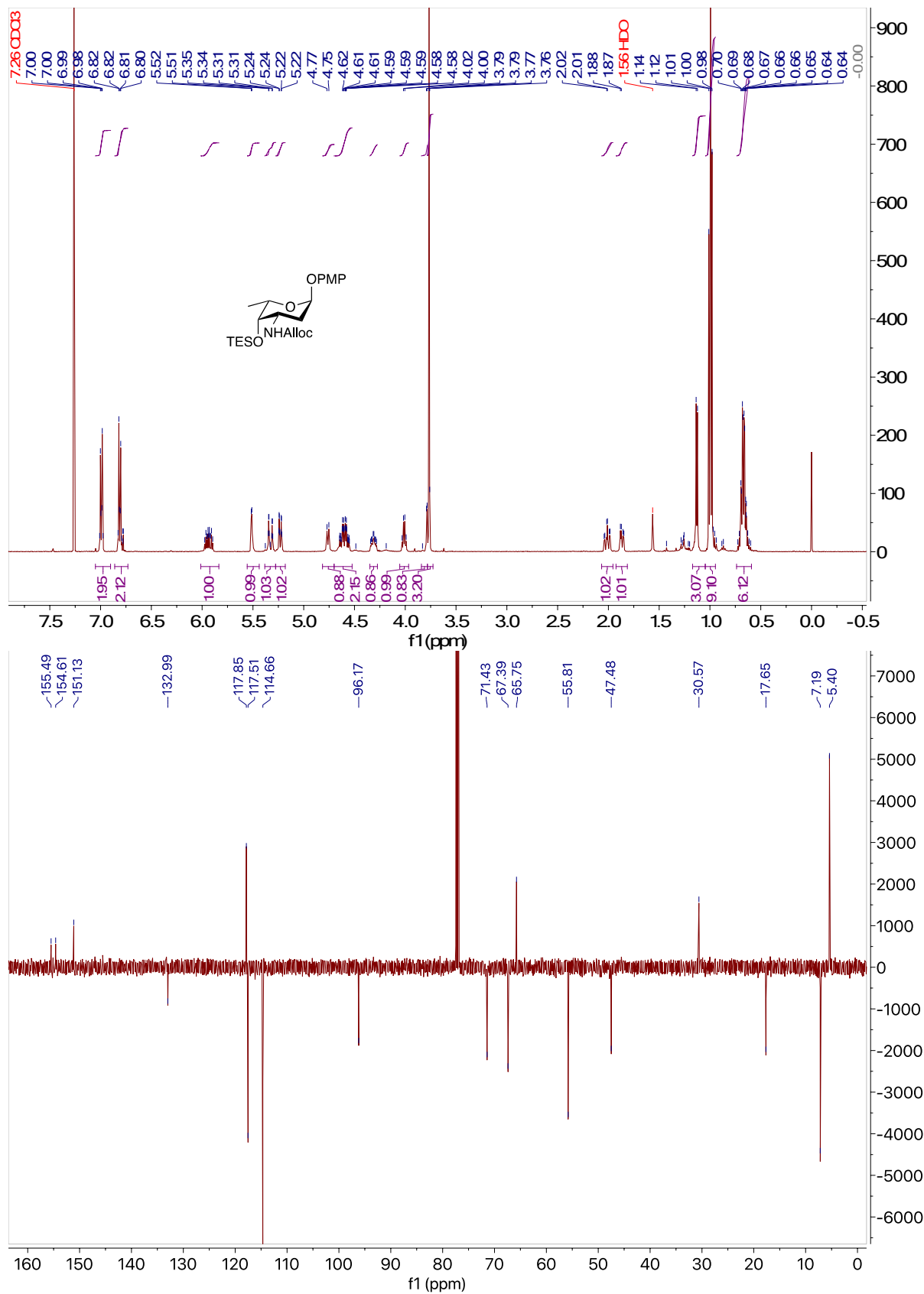
To a solution of **S8**<sup>6</sup> (862 mg, 2.19 mmol) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (80 mL, 10:1 v/v) was added polymer-bound PPh<sub>3</sub> (1.46 g, 4.38 mmol, 2 eq) and the mixture was stirred overnight at 50 °C. Then, an additional portion of polymer-bound PPh<sub>3</sub> (0.73 g, 2.19 mmol, 1 eq) and the mixture was stirred an additional night at 50 °C. It was then filtered off and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting amine was dissolved in DCM (15.7 mL) to which pyridine (0.53 mL, 6.57 mmol, 3 eq) and allyl chloroformate (0.35 mL, 3.29 mmol, 1.5 eq) were added at -20 °C. After stirring at that temperature for 15 minutes, the reaction was allowed to warm up to RT, and poured into sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (5:95 – 10:90 EtOAc:pentane) gave the title compound as a yellow oil (870 mg, 1.93 mmol, 88% over 2 steps). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.05 – 6.90 (m, 2H), 6.86 – 6.73 (m, 2H), 5.94 (ddt, *J* = 17.2, 10.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (dq, *J* = 17.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (dq, *J* = 10.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (qdt, *J* = 13.4, 5.8, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.35 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 4.01 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.01 (td, *J* = 12.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 9H), 0.67 (qd, *J* = 7.9, 3.2 Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  155.5, 154.6, 151.1, 133.0, 117.8, 117.5, 114.7, 96.2, 71.4, 67.4, 65.7, 55.8, 47.5, 30.6, 17.7, 7.2, 5.4. HRMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>37</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>SiNa: 474.2288; found 474.2288.

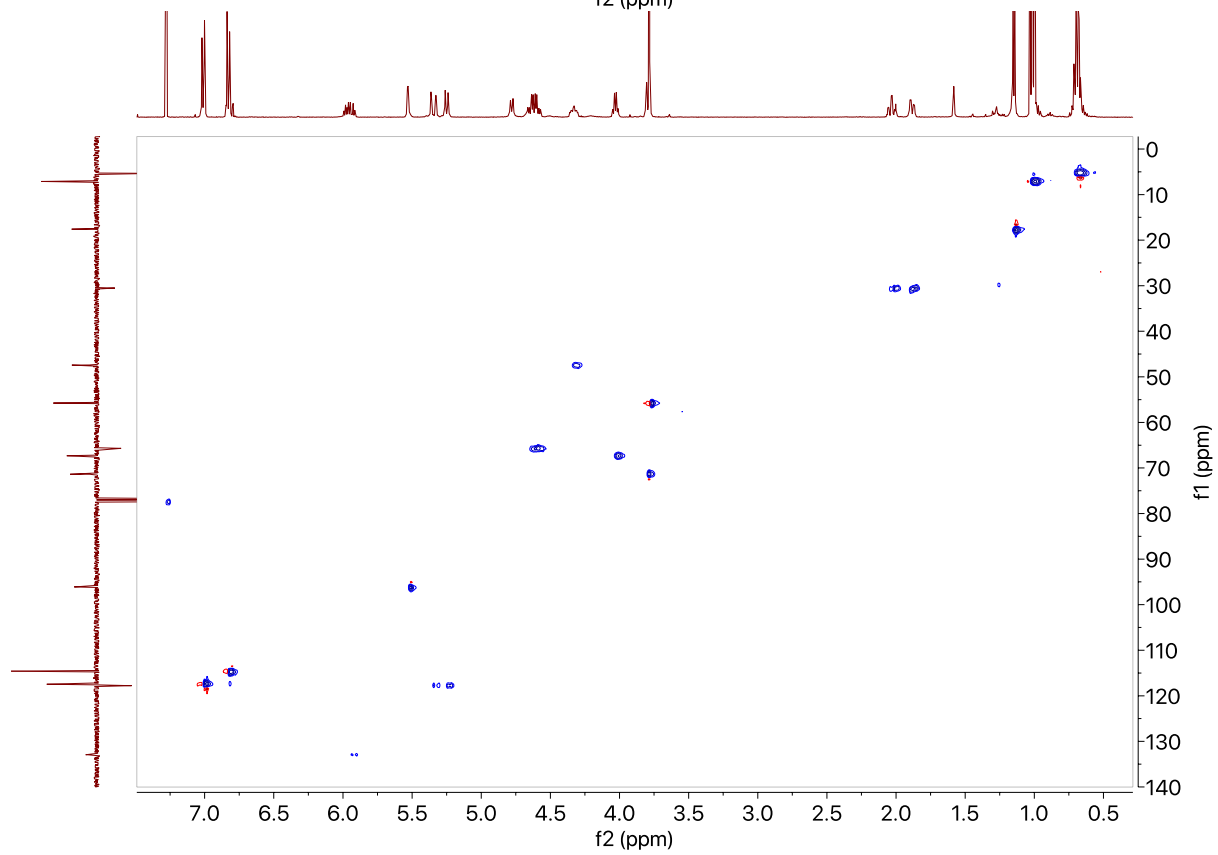
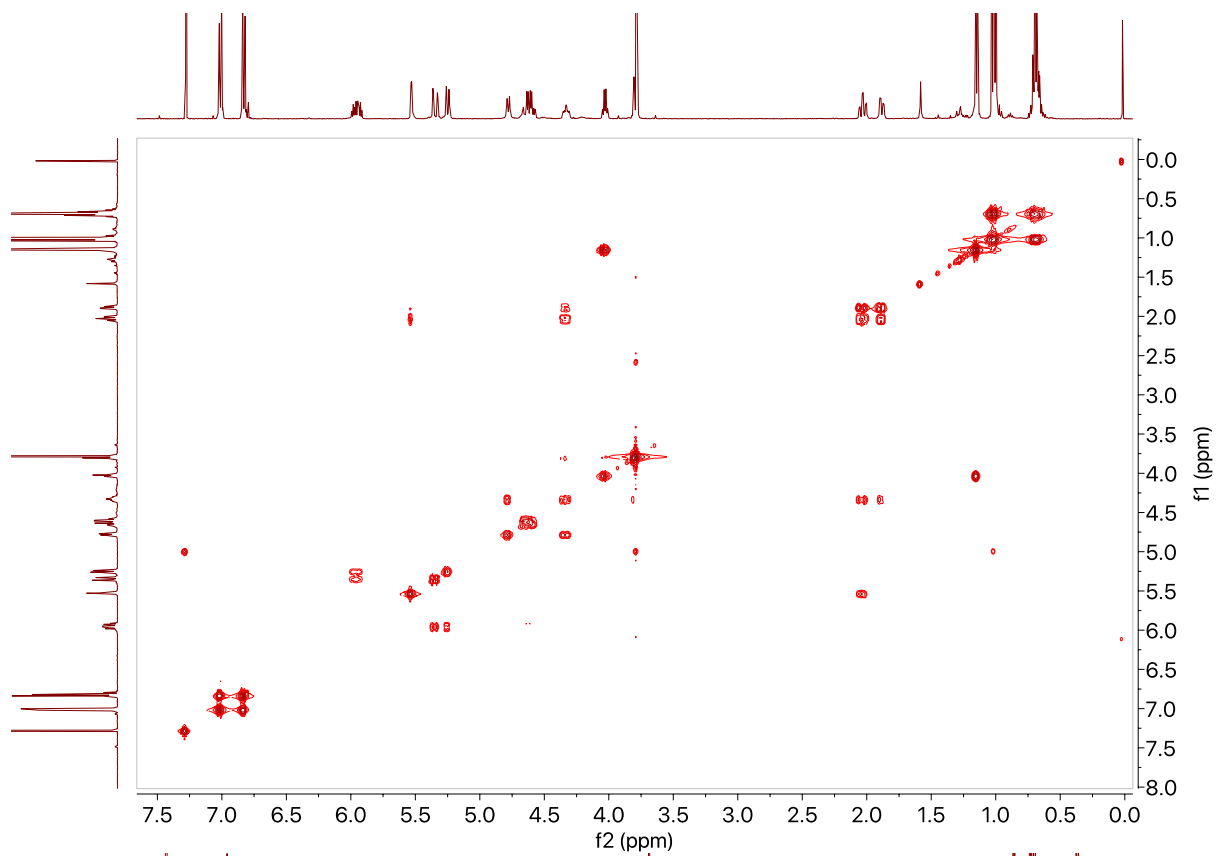


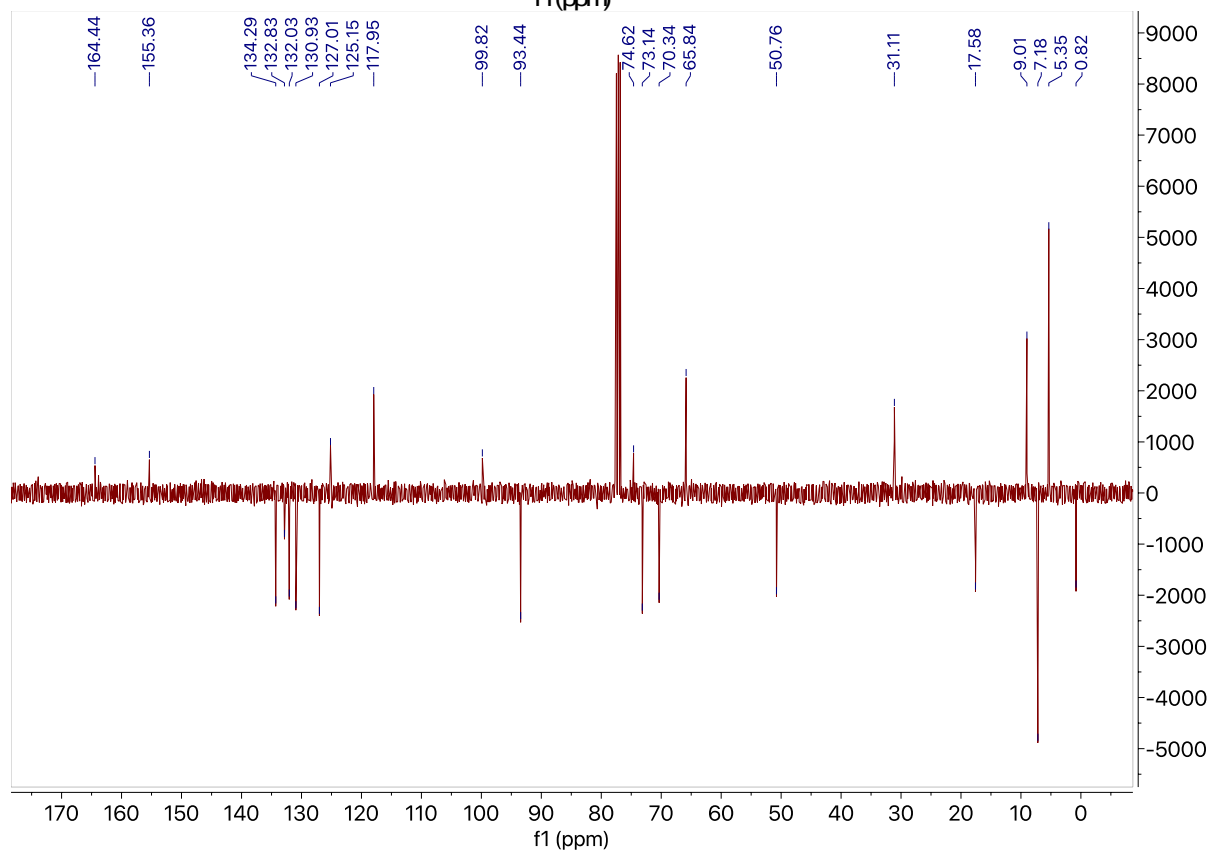
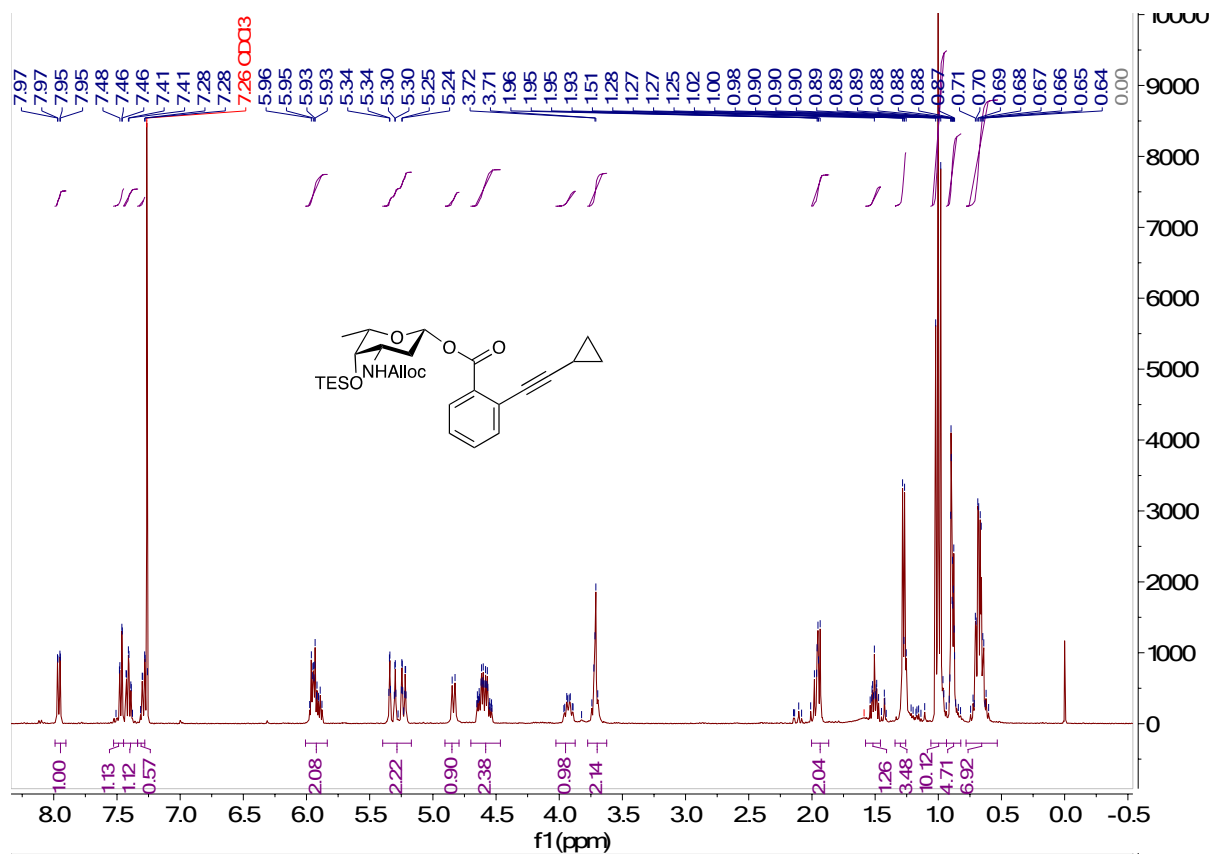
***o*-Cyclopropylethynylbenzoyl-3-*N*-allyloxycarbonyl-2,3-dideoxy-4-triethylsilyl- $\beta$ -L-fucopyranoside (13)**

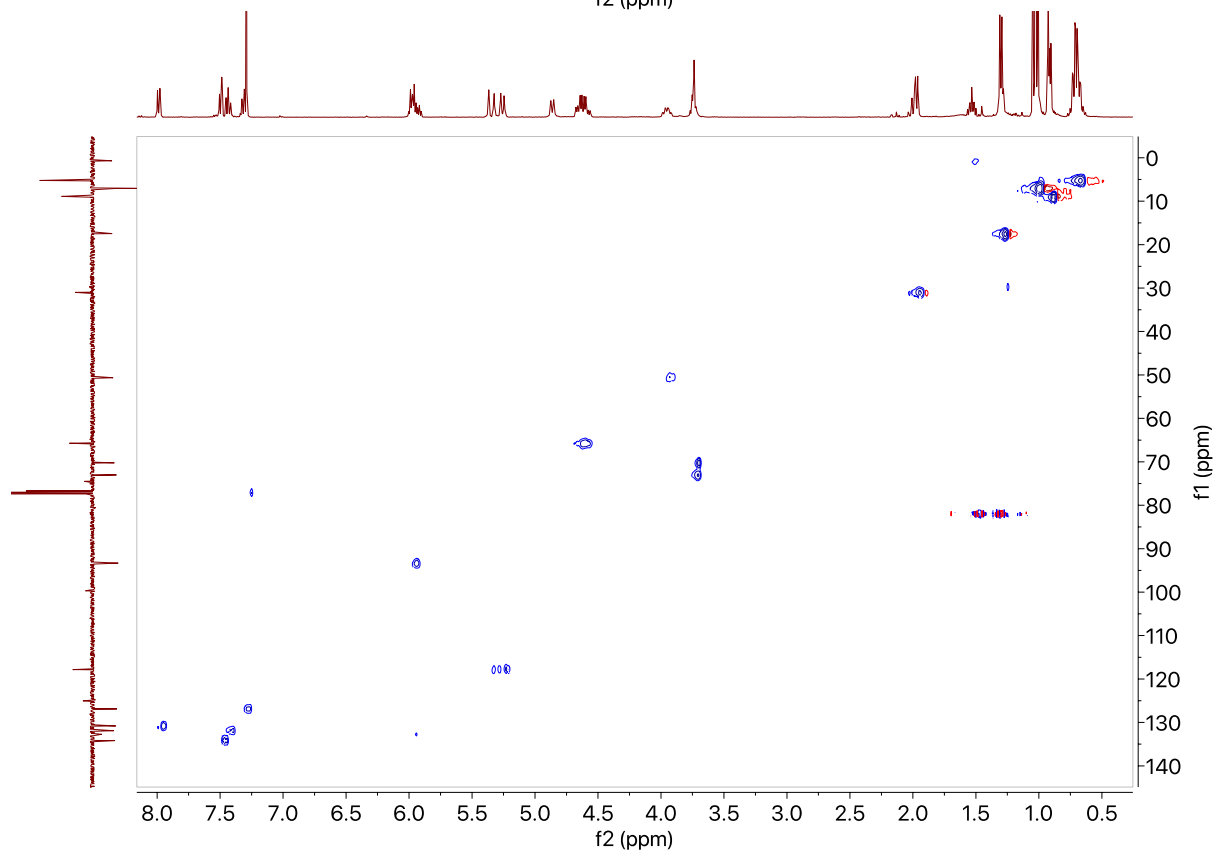
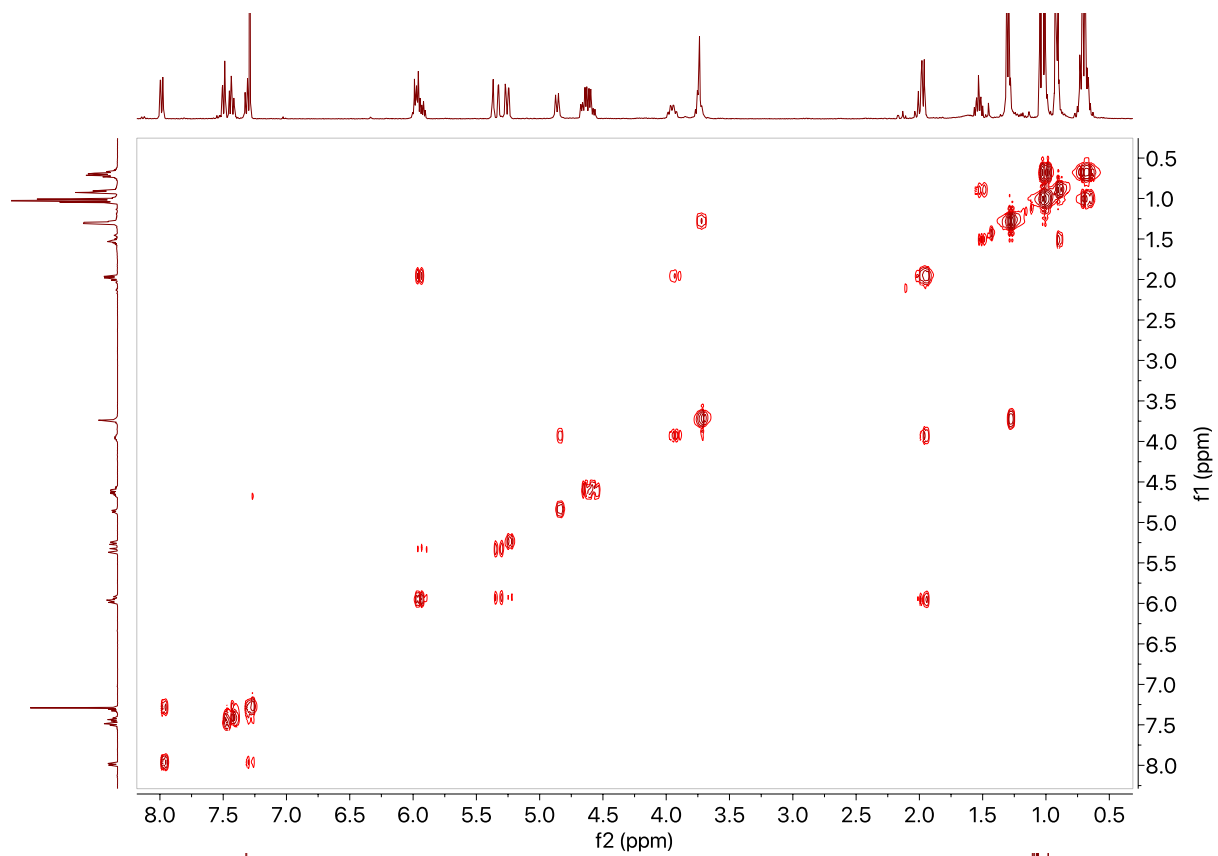


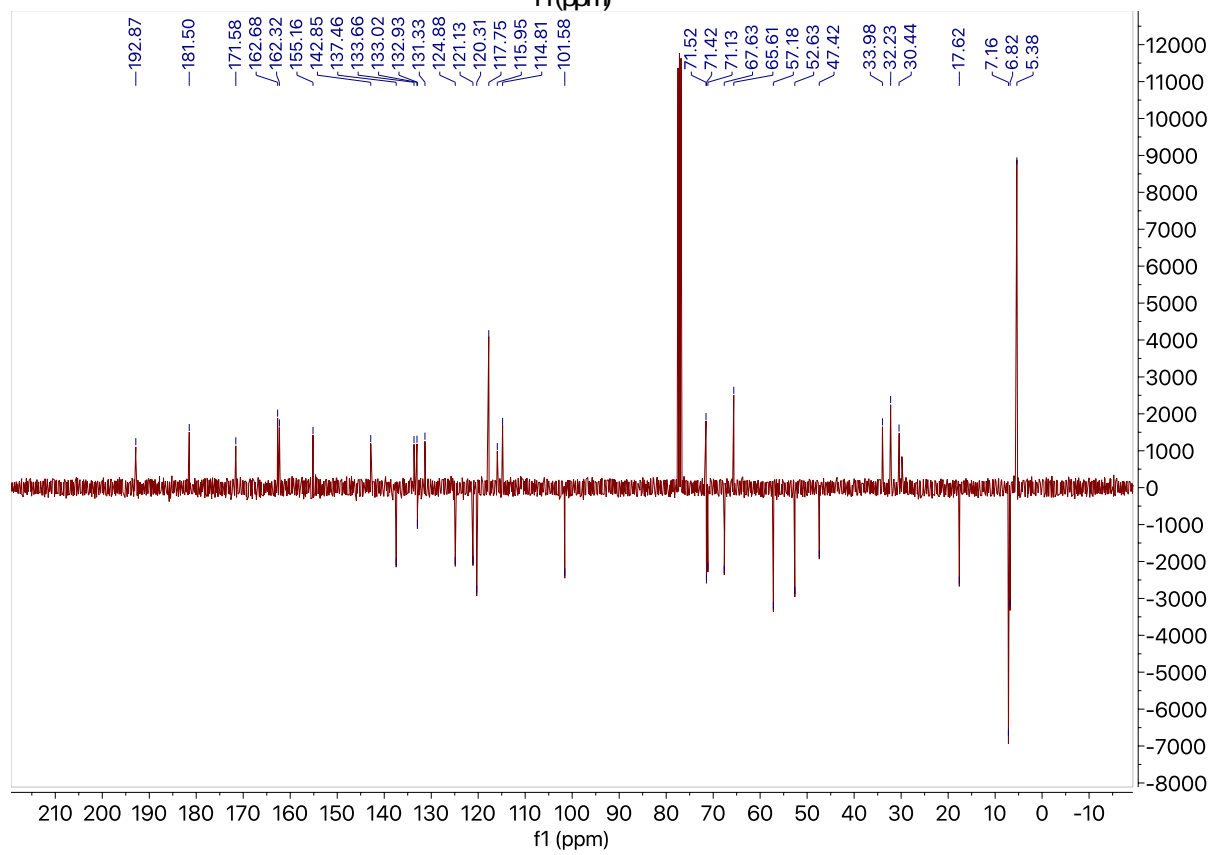
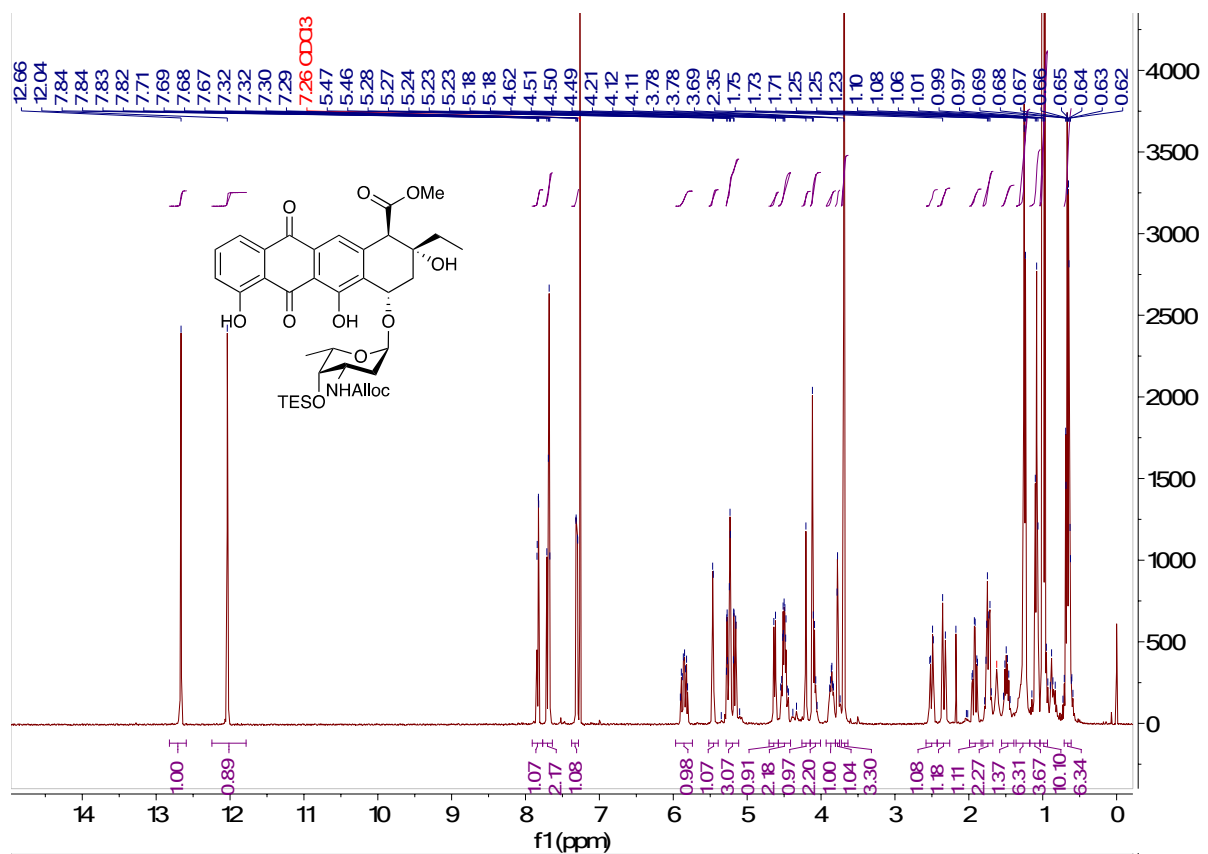
Prepared according to General Procedure A and B from **S9** (225 mg, 0.500 mmol), to give after column chromatography (5:95 – 30:70 EtOAc:pentane) gave the title compound as a clear oil (158 mg, 0.308 mmol, 61% over 2 steps).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.96 (dd,  $J = 7.9, 1.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.47 (dd,  $J = 7.8, 1.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.41 (td,  $J = 7.5, 1.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dd,  $J = 7.2, 5.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.01 – 5.84 (m, 2H), 5.40 – 5.17 (m, 2H), 4.84 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.59 (qdt,  $J = 13.3, 5.8, 1.5$  Hz, 2H), 3.93 (qd,  $J = 9.0, 2.7$  Hz, 1H), 3.78 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 2.00 – 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.51 (tt,  $J = 7.2, 5.8$  Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 3H), 1.00 (t,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 9H), 0.94 – 0.82 (m, 4H), 0.67 (qd,  $J = 7.8, 2.8$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  164.4, 155.4, 134.3, 132.8, 132.0, 130.9, 127.0, 125.2, 117.9, 99.8, 93.4, 74.6, 73.1, 70.3, 65.8, 50.8, 31.1, 17.6, 9.0, 7.2, 5.4, 0.8. HRMS:  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_6\text{SiNa}$  536.2444; found 536.2449.

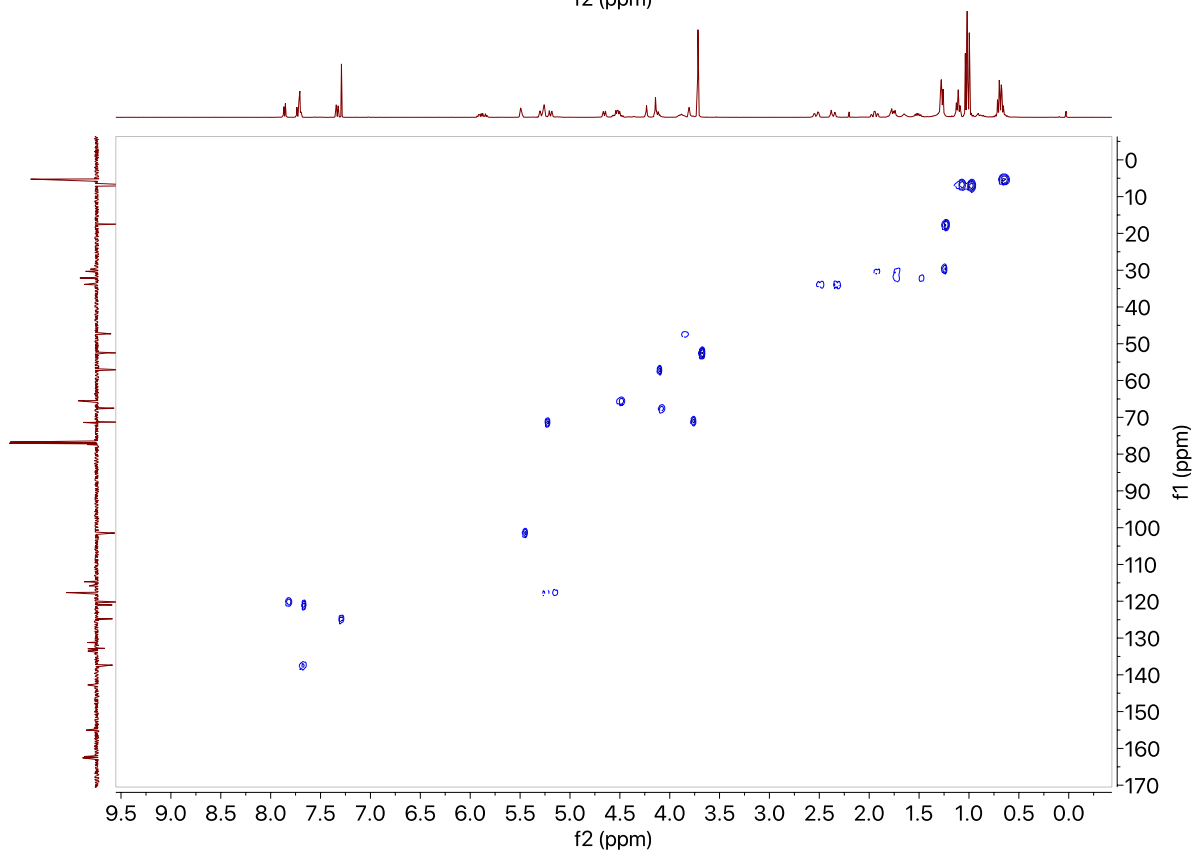
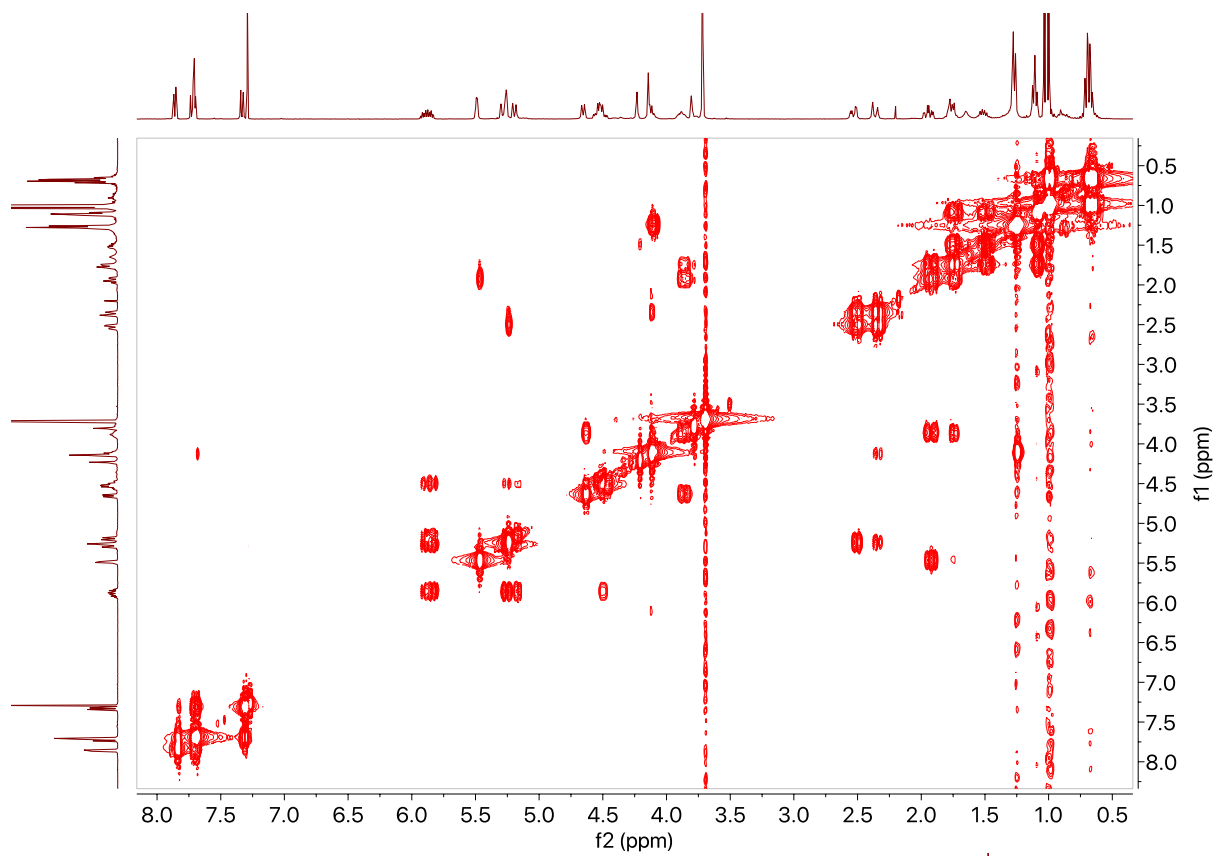


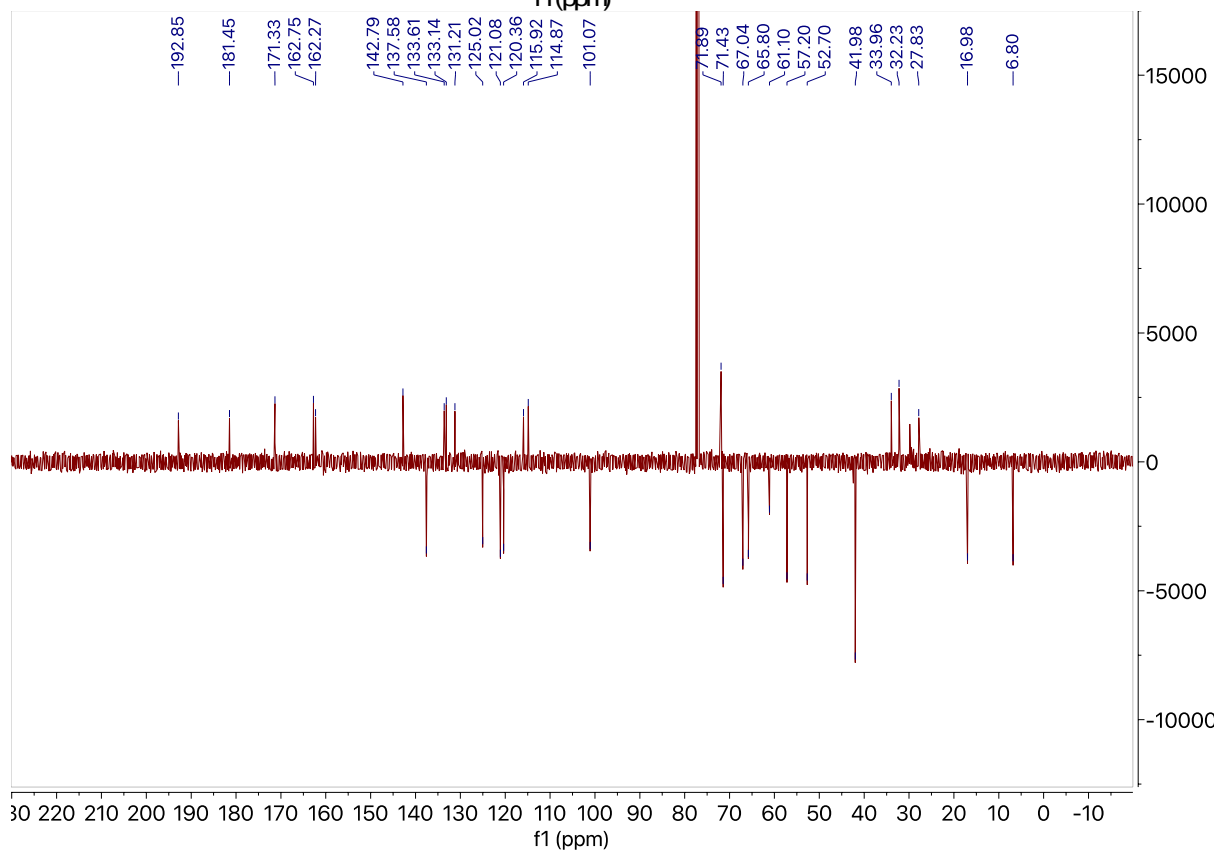
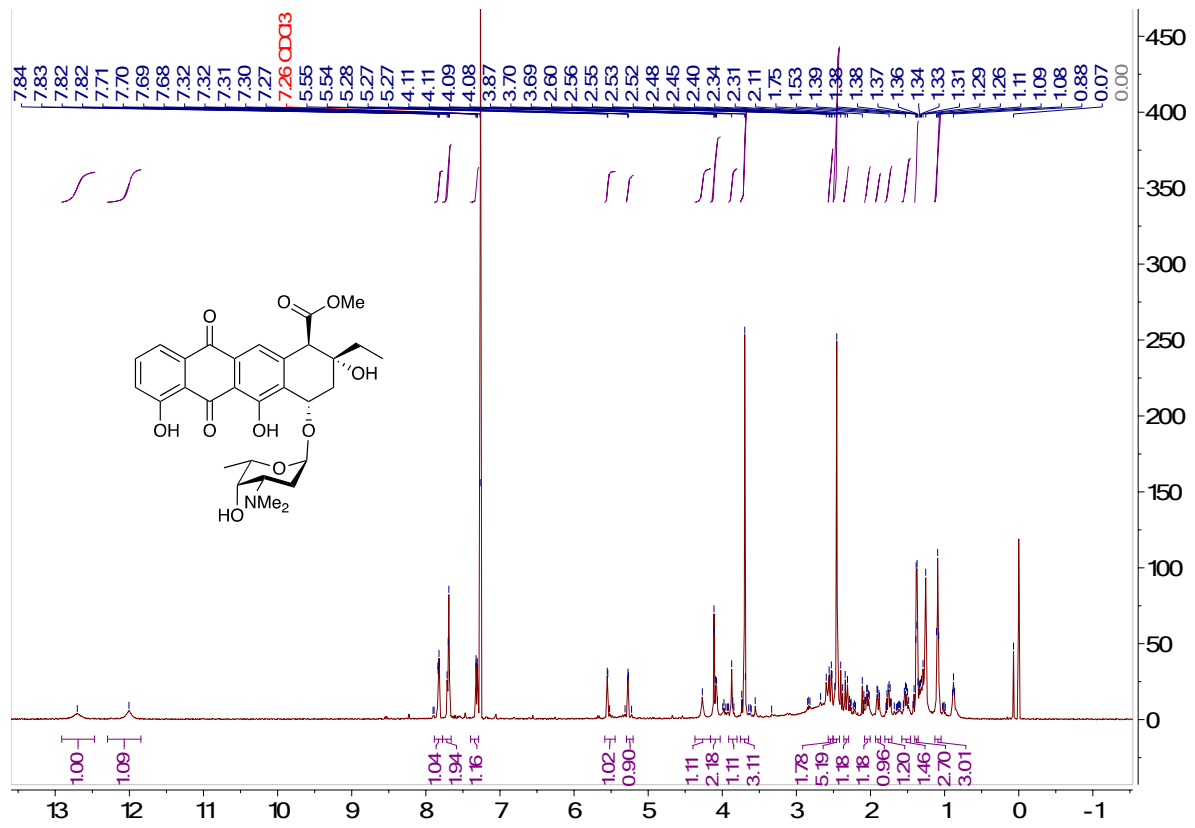




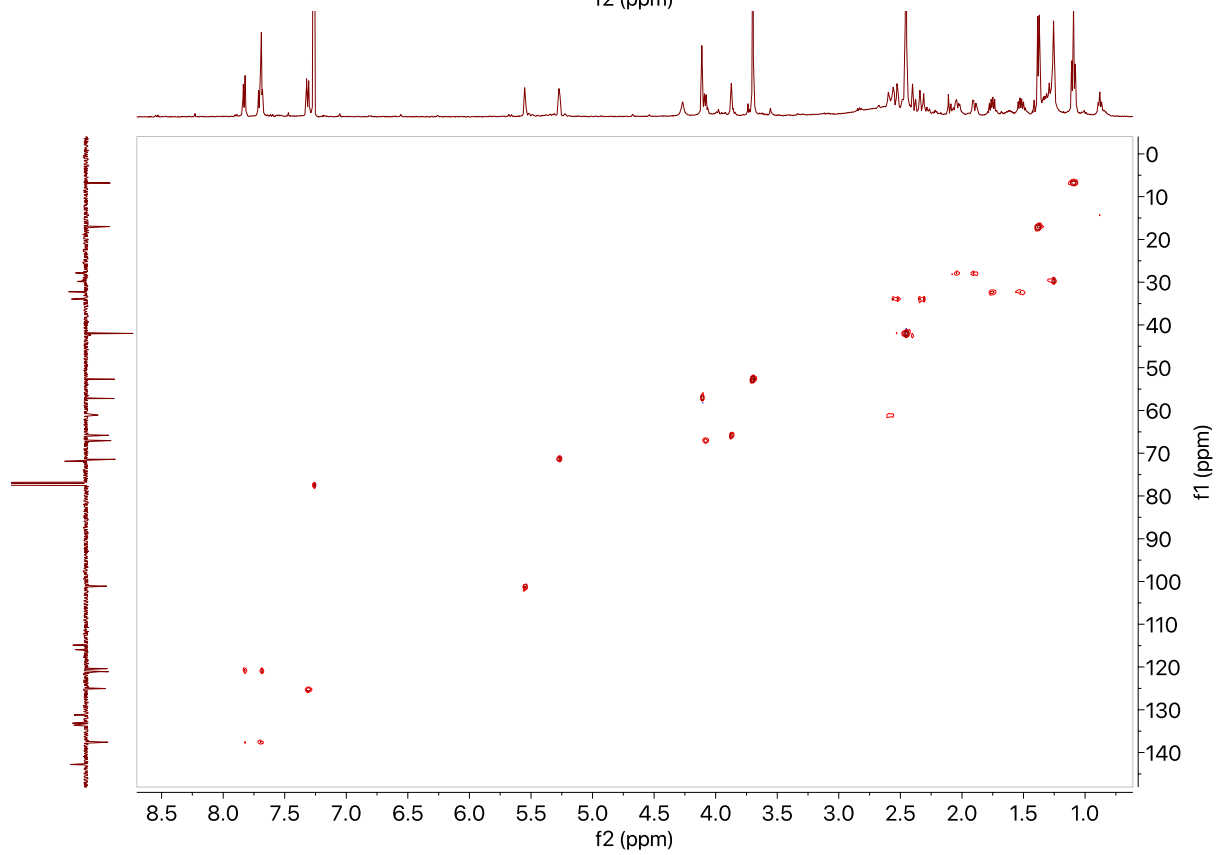
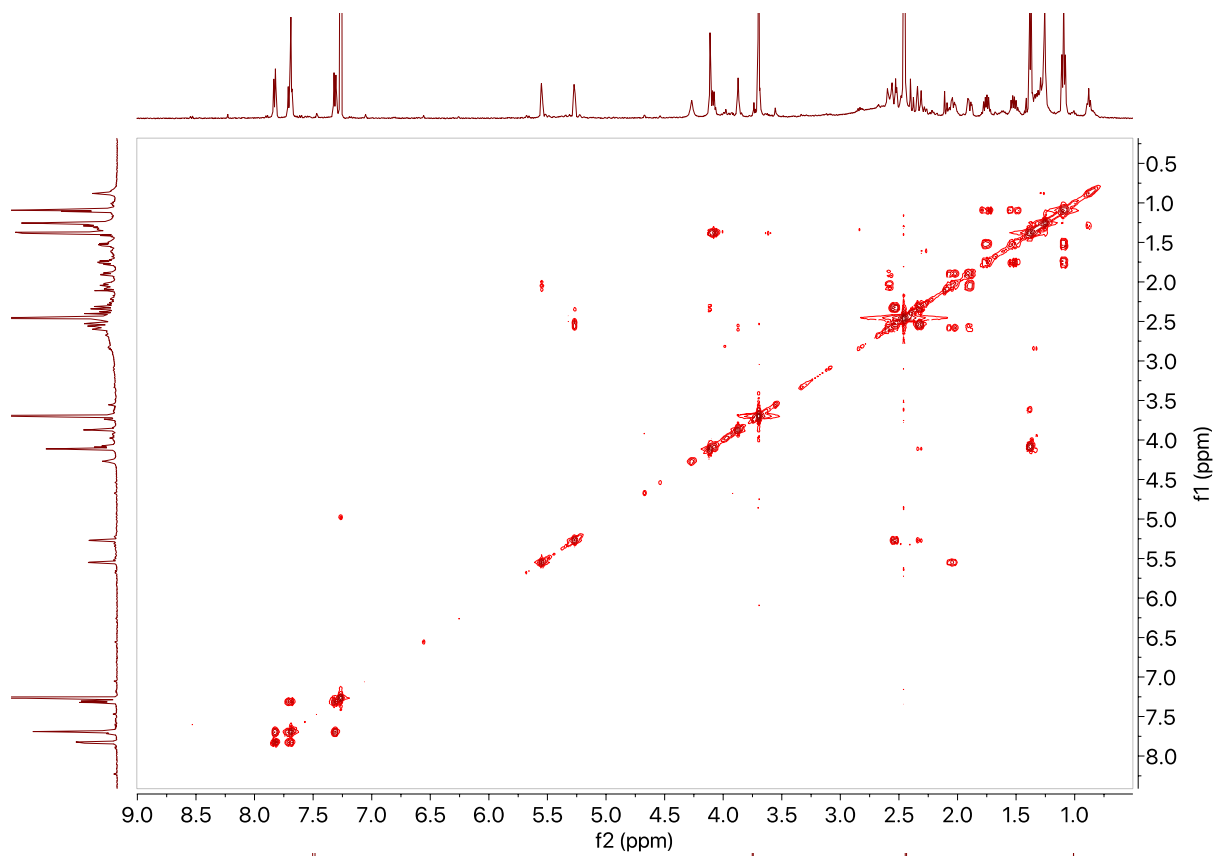


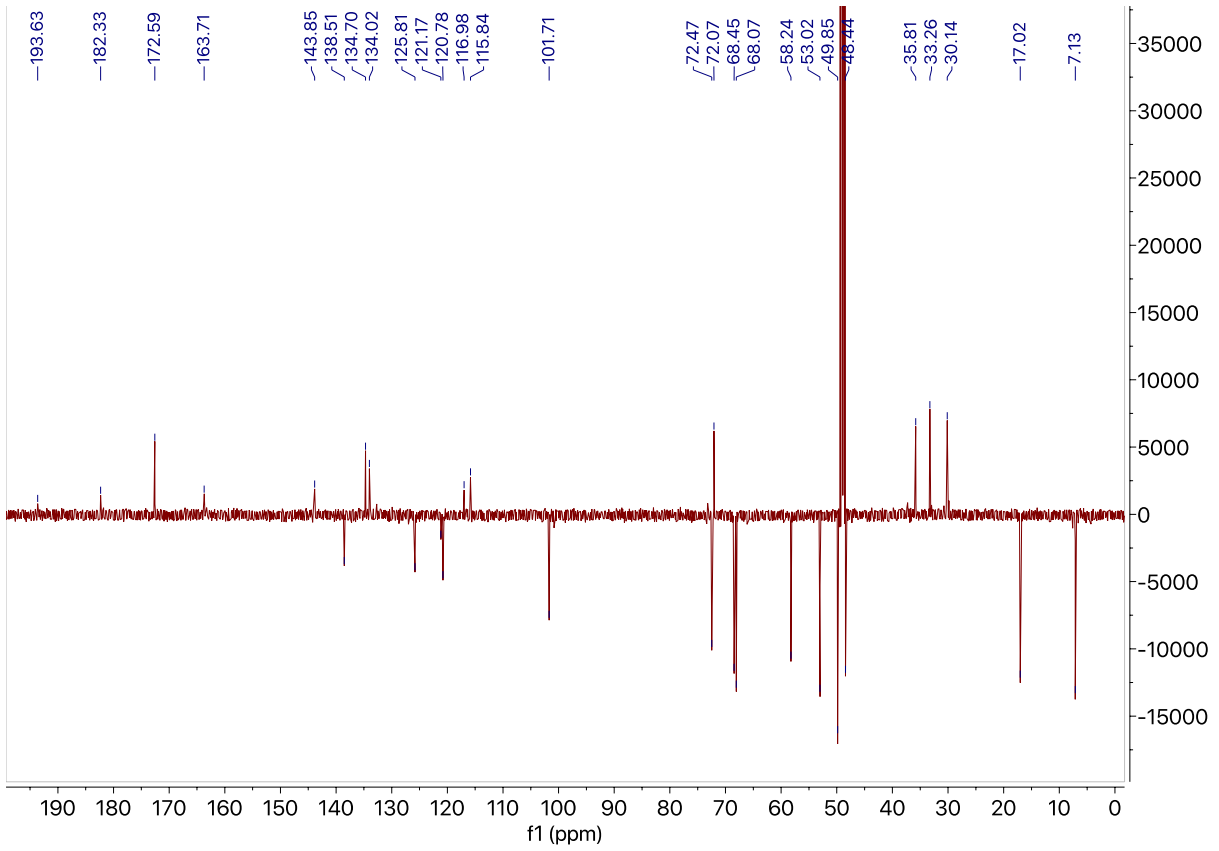
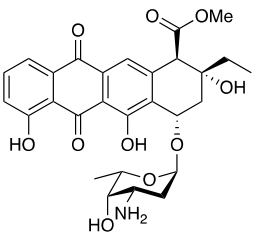
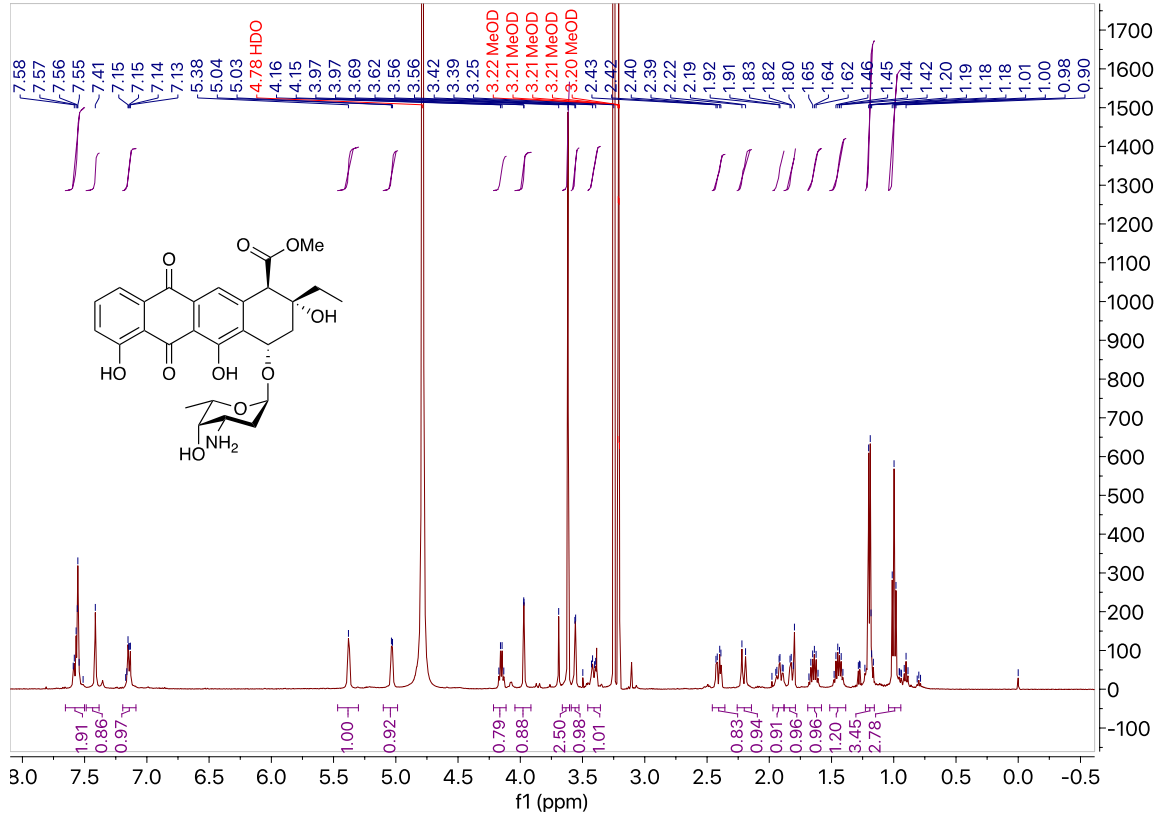








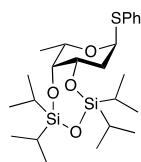




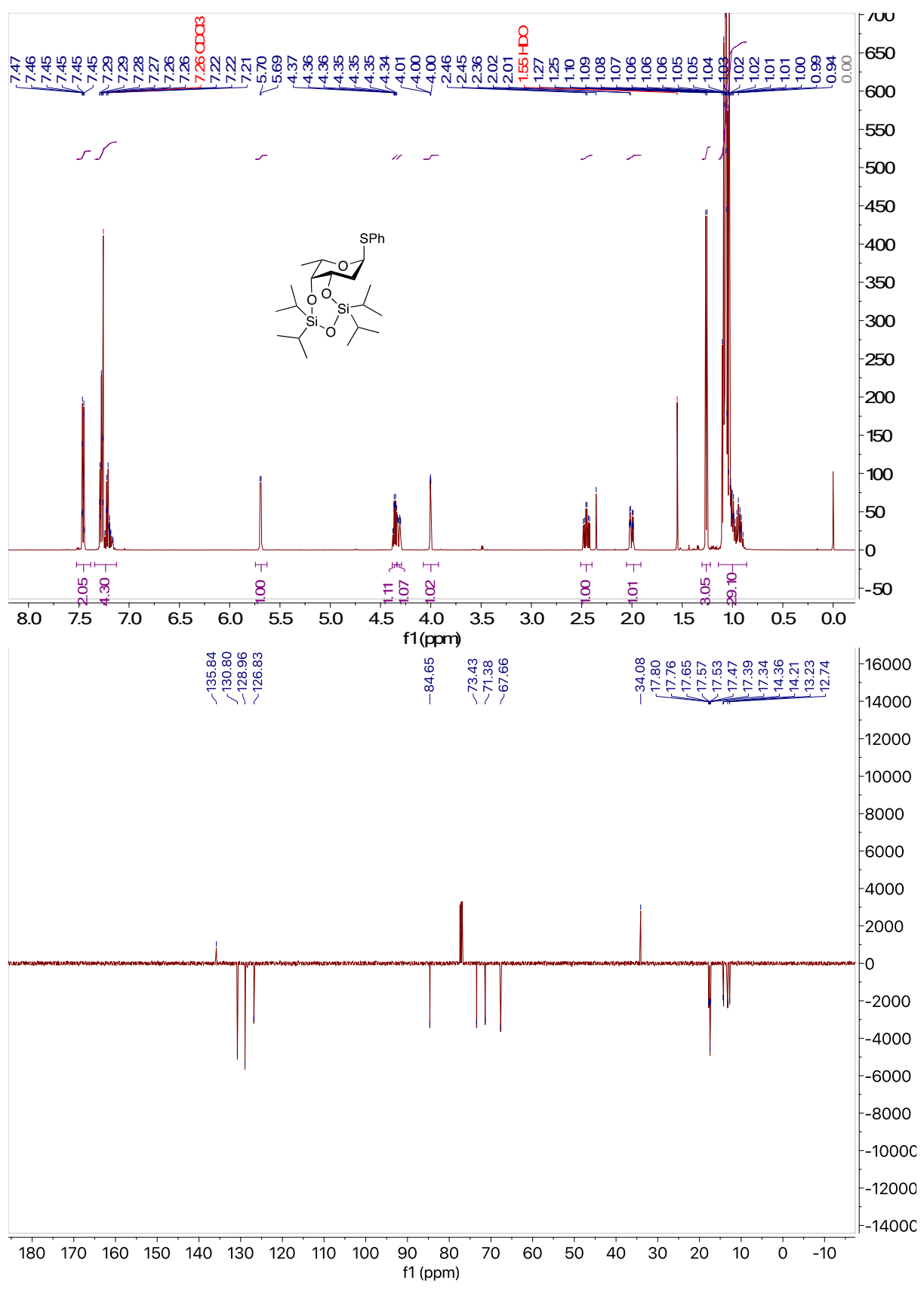


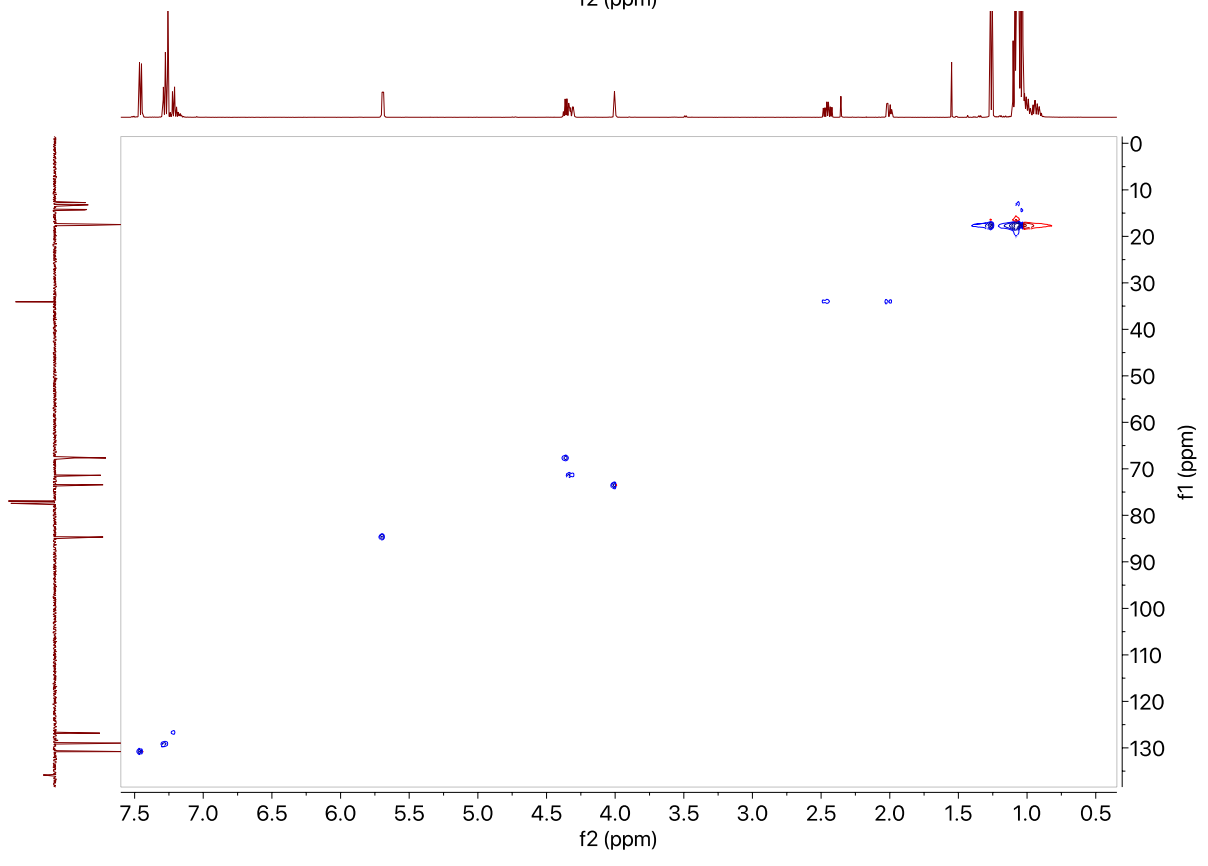
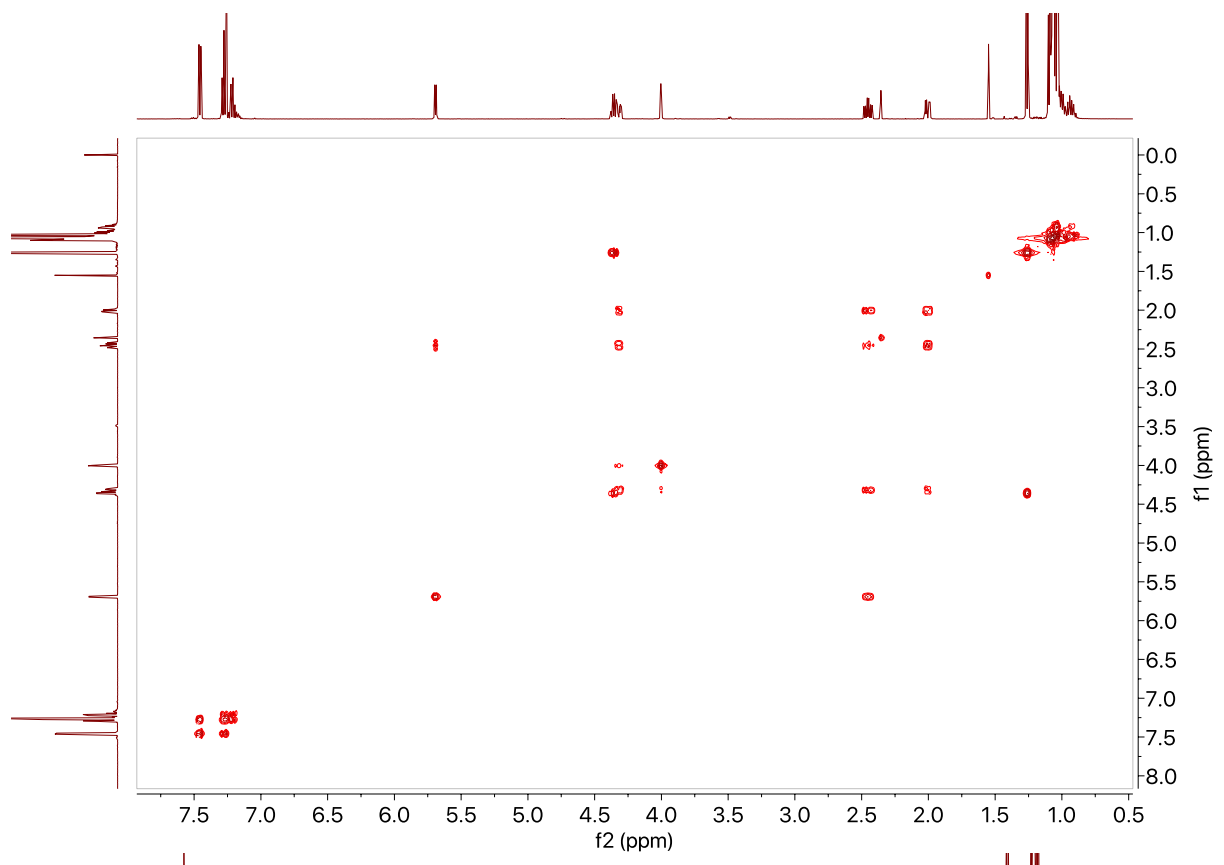
## H: Additional info on the synthesis of anthracycline disaccharides **5**, **6**, **7** and **8** and accompanying NMR data

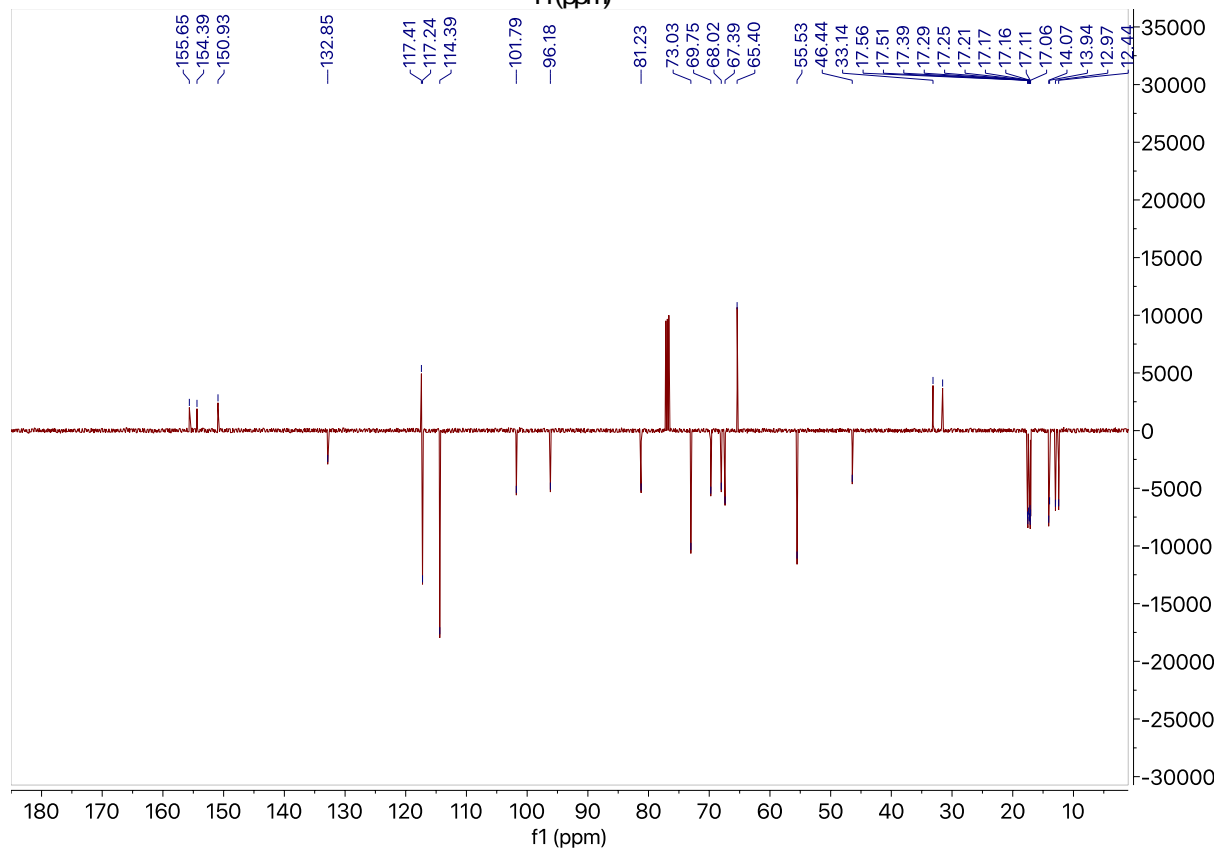
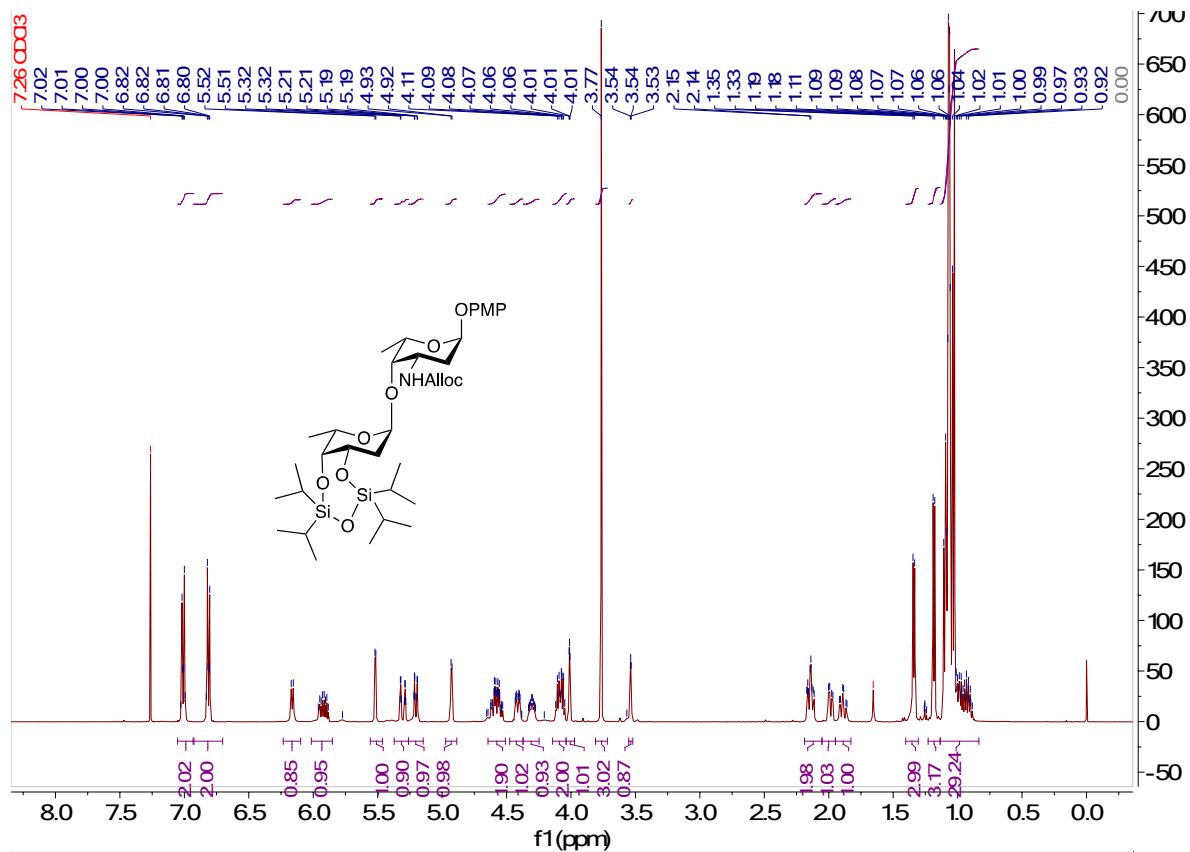
### Phenyl 2-deoxy-3,4-tetraisopropylidisiloxy-1-thio- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside (**18**)



A solution of phenyl 2-deoxy-1-thio- $\alpha$ -L-fucopyranoside <sup>2</sup> (6.35 g, 19.6 mmol) and NaOMe (cat. amount) in MeOH (200 mL) was stirred overnight. It was then quenched by addition of Amberlite IR120 (H<sup>+</sup> form), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the intermediate diol. To a solution of this diol in pyridine (100 mL) was added tetraisopropylidisiloxane dichloride (8.3 mL, 25.5 mmol, 1.3 eq) and the resulting mixture was stirred overnight. It was then poured into Et<sub>2</sub>O, washed with H<sub>2</sub>O thrice and brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (4:96 – 8:92 toluene:pentane) gave the title compound as a colourless oil (6.36 g, 13.2 mmol, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.52 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.13 (m, 3H), 5.69 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.34 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.07 – 3.92 (m, 1H), 2.45 (td, *J* = 12.7, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (ddt, *J* = 13.0, 4.6, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.14 – 0.86 (m, 28H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  135.8, 130.8, 129.0, 126.8, 84.6, 73.4, 71.4, 67.7, 34.1, 17.8, 17.8, 17.7, 17.6, 17.5, 17.5, 17.4, 17.3, 14.4, 14.2, 13.2, 12.7. HRMS: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SSi<sub>2</sub>Na 505.2240; found 505.2238.

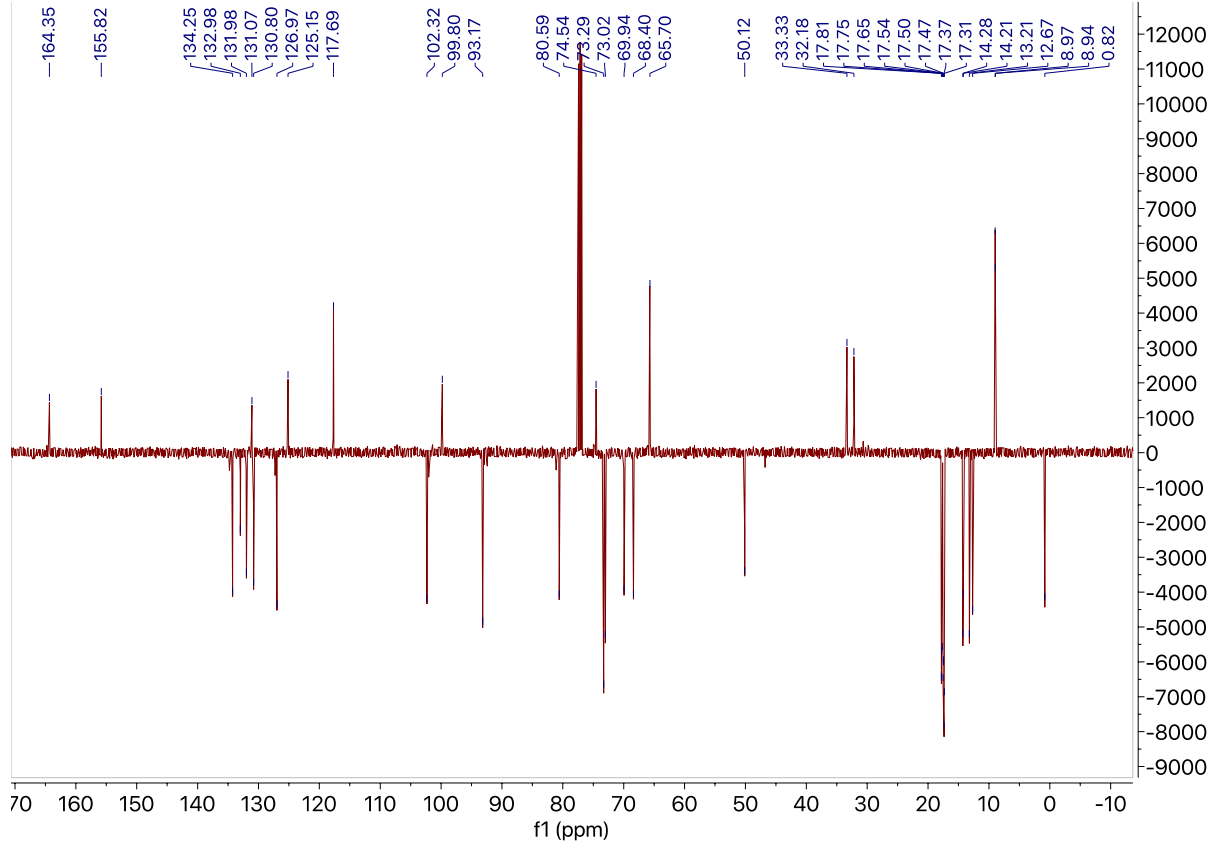
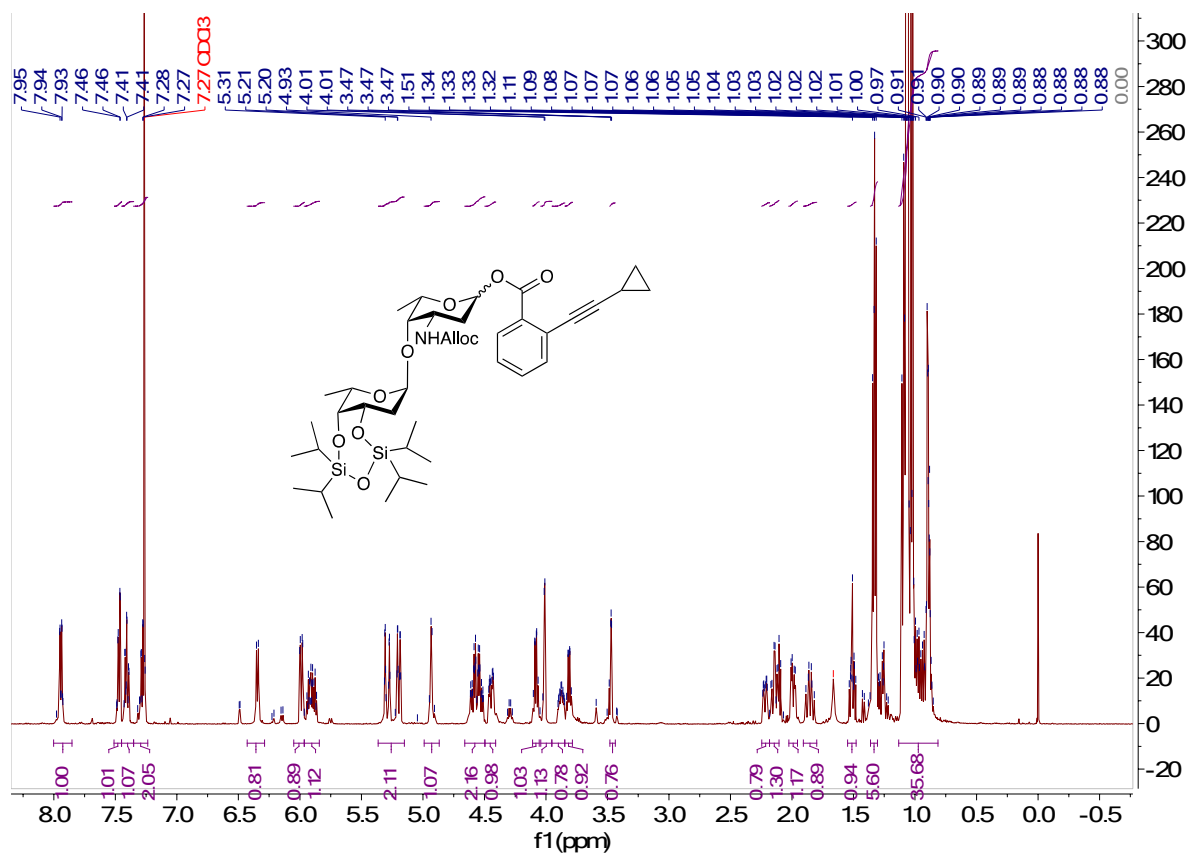


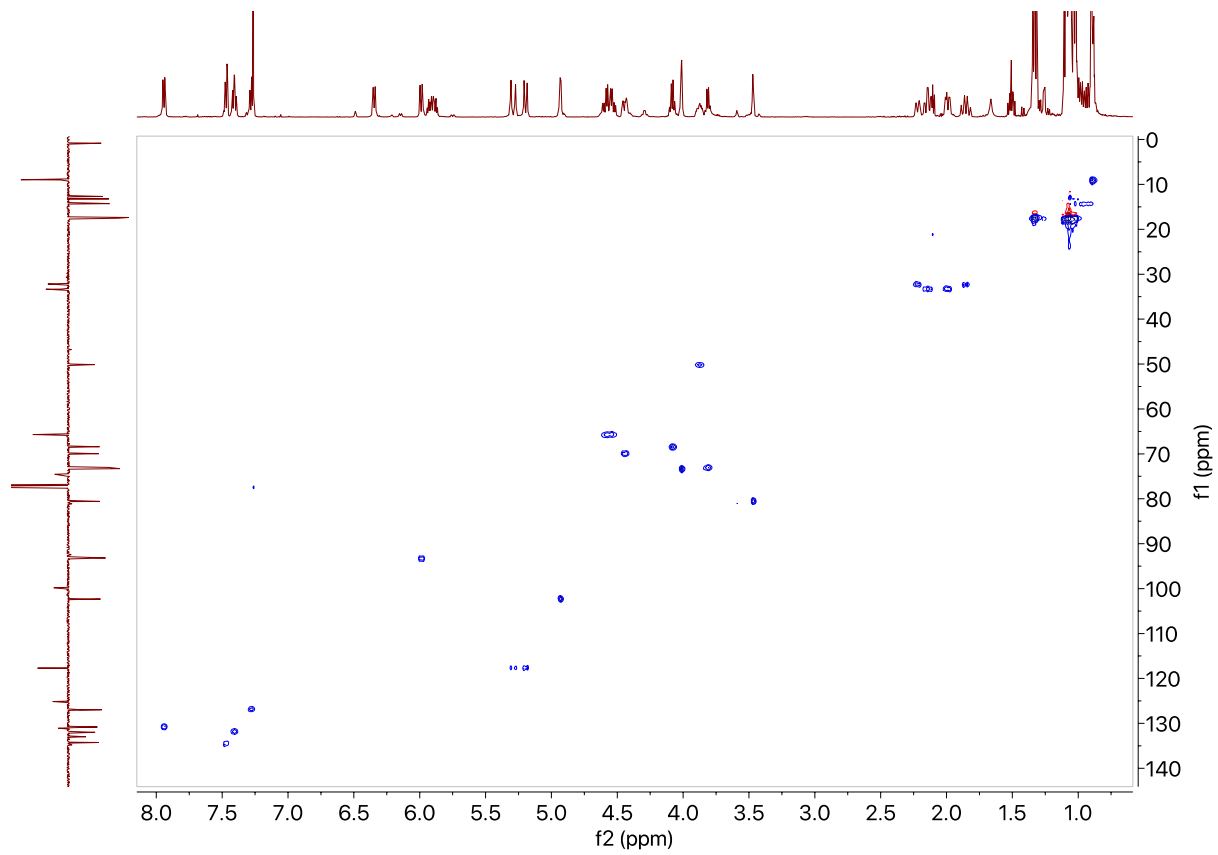
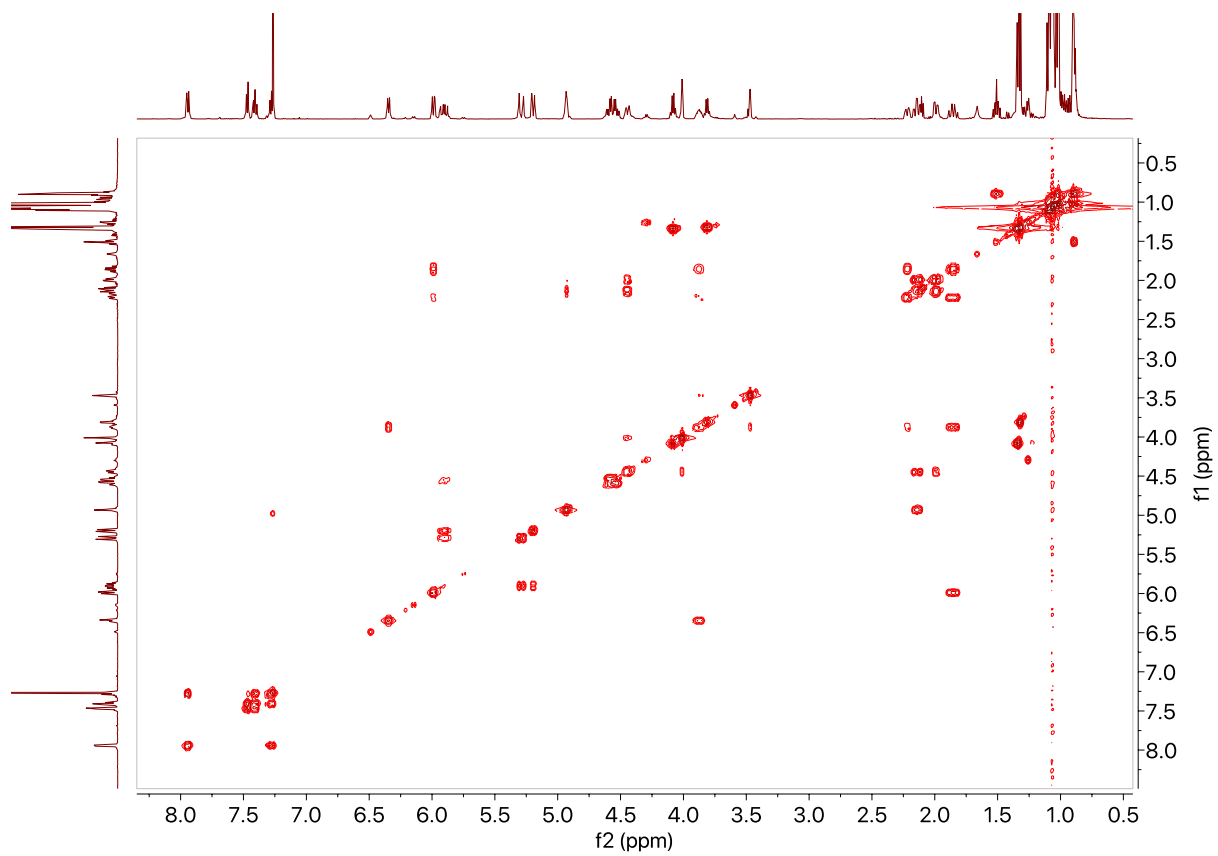




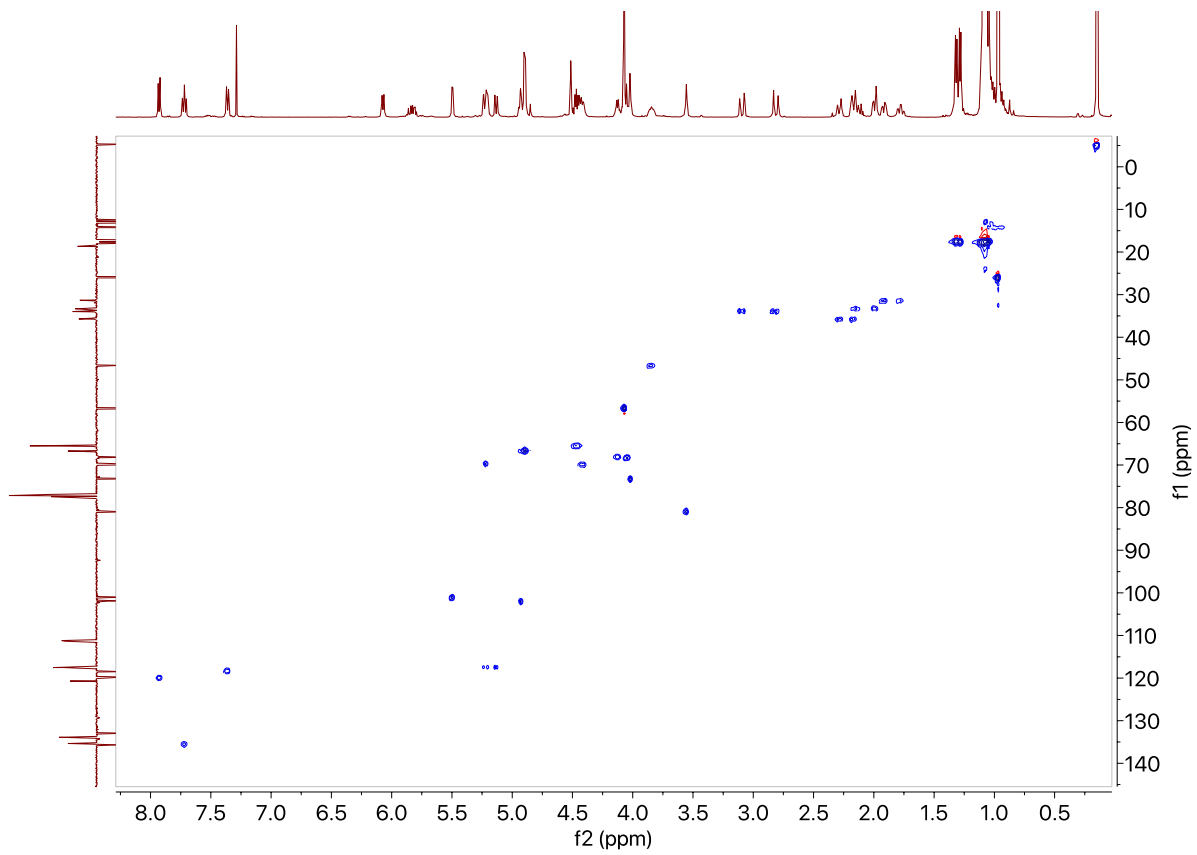
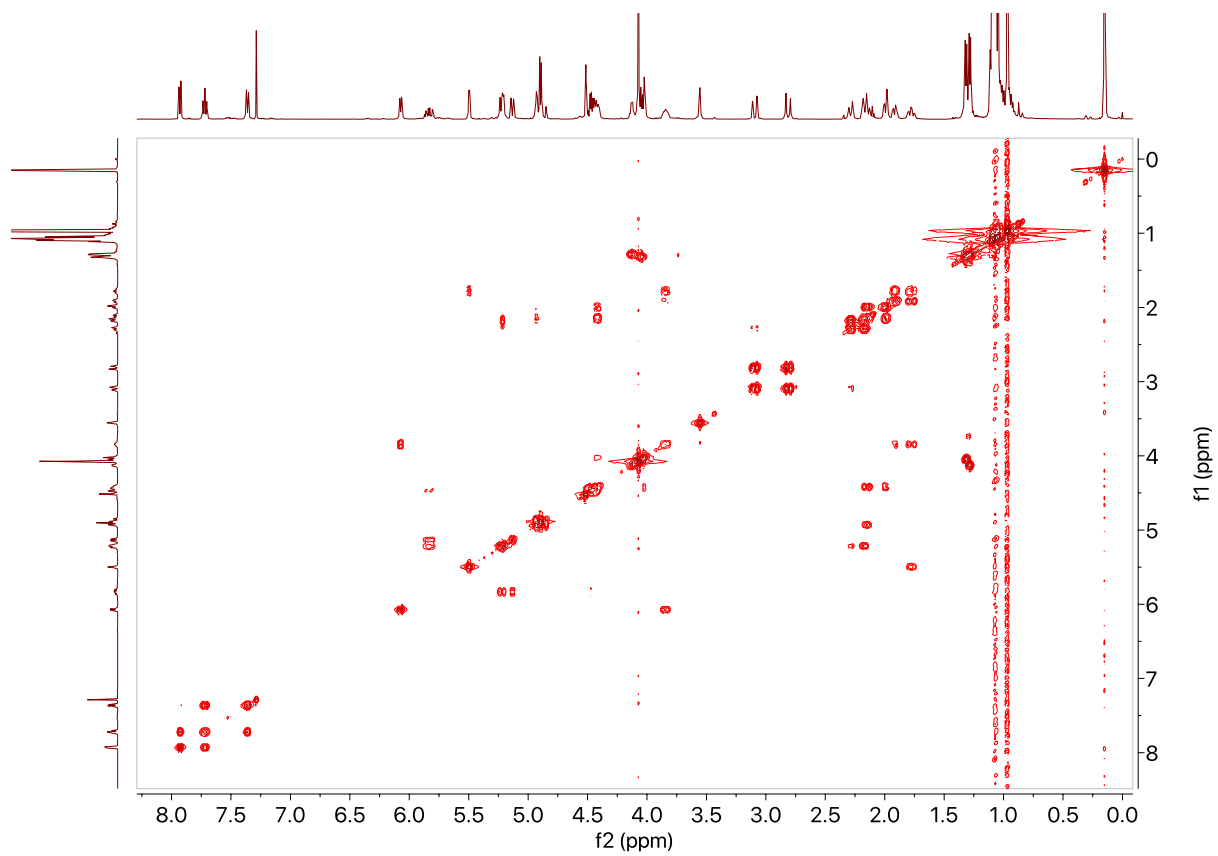


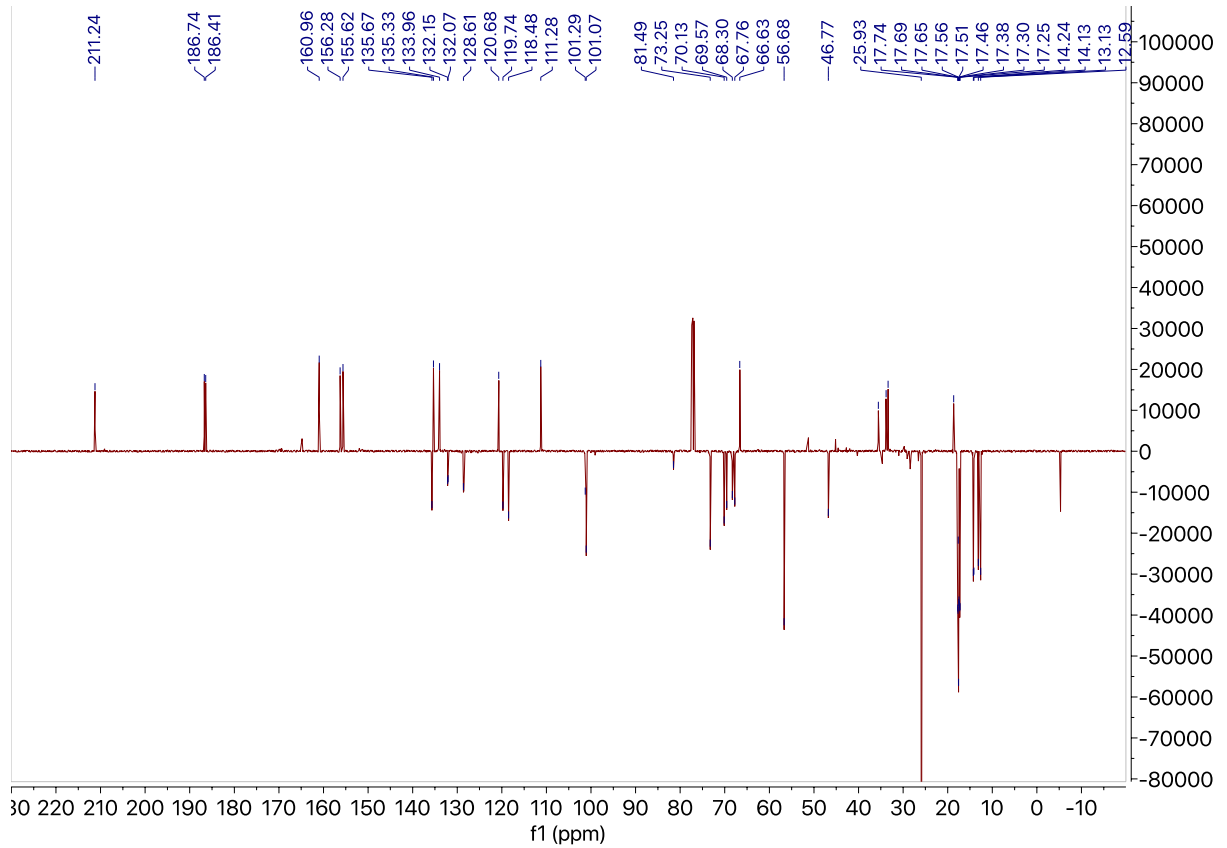
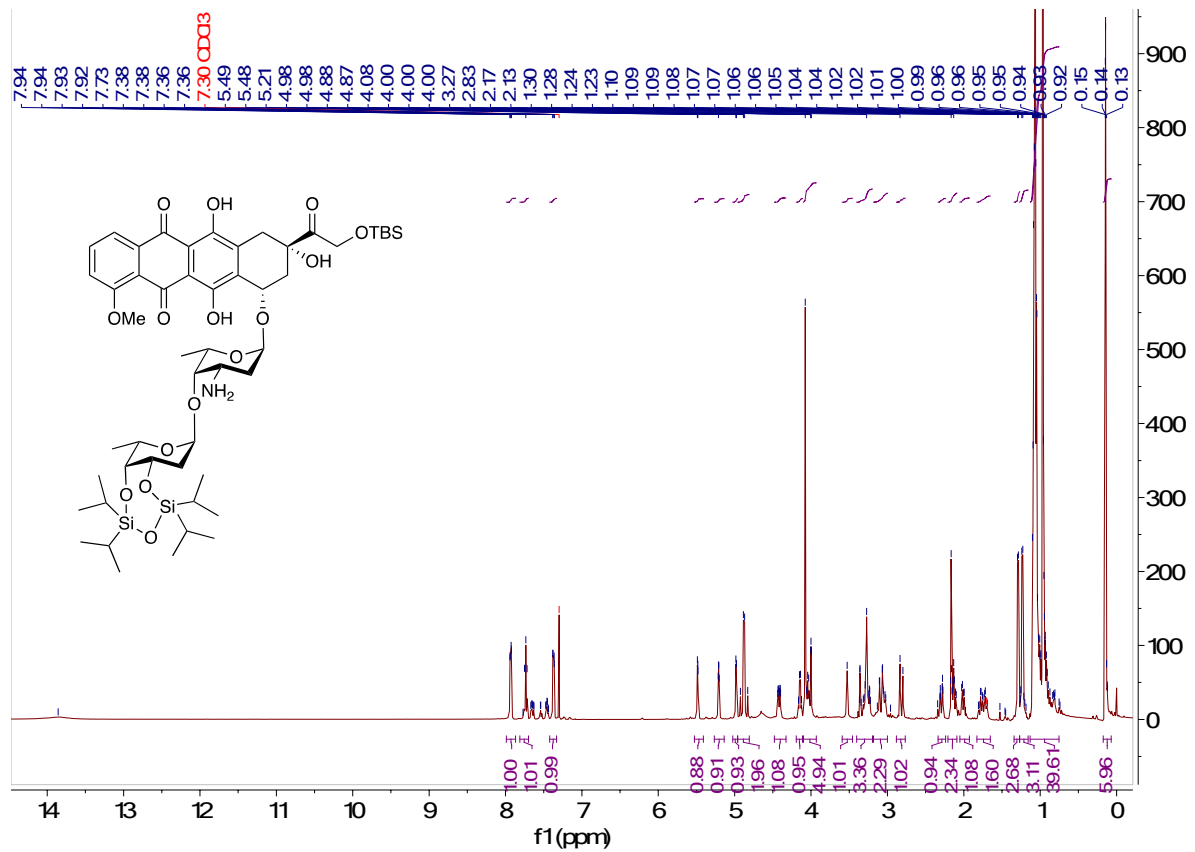


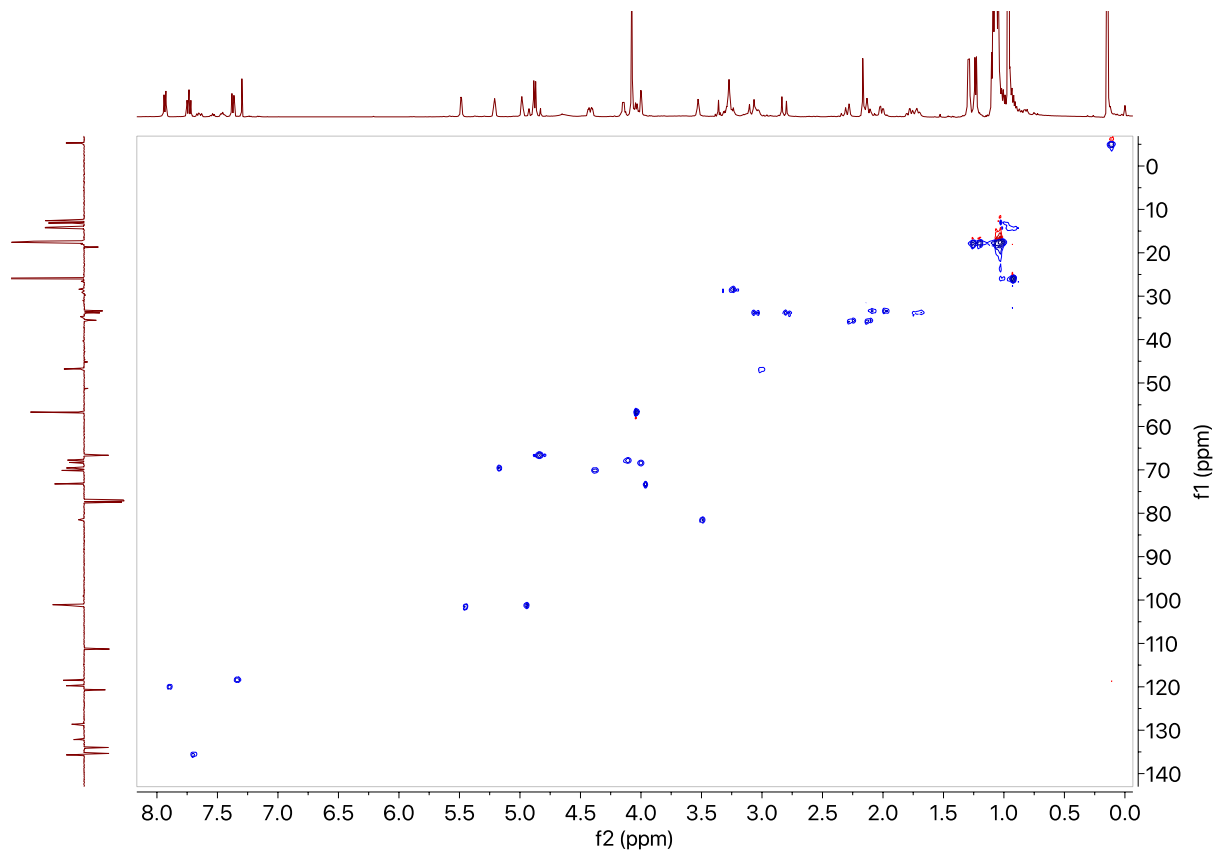
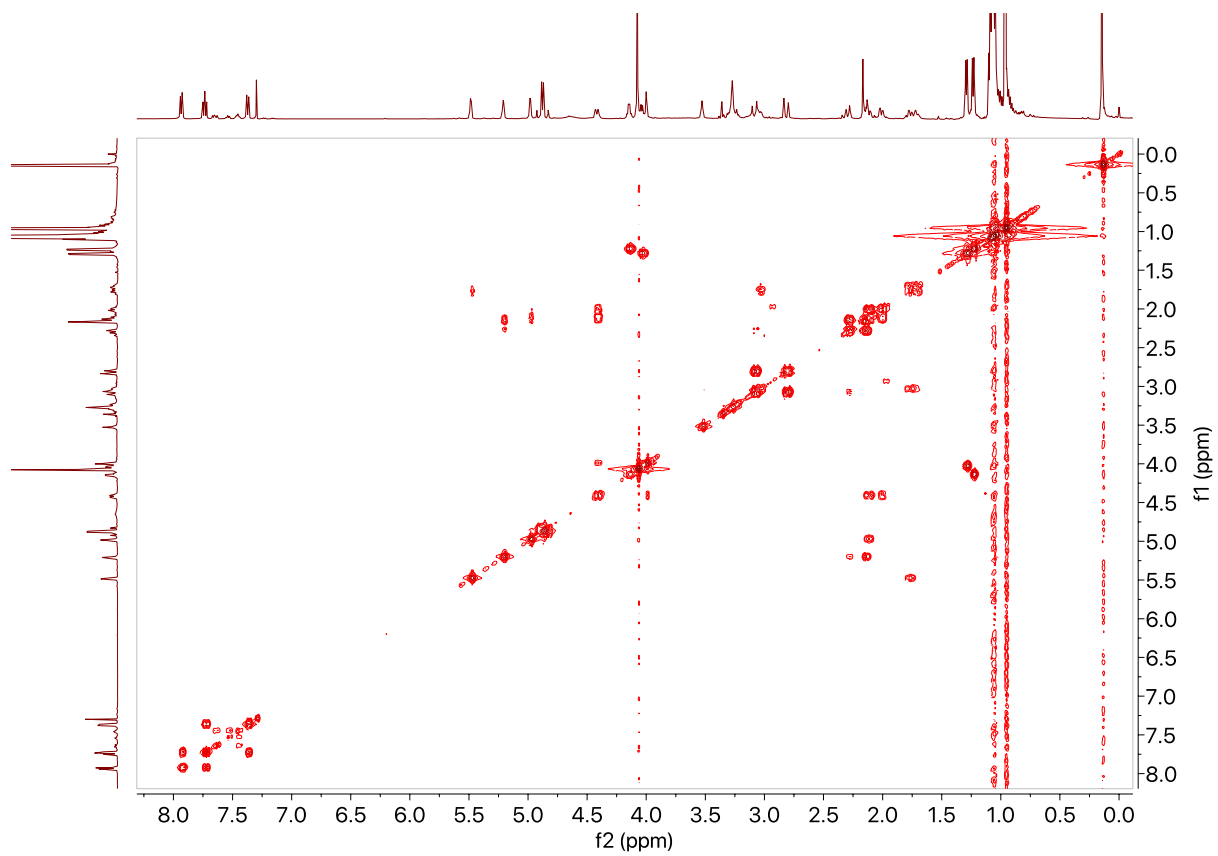


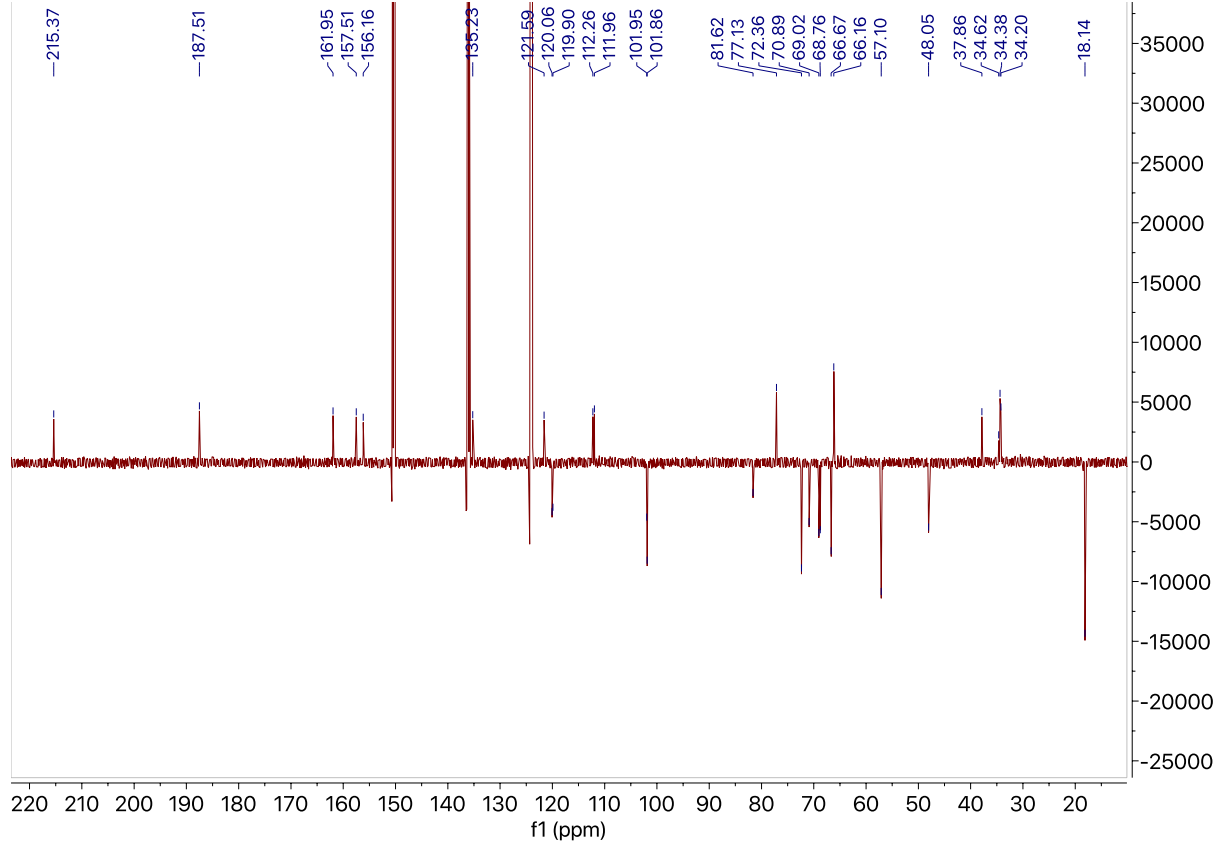
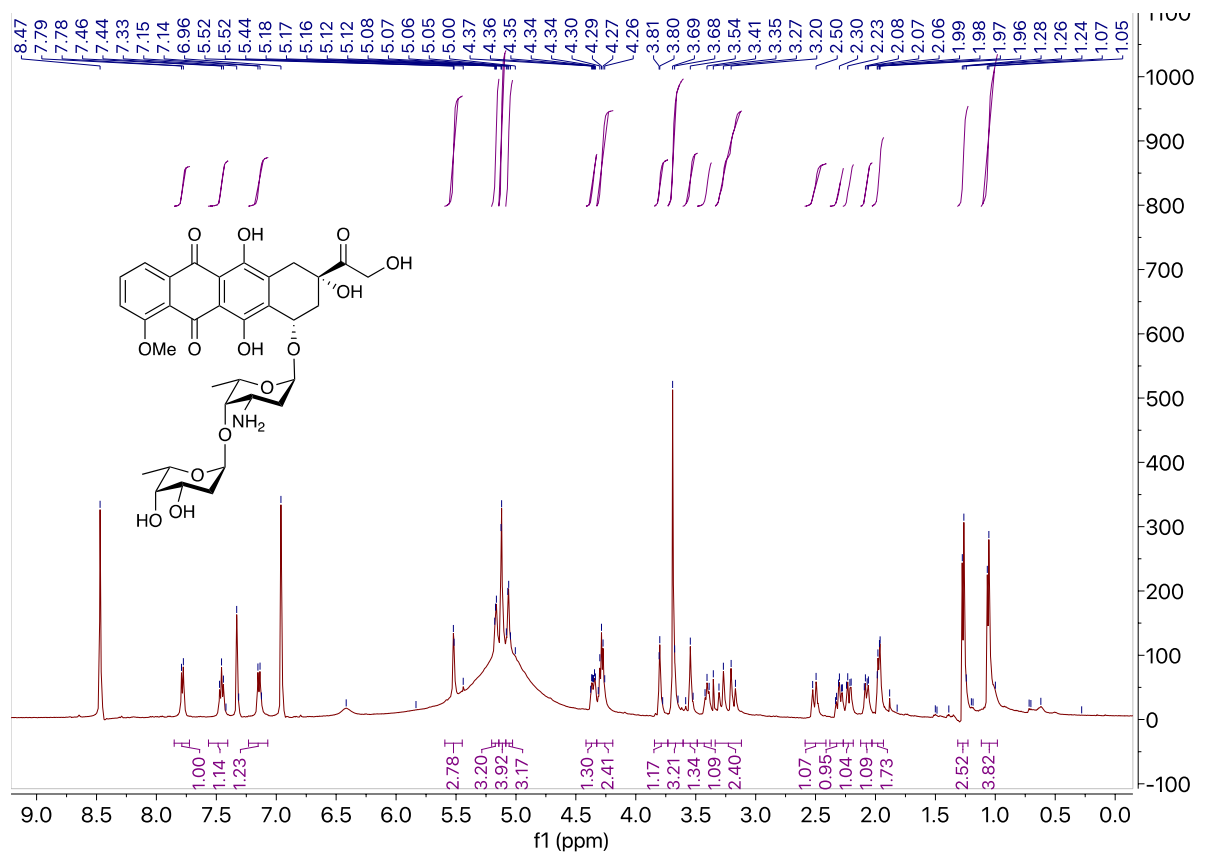


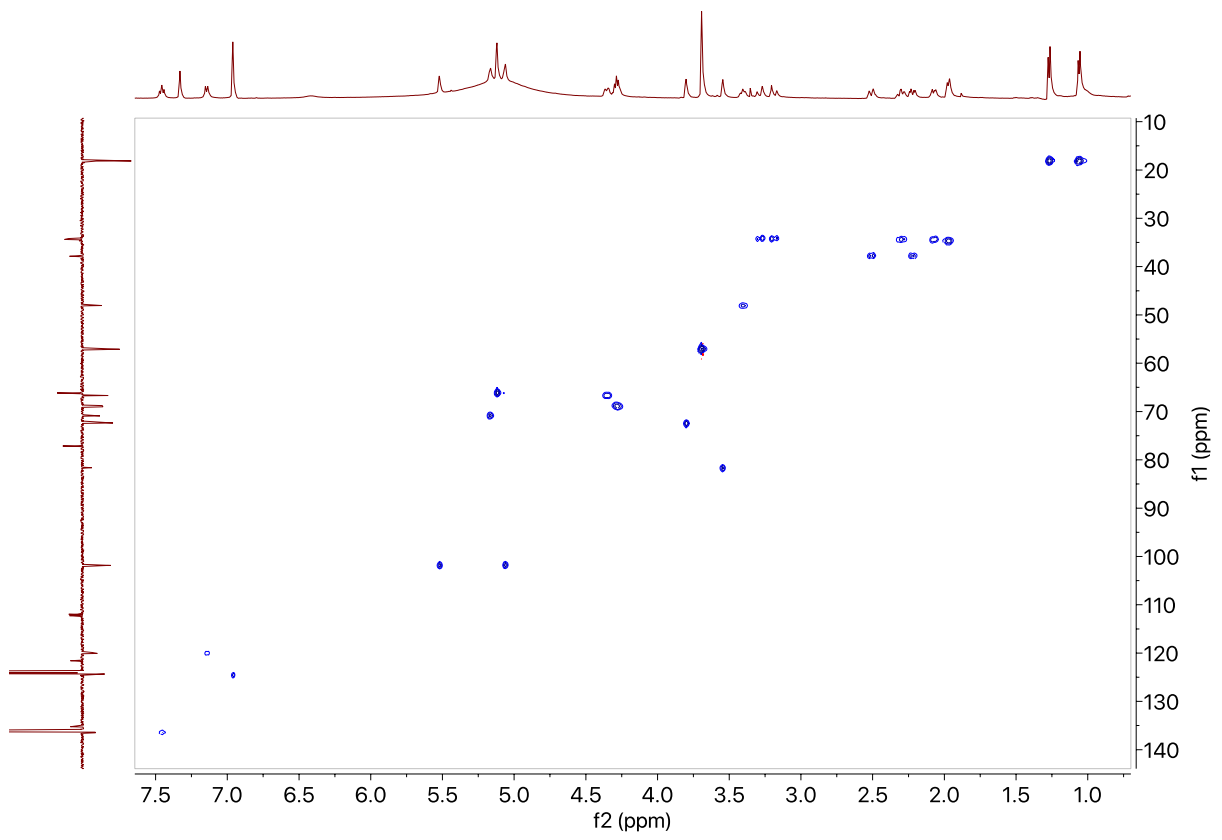
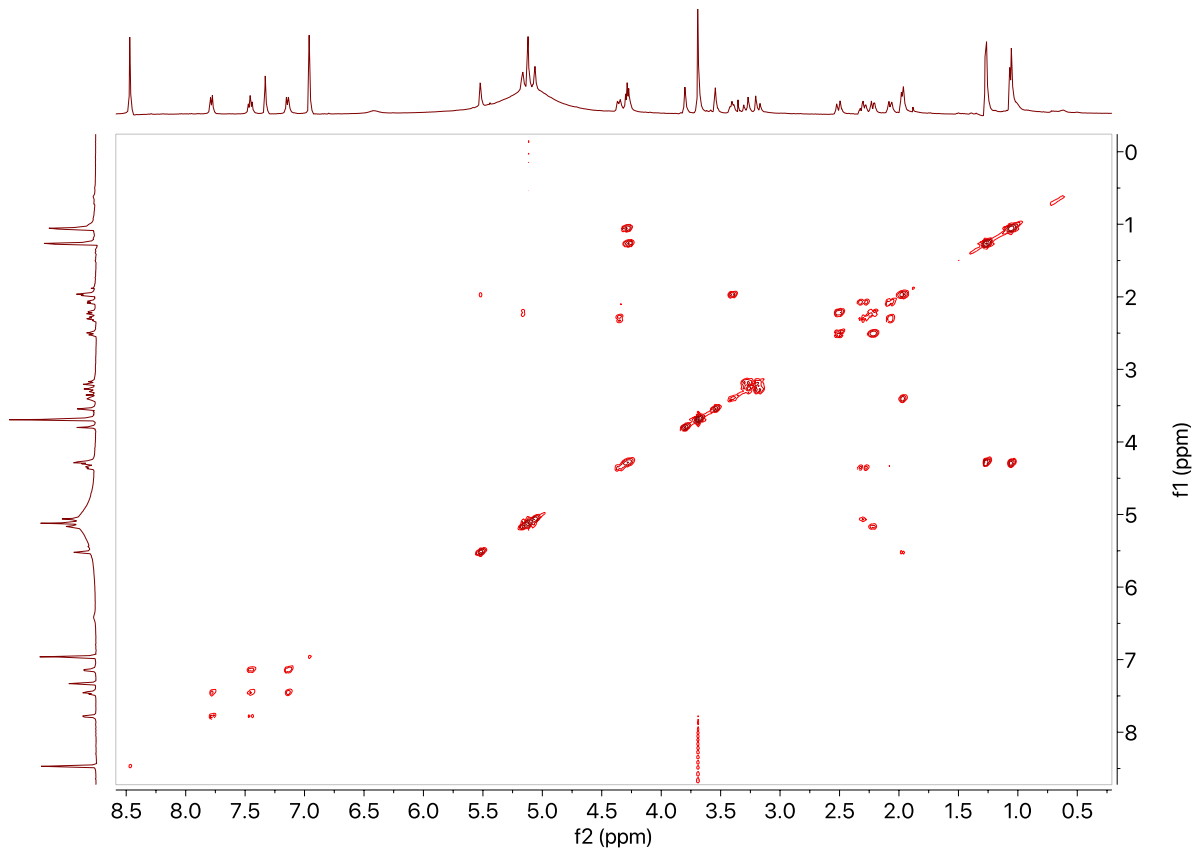




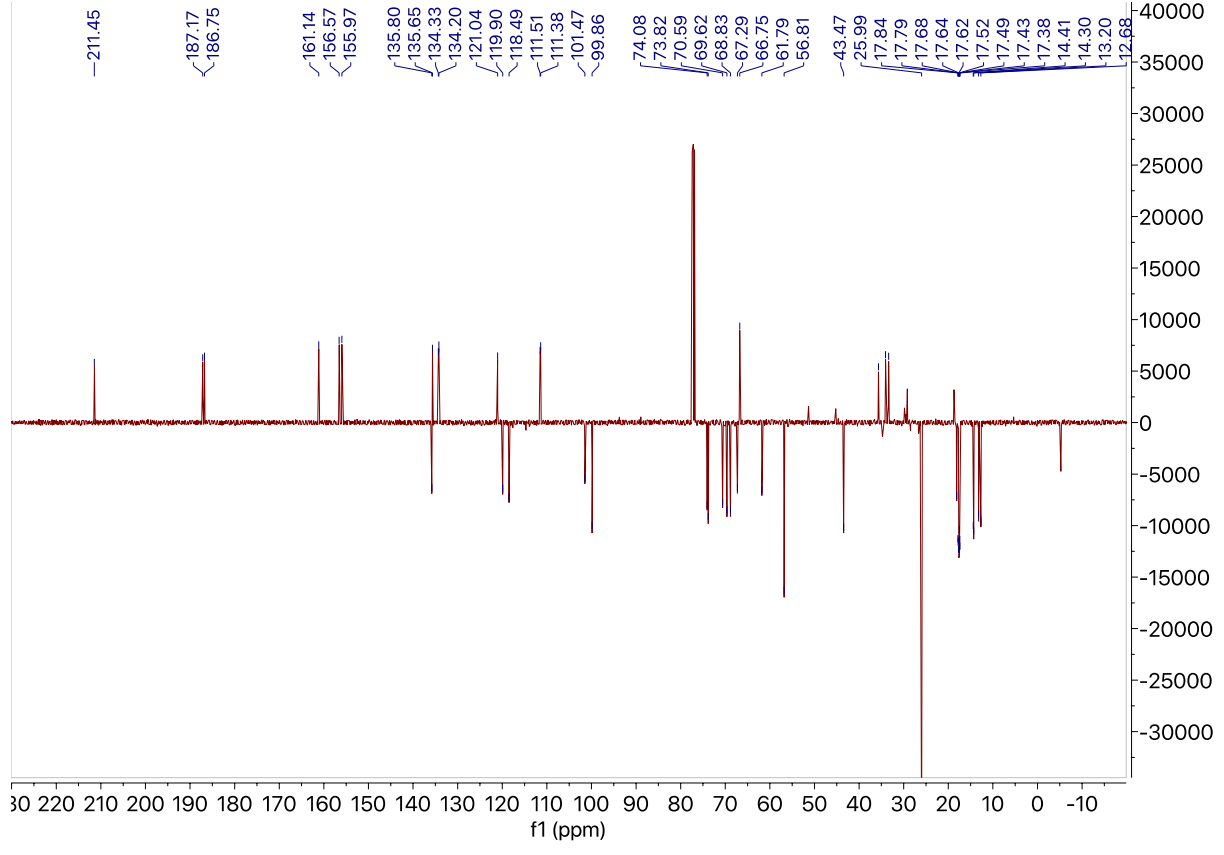
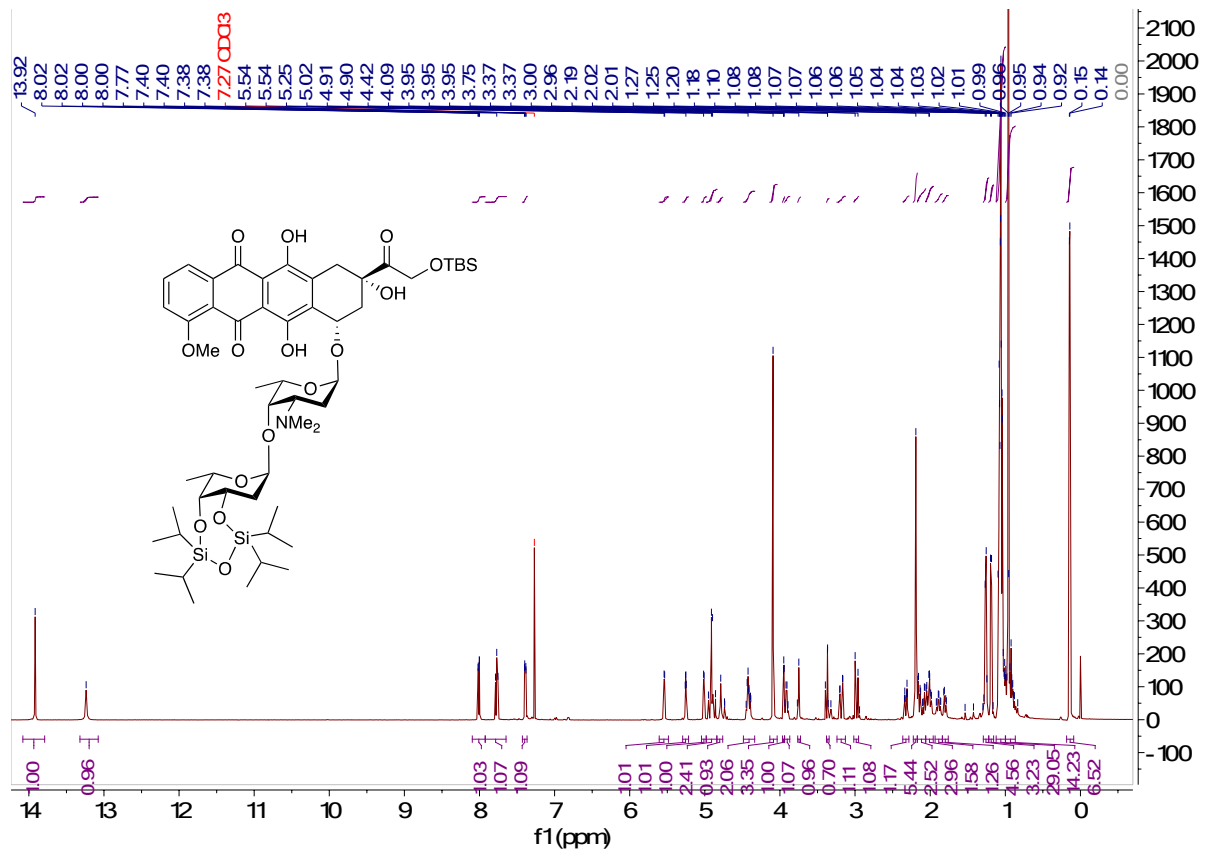


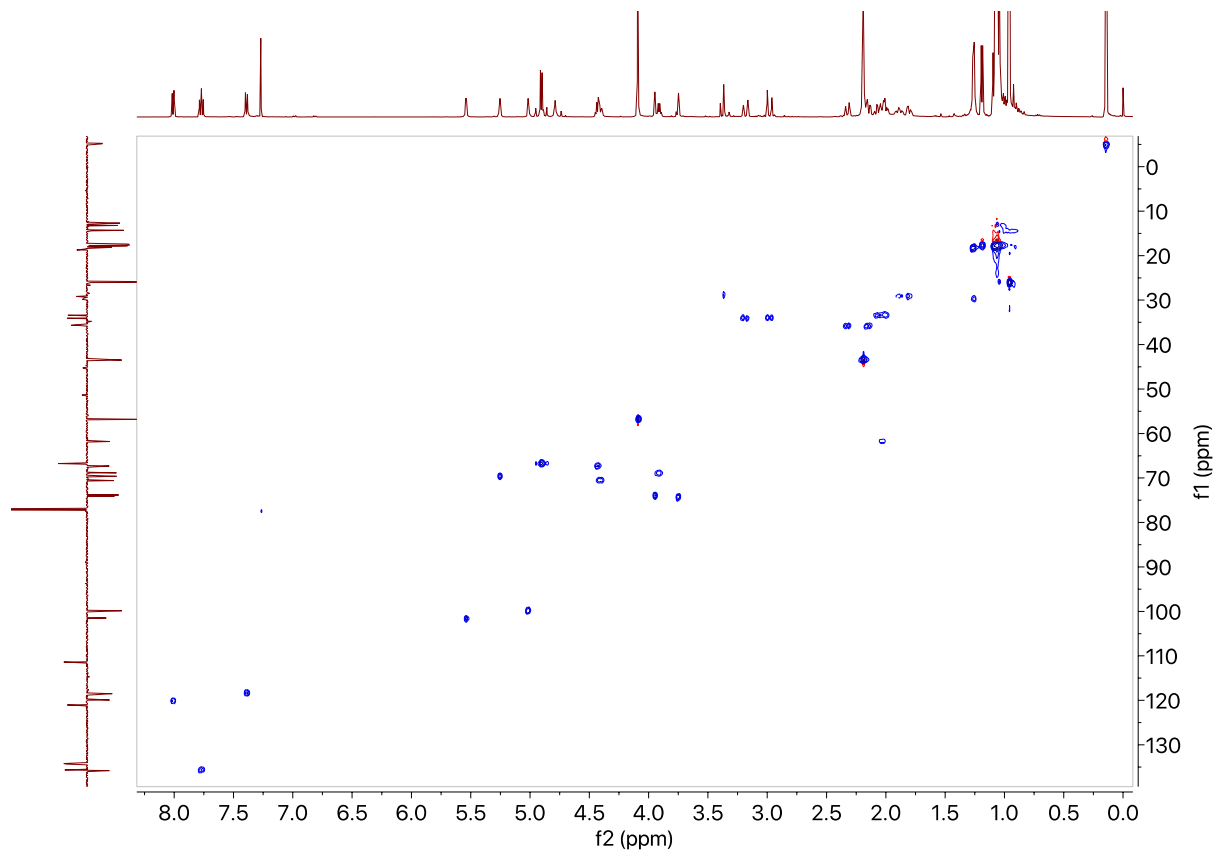
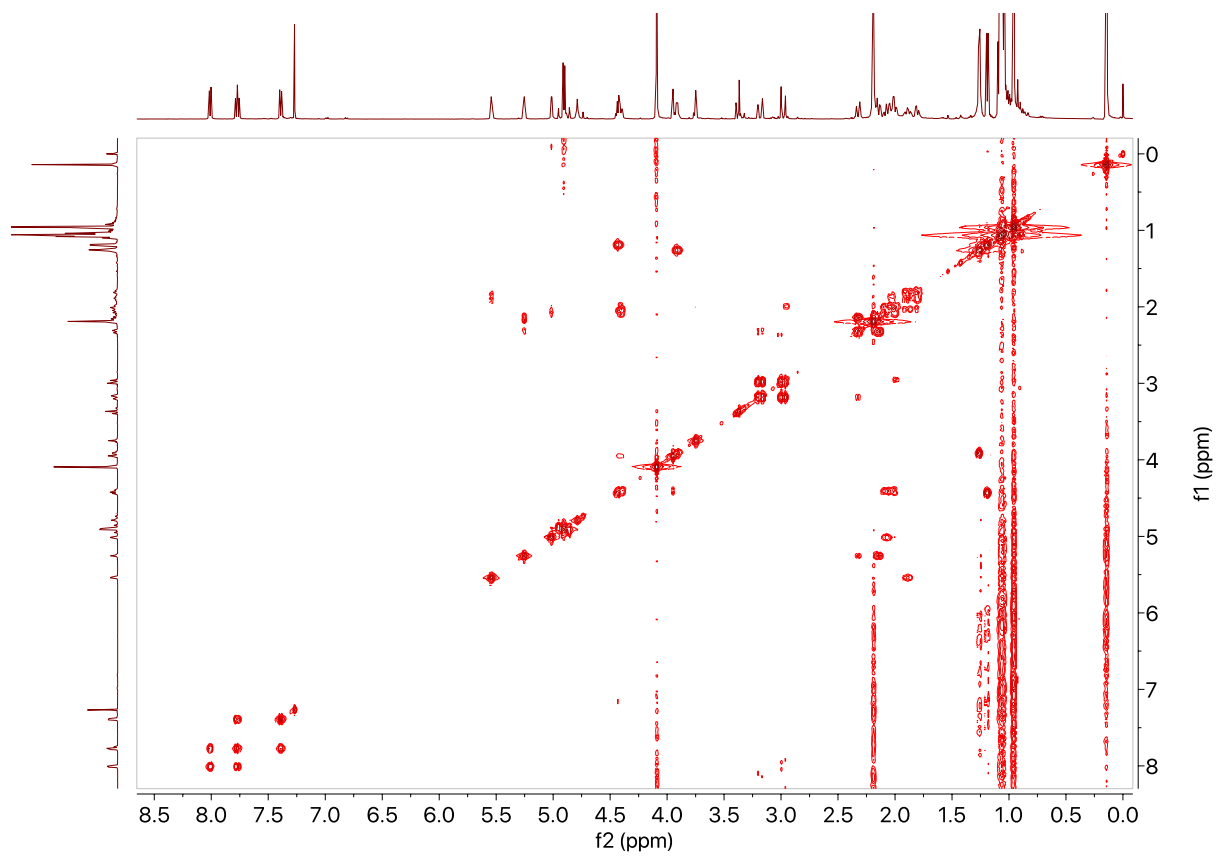


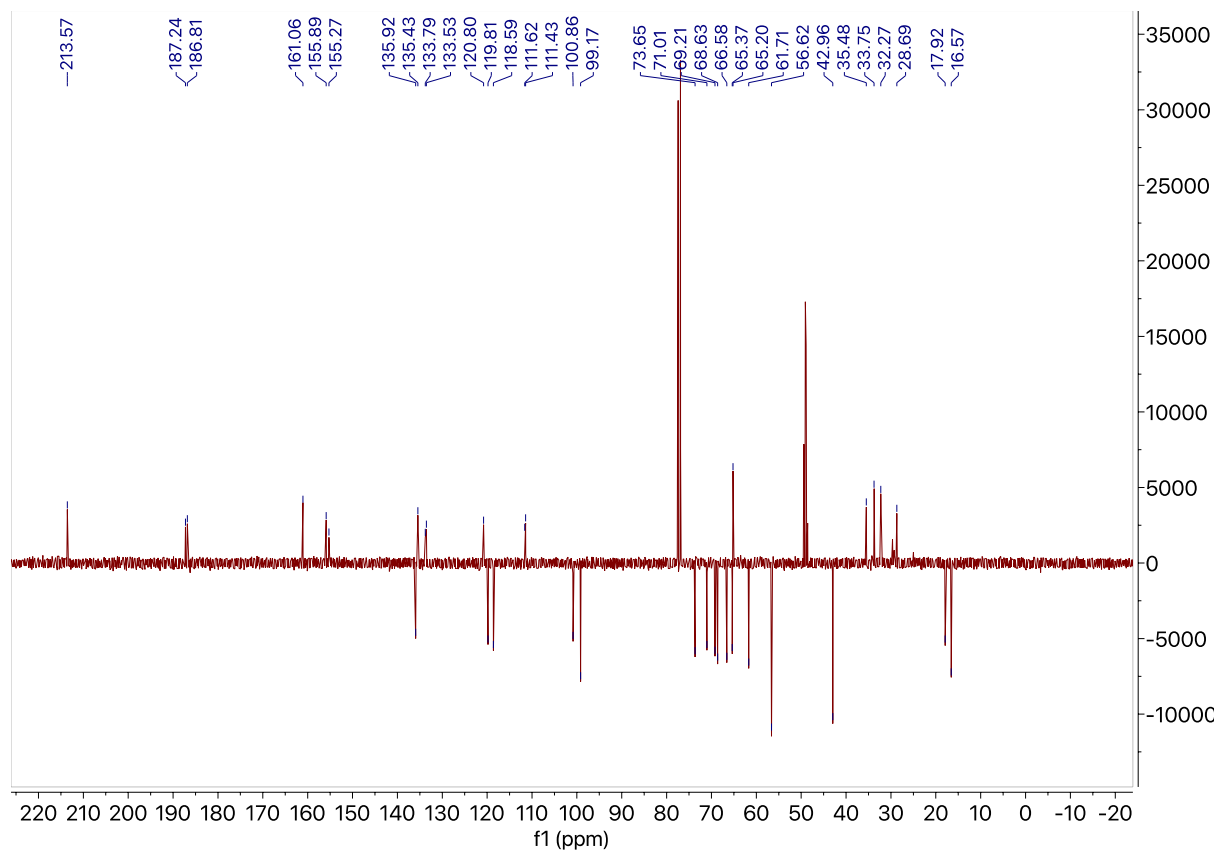
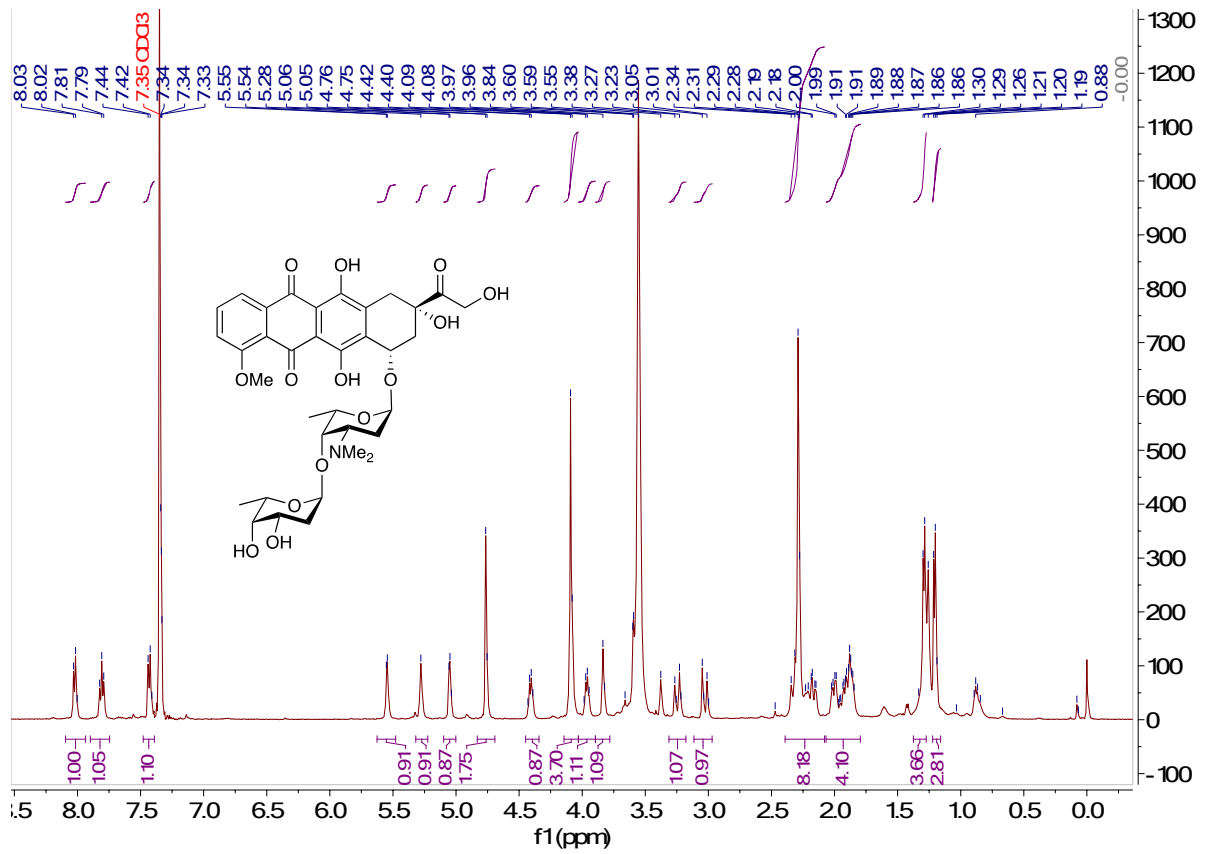


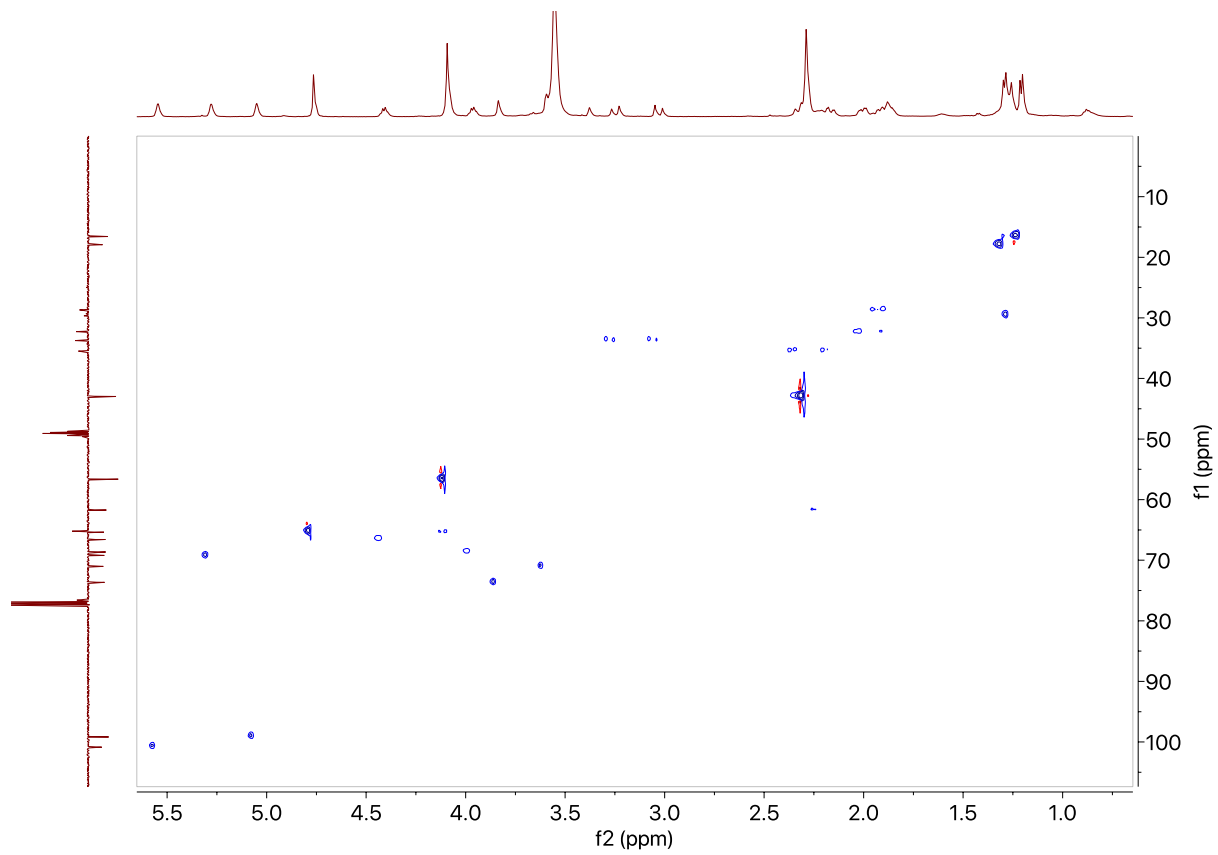
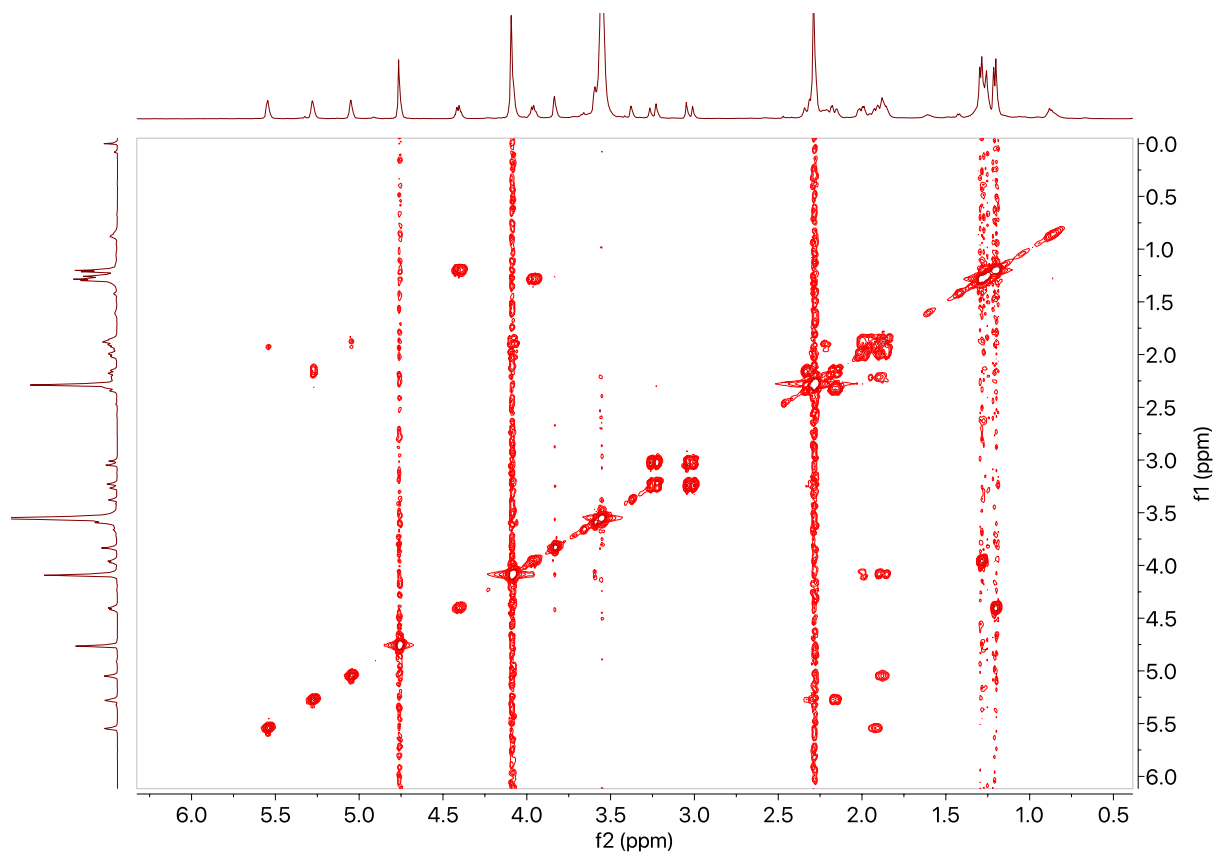


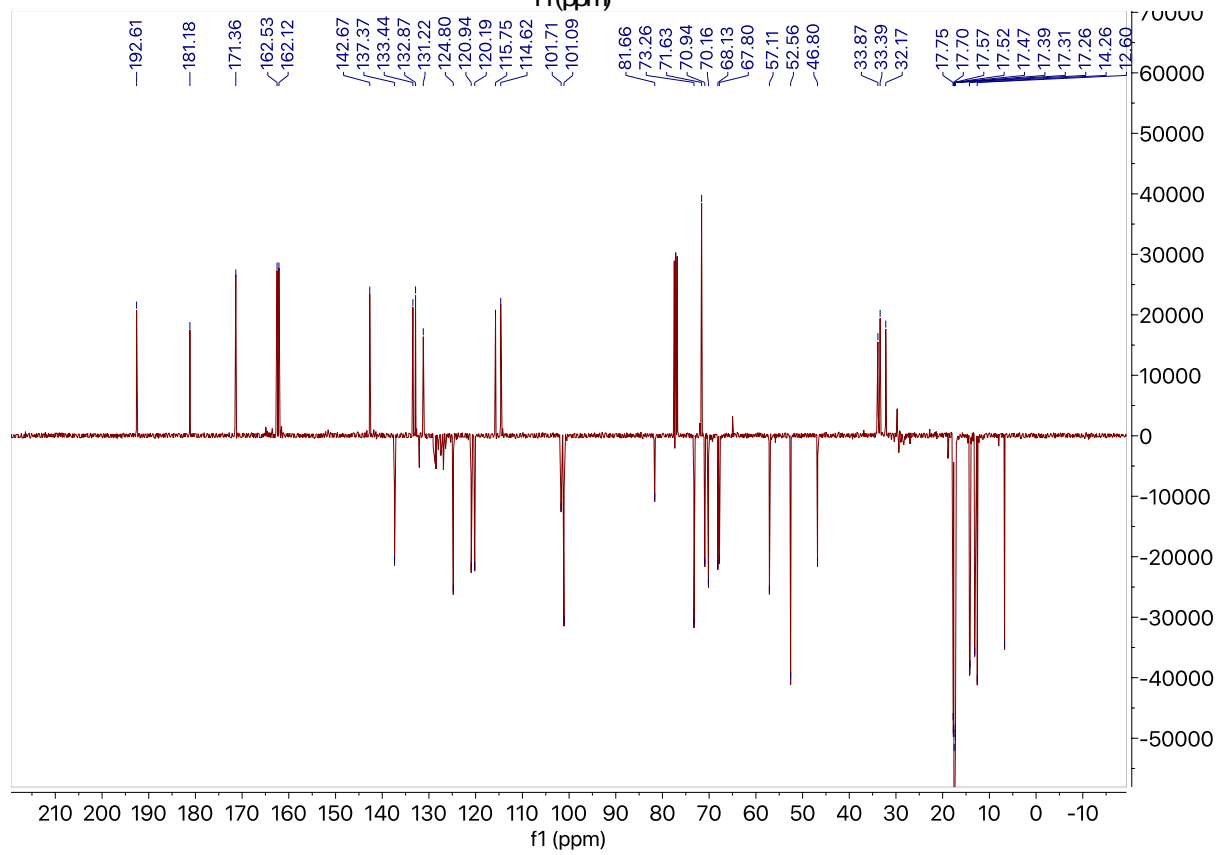
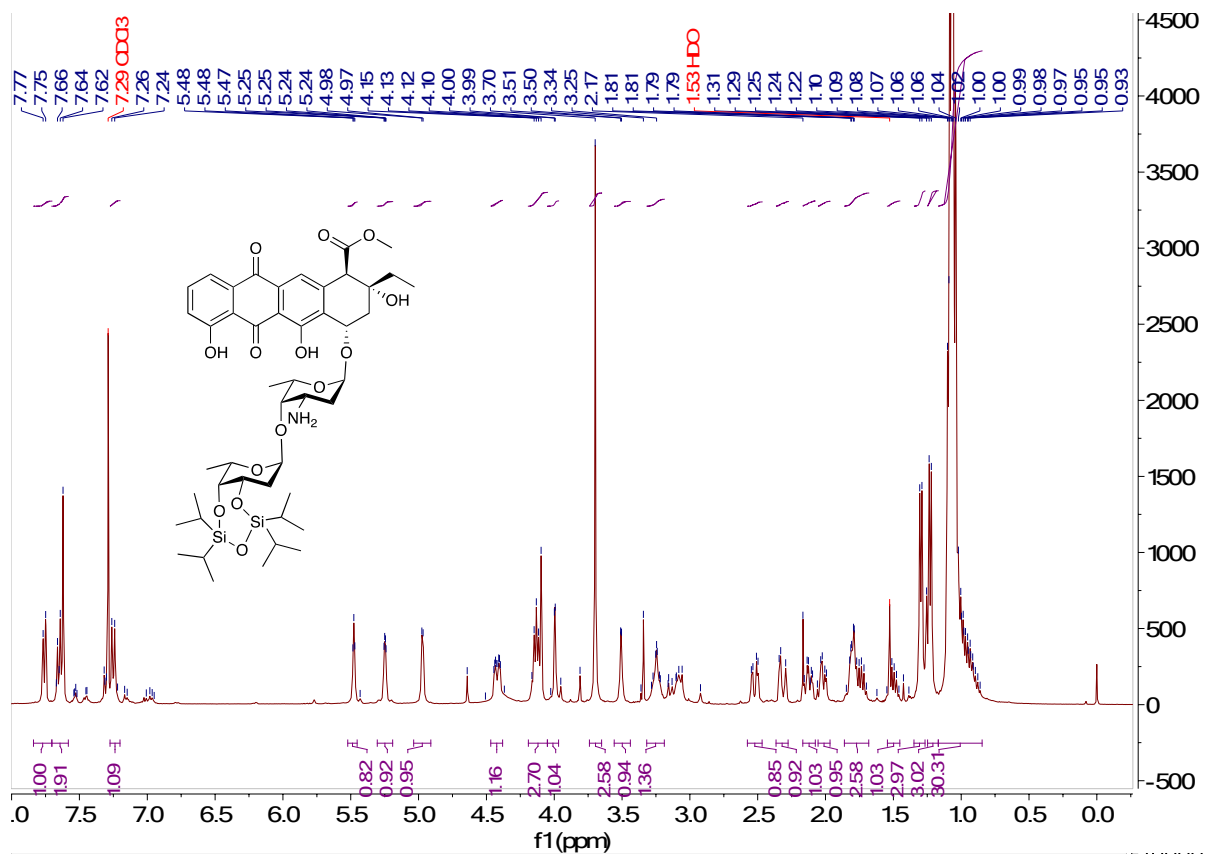


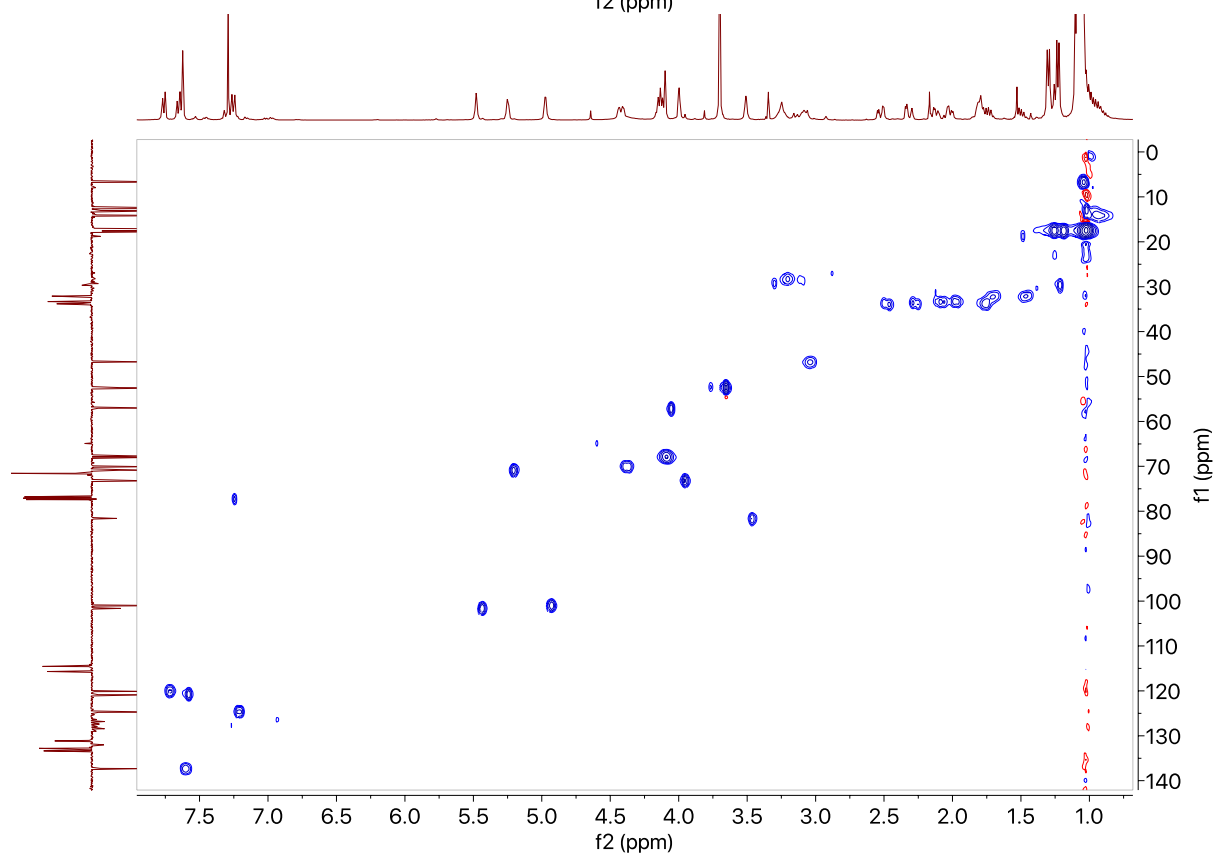
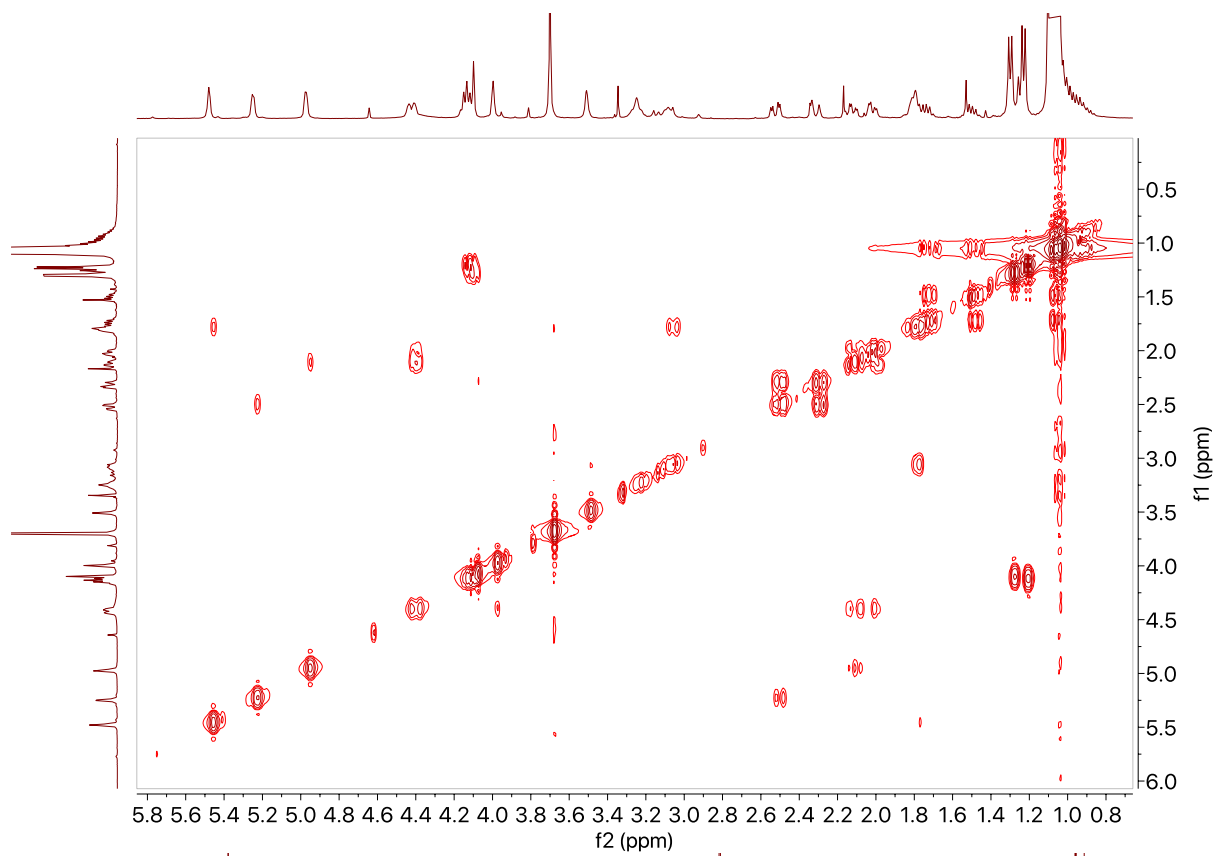


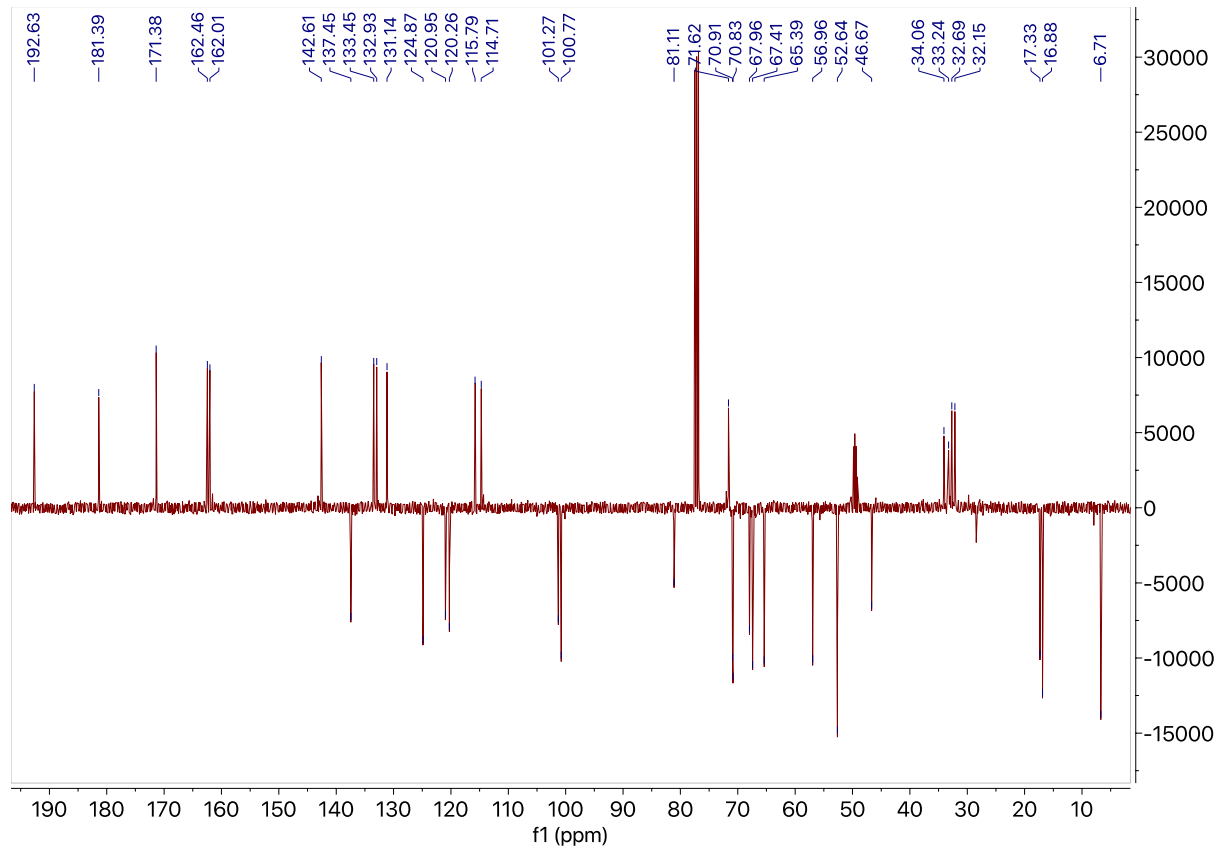
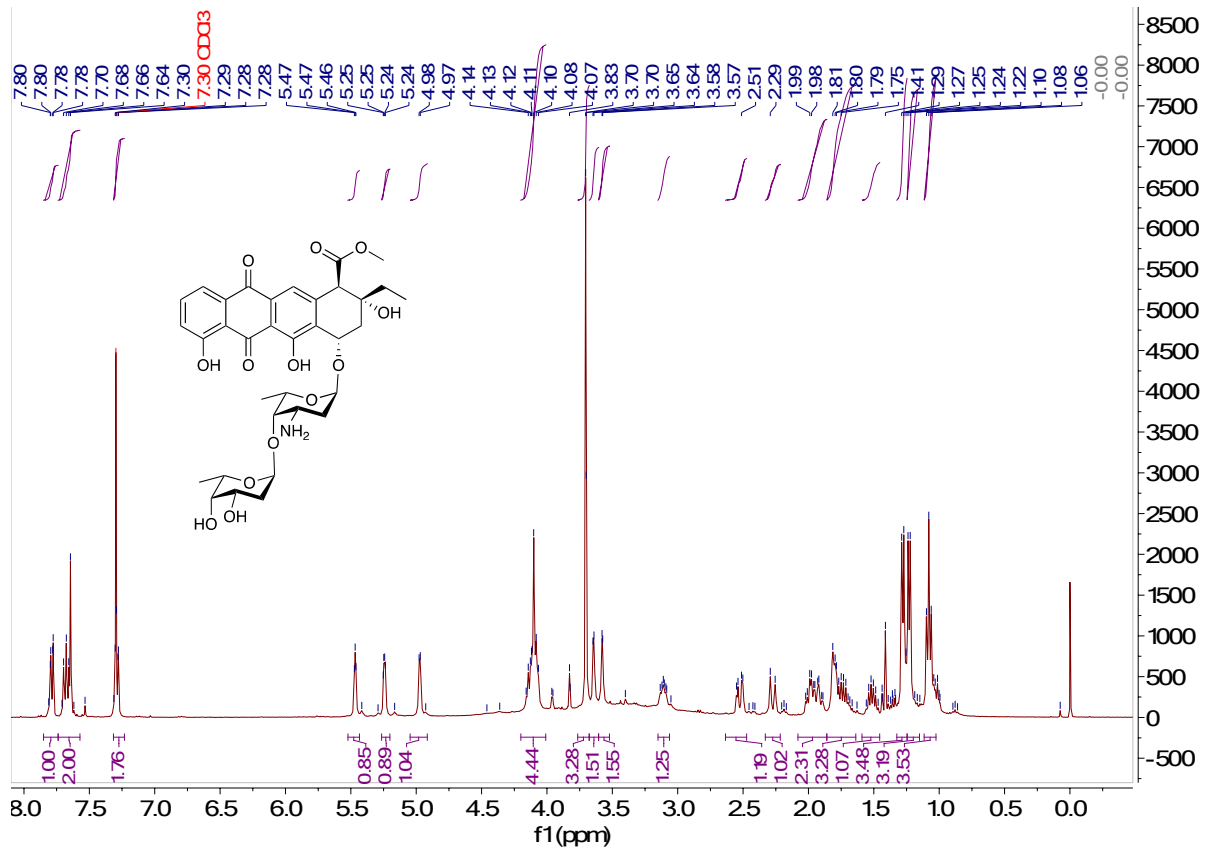


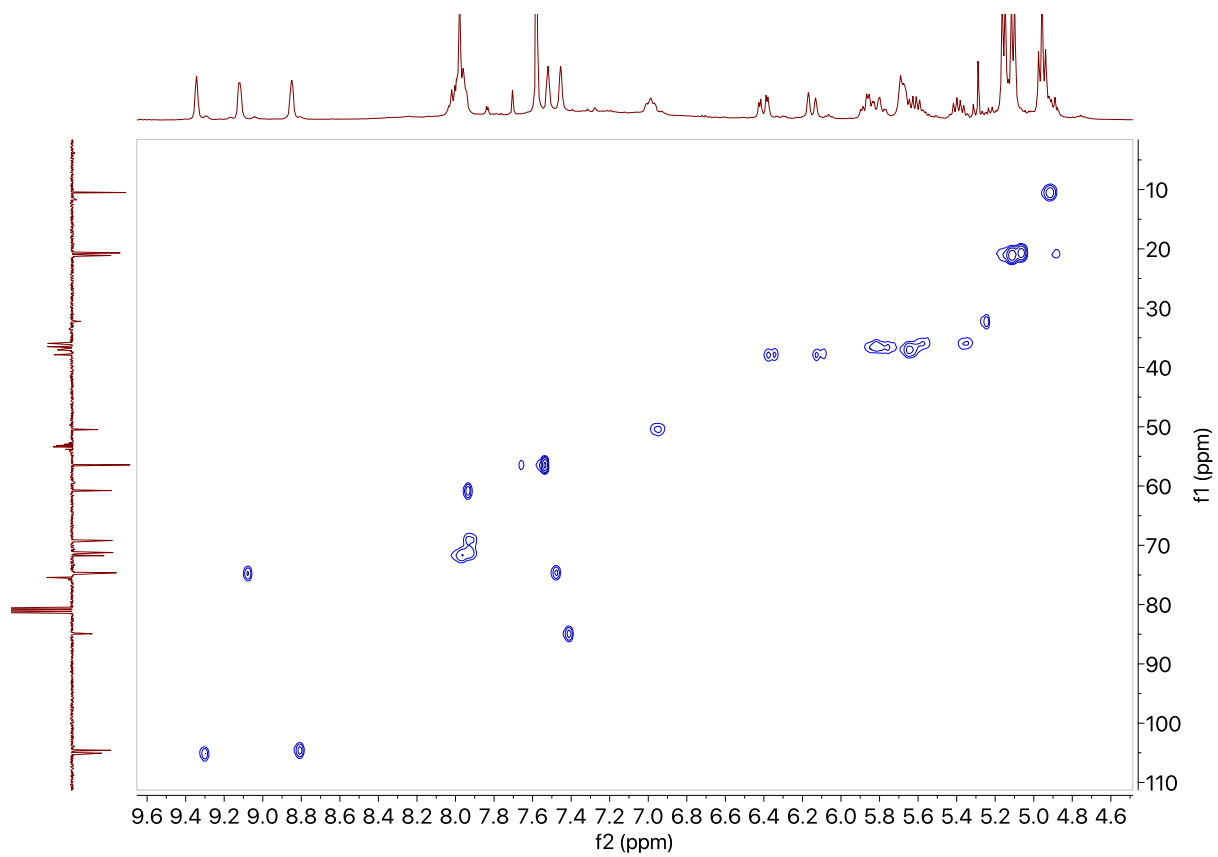
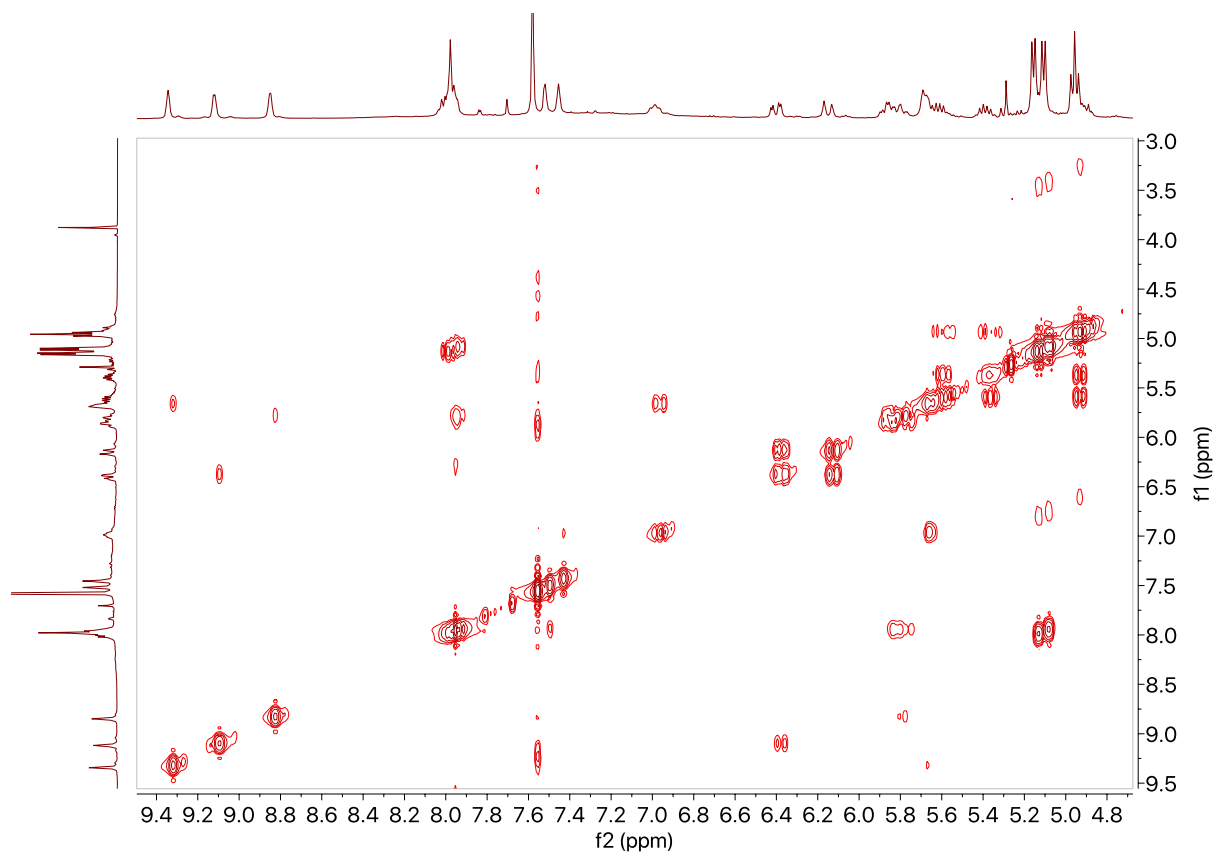




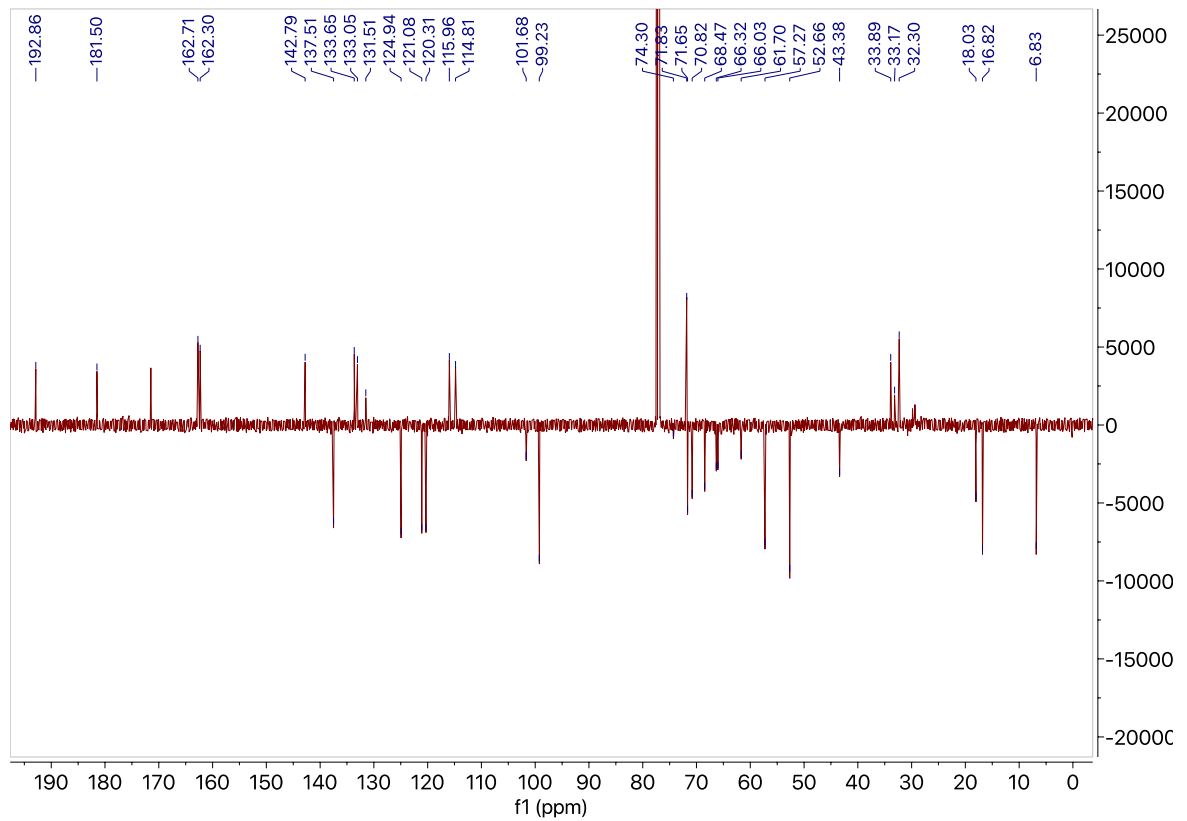
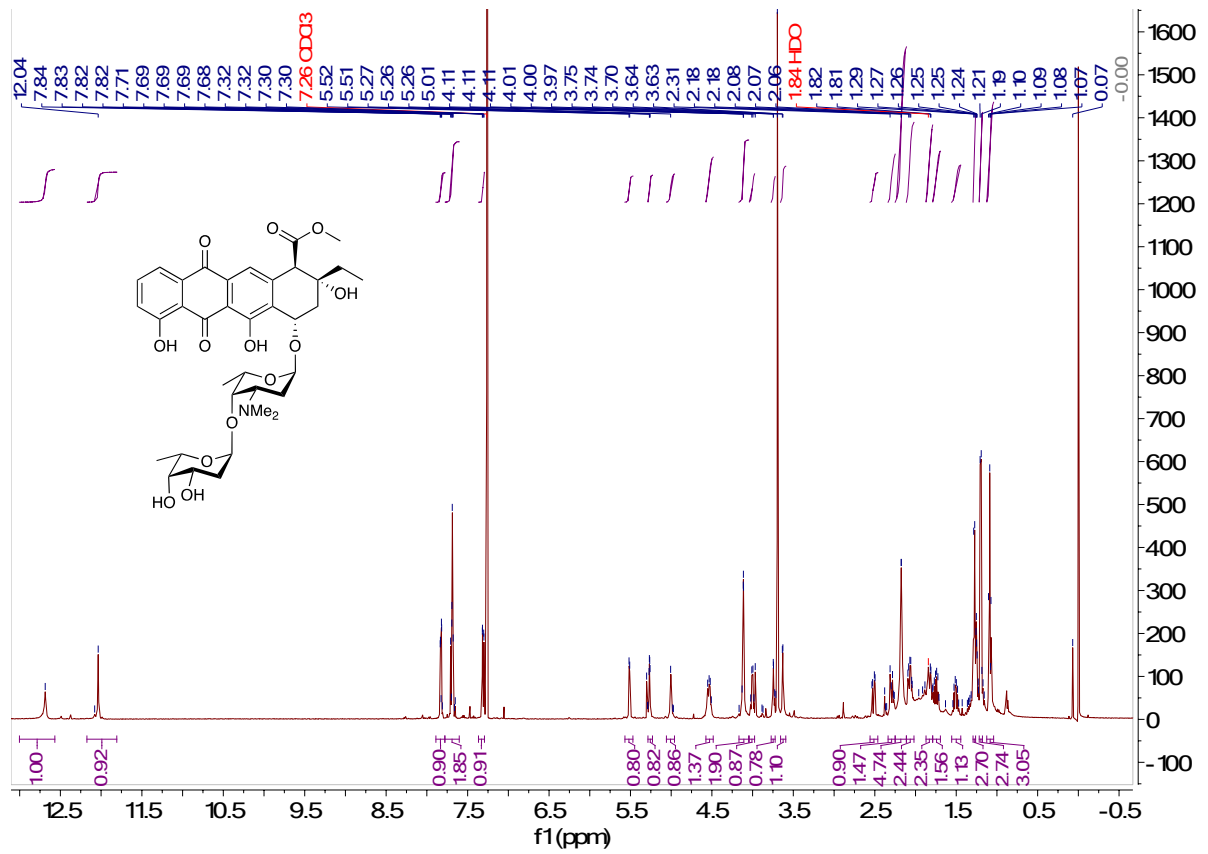


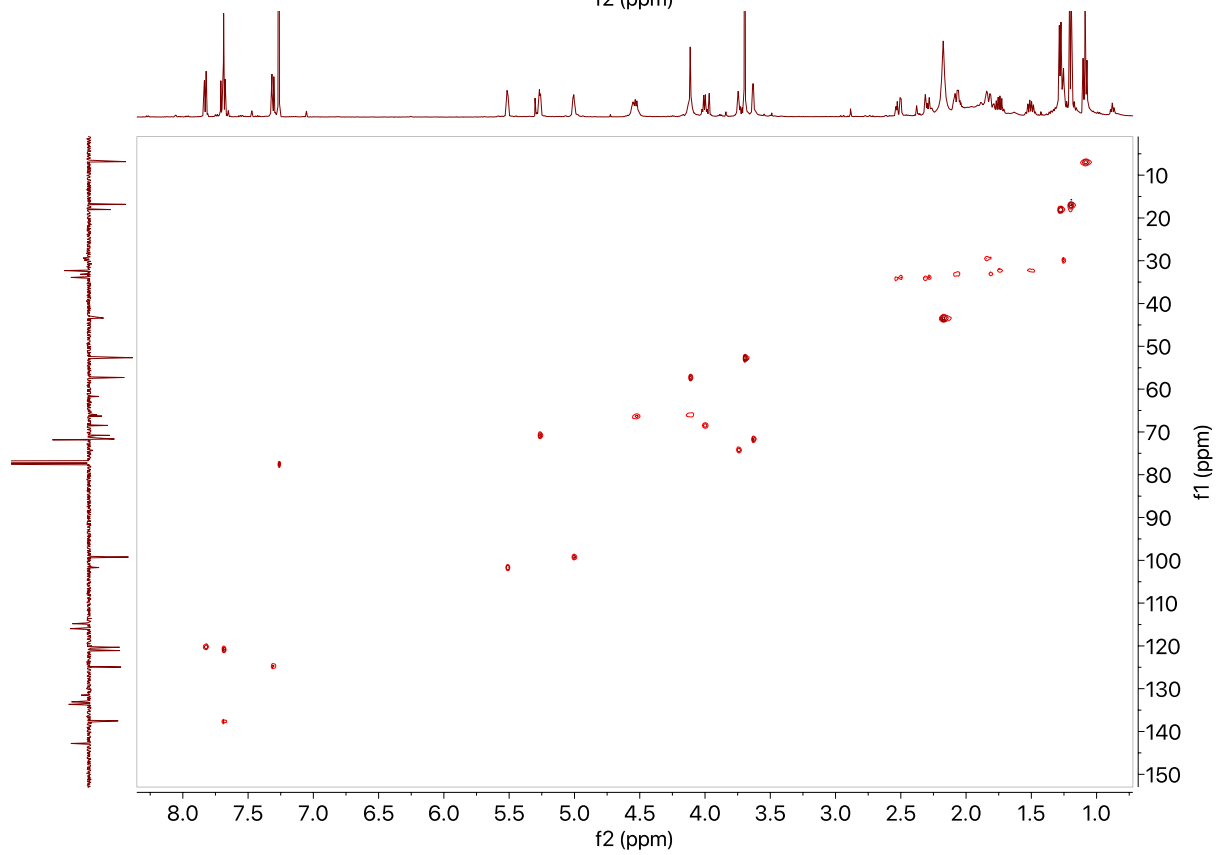
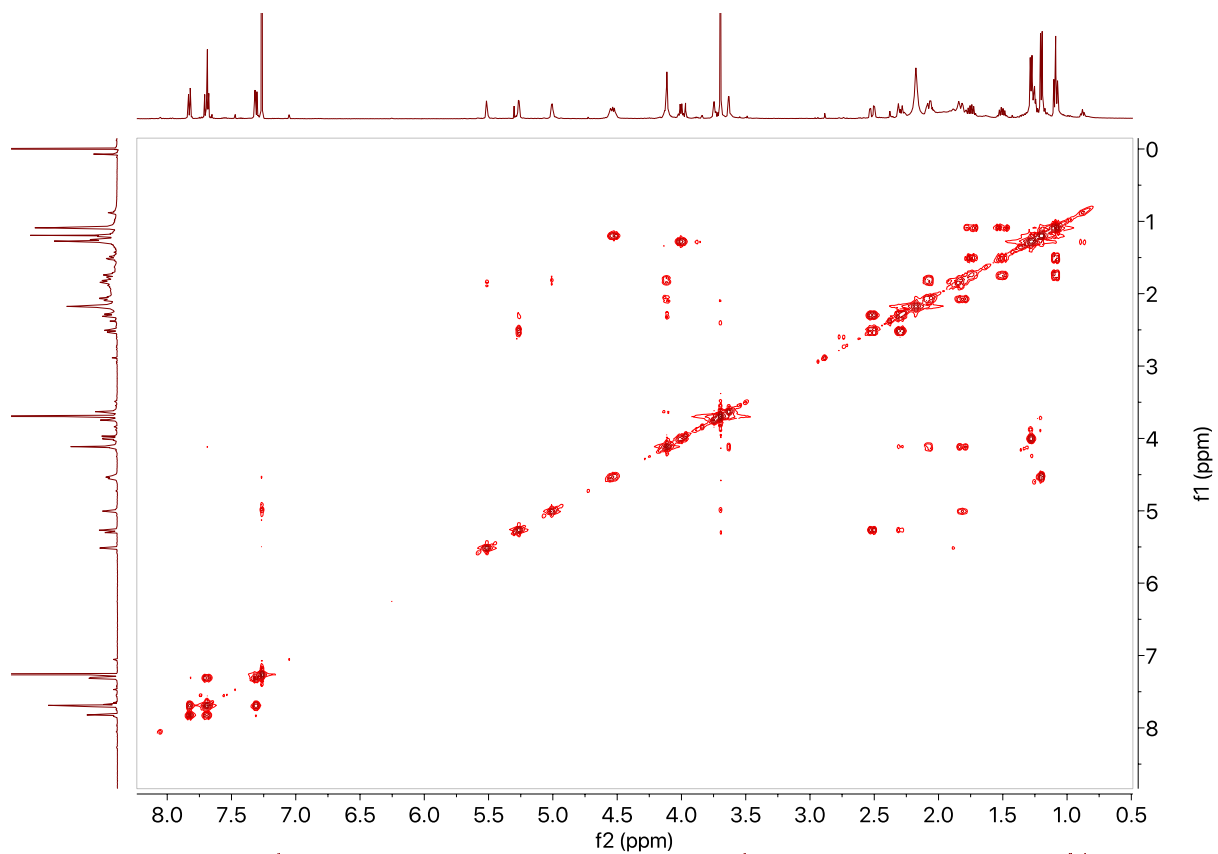




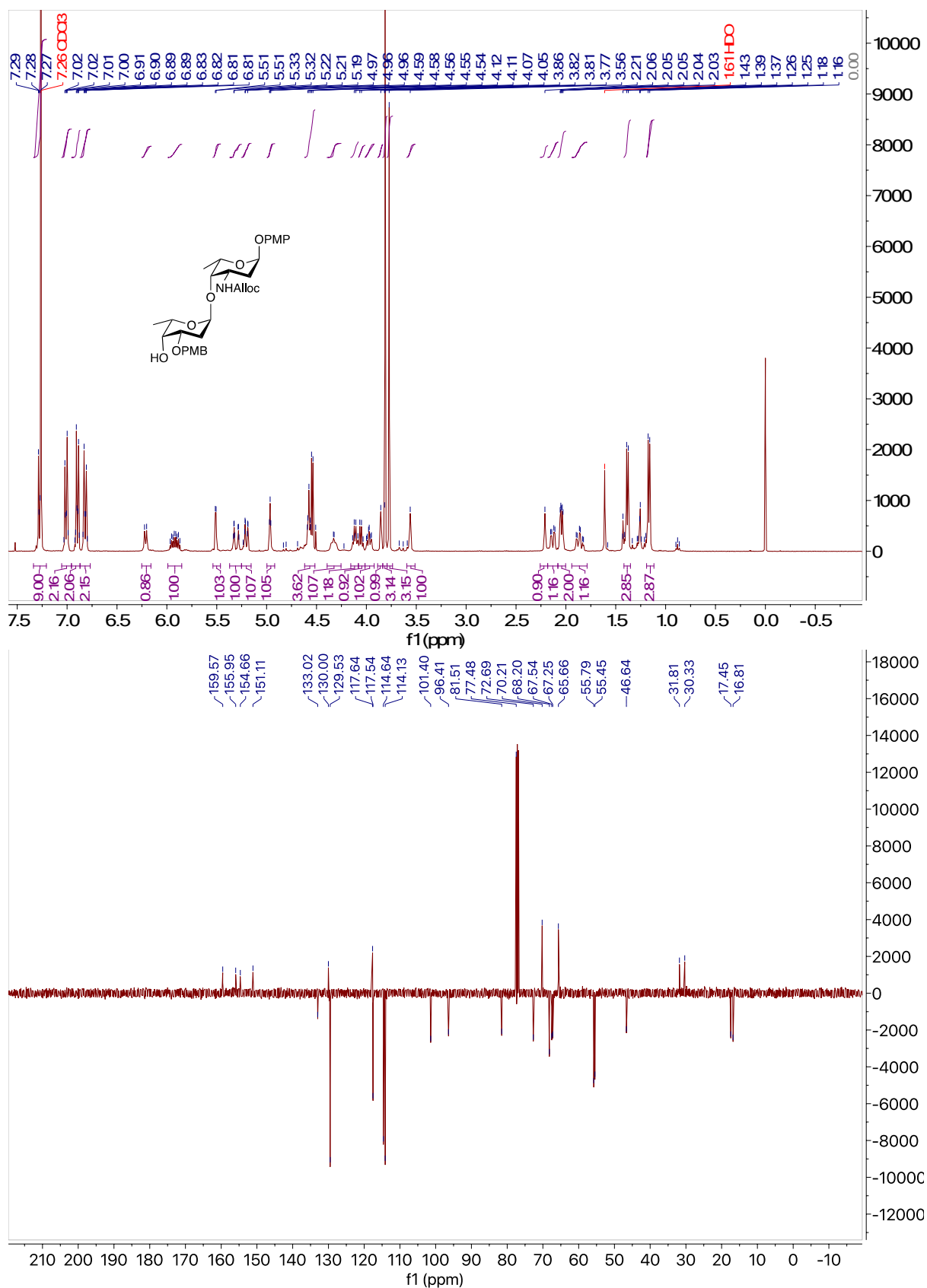


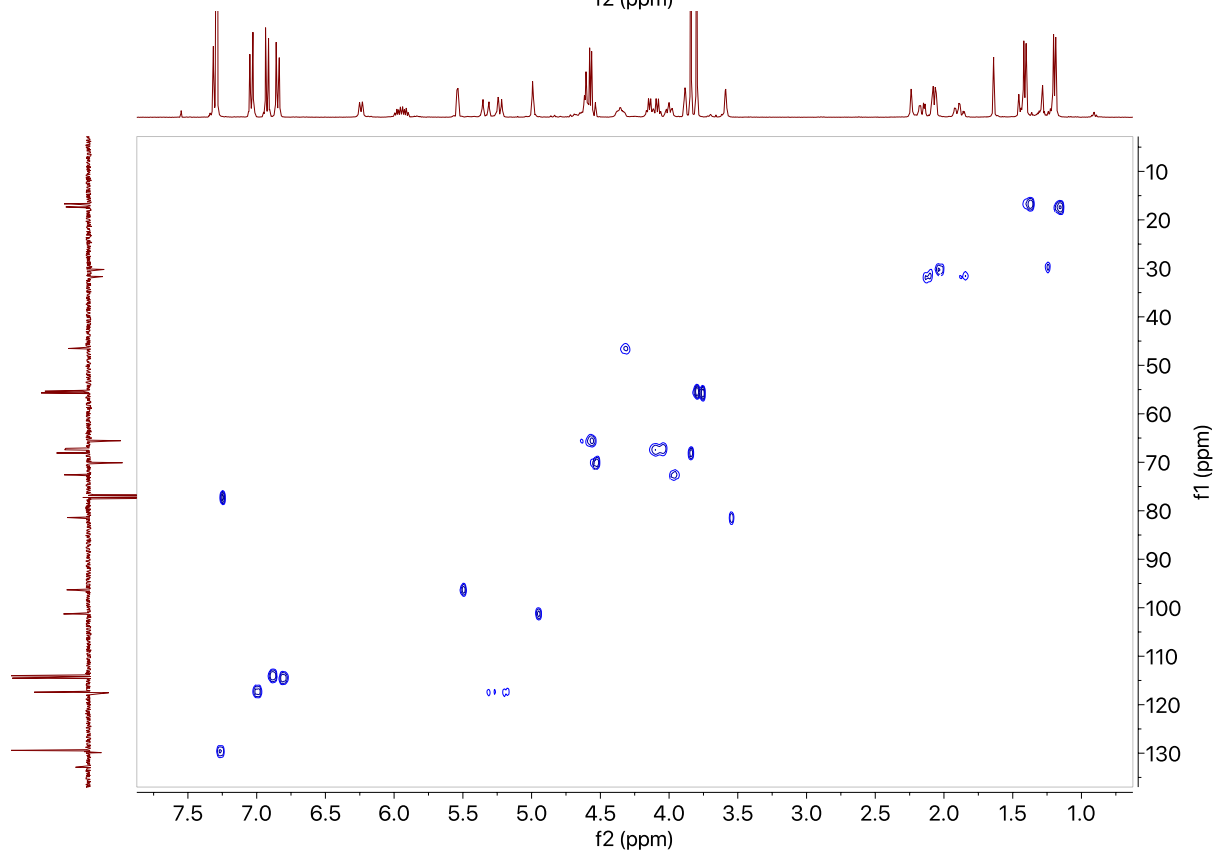
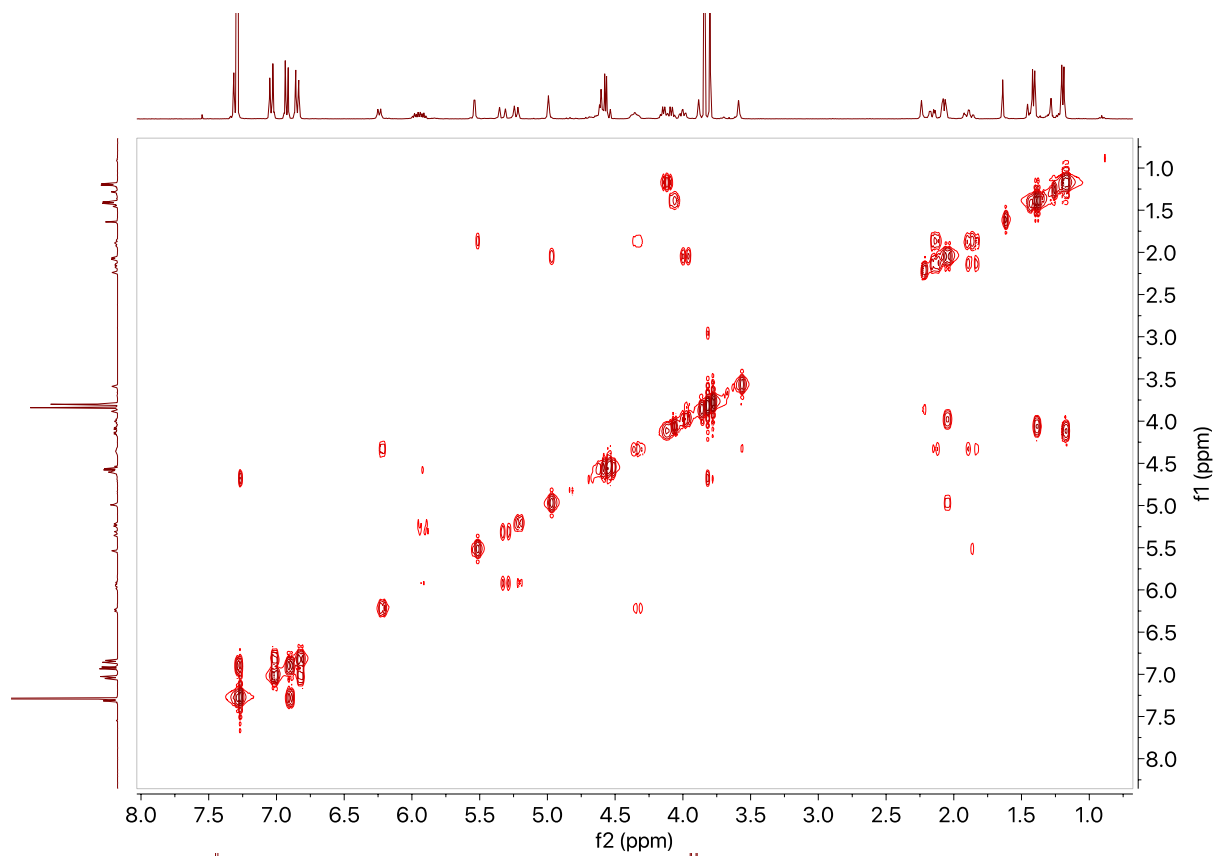




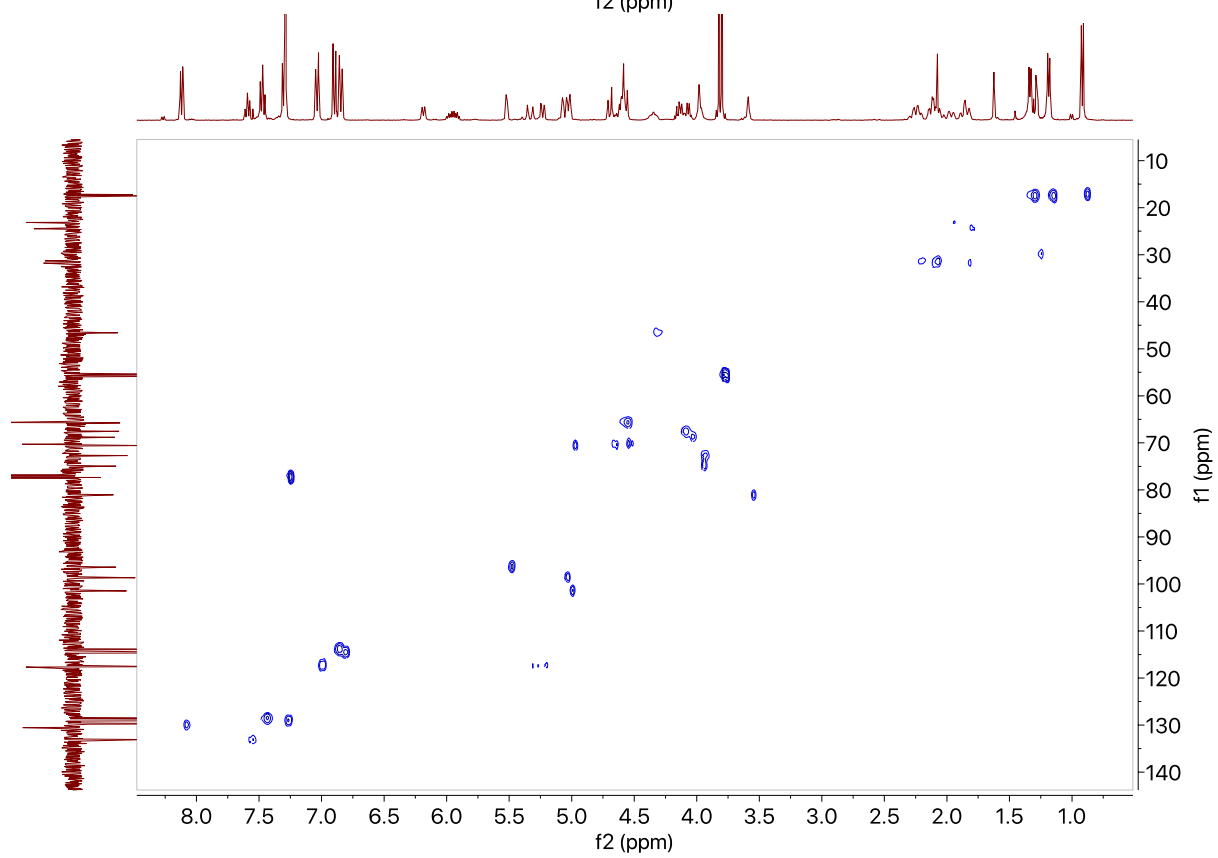
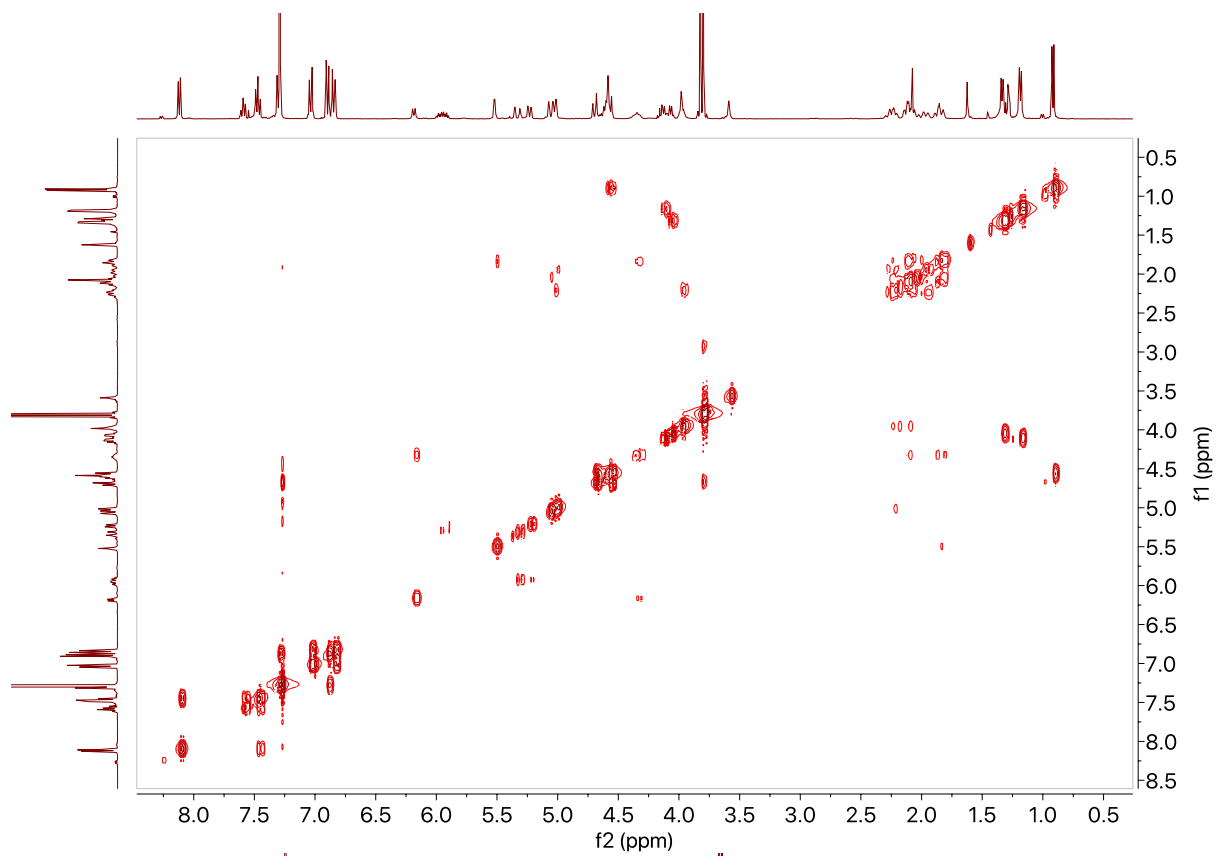


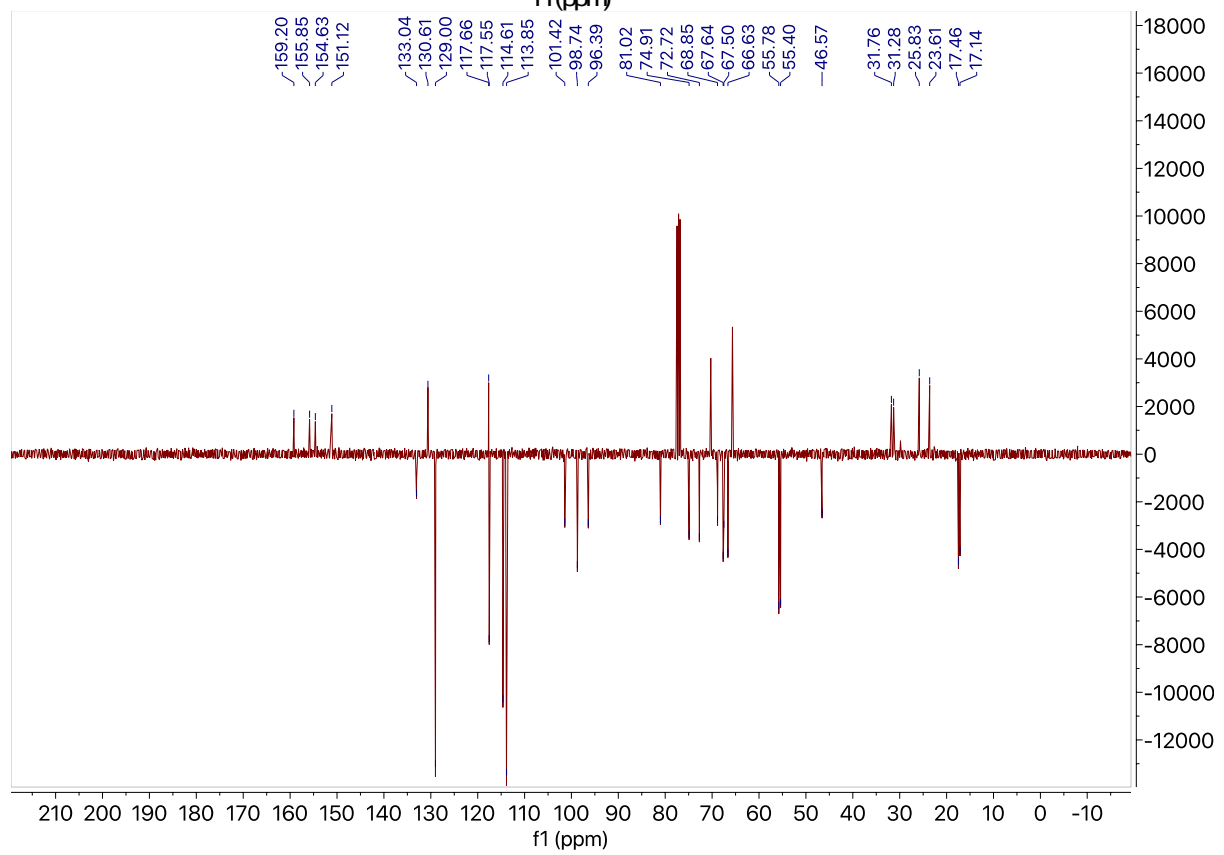
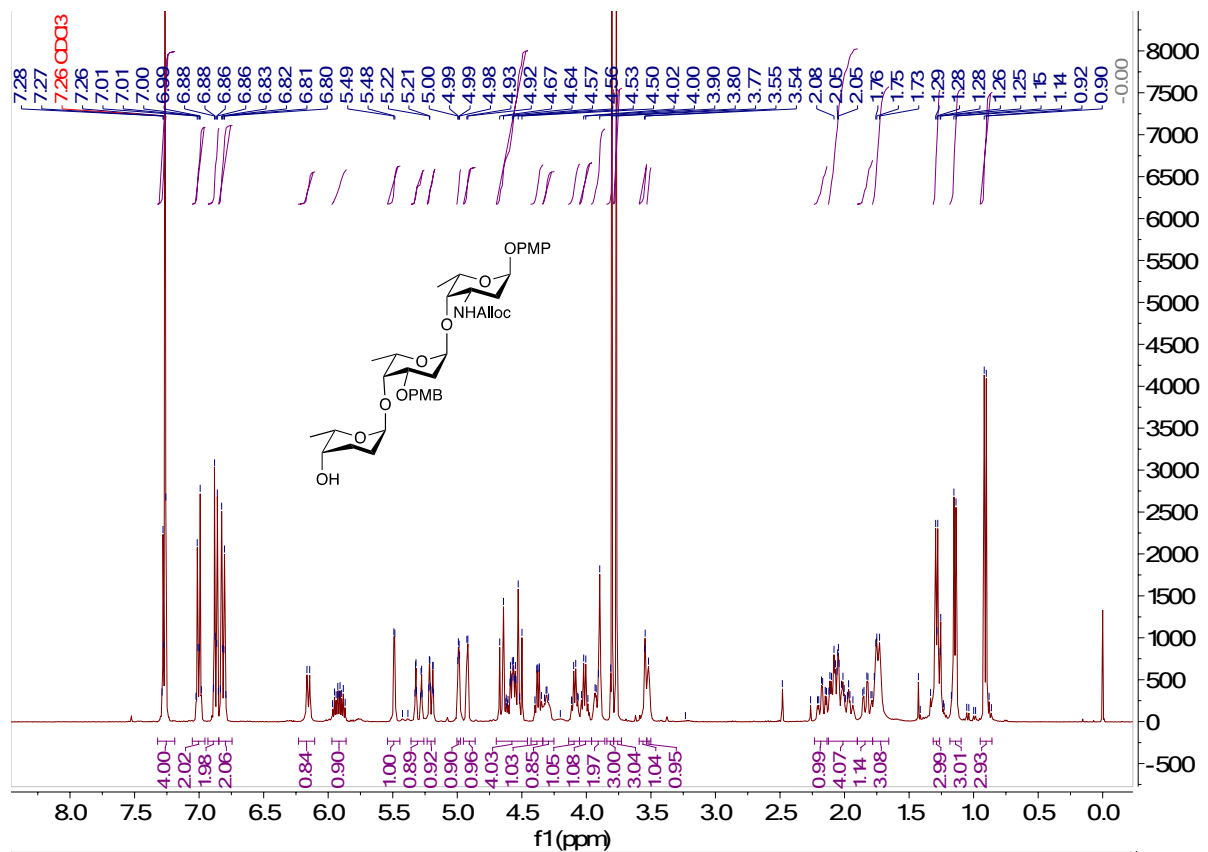
# I: NMR data accompanying the synthesis of anthracycline trisaccharides **9**, **10** and **11**

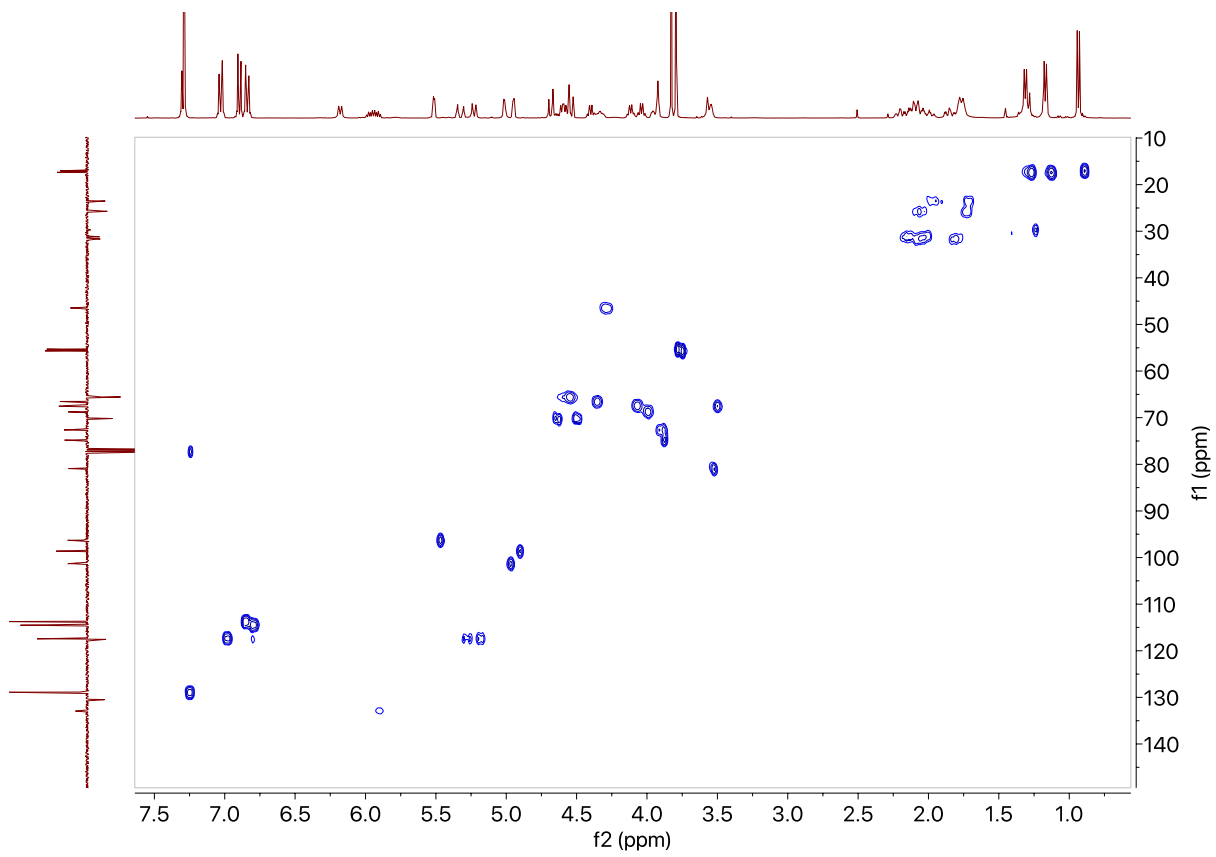
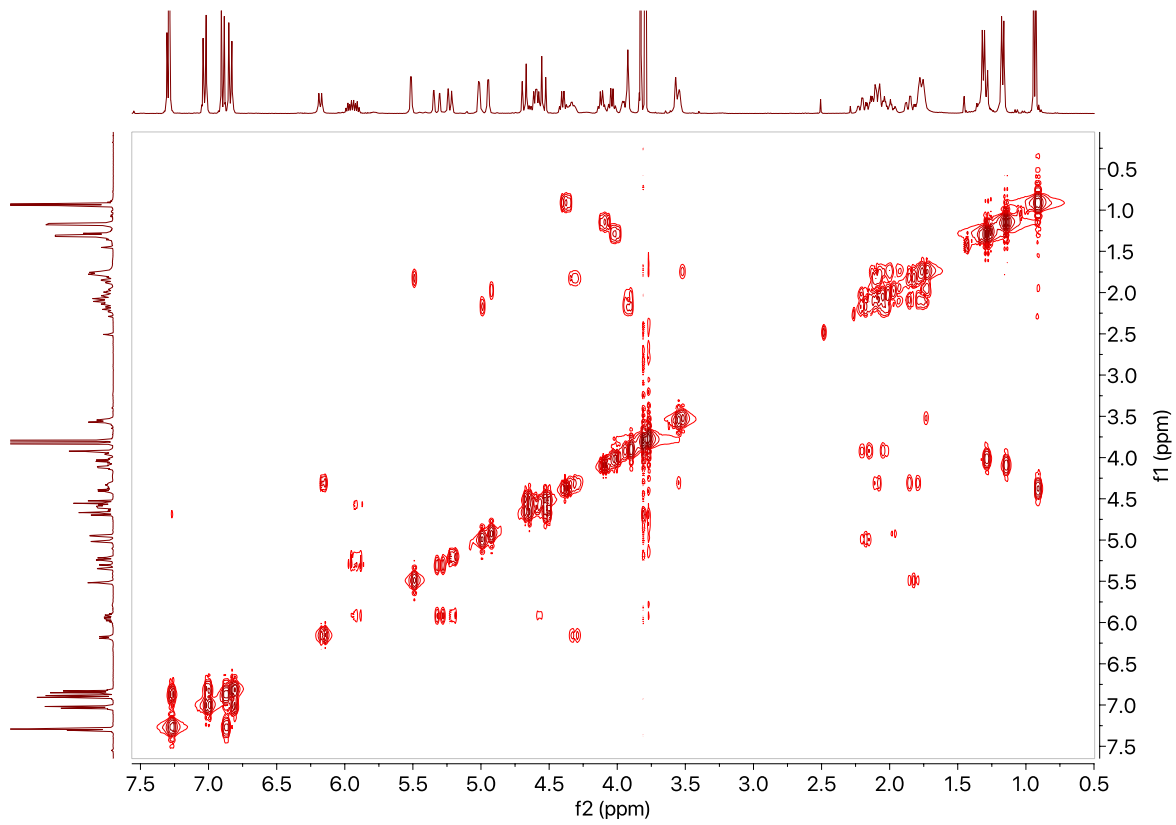






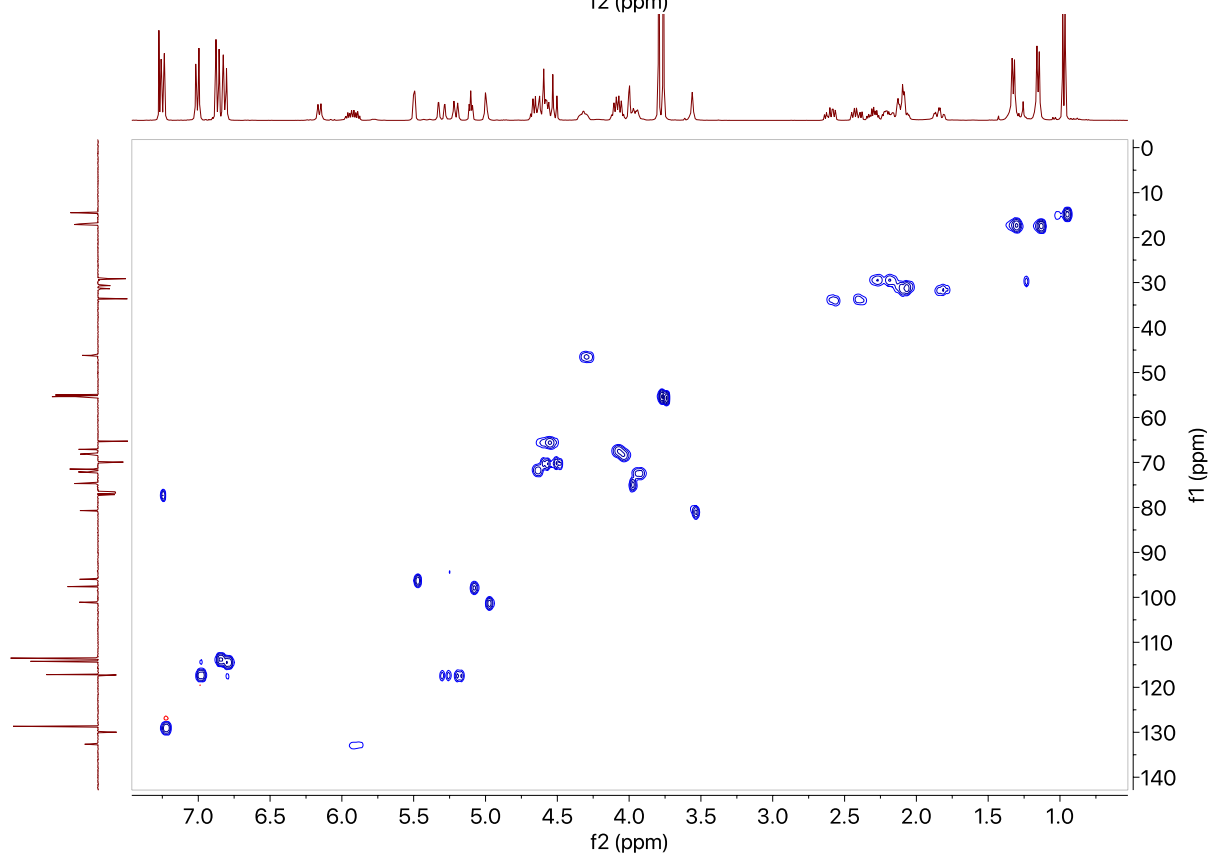
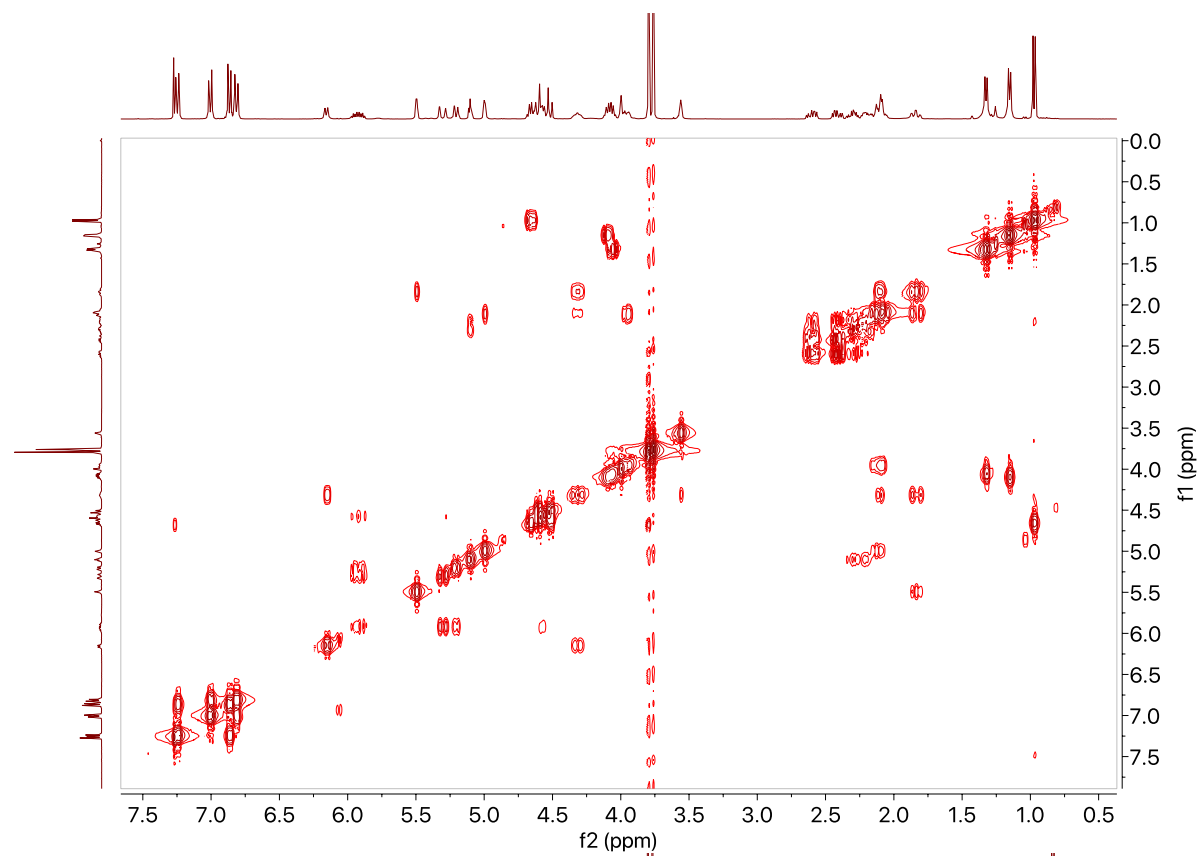


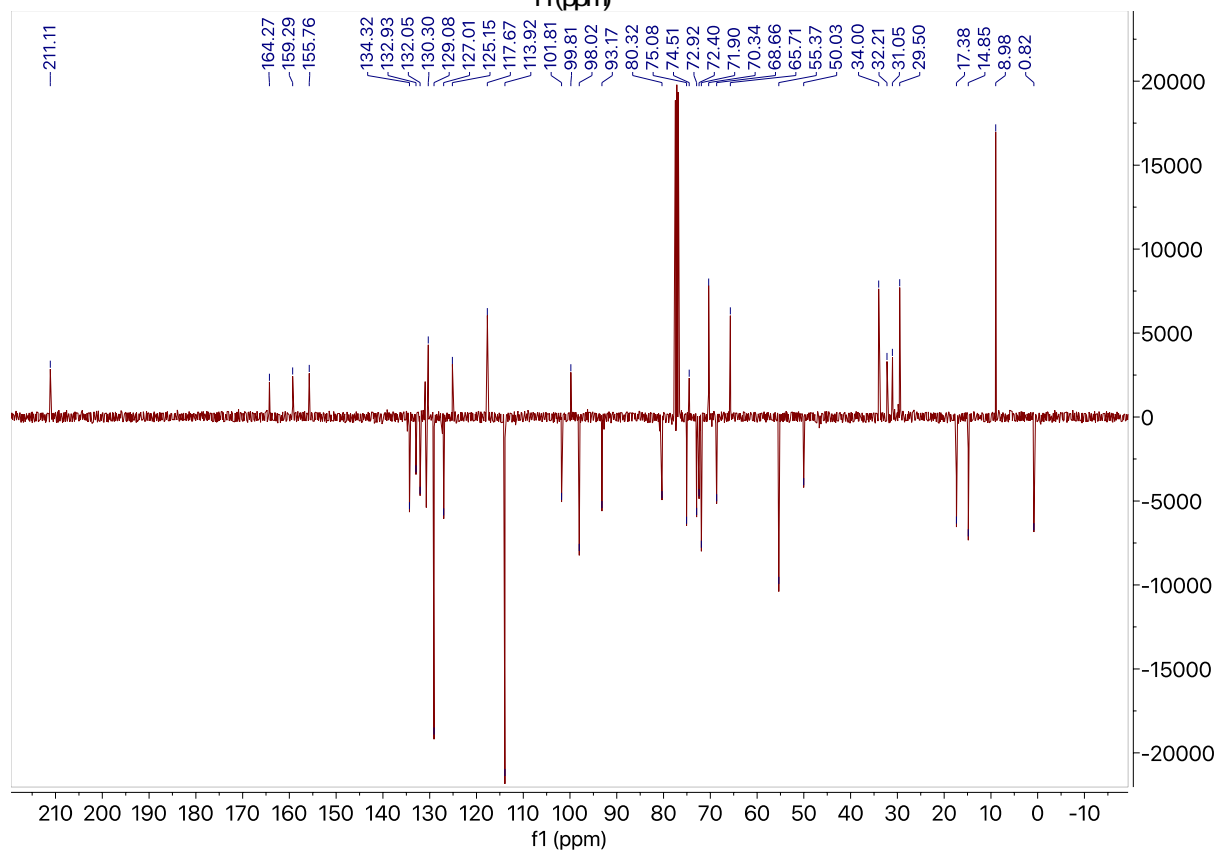
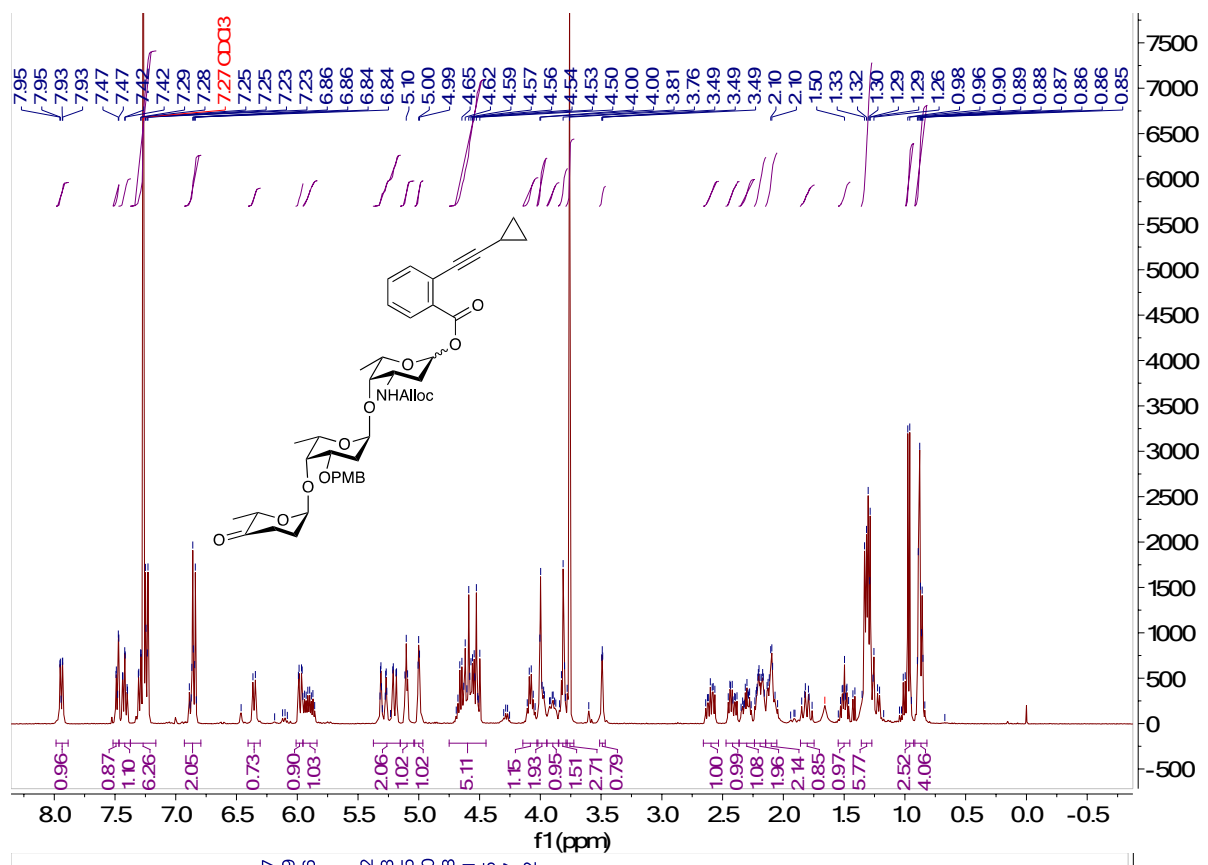


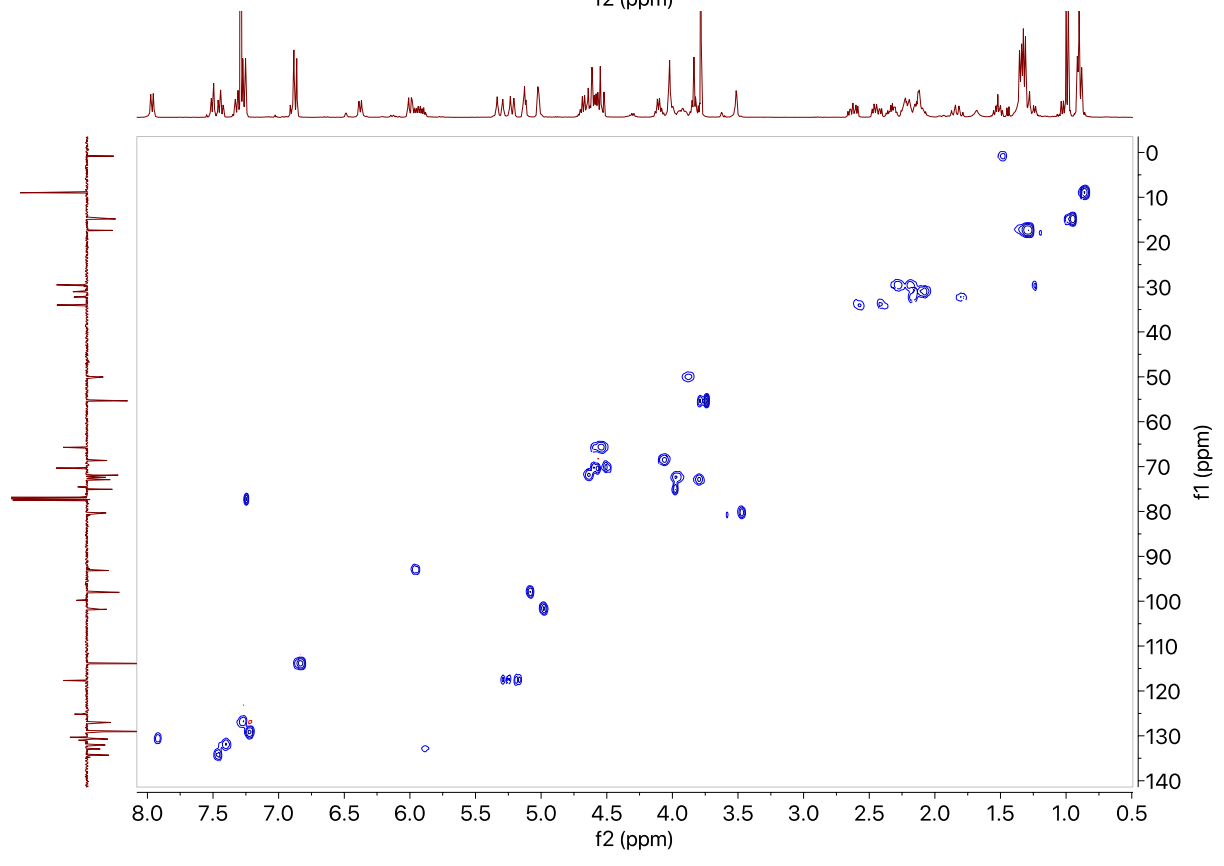
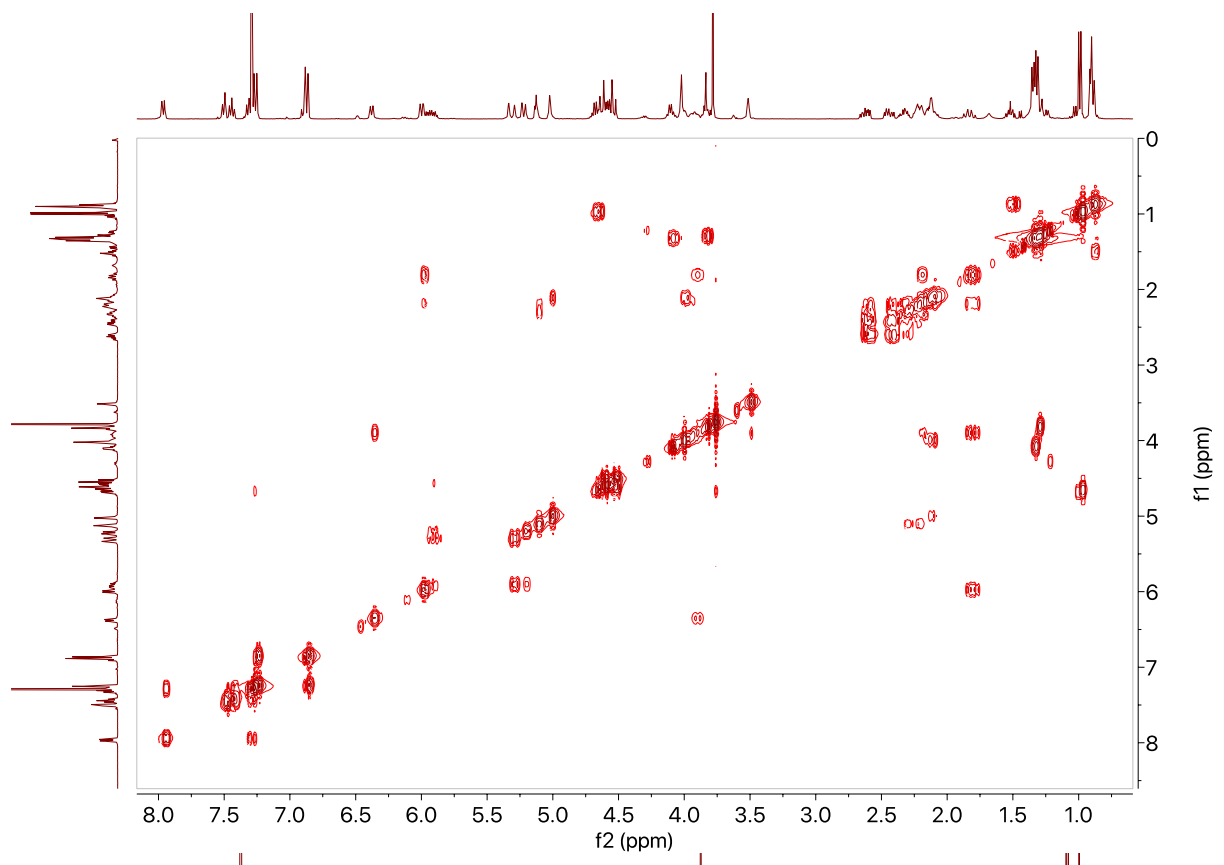


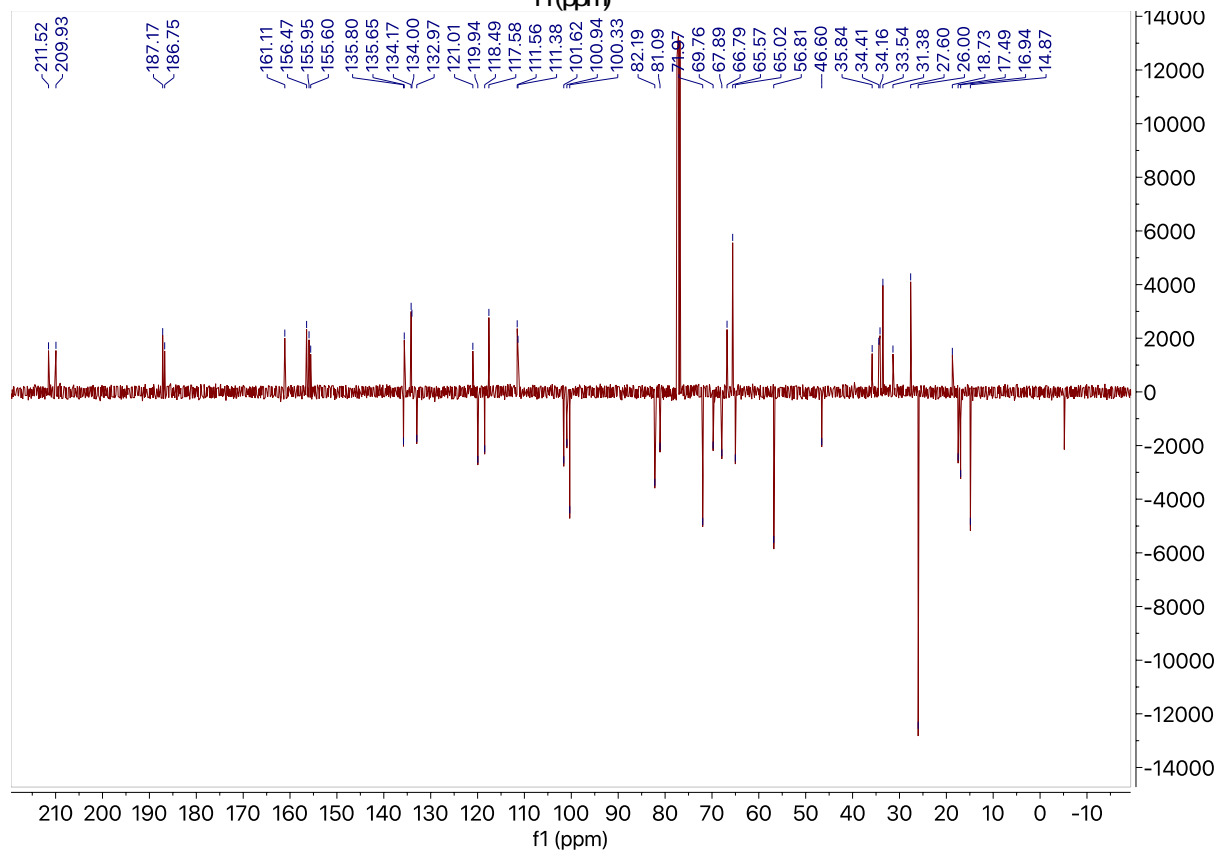
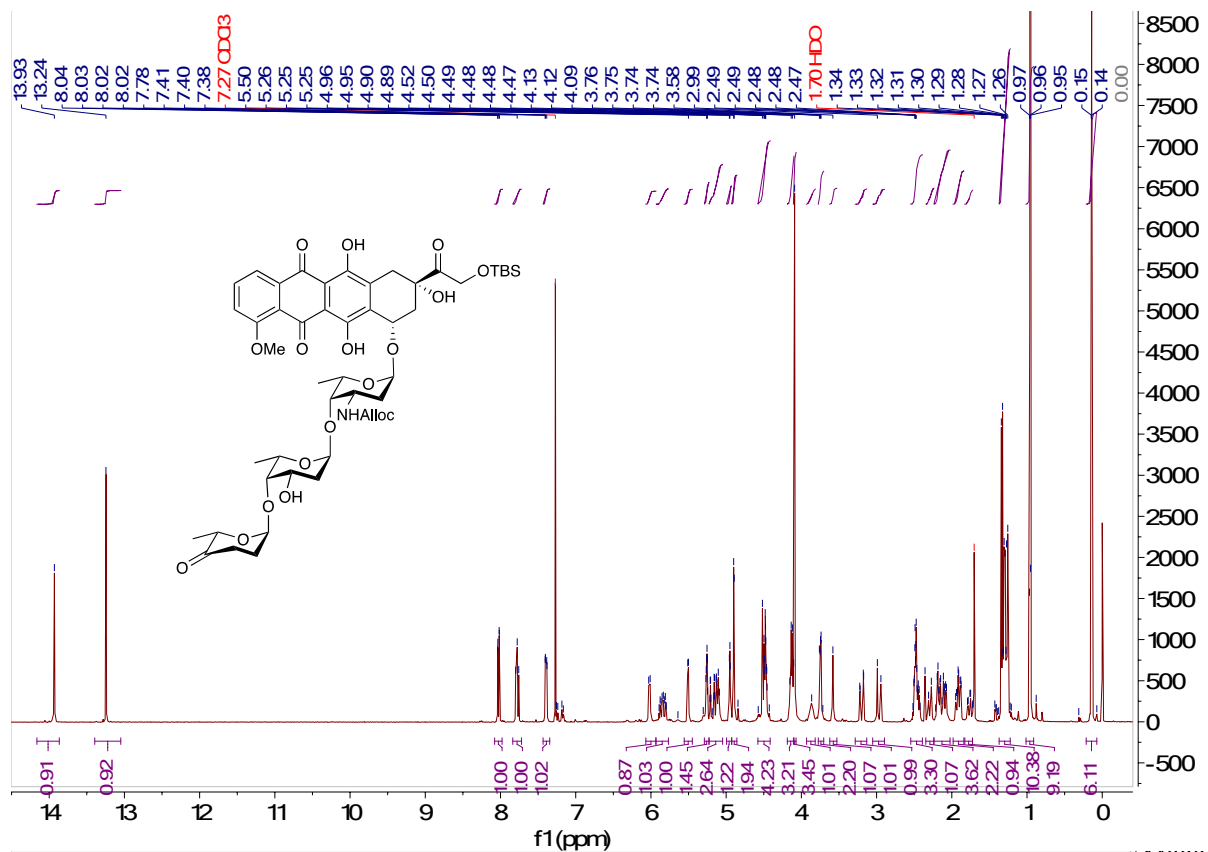


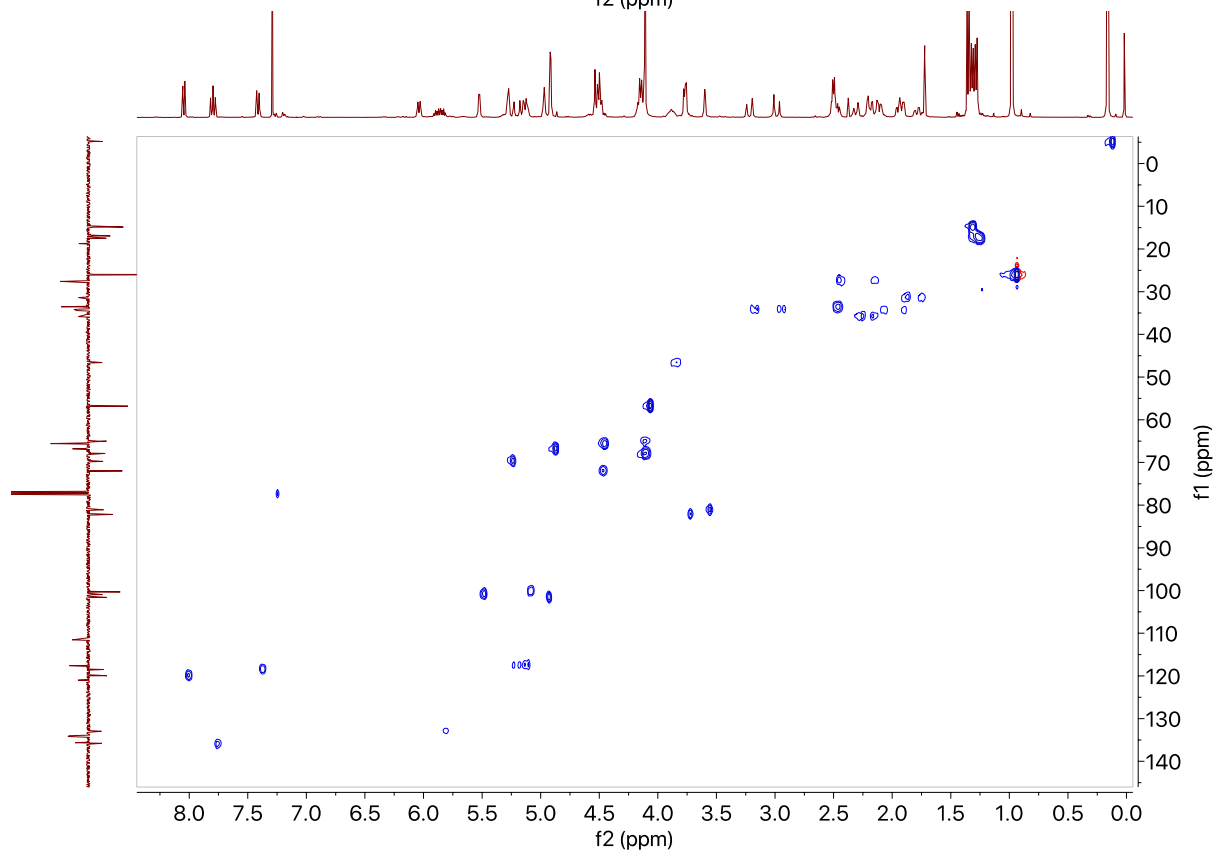
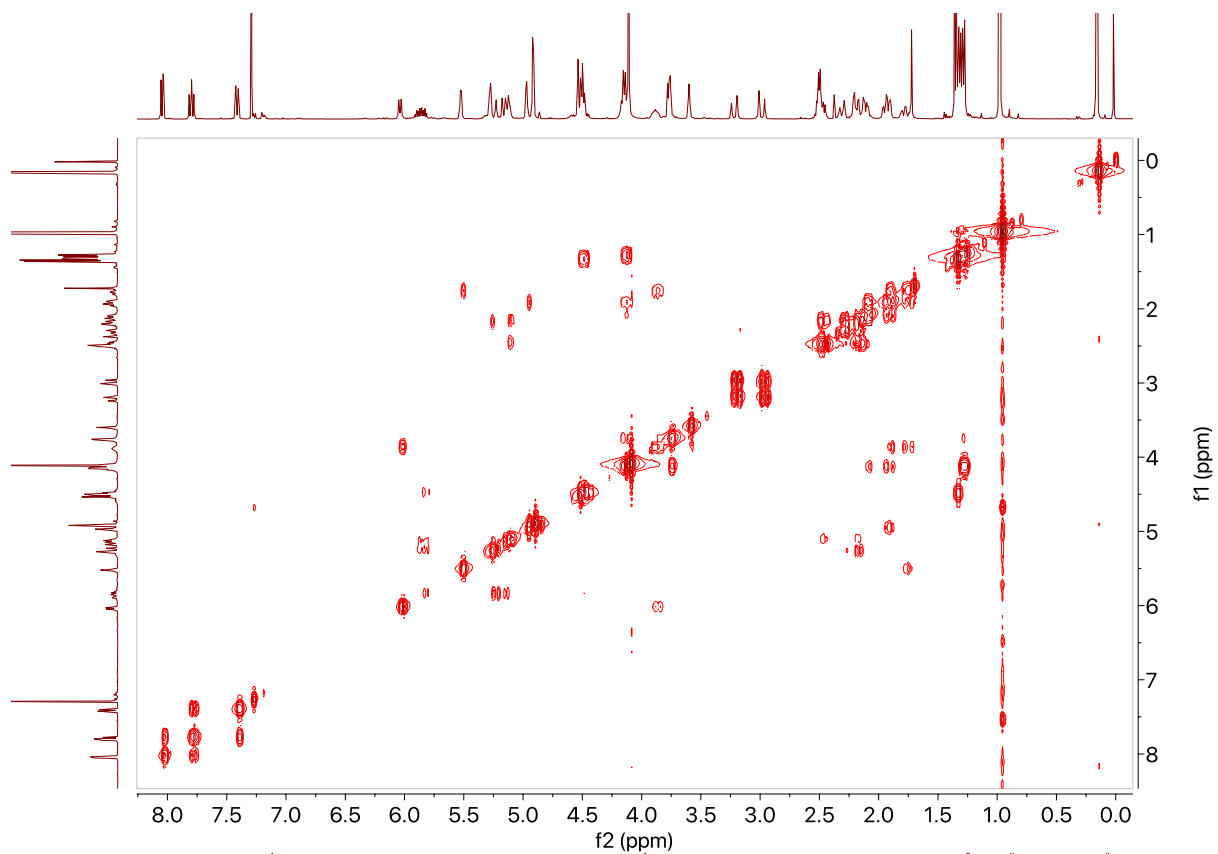


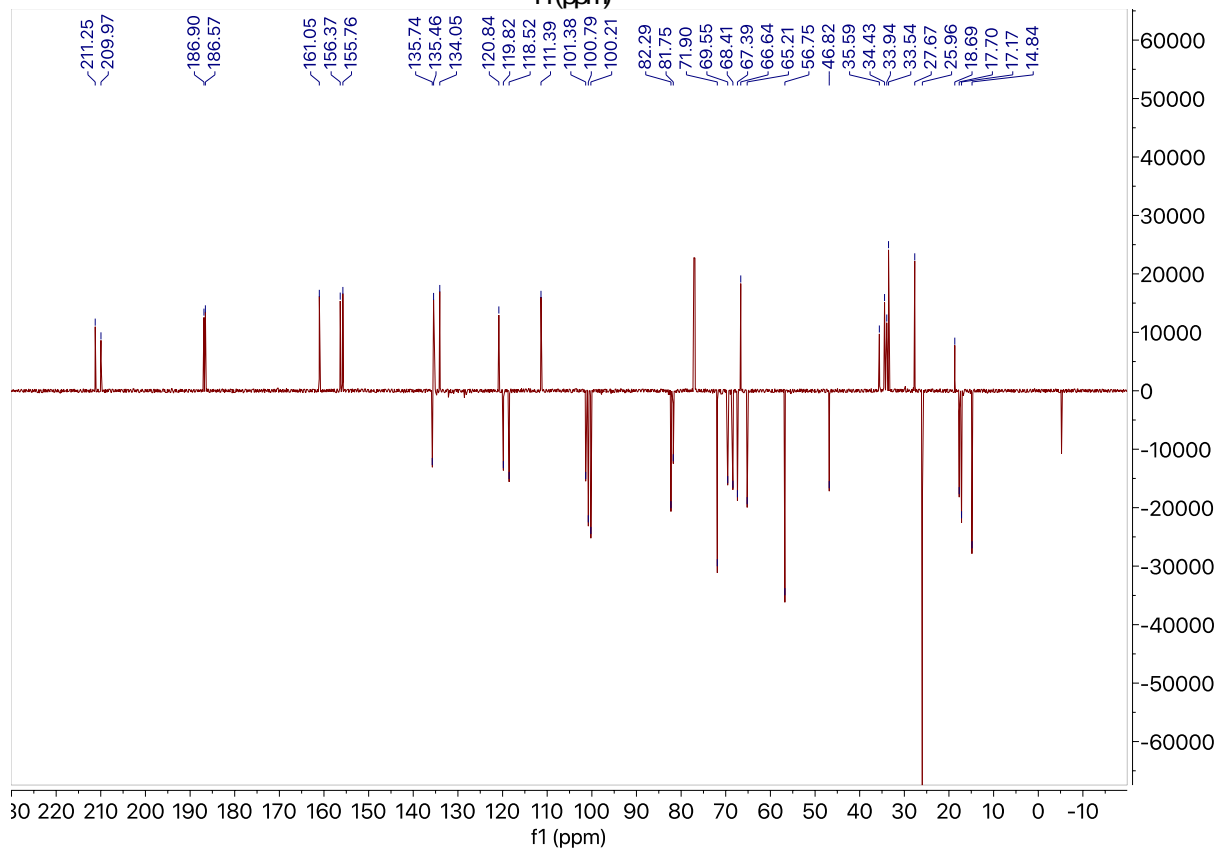
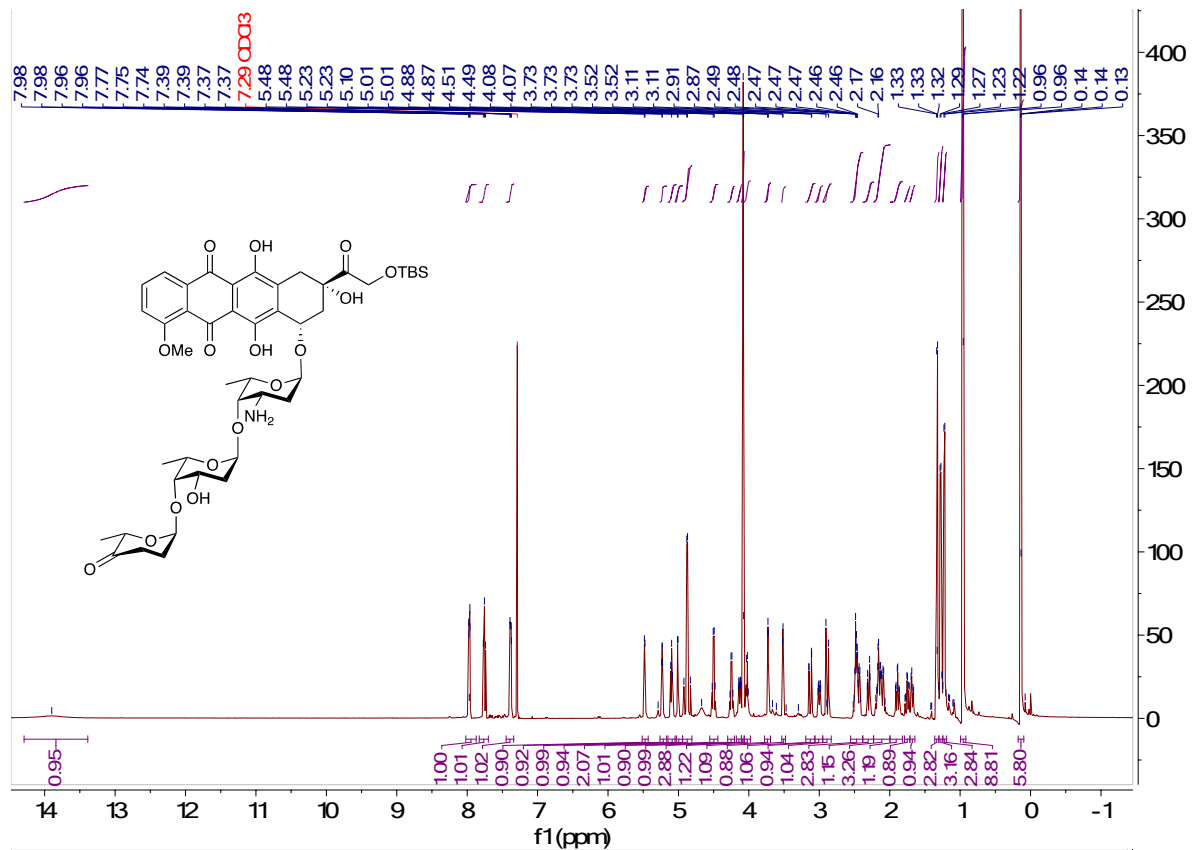


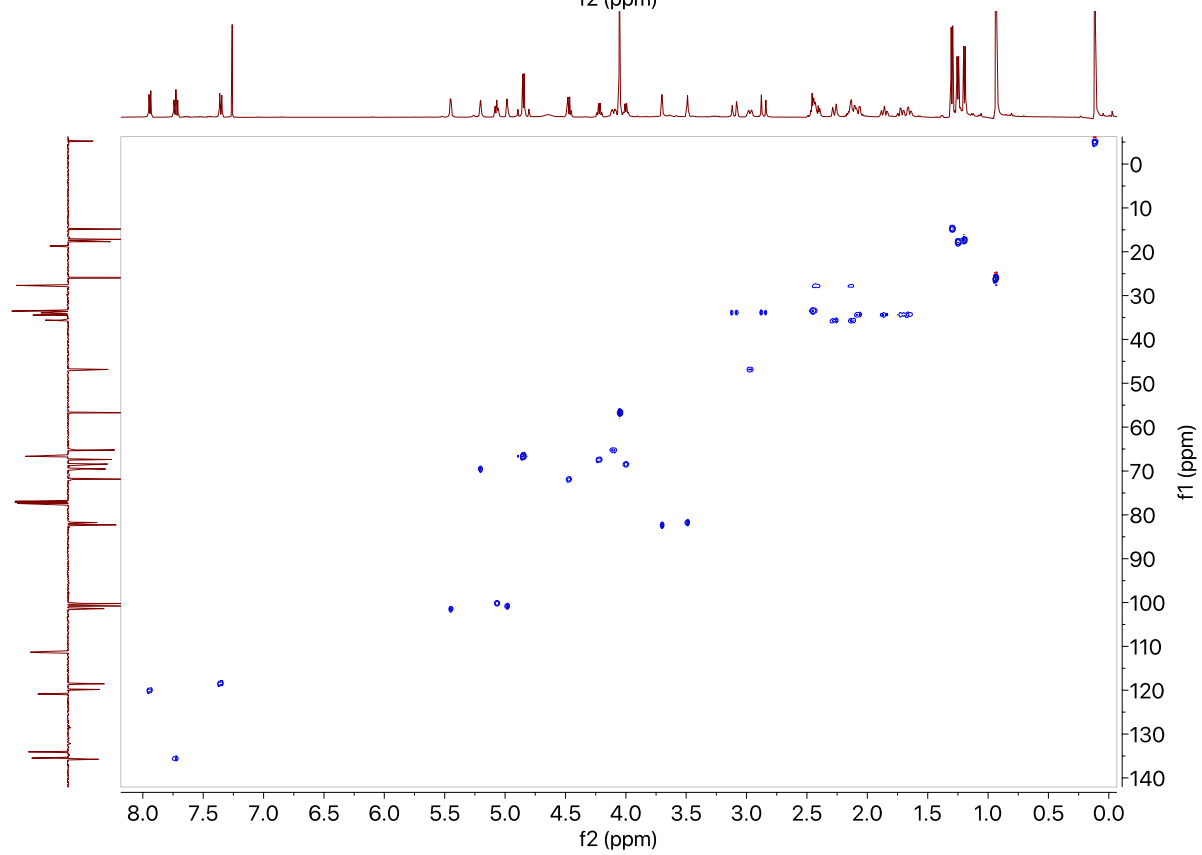
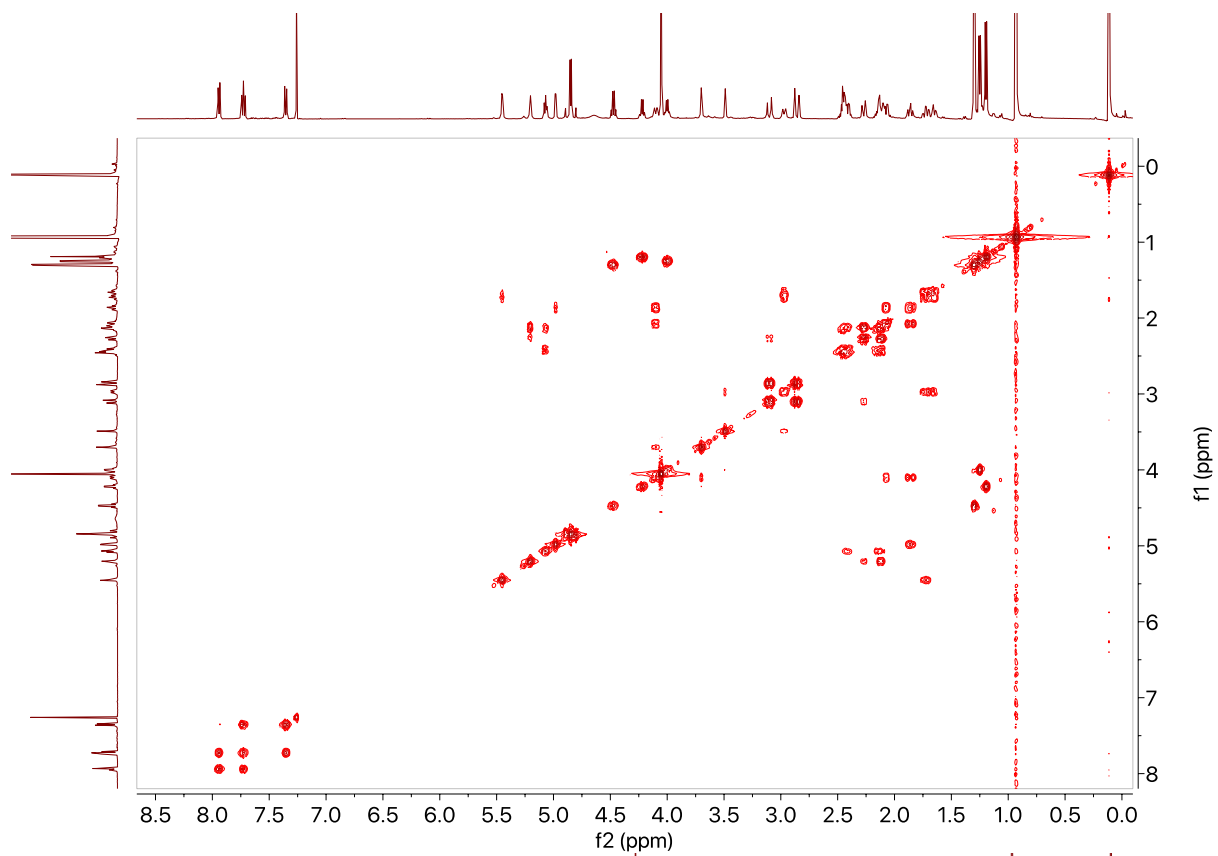




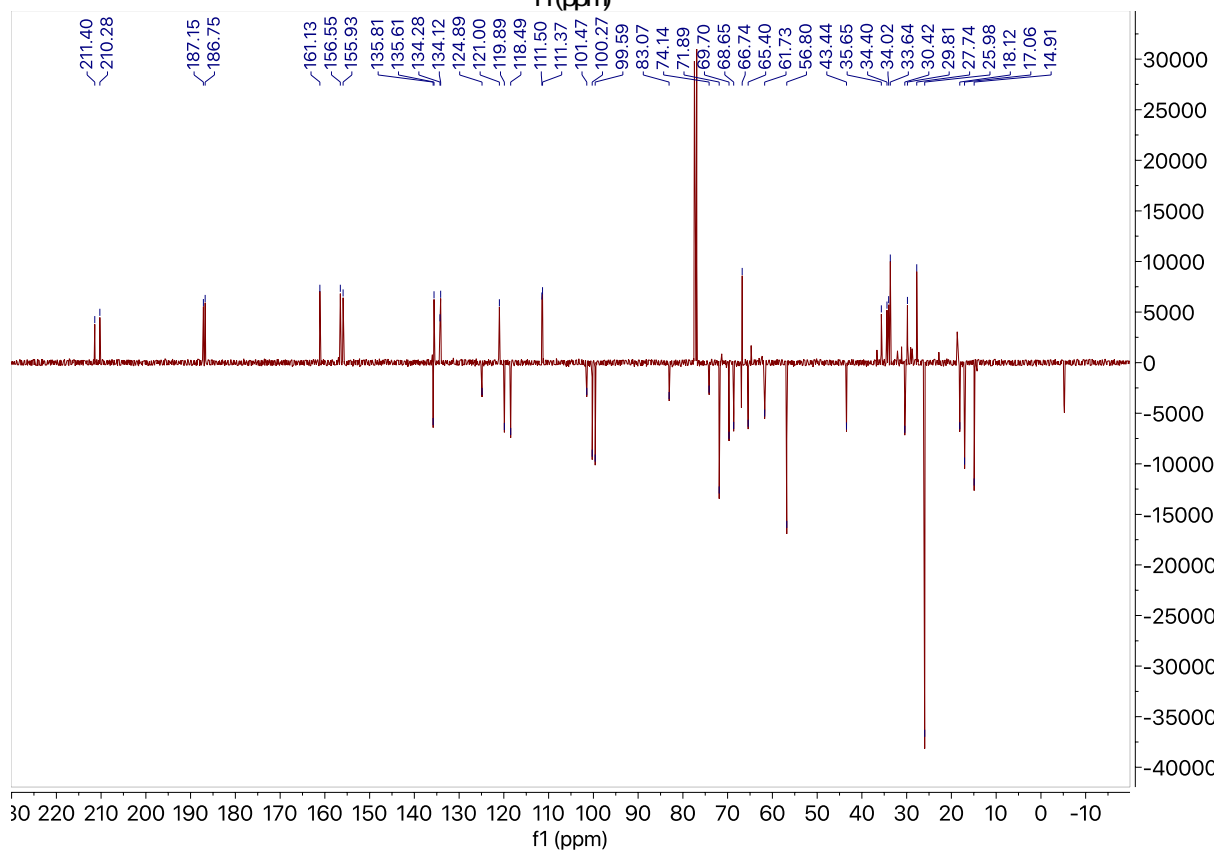
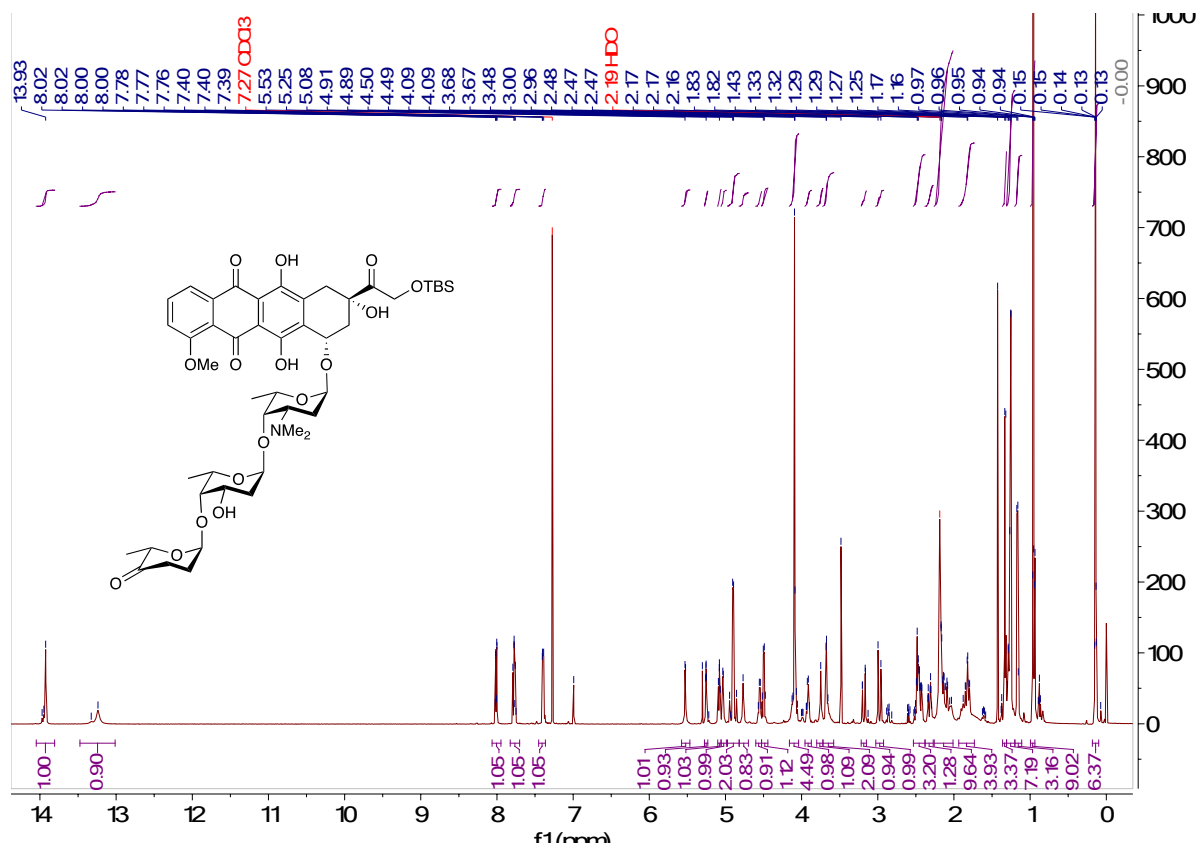


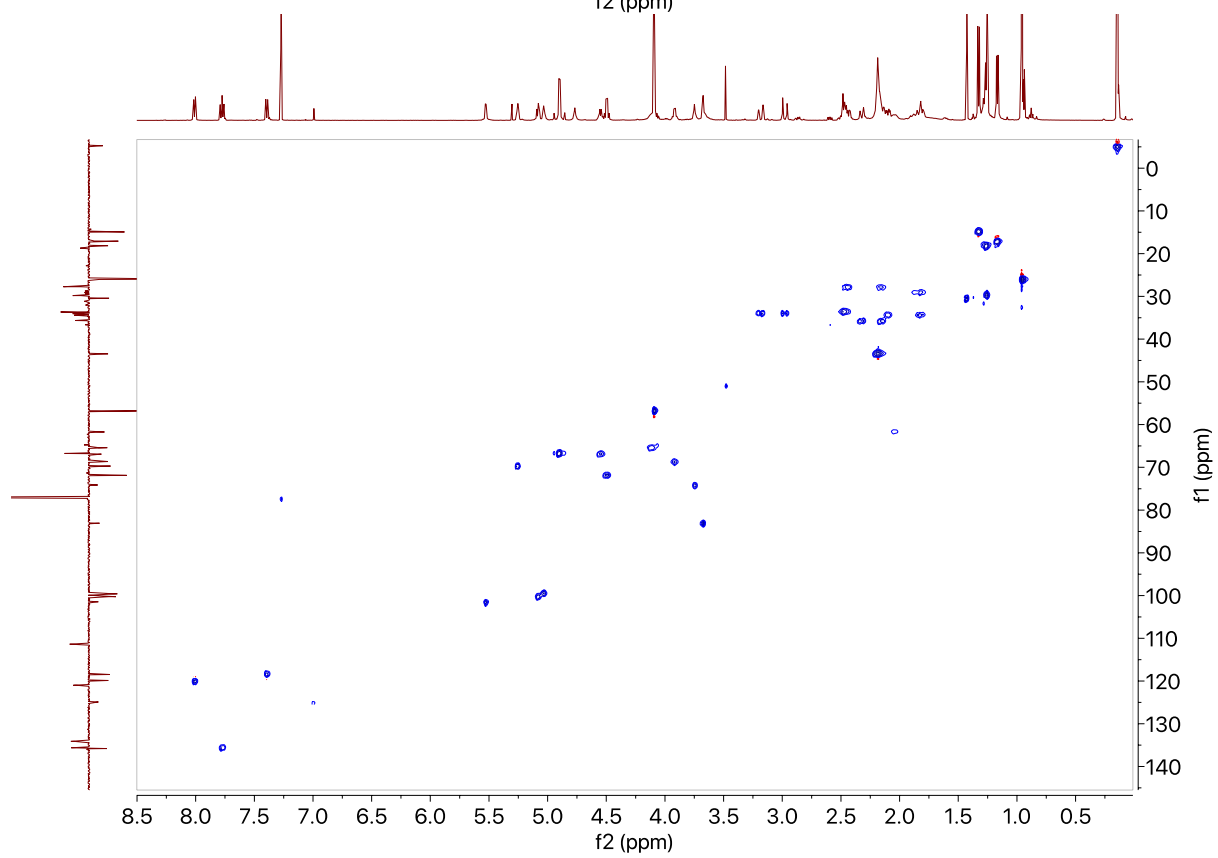
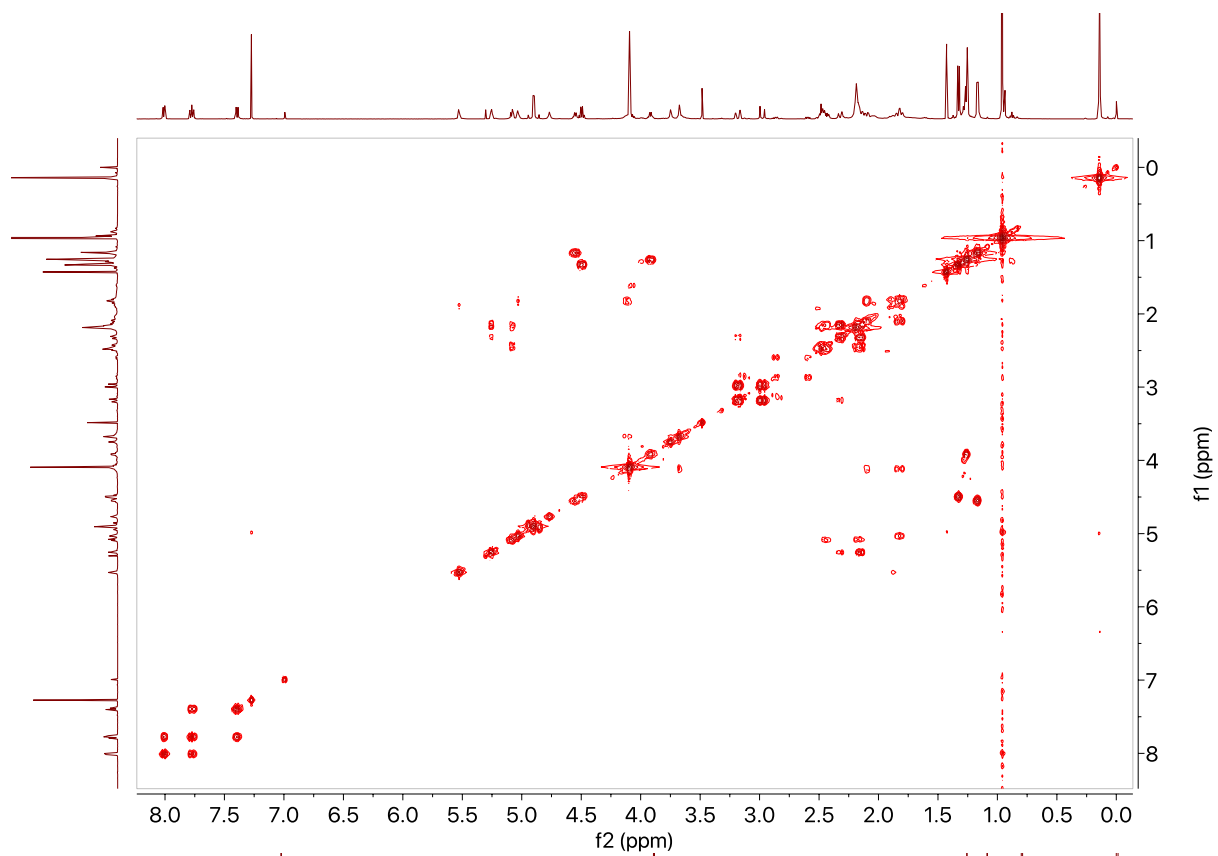


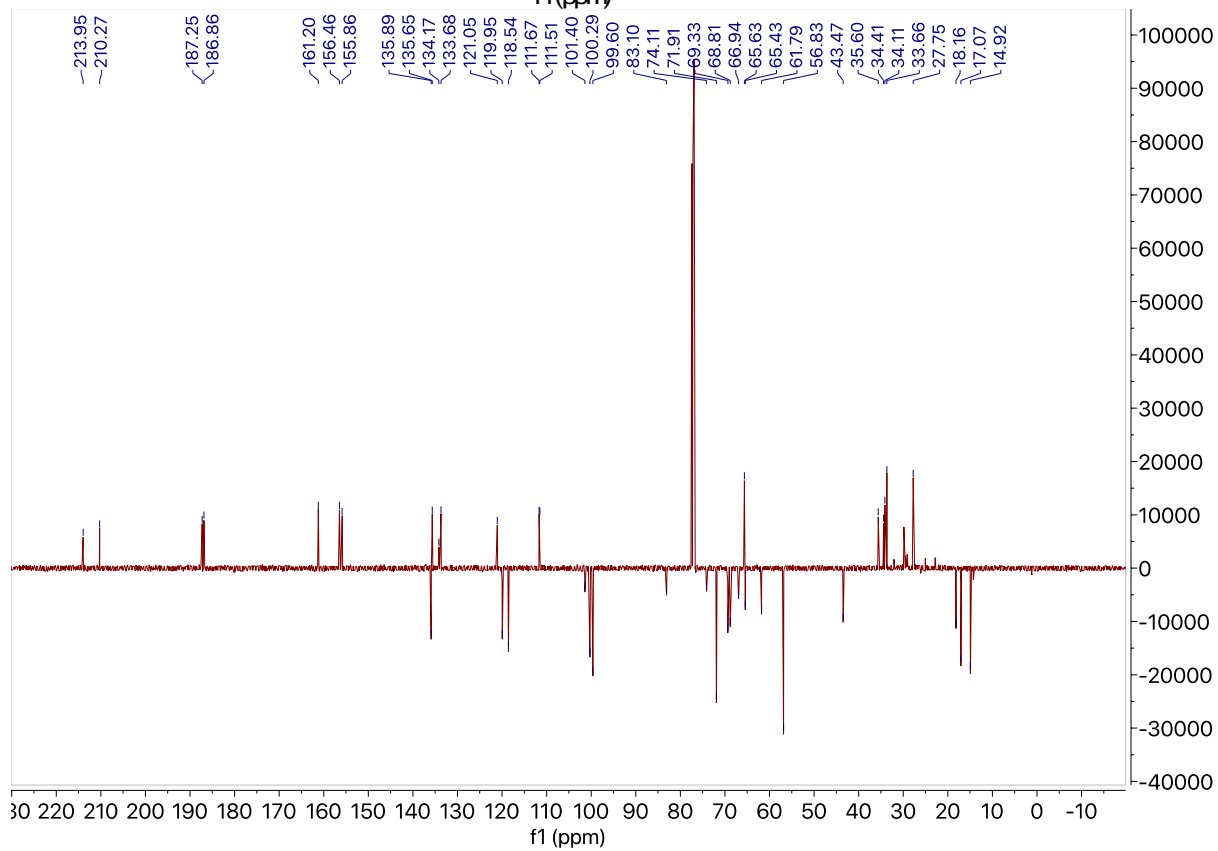
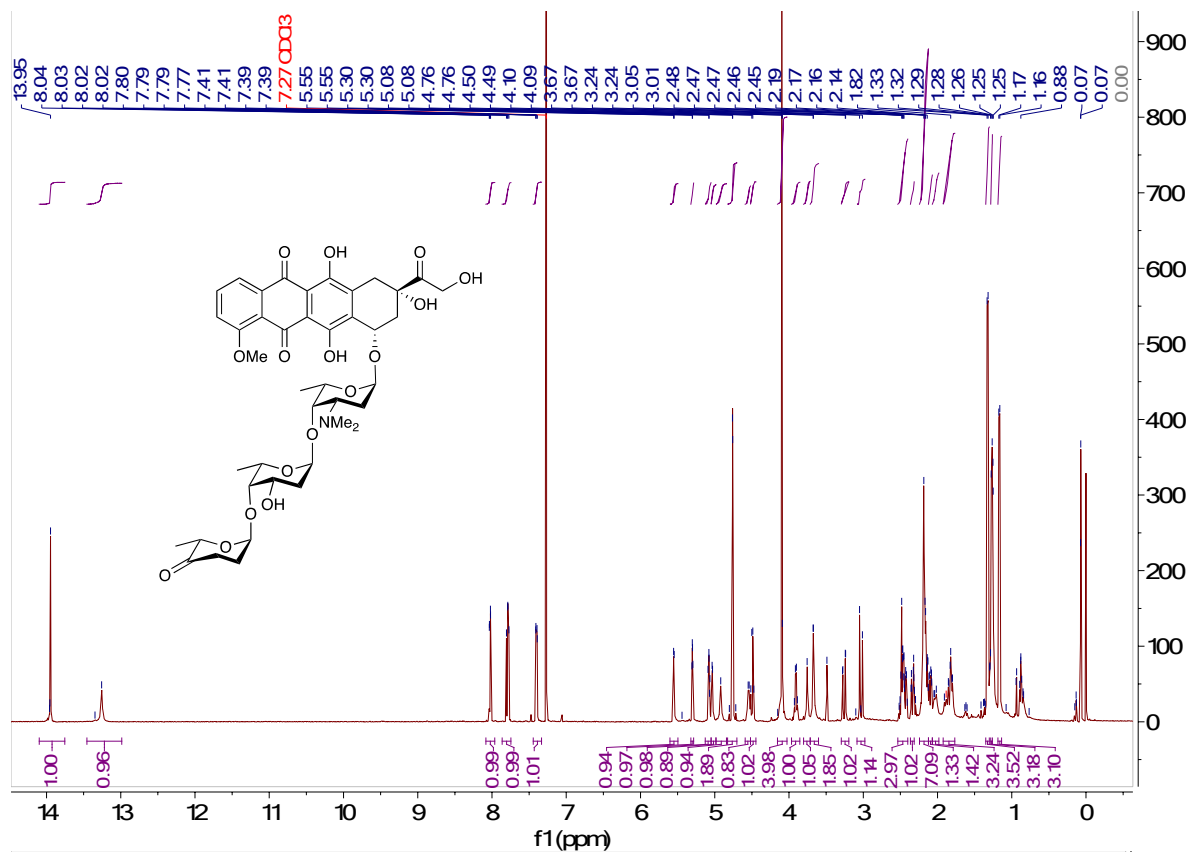


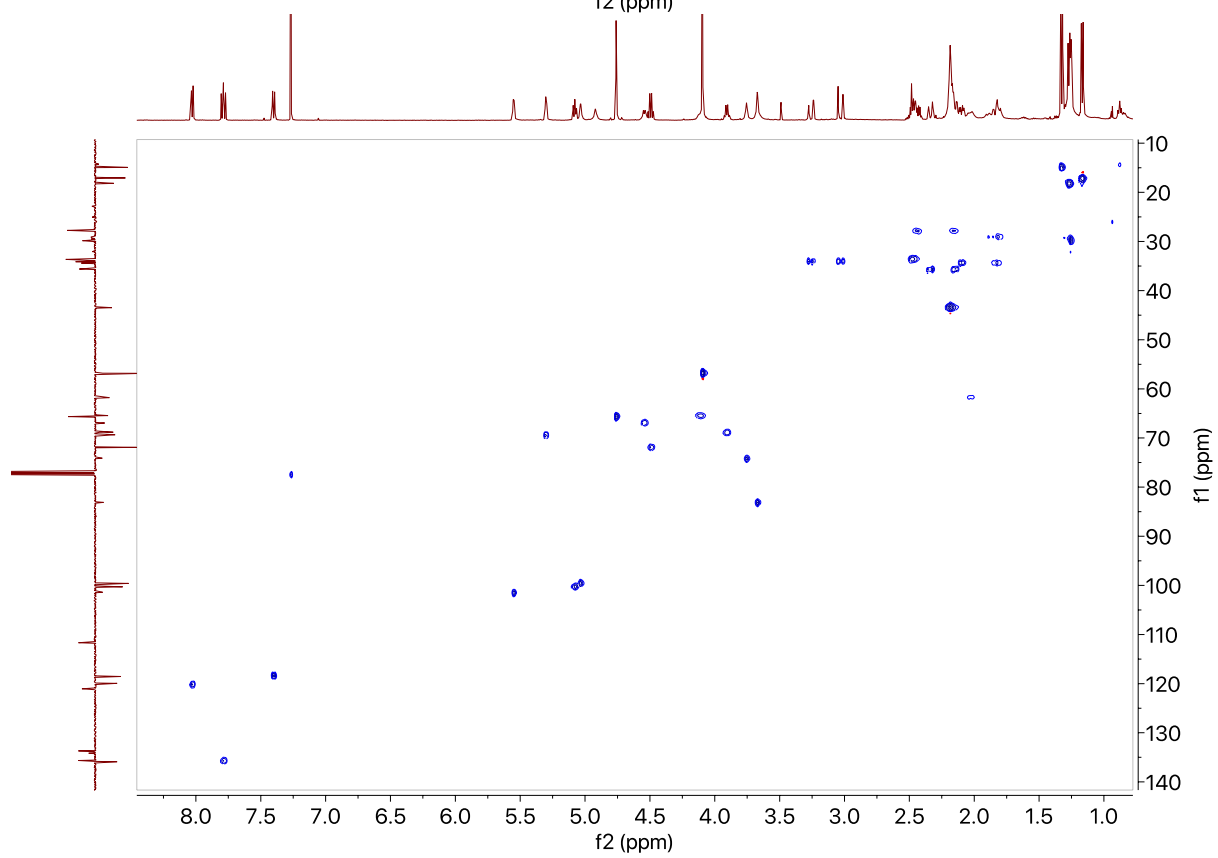
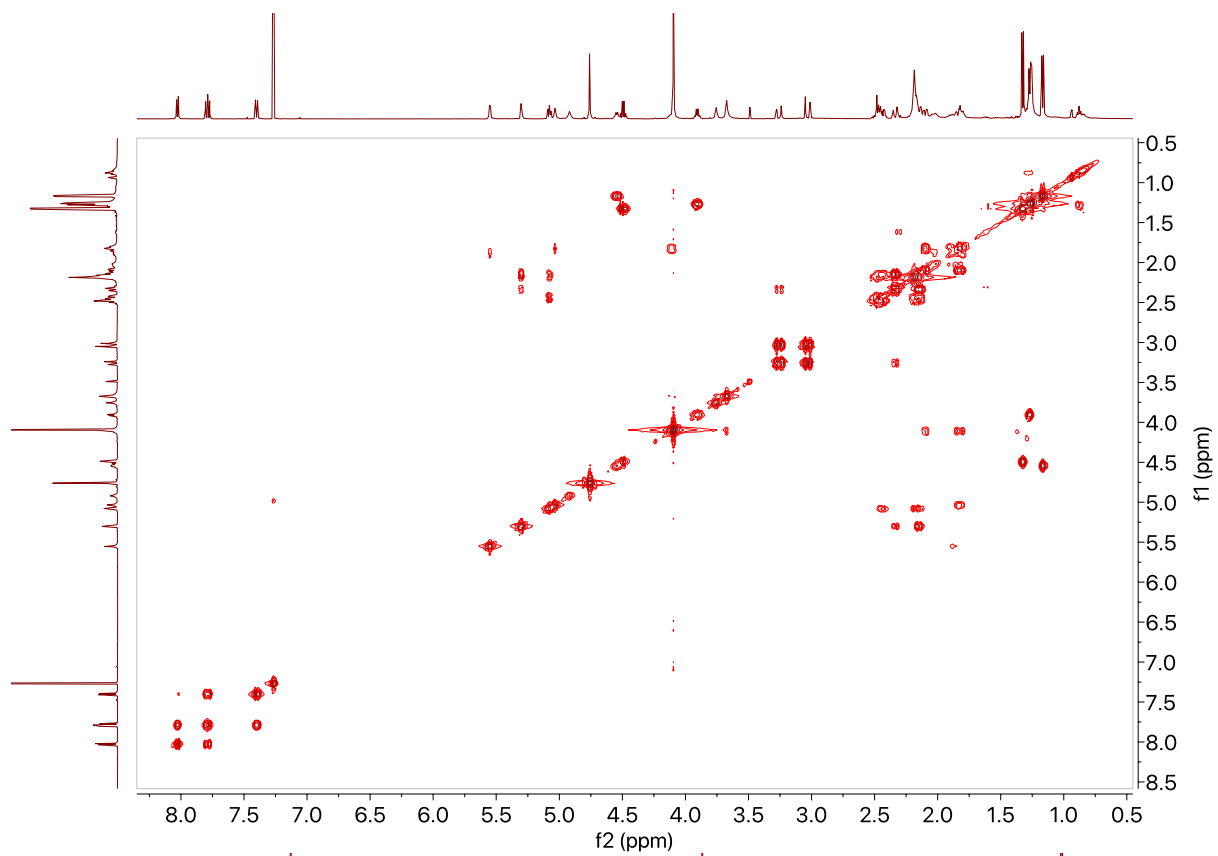


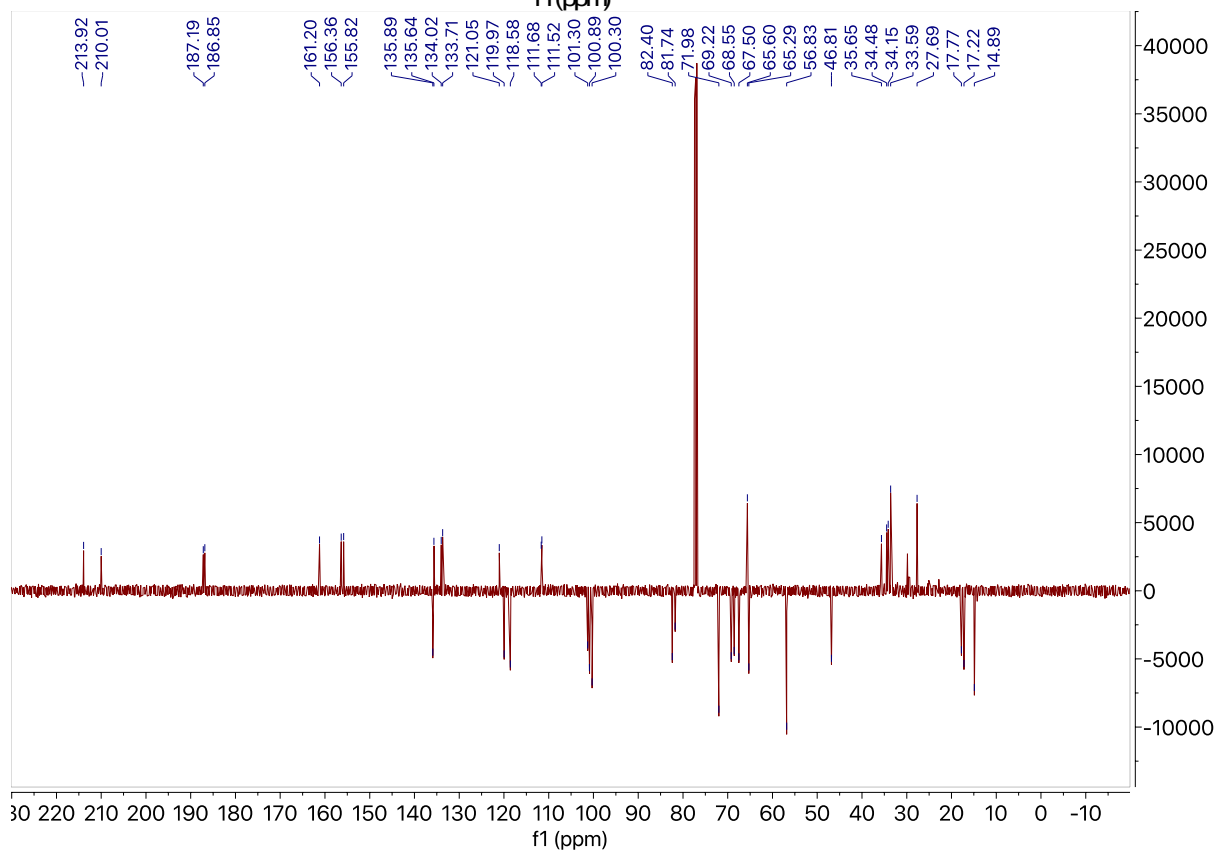
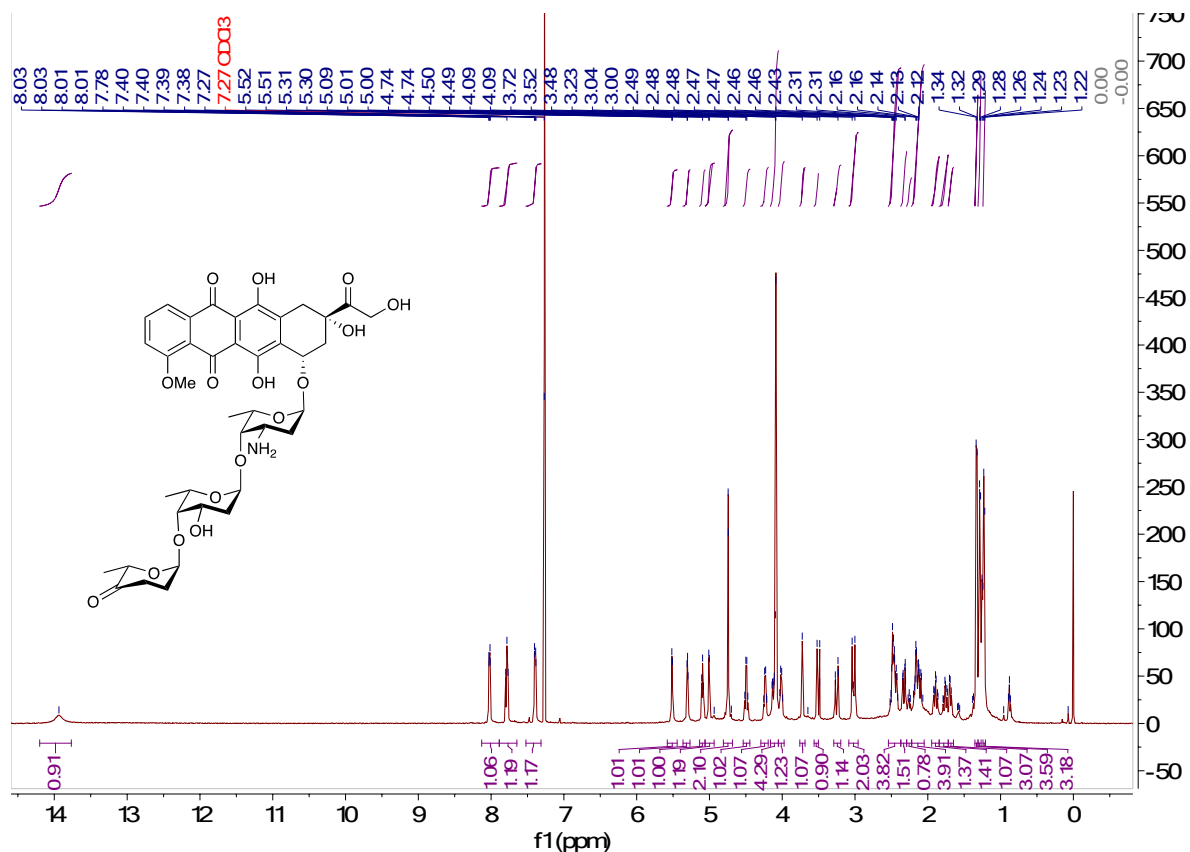


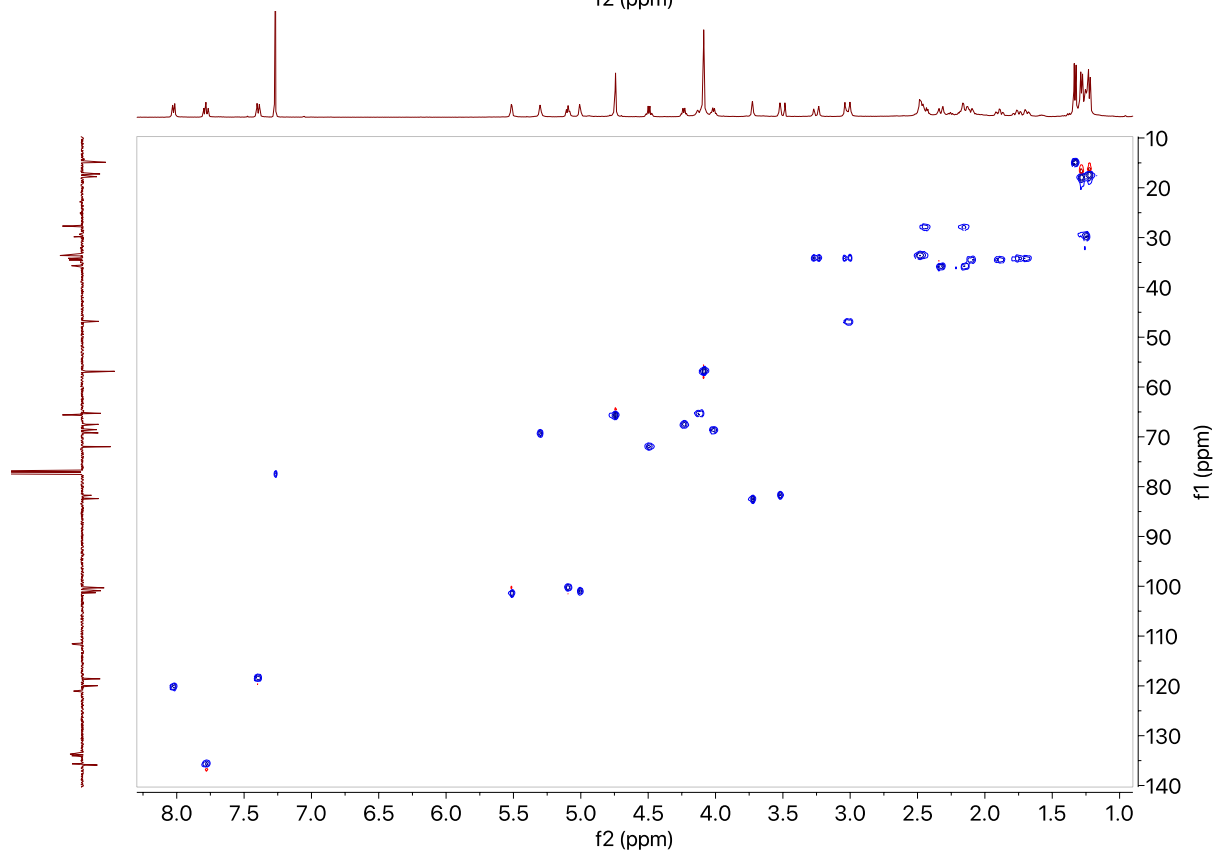
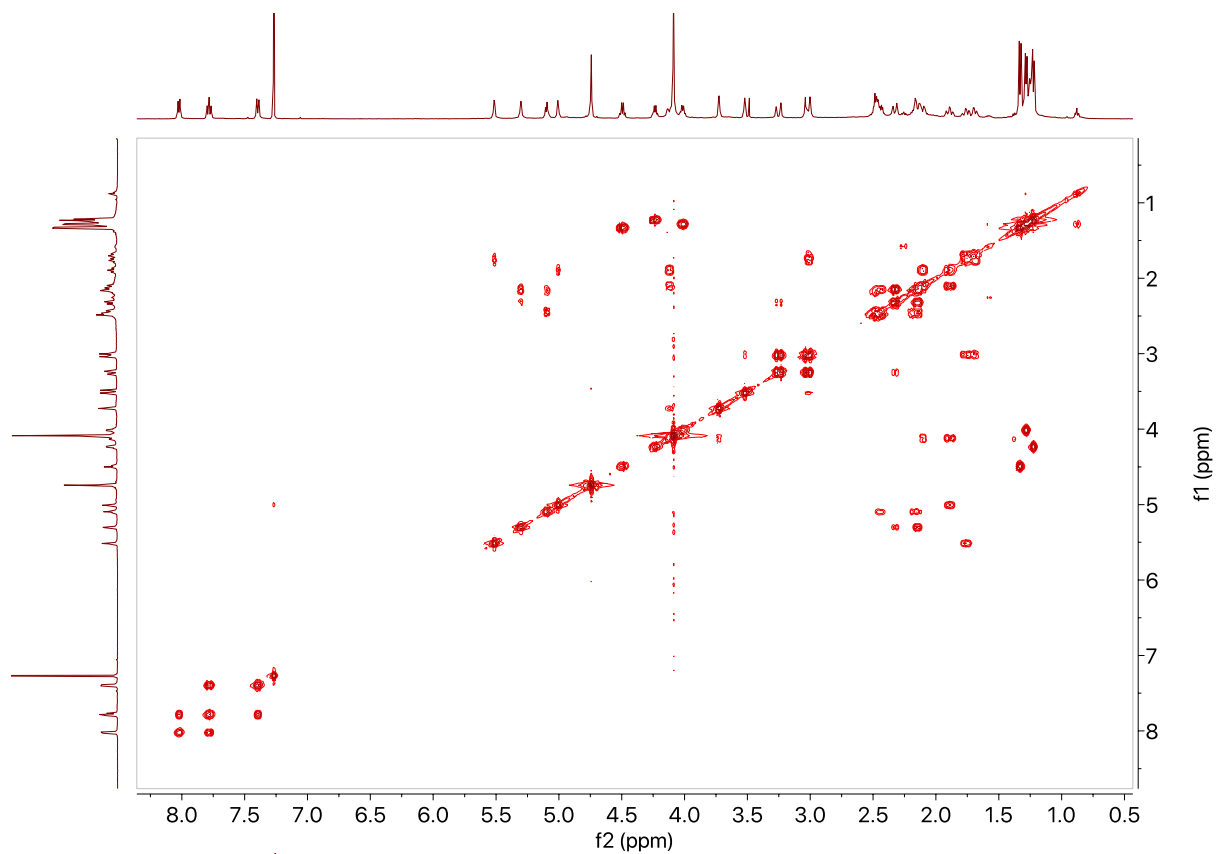


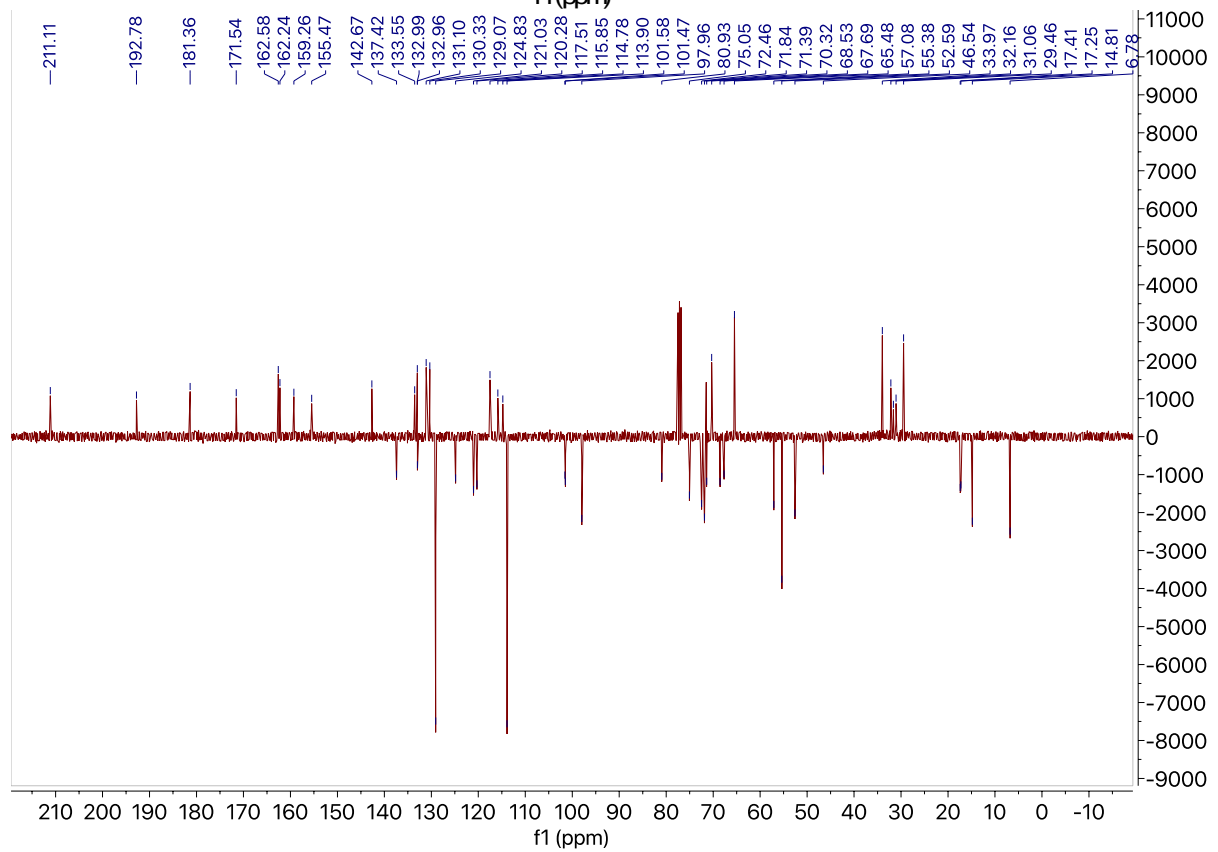
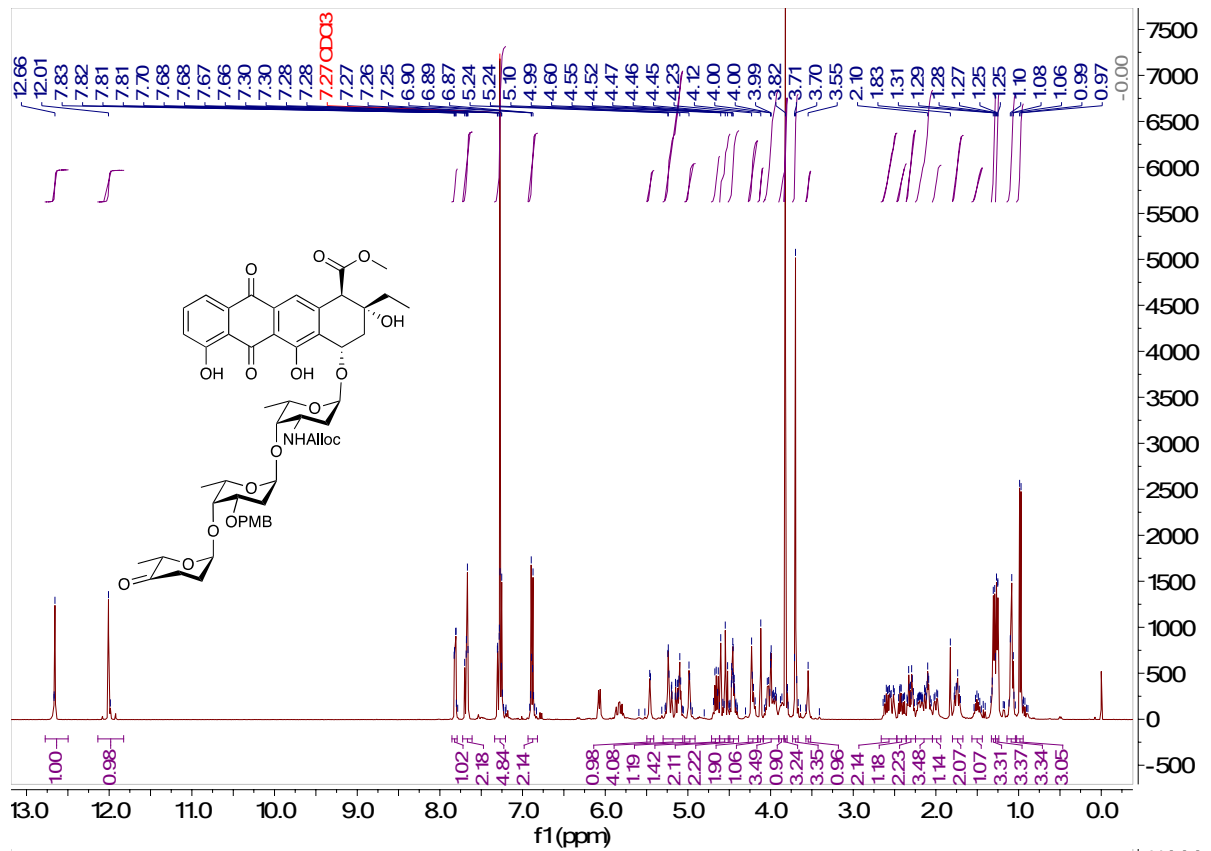


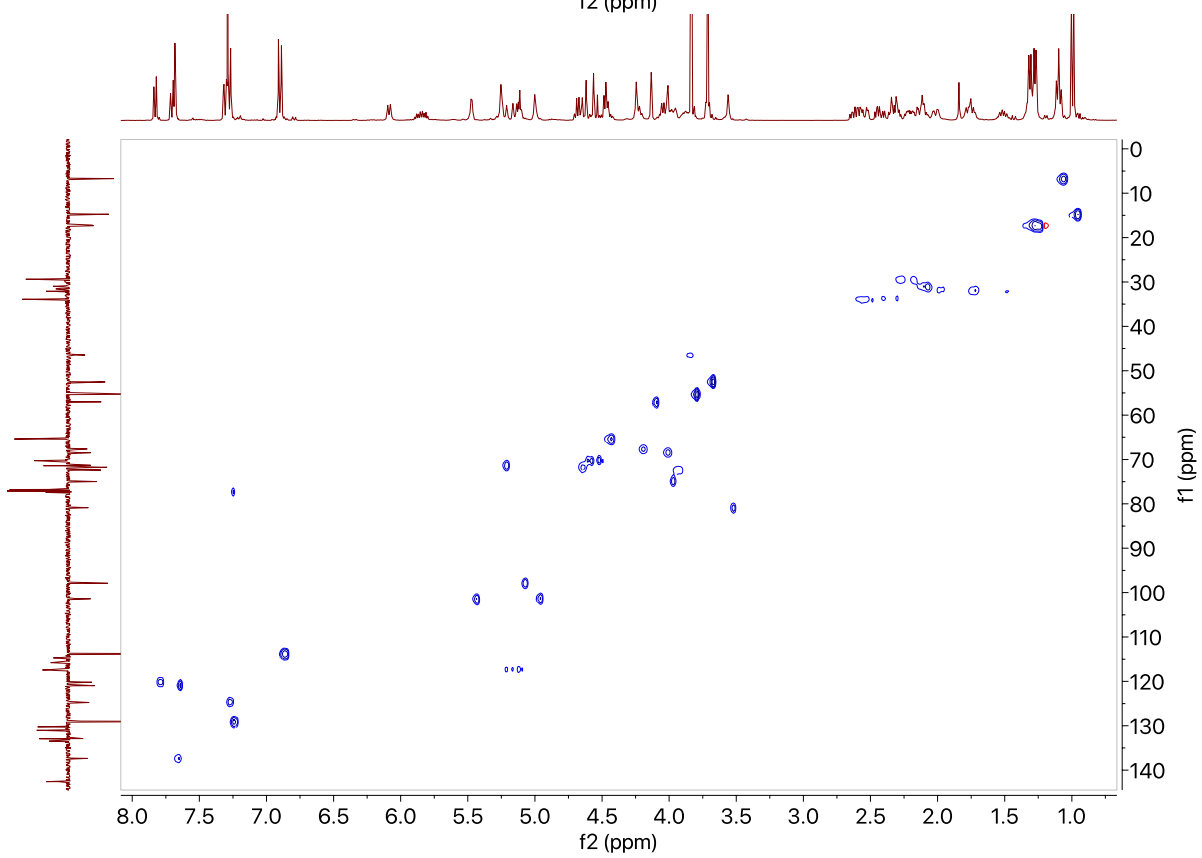
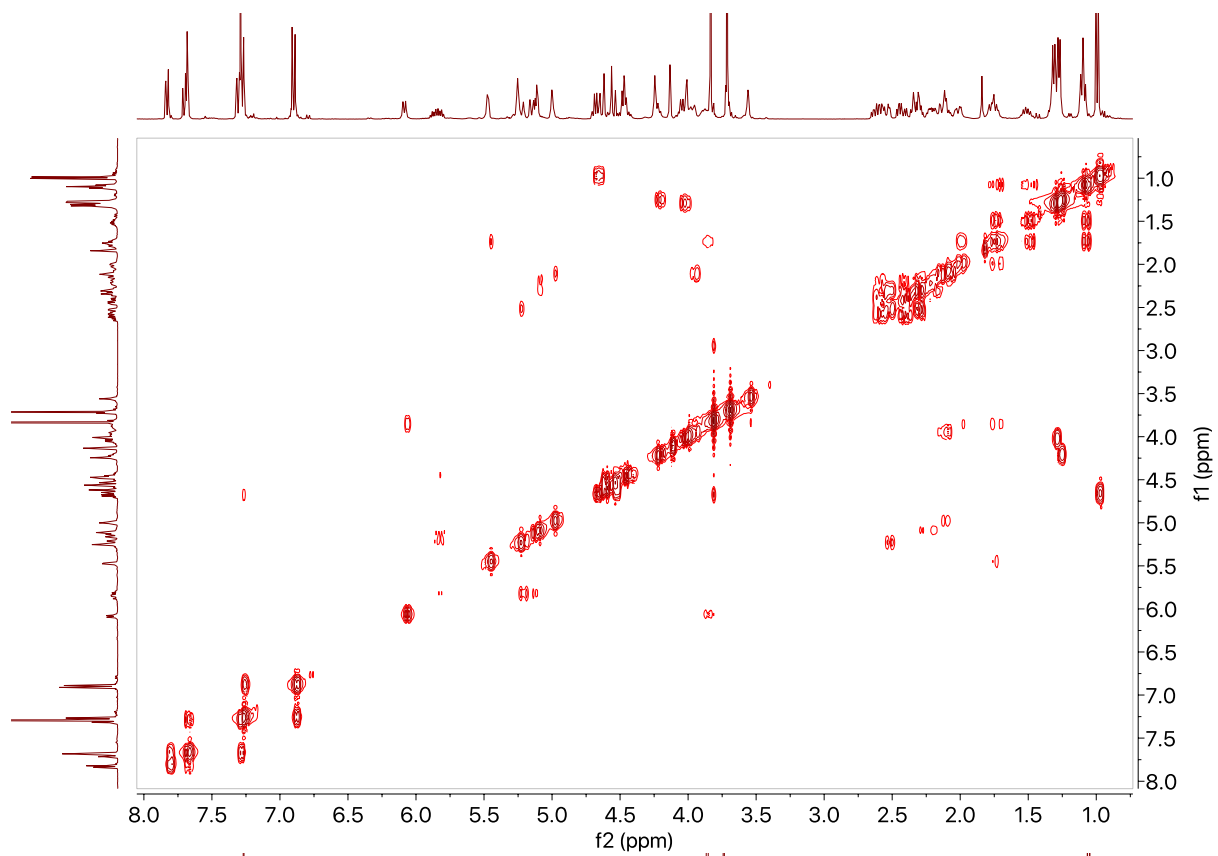




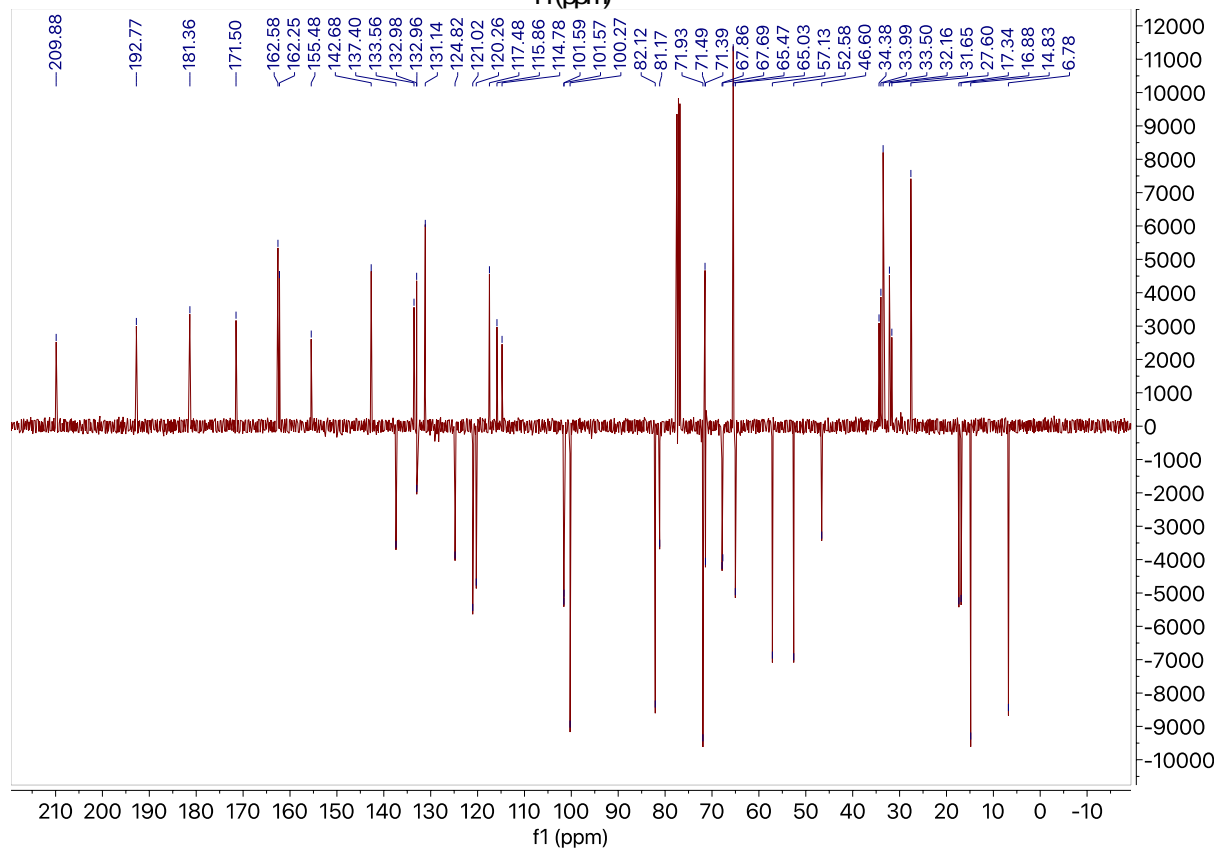
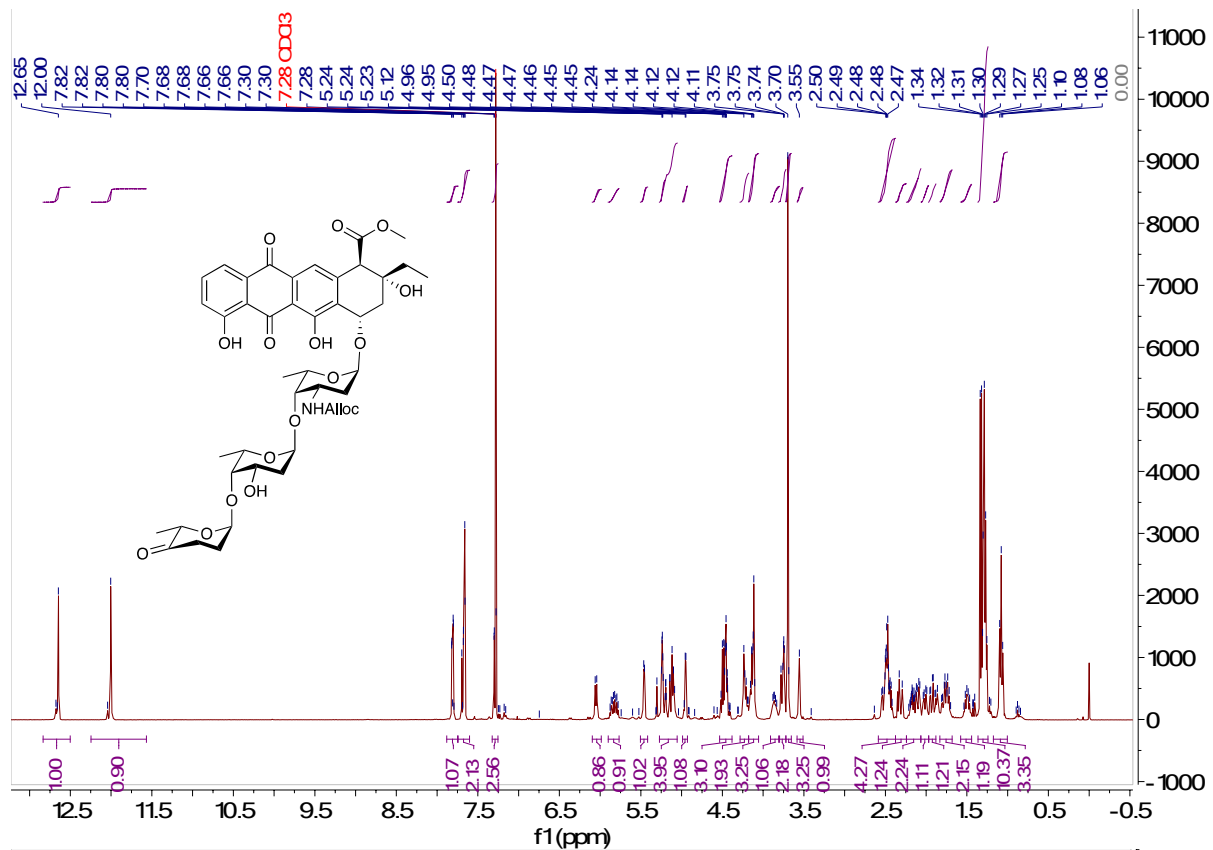


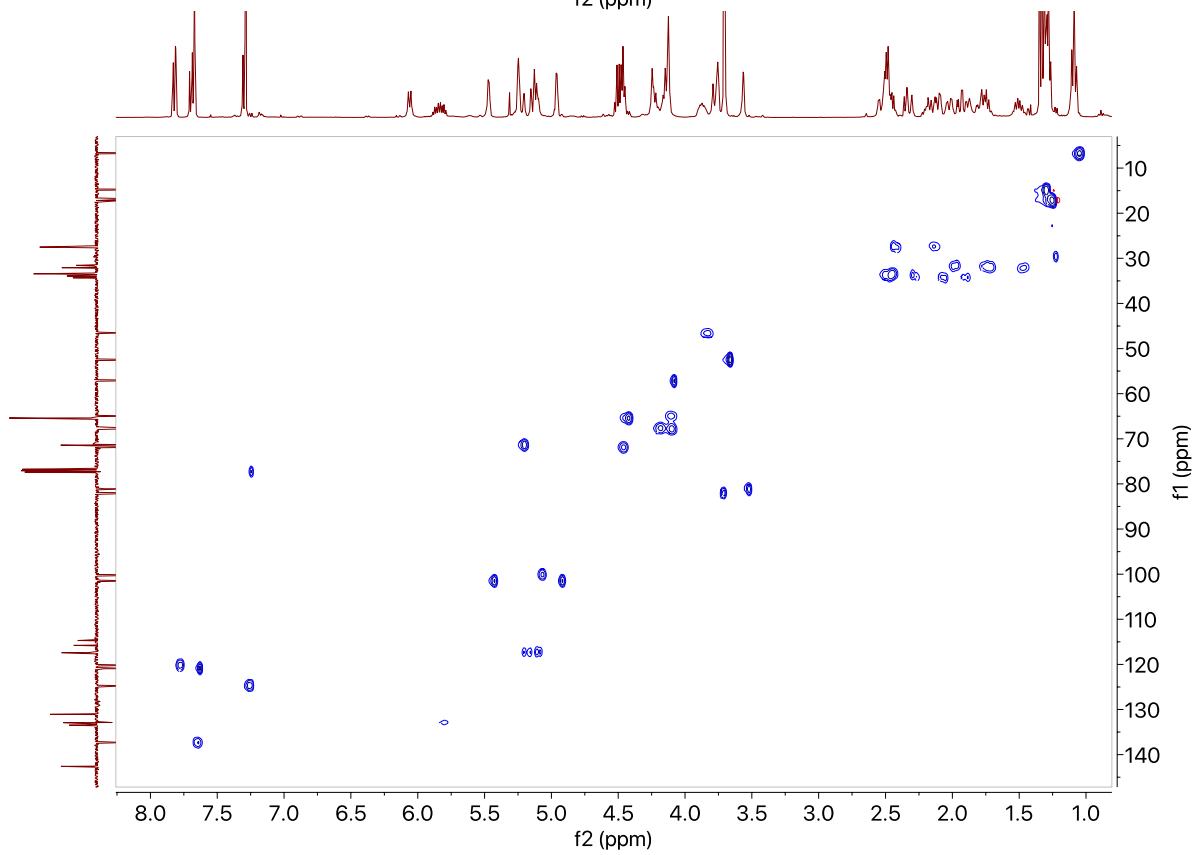
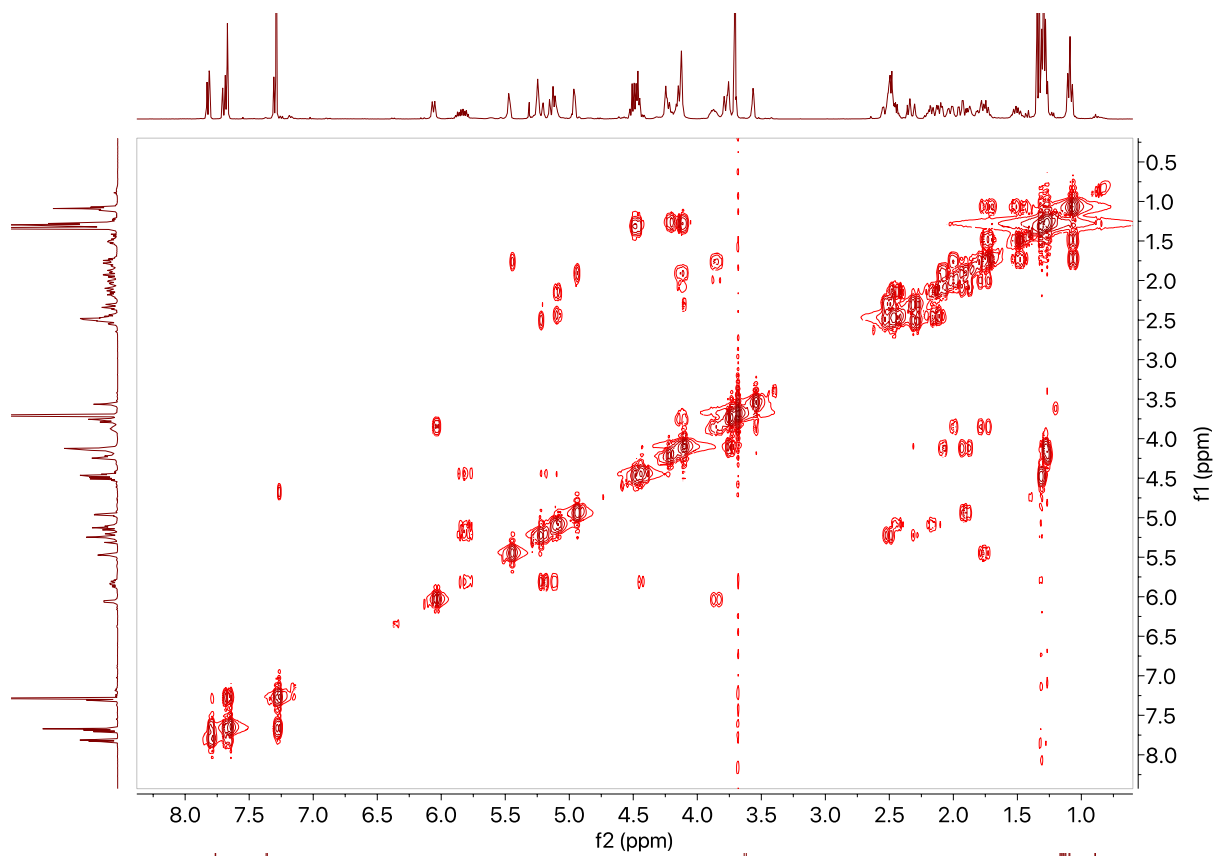


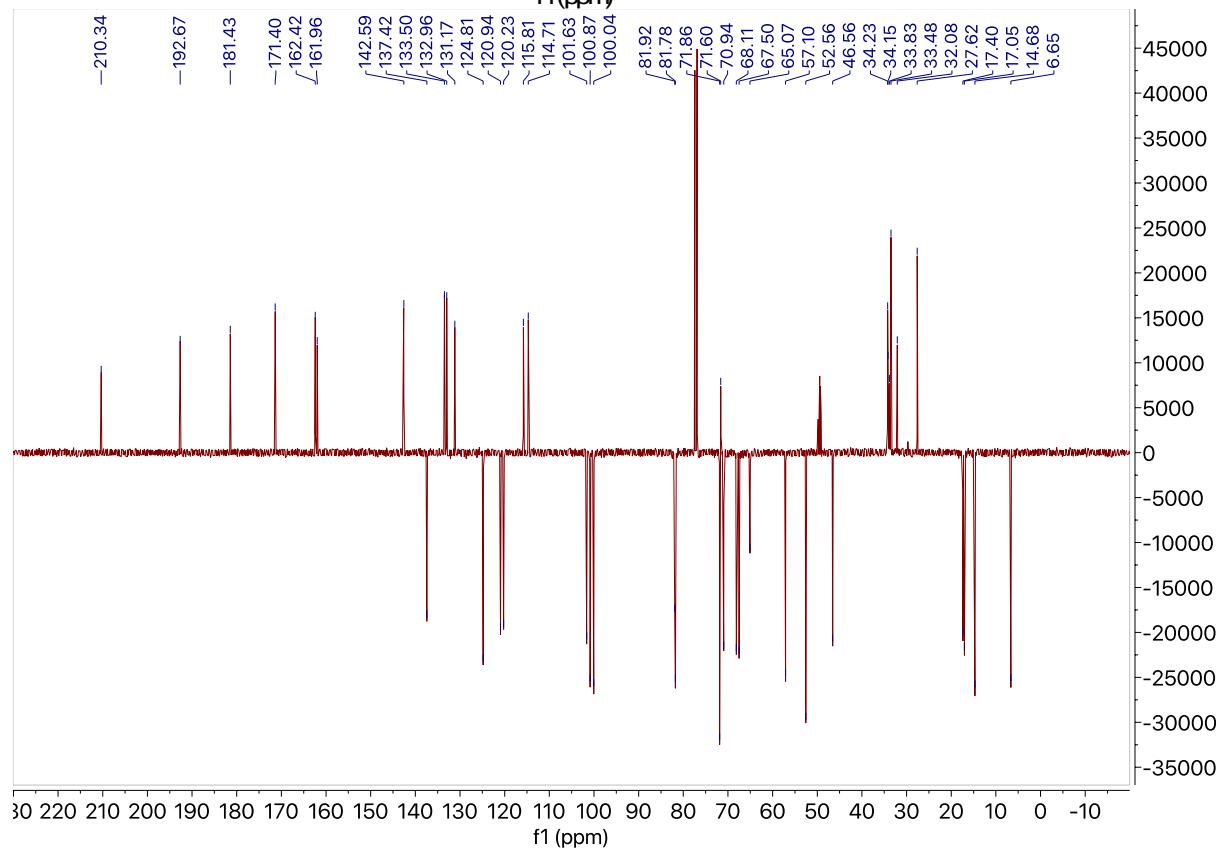
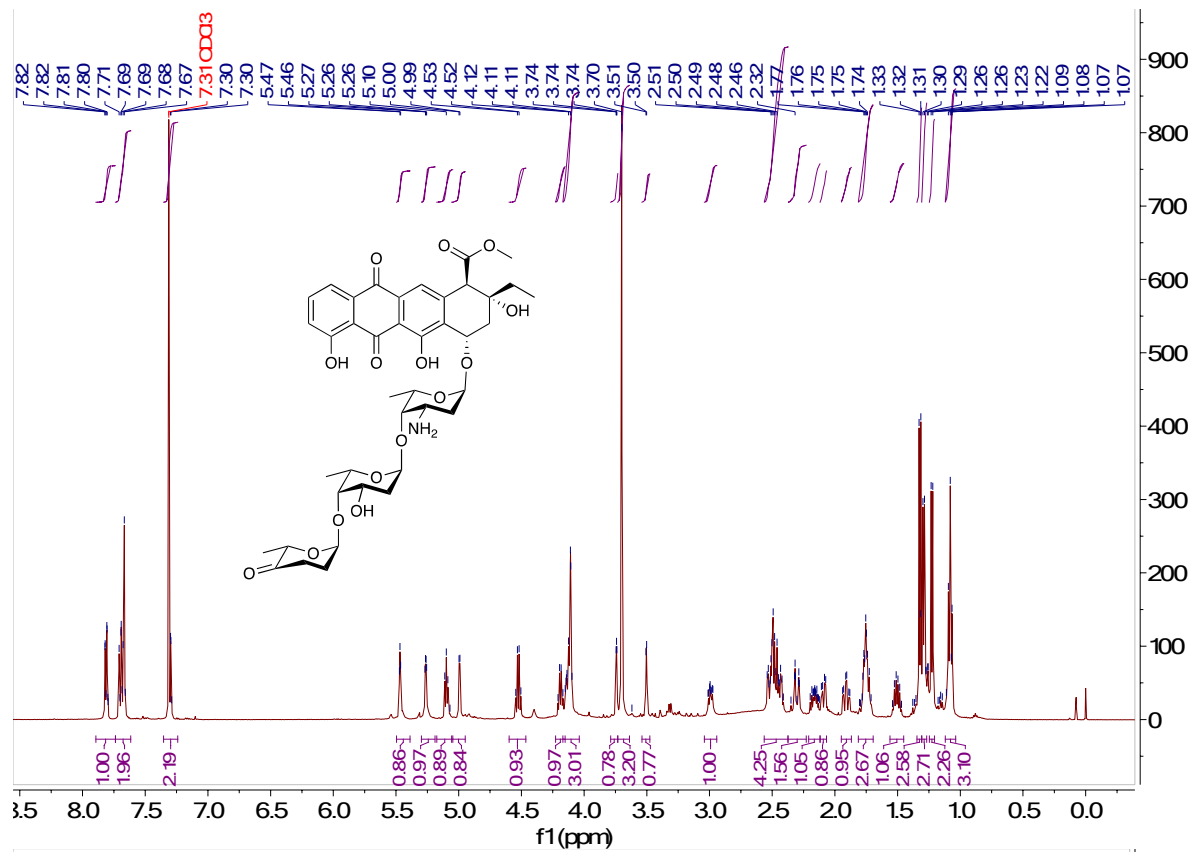


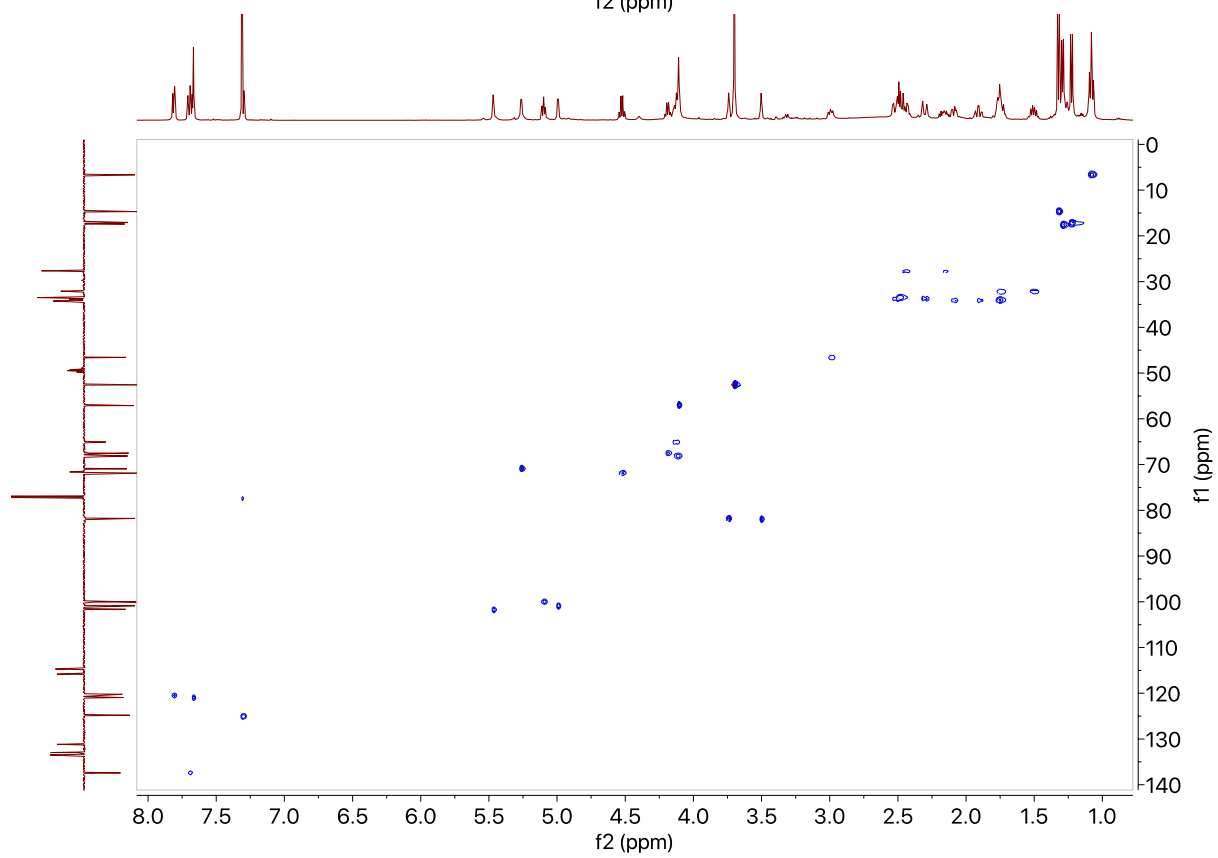
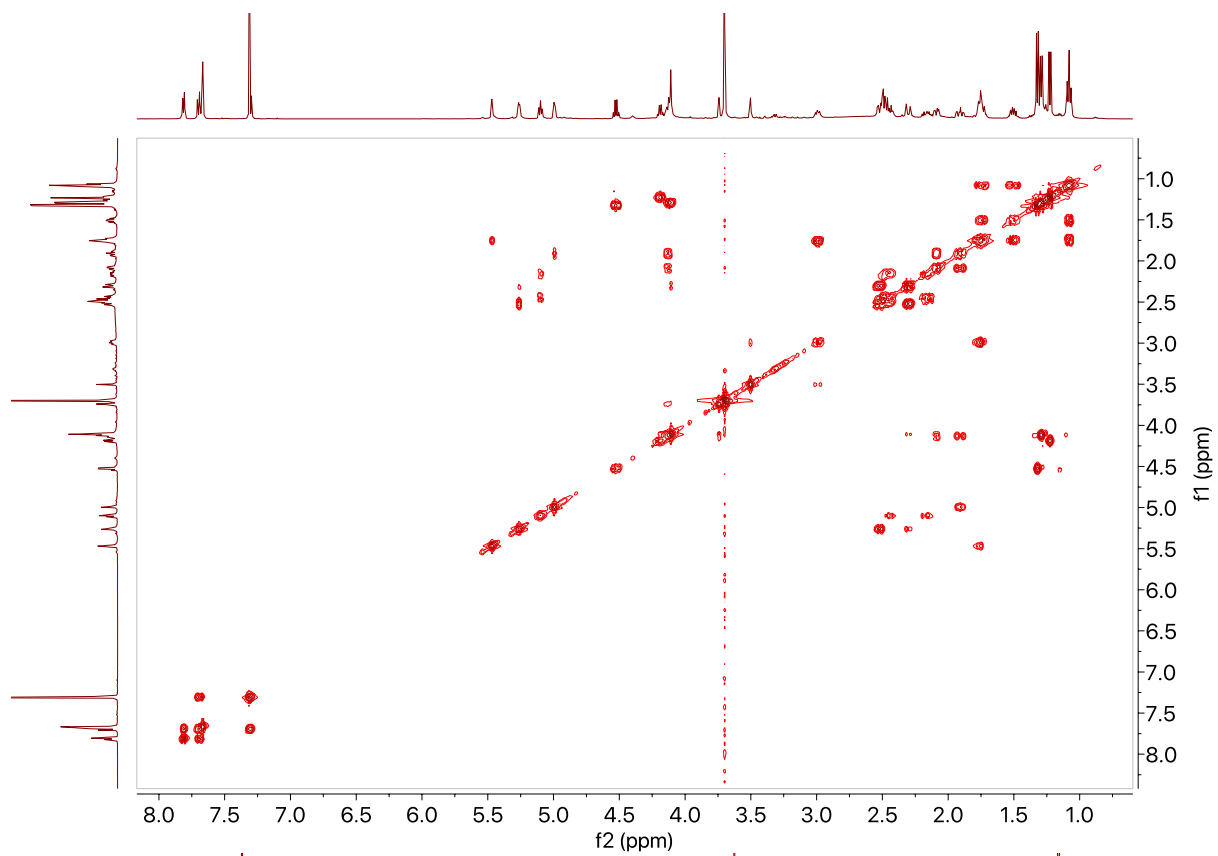






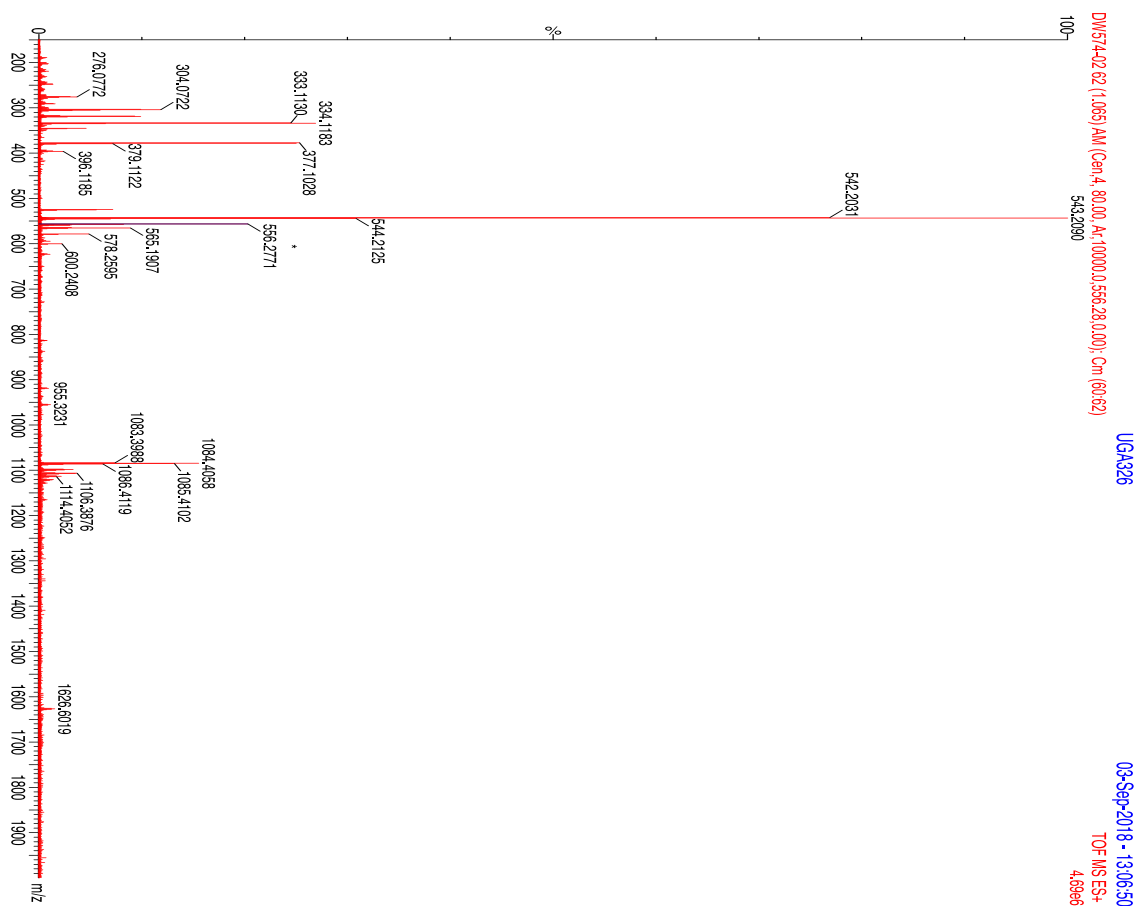




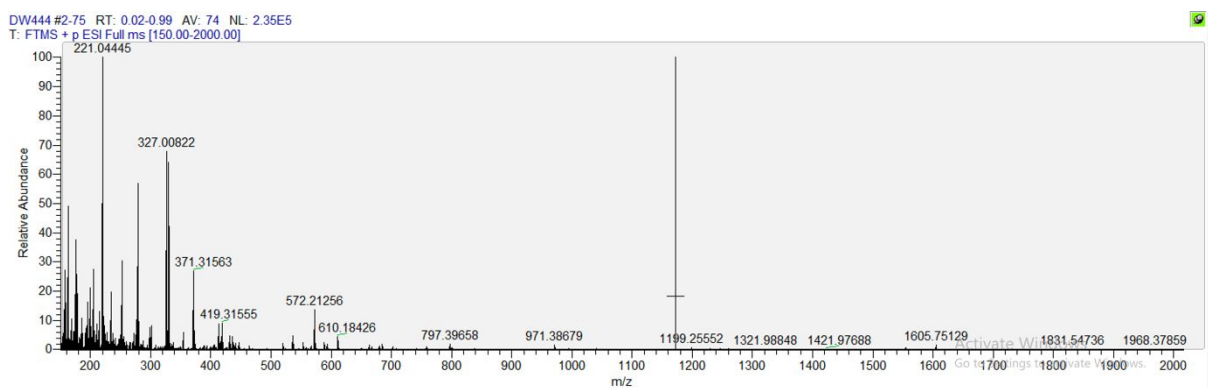


# J: HRMS data of compounds 2-11

## Compound 2

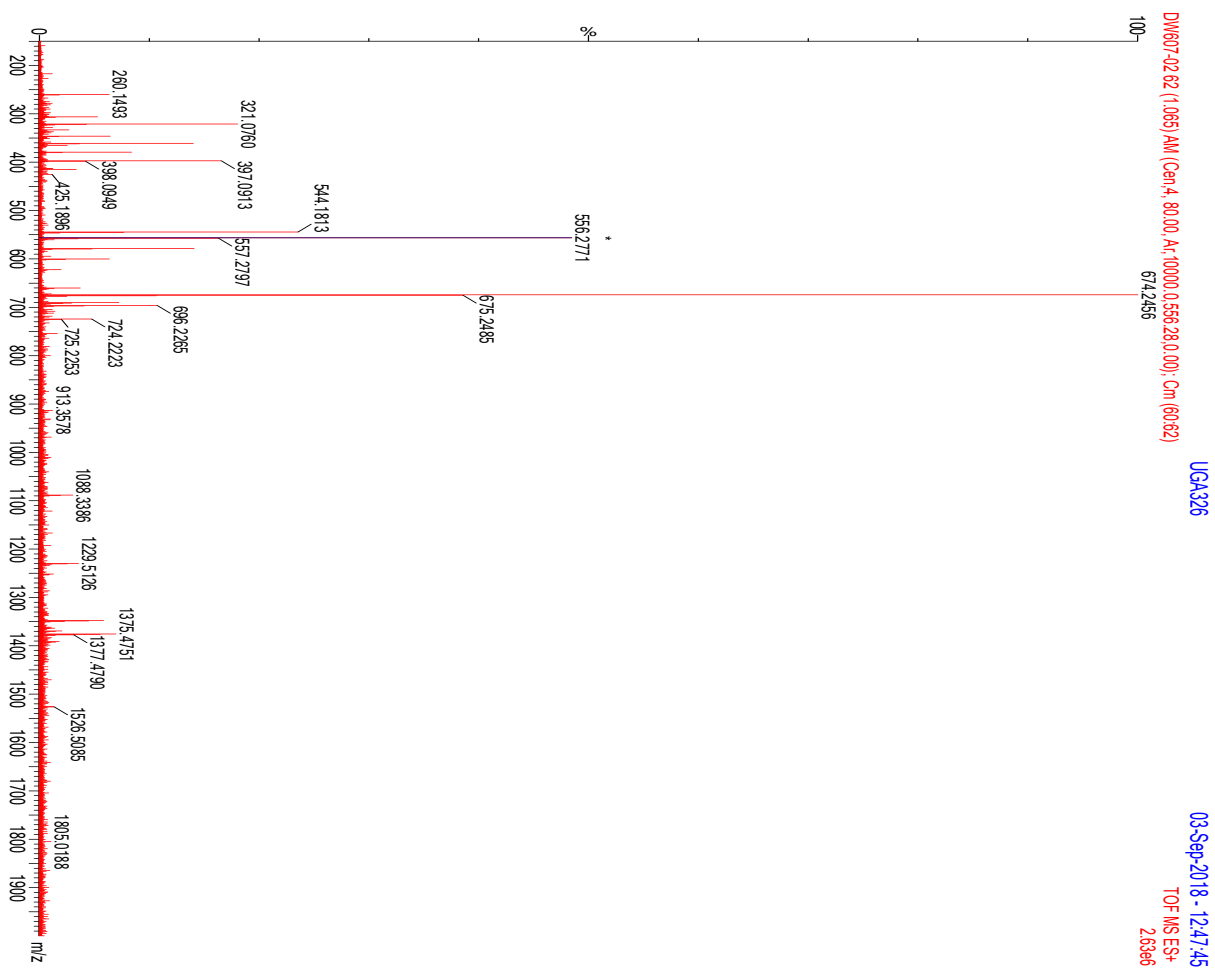


## Compound 3

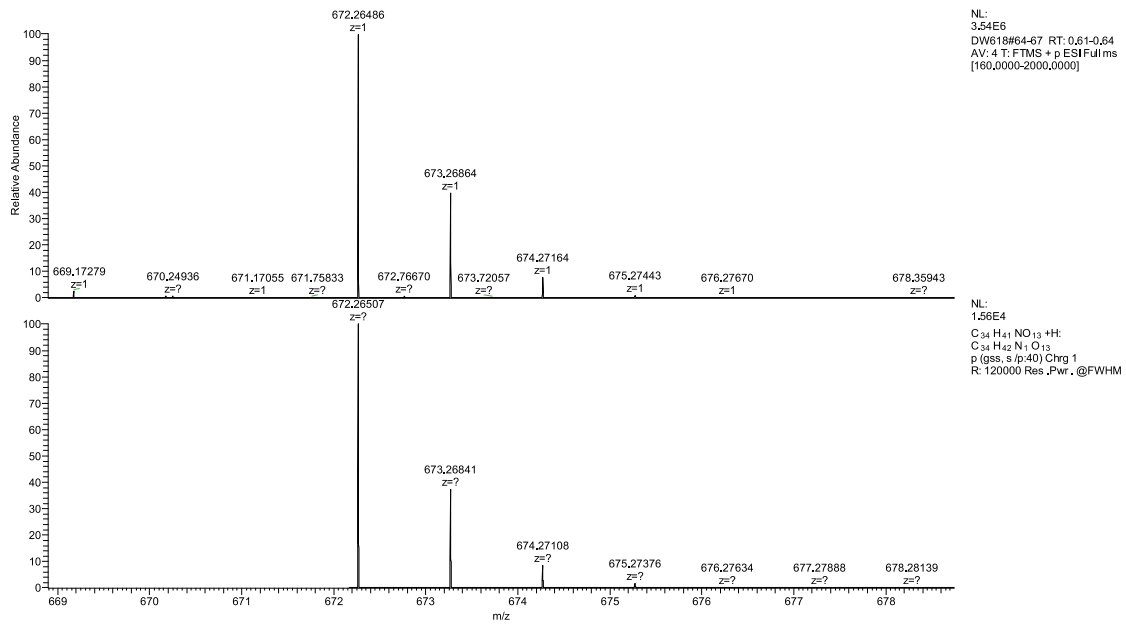




# Compound 5

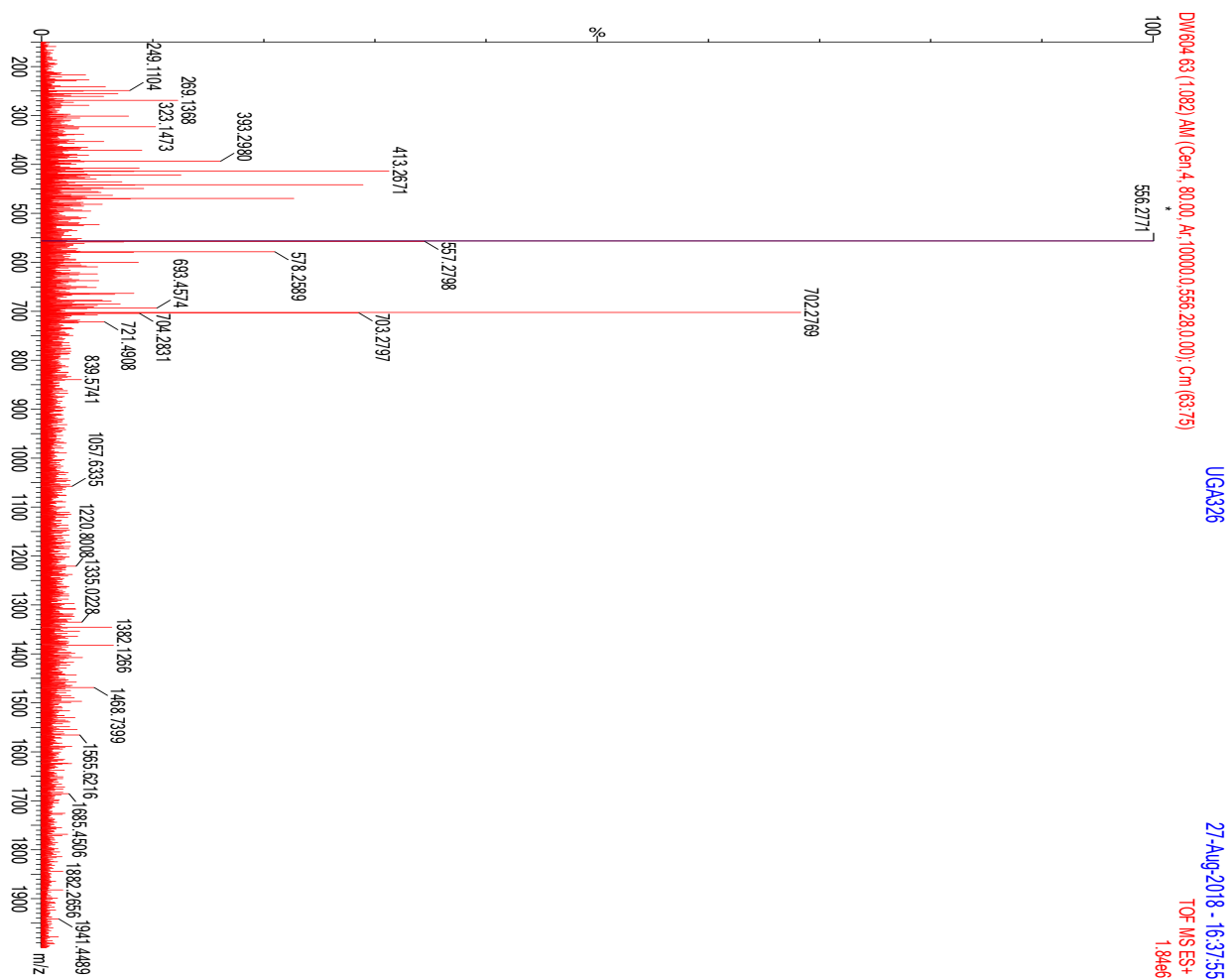


# Compound 6

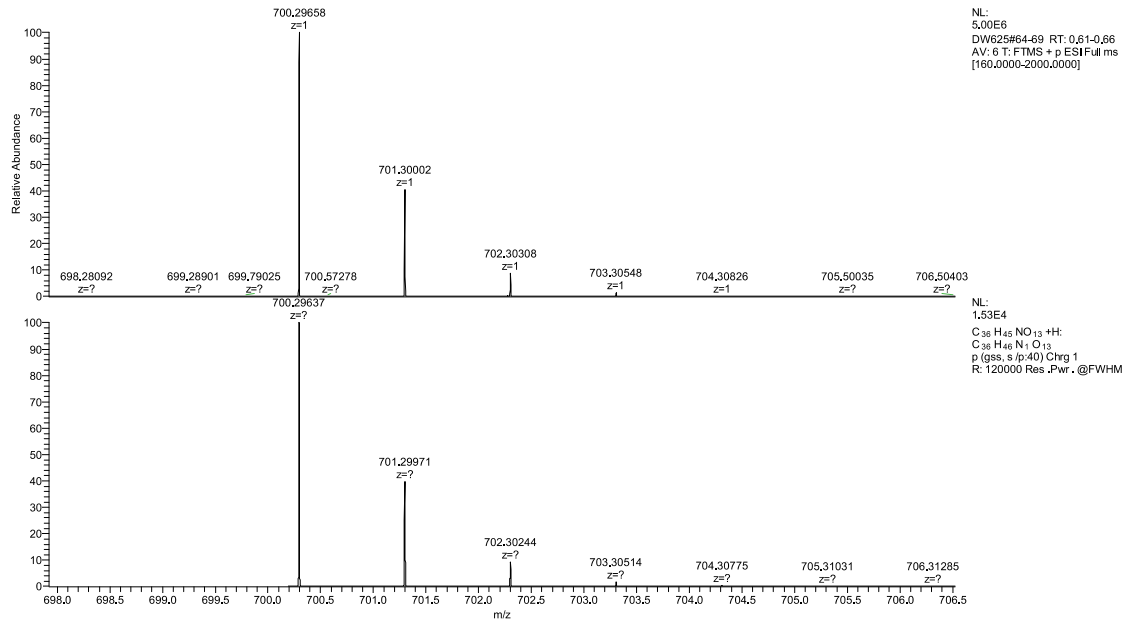




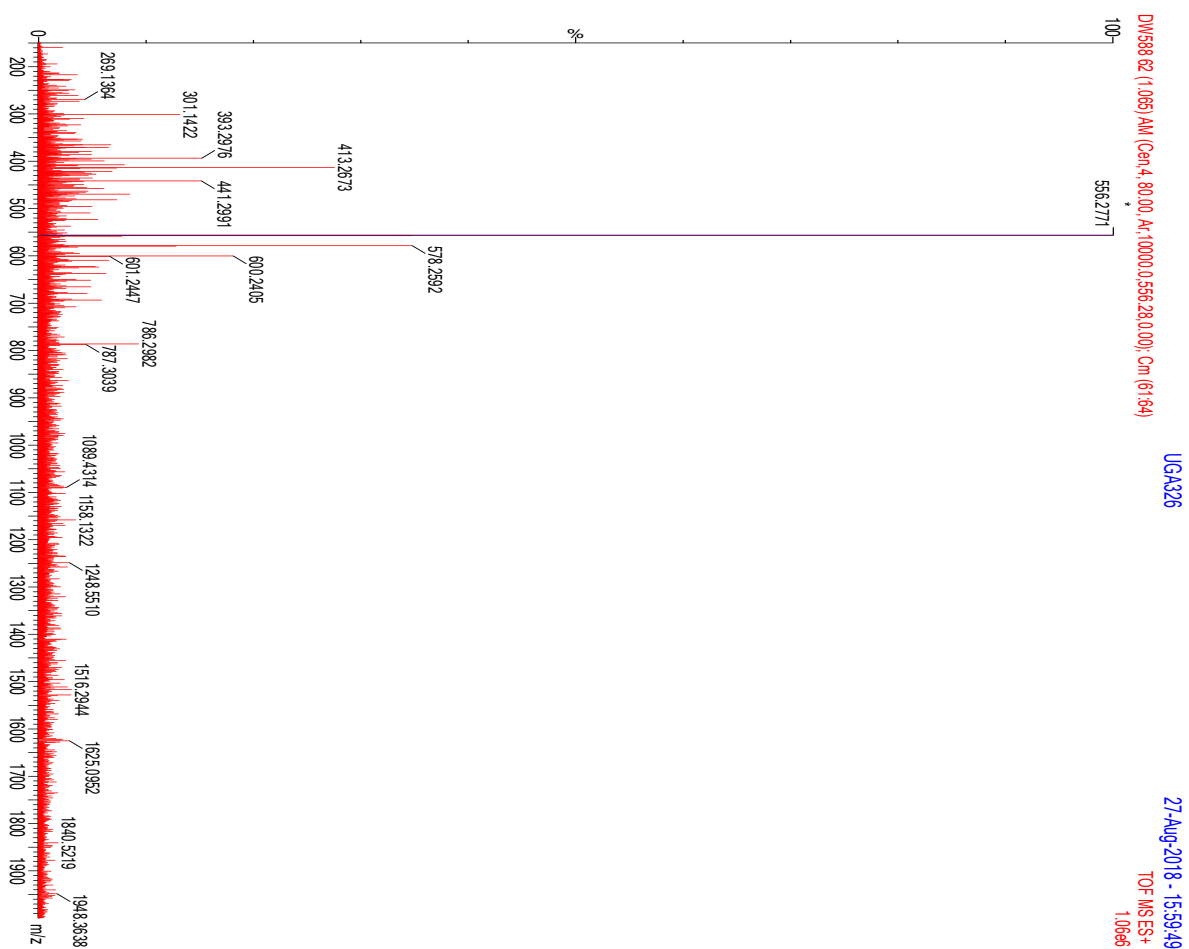
# Compound 7



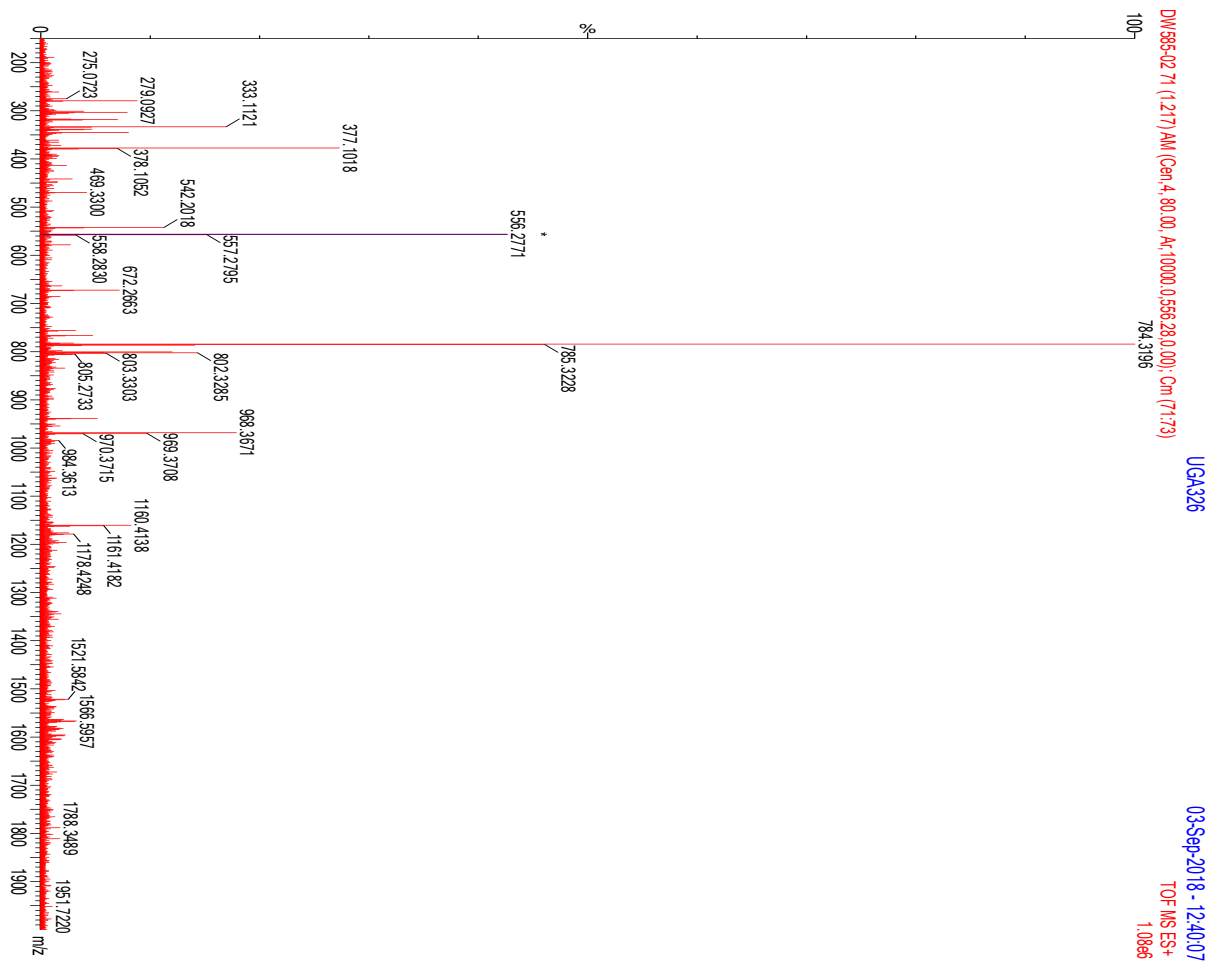
# Compound 8



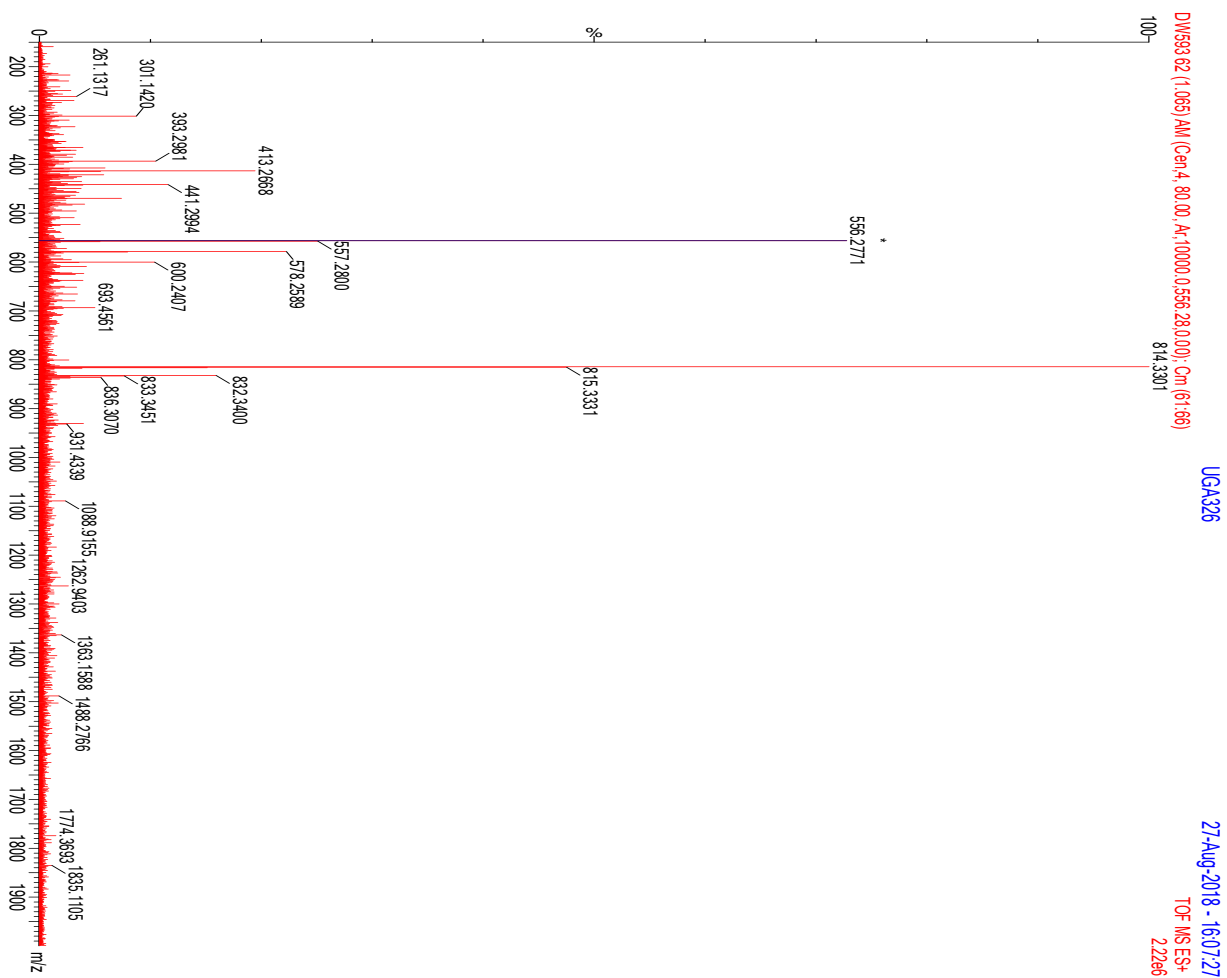
# Compound 9



# Compound 10

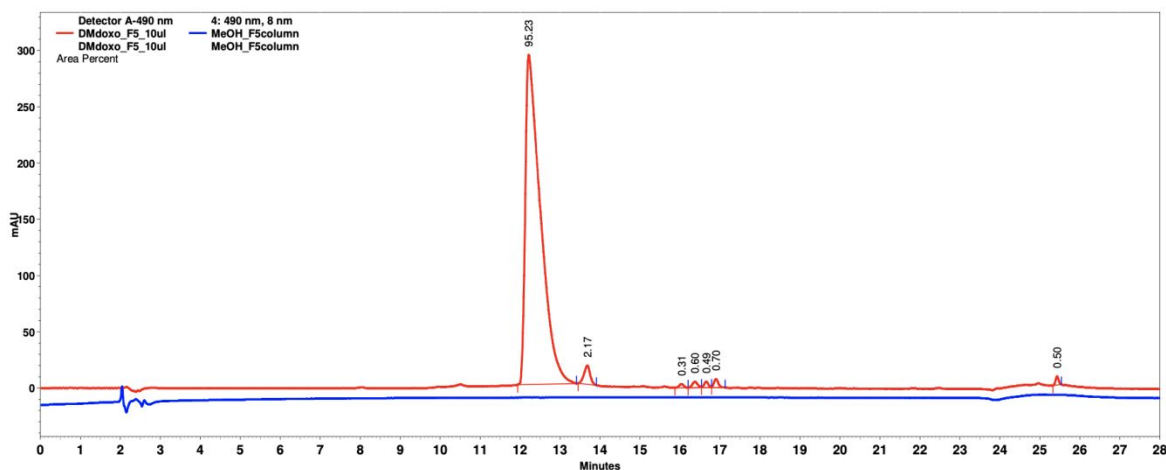


# Compound 11



## K: HPLC traces of (lead compounds) 3, 8 and 11

### Compound 3:



#### Column description:

**Phenomenex** Kinetex® F5 2.6µm 100 Å, LC Column 100 x 4.6 mm (cat no. 00D-4723-E0)

Blank run (MeOH) in blue

Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min; with following gradient elution:

time (min)	B%
0.1	15
19	40
20	100
24	100
24.1	15
28	15

#### Buffer used for elution:

Buffer A:

45 % ammonium acetate solution

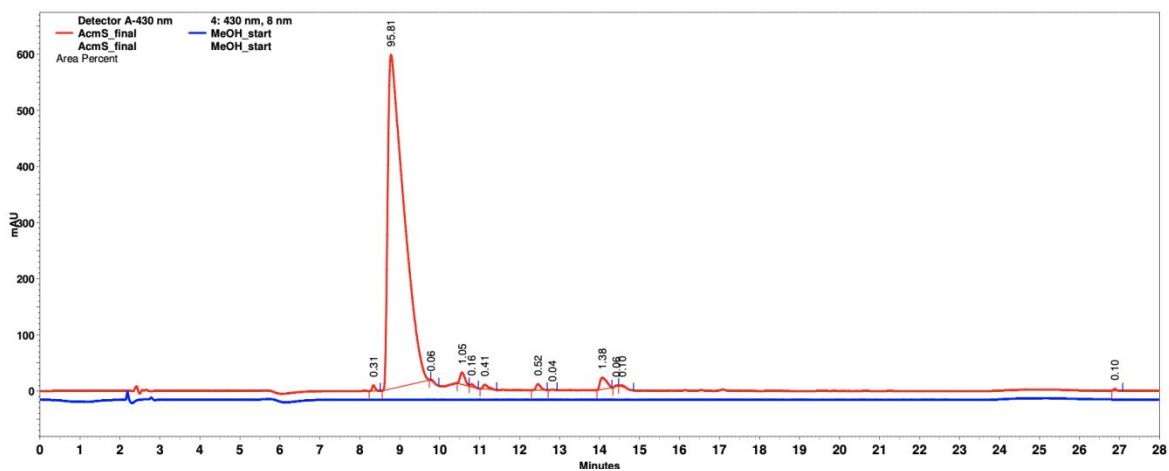
5% ACN

50% MQ

Buffer B:

100% ACN

## Compound 8:



### Column description:

**Phenomenex Kinetex® 2.6 µm C18 100 Å, LC Column 100 x 4.6 mm (cat no. 00D-4462-E0)**

Blank run (MeOH) in blue

Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min; with following gradient elution:

time (min)	B%
0.1	0
0.5	30
1.5	33
4.0	37
19.0	50
20	100
24	100
24.1	0
28	0

### Buffer used for elution:

Buffer A:

45 % ammonium acetate solution  
5% ACN  
50% MQ

Buffer B:

100% ACN





## L: References

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5. Hashmi, A. S. K. *et al.* On Homogeneous Gold/Palladium Catalytic Systems. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **354**, 133–147 (2012).
6. Qiao, X. *et al.* Uncoupling DNA damage from chromatin damage to detoxify doxorubicin. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **117**, 15182–15192 (2020).