



Organocatalyzed preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives

Monalisa Kundu¹ · Ishani Bhaumik¹ · Anup Kumar Misra¹

Received: 27 March 2019 / Revised: 31 May 2019 / Accepted: 20 June 2019
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019

Abstract

Organocatalytic coupling of glycosyl azides with enolates of active ketones and esters through azide-enolate [3 + 2] cycloaddition in the presence of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) furnished 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives in excellent yield. The reaction condition is simple and can be scaled-up.

Keywords Carbohydrate; triazole · Azide · Organocatalysis · Cycloaddition

Introduction

Triazoles are interesting class of nitrogen containing heterocyclic compounds possessing significant biological activities [1–6]. In addition to their use in the medicinal chemistry and drug discovery, they have found applications in the material science [7, 8], chemical biology [9, 10], supramolecular chemistry [11, 12], catalysis [13] and biotechnology [14, 15]. Several reports have appeared in the literature on the preparation of 1,5-substituted 1,2,3-triazole derivatives using metallic and organocatalytic reaction conditions through Huisgen's azide-alkyl [3 + 2] cycloadditions [16–18]. In the recent past, glycosyl triazole derivatives have emerged as useful glycomimetics having interesting pharmaceutical potential [19, 20] against several metabolic disorders [21, 22], enzyme inhibitors [23, 24], infectious diseases [25–27] and cancer progression [28, 29]. They are stable under a broad range of chemical and biological reactions and hydrolysis. In most of the cases, 1,5-substituted glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole conjugates were prepared by Huisgen's azide-alkyl [3 + 2] cycloaddition of glycosyl azide or alkyne with an alkyne or azide counterpart respectively in the presence of a copper catalyst [30, 31], which has its own limitations in terms

of toxicity, difficulties associated with its removal etc. Unlike 1,5-substituted 1,2,3-triazole derivatives, preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-1,2,3-triazole derivatives through azide-enolate [3 + 2] cycloaddition are limited [32–36]. Cao *et al.* [37] reported a one-pot reaction condition for the preparation of Dimroth products (1,4,5-trisubstituted-1,2,3-triazole derivatives). Later, González-Calderón *et al.* reported [38] preparation these compounds through DBU catalyzed azide-enolate [3 + 2] cycloaddition of the *in situ* generated alkyl azide and active ketones derived enolates under one-pot organocatalytic reaction conditions. The preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives by coupling glycosyl azides with enolates under organocatalytic reaction conditions are not reported earlier. Earlier, Ferreira and co-workers reported the preparation of 1-benzyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole derivatives of carbohydrates under organocatalytic conditions [39]. In view of the biological importance of this class of compounds, it was decided to develop a synthetic methodology for the preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives under a organocatalytic reaction condition avoiding metallic reagents and catalysts. A straightforward approach for the synthesis of a library of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives under DBU catalyzed reaction condition is reported herein (Scheme 1).

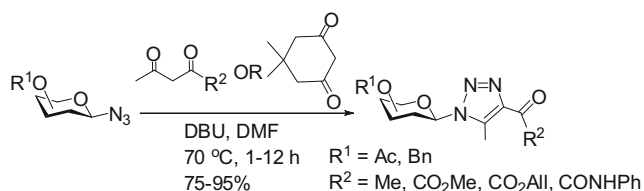
Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10719-019-09883-1>) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ Anup Kumar Misra
akmisra69@gmail.com

¹ Division of Molecular Medicine, Bose Institute, P-1/12, C. I. T. Scheme VII M, Kolkata 700054, India

Results and discussion

In a set of initial experiments, per-*O*-acetylated β -D-glucopyranosyl azide [40] (**1**; 1.0 mmol) was treated with acetyl acetone (**10**; 1.0 mmol) in different organic solvents in the presence of a variety of amines as organo-catalysts at



Scheme 1 DBU catalyzed organocatalytic preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives.

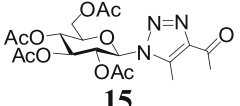
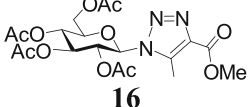
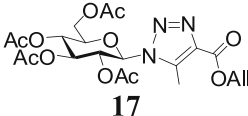
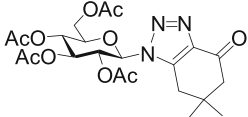
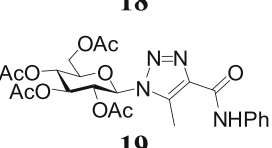
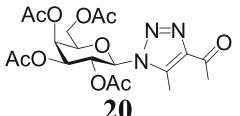
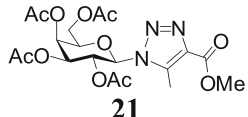
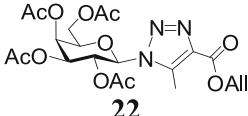
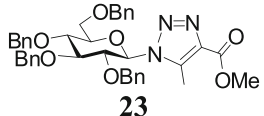
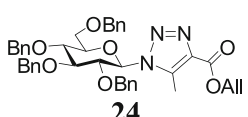
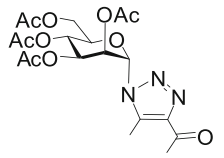
different temperatures, which is presented in Table 1. It was observed that 1-[per-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl]-4-acetyl-5-methyl-1,2,3-triazole (**15**) was obtained in 90% yield in the presence of DBU (0.1 equiv.) in DMF at 70 °C in 3 h. The reaction was significantly slow at room temperature and full consumption of the starting material was not observed after 12 h. Among the variety of organic amines screened for the catalytic potential, DBU was found as the most effective catalyst to furnish clean formation of the product. Although DMF and DMSO were found superior among the commonly used

organic solvents (e.g. CH_2Cl_2 , 1,2-(CHCl)₂, THF, CH_3CN , Toluene, DMF, DMSO), DMF was considered as the solvent of choice because of the inherent drawbacks of DMSO (Table 1). A wide range of monosaccharide and disaccharide azides were coupled with 1,3-diketones (**10**), β -ketoesters (**11**, **12**), cyclic 1,3-diketone (dimedone) (**13**), β -ketoamide (**14**) under similar reaction condition to give corresponding 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives in excellent yield (Table 2). However, reaction with methyl acetopyruvate ($\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COCOOMe}$) did not furnish any product even after prolonged reaction condition. It is noteworthy that no trace of the formation of by products was observed and the functional groups present in the substrates were unaffected under the reaction condition. The reaction condition can be scaled up without decrease of the yield of the products. All products were unambiguously characterized using their spectral analysis.

Table 1 Optimization of glycosyl azide-enolate [3 + 2] cycloaddition in the presence of different organocatalysts

Sl. No.	Base (equiv.)	Solvent	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%)
1	DBU (0.1)	CH_2Cl_2	rt	12	60
2	DBU (0.2)	CH_2Cl_2	40	12	70
3	DBU (0.2)	(CHCl) ₂	60	12	70
4	DBU (0.1)	DMF	rt	12	80
5	DBU (0.1)	DMF	70	3	90
6	DBU (0.2)	DMF	70	3	90
7	DBU (0.1)	THF	70	12	30
8	DBU (0.2)	CH_3CN	70	12	30
9	DBU (0.2)	Toluene	70	12	20
10	DBU (0.2)	DMSO	70	2.5	90
11	DABCO (0.2)	DMF	70	12	50
12	DBN (0.2)	DMF	70	12	50
13	Piperidine (0.1)	DMF	rt	12	25
14	Pyrrolidine (0.1)	DMF	rt	12	30
15	DMAP (0.5)	DMF	rt	12	10

Table 2 DBU catalyzed preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives

Sl. No.	Glycosyl azide	Enol source	Product	Time (h) ^a	Yield (%)
1	Per- <i>O</i> -acetylated β -D-glucosyl azide (1)	Acetyl acetone (10)	 15	3	90 (88) ^b
2	1	Methyl acetoacetate (11)	 16	8	88
3	1	Allyl acetoacetate (12)	 17	8	86
4	1	5,5-Dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexane dione (13)	 18	10	76
5	1	Acetoacetanilide (14)	 19	1	80
6	1	Methyl acetopyruvate	--	24	--
7	Per- <i>O</i> -acetylated β -D-galactosyl azide (2)	Acetyl acetone (10)	 20	3	95
8	2	Methyl acetoacetate (11)	 21	8	92
9	2	Allyl acetoacetate (12)	 22	8	88
10	Per- <i>O</i> -benzylated β -D-glucosyl azide (3)	Methyl acetoacetate (11)	 23	8	84
11	3	Allyl acetoacetate (12)	 24	8	82
12	Per- <i>O</i> -acetylated β -D-mannosyl azide (4)	Acetyl acetone (10)	 25	8	78

^a: 70 °C; ^b: 20 mmol scale

Table 2 (continued)

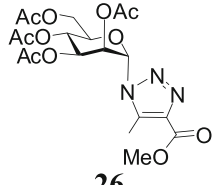
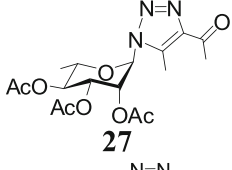
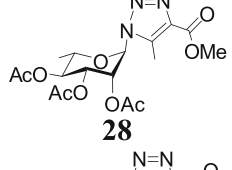
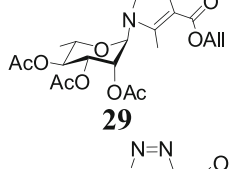
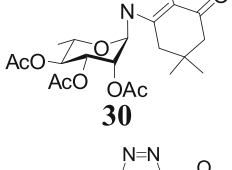
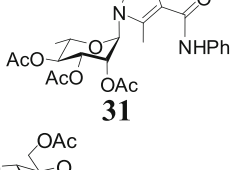
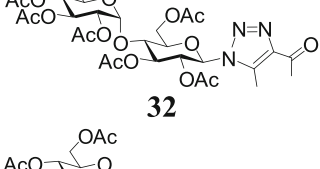
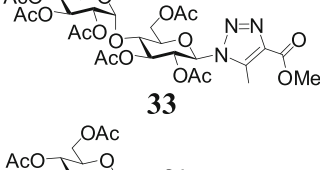
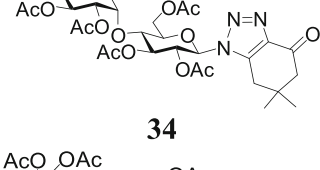
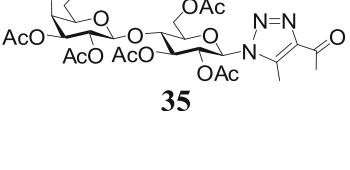
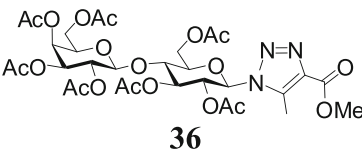
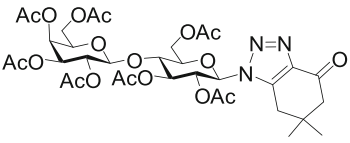
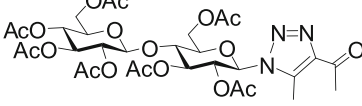
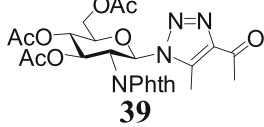
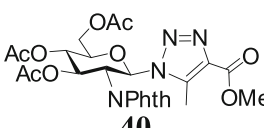
13	4	Methyl acetoacetate (11)		8	75
14	Per- <i>O</i> -acetylated α -L-rhamnosyl azide (5)	Acetyl acetone (10)		8	80
15	5	Methyl acetoacetate (11)		8	76
16	5	Allyl acetoacetate (12)		8	72
17	5	5,5-Dimethyl- 1,3-cyclohexane dione (13)		12	70
18	5	Acetoacetani- lide (14)		1	76
19	Per- <i>O</i> -acetylated maltosyl azide (6)	Acetyl acetone (10)		3	90
20	6	Methyl acetoacetate (11)		8	85
21	6	5,5-Dimethyl- 1,3-cyclohexane dione (13)		10	75
22	Per- <i>O</i> -acetylated lactosyl azide (7)	Acetyl acetone (10)		3	90

Table 2 (continued)

23	7	Methyl acetoacetate (11)		8	88
24	7	5,5-Dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexane dione (13)		10	78
25	Per-O-acetylated cellobiosyl azide (8)	Acetyl acetone (10)		1	90
26	Per-O-acetylated -2-deoxy-2-N-phthalimido-β-D-glucosyl azide (9)	Acetyl acetone (10)		1	88
27	9	Methyl acetoacetate (11)		1	86

Furthermore, a set of per-*O*-acetylated glycosylated triazole derivatives (**15**, **25**, **26** and **27**) were also deprotected in quantitative yield under conventional de-*O*-acetylation reaction condition using sodium methoxide, indicating the compatibility of the triazole moiety under deprotection conditions (Fig. 1).

Conclusion

In summary, a straightforward organocatalyzed reaction condition has been developed for the preparation of 1,4,5-trisubstituted-glycosyl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives in excellent yield by DBU catalyzed azide-enolate cycloaddition. The reaction condition can be scaled up without loss of the yield. The reaction condition can be further extended for the preparation of glycoconjugate derivatives.

Experimental section

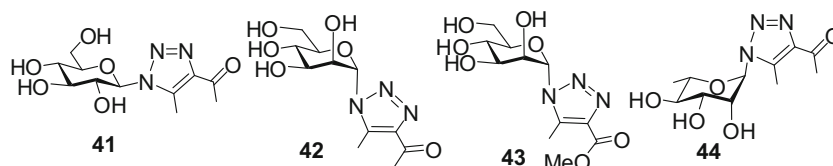
General methods All reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography over silica gel coated TLC plates. The spots on TLC were visualized by warming ceric sulphate (2% Ce(SO₄)₂ in 2 N H₂SO₄) sprayed plates in hot plate. Silica gel 230–400 mesh was used for column chromatography.

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 500 MHz using CDCl₃ as solvent and TMS as internal reference unless stated otherwise. Chemical shift value is expressed in δ ppm. The complete assignment of proton and carbon spectra was carried out by using a standard set of NMR experiments. Optical rotations were recorded in a Jasco P-2000 spectrometer. Commercially available grades of organic solvents of adequate purity are used in all reactions.

Typical experimental condition: To a solution of per-*O*-acetyl-β-D-glycopyranosyl azide (**1–9**; 1 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added acetyl acetone (**10**; 1 mmol) or β-ketoester (**11**, **12**; 1 mmol) or dione (**13**) or acetoacetanilide (**14**) and DBU (15 μL, 0.1 mmol) and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70 °C for appropriate time (Table 2). The reaction mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The crude product was purified over SiO₂ using hexane-EtOAc (1:1) as eluant to give pure product.

General de-*O*-acetylation of compounds: A solution of acetylated compound (100 mg) in 0.1 M CH₃ONa (5 mL) was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized using Dowex 50 W X8 (H⁺) resin, filtered and concentrated to give pure de-*O*-acetylated compound (quantitative yield).

Fig. 1 Deprotected glycosylated 1,2,3-triazole derivatives



Spectral analysis of the synthesized products

Compound 15 White solid; m.p. 180–181 °C; $[\alpha]_D - 40$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.84 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.70 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.41 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.24 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.17 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_b), 4.00–3.96 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.72 (s, 3 H, CH₃CO), 2.67 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.07 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.87 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.8 (COCH₃), 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 168.5 (COCH₃), 144.1, 138.1 (Ar-C), 85.3 (C-1), 75.1 (C-3), 72.7 (C-5), 69.0 (C-4), 67.5 (C-2), 61.3 (C-6), 27.8 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (2 C, 2COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 9.1 (CH₃); HRMS $[M + Na]^+$: Calcd. 478.1438; found: 478.1430; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₀ (455.41): C, 50.11; H, 5.53; found: C, 50.00; H, 5.68.

Compound 16 Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D - 12$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.83 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.62 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.40 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.23 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 4.27 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.20–4.16 (m, 1 H, H-6_b), 4.00–3.95 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.94 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 2.75 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.08 (COCH₃), 2.07 (COCH₃), 2.04 (COCH₃), 1.86 (COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 168.6 (COCH₃), 161.5 (COOCH₃), 139.7–137.3 (Ar-C), 85.8 (C-1), 75.2 (C-3), 72.5 (C-5), 68.9 (C-4), 67.5 (C-2), 61.3 (C-6), 51.9 (COOCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.0, (COCH₃), 9.1 (CH₃); HRMS $[M + Na]^+$: Calcd. 494.1387; found, 494.1378; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₁ (471.41): C, 48.41; H, 5.35; found: C, 48.25; H, 5.50.

Compound 17 White solid; m.p. 134–135 °C; $[\alpha]_D - 10$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.09–6.00 (m, 1 H, CH=CH₂), 5.86 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.64 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.44–5.41 (m, 1 H, CH=), 5.39 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.31–5.29 (m, 1 H, CH=), 5.22 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.85–4.83 (m, 2 H, OCH₂), 4.27 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.18 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_b), 3.99–3.95 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.75 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.09 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.08 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.86 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 168.5 (COCH₃), 160.8 (COO), 139.8–119.1 (Ar-C, CH=CH₂), 85.9 (C-1), 75.2 (C-3), 72.6 (C-5), 68.9 (C-4), 67.6 (C-2), 65.7 (OCH₂), 61.3 (C-6), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 9.1 (CH₃); HRMS

$[M + Na]^+$: Calcd. 520.1544; found, 520.1533. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₇N₃O₁₁ (497.46): C, 50.70; H, 5.47; found: C, 50.56; H, 5.60.

Compound 18 Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D - 14$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.97 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.41 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.35 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.21 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.19 (dd, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_b), 4.11–4.03 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.94 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 2.48 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 2.17 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.15 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.08 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.21 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.15 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.87 (CO), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.4 (COCH₃), 169.2 (COCH₃), 168.8 (COCH₃), 162.3 (C(CH₃)₂), 144.2 (Ar-C), 142.2 (Ar-C), 86.2 (C-1), 75.1 (C-3), 72.3 (C-4), 69.2 (C-2), 67.6 (C-5), 61.2 (C-6), 52.5 (CH₂), 34.7 (CH₂), 28.5 (CH₃), 28.2 (CH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 20.0 (COCH₃); HRMS $[M + Na]^+$: Calcd. 518.1751; found, 518.1742; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₉N₃O₁₀ (495.48): C, 53.33; H, 5.90; found: C, 53.16; H, 6.08.

Compound 19 Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D - 16$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.97 (s, 1 H, NH), 7.67–7.09 (m, 5 H, Ar-H), 5.81 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.79 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.40 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.24 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 10 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 12.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.16 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_b), 4.01–3.98 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.80 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.07 (s, 6H, COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 1.87 (s, 3H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 168.9 (COCH₃), 168.3 (COCH₃), 158.53 (CONH), 139.19–119.8 (Ar-C), 85.1 (C-1), 75.1 (C-3), 72.8 (C-4), 69.1 (C-2), 67.5 (C-5), 61.4 (C-6), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS $[M + Na]^+$: Calcd. 555.1703; found, 555.1710; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₈N₄O₁₀ (532.50): C, 54.13; H, 5.30; found: C, 54.26; H, 5.48.

Compound 20 White solid; m.p. 103–104 °C; $[\alpha]_D - 15$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.85 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.76 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.54 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 5.21 (dd, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 4.20–4.10 (m, 3 H, H-5, H-6_{ab}), 2.78 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.68 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.21 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.05 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.02 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.89 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.7 (COCH₃), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 168.7 (COCH₃), 144.3, 138.3 (Ar-C), 86.4 (C-1),

73.8 (C-3), 70.7 (C-4), 66.8 (C-2), 66.4 (C-5), 61.1 (C-6), 27.8 (COCH₃), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 9.1 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 478.1438; found, 478.1430; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₀ (455.41): C, 50.11; H, 5.53; found: C, 50.26; H, 5.68.

Compound 21 White solid; m.p. 140–141 °C; [α]_D - 30 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.89 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.71 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.54 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 5.21 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 4.23–4.18 (m, 3 H, H-5, H-6_{ab}), 3.95 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 2.79 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.21 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.05 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.02 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.88 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.0 (COCH₃), 169.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 168.9 (COCH₃), 161.6 (COOCH₃), 139.9, 137.4 (Ar-C), 86.7 (C-1), 73.9 (C-3), 70.7 (C-4), 66.9 (C-2), 66.4 (C-5), 61.1 (C-6), 51.9 (COOCH₃), 20.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 9.0 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 494.1387; found, 494.1380; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₁ (471.41): C, 48.41; H, 5.35; found: C, 48.30; H, 5.50.

Compound 22 White solid; m.p. 52–53 °C; [α]_D - 2 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.10–6.01 (m, 1 H, CH=CH₂), 5.88 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.72 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 5.54 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 5.45–5.29 (m, 2 H, CH=CH₂), 5.22 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 4.87–4.84 (m, 2 H, OCH₂), 4.21–4.09 (m, 3 H, H-5, H-6_{ab}), 2.79 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.21 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.05 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.02 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.88 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 168.9 (COCH₃), 160.9 (COOCH₃), 139.9, 137.4, 131.8, 119.0 (Ar-C, CH=CH₂), 86.7 (C-1), 73.9 (C-3), 70.7 (C-4), 66.9 (C-5), 66.4 (C-2), 65.6 (OCH₂), 61.1 (C-6), 20.9 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 9.0 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 520.1544; found, 520.1536; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₇N₃O₁₁ (497.45): C, 50.70; H, 5.47; found: C, 50.56; H, 5.58.

Compound 23 Yellow oil; [α]_D - 6 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35–6.92 (m, 20 H, Ar-H), 5.41 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 4.92 (br s, 2 H, PhCH₂), 4.84 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.63 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.60 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.50 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.46 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.36 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 4.33 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 3.96 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 3.83 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.80 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 3.70–3.63 (m, 3 H, H-5, H-6_{ab}), 2.50 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.9 (COOCH₃), 139.7–127.6 (Ar-C), 86.0 (C-1), 85.9 (C-5), 78.8 (C-3), 78.1 (C-4), 77.1 (C-2), 75.8 (PhCH₂), 75.2 (PhCH₂), 74.9 (PhCH₂), 73.5 (PhCH₂), 68.3 (C-6), 51.8 (COOCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 686.2843; found, 686.2836; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₉H₄₁N₃O₇ (663.75): C, 70.57; H, 6.23; found: C, 70.40; H, 6.38.

Compound 24 Yellow oil; [α]_D - 5 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32–6.90 (m, 20 H, Ar-H), 6.12–6.01 (m, 1 H, CH=CH₂), 5.44–5.41 (m, 1 H, CH=CH₂), 5.40 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.32–5.30 (m, 1 H, CH=CH₂), 4.92 (br s, 2 H, PhCH₂), 4.88–4.86 (m, 2 H, OCH₂), 4.85 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.61 (dd, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 2 H, 2 PhCH₂), 4.52 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.46 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 4.34 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 4.32 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, PhCH₂), 3.80 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 3.77 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.69–3.63 (m, 3 H, H-5, H-6_{ab}), 2.49 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.1 (COOCH₃), 139.8–118.9 (Ar-C, CH=CH₂), 86.0 (C-1), 85.9 (C-5), 78.7 (C-3), 78.1 (C-4), 77.1 (C-2), 75.8 (PhCH₂), 75.2 (PhCH₂), 74.8 (PhCH₂), 73.5 (PhCH₂), 68.3 (OCH₂), 65.5 (C-6), 8.9 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 712.2999; found, 712.2990; Anal. Calcd. for C₄₁H₄₃N₃O₇ (689.79): C, 71.39; H, 6.28; found: C, 71.20; H, 6.40.

Compound 25 White solid; m.p. 84–85 °C; [α]_D + 50 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.07 (dd, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.95 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 5.91 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 5.35 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.35–4.28 (m, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.06–3.96 (m, 1 H, H-6_b), 3.75–3.72 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.67 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.64 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.21 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.02 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.7 (COCH₃), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.4 (COCH₃), 169.3 (COCH₃), 168.9 (COCH₃), 143.6, 138.1 (Ar-C), 81.9 (C-1), 71.4 (C-4), 68.8 (C-2), 68.3 (C-3), 65.8 (C-5), 61.5 (C-6), 27.7 (COCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 8.7 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 478.1438; found, 478.1430; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₀ (455.41): C, 50.11; H, 5.53; found: C, 50.00; H, 5.68.

Compound 26 White solid; m.p. 145–147 °C; [α]_D + 34 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.02 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.96 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 5.91 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 5.34 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.31–4.27 (m, 1 H, H-6_a), 3.99–3.95 (m, 1 H, H-6_b), 3.94 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 3.76–3.74 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.65 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.19 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.07 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.02 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.4 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 168.9 (COCH₃), 161.5 (COOCH₃), 139.8, 136.8 (Ar-C), 82.1 (C-1), 71.5 (C-4), 68.8 (C-2), 68.4 (C-3), 65.8 (C-5), 61.5 (C-6), 51.9 (COOCH₃), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.6 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 8.6 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 494.1387; found, 494.1380; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₁₁ (471.41): C, 48.41; H, 5.35; found: C, 48.30; H, 5.50.

Compound 27 White solid; m.p. 111–112 °C; [α]_D - 72 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.07 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.90 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 5.84 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 5.18 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.65–3.60 (m, 1 H,

H-5), 2.69 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.64 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.21 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.9 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 143.6, 138.0 (Ar-C), 82.0 (C-1), 70.7 (C-2), 69.4 (C-3), 68.8 (C-4), 68.5 (C-5), 27.8 (COCH₃), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 17.2 (CCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 420.1383; found, 420.1376; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃N₃O₈ (397.38): C, 51.38; H, 5.83; found: C, 51.20; H, 6.08.

Compound 28 White solid; m.p. 113–115 °C; [α]_D - 55 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.04 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.90 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 5.84 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 5.15 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.96 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 3.65–3.60 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.65 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.20 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.18 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 161.7 (COOCH₃), 139.6, 136.8 (Ar-C), 82.1 (C-1), 70.8 (C-2), 69.5 (C-3), 68.9 (C-4), 68.8 (C-5), 51.9 (COOCH₃), 20.7 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 17.2 (CCH₃), 8.7 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 436.1332; found, 436.1325; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃N₃O₉ (413.37): C, 49.39; H, 5.61; found: C, 49.20; H, 5.80.

Compound 29 Yellow oil; [α]_D - 35 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.10–6.02 (m, 2 H, H-3, CH=CH₂), 5.91–5.89 (m, 1 H, H-2), 5.83 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.46–5.30 (m, 2 H, CH=CH₂), 5.15 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 4.90–4.82 (m, 2 H, OCH₂-), 3.65–3.60 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.65 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.20 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.18 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 160.9 (COOCH₃), 139.6–118.9 (Ar-C, CH=CH₂), 82.1 (C-1), 70.8 (C-2), 69.4 (C-3), 68.9 (C-4), 68.8 (C-5), 65.6 (OCH₂-), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 17.2 (CCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 462.1489; found, 462.1480; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₅N₃O₉ (439.41): C, 51.93; H, 5.73; found: C, 51.80; H, 5.88.

Compound 30 Yellow oil; [α]_D - 40 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.89 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.87 (br s, 2 H, H-1, H-2), 5.12 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 3.70–3.67 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.83 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 2.49 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 2.19 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.08 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.16 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.15 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.67 (CO), 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.5 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 163.8 (C(CH₃)₂), 144.6 (Ar-C), 141.5 (Ar-C), 82.4 (C-1), 70.6 (C-2), 69.9 (C-4), 68.8 (C-3), 68.5 (C-5), 52.4 (CH₂), 33.9 (CH₂), 28.4 (CH₃), 28.3 (CH₃), 20.7 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd.

460.1686; found, 460.1678; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₂₇N₃O₈ (437.44): C, 54.91; H, 6.22; found: C, 54.80; H, 6.08.

Compound 31 Yellow oil; [α]_D - 30 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.01 (s, 1 H, NH), 7.67–7.01 (m, 5 H, Ar-H), 6.04 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.93 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 5.86 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 5.16 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.62–3.57 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.22 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.5 (COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 158.6 (CONH), 138.9–119.8 (Ar-C), 82.3 (C-1), 70.7 (C-2), 69.4 (C-4), 69.0 (C-3), 68.7 (C-5), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.3 (COCH₃), 8.6 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 497.1649; found, 497.1640; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₆N₄O₈ (474.46): C, 55.69; H, 5.52; found: C, 55.50; H, 5.65.

Compound 32 White solid; m.p. 151–152 °C; [α]_D + 53 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.80 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_A), 5.68 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_A), 5.47 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_B), 5.46 (br s, 1 H, H-1_B), 5.34 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-4_B), 5.04 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_A), 4.85 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2_B), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{ab}), 4.24–4.20 (m, 2 H, H-6_{abA}), 4.18 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_A), 4.05 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{bb}), 4.02–3.92 (m, 2 H, H-5_A, H-5_B), 2.67 (br s, 6 H, CH₃CO, CH₃), 2.11 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.10 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.05 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.01 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.84 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.8 (COCH₃), 170.3 (COCH₃), 170.2 (COCH₃), 170.0 (COCH₃), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 168.7 (COCH₃), 143.9, 138.0 (Ar-C), 95.7 (C-1_B), 83.9 (C-1_A), 75.4, 75.3, 72.0, 69.9, 69.7, 69.1, 68.7, 67.9, 62.3 (C-6_A), 61.3 (C-6_B), 27.8 (CH₃CO), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.8 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.6 (2 C, 2 OCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 20.2 (COCH₃), 8.9 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 766.2283; found, 766.2275; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₈ (743.66): C, 50.07; H, 5.56; found: C, 49.89; H, 5.70.

Compound 33 Yellow oil; [α]_D + 39 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.83 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_A), 5.60 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_A), 5.47 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_A), 5.45 (br s, 1 H, H-1_B), 5.34 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_B), 5.05 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_B), 4.85 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2_B), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{ab}), 4.27–4.21 (m, 2 H, H-6_{abA}), 4.17 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_A), 4.05 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{bb}), 3.99–3.94 (m, 2 H, H-5_A, H-5_B), 3.92 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 2.68 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.12 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.10 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.05 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.01 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.83 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.3 (COCH₃), 170.2 (COCH₃),

169.9 (COCH₃), 169.7 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 168.8 (COCH₃), 161.6 (COOCH₃), 139.6, 137.1 (Ar-C), 95.8 (C-1_B), 84.5 (C-1_A), 75.4, 75.3, 72.0, 70.0, 69.8, 69.2, 68.8, 67.9, 62.2 (C-6_A), 61.3 (C-6_B), 51.9 (COOCH₃), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.8 (COCH₃), 20.6 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 782.2232; found, 782.2225; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₉ (759.66): C, 49.01; H, 5.44; found: C, 48.82; H, 5.60.

Compound 34 Yellow oil; [α]_D + 46 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.93 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_A), 5.51–4.72 (m, 2 H, H-3_A, H-1_B), 5.32 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2_A), 5.23 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_B), 5.03 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-4_B), 4.84 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{aA}), 4.58 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{bA}), 4.30–4.28 (m, 2 H, H-5_A, H-5_B), 4.23–4.19 (m, 3 H, H-4_A, H-6_{abB}), 2.88 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 2.86 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 2.47 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.41 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.38 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.33 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 1.18 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.12 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.6 (CO), 170.3 (COCH₃), 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.5 (COCH₃), 169.1 (COCH₃), 162.3 (C(CH₃)₂), 143.9 (Ar-C), 142.1 (Ar-C), 95.5 (C-1_B), 85.6 (C-1_A), 77.4 (C-2_A), 77.3 (C-2_B), 75.7 (C-4_A), 75.1 (C-4_B), 74.6 (C-3_A), 71.74 (C-3_B), 70.0 (C-5_A), 69.3 (C-5_B), 61.9 (C-6_A), 60.2 (C-6_B), 52.4 (CH₂), 34.6 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH₃), 28.1 (CH₃), 21.2 (COCH₃), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.8 (COCH₃), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 806.2596; found, 806.2588; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₄H₄₅N₃O₁₈ (783.73): C, 52.11; H, 5.79; found: C, 52.00; H, 6.00.

Compound 35 White solid; m.p. 175–176 °C; [α]_D - 21 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.73 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_A), 5.72 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_A), 5.39 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_A), 5.34 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_B), 5.15 (dd, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_B), 4.96 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3_B), 4.55 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_B), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{abB}), 4.15–4.09 (m, 3 H, H-5_B, H-6_{aA}, H-6_{bB}), 3.95 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_A), 3.92–3.87 (m, 2 H, H-5_A, H-6_{bA}), 2.67 (br s, 6 H, CH₃, COCH₃), 2.17 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.09 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.08 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.97 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.87 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.4 (COCH₃), 168.8 (COCH₃), 168.6 (COCH₃), 143.9, 138.1 (Ar-C), 101.1 (C-1_B), 84.4 (C-1_A), 75.9, 75.5, 72.1, 70.8 (2 C), 69.3, 69.0, 66.5, 61.5 (C-6_A), 60.6 (C-6_B), 27.8 (COCH₃), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.6 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.2 (COCH₃), 8.9 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 766.2283; found, 766.2276; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₈ (743.66): C, 50.07; H, 5.56; found: C, 49.90; H, 5.70.

Compound 36 White solid; m.p. 168–170 °C; [α]_D - 19 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.78 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_A), 5.67 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_A), 5.39 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_A), 5.35 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_B), 5.11 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_B), 4.97 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3_B), 4.55 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_B), 4.52 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{aA}), 4.19–4.08 (m, 3 H, H-5_B, H-6_{bA}, H-6_{abB}), 3.98 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_A), 3.95 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 3.92–3.87 (m, 2 H, H-5_A, H-6_{bB}), 2.69 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.17 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.09 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.07 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.97 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.85 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.4 (COCH₃), 168.8 (COCH₃), 168.7 (COCH₃), 161.6 (COCH₃), 139.6, 137.1 (Ar-C), 101.1 (C-1_B), 84.9 (C-1_A), 75.9, 75.5, 72.7, 70.8, 69.3, 69.1, 66.5, 61.5, (Ar-C), 60.6 (C-6_B), 51.9 (COOCH₃), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.6 (2C, 2COCH₃), 20.5 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.4 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 782.2232; found, 782.2225; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₉ (759.66): C, 49.01; H, 5.44; found: C, 48.85; H, 48.98.

Compound 37 Yellow oil; [α]_D - 25 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.88 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-1_A), 5.36 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3_A), 5.34 (br s, 1 H, H-4_B), 5.32 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-2_A), 5.10–4.97 (m, 2 H, 6_{abA}), 4.58 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_B), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{abB}), 4.21–4.17 (m, 2 H, H-5_A, H-5_B), 4.08 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2_B), 4.05 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3_B), 3.98–3.92 (m, 2 H, H-4_A, H-6_{bB}), 2.80 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 2.48 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 2.17 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.16 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.11 (s, 6 H, 2 COCH₃), 2.07 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.06 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.03 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.19 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.13 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.7 (CO), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.6 (COCH₃), 169.5 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 168.7 (COCH₃), 162.2 (C(CH₃)₂), 144.0 (Ar-C), 142.1 (Ar-C), 101.2 (C-1_B), 85.7 (C-1_A), 76.2 (C-3_A), 75.5 (C-3_B), 72.1 (C-4_A), 70.8 (C-4_B), 70.7 (C-2_A), 69.6 (C-2_B), 69.1 (C-5_A), 66.4 (C-5_B), 61.3 (C-6_B), 60.5 (C-6_A), 52.5 (CH₂), 34.6 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH₃), 28.2 (CH₃), 22.7 (COCH₃), 20.9 (COCH₃), 20.7 (COCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (COCH₃), 20.1 (COCH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 806.2596; found, 806.2588; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₄H₄₅N₃O₁₈ (783.73): C, 52.11; H, 5.79; found: C, 51.93; H, 6.05.

Compound 38 White solid; m.p. 229–230 °C; [α]_D - 20 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.80–5.70 (m, 2 H, H-1_A, H-3_B), 5.40 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_A), 5.15 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-2_B), 5.05 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3_A), 4.95 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4_B), 4.60 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1_B), 4.55 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{abB}), 4.40 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_{aA}), 4.15–4.05 (m, 2 H, H-6_{bA}, H-6_{bB}), 4.02–4.10 (m, 2 H, H-4_A, H-5_B), 3.75–3.65 (m, 1 H, H-5_A), 2.65 (s, 6 H, CH₃,

COCH₃), 2.10 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.09 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.05 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.01 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.99 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.86 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.8 (COCH₃), 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.9 (COCH₃), 169.7 (COCH₃), 169.5 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 168.8 (COCH₃), 168.6 (COCH₃), 143.9, 138.1 (Ar-C), 96.1 (C-1_B), 84.3 (C-1_A), 75.9, 75.8, 72.8, 72.6, 72.1, 71.6, 69.2, 67.6, 61.4 (C-6_B), 61.3 (C-6_A), 27.8 (COCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.4 (3 C, 3 COCH₃), 20.3 (COCH₃), 20.2 (COCH₃), 8.9 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 766.2283; found, 766.2275; Anal. Calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₃O₁₈ (743.66): C, 50.07; H, 5.56; found: C, 49.90; H, 5.70.

Compound 39 White solid; m.p. 161–162 °C; [α]_D + 6 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.85–7.65 (m, 4 H, Ar-H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.95 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.42, 5.30 (2 t, *J* = 9.5 Hz each, 2 H, H-2, H-4), 4.35–4.25 (m, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.25–4.05 (m, 2 H, H-5, H-6_b), 2.69 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.60 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.09 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.07 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.90 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.8 (COCH₃), 169.9 (2 C, 2 COCH₃), 168.9 (COCH₃), 143.8–123.8 (Ar-C), 81.2 (C-1), 75.2 (C-3), 70.8 (C-4), 68.1 (C-5), 61.5 (C-6), 52.2 (C-2), 27.8 (COCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.3 (COCH₃), 8.8 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 565.1547; found, 565.1540; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₅H₂₆N₄O₁₀ (542.49): C, 55.35; H, 4.83; found: C, 55.20; H, 5.00.

Compound 40 White solid; m.p. 188–190 °C; [α]_D + 5 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.76–7.68 (m, 4 H, Ar-H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 5.90 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 5.33 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 5.27 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 4.33 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_b), 4.17–4.10 (m, 1 H, H-5), 3.87 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.10 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 2.08 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.89 (s, 3 H, COCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.1 (COCH₃), 169.8 (COCH₃), 169.0 (COCH₃), 161.5 (COOCH₃), 139.7–128.8 (Ar-C), 81.7 (C-1), 75.2 (C-3), 70.8 (C-4), 68.0 (C-5), 61.5 (C-6), 52.3 (C-2), 51.8 (COOCH₃), 20.6 (COCH₃), 20.5 (COCH₃), 20.3 (COCH₃), 8.7 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 581.1496; found, 581.1488; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₅H₂₆N₄O₁₁ (558.49): C, 53.76; H, 4.69; found: C, 53.60; H, 4.90.

Compound 41 Powder; [α]_D - 55 (c 1.0, H₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O): δ 5.69 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 4.23 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.93 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1 H, H-6_a), 3.82–3.78 (m, 2 H, H-5, H-6_b), 3.74 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.64 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 2.68 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.65 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O): δ 196.8 (CO), 142.9 (Ar-C), 140.4 (Ar-C), 84.8 (C-1), 78.9 (C-3), 75.9 (C-4), 71.5 (C-2), 68.9 (C-5), 60.4 (C-6), 27.4 (CH₃), 8.4 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd.

310.1015; found, 310.1002; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇N₃O₆ (287.26): C, 45.99; H, 5.96; found: C, 45.75; H, 6.18.

Compound 42 Powder; [α]_D + 59 (c 1.0, H₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O): δ 6.03 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 4.76 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 4.40 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.76–3.65 (m, 3 H, H-4, H-6_{ab}), 3.14–3.10 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.58 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.56 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O): δ 196.9 (CO), 143.0 (Ar-C), 140.4 (Ar-C), 85.1 (C-1), 75.5 (C-5), 70.8 (C-3), 68.4 (C-2), 66.8 (C-4), 60.3 (C-6), 27.4 (CH₃), 8.7 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 310.1015; found, 310.1002; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇N₃O₆ (287.26): C, 45.99; H, 5.96; found: C, 45.77; H, 6.20.

Compound 43 Powder; [α]_D + 43 (c 1.0, H₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O): δ 6.09 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 4.78 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 4.45 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.93 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 3.84–3.74 (m, 3 H, H-4, H-6_{ab}), 3.21–3.19 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.62 (s, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O): δ 169.7 (COOCH₃), 141.4 (Ar-C), 136.1 (Ar-C), 85.2 (C-1), 75.4 (C-5), 70.8 (C-3), 68.4 (C-2), 66.7 (C-4), 60.3 (C-6), 52.4 (OCH₃), 8.5 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 326.0964; found, 326.0956; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇N₃O₇ (303.26): C, 43.56; H, 5.65; found: C, 43.35; H, 5.90.

Compound 44 Powder; [α]_D - 80 (c 1.0, H₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O): δ 5.95 (br s, 1 H, H-1), 4.77 (br s, 1 H, H-2), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.5 (t, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.18–3.15 (m, 1 H, H-5), 2.54 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.52 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.15 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O): δ 196.8 (CO), 142.9 (Ar-C), 140.3 (Ar-C), 85.0 (C-1), 71.9 (C-3), 71.5 (C-2), 70.6 (C-4), 68.6 (C-5), 27.4 (CH₃), 16.5 (CH₃), 8.7 (CH₃); HRMS [M + Na]⁺: Calcd. 294.1066; found, 294.1057; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇N₃O₅ (271.26): C, 48.70; H, 6.32; found: C, 48.48; H, 6.56.

Acknowledgements M.K. and I.B. thank CSIR, New Delhi for providing senior research fellowships. This work was supported by SERB, New Delhi (Project No. EMR/2015/000282) (AKM).

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Ethical approval This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

References

1. Hein, E.H., Fokin, V.V.: Copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) and beyond: new reactivity of copper(I) acetylides. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **39**, 1302–1315 (2010)

2. Holub, J.M., Kirshenbaum, K.: Tricks with clicks: modification of peptidomimetic oligomers via copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne [3 + 2] cycloaddition. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **39**, 1325–1337 (2010)
3. Sletten, E.M., Bertozzi, C.R.: From Mechanism to Mouse: A Tale of Two Bioorthogonal Reactions. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **44**, 666–676 (2011)
4. Kolb, H.C., Sharpless, K.B.: The growing impact of click chemistry on drug discovery. *Drug Discovery Today*. **8**, 1128–1137 (2003)
5. Wu, P., Feldman, A.K., Nugent, A.K., Hawker, C.J., Scheel, A., Voit, B., Pyun, J., Fré, J.M.J., Sharpless, K.B., Fokin, V.V.: Efficiency and fidelity in a click-chemistry route to triazole dendrimers by the copper (i)-catalyzed ligation of azides and alkynes. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **43**, 3928–3932 (2004)
6. Saxon, E., Bertozzi, C.R.: Cell surface engineering by a modified Staudinger reaction. *Science*. **287**, 2007–2010 (2000)
7. Lee, B.S., Lee, J.K., Kim, W.J., Jung, Y.H., Sim, S.J., Lee, J., Choi, I.S.: Surface-Initiated, Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization of Oligo(ethylene glycol) Methyl Ether Methacrylate and Subsequent Click Chemistry for Bioconjugation. *Biomacromolecules*. **8**, 744–749 (2007)
8. Nandivada, H., Jiang, X., Lahann, J.: Click Chemistry: Versatility and Control in the Hands of Materials Scientists. *Adv. Mater.* **19**, 2197–2208 (2007)
9. Mamidala, S.K., Finn, M.G.: *In situ* click chemistry: probing the binding landscapes of biological molecules. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **39**, 1252–1261 (2010)
10. Jewett, J.C., Bertozzi, C.R.: Cu-free click cycloaddition reactions in chemical biology. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **39**, 1272–1279 (2010)
11. Astruc, D., Liang, L., Rapakousiou, A., Ruiz, J.: Click Dendrimers and Triazole-Related Aspects: Catalysts, Mechanism, Synthesis, and Functions. A Bridge between Dendritic Architectures and Nanomaterials. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **45**, 630–640 (2012)
12. Dias, D.D., Rajagopal, K., Strable, E., Schneider, J., Finn, M.G.: "Click" chemistry in a supramolecular environment: stabilization of organogels by copper(I)-catalyzed azide-alkyne [3 + 2] cycloaddition. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **128**, 6056–6057 (2006)
13. Font, D., Bastero, A., Sayalero, S., Jimeno, C., Pericàs, M.A.: Highly Enantioselective α -Aminoxylation of Aldehydes and Ketones with a Polymer-Supported Organocatalyst. *Org. Lett.* **9**, 1943–1946 (2007)
14. Debets, M.F., van Berkel, S.S., Dommerholt, J., Dirks, A.J., Rutjes, F.P.J.T., van Delft, F.L.: Bioconjugation with Strained Alkenes and Alkynes. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **44**, 805–815 (2011)
15. Hong, V., Presolski, S.I., Ma, C., Finn, M.G.: Analysis and optimization of copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition for bioconjugation. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **48**, 9879–9883 (2009)
16. 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Chemistry, Padwa, A. Ed. Wiley, New York, (1984).
17. Fan, W.-Q., Katritzky, A.R., Rees, C.W., Scriven, E.F.V.: *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry II*. Pergamon, Oxford (1996)
18. Wilkinson, B.L., Bornaghi, L.F., Poulsen, S.-A., Houston, T.A.: Synthetic utility of glycosyl triazoles in carbohydrate chemistry. *Tetrahedron*. **62**, 8115–8125 (2006)
19. Aragão-Leoneti, V., Campo, V.L., Gomes, A.S., Field, R.A., Carvalho, I.: Application of copper(I)-catalysed azide/alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) 'click chemistry' in carbohydrate drug and neoglycopolymer synthesis. *Tetrahedron*. **66**, 9475–9492 (2010)
20. Amblard, F., Cho, J.H., Schinazi, R.F.: Cu(I)-catalyzed Huisgen azide-alkyne 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction in nucleoside, nucleotide, and oligonucleotide chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* **109**, 4207–4220 (2009)
21. de Rocha, D.R., Santos, W.C., Lima, E.S., Ferreira, V.F.: Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazole glycoconjugates as inhibitors of α -glucosidases. *Carbohydr. Res.* **350**, 14–19 (2012)
22. dos Anjos, J.V., Neves Filho, R.A.W., do Nascimento, S.C., Srivastava, R.M., de melo, S.J., Sinou, D.: Synthesis and cytotoxic profile of glycosyl-triazole linked to 1,2,4-oxadiazole moiety at C-5 through a straight-chain carbon and oxygen atoms. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **44**, 3571–3576 (2009)
23. Bokor, É., Docsa, T., Gergely, P., Somsák, L.: C-glucopyranosyl-1, 2,4-triazoles as new potent inhibitors of glycogen phosphorylase. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **4**, 612–615 (2013)
24. Wilkinson, B.L., Bornaghi, L.F., Houston, T.A., Innocenti, A., Vullo, D., Supuran, C.T., Poulsen, S.-A.: Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors: Inhibition of Isozymes I, II, and IX with Triazole-Linked *O*-Glycosides of Benzene Sulfonamides. *J. Med. Chem.* **50**, 1651–1657 (2007)
25. Kuhn, H., Gutelius, D., Black, E., Nadolny, C., Basu, A., Reid, C.: Anti-bacterial glycosyl triazoles – identification of an N-acetylglucosamine derivative with bacteriostatic activity against *Bacillus*. *Medchemcomm.* **5**, 1213–1217 (2014)
26. Carvalho, I., Andrade, P., Campo, V.L., Guedes, P.M., Sesti-Costa, R., Silva, J.S., Schenkman, S., Dedola, S., Hill, L., Rejzek, M., Nepogodiev, S.A., Field, R.A.: 'Click chemistry' synthesis of a library of 1,2,3-triazole-substituted galactose derivatives and their evaluation against *Trypanosoma cruzi* and its cell surface trans-sialidase. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **18**, 2412–2427 (2010)
27. Wilkinson, B.L., Long, H., Sim, E., Fairbanks, A.J.: Synthesis of Arabino glycosyl triazoles as potential inhibitors of mycobacterial cell wall biosynthesis. *Bioor. Med. Chem. Lett.* **18**, 6265–6267 (2008)
28. Tonks, N.K.: Protein tyrosine phosphatases: from genes, to function, to disease. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **7**, 833–846 (2006)
29. He, X.-P., Xie, J., Tang, Y., Li, J., Chen, G.-R.: CuAAC Click Chemistry Accelerates the Discovery of Novel Chemical Scaffolds as Promising Protein Tyrosine Phosphatases Inhibitors. *Curr. Med. Chem.* **19**, 2399–2405 (2012)
30. Tiwari, V.K., Mishra, B.B., Mishra, K.B., Mishra, N., Singh, A.S., Chen, X.: Cu-Catalyzed Click Reaction in Carbohydrate Chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* **116**, 3086–3240 (2016)
31. He, X.-P., Zeng, Y.-L., Zang, Y., Li, J., Field, R.A., Chen, G.-R.: Carbohydrate CuAAC click chemistry for therapy and diagnosis. *Carbohydr. Res.* **429**, 1–22 (2016)
32. Shashank, A.B., Karthik, S., Madhavachary, R., Ramachary, D.B.: An Enolate-Mediated Organocatalytic Azide–Ketone [3+2]-Cycloaddition Reaction: Regioselective High-Yielding Synthesis of Fully Decorated 1,2,3-Triazoles. *Chem. Eur. J.* **20**, 16877–16881 (2014)
33. Singh, H., Sindhu, J., Khurana, J.M.: Synthesis of biologically as well as industrially important 1,4,5-trisubstituted-1,2, 3-triazoles using a highly efficient, green and recyclable DBU–H₂O catalytic system. *RSC Adv.* **3**, 22360–22366 (2013)
34. Kamalraj, V.R., Senthil, S., Kannan, P.: One-pot synthesis and the fluorescent behavior of 4-acetyl-5-methyl-1,2,3-triazole regioisomers. *J. Mol. Struct.* **892**, 210–215 (2008)
35. John, J., Thomas, J., Dehaen, W.: Organocatalytic routes toward substituted 1,2,3-triazoles. *Chem. Commun.* **51**, 10797–10806 (2015)
36. Ramasastry, S.S.: Enamine/enolate-mediated organocatalytic azide-carbonyl [3+2] cycloaddition reactions for the synthesis of densely functionalized 1,2,3-triazoles. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **53**, 14310–14312 (2014)
37. Jin, G., Zhang, J., Fu, D., Wu, J., Cao, S.: One-Pot, Three-Component Synthesis of 1,4,5-Trisubstituted 1,2,3-Triazoles

- Starting from Primary Alcohols. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 5446–5449 (2012)
38. González-Calderón, D., Aguirre-De Paz, J.G., González-González, C.A., Fuentes-Benites, A., González-Romero, C.: A straightforward and versatile approach to the synthesis of 1,4,5-trisubstituted 1,2,3-triazoles from alkyl halides via a one-pot, three-component reaction. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **56**, 1713–1715 (2015)
39. Da Silva, F.C., De Souza, M.C.B.V., Frugulhetti, I.I.P., Castro, H.C., Souza, S.L., DeSouza, T.M.L., Rodrigues, D.Q., Souza, A.M.T., Abreu, P.A., Passamani, F., Rodrigues, C.R., Ferreira, V.F.: Synthesis, HIV-RT inhibitory activity and SAR of 1-benzyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole derivatives of carbohydrates. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **44**, 373–383 (2009)
40. Kumar, R., Maulik, P.R., Misra, A.K.: Significant rate accelerated synthesis of glycosyl azides and glycosyl 1,2,3-triazole conjugates. *Glycoconj. J.* **25**, 595–602 (2008)

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.