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Olefination of Dialdoses Followed by Dihydroxylation; 2.2.1.1 Olefination at C-5 Position of Pentodialdoses; 2.2.1.2 Olefination at C-1 Position of Hexoses; 2.2.1.3 Olefination at C-6 Position of Hexodialdoses; 2.2.2 Homologation by Nucleophilic Additions 2.2.2.1 Elongation at C-6 of Hexoses 2.2.2.2 Elongation at C-1 Position of Aldose; 2.2.3 Heptose de novo synthesis; 2.3 Synthesis of Heptosylated Oligosaccharides; 2.3.1 Synthesis of the Core Tetrasaccharide of *Neisseria meningitidis* Lipopolysaccharide; 2.3.2 Synthesis of a Branched Heptose- and Kdo-Containing Common Tetrasaccharide Core Structure of *Haemophilus influenzae*; 2.3.3 Synthesis of the Core Tetrasaccharide of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Lipopolysaccharide 2.3.4 The Crich's Stereoselective -Glycosylation Applied to the Synthesis of the Repeating Unit of the Lipopolysaccharide from *Plesimonas shigelloides* 2.3.5 De Novo Approach Applied to the Synthesis of a Bisheptosylated Tetrasaccharide; 2.4 Synthesis of Heptosides as Biochemical Probes; 2.4.1 Bacterial Heptose Biosynthetic Pathways; 2.4.2 Artificial D-Heptosides as Inhibitors of HldE and GmhA; 2.4.3 Inhibition Studies of Heptosyltransferase WaaC; 2.5 Conclusions; 2.6 Experimental Part; 2.6.1 Typical Synthesis of a D-glycero-Heptoside by Dihydroxylation of a C6-C7 Alkene 2.6.1.1 Phenyl 1-deoxy-2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-1-thio-D-glycero--D-mannoheptopyranoside (167) 2.6.2 Typical Synthesis of a L-glycero-Heptoside by Addition of Grignard Reagent Followed by a Tamao-Fleming Oxidation; 2.6.2.1 Methyl 2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-7-(phenyldimethyl)silane-7-deoxy-L-glycero--D-mannoheptopyranoside (170); 2.6.2.2 Methyl 2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-L-glycero--D-manno-heptopyranoside (171); List of Abbreviations; Acknowledgments; References; 3 Protecting-Group-Free Glycoconjugate Synthesis: Hydrazide and Oxyamine Derivatives in N-Glycoside Formation; 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Glycosyl Hydrazides (1-(Glycosyl)-2-acylhydrazines)

Sommario/riassunto

The fields of glycochemistry and glycoscience are rich and varied and where much can be learned from Nature. As Nature is not always able to produce carbohydrates in quantities useful for not only in research but also as therapeutic agents, new ways need to be found to optimize the yield. This book presents an overview of the latest developments in the field of carbohydrates, ranging from de-novo approaches via cyclodextrin chemistry to the synthesis of such highly complex glycoconjugates as glycosphingolipids and GPI anchors. The main emphasis remains on the synthetic aspects making t
