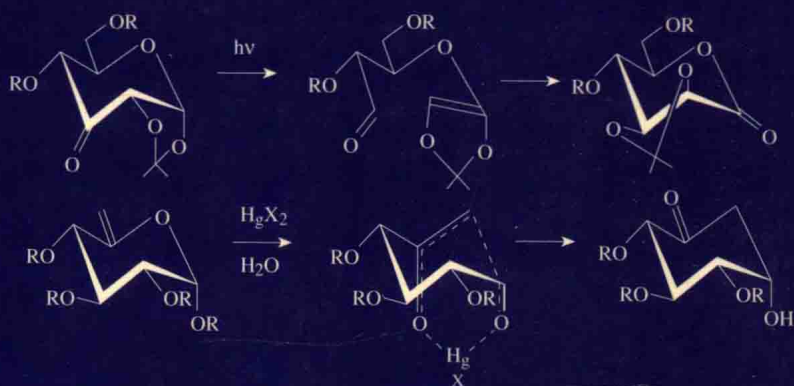


Monosaccharides

Their Chemistry and Their Roles in Natural Products



Peter Collins • Robin Ferrier



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Natural Products

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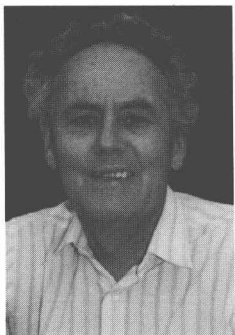
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Monosaccharides



Peter Collins took his BSc degree at Birkbeck College, London University, while employed at Glaxo Laboratories in the team engaged on a synthesis of cortisone. PhD (1963) studies followed, investigating pyranosiduloses in George Overend's monosaccharide group. After a postdoctoral period with Harold Hart at Michigan State University studying cyclohexadiene photochemistry, he took up a teaching post at Birkbeck College, where he has held the Chair of Organic Chemistry since 1987.

His research has centred on monosaccharides, at the forefront being ultraviolet-light-induced transformations of their photo-active derivatives. The syntheses of pseudo-cyclodextrins, oxepan derivatives and carbohydrate ligands for SAP plasma protein have recently featured in his group's activities.

He is Editor of Chapman and Hall's *Carbohydrates—A Source Book* and has published widely in the *Journal of the Chemistry Society*, *Perkin Transactions 1*, *Carbohydrate Research* and *Tetrahedron Letters*.



Robin Ferrier did his undergraduate work at the University of Edinburgh and graduate training in the same department under Gerald Aspinall. He was a post-doctoral fellow in Melvin Calvin's group in Berkeley and went from his first teaching position in Birkbeck College, University of London to be Professor of Organic Chemistry in Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand in 1970.

Research interests have always been near to monosaccharide chemistry with reactions of unsaturated sugars, carbocyclic compounds derived from sugars, free radical reactions and the development of routes to pharmaceutically important products from monosaccharides being the centres of focus for his research students.

He is Senior Reporter for the Royal Society of Chemistry's annual *Specialist Periodical Report on Carbohydrate Chemistry* and has published extensively, mainly in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Perkin Transactions 1* and *Carbohydrate Research*.

Preface

This book is effectively a second edition of one we wrote for different publishers in 1972.¹ In the interim we have often been questioned about a new edition, but a long sequence of duties has seen our good intentions lead in the inevitable direction. To some degree we now perceive the delay as an advantage because in recent years our subject has altered almost out of recognition, and now we have had the opportunity to portray a greatly extended and invigorated branch of modern chemistry. The book has therefore been substantially restructured, almost entirely rewritten and expanded to accommodate these major changes.

As before, 'we have attempted to present a rationalized account using the concepts of current mechanistic organic chemistry and stereochemistry', but whereas in the preface to the first edition we continued, 'in so doing (we) hope to have depicted our subject as a branch of chemistry which is developing in line with general advances', we now aim to depict our subject as a major component of modern organic chemistry with central significance in biology, in particular in the new science of 'glycobiology'. While up to the 1970s carbohydrate chemistry was rather an isolated component of the subject practised by specialists, this is no longer so and many highlights of the newer developments have been contributed by 'mainstream' organic chemists, the subject having been greatly vitalized in consequence. The range of organic chemistry now described is extensive, and parts of the book can be looked on as portrayals of modern general organic chemistry with monosaccharides as model systems.

In appropriate introductory sections we have retained the pedagogic style adopted previously, and we have been mindful of the student and scientist coming to grips with the subject for the first time. In other sections, where we felt the interests of the practising chemist and research students were paramount, we have provided considerable detail and, following suggestions from many colleagues, have included over 1000 references which will aid direct access to the literature. Our references are unusual in not including names of authors, and while this has allowed some space saving, the main reason for the omission is that we do not necessarily identify seminal papers, often preferring reviews or recent publications with useful bibliographies. We use authors' names sparingly in the text when significant work can be attributed appropriately.

We introduce the subject (Chapter 2) by dealing with matters relating to molecular structure and conformation, and we indicate how sugars are biosynthesized and how they may be obtained synthetically from carbohydrate and non-carbohydrate sources. For those unfamiliar with the basis of monosaccharide chemistry the first part of this chapter is essential, and the treatment of the vitally important issue of

molecular shape and its consequences will prove useful for the study of conformational analysis at a level beyond that used in most organic chemistry text books. The heart of the book is in Chapters 3, 4 and 5, in which we describe the fundamental organic chemistry of the monosaccharides, and comparison of these sections with the same chapters in the preceding edition will readily reveal how appreciable has been the recent progress made in the understanding of the panorama of the organic chemistry of the sugars. Free radical, carbene, carbanion and carbocation processes are now, for example, all commonly utilized in synthetic work, whereas for the most part only the last of these were recognized as important in the 1970s.

Chapters 6 and 7 cover other main areas of recent advancement: the use of monosaccharides as starting materials in the synthesis of oligosaccharides of biological importance and in the synthesis of enantiomerically pure non-carbohydrate products. Lastly, in Chapter 8 are described many natural products which contain or are related to sugars, the focus often being on compounds that are of interest in medicinal chemistry and of importance in biology. Parts of this chapter could prove useful to chemists approaching glycobiology for the first time or to biologists wishing to examine chemical features of natural materials.

Five appendices are included on topics that we feel add to the book as a data and reference source: the literature and nomenclature of the subject, n.m.r. chemical shift data, polarimetry and the trivial and systematic names of microbiological sugars. Polarimetry has a special place in carbohydrate chemistry, but unlike the other physical methods treated in the last chapter of the first edition (n.m.r. spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, for example) it has not become an everyday technique to all who practise organic chemistry. For this reason it is singled out for extended treatment in Appendix 4 and our earlier chapter on physical methods has been omitted. Treatment of the biochemistry of the sugars has been severely curtailed (Section 2.5.1).

We thank Professor Alistair Stephen for guidance on aspects of Chapter 8, and Dr Howard Carless for valuable suggestions on many topics. Professor Derek Horton kindly allowed us access to the revised version of the IUPAC-IUB rules *The Nomenclature of Carbohydrates* prior to its publication (see Appendix 2). Excellent secretarial service was provided by Yvonne Cuthbert, Janine Doherty, Alison Hetherington and Katherine Prior, and Keri McCombe assisted with the diagrams. We are most grateful to them all. Parts of the book were written when one of us (R.J.F.) was on sabbatical leave in the Department of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, and Victoria University is thanked for granting the leave and Professor R. Ramage for making available excellent facilities in Edinburgh. Finally, for their encouragement and support, we thank our wives Shirley and Carolyn who, unlike our subject, have appeared steadfast and unchanging for even longer than the time spanned by our two books.

REFERENCE

1. *Monosaccharide Chemistry*, Penguin Books Ltd, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1972.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in the text.

Ac	acetyl
Ad	adenin-9-yl
AIBN	2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile
All	allyl
Ar	aryl
Asn	asparagine
Asp	aspartic acid
ATP	adenosine 5'-triphosphate
BBN	9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane
Bn	benzyl
Boc	<i>t</i> -butoxycarbonyl
Bu	butyl
Bz	benzoyl
Cbz	benzyloxycarbonyl
c.d.	circular dichroism
c.i.	chemical ionization
DAST	diethylaminosulphur trifluoride
DBU	1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene
DCC	dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
DDQ	2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone
DEAD	diethyl azodicarboxylate
DIBALH	diisobutylaluminium hydride
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMSO	dimethyl sulphoxide
DMTST	dimethyl (thiomethyl) sulphonium triflate
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
ee	enantiomeric excess
Ee	1-ethoxyethyl
e.s.r.	electron spin resonance
Et	ethyl
f.a.b.	fast-atom bombardment
FIAC	1-(2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro- β -D-arabinofuranosyl)-5-iodocytosine
Fru	fructose
Fuc	fucose

Gal	galactose
g.l.c.	gas-liquid chromatography
Glc	glucose
GlcNAc	2-acetamido-2-deoxyglucose
Gly	glycine
HMPIT*	hexamethylphosphoric triamide
h.p.l.c.	high performance liquid chromatography
HSEA	hard sphere <i>exo</i> -anomeric effect
IDCP	iodonium dicollidine perchlorate
i.r.	infrared
Kdo	3-deoxy-D- <i>manno</i> -2-octulosonic acid
LAH	lithium aluminium hydride
LDA	lithium diisopropylamide
LTBH	lithium triethylborohydride
LUMO	lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
Man	mannose
MCPBA	<i>m</i> -chloroperbenzoic acid
Me	methyl
Mem	methoxyethoxymethyl
MNO	4-methylmorpholine <i>N</i> -oxide
Mom	methoxymethyl
m.p.	melting point
m.s.	mass spectrometry
Ms	methanesulphonyl
NAD	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NAM	<i>N</i> -acetylmuramic acid
NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
Neu	neuraminic acid
NIS	<i>N</i> -iodosuccinimide
n.m.r.	nuclear magnetic resonance
nOe	nuclear Overhauser effect
Ns	nitrobenzene- <i>p</i> -sulphonyl
o.r.d.	optical rotatory dispersion
PCC	pyridinium chlorochromate
PDC	pyridinium dichromate
PET	positron emission tomography
Ph	phenyl
Phth	phthaloyl
Piv	pivaloyl
p.p.m.	parts per million
Pr	propyl

* This abbreviation indicates that $(\text{Me}_2\text{N})_3\text{PO}$ is a phosphoric acid derivative. It is commonly abbreviated either to HMPA or to HMPT, with confusing consequences, particularly since $(\text{Me}_2\text{N})_3\text{P}$, a phosphorous acid derivative, has been similarly shortened.

p.t.c.	phase transfer catalysis
Py	pyridine
Rha	rhamnose
RNA	ribonucleic acid
Ser	serine
s.i.m.s.	secondary-ion mass spectrometry
SOMO	singly occupied molecular orbital
TASF	tris(dimethylamino)sulphur (trimethylsilyl)difluoride
Tbdms	<i>t</i> -butyldimethylsilyl
Tbdps	<i>t</i> -butyldiphenylsilyl
Tf	trifluoromethanesulphonyl
TFAA	trifluoroacetic anhydride
Th	theophyllyl
THF	tetrahydrofuran
Thp	tetrahydropyranyl
Thr	threonine
Tips	tetraisopropylidisiloxy
t.l.c.	thin layer chromatography
Tmb	2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl
Tms	trimethylsilyl
TPAP	tetra- <i>n</i> -propylammonium ruthenate (VII)
TPP	triphenylphosphine
Tps	triisopropylbenzenesulphonyl
Tr	triphenylmethyl (trityl)
Ts	<i>p</i> -toluenesulphonyl
U	uracil-3-yl
UDP	uridine diphosphate
UDPG	uridine diphosphate glucose
u.v.	ultraviolet

Contents

Preface	xv
Abbreviations	xvii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Reference	3
2 Preliminary Matters — Structures, Shapes and Sources	4
2.1 The Structure of Glucose	5
2.1.1 Physical Evidence	5
2.1.2 Chemical Evidence	8
2.1.3 The Cyclization of Glucose	10
2.1.4 Conventional Methods for the Representation of Glucose — The D, L and α , β Conventions	11
(a) The acyclic modification	11
(b) The cyclic modifications	13
2.2 The Interrelationships of the Monosaccharides	15
2.2.1 Aldoses	15
2.2.2 Ketoses	19
2.3 Molecular Shapes of Sugars and Related Compounds	21
2.3.1 Saturated Six-membered Rings	22
(a) Cyclohexane and substituted cyclohexanes	22
(b) Tetrahydropyran and substituted tetrahydropyrans	25
(c) Pyranoid carbohydrates	26
2.3.2 Saturated Five-membered Rings	32
(a) Cyclopentane and substituted cyclopentanes	32
(b) Tetrahydrofuran, substituted tetrahydrofurans and furanoid carbohydrates	34
2.3.3 Acyclic Carbohydrates	35
2.3.4 The Orientations of Substituent Groups on Exocyclic Atoms	36
2.3.5 The Properties of Monosaccharides in Relation to Conformational Factors	39
2.4 Sugars in Solution	40
2.4.1 Mutarotation	40
2.4.2 The Situation at Equilibrium	42

2.5	Sources of Monosaccharides	44
2.5.1	The Biosynthesis of Monosaccharides and Derivatives	46
2.5.2	<i>Ex Vivo</i> Enzymic Syntheses of Monosaccharides	49
2.5.3	Synthesis of Monosaccharides from Other Sugars	51
	(a) Isomerizations	51
	(b) Chain-extending reactions	53
	(c) Chain-shortening reactions	53
2.5.4	Synthesis of Monosaccharides from Non-sugars	53
2.6	References	57
3	Reactions and Products of Reactions at the Anomeric Centre	60
3.1	Reactions of Free Sugars	60
3.1.1	Reactions with Alcohols — Glycosides	61
	(a) Preparation of glycosides	61
	(b) Reactions of glycosides	71
	(c) Intramolecular glycosides — 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4- and 1,6-anhydroaldoses	89
3.1.2	Reactions with Sulphur Nucleophiles — Thioacetals and Thioglycosides	94
	(a) Preparation of dithioacetals	94
	(b) Reactions of dithioacetals	95
	(c) Preparation, properties and reactions of thioglycosides	97
	(d) Addition of bisulphite	106
3.1.3	Reactions with Nitrogen Nucleophiles — Glycosylamines, Oximes, Hydrazones and Osazones	107
	(a) Reactions with ammonia and amines — glycosylamines	107
	(b) Reactions with hydroxylamine — oximes	110
	(c) Reactions with arylhydrazines — arylhydrazones and aryllosazones	112
3.1.4	Reactions with Carbon Nucleophiles	115
	(a) Stereochemistry of additions	115
	(b) Reactions with Grignard reagents	117
	(c) Reactions with allyl-indium and -tin reagents	118
	(d) Reactions with hydrogen cyanide — cyanohydrins	119
	(e) Reactions with nitroalkanes	119
	(f) Reactions with diazomethane	120
	(g) Reactions with Wittig reagents	120
	(h) Aldol and related condensations	123
3.1.5	Reductions to Alditols	124
3.1.6	Oxidations	126
	(a) Aldonic acids	126
	(b) Aldaric acids	138

3.1.7	Reactions with Bases	139
(a)	Epimerizations and aldose–ketose isomerizations	139
(b)	Saccharinic acid formation	141
(c)	Base-induced degradations	143
(d)	The formose reaction	143
3.1.8	Reactions with Acids	144
(a)	Reversion and anhydride formation	144
(b)	Epimerizations in molybdic acid	145
(c)	Formation of non-carbohydrate products	145
3.2	Reactions of Glycosyl Esters	148
3.2.1	Glycosyl Carboxylate Esters	148
(a)	Anomerization and further isomerizations	148
(b)	Reactions leading to glycosyl halides	151
(c)	Reactions leading to <i>O</i> -, <i>S</i> -, <i>C</i> -, and <i>N</i> -glycosides	153
3.2.2	1,2-Orthoesters	157
3.2.3	Glycosyl Imidate Esters	159
(a)	Preparation of trichloroacetimidates	159
(b)	Reactions of glycosyl trichloroacetimidates	160
3.2.4	Other Glycosyl Esters	162
3.3	Properties and Reactions of <i>O</i> -Protected Glycosyl Halides	163
3.3.1	Configuration and Conformation	164
3.3.2	Reactions of <i>O</i> -Protected Glycosyl Bromides and Chlorides with Alcohols	165
(a)	<i>O</i> -Protected glycopyranosyl bromides and chlorides	165
(b)	<i>O</i> -Protected glycofuranosyl chlorides and bromides	174
3.3.3	Reactions of <i>O</i> -Protected Glycopyranosyl Bromides and Chlorides with Other Nucleophiles	174
(a)	Halides	174
(b)	Nitrogen nucleophiles	175
(c)	Sulphur nucleophiles	175
(d)	Carbon nucleophiles	176
(e)	Hydrogen and hydride species	178
(f)	α -Mercuriated carbonyl compounds	178
3.3.4	Free Radical Reactions of <i>O</i> -Protected Glycosyl Bromides (and Chlorides)	179
(a)	Reduction reactions	179
(b)	Formation of <i>C</i> -glycosides	180
3.3.5	Reactions of Glycosyl Fluorides	182
3.3.6	Eliminations of <i>O</i> -Protected Glycosyl Halides	184
3.4	References	184
4	Reactions and Products of Reactions at Non-anomeric Carbon Atoms	189
4.1	Introduction	189
4.1.1	General	189

4.1.2	Nucleophilic Displacement of Leaving Groups	189
(a)	Displacements of sulphonates without neighbouring-group participation	192
(b)	Displacements of sulphonates with neighbouring-group participation	198
(c)	Displacements of hydroxyl groups following <i>in situ</i> activation	202
4.1.3	Opening of Epoxide Rings	203
4.2	Deoxy Sugars	206
4.2.1	Syntheses	207
(a)	Opening of epoxide rings	207
(b)	Reduction of C-halogen derivatives	208
(c)	Reduction of sulphur-containing derivatives	209
(d)	Reduction of esters	212
(e)	Deoxygenation of carbonyl compounds	213
(f)	Additions to unsaturated compounds	214
(g)	Synthesis from non-carbohydrate allylic alcohols	215
(h)	Other methods	216
4.2.2	Reactions	216
4.3	Amino Sugars	217
4.3.1	Syntheses	218
(a)	Displacement reactions	218
(b)	Opening of epoxide rings	221
(c)	Cyclizations of dialdehydes with nitromethane	221
(d)	Cyclizations of dialdehydes with phenylhydrazine	223
(e)	Addition of nitrogenous reagents to double bonds	225
(f)	Reduction of ulose oximes	228
(g)	Reactions of aldoses with arylamines and hydrogen cyanide	229
(h)	Epimerizations of aminodeoxy sugars	230
4.3.2	Reactions	230
(a)	Acylation, de- <i>N</i> -acylation and acyl migration	230
(b)	Alkylation	231
(c)	Nitrous acid deaminations	232
(d)	Reactions with acids and bases	233
(e)	Displacement reactions with participation from nitrogen — epimines	233
(f)	Reactions of 2-amino-2-deoxyaldoses	235
(g)	Reactions of 4-amino-4-deoxy- and 5-amino-5-deoxyaldoses	237
(h)	Colour tests	239
4.4	Thio Sugars	240
4.4.1	Syntheses	240
(a)	Displacement reactions	240
(b)	Opening of epoxide rings	242

	(c) Additions to unsaturated compounds	242
	(d) Radical-induced replacements of oxygen by sulphur	245
4.4.2	Reactions	245
4.5	Deoxyhalo Sugars	248
4.5.1	Syntheses	248
	(a) Displacements of sulphonyloxy groups	248
	(b) Opening of epoxide rings	251
	(c) Brominolysis of benzylidene acetals	251
	(d) Photobromination of monosaccharide derivatives	253
	(e) Direct replacement of hydroxyl groups	256
	(f) Additions to unsaturated derivatives	261
	(g) Direct replacement of carbonyl oxygen atoms	262
4.5.2	Reactions	262
	(a) Chemical reactions	262
	(b) Reactions in biological systems	265
4.6	Anhydro Sugars (Compounds Formed via Intramolecular Displacements with Hydroxyl Groups)	266
4.6.1	Syntheses and Reactions of Oxiranes (Epoxides)	266
	(a) Syntheses	266
	(b) Reactions	270
4.6.2	Syntheses and Reactions of Oxetanes in 3,5-Anhydroaldofuranoses	270
4.6.3	Syntheses and Reactions of Tetrahydrofurans in 3,6-Anhydropyranoses, 3,6-Anhydrofuranoses and 2,5-Anhydrofuranoses	272
4.6.4	Syntheses and Reactions of Tetrahydropyrans in 2,6-Anhydropyranoses	274
4.6.5	Syntheses and Reactions of Anhydroalditols	275
4.7	Compounds Formed via Intramolecular Displacements by Nucleophiles other than Hydroxyl Groups (Ring Contraction Reactions)	277
4.7.1	Displacements with Ring Oxygen Atom Participation	278
	(a) Displacements involving leaving groups at C-4	278
	(b) Displacements involving leaving groups at C-2	279
4.7.2	Displacements with Carbon Atom Participation	279
4.8	Branched-chain Sugars	280
4.8.1	Structural Analysis	282
4.8.2	Syntheses	283
	(a) Dehydro branched-chain sugars	283
	(b) Deoxy branched-chain sugars	286
4.9	Dicarbonyl Compounds	290
4.9.1	Dialdose, Aldosulose and Diulose Derivatives	290
	(a) Syntheses	290
	(b) Reactions	301

4.9.2	Aldulosonic Acids (Ascorbic Acid, Kdo and <i>N</i> -Acetyl-neuraminic Acid)	311
4.9.3	Uronic Acids	313
	(a) Syntheses	314
	(b) Reactions	315
4.10	Unsaturated Sugars	316
4.10.1	Glycals	317
	(a) Syntheses	317
	(b) Reactions	319
4.10.2	'Isolated' Alkenes	326
	(a) Syntheses	327
	(b) Reactions	330
4.10.3	6-Deoxyhex-5-enopyranose Derivatives	332
4.10.4	Products Derived by Wittig-like Processes	333
4.11	References	334
5	Reactions and Products of Reactions of the Hydroxyl Groups	342
5.1	Relative Reactivities of Hydroxyl Groups	342
5.1.1	Selective <i>O</i> -Substitution at the Anomeric Hydroxyl Group	343
5.1.2	Selective <i>O</i> -Substitution at Primary Hydroxyl Groups	345
5.1.3	Selective <i>O</i> -Substitution at Secondary Hydroxyl Groups	345
5.1.4	Modification of the Selective <i>O</i> -Substitution of Hydroxyl Groups by Use of Organotin Derivatives	347
5.2	Ethers	349
5.2.1	Methyl Ethers	350
5.2.2	Benzyl Ethers	353
5.2.3	Triphenylmethyl (Trityl) Ethers	355
5.2.4	Silyl Ethers	356
5.2.5	Alkenyl Ethers	358
5.2.6	Other Ethers	360
5.3	Esters	360
5.3.1	Acetates	361
	(a) Synthesis	362
	(b) Reactions	364
5.3.2	Other Carboxylate Esters	366
5.3.3	Enzymic Acylations and Deacylations	367
5.3.4	Carboxylate Orthoesters	368
5.3.5	Carbonates and Substituted Carbonates	369
	(a) Carbonates	369
	(b) Thiocarbonates	371
	(c) Carbamates (urethanes)	373
5.3.6	Sulphonates	373
5.3.7	Sulphates and Chlorosulphates	378
	(a) Sulphates	378
	(b) Chlorosulphates, cyclic sulphates and sulphites	379

5.3.8	Phosphates	382
5.3.9	Nitrates	385
5.3.10	Borates, Boronates and Borinates	386
5.4	Acetals	389
5.4.1	General	389
5.4.2	Acetals from Single Hydroxyl Groups of Carbohydrates	390
5.4.3	Acetals from Carbohydrate Diols	391
	(a) Acetals and ketals of glycosides	393
	(b) Acetals and ketals of free sugars	395
	(c) Acetals and ketals of alditols and other acyclic derivatives	399
5.4.4	Reactions of Cyclic Acetals	402
5.5	Oxidative Cleavage of α -Diols by Way of Cyclic Intermediates	406
5.5.1	General	406
5.5.2	Examples of the Use of Diol Cleavage	408
	(a) The determination of ring size and anomeric and absolute configurations of hexosides	408
	(b) The analysis of mixtures	409
	(c) Specific degradations of carbohydrates	410
	(d) Configurational analysis	410
	(e) Synthesis of short-chain sugars	410
	(f) Syntheses from periodate oxidation products	411
5.6	References	411
6	The Chemical Synthesis of Oligosaccharides	415
6.1	Biological Functions of Oligosaccharides; The Need for Chemical Synthesis	415
6.2	General Features of Oligosaccharide Synthesis	416
6.3	Glycosyl Acceptors	418
6.4	Glycosyl Donors	418
6.4.1	General	418
6.4.2	2-Deoxyglycosyl Linking	420
6.5	The Intramolecular Approach	421
6.6	Examples of Oligosaccharide Synthesis	422
6.6.1	Linear Homo-oligosaccharides	422
6.6.2	Linear Hetero-oligosaccharides	423
6.6.3	Branched Homo-oligosaccharides	427
6.6.4	Branched Hetero-oligosaccharides	429
6.7	References	430
7	Synthesis of Enantiomerically Pure Non-carbohydrate Compounds by Use of Monosaccharides	431
7.1	Carbohydrates as Chiral Auxiliaries	431
7.1.1	Carbohydrate-bound Reagents	432