

## Synthesis of fluorinated oligomannosides for DC-SIGN recognition

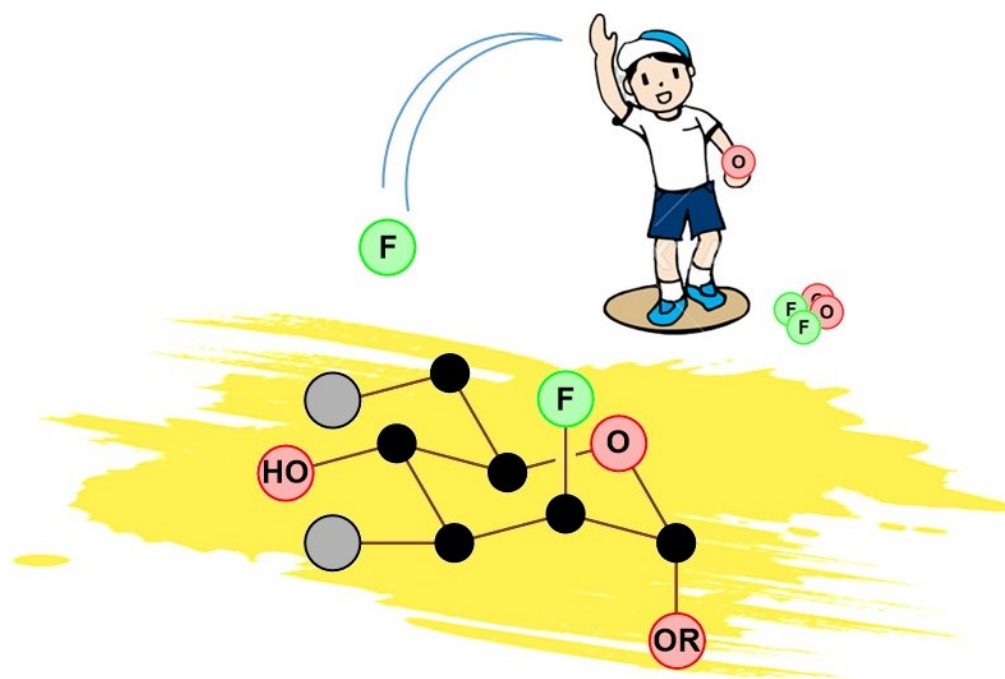
Adrián SILVA-DÍAZ [1], Javier RAMOS-SORIANO [1], Javier ROJO [1]

[1] *Glycosystems Laboratory, Instituto de Investigaciones Químicas (IIQ), centro de Investigaciones Científicas Isla de La Cartuja, CSIC and Universidad de Sevilla, Américo Vespucio, Seville, SPAIN*

adrian.silva@iiq.csic.es

Addressing fluorinated carbohydrates has become a priority in glycoscience.[1] Fluorination provides enhanced features, as increased lipophilicity, metabolic resistance, or favourable NMR properties, leading to applications involving PET, MRI, or the development of glycomimetics.[2] Therefore, novel, straightforward and high-yielding strategies are crucial to access more complex fluorinated carbohydrates, and further exploit their beneficial properties.

Herein, based on our previous experience with the synthesis of complex oligomannosides (both linear and branched), including Man<sub>9</sub>[3,4], the natural epitope of DC-SIGN receptor, we report the synthesis of <sup>19</sup>F-labelled oligomannosides in different positions based on Man<sub>9</sub> architecture to gain more insights at molecular level of the binding of these compounds to DC-SIGN.



General representation of the fluorine-containing oligomannosides.

### Bibliographic references:

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