

Synthesis and binding interactions of secondary cell wall polysaccharide fragments of paenibacillus

Paul KOSMA [1], Charlie LIM [1], Simon KRAUTER [1], Max S. LEGG [2], Fiona F. HAGER-MAIR [1], Markus BLAUKOPF [1], Stephen V. EVANS [2], Christina SCHÄFFER [1]

[1] University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, [2] University of Victoria, Canada

paul.kosma@boku.ac.at

Surface (S-) layer proteins of *Paenibacillus alvei* are non-covalently bound through the pyruvyl anchor of its secondary cell wall polysaccharide (SCWP) [-3)[4,6-*O*-pyruvyl]- β -D-ManNAc-(1-4)- β -D-GlNAc-(1-. Aiming at an in-depth study of SCWP biosynthesis and the molecular details of the binding interaction with the N-terminal S-layer homology (SLH) domain trimer, we have set out to synthesize defined oligomeric ligands to be used for crystallographic and ITC binding studies of the wild-type SLH domain trimer as well as select mutants. For the preparation of the challenging β -D-ManNAc linkage, two approaches have been studied.

Inversion at C-2 of a β -linked glucopyranosyl unit followed by azide introduction and conversion into acetamido groups was used for the assembly of ligands **1-3**.^{1,2} For the synthesis of a tetrasaccharide ligand, hydrogen bond mediated aglycon delivery³ was employed using a 2-azido-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-*O*-picoloyl-protected mannosyl thioglycoside donor. Binding of ligands (in a nanomolar K_D range) was mainly driven by the terminal pyruvylated ManNAc residue as shown for trisaccharide **3** (pdb 7sv4), thus opening future perspectives to inhibit bacterial cell wall assembly.⁴



Bibliographic references:

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