

Synthesis of β -D-galactopyranoside-presenting glycoclusters, investigation of their interactions with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* lectin A (PA-IL) and evaluation of their anti-adhesion potential

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Abstract: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an opportunistic human pathogen associated with cystic fibrosis. This bacterium produces, among other virulence factors, a soluble D-galactose-specific lectin PA-IL (LecA). PA-IL plays an important role in the adhesion to the host cells and is also cytotoxic. Therefore, this protein is an interesting therapeutic target, suitable for inhibition by carbohydrate-based compounds. In the current work, β -D-galactopyranoside-containing tri- and tetravalent glycoclusters were synthesized. Methyl gallate and pentaerythritol equipped with propargyl groups were chosen as multivalent scaffolds and the galactoclusters were built from the above-mentioned cores by coupling ethylene or tetraethylene glycol-bridges and peracetylated propargyl β -D-galactosides using 1,3-dipolar azide-alkyne cycloaddition. The interaction between galactoside derivatives and PA-IL was investigated by several biophysical methods, including hemagglutination inhibition assay, isothermal titration calorimetry, analytical ultracentrifugation, and surface plasmon resonance. Their ability to inhibit adhesion of *P. aeruginosa* to bronchial cells was determined by *ex vivo* assay. The newly synthesized multivalent galactoclusters proved to be significantly better ligands than simple D-galactose for lectin PA-IL and as a result, two representatives of the dendrimers were able to decrease adhesion of *P. aeruginosa* to bronchial cells to approx. 32 % and 42 %, respectively.

Keywords: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; cystic fibrosis; lectin; D-galactosides; multivalency

Supplementary data

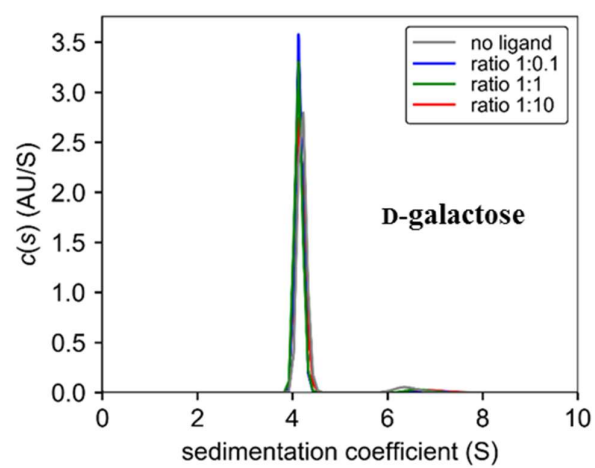


Figure S1. Continuous $c(s)$ distributions of PA-IL samples obtained in the absence and presence of D-galactose. The distributions were obtained at different protein to ligand ratios (see the legend).

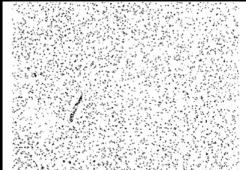
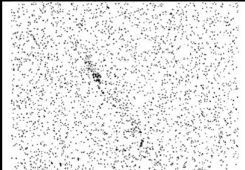
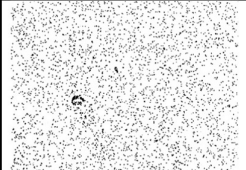
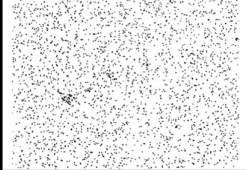
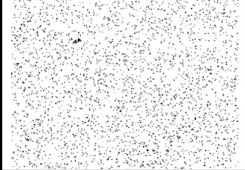
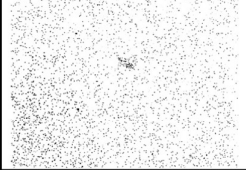
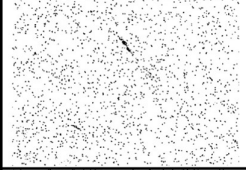
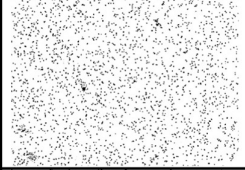
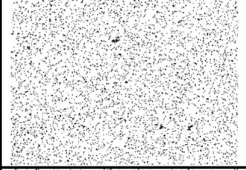
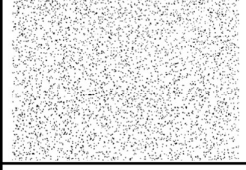
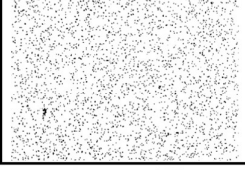
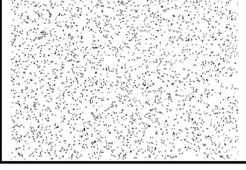
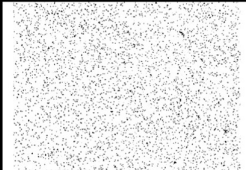
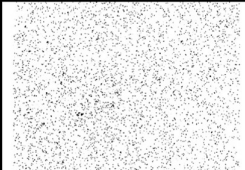
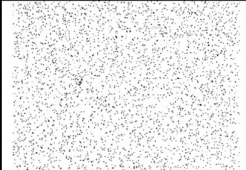
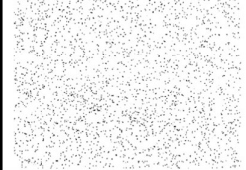
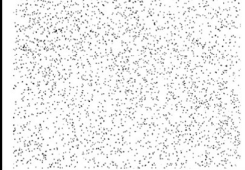
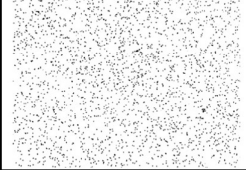
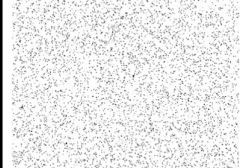
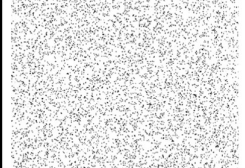
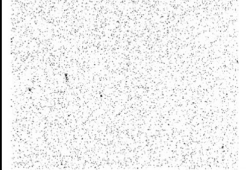
Concentration	Compound 7		
5 mM			
2.5 mM			
1.25 mM			
0.625 mM			
Concentration	Compound 13		
5 mM			
2.5 mM			
Negative control			
No inhibitor added			

Figure S2. Cross-linking of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cells with D-galactopyranoside-presenting inhibitors. The *P. aeruginosa* cells with no added inhibitors were used as a control. Magnification 100x, phase contrast, background subtraction in GIMP, triplicates. Results for compounds 7 and 13.

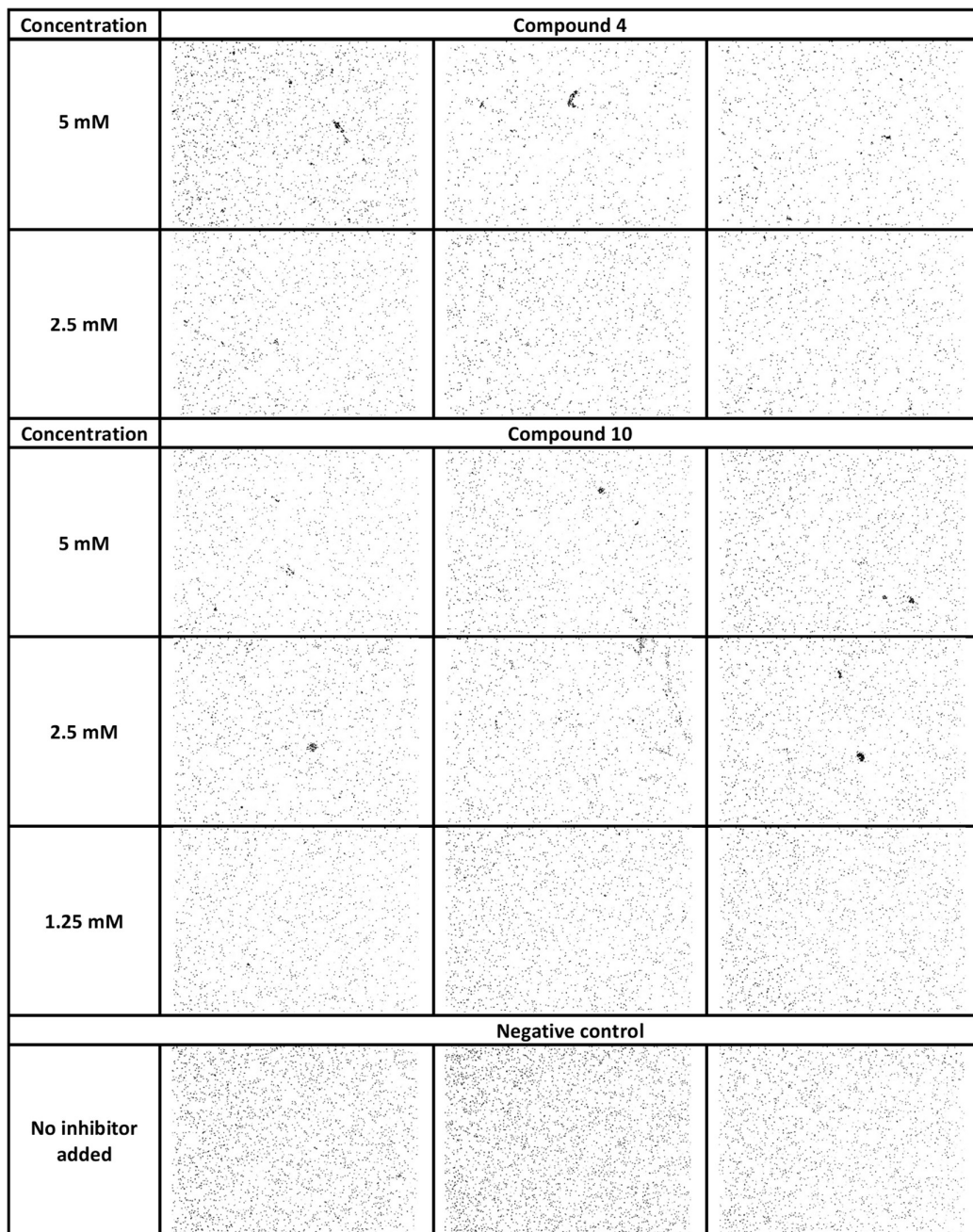
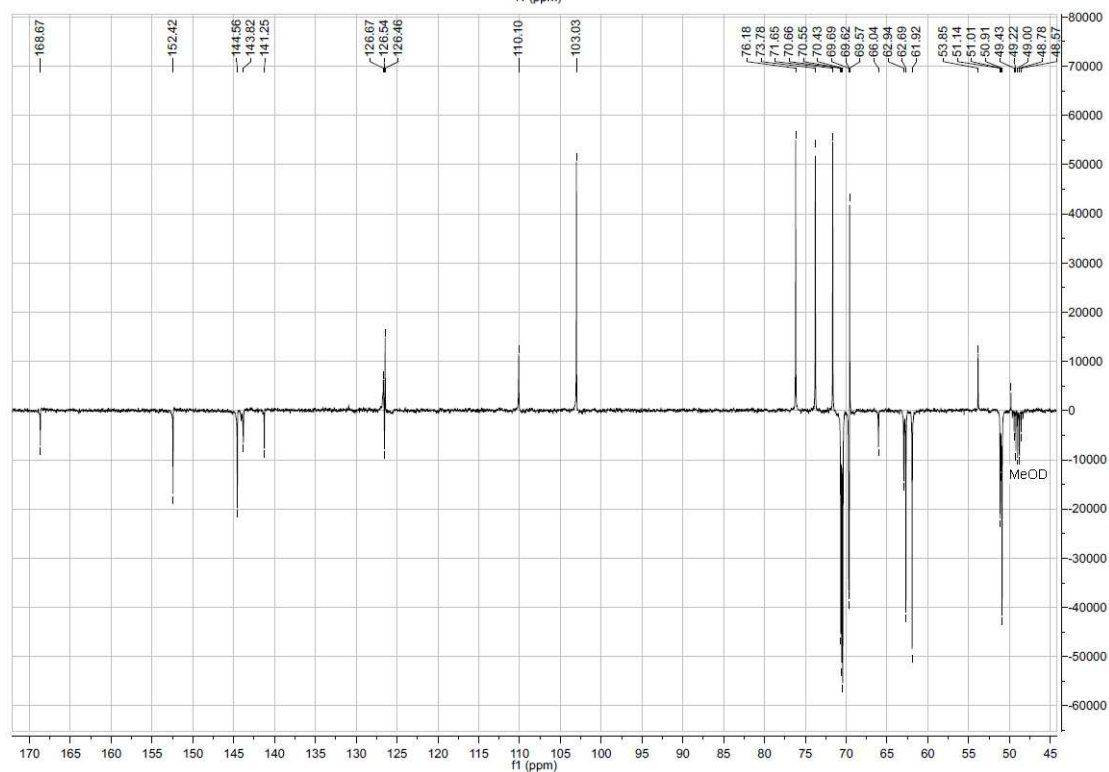
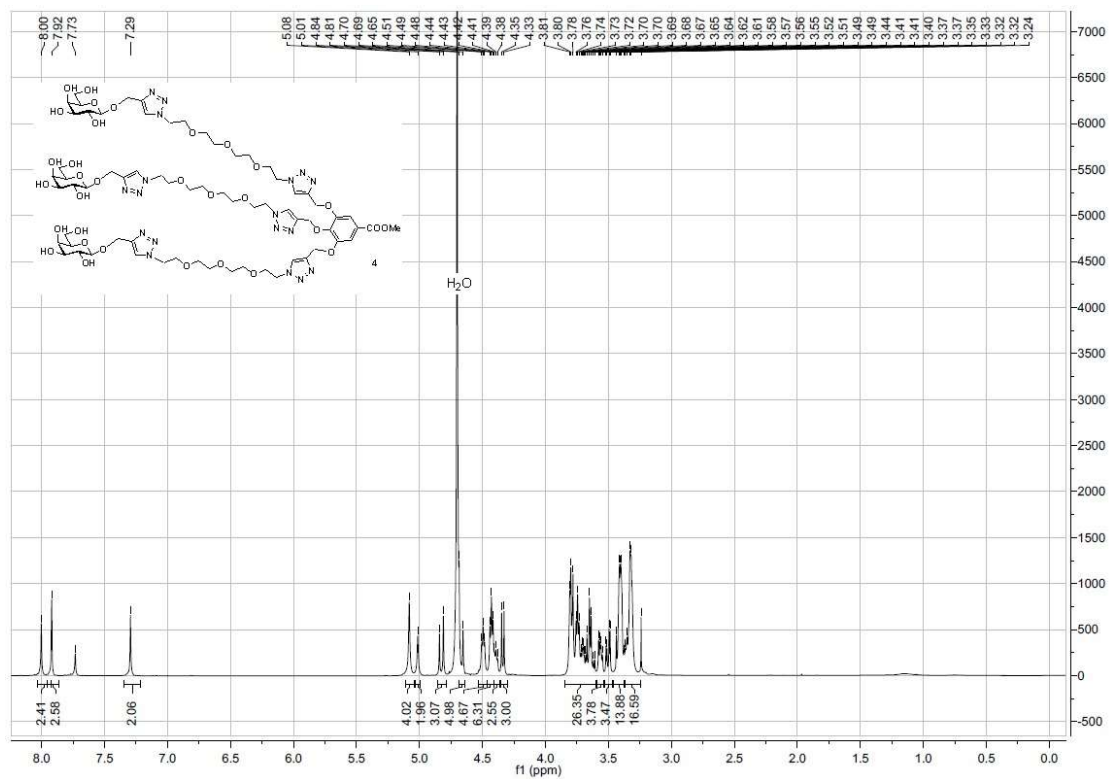


Figure S3. Cross-linking of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cells with D-galactopyranoside-presenting inhibitors. The *P. aeruginosa* cells with no added inhibitors were used as a control. Magnification 100x, phase contrast, background subtraction in GIMP, triplicates. Results for compounds 4 and 10.



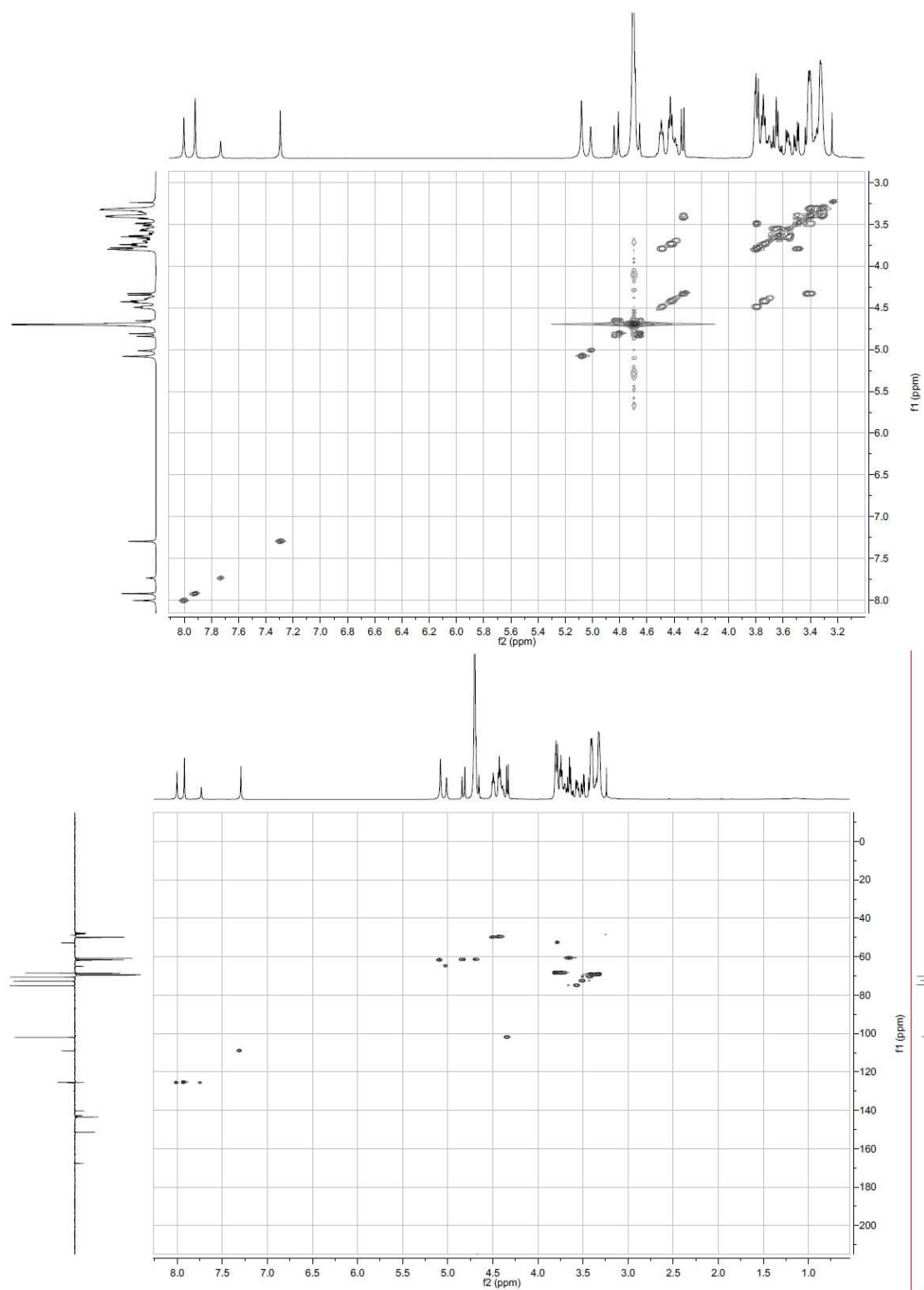
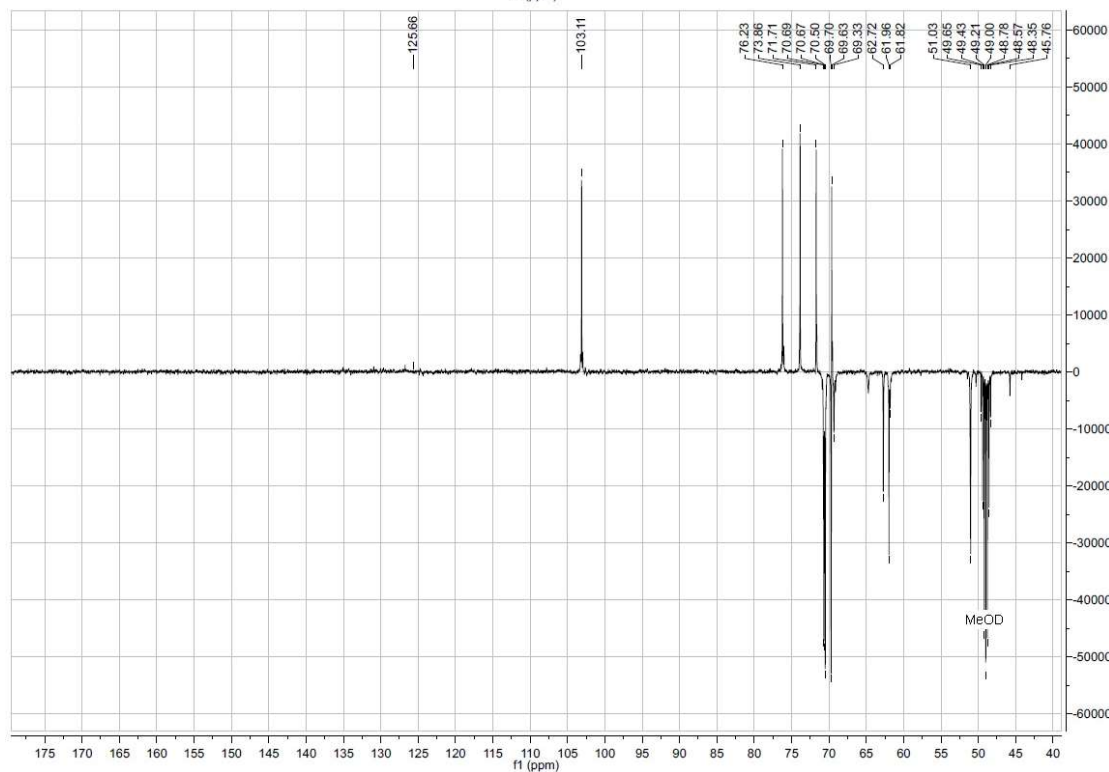


Figure S4. ^1H , ^{13}C NMR, COSY and HSQC spectra of compound 4.



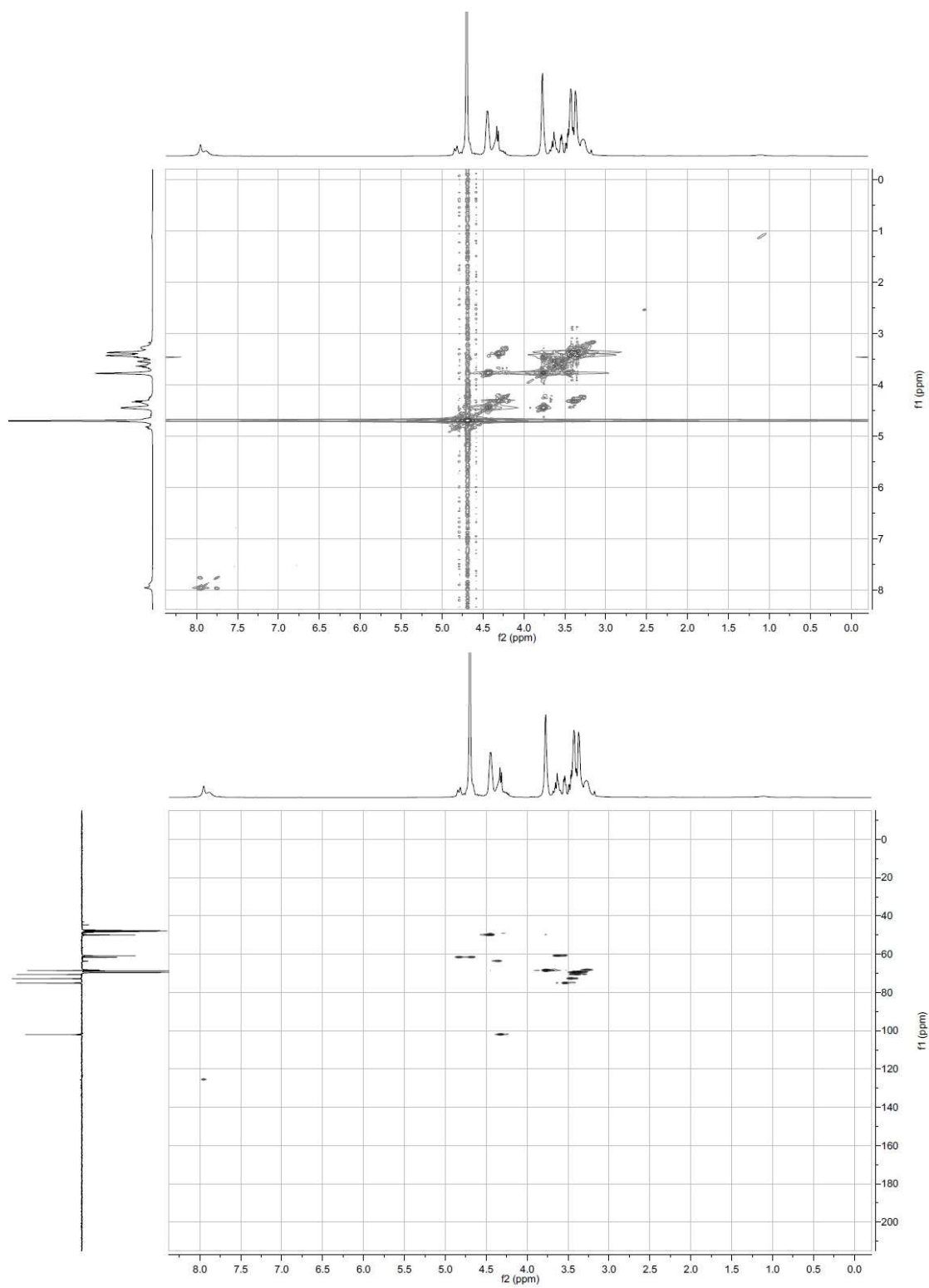
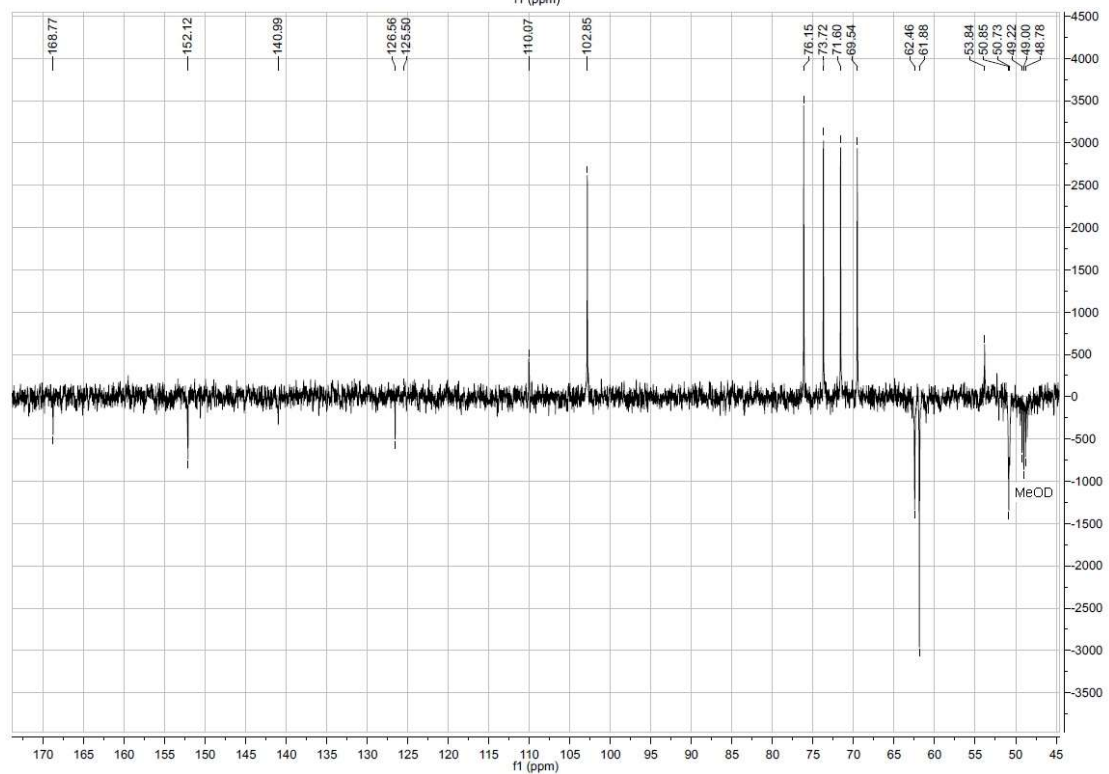


Figure S5. ^1H , ^{13}C NMR, COSY and HSQC spectra of compound 7.



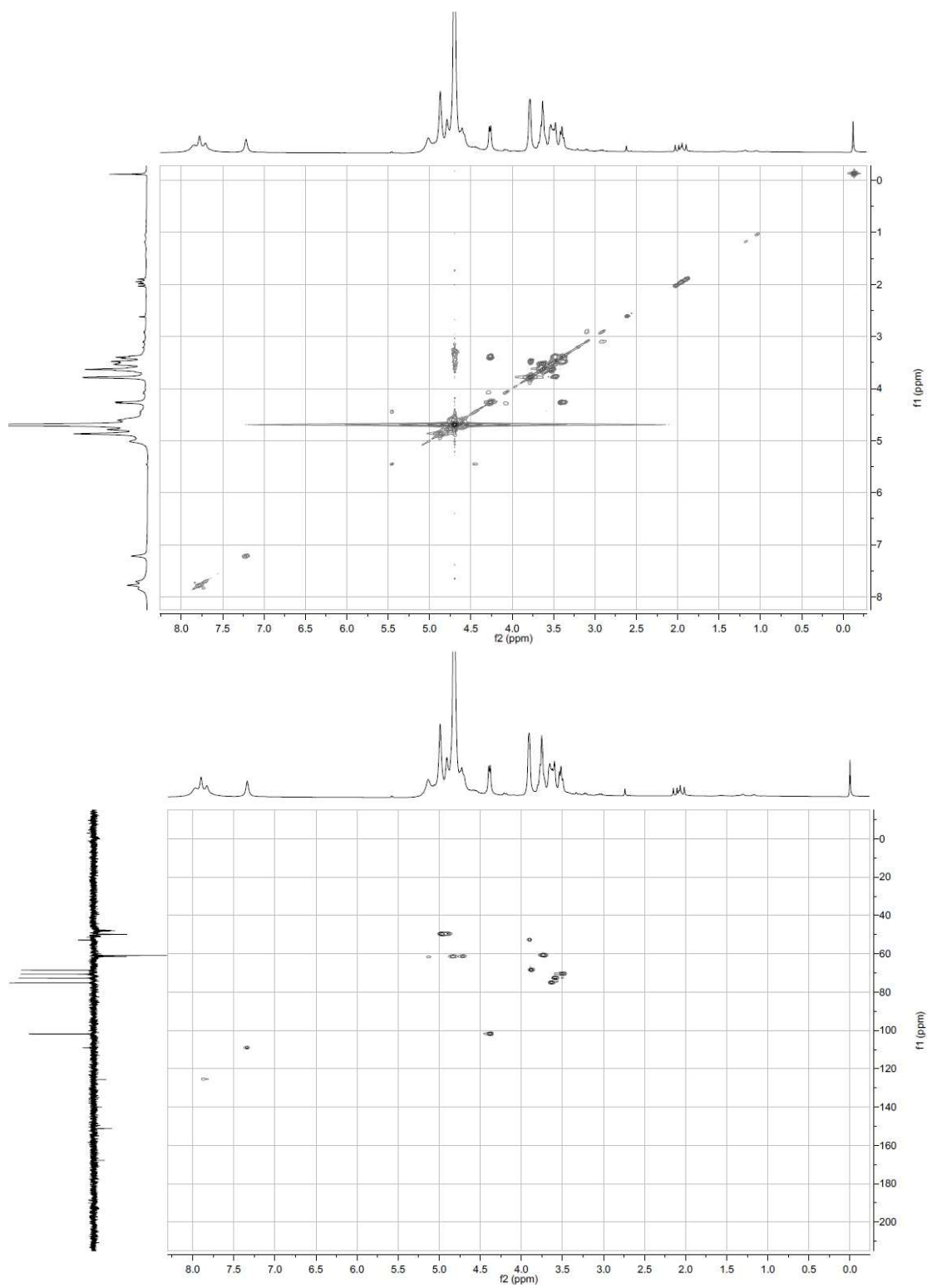
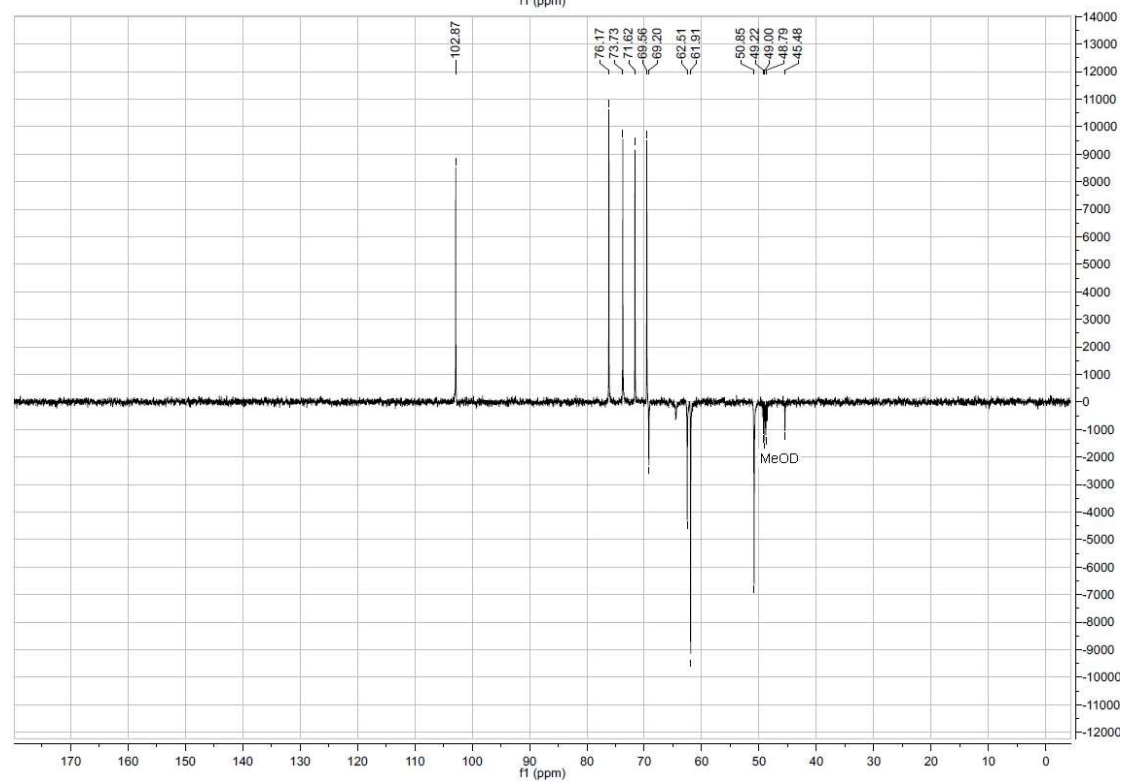
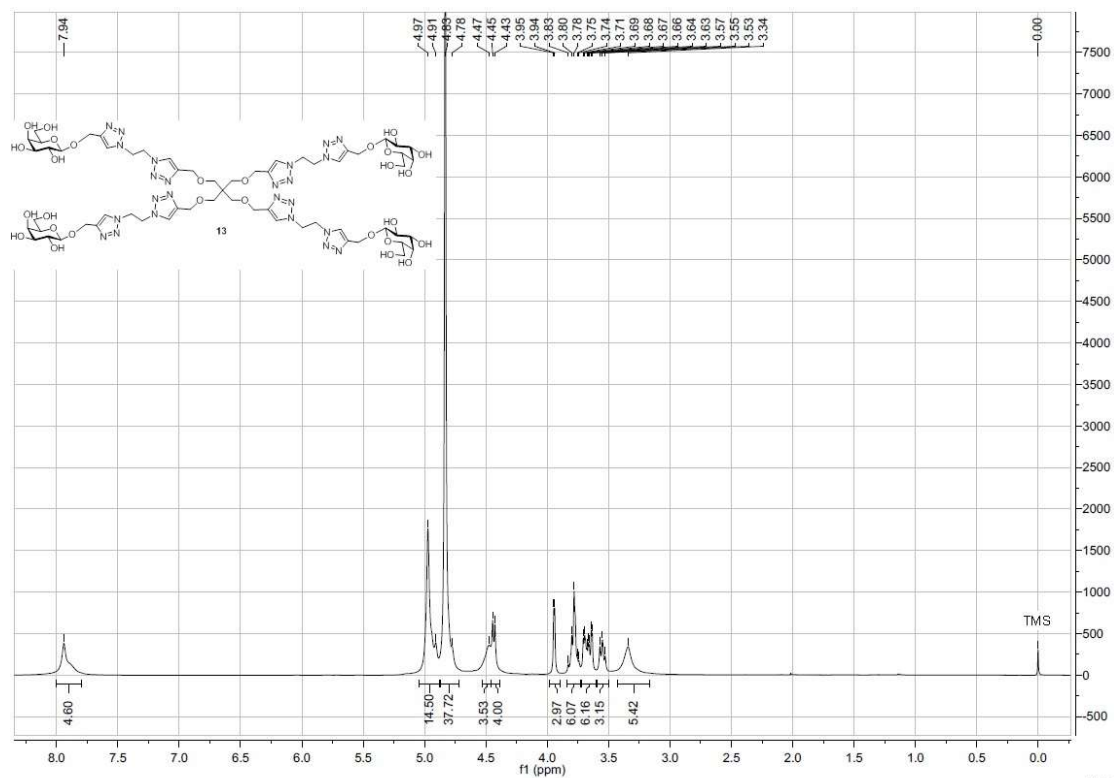


Figure S6. ^1H , ^{13}C NMR, COSY and HSQC spectra of compound 10.



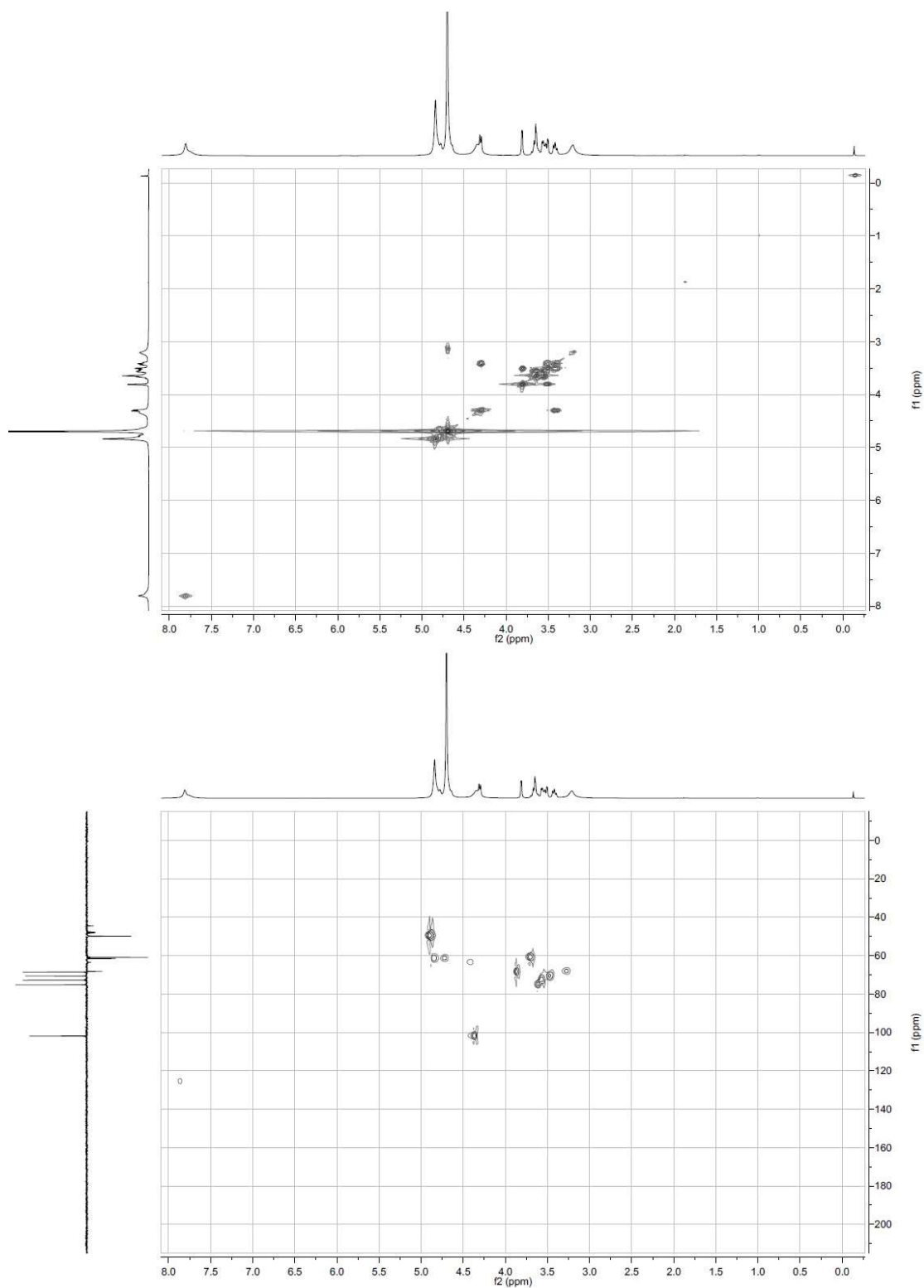


Figure S7. ^1H , ^{13}C NMR, COSY and HSQC spectra of compound 13.