Supporting Information

Photomodulation of bacterial growth and biofilm formation using carbohydrate-based surfactants

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1.0 Materials and Methods

General

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on commercially prepared silica plates (Merck Kieselgel 60 0.25 mm F254). Flash column chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh Kieselgel 60 silica eluting with distilled solvents as described. Solvents and reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and Merck and used without further purification. $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 NMR spectrometer at frequencies of 400 MHz and 100 MHz respectively. Chemical shift is reported as parts per million (ppm) downfield shift. The data are reported as chemical shift ($\delta$), multiplicity, relative integral, coupling constant ($J$ = Hz) and assignment where possible. IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker ATR spectrometer. Optical rotation was measured on an Optical Activity Polaer 2001 (546 nm) polarimeter using a 1 mL cell.

LC-MS was recorded on an Agilent 6120 LC-MS system operating in positive ion mode. Separations were performed on an Agilent Poroshell-120 2.7 $\mu$m(3.0 mm x 50 mm) C18 column using a linear gradient of 0.1% formic acid in water (Solvent A) and 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile (Solvent B) as the mobile phase. Separations were performed using a linear gradient of 20% solvent B to 100% solvent B over 15 minutes, operating at a flow rate of 0.3 mL/min.

Deprotected carbohydrate-based surfactants were purified by reversed-phase (C18) preparative HPLC using an Agilent 1260 preparative HPLC system equipped with an automated fraction collector. Separations were performed on an Agilent Zorbax SB300 5 $\mu$m (20 mm x 150 mm) C18 column using a linear gradient of 0.1% formic acid in water (Solvent A) and 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile (Solvent B) as mobile phase, operating at a flow rate of 10 mL/min. Carbohydrate-based surfactants were purified using a linear gradient of 20% solvent B to 100% solvent B over 40 minutes (monitoring at 280 nm). Purified fractions were subsequently combined and lyophilized.
Nutrient Broth (NB), Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) broth, Tryptic Soy Broth (TSB), tryptone, yeast extract, Mueller- Hinton Broth (MHB) and agar were purchased from Amyl Media PTY LTD (NB); Becton, Dickinson and Company (BHI); Oxoid PTY LTD (TSB, tryptone, yeast extract and MHB) and Sigma-Aldrich (agar). All media components were used as received. *Escherichia coli* (DH5α) and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA ATCC 1698) were procured from Southern Biologica ls and maintained on Nutrient agar plates, as per standard microbiological protocol. Two multi-drug resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains (MDR283/1-6 and MDR283/1-23), previously isolated from the clinical samples were maintained on NA plates and used for biofilm assays and swarming motility assays. Crystal violet used in biofilm assays was purchased from E. Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Glucose used in swarming motility assays was from Sigma.

Photoswitching experiments were performed using a UV light source which was comprised of four 9 Watt halogen tubes, delivering a total power of 36 W at $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of 361 nm at the source (Nail curing lamp, eBay). The working distance between the source and the centre of the samples for the photo-modulated biological studies was fixed at 4.5 cm. UV-vis spectra were recorded in 96-well format using a Perkin Elmer EnVisionTM 2104 Multilabel Plate Reader (instrument linear operating range 0-4 OD; see antibacterial assay section for more details).

**UV-Vis stability studies on cis isomers**

The native *trans* isomers of carbohydrate surfactants were converted into *cis* states by illumination of their aqueous solutions under ambient conditions using a UV lamp with $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ at 361 nm in a time-dependant manner (1–90 min). One minute of photoexcitation was found sufficient to convert *trans* isomers into *cis* state. All the studies involving bacteria utilised *cis* isomers obtained after 5 min of illumination with $\lambda_{361\text{nm}}$. Since bacterial experiments were performed at 37 °C, the thermal stability of both the native *trans* isomer as well as the photoinduced *cis* isomer was studied at 37 °C using UV-visible spectroscopy. Azobenzene *trans-cis* photoisomerisation was found to be complete within 1 minute of UV irradiation. The native *trans* isomers remained stable under ambient lighting conditions at least up to 24 h, as evident from insignificant changes in their UV-vis absorbance spectra over this period. The thermal relaxation
studies were performed at 37 °C for 24 h in deionised water as well as in the growth media employed for the antibacterial studies against *E. coli* (NB) and *S. aureus* (BHI). The photoinduced cis isomers were found to thermally relax back to their native configuration within 24 h at 37 °C in deionized water, NB and BHI media and the data is summarized in Table S1. The half-lives of the cis isomers in water and two bacterial media were estimated from thermal relaxation studies by plotting the ratios of peak area under 350 nm peak and that under 440 nm peak over a period of 24 h. These peaks were chosen as cis-trans relaxation results in increase in peak intensity at ~350 nm, with a corresponding decrease in peak intensity at 440 nm.

**Table S1.** Half-lives (h) of cis isomers of surfactants (0.1 mM) in water, NB and BHI at 37 °C.

| Surfactant | Water | NB  | BHI |
|------------|-------|-----|-----|
| AzoGlc     | 11.49 | 10.63 | 11.02 |
| AzoXyl     | 12.58 | 12.18 | 11.40 |
| AzoRha     | 11.16 | 10.42 | 10.64 |
| AzoMan     | 12.02 | 10.88 | 11.01 |
| AzoGlcNAc  | 10.31 | 10.89 | 10.95 |
| AzoAra     | 10.01 | 10.54 | 11.18 |
Figure S1. $^1$H NMR spectra of previously described Azoglc surfactant (triazole proton) in the trans-dominated PSS (top), and B) the cis-dominated PSS (bottom).
Figure S2. $^1$H NMR spectrum of AzoGlc before UV photoirradiation (top), after UV photoirradiation (middle), and after visible (blue) light photoirradiation (bottom). Spectra were recorded in CD$_3$OD at 20 mM concentration. The original trans dominated PPS of I was irradiated with UV light (365 nm, 6.5 W) for 30 min. The resulting cis dominated PSS of I was the irradiated with blue light (440 nm, 3W) for 30 min in order to photoswitch back to the trans-dominated PSS. Approximately 90% of the cis isomer was still present, although no photodegradation by-product was observed.
Figure S3. Time-dependent relaxation of the photoinduced cis isomers of surfactants to their native trans isomers at 37 °C in water (0.1 mM).
Figure S4. Ratios of absorbance of surfactants (0.1 mM) at 350 and 440 nm during time-dependent thermal relaxation of photoinduced cis isomers to their native trans isomers at 37 °C in nutrient broth (NB). The half-lives of cis isomers calculated from these graphs in NB at 37 °C are indicated in Table S1.
Figure S5. Ratios of absorbance of surfactants (0.1 mM) at 350 and 440 nm during time-dependent thermal relaxation of photoexcited \textit{cis} isomers to their native \textit{trans} isomers at 37 °C in brain heart infusion broth (BHI). The half-lives of \textit{cis} isomers calculated from these graphs in BHI at 37 °C are indicated in Table S1.
Surface tension measurements

Surface tension measurements were made on a custom-designed pendant drop instrument. A time series was taken (that is, surface tension as a function of time) and values were noted for 100 s to ensure full equilibration of interfacial adsorption. Once a stable surface tension had been attained, this was recorded. Drop volumes were measured throughout and changes of <5% throughout the course of a measurement were a requirement for the data shown. Critical micelle concentration (CMC) values were obtained from the intersection of lines extrapolated from surface tension values in the near pre- and post-CMC regions. Surface tension data for surfactants not shown in the main paper is provided in Figure S6.
Figure S6. Photocontrollable surface tension data for photosurfactants. The surface tension data for AzoGlc has been published previously.¹
Small angle neutron scattering (SANS)

SANS measurements were made on the Quokka instrument at the Bragg Institute, ANSTO, Lucas Heights NSW, Australia. For all samples, raw scattering counts were collected on a 128 x 128 element area detector, where the sample-d detector distances used were 2 m and 14 m, with no detector off-set. An incident neutron wavelength of 5 Å was used with a typical spread of 10%, thus giving an effective q-range of 0.004 – 0.4 Å⁻¹. Samples were prepared in circular 12.5 mm Hellma quartz cells with a path-length of 2 mm, and a thermostatically-controlled automatic sample changer ensured that a temperature of 25 +/− 0.05°C was maintained. Data were converted from raw counts at the detector into 1D scattering spectra by first subtracting the scattering from an empty cell and then radially averaging the resulting spectrum, normalising for the measured sample transmission. A D₂O background was then subtracted from the final 1D sample data to ensure that the scattering signals seen are from the surfactant only. All samples were run at a fixed concentration of 4 mM, well above the CMC for each. Fitting was performed using standard equations for ellipsoidal and cylindrical form factors as described previously.¹² Experimental and fitted SANS spectra are shown in Table S2.
| Surfactant | Geometry | Radius/\( R_a \) nm | Radius (length)/\( R_0 \) nm | \( N_{agg} \) | \( A_{hg}/\text{nm}^2 \) |
|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| AzoXyl     | C*       | 2.8457              | 822.8                       | NA          | NA                |
| AzoRha     | C        | 2.5827              | 27.62                       | 622.3375    | 0.7873            |
| AzoMan     | E        | 2.2787              | 6.032                       | 140.8755    | 0.8442            |
| AzoGlcNAc  | E        | 8.2609              | 46.40                       | 177.6041    | 1.0166            |
| AzoAra     | E        | 1.9942              | 4.767                       | 88.81305    | 1.1225            |

[a] Surfactants were prepared at 4 mM concentration in D\(_2\)O. Aggregation number (\( N_{agg} \)), area per head group (\( A_{hg} \)) [nm\(^2\)] and critical micelle concentration (CMC) in ambient and UV-irradiated conditions [mm]. Other samples were analyzed at neutral pH. [b] E = ellipsoid, C = cylindrical.

*Flexible cylinder (kuhn length 36.364 nm).
Antibacterial assays

The antibacterial activity of these compounds was tested against Gram-negative *E. coli*, Gram-positive *S. aureus* and Gram-negative *P. aeruginosa* using an OD$_{600}$ method.$^3$ A fixed concentration (OD$_{600}$ – 0.1: log phase 10$^8$ CFU/mL) of freshly grown bacterial cultures were used for antibacterial assay, after determining the bacterial concentration using a GENESYS 10S UV-Vis Spectrophotometer. 100 μL of the bacterial suspension (*E. coli* in NB and *S. aureus* in BHI broth) was incubated with 100 μL of photosurfactants at 37 °C in dark for 24 h. Different concentrations of photosurfactants (0, 1, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 μg/mL) were used to determine the concentration-dependent influence on bacterial growth. Appropriate controls were chosen wherein one of the controls contained no surfactants while the other contained a mixture of different concentrations of photosurfactants with the bacteria-free growth media. The bacterial growth curves were monitored at OD$_{600}$ after 24 h in 96-well format using a Perkin Elmer EnVision$^\text{TM}$ 2104 Multilabel Plate Reader (instrument linear operating range 0–4 OD). All antibacterial assays were performed in triplicates; tests were repeated independently three times; each well was read five times. The average of 45 readings ($3 \times 3 \times 5$) in each case was calculated and plotted along with standard deviation. The data was background corrected by subtracting the OD$_{600}$ value obtained from the control containing a mixture of photosurfactants and the bacteria-free media growth from all other samples (Figure S7-S9).
Figure S7. Concentration-dependent antibacterial profile of trans and cis isomers of photosurfactants against *S. aureus* at 37 °C in brain heart infusion broth (BHI) after 24 h of incubation with the respective carbohydrate surfactants.
Figure S8. Concentration-dependent antibacterial profile of trans and cis isomers of photosurfactants against *E. coli* at 37 °C in nutrient broth (NB) after 24 h of incubation with the respective carbohydrate surfactants.
Figure S9. Concentration-dependent antibacterial profile of trans and cis isomers of photosurfactants against P. aeruginosa at 37 °C in nutrient broth (NB) after 24 h of incubation with the respective carbohydrate surfactants.
Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) test

The antibacterial activity of AzoTAB and non-surface active AzoTEG were tested against Gram-negative *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* and Gram-positive *S. aureus* using standard MIC test. A fixed concentration of the compound in Mueller-Hinton broth was dispensed in volumes of 100 µL per well in round bottom 96-well microdilution plates. Inocula were prepared by suspending *E. coli* or *P. aeruginosa* grown on NA plate or *S. aureus* grown on BHI agar plate for 18 h in saline (0.85% w/v NaCl in water) to match the turbidity of a 0.5 McFarland standard. This suspension was further diluted to provide a final inoculum density of $5 \times 10^5$ CFU/mL in the wells of the 96-well plates. Appropriate controls were chosen wherein one of the controls contained only bacteria without surfactants (positive control) while the other contained only media without surfactants or bacteria (negative control). After incubation at 37 °C for 24 h in dark, plates were studied for visual turbidity, and MIC was defined as the lowest concentration at which bacterial growth (turbidity) could not be visibly observed by the naked eye. All MIC tests were performed in triplicates and repeated independently three times.

Biofilm assays

The photoswitchable surfactants and control compounds were screened for their influence on biofilm forming ability of a Gram-positive methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* and a multi-drug resistant Gram-negative *P. aeruginosa*. The amount of biofilm formation in 96-well plates was determined by a microtiter dish method which allows for the formation of a biofilm on the wall and/or bottom of a microtiter dish. A fixed concentration of overnight grown bacterial cultures were used for biofilm assays after 1:100 dilution of the overnight-grown bacteria culture in a fresh broth (BHI broth for *S. aureus* and TSB for *P. aeruginosa*) containing different concentrations of the photosurfactants. Appropriate controls were chosen wherein one of the controls contained only bacteria without surfactants (positive control) while the other contained neither bacteria nor surfactant (blank). The samples (100 µL) were incubated in 96-well tissue culture plates in dark at 37 °C for 24 h to allow biofilm formation, following which the plates were gently washed 3 times with water to remove unattached bacterial cells and media components. The plates were then kept at 55 °C for 1 h to rigidly fix the biofilms to the plates, followed by staining the biofilms with 125 µL crystal violet (0.1% w/v in water) at room temperature for 10 min. The plates were then exposed to running tap water until free crystal violet stops releasing from the biofilms. The biofilms were then dried overnight in air, followed
by addition of 125 µL of acetic acid (30% v/v in water) to each well to solubilize the crystal violet taken up by the bacterial biofilms. The solubilized crystal violet was monitored at OD$_{550}$ using a Perkin Elmer EnVision™ 2104 Multilabel Plate Reader. All biofilm assays were performed in triplicates; tests were repeated independently three times; each well was read five times. The average of 45 readings (3 x 3 x 5) in each case was calculated and plotted along with standard deviation. The data was background corrected by subtracting the OD$_{550}$ value obtained from the blank control from all other samples (Figure S10 and S11).
Figure S10. Concentration-dependent influence of *trans* and *cis* photoisomers of surfactants on biofilm forming ability of *S. aureus* at 37 °C after 24 h of exposure.
Figure S11. Concentration-dependent influence of trans and cis photoisomers of surfactants on biofilm forming ability of *P. aeruginosa* at 37 °C after 24 h of exposure.
Bacteria preparation for differential dynamic microscopy (DDM)

Overnight cultures of *P. aeruginosa* were grown in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth (10% tryptone, 5% yeast extract and 5% NaCl) using a shaking incubator at 37 °C and shaking speed of 120 rpm. A fresh culture was inoculated as 1:100 dilution of overnight grown cells in tryptone broth (TB) and grown for further 4 h to obtain actively growing late exponential phase bacteria. Bacterial suspensions were gently mixed with the surfactant solutions before use.

Differential dynamic microscopy (DDM)

To characterise the effect of different surfactants on the swimming motility of *P. aeruginosa*, we used differential dynamic microscopy (DDM). Experiments were performed on an Olympus IX-71 inverted optical microscope equipped with a mikrotron MC1362 CMOS camera and Euresys Grablink full frame grabber. The bacteria were transferred into a rectangular capillary tube (Vitrotube W2540 8 mm width, 0.4 mm internal diameter height) and sealed with Vaseline. Samples were left for one minute after loading, and imaged with a 10X phase contrast objective under Kohler illumination. Videos were recorded with a frame size of 1024 x 1024 pixels at 100 frames per second for 60 seconds. A custom written LabVIEW (National Instruments) program was used to extract the differential intensity correlation functions $g(q, t)$ (DICF) from the videos using the following equation:

$$g(q, t) = A(q)[1 - f(q, \tau)] + B(q)$$

where $A(q)$ is related to the scattering properties of the sample and microscope, and $B(q)$ is a camera noise background. $f(q, \tau)$ is the intermediate scattering function, which is modelled using:

$$f(q, \tau) = (1 - \alpha)e^{-Dq^2\tau} + \alpha e^{-Dq^2\tau} \left[ \frac{Z + 1}{Zq\bar{v}\tau} \right] \frac{\sin(Z \tan^{-1} \Delta)}{(1 + \Delta^2)^{\frac{Z}{2}}}$$

Where $\Delta = \frac{q\bar{v}\tau}{Z + 1}$ and $\sigma = \bar{v}(Z + 1)^{-1/2}$

The motile parameters obtained are the fraction of motile swimmers $\alpha$, mean velocity $\bar{v}$, velocity distribution $\sigma$, and diffusion coefficient of non-motile cells $D$. 
Each video is transformed into 511 data sets of $g(q, t)$ vs. $q$ and fitted with Eq. 1 using Igor pro (Wavemetrics) to yield six parameters: $A(q)$, $B(q)$, $\bar{v}$, $D$, $\alpha$, $\sigma$. The parameters are averaged over the range where the fitted data is constant ($q \sim 0.5$ to 2 $\text{um}^{-1}$).

**Figure S12.** Influence of cis- and trans-dominated PSS of AzoRha and AzoMan on swimming motility of *P. aeruginosa* MDR283/1-6.
Swarming motility assays

Compounds were tested for their influence on swarming motility of Gram-negative *P. aeruginosa*. Swarm plate (0.8% nutrient broth, 0.5% glucose, 0.5% agar) was air dried for 5-10 min before use. The compounds were dissolved in MilliQ deionised water and then added to each agar medium at a final concentration of 1 to 100 µg/mL. An equal amount of deionised water without any compound was added to the agar medium to serve as a control. A fixed concentration of overnight grown bacterial culture (2 µL) was inoculated at the centre of the agar surface, and the plates were incubated at 30 °C for 22 h.
Figure S13. Influence of the increasing concentration of trans photo-isomer of photosurfactants and controls on swarming motility of *P. aeruginosa* MDR283/1-6, a swarming-positive strain.
2.0 Synthesis and analytical data

Carbohydrate surfactants 1-6 were synthesized as previously described (Scheme S1). A mixture of the corresponding D-glycopyranosyl azide (1.0 equiv) and azobenzenene propargyl ether (1.0 equiv.) was suspended in tert-BuOH/H2O (2:1 v/v, 0.5 mM). Sodium ascorbate (0.4 equiv.) and CuSO4.5H2O (0.2 equiv.) was added and the deep yellow suspension was stirred vigorously for 2h at 40 ºC. TLC analysis (ethyl acetate/petroleum ether 40-60, 4:1 v/v) showed complete consumption of the azide and alkyne, with formation of a polar product (Rf ca. 0.3). The reaction mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate (10 mL), and washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na2SO4), filtered and evaporated to dryness. The resulting yellow oil was re-dissolved in dry methanol. A 0.5M solution of sodium methoxide in methanol (0.1 equiv.) was then added and the reaction stirred at room temperature for one hour, at which time LC-MS analysis (20 to 100% B over 15 min) showed reaction

![Scheme S1. Synthesis of carbohydrate-based photosurfactants. The synthesis of AzoGlc has been reported previously.](image)

Carbohydrate surfactants 1-6 were synthesized as previously described (Scheme S1). A mixture of the corresponding D-glycopyranosyl azide (1.0 equiv) and azobenzenene propargyl ether (1.0 equiv.) was suspended in tert-BuOH/H2O (2:1 v/v, 0.5 mM). Sodium ascorbate (0.4 equiv.) and CuSO4.5H2O (0.2 equiv.) was added and the deep yellow suspension was stirred vigorously for 2h at 40 ºC. TLC analysis (ethyl acetate/petroleum ether 40-60, 4:1 v/v) showed complete consumption of the azide and alkyne, with formation of a polar product (Rf ca. 0.3). The reaction mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate (10 mL), and washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na2SO4), filtered and evaporated to dryness. The resulting yellow oil was re-dissolved in dry methanol. A 0.5M solution of sodium methoxide in methanol (0.1 equiv.) was then added and the reaction stirred at room temperature for one hour, at which time LC-MS analysis (20 to 100% B over 15 min) showed reaction
completion. The reaction was neutralized with Amberlite IR-120 acidic ion exchange resin, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Surfactants 1-6 were subsequently purified by reversed-phase preparative HPLC and isolated as deep yellow solids following lyophilization (21-67% yields).

2-[2-[2-(4-n-butylazophenyl phenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy|methyl β-D-xylopyranosyl-1,2,3-triazole (AzoXyl)

Yield: 32% Mp = 156.5 °C; [α]D⁰ 3.1 (c, 2.65 in CH₃OH); FT-IR: νmax/cm⁻¹ 3338, 2940, 2876, 1628, 1449, 1375, 1252, 1099, 1021, 823; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.13 (s, 1H, triazole H), 7.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.77 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.3 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.06 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 5.50 (d, J = 9.14 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.65 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.20-4.19 (m, 2H, H-3), 4.00-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.84 (m, 2H, H-2, H-4), 3.74-3.56 (m, 10H), 3.51-3.43 (m, 2H, H-5), 2.68 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.67-1.62 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.42-1.36 (m, 2H, CH₂), 0.96 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 161.5, 150.7, 146.7, 146.2, 144.4, 129.7, 124.9, 123.5, 122.8, 115.5, 88.6, 77.6, 72.5, 70.4, 70.3, 70.2, 69.6, 69.5, 68.8, 68.1, 63.9, 35.1, 33.4, 22.2, 14.2. LC-MS: m/z 599.8 [M + H]+, HRMS (ESI-ToF) calculated for C₃₀H₄₁N₅NaO₈ 622.2853 [M + Na]+, found 622.2850 [M + Na]+.

2-[2-[2-(4-n-butylazophenyl phenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy|methyl α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-1,2,3-triazole (AzoRha)
Yield 67% Mp = 64.9 °C; [α]D20 11.0 (c, 3.68 in CH3OH); FT-IR: vmax/cm⁻¹ 3357, 2928, 2873, 1598, 1453, 1248, 1080, 1024, 842; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 8.15 (s, 1H, triazole), 7.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.8 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.32 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.06 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.0 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.6 (s, 2H, CH2), 4.21-4.19 (m, 2H, H-4, H-5), 3.87-3.86 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 3.71-3.63 (m, 10H, CH2), 3.55-3.47 (m, 2H, CH2), 2.69 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CH2), 1.67-1.62 (m, 2H, CH2), 1.41-1.36 (m, 5H, H-6 CH3, CH2), 1.0 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H, CH3); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, de-DMSO) δ 161.5, 150.8, 146.7, 146.2, 143.9, 129.7, 124.9, 123.9, 122.8, 115.5, 86.3, 75.4, 73.4, 71.7, 71.1, 70.4, 70.3, 70.2, 69.5, 69.3, 68.1, 63.9, 35.1, 33.4, 22.2, 18.3, 14.2. LC-MS: m/z 613.8 [M + H]+, HRMS (ESI-ToF) calculated for C₃₁H₄₃N₅NaO₈ 636.3009 [M + Na]+, found 636.3004 [M + Na]+

2-[2-(4-n-butylazophenyl phenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy)methyl α-D-mannopyranosyl-1,2,3-triazole (AzoMan)

Yield: 51% Mp = 164.6 °C; [α]D20 70.3 (c, 0.72 in CH3OH); FT-IR: vmax/cm⁻¹ 3297, 2928, 2873, 1598, 1442, 1248, 1088, 1032, 838; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 8.14 (s, 1H, triazole), 7.86 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.77 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.32 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.07 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.0 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.69-4.64 (m, 3H, CH₂, H-2), 4.21-4.19 (m, 2H, H-6), 4.07-4.05 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.87-3.86 (m, 2H, H-3, H-4), 3.82-3.65 (m, 12H, CH₂), 2.68 (t, J = 7.7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.66-1.63 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.41-1.37 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.0 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, de-DMSO) δ 161.5, 150.8, 146.7, 146.2, 144.4, 129.7, 124.9, 124.1, 122.8, 115.5, 86.3, 78.7, 71.7, 70.4, 70.3, 70.2, 69.6, 69.3, 68.7, 68.1, 68.0, 63.9, 61.3, 35.1, 33.4, 22.2, 14.2. LC-MS: m/z 629.8 [M + H]+, HRMS (ESI-ToF) calculated for C₃₁H₄₃N₅NaO₈ 652.2959 [M + Na]+, found 652.2951 [M + Na]+
2-[2-[2-(4-n-butylazophenyl phenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl-1,2,3-triazole (AzoGlcNAc)

Yield 38% Mp = 173.2 °C; [α]_D^{20} -6.1 (c, 2.68 in CH₃OH); FT-IR: νmax/cm⁻¹ 3350, 2947, 2824, 1628, 1606, 1457, 1378, 1099, 1021, 823; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.1 (s, 1H, triazole), 7.9 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.8 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.33 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.1 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 5.79 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.63-4.60 (m, 2H), 4.23-4.19 (m, 3H, CH₂, H-2), 3.90-3.87 (m, 12H, CH₂, H-3, H-4, H-5, H-6), 2.69 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.8 (s, 3H, NHAc CH₃), 1.68-1.63 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.43-1.37 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.0 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 169.6, 161.5, 150.8, 146.7, 146.2, 144.2, 129.7, 124.9, 123.0, 122.8, 115.5, 86.5, 80.6, 74.4, 70.4, 70.3, 70.2, 69.3, 68.1, 63.8, 61.2, 55.0, 35.1, 33.4, 23.2, 22.2, 14.2. LC-MS: m/z 692.7 [M + Na]⁺, HRMS (ESI-ToF) calculated for C₃₃H₄₆N₆NaO₉ 693.3224 [M + Na]⁺, found 693.3218 [M + Na]⁺.

2-[2-[2-(4-n-butylazophenyl phenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]methyl α-L-arabinopyranosyl-1,2,3-triazole (AzoAra)

Yield: 42% Mp = 86.2 °C; [α]_D^{20} -15.8 (c, 3.36 in CH₃OH); FT-IR: νmax/cm⁻¹ 3372, 2932, 1598, 1449, 1378, 1252, 1088, 1024, 879, 823; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 8.2 (s, 1H, triazole), 7.9 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.8 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.4 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.1 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 5.4 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, H-1), 5.3 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H, OH), 5.04 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H, OH), 4.51 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H, OH), 4.6 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.21-4.19 (m, 2H, H-5), 4.09-4.03 (m, 1H, H-2), 3.85-3.75 (m, 5H, CH₂, H-4), 3.62-3.54 (m, 9H, CH₂ H-3), 2.65 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.62-1.55 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.37-1.28 (m, 2H, CH₂), 0.9 (t, J = 7.3 Hz,
3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (100MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 161.5, 150.7, 146.7, 146.2, 144.4, 129.7, 124.9, 123.2, 122.8, 115.5, 88.8, 73.7, 70.4, 70.2, 69.8, 69.5, 69.3, 68.9, 68.1, 63.9, 35.1, 33.4, 22.2, 14.2. LC-MS: m/z 599.8 [M + H]+, HRMS (ESI-ToF) calculated for C₃₀H₄₁N₅NaO₈ 622.2852 [M + Na]⁺, found 622.2916 [M + Na]⁺.
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AzoMan
AzoGlcNAc
AzoAra

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