

FP45

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With 400 000 deaths annually, diarrhoeal diseases are the third cause of death in children under the age of 5 worldwide [1]. *Campylobacter* falls within the four most common causes of diarrhoeal diseases [2]. Infections, especially frequent in young children in developping countries, are often attributed to *C. jejuni* [3]. Considering the threat of anti-microbial resistance (AMR), alternatives are to be developped, among which prevention through vaccination. Conjugate vaccines based on capsular polysaccharides (CPS) make an attractive strategy to mitigate the burden of campylobacteriosis [4]. This approach has been successfully applied to the developpement of a semi-synthetic glycoconjugate vaccine candidate against *Shigella flexneri* 2a by our group [5].



Here, focus is on one of the common *C. Jejuni* serotypes, HS:23/36, the CPS repeating unit of which is a trisaccharide composed of a D-galactose (A) bearing a non-stoechimoetric methyl phospharamidate (MeOPN) moiety, a rare D-*altro*-heptose that can be D-*glycero* or 6-deoxy, and/or 3-O-Me (B) and an *N*-acetyl D-glucosamine residue (C). Synthetic studies of orthogonally protected monosaccharides prepared on a large scale (up to 50 g) and their assembly into trisaccharides ready for elongation at both ends will be presented.

## **References:**

- 1. *Diarrhoeal Disease*. World Health Organization, March 7, 2024.
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- 3. Campylobacter. World Health Organization, May 1, 2020.
- 4. M. Cloutier, C. Gauthier, ACS Infect. Dis. 2021, 7, 5, 969-986
- 5. D. Cohen, et al, Lancet Infect. Dis. 2021, 21, 546-558