Eleventh Symposium on Nucleic Acids Chemistry

held in Tokyo, Japan November 1st-2nd, 1983

NUCLEIC ACIDS SYMPOSIUM SERIES No. 12

Compiled by Angela E. Pritchard



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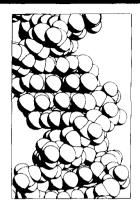
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α-Oxyalkylation and α-amidoalkylation of nebularine tri-Q-benzoate via homolytic processes

Hiroshi Suemune and Tadashi Miyasaka

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ABSTRACT

A series of new purine ribonucleoside derivatives having oxyalkyl or amidoalkyl functionality at the 6-position have been synthesized from nebularine tri-0-benzoate by Miniscitype homolytic processes using ammonium persulfate as the radical initiator.

INTRODUCTION

Our recent research on chemical modification of natural nucleosides concerning introduction of a carbon-function into the base moiety 1,2 revealed some interesting features in the reactivity as well as biological activity of 6-dicyanomethy1-9-6-D-ribofuranosylpurine and 3-amino-2-(9-6-D-ribofuranosylpurine-6-yl)acrylonitrile. 1,3 As a facile C-alkylation method, Minisci reaction was utilized by Kawazoe et al. Thus, methylation of adenosine with t-butyl hydroperoxide as a radical source afforded 8-methyl- and 2,8-dimethyladenosine. Elad et al. examined photochemical alkylation of the purine base to deduce reactivity sequence: C-6 > C-8 > C-2. 5,6 We expected that Minisci reaction would offer a facile and regiospecific method to introduce a functionalized alkyl group at the 6-position of nebularine tri-0-benzoate which seemed stable and soluble enough in the acidic reaction media. 7,8

RESULTS

Treatment of nebularine tri-Q-benzoate (1) with 30% $\rm H_2O_2$, \underline{t} -BuOOH, and MeOH in aqueous $\rm H_2SO_a$ -FeSO_a did not give good result, however, when acetic acid was used in stead of sulfuric acid, 6-hydroxymethyl-9-(2,3,5-tri-Q-benzoyl- β -Q-ribofuranosyl)-

I	Bzoch _z o	RH	,(NH ₄) ₂ 5 ₂ (Bz och ₂		NaOMe In M		CH ₂ O	N -
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			2	-сн ₂ он	8	.82	-	8.2	3
			3	√ 0_0>	8	.86	-	8.2	9
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TABLE	II B	zo oBz	R		Bzo oB No.	7 z I(%)	Bzc No.	0 0Bz	<u>8</u>
_	1 -	-CH ₂ N(Me	COCH ₃		2	73	8	24	
	2 -	CH ₂ NHC	OCH ₃		9~	74	<i>1</i> 0 ∼	6	
	3	√N _c o			<u>''</u>	84	-	-	
	4. ~	CH ₂ N (Me) P (0) (1	NMe) ₂	~~	73	-	-	

purine (2) was obtained in low yield (23%). Treatment of $\underline{1}$ with 30% H_2O_2 and dioxane in H_2SO_4 -FeSO₄ solution afforded 6-(dioxane-2-y1)purine ribonucleoside ($\underline{3}$) in 49% yield. Hydroxymethylation of $\underline{1}$ in less acidic medium with ammonium persulfate (5 eq.) in methanol by heating at 60°C for 20 minutes gave $\underline{2}$ in 74% yield. In the same procedure with dioxane, $\underline{3}$ was obtained in 82% yield. Debenzoylation in the usual manner furnished 6-hydroxymethyl-9- β - \underline{D} -ribofuranosylpurine ($\underline{4}$) and 6-(dioxane-2-yl)9- β - \underline{D} -ribofuranosylpurine ($\underline{5}$) in 61 and 95% yield respectively. The absence of the pmr-signals at around 9.2 ppm indicates the substitution occurred at the 6-position of the purine nucleus. (TABLE I).

Heating of <u>l</u> with ammonium persulfate in formamide did not give good result. In the same reaction with <u>N</u>-methylformamide, $6-(\underline{N}-\text{formylaminomethyl})$ purine ribonucleoside (<u>6</u>) was obtained in 24% yield. $\underline{N},\underline{N}-\text{Dimethylacetamide}$ (DMA) which does not produce carbamoyl radical was applied in the same manner to give two compounds, $6-\underline{N}-\text{methylacetamidomethylpurine riboside}$ (<u>7</u>) and the 6,8-disubstituted compound (<u>8</u>) in 73 and 24% yields, respectively. $\underline{N}-\text{Methylacetamide}$, $\underline{N}-\text{methylpyrrolidone}$ and hexamethylphosphoric triamide (HMPA) were also applied to the reaction. (TABLE II). The pmr spectra indicated α -amidoalkylation occurred at the 6-position first. (TABLE III).

Debenzoylation furnished the corresponding triols.

TABLE I	R ¹	R ²	с ₂ -н	C ₆ -11	C ₈ -H
III N	-H	-,11	8.96	9.22	8.39
Broch Nyky Bs	-сн ₂ инсно	-11	8.77	-	8.37
BzOCH ₂ 2	-сн ₂ и(ме) сосн ₃	-11	8.78 8.80	-	8,25 8,30
B _z O OBz	-CH2N(Me)COCH3	-CH2N(He)COCH3	8.75	-	-
9	-CII2NIICOCII3	-11	8.76	-	8.25
io	-CH2NIICOCH3	-CH2NHCOCH3	8.67	-	-
\hat{v}	AND O	-н	8.80	-	8.33
12	-CH ₂ N(Me)P(O)(NMe ₂) ₂	-11	8.85	-	8.35
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Introduction of carbon substituents at C-2 position of purine nucleosides

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ABSTRACT

A series of new purine nucleosides which have carbon substituents at their C-2 position were synthesized by non-aqueous diazotization/ deamination of 2-amino-6-chloro-9-(2,3,5-tri-0-acetyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl)purine(1) with isoamyl nitrite in aromatic solvents and by palladium-catalyzed alkynylation of 2-iodo-adenosine(4) with terminal alkynes.

INTRODUCTION

Considerable effort has been devoted to the synthesis and biological evaluation of 2-substituted purine nucleosides, but few approaches have been reported on a carbon-carbon bond formation reaction at the C-2 position of intact purine nucleosides. Methods reported so far involve the cyclization of appropriately substituted imidazole nucleosides, homolytic methylation, and the substitution of a methylsulfonyl group at 2-position of adenosine with cyanide. We have been seeking to develop more general and versatile procedures for creation of carbon-carbon bonds to base moiety of nucleosides.

Phenylation and Heteroarylation of Purin-2-yl Radicals

 $2\text{-Amino-6-chloro-9-}(2,3,5\text{-tri-0-acetyl-}\beta\text{-D-ribofuranosyl})$ purine(1) has been shown to be a useful intermediate for the synthesis of 2,6-dihalogenated purine nucleosides via the purin-2-yl radicals. This methodology was adopted to generating carboncarbon bonds at the C-2 position of 1.

When compound $\underline{1}$ was heated in benzene or heteroaromatic solvents in the presence of isoamyl nitrite and cuprous oxide, 2-phenyl or heteroarylated 6-chloropurine nucleosides(2a-c) were

obtained in moderate yields. Attempts to apply this method to olefins such as ethyl acrylate and acrylonitrile in the presence of cupric chloride (the Meerwein reaction 5), met with little success.

<u>Palladium-Catalyzed Alkynylation of 2-Iodoadenosine with Terminal</u> Alkynes

Recently much attention has been received for the convenient

$$\underline{5c} \longrightarrow AcO \xrightarrow{NH2} +
\begin{pmatrix}
AcO & N & N & C = CH \\
AcO & OAc
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{6} \qquad \underline{7}$$

compd	R	isolated yield(%)	ir(KBr)(cm ⁻¹) vC≡C	mp(°C)
5a	Ph	97	2210	146-7
5b	HOCH,	96	2230	152-5
5c	TMS 2	85	2160	156-8
5d	CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₂	85	2230	121-5
5e 5f	$CH_3^3(CH_2^2)_A^3$	93	2230	113-5
5£	$CH_3^3(CH_2^2)_5^4$	84	2230	101-3

Table 1. Synthesis of 2-Alkynylated Adenosines

introduction of terminal alkynes into N-heteroarenes and base moiety of nucleosides, 6 since acetylenes have the great versatility of their transformations. The modified method by Sonogashira et al. 7 which was originally developed by Heck, 8 was employed in this study for palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions of 4 with terminal alkynes. As a starting material, 2 -iodoadenosine (4), mp 141-4°C, was easily prepared in 90% yield upon treatment of 3 with methanolic ammonia.

When $\underline{4}$ was treated with a slight molar excess of phenylacetylene in the presence of catalytic amounts of bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium dichloride and cuprous iodide in triethylamine and N,N-dimethylformamide as a co-solvent at 80°C for one hour under argon atmosphere, the alkynylated product($\underline{5a}$) was isolated as a crystalline form after purification over a silica gel column chromatography. Analogous coupling reactions of $\underline{4}$ with several monosubstituted acetylenes were successfully carried out to give the corresponding 2-alkynylated adenosines($\underline{5b-f}$) in good to excellent yields(Table 1). In all cases these conversions were completed within one hour.

Desilylation of $\underline{5c}$ into $\underline{6}$ was accomplished by treatment with methanolic sodium hydroxide at room temperature, followed by acetylation of the crude products. The desired 2-ethynyladenosine derivative $\underline{6}$, mp 174-6°C; δ \equiv CH (CDCl $_3$): 3.00 (s); ν C \equiv C: 2110 cm $^{-1}$, was isolated along with a small amount of fluorescent diyne $\underline{7}$, mp 239-42°C; ν C \equiv C: 2130 cm $^{-1}$. The by-product($\underline{7}$) was obtained in 86% yield upon oxidative coupling $\underline{9}$ of $\underline{6}$ in the presence of cupric acetate in pyridine under oxygen atmosphere.

The isolated ethynyladenosine derivative 6 could serve as a

terminal alkyne to afford more complex nucleoside analogs. formations of alkynyl side chains to other functionalities are currently under investigation.

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