
NUCLEIC ACID CHEMISTRY

Improved and New
Synthetic Procedures,
Methods, and
Techniques

Part 3

EDITED BY

**LEROY B. TOWNSEND
R. STUART TIPSON**

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METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

PART THREE

Edited by

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The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

R. STUART TIPSON

(Retired)

A WILEY-INTERSCIENCE PUBLICATION

JOHN WILEY & SONS

New York · Chichester · Brisbane · Toronto · Singapore

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data:

(Revised for Volume 3)

Main entry under title:

Nucleic acid chemistry.

“A Wiley-Interscience publication.

“Successor to volume 1 of *Synthetic Procedures in nucleic acid chemistry*, edited by W. W. Zorbach and R. S. Tipson.”

Includes indexes.

1. Chemistry, Organic—Synthesis. 2. Nucleic acids.

I. Townsend, Leroy B. II. Tipson, R. Stuart.

QD262.N8

547.7'9

77-22816

ISBN 0-471-88090-6 (part 1)

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

NUCLEIC ACID CHEMISTRY
PART THREE

PREFACE

This volume constitutes Part 3 of a projected four-part series, the first volume of which was published in 1978. Herein is a collection of new or improved synthetic procedures, methods, and techniques in the field of nucleic acid chemistry. These are subdivided under seven main topics: I, Heterocyclic Compounds; II, Carbohydrates; III, Nucleosides; IV, Nucleotides and Polynucleotides; V, Isotopically Labeled Compounds; VI, Reagents, Intermediates, and Miscellaneous Compounds; and VII, Instrumental or Analytical Techniques and Applications. They provide an up-to-date source of information on all the important aspects of the subject. Each contribution was written by experienced research workers to guide the reader by giving representative descriptions with ample details, so that even a novice will be able to apply the information.

Although intended primarily for the use of organic chemists, these books should prove valuable to medicinal chemists and biochemists, because the rapid expansion of these fields has produced an urgent need for a compilation of reliable methods. The extensive literature now makes it difficult, even for the expert in the field, to select a suitable procedure, but the detailed information given here exemplifies the most modern approaches to the various problems encountered. Most of the authors of the articles are investigators who either originated these methods or acquired detailed knowledge of them through extensive use in the laboratory. We thank all of them for their enthusiasm and their gratifying responses to our request for contributions. We also thank Ms. Julie Koppitsch, Ms. Patricia Kaiser, and Ms. Deanna VanSickle for typing camera ready copy, and Ms. Deanna VanSickle for compiling and typing the subject index. We also thank Ms. Margaret Perrin for handling all correspondence related to the publication of this volume and Ms. Laura Pearson and Ms. Pamela Crump for their help in the preparation of reaction schemes.

Part 4 will be divided into eight main topics: I, Heterocyclic Compounds; II, Carbohydrates; III, Nucleosides; IV, Nucleotides and Polynucleotides; V, Isotopically Labeled Compounds; VI, Chemical and Enzymic Syntheses; VII, Reagents, Intermediates, and Miscellaneous Compounds; and VIII, Instrumental or Analytical

Techniques and Applications. The reception accorded Parts 3 and 4 will determine whether this series will be continued.

LEROY B. TOWNSEND
R. STUART TIPSON

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Kensington, Maryland
January 1986

NUCLEIC ACID CHEMISTRY
PART THREE

CONTENTS

SECTION I: HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

A. Pyrimidines

1. 5-(Diethylaminomethyl)-3-methyluracil Hydrochloride, 1
2. 5-Vinyluracil, 3

B. Purines

3. 6-Chloropurine 3-*N*-Oxide, 6
4. 6-Formylpurine, 11
5. *N*-(*N*-Purin-6-ylcarbamoyl)-L-threonine (t^6 A base), 16

C. Other

6. 9-Benzyl-2,6-di(methylthio)-8-azapurine (3-Benzyl-5,7-di(methylthio)-*v*-triazolo[4,5-*d*] pyrimidine), 19
7. 9-Benzyl-1,6-dihydro-6-imino-1-methyl-8-azapurine (3-Benzyl-7-imino-6-methyl-*v*-triazolo[4,5-*d*] pyrimidine), 21
8. 2,7-Dimethyl-8-azapurin-6-one (1,5-Dimethyl-*v*-triazolo[4,5-*d*] -pyrimidin-7-one), 24

SECTION II: CARBOHYDRATES

9. (\pm)-4 β -Amino-2 α ,3 α -dihydroxy-1- β -cyclopentane-methanol hydrochloride, 26
10. β -D-Ribopyranosylamine, 30
11. D-Ribose *E*-Hydrazone, 33
12. Synthesis of 2,3-*O*-Isopropylidene-D-ribose, 35

13. Synthesis of Methyl-7-alkyl-6,7-tetrahydro-6,7-*talo*-dideoxy-2,3-*o*-isopropylidene- α -L-*talo*- and β -D-*allo*-heptofuranosides, 38

SECTION III: NUCLEOSIDES

A. Monocyclic Aglycon

1. Pyrimidines

14. 1-(2,5-Anhydro- β -D-arabinofuranosyl)cytosine, 43
15. 5-Bromo-2'-deoxycytidine, 46
16. 5-(2-Deoxy- β -D-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl)-1-methyluracil, 48
17. 2'-Deoxy-5-vinyluridine, 53
18. 3',5'-Di-*O*-acetyl-2'-deoxyuridine and *N*⁴-Acetyl-5'-*O*-acetyl-2',3'-Di-*O*-methylcytidine, 58
19. *E*- And *Z*-5-(2-bromovinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine, 61
20. 5-Formyl-1-(β - and α -D-ribofuranosyl)uracil, 65
21. 5-Methoxy-1- β -D-ribofuranosylpyrimidin-2,4-dione (5-Methoxy-uridine), 70
22. 6-Methyl-1,3-di-*N*- β -D-ribofuranosyluracil, 73
23. 2'-*O*-Methylnucleosides, 76
24. Pseudouridine, Pseudoisocytidine, and 2-Thiopseudouridine, 81
25. 5-(β -D-Ribofuranosyl) isocytosine, 89
26. 5- β -D-Ribofuranosyl-4-thiouracil (4-Thiopseudouridine), 91
27. Simplified Synthesis of 2'-Deoxy- α -cytidine and α -Thymidine, 94
28. Synthesis of (2-Chloroethyl)- and Methylnitrosourea Analogs of Thymidine, 98
29. 1-(2,3,5-Tri-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl)uracil, 105
30. L-Uridine, 109

2. Other

31. 1-(5-*O*-Acyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxamides, 112
32. 4-Amino-1- β -D-arabinofuranosyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-one, 115
33. 5-Amino-1-(2,3,5-tri-*O*-acetyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl)-*v*-triazole-4-carboxamide, 119
34. Methyl 1- β -D-Ribofuranosylcarboximidate, 123
35. 3- β -D-Ribofuranosyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-5-carboxamide, 128
36. Synthesis of *N*⁴-(2-Deoxy- β -D-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl)-*as*-triazin-3-one 1-*N*-oxide, an analog of 2'-deoxyuridine, 131

B. Bicyclic Aglycon

1. Purines

37. Synthesis of (1*S*)-1-(1,6-Dihydro-6-thioxopurin-9-yl)-*S*-ethyl-1-thio-D-glucitol, 135
38. 1-Alkylisoguanosines, 140
39. 2-Amino-6-chloro- and 2,6-Dichloro-9-(2,3,5-tri-*O*-acetyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl)purine from Guanosine, 144
40. 2'-Amino-2'-deoxyadenosine, 149
41. 2-Amino-6-phenacyl-9- β -D-ribofuranosylpurine, 153
42. 9- β -D-Arabinofuranosyl-2-fluoroadenine, 156
43. *N*¹-Benzylguanosine and Its Debenzylation, 161
44. 8-Bromoinosine, 165
45. 2-Chloroadenosine-5'-(*N*-ethylcarboxamide), 167
46. 9-(3-Deoxy-3-*C*-methyl- β -D-xylofuranosyl)adenine, 170
47. (*E*)-9-(5,6-Dideoxy- β -D-*erythro*-hex-4-enofuranosyl)adenine, 176
48. *N*⁶-Methyl-*N*⁶-(threonin-2-ylcarbonyl)adenosine (mt⁶ A), 182
49. *N*¹-Oxides of Adenosine Analogs, 188
50. Synthesis of 9- β -D-Arabinofuranosylpurines, 196
51. 9-(3-Thio- β -D-ribofuranosyl)adenine, 203
52. 6-Thioxanthosine, 206

2. Other

53. 4-Amino-7- β -D-arabinofuranosylpyrrolo[2,3-*d*] pyrimidine, 209
54. 2,5'-Anhydroformycin and 2,5'-Anhydroformycin B, 214
55. 3-Cyano-4,6-di(methylmercapto)-1- β -D-ribofuranosylpyrazolo-[3,4-*d*] pyrimidine, 218
56. 4-(Methylmercapto)-, 4,6-Di(methylmercapto)-, and 4-Amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosylpyrazolo[3,4-*d*] pyrimidine, 223
57. 3',5'-*O*-(Tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)ribonucleosides, 229

SECTION IV: NUCLEOTIDES AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES

A. Monocyclic Aglycon

58. 2'-Deoxy-5-phenyluridine, and 2'-Deoxy-5-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)uridine and Its 5'-phosphate, 232
59. Orotidine 5'-(Trisodium Phosphate), 237

B. Bicyclic Aglycon

60. Adenylyl-(2'→5')-adenylyl-(2'→5')-adenosine, 241
61. 1-β-D-Arabinofuranosylthymine 5'-Triphosphate, 245
62. 1-(2-Deoxy-β-D-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl)-5-nitrouracil (2'-Deoxy-5-nitouridine) and Its 5'-Monophosphate, 248

C. Monocyclic and Bicyclic Aglycon

63. Adenosine *N*¹-Oxide 5'-Phosphate, 252
64. Alkyl Esters of 9-(5-*O*-Phosphono-β-D-arabinofuranosyl)-adenine, 255
65. *p*¹,*p*⁵-Diadenosine 5'-Pentaphosphate, 259
66. 5'-Phosphates of Anomeric 9-β-D-Ribofuranosyladenine and 7-β-D-Ribofuranosyltheophylline, 263
67. 3',5'-*O*-(Tetraisopropylsiloxane-1,3-diyl)adenylyl-(2'→5')-*N,N*-dibenzoyl-2',3'-di-*O*-benzoyladenine-2-chlorophenyl ester, 268
68. Nucleoside 5'-(Quinolin-8-yl)phosphates, 272
69. Preparation of 8-(2-Hydroxypropyl)adenosine 5'-Monophosphate, 275

D. Other

70. Imidazo[2,1-*i*] purine (Ethenoadenine) and 5,6-Dihydro-2-phenyl-5-oxoimidazo[1,2-*c*] pyrimidine (Phenylethenocytosine) Derivatives, 279
71. (*p*-Chlorophenyl) *N*-Benzoyl-5'-*O*-(monomethoxytrityl)-2'-*O*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-cytidyl-(*p*-chlorophenyl) (3'→5')-2'-*O*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)uridine 3'-(*p*-Chlorophenyl Phosphoranilide), 284
72. Preparation of Oligonucleoside Methylphosphonates, 291

SECTION V: ISOTOPICALLY LABELED COMPOUNDS

73. 5(Or 4)-(3,3-Di[¹⁴C] methyl-1-(triazeno)imidazole-4(Or 5)-carboxamide, 297

SECTION VI: REAGENTS, INTERMEDIATES, AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPOUNDS

74. 2-Cyanoethyl 2,2,2-trichloroethyl Phosphorochloridate, 303
75. 1,3-Dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetraisopropylsiloxane, 305

SECTION VII: INSTRUMENTAL OR ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS

- 76. Determination of 1- β -D-Arabinofuranosylcytosine in Blood by LC, 307
- 77. Preparation and Gas-Phase Analysis of Permethylated Nucleosides, 311

Index 329

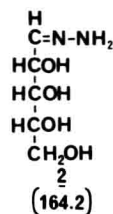
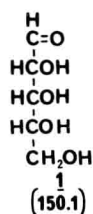
[1] 5-(DIETHYLAMINOMETHYL)-3-METHYLURACIL HYDROCHLORIDEAn Application of the Mannich Reaction to Pyrimidine Bases

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INTRODUCTION

Extensive chemical modification at C-5 of pyrimidine bases, especially uracil and cytosine, has been conducted in the quest for chemotherapeutic agents. Less synthetic work has been aimed at introducing substituents directly at C-5 of nucleosides and other N-substituted pyrimidine bases. Our interest in the application of the Mannich reaction to pyrimidine com-



pounds¹ led us to investigate this reaction with 3-methyluracil (1). By using conditions modified from earlier work, we were able to obtain the title compound 2. This procedure is general, and can provide a variety of corresponding, 5-(substituted-aminomethyl) derivatives.

PROCEDURE

5-(Diethylaminomethyl)-3-methyluracil Hydrochloride (2)

To a 50 mL round-bottomed flask are added diethylamine hydrochloride (329 mg, 3 mmol), paraformaldehyde (90 mg, 3 mmol), and

glacial acetic acid (10 mL). The mixture is heated under reflux for 1 h at 100°, and then a solution of 3-methyluracil² (378 mg, 3 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (5 mL) is slowly added. The yellowish mixture is heated under reflux for 48 h at 125°, cooled to room temperature, and treated with Norit; filtration by gravity removes the colored impurities. The mixture is evaporated under diminished pressure to a transparent oil to which is added absolute methanol (3 mL); cooling overnight produces compound 2 (250 mg, 34%, m.p.^a 205–206°); IR^b KBr, s, 1650–1620, (Amide II, N-H bending); w, 320 (olefinic C-H stretch); s, 1430 (amide C-N ring stretch); s, 1720–1710, (C=O stretch). ¹H NMR^c (D₂O, DSS^d) δ 1.35 (t, 6 H, Me₂), 3.25 [q, 4 H, N(CH₂)₂], 4.10 (s, 2 H, -CH₂-), and 7.85 (s, 1 H, H-6).

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₇N₃O₂•HCl: C, 48.49; H, 7.32; N, 16.96. Found:^e C, 48.63; H, 7.53; N, 16.84.

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^aDetermined with a Mel-Temp apparatus, and uncorrected.

^bRecorded with a Perkin-Elmer Model 597 spectrometer.

^cRecorded with a Varian T-60 spectrometer, and reported as p.p.m.

^d4,4-Dimethyl-4-silapentane-1-sulfonate.

^ePerformed by Galbraith Laboratories, Knoxville, TN.

[2] 5-VINYLRACIL

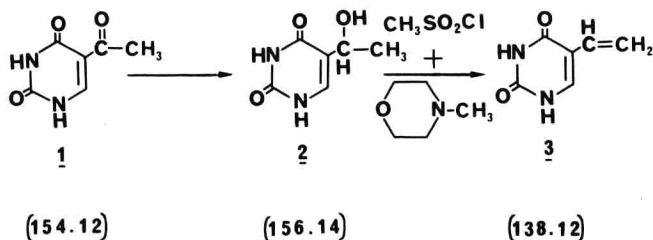
Reduction of 5-Acetyluracil to 5-(1-Hydroxyethyl)uracil, and Its Conversion under Basic Conditions into 5-Vinyluracil

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INTRODUCTION

The preparation of 5-vinyluracil (3) is accomplished by starting with 5-acetyluracil (1), which may be obtained commercially,^a but, because of its expense, may be synthesized, for example, by the procedure described by Shaw *et al.*^{1,2} In this, the starting materials are diketene and ethyl carbamate



(urethan), and the yield^b of 1 is ~50%. By reduction with sodium borohydride, 5-acetyluracil is quantitatively converted into 5-(1-hydroxyethyl)uracil (2), and this is isolated in 70-80% yield by a slight modification of the published procedure.³

^aCommercial source: ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc., Life Sciences Group.

^bWe have carried out this synthesis as described in the references and have found the procedures to be satisfactory.

Treatment of 2 with methanesulfonyl chloride in 4-methylmorpholine, and then with more 4-methylmorpholine, gave 5-vinyluracil (3) in almost 90% yield.⁴ The reaction presumably proceeds via the methanesulfonate, but this compound has not been identified. Two alternative procedures for the synthesis of 5-vinyluracil were published^{5,6} at about the time that this method was being developed, but in those the overall yields were low (10-20%). The overall yield by the method described here is ~35%. Since this procedure⁴ was published, another interesting synthesis of 3 has appeared in the literature.⁷

PROCEDURE

5-(1-Hydroxyethyl)uracil (2)

5-Acetyluracil^{a, 1,2} is dissolved in 0.1 M sodium hydroxide (850 mL), sodium borohydride (9.5 g) is added, and the mixture is kept in the dark for 22 h at 20°. To the solution is added sufficient Zeo Karb 225 (H⁺) sulfonic acid ion-exchange resin to decompose the excess of reducing agent and to neutralize the base. The resin is filtered off, and washed extensively with water (~4 L), the filtrate and washings are combined, and evaporated to dryness in a rotary evaporator, and most of the borate is removed by co-evaporation with methanol. A suspension of the residue in methanol (100 mL) is heated to boiling, and cooled, and the product is filtered off, washed with methanol, and dried. Alternatively, the residue is suspended in water (20 mL), and the solid is filtered off, washed with water, and dried (yield 70-80%). The product gives satisfactory elemental analyses; $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{pH } 1}$ 263 nm, (ϵ_{mM} 7.65); $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{pH } 13}$ 287 nm, (9.20); $^1\text{H NMR}$ [(CD₃)₂SO]: δ 10.95 (s, 2 H, NH), 7.23 (s, 1 H, H-6), 4.95 (s, 1 H, OH), 4.55 (q, 1 H, CHMe), and 1.22 (d, 3 H, Me).

5-Vinyluracil (3)

To a solution of 5-(1-hydroxyethyl)uracil (2; 6.24 g, 39.6 mmol)

in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (120 mL) are added 4-methylmorpholine (4.32 mL, 43.2 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (3.12 mL, 39.6 mmol) and the solution kept for 22 h at 4°. An additional amount (4.32 mL) of 4-methylmorpholine is then added, and the solution is heated for 20 min at 100° and cooled; 0.1 M sodium hydroxide (300 mL) is added and the solution is concentrated to a small volume in a rotary evaporator. Sodium hydroxide (120 mL; 0.1 M) is then added, and the mixture is evaporated to dryness, to give a yellow solid.^c To this is added water (70 mL), and the resulting white solid is filtered off, washed with water, and dried, to give 3 (4.9 g; 89% yield); $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{pH } 1}$ 239 nm (ϵ_{mM} 12.30), 288 nm (ϵ_{mM} 6.90); $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{pH } 14}$ 252 nm (ϵ_{mM} 12.40); 309 nm (7.90); ^1H NMR data [(CD₃)₂SO]: δ 11.20 (s, 2 H, NH), 7.65 (s, 1 H, H-6), 6.48 (q, 1 H, H-1'), 6.02 (2 d, 1 H, H-2'), and 5.14 (2 d, 1 H, H-2').

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^cIt is essential that, throughout the processing, the reaction mixture does not become acidic; if it does, the product dimerizes.