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Erratum

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Antiviral activity of acyclic nucleotide phosphonate analogues derived from azapurine bases

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In our previous communications we have described syntheses of 1-deaza- and 3-deazaadenine derivatives of acyclic nucleotide phosphonate series and compared their antiviral activity with their adenine counterparts. It appears that $-CH=$ *versus* $-N=$ interchange is one of the few structural alterations which are admissible in the heterocyclic bases of these molecules. Our present work is aimed at the aza analogues of natural purine bases in three structural types of acyclic phosphonates, namely PME, HPMP and PMP derivatives. It involves compounds derived from 8-azaadenine (a), 8-aza-2, 6-diaminopurine (b), 8-azaguanine (c) and 2-azaadenine (d). The first three types were obtained by alkylation of the appropriate 8-azapurine base with a suitable organophosphorus synthon bearing structural features of the side chain, followed by deprotection of the intermediates. All reactions afforded mixtures of regioisomers with N8 and N9-isomers as the major components. The individual isomers were separated and characterized. The 2-azaadenine derivatives were also obtained by the ring-closure of the corresponding 2-aminoimidazole-3-carboxamide (AICA) derivatives. The preliminary results indicate considerable antiviral activity for all of the N9 isomers of 8-azapurine derivatives while no significant effect was observed for any of the corresponding N8-isomers.