

Synthesis of C-Nucleosides. 5-Amino-2-ribofuranosylimidazole Derivatives

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Summary Benzyl tri-*O*-benzoylribofuranosylthioformimidite reacts with α -aminocyanoacetic acid derivatives to yield C-imidazole nucleosides which are further cyclized into purines.

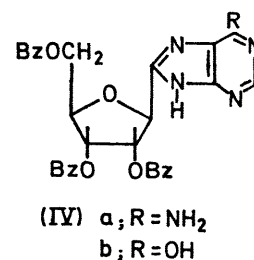
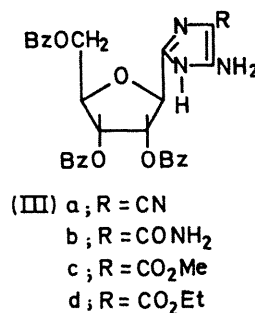
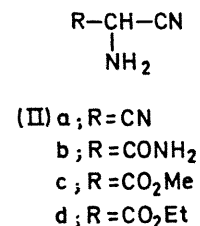
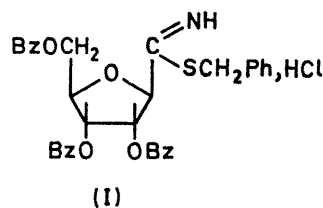
activity for these promising new compounds is under evaluation.

In the last few years, interest has focused on C-nucleosides—pseudouridine, showdomycin, formycins, and pyrazomycin. These nucleosides are characterized by the unusual carbon-carbon linkage between the carbohydrate and the heterocycle, and seemed to be powerful tools for biochemical investigations and antimitotic or antiviral research.¹

We have developed a convenient route for the synthesis of a series of imidazole C-nucleosides: the modified Pinner reaction,² on tri-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl cyanide³ gives a good yield of the thioformimidite (I) which reacts with α -aminocyanoacetic acid derivatives $H_2N\cdot CHR\cdot CN$ (II) to give 5-amino-2-tri-*O*-benzoylribofuranosylimidazoles (III a-d).

The interest of this synthesis lies in the fact that aminoimidazoles, and especially the 5-amino-4-imidazolecarboxamide ribotide, are key intermediates in the biosynthesis of purines. The imidazole derivatives (III a, b) are indeed successfully ring-closed by heating under reflux with formamidine acetate⁴ or diethoxymethyl acetate,⁵ yielding 8-tri-*O*-benzoylribofuranosylpurines (IV a, b).

All crystalline compounds gave analytical and spectral data in accord with the assigned structures. Anticancer



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⁵ R. J. Rousseau, R. K. Robins, and L. B. Townsend, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1968, 90, 2661.