

Synthesis of Polyphosphonates Containing 5-Flouro-N¹-furanyl-N³-glyceroalkyl-uracil and Formyl Groups

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Abstract: A series of novel polyphosphonates containing 5-flouro- N¹-furanyl-N³-glyceroalkyl-uracil and formyl groups was synthesized by the condensation of 3-(ω -(1'-furanyl-5-flourouracil-3-yl) alkoxy)-1, 2-dihydroxy propane with phosphonyl dichloride. The products were characterized by IR, ¹H NMR, ³¹P NMR, \bar{M} , and elemental analysis. The results of bioassay show that compound **8a** possesses potential anticancer activity.

Keywords: Polyphosphates, furanyl, glyceryl, 5-flourouracil, formyl.

In the past twenty years, it has been shown that polyphosphonates are a class of biodegradable polymer and have been widely used in the investigation of polymer drugs or the vehicle for biologically active substance¹⁻⁶. As the mimics of biological membrane, various glycerophosphonates have also been synthesized and studied in the field of biology, and medicinal chemistry, *etc.*⁷. Recently, we developed a kind of potential anticancer glycerophosphonate⁸⁻⁹. On the other hand, it is known that phosphonoformic acid (PFA) can inhibit the DNA polymerase of several herps and AIDS viruses¹⁰. But its clinical applications were restricted due to its poor penetration into cells¹¹. In an attempt to search for new polyphosphonate drugs with high activity and low toxicity, we designed and synthesized a series of novel polyphosphonates containing groups of 5-flouro-N¹-furanyl-N³-glyceroalkyl-uracil and formyl groups. The synthetic route is shown in **Scheme 1**.

The intermediate **2** was obtained in 74-93% yield by refluxing the mixture of N¹-furanyl-5-flourouracil and α , ω -dibromoalkane in CH₃CN in the presence of triethyl amine. Glycerol protected with propylene **3** was treated with potassium in anhydrous benzene to produce potassium glyceroxide **4**, without isolation to which was added compound **2** in benzene and refluxed for 5 hours to give the intermediates **5** in yields of 61-77%. Monomers **6** were obtained from compounds **5** by deprotection in weak acidic methanol in 89-96% yields, and another monomer **7** was synthesized according to the literature method¹². Both monomers **6** and **7** were condensed to produce the title polymers **8** in yields of 76-88%. Some of the experimental results were listed in the **Table 1**. The structures of title compounds **8a-e** were characterized by ¹H NMR, ³¹P NMR, \bar{M} , elemental analysis, and IR¹³.

identified:

1. A good solubility in DMSO and alcohol, but not in chloroform, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, acetone, and DMF.

2. Good film forming properties.

3. In the accelerated degradation test, polymer **8c** lost to less than 8% of its weight in two weeks in pH=7.4 phosphate buffer at 37°C, and completely decomposed in less than one week in a solution of 0.1mol/L NaOH at 37°C.

So their hydrolysis mechanism could be considered as basic catalysis.

The tests of preliminary biological activity for title compounds indicate that polymer **8a** has potential inhibitory activities on HL-60 (human leukemia-60) cell (Inhibition rate: 87%, $c = 10^{-6}$ M).

Table 1 Experimental Data of Polymer **8a-e**

Polymers	n	State	\bar{M} *	Yields
8a	2	White Solid	8035	76
8b	3	White Solid	18441	81
8c	4	White Solid	7203	85
8d	5	White Solid	7847	88
8e	6	White Solid	6890	84

* GPC Method

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13. Selected spectroscopic data for polymer **8a**:
 ^1H NMR (DMSO, δ ppm): 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.89-2.45 (m, 4H), 3.95-4.51 (m, 13H), 5.92 (t, 1H, $J=6.8\text{Hz}$), 7.42 (d, 1H, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$). ^{31}P NMR (DMSO, δ ppm): -2.15, -1.83. EA: Calcd. C (42.49), H (4.90), N (6.19), Found: C (42.53), H (4.82), N (6.26). IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3371, 3024, 2937, 2886, 1676, 1552, 1379, 1222, 1186, 1012, 936, 764.

Selected spectroscopic data for polymer **8c**:

¹H NMR (DMSO, δ ppm): 1.65 (m, 3H), 2.11 (m, 7H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.64 (m, 8H), 3.96 (m, 4H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 5.94 (t, 1H, J=6.2Hz), 7.32 (d, 1H, J=7.5Hz). ³¹P NMR (DMSO, δ ppm): -4.69, -5.40. EA: Calcd. C (46.55), H (5.64), N (6.03), Found: C (46.71), H (5.36), N (6.22). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3280, 3052, 2940, 2837, 1690, 1550, 1384, 1225, 1180, 1024, 955.

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