

N-Alkylated Nitrogen-in-the-Ring Sugars: Conformational Basis of Inhibition of Glycosidases and HIV-1 Replication

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Received February 24, 1995[⊗]

The conformations of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars and their *N*-alkyl derivatives were studied from ¹H NMR analyses, mainly using ³J(H,H) coupling constants and quantitative NOE experiments. No significant difference was seen in the ring conformation of 1-deoxynojirimycin (1), *N*-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (2), and *N*-butyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (3). However, it was shown that the C6 OH group in 1 is predominantly equatorial to the piperidine ring, while that in 2 or 3 is predominantly axial, and its *N*-alkyl group is oriented equatorially. In the furanose analogues 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (4) and its *N*-methyl (5) and *N*-butyl (6) derivatives, the five-membered ring conformation differed significantly by the presence or absence of the *N*-substituted group and the length of the *N*-alkyl chain. Compound 3 reduced its inhibitory effect on almost all glycosidases, resulting in an extremely specific inhibitor for processing α -glucosidase I since *N*-alkylation of 1 is known to enhance both the potency and specificity of this enzyme *in vitro* and *in vivo*. This preferred (C6 OH axial) conformation in 2 and 3 appears to be responsible for their strong α -glucosidase I activity. Compound 4 is a good inhibitor of intestinal α -glucohydrolases, α -glucosidase II, and Golgi α -mannosidases I and II, but its *N*-alkyl derivatives 5 and 6 markedly decreased inhibitory potential for all enzymes tested. In the case of 2,5-dideoxy-2,5-imino-D-mannitol (DMDP, 7), which is a potent β -galactosidase inhibitor, its *N*-methyl (8) and *N*-butyl (9) derivatives completely lost potency toward β -galactosidase as well. *N*-Alkylation of compounds 4 and 7, known well as potent yeast α -glucosidase inhibitors, resulted in a serious loss of inhibitory activity toward yeast α -glucohydrolases. Activity of these nine sugar analogues against HIV-1 replication was determined, based on the inhibition of virus-induced cytopathogenicity in MT-4 and MOLT-4 cells. Compounds 2 and 3, which are better inhibitors of α -glucosidase I than 1, proved active with EC₅₀ values of 69 and 49 μ g/mL in MT-4 cells and 100 and 37 μ g/mL in MOLT-4 cells, respectively, while none of the furanose analogues exhibited any inhibitory effects on HIV-1. The change in potency and specificity of bioactivity by *N*-alkylation of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars appears to be correlated with their conformational change.

Introduction

Glycosidases are involved in several important biological processes, such as digestion, the biosynthesis of glycoproteins, and the lysosomal catabolism of glycoconjugates. Therefore, glycosidase inhibitors have potentials, for example, diabetes type 2,^{1,2} cancers,^{3–5} viral infection,^{6–8} and hereditary lysosomal storage diseases.^{9–11} Such inhibitors are also being used to study the mechanism of action, topography of the active site, and purification of glycosidases.

The biosynthesis of oligosaccharide chains in *N*-linked glycoprotein involves the cotranslational transfer of a Glc₃Man₉(GlcNAc)₂ precursor from a dolichol carrier onto the asparagine residues in the proper sequon of the protein. Initial processing of the oligosaccharides occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and starts with removal of the outermost α 1,2-linked glucose residue by α -glucosidase I. α -Glucosidase II removes the two remaining α 1,3-linked glucose residues. Further trimming of the oligosaccharides by ER (or soluble) α -mannosidase and Golgi α -mannosidases I and II

permits subsequent processing to complex and hybrid type structures through the action of Golgi resident transferases. These topics have been reviewed by Fuhrmann et al.¹² and Elbein.^{13,14}

1-Deoxynojirimycin (1) is a better inhibitor of α -glucosidase II than of α -glucosidase I, as concentrations of 20 μ M are required to give 50% inhibition of α -glucosidase I from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* whereas concentrations of 2 μ M are needed for α -glucosidase II from *S. cerevisiae*.¹⁵ *N*-Alkylation of 1 induces a shift in specific inhibition of purified glucosidases from α -glucosidase II to α -glucosidase I.^{16,17} In cell culture, *N*-alkyl derivatives are also more effective inhibitors of glucosidase I than is the parent compound 1, since a much larger proportion of the oligosaccharides formed in the presence of inhibitors contains three glucose residues.^{18–20} 1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (4) is a potent inhibitor of yeast α -glucosidase (IC₅₀ = 0.18 μ M).²¹ Recently we have reported that compound 4 is a good inhibitor with a broad inhibitory spectrum toward mammalian glycosidases, such as ER α -glucosidase II, Golgi α -mannosidases I and II, intestinal isomaltase, and trehalase.²² 2,5-Dideoxy-2,5-imino-D-mannitol (7), known as DMDP, is a potent inhibitor of yeast α -glucosidase (IC₅₀ = 3.3 μ M), almond β -glucosidase (IC₅₀ = 7.8 μ M),²¹ and mouse intestinal α -glucosidases, β -glucosidases,

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[⊗] Abstract published in *Advance ACS Abstracts*, June 1, 1995.

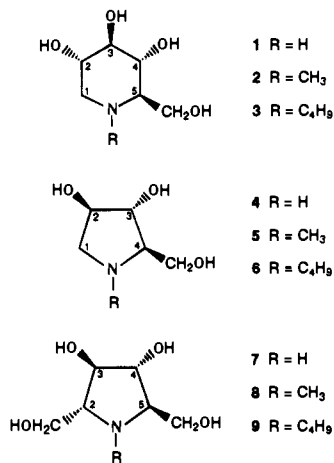


Figure 1.

and β -galactosidase.²³ In influenza virus-infected MDCK cells, DMDP (7) at concentrations of 250 μ g/mL inhibited α -glucosidase I to accumulate glycopeptides having Glc₃-Man₉(GlcNAc)₂ as the major oligosaccharides.²⁴

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the causative agent of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The envelope glycoprotein gp120 of HIV is heavily N-glycosylated, and it is the major surface component by which HIV attaches to the CD4 receptor on helper T-cells. HIV-1 gp120 has 20–25 potential sites for N-linked glycosylation with the carbohydrate contributing 50% of its apparent molecular weight.^{25,26} Therefore, interference with processing of viral envelope glycoprotein could be an attractive target for chemotherapy of HIV infections. A range of sugar analogues have been screened to date for anti-HIV activity *in vitro*, and the α -glucosidase inhibitors, especially processing α -glucosidase I inhibitors, have been found to inhibit HIV-induced syncytium formation and viral infectivity.^{27–29} Drugs that act on the enzymes involved in later stages of the oligosaccharide processing pathway have no observed effect, that is, processing α -mannosidase inhibitors had no effect against HIV.^{6,29,30} In the course of screening, *N*-butyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (3) was identified as the most active anti-HIV agent without significant cytotoxicity.³⁰ It is presumed, although not proven, that the anti-HIV activity of 3 results from the inhibition of processing α -glucosidase I.

Castanospermine has been found to be more effective against processing α -glucosidase I and HIV than 1-deoxynojirimycin (1), but *N*-alkylation of 1 resulted in analogues with increased potency and specificity on both bioactivities.^{20,31} Currently, there are some attempts to investigate stereochemical correlations of activity of glucosidase inhibitors from their three-dimensional structures.^{20,32,33} These works suggest that the greater activity of castanospermine than 1 may be due to the fixed positioning of the C1 OH group (corresponding to the C6 OH group of 1) oriented axially to the six-membered ring and that the increased potency and specificity of the *N*-alkyl derivatives of 1 may be due to the axial orientation of the C6 OH group to the piperidine ring. We focused on three glucosidase inhibitors, 1-deoxynojirimycin (1), 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (4), and 2,5-dideoxy-2,5-imino-D-mannitol (7), and studied their conformational change upon *N*-alkylation using ³J(H,H) coupling constants and quantitative NOE experiments. In the paper, we describe changes in

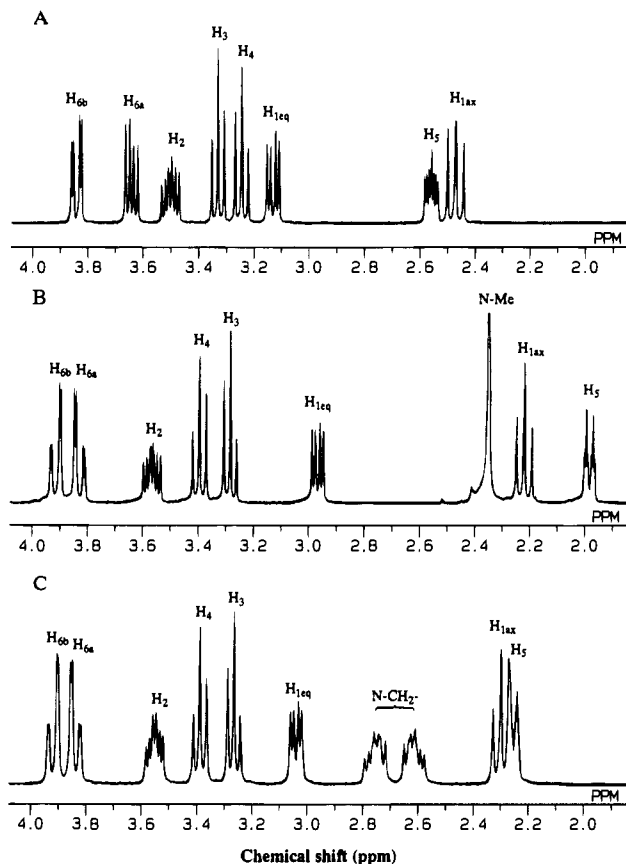


Figure 2.

conformation and bioactivities (glucosidase inhibitory activity and anti-HIV-1 activity) by *N*-alkylation of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars.

Results and Discussion

Conformational Studies. The coupling constants measured from the 400 MHz ¹H NMR spectra in D₂O of 1-deoxynojirimycin (1) and the *N*-methyl (2) and *N*-butyl (3) derivatives are shown in Table 1. These three compounds exist in aqueous medium in the chair conformation because they have four large vicinal coupling constants, ³J_{1ax,2}, ³J_{2,3}, ³J_{3,4}, and ³J_{4,5}. A comparison of the magnitudes in these four coupling constants revealed that there was no significant difference in the ring conformation among these three compounds. The major differences in coupling constants listed in Table 1 and in signals seen in Figure 2 center on the averaged ³J_{5,6a} and ³J_{5,6b} coupling constants, which relate to various rotamer populations about the C5–C6 bond. Glaser and Perlin³⁴ have estimated the rotamer population of the C5 hydroxymethyl group by the two averaged ³J_{5,6a} and ³J_{5,6b} coupling constants. We estimated its population using the two averaged ³J_{5,6a} and ³J_{5,6b} coupling constants and quantitative NOE experiments. The coupling constants ³J_{5,6b} (2.9 Hz) and ³J_{5,6a} (6.2 Hz) for 1 suggest a large amount of the gauche-trans rotamer. On the other hand, the coupling constants ³J_{5,6a} = ³J_{5,6b} = 2.6 Hz for 2 or ³J_{5,6a} = 2.9 Hz and ³J_{5,6b} = 2.5 Hz for 3 suggest a large population of the gauche-gauche rotamer. Furthermore, as seen in Table 2, irradiation of H5 in 2 enhanced the NOE intensity of H6a (3.4%) and H6b (3.7%), and definite NOE effects were observed between H4 and H6a and between N-CH₃ and H6b. A similar result was

Table 1. Coupling Constants for 1-Deoxyojirimycin (1), 1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (4), and Their Methyl (2, 5) and Butyl (3, 6) Derivatives in D₂O

compd	coupling constants (Hz)											
	$J_{1a(ax),1b(eq)}$	$J_{1a(ax),2}$	$J_{1b(eq),2}$	$J_{2,3}$	$J_{3,4}$	$J_{4,5a}$	$J_{4,5b}$	$J_{5a,5b}$	$J_{4,5}$	$J_{5,6a}$	$J_{5,6b}$	$J_{6a,6b}$
1	12.1	10.9	5.1	9.1	9.1				9.1	6.2	2.9	11.3
2	11.6	10.8	4.9	9.5	9.5				9.5	2.6	2.6	12.8
3	11.6	10.9	5.1	9.2	9.2				9.9	2.9	2.5	12.5
4	12.1	4.0	5.8	3.7	5.5	6.3	4.8	11.7				
5 ^a	11.3	5.9	1.8 ^b	2.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	11.7				
6 ^a	11.3	5.9	2.4 ^b	4.8	7.7	5.9	4.7	11.3				

^a A W-shaped long-range coupling (~1 Hz) was observed between H1b and H3 in compounds 5 and 6. ^b This value was determined by decoupling experiments.

Table 2. Results of NOE Experiments on *N*-Methyl-1-deoxyojirimycin (2) and *N*-Methyl-1-deoxymannoijirimycin (11)^a

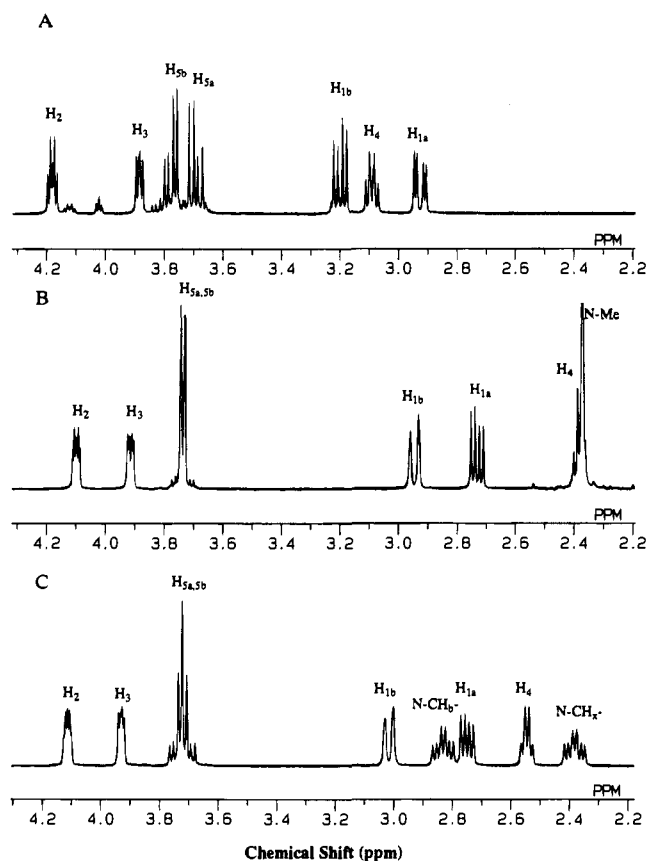
H irradiated	NOE intensity enhancements (%) ^b	
	2	11
H1ax	H3 (9.2), H5 (7.8)	H2 (8.6), H3 (7.3)
H1eq	H2 (12.2), N-CH ₃ (4.7)	H2 (7.4), N-CH ₃ (4.3)
H5	H1ax (4.2), H3 (9.3), H6a (3.4) H6b (3.7), N-CH ₃ (2.4)	H1ax (3.9), H3 (7.3), N-CH ₃ (2.8)
H6a	H4 (3.2), H5 (5.5)	H4 (2.7), H5 (5.1)
H6b	H5 (7.3), N-CH ₃ (4.7)	H5 (5.0), N-CH ₃ (3.3)
N-CH ₃	H1eq (7.9), H5 (7.0), H6b (7.3)	H1eq (6.9), H5 (7.8), H6b (6.5)

^a Data were obtained using experimental mode "DIFNOE2" supplied by Jeol for the difference NOE measurement. Measurement conditions are as follows: acquisition time, 2.73 s; irradiation time, 5.27 s; irradiation power, 20–33 dB; temperature, ambient. ^b NOE intensities, shown as percentages, were estimated by comparing the enhanced signal area with signal intensity (-100%) of the irradiated proton.

obtained with *N*-methyl-1-deoxymannoijirimycin (11). Thus, the predominant C6 OH axial stereoconfiguration in 2 was corroborated by the two averaged $^3J_{5,6a}$ and $^3J_{5,6b}$ coupling constants and the NOE experiments. Additionally, the definite NOE effect between N-CH₃ and H5 indicates the equatorial orientation of the *N*-methyl group in 2.

Glaser and Perlin³⁴ have determined from ¹³C NMR studies that the two isomers differing in stereochemistry at the *N*-methyl group of 2, equatorial and axial *N*-methyl derivatives, exist in an ~11:1 ratio in acidic D₂O with trifluoroacetic acid. From ¹H NMR studies, they have further found that the C5 hydroxymethyl gauche-gauche rotamer of the cationic equatorial *N*-methyl diastereomer is strongly preponderant (≥90%) in aqueous solution. Hempel et al.³³ have determined the high-resolution structures of 1 and castanospermine from X-ray diffraction. They report that the C1 OH group of castanospermine (corresponding to the C6 OH group of 1) is axial to the six-membered ring and fixed in position by the five-membered ring closure, while the C6 OH group of 1 is equatorial in the crystal structure and the NH···O6 intramolecular interaction stabilizes the C6–O6 conformation of 1.

In the case of furanose analogues, the magnitudes in vicinal coupling constants within the five-membered ring of 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (4) were significantly different from those of the *N*-methyl (5) and *N*-butyl (6) derivatives, seen in Table 1 and Figure 3. This suggests that a substantial change occurred in a ring conformation by *N*-alkylation of 4. Especially the H1a and H1b signals of *N*-alkyl derivatives apparently differed from those of the parent compound 4 (Figure 3). We undertook a quantitative NOE experiment to determine a preference for conformer population in furanose analogues. In compound 4, irradiation of H4, H5a, and H5b enhanced the NOE intensity of H2 (1.5%), H3 (3.8%), and H1b (4%), respectively (Table 3). These NOE enhancements suggest a high preference for the

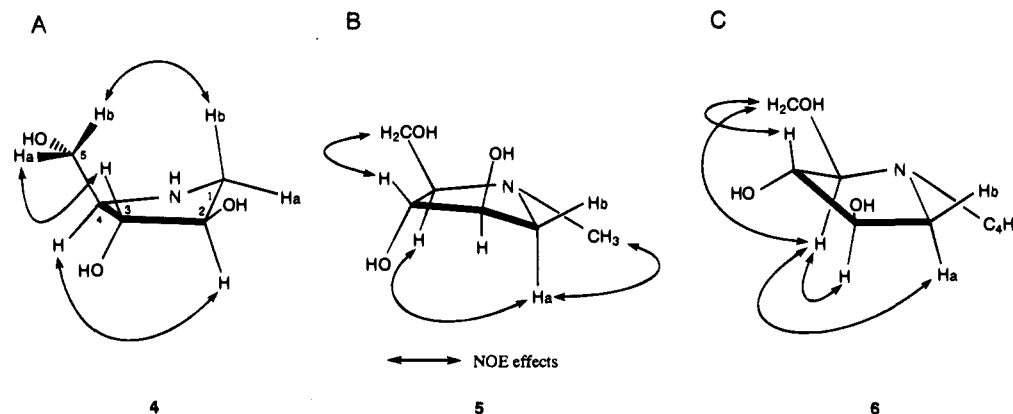
**Figure 3.**

C1-endo conformer (Figure 4A) of 4. The introduction of an *N*-methyl group of 4 abolished the NOE effects between H1b and H5b and between H2 and H4, whereas irradiation of H1a enhanced the NOE intensity of H4 (3.6%) and *N*-methyl (2.5%) signals. These observations suggest the strong C1-exo preference of 5 (Figure 4B). The C1-exo conformation increases the distance between H1b and the C5 hydroxymethyl and between H2 and

Table 3. Results of NOE Experiments on 1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (**4**) and Its Methyl (**5**) and Butyl (**6**) Derivatives

H irradiated	NOE intensity enhancements (%)		
	4	5	6
H1a		H4 (3.6), N-CH ₃ (2.5)	H4 (2.5), N-CH ₂ - (6.6)
H1b	H5b (2.1)		
H2	H4 (1.3)		H4 (1.3)
H3	H5a (1.4)	H5a/5b (3.0)	H5a/5b (3.2)
H4	H2 (1.5)	H1a (2.1)	H1a (1.4), H2 (2.0), N-CH ₂ - (3.5, 2.3), N-CH ₂ -CH ₂ - (2.5)
H5a	H3 (3.8)	H3 (8.2) ^a	H3 (10.7), ^a H4 (10.6) ^a
H5b	H1b (4.0)		N-CH ₂ - (3.6) ^a

^a Both H5a and H5b were irradiated.

**Figure 4.**

H4, resulting in abolishment of the NOE enhancements between H1b and H5b and between H2 and H4. Furthermore, the C1-exo conformation provides a W-shaped long-range coupling (~ 1 Hz) between H1b and H3 and a dihedral angle close to 90° between C1-H1b and C2-H2 bonds, which is supported by a small coupling of 1.8 Hz for $^3J_{1b,2}$. On the other hand, the introduction of an *N*-butyl group to **4** produced NOE effects between H4 and H1a and between H4 and H2. This suggests the conformational shift toward C4-exo (Figure 4C). As seen in Table 1, a significant difference in coupling constants between **6** and **4** or **5** is the magnitude for $^3J_{3,4}$. The C4-exo conformation of **6** permits pseudotrans diaxial orientations for H3 and H4, resulting in a large magnitude of $^3J_{3,4}$ (7.7 Hz). Thus, in furanose analogues, the ring conformation differed significantly by the presence or absence of the *N*-substituted group and the length of the *N*-alkyl chain.

As to another furanose analogue, DMDP (**7**), it is impossible to obtain conformational information from NMR experiments because of the simplicity of the NMR spectra (three peaks in the ^{13}C NMR spectrum, four spin systems in the ^1H NMR spectrum) caused by its symmetrical structure.

Inhibition of Glycosidases. The IC_{50} values of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars and their *N*-alkyl derivatives against glycosidases in rat intestinal brush border membranes are shown in Table 4. 1-Deoxyojirimycin (**1**) is a potent inhibitor of rat intestinal maltase, sucrase, and isomaltase. *N*-Methylation of **1** enhanced inhibitory potential toward all intestinal glycosidases except isomaltase, whereas *N*-butylation of **1** reduced its inhibition of all intestinal enzymes except trehalase. Furanose analogues 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (**4**) and 2,5-dideoxy-2,5-imino-D-mannitol (**7**) are potent inhibitors of intestinal isomaltase and lactase, respectively. As seen in Table 4, the loss of one hydroxymethyl

Table 4. Concentration of Nitrogen-in-the-Ring Sugars and Their *N*-Alkyl Derivatives (μM) Giving 50% Inhibition of Glycosidases in Rat Intestinal Brush Border Membranes^a

compd	IC_{50} (μM)					
	maltase	sucrase	isomaltase	trehalase	lactase	cellobiase
1	0.36	0.21	0.3	42	34	520
2	0.12	0.04	4.4	28	4.4	120
3	2.1	0.58	2.7	13	1000	NI
4	55	16	5.8	25	260	NI
5	500	70	100	NI	NI	NI
6	NI ^b	270	340	NI	NI	NI
7	NI	44	91	360	3.6	34
8	NI	620	NI	NI	NI	NI
9	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI

^a Glycosidase activities were colorimetrically assayed by the D-glucose oxidase-peroxidase method using the corresponding disaccharide. ^b NI = less than 50% inhibition at 1000 μM .

group from **7** enhances inhibition of intestinal α -glucosidases and trehalase but almost eliminates inhibition of β -glucosidase and β -galactosidase. Interestingly, the synthetic enantiomer of **4**, 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-L-arabinitol, has been known to be a more effective inhibitor of mouse intestinal α -glucosidases.²³ The *N*-alkylation of furanose analogues **4** and **7** markedly lowered or abolished their inhibition toward all intestinal enzymes tested. Intestinal glycosidase inhibitors have potential use as antidiabetic drugs. Extensive programs aimed at providing products with superior inhibitory efficacy have been completed by Bayer AG, and two derivatives, *N*-(hydroxyethyl)-1-deoxyojirimycin (BAY m 1099) and *N*-[β -[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-deoxyojirimycin (BAY 0 1248), were selected for further development as antihyperglycemic drugs.³⁵

The IC_{50} and K_i values of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars and their *N*-alkyl derivatives against glycosidases in rat liver are summarized in Tables 5 and 6. We previously reported that compounds **1** and **4** are good inhibitors of processing ER α -glucosidase II, but DMDP (**7**) has no

Table 5. Concentration of Nitrogen-in-the-Ring Sugars and Their *N*-Alkyl Derivatives (μM) Giving 50% Inhibition of Glycosidases in Rat Liver^a

compd	IC ₅₀ (μM)				
	α -glucosidase		α -mannosidase		
	ER II ^b	lysosomal	Golgi II ^c	soluble	lysosomal
1	4.6	0.4	NI	NI	1000
2	20	1.5	NI	500	1000
3	15	5.3	NI	NI	NI
4	20	130	46	NI	110
5	310	180	64	NI	360
6	200	750	130	NI	NI
7	NI ^d	92	NI	260	NI
8	NI	470	NI	190	NI
9	NI	NI	NI	850	NI

^a α -Glucosidase and α -mannosidase activities were colorimetrically determined using *p*-nitrophenyl α -D-glucopyranoside and *p*-nitrophenyl α -D-mannopyranoside, respectively. ^b ER II = endoplasmic reticulum α -glucosidase II. ^c Golgi II = Golgi α -mannosidase II. ^d NI = less than 50% inhibition at 1000 μM .

Table 6. Measured K_i Values and Modes of Inhibition^a

inhibitor	K_i (μM)			inhibition
	ER α -glucosidase II	Golgi α -mannosidase II		
1	1.3	NI		competitive
2	5.8	NI		competitive
3	3.7	NI		competitive
4	9.7	35		competitive
5	150	51		competitive
6	95	120		competitive

^a Inhibition constant (K_i) and mode of inhibition were determined by a Lineweaver–Burk plot.

effect on this enzyme even at 1 mM. *N*-Alkylation of **1** and **4** did not improve, but rather reduced, inhibition for ER α -glucosidase II as did *N*-alkylation of **1** for ER α -glucosidase I inhibition.^{16,17} Additionally, the *N*-alkyl derivatives of **1**, **4**, and **7** decreased their inhibitory action toward lysosomal α -glucosidase. Compound **4** has a relatively broad specificity of inhibition of glycosidases, such as intestinal isomaltase, ER α -glucosidase II, trehalase, Golgi α -mannosidases I and II, and lysosomal α -mannosidase.²² The *N*-alkyl derivatives of **4** reduced inhibitory potential toward α -mannosidases, and *N*-alkylation of **4** and **7**, which are potent inhibitors of yeast α -glucosidase,²¹ did not enhance inhibition for yeast glycosidases as well (data not shown). Thus, in the present work, *N*-alkylation of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars could not improve their inhibition for all glycosidases tested with the exception of inhibition of **2** for intestinal glycosidases. Compound **3** resulted in enhancing markedly the specificity for ER α -glucosidase I.

Castanospermine has been found to be more effective against ER α -glucosidase I (in both purified enzyme³⁶ and cell culture system²⁰) than **1**. Tan et al.²⁰ and Hempel et al.³³ suggest that this greater activity of castanospermine than **1** may be due to the fixed positioning of the C1 OH group (corresponding to the C6 OH group in **1**) oriented axially to the piperidine ring by the five-membered ring closure. From an X-ray diffraction study, Hempel et al.³³ have shown that the C6 OH group of **1** is equatorial to the piperidine ring in the crystal structure and the NH \cdots O6 intramolecular interaction stabilizes the C6–O6 conformation of **1**. They also suggest that substitution at the nitrogen atom in **1**, which would disrupt this intramolecular interac-

Table 7. Inhibitory Effects of Nitrogen-in-the-Ring Sugars and Their *N*-Alkyl Derivatives on HIV-1 Replication in MT-4 and MOLT-4 Cells^a

compd	MT-4 cells		MOLT-4 cells	
	EC ₅₀ ^b (mg/mL)	CC ₅₀ ^c (mg/mL)	EC ₅₀ (mg/mL)	CC ₅₀ (mg/mL)
1	>100	>100	>100	>100
2	69	>100	100	>100
3	49	>100	37	>100
4	>100	>100	>100	>100
5	>100	>100	>100	>100
6	>100	>100	>100	>100
7	>100	>100	>100	>100
8	>100	>100	>100	>100
9	>100	>100	>100	>100

^a All data represent mean values for two separate experiments. ^b Effective concentration giving 50% inhibition of HIV-1-induced cytopathogenicity. ^c Cytotoxic concentration giving 50% inhibition of growth of mock-infected cells.

tion, might be expected to increase the potency of the *N*-alkyl derivatives, by favoring the C6 OH axial conformation. A recent structure determination of the complex of **1** with glucoamylase from *Aspergillus awamori* var. X100³² indicates that compound **1** best fits the active site of this enzyme with the C6 OH group oriented axially to the piperidine ring. Our present NMR studies exposed that the C6 OH group of the *N*-alkyl derivatives of **1** is in a position perpendicular to the six-membered ring with a chair conformation. These results suggest that this preferred (C6 OH axial) conformation of **2** or **3** best fits the active site of ER α -glucosidase I or glucoamylase from *A. awamori* and is responsible for its strong inhibitory activity. However, it is difficult to predict the effect of *N*-alkylation on efficacy of inhibition. *N*-Alkylation of 1-deoxymannojirimycin (**10**) did not improve, but rather reduced, its inhibition for (Man)₉ mannosidase,³⁷ although the C6 OH group of *N*-methyl-1-deoxymannojirimycin (**11**) is in a position perpendicular to the six-membered ring as shown in Table 2. In the case of furanose analogues, *N*-alkylation of **4** and **7** markedly reduced or abolished the potency for all glycosidases. A similar effect has been observed for other furanose analogues, 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-L-allitol and 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-mannitol.³⁸ The present work revealed that *N*-alkylation of **4** causes a significant ring conformational change. This conformational change may be responsible for reduction of activities.

Inhibition of HIV-1 Replication. The activity of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars and their *N*-alkyl derivatives against HIV-1 replication was investigated, based on the inhibition of virus-induced cytopathicity in MT-4 or MOLT-4 cells. As shown in Table 7, 1-deoxymannojirimycin (**1**), previously reported to be inhibitory,^{6,27–29} was found to have weak inhibitory activity in both cell lines (30% inhibition for MT-4 cells and 26% inhibition for MOLT-4 cells at 100 $\mu\text{M}/\text{mL}$). However, the activity was remarkably increased by *N*-alkylation, as seen in the literature.^{28,29} Thus the *N*-butyl derivative **3** was a more potent inhibitor of cytopathicity than was the *N*-methyl derivative **2** at concentrations which were not cytotoxic, the 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) values being 49 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in MT-4 cells and 37 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in MOLT-4 cells. On the other hand, furanose analogues **4** and **7** and their *N*-alkyl derivatives exhibited no inhibitory activity even at 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in both cell lines. In the literature, DMDP (**7**) has been reported to have a

striking effect on syncytia formation and to reduce viral infectivity at 2 mM (326 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) in C8166 cells²⁷ and to show weak inhibition of virus-induced cytopathicity at 320 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in T-45 cells.²⁸

A number of sugar analogues have been screened for anti-HIV activity *in vitro*, and some sugar analogues capable of inhibiting glycoprotein processing have been found to inhibit HIV replication and cellular cytopathicity *in vitro*. These compounds include castanospermine^{6,7,27} and its derivatives,^{31,39} 1-deoxynojirimycin (1)^{6,7,27} and its *N*-alkyl derivatives,^{28,29} and 7,7a-diepi-alexine,⁴⁰ which all have the common property that they are potent inhibitors of ER α -glucosidase I involved in glycoprotein processing. It is presumed, although not proven, that the anti-HIV activity of these compounds results from the inhibition of ER α -glucosidase I since there is a good correlation between potency of anti-HIV activity and that of α -glucosidase I inhibitory activity.^{31,39,40} Recently, Karlsson et al.⁴¹ have shown that ER α -glucosidase I inhibition occurs at the antiviral concentration of **3** (0.5 mM) in a cell culture system. The sequential digestion with purified ER α -glucosidases I and II reveals that the three major oligosaccharides on compound **3**-treated gp120 are not Glc₃Man₉, Glc₂Man₉, and Glc₁Man₉ but Glc₃Man₈, Glc₃Man₈, and Glc₃Man₇. Consequently, they conclude that the effect of **3** on gp120 is nearly complete at the 0.5 mM antiviral concentration and ER α -glucosidase I inhibition is a candidate mechanism for the antiviral activity of this compound.

In the present study, we showed that *N*-alkylation of **1** led to conformational change (the C6 OH axial conformation) and the *N*-alkyl derivatives, especially *N*-butyl derivative **3**, significantly enhanced the specificity of inhibition of ER α -glucosidase I followed by the significant decrease of almost all glycosidase inhibitory activities. In addition, they further exhibited a more potent anti-HIV-1 activity than did the parent compound **1**. The potencies of inhibition for purified calf liver α -glucosidase I in **2** and **3** are almost same, the K_i values being 0.07 and 0.09 μM , respectively.¹⁷ However, the anti-HIV-1 activity of **3** is obviously more potent than that of **2**, as seen in this work and the literature.^{28,29} A possible explanation for this difference in potency is the existence of a permeability barrier for **2** as well as for **1**. *N*-Butylation of **1** increases its lipophilicity much more than does *N*-methylation of **1** and can enhance permeability into the host cells. But this possibility may be ruled out because compounds **2** and **3** exhibit the same efficacy for ER α -glucosidase I in a cell culture system.²⁰ The unknown mechanism of **3** in addition to its potent inhibitory activity toward ER α -glucosidase I appears to be involved in the inhibition of HIV-1. More recent findings of Platt et al.^{11,42} noted that compound **3**, but not **1** and **2**, is a novel inhibitor of the glucosyltransferase-catalyzed biosynthesis of glucosylceramide.

Experimental Section

General Methods. Nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars and their *N*-alkyl derivatives were chromatographed by HPTLC silica gel-60F₂₅₄ (E. Merck) using the solvent system *n*-PrOH–AcOH–H₂O (4:1:1), with detection by spraying with the chlorine *o*-toluidine reagent. Optical rotations were measured with a Jasco DIP-370 digital polarimeter. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectra were recorded on a Jeol JNM-

GX 400 spectrometer as indicated in D₂O using sodium 3-(trimethylsilyl)propionate (TSP) as an internal standard. Mass spectrometry data were measured on a Jeol JMX-DX 300 JMA-DA 5000 spectrometer.

Materials. Various *p*-nitrophenyl glycosides and palatinose were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. Other disaccharides were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries.

Preparation of Nitrogen-in-the-ring Sugars and Their *N*-Alkyl Derivatives. 1-Deoxynojirimycin (**1**), 1,4-dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (**4**), 2,5-dideoxy-2,5-imino-D-mannitol (DMDP, **7**), and 1-deoxymannojirimycin (**10**) were prepared by the methods described in our previous paper.²² The *N*-methylated derivatives of nitrogen-in-the-ring sugars were synthesized according to the method of Kato et al.⁴³ as follows. A solution of a sugar analogue, 37% HCHO, and 80% formic acid was stirred at 80 °C for 3 h and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in methanol, applied to an Amberlyst 15 column, washed with methanol, eluted with 0.5 M NH₄OH, and concentrated. *N*-Methylated derivatives were purified by Dowex 1-X2 (OH⁻ form) chromatography with water and lyophilized. The *N*-butylated derivatives were prepared as follows. 1-Bromobutane and NaHCO₃ were added to a solution of a sugar analogue in methanol–dioxane (3:2). The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 48 h and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was applied to an Amberlyst 15 column, washed with methanol, eluted with 0.5 M NH₄OH, and concentrated. *N*-Butylated derivatives were purified by Dowex 1-X2 (OH⁻ form) chromatography with water and lyophilized.

1-Deoxynojirimycin (1): R_f 0.44; $[\alpha]_D +42.1^\circ$ (*c* 1, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.47 (dd, 1H, coupling constants are shown in Table 1, H1ax), 2.55 (ddd, 1H, H5), 3.13 (dd, 1H, H1eq), 3.24 (t, 1H, H4), 3.33 (t, 1H, H3), 3.50 (ddd, 1H, H2), 3.64 (dd, 1H, H6a), 3.84 (dd, 1H, H6b); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 51.5 (C1), 63.3 (C5), 64.2 (C6), 73.7 (C2), 74.3 (C4), 81.2 (C3); FABMS (glycerol matrix) m/z 164 (*M* + 1, 43). Anal. (C₆H₁₃NO₄) C, H, N.

***N*-Methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (2):** R_f 0.30; $[\alpha]_D +12.6^\circ$ (*c* 1, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 1.99 (dt, 1H, H5), 2.23 (dd, 1H, H1ax), 2.35 (s, 1H, N-CH₃), 2.97 (dd, 1H, H1eq), 3.29 (t, 1H, H3), 3.40 (t, H, H4), 3.57 (ddd, 1H, H2), 3.83 (dd, 1H, H6a), 3.91 (dd, 1H, H6b); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 43.8 (N-CH₃), 60.3 (C6), 62.3 (C1), 70.9 (C5), 71.5 (C2), 72.6 (C4), 81.1 (C3); FABMS (glycerol matrix) m/z 178 (*M* + 1, 82). Anal. (C₇H₁₅NO₄) C, H, N.

***N*-Butyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (3):** R_f 0.57; $[\alpha]_D -15.9^\circ$ (*c* 0.77, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 0.91 (t, 3H, CH₃), 1.29 (m, 2H, N-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 1.47 (m, 2H, N-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2.25 (m, 1H, H5), 2.28 (dd, 1H, H1ax), 2.61 (m, 1H, N-CH₂-), 2.75 (m, 1H, N-CH₂-), 3.04 (dd, 1H, H1eq), 3.26 (t, 1H, H3), 3.38 (dd, 1H, H4), 3.55 (ddd, 1H, H2), 3.83 (dd, 1H, H6a), 3.92 (dd, 1H, H6b); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 16.1, 23.0, 27.9, 54.7 (*N*-butyl), 58.1 (C1), 60.4 (C6), 68.0 (C5), 71.7 (C2), 73.0 (C4), 81.2 (C3); FABMS (glycerol matrix) m/z 220 (*M* + 1, 100). Anal. (C₁₀H₂₁NO₄) C, H, N.

1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol (4): R_f 0.51; $[\alpha]_D +6.3^\circ$ (*c* 1, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.86 (dd, 1H, H1a), 3.01 (ddd, 1H, H4), 3.14 (dd, 1H, H1b), 3.67 (dd, 1H, H5a), 3.75 (dd, 1H, H5b), 3.85 (dd, 1H, H3), 4.16 (ddd, 1H, H2); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 53.4 (C1), 64.8 (C5), 68.0 (C4), 80.2 (C2), 81.8 (C3); FABMS (glycerol matrix) m/z 134 (*M* + 1, 48). 1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-imino-D-arabinitol hydrochloride (4·HCl): Anal. (C₆H₁₁NO₃·HCl) C, H, N.

1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-(methyliminiumyl)-D-arabinitol (5): R_f 0.40; $[\alpha]_D -21.9^\circ$ (*c* 1, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.37 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 2.38 (dt, 1H, H4), 2.73 (dd, 1H, H1a), 2.95 (br d, 1H, H1b), 3.72 (dd, 1H, H5a), 3.75 (dd, 1H, H5b), 3.92 (br dd, 1H, H3), 4.10 (ddd, 1H, H2); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 43.6 (N-CH₃), 63.6 (C1), 64.1 (C5), 76.0 (C4), 78.6 (C2), 82.7 (C3); FABMS (glycerol matrix) m/z 148 (*M* + 1, 100). Anal. (C₆H₁₃NO₃) C, H, N.

1,4-Dideoxy-1,4-(butyliminiumyl)-D-arabinitol (6): R_f 0.63; $[\alpha]_D -56.3^\circ$ (*c* 0.6, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 0.91 (t, 3H, CH₃), 1.31 (m, 2H, N-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 1.47 (m, 2H, N-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2.38 (m, 1H, N-CH₂-), 2.55 (ddd, 1H, H4), 2.75 (dd, 1H, H1a), 2.83 (m, 1H, N-CH₂-), 3.02 (br d, 1H, H1b), 3.70 (dd, 1H, H5a), 3.75 (dd, 1H, H5b), 3.93 (dd, 1H, H3), 4.11

(dt, 1H, H₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz D₂O) δ 16.1, 23.1, 31.9, 58.1 (N-butyl), 61.2 (C1), 64.2 (C5), 74.8 (C4), 78.3 (C2), 82.1 (C3); FABMS (glycerol matrix) *m/z* 190 (M + 1, 100). Anal. (C₉H₁₉NO₃) C, H, N.

2,5-Dideoxy-2,5-imino-D-mannitol (7): *R_f* 0.52; [α]_D +56.9° (c 0.54, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 3.04 (m, 2H, H_{2,5}), 3.65 (dd, 2H, *J* = 6.2, 11.7 Hz, H_{1a,6a}), 3.73 (dd, 2H, *J* = 4.4, 11.7 Hz, H_{1b,6b}), 3.86 (m, 2H, H_{3,4}); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 64.4 (C_{2,5}), 64.9 (C_{1,6}), 80.7 (C_{3,4}); FABMS (glycerol matrix) *m/z* 164 (M + 1, 100). Anal. (C₆H₁₃NO₄) C, H, N.

2,5-Dideoxy-2,5-(methyliminiumyl)-D-mannitol (8): *R_f* 0.46; [α]_D -8.5° (c 1, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.47 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 2.91 (m, 2H, H_{2,5}), 3.80 (d, 4H, H_{1a,1b,6a,6b}), 3.96 (m, 2H, H_{3,4}); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 37.3 (N-CH₃), 62.2 (C_{1,6}), 72.0 (C_{2,5}), 80.7 (C_{3,4}); FABMS (glycerol matrix) *m/z* 178 (M + 1, 75). Anal. (C₇H₁₅NO₄) C, H, N.

2,5-Dideoxy-2,5-(butyliminiumyl)-D-mannitol (9): *R_f* 0.64; [α]_D -45.4° (c 0.74, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 0.92 (t, 3H, CH₃), 1.33 (m, 2H, N-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 1.49 (m, 2H, N-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2.72 (m, 2H, N-CH₂), 3.01 (m, 2H, H_{2,5}), 3.76 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.5, 11.7 Hz, H_{1a,6a}), 3.81 (dd, 2H, *J* = 4.4, 11.7 Hz, H_{1b,6b}), 4.00 (m, 2H, H_{3,4}); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 16.1, 23.1, 32.0, 50.3 (N-butyl), 62.3 (C_{1,6}), 70.9 (C_{2,5}), 81.6 (C_{3,4}); FABMS (glycerol matrix) *m/z* 220 (M + 1, 100). Anal. (C₁₀H₂₁NO₄) C, H, N.

1,5-Dideoxy-1,5-imino-D-mannitol (10): *R_f* 0.33; [α]_D -41.4° (c 0.74, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.48 (dt, 1H, *J* = 3.9, 9.5 Hz, H₅), 2.77 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 14.3 Hz, H_{1ax}), 3.01 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.6, 14.3 Hz, H_{1eq}), 3.57 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.3, 9.5 Hz, H₃), 3.62 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H₄), 3.78 (d, 2H, H_{6a,6b}), 4.00 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 2.6, 3.3 Hz, H₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 51.1 (C₁), 63.3 (C₅), 63.5 (C₆), 71.1 (C₄), 72.0 (C₂), 77.4 (C₃); FABMS (glycerol matrix) *m/z* 164 (M + 1, 60). Anal. (C₆H₁₃NO₄) C, H, N.

1,5-Dideoxy-1,5-(methyliminiumyl)-D-mannitol (11): *R_f* 0.25; [α]_D -54.0° (c 1.4, H₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 1.95 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.5, 2.9, 9.5 Hz, H₅), 2.33 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 2.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 13.2 Hz, H_{1ax}), 2.94 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.3, 13.2 Hz, H_{1eq}), 3.51 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.3, 9.9 Hz, H₃), 3.70 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.5, 9.9 Hz, H₄), 3.85 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.9, 12.5 Hz, H_{6a}), 3.94 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.5, 12.5 Hz, H_{6b}), 3.98 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 3.3, 3.3 Hz, H₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 44.1 (N-CH₃), 60.9 (C₆), 62.0 (C₁), 70.3 (C₄), 70.7 (C₂), 71.4 (C₅), 77.2 (C₃); FABMS (glycerol matrix) *m/z* 178 (M + 1, 100). Anal. (C₇H₁₅NO₄) C, H, N.

Preparation and Assay Method of Glycosidases in Rat Liver and Brush Border Membranes from Rat Intestine. Rat liver glycosidases were prepared and assayed by the methods described in our previous paper.²² Brush border membranes prepared from rat small intestine according to the method of Kessler et al.⁴⁴ were assayed at pH 5.8 for rat digestive glycosidases using the appropriate disaccharide as substrate. The released D-glucose was determined colorimetrically using the commercially available glucose B-test Wako (Wako Pure Chemical Industries).

Kinetics of Inhibition. The nature of the inhibition against enzymes and the *K_i* values were determined from a Lineweaver-Burk plot.

Cell and Virus. MT-4 cells⁴⁵ and MOLT-4 cells⁴⁶ were used in the anti-HIV-1 assays. The cells were grown and maintained in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 100 U/mL penicillin G, and 100 μg/mL streptomycin. HTLV-III_B strain was used in the anti-HIV-1 assays. The virus was propagated in MT-4 cells. Titer of virus stocks was determined in MT-4 cells, and the virus stocks were stored at -80 °C until use.

Antiviral Assays. Determination of the activities of the compounds against HIV-1 replication was based on the inhibition of virus-induced cytopathicity in MT-4 or MOLT-4 cells, as previously described.⁴⁷ The numbers of viable MT-4 and MOLT-4 cells were determined by the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) method on days 4 and 7 after virus infection, respectively.⁴⁸ The cytotoxicities of the compounds were evaluated in parallel with their

antiviral activity. This evaluation was based on the growth and viability of mock-infected cells, as monitored by the MTT method.

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JM950140X