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Nucleosides,
Nucleotides
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Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713597286

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Online publication date: 09 August 2003

To cite this Article Griffon, J. -F. , Dukhan, D. , Pierra, C. , Benzaria, S. , Loi, A. G. , La Colla, P. , Sommadossi, J. -P. and Gosselin, G.(2003) '4'-<i>>C</i>-Methyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl Purine and Pyrimidine Nucleosides Revisited', Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 22: 5, 707 — 709

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022615 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/NCN-120022615

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NUCLEOSIDES, NUCLEOTIDES & NUCLEIC ACIDS Vol. 22, Nos. 5–8, pp. 707–709, 2003

4'-C-Methyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl Purine and Pyrimidine Nucleosides Revisited[†]

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ABSTRACT

In order to evaluate their antiviral properties, a series of 4'-C-methyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl purine and pyrimidine nucleosides has been prepared. Unfortunately, none of these 4'-branched nucleosides showed any antiviral activity or cytotoxcity when tested against HIV, HBV, and Yellow Fever virus.

Key Words: 4'-C-methyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl nucleosides; HIV; HBV; Yellow Fever virus.

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[†]Dedicated to the memory of Martin Bryant, deceased on March 4, 2002.

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INTRODUCTION

In the search for new antiviral agents, various 4'-C-branched-2'-deoxynucleosides have been reported to have potent antiretroviral activity in vitro.^[1] Regarding the 4'-C-methyl-β-D-ribofuranonucleoside derivatives, the synthesis of those bearing the five natural bases has been previously described but no biological data were reported.^[2,3]

Based on these considerations, a series of 4'-C-methyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl purine and pyrimidine nucleosides 3–9 (Sch. 1) has been prepared in order to evaluate their antiviral properties.

SYNTHESIS OF THE 4'-C-METHYL-β-D-RIBOFURANOSYL PURINE AND PYRIMIDINE NUCLEOSIDES 3–9 (SCH. 1)

5-*O*-Benzoyl-4-*C*-methyl-1-*O*-methyl-2,3-*O*-isopropylidene- β -D-ribofuranose 1 was prepared in 8 steps according to published procedures. [4-6] Cleavage of the 2,3-*O*-isopropylidene group of 1, followed by acetylation led to the hitherto unknown 5-*O*-benzoyl-4-*C*-methyl-1,2,3-*O*-acetyl-D-ribofuranose 2. Condensation of 2, under Vorbrüggen conditions, respectively with silylated uracil, 5-fluorouracil, or thymine afforded the corresponding fully acylated 4'-*C*-methyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl nucleosides. Regarding the purine nucleobases, 2 was either condensed with adenine or silylated *O*⁶-diphenylcarbamoyl-*N*²-isobutyrylguanine. Finally, treatment with saturated methanolic ammonia gave the title compounds 3–7. Conversion of the uracil and 5-fluorouracil derivatives into the corresponding cytosine and 5-fluorocytosine 4'-*C*-methyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl nucleosides 8–9 was carried out via a treatment with Lawesson's reagent, followed by a treatment with saturated methanolic ammonia at 100°C.

ANTIVIRAL EVALUATIONS

The 4'-C-methyl- β -D-ribofuranosyl nucleosides 3–9 were evaluated for their in vitro inhibitory effects on the replication of HIV-1(IIIb) in MT-4 cell system, but none of them showed any antiviral activity or cytotoxcity (up to $100\,\mu\text{M}$, data not shown). When evaluated in anti-HBV assays in the HBV DNA-transfected

Scheme 1. Synthesis of the 4'-C-methyl-β-D-ribofuranonucleosides 3–9.

Hep-G2 cells (2.2.15 cells), none of the compounds tested **3–9** was active (up to a concentration of $10\,\mu\text{M}$) or cytotoxic (up to a concentration of $100\,\mu\text{M}$). Compounds **3–9** were also inactive and non-cytotoxic (up to a concentration of $100\,\mu\text{M}$) against Yellow Fever virus in BHK cell lines.

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