THE USE OF A PURINE CYCLONUCLEOSIDE FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF A DINUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHATE* K.L.Nagpal and M.M.Dhar Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, India

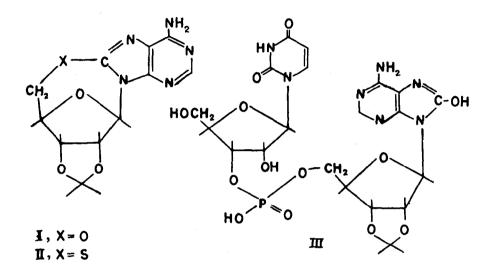
(Received in UK 19 September 1967)

Pyrimidine cyclonucleosides have been used in the synthesis of internucleotide bonds (1,2,3,4,5). We now report the synthesis of the purine cyclonucleoside, 8,5'-anhydro-2',3'-0-isopropylideneadenosine (I) and its successful use in the synthesis of a dinucleoside phosphate, uridyl-(3'-5')-8-hydroxy-2',3'-0-isopropylideneadenosine (III).

Our initial plan envisaged the preparation of 8,5'-anhydro-2',3'-0isopropylidene-8-mercaptoadenosine (II) and the synthesis of dinucleoside phosphates by attack of a nucleoside phosphate anion at the 5'-C of the anhydro linkage in this molecule. For the preparation of II, it was intended to tosylate 8-bromo-2',3'-0-isopropylideneadenosine (6), and convert the 5'-0-tosylate to II by successive treatment with thiourea and a base. 8-Bromo-2',3'-0-isopropylideneadenosine was therefore treated with tosyl chloride (1.1 eq.) in pyridine as previously described for the preparation of 2',3'-isopropylidene-5'-0-tosyladenosine (7) but 8-bromo-2',3'-0-isopropylidene-5'-0-tosyladenosine, $\lambda \max 263 m\mu$ was obtained in a yield of

^{*}Communication No.1206 from the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucanow.

only 11%. The major product being 8-bromo- N^3 , 5'-cycloadenosine tosylate,)max 276 mµ. These two products could be purified by chromatography over Florisil (elution solvents chloroform-ethanol (95:5) and chloroform-ethanol (90:10) respectively).



To avoid the occurrence of N^3 ,5' cyclisation, attention was directed to the synthesis of I. This compound was readily obtained by stirring a dioxan solution of 2',3'-O-isopropylidene-8-bromoadenosine with one equivalent of sodium hydride overnight at 27° and then at 50° for 3 hr. The product crystallized from chloroform, m.p. 222-4°; yield, 46%; R_f, 0.87 (8); Found: C, 51.45; H, 5.32; N, 22.63. Anal. Caled. for $C_{13}H_{15}N_5O_4$, C, 51.15; H, 4.91; N, 22.94%. Its U-V absorption [λ max, H₂O-261 mµ (14,700); 0.1N NaOH-260 mµ (17,540) and 0.1N HC1-259 mµ (16,230)] is similar to that of the known 8-methoxyadenosine (9) and its m.p. is depressed to $197-200^{\circ}$ on admixture with 2',3'-0-isopropylideneadenosine.

The dinucleoside phosphate (III) was prepared by refluxing I with 1.5 equivalents of tri-n-butyl ammonium 3'-uridylate in dry dimethyl formamide for 15 hr. Removal of solvent, followed by preparative paper chromatography on Whatman 3 MM paper yielded a product, R_f , 0.57 (3); yield 47%; λ max, 0.1N HC1-292 mµ; Found: C, 42.32; H, 4.86; N, 16.04. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{22}H_{28}N_7O_{13}P$, C, 41.97; H, 4.45; N, 15.59. Formic acid hydrolysis of this product gave uracil and 8-hydroxyadenine (10) and paper chromatography of the pancreatic ribonuclease hydrolysate revealed the presence of uridine-3'phosphate and another substance which is presumably 8-hydroxy-2', 3'-0-isopropylideneadenosine.

REFERENCES

- 1. J.Zemlicka and J.Surt, Tetrahedron Letters, 2081 (1964).
- 2. J. Nagyvary and J.S. Roth, Tetrahedron Letters, 614 (1965).
- 3. K.L. Agarwal and M.M. Dhar, Tetrahedron Letters, 2541 (1965).
- 4. Y. Mizuno, T. Sasaki, T. Kanai and H. Igarashi, J.Org.Chem., <u>30</u>, 1533 (1965).
- 5. Y. Mizuno and T. Sasaki, Tetrahedron Letters, 4579 (1965).
- 6. M. Ikehara, S. Uesugi and M. Kaneko, Chem.Comm., 17 (1967).
- 7. V.M. Clark, A.R.Todd and J. Zussman, J.Chem.Soc., 2952 (1951).
- 8. Descending Paper Chromatography, solvent: n-butanol-acetic acid-water (4:1:5).
- 9. R.E.Holmes and R.K. Robins, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 87, 1772 (1965).

10. L.F. Cavalieri and A. Bendich, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 72, 2587 (1950).

No.1