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Arylamidation of Purine Nucleosides by 2-Acetylalkoxy- Aminofluorene - an Intramolecular Approach to the Synthesis of Nucleoside - Carcinogen Adducts

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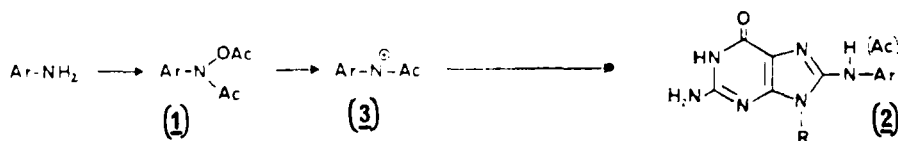
ARYLAMIDATION OF PURINE NUCLEOSIDES BY 2-ACETYLALKOXY-AMINOFLUORENE - AN INTRAMOLECULAR APPROACH TO THE SYNTHESIS OF "NUCLEOSIDE - CARCINOGEN" ADDUCTS.

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Abstract. Arylamidation of the guanosine ring at position C-8 by the carcinogen N-2-acetylalkoxyamino fluorene was achieved using an intramolecular approach.

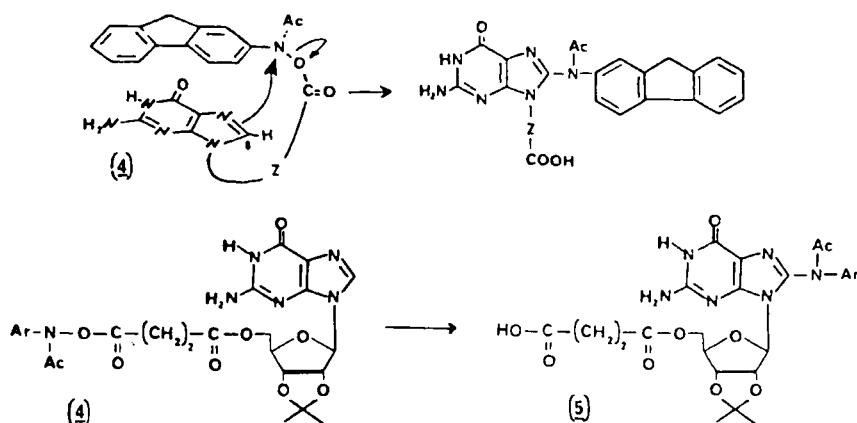
The mode of formation and the identification of the adducts formed in the reaction between chemical carcinogens and DNA is of major importance for the understanding of tumor formation. 2-Amino fluorene is frequently used as a model to study the mode of action of carcinogenic aromatic amines. Tumor initiation is thought to involve reaction between the intercalated metabolite N-2-acetylacetoxyamino fluorene (1) and DNA bases leading as a major product to the C-8 deoxyguanosine adduct (2)¹. Such adducts are equally formed in very poor yields in the reaction of (1) with the nucleosides. Electrophilic attack of the guanine ring by a nitrenium ion species (3) generated from (1) is thought to be responsible² for the formation of (2), although clear mechanistic evidence is still largely missing.



In order 1/ to study this arylamidation reaction and the role of the complexation on the reaction and 2/ to develop a general preparative route to "nucleoside - carcinogen adducts", we devised an

intramolecular approach which mimics both the base-carcinogen ring-ring stacking interaction in DNA³ and the base-metabolite reaction.

Such models as (4) have been prepared. Intramolecular arylamidation of the guanine ring occurs by warming in different solvents. When the bridge Z incorporates the ribose moiety, the guanosine-carcinogen adduct (5) is thus synthesized.



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