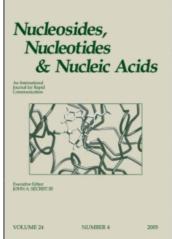
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Synthesis of Pyrrolo[3,2-C]Pyridine 2'-Deoxy-D-Ribo-, 2',3'-Dideoxy-D-Ribo-, and D-Arabinofuranosyl Nucleosides

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SYNTHESIS OF PYRROLO[3,2-c]PYRIDINE 2'-DEOXY-D-RIBO-, 2',3'-DIDEOXY-D-RIBO-, AND D-ARABINOFURANOSYL NUCLEOSIDES

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Abstract.- New pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine nucleosides (e.g. $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{1}$) have been prepared via solid-liquid phase-transfer glycosylation. Additionally, building blocks for oligonucleotide synthesis are described.

Recently, we have reported on the synthesis of pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine 2'-deoxyribofuranosides, e.g. $\underline{1}$ [1,2]. We now describe D-arabinonucleosides ($\underline{3}$, $\underline{4}$), as well as 2',3'-dideoxy-D-ribonucleosides ($\underline{2}$, $\underline{11}$ b).

Compound $\underline{5}$ [3] was employed during solid-liquid phase-transfer glycosylation (powdered KOH, TDA-1, MeCN) with the halogenoses $\underline{6}$ or $\underline{7}$, yielding $\underline{8}$ or $\underline{9}$ in 69% and 90% yield, respectively.

1089

After deprotection compounds $\underline{10}$ and $\underline{11a}$ were subjected to a number of selective displacement reactions. Hydrogenation of 10 gave 4. Upon nucleophilic substitution only R^1 was replaced (13a, 13b). Later on, R^2 was removed under reductive conditions (3). Conversion of 11a via dimethoxytritylation (12a), phenoxythiocarbonylation (12b), deoxygenation (12c) and deprotection (11b) gave 2 upon amination (12d) and subsequent dehalogenation.

$$\frac{12a : R^{1} = R^{2} = C1; R^{3} = DMT; R^{4} = OH}{12b : R^{1} = R^{2} = C1; R^{3} = DMT; R^{4} = OPTC} \frac{13a : R^{1} = NHNH_{2}; R^{2} = C1}{13b : R^{1} = NH_{2}; R^{2} = C1} \frac{14a : R^{1} = R^{2} = H}{14b : R^{1} = DMT; R^{2} = H} \frac{12c : R^{1} = R^{2} = C1; R^{3} = DMT; R^{4} = H}{12d : R^{1} = NH_{2}; R^{2} = C1; R^{3} = R^{4} = H} \frac{14c : R^{1} = DMT; R^{2} = H_{3}COPN(iPro)_{2}}{12d : R^{1} = NH_{2}; R^{2} = C1; R^{3} = R^{4} = H} \frac{14d : R^{1} = DMT; R^{2} = (HPO_{3})NHEt_{3}}{14d : R^{1} = DMT; R^{2} = (HPO_{3})NHEt_{3}}$$

We have also prepared suitable protected building blocks of $c^3c^7G_d$ [5] (14a-d) for automated oligonucleotide synthesis. Further investigation on this subject is in progress.

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- 6 Beaucage S.L., Caruthers M.H. (1981), Tetrahedron Lett. 22, 1859.
 7 Analytical data of selected compounds (1H-NMR spectra were measured in DMSO-d₆,δ in ppm): 2:[m.p.(H₂O):176.5°C;δ 6.06(s,NH₂),6.12(dd,J=4.7 and 6.5 Hz,H-1′)]. 3:[m.p.(MeOH)236°C(dec.);δ 6.01(s,NH₂),6.08(d,J=4.9 Hz,H-1′)]. 4:[m.p.(HeOH)236°C(dec.);δ 6.01(s,NH₂),6.08(d,J=4.9 Hz,H-1′)]. H-1')]. $4:[\text{m.p.(H2O)}:225^{\text{O}}\text{C(dec.)}; \delta 8.79(\text{s,H-4}), 6.28(\text{d,J=5.2 Hz,H-1'})]$. $\frac{11b}{\text{m.p.(MeOH/H2O)}}:225^{\text{O}}\text{C(dec.)}; \delta 8.79(\text{s,H-4}), 6.32(\text{dd,J=3.9 and 6.5 Hz,H-1'})]$. $\frac{14a}{\text{H-1'}}:[\delta 6.12(\text{pt,J=6.9 Hz,H-1'}), 8.00(\text{s,CH=N})]$. $\frac{14b}{\text{L}}:[\delta 6.17(\text{pt,J=6.1 Hz,H-1'}), 7.98(\text{s,CH=N})]$. $\frac{14c}{\text{L}}:[3^{\text{1}}\text{P-NMR(CDCl}_3):\delta 147.23,147.25]$. $14d:[\delta 6.61(d,J=582 Hz,P-H)].$

For all compounds described in this communication elemental analyses data were within 0.3%.