This article was downloaded by:

On: 27 January 2011

Access details: Access Details: Free Access

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-

41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids

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

Sugar and Base-Modified 2',3'-Dideoxynucleosides as Potential Anti-Aids Drugs

Arthur Van Aerschot^a; Jan Balzarini^a; Rudi Pauwels^a; Piet Wigerinck^a; Erik De Clercq^a; Piet Herdewijn^a Rega Institute for Medical Research, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

To cite this Article Van Aerschot, Arthur , Balzarini, Jan , Pauwels, Rudi , Wigerinck, Piet , De Clercq, Erik and Herdewijn, Piet(1989) 'Sugar and Base-Modified 2',3'-Dideoxynucleosides as Potential Anti-Aids Drugs', Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 8: 5, 1125-1126

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/07328318908054306 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07328318908054306

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

SUGAR- AND BASE-MODIFIED 2',3'-DIDEOXYNUCLEOSIDES AS POTENTIAL ANTI-AIDS DRUGS

Arthur Van Aerschot^{*}, Jan Balzaríni, Rudi Pauwels, Piet Wigerinck, Erik De Clercq and Piet Herdewijn

Rega Institute for Medical Research, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium

Several 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides have proven to be effective against HIV-1 in cell culture. The 2',3-unsaturated analogues dideoxycytidinene (D4C) and dideoxythymidinene (D4T) are among the most potent and selective inhibitors of HIV-1 replication in vitro. However, 2',3'-didehydro-2',3'-dideoxynucleosides are relatively unstable. A chlorine substituent at the 2'-position increases the stability, and, therefore, some 2'-chloro-2',3'-didehydro-2',3'-dideoxynucleosides were synthesized and evaluated for anti-HIV-1 activity.

Likewise, 3'-fluoro-2',3'-dideoxyuridine and -thymidine are known to be potent and selective anti-HIV-1 agents, and some modifications were introduced in the base with the aim to obtain compounds with increased selectivity. Finally, 3'-azido- and 3'-fluoro-2',3'-dideoxyinosine, 2',3'-dideoxy-8-bromoadenosine and 3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxy-8-bromoadenosine were synthesized, and their anti-HIV-1 activity was determined.

Of all these new 2',3'-dideoxynucleoside analogues, compound 10 (3'-fluoro-2',3'-dideoxy-5-chlorouridine, FddClUrd) offers the greatest promise as a potential anti-AIDS drug, as it achieved a selectivity index > 1000 (Table 1).

HO

$$\frac{1}{2} B = uracil$$

$$\frac{1}{2} B = cytosine$$

$$\frac{3}{4} B = N^4 - OH \ cytosine$$

$$\frac{4}{4} B = N^4 - CH_3 \ cytosine$$

$$0 CH_2SCH_3$$

HO
$$X = N$$
 $X = N$ X

TABLE 1. ANTI-HIV-1 ACTIVITY IN MT-4 CELLS

Compound	ED ₅₀ (µM)	CD ₅₀ (µM)	S.I.
1	> 500	> 500	_
<u> 2</u>	> 500	> 500	_
<u>3</u>	> 500	> 500	_
4	> 500	> 500	_
5	> 500	> 500	-
6	222	818	3.7
7	> 8	15	< 2
8	484 + 171	> 500	
9	> 50 0	409 + 53	_
10	0.38 + 0.06	535 + 41	1408
11	0.41 ± 0.16	24 + 18	59
12	0.16 ∓ 0.11	2.2 + 2.0	13.6
13	1.7 + 0.8	7.7 + 5.6	4.5
14	46 + 14	348 + 190	7.6
15	> 500	> 500	_
16	> 500	> 500	-
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	8.5 ± 0.3	39.0 ± 1.4	4.6
ddAdo	6.4	890	139
AzddAdo	5	10	2
FddThd	0.001	0.197	197
FddUrd	0.04	16	400

 $\rm ED_{50}$: 50 % effective dose; $\rm CD_{50}$: 50 % cytotoxic dose; S.I. : selectivity index (ratio of $\rm CD_{50}$ to $\rm ED_{50}^0$).