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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

# SYNTHESIS AND ANTIPROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF SOME 4'-C-HYDROXYMETHYL- $\alpha$ - AND - $\beta$ -D-ARABINO-PENTOFURANOSYL PYRIMIDINE NUCLEOSIDES

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Online publication date: 31 March 2001

To cite this Article Griffon, Jean-François , Montgomery, John A. and Secrist III, John A.(2001) 'SYNTHESIS AND ANTIPROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF SOME 4'-C-HYDROXYMETHYL- $\alpha$ - AND - $\beta$ -D-ARABINO-PENTOFURANOSYL PYRIMIDINE NUCLEOSIDES', Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 20: 4, 649 — 652

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1081/NCN-100002342 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/NCN-100002342

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# SYNTHESIS AND ANTIPROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF SOME 4'-C-HYDROXYMETHYL- $\alpha$ - AND - $\beta$ -D-ARABINO-PENTOFURANOSYL PYRIMIDINE NUCLEOSIDES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

A suitably protected 4-C-hydroxymethyl-*arabino*-pentofuranose was prepared and condensed with the following nucleobases: uracil, 5-fluorouracil and thymine. The corresponding cytosine and 5-fluorocytosine derivatives have also been obtained respectively from the uracil and 5-fluorouracil nucleosides. Separation of the anomeric mixtures followed by deprotection afforded the target compounds that were found to be non-cytotoxic to CCRF-CEM leukemia cells.

In the search for new antineoplastic or antiviral agents, recent interest has been focused on  $4'\alpha$ -C-branched-chain sugar nucleosides: various  $4'\alpha$ -C-branched-chain 2'-deoxynucleosides, such as  $4'\alpha$ -C-methyl- (1-5), -fluoromethyl- (6), -cyano- (1,7) -ethynyl- (1,3,8) and -ethenyl (1) -2'-deoxycytidine have been reported to have potent antileukemic activity in vitro. Two  $4'\alpha$ -C-branched *arabino*-pentofuranonucleosides, 1- $(4\alpha$ -C-methyl- (4,5) and -fluoromethyl (1) - $\beta$ -D-*arabino*-pentofuranosyl)cytosine have also exhibited a significant cytotoxic effect on leukemia cells. Nevertheless, very few 4'-C-hydroxymethyl have been reported in the literature and the authors have limited their work to the synthesis of  $\beta$ -D-xylo-, ribo- and -2'-deoxyribo nucleosides (9,10). 4'-C-hydroxymethyl analogues of AZT, d4T, and

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ddT have also been reported (7,12). Based on these considerations, a series of 4'-C-hydroxymethyl- $\alpha$ - and - $\beta$ -D-*arabino*-pentofuranosyl pyrimidine nucleosides has been prepared and evaluated as potential anticancer agents.

#### **CHEMISTRY**

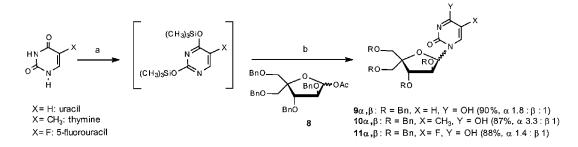
The suitably protected 4-C-hydroxymethyl-*arabino*-pentofuranose **8** was prepared in 13 steps from L-xylose (Scheme 1). Selective benzoylation of the primary hydroxyl group of the 1,2-*O*-isopropylidene intermediate **1**, followed by silylation of the 3-hydroxyl group, and debenzoylation gave **3**. Oxidation of the 5 position of **3** under Pfitzner-Moffatt conditions afforded a 5-aldehydo pentofuranose intermediate which was subsequently subjected to an aldol condensation-crossed Cannizzaro reaction sequence in the presence of formaldehyde in aqueous sodium hydroxyde (10,12). The introduction of the C-4 linked hydroxymethyl in basic conditions also resulted in the deprotection of the 3-*O*-*t*-butyldimethylsilyl group (1), but without any epimerisation at the C-3 (13). The 3,5 and 6-hydroxyl groups of **4** were then benzylated to afford **5**. Cleavage of the 1,2-*O*-isopropylidene group followed by methylation of the anomeric hydroxyl led to the methyl glycoside **6**. The 2-hydroxyl group of **6** was benzylated to give the tetrabenzylated derivative **7**. Compound **8** was finally obtained after hydrolysis of the methyl glycoside **7** and acetylation of the anomeric hydroxyl.

Condensation of **8** respectively with silylated uracil, thymine or 5-fluorouracil afforded the fully corresponding benzylated nucleosides as  $\alpha:\beta$  mixtures, separable by silica gel chromatography. Conversion of  $9\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $11\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  into the corresponding cytosine and 5-fluorocytosine nucleosides  $15\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $16\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  was carried

L-xylose 
$$A_1$$
  $A_2$   $A_3$   $A_4$   $A_4$   $A_5$   $A_4$   $A_5$   $A_5$   $A_6$   $A_7$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_9$   $A$ 

Conditions: (a)  $Me_2CO$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ ,  $CuSO_4$ ; (b) 0.2% HCl; (c)  $C_6H_5COCl$ , pyridine,  $O^{\circ}C$ ; (d) TBDMSCl, imidazole, pyridine, r. t; (e) MeONa, MeOH/toluene; (f) DMSO, DCC,  $Cl_2CHCO_2H$ , benzene/pyridine, r. t.; (g)  $CH_2O$ , NaOH,  $H_2O/dioxane$ , r. t.; (h) BnBr, NaH,  $Bu_4N^{+}l$ , THF, r. t.; (i) 85%  $CH_3CO_2H$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ , r. t.; (j) MeOH,  $H_2SO_4$ , r. t.; (k) 90%  $CF_3CO_2H$ , 5-15°C; (l)  $Ac_2O$ , pyridine, r. t.





Conditions: (a) HMDS, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, reflux; (b) trimethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate, 1,2-dichloroethane, r. t.; (c) Lawesson's reagent, 1,2-dichloroethane, reflux; (d) methanolic ammonia, steel bomb, 100°C; (e) atm. pres. H2, Pd/C, methanol/AcOH, r. t.; BCl<sub>3</sub>, dichloromethane, -70°C

#### Scheme 2.

out via a treatment with Lawesson's reagent, which led to the 4-thioamide derivatives, followed by a treatment with methanolic ammonia at 100°C. Finally, benzyl ether protective goups were cleaved by catalytic hydrogenation or treatment with a boron trichloride solution to afford the target compounds  $12-14\alpha$ ,  $12\beta-14\beta$  and  $17-18\alpha$ ,  $17-18\beta$  (Scheme 2).

#### BIOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS

All the 4'-C-hydroxymethyl-arabino-pentofuranosyl pyrimidine nucleosides  $12\alpha$ ,  $13\alpha$ ,  $14\alpha$ ,  $17\alpha$ ,  $18\alpha$  and  $12\beta$ ,  $13\beta$ ,  $14\beta$ ,  $17\beta$ ,  $18\beta$  were found to be noncytotoxic to CCRF-CEM leukemia cell at the highest level tested (40  $\mu$ g/ml).

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The investigation was supported by the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health (PO1-CA34200).



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