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Synthesis of 2-Deoxy- β -D-ribose 1-Phosphate, NMR Comparison and Its Enzymatic Activity for Structural Elucidation of Synthetic α -Isomer

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Synthesis of 2-Deoxy-β-D-ribose 1-Phosphate, NMR Comparison and Its Enzymatic Activity for Structural Elucidation of Synthetic α-Isomer

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ABSTRACT

2-Deoxy- β -D-ribose 1-phosphate (1) was synthesized in a stereoselective manner and isolated with no detectable contamination by its α -isomer (4). Explicit configuration of 4 was first determined by NMR comparison with 1 judging from NOE results and their coupling constants. Natural purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNPase) did not recognize 1 and gave no products such as α - or β -deoxynucleosides.

Key Words: Chemo-enzymatic; 2-Deoxyribose 1-phosphate.

INTRODUCTION

A first stereoselective synthesis of 2-deoxy- α -D-ribose 1-phosphate (4)^[1] has been established in our laboratory. Since 4 is a substrate for an enzymatic conversion into various 2'-deoxynucleosides (dNus), the result enabled us the development of

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Figure 1. Stereoselective synthesis of 2-deoxy-β-D-ribose 1-phosphate (1), and NOE results of 1 its α-isomer (4). (a) o-H₃PO₄, Oct₃N, MEK then c-C₆H₁₁NH₂, 84%; (b) c-C₆H₁₁NH₂, MeOH, 87%.

scalable processes for dNus.^[2] Even though α -selectivity of the synthetic reaction for **4** was significantly high, effects of the residual β -isomer (1) against the enzyme had been obscure for us. Therefore, an enzymatic reaction using **1** has been required for a direct evaluation to eliminate subliminal concern with the possible contamination by the α -isomer of dNus. Additionally, since the absolute configuration of **4** has remained ambiguous,^[3] it should be confirmed by spectroscopic analyses by comparing **4** with **1** (Fig. 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nucleophilic substitution of chlorosugar (2) is rapid and undergoes inversion. MacDonald's method^[3] was modified by using tri(n-octyl)amine (Oct₃N) to increase the solubility of the corresponding H_3PO_4 salt that effectively facilitated the substitution ($\beta:\alpha=90:10$). Formation of cyclohexylamine (c-C₆H₁₁NH₂) salt, followed by recrystallization from MeOH-acetone gave 3 in 84% yield with no detectable α -isomer on HPLC assay. Finally, deprotection by c-C₆H₁₁NH₂ in MeOH gave 1 in 87% yield. It rotated $\alpha_D^{25}=-22.2^\circ$ (c 3, H₂O) (lit. [3] $\alpha_D^{20}=-15.8^\circ$ (c 1.2, H₂O)). NMR experiments of 1 and 4, [1] such as Nuclear Overhauser Effect (NOE) and ¹H⁻¹H spin decoupling supported the absolute configuration proposed by MacDonald that was based on the analogous property with α - and β -D-ribose. In enzymatic reaction using adenine, 1 was not recognizable by natural PNPase and gave neither α - nor β -dNus.

In summary, we showed the synthesis of 1 with no contamination by 4. The result allowed us to confirm the absolute configuration of 1 and 4, and to certify that 1 was not recognizable by natural PNPase.

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