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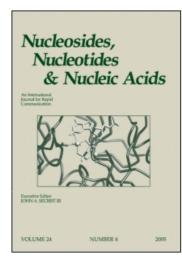
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5'-O-Ester Prodrugs of Potent and Selective Anti-HIV Agent—2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-2-thiothymidine (S²FLT): Synthesis and Anti-HIV Activity

A. Miazga^{ab}; N. E. Poopeiko^a; A. Piasek^c; M. A. Siweckar^a; T. Kulikowski^a

^a Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Warszawa, Poland ^b Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Warszawa, Poland ^c Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Warszawa, Poland

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5'-O-Ester Prodrugs of Potent and Selective Anti-HIV Agent—2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-2-thiothymidine (S²FLT): Synthesis and Anti-HIV Activity

A. Miazga,^{1,*} N. E. Poopeiko,^{1,#} A. Piasek,² M. A. Siweckar,¹ and T. Kulikowski¹

¹Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics and ²Institute of Experimental Medicine, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, Poland

ABSTRACT

Novel synthesis of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-2-thiothymidine (SFLT) based on transformation of appropriately protected 1- β -D-threo-ribofuranosylthymine is presented. The synthesis and evaluation of SFLT 5'-O-ester prodrugs enzymatic hydrolysis, as well as their anti-HIV activity, is also described.

Key Words: S²FLT; SFLT prodrugs; HIV-1 inhibitors.

INTRODUCTION

2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-2-thiothymidine (S²FLT) is a potent and selective inhibitor of HIV^[1] and its reverse transcriptase.^[2] however its activity is lower than that of

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^{*}Correspondence: A. Miazga, Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, 5A Pawinskiego St., 02-106 Warszawa, Poland; Fax: +48 22 391 21623; E-mail: jagoda@poczta.ibb.waw.pl.

[#]On leave of absence from the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Belorussian Academy of Sciences, Minsk, Belorussia.

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2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-thymidine (FLT) which is the most potent anti-HIV agent, but with pronounced in vivo hematological toxicity. On the other hand it was previously shown that such FLT derivatives as 5'-O-myristic acid analogues exhibit enhanced anti-HIV activity, increased lipophylic properties and better selectivity index.^[3] In addition such derivatives may act as bifunctional inhibitors of two important enzymes: HIV reverse transcriptase and myristoyl-CoA:protein N-myristoyl-transferase (E.C. 2.3.1.97). To increase the antiviral activity and to improve selectivity we decided to synthesize 5'-O-ester prodrugs of S²FLT.

SYNTHESIS

A new procedure, based on transformation of the known compound 1-(3-O-methanosulphonyl-5-O-trityl-2-deoxy-β-D-*threo*-ribofuranosyl)thymine in four steps, was applied to the synthesis of S²FLT. Ethoxylation of position 2 of thymine ring of 1-(3-O-methanesulphonyl-5-O-trityl-2-deoxy-β-D-*threo*-ribofuranosyl)thymine with simultaneous inversion of *erythro-3'*-hydroxyl to *threo* configuration lead to 1-(5-O-trityl-2-deoxy-β-D-*threo*-pentofuranosyl)-2-O-ethylthymine. [4] The latter compound was easy transformed into 1-(5-O-trityl-2-deoxy-β-D-*threo*-pentofuranosyl)-2-thiothymine with the use of hydrogen sulfide in the presence of tetramethylguanidine. Fluorination of the 2-thio derivative with DAST gave 1-(5-O-trityl-2,3-dideoxy-3-fluoro-β-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)-2-thiothymine. Deprotection of the tritylated compound with the use of 80% AcOH led to S²FLT with spectral properties identical with those previously described. [1]

i: ROH, oxalyl chloride, DMAP

Scheme 1. Preparation of 5'-O-myristoilated analogues of S²FLT.

S²FLT was then esterified on its 5'-hydroxyl group using a variety of myristic acid analogues in the presence of oxalyl chloride and DMAP to afford the corresponding esters 1–6 (Sch. 1).

BIOLOGICAL REULTS

Preliminary tests of antiviral activity in vitro were carried out using the syncytia-inducing laboratory HIV-1 (cat#3) strain and MT-2 cells. Preliminary investigation

Table 1. Half-life for in vitro enzymatic hydrolysis of 5'-O-myristoyl derivatives of S²FLT.

Compound	Porcine liver esterase, t _{1/2} (min)
1	25
2	2
3	10
4	10
5	10
6	> 60

of antiviral properties of the compounds 1–6 shows that 5′-O-myristoylated S²FLT derivatives 2 and 3 are the most potent inhibitors of HIV-1 and exhibit ca. ten times higher anti-HIV-1 activity and higher therapeutic index than their mother nucleoside S²FLT.

All derivatives are good substrates for porcine liver esterase with enzymatic hydrolysis half-life $(t_{1/2})$ 2–25 min (Table 1).

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