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Synthesis and Anti-HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase Activity of Triphosphates of Penciclovir and β-D-Dioxolane-Guanine

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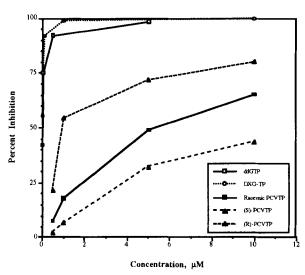
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Abstract The synthesis of R- and S-9-(4-Hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-but-1-yl)guanine (PCV) and (-)- β -D-dioxolane-guanine (DXG) triphosphate and their enzyme inhibitory activity is descibed.

Penciclovir (PCV) and (-)- β -D-dioxolane-guanine (DXG) are selective antiviral agents against certain herpesviruses and human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV), respectively. The triphosphate forms inhibit viral replication by acting as substrates for viral polymerases. To test the activity of nucleotide analogues against HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) in vitro, the suitable triphosphates were synthesized.



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Phosphorylation of *O*-monoisobutyryl-PCV (R-, S- or racemic form) with 2-chloro-4H-1,2,3dioxaphosphorin-4-one followed by reaction with tri-nbutylammonium pyrophosphate, oxidation,² and removal of isobutyryl protection produced the desired PCVtriphosphates. Similarly DXGtriphosphate was synthesized. Enzymatic assays using a poly(rC)_n.oligo(dG)₁₂₋₁₈ template primer revealed potent activity of PCV- and DXG-triphosphates against HIV-1 RT.

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