

Ribonucleotide reductase enzyme (RNR) inhibitors as antileukemic and/or antiviral 2'-Deoxymethylene Nucleosides. 1Dept. of Pharm. Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Industries, Future University, Cairo, Egypt. 12311.

khairia M. Youssef

Professor of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Abstract

In order to improve the antitumor and/or antiviral activities of existing nucleoside analogs, eight new compounds (9a,b, 14a,b, 15a,b and 16a,b) were designed and synthesized. Halogen atom were incorporated at the 2-position of the purine base to render the amino group at the 6-position less susceptible to metabolism by adenosine deaminase. A methylene group was introduced at the 2'-position following the lead of nucleoside antibiotics angustmycin A and neplanocin A. The two key intermediates 9a and 9b were prepared from guanosine after protection of the 3' and 5' hydroxyl groups and oxidation of the 2' hydroxyl group to the corresponding carbonyl group using swern method. The conversion of the carbonyl group to the methylene function was carried out by applying wittig reaction conditions. The final compounds 14 a,b, 15 a,b, 16 a,b were prepared by means of nonaqueous diazotization of 9a and 9b. The prepared compounds were subjected to in vitro antileukemic and antiviral activity upon a new L1210 cell line that is doubly resistant to both hydroxyurea and deoxyadenosine which was grown and characterized. The new compounds showed potent antileukemic activity.

Future Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences(FJPS), Cairo, Egypt (2014) In Press. - 2014, January