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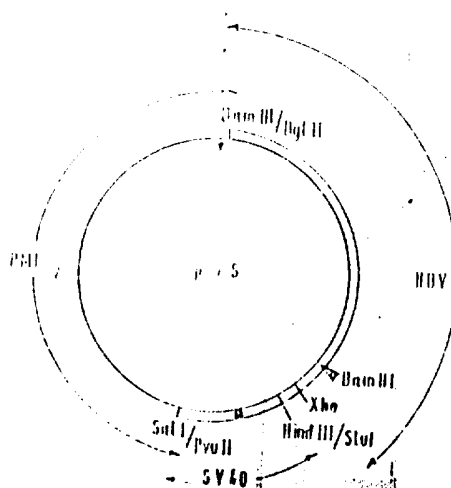
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(57) Abstract:

This invention relates to certain 6-substituted 2',3'-dideoxypurine nucleosides and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof and their use in the treatment and prophylaxis of HIV infections. Also provided are pharmaceutical formulations and processes for the production of the compounds according to the invention.

FIG. 1



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(56) Documents cited: EP 0 206 497 EP 0 216 511

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Therapeutic Nucleosides

The present invention relates to 6-substituted 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides, pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, and their use in therapy, particularly for the treatment or prophylaxis of certain viral infections.

AIDS is an immunosuppressive or immunodestructive disease that predisposes subjects to fatal opportunistic infections. Characteristically, AIDS is associated with a progressive depletion of T-cells, especially the helper-inducer subset bearing the OKT⁴ surface marker.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) has been reproducibly isolated from patients with AIDS or with the symptoms that frequently precede AIDS. HIV is cytopathic and appears to preferentially infect and destroy T-cells bearing the OKT⁴ marker, and it is now generally recognized that HIV is the etiological agent of AIDS.

Since the discovery that HIV is the etiological agent of AIDS, numerous proposals have been made for anti-HIV chemotherapeutic agents that may be effective in treating AIDS sufferers. Thus, for example, European Patent Specification No. 196185 describes 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (which has the approved name zidovudine), its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and their use in the treatment of human retrovirus infections including AIDS and associated clinical conditions.

European Patent Publication No. 0206497 relates generally to purine nucleosides for use in the treatment of HIV infections and related conditions. In particular this publication discloses 2,6-diaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside for the treatment of HIV infections.

We have now discovered that certain 6-substituted 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides, as referred to below, are useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of viral infections, particularly retroviral infections and especially AIDS.

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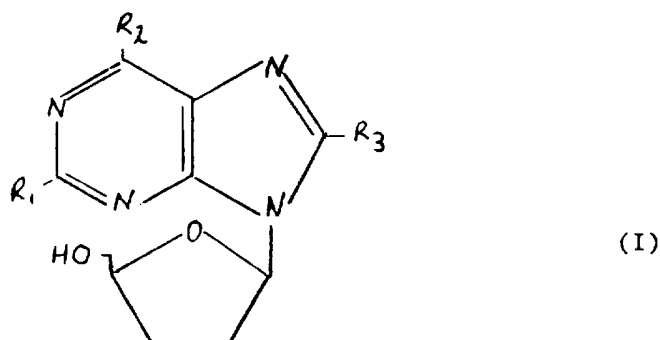
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Certain 6-substituted purine nucleosides have previously been described, and in particular 6-methylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside, described hereinafter for its use in the treatment of HIV infections and related conditions, has been disclosed in Bioorg Khim 9(1) 52-59 (1983).

In a first aspect of the present invention, there are provided novel 6-substituted 2',3'- dideoxynucleosides having the following general formula (I)



(I)

wherein R₁ represents hydrogen or amino; and R₂ represents halogen (e.g. chlorine), C₁₋₆ alkoxy (e.g. propyloxy or isopropoxy), optionally substituted for example by C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl (e.g. cyclopropylmethoxy); C₃₋₈ cycloalkyloxy (e.g. cyclobutyloxy or cyclopentyloxy); aryloxy (e.g. phenyloxy), aralkyl (e.g. benzyl) or aralkyloxy (e.g. benzyloxy) in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen; C₃₋₆ cycloalkylthio; C₁₋₆ alkylthio; arylthio, or aralkylthio in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy, or halogen; or R₂ represents a heterocyclic group containing an oxygen atom or one or two nitrogen atoms, and 3-7 carbon atoms with optional double bonds in the ring (e.g. piperidino, pyrrolidino or furfuryl) optionally containing a sulphur and/or oxygen heteroatom and optionally substituted on the ring by one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen groups, C₃₋₆ cycloalkylthio, aralkylthio in which the aryl may be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen; or R₂ represents an imidazolylthio group in which the imidazolyl moiety may be substituted with lower alkyl and/or C-substituted with nitro;

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or R_2 represents an amino group which is mono- or di-substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g. methyl or ethyl), C_{1-6} alkoxy (e.g. methoxy), hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g. hydroxyethyl) and/or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl (e.g. cyclopropyl or cyclopentyl), aryl (e.g. phenyl), aralkyl (e.g. benzyl) in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen, allyl optionally substituted with mono- or di-alkyl or alkoxy groups (e.g. dimethylallyl); and R_3 represents hydrogen or amino, and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof other than the compounds of formula (I) in which R_1 and R_3 represent hydrogen and R_2 represents a methoxy, methylthio or methylamino. Examples of substituted amino groups represented by R_2 in formula (I) include ethylamino, ethylmethylamino, cyclopropylamino and isopropylamino.

The above references to "lower alkyl" denote groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms preferably methyl or ethyl. The references to halogen include chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, chlorine and iodine being particularly preferred.

Preferred classes of the compounds of formula (I) include those in which R_1 and R_3 represent hydrogen and R_2 represents a substituted amino group, for example a mono- C_{3-6} cycloalkylamino group, a mono- or di- C_{1-6} alkylamino group or a heterocyclic group such as piperidino or pyrrolidino.

The following compounds are preferred compounds of the present invention:-

1. 6-N-Piperidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
2. 6-Chloropurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
3. 6-Ethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
4. 6-Ethylmethylamino-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
5. 6-Iodopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
6. 6-Cyclopropylmethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
7. 6-Isopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
8. Thiamiprine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside



9. 2-Amino-6-n-propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
10. 6-Ethylthiopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
11. 2-Amino-6-benzylthiopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
12. 6-Ethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
13. 6-Dimethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
14. 6-Hydroxyethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
15. 6-Cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
16. 6-Cyclopentylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
17. 2-Amino-6-methoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
18. 6-n-Propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
19. 6-n-Butoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
20. 6-Cyclopropylmethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
21. 6-Cyclopentylloxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
22. 6-Cyclohexylloxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
23. 6-Cyclobutylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
24. 6-Diethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
25. 6-Pyrrolidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
26. 6-Morpholinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
27. 6-y,y-Dimethylallylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
28. 6-Furfurylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
29. 6-Benzylmercaptapurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
30. 6-Anilinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
31. 2-Amino-6-ethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
32. 2,6,8-Triaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
33. 2-Amino-6-benzylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
34. 2-Amino-6-cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
35. 2-Amino-6-methylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
36. 2-Amino-6-n-propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
37. 6-Benzylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
38. 6-Isopropoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
39. 6-Propylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
40. 6-Cyclohexylamino-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
41. 6-Methylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

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Compounds 1, 6, 13, 15, 16, 25 and 41 above are particularly preferred on account of their surprisingly high anti-HIV activity.

The compounds of formula (I) above and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, also including the compound of formula (I) in which R_1 is hydrogen and R_2 is methylamino, referred to in the above Bioorg. Khim reference, are hereinafter referred to as the compounds according to the invention.

In one aspect of the invention there are provided the compounds according to the invention for use in medical therapy particularly for the treatment or prophylaxis of retroviral infections.

Examples of retroviral infections which may be treated or prevented in accordance with the invention include human retroviral infections such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), HIV-2 and Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus (HTLV) e.g. HTLV-I or HTLV-IV infections. The compounds according to the invention are especially useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS and related clinical conditions such as AIDS-related complex (ARC), progressive generalised lymphadenopathy (PGL), AIDS-related neurological conditions, such as multiple sclerosis or tropical paraparesis, anti-HIV antibody-positive and HIV-positive conditions, Kaposi's sarcoma and thrombocytopenia purpura. The compounds may also be used in the treatment or prevention of psoriasis.

In a further aspect of the present invention there is included:-

- a) A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of retroviral infections which comprises treating the subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to the invention.
- b) Use of a compound according to the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of any of the above-mentioned infections or conditions.

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By "a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" is meant any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or salt of such ester, of a compound according to the invention or any other compound which, upon administration to the recipient, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound according to the invention, or an antivirally active metabolite or residue thereof.

Preferred esters of the compounds of the invention include carboxylic acid esters in which the non-carbonyl moiety of the ester grouping is selected from straight or branched chain alkyl e.g. n-propyl, t-butyl, n-butyl, alkoxyalkyl (e.g. methoxymethyl), aralkyl (e.g. benzyl), aryloxyalkyl (e.g. phenoxymethyl), aryl (e.g. phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy); sulphonate esters such as alkyl- or aralkylsulphonyl (e.g. methanesulphonyl); amino acid esters (e.g. L-valyl or L-isoleucyl); and mono-, di- or tri-phosphate esters.

With regard to the above-described esters, unless otherwise specified, any alkyl moiety present advantageously contains 1 to 18 carbon atoms, particularly 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Any aryl moiety present in such esters advantageously comprises a phenyl group.

Any reference to any of the above compounds also includes a reference to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds according to the invention and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof include base salts, eg derived from an appropriate base, such as alkali metal (e.g. sodium), alkaline earth metal (e.g. magnesium) salts, ammonium and NX_4^+ (wherein X is C₁₋₄ alkyl). Physiologically acceptable salts of a hydrogen atom or an amino group include salts of organic carboxylic acids such as acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, isethionic, lactobionic and succinic acids; organic sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic and p-toluenesulfonic acids and inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, sulfuric, phosphoric and sulfamic acids. Physiologically acceptable salts of a compound with a hydroxy group include the anion of

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said compound in combination with a suitable cation such as Na^+ , NH_4^+ , and NX_4^+ (wherein X is a C_{1-4} alkyl group).

Specific examples of pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of the compound of formula (I) that may be used in accordance with the present invention include the monosodium salt and the following 5' esters: monophosphate; disodium monophosphate; diphosphate; triphosphate; acetate; 3-methyl-butyrate; octanoate; palmitate; 3-chloro benzoate; benzoate; 4-methyl benzoate; hydrogen succinate; pivalate; propionate; valerate and mesylate.

The above compounds according to the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives may be employed in combination with other therapeutic agents for the treatment or prophylaxis of the above infections or conditions. Examples of such further therapeutic agents include agents that are effective for the treatment or prophylaxis of HIV infections or associated conditions such as 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (zidovudine), other 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides such as 2',3'-dideoxycytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy adenosine and 2',3'-dideoxyinosine, acyclic nucleosides (eg acyclovir), interferons such as α -interferon, renal excretion inhibitors such as probenecid, nucleoside transport inhibitors such as dipyridamole, as well as immunomodulators such as interleukin II and granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factors. The component compounds of such combination therapy may be administered simultaneously, in either separate or combined formulations, or at different times, e.g. sequentially such that a combined effect is achieved.

The compounds according to the invention, also referred to herein as the active ingredient, may be administered for therapy by any suitable route including oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal). It will be appreciated that the preferred route will vary with the condition and age of the recipient, the nature of the infection and the chosen active ingredient.

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In general a suitable dose will be in the range of 3.0 to 120 mg per kilogram body weight of the recipient per day, preferably in the range of 6 to 90 mg per kilogram body weight per day and most preferably in the range 15 to 60 mg per kilogram body weight per day. The desired dose is preferably presented as two, three, four, five, six or more sub-doses administered at appropriate intervals throughout the day. These sub-doses may be administered in unit dosage forms, for example, containing 10 to 1500 mg, preferably 20 to 1000 mg, and most preferably 50 to 700 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form.

Ideally, the active ingredient should be administered to achieve peak plasma concentrations of the active compound of from about 1 to about 75 μ M, preferably about 2 to 50 μ M, most preferably about 3 to about 30 μ M. This may be achieved, for example, by the intravenous injection of a 0.1 to 5% solution of the active ingredient, optionally in saline, or orally administered as a bolus containing about 1 to about 100 mg/kg of the active ingredient. Desirable blood levels may be maintained by a continuous infusion to provide about 0.01 to about 5.0 mg/kg/hour or by intermittent infusions containing about 0.4 to about 15 mg/kg of the active ingredient.

While it is possible for the active ingredient to be administered alone it is preferable to present it as a pharmaceutical formulation. The formulations of the present invention comprise at least one active ingredient, as defined above, together with one or more acceptable carriers thereof and optionally other therapeutic agents. Each carrier must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not injurious to the patient. Formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Such methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the

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active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then if necessary shaping the product.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste.

A tablet may be made by compression or moulding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder (e.g. povidone, gelatin, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, disintegrant (e.g. sodium starch glycollate, cross-linked povidone, cross-linked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose) surface-active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient therein using, for example, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in varying proportions to provide the desired release profile. Tablets may optionally be provided with an enteric coating, to provide release in parts of the gut other than the stomach. This is particularly advantageous for purine nucleoside derivatives as such compounds are susceptible to acid hydrolysis.

Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising the active ingredient in a flavoured basis, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert basis such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a suitable liquid carrier.

Formulations for rectal administration may be presented as a suppository with a suitable base comprising for example cocoa butter or a salicylate.

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Formulations suitable for vaginal administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or spray formulations containing in addition to the active ingredient such carriers as are known in the art to be appropriate.

Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose sealed containers, for example, ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described.

Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing a daily dose or unit, daily sub-dose, as herein above recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of an active ingredient.

The compounds according to the invention may also be presented for use in the form of veterinary formulations, which may be prepared, for example, by methods that are conventional in the art.

It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above the formulations of this invention may include other agents conventional in the art having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example, those suitable for oral administration may include such further agents as sweeteners, thickeners and flavouring agents.

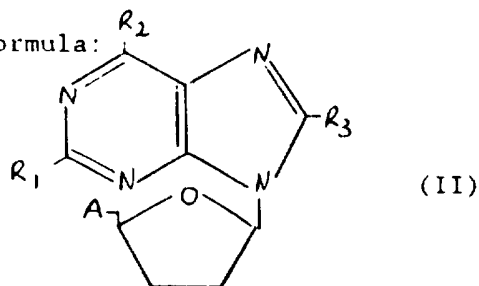
The present invention further includes a process for the preparation of a compound according to the invention and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof which comprises either:

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(A) reacting a compound of formula:



(wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as hereinbefore defined and A represents a precursor group for the hydroxy group, or for a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative group thereof) with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the corresponding desired group; or

(B) reacting a purine base of formula



(wherein B is the required purine moiety of a compound according to the invention).

or a functional equivalent thereof, with a compound serving to introduce the desired ribofuranosyl ring at the 9- position of the purine base of formula (III);

and thereafter, or simultaneously therewith, effecting one or more of the following optional conversions:-

- (i) when a compound of formula (I) is formed, converting it into a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof,
- (ii) when a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of a compound of formula (I) is formed, converting the said derivative into a compound of formula (I), or a different derivative thereof.

In the above-described process according to the invention, it will be appreciated that the precursor compounds of formula (I) as well as the above-mentioned agents and conditions, will be selected from those that are known in the art of nucleoside synthetic chemistry. Examples of such

conversion procedures are described hereinafter for guidance and it will be understood that they can be modified in conventional manner depending on the desired compound of formula (I). In particular, where a conversion is described which would otherwise result in the undesired reaction of labile groups then such groups may be protected in conventional manner, with subsequent removal of the protecting groups after completion of the conversion.

With regard to process (A), A may represent a protected hydroxy group e.g. an ester grouping of the type referred to above in relation to formula (I) particularly acetoxy, or an ether group such as a trialkylsilyloxy group, e.g. t-butyltrimethylsilyloxy or an aralkoxy group e.g. triphenylmethoxy. Such groups may be converted for example by hydrolysis to the desired hydroxy group or, by transesterification, to an alternative ester group.

With regard to process (B), this may be effected for example by treating an appropriate purine base of formula (III) or a salt or protected derivative thereof, with 3'-deoxythymidine for example in the presence of the appropriate pentosyl transferring enzyme.

A compound of formula (I) may be converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable phosphate or other ester by reaction with respectively a phosphorylating agent, e.g. POCl_3 or an appropriate esterifying agent, e.g. an acid halide or anhydride. The compound of formula (I), including esters thereof, may be converted into pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in conventional manner, e.g. by treatment with an appropriate base. An ester or salt of a compound of formula (I) may be converted into the parent compound, e.g. by hydrolysis.

The following Examples are intended for illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. The term 'active ingredient' as used in the Examples means a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

Example 1

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6-N-Piperidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-N-Piperidinopurine (2.41 mmol, 0.5g, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO) was dissolved in 10ml of dimethylsulfoxide with heat. After cooling to room temperature 3'-deoxythymidine (3.62mmol, 0.82g)(Howitz,J.P. et al, J. Org. Chem. 31, 205 (1966)) was added along with 30ml of 10mM potassium phosphate buffer with a pH of 6.8 containing 0.04% potassium azide.

Purified thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 l. U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 l. U.) (Krenitsky T.A. et al, Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) adsorbed onto 10ml of DEAE cellulose (Whatman) were added, and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 8 hours the reaction was filtered, and the filtrate was applied to a series of coupled columns. The initial column contained AG1 X2 hydroxide resin (2.5 x 10cm) while the second column was filled with Amberlite XAD-2 resin (2.5 x 20cm). After sample application, the columns were washed with a large volume of water and the product was eluted with methanol. After removal of the solvent and redissolving in chloroform:methanol (9:1, v/v), additional chromatography was performed on a column containing silica gel (5 X 20cm). The mobile phase was chloroform:methanol (9:1, v/v). Product containing fractions were combined, redissolved in ethanol, and filtered through a 0.22 μ filter. The ethanol was evaporated, and the product was redissolved in water. After lyophilization, the 6-N-piperidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (0.265g) analyzed as a 0.1 hydrate containing 0.3 ethanol.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.3 C_2H_6O$:

Calcd.: C, 58.74; H, 7.27; N, 21.96

Found: C, 58.86; H, 7.14; N, 21.82

NMR: δ 8.36 (s, 1 H, H₈), 8.19 (s, 1 H, H₂), 6.23(dd, 1 H, H₁), 5.01 (t, 1 H, J = 5.54, OH₅), 4.12 (m, 3 H, H₄, CH₂), 3.52 (m, 2 H, H₅), 2.37 (m, 2 H, H₂), 2.04 (m, 2 H, H₃), 1.61 (b, 2 H, CH₂).

Example 26-Chloropurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

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The synthesis of 6-chloropurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside was performed as described in Example 1 except that the 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis Mo) was dissolved in 5ml each of dimethylformamide and dimethoxyethane.

After filtering off the solids, the filtrate was reduced to ~5ml under vacuum then dissolved in 100ml water. This material was chromatographed on a 2.5 X 20 cm column containing XAD-2 resin. After washing this column with 500ml of water, the product was eluted with methanol. Product containing fractions were combined and 20ml of dry silica gel added. All solvent was removed under vacuum. The dry silica gel was applied to the top of a silica gel column equilibrated with chloroform:methanol (9:1, v/v). Product containing fractions free of deoxythymidine were combined, and after removal of the solvent under vacuum, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, filtered, then dissolved in water and lyophilized. This material was further purified by chromatography on a column containing Polygosil C₁₈ resin in methanol:water (8:2, v/v). After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the product was dissolved in water and lyophilized yielding 0.199g of 6-chloropurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (mp = 100°C).

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₁ClN₄O₂:

Calcd.: C, 47.16; H, 4.35; N, 22.00; Cl, 13.92

Found: C, 47.10; H, 4.35 N, 21.94; Cl, 13.86

Example 3

6-Ethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Ethylaminopurine (prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis Mo) by the amino group of ethylamine) (2.69mmol, 0.5g) and 3'-deoxythymidine (Horwitz, J.P. et al, J.Org.Chem., 31 205 (1966)) (3.33mmol, 0.755g) were combined along with 50ml of 10mM potassium phosphate buffer with a pH of 6.8, containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (400 I. U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (700 I. U.) were added and the suspension was

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stirred at 37°C. After 48 hours an additional 700 units of purine nucleoside phosphorylase and 400 units of thymidine phosphorylase were added, and the reaction was stirred at 37°C. Five days later the reaction was filtered, and the filtrate was applied to a column containing AG-1 X2 hydroxide resin (2.5 x 10cm). The product was eluted with a water wash and chromatographed on Amberlite XAD-2 resin (2.5 x 20cm). After sample application, this column was washed with a large volume of water. The product was eluted with methanol. After removal of the solvent, the product was redissolved in water and acetone then lyophilized yielding 0.299g of 6-ethylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed for 0.2 water and 0.1 acetone (mp = < 30°C, $[\alpha]_{20}^{\circ}\text{C} = -29.45^{\circ}\text{C}$ (0.5, DMF)).

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2 \cdot 0.2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 0.1 \text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$:

Calcd.: C, 54.17; H, 6.64; N, 25.68

Found: C, 54.13; H, 6.69; N, 25.75

Example 4

6-Ethylmethylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

The procedure for the synthesis of 6-ethylmethylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside was identical to Example 2. The reaction was filtered and the filtrate applied to a Dowex-1-hydroxide column (2.5 x 10cm). The product was eluted with 90% methanol/water (v/v) and chromatographed on Amberlite XAD-2 resin (2.5 x 20cm) after removal of the solvent to ~5ml and redissolving in water (100ml). After sample application, the column was washed with a large volume of water, and the product was eluted with 95% ethanol/water (v/v). Product containing fractions were combined and 20ml of dry silica gel added. All solvent was removed under vacuum. The dried silica gel was applied to the top of a silica gel column (4.8 X 20cm) equilibrated with chloroform:methanol (98:2, v/v). Product containing fractions were combined and after removal of the solvent under vacuum, were dissolved first in ethanol and filtered. After removal of the solvent and redissolving in water, the solution was lyophilized yielding 0.3g of 6-ethylmethylamino-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranosylpurine that analyzed for a 0.05 hydrate (mp < 30°C).

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Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{19}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.05 H_2O$:

Calcd.: C, 56.12; H, 6.92; N, 25.17

Found: C, 56.12; H, 6.94; N, 25.14

NMR: δ 8.36 (s, 1 H, H_8), 8.19 (s, 1 H, H_2), 6.23 (dd, 1 H, H_1), 5.05 (t, 1H, J = 5.58, OH_5'), 4.09 (m, 1, H, H_4), 4.08 (m, 2 H, CH_2), 3.51 (m, 2 H, H_5'), 3.33 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 2.41 (m, 2 H, H_2), 2.03 (m, 2 H, H_3), 1.14 (t, 3 H, J = 7.01, CH_3).

Example 5

6-Iodopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Iodopurine (0.624g 2.54mmol, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.71g, 3.13mmol) (Horwitz, J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31,205 (1966)) were combined with 700ml 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer with a pH of 6.8, containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (2,000 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (7,000 I. U.) (Krenitsky T.A., et al., Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 48 hours the reaction was filtered, and the filtrate was dried under vacuum. The resulting residue was dissolved in 95% ethanol/water (v/v), and after adding ~20ml silica gel, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The dried silica was applied to the top of a silica gel column (2.8 X 50cm) and the product eluted with chloroform/methanol (95:5, v/v). Fractions containing only product were combined, and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was redissolved in ethanol and filtered through a 0.22 μ filter. After removing most of the ethanol and adding ~25ml of water, the material was lyophilized yielding 0.088g of 6-iodopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.2 hydrate (mp = 151-153°C).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{11}N_4O_2 \cdot 0.2 H_2O$:

Calcd.: C, 35.15; H, 3.46; N, 15.77

Found: C, 35.31; H, 3.31 N, 15.83

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Example 66-Cyclopropylmethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclopropylmethylaminopurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO) by the amino group on cyclopropylmethylamine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO).

6-Cyclopropylmethylaminopurine (2.64 mmol 0.50 g) was dissolved in 5 ml of dimethylformamide. After cooling to room temperature 3'-deoxythymidine (3.98 mmol, 0.90 g) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* **31**, 205 (1966)) was added along with 30 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer with a pH of 6.8 containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 I.U) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 I.U) (Krenitsky T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry* **20**, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) absorbed onto 10 ml DEAE cellulose (Whatman) were added, and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 8 hours the reaction was filtered, and the filtrate was applied to a series of coupled columns. The initial column contained AG1-X2 resin (OH-form), 2.5 x 10 cm, while the second column contained Amberlite XAD-2 resin, 2.5 x 20 cm. After sample application, the columns were washed with 500 ml water and the product was eluted with methanol. The product was then flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 5 x 20 cm, with a mixture of chloroform:methanol (9:1, v/v). Solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the product gum was transferred in acetone to a vial. Lyophilisation yielded 0.588 g of 6-cyclopropylmethy laminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed for 0.15 water and 0.15 acetone.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{19}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.15 H_2O \cdot 0.15 C_3H_6O$:

Calcd.: C, 57.71; H, 6.77; N, 23.29

Found: C, 57.73; H, 6.94; N, 23.39

Example 76-Isopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

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The synthesis of 6-isopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside was performed as described in Example 1 except that 6-isopropylaminopurine (prepared from 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO) and isopropylamine) was dissolved in 5ml each of dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfoxide.

After lyophilization, the 6-isopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (0.502g) analyzed for 0.2 hydrate (mp = 55-57°C).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{19}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.2 H_2O$:

Calcd.: C, 55.58; H, 6.96; N, 24.93

Found: C, 55.54; H, 6.96; N, 25.01

Example 8

Thiamiprine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

Thiamiprine (Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park NC) (0.5g) was dissolved in 2.5ml dimethylsulfoxide and 15ml dimethoxyethane and combined with 3'-deoxythymidine (0.8g) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org. Chem, 31, 205, (1966)) in 30ml potassium phosphate pH 6.8. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (1600 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (70,000 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., et al., Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 96 hours the reaction was filtered and the volume reduced in vacuo to a syrup. Water (25ml) was added and the solution stored overnight at 3°C. The precipitate was collected by filtration, suspended in 5ml dimethylformamide and filtered. To the filtrate was added 15ml methanol, and the solution was stored at -20°C. After 5 days the solids were collected by filtration, dissolved in 65% methanol/water (v/v) and chromatographed on a AG-1 X2 hydroxide resin. The product was eluted with 65% methanol/water (v/v). After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the solids were dissolved in 20ml chloroform/methanol (9:1) and chromatographed on a bed of silica gel (3 x 50cm) equilibrated with chloroform/methanol (9:1, v/v). Product containing fractions were combined and the solvent removed under vacuum. The residual

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silica gel was removed from the product by dissolving in 95% ethanol/water (v/v) and filtering through a 0.22 μ filter. The ethanol was evaporated off and ~200ml water were added. The resulting suspension was lyophilized yielding 0.056g Thiamiprine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.4 hydrate containing 0.7 equivalents of methanol (mp = 130°C, partial melting at 110°C).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{16}N_8O_4 \cdot 0.4 H_2O \cdot 0.7 CH_4O$:

Calcd.: C, 41.84; H, 4.68; S, 7.60; N, 26.55

Found: C, 41.93; H, 4.43; S, 7.48; N, 26.34

Example 9

2-Amino-6-n-propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-n-propoxypurine (prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 2-amino-6-chloropurine (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee WI) by the alkoxy anion formed between sodium hydride and propanol) (0.21g) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.29g) (Horwitz J.P. *et al.*, J.Org. Chem. 31, 205 (1966)) were combined in 100ml potassium phosphate, pH 6.8, with 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (1200 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (8400 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 48 hours the reaction was filtered, and the filtrate was chromatographed on a column containing AG-1 X2 hydroxide resin (2 X 5cm). The product was eluted with 90% methanol/water (v/v). The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was dissolved in methanol. 10mls of dry silica gel were added, and the methanol was removed under vacuum. The dried silica gel was applied to a silica gel column (2.5 X 30cm) equilibrated in chloroform/methanol (9:1, v/v). This was also the eluting solvent. Fractions containing only product were combined and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residual silica gel was removed, and the product was dried as described in Example 8. This yielded 0.132g of 2-amino-6-n-propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.2 hydrate (mp = 70°C).

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Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{19}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.2 H_2O$:

Calcd.: C, 52.91; H, 6.56; N, 23.73

Found: C, 52.52; H, 6.62; N, 23.49

Example 10:

6-Ethylthiopurine-9- β -D-2'.3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Ethylthiopurine (5.5 mmoles, 1g) obtained from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO and 3'-deoxythymidine (4.47 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, **31**, 205 (1966)) were suspended in 50 ml of a 15 mM potassium phosphate solution with a pH of 7.2. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (7890 I. U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (1980 I. U.) (Krenitsky T.A., *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, **20** 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension stirred at 35°C. After 144 hours the reaction was filtered and the filtrate stored at -20°C. After thawing, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 10.7 with ammonium hydroxide and chromatographed on a column containing Dowex-1-formate resin (2.5 x 8 cm). This column was eluted with 30% n-propanol/water (v/v). Fractions containing product were combined and the solvent removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in 30% n-propanol/water (v/v) and chromatographed on a column containing BioRad P-2 (5 x 90 cm). The product was eluted from the column with 30% n-propanol/water (v/v). Product containing fractions were combined and the solvent removed under vacuum yielding 0.427g of 6-ethylthiopurine-9- β -D-2'.3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.5 hydrate. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{12}H_{16}N_4O_2 \cdot 0.5 H_2O$:

Calcd: C, 49.81; H, 5.92; N, 19.36; s, 11.44

Found C, 49.63; H, 5.95; N, 19.28; s, 11.06

NMR data: δ 8.71 (s, 1H, H_8), 8.67 (s, 1H, H_2), 6.33 (t, 1H, H_1'), 4.1 (m, 2H, OH, H_4'), 3.4-3.6 (m, 2H, $5'CH_2$), 1.8-2.4 (m, 4H, $2'$ and $3'CH_2$), 1.5' (t, 3H, CH_3).

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Example 112-Amino-6-Benzylthiopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-benzylthiopurine (1.9 mmoles, 0.5 g) obtained from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO and 3'-deoxythymidine (2.0 mmoles, 0.543 g) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* **31** 205 (1966)) were dissolved in 20 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7, containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (2,000 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (2,900 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, **20**, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After three days, 80 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7, were added. One day later the reaction was filtered. The cake was dissolved in 90% methanol/water (v/v), filtered, and the filtrate was chromatographed on a 2.5 x 10 cm column containing Dowex-1-hydroxide. The product was eluted from the column with 90% methanol/water (v/v). Product containing fractions were combined and after lyophilization yielded 0.086g of 2-amino-6-benzylthiopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{17}H_{19}SH_5O_2$: C, 57.13; H, 5.36; N, 19.59; S 8.97

Found: C, 57.02; H, 5.39; N, 19.51; S, 8.89

NMR data: δ 8.18 (s, 1 H, H_8), 7.3 (m, 5 H, $\emptyset$), 6.6 (s, 2H, NH_2), 6.08 (dd, 1 H_1), 4.93 (b, 1 H, 5' OH), 4.45 (b, 2H, CH_2), 4.08 (m, 1H, H_4'), 3.43-3.65 (m, 2 H, 5' CH_2), 2.35 (m, 2 H, 2' CH_2), 2.0 (m, 2 H, 3' CH_2).

Example 126-Ethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Ethoxypurine (3.0 mmoles, 0.5g: Sigma Chemicals Co., St. Louis MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (3.3 mmoles, 0.75g) (Horwitz, J.P., *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* **31**, 205, (1966)) were suspended in 25ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 6.8 and containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (800 I. U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (1,200 I. U.) (Krenitsky T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, **20**, 3615, 1981 and US Patent



4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 24 hours, 85ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 6.8, were added and the reaction stirred for an additional five days at 35°C. The reaction precipitate was removed by filtration and the filtrate chromatographed on a 2.5 x 10 cm column containing Dowex-1-hydroxide. The product was eluted with 90% methanol/water (v/v) and the product containing fractions combined. After removing the solvent by vacuum, the material was dissolved in 30% n-propanol/water (v/v) and chromatographed on a 5 x 90 cm column containing BioRad P-2 resin. Product containing fractions were pooled and after lyophilization yielded 0.225g of 6-ethoxypurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxy-ribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.15 hydrate.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{17}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.15H_2O$: C, 53.98; H, 6.15; N, 20.98

Found: C, 54.05; H, 6.15; N, 20.88

NMR data: δ 8.6 (s, 1 H, H_8), 8.5 (s, 1H, H_2), 6.3 (dd, 1 H, H_1), 4.97 (t, 1 H, 5' OH), 4.6 (m, 2 H, $-CH_2-$), 4.1 (m 1 H, H_4), 3.53 (m, 2 H, 5' CH_2), 2.41 (m, 2 H, 2' CH_2), 2.03 (m, 2 H, 3' CH_2), 1.4 (t, 3 H, J=0.035 Hz, CH_3).

Example 13

6-Dimethylaminopurine-9-β-D-2'3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Dimethylaminopurine (6.13 mmoles, 1g, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (4.44 mmoles, 1g) (Horwitz, J. P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, **31**, 205 (1966) were suspended in 50ml of a 10 mM potassium phosphate solution pH 7.0 and containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (2000 I. U) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (3000 I. U.) (Krenitsky T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, **20**, 3615, (1981) and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension stirred at 35°C. After 120 hours the reaction was filtered and the filtrate chromatographed on a column containing Dowex-1-hydroxide resin (2.5 x 8 cm) with 90% methanol and water (v/v) as the eluent. Fractions containing product were combined and the solvent removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in 25 ml 30% n-propanol/water (v/v) and chromatographed on a column containing BioRad P-2 (5 x 90cm). The product was eluted with 30% n-propanol/water (v/v).

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Product containing fractions were combined and the solvent removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in 30ml de-ionized water and chromatographed on a column containing Sephadex G-10 resin (5 x 90cm). The eluent was water. Appropriate fractions were combined and after lyophilization yielded 6-dimethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.3 hydrate and (mp = 162°C).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.3H_2O$ C, 53.64; H, 6.60; N 26.06
Found: C, 53.63; H, 6.63; N, 25.8

Example 14

6-Hydroxyethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Hydroxyethylaminopurine (2.8 mmoles, 0.5g, Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (3.30 mmoles, 0.76 g) (Horwitz J.P. *et al*, J.Org. Chem., 31 205, (1966)) were suspended in 75 ml of a 10 mM potassium buffer, pH of 6.8 and containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (400 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (700 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., *et al*, *Biochemistry*, 20 3615, 1981 and U.S. Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 8 days, 600 I.U. thymidine phosphorylase and 1050 I.U. purine nucleoside phosphorylase were added. After an additional day, the reaction was filtered and the filtrate was applied to a 2.5 x 10cm column contained Dowex-1-hydroxide. The product was eluted with methanol. Product containing fractions were combined and evaporated under vacuum. The residue was then applied and eluted from a 2.5 x 50 cm silica gel column under pressure with a mixture of (8:2) chloroform: methanol. Product containing fractions were combined and after lyophilization yielded 6-hydroxyethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.65 hydrate and (mp = 153°C).

Anal Calcd. for $C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.65H_2O$:

Calcd: C, 49.53; H, 6.34; N, 24.07

Found: C, 49.85; H, 6.07; N, 23.70.

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Example 156-Cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclopropylaminopurine (prepared from 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO) and cyclopropylamine) (2.86 mmoles, 0.5 g) and 3'-deoxythymidine (4.30 mmoles, 1 g) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were dissolved in 10 ml of a 1:1 dimethylsulfoxide: N',N'-dimethylformamide mixture and further diluted with 30 ml of a 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 6.8 and containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., et al, Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) absorbed onto 10 ml of DEAE resin (Whatman) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 8 hours the reaction was filtered and the filtrate was applied to a series of coupled columns. The initial column contained Dowex-1-hydroxide (2.5 x 10 cm) while the second column was filled with Amberlite XAD-2 resin (2.5 x 20 cm). After sample application, the columns were washed with a large volume of water and the product was eluted with methanol. Product containing fractions were combined and after lyophilization yielded 0.54 g of 6-cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.55 hydrate and (mp = 63-65°C).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{17}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.55 H_2O$:

Calcd: C, 54.75; H, 6.40; N, 24.55

Found: C, 54.67; H, 6.43; N, 24.57

Example 166-Cyclopentylaminopurine- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclopentylaminopurine (prepared from 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis MO) and cyclopentylamine) (2.49 mmoles, 0.506 g) was dissolved in 5 ml N,N-dimethylformamide and 5 ml dimethylsulfoxide. 3'-deoxythymidine (3.94 mmoles, 0.894 g) (Horwitz, J.P., et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) was added

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along with 30 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8 and 0.04% potassium azide. The pH was adjusted to 6.8 with acetic acid. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., et al., Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) bound to DEAE-cellulose (Whatman) was added to the reaction mixture. The suspension was stirred at 35°C for 8 hours, filtered, and the filtrate stored overnight at -20°C. Upon thawing, the filtrate was applied to a 2.5 x 10 cm column containing Dowex-1-hydroxide resin. The product was eluted with water. Product containing fractions were combined and chromatographed on a column containing XAD-2 resin (2.5 x 20 cm). This product was eluted with 350 ml of water followed by methanol. Product containing fractions were combined and the methanol removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in water and after lyophilization, yielded 0.459 g of 6-cyclopentylaminopurine- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.05 hydrate and (mp = 88°C).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.05 H_2O$

Calcd; C, 59.21 H, 6.99; N, 23.02

Found; C, 59.24; H, 7.05; N, 22.95

Example 17

2-Amino-6-methoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside.

2-Amino-6-methoxypurine (3.0 mmoles, 0.5 g, prepared from 2-amino-6-chloropurine (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee WI) and methanol) and 3'-deoxythymidine (4.50 mmoles, 1g) (Horwitz J.P. et al., J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were dissolved in 10 ml of a 1:1 dimethylsulfoxide: N',N'-dimethylformamide mixture and further diluted with 30 ml of a 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer with a pH of 6.8 and containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 I.U) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 I.U.) (Krenitsky, et al., Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) adsorbed onto 10 ml of DEAE resin were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After 8 hours the reaction was filtered

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and the filtrate was applied to a 2.5 x 10 cm column containing Dowex-1-hydroxide. Fractions containing product were pooled and reduced to a volume of 70 mls. This sample was applied to a 2.5 x 20 cm column filled with Amberlite XAD-2 resin. The column was washed with a large volume of water and the product was eluted with methanol. Product containing fractions were combined and after lyophilization yielded 2-amino-6-methoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{11}H_{15}N_5O_3$: C, 49.81; H, 5.70; N, 26.40
Found: C, 49.70; H, 5.72; N, 26.34.

Example 18

6-n-Propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-n-Propoxypurine (0.5g, 2.8 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.96g, 4.2 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P., *et al* J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1996)) were dissolved in 5ml dimethyl sulfoxide and 5ml N,N dimethylformamide. 30ml of 10mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8, containing 0.04% potassium azide and purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 I.U.) and thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 I.U.) (Krenitsky, T.A., *et al.*, Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) absorbed onto 10ml of DEAE-cellulose resin were added and the reaction was stirred at 35°C for 7 hours. The resin was removed by centrifugation and the supernatant applied to a column of AG1-X2 (OH form), 2.5 x 10cm, coupled to a column of XAD-2, 2.5 x 20cm. The columns were washed with 500ml of water and the product was eluted with methanol. The product was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50 cm, with chloroform : methanol (9:1 v/v). Lyophilization afforded 0.554g of 6-n-propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.3 hydrate.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{13}H_{18}N_4O_3 \cdot 0.3H_2O$
Calculated : C, 55.04; H, 6.61; N, 19.75

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Found : C, 55.05; H, 6.61; N, 19.72

Example 19

6-n-Butoxypurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-n-Butoxypurine (0.5g, 2.6 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.70g, 3.1 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. *et al.*, J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were suspended in 100ml of 10mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8, containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (3,500 I.U.) and thymidine phosphorylase (800 I.U.) (Krenitsky, T.A., *et al.*, Biochemistry, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the solution was stirred at 32°C. After 7 days the reaction was filtered and the filtrate applied to a column containing AG1-X2 (OH- form), 2.5 x 10cm. Product was eluted with 90% aqueous methanol. Solvent was removed in vacuo from the product and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 2.5 x 80 cm, with chloroform : methanol (8:2, v/v). The product was dissolved in water and applied to a column containing XAD-2, 2.5 x 20cm. The column was washed with 500ml of water and then developed with methanol. Lyophilization yielded 0.276g of 6-n-butoxypurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (mp 55°C).

Analysis Calculated for C₁₄H₂₀N₄O₃

Calculated : C, 57.52; H, 6.90; N, 19.17

Found : C, 57.86; H, 7.29; N, 18.83

Example 20

6-Cyclopropylmethoxypurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclopropylmethoxypurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO) by the alkoxy anion formed between sodium hydride and cyclopropylmethyl alcohol.

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6-Cyclopropylmethoxypurine (0.505g, 26.5 mmoles) and 2',3'-dideoxy-thymidine (0.908g, 40.1 mmoles) (Horwitz *et al.*, J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Product containing fractions were flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50 cm, with acetonitrile : water (98:2, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.496g of 6-cyclopropylmethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_3$

Calculated : C, 57.92; H, 6.25; N, 19.30

Found : C, 57.99; H, 6.28; N, 19.27

Example 21

6-Cyclopentylloxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclopentylloxypurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, 31, 205 (1966)) by the alkoxy anion formed between sodium hydride and cyclopentanol.

6-Cyclopentylloxypurine (0.506g, 2.48 mmoles) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.856g, 3.78 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P., *et al.*, J.Org.Chem, 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50cm, with chloroform : methanol (95.5, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.385g of 6-cyclopentylloxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.15 hydrate.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{15}H_{20}N_4O_3 \cdot 0.15H_2O$

Calculated : C, 58.68; H, 6.66; N, 18.25

Found : C, 58.61; H, 6.53; N, 18.25

Example 22

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6-Cyclohexyloxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclohexyloxypurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO) by the alkoxy anion formed between sodium hydride and cyclohexanol.

6-Cyclohexyloxypurine (0.50g, 2.29 mmoles) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.776g, 3.42 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18 with the exception that 10ml glyme in addition to the 5ml dimethyl sulfoxide and 5ml N,N-dimethylformamide, and a total of 70 ml of 10mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8, containing 0.04% potassium azide were used. Lyophilization yielded 0.102g of 6-cyclohexyloxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (mp 105°C) that analyzed as a 0.2 hydrate.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{16}H_{22}N_4O_3 \cdot 0.2H_2O$

Calculated : C, 59.69; H, 7.01; N, 17.40

Found : C, 59.69; H, 6.93; N, 17.27

Example 23

6-Cyclobutylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclobutylaminopurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO) by the amino group on cyclobutylamine.

6-Cyclobutylaminopurine (0.510g, 2.62 mmoles) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.896g, 3.96 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J. Org. Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50cm, with chloroform : methanol (9:1, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.524g of 6-cyclobutylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (mp 96-98°C).

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Analysis Calculated for $C_{14}H_{19}N_5O_2$

Calculated : C, 58.12; H, 6.62; N, 24.20

Found : C, 58.19; H, 6.65; N, 24.16

Example 24

6-Diethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Diethylaminopurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO) by the amino group on diethylamine.

6-Diethylaminopurine (0.246g 1.28 mmoles) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.463g, 2.04 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. *et al* J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 5 x 20cm with chloroform : methanol (9:1, v/v). Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a second silica gel column, 2.5 x 50cm, with ethyl acetate. The product gum was transferred in acetone to a vial and lyophilization yielded 0.098g of 6-diethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed for 0.25 water and 0.20 acetone.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{14}H_{21}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.2C_3H_6O \cdot 0.25H_2O$

Calculated : C, 57.03; H, 7.44; N, 22.78

Found : C, 57.02; H, 7.39; N, 22.72

Example 25

6-Pyrrolidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Pyrrolidinopurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine by the amino group on pyrrolidine.

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6-Pyrrolidinopurine (0.500g, 2.64 mmol) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.901g, 3.98 mmol) (Horwitz J.P. *et al.* J. Org. Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were dissolved in 5 ml dimethyl sulfoxide and 5 ml N,N-dimethylformamide. Thirty ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8 containing 0.04% potassium azide and purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (20,000 I.U) and thymidine phosphorylase (10,000 I.U) (Krenitsky, T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) adsorbed onto 10 ml of DEAE-cellulose resin were added and the reaction was stirred at 35°C for 7 hours. The resin was removed by centrifugation and the supernatant applied to a column of AG1-X2 (OH-form), 2.5 x 10 cm, coupled to a column of XAD-2, 2.5 x 20 cm. The columns were washed with 500 ml of water and the product was eluted with methanol. Lyophilization yielded 0.385g of 6-pyrrolidinopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.05 hydrate (mp 158-159°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{14}H_{19}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.05H_2O$

Calculated : C, 57.94; H, 6.63; N, 24.13

Found : C, 57.92; H, 6.67; N, 24.11

Example 26

6-Morpholinopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Morpholinopurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 6-chloropurine (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO) by the amino group on morpholine.

6-Morpholinopurine (0.501g, 2.44 mmol) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.842g, 3.72 mmol) (Horwitz J.P. *et al.* J. Org. Chem., 31, 205, (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Lyophilization yielded 0.292g of 6-morpholinopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.2 hydrate (mp 97°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{14}H_{19}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.20H_2O$

Calculated : C, 54.43; H, 6.33; N, 22.67

Found : C, 54.48; H, 6.28; N, 22.51

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Example 276-y,y-Dimethylallylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-y,y-Dimethylallylaminopurine (0.500g, 2.46 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.752g, 3.32 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al, J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50 cm, with chloroform : methanol (95:5, v/v). Product containing fractions were then applied to an XAD-2 column, 2.5 x 20 cm, and eluted with methanol. The product gum was transferred in acetone to a vial and lyophilization yielded 0.445g of 6-y,y-dimethylallylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed for 0.45 water and 0.20 acetone.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.45H_2O \cdot 0.2C_3H_6O$

Calculated : C, 57.99; H, 7.21; N, 21.68

Found : C, 57.77; H, 6.91; N, 21.41

Example 286-Furfurylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Furfurylaminopurine (0.502g, 2.33 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.754g, 3.33 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205, (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 5 x 50 cm, with chloroform : methanol (9:1, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.303g of 6-furfurylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed as a 0.2 hydrate.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{15}H_{17}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.2H_2O$

Calculated : C, 56.49; H, 5.50; N, 21.96

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Found : C, 56.50; H, 5.53; N, 21.97

Example 29

6-Benzylmercaptapurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Benzylmercaptapurine (0.501g, 2.07 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.704g, 3.11 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205, (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) as described in Example 18 except that 10ml glyme was used to dissolve the purine base. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50 cm, with chloroform : methanol (95:5, v/v). The product was transferred in ethanol to a vial and lyophilization yielded 0.304g of 6-benzylmercaptapurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed for 0.05 water and 0.05 ethanol (mp 81-83°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{17}H_{18}N_4O_2S \cdot 0.05H_2O \cdot 0.05C_2H_6O$

Calculated : C, 59.43; H, 5.37; N, 16.21; S, 9.28

Found : C, 59.49; H, 5.38; N, 16.32; S, 9.30

Example 30

6-Anilinopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Anilinopurine (0.500g, 2.37 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.752g, 3.32 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 2.5 x 50 cm, with chloroform : methanol (95:5, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.470g of 6-anilinopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.05 hydrate (mp 170-172°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{16}H_{17}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.05H_2O$

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Calculated : C, 61.55; H, 5.52; N, 22.43

Found : C, 61.57; H, 5.55; N, 22.43

Example 31

2-Amino-6-ethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-ethoxypurine (0.5g, 2.8 mmoles prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 2-amino-6-chloropurine, (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee WI) by the alkoxy anion formed between sodium hydride and ethanol) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.950g, 4.19 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed in vacuo from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 5 x 20 cm, with chloroform : methanol (9:1, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.443g of 2-amino-6-ethoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.3 hydrate (mp 150°C, partial melt at 65°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.3H_2O$

Calculated : C, 50.63; H, 6.23; N, 24.60

Found : C, 50.77; H, 6.21; N, 24.63

Example 32

2,6,8-Triaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2,6,8-Triaminopurine (0.500g, 3.0 mmoles) (Davies, R., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta., 564(3), 448, 1979) and 3'-dideoxythymidine (1.02g, 4.50 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem. 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Lyophilization yielded 0.148g of 2,6,8-triaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed for 0.7 methanol (mp 154°C).

Analysis calculated for $C_{10}H_{15}N_7O_2 \cdot 0.7CH_4O$

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Calculated : C, 44.76; H, 6.24; N, 34.08

Found : C, 44.51; H, 5.95; N, 33.78

Example 33

2-Amino-6-benzylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-benzylaminopurine (0.2g, 0.8 mmoles prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 2-amino-6-chloropurine (Aldrich Chemical Co. Milwaukee WI) by benzylamine) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.282g, 1.2 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org.Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18 except smaller amounts of purine nucleoside phosphorylase (10,000 I.U.) and thymidine phosphorylase (5,000 I.U.) were used. Lyophilization yielded 0.182g of 2-amino-6-benzylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxy- ribofuranoside that analyzed for 0.60 methanol (mp 92-94°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{17}H_{20}N_6O_2 \cdot 0.60CH_4O$

Calculated : C, 58.78; H, 6.28; N, 23.37

Found : C, 58.60; H, 6.06; N, 23.48

Example 34

2-Amino-6-cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-cyclopropylaminopurine (0.495g, 2.1 mmoles prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 2-amino-6-chloropurine (Aldrich Chemical Co. Milwaukee WI) by cyclopropylamine) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.73g, 3.2 mmoles) (Horwitz J.P. et al J.Org. Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Lyophilization yielded 0.419g of 2-amino-6-cyclopropylamino- purine-9- β -D-2'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analyzed as a 0.3 hydrate (mp 82-84°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{13}H_{18}N_6O_2 \cdot 0.3H_2O$

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Calculated : C, 52.80; H, 6.34; N, 28.42

Found : C, 52.83; H, 6.35; N, 28.44

Example 35

2-Amino-6-methylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-methylaminopurine (0.5 g, 3.0 mmoles prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 2-amino-6-chloropurine (Aldrich Chemical Co. Milwaukee WI) by methylamine) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.893 g, 3.9 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 31, 205 (1966)) were suspended in 100 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8, containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (2,880 I U) and thymidine phosphorylase (1.200 I.U.) (Krenitsky, T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the reaction was stirred at 33°C for 72 hours. The reaction was applied to a column of AG1-X2 (OH-form) 2.5 x 10 cm, and the product eluted with 90% aqueous methanol. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 2.5 x 30 cm, with chloroform: methanol (97.3, v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.3 g. of 2-amino-6-methylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed as a 0.4 hydrate (m.p. 95°C partial melt at 75°C)

Analysis Calculated for $C_{11}H_{16}N_6O_2 \cdot 0.4H_2O$

Calculated: C, 48.66; H, 6.24; N, 30.95

Found: C, 48.57; H, 6.27; N, 30.77

Example 36

2-Amino-6-n-propoxypurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

2-Amino-6-n-propoxypurine (0.21 g, 1.1 mmoles prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group on 2-amino-6-chloropurine (Aldrich Chemical Co. Milwaukee WI) by the alkoxy anion formed between sodium hydride

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and n-propanol) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.293 g, 1.3 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 31, 205, (1966)) were suspended in 100 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 containing 0.04% potassium azide. Purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (2,880 I.U) and thymidine phosphorylase (1200 IU) (Krenitsky, T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the reaction was stirred at 33°C for 48 hours. The reaction was applied to a column of AG1-X2 (OH form) 2.5 x 5 cm, and eluted with 90% aqueous methanol. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column 2.5 x 30 cm, with chloroform: methanol (9:1 v/v). Lyophilization yielded 0.132 g, of 2-amino-6-n-propoxypurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed as a 0.2 hydrate (m.p. 70°C)

Analysis Calculated for $C_{13}H_{19}N_5O_3 \cdot 0.2H_2O$

Calculated: C, 52.59; H, 6.59; N, 23.59

Found: C, 52.52; H, 6.62; N, 24.49

Example 37

6-Benzylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Benzylaminopurine (1.0 g, 4.44 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (1.0 g, 4.4 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 31, 205, (1966)) were suspended in 50 ml of 15 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.2. Purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (2,000 I.U.) and thymidine phosphorylase (7,900 I.U.) (Krenitsky, T.A., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the reaction was stirred at 25°C. After 1 hour, 6ml of diglyme were added and the reaction was stirred at 37°C for 6 days. The reaction filtrate was adjusted to pH 10.5 with ammonium hydroxide, applied to a column of AG1-X2 (formate form), 2 x 6 cm, and the product eluted with 30% aqueous propanol. The product was then chromatographed on a P-2 column, 2.5 x 90 cm, eluted with 30% aqueous propanol and lyophilization yielded 0.063 g of 6-benzylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed as a 0.5 hydrate (m.p. 65°C).

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Analysis Calculated for $C_{17}H_{19}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$

Calculated: C, 61.06; H, 6.03; N, 20.94

Found: C, 61.29; H, 6.21; N, 20.69

Example 38

6-iso-Propoxypurine-9-β-D-2'-3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-iso-Propoxypurine (0.5 g, 2.8 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.95 g, 4.2 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 31, 205, (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH-form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* from product fractions and the residue was dissolved in 30% aqueous propanol. Chromatography on a G-10 column, 5 x 90 cm, developed with 30% aqueous propanol yielded a gum which was transferred in acetone to a lyophilisation flask. Lyophilisation yielded 0.313 g of 6-iso-propoxypurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed for 0.2 water and 0.2 acetone (m.p. 75°C).

Analysis Calculated for $C_{13}H_{18}N_4O_3 \cdot 0.2C_3H_6O \cdot 0.2H_2O$

Calculated: C, 55.65; H, 6.73; N, 19.09

Found: C, 55.65; H, 6.59; N, 19.12

Example 39

6-n-Propylaminopurine-9-β-D-2'.3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-n-Propylaminopurine (0.500 g, 2.81 mmoles, Sigma Chemicals, St. Louis, MO) and 3'-deoxythymidine (0.957 g, 4.26 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 31, 205 (1966)) were reacted and chromatographed on AG1-X2 (OH-form) and XAD-2 as described in Example 18 except than the 5ml dimethyl sulfoxide was replaced with an additional 5 ml N,N-dimethylformamide. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* from product containing fractions and the residue was flash chromatographed on a silica gel column, 3 x 50 cm, with chloroform: ethanol (9:1 v/v). Lyophilization yield 0.499 g of 6-n-propylaminopurine-9-β-D-

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2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed as a 0.7 hydrate.

Analysis Calculated for $C_{13}H_{19}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.7H_2O$

Calculated: C, 53.85; H, 7.09; N, 24.15

Found: C, 53.93; H, 7.08; N, 24.18

Example 40

6-Cyclohexylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

6-Cyclohexylaminopurine was prepared by nucleophilic displacement of the chlorine group of 6-chloropurine by cyclohexylamine.

6-Cyclohexylaminopurine (1.0 g, 5 mmoles) and 3'-deoxythymidine (2.07 g, 9.1 mmoles) (Horwitz, J.P. *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 31, 205, (1966)) were dissolved in 25 ml 2-methoxyethyl ether and 500 ml of 10 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.2. Purified purine nucleoside phosphorylase (5,000 I.U) and thymidine phosphorylase (3850, I.U.) (Krenitsky, T.A. *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the reaction was stirred at 37°C for 7 days. The reaction mixture was applied to a column of XAD-2 and washed extensively with water. Product was eluted with 90% aqueous methanol. UV absorbing fractions were pooled and applied to a column of AG1-X2 (OH-form), 2 x 12 cm, and the product was eluted with 30% aqueous methanol. The product was further chromatographed on a P-2 column, 2.5 x 90 cm, and a G-10 column, 2.5 x 90 cm, and each column was eluted with 30% aqueous propanol. Lyophilisation yielded 0.093 g of 6-cyclohexylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside (mp 70-72°C)

Analysis Calculated for $C_{16}H_{23}N_5O_2$

Calculated: C, 60.55; H, 7.30; N, 22.07

Found: C, 60.37; H, 7.39; N, 21.94

Example 41

6-Methylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside

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6-Methylaminopurine (4.31 mmoles, 1g) obtained from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO and 3'-deoxythymidine (4.40 mmoles, 1g) (Horwitz J.P. *et al*; J. Org. Chem. 31, 205(1966)) were suspended in 50ml of 10mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7, and 0.04% potassium azide. Purified thymidine phosphorylase (2,000 I.U.) and purine nucleoside phosphorylase (2,400 I.U.) (Krenitsky T.A., *et al*., *Biochemistry* 20, 3615, 1981 and US Patent 4,381,444) were added and the suspension was stirred at 35°C. After three days, the reaction was stored at -20°C. Upon thawing, the reaction was filtered and the filtrate applied to a 2.5 x 10 cm column containing Dowex-1-hydroxide. The product was eluted from the column with 90% methanol/water (v/v). Product containing fractions were combined and the solvent removed under vacuum. This material was chromatographed twice on a 5 x 90 cm column containing BioRad P-2 resin with 30% n-propanol/water (v/v). Product containing fractions were pooled, and after lyophilization yielded 0.391g of 6-methylaminopurine-9-β-D-2',3'- dideoxyribofuranoside that analysed as a 0.1 hydrate.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{11}H_{15}N_5O_2 \cdot 0.1H_2O$: C, 52.62; H, 6.10; N, 27.89

Found: C, 52.75; H, 6.16; N, 28.01

NMR data: δ 8.34 (s, 1 H₈), 8.12 (s, 1 H, H₂), 7.72 (b, 1 H, NH) 6.23 (dd, 1 H, H_{1'}), 5.06 (t, 1 H, 5' OH), 4.10 (m, 1 H, H₄), 3.58-3.69 (M, 1 H 5' CH₂), 3.45-3.55 (m, 1 H, 5' CH₂), 2.95 (b, 3H, CH₃), 2.40 (m, 2H, 2'CH₂) and 2.07 (m, 2 H, 3' CH₂).

Example 42

Tablet Formulations

The following formulations A, B and C are prepared by wet granulation of the ingredients with a solution of povidone, followed by addition of magnesium stearate and compression.

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	<u>mg/tablet</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
<u>Formulation A</u>		
(a) Active ingredient	250	250
(b) Lactose B.P.	210	26
(c) Povidone B.P.	15	9
(d) Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(e) Magnesium Stearate	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	500	300

	<u>mg/tablet</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
<u>Formulation B</u>		
(a) Active ingredient	250	250
(b) Lactose	150	-
(c) Avicel PH 101	60	26
(d) Povidone B.P.	15	9
(e) Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(f) Magnesium Stearate	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	500	300

	<u>mg/tablet</u>
<u>Formulation C</u>	
Active ingredient	100
Lactose	200
Starch	50
Povidone	5
Magnesium stearate	<u>4</u>
	359

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The following formulations, D and E, are prepared by direct compression of the admixed ingredients. The lactose in formulation E is of the direct compression type (Dairy Crest - "Zeparox").

Formulation D

	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Active ingredient	250
Pregelatinised Starch NF15	<u>150</u>
	400

Formulation E

	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Active ingredient	250
Lactose	150
Avicel	<u>100</u>
	500

Formulation F (Controlled Release Formulation)

The formulation is prepared by wet granulation of the ingredients (below) with a solution of povidone followed by the addition of magnesium stearate and compression.

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	<u>mg/tablet</u>
(a) Active ingredient	500
(b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocel K4M Premium)	112
(c) Lactose B.P.	53
(d) Povidone B.P.	28
(e) Magnesium Stearate	<u>7</u>
	700

Drug release takes place over a period of about 6-8 hours and is complete after 12 hours.

Example 43

Capsule Formulations

Formulation A

A capsule formulation is prepared by admixing the ingredients of Formulation D in Example 19 above and filling into a two-part hard gelatin capsule. Formulation B (infra) is prepared in a similar manner.

Formulation B

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
(a) Active ingredient	250
(b) Lactose B.P.	143
(c) Sodium Starch Glycollate	25
(d) Magnesium Stearate	<u>2</u>
	420



Formulation C

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
(a) Active ingredient	250
(b) Macrogol 4000 B.P.	<u>350</u>
	600

Capsules of formulation C are prepared by melting the Macrogol 4000 BP, dispersing the active ingredient in the melt and filling the melt into a two-part hard gelatin capsule.

Formulation D

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
Active ingredient	250
Lecithin	100
Arachis Oil	<u>100</u>
	450

Capsules of formulation D are prepared by dispersing the active ingredient in the lecithin and arachis oil and filling the dispersion into soft, elastic gelatin capsules.

Formulation E (Controlled Release Capsule)

The following controlled release capsule formulation is prepared by extruding ingredients a, b and c using an extruder, followed by spheronisation of the extrudate and drying. The dried pellets are then coated with release- controlling membrane (d) and filled into a two-piece, hard gelatin capsule.

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	<u>mg/capsule</u>
(a) Active ingredient	250
(b) Microcrystalline Cellulose	125
(c) Lactose B.P.	125
(d) Ethyl Cellulose	<u>13</u>
	513

Example 44

Injectable Formulation

Formulation A.

Active ingredient	0.200g
Hydrochloric acid solution, 0.1M, <u>or</u>	
Sodium hydroxide solution, 0.1M q.s. to pH	4.0 to 7.0
Sterile water q.s. to	10ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in most of the water (35°-40°C) and the pH adjusted to between 4.0 and 7.0 with the hydrochloric acid or the sodium hydroxide as appropriate. The batch is then made up to volume with the water and filtered through a sterile micropore filter into a sterile 10ml amber glass vial (type 1) and sealed with sterile closures and overseals.



Formulation B.

Active ingredient	0.125 g
Sterile, pyrogen-free, pH 7 phosphate buffer, q.s. to	25 ml

Example 45Intramuscular injection

Active ingredient	0.20 g
Benzyl Alcohol	0.10 g
Glycofurol 75	1.45 g
Water for Injection q.s. to	3.00 ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in the glycofurol. The benzyl alcohol is then added and dissolved, and water added to 3 ml. The mixture is then filtered through a sterile micropore filter and sealed in sterile 3 ml amber glass vials (type 1).

Example 46Syrup

Active ingredient	0.25 g
Sorbitol Solution	1.50 g
Glycerol	2.00 g
Sodium Benzoate	0.005 g
Flavour, Peach 17.42.3169	0.0125 ml
Purified Water q.s. to	5.00 ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in a mixture of the glycerol and most of the purified water. An aqueous solution of the sodium benzoate is then added to the solution, followed by addition of the sorbitol solution and

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finally the flavour. The volume is made up with purified water and mixed well.

Example 47

Suppository

	<u>mg/suppository</u>
Active ingredient (63 μ m)*	250
Hard Fat, BP (Witepsol H15 - Dynamit NoBel)	<u>1770</u>
	2020

*The active ingredient is used as a powder wherein at least 90% of the particles are of 63 μ m diameter or less.

One-fifth of the Witepsol H15 is melted in a steam-jacketed pan at 45°C maximum. The active ingredient is sifted through a 200 μ m sieve and added to the molten base with mixing, using a silverson fitted with a cutting head, until a smooth dispersion is achieved. Maintaining the mixture at 45°C, the remaining Witepsol H15 is added to the suspension and stirred to ensure a homogenous mix. The entire suspension is passed through a 250 μ m stainless steel screen and, with continuous stirring, is allowed to cool to 40°C. At a temperature of 38°C to 40°C, 2.02g of the mixture is filled into suitable, 2 ml plastic moulds. The suppositories are allowed to cool to room temperature.



Example 48

Pessaries

	<u>mg/pessary</u>
Active ingredient (63 μ m)	250
Anhydrate Dextrose	380
Potato Starch	363
Magnesium Stearate	<u>7</u>
	1000

The above ingredients are mixed directly and pessaries prepared by direct compression of the resulting mixture.

Antiviral Activity

6-Cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside and 6-methylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside, were tested for activity against HIV generally in accordance with the method described by Mitsuya et al, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci, USA Vol 82, pp 7096-7100, Oct. 1985 and found to have activity against HIV at concentrations of 1 μ M.

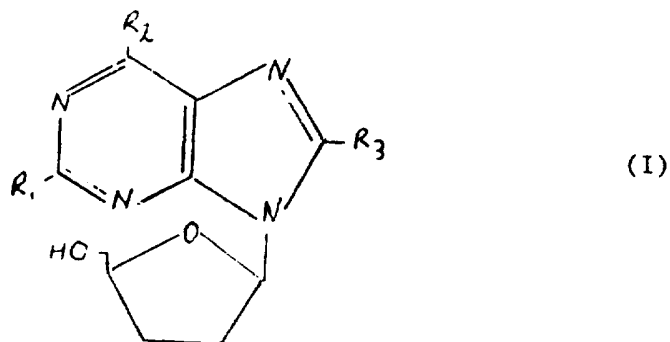
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Claims

1. A compound of formula (I)



wherein R_1 represents hydrogen or amino; and R_2 represents halogen, C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted by C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; C_{3-8} cycloalkyloxy; aryloxy, aralkyl or aralkyloxy in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen; C_{3-6} cycloalkylthio; C_{1-6} alkylthio; arylthio or aralkylthio in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy, or halogen; or R_2 represents a heterocyclic group containing an oxygen atom or one or two nitrogen atoms, and 3-7 carbon atoms with optional double bonds in the ring optionally containing a sulphur and/or oxygen heteroatom and optionally substituted on the ring by one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen groups, C_{3-6} cycloalkylthio, aralkylthio in which the aryl may be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen; or R_2 represents an imidazolylthio group in which the imidazolyl moiety may be substituted with lower alkyl and/or C-substituted with nitro; or R_2 represents an amino group which is mono- or di-substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, (hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl) and/or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen, allyl optionally substituted with mono- or di-alkyl or alkoxy groups and R_3 represents hydrogen or amino; and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, other than the compounds of formula (I) in which R_1 and R_3

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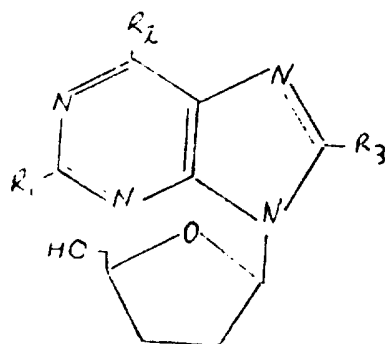
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represent hydrogen and R_2 represents a methoxy, methylthio or methylamino group.

2. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 wherein R_1 and R_3 each represent hydrogen.
3. A compound of formula (I) according to claims 1 or 2 wherein R_2 represents a mono- or di- substituted amino group.
4. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 3 wherein the amino group is mono- or di-substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl.
5. A compound of formula (I) according to claims 1 or 2 wherein R_2 represents a heterocyclic group containing a nitrogen atom and 3-7 carbon atoms.
6. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 selected from the following:
 - a) 6-N-Piperidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
 - b) 6-Cyclopropylmethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
 - c) 6-Dimethylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
 - d) 6-Cyclopropylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
 - e) 6-Cyclopentylaminopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
 - f) 6-Pyrrolidinopurine-9- β -D-2',3'-dideoxyribofuranoside
7. A compound of formula (I)A



(I)A



wherein R_1 represents hydrogen or amino; and R_2 represents halogen, C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted by C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; C_{3-8} cycloalkyloxy; aryloxy, aralkyl or aralkyloxy in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen; C_{3-6} cycloalkylthio; C_{1-6} alkylthio; arylthio or aralkylthio in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy, or halogen; or R_2 represents a heterocyclic group containing an oxygen atom or one or two nitrogen atoms, and 3-7 carbon atoms with optional double bonds in the ring optionally containing a sulphur and/or oxygen heteroatom and optionally substituted on the ring by one or more lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen groups, C_{3-6} cycloalkylthio, aralkylthio in which the aryl may be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen; , or R_2 represents an imidazolylthio group in which the imidazolyl moiety may be substituted with lower alkyl and/or C-substituted with nitro; or R_2 represents an amino group which is mono- or di-substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, HYDROXY C_{1-6} ALKYL, and/or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl in which the aryl may optionally be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy or halogen, allyl optionally substituted with mono- or di-alkyl or alkoxy groups and R_3 represents hydrogen or amino; and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, other than the compounds of formula (I) in which R_1 and R_3 represent hydrogen and R_2 represents methoxy or methylthio, for use in medical therapy.

8. A compound according to claim 7 for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of a human retrovirus infection.
9. A compound according to claim 8 for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of a Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection.
10. A compound according to claim 7 for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
11. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 comprising:

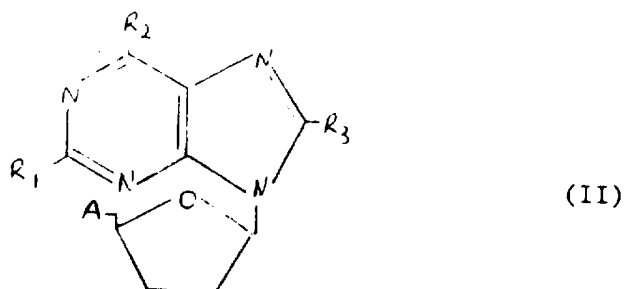
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(a) reacting a compound of formula (II)



(wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1) and A represents a precursor group for the hydroxy group, with an agent or under conditions to convert said precursor group into the desired group; or

(b) reacting a purine base of formula (III)



wherein B is a purine base according to claim 1 or a functional equivalent thereof, with a compound serving to introduce the desired dideoxyribofuranosyl ring at the 9-position of the purine base of formula (III);

and thereafter, or simultaneously therewith, effecting one or more of the following optional conversions:-

(i) when a compound of formula (I) is formed, converting it into a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

(ii) when a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of a compound of formula (I) is formed, converting the said derivative into a compound of formula (I), or a different derivative thereof.

12. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising as active ingredient a compound of formula (I)A (as defined in claim 7) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

Dated this 8th day of April 19 88

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PATENT AGENT FOR THE APPLICANT

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Abstract

This invention relates to certain 6-substituted 2',3'-dideoxypurine nucleosides and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof and their use in the treatment and prophylaxis of HIV infections. Also provided are pharmaceutical formulations and processes for the production of the compounds according to the invention.

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