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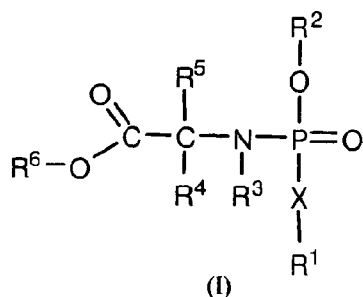
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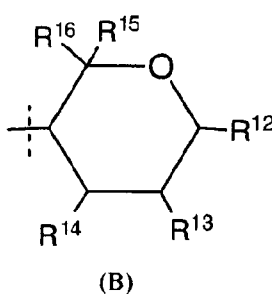
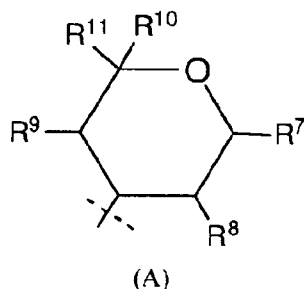
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(54) Title: PHOSPHORAMIDATES OF MONOSACCHARIDES



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates novel phosphoramidates of monosaccharides of formula (I), wherein R¹ is a monosaccharide group selected from A and B: R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵, R¹⁶ and X are as defined herein. Preferably X is -O-. The present invention also provides processes for the production of compounds of formula (I), pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, as well as to the use thereof in medical therapy, preferably in the treatment of osteoarthritis. Formula (I) wherein: R¹ is selected from A and B.





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DESCRIPTION

“PHOSPHORAMIDATES OF MONOSACCHARIDES”

5 Technical field of the invention

The present invention relates to phosphoramidates of monosaccharides, the process for preparing thereof, as well as to the use thereof in medical therapy.

Background of the invention

10 Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) is a degenerative joint disease which affects most people from 65 years of age, and which is characterized by a gradual degradation of cartilaginous tissue. In addition, changes occur in the bone, synovium and muscle. Synovial inflammation predominantly develops secondarily to pathological processes in cartilage and bone.

Osteoarthritis can frequently occur in the hand, foot, knee and hips and it mostly affects
15 only one or a few joints. It can be defined as the degeneration of hyaline articular cartilage. A secondary effect thereto is the damage of the synovial membrane and the subchondral bone (the bone in contact with the cartilage), as well as the formation of new bone at the margins of the surfaces of the joint (osteophytes).

Cartilage allows bones to move sliding over one another. It also absorbs the tension
20 caused by the physical movement. In osteoarthritis, the cartilage surface breaks and wears away, causing the bones to move against one another, causing friction, pain, tenderness, swelling and loss of movement in the joint. As time goes on the joint can be deformed.

In normal conditions, cartilage renewal is a very slow process consisting of a constant
25 synthesis (anabolism) and degradation (catabolism) of the components of the extracellular matrix. The chondrocyte is the cell responsible for this metabolism, a process which must be perfectly coordinated.

Although the etiology of osteoarthritis is still unknown, it is currently accepted that the first alterations occur at chondrocyte level. These alterations will subsequently give rise to the onset of an osteoarthritic joint.

30 A series of risk factors for the onset of the disease has been described, some of them include: ageing, genetic predisposition, obesity, overload disorders, decreased sex hormones (post menopausal women), physical overtraining in sportsmen, injuries or traumas, work activity and low bone mineral density.

Osteoarthritis is a disease that does not have a definitive treatment. No drugs are
35 available with proven disease-modifying efficacy (P. Creamer *et al.*, *Lancet* 350, 503-509 (1997); H.A. Wieland *et al.*, *Nature Rev. Drug Discov.* 4, 331-344 (2005)). The current therapeutic possibilities include:

Fast acting symptomatic drugs like analgesics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), corticoids and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) selective inhibitors. The use of some of them involves a high risk of potentially serious side-effects, such as gastrointestinal complications in the case of NSAIDs.

5 Slow acting symptomatic drugs, also known as SYSADOA (Symptomatic Slow Acting Drug for Osteoarthritis) (M.G. Lequesne, *Rev. Rhum. (Eng./Ed.)* 61, 69-73 (1994); B.F. Leeb *et al.*, *J. Rheumatol.* 27, 205-211 (2000)). This group of substances include: hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulphate, glucosamine hydrochloride and glucosamine sulphate. It is characterized by its higher safety compared with NSAIDs.

10 Glucosamine and chondroitin products are widely used for management of osteoarthritis and are recommended by the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) (K.M. Jordan *et al.*, *Ann. Rheum. Dis.* 62, 1145-1155 (2003)).

15 Glucosamine is an aminomonosaccharide used by the cartilage cells as an intermediate substrate in the synthesis of glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans. It is present as a natural compound in almost all human tissues.

20 Various research groups have studied the effects of glucosamine hydrochloride and glucosamine sulphate on osteoarthritis. H. Nakamura *et al.* (*Clin. Exp. Rheumatol.* 22 (3), 293-9 (2004)) described the effects of glucosamine hydrochloride in the production of prostaglandin E2, nitric oxide, and metalloproteases by chondrocytes and synoviocytes in osteoarthritis. They
25 concluded that glucosamine hydrochloride modulates the metabolism of chondrocytes and synoviocytes. G. Herrero-Beaumont *et al.* (*Arthritis Rheum.* 52, S460 (2005)) described the effects of glucosamine sulphate on a 6-month double-blind, multicenter trial in Spain and Portugal, examining placebo vs glucosamine sulphate vs acetaminophen. Although there was a numeric difference in improvement in the Lequesne algofunctional index between
30 acetaminophen and placebo, only the improvement in the Lequesne algofunctional index for glucosamine sulphate vs placebo was significant. Secondary analyses, including the OARSI responder indices were significant for glucosamine.

35 Despite multiple double-blind, controlled clinical trials on the use of glucosamine in osteoarthritis of the knee, controversy on efficacy related to symptomatic improvement continues. Indeed, meta-analyses have produced conflicting results (R. D. Altman *et al.*, *Osteoarthritis & Cartilage* 14, 963-966 (2006)).

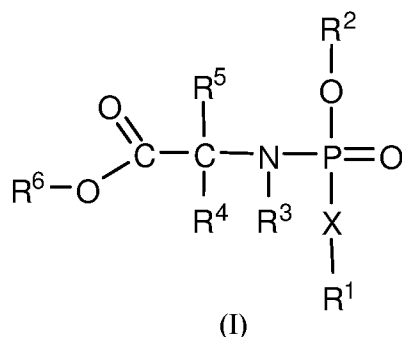
 Phosphoramidates of monosaccharides, including phosphoramidates of glucosamine, have been disclosed. WO2005/070944 (EP 1709056) discloses phosphoramidates in position 6- or in positions 6- and 3- of pyranose monosaccharides. The compounds of the present invention
35 differ from the compounds of WO2005/070944 in that they are phosphoramidates in position 3- or/and 4- of pyranose monosaccharides. C. McGuigan *et al.* (*J. Med. Chem.* 51, 5807-5812 (2008)) described phosphoramidates in position 6- of *N*-acetylglucosamine. Two of them,

which were inactive, had a proline moiety.

In the light of state of the art, there is a need for finding effective compounds in order to obtain effective medicaments for the treatment of osteoarthritis and other musculoskeletal diseases.

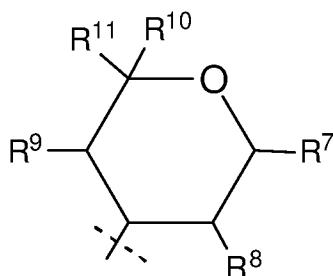
Disclosure of the invention

In a first aspect the present invention relates to a compound of formula (I):

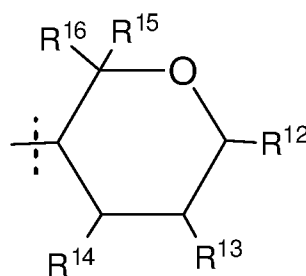


wherein:

R¹ is selected from A and B,



(A)



(B)

X is selected from -O- and -CH₂-;

R² is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₆ alkyl, C₂-C₁₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₆ alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl, wherein each of said aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, amino, C₁-C₁₀ alkylamino, hydroxyalkylamino and C₁-C₁₀ alkanoyloxy;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl and C₅-C₁₀ aryl; or R³ and R⁴ together are (CH₂)₃; or R³ and R⁵ together are (CH₂)₃, wherein the group (CH₂)₃ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of

C₁-C₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxyl and halogen;

R⁴ and R⁵ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₆ alkyl,

C₂-C₁₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₆ alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl,

5 C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl, wherein each of said alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C₁-C₆

alkoxy, thiol, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, carboxyl and esters thereof, amido, carbamoyl, imino, H₂NC(=NH)NH-, amino, aminoalkyl and C₁-C₆ alkylamino; or R⁴ and R⁵ together with the

10 carbon atom to which they are attached, form a ring from 3 to 6 members, selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkenyl and C₄-C₆ cycloalkynyl; or R⁴ and R³

together are (CH₂)₃; or R⁵ and R³ together are (CH₂)₃, wherein the group (CH₂)₃ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of

15 C₁-C₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxyl and halogen;

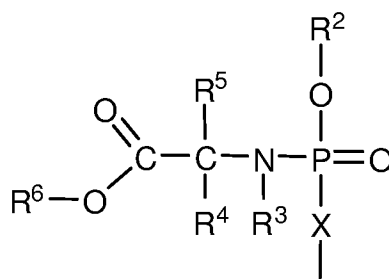
R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₆ alkyl, C₂-C₁₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₆

alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀

alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl, wherein each of said alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents

20 independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, thiol and amino;

R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, N₃, halogen, -OR¹⁷, -SR¹⁸, -NHR¹⁹, -NR¹⁹₂ and C



25

(C)

wherein X, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I), and wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-

C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl, C₇-C₂₀

30 aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl, C₅-C₂₀ aryl, -C(O)R²⁰ and -C(O)OR²⁰, wherein R²⁰ is selected from the

group consisting of C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl;

R^{10} and R^{15} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, N_3 , halogen, $-OR^{17}$, $-SR^{18}$, $-NHR^{19}$ and $-NR^{19}_2$, wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{15} alkyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkenyl, C_4 - C_{20} cycloalkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{20} aryl, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{15} alkyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{20} aryl;
 R^{11} and R^{16} are independently selected from the group consisting of $-CH_3$, $-CH_2$ -halogen, $-CH_2OR^{17}$, $-CH_2SR^{18}$, $-CH_2NHR^{19}$, $-CH_2NR^{19}_2$ and $-C(O)OR^{21}$, wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{15} alkyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkenyl, C_4 - C_{20} cycloalkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{20} aryl, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{15} alkyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{20} aryl, and wherein R^{21} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{15} alkyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl and C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl; or any pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

Compounds of the present invention have a stereocentre at the phosphorus, an anomeric carbon (C1) in the monosaccharide and they may also have asymmetric centers located on different moieties. All stereoisomers are contemplated, either in admixture or in pure or substantially pure form, including among them α/β anomers (at C1) and R/S at the phosphorus.

Preferred compounds are those wherein:

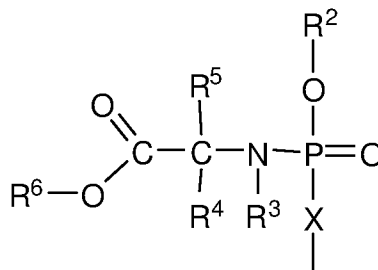
R^2 is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl, wherein each of said aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino and C_1 - C_6 alcanoyloxy;

R^3 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 - C_6 alkyl; or R^3 and R^4 together are $(CH_2)_3$; or R^3 and R^5 together are $(CH_2)_3$, wherein the group $(CH_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen;

R^4 and R^5 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl and C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, wherein each of said alkyl or aralkyl is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, thiol, C_1 - C_6 alkylthio, carboxyl and esters thereof, amido, carbamoyl, imino, $H_2NC(=NH)NH-$, amino, aminoalkyl and C_1 - C_6 alkylamino; or R^4 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$; or R^5 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$, wherein the group $(CH_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl, wherein each of said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, thiol and amino;

R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, - OR^{17} , - SR^{18} , - NHR^{19} and C



(C)

wherein X, R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I), and wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{12} aryl, - $C(O)R^{20}$ and - $C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl;

R^{10} and R^{15} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, - OR^{17} , - SR^{18} and - NHR^{19} , wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{12} aryl, - $C(O)R^{20}$ and - $C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and

R^{11} and R^{16} are independently selected from the group consisting of - CH_3 , - CH_2 -halogen, - CH_2OR^{17} , - CH_2SR^{18} , - CH_2NHR^{19} , - $CH_2NR^{19}_2$ and - $C(O)OR^{21}$, wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{12} aryl, - $C(O)R^{20}$ and - $C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl, and wherein R^{21} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl and C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl.

Other preferred compounds are those wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl and benzyl, wherein each of said phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl or benzyl is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy and C_1 - C_6 alkoxy.

Other preferred compounds are those wherein R^3 is selected from hydrogen and methyl; or R^3 and R^4 together are $(CH_2)_3$; or R^3 and R^5 together are $(CH_2)_3$, wherein the group $(CH_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen.

Other preferred compounds are those wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, 1-methylpropyl, hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, mercaptomethyl, methylthioethyl, aminobutyl, benzyl, hydroxybenzyl, indolylmethyl, imidazolylmethyl, carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl, $H_2NC(=NH)NH-(CH_2)_3-$, carbamoylmethyl and carbamoylethyl; or R^4 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$; or R^5 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$, wherein the group $(CH_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen.

Preferably, one of both of R^4 and R^5 corresponds to the side chain of any α -amino acid.

Especially preferred compounds are those wherein R^3 and R^4 or R^3 and R^5 , together with the nitrogen atom and carbon atom to which they are attached form the chain of the α -amino acid proline.

Other preferred compounds are those wherein R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, propenyl, benzyl, phenylethyl, phenylpropyl and phenyl.

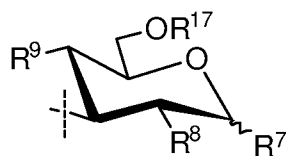
Especially preferred compounds are those wherein R^3 and R^4 or R^3 and R^5 , together are $(CH_2)_3$.

Especially preferred compounds are those wherein X is -O-.

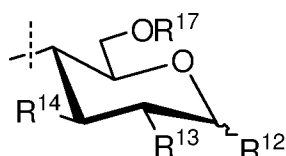
Preferably, R^1 is a monosaccharide group selected from the group consisting of glucosamine, *N*-acetylglucosamine, glucose, mannosamine, *N*-acetylmannosamine, mannose, galactosamine, *N*-acetylgalactosamine, galactose, muramic acid and *N*-acetylmuramic acid, iduronic acid and glucuronic acid.

Especially preferred compounds are those wherein

A is



and B is



and wherein R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} and R^{17} are as hereinbefore defined.

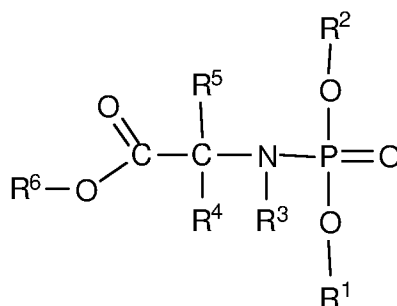
Especially preferred compounds are those wherein

R^7 , R^9 , R^{12} and R^{14} are $-\text{OH}$;

R^8 and R^{13} are $-\text{NHR}^{19}$, wherein R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,

- 5 $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{20}$ and $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and R^{17} is hydrogen.

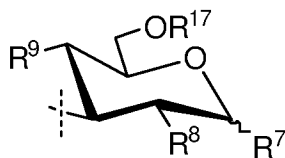
In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, compound of formula (I) has the formula:



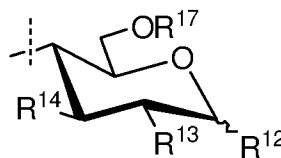
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wherein:

R^1 is selected from A and B,



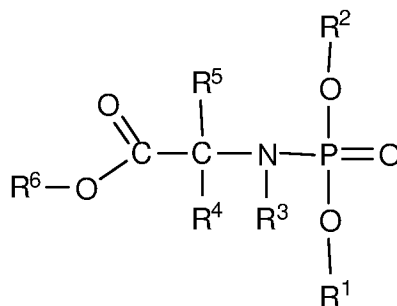
(A)



(B)

- 15 R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} and R^{17} are as hereinbefore defined.

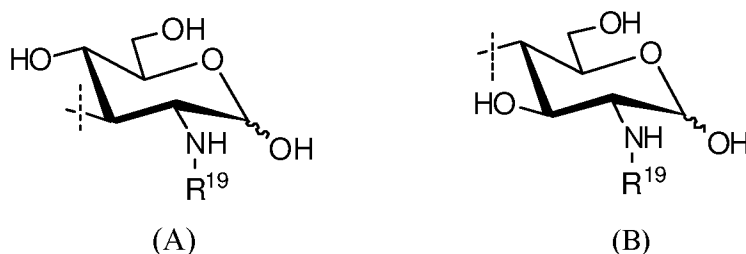
In another particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, compound of formula (I) has the formula:



20

wherein:

R^1 is selected from A and B,

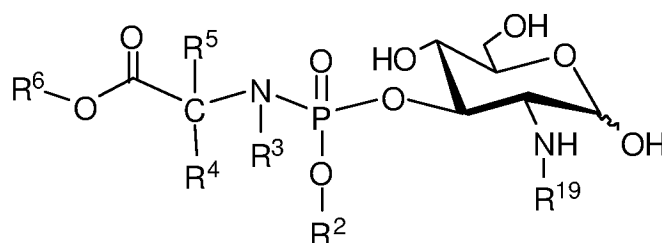


R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as hereinbefore defined; and

- 5 R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl;

In another particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, compound of formula (I) has the formula (Ia),

10

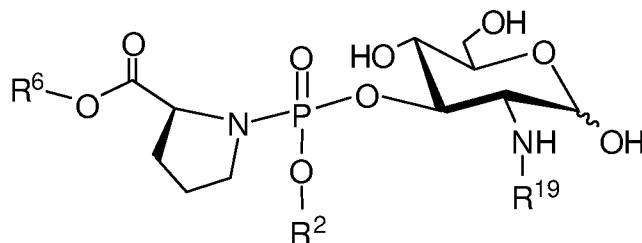


(Ia)

- 15 wherein R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as hereinbefore defined.

Preferably, the compound of formula (Ia) has the formula (Ib),

25



(Ib)

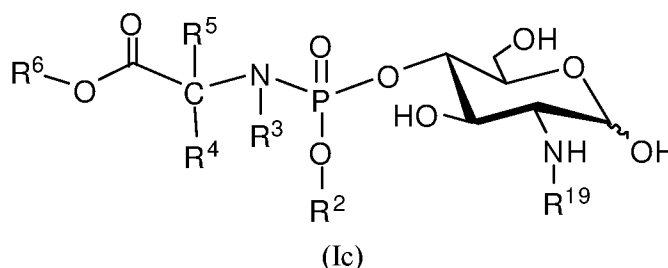
wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzyl, 4-methoxyphenyl and 4-chlorophenyl;

- 35 R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl,

n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, benzyl, phenylethyl and phenyl; and

R¹⁹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃, -C(O)OCH₂Ph and -C(O)CH₂CH=CH₂.

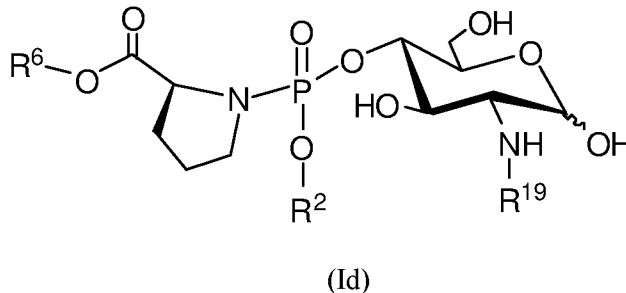
- 5 In another particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, compound of formula (I) has the formula (Ic),



- 10 wherein R¹⁹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)R²⁰ and -C(O)OR²⁰, wherein R²⁰ is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₂-C₁₀ alkenyl, C₇-C₁₂ aralkyl, C₇-C₁₂ alkaryl and C₅-C₁₂ aryl; and R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as hereinbefore defined.

Preferably, the compound of formula (Ic) has the formula (Id),

20



- wherein R² is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzyl, 4-methoxyphenyl and 4-chlorophenyl;
- 30 R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, benzyl, phenylethyl and phenyl; and R¹⁹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃, -C(O)OCH₂Ph and -C(O)CH₂CH=CH₂.
- 35 Also, especially preferred are the compounds wherein R² is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzyl, 4-methoxyphenyl and 4-chlorophenyl; R³ is selected from hydrogen and methyl; R⁴ and R⁵ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl,

n-propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, 1-methylpropyl, hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, mercaptomethyl, methylthioethyl, aminobutyl, benzyl, hydroxybenzyl, indolylmethyl, imidazolylmethyl, carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl, $\text{H}_2\text{NC(=NH)NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{-}$, carbamoylmethyl and carbamoylethyl;

- 5 R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, benzyl, phenylethyl and phenyl, and

R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH_3 , $\text{-C(O)OCH}_2\text{Ph}$ and $\text{-C(O)CH}_2\text{CH=CH}_2$.

- 10 According to a preferred embodiment, the compound of formula (I) is selected from the following compounds:

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-

- 15 glucopyranose;

benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

- 20 methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

methyl 2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 25

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 30 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-

- 35 glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-methionyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-methionyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 10 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphtyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[methyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 20 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[methyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvaliny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvaliny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-phenylalanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 30 glucopyranose;
- methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-butoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-butoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranoside;
- 10 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 20 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-propoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-propoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-pentoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 30 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-pentoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-phenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphthyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 10 glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[1-naphthyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphthyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[1-naphthyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 20 glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzylloxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 30 glucopyranose;
2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzylloxyl-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-
- 10 D-glucopyranoside;
- methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzoyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 20 glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 30 glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

10 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

15 2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

20 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose;

2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose

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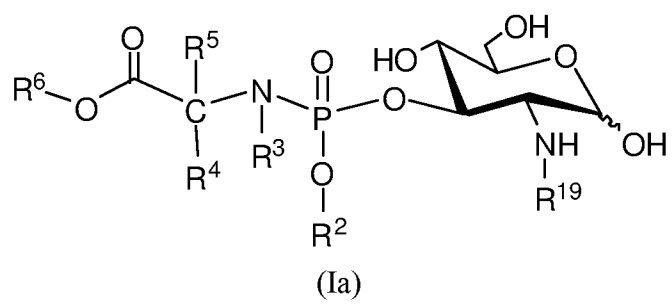
and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

Preferred compounds of formula (Ia) include the compounds listed in Table 1 and preferred compounds of formula (Ic) include the compounds listed in Table 2. These tables are provided to enable those skilled in the art to more clearly understand the present invention.

30 They should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention, but merely as being illustrative and representative thereof.

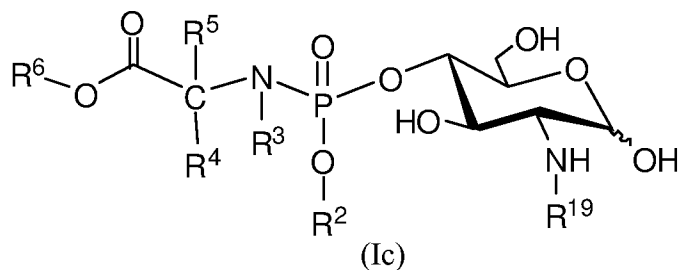
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Table 1.



Compound	R ²	R ⁵	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁶	R ¹⁹
1	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	Ac
3	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
5	4-(MeO)Ph	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
7	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	1-Methylpropyl	PhCH ₂	Ac
9	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPrCH ₂	PhCH ₂	Ac
11	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	H	PhCH ₂	Ac
13	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	CH ₃ S(CH ₂) ₂	PhCH ₂	Ac
15	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	PhCH ₂	PhCH ₂	Ac
16	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	Ac
18	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Pnt
19	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	H
20	4-(MeO)Ph	CH ₃	H	H	PhCH ₂	Ac
28	Naph	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
29	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	H	Et	Ac
31	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	Et	Ac
34	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	iPr	Ac
37	4-(MeO)Ph	H	CH ₃	H	Et	Ac
38	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	Et	Ac
40	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	nBu	Ac
42	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	iPr	Ac
45	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	nPr	Et	Ac
47	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	tBu	Ac
48	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	2Bu	Ac
50	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	tBu	Ac
53	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	CH ₃	Ac
54	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	cHex	Ac
56	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	cHex	Ac
58	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	2Bu	Ac
61	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	Pnt
63	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	H
64	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	CH ₃	Ac
66	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	nPr	Ac
68	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	nPen	Ac
70	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	3Pen	Ac
72	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	tBuCH ₂	Ac
74	Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	Ac
76	Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	Et	Ac
78	Naph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	Ac
80	Naph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	Et	Ac
82	4-(Cl)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	Ac
83	4-(Cl)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	Et	Ac
84	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	Pnt
86	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	H
87	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	Et	Pnt
88	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
90	4-(MeO)Ph	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		H	PhCH ₂	Ac
91	4-(MeO)Ph	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		H	Et	Ac

Table 2.



Compound	R ²	R ⁵	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁶	R ¹⁹
2	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		PhCH ₂	Ac
4	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
6	4-(MeO)Ph	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
8	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	1-Methylpropyl	PhCH ₂	Ac
10	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPrCH ₂	PhCH ₂	Ac
12	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	H	PhCH ₂	Ac
14	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	CH ₃ S(CH ₂) ₂	PhCH ₂	Ac
17	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	Ac
21	4-(MeO)Ph	CH ₃	H	H	PhCH ₂	Ac
30	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	H	Et	Ac
32	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		Et	Ac
35	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	iPr	Ac
39	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	Et	Ac
41	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		nBu	Ac
43	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		iPr	Ac
49	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		2Bu	Ac
51	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	tBu	Ac
55	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		cHex	Ac
57	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	cHex	Ac
59	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	2Bu	Ac
60	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	Pnt
62	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	H
65	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		CH ₃	Ac
67	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		nPr	Ac
69	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		nPen	Ac
71	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		3Pen	Ac
73	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		tBuCH ₂	Ac
75	Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		PhCH ₂	Ac
77	Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		Et	Ac
79	Naph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		PhCH ₂	Ac
81	Naph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		Et	Ac
85	4-(MeO)Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		PhCH ₂	Pnt
89	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	PhCH ₂	Ac
92	4-(MeO)Ph	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		H	Et	Ac
93	Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		Et	Pnt
94	Ph	H	-(CH ₂) ₃ -		Et	H

PhCH₂: Benzyl; iPr: Isopropyl; Pnt: n-Pent-4-enoyl; Naph: Naphtyl; nBu: n-Butyl; nPr: n-Propyl; 2Bu: 2-Butyl; cHex: Cyclohexyl; 3Pen: 3-Pentyl

The phrase “a” or “an” entity as used herein refers to one or more of that entity; for example, a compound refers to one or more compounds or a least one compound. As such, the terms “a” (or “an”), “one or more”, and “at least one” can be used interchangeably herein.

The term “optional” or “optionally” as used herein means that a subsequently described event or circumstance may, but need not, occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not. For example, “optionally substituted” means that the moiety may be hydrogen or a substituent.

As used herein, the term “alkyl” refers to a straight or branched saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical.

As used herein, the term “alkenyl” refers to a straight or branched unsaturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical, having one or two olefinic double bonds.

As used herein, the term “alkynyl” refers to a straight or branched unsaturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical, having one or where possible two triple bonds.

As used herein, the term “cicloalkyl” refers to a cyclic saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical.

As used herein, the terms “cicloalkenyl” and “cicloalkynyl” refer to cyclic unsaturated monovalent hydrocarbon radicals. A “cicloalkenyl” is characterized by a carbon-carbon double bond and a “cicloalkynyl” is characterized by a carbon-carbon triple bond.

As used herein, the term “aryl” refers to a monovalent unsaturated aromatic carbocyclic radical having one or two rings, or a monovalent unsaturated aromatic heterocyclic radical having one or two rings. Where the aryl group comprises more than one ring, the rings may be fused or bicyclic.

As used herein, the term “alkaryl” refers to an aryl radical with an alkyl substituent.

As used herein, the term “aralkyl” refers to an alkyl radical with an aryl substituent. Examples of aralkyl radicals are benzyl, phenylethyl.

As used herein, the term “halogen” means fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

As used herein, the term “alkoxy” refers to an -O-alkyl group, wherein alkyl is as defined above.

As used herein, the term “alkoxyalkyl” refers to an alkyl radical with an alkoxy substituent.

As used herein, the term “alkylamino” refers to an -NH-alkyl group.

As used herein, the term “aminoalkyl” refers to an alkyl radical with an amino substituent.

As used herein, the term “alkylthio” refers to an -S-alkyl group.

As used herein, the term “hydroxyalkylamino” refers to an -NH-alkylene-OH group.

As used herein, the term “alcanoyloxy” refers to an -O-C(=O)-alkyl group.

As used herein, the term “carbamoyl” refers to an -C(=O)-NH₂ group.

As used herein, the term “protecting group” refers to any group which when bound to one or more hydroxyl groups, thiols groups, amino groups or carboxyl groups prevents reactions from occurring at these groups and which protecting group can be removed by conventional chemical or enzymatic steps to re-establish the hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl or amino group.

5 As used herein, the term “ α -amino acid” refers preferably to naturally occurring α -amino acids, as well as to optical isomers (enantiomers and diastereomers), synthetic analogs and derivatives thereof. Examples of α -amino acid are proline, alanine, arginine, asparagines, aspartic acid, cysteine, cystine, glycine, glutamic acid, glutamine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine, valine, ornithine,
10 norvaline, sarcosine.

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates or prodrugs” refers to any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or any other compound which, upon administration to the recipient is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound as described herein. However, it will be appreciated that non-pharmaceutically acceptable salts also fall within the
15 scope of the invention since those may be useful in the preparation of pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The preparations of salts, prodrugs and derivatives can be carried out by methods known in the art.

For instance, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the novel compounds of formula (I) are synthesized from the parent compound which contains a basic or acidic moiety by
20 conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts are, for example, prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent or in a mixture of the two. Examples of the acid addition salts include mineral acid addition salts such as, for example, hydrochloride, hydrobromide and sulphate, and organic acid addition salts such as, for example, acetate, citrate
25 and malate. Examples of the alkali addition salts include inorganic salts such as, for example, sodium, potassium and calcium salts and organic alkali salts such as, for example, ethanolamine, triethanolamine and basic aminoacids salts.

Particularly favored derivatives are those that increase the bioavailability of the compounds of the present invention when such novel compounds are administered to a patient.

30 The novel compounds of formula (I) may be in crystalline form either as free compounds or as solvates (e.g. hydrates); both forms are within the scope of the present invention. Methods of solvation are generally known within the art. Preferably, the solvate is a hydrate.

In another aspect, the present invention is referred to a compound of formula (I) as
35 hereinbefore defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof, for use as a medicament.

In another aspect, the present invention is referred to a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

5 In another aspect, the present invention is referred to a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof, for use in the treatment, prevention or prophylaxis of a degenerative joint disease, preferably osteoarthritis, an autoimmune disease, preferably rheumatoid arthritis, a virus infection, cancer, inflammation, pain, a tendon or ligament disease, disorder or injury, or any musculoskeletal
10 disease, preferably in a mammal.

The present invention also relates to a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof, for use as chondroprotector.

The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof, in the
15 preparation of a medicament for the treatment, prevention or prophylaxis of a degenerative joint disease, preferably osteoarthritis, an autoimmune disease, preferably rheumatoid arthritis, a virus infection, cancer, inflammation, pain, a tendon or ligament disease, disorder or injury, or any musculoskeletal disease, preferably in a mammal.

The present invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing a degenerative
20 joint disease, preferably osteoarthritis, an autoimmune disease, preferably rheumatoid arthritis, a virus infection, cancer, inflammation, pain, a tendon or ligament disease, disorder or injury, or any musculoskeletal disease, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of such a treatment a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

25 The compounds of the present invention are formulated in suitable pharmaceutical compositions, using conventional techniques and excipients or carriers, such as those described in *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy 2000*, edited by Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 20th edition, Philadelphia.

The administration of the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be
30 carried out by oral, parenteral (including intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intra-articular, subcutaneous), topical (including buccal, sublingual and vaginal), transdermal, airway (aerosol) or rectal routes.

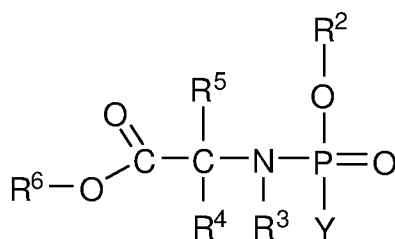
The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention include a therapeutically effective amount of active component, said amount depending on many factors, such as for example the
35 physical condition of the patient, age, sex, particular compound, route of administration, severity of the symptoms and on other factors that are well known in the art. Furthermore, it will be understood that said dosage of active component can be administered in single or multiple

dose units to provide the desired therapeutic effects.

The pharmaceutical preparations of the invention will generally be in solid, liquid form or as a gel. The pharmaceutical preparations in solid form that can be prepared according to the present invention include powders, tablets, pills, dispersible granules, capsules (including hard and soft gelatin capsules), cachets and suppositories. The pharmaceutical preparations in liquid form include solutions, suspensions, emulsions, syrups and elixirs. The preparations in solid form which are to be converted, immediately before being used, into preparations in liquid form are also contemplated.

The compounds of the invention may also be presented as liposome formulations.

In another aspect, the present invention is referred to a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined, comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula (II),



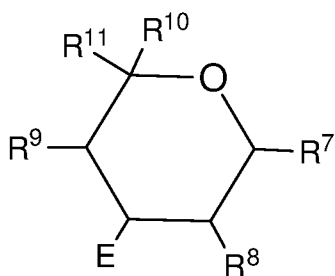
(II)

wherein

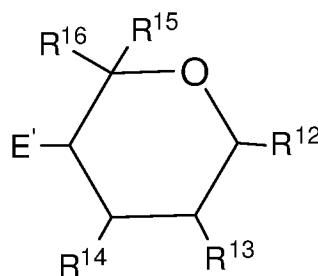
R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected and are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I); and

Y is a leaving group;

with a compound of formula (III) or (IV),



(III)



(IV)

wherein

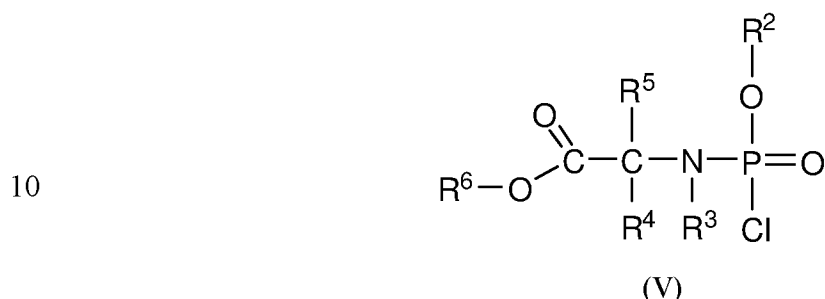
E and E' are independently selected from groups capable of displacing a group Y from a compound of formula (II); and

R^7 - R^{16} are independently selected and are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I).

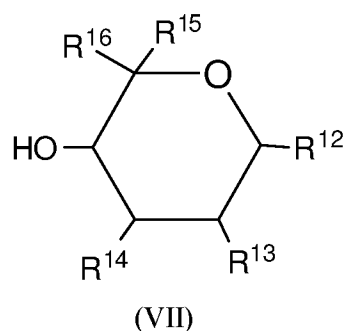
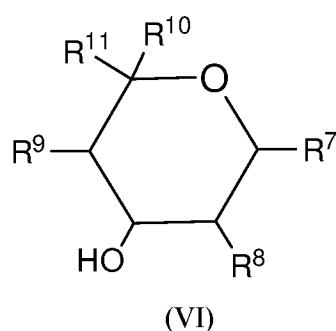
The term “leaving group” generally refers to groups readily displaceable by a nucleophile. Such leaving groups are well known in the art. Examples of such leaving groups include, but are not limited to, triflates, tosylates, mesylates and halides.

Y is preferably selected from Cl, Br and I, preferably Cl.

5 When Y is Cl, formula (II) is represented by formula (V) as shown below.



15 Preferably E and E' are both OH. In this embodiment, formula (III) is represented by formula (VI) and formula (IV) is represented by formula (VII) as shown below.



20 wherein R⁷-R¹⁶ are independently selected and are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I).

The process is preferably carried out in the presence of a solvent, preferably a dry organic solvent. Preferred solvents include diethylether, tetrahydrofuran, diphenylether, anisole, dimethoxybenzene, pyridine, trimethylamine and triethylamine.

25 The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a base, preferably an organic base. For example, *N*-methylimidazole is preferred.

The process is preferably carried out below 40 °C. More preferably, the reaction is carried out below 0 °C, more preferably below -20°C, preferably below -30 °C. For example, -40 °C is preferred.

30 The monosaccharide compound of formula (VI) or (VII) may be a commercial compound or may be prepared following processes well known in the art.

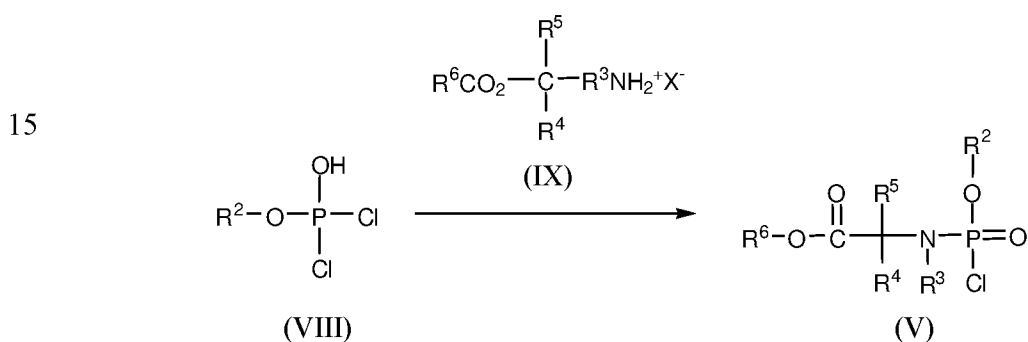
The phosphochloridate intermediate, compound of formula (V), may be prepared, according to Example 4 of the present invention, C. McGuigan *et al. J. Med. Chem.* 51, 5807-5812 (2008) or

WO 2007/020193, starting from phosphorus oxychloride to afford phosphorodichloridate derivative of formula (VIII), which is subsequently treated with an acid addition salt of an α -amino acid ester of formula (IX) in the presence of, for example, triethylamine to afford a compound of formula (V), as shown below in Scheme 1.

- 5 Acid addition salt of α -amino acid ester of formula (IX) may be prepared starting from the appropriate amino acid, the appropriate alcohol and, for example, thionyl chloride or *para*-toluene sulphonic acid, following processes well known in the art (A. Isidro-Llobet *et al.*, *Chem. Rev* 109, 2455-2504(2009))

10 Phosphochloridate is the term used to refer to the phosphorylating reagent, which is coupled to the monosaccharide to form the phosphoramidate compound.

Scheme 1:

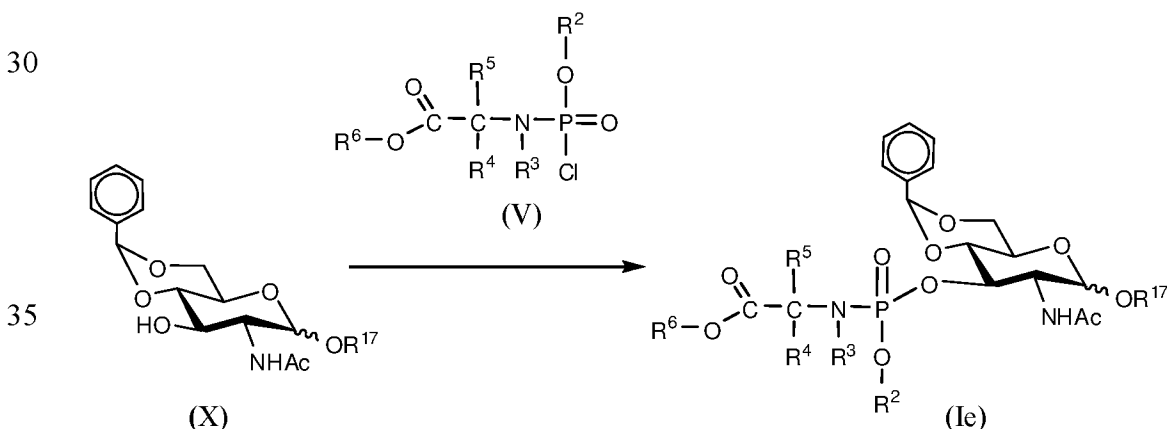


Compounds of formula (I) wherein R^1 is A can also be obtained starting from a pyranose monosaccharide protected in positions 4 and 6 with a protective group.

To illustrate this synthetic sequence, Scheme 2 shows how a protected compound of formula (Ie) can be obtained starting from a monosaccharide of formula (X) and the appropriate phosphorochloridate of formula (V), in the presence of a base, preferably *t*-BuMgCl, and a solvent, preferably tetrahydrofuran.

25

Scheme 2:



If desired, the benzylidene group of a compound of formula (Ie) can be removed, for example, by iodination (I₂, methanol) or by hydrogenolysis under pressure (H₂, 10% Pd/C, methanol).

Compounds of formula (I) wherein R¹⁹ is hydrogen (compounds with a free amino group of the monosaccharide) can also be obtained by protecting the amino group using, for example, the pent-4-enoyl group which can be then removed, for example, by iodination (I₂, tetrahydrofuran).

According to the present invention, it has been found that the compounds of the present invention have advantages, such as: (i) compounds of the invention (phosphoramidates in position 3- or 4- of a glucosamine ring are more effective than phosphoramidates in position 6- of a glucosamine ring (ii) compounds of the invention are more effective than glucosamine hydrochloride.

Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

General Methodology

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) was carried out on precoated, aluminium backed plates (60 F₂₅₄, 0.2 mm thickness; supplied by E. Merck AG, Darmstad, Germany) developed by ascending method. Flash column chromatography was carried out using silica gel supplied by Fisher (60A, 35-70 µm).

¹H-NMR (500 MHz), ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz), ³¹P- NMR (202 MHz) were recorded on a Bruker Avance 500MHz spectrometer at 25 °C. Spectra were calibrated to the residual signal of the deuterated solvent used. Chemical shifts are quoted in parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane. For ³¹P experiments, chemical shifts are quoted in parts per million relative to an external phosphoric acid standard. Coupling constants are measured in Hertz (J). The following abbreviations are used in the assignment of NMR signals: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), bs (broad singlet), dd (doublet of doublet), dt (doublet of triplet). The characterization of phosphoramidates involves the identification of α and β sugar derivatives and in some cases the phosphorous diastereoisomers of particular compounds.

Low-resolution mass spectra (MS) was performed on Bruker Daltonics microTof-LC, (atmospheric pressure ionisation, electron spray mass spectrometry) in either positive or negative mode.

Example 1:

General procedure for preparing amino acid ester hydrochloride salts

Thionyl chloride (2.0 mol eq.) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of the appropriate alcohol (15.0 mol eq.) at 0 °C under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and then slowly allowed to warm to room temperature. The appropriate amino acid (1.0 mol eq.) was added and the mixture was heated at reflux overnight. The solvent was removed under

reduced pressure (last traces of solvent removed by co-evaporation with increasingly volatile solvents) to give the crude product as the solid hydrochloride salt.

Example 2:

5 General procedure for preparing amino acid ester sulphonate salts

A mixture of the appropriate amino acid (1.0 mol eq.), the appropriate alcohol (15.0 mol eq.) and *para*-toluene sulphonic acid (*p*-TSA) monohydrate (1.1 mol eq.) in toluene was heated at reflux overnight, using Dean-Stark apparatus. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure (last traces of solvent removed by co-evaporation with increasingly volatile solvents) to give the crude product as the solid *p*-toluene sulphonate salt.

Example 3:

General procedure for preparing phosphorodichloridates

15 Phosphorus oxychloride (1.0 mol eq.) and the appropriate substituted phenol (1.0 mol eq.) were stirred with anhydrous diethyl ether (30 mol eq.). Anhydrous triethylamine (2.0 mol eq.) was added at -78 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature for 3-5 hours with stirring. The triethylamine salt was filtered off, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness to give the product as a clear liquid.

20 Example 4:

General procedure for preparing phosphorochloridates

Phosphorodichloridate (1.0 mol eq.) and the appropriate amino ester hydrochloride salt (1.0 mol eq.) were suspended in anhydrous dichloromethane (61.6 mol eq.). Anhydrous triethylamine (2.0 mol eq.) was added drop wise at -78 °C and after 15 minutes the reaction was left to rise to room temperature and stirred overnight. The formation of phosphorochloridate was monitored by ³¹P-NMR. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, anhydrous Et₂O was added to solubilise the phosphorochloridate and the triethylamine salt was removed by filtration, the filtrate was reduced to dryness and the product purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/1 (V/V)).

30

Example 5:

General procedure for preparing phosphoramidates using *N*-methylimidazole (NMI) A solution of appropriate phosphorochloridate (15.63 mmol) in anhydrous THF (15 ml) was added to a -40°C stirred solution of *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine or *N*-pentenoyl-D-glucosamine (13.56 mmol) and NMI (6.2 ml, 78.15 mmol) in pyridine (100 ml). After 15 min the reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stirred at room temperature for 3h. Then methanol is

35

added and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography.

Example 6:

5 General procedure for preparing phosphoramidates using *t*-BuMgCl

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-D-glucopyranose or benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-D-glucopyranoside (1.98 mmol) is suspended in a 20 ml of mixture of THF and pyridine (2:1) and *t*-BuMgCl (3.97 ml, 3.96 mmol) is added at rt. Then a solution of appropriate phosphorochloridate (5.98 mmol) in THF is added dropwise. After one hour the solvent is removed under vacuum, the crude purified by flash chromatography using like eluent a gradient of CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH from 98:2 to 95:5.

Example 7:

General procedure for the removal of the benzylidene group

15 A solution of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-(substituted phosphate)-D-glucopyranose or benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-(substituted phosphate)-D-glucopyranoside (0.284 mmol) was hydrogenated in ethanol (5 ml) under pressure of 54 psi for 6h in presence of 10% Pd/C. The catalyst is removed by filtration through a celite pad and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to obtain pure compounds unless specified otherwise.

20

Example 8:

General procedure for the removal of pentenoyl group

25 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-(substituted phosphate)-D-glucopyranose or 2-deoxy-2-(penten-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-(substituted phosphate)-D-glucopyranose (0.082 mmol) was dissolved in THF (1 ml) and an equal volume of water (1 ml) was added subsequently. The reaction mixture was treated with I₂ (63mg, 0.246 mmol, 3 eq) and allowed to stir for 15 min. Then the reaction was quenched with solid NH₄S₂O₃ and the compound extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic phase dried on MgSO₄ was filtered and reduced to dryness. The crude was taken up with CH₂Cl₂ and Et₂O was added to precipitate the pure compound.

30

Example 9:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 1) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)] phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 2)

35

1. Preparation of *p*-methoxyphenyl phosphorodichloridate

The compound was prepared according to general procedure of Example 3, from phosphorus oxychloride (2.16 mL, 23.2 mmol), *p*-methoxyphenol (2.9 g, 23.2 mmol) and triethylamine (3.23 mL, 23.2 mmol) in diethyl ether (100 mL) to give the compound as an oil (5.7 g, 23.6 mmol).

^{31}P -NMR (CDCl_3 , 202 MHz): δ 4.31; ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 6.80 (2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 3.70 (3H, s).

2. Preparation of *p*-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl) phosphorochloridate

The compound was prepared according to general procedure of Example 4, from L-proline benzyl ester hydrochloride (from Sigma-Aldrich) (2.2 g, 9.1 mmol), *p*-methoxyphenyl phosphorodichloridate (2.2 g, 9.1 mmol), and triethylamine (2.5 mL, 18.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (100 mL), to yield 3.2 g, 7.8 mmol (82%) of the desired compound as an oil.

^{31}P -NMR (CDCl_3 , 202 MHz): δ 8.45, 8.40, (ratio 1: 1); ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 7.38-7.33 (5H, m), 7.20, (2H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.13 (2H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 6.86 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.24-5.17 (2H, m), 4.58- 4.54 (1H, m), 4.47- 4.43 (1H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.62- 3.44 (2H, m), 2.31-2.22 (2H, m), 2.05- 1.97 (2H, m).

3. Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)] phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 1) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)] phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 2)

A solution of 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl) phosphorochloridate (7 g, 15.66 mmol) in anhydrous THF (16 ml) was added to a -40°C stirred solution of *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine (3.48 g, 15.66 mmol) and *N*-methylimidazole (6.2 ml, 78.30 mmol) in pyridine (85 ml). After 15 min the reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stirred at room temperature for 3h. Then methanol was added and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography using like eluent a gradient of dichloromethane: methanol from 100:0 to 97:3. The compound 2 was isolated as a white solid.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form : δ 7.22 (5H, m), 6.98 (2H, m), 7.76 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 5.04 (2H), 4.67 (1H, m), 4.48 (1H, m), 4.42 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.74 (3H, s), 3.62 (1H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.06-1.98 (3H, m), 1.79 (3H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.79, 26.14 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.7$ Hz), 32.38, 48.21, 58.93 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.0$ Hz), 56.11, 56.16, 62.01 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.5$ Hz), 66.84, 70.09, 70.13, 71.81, 79.77 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.4$ Hz), 92.67, 97.65, 115.78, 122.29 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.4$ Hz), 128.03, 129.27, 129.46, 129.53,

129.76, 137.44, 145.51 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.1$ Hz), 158.43, 173.25, 175.25, 176.31; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.03 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.23 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.13 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 617.31 (MNa^+).

5 Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 1.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz) mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form : δ 7.34 (1H, m), 7.21 (4H, m), 6.89 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.71 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.06 (2H, m), 4.97 (1H, m), 4.76 (1H, m), 4.09 (2H, m), 4.98 (2H, m), 3.68 (5H, m), 3.16 (1H, m), 2.96 (1H, m), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.59 (1H, m), 1.50 (1H, m), 1.30 (1H, m), 1.24 (1H, m);

10 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.98, 25.90 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.5$ Hz), 32.18 (m), 48.76 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.5$ Hz, overlap with the solvent), 55.61, 56.18, 61.80 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 63.89, 67.82, 70.07, 74.17 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 80.12 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.1$ Hz), 93.46, 103.49, 115.76, 122.26 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.5$ Hz), 128.01, 129.27, 129.46, 129.51, 129.77, 130.33, 137.45, 138.98, 145.5 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 158.31, 173.43, 174.78; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.16 (one diastereoisomer in α -form),
15 2.69, 2.60 (two diastereoisomers in β -form); MS (ES+) m/z 617.31 (MNa^+).

Example 10:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)] phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 3) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-
20 alanyl)]phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 4)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 3 and compound 4.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): δ 7.34 (m), 7.13 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 7.09 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.86 (m), 5.16 (m),
25 4.64 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 4.62 (m), 4.35 (m), 4.27 (m), 3.94 (m), 3.79 (s), 3.78 (s), 3.75 (m), 3.65 (m), 2.03 (s), 1.71 (s), 1.73 (s) 1.25 (m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 20.65 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 22.83, 22.82, 22.95, 23.25, 51.75, 51.83, 54.66 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 56.20, 62.15, 62.24, 62.52, 62.63, 68.08, 68.11, 70.92 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.0$ Hz), 71.55 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.0$ Hz), 73.09, 77.45, 77.95 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.1$ Hz), 80.20 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 82.38 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.2$ Hz), 92.41, 92.74, 93.23, 96.66, 96.88, 115.69, 122.47 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.2$ Hz),
30 122.57 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.2$ Hz), 122.70 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 129.35, 129.36, 129.40, 129.66, 129.68, 137.22, 137.25, 145.63 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.3$ Hz), 145.76 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.2$ Hz), 158.30, 158.45, 173.51, 173.59, 173.80, 173.94, 175.13 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.76$ Hz), 175.22 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.8$ Hz), 175.23 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.8$ Hz); ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 4.97, 4.66, 4.62, 4.37

Example 11:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compuesto 5) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compuesto 6)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny) phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 5 and compound 6.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) mixture of four diastereoisomers, two maior in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.36 (5H, m), 7.12 (2H, m), 6.87 (2H, m), 5.17 (3H, m), 4.63 (2H, m), 4.32 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, m), 3.91 (2H, m), 3.77 (6H, m), 2.01 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.57 (3H, s), 1.55 (3H, s), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.61, 22.65, 27.73, 27.78, 27.85, 27.92, 54.59 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 55.95, 56.03, 57.96, 62.15, 62.24, 62.32, 62.41, 68.18, 68.24, 68.28, 71.05 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.55 Hz), 71.41 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.0 Hz), 71.67, 73.08, 72.94, 77.23 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6 Hz), 77.44, 79.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6 Hz), 81.43 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.3 Hz), 92.60, 92.70, 96.56, 97.71, 115.47, 122.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 122.61 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.2 Hz), 122.67 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.45 Hz), 129.21, 129.28, 129.32, 129.59, 129.67, 137.28, 137.40, 145.82 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.9 Hz), 145.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.9 Hz), 158.35, 158.24, 173.54, 173.76, 173.92, 176.58 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 176.58 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.94, 3.47, 3.34; MS (ES+) *m/z* 605.18 (MNa⁺).

Example 12:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)]phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 7) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 8)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 7 and compound 8.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) mixture of four diastereoisomers, two maior in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.36 (5H, m), 7.13 (2H, m), 6.89 (2H, m), 5.17 (3H, m), 4.64 (2H, m), 4.38 (2H, m), 4.09 (1H, m), 3.95 (3H, m), 3.80 (5H, m), 3.67 (1H, m), 3.57 (1H, m), 2.07 (3H, s), 1.85 (3H, s), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.77 (1H, m), 1.39 (1H, m), 1.16 (1H, m), 0.85 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 11.81, 15.84, 15.91, 22.66, 22.84, 23.16, 25.80, 40.16 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.3 Hz), 55.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.75 Hz), 55.99, 56.10, 60.77, 60.84, 62.20, 62.44, 62.55, 67.96, 68.01, 71.07 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 71.46 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.5 Hz), 71.61, 73.05, 77.48, 77.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5 Hz), 80.14 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5 Hz), 82.15 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5 Hz), 92.35, 92.77, 96.61, 115.61, 122.59 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 122.46 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 122.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 129.40, 129.57, 129.61, 129.66, 129.70, 137.19, 145.80 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.5 Hz), 158.31,

158.45, 173.53, 173.78, 174.15 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.35$ Hz); ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.90, 5.62, 5.34; MS (ES+) m/z 633.21 (MNa^+).

Example 13:

5 Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny)]phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 9) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 10)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny) phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 9 and compound 10.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.36 (5H, m), 7.12 (2H, m), 6.88 (2H, m), 5.15 (3H, m), 4.66 (2H, m), 4.36 (2H, m), 4.11 (1H, m), 3.97 (2H, m), 3.81 (1H, m), 3.63 (1H, m), 3.57 (1H, m), 2.02 (3H, s), 1.87 (3H, s), 1.84 (3H, s), 1.55 (1H, m), 0.84 (6H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.09, 22.14, 22.20, 22.73, 22.90, 23.17, 23.22, 25.47, 25.51, 44.16 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.51$ Hz), 44.11 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.45$ Hz), 54.60 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.9$ Hz), 54.86, 55.99, 56.16, 62.22, 62.50, 62.60, 68.07, 68.10, 71.11 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.5$ Hz), 71.52 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.34$ Hz), 71.59, 73.08, 77.49, 78.05 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.49$ Hz), 80.19 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.40$ Hz), 82.28 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.40$ Hz), 92.37, 92.76, 96.85, 96.98, 115.66, 122.43 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.67$ Hz), 122.52 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 122.63 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 129.41, 129.50, 129.52, 129.63, 129.65, 137.19, 145.75 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 145.81 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 158.35, 158.39, 173.52, 173.77, 175.39; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.47, 4.05, 5.01; MS (ES+) m/z 633.21 (MNa^+).

Example 14:

25 Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 11) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranose (compound 12)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-glyciny) phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 11 and compound 12.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz) mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.35 (5H, m), 7.15 (2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 6.86 (2H, m), 5.16 (3H, m), 4.69 (1H, d, $J = 8.6$), 4.62 (2H, m), 4.42 (1H, m), 4.35 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, d, $J = 10.34$ Hz), 3.86 (10H, m), 3.63, 2.01 (3H, s), 1.96 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s); ^{13}C -NMR ($\text{CD}_3\text{O D}$, 125 MHz): δ 22.71, 22.92, 23.25, 44.03, 44.17, 54.67 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.07$), 55.93, 56.16, 62.08, 62.11, 62.50, 62.64, 68.09, 70.94 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.2$ Hz), 71.46, 71.56 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.5$ Hz), 77.50, 78.02 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.76$ Hz),

80.31 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.76$ Hz), 82.36 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.36$ Hz), 92.42, 92.74, 96.76, 96.87, 115.71, 122.46 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.62$ Hz), 122.58 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.5$ Hz), 122.64 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.52$ Hz), 129.42, 129.63, 137.18, 145.58 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 145.70 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 158.33, 158.45, 172.63, 172.69, 172.75, 173.53, 173.79, 173.97; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.83, 5.51 5.21; MS (ES+) m/z 577.15 (MNa^+).

5

Example 15:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-methionyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 13) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-methionyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 14)

10 Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-methionyl) phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 13 and compound 14.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz) mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.36 (5H, m), 7.11 (2H, m), 6.08 (2H, m), 5.14 (3H, m), 4.63 (2H, m) 4.41 (2H, m),
 15 4.12 (2H, m), 3.83 (4H, m), 3.64 (2H, m), 2.37 (2H, m), 1.92 (8H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 15.18, 22.30, 30.49, 34.49 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 54.88 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.8$ Hz), 54.67 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.8$ Hz), 55.13, 56.10, 62.49, 68.23, 71.05 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.75$ Hz), 71.50 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.7$ Hz), 71.59, 73.07, 78.08 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.6$ Hz), 80.29 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.6$ Hz), 82.36 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.6$ Hz), 92.38, 92.76, 96.59, 115.71, 122.36 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.8$ Hz), 122.49 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.8\text{Hz}$), 122.58 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.8\text{Hz}$) 129.31,
 20 129.47, 129.67, 137.58, 145.82 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.2$ Hz), 158.34, 158.48, 173.54, 174.39 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.5$ Hz); ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.32, 4.94, 4.77; MS (E/I) 651.17 (MNa^+)

Example 16:

25 Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-phenylalanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 15)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-phenylalanyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.33 (3H, m), 7.24 (5H), 7.11(2H), 6.99 (2H, m), 6.82 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 5.06 (2H, m), 4.62 (2H, m), 4.26 (1H, m), 4.08 (1H, dd, $J = 3.5$ and 10.5 Hz), 3.86 (1H, m), 3.77 (3H, m), 3.99 (1H, t, $J = 9\text{Hz}$), 3.00 (2H, d, $J = 7.5\text{Hz}$), 1.83 (3H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.88, 23.20, 41.20 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.25$ Hz), 54.62, 56.12, 57.55, 62.48, 68.07, 70.97, 73.05, 80.15 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.25$ Hz), 92.71, 101.32, 115.64, 122.33 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.7$ Hz), 122.43 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.71$ Hz), 127.96, 129.38, 129.53, 129.57, 129.62, 130.69, 136.91, 137.30, 145.74 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 158.25, 173.55,
 35 173.97, (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5$ Hz); ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.09 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 5.03 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer).

Example 17:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 16) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 17)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine to give a mixture of compound 16 and compound 17.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.37 (5H, m), 7.10 (2H, m), 6.88 (2H, m), 5.13 (3H, m), 4.65 (1H, m), 4.10 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.55 and 3.45 Hz), 3.92 (3H, m), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.78 (6H, m), 3.64 (1H, m), 3.58 (1H, m), 2.05 (1H, m), 2.02 (3H, s), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.84 (3H, s), 0.85 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 17.82, 17.95, 19.39, 19.42, 22.66, 22.85, 33.27 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.93 Hz), 33.15 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.93 Hz), 54.53 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.04 Hz), 55.99, 56.09, 56.22, 61.74, 61.70, 61.81, 62.19, 62.21, 62.45, 62.17, 67.96, 68.04, 71.07 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.7 Hz), 71.46 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.7 Hz), 71.62, 73.04, 77.47, 77.94 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.81 Hz), 80.16 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.46 Hz), 82.24 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.86 Hz), 92.36, 92.78, 96.60, 96.79, 115.59, 115.79, 116.82, 122.32 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 122.61 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.75 Hz), 122.43 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5 Hz), 129.39, 129.58, 129.61, 129.64, 129.67, 137.20, 137.23, 145.87 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.0 Hz), 145.95 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.15 Hz), 158.30, 158.45, 173.52, 173.77, 174.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4 Hz); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.91, 5.70, 5.33; MS (ES+) *m/z* 619.3 (MNa⁺).

Example 18:

Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 18)

1. Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-D-glucopyranose

To a vigorously stirred solution of NaOMe (3.2 g, 56.4 mmol) in MeOH (75 ml) was added (D)-glucosamine hydrochloride (12.1 g, 56.37 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 5 min. The precipitate NaCl was removed by filtration through Celite and the filter cake was rinsed with MeOH. The filtrate was placed in an ice bath, and pent-4-enoic anhydride (12.4 g 67.6 mmol, obtained according to P. Perlmutter *et al.*, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2, 2220–2228 (2004); R. Madsen *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 60, 7920-7926 (1995)) was added immediately. Crystallization began almost instantaneously. The mixture was stirred for 10 min and then kept in the freezer overnight. Filtration gave the title compound (11.1 g, 75% yield). ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500MHz): δ 5.83 (1H, m), 5.05 (3H, m), 3.83 (2H, m), 3.66 (2H, m), 3.45 (2H, m), 2.25 (4H, m).

2. Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 18)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)phosphorochloridate and 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-D-glucopyranose.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, both in α form and in β form: δ 7.34 (5H, m), 7.08 (2H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.84 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 5.76 (1H, m), 5.16 (3H, m), 4.99 (1H, d, *J* = 16.9 Hz), 4.93 (1H, d, *J* = 10.11 Hz), 4.63 (1H, m), 4.07 (2H, m), 3.89 (6H, m), 3.58 (1H, m), 2.17 (4H), 1.36 (3H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 20.58 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 30.54, 36.28, 36.33, 51.76, 54.64 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.4 Hz), 54.72 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.4 Hz), 56.16, 62.47, 62.50, 68.03, 70.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.7 Hz), 73.11, 80.03 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.41 Hz), 80.05 (d, *J* = 6.41 Hz), 92.72, 96.71, 115.62, 115.70, 122.60 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.3 Hz), 122.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.3 Hz), 129.33, 129.35, 129.61, 137.24, 138.33, 145.68 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.4 Hz), 158.31, 174.83 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.6 Hz), 175.47, 175.55; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.14, 4.41

Example 19:

Preparation of 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 19)

Prepared as a white solid (0.032g, 74% yield) according to general procedure of Example 8, starting from 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 18 of Example 18).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.34 (5H, m), 7.16 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.90 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 5.38 (1H, d, *J* = 3.55 Hz), 5.43 (1H, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 4.73 (2H, m), 4.58 (2H, m), 4.12 (1H, m), 3.88 (1H, m), 3.78 (5H, m), 3.67 (1H, m), 1.35 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 20.49 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 51.90, 55.58, 56.13, 61.96, 68.16, 69.96 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.25 Hz), 72.91, 79.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 91.06, 94.79, 115.71, 122.59 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 129.31, 129.35, 129.62, 137.20, 145.39 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.1 Hz), 158.57, 175.63; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.44 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 4.41 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer).

Example 20:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 20) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 21)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alanyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 20 and compound 21.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.34 (5H, m), 7.14 (2H, d, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 7.09 (2H, d, *J* = 9.02 Hz), 6.85 (2H, m), 5.16 (2H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 5.12 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 4.69 (1H, d, *J* = 8.55 Hz), 4.66 (1H, d, *J* = 8.55 Hz), 4.55 (1H, m), 4.37 (1H, m), 4.23 (1H, m), 4.06 (2H, m), 3.93 (1H, m), 3.86 (1H, m), 3.76 (5H, m), 3.60 (1H, m), 3.53 (1H, m), 3.34 (1H, m), 2.08 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 1.40 (3H, d, *J* = 7.34 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 20.73 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.75 Hz), 20.78 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.75 Hz), 22.70, 22.86, 23.20, 51.63, 51.64, 54.62 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.54 Hz), 55.83, 56.12, 61.98, 62.48, 62.60, 68.07, 68.09, 70.90 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.61 Hz), 71.33, 71.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.4 Hz), 73.00, 77.48, 78.25 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 80.38 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 82.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 92.35, 92.71, 96.59, 115.66, 122.45 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 122.55 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.2 Hz), 129.61 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 129.29, 129.30, 129.33, 129.64, 137.25, 137.27, 145.65 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.1 Hz), 145.74 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.87 Hz), 158.29, 158.42, 173.54, 173.75, 175.00 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.26 Hz), 175.06 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.0 Hz); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 4.83, 4.31, 4.14; MS (ES+) *m/z* 591.17 (MNa⁺).

Example 21:

Preparation of benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 22)

Prepared as a white solid (0.39 g, 11% yield) according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-alaninyl)phosphorochloridate and 1-*O*-benzyl-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), as a mixture of four diastereoisomers, two in the α form and two in the β form: δ 7.26- 7.13 (5H, m), 7.03- 6.92 (2H, m), 6.75- 6.71 (2H, m), 4.73- 4.69 (1H, m), 4.63- 4.56 (1H, m), 4.48- 4.44 (3H, m), 4.21- 4.13 (1H, m), 3.99-3.95 (1H, m), 3.88- 3.74 (2H, m), 3.72- 3.43 (4H, m), 3.62 (3H, s), 3.61 (3H, s), 1.84, 1.78, 1.76 (3H, 3s), 1.34- 1.19 (3H, m), 1.22- 1.15 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 175.91, 173.45, 158.36, 145.74, 138.69, 129.46, 129.43, 129.37, 129.00, 128.88, 122.54, 122.50, 115.79, 115.64, 101.51, 97.65, 97.32, 79.84 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.3 Hz), 70.84, 70.45, 62.31, 56.09, 52.83, 51.73, 51.65, 22.72, 20.50, 20.45; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.05, 4.67, 4.23 (ratio 11.6: 3.2: 1.0); MS (ES+) *m/z* 605.18 (MNa⁺).

Example 22:

Preparation of methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 23) and methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 24)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and 1-O-methyl-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 23 and compound 24.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.45- 7.30 (5H, m), 7.11 (2H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz), 6.86 (2H, d, *J*= 8.4 Hz), 5.16 (2H, app s), 4.70 (1H, app s), 4.58- 4.53 (1H, m), 4.21- 4.19 (1H, m), 3.88- 3.86 (1H, m), 3.83- 3.59 (3H, m), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.63-3.33 (1H, m), 3.40 (3H, s), 2.08- 1.99 (1H, m), 1.85 (3H, s), 0.89 (3H, d, *J*= 7.0 Hz), 0.82 (3H, d, *J*= 7.0 Hz).

Example 23:

Preparation of methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate -D-glucopyranoside (compound 25)

Prepared as a white solid (1.6 g, 13% yield) according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)phosphorochloridate and 1-O-methyl-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), a mixture of two diastereoisomers in the α form: δ 7.43- 7.29 (5H, m), 7.19- 7.05 (2H, m), 6.91- 6.82 (2H, m), 5.21- 5.11 (2H, m), 4.69 (1H, app s), 4.55- 4.48 (1H, m), 4.34- 4.26 (1H, m), 4.14 (1H, m), 4.10- 3.99 (1H, m), 3.88- 3.82 (1H, m), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.75- 3.69 (1H, m), 3.68- 3.58 (2H, m), 3.30 (3H, s), 2.01 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s), 1.41- 1.30 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 175.13 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 6.3 Hz), 173.53, 158.32, 145.71 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 7.3 Hz), 137.25, 129.60, 129.34, 129.30, 122.63, 122.59, 122.52, 122.48, 115.78, 99.83, 99.58, 80.18 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 6.3 Hz), 77.76, 73.67, 70.80, 70.78, 68.04, 67.99, 62.35, 62.04, 56.08, 55.73, 55.65, 54.01, 53.98, 51.86, 51.73, 22.75, 22.59, 20.55, 20.49; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 4.83, 4.56 (ratio 3.0: 1.0); MS (ES+) *m/z* 605.18 (MNa⁺).

Example 24:

Preparation of methyl 2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 26)

1. Preparation of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-D-glucosamine

To a stirring solution of benzyl chloroformate (5.5 mL, 6.7 g, 39.1 mmol) and amberlite (OH⁻) resin (1.4 mmol/ ml eq), (41 mL, 57.5 mmol) in water (50 mL) at 0°C, glucosamine HCl (5.0 g, 23.0 mmol), was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature whilst stirring and monitored by TLC (dichloromethane/methanol 8/2 V/V). After 16 h the reaction was completed, the solution was filtered to remove the resin, then evaporated under reduced pressure and vacuum gun to give a white solid (5.3g, 17.0 mmol, 74%).

¹H-NMR ((CD₃)₂SO, 500 MHz), mixture of α and β anomers (ratio 2.4: 1.0): δ 7.49- 7.41 (5H, m), 5.20 (1H, app. s), 4.99 (2H, s), 4.95 (1H, app. s), 4.65 (bs), 4.45 (bs), 3.57- 3.00 (6H, m),

3.30 (bs), 2.59 (bs), 2.50 (bs); ^{13}C -NMR (DMSO, 125 MHz): δ 156.08, 137.08, 128.30, 127.72, 95.43, 90.66, 71.98, 70.97, 70.26, 65.22, 65.02, 61.17, 61.07, 56.35

2. Preparation of methyl 2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 26)

Prepared as a white solid (127.0 mg, 7% yield) according to general procedure of Example 5, from *p*-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-alanyl) phosphorochloridate and *N*-benzyloxycarbonyl-D-glucosamine.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): δ 7.42- 7.25 (5H, m), 7.20- 7.09 (2H, m), 6.94- 6.79 (2H, m), 5.20- 4.91 (3H, m), 4.74- 4.67 (1H, m), 4.62- 4.54 (1H, m), 4.47- 4.29 (1H, m), 4.23- 4.08 (2H, m), 4.03- 3.93 (1H, m), 3.92- 3.72 (3H, m), 3.78, 3.74 (3H, 2s), 3.71- 3.58 (1H, m), 3.50- 3.35 (1H, m), 1.38- 1.31 (3H, m), 1.29- 1.19 (3H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 175.42, 175.42, 175.26, 158.39, 158.22, 144.80 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.2$ Hz), 173.98, 129.46, 128.95 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.1$ Hz), 128.85, 122.50, 122.46, 122.41, 122.36, 122.33, 115.67, 115.64, 115.56, 97.34, 93.02, 80.54 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.6$ Hz), 73.06, 72.73, 71.96, 71.77, 71.61, 71.06, 67.80, 67.45, 67.60, 67.45, 62.46, 62.39, 57.56 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 2.8$ Hz), 56.13, 56.09, 51.71, 51.61, 51.52, 20.65 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.4$ Hz), 14.52, 14.48; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 4.88, 4.47 (α diastereoisomers) 4.28, 4.14 (β diastereoisomers).

Example 25:

Preparation of methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 27)

Prepared as a white solid (0.151 g, 3% yield) according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate and 1-*O*-methyl-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers in the α form: δ 7.37- 7.34 (5H, m), 7.09 (2H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 6.87 (2H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 5.17 (2H, 2d, $J = 12.1$ Hz), 4.70 (1H, app. s), 4.63- 4.54 (1H, m), 4.39- 4.33 (1H, m), 4.09 (2H, d, $J = 10.5$ Hz), 3.87 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.78- 3.75 (1H, m), 3.65- 3.58 (2H, m), 3.58- 3.51 (1H, m), 3.45- 3.33 (1H, m), 3.40 (3H, s), 2.26- 2.16 (1H, m), 2.03- 1.95 (1H, m), 1.94- 1.81 (2H, m), 1.80 (3H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 175.77, 173.38, 158.39, 145.00, 137.15, 129.63, 129.40, 129.31, 122.20 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.6$ Hz), 115.75, 99.79, 80.09 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.5$ Hz), 70.87, 70.79, 68.16, 62.39, 62.11 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 56.09, 55.66, 54.21, 48.74 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.7$ Hz), 32.29 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 9.0$ Hz), 26.16 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.9$ Hz), 22.76; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.04, 2.54 (ratio 12.2: 1.0); MS (ES+) m/z 631.20 (MNa^+).

Example 26:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[1-naphthyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 28)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 1-naphthyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl) phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 8.16 (1H, m), 7.88 (1H, m), 7.70 (1H, m), 7.27 (9H, m), 5.15 (3H, m), 4.71 (1H, m), 4.18 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, m), 3.89 (1H, m), 3.80 (2H, m), 1.80 (3H, s), 1.70 (3H, s), 1.41 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 20.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.5 Hz), 22.72, 51.86, 54.81, 62.46, 62.58, 67.99, 70.95, 73.21, 80.13 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.57, 96.68, 116.68, 123.01, 126.01, 126.63, 127.19, 127.45, 128.82, 128.04, 129.25, 129.27, 129.36, 129.53, 129.64, 136.28, 137.16, 148.14 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7 Hz), 173.45, 175.31; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.00 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 4.29 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer). MS (ES+) *m/z* 611.17 (MNa⁺).

Example 27:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glycyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 29) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glycyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 30)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glycyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 29 and compound 30.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.15 (2H, m), 6.9 (2H, m), 5.13 (1H, d, *J* = 3.73 Hz), 4.7 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 4.63 (1H, m), 4.61 (2H, m), 4.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.46 and 10.49 Hz), 3.88 (1H, m), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.63 (1H, m), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.84 (3H, s), 1.28 (3H, m); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.90, 5.66, 5.25

Example 28:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 31) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 32)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 32 was isolated as a white solid, a mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and the other minor in β form.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.17 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 7.11 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.91 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 6.87 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.61 (1H, m), 4.49 (1H, m), 4.41 (1H, m), 4.30 (1H, m), 4.22 (2H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.71 (3H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.48 (1H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.00 (1H, m), 1.90 (2H, m), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.21 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.48, 22.81, 26.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.2 Hz), 32.31 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 48.29, 54.85, 56.12 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 61.78 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 62.32, 62.71, 66.83, 70.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.6 Hz), 71.78 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.9 Hz), 79.43 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 92.72, 96.88, 115.68, 122.30 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.48 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 158.40, 173.29, 175.22, 176.13; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.11 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.55 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.47 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.24 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 555.17 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 31.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.03 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 7.01 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.81 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 6.78 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.01 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 4.53 (1H, m), 4.33 (1H, m), 4.18 (1H, m), 4.06 (1H, q, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 3.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.6 Hz, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 3.82 (1H, m), 3.75 (1H, m), 3.69 (5H, m), 3.53 (1H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.25 (1H, m), 2.09 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.87 (1H, m), 1.80 (5H, m), 1.69 (3H, s), 1.15 (3H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.49, 22.87, 26.25 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.2 Hz), 32.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 48.73, 54.91 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.14, 62.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 62.50, 62.71, 70.92 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.6 Hz), 73.91, 79.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 82.43 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 92.67, 96.76, 115.76, 122.02 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.49 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 158.39, 173.31, 173.39, 175.26; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.19 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.83 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.74 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.58 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 555.17 (MNa⁺).

Example 29:

Preparation of methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 33)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and 1-*O*-methyl-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers: δ 7.83, 7.81 (2bs), 7.19-7.11 (2H, m), 6.92-6.87 (2H, m), 4.70 (1H, d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 4.57-4.51 (1H, m), 4.24-4.14 (3H, m), 3.89-3.85, 3.80-3.71 (2H, m), 3.76 (3H, s), 3.69-3.61 (2H, m), 3.42 (3H, s), 3.41 (3H, s), 2.10-2.03 (1H, m),

1.87 (3H, s), 1.29 (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 1.19 (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 0.91- 0.85 (3H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 172.88 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.6$ Hz), 177.08, 156.80, 144.46 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.3$ Hz), 122.40 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.5$ Hz), 115.92, 115.59, 99.90, 98.11, 80.07 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.0$ Hz), 73.67, 70.94, 70.92, 62.32, 62.28, 61.67, 56.08, 55.63, 53.87, 33.21, 33.15, 22.78, 19.39, 17.91, 14.53; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.90, 5.74 (Ratio, 9.0: 1.0); MS (ES+) m/z 571.20 (MNa^+).

Example 30:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 34) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 35)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy - L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 34 and compound 35.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): δ 7.11 (2H, m), 6.86 (2H, m), 5.10 (1H, s), 5.01 (1H, m), 4.65 (1H, m), 4.57 (1H, m), 4.36 (1H, m), 4.08 (1H, m), 3.95 (2H, m), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.78 (7H, m), 2.04 (4H, m), 1.99 (3H, s), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.84 (3H, s), 1.25 (6H, m), 0.89 (6H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 16.45, 17.90, 19.39, 19.42, 22.66, 22.85, 33.09 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.2$ Hz), 33.24 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.4$ Hz), 54.55 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.0$ Hz), 56.01, 56.10, 61.74, 61.70, 61.83, 62.17, 62.45, 70.28, 70.31, 71.10 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 2.7$ Hz), 71.44 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 5.7$ Hz), 71.62, 73.08, 77.83 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.25$ Hz), 80.07 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.18$ Hz), 92.36, 92.73, 115.59, 122.41 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.5$ Hz), 122.54 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.75$ Hz), 145.94 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.2$ Hz), 158.29, 158.43, 173.49, 173.78, 173.92; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 4.61, 4.39, 3.96

Example 31:

Preparation of methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 36)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)phosphorochloridate and 1-*O*-methyl-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers: δ 7.09- 7.01 (2H, m), 6.79- 6.76 (2H, m), 4.57 (1H, d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 4.41- 4.34 (1H, m), 4.07 (2H, q, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 4.01 (1H, dd, $J = 10.5$ Hz, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 3.82- 3.60 (4H, m), 3.67 (3H, s), 3.54- 3.47 (2H, m), 3.27 (3H, s), 3.26 (3H, s), 2.68 (1H, d, $J_{\text{H-P}} = 9.6$ Hz), 1.70 (3H, s), 1.16 (3H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 174.43, 172.30 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.8$ Hz), 158.40, 145.54 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.3$ Hz), 122.38 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.2$ Hz), 115.74, 99.84, 80.58 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.9$ Hz), 73.71, 70.69 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 2.7$ Hz), 62.43, 62.36, 56.11, 55.66, 54.03 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.6$ Hz), 51.91 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 5.6$ Hz), 35.59 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.3$ Hz), 22.78, 14.50; ^{31}P -NMR

(CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 6.20, 5.83 (α -diastereoisomer ratio 20.0 : 1.0); MS (ES+) m/z : 543.17 (MNa⁺).

Example 32:

5 Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 37)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two in the α and two in the β
10 form: δ 7.76, 7.75, 7.62, 7.60 (bs), 7.10- 7.02 (2H, m), 6.81- 6.78 (2H, m), 5.02 (1H, d, J = 3.2 Hz), 5.00 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.65 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz), 4.58 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz), 4.46 (1H, dd, J = 10.6, 8.8 Hz), 4.44 (1H, dd, J = 10.4, 8.4 Hz), 4.31- 4.20 (1H, m), 4.12- 4.15 (2H, m), 3.94 (1H, d, J = 3.2 Hz), 3.92 (1H, d, J = 3.1 Hz), 3.86- 3.60 (6H, m), 3.65 (3H, s), 3.52 (1H, dd), 3.49- 3.43 (1H, m), 2.71 (3H, s), 2.69 (1H, m), 2.67 (1H, m), 1.91 (3H, s), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.74
15 (3H, s), 1.70 (3H, s), 1.15 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 173.43, 172.38 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 3.8 Hz), 158.40, 145.60 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 7.5 Hz), 122.44, 122.40, 122.36, 122.32, 122.29, 115.76, 115.69, 96.61, 92.70, 80.84 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 6.9 Hz), 80.55 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 6.9 Hz), 73.14, 70.83 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 2.8 Hz), 62.47, 62.44, 56.13, 54.71 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 3.0 Hz), 51.94 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 5.4 Hz), 51.85 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 5.4 Hz), 35.61 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 3.4 Hz), 35.42 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 3.8 Hz), 35.31 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 3.8 Hz),
20 22.84, 14.50; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ : 6.34, 5.24 (α -isomers ratio 22.3 : 1.0); δ 5.98, 5.69 (β - isomers ratio 1.0 : 1.0). Ratio of α to β , 1.7:1.0; MS (ES+) m/z 529.15 (MNa⁺).

Example 33:

25 Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 38) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 39)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 38 and compound 39.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.06- 6.99 (2H, m), 6.79- 6.76 (2H, m), 5.38 (1H, app. s), 4.57 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 4.53- 4.47 (1H, m), 4.33- 4.23 (1H, m), 4.09- 3.97 (2H, m), 3.86- 3.48 (6H, m), 3.66 (3H, s), 1.97- 1.87 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.79 (3H, s), 1.75 (3H, s), 1.19- 1.13 (3H, m), 0.82- 0.75 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 174.41 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 3.9 Hz), 173.85, 173.79, 173.52, 158.45, 158.30, 145.97 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 7.5 Hz), 145.86 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 7.5 Hz), 122.61 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 4.6 Hz), 122.45 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 4.6 Hz), 122.34 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 4.6 Hz), 115.65, 96.79, 96.66, 92.78, 92.40, 82.27 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 6.3 Hz),
35 80.08 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 6.2 Hz), 77.83 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 6.2 Hz), 77.51, 73.09, 71.61, 71.49 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$ = 5.7 Hz),

71.10, 62.59, 62.48, 62.38, 62.29, 62.17, 61.80, 61.71, 61.63, 57.31, 57.28, 56.16, 56.02, 54.88, 54.53 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.1$ Hz), 33.23 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 33.14 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 23.25, 23.03, 22.92, 22.73, 19.48, 19.45, 18.01, 17.91, 14.67, 14.61; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 6.03, 5.84, 5.37

5 Example 34:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 40) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 41)

10 Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(butoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 41 was isolated as a white solid.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one
15 minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 6.91 (2H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 6.89 (2H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 5.14 (1H, d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 4.61 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, m), 4.42 (1H, m), 4.38 (1H, m), 4.33 (2H, q, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 4.14 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.45 (1H, m), 3.26 (1H, m, overlap with solvent), 2.24 (1H, m) 2.10 (1H, m), 1.95 (2H), 1.79 (3H, s), 1.75 (3H, s), 1.83 (2H, m), 1.55 (2H, m), 1.62 (2H, m), 0.82 (3H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD ,
20 125 MHz): δ 10.69, 20.16, 22.99, 26.14 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.7$ Hz), 31.78, 48.49, 54.85 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.0$ Hz), 56.07, 62.06 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 66.84, 66.81 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 70.21, 71.75 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.0$ Hz), 79.45 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 92.39, 97.65, 115.67, 122.30 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 122.05 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.9$ Hz), 122.25 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.6$ Hz), 122.35 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.9$ Hz), 145.51 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.1$ Hz), 158.37, 173.44, 175.29, 176.18; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.17 (one diastereoisomer as
25 α -isomer), 2.50 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.24 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 583.20 (MNa^+).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 to 9:1 afforded compound 40.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): δ 7.02 (2H, m), 6.98 (2H, m), 6.79 (2H), 5.09 (1H, d, $J = 3.5$
30 Hz), 4.56 (1H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 4.52 (1H, m), 4.32 (1H, m), 4.18 (1H, m), 4.02 (2H, m), 3.91 (1H, dd, $J = 10.4$ Hz, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 3.82 (1H, m), 3.75 (1H, m), 3.69 (5H, m), 3.52 (1H, m), 3.45 (1H, m), 3.24 (1H, m, overlap with solvent), 2.08 (1H, m) 1.90 (3H, s), 1.87 (1H, m), 1.78 (2H), 1.75 (3H, s), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.51 (2H, m), 1.26 (2H, m), 0.82 (3H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD ,
35 125 MHz): δ 14.04, 20.16, 22.67, 22.85, 26.24 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.75$ Hz), 31.78, 32.47 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.7$ Hz), 48.71, 54.91 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.0$ Hz), 56.11, 56.32, 62.18 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 62.54, 66.47, 71.00 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.0$ Hz), 73.38, 79.94 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 92.39, 97.65, 96.76, 115.78, 122.02 (d, $J_{(C-P)}$

= 4.4 Hz), 122.05 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.9$ Hz), 122.25 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.6$ Hz), 122.35 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.9$ Hz), 145.51 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.1$ Hz), 158.41, 173.29, 176.31; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.18 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.70 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer), 2.57 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 583.20 (MNa^+).

5

Example 35:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 42) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 43)

10 Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 43 was isolated as a white solid.

15 ^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 6.91 (2H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 6.89 (2H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 5.12 (1H, d, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 5.03 (1H, m), 4.64 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, m), 4.42 (1H, m), 4.28 (1H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.79 (3H, s), 3.48 (1H, m), 3.49 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.06-1.98 (3H, m), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.37 (6H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz):
 20 δ 21.89, 22.77, 26.12 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.4$ Hz), 32.32 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.6$ Hz), 48.49, 54.86, 56.09, 62.18 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 65.46, 70.09, 70.60, 71.85, 73.42, 79.39 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 82.48 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 92.70, 96.77, 115.77, 122.35, 145.51 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 158.49, 173.37, 175.67, 176.46; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.17 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.52 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.23 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 547.13
 25 (MH^+).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 42.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.00 (2H, m), 6.78 (2H, m), 5.01 (1H, d, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 4.90 (1H, m), 4.51 (2H, m), 4.32 (1H, m), 4.15 (1H, m), 4.11 (1H, m), 3.90 (1H, m), 3.76 (2H, m), 3.67 (5H, m), 3.53 (1H, t, $J = 9.7$ Hz), 3.50 (1H, t, $J = 9.71$ Hz), 3.44 (1H, m), 3.22 (1H, m, overlap with the solvent), 2.07 (1H, m), 1.76 (6H, s), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.35 (6H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz):
 30 δ 21.90, 21.99, 22.88, 23.18, 26.20 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.4$ Hz), 26.13 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 9$ Hz), 32.29 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.6$ Hz), 32.36 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.7$ Hz), 54.83, 55.01, 56.14, 56.25, 62.33, 66.50, 62.61, 70.53, 70.60,
 35 71.02, 71.75, 73.42, 77.70, 79.83 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 82.48 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 92.65, 96.77, 115.78, 122.08 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.5$ Hz), 122.29 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.5$ Hz), 145.5 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.5$ Hz), 158.49,

173.37, 175.90; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.27 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.64 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 547.13 (MH^+).

Example 36:

5 Preparation of benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvalinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 44)

1. Preparation of benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-D-glucopyranoside.

To a solution of 1-*O*-benzyl-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine (5.0g, 16.07 mmol) in dry DMF (50 ml), *p*-toluenesulphonic acid (pTsOH) in catalytic quantities and benzaldehyde dimethylacetal (PHCH(OMe)₂) (4.8 ml, 32.12 mmol) was added and the mixture was subjected to reduced pressure (5 minutes each 1 hour period) during the first four hours whilst heated at 55°C, the mixture was then left stirring overnight at 55°C. The reaction was then neutralised with saturated NaHCO_3 solution, poured in to ice water and then kept stirring for 5 hours. The mixture was filtered and washed twice with 50% methanol in water and ether. The filter cake was dissolved in hot methanol and water was added to the hot methanol solution, it was then slowly cooled down to room temperature overnight. The precipitate was filtered, washed with cool methanol and ether and dried under high vacuum to give product (3.2 g, 50% yield) as a mixture of α and β anomers (ratio: 8.0: 1.0).

^1H -NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, 500 MHz): δ 8.00 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.44- 7.26 (10H, m), 5.59 (1H, s), 5.39, 5.31 (1H, bs), 5.31 (1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 4.78 (1H, d, J = 3.5 Hz), 4.68 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz), 4.58 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 4.48 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz), 4.12 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 4.11 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.95- 3.55 (3H, under solvent), 3.53- 3.47 (1H, m), 1.85 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s).

25 2. Preparation of benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvalinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 44)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 6, from *p*-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvalinyl) phosphorochloridate (prepared according general procedure of Example 4) and benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give 360.6 mg (69% yield) of compound 44.

^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 7.44- 7.36 (2H), 7.28- 7.16 (8H), 6.96- 6.85 (2H, m), 6.53- 6.40 (2H, m), 5.46 (1H, s), 5.45 (1H, bs), 5.42 (1H, s), 4.98 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.97 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.88- 4.78 (1H, m), 3.75- 4.68 (1H, m), 4.68- 4.63 (2H, m), 4.61 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.59 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.40 (1H, app s), 4.38 (1H, app s), 4.33- 4.26 (1H, m), 4.25- 4.18 (2H, m), 4.17- 4.12 (1H, m), 4.08- 3.98 (2H, m), 3.90- 3.81 (3H, m), 3.80- 3.73 (1H, m), 3.71- 3.60 (2H,

m), 3.60 (3H, s), 3.59 (3H, s), 3.57 (3H, s), 3.54 (3H, s), 3.46- 3.39 (1H, m), 1.93 (3H, s), 1.87 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 1.60- 1.46 (1H, m), 1.46- 1.36 (1H, m), 1.28- 1.06 (5H, m), 0.81- 0.69 (3H, m) ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz): δ 173.80 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.5$ Hz), 173.37, 172.93, 172.80 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 171.15, 170.68, 170.61, 156.36, 156.32, 144.57 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.1$ Hz), 144.50 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.1$ Hz), 137.43, 137.08, 136.95, 136.82, 128.18, 128.15, 128.13, 128.04, 128.03, 127.92, 127.65, 127.44, 126.44, 126.38, 126.33, 121.26 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.0$ Hz), 120.99, 120.91 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.0$ Hz), 120.75 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.0$ Hz), 114.37, 114.31, 102.07, 101.62, 101.56, 101.44, 100.79, 100.71, 97.49, 97.42, 80.39, 80.20 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.0$ Hz), 80.12 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.7$ Hz), 79.97, 74.34 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.3$ Hz), 73.86 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.3$ Hz), 71.21, 71.15, 70.22, 70.17, 68.81, 68.67, 65.62, 65.53, 63.12, 63.11, 61.58, 61.45, 61.30, 61.24, 55.52, 55.50, 54.33, 54.25, 53.61, 53.60, 36.40, 36.38, 23.34, 23.29, 23.08, 23.04, 18.11, 18.06, 14.17, 14.10, 13.58, 13.53; ³¹P-NMR (CDCl₃, 202 MHz): δ 4.04, 3.74 (α form, ratio 1.1 : 1.0) and 5.18, 5.16 (β form, ratio 1.1: 1.0). Ratio α: β forms 6.7: 1.0.

15 Example 37:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvalinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 45)

Prepared as a white solid (114.9 mg, 77%) according to general procedure of Example 7, from benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvalinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 44).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.09- 7.06 (2H, m), 7.01- 6.90 (2H, m), 6.80- 6.76 (2H, m), 6.68- 6.58 (2H, m), 5.04 (1H, d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 5.02 (1H, d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 4.65 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 4.64 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 4.52- 4.45 (1H, m), 4.41- 4.34 (1H, m), 4.08- 3.99 (2H, m), 3.99- 3.93 (1H, m), 3.81- 3.58 (4H, m), 3.67 (3H, s), 3.66 (3H, s), 3.56- 3.47 (1H, m), 3.28- 3.24 (1H, m), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.87 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.84 (3H, s), 1.62- 1.41 (1H, m), 1.29- 1.10 (5H, m), 0.82- 0.72 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 175.35 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.6$ Hz), 174.68, 173.52, 173.48, 172.87, 158.38, 158.26, 145.92 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.8$ Hz), 122.57 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.0$ Hz), 122.47, 115.58, 115.56, 96.55, 96.36, 92.69, 92.58, 82.82, 82.46, 80.96 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 80.29 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.0$ Hz), 77.44 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 77.44 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.3$ Hz), 70.96, 62.60, 62.47, 62.31, 56.13, 55.96, 55.87, 54.84 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 54.71 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.6$ Hz), 37.49 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.8$ Hz), 37.31 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 23.29, 22.99, 19.64, 19.57, 19.52, 19.43, 14.52, 14.00, 13.91; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 5.02, 4.12 (α form, ratio 1.1: 1.0) and 3.73, 3.11 (β form, ratio 1.2: 1.0). Ratio α: β forms 5.3: 1.0; MS (ES+) m/z 557.18.

Example 38:Preparation of benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 46)

Prepared as a white foamy solid (436.7 mg, 47%), according to general procedure of Example 6, from 4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate (prepared according general procedure of Example 4) and benzyl-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 8.08, 8.06 (2bs), 8.00, 7.98 (2bs), 7.41- 7.38 (2H), 7.32- 7.16 (8H), 6.84- 6.77 (2H, m), 6.56- 6.51 (2H, m), 5.51 (1H, s), 5.48 (1H, s), 4.78 (1H, d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 4.74- 4.58 (3H, m), 4.49- 4.41 (1H, m), 4.27- 4.18 (1H, m), 4.09(1H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 4.8 Hz), 3.95- 3.89 (1H, m), 3.88- 3.77 (1H, m), 3.76- 3.62 (2H), 3.59 (3H, s), 3.58 (3H, s), 3.18- 3.08 (2H, m), 1.94- 1.83 (1H, m), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.87 (3H, s), 1.78- 1.69 (2H, m), 1.64- 1.57 (1H, m), 1.31 (9H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 174.16, 173.50, 173.42, 158.01, 145.76, 138.92, 138.50, 130.08, 129.57, 129.16, 128.84, 127.74, 127.56, 122.02 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 115.70, 115.45, 102.97, 102.83, 102.05, 98.59, 82.43, 81.64, 81.22, 76.60 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.4 Hz), 72.27, 71.03, 69.73, 69.58, 67.15, 64.40, 62.12 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 56.06, 54.43, 54.40, 32.34 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 28.31, 26.00 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.3 Hz), 23.34, 22.92; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 0.95 (α form), 0.49 (β form). Ratio α: β forms 4.7: 1.0.

Example 39:Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 47)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 7, from benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 46).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), a mixture of two diastereoisomers, one in the α and one in the β form: δ 7.16- 7.14 (2H, m), 6.79- 6.78 (2H, m), 4.99 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.64 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 4.42- 4.35 (1H, m), 4.27- 4.21 (1H, m), 4.07- 3.98 (3H, m), 3.79- 3.74 (1H, m), 3.73- 3.59 (1H, m), 3.67 (3H, s), 3.55- 3.50 (1H, m), 3.47- 3.42 (1H, m), 3.31- 3.08 (2H, m), 2.27- 2.19 (1H, m), 1.91 (3H, s), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.91- 1.77 (3H, m), 1.33 (9H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 174.30, 171.17, 158.26, 146.01, 122.31 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.2 Hz), 115.60, 96.29, 92.83, 84.78, 82.52, 81.02 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.8 Hz), 72.94, 70.80, 62.50, 69.73 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 62.45, 56.13, 54.57, 54.54, 47.48, 32.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.8 Hz), 30.16, 28.28, 28.24 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.3 Hz), 23.35, 23.03; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 2.48 (α form), 1.85 (β form). Ratio α:β forms 3.6: 1.0; MS (ES+) *m/z* 583.20 (MNa⁺).

Example 40:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 48) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl-(2-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 49)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 49 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.91 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.89 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 5.04 (1H, m), 4.67 (1H, m), 4.53 (1H, m), 4.47 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.49 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.06-1.98 (3H, m), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.40 (2H, m), 1.09 (3H, d, *J* = 6.25 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 10.04, 19.57, 22.79, 26.12 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.4 Hz), 29.81, 32.30 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 48.49, 54.75, 56.09, 62.18 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 65.47, 71.89, 73.42, 74.56, 74.58, 79.41 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.0 Hz), 82.48 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.0 Hz), 92.70, 96.77, 115.77, 122.35, 145.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.5 Hz), 158.49, 173.37, 175.67, 176.46; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.21 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.49 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.21 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 583.20 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane: methanol 97:3 afforded compound 48.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.15 (2H, m), 6.78 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.99 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.71 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.39 (1H, m), 4.24 (1H, m), 4.12 (1H, m), 4.05 (1H, m), 3.76 (1H, m), 3.67 (5H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.44 (1H, m), 3.29 (1H, m), 3.20 (1H, m, overlap with the solvent), 2.11 (1H, m), 1.91(3H, s), 1.87 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H), 1.40 (2H, m), 1.09 (3H, d, *J* = 6.25 Hz), 1.06 (3H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 0.78 (3H, q, *J* = 8.0 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 10.05, 10.09, 19.61, 19.72, 23.02, 23.34, 26.25 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.4 Hz), 29.79, 32.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 32.58 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 48.80 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 54.55 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.9 Hz), 56.11, 61.96 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 66.35, 62.61, 70.82 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.1 Hz), 70.91 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.1 Hz), 72.96, 74.55, 74.58, 77.52, 81.05 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.0 Hz), 82.87 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 92.83, 96.29, 115.58, 122.34 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.1 Hz), 145.95 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.5 Hz), 158.27, 173.45, 174.73; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 2.47 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.38 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 583.20 (MNa⁺).

Example 41:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 50) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 51)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from 4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 50 and compound 51.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.02 (2H, d, *J* = 9.32 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 6.77 (2H, m), 5.00 (1H, d, *J* = 3.15 Hz), 4.56 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 4.46 (1H, m), 4.27 (1H, m), 3.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4 and 3.3 Hz), 3.85 (3H, m), 3.78 (1H, m), 3.67 (5H, m), 3.57 (1H, m), 3.50 (2H, m), 1.89 (1H, m), 1.77 (3H, s), 1.73 (3H, s), 1.37, 1.36, 1.35, 0.82 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 0.80 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 0.77 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 0.76 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 17.97, 18.06, 19.43, 19.48, 22.73, 22.93, 23.26, 28.43, 28.46, 33.20 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.97 Hz), 33.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.39 Hz), 49.93, 54.57 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.75 Hz), 55.03, 56.15, 62.24, 62.29, 62.50, 62.61, 71.32 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.7 Hz), 71.45 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.7 Hz), 71.67, 73.12, 77.54, 77.78 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.81 Hz), 80.00 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.46 Hz), 82.29 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.86 Hz), 92.41, 92.76, 96.69, 96.78, 115.64, 122.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 122.46 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 122.61 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.58 Hz), 145.87 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.62 Hz), 145.99 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.54 Hz), 158.28, 158.43, 173.48, 173.70 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 173.71 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4 Hz), 173.79 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4 Hz); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 6.17, 5.99, 5.50; MS (ES+) *m/z* 585.21 (MNa⁺).

Example 42:

Preparation of benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 52)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 6, from *p*-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and benzyl-4,6-O-benzylidene-*N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a white foamy solid (800.0 mg, 38%).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.91, 7.89 (2bs), 7.82, 7.80 (2bs), 7.39- 7.13 (10H), 7.02- 6.54 (4H, m), 5.48 (1H, s), 5.45 (1H, s), 4.78 (1H, d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 4.69- 4.57 (3H, m), 4.43- 4.38 (1H, m), 4.22- 4.12 (1H, m), 4.08 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 5.0 Hz), 3.84- 3.77 (1H, m), 3.71- 3.36 (9H, m), 2.04- 1.75 (1H, m), 1.87 (3H, s), 1.76 (3H, m), 0.82- 0.74 (3H, m), 0.63- 0.49 (3H, m); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.17, 3.12 (α form, ratio 1.0: 3.4) and 2.33, 2.29 (β form, ratio 1.3: 1.0). Ratio α: β forms 20.2: 1.0.

Example 43:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 53)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 7, from benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 52), to give 0.010 g (29% yield) of compound 53.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), a mixture of 4 diastereoisomers in the α and β form: δ 7.90 (2bs), 7.08- 6.59 (4H, m), 5.02 (1H, d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 5.00 (1H, d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 4.66 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 4.53- 4.47 (1H, m), 4.44- 4.37 (1H, m), 3.99- 3.96 (1H, m), 3.82- 3.49 (8H, m), 3.67 (3H, s), 1.97- 1.82 (1H, m), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, m), 0.84- 0.76 (6H, m); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 4.33 (α form) and 3.36 (β form). Ratio α: β forms 6.6: 1.0.

Example 44:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 54) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 55)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 55 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.18 (2H, m), 7.09 (2H, m), 6.98 (2H, m), 6.81 (2H, m), 5.17 (1H, d, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 4.78 (1H, m), 4.67 (1H, m), 4.55 (1H, m), 4.49 (1H, m), 4.38 (1H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.62 (1H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.06-1.98 (3H, m), 1.79 (4H, m), 1.78 (3H, s), 1.38 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 24.68, 26.13 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.2 Hz), 26.45, 32.44, 48.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.7 Hz, overlap with the solvent), 54.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.11, 56.16, 62.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 66.84, 70.18, 71.80, 74.41, 79.88 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.70, 97.65, 115.78, 122.29 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.43, 173.25, 175.25, 176.31; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.16 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.53 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.24 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 587.11 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane: methanol 97:3 afforded compound 54.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.15 (2H, m), 7.01 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 6.78 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 6.70 (2H, d,

$J = 9.2$ Hz), 4.98 (1H, d, $J = 3.9$ Hz), 4.62 (2H, m), 4.39 (1H, m), 4.22 (1H, m), 4.11 (1H, m), 3.99 (1H, m), 3.75 (1H, m), 3.67 (5H, m), 3.51 (1H, t, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 3.44 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.20 (1H, m, overlap with the solvent), 2.10 (1H, m), 1.91 (3H, s), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H), 1.63 (4H, m), 1.28 (6H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 23.01, 23.33, 24.62, 26.10 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.2$ Hz), 26.25 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.2$ Hz), 26.46, 32.46, 48.80 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.7$ Hz, overlap with the solvent), 54.59 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.8$ Hz), 56.05, 56.09, 61.96 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.3$ Hz), 66.46, 62.61, 70.80 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.1$ Hz), 70.90 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.1$ Hz), 72.95, 74.44, 74.74, 77.52, 81.05 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.0$ Hz), 82.87 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.7$ Hz), 92.83, 96.29, 115.19, 115.58, 122.32 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.7$ Hz), 122.56 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.3$ Hz), 145.94 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.1$ Hz), 158.28, 173.46, 173.78, 174.50 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 1.5$ Hz), 175.06 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 1.5$ Hz); ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 2.42 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 1.80 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 587.11 (MNa^+).

Example 45:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 56) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 57)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from 4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 56 and compound 57.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): δ 7.67, 7.56, 7.53 (bs), 7.10- 7.00 (2H, m), 6.79- 6.75 (2H, m), 5.03 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 4.71- 4.63 (1H, m), 4.58 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 4.53- 4.47 (1H, m), 4.35- 4.26 (1H, m), 4.04- 3.98 (1H, m), 3.89- 3.87 (1H, m), 3.82- 3.50 (5H, m), 3.65 (3H, s), 3.63 (3H, s), 2.01- 1.92 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.80 (3H, s), 1.76 (3H, s), 1.78- 1.69 (2H, m), 1.67- 1.59 (2H, m), 1.47- 1.16 (6H, m), 0.81 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 0.79 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 173.82 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.7$ Hz), 173.48, 158.43, 158.28, 145.98 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.3$ Hz), 145.86 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.3$ Hz), 122.62, 122.59, 122.47, 122.43, 122.36, 122.32, 115.64, 96.81, 96.68, 92.77, 92.40, 80.06 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.7$ Hz), 77.83 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.1$ Hz), 75.06, 73.09, 71.62, 71.48 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.3$ Hz), 71.14, 62.50, 62.19, 61.86, 61.79, 56.17, 56.02, 54.56, 54.54, 33.31 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.4$ Hz), 33.21 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.9$ Hz), 32.59, 26.46, 24.72, 22.96, 22.77, 18.05, 19.54; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 6.05 and 5.92, 5.41; MS (ES+) m/z 611.23. (MNa^+).

Example 46:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 58) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 59)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 58 and compound 59.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.52 (bs), 7.08- 7.00 (2H, m), 6.99- 6.75 (2H, m), 5.01 (1H, d, *J*= 3.0 Hz), 4.79- 4.71 (1H, m), 4.57 (1H, d, *J*= 8.5 Hz), 4.52- 4.46 (1H, m), 4.34- 4.43 (1H, m), 4.02- 3.96 (1H, m), 3.87- 3.48 (5H, m), 3.68, 3.66 (3H, 2s), 2.03- 1.92 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.78 (3H, s), 1.74 (3H, s), 1.61- 1.42 (2H, m), 1.16- 1.10 (3H, m), 0.87- 0.78 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 174.13 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 4.2 Hz), 174.06 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 4.2 Hz), 173.77, 173.57, 173.48, 158.44, 158.30, 145.99 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 7.6 Hz), 145.88 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 7.6 Hz), 122.62 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 4.5 Hz), 122.48 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 4.5 Hz), 122.38 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 4.7 Hz), 115.65, 96.80, 96.69, 92.77, 92.41, 80.01 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 6.4 Hz), 77.88 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 6.2 Hz), 77.82 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 6.2 Hz), 75.00, 74.96, 74.94, 74.87, 73.10, 71.62, 71.50, 71.45, 71.11, 62.60, 62.58, 62.32, 62.20, 61.91, 61.82, 61.77, 61.67, 57.31, 56.15, 56.03, 54.65 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 3.5 Hz), 54.57 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 3.0 Hz), 33.15 (d, *J*_(C-P)= 7.0 Hz), 29.84, 29.78, 23.25, 22.97, 22.92, 22.73, 19.84, 19.76, 19.59, 19.57, 19.51, 19.47, 18.01, 17.97, 17.91, 17.73, 10.25, 10.21, 10.17, 10.13; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 6.15, 6.14; 5.93, 5.90, 5.48, 5.47, 4.43, 3.80; MS (ES+) *m/z* 585.21 (MNa⁺).

Example 47:

Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 60) and 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 61)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-*D*-glucopyranose (see Example 18) and 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel. The first flash chromatography using a gradient of dichloromethane : methanol from 98:2 to 95:5 and the second column using EtOAc : methanol 95:5 like eluent afforded compound 60 in 1.5% yield.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, both in α form and in β form: δ 7.57 (m), 7.36 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 7.09 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.07 (m), 5.39 (AB system, *J* = 12.2 Hz), 5.32 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 5.29 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz), 5.20 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz), 4.89 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 4.56 (m), 4.16 (m), 4.02 (m), 3.98 (m), 3.92 (m), 3.85 (m), 2.27 (m), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.05 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 17.86, 19.44, 30.93, 33.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.6 Hz), 36.37, 55.90, 56.12, 61.12, 62.21, 68.05, 71.48 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.0 Hz), 71.57 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.44 Hz), 80.02 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.6 Hz), 92.41, 96.84, 115.63, 115.80, 122.61 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.80 Hz), 129.42, 129.63,

129.67, 137.22, 138.38, 145.83 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 158.45, 174.24 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.6$ Hz), 175.91; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 6.11, 5.72; MS (ES+) m/z 659.23 (MNa^+).

Further the first flash chromatography using a gradient of dichloromethane : methanol from 98:2 to 95:5, one fraction eluded was purified thrice by flash chromatography using EtOAc : methanol from 98:2 to 9 :1, EtOAc and dichloromethane : methanol 98:2 to 97:3 to give compound 61 in 5% yield.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, both in α form and in β form: δ 7.36 (m), 7.10 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 5.76 (m), 5.17 (s), 5.12 (s), 5.00 (d, $J = 17.8$ Hz), 4.93 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz), 4.63 (m), 4.40 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz), 4.11 (m), 3.88 (m), 3.76 (m), 3.64 (t, $J = 10.1$ Hz), 2.11 (m), 2.06 (m), 0.89 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 0.85 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 17.95, 19.44, 30.57, 33.28 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.6$ Hz), 36.31, 36.36, 54.47 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.7$ Hz), 54.55 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.72$ Hz), 56.12, 61.62, 61.69, 62.47, 62.58, 68.01, 71.11 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.7$ Hz), 73.03, 80.98 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.8$ Hz), 92.80, 96.72, 115.61, 115.70, 122.43 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.9$ Hz), 122.52 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.6$ Hz), 129.43, 129.62, 129.65, 137.20, 138.33, 145.90 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.2$ Hz), 158.30, 174.21 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.2$ Hz), 175.51, 175.59; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 6.09, 5.51; MS (ES+) m/z 659.23 (MNa^+).

Example 48:

Preparation of 2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 62)

Prepared in 17% yield according to general procedure of Example 8, from 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 60, Example 47).

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, both in α form and in β form: δ 7.37 (m), 7.16 (m), 6.90 (m), 5.35 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 5.17 (m), 4.82 (m, overlap with solvent), 4.32 (m), 4.06 (dd, $J = 10.40$ and 9.3 Hz), 3.94 (m), 3.74 (m), 3.07 (dd, $J = 10.39$ and 3.8 Hz), 2.83 (dd, $J = 10.39$ and 8.6 Hz), 2.07 (m), 0.84 (m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 17.96, 19.40, 33.24 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.6$ Hz), 56.16, 56.23, 61.65, 61.96, 68.06, 70.58 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.1$ Hz), 71.68 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.6$ Hz), 77.13 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.2$ Hz), 90.91, 95.30, 115.64, 115.69, 122.59 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.7$ Hz), 129.47, 129.59, 129.66, 137.17, 145.64 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.1$ Hz), 158.57, 174.21 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.3$ Hz); ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 5.89, 5.66, 5.20; MS (ES+) m/z 577.19 (MNa^+).

Example 49:

Preparation of 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 63)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 8, from 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-*L*-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 61, Example 47).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, both in α form and in β form:

5 δ 7.36 (m), 7.19 (d, $J = 9.4$ Hz), 6.90 (m, d, $J = 9.4$ Hz), 5.36 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 5.20 (m), 4.71 (m), 4.47 (m), 3.89 (m), 3.78, 3.65 (m), 3.22 (dd, $J = 9.8$ and 3.8 Hz), 2.91 (dd, $J = 10.4$ and 8.7 Hz), 2.07 (m), 0.82 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 17.83, 19.33, 33.19 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 55.73 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.5$ Hz), 56.17, 61.80, 61.07, 62.27, 68.09, 70.28 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.5$ Hz), 73.01, 80.44 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 91.74, 96.03, 115.72, 122.66 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.3$ Hz), 129.47, 129.63, 129.66, 137.18, 145.76 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.3$ Hz), 158.57, 174.28 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.9$ Hz); ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 6.23, 6.08; MS (ES+) m/z 577.19 (MNa⁺).

Example 50:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 64) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-*L*-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-*D*-glucopyranose (compound 65)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-*D*-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-*L*-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 65 was isolated as a white solid in 2.2 % yield.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.18 (2H, m), 6.89 (2H, m), 5.13 (1H, d, $J = 3.2$ Hz), 4.67 (1H, m), 4.52 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, m), 4.48 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.05 (2H, m), 3.79 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.71 (3H, m), 3.70 (3H, m), 3.57 (1H, m), 3.50 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 2.19 (1H, m), 1.97 (1H, m), 1.92 (2H), 1.77 (3H, s), 1.76 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.79, 26.18, 32.31, 48.50, 52.73, 52.95, 54.81, 56.09 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.97$ Hz), 61.92 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.74$ Hz), 65.02, 70.14, 71.74 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.6$ Hz), 79.46 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 92.73, 96.14, 115.77 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.2$ Hz), 122.22 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 144.10 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.57$ Hz), 158.6, 173.91, 174.14, 175.37; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.03 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.40 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.39 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer), 2.14 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 541.15 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 64 (102mg, 1.8% yield).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form): δ 7.17 (2H, m), 6.88 (2H, m), 5.14 (1H, d, *J* = 3.9 Hz), 4.72 (1H, m), 4.63 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, m), 3.88 (1H, m), 3.82 (1H, m), 3.81 (8H, m), 3.79 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.64 (1H, m), 3.59 (1H, m), 3.49 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 1.87 (1H, m), 1.99 (2H, m), 1.79 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.65, 26.15 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.2 Hz), 32.24 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 48.73, 52.73, 54.88 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.97 Hz), 56.11, 61.98 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.74 Hz), 62.59, 70.94 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.6 Hz), 73.36, 79.99 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 82.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 92.67, 96.72, 115.77, 122.20 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.49 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.57 Hz), 158.40, 173.34, 176.43; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.11 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.75 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.49 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 541.15 (MNa⁺).

Example 51:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-propoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 66) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-propoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 67)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(n-propoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 67 was isolated as a white solid.(107mg, 0.9% yield).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 6.91 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.89 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 5.11 (1H, d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 4.62 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, m), 4.42 (1H, m), 4.40 (1H, m), 4.31 (2H, q, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 4.11 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, m), 3.52 (1H, m), 3.45 (1H, m), 3.29 (1H, m, overlap with solvent), 2.23 (1H, m), 2.05 (1H, m), 1.98 (2H), 1.79 (3H, s), 1.75 (3H, s), 1.83 (2H, m), 1.62 (2H, m), 0.82 (3H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 10.69, 22.99, 26.14 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 32.35, 48.49, 54.84 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.09, 62.05 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 66.84, 66.87 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 70.16, 71.77 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 79.43 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.39, 97.65, 115.67, 122.30 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 122.05 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.9 Hz), 122.25 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 122.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.9 Hz), 145.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.37, 173.27, 175.28, 176.18; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.19 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.50 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.45 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.20 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 569.19 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 66 (1.94 g, 21.6 % yield).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, m), 6.97 (2H), 5.11 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.56 (2H, m), 4.32 (2H, m), 4.05 (1H, m), 3.89 (1H, m), 3.81 (5H, m), 3.77, 3.71 (1H, m), 3.59 (1H, m), 3.47 (1H, m), 2.18 (1H, m), 2.01 (1H, m), 1.80 (2H), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.61 (2H, m), 1.24 (2H, m), 0.89 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 10.03, 19.65, 22.91, 29.76 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 32.48 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 47.33, 53.85 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.19, 61.95, 62.27 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 66.47, 71.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 73.81, 79.84 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.41, 96.80, 115.63, 122.44 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 122.08 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.9 Hz), 145.46 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.38, 173.22, 176.04; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.24 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.84 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.64 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 569.19 (MNa⁺).

Example 52:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-pentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 68) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-pentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 69)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(n-pentoxyl-L-prolinyl) phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 69 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, m), 7.08 (2H, m), 6.91 (2H, m), 6.89 (2H, dm), 5.14 (1H, m), 4.61 (1H, m), 4.51 (2H, m), 4.38 (1H, m), 4.33 (2H, m), 4.14 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.45 (1H, m), 3.35 (1H, m, overlap with solvent), 2.24 (1H, m), 2.07 (1H, m), 1.95 (2H), 1.79 (3H, s), 1.75 (3H, s), 1.83 (2H, m), 1.47 (4H, m), 0.82 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.33, 22.80, 22.80, 26.15 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.75 Hz), 29.18, 29.44, 32.38 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 48.28, 54.87, 56.10 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 62.04 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 66.39, 66.69 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 70.17, 71.80 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 79.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.70, 97.65, 115.78, 122.34 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 122.05 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.9 Hz), 145.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.37, 173.44, 175.29, 176.18; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.11 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.50 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.17 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 597.23 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane methanol 97:3 afforded compound 68.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, m), 6.89 (2H), 5.11 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.61 (2H, m), 4.32 (2H, m), 4.12 (2H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4 Hz and 3.4 Hz), 3.81 (1H, m), 3.89-3.85 (2H, m), 3.73, 3.71, 3.57 (1H, m), 3.54 (1H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 2.18 (1H, m), 2.01 (1H, m), 1.80 (2H), 1.78 (3H, s), 1.61 (2H, m), 1.38 (4H, m), 0.89 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.32, 22.84, 23.10, 26.18 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 29.16, 29.38, 32.43 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.75 Hz), 45.98, 54.89 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.04, 61.97 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 62.12, 66.70, 70.96 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 73.37, 79.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.64, 96.75, 115.77, 122.02 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 122.27 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.6 Hz), 122.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.9 Hz), 145.48 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.39, 173.29, 176.30; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.19 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.79 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.58 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 597.23 (MNa⁺).

Example 53:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 70) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 71)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxyl-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 71 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.91 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.89 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 4.81 (1H, m), 4.67 (1H, m), 4.53 (1H, m), 4.47 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.62 (1H, m), 3.52 (1H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.06-1.98 (3H, m), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.63 (4H, m), 0.92 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 10.02, 22.78, 26.10 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.75 Hz), 27.59, 32.59, 48.26, 54.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.09, 56.17, 62.25 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 66.87, 70.16 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 71.82, 79.28, 79.77 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.65, 97.65, 115.65, 122.41 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.43, 173.25, 175.25, 176.31; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.24 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.60 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.23 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 597.23 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 70.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, m), 6.97 (2H), 5.11 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.81 (1H, m), 4.62 (2H, m), 4.33 (2H, m), 4.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4 Hz and 3.4 Hz), 3.81 (1H, m), 3.89-3.85 (2H, m), 3.73, 3.71, 3.61 (1H, m), 3.52 (1H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.01 (1H, m), 1.80 (2H), 1.80 (3H, s), 1.64 (4H, m), 0.89 (6H); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 10.05, 22.81, 26.15 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 27.49, 27.59, 32.60 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 48.51, 54.97, 56.10, 62.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 62.48, 71.00, 73.41, 79.75, 92.60, 115.77, 122.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.50 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.38, 173.34, 176.30; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.33 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 3.01 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.70 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 597.23 (MNa⁺).

Example 54:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 72) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxyl-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 73)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxyl-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3). Compound 73 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.12 (2H, m), 7.08 (2H, m), 6.91 (2H, m), 6.87 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 4.61 (1H, m), 4.49 (1H, m), 4.41 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.04 (2H, m), 3.88 (2H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.74 (3H, s), 3.62 (1H, m), 3.48 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.06-1.98 (3H, m), 1.79 (3H, s), 0.99 (9H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.79, 26.11 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 27.79, 32.40, 48.24, 58.93 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.0 Hz), 56.09, 56.16, 62.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.5 Hz), 66.86, 70.13, 71.76, 75.36, 75.67, 79.77 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.4 Hz), 92.69, 97.65, 115.78, 122.29 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 145.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.1 Hz), 158.43, 173.25, 175.25, 176.31; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.03 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.23 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.13 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer); MS (ES+) *m/z* 597.23 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 72.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major in α form and one minor in β form: δ 7.11 (2H, m), 6.87 (2H), 5.13 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.63 (2H, m), 4.37 (2H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4 Hz and 3.4 Hz), 3.81 (1H, m), 3.89-3.85 (4H, m), 3.79, 3.69, 3.57 (1H, m), 3.44 (1H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 1.99 (3H, s), 1.98 (1H, m), 1.91 (2H), 0.99

(9H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.79, 26.13 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.7$ Hz), 27.01, 32.45, 48.30, 54.90 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.0$ Hz), 56.18, 62.20 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.5$ Hz), 62.25, 71.55 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.0$ Hz), 73.3, 79.97 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.4$ Hz), 92.72, 96.78, 122.28 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.6$ Hz), 122.37 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.9$ Hz), 145.46 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.1$ Hz), 158.38 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.1$ Hz), 173.69, 176.26; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.13 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.89 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer), 2.77 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 597.23 (MNa^+).

Example 55:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 74) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-phenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 75)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and phenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 75 was isolated as a white solid.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 7.37 (7H, m), 7.16 (3H, m), 5.21 (3H, m), 4.51 (1H, m), 4.37 (2H, m), 4.28 (1H, m), 4.19 (2H, m), 3.47 (1H, m), 3.39 (1H, m), 3.15 (1H, m), 2.07 (1H, m), 1.93 (3H, s), 1.82 (1H, m), 1.71 (2H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 23.15, 26.08 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 9.1$ Hz), 32.37 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.6$ Hz), 48.76 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.5$ Hz), 55.90, 61.97, 62.89, 67.42, 68.18, 72.97, 79.49, 92.62, 96.79, 121.33, 126.22, 129.19, 129.34, 130.78, 137.26, 137.68, 152.13, 152.19, 173.90, 174.78, 176.14; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 1.95 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 1.81 (one diastereoisomer in β -form).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 74.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form): δ 7.32 (7H, m), 7.16 (3H, m), 5.17 (3H, m), 4.72 (1H, m), 4.42 (1H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd, $J = 10.3$ Hz, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 3.85 (3H, m), 3.67 (1H, m), 3.59 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 2.11 (1H, m), 2.07 (1H, m), 1.85 (2H, m), 1.72 (3H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.65, 26.13 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 10.1$ Hz), 32.25 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.7$ Hz), 48.78, 54.83 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 2.5$ Hz), 61.99, 62.10, 68.18, 70.93 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 2.5$ Hz), 73.32, 80.23 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.2$ Hz), 92.36, 96.69, 115.76, 121.37, 126.22, 129.37, 129.63, 130.87, 137.15, 152.13, 173.33, 175.76; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 2.68 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.12, 2.10 (two diastereoisomers in β -form).

Example 56:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 76) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 77)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 77 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.31 (2H, m), 7.21 (3H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.71 (2H, m), 4.59 (2H, m), (1H, m), 4.37, 4.21 (2H, m), 4.11 (2H, m), 3.61 (1H, m), 3.50 (1H, m), 3.39 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.00 (1H, m), 1.90 (2H, m), 1.91 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.25 (3H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz);

¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.56, 22.96, 26.25 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.2 Hz), 32.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 49.28, 54.76, 61.77 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 62.09, 62.69, 66.94, 70.22 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.6 Hz), 71.75, 79.56 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 92.70, 96.81, 121.33, 126.21, 130.81, 152.14, 173.30, 175.18, 176.11; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 2.64 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.04 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 1.81 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer)

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 76.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.31 (2H, m), 7.21 (3H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.71 (2H, m), 4.59 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 4.21 (2H, m), 4.11 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.3 Hz, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 3.87 (2H, m), 3.50 (1H, m), 3.41 (2H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.12 (3H, s), 2.00 (1H, m), 1.90 (2H, m), 2.01 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.25 (3H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.45, 22.87, 26.18 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.2 Hz), 32.35 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 48.73, 54.85 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.9 Hz), 62.15 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 62.47, 62.71, 70.94 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.8 Hz), 73.35, 80.06 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 92.69, 96.70, 121.17, 126.24, 130.88, 173.33, 176.18; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 2.70 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer) 2.32 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 2.07 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer).

Example 57:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[1-naphthyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 78) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[1-naphthyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 79)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 1-naphthyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The

crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 79 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 8.21 (2H, m), 7.90 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.72 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.67 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.51 (2H, m), 7.37 (2H, m), 7.36-7.21 (5H), 5.21 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.71 (1H, m), 4.47 (1H, m), 4.44 (3H, m), 3.91 (1H, m), 3.57 (2H, m), 3.49 (1H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 1.82 (1H, m), 1.71 (2H, m); 1.73 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.72, 22.77, 26.04 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.0 Hz), 32.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 49.92 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 54.86 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 61.97 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.1 Hz), 68.05, 69.88, 70.44, 71.81 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.6 Hz), 79.52 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.1 Hz), 92.63, 96.79, 116.23, 116.83, 122.78, 126.30 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 127.59 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 127.84 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 129.19, 129.33, 129.59, 136.31, 137.07 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.1 Hz), 147.19, 173.32, (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 174.94, 175.90; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.10 (one diastereoisomer in β-form), 2.99 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.37 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 1.89 (one diastereoisomer in β-form)

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 78.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form : δ 8.21 (1H, m), 7.90 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.47 (2H, m), 7.36-7.21 (5H), 5.17 (1H, d, *J* = 3.1 Hz), 5.13 (2H, m), 4.72 (1H, m), 4.52 (1H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.3 Hz and 3.85 Hz), 3.85 (3H, m), 3.67 (1H, m), 3.59 (1H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 2.14 (1H, m), 2.03 (1H, m), 1.89 (2H, m), 1.72 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.69, 26.08 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.1 Hz), 32.39 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 47.27, 55.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 62.14, 62.50, 68.17, 70.97 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 73.43, 80.11 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.2 Hz), 92.63, 96.84, 116.23, 122.78, 126.10 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 127.54 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 127.84 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 128.52, 129.57, 129.73, 136.11, 137.06 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.1 Hz), 147.87, 173.25, 175.83; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.13 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.68, 2.48 (two diastereoisomers in β-form).

Example 58:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphtyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 80) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[1-naphtyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 81)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 1-naphtyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude

product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 81 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 8.21 (2H, m), 7.90 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.72 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.67 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.51 (2H, m), 7.37 (2H, m), 7.36-7.21 (5H), 5.21 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 4.71 (1H, m), 4.47 (1H, m), 4.44 (3H, m), 3.91 (1H, m), 3.57 (2H, m), 3.49 (1H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 1.82 (1H, m), 1.71 (2H, m); 1.73 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.72, 22.77, 26.04 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.0 Hz), 32.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 49.92 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 54.86 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 61.97 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.1 Hz), 68.05, 69.88, 70.44, 71.81 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 5.6 Hz), 79.52 (*J*_(C-P) = 6.3 Hz), 92.63, 96.79, 115.77, 122.74, 126.00, 126.33, 126.60, 127.57, 128.92, 147.19, 173.32, (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 174.94, 175.90; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.10 (one diastereoisomer in β-form), 2.99 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.37 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 1.89 (one diastereoisomer in β-form); MS (ES+) *m/z* 553.10 (MNa⁺).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 80.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 8.21 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.90 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.75 (1H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.51 (2H, m), 7.42 (2H, m), 5.17 (1H, d, *J* = 3.1 Hz), 4.72 (1H, m), 4.50 (1H, m), 4.12 (2H, q, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 4.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.3 Hz and *J* = 3.8 Hz), 3.85 (3H, m), 3.67 (1H, m), 3.59 (1H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 2.14 (1H, m), 1.93 (1H, m), 1.81 (2H, m), 1.69 (3H, s), 1.30 (3H, t, *J* = 6.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.37, 22.79, 26.14 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.1 Hz), 32.37 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 47.97, 54.85, 55.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 62.18, 62.50, 70.96 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 73.46, 79.99 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.2 Hz), 92.64, 96.83, 115.77, 122.74, 126.00, 126.33, 126.60, 127.57, 128.92, 147.19, 147.87, 173.31, 176.29; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.17 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.76, 2.46 (two diastereoisomers in β-form); MS (ES+) *m/z* 553.10 (MNa⁺).

Example 59:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 82)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-chlorophenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 95:5. Compound 82 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 7.37 (7H, m), 7.16 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.17 (3H, m), 4.69 (1H, m), 4.49 (1H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.3 and 3.85 Hz), 3.80 (1H, m), 3.71 (2H, m), 3.60 (1H, m), 3.57 (1H, m), 3.49 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.08 (3H, s), 2.07 (1H, m), 1.95 (2H, m), 1.94 (3H, s), 1.72 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 22.72, 23.20, 26.07 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 10.1 Hz), 32.37 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 49.93, 54.73 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 62.03, 62.14, 68.02, 71.36 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 73.29, 80.49 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.2 Hz), 82.80 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.2 Hz), 92.72, 96.88, 122.81, 129.35, 129.40, 130.83, 131.43, 137.13, 150.73, 173.31, 175.45; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 2.55 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 1.95, 1.84 (two diastereoisomers in β-form)

Example 60:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 83)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-chlorophenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 95:5. Compound 83 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: 7.40 (2H, m), 7.39 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.21 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 6.17 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.71 (2H, m), 4.59 (1H, m), 4.44 (1H, m), 4.29 (2H, m), 4.11 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.3 Hz, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 3.87 (3H, m), 3.60 (1H, m), 3.51 (2H, m), 3.33 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.02 (3H, s), 2.00 (1H, m), 1.90 (2H, m), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.30 (3H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 14.50, 22.81, 26.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.2 Hz), 32.40 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 9.3 Hz), 48.73, 54.67 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.9 Hz), 61.83 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.7 Hz), 62.39, 62.67, 62.71, 70.59 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.6 Hz), 71.70, 80.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 7.6 Hz), 92.74, 96.73, 123.05, 130.74, 150.88, 173.30, 176.08; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 2.55 (one diastereoisomer as α-isomer), 2.01 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer), 1.97 (one diastereoisomer as β-isomer)

Example 61:

Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 84) and 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside (compound 85)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-pentenoyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography

on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 85 was isolated as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 7.38 (5H, m), 7.19 (2H, m), 5.87 (1H, m), 5.17 (3H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.10 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.77 (1H, m), 4.49 (1H, m), 4.44 (3H, m), 3.95 (1H, m), 3.56 (1H, m), 3.47 (1H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 2.41 (4H), 2.14 (1H, m), 1.97 (1H, m), 1.84 (1H, m), 1.75 (1H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 26.14 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 30.97, 32.31 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 36.41, 48.27 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.0 Hz), 54.88 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 3.8 Hz), 56.10, 56.26, 61.17, 63.04, 68.12, 69.75, 71.99, 80.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.2 Hz), 92.31, 96.79, 115.83, 121.30 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 126.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.7 Hz), 129.37, 129.41, 130.96, 137.31, 138.47, 152.14, 174.91, 175.84; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.21 (one diastereoisomer in β-form), 2.90 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.31 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.09 (one diastereoisomer in β-form).

Further elution afforded compound 84.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form : δ 7.38 (5H, m), 7.19 (2H, m), 5.87 (1H, m), 5.17 (3H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.62 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 4.52 (1H, m), 4.41 (1H, m), 4.31 (2H, m), 4.15 (1H, m) 3.85 (7H, m), 3.37 (2H, m), 3.30 (2H, m), 3.28 (1H, m), 2.41 (4H), 2.14 (1H, m), 1.97 (1H, m), 1.84 (1H, m), 1.75 (1H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 26.14 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.7 Hz), 30.97, 32.31 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 36.41, 48.27 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.0 Hz), 54.88 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 56.10, 56.26, 61.09, 62.50, 68.19, 68.95 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 2.5 Hz), 73.33, 80.05 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.2 Hz), 92.37, 92.65, 96.79, 115.83, 121.30 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.4 Hz), 126.51 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.7 Hz), 129.37, 129.41, 130.96, 137.31, 138.47, 152.14, 174.91, 175.84; ³¹P-NMR (CD₃OD, 202 MHz): δ 3.22 (one diastereoisomer in α-form), 2.65, 2.61 (two diastereoisomers in β-form).

Example 62:

Preparation of 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 86)

Prepared, from compound 84, according to general procedure of Example 8, to obtain compound 86 as a white solid (6mg, 26% yield).

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 7.37 (5H, m), 7.12 (2H, m), 6.88 (2H, m), 5.31 (1H, m), 5.17 (2H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 3.91 (2H, m), 3.81 (5H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 3.25 (1H, m), 3.24 (1H, m), 2.15 (1H, m), 1.91 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz): δ 26.17 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.9 Hz), 32.27 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 8.6 Hz), 48.61 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.5 Hz), 49.63, 56.26, 62.11 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.9 Hz), 67.01 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 4.9 Hz), 68.05, 71.18, 71.45, 80.71 (d, *J*_(C-P) = 6.8 Hz), 90.96, 94.88, 115.83, 115.81,

120.55 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.7$ Hz), 126.25, 129.38, 129.44, 130.97, 137.24, 150.41 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.1$ Hz), 174.97; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 2.28 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.10, 2.08 (two diastereoisomers in β -form); MS (ES+) m/z 553.10 (MH^+).

5 Example 63:

Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-O-[4-methoxyphenyl](ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 87)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-pentenoyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 7.18 (2H, m), 6.91 (2H, m), 5.79 (1H, m), 5.17 (1H, d, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 5.12 (1H, m), 5.02 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 4.41 (2H, m), 4.38 (2H, m), 4.25 (2H, m), 3.97 (1H, m), 3.83 (4H, m), 3.75 (3H), 3.67 (2H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.38 (1H, m), 2.41 (2H), 2.25 (3H, m), 2.10 (1H, m), 1.84 (1H, m), 1.81 (1H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 14.53, 25.49 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.7$ Hz), 30.89, 32.33 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.6$ Hz), 36.89, 48.30 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.0$ Hz), 54.98 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.5$ Hz), 56.10, 61.09, 61.83, 61.89, 62.57, 68.95 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.5$ Hz), 73.41, 80.01 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.2$ Hz), 92.38, 92.65, 115.57, 115.63 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 122.25 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 138.55, 152.14, 175.15, 176.01, 176.28; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.36 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.81, 2.62 (two diastereoisomers in β -form); MS (ES+) m/z 537.20 (MH^+).

Example 64:

Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-O-[methyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 88) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-O-[methyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 89)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from methyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl) phosphorochloridate and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, to give a mixture of compound 88 and compound 89.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz): δ 7.38 (5H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 5.11 (1H, $J = 3.30$ Hz), 5.10 (1H, $J = 3.30$ Hz), 4.66 (1H, $J = 7.93$ Hz), 4.63 (1H, $J = 7.93$ Hz), 4.47 (1H, m), 4.22 (1H, m), 4.08 (dd, $J = 10.32$ and 3.8 Hz), 4.01 (1H, m), 3.93 (1H, m), 3.86 (1H, m), 3.76 (3H, m), 3.68 (3H, d, $J_{\text{HP}} = 11.68$ Hz), 3.62 (3H, d, $J_{\text{HP}} = 11.68$ Hz), 3.58 (1H, t, $J = 9.37$ Hz), 2.01 (3H, s), 1.98 (3H, s), 1.97 (3H, s), 1.40 (3H, m). ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 20.58, 20.63, 22.77, 22.96, 51.46, 51.54, 54.28 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.2$ Hz), 54.33 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.2$ Hz), 54.50 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3$ Hz), 51.97, 62.28, 62.35, 62.51, 62.61, 68.03, 68.06, 70.99 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.4$ Hz), 71.51, 71.53 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.5$ Hz), 73.0, 77.50 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.0$ Hz), 79.93 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.4$ Hz), 82.04 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.6$ Hz), 92.37, 92.81, 96.54,

96.86, 129.42, 129.66, 129.67, 137.31, 173.57, 173.66, 173.79, 173.88, 175.34 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.75$ Hz), 175.38 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.75$ Hz). MS (ES+) m/z 499.14 (MNa^+).

Example 65:

5 Preparation of 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 90)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5, from from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 95:5. Compound 90 was isolated as a white solid.

1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form: δ 7.34 (1H, m), 7.21 (4H, m), 6.89 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.71 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 5.11 (2H, m), 4.97 (1H, m), 4.76 (1H, m), 4.06 (2H, m), 3.96 (2H, m), 3.68 (5H, m), 3.16 (1H, m), 2.96 (1H, m), 1.88 (3H, s), 1.59 (1H, m), 1.50 (1H, m), 1.30 (1H, m), 1.24 (1H, m);
15 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 22.98, 25.90 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.5$ Hz), 32.18, 48.74 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 5.5$ Hz, overlap with the solvent), 55.59, 56.18, 61.80 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 63.82, 67.82, 70.07, 74.01 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.5$ Hz), 80.32 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.4$ Hz), 93.46, 103.49, 115.71, 122.26 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 128.01, 129.27, 129.46, 129.36, 129.77, 130.33, 137.45, 138.98, 145.5 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 158.31, 173.43, 175.09; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.18 (one diastereoisomer in α -form),
20 2.81, 2.67 (two diastereoisomers in β -form); MS (ES+) m/z 617.31 (MNa^+).

Example 66:

25 Preparation 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 91) and 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 92)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and 4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol, 100:0 – 97:3. Compound 92 was isolated as a white solid.

1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form: δ 7.17 (2H, m), 7.11 (2H, m), 6.91 (4H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, $J = 3.2$ Hz), 4.61 (1H, m), 4.49 (1H, m), 4.41 (2H, m), 4.22 (2H, m), 4.09 (2H, m), 3.71 (3H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.48 (1H, m), 3.31 (1H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 2.00 (1H, m), 2.01 (3H, s), 1.90 (2H, m), 1.29 (3H, m);
35 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 14.45, 22.81, 26.16 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 9.2$ Hz), 32.27 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 9.3$ Hz), 48.29, 54.85, 56.12 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 61.78 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 62.46, 62.71, 66.83,

70.61 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.6$ Hz), 71.78 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.9$ Hz), 79.43 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 92.72, 96.88, 115.68, 122.10 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 145.48 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 158.40, 173.29, 175.22, 176.13; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 2.92 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.81 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer) 2.47 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer), 2.13 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 555.17 (MNa^+).

Further elution with dichloromethane : methanol 97:3 afforded compound 91.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of four diastereoisomers, two major in α form and two minor in β form): δ 7.01 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.83 (2H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 6.79 (2H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 5.00 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 4.53 (1H, m), 4.17 (1H, m), 4.06 (1H, q, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 3.97 (1H, m), 3.72 (1H, m), 3.69 (5H, m), 3.54 (1H, m), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.25 (1H, m), 2.09 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, s), 1.88 (1H, m), 1.80 (5H, m), 1.69 (3H, s), 1.11 (3H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz);

^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 14.45, 22.81, 26.25 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 9.2$ Hz), 32.33 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 9.3$ Hz), 48.71, 54.91 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.0$ Hz), 56.14, 62.16 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.7$ Hz), 62.52, 62.70, 70.93 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 3.6$ Hz), 73.93, 79.98 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 92.61, 115.76, 122.02 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.4$ Hz), 145.49 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 7.6$ Hz), 158.39, 173.39, 175.26; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.17 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer), 2.83 (one diastereoisomer as α -isomer) 2.71 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer), 2.62 (one diastereoisomer as β -isomer); MS (ES+) m/z 555.17 (MNa^+).

Example 67:

Preparation of 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-O-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 93)

Prepared according to general procedure of Example 5 (addition at room temperature), from *N*-pentenoyl-D-glucosamine and phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)phosphorochloridate. The crude product was purified twice by flash chromatography on silica gel under gradient elution system of dichloromethane : methanol 100:0 – 94:6. Compound 93 was isolated as a white solid.

^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form): δ 7.20 (2H, m), 7.01 (3H, m), 5.78 (1H, m), 5.11 (1H, d, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 5.10 (1H, m), 5.01 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 4.69 (1H, m), 4.41 (1H, m), 4.40 (3H, m), 4.25 (2H, m), 3.94 (1H, m), 3.55 (1H, m), 3.41 (1H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 2.41 (2H), 2.21 (3H, m), 2.03 (1H, m), 1.83 (1H, m), 1.77 (1H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ 14.53, 25.70 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.7$ Hz), 30.91, 32.33 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 8.6$ Hz), 36.79, 48.30 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 4.0$ Hz), 54.98 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 2.9$ Hz), 61.11, 61.83, 61.89, 62.77, 68.95, 72.01, 80.00 (d, $J_{(C-P)} = 6.5$ Hz), 92.32, 115.77, 121.36, 126.23, 130.80, 138.55, 152.16, 175.13, 176.00, 176.28; ^{31}P -NMR (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.19 (one

diastereoisomer in β -form), 2.87 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.30 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.11 (one diastereoisomer in β -form).

Example 68:

5 Preparation of 2-amino-2-deoxy-4-O-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 94)

Prepared as a white solid (8mg, 32% yield) according to general procedure of Example 8, starting from 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-O-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose (compound 93 of Example 67).

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 500 MHz), mixture of two diastereoisomers, one major as α form and one minor as β form): δ 7.21 (2H, m), 7.03 (3H, m), 5.11 (1H, d, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 4.61 (1H, m), 4.40 (1H, m), 4.37 (3H, m), 4.23 (2H, m), 3.91 (1H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.40 (1H, m), 3.35 (1H, m), 2.11 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, m); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz): δ 14.53, 25.70 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.7$ Hz), 32.31 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.6$ Hz), 48.34 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.1$ Hz), 50.01, 61.71, 61.80, 61.88, 62.99, 69.19, 72.00, 80.04 (d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 6.8$ Hz), 90.72, 121.33, 126.13, 130.85, 152.01, 175.13; $^{31}\text{P-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 202 MHz): δ 3.19 (one diastereoisomer in β -form), 2.87 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.30 (one diastereoisomer in α -form), 2.11 (one diastereoisomer in β -form).

20

Biology

Example 69: Effect of monosaccharide phosphoramidates on glycosaminoglycan release

1. Determination of the cytotoxicity of the compounds

25 A cytotoxicity assay was performed previous to the glycosaminoglycan release assay in order to determine the toxic effect of the compounds on the cells.

Cytotoxicity was quantified using the commercially available WST-1 assay (Roche Diagnostics GmbH).

30 The WST-1 assay measures the enzymatic activity of mitochondrial succinate-tetrazolium reductases, thus measuring the metabolic activity of the cells. The colour reaction only takes place when reductase enzymes are active and, therefore the conversion is used as a measure of viable cells. Because it determines the number of viable cells, the WST-1 assay is often used to determine cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.

35 On day 8 after collection of the culture medium, WST-1 (dissolved in culture medium) was added to the cartilage and allowed to be converted for 0.5 to 1 hour. After this, the cartilage was collected for GAG analysis and the amount of converted WST-1 is determined in the

medium. The metabolic activity was expressed as a percentage of the control condition with DMSO 0.25%.

Metabolic activity values superior to 50% were considered acceptable in this study.

5 2. Effect of monosaccharide phosphoramidates on glycosaminoglycan release

Glycosaminoglycan (GAG) release is a test used to evaluate the effects of the compounds of the present invention and of the reference compounds on proteoglycan degradation induced by IL-1.

10 Full-depth articular cartilage were dissected from the metacarpophalangeal joints of calves of approximately 6 months of age or human cartilage from joint replacement surgery (approximately 4 mm diameter punches for bovine cartilage and 2 mm for human cartilage). After an equilibration period of 24 hours, explants were cultured for one day in 200 μ l DMEM + hydrolyzed lactalbumin + 50 μ g/ml vitamin C + penicillin/streptomycin + ITS (Insulin-Transferrin-Selenium) in the presence or absence of the compounds. After one day, GAG
15 release was induced by addition of 10 ng of IL-1. Six days after IL-1 induction, the cartilage and culture medium were collected for analysis. During this six day period the culture medium was replaced every two days.

 GAG release was analyzed using the Blyscan® colorimetric assay (Biocolor, Belfast, UK). To measure GAG content of the cartilage explants, the tissue was digested with papain.
20 The culture medium of day 4, 6 and 8 was pooled before GAG analysis. GAG release was expressed as percentage of the total GAG content of the explants (i.e. GAG medium + GAG in papain digest).

 A control condition with 0.25% DMSO was included because the test compounds were dissolved in DMSO. A condition with glucosamine hydrochloride was added for comparison.

25 Each culture condition was performed with cartilage of five different paws/patients to account for biological variation.

 ANOVA followed by LSD *post-hoc* tests were used for determining differences between groups ($p \leq 0.05$ was considered significant).

 Results in Tables 3 and 4 were expressed as a percentage reduction in GAG release
30 compared to the control condition with DMSO stimulated with IL-1. Compounds that showed a non statistically significant reduction of the GAG release compared to IL-1-stimulated in the presence of 0.25% DMSO condition were considered inactive.

Results

35 Tables 3 and 4 summarize the results of the GAG release inhibition assay. None of the compounds in these tables showed cytotoxic effect at the studied doses.

Table 3: GAG release inhibition in bovine cartilage explants

	Isomer	25 μ M	50 μ M	100 μ M	250 μ M
Compound 31	3-	ND	ND	23%*	ND
Compound 32	4-	ND	ND	27.3%*	40.9%*
Reference compound 1	6-	ND	ND	0 (Inactive)	ND
Compound 1	3-	ND	ND	32%*	ND
Reference compound 2	6-	ND	ND	0 (Inactive)	ND
Compound 69	4-	22.7%*	ND	ND	ND
Reference compound 3	6-	ND	4.5% (Inactive)	4.5% (Inactive)	4.5% (Inactive)
Compound 16	3-	ND	ND	27%*	ND
Reference compound 4	6-	ND	ND	3% (Inactive)	ND
Compound 63	3-	ND	ND	31%*	ND
Reference compound 5	6-	ND	ND	4% (Inactive)	ND
Compound 74	3-	ND	10% (Inactive)	25%*	30%*
Compound 80	3-	ND	ND	ND	44.4%*
Compound 87	3-	ND	ND	ND	33.3%*
Compound 58	3-	ND	ND	41%*	ND
Compound 61	3-	ND	ND	47%*	ND
Glucosamine Hydrochloride		ND	ND	0 (Inactive)	0 (Inactive)

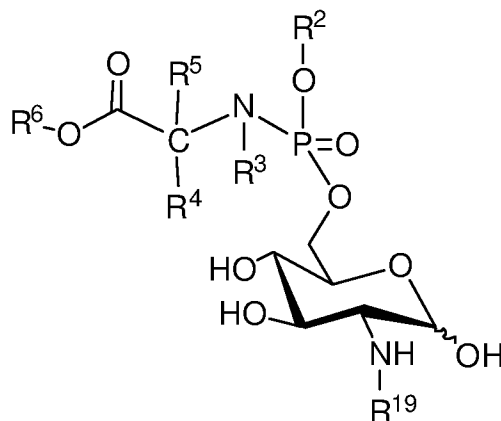
The asterisk indicates $p \leq 0.05$ versus the 0.25% DMSO + IL1 condition; ND= Not determined
Reference compounds 1-5 are phosphoramidates in position 6- of the glucosamine ring (see Table 5), which were synthesized for comparative purposes.

Table 4: GAG release inhibition in human cartilage explants

	5 μ M	10 μ M	50 μ M	100 μ M	250 μ M
Compound 1	ND	ND	23.5%*	29.5%*	32.8%*
Compound 40	32.1*	30.4*	ND	ND	ND
Glucosamine Hydrochloride	ND	ND	7.8% (Inactive)	11.9% (Inactive)	11.9% (Inactive)

The asterisk indicates $p \leq 0.05$ versus the 0.25% DMSO + IL1 condition

Table 5: Reference compounds 1-5



Reference Compound	R ²	R ⁵	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁶	R ¹⁹
1	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	Et	Ac
2	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	PhCH ₂	Ac
3	4-(MeO)Ph	H		-(CH ₂) ₃ -	nPen	Ac
4	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	Ac
5	4-(MeO)Ph	H	H	iPr	PhCH ₂	H

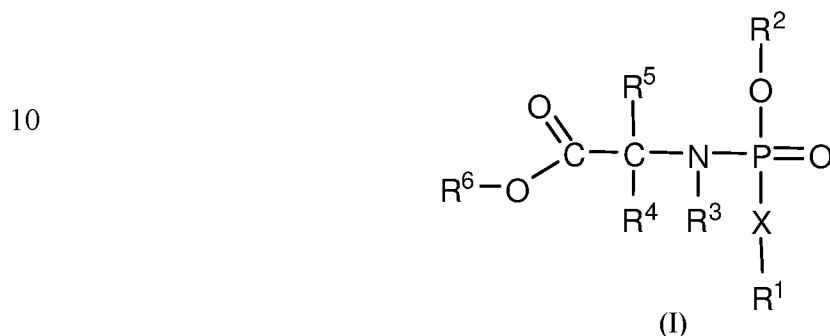
As can be observed in Table 3 reference compounds 1-5 (phosphoramidates in position 6 of the glucosamine ring) and the glucosamine hydrochloride did not caused any statistically significant reduction in the GAG release induced by IL-1 in bovine explants. Thus, these compounds can be considered inactive. On the contrary, compounds 31, 1, 16, 63, 74, 80, 87, 58 and 61, which are phosphoramidates in position 3- of the glucosamine ring, and compounds 32 and 69, which are phosphoramidates in position 4- of the glucosamine ring, showed a statistically significant reduction of the GAG release compared to the culture stimulated with IL-1 in the presence of 0.25% DMSO.

Additionally, the anti-catabolic activity of compound 1 was confirmed in human cartilage explants. Compound 1 showed a statistically significant activity in the reduction of GAG release at the doses 50 μ M, 100 μ M and 250 μ M, whereas glucosamine hydrochloride was inactive at the same doses (see Table 4).

Considering the reduction in the GAG release induced by IL-1 in both, bovine or human cartilage, it can be stated that the compounds of the present invention may be useful for the treatment of osteoarthritis and other musculoskeletal diseases.

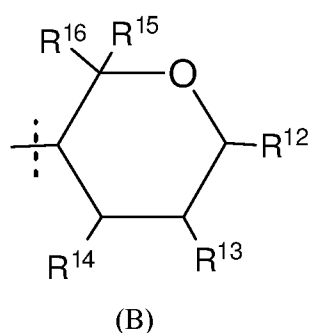
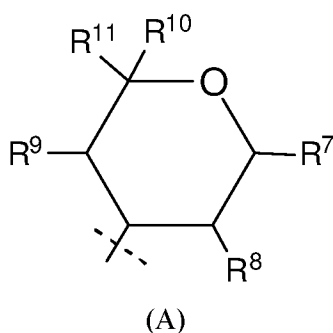
CLAIMS

1.- A compound of formula (I),



wherein:

20 R^1 is selected from A and B,



25 X is selected from -O- and -CH₂-;

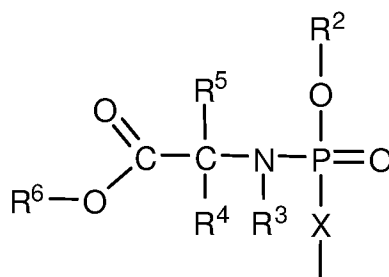
R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₆ alkyl, C₂-C₁₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₆ alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl, wherein each of said aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, amino, C₁-C₁₀ alkylamino, hydroxyalkylamino and C₁-C₁₀ alkanoyloxy;

R^3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl and C₅-C₁₀ aryl; or R^3 and R^4 together are (CH₂)₃; or R^3 and R^5 together are (CH₂)₃, wherein the group (CH₂)₃ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alkanoyloxy and halogen;

R^4 and R^5 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{16} alkyl, C_2 - C_{16} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{16} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkenyl, C_4 - C_{20} cycloalkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{20} aryl, wherein each of said alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, thiol, C_1 - C_6 alkylthio, carboxyl and esters thereof, amido, carbamoyl, imino, $H_2NC(=NH)NH$ -, amino, aminoalkyl and C_1 - C_6 alkylamino; or R^4 and R^5 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a ring from 3 to 6 members, selected from the group consisting of C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkenyl and C_4 - C_6 cycloalkynyl; or R^4 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$; or R^5 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$, wherein the group $(CH_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alkanoyloxy and halogen;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{16} alkyl, C_2 - C_{16} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{16} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkenyl, C_4 - C_{20} cycloalkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{20} aryl, wherein each of said alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, thiol and amino;

R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, N_3 , halogen, $-OR^{17}$, $-SR^{18}$, $-NHR^{19}$, $-NR^{19}_2$ and C



(C)

wherein X, R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I), and wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{15} alkyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{15} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkenyl, C_4 - C_{20} cycloalkynyl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{20} aryl, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the

group consisting of C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl;

R¹⁰ and R¹⁵ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, N₃, halogen, -OR¹⁷, -SR¹⁸, -NHR¹⁹ and -NR¹⁹₂, wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl, C₅-C₂₀ aryl, -C(O)R²⁰ and -C(O)OR²⁰, wherein R²⁰ is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl;

R¹¹ and R¹⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of -CH₃, -CH₂-halogen, -CH₂OR¹⁷, -CH₂SR¹⁸, -CH₂NHR¹⁹, -CH₂NR¹⁹₂ and -C(O)OR²¹, wherein R¹⁷, R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkenyl, C₄-C₂₀ cycloalkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl, C₅-C₂₀ aryl, -C(O)R²⁰ and -C(O)OR²⁰, wherein R²⁰ is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₅ alkynyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl, C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl and C₅-C₂₀ aryl, and wherein R²¹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₅ alkyl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl and C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl;

or any pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2.- The compound according to claim 1,

wherein:

R² is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₇-C₁₂ aralkyl, C₇-C₁₂ alkaryl and C₅-C₁₂ aryl, wherein each of said aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, amino and C₁-C₆ alcanoyloxy;

R³ is selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₆ alkyl; or R³ and R⁴ together are (CH₂)₃; or R³ and R⁵ together are (CH₂)₃, wherein the group (CH₂)₃ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen;

R⁴ and R⁵ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl and C₇-C₁₂ aralkyl, wherein each of said alkyl or aralkyl is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, thiol, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, carboxyl and esters thereof, amido, carbamoyl, imino, H₂NC(=NH)NH-, amino, aminoalkyl and C₁-C₆

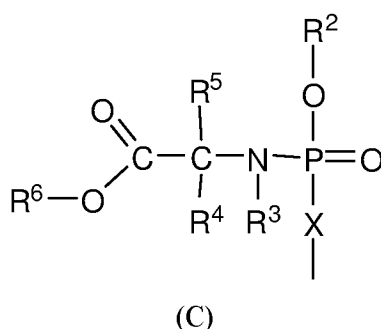
alkylamino; or R^4 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$; or R^5 and R^3 together are $(CH_2)_3$, wherein the group $(CH_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alkanoyloxy and halogen;

5

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl, wherein each of said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, alkaryl or aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, thiol and amino;

10

R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, - OR^{17} , - SR^{18} , - NHR^{19} and C



15

wherein X, R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as hereinbefore defined for formula (I), and wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{12} aryl, - $C(O)R^{20}$ and - $C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl;

20

R^{10} and R^{15} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, - OR^{17} , - SR^{18} and - NHR^{19} , wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{12} aryl, - $C(O)R^{20}$ and - $C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and

25

30

R^{11} and R^{16} are independently selected from the group consisting of $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2$ -halogen, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^{17}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{SR}^{18}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^{19}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^{19}_2$ and $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^{21}$, wherein R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl, C_5 - C_{12} aryl, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{20}$ and $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl, and wherein R^{21} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl and C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl.

3.- The compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl and benzyl, wherein each of said phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl or benzyl is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy and C_1 - C_6 alkoxy.

4.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 3, wherein R^3 is selected from hydrogen and methyl; or R^3 and R^4 together are $(\text{CH}_2)_3$; or R^3 and R^5 together are $(\text{CH}_2)_3$, wherein the group $(\text{CH}_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen.

5.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 4, wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, 1-methylpropyl, hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, mercaptomethyl, methylthioethyl, aminobutyl, benzyl, hydroxybenzyl, indolylmethyl, imidazolylmethyl, carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl, $\text{H}_2\text{NC}(=\text{NH})\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_3$ -, carbamoylmethyl and carbamoylethyl; or R^4 and R^3 together are $(\text{CH}_2)_3$; or R^5 and R^3 together are $(\text{CH}_2)_3$, wherein the group $(\text{CH}_2)_3$ is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, amino, carboxyl and esters thereof, alcanoyloxy and halogen.

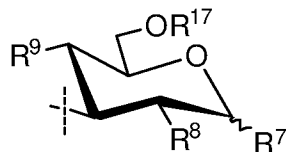
6.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, propenyl, benzyl, phenylethyl, phenylpropyl and phenyl.

7.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 6, wherein R^3 and R^4 or R^3 and R^5 , together are $(\text{CH}_2)_3$.

8.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 7, wherein X is -O-.

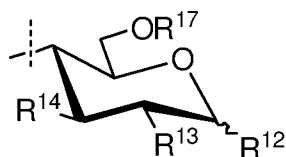
9.- The compound according to claim 8, wherein

A is



5

and B is



wherein R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} and R^{17} are as defined in claim 8.

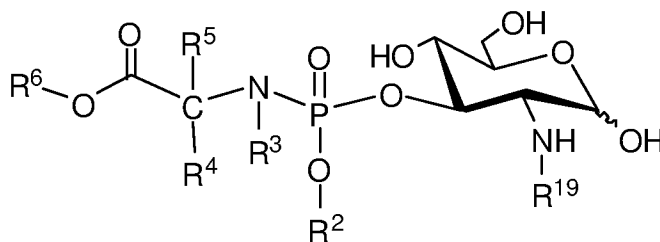
10.- The compound according to claim 9, wherein

R^7 , R^9 , R^{12} and R^{14} are -OH;

R^8 and R^{13} are $-NHR^{19}$, wherein R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and

R^{17} is hydrogen.

11.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 10, wherein the compound of formula (I) has the formula (Ia),



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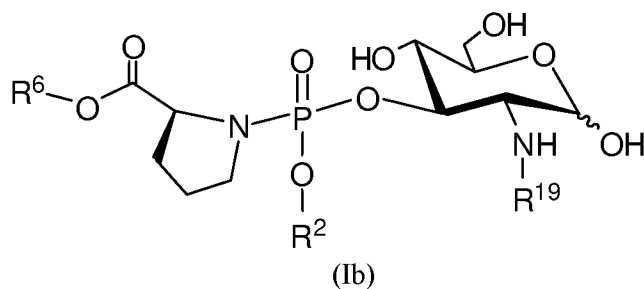
(Ia)

wherein R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and

25

R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 10.

12.- The compound according to claim 11, wherein the compound of formula (Ia) has the formula (Ib),

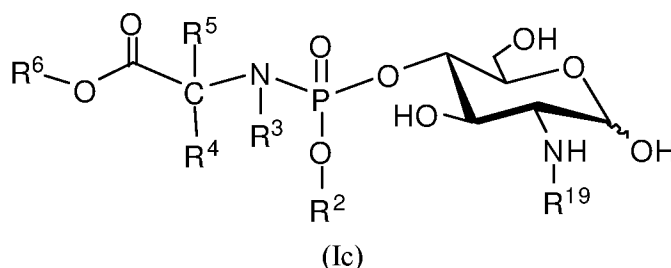


wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzyl, 4-methoxyphenyl and 4-chlorophenyl;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, benzyl, phenylethyl and phenyl; and

R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-C(O)CH_3$, $-C(O)OCH_2Ph$ and $-C(O)CH_2CH=CH_2$.

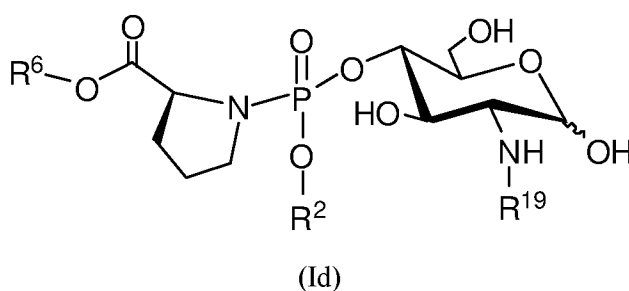
13.- The compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 10, wherein the compound of formula (I) has the formula (Ic),



wherein R^{19} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-C(O)R^{20}$ and $-C(O)OR^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl, C_7 - C_{12} alkaryl and C_5 - C_{12} aryl; and

R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 10.

14.- The compound according to claim 13, wherein the compound of formula (Ic) has the formula (Id),



wherein R² is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzyl, 4-methoxyphenyl and 4-chlorophenyl;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, benzyl, phenylethyl and phenyl; and

R¹⁹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃, -C(O)OCH₂Ph and -C(O)CH₂CH=CH₂.

15.- The compound according to claim 11 or 13, wherein

R² is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzyl, *p*-methoxyphenyl and *p*-chlorophenyl;

R³ is selected from hydrogen and methyl;

R⁴ and R⁵ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, 1-methylpropyl, hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, mercaptomethyl, methylthioethyl, aminobutyl, benzyl, hydroxybenzyl, indolylmethyl, imidazolylmethyl, carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl, H₂NC(=NH)NH-(CH₂)₃-, carbamoylmethyl and carbamoylethyl;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, cyclohexyl, vinyl, benzyl, phenylethyl and phenyl; and

R¹⁹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃, -C(O)OCH₂Ph and -C(O)CH₂CH=CH₂.

16.- The compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (I) is selected from

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

methyl 2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-alanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-dimethylglyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-isoleuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 10 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-leuciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-methioniny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-methioniny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 20 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphtyl(benzyloxy-L-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 30 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-glyciny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[methyl(benzyloxy-L-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[methyl(benzyloxy-L-alany)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvaliny)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-norvalinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-phenylalanyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-
- 10 D-glucopyranoside;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*n*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 20 glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 25 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 30 glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-propoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-propoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-pentoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(n-pentoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 10 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(3-pentoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(neopentoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 20 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-phenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphtyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[1-naphtyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[1-naphtyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[1-naphtyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 30 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-chlorophenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 5 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 10 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-D-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 20 glucopyranose;
methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 25 methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
methyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-sarcosinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-
- 30 glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(isopropoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 5 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(ethoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 10 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(*tert*-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- benzyl 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4,6-*O*-benzylidene-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranoside;
- 15 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(methoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(cyclohexyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 20 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(2-butoxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 25 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 30 2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[4-methoxyphenyl(benzyloxy-L-valinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-4-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 35 2-deoxy-2-(pent-4-enoylamino)-3-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;
- 2-amino-2-deoxy-4-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose;

2-amino-2-deoxy-3-*O*-[phenyl(ethoxy-L-prolinyl)]phosphoramidate-D-glucopyranose

and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

5 17.- A compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for use as a medicament.

18.- A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, and at least
10 one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

19.- A compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of osteoarthritis in a mammal.

15 20.- A compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of a virus infection in a mammal.

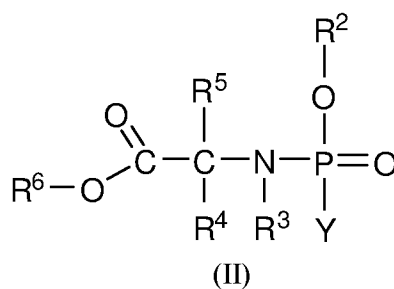
20 21.- A compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer in a mammal.

22.- Use of a compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the
25 treatment or prevention of osteoarthritis in a mammal.

23.- Use of a compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a virus infection in a mammal.

30 24.- Use of a compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of cancer in a mammal.

35 25.- A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 16 comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula (II),

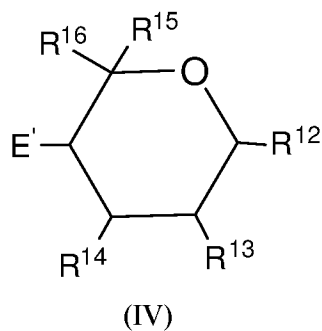
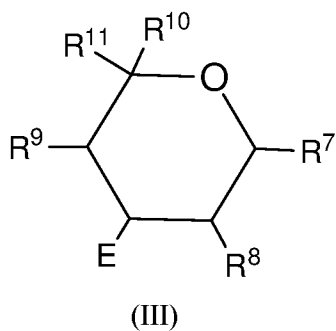


wherein

R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected and are as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 15;
and

Y is a leaving group;

with a compound of formula (III) or (IV),



wherein

E and E' are independently selected from groups capable of displacing a group Y from a compound of formula (II); and

R^7 - R^{16} are independently selected and are as defined in anyone of claims 1 to 15.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP2011/073987

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

11, 12(completely); 1-10, 15-25(partially)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2011/073987

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C07H11/04 C07H13/04 A61K31/7024 A61P19/02 ADD.		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C07H A61K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2005/070944 A1 (UNIV CARDIFF [GB]; MCGUIGAN CHRISTOPHER [GB]; CARANGIO ANTONELLA [IT];) 4 August 2005 (2005-08-04) cited in the application claim 1 page 24; compound GLU2 ----- -/--	1-12, 15-25
☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 8 February 2012		Date of mailing of the international search report 08/05/2012
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Mezzato, Stefano

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2011/073987

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MCGUIGAN C. ET AL: "Phosphate Prodrugs Derived from N-Acetylglucosamine Have Enhanced Chondroprotective Activity in Explant Cultures and Represent a New Lead in Antiosteoarthritis Drug Discovery", J. MED. CHEM., vol. 51, no. 18, 21 August 2008 (2008-08-21), pages 5807-5812, XP002626819, DOI: 10.1021/jm800594c cited in the application page 5808; compounds 3a-q -----	1-12, 15-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2011/073987

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2005070944	A1	04-08-2005	AT 433988 T 15-07-2009
			DK 1709056 T3 10-08-2009
			EP 1709056 A1 11-10-2006
			ES 2328495 T3 13-11-2009
			JP 2007518734 A 12-07-2007
			US 2007275910 A1 29-11-2007
			WO 2005070944 A1 04-08-2005

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 11, 12(completely); 1-10, 15-25(partially)

Compounds of claim 1, wherein R1 is A, related compositions and uses

2. claims: 13, 14(completely); 1-10, 15-25(partially)

Compounds of claim 1, wherein R1 is B, related compositions and uses
