

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 4043476 T3**



(12) **Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift**

Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

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- (51) Int.Cl.: **C 07 H 1/00 (2006.01)** **C 07 H 23/00 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2025-02-24**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2024-12-11**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **20874517.4**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2020-08-28**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2022-08-17**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **JP2020032609**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2021070507**
- (30) Prioritet: **2019-10-08 JP 2019185109**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
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- (54) Benævnelse: **FREMGANGSMÅDE TIL FREMSTILLING AF GLYCOSIDFORBINDELSE**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-2008/016079
WO-A1-2013/027843
WO-A1-2016/159374
WO-A1-2019/208571
No further relevant documents disclosed
Y. SHIBA, H. MASUDA, N. WATANABE, T. EGO, K. TAKAGAKI, K. ISHIYAMA, T. OHGI, J. YANO: "Chemical synthesis of a very long oligoribonucleotide with 2-cyanoethoxymethyl (CEM) as the 2'-O-protecting group: structural identification and biological activity of a synthetic 110mer precursor-microRNA candidate", NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LTD., vol. 35, no. 10, 22 April 2007 (2007-04-22), pages 3287 - 3296, XP055127336, ISSN: 03051048, DOI: 10.1093/nar/gkm202

DESCRIPTION

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for producing glycoside compound.

[0002] RNA, which is a nucleic acid oligomer comprising ribose, can be applied as a RNA probe, an antisense RNA, a ribozyme, a siRNA, or an aptamer and so on, which is a useful material.

BACKGROUND ART

[0003] In a method for producing a nucleic acid oligomer, it is used a phosphoramidite compound of nucleoside in which a 3'-position hydroxy group is phosphoramidated. Also as a precursor of phosphoramidite compound of the nucleoside, it is known a glycoside compound in which a 3'-position hydroxy group and a 5'-position hydroxy group of the nucleoside are substituted with a protecting group, and a 2'-position hydroxy group is substituted with a protecting group that is capable of leaving under mild condition.

[0004] As a method for producing the glycoside compound, it is known a method for producing a glycoside compound wherein an ether derivative group is introduced into a 2'-position hydroxy group, which comprises a step of reacting a glycoside compound wherein a 3'-position hydroxy group and a 5'-position hydroxy group are protected with a silyl protecting group, with a thioether compound in tetrahydrofuran as a solvent (see Patent Literatures 1 and 2). Patent Literature 3 relates to a glycoside compound and method of producing the same. Patent Literature 4 relates to a method for introducing a nucleic-acid protecting group and producing a ribonucleic acid derivative. Patent Literature 5 relates to an amidite compound and method for producing a polynucleotide using the same. Non-Patent Literature 1 relates to the synthesis of a long RNA oligomer using a CEM protecting group.

CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

[0005]

Patent Literature 1: JP 5168145 B2

Patent Literature 2: WO 2016/159374

Patent Literature 3: WO 2013/027843 A1

Patent Literature 4: WO 2008/016079 A1

Patent Literature 5: WO 2019/208571 A1

NON-PATENT LITERATURE

[0006] Non-Patent Literature 1: Shiba et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 2007, 35, 3287-3296.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

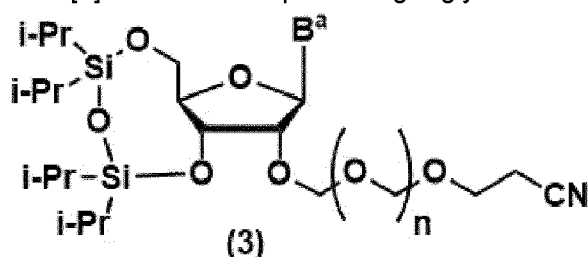
(PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY INVENTION)

[0007] The purity of the glycoside compound of the below-mentioned formula (3) which is prepared by the method described in the above-mentioned patent literatures 1 and 2 is not necessarily satisfactory. An object of the present invention is to provide a method for producing a glycoside compound having high purity.

(MEANS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS)

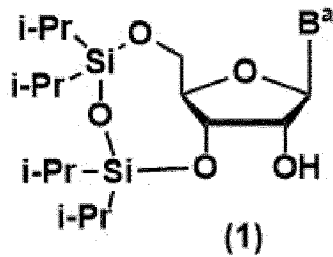
[0008] The present invention provides a method for producing the below-mentioned glycoside compounds. The present invention encompasses aspects described in the below-mentioned items, but are not limited thereto.

Item [1] A method for producing a glycoside compound represented by formula (3):



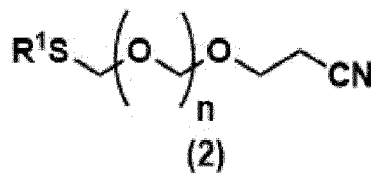
wherein B^a, i-Pr and n are the same as those defined below,

which comprises reacting a glycoside compound represented by formula (1):



wherein B^a represents an adenine group which may be optionally substituted with an acyl group, and i-Pr group represents an isopropyl group,

with an ether compound represented by formula (2):



wherein R¹ represents a C1-C6 alkyl group or a phenyl group, and n is 0 or 1,

in 4-methyltetrahydropyran in the presence of one or more halogenating agents selected from halogen, N-halogenated succinimide, and N-halogenated hydantoin.

(hereinafter, referred to as "Production Method of present invention" or "Present production method").

Item [2] The method for producing according to [1] wherein n is 1.

Item [3] The method for producing according to [1] wherein n is 0.

Item [4] The method for producing according to any one of [1] to [3] wherein the halogenating agent is halogen.

Item [5] The method for producing according to any one of [1] to [4] wherein the halogenating agent is iodine.

Item [6] The method for producing according to any one of [1] to [5] wherein R¹ represents a methyl group.

Item [7] The method for producing according to any one of [1] to [6] wherein B^a represents an adenine group which is substituted with an acetyl group or a benzoyl group.

Item [8] The method for producing according to any one of [1] to [6] wherein B^a represents an adenine group which is substituted with an acetyl group.

Effect of Invention

[0009] According to the method for producing of the present invention, a formation of impurities of a glycoside compound which is a starting material for oligonucleic acid synthesis can be suppressed. The glycoside compound is suitable for a synthesis of oligonucleic acid.

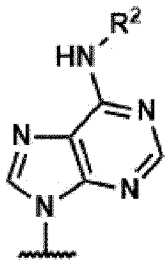
MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0010] Hereinafter, the present invention is explained in detail.

[0011] As used herein, the term "comprise" may encompass also the meanings of "essentially consist of" and "consist of".

[0012] A method for producing a glycoside compound represented by formula (3) (hereinafter, referred to as "Process of the present invention" or "Present process") is described herein, said method comprises reacting a glycoside compound represented by formula (1) with an ether compound represented by formula (2) in 4-methyltetrahydropyran in the presence of one or more halogenating agents selected from halogen, N-halogenated succinimide, and N-halogenated hydantoin.

[0013] For the glycoside compounds of formula (1) and formula (3), the adenine group which may be optionally substituted with an acyl group indicated as B^a has the following structure.



wherein R² represents a hydrogen atom or an acyl group.

[0014] An acyl group represents a straight chain or branched chain of aliphatic acyl group, or an aromatic acyl group, in which the total number of carbon atom including the carbon atom contained in carbonyl group is 2 to 12, and preferably is 2 to 7. Examples of the acyl group include aliphatic acyl groups (such as an acetyl group, a propionyl group, a butanoyl group (a butyryl group), an isobutanoyl group (an isobutyryl group), a pentanoyl group, a hexanoyl group, a heptanoyl group, an octanoyl group, a nonanoyl group, a decanoyl group, and an undecanoyl group, and so on); and an aromatic acyl groups (such as a benzoyl group, a 1-naphtoyl group, and a 2-naphtoyl group), and preferably include an acetyl group or a benzoyl group.

[0015] Examples of the halogenated agent include halogens (such as iodine and bromine); N-halogenated succinimides (such as N-chloro succinimide, N-bromo succinimide (NBS), and N-iodo succinimide (NIS) and so on); N-halogenated hydantoins (such as 1,3-diiodo-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin, 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin, and 1-bromo-3-chloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin, and so on). In the present invention, halogens are preferably used, and iodine is further preferably used.

[0016] The reaction of the present invention may be conducted by adding an acid in addition to the halogenated agents. Examples of the acid include perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids and salts thereof, alkyl sulfonic acids and salts thereof, aryl sulfonic acids and salts thereof, perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid and its salt, and alkyl sulfonic acids and salts thereof, as well as any combinations of two or more of these acids. Examples of the salt include metal salts (such as copper salt and silver salt). Specific examples of the acid include methanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, camphor sulfonic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, and silver trifluoromethanesulfonate, as well as any combinations of two or more of these acids. The alkyl group of alkylsulfonic acid may be a straight chain or branched chain thereof, and preferably is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 of carbon atoms. As an example of the alkyl group, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, and hexyl are exemplified. Examples of the aryl group of aryl sulfonic acid include phenyl group and tolyl group.

[0017] For the ether compound of formula (2), the alkyl group indicated as R¹ may be a straight chain or branched chain thereof, and preferably is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 of carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, and hexyl. Examples of the alkyl group include preferably a methyl group.

[0018] The solvent for the reaction of the present invention includes 4-methyltetrahydropyran (MTHP). The amount of solvent is within a range of usually 0.5 v/w to 20 v/w %, and preferably 1 v/w to 10 v/w %, as opposed to the glycoside compound represented by formula (1).

[0019] The amount of the ether compound represented by formula (2) is within a range of usually 0.8 to 5 moles, preferably 1 to 3 mole(s), and more preferably 1 to 1.5 mole(s), as opposed to 1 mole of the glycoside compound represented by formula (1). The amount of the halogenated agents is within a range of usually 0.8 to 10 moles, preferably 3 to 10 moles, and more preferably 3 to 6 moles, as opposed to 1 mole of the glycoside compound represented by formula (1). The amount of the acid is within a range of usually 0 to 5 moles, preferably 0 to 1.5 moles, and more preferably 0 to 0.1 moles, as opposed to 1 mole of the glycoside compounds represented by formula (1).

[0020] The reaction temperature of the present invention is usually within a range of -30 to 30°C, preferably -20 to 25°C, and more preferably -15 to 5°C. The reaction period of the present reaction is within a range of usually 0.5 to 10 hours, and preferably 0.5 to 6 hours.

[0021] The glycoside compound represented by formula (1) can be prepared by a publicly

known method, or can be obtained as a commercially available product. The ether compound represented by formula (2) can be prepared according to a publicly known method (see the above-mentioned patent literatures 1, 2 and JP 2016-50203 A).

[0022] The glycoside compound obtained by the present invention may be used as a crude product in a next reaction, and as needed, may be purified by a silica gel column chromatography.

EXAMPLES

[0023] Hereinafter, working examples are described to explain the present invention in more detail. The present invention, however, is not limited to these examples and so on.

[0024] The purity of the synthesized glycoside compound was measured by HPLC. The glycoside compound was separated to each ingredient by HPLC, and for the amount of by-products, the total of area percentages of the by-products in the obtained chromatograms were calculated. The used HPLC apparatus was set such that any peaks having peak area of 1,000 or more can be detected, and the peak having minimum peak area which was detectable under this condition was 0.03 % as area percentage.

[Table 1]

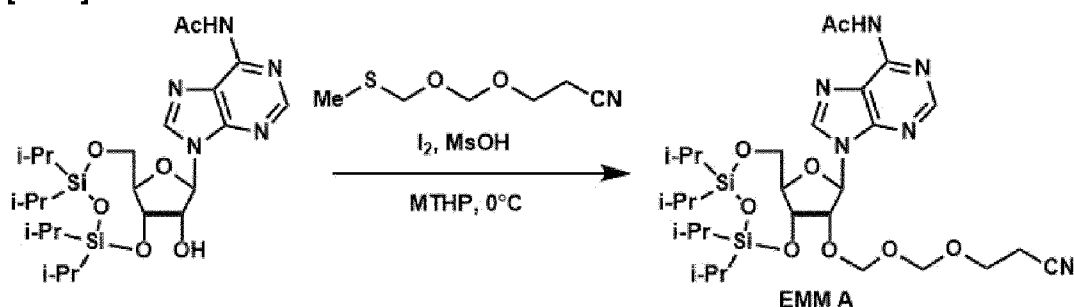
Column	XBridge BEH C18 XP Column. 130Å, 2.5 μm, 3 mm x 50 mm (Waters)
Flow rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection wavelength	260 nm
Mobile phase A	10 mM TEAA (triethylamine acetate buffer), pH 7.0
Mobile phase B	Acetonitrile
Gradient	B conc. 5% - 75%
Column temperature	35°C

[0025] Hereinafter, as used herein, CEM represents 2-cyanoethoxymethyl, and EMM represents 2-cyanoethoxymethoxymethyl.

Example 1

N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)-2'-O-(2-cyanoethoxymethoxymethyl)adenosine (EMM A)

[0026]



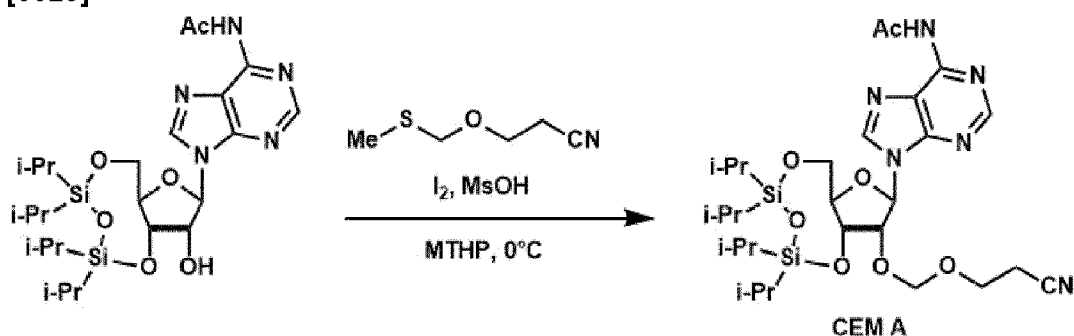
[0027] N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)adenosine (1.0 g, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in 4-methyltetrahydropyran (10 mL), and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Thereto were added methanesulfonic acid (17 mg, 0.18 mmol), iodine (2.7 g, 10.8 mmol), and 2-cyanoethoxymethyl methylthiomethyl ether (0.44 g, 2.7 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 hours. The reaction solutions were added to a mixed solution of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution and saturated aqueous sodium hydrocarbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvents were evaporated to obtain a crude product containing a desired product.

[0028] As a result of HPLC analysis, the total of LC peak area of the by-products was 5.9 %.

Example 2

N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)-2'-O-(2-cyanoethoxymethyl)adenosine (CEM A)

[0029]



[0030] N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)adenosine (1.0 g, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in 4-methyltetrahydropyran (5 mL), and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Thereto were added methanesulfonic acid (17 mg, 0.18 mmol), iodine (2.7 g, 10.8 mmol), and methylthiomethyl 2-cyanoethyl ether (0.35 g, 2.7 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C

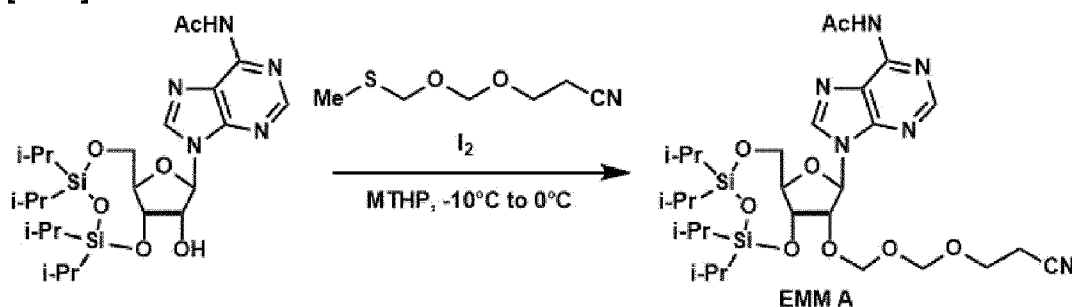
under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 hours. The reaction solutions were added to a mixed solution of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution and saturated aqueous sodium hydrocarbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvents were evaporated to obtain a crude product containing a desired product.

[0031] As a result of HPLC analysis, the total of LC peak area of the by-products was 3.3 %.

Example 3

N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)-2'-O-(2-cyanoethoxymethyl)adenosine (EMM A)

[0032]



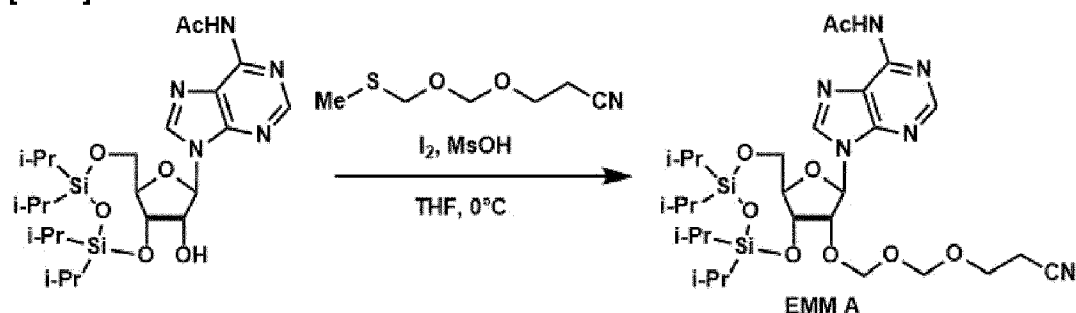
[0033] N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)adenosine (5.0 g, 9.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (25 mL), and the mixture was concentrated to 15 mL as a solution volume. To this solution was added 4-methyltetrahydropyran (10 mL), and the mixture was cooled to -10°C. Thereto were added iodine (13.8 g, 55.2 mmol), and 2-cyanoethoxymethyl methylthiomethyl ether (2.18 g, 13.4 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 hour. The reaction solution was added to a mixed solution of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution and saturated aqueous sodium hydrocarbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with toluene. The solvents were evaporated to obtain a crude product containing a desired product.

[0034] As a result of HPLC analysis, the total of LC peak area of the by-products was 7.1 %.

Comparative Example 1

N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)-2'-O-(2-cyanoethoxymethyl)adenosine (EMM A)

[0035]



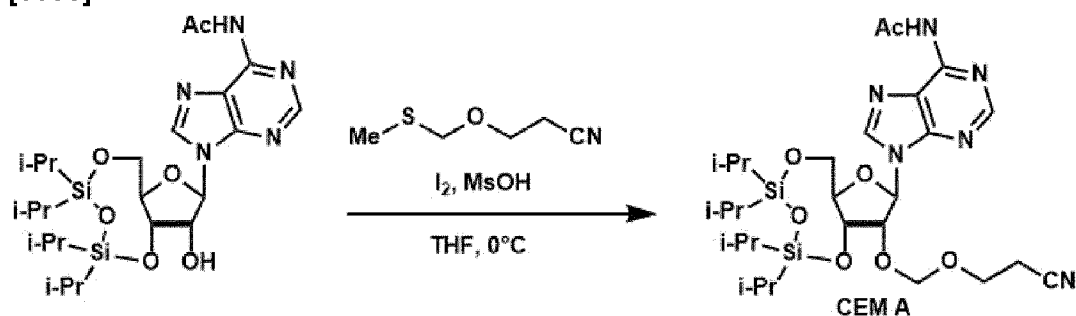
[0036] N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)adenosine (1.0 g, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL), and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Thereto were added methanesulfonic acid (17 mg, 0.18 mmol), iodine (2.7 g, 10.8 mmol), and 2-cyanoethoxymethyl methylthiomethyl ether (0.44 g, 2.7 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 hours. The reaction solution was added to a mixed solution of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution and saturated aqueous sodium hydrocarbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvents were evaporated to obtain a crude product containing a desired product.

[0037] As a result of HPLC analysis, the total of LC peak area of the by-products was 10.2 %.

Comparative Example 2

N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)-2'-O-(2-cyanoethoxymethyl)adenosine (CEM A)

[0038]



[0039] N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)adenosine (1.0 g, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL), and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Thereto were added methanesulfonic acid (17 mg, 0.18 mmol), iodine (2.7 g, 10.8 mmol), and methylthiomethyl 2-

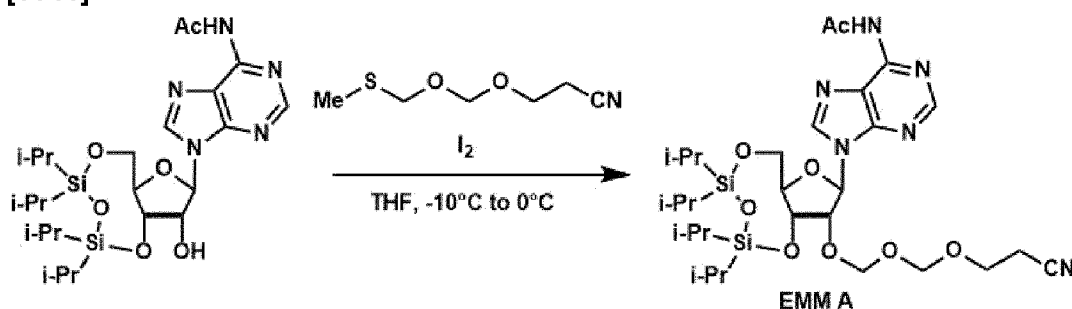
cianoethyl ether (0.35 g, 2.7 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 hours. The reaction solutions were added to a mixed solution of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution and saturated aqueous sodium hydrocarbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvents were evaporated to obtain a crude product containing a desired product.

[0040] As a result of HPLC analysis, the total of LC peak area of the by-products was 8.6 %.

Comparative Example 3

N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)-2'-O-(2-cyanoethoxymethyl)adenosine (EMM A)

[0041]



[0042] N⁶-Acetyl-3',5'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxan-1,3-diyl)adenosine (5.0 g, 9.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (25 mL), and the mixture was concentrated to 15 mL as a solution volume. To this solution was added tetrahydrofuran (10 mL), and the mixture was cooled to -10°C. Thereto were added iodine (13.8 g, 55.2 mmol) and 2-cyanoethoxymethyl methylthiomethyl ether (2.18 g, 13.4 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 hour. The reaction solution was added to a mixed solution of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution and saturated aqueous sodium hydrocarbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with toluene. The solvents were evaporated to obtain a crude product containing a desired product.

[0043] As a result of HPLC analysis, the total of LC peak area of the by-products was 10.7 %.

[0044] Test results of the above-mentioned Examples and Comparative Examples are shown in Table 2.

[Table 2]

Desired product	Solvent	Acid	Amount of By-product (HPLC)	Total number of peaks of by-products (HPLC)
EMM A	MTHP	Added	5.9 % (Example 1)	27
	THF	Added	10.2 % (Comparative Example 1)	39
	MTHP	Non-added	7.1 % (Example 3)	19
	THF	Non-added	10.7 % (Comparative Example 3)	33
CEM A	MTHP	Added	3.3 % (Example 2)	15
	THF	Added	8.6 % (Comparative Example 2)	27

[0045] As shown in Table 2 above, using 4-methyltetrahydropyran (MTHP) as a solvent can suppress a formation of the by-products, which can obtain the desired product in higher purity.

Industrial Applicability

[0046] According to the present invention, a method for producing a glycoside compound is provided. The glycoside compound that is obtained according to the process has a high purity, and is suitable for synthesis of oligonucleotide with high purity.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [JP5168145E \[0005\]](#)
- [WO2016159374A \[0005\]](#)

- [WO2013027843A1 \[0005\]](#)
- [WO2008016079A1 \[0005\]](#)
- [WO2019208571A1 \[0005\]](#)
- [JF2016050203A \[0021\]](#)

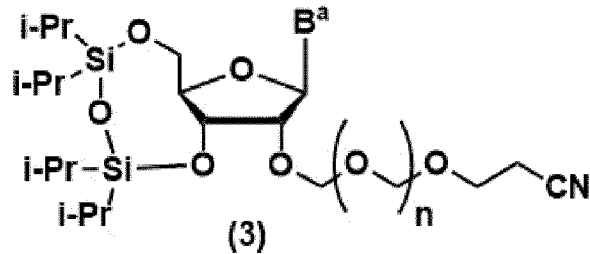
Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **SHIBA et al.** Nucleic Acids Res., 2007, vol. 35, 3287-3296 [\[0006\]](#)

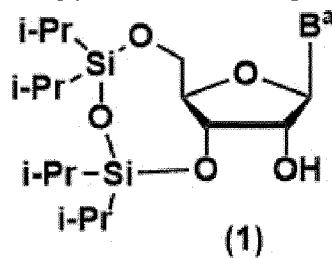
FREMANGSMÅDE TIL FREMSTILLING AF GLYCOSIDFORBINDELSE

PATENTKRAV

1. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af en glycosidforbindelse repræsenteret ved formel (3):

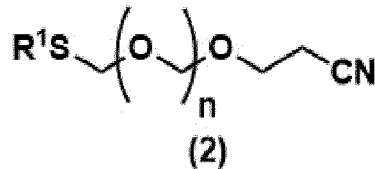


- 5 hvor B^a , i-Pr og n er de samme som dem, der er defineret nedenfor, og som omfatter omsætning af en glycosidforbindelse repræsenteret ved formel (1):



hvor B^a repræsenterer en adeningruppe, der eventuelt kan substitueres med en acylgruppe, og i-Pr-gruppen repræsenterer en isopropylgruppe,

- 10 med en etherforbindelse repræsenteret ved formel (2):



hvor R^1 repræsenterer en C1-C6-alkylgruppe eller en phenylgruppe, og n er 0 eller 1,

i 4-methyltetrahydropyran i tilstedeværelse af ét eller flere halogeneringsmidler valgt blandt halogen, N-halogeneret succinimid og N-halogeneret hydantoin.

- 15 2. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge krav 1, hvor n er 1.
 3. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge krav 1, hvor n er 0.
 4. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3, hvor halogeneringsmidlet er halogen.
 5. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 4, hvor
 20 halogeneringsmidlet er iod.
 6. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 5, hvor R^1 repræsenterer en methylgruppe.
 7. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6, hvor B^a repræsenterer en adeningruppe, der er substitueret med en acetylgruppe eller en benzoylgruppe.

- 2 -

8. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6, hvor B^a repræsenterer en adeningruppe, der er substitueret med en acetylgruppe.