Synthesis and antiviral evaluation of 2',2',3',3'-tetrafluoro nucleoside analogs

Ozkan Sari, Emory University
Leda C. Bassit, Emory University
Christina Gavegnano, Emory University
Tamara R. McBrayer, Cocrystal Pharma Inc
Louise McCormick, Emory University
Bryan Cox, Emory University
Steven J. Coats, Cocrystal Pharma Inc
Franck Amblard, Emory University
Raymond F. Schinazi, Emory University

Journal Title: Tetrahedron Letters
Volume: Volume 58, Number 7
Publisher: Elsevier | 2017-02-15, Pages 642-644
Type of Work: Article | Post-print: After Peer Review
Publisher DOI: 10.1016/j.tetlet.2017.01.006
Permanent URL: https://pid.emory.edu/ark:/25593/s89jg

Final published version: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2017.01.006

Copyright information:
© 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
This is an Open Access work distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Accessed March 11, 2019 11:25 AM EDT
Synthesis and antiviral evaluation of 2′,2′,3′,3′-tetrafluoro nucleoside analogs

Ozkan Sari, Leda Bassit, Christina Gavegnano, Tamara R. McBrayer, Louise McCormick, Bryan Cox, Steven J. Coats, Franck Amblard, and Raymond F. Schinazi

Center for AIDS Research, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, Department of Pediatrics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA

Cocrystal Pharma, Inc., 1860 Montreal Road, Tucker, GA 30084, USA

Abstract

Herein, we report the synthesis of novel 2′,2′,3′,3′-tetrafluorinated nucleoside analogs along with their phosphoramidate prodrugs. A tetrafluoro ribose moiety was coupled with different Boc/benzoyl-protected nucleobases under Mitsunobu conditions. After deprotection, tetrafluorinated nucleosides 13b, 14b, 20b–22b were reacted with phenyl-(isopropoxy-L-alaninyl)-phosphorochloridate to afford corresponding monophosphate prodrugs 24b–28b. All synthesized compounds were evaluated against several DNA and RNA viruses including HIV, HBV, HCV, Ebola and Zika viruses.

Graphical abstract

Keywords

Nucleoside; Prodrug; Antiviral; Fluorine; Mitsunobu

Incorporation of fluorine(s) into potential drug candidates continues to be investigated by medicinal chemists and has shown the potential to confer favorable biological properties. Due to the similarity in size of fluorine (147 pm) and hydrogen (120 pm), the substitution of a single hydrogen atom by a fluorine atom induces only a minor change in steric factors. However, being the most electronegative atom in the periodic table, its incorporation results in considerable electronic changes in the molecule through inductive electron withdrawing

Publisher’s Disclaimer: This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary data (experimental details, NMR data and HRMS) associated with this article can be found, in the online version.
effects. Furthermore, introduction of one or more atoms of fluorine (e.g., CF₂) into a molecule is a viable bioisosteric replacement for a diverse set of functional groups such as carbonyl, ether and hydroxyl groups. Finally, a C–F bond is much stronger than a CH bond, which can increase the chemical and biological stability of the fluorine-containing compounds, compared to their hydrogen counterparts.

In the field of nucleoside analogs, introduction of fluorine has proven to be successful and has led to several very widely prescribed drugs such as (−)-FTC (HIV), gemcitabine (cancer), or more recently sofosbuvir (hepatitis C virus, HCV) (Figure 1). In addition to the approved fluorinated nucleosides discussed above, several fluorine-containing analogs have been reported in the literature to have attractive antiviral profiles, although some proved too toxic for human use. Thus, 2′-β-fluoro nucleosides analogs such as FIAc, FEAU, FMAU exhibit potent activities against herpes simplex virus (HSV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), varicella zoster virus (VZV), cytomegaloavirus (CMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).³

Based on these precedents, we turned our attention toward a unique series of 2′,2′,3′,3′-tetrafluorinated nucleoside analogs. Even though this type of highly fluorinated compounds is claimed in a patent published in 2000,⁴ their preparation is only described in a generic scheme and with no mention of any biological evaluation. Therefore, we report herein the detailed synthesis and antiviral evaluation of, not only these compounds, but also their phosphoramidate prodrugs.

2,2,3,3-Tetrafluorodideoxy ribose derivative 7 was prepared in four steps from commercially available 4-bromo-3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobut-1-ene 4 following a procedure reported by Linclau et al.⁵ (Scheme 1). It is noteworthy that the Sharpless dihydroxylation of the perfluorinated substrate 4 is not entirely enantioselective (reported ee 78%, observed 60%). Consequently, the 4′-position of the lactol 7, obtained after cyclization of the formylated intermediate 6, is isolated as a 8:2 mixture at the 4′-position while the α/β anomers ratio is 1:1.5. The separation of the diastereomers was not attempted at this stage. Hence, with 7 in hand, the glycosylation reaction was studied and different approaches were evaluated in order to identify the most efficient coupling conditions. Vorbrüggen type coupling of 1′-benzoyl, 1′-mesyl or 1′-triflate tetrafluorinated ribose derivative 7 with either silylated uracil or cytosine in presence of SnCl₄ (or TMSOTf) only led to the complete recovery of starting material 8. Attempts to directly react the 1′-triflate derivative 8c with the sodium salt of N³-benzoyluracil was unsuccessful as well.

In contrast, treatment of compound 7 with N²-benzoyluracil or N³-benzoylthymine under classical Mitsunobu conditions (DIAD and PPh₃ in THF) afforded the desired coupling products 9a–b (60%) and 10a–b (68%) respectively as a silica gel separable mixture of α/β anomers (ratio: 1.5:1) (Scheme 2). Remarkably, the desired coupling products 9 and 10 were only observed when DIAD was added slowly at −20 °C. Performing this reaction at higher temperatures led to the formation of several unidentified side products as determined by LC-MS. The isolated β anomers 9b and 10b were debenzoylated using methanolic ammonia to afford intermediates 11b (91%) and 12b (96%), which were subsequently treated with BCl₃ to give uracil and thymine analogs 13b (94%) and 14b (85%), respectively. Preparation of the adenine analog was initially attempted by coupling of protected lactol 7 with 6-
chloropurine using the Mitsunobu conditions described above (Scheme 3). However, even though the desired coupling product 15 was obtained in 34% yield, separation of the α/β isomers, at this stage, or after 6-amination of the purine ring (compound 16), was found to be challenging.

Therefore, we then examined the coupling of lactol 7 with bisBoc adenine. Under classical Mitsunobu conditions, the reaction afforded products 17a–b in 58% yield (Scheme 4) as a silica gel separable mixture of α/β anomers (1.5:1). Further treatment of the β-anomer 17b with BCl3 afforded adenine nucleoside analog 20b in 96% yield. Likewise, the coupling with bis-Boc-2-amino-6-benzolyloxypurine afforded a mixture of anomers 18 (48%) that were separable by silica gel chromatography. The β-isomer 18b was then fully deprotected in one step to give 21b in 40% yield using BCl3. Finally, the preparation of cytosine analogs 19a–b was performed in a similar manner using bisBoc-cytosine. The separated β-anomer 19b was subsequently deprotected to afford nucleoside analog 22b in 82% yield.

Identification of both α and β anomers was determined by ¹H-NMR and 2D-NOE experiments after Mitsunobu coupling. In all cases, clear correlations were observed between 1′-protons and 4′-protons of β anomers while α anomers exhibited correlations between 1′-protons and 5′-protons. Additionally, in the case of purine analogs 17 and 18, correlations between 8-protons and 5′-protons were also noted (Figure 2).

In order to express their therapeutic effect, nucleoside analogs usually rely on cellular kinases to be phosphorylated onto their active 5′-triphosphate forms. Among the three consecutive phosphorylations, the first phosphate addition has often been identified as the limiting step which led to the development of “protected” monophosphate nucleosides, or nucleoside prodrugs, that can by-pass this first activation step. Unlike, 5′-mono, di or triphosphate nucleosides, these prodrugs are capable of crossing the cell membrane to deliver a monophosphate nucleoside after enzymatic degradation of their biolabile group. The concept of monophosphate or phosphonate prodrugs has been clinically validated with the FDA-approval of drugs such as sofosbuvir (HCV) or tenofovir disoproxyl fumarate (TDF) (HIV and HBV).

Thus, 5′-monophosphate prodrugs of nucleosides 13b, 14b and 20b–22b were prepared by reaction with the chloro phosphoramidate 23 via two different strategies, depending on the nature of the nucleobase (Scheme 5). For free-NH2 containing analogs, such as adenine, guanine and cytosine derivatives 20b, 21b and 22b, i-BuMgCl was used to favor alkoxide formation and minimize side reactions with the amino group while the pyrimidine prodrugs 24b and 25b were prepared by treatment of 13b and 14b with N-methylimidazole (NMI). Full conversions were usually observed after 3 h at room temperature affording prodrugs 24b–28b, as a Rₚ and Sₚ mixture, in yields ranging from 49% to 64%. Due to the fact that the synthesis of the tetrafluorinated sugar 7 is not completely diastereoselective at the 4′-position, ³¹P NMR spectra for these compounds indicated the presence of four non separable diastereoisomers in a 4:1:1:4 ratio.

To determine the effects of the tetrafluoro substitution, the energetics of ring conformations were investigated using quantum mechanical calculations (Figure 3).
Consistent with previous data, the ribose and 2′-deoxyribose rings exhibited lower energies in the 3′-endo and 2′-endo conformers, respectively.\textsuperscript{11} The 3′-endo and 2′-endo conformers were equal in energy for the 2′,3′-dideoxyribose U and A analogs. The tetrafluoro-2′,3′-dideoxyribose U and A analogs preferred the 3′-endo conformation by 0.4 – 1.2 kcal/mol. This result suggests that the tetrafluorinated ribose moiety might be a closer mimic of a ribose rather than a 2′,3′-dideoxyribose.

Consequently, nucleosides 13\textsubscript{b}, 14\textsubscript{b}, 20\textsubscript{b}–22\textsubscript{b} and their corresponding phosphoramidate prodrugs 24\textsubscript{b}–28\textsubscript{b} were evaluated against a panel of DNA and RNA viruses. Hence, the screening was performed against HIV-1\textsuperscript{12} up to 100 μM and HBV\textsuperscript{12} (HepAD38), HCV\textsuperscript{13} (clone B replicon), Ebola\textsuperscript{14} (Zaire ebolavirus replicon) and Zika\textsuperscript{15} (cytopathic effect reduction assay) viruses up to 20 μM. In addition, cytotoxicity was determined in primary human peripheral blood mononuclear (PBM) cells, human lymphoblastoid CEM, African Green monkey Vero cells and HepG2 cells.\textsuperscript{16} Except for compound 26\textsubscript{b} that exhibited slight toxicities in human PBM (CC\textsubscript{50} = 27 μM) and CEM (CC\textsubscript{50} = 14 μM) cells, none of these derivatives exhibited significant activity against these viruses nor toxicities in PBM, CEM and Vero cells up to 100 μM.

In conclusion, five new 2′,2′,3′,3′-tetrafluorodideoxy nucleoside analogs along with their corresponding phosphoramidate prodrugs were synthesized from tetrafluorinated lactol 7 using a key Mitsunobu reaction. We demonstrated that the use of Boc or Bz-protected bases as glycosylation partners in this reaction facilitated the separation of both α and β anomers. None of the synthesized compounds showed marked activity when tested against HIV-1, HBV, HCV, Ebola or Zika viruses.

**Supplementary Material**

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

**Acknowledgments**

This work was supported in part by NIH Grant 5P30-AI-50409 (CFAR). Dr. Schinazi is the Chairman and a major shareholder of Cocrystal Pharma, Inc. Emory received no funding from Cocrystal Pharma, Inc. to perform this work and vice versa.

**References**


Highlights

- The synthesis of novel 2′,2′,3′,3′-tetrafluoro nucleoside analogs is described
- Glycosylation reactions are achieved via Mitsunobu coupling
- Energetics of ring conformation are compared to differently substituted ribose
- Evaluation of Tetrafluoro nucleosides in vitro against a panel of DNA and RNA viruses
Figure 1.
Structures of FDA approved fluorine containing nucleosides 1–3 and targeted 2′,2′,3′,3′-tetrafluoro derivatives.
Figure 2.
Anomer assignment for compound 18a and 18b via NOE experiments
Figure 3.
Energetics of ring conformations for differently substituted nucleoside analogs. The y-axis is the relative energy of E[2′-endo] – E[3′-endo] for each analog. The dark bars represent analogs with an uracil base, and white bars are analogs with an adenine base. Nucleoside analogs that display positive values favor the 3′-endo conformation and negative values indicate that the 2′-endo conformer is more stable.
Scheme 1.
Reagents and conditions: a) K$_2$OSO$_4$.2H$_2$O, (DHQ)$_2$Pyr, K$_3$Fe(CN)$_6$, $t$-BuOH/H$_2$O, 4 °C, 9 days, 81%; b) i) Bu$_2$SnO, TBAI, BnBr, toluene, reflux, 82%; ii) Formic acid, DCC, DMAP, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, rt, 16 h, 95%; c) MeLi, THF, −78 °C, 3 h, 62%; d) BzCl, Et$_3$N, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, rt, 1.5 h, 92% or MsCl, Et$_3$N, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 0 °C to rt, 16 h, 74% or Tf$_2$O, pyr, 0 °C to rt, 16 h, quant.
Scheme 2.
Reagents and conditions: a) $N^3$-BzU or $N^3$-BzT, DIAD, PPh$_3$, THF, $-20$ °C to rt, 2 h (overall yields for both anomers); b) NH$_3$, MeOH, 4 °C, 2 h; c) BCl$_3$, DCM, $-20$ °C to rt, 3.5 h.
Scheme 3.
Reagents and conditions: a) 6-chloropurine, DIAD, PPh₃, THF, 2 h, rt, 34%; b) NH₃/MeOH, 80 °C, 16 h, 86%.
Scheme 4.
Reagents and conditions: a) Protected base (BP), DIAD, PPh₃, THF, −20 °C to rt, 2 h (overall yields for both anomers); b) BCl₃, DCM, −20 °C to rt, 3.5 h.
Scheme 5.
Reagents and conditions: a) NMI, THF, rt, 3 h; b) t-BuMgCl, THF, rt, 3 h.