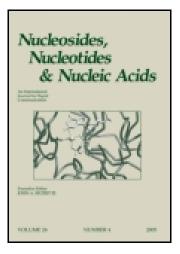
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Nucleosides and Nucleotides

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Efficient Stereoselective Synthesis of New C-Nucleosides via Intramolecular Mitsunobu Cyclization

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EFFICIENT STEREOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF NEW C-NUCLEOSIDES VIA INTRAMOLECULAR MITSUNOBU CYCLIZATION

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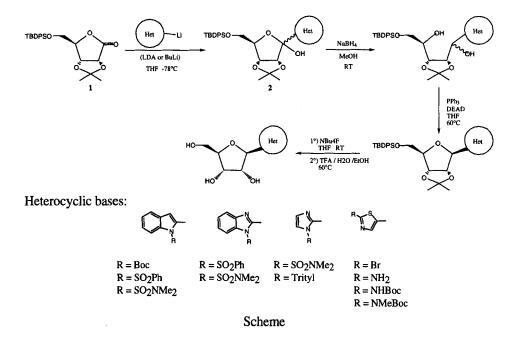
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Abstract: We have studied the stereoselective synthesis of new C-nucleosides by heteroarylation of the protected γ -ribonolactone by means of heteroaromatic systems such as indole, thiazoles, imidazoles and benzimidazoles. We have observed that the first anion addition-limiting step is very sensitive to steric factors induced by the N-protective groups in α -position.

Nucleosides have attracted a wide interest in view of the importance of their biological activities. Recently, natural C-nucleosides have received a great attention since this class of molecules are well known for their potent antiviral and antitumor activities. Pseudo-uridine was isolated as the first C-nucleoside from *t*-RNA in 1957, while other natural C-nucleosides such as showdomycin, pyrazomycin, thiazofurin, formycin and pyrrolosine...etc. were isolated from fermentation broths. Furthermore, many C-nucleosides have been recently synthesized and have been shown to posses valuable biological activities.

A number of synthetic approaches to C-nucleosides have been reported. The most well known are the anionic and radical coupling reactions between sugar and base moieties. But to date, only a few examples of functionalized C-nucleosides have been reported, in particularly when the reactive center of the heterocyclic moiety is adjacent to a protected or functionalized α -position.

In the present work, we have studied the direct stereoselective heteroarylation of the known γ -ribonolactone by means of heteroaromatic systems such as indole, thiazoles, imidazoles and benzimidazoles. The synthesis required three important steps:



anionic addition of the heterocyclic lithium salt followed by reduction and intramolecular Mitsunobu cyclization as shown in the scheme.

Treatment of the protected lactone 1, prepared in two steps from the commercially available γ -ribonolactone with the lithium salt of the chosen heterocyclic systems (indole, benzimidazole, imidazole and thiazoles) gave a high yield of the corresponding adducts 2. The 1'-deoxygenation of intermediates 2 by classical conditions (Et₃SiH / Lewis acid) failed. In contrast, reduction of the masked carbonyl group followed by intramolecular Mitsunobu cyclization gave a high yield of the desired β -anomer. We have also observed that the first anion addition-limiting step is very sensitive to steric factors induced by the N-protective groups in α -position. The 2', 3', 5'-hydroxyl protecting groups and sulfamoyl group can be cleaved in one step using aq. trifluroacetic-acid in methanol.

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More experimental and spectral data of new compounds will be published elsewere