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1,2,3-Triazoles as leaving groups: S_NAr reactions of 2,6-bistriazolylpurines with O-, C-, P- and Se-nucleophiles

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Abstract

Many azolylpurine derivatives possess a wide spectra of biological activities and useful photophysical properties. In 2013, we have introduced 2,6-bistriazolylpurine derivative as a useful intermediate for S_NAr reactions with various N- and S-nucleophiles.

Herein, we describe an extension of developed method using 1,2,3-triazole at C6 position of purine as a leaving group in S_NAr reactions between 2,6-bistriazolylpurine derivatives and O-, C-, P- and Se-nucleophiles. As O-nucleophiles primary and secondary alcohols were used for nucleophilic substitutions, giving products up to 83% yield. For the C-C bond formation at C6 position of purine malonitrile, dimedone, ethyl cyanoacetate and diethyl malonate were used as C-nucleophiles in the presence of NaH. S_NAr-Arbuzov reaction between 2,6-bistriazolylpurine derivatives and alkyl phosphites was applied for the C-P bond formation and C6-phosphonated 2-triazolylpurine derivatives were obtained up to 82% yield. Selenium containing purine derivatives were obtained in S_NAr reactions between bistriazolylpurines and alkyl/aryl diselenides in the presence of reducing agent. 10 examples of 6-selanyl-2-triazolylpurine nucleosides were obtained in yields up to 82%. For last 20 years the interest in organoselenium compounds has increased due to their various biological properties and potential application in materials chemistry.

The synthetic routes towards C6-substituted 2-triazolylpurine nucleosides will be discussed.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by the Latvian Council of Science grant No LZP-2020/1-0348.





R5: alkyl-