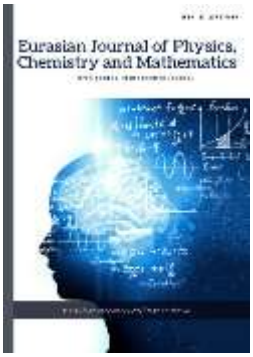

Study of Base-Modified Pyrimidine and Purine Nucleosides

Dr Sunil Bhatt Department of Chemistry,D A V College,Kanpur

ABSTRACT

The Stile, Suzuki, Neighs, Kumara, and Hayami reactions also need an organometallic component in addition to a halide or pseudohalide (Sn, B, Zn, Mg, and Si). The 2010 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was shared by Richard F. Heck, Eiichi Neighs, and Akira Suzuki. Due to the tremendous impact that these interactions had on the creation of chemical compounds, natural products, and medical uses, this happened. Since Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions take place at reasonably tolerant conditions, most functional groups may take part in them. The three basic steps of I oxidative addition, II reinstallation, and III reductive elimination make up the bulk of the processes. Base-modified nucleosides may be created via a number of different transition metal-catalyzed methods, which can then be broken down into the five main groups mentioned above. Each of the first two strategies involves some kind of cross-coupling between two active components. The first strategy combines organometallics with halo (or triflate) modified nucleoside bases, while the second technique combines metal-activated nucleoside bases with halides (Path b). These strategies have been well studied, yet the paper skips over the results. Heterocyclic scaffolds are now more crucial than ever in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, natural goods, and pharmaceutical active components. Organic cyclic scaffolds known as homocyclic compounds include at least one heteroatom, most often a nitrogen, oxygen, or sulphur atom. Heterocyclic compounds are also known as heterocycles. On the other hand, it is also known that heteroatoms built of heterocycles exist.

Keywords: Oxygen ,Pseudohalide ,Organometallics ,Pharmaceutical

Introduction

The creation of novel carbon-carbon bonds as well as the synthesis of biaryl compounds have both been significantly improved by the use of conventional cross-coupling techniques with transition metal catalysts. A terminal alkyne or organometallic alkene (Heck reaction), as well as a halide or triflate, are often used as active substrates in Pd-catalyzed coupling reactions (Sonogashira reaction). There are situations when these restrictions may be lifted, although this is rare. Some of the most common responses are from Stille, Suzuki, Negishi, Kumada, and Hiyama. Each of these processes calls for an organometallic component in addition to a halide or pseudohalide, such as Sn, B, Zn, Mg, or Si. The 2010 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was shared by Richard F. Heck, Ei-ichi Negishi, and Akira Suzuki for their work on the synthesis of natural substances, the creation of medicines, and organic synthesis. Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions may include a wide range of functional groups, therefore they are likely to take place. The first three phases of the procedure—I oxidative addition, II. reinstallation, and III. reductive elimination—are often separated out.

Mechanisms of cross-coupling that transition metals catalyse

The development of direct C-H functionalization cross-coupling technologies has been the focus of recent study. These processes provide fresh methods for carbon-carbon bonding in contrast to the traditional Pd-catalyzed cross-couplings. Organometallic substrates are not necessary for these methods. There are occasions when a reaction just needs one active substrate, and other times it doesn't (C-H activation). The most important element is C-H activation (double C-H activation). They are effective with atoms and avoid the unstable production of activated substrates. The following conditions for C-H functionalization reactions provide significant difficulties: requiring regioselective activation of specific C-H bonds in the presence of other C-H bonds, I necessitating protection of delicate functional groups prior to coupling, (ii) necessitating protection of delicate functional groups prior to coupling, and (iii) Pd and Cu are the two transition metal catalysts that are most frequently used in the C-H functionalization process.

There are many alternative transition metal-catalyzed processes that may be used to produce base-modified nucleosides, which can then be divided into the five major categories indicated above. There is some kind of cross-coupling between two active components in each of the first two techniques. Although the second approach combines metal-activated nucleoside bases with halides, the first strategy combines organometallics with halo (or triflate) modified nucleoside bases (Path b). These tactics have undergone extensive research, however the report passes past the findings. The latter two techniques rely on cross-couplings between a single active component and call for C-H activation at the second substrate. These tactics are explained in the following. For the first contact between arenes and halo-modified nucleoside bases, selective C-H activation is required. The second technique (Path c) makes use of C-H activated nucleoside bases and halide reactions (Path d). The last technique, route e, focuses on cross-coupling reactions between two inactive substrates. Cross-dehydrogenative coupling (CDC) reactions are what they are known as. For typical Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling procedures, modified nucleosides are necessary, but their synthesis is difficult. These issues are solved by direct C-H functionalization procedures (Paths c-e) (Paths a-b). They also steer clear of employing organotin compounds, which might be harmful and complicate biological research, as well as organoboronic substrates, which sometimes exhibit instability.

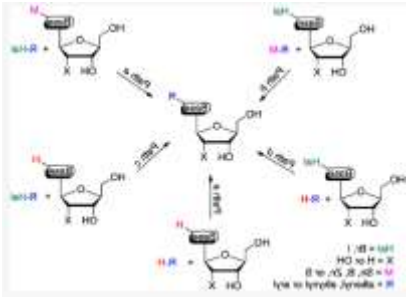

Figure 1. Transition metal catalyzed cross-coupling approaches towards the synthesis of base-modified nucleosides.

During the last 40 years, cross-coupling procedures using transition metals have been used to effectively synthesize a number of C5 or C6 modified pyrimidine nucleosides and C2 or C8 modified purine nucleosides. Purine and pyrimidine nucleosides experienced modifications. Several of them are used as mechanistic or labelling probes, or both, and exhibit potent biological activity. These two jobs are done by some immigrants. It has been shown, for instance, that the anti-herpes drug (E)-5-(2-bromovinyl)-2′-deoxyuridine (1, BVDU) is a particularly potent and precise medication. The aryl-side chained bicyclic furanopyrimidine-2-one nucleoside analogues 2 may be particularly effective antiviral medications when used to treat varicella-zoster. As molecular beacons, compounds like 5-thienyl-3 and 5-furyluridine-4 were used to label the oligonucleotides. The 8-pyrenyl-2'-

deoxyguanosine 5 is used as a probe to do spectroscopic study on the reductive electron transport that takes place within DNA. Moreover, a variety of tumour cell types are sensitive to the effects of 8-alkynyl-dG-modified oligodeoxynucleotides and 8-vinyl and 8-ethynyladenosines 6. The research's results confirm earlier judgements.

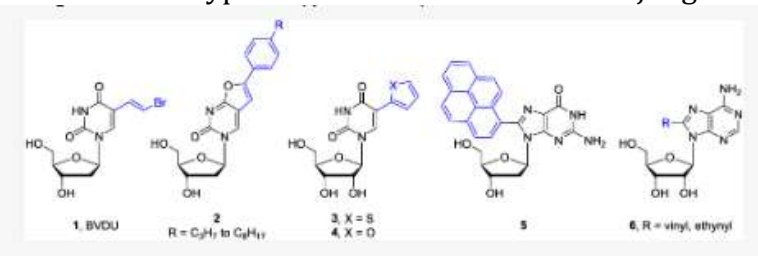

Figure 2. Selected base-modified pyrimidine and purine nucleosides.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To study on the Studies in The Substituted And Unsubstituted 6-Aryl Pyrimidine Metal Chelates
2. To Study base-modified pyrimidine and purine nucleosides

Purine Nucleoside and Purine Direct Activation DNA molecule Adenine Cross-Coupling of C8-H Bonds with Aryl Halides Adenosine 7 was successfully arylated for the first time by Hocek and associates. The C8-H bond was especially stimulated to provide access to 8-arylated adenosine analogues. The cross-coupling produced yields of 9 ranging from 50% to 68% in the presence of stoichiometric amounts of CuI (3 equiv.) and a catalytic load of Pd(OAc)2 (5 mol%) in DMF at high temperatures (100 °C/22 h or 150 °C/5 h). Contrary to previous research on the C8-H arylation of purines and adenines, the addition of piperidine to the reaction mixture allowed the researchers to successfully improve the coupling conditions (see the subsection that follows for more information). They might, for instance, improve speed and reduce temperature. They said that the prolonged heating of the solvent during the C8-H arylation of purines resulted in the production of dimethylamine, which favourably accelerated the arylation process. The Fairlamb findings support this hypothesis. They came to the conclusion that the coupling processes would benefit from the secondary amine piperidine's greater boiling point (four equivalents). In contrast to the less reactive aryl bromine, which only caused the separation of 8-arylated products 9, the reaction of 7 with aryl iodines resulted in the formation of N6,8-diarylated byproducts 11, with yields ranging from 12% to 18%.

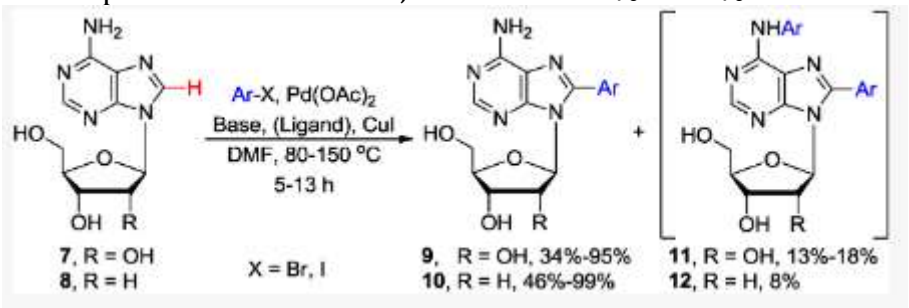

Figure 3. Pd-catalyzed direct C8-H arylation of adenosine 7 and 2'-deoxyadenosine 8 with aryl halides.

Table 1. Effect of different bases on Pd-catalyzed direct C8-H arylation of adenosine 7 and 2'-deoxyadenosine 8 with aryl halides.

Entry	Base/Ligand	Substrates	Ar	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Products	Yield (%)
1	Piperidine	7	4-Tol-I	150	5	9	68
2	Piperidine	8	4-Tol-I	125	5	10	31

3	Cs_2CO_3	8	Ph-I	80	13	10	84
4	Cs_2CO_3/Pyridine	7	Ph-I	120	13	9	30–95 [a]
5	Cs_2CO_3/Piperidine	8	4-Tol-I	80	15	10	85

The needed 8-arylated products 10 were not created when 2'-deoxyadenosine 8 was treated to this direct arylation procedure until the temperature was decreased to 125 °C; this allowed for a production rate of 31% after 5 hours of processing time (entry 2). It is important to keep in mind that this approach was practical and hence compatible with unprotected nucleosides. Moreover, it allowed for the heretofore impossibility of introducing the aryl group at the C8 position in a single step. This was accomplished without the use of expensive or hazardous arylstannanes or halogenating nucleoside substrates. This objective has been successfully attained. This change was significant.

Fairlamb and his colleagues separately created the procedure, which is today known as Pd-catalyzed direct C8-arylation of adenosine 7 using aryl iodine. Using Pd(OAc)2, 3 equiv. of CuI, and Cs2CO3 as the base instead of piperidine, this reaction generated 9 with good to high yields (DMF/120 °C/13 h). There was hardly any manufacture of N6-arylated byproducts, with the exception of the number 9. (less than three percent). The reaction of 7 with 0.5 equivalents of 1,4-diiodobenzene produced 1,4-di-(8-adenosinyl) benzene despite the poor yield and low return on investment. The less stable 2'-deoxyadenosine 8 could also be arylated under the same conditions, but the synthesis had to be carried out at a lower temperature (80 °C for 13 hours; 84% yield) to prevent significant DE glycosylation. When the temperature was raised to 120 °C, this was shown. To improve the yield of the desired product, this was done. This was carried out to increase the process' overall yield. The researchers discovered that the material suffered severe harm throughout the microwave heating procedure, which prevented it from having the expected results. Also, they found this information via their investigation. On the other hand, by adding the pyridine that had been converted to an EWG, it was possible to get yields of up to 95% of the 8-arylated product 9 that was produced during the manufacturing of the product. The stabilisation of active Pd(0) ions and an increase in the reactivity and electrophilicity of Pd(II) species were two effects of electron-deficient pyridines. Moreover, it was proposed that the substrate used to study electron-deficient pyridine effects could matter. This is brought on by the pyridines' negative net charge in the absence of electrons. It has recently been shown that the 8-arylated product 10 with a 50% yield is produced by the direct C8-H arylation of 2'-deoxyadenosine 8 with aryl iodides over a period of 15 hours at 60 degrees Celsius. This discovery was very recently made. Researchers that study chemical synthesis are the ones who made this discovery.

The highest yields were seen when a stoichiometric amount of Cs2CO3 was paired with a substoichiometric amount of piperidine during the 80 °C, 15 h Pd/Cu-mediated C8 arylation of 2'-deoxyadenosine 8. It might generate anywhere between 32% and 95%. This was shown by Fairlamb and colleagues. This blend generated the most fruit. The Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling of the resultant 8-bromophenyl-2'-deoxyadenosine happened following the subsequent direct arylation of 8 with iodo(bromo)benzene, they also emphasised. This made the rare class of stiff organ fluorescent nucleoside analogues more widely available (RONs). Also, they emphasised how the cross-coupling of the resultant adenosine analogues was exposed to the same conditions required for arylation, with the difference that either the ribose or the adenine moiety was changed this time. Hence, under the identical circumstances, the 8-arylated product 14 was practically quantitatively produced by the 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorodeoxynine 13 (94% isolated yield). The 2'-fluoro group, which is known to increase N-glycosylic link stability and favour the syn conformation, is most likely to blame for this. But, there are a few additional

factors that can be significant. A fluorine atom is substituted when piperidine and 2-fluoro-2'-deoxyadenosine 15 are joined. At this stage, there is also a concurrent 8-arylation reaction going on. 2,8-disubstituted 2'-deoxyadenosine 16 is the final product of this procedure. The primary goal of the most recent research has, at least in part, been to look at the molecular processes that underlie these connections.

Figure 4. Pd-catalyzed directC8-H arylation of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroadenosine 13 with iodobenzene.

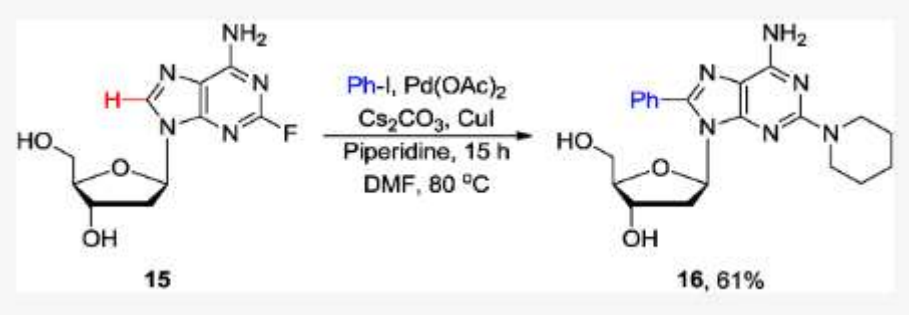

Figure 5. Pd-catalyzed direct arylation of 2-fluoro-2'-deoxyadenosine 15 with iodobenzamide

The aforementioned Pd-catalyzed and Cu-mediated procedures efficiently generated high quantities of 8-arylated purines and adenines. This was effectively completed in a respectable manner. Using aryl iodides, Cs2CO3, and CuI, the first direct C8-H arylation of 6-phenylpurine analogues was accomplished in 2006. This was completed to create the final product, 18 It was finished, putting the total increase to 18. The occurrence in question—the synthesis of compound 18—was a direct consequence of this. The DMF has to be heated for a very long time at a very high temperature in order for this approach to work (160 degrees Celsius for sixty hours). A significant amount of air must be removed from the mixture in order to complete the coupling. This prevented the formation of two byproducts that would have been produced in large quantities (between 6% and 54%). This stage of the procedure was finished to ensure that there would be no instances of air bubble production. By executing a double arylation at the C8 position and an ortho position of the phenyl ring at the C6 position, compound 19 was created as one of the byproducts. The ring moved into an ortho position as a result. This process also produced the 8,8'-bispurine dimer. This technique allowed for the synthesis of a broad range of purine analogues with 6,8,9-trisubstituted and 2,6,8,9-tetrasubstituted sites when paired with the Suzuki cross-coupling reaction and the Cu-catalyzed N-arylation at the 9 position. The Suzuki cross-coupling reaction was used to achieve this. The successful synthesis of 8,9-disubstituted adenines was still achieved when these conditions (Cs2CO3 or piperidine) were used, however 6-N-(di)arylated byproducts were sometimes formed during the process. Adenines that were connected to the solid phase via the 6-N amino group may also be directly C8-H arylated using this approach (in the presence of piperidine as base).

Figure 6 Pd/Cu-mediated direct C8-H arylation of 6-phenylpurines with aryl halides.

According to the findings of Alami and his colleagues, the use of a microwave was shown to promote the direct C8 arylation of free-(NH2) 9-N-protected adenine 20 with aryl halides. Over the course of this investigation, copper ions were seen. The term "pearlman" refers to Pearlman's catalyst, which enhanced the reaction that took place in the presence of CuI. It may be represented by the formula Pd(OH)2/C. Using Cs2CO3 as the base, the reaction occurred at 160 degrees Celsius in NMP solvent and was complete in approximately 15 minutes, producing up to 90% of 21. By using a Pd(OH)2/C catalyst, it was possible to couple with aryl bromides as well as the even less reactive aryl chlorides. This was made possible by the Pd(OH)2/C catalyst's flexibility. To attain this goal, the breadth of the coupling reaction must be widened. Disubstituted adenines may be created by combining 6-N-arylation with either ArBr or ArI and C8-arylation with ArCl successively. It is possible to create disubstituted adenines using this method (using Xantphos as an alternative to CuI).

Figure7 . Microwave-assisted direct C8-H arylation of 9-N-benzyladenine with aryl halides.

Methods for the Production of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients are Currently Being Developed.

In recent years, heterocyclic scaffolds have arisen as a key component in the creation of pharmaceuticals, active pharmaceutical ingredients, agrochemicals, and natural goods. This trend has occurred as a result of the increasing demand for these types of molecules. It is anticipated that this pattern will go on. Homocyclic compounds are organic cyclic scaffolds that include at least one heteroatom, which is often either a nitrogen, oxygen, or sulphur atom. Homocyclic compounds are also known as cyclic heterocycles. Compounds that are homocyclic are also sometimes referred to as cyclic heteroatom compounds. Homocyclic molecules have the ability to belong to either the aliphatic or the aromatic category depending on the circumstances. It is possible that the term "heterocyclic compounds" and the word "heterocycles" are interchangeable at times. On the other hand, the knowledge about heteroatoms that are created from heterocycles is also quite vast. This information may be found in a variety of places. 1,2 There are two subcategories of heterocyclic compounds, which are aromatic heterocyclic compounds and aliphatic heterocyclic compounds. The occurrence of aromatic heterocyclic compounds is much more common. 1 Because aromatic heterocyclic scaffolds have the potential to be used in the construction of new pharmacological motifs, insecticides, and natural goods, they have garnered a lot of attention in academic research labs as well as in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. This is because aromatic heterocyclic scaffolds

have the potential to be used in the construction of new pharmacological motifs. This is because these scaffolds may also be present in natural items, which explains why this is the case. Pyran rings, in contrast to pyrimidine rings, which have an oxygen atom in the eighth position, contain two nitrogen atoms in the first and third places. Pyrimidine rings also contain an oxygen atom in the eighth position. Similarly to pyrimidine rings, pyrimidine rings have an oxygen atom in the eighth position. The phrase "pyran rings" originated from the regions that are referred to in this sentence. The pyridopyrimidine fused heterocyclic moiety is regarded in very high respect in comparison to other fused heterocycle moieties. This is due to the fact that fused heterocyclic compounds account for a significant part of the overall number of heterocyclic compounds discovered across the cosmos. 3 The method of producing 5H-pyrano-pyrimidine-2-ones/2,4-diones (thiones) in the same reaction vessel as the initial reaction is referred to as a "one-pot reaction," and it is an important technique in the field of synthetic organic chemistry. The term "one-pot reaction" comes from the French phrase "un seul pot," meaning "one vessel." Reactions that just need one pot are known as "one-pot reactions," and they are precisely what they sound like. 4 It is possible that the synthesis of bioactive scaffolds may be simplified by making use of multicomponent techniques in order to obtain the result that is intended. This simplification might help accomplish the result that is sought. Because of this, we would get the result that we want. In a single process, these procedures may form carbon-carbon bonds in addition to carbon-heteroatom bonds; however, as a precondition, they may also need the use of three or more initial atoms. 5. Multicomponent reactions allow the synthesis of carbon-carbon and carbon-heteroatom bonds in a single step and provide a synthetic approach that incorporates three or more initial components. This enables the synthesis of carbon-carbon and carbon-heteroatom bonds in a single step. Because of this, it is possible to create carbon-carbon bonds as well as carbon-heteroatom bonds in a single process. As a result of this, it is feasible to produce carbon-carbon bonds in addition to carbon-heteroatom bonds by the same procedure. Throughout the course of the last several years, there has been a discernible rise in the amount of emphasis that has been put on environmentally friendly chemistry. Green chemistry is a word that describes the process of replacing harmful and potentially fatal substances with less harmful and more ecologically friendly reagents and solvents. This process is referred to as "green chemistry." Because of this, there has been a rise in the amount of focus placed on environmentally friendly chemistry.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States, "green chemistry" is a subfield of the scientific discipline of chemistry that focuses on the development of products and processes that reduce or eliminate the generation and use of hazardous compounds. Green chemistry is a subfield that focuses on the development of products and processes that focus on reducing or eliminating the generation and use of hazardous compounds. The scientific subject of chemistry has a number of subfields, one of which is known as green chemistry. (2006)

7 Figure 1 demonstrates that the pyridopyrimidines shown in the picture are capable of assuming a broad range of isomers, which are also depicted in the figure. In recent years, there has been a lot of focus placed on 5H-pyrano-pyrimidine scaffolds. These scaffolds are one of the four possible isomers that may be formed from pyridopyrimidine. This is because these scaffolds may be utilised for a wide range of tasks, which is the reason for this benefit. Despite this, research has demonstrated that having a structural scaffold present makes it more difficult to build the structure's primary core. [More citation is required] It has been shown that the pyran pyrimidine derivatives exhibit a diverse array of biological and pharmacological activities. These activities include properties such as cardiotonic activity, anti-tumor activity, anti-bacterial activity, anti-microbial activity, antioxidant activity, and anti-fungal activity. In order to assess whether or not it is possible to make nonlinear optical materials and dyes from a few of these substances,

research has been carried out on a few of those chemicals. This kind of study has been carried out on a good number of these compounds. 17 a kind of the pyran [2,3-d] pyrimidinones that exhibit a significant amount of biological activity.

Figure 8. Four possible isomers of pyridopyrimidines

This particular isomer of pyridopyrimidine has, as of late, been the focus of a significant amount of research. This is due to the numerous applications that can be achieved through the utilisation of 5H-pyrano[2,3-d] pyrimidine scaffolds, which has led to this particular isomer of pyridopyrimidine being the focal point of a significant amount of research. In spite of this, it has been shown that the existence of a structural scaffold makes the process of building the main core a more difficult one. The biological and pharmacological features of pyran [2,3-d] pyrimidine derivatives include anticancer activity, as well as antibacterial and antimicrobial activity, as well as antioxidant, antifungal, vasodilator, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, and cardiotonic effects. In addition to that, it has been shown that these chemicals may prevent the development of germs. In addition, these substances have an effect that is anti-cancer, and they also have an effect that is anti-germ and anti-microbial. In addition, research has been done to figure out which of these compounds, if any of them do, have the potential to be used in the production of nonlinear optical materials and dyes. a group of pyran [2,3-d] pyrimidinones that have been identified as having an influence on many physiological processes

Conclusions

A technique known as Pd(cat.)/Cu(stoic) may be used to directly regioselectively arylate purine nucleosides at the 8 position in the event that bases such as Cs2CO3 and/or piperidine in DMF are available. Using the stoichiometric form of copper will allow one to successfully complete this task. The response may be interpreted in a number of different ways, one of which being that it is a direct effect of this. When linked with aryl halides, both protected and unprotected adenosines, as well as 2'-deoxyadenosines and derivatives of inosine or guanosine, were successful in creating 8-arylated compounds with yields of up to 99%. Other derivatives of adenosine, such as 2'-deoxyadenosines, were also successful in this endeavour. In this endeavour, other adenosine derivatives, such as 2'-deoxyadenosines, were also fruitful and contributed to the overall success. In the process of C8-H functionalization, it is anticipated that 8-cupriopurine intermediates or N-heterocyclic carbene-like curates would play a part. Curatives are the name given to both of these categories of chemical substances. These compounds have the potential to go through a cross-coupling reaction with aryl halides whenever a standard Pd(0)-catalyzed cycle is being carried out. In addition, the production of purine fused ring complexes may be done by the use of processes such as cross-dehydrogenative arylation.

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