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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **HETERO DRUGS LIMITED** [IN/IN]; Hetero House, 8-3-166/7/1, Erragadda, Hyderabad, Andhrapradesh, Hyderabad 500018 (IN).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **PARTHASARADHI REDDY, bandi** [IN/IN]; Hetero House, 8-3-166/7/1, Erragadda, Hyderabad, Andhrapradesh, Hyderabad 500018 (IN). **RATHNAKAR REDDY, kura** [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited (R & D), Plot No. B-80 & 81, A.P.I.E., Balanagar, Hyderabad 500018 (IN). **RAJI REDDY, rapolu** [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited (R & D), Plot No. B-80 & 81, A.P.I.E., Balanagar, Hyderabad 500018 (IN). **MURALIDHARA REDDY, dasari** [IN/IN]; Hetero Drugs Limited (R & D), Plot No. B-80 & 81, A.P.I.E., Balanagar, Hyderabad 500018 (IN).

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(54) Title: NOVEL PROCESS FOR ACYCLIC PHOSPHONATE NUCLEOTIDE ANALOGS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a novel process for the preparation of acyclic phosphonate nucleotide analogs using novel intermediates. Thus, for example, (R)-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine is reacted with dimethylformamide dimethylacetal to give N⁴-dimethylaminomethylethyl-9-(2-phosphonomethoxy ethyl) adenine, which is then reacted with chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate in presence of triethylamine to give (R)-N⁴-Dimethylaminomethylethyl-9-(2-phosphono methoxypropyl) adenine disoproxil, followed by deprotection with acetic acid to get tenofovir disoproxil. Tenofovir disoproxil is then treated with fumaric acid to give tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

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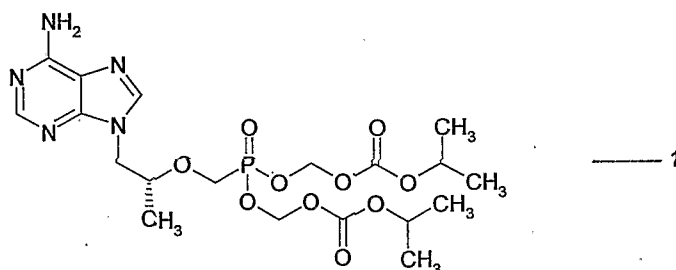
NOVEL PROCESS FOR ACYCLIC PHOSPHONATE NUCLEOTIDE**ANALOGS****FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention provides a novel process for the preparation of
 5 acyclic phosphonate nucleotide analogs using novel intermediates.

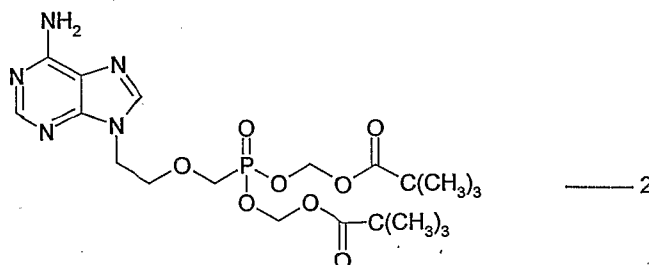
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Acyclic nucleoside phosphonates (ANPs) represent a class of nucleotide
 analogues in which a phosphonate group is linked to the alkyl side chain of
 various purines and pyrimidines. This class of nucleoside analogues possesses
 10 broad-spectrum antiviral activity, together with a high level of selectivity in vitro
 and in vivo. Among them adefovir chemically 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)adenine and its ester derivatives (described in U. S.
 Patent No. 4,808,716), tenofovir chemically (R)-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl)
 adenine and its ester derivatives (described in U. S. Patent No. 5,922,695) are
 15 having potent and selective activity against HIV and other retroviruses such as
 retro-, herpes- and hepadnaviruses.

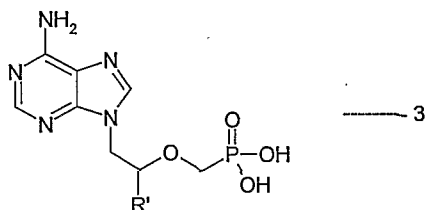
Tenofovir disoproxil is represented by the following structure of formula 1:



Adefovir dipivoxil is represented by the following structure of formula 2:



These compounds are normally prepared by the esterification of phosphonic acid of formula 3:

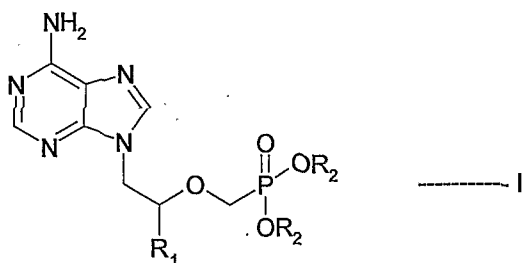


5 wherein R' is alkyl or H;

with an appropriate halide to obtain the compounds such as those shown in formula 2 and 3.

It has been found that introduction of groups such as isopropoxy carbonyloxy methyl or pivaloyloxy methyl group to phosphonic acid
 10 compounds of formula 3 for the preparation of the phosphonic acid bis ester compounds such as tenofovir disoproxil of formula 1 or adefovir dipivoxil of formula 2 is associated with the problem of alkylation of N⁴-amine group to form corresponding N-alkylated impurities. Excess use of alkylating agents leads to the formation of N⁴-alkylated impurity. Similarly the use of lower quantities of
 15 alkylating agents leads to lower yields of products like tenofovir disoproxil and adefovir dipivoxil and formation of higher amounts of the corresponding mono ester impurities.

In an effort to solve the above said problems, we have succeeded in finding protecting agents that are advantageous in that a) the said protecting
 20 agents can successfully protect amino group and at the same time do not form esters with phosphonic acid group of the compound of formula 1:

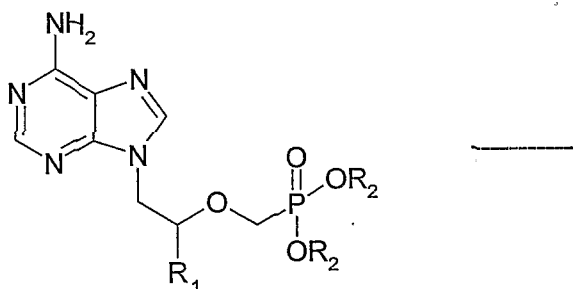


b) when the amine group is once protected with these protecting groups, then desired esterification can be carried out; and c) then the said protecting group can be removed under conditions that does not hydrolyse or solvolysse the ester groups.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a process for preparing the compound of formula I:

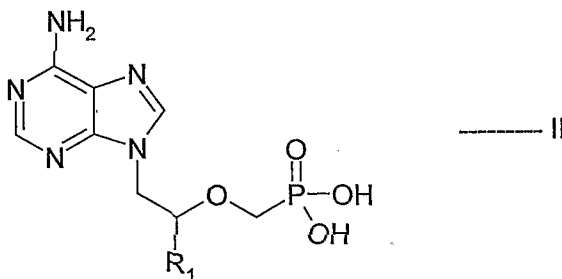


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wherein R_1 is C_1 to C_3 -alkyl or H; and R_2 is H or $R-C(O)-OCH_2-$ wherein R is C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or C_1 to C_6 -alkoxide; provided both the R_2 are not H; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

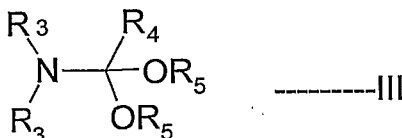
which comprises:

a) reacting the compound of formula II:



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wherein R_1 is same as defined above with an acetal of formula III:



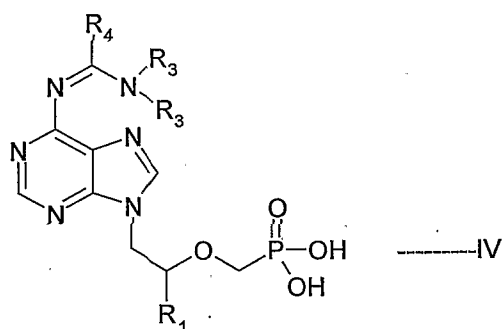
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wherein R_3 is independently C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or -H, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

R_4 is H or C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

R_5 is C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

5 to obtain the compound of formula IV:



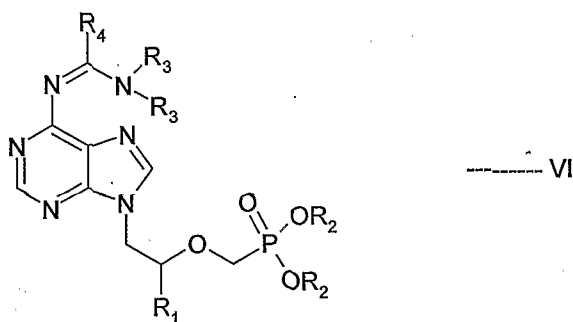
wherein R_1 , R_3 and R_4 are same as defined above;

b) reacting the compound of formula IV with the compound of formula V:

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wherein R is same as defined above, Y is a leaving group to form protected compound of formula VI:



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wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are same as defined above;

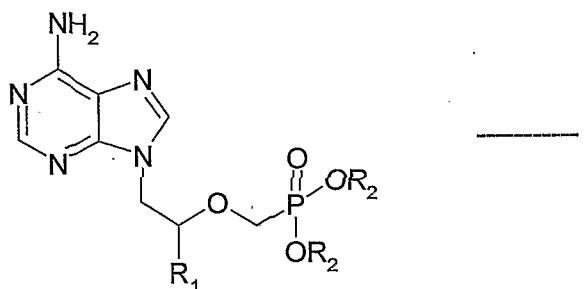
c) deprotecting the compound of formula VI to form the compound of formula I;
and

d) optionally converting the compound of formula I to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

The compounds of formula IV and VI are novel and form part of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

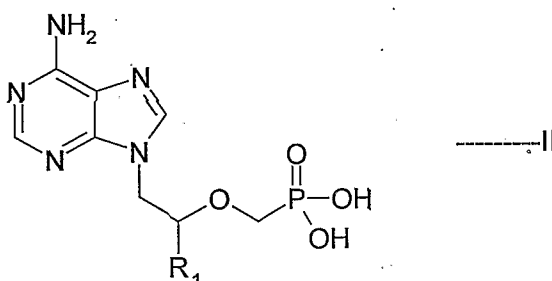
5 In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a process for preparing the compound of formula I:



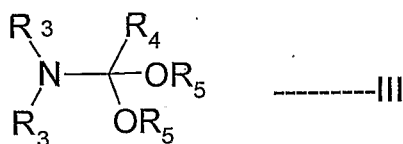
wherein R_1 is C_1 to C_3 -alkyl or H; and R_2 is H or $R-C(O)-OCH_2$ - wherein R is C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or C_1 to C_6 -alkoxide; provided both the R_2 are not H; or a
10 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof using novel intermediates.

The process of the invention is described herein under.

The compound of formula II:



15 wherein R_1 is same as defined for formula I;
is reacted with an acetal of formula III:

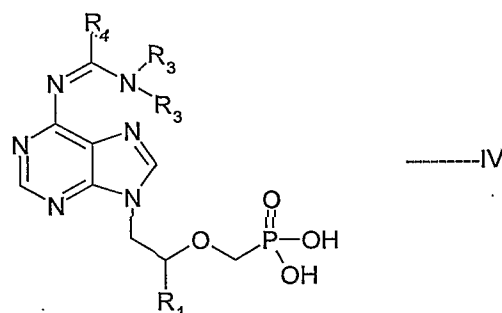


wherein R_3 is independently C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or -H, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

R_4 is H or C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

R_5 is C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

5 to obtain the compound of formula IV:



wherein R_1 is as defined for formula I; R_3 and R_4 are as defined for formula III.

The reaction of the compound of formula II with an acetal of formula III is carried out in any inert solvent. Preferably the reaction is carried out in N,N-dimethylformamide.

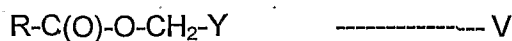
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The reaction may be carried out at below the boiling temperature of the solvent used, preferably at 20°C to boiling temperature of the solvent used.

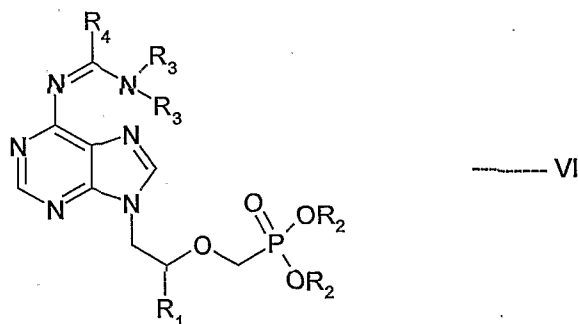
The compound of formula IV obtained above can be used directly in the next step; or can be isolated from the reaction mass and then used in the next step.

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The compound of formula IV is reacted with the compound of formula V:



wherein R is same as defined for formula I, Y is a leaving group to obtain protected compound of formula VI:



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wherein R_1 and R_2 are as defined for formula I, and R_3 and R_4 are as defined for formula III.

Preferably R is isopropoxy- or tert-butyl, and the leaving group Y is halo or sulfonyloxy. Preferable halo group is chloro or bromo and more preferable halo group is chloro.

Preferably the sulfonyloxy group is methane sulfonyloxy, benzene sulfonyloxy, o, m or p-toluene sulfonyloxy or m-nitrobenzene sulfonyloxy group.

Preferably both the R_2 groups are $R-C(O)-OCH_2-$.

Preferably, more than two moles of the compounds of formula V are used per mole of the compounds of formula IV to obtain the compound VI, wherein both the R_2 groups are $R-C(O)-OCH_2-$, more preferably, 3 to 15 moles, still more preferably 3 to 10 moles of the compounds of formula V are used per mole of the compound of formula IV.

The reaction may be carried out in any suitable solvent and may be carried out at $10^{\circ}C$ to boiling temperature of the solvent used. Preferable solvent is selected from ester solvents such as ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, tert-butyl acetate, ethyl formate and methyl formate; N,N-dimethyl formamide; N,N-dimethylacetamide; dimethyl sulfoxide; cyclic amide solvents such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone; dioxane; tetrahydrofuran; ketonic solvents such as acetone, diethyl ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone and methyl propyl ketone; chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and ethylene dichloride; hydrocarbon solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene, hexane and cyclohexane; and ether solvents such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether and tert-butyl methyl ether. More preferable solvent is selected from N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide and tetrahydrofuran. Most preferable solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone or N,N-dimethylformamide.

The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a base such as an amine base.

The compound of formula VI may preferably be crystallized from the reaction mass or the compound of formula VI may be used directly in the next step.

The compound of formula VI is subjected to deprotection to obtain the compound of formula I.

The deprotection may be carried out using for example carboxylic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid or sulfonic acids such as methane sulfonic acid, *toluene sulfonic acid, water or a mixture thereof*. The reagent used for deprotection is not critical so far as phosphonic ester group is not hydrolysed or solvolysed.

The compound of formula I is optionally converted to the pharmaceutically acceptable salts by known methods.

R_3 in the formulae III and IV are preferably independently C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, more preferably methyl or ethyl and still more preferably methyl.

R_4 in the formulae III, IV and VI are preferably -H.

R_5 in the formula III is preferably methyl or ethyl.

R_1 in the formulae I, II, IV and VI are preferably methyl or H.

If R_1 is alkyl, the compound of formula II, IV, VI and I are represent *enantiomers and mixture of enantiomers and come under the scope of the invention*.

The preferred compounds of formula I prepared according to the present invention are the compounds of formula I wherein R is isopropoxy or tert-butyl and R_1 is H or methyl. Preferable compounds of formula I are:

- i) (R)-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl) adenine bis(isopropoxyloxycarbonyloxy methyl) ester (tenofovir disoproxil) and
- ii) 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)adenine di(pivaloyloxymethyl) ester (adefovir dipivoxil).

The preferred compounds of formula IV are the compounds of formula IV wherein R_1 is methyl or H; R_3 is methyl or ethyl, and R_4 is H.

Preferable compounds of formula VI are the compounds of formula VI wherein R_3 is methyl or ethyl, R_4 is H; R_1 is H or methyl and R is isopropoxy or tert-butyl.

The invention will now be further described by the following examples, which is illustrative rather than limiting.

Example 1

Step-I:

(R)-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine (14 gm) is dissolved in dimethylformamide (60 ml) and dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (21 gm) is

added slowly at 25 – 30°C for 10 minutes. The temperature is raised to 55°C and maintained for 3 hours at 50 – 55°C. Then the solvent is distilled under vacuum at 75 – 80°C to give 20 gm of (R)-N⁴-Dimethylaminomethylethino-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine as residue.

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Step-II:

To the mixture of (R)-N⁴-Dimethylaminomethylethino-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine (20 gm), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (80 ml) and triethyl amine (20 ml), chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate (30 gm) is added slowly at 25 – 30°C for 30 minutes, the temperature is raised to 60°C and maintained for 4 hours at 55 – 60°C. Then the reaction mass is cooled to 25 – 30°C. Ethyl acetate (260 ml) is added and stirred for 20 minutes at 25 – 30°C. Filtered the salts on hi-flo bed and washed the ethyl acetate layer with water (140 ml), then washed with 10% sodium chloride (100 ml) and then the resulting organic layer is distilled under vacuum to give 20 gm of (R)-N⁴-Dimethylaminomethylethino-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl) adenine bis(isopropoxyloxycarbonyloxymethyl) ester.

15

Step-III:

(R)-N⁴-Dimethylaminomethylethino-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl) adenine bis(isopropoxyloxycarbonyloxymethyl) ester (10 gm) is added to 80% acetic acid (80 ml) at 25 – 30°C, the temperature is raised to 50 – 55°C and maintained for 3 hours at the same temperature. Then acetic acid is distilled under vacuum at 70°C. Water (40 ml) and ethyl acetate (130 ml) are added to the residue, pH of the solution is adjusted to 7.0 with triethylamine and then separated the layers. The resulting organic layer is washed with 10% sodium chloride solution (35 ml) and distilled under a vacuum to give 8 gm of tenofovir disoproxil (HPLC Purity: 99.2%).

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Step-IV:

Tenofovir disoproxil (2.5 gm) is dissolved in isopropyl alcohol (12.5 ml), fumaric acid (0.6 gm) is added at 25 - 30°C and then the temperature is raised to 45°C, maintained for 20 minutes. The reaction mass is cooled to 25 – 30°C and stirred for 1 hour at the same temperature and again mass is cooled to 0 – 5°C, stirred for 1 hour at 0 – 5°C. Filtered the material, washed with isopropyl alcohol

30

(2 ml) and finally washed with hexane to give 2.4 gm of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (HPLC Purity: 99.8%).

Example 2

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Step-I:

9-(2-Phosphonomethoxyethyl)adenine (20 gm) is dissolved in dimethyl formamide (80 ml) and dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (30 gm) is added slowly at 25 – 30°C for 10 minutes. The temperature is raised to 55°C and maintained for 3 hours at 50 – 55°C. Then the solvent is distilled under vacuum at 75 – 80°C to give 28 gm of N⁴-dimethylaminomethylethyl-9-(2-phosphonomethoxyethyl) adenine as residue.

10

Step-II:

To the mixture of N⁴-dimethylaminomethylethyl-9-(2-phosphonomethoxy ethyl) adenine (25 gm), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (100 ml) and triethylamine (38 gm), chloromethyl pivalate (57 gm) is added slowly at 25 – 30°C for 30 minutes, the temperature is raised to 45°C and maintained for 19 hours at 40 – 45°C. Then the reaction mass is cooled to 25 – 30°C and filtered the salts on hi-flo bed. To the reaction mass ethyl acetate (300 ml) is added and stirred for 20 minutes at 25 – 30°C. The ethyl acetate layer is washed with water (175 ml) and then washed with 10% sodium chloride solution (125 ml). The resulting organic layer is distilled under vacuum to give 30 gm of N⁴-dimethylaminomethylethyl-9-(2-phosphonomethoxy ethyl)adenine di(pivaloyloxymethyl) ester.

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Step-III:

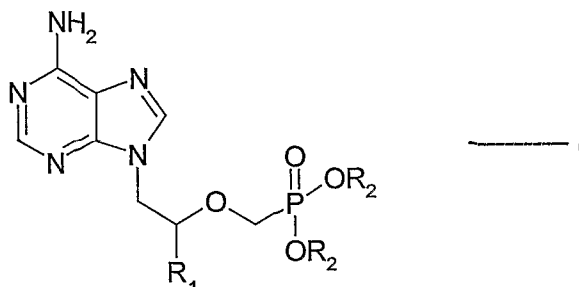
N⁴-Dimethylaminomethylethyl-9-(2-phosphonomethoxy ethyl) adenine di(pivaloyloxymethyl) ester (10.5 gm) is added to 80% acetic acid (80 ml) at 25 – 30°C, the temperature is raised to 50 – 55°C and maintained for 3 hours at the same temperature. Then acetic acid is distilled under vacuum at 70°C. Water (50 ml) and ethyl acetate (150 ml) are added to the residue, pH of the solution is adjusted to 7.5 with triethylamine and then separated the layers. The resulting organic layer is washed with 10% sodium chloride solution (50 ml), distilled

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under vacuum and the residue obtained is crystallized from acetone/diisopropyl ether to give 8 gm of adefovir dipivoxil (HPLC Purity: 99.6%).

We claim:

1. A process for preparation of the compound of formula I:

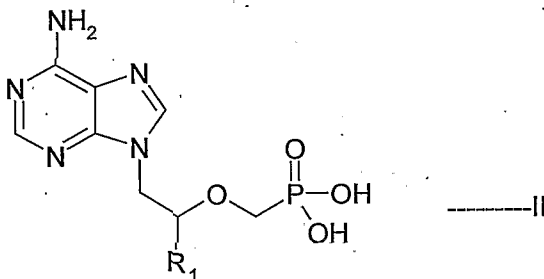


- 5 wherein R_1 is C_1 to C_3 -alkyl or H; and R_2 is H or $R-C(O)-OCH_2-$ wherein R is C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or C_1 to C_6 -alkoxide; provided both the R_2 are not H; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

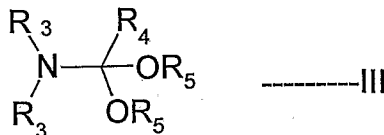
which comprises:

- a) reacting the compound of formula II:

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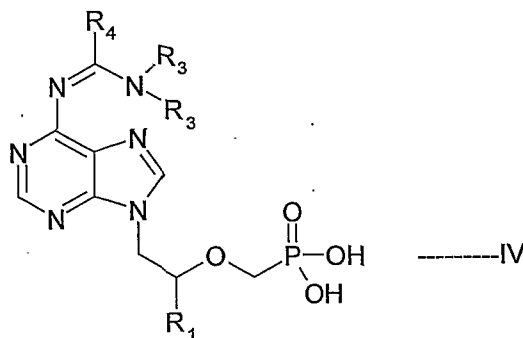
wherein R_1 is same as defined above
with an acetal of formula III:



- 15 wherein R_3 is independently C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or -H, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;
 R_4 is H or C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

R₅ is C₁ to C₆-alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro;

to obtain the compound of formula IV:

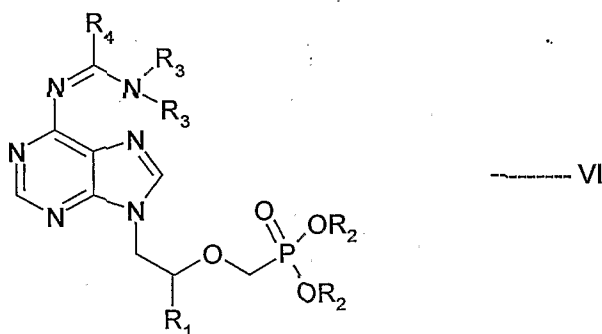


5 wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are same as defined above;

b) reacting the compound of formula IV with the compound of formula V:



10 wherein R is same as defined above, Y is a leaving group to form protected compound of formula VI:



wherein R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are same as defined above;

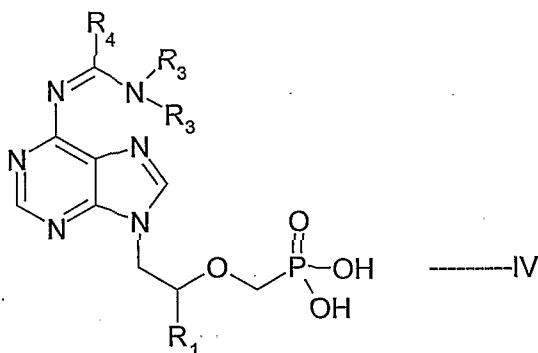
15 c) deprotecting the compound of formula VI to form the compound of formula I; and

d) optionally converting the compound of formula I to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

2. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein R₃ is independently C₁ to C₆-alkyl.

3. The process as claimed in claim 2, wherein R_3 is methyl or ethyl.
4. The process as claimed in claim 3, wherein R_3 is methyl.
5. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein R_4 is H; R_5 is methyl or ethyl and R_1 is methyl or H.
- 5 6. The process as claimed in claim 5, wherein R_5 is methyl and R_1 is methyl.
7. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reaction in step(a) is carried out in an inert solvent.
8. The process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the solvent is N, N-dimethyl formamide.
- 10 9. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reaction in step (a) is carried out at below the boiling temperature of the solvent used.
10. The process as claimed in claim 9, wherein the reaction is carried out at 20°C to boiling temperature of the solvent used.
11. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the R in formula V is isopropoxy- or tert-butyl, and the leaving group Y is halo or sulfonyloxy.
- 15 12. The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the halo group is chloro or bromo.
13. The process as claimed in claim 12, wherein the halo group is chloro.
14. The process as claimed in claim 12, wherein the sulfonyloxy group is methane sulfonyloxy, benzene sulfonyloxy, o, m or p-toluene sulfonyloxy or m-nitrobenzene sulfonyloxy group.
- 20 15. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein both the R_2 groups in formula VI are R-C(O)-OCH_2 .
16. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reaction in step (b), more than two moles of the compounds of formula V are used per mole of the compounds of formula IV to obtain the compound VI.
- 25 17. The process as claimed in claim 16, wherein 3 to 15 moles of the compounds of formula V are used per mole of the compounds of formula IV.
18. The process as claimed in claim 17, wherein 3 to 10 moles of the compounds of formula V are used per mole of the compounds of formula IV.
- 30 19. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reaction in step (b) is carried out in a suitable solvent and is carried out at 10°C to boiling temperature of the solvent used.

20. The process as claimed in claim 19, wherein the solvent is selected from ester solvents such as ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, tert-butyl acetate ethyl formate and methyl formate; N,N-dimethylformamide; N,N-dimethylacetamide; dimethyl sulfoxide; cyclic amide solvents such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone; dioxane; tetrahydrofuran; ketonic solvents such as acetone, diethyl ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone and methyl propyl ketone; chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and ethylene dichloride; hydrocarbon solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene, hexane and cyclohexane; and ether solvents such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether and tert-butyl methyl ether.
21. The process as claimed in claim 20, wherein the solvent is selected from N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide and tetrahydrofuran.
22. The process as claimed in claim 21, wherein the solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone or N,N-dimethylformamide.
23. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reaction in step (b) is carried out in presence of a base.
24. The process as claimed in claim 23, wherein the base is an amine base.
25. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the deprotection in step (c) is carried out using carboxylic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid or sulfonic acids such as methane sulfonic acid, toluene sulfonic acid, water or a mixture thereof.
26. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the compounds of formula I prepared are the compounds of formula I wherein R is isopropoxy or tert-butyl and R₁ is H or methyl.
27. The process as claimed in claim 26, wherein the compound of formula 1 is
- i) (R)-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl) adenine bis(isopropoxyloxycarbonyloxymethyl) ester (tenofovir disoproxil) or
 - ii) 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)adenine di(pivaloyloxymethyl) ester (adefovir dipivoxil).
28. Compound of formula IV:



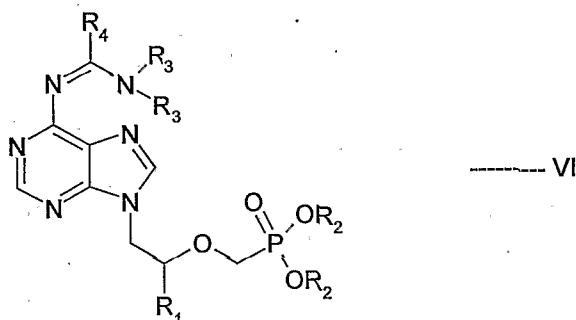
wherein R_1 is C_1 to C_3 -alkyl or H; R_3 is independently C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or -H, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro; and R_4 is H or C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro.

29. The compound as claimed in claim 28, wherein R_1 is methyl or H; R_3 is methyl or ethyl; and R_4 is H.

30. (R)- N^4 -Dimethylaminomethyleidino-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl) adenine.

31. N^4 -dimethylaminomethyleidino-9-(2-phosphonomethoxyethyl) adenine.

32. Compound of formula VI:



wherein R_1 is C_1 to C_3 -alkyl or H; R_2 is H or R-C(O)-OCH₂- wherein R is C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or C_1 to C_6 -alkoxide; provided both the R_2 are not H; R_3 is independently C_1 to C_6 -alkyl or -H, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro; and R_4 is H or C_1 to C_6 -alkyl, wherein the said alkyl is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, nitro.

33. The compound as claimed in claim 31, wherein R₃ is methyl or ethyl, R₄ is H, R₁ is H or methyl and R is isopropoxy or tert-butyl.
34. (R)-N⁴-Dimethylaminomethyleno-9-(2-phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine bis(isopropylloxycarbonyloxymethyl) ester.
- 5 35. N⁴-dimethylaminomethyleno-9-(2-phosphonomethoxyethyl)adenine di(pivaloyloxymethyl) ester.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IN 2005/000247

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC ⁷ : C07D 473/34 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC ⁷ : C07D, C07F		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched ----		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) CAS databases, EPO: WPI, EPODOC		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Endova et al. "Transprotection of N-benzoylated nucleobase derivatives by dialkylaminomethylene group", Nucleosides & Nucleotides (1997), 16(12), 2151-2164 <i>table 1.</i>	1-35
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A	WO 2004/037161 A2 (METABASIS THERAPEUTICS INC) 6 May 2004 (06.05.2004) <i>page 53-55.</i>	1-35
	--	
A	WO 2003/095665 A2 (METABASIS THERAPEUTICS INC) 20 November 2003 (20.11.2003) <i>page 15.</i>	1-35

<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 29 December 2005 (29.12.2005)		Date of mailing of the international search report 13 January 2006 (13.01.2006)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ AT Austrian Patent Office Dresdner Straße 87, A-1200 Vienna Facsimile No. +43 / 1 / 534 24 / 535		Authorized officer SLABY S. Telephone No. +43 / 1 / 534 24 / 348

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/IN 2005/000247

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
A				none			
WO	A	2003095665		none			
WO	A2	2004037161	2004-05-06	US	A1	2003229225	2003-12-11
				EP	A2	1532157	2005-05-25
				CA	A1	2485702	2004-05-06
				AU	A1	2003299492	2004-05-13