# Synthesis of Abnormal Acyclic Nucleosides in The Series of Triazoloazines

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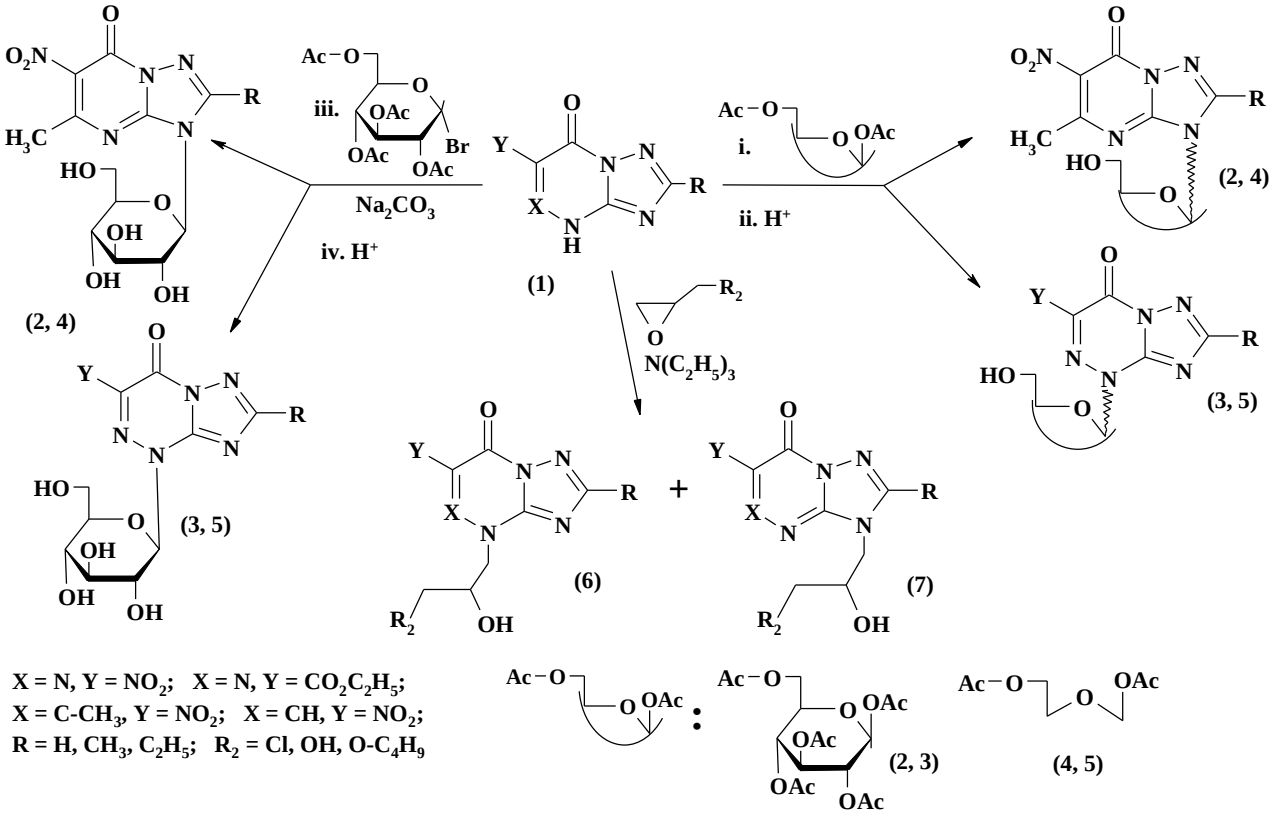
Abnormal and acyclic nucleosides, derivatives of triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine and triazine-7-ones (**1**), which are structurally related to guanine have been obtained.

Acylated glucosides (**2** and **3**) have been obtained by two different ways. When heterocyclic bases were allowed to react with pentaacetyl glucose without of any catalyst the resulting nucleosides were obtained as mixtures of ?- and ?-anomers. The exclusive formation of ?-glucosides can be reached by alkylation of triazoloazines with acetobromoglucose.

The synthesis of acyclovir analogues (**4** and **5**) has been performed by heating the diacetyl derivative of 2-oxabuta-1,4-diol with the corresponding NH-heterocycles. In order to remove the protecting acetyl groups all kind of acid catalysts proved to be the appropriate reagents.




Acyclic nucleosides **(6,7)** bearing the fragments of 3-chloropropan-2-ol and propane-1,2-diol were easily obtained by alkylation of NH-heterocycles with the corresponding in the presence of triethylamine. Sterical effects of substituents seem to be one of the main factors affecting the ratio of alkylation products (**6,7**).