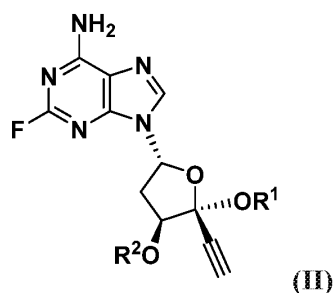


- 26 -

**WE CLAIM:**

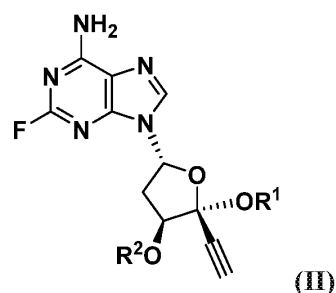
1. A compound of Formula (II):



- 5 wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  independently are  $-C(=O)R^3$  and  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of isopropyl, 3-pentyl, cyclopentyl, phenyl, and phenylmethyl.
2. The compound of claim 1, which is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-ethynyl-2-(isobutyryloxy)methyl tetrahydrofuran-3-yl isobutyrate.
3. The compound of claim 1, which is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-((2-ethylbutanoyl)oxy)methyl-2-ethynyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl 2-ethylbutanoate.
4. The compound of claim 1, which is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-(((cyclopentanecarbonyl)oxy)methyl)-2-ethynyl-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl cyclopentanecarboxylate.
5. The compound of claim 1, which is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-ethynyl-2-((2-phenylacetoxy)methyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl 2-phenylacetate.
6. An aqueous parenteral suspension comprising a compound of Formula (II):

25

- 27 -



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  independently are  $-C(=O)R^3$  and  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of isopropyl, 3-pentyl (1-ethoxypropyl, cyclopentyl, and phenylmethyl;  
a non-ionic surfactant;

5 a suspending agent; and water.

7. The aqueous parenteral suspension of claim 6, wherein said compound is present in an amount in the range of about 3 to 4.5 percent by weight of the suspension, said non-ionic surfactant is present in an amount in the range of about 0.1 to about 0.5 percent by weight of the suspension, and said suspending agent is present in an amount in the range of about 0.1 to about 0.5 weight percent by weight of the suspension.

8. The aqueous parenteral suspension of claim 6, wherein the non-ionic surfactant is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

15

9. The aqueous parenteral suspension of claim 6, wherein the suspending agent is selected from the group consisting of methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.

20 10. The aqueous parenteral suspension of claim 6, wherein the compound is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-ethynyl-2-((2-phenylacetoxy)methyl)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl. 2-phenylacetate.

25 11. The aqueous parenteral suspension of claim 6, wherein the compound is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-((2-

- 28 -

ethylbutanoyl)oxy)methyl-2-ethynyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl 2-ethylbutanoate.

12. A method for *in vivo* suppression of human immunodeficiency virus in a patient, which comprises parenterally administering to the patient an effective amount of  
5 the compound of claim 1 in an aqueous suspension.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the administering is a three-month dosing regimen.

10 14. The method of claim 12, wherein said effective amount is a dose in the range of about 80 to about 800 mg.

15 15. The method of claim 12, wherein said effective amount is a dose in the range of about 200 to about 400 mg.

16 16. The method of claim 12, wherein the compound is crystalline (2R, 3S, 5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-ethynyl-2-((2-phenylacetoxy)methyl) tetrahydrofuran-3-yl 2-phenylacetate.

20 17. The method of claim 12, wherein the compound is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-((2-ethylbutanoyl)oxy)methyl-2-ethynyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl 2-ethylbutanoate.

25 18. A method for prophylaxis of HIV infection in a human subject not infected with HIV which comprises parenterally administering to the human subject an effective amount of the compound of claim 1 in an aqueous suspension in a semi-annual dosing regimen.

30 19. The method of claim 18, wherein said compound is administered in a unit dose amount in the range of about 80 to about 800 mg.

- 29 -

20. The method of claim 18, wherein said compound is administered in a dose volume in the range of about 0.5 to about 4 mL per dose.

5           21. The aqueous parenteral suspension of claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the non-ionic surfactant is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

          22. The aqueous parenteral suspension of any one of claims 6, 7 or 21, wherein the suspending agent is selected from the group consisting of methyl cellulose,  
10       carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.

          23. The aqueous parenteral suspension of any one of claims 6, 7, 21 or 22, wherein the compound is crystalline (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-ethynyl-2-((2-phenylacetoxy)methyl)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl. 2-phenylacetate or crystalline  
15       (2R,3S,5R)-5-(6-amino-2-fluoro-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-((2-ethylbutanoyl)oxy)methyl-2-ethynyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl 2-ethylbutanoate.

          24. A method for *in vivo* suppression of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in a patient, which comprises parenterally administering to the patient an effective amount of  
20       the compound of any one of claims 1 to 5 in an aqueous suspension.

          25. The method of claim 24, wherein the administering is a three-month dosing regimen.

25           26. A method for prophylaxis of HIV infection in a human subject not infected with HIV which comprises parenterally administering to the human subject an effective amount of the compound of any one of claim 1 to 5 in an aqueous suspension in a semi-annual dosing regimen.

30

- 30 -

27. The method of any one of claims 24 to 26, wherein said effective amount is a dose in the range of about 80 to about 800 mg.

28. The method of claim any one of claims 24 to 27, wherein said compound is administered in a dose volume in the range of about 0.5 to about 4 mL per dose.

29. The method of any one of claims 24 to 28, wherein administration of the compound provides slow or controlled or sustained release of EFdA from the compound *in vivo*.

10

30. The method of any one of claims 24 to 29, wherein the route of administration for compound is selected from the group consisting of oral, parenteral, subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection, infusion, and release from an implant.

15

31. The method of any one of claims 24 to 30, wherein the compound is formulated as aqueous suspension, a solution, or encapsulated in particles for slow-release.

32. The method of any one of claims 24 to 31, wherein the viral infection is caused by HIV.

20

33. The method of any one of claims 24 to 31, wherein the viral infection is caused by HBV.

34. The method of any one of claims 24 to 33, further comprising administering an additional anti-HIV and/or anti-HBV agent.

25

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the additional agent is selected from the group consisting of cabotegravir, dolutegravir, doravirine, elvitegravir, lersiverine, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, and lamivudine.

30

- 31 -

36. Use of a compound of any one of claims 1 to 11 for treatment and prevention of a viral infection of HIV or HBV.