[Chem. Pharm. Bull. 26(4)1141—1146(1978)]

UDC 547.771.04 : 547.297.04

1,4- and 1,7-Addition Reactions of 4-(Substituted benzylidene)-3,5-dimethylisopyrazoles[1)]

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(Received September 7, 1977)

Reactions of 4-(substituted benzylidene)-3,5-dimethylisopyrazoles (**1a**—**1c**) with acetic anhydride, hydrochloric acid in methanol, bromine in acetic acid, dimethyl sulfate, and acyl chlorides (acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, ethyl chloroformate, and *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride) in pyridine gave 1,4-addition products (**2**—**10**) in fairly good yield. On the other hand, 4-(*o*-nitrobenzylidene)isopyrazole (**1a**) was converted to 5-chloro-3-(1-substituted 3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranils (**13**, **14**, and **15**) by treatment with acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, or ethyl chloroformate without pyridine.

Keywords——isopyrazole; pyrazole; 1,4-addition; 1,7-addition; betaine; anthranil

In contrast to pyrazole chemistry, the reactivity of isopyrazoles has not been investigated extensively. Recently we have reported the 1,4-addition reaction of 4-(*m*-nitrobenzylidene)-3,5-dimethylisopyrazole (**1b**)[3)] and the reaction of 4-(*o*-nitrobenzylidene)-3,5-dimethylisopyrazole (**1a**) with acyl chlorides[4)] in brief communications. The present paper describes further reactions of isopyrazoles (**1a**—**1c**), which exist in a betaine form,[5)] with a full account of the previous communications.[3,4)]

Treatment of **1b** with excess acetic anhydride at 50° for 10 hr gave 1-acetyl-4-(α-acetoxy-*m*-nitrobenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazole (**2b**) in 92% yield, whose structure was supported by its analytical and spectral data [IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1}: 1735, 1730; NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ: 2.10 and 2.21 (each 3H, each s, C_3– and C_5–CH_3), 2.60 and 2.63 (each 3H, each s, $2\times COCH_3$); mass spectrum (MS) *m/e*: 331 (M^+)]. Similarly, reactions of **1a** and **1c** with acetic anhydride under the same condition gave the diacetates (**2a** and **2c**). Their analytical and spectral data are summarized in Table I.

Reaction of **1a** to **1c** with a catalytic amount of hydrochloric acid in methanol gave 4-(α-methoxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles (**3a**—**3c**) in 85—90% yield. These are presumably obtained by 1,4-addition of hydrochloric acid to isopyrazoles, followed by substitution of the chloro group with methanol. Their analytical and spectral data are summarized in Table II.

Brominations of **1a** to **1c** in acetic acid with an equivalent amount of bromine at 35° gave a mixture of benzaldehyde derivatives (**4a**—**4c**) in 40—45% yield and 4-bromo-3,5-dimethylpyrazole[6)] (**5**) in 50—55% yield. The mechanism of the formation of aldehydes and bromopyrazole seemed to start with 1,4-addition of acetic acid to isopyrazoles, accompanied by bromination as shown in Chart 1.

It is interesting to note that treatment of **1b** in absolute toluene with dimethyl sulfate under reflux in less than 0.5 hr gave 4-(α-methoxy-*m*-nitrobenzyl)-1,3,5-trimethylpyrazole (**6**)

1) A part of this work was presented at the 25th Meeting of Kinki Local Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, Kobe, November 1975.
2) Location: *Kawai, 2-10-65, Matsubara, Osaka 580, Japan.*
3) T. Kurihara, E. Araya, and T. Sakaguchi, *Heterocycles*, **3**, 543 (1975).
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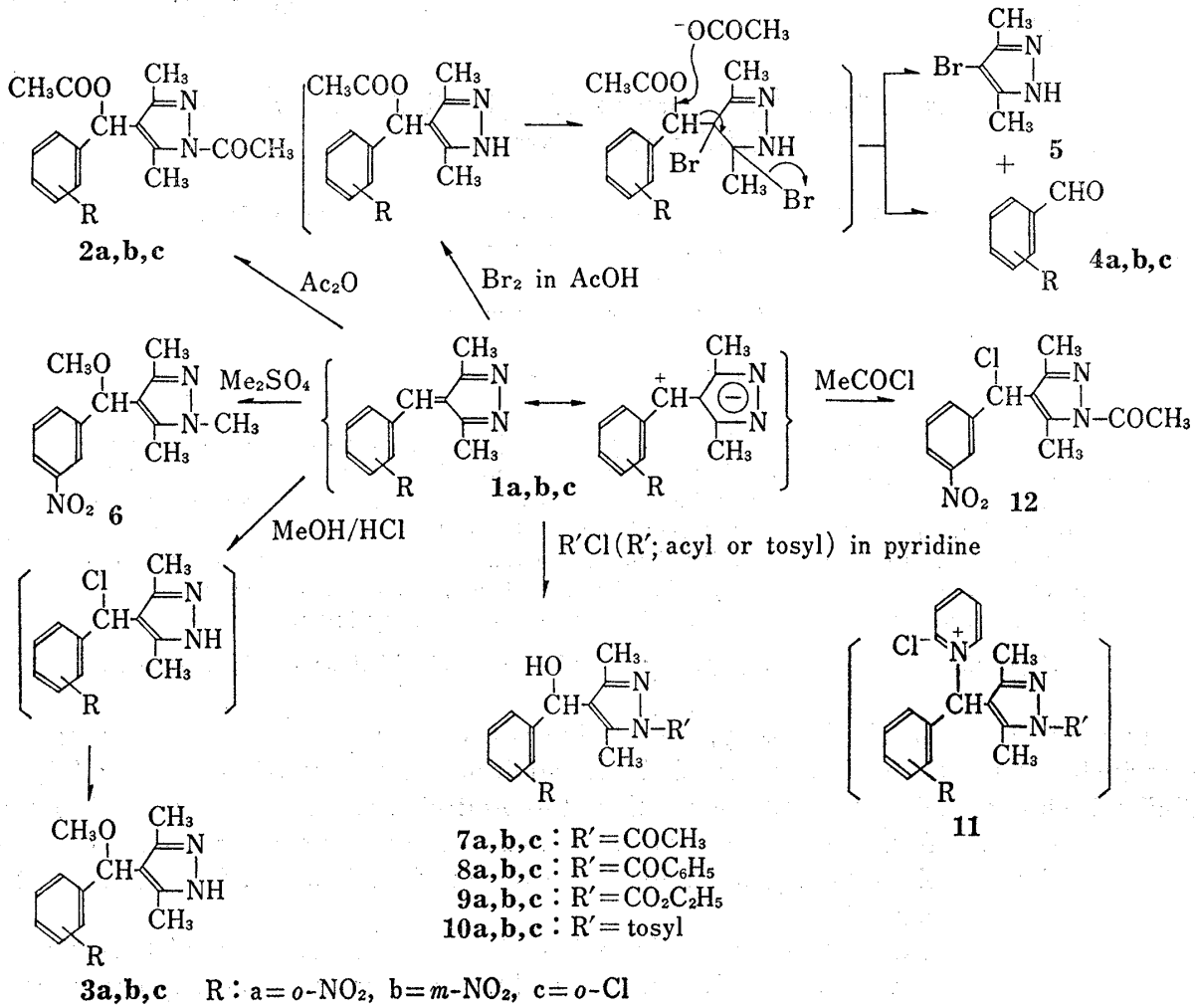
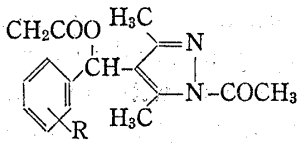


Chart 1

TABLE I. 1-Acetyl-4-(α-acetoxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles



Compd. No.	Yield (%)	mp (°C) (Recryst. solvent)	Formula	Analysis (%) Calcd. (Found) C	H	N	IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} (C=O)	NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -CH
2a	92	116—117(L)	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_5$	58.00 (58.28	5.32 5.17	12.68 12.72)	1735, 1730	7.60
2b	94	104—105(L)	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_5$	58.00 (58.30	5.32 5.42	12.68 12.68)	1735, 1730	6.95
2c	88	83— 84(PE)	$C_{16}H_{17}ClN_2O_3$	60.15 (59.90	5.42 5.34	8.62 8.74)	1730	7.05

Solvent: L=ligroin, PE=petroleum ether.

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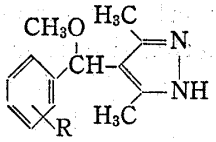
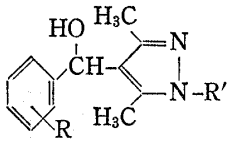
TABLE II. 4-(α-Methoxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles



Compd. No.	Yield (%)	mp (°C) (Recryst. solvent)	Formula	Analysis (%) Calcd. (Found) C	H	N	IR $\nu_{max}^{CHCl_3}$ cm^{-1} (NH)	NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ $-OCH_3$	$-CH$
3a	90	54— 55(L)	$C_{13}H_{15}N_3O_3$	59.75 (59.77	5.79 5.54	16.08 16.15)	3460	3.33	5.95
3b	86	139—140(L)	$C_{13}H_{15}N_3O_3$	59.75 (59.66	5.79 5.80	16.08 16.10)	3460	3.37	4.05
3c	90	112—113(PE)	$C_{13}H_{15}ClN_2O$	62.27 (62.14	6.03 6.14	11.17 11.30)	3460	3.37	5.50

Solvent: L=ligroin, PE=petroleum ether.

TABLE III. 1-Substituted 4-(α-Hydroxy)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles



Compd. No.	R′	Yield (%)	mp (°C) (Recryst. solvent)	Formula	Analysis (%) Calcd. (Found) C	H	N	IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} (OH)	(C=O)	NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ $-CH$
7a	$COCH_3$	72	152—153 (B-L)	$C_{14}H_{15}N_3O_4$	58.12 (57.91	5.23 5.22	14.53 14.26)	3400	1740	6.45
7b	$COCH_3$	78	144—145 (M)	$C_{14}H_{15}N_3O_4$	58.12 (58.09	5.23 5.25	14.53 14.79)	3400	1740	5.95
7c	$COCH_3$	81	Oil[c]					3600[a]	1735[a]	6.05
8a	COC_6H_5	65	Oil[d]					3650[a]	1710[a]	6.45
8b	COC_6H_5	80	147—148 (B-PE)	$C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_4$	64.95 (65.22	4.88 4.87	11.96 11.98)	3400	1715	5.90
8c	COC_6H_5	75	Oil[c]					3650[a]	1710[a]	6.05
9a	$CO_2C_2H_5$	88	123—124 (B)	$C_{15}H_{17}N_3O_5$	56.42 (56.68	5.37 5.35	13.16 12.93)	3400	1760	6.45
9b	$CO_2C_2H_5$	72	114—115 (B-L)	$C_{15}H_{17}N_3O_5$	56.42 (56.67	5.37 5.17	13.16 13.33)	3350	1760	5.95
9c	$CO_2C_2H_5$	75	Oil[d]					3600	1755	6.15
10a	$SO_2C_6H_5CH_3$	65	171—172 (M)	$C_{19}H_{19}N_3O_5S$	56.86 (56.96	4.77 4.61	10.46 10.23)	3350	1380, 1190(SO_2)	6.15[b]
10b	$SO_2C_6H_5CH_3$	60	188—190 (M)	$C_{19}H_{19}N_3O_5S$	56.86 (56.64	4.77 4.49	10.46 10.49)	3350	1390, 1190(SO_2)	5.90[b]
10c	$SO_2C_6H_5CH_3$	58	153—154 (M)	$C_{19}H_{19}ClN_2O_3S$	58.38 (58.59	4.89 4.99	7.16 7.45)	3350	1395, 1190(SO_2)	5.75[b]

Solvent B=benzene, L=ligroin, M=methanol, PE=petroluem ether.

a) In $CHCl_3$ solution.

b) In DMSO-d_6.

c) **7c** and **8c** were analysed by leading to crystalline derivatives.

d) **8a** and **9c** failed to form crystalline derivatives, and these were determined by mass spectrum [**8a**: *m/e* 351 (M^+), **9c**: *m/e* 308 (M^+)].

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in 25% yield, which was identified with an authentic sample[7] obtained by the reaction of *m*-nitrobenzylideneacetylacetone with methylhydrazine hydrochloride in methanol. However similar reactions of **1a** and **1c** with dimethyl sulfate failed.

Reaction of **1a** with a slight excess of acetyl chloride in pyridine at 50° for 10 hr, followed by treatment with ice-water gave 1-acetyl-4-(α-hydroxy-*o*-nitrobenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazole (**7a**) in 72% yield, whose structure was determined by derivation to its diacetate (**2a**) by treatment with acetic anhydride. Similarly, reactions of **1a** to **1c** with acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, ethyl chloroformate, and *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (tosyl chloride) in pyridine gave the corresponding 1-acetyl (**7b**, **7c**), 1-benzoyl (**8a**—**8c**), 1-ethoxycarbonyl (**9a**—**9c**), and 1-tosyl (**10a**—**10c**) derivatives, respectively, in a fairly good yield. Their analytical and spectral data are summarized in Table III.

Introduction of a hydroxyl group can be reasonably explained by postulating the pyridinium chloride (**11**) as an intermediate because 1-acetyl-4-(α-chlorobenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazole (**12**) was isolated by treatment of **1b** with a large excess of acetyl chloride without pyridine.

On the other hand, reaction of **1a** with acetyl chloride without pyridine gave an entirely different result. Treatment of **1a** with a large excess of acetyl chloride at 50° for 10 hr resulted in isolation of crystalline **13** of mp 130—131° as a sole product, whose structure was assigned as 5-chloro-3-(1′-acetyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranil from analytical and spectral data [IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1}: 1740 (CO), no NO_2 group; UV λ_{max}^{EtOH} nm (log ε): 261 (3.86), 342 (4.06); NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ: 2.42 and 2.72 (each 3H, each s, $C\underline{H}_3$), 2.80 (3H, s, $COC\underline{H}_3$), 7.20—7.75 (3H, m, aromatic *H*)]. Hydrolysis of **13** with ethanolic sodium hydroxide gave 5-chloro-3-(3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranil (**16**) in a good yield.

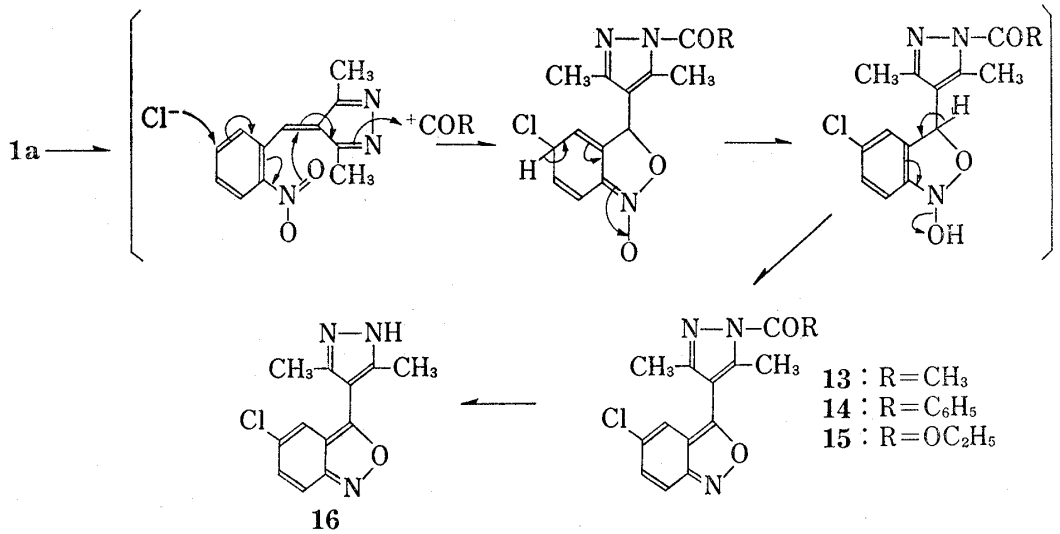

Chart 2

On the basis of the Dickenson's report[8] that *o*-nitrobenzhydrol cyclizes with introduction of a chlorine atom upon heating with thionyl chloride in chloroform to give 5-chloro-3-phenylanthranil, the mechanism of the formation of **13** was considered as the attack of nitro-oxygen on the benzyl-carbon of isopyrazole with the 1,7-addition of acetyl chloride, followed by prototropy and dehydration, resulting in the formation of the anthranil. Similarly, reaction of **1a** with benzoyl chloride and ethyl chloroformate gave 5-chloro-3-(1-benzoyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranil (**14**) and 5-chloro-3-(1-ethoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl) anthranil (**15**), respectively. Analytical and spectral data are summerized in Table IV.

7) T. Kurihara, T. Sakaguchi, and H. Hirano, *Heterocycles*, **3**, 633 (1975).
8) W.B. Dickenson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 3580 (1964).

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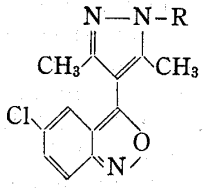
TABLE IV. 5-Chloro-3-(1-substituted 3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranils



Compd. No.	R	Yield (%)	mp (°C) (Recryst. Solvent)	Formula	Analysis (%) Calcd. (Found) C	H	N	IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} (C=O)	UV λ_{max}^{EtOH} nm (log ε)
13	$COCH_3$	92	130—131 (MeOH)	$C_{14}H_{12}ClN_3O_2$	58.03 (58.33	4.17 4.36	14.50 14.39)	1740	261(3.86), 342(4.06)
14	COC_6H_5	58	155—156 (EtOH)	$C_{19}H_{14}ClN_3O_2$	64.86 (65.07	4.01 4.13	11.94 11.91)	1700	248(4.07), 342(4.07)
15	$CO_2C_2H_5$	87	103—104 (Petr. ether)	$C_{15}H_{14}ClN_3O_3$	56.36 (56.61	4.41 4.45	13.14 13.06)	1760	253(3.92), 337(4.00)

Experimental

Melting and sublimating points are uncorrected, Infrared (IR) spectra were determined on a JASCO Model IRA-1 and ultraviolet (UV) spectra on a Schimadzu UV-200 spectrophotometer. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were determined, using tetramethyl silane as the internal standard, with a Hitachi R-24A spectrometer, and mass spectra on a Hitachi RMU-7L.

1-Acetyl-4-(α-acetoxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles (2a—2c)——A suspension of isopyrazoles (**1**) (0.01 mol) in Ac_2O (20 ml) was stirred at 50° for 10 hr. After decomposition of Ac_2O with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, the whole mixture was extracted with $CHCl_3$. The extract was washed with H_2O, dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4, and the solvent was evaporated to afford a crystalline residue which was recrystallized from a suitable solvent to **2a**, **2b**, and **2c**.

4-(α-Methoxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles (3a—3c)——A solution of **1** (0.01 mol) and 35% hydrochloric acid (0.5 ml) in MeOH (100 ml) was heated for 2 hr. After evaporation of the solvent, H_2O was added and the whole mixture was extracted with $CHCl_3$. The extract was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution and H_2O, and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. The solvent was evaporated and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from a suitable solvent to **3a**, **3b**, and **3c**.

Bromination of Isopyrazoles (1a—1c)——To a solution of **1** (0.005 mol) in AcOH (25 ml), Br_2 (0.8 g) (0.005 mol), dissolved in AcOH (2 ml) was added in small portions under stirring at 35°. After stirring for 1 hr, AcOH was evaporated *in vacuo* and the viscous oily residue was dissolved in $CHCl_3$. The $CHCl_3$ solution was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution and H_2O, and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. The solvent was evaporated and the pale yellow oily residue was submitted to an Al_2O_3 column chromatography using benzene as an eluant. From the first fraction were obtained benzaldehydes (**4a**, **4b**, and **4c**) in 40—45% yield, which were identified with each authentic sample by comparison of IR spectra. From the latter fractions was obtained 4-bromo-3,5-dimethylpyrazole (**5**) of mp 121—123° (lit.[6] 123°) recrystallized from hexane in 50—55% yield.

4-(α-Methoxy-*m*-nitrobenzyl)-1,3,5-trimethylpyrazole (6)——To a suspension of **1b** (1.15 g, 0.005 mol) in absolute toluene (30 ml) Me_2SO_4 (2.52 g, 0.01 mol) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 0.5 hr. The solvent was removed by concentration *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in $CHCl_3$. The $CHCl_3$ solution was washed with 5% NH_4OH and H_2O, and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. The solvent was evaporated and the viscous oily residue was purified by column chromatography over an Al_2O_3. Elution with benzene gave **6** as colorless crystals (0.34 g) (25%). Sublimation at 130° (oil bath)/3 mmHg gave an analytical sample as colorless needles of mp 124—125°. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ: 2.11 and 2.15 (each 3H, each s, C_3- and C_5-$C\underline{H}_3$), 3.38 (3H, s, $OC\underline{H}_3$), and 3.37 (3H, s, $NC\underline{H}_3$). MS *m/e*: 275 (M^+). *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{17}O_3N_3$: C, 61.08; H, 6.22; N, 15.26. Found: C, 61.09; H, 6.30; N, 14.92.

1-Substituted 4-(α-Hydroxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles (7a—7c, 8a—8c, 9a—9c, and 10a—10c)——To a suspension of **1** (0.005 mol) in pyridine (10 ml) acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, ethyl chloroformate, or tosyl chloride (0.0055 mol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 hr at 50—60°. After evaporation of pyridine *in vacuo*, the residue was triturated with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution and extracted with $CHCl_3$. The extract was washed with cold 5% HCl and H_2O, and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. After evaporation of the solvent, the crystalline residue was recrystallized from a suitable solvent. The oily products were derived to crystalline derivatives and determined as described below.

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Acetylation of **7c**: A solution of **7c** (278 mg, 1 mmol) in Ac_2O (5 ml) and pyridine (1 drop) was allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. The mixture was poured into ice-water, made alkaline with $NaHCO_3$, and extracted with $CHCl_3$. The extract was washed with H_2O and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. The solvent was evaporated and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from petr. ether to colorless needles (75 mg) of mp 112—113°. This was identified with the authentic sample of **2c**.

Benzoylation of **8c**: A solution of **8c** (1.7 g, 0.005 mol) in pyridine (10 ml) and BzCl (1.4 g, 0.01 mol) was stirred at 60° for 5 hr. After pyridine was evaporated *in vacuo*, H_2O was added and the whole mixture was extracted with $CHCl_3$. The solvent was evaporated and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from benzene-ligroin to 1-benzoyl-4-(α-benzoxy-*o*-chlorobenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazole as colorless needles (0.85 g), mp 115—117°. IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1}: 1717 and 1705. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ: 2.20 (3H, s, C_3–C<u>H</u>$_3$), 2.75 (3H, s, C_5–C<u>H</u>$_3$). *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{26}H_{21}ClN_2O_3$: C, 70.19; H, 4.76; N, 6.30. Found: C, 70.26; H, 4.77; N, 6.54.

1-Acetyl-4-(α-chloro-*m*-nitrobenzyl)-3,5-dimethylpyrazole (12)——To a suspension of **1b** (1.15 g, 0.005 mol) in MeCOCl (30 ml), a drop of pyridine was added and the mixture was heated under stirring at 50° for 10 hr. After evaporation of MeCOCl *in vacuo*, the residue was dissolved in $CHCl_3 \cdot CHCl_3$ solution was washed with H_2O and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. Evaporation of the solvent gave a clear viscous oil which showed one spot on thin-layer chromatography (Al_2O_3/benzene) and a positive Beilstein test. IR $\nu_{max}^{CHCl_3}$ cm^{-1}: no OH, 1738 (CO). NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ: 2.05 and 2.55 (each 3H, each s, C_3- and C_5–C<u>H</u>$_3$), 2.65 (3H, s, COC<u>H</u>$_3$), and 6.20 (1H, s, C<u>H</u>). These data are in fair agreement with the structure of **12**. The oily compound **12** (1 g) dissolved in MeOH (20 ml) was refluxed for 1 hr. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in $CHCl_3 \cdot CHCl_3$ solution was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution and H_2O, and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. The solvent was evaporated and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from ligroin to colorless needles (0.42 g) of mp 139—140° which was identified with the authentic sample of **3b**.

5-Chloro-3-(1-substituted 3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranils (13, 14, and 15)——A mixture of **1a** (0.01 mol) and MeCOCl, BzCl, or ethyl chloroformate (30 ml) was heated under stirring at 50—60° for 10 hr. MeCOCl, BzCl, or ethyl chloroformate was removed by evaporation *in vacuo* and the oily residue was triturated with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The whole mixture was extracted with $CHCl_3$, and the extract was washed with H_2O and dried over anhyd. Na_2SO_4. The solvent was evaporated and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from a suitable solvent. NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ: **13**; 2.42 and 2.72 (each 3H, each s, 2×C<u>H</u>$_3$), 2.80 (3H, s, COC<u>H</u>$_3$), 7.20—7.75 (3H, m, aromatic <u>H</u>). **14**; 2.30 and 2.70 (each 3H, each s, 2×C<u>H</u>$_3$), 7.30—8.00 (8H, m, aromatic <u>H</u>). **15**; 1.40 (3H, t, J=6 Hz, CH_2C<u>H</u>$_3$), 2.30 and 2.60 (each 3H, each s, 2×C<u>H</u>$_3$), 4.50 (2H, q, J=6 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2CH_3$), 7.30—7.90 (3H, m, aromatic <u>H</u>).

5-Chloro-3-(3,5-dimethylpyrazolyl)anthranil (16)——A mixture of **13** (293 mg, 1 mmol) and NaOH (44 mg, 1.1 mmol) in EtOH (10 ml) was allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. EtOH was removed by concentration *in vacuo*, and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from MeOH to **16** (205 mg) (82%) as colorless needles, mp 186—187°. IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1}: 3200 (NH). UV λ_{max}^{EtOH} nm (log ε): 248 (4.02), 348 (3.82). NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ: 2.33 (6H, s, 2×C<u>H</u>$_3$). *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{12}H_{10}ClN_3O$: C, 58.19; H, 4.07; N, 16.97. Found: C, 58.27; H, 4.05, N, 16.88.

Acknowledgement We thank Dr. S. Matsunaga and Dr. A. Numata for the measurement of mass and NMR spectra, and Mrs. Y. Tsujibo for microanalyses. We also thank Miss E. Araya and Miss T. Uno for their help in some experiments.

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