

## NEW PYRAZOLINE DERIVATIVES

F. M. ABD EL LATIF<sup>a</sup>, A. S. MAGHRABY<sup>a</sup>, M. A. BARSY<sup>a</sup>,  
M. Z. A. BADR<sup>a</sup> and D. DOPP<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry,  
Aswan Faculty of Science, Aswan, Egypt

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry,  
Duisburg University, Duisburg, Germany

Received October 5, 1992  
Accepted February 12, 1993

The biological activity of azoles, pyrimidines as well as pyrazolines are of interest<sup>1-5</sup>. Formation of pyrazolines and related compounds from hydrazine derivatives and  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds is very common<sup>6</sup>. Pyrazoline fused with different heterocyclic nuclei at position 4 and 5 have been reported<sup>7</sup>. Here we report the synthesis of some new monocyclic or fused azoles and pyrimidinones linked to C-4 or 5-chloro-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazoline.

## EXPERIMENTAL

All melting points are uncorrected. Elemental analyses were carried out at Microanalytical Center, Cairo University, IR spectra (KBr) on Perkin-Elmer infrared 127B spectrophotometer. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were obtained on Varian EM 360 (60 MHz) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and mass spectra (Mat 311 A, 70 eV) were performed at Chemistry Department, Duisburg University, Germany.

Preparation of  $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Ketones II - IV; General Procedure

Equimolar portions (0.1 mol l<sup>-1</sup>) of formyl compound<sup>8</sup> I and 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-one or 2-methyloxazolone, respectively, were dissolved in ethanol (50 ml), then 0.5 ml of piperidine was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 8 - 12 h, filtered hot, evaporated to one third of its volume, cooled, acidified with few drops of acetic acid and the product (II or III, respectively) precipitated on dilution with water. It was collected, washed by water and crystallized from appropriate solvents.

The above method has been applied to preparation of the ketones (IVa - IVc) by condensation of the formyl compound I with acetophenone derivatives; alcohol potassium hydroxide solution (0.15 mol l<sup>-1</sup>) has been used as a basic catalyst. The structure of ketones II, III and IVa - IVc was confirmed on the basis of analytical and spectral data (Tables I and II).

Reaction of  $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Ketones II - IV with Hydrazine Derivatives; General Procedure

Equimolar amounts of ketones II - IV and the hydrazine hydrate in boiling ethanol in presence of drops of acetic acid, phenylhydrazine with catalytic amount of piperidine (0.5 ml), hydroxylamine

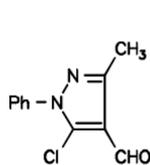
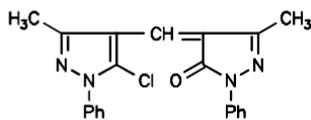
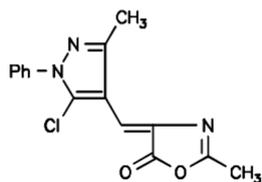
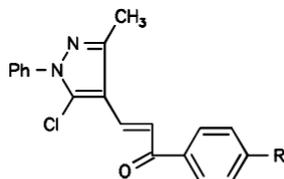
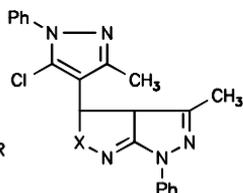
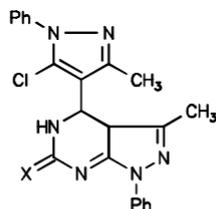
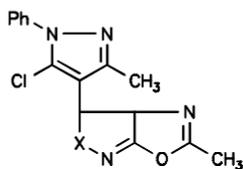
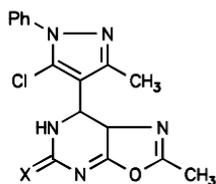
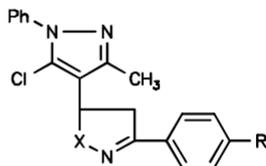
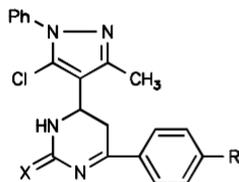
*I**II**III**IV**V**VI**VII**VIII**IX*, R = H*XI*, R = NO<sub>2</sub>*XIII*, R = OCH<sub>3</sub>*X*, R = H*XII*, R = NO<sub>2</sub>*XIV*, R = OCH<sub>3</sub>In formulae *IV* : *a*, R = H*b*, R = NO<sub>2</sub>*c*, R = OCH<sub>3</sub>*VI*, *VIII*, *X*, *XII*, *XIV* : *a*, X = O*b*, X = S*V*, *VII*, *IX*, *XI*, *XIII* : *a*, X = NCOCH<sub>3</sub>*b*, X = NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>*c*, X = O

TABLE I  
Physical characteristics of ketones II – IV

Compound	M. p., °C Yield, %	Formula (M. w.)	Calculated/Found			
			% C	% H	% Cl	% N
<i>II</i> <sup>a</sup>	185 – 187	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>17</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O	66.93	4.52	9.43	14.87
	80	(376.5)	66.91	4.85	9.40	14.85
<i>III</i> <sup>b</sup>	190 – 193	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	59.70	3.98	11.77	13.93
	75	(301.5)	59.61	3.89	11.65	13.82
<i>IVa</i> <sup>c</sup>	115 – 117	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>15</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O	70.70	4.65	11.01	8.68
	75	(322.5)	70.62	4.50	10.88	8.53
<i>IVb</i> <sup>c</sup>	180 – 183	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	62.04	3.81	9.66	11.43
	80	(367.5)	61.93	3.69	9.53	11.30
<i>IVc</i> <sup>c</sup>	160 – 164	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>17</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	68.09	4.82	10.07	7.94
	65	(352.5)	67.97	4.70	9.98	7.82

Crystallized from <sup>a</sup> DMF, <sup>b</sup> methanol, <sup>c</sup> ethanol.

TABLE II  
IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR data for the ketones II – IV

Compound	IR <sup>a</sup> , cm <sup>-1</sup>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR, ppm
<i>II</i>	1 730	1.29 s, 6 H (2 CH <sub>3</sub> ); 4.8 s, 1 H (ylidene); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 10 H (2 ArH)
<i>III</i>	1 725	1.28 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 4.75 s, 1 H (ylidene); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 5 H (ArH)
<i>IVa</i>	1 730	1.3 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 6.15 d, 1 H (ylidene); 6.3 d, 1 H (ylidene); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 10 H (2 ArH)
<i>IVb</i>	1 735	1.3 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 6.1 d, 1 H (ylidene); 6.25 d, 1 H (ylidene); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 9 H (2 ArH)
<i>IVc</i>	1 735	1.3 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 3.1 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> -CO); 6.1 d, 1 H (ylidene); 6.2 d, 1 H (ylidene); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 9 H (2 ArH)

<sup>a</sup> (C=O).

TABLE III  
Physical characteristics of compounds V – XIV

Compound	M. p., °C Yield, %	Formula (M. w.)	Calculated/Found			
			% C	% H	% Cl	% N
<i>Va<sup>a</sup></i>	200 – 203	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub> O	63.82	4.86	8.21	19.42
	80	(432.5)	63.69	4.73	8.12	19.30
<i>Vb<sup>a</sup></i>	160 – 162	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>23</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub>	69.45	4.93	7.61	18.01
	70	(466.5)	69.34	4.81	7.53	17.87
<i>Vc<sup>a</sup></i>	205 – 207	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>18</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O	64.37	4.60	9.07	17.88
	50	(391.5)	64.15	4.47	8.98	17.74
<i>Vla<sup>b</sup></i>	230 – 233	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub> O	63.08	4.54	8.48	20.07
	70	(418.5)	62.97	4.42	8.41	19.95
<i>Vlb<sup>b</sup></i>	210 – 212	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub> S	60.76	4.37	8.17	19.33
	73	(434.5)	60.68	4.25	8.12	19.21
<i>VIIa<sup>a</sup></i>	220 – 223	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	57.06	4.48	9.93	19.58
	80	(357.5)	56.97	4.37	9.84	19.51
<i>VIIIa<sup>a</sup></i>	185 – 188	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>18</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O	64.37	4.60	9.07	17.88
	85	(391.5)	64.26	4.51	8.96	17.76
<i>VIIc<sup>a</sup></i>	215 – 217	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	56.87	4.11	11.22	17.69
	50	(316.5)	56.78	4.02	11.08	17.58
<i>VIIIa<sup>b</sup></i>	235 – 238	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	55.90	4.08	10.33	20.38
	60	(343.5)	55.81	3.99	10.20	29.29
<i>VIIIb<sup>b</sup></i>	245 – 247	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> OS	53.41	3.89	9.87	19.47
	60	(359.5)	53.37	3.76	9.82	19.40
<i>IXa<sup>a</sup></i>	140 – 142	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O	66.58	5.02	9.38	14.80
	70	(378.5)	66.47	4.88	9.30	14.68
<i>IXb<sup>a</sup></i>	130 – 132	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>21</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub>	72.73	5.09	8.61	13.58
	75	(412.5)	72.69	4.97	8.52	13.46
<i>IXc<sup>a</sup></i>	160 – 162	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O	67.56	4.74	10.52	12.44
	60	(337.5)	67.43	4.62	10.44	12.35
<i>Xa<sup>a</sup></i>	140 – 143	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>17</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O	65.84	4.66	9.74	15.36
	60	(364.5)	65.74	4.52	9.70	15.29
<i>Xb<sup>a</sup></i>	160 – 163	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>17</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> S	63.07	4.47	9.33	14.72
	60	(380.5)	62.89	4.36	9.12	14.60
<i>XIa<sup>a</sup></i>	165 – 168	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>18</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	59.50	4.25	8.38	16.53
	70	(423.5)	59.41	4.11	8.29	16.47

TABLE III  
(Continued)

Compound	M. p., °C Yield, %	Formula (M. w.)	Calculated/Found			
			% C	% H	% Cl	% N
<i>XIb<sup>a</sup></i>	120 – 123	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	65.57	4.37	7.76	15.30
	60	(457.5)	65.43	4.25	7.66	15.18
<i>XIc<sup>b</sup></i>	210 – 212	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>15</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	59.61	3.92	9.28	14.64
	75	(382.5)	59.48	3.78	9.17	14.57
<i>XIIa<sup>c</sup></i>	160 – 163	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	58.61	3.91	8.67	17.09
	45	(409.5)	58.47	3.80	8.56	16.98
<i>XIIb<sup>c</sup></i>	170 – 172	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	56.40	3.76	8.34	16.45
	50	(425.5)	56.32	3.64	8.31	16.37
<i>XIIIa<sup>c</sup></i>	180 – 183	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>21</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	64.63	5.14	8.69	13.71
	70	(408.5)	64.51	5.03	8.57	13.58
<i>XIIIb<sup>b</sup></i>	210 – 213	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O	70.51	5.20	8.02	12.66
	60	(442.5)	70.38	5.12	7.93	12.53
<i>XIIIc<sup>c</sup></i>	175 – 177	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>18</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	65.31	4.90	9.66	11.42
	62	(367.5)	65.22	4.78	9.52	11.31
<i>XIVa<sup>b</sup></i>	232 – 234	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	63.88	4.82	9.00	14.20
	74	(394.5)	63.75	4.67	8.89	14.07
<i>XIVb<sup>a</sup></i>	185 – 187	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> OS	61.39	4.63	8.64	13.64
	60	(410.5)	61.27	4.52	8.49	13.55

Crystallized from: <sup>a</sup> ethanol, <sup>b</sup> DMF, <sup>c</sup> methanol.

hydrochloride in 0.3 M alcoholic sodium hydroxide solution and urea or thiourea in presence of 0.05 M hydrochloric acid, were refluxed for 5 – 10 h. The product of *N*-acetyl pyrazoline derivatives has been obtained upon adding drops of cooled water to the concentrated solution, filtered, washed by diluted ethanol and then recrystallized.

The reaction mixture containing *N*-phenylpyrazoline, isoxazoline or pyrimidinone derivatives was concentrated and neutralized with acetic acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide, respectively. The solid product was collected by filtration, washed with cooled water, dried and then crystallized from proper solvents. Most of these compounds have a brown to brownish orange colour, soluble in most polar solvents. Physical characteristics and selected IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR data for these compounds are presented in Tables III and IV.

TABLE IV  
Spectral data for compounds V, VI and IX

Compound	IR, $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$^1\text{H}$ NMR, ppm
Va	1 690 <sup>a</sup>	1.2 s, 6 H (2 CH <sub>3</sub> ); 2.2 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> -CO); 5.1 – 5.3 d, 2 H (pyrazoline); 7.2 – 7.9 m, 10 H (2 ArH)
Vb	1 610 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 s, 6 H (2 CH <sub>3</sub> ); 5.9 – 6.2 d, 2 H (pyrazoline); 7.1 – 7.9 m, 15 H (3 ArH)
Vc	1 615 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 s, 6 H (2 CH <sub>3</sub> ); 5.1 – 5.2 d, 2 H (pyrazoline); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 10 H (2 ArH)
VIa	1 740 <sup>a</sup> 3 400 – 3 300 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 s, 6 H (2 CH <sub>3</sub> ); 3.4 b, 1 H (NH); 7.1 – 7.9 m, 12 H (2 ArH and pyrimidine H-3, H-4)
VIb	1 213 <sup>d</sup> 3 400 – 3 300 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 s, 6 H (2 CH <sub>3</sub> ); 3.4 b, 1 H (NH); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 12 H (2 ArH and pyrimidine H-3, H-4)
IXa	1 720 <sup>a</sup>	1.2 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 2.2 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> -CO); 5.1 – 5.15 d, 2 H (pyrazoline H-4); 5.2 t, 1 H (pyrazoline H-5); 7.2 – 7.9 m, 10 H (2 ArH)
IXb	1 615 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 5.1 – 5.15 d, 2 H (pyrazoline H-4); 5.2 t, 1 H (pyrazoline H-5); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 15 H (3 ArH)
IXc	1 610 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 s, 3 H (CH <sub>3</sub> ); 5.1 – 5.15 d, 2 H (pyrazoline H-4); 5.2 t, 1 H (pyrazoline H-5); 7.1 – 7.8 m, 10 H (2 ArH)

Bonds attributed as <sup>a</sup> (C=O), <sup>b</sup> (C=C), <sup>c</sup> (N-H), <sup>d</sup> (C=S).

## REFERENCES

- Katritzky A. R.: *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, Vol. 6. Academic Press, New York 1966.
- Yamazoe S., Yokoyama Y., Motoya Y., Masuyama Y.: *Japan* 75,158,542 (1975); *Chem. Abstr.* 84, 168488 (1976).
- Evans N. A., Waters P. J.: *J. Soc. Dyers Colour* 94, 252 (1978); *Chem. Abstr.* 89, 112279 (1978).
- El Maghraby M. A., Koraiem A. I. M., Abd El Latif F. M.: *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.*, A 35, 63 (1985).
- Gillman B. P., Belly R. T., Kosselok T. K., Zigman S.: U.S. 4,323,121 (1980); *Chem. Abstr.* 94, 97109 (1981).
- Wiley R. H., Jarboe C. H.: *The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds*, Vol. 22, Part 2. Interscience Publishers, New York 1967.
- Sammour A., Selim M. I. B., Nour Eldeen M. M., Abd El Halim M. M.: *Egypt. J. Chem.* 13, 7 (1970).
- El Shekeil A., Babaqi A., Hassan M., Shiba M.: *Heterocycles* 27, 11 (1988).