Polycyclic Pyrazoles: Routes to New Pyrazoloazines

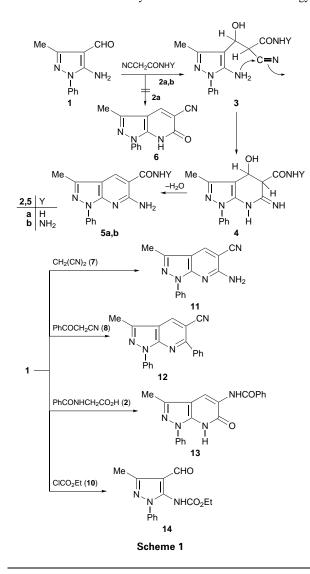
Abdel M. Hussein*^a and T. I. EI-Emary^b

^aChemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Al-Azhar University, Assiut 71524, Egypt ^bChemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut 71516, Egypt

A number of substituted pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines and pyrazolo[4',3':5,6]pyrido[2,3-*d*]-pyrimidinones and -1,2,3 -triazinones have been made, starting from 5-amino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole-4-carbaldehyde.

Pyrazoles have been found to be excellent precursors for the syntheses of condensed polyfunctionally substituted pyrazoles.¹⁰⁻¹¹ We report here the facile synthesis of some new pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines from 5-amino-3-methyl-1-phenyl-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (1) which was first described by Häufel and Breitmaier.¹² Cyclocondensation of 1 with cyanoacetamide (2a) in refluxing ethanolic piperidine yielded a product which could have been either the cyano-pyridone 6 or the amino-amide 5a (Scheme 1). Structure 5a was considered to be the only reaction product on the basis of spectroscopic data. Compound 1 also reacted with cyanoaceto hydrazide 2b to yield the pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine 5b.

Similarly 1 reacted with malononitrile (7) in refluxing ethanolic piperidine to yield the corresponding pyrazolopyridine 11 *via* addition followed by elimination of water. In analogy,



*To receive any correspondence.

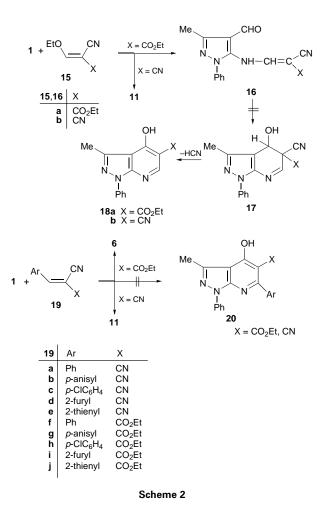
cyclocondensation of **1** with benzoylacetonitrile (**8**) afforded the pyrazolopyridine derivative **12**.

The reaction of 1 with hippuric acid was also investigated. Thus, cyclocondensation of 1 with hippuric acid (9) in glacial acetic acid afforded the pyrazolopyridine 13. Also, the reaction of 1 with ethyl chloroformate 10 in ethanolic piperidine yielded the urethane 14.

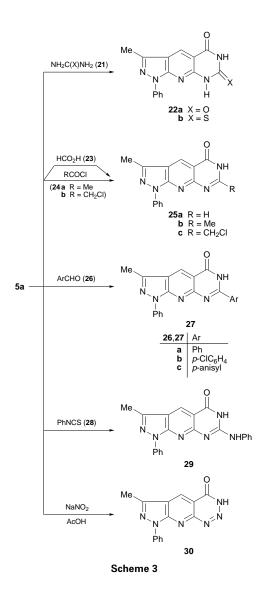
Compound 1 reacted with ethyl ethoxymethylidenecyanoacetate (15a) to yield the substitution product 16 (Scheme 2). Efforts to cyclize 16 under various reaction conditions failed. Also, ethoxymethylidenemalononitrile (1b) failed to yield 18 in reaction with 1, compound 11 instead being formed under the reaction conditions.

Efforts to cyclize 1 with arylmethylidenes 19a-j to afford 20a-j were not successful; instead, 6 and 11 were isolated.¹²

Synthetic approaches to aminocarboxamide derivatives have been extensively studied, and many syntheses using aminocarboxamides as starting materials have been reported.¹³⁻¹⁶ We found that the aminocarboxamide **5a** reacted with urea derivatives to yield the pyrazolopyridopyrimidine derivatives **22a,b** (Scheme 3). Similarly, formic acid, acid chlorides, aryl aldehydes and phenyl isothiocyanate reacted with **5a** to give



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the corresponding pyrazolopyridopyrimidine derivatives **25**, **27** and **29** respectively.

Treatment of the aminocarboxamide 5a with sodium nitrite in acetic acid at room temperature afforded the 1,2,3-triazinone derivative **30**.

Techniques used: IR, NMR (1 H, 13 C), mass spectrometry, microanalysis

References: 16

Table 1: Mps, yields and elemental analysis of **5a-c**, **11**, **12**, **13**, **14**, **16**, **22a,b**, **25a-c**, **27a-c**, **29** and **30**

Table 2: IR and $^1\mathrm{H}$ NMR of 5a,b, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 22a,b, 25a-c, 27a-c, 29 and 30

Table 3: ¹³C NMR of 22a and 27b

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