

Synthesis of pyrazolotriazolopyrimidine tri-fused heterocyclic compounds

Ying Liu^{a,b*}, Jun Ren^a and Gui-Yu Jin^a

^aInstitute of Elemento-organic Chemistry, State Key Laboratory of Elemento-organic Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P.R.China

^bState Key Laboratory for Structural Chemistry of Unstable and Stable Species, Institute of Physical Chemistry & College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, P.R. China

This paper uses basic-catalysed method to convert 1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamides into tri-fused heterocyclic systems containing two kinds of pyrazolotriazolopyrimidine framework. The synthesis of compounds **5–6** and reactions of them with some electrophiles have been investigated. Preliminary bioassay study showed that some compounds displayed high activity.

Keywords: pyrazoles, fused pyrazoles, fused 1,2,4-triazoles, fused pyrimidines

Pyrazole-fused heterocyclic compounds have been found to exhibit biological activity and have widely been used in the fields of pesticides and medicine.^{1–4} Recently, pyrazolo[4,3-*e*][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*c*]pyrimidine derivatives were reported to act as human A₃ adenosine receptor antagonists^{5,6}, 7*H*-pyrazolo[4,3-*e*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*c*]pyrimidin-5(6*H*)-ones as xanthine oxidase inhibitors⁷, and 5,6-dihydro-9*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*c*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*]pyridine as PDE-IV inhibitors⁸. In this paper, we have undertaken the base-mediated synthesis of novel pyrazolotriazolopyrimidine compounds in order to test their bioactivity.

Based on our group's research⁹, we oxidised 1-substituted 5-chloro-3-methylpyrazole-4-carboxaldehydes to the corresponding 1-substituted 5-chloro-3-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylic acids **1**. Then, with thionyl chloride, the corresponding 1-substituted 5-chloro-3-methylpyrazole-4-carboxyl chlorides **2** were obtained in high yields. **2** reacted with 3-substituted 5-aminotriazoles under different conditions; two kinds of product, **3** and **4**, were thereby obtained.⁹ The procedure is shown in Scheme 1.

Compounds **3a, b** or **4a, b** were heated at 80 °C in DMSO with K₂CO₃, product **5a, b** and **6a, b**, respectively, were produced. In compounds **5** and **6**, there are five nitrogen atoms in the framework, a carbonyl group and an active hydrogen atom. Such substances we are optimistic may become lead compounds in drug discovery. In order to improve activity and solubility, we also synthesised N-substituted compounds **7** and **8** by reaction of **5** or **6** with some electrophilic reagents, as shown in Scheme 2.

Some preliminary bioassay studies have been made, which showed that some compounds display high activity. This aspect is under active investigation.

These protocols are especially attractive as they allow for the synthesis of tricyclic heterocyclic systems under mild conditions. The scope of this methodology is clearly capable of extension to the synthesis of other interesting heterocyclic compounds.

Experimental

Melting points were determined with a Yanaco model MP-500 apparatus. Mass spectra were obtained on an HP 5989 mass spectrometer (EI). Elemental analyses were carried out on a Yanaco MT-3 instrument. IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Magna-IR 750 spectrometer with Nic-Plan IR microscope-54183. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC-200Q spectrometer. ¹H NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker APX400 spectrometer using TMS as internal standard.

The reagents and solvents were available commercially and purified by conventional methods.

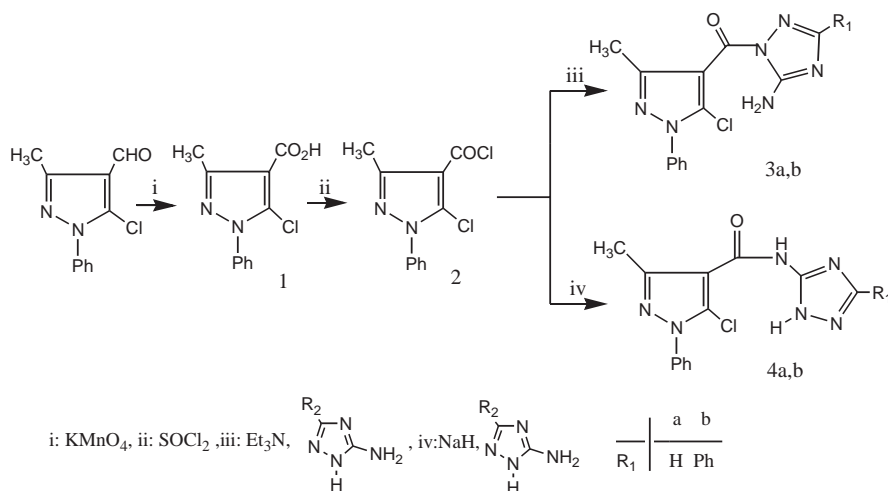
Compounds **3a, b** and **4a, b** were prepared according to the literature⁹.

1-[(5'-Chloro-3'-methyl-1'-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4'-yl)carbonyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-amine (**3a**): white powder, yield 60%, m.p. 210–212 °C.

1-[(5'-Chloro-3'-methyl-1'-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4'-yl)carbonyl]-3-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-amine (**3b**): white powder, yield 43%, m.p. 220–222 °C.

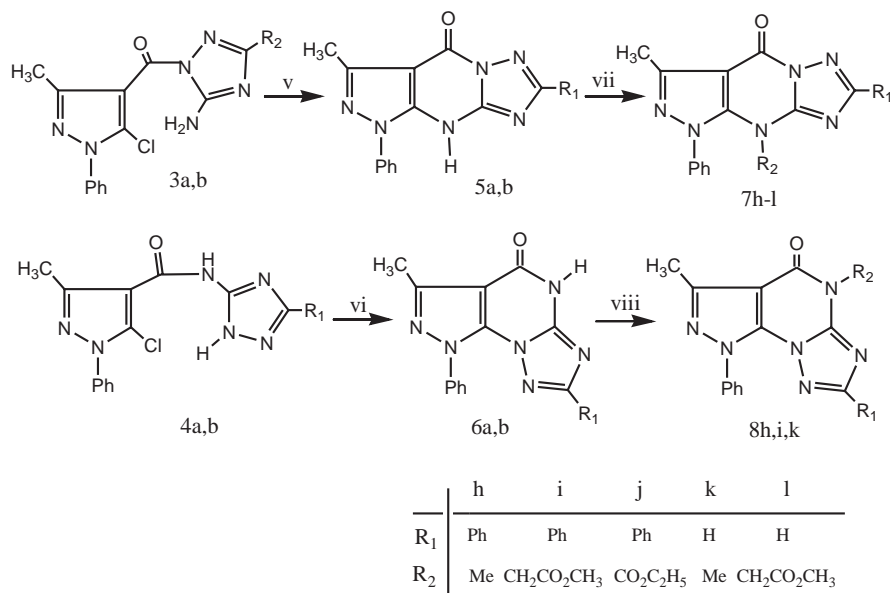
5-Chloro-3-methyl-1-phenyl-*N*-(1',2',4'-triazol-3'-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (**4a**): white powder, yield 95%, m.p. 293–295 °C.

5-Chloro-3-methyl-1-phenyl-*N*-(5'-Phenyl-1',2',4'-triazol-3'-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (**4b**): white powder, yield 86%, m.p. 277–278 °C.



Scheme 1

* Correspondence. E-mail: liuying@pku.edu.cn



v, vi: K₂CO₃/DMSO, vii, viii: NaH/DMF, R₂X (R₂=Me, X=I, others X=Cl)

Scheme 2

Typical procedure for the preparation of 1,7-diphenyl-3-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (5b): A solution of 1.52 g (4 mmol) **3b**, 0.55 g (4 mmol) K₂CO₃, in 20 ml DMSO was stirred at 80 °C until compound **3b** was consumed (checked by TLC). The reaction mixture was cooled and water (50 ml) was added. The solution was acidified to pH 7 with 10% HCl. A white precipitate was obtained, which was dried and crystallised from DMF/ethanol, providing the desired product **5b** (0.86 g 63%), m.p. >280 °C. IR: 3261 (NH), 1670 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.52 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 7.38–7.92 (m, 10H, 2Ph); MS: *m/z* 342 (M⁺, 100), 225 (29), 77 (86). Anal. calcd. for C₁₉H₁₄N₆O (342.4): C, 66.66; H, 4.12; N, 24.55. Found: C, 66.35; H, 3.95; N, 24.49 %.

5a, 6a and 6b were prepared in the same method as **5b**.

1-Phenyl-3-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (5a): white powder, m.p. >270 °C, yield 81 %. IR: 3243 (NH), 1682 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.68 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 7.52–7.66 (m, 5H, Ph); MS: *m/e* 266 (M⁺, 100). Anal. calcd. for C₁₃H₁₀N₆O (266.3): C, 58.64; H, 3.78; N, 31.56. Found: C, 58.37; H, 3.64; N, 31.33 %.

1-Phenyl-3-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]triazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidin-4-one (6a): white solid, m.p. >280 °C, yield 76 %. IR: 3103 (NH), 1696 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.72 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 7.48–7.87 (m, 5H, Ph); MS: *m/e* 266 (M⁺, 100). Anal. calcd. for C₁₃H₁₀N₆O (266.3): C, 58.64; H, 3.78; N, 31.56. Found: C, 58.45; H, 3.71; N, 31.24 %.

1,8-Diphenyl-3-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]triazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidin-4-one (6b): white solid, m.p. >280 °C, yield 81 %. IR: 3118 (NH), 1681 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.51 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 7.38–7.91 (m, 10H, 2Ph); MS: *m/e* 342 (M⁺, 100), 225 (29), 149 (11), 77 (86), 51 (24). Anal. calcd. for C₁₉H₁₄N₆O (342.4): C, 66.66; H, 4.12; N, 24.55. Found: C, 66.47; H, 4.40; N, 24.50.

Typical procedure for the preparation of 1,7-diphenyl-3,9-dimethyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (7h): 50% NaH (0.096 g, 2 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of **5b** (0.40 g, 1.2 mmol) in dry DMF (10 ml). After 2h stirring at room temperature, methyl iodide (0.6 ml) was added and stirring was continued at room temperature until compound **5b** was consumed (checked by TLC). Then water (50 ml) was added and the solution was acidified to pH 7 with 10% HCl. A white precipitate was filtered off, dried and crystallised from ethyl acetate. The desired product **7h** (0.36 g, 84 %) was obtained, m.p. 258–260 °C. IR 1685 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.67 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.77 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 7.37–7.98 (m, 10H, 2Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₂₀H₁₆N₆O (356.4): C, 67.40; H, 4.53; N, 23.58. Found: C, 67.56; H, 4.61; N, 23.43 %.

Compounds **7i–l, 8h, i, k** were prepared in a similar method to **7h**.

1,7-Diphenyl-3-methyl-9-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (7i): white solid, m.p.

170–172 °C, yield 64 %. IR: 1752, 1691 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.67 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.28 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-), 7.40–7.77 (m, 10H, 2Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₂₂H₁₈N₆O₃ (414.4): C, 63.76; H, 4.38; N, 20.28. Found: C, 63.36; H, 4.26; N, 20.36 %.

1,7-Diphenyl-3-methyl-9-ethoxycarbonyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (7j): white solid, m.p. 234–236 °C, yield 55 %. IR: 1676, 1696 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 1.45 (t, 3H, CH₃), 2.68 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 4.46 (q, 2H, OCH₂), 7.40–8.18 (m, 10H, 2Ph); MS: *m/e* 414 (M⁺, 1), 342 (49), 225 (13), 143 (11), 103 (26), 77 (100), 51 (35). Anal. calcd. for C₂₂H₁₈N₆O₃ (414.4): C, 63.76; H, 4.38; N, 20.28. Found: C, 63.90; H, 4.52; N, 20.34 %.

1-Phenyl-3,9-dimethyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (7k): white solid, m.p. 210–212 °C, yield 88 %. IR 1696 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.70 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.76 (s, 3H, NCH₃), 7.42–7.90 (m, 5H, Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₁₄H₁₂N₆O (280.3): C, 59.99; H, 4.32; N, 29.98. Found: C, 60.27; H, 4.37; N, 29.69 %.

1-Phenyl-3-methyl-9-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-4-one (7l): white solid, m.p. 194–195 °C, yield 66 %. IR: 1752, 1694 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.67 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.01 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-), 7.44–7.84 (m, 5H, Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₁₆H₁₄N₆O₃ (338.3): C, 56.80; H, 4.17; N, 24.84. Found: C, 56.77; H, 4.18; N, 24.60.

1,8-Diphenyl-3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]triazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidin-4-one (8h): white solid, yield 87 %, m.p. 257–259 °C. IR: 1695 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.68 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.79 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 7.40–7.97 (m, 10H, 2Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₂₀H₁₆N₆O (356.4): C, 67.40; H, 4.53; N, 23.58. Found: C, 67.27; H, 4.33; N, 23.52 %.

1,8-Diphenyl-3-methyl-9-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]triazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidin-4-one (8i): white solid, m.p. 171–172 °C, yield 67%. IR: 1752, 1704 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.63 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.26 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-), 7.36–7.75 (m, 10H, 2Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₂₂H₁₈N₆O₃ (414.4): C, 63.76; H, 4.38; N, 20.28. Found: C, 63.47; H, 4.33; N, 20.11 %.

1-Phenyl-3,9-dimethyl-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]triazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidin-4-one (8k): white solid, m.p. 211–213 °C, yield 82%. IR: 1707 cm⁻¹ (C=O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 2.68 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.02 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-), 7.40–7.82 (m, 5H, Ph). Anal. calcd. for C₁₄H₁₂N₆O (280.3): C, 59.99; H, 4.32; N, 29.98. Found: C, 59.78; H, 4.35; N, 29.73 %.

This project was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 29 832 050).

Received 14 May 2003; accepted 11 December 2003
Paper 03/1897

References

- 1 Y. Yoshimura, K. Tomimatsu, T. Nishimura, A. Miyake and N. Hashimoto, *J. Antibiot.*, 1992, **45**, 721.
- 2 I. Antonini and P. Polucci, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2001, **44**, 3329.
- 3 S.M. Al-Mousawi, K. Kaul, M.A. Mohammad and M.H. Elnagdi, *J. Chem. Res. (S)*, 1997, 318.
- 4 C. Kapplinger and R. Beckert, *Synlett.*, 2000, **11**, 1679.
- 5 P.G. Baraldi, B. Cacciari, S. Moro, R. Romagnoli, X. D. Ji, K.A. Jacobson, S. Gessi, P.A. Borea and G. Spalluto, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2001, **44**, 2735.
- 6 P.G. Baraldi, B. Cacciari, S. Moro, G. Spalluto, G. Pastorin, T. Da Ros, K.N. Klotz, K. Varani, S. Gessi and P.A. Borea, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2002, **45**, 770.
- 7 T. Nagamatsu, T. Fujita and K. Endo, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. I*, 2000, 33.
- 8 F.J. Urban, B.G. Anderson, S.L. Orrill, and P.J. Daniels, *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, 2001, **5**, 575.
- 9 J. Ren, X.H. Zhang, Y. Liu, W.Q. Chen, and G.Y. Jin, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2002, **20**, 96.