INTRAMOLECULAR CYCLOADDITIONS OF NITRILIMINES ON OLEFINS AND ACETYLENES

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Intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions have been extensively studied, but in the particular case of the nitrilimines, the only publications are those by GARANTI et al. (1-3) and those by MEIER et al. (4,5).

We have studied the nitrilimines derived from α -chlorohydrazones $\underline{1}$ and $\underline{2}$ in which the dipole and the dipolarophile are oriented in the opposite way as in the cases studied by GARANTI et al.

The α -chlorohydrazones $\underline{1}$ and $\underline{2}$ are prepared as follows :

 $\frac{1}{2}$: Ar = 2,4-dinitrophenv1, R = CH₂ - CH = CH₂ (m.p. 140 °C) $\frac{2}{2}$: Ar = 2,4-dinitropheny1, R = CH₂ - C = CH (m.p. 207 °C)

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\text{Et}_{3}^{\text{N}}}{(\text{toluène})}} \underbrace{\frac{\text{Et}_{3}^{\text{N}}}{\text{H}_{\text{E}}^{\text{C}}}}_{\text{H}_{\text{A}}^{\text{C}}}; \underbrace{\frac{2}{\frac{\text{Et}_{3}^{\text{N}}}{(\text{toluène})}}}_{\text{H}_{2}^{\text{(Raney Ni)}}} \underbrace{\frac{2}{\frac{\text{Et}_{3}^{\text{N}}}{\text{H}_{2}^{\text{C}}}}}_{\text{H}_{2}^{\text{(Raney Ni)}}} \underbrace{\frac{2}{\frac{\text{Et}_{3}^{\text{N}}}{\text{H}_{2}^{\text{C}}}}}_{\text{H}_{2}^{\text{C}}}$$

Treatment of $\underline{1}$ in toluene at room temperature with triethylamine (five fold excess) leads to the 2-(2,4-dinitrophenyl) 3,3a-dihydrochromano [4,3-c] pyrazole $\underline{3}$ (m.p. 252 °C; 85 % yield). In the same conditions, but starting the reaction by warming up to 50 °C, substance $\underline{2}$ leads to the 2-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)chromano [4,3-c] pyrazole $\underline{4}$ (m.p. 165 °C; 45 % yield).

Treatment of 3 by Pb(AcO), in dichloromethane at room temperature leads to 4 and catalytic hydrogenation (Raney Ni) of 4 gave a complex mixture from which 3 was obtained by chromatography.

The structures proposed for $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{2}$ are based on the properties mentioned above and on 'H NMR spectra :

 $(CDC1_3, 60 \text{ MHz}):(O-CH_2) = 5.26 \text{ ppm (s)}$; between 6.8 and 7.8 ppm : multiplet $\overline{(4 \text{ aromatic protons})}$ and between 8.2 and 8.7 ppm : multiplet (3 aromatic protons) ; 7.92 ppm (s). This last value agrees with the chemical shifts indicated in the litterature (6-8) for a proton in 5 position of a pyrazole ring.

Substance 3:5 spin aliphatic system which could be analysed on a 250 MHz spectra (D_8 dioxane)(9): of the two diastereotopic protons H-C(4) one appears at H_B = 4.67 ppm (dd), $J_{gem\ AB}$ = 10 Hz, $J_{cis\ BC}$ = 5.7 Hz and the other at H_A = 4.1 ppm (dd), $J_{gem\ AB}$ = 10 Hz, $J_{\text{trans AC}} = 11 \text{ Hz}$; of the two other diastereotopic protons H-C(3) one appears at H_D = 4.12 ppm (dd), $J_{gem\ DE}$ = 10.5 Hz, J_{DC} = 11.5 Hz and the other H_E about 3.2 ppm is partly hidden by dioxan signals. $J_{AB} = 10Hz(gem)$

$$\begin{array}{c} J_{BC} = 5.7 \text{Hz}(\text{cis}) \\ J_{BC} = 5.7 \text{Hz}(\text{cis}) \\ J_{AC} = 11 \text{Hz}(\text{trans}) \\ J_{AC} = 11 \text{Hz}(\text{trans}) \\ J_{AC} = 10.5 \text{Hz}(\text{gem}) \\ J_{BC} = 10.5 \text{Hz}(\text{gem}) \\ J_{BC} = 10.5 \text{Hz}(\text{gem}) \\ J_{BC} = 11.5 \text{Hz} \\ J_{BC$$

Finally, the methynic proton H-C(3a) appears as a multiplet between 3.83 and 3.93 ppm. Each aromatic proton gives a signal which is easily analysed between 6.9 and 8.5 ppm. The previous results show how easy it is to run these intramolecular cycloaddition reactions : there are done quickly, with little heating and in fairly good yields, even though the dipolarophilic groups in 1 and 2 are generally not very reactive. Moreover, while the usual intermocular cycloaddition orientation of the nitrilimines on a monosubstitued acetylene leads to 5-substituted pyrazoles (10-12) we obtain here, from 2, a 4-substituted pyrazole.

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