

Fluoro-Containing 4-Ethylidene-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-ones in the Diels–Alder Reaction with Cyclopentadiene and Cyanamines

V. B. Sokolov, A. Yu. Aksinenko, T. A. Epishina, and T. V. Goreva

*Institute of Physiologically Active Substances, Russian Academy of Sciences,
Chernogolovka, Moscow oblast, 142432 Russia
e-mail: alaks@ipac.ac.ru*

Received August 1, 2011

Abstract—The fluorinated 4-ethylidene-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-ones act as heterodienes and dienophiles in the Diels–Alder reaction with amines and cyclopentadiene to give 1,4-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*e*]-1,3-oxazines and spirobicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2,4'-pyrazolones, respectively.

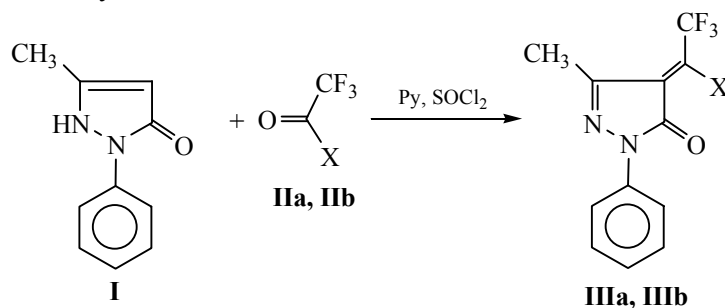
DOI: 10.1134/S1070363212100155

The heterodienes derived from hexafluoroacetone and methyl trifluoropyruvate like acylimines are known to act in the Diels–Alder reaction as the electron-excessive heterodienes in the cycloaddition with dienophiles and as the electron deficient dienophiles in the reactions with dienes [1–7]. So, hexafluoroacetone acylimines and methyl trifluoropyruvate react with the electron-releasing dienophiles, like aldehydes and ketones [2], ketenes [8, 9], sulfoxides [10], nitriles [11], cyanamines [3, 4, 7, 12]. They also react as the electron-deficient dienophiles with dienes, like cyclopentadiene [6, 7, 13] and 1,3-butadiene [5].

The aim of this research is the study of the Diels–Alder reaction of trifluoromethyl heterodienes and

ylides derived from 5-methyl-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one **I**, hexafluoroacetone **IIa** and methyl trifluoropyruvate **IIb**, with cyanamines and cyclopentadiene resulting in six-membered heterocycles and spirobicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-enes containing dihydropyrazolone fragment, which is a substructural cluster of certain drug molecules. [14]

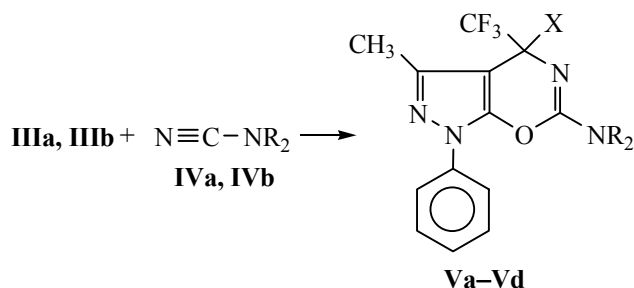
The fluorinated 4-ethylidene-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-ones [15] were obtained by a modified one-pot method including the sequential addition of pyridine, hexafluoroacetone **IIa**, or methyl trifluoropyruvate **IIb** and SOCl₂ to a suspension of 5-methyl-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one **I** in benzene.



II, III, X = CF₃ (a), C(O)OCH₃ (b).

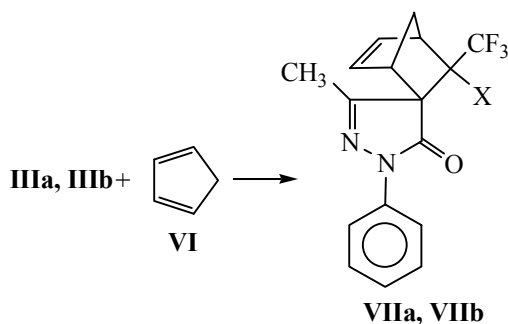
Compared with hexafluoroacetone, acylimines, and methyl trifluoropyruvate, heterodienes **IIIa** and **IIIb** are less reactive in the [2+4]-cycloaddition reaction with cyanamines **IVa** and **IVb**. So, to complete the reac-tion

of compounds **IIIa** and **IIIb** with **IVa** and **IVb** boiling is required of the equimolar mixture of reagents in benzene over 5 h. The reaction results in the corresponding dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*e*]-1,3-oxazines **Va–Vd**.



IV, R = CH₃ (**a**), CH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂ (**b**); **V**, X = CF₃, R = CH₃ (**a**), CH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂ (**b**); X = C(O)OCH₃, R = CH₃ (**c**), CH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂ (**d**).

The fluorinated 4-ethylidene-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-ones **IIIa** and **IIIb** react as dienophiles with cyclopentadiene at 20°C in benzene to form spirobicyclo[2.2.1]heptenes **VIIa** and **VIIb** in 77 and 74% yields, respectively.



VII, X = CF₃ (**a**), C(O)OCH₃ (**b**).

The synthesized dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*e*]-1,3-oxazines **Va–Vd** and spirobicyclo[2.2.1]heptenes **VIIa** and **VIIb** are crystalline solids. Their composition and structure were proved by the elemental analysis, ¹H NMR and ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy. In the ¹⁹F NMR spectra there are the characteristic singlet signals at 1.5–2.5 (**Va–Vd**) and 1.6 ppm (**VIIb**) or the quartets of the nonequivalent trifluoromethyl groups at 18.7 and 21.5 ppm (**VIIb**).

Thus, we developed promising reagents for the Diels–Alder reaction, the fluorinated 4-ethylidene-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-ones, which act as 1,3-heterodienes and dienophiles in the considered transformations.

EXPERIMENTAL

The ¹H NMR and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX 200 spectrometer operating at 200.13 and 188.29 MHz relative to internal tetramethylsilane and external CF₃COOH, respectively. The melting

points were determined in a glass capillary. The initial 5-methyl-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one **I**, hexafluoroacetone **IIa**, methyl trifluoroacetate **IIb**, cyanamines **IVa** and **IVb**, cyclopentadiene **VI** (Aldrich) were used without previous purification.

5-Methyl-2-phenyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]-2,4-dihydro-3H-pyrazol-3-one (IIIa). To a suspension of 0.05 mol of compound **I** in 50 ml of benzene were subsequently added 0.1 mol of pyridine and 0.05 mol of compound **IIa** while stirring at 20°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h till dissolution of the precipitate. Then 0.05 mol of SOCl₂ was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 h, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from hexane. Yield 12.3 g (76%), mp 75–77°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 2.28 q (3H, CH₃, *J*_{HF} 3.0 Hz), 7.13 t (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.3 Hz), 7.29 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.3 Hz), 7.69 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.3 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ_F, ppm: 18.76 q (*J*_{FF} 10.3 Hz), 21.46 q.q (*J*_{FF} 10.3, *J*_{FH} 2.8 Hz). Found, %: C 48.26; H 2.25; N 8.43. C₁₃H₈F₆N₂O. Calculated, %: C 48.46; H 2.50; N 8.69.

Methyl 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-(3-methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazol-4-ylidene)propionate (IIIb) was prepared similarly. Yield 12.8 g (82%), mp 110–111°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 2.30 q (3H, CH₃, *J*_{HF} 1.9 Hz), 3.90 s (3H, CH₃O), 7.11 t (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.29 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.69 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ_F, ppm: 21.54 q (*J*_{FH} 1.9 Hz). Found, %: C 53.61; H 3.76; N 8.72. C₁₄H₁₁F₃N₂O₃. Calculated, %: C 53.85; H 3.55; N 8.97.

Dimethyl (3-methyl-1-phenyl-4,4-bistrifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*e*]-1,3-oxazin-6-yl)-amine (Va). A solution of 0.01 mol of compound **III** and 0.01 mol of compound **IVa** in 20 ml of benzene was refluxed for 5 h. Then the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was recrystallized from hexane. Yield 3.5 g (89%), mp 140–142°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 2.26 s (3H, Me), 3.11 s (6H, MeN), 7.32 t (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.48 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.70 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): δ_F 2.70 ppm. Found, %: C 48.71; H 3.88; N 14.53. C₁₆H₁₄F₆N₄O. Calculated, %: C 48.99; H 3.60; N 14.28.

5-Methyl-2-phenyl-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(methylamino)-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]-1,2-dihydro-3H-pyrazol-3-one (Vb) was prepared similarly. Yield 3.7 g (85%), mp 138–140°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 2.30 s (3H, CH₃), 3.58 m (4H, CH₂N), 3.70 m

(4H, CH₂O), 7.33 t (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.50 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.68 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): δ_F 0.21 ppm. Found, %: C 49.67; H 3.92, N 12.71. C₁₈H₁₆F₆N₄O₂. Calculated, %: C 49.48; H 3.71; N 12.90.

Methyl 6-dimethylamino-3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*e*]-1,3-oxazine-4-carboxylate (Vc) was prepared similarly. Yield 3.0 g (76%), mp 80–81°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 2.21 s (3H, Me), 3.11 s (6H, MeN), 3.73 s (3H, MeO), 7.29 t (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.47 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz), 7.71 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.2 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): δ_F 1.73 ppm. Found, %: C 53.21; H 4.69, N 14.41. C₁₇H₁₇F₃N₄O₃. Calculated, %: C 53.40; H 4.48; N 14.65.

Methyl 3-methyl-6-morpholin-4-yl-1-phenyl-4-trifluoromethyl-1,4-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*e*]-1,3-oxazine-4-carboxylate (Vd) was prepared similarly. Yield 3.5 g (83%), mp 130–131°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 2.20 s (3H, Me), 3.55 m (4H, CH₂N), 3.71 m (4H, CH₂O), 3.79 s (3H, MeO), 7.30 t (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.3 Hz), 7.48 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.3 Hz), 7.67 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 7.3 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): δ_F 1.52 ppm. Found, %: C 53.51; H 4.69, N 13.41. C₁₉H₁₉F₃N₄O₄. Calculated, %: C 53.77; H 4.51; N 13.20.

5'-Methyl-2'-phenyl-3,3-bis(trifluoromethyl)-spiro(bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2,4'-pyrazol)-3'(2'*H*)-one (VIIa). To a solution of 0.01 mol of compound IIIa in 20 ml of benzene was added 0.01 mol of compound VI at 20°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from hexane. Yield 3.0 g (77%), mp 100–102°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 1.71 d (1H, *J* 10.4 Hz), 2.07 q (3H, MeC, *J*_{HF} 3.1 Hz), 3.12 br.s (1H), 3.31 d (1H, *J* 10.4 Hz), 3.42 br. s (1H), 6.52 m (1H), 6.76 m (1H), 7.16 m (1H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 8.4 Hz), 7.38 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 8.4 Hz), 7.78 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 8.4 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ_F, ppm: 18.70 m (3F), 21.51 m (3F). Found, %: C 55.50; H 3.89, N 7.43. C₁₈H₁₄F₆N₂O. Calculated, %: C 55.68; H 3.63; N 7.21.

5'-Methyl-2'-phenyl-3-trifluoromethyl-3-methoxycarbonylspiro(bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2,4'-pyrazol)-3'(2'*H*)-one (VIIb) was prepared similarly. Yield 2.8 g (74%), mp 76–78°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 1.71 d (1H, *J* 10.4 Hz), 2.07 s (3H, MeC), 3.12 br.s (1H), 3.31 d (1H, *J* 10.4 Hz), 3.42 br.s (1H), 3.68 s (3H, MeO), 6.52 m (1H), 6.76 m (1H), 7.16 m (1H,

CH_{Ar}, *J* 8.4 Hz), 7.38 t (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 8.4 Hz), 7.78 d (2H, CH_{Ar}, *J* 8.4 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): δ_F 16.12 ppm. Found, %: C 60.15; H 4.32, N 7.63. C₁₉H₁₇F₃N₂O. Calculated, %: C 60.32; H 4.53; N 7.40.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the Programme “Biomolecular and Medicinal Chemistry” of the Department of Chemistry and Materials Science of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

REFERENCES

- Osipov, S.N., Kolomiets, A.F., and Fokin, A.V., *Usp. Khim.*, 1992, vol. 61, no. 8, p. 1457.
- Safronova, Z.V., Simonyan, L.A., Zeifman, Yu.V., and Gambaryan, N.P., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1979, no. 8, p. 1826.
- Aksinenko, A.Yu., Sokolov, V.B., Korenchenko, O.V., Chekhlov, A.N., Fokin, E.A., and Martynov, I.V., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1989, no. 12, p. 2815.
- Sokolov, V.B. and Aksinenko, A.Yu., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1998, no. 4, p. 748.
- Kobel'kova, N.M., Osipov, S.N., and Kolomiets, A.F., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 2002, no. 6, p. 1199.
- Korenchenko, O.V., Aksinenko, A.Yu., Sokolov, V.B., and Pushin, A.N., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1998, no. 7, p. 1408.
- Korenchenko, O.V., Aksinenko, A.Yu., Sokolov, V.B., Pushin, A.N., and Martynov, I.V., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1995, no. 9, p. 1809.
- Zeifman, Yu.V., Gambaryan, N.P., Simonyan, L.A., Minasyan, R.B., and Knunyants, I.L., *Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, 1967, vol. 37, no. 11, p. 2476.
- Gambaryan, N.P. and Zeifman, Yu.V., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1969, no. 9, p. 2059.
- Kryukov, L.N., Kryukova, L.Yu., Kolomiets, A.F., and Sokol'skii, G.A., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 1980, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 463.
- Burger, K. and Penninger, S., *Synthesis*, 1978, no. 7, p. 524.
- Chekhlov, A.N., Aksinenko, A.Yu., Korenchenko, O.V., Sokolov, V.B., Fokin, E.A., and Martynov, I.V., *Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, 1990, vol. 60, no. 8, p. 1739.
- Osipov, S.N., Kolomiets, A.F., and Fokin, A.V., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1988, no. 1, p. 132.
- Mashkovskii, M.A., *Lekarstvennye sredstva* (Drugs), Moscow: Meditsina, 1994, pt. 1.
- Golubev, A.S., Tyutin, V.Yu., Chkanikov, N.D., Kolomiets, A.F., and Fokin, A.V., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.*, 1992, no. 11, p. 2617.