



An efficient synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-4-spiroindolinones by a three-component reaction of 5-aminopyrazoles, isatin, and cyclic β -diketones

Jairo Quiroga^{a,*}, Sandra Portillo^a, Alfredo Pérez^b, Jaime Gálvez^a, Rodrigo Abonia^a, Braulio Insuasty^a

^a Grupo de Investigación de Compuestos Heterocíclicos, Departamento de Química, Universidad del Valle, A.A. 25360 Cali, Colombia

^b Grupo de Investigación en Compuestos Heterocíclicos, Programa de Química, Universidad del Atlántico, Km 7 vía antigua Puerto Colombia, Barranquilla, Colombia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 14 February 2011

Revised 10 March 2011

Accepted 14 March 2011

Available online 21 March 2011

Keywords:

Pyrazolopyridine-spiroindolinone

Isatin

5-Aminopyrazoles

Cyclic β -diketones

ABSTRACT

Novel pyrazolopyridine-spiroindolinones were prepared by the three-component reaction of 5-aminopyrazoles, isatin, and cyclic β -diketones in aqueous media and catalyzed by *p*-TSA. This protocol provides a simple one-step procedure with the advantages of easy work-up, mild reaction conditions and environmentally benign.

© 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Compounds with spiro skeletons not only constitute subunits in numerous alkaloids, but are also templates for drug discovery and have been used as scaffolds for combinatorial libraries.¹ Synthesis of some spiro-derivatives has been performed by conventional methods and procedures based on three-component one-pot approaches.²

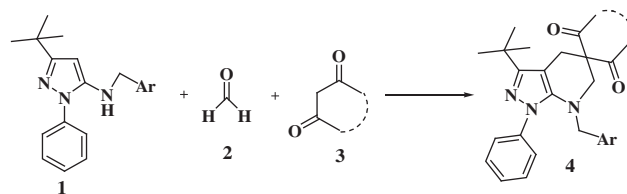
Isatin is a privileged lead molecule for designing potential bioactive agents, and its derivatives have been shown to possess a broad spectrum of bioactivity, as many of which have been assessed as anti-HIV,³ anti-viral,⁴ anti-tumor,⁵ anti-fungal,⁶ and anti-convulsants⁷ agents. These interesting properties have prompted many efforts toward the synthesis and pharmacological screening of isatin derivatives.

In our interest in the development of synthetic strategies to obtain functionalized heterocycles,⁸ we have concentrated much of our recent efforts in the preparation of such bioactive nitrogen-containing heterocycles, and have already reported simple and efficient procedures to reach interesting molecules such as pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines with biological properties.⁹

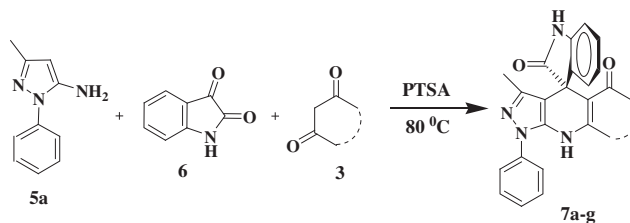
Recently, we have described the three-component reaction between 5-(4-*R*-benzylamino)pyrazoles **1**, paraformaldehyde **2**, and cyclic β -diketones **3** by conventional heating or by microwave irradiation to obtain pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-5-spirocycloalkanedione (Scheme 1).^{2c}

As part of our program on the synthesis of spiro-heterocyclic compounds and the development of new selective and environ-

mentally friendly methodologies for the preparation of these compounds, herein we report a three-component reaction between 5-amino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole **5a**, β -diketones **3** and isatin **6** in aqueous media and catalytic *p*-TSA, leading to the formation of several pyrazolopyridine-spiroindolinone derivatives **7a-g** (Scheme 2, Table 1).¹⁰



Scheme 1.



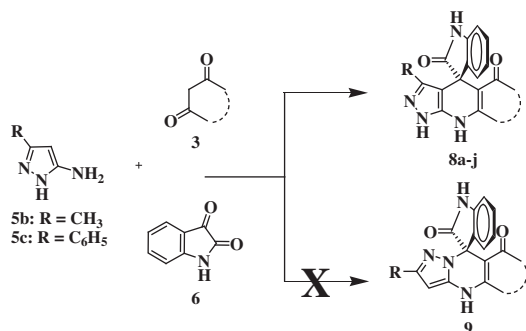
Scheme 2.

* Corresponding author. Fax: +57 2 33392440.

E-mail address: jaiquir@univalle.edu.co (J. Quiroga).

Table 1
Pyrazolopyridine-spiroindolinone derivatives **7a–g**

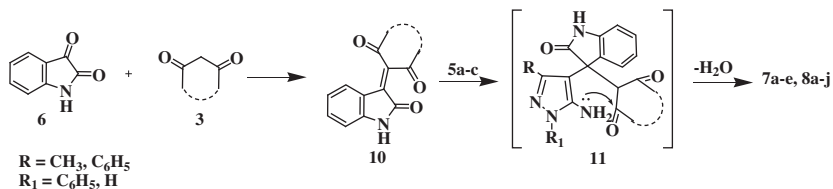
Entry	β -Diketone	Product	Mp (°C)	Yield (%)	m/z
a			241–243	75	424
b			315–318	78	396
c			304–305	45	430
d			335–337	72	382
e			>350	77	412
f			304–307	70	458
g			298–300	52	445

**Scheme 3.**

In order to evaluate the versatility and regiochemistry of this procedure we performed the three-component reaction, under the same reaction conditions,¹⁰ between 5-amino-1*H*-pyrazoles **5b** and **5c**, β -diketones **3** and isatin **6**. The presence of a third nucleophilic center in the 1-*NH*-aminopyrazoles **5b,c**, could lead to the formation of spiro-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines **8** or spiro-pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidines **9** (Scheme 3).

Table 2
Pyrazolopyridine-spiroindolinone derivatives **8a–j**

Entry	Pyrazole	β -Diketone	Product	Mp °C	Yield (%)	m/z
a	5b			320–322	78	348
b	5b			>350	65	306
c	5b			>350	96	336
d	5b			333–335	75	382
e	5b			323–325	67	268
f	5c			>350	60	410
g	5c			>350	68	368
h	5c			318–320	49	416
i	5c			>350	92	398
j	5c			>350	75	330



Scheme 4.

The reaction showed a high regioselectivity. In all cases only a sole regioisomer **8** was obtained in good yields (60–96%) (only one product, pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-spiroindolinones **8a–j**) (Table 2). We consider that the formation of the pyrazolepyridine isomer **8** is due to the higher nucleophilicity of the C-4 over the N-1 in the aminopyrazole **5b,c**. This orientation has been observed by us in the reaction of NH-5-aminopyrazoles with dimedone and other carbonyl compounds.^{8e,f}

The structures of all new compounds were determined on the basis of their analytical techniques, 1D and 2D NMR, and MS, spectroscopic data which agree with the proposed structures.

A possible mechanism for the established three-component reaction is outlined in Scheme 4. We consider that the β -diketone initially reacts with isatin to give the condensation product **10**, which undergoes a Michel-type addition of 5-aminopyrazole **5a–c** followed by the cyclocondensation of the intermediate adduct **11** to give the corresponding products **7a–g** and **8a–j**.

In summary, the described three component synthesis in aqueous media is a simple, practical, environmentally friendly and very regioselective method for the preparation of some novel heterocyclic compound containing spiropyrazolopyridine system, with the advantages of easy work-up and mild reaction conditions. The biological and fluorescent properties of the new compounds obtained in this research are under investigation.

Acknowledgements

Authors wish to thank COLCIENCIAS, Universidad del Atlántico and Universidad del Valle for financial support.

References and notes

- (a) Kuster, G. J. T.; van Berkom, L. W. A.; Kalmoua, M.; van Loevezijn, A.; Sliedregt, L. A. J. M.; van Steen, B. J.; Kruse, C. G.; Rutjes, F. P. J. T.; Scheeren, H. W. J. *Comb. Chem.* **2006**, *8*, 85–94; (b) Macleod, C.; Martinez-Teipel, B. I.; Barker, W. M.; Dolle, R. E. J. *Comb. Chem.* **2006**, *8*, 132–140; (c) Lang, G.; Pinkert, A.; Blunt, J. W.; Munro, M. H. G. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2005**, *68*, 1796–1798; (d) Maier, C. A.; Wuensch, B. J. *Med. Chem.* **2002**, *45*, 438–448.
- (a) Rahimizadeh, M.; Shiri, A.; Bakavoli, M. *Chin. Chem. Lett.* **2007**, *18*, 689–693; (b) Rolandsgard, M.; Baldawi, S.; Sirbu, D.; Bjørnstad, V.; Rømming, C.; Undheim, K. *Tetrahedron* **2005**, *61*, 4129–4140; (c) Arya, K.; Dandia, A. *J. Fluorine Chem.* **2007**, *128*, 224–231; (d) Marti, C.; Carrei, E. M. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, 2209–2219; (e) Quiroga, J.; Cruz, S.; Trilleras, J.; Pantoja, D.; Abonia, R.; Insuasty, B.; Nogueras, M.; Cobo, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2010**, *51*, 4717–4719; (f) Quiroga, J.; Cruz, S.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Nogueras, M.; Cobo, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2006**, *47*, 27–30; (g) Rad-Moghadam, K.; Yousefbar-Miri, L. *Synlett* **2010**, 1969–1973.
- Ratan Bal, T.; Anand, B.; Yogeewari, P.; Sriram, Dh. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2005**, *15*, 4451–4455.
- Jiang, T.; Kuhen, K. L.; Wolff, K.; Yin, H.; Bieza, K.; Caldwell, J.; Bursulaya, B.; Tuntland, T.; Zhang, K.; Karanewsky, D.; He, Y. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2006**, *16*, 2109–2112.
- Tripathy, R.; Reiboldt, A.; Messina, P. A.; Iqbal, M.; Singh, J.; Bacon, E. R.; Angeles, T. S.; Yang, S. X.; Albom, M. S.; Robinson, C.; Chang, H.; Ruggeri, B. A.; Mallamo, J. P. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2006**, *16*, 2158–2162.
- Amal Raj, A.; Raghunathan, R.; Sridevikumaria, M. R.; Raman, N. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2003**, *11*, 407–419.
- Verma, M.; Nath Pandeya, S.; Nand Singh, K.; Stables, J. P. *Acta Pharm.* **2004**, *54*, 49–54.
- (a) Quiroga, J.; Trilleras, J.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Nogueras, M.; Cobo, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, *49*, 2689–2691; (b) Quiroga, J.; Trilleras, J.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Nogueras, M.; Marchal, A.; Cobo, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, *49*, 3257–3259; (c) Quiroga, J.; Insuasty, B.; Insuasty, H.; Abonia, R.; Ortiz, A. J.; Sánchez, A.; Nogueras, M. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2001**, *38*, 339–341; (d) Quiroga, J.; Hormaza, A.; Insuasty, B.; Ortiz, A. J.; Sánchez, A.; Nogueras, M. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **1998**, *35*, 231–233; (e) Quiroga, J.; Hormaza, A.; Insuasty, B.; Saitz, C.; Jullian, C. J. *Heterocycl. Chem.* **1998**, *35*, 575–578; (f) Quiroga, J.; Mejía, D.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Nogueras, M.; Sánchez, A.; Cobo, J.; Low, J. N. *Tetrahedron* **2001**, *57*, 6947–6953.
- (a) Quiroga, J.; Cruz, S.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Hernandez, P.; Bolaños, A.; Moreno, R. J. *Heterocycl. Chem.* **1998**, *35*, 333–338; Orlov, V. D.; Quiroga, J.; Kolos, N. N. *Khim. Geterosikl. Soedin.* **1987**, 1247–1251. CA: 88, 167373; (c) Quiroga, J.; Portilla, J.; Serrano, H.; Abonia, R.; Insuasty, B.; Nogueras, M.; Cobo, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, *48*, 1987–1990; (d) Quiroga, J.; Cobo, D.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Cruz, S.; Nogueras, M.; Cobo, J. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2008**, *45*, 155–159; (e) Quiroga, J.; Trilleras, J.; Sánchez, A. I.; Insuasty, B.; Abonia, R.; Nogueras, M.; Cobo, J. *Lett. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *6*, 381–383.
- General procedure for the preparation of pyrazolopyridine-spiroindolinones **7a–g** and **8a–j**. A solution of 5-aminopyrazole **5a–c** (0.1 mmol), β -diketone **3** (0.1 mmol) and isatin **6** (0.1 mmol) in H₂O/EtOH [5:1 (v/v)] and a catalytic amounts of PTSA (0.1 g) was heated at 80 °C (water bath) for 6–12 h. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered hot and the resulting solid products were washed with ethanol, dried in air and recrystallized from ethanol.
Data for ($\pm$)-3,7,7-trimethyl-1-phenyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrospiro[pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]quinoline-4,3'-indoline]-2',5'(1H)-dione **7a**: Beige solid, yield 75%, 241–243 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.00 (s, 3H, CH₃-7), 1.03 (s, 3H, CH₃-7), 1.57 (s, 3H, CH₃-3), 2.00 (d, 1H, H-6 *J* = 16.0 Hz), 2.11 (d, 1H, H-6 *J* = 16.0 Hz), 2.58 (s, 2H, H-8), 6.81 (d, 1H, H-7'), 6.85–6.87 (m, 2H, H-4', H-5'), 7.09–7.13 (m, 1H, H-6'), 7.40–7.44 (m, 1H, H_p), 7.51–7.57 (m, 4H, H_m, H_o), 9.68 (s, 1H, H-9), 10.32 (s, 1H, H-1'). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 11.8 (CH₃-3), 27.4 (CH₃-7), 28.6 (CH₃-7), 32.6 (C-7), 41.4 (C-8), 49.2 (C_{spiro}), 50.9 (CH₂-6), 102.1 (C-3a), 108.4 (C-4a), 109.0 (C-7'), 121.9 (C-5'), 123.6 (C-4'), 123.9 (C_o), 127.6 (C_p), 127.7 (C-6'), 129.9 (C_m), 137.1 (C-3a'), 137.5 (C_i), 138.3 (C-9a), 142.2 (C-7a'), 145.5 (C-3), 153.5 (C-8a), 180.0 (C-2'). IE EM: *m/z*: 424 (M⁺, 7), 380 (8), 340 (100), 312 (19). Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₄N₄O₂·H₂O: C, 70.57; H, 5.92; N, 12.66; found: C, 70.81; H, 5.99; N, 12.70.
Data for ($\pm$)-3,7,7-trimethyl-1-phenyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrospiro[pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]quinoline-4,3'-indoline]-2',5'(1H)-dione **8a**: Beige solid, yield 78%, 320–322 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.00 (s, 3H, CH₃-7), 1.03 (s, 3H, CH₃-7), 1.58 (s, 3H, CH₃-3), 1.94 (d, 1H, H-6 *J* = 16.00 Hz), 2.06 (d, 1H, H-6 *J* = 16.0 Hz), 2.44 (s, 1H, H-8 *J* = 16.0 Hz), 2.51 (s, 1H, H-8 *J* = 16.0 Hz), 6.73–6.81 (m, 3H, H-7', H-4', H-5'), 7.05 (dd, 1H, H-6'), 9.94 (s, 1H, H-9), 10.16 (s, 1H, H-1'), 11.89 (s, 1H, H-1). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 9.1 (CH₃-3), 27.5 (CH₃-7), 28.7 (CH₃-7), 32.5 (C-7), 41.8 (C-8), 48.7 (C_{spiro}), 50.9 (C-6), 101.9 (C-3a), 105.7 (C-4a), 108.8 (C-7'), 121.7 (C-5'), 123.0 (C-4'), 127.2 (C-6'), 134.9 (C-9a), 138.1 (C-3a'), 142.1 (C-7a'), 146.5 (C-3), 154.6 (C-8a), 180.2 (C-2'), 192.6 (C-5). IE EM: *m/z*: 348 (M⁺, 20), 304 (10), 264 (100), 236 (15). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₂: C, 68.95; H, 5.79; N, 16.08; found: C, 68.97; H, 5.75; N, 16.09.