## A Novel One Step Synthesis of Pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine Derivatives

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A Novel one step synthesis of pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridines has been developed by condensation of N-amino-3-cyano-4,6-dimethyl-2(1 H)-pyridone (1) with compounds containing acetyl or active methylene group in presence of anhydrous zinc chloride in refluxing dimethylformamide.

Pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine derivatives have been found to possess medicinal and biological activities<sup>1</sup> and have therefore created interest in the recent past in their synthesis.

Syntheses of a variety of Pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridines by different methods have been reported. For e.g. reactions of 1-N-aminopyridinium salts with 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds,<sup>2-3</sup> acylating agents,<sup>1,4-7</sup> dimethyl 1-chlorofumarate,<sup>8</sup> 2-ethoxymethylene malonate,<sup>9</sup> acetylene derivatives<sup>10-14</sup> and thioacetals,<sup>15</sup> reactions of 1-N-amino-4,6-diphenyl-2-thiomethyl pyridinium iodide with activated acetonitrile derivatives,<sup>16</sup> and synthesis starting from alkylidene dihydropyridine derivatives.<sup>17-19</sup>

We have earlier communicated the synthesis of s-triazolo[1,5- $\alpha$ ]pyridine derivatives involving condensation of N-amino-3-cyano-4,6-dimethyl-2(1 H)-pyridone (1) with carboxylicacidamides in a novel single step. <sup>20</sup>

We report here a versatile novel simple one step synthesis of hitherto unknown 2,3-disubstituted-4-cyano-5,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine derivatives.

In the present study, N-amino-3-cyano-4,6-dimethyl-2(1 H)-pyridone (1) was condensed with a variety of compounds 2,4 containing acetyl or active methylene group by refluxing in dimethylformamide in presence of anhydrous zinc chloride.

The advantages of the present approach to pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridines are that the preparation of the starting material 1 is very simple<sup>21</sup> compared to those used in the earlier reports. Further, the synthesis affords a variety of substitutions in 2- and 3-positions of the system and requires shorter reaction time.

CN NH <sub>2</sub>	+ 0 R2	DMF / anhydr. ZnCl <sub>2</sub> (cat.), $\Delta$ , 4-5h 63-70 %	CN N=R <sup>2</sup>
1	2 a-d		3a-d

2, 3	$\mathbb{R}^1$	R <sup>2</sup>
a	CH <sub>3</sub>	COCH <sub>3</sub>
b	$C_6H_5$	Н
c	$C_6H_5$	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
d	3-coumarinyl	Н

$$1 + H_2C \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{EMF/anhydr.} CN$$

$$62-72\% \longrightarrow N$$

$$4a-d \qquad 5a-d$$

4/5	Α	4/5	А
а	CH <sub>3</sub>	С	CH <sub>3</sub> CN
b	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	d	

The key compound 1 used in the synthesis was prepared by the condensation of cyanoacetylhydrazide (preapared *in situ*) and acetylacetone in 88% yield on 50 g scale.

Some variations in the experimental conditions were tried:

- conducting the reaction in polyphosphoric acid;
- fusion of the reactants; and
- conducting the reaction at reflux temperature of an appropriate organic solvent in the presence of zinc chloride.

Table. Compounds 3 and 5 Prepared

Prod- uct	Yield <sup>a</sup> (%)	m.p. (°C) <sup>b</sup> (solvent)	Molecular Formula <sup>c</sup>	IR (Nujol) v(cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$^{1}$ H-NMR (Solvent) $\delta$ (ppm)	$MS$ $m/e (M^+)$
3a	65	190	$C_{13}H_{13}N_3O$	2240, 1740, 1370,	-	
		(acetic acid)	(227.3)	975, 760		
3b	70	168	$C_{16}H_{13}N_3$	2220, 1645, 1585,	DMSO- $d_6$ /CF <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H (1:1): 2.85 (s, 3H);	247
		(acetic acid)	(247.3)	1445, 1365, 1025, 845	2.95 (s, 3H); 6.3 (s, 1H); 7.3–8.0 (m, 5H)	
3c	68	161 (CHCl <sub>3</sub> )	$C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_2$ (319.4)	2240, 1710, 1630, 1425, 980		309
3d	63	284	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	2240, 1720, 1650,	, com	
Ju	0.5	(DMF)	(315.3)	1430, 1035		
5a	67	302	$C_{18}H_{15}N_2$	2220, 1715, 1620,	Aceton- $d_6$ : 2.3 (s, 3H); 2.8 (s, 6H); 6.2 (s,	
.,44	07	(acetic acid)	(259.3)	1450, 1360	1H); 7.2-8.0 (m, 5H)	
5b	72	> 360	$C_{21}H_{14}N_6$	2220, 1665, 1575,	CF <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H: 2.2 (s, 3H); 3.1 (s, 3H); 5.8 (s,	
30	12	(DMF)	(350.4)	1450, 1370, 1070,	1H); 7.07.5 (m, 3H); 8.4 (s, 1H)	
		(DMI)	(330.4)	810	111), 110 110 (11), 1111 (11)	
5c	62	> 360	$C_{15}H_{11}N_5O$	2240, 1580, 1440,	s and	277
	02	(DMF)	(277.3)	1380, 1335, 1075		
5d	69	208	$C_{20}H_{13}N_3$	2220, 1450, 1060,		***
Ju	07	(acetic acid)	(295.3)	850		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Yield of recrystallized pure product.

 $<sup>^</sup>b$  Satisfactory microanalyses obtained: C  $\pm\,0.27,$  H  $\pm\,0.15,$  N  $\pm\,0.25.$ 

The best results were obtained when the reaction was carried out accordingly in dimethylformamide which gave pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine derivatives in one step and good yield (Table). The structures of the products  $3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{d}$  and  $5\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{d}$  were confirmed by microanalyses and spectral data.

## 2,3-Disubstituted 4-Cyano-5,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine Derivatives; General Procedure:

To a solution of N-amino-3-cyano-4,6-dimethyl-2(1 H)-pyridone (1; 2.445 g, 15 mmol) and the appropriate compound containing acetyl or active methylene group 2 or 4, (15 mmol) in dimethylformamide (8-10 ml) is added catalytic amount of anhydrous zinc chloride (0.5 g). The mixture is heated to reflux for 4-5 h (TLC monitoring, eluent: CHCl<sub>3</sub>). The mixture is cooled to room temperature and added to icewater mixture (150 ml) with continuous stirring when solid 3 or 5 separate. The product is filtered, washed with water, dried and recrystallized from appropriate solvents (Table).

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