

SHORT
COMMUNICATIONS

New Route of Reaction of 4-Acyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2,3-diones with 1,3-CH,NH-Binucleophile

P. S. Silaichev^{a,b}, N. V. Bubnov^{a,b}, V. O. Filimonov^a, E. S. Denislamova^a, and A. N. Maslivets^{a,b}

^aPerm State National Research University, Perm, 614990 Russia
e-mail: koh2@psu.ru

^bInstitute of Natural Sciences at Perm' State National Research University, Perm, Russia

Received March 3, 2012

DOI: 10.1134/S1070428013080290

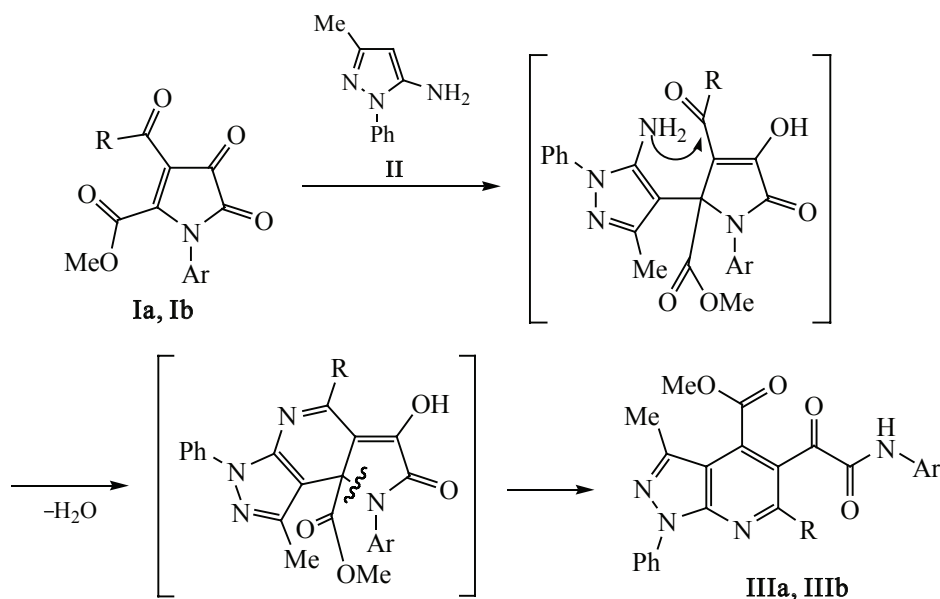
Reactions are described of 1-aryl-4-acyl-5-methoxycarbonyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2,3-diones with acyclic [1], carbocyclic [2] and heterocyclic [3] 1,3-CH,NH-binucleophiles leading to the formation of spirobisheterocyclic or bridging heterocyclic systems due to the involvement of pyrrolediones in these reactions by atom C⁵ and methoxycarbonyl group or atom C³ respectively.

At boiling substituted 5-methoxycarbonyl-1-(4-tolyl)-1*H*-pyrrole-2,3-diones **Ia**, **Ib** and 5-amino-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole (**II**) in 1:1 ratio in anhydrous benzene for 1–1.5 h (TLC monitoring) we obtained methyl 6-R-3-

methyl-5-[2-oxo-2-(4-tolylamino)acetyl]-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridine-4-carboxylates **IIIa**, **IIIb**.

The formation of compounds **IIIa**, **IIIb** occurs apparently through primary addition of the β-CH group of the enamino fragment of compound **II** to the atom C⁵ of pyrrolediones **Ia**, **Ib** followed by the intramolecular reaction of the primary amino group with the carbonyl group of the acyl substituent in the position 4 and by the opening of the pyrrole ring at the N¹–C⁵ bond.

The described reaction is an example of the new route of the reaction between 1-aryl-4-acyl-5-methoxycarbonyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2,3-diones and 1,3-CH,NH-binucleophiles,



Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄, R = Ph (**a**), Ph-CH=CH (**b**).

and also a convenient method of building up the heterocyclic system of 1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine with previously inaccessible combination of substituents.

Methyl 3-methyl-5-[2-oxo-2-(4-tolylamino)-acetyl]-1,6-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-4-carboxylate (IIIa). A solution of 1 mmol of compound **Ia** and 1 mmol of amine **II** in 10 ml of anhydrous benzene was boiled for 1 h, cooled, the separated precipitate was filtered off. Yield 84%, mp 195–196°C (benzene). IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3364 (NH), 1727 (COOMe), 1698 ($\text{C}^5=\text{C}=\text{O}$), 1686 (CONH). ^1H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 2.26 s (3H, Me), 2.64 s (3H, Me), 3.94 s (3H, OMe), 7.12–8.24 group of signals (14H, 2Ph + 2C₆H₄), 10.74 s (1H, NH). ^{13}C NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 14.47 (Me), 20.49 (Me), 53.38 (OMe), 110.45 ($\text{C}^3-\underline{\text{C}}$), 120.40–138.60 (C_{arom}), 142.89 (MeC^3), 150.17 ($\text{N}^1\underline{\text{C}}$), 158.16 (C^4), 159.24 (C^6), 164.89 ($\underline{\text{COOMe}}$), 191.48 ($\text{C}^5\underline{\text{C}}=\text{O}$). Found, %: C 71.42; H 4.79; N 11.10. C₃₀H₂₄N₄O₄. Calculated, %: C 71.42; H 4.79; N 11.10.

Methyl 3-methyl-5-[2-oxo-2-(4-tolylamino)-acetyl]-6-styryl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-4-carboxylate (IIIb). Yield 80%, mp 219–220°C (toluene). IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3328 (NH), 1719 (COOMe), 1697 ($\text{C}^5=\text{C}=\text{O}$), 1669 (CONH), 1636 ($\text{C}^6-\text{CH}=\text{CH}$). ^1H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 2.29 s (3H, Me), 2.64 s (3H, Me), 3.88 s (3H, OMe), 7.19–8.30 group of signals (16H, 2Ph + C₆H₄ + CH=CH), 10.94 s (1H, NH). ^{13}C NMR spectrum,

δ , ppm: 15.01 (Me), 20.38 (Me), 53.05 (OMe), 110.43 ($\text{C}^3\underline{\text{C}}$), 120.25–138.27 (C_{arom}), 143.07 (MeC^3), 150.25 ($\text{N}^1\underline{\text{C}}$), 152.86 (C^4), 159.13 (C^6), 164.40 ($\underline{\text{COOMe}}$), 191.18 ($\text{C}^5\underline{\text{C}}=\text{O}$). Found, %: C 72.47; H 4.93; N 10.54. C₃₂H₂₆N₄O₄. Calculated, %: C 72.44; H 4.94; N 10.56.

IR spectra of compounds obtained were recorded on a spectrophotometer Perkin Elmer Spectrum Two from mulls in mineral oil. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were registered on a spectrometer Bruker AM-400 at operating frequencies 400 (^1H) and 100 MHz (^{13}C) in DMSO-*d*₆, internal reference TMS. The homogeneity of compounds synthesized was proved by TLC on Silufol plates, eluent benzene–ethyl acetate, 5 : 1, development in iodine vapor.

REFERENCES

1. Bannikova, Yu.N., Khalturina, V.V., Sedegova, E.A., and Maslivets, A.N., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 2007, vol. 43, p. 148; Bannikova, Yu.N., Sedegova, E.A., Khalturina, V.V., Maslivets, A.N., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 2007, vol. 43, p. 1343.
2. Bannikova, Yu.N., Maslivets, A.N., and Aliev, Z.G., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 2007, vol. 43, p. 1339; Denislamova E.S., Maslivets A.N., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 2010, vol. 46, p. 396.
3. Bannikova, Yu.N., Rozhkova, Yu.S., Shklyayev, Yu.V., and Maslivets, A.N., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 2008, vol. 44, p. 706; Denislamova, E.S., Bubnov, N.V., and Maslivets, A.N., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 2011, vol. 47, p. 915.