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Communication

# Synthesis of novel *N*-pyridylpyrazole derivatives containing 1,2,4-oxadiazole moiety via 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition and their structures and biological activities

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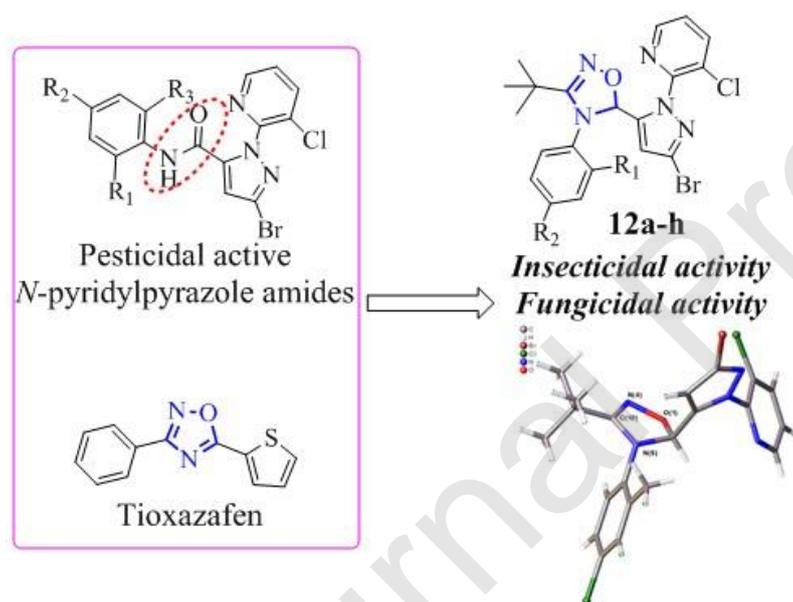
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## Graphical Abstract



A series of novel 1,2,4-oxadiazole-containing *N*-pyridylpyrazole derivatives were successfully synthesized via a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition. The structures, insecticidal and fungicidal activities of the new compounds were studied.

## ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

A series of novel 1,2,4-oxadiazole-containing *N*-pyridylpyrazole derivatives **12a-h** were efficiently synthesized with pivaldehyde, pyridylpyrazole carboxylic acid and arylamine as raw materials via 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition. Their structures were identified by melting points, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and elemental analysis or HRMS. The exploration on the single-crystal structures of **12c** and **12g** revealed the stereochemical and substituent oriental characteristics, and the relevance of the structure and the reaction activity of this type of compounds. The preliminary bioassays indicated that several compounds had good insecticidal activities, among which **12c** showed a lethality rate of 80% towards *Mythimna separata* Walker at 200 µg/mL; some of the compounds exhibited favorable fungicidal activities at 50 µg/mL against *Physalospora piricola*, *Rhizoctonia cereal*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, etc. Among which, **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12h** could be considered as new fungicidal leading compounds for further structural optimization. These

discoveries along with the structure-activity relationship analysis in this paper will provide useful guidance for the innovative studies on new pyridylpyrazole derivatives and their applications in agrochemical area.

**Keywords:**

*N*-Pyridylpyrazole derivatives

1,2,4-Oxadiazole

1,3-Dipolar cycloaddition

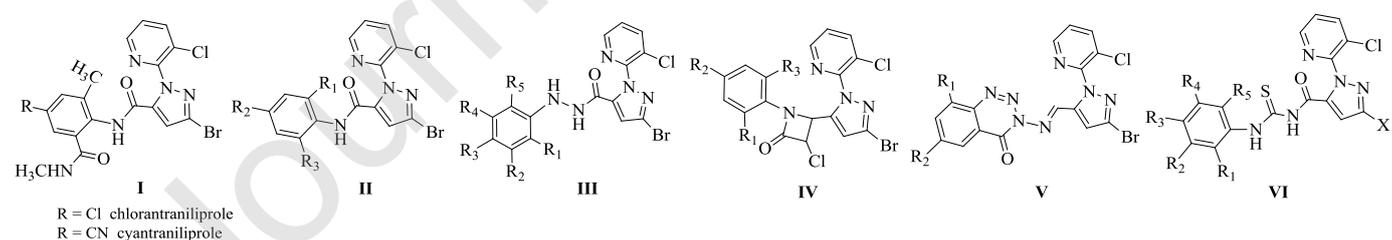
Insecticidal activity

Fungicidal activity

Structure-activity relationship

It is well known that the application of agrochemicals has brought great increase in crop production and numerous benefits for our lifestyles [1,2]. However, the environmental pollution and resistance problems associated with the conventional pesticides prompt researches to discover and develop more new agrochemicals with good properties, such as high efficiency, low toxicity, environmental benignity, which is also a permanent project in pesticide chemistry area [3-6].

Heterocyclic compounds, an important class of organic matter, have attracted much attention due to their varied interesting structures and diverse applications in a variety of chemical areas, such as pharmacology, pesticide chemistry, material chemistry [7-9]. Especially, they are indispensable part in almost all kinds of agrochemicals. Biologically important *N*-pyridylpyrazole derivatives are typical heterocyclic compounds, which aroused our intensive attention because of their excellent pesticidal potentials and environmentally friendly properties [10,11]. For examples, the famous anthranilic diamide insecticides chlorantraniliprole and cyantraniliprole (Fig. 1, **I**) which have been successfully commercialized by DuPont have such heterocyclic motif [12]; some *N*-pyridylpyrazole amide derivatives with simple substituents bearing in the benzene ring (Fig. 1, **II**) were also found to display excellent insecticidal activities [13]; hydrazide [14],  $\beta$ -lactam [15] and benzotriazinone [16] derivatives containing *N*-pyridylpyrazole group (Fig. 1, **III**, **IV** and **V**), which were synthesized recently *via* a less concerned amide bridge-modification strategy based on the structures of pyridylpyrazole amide insecticides, were surprisingly found to have remarkable fungicidal activities towards a variety of plant fungi, such as *Alternaria solani*, *Gibberella sanbinetti*, *Physalospora piricola* and *Puccinia sorghi* Schw.. In addition, some *N*-pyridylpyrazole acylthiourea derivatives (Fig. 1, **VI**), another kind of amide bridge-modified compounds were also reported exhibit promising insecticidal activities against *Mythimna separata* Walker, *Plutella xylostella*, *etc.* [17]. These results indicated that there still exists great studying potentials for the structural modification of amide bridge part of pyridylpyrazole amides, which inspired us to synthesize more novel heterocyclic compounds with good bioactivities by replacing the amide bridge with other type of groups that may serve as important pharmacophores, such as 1,2,4-oxadiazole (*e.g.* commercial pesticide Tioxazafen) [18].



**Fig. 1.** The structures of some *N*-pyridylpyrazole compounds with pesticidal activities.

The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction is one of the most powerful tool for the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds [19]. Among which, 1,2,4-oxadiazole is a good example, which can be conveniently constructed using [3+2] cycloaddition reaction through imine and dipole intermediate — nitrile oxide [20,21]. To the best of our knowledge, it has neither yet been involved in the literatures available that a 1,2,4-oxadiazole heterocycle was introduced into the structure of pyridylpyrazole derivatives *via* 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction, nor the investigation on the pesticidal activities of the corresponding new compounds. With this in mind, a series of novel *N*-

pyridylpyrazole derivatives containing 1,2,4-oxadiazole moiety (Fig. 2) were synthesized through 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition and their structures were studied by means of NMR and single crystal diffraction technologies. The insecticidal and fungicidal activities of the new compounds were explored, and the structure-activity relationships were also analyzed in detail.

According to the reported procedure [22], the intermediate *N*-hydroxypivalimidoyl chloride (**3**) was prepared from pivalaldehyde as starting material *via* oximation and chlorination, successively (Scheme 1).

The intermediates 2-amino-5-chloro-*N,N*-disubstitutedbenzamide (**6a** and **6b**) were synthesized from 2-amino-5-chlorobenzoic acid **4** referring to a similar procedure in literature (Scheme 2) [23].

The synthetic route of intermediate pyridylpyrazole aldehyde **10** is shown in Scheme 3, which was prepared from pyridylpyrazole carboxylic acid (**7**) as the starting material by esterification, reduction and oxidation reactions, successively [15,24].

As shown in Scheme 4, the key intermediate pyridylpyrazole imines **11a–h** containing various substituted benzene moieties were synthesized from the condensation of aldehyde **10** (2 mmol) with amines **6** (2.2 mmol), and the reaction can be carried out smoothly in ethanol under acetic acid catalysis.

Then substituted imines **11a–h** (2 mmol) and TEA (2.4 mmol) were dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL), to this solution *N*-hydroxypivalimidoyl chloride **3** (2.4 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at 20–40 °C for 5 h. Upon completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL) was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 20 mL) and the combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed and the residue was further purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the title compounds **12a–h**.

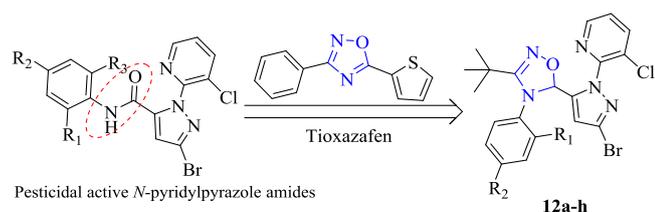
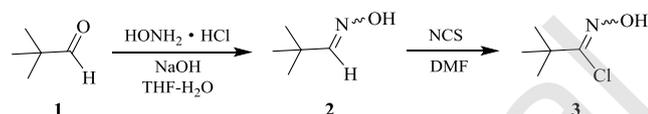
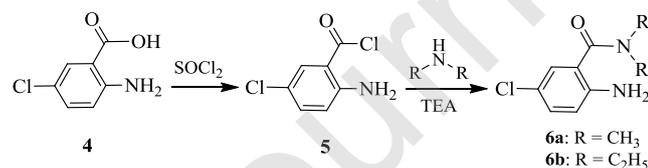


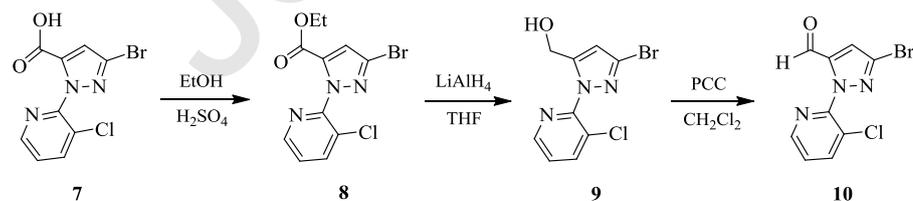
Fig. 2. Design of the title compounds **12a–h**.



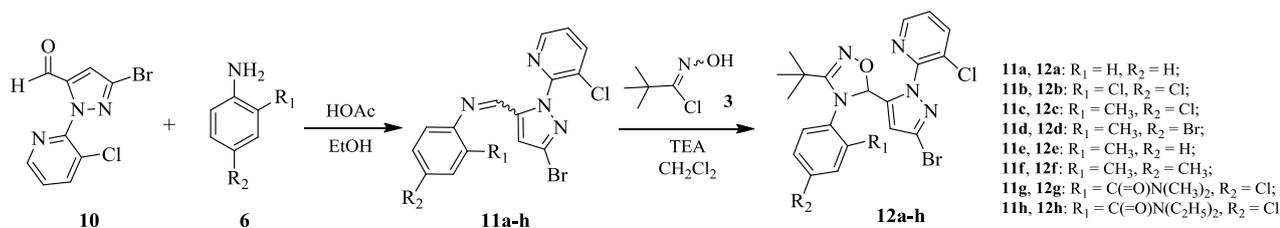
Scheme 1. Synthetic route of the intermediate **3**.



Scheme 2. Synthetic route of the intermediates **6a** and **6b**.



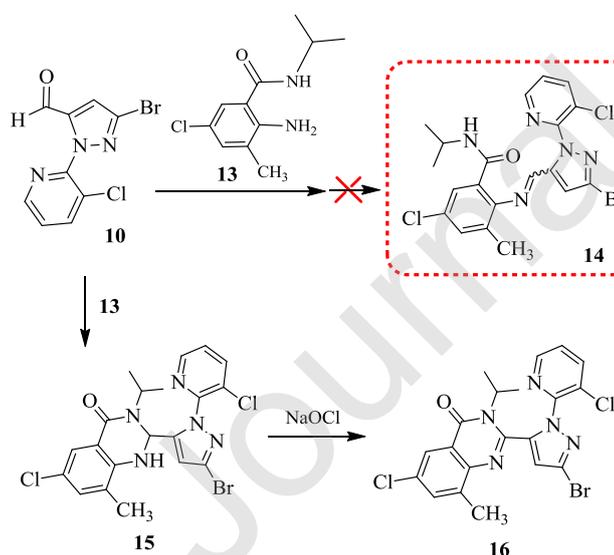
Scheme 3. Synthetic route of the intermediate **10**.



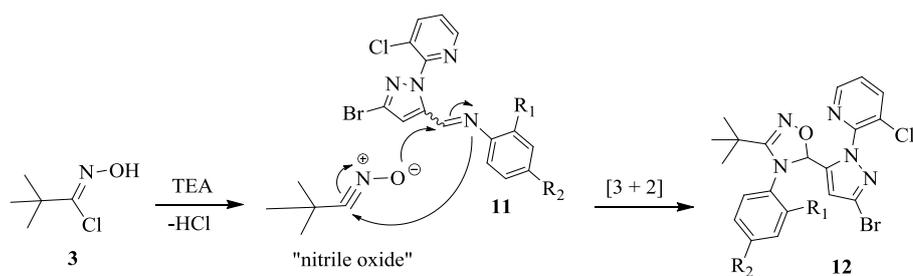
**Scheme 4.** Synthetic route of the title compounds **12a–h**.

The larvicidal activities of the title compounds **12a–h** against oriental armyworm (*Mythimna separata* Walker) were investigated under the contrast of chlorantraniliprole in a greenhouse, using a general procedure of the leaf-dip method [25]. The *in vitro* fungicidal activities against *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Pellicularia sasakii*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Phylospora piricola* and *Rhizoctonia cerealis* were tested using the mycelium growth rate method according to reference [26,27].

For the synthesis of the title 1,2,4-oxadiazole compounds **12a–h** (Scheme 4), the key intermediate **11a–h** can be efficiently prepared from the nucleophilic addition-condensation reaction of the aldehyde and amine intermediates which can be carried out smoothly in ethanol under acetic acid catalysis. However, in the experiment it was found that when using 2-amino-5-chloro-*N*-substituted-3-methylbenzamide as the arylamine material (e.g. **13**, Scheme 5), the expected imine product (**14**) cannot be obtained smoothly, but the cyclizing compound **15** was formed owing to the existence of the amide moiety (-CONH-) in the adjacent position of amino group. This result is same as that of conducting the reaction in a 4-toluene sulfonic acid/toluene system [28]. The further oxidation of compound **15** with NaOCl gave rise to its dehydrogenation product **16**. Treated with triethylamine, the intermediate *N*-hydroxypivalimidoyl chloride (**3**) generated 1,3-dipole nitrile oxide *in situ*, which further reacted with imine intermediate **11** via a [3+2] 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction to efficiently give the desired 1,2,4-oxadiazole compounds **12a–h** (yield 53%–74%). The possible mechanism is shown in Scheme 6. When there are two groups at the *ortho*-positions of amino group (-NH<sub>2</sub>) of arylamine reactant, e.g. 2,4,6-trichlorophenylamine or 2-amino-5-chloro-*N,N*,3-trimethylbenzamide, such [3+2] cycloaddition reaction was found difficult to occur, which may due to the great affect of steric hindrance from both *ortho* groups of -NH<sub>2</sub> to its reactivity.

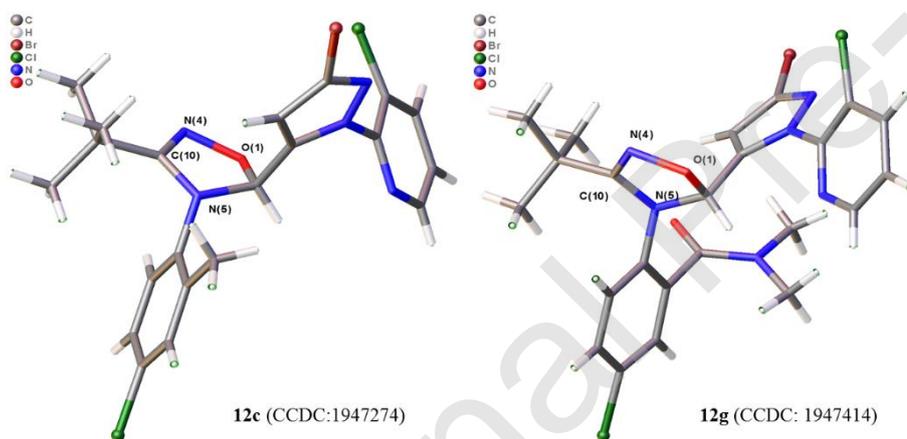


**Scheme 5.** The reaction of intermediates **10** and **13**.



**Scheme 6.** Possible synthetic mechanism for the title compounds **12**.

Compounds **12a–h** were identified by melting point,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra. The measured elemental analysis or HRMS data were also consistent with the corresponding calculated values. Due to the presence of one chiral carbon in the 1,2,4-oxadiazole part, the NMR spectra of some compound appeared as obvious enantiomers coexistence. When  $R_1 = \text{Cl}$  or  $\text{CH}_3$ , the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra for the corresponding compounds **12a–h** showed up two sets of characteristic peaks. Interestingly, when  $R_1 = \text{CH}_3$ , two sets characteristic peaks showed an integral ratio of  $\sim 1:1$  for the corresponding peaks of the same type of proton. Comparatively, when  $R_1 = R_2 = \text{H}$ , that is the phenyl substituent connected with oxadiazole ring, no apparent phenomenon of two set peak signals was found. This may due to the steric effect of the substituents in the benzene ring. In  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, the typical proton of oxadiazole-H was observed at  $\delta$  6.66–6.44, lower than that of the pyrazole-H ( $\delta$  6.89–6.64). In  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, the chiral carbon signal in the 1,2,4-oxadiazole part of compounds **12a–h** was observed at  $\delta$  93.2–89.3, the carbon signal at  $\delta$  110.7–100.0 was derived from the resonance of pyrazole-C(H). Moreover, the proton and quaternary carbon signals of *tert*-butyl group appeared at  $\delta$  1.21–1.04 and 29.5–28.1, respectively.



**Fig. 3.** The single crystal structures of **12c** and **12g**.

The structure of compounds **12c** (CCDC: 1947274) and **12g** (CCDC: 1947414) were further confirmed by single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis (Fig. 3). The collected diffraction data were provided in Supporting information. From the molecular structures, it can be seen that the torsion angles of N(5)-C(10)-N(4)-O(1) for 1,2,4-oxadiazole are  $5.883(305)^\circ$  (**12c**) and  $-4.944(286)^\circ$  (**12g**), which indicates that the oxadiazole ring skeleton is not coplanar. It also can be found that the absolute configuration of the chiral carbon for the two compounds are *S* (**12c**) and *R* (**12g**), respectively, which result in consistency with the possible enantiomers coexistence phenomenon (*R*- and *S*- isomers) from NMR evidences. Furthermore, from the Fig. 3, it shows that the pyrazole ring and the benzene ring are located on the opposite of the 1,2,4-oxadiazole ring which may be owing to keeping a possible optimal conformation with low energy from steric interaction. The dihedral angle between benzene ring and oxadiazole ring in the cases of **12c** and **12g** are  $83.701(76)^\circ$  and  $75.713(74)^\circ$ , respectively; and the dihedral angle between pyrazole ring and oxadiazole ring are  $83.678(97)^\circ$  (**12c**) and  $75.938(93)^\circ$  (**12g**), respectively. This means both the benzene and pyrazole rings are almost vertical to the oxadiazole ring. Both single crystal structures also show that the substituent  $R_1$  in the *ortho* position of benzene ring (*e.g.*,  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ) is far from *tert*-butyl group

to keep a possible low energy-favored structure. Therefore, bearing both substituents in two *ortho* positions of benzene ring would be unfavorable for the stability of the product structure, so would be the [3+2] cycloaddition reactivity of the substrate (**11**). The unsuccessful attempts of the corresponding experiments also reflected such deduction.

As shown in Table 1, most of the title compounds **12a–h** exhibited apparent insecticidal activities against oriental armyworm at the concentration of 200 µg/mL. In particular, compounds **12c** and **12d** possessed lethality rates of 80% and 50%, respectively. It was found that compounds with R<sub>1</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> = Cl or Br showed better insecticidal activity than others. From the fungicidal test results at 50 µg/mL shown in Table 1, we can see that most of compounds displayed weak fungicidal activity towards *Pellicularia sasakii*. Compound **12a** held 69.2% growth inhibition against *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, better than that of chlorantraniliprole (53.0%) and triadimefon (21.2%). Towards *Botrytis cinerea*, all of the title compounds possessed a higher inhibitory rate (29.2%–41.7%) than that of azoxystrobin (12.5%), but lower than that of triadimefon (45.8%). All the title compounds had moderate activity against *Fusarium oxysporum* (35.1%–45.9%), better than that of chlorantraniliprole (14.3%). Moreover, most of the compounds showed moderate to excellent fungicidal activity towards *Rhizoctonia cerealis* with inhibitory rate of 43.3%–83.6%, among which **12c** with 83.6% activity is more effective than both chlorantraniliprole (77.2%) and azoxystrobin (79.1%). Noticeably, all the title compounds showed favorable or excellent fungicidal activity against *Physalospora piricola*, especially **12a**, **12b**, **12e** and **12h** whose inhibition activities were 80.0%, 84.3%, 84.3% and 82.9% respectively, were more effective than azoxystrobin (77.1%) and comparable with triadimefon (84.3%). More differently, the control chlorantraniliprole which has the same pyridylpyrazole heterocyclic structural characteristic had almost no activity towards *Physalospora piricola*. Through the structure-fungicidal activities analysis, compound **12a** (R<sub>1</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = H) whose fungicidal activities against four fungi (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Physalospora piricola* and *Rhizoctonia cerealis*) were comparatively higher was found to have broader spectrum than others. Towards *Physalospora piricola*, when R<sub>1</sub> is fixed as CH<sub>3</sub>, the activity sequence corresponding to the R<sub>2</sub> is H (**12e**) > Cl (**12c**) = CH<sub>3</sub> (**12f**) > Br (**12d**), which indicates that a smaller group for R<sub>2</sub> could help to improve the fungicidal activity of the compound; when R<sub>2</sub> = Cl, the R<sub>1</sub> bearing an electron-withdrawing group (Cl (**12b**) or C(=O)N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (**12h**)) is better than the electron-donating group (CH<sub>3</sub> (**12c**)). Interestingly, when R<sub>1</sub> is fixed as CH<sub>3</sub>, the fungicidal activity of the compounds against *Rhizoctonia cerealis* shows a trend of Cl (**12c**) > Br (**12d**) = CH<sub>3</sub> (**12f**) > H (**12e**) for the substituent R<sub>2</sub>, indicating an advantage of electron-withdrawing group; when R<sub>2</sub> is fixed as Cl, R<sub>1</sub> exhibits an opposite influence of electron effect compared with the situation of that against *Physalospora piricola*, that is, the substituent R<sub>1</sub> bearing an electron-donating group — CH<sub>3</sub> (**12c**) is much better than electron-withdrawing groups — Cl (**12b**), C(=O)N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (**12g**) and C(=O)N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (**12h**). Among all of the title compounds, the inhibitory rate of **12a** (R<sub>1</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = H), **12b** (R<sub>1</sub> = Cl, R<sub>2</sub> = Cl), **12c** (R<sub>1</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = Cl) and **12h** (R<sub>1</sub> = C(=O)N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = Cl) against the two fungi mentioned above are higher than 50%, which could be considered as fungicidal leading compounds. Moreover, compounds **12c** and **12d** not only had better insecticidal activity, but also possessed relatively favourable fungicidal activities could be made further structural optimizations for the research and development of new heterocyclic agrochemicals.

In summary, a series of novel *N*-pyridylpyrazole derivatives containing 1,2,4-oxadiazole moiety **12a–h** were efficiently synthesized by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition. Their structures were identified by melting points, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and elemental analysis or HRMS. The single-crystal structures of **12c** and **12g** were further analyzed, which revealed the stereochemical and substituent oriental characteristics, and the relevance of the structure and the reaction activity of this type of compounds. The bioassay results showed that several compounds held good insecticidal activity against oriental armyworm (*Mythimna separata* Walker) at 200 mg/L, particularly, **12c** and **12d** had a lethality rate of 80% and 50%, respectively. Some of the compounds exhibited favorable fungicidal activities at 50 µg/mL against *Physalospora piricola*, *Rhizoctonia cereal*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, etc. Especially, most of the compounds displayed over 70% inhibition against *Physalospora piricola*. Among this 1,2,4-oxadiazole type of derivatives, **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12h** could be considered as new fungicidal leading compounds for further structural optimization. These discoveries along with the structure-activity relationship analysis in this paper will provide useful guidance for the innovative studies on new pyridylpyrazole derivatives and their applications in agrochemical area.

**Declaration of interests**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests:

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**Table 1**Biological activities of the title compounds **12a–h**.

Compd.	Larvicidal activity, % lethality rate, 200 µg/mL	<i>In vitro</i> fungicidal activity, % growth inhibition, 50 µg/mL					
		<i>Mythimna separata</i> Walker	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	<i>Pellicularia sasakii</i>	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	<i>Physalospora piricola</i>
<b>12a</b>	25	69.2	41.7	11.1	37.8	80.0	74.6
<b>12b</b>	30	30.8	33.3	5.6	35.1	84.3	61.2
<b>12c</b>	80	30.8	33.3	5.6	45.9	77.1	83.6
<b>12d</b>	50	34.6	41.7	22.2	40.5	55.7	46.3
<b>12e</b>	5	11.5	33.3	33.3	37.8	84.3	23.9
<b>12f</b>	30	30.8	29.2	11.1	40.5	77.1	46.3
<b>12g</b>	0	34.6	29.2	5.6	40.5	71.4	43.3
<b>12h</b>	25	32.7	37.5	5.6	45.9	82.9	50.7
B-1	100	53.0	NT	NT	14.3	5.9	77.2
B-2	NT	21.2	45.8	61.1	70.3	84.3	100.0
B-3	NT	96.2	12.5	55.6	59.5	77.1	79.1

B-1: chlorantraniliprole; B-2: triadimefon; B-3: azoxystrobin; NT = not test.