

Base-catalyzed α -vinylation of ketones with acetylenes as a key step in one-pot synthesis of pyrazolines and pyrazoles

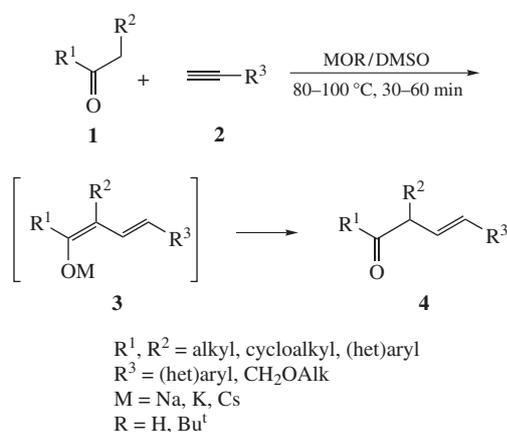
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DOI: 10.1016/j.mencom.2015.03.018

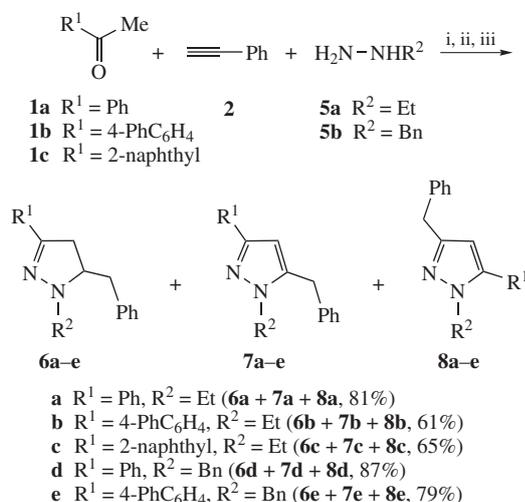
The sequential reaction of ketones with phenylacetylene in the presence of KOH/DMSO system followed by the treatment of the reaction mixture with HCl and monosubstituted hydrazines leads to pyrazolines and pyrazoles in up to 87% total yield.

The recently discovered¹ base-catalyzed α -vinylation of ketones **1** with acetylenes **2** proceeds *via* formation of dienolates **3** to afford β,γ -enones **4** in high yields (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1

Currently available dienolates **3** and unsaturated ketones **4** find use in a one-pot synthesis of Δ^2 -isoxazolines from ketones **1**, acetylenes **2** and hydroxylamine.² Also, from oximes of ketones **4** and acetylene, 3-styrylpyrroles have been obtained.³



Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, ketone **1** (5 mmol), phenylacetylene **2** (5 mmol), KOH·0.5H₂O (5 mmol), DMSO (15 ml), 100 °C 1 h; ii, HCl (5 mmol), 25 °C; iii, hydrazine **5** (10 mmol), 100 °C, 1 h.

To further develop this trend, here we disclose a one-pot synthesis of pyrazolines and pyrazoles *via* the three-component reaction between ketones **1a-c**, phenylacetylene **2** and substituted hydrazines **5a,b** (Scheme 2). Treatment of ketones **1a-c** with phenylacetylene **2** in the presence of KOH in DMSO, followed by the addition of HCl and monosubstituted hydrazine **5a,b**, delivers pyrazolines **6** (major products) and isomeric pyrazoles **7, 8** (61–87% total yield). Fraction of pyrazoles **7, 8** is about 15–20%.

Obviously, β,γ -enone **4**, released upon neutralization of potassium dienolate **3**, reacts with monosubstituted hydrazine **5** to give hydrazone **9** which, after preliminary prototropic shift of the double bond towards the hydrazone function, cyclizes to pyrazoline **6** (Scheme 3). A partial aromatization of pyrazoline **6**

† The NMR spectra were measured from solutions in C₆D₆ on Bruker DPX-400 and AV-400 spectrometers (400.1 MHz for ¹H, 100.6 MHz for ¹³C, and 40.5 MHz for ¹⁵N) using HDMSO (¹H, ¹³C) and nitromethane (¹⁵N) as internal references. The IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker IFS25 spectrophotometer.

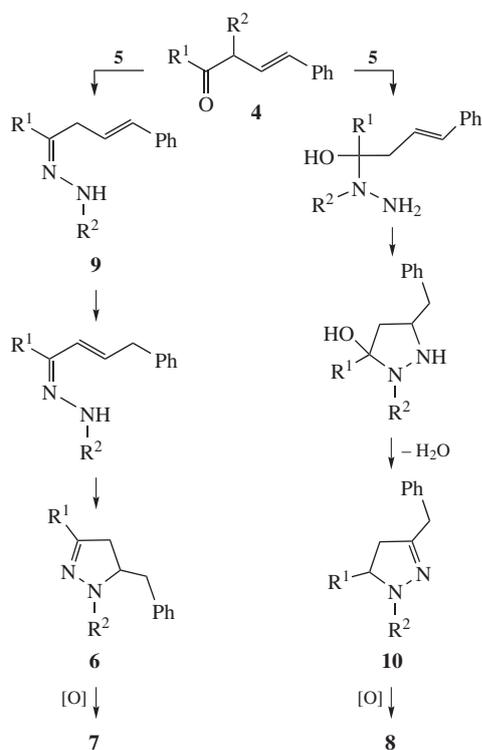
The reaction of ketones **1a-c** with phenylacetylene **2** and hydrazines **5a,b**. A mixture of ketone **1a-c** (5 mmol), phenylacetylene **2** (5 mmol, 0.511 g) and KOH·0.5H₂O (5 mmol, 0.325 g) in DMSO (15 ml) was heated (100 °C) and stirred at 100 °C for 1 h. After cooling (20–25 °C), 0.506 g concentrated hydrochloric acid (5 mmol, 0.182 g) and hydrazine **5a,b** (10 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with H₂O (15 ml) and extracted with Et₂O (4×10 ml). The organic extract was washed with H₂O (3×5 ml) and dried (MgSO₄). After distilling off the solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (Al₂O₃, eluent C₆H₆).

5-Benzyl-1-ethyl-3-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazole **6a** with admixture of pyrazoles **7a** and **8a** (**7a**:**8a** ratio is 5:2): yield 1.069 g (81%), yellow oil. IR (film, ν/cm^{-1}): 3061, 3027, 2974, 2934, 2852, 1681, 1603, 1547, 1495, 1454, 1369, 1073, 1029, 959, 762, 737, 699.

For **6a**: ¹H NMR, δ : 8.18–7.24 (m, 10H_{Ar}), 3.40–3.36 (m, 1H, H⁵), 3.20 (dd, 1H, CH₂Ph, ²J 13.4 Hz, ³J 4.5 Hz), 3.07 (dd, 1H, CH₂Ph, ²J 13.4 Hz, ³J 9.0 Hz), 3.05–2.95 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 2.74 (dd, 1H, H⁴, ²J 16.2 Hz, ³J 9.3 Hz), 2.50 (dd, 1H, H⁴, ²J 16.2 Hz, ³J 13.0 Hz), 1.54 (t, 3H, Me, ³J 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR, δ : 150.4 (C³), 128.4–125.0 (12C_{Ar}), 66.8 (C⁵), 47.7 (NCH₂), 39.3 (CH₂Ph), 38.3 (C⁴), 12.8 (Me).

For **7a**: ¹H NMR, δ : 7.74–7.14 (m, 10H_{Ar}), 6.38 (s, 1H, H⁴), 3.77 (q, 2H, NCH₂, ³J 7.2 Hz), 3.69 (s, 2H, CH₂Ph), 1.21 (t, 3H, Me, ³J 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR, δ : 148.1 (C³), 141.1 (C⁵), 138.4–125.0 (12C_{Ar}), 102.9 (C⁴), 47.7 (NCH₂), 30.1 (CH₂Ph), 12.4 (Me).

For **8a**: ¹H NMR, δ : 7.74–7.14 (m, 10H_{Ar}), 6.17 (s, 1H, H⁴), 3.97 (q, 2H, NCH₂, ³J 7.2 Hz), 3.69 (s, 2H, CH₂Ph), 1.45 (t, 3H, Me, ³J 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR, δ : 152.5 (C³), 137.0 (C⁵), 138.4–125.0 (12C_{Ar}), 105.1 (C⁴), 48.7 (NCH₂), 37.2 (CH₂Ph), 14.7 (Me).



Scheme 3

(probably due to oxidation by DMSO or air oxygen) occurs to form pyrazole **7**. The formation of isomeric pyrazoles **8** is likely triggered by attack of the NH(R) function of hydrazine **5** to the carbonyl group of ketone **1** with the subsequent closing of the cycle due to addition of the NH₂ group to the styrene fragment (Scheme 3, examples, though scarce, of nucleophilic addition to styrenes are known⁴). Noteworthy, isomeric pyrazolines **10** under the reaction conditions undergo quantitative aromatization.

Nowadays, numerous publications relate to synthesis and application of pyrazoles. Pyrazole structures are incorporated in

diverse drugs,⁵ and pyrazoles themselves represent medicinally friendly building blocks,⁶ therefore, interest in their synthesis is not eroded. When optimized, the proposed approach can open new prospects for the synthesis of a great variety of compounds of the pyrazole series.

Online Supplementary Materials

Supplementary data associated with this article (physico-chemical characteristics of compounds **6b–e**, **7b–e** and **8b–e**) can be found in the online version at doi:10.1016/j.mencom.2015.03.018.

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Received: 21st July 2014; Com. 14/4427