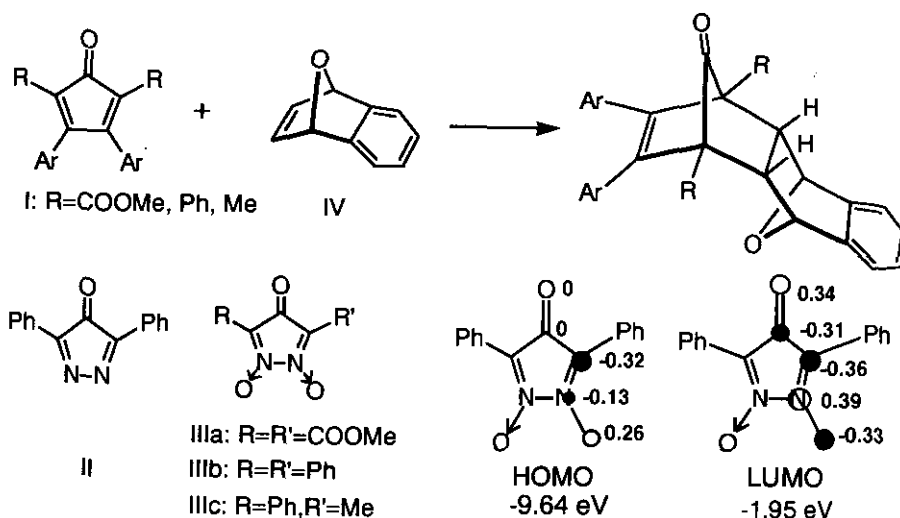


CYCLOADDITION REACTION OF 4-OXO-4H-PYRAZOLE 1,2-DIOXIDES WITH EPOXYNAPHTHALENE. X-RAY ANALYSIS OF THE CYCLOADDUCT AND SOME COMMENTS ON CYCLOADDITION BEHAVIOR

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Abstract - The crystal structure of the cycloadduct of 2,5-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-4-*exo*-4H-pyrazole 1,2-dioxide with epoxynaphthalene was elucidated. The result indicates that the cycloadduct resulted from the direct 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition.

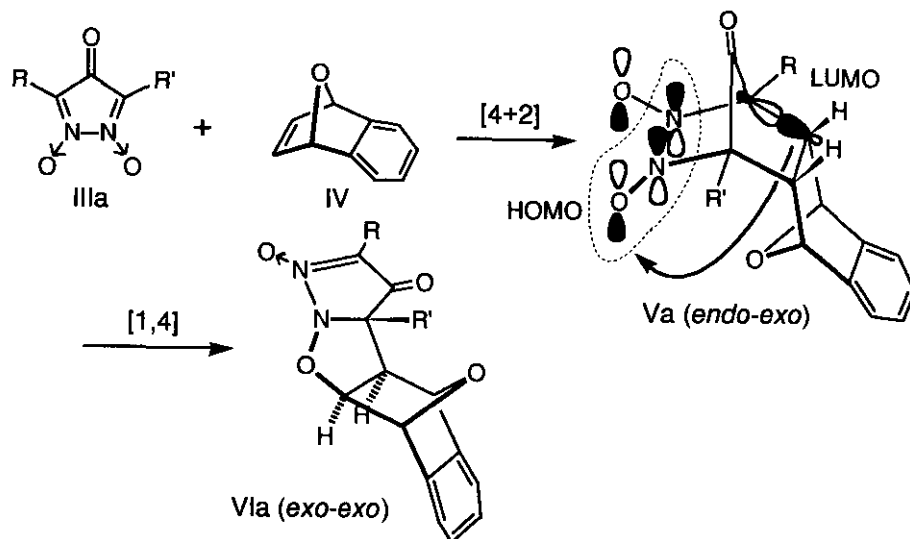
Cyclopentadienones show high reactivity toward various dienophiles and can serve as excellent trapping agents for unactivated olefinic compounds. Kanematsu and co-workers performed basic studies on cycloaddition of several cyclopentadienone (I) and diazacyclopentadienone (II) with various unsaturated compounds and clarified important controlling factors intervened in the cycloadditions.¹ The cyclopentadienones (I) underwent stereospecific Diels-Alder (DA) reaction with epoxynaphthalene (IV) to give the *endo-exo* adducts, wherein I approaches to IV from the less hindered *exo* site, in which the π -HOMO of the ethylenic group extends in the *exo* direction by interaction with the strained σ -bonds connecting to the bridgehead oxygen and by through-space interaction with the π -orbitals of the benzene moiety through the n-orbitals of the ether oxygen.



Freeman *et al.* reported that 4-oxo-4*H*-pyrazole 1,2-dioxides (III) underwent cycloaddition with acrylonitrile, methyl acrylate and *n*-butyl vinyl ether to give the 1,3-dipolar cycloadducts.^{2a} However, stereochemistry of their cycloadducts has not been reported.^{2b}

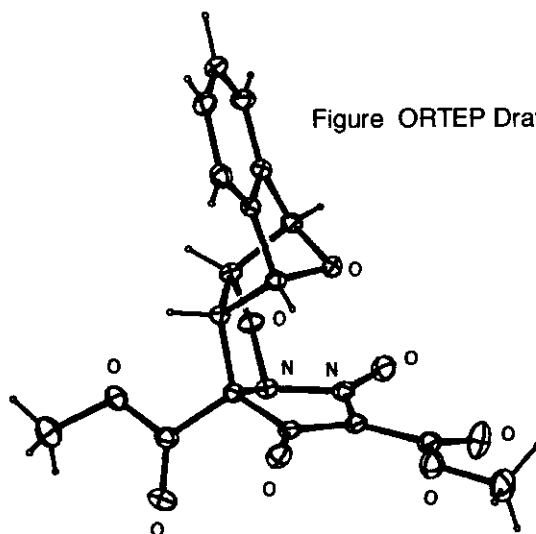
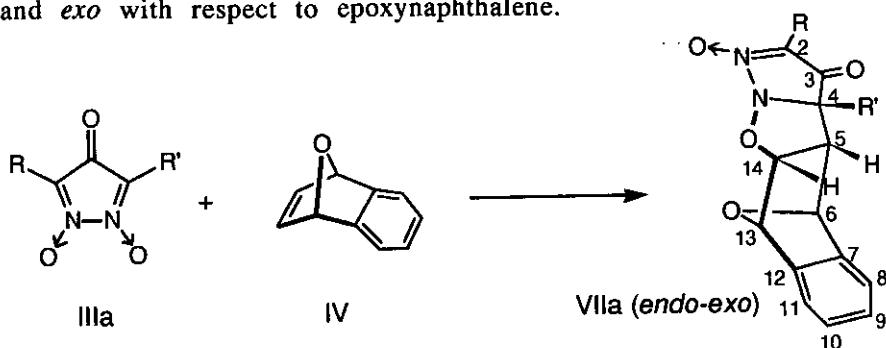
We now report cycloaddition behavior of some 4-oxo-4*H*-pyrazole 1,2-dioxide (III) toward epoxynaphthalene.

The frontier MO's of 4-oxo-4*H*-pyrazole 1,2-dioxides (IIIa-c) calculated by MNDO³ are closely similar to those of cyclopentadienones, suggesting that III acts as a diene. If the dioxides (III) undergo Diels-Alder (DA) cycloadditions to olefins, the products (VI) hitherto obtained^{2a} are considered to be derived from allowed six-electron [1s,4s]-sigmatropic rearrangement⁴ of the primary Diels-Alder (DA) adducts (V).



To clarify this point, we carried out the cycloaddition of 2,5-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-4-oxo-4*H*-pyrazole 1,2-dioxide (IIIa) with epoxynaphthalene (IV). The reaction took place under mild reaction conditions (40 °C) to give pale yellow crystals (VIIa). The pmr and cmr spectral data support the formation of 1:1 cycloadduct.⁵ To get a definitive evidence for the *endo/exo* nature of VIIa, a single crystal X-ray analysis was undertaken. The single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained from slow evaporation of the benzene solution at room temperature. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, which was judged from systematic absence of reflections and there are four molecules in the unit cell of dimensions $a=12.747(5)$, $b=10.596(11)$, $c=12.401(5)\text{\AA}$, $\beta=91.47(3)^\circ$.⁶ The structure was solved by the direct method using the MULTAN78 series of program⁷ and refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method using UNICS III program.⁸ Hydrogen atoms were located at calculated idealized positions and refined using isotropic temperature factors. The refinement converged to $R=0.049$. The ORTEP⁹ drawing of VIIa is depicted in Figure.

As can be seen in Figure, the cycloadduct (VIIa, *endo-exo*) is *endo* with respect to the pyrazole and *exo* with respect to epoxynaphthalene.



If III acts as a diene, the DA reaction of IIIa with IV would give the *endo-exo* adduct (V), which in turn undergoes [1,4]-sigmatropic rearrangement to give the *exo-exo* adduct (VI). The X-ray structure is clearly inconsistent with the one derived from the consecutive pathway. In conclusion, the cycloadduct is considered to be derived from the direct 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition.

Similarly, the cycloadditions of IIIb,c with IV gave the *endo-exo* type cycloadducts (VIIb,c). The pmr and cmr spectral data show similar spectral behavior to those of VIIa (see Reference 5).

The kinetic study of the cycloaddition of IIIa-c with various olefins will be reported in the near future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Prof. T. Sakurai (Shinshu University) and Prof. S. Kawano (College of Kyushu Jogakuin) for providing their revised X-ray crystallography programs.

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5. The physical properties and spectral data of the cycloadducts are as follows; VIIa: mp 169-170°C (decomp.). Yield 70%. Pmr (CDCl₃): 3.87 (3H, s, C4-COOMe), 3.92 (1H, d, J=6.4 Hz, C5-H), 3.94 (3H, s, C2-COOMe), 4.99 (1H, d, J=6.4 Hz, C14-H), 5.31 (1H, br s, C6-H), 5.39 (1H, br s, C13-H), 7.22-7.36 (4H, m, aromatic CH). Cmr (CDCl₃): 183.2 (s, C-3), 164.8 (s, C2-CO), 156.2 (s, C4-CO), 143.3 (s, C-12), 140.3 (s, C-7), 94.1 (d, C-14), 82.1 (s, C-4), 81.9 (d, C-13), 79.3 (d, C-6), 54.4 (q, C2-COOMe), 53.9 (d, C-5), 52.8 (q, C4-COOMe)
VIIb: mp 203°C (decomp.). Yield 76%. Pmr (CDCl₃): 3.47 (1H, d, J=6.6 Hz, C5-H), 5.12 (1H, d, J=6.6 Hz, C14-H), 5.34 (1H, s, C6-H), 5.51 (1H, s, C13-H), 7.19-7.74 (8H, m, aromatic CH), 8.21-8.23 (2H, m, aromatic CH). Cmr (CDCl₃): 189.6 (s, C-3), 144.2 (s, C-12), 141.2 (s, C-7), 135.7 (s, C-2), 92.9 (d, C-14), 81.5 (d, C-13), 80.9 (s, C-4), 79.6 (d, C-6), 59.2 (d, C-5),
VIIc: mp 229-230°C (decomp.). Yield 46%. Pmr (CDCl₃): 1.68 (3H, s, C4-Me), 2.87 (1H, d, J=6.4 Hz, C5-H), 5.00 (1H, d, J=6.4 Hz, C14-H), 5.25 (1H, s, C6-H), 5.35 (1H, s, C13-H), 7.14-7.50 (7H, m, aromatic CH), 8.34-8.37 (2H, m, aromatic CH). Cmr (CDCl₃): 192.7 (s, C-3), 144.2 (s, C-12), 141.0 (s, C-7), 93.2 (d, C-14), 82.1 (d, C-13), 79.8 (d, C-6), 76.4 (s, C-4), 59.0 (d, C-5), 21.4 (q, C4-Me)
6. The details of the X-ray analysis will be reported in a separate paper.
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8. All the calculations were performed on the FACOM M-360 computer in the Computer Center of Kumamoto University with the Universal Crystallographic Computation Program System (UNICS) III [T. Sakurai and K. Kobayashi, *Rikagaku Kenkyusho Hookoku*, 1979, **55**, 69; S. Kawano, Koho, *Comput. Center Kyushu Univ.*, 1983, **16**, 113].
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Received, 28th May, 1992