

A MESOMERIC BETAIN PYRAZOLO-OXYDOTRIAZINIUM RING SYSTEM.

6-ALKYL-2-METHYL-PYRAZOLO [1,5-d] [1,2,4]TRIAZIN-6-IUM-4-OLATES,
SYNTHESIS AND RING CLEAVAGE

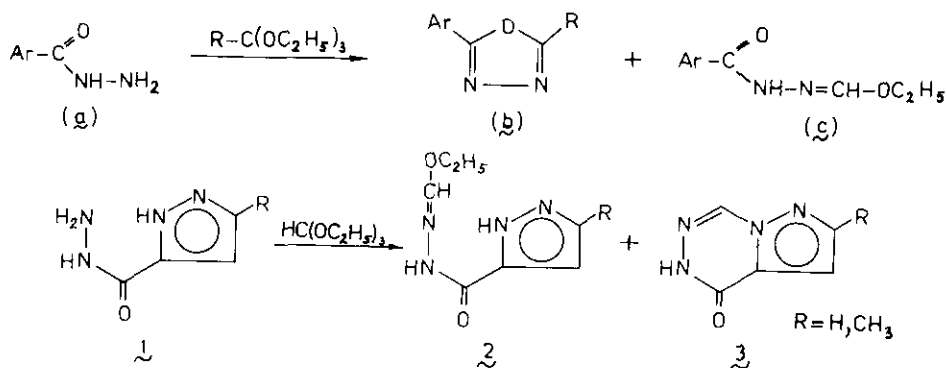
Endre Tihanyi^{*}, Pál Sohár, Ödön Fehér, Melinda Gál

Institute for Drug Research, Budapest, P.O.B.82, H-1325 Hungary

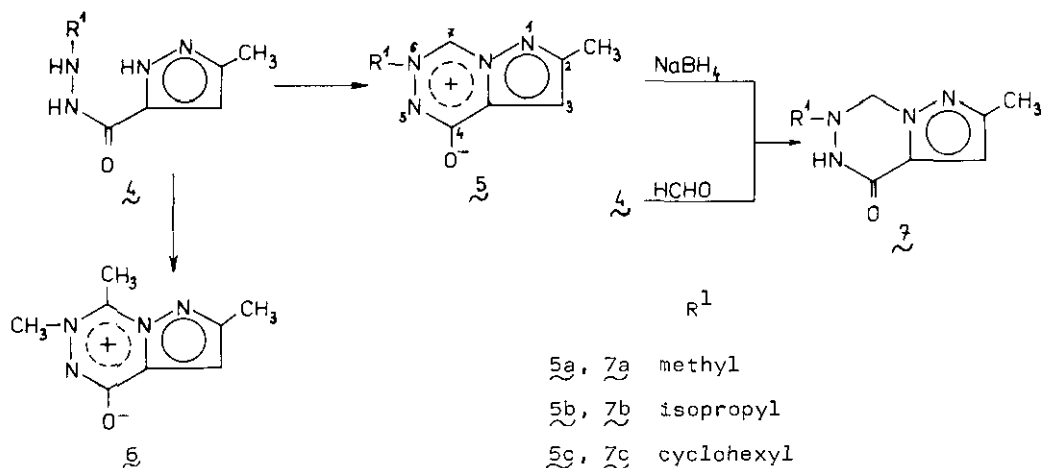
Abstract - A novel type of the mesomeric betain ring system was synthesized from pyrazolecarboxylic acid N'-alkylhydrazides by a simple method. The structure of the compounds was proved by spectroscopic methods and synthetic routes. The oxydotriazinium ring was opened with ethanol to yield the corresponding starting materials or with water to yield substituted pyrazolecarboxylic acid N'-acyl hydrazides.

In recent years a large number of mesoionic compounds¹ have been synthesized and examined, but only relatively few other types of mesomeric betain² heterocycles³ have been reported.

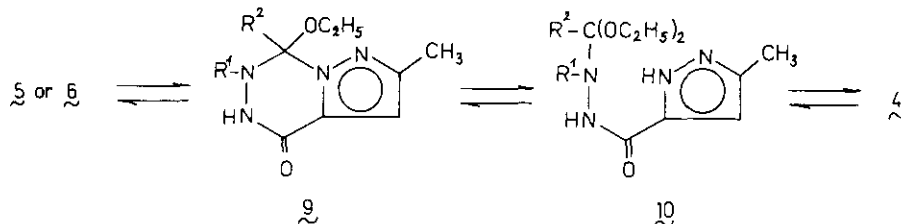
We have studied the reaction of aromatic carboxylic acid hydrazides /bearing an additional functionality besides their hydrazide group/ with carbonyl⁴ and dicarbonyl⁵ compounds and orthoesters to synthesize condensed rings. Condensation of the N'-unsubstituted hydrazides of homo- or heterocyclic carboxylic acids /a/ with orthoesters leads to substituted 1,3,4-oxadiazoles /b/ and in some cases a 1-acyl-2-ethoxymethylenehydrazine intermediate /c/ has been isolated⁶. Starting from 3/5/-pyrazolecarboxylic acid hydrazides 1, a pyrazolo-triazine ring system 3 was formed^{6,7} besides intermediate 2.



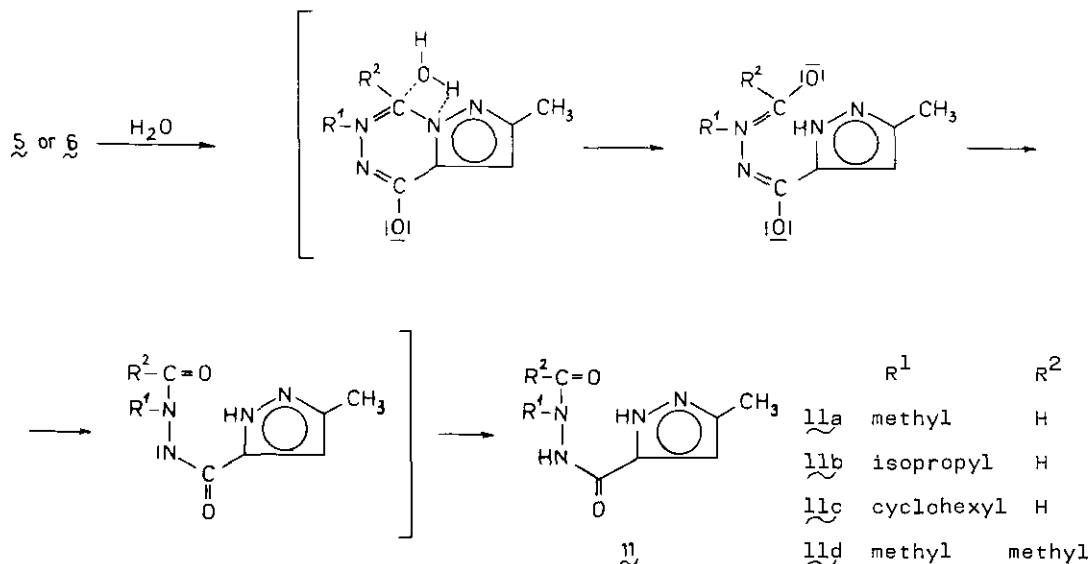
On heating 3/5-methyl-5/3/-pyrazolecarboxylic acid N'-alkyl hydrazides $\underline{4}$ with an excess of ethyl orthoformate, we obtained crystalline, water soluble materials in good yields, which couldn't have structure $\underline{2}$ or $\underline{3}$ as indicated above because of N'-substitution of the hydrazide moiety. Thus, a mesomeric betain pyrazolo-oxotriazininium structure $\underline{5}$ has been supposed. [$\underline{5a}$, mp 217°C /decomp./; 88 % yield; δ /DMSO- d_6 / 2.45 s 3H, 3.90 s 3H, 6.7 s 1H, 10.20 s 1H; ν 1630, 1570 cm^{-1} ; $\underline{5b}$, mp 202°C /decomp./; 61 % yield; δ /DMSO- d_6 / 1.55 d /7Hz/ 6H, 2.45 s 3H, 4.7 sp /7Hz/ 1H, 6.75 s 1H, 10.20 s 1H; ν 1610, 1570 cm^{-1} ; $\underline{5c}$, mp 231°C /decomp./; 66 % yield; δ /DMSO- d_6 / 2.45 s 3H, 4.35 m 1H, 6.75 s 1H, 10.20 s 1H, m /60-140 Hz/ 10H; ν 1615 cm^{-1} .] The singlet at δ 10.20 was assigned to C₇-H. This signal was missing and a new methyl signal was identified at δ 2.25 in the 1H NMR spectrum⁹ of $\underline{6}$ [synthesized from $\underline{4}$ /R¹=methyl/ with an excess of ethyl orthoacetate; mp 225°C /decomp./; 88 % yield; δ /D₂O+TFA/ 2.25 s 3H, C₇-CH₃; 2.50 s 3H, C₂-CH₃; 3.35 s 3H, N-CH₃; 6.75 s 1H, C₃-H; ν 1600, 1565 cm^{-1}], rendering the expected mesomeric betain structure $\underline{5}$ probable¹⁰. The structure was unambiguously proved by the reduction of compounds $\underline{5}$ with NaBH₄ in methanol¹¹ yielding $\underline{7a}$ [mp 177°C; 36 % yield; δ /DMSO- d_6 / 2.30 s 3H, C₂-CH₃; 2.60 s 3H, N-CH₃; 6.60 s 1H, C₃-H, 5.20 s 2H, C₇-H; 9.80 s 1H, NH; ν 3300-2700, 1670 cm^{-1}], $\underline{7b}$ [mp 192°C; 62 % yield; δ /DMSO- d_6 / 0.95 d /7Hz/ 6H, CH/CH₃/₂; 2.25 s 3H, C₂-CH₃; 2.85 sp /7Hz/ 1H, N-CH; 6.50 s 1H, C₃-H; 5.30 s 2H, C₇-H; 9.85 s 1H, NH; ν 3300-2700, 1675 cm^{-1}] and $\underline{7c}$ [mp 194°C; 87 % yield; δ /DMSO- d_6 / 2.25 s 3H, C₂-CH₃; 3.40 m 1H, N-CH; 6.50 s 1H, C₃-H; 5.25 s 2H, C₇-H; m /50-120 Hz/ 10H, CH₂; 9.80 s 1H, NH; ν 3300-2700, 1675 cm^{-1}], respectively, which were identical with the compounds synthesized from $\underline{4}$ and formaldehyde [$\underline{7a}$, 31 %; $\underline{7b}$, 91 %; $\underline{7c}$, 85 % yield].



This new condensed mesomeric betain ring system is susceptible to ring cleavage, as 5 and 6 can be converted into 4 in boiling ethanol. The reaction proceeds most likely reversibly via intermediates 9 and 10, though the isolation of these intermediates has failed so far.



Further synthetic evidence for the structure was that the betain ring could be opened with water between the bridgehead N and C₇, yielding 11 [11a, mp 180°C; 73 % yield; δ /DMSO-d₆/ 2.33 s 3H, C₃-CH₃; 3.03 s 1.8H and 3.18 s 1.2H, N-CH₃; 6.53 s 1H, C₄-H; 8.06 s 0.6H and 8.18 s 0.4H, CHO; 10.7 and 13.1 s 1H, NH; ν 3280, 1670, 1640 cm⁻¹; 11b, mp 175°C; 85 % yield; δ /DMSO-d₆/ 1.10 d /7Hz/ 4.2H and 1.17 d /7Hz/ 1.8H, CH/CH₃/₂; 2.32 s 3H, C₃-CH₃; 4.47 sp /7Hz/ 0.7H and 4.10 sp /7Hz/ 0.3H, N-CH; 6.50 s 1H, C₄-H; 7.91 s 0.7H and 8.21 s 0.3H, CHO; 10.4 s 0.7H, 9.7 s 0.3H and 13.0 s 1H, NH; ν 3280, 3240, 1690, 1630 cm⁻¹; 11c, mp 190°C; 81 % yield; δ /DMSO-d₆/ 2.31 s 3H, C₃-CH₃; 4.05 m 1H, N-CH; 6.52 s 1H, C₄-H; 7.93 s 0.8H and 8.22 s 0.2H, CHO; m /60-130 Hz/ 10H, 10.4 s 0.8H, 9.8 s 0.2H and 13.0 s 1H, NH; ν 3300, 3260, 1700, 1640 cm⁻¹; 11d, mp 220°C; 69 % yield; δ /DMSO-d₆/ 1.94 s 3H, CO-CH₃; 2.32 s 3H, C₃-CH₃; 3.05 s 3H, N-CH₃; 6.52 s 1H, C₄-H; 11.6 s 1H and 13.9 s 1H, NH; ν 2800-3300, 1690, 1630 cm⁻¹].



The reaction of 5a is completed at room temperature¹² in three days, whereas about seven days are needed for 5b and 5c. Under the same conditions 5 is much more stable and about one month is necessary for the complete cleavage¹³. In aqueous NaOH at room temperature 11 is immediately formed, indicating that a deprotonation is the rate determining step of the ring opening, so the cleavage proceeds presumably as the figure shows.

References and notes:

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3. See ref. 2, p. 105 and e.g. A.R.Katritzky et al., '1,3-Dipolar Character of Six-Membered Aromatic Rings', part 1-51 /part 51: J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. I, 1980, 362. /or T.Kappe et al., 'Mesoionic Six-Membered Heterocycles', part 1-11 /part 11: Chem. Ber., 1979, 112, 1585./
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6. C.Ainsworth, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 1955, 77, 1148.
7. E.Ajello, C.Arnone, J. Heterocyclic Chem., 1973, 10, 103.
8. Synthesis of 4: R¹ = isopropyl, C.B.Torsi, M.Vuat, Gazz. Chim. Ital., 1961, 91, 1461; R¹ = methyl, cyclohexyl will be published in ref. 4.
9. ¹H NMR: 60 MHz, chemical shifts relative to SiMe₄ in ppm, at room temperature, IR: in KBr pellets.
10. The elementary analyses of all compounds were correct and the mass spectra proved the molecular weights.
11. Reduction of 6 gave the expected 8 [mp 142°C; 69 % yield; *d*/CDCl₃/ 1.65 d /7Hz/ 3H, C₇-CH₃; 2.40 s 3H, C₂-CH₃; 2.70 s 3H, N-CH₃; 6.65 s 1H, C₃-H; 8.80 s 1H, NH; ν 3300-2700, 1675 cm⁻¹.], the C₇-methyl analog of 7a.
12. Checked by TLC and UV spectroscopy.
13. 11 could be synthesized in good yields from 4 by acylation. Our experiments to convert 11 back into 5 have not been successful so far.

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