

Reaction of 4,5-Diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole with
3-Dimethylaminopropiophenones. Synthesis of New 4-Aryl-6-methyl-
8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]diazepines and 4-Aryl-8-methyl-
6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]diazepines
Braulio Insuasty O*, Henry Insuasty I. and Jairo Quiroga P.

Department of Chemistry, Universidad del Valle, A.A. 25360, Cali, Colombia

Claudio Saitz [a] and Carolina Jullian [b]

[a] Departamento de Química Orgánica y Físico-Química, [b] CEPEDQ, Facultad de Ciencias Químicas y Farmacéuticas, Universidad de Chile, Casilla 233, Santiago 1, Chile

New 4-Aryl-6-methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]diazepines and 4-aryl-8-methyl-6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]diazepines were obtained from the reaction of 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole **1** with one equivalent of the 3-dimethylaminopropiophenones **2** in absolute ethanol. The structures of 4-aryl-6-methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]diazepines **3** and 4-aryl-8-methyl-6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]diazepines **4** were determined by detailed nmr measurements.

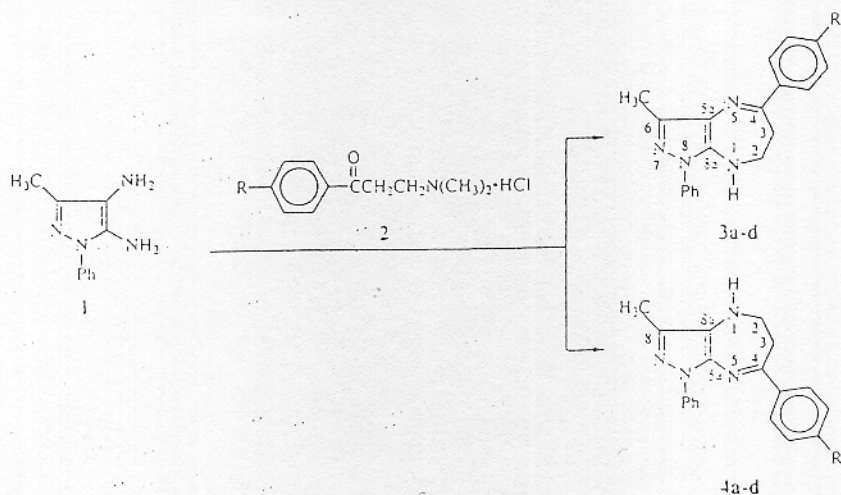
Benzodiazepines are an important class of psychotherapeutic compounds. In recent years, some examples of heterocyclic rings fused to the seven-member diazepine ring system have appeared in literature [1,2]. In particular, good CNS activity was reported for various pyrazolodiazepines [3]. Some of these compounds are known to have activities as psychotropics [4-7].

We have reported that the reaction of α,β -unsaturated ketones and its precursors as β -dimethylaminopropiophenones with 1,2-diamines [8-18] is a very convenient and versatile method for the synthesis of fused diazepine system. In

this work we studied the reaction of 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole **1** with 1-aryl-2-propenones generated *in situ* from β -dimethylaminopropiophenones **2** (Scheme 1).

Reaction of 4,5-Diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole **1** with β -dimethylaminopropiophenones **2** in ethanol afforded compounds **3a-d** and **4a-d**. Because diamine **1** has non-equivalent amino groups at the *ortho* position, the regioisomeric cyclization products **3** and **4** were expected. In all cases, the formation of products **3** and **4** was observed. The compounds **3a-d** and **4a-d** were separated by column chromatography.

Scheme 1



	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	4c	4d
R	H	Cl	Br	NO ₂	H	Cl	Br	NO ₂
mp, °C	240	229	221	214	95	154	177	209
Yield, %	35	33	37	35	30	32	30	33

Structural assignment of **3** and **4** was made on spectroscopic grounds. The infrared spectra of **3a-d** and **4a-d** showed typical absorption between 3174 and 3404 cm^{-1} (N-H) and 1554-1594 cm^{-1} (C=N and C=C). The uv/visible spectrum of **3a-d** and **4a-d** in ethanol contains three or four bands; most characteristic is an absorption maximum in the range of 243-288 nm and a second one shifted towards longer wavelengths ($345 \leq \lambda_{\text{max}} \leq 419$ and $386 \leq \lambda_{\text{max}} \leq 454$ nm for **3** and **4** respectively). The ^1H -nmr spectra of compounds **3a-d** showed the geminal protons joined to C-2 and C-3 at δ 3.38-3.53 (multiplet) and δ 3.13-3.29 (multiplet) ppm, respectively. The proton of the N-H group appears as a triplet at δ 4.44-4.71 ppm indicating the vicinal position of the protons on C-2. In addition, two doublets are observed in the spectra of **3b-d** (multi-

signals. DEPT experiments indicated that one signal corresponds to CH_3 , two to CH_2 , six to CH and six to Cq. The ^{13}C -nmr data of **3a-d** and **4a-d** are summarized in Table 2 respectively. Assignment of the ^1H and ^{13}C resonances of compounds **3** and **4** was deduced from the concerted application of both direct and long range heteronuclear chemical shift correlation experiments. One-bond proton-carbon chemical shift correlations were established using the HMQC [19] sequence and $(\text{CH})_n$ groups were unambiguously characterized from the analysis of long-range correlation responses over to two and three bonds (^2J or ^3J couplings) using the HMBC [20] technique. This procedure was exemplified for compounds **3a** and **4a**, for which all the connectivities, observed in the HMBC diagram are given in Table 3. For the unequivocal

Table 1
 ^1H NMR Chemical Shift (δ) for Compounds **3a-d** and **4a-d** (Chloroform- d , 300 MHz)

Compound	CH_3	Pyrazolodiazepine		3- CH_2	H_o	Phenyl			Aryl H_m	H_p
		1-NH	2- CH_2			H_m	H_p	H_o		
3a	2.38	4.44	3.39	3.17	7.47	7.40	7.25	7.83	7.33	7.30
3b	2.36	4.46	3.38	3.13	7.46	7.40	7.26	7.77	7.28	-
3c	2.35	4.46	3.39	3.13	7.46	7.40	7.26	7.70	7.43	-
3d	2.46	4.71	3.53	3.29	7.55	7.51	7.37	8.25	8.05	-
4a	2.25	3.45	3.45	3.24	7.77	7.42	7.25	7.86	7.37	7.40
4b	2.26	3.46	3.46	3.21	7.73	7.42	7.26	7.80	7.33	-
4c	2.27	3.47	3.47	3.23	7.75	7.44	7.28	7.74	7.51	-
4d	2.29	3.63	3.53	3.30	7.74	7.49	7.31	8.22	8.00	-

Table 2
 ^{13}C NMR Chemical Shift (δ) for Compounds **3a-d** and **4a-d** (Chloroform- d , 300 MHz)

	CH_3	C-2	C-3	Pyrazolodiazepine				C-8a	C_i	Phenyl			Aryl			
				C-4	C-5a	C-6	C-8			C_o	C_m	C_p	C_i	C_o	C_m	C_p
3a	11.5	41.6	35.6	156.8	115.9	149.7	-	138.9	138.8	123.8	129.6	127.2	141.0	126.5	128.3	128.7
3b	11.5	41.5	35.4	155.2	115.7	149.7	-	139.0	138.7	123.8	129.6	127.3	139.4	127.7	128.5	134.7
3c	11.5	41.5	35.3	155.2	115.6	149.7	-	139.0	138.7	123.8	131.4	123.0	139.8	128.0	129.6	127.3
3d	11.4	41.2	35.4	153.0	115.8	150.0	-	139.4	138.4	123.6	123.8	127.5	146.6	126.9	127.3	147.5
4a	11.5	43.0	36.7	161.1	134.3	-	137.5	123.1	140.2	124.1	128.4	125.6	139.9	127.1	128.5	129.7
4b	11.5	42.9	36.6	159.4	134.0	-	137.4	123.3	140.1	124.1	128.4	125.7	138.4	128.4	128.6	135.8
4c	11.5	42.8	36.6	159.5	134.0	-	137.4	123.4	140.1	124.1	128.6	125.8	138.8	128.4	131.6	124.3
4d	11.4	42.6	36.9	157.3	137.1	-	139.9	123.9	145.5	123.7	124.2	126.0	143.0	127.6	128.5	147.3

plet for **3a**) related to aromatic protons (δ 7.28-8.25 ppm) with *ortho*-constant $J = 7.7 \pm 0.3$ Hz. The compounds **4a-d** present ^1H -nmr spectra similar to spectra of compounds **3** geminal protons joined to C-2 and C-3 at δ 3.45-3.53 (multiplet) and δ 3.21-3.30 (multiplet) ppm, respectively. The proton of N-H group appears as a triplet at δ 3.45-3.63 ppm and two doublets are observed in the spectra of **4b-d** (multiplet for **4a**) related to aromatic protons (δ 7.28-8.25 ppm) with *ortho*-constant $J = 7.3 \pm 0.3$ Hz. The ^1H -nmr spectral data for all the products are summarized in Table 1. The ^{13}C -nmr spectra of **3a** and **4a** showed 15

structural assignment of obtained compounds, the starting point was the C-5a and C-8a resonances for isomers **3** and **4**. The C-8a shows correlated peaks to CH_2 -2; C-5a and C-8a show correlated peaks to methyl group at position 6 for **3** and position 8 for **4** respectively. The signal of C-5a appear at δ 115.6-115.9 and 134.0-137.1 ppm for **3** and **4**, respectively. On the other hand, C-8a show signal at 138.9-139.4 for **3** and 123.1-123.9 ppm for **4**. These can be explained in the terms of the *push-pull* effect of the amino and C=N groups linked to the C=C double bond in structure **3** and **4**. Also, the assignation of structures for

Table 3

Long-range Proton-carbon Couplings Found in the HMBC Spectra of compounds 3a and 4a Protons Showing HMBC Correlation (3J couplings)

Carbon	3a	4a
2	—	—
3	H-1	H-1
4	H-2; H ₆	H-2, H ₆
5a	CH ₃ ; H-1	H-1
6	—	—
8	—	H-1
8a	H-2	CH ₃ ; H-2

compounds 3 and 4 were done by results from selective low-power ^{13}C , 1H decoupling experiments. In fact, C-5a in 3 and 4 appears as doublets in the coupled ^{13}C nmr spectra. Radiation onto the proton signal of 1-NH turns the C-5a signal into a singlet.

EXPERIMENTAL

All melting points are uncorrected. Column chromatographic purifications were performed on Merck silica gel (60-200 mesh). The ir spectra were recorded on a ATI-Mattson spectrophotometer in potassium bromide pellets. The uv-vis spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-160 A spectrophotometer on an ethanol solution. The 1H and ^{13}C nmr spectra were run on a Bruker AVANCE DRX 300 spectrometer in deuteriochloroform. The mass spectra were recorded on a Fisons-Platform interface APCI in methanol. The elemental analyses were determined on a LECO CHNS-900 analyzer.

4-Aryl-6-methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]-diazepines 3 and 4-Aryl-8-methyl-6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]-diazepines 4.

General Procedure.

A solution of 1-phenyl-3-(dimethylamino)-1-propanone hydrochloride (0.68 g, 3.2 mmoles), 4,5-diamino-3-methylpyrazole (0.51 g, 3.2 mmoles) was refluxed in 15 ml of absolute ethanol for 1-7 hours (reaction control by tlc). The reaction mixture was evaporated and resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with ethanol, dried and purified by silica gel chromatography with a mixture ethyl acetate/n-hexane (40:60) as the eluent. The first chromatographic fraction corresponds to compound 3 and the second one to compound 4. The yields and melting points of compounds 3 and 4 are summarized in Scheme 1.

6-Methyl-4,8-diphenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]-diazepine 3a.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 303$ (100).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{18}N_4$: C, 75.47; H, 6.00; N, 18.53. Found: C, 75.39; H, 6.14; N, 18.42.

4-(*p*-Chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]-diazepine 3b.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 339/337$ (80/100).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}N_4Cl$: C, 67.75; H, 5.09; N, 16.63. Found: C, 67.70; H, 5.17; N, 16.56.

4-(*p*-Bromophenyl)-6-methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]-diazepine 3c.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 383/381$ (100/73).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}N_4Br$: C, 59.85; H, 4.49; N, 14.69. Found: C, 59.74; H, 4.44; N, 14.76.

6-Methyl-4-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]-diazepine 3d.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 348$ (70).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_2$: C, 65.70; H, 4.93; N, 20.16. Found: C, 65.63; H, 4.65; N, 20.23.

8-Methyl-4,6-diphenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]-diazepine 4a.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 303$ (100).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{18}N_4$: C, 75.47; H, 6.00; N, 18.53. Found: C, 75.52; H, 6.07; N, 18.36.

4-(*p*-Chlorophenyl)-8-methyl-6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]-diazepine 4b.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 339/337$ (77/100).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}N_4Cl$: C, 67.75; H, 5.09; N, 16.63. Found: C, 67.81; H, 5.03; N, 16.66.

4-(*p*-Bromophenyl)-8-methyl-6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]-diazepine 4c.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 382/381$ (83/100).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}N_4Br$: C, 59.85; H, 4.49; N, 14.69. Found: C, 59.78; H, 4.54; N, 14.61.

8-Methyl-4-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-6-phenyl-2,3-dihydropyrazolo[4,3-*b*]-diazepine 4d.

The mass spectrum shows $(M+H)^+ = 348$ (100).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_2$: C, 65.70; H, 4.93; N, 20.16. Found: C, 65.74; H, 4.84; N, 20.11.

Acknowledgment.

This work was financially supported by Colciencias and Universidad del Valle. Authors thank CEPEDEQ (Centro para el Desarrollo de la Química, Universidad de Chile) for use of instruments.

REFERENCES AND NOTÉS

- [1] M. J. Fray, D. J. Bull, K. Cooper, M. J. Parry and M. H. Stefaniak, *J. Med. Chem.*, **38**, 3524 (1995) and references therein.
- [2] T. A. Kelly, D. W. McNeil, J. M. Rose, E. David, C.-K. Shih and P. M. Grob, *J. Med. Chem.*, **40**, 2430 (1997) and references therein.
- [3] H. A. DeWald, S. Lobbstaell and B. P. H. Poschel, *J. Med. Chem.*, **24**, 982 (1981).
- [4] L. M. Sternbach, *Prog. Drug. Res.*, **22**, 229 (1978).
- [5] J. T. Sharp in *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry*, **10**, 1, A. R. Katritzky, C. W. Rees and W. Lwowski, eds, 1984, p 593 and references therein.
- [6] A. Chimini, R. Gitto, S. Grasso, A. M. Monforte, G. Romero and M. Zappala, *Heterocycles*, **36**, 601 (1993) and references therein.
- [7] T. Tsuchiya, *Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokaiishi*, **41**, 641 (1983); *Chem. Abstr.*, **99**, 212426n (1983).
- [8] V. D. Orlov, J. Quiroga and N. N. Kolos, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, 363 (1987).
- [9] V. D. Orlov, J. Quiroga, A. Marrugo, N. N. Kolos and S. V. Iksanova, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, 1563 (1987).

- [10] B. Insuasty, R. Abonía and J. Quiroga, *An. Quim.*, **88**, 718 (1992).
- [11] V. D. Orlov, N. N. Kolos, J. Quiroga, Z. Kaluski, E. Figas and A. Potckhin, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, 506 (1992).
- [12] B. Insuasty, M. Ramos, J. Quiroga, A. Sanchez, M. Noguera, N. Hanold and H. Meier, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **31**, 61 (1994).
- [13] B. Insuasty, M. Ramos, R. Moreno, J. Quiroga, A. Sánchez, M. Noguera, N. Hanold and H. Meier, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **32**, 1229 (1995).
- [14] B. Insuasty, R. Rodríguez, J. Quiroga, R. Martínez and E. Angeles, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **34**, 1131 (1997).
- [15] B. Insuasty, A. Pérez, J. Valencia and J. Quiroga, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **34**, 1555 (1997).
- [16] B. Insuasty, J. Quiroga and H. Meier, *Trends Heterocyclic Chem.*, **5**, 83 (1997).
- [17] B. Insuasty, J. C. Argoti, S. Gomez, J. Quiroga, R. Martínez, E. Angeles and R. Gabiño, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **35**, 1397 (1998).
- [18] B. Insuasty, H. Insuasty, J. Quiroga, C. Saitz and C. Jullian, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, 1998 (In press).
- [19] A. Bax and S. Subramanian, *J. Magn. Reson.*, **65**, 565 (1986).
- [20] A. Bax and M. F. Summers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **108**, 2093 (1986).