



# Synthetic Application of New Enaminodiketone: Regioespecific Synthesis of Aza-Heterocycles

Fernanda A. Rosa\*, Michael J. V. da Silva, Davana S. Gonçalves, Daniela H. Arita, Camila S. S. Tozatti, Gisele de F. G. Bandoch

*Estereoquímica de Compostos Orgânicos e Docking Molecular (ECO), Departamento de Química (DQI), Universidade Estadual de Maringá, CEP 87.020-900, Maringá, PR, Brasil.*

\*e-mail corresponding author: [farosa@uem.br](mailto:farosa@uem.br)

Keywords: enaminodiketones, pyrazoles, pyrazolopyridazinones

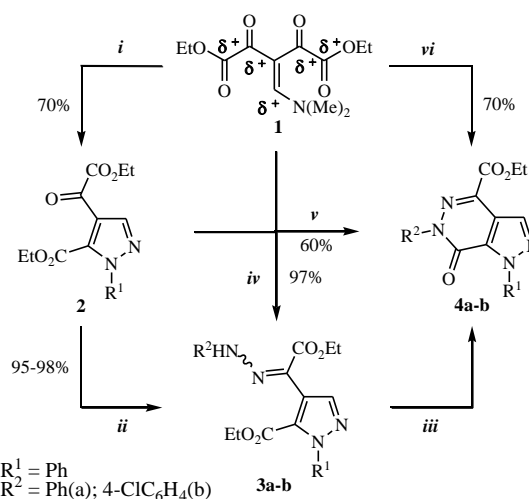
## INTRODUCTION

Aza-heterocyclic compounds, such as pyrazoles<sup>1</sup> and pyridazinones<sup>2</sup>, have become increasingly important because they have proven to be extremely bioactive moieties. The synthesis of nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds has been well explored by reacting of blocks precursors enaminodiketones with N-(C)<sub>n</sub>-N dinucleophiles. Data from the literature have demonstrated an efficient method for obtaining a series of enaminodiketones from C-acylation of enaminoketones with ethyl oxalyl chloride<sup>3-5</sup>. The reaction of these precursors with N-N dinucleophiles was shown to be highly attractive for the synthesis of multifunctionalized pyrazoles<sup>4</sup> and other aza-heterocyclic.<sup>5</sup> Thus, considering the importance of nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds, the aim of this work, is to report synthetic application to obtain pyrazole multifunctionalized and pyrazolopyridazinones from cyclocondensation reaction of enaminodiketone (1) block precursor with hydrazines.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The synthesis of the new precursor  $\beta$ -enaminodiketone (1) was performed from C-acylation of ethyl 3-[(dimethylamino)methylidene]pyruvate<sup>6</sup> with ethyl oxalyl chloride in dichloromethane and pyridine<sup>3</sup>. Synthetic application and study on the different electrophilic centers present in the enaminodiketone system was evaluated from cyclocondensation reaction with hydrazines (scheme 1). Surprisingly, the reaction of compound 1 with phenylhydrazine was regioespecific affording pyrazole 2. The reaction of pyrazole 2 with an additional equivalent of hydrazine leading pyrazolopyridazinone 4 (condition v) and when employed reaction condition ii the intermediate hydrazonepyrazole 3 was isolated in the form of stereoisomers *E* (75%) and *Z* (25%). In addition, the compounds 3 and 4 were also obtained from the enaminodiketone 1 with two equivalent of hydrazine (condition iv and vi). Thus, was possible to obtain three different

compounds varying only the reaction condition. The compounds were characterized by MS, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectroscopy, HSQC and NOESY.



i) EtOH, NH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sup>1</sup>, r.t.; ii) CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sup>2</sup>, BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, r.t.; iii) EtOH, AcOH, reflux; iv) CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sup>2</sup> (2 eq.), BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, r.t. (4a); v) EtOH, NH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sup>2</sup> (2 eq.), AcOH, reflux; vi) EtOH, NH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sup>2</sup> (2 eq.), reflux (5a).

Scheme 1.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the reaction of enaminodiketone 1 with phenylhydrazine was regioespecific and shown to be highly attractive for the synthesis of multifunctionalized pyrazole. Furthermore, the enaminodiketone 1 was shown to be powerful precursor for the construction of new aza-heterocyclic derivatives.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the financial support from CNPq, CAPES and Fundação Araucária.

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