Synthesis and Cycloaddition Reactions of C-(2-Naphthoyl)-N-arylmethanohydrazonoylpyridinium Bromides

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Abstract \square Coupling of naphthacylpyridinium bromide 2 [1-(2-naphthyl) ethanone-2-pyridinium bromide] with N-nitrosoacetarylamides afforded C-(2-naphthoyl)-N-arylmethanohydrazonoylpyridinium bromides 3A-C. Treatment of 3A-C with base afforded the corresponding tetrazines 6A-C. Cycloaddition of nitrilimines 5A-C to N-arylmaleimides, acrylonitrile, ethyl acrylate, acrylamide, fumaronitrile, α -cyanocinnamonitriles, ethyl α -cyanop-nitrocinnamates and α -cyanop-nitrocinnamamide afforded the corresponding cycloadducts 7-14, respectively. The cycloadducts 11-14 undergo a facile thermal elimination of hydrogen cyanide to give the corresponding pyrazoles 18-21, respectively.

Keywords

☐ 2-Pyrazolines, tetrazines, 4-cyanopyrazoles, pyrrolo [3,4-C] pyrazol-4,6-dione

Although the coupling reaction of dimethylphenacylsulfonium bromide with N-nitrosoacetarylamides has been reported to give hydrazonoyl bromide¹⁾, however, coupling reaction of naphthacylpyridinium bromide with diazonium salts or N-nitrosoacetarylamides has received little, if any attention. In this paper, we wish to report the synthesis of a series of three of C-(2-naphthoyl)-N-arylmethanohydrazonoylpyridinium bromides *via* coupling reaction of naphthacylpyridinium bromide with N-nitrosoacetarylamides, and the results of their cycloaddition reactions with some dipolarophiles.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

All melting points were determined on a Gallen-kamp melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra (KBr) were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 257 spectrophotometer. ¹H-NMR spectra in CDCl₃ and DMSO-d₆ were recorded on a Varian T-60 spectrometer using tetramethylsilane as an internal reference. Elemental analysis were carried out at the microanalytical unit of University of Cairo, Giza, Egypt. (2-(2-Bromoacetyl) naphthalene was prepared as previously described.

Synthesis of 2-naphthacylpyridinium bromide, 2

Pyridine (0.79g. 10 mmoles) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-bromoacetylnaphthalene (2.5g. 10 mmoles) in ether (30 ml) at room temperature. The solid that precipitated was collected and crystallized from ethanol to give compound 2

Synthesis of N-aryl-C-(2-naphthoyl) methanohydrazonoyl-pyridinium bromides, 3A-C

Method A: A solution of 2-naphthacrylpyridinium bromide 2 (3.38g, 10 mmoles) and N-nitrosoacetarylamide (10 mmoles) in ethanol (50 ml) was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then left overnight. The precipitated solid was collected and crystallized from acetic acid. The physical constants of the compounds prepared are given in Table I.

Method B: A mixture of N-acryl-C-(2-naphthoyl) methanohydrazonoyl bromide **4A-C** (5 mmoles) and pyridine (0.41g. 5 mmoles) in ethanol (20 ml) was refluxed for 1h. The reaction mixture was cooled and the crude product was collected and crystalized from acetic acid. The products obtained by this method are identical in all respects with **3A-C**.

Table I. Melting points and analytical data of compounds

Comp. No.	mp.	Molecular formula	Anal. Calcd. (Found)		
			С %	Н %	N %
2	115	$C_{17}H_{14}BrNO$	62.2(61.8)	4.2 (4.4)	4.3 (4.0)
3A	207	$C_{23}H_{18}BrN_3O$	63.8(64.0)	4.2 (4.3)	9.7 (9.6)
3B	204	$C_{24}H_{20}BrN_3O$	64.6(64.3)	4.8 (4.6)	9.4 (9.3)
3C	219	$C_{23}H_{17}BrClN_3O$	59.2(59.1)	3.6 (3.8)	9.0 (9.2)
6A	137	$C_{36}H_{24}N_4O_2$	79.4(79.2)	4.4 (4.5)	10.9(10.7)
6B	136	$C_{38}H_{28}N_4O_2$	79.7(79.7)	4.9 (5.0)	9.8 (9.6)
6C	132	$C_{36}H_{22}Cl_2N_4O_2$	70.5(70.2)	4.0 (4.1)	9.1 (9.3)
7Aa	277	$C_{28}H_{19}N_3O_3$	75.5(75.5)	4.2 (4.2)	9.4 (9.3)
7Ab	269	$C_{29}H_{21}N_3O_3$	75.8(76.0)	4.6 (4.6)	9.1 (9.3)
7Ac	245	$C_{29}H_{21}N_3O_4$	73.2(73.2)	4.4 (4.5)	8.8 (8.6)
7Ad	285	$C_{28}H_{18}CIN_3O_3$	70.0(69.8)	3.7 (3.7)	11.1(11.0)
7Ba	235	$C_{29}H_{21}N_3O_3$	75.8(75.6)	4.6 (4.7)	9.1 (9.3)
7Bb	260	$C_{30}H_{23}N_3O_3$	76.1(75.9)	4.9 (5.2)	8.8 (8.7)
7Bc	167	$C_{30}H_{23}N_3O_4$	73.6(73.9)	4.7 (4.6)	8.5 (8.4)
7Bd	268	$C_{29}H_{20}ClN_3O_3$	70.5(70.7)	4.0 (3.8)	9.1 (8.9)
7Ca	248	$C_{28}H_{18}CIN_3O_3$	70.0(70.3)	3.8 (3.8)	8.7 (8.6)
7Cb	280	$C_{29}H_{20}CIN_3O_3$	70.5(70.4)	4.0 (4.0)	8.5 (8.2)
7Cc	255	$C_{29}H_{20}CIN_3O_4$	68.1(68.3)	4.1 (3.9)	8.2 (8.0)
7Cd	290	$C_{28}H_{17}Cl_2N_3O_3$	65.3(65.3)	3.3 (3.5)	8.1 (8.2)
8A	165	$C_{21}H_{15}N_3O$	77.7(77.5)	4.0 (4.2)	12.8(12.6)
8B	155	$C_{22}H_{17}N_3O$	77.8(77.5)	5.0 (4.8)	12.3(12.0)
9A	107	$C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_3$	74.2(74.5)	5.4 (5.3)	7.5 (7.6)
9B	112	$C_{24}H_{22}N_2O_3$	74.6(74.8)	5.7 (5.5)	7.3 (7.5)
10A	265	$C_{21}H_{17}N_3O_2$	73.7(73.4)	4.9 (5.0)	12.2(12.4)
10B	268	$C_{22}H_{19}N_3O_2$	73.9(74.0)	5.3 (5.0)	11.7(11.6)
18A	146	$C_{21}H_{13}N_3O$	78.0(77.8)	4.0 (4.1)	12.9(12.9)
18B	150	$C_{22}H_{15}N_3O$	78.3(78.0)	4.5 (4.7)	12.4(12.2)
19a	167	$C_{27}H_{17}N_3O$	81.1(81.4)	4.2 (4.5)	10.5(10.4)
19b	142	$C_{28}H_{19}N_3O$	81.3(81.5)	4.6 (4.8)	10.2(10.4)
19c	207	$C_{27}H_{16}N_4O_3$	72.9(72.7)	3.6 (3.6)	12.6(12.8)
19d	218	$C_{28}H_{18}N_4O_3$	73.3(73.7)	12.2(12.1)	12.2(12.1)
20a	134	$C_{29}H_{21}N_3O_5$	70.9(71.2)	4.2 (4.1)	8.5 (8.6)
20b	167	$C_{30}H_{23}N_3O_5$	71.2(71.1)	4.5 (4.4)	8.3 (8.2)
21a	244	$C_{27}H_{18}N_4O_4$	70.1(69.9)	3.9 (4.1)	12.1(12.2)
21b	260	$C_{28}H_{20}N_4O_4$	70.6(70.8)	4.2 (4.3)	11.7(11.5)
22	216	$C_{27}H_{17}N_3O$	81.1(80.8)	4.2 (4.4)	10.5(10.7)

Synthesis of 1,4-diaryl-3,6-di(2-naphthoyl) tetrazine, 6A-C

An appropriate pyridinium bromide **3A-C** (5 mmoles) was added to an ethanolic sodium ethoxide solution [prepared from sodium metal (0.1g, 0.005g atom) and ethanol (30 m/)]. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min and the solid precipitated was collected and crystallized from ethanol to give the corresponding tetrazines **6A-C** (Table I).

Synthesis of 1,5-diaryl-3-(2-naphthoyl)-3a,4,6,6a-tetrahy-dro-1H,5H-pyrrolo-[3,4-C] pyrazol-4,6-diones, 7Aa-7Cd

Triethylamine (0.7 ml, 5 mmoles) was added to a solution of appropriate N-aryl-C-(2-naphthoyl) methanohydrazonoylpyridinium bromides 3A-C (5 mmoles) and the N-arylmaleimide (5 mmoles) in chloroform (50 ml). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 10 h and then cooled. The mixture was washed with water and the organic layer was collected,

dried, then filtered. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with methanol where it solidified. The solid was collected and crystallized from N,N-dimethylformamide to give the corresponding cycloadduct 7 in high yield (Table I).

Synthesis of 1-aryl-3-(2-naphthoyl)-4-cyanopyrazoles, 18A B

To a solution of the bromides **3A,B** (5 mmoles) and fumaronitrile (0.39g, 5 mmoles) in chloroform (50 ml) was added triethylamine (0.7 ml, 5 mmoles) at room temperature. The mixture was refluxed for 4 h an then evaporated till dryness and the residue was triturated with methanol where it solidified. The solid was collected and crystallized from acetic acid to give the corresponding 4-cyanopyrazoles **18A,B**, respectively.

Synthesis of 5-substituted-1-aryl-3-(2-naphthoyl)-2-pyrazolines, 8-10

These compounds were prepared by the same method described for the synthesis of compound 7 using acrylonitrile, ethyl acrylate and acrylamide in place of N-arylmalcimides. The compounds 8, 9 and 10 with their physical properties and elemental analysis are listed in Table I.

Synthesis of 5-cyano-1,4-diaryl-3-(2-naphthoyl) pyrazole derivatives, 19-21

These compounds were prepared by the same procedure described for the synthesis of 7 using the appropriate dipolarophile in place of N-arylmaleimide. The compounds 19-21 with their physical properties and elemental analysis are listed in Table I.

Synthesis of 1,5-diphenyl-3-(2-naphthoyl)-4-cyanopyrazole, 22

To an ethanolic sodium ethoxide solution [prepared from sodium metal (0.1 g, 0.005g atom) and ethanol (20 m/)] was added phenacyl cyanide (0.73g. 5 mmoles) with stirring. To the resulting solution C-(2-naphthoyl)-N-phenylmethanohydrazonoylpyridinium bromide **3A** (2.1g. 5 mmoles) was added at room temperature and the mixture was stirred for 6 h. During this period, the bromide **3A** dissolved and the crude 4-cyanopyrazole **22** was precipitated. The latter was collected, washed with methanol and crystallized from acetic acid to give

compound 22 (Table I).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Treatment of 2-bromoacetylnaphthalene 1 with pyridine in ether gave 2 (Scheme 1). Coupling of 2 with N-nitrosoacetarylamides in ether gave C-(2-naphthoyl)-N-arylmethanohydrazonoylpyridinium bromides 3A-C. The latter compounds 3A-C were also obtained when other organic solvents were used in place of ether. The structures of 3A-C were established by elemental and spectral analyses and by alternative synthesis. Thus, treatment of C-(2-naphthoyl)-N-arylmethanohydrazonyl bromides 4A-C with pyridine gave products identical in all respects (mp. mixed mp, IR, ¹H-NMR) with 3A-C, respectively (Scheme 1).

Treatment of **3A-C** with sodium ethoxide in ethanol afforded the corresponding tetrazine derivatives **6A-C**. The latter products undoubtedly from dimerization of C-(2-naphthoyl)-N-arylnitrilimines **5A-C** which were generated from **3A-C** (Scheme 2).

Generation of **5** in the presence of suitable dipolarophile afforded the corresponding cycloadducts. Treatment of **3A-C** with N-arylmaleimide in refluxing chloroform in the presence of triethylamine gave the corresponding cycloadducts **7** (Scheme 3). The infrared spectra of **7** showed, in each case, an intense two carbonyl bands at 1795 and 1722 cm⁻¹. The ¹H-NMR spectra showed, in each case, two doublets at δ 5.3 (J=12 Hz) and 5.8 (J=12 Hz) ppm assignable to the protons at C-3a and C-6a, respectively. The value of the coupling constant (12 Hz) is compatible with cis configuration expected²⁾. The product from the reaction of fumaronitrile with

Scheme 2

i, Fumarantiste; ii, Acrylanitrile; iii, Acrylamide; iv, N-Arylmaleimide; v, Eshyl acrylate

Scheme 3

3A in refluxing chloroform in the presence of triethylamine was shown to be 4-cyano-3-(2-naphthoyl)-1-phenylpyrazole **18A** (Scheme 3). The structure of the latter was derived on the basis of analytical and spectral data. Its infrared spectrum showed two bands at 2235 and 1642 cm $^{+}$ corresponding to C=N and C=O groups, respectively. The $^{+}$ H-NMR spectrum of **18A** revealed a singlet near δ 8.5 ppm assignable to 5-CH proton³⁾. The latter product **18A**

Table II. Infrared spectra of the new compounds

	pound . cm ¹ lo.
3A	3100 (NH), 1630 (C=O), 1605 (C=N)
3B	3114 (NH), 1634 (C=O), 1600 (C=N)
3 C	3128 (NH), 1636 (C=O), 1600 (C=N)
6A	1630 (C=O), 1590 (C=N)
6B	1635 (C=O), 1590 (C=N)
6C	1634 (C=O), 1590 (C=N)
7Aa	1795 (C=O), 1722 (C=O), 1612 (C=N)
7Ab	1795 (C=O), 1721 (C=O), 1613 (C=N)
7Ac	1792 (C=O), 1720 (C=O), 1615 (C=N)
7Ad	1794 (C=O), 1722 (C=O), 1611 (C=N)
7Ba	1795 (C=O), 1724 (C=O), 1615 (C=N)
7Bb	1795 (C=O), 1722 (C=O), 1613 (C=N)
7Bc	1793 (C=O), 1725 (C=O), 1614 (C=N)
7Bd	1794 (C=O), 1727 (C=O), 1617 (C=N)
7Ca	1795 (C=O), 1725 (C=O), 1613 (C=N)
7Cb	1796 (C=O), 1723 (C=O), 1615 (C=N)
7Cc	1793 (C=O), 1724 (C=O), 1615 (C=N)
7Cd	1793 (C=O), 1724 (C=O), 1615 (C=N)
8A	1640 (C=O), 1600 (C=N)
8B	1640 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
9A	1753 (C=O), 1650 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
9B	1764 (C=O), 1650 (C=O), 1605 (C=N)
10A	3394, 3270 (NH ₂), 1686 (C=O), 1650 (C=O),
	1600 (C = N)
10B	3396, 3206 (NH ₂), 1680 (C=O), 1650 (C=O), 160
	(C=N)
18A	2235 (C=N), 1642 (C=O), 1597 (C=N)
18B	2241 (C=N), 1650 (C=O), 1600 (C=N)
19a	2220 (C=N), 1640 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
19b	2220 (C=N), 1640 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
19c	2235 (C=N), 1658 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
19d	2220 ($C = N$), 1640 ($C = O$), 1610 ($C = N$)
20a	1753 (C=O), 1658 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
20b	1731 (C=O), 1654 (C=O), 1610 (C=N)
21a	3384, 3184 (NH ₂), 1684 (C=O), 1635 (C=O).
	$1600 \ (C=N)$
21b	3390, 3200 (NH ₂), 1690 (C=O), 1638 (C=O),
	$1600 \ (C = N)$
22	2230 ($C = N$), 1650 ($C = O$), 1600 ($C = N$)

seems to be formed *via* thermal elimination of hydrogen cyanide from the cycloadduct 11. Similarly, compound 3B reacts with fumaronitrile to give 18B (Scheme 3).

C-(2-Naphthoyl)-N-nitrilimines **5A-C**, generated *in situ* from **3A-C** and triethylamine in chloroform react with acrylonitrile, ethyl acrylate and acryla-

Table III. 1H-NMR spectral data of the new compounds

Compound	no ppm
3B	2.0 (s, 3H), 6.8-8.6 (m, 15H), 8.7 (s, 1H), 11.7 (s, 1H)
6B	2.3 (s, 6H), 6.5-8.2 (m, 20H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
7Aa	5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.0-8.1 (m, 16H) 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Ab	2.4 (s, 3H), 5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.1-8.3 (m, 15H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Ac	3.8 (s, 3H), 5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.1-8.2 (m, 15H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Ad	5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.1-8.2 (m, 15H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
7Ba	2.2 (s, 3H), 5.4 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.5 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.2-8.3 (m, 15H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Bb	2.3 (s, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.2-8.3 (m, 14H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Bc	2.4 (s, 3H), 3.8 (s, 3H), 5.4 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.5 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.2-8.3 (m, 14H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Bd	2.4 (s, 3H), 5.4 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.5 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.2-8.3 (m, 14H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Ca	5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.7 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.1-8.2 (m, 15H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Cb	2.3 (s, 3H), 5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.2-8.2 (m, 14H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Cc	3.8 (s, 3H), 5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.0-8.2 (m, 14H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
7Cd	5.3 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 5.8 (d, $J=12$ Hz, 1H), 7.0-8.1 (m, 14H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
8A	3.8 (dd, 1H), 3.9 (dd, 1H), 5.2 (dd, 1H), 7.1-8.3 (m, 11H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
8B	2.2 (s. 3H), 3.8 (dd, 1H), 3.8 (dd, 1H), 5.1 (dd, 1H), 7.0-8.5 (m, 10H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
9A	1.3 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 3.5 (dd, 1H), 3.8 (dd, 1H), 4.3 (q, $J=7$ Hz, 2H), 5.0 (dd, 1H), 7.0-8.3 (m, 11H),
	8.9 (s, 1H)
9B	1.3 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 2.3 (s, 3H), 3.5 (dd, 1H), 3.8 (dd, 1H), 4.3 (q, $J=7$ Hz, 2H), 5.0 (dd, 1H),
40.	7.1-8.3 (m, 10H), 8.9 (s, 1H)
10A	3.3 (dd, 1H), 3.6 (dd, 1H), 4.7 (dd, 1H), 6.4 (s, 2H), 6.8-8.1 (m, 11H), 8.7 (s, 1H)
10B	2.3 (s, 3H), 3.2 (dd, 1H), 3.7 (dd, 1H), 5.0 (dd, 1H), 7.0-8.2 (m, 12H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
19b	2.5 (s, 3H), 7.3-8.2 (m, 15H), 9.3 (s, 1H)
19d	2.5 (s, 3H), 7.3-8.4 (m, 14H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
20a	1.1 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 4.2 (q, $J=7$ Hz, 2H), 7.2-8.3 (m, 15H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
20b	1.0 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 2.5 (s, 3H), 4.1 (q, $J=7$ Hz, 2H), 7.3-8.4 (m, 14H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
21a	5.5 (s, 2H), 7.3-8.4 (m, 17H), 8.8 (s, 1H)
21b	2.4 (s, 3H), 5.6 (s, 2H), 7.3-8.4 (m, 14H), 8.8 (s, 1H)

mide to give exclusively 5-substituted-3-(2-naphthoyl)-1-aryl-2-pyrazolines **8**, **9** and **10**, respectively in good yields (Scheme 3). The chemical shifts of the methine and methylene protons of **8**, **9** and **10** compare favourably with those reported for 5-substituted-1-phenyl-3-(2-furyl)-2-pyrazolines³. Such similarity, while confirming the assigned structures, indicates that both substituents, the 2-naphthoyl and 2-furyl groups have similar effects on chemical shifts of the methylene protons at C-4 substituted 2-pyrazoline derivatives. Also, the structure of **8** was further confirmed by the absence of the nitrile absorption in its infrared spectrum as it is the case of aliphatic nitriles activated by a nitrogen or an oxygen atom in the alpha position⁴).

Treatment of hydrazonoylpyridinium bromides 3A,B with α -cyanocinnamonitrile 3/15 (Y=H) in chloroform in the presence of triethylamine gave 1.3.4-

trisubstituted 5-cyanopyrazoles 19a,b (Scheme 4). The H-NMR spectra of the product showed, in each case, the absence of signal assignable to the protons on 4-CH or 5-CH of the corresponding pyrazoline derivatives⁵⁾. The infrared spectra of the product 19 showed, in each case, a nitrile absorption near 2220 cm 1. This finding suggests that the 5,5-dicyano-2-pyrazoline cycloadduct 12 is easily aromatized by thermal elimination of hydrogen cyanide. The observed elimination of hydrogen cyanide from the cycloadducts of type 12 is similar to thermal elimination of hydrazoic acid from 3azido-5-benzoyl-1,3,4-triphenyl-2-pyrazoline⁶¹. The regiochemistry of 19a was confirmed by comparison of melting point of 19a with that of the pertinent regioisomer, 1,5-diphenyl-3-(2-naphthoyl)-4-cyanopyrazole 22. The latter was prepared by reaction of 3A with phenacyl cyanide in the presence of etha-

12. 15, 19;
$$Z = COOC_2H_5$$

15. $X = YC_6H_4Y$

12. 14

13. 16, 20; $Z = COOC_2H_5$

14. 17, 21; $Z = CONH_2$

15. $X = YC_6H_4Y$

17. $X = YC_6H_4Y$

18. $X = Y = H$

19. $X = Y = H$

19. $X = Y = H$

10. $X = Y = H$

11. $X = Y = H$

12. $X = Y = H$

13. $X = Y = H$

14. $X = Y = H$

15. $X = A + CH_3$

17. $X = A + CH_3$

18. $X = A + CH_3$

19. $X = A + CH_3$

nolic sodium ethoxide solution at room temperature. Similarly, α-cyano-p-nitrocinnamonitrile **15** (Y=4-NO₂), ethyl α-cyano-p-nitrocinnamate **16** and α-cyano-p-nitrocinnamamide **17** react with **3A,B** to give the corresponding pyrazoles **19-21**, respectively (Scheme 4).

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