

Some Reactions of Pyrazolinyl Benzoxazones and Quinazolones

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(Received 20th April, 1983)

Summary: 2-(3-Aryl-2-pyrazoline-5-yl)-4H-benzoxazin-4-ones I react easily with amines in ethanol or glacial acetic acid to furnish the corresponding anilide or quinazolone derivatives. Acetylation, benzoylation and nitrosation of I led to the formation of N-acetyl, N-benzoyl and N-nitroso derivatives. Other transformations of I were also investigated.

Some pyrazolines have many demonstrated medicinal applications as anaesthetics [1], anthelmintics [2] and inflammation reducing agents [3].

We have investigated the reaction of 2-(3-aryl-2-pyrazoline-5-yl)-4H-benzoxazin-4-ones (Ia and b) with primary amines in boiling ethanol to furnish the corresponding anilide derivatives IIa-1 via opening of the benzoxazine ring.

Alternatively, when the reaction takes place in boiling glacial acetic acid [4], the corresponding acetyl quinazolone derivatives Ic-1 were generated. Compounds Ic,e,g and j were obtained via ring closure of IIa, d,g and j, followed by acetylation of the intermediates.

Acetylation and/or benzoylation of Ia and b using acetyl and/or benzoyl chloride, gave rise to the N-acetyl and/or N-benzoyl derivatives Im-p. Compounds IIIm and n can also be obtained via acetylation of Ia and b using acetic acid/sodium acetate mixture.

Nitrosation of Ia and b using sodium nitrite and concentrated HCl led to the formation of the N-nitroso derivatives Iq and r.

It is known that cyanoethylation of pyrazolines is not unusual [5]. When Ia and b were treated with secondary amines such as morpholine or piperidine in the presence of formaldehyde under Mannich conditions, the corresponding Mannich bases Is-u were obtained.

Bromination of Ia and b using a solution of bromine in chloroform gave rise to the 4-bromo derivative IIIa and b [6], respectively.

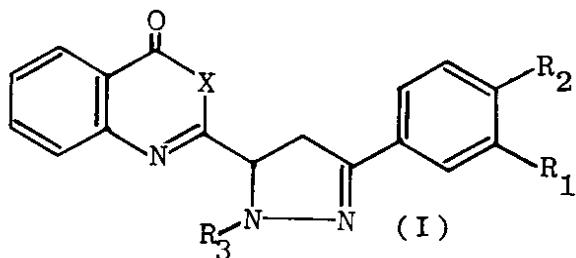
Compounds Ia and b could also be converted to the corresponding benzothiazine thiones IVa and b by treatment with P_2S_5 in dry xylene [7].

Experimental

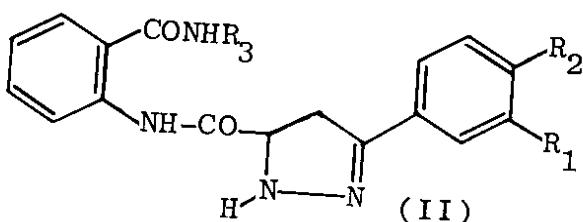
The infrared absorption spectra were determined with a Unicam SP 1200 Spectrophotometer using the KBr Wafer technique and the values are listed with other physical data in Table 1. The NMR spectra were obtained by using a Varian A - 90 Spectrophotometer and are given in Table 2. All melting points are not corrected.

Reaction of Ia and b with amines. Formation of IIa-1 and IIC-1

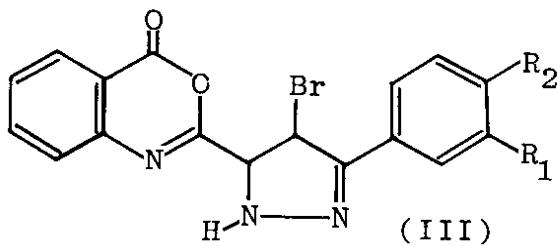
Compound IIa or Ib (0.01 mole), a primary amine (methylamine, ethylamine, butylamine, p-toluidine, p-anis-



R_1	R_2	R_3	X
a, CH_3	Cl	H	O
b, Br	H	H	O
c, CH_3	Cl	COCH_3	NCH_3
d, CH_3	Cl	COCH_3	$\text{NC}_4\text{H}_9(\underline{n})$
e, Br	H	COCH_3	NCH_3
f, Br	H	COCH_3	$\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4(\underline{n})$
g, CH_3	Cl	COCH_3	$\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\underline{p})$
h, CH_3	Cl	COCH_3	$\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_3(\underline{p})$
i, CH_3	Cl	COCH_3	$\text{NCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
j, Br	H	COCH_3	$\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\underline{p})$
k, Br	H	COCH_3	$\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_3(\underline{p})$
l, Br	H	COCH_3	$\text{NCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
m, CH_3	Cl	COCH_3	O
n, Br	H	COCH_3	O
o, CH_3	Cl	COC_6H_5	O
p, Br	H	COC_6H_5	O
q, CH_3	Cl	NO	O
r, Br	H	NO	O
s, CH_3	Cl	$\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_4\text{H}_8$	O
t, Br	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_4\text{H}_8$	O
u, CH_3	Cl	$\text{CH}_2\text{NC}_5\text{H}_{10}$	O



	R_1	R_2	R_3
a,	CH_3	Cl	CH_3
b,	CH_3	Cl	C_2H_5
c,	CH_3	Cl	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(\underline{n})$
d,	Br	H	CH_3
e,	Br	H	C_2H_5
f,	Br	H	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(\underline{n})$
g,	CH_3	Cl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\underline{p})$
h,	CH_3	Cl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_3(\underline{p})$
i,	CH_3	Cl	$\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
j,	Br	H	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\underline{p})$
k,	Br	H	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_3(\underline{p})$
l,	Br	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$



a,	CH_3	Cl
b,	Br	H

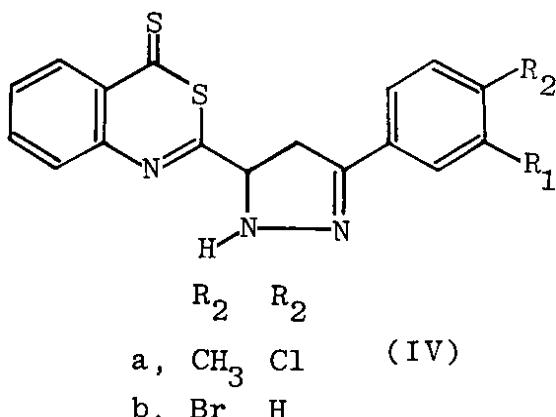


Table-1: The physical properties and infrared of new compounds

Comp.	M.P. °C	Colour	Solvent (Yield) (M.Wt.)	Formula (M.Wt.)	Analysis %		Group frequencies (KBr, cm ⁻¹)		
					Found	Required	ν NH	ν C=O	
II _a	245	colourless	E (60)	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ O ₂ N ₄ (370.5)	C H N	61.21 5.08 14.86	61.53 5.12 15.11	νCH ₂ 2980,1920 νC=N ν C=C	3340 1695
II _b	255	yellow	E (75)	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ O ₂ N ₄ Cl (384.5)	C H N	62.44 5.11 14.62	62.41 5.46 15.56	νCH ₂ 2980 ν C=N ν C=C	3440 1680
II _c	235	colourless	E (70)	C ₂₂ H ₂₅ O ₂ N ₄ Cl (412.5)	C H N	63.78 5.66 13.48	64.00 6.06 13.57	νCH ₂ 2960 νC=N ν C=C	3440,3350 1720,1680
II _d	223	colourless	E (70)	C ₁₈ H ₁₇ O ₂ N ₄ Br (401)	C H N	53.52 0.13 13.61	53.86 4.23 1396	νCH ₂ 2920 νC=N ν C=C	3430,3300 1680
II _e	280	colourless	B (65)	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ O ₂ N ₄ Br (415)	C H N	54.75 4.56 13.17	54.93 4.57 13.49	νCH ₂ 2930 νC=N ν C=C	3440 1660
II _f	270	colourless	E (63)	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ O ₂ N ₄ Br (443)	C H N	56.48 5.14 12.66	56.88 5.19 12.64	ν CH 2980,2930 νC=N ν C=C	3300 1680

Table-1: cont.

III _g	212	colourless	E	$C_{22}H_{23}O_2N_4Cl$	C	67.16	67.18	νCH_2	νNH	$\nu C=O$
	(55)		(446.5)	H	5.22	5.15	2920	v C=C	3420	1680
III _h	192	colourless	E	$C_{25}H_{23}O_3N_4Cl$	C	64.68	64.86	νCH_2	νNH	$\nu C=O$
	(80)		(462.5)	H	4.62	4.97	2970, 2920	3440, 3340	1720, 1690	
III _i	215	colourless	E	$C_{25}H_{24}O_2N_4Cl$	C	67.13	67.18	νCH_2	νNH	$\nu C=O$
	(70)		(446.5)	H	5.01	5.15	2940	3420	1690	
III _j	243	colourless	T	$C_{24}H_{21}O_2N_4Br$	C	59.87	60.37	νCH_2	νNH	$\nu C=O$
	(72)		(477)	H	3.41	4.40	2940, 2920	3450, 3300	1690	
III _k	242	colourless	E	$C_{24}H_{21}O_3N_4Br$	C	58.12	58.41	νCH_2	νNH	$\nu C=O$
	(63)		(493)	H	4.32	4.25	2940	1595	1710, 1680	
III _l	214	pale yellow	E	$C_{24}H_{21}O_2N_4Br$	C	60.25	60.37	νCH_2	νNH	$\nu C=O$
	(57)		(477)	H	4.18	4.40	2860	3460	1690	
III _c	258	colourless	A	$C_{21}H_{19}O_2N_4Cl$	C	63.68	63.87	$\nu C=O$	$\nu C=O$	νCH_2
	(80)		(394.5)	H	4.72	4.81	1660, 1700	1620	2980, 2920	

Table-1: cont.

I_d	250	colourless	E (75)	$C_{24}H_{25}O_2N_4Cl$ (436.5)	C H N	65.82 5.64 12.56	65.97 5.72 12.82	$\nu C=0$ 1680,1700 $\nu C=C$	1620 2930
I_e	237	colourless	B/E (85)	$C_{20}H_{17}O_2N_4Br$ (425)	C H N	56.22 3.84 13.00	56.47 4.00 13.17	$\nu C=0$ 1670,1720 $\nu C=C$	1640 2860
I_f	243	colourless	B/E (60)	$C_{23}H_{23}O_2N_4Br$ (467)	C H N	59.12 4.48 11.90	59.10 4.92 11.99	$\nu C=0$ 1680,1720 $\nu C=C$	1600 2980
I_g	230	colourless	A (50)	$C_{27}H_{23}O_2N_4Cl$ (470.5)	C H N	68.63 4.51 11.82	68.86 4.88 11.90	$\nu C=0$ 1680,1695 $\nu C=C$	1600 1620 2920,2960
I_h	245	colourless	A (52)	$C_{27}H_{23}O_3N_4Cl$ (486.5)	C H N	66.32 4.28 11.81	66.59 4.72 11.51	$\nu C=0$ 1680,1720 $\nu C=C$	1590 1620 2910
I_i	250	colourless	A (55)	$C_{27}H_{23}O_2N_4Cl$ (407.5)	C H N	68.44 4.52 11.67	68.86 4.88 11.90	$\nu C=0$ 1685,1690 $\nu C=C$	1595 1630 2920
I_j	130	colourless	A (65)	$C_{26}H_{21}O_2N_4Br$ (501)	C H N	62.18 4.05 11.21	62.27 4.19 11.17	$\nu C=0$ 1660,1690 $\nu C=C$	1595 1620 2930

I _k	213	colourless	A (70)	C ₂₆ H ₂₁ O ₃ N ₄ Br	C H (517)	60.18 3.97 10.63	vC=O 4.06 10.83	vC=N 1660,1710	1630	vCH ₂ 2960
I _l	232	colourless	A (68)	C ₂₆ H ₂₁ O ₂ N ₄ Br	C H (501)	62.16 4.16 11.22	vC=O 62.27 4.19 11.17	vC=N 1590 1680,1720	1640	vCH ₂ 2940
I _m	248	colourless	A (58)	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ O ₃ N ₃ Cl	C H (381.5)	62.72 4.18 11.46	vC=O 62.90 4.19 11.00	vC=N 1605 1680,1690	1635	vCH ₂ 2980
I _n	241	colourless	A (60)	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ O ₃ N ₃ Br	C H (412)	55.22 3.81 10.38	55.33 3.39 10.19	1595		
I _o	260	colourless	B (73)	C ₂₅ H ₁₈ O ₃ N ₃ Cl	C H (443.5)	67.60 4.10 9.28	vC=O 67.64 4.05 9.47	vC=N 1710,1670 1640	1635	vCH ₂ 2920
I _p	260	yellow	B (76)	C ₂₄ H ₁₆ O ₃ N ₃ Br	C H (474)	60.40 3.58 8.72	60.75 3.37 8.86	1590		
I _q	250	yellow	E (45)	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ O ₃ N ₄ Cl	C H (368.5)	58.18 3.55 14.98	vC=O 58.61 3.52 15.19	vC=N 1700 1600	1635	vCH ₂ 2980
I _r	204	colourless	E (60)	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ O ₃ N ₄ Br	C H N	50.86 2.46 14.12	51.12 2.75 14.03			

Table-1: cont.

I _s	235	colourless	E	C ₂₃ H ₂₃ O ₃ N ₄ Cl	C	62.76	62.94	ν C=O	ν C=N	ν CH ₂
			(55)	(438.5)	H	5.05	5.24	1690, 1670	1655	2870
I _t	300	colourless	E	C ₂₂ H ₂₁ O ₃ N ₄ Br	C	56.12	56.28	ν C=O	ν C=N	ν CH ₂
			(60)	(469)	H	4.23	4.47	1690	1640	2950
I _u	249	colourless	E	C ₂₄ H ₂₅ O ₂ N ₄ Cl	C	65.81	65.97	ν C=O	ν C=O	ν CH ₂
			(60)	(436.5)	H	5.70	5.72	1670	1640	2960
III _a	218	colourless	B	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ O ₂ N ₃ BrCl	C	51.56	51.61	ν C=O	ν C=N	ν C=C
			(60)	(418.5)	H	3.13	3.10	1720	1630	1600
III _b	240	colourless	T	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₃ Br ₂	C	10.21	10.03	ν NH		
			(72)	(450)	N	18.85	19.11	3440		
IV _a	250	yellow	N	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ N ₃ S Cl	Br	45.13	45.33			
			(64)	(371.5)	H	2.26	2.66			
IV _b	158	yellow	E	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ N ₃ S ₂ Br	C	9.00	9.33			
			(71)	(402)	H	35.41	35.55			
					C	57.66	58.14	ν C=S	ν C=N	ν CH ₂
					H	3.38	3.76	1320	1630	2920
					N	13.06	13.22	ν C=C	ν NH	
					S	16.87	17.22	1600	3440, 3460	
					C	50.71	50.74			
					H	2.76	2.98			
					N	10.13	10.44			
					S	15.80	15.92			

Table-1: cont.

I _k	213	colourless	A	$C_{26}H_{21}O_3N_4Br$	C	60.18	60.34	$\nu C=O$	$\nu C=N$	νCH_2
I _j	232	colourless	A	$C_{26}H_{21}O_2N_4Br$	H	3.97	4.06	1660,1710	1630	2960
I _m	248	colourless	A	$C_{20}H_{16}O_3N_3Cl$	N	10.63	10.83	$\nu C=C$		
I _n	241	colourless	A	$C_{19}H_{14}O_3N_3Br$	C	62.16	62.27	$\nu C=O$	$\nu C=N$	νCH_2
I _o	260	colorless	B	$C_{25}H_{18}O_3N_3Cl$	H	4.16	4.19	1680,1720	1640	2940
I _p	260	yellow	B	$C_{24}H_{16}O_3N_3Br$	C	62.72	62.90	$\nu C=O$	$\nu C=N$	νCH_2
I _q	250	yellow	E	$C_{18}H_{13}O_3N_4Cl$	N	11.22	11.17	$\nu C=C$		
I _r	204	colourless	E	$C_{17}H_{11}O_3N_4Br$	C	4.18	4.19	1680,1690	1635	2980
				(381.5)	N	11.46	11.00	$\nu C=C$		
				(443.5)				1595		
				(60)					1590	
				(73)						
				(76)						
				(45)						
				(60)						
				(58)						
				(68)						
				(517)						

A = Acetic acid B = Benzene E-Ethanol P-Pet.ether (b.p. 100-120) T - Toluene

Table-2: The N.M.R. Spectra of some new compounds

Compound	Solvent	δ Values	Group
Ic	$(CD_3)_2CO$	7.10 - 7.5 6.90 2.90 2.60 2.45 2.30	7 aromatic hydrogens. 1 H of - CH - in pyrazoline ring 3 H of - N - CH ₃ 3 H of - CO - CH ₃ 2 H of - CH ₂ - in pyrazoline ring. 3 H of - CH ₃ in phenyl group.
In	DMSO	7.00 - 7.70 6.75 2.65 2.45	8 aromatic hydrogen 1 H of - CH - in pyrazolin ring 3 H of - CO - CH ₃
Is	$(CD_3)_2CO$	7.25 - 7.80 6.60 3.20 , 2.70 2.45 2.40	2 H of - CH ₂ - in pyraoline ring 7 aromatic hydrogens 1 H of - CH - in pyrazoline ring 8 H of 4 - CH ₂ - in morpholine 2 H of - N - CH ₂ - 3 H of - CH ₃ in phenyl group.
IId	DMSO	7.25 - 7.70 6.75 3.45 3.40 2.75 2.50	3 H of - CH ₃ in phenyl group. 8 aromatic hydrogens 1 H of - CH - in pyrazoline ring 1 H of - NH - in pyrazoline ring 2 H of 2 - CO - NH - 3 H of - NH - CH ₃
IIIa	$CDCl_3$	7.60-7.95 7.15 6.90 2.35	1 H of - NH - in pyrazoline ring 7 aromatic hydrogen 1 H of - CH - Br 1 H of - CH - in pyrazoline ring 3'H of - CH ₃ in phenyl group
IV _b	DMSO	6.90 - 7.55 6.80 3.30 2.55	8 aromatic hydrogens 1 H of - CH - in pyrazoline ring 1 H of - NH - in pyrazoline ring 2 H of - CH ₂ - in pyrazoline ring.

sidine or benzylamine) (0.01 mole), and ethanol or acetic acid 20 ml, were refluxed for 4 hours. The solid product obtained after evaporation of most of the solvent was recrystallized to give the corresponding anilide derivatives IIa-1 or the quinazolone derivatives Ic-1 respectively.

Ring closure of IIa, d,g and j. Formation of Ic,e,f and j

A solution of 5 g of IIa, d,g or j, in 10 ml of glacial acetic acid and 10 ml acetic anhydride was refluxed for

4 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water and left overnight. The solid product formed was recrystallized to give Ic,e,f and j respectively.

Acetylation or benzoylation of Ia and b. Formation of Im-p

A solution of Ia and b (0.01 mole) in 20 ml acetyl or benzoyl chloride was refluxed for 2 hours on a water bath. The reaction mixture was poured into ice, and the solid product obtained was washed several times with boiling

water and recrystallized to give the N-acetyl or N-benzoyl derivative Im-p.

Alternative preparation of Im

A mixture of Ia (0.01 mole), sodium acetate and 15 ml of glacial acetic acid was refluxed for 4 hours: then the reaction mixture was cooled and poured into ice. The solid product separated was filtered, washed with water several times, dried and then recrystallized from acetic acid to give Im.

Nitrosation of Ia and b. Formation of Iq and r

A solution of Ia and b (0.01 mole) in hydrochloric acid 10 ml was heated with a solution of sodium nitrite (0.03 mole) in water 3 ml. The reaction mixture was heated on a water bath for one hour, the solution was then poured into ice and the solid separated was recrystallized from ethanol to give the corresponding N-nitroso derivative Iq and r respectively.

Reaction of Ia and b with secondary amines. Formation of Is-u

A mixture of Ia and b (0.01 mole), formaldehyde (0.02 mole) and amine namely, morpholine or piperidine (0.012 mole) in 20% HCl was dissolved in 30 ml ethanol. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux on a steam bath for 6 hours and left to stand overnight, diluted the solution with water, dilute NaOH was added till the solution become alkaline, extracted with ether, then acidified with acetic acid, diluted with water, and the precipitated solid was filtered off, dried and recrystallized to give the corresponding Mannich base Is-u.

Bromination of Ia and b. Formation of IIIa and b

A solution of Ia and b (0.01 mole) in CHCl₃ (20 ml) was treated with a

solution of bromine (0.03 mole) in CHCl₃ (20 ml). The solid product obtained after evaporation of CHCl₃ was recrystallized to give IIIa and b respectively.

Reaction of Ia and b with P₂S₅. Formation of IVa and b

A mixture of Ia and b (0.01 mole), P₂S₅ (0.02 mole) and dry xylene (20 ml) was refluxed for 8 hours. The solid product obtained after hot filtration and cooling of the filtrate was recrystallized to give the thione derivatives IVa and b respectively.

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