Facile Scalable Reduction of N-Acylated Dihydropyrazoles

Michael D. Curtis*, Nancy C. Hayes, and Patricia A. Matson

Chemical Development, Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Norwich, NY 13815

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

General Experimental

All reactions were carried out using commercial grade raw materials which were used as is without further purification. The dihydropyrazole used for the preparation of the *N*-acylated reduction substrates **13-26** was purchased from TCI chemicals while all other materials were obtained from Aldrich.

Flash column chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh silica gel while analytical TLC was carried out on Merck silica gel plates with QF-254 indicator with visualization by UV or KMnO₄ staining solution.

 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 300 (300 MHz 1 H', 75 MHz 13 C) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to residual chloroform (δ 7.26 ppm 1 H, δ 77.23 ppm 13 C) or DMSO (δ 2.54 ppm 1 H, δ 39.7 ppm 13 C). Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and the multiplicities are indicated by s (singelts), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), or b (broad). Coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz.

The purity of compounds reported herein is established by CHN combustion analysis carried out by *PharmAssist*, New Berlin, NY. In instances where microanalytical data was not available, the purity of compounds is estimated to be greater than 95% based on ¹H and ¹³C spectral data included herein.

Enantiomeric purity of **39** and **40** was established by comparison to the corresponding racemates using Chiral Stationary Phase HPLC on a Chiral Pak AD chial Column (Chiral Technologies INC. Exton, PA 19241).

Preparation of N-Acylated dihydropyrazoles

Kilo-scale preparation of 1-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethanone A 50L reactor was charged with toluene (18 liters), p-toluenesulfonic acid **(9)**: monohydrate (345 g, 1.81M) followed by hydrazine hydrate (1.715 kg, 34.25M). The addition port was closed and the reactor purged with N2. The addition vessel was charged with acrolein (2.158 kg, 38.5M) followed by a line wash with toluene (1 liter). The reactor jacket temperature was set at 20°C and the acrolein was added over 20°C. minutes as the reaction temperature rose to 52°C. Following complete addition of acrolein the reaction temperature was raised to 115°C. Azeotropic distillation initiated at a reaction temperature of 87°C. After approximately 1 hour the distillation was complete and the reaction was cooled to ambient temperature. When the reaction temperature reached ~30°C the agitation was stopped and the reaction mixture left to settle. Approximately 600 ml of oil was removed from the bottom and the agitation was restarted. The addition vessel was charged with 4-fluorophenylacetyl chloride (2.657 kg, 15.4M). The reaction was cooled to -1.5 $^{\circ}$ C, the 4-fluorophenyl acetyl chloride was added over 40 minutes maintaining the internal reaction temperature < 10 °C. The reaction was then slowly warmed to 18°C at which time a saturated NaHCO3 solution (20 liters) was slowly added to control potential foaming. Agitation was stopped and the layers were separated returning the aqueous layer to the reactor which was further extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 8 liters). The organic portions (ethyl acetate and toluene) were combined in the reactor and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (20 liters) followed by a water (20 liters) and a brine wash (20 liters). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate (1.1 kg). The slurry was filtered through a Nutsche filter over a celite bed. The cake was washed with ethyl acetate (6 liters). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to a waxy solid which was dried in a vacuum oven at 40°C to give the desired product 9 (3.2 kg, 101% crude yield, 90% corrected yield when mass assayed by HPLC relative to a product standard). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.95 (dt, 2H, J= 10.0 and 1.6, C \underline{H}_2 -CH=N); 4.05 (t, 2H, J= 10.0, CH $_2$ -N-

CO); 7.00 (t, 1H, *J*= 1.4, CH=N); 7.39-7.46 (m, 3H, Ph); 7.80-7.83 (m, 2H, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 28.19, 38.48, 123.23, 124.84, 126.30, 129.93, 144.18, 162.92.

The remaining dihydropyrazoles 13-26 prepared for the development of this reduction methodology were prepared by direct acylation of dihydropyrazole (11) with either the corresponding acid chloride or carboxylic acid in the presence of EDAC as a coupling promoter. A general experimental protocol for each follows:

METHOD A: N-Acylation of dihydropyrazole (11) with an Acid Chloride. Preparation of 13, 14, 16, 18 19, 20, 21, & 22

To a round bottom flask, purged with nitrogen, was combined 11, dichloromethane solvent (15 ml/g), and triethylamine (1.2 eq.). This mixture was cooled to 0 °C and the desired acid chloride (1.05 eq) was added to this reaction mixture dropwise (or in portions if a solid). Upon complete addition of the acid chloride, the reaction was stirred for 1 hour while warming to ambient temperature. The product was isolated by extracting 3 times with Na₂CO₃ and CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic portions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was then purified by either silica gel chromatography, trituration, or recrystallization.

METHOD B: N-Acylation of dihydropyrazole (11) with a Carboxylic Acid in the presence of EDAC. Preparation of 15, 17, 23, 24, 25, & 26

To a round bottom flask was added 11, DMF (10 ml/g), EDAC (1.1 equiv.), the corresponding carboxylic acid (1.05 equiv), HOBt•H₂O (1.1 euiv), and triethylamine (1.1 equiv). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour. The resulting reaction mixture was then treated with saturated NaHCO₃. The resulting aqueous portion was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 10 ml/g). All the organic portions are then combined washed with water (1 X 10 ml), brine (1 X 10 ml), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was then purified by either silica gel chromatography, trituration, or recrystallization.

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3-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-3-oxo-propionic acid ethyl ester (13): The dihydropyrazole 13 was prepared according to Method A. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3, 1:1, 3:1) to provide 13 as a yellow oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.25 (t, 3H, J= 7.1, CH₃); 2.92 (dt, 2H, J= 10.3 and 1.5, CH₂-CH=N); 3.69 (s, 2H, CH₂-CO₂Et); 3.85 (t, 2H, J= 10.1, CH₂-N-CO); 4.17 (q, 2H, J= 7.1, CH₂-CH₃); 6.94 (t, 3H, J= 1.6, CH=N). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 9.51, 28.98, 37.01, 37.21, 56.59, 144.02, 159.77, 163.18. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₂N₂O₃: C, 52.17; H, 6.57; N, 15.21; found: C, 51.97; H, 6.51; N, 14.97.

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1-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-but-2-en-1-one (**14):** The dihydropyrazole **14** was prepared according to both Methods A and B. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide **14** as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.90 (dd, 3H, CH₃); 2.89 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH=N); 3.88 (t, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 6.76 (dd, 1H, CH=CH-CH₃); 6.92 (t, 1H, CH=N); 6.92-7.02 (m, 2H, CH=CH-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 13.52, 28.37, 37.27, 117.68, 136.80, 142.98, 159.58. The unstable nature of the reaction product precluded definitive CHN analysis.

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1-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-but-2-en-1-one (15): The dihydropyrazole 15 was prepared according to Method B. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 to 3:1) to provide 15 as a white solid. m.p. 56 °C. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.90 (d, 3H, J= 1.2, CH₃); 2.17 (d, 3H, J= 1.2, CH₃); 2.86 (dt, 2H, J= 10.3 and 1.6, CH₂-CH=N); 3.86 (t, 2H, J=

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10.2, CH₂-N-CO); 6.46 (d, 1H, J= 1.2, CH-CO); 6.89 (d, 1H, J= 1.5, CH=N). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 20.40, 27.75, 32.98, 41.88, 116.10, 146.93, 152.72, 165.19. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₂N₂O: C, 63.13; H, 7.95; N, 18.41; found: C, 63.22; H, 7.88; N, 18.16.

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1-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-pent-4-en-1-one (16): The dihydropyrazole 16 was prepared according to Method A. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide 16 as a pale yellow oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.44 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH=CH₂); 2.76 (t, 2H, J= 7.7, CH₂-CO); 2.88 (dt, 2H, J= 10.1 and 1.5, CH₂-CH=N); 3.82 (t, 2H, J= 10.2, CH₂-N-CO); 4.98 (d, 1H, J= 10.2, CH₂b=CH); 5.07 (dd, 1H, J= 17.2 and 1.5, CH₂a=CH); 5.87 (m, 1H, CH=CH₂); 6.92 (s, 1H, CH=N). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 24.35, 28.51, 28.55, 37.19, 110.41, 132.86, 142.96, 166.54. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₂N₂O: C, 63.13; H, 7.95; N, 18.41; found: C, 63.21; H, 8.00; N, 18.07.

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1-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-3-phenyl-propenone (**17**): The dihydropyrazole **17** was prepared according to Method B. The product was purified by trituration in refluxing ethyl acetate to provide **17** as an off white solid. m.p. 147 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.94 (dt, 2H, J= 10.0 and 1.5, CH₂-CH=N); 3.97 (t, 2H, J= 10.0, CH₂-N-CO); 6.99 (s, 1H, CH=N); 7.34-7.45 (m, 4H, Ph and CH=CH-Ph); 7.58-7.61 (m, 2H, Ph); 7.75 (d, 1H, J= 15.9, CH=CH-Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 28.54, 37.59, 113.54, 123.57, 124.21, 125.15, 130.76, 137.34, 143.14, 159.64. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O: C, 71.98; H, 6.04; N, 13.99; found: C, 72.11; H, 6.17; N, 13.96.

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(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-phenyl-methanone (18): The dihydropyrazole 18 was prepared according to both Methods A & B. The product was purified by silica gel

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chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide **18** as a colorless oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.95 (dt, 2H, J= 10.0 and 1.6, CH₂-CH=N); 4.05 (t, 2H, J= 10.0, CH₂-N-CO); 7.00 (t, 1H, J= 1.4, CH=N); 7.39-7.46 (m, 3H, Ph); 7.80-7.83 (m, 2H, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 28.19, 38.48, 123.23, 124.84, 126.30, 129.93, 144.18, 162.92. MS (M⁺ 175).

4,5-Dihydropyrazole-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester (19): The dihydropyrazole **19** was prepared according to Method A. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide **19** as a colorless oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.89 (dt, 2H, J= 9.5 and 1.5, C $\underline{\text{H}}_{2}$ -CH=N); 3.81 (t, 2H, J= 10.3, CH₂-N-CO); 5.27 (s, 2H, CH₂-Ph); 6.91 (s, 1H, CH=N); 7.33-7.43 (m, 5H, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 28.95, 38.79, 62.99, 123.66, 123.76, 123.97, 131.71, 142.67, 148.46. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₂: C, 64.69; H, 5.92; N, 13.72; found: C, 64.58; H, 6.06; N, 13.67. 16

(4-Bromo-phenyl)-(4,5-dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-methanone (20): The dihydropyrazole 20 was prepared according to Method A. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide 20 as a pale yellow solid. m.p. 74 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.94 (dt, 2H, J= 10.2 and 1.5, CH₂-CH=N); 4.03 (t, 2H, J= 10.1, CH₂-N-CO); 7.00 (s, 1H, CH=N); 7.54 (d, 2H, J= 8.8, Ph); 7.73 (d, 2H, J= 8.8, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 28.21, 38.53, 120.91, 126.42, 126.70, 128.64, 144.44, 161.64. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₉BrN₂O: C, 47.46; H, 3.58; N, 11.07; found: C, 47.61; H, 3.67; N, 11.00.

(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-(4-nitro-phenyl)-methanone (21): The dihydropyrazole 21 was prepared according to Method A. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide 21 as a yellow solid. m.p. 114 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 3.00 (dt, 2H, J= 9.9 and 1.4, CH₂-CH=N); 4.06 (t, 2H, J= 9.9, CH₂-N-CO); 7.05 (s, 1H, CH=N); 7.98 (d, 2H, J= 8.5, Ph); 8.25 (d, 2H, J= 8.2, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 28.43, 38.45, 118.36, 125.99, 135.75, 144.27, 145.31, 160.52. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₉N₃O₃: C, 54.79; H, 4.14; N, 19.17; found: C, 54.74; H, 4.22; N, 19.10.

4-(4,5-Dihydropyrazole-1-carbonyl)-benzonitrile (22): The dihydropyrazole **22** was prepared according to Method A. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide **22** as a pale yellow solid. m.p. $109 \, ^{\circ}$ C. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.97 (dt, 2H, J= 9.9 and 1.6, CH₂-CH=N); 4.03 (t, 2H, J= 9.9, CH₂-N-CO); 7.03 (t, 1H, J= 1.6, CH=N); 7.69 (dd, 2H, J=6.7, 2.0, Ph); 7.90 (d, 2H, J=6.7, 2.0, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 28.38, 38.45, 109.50, 113.79, 125.54, 127.01, 134.02, 145.23, 160.73. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₉N₃O: C, 66.32; H, 4.55; N, 21.09; found: C, 66.43; H, 4.62; N, 21.20.

(4,5-Dihydropyrazole-1-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester (23): The dihydropyrazole 23 was prepared according to Method B. The product was purified by a recrystallization in ethyl acetate to provide 23 as an off white solid. m.p. 118 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.96 (dt, 2H, J= 10.2, 1.7, C $\underline{\text{H}}_2$ -CH=N); 3.92 (s, 3H, CH₃); 4.05 (t, 2H, J= 10.0, CH₂-N-CO); 7.01 (t, 1H, J= 1.7, CH=N); 7.56 (dd, 2H, J= 6.8, 1.8, Ph); 8.07 (dd, 2H, J= 6.8, 1.8, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 28.27, 38.40, 47.73, 124.41, 124.80, 127.28, 134.05, 144.62, 161.88. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃: C, 62.06; H, 5.21; N, 12.06; found: C, 62.20; H, 5.32; N, 12.02.

(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone (24): The dihydropyrazole **24** was prepared according to Method B. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1) to provide **24** as a white solid. m.p. 104 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.92 (dt, 2H, J= 10.2 and 1.6, CH₂-CH=N); 3.84 (s, 3H, CH₃-O); 4.03 (t, 2H, J= 10.3, CH₂-N-CO); 6.91 (d, 2H, J= 9.1, Ph); 6.99 (t, 1H, J= 1.7, CH=N); 7.88 (d, 2H, J= 8.8, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 32.78, 43.39, 55.55, 113.24, 126.74, 131.85, 148.36, 161.88, 167.09. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₂: C, 64.69; H, 5.92; N, 13.72; found: C, 64.81; H, 6.00; N, 13.51.

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(*R*)-1-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-2-phenyl-propan-1-one (25): The dihydropyrazole 25 was prepared according to Method B. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3 to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide 25 as a white solid. m.p. 56 °C. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.50 (d, 3H, J= 7.0, CH₃); 2.82 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH=N); 3.80 (m, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 4.58 (q, 1H, J= 7.1, CH-CH₃); 6.88 (s, 1H, CH=N); 7.21-7.31 (m, 3H, Ph); 7.39 (d, 2H, J= 7.3, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 19.01, 33.21, 42.22, 43.01, 126.89, 128.10, 128.63, 142.03, 147.78, 172.66. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O: C, 71.26; H, 6.98; N, 13.85; found: C, 71.41; H, 7.09; N, 13.72.

(R)-[2-(4,5-Dihydropyrazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-ethyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester (26): The dihydropyrazole 26 was prepared according to Method B. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:3)

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to 1:1 to 3:1) to provide **26** as a white solid. m.p. 101 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300MHz): δ 2.83 (m, 2H, C $\underline{\text{H}}_2$ -CH=N); 3.65 (m, 2H, CH $_2$ -N-CO); 5.02 (s, 2H, C $\underline{\text{H}}_2$ -Ph); 6.01 (d, 1H, J= 8.8, C $\underline{\text{H}}$ -NH); 7.19 (s, 1H, CH=N); 7.25-7.38 (m, 10H, Ph); 8.00 (d, 1H, J= 8.8, NH-Cbz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl $_3$, 75MHz): δ 33.32, 42.25, 56.52, 67.05, 127.98, 128.31, 128.72, 128.86, 136.70, 138.25, 149.13, 155.67, 168.27. **A**nal. Calcd for C $_{19}$ H $_{19}$ N $_3$ O $_3$: C, 67.64; H, 5.68; N, 12.46; found: C, 67.52; H, 5.76; N, 12.46.

Reduction of N-Acylated dihydropyrazoles with BH₃•pyridine

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General representative reduction procedure: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-pyrazolidin-1-yl-ethanone (12):

At room temperature, the reactor was charged with 9 (1.9 kg, 9.21M) followed by absolute ethanol (11 liters). The addition port was closed and the reactor purged with N_2 . The addition vessel was charged with the borane pyridine complex (2.3 liters, 18.5M, 2 equiv) by vacuum. The borane pyridine complex was added to the reaction mixture rinsing the addition vessel with ethanol (~1 liter). The reaction was cooled to 0° C (total concentration 10 ml/g). A solution consisting of ethanol (3 liters) and 6N HCl (3.1 liters, 4 equiv) was added to the reaction over 40 minutes maintaining the internal reaction temperature < 15°C. The reaction was gradually warmed to 20°C over 30 minutes. The reaction was noted complete by TLC and the reaction was subsequently cooled to 10°C. The reaction was quenched by additional 6N HCl (2.5 liters) over 10 minutes followed by water (4 liters) over ~15 minutes. Additional water (4 liters) was added followed by 6N NaOH (~6.5 liters) to bring the pH from 0.84 to 8.7 over ~40 minutes. The reaction was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x10 liters). The combined organics portions were then washed with water (20 liters) and sat NaCl solution (19 liters). The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄ and filtered through a Nutsche filter over a celite bed. The reactor and filter were washed with ethyl acetate (3 liters) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The filtrate was reduced to ~8 liters and heptane (3 liters) was added and to azeotrope off any remaining pyridine. The residue was dried with a stream of Curtis et. al. S10

nitrogen to give the desired product **12** as a waxy solid, (2.0 kg, wt assay 74.1%, corrected product yield 77%). 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.10 (m, 2H, C $_{12}$ -CH₂-N); 3.02 (bs, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.71 (bs, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 7.34-7.41 (m, 3H, Ph); 7.65 (bs, 2H, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.09, 45.06, 48055, 127.73, 128.72, 130.23, 135.93, 169.37.

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3-Oxo-3-pyrazolidin-1-yl-propionic acid ethyl ester (27): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 27. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 up to 3:1) to provide 27 as a colorless oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.26 (t, 3H, J= 7.1, CH₃); 2.08 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 2.97 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.53 (t, 2H, J= 7.7, CH₂-N-CO); 3.57 (s, 2H, CO-CH₂-CO); 4.05 (t, 1H, NH); 4.17 (q, 2H, J= 7.1, CH₂-CH₃). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 9.53, 22.99, 37.57, 39.52, 43.15, 56.43, 161.92, 163.72. Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₄N₂O₃: C, 51.60; H, 7.58; N, 15.04; found: C, 51.45; H, 7.49; N, 14.70.

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1-Pyrazolidin-1-yl-but-2-en-1-one (**28**): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **28**. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography using dichloromethane/acetone (3:1) to provide **28** as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.85 (dd, 3H, J= 6.0 and 1.5, CH₃); 2.03 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 2.97 (bs, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.56 (t, 2H, J= 7.6, CH₂-N-CO); 6.69 (d, 1H, J= 15.6, CH=CH-CH₃); 6.87 (m, 1H, CH=CH-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 18.15, 27.36, 44.15, 48.25, 123.05, 140.31, 166.18. The unstable nature of the reaction product prevented accurate CHN analysis.

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3-Methyl-1-pyrazolidin-1-yl-but-2-en-1-one: The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **29**. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (3:2 up to 4:1) to provide **29** as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.87 (s, 3H, CH₃); 2.06 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 2.14 (s, 3H, CH₃); 3.00 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.57 (t, 2H, J= 7.5, CH₂-N-CO); 6.38 (s, 1H, CH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 20.19, 27.61, 27.67, 44.00, 48.48, 116.94, 151.07, 167.43.

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1-Pyrazolidin-1-yl-pent-4-en-1-one (**30**): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **30**. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 up to 3:1) to provide **30** as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.05 (m, 2H, CH_2 -CH₂-N); 2.37 (m, 2H, CH_2 -CH=CH₂); 2.64 (t, 2H, J= 7.6, CH₂-CO); 2.98 (m, 2H, CH_2 -NH); 3.53 (t, 2H, J=7.6, CH₂-N-CO); 3.83 (t, 1H, J= 8.7, NH); 4.97 (d, 1H, J= 10.3, CH_2 b=CH); 5.06 (dd, 1H, J= 16.4 and 1.7, CH_2 a=CH); 5.87 (m, 1H, CH=CH₂). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.67, 29.44, 33.42, 44.15, 48.36, 115.00, 138.01, 173.41.

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3-Phenyl-1-pyrazolidin-1-yl-propenone (**31**): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **31**. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 up to 3:1 to 100% ethyl acetate) to provide **31** as a pale yellow solid. m.p. 141 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.10 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.05 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.66 (t, 2H, J= 7.5, CH₂-N-CO); 3.96 (t, 1H, J= 8.8, NH); 7.32-7.42 (m, 4H, 3Ph and CH=CH-Ph); 7.57 (d, 2H, J= 7.6, Ph); 7.66 (d, 1H, J= 16.1, CH=CH-Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.55, 44.55, 48.46, 119.07, 128.17, 128.92, 129.61, 135.80, 141.40, 166.39. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O: C, 71.26; H, 6.98; N, 13.85; found: C, 71.10; H, 7.01; N, 13.69.

Phenyl-pyrazolidin-1-yl-methanone (32): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 32. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 up to 3:1) to provide 32 as a white solid. m.p. 64 °C. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.10 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.02 (bs, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.71 (bs, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 7.34-7.41 (m, 3H, Ph); 7.65 (bs, 2H, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.09, 45.06, 48055, 127.73, 128.72, 130.23, 135.93, 169.37. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₂N₂O: C, 68.16; H, 6.86; N, 15.90; found: C, 67.80; H, 6.81; N, 15.68.

Pyrazolidine-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester (33) The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **33**. The product **33** was isolated in pure form from the reaction mixture as a colorless oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.05 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.04 (t, 2H, J= 6.6, CH₂-NH); 3.52 (m, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 3.82 (bs, 1H, NH); 5.19 (s, 3H, CH₂-Ph); 7.29-7.42 (m, 5H, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 23.49, 41.26, 43.36, 62.59, 123.46, 123.57, 123.90, 132.19, 151.20. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄N₂O₂: C, 64.06; H, 6.84; N, 13.58; found: C, 63.77; H, 6.96; N, 13.58.

(4-Bromo-phenyl)-pyrazolidin-1-yl-methanone (34): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 34. The isolated product 34 was purified by triturating in hot dichloromethane to provide 34 as a white solid. m.p. 149 °C. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.12 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.04 (bs, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.72 (bs, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 4.02 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.50-7.58 (m, 4H, Ph). 13 C

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NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.38, 45.34, 48.89, 124.90, 130.63, 131.10, 134.60, 168.73. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁BrN₂O: C, 47.08; H, 4.35; N, 10.98; found: C, 47.31; H, 4.38; N, 10.82.

(4-Nitro-phenyl)-pyrazolidin-1-yl-methanone (35): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 35. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 to 3:1 to 100% ethyl acetate) to provide 35 as a yellow solid. m.p. $106 \, ^{\circ}$ C. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.16 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.03 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.75 (m, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 4.06 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.84 (d, 2H, J= 8.2, Ph); 8.22 (d, 2H, J= 8.8, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.30, 45.31, 48.83, 123.08, 129.86, 142.04, 148.62, 167.68. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁N₃O₃: C, 54.29; H, 5.01; N, 19.00; found: C, 54.38; H, 5.07; N, 18.87.

4-(Pyrazolidine-1-carbonyl)-benzonitrile (36): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **36**. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 to 3:1 to 100% ethyl acetate) to provide **36** as a white solid. m.p. 133 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.15 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.04 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.75 (bs, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 4.01 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.67 (d, 2H, J= 8.2, Ph); 7.79 (d, 2H, J= 7.6, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.33, 45.31, 48.86, 113.75, 118.65, 129.49, 131.74, 140.18, 167.97. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁N₃O: C, 65.66; H, 5.51; N, 20.88; found: C, 65.64; H, 5.62; N, 20.64.

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4-(Pyrazolidine-1-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester (37): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine **37**. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 to 3:1) to provide **37** as a white solid. m.p. 105 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.13 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.02 (bs, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.74 (bs, 2H, CH₂-N-CO); 3.92 (s, 3H, CH₃); 4.05 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.72 (d, 2H, J= 7.3, Ph); 8.03 (d, 2H, J= 8.5, Ph). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.35, 45.20, 48.80, 52.46, 128.67, 129.13, 131.48, 140.24, 166.70, 168.97. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₃: C, 61.53; H, 6.02; N, 11.96; found: C, 61.66; H, 6.01; N, 11.84.

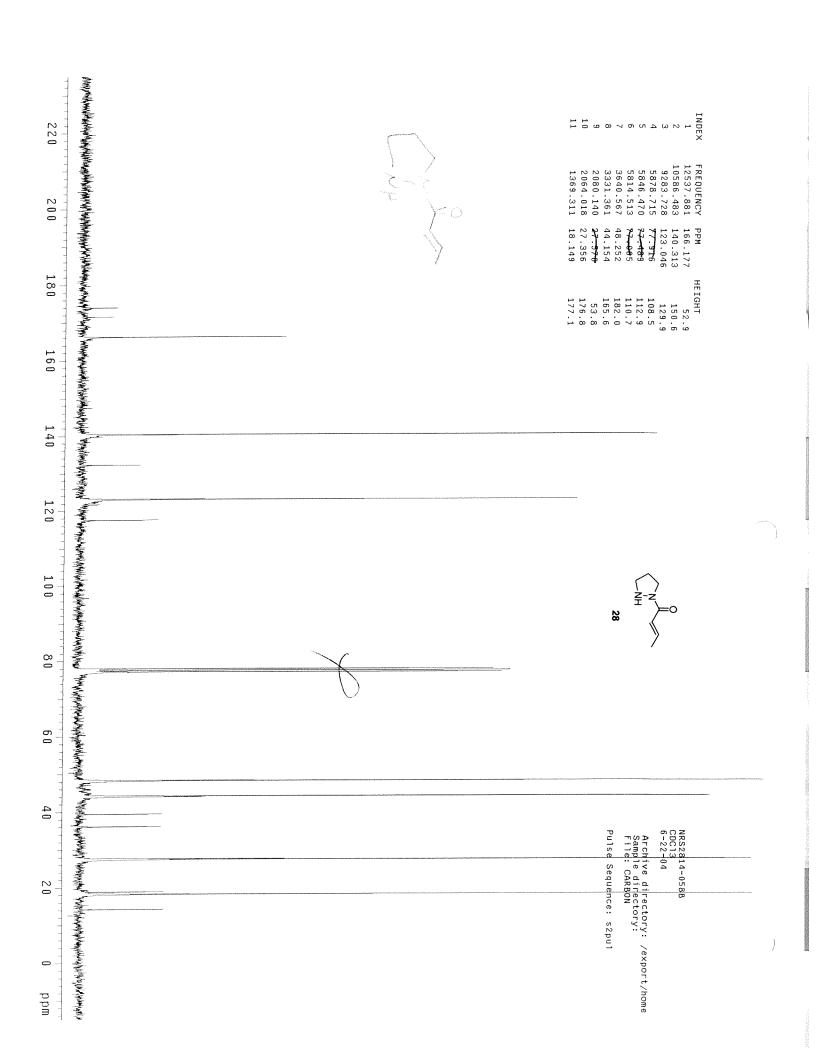
(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-pyrazolidin-1-yl-methanone (38): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 38. The crude isolated product was purified by recrystallization from ethyl acetate to provide 38 as a white solid. m.p. 94 °C. H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 2.10 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 3.04 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.73 (t, 2H, J= 7.5, CH₂-N-CO); 3.83 (s, 3H, CH₃); 4.15 (bs, 1H, NH); 6.89 (d, 2H, J= 8.8, Ph); 7.72 (d, 2H, J= 8.2, Ph). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.41, 55.52, 113.18, 127.88, 130.88, 161.36.

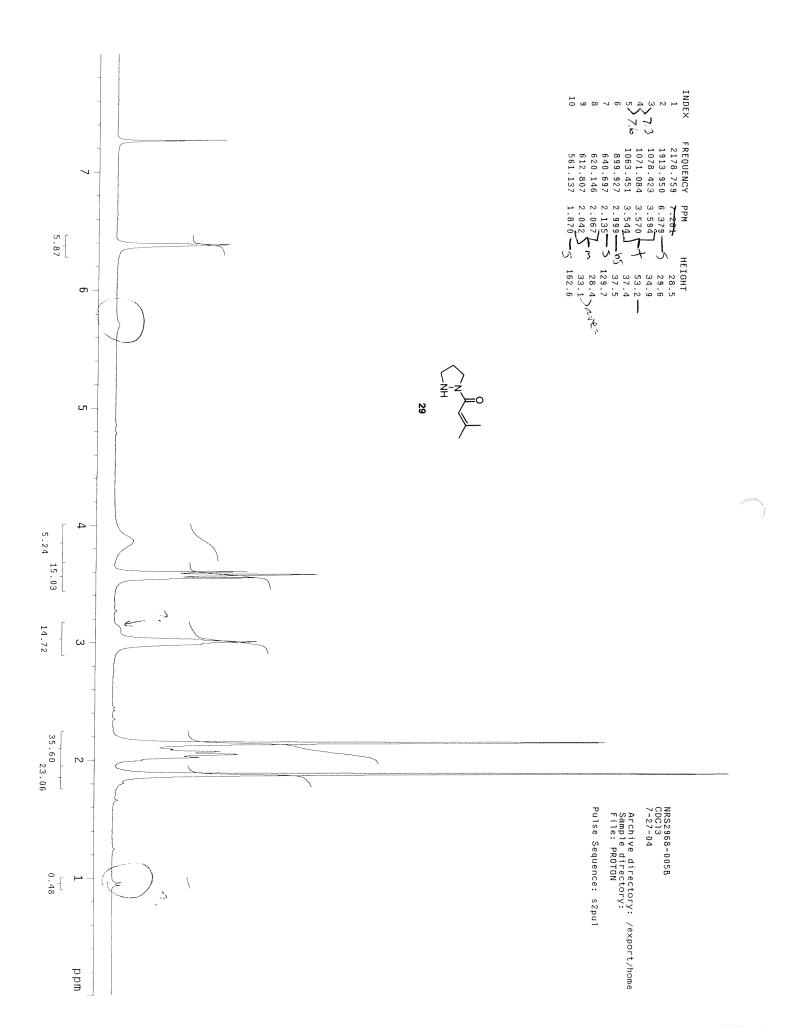
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2-Phenyl-1-pyrazolidin-1-yl-propan-1-one (39): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 39. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1 to 3:1) to provide 39 as a colorless oil. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz): δ 1.39 (d, 3H, J= 7.0, CH₃); 1.85 (m, 1H, CH₂a-CH2-NH); 2.01 (m, 1H, CH₂b-CH2-NH); 2.85 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.38 (m, 1H, CH₂a-N-CO); 3.52 (m, 1H, CH₂b-N-CO); 3.64 (t, 1H, NH); 4.39 (q, 1H, J= 7.0, CH-CH₃); 7.18 (m, 1H, Ph); 7.23-7.33 (m, 4H, Ph). 13 C

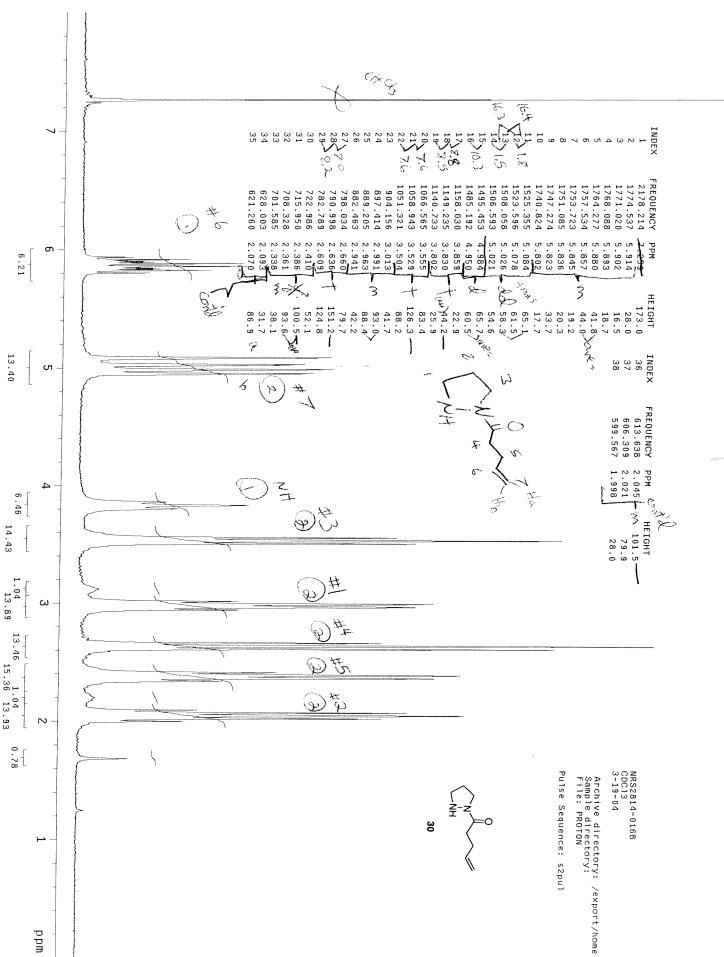
NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 19.21, 27.48, 43.38, 44.46, 48.20, 126.62, 127.96, 128.71, 142.90, 174.35.

(2-Oxo-1-phenyl-2-pyrazolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (40): The general reduction protocol described above was utilized for the preparation of the pyrazolidine 40. The isolated product was purified by silica gel chromatography employing a gradient of dichloromethane/acetone (100% to 95:5) to provide 40 as a colorless oil. 1 H NMR (DMSO- d_{6} , 300MHz): δ 1.86 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N); 2.84 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH); 3.21 (m, 1H, CH₂a-N-CO); 3.37 (m, 2H, CH₂b-N-CO and NH-N); 5.00 (s, 2H, CH₂-Ph); 5.00-5.07, (t, 1H, J= 8.2, NH); 5.96 (d, 1H, J= 8.8, CH-CN); 7.19-7.38 (m, 10H, Ph); 7.71 (d, 1H, J= 8.8, NH-Cbz). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75MHz): δ 27.10, 44.71, 47.95, 56.54, 66.83, 128.05, 128.23, 128.68, 128.88, 136.80, 139.05, 155.68, 170.18.

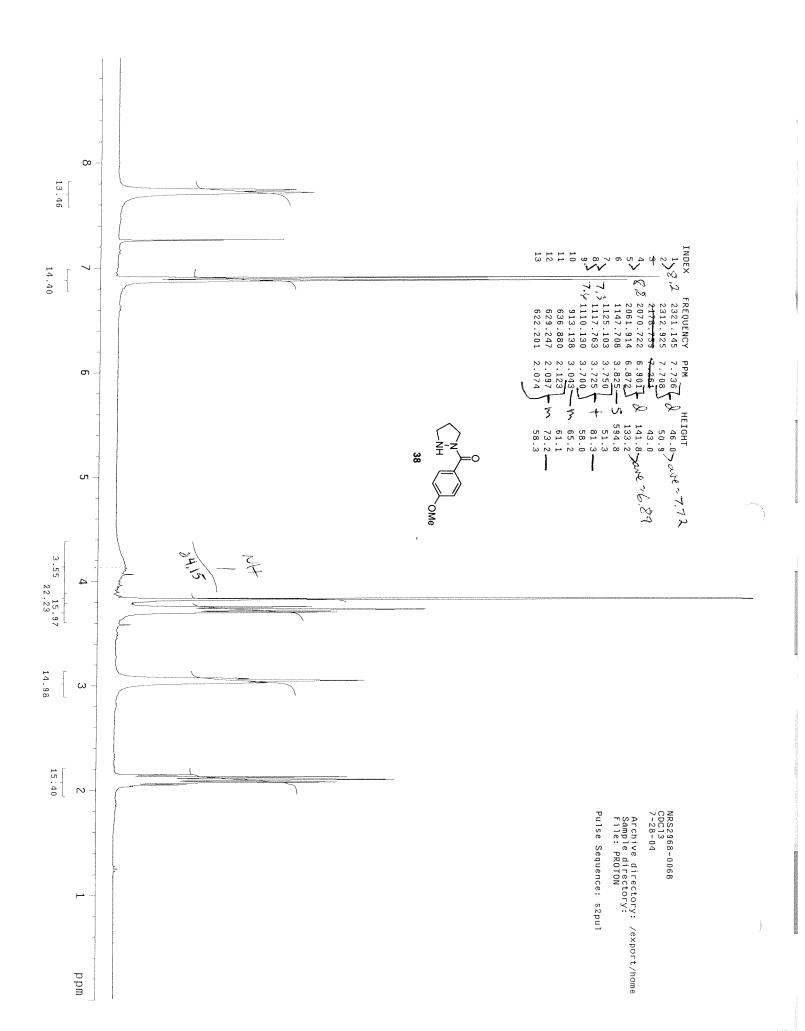


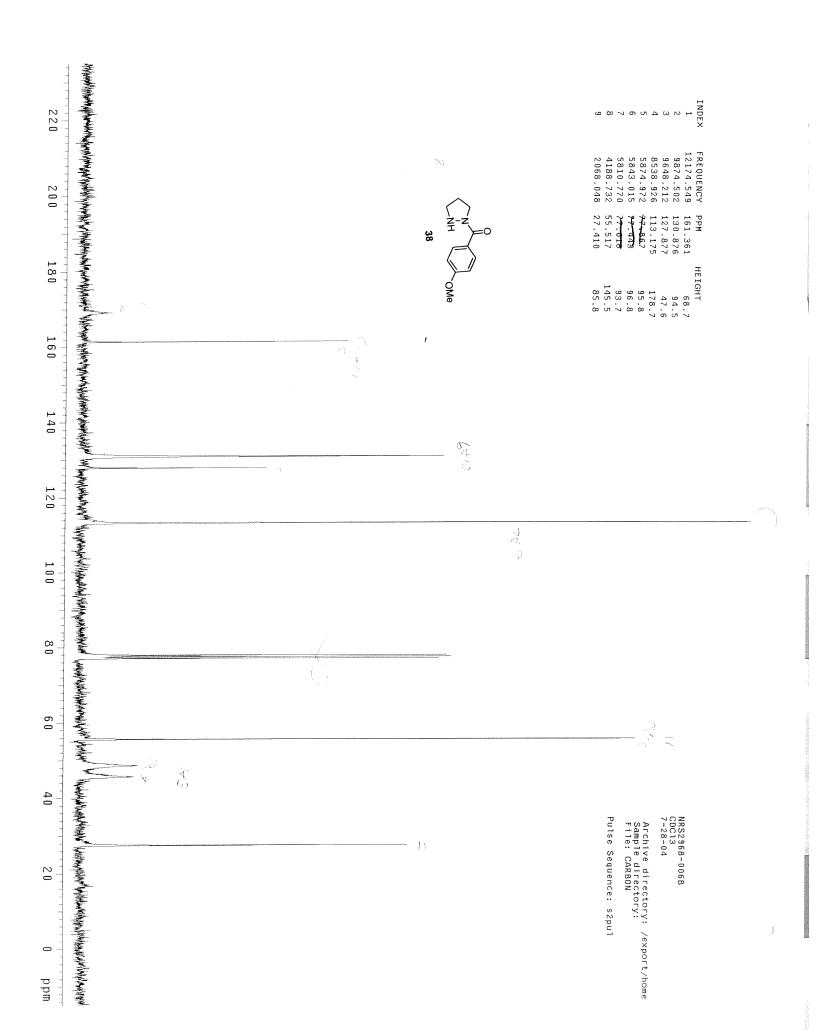


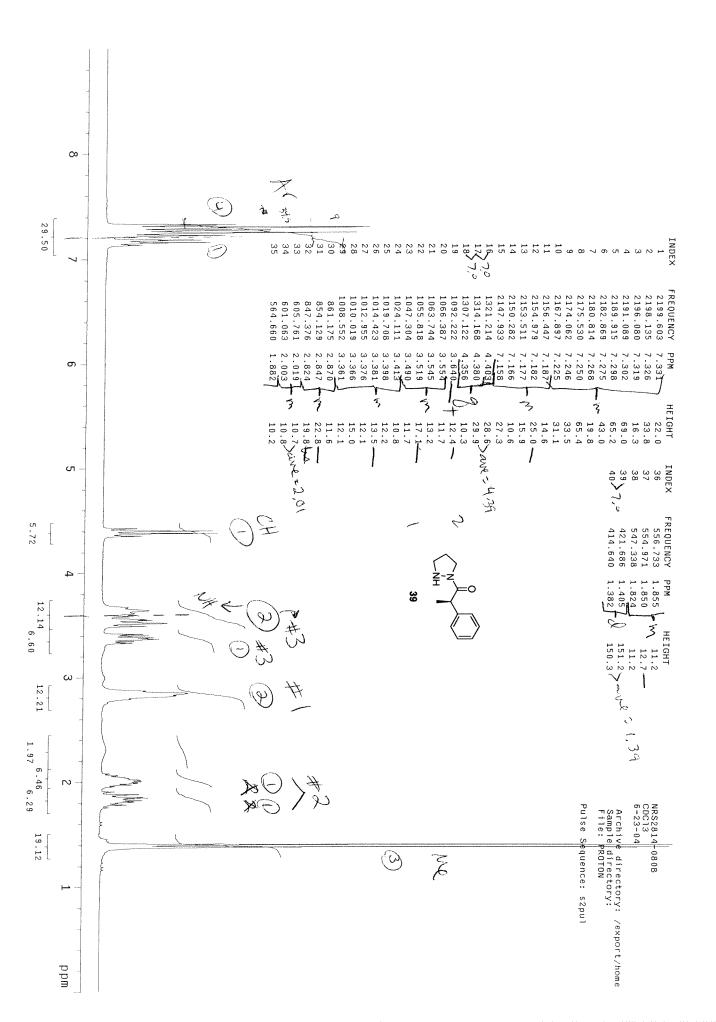
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