Synthesis and biological evaluation of new pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine derivatives

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Abstract: Several new pyrazolopyrimidine compounds were achieved from aminocyanopyrazole 1. The starting material 1 was initially coupled with orthoester at refluxed with various primary amines, ammonia, hydrazines and hydroxylamine to furnish a series of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines. The reaction of imidate 2a-b with hydrazide derivatives led to the formation of pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-c]pyrimidines. Some of the synthesized compounds 3a and 4c were evaluated for their anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and nociceptive activities. We start by studying the toxicity of these two molecules by measuring the corresponding DL50. The DL50 of 3a and 4c are estimated to 1333.2mg / kg and 1593.5mg / kg respectively. Pharmacological evaluation showed that compounds 3a and 4c at doses (5.5-22.2 mg / Kg, i.p) exhibited anti-inflammatory activities compared to Ibuprofen (150 mg / Kg, i.p), used as a reference drug. Further, our study showed that the injection of derived pyrazolopyrimidines on hyperthermic animal leads to a decrease in temperature after 1 hours of treatment compared to paracetamol used as reference. In addition, the injection of derived pyrazolopyrimidines at different doses contains a potent nociceptive activity. This effect is dose-dependent compared to aspirin.

Keywords: pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines; anti-inflammatory; antipyretic; nociceptive activity; Dimroth rearrangement.

Introduction

In recent years, pyrazole and pyrimidine derivatives attracted organic chemists due to their widespread potential biological and chemotherapeutic activities. Pyrazolopyrimidines and related heterocycles are found to possess wide applications in the field of medicine and agriculture. They are biologically active isomeric purine analogues and have useful properties as antimetabolites in purine biochemical reactions1-3. They exhibit wide pharmacological activities like tuberculostatic4 antimicrobial5, neuroleptic6, antitumor7, antihypertensive8 and antileishmanial activities9.

Stimulated by the successful application of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines, our objective was to synthesize a new class of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine analogues 3a-c, 4a-b by introducing various groups at the pyrazolopyrimidine ring and to evaluate its anti-inflammatory, nociceptive and antipyretic activities.

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Results and Discussion

Chemistry

Several works mentioned the synthesis of 5-amino-4-cyano pyrazoles\textsuperscript{10-12}. These products were prepared via a standard addition of hydrazine derivatives to ethoxymethylene compounds. To generalize the synthesis of 5-amino-4-cyano-1-substituted pyrazoles \textit{1}, we have prepared a variety of unsaturated ethoxymethylene compounds in good yields and the corresponding pyrazoles. The 5-amino pyrazole-4-carbonitrile \textit{1a-e} react with orthoester to give the corresponding imidate derivatives \textit{2a-e} (Scheme 1), these later are used as precursors for the synthesis of various pyrazolo[3,4-\textit{d}]pyrimidines.

\begin{equation}
\text{Scheme 1. Synthesis of 4-cyano-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazoloimidate 2}
\end{equation}

| Entry | R\textsubscript{1} | R\textsubscript{2} | Yield % |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| 2a    | H               | H               | 70      |
| 2b    | H               | Me              | 62      |
| 2c    | Me              | H               | 70      |
| 2d    | Me              | Me              | 40      |
| 2e    | Me              | Et              | 25      |

Reaction of imidates \textit{2} with some primary aromatic amines, ammonia, hydrazines and hydroxylamine gave new pyrazolo[3,4-\textit{d}]pyrimidine derivatives of significant biological interest since such compounds are substituted analogues of the well-known drug Allopurinol\textsuperscript{13}.

The imidate \textit{2} reacted at their both electrophilic sites with aromatic amines to yield the pyrazolopyrimidines type \textit{3a-f} in two steps. Firstly, the condensation of \textit{2} with amines in toluene in the presence of a catalytic amount of acetic acid led to the intermediate \textit{3′} by the nucleophilic attack of the NH\textsubscript{2} motif on imidic carbon. In the second step, the non isolable amidine \textit{3′} was transformed into the novel pyrazolopyrimidines \textit{3a-f} via Dimroth rearrangement. The isomerization of \textit{3′} into the thermodynamically more stable pyrazolopyrimidines derivative \textit{3a-f} (Scheme 2) seems to occur through acid / base-catalysed in tandem of ring opening followed by ring closure. This rearrangement is consistent with those reported in some earlier reports\textsuperscript{14,15}. 

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\hline
Entry & R\textsubscript{1} & R\textsubscript{2} & Yield % \\
\hline
2a & H & H & 70 \\
2b & H & Me & 62 \\
2c & Me & H & 70 \\
2d & Me & Me & 40 \\
2e & Me & Et & 25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Synthesis of imidates derivatives}
\end{table}
Scheme 2. Synthetic route of compounds 3-6. Reagents and conditions:
(i) R₃-NH₂, AcOH, Toluene. (ii) R₃-NH-NH₂, AcOH, Toluene.
(iii) NH₃, EtOH. (iv) NH₂OH/HCl, EtOH, NEt₃.

| Entry | R₁ | R₂ | R₃ |
|-------|----|----|----|
| 3a    | CH₃| H  | Ph |
| 3b    | CH₃| CH₃| Ph |
| 3c    | CH₃| H  | CH₂-Ph |
| 3d    | CH₃| CH₃| CH₂-Ph |
| 3e    | CH₃| H  | Naphtyl |
| 3f    | CH₃| CH₃| Naphtyl |
| 4a    | CH₃| H  | H  |
| 4b    | CH₃| CH₃| H  |
| 4c    | CH₃| H  | Ts |
| 4d    | CH₃| CH₃| Ts |
Therefore, to confirm the structure of compounds 3, an X-ray crystallographic study was carried out of compound 3d obtained by condensation of 2d with aniline (Figure 1). Crystals were obtained by slow evaporation from ethanol / DMSO-d6 solution.

![Figure 1. X-ray crystal analysis of compound 3d](image)

It seemed of interest to study the analogous reactions of imidate derivatives 2 with hydrazides. Treatment of imidates 2 with an equivalent of hydrazides in toluene for 24 h gave pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-c]pyrimidines 8.

Successive two nucleophilic additions of NH₂ group of hydrazide to the imidic carbon and to the cyano was observed to yield the intermediates amidopyrazolopyrimidines 7'. The formation of 7' was followed by an intracyclisation via elimination of water to give pyrazolotriazolopyrimidines 8. The IR spectrum revealed the absence of the characteristic absorption bands corresponding to cyano, amino and CO groups.

![Scheme 3. Synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-c]pyrimidines](image)

| compounds | R₁  | R₂  | R₄  | Yield (%) | mp°C |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------|
| 8a        | CH₃ | H   | Ph  | 79        | 232  |
| 8b        | CH₃ | CH₃ | Ph  | 42        | 241  |
| 8c        | CH₃ | H   | CH₃ | 48        | 201  |
| 8d        | CH₃ | CH₃ | CH₃ | 52        | 130  |
Biological evaluation

Determination of LD50 of compounds 3a and 4c in adult mice

The acute toxicity of the two test compounds (3-methyl-N.1-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3a and 4-methyl-N-(3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-4-yl)benzenesulfonohydraine 4c) in mice indicated their good safety profiles and their median lethal intraperitoneal doses (LD50) values were found to be 1332.2 and 1593.5 mg / kg b.w., respectively.

Evaluation of Antipyretic activity

The effect of tested compounds (3a and 4c) on normal body temperature in rats is presented in Table 4. The results showed that 3a and 4c at dose of 22.2 mg / kg (1/50 LD50) caused significant lowering of the body temperature up to 4 hours. The normal mean temperature 38.37°C at 0 hour was reduced to 36.67 °C after 4 hours for the compound 3a. Further, Lowering of body temperature was noticed for the compound 4c, in fact the mean temperature 38.97°C at 0 hour was reduced to 36.67°C within a 4 hour period. Time of peak effect was obtained from 2 to 4 h after oral administration of test drugs. Paracetamol (150mg / kg b.w.) also suppressed hyperthermia induced by yeast during all the observation times when compared with control values.

Table 4. Evaluation of Antipyretic activity

| Compound     | dose  | t0          | 30min       | 1h          | 2h          | 3h          | 4h          |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3a           | 1/50  | 38.37±0.5   | 38.03±0.3   | 36.43±0.4   | 36.77±0.9   | 37.53±0.5   | 36.67±0.3   |
|              | 1/100 | 38.1±0.89   | 36.83±0.6   | 37.17±0.7   | 37.37±0.6   | 36.37±1.0   | 37.5±1.04   |
|              | 1/200 | 37.57       | 36.8±1.22   | 36.85±0.7   | 35.95±1.3   | 36.5±0.9    | 36.95±1.4   |
| 4c           | 1/50  | 38.97       | 36.73±1.2   | 37.1±0.14   | 36.15±0.0   | 37.45±0.4   | 36.15±0.2   |
|              | 1/100 | 38.07       | 37.4±0.4    | 37.47±0.0   | 36.57±1.1   | 37.53±0.3   | 37±0.79     |
|              | 1/200 | 38.27       | 37.7±0.61   | 37.77±0.7   | 37.47±0.4   | 37.47±0.8   | 37.4±1.04   |
| paracetamol  |       | 38.03       | 37.37±0.3   | 37.17±0.3   | 37.17±0.2   | 36.9±0.95   | 37.83±0.2   |

*p ≤ 0.05: vs control

Evaluation of nociceptive activity

The effect of two newly synthesized pyrozolo.pyrimidine derivatives (3a and 4c) on acetic induced writhing in mice was given in Figure 2. The present study revealed that all compounds showed a significant nociceptive effect (P < 0.001) at both doses (1/50 and 1/100); they were able to reduced pain induced by acetic acid writhing responses in dose dependant manner as compared to positive control group (untreated group).
Inflammation is a complex reaction to injurious agents including microbes. It involves vascular responses such as activation and migration of leukocytes and systemic reactions. The newly synthesized pyrazolopyrimidine derivatives were screened for anti-inflammatory activity using carrageenan induced rat hind paw edema method. Anti-inflammatory activity of tested compounds and reference drug (ibuprofen) at different assessment times after injection are shown in Table 5.

The results revealed that the tested compound exhibited anti-inflammatory activity. Compound 3a was effective in the inhibition of paw edema than ibuprofen during all experimental periods. After 2 hours, this activity was decreased in the order of compound 3a > ibuprofen.

Table 5. Evaluation of anti-inflammatory activity

| dose       | paw edema (mm)  |
|------------|-----------------|
|            | 0h              | 2h            | 3h            | 4h            |
| Control    | 2,15±0,21       | 7,41±0,28     | 7,41±0,28     | 8,01±0,18     |
| Compound 3a| 2,65±0,49       | 5,55±0,63     | 5,25±0,63     | 4,2±0,1*      |
| 11.1mg/kgPC| 2,75±0,63       | 5,95±0,37     | 6,25±0,91     | 5,85±0,65     |
| 5,55mg/kgPC| 2,57±1,24       | 5,8±0,22      | 6,85±0,68     | 6,85±0,14     |
| Ibuprofen  | 2,05±0,76       | 6,25±1,3      | 5,14±0,9      | 4,19±0,72*    |

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have reported a simple and convenient approach to the synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines by cyclization followed by Dimroth rearrangement of imidates derived from 5-amino-4-cyanopyrazoles in the presence of primary amines, hydrazines and hydroxylamine; while the condensation of imidates with some hydrazides derivatives gave the corresponding pyrazolo[4,3-d][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-c]pyrimidines. Further, the results obtained in this study indicate that these compounds possess potent anti-inflammatory, nociceptive and antipyretic properties, which are mediated via peripheral and central inhibitory mechanisms.
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Experimental Section

Chemistry

**General:** Commercially available reagent grade chemicals were used as received without additional purification. All reactions were followed by TLC (E. Merck Kieselgel 60 F-254). Melting point were measured on an Electrothermal apparatus. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer PARAGON FT-IR spectrometer. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were recorded on an AC Bruker spectrometer at 300 MHz ($^1$H) and 75 MHz ($^{13}$C) using (CD$_3$)$_2$SO and CDCl$_3$ as solvents. Chemical shifts ($\delta$) are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (0 ppm) as internal reference and the following multiplicity abbreviations were used: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quadruplet; m, multiplet; J (hertz). The mass spectra were recorded on an ion trap mass spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics Data analysis 3.4). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a Jeol GCmate spectrometer via direct introduction.

**General experimental procedure for the preparation of imidates (2a-e).**

The required pyrazole (1.0 mmol) was treated with triethyl orthoformate or triethyl orthoacetate (1.5 mmol) and few drops of acetic acid. The mixture was refluxed for 24h. After cooling, the product was filtered off and washed with ether.

**Ethyl N-4-cyano-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-ylformimidate 2a.**
White solid, yield: 70%, mp 56-57°C. IR (cm$^{-1}$): 1596, 1625 (C=N), 2225 (CN). $^1$H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ (ppm) 1.26 (t, 3H), $\delta$ = 4.27 (q, 2H), $\delta$ = 7.35-7.61 (m, 6), 8.51 (s, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ (ppm) C$_7$ 12.7, C$_6$ 63.9, C$_1$ 150.5, C$_2$ 81.7, C$_3$ 150.5, C$_4$ 114.2, C$_5$ 162.1, C$_{arom}$ 123.2-137.5.

**Ethyl N-4-cyano-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-ylacetimidate 2b.**
White solid, yield: 62%, mp 72-74°C. IR(cm$^{-1}$): 1596, 1651 (C=N), 2229 (CN). $^1$H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ (ppm) 1.26 (t, $J^3 = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 4.27 (q, $J^3 = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.35-7.61 (m, 5H), 8.51 (s, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ (ppm) C$_8$ 18.6, C$_7$ 14.3, C$_6$ 64.1, C$_1$ 151.5, C$_2$ 83.8, C$_3$ 141.9, C$_4$ 114.3, C$_5$ 167.9, C$_{arom}$ 123.9-138.5.

**Ethyl N-4-cyano-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-ylformimidate 2c.**
White solid, yield: 70%, mp 105°C. IR(cm$^{-1}$): 1593, 1618 (C=N), 2214 (CN). $^1$H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ (ppm) 1.47 (t, $J^3 = 6.9$ Hz, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 4.27 (q, $J^3 = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.35-7.69 (m, 5H), 8.51 (s, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ (ppm) C$_7$ 13.2, C$_8$ 14.3, C$_6$ 64.4, C$_2$ 82.3, C$_4$ 114.7, C$_3$ 151.01, C$_1$ 151.0, C$_5$ 162.6, C$_{arom}$ 124.0-138.1. MS m/z: 254.
Ethyl N-4cyano-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-ylacetimidate 2d
Yield: 67%, IR (cm⁻¹): 1595, 1646 (C=Н), 2220 (CN). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.57 (s, 3H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.28 (t, 1H), 7.38 (t, 2H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 7.59 (d, 2H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.2, C₂ 101.9, C₁ 142.8, C₃ 154.5, C₅ 156.0, C₄ 156.3, C_arom 120.9-139.2.

General experimental procedure for synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amines (3a-f).
A mixture of compound 2 (1 mmol) and primary amine or hydrazine (1 mmol) refluxed in toluene (10 ml) with acetic acid for 24 h. The separated product was filtered, washed with ether, dried and crystallized from ethanol to give compounds 3.

3-methyl-N,N-1-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3a.
White solid, yield: 67%, mp 224°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1563; 1580; 1609 (N=Н), 3443 (NH). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.57 (s, 3H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.28 (t, 1H), 7.38 (t, 2H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 7.59 (d, 2H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.2, C₂ 101.9, C₁ 142.8, C₃ 154.5, C₅ 156.0, C₄ 156.3, C_arom 120.9-139.2. HRMS calculated for C₁₈H₁₃N₅: 301.1327; found: 301.1328.

3,6-dimethyl-N,N-1-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3b.
White solid, yield: 63%, mp 177°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1560; 1581; 1616 (C=Н), 3446 (NH). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.47 (s, 3H); 2.70 (s, 3H); 7.11 (t, 1H); 7.27 (t, 1H); 7.37-8.18 (m, 8H); 8.59 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.2, C₇ 26.7, C₂ 100.10, C₁ 142.8, C₃ 154.3, C₅ 156.8, C₄ 157.5, C_arom 120.9-140.1. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₅N₅: 315.1484; found: 315.1482.

N-benzyl-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3c.
White solid, yield: 77%, mp 125°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1567; 1590 (C=Н), 3440 (NH). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.68 (s, 3H), 4.23 (d, J = 6 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, J = 6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.25 (t, 2H), 7.35 (d, 2H), 7.49 (t, 2H), 7.92 (t, 2H), 8.15 (d, 2H), 8.31 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.2, C₇ 43.8, C₂ 101.1, C₁ 142.8, C₃ 154.3, C₅ 156.4, C₄ 157.5, C_arom 120.1-140.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₇N₅: 315.1484; found: 315.1485.

N-benzyl-3,6-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3d.
White solid, yield: 68%, mp 119°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1509, 1570, 1586 (C=Н), 3450 (NH). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.68 (s, 3H), 4.23 (d, J = 6 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, J = 6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.25 (t, 2H), 7.35 (d, 2H), 7.49 (t, 2H), 7.92 (t, 2H), 8.15 (d, 2H), 8.31 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.2, C₇ 43.8, C₂ 101.1, C₁ 142.8, C₃ 154.3, C₅ 156.4, C₄ 157.5, C_arom 120.1-140.8. MS m/z: 316.

3-methyl-N-(naphtalen-2-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3e.
Broun solid, yield: 80%, mp 209°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1560, 1589 (C=N), 3386 (NH). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.77 (s, 3H), 7.28-8.21(m, 13H), 9.28 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.4, C₂ 101.6, C₁ 143.1, C₃ 154.7, C₅ 156.6, C₄ 157.8, C_arom 121.0-139.3. HRMS calculated for C₂₂H₁₇N₅S: 351.1484; found: 351.1486.

3,6-dimethyl-N-(naphtalen-2-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3f.
Broun solid, yield: 48%, mp 208°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1562, 1588 (C=N), 3415 (NH). ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 7.28-8.20 (m, 11H), 9.15 (s, 1H).
13C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) C\(_6\) 15.4, C\(_7\) 26.6, C\(_1\) 132.9, C\(_2\) 99.8, C\(_3\) 155.9, C\(_4\) 165.8, C\(_5\) 157.4, C\(_{arom}\) 120.9-139.4.

General experimental procedure for synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-hydrazines (4a-d).

A mixture of hydrazine (1 mmol) and imidate 2 (1 mmol) was heated at reflux for 24 h in toluene (10mL) with acetic acid. The product, which precipitates, was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol.

1-(3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)hydrazine 4a.

Yellow solid, yield: 37%, mp 231°C. IR (cm\(^{-1}\)): 1488, 1560, 1581 (C=N), 3268, 3312 (NH). 
\(^1\)H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) 2.60 (s, 3H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 7.62 (t, 1H), 7.48 (t, 2H), 8.13 (d, 2H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.80 (s, 1H). 
\(^13\)C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) C\(_6\) 14.9, C\(_1\) 142.7, C\(_2\) 99.3, C\(_3\) 153.5, C\(_4\) 158.0, C\(_5\) 157.5, C\(_{arom}\) 120.3-142.2. MS m/z: 241.

1-(3,6-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)hydrazine 4b.

Yellow solid, yield: 52%, IR (cm\(^{-1}\)): 1599, 1650, 1698 (C=N), 3036, 3194 (NH). 
\(^1\)H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 5.67 (s, 2H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.49 (t, 2H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 8.99 (s, 1H).

4-methyl-N’-(3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl) benzene-sulfonohydrazide 4c.

White solid, yield: 84%, mp 268°C. IR (cm\(^{-1}\)): 1488, 1560, 1581 (C=N), 3268, 3312 (NH). 
\(^1\)H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) 2.60 (s, 3H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 7.62 (t, 1H), 7.48 (t, 2H), 8.13 (d, 2H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.80 (s, 1H). 
\(^13\)C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) C\(_6\) 14.9, C\(_1\) 142.7, C\(_2\) 99.3, C\(_3\) 153.5, C\(_4\) 158.0, C\(_5\) 157.5, C\(_{arom}\) 120.3-142.2. MS m/z: 241.

4-methyl-N’-(3,4-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl) benzene-sulfonohydrazide 4d.

White solid, yield: 36%, mp 212°C. IR (cm\(^{-1}\)): 1559, 1593, 1655 (C=N), 3217, 3367 (NH). 
\(^1\)H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 7.23-7.51 (m, 9H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H). 
\(^13\)C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) C\(_6\) 14.4, C\(_7\) 23.0, C\(_8\) 21.5, C\(_1\) 142.4, C\(_2\) 99.9, C\(_3\) 144.4, C\(_4\) 161.8, C\(_5\) 154.2, C\(_{arom}\) 121.9-140.3.

General experimental procedure for synthesis of 4-amino-pyrazolo[3,4-d] pyrimidine (5a-c).

A solution of imidate 2 (1.0 mmol) in ethanol (5mL) was treated with ammoniac (2.0 mmol) and a catalytic amount of acetic acid. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6h, and the formed solid was collected by filtration, dried and recrystallized from ethanol to give compound 5.

1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 5a.

White solid, yield 83 % ; mp 228 °C; IR(cm\(^{-1}\)): 3283 (NH\(_2\)), 1480, 1500, 1590(C=N). 
\(^1\)H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm) 4.69 (s,2H), 7.36 (t, \( J = 7.3\)Hz, 1H), 7.48 ( t, \( J = 7.3\)Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, \( J = 7.3\)Hz, 2H), 7.60 ( s,1H), 7.72 (s,1H). 
\(^13\)C RMN (75 MHz, DMSO-d6): \( \delta \) (ppm)114.1, 124.2, 129.0, 129.5, 130.0, 136.9, 141.3, 149.8, 156.8; HRMS calculated for C\(_1\)H\(_9\)N\(_5\): 211.0858, found: 211.0859.
3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 5b.
Yield 68 %; mp 192 °C; IR (cm⁻¹) 3317(NH₂), 1626, 1647, 1665(C=N). ^1H NMR (δ ppm, DMSO-d₆): 2.76 (s, 3H), 5.97 (s, 2H), 7.33(t, J = 7.1Hz, 1H), 7.57(t, J = 7.1Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.1Hz, 2H), 8.46 (s, 1H); ^13C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 148.8, 101.2, 121.4, 126.3, 129.1, 138.8, 141.8, 154.4, 156.4, 158.4. HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₁₁N₅: 225.1014, found: 225.1018.

6-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 5c.
Yield 70 %; mp 160 °C; IR (cm⁻¹) 3320(NH₂), 1597, 1638, 1663(C=N). ^1H NMR (δ ppm, DMSO-d₆): 2.65 (s, 3H), 4.28 (s,2H), 7.28(t, J = 7.3Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.3Hz, 2H), 8.19(d, J = 7.3Hz, 2H), 8.29 (s, 1H); ^13C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 14.4, 100.2, C arom 120.2, 124.6, 129.1, 138.8, 142.7, C₃ 154.1, 156.5, 158.5. HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₁₁N₅: 225.1014, found: 225.1016.

**General experimental procedure for synthesis of N-hydroxy-pyrazolo [3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-aminos (6a-b).**
A mixture of imidate 2 (1 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1 mmol) in ethanol was heated for 24 h with triethylamine (1 mmol). The solvent was then removed and the residue was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 ml). Collected organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was evaporated.

**N-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 6a.**
White solid, yield: 36%, mp 265°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1561, 1593, 1650 (C=N), 3286 (OH), 3405 (NH). ^1H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.65 (s, 3H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 8.04 (d, 2H), 8.49 (s, 2H), 8.72 (s, 1H). ^13C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 14.6, C₁ 142.8, C₂ 100.7, C₃ 146.4, C₄ 149.3, C₅ 146.3, Arom 120.7-138.6. HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₁₁N₅O: 241.0964; found: 241.0956.

**N-hydroxy-3,6-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 6b.**
White solid, yield: 32%, mp 240°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1573, 1594, 1654 (C=N), 2971 (OH), 3262 (NH). ^1H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.74 (s, 3H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 7.30-7.56 (m, 5H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H). ^13C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₆ 15.3, C₁ 21.2, C₂ 142.8, C₃ 101.6, C₄ 148.8, C₅ 156.4, C₆ 157.1, Arom 121.1-138.2. HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₃N₅O: 255.1120; found: 255.1112.

**General experimental procedure for synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-d][1,2,4]triazolo [4,3-c]pyrimidines (7a-d).**
A mixture of hydrazide (1 mmol) and imidate 2 (1 mmol) was heated at reflux for 24 h in toluene (10mL) with acetic acid. The product, which precipitates, was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol.

**7a:** White solid, yield: 79%, mp 232°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1538, 1590, 1652 (C=N). ^1H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 2.81 (s, 3H), 7.39-8.28 (m, 10H), 9.61 (s, 1H). ^13C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) C₇ 15.1, C₂ 101.6, C₁ 138.8, C₃ 142.4, C₄ 145.5, C₅ 149.6, C₆ 164.2, Aromatic 121.7-136.7. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₄N₆: 326.1280; found:326.1280.

**7b:** White solid, yield: 52%, mp 241°C. IR (cm⁻¹): 1504, 1540, 1591, 1658 (C=N). ^1H NMR: (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ (ppm) 1.90 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 7.49-7.92 (m, 10H),
Acute toxicity studies were performed on Swiss mice either sex selected randomly. Six single doses (2366, 1183, 236, 47, 23 mg/kg) of 3-methyl-N,1-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-amine 3a and 4-methyl-N'-[(3-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)benzenesulfonyl]hydrazide 4c were administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) to different groups containing ten mice each. Mice were kept under regular observation for 48h for any adverse effect, including mortality. Other behavioural changes and parameters, such as body weight, food intake, urination, water intake, locomotor activity, changes in skin, respiration, tremors, temperature, etc., were also observed. None of the treated groups displayed any significant change of behaviour as compared with the untreated controls.

Acetic acid induced writhing test
The peripheral anti-nociceptive activity of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines was evaluated by acetic acid induced writhing test. Adult Wister rats of either sex were randomized into five groups of six mice each. Pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines (50 mg/Kg, i.p.) and aspirine (150 mg / kg, i.p.) were administered to respective group of rats. After 30 min, 1% aqueous solution of acetic acid (10 ml / kg) was administrated i.p. to induce pain sensation. Writhing movement was recognized as contraction of abdominal muscle together with stretching of hind limbs. The number of writhing movements for each mouse was counted for 20 min after acetic acid injection.
**Carrageenin-induced paw oedema in rats**

Pedal inflammation was produced according to the method described by Winter et al.\(^\text{17}\). In this study 0.1 mL of 1% carrageenin was injected into the right hind foot paw of each rat under the subplanter aponeurosis. Animal grouping and dosage administration were as in the plate test. Animals were administrated intraperitoneally the product 1h before carrageenan injection. Measurement of paw size was carried out as in previous studies\(^\text{18}\) by wrapping a piece of cotton thread round the paw and the length of the thread corresponding to the paw circumference was determined using a meter ruler. Paw size were measured immediately before and 1-5h following injection. The inhibitor activity was determined as follows.\(^\text{18}\)

$$\text{Percentage inhibition} = \frac{(Ct-C0)_{\text{control}} - (Ct-C0)_{\text{treated}}}{(Ct-C0)_{\text{control}}} \times 100$$

Where Ct = paw circumference at time t, C0 = paw circumference before carrageenan injection and Ct-C0 = oedema.

**Brewer’s yeast induced pyrexia**

The antipyretic activity of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines was assisted by the yeast induces pyrexia method as described previously\(^\text{19}\) with little modification. Adult rats were randomized into five different groups of six rats each.

The rectal temperature of each rat was measured 17h (normal control) after brewer’s yeast injection using a clinical thermometer. Only rats that showed an increase in temperature of at least 0.7°C were used for this study. Animals were administrated (orally) the pyrazolo [3,4-d]pyrimidine 18h after the brewer’s yeast injection and rectal temperature were measured at 60, 90 and 120 min post administration. The mean of the rectal temperature of each group were determined and compared with pre-drug (hyperpyretic state) temperature.

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