Convenient Synthesis of Pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]-oxazoles via Intramolecular Nitrile Oxide Cycloaddition

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Abstract: A simple and efficient synthetic route to the novel 3a,4-dihydro-3,5,6-pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole ring systems from 3-(prop-2-en-1-yloxy)- or 3-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde oximes has been developed by employing the intramolecular nitrile oxide cycloaddition (INOC) reaction as the key step. The configuration of intermediate aldoximes was unambiguously determined using NOESY experimental data and comparison of the magnitudes of $^{1}$H coupling constants of the iminyl moiety, which were greater by approximately 13 Hz for the predominant syn isomer. The structures of the obtained heterocyclic products were confirmed by detailed $^{1}$H, $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N NMR spectroscopic experiments and HRMS measurements.

Keywords: pyrazole; isoxazoline/oxazolidine; fused ring systems; intramolecular nitrile oxide cycloaddition; 4-pyrazolaldoximes $^{1}$H; isoxazolone $^{15}$N NMR; isoxazoline $^{15}$N NMR

1. Introduction

The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of nitrile oxides as 1,3-dipoles and alkenes/alkynes as dipolarophiles has become an efficient tool in organic synthesis to obtain various substituted isoxazolines/oxazoles [1–3]. The reaction was developed by Rolf Huisgen and described by Albert Padwa in their investigations on 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions [4,5]. Nitrile oxides, which are typically generated in situ, undergo subsequent 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition to form appropriate isoxazoles or isoxazolines. Numerous methods of nitrile oxide generation have been reported, mainly including the dehydration of nitroalkanes [6–8] and oxidation of aldoximes [9–11]. Alternatively, Svejstrupor described the synthesis of isoxazolines and isoxazoles from hydroxyimino acids via the visible-light-mediated generation of nitrile oxides by two sequential oxidative single electron transfer processes [12]. More recently, Chen et al. reported the synthesis of fully substituted isoxazoles from nitrile oxides, which were generated in situ from copper carbene and tert-butylnitrite [13].

Notably, the intramolecular nitrile oxide cycloaddition (INOC) reaction can provide a route for the preparation of isoxazoles or isoxazolines annulated to various carbo- or heterocycles. For example, the intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of 2-phenoxybenzonitrile N-oxides to neighboring benzene rings, accompanied by dearomatization, formed the corresponding isoxazolines in high yields [14]. Recently, a method for the stereoselective synthesis of novel isoxazoline/oxazole-fused indolizidine-, pyrrolizidine- and quinolizidine-based iminosugars has been developed, employing N-alkenyl/alkynyl iminosugars C-nitromethyl glycosides as nitrile oxide precursors in 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions [15]. The phthalate-tethered INOC strategy has also been described as a novel method for the synthesis of 12–15-membered chiral macrocycles having a bridged isoxazoline moiety in a highly regio- and diastereoselective manner [16]. Furthermore, diversity-oriented access...
to isoxazolino and isoxazolo benzazepines as possible bromodomain and extra-terminal motif protein (BET) inhibitors has been reported via a post-Ugi heteroannulation involving the intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of nitrile oxides with alkenes and alkynes [17]. In addition, an intramolecular 1,3-dipolar nitrile oxide cycloaddition strategy has been applied as an efficient synthesis protocol for the regio- and diastereoselective construction of highly functionalized tricyclic tetracydroisoaxazolooquinolines [18].

Fused isoxazoles or isoxazolines obtained by the INOC reaction may also serve as synthetically important intermediates for many biologically active compounds. Such compounds, including the HBV inhibitor entecavir [19,20], the antibiotic branimycin [21], the antiviral (+)-Brefeldin A [22], tricyclic isoxazoles combining serotonin (5-HT) reuptake inhibition with α2-adrenoceptor blocking activity [23] and the alkaloids meliacarpinin B [24] and Palhinine A [25], have been synthesized by employing INOC as a key step.

We previously investigated the metal-free intramolecular alkyne-azide cycloaddition reaction for the formation of the pyrazolo[4,3-f][1,2,3]triazolo[5,1-c][1,4]oxazepine ring system [26] as well as the synthesis of 2,6-dihydropyra[2,3-c]pyrazole derivatives by employing the ring-closing metathesis (RCM) reaction [27]. In continuation of our interest in the synthesis and investigation of novel pyrazole-containing polyheterocyclic systems [28–33], we report herein the synthesis and structural elucidation of new 3a,4-dihydro-isoxazoloquinolines [18].

The synthetic strategy that we designed to construct the pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole ring system employs difunctional substrates (4a–d) that contain an aldoxime unit next to the allyloxy group attached to the pyrazole core and can serve as intermediates for nitrile oxide generation and subsequent cycloaddition (Scheme 1).

\[ \text{Synthetic route for the 3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole ring system. Reagents and conditions: (i) NaH, DMF, 0 °C, 15 min, allylbromide, 60 °C, 1 h; (ii) DMF, POCl}_3, -10 °C, 15 min, 70 °C, 1 h; (iii) NH}_2OH·HCl, NaOAc, EtOH, reflux, 15 min; (iv) aq. NaOCl, DCM, rt, 1 h; (v) MnO}_2, toluene, reflux, 4 h.} \]
As starting materials for the synthesis of compounds 4a–d, we used 1-phenyl-, 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-, 1-(4-bromophenyl)- and 1-methylpyrazol-3-ols (1a–d), which are readily accessible from the oxidation of appropriate pyrazolidin-3-ones [34]. The O-allylation of 1a–d with allylbromide in the presence of NaH gave O-allylated pyrazoles 2a–d [27]. To introduce a formyl group to the 4-position of the pyrazole ring, we employed a previously reported Vilsmeier–Haack reaction procedure [27,35]. Heating compounds 2a–d with Vilsmeier–Haack complex at 70 °C resulted in the formation of the desired pyrazole-4-carbaldehydes 3a–d (Scheme 1).

In order to prepare the 3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole derivatives 5a–d by the INOC reaction, aldoximes 4a–d were synthesized by the treatment of 3a–d with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in the presence of sodium acetate [36]. As a result, the syn- and anti-3-allyloxy-4-pyrazolaldoximes were obtained in total yields of 82–97%. The 1H NMR spectra of aldoximes 4a–c showed the presence of two isomers in different ratios with a predominance of the syn isomer, while the compound 4d was obtained as a pure syn isomer.

Over the years, the isomerism of aldoximes has been thoroughly studied and many different NMR-based approaches have been developed, mainly due to the large differences in chemical shifts, coupling constants and distinct through-space connectivities in NOESY measurements of aldoxime syn-anti isomers [37]. The configurational assignment of aldoximes 4a–c was relatively easy due to the presence of both isomers, as it is well established that the resonance of the iminyl-H proton in the syn isomer is greatly shifted upfield by approximately δ 0.5–0.7 ppm in the 1H NMR spectra compared to the anti isomer [38]. Moreover, the 1D selective NOESY experimental data of aldoximes 4a–c showed that, upon irradiation of the hydroxyl proton N-OH of the predominant syn isomer, a strong positive NOE on the pyrazole 5-H proton was observed, while the minor isomer showed a positive NOE on the iminyl-H, therefore confirming the anti configuration. Finally, a heteronuclear 2D J-resolved NMR experiment was used in order to determine 1JCH coupling constants throughout the series of aldoximes. It is well established from previous studies that there is a large and constant difference between the magnitudes of 1JCH coupling constants of the iminyl moiety in syn-anti isomers [39], which is larger by at least 10–15 Hz for the syn isomer. The measurements of compounds 4a–c showed that the relevant 1JCH coupling constants of the iminyl moiety were around 175.0 Hz for the predominant syn isomer, while the minor anti isomer provided significantly lower coupling constant values by around 13.0 Hz. The configuration of aldoxime 4d as a pure syn isomer was easily deduced from NOESY measurements and the 1JCH coupling constant of the iminyl moiety, which was 174.5 Hz. The analysis of 15N NMR spectroscopic data showed highly consistent chemical shift values within each isomer, in a range from δ –18.2 to –25.7 ppm in the case of the syn isomer and in a range from δ –15.6 to –16.5 ppm for the anti isomer. A comparison of the relevant NMR data of aldoximes is presented in Table S1.

Several methods for the oxidation of aldoximes to nitrile oxides are known in the literature, including the application of oxidants such as chloramine T [40,41], N-halosuccinimides (NIXS) [42–44], hypohalites [45–47], hypervalent iodine reagents [48–50] and oxone [51–54]. The reaction conditions for 3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole ring formation were optimized by using 4a as a model compound (Table 1). When treating aldoxime 4a with chloramine T in EtOH at 50 °C for 30 min, the polycyclic product 5a was obtained in poor (20%) yield (Table 1, Entry 1). The intramolecular cyclization reaction of 4a in the presence of theaq. NaOCl in DCM gave the desired product 5a in 1 h in sufficient (68%) yield (Table 1, Entry 2). The experiment with TEA as an additive did not improve the yield of the product and 5a was obtained in 52% yield (Table 1, Entry 3). A similar result showing that no additional base is required to facilitate the cycloaddition was also observed by Roy and De in their investigation on the rate enhancement of nitrile oxide cyclization and, hence, rapid synthesis of isoxazolines and isoxazoles [55].

The optimized conditions (aq. NaOCl in DCM at rt) for 5a synthesis were also applied to the synthesis of 7-(4-fluorophenyl)-, 7-(4-bromophenyl)- and 7-methyl-3a,4-
dihydro-3$H,7H$-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazoles 5b–d to evaluate the scope of the methodology. The products were obtained in yields of 63%, 64% and 42%, respectively. In addition, we investigated whether the obtained 3a,4-dihydro-3$H,7H$-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6] pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole system can be further oxidized. Several oxidation reaction conditions were tested, e.g., 5a was stirred in DMSO at 110 °C in an open atmosphere [56] or treated with a catalytic amount of Pd/C in acetic acid [57]; the best result was obtained using activated MnO$_2$ as an oxidant in toluene in a Dean–Stark apparatus for 4 h at reflux temperature [58]. Furthermore, 4$H,7H$-Pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole derivative 6 was formed in 38% yield.

Table 1. Optimization of the INOC reaction conditions for 5a synthesis.

| Entry | Conditions                   | Yield *, % |
|-------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1     | Chloramine T, EtOH, 50 °C, 30 min | 20         |
| 2     | 10% NaOCl, DCM, rt, 1 h        | 68         |
| 3     | 10% NaOCl, TEA, DCM, rt, 3 h   | 52         |

* After purification by column chromatography.

A similar brief study on 5-chloropyrazole-4-carbaldehydes as synthons for intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition was also reported by L’abbé et al. [59]. The authors noticed that 5-allyloxy pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde derived from 5-chloropyrazole-4-carbaldehyde and further used as a precursor for intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions underwent a slow Claisen rearrangement to 4-allyl-5-hydroxy pyrazole, even at room temperature. In contrast, we found 3-allyloxy pyrazole-4-carbaldehydes to be stable. They can be stored in the laboratory at room temperature.

The formation of 3a,4-dihydro-3$H,7H$- and 4$H,7H$-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2] oxazole ring systems was easily deduced after an in-depth analysis of NMR spectral data, which were obtained through a combination of standard and advanced NMR spectroscopy techniques, such as $^1$H, $^{13}$C HMBC, $^1$H-$^{13}$C J-HMBC, $^1$H-$^{15}$N HMBC, $^1$H-$^{13}$C HSQC, $^1$H-$^{13}$C H2BC, $^1$H-$^1$H COSY, $^1$H-$^1$H NOESY and 1,1-ADEQUATE experiments (Figure 1).

![Figure 1](image_url)  
Figure 1. Relevant $^1$H-$^{13}$C HMBC, $^1$H-$^{13}$C J-HMBC, $^1$H-$^{15}$N HMBC, $^1$H-$^1$H NOESY and 1,1-ADEQUATE correlations and $^1$H NMR (italics), $^{13}$C NMR and $^{15}$N NMR (bold) chemical shifts of compounds 5a (a) and 6 (b).
In the case of compound 5a, the multiplicity-edited $^1$H-$^{13}$C HSQC spectrum allowed us to identify the pairs of geminally coupled methylene protons, since both protons displayed cross-peaks with the same carbon. For instance, it showed two pairs of negative signals at $\delta_H$ 4.66, 3.79 and 4.78, 4.17 ppm, which have one-bond connectivities with the methylene carbons C-3 ($\delta$ 69.7 ppm) and C-4 ($\delta$ 70.9 ppm), respectively. The chemical shifts of these methylene groups are expected to be similar and downfield compared to a neighboring methine group at site 3a, because both are bound to the oxygen atoms O-2 and O-5. This adjacent protonated carbon C-3a ($\delta$ 46.7 ppm) relative to the aforementioned methylene sites was easily assigned from an appropriate correlation in the $^1$H-$^{13}$C H2BC spectrum.

In the $^1$H-$^{15}$N HMBC spectrum of 5a, strong long-range correlations between the methylene 3-H proton at $\delta$ 4.66 ppm and the 3a-H proton at $\delta$ 3.86–3.91 ppm with the oxazole N-1 nitrogen at $\delta$ −32.2 ppm were observed. The lack of long-range correlations with another pair of methylene protons ($\delta$ 4.78, 4.17 ppm), and the aforementioned N-1 nitrogen, strongly hinted at assigning this methylene group to site 4. In order to unambiguously discriminate between these methylene groups, the $^1$H-$^{13}$C heteronuclear couplings were measured using a $^1$H-$^{13}$C J-HMBC experiment, thus providing complimentary evidence for correct structural assignment. The J-HMBC spectrum showed a strong correlation between the methylene proton $\delta$ 4.78 ppm and the quaternary carbon C-5a with an 8.0-hertz coupling constant, while the proton $\delta$ 4.66 ppm correlated very weakly, with a $J$ value of only 2.2 Hz, which was attributed to a $^5J_{C-S}$. Finally, the pyrazole 8-H proton ($\delta$ 8.15 ppm) not only exhibited long-range HMBC correlations with neighboring N-7 "pyrrole-like" ($\delta$ −177.4 ppm) and N-6 "pyridine-like" ($\delta$ −117.7 ppm) nitrogen atoms, but also with the C-5a, C-8a and C-8b quaternary carbons, which were unambiguously assigned with the subsequent 1,1-ADEQUATE experiment, thus allowing all the heterocyclic moieties to be connected together. The structure of compounds 5b–d was determined by analogous NMR spectroscopy experiments, as described above. The skeleton of the pyrazolo[4',3',5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole ring system contains three nitrogen atoms. The chemical shifts of the N-1, N-6 and N-7 atoms of compounds 5a–c were in a range from $\delta$ −30.9 to −32.2, $\delta$ −116.9 to −117.7 and $\delta$ −177.4 to −179.5 ppm, respectively, while in the case of compound 5d, which lacked a phenyl moiety at site 7, the chemical shifts of N-1, N-6 and N-7 atoms were $\delta$ −35.8, $\delta$ −112.3 and $\delta$ −194.4 ppm, respectively.

In the case of compound 6, a comparison of the $^1$H NMR spectra between 5a and 6 clearly indicated the disappearance of methine 3a-H ($\delta$ 3.86–3.91 ppm) and methylene 3-H protons ($\delta$ 4.66 and 3.79 ppm) and the formation of a new downfield methine 3-H proton signal at $\delta$ 8.21 ppm. The aforementioned methine proton that appeared as a triplet was mutually coupled with methylene 4-H protons (doublet, $\delta$ 5.41 ppm), as indicated by their $meta$-coupling ($^4J_{HH} = 1.3$ Hz). Moreover, a comparison between the $^1$H-$^1$H COSY and $^1$H-$^1$H NOESY spectra showed a complete absence of COSY cross-peaks between 3-H and 4-H and only strong NOEs, which confirmed their proximity in space. This finding strongly hinted at a neighboring quaternary carbon at site 3a, which was unambiguously assigned from 1,1-ADEQUATE spectral data, where the protonated carbons C-3 ($\delta$ 150.7 ppm) and C-4 ($\delta$ 63.3 ppm) showed a sole correlation with C-5a at $\delta$ 109.8 ppm. As expected, the $^{15}$N chemical shifts of N-6 ($\delta$ −116.3) and N-7 ($\delta$ −179.6) atoms were highly comparable to those of compounds 5a–c; only the N-1 atoms were slightly different and resonated at $\delta$ −20.4 ppm, which is in good agreement with the data reported in the literature [60].

To expand the structural diversity of the obtained 3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4',3',5,6] pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole system, we prepared additional $vic$-cinnamylamido-oxime 9 as a substrate for the INOC reaction (Scheme 2). As the cinnamylamido group turned out to be sensitive towards Vilsmeier–Haack reaction conditions, the O-alkylation formylation sequence of compound 1a successfully applied to the synthesis of 3-alloyloxy-pyrazoyle-4-carbaldehydes 3a–d was reorganized. In short, first, the hydroxy group of pyrazol-3-ol (1a) was transformed to a benzyloxy group; then, the obtained 3-benzyloxy-pyrazole was formylated under the Vilsmeier–Haack reaction conditions, and the protecting OBn group was cleaved by TFA to give 3-hydroxy-$1H$-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde 7 [35]. The
latter compound was subjected to an alkylation reaction with cinnamyl chloride and the appropriate 3-cinnamyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (8) was obtained in very good (82%) yield. A subsequent reaction of 8 with hydroxylamine gave the aldoxime 9, which was successfully used for the INOC reaction, and 3-phenyl-3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole trans-10 was obtained with a fair (62%) yield.

While the structural elucidation of compound trans-10 was straightforward and followed the same logical approach as in the case of compounds 5a–d and 6, determination of the relative configuration at C-3 and C-3α proved to be a more challenging task and was achieved by combined analysis of NOESY, J-coupling and molecular modeling data. For instance, the initial geometry optimizations were performed using MM2 and MMFF94 force fields [61], followed by DFT methods using B3LYP/def2-TZVP, as implemented in ORCA 5.0.0 [62], which provided the dihedral angle values between H-C(3)-C(3α)-H for force fields [61], followed by DFT methods using B3LYP/def2-TZVP, as implemented in structures of the relative configuration at C-3 and C-3α proved to be a more challenging task and

Scheme 2. Synthetic route for the 3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole 10. Reagents and conditions: (i) in accordance to ref. [35]; (ii) NaH, DMF, 0 °C, 15 min, cinnamyl chloride, 60 °C, 15 min; (iii) NH2OH·HCl, NaOAc, EtOH, reflux, 15 min; (iv) NaOCl, DCM, rt, 1 h. 

trans-10 (62%) cis-10

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We also investigated the INOC reaction of vic-alkyne-oxime substrates 12 and 14a–c (Scheme 3). To obtain the intermediate compound 12, firstly, 3-hydroxypyrazole 1a was O-propargylated and formylated to give carbaldehyde 11 [26]. Compound 11 was then successfully converted to 4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole 6 via the INOC reaction of intermediate oxime 12, and the targeted new polyheterocyclic compound 6 was obtained in good (79%) yield. In addition, alkyne 11 was further subjected to the Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction with various (het)arylhalides, i.e., iodobenzene, 1-iodonaphthalene and 2-bromopyridine, under the standard Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction conditions (Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, CuI, DMF, 60 °C, argon atmosphere) to give alkynes 13a–c in good yields [26]. Compounds 13a–c were further treated with hydroxylamine hydrochloride to provide aldoximes 14a–c, which were used in the INOC reaction without further purification. Aldoxime 14a was subjected to a detailed NMR analysis, and, to our delight, it was obtained as a pure syn isomer, which was easily elucidated from a ¹H coupling constant of the iminyl moiety, which was 179.2 Hz. Moreover, 4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazoles 15a–c were obtained in good yields.

![Scheme 3. Synthetic route for the 4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole ring system.](image)

Reagents and conditions: (i) in accordance to ref. [26]; (ii) NH₂OH·HCl, NaOAc, EtOH, reflux, 15 min; (iii) NaOCl, DCM, rt, 1 h; (iv) RX, Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, TEA, DMF, 60 °C, 15 min.

As expected, the chemical shifts of the 3-aryl-substituted compounds 15a–c were highly similar to those of compound 6. A distinct difference in the ¹H NMR spectra of the aforementioned compounds was that they contained only a singlet for the methylene 4-H protons in the area of δ 5.32–6.03 ppm, which indicated the lack of coupling partners. The data from the ¹H-¹³C HMBC spectra revealed a distinct long-range correlation between the aforementioned methylene protons and a quaternary carbon at site 3. Moreover, the protons from a neighboring 3-aryl moiety shared an HMBC cross-peak with carbon C-3 as well, thus allowing different structural fragments to be joined together. The chemical shifts of the N-1, N-6 and N-7 atoms of 3-aryl-substituted compounds were in ranges of δ −23.9 to −25.0, δ −116.4 to −117.4 and δ −179.6 to −180.1 ppm, respectively, while, in the case of compound 15c with a pyridin-2-yl moiety, the pyridine nitrogen resonated at δ −72.8 ppm.
3. Materials and Methods

3.1. General Information

All starting materials were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used as received. Flash column chromatography was performed on Silica Gel 60 Å (230–400 μm, Merck). Thin-layer chromatography was carried out on Silica Gel plates (Merck Kieselgel 60 F254) and visualized by UV light (254 nm). Melting points were determined on a Büchi M-565 melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Vertex 70v FT-IR spectrometer using neat samples and are reported in frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹). Mass spectra were obtained on a Shimadzu LCMS-2020 (ESI⁺) spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra were measured on a Bruker MicrOTOF-Q III (ESI⁺) apparatus. The ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁵N NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃, DMSO-d₆ or TFA-d solutions at 25 °C on a Bruker Avance III 700 (700 MHz for ¹H, 176 MHz for ¹³C, 71 MHz for ¹⁵N) spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm TCI ¹H-¹³C/¹⁵N/D z-gradient cryoprobe. The chemical shifts (δ), expressed in ppm, relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS). The ¹⁵N NMR spectra were referenced to neat, external nitromethane (coaxial capillary). Full and unambiguous assignment of the ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁵N NMR resonances was achieved using a combination of standard NMR spectroscopic techniques [65] such as DEPT, COSY, TOCSY, NOESY, gs-HSQC, gs-HMBC, H2BC, LR-HSQMBC and 1,1-ADEQUATE experiments [66]. Structures for molecular modeling were built using Chem3D Pro 17.0, and were optimized by MM2 and MMFF94 force fields, followed by DFT methods using B3LYP/def2-TZVP for dihedral angle measurements, and B3LYP/PCSSEG-2 for the calculation of theoretical ¹H-¹H coupling constants, using a standard procedure as implemented in the ORCA 5.0.0 software package. The dihedral angle values were used in the calculation of vicinal ¹H-¹H coupling constants using the Mestre-J 1.1 software [67] and HLA (general, beta effect) equation. ¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁵N HMBC NMR spectra, and HRMS data of new compounds, are provided in Supplementary Materials as Figures S5–S79.

3.2. Synthesis of 1-Methyl-3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazole (2d)

A solution of 3-hydroxypyrazole 1d (450 mg, 2.5 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under an inert atmosphere, and NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 60 mg, 2.5 mmol) was added portion-wise. After stirring the reaction mixture for 15 min, allyl bromide (370 mg, 3 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 h, then poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:7, v/v) to provide the desired compound 2d as a brown liquid, yield 330 mg, 96%. IR (vmax, cm⁻¹): 2931 (CH₃), 2927, 2850 (CH₂), 1728, 1694, 1538, 1494, 1410, 1346, 1224 (C=O); 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.73 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.65 (dt, J = 5.5, 15 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 5.40 (dq, J = 17.2, 10.6 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 5.62 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 6.06 (dt, J = 17.2, 10.8 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 7.12 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, 5-H). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 38.9 (CH₃), 69.7 (OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 90.2 (C-4), 117.4 (OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 131.2 (C-5), 133.4 (OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 163.0 (C-3). MS m/z (%): 139 ([M + H]⁺, 100). HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₉H₁₀N₂NaO ([M + Na]⁺) requires 161.0685, found 161.0685.

3.3. Synthesis of 1-Methyl-3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (3d)

Phosphorus oxychloride (0.2 mL, 2.5 mmol) was added dropwise to DMF (0.23 mL, 2.5 mmol) at −10 °C temperature. Then, pyrazole 2d (0.62 mmol) was added to the Vilsmeyer—Haack complex, and the reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C temperature for 1 h. After neutralization with 10% NaHCO₃ solution, it was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:6, v/v) to provide the desired compound 3c as a brown solid, yield 400 mg, 95%, mp 59–60 °C. IR (KBr, vmax, cm⁻¹): 3122,
3.4. General Procedure for the Oxime Formation Reaction from 1H-Pyrazole-4-carbaldehydes 3a–d

To a solution of appropriate 3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde 3a–d (3 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL), sodium acetate (369 mg, 4.5 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (250 mg, 3.6 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 15 min. After completion of the reaction as monitored by TLC, EtOH was evaporated, and the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtrated, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:6, v/v) to provide the desired compounds 4a–c, as mixtures of syn-anti isomers or pure syn isomer 4d. Due to small extent of minor isomer and heavy overlap with signals of the predominant syn-(Z) isomer, NMR spectroscopy data of the major isomer only are presented, while the relevant NMR spectroscopy data of the minor isomer are presented in a supplementary file, Table S1.

3.4.1. N-[Z/E]-1-Phenyl-3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl[methylidene] Hydroxylamine (4a)

4a was obtained as a mixture of syn- and anti-isomers in ratio syn-4a:anti-4a 97:3. Yellow solid, yield 707 mg, 97%, mp 103–104 °C. IR (νmax, cm⁻¹): 3272 (OH), 3164, 3126, 3067, 3028 (CHₐnorn), 2967, 2935, 2823 (CHₐliph), 1641 (C=N), 1557, 1466, 1344, 1220 (C=C, C–N, C–O–C), 647, 754 (CH=CH of benzene). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 4.86 (dt, J = 5.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.31 (dq, J = 10.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂H), 5.48 (dq, J = 17.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 6.14 (dt, J = 17.2, 10.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 7.26–7.31 (m, 2H, Ph 3,5-H), 7.33–7.39 (m, 2H, Ph 2,6-H), 7.45 (s, 1H, Pz 5-H), 8.85 (s, 1H, Pz 5-H), 11.63 (s, 1H, OH). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 69.3 (OCH₂), 100.5 (Pz C-4), 117.8 (Ph C-2,6), 118.0 (OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 125.9 (Ph C-4), 129.5 (Ph C-3,5), 131.0 (Pz C-5), 133.1 (OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 134.9 (CH=N–OH), 139.1 (Ph C-1), 161.3 (Pz C-3). ¹⁵N NMR (71 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ −184.1 (N-1), −123.0 (N-2), −19.2 (CH=N–OH). MS m/z (%): 244 ([M + H]⁺, 100). HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₂ ([M + H⁺] requires 244.1081, found 244.1081.

3.4.2. N-[Z/E]-1-Fluorophenyl-3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl[methylidene] Hydroxylamine (4b)

4b was obtained as a mixture of syn- and anti-isomers in ratio syn-4b:anti-4b 91:9. Yellow solid, yield 689 mg, 88%, mp 134–136 °C. IR (νmax, cm⁻¹): 3229 (OH), 3175, 3160, 3097 (CHₐnorn), 2924 (CHₐliph), 1669, 1564, 1502, 1390, 1209 (C=N, C–C, C–N, C–O–C, C=C), 941 (CH=CH of benzene). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 4.86 (dt, J = 5.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.31 (dq, J = 10.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂H), 5.46 (dq, J = 17.3, 1.6 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 6.14 (dt, J = 17.3, 10.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH₂CH₂), 7.28 (s, 1H, CHNOH), 7.30–7.34 (m, 2H, Ph 3,5-H), 7.83–7.86 (m, 2H, Ph 2,6-H), 8.84 (s, 1H, Pz 5-H), 11.64 (s, 1H, OH). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 69.3 (OCH₂), 100.5 (Pz C-4), 116.17 (d, JCF = 22.9 Hz, Ph C-3,5), 118.0 (OCH₂CH₂H), 119.89 (d, JCF = 8.3 Hz, Ph C-2,6), 131.2 (Pz C-5), 133.1 (OCH₂CH₂H), 134.9 (CH=N–OH), 135.73 (d, JCF = 2.5 Hz, Ph C-1). 160.03 (d, JCF = 242.8 Hz, Ph C-4), 161.3 (Pz C-3). ¹⁵N NMR (71 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ −185.8 (N-1), −122.6 (N-2), −19.2 (CH=N–OH). MS m/z (%): 262 ([M + H]⁺, 100). HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₁₃H₁₃F₃N₂O₂ ([M + H⁺] requires 262.0986, found 262.0986.
3.4.3. N-[(Z/E)-[4-Bromophenyl]-3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylidene Hydroxylamine (4c)

4c was obtained as a mixture of syn- and anti-isomers in ratio syn-4canti-4c 99:1. Yellowish solid, yield 840 mg, 87%, mp 125.5–127 °C. IR (KBr, \( \nu_{\text{max}} \), cm\(^{-1} \)): 3173 (OH), 3076, 3033, 3021 (CH\(_{\text{arom}}\)), 2848 (CH\(_{\text{aliph}}\)), 1656, 1589, 1508, 1452, 1424, 1404, 1395, 1348, 1220, 1187, 1008 (C=N, C=C, C–N, C–O–C), 995, 955, 934, 890, 819, 803, 716 (C–Br, CH=CH of benzene). \(^1\)H NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)): \( \delta \) 4.85 (dt, \( j = 5.5, 1.5 \) Hz, 2H, OCH\(_2\)), 5.30 (dq, \( j = 10.5, 1.5 \) Hz, 1H, OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)OH), 5.48 (dq, \( j = 17.3, 1.6 \) Hz, 1H, OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 6.13 (ddt, \( j = 17.1, 10.7, 5.4 \) Hz, 1H, OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 7.27 (s, 1H, CHNOH), 7.62–7.67 (m, 2H, Ph 2,6-H), 7.76–7.80 (m, 2H, Ph 3,5-H), 8.88 (s, 1H, Pz 5-H), 11.67 (s, 1H, OH). \(^13\)C NMR (176 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)): \( \delta \) 69.4 (OCH\(_2\)), 100.9 (Pz C-4), 118.05 (Ph C-4), 118.09 (OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 119.7 (Ph C-2,6), 131.2 (Pz C-5), 132.3 (Ph C-3,5), 133.1 (OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 134.7 (CH=N-OH), 138.4 (Ph C-4), 161.4 (Pz C-3). \(^15\)N NMR (71 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)): \( \delta \) −186.1 (N-1), −123.6 (N-2), −18.2 (CH=N-OH). MS \( m/z \) (%): 322 ([M + H]\(^+\), 100); 324 ([M + H + 2]\(^+\), 100). HRMS (ESI\(^+\)) for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{12}\)BrN\(_3\)NaO\(_2\) ([M + Na]\(^+\)) requires 344.0005, found 344.0008.

3.4.4. N-[(E)-[1-Methyl-3-[(prop-2-en-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylidene Hydroxylamine (4d)

Yellow solid, yield 448 mg, 82%, mp 88–89 °C. IR (\( \nu_{\text{max}} \), cm\(^{-1} \)): 3145 (OH), 3089 (CH\(_{\text{arom}}\)), 2992, 2849, 2821 (CH\(_{\text{aliph}}\)), 1648, 1559, 1490, 1417, 1342, 1177 (C=N, C=C, C–N, C–O–C). \(^1\)H NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)): \( \delta \) 3.71 (s, 3H, CH\(_3\)), 4.68 (dt, \( j = 5.3, 1.4 \) Hz, 2H, OCH\(_2\)), 5.25 (dq, \( j = 10.5, 1.5 \) Hz, 1H, OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 5.39 (dq, \( j = 17.3, 1.7 \) Hz, 1H, OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 6.05 (ddt, \( j = 17.2, 10.6, 5.3 \) Hz, 1H, OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 7.13 (s, 1H, CH\(_2\)NOH), 8.19 (s, 1H, Pz 5-H), 11.19 (s, 1H, OH). \(^13\)C NMR (176 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)): \( \delta \) 38.6 (CH\(_3\)), 69.0 (OCH\(_2\)), 97.3 (Pz C-4), 117.5 (OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 133.5 (OCH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)), 135.2 (Pz C-5), 135.6 (CH=N-OH), 161.0 (Pz C-3). \(^15\)N NMR (71 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)): \( \delta \) −199.0 (N-1), −114.8 (N-2), −25.7 (CH=N-OH). MS \( m/z \) (%): 182 ([M + H]\(^+\), 100). HRMS (ESI\(^+\)) for C\(_8\)H\(_{12}\)BrN\(_3\)O\(_2\) ([M + H]\(^+\)) requires 182.0924, found 182.0924. C\(_8\)H\(_{11}\)N\(_3\)NaO\(_2\) ([M + Na]\(^+\)) requires 204.0743, found 204.0743.

3.5. General Procedure for the Cycloaddition Reaction of Pyrazole Oximes 4a–d

Into the solution of appropriate pyrazole (0.4 mmol) 4a–d in DCM (5 mL), sodium hypochlorite (10% aqueous solution, 0.5 mL, 0.8 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction as monitored by TLC, it was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 \( \times \) 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\), filtrated, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO\(_2\), eluent: ethyl acetate/\( n\)-hexane, 1:4, \( v/v \)) to provide the desired compounds 5a–d.

3.5.1. 7-Phenyl-3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4',3':5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole (5a)

White solid, yield 66 mg, 68%, mp 179–180 °C. IR (\( \nu_{\text{max}} \), cm\(^{-1} \)): 3129 (CH\(_{\text{arom}}\)), 2953, 2932, 2852 (CH\(_{\text{aliph}}\)), 1576, 1503, 1485, 1411, 1360, 1262, 1209, 1051 1177 (C=N, C=C, C–N, C–O–C, N=O), 813, 685 (CH=CH of benzene). \(^1\)H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 3.79 (dd, \( j = 13.8, 8.0 \) Hz, 1H, 3-H), 3.86–3.91 (m, 1H, 3a-H), 4.17 (dd, \( j = 12.1, 10.6 \) Hz, 1H, 4-H), 4.66 (dd, \( j = 9.4, 8.1 \) Hz, 1H, 3-H), 4.78 (dd, \( j = 10.5, 5.5 \) Hz, 1H, 4-H), 7.29 (t, \( j = 7.4 \) Hz, 1H, Ph 4-H), 7.43 (t, \( j = 8.0 \) Hz, 2H, Ph 3,5-H), 7.63 (d, \( j = 7.7 \) Hz, 2H, Ph 2,6-H), 8.13 (s, 1H, 8-H). \(^13\)C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 46.7 (C-3a), 69.7 (C-3), 70.9 (C-4), 96.5 (C-8a), 118.9 (Ph C-2,6), 123.6 (C-8), 127.1 (Ph C-4), 129.6 (Ph C-3,5), 139.4 (Ph C-1), 149.4 (C-8b), 162.8 (C-5a). \(^15\)N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) −177.4 (N-7), −117.7 (N-6), −32.2 (N-1). MS \( m/z \) (%): 242 ([M + H]\(^+\), 100). HRMS (ESI\(^+\)) for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{11}\)N\(_3\)NaO\(_2\) ([M + Na]\(^+\)) requires 264.0743, found 264.0744.
3.5.2. 7-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole (5b)

White solid, yield 65 mg, 63%, mp 214–215 °C. IR (νmax cm⁻¹): 3102 (CH=O), 1644, 1582, 1513, 1489, 1363, 1218 (C=C, C=O), 1307, 1235, 1143, 1079, 1007 (C=C, C=O). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.18 (dd, J = 13.8, 8.0 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 3.87–3.93 (m, 1H, 3a-H), 4.18 (dd, J = 12.0, 10.7 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 4.68 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 1.34. 13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 46.7 (C-3a), 69.7 (C-3), 71.0 (C-4), 96.6 (C-8a), 116.6 (6, δC,F = 23.3 Hz, Ph C-3, 5), 120.8 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, Ph C-2, 6), 123.7 (C-8), 135.8 (6, δC,F = 2.4 Hz, Ph C-1), 149.9 (C-8b), 161.5 (dd, J = 247.1 Hz, Ph C-4, 162.9 (C-5a). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = −312.9 (N-7), −116.9 (N-6), −31.9 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 260 [M + H]^+ 100. HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₁₃H₁₀F₃N₃O₂ ([M + Na]^+ requires 282.0649, found 282.0648.

3.5.3. 7-(4-Bromophenyl)-3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole (5c)

White solid, yield 82 mg, 64%, mp 255–255.5 °C. IR (KBr, νmax cm⁻¹): 3129 (CH=O), 1648, 1590, 1575, 1487, 1452, 1419, 1364, 1263, 1207, 1073, 1051, 1007 (C=C, C=N, C=O), 982, 942, 832, 713, 498 (C=O, CH=O). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.18 (dd, J = 13.8, 8.0 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 3.87–3.93 (m, 1H, 3a-H), 4.18 (dd, J = 12.1, 10.6 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 4.68 (dd, J = 9.4, 8.1 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 1.34. 13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 46.7 (C-3a), 69.8 (C-3), 71.0 (C-4), 97.0 (C-8a), 120.3 (Ph C-2, 6), 120.8 (C-8), 123.5 (C-8), 132.8 (Ph C-3, 5), 134.8 (Ph C-1), 149.2 (C-8b), 162.9 (C-5a). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = −197.9 (N-7), −117.6 (N-6), −30.9 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 320 [M]⁺ 100, 322 [M + 2]⁺ 100. HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₁₃H₁₀BrN₃O₂ [M + Na]^+ requires 341.9849, found 341.9848.

3.5.4. 7-Methyl-3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole (5d)

White solid, yield 30 mg, 42%, mp 159–160 °C. IR (νmax cm⁻¹): 3144, 3110 (CH=O), 2996, 2946, 2867 (CH₃), 1645, 1570, 1490, 1457, 1363, 1246, 1169, 1079, 1076 (C=C, C=N, C=O, C=O). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.60 (dd, J = 13.8, 8.1 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 3.87 (m, 1H, 3a-H), 4.03 (dd, J = 12.1, 10.6 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 4.55 (dd, J = 9.4, 8.1 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 0.36 (4, 1H, 3-H), 4.65 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.4 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 7.49 (s, 1H, 8-H). 13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 39.7 (CH₃), 47.0 (C-3a), 69.5 (C-3), 73.8 (C-4), 93.8 (C-8a), 127.4 (C-8), 149.8 (C-8b), 162.0 (C-5a). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = −194.4 (N-7), −112.3 (N-6), −35.8 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 180 [M + H]^+ 100. HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₇H₇BrN₃O₂ [M + Na]^+ requires 202.0587, found 202.0586.

3.6. Oxidation of 7-Phenyl-3a,4,7-tetrahydroxyproazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazole (5a) with MnO₂ to 7-Phenyl-4,7-dihydroxyproazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazo (6)

To a flask adapted with a Dean–Stark collector, 7-phenyl-3a,4,7-tetrahydroxyproazolo [4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazole (116 mg, 0.48 mmol), toluene (5 mL) and MnO₂ (754 mg, 6 mmol) were added. The mixture was heated under reflux for 4 h, cooled to room temperature, filtered over celite, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol, 100:1, v/v) to provide the desired compound as a colorless crystal, yield 43 mg, 38%, mp 205–208 °C. IR (KBr, νmax cm⁻¹): 3100 (CH=O), 1642, 1594, 1521, 1468, 1396, 1252, 1040 (C=N, C=C, C=N, C=O, N=O), 944, 801, 769, 684 (CH=O). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.04 (m, J = 1.3 Hz, 2H, 3-H), 7.29–7.32 (m, 1H, Ph C-4, 4-H), 7.44–7.48 (m, 2H, Ph C-3, 5-H), 7.66–7.69 (m, 2H, Ph C-2, 6-H), 8.20 (s, 1H, 8-H), 8.21 (t, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H, 3-H). 13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 63.3 (CH₃), 96.5 (C-8a), 109.8 (C-3a), 118.6 (Ph C-5a), 122.6 (C-8), 126.8 (Ph C-4), 129.6 (Ph C-3, 5), 139.4 (Ph C-1), 150.7 (C-3, 151.0 (C-8b), 162.4 (C-5a). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = −179.6 (N-7), −116.3 (N-6), −20.4 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 240 [M + H]^+ 100. HRMS (ESI⁺) for C₁₃H₁₁NO₃NaO₂ [M + Na]^+ requires 262.0587, found 262.0589.
3.7. Synthesis of 1-Phenyl-3-[(2Z)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-yl]oxy]-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (8)

A solution of 3-hydroxy-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde 7 (188 mg, 1 mmol) in dry DMF (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under an inert atmosphere, and NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 40 mg, 1 mmol) was added portion-wise. After stirring the reaction mixture for 15 min, cinnamyl chloride (185 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 15 min, then poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:4, v/v) to provide the desired compound as a brown solid, yield 250 mg, 82%, mp 118–119 °C. IR (v_max, cm⁻¹): 3096 (CH₃), 2922 (CH=CH of benzene). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.00 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH=CH), 6.44 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.3 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH=CH), 6.72 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH=CH), 7.19 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H, CPh 4-H), 7.23–7.27 (m, 3H, CPh 3,5-H and NPh 4-H), 7.36 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CPh 2,6-H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H, NPh 3,5-H), 7.44–7.48 (m, 4H, CPh 2,6-H and NPh 3,5-H), 7.65–7.67 (m, 2H, NPh 2,6-H), 8.13 (s, 1H, 5-H), 9.82 (s, 1H, CHO). MS (ESI+) requires 340.1057, found 340.1057.

3.8. Synthesis of N-[(Z/E)-{1-Phenyl-3-[(2Z)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-yl]oxy}-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylidene]hydroxylamine (9)

This compound was synthesized in analogy to 4a–d, except that pyrazole 8 was used as the adduct. Yellow solid, yield 823 mg, 86%, mp 129–130 °C. IR (v_max, cm⁻¹): 3161 (OH), 1666 (C=O), 1555, 1499, 1357 (C=C, C–N, C–O–C), 978, 832, 686 (CH=CH of benzene). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 5.03 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 6.60 (dt, J = 16.0, 6.1 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH=CH), 6.86 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H, OCH₂CH=CH), 7.26–7.30 (m, 2H, NPh 4-H, CPh 4-H), 7.32 (s, 1H, CHNOH), 7.36 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CPh 3,5-H), 7.49 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, NPh 3,5-H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, CPh 2,6-H), 7.83 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H, NPh 2,6-H), 8.86 (s, 1H, Pz 5-H), 11.63 (s, 1H, OH). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 69.3 (OCH₂), 100.6 (Pz C-4), 117.8 (NPh C-2,6), 124.2 (OCH₂CH=CH), 125.9 (NPh C-4), 126.6 (CPh C-2,6), 128.0 (CPh C-4), 128.7 (CPh C-3,5), 129.5 (NPh C-3,5), 131.0 (Pz C-5), 133.2 (OCH₂C=CH), 135.0 (CH=CH=N–OH), 136.1 (CPh C-1), 139.1 (NPh C-1), 161.3 (Pz C-3). ¹⁵N NMR (71 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = −184.0 (N-1), −122.7 (N-2), −19.2 (CH=CH=N–OH). MS m/z (%): 305 ([M + H]^+), 100. HRMS (ESI^+) for C₁₉H₁₆N₂NaO₂ ([M + Na]^+) requires 327.1104, found 327.1104.

3.9. Synthesis of 3,7-Diphenyl-3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazole (trans-10)

This compound was synthesized in analogy to 5a–d, except that pyrazole 9 was used as the adduct. White solid, yield 79 mg, 62%, mp 195–196 °C. IR (v_max, cm⁻¹): 2921 (CH₃), 1646, 1578, 1490, 1368 (C=N, C=C, C–N, C–O–C), 978, 832, 686 (CH=CH of benzene). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.87 (ddd, J = 13.1, 12.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H, 3a-H), 4.34 (dd, J = 12.2, 10.6 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 4.74 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 5.16 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 1H, 3-H), 7.31 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H, NPh 4-H), 7.39–7.41 (m, 1H, CPh 4-H), 7.42–7.44 (m, 2H, CPh 3,5-H), 7.44–7.48 (m, 4H, CPh 2,6-H and NPh 3,5-H), 7.65–7.67 (m, 2H, NPh 2,6-H), 8.13 (s, 1H, 5-H). ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 53.4 (C-3a), 70.7 (C-4), 85.0 (C-3), 96.7 (C-8a), 118.9 (NPh C-2,6), 123.6 (C-8), 126.9 (CPh C-2,6), 127.2 (NPh C-4), 129.1 (CPh C-3,5), 129.2 (CPh C-4), 129.7 (NPh C-3,5), 136.7 (CPh C-1), 139.4 (NPh C-1), 150.3 (C-8b), 162.9 (C-5a). ¹⁵N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = −177.1 (N-7), −117.4 (N-6), −31.0 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 318 ([M + H]^+), 100. HRMS (ESI^+) for C₁₉H₁₅N₃NaO₂ ([M + Na]^+) requires 340.1056, found 340.1057.
3.10. Synthesis of 4,7-Dihydropyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazole (6)

To a mixture of 1-phenyl-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde 11 [26] (226 mg, 1 mmol) in EtOH (2 mL), sodium acetate (123 mg, 1.5 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (104 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added portion-wise. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 15 min. After completion of the reaction as monitored by TLC, EtOH was evaporated, and the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na2SO4, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. Obtained oxime 12 was used in the next step without further purification. To a mixture of 1-phenyl-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde oxime (12) (approximately 1 mmol) in DCM (2 mL), 5.25% aq. NaOCl solution (2.35 mL, 2 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction mixture was then poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na2SO4, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO2, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:4, 1/2) to provide the desired compound 6. Yield 189 mg, 79%. The NMR, IR, MS, HRMS and mp data of compound 6 are given in Section 3.6.

3.11. General Sonogashira Reaction Procedure for the Synthesis of 13b,c

To a mixture of 1-phenyl-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde 11 [26] (226 mg, 1 mmol) in absolute DMF (2 mL), triethylamine (0.21 mL, 1.5 mmol), appropriate (het)aryl halide (1.1 mmol), CuI (190 mg, 0.1 mmol) and Pd(PPh3)4 (226 mg, 1 mmol) in EtOH (2 mL), sodium acetate (123 mg, 1.5 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (104 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred under an Ar atmosphere at 60 °C for 15 min. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.

The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO2, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:4, 1/2) to provide the desired compounds 13b,c.

3.11.1. 3-[[3-(Naphthalen-1-yl)prop-2-yn-1-yl]oxy]-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (13b)

Compound 13b was obtained from 11 according to the general Sonogashira reaction procedure using 1-iodonaphtalene (279 mg, 1.1 mmol). Colorless solid, yield 225 mg, 64%, mp 142–145 °C. IR (KBr, cm−1): 3127, 3096 (CH arom), 2917, 2826 (CH aliph), 2250 (C=O), 1671 (CHO), 1598, 1508, 1496, 1343, 1231 (C=C, C=N, C=O–C), 986, 770, 687 (CH=CH of benzene). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl3): δ 5.42 (s, 2H, CH2), 7.34–7.36 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.38–7.43 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.47–7.49 (m, 3H, NPh 3,5-H, Ar-H), 7.53–7.54 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.03 (s, 1H, 5-H), 8.34–8.35 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 9.93 (s, 1H, CHO).

13C BMR (176 MHz, CDCl3): δ 58.1 (CH2), 85.5 (C=CNph), 88.3 (C=CNPh), 111.8 (C–4), 118.9 (NPh C-2,6), 119.5, 122.6, 126.6, 127.0, 127.5 (NPh C=O), 128.9, 129.4, 129.8 (NPh C-3,5), 129.8 (C–5), 131.0, 133.2, 133.6, 139.1 (NPh C-1), 162.7 (C–3), 183.3 (CHO). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl3): δ −178.6 (N-1), −116.1 (N-2). MS m/z (%): 353 ([M + H]+, 100). HRMS (ESI+) for C23H16N2NaO2 ([M + Na]+) requires 375.1104, found 375.1103.

3.11.2. 1-Phenyl-3-[[3-(pyridin-2-yl)prop-2-yn-1-yl]oxy]-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (13c)

Compound 13c was obtained from 11 according to the general Sonogashira reaction procedure using 2-bromopyridine (174 mg, 1.1 mmol). Colorless solid, yield 212 mg, 70%, mp 110–113 °C. IR (KBr, cm−1): 3100 (CH arom), 2917, 2850 (CH aliph), 2300 (C=O), 1674 (CHO), 1561, 1501, 1466, 1357, 1209, 1020 (C=C, C=N), 757, 688 (CH=CH of benzene).

1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl3): δ 5.28 (s, 2H, CH2), 7.23–7.25 (m, 1H, Py-3-H), 7.30–7.32 (m, 1H, Py-5-H), 7.34–7.35 (m, 1H, Py-5-H), 7.73–7.75 (m, 3H, Ph 2,6-H, Py-4-H), 8.27 (s, 1H, 5-H), 8.58 (s, 1H, Py-6-H), 9.88 (s, 1H, CHO).

13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl3): δ 57.5 (CH2), 83.4 (C=CPy), 86.4 (C=CPy), 111.5 (C–4), 118.9 (Ph C-2,6), 123.5 (Py C-5), 127.5 (Ph C-4, Py C-3), 129.7 (Ph C-3,5), 129.8 (C–5), 136.3 (Py C-4), 138.9 (Ph C-1), 142.5 (Py C-2), 150.1 (Py C-6), 162.6 (C–3), 183.3 (CHO). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl3): δ −179.3 (N-1), −118.5
(N-2), pyridinyl N was not found. MS m/z (%): 304 ([M + H]+, 100). HRMS (ESI+) for C18H13N3NaO2 ([M + Na]+) requires 326.0900, found 326.0901.

3.12. General Procedure for the Synthesis of 1-Phenyl-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde oximes 14a–c

To a mixture of appropriate 1-phenyl-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde 13a–c (1 mmol) in EtOH (2 mL), sodium acetate (123 mg, 1.5 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (104 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added portion-wise. The reaction was refluxed for 15 min. After completion of the reaction as monitored by TLC, EtOH was evaporated, and the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na2SO4, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. Obtained oximes 14a–c were used in the next step without further purification.

Data for Selected Oxime. N-[(Z)-1-Phenyl-3-[3-(phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylidene]hydroxylamine (14a)

White solid, yield 245 mg, 77%, mp 172–174.5 °C. IR (KBr, νmax, cm⁻¹): 3166 (OH), 3130, 3065, 3021 (CHαρον), 2999, 2813 (CHαliph), 2237 (C≡C), 1642, 1600, 1565, 1504, 1489, 1401, 1352, 1218, 1174, 1056, 1009 (C=N, C=C, C=N, C–O–C), 996, 966, 931, 903, 874, 711, 682 (C=CH of benzenes). 1H NMR (700 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 5.29 (s, 2H, CH2), 7.27 (s, 1H, CHNOH), 7.28–7.30 (m, 1H, NPh 4-H), 7.38–7.42 (m, 3H, CPh 3-5-H), 7.47–7.50 (m, 4H, NPh 3-5-H, CPh 2,6-H), 7.82–7.83 (m, 2H, NPh 2,6-H), 8.87 (Pz 5-H), 11.65 (OH). 13C NMR (176 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 57.3 (CH2), 84.7 (C=CH2), 86.3 (C=CH), 100.6 (Pz C-4), 118.0 (NPh C-2,6), 121.5 (CPh C-1), 126.1 (NPh C-4), 128.8 (CPh C-3,5), 129.2 (CPh C-4), 129.6 (NPh C-3,5), 131.3 (Pz C-5), 131.6 (CPh C-2,6), 134.7 (CH=N–OH), 139.1 (NPh C-1), 160.6 (Pz C-3). 15N NMR (71 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ −184.4 (N-1), −122.6 (N-2), −18.4 (CH=N–OH). MS m/z (%): 318 ([M + H]+, 100). HRMS (ESI+) for C19H15N3O2 ([M + H]+) requires 318.1237, found 318.1238.

3.13. General Procedure for the Synthesis of 4H,7H-Pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazoles 15a–c

To a mixture of appropriate 1-phenyl-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde oxime 14a–c (approximately 1 mmol) in DCM (2 mL), 5.25%aq. NaOCl solution (2.35 mL, 2 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water (20 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, eluent: ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 1:4, v/v) to provide the desired compounds 15a–c.

3.13.1. 3,7-Diphenyl-4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazole (15a)

White solid, yield 239 mg, 76%, mp 209–212 °C. IR (KBr, νmax, cm⁻¹): 3050 (CHαρον), 1640, 1602, 1526, 1453, 1405, 1375, 1340, 1048 (C=N, C=C, C–N, C–O–C), 956, 750, 725, 682 (CH=CH of benzenes). 1H NMR (700 MHz, TFA-d): δ 6.03 (s, 2H, CH2), 7.57–7.65 (m, 10H, Ph-H), 8.63 (s, 1H, H-8). 13C NMR (700 MHz, TFA-d): δ 69.7 (CH2), 95.6 (C-3a), 102.6 (C-8a), 122.1 (NPh C-2,6), 124.7 (C-8), 126.3, 129.2, 130.4, 130.8, 131.4, 131.9, 134.3, 148.1, 158.4 (C-3), 166.9 (C-5a). MS m/z (%): 316 ([M + H]+, 100). HRMS (ESI+) for C19H15N3NaO2 ([M + Na]+) requires 338.0900, found 338.0902.

3.13.2. 3-(Naphthalen-1-yl)-7-phenyl-4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazole (15b)

White solid, yield 281 mg, 77%, mp 202–205 °C. IR (KBr, νmax, cm⁻¹): 3057 (CHαρον), 1646, 1598, 1530, 1472, 1395, 1256, 1047 (C=N, C=C, C–N, C–O–C), 947, 802, 772, 684 (CH=CH of benzenes). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl3): δ 5.32 (s, 2H, CH2), 7.23–7.25 (m, 1H, Ph 4-H), 7.40–7.42 (m, 2H, Ph 3,5-H), 7.50–7.56 (m, 4H, NPh 2,3,6,7-H), 7.63–7.64 (m, 2H,
Ph 2,6-H), 7.88–7.89 (m, 1H, Nph 5-H), 7.94–7.96 (m, 1H, Nph 4-H), 8.00–8.01 (m, 1H, Nph 8-H), 8.20 (s, 1H, 8-H). 13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl3): δ 64.4 (CH2), 97.1 (C-8a), 107.7 (C-3a), 118.6 (Ph C-2,6), 122.6 (C-8), 124.3 (Nph C-1), 124.9 (Nph C-3), 125.1 (Nph C-3), 126.7 (Ph C-4), 126.8 (Nph C-6), 127.6 (C-8b), 127.9 (Nph C-2), 128.7 (Nph C-5), 129.6 (Ph C-3,5), 130.6 (Nph C-8a), 131.2 (Nph C-4), 133.8 (Nph C-4a), 139.5 (Ph C-1), 152.2 (C-8b), 162.5 (C-3a), 162.6 (C-3).

15.6 (Ph C-2,6), 121.3 (Py C-3), 122.6 (C-8), 124.2 (Py C-5), 126.8 (Ph C-4), 129.8 (Ph C-3,5), 137.1 (Py C-4), 139.7 (Ph C-1), 147.2 (Py C-2), 150.2 (Py C-6), 152.7 (C-8b), 160.6 (C-3), 162.7 (C-5a). 13N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl3): δ −179.6 (N-7), −116.4 (N-6), −23.9 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 366 ([M + H]+), 100. HRMS (ESI+) for C23H15N3NaO2 ([M + Na]+) requires 388.1056, found 388.1054.

3.13.3. 7-Phenyl-3-(pyridin-2-yl)-4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c]oxazole (15c)

White solid, yield 234 mg, 74%, mp 241–244 °C. IR (KBr, νmax, cm⁻¹): 3100 (CH=CH of benzene). 1H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl3): δ 5.84 (s, 2H, CH2), 7.29–7.31 (m, 1H, Ph 4-H), 7.32–7.35 (m, 1H, Py 5-H), 7.45–7.48 (m, 2H, Ph 3,5-H), 7.69–7.70 (m, 2H, Ph 2,6-H), 7.85 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Py 4-H), 7.95 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Py 3-H), 8.22 (s, 1H, 8-H), 8.70 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H, Py 6-H). 13C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl3): δ 65.6 (CH2), 96.5 (C-8a), 108.8 (C-5a), 118.7 (Ph C-2,6), 121.3 (Py C-3), 122.6 (C-8), 124.2 (Py C-5), 126.8 (Ph C-4), 129.8 (Ph C-3,5), 137.1 (Py C-4), 139.7 (Ph C-1), 147.2 (Py C-2), 150.2 (Py C-6), 152.7 (C-8b), 160.6 (C-3), 162.7 (C-5a). 15N NMR (71 MHz, CDCl3): δ −180.1 (N-7), −117.4 (N-6), −72.8 (pyridine N), −25.0 (N-1). MS m/z (%): 317 ([M + H]+), 100. HRMS (ESI+) for C18H12N4NaO2 ([M + Na]+) requires 339.0852, found 339.0855.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a convenient method for the preparation of 3a,4-dihydro-3H,7H- and 4H,7H-pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazoles from easily obtainable 3-(prop-2-en-1-yl)- or 3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehydes by INOC reaction of intermediate aldoximes. The key stage—nitrile oxide formation from the corresponding aldoximes—was carried out by oxidation with sodium hypochlorite. The method was applied for the synthesis of pyrazolo[4′,3′:5,6]pyrano[4,3-c][1,2]oxazoles with various substituents in the third or seventh position. In addition, extensive NMR spectroscopic studies have been undertaken using standard and advanced methods to unambiguously determine the configuration of intermediate aldoximes, showing the predominance of the syn-isomer, as well as the structure of new polycyclic systems.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online. Table S1: Relevant NMR data of aldoximes 4a–d, 9 and 14, Figures S2 and S3: 1D Selective gradient NOESY spectra (4b), Figure S4: Heteronuclear 2D J-resolved NMR spectrum (4b), Figures S5–S79: 1H, 13C NMR and HRMS (ESI-TOF) spectra of compounds 2d, 3d, 4a–d, 5a–d, 6, 8–10, 13b, 14a, 15a–c and 1H, 15N HMBC spectra of compounds 4a–d, 5a–d, 6, 9, 10, 14a, 15b,c. Figures S80 and S81: B3LYP/def2-TZVP optimized structures of trans-10 and cis-10.

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