

Ultrasound Promoted One-pot Synthesis of Substituted 3-Hydroxy-1H-Indazole Using Glyoxylic Acid as a Catalyst under Solvent-free Condition

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ABSTRACT: Synthesis of substituted 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole by one pot condensation benzoate and hydrazine under solvent free condition in the presence of glyoxylic acid. The developed methodology highlights the use of ultrasonic irradiation as non conventional sources. The catalyst used is readily available and cost effective which makes the method more green and efficient.

Keywords: 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole; Glyoxylic acid; Ultrasound irradiation.

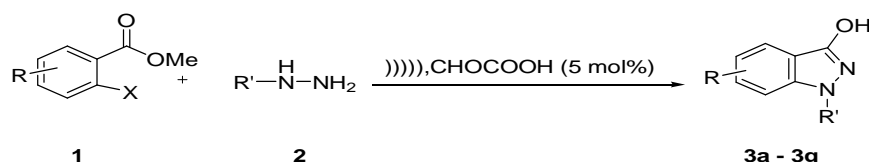
INTRODUCTION: Our research work focus on indazole ring found use in biology, catalysis, and medicinal chemistry. Indazole show a range of biological activities such as antihypertensive properties, HIV protease inhibition, antitumor activity, analgesic activities and anti-arrhythmic¹⁻⁶. Our interest is to synthesized 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole which is a biologically active molecules used in pharmaceuticals as antidepressants and contraceptives. Many latest methodologies have been developed for the synthesis but they are limited in scope and the reaction conditions are hard and costly^{7,8}. Here we are interested to use glyoxylic acid as it is a strong acid with excessive large applications such as Diels Alder reaction⁹, deportation of oximes¹⁰ and for the synthesis of imidazoles.¹¹

With reference to our previous work on ultrasound irradiated synthesis which is important technique in

synthetic organic chemistry. It has been used as a significant energy source for the organic reactions. Which consist of easy experimental procedure, highly selective and clean reaction^{12, 13}.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

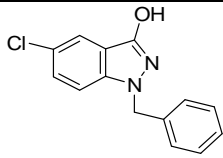
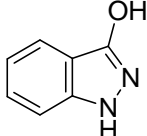
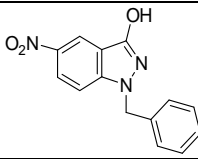
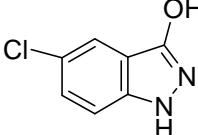
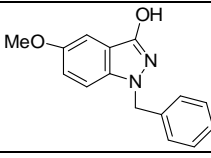
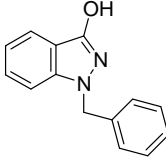
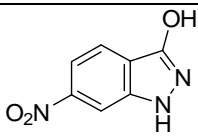
Procedure for the synthesis 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole (3a-h): A mixture of benzoate (1a-h) (1.0 mmol) and hydrazine (2) (1.2 mmol) was taken in RBF to that glyoxylic acid (5 mol%) was added and then after the RBF was kept into the ultrasonic water bath, and was irradiated at 40% of the power of the ultrasonic bath at rt. By using TLC the progress of the reaction was monitor. After complete conversion, the reaction mass was poured on crushed ice. The obtained solid was filtered, washed with water and dried. The crude compound was crystallized using DMF-Ethanol.



Where, R = Cl, OMe, NO₂, H. R' = Ph-CH₂-, H

[Scheme: Synthesis of 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole using glyoxylic acid under ultrasound irradiation.]

Table 1: Synthesis of 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole using glyoxylic acid, under ultrasound irradiation.

Comp.	R'	Product	M.P (oC)	Yield (%) ^a
3a	Ph-CH ₂ -		205 -206	80
3b	H		249 - 251	78
3c	Ph-CH ₂ -		248 -250	78
3d	H		204-205	82
3e	Ph-CH ₂ -		187- 188	83
3f	Ph-CH ₂ -		167 - 168	90
3g	H		243 – 244	86

Compound 3d: Yield 93%; Brown ; mp 165-169 °C. FTIR Model RZX (Perkin Elmer) cm⁻¹: 3651 (O-H str., Alcoholic), 1552 (C=N str., Indazolyl), 1315 (C-N str. Indazolyl), 1251 (C-O str., Etheral); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.31 (s, 2H, Benzyl), 6.95-7.63 (m, 9H, Ar-H), 10.62 (s, 1H, O-H) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 51.25, 109.12, 112.73, 118.48, 120.02, 120.02, 126.86, 126.86, 127.13, 127.22, 128.22, 137.80, 141.20, 154.53 ppm; MS (ESI, m/z): calcd for C₁₄H₁₂N₂O (M + H⁺) 224.095; found: 225.0839.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The synthesis of 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole using readily available starting materials, such as benzoate and hydrazine. The use of glyoxylic acid as a catalyst and media for the synthesis makes the method more cost effective. Here, we have

noted that the conversion takes place in less time with respect to benzoate as the donating group increasing and as we have noticed that if there is any strong withdrawing group present than the conversion is less (Table 1, 3c). The reactions were carried out at room temperature for 30 min. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Various benzoates (1a-g) could give target 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole through the same action (3a-g). And the use of ultrasound irradiation as a non-conventional source has played a key role in the synthesis as compared to other conventional methods.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, we have investigated a simple, highly efficient, and environmentally friendly method for the synthesis of substituted 3-hydroxy-1H-indazole. Here, the use of glyoxylic acid works as an excellent catalyst. The use of ultrasound irradiation as a

non-conventional source has played a key role in the synthesis. And the further use of the methodology for the synthesis of other useful heterocycles is going on our laboratory.

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