## 2-(2`,3`,5`-Tri-O-acetyl-b -D-ribofuranosyl)-4-(3-nitrophenylazo)-5-trifluoromethyl-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-one

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To a solution of 4-(3-nitrophenylazo)-5-trifluoromethyl-2,4-dihydropyrazol-3-one 1 [1] ( $0.903 \mathrm{~g}, 3 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) in hexamethyldisilazine (HMDS) ( 25 ml ) was added few crystals of anhydrous ammonium sulfate [2]. The mixture was refluxed for three hours, then it was evaporated under vacuum to dryness. The residue was mixed with anhydrous xylene ( 30 ml ) and the resulted solution was re-evaporated under vacuum to dryness to remove the remaining traces of HMDS. To a solution of the residue in anhydrous 1,2 -dichloromethane ( 25 ml ) was added 1,2,3,5-tetra- $O$-acetyl-b- $D$-ribofuranose ( $0.954 \mathrm{~g}, 3 \mathrm{mmol}$ ). The mixture was treated with $\mathrm{SnCl}_{4}(1.1 \mathrm{mmol})$ [2] and was then stirred at room temperature for two hours (tlc). The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane ( 25 ml ), washed with saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate ( 50 ml ) and water ( $3 \times 30 \mathrm{ml}$ ). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, evaporated to a small volume and chromatographed over silica gel column using ethyl acetate / n -hexane ( $4: 6 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ ) to give $1.34 \mathrm{~g}(80 \%)$ of $\mathbf{3}$ as yellow powder.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{f}}$ (ethyl acetate/n-hexane, 50/50, v/v): 0.3.
UV ( $1_{\max }, 95 \%$ ethanol): 266, 404.
MS (m/z): 559.
${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}\left(250 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): 2.07\left(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{COCH}_{3}\right) ; 4.07-4.13$ ( $\left.\mathrm{dd}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}-5^{`}\right)$ ) 4.32-4.27(m,1H, H-4`); 4.36-4.41(dd, 1H, H-5`, $\mathrm{J}_{5}{ }^{\prime}, 4^{\prime}=3.3$, $\mathrm{J}_{5}, 5^{`}=12.27$ ); 5.44-5.48(t, 1H, H-3`, \(\mathrm{J}_{3}, 4^{\prime}=5.31\) ); 5.62-5.65(dd, 1H, \(\left.\mathrm{H}-2^{`}, \mathrm{~J}_{2}{ }^{`}, 3^{\prime}=5.67\right) ; 5.95\left(\mathrm{~d}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}-1^{\prime}, \mathrm{J}_{1^{`}, 2^{\prime}}=3.84\right) ; 7.56-8.22(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H}\), aromatic CH$)$.
${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}\left(75 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): 70.65\left(\mathrm{C}-5^{`}\right), 72.48\left(\mathrm{C}-3^{`}\right) ; 76.99\left(\mathrm{C}-2^{`}\right) ; 79.75(\mathrm{C}-4 `) ; 84.44\left(\mathrm{C}-1^{`}\right) ; 111.52$,
$117.81,120.36,122.85,124.50,131.11$ ( 6 aromatic carbons); $136.60\left(\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{CF}_{3}\right) ; 142.74(\mathrm{C}-4) ; 148.56(\mathrm{C}-5)$; 157.68(C-3); 169.40, 169.60, 170.63(3 CO).

## References

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2. Vorbruggen, H.; Bennua, B. Chem. Ber. 1981, 114, 1279.

Sample Availability: Available from the authors and from MDPI.
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