

## NOTES

**Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -benzamido- $\beta$ -(3, nitro-4-methoxyphenyl) and  $\beta$ -(3, 4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-acrylohydrazides and their condensation products with various carbonyl compounds**

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Hydrazones of many hydrazides especially that of isonicotinic acid with various ketonic compounds have been extensively studied for bacteriostatic activity. Recently Kametani et al.<sup>1</sup> have reported anticancer properties in some substituted phenyl-carboxylic and phenylacetic acid hydrazides and their hydrazones.

During the course of some other work we obtained  $\alpha$ -benzamido- $\beta$ -(3-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl) and  $\beta$ -(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-acrylohydrazides. It was considered dered worthwhile to prepare their hydrazones.

$\alpha$ -Benzamido- $\beta$ -(3-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl) and  $\beta$ -(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-acrylohydrazides were prepared by the action of hydrazine hydrate on 2-phenyl-4-(3-nitro-4-methoxybenzylidene)-2-oxazolin-5-one and 2-phenyl-4-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzylidene)-2-oxazolin-5-one. These oxazolones were obtained by heating m-nitroanisaldehyde and 3, 4-methylenedioxybenzaldehyde with hippuric acid, anhydrous sodium acetate and acetic anhydride.

*Hydrazones*—A solution of hydrazide (0.01M), carbonyl compound (0.01M) and a drop of sulphuric acid in ethanol was heated on water bath for 1 hr. After cooling the solid hydrazone was filtered and crystallised from ethanol-acetic acid. They are reported in the Tables.

TABLE I

*Hydrazones of  $\alpha$ -benzamido- $\beta$ -(3-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl)-acrylohydrazide*

S. No.	Carbonyl compounds	m.p. <sup>o</sup>	Formula	Nitrogen	
				Found	Required
1.	2-Hydroxy-A	260	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	10.80	11.81
2.	4-Hydroxy-A	270	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	11.79	11.81
3.	2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-A	280	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	11.50	11.47
4.	4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-A	278	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	11.45	11.47
5.	2-Hydroxy-5-chloro-A	188	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Cl	11.10	11.01
6.	2,4-Dihydroxy-A	265	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>7</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	11.95	11.42
7.	2,4-Dihydroxy-5-bromo-A	262	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>7</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Br	9.70	9.82
8.	2,4-Dihydroxy-5-nitro-A	160	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub>	13.10	13.08
9.	2, Hydroxy-4-methyl-5-chloro-A	215	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Cl	10.55	10.71
10.	2, Hydroxy 4,6-dimethyl-5-chloro-A	187	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>25</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Cl	10.30	10.43

1. Kametani et al., *Ya Kagaku Zasshi*, 1963, 63, 838, 844, 847, 851.

TABLE II

*Hydrazone of  $\alpha$ -benzamido- $\beta$ -(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-acrylohydrazide*

S. No.	Carbonyl compounds	M.P.*	Formula	%Nitrogen	
				Found	Required
1.	2-Hydroxy-A	173	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub>	9.50	9.48
2.	4-Hydroxy-A	197	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub>	9.51	9.48
3.	2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-A	225	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub>	9.15	9.19
4.	4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-A	192	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub>	9.17	9.19
5.	2-Hydroxy-5-chloro-A	183	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> Cl	8.62	8.79
6.	2,4-Dihydroxy-A	215	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub>	9.21	9.15
7.	2,4-Dihydroxy-5-bromo-A	240	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub> Br	7.87	7.80
8.	2,4-Dihydroxy-5-nitro-A	225	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>6</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	11.19	11.11
9.	2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-5-chloro-A	200	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> Cl	8.60	8.54
10.	2-Hydroxy-4,6-dimethyl-5-chloro-A	221	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> Cl	8.30	8.38

\* All melting points are uncorrected.

N. B. A denotes acetophenone.

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