

Synthesis, Complexation and Characterization of 1-Phenyl-3-Methyl-4- (p-nitrobenzoyl) Pyrazolone-5(HNPz) and its complexes of Barium(II), Strontium(II) and Zinc(II)

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Abstract Complexes of Ba(II), Sr(II) and Zn(II) with 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4- (p-nitrobenzoyl) pyrazolone-5(HNPz) have been synthesized and characterized. The HNPz was prepared from high grade p-nitrobenzoyl chloride and 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone. The process involved benzylation of 17.60 g (0.10 M) 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone (HPMP) with 14.55 g (0.103 M) nitrobenzoylchloride. The complexes of Ba (II), Sr (II) and Zn (II) were prepared by dissolving 5 mmol of BaCl₂.2H₂O, SrCl₂.6H₂O and ZnSO₄.7H₂O respectively in 10 mmol of HNPz. The complexing agent and the metal complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, UV-visible and infrared spectroscopies. The results show the complexes to be dihydrated bischelates conforming to a general molecular formula, ML_n.2H₂O, where L is the 4-acylpyrazolonato ion and n is the ligand number or oxidation state of metal, M (Ba, Sr, Zn). The study also indicates the formation of octahedral complexes which are presumed to have been formed through the enolic and carbonyl oxygen atoms of the coordination reagent; in which water molecules complete the expected coordination numbers of Ba(II), Sr(II) and Zn(II).

Keywords 1- Phenyl – 3 - Methyl – 4 - (P - Nitrobenzoyl) Pyrazolone - 5, Pyrazolone, Octahedral Complexes, Bischelates, Enolic Oxygen

1. Introduction

Pyrazolone, a five-membered-ring lactam, is a derivative of pyrazole that has an additional keto (=O) group. It has a molecular formula of C₃H₄N₂O. The chemistry of pyrazolone began in 1883 when Knorr reported the first pyrazolone derivative. The reaction of phenyl hydrazine and ethylacetate resulted in novel structure identified in 1887 as 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone[8]. The Knorr pyrazole synthesis is the reaction of hydrazines with 1,3 dicarbonyl compounds to provide the pyrazole or pyrazolone ring system. The prototype molecule, antipyrine was synthesized for clinical use in 1883. The pyrazolone nucleus has been known to exist in three tautomeric structures[9].

Structure 1 of Fig. 1 is present in several substituted

pyrazolones which are widely known and used as antipyretic agents. All these compounds are characterized by the presence of a phenyl group attached to nitrogen atom in the 1- position and a methyl group in 3- position. Phenyl group in 1- position and a methyl group in 3- position seem to be essential for antipyretic activity. Several 4,4- dimethyl derivatives, as well as Pyrazole Blue and tartrazine are derived from formula II whereas from structure III several pyrazolone dyes have been derived.

When pyrazolones were discovered, they were only known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (or drugs) – NSAID, but in recent times, they are known to exhibit antioxidant, anticancer, antibacterial and several other pharmacological actions[8,10].

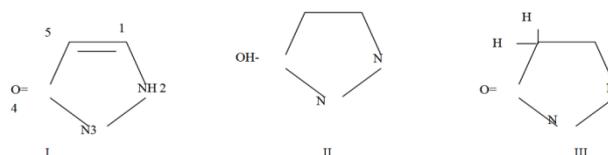


Figure 1. Three Tautomeric structures of the Pyrazolone nucleus

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Pyrazolones are very important class of heterocycles due to their wide applications in pharmacological and biological activities[3,6]. Large numbers of 2-pyrazolin-5-ones have been used as therapeutics agents such as analgesics and antipyretics, [1,2,4]. It is also well known that they exhibit varied biological activities like anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antifungal, analgesic, antipyretic, antioxidant, anti-convulsant, antidepressant, antihyperglycemic, antitumor, radioprotectivity, antiviral activities, etc. [8,10,15]. 4- acyl pyrazolones form metal chelates that are highly soluble in most organic solvents. They have been found useful as solvent extraction reagents in both acidic and non- acidic media[5,11].

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Instrumentation

The FTIR spectra in the range (4000-400) cm^{-1} were recorded using a Nicolet Spectrophotometer FT 510. The electronic spectra were recorded on a Pye Unicam UV-Visible Spectrophotometer SP8-100.

2.2. Synthesis of I-Phenyl-3-Methyl-4-(p-Nitrobenzoyl)-Pyrazolone-5

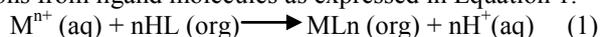
17.60 g (0.10 M) of HPMP was dissolved in 75 ml dioxane with gentle warming in a 500 ml three-necked round bottom "quick fit" flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer, separatory funnel and reflux condenser. 7.5 g (0.10M) of calcium hydroxide was added to form a paste and then nitrobenzoyl chloride(which had previously been dissolved in 50 ml of dioxane) was added drop wise within 2-5 minutes. The mixture was continuously stirred and gently refluxed for 90 minutes till the yellow calcium complex was formed. It was allowed to cool and the calcium complex decomposed by pouring into 400ml of chilled 3 M HCl, whereby cream crude nitrobenzoylpyrazolone precipitated. The crude product was recrystallized from an ethanol-water mixture containing a little hydrochloric acid to destroy any undecomposed calcium complex[11,14].

2.3. Synthesis of Barium(II), Strontium(II) And Zinc(II) Complexes.

The complexes of Ba(II), Sr(II) and Zn(II) with HNPz were prepared by dissolving 5 mmol of the respective reagents ($\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 100 ml warm water. The solutions were each added dropwise with stirring to a 100 ml hot ethanol solution of 10 mmol HNPz, giving a metal-ligand mole ratio of 1:2.

The mixtures were heated up to 60°C and allowed to cool to room temperature whereby precipitates appeared. The precipitates were filtered, washed with aqueous ethanol (2:1) and left in desiccators to dry over fused calcium chloride to yield crystals[7,9].

The chelation process leading to the formation of the metal complexes can be represented as a displacement of protons from ligand molecules as expressed in Equation 1.



3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the physical data for the ligand and the synthesized complexes. The calculated values were in a good agreement with the experimental values.

3.1. UV-Visible Spectroscopy

Table 2 shows the electronic spectral data of HNPz and the metal complexes. It shows that the ligand and the metal complexes all absorb in the ultraviolet region around $\lambda_1 = 205 \text{ nm}$ for the ligand and 213 nm for Ba(II), 209 nm for Sr(II) and 198 nm for Zn(II) complexes. The ligand and the metal complexes appear to have virtually identical spectra.

No band was observed in the visible region for any of the studied M (II) metal complexes, and it is therefore evident that there was no d to d transition in any of these complexes. The observed absorption are ascribed to the intraligand $\pi-\pi^*$ transitions[11].

Also the molar absorptivity values which are large (i.e greater than $10^4 \text{ L.mol}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) indicate charge- transfer absorption. Slight bathochromic (red) shift was observed at λ_1 (except for that of Zn ($\text{NPz}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)) and λ_2 of the metal complexes which indicate chelate formation between HNPz anion and the metal ions.

The similarity in character of the UV spectrum of the ligand to those of the metal complexes indicate that the π bonding system of the free nitrobenzoyl pyrazolone is almost intact in the ligand anion of the metal complexes. Thus, there is no interaction between the π -bonding system of the ligand and the Ba(II), Sr(II) and Zn(II) ions respectively. The coordination between the metal ions and the HNPz anion therefore, is through σ -bond formation between respectively, Ba(II), Sr(II), Zn(II) and the oxygen atom (O) of the carbonyl group (C=O) of the ligand as shown in Fig.1.

This is achieved by deprotonation of the hydroxyl group of the ligand and accepting an electron pair from the oxygen atom of the second carbonyl group that did not enolize[13].

3.2. Infra- Red Spectroscopy

The FTIR spectral data for the ligand and metal complexes are listed in Table 3.

The observed frequencies and approximate assignments shown in Table 3 have been divided into three main spectral regions; viz, 4000-1800 cm^{-1} , 1800-1000 cm^{-1} and 1000-400 cm^{-1} .

3.2.1. 4000-1800 cm^{-1} region

All the metal complexes showed broad absorption bands around 3440- 3415 cm^{-1} region, and have been assigned to OH of adduct water molecules coordinated to the central metal ions or residing in the crystal lattices of the complexes. This gives further confirmation of the micro analytical results obtained for all the metal complexes. However, the weak band at 3443 cm^{-1} in the FTIR spectrum of the ligand has been attributed to vibrational frequency mode of OH of the enolized form of the ligand. The relatively weak bands of

the metal complexes of Ba(II),Sr(II) and Zn(II), between 3131 and 3115 cm^{-1} were assigned to the vibrational stretching frequency mode of C-H group of the coordinated neutral HNPz[13].

The band at 2555 cm^{-1} of Ba(II) complexes is assigned to the vibrational stretching frequency mode of O-H---O and is typical of β -diketones and diketonates involved in intramolecular hydrogen bonding. The bands between 2367 and 2361 cm^{-1} of the ligand, Sr(II) complex and Zn(II) complex are assigned to the bending or deformation of the O-H group.

The band at 1966 cm^{-1} of Ba(II) complex also was assigned to the β O-H of water. This further confirms the micro analytical results showing the presence of water in the ligand- metal complexes.

The complete disappearance of the weak band due to OH group of the ligand in the FTIR spectra of the metal complexes suggests the deprotonation of the OH group during chelation, and the formation of M-O bond, in place of an OH bond in the metal complexes. This further supports the view that the only interaction between M(II) ions and the ligand resulted in sigma bond formation between M(II) ions and the oxygen atoms of the ligand.

3.2.2. 1800-1000 cm^{-1} region

The absorption band around 1700 cm^{-1} in the FTIR spectrum of the ligand is assigned to symmetric carbonyl vibrations $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$. The assignments also show a shift of the $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ from 1699.63 cm^{-1} recorded for HNPz, to a strong band appearing at a higher frequency at 1701 cm^{-1} for zinc metal complex, suggesting that the C=O group is involved in chelation and that the chelation process is essentially that of displacement of H ions of the ligand by the metal ion, and the formation of the C=O-M bonding system by the reaction of the type:



Where n is the number of ligands involved[13].

The absorption band at around 1542- 1520 cm^{-1} in the IR spectra of both ligand and M (II) complexes were assigned to pyrazole stretching vibrational frequency. The observed shifts of the bands of the M(II) complexes from that of the ligand is an evidence that the pyrazole ring with its -C=C- group is involved in the chelation process through electron delocalization of the chelate ring as shown in Figure 1.

The vibrational frequency modes between 1117- 1103

cm^{-1} have been assigned to C-H in-plane deformation of the phenyl ring in the complexes. A comparison of the spectrum of the ligand with those of the metal complexes show that there is little or no shift in the above frequencies, indicating that the π system of the monosubstituted phenyl ring of the free ligand is not involved in the coordination with metal ions studied[12].

3.2.3. 1000-400 cm^{-1} region

The most important vibrational frequency modes in this region are those due to the chelate ring and metal-ligand

vibrations. This region provides information on the effect of 4-acyl substituent on the stability of the metal-oxygen bond.

The vibrational frequencies between 926 and 921 cm^{-1} are ascribed to CH_3 rocking or C-Ph stretch. Those around 863-849 cm^{-1} are ascribed to O=M=O vibrations. The absorption bands between 663 and 507 cm^{-1} are due to metal-oxygen and chelate ring vibrations. The absence of the 624-605 cm^{-1} (assigned to M-O+ chelate ring vibrations) in the IR spectrum of the ligand signifies chelation. It appeared in the complexes due to chelation.

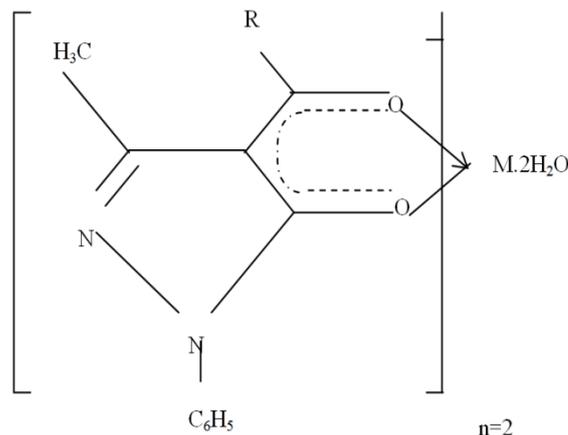


Figure 2. Metal Complex, M= Ba(II), Sr(II), Zn(II)

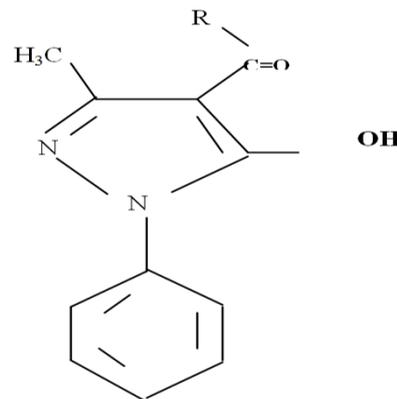


Figure 3. Ligand structure

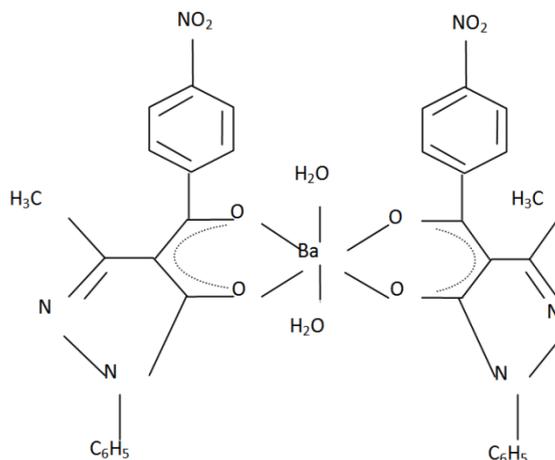


Figure 4. Bis (1-phenyl-3- methyl -4- (p-nitrobenzoyl) pyrazolonato) diaquobarium (II).Ba(NPz)₂.2H₂O

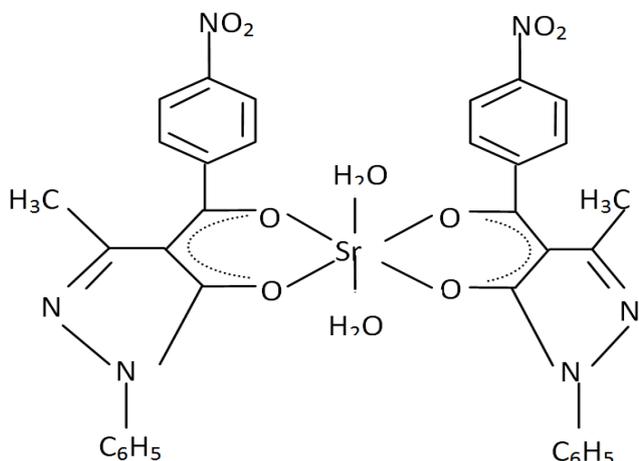


Figure 5. Bis (1-phenyl-3- methyl -4- (p-nitrobenzoyl) pyrazolonato) diaquostromium (II).Sr (NPz)₂·2H₂O

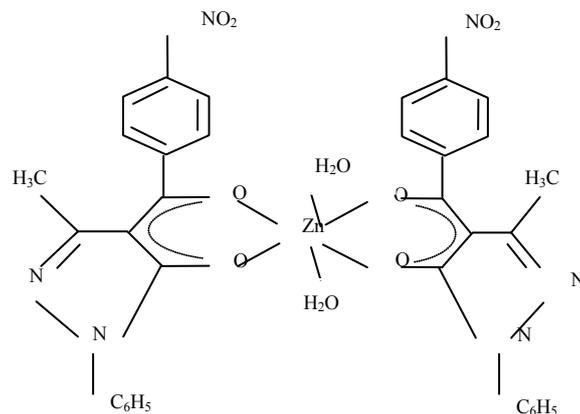


Figure 6. Bis (1-phenyl-3- methyl -4- (p-nitrobenzoyl) pyrazolonato) diaquozinc (II). Zn(NPz)₂·2H₂O

Table 1. Physical and Elemental Analyses Data for HNPz, (Ba(II), Sr(II) and Zn(II) complexes

Compound	Molecular Formula	Color	Melting point (°C)	Yield	% Found (% calcd) C	H	N
HNPz	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₄	Cream	165	84%	63.06 (63.16)	4.12 (4.02)	13.04 (13.00)
Ba(NPz) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	BaC ₃₄ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₁₀	Bone White	120	92%	49.86 (49.94)	3.38 (3.43)	10.39 (10.28)
Sr(NPz) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	SrC ₃₄ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₁₀	Orange	161	86%	53.20 (53.13)	3.50 (3.65)	11.03 (10.94)
Zn(NPz) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	ZnC ₃₄ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₁₀	Dull Yellow	310	86%	54.69 (54.77)	3.80 (3.76)	11.20 (11.28)

Table 2. Electronic Spectral Data For HNPz and Metal Complexes

Compound	λ ₁ max(nm)	E ₁ (L.mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	λ ₂ max (nm)	E ₂ L.mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	λ ₃ max (nm)	E ₃ L.mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹
HNPz	205	7.5 x 10 ³	265	1.2 x 10 ⁴	-	-
Ba - NPz	212.5	9.25 x 10 ⁴	245	3.3 x 10 ⁴	262.5	2.6x10 ⁴
Sr - NPz	208.5	5.6 x 10 ⁴	240	2.4 x 10 ⁴	265	1.9x10 ⁴
Zn - NPz	198	1.11 x 10 ⁶	246	3.4 x 10 ⁵	265	2.9x10 ⁵

Table 3. The Infrared Spectral Data for HNPz and Metal Complexes and Their Approximate Assignments

HNPz	Ba(II) Complex	Sr(II) Complex	Zn(II) Complex	Assignments
-	3440b	3415b	3422b	νOH of water
3443b	-	-	-	νOH of enol
3060w	3131w	3116w	3115w	νC-H
-	2555W	-	-	νO-H---O
2366w	-	2367m	2361m	βO-H
-	1966w	-	-	βO-H of water
1700s	-	-	1701vs	νC=O
1622s	1697-1623s	1694-1622vs	1609	νas C---O
1522m	1522s	1520m	1542m	νas C=C=C
-	-	-	-	Phenyl ring
-	1431s	1431s	-	βas CH ₃
1341s	1349vs	1350vs	1351vs	νs C=O
1211s	1295-1211s	1284m	1293m	βC-H
1110s	1115w	1117s	1112w	C-H in plane
-	-	-	1015m	deformation of monosubstituted phenyl ring
921s	921s	926s	-	C-Ph stretch
849m	849m	-	863m	O=M=O
744-717m	744-717vs	717vs	717vs	γC-H
-	605s	-	663-624w	γM-O + chelate ring deformation
596s	517s	598-510w	507w	Chelate ring vibrations
465w	-	456w	453w	νM-O

4. Conclusions

The combination of data from elemental analysis, UV-visible and IR spectroscopic studies reveal that the p-nitrobenzoyl pyrazolone forms complexes with all the metal ions studied, and that their structures conform to the octahedral geometry proposed, as shown in figures 4, 5 and 6 wherein water molecules take up two positions of the octahedron as is evident in Table 1. The bonds between HNPz and a metal ion are formulated as σ – bonds formed through the carbonyl and hydroxyl groups of the keto-enol form of the ligand.

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