## Synthesis of new triarylpyrazole derivatives possessing

# terminal sulfonamide moiety and their inhibitory effects on 

# $\mathrm{PGE}_{2}$ and nitric oxide productions in LPS-induced RAW 

## 264.7 macrophages

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## Experimental

## Synthesis of methyl benzoate

A solution of 3-methoxybenzoic ( $304 \mathrm{mg}, 2.0 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) in methanol ( 5 ml ) were heated under reflux until the acid was completely dissolved in methanol then few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid was added to the mixture and refluxed for 8 hr . The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water and a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added to the mixture to neutralize the benzoic acid, extracted with ethyl acetate, dried and evaporated to get the required ester ( $300 \mathrm{mg}, 90.3 \%$ ) as yellow liquid; ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz , $\left.\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right) \delta 8.15(\mathrm{dd}, J=9.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.49(\mathrm{t}, J=9.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.37(\mathrm{t}, J=9.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}$, Ar-H), 3.85 (s, $3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ ester), $3.76\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right) ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) $\delta 166.8$, $132.8,130.1,129.5,128.2(\mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{C}), 55.2\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right), 51.8\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right.$ ester $)$.

## Synthesis of 2-(2-bromopyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one

To a solution of methyl benzoate ( $775 \mathrm{mg}, 5.0 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) and 2-bromo-4-picoline $(0.5 \mathrm{~mL}, 5.6$ mmol ) in anhydrous THF ( 5 mL ) in a cooled bath at $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, LiHMDS ( $3.7 \mathrm{~mL}, 1.0 \mathrm{M}$ solution in THF, 19.9 mmol ) was slowly added to maintain the temperature at $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$. Ethyl acetate was added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate ( $3 \times 10 \mathrm{~mL}$ ). The combined organic layer extracts were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. The organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexane ethyl acetate $12: 1 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ then switching to hexane-ethyl acetate $10: 1 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ ) to yield 2-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) ethan-1-one (17) (1.0 g, 69.9 \%) as light yellow solid; m.p.85-88 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ;{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$

NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) $\delta 8.29(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.52(\mathrm{~d}, J=7.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H})$, 7.56-7.48 (m, 1H, Ar-H), $7.40(\mathrm{t}, J=8.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.15(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 4.25\left(\mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)$, $3.84\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right) ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) $\delta 160.0(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}), 150.0,146.5,137.3,129.9$, 129.2, 124.2, 121.0, 120.2, $112.8(\mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{C}), 55.5\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right), 44.0\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right) . \mathrm{LC}-\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z})$ calculated for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{BrNO}_{2}: 306.16$ found $307.20(\mathrm{M}+1)^{+}$.

## Synthesis of 2-bromo-4-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine

A solution of (1.16 g, 3.8 mmol ) of 2-(2-bromopyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one in DMF-DMA ( $5.14 \mathrm{~mL}, 38.2 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was refluxed for 18 h . The solution was cooled down and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous ethanol. Phenyl hydrazine ( $0.394 \mathrm{~mL}, 4 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added to the ethanolic solution and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Water ( 5 mL ) was added to the reaction mixture and the organics were extracted with ethyl acetate ( $3 \times 15 \mathrm{~mL}$ ). The combined organic layer extracts were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. After evaporation of the organic solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane-ethyl acetate $100: 1 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ ) to yield the title compound 2-bromo-4-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-1 H -pyrazol-4yl)pyridine ( $729 \mathrm{mg}, 48 \%$ ) yellow solid ; $\mathrm{mp} 96-98^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; $\mathrm{IR}\left(\mathrm{KBr}, \mathrm{Cm}^{-1}\right): 3078,2964,1593$, 1262; ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) $\delta 8.16(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.98(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}$, ar-H$), 7.38-$ $7.37(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.31-7.23(\mathrm{~m}, 5 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 7.00(\mathrm{dd}, J=5.2, J=1.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 6.94-6.91$ $(\mathrm{m}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 6.77-6.75(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 6.68-6.66(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ar}-\mathrm{H}), 3.66\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right) ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) $\delta 159.9,150.0,143.6,142.6,140.7,139.3,130.3,128.9,127.9,125.7$, 125.1, 122.5, 120.9, 118.3, 115.5, 115.2 (Ar-C), $55.3\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right) ; \mathrm{LC}-\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z})$ calculated for $\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{BrN}_{3} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}): 406.05$ found: $407.0(\mathrm{M}+1)^{+}$.

# Synthesis of $N^{1}$-(4-(3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)ethane1,2diamine and $N^{1}$-(4-(3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)propane-1,3diamine 

A mixture of 2-bromo-4-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine (17.09 g, $42.2 \mathrm{mmol})$ and Copper Iodide $(0.95 \mathrm{~g}, 5 \mathrm{mmol})$ in 50 ml of ethylene diamine or $1,3-$ diaminopropane was heated at 100 degree for 24 h . The reaction mixture was treated with water $(150 \mathrm{~mL})$ and ethyl acetate $(150 \mathrm{ml})$. The organic layer was collected and washed with additional water ( 100 mL ) then dried over $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and evaporated to get the required product as grayish white solid, which was dried and used in the next step without further purification.












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