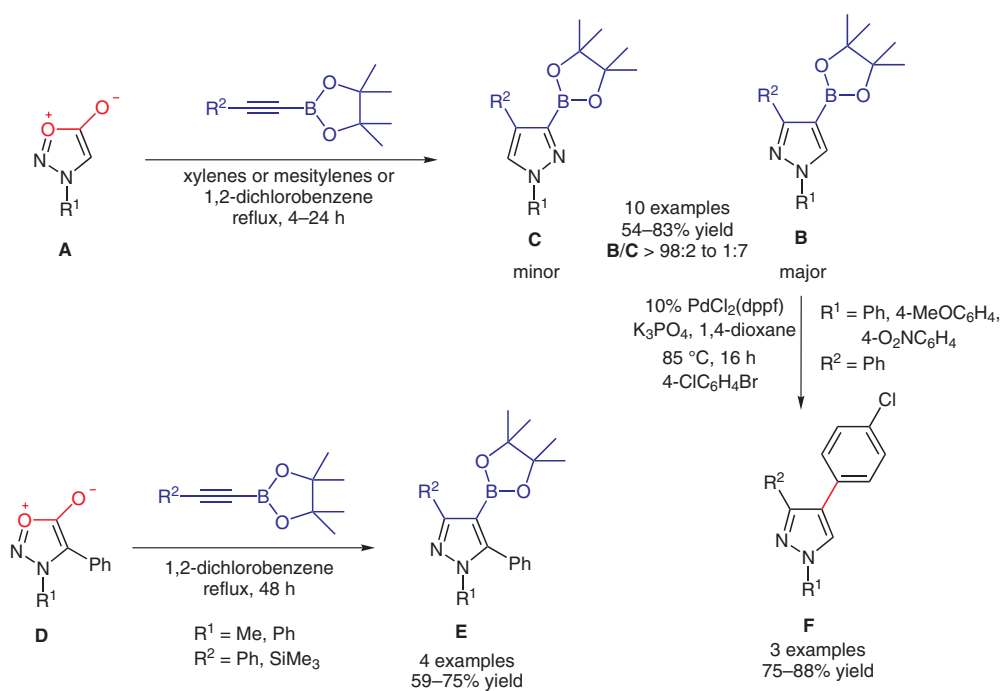


## [2+3]-Cycloaddition Route to Pyrazole Boronic Esters from Sydrones and Alkynylboronates



**Significance:** Reported is a regioselective synthesis of pyrazole boronic esters from alkynylboronates and N-alkyl or -aryl sydrones by cycloaddition–retro-cycloaddition reaction. The regiochemistry of the decarboxylative [2+3] cycloaddition is governed by the  $R^2$  group of the alkynylboronate; thus pyrazole **B** predominates when  $R^2 = \text{aryl, alkyl, TMS}$  while **C** is the major product for terminal alkyne. As expected, electron-rich sydrones **A** were found to be slow-reacting (22–24 h) while more electron-deficient sydrones **A** showed significantly faster reactions (2–4 h). The cycloaddition is highly effective for sydrones **D** affording fully substituted pyrazoles **E** with complete regioselectivity. To complete the presumed reason for this study, pyrazole **B** was subjected to Suzuki cross-coupling conditions to form **F** in good yields.

**Comment:** Pyrazoles represent a very important class of heterocycles which are found in pharmaceutical and agrochemical substances (C. Lambert *Heterocycles* 2007, 71, 1467). Although the present report appears to be the first example of alkynylboronate [2+3] cycloaddition with sydrones for the direct preparation of functionalized pyrazole boronic esters, a similar report of cycloaddition of sydnone with alkynylstannanes and alkynylsilanes has recently appeared (A. M. González-Nogal et al. *Tetrahedron* 2007, 63, 224). As reported herein, an alternate route rather than a metallation–boronation sequence for the synthesis of frequently unstable heterocyclic boronic acids and their derivatives is welcome.