

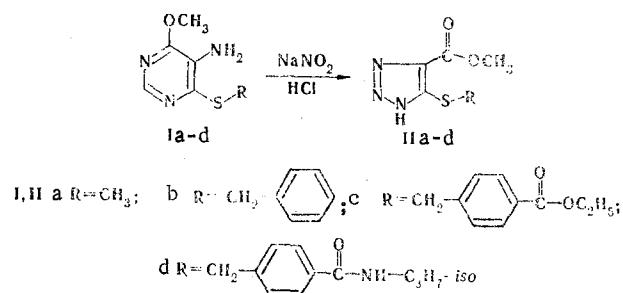
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONVERSION OF 4-METHOXY-5-AMINO-6-MERCAPTOPYRIMIDINE SULFIDES UNDER DIAZOTIZATION CONDITIONS TO 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES

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It is known that pyrimido[4,5-*b*]thiadiazoles are formed in the diazotization of 5-amino-6-mercaptopypyrimidines [1]. We have observed that sulfides of 5-amino-6-mercaptopypyrimidines, particularly 4-methoxy-5-amino-6-alkyl(aralkyl)thiopyrimidines (Ia-d), upon treatment with NaNO₂ in aqueous HCl are not converted to pyrimido[4,5-*b*]thiadiazoles but rather to 4-carbo-methoxy-5-alkyl(aralkyl)thio-1,2,3-triazoles (IIa-d) as a result of a number of successive reactions:



This method was used to obtain the following crystalline aqueous alkali-insoluble compounds, for which the melting points in degrees Centigrade and yields in percent are given: IIa, 122-124 (chloroform-hexane), 71; IIb, 141-143 (benzene), 88.6; IIc, 119-120 (benzene-hexane), 97.4; IId, 179-180 (methanol-water), 100. The results of elementary analysis of II for C, H, N, and S were in agreement with the calculated values, while the data from the IR and PMR spectra confirm the proposed structure.

The observed transformation is probably a general property of diazonium salts obtained from substituted 5-aminopyrimidines, since it has been recently reported that some 5-diazouracils also are capable of undergoing conversion to 1,2,3-triazole derivatives [2].

LITERATURE CITED

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2. T. C. Thurber and L. B. Townsend, *J. Org. Chem.*, **41**, 1041 (1976).

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