## UNEXPECTED DESTRUCTION OF TRIAZOLE RING

#### BY THE ACTION OF DEHYDROACETIC ACID

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**Keywords:** 4-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol, dehydroacetic acid, N<sup>1</sup>,N<sup>2</sup>-di(3-acetyl-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-2-pyranyl)hydrazine, triazole ring destruction.

Dehydroacetic acid displays properties of a ketone in its reactions with aldehydes and dimethyl acetal of DMF [1, 2], while this acid reacts with different amines to give the corresponding derivatives of 3-acetyl-6-methyl-2-(R-amino)-4-pyranone [3].

We attempted to carry out the condensation of dehydroacetic acid with 4-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol (1).

The spectral data showed that  $N^1,N^2$ -di(3-acetyl-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-2-pyranyl)hydrazine (3) was obtained instead of the expected 3-acetyl-6-methyl-2-(3-mercapto-5-trifluoromethyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-ylamino)-4H-4-pyranone (2).

$$F_{3}C \xrightarrow{N-N} SH \xrightarrow{Me} O OH$$

$$I$$

$$Me O NH$$

$$F_{3}C \xrightarrow{N-N} SH$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{N-N} SH$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{Me} H \xrightarrow{M} Me$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{N-N} O$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{Me} H \xrightarrow{M} Me$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{Me} Me$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{N-N} SH$$

The mass spectral data support this conclusion. The peaks for the molecular ion m/z 332 and ion m/z 166, which arises upon decomposition of the molecule at the N-N bond, as well as the ions characteristic for the decomposition of such compounds (m/z 15, m/z 41 (CH=C=O), and m/z 443) provide the most structural information. The ion with m/z 191 is of a special interest. It can be considered as a product of intramolecular cyclization 4.

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However, the reaction does not proceed at all in the attempted condensation of 2-acetyl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one and amino thiols with electron-donor substituents such as  $CH_3$ ,  $C_2H_5$ ,  $C_3H_7$ , and  $PhCH_2CH_3$  instead of the trifluoromethyl group.

 $N^1$ , $N^2$ -Di[1-(6-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-3-pyranyliden)ethyl]hydrazine (3). Mixture of compound 1 (1.84 g, 0.01 mol) and dehydroacetic acid (1.68 g, 0.01 mol) in ethanol (40 ml) was heated at reflux for 3 h and cooled. The colorless precipitate formed was filtered off and dried to give 1.43 g (43%) of compound 3; mp 110°C (ethanol). H NMR spectrum (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz, TMS as the internal standard),  $\delta$ , ppm: 2.26 (6H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 2.57 (6H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 6.27 (2H, s, CH); 16.52 (2H, s, NH). Mass spectrum, m/z: 322 [M]<sup>+</sup>. Found, %: N 8.27; O 28.7.  $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_6$ . Calculated, %: N 8.43; O 28.9.

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### **ERRATUM**

To the article "Imidazo[1,5-a]- and Thiazolo[3,4-a]quinoxalines Based on 3-(α-Thiocyanobenzyl)-quinoxalin-2(1H)-one" by V. A. Mamedov, A. A. Kalinin, I. Kh. Rizvanov, N. M. Azancheev, Yu. Ya. Efremov, and Ya. A. Levin (Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, Vol. 38, No. 9, pp. 1121-1129, September, 2002).

On page 1128, 1th line of the third paragraph, "3-( $\alpha$ -Chlorobenzyl)-2(1H)-one (10)" should read "3-( $\alpha$ -Chlorobenzyl)quinoxaline-2(1H)-one (10)".