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Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713618290

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To cite this Article Kovác, Jaroslav and Kováčoá, Jolana(1979) 'REACTIONS OF THE SUBSTITUTED THIOUREAS WITH PLATINUM COMPOUNDS', Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 6: 1, 173 — 174

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/03086647908080360 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03086647908080360

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REACTIONS OF THE SUBSTITUTED THIOUREAS WITH PLATINUM COMPOUNDS

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Thiourea and its derivatives easily form the complexes with compounds of $\mathrm{Cu}^{\mathrm{II}}$, $\mathrm{Fe}^{\mathrm{III}}$, $\mathrm{Pt}^{\mathrm{IV}}$ etc. By the formation of complexes as a rule redoxprocess proceeds to give an appropriate thiourea disulphide. It has been shown, that redoxprocess goes on prejudice on the derivatives of thiourea in that case when the thion-thiol tautomerism is possible.

This course of the reaction was studied in detail in the reactions of the ${\rm Pt}^{\rm IV}$ compounds with alkyl- and N,N-dialkylthioureas which can also exist in thiol tautomeric form. In this case the ${\rm Pt}^{\rm II}$ complex was formed. The disulphide of substituted thiourea, which is formed by oxidation in this process, was released during the reaction in the solution

By using aryl-, N,N'-arylalkyl- and N,N'-diarylthio-ureas and ${\rm Pt}^{\rm IV}$ compounds reactions proceed in different way. By the reaction of aryl- and alkylarylthioureas with ${\rm Pt}^{\rm IV}$ in the first step, an unstable carbodiimide is generated on which the further molecule of substituted thiourea is added

immediately and the forming compound is oxidated to Hector base

The reaction Pt^{IV} with diarylthiourea proceeds as a one step oxidation in which 2-anilinbenzthiazole is formed