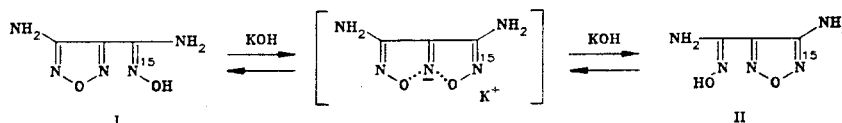


DEGENERATED REARRANGEMENT OF 3-AMINO-1,2,5-OXADIAZOLE-
4-CARBOXAMIDOXIME

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5-Trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-carboxamidoxime rearranges by the action of ammonia at room temperature into diamino-1,2,5-oxadiazole [1]. We found that the rearrangement of 3-amino-1,2,5-oxadiazole-4-carboxamidoxime requires much more rigorous conditions. Taking as an example a derivative labeled at the oxime nitrogen atom, it was shown that a rearrangement with a labeled nitrogen atom included in the ring takes place in the presence of alkali only at 130-140°C.



The occurrence of the rearrangement was proved by mass spectrometric analysis. The spectrum of an unlabeled amidoxime contains the $\text{HN}=\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)=\text{NOH}$ fragment with a mass of 86, while that of a labeled amidoxime I contains the $\text{HN}=\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)=^{15}\text{NOH}$ fragment with a mass of 87. The mass spectrum of a product obtained after heating amidoxime I contains two peaks of an equal intensity with masses of 86 and 87, which indicates a partial transformation of isomer I into isomer II, in which the amidoxime does not contain a labeled nitrogen atom.

LITERATURE CITED

1. V. G. Andrianov, A. V. Ereemeev, and Yu. B. Sheremet, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, No. 6, 856 (1988).