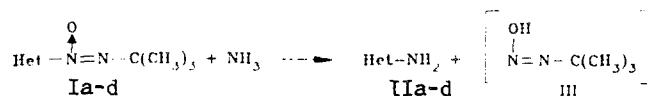


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Diazene oxides can be prepared from almost any nitrogen-containing functional group, but the reverse reactions are limited primarily to oxidation and reduction reactions. The synthetic potential of diazene oxides containing substituents has been largely unexplored [1, 2].

We have found that the tert-butyldiazene oxide group in activated positions of pyridine (Ia-c) and quinoxaline (Id) readily undergoes nucleophilic substitution upon reaction with amines. For example, reaction with ammonia results in the formation of heterocyclic amines IIa-d and tert-butyldiazotate III, which is unstable:



I, II a Het = 3-nitro-4-pyridyl, b Het = 3-nitro-2-pyridyl, c Het = 3,5-dichloro-2-pyridyl, d Het = 3-chloro-2-quinoxaliny

The diazene oxide group has thus shown itself to be more active than a halogen in the same position.

Compound Ia-d (0.01 mole) was dissolved in 25 ml ethanolic ammonia solution (2 moles/liter). After reaction was complete, the solution was evaporated and the known amino compounds IIa-d were crystallized from ethanol.

Compound IIa. $T_{\text{reac}} 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{reac}} 5$ min, yield 90%. Compound IIb. $T_{\text{reac}} 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{reac}} 10$ min, yield 92%. Compound IIc. $T_{\text{reac}} 100^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{reac}} 5$ h, yield 70%. Compound IId. $T_{\text{reac}} 100^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{reac}} 3$ h, yield 80%.

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2. C. F. Korte (ed.), *Methodicum Chimicum*, Vol. 6, Academic Press, New York-Stuttgart (1975).