XIII are separated into the individual isomers by PTLC [preparative thin-layer chromatography] on silica gel plates. The structures of the compounds prepared were shown by means of PMR and confirmed by mass spectra obtained in a Finnigan MAT90 instrument with ionizing electrons of 70-eV energy and a source temperature of 200°C. Despite the presence of labile substituents and the high temperature of vaporization of the samples, the latter were characterized by the maximum intensity of the molecular ion peaks.

Thus, we propose a simple and accessible method of introducing one or two functional groups into tetraarylporphyrin molecules that allows them to be used for further chemical transformations.

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RECYCLIZATION OF METHYL-4-HYDROXY-2-(*o*-HYDROXYPHENYLAMINO)-5-OXO-2,5-DIHYDROPYRROLE-2-CARBOXYLATE INTO THE AMIDE OF (2-OXO-3,4-DIHYDRO-2H-1,4-BENZOXAZIN-3-YLIDENE)PYRUVIC ACID

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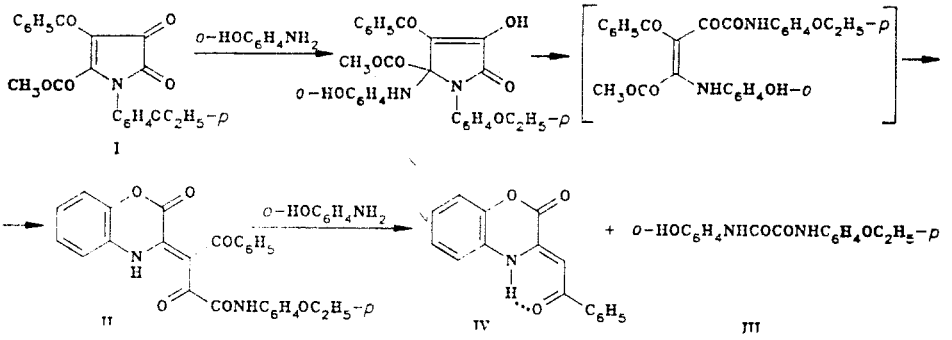
We have established that methyl-3-benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-(*o*-hydroxyphenylamino)-5-oxo-1-(*p*-ethoxyphenyl)-2,5-dihydropyrrole-2-carboxylate, prepared by the reaction of methyl 4-benzoyl-2,3-dioxo-1-(*p*-ethoxyphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrole-5-carboxylate (I) with *o*-aminophenol, undergoes recyclization when attempts are made to recrystallize it, forming the *p*-ethoxyanilide of 3-(2-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3-ylidene)benzoylpyruvic acid (II). On heating compound (II) with an excess of *o*-aminophenol, aminolysis of the oxamide residue occurs forming N-*o*-hydroxyphenyl-N′-*p*-ethoxyphenyloxamide (III), and 3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-2-one (IV), identified by comparison with an authentic sample [1].



Compounds III and IV are also formed on boiling compound I with an excess of *o*-aminophenol.

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