THERMOLYSIS OF TRIAZOLOPYRIMIDINE N-YLIDES AND THEIR REACTIONS WITH ELECTROPHILIC REAGENTS

Kiyomi Tanaka, Mikio Hori Gifu Pharmaceutical University, 6-1, Mitahora-higashi 5-choume, Gifu 502, Japan Kazuhiko Kimura, Yoshinobu Hashimoto Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 2-28-8, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

[1,2,4]Triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine derivatives were alkylated at N^3 -position with alkyl halides in dry acetone. An iminium salt (<u>1</u>) thus synthesized was treated with triethylamine to form an ylide (<u>2</u>) in situ. Thermolysis of the ylide (<u>2</u>) gave a pyrimidine derivative (<u>3</u>) through N^1-N^8 bond cleavage. The compound (<u>3</u>) cyclized to the pyrimidinyl oxazoline (<u>4</u>) with triethylamine. Moreover this cyclic imino ether (<u>4</u>) underwent acid alcoholysis to give an imidazole derivative (<u>5</u>) and an acid hydrolysis to give a 2-oxazolone derivative (<u>6</u>).

Dimethyl fumarate, diphenylcyclopropenone, dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (DMAD) and methyl propiolate (MP) were used as electrophiles. In any case ordinary 1,3-dipolar cycloadition adducts were not obtained. For example the reaction of the ylide (2) with MP gave 1 : 2 adduct (7). The structure of 7 was confirmed by X-ray crystalloglaphy. A plausible mechanism of this novel transformation reaction is also discussed.

