α-Dicarbonylmonophenylhydrazone als Nucleophile und Nachbargruppen

α-Dicarbonylmonophenylhydrazones as Nucleophiles and Neighbouring Groups

Hans Möhrle und Georg Keller

Institut für Pharmazeutische Chemie, Heinrich-Heine-Universität, Universitätsstr. 1, D-40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

Sonderdruckanforderungen an Prof. Dr. H. Möhrle. E-mail: h.moehrle@uni-duesseldorf.de

Z. Naturforsch. **56b,** 533–546 (2001); eingegangen am 14. März 2001

C-Aminomethylation, Mercury(II)-EDTA Dehydrogenation, Intramolecular Cyclization

The α-dicarbonylmonophenylhydrazones **1** and **8** do not react as simple „CH-acidic compounds“ in the *Mannich* condensation reaction. In a concerted reaction with aminals in absolute dioxane they give rise to the products **5a–e** and **10a–e** with better practicability and much higher yields compared with the conventional method. The formal Mannich bases **5a/5b/5d** and **10a/10b/10d** with a cyclic amine part show in the dehydrogenation, using mercury-EDTA, a neighbouring group participation of the phenylhydrazono moiety yielding the corresponding lactams. With **5c** only cyclization occurs leading to 1,2,4-triazine **19** in low yield, while **10c** shows no dehydrogenation but an amine elimination to the vinyl-azo compound **21** with consecutive cycloaddition leading to the 1,2-diazine **23**.