α-Dicarbonylmonohydrazone und ihre Acylderivate als Nucleophile und Nachbargruppen

α-Dicarbonylmonohydrazones and their Acylderivatives as Nucleophiles and Neighbouring Groups

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The aminomethylation of the α-carbonylhydrazones **1** and **14** with N,N,N',N'-tetralkylaminals yields only N,N- or C,N-bis-aminomethyl products, but no C-mono-aminomethyl compounds. Phenylglyoxal *N*-methylhydrazone (**24**) yields the Mannich bases **27**, while anilinocarbonyl hydrazone **29** dependent on the conditions gives rise to the *N*-aminomethyl derivatives **30** or to the Mannich bases **31**. From benzoylhydrazone **33** and semicarbazone **35** the Mannich bases **34** and **36**, respectively, are available. Mercury-EDTA reacts with **27** and **31** by twofold dehydrogenation and cyclization to form the lactams **46** and **47**, respectively, whose treatment with perchloric acid yields the triazinium salts **45** and **51**. When Mannich base **34** is exposed to the same oxidation conditions, the products of both dehydrogenation steps, **54** and **55**, may be isolated. From the semicarbazones **36** only the triazines **56** are produced after a single dehydrogenation step.

Key words: C-Aminomethylation, Aminal, Mercury-EDTA Dehydrogenation, Iminium Cyclization