

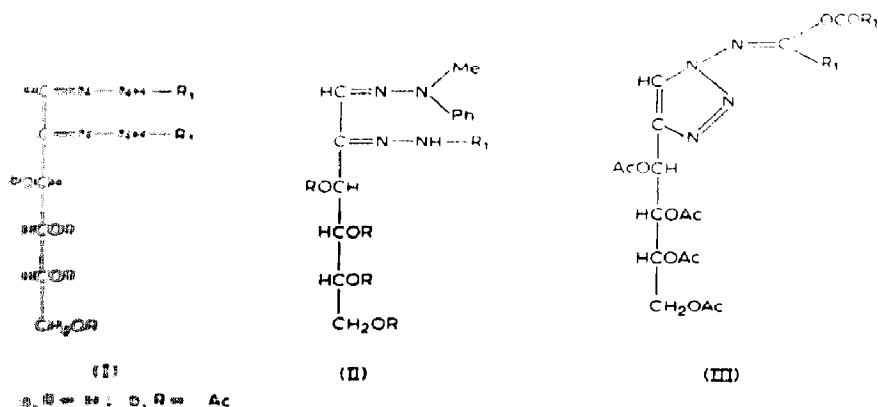
Preliminary Communication

Carbohydrate derivatives of 1-substituted 1,2,3-triazole

Recently, Curtin and Alexandrou¹ have studied the structure of the oxidation products obtained by the action of iodine and mercuric oxide on the bis(benzoylhydrazones) of dimethylglyoxal, pyruvaldehyde, and benzil. They found that the products possessed ester bands at 1750 cm^{-1} but not the amide band that would be expected on the basis of the tetrazine structures previously² ascribed to them. This fact and other experiments led the authors to consider these compounds to be derivatives of 1-benzoylamino-1,2,3-triazole enol benzoate.

For a similar oxidation in the carbohydrate series, the *D-arabino*-hexosulose bis(acylhydrazones) (Ia) shown in the Table were prepared from *D-arabino*-hexosulose (glucosone) and acyl hydrazines, by the procedure used for the preparation of carbamoyl osazones³. The colorless bis(acylhydrazones) obtained showed two CONH bands between $1640\text{--}1690\text{ cm}^{-1}$, in addition to a $\text{C}=\text{N}$ band which appeared between $1595\text{--}1615\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (see Table I).

Acetylation of the bis(acylhydrazones) gave the tetraacetates (Ib) which showed, in addition to the amide bands, an ester band at 1750 cm^{-1} . Oxidation of these acetyl derivatives with iodine and mercuric oxide gave products (III) having two hydrogen atoms fewer than the bis(acylhydrazone) acetates.



The i.r. spectra of the oxidation products revealed no CONH bands but showed large ester bands at 1750 cm^{-1} (see Table) probably arising from the *O*-acetyl and the

TABLE I^a

BIS(ACYLHYDRAZONE) DERIVATIVES

Formula R ₁	M.p., degrees	Color	Yield, %	[α] _D (°)	ν _{KBr} max		λ ^{EtOH}			
					νC=N	νOH	λ _{max}	log ε	λ _{min}	log ε
Ia -SCNH ₂	232	Yellow	60	-27.2 (P)	1612	b	c	c	c	c
Ia -OCNHPh	245	Pale yellow	55	-114.9 (P)	1600	1640, 1665	c	c	c	c
Ia -OCMe	216	Colorless	60	-18.1 (W)	1610	1675, 1695	296	4.49	225	3.62
Ia -OCpyridyl-3	202	Colorless	50	-52.8 (P)	1595	1665, 1685	251, 320	1.87, 4.36	217, 286	3.86, 4.18
Ia -OCPh	188	Colorless	70	-89.8 (P)	1605	1665, 1675	256, 330	4.35, 4.24	225, 295	3.08, 3.97
Ia -OCC ₆ H ₄ Me-m	167	Colorless	70	-35.0 (A)	1605	1645, 1690	258, 332	4.26, 4.08	226, 302	3.05, 3.87
Ia -OCC ₆ H ₄ Me-p	189	Colorless	75	-22.1 (A)	1610	1645, 1690	262, 332	4.40, 4.40	230, 298	4.23, 4.12
Ia -OCNH ₂	180	Pale yellow	45	-48.2 (P)	1605	1690	242, 285	4.17, 3.64	220, 264	4.00, 3.64
Ila -SCNH ₂	203	Yellow	80	-27.6 (P)	1600	b	254, 302	4.40, 4.15	226, 274	4.07, 3.96
Ila -OCMe	187	Yellow	75	-50.9 (P)	1600	1652	244, 332	3.04, 3.19	218, 304	2.75, 2.49
Ila -OCpyridyl-3	178	Yellow	40	-69.2 (P)	1598	1666	278, 370	4.10, 4.37	260, 315	4.06, 3.66
Ila -OCpyridyl-4	190	Yellow	45	-29.8 (P)	1595	1660	278, 360	4.10, 4.32	260, 312	4.00, 4.62
Ila -OCPh	188	Yellow	50	-69.3 (P)	1600	1665	235, 275	4.02, 3.90	260, 310	3.88, 3.40
Ila -OCC ₆ H ₄ Me-o	145	Yellow	50	-47.6 (A)	1600	1660	246, 363	4.22, 4.28	222, 310	4.08, 3.47
Ila -OCC ₆ H ₄ Me-p	187	Yellow	50	-16.6 (A)	1610	1660	248, 314	4.24, 3.51	224, 274	4.07, 4.27
Ib -OCPh	232	Colorless	90	-40.9 (A)	1605	1670, 1690	ν _{COO}			
Ib -OCC ₆ H ₄ Me-m	181	Colorless	90	-40.7 (A)	1595	1675, 1690	256, 336	4.42, 4.18	226, 298	4.15, 3.96
Ib -OCC ₆ H ₄ Me-p	153	Colorless	90	-7.8 (A)	1610	1665, 1690	258, 342	4.31, 4.13	228, 306	3.95, 3.84
Ib -OCMe	144	Pale yellow	80	-91.0 (A)	1600	1670	262, 342	4.36, 4.19	234, 304	4.12, 3.83
Ib -OCPh	132	Yellow	90	-34.2 (A)	1600	1690	242, 288	4.14, 3.63	218, 272	3.35, 3.61
III -Ph	198	Colorless	20	-3.7 (P)	1612	d	285, 370	4.00, 3.98	260, 320	3.60, 3.40
III -C ₆ H ₄ Me-m	160	Colorless	30	-8.2 (C)	1614	d	255, 315	4.10, 4.40	235, 268	4.00, 4.07
III -C ₆ H ₄ Me-p	169	Colorless	30	-21.8 (C)	1605	d	227, 272	4.27, 4.00	252	3.94
							232	4.36	216	4.22

^aAll compounds gave proper C, H, and N analyses. Specific rotations were determined in: A, ethanol; C, chloroform; P, pyridine; W, water. ^bC=S band at 1500 cm⁻¹. ^cNot determined. ^dNo absorption at this frequency.

enol benzoate groups. These data accord with the general structure of Curtin and Alexandrou¹ for the pyruvaldehyde derivative, and the products are, therefore, tentatively formulated as 4-substituted 1-benzoylamino-1,2,3-triazole enol benzoates (III). The reaction may be exemplified by the conversion of D-arabino-hexosulose bis-(benzoylhydrazone) (Ia; $R_1 = \text{COPh}$) into the tetraacetate (Ib; $R_1 = \text{COPh}$), and the oxidation of the latter to the 1-benzoylamino-4-(D-arabino-tetraacetoxybutyl)-1,2,3-triazole enol benzoate (III; $R_1 = \text{Ph}$). Mixed osazones of the type (IIa) were also prepared, from D-arabino-hexosulose 1-(2-methyl-2-phenylhydrazone) and acylhydrazines. Their acetates (IIb) displayed the expected resistance toward oxidation to enol acylates of the type (III).

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