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## TETRAZOLIUM *N*-AMINIDES: COMPLEMENTARY STUDIES ON SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES <sup>1</sup>

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Dedicated to Professor Gerwalt Zinner on the occasion of his 85th birthday

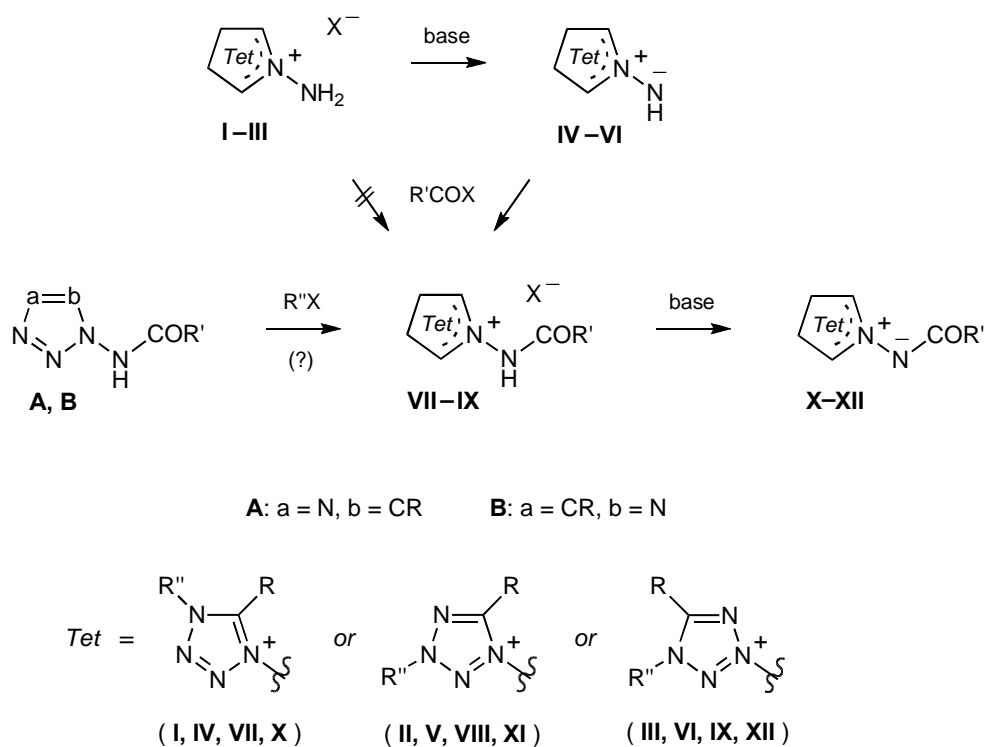
**Abstract** – Attempts are made to access the title compounds from *N*-amido/urei-dotetrazaoles (**A**, **B**; 1*H*- / 2*H*-system). These materials are provided by acylation of the respective *N*-aminotetrazaoles (**A** in one step, **B** partly by hydrolysis of diacylated derivatives which are obtained directly). On treatment with excess dimethyl sulfate only **A** undergoes the necessary ring quaternization, giving rise to two isomers (ratio *ca.* 4 : 1); work-up with base allows isolation of the major aminide (**X**). This technique requires that the (slow) quaternization process be fully completed, since at pH > 7 dimethyl sulfate rapidly affects the side chain of **A**. Concluding experiments pertain to protonation and methylation of the title compounds (**X–XII**).

### INTRODUCTION

Three series of tetrazolium *N*-aminides (**X–XII**) stabilized by an electron-withdrawing group have been recently prepared in straightforward manner from the respective aminotetrazolium salts (**I–III**) (Scheme 1).<sup>1</sup> The conversion, performed as one-pot synthesis, proceeded as follows: (i) deprotonation of **I–III** to generate the parent aminides (**IV–VI**), (ii) acylation of the latter to yield the amidotetrazolium salts (**VII–IX**), and (iii) deprotonation of **VII–IX** to afford the target aminides (**X–XII**). The abridgment (**I–III** → **VII–IX**) was not feasible because of insufficient nucleophilicity of the amino group.<sup>1,2</sup> This contrasts with the reactivity of 1(3)-aminoimidazolium<sup>3</sup> and both 4- and 1-amino-1,2,4-triazolium salts<sup>4</sup> which can be directly acylated. An alternate approach constitutes quaternization of *N*-amidotetrazaoles like **A** and **B** — a principle that has been verified with 4-amido-<sup>4a,5</sup> and 1-amido-1,2,4-triazoles.<sup>4d</sup> Having pointed to the viability of the route (**A** → **VII** → **X**) marginally,<sup>1</sup> we provide a detailed account which includes the

sequences (**A** → **VIII** → **XI**) and (**B** → **IX** → **XII**) and, finally, describes properties of **X–XII** not dealt with in our previous paper.<sup>1</sup>

Scheme 1



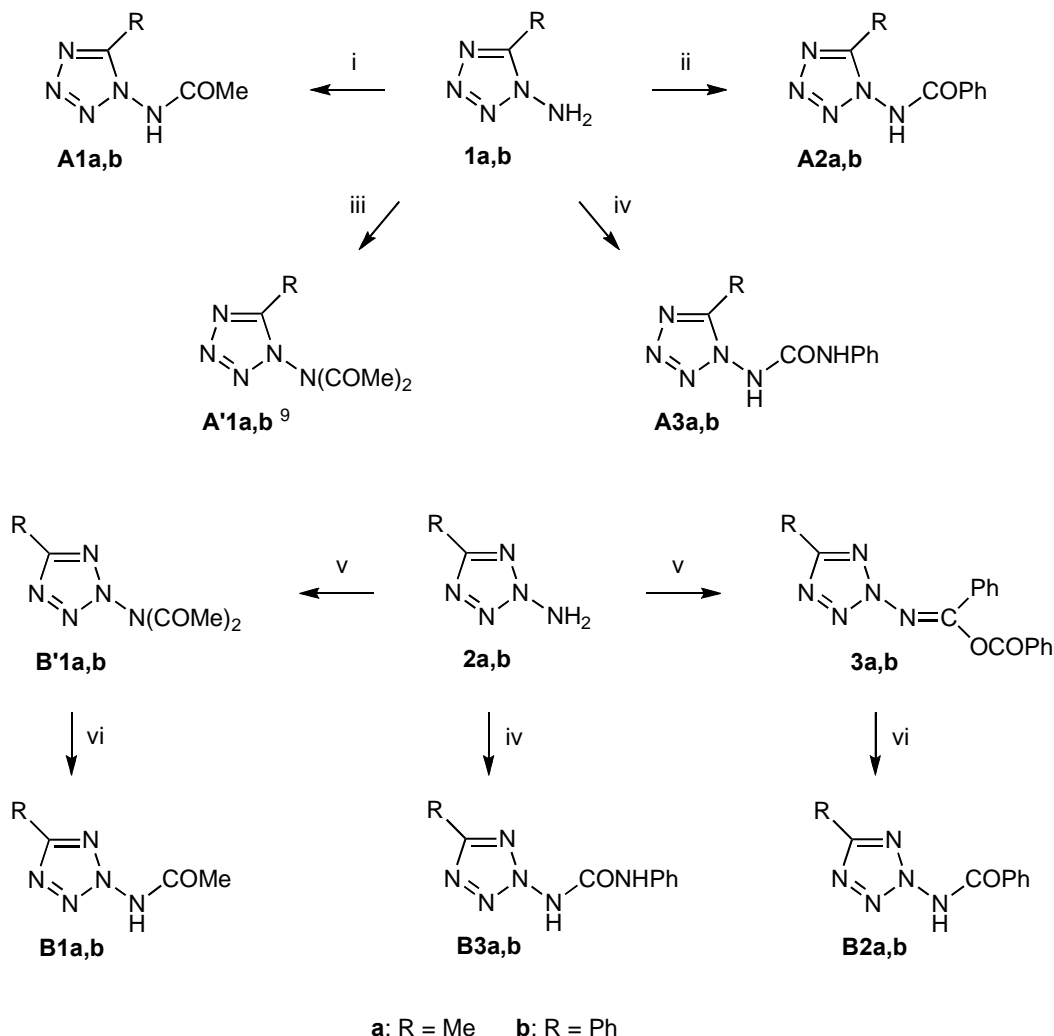
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *N*-Amido/Ureidotetrazoles

As candidates we chose derivatives having  $R = \text{Me} / \text{Ph}$  and  $R' = \text{Me} / \text{Ph} / \text{NHPh}$  most of which were unknown materials. Access was sought by acylation of the respective *N*-aminotetrazoles (**1**, **2**) (Scheme 2). While this kind of functionalization is amply documented for *N*-aminoazoles in general,<sup>6</sup> the experience with tetrazoles is scarce. Directly relevant examples are limited to the reactions of 1-aminotetrazole (**1**;  $R = \text{H}$ ) with phenyl isocyanate<sup>7</sup> and of 2-amino-5-phenyltetrazole (**2b**) with phthaloyl chloride.<sup>8</sup>

Regarding acetylation, **1a,b** were treated at elevated temperature with a slight excess of acetic anhydride in acetic acid. While the derivative (**A1a**) was formed smoothly, the 5-phenyl congener (**A1b**) arose less readily (heating with the neat reagent proved inappropriate as this modification caused twofold acetylation giving **A'1a,b**<sup>9,10</sup>). However, when submitting the isomeric tetrazoles (**2a,b**) to the conditions suitable for **A1a,b**, no reaction occurred. This lack of nucleophilicity reflects the stronger electron-withdrawing influence exerted by the 2*H*-tetrazol-2-yl system.<sup>11</sup> Thus, to prepare **B1a,b** we attempted acetyl chloride in diethyl ether in the presence of triethylamine and commenced using an equimolar amount of the

Scheme 2



*Reagents and conditions:* i,  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (1.2 equiv.) /  $\text{AcOH}$ : 120 °C, 6 h; ii,  $\text{PhCOCl}$  / pyridine: for **A2a** 20 °C, 1 h; for **A2b** 115 °C, 6 h; iii,  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (neat): 140 °C, 4 h; iv,  $\text{PhNCO}$ : for **A3a**  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , 20 °C, 1 h; for **A3b** pyridine, 115 °C, 6 h; for **B3a,b** pyridine, 20 °C, 1-2 h; v,  $\text{MeCOCl}$  or  $\text{PhCOCl}$  (2 equiv.) /  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ : 20 °C, 1 h; vi, 2 N  $\text{KOH}$ , 80 °C: for **B1a,b** 2 h, for **B2a,b** 4 h; then 12 N  $\text{HCl}$

reagent. But since this led to a mixture of mono- and diacetyl derivatives accompanied by starting material, we sought for exhaustive acetylation by adjusting the proportions. The diacetyl derivatives (**B'1a,b**), now formed exclusively, could be in turn hydrolyzed to the required amides (**B1a,b**).

Benzoylation of **1a,b** was achieved with benzoyl chloride using pyridine as solvent ( $\rightarrow$  **A2a,b**);<sup>12</sup> again, the 5-phenyl substituted derivative (**1b**) proved less reactive. The two isomeric amines (**2a,b**), by contrast, turned out to be fully inert. In parallel to acetylation, reactivity was observed only on employing triethylamine and here too the process did not stop at the stage of monoacylation: as final products the isoimides (**3a,b**) were formed (instead of dibenzamides of type **B'**); their structure was deduced from comparison of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data with those of analogous compounds of the 1,2,3-triazole series.<sup>13</sup> On hydrolysis of these materials (made by use of excess reagent) the target benzamides (**B2a,b**) arose in good yield.

Phenylcarbamoylation by the treatment with phenyl isocyanate proceeded well at room temperature in the cases of **1a** and **2a,b** to afford the ureas (**A3a**) and (**B3a,b**), respectively. With **1a** the reaction could be accomplished in dichloromethane as solvent, whereas pyridine was compulsory for the conversion of **2a,b**. This applies to **1b** as well, but here also heating was required because of the poor solubility.

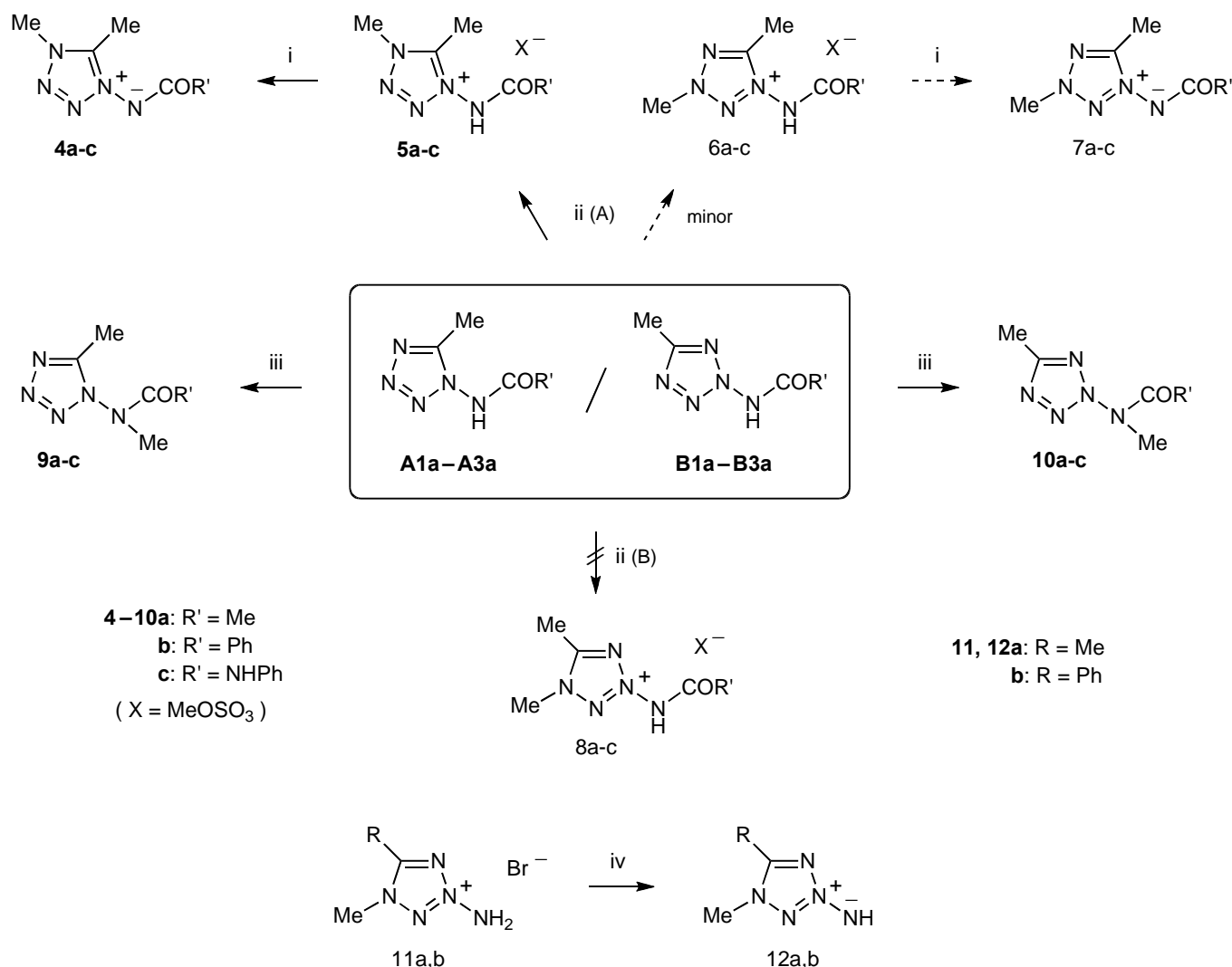
### Tetrazolium *N*-Aminides

Exploring to what extent the above tetrazoles (**A**) and (**B**) are suitable materials for aminide making, we first studied the 5-methyl derivatives (**A1a–A3a**) and (**B1a–B3a**). Since in preliminary experiments<sup>1</sup> methyl iodide has proved inappropriate for ring quaternization,<sup>14</sup> dimethyl sulfate was used throughout to effect the following (Scheme 3):

The isomers (**A1a–A3a**), while reacting more slowly than the parent (**1a**),<sup>1</sup> gave, in line with the ambident behavior of 1*H*-tetrazoles, *ca.* 4 : 1 mixtures of the quaternary salts (**5a–c**) and (**6a–c**). Attempts to isolate them were vitiated: In the case of **5a / 6a** the acidic medium arising on removal of excess reagent with water–diethyl ether induced hydrolysis of the acetamido group to leave behind the respective amino salts of type (**I / II**) ( $R = R'' = \text{Me}$ ). The side chains of **5b / 6b** and **5c / 6c** withstood this work-up, but when, for convenience, the solution of **5b / 6b** was submitted to an anion exchange procedure ( $\text{MeOSO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Br}$ ), in addition to the target bromides substantial amounts of the aminides (**4b / 7b**) were formed and separated as solids on the exchange resin. Hence we treated the original reaction mixtures (**5b / 6b**) and (**5c / 6c**) with aqueous alkali carbonate. This immediately caused precipitation of the pure aminides (**4b**) and (**4c**);<sup>15</sup> the minor components (**7b**) and (**7c**), however, eluded isolation. The same technique was then applied to the couple (**5a / 6a**). But here the liberated aminides (**4a / 7a**) proved susceptible of alkylation by the dimethyl sulfate still present in the reaction mixture, giving rise to irremovable by-products identified as the methyl sulfate analogues of the iodide salts (**14a / 15a**) which were prepared separately (see later). Yet another impurity, the *N*-methylacetamide (**9a**), will form if that base-assisted work-up is set about untimely, *i.e.* before the initial quaternization process (which is very slow !) has been fully completed: According to a model experiment dimethyl sulfate at  $\text{pH} > 7$  rapidly attacks unconsumed starting material at the functional group.<sup>16, 17</sup> Since the educts (**A2a**) and (**A3a**) are likewise susceptible to this kind of conversion giving **9b** and **9c**, respectively, an appropriate check should precede isolation of the aminides (**4b**) and (**4c**).

In striking contrast to the behavior of **A1a–A3a** towards dimethyl sulfate, no reaction took place with the isomers (**B1a–B3a**), even on prolonged exposure. These substrates, like all 2*H*-tetrazoles, are extremely weak nucleophiles, and here the acyl moiety further impairs reactivity so as to prevent the formation of the desired salts (**8a–c**). The only conversion of which **B1a–B3a** were found capable was side chain methylation yielding the derivatives (**10a–c**).<sup>18</sup>

Scheme 3



Reagents and conditions: i, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O; ii, (MeO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>, 20 °C: for **5a-c** and **6a-c** 3 d, for **8a-c** 6 d; iii, (MeO)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub> / K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>: for **9a** and **10a** CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 °C, 4 h; for **9b,c** and **10b,c** H<sub>2</sub>O, 20 °C, 0.5 h; iv, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O; then CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

Turning to substrates having R = Ph, we treated the urea (**A3b**) with dimethyl sulfate. Unlike its methyl congener (**A3a**) it displayed only negligible reactivity. This resembles our earlier observation in which the quaternization of the parent (**1b**) proceeded considerably more slowly than that of **1a**.<sup>1</sup> In view of this inertness the experiments with the 5-phenyl-2*H*-tetrazoles (**B1b–B3b**) were unpromising and omitted.

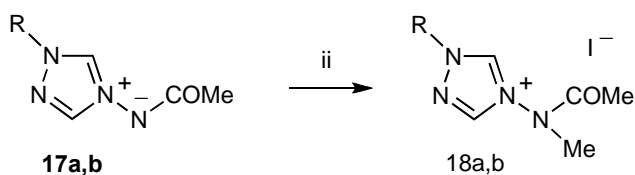
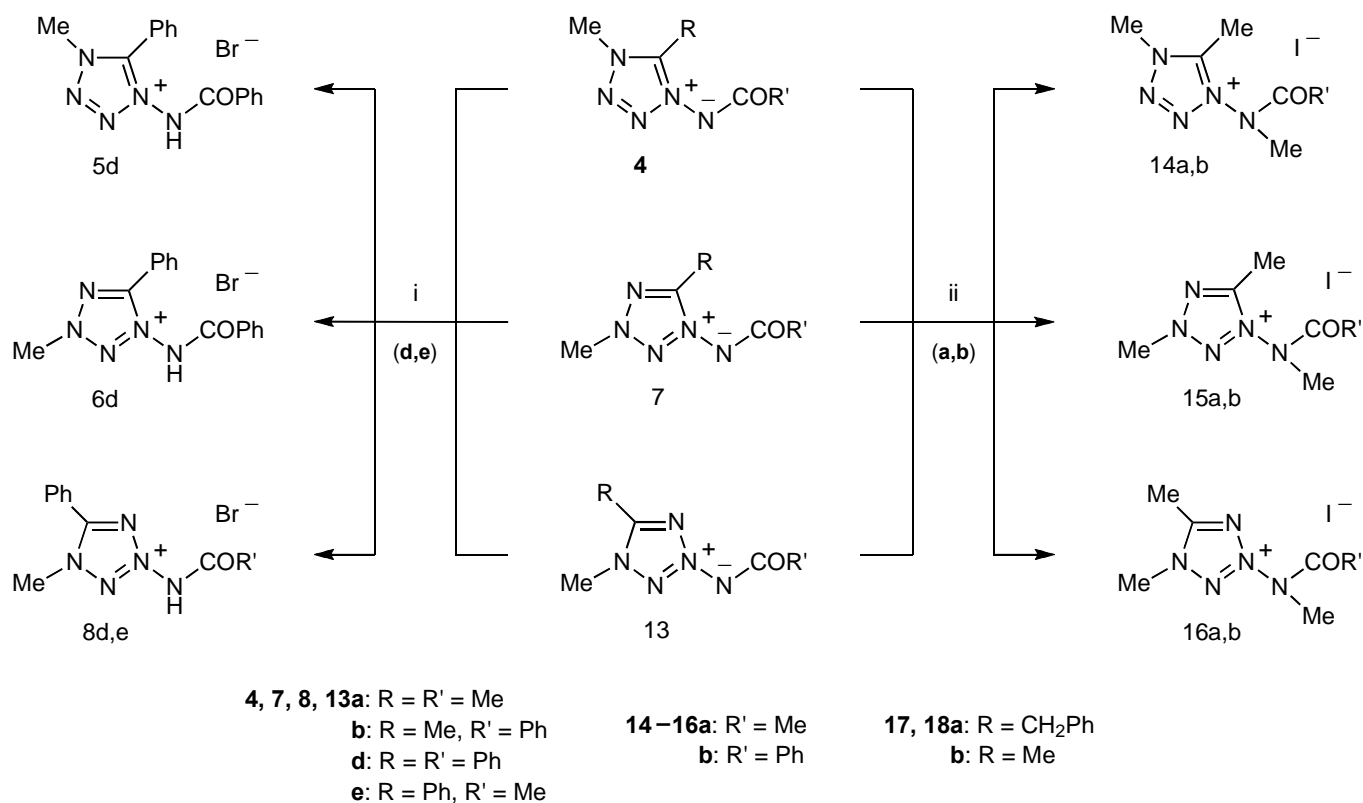
*Addendum* to aminide synthesis from **I–III**: In pursuit of our former aminide synthesis<sup>1</sup> we have found that intermediates of type (**VI**), viz. the derivatives (**12a,b**), are isolable compounds.<sup>19</sup> The corresponding representatives of type (**IV**) and (**V**), however, proved elusive. The obtained substances form slightly hygroscopic crystals. Their relative stability is rationalized in terms of the stronger electron-withdrawing effect (inductively and by resonance) of the 1*H*-tetrazolium-3-yl system (*cf.* ref.<sup>20</sup>). Basicity measure-

ments, performed by UV spectrometry at 260 nm and 20 °C in water, showed  $pK_a = 9.27$  (**12a**) and 8.76 (**12b**).<sup>21</sup> On addition of hydrobromic acid to **12b**, the starting salt (**11b**) was recovered in 78% yield.

### *N*-Amidotetrazolium Salts

Isolation of the intermediary salts (**5**) and (**6**), dispensible in the preceding part, was required for comparative purposes. We therefore tried to approach the species from the aminide side and extended the method to the isomer (**8**). When the acetyl derivatives (**4a,e**) and (**7e**) were treated in ethanol with hydrobromic acid, followed by addition of diethyl ether, instead of the respective acetamido salts (**5**) and (**6**) the products of hydrolysis [*i.e.* type (**I**) and (**II**)] were found. This confirms the sensitivity experienced above with **5a** / **6a** after having quaternized **A1a**. Complete hydrolysis of the functionality also occurred on the

Scheme 4



*Reagents and conditions:* i, 9 N HBr (1.5 equiv.): for **5d** H<sub>2</sub>O=CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, for **6d** and **8d,e** EtOH=Et<sub>2</sub>O;  
 ii, MeI / DMF, 20 °C: for **14a,b**, **15a,b**, and **18a,b** 24 h; for **16a,b** 3d

attempt to prepare the benzamido salt (**5b**). Stability was encountered only with its congeners having R = Ph, *i.e.* the derivatives (**5d**), (**6d**), and (**8d**) (X = Br; made accordingly from **4d**, **7d**, and **13d**).<sup>22</sup> As expected, these compounds are strong acids; we determined  $pK_a = 2.92$  (**5d**),  $2.87$  (**6d**), and  $3.19$  (**8d**) (all values by potentiometric titration of 0.002 molar solutions with 0.01 N NaOH in water at 20 °C). Judging from the  $pK_a$ 's of the (5-methylated) phenacyltetrazolium bromides which show 10.17, 9.64, and 9.05, respectively,<sup>20</sup> the tetrazolium *N*-aminides are by  $10^6$ – $10^7$  less basic than their *N*-ylidic counterparts.<sup>23</sup> But while the  $pK_a$ 's of the phenacyl salts follow the electron-withdrawing effect of the tetrazolium moieties<sup>20</sup> (which increases in the order as these units are grouped in Scheme 1), the  $pK_a$ 's of **5d**, **6d**, and **8d** do not.

To provide the remaining reference material (**14** / **15**) (*cf.* above) we adopted the method that has proved fruitful with tetrazolium *N*-phenacylides,<sup>20</sup> *i.e.* treatment of the aminides (**4**) and (**7**) with methyl iodide in dimethylformamide as solvent.<sup>24</sup> At room temperature the derivatives (**14a,b**) and (**15a,b**) were obtained within 24 hours. Yet, applying the procedure to **13**, several days were required for the products (**16a,b**). This again reflects the enhanced acceptor character of the 1*H*-tetrazolium-3-yl system: for the total atomic charge of the aminide nitrogen of **13a** we found  $-0.382$ , compared to  $-0.422$  (**4a**) and  $-0.418$  (**7a**) [values refer to optimized geometries calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory (*cf.* ref.<sup>1</sup>)]. Apart from **15b** which could not be isolated pure because of extreme hygroscopicity, all of the methylation products are stable solids. This led us to doubt a literature note<sup>26</sup> stating that the triazolium *N*-aminide (**17a**) forms a 'very unstable salt with methyl iodide' — apparently compound (**18a**) — which releases the reagent 'even at room temperature.' Preparing this derivative, we could not confirm the alleged sensitivity, but found that the substance, including its congener (**18b**), matches the stability of the above tetrazolium salts.

## EXPERIMENTAL

Mp: Linström apparatus; elemental analysis: CHN Analyzer 1106 Carlo Erba; IR: Philips PU-9800 FTIR, Thermo Nicolet FT-IR 200; NMR: Bruker DRX-400 (400.1 and 100.6 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C, respectively); UV/VIS: Philips PU-8730, Analytik Jena Specord 200; MS: Finnigan-MAT 90 (70 eV).

The following compounds were prepared by reported procedures: (i) Tetrazolamines (**1a**),<sup>1</sup> (**1b**),<sup>9b</sup> (**2a**),<sup>1</sup> and (**2b**);<sup>9b</sup> (ii) tetrazolium aminides (**4a,b,d**), (**7a,b,d**), and (**13a,b,d,e**);<sup>1</sup> (iii) aminotetrazolium bromides (**11a,b**);<sup>1</sup> (iv) 1,2,4-triazolium aminides (**17a**)<sup>4a</sup> and (**17b**).<sup>4d</sup>

***N*-(5-Methyl/5-Phenyl-1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)acetamide (A1a,b)**. General procedure: Adopting the method of ref.,<sup>4a</sup> a mixture of the appropriate tetrazol-1-amine (**1a**) or (**1b**) (5 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.61 g, 6 mmol), and acetic acid (5 mL) was heated at reflux for 6 h. Removal of the solvent left an oil that slowly solidified; in the case of **A1b**, it was purified on silica gel (Et<sub>2</sub>O). For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Yields, Melting Points, and Elemental Analyses (Calcd / Found) of New Compounds

Compd	Yield (%)	mp (°C)	Recryst. from	Formula	C	H	N
<b>A1a</b>	78	101	EtOH	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	34.04 / 34.43	5.00 / 5.03	49.62 / 49.92
<b>A1b</b>	39	81	EtOH-(Q) [a]	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	53.20 / 53.09	4.46 / 4.46	34.47 / 35.02
<b>A2a</b>	75	121	EtOH	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	53.20 / 53.18	4.46 / 4.41	34.47 / 34.69
<b>A3a</b>	69	202	EtOH	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O	49.54 / 49.67	4.62 / 4.64	38.51 / 38.61
<b>A3b</b>	57	150–151	EtOH-H <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O	59.99 / 59.96	4.32 / 4.34	29.98 / 29.80
<b>A'1a</b>	38	74–76	EtOH	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	39.34 / 39.61	4.95 / 4.93	38.23 / 38.52
<b>B1a</b>	72 [b]	95–96	Et <sub>2</sub> O-(Q) [a]	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	34.04 / 33.86	5.00 / 5.02	49.62 / 49.60
<b>B1b</b>	79 [b]	87–89	EtOH	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	53.20 / 53.31	4.46 / 4.53	34.47 / 34.66
<b>B2a</b>	95 [c]	124–125	EtOH	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	53.20 / 53.37	4.46 / 4.47	34.47 / 34.28
<b>B2b</b>	90 [c]	147	EtOH	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	63.39 / 63.04	4.18 / 4.13	26.40 / 26.13
<b>B3a</b>	78	214 [c]	EtOH	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O	49.54 / 49.68	4.62 / 4.63	38.51 / 38.88
<b>B3b</b>	43	156–158	EtOH	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O	59.99 / 60.18	4.32 / 4.18	29.98 / 29.66
<b>B'1a</b>	68	56–57	EtOH	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	39.34 / 39.37	4.95 / 4.99	38.23 / 38.31
<b>B'1b</b>	73	68–69	MeOH	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	53.87 / 53.78	4.52 / 4.58	28.56 / 28.59
<b>3a</b>	85	93–95 [d]	EtOH	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	62.54 / 62.21	4.26 / 4.32	22.79 / 22.84
<b>3b</b>	95	114 [d]	EtOH	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	68.28 / 68.29	4.09 / 4.18	18.96 / 19.20
<b>5d</b>	69	143–144	EtOH-Et <sub>2</sub> O	[C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]Br	50.02 / 50.08	3.92 / 3.99	19.44 / 19.57
<b>6d</b>	72	125–127	EtOH-Et <sub>2</sub> O	[C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]Br	50.02 / 50.03	3.92 / 3.91	19.44 / 19.22
<b>8d</b>	92	141–142	EtOH	[C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]Br	50.02 / 50.15	3.92 / 3.97	19.44 / 19.47
<b>8e</b>	40	152–153	EtOH	[C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]Br	40.29 / 39.83	4.06 / 4.05	23.49 / 23.56
<b>9a</b>	84	oil		C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	38.71 / 38.79	5.85 / 6.00	45.13 / 45.07
<b>9b</b>	37	89–90	EtOH	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	55.29 / 55.14	5.10 / 5.10	32.24 / 32.39
<b>9c</b>	86	139–141	EtOH	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O	51.72 / 51.82	5.21 / 5.22	36.19 / 36.68
<b>10a</b>	71	oil		C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	38.71 / 38.95	5.85 / 5.83	45.13 / 45.05
<b>10b</b>	28	oil		C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	55.29 / 55.43	5.10 / 5.26	32.24 / 31.75
<b>10c</b>	82	94–96	EtOH	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O	51.72 / 51.63	5.21 / 5.12	36.19 / 36.66
<b>14a</b>	67	155–156	EtOH	[C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]I	24.26 / 24.21	4.07 / 4.06	23.57 / 23.51
<b>14b</b>	78	138–139	EtOH-Et <sub>2</sub> O	[C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]I	36.78 / 36.52	3.93 / 3.92	19.50 / 19.51
<b>15a</b>	67	88–90	EtOH-Et <sub>2</sub> O	[C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]I	24.26 / 24.12	4.07 / 4.08	23.57 / 23.66
<b>16a</b>	71	148–149	EtOH	[C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]I	24.26 / 24.04	4.07 / 4.10	23.57 / 23.60
<b>16b</b>	84	117	EtOH-Et <sub>2</sub> O	[C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O]I	36.78 / 36.63	3.93 / 4.06	19.50 / 19.59
<b>18a</b>	61	141–143	EtOH-Et <sub>2</sub> O	[C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O]I	40.24 / 40.20	4.22 / 4.25	15.64 / 15.51
<b>18b</b>	78	173–175	<i>i</i> -PrOH	[C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O]I	25.55 / 25.50	3.93 / 3.94	19.86 / 19.77

[a] (Q) = light petroleum. [b] From **B'1a** and **B'1b**, respectively. [c] From **3a** and **3b**, respectively. [d] With decomp.

***N*-Acetyl-*N*-(5-methyl/5-phenyl-1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)acetamide (A'1a,b).** General procedure: Adopting the method of ref.,<sup>9b</sup> the appropriate tetrazol-1-amine (**1a**) or (**1b**) (5 mmol) and acetic anhydride (4.08 g, 40 mmol) were heated at reflux for 4 h. Evaporation of excess reagent *in vacuo* afforded an oil that slowly solidified. For the data of **A'1a**, see Tables 1 and 2; for **A'1b**, see below.

Table 2. Spectral Data of New Compounds

Compd	IR ( $\nu$ , $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; KBr // $^1\text{H}$ / $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR ( $\delta$ , ppm; $\text{CDCl}_3$ or * $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )
<b>A1a</b>	3183, 1712 // * 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 12.26 (s, 1H) / 7.6 (q), 20.5 (q), 152.6 (s), 168.7 (s)
<b>A1b</b>	3215, 1730 // 2.13 (s, 3 H), 7.40–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.54 (m, 1H), 7.67–7.72 (m, 2H), 11.14 (s, 1H) / 20.9 (q), 121.7 (s), 128.1 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 132.1 (d), 153.9 (s), 169.5 (s)
<b>A2a</b>	3466, 1704 // 2.45 (s, 3H), 7.51–7.56 (m, 2H), 7.62–7.67 (m, 1H), 8.03–8.06 (m, 2H), 11.66 (br s, 1H) / 8.1 (q), 128.1 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 129.5 (s), 133.8 (d), 153.4 (s), 165.7 (s)
<b>A3a</b>	3332, 3194, 1676 // * 2.44 (s, 3H), 7.03–7.08 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.50 (m, 2H), 9.77 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H) / 7.8 (q), 119.1 (d, 2C), 123.1 (d), 128.9 (d, 2C), 138.5 (s), 152.6 (s), 153.2 (s)
<b>A3b</b>	3378, 3187, 1731 // * 6.95–7.05 (m, 1H), 7.20–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.48 (m, 2H), 7.57–7.67 (m, 3H), 7.90–8.05 (m, 2H), 9.84 (s, 1H), 10.82 (s, 1H) / 119.0 (d, 2C), 122.6 (s), 123.1 (d), 128.0 (d, 2C), 128.8 (d, 2C), 129.2 (d, 2C), 131.8 (d), 138.3 (s), 152.6 (s), 153.3 (s)
<b>A'1a</b>	1749 // 2.37 (s, 6H), 2.48 (s, 3H) / 8.0 (q), 24.5 (q, 2C), 152.8 (s), 168.2 (s, 2C)
<b>B1a</b>	3171, 1728 // 2.19 (br s, 3H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 10.24 (br s, 1H) / 11.2 (q), 20.7 (q), 162.5 (s), 169.4 (s)
<b>B1b</b>	3178, 1688 // 2.16 (s, 3H), 7.38–7.48 (m, 3H), 7.97–8.13 (m, 2H), 10.80 (br s, 1H) / 20.8 (q), 126.2 (s), 126.8 (d, 2C), 129.0 (d, 2C), 131.0 (d), 164.1 (s), 169.6 (s)
<b>B2a</b>	$^1\text{H}$ : 2.42 (s, 3H), 7.38–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.54–7.64 (m, 1H), 7.81–7.89 (m, 2H), 11.31 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C}$ : 11.1 (q), 128.0 (d, 2C), 129.0 (d, 2C), 129.6 (s), 133.7 (d), 162.4 (s), 166.6 (s)
<b>B2b</b>	3182, 1680 // * 7.61–7.68 (m, 5H), 7.73–7.78 (m, 1H), 8.03–8.07 (m, 2H), 8.13–8.17 (m, 2H), 13.70 (br s, 1H) / 126.3 (s), 126.4 (d, 2C), 128.1 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 129.4 (d, 2C), 129.9 (s), 131.1 (d), 133.6 (d), 163.3 (s), 166.0 (s)
<b>B3a</b>	3300, 3184, 1663 // * 2.51 (s, 3H), 6.99–7.10 (m, 1H), 7.25–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.43–7.53 (m, 2H), 9.69 (s, 1H), 11.23 (s, 1H) / 10.7 (q), 119.2 (d, 2C), 123.1 (d), 128.8 (d, 2C), 138.4 (s), 152.9 (s), 161.3 (s)
<b>B3b</b>	3339, 3261, 1673 // * 7.04–7.09 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.59–7.62 (m, 3H), 8.11–8.14 (m, 2H), 9.82 (s, 1H), 11.43 (s, 1H) / 119.3 (d, 2C), 123.2 (d), 126.3 (d, 2C), 126.5 (s), 128.8 (d, 2C), 129.4 (d, 2C), 130.9 (d), 138.4 (s), 152.9 (s), 162.8 (s)
<b>B'1a</b>	1758, 1740 // 2.33 (s, 6H), 2.65 (s, 3H) / 11.4 (q), 24.2 (q, 2C), 163.3 (s), 168.4 (s, 2C)
<b>B'1b</b>	1762, 1742 // 2.37 (s, 6H), 7.50–7.55 (m, 3H), 8.16–8.22 (m, 2H) / 24.3 (q, 2C), 126.2 (s), 127.1 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 131.3 (d), 165.0 (s), 168.4 (s, 2C)
<b>3a</b>	1762, 1626 // 2.40 (s, 3H), 7.45–7.76 (m, 6H), 8.08–8.19 (m, 4H) / 11.1 (q), 127.5 (s), 128.6 (d, 2C), 128.9 (d, 2C), 129.0 (d, 2C), 129.3 (s), 130.7 (d, 2C), 133.6 (d), 134.7 (d), 154.2 (s), 161.6 (s), 162.3 (s)
<b>3b</b>	1748, 1678 // 7.23–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.48–7.65 (m, 5H), 7.72–7.76 (m, 3H), 8.15–8.18 (m, 2H), 8.21–8.24 (m, 2H) / 126.6 (s), 126.7 (d, 2C), 127.7 (s), 128.68 (d, 2C), 128.73 (d, 2C), 129.0 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 129.4 (s), 130.5 (d), 130.9 (d, 2C), 133.6 (d), 134.7 (d), 153.6 (s), 162.3 (s), 162.7 (s)
<b>5d</b>	1698 // * 4.44 (s, 3H), 7.55–7.58 (m, 2H), 7.68–7.73 (m, 1H), 7.76–7.82 (m, 2H), 7.83–7.88 (m, 1H), 7.98–8.02 (m, 2H), 8.04–8.08 (m, 2H), 8.5–10.0 (br, 1H) / 39.5 (q), 115.3 (s), 128.3 (d, 2C), 128.9 (d, 2C), 129.6 (d, 2C), 129.7 (s), 130.1 (d, 2C), 133.6 (d), 134.7 (d), 150.9 (s), 166.6 (s)
<b>6d</b>	1689 // * 4.83 (s, 3H), 7.53–7.78 (m, 6H), 8.06–8.21 (m, 4H), 10.84 (s, 1H) / 44.3 (q), 119.6 (s), 128.3 (d, 4C), 128.6 (d, 2C), 129.7 (d, 2C), 131.6 (s), 132.8 (d), 133.8 (d), 155.9 (s), 167.7 (s)
<b>8d</b>	1708 // * 4.44 (s, 3H), 7.48–7.62 (m, 3H), 7.68–7.82 (m, 3H), 8.00–8.12 (m, 4H), 11.06 (s, 1H) / 38.1 (q), 120.5 (s), 128.1 (d, 2C), 129.45 (d, 2C), 129.53 (d, 2C), 131.8 (d), 133.0 (d), 133.8 (s), 156.6 (s), 168.4 (s)
<b>8e</b>	1733 // * 2.22 (s, 3H), 4.46 (s, 3H), 7.72–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.81–7.86 (m, 1H), 7.98–8.02 (m, 2H), 9.96 (br s, 1H) / 20.9 (q), 39.5 (q), 119.8 (s), 129.6 (d, 2C), 129.7 (d, 2C), 133.5 (d), 157.9 (s) [a]
<b>9a</b>	1710 [b] // 1.78 (s, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H) / 8.1 (q), 19.9 (q), 37.0 (q), 151.5 (s), 170.3 (s)
<b>9b</b>	1697 // 2.37 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 7.29–7.49 (m, 5H) / 8.1 (q), 38.9 (q), 127.3 (d, 2C), 128.7 (d, 2C), 131.3 (s), 131.8 (d), 151.3 (s), 169.6 (s)
<b>9c</b>	3353, 1708, 1688 // * 2.49 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 7.05–7.10 (m, 1H), 7.28–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.43–7.47 (m, 2H), 9.18 (s, 1H) / 7.9 (q), 39.5 (q), 121.0 (d, 2C), 123.7 (d), 128.5 (d, 2C), 138.2 (s), 157.9 (s), 153.3 (s)
<b>10a</b>	1716 [b] // 1.79 (s, 3H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 3H) / 11.3 (q), 19.8 (q), 37.0 (q), 162.9 (s), 170.2 (s)
<b>10b</b>	1698 [b] // 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 7.23–7.47 (m, 5H) / 11.1 (q), 38.9 (q), 127.6 (d, 2C), 128.3 (d, 2C), 131.6 (d), 131.9 (s), 162.4 (s), 170.1 (s)
<b>10c</b>	3287, 1709 // * 2.54 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 7.04–7.13 (m, 1H), 7.25–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.49 (m, 2H), 9.19 (s, 1H) / 11.0 (q), 39.5 (q), 121.0 (d, 2C), 123.8 (d), 128.5 (d, 2C), 138.1 (s), 153.5 (s), 161.9 (s)
<b>12a</b>	3511, 3234, 1368 // 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 6.20 (br s, 1H) / 8.6 (q), 32.8 (q), 150.3 (s)
<b>12b</b>	3270, 1381 // 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.0–6.0 (br, 1H), 7.52–7.64 (m, 5H) / 34.4 (q), 122.3 (s), 128.5 (d, 2C), 129.2 (d, 2C), 131.8 (d), 152.5 (s)
<b>14a</b>	1708 // * 2.32 (br s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 3.63 (br s, 3H), 4.35 (s, 3H) / 8.5 (q), 20.7 (q), 37.6 (q), 154.2 (s), 170.1 (s) [c]

Table 2 (continued)

<b>14b</b>	1716 // * 3.08 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 4.40 (s, 3H), 7.56–7.76 (m, 3H), 7.84–7.91 (m, 2H) / 8.7 (q), 37.7 (q), 41.8 (q), 128.6 (d, 2C), 128.8 (d, 2C), 130.0 (s), 132.7 (d), 154.2 (s), 169.4 (s)
<b>15a</b>	1712 // * 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 4.74 (s, 3H) / 8.5 (q), 20.6 (q), 44.7 (q), 159.7 (s), 169.9 (s) [c]
<b>15b</b>	1698 // * 2.91 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.79 (s, 3H), 7.59–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.70–7.74 (m, 1H), 7.85–7.88 (m, 2H) / 8.6 (q), 42.0 (q), 44.8 (q), 128.6 (d, 2C), 128.9 (d, 2C), 129.9 (s), 132.9 (d), 159.7 (s), 169.1 (s) [d]
<b>16a</b>	1723 // * 2.30 (br s, 3H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 4.41 (s, 3H) / 10.0 (q), 20.5 (q), 37.8 (q), 160.2 (s), 169.9 (s) [c]
<b>16b</b>	1715 // * 2.90 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.44 (s, 3H), 7.56–7.85 (m, 5H) / 9.9 (q), 37.9 (q), 42.1 (q), 128.5 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 129.6 (s), 133.1 (d), 160.3 (s), 169.5 (s)
<b>18a</b>	1696 // * 2.25 (br s, 3H), 3.60 (br s, 3H), 5.72 (s, 2H), 7.43–7.54 (m, 5H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 10.67 (br s, 1H) / 20.7 (q), <i>ca.</i> 39.0 (br q) [e], 55.6 (t), 128.9 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 129.2 (d), 132.2 (s), 144.0 (d), 145.1 (d), 170.2 (s)
<b>18b</b>	3071, 1691 // * 2.27 (br s, 3H), 3.59 (br s, 3H), 4.14 (s, 3H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H) / 20.7 (q), 39.7 (q), 144.0 (d), 144.5 (d), 170.2 (s) [c]

[a] CO not observed. [b] Neat. [c] N–Me of amido group not observed. [d] Impure material. [e] Detected by DEPT pulse technique only.

**A'1b**: 0.16 g (21%); mp 86–88 °C (benzene–Et<sub>2</sub>O; lit.,<sup>9a</sup> mp 90 °C; lit.,<sup>9b</sup> mp 88–89 °C); IR (KBr):  $\nu$  1760, 1743 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  2.36 (s, 6H), 7.53–7.58 (m, 2H), 7.60–7.65 (m, 1H), 7.72–7.76 (m, 2H) [lit.,<sup>9b</sup> 2.38 (s, 6H), 7.6–8.0 (m, 5H)]; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  24.7 (q, 2C), 121.6 (s), 127.7 (d, 2C), 129.8 (d, 2C), 132.7 (d), 153.5 (s), 168.6 (s, 2C).

**N-(5-Methyl/5-Phenyl-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)benzamide (A2a,b)**. General procedure: To a stirred solution of the respective tetrazol-1-amine (**1a**) or (**1b**) (4 mmol) in pyridine (10 mL) was added dropwise benzoyl chloride (0.56 g, 4 mmol) at 20 °C. In the case of **A2a**, the mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 h; for **A2b**, it was heated at reflux for  $\geq$  6 h. After concentration to dryness the resultant oil was treated with water (5 mL) and the solid formed was collected by filtration.

**A2b**: 0.99 g (93%); mp 135–136 °C (EtOH–water; lit.,<sup>12a</sup> mp 134–135 °C; lit.,<sup>12b</sup> mp 136–138 °C); IR (KBr):  $\nu$  3169, 1704 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  7.58–7.64 (m, 5H), 7.70–7.75 (m, 1H), 7.94–8.03 (m, 4H), 13.27 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  122.2 (s), 127.8 (d, 2C), 127.9 (d, 2C), 129.1 (d, 2C), 129.4 (d, 2C), 129.9 (s), 132.0 (d), 133.5 (d), 153.2 (s), 165.6 (s). — For the data of **A2a**, see Tables 1 and 2.

**1-(5-Methyl-1H/2H-tetrazol-1-yl/2-yl)-3-phenylurea (A3a / B3a), 1-phenyl-3-(5-phenyl-1H/2H-tetrazol-1-yl/2-yl)urea (A3b / B3b)**. General procedure: (i) To a stirred solution of 2 mmol of the appropriate tetrazolamine (**1a**) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) or (**1b**), (**2a**), (**2b**) in pyridine (2 mL) was slowly added phenyl isocyanate (0.24 g, 2 mmol). After continued stirring at 20 °C (1 h for **A3a**, **B3a**; 2 h for **B3b**) or 115 °C (6 h for **A3b**) the solvent was evaporated. The derivative (**A3a**) was directly crystallized from the residue, whereas the other products were first purified on silica gel (EtOAc). For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

**N-Acetyl-N-(5-methyl/5-phenyl-2H-tetrazol-2-yl)acetamide (B'1a,b), N-(5-methyl/5-phenyl-2H-tetrazol-2-yl)benzimidoyl benzoate (3a,b)**. General procedure: To a stirred solution of the appropriate tetrazol-2-amine (**2a**) or (**2b**) (10 mmol) and triethylamine (2.20 g, 22 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL) was slowly

added in the same solvent (10 mL): acetyl chloride (1.57 g, 20 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (2.81 g, 20 mmol), respectively. After 1 h the mixture was cooled to 4 °C, the solid was filtered off and the filtrate concentrated. The resultant oil readily crystallized on scratching. For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

***N*-(5-Methyl/5-Phenyl-2*H*-tetrazol-2-yl)acetamide (B1a,b), *N*-(5-methyl/5-phenyl-2*H*-tetrazol-2-yl)-benzamide (B2a,b).** General procedure: A suspension of the appropriate derivative (**B'1a**), (**B'1b**), (**3a**) or (**3b**) (5 mmol) in 2 N KOH (30 mL) was stirred at 80 °C (2 h with **B'1a,b**, 4 h with **3a,b**). The clear solution was acidified with 12 N HCl to afford the product which was isolated by filtration or extraction with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

***N*-Benzoyl-1,5-dimethyl-1*H*-tetrazolium-4-aminide (4b), 1,5-dimethyl-*N*-(phenylcarbamoyl)-1*H*-tetrazolium-4-aminide (4c).** General procedure: A suspension of the amide (**A2a**) or urea (**A3a**) (1 mmol) in dimethyl sulfate (1 mL, *ca.* 10 mmol) was allowed to stand at 20 °C for 3 d. Then the mixture was diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL) and the solvent was decanted to afford *ca.* 0.3 g of a colorless oil [<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): s (*N*-Me) at δ 4.34 (**5b**)/4.61 (**6b**) or 4.35 (**5c**)/4.73 (**6c**)]. On adding aqueous K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL, 5%) the pure aminide (**4b**) (0.08 g, 36%) or (**4c**) (0.16 g, 65%) precipitated and was filtered off. The data (mp, IR, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR) were consistent with those of ref.<sup>1</sup>

**4-Benzamido-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-tetrazolium bromide (5d).** The aminide (**4d**) (1 mmol) was dissolved in water (5 mL) followed by addition of *ca.* 9 N HBr (0.25 g). Then the mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 20 mL); the organic layer was concentrated to dryness and the residue was recrystallized. For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

**4-Benzamido-2-methyl-5-phenyl-2*H*-tetrazolium bromide (6d), 3-benzamido/3-acetamido-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-tetrazolium bromide (8d,e).** General procedure: The appropriate aminide (**7d**), (**13d**) or (**13e**) (1 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (5 mL) followed by addition of *ca.* 9 N HBr (0.25 g). After the mixture had been cooled to 4 °C, it was cautiously diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and set aside to allow crystallization of the product. For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

***N*-Methyl-*N*-(5-methyl-1*H*/2*H*-tetrazol-1-yl/2-yl)acetamide (9a / 10a).** General procedure: To a solution of the appropriate acetamide (**A1a**) or (**B1a**) (0.18 g, 1 mmol) in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (50 mL) were added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.00 g) and dimethyl sulfate (0.13 g, 1 mmol). The mixture was heated at reflux for 4 h with vigorous stirring. Then the solid was removed and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual mass was purified on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

***N*-Methyl-*N*-(5-methyl-1*H*/2*H*-tetrazol-1-yl/2-yl)benzamide (9b / 10b), 1-(5-methyl-1*H*/2*H*-tetrazol-1-yl/2-yl)-3-phenylurea (9c / 10c).** General procedure: To a vigorously stirred solution of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.00 g) in water (10 mL) were added, successively, the appropriate benzamide (**A2a**) or (**B2a**) or the phenylurea

(**A3a**) or (**B3a**) (1 mmol) and dimethyl sulfate (0.5 mL, *ca.* 5 mmol). After 30 min the solid was removed and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residual material was purified on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

**1,5-Dimethyl-1H-tetrazolium-3-aminide (12a), 1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-tetrazol-3-aminide (12b).**

General procedure: The respective tetrazolium salt (**11a**) or (**11b**) (1 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.35 g, *ca.* 2.5 mmol) were dissolved in water (10 mL). The mixture was immediately extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 15 mL) and the organic layers were dried. Evaporation of the solvent afforded slightly hygroscopic crystals giving microanalytical figures only approximate (because of moisture and gradual decomposition); attempts to recrystallize the material failed.

**12a**: 0.04 g (49%); mp 56–57 °C; UV (MeOH / CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>):  $\lambda_{\max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 285 (*ca.* 3.47) / 287 (*ca.* 3.91) nm; MS (*m/z*, %): 113 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 98 (29), 69 (76), 56 (44), 43 (50); for IR and <sup>1</sup>H/<sup>13</sup>C NMR, see Table 2.

**12b**: 0.10 g (57%); mp 75–76 °C; UV (MeOH / CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>):  $\lambda_{\max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 276 (*ca.* 3.76) / 287 (*ca.* 4.10) nm; MS (*m/z*, %): 175 (M<sup>+</sup>, 25), 160 (54), 118 (41), 104 (62), 77 (100); for IR and <sup>1</sup>H/<sup>13</sup>C NMR, see Table 2.

**1,5-Dimethyl-4-(N-methylacetamido/N-methylbenzamido)-1H-tetrazolium iodide (14a,b), 2,5-dimethyl-4-(N-methylacetamido/N-methylbenzamido)-2H-tetrazolium iodide (15a,b), 1-benzyl/1-methyl-4-(N-methylacetamido)-1H-1,2,4-triazolium iodide (18a,b).**

General procedure: To a solution of the appropriate aminide (**4a**), (**4b**), (**7a**), (**7b**), (**17a**) or (**17b**) (1 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL) was added methyl iodide (0.36 g, 2.8 mmol) and the mixture was allowed to stand for 24 h. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo* the residue was dissolved in EtOH, followed by addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O for crystallization of the product which was filtered off (**15b** liquefied instantaneously). For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

**1,5-Dimethyl-3-(N-methylacetamido/N-methylbenzamido)-1H-tetrazolium iodide (16a,b).** General procedure: The appropriate aminide (**13a**) or (**13b**) (1 mmol) was treated as above except that work-up was performed after 3 d. For data, see Tables 1 and 2.

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8. T. L. Gilchrist, G. E. Gymer, and C. W. Rees, [J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 1975, 1747](#).
9. For the conversion (**1b** → **A'1b**), cf.: a) R. Stollé, [J. Prakt. Chem., 1933, 138, 1](#). b) R. Raap, [Can. J. Chem., 1969, 47, 3677](#).
10. See also the behavior of 1,5-diaminotetrazole: a) Ref.<sup>9b</sup> b) P. N. Gaponik and V. P. Karavai, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, 1984, 1683; [Chem. Heterocycl. Compd. \(USSR\) \(Engl. Transl.\), 1984, 20, 1388](#).
11. P. Bouchet, C. Coquelet, and J. Elguero, [J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2, 1974, 449](#).
12. Compound (**A2b**) is long known as the product formed on hydrolysis of 5-phenyltetrazoles having at N(1) benzimidoyl cyanide and chloride functionalities, respectively: a) R. Fusco and S. Rossi, *Ann. Chim. (Rome)*, 1960, **50**, 277. b) H. Behringer and H. J. Fischer, [Chem. Ber., 1962, 95, 2546](#).
13. N. A. Rodios, [J. Heterocycl. Chem., 1984, 21, 1169](#).
14. In contrast to quaternization of 4- and 1-amido-1,2,4-triazoles.<sup>4a,d,5a</sup>
15. In ref.,<sup>1</sup> p. 2608, instead of the process (**A2a** → **4b**), the conversion (**A1a** → **4a**) has been inadvertently quoted. — Additional corrections on p. 2612: (i) line 14 should read '**8d,f,h, 9d,f,h, and 10b,d,f,h:**' (ii) line 17 should read 'After 1 h (4 h for **9f**) the.'
16. Cf. methylation of 1-amidoimidazoles: A. Hetzheim, O. Peters, and H. Beyer, [Chem. Ber., 1967, 100, 3418](#).
17. As **9a** exhibits considerable proclivity for quaternization giving **14a** / **15a** (MeOSO<sub>3</sub> for I), pure material was preferentially made in an organic solvent; this variant also facilitated isolation of the water-soluble product.
18. For side chain methylation of **A1b–A3b** and **B1b–B3b**, see ref.,<sup>2</sup> pp. 20–21.
19. Isolable hetarenium aminides lacking a stabilizing N-substituent are rare: a) S. F. Gait, C. W. Rees, and R. C. Storr, [Chem. Commun., 1971, 1545](#); S. F. Gait, M. E. Peek, C. W. Rees, and R. C. Storr, [J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 1975, 19](#). b) M. Stumpf and H. Balli, [Liebig's Ann. Chem., 1994, 1049](#).

20. D. Moderhack and A. Lembcke, [\*J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1\*, 1986, 1157](#) (see also p. 2009).
21. Cf. *N*-unsubstituted pyridinium 1-aminide:  $pK_a = 11.2$  (by potentiometric titration of 1-aminopyridinium iodide): T. Okamoto, M. Hirobe, Y. Tamai, and E. Yabe, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1966, **14**, 506.
22. Of the latter tetrazolium series the acetamido congener (**8e**) could be isolated too, albeit in low yield (see Table 1).
23. Reduced basicity also exists with respect to *N*-aminides of the 1,2,4-triazole series: *N*-acetyl-1-benzyl(butyl)-1,2,4-triazolium-4-aminide shows  $pK_a = 4.5$  (4.9): a) H.-J. Timpe, *Z. Chem.*, 1972, **12**, 250. b) H.-J. Timpe, 'Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry: Heteroaromatic *N*-Imines,' Vol. 17, ed. by A. R. Katritzky and A. J. Boulton, Academic Press, Inc., London, 1974, pp. 213–253.
24. Employment of acetone or ethyl acetate at elevated temperature (partly at 20 °C), which works excellently with imidazolium *N*-aminides,<sup>25</sup> had no appreciable effect (exemplified with **4a**).
25. M. de las Heras, A. Molina, J. J. Vaquero, J. L. Garcia Navio, and J. Alvarez-Builla, [\*J. Org. Chem.\*, 1993, 58, 5862](#).
26. P. Zalupsky and A. Martvon, *Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun.*, 1984, **49**, 1713.