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Common Duct Carcinoma and Obstruction in Female Hamsters Treated with *N*-Nitrosobis(2-oxopropyl)amine and/or Cholecystectomy.

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Detailed histologic observations were performed on the head of the pancreas of hamsters treated with 10 mg/kg body weight *N*-nitrosobis(2-oxopropyl)amine (BOP) once a week for 6 weeks with or without cholecystectomy. Cholecystectomy was performed 5 weeks before starting BOP initiation. The incidence of head cancers was 100% and cholecystectomy did not affect pancreatic carcinogenesis by BOP. Common bile duct dilatation was produced by advanced pancreatic head carcinomas and microadenocarcinomas in common duct. Microadenocarcinomas were not macroscopically detected since the tumors were located in the lumen of common duct.

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Studies on Syntheses and Reactions of Methoxypyridazines. I
Methoxylation of 3,4,5-Trichloropyridazine.

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The reaction of 3,4,5-trichloropyridazine with 1 eq amount of NaOMe resulted in the formation of three dichloromonomethoxypyridazines (1, 3-OMe; 2, 4-OMe; 3, 5-OMe) in the ratio of 1:3:6. The 4-OMe compound 2 was isolated from the reaction mixture and the 3-OMe compound 1 was synthesized independently. Further methoxylation of 1, 2, 3 was also investigated in order to prepare various substituted pyridazines.

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Studies on Syntheses and Reactions of Methoxypyridazines. II
Methoxylation of 3,4,6-Trichloropyridazine.

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Methoxylation of 3,4,6-trichloropyridazine (1) with sodium methoxide was investigated in detail. Dimethoxylation of 1 afforded 6-chloro-3,4-dimethoxypyridazine (2) and a molecular complex (M) which is composed of 2 and 3-chloro-4,6-dimethoxypyridazine in a ratio of 1:1. The nature of the complex (M) was examined by thermal and X-ray analyses. The molecular complex (M) was also obtained by monomethoxylation of 3,6-dichloro-4-methoxypyridazine with sodium methoxide.