

SYNLETT Spotlight 430

Dialkylaminodifluorosulfonium Salts: XtalFluor-E and XtalFluor-M

Compiled by Antonio Franconetti



This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research

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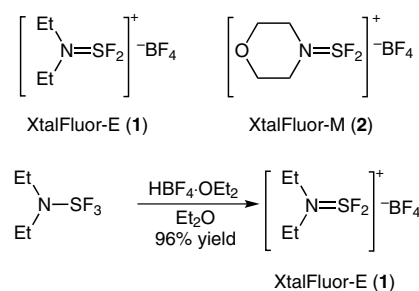
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Introduction

Fluorination is an important reaction in medicinal chemistry.¹ Fluorinated analogues of biomolecules frequently show increased biological power, lipidic permeability and metabolic stability. Diethylaminosulfur trifluoride (DAST) has been widely used for directly replacing a hydroxyl group by fluorine under very mild conditions.^{2,3} Nevertheless, the corrosive properties of DAST make it unsuitable for high-scale usage.

In this context, commercially available aminodifluorosulfonium salts,⁴ such as XtalFluor-E (**1**) or XtalFluor-M (**2**), are efficient alternatives. These fluorinating agents are crystalline, more selective and significantly more stable⁵ than Deoxo-Fluor or DAST and do not react violently with water.⁶

Reaction of DAST with tetrafluoroboric acid provides, by elimination of HF, diethylaminodifluorosulfonium tetrafluoroborate **1** in excellent yield (Scheme 1).⁵

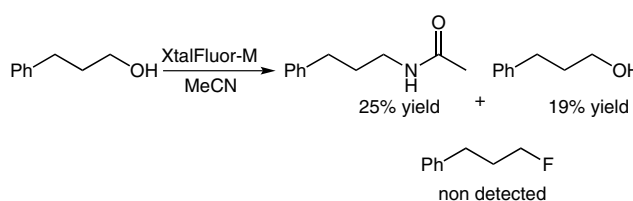


Scheme 1

Abstracts

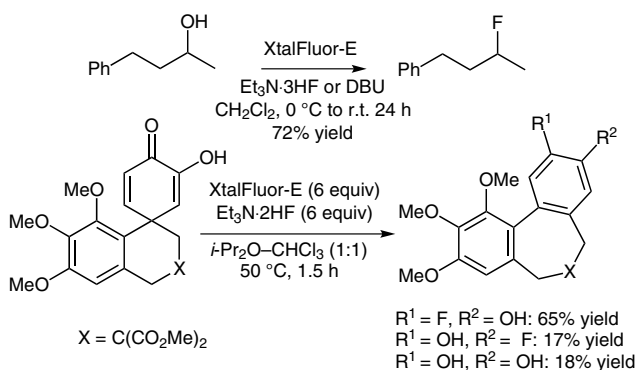
(A) Failure of Hydrocinnamyl Alcohol with XtalFluor-M:

The reaction of hydrocinnamyl alcohol with **2** or **1** in acetonitrile provided an intractable mixture. For this reaction to proceed, the addition of exogenous sources of fluoride, such as $\text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot 3\text{HF}$ or $\text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot 2\text{HF}$, was necessary.⁵



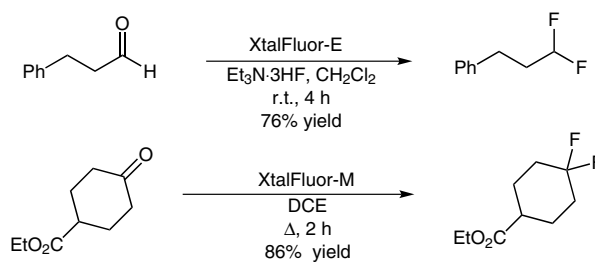
(B) Halogenation of Alcohols with XtalFluor Reagents:

Reaction of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols with **1** using $\text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot 3\text{HF}$ as a promoter gave the fluorinated nucleophilic substitution products. The addition order was a key parameter in this reaction. To obtain good selectivity and stereochemical integrity, 1,8-diazabicycloundec-7-ene (DBU) had to be used together with the fluorination agents.⁵ A mixture of fluorinated bridged biphenyl systems has been obtained from 3-hydroxyspirodienones by means of a XtalFluor-E-promoted rearrangement. When compound **2** was used instead of compound **1**, substrate decomposition was observed.⁶ Chlorination, bromination and iodination of primary alcohols in good yield has been described using a combination of tetraethylammonium halide and XtalFluor-E.⁷



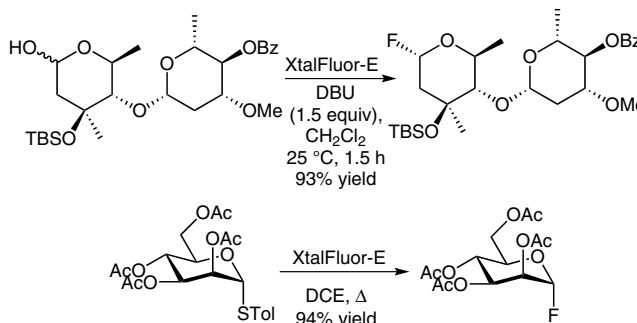
(C) Geminal Difluorination of Carbonyl Groups:

L'Heureux et al. have reported the geminal difluorination of carbonyl groups of aldehydes and ketones. They demonstrated that compound **1** alone was incapable of performing such transformations.^{5,8} To obtain geminal difluorinated products, it was necessary to use a promoter and increase the temperature (e.g., CH₂Cl₂ or 1,2-dichloroethane at reflux).



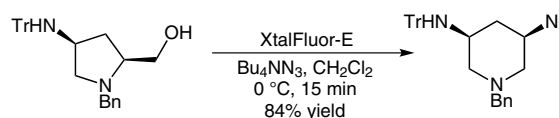
(D) Fluorination Processes on Carbohydrate Derivatives:

Fuchs and co-workers have recently reported the preparation of a fluorodisaccharide in excellent yield without side products using XtalFluor-E, thus eliminating the need for purification.⁹ The effective preparation of glycosyl fluorides from thio-, seleno-, telluro- and glycosyl sulfoxides has been performed in 30 minutes by Williams and co-workers with evidence that fluoride is delivered by the tetrafluoroborate counterion¹⁰



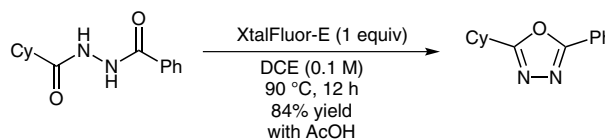
(E) Enantioselective Ring Expansion of Prolinols:

Direct ring expansion of *N*-alkyl prolinols to produce the corresponding 3-azidopiperidines in good and excellent regio-, diastereo- and enantioselectivity was achieved by using XtalFluor-E. Formation of an aziridinium intermediate which reacts with a nucleophile such as tetrabutylammonium azide (Bu₄NN₃) is proposed.¹¹



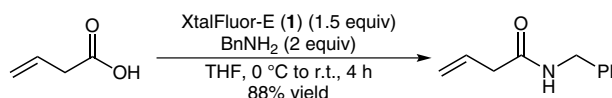
(F) Cyclodehydration Agents:

Paquin and co-workers have recently reported¹² the use of **1** as a practical cyclodehydration agent to obtain 1,3,4-oxadiazoles among other nitrogen-containing heterocycles.¹³ The addition of acetic acid improved the yield and selectivity of the oxadiazole formation.



(G) Activating Agents for Carboxylic Acids:

Compound **1** has proved to be an efficient coupling agent for the synthesis of amides by activation of the carboxylic acid.¹⁴ Moreover, this reaction is carried out with primary and secondary amines in good yield without epimerization or racemization.



References

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