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Recent Advances in the Synthesis and Application of SF₅-Containing Organic Compounds

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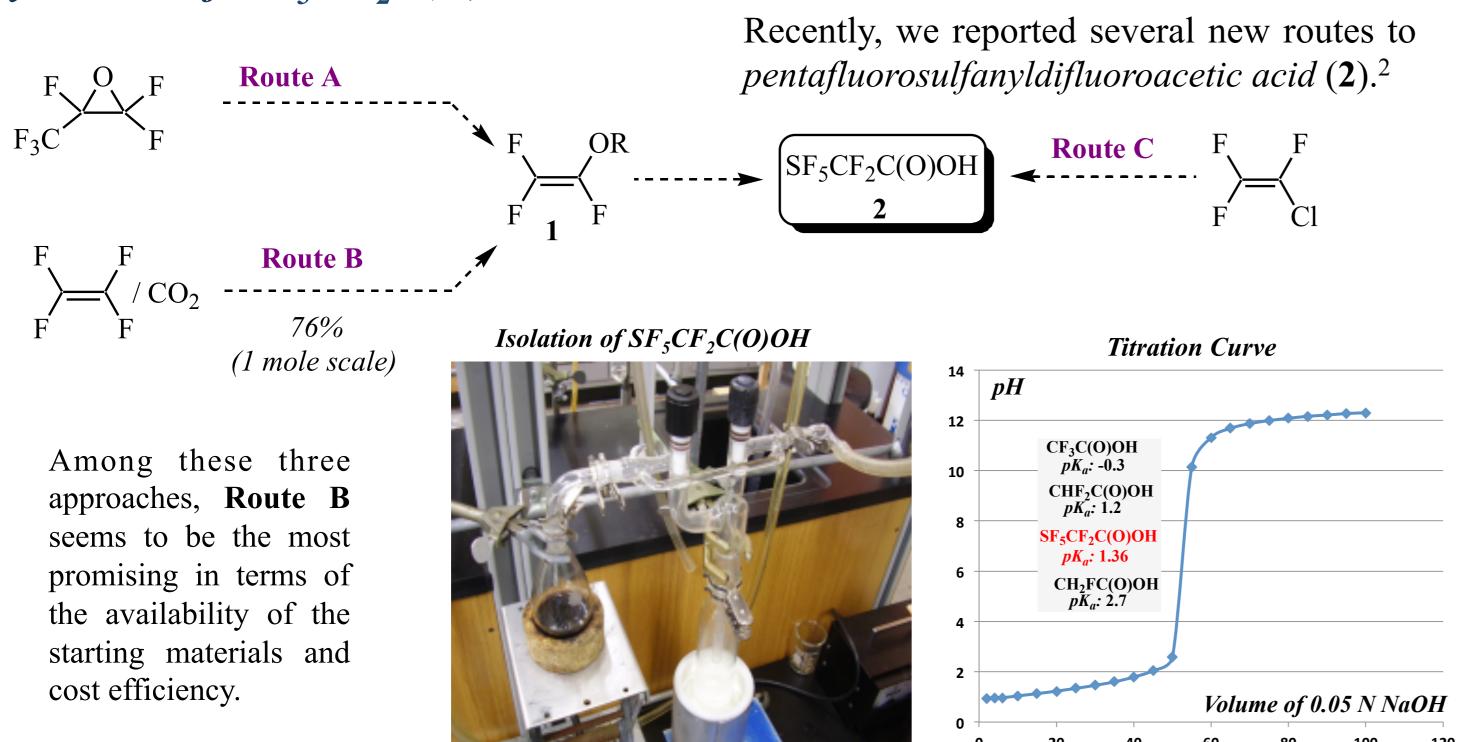
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Introduction

It is well known that fluorinated molecules play an important role in daily life. For example, organic molecules bearing either a fluorine atom itself or a short polyfluorinated substituent such as mono-, difluoro-, and trifluoromethyl groups, or pentafluoroethyl and perfluoropropyl groups are already widely used in medicinal and agricultural chemistry. In contrast, molecules with long perfluorinated chains have found vast application in materials science. Among the fluorine-containing moieties, the pentafluorosulfanyl (SF₅) substituent occupies a special place.¹ The pentafluorosulfanyl group brings unique properties to organic compounds and often improves their biological activities due to the group's high chemical and metabolic stability, significant lipophilicity, substantial steric effect, unique geometry, and low surface energy. Here we present new routes towards SF₅substituted aliphatic and heterocyclic compounds.

Synthesis of new SF₅-containing aliphatic compounds

Synthesis of SF₅CF₂C(O)OH



Synthesis of SF₅CF₂-containing aliphatic compounds

Mild heating of the acid 2 with a slight excess of PCl₅ produced the corresponding acyl chloride 3 in nearly quantitative yield. Ammonolysis of 3 with ammonia gas in dichloromethane gave amide 4, which was converted into pentafluorosulfanyldifluoroacetonitrile (5) by dehydration in the presence of phosphorus(V) oxide.

$$SF_{5}CF_{2}C(O)OH \xrightarrow{PCl_{5}} SF_{5}CF_{2}C(O)Cl \xrightarrow{SF_{5}CF_{2}C(O)NH_{2}} SF_{5}CF_{2}C(O)NH_{2} \xrightarrow{P_{2}O_{5}} SF_{5}CF_{2}CN \xrightarrow{S} SF_{5}CF_{5}CN \xrightarrow{S} SF_{5}CF_{5}CN \xrightarrow{S} SF_{5}CF_{5}CN \xrightarrow{S} SF_{5}CF_{5}$$

SF₅CF₂C(O)Cl

Pentafluorosulfanyldifluoroacetyl chloride (3) can be reduced to the corresponding alcohol 6 with lithium

aluminum hydride. Reaction of the acyl chloride 5 with Grignard reagents proceeded smoothly and led to the corresponding ketones 7a and 7b in moderate yield.

quantitative (based on NMR) CF_2SF_5 $SF_5CF_2C(O)C1 +$ Et₂O, -78 °C to RT, 6 h 7a = Ph (63%) $7\mathbf{b} = n\text{-Bu} (54\%)$ Borodin-Hunsdieker reaction of the silver salt of acid 2 led to

pentafluorosulfanyldifluoroiodomethane (8), which later was reduced to pentafluorosulfanyldifluoromethane (9) by two different methods.

n-Bu₃SnH in toluene Et₃B in hexane SF₅CF₂I Method A SF₅CF₂H Method B - 80 °C to RT, overnight - 80 °C to RT, overnight 38% 49%

Using the aforementioned methods we synthesized pentafluorosulfanyltetrafluoroethane $(11)^3$ from compound 10, which was obtained via radical addition of SF₅Br to tetrafluoroethylene.

n-Bu₃SnH in tetraglyme 96% (NMR Yield) - 196 °C to RT, 12 h SF₅CF₂CF₂Br SF₅CF₂CF₂H $SF_5Br + F_2C=CF_2/CO_2$ RT to 110 °C, slowly Et₃B in heptane 88% RT, 4-5 h 63% (NMR Yield)

Synthesis of new SF₅-containing heterocycles

2-SF₅CF₂-substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and quinazolines

Quinazolinones often demonstrate biological activity and can be used as hypnotic, sedative, analgesic, antibacterial, and antitumor agents. Using pentafluorosulfanyldifluoroacetyl chloride (3), we synthesized the corresponding amides 12, which upon refluxing in glacial acetic acid were transformed into quinazolinones 13.

2-Pentafluorosulfanyldifluoromethyl-4-chloroquinazoline (16) was synthesized by heating 13b with POCl₃. The halogen atom in compound 16 is very reactive and easily undergoes nucleophilic substitution in anhydrous ammonia to produce the corresponding 2-pentafluorosulfanyldifluoromethyl-4-aminoquinazoline (17).

Treatment of quinazoline 16 with hydrazine led to 18, which can be used for further cyclization.

POCl₃

$$OH$$
 OH
 OH

2-SF₅CH₂-substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and quinazolines

Using pentafluorosulfanylacetic acid (19),⁴ we synthesized quinazolinone 21, which upon heating with POCl₃ gave quinazoline 22 and with further reaction with ammonia gave quinazoline 23.

$$NH_{2} + SF_{5}CH_{2}C(O)OH \xrightarrow{DCC/DMAP} ONH_{2} \xrightarrow{NH_{2}} AcOH \xrightarrow{reflux, 12 \text{ h}} NH_{2} \xrightarrow{reflux, 12 \text{ h}} NH_{2} \xrightarrow{NH_{2}} CH_{2}SF_{5}$$

$$SF_{5}CH_{2} O \xrightarrow{NH_{2}} NH_{2} \xrightarrow{NH_{2}} NH_{2}$$

2-SF₅CF₂-substituted benzimidazoles

We successfully synthesized the SF₅CF₂-containing benzimidazole **25** from *t*-Boc-protected *o*-phenylenediamine 24 by acid catalyzed de-protection/cyclization reaction with trifluoroacetic acid.

NHBoc-
$$t$$
 + SF₅CF₂C(O)Cl Et_3N TFA TFA

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