

# 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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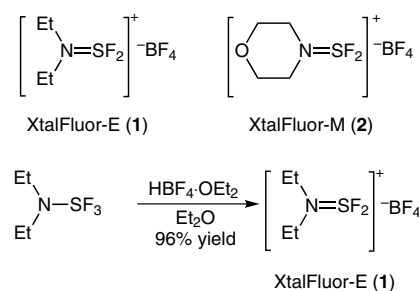
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### Introduction

Fluorination is an important reaction in medicinal chemistry.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2,3</sup> Nevertheless, the corrosive properties of DAST make it unsuitable for high-scale usage.

In this context, commercially available aminodifluorosulfonium salts,<sup>4</sup> such as XtalFluor-E (**1**) or XtalFluor-M (**2**), are efficient alternatives. These fluorinating agents are crystalline, more selective and significantly more stable<sup>5</sup> than Deoxo-Fluor or DAST and do not react violently with water.<sup>6</sup>

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

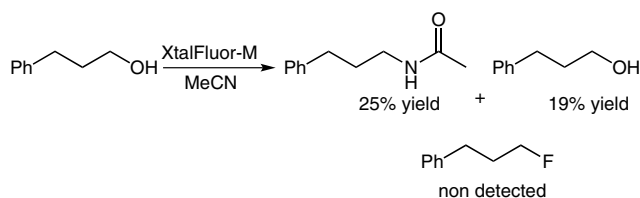


Scheme 1

### Abstracts

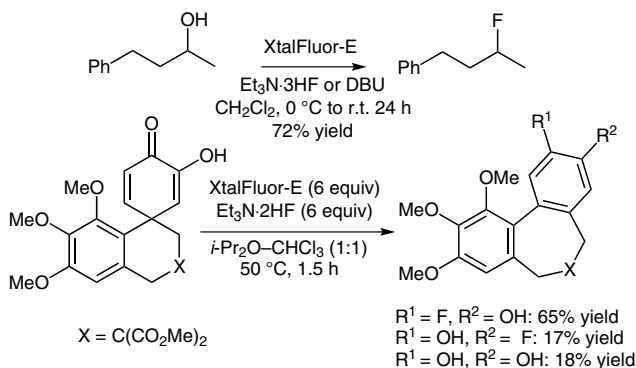
#### (A) Failure of Hydrocinnamyl Alcohol with XtalFluor-M:

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 Et<sub>3</sub>N·3HF or Et<sub>3</sub>N·2HF, was necessary.<sup>5</sup>



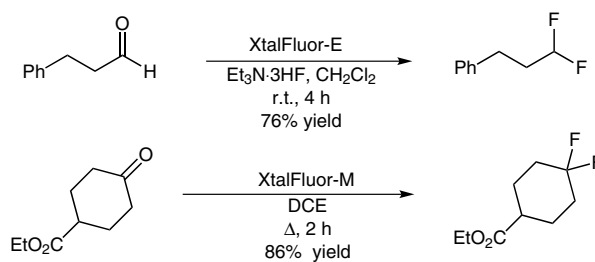
#### (B) Halogenation of Alcohols with XtalFluor Reagents:

Reaction of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols with **1** using Et<sub>3</sub>N·3HF 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> Chlorination, bromination and iodination reaction of primary alcohols in good yield has been described using a combination of tetraethylammonium halide and XtalFluor-E.<sup>7</sup>



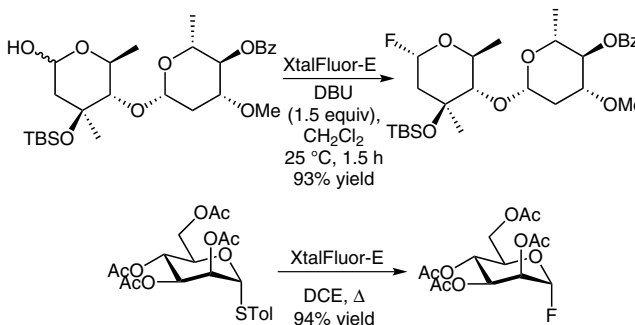
## (C) Geminal Difluorination of Carbonyl Groups:

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.<sup>5,8</sup> To obtain geminal difluorinated products, it was necessary to use a promoter and increase the temperature (e.g., CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> or 1,2-dichloroethane at reflux).



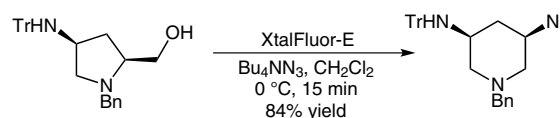
## (D) Fluorination Processes on Carbohydrate Derivatives:

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.<sup>9</sup> 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 counterion<sup>10</sup>



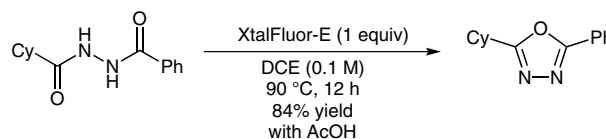
## (E) Enantioselective Ring Expansion of Prolinols:

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 (Bu<sub>4</sub>NN<sub>3</sub>) is proposed.<sup>11</sup>



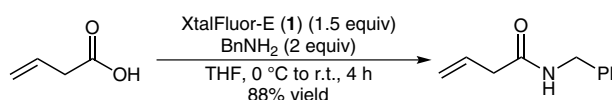
## (F) Cyclodehydration Agents:

Paquin and co-workers have recently reported<sup>12</sup> the use of **1** as a practical cyclodehydration agent to obtain 1,3,4-oxadiazoles among other nitrogen-containing heterocycles.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup> Moreover, this reaction is carried out with primary and secondary amines in good yield without epimerization or racemization.



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