Introduction

Over the last decades, fluorinated organic compounds have increasingly received great attention by the scientific community; in several scientific fields, from material science to medicine. Today, approximately 30% of all agrochemicals and 20% of all pharmaceuticals contain fluorine. The unique properties of fluorinated compounds are due to the high electronegativity of fluorine, the small size of fluorine, and the significant electrostatic character of the C–F bond. The presence of a fluorine atom in organic compounds imparts several properties (basicity, lipophilicity, and metabolic stability) which in some cases enhance the drug-like properties of the molecule.

A useful and commercially available reagent for fluorination of organic compounds is ethyl dibromofluoroacetate [EDBFA (1), Figure 1].

Figure 1  Ethyl dibromofluoroacetate (EDBFA)

Fluoroacetate 1 is a solid with a molecular weight of 263.89 g/mol, a boiling point of 173 °C, and a density of 1.92 g/cm³. Derivatives of EDBFA such as compounds 2–6 (Scheme 1) are also efficient reagents. Replacement of one bromine atom in 1 by an azide generates a stereo-center, affording ethyl 2-azido-2-bromo-2-fluoroacetate (2). A two-step strategy is used to convert the ester moiety into the corresponding nitrile to give the 2,2-dibromo-2-fluoroacetonitrile (3).

Abstracts

(A) The Reformatsky-type reaction of 1 with (E)-N-benzyl-1-phenylmethanimine (7), mediated by diethylzinc, was performed to achieve a chemo- and diastereoselective synthesis of the α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam 8 in 76% yield as a single diastereomer, with syn configuration between the hydrogen and fluorine atom.

Ethyl Dibromofluoroacetate (EDBFA)

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(B) 1 can be used for the formation of fluorinated epoxides. The reaction of 1 with a ketone in the presence of diethylzinc and N,N-dimethylaminoethanol gives access to the corresponding fluorinated glycidyl ester. The authors have improved a previously reported procedure by replacing triphenylphosphine with 1,2-epoxy-2-methylpropane (S)-diester. The authors have improved a previously reported procedure by replacing triphenylphosphine with 1,2-epoxy-2-methylpropane (S)-diester. The dibromofluoromethylcarbinyl esters (E) EDBFA derivative (D) The addition of 1 to a carbonyl derivative mediated by Et2Zn occurs by two different pathways depending on the nature of the carbonyl compound. This strategy led to the syntheses of α-fluorocarboxylic acids via a one-pot stereoselective approach. When aldehydes are used, the reaction follows an E2-type mechanism, whereas with ketones the reaction follows an E1cB-type mechanism. This strategy tolerates various functional groups including esters, nitriles, and protected alcohols. Aldehydes were converted into α-fluorocarboxylic acids in pure THF. This also allowed the preparation of spiro-oxindoles fluorinated in a nonaromatic position.

(E) EDBFA derivative 4 was used in the preparation of dibromo- and dibromo-fluorinated diketene acylhydrazones 12 from carbamates. Compound 4 was prepared by reduction of 1 with LiBH4 in the presence of trimethylborate. The dibromo-fluorinated diketene acylhydrazones 11 are useful for the preparation of 1-fluoro-1-alkenyl carbamates 12 via a [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement mediated by CrCl2 and Mn. The dibromofluorinated diketene acylhydrazones 11 are useful for the preparation of 1-fluoro-1-alkenyl carbamates 12 via a [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement mediated by CrCl2 and Mn.

References


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