Di-tert-butylsilyl Bis(trifluoromethanesulfonate)

Michalina Pintal

Department of Organic and Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Łódź, Tamka 12, 91-403 Łódź, Poland
michalina.pintal@gmail.com

Published online: 22.12.2014

Introduction

Di-tert-butylsilyl bis(trifluoromethanesulfonate) is a useful reagent in organic synthesis. It is a colorless to yellow or light brown-yellow liquid with a boiling point of 73–75 °C, it is sensitive towards moisture, corrosive and reacts with hydroxylic solvents. It has been prepared by reaction of di-tert-butylchlorosilane with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid but it is also commercially available. It has been applied in intramolecular cyclizations as a novel promoter for a Boekelheide reaction. It acts as protecting group for 1,3-diols to improve yield and stereoselectivity of organic reactions, for 1,2-diols in a synthesis of dienophiles and 1,4-diols to obtain 3,6-bridged glycosyl donors and to receive natural products. Triethylsilyl ether, isopropylidene ketal would perform the same role as the \( t\text{-Bu}_2\text{Si(OTf)}_2 \); however, their acidic removal could be problematic in some cases. The bridging di-tert-butylsilylene can be cleaved to give the corresponding fullerene polyols. Moreover, this reagent is a valuable material for the synthesis of prodrugs of chemotherapy.

Table 1 Use of Di-tert-butylsilyl Bis(trifluoromethanesulfonate)

| (A) | Massaro and co-workers have treated (aminoalkyl)quinoline N-oxide 1 with \( t\text{-Bu}_2\text{Si(OTf)}_2 \) and triethylamine in dichloromethane to obtain 2-(N-benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)quinoline 2 by intramolecular Boekelheide reaction. The cyclized product 2 was synthesized in 51% yield, which was increased to 75% by using microwave irradiation. |
| (B) | Di-tert-butylsilyl bis(trifluoromethanesulfonate) is reported to be a useful reagent for the preparation of C3–5-O-silylated 2-deoxythioriboside 4. This product was formed from the corresponding thioglycoside 3 in the presence of 2,6-lutidine in good yield (83%). The C3–5-O-silylated group of compound 4 influences the stereoselectivity during its glycosylation. |
| (C) | The electron-rich dienophile 7 was obtained starting from the commercially available peracetyl fucal. Compound 5 was first deprotected and then the hydroxyl groups at C-3 and C-4 of 6 were protected by reaction with di-tert-butylsilyl bis(trifluoromethanesulfonate) under mild conditions. Fucal derivative 7 was used in a highly selective Diels–Alder reaction. |
(D) The reaction of 2,4-di-o-Benzyl-1-thio derivatives of glucose, mannose and galactose 8-10 with di-tert-butylsilyl bis(trifluoromethanesulphonate) in 2,6-lutidine led to 3,6-bridged glycosyl donors 11–16 in moderate yields. A number of other bridging reagents were examined but no products were observed.

(E) The reaction of substituted dibenzofuran with di-tert-butylsilyl bis(trifluoromethanesulphonate) in the presence of a base such as pyridine has given the derivative of dibenzofuran 18. The reaction was applied to obtain aglycone fulcinerine.

(F) Treating compounds 19a–b (2 equiv) with t-Bu2Si(OTf)2 (1 equiv), Guerra and co-workers have afforded the corresponding bis-malonates 20a–b, which they then used for the regioselective bis-functionalization of C60.

(G) Asymmetric bifunctional silyl ether (ABS) prodrugs of chemotherapeutics (camptothecin, dasatinib, and gemcitabine) were obtained in one step by reacting a dichlorodialkyl silane (-Pr, Et) or t-Bu2Si(OTf)2 with the pendant alcohol on the chemotherapeutic. This kind of combination of a silyl ether, a chemotherapeutic and a polymerizable monomer ensures protection for the drugs and decreases the rate of degradation.

References