

**p-Toluenesulfonyl Azide**

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João Victor Santiago was born in 1991 in Brasilia, Brazil. He obtained his B.Sc. in Chemistry (2012) and his M.Sc. in Organic Chemistry (2014) from the University of Brasilia-UnB. Currently, he works towards his Ph.D. under the guidance of Professor Antonio C. B. Burtoloso. His research focuses on the synthesis of hexahydropyridazines, 1,2-oxazinanes, and substituted cyclohexanes from α,β-unsaturated diazoketones.

One of the most used applications of TsN₃ is the diazo transfer reaction. One of the first works to describe the concept of diazo transfer was published in 1910 by Dimroth. Since this date, the application of TsN₃ in diazo chemistry is frequently mentioned. Other applications for TsN₃ include cycloaddition reactions, especially the [3+2] cycloaddition with alkynes for the formation of substituted triazoles. Here, some recent examples of reactions employing TsN₃ are presented.

### Introduction

*p*-Toluenesulfonyl azide (TsN₃, CAS: 941-55-9) can be prepared in good yield from the reaction of *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (TsCl) and sodium azide (NaN₃) (Scheme 1).\(^1\) TsN₃ is a colorless oil with a melting point of 21–22 °C and boiling point of 110–115 °C at 0.001mmHg.\(^2\)

\[ p-\text{Toluenesulfonyl azide} \]

![Scheme 1](image)

Scheme 1 Classic preparation of *p*-toluenesulfonyl azide

### Table 1 Use of TsN₃

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of TsN₃</th>
<th>Reaction Conditions</th>
<th>Yield</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Based on computational and mechanistic studies of copper-catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC), Chang and co-workers(^5) have reported the regioselective synthesis of a series of <em>N</em>-sulfonyl-1,2,3-triazoles. Cul was employed as catalyst and 2,6-lutidine as an additive. <em>N</em>-Sulfonyl-1,2,3-triazoles were synthesized in 57–95% yield.</td>
<td>CuI (10 mol%) + TsN₃, 2,6-lutidine (1.2 equiv)</td>
<td>57–95% yield</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-methoxyethanol</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 °C, 12 h</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R = Ph, Tol, 4-F₃CC₆H₄, 4-BrC₆H₄, 3-thiophuran</td>
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<td>(B) Zhang and co-workers(^6) reported the use of iron porpholactones as catalysts for the aziridination of alkenes and for the amidation of alkanes. In the aziridination of alkenes, mainly styrene derivatives were utilized as substrates. TsN₃ acted as the nitrogen source. The authors synthesized a series of aziridines in 20–89% yield.</td>
<td>Fe(F₅0-TPPL)Cl, TsN₃</td>
<td>more than 12 examples</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCE, 80 °C, 12 h</td>
<td>20–89% yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R = Ph, Tol, 4-F₃CC₆H₄, 4-BrC₆H₄, 3-thiophuran</td>
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<td>(C) The application of α-diazo-<em>N</em>-sulfonyl-imines as intermediates has often been reported.(^7) In 2013, Schultz and Sarppong(^8) performed the synthesis of 3,4-fused pyroles using TsN₃ in the formation of α-Rh-imino-carbeneoid as an intermediate by the reaction of α-diazo-<em>N</em>-tosyl-imines and a rhodium catalyst. In an one-pot methodology, the authors synthesized a series of 3,4-fused pyroles in 47–92% yield.</td>
<td>1. TsN₃, CuTc (1 mol%), r.t., 12 h</td>
<td>47–92% yield</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Rh₂(oct)₄ (0.5 mol%), 140 °C (MW) 15 min</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R = Naph, 4-FC₆H₄, 3,4-FC₆H₄, 2-MeOC₆H₄, Cy, n-Bu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(D) Collins et al.\(^9\) reported the application of TsN\(_3\) as a reagent in the synthesis of \(\alpha\)-diazo-\(\beta\)-oxo-sulfoxides by a diazo-transfer reaction. In this work, the authors utilized sulfoxides containing monocyclic, bicyclic, or acyclic lactones and lactams. A series of \(\alpha\)-diazo-\(\beta\)-oxo-sulfoxides were synthesized in 10–62% yield.

(E) Lee and Xia\(^{10}\) have reported the regioselective synthesis of a series of functionalized furans from the reaction of terminal alkynes and cyclic or acyclic diazocarbonyl compounds. The authors utilized TsN\(_3\) in a diazo-transfer reaction, furnishing diazocarbonyl compounds in 86–94% yield.\(^{11}\) The products were utilized in the synthesis of functionalized furans in 29–89% yield by a ruthenium-catalyzed [3+2] cycloaddition.

(F) C–H bond activation is versatility and has been widely applied in organic synthesis for the formation of functionalized bonds. In 2014, Chang and Kim\(^{12}\) reported the iridium-catalyzed amidation of C–H bonds in \(\alpha\)-aryl or \(\alpha,\beta\)-unsaturated carbonyl compounds (esters or ketones). The authors propose that TsN\(_3\) allows the formation of the C–N bond by insertion of the amide group, followed by the extrusion of molecular nitrogen. In this work, more than 20 products of C–H insertion were synthesized in 51–99% yield.

(G) Kanai and co-workers\(^{13}\) reported the directed selective amidation of C–2 carbons on an indole nucleus by C–H bond activation. The authors utilized an in situ generated cobalt catalyst for the transformation. TsN\(_3\) was employed as the reagent for the insertion of C–2 carbons on an indole nucleus by C–H bond activation. TsN\(_3\) was employed as the reagent for the insertion of C–2 carbons on an indole nucleus by C–H bond activation. TsN\(_3\) was employed as the reagent for the insertion of C–2 carbons on an indole nucleus by C–H bond activation.

(H) Yavari and co-workers\(^{14}\) synthesized a series of pentasubstituted pyridines with good yields (69–85%).

References

(5) Yoo, E. J.; Ahlquist, M.; Kim, S. H.; Bae, I.; Fokin, V. V.; Sharpless, K. B.; Chang, S. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2007, 46, 1730.
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