SYNLETT Spotlight 195

This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research

Oxalyl Chloride: A Versatile Reagent in Organic Synthesis

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Introduction

Oxalyl chloride is a very versatile reagent extensively used by organic chemists. One of its most common uses is in oxidation of alcohols to aldehydes and ketones named Swern oxidation. ^{1–5} However, this reagent can efficiently be applied in many other reactions such as 1,1-cycloaddi-

tions with 1,4-dilithio-1,3-dienes or zirconacyclopentadienes,⁶ cyclization of 1,3-bis(trimethylsilyloxy) alk-1enes to isoeletronic acids,⁷ preparation of phenyl isocyanates from anilines,⁸ bicyclization of biaryl acetamides,⁹ dehydration of formamides to afford nitriles,¹⁰ and cyclization of 1,1-bis(trimethylsilyloxy) ketene acetals to give 3-hydroxymaleic anhydrides.¹¹,

Abstracts

(A) He and Chan showed a new class of odorless and non-volatile organosulfur compounds anchored on imidazolium ionic liquid, which can be used effectively for the oxidation of alcohols to aldehydes and ketones in the presence of oxalyl chloride¹ under Swern oxidation conditions.²

(B) Chen and workgroup reported a 1,1-cycloaddition of oxalyl chloride with 1,4-dilithio-1,3-dienes or zirconacyclopentadienes in the presence of CuCl and DMPU to afford cyclopentadienone derivatives in good yields.⁶

SYNLETT 2007, No. 7, pp 1172–1173 Advanced online publication: 13.04.2007 DOI: 10.1055/s-2007-977431; Art ID: V20206ST © Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart · New York SPOTLIGHT 1173

(C) Dede et al. showed a regioselective preparation of isoeletronic acids by cyclization of 1,3-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)alk-1-enes with oxalyl chloride in moderate yields.⁷

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Me}_3 \text{SiO} \quad \text{OSiMe}_3 \\ \text{R}^1 & R^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{(COCI)}_2 \text{ (1 equiv)} \\ \\ -78 \text{ \mathbb{C} to 20 \mathbb{C}, 18 h} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{R}^2 \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^1 = \text{Et, R}^2 = \text{OEt (77\%)} \\ \text{R}^1 = n\text{-Pr, R}^2 = \text{OEt (71\%)} \\ \text{R}^1 = n\text{-Bu, R}^2 = \text{OEt (75\%)} \end{array}$$

(D) Oh et al. reported a new and convenient method of generating phenyl isocyanates from anilines using oxalyl chloride. Acylation of a variety of substituted aniline hydrochlorides with oxalyl chloride affords the intermediate oxamic chlorides, which smoothly undergo thermal decomposition to the corresponding desired products.⁸

$$R^{2}$$
 R^{3}
 R^{4}
 R^{5}
 R^{5}
 R^{6}
 R^{1}
 R^{1}
 R^{2}
 R^{2}
 R^{3}
 R^{4}
 R^{5}
 R^{5}
 R^{5}
 R^{6}
 R^{7}
 R^{7

 $R^1 = R^2 = R^3 = R^4 = R^5 = H (85\%)$ $R^1 = OMe, R^2 = R^3 = R^4 = R^5 = H (81\%)$ $R^1 = R^2 = R^4 = R^5 = H, R^3 = SMe (98\%)$ $R^1 = R^2 = R^4 = R^5 = H, R^3 = NO_2 (98\%)$

(E) Suau et al. showed that oxalyl chloride is a good promoter for bicyclization of a variety of biarylacetamides in the presence of SnCl₄, which were used for the synthesis of aporphinoids.⁹

 $\begin{aligned} &R^1 = R^3 = R^4 = R^5 = H, \ R^2 = \text{OMe}, \ R = \text{Me} \ (96\%) \\ &R^3 = R^4 = R^5 = H, \ R^1 = R^2 = \text{OMe}, \ R = \text{Me} \ (65\%) \\ &R^1 = R^2 = \text{OMe}, \ R + R^5 = \text{OCH}_2\text{O}, \ R^3 = H, \ R = \text{Me} \ (39\%) \\ &R^1 = R^3 = R^4 = R^5 = H, \ R^2 = \text{OMe}, \ R = \rho\text{-MeOPh} \ (61\%) \end{aligned}$

(F) Czifrák et al. reported a dehydration of per-O-benzoylated C-(1-azido-1-deoxy- α -D-glucopyranosyl)formamide by oxalyl chloride/DMF to give the corresponding nitrile in moderate yields. 10

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R'O} \\ \text{R'O} \\ \text{R'O} \\ \text{R'O} \\ \text{N_3} \\ \text{CONH}_2 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{(COCI)}_2, \text{ DMF} \\ \text{MeCN, py, 0 °C} \\ \text{R'O} \\ \text{R'O}$$

(G) Ehsan and Langer reported the use of oxalyl chloride in the synthesis of functionalized 3-hydroxymaleic anhydrides by cyclization of 1,1-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)ketene acetals.¹¹

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