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Trifluoroacetimidoyl halides: a potent synthetic origin

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The preparation of fluorine-containing compounds has attracted considerable attention due to the important applications of their related chemicals. Among the candidates, trifluoroacetimidoyl halides are considered as potent trifluoromethyl synthons to construct a wide variety of trifluoromethyl-containing compounds and trifluoromethyl-substituted N-heterocycles, which have found extensive applications in the fields of organic synthesis, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and materials science. In the review, recent advances in the synthetic applications of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides are summarized. We specially focused on two different reaction modes upon trifluoroacetimidoyl halides, namely, coupling and annulation reactions to illustrate their synthetic applications and potentials in the construction of valuable trifluoromethyl-containing molecules. Their preparations were covered as well.

1. Introduction

The properties of organic compounds with C–F bonds including electronegativity, bioavailability, metabolic stability and lipophilicity have gained significant interest.¹ It is known that approximately 20–25% of the current approved drugs and 30–40% of agrochemicals contain at least one fluorine atom.² Therefore, the incorporation of fluorine atoms or fluorinated

groups into building blocks to assemble fluorine-containing compounds has emerged as a major research focus.³ Among these, considerable efforts have been devoted to construct trifluoromethylated compounds,⁴ which have raised widespread concerns in the fields of organic synthesis, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and materials science.⁵

The most popular pathway to access trifluoromethyl-containing molecules involves transition-metal-catalyzed or metal-free trifluoromethylation reactions with versatile trifluoromethyl reagents such as Togni's reagent,^{4b,6} Umemoto's reagent,⁷ Ruppert-Prakash reagent⁸ and Langlois reagent.^{3f,9} Besides, another mainstream approach is the reaction of diverse trifluoromethyl-containing synthons with suitable

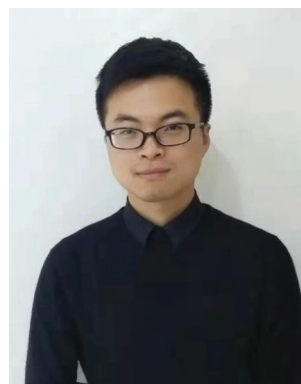
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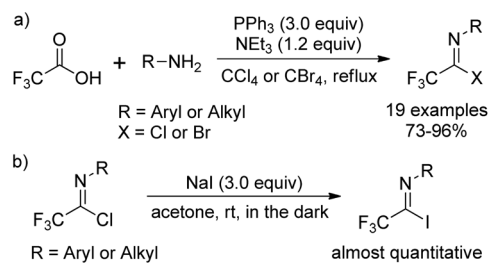
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coupling substrates. It is worth mentioning that 2,2,2-trifluoroethane diazoethane (CF₃CHN₂) is recognized as the most frequently used trifluoromethyl-containing synthon.¹⁰ Trifluoroacetimidoyl halides, which seemingly have not received enough attention, are also usually applied as useful building blocks for the assembly of trifluoromethyl-substituted scaffolds in synthetic organofluorine chemistry. The present review highlights the recent advancements enabling the synthesis of diverse trifluoroacetimidoyl halides by using trifluoroacetimidoyl halides and their related compounds.

2. Preparation of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides

The traditional methods for the synthesis of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides are based on two pathways. One is the reaction of *N*-substituted trifluoroacetamides with phosphorus pentachloride (PCl₅)¹¹ and the other one is the thermal-induced or copper-catalyzed addition of perfluoroalkyl iodide to isocyanides.¹² However, the above-mentioned methods suffer from poor yields, harsh reaction conditions and not readily available reagents. Until 1993, Uneyama and co-workers developed an efficient and streamlined one-pot approach for the synthesis of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides in high yields (Scheme 1, eqn (a)).¹³ Trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides/bromides can be afforded by heating a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid and a primary amine in CCl₄/CBr₄ in the presence of PPh₃ and NEt₃. Trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides can be easily prepared by the substitution of the chloride group of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides by iodide ions, in which almost quantitative yields are achieved (Scheme 1, eqn (b)). In 2005, Saidi and co-workers



Scheme 1 The preparation of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides.

further applied the reaction to prepare trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides containing additional functional groups.¹⁴ By using this method, a wide range of structurally diverse trifluoroacetimidoyl halides could be readily obtained in moderate to excellent yields. In addition, other perfluoroalkaneimidoyl chlorides were also smoothly prepared by the same method using the corresponding perfluoroalkanoic acids as starting materials.

3. Coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides

The trifluoroacetimidoyl halides can be applied as useful synthetic blocks to participate in diverse coupling reactions with suitable coupling partners for the construction of a range of trifluoromethyl-containing compounds.

3.1. C–C bond formation

As early as in 1991, Uneyama and co-workers developed a palladium-catalyzed coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides with olefins and 1-alkynes to yield trifluoromethylated α,β -unsaturated imines (Scheme 2a and b).¹⁵ It was found that trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides exhibit higher reactivity and



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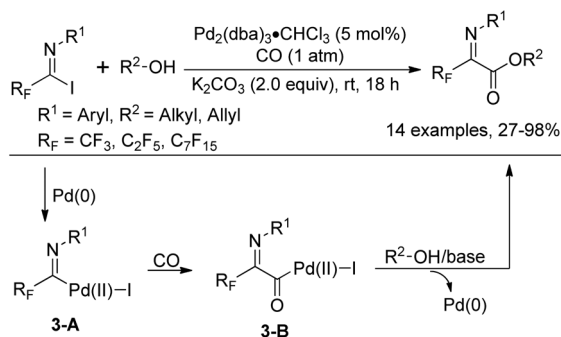
Scheme 2 Pd-Catalyzed coupling of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides with olefins, 1-alkynes and arylboronic acids.

undergo palladation process smoothly to form imidoypalladium intermediates, while the corresponding chlorides remain intact under the same conditions. The transformation tolerates diverse 1-alkenes and 1-alkynes, whether activated or non-activated ones. The resultant trifluoromethylated α,β -unsaturated imines could be easily transformed into nitrogen-containing heterocycles bearing a CF_3 group.

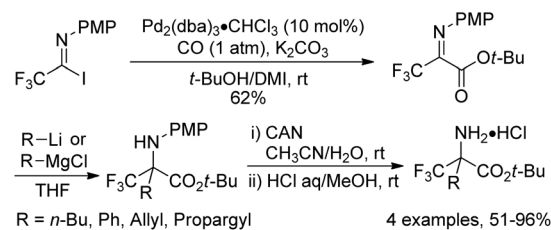
A palladium-catalyzed Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of bromodifluoroacetimidoyl halides with arylboronic acids to synthesize bromodifluoromethyl ketimines was realized by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 2c).¹⁶ The bromodifluoroacetimidoyl halides were prepared through the reaction of bromodifluoroacetic acid, triphenyl phosphine, arylamine and triethylamine in tetrachloromethane. In the reaction, the reactivity of bromodifluoroacetimidoyl chloride was found to be moderate even at prolonged reaction time.

In 1992, Uneyama and co-workers reported an efficient route to the formation of α -imino perfluoroalkanoates *via* palladium-catalyzed carboalkoxylation of fluorinated imidoyl iodides with various alcohols (Scheme 3).¹⁷ The obtained α -imino perfluoroalkanoates can be further transformed into α -amino perfluoroalkanoic acids. The mechanism of the carboalkoxylation reaction was considered to be initiated by the oxidative addition of palladium(0) to carbon-halide bonds, followed by the insertion of carbon monoxide into the palladium-carbon bond of **3-A** to give an acylpalladium(II) intermediate **3-B**. Then, a nucleophilic attack of the alcoholic hydroxyl group to **3-B** can afford ester products, and the active palladium catalyst will be regenerated under the assistance of a base to accomplish the catalytic cycle. However, the reaction proceeded sluggishly with bulky alcohols, such as *tert*-butyl alcohol.

In 2000, a modified protocol upon the reaction was proposed by the same group (Scheme 4).¹⁸ The efficiency of the reaction was improved by the addition of aprotic polar solvents (DMF or DMI) as an additive. It was speculated that the nucleophilicity of *tert*-butyl alcohol could be enhanced in the presence of DMF or DMI (1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone). However, the polar solvent might act as a weak ligand to reduce the aggregation of the intermediate palladium species and to accelerate the coordination of carbon monoxide to pal-



Scheme 3 Palladium-catalyzed alkoxylation of fluorinated imidoyl iodides.



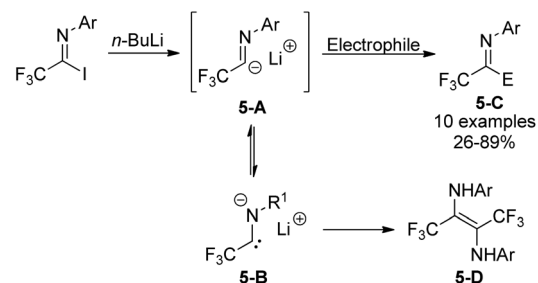
Scheme 4 Palladium-catalyzed *tert*-butoxycarbonylation of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides and the synthesis of fluorinated α -amino acids.

ladium. More importantly, a series of fluorinated α -amino acids were afforded by the reaction of fluorinated iminoester with a range of nucleophiles and the subsequent removal of an *N*-protecting group (PMP) and an *O*-protecting group (*t*-Bu).

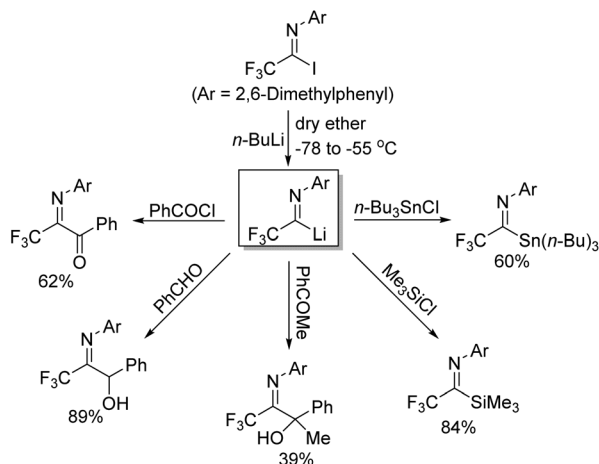
The highly enantioenriched β -fluorinated α -amino esters could be obtained by the asymmetric hydrogenation of α -fluorinated iminoester.¹⁹ The transformation proceeded smoothly in the presence of a $\text{Pd}(\text{OCOCF}_3)_2$ -BINAP complex in fluorinated alcohol solvents under hydrogen pressure with high efficiency and enantioselectivity.

Trifluoroacetimidoyl lithium, a synthetic equivalent of trifluoroacetyl carbanion, could be prepared from the iodine-lithium exchange of *N*-aryl trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides with *n*-BuLi in ether at -78°C (Scheme 5).²⁰ Nucleophilic reactions of the obtained imidoyl lithiums **5-A** with various electrophiles took place to deliver trifluoromethyl-containing molecules **5-C**. The **5-A** species were very unstable and prone to isomerize to *N*-lithium carbene species **5-B**, which underwent dimerization to afford diamine **5-D** in the absence of other reactive electrophiles. Substituents on the *N*-aryl ring of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides, solvent and reaction temperature greatly influenced the efficiency of nucleophilic reactions.

Uneyama and co-workers further investigated the generation and chemical properties of the trifluoroacetimidoyl lithiums (Scheme 6).²¹ The common imidoyl lithiums are stable only below -60°C due to the highly ionic nature of a carbon-lithium bond. As for the benzoylation reaction with benzoyl chloride, the solvent of the reaction was complex and the lower temperature was beneficial for the reaction because the yield sharply dropped with the increase in temperature. Substituents on the aryl ring exerted a profound effect on the



Scheme 5 Generation and nucleophilic reactions of trifluoroacetimidoyl lithium.



Scheme 6 Nucleophilic reactions of trifluoroacetimidoyl lithium with diverse electrophiles.

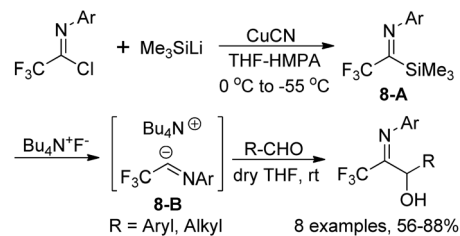
stability of the imidoyl lithium, where a large steric factor could promote the benzoylation reaction. Therefore, nucleophilic reactions of imidoyl lithium species bearing a 2,6-dimethylphenyl group with various electrophiles were tested to determine the scope and limitation of the transformation. Most of electrophiles could be compatible with the present reaction to give the corresponding products in moderate to good yields.

Uneyama's group also disclosed an approach to access trifluoroacetimidoyl zinc species, another trifluoroacetimidoyl metal, which were readily generated by the oxidative addition of imidoyl halides to activated zinc powder at room temperature (Scheme 7).²² In contrast to the imidoyl lithium mentioned above, the imidoyl zinc was more stable and could be handled at room temperature. The reaction was accelerated in the presence of ultrasound irradiated mixtures of zinc powders and aluminum powders in HMPA.

A metal-free trifluoroacetimidoyl carbanion was prepared by Uneyama and co-workers through the reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with trimethylsilyl cuprate and the subsequent fluoride ion-catalyzed generation of carbanions (Scheme 8).²³ In the reaction, silyl cuprate was formed by the metal exchange of (trimethylsilyl)lithium with copper(i) and the replacement of lithium with tetraalkylammonium cation could stabilize the carbanion **8-B** and promote the C–C bond



Scheme 7 The reaction of *N*-aryl trifluoroacetimidoyl zinc halide with benzaldehyde.



Scheme 8 Preparation of (trifluoroacetimidoyl)trimethylsilanes and the reaction with electrophiles.

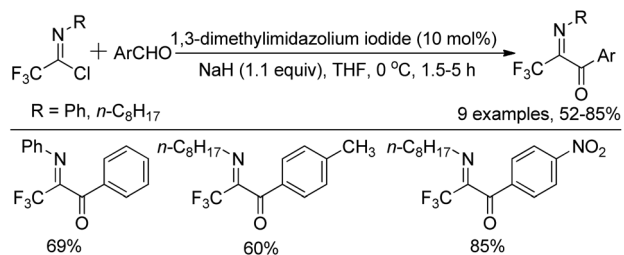
formation at the imine carbon. With the employment of tetra-butylammonium as a counter cation, the stability of the imidoyl carbanions was enhanced and the reaction could be performed at room temperature with relatively high efficiency.

In the presence of different metal species, trifluoroacetimidoyl halides are readily transformed into trifluoroimido metal species, which could be applied as versatile carbanion equivalents to react with most of the electrophiles. The stabilities of trifluoroimido metal species are quite different on the basis of the covalency between carbon and the metal, which is attributed to the electronegativity difference between carbon and the metals.²⁴

Yuan and co-workers reported a simple and efficient one-pot reaction for the synthesis of α,β -unsaturated trifluoromethyl ketones (Scheme 9).²⁵ In this transformation, diethoxyphosphorylmethyl lithium was *in situ* generated from diethyl methylphosphonate and butyllithium, which reacted with *N*-phenyltrifluoroacetimidoyl chloride at $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and quenched to afford a mixture of imino phosphonate and enamine. The treatment of the mixture with butyllithium gave a lithium salt, followed by the reaction with aldehydes though Horner–Emmons olefination and subsequent acid hydrolysis to provide the α,β -unsaturated trifluoromethyl ketone products in good yields. The protocol represents a convenient and economic route to access α,β -unsaturated trifluoromethyl ketones in contrast to Ishihara's method, which requires a four-step



Scheme 9 Synthesis of α,β -unsaturated trifluoromethyl ketones.

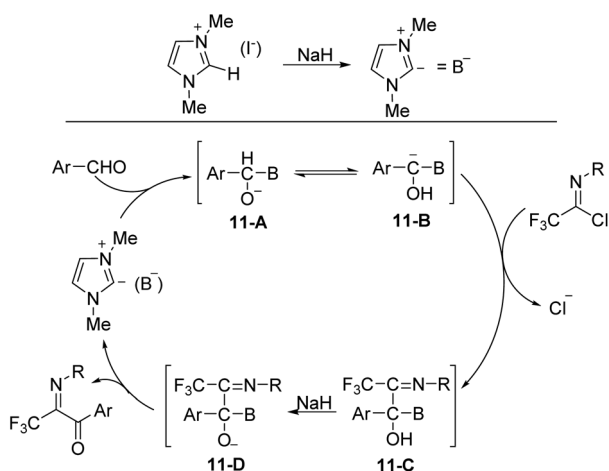


Scheme 10 Synthesis of *N*-substituted trifluoroacetimidoyl aryl ketones.

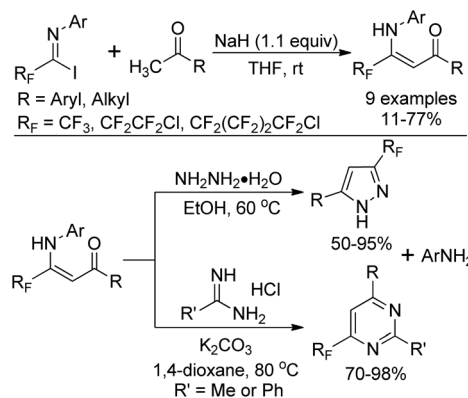
preparation of the imino phosphonate from pentafluoropropionic acid.²⁶

The synthesis of diverse *N*-substituted trifluoroacetimidoyl aryl ketones by 1,3-dimethylimidazolium iodide-catalyzed arylation of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with aromatic aldehydes in the presence of sodium hydride was disclosed by Yuan and co-workers as well (Scheme 10).²⁷ In the reaction, the aryl anions attacked the C=N bond of the imidoyl chloride to yield trifluoroacetimidoyl ketones with the displacement of the chlorine atom. Uneyama and co-workers also reported a pathway to produce *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoyl aryl/alkyl ketone in the early stages,²¹ where *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoyl lithium was generated by an iodine-lithium exchange reaction between *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoyl iodide and *n*-BuLi, and then trapped by the acyl chloride. The methodology suffered from low reaction temperatures (−100 °C to −78 °C) and limited substrate scope.

The plausible reaction mechanism was depicted in Scheme 11. The interaction of NaH on the C-2 hydrogen of 1,3-dimethylimidazolium iodide formed the ylide (**B**[−]), which attacked the aldehyde to give an *O*-anion species **11-A**. The latter could isomerize to carbanion **11-B**, followed by the displacement of the chlorine of imidoyl chloride to afford the intermediate **11-C**, which was treated with NaH to give a new *O*-anion intermediate **11-D**. The release of the ylide (**B**[−]) from *O*-anion could deliver the final aryl product.



Scheme 11 Plausible reaction mechanism.

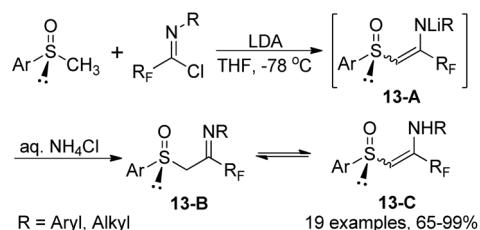


Scheme 12 Preparation of β -polyfluoroalkyl enaminones and their application in the synthesis of fluorinated heterocycles.

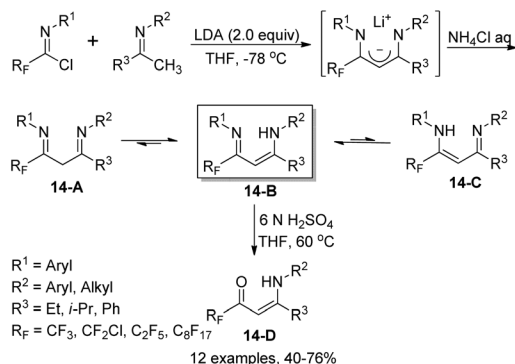
The nucleophilic substitution of *N*-aryl polyfluoroalkyl imidoyl iodides with the carbanion of an α -methyl ketone yields β -polyfluoroalkyl enaminones, which serve as β -dicarbonyl equivalents to synthesize fluorinated heterocyclic compounds (Scheme 12).²⁸ Treatment of β -polyfluoroalkyl enaminones with an excess of hydrazine monohydrate could furnish 3-polyfluoroalkyl pyrazoles. 6-Polyfluoroalkyl pyrimidines were obtained in satisfactory yields by the reaction of β -polyfluoroalkyl enaminones with amidines.

As early as 1989, Uneyama and co-workers have reported the coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with various carbon nucleophiles, including Grignard reagents and active methylene compounds.²⁹ As for Grignard reagents, the alkylation of the trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides by the replacement of the chlorides was faster than the addition of Grignard reagents to the product imines. With respect to active methylene compounds, the obtained products were enamines rather than imines because of the relative stability of the enamine derivatives.

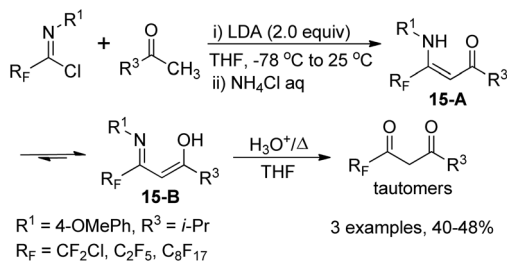
The reaction of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides with lithium derivatives of enantio-pure methyl sulfoxides to produce chiral β -imino sulfoxides was described by Fustero and co-workers (Scheme 13).³⁰ The reaction proceeded well with moderate to high efficiency under mild conditions and could be completed within 20 minutes. The configurational stability of tautomers and geometric isomers of β -imino sulfoxides **13-B** were also investigated. Notably, some β -imino sulfoxides were afforded *via* the aza-Wittig reaction of γ -fluoro- β -keto sulfoxides with *N*-aryl imino triphenylphosphoranes.



Scheme 13 Synthesis of fluorinated chiral β -imino sulfoxides.



Scheme 14 Synthesis of fluorinated vinylogous amidines and β -enamino ketones.

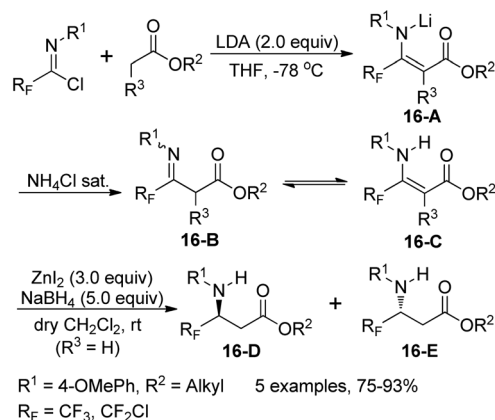


Scheme 15 Synthesis of fluorinated β -enamino ketones and 1,3-dicarbonyl derivatives.

Fustero and co-workers reported an efficient method for the assembly of fluorinated vinylogous amidines starting from imidoyl chlorides and enolizable ketimines (Scheme 14).³¹ In the presence of two equivalents of LDA, the fluorinated 1,3-diimine products **14-A** were formed, which could be exclusively isolated as vinylogous amidine tautomers **14-B**. The reaction scope was broad, as demonstrated by the compatibility of structurally various ketimines and even chiral substituents at one or both nitrogen atoms. Regioselective hydrolysis mediated by 6 N H_2SO_4 occurred to release the corresponding fluorinated β -enamino ketones **14-D**, where only the imine group bearing the fluoroalkyl substituent (R_F) could be regioselectively hydrolyzed (Scheme 14).

The fluorinated β -enamino ketones could also be generated by the reaction of imidoyl chlorides and ketones with the modification of the reaction temperature. The isolated fluorinated β -enamino ketones exist as a mixture of enamino-imino tautomers **15-A** and **15-B**, which could be readily hydrolyzed to yield the corresponding 1,3-dicarbonyl derivatives in the enol form. However, the β -enamino ketones **14-D** remain unchanged under the same hydrolysis conditions, probably due to the strong intramolecular hydrogen bond (R_F) $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}-\text{N}$ (Scheme 15).

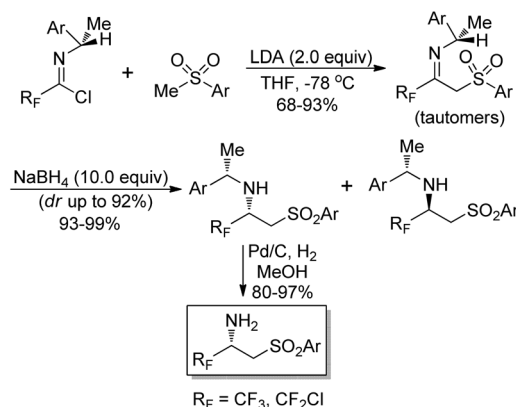
Three years later, the same group developed a two-step route to construct racemic and/or chiral nonracemic γ -fluorinated- β -amino acid derivatives (**16-D/E**) through reduction of fluorinated β -enamino esters **16-C**, which could be prepared from the coupling of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides



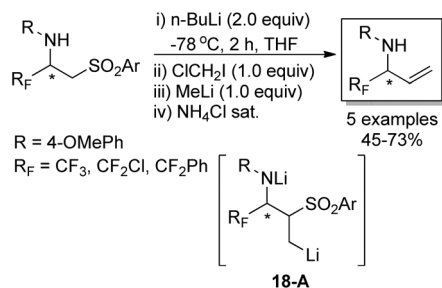
Scheme 16 Stereoselective synthesis of fluorinated β -amino acids.

and lithium enolates of alkyl esters (Scheme 16).³² In order to achieve good yield and chemo- and stereoselectivity of the fluorinated β -amino acids, optimization of the reduction conditions was performed. The optimal condition was the combination of an excess of anhydrous ZnI_2 and NaBH_4 in dry dichloromethane at room temperature. Mechanistic investigation implied that a metal-chelated six-membered model was involved in the reaction and the choice of (–)-8-phenylmenthol as a chiral auxiliary could enable the best diastereoselectivity to reduce the chiral β -enamino esters.

Fustero and co-workers explored a simple route to the synthesis of chiral nonracemic fluorinated β -amino sulfones by the employment of imidoyl halides as fluorinated building blocks (Scheme 17).³³ The reaction of fluorinated chiral imidoyl chloride with sulfonyl carbanion could afford chiral fluorinated β -imino sulfones as a tautomeric imino/enamino mixture in high yields. Then, the stereoselective reduction occurred to give the corresponding β -amino sulfones with NaBH_4 as the reducing agent. The isolation of the predominant diastereoisomer through chromatographic separation and the subsequent hydrogenolysis over Pd/C produced enantiomerically pure β -amino sulfones.



Scheme 17 Asymmetric synthesis of fluorinated β -amino sulfones.

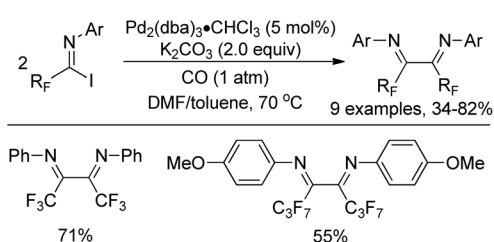


Scheme 18 Asymmetric synthesis of allylic amines.

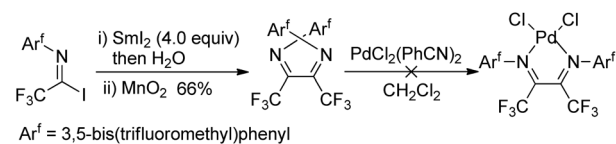
The developed strategy was also applied to synthesize enantiomerically pure α -fluoroalkyl allylic amines, which were regarded as versatile building blocks (Scheme 18). A Julia-type methylenation-desulfonylation reaction of β -amino sulfones was involved in the reaction. In the presence of *n*-butyllithium and the consecutive addition of ClCH₂I and methyl lithium, the organolithium intermediate **18-A** was formed, which underwent β -elimination process to furnish fluorinated allylic amines in good yields. It is worth mentioning that the author described a new synthesis of fluorinated allylamines through the reaction of 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl sulfones and sulfoxides with imines and imino esters, which utilized TBAF to enable the fragmentation of 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl sulfones to release the desired allylic amines.³⁴

Uneyama and co-workers presented a palladium(0)-catalyzed reductive dimerization of the fluorinated imidoyl iodides in the presence of carbon monoxide to yield fluorinated α -diimines, which were considered as a new class of catalyst ligands (Scheme 19).³⁵ In the transformation, carbon monoxide acted as a reducing agent for regeneration of the catalytically active Pd(0) species. The α -diimines could be flexibly designed and synthesized to meet the catalytic activity through tuning of the electronic and steric properties of the *N*-substituent of imine moieties. Notably, a chiral diimine ligand could also be generated by the use of this method.

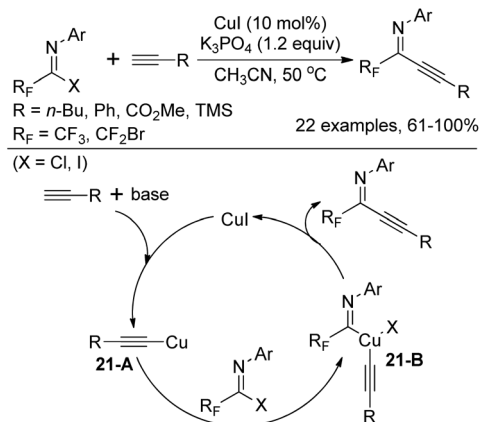
The fluorinated α -diimines can also be produced from samarium iodide-mediated reductive coupling of imidoyl iodide and the subsequent oxidation by manganese dioxide (Scheme 20).³⁶ X-ray diffraction analysis showed the imine groups in the *E,E*-geometry, with a substantial nonplanarity of



Scheme 19 Carbon monoxide-promoted reductive homocoupling of fluorinated imidoyl iodides.



Scheme 20 Sm-Mediated reductive coupling of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodide.



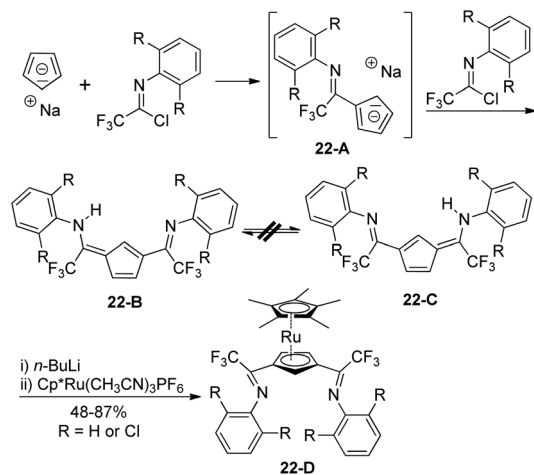
Scheme 21 Cu(I)-Catalyzed coupling reactions of fluorinated imidoyl halides with terminal alkynes.

the N=C-C=N moiety. Therefore, the resulting α -diimines failed to form chelate complexes of palladium and platinum.

In 2011, Wu and co-workers demonstrated a Cu(I)-catalyzed coupling reaction of fluorinated imidoyl halides with terminal alkynes to construct fluorinated alkynyl imines (Scheme 21).³⁷ Compared with a similar work of synthesizing fluorinated alkynyl imines *via* a Pd/Cu-catalyzed coupling reaction of bromodifluoroacetimidoyl iodide with terminal alkynes previously reported by the same group,³⁸ the reaction could be realized by a Cu(I) catalyst only. The transformation proceeds smoothly with respect to bromodifluoromethylated imidoyl halides and trifluoromethylated imidoyl halides, whereas the latter required stoichiometric amounts of Cu(I). The plausible pathway is initiated by the insertion of the generated copper alkynide **21-A** to C-X bond of fluorinated imidoyl halides. The intermediate **21-B** is herein formed, followed by the reductive elimination to deliver fluorinated alkynyl imines.

It is worth noting that the fluorinated alkynyl imines were applied to synthesize fluorinated propargylamines *via* selective asymmetric reduction. In the transformation, phosphoric acid- and ruthenium-catalyzed chemoselective biomimetic hydrogenation of the carbon-nitrogen double bond of fluorinated alkynyl ketimines with the vicinal carbon-carbon triple bond intact was achieved by Zhou and co-workers in 2016.³⁹

The non-hydrogen-bridged 6-arylamino-3-imidoylfulvenes **22-B/C** were rapidly prepared from the regioselective reaction of sodium cyclopentadienide with electrophilic trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides (Scheme 22).⁴⁰ The reaction was kinetically controlled and could be completed in two hours at room temp-

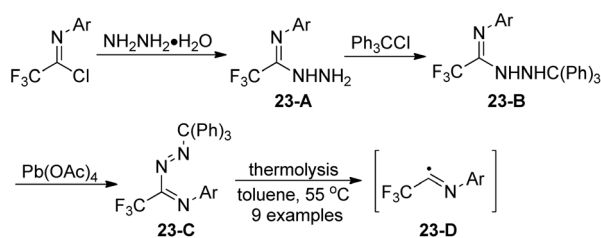


Scheme 22 Synthesis of 6-arylamino-3-imidoylpentafulvenes.

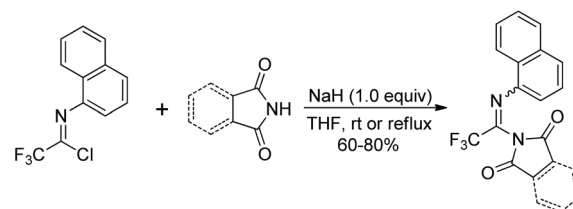
erature. The monosubstitution of cyclopentadienide by an imidoyl chloride occurred to give imidoylcyclopentadiene, which was further deprotonated by another sodium cyclopentadienide to deliver a sodium imidoylcyclopentadienide 22-A. Electrophilic attack of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides at the less hindered 3-position of the 22-A furnished 1,3-bis(imidoyl)cyclopentadienes 22-B/C with no intramolecular N–H–N hydrogen bond. The 1,3-bis(imidoyl)-pentamethylruthenocene metalloligands 22-D were generated from the deprotonation of 22-B/C by *n*-butyllithium and the subsequent reaction with Cp^{*}Ru(CH₃CN)₃PF₆.

3.2. C–N bond formation

Uneyama and co-workers reported the preparation and thermolysis of *N*-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(tritylazo)ethylidene]anilines and the related azo compounds (Scheme 23).⁴¹ The reaction of imidoyl chlorides with hydrazine monohydrate could give 23-A almost quantitatively, which reacted with Ph₃CCl and underwent oxidative dehydrogenation in the presence of Pb(OAc)₄ to deliver tritylazo-compounds 23-C. Imidoyl radicals 23-D could be generated *via* thermolysis of tritylazo-compounds 23-C. The kinetics of thermal decompositions and electronic effects of substituents on the *N*-aryl group were investigated. The *N*-aryl-2,2,2-trifluoroacetimidoyl radicals, generated from the photochemical homolysis of the imidoyl iodides or the thermal



Scheme 23 Preparation and thermolysis of *N*-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(tritylazo)ethylidene]anilines.



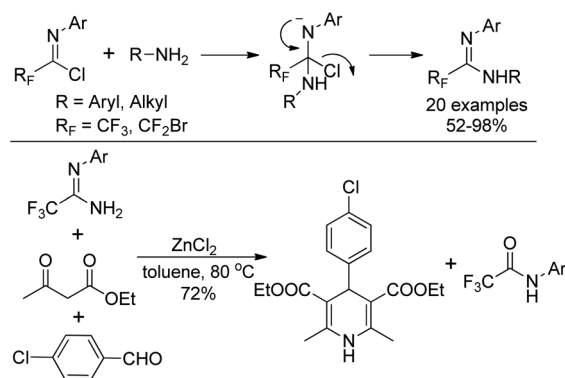
Scheme 24 Synthesis of *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoyl phthalimide and succinimide.

homolysis of imidoyl azo-compounds, were smoothly utilized to synthesize 2-trifluoromethylated indole and quinoline derivatives by the same author.⁴²

Saidi and co-workers demonstrated a base promoted synthesis of *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoyl phthalimide and succinimide from the C–N bond coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with phthalimide and succinimide (Scheme 24).⁴³ In the reaction, the chlorine was readily replaced with nitrogen nucleophiles in the presence of NaH under mild conditions.

Wu and co-workers described a nucleophilic substitution reaction of imidoyl chlorides with different amines to synthesize α -fluoro-substituted amidines in good to excellent yields (Scheme 25).⁴⁴ With regard to the active amine, an addition–elimination route was involved in the reaction. As for unreactive amines, the coupling promoted by palladium is necessary. The obtained fluorinated amidine could be used as a component to perform Hantzsch three-component synthesis in the presence of ZnCl₂, and 1,4-dihydropyridine product was delivered in reasonable yields.

Darehkordi and co-workers applied *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoyl chloride as *N*-linkers to quinolones to construct diverse trifluoroacetimidoyl piperazinylquinolone derivatives (Scheme 26).⁴⁵ The trifluoromethyl group was successfully incorporated *via* the coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin and enoxacin under mild conditions. The selected trifluoroacetimidoyl ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin were found to display promising antibacterial activities.



Scheme 25 Synthesis of α -fluoro-substituted amidines from imidoyl chlorides.



Scheme 26 Synthesis of trifluoroacetimidoyl piperazinyloquinolone derivatives.



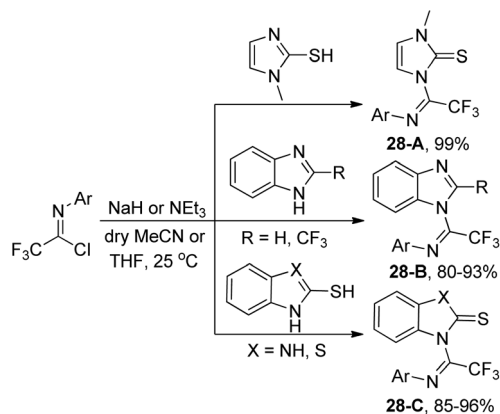
Scheme 27 Synthesis of different indole trifluoromethyl derivatives.

The reaction of indole molecules with different trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides in the presence of NaH as a base to construct new trifluoromethylated indole derivatives was developed by the same group (Scheme 27).⁴⁶ In the coupling reaction of common indole with trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides, the nitrogen of pyrrole acted as a nucleophile to displace chlorine to provide the corresponding product **27-A**. With regard to less reactive indole-3-carbaldehyde, the carbon atom at position 2 served as the nucleophile to yield the product **27-B**. When indole-3-carboxylic acid was used, trifluoromethylated 4,9-dihydropyrano[3,4-*b*]indol-3(1*H*)-one **27-C** was produced. The cyclization process was achieved by the intramolecular nucleophilic addition of oxygen of carboxylic acid into the carbon–nitrogen double bond of fluorinated imines.

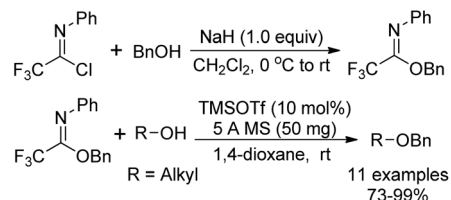
After three years, the same author reported a similar method for the synthesis of trifluoromethylated benzimidazole, imidazole and benzothiazole derivatives *via* a base-promoted coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with the corresponding N-heterocycles (Scheme 28).⁴⁷ As for the benzothiazole derivatives with unequal N and S bidentate nucleophilic sites, only an *N*-substituted isomer was obtained in good yields in the presence of NEt₃.

3.3. C–O(S) bond formation

Benzyl *N*-phenyl-2,2,2-trifluoroacetimidate, which served as a new *O*-benzylation reagent, was reported by Yamada and co-workers (Scheme 29).⁴⁸ The *O*-benzylation reagent was readily prepared by the NaH-promoted coupling reaction of benzyl alcohol with trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides. The present tri-



Scheme 28 Synthesis of a new α -trifluoromethyl-substituted formamidine framework.



Scheme 29 Synthesis and application of a stable reagent for *O*-benzylation.

fluoroacetimidate was very stable and soluble in various solvents, which could react with sterically hindered alcohols and base-sensitive hydroxyl esters apart from common alcohols to deliver benzyl ethers in the presence of catalytic TMSOTf. The *O*-benzylation reagent features good stability and can be stored under air for two months without the loss of the reactivity.

Barroca-Aubry and co-workers also developed a *O*-benzylation reagent PMB-NPTFA, which was prepared from *p*-methoxybenzyl alcohol and trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides in the presence of NaH (Scheme 30).⁴⁹ The PMB-NPTFA was presented in crystalline form, stable and soluble in a variety of solvents. The corresponding PMB ethers could be rapidly afforded in high yields by Bi(OTf)₃ catalyzed reactions of primary or secondary alcohols with PMB-NPTFA in the presence of conventional 4 Å MS. Acid- and base-sensitive protecting groups were tolerated under the mild reaction conditions.



Scheme 30 Synthesis of PMB-NPTFA and application in mild acid catalyzed etherification.

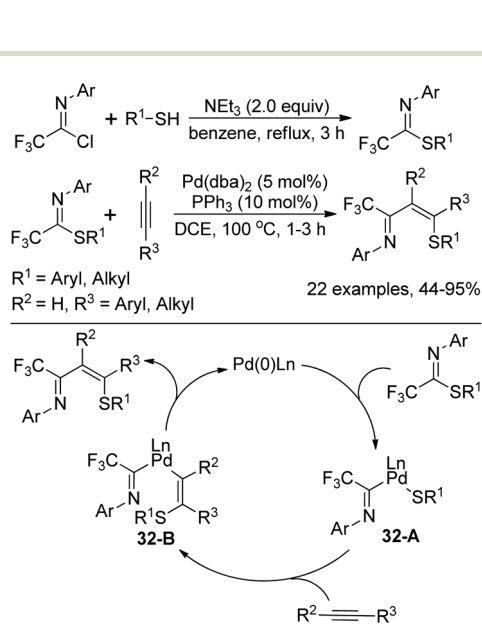


Scheme 31 Synthesis of *N*-aryl trifluoroacetimidate-based benzyl and allyl protecting group reagents.

Pohl and co-workers discovered *O*-allyl and *O*-benzyl *N*-(*p*-nitrophenyl)trifluoroimidates for the addition of allyl and benzyl protecting groups (Scheme 31).⁵⁰ The powerful reagents **31-A/B** were achieved by the exploration of the role of *para*-substituents on the balance between the stability and reactivity of the *N*-phenyl trifluoroacetimidates. With catalytic amount of TMSOTf as the promoter, the reaction of reagents **31-A/B** with different alcohols to give the benzylation or allylation products in high yields compared with the less stable allyl and benzyl trichloroacetimidate reagents.

It should be noted that trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides were also successfully applied as mediators to promote the C–O bond formation in the synthesis of tetralactosaminyl *O*-glycothreonine^{51a} and Lewis A (Le^a) tandem repeat^{51b} under similar conditions.

Kuniyasu, Kambe and co-workers demonstrated a Pd-catalyzed iminothiolation of alkynes by using trifluoromethylated iminosulfides to construct 4-sulfur-functionalized 1-azadienes (Scheme 32).⁵² The iminosulfides could be readily prepared by the base-mediated coupling of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides



Scheme 32 Synthesis of trifluoromethylated iminosulfides and the application in iminothiolation of alkynes.

with thiols. In the iminothiolation reaction, the existence of the CF₃ group was very essential for the successful transformation and the milder conditions enabled the addition of terminal alkynes compared with the internal alkynes. The reaction was initiated by the oxidative addition of iminosulfides to Pd(0) species to form Pd(II) complex **32-A**, which underwent regio- and stereoselective insertion of alkynes into the Pd–S bond of **32-A** to afford the intermediate **32-B**. The final reductive elimination of **32-B** resulted in the 1-azadiene derivatives with the release of Pd(0) complex.

3.4. C–P bond formation

The Yuan group developed an Arbuzov-type strategy for the preparation of 1-(*N*-aryl/alkyl amino)-2,2,2-trifluoroethylphosphonates, which was realized by the reaction of trialkyl phosphite with trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides followed by subsequent reduction in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride (Scheme 33).⁵³ Noteworthy was that low reactivity was observed by using sodium borohydride as a reducing agent, and *N*-substituents in the trifluoroacetimidoyl chloride exerted an obvious influence on the reaction. The experiment data implied that the transformation was initiated by the nucleophilic attack of trivalent phosphorus substrates on trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides.

Onys'ko and co-workers reported a reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with trialkyl phosphites to give rise to *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoylphosphonates, in which existed as dynamic equilibrium mixture of *Z,E* isomers (Scheme 34).⁵⁴ The obtained imidoylphosphonates easily reacted with *O*- or *S*-centered nucleophiles to yield the products of addition to the C=N bond. The trifluoroacetimidoylphosphonates could act as dipolarophiles to undergo cycloaddition reactions with



Scheme 33 Synthesis of 1-aminophosphonic acid derivatives bearing a trifluoromethyl moiety.



Scheme 34 Synthesis of *N*-aryltrifluoroacetimidoylphosphonates.

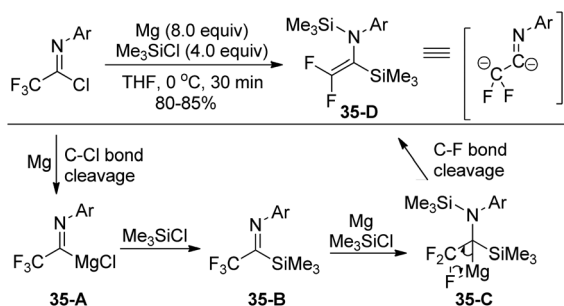
nitrile oxides, delivering the corresponding phosphorylated oxadiazolines, which included the fragment of aminophosphonic acid.

3.5. C–Si bond formation

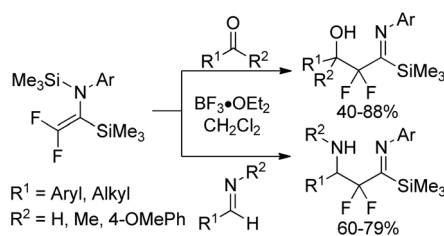
In 2003, Uneyama, Amii and co-workers developed a Mg(0)/Me₃SiCl system to promote double silylation of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides, providing bis-silylated difluoroenamines, which was regarded as a novel fluorinated dianion equivalent (Scheme 35).⁵⁵ Initially, the Mg-mediated reductive cleavage of C–Cl bonds of the imidoyl chlorides occurred to give rise to imidoylmagnesium species **35-A**, which reacted with chlorotrimethylsilane to afford imidoylsilanes **35-B**. Subsequently, the two-electron reduction of the imidoylsilanes **35-B** furnished the β-fluorinated organomagnesium species **35-C**, followed by the β-elimination to produce bis-silylated difluoroenamines.

The resultant bis-silylated difluoroenamines could be applied as useful bifunctional synthetic blocks. The Lewis acid-catalyzed aldol-type reaction of bis(silyl)enamines with various aldehydes or aldimines in the presence of BF₃·OEt₂ in CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C provided β-hydroxy-α,α-difluoro imidoylsilanes or β-amino-α,α-difluoro imidoylsilanes in good yields (Scheme 36). Notably, the bis(silyl)enamines could also react with two kinds of electrophiles to yield a variety of difluorinated imines.

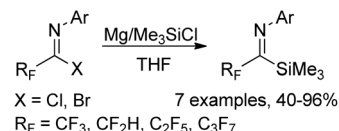
A Mg-promoted selective activation of imidoyl carbon-halogen bonds to synthesize fluorinated imidoylsilanes was developed by the same group (Scheme 37).⁵⁶ When excess amounts of magnesium metal and TMSCl were used, the bis(silyl)enamine **35-D** was selectively formed. In order to avoid



Scheme 35 Mg-Promoted double silylation of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides.



Scheme 36 The aldol-type reactions of bis-silylated difluoroenamine with aldehydes and ketones or aldimines.



Scheme 37 An improved synthesis of fluorinated imidoylsilanes.

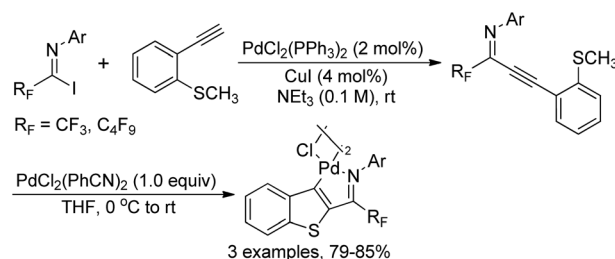
further reduction involving the C–F bond cleavage, a reduced amount of magnesium metal and a low temperature should be implemented. Moreover, the employment of a catalytic amount of ethyl bromide to activate the surface of metallic magnesium was beneficial for the reaction. Except for trifluoromethyl imidoylsilanes, difluoromethyl, perfluoroalkyl and pentafluoroethyl imidoylsilanes could be prepared in moderate to good yields, which were applied as stable and useful fluorinated acyl anion equivalents.

3.6. Formation of trifluoroacetimidoyl Pd(II) or Ti(IV) or Pt(II) complexes

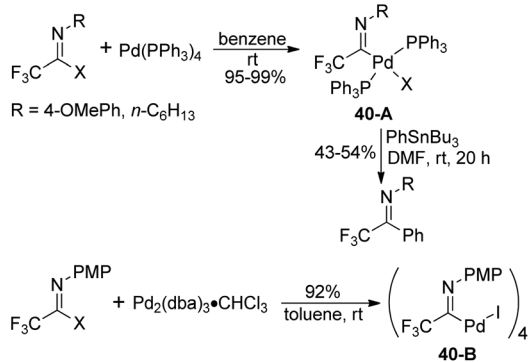
The intramolecular thiopalladation of thioanisole-substituted propargyl imines to construct perfluoroalkyl-substituted benzothiofene-based palladacycles under mild reaction conditions was described by Likhar and co-workers (Scheme 38).⁵⁷ The corresponding perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines could be prepared from Sonogashira coupling of perfluoroalkyl imidoyl iodides and alkynes. The structures of dimeric palladacycles were fully confirmed by ¹H/¹³C NMR and IR. The protocol enables the formation of heterocyclic-based palladacycles in the absence of a heterocyclic ligand system.

The thiopalladacycles obtained from palladium catalysts and *ortho*-thioanisole-substituted propargyl imines were applied to undergo Heck-type coupling of alkenes for the synthesis of 3-alkenylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (Scheme 39).⁵⁸ The existence of imino moiety in the alkenylated benzothiofene **39-B** enabled the instability of the product, so further reduction by using a combination of NaBH₃CN in glacial acetic acid and methanol could give the secondary amine products **39-C**. Noteworthy was that the formation and involvement of the thiopalladacycle **39-A** was identified as the key step of the Heck-type coupling. The following alkene insertion and Pd–H elimination afforded the 3-alkenylbenzo[*b*]thiophene product.

Diverse fluorinated imidoyl palladium complexes were synthesized and their structures were identified by Uneyama,



Scheme 38 Synthesis of benzothiofene-based palladacycles.

Scheme 39 Synthesis of 3-alkenylbenzo[*b*]thiophenes.

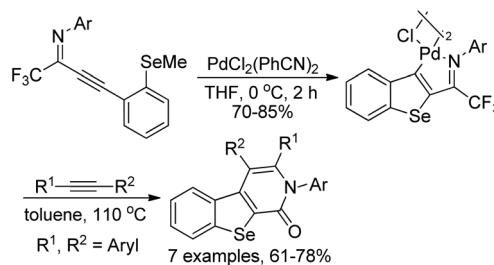
Scheme 40 Synthesis of trifluoroacetimidoyl palladium(II) complexes.

Amii and co-workers (Scheme 40).⁵⁹ Trifluoroacetimidoyl palladium(II) phosphine complexes **40-A** were prepared from the oxidative addition reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodide with $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ in benzene at room temperature. The obtained palladium(II) complexes **40-A** could react with organotin compounds to afford trifluoromethylated imines in moderate yields. The phosphine-free trifluoroacetimidoyl palladium(II) complexes **40-B** were generated from the reaction of imidoyl iodide with $Pd_2(dba)_3 \cdot CHCl_3$, whereas inferior reactive imidoyl chloride did not participate in the reaction. The present palladium(II) complex **40-B** could be applied as a catalyst for carboalkoxylation.

The amino(trifluoromethyl)-carbene-palladium complex **41-B** was formed by the treatment of imidoyl phosphine complex **41-A** with trimethyloxonium tetrafluoroborate (Meerwein's reagent) (Scheme 41). The structure of complex **41-B** was verified by the control experiments, which treated **41-B** with an O_2 atmosphere or an excess amount of elemental sulfur (S_8) under heating conditions. The production of *N*-methyl-*N*-hexyl amide or *N*-methyl-*N*-hexyl thioamide indicated that an α -(dialkylamino)- α -trifluoromethylcarbene moiety was involved in the palladium complex **41-B**. In addition, the reaction of imidoyl palladium(II) complex **41-A** with methyl thioglycolate could provide the *N,S*-acetal of fluoral **41-C** via insertion of carbene ligands into sulfur-hydrogen σ bonds, which underwent intramolecular amide formation to release thiazolinone **41-D**.



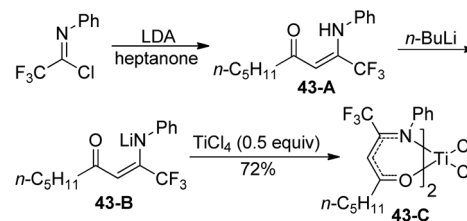
Scheme 41 Application of trifluoroacetimidoyl palladium(II) complexes.



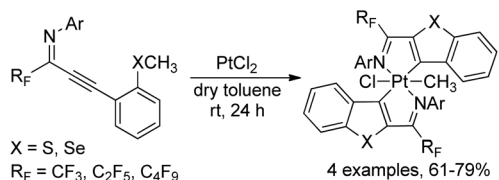
Scheme 42 Synthesis of cyclopalladated benzoselenophene.

The cyclopalladated benzoselenophenes were readily constructed from the intramolecular cyclization of selenoanisole-substituted propargyl imines in the presence of stoichiometric amounts of dichlorobis-(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) in dry THF (Scheme 42).⁶⁰ The reactivity of cyclopalladated benzoselenophene complex was further explored *via* the insertion of different alkynes into the Pd-C bond of dimeric cyclopalladated benzoselenophenes to build benzoseleno[2,3-*c*]pyridinones. The results demonstrated that the cyclopalladated heterocycles could be utilized to assemble various fused heterocycles through insertion reactions.

A library of titanium complexes bearing two regioisomeric trifluoromethyl-containing enaminketonato ligands were synthesized and characterized by Li and co-workers (Scheme 43).⁶¹ The treatment of trifluoroacetimidoyl chloride



Scheme 43 Synthesis of the titanium complex bearing trifluoromethyl-containing enaminketonato ligands.



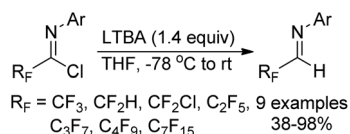
Scheme 44 Synthesis of the titanium complex bearing trifluoromethyl-containing enaminoketonato ligands.

with heptanone in the presence of LDA could furnish the corresponding β -enaminoketone **43-A**, which was transformed into lithium salt of β -enaminoketone **43-B** to react with TiCl_4 to deliver the titanium complex **43-C**. Other β -enaminoketones were obtained by the Claisen condensation between methyl ketones and ethyl trifluoroacetate and the subsequent condensation of the β -diketone with aniline under acidic conditions. The present titanium complexes were active towards ethylene polymerization with modified methylaluminumoxane as a cocatalyst and the substituents attached on the ligands exerted a significant influence on the catalytic activities and the behavior of ethylene polymerization.

A monomeric platinum(IV) complex, recognized as highly stable octahedral bis-ligated platinacycle, was formed by the cycloplatination of *ortho* thio(seleno)anisole-substituted perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines with PtCl_2 (Scheme 44).⁶² The perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines were prepared by palladium-catalyzed Sonogashira coupling of perfluoroalkyl imidoyle iodides and alkynes. The obtained platinum(IV) complexes were fully characterized by $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$ NMR, IR and CHN analysis. The emission spectra of platinacycles were also tested. The reactivity of Pt(IV)-complexes was further investigated *via* the reaction with diphenyl acetylene or excess triphenyl phosphine, which produced benzo[4,5]-thieno[2,3-*c*]-pyridine skeletons or monoligated Pt(II) complexes in quantitative yields.

3.7. Reduction of fluorinated imidoyle chlorides

Uneyama and co-workers reported a simple pathway for the preparation of polyfluoroalkylated aldimines through the reduction of polyfluoroalkyl imidoyle chlorides by the use of LTBA (lithium tri-*tert*-butoxyaluminum hydride) as a reducing agent (Scheme 45).⁶³ Other different reducing agents, such as NaBH_4 , LiAlH_4 or DIBAL-H, showed poor reactivity. A variety of polyfluoroalkylated imidoyle chlorides were smoothly compatible with the transformation to furnish the corresponding aldimine products, irrespective of the length of fluorinated alkyl chains.



Scheme 45 Synthesis of polyfluoroalkylated aldimines.

4. Annulation reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl halides

The trifluoroacetimidoyl halides have been known as versatile synthons to react with different substrates for the assembly of structurally diverse trifluoromethyl-substituted N-heterocycles.

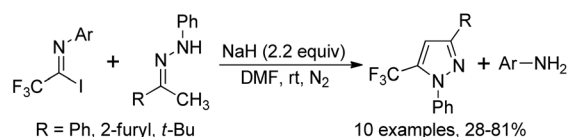
4.1. Synthesis of fluoroalkyl 5-membered N-heterocycles

The formal [1 + 4] cyclization reaction of *N*-aryl trifluoroacetimidoyl iodides with phenyl-hydrazones to access 5-trifluoromethyl pyrazoles was achieved by Huang and co-workers (Scheme 46).⁶⁴ The reaction proceeded well with excess sodium hydride in anhydrous DMF at room temperature and the trifluoroacetimidoyl iodide was regarded as a CF_3 carbon building block. With respect to perfluoroalkyl imidoyle iodides, the corresponding fluoroalkyl pyrazoles could not be provided under the standard conditions.

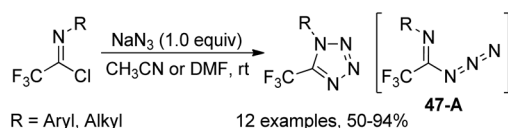
Yuan and co-workers developed a convenient method for the synthesis of 5-trifluoromethyl tetrazoles from the trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and NaN_3 without any catalyst or additive (Scheme 47).⁶⁵ The azide intermediate **47-A** was formed by the nucleophilic replacement of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with azide anion, and the subsequent intramolecular cyclization yielded the tetrazole products. The success of the reaction requires two factors: one is the *cis* configuration of the lone pair of the imino nitrogen and azido group and another is the sufficiently rich electron density on imino nitrogen.

An efficient and green strategy for the preparation of bioactive 5-trifluoromethyl tetrazoles *via* microwave-assisted 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and NaN_3 was demonstrated by Darehkordi and co-workers (Scheme 48).⁶⁶ Compared with the common reaction at room temperature, the microwave-assisted protocol provided a remarkable improvement in yields and the tetrazole products were easily purified by simply washing with *n*-hexane.

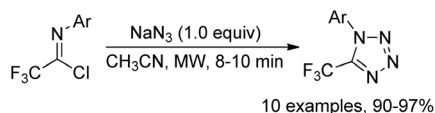
Wu and co-workers presented a gold(I)-catalyzed synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl imidazoles from a 5-*exo-dig* cyclization of fluorinated propargyl amidines, which were obtained by the coupling of fluorinated imidoyle chlorides with propargyl amines (Scheme 49).⁶⁷ The transformation proceeded



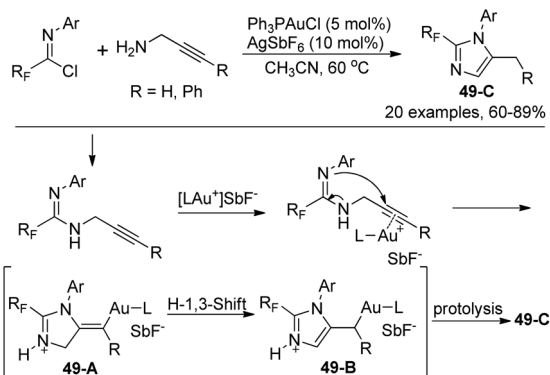
Scheme 46 Synthesis of 5-trifluoromethyl pyrazoles.



Scheme 47 Synthesis of 5-trifluoromethyl tetrazoles.



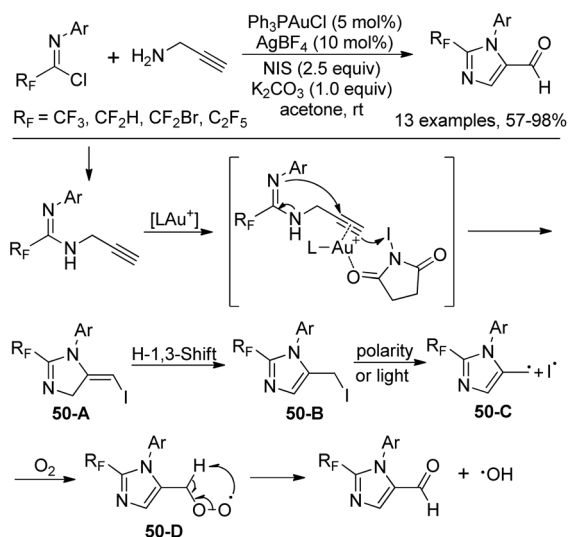
Scheme 48 Synthesis of 5-trifluoromethyl tetrazoles.



Scheme 49 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl imidazoles.

smoothly with regard to a series of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides. The proposed mechanism is outlined in Scheme 49. The nucleophile attack of amidinonyl nitrogen to the C-C triple bonds activated by cationic Au(I) led to intermediate **49-A**, which isomerized to the more stable imidazole **49-B** by an H-1,3-shift. The photolysis of **49-B** could give rise to the imidazole products **49-C**. Noteworthy was that when 3-phenyl propargyl amine was employed as a starting reagent, a 6-*endo-dig* cyclization occurred to provide 1,4-dihydropyrimidine product in 73% yield.

When the fluorinated propargyl amidine was treated with electrophile NIS in the presence of Ph₃PAuCl/AgBF₄, imidazole-5-carbaldehyde was produced (Scheme 50). The trans-

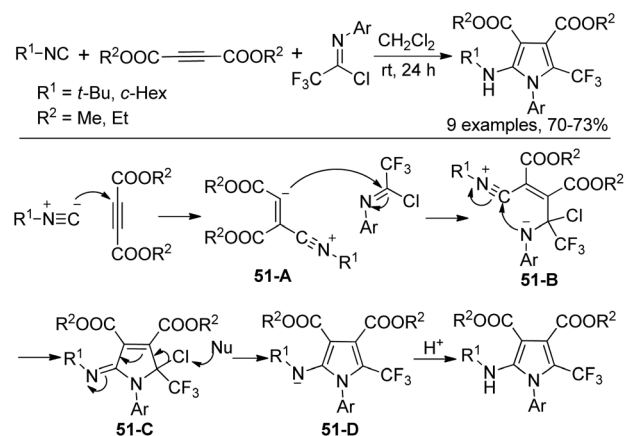


Scheme 50 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl imidazole-5-carbaldehyde.

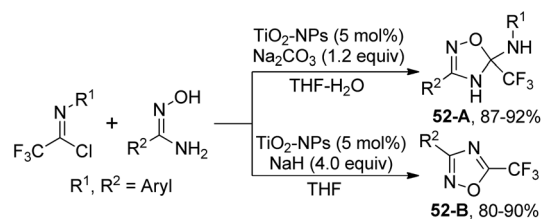
formation tolerated various functional groups and only terminal alkynes were suitable for the reaction. With 3-phenyl propargyl amine as a substrate, 5-iodo-1,4-dihydropyrimidine was delivered in moderated yields. Mechanistic study revealed that the carbonyl oxygen was derived from O₂. Activated propargyl amidine reacted with NIS affords 5-iodomethyl imidazole **50-B**, which underwent the dissociation of the C-I bond to give the radical intermediate **50-C** and an iodine radical. Subsequently, the peroxy-intermediate **50-D** was formed in the presence of O₂. The final aldehyde product was provided by the removal of a hydroxyl radical from **50-D**.

A three-component reaction of trifluoromethylimidoyl chlorides with isocyanides and dimethyl or diethyl acetylene dicarboxylate without any catalyst for the construction of trifluoromethylated pyrroles was reported by Darehkordi and co-workers (Scheme 51).⁶⁸ The reaction was initiated by the nucleophilic addition to DMAD (dimethyl acetylene dicarboxylate) to generate zwitterion **51-A**, which underwent nucleophilic addition to the imidoyl carbon to give the intermediate **51-B**. Intramolecular cyclization of **51-B** delivered **51-C**, followed by the elimination of chlorine and protonation to yield the pyrrole product.

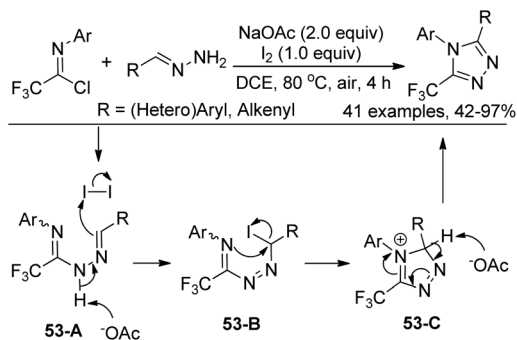
Darehkordi and co-workers disclosed a TiO₂-nanoparticle-catalyzed synthesis of trifluoromethyl-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazoles and trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles from the reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and amidoximes (Scheme 52).⁶⁹ Changing the reaction condition regarding



Scheme 51 Synthesis of trifluoromethylated pyrroles.



Scheme 52 Synthesis of trifluoromethyl-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazoles and trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles.



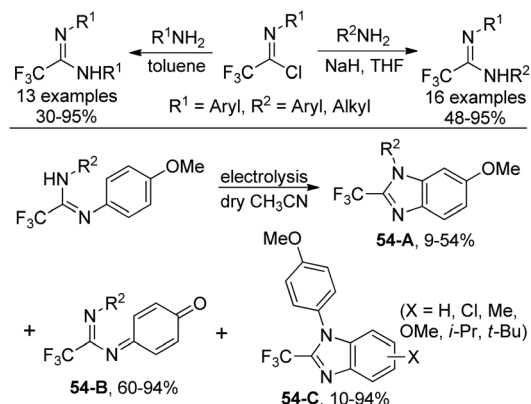
Scheme 53 Synthesis of 5-trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-triazoles.

solvent and base, different trifluoromethyl-substituted *N*-heterocycle products were obtained. The reaction was considered to be initiated by the activation of imidoyl chlorides by TiO_2 -NPs to result in a TiO_2 -imidoyl complex, which was attacked by the nucleophilic oxygen atom of amidoxime. The following intramolecular attack of the $-\text{NH}$ anion on the imino group afforded 5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-amine **52-A**. The elimination of aryl amine from **52-A** led to trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole **52-B**.

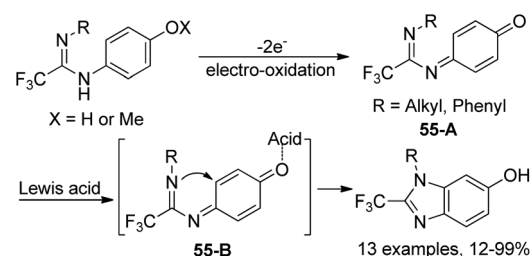
Our group developed an efficient approach for the assembly of 5-trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-triazoles through iodine-mediated annulation of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and hydrazones under mild reaction conditions (Scheme 53).⁷⁰ The scope of the protocol was broad, as illustrated by more than 40 successful examples with moderate to high efficiency, including other fluorinated imidoyl chlorides. The reaction proceeded in a consecutive one-pot manner, which presumably involved base-promoted intermolecular C–N bond formation *via* coupling of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and hydrazones to give the trifluoroacetimidine derivative **53-A**. Then, the base-promoted oxidative iodination of **53-A** furnished an iodo species **53-B** and subsequent intramolecular nucleophilic attacks of nitrogen on the iodo-substituted carbon atom afforded the intermediate **53-C**. The final base-promoted deprotonation and rearomatization of **53-C** led to the desired 1,2,4-triazole product.

4.2. Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl benzimidazoles

An approach to produce *N*-substituted 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidazoles *via* electrochemical oxidation of *N,N'*-disubstituted trifluoroethanimidamides was disclosed by Uneyama and co-workers (Scheme 54).⁷¹ The benzimidazoles **54-A** could be smoothly formed under electrolysis conditions in dry acetonitrile with respect to *N,N'*-diaryl derivatives, whereas complex mixtures of trifluoroethanimidamides, *p*-benzoquinone imine derivatives **54-B** and polymeric compounds were observed with regard to *N*-alkyl-*N'*-(4-methoxyphenyl) derivatives. When the reaction was conducted in wet acetonitrile, *p*-benzoquinone imine derivative **54-B** was the major product. A two-electron-oxidation process was considered to be involved in the reaction.



Scheme 54 Synthesis of *N*-substituted 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidazoles.

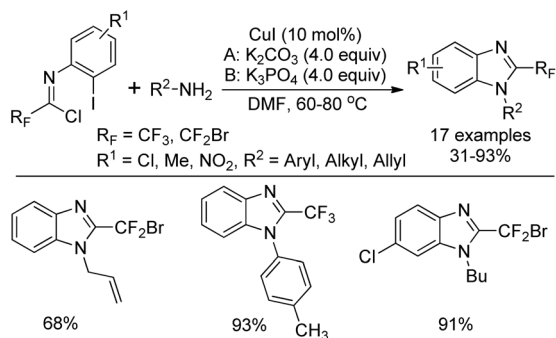


Scheme 55 Synthesis of trifluoromethylated 6-hydroxybenzimidazoles.

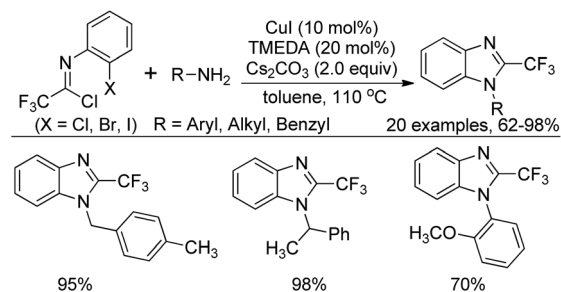
Based on the previously reported synthesis of 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidazoles, Uneyama and co-workers further investigated the conversion of *p*-benzoquinone imines into trifluoromethylated 6-hydroxybenzimidazoles (Scheme 55).⁷² The *p*-benzoquinone imines **55-A** were obtained by electrochemical oxidation of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanimidamides. Lewis acid-catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of **55-A** gave rise to the desired trifluoromethylated 6-hydroxybenzimidazole products, and $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ was the best choice. The scope of the reaction was relatively broad and different substituted *p*-benzoquinone imines were applicable to afford the desired products in reasonable yields.

One year later, a more detailed investigation on the electrochemical and the oxidant-promoted reactions of perfluoroalkyl/aryl imidamides for the preparation of 2-(perfluoroalkyl/aryl)benzimidazoles was presented by the same group.⁷³ The protocol provided a deeper understanding of the transformation of imidamides into benzimidazoles.

Wu and co-workers developed a copper(I)-catalyzed tandem reaction for the synthesis of 2-fluoroalkylbenzimidazoles starting from *N*-aryl trifluoroacetimidoyl (or bromodifluoroacetimidoyl) chlorides and primary amines (Scheme 56).⁷⁴ In the transformation, amidines could be easily formed *via* the coupling of imidoyl chlorides and amines. The subsequent intramolecular C–N bond formation was enabled in the presence of copper catalyst to deliver the 2-fluoroalkylbenzimidazole products. The employment of K_2CO_3 or K_3PO_4 was essential for the success of the reaction and ligands were unnecessary for improving the yield.



Scheme 56 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkylbenzimidazoles.



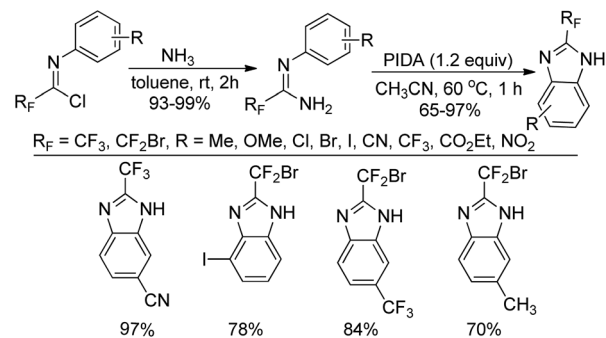
Scheme 57 Synthesis of 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidazoles.

In the meantime, Zhang and co-workers reported a similar reaction for the construction of 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzimidazoles by Cu(I)/TMEDA-catalyzed cross coupling reaction of *N*-(2-haloaryl)trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with primary amines (Scheme 57).⁷⁵ Different from the Wu's reaction, the protocol required suitable ligand to promote the reaction and the Cl, Br, or I substituent at the 2-position of the phenyl group of imidoyl chlorides were all tolerated under the reaction conditions, albeit the slightly inferior reactivity of the aryl bromides and aryl chlorides.

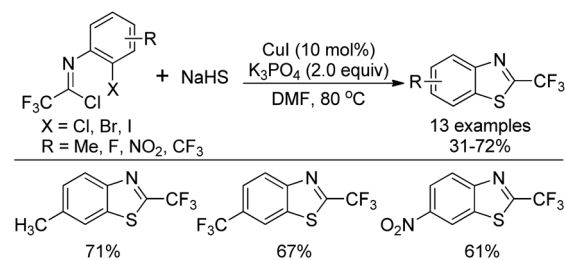
A practical route to the synthesis of 2-fluoroalkylbenzimidazoles *via* PIDA-mediated oxidative intramolecular cyclization of the fluorinated amidines was presented by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 58).⁷⁶ The fluorinated amidines were generated from the coupling of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides with gas of ammonia at room temperature. Compared with the previous reported methods, the current protocol avoided the use of *ortho*-aminoanilines and *ortho*-haloanilines as the starting materials.

4.3. Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl benzothiazoles

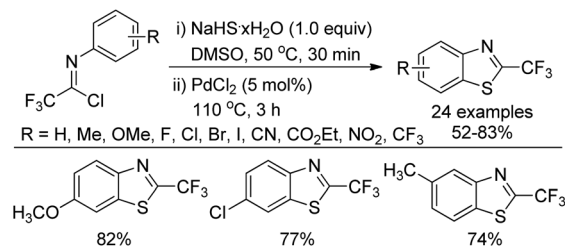
A copper-catalyzed thiolation annulation reaction of 1,4-dihalides with NaHS for the synthesis of biologically active 2-trifluoromethyl benzothiazoles was disclosed by Zhang and co-workers (Scheme 59).⁷⁷ In this Ullmann reaction, the Cu(I)-catalyzed formation of double carbon-sulfur bonds was realized. Less active *N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides were also applicable to the reaction with unsatisfactory reactivity. Notably, the 2-trifluoromethyl benzothiophenes



Scheme 58 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkylbenzimidazoles by PIDA oxidation of amidines.



Scheme 59 Synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl benzothiazoles.



Scheme 60 Synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl benzothiazoles.

could be afforded through the Cu(I)-catalyzed thiolation annulation of 2-chloro-1-(2-haloaryl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropylenes with Na_2S .

An improved method for the synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl-benzothiazoles was described by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 60).⁷⁸ The reaction proceeded with common trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and sodium hydrosulfide hydrate by using PdCl_2 as catalyst. A thiolation/C-H bond functionalization/C-S bond formation sequence was involved in the transformation. It was envisaged that 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-phenylethanimide was the intermediate for the reaction, which could be *in situ* generated from the coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chloride with sodium hydrosulfide hydrate.

4.4. Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl indoles

Uneyama and co-workers developed an electrochemical oxidation of 2-substituted 3-(*N*-arylamino)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-butenolate for the production of 2-(trifluoromethyl)-indoles



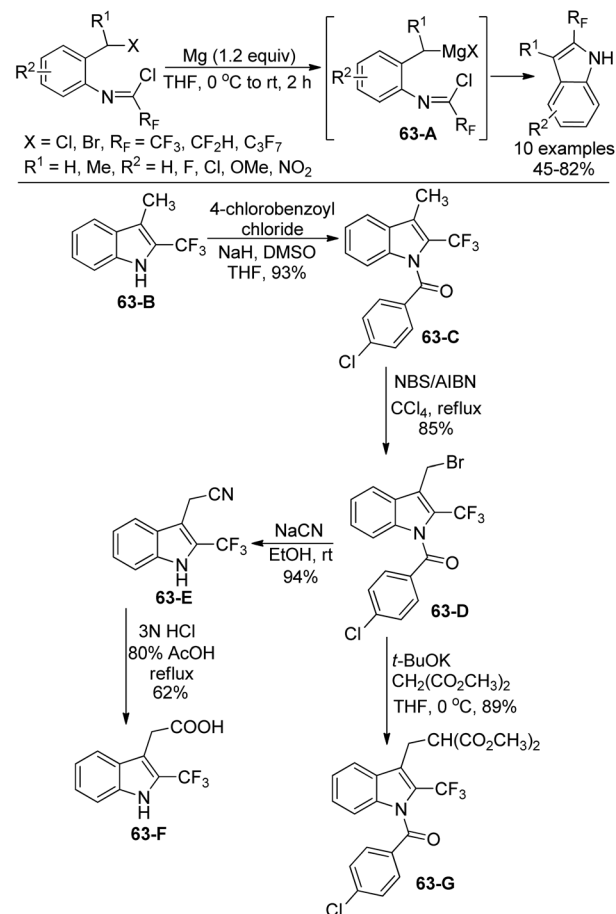
Scheme 61 Synthesis of 2-(trifluoromethyl)-3H-indoles.

(Scheme 61).⁷⁹ The butanoate derivatives **61-A** could be readily prepared by the nucleophilic reaction of active methylene compounds with trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides. The **61-A** underwent a sequential reaction of single-electron-oxidation, deprotonation, a further single-electron-oxidation, addition of water and demethoxylation process to afford the *p*-benzoquinone imines **61-B**. With respect to different substitutions attaching on **61-B**, different reaction conditions were implemented to convert *p*-benzoquinone imines **61-B** into 2-(trifluoromethyl)-3H-indoles.

Hao and co-workers established a facile strategy for the assembly of biologically important 2-fluoroalkyl-substituted indoles *via* the Grignard cyclization reaction of *N*-[2-(bromoalkyl)phenyl]imidoyl chlorides (Scheme 62).⁸⁰ The α -bromination at the benzylic position of *N*-[2-(alkyl)phenyl]imidoyl chlorides **62-A** with *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS)/benzoyl peroxide (BPO) yielded **62-B**. The Grignard cyclization reaction proceeded well in the presence of magnesium and was greatly influenced by the electronic effect of the substituent group on the benzene ring. The synthesized 2-fluoroalkyl indoles could undergo



Scheme 62 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl indoles from *N*-[2-(bromoalkyl)phenyl]imidoyl chlorides.



Scheme 63 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl indoles and their application.

further derivatization to construct more complicated fluorine-containing indoles, which may constitute the precursor of the valuable biologically active molecules.

The same group further investigated the Grignard cyclization reaction to synthesize 2-fluoroalkyl-substituted indole derivatives and extended their application in the synthesis of biologically interested indoles (Scheme 63).⁸¹ The Grignard reagents were *in situ* generated and transformed into 2-fluoroalkyl indole products. *N*-[2-(Chloroalkyl)phenyl]imidoyl chlorides were also suitable for the reaction. The application of 3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl indole was implemented. The protection of nitrogen groups in **63-B** with 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride gave **63-C**, which underwent bromination at 3-methyl group with NBS/AIBN to deliver **63-D**. The nucleophilic substitution of **63-D** with NaCN enabled the formation of *N*-deprotected product **63-E**, followed by the subsequent hydrolysis of the cyanide group to yield 2-trifluoromethylated heteroauxin **63-F**. The nucleophilic substitution of **63-D** with malonate carboanion resulted in the formation of **63-G** in good yields.

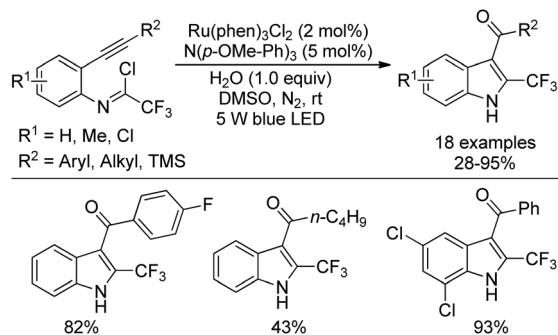
A simple approach for the formation of 2-fluoroalkyl indoles from 2-aminobenzyl alcohols with fluoroalkanoic acids in the presence of Ph_3P , CCl_4 , and NEt_3 was developed by Wang and co-workers (Scheme 64).⁸² It was found that *N*-[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroacetimidoyl chloride **64-**



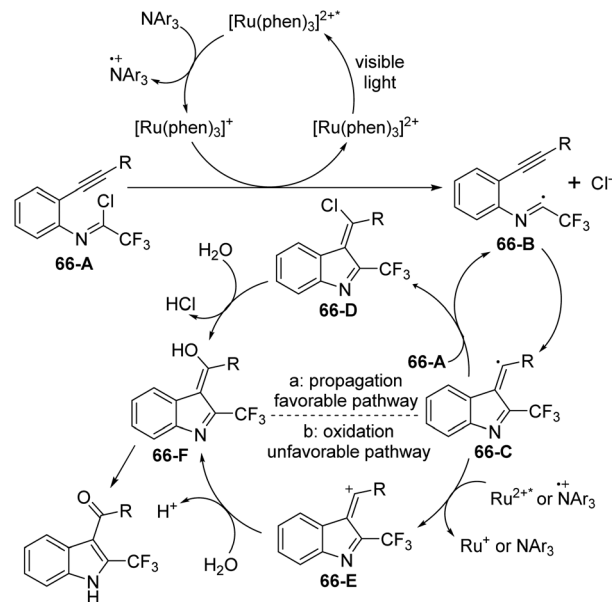
Scheme 64 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl indoles and the plausible mechanism.

A was formed as an intermediate in the reaction. $[\text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\text{Cl}]\text{CCl}_3^-$, *in situ* generated from the reaction of Ph_3P with a large excess amount of CCl_4 , could enable the transformation of a hydroxyl group into a chlorine atom, thereby giving the compound **64-B**. The reaction of **64-B** with Ph_3P formed a phosphonium salt **64-C**, which was converted into active and unstable ylide **64-D**. The final intramolecular cyclization of **64-D** could lead to the indole product.

A visible-light-induced intramolecular radical cyclization of *N*-[2-(alkynyl)phenyl]trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides for the assembly of 2-trifluoromethyl indoles was established by Zhou and co-workers (Scheme 65).⁸³ In this transformation, imidoyl radical was generated through the irradiation with a 5 W blue LED in the presence of a visible-light photoredox catalyst, and a sequential C–C and C–O bond formation was involved. Triarylamine was employed as an effective additive to initiate a radical reaction. A wide range of substituents on the phenyl group attached to alkyne or nitrogen and functional groups were all smoothly tolerated, representing the good compatibility of the reaction.



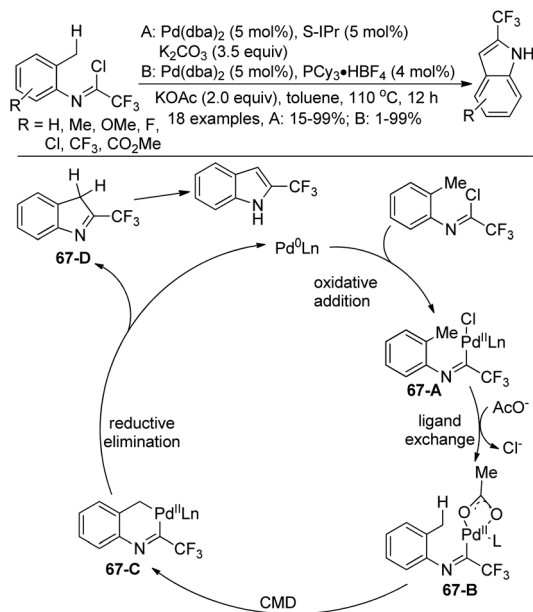
Scheme 65 Visible-light-induced synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl indoles.



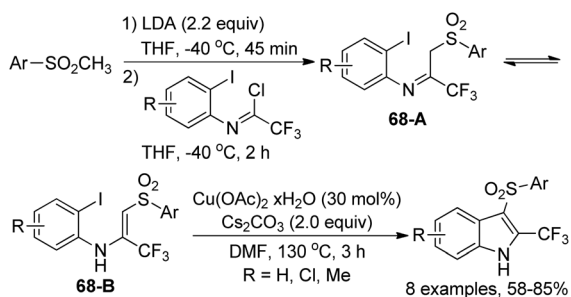
Scheme 66 Plausible reaction mechanism.

A plausible reaction mechanism was proposed as outlined in Scheme 66. At first, the excited $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_3^{2+}]^*$ was generated from photoexcitation of $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_3^{2+}$, which accepted single-electron transfer from tris(4-anisyl)amine to yield $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_3^+$ and NAr_3 radical cations. The imidoyl radical **66-B** was formed by the reductive cleavage of the C–Cl bond of **66-A** with the assistance of $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_3^+$. Then, intramolecular radical addition of **66-B** to alkyne gave vinyl radical **66-C**, which underwent the propagation process to afford vinyl chloride **66-D**. The hydrolysis of **66-D** resulted in the formation of **66-F** and herein isomerized to 2-trifluoromethyl indole product. Another pathway involved the single-electron oxidation of **66-C** by $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_3^{2+}$ or NAr_3 radical cation to deliver vinyl cation **66-E**, followed by the hydrolysis and isomerization to give rise to the indole product. The additional mechanistic experiments indicated that the latter pathway was less likely involved in the reaction.

A Pd(0)-catalyzed $\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)\text{--H}$ functionalization of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides for the synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl indoles was reported by Cramer and co-workers (Scheme 67).⁸⁴ The trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides were derived from *o*-methylanilines, which attached the adjacent methyl group to be activated in the reaction. In the optimization of the conditions, the choice of the ligand and additive was important. PCy_3 and S-IPr had a positive effect on the reaction with the addition of the suitable additive. The reaction pathway was proposed. Oxidative addition of the Pd(0) catalyst to the C–Cl bond of imidoyl chloride afforded the complex **67-A**, which underwent ligand exchange to give the intermediate **67-B**. Subsequently, palladacycle **67-C** was formed by the carboxylate-assisted concerted metalation–deprotonation (CMD) process. The reductive elimination of **67-C** with the intramolecular C–C bond formation and tautomerization led to the final 2-trifluoromethyl indole product.



Scheme 77 Synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl indoles Pd(0)-catalyzed C(sp³)-H functionalization.

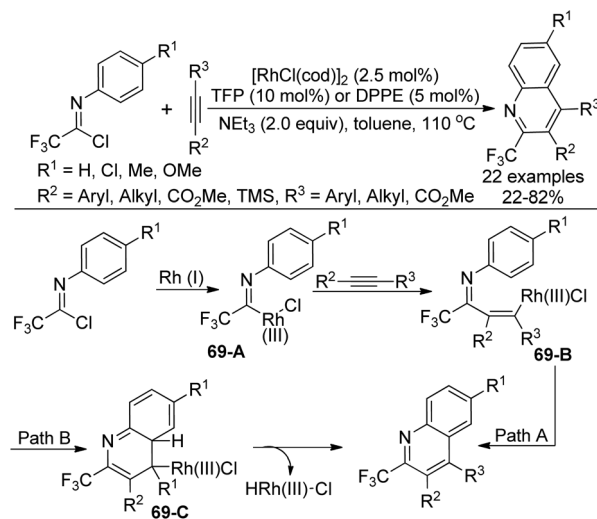


Scheme 78 Synthesis of 3-arylsulfonyl-2-trifluoromethyl-indoles.

Dolbier Jr. and co-workers disclosed a synthetic approach for the preparation of 3-arylsulfonyl-2-trifluoromethyl-indoles in two steps from methyl-arylsulfones and trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides (Scheme 78).⁸⁵ The coupling reaction of methylsulfones with trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides in the presence of LDA led to trifluoromethylimino/enamino- β -sulfonylaryl intermediates **68A/68B** as a mixture of imine and enamine tautomers. After the optimization of the copper-catalyzed cyclization reaction conditions, 3-arylsulfonyl-2-trifluoromethyl-indoles were obtained in moderate to good yields with Cu(OAc)₂·xH₂O as the catalyst and Cs₂CO₃ as the base. A Cu(I)/Cu(III) mechanism was probably involved in the transformation.

4.5. Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl quinolines

A Rh(I)-catalyzed coupling-cyclization reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with alkynes to construct 2-trifluoromethylated quinolines was presented by Uneyama and co-workers (Scheme 69).⁸⁶ The phosphine ligand TFP (P(2-furyl)₃) or dppe



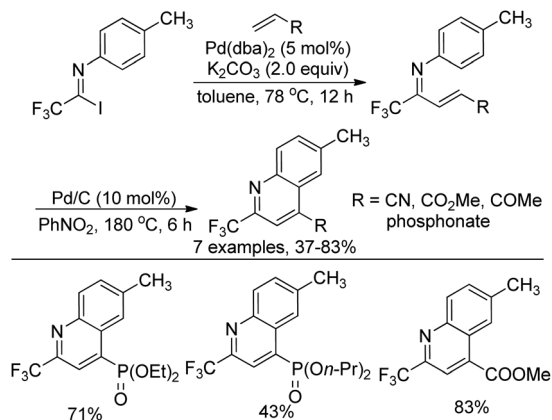
Scheme 69 Synthesis of 2-trifluoromethylated quinolines.

(Ph₂P(CH₂)₂PPh₂) was found to be beneficial for the reaction. The electron effect of the reaction was obvious, which illustrated that the imidoyl chlorides possessing an electron-withdrawing group enabled a sluggish yield. With regard to unsymmetrical alkynes, a bulkier group was prone to be attached to the quinoline 4-position and an electron-withdrawing group was attached to the quinoline 3-position.

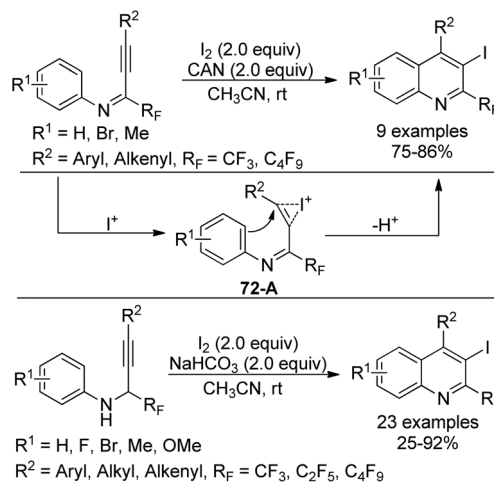
The possible mechanism was also depicted in Scheme 69. The oxidative addition of rhodium(I) complex to the imidoyl chloride formed trifluoroacetimidoyl rhodium(III) species **69-A**. Then, the alkyne insertion into the Rh-C bond of **69-A** delivered the vinylrhodium **69-B**, which underwent intramolecular electrophilic substitution to release the quinoline product (Path A). Another pathway involved intramolecular thermal 6 π -electrocyclization to generate intermediate **69-C**, followed by the subsequent β -hydride elimination to provide the quinoline product (Path B). The experimental results supported the electrophilic substitution pathway.

Yuan and co-workers developed a palladium-catalyzed coupling reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl iodide with dialkyl vinylphosphonates and a sequential cyclization reaction for the preparation of 2-trifluoromethyl-quinoline derivatives (Scheme 70).⁸⁷ The transformation proceeded *via* the Heck coupling reaction to give the corresponding α,β -unsaturated imines in good yields, which were converted into quinoline derivatives with Pd/C in nitrobenzene. The protocol realized the simultaneous introduction of the trifluoromethyl group and the phosphoryl moiety into heterocycle molecules.

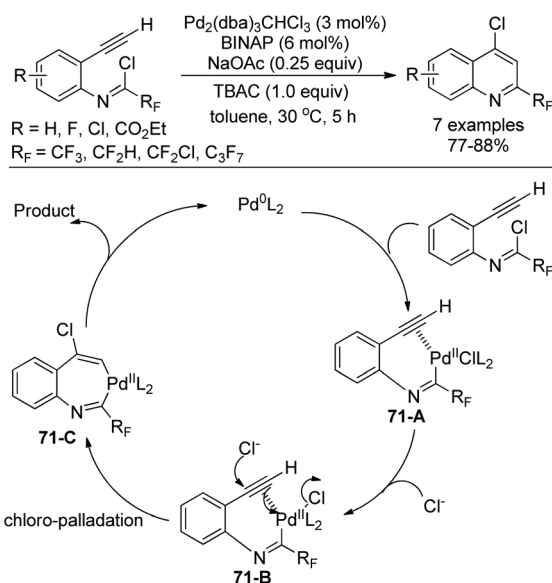
Uneyama, Katagiri and co-workers disclosed a palladium-catalyzed chloroimination of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides to a triple bond to build 4-chloro-2-perfluoroalkyl quinolines in high yields (Scheme 71).⁸⁸ Noteworthy was that chloroimination of a multiple bond was recognized as a useful tool to construct nitrogen-containing heterocycles. Moreover, an additional chloride source was required to accelerate the reaction and TBAC was the best choice. Besides CF₃ group, other



Scheme 70 Synthesis of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-(*O,O*-dialkyl)-phosphoryl-quinoline.



Scheme 72 Iodocyclization of perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines/amines.



Scheme 71 Synthesis of 4-chloro-2-perfluoroalkyl quinolines.

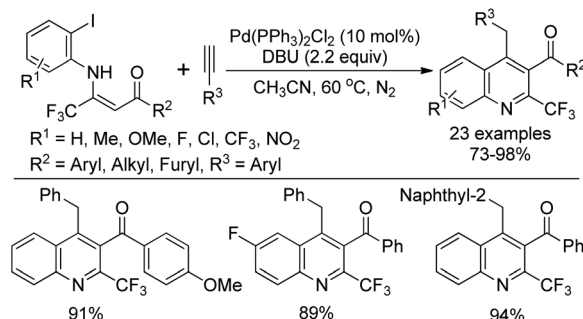
fluorinated groups, such as C_3F_7 , CF_2H , and CF_2Cl , were all tolerated in the reaction.

The reaction was initiated by the similar oxidative addition of the Pd(0) species into the C–Cl bond of imidoyl chloride to give the Pd(II) complex **71-A**. The triple bond was activated by the Pd(II) catalyst and attacked by an exogenous chloride to yield the seven-membered *trans*-chloropalladation palladacycle intermediate **71-C**. Reductive elimination of **71-C** could deliver the desired quinoline product.

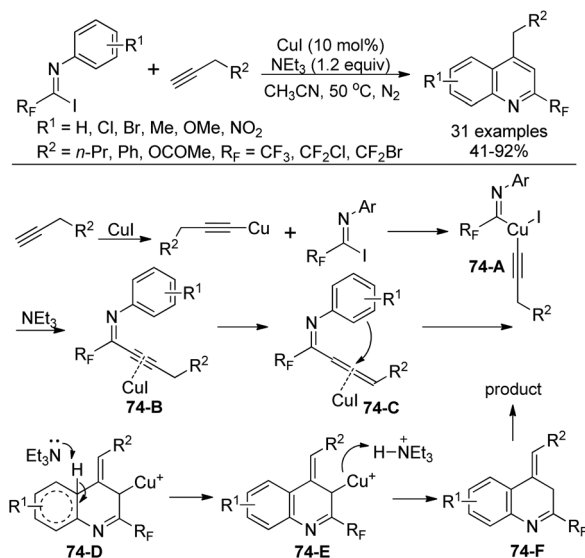
A library of highly substituted 2-perfluoroalkyl-3-iodoquinolines were prepared *via* electrophilic iodocyclization of perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines/amines (Scheme 72).⁸⁹ In the presence of I_2 and CAN, iodocyclization of perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines occurred to provide the corresponding quinoline products in high yields. As for *para*-substituted methoxy perfluoroalkyl propargyl imines, the azaspiro compound was obtained. In the reaction, iodine cation was generated from

the activation of CAN, which attacked the carbon–carbon triple bond of the propargylic imine to result in the formation of the iodonium intermediate **72-A**. Next, intramolecular cyclization of the aromatic ring with the activated triple bond led to the desired quinoline product. Perfluoroalkyl propargyl amines could be synthesized *via* Sonogashira coupling of perfluoroalkyl imidoyl iodides with alkynes followed by reduction with $NaBH_3CN$. The combination of I_2 and $NaHCO_3$ or the solely stronger electrophile ICl enabled the transformation of perfluoroalkyl propargyl amines into 2-perfluoroalkyl-3-iodoquinolines.

Wu and co-workers demonstrated a palladium-catalyzed tandem Sonogashira–alkyne carbocyclization reaction of β -trifluoromethyl β -enaminoketones with alkynes for the construction of 2-trifluoromethylquinolines (Scheme 73).⁹⁰ The β -trifluoromethyl β -enaminoketones were readily prepared from the LDA-mediated condensation of methyl ketones with trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides. Various β -enaminoketones and terminal alkynes were applicable to the reaction, whereas aliphatic terminal alkynes failed to give the desired product under the standard conditions. Importantly, the presence of an *ortho*- β -acyl-enamine group probably had a strong *ortho*-substituent chelating effect to assist the oxidative addition of Pd(0) with aryl halide and stabilize the formed arylalkynyl-



Scheme 73 Palladium-catalyzed synthesis of 2-trifluoromethylquinolines.



Scheme 74 Synthesis of 2-fluoromethylated quinolines.

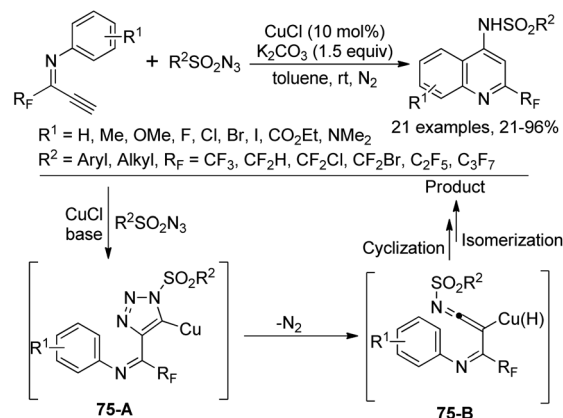
palladium species, thereby promoting the Sonogashira C–C bond formation process.

A Cu(I)-catalyzed coupling reaction and subsequent intramolecular cyclization from *N*-aryl-fluorinated imidoyl iodides and terminal alkynes for the construction of 2-fluoromethylated quinolines was achieved by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 74).⁹¹ NEt₃ was considered to play a fundamental role to increase the solubility of the copper salt, whereas K₃PO₄ only gave the fluorinated alkynyl imine product. When phenylacetylene was used as a substrate, no quinoline product was observed, illustrating the importance of the terminal alkyne bearing α -H.

The reaction mechanism was proposed as depicted in Scheme 74. The insertion of copper alkynide into the C–I bond of imidoyl iodides by oxidant addition generated copper complex **74-A**. Then the reductive elimination of **74-A** led to intermediate **74-B**, which was formed in the presence of Cu(I) with the complexation effect of Et₃N. A base-induced propargyl-allenyl isomerization occurred to give the allene intermediate **74-C**, which undergoes a nucleophilic attack by the benzene ring to the central carbon of the allene in a Friedel–Crafts reaction manner to afford **74-D**. The presence of the terminal alkyne α -H promoted the formation of an allene moiety. Finally, the protonation and isomerization of **74-D** gave rise to the quinoline product **74-F**.

The similar synthetic method to access 2-fluoromethylated quinoline derivatives was successfully applied to the total synthesis of all four stereoisomers of mefloquine by Leonov, Griesinger and co-workers.⁹² In the protocol, a domino Sonogashira- 6π -electrocyclization reaction was identified as the key step.

A Cu-catalyzed tandem reaction of fluorinated terminal alkynes with sulfonyl azides for the synthesis of 2-trifluoromethylquinolines was reported by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 75).⁹³ The azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) reac-

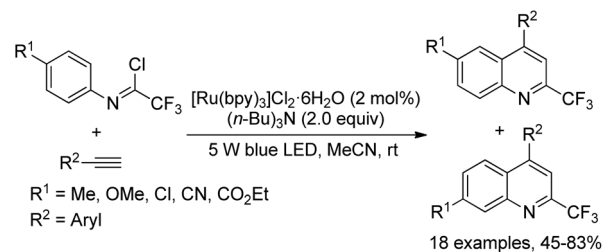


Scheme 75 Synthesis of 2-fluoromethylated quinolines from fluorinated alkynes and sulfonyl azides.

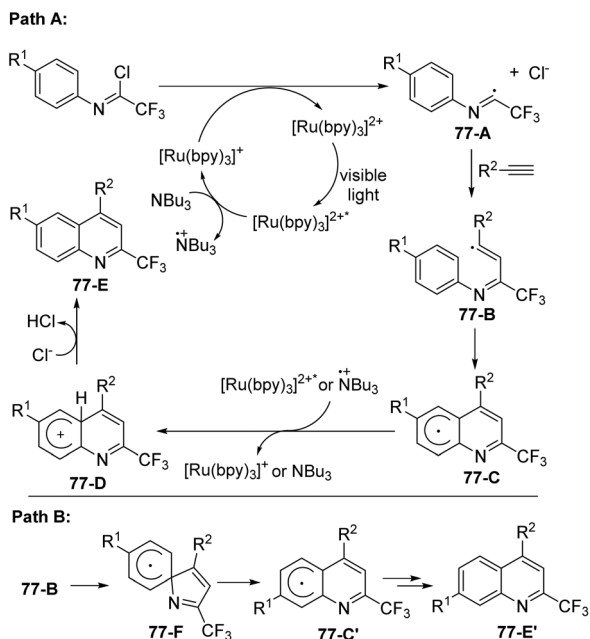
tion to construct a 1,2,3-triazole core was involved in the reaction. The electronic effect of substituents on the *N*-aromatic moiety of fluorinated terminal alkynes exerted an obvious influence on the reaction and the steric hinderance had a marginal effect on the reaction efficiency. The reaction pathway was proposed to be initiated by the copper-catalyzed click reaction of fluorinated terminal alkynes and sulfonyl azides to deliver the triazolo-copper intermediate **75-A**, which was converted into ketenimine species **75-B** with the release of N₂. The subsequent cyclization and isomerization process could provide the quinoline product.

A visible-light-induced radical cyclization of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and alkynes for the facile preparation of 2-trifluoromethyl quinolines was developed by Zhou and co-workers (Scheme 76).⁹⁴ The generation of trifluoroacetimidoyl radicals *via* visible-light-irradiated activation of C(sp²)-Cl bonds was involved in the reaction, which was readily interrupted by the addition of alkynes. Besides photoredox catalyst, the addition of (*n*Bu)₃N having a stronger electron-donating ability was inevitable for the high efficiency of the reaction. The reaction exhibited a broad substrate scope and tolerated a variety of functional groups. With regard to the imidoyl chlorides with a *para*-substitution on the aromatic ring, two products were observed as isomers in an appropriate ratio.

A plausible mechanism was proposed as outlined in Scheme 77. The excited [Ru(bpy)₃]^{2+*} was generated by the



Scheme 76 Visible-light-induced synthesis of 2-fluoromethylated quinolines.

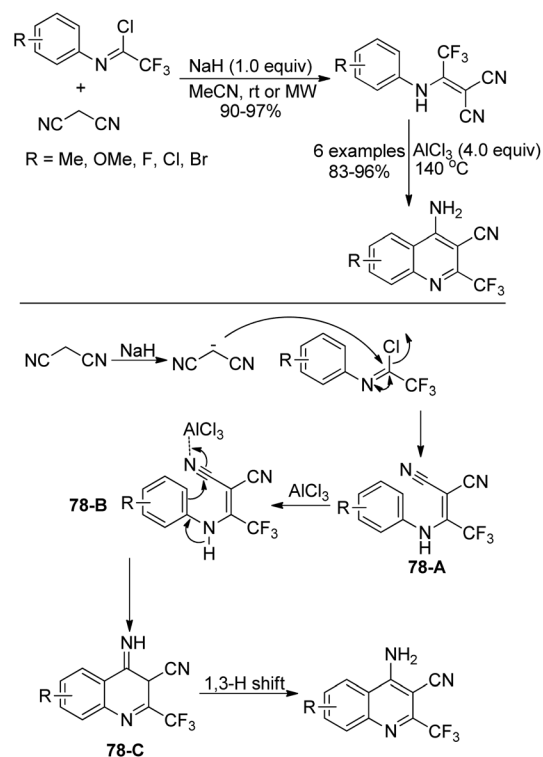


Scheme 77 Proposed mechanistic pathways.

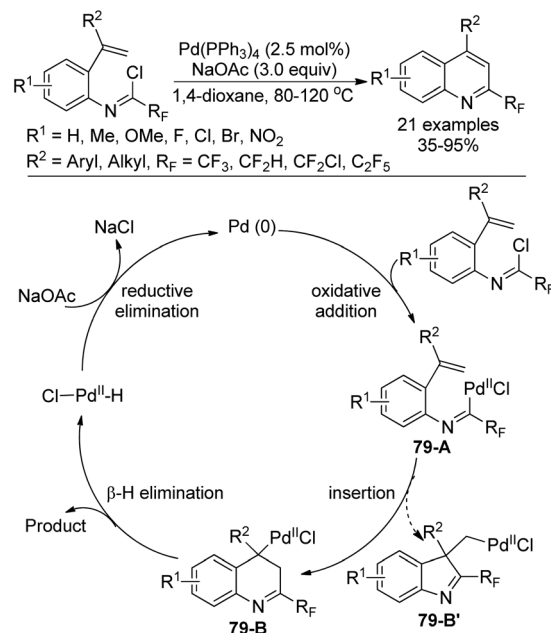
visible-light-induced photoexcitation of $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^{2+}$. The formation of $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^+$ and the radical cation of tributylamine was achieved through single-electron transfer from $(n\text{-Bu})_3\text{N}$ to $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^{2+}$. The reductive cleavage of the $\text{C}(\text{sp}^2)\text{-Cl}$ bond by $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^+$ furnished the radical intermediate **77-A**, which underwent radical addition of alkynes to give vinyl radical **77-B**. A homolytic aromatic substitution occurred to deliver cyclohexadienyl radical intermediate **77-C** (Path A), followed by a single electron transfer from the photoexcited $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^{2+}$ catalyst or the radical cation $(n\text{-Bu})_3\text{N}$ to yield cation **77-D**. The deprotonation of **77-D** could afford the quinoline product **77-E**. The isomer **77-E'** was considered to be formed through Path B, in which the reaction proceeded through *ipso* cyclization, C–N bond cleavage and aromatization sequence to generate cyclohexadienyl radical intermediate **77-C'**.

An approach for the construction of 4-amino-2-(trifluoromethyl)quinolines by the intramolecular Friedel–Crafts reaction was presented by Darehkordi and coworkers (Scheme 78).⁹⁵ At first, 2-(1-(arylamino)-2,2,2-trifluoroethylidene)malononitrile derivatives **78-A** were afforded by the reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with malononitrile in the presence of sodium hydride at ambient temperature or under microwave irradiation. Then, an intramolecular Friedel–Crafts reaction occurred with the promotion of AlCl_3 to give rise to intermediate **78-C**, which underwent 1,3-H shift to yield 4-amino-2-(trifluoromethyl)quinolines. It should be noted that the protocol allowed for the preparation of a variety of 4-amino-2-(trifluoromethyl)quinolines in good yields without further purification.

A Pd^0 -catalyzed intramolecular 6-*endo-trig* Heck cyclization reaction of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides with a double bond for the assembly of 2-fluoroalkyl quinolines was developed by



Scheme 78 Synthesis of 4-amino-2-(trifluoromethyl)quinolines.



Scheme 79 Synthesis of 2-fluoroalkyl quinolines.

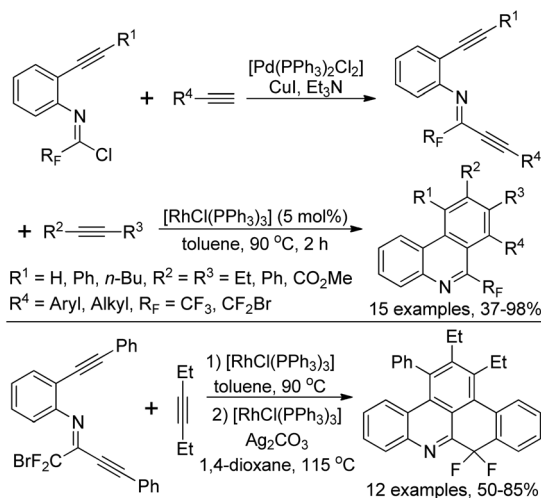
Chen, Liu and co-workers (Scheme 79).⁹⁶ The scope of the reaction was broad, as verified by the good tolerance of diverse substitutions and functional groups. The transformation proceeded through a classical Heck-type reaction mechanism. Oxidative addition of the Pd^0 catalyst into the C–Cl bond of the imidoyl chloride gave palladium complex **79-A**, which under-

went intramolecular insertion of the alkene into the C–Pd^{II} bond to furnish the intermediate **79-B**. A *syn*-selective β -hydride elimination of the intermediate **79-B** yielded the 2-fluoroalkyl quinoline product. The Pd^{II} species **79-B'** could not be formed because of the difficulty of the C–Pd^{II}–Cl reductive elimination process.

4.6. Synthesis of 6-fluoroalkyl-phenanthridines

Zhang and co-workers described a palladium-catalyzed tandem Suzuki/C–H arylation reaction of *N*-(2-bromophenyl)-trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with arylboronic acids for the synthesis of 6-(trifluoromethyl)phenanthridines (Scheme 80).⁹⁷ A Pd(0)/bulky phosphine ligand catalytic system and a non-polar solvent enabled the high efficiency of the transformation. The reaction was suggested to be initiated by the Suzuki reaction to provide the coupling product **80-A**. The oxidative addition of **80-A** to the Pd(0) catalyst yielded the Pd(II) complex **80-B**, which underwent a C–H activation process to deliver palladacycle **80-C** and a molecule of HBr. Finally, the reductive elimination of **80-C** gave a phenanthridine product (Path a). In an alternative Pd(II)/Pd(IV) pathway (Path b), imine-directing C–H activation occurred to produce the Pd(II) complex **80-D**, followed by the intramolecular oxidative addition into phenyl bromide to generate the seven-membered palladacycle **80-E**. The following reductive elimination resulted in the formation of desired products and released the Pd(II) species.

Rh-Catalyzed alkyne [2 + 2 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of diynes with various alkynes for the preparation of fluorine-containing multisubstituted phenanthridines was achieved by Wu, Gong and co-workers (Scheme 81).⁹⁸ The diynes were obtained by the Sonogashira reactions between trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides bearing an alkyne moiety and terminal alkynes. The reaction showed good functional group tolerance, and good yields were obtained with regard to most of the substrates, except for electron-deficient alkyne dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (DMAD). It should be noted that when a bromodifluoromethyl group was attached on the diynes, a tandem Rh-catalyzed cycloaddition/C–H difluoromethylation process

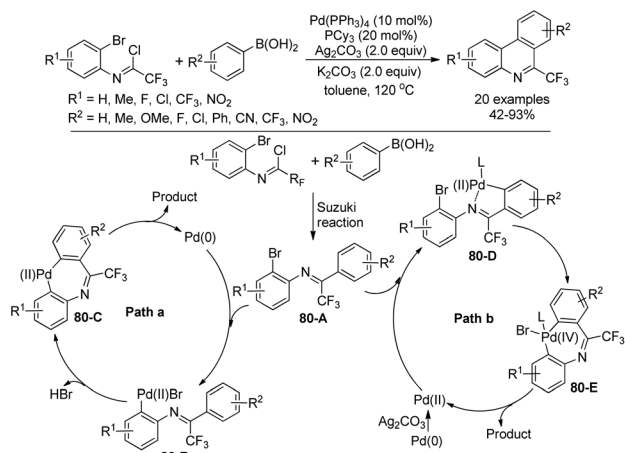


Scheme 81 Synthesis of fluorine-containing multisubstituted phenanthridines.

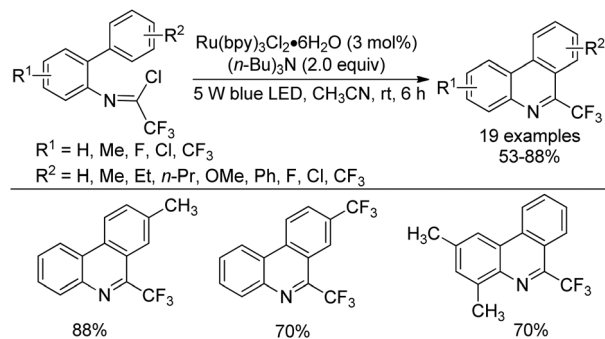
occurred to give rise to more-complicated fluorine-containing polycyclic compounds.

A visible-light-mediated intramolecular radical cyclization reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides for the construction of 6-(trifluoromethyl)phenanthridines was presented by Fu and co-workers (Scheme 82).⁹⁹ In the protocol, an imidoyl radical was *in situ* generated from the cleavage of C(sp²)–Cl bond induced by visible light. The plausible reaction pathway was similar to that reported in Zhou's work,⁹⁴ which involved the formation of a radical intermediate and a cation intermediate *via* a single-electron transfer process (SET).

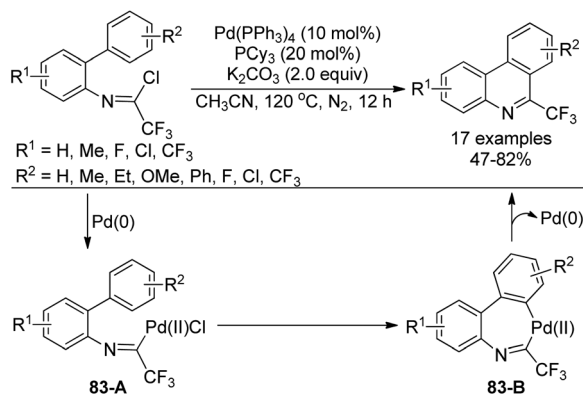
A palladium-catalyzed intramolecular C(sp²)–H functionalization of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides to access 6-trifluoromethyl-phenanthridines was achieved by the same group (Scheme 83).¹⁰⁰ Control experiment ruled out the involvement of the radical pathway. The oxidative addition of the C–Cl bond of trifluoroacetimidoyl chloride to Pd(0) catalyst led to Pd(II) species **83-A**, which occurred the intramolecular electrophilic palladation with C–H activation process to give the seven-member palladacycle **83-B**. The reductive elimination of **83-B** provided the phenanthridine product.



Scheme 80 Synthesis of 6-(trifluoromethyl)phenanthridines.



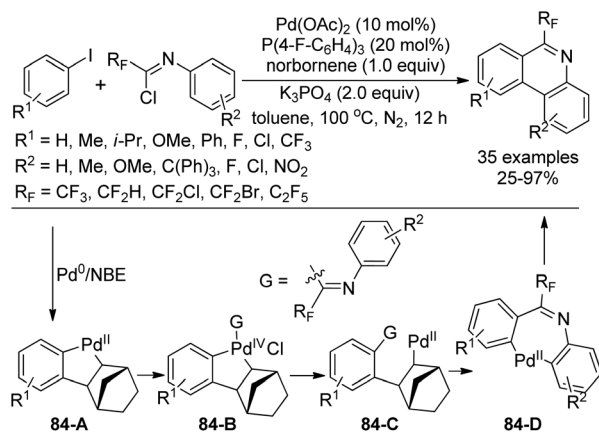
Scheme 82 Visible-light-mediated synthesis of 6-(trifluoromethyl)phenanthridines.



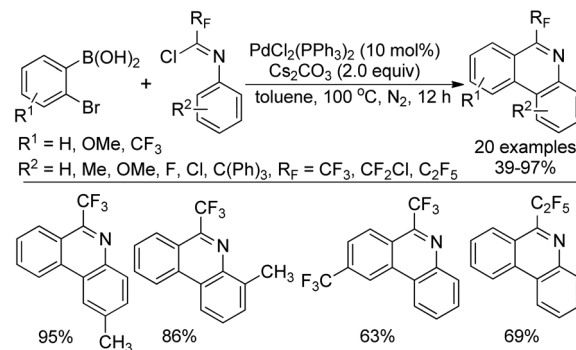
Scheme 83 Palladium-catalyzed synthesis of 6-(trifluoromethyl)phenanthridines.

Chen, Zhu and co-workers developed a palladium-catalyzed, Catellani-type dehydrogenation annulation reaction from fluorinated imidoyl chlorides and aryl iodides for the synthesis of biologically relevant 6-fluoroalkyl phenanthridines (Scheme 84).¹⁰¹ The norbornene (NBE) was utilized to mediate the reaction. The transformation showed broad substrate scope with respect to fluorinated imidoyl chlorides and aryl iodides. Various CF_2X ($\text{X} = \text{H, Cl, Br, CF}_3$) groups could be incorporated into phenanthridines under the optimal conditions.

Several control experiments were performed to shed light on the reaction mechanism and the possible reaction pathway was depicted in Scheme 84. The oxidative addition of $\text{Pd}(0)$ with aryl iodide and the subsequent insertion of norbornene and C–H activation afforded the $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$ complex **84-A**. Another oxidative addition of imidoyl chloride with **84-A** could yield the $\text{Pd}(\text{IV})$ intermediate, which underwent the reductive elimination to realize the C–C bond formation, with the release of $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$ species **84-C**. Then, another intramolecular C–H activation process occurred with the removal of norbornene to give rise to $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$ intermediate **84-D**, followed by the reductive elimination to produce the desired phenanthridines.



Scheme 84 Norbornene-mediated synthesis of 6-fluoroalkylphenanthridines.



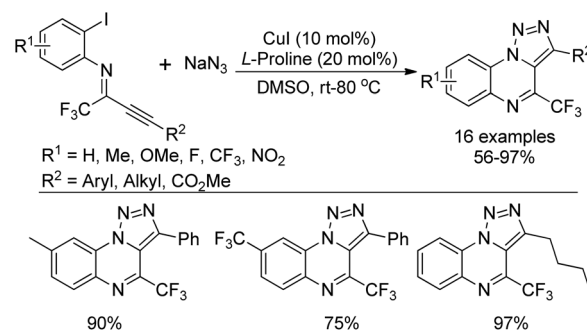
Scheme 85 Synthesis of 6-fluoroalkyl-phenanthridines.

The same group also reported an approach for the preparation of 6-fluoroalkyl-phenanthridines *via* a palladium-catalyzed tandem reaction of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides and 2-bromophenylboronic acid (Scheme 85).¹⁰² Good compatibility was obtained for the reaction, but non-fluorinated imidoyl chlorides and the styrene derivatives were not suitable for the reaction, highlighting the key role of the CF_2X group and the imine group for the success of the transformation. The possible mechanism was similar to the reactions previously mentioned. The palladium-catalyzed Suzuki reaction was initiated, followed by the intramolecular C–H activation to furnish the phenanthridine product.

4.7. Synthesis of other trifluoromethyl N-heterocycles

A copper(I)-catalyzed tandem reaction of *N*-(*o*-haloaryl)alkynylimines and sodium azide was developed for the preparation of biologically active 4-(trifluoromethyl)-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]quinoxalines (Scheme 86).¹⁰³ The reaction proceeded well only in the presence of catalytic $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ and *L*-proline ligand in DMSO at room temperature. Good functional group tolerance of the reaction allowed for the variation of the phenyl ring or alkyne moiety of *N*-(*o*-haloaryl)alkynylimines. A copper-catalyzed cascade [3 + 2] cycloaddition/intramolecular C–N coupling reaction sequence was involved in the reaction, providing various fluorine-containing 1,2,3-triazolo tricyclic compounds.

A two-step reaction for the construction of 6-trifluoromethylindolo[1,2-*c*]quinazolines and other related trifluoro-



Scheme 86 Synthesis of 4-(trifluoromethyl)-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]quinoxalines.



Scheme 87 Synthesis of 6-trifluoromethylindolo[1,2-c]quinazolines and related heterocycles.

methylated heterocycles by the use of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides and indoles as starting materials was presented by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 87).¹⁰⁴ In the protocol, 1-(*N*-arylimino)indole derivatives were formed by the reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with indoles *via* the addition/elimination process, which underwent palladium-catalyzed intramolecular cyclization to afford 6-trifluoromethylindolo[1,2-*c*]quinazolines. The scope of the reaction could also be extended to pyrrole, pyrazole, *N*-substituted indoles and benzene to assemble the corresponding trifluoromethylated heterocycles.

The intramolecular hydroamination of fluorinated *N*-(*ortho*-alkynylaryl)amidines under different conditions for the synthesis of fluorinated *N*-heterocycles was explored by Wu and co-workers (Scheme 88).¹⁰⁵ The indole derivative **88-A** was smoothly produced with NaAuCl₄·2H₂O as catalyst through a 5-*endo-dig* cyclization. As for the amidine with an ethynyl substituent, various Lewis acid catalysts, including ZnCl₂, BF₃·OEt₂, InCl₃·3H₂O, CuSO₄ and Cu(OTf)₂, could promote the reaction to deliver quinazoline **88-B** as a major product with high efficiency, whereas the indole product **88-C** was observed in the presence of Cu(OAc)₂. Under base-mediated conditions, a 6-*exo-dig* pathway occurred to furnish quinazoline products **88-D**, which underwent the ozonolysis process to yield quinazolone **88-E**. The electrophilic cyclization of the amidines proceeded well under the I₂/NaHCO₃ system, offering 3-iodo-substituted indoles **88-F** in good yields.

A series of structurally different C(3)-substituted benzo[*e*][1,2,4]triazine derivatives were synthesized by Kaszynski and co-workers (Scheme 89).¹⁰⁶ Among these compounds, 3-(trifluoromethyl)-benzo[*e*][1,2,4]triazines were constructed by the Ruppert reaction of 3-iodobenzo[*e*][1,2,4]triazine with TMSCF₃. An alternative synthetic pathway was the oxidative cyclization of amidrazone, which was obtained from the reaction of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides with 1,2-di(propan-2-ylidene)hydrazine and hydrazine hydrate. A similar approach had been



Scheme 88 Intramolecular hydroamination of fluorinated *N*-(*ortho*-alkynylaryl)amidines.

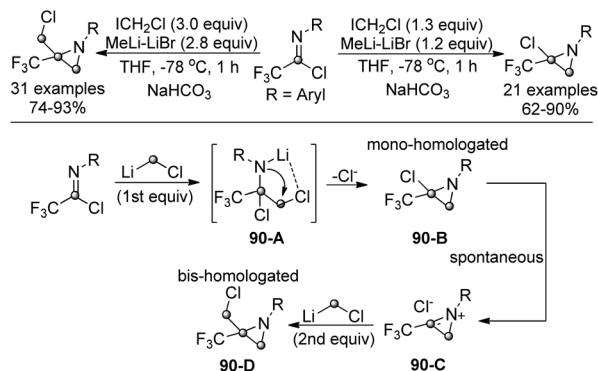


Scheme 89 Synthesis of 3-(trifluoromethyl)-benzo[*e*][1,2,4]triazine.

reported by Uneyama and co-workers for the synthesis of diverse trifluoromethylated *N*-heterocycles.¹⁰⁷

Pace and co-workers realized a conceptually novel and divergent lithium halocarbene-mediated mono- or bis-homologation reaction to enable the formation of quaternary trifluoromethyl aziridines (Scheme 90).¹⁰⁸ Trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides were applied as electrophilic imine surrogates to receive the addition of one or two homologating agents. By simply modulating the stoichiometric amounts of lithium carbenoids (LiCH₂Cl), the protocol could render the divergent preparation of α -halo- α -trifluoromethyl aziridines and α -halomethyl- α -trifluoromethyl aziridines. Due to the strong electrophilicity of trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides, several functional groups sensitive to organolithium reagents could be well tolerated in the transformation.

The reaction was recognized to be initiated by the addition of the first equivalent of LiCH₂Cl to trifluoroacetimidoyl chlorides to afford the tetrahedral intermediate **90-A**. An intramolecular nucleophilic displacement of **90-A** generated the



Scheme 90 Synthesis of quaternary chloro- and halomethyl-trifluoromethyl aziridines.



Scheme 91 Synthesis of perfluoroalkylated benzazepines.

mono-homologated chloroaziridine **90-B**. The chloroaziridine could be spontaneously transformed into a highly electrophilic azirinium ion, **90-C**, in the presence of an excess amount of the homologating agent. The second homologation occurred to yield the chloromethylaziridine product **90-D**.

A phosphine-catalyzed divergent [4 + 3] annulation reaction of fluorinated imidoyl chlorides with MBH carbonates for the construction of perfluoroalkylated benzazepines was disclosed by Huang and co-workers (Scheme 91).¹⁰⁹ In the protocol, the fluorinated imidoyl chlorides were first applied as an electrophilic four-atom building block to participate in the phosphine-catalyzed [4 + 3] cycloaddition reactions, providing various seven-membered *N*-containing heterocycles in moderate to good yields. By the employment of PPh_3 or $\text{P}(p\text{-OCH}_3\text{Ph})_3$ as the catalyst, different perfluoroalkylated benzazepines were produced with good efficiency. The reaction began with the formation of phosphorus ylides and the subsequent nucleophilic attack on imidoyl chlorides. Then, carbanion intermediates were generated upon the delocalization process in the presence of bases, which were captured by the electrophile to afford perfluoroalkylated benzazepine products *via* a dearomatization/rearomatization process.

5 Conclusions

In conclusion, abundant and fruitful progresses in the applications of fluorinated imidoyl halides in the past few decades

have been summarized and discussed. This compound provides a facile and rapid pathway to directly build valuable fluorine-containing molecules. Nevertheless, there is still ample room to explore more reaction patterns and potential applications in this area. In consideration of the unique characters of fluorinated imidoyl halides, they have been applied as versatile electrophilic synthons to participate in a wide range of reactions, offering the possibility of constructing more and more structurally diverse fluorine-containing scaffolds. Apart from the regular involvement in coupling and annulation reactions, the exploitation of more in-depth applications of fluorinated imidoyl halides to construct structurally complicated fluorine-containing molecules and natural products is highly desirable in the future.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements

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