



Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2024, 60, 6801

Received 15th April 2024,  
Accepted 7th June 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cc01776e

[rsc.li/chemcomm](http://rsc.li/chemcomm)

**A method for the radiosynthesis of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled aryl trifluoromethyl ketones starting from widely available Weinreb amides using  $^{18}\text{F}$ fluoroform is presented. The method uses potassium hexamethyldisilazane as base and delivers products in high molar activity (up to 24 GBq  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$ ) and excellent radiochemical conversions. The applicability for PET tracer synthesis is demonstrated by the radiosynthesis of ten (hetero)aryl trifluoromethylketones, bearing electron-withdrawing and -donating substituents including a derivative of bioactive probenecid.**

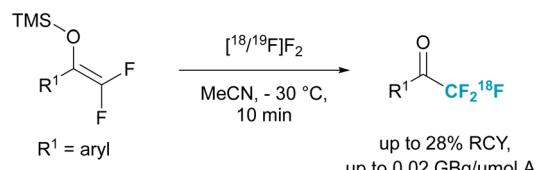
Positron emission tomography (PET) is a non-invasive imaging technique of increasing importance for the diagnosis of several diseases and the development of new drug molecules.<sup>1–3</sup> It relies on the use of radiolabelled tracers comprising short-lived radioisotopes, the most prominent being fluorine-18 ( $^{18}\text{F}$ ,  $t_{1/2} = 110$  min). Fluorine-18 is routinely produced with medical cyclotrons and can be obtained as either  $^{18}\text{F}$ fluorine (carrier-added, c.a.) or  $^{18}\text{F}$ fluoride (no-carrier added, n.c.a.). Therefore, the great advances for fluorination reactions in organic chemistry using fluorine-19, often relying on the use of specialised fluorination reagents, cannot be easily translated to radiochemistry.<sup>1,3–9</sup> An additional challenge lies in the requirement of high molar activity ( $A_m$ ), *i.e.*, the synthesis of the product without significant isotopic dilution with fluorine-19 required for the tracer principle.<sup>10,11</sup> This is especially true for the synthesis of  $^{18}\text{F}\text{CF}_3$ -containing radiotracers.

Trifluoromethyl ketones (TFMKs) are valuable structural motifs in bioactive compounds.<sup>12–16</sup> The radiosynthesis of their  $^{18}\text{F}$ -isotopologues is therefore of great interest with regard to possible applications for PET. Prakash and co-workers reported the first synthesis of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled TFMKs (Scheme 1A).<sup>17</sup> By reacting c.a.  $^{18}\text{F}\text{F}_2$  with difluorinated silyl enol ethers, the

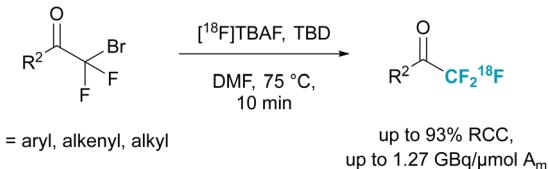
## Synthesis of $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled aryl trifluoromethyl ketones with improved molar activity†

Lukas Veth, \* Albert D. Windhorst and Danielle J. Vugts

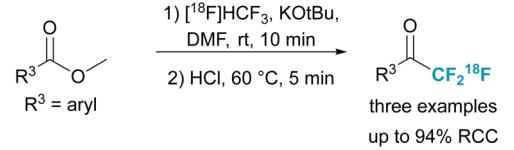
### A. Using $^{18}\text{F}\text{F}_2$



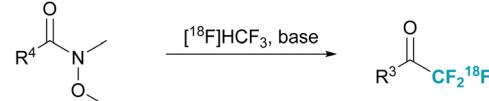
### B. Using $^{18}\text{F}\text{TBAF}$



### C. Using $^{18}\text{F}\text{HCF}_3$



### D. This work



Scheme 1 Context of this work.

target compounds could be obtained in modest radiochemical yields (RCY, up to 28%). However, since  $^{18}\text{F}\text{F}_2$  is carrier-added, *i.e.*, diluted with its isotopologue  $^{19}\text{F}\text{F}_2$ , the molar activity obtained (up to 0.02 GBq  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$ ) proved to be too low for applications in PET.

Inspired by this work, Szabó and co-workers recently developed an alternative approach (Scheme 1B).<sup>18</sup> Instead of using difluorinated silyl enol ethers as precursors, they were further reacted to the corresponding bromo- or iododifluoromethyl ketones. These were then reacted with  $^{18}\text{F}\text{TBAF}$ , a source of

Dept. of Radiology & Nuclear Medicine Amsterdam UMC, Location Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam De Boelelaan, 1117, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

E-mail: [L.veth@amsterdamumc.nl](mailto:L.veth@amsterdamumc.nl)

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4cc01776e>



nucleophilic  $[^{18}\text{F}]F^-$ . This reaction proceeds through a halogen exchange of C-Br to C- $^{18}\text{F}$ , commonly referred to as “halex reaction”. Despite the use of a n.c.a.  $^{18}\text{F}$ -source, the molar activity remained relatively low (up to 1.27 GBq  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$  when starting with *ca.* 5 GBq  $[^{18}\text{F}]F^-$ ). This can be explained by isotopic dilution resulting from  $^{18}\text{F}$ - $^{19}\text{F}$ -exchange reactions and represents a common issue when using halex reactions for the synthesis of  $[^{18}\text{F}]CF_3$ -containing compounds. In addition, both methods suffer from long synthetic routes to access the required precursors.

In recent years, the direct incorporation of  $[^{18}\text{F}]CF_3$ -groups into target compounds from suitable synthetic building blocks has been established as a viable strategy for the radiosynthesis of  $[^{18}\text{F}]CF_3$ -containing compounds.<sup>19–25</sup> Despite requiring additional reaction steps, such building blocks have proven useful for expanding the radiochemical space of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled structural motifs for applications in PET while often providing higher molar activities. Among them,  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform has demonstrated to be of particular value. Several approaches have been reported for the synthesis of  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform from  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoride in high molar activity (up to 163 GBq  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$ ).<sup>20,26,27</sup> On the one hand,  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform can be used to access other synthetic building blocks such as  $[^{18}\text{F}]CuCF_3$ <sup>20–22,28</sup> and  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ Ruppert–Prakash reagent,<sup>23,29</sup> which have enabled access to previously inaccessible radiochemical space. On the other hand, it can be used to directly incorporate a  $[^{18}\text{F}]CF_3$ -group into suitable precursors through a base-promoted nucleophilic substitution reaction.<sup>20,25,30</sup> Very recently, Telu, Pike, and co-workers reported the synthesis of  $^{11}\text{C}$ - and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled TFMKs from their corresponding methyl esters using radiolabelled fluoroform (Scheme 1C).<sup>31</sup> Although mainly focusing on  $[^{11}\text{C}]$ fluoroform, the applicability to  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform is demonstrated with three examples. Unfortunately, the molar activity obtained for the  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled TFMKs was not reported. Herein, we describe the synthesis of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled aryl trifluoromethyl ketones starting from their corresponding Weinreb amide analogues with improved molar activity using  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform as trifluoromethylation reagent.

We commenced our studies with the evaluation of the appropriate precursor **1**. The synthesis of TFMKs employing non-radioactive fluoroform has been reported to proceed with esters,<sup>32–36</sup> and acyl chlorides.<sup>34</sup> In addition, the use of Ruppert–Prakash reagent, also proceeding through a nucleophilic substitution reaction, has enabled the synthesis from more motifs.<sup>37–42</sup> We evaluated the following five activated carbonyl compounds: methyl esters, acyl chlorides, pentafluorophenyl esters, imidazoles, and Weinreb amides (Table 1, entries 1–5) using potassium hexamethyldisilazane (KHMDS) as base. To our delight, we found that both methyl ester and Weinreb amide (entries 1 and 5) delivered the desired product in 81–91% radiochemical conversion (RCC). In contrast, all others did not deliver any product (entries 2–4). Using a weaker base like KOtBu delivered the product in significantly lower RCC or did not deliver any product (entries 6 and 7). Further investigation (entries 8 and 9) revealed that a lower amount of KHMDS (50  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) improved the reaction performance to deliver **2a** in 99  $\pm$  2% RCC. A screen of commonly employed solvents showed that the reaction proceeded as well in THF (95  $\pm$  1% RCC, entry 10), however the use of toluene diminished the reaction

Table 1 Evaluation of reaction conditions<sup>a</sup>

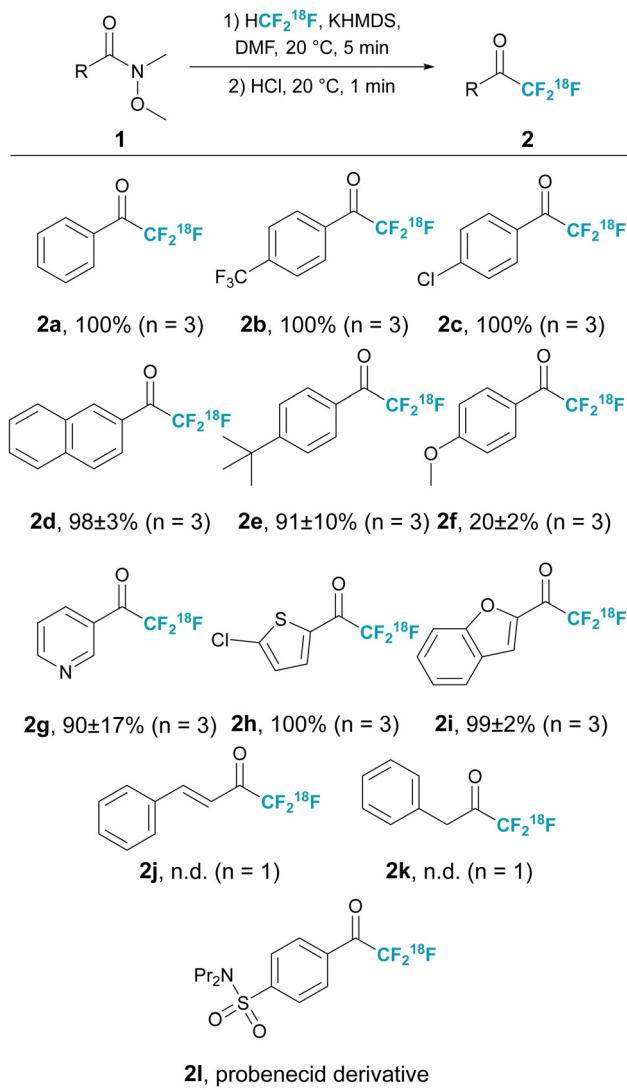
Entry	LG <sup>1</sup>	LG <sup>2</sup>	LG <sup>3</sup>	LG <sup>4</sup>	LG <sup>5</sup>	RCC <sup>b</sup>		
						Base [ $\mu\text{mol}$ ]	Solvent [ $\mu\text{L}$ ]	
1	LG <sup>1</sup>					KHMDS (100)	DMF (300)	81 $\pm$ 2%
2	LG <sup>2</sup>					KHMDS (100)	DMF (300)	n.d. <sup>c</sup>
3	LG <sup>3</sup>					KHMDS (100)	DMF (300)	n.d. <sup>c</sup>
4	LG <sup>4</sup>					KHMDS (100)	DMF (300)	n.d. <sup>c</sup>
5	LG <sup>5</sup>					KHMDS (100)	DMF (300)	91 $\pm$ 3%
6	LG <sup>1</sup>	KO <sup>t</sup> Bu (100)				KO <sup>t</sup> Bu (100)	DMF (300)	49 $\pm$ 2%
7	LG <sup>5</sup>	KO <sup>t</sup> Bu (50)				KO <sup>t</sup> Bu (50)	DMF (200)	n.d.
8	LG <sup>5</sup>	KHMDS (25)				KHMDS (25)	DMF (150)	70 $\pm$ 5%
9	LG <sup>5</sup>	KHMDS (50)				KHMDS (50)	DMF (650)	99 $\pm$ 2%
10	LG <sup>5</sup>	KHMDS (50)				KHMDS (50)	THF (650)	95 $\pm$ 1%
11	LG <sup>5</sup>	KHMDS (50)				KHMDS (50)	PhMe (650)	34 $\pm$ 5%
12	LG <sup>5</sup>	KHMDS (50)				KHMDS (50)	DMF/THF (600/50)	100%
13 <sup>d</sup>	LG <sup>5</sup>	KHMDS (30)				KHMDS (30)	DMF/THF (620/30)	96 $\pm$ 6%
14	LG <sup>5</sup>	none				none	DMF (100)	n.d.
15 <sup>e</sup>	None	KHMDS (50)				KHMDS (50)	DMF (200)	n.d.

<sup>a</sup> Standard reaction conditions: (1) **1a** (50  $\mu\text{mol}$ ), base,  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform (*ca.* 25–50 MBq), solvent, 20 °C, 5 min; (2) HCl (conc, 100  $\mu\text{L}$ ), 20 °C, 1 or 5 min. <sup>b</sup> Radiochemical conversion based on HPLC analysis starting from  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform, average  $\pm$  standard deviation, *n* = 3. <sup>c</sup> *n* = 1. <sup>d</sup> 30  $\mu\text{mol}$  **1**, *n* = 2. <sup>e</sup> Without **1**. For details on the synthesis of  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform, see ESI.

performance (34  $\pm$  5% RCC, entry 11). For all experiments discussed above, KHMDS was added as freshly prepared 0.5 M solution in DMF. It was also possible to use commercially obtainable KHMDS solution (1M in THF) delivering **2a** in quantitative RCC (entry 12). Lastly, it was possible to reduce the amount of precursor to only 30  $\mu\text{mol}$  while maintaining the same reaction performance (entry 13). Importantly, control reactions without base or precursor **1** showed no formation of **2a** (entries 14 and 15).

Having established reaction conditions for a successful synthesis of  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ -labelled TFMK **2a**, we sought out to investigate the scope of the reaction (Scheme 2). We found the reaction to be applicable to substrates bearing a range of different functional groups. The reaction tolerated the presence of electron-withdrawing functional groups, like trifluoromethyl- and chloro-substituents (**2b** and **2c**), resulting in quantitative RCC and proved to be applicable to a naphthalene as well (**2d**). In addition, electron-donating substituents were tolerated (**2e** and **2f**), although a 4-methoxy-substituent led to a diminished RCC (**2f**), due to the lower reactivity towards nucleophilic trifluoromethylation. Remarkably, heterocyclic substrates bearing N-, O- and S-atoms reacted smoothly to deliver the corresponding products in 90–100% RCC (**2g–2i**). Unfortunately, both alkenyl- and alkyl-substituted substrates **2j** and **2k** were found to be unreactive and did not deliver any product. This is in contrast to a recent report using methyl ester precursors (Scheme 1c)





**Scheme 2** Scope of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -labelled trifluoromethyl ketones. Standard reaction conditions: (1) substrate **1a–j** (50  $\mu\text{mol}$ ), KHMDS (50  $\mu\text{mol}$ ),  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform (25–50 MBq), DMF/THF (600/50  $\mu\text{L}$ ), 5 min, 20 °C, (2) conc. HCl (100  $\mu\text{L}$ ), 1 min, 20 °C. Radiochemical conversion based on HPLC analysis starting from  $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroform, average  $\pm$  standard deviation.<sup>a</sup>  $n = 2$ , for detailed data, see ESI.†

and could be caused by the stronger basicity of KHMDS compared to  $\text{KO}t\text{Bu}$ .

In order to demonstrate the applicability of the developed method to PET tracer synthesis and evaluate the molar activity that can be obtained, full batches of [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]fluoroform ( $2.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ GBq}$ ) were used for the radiofluorination of **2l**, a derivative of probenecid. The product was then isolated using semi-preparative high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Using the standard conditions with  $30 \mu\text{mol}$  precursor **1l-a**, the product could be obtained in  $91 \pm 3\%$  RCY,  $>99\%$  RCP and

$A_m = 24.4 \pm 2.4$  GBq  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$  (for more detailed data, see ESI†). The molar activity obtained here is  $>19$ -times higher compared to previous reports (see Scheme 1) which represents a significant improvement and is within the range of clinical utility. It should be noted that the synthesis was started from  $8.8 \pm 3.0$  GBq [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]fluoride. Starting with higher activities, 50–500 GBq are common for PET tracer productions, will in principle lead to even higher molar activities.<sup>26</sup> As shown in Table 1, the use of methyl esters delivers the products in slightly lower yield. This is undermined by the probenecid example. Although leading to the formation of product in comparable RCC, experiments with full batches of [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]fluoroform (starting from  $4.9 \pm 0.3$  GBq [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]fluoride) led to the isolation of **2i** in diminished yield (for more detailed data, see ESI†). The  $A_m$  was found to be comparable when taking into account the lower starting activity.

In summary, we have developed a novel method for the synthesis of <sup>18</sup>F-labelled aryl trifluoromethyl ketones from their corresponding Weinreb amides using [<sup>18</sup>F]fluoroform as trifluoromethylation reagent. The method possesses a good functional group tolerance as demonstrated by the scope of the reaction. Further, its applicability to PET tracer development was demonstrated by the synthesis of **2l**, a derivative of probe-necid, using  $2.2 \pm 0.6$  GBq of [<sup>18</sup>F]fluoroform. In contrast to previous reports on the synthesis of <sup>18</sup>F-labelled TFMKs, the target compounds can be obtained with a molar activity of  $24.4 \pm 2.4$  GBq  $\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$  ( $>19$ -times higher).

L. V. is supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) with a Walter-Benjamin fellowship (project no. 519969214).

## Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Notes and references

- 1 S. M. Ametamey, M. Honer and P. A. Schubiger, *Chem. Rev.*, 2008, **108**, 1501–1516.
- 2 A. A. M. Van Der Veldt, E. F. Smit and A. A. Lammertsma, *Front. Oncol.*, 2013, **3**, 208.
- 3 J. Rong, A. Haider, T. E. Jeppesen, L. Josephson and S. H. Liang, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 3257.
- 4 L. Cai, S. Lu and V. W. Pike, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2008, 2853–2873.
- 5 A. F. Brooks, J. J. Topczewski, N. Ichiiishi, M. S. Sanford and P. J. H. Scott, *Chem. Sci.*, 2014, **5**, 4545–4553.
- 6 M. G. Campbell, J. Mercier, C. Genicot, V. Gouverneur, J. M. Hooker and T. Ritter, *Nat. Chem.*, 2017, **9**, 1–3.
- 7 X. Deng, J. Rong, L. Wang, N. Vasdev, L. Zhang, L. Josephson and S. H. Liang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 2580–2605.
- 8 R. Halder and T. Ritter, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2021, **86**, 13873–13884.
- 9 I. N.-M. Leibler, S. S. Gandhi, M. A. Tekle-Smith and A. G. Doyle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2023, **145**, 9928–9950.
- 10 Z. Liu, Y. Li, J. Lozada, P. Schaffer, M. J. Adam, T. J. Ruth and D. M. Perrin, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 2303–2307.

11 M. Sergeev, M. Lazari, F. Morgia, J. Collins, M. R. Javed, O. Sergeeva, J. Jones, M. E. Phelps, J. T. Lee, P. Y. Keng and R. M. Van Dam, *Commun. Chem.*, 2018, **1**, 10.

12 C. A. Veale, P. R. Bernstein, C. M. Bohnert, F. J. Brown, C. Bryant, J. R. Damewood, R. Earley, S. W. Feeney, P. D. Edwards, B. Gomes, J. M. Hulsizer, B. J. Kosmider, R. D. Krell, G. Moore, T. W. Salcedo, A. Shaw, D. S. Silberstein, G. B. Steelman, M. Stein, A. Strimpler, R. M. Thomas, E. P. Vacek, J. C. Williams, D. J. Wolanin and S. Woolson, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1997, **40**, 3173–3181.

13 D. L. Boger, H. Sato, A. E. Lerner, B. J. Austin, J. E. Patterson, M. P. Patricelli and B. F. Cravatt, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1999, **9**, 265–270.

14 R. R. Frey, C. K. Wada, R. B. Garland, M. L. Curtin, M. R. Michaelides, J. Li, L. J. Pease, K. B. Glaser, P. A. Marcotte, J. J. Bouska, S. S. Murphy and S. K. Davidsen, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2002, **12**, 3443–3447.

15 E. Muraglia, S. Altamura, D. Branca, O. Cecchetti, F. Ferrigno, M. V. Orsale, M. C. Palumbi, M. Rowley, R. Scarpelli, C. Steinkühler and P. Jones, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2008, **18**, 6083–6087.

16 J. M. Ontoria, S. Altamura, A. Di Marco, F. Ferrigno, R. Laufer, E. Muraglia, M. C. Palumbi, M. Rowley, R. Scarpelli, C. Schultz-Fademrecht, S. Serafini, C. Steinkühler and P. Jones, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **52**, 6782–6789.

17 G. K. Surya Prakash, M. M. Alauddin, J. Hu, P. S. Conti and G. A. Olah, *J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm.*, 2003, **46**, 1087–1092.

18 D. N. Meyer, M. A. Cortés González, X. Jiang, L. Johansson-Holm, M. Pourghasemi Lati, M. Elgland, P. Nordeman, G. Antoni and K. J. Szabó, *Chem. Commun.*, 2021, **57**, 8476–8479.

19 D. Van Der Born, A. Pees, A. J. Poot, R. V. A. Orru, A. D. Windhorst and D. J. Vugts, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 4709–4773.

20 B. Y. Yang, S. Telu, M. B. Haskali, C. L. Morse and V. W. Pike, *Sci. Rep.*, 2019, **9**, 14835.

21 D. van der Born, C. Sewing, J. K. D. M. Herscheid, A. D. Windhorst, R. V. A. Orru and D. J. Vugts, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 11046–11050.

22 P. Ivashkin, G. Lemonnier, J. Cousin, V. Grégoire, D. Labar, P. Jubault and X. Pannecoucke, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 9514–9518.

23 A. Pees, M. J. W. D. Vosjan, N. Vasdev, A. D. Windhorst and D. J. Vugts, *Chem. Commun.*, 2021, **57**, 5286–5289.

24 M. Huiban, M. Tredwell, S. Mizuta, Z. Wan, X. Zhang, T. L. Collier, V. Gouverneur and J. Passchier, *Nat. Chem.*, 2013, **5**, 941–944.

25 E. Carbonnel, T. Basset, T. Poisson, D. Labar, X. Pannecoucke and P. Jubault, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 5706–5709.

26 A. Pees, A. D. Windhorst, M. J. W. D. Vosjan, V. Tadino and D. J. Vugts, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2020, 1177–1185.

27 A. Pees, M. J. W. D. Vosjan, J. Y. Chai, H. Cha, D. Y. Chi, A. D. Windhorst and D. J. Vugts, *J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm.*, 2021, **64**, 466–476.

28 S. Telu, S. Jana, M. B. Haskali, B. Yeun Yang, J. E. Jakobsson, Q. Zhao, K. M. Ramos-Torres, P. Brugarolas and V. W. Pike, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2023, **29**, e202204004.

29 L. Veth, A. D. Windhorst and D. J. Vugts, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2024, e202404278.

30 D. Van Der Born, J. D. M. Herscheid, R. V. A. Orru and D. J. Vugts, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 4018.

31 S. Jana, S. Telu, J. E. Jakobsson, B. Y. Yang and V. W. Pike, *Chem. Commun.*, 2024, **60**, 4589–4592.

32 J. Russell and N. Roques, *Tetrahedron*, 1998, **54**, 13771–13782.

33 G. K. S. Prakash, P. V. Jog, P. T. D. Batamack and G. A. Olah, *Science*, 2012, **338**, 1324–1327.

34 Y. Zhang, M. Fujii, H. Serizawa and K. Mikami, *J. Fluorine Chem.*, 2013, **156**, 367–371.

35 Z. Han, S. Chen, Y. Tu, X. Lian and G. Li, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, 4658–4661.

36 Y. Fujihira, Y. Liang, M. Ono, K. Hirano, T. Kagawa and N. Shibata, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2021, **17**, 431–438.

37 M. S. Said, N. S. Khonde, P. Kumar and J. M. Gajbhiye, *Org. Lett.*, 2023, **25**, 1094–1098.

38 D. M. Rudzinski, C. B. Kelly and N. E. Leadbeater, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 9610.

39 X. Liu, L. Liu, T. Huang, J. Zhang, Z. Tang, C. Li and T. Chen, *Org. Lett.*, 2021, **23**, 4930–4934.

40 R. Krishnamurti, D. R. Bellew and G. K. S. Prakash, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1991, **56**, 984–989.

41 X. Ispizua-Rodriguez, S. B. Munoz, V. Krishnamurti, T. Mathew and G. K. S. Prakash, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2021, **27**, 15908–15913.

42 J. Wiedemann, T. Heiner, G. Mloston, G. K. S. Prakash and G. A. Olah, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 1998, **37**, 820–821.

