



Tosoh F-Tech Inc. developed a process for the largescale production of (Trifluoromethyl)trimethyl-silane (CF<sub>3</sub>-TMS, Ruppert's Reagent) which will become a first choice for the introduction of CF<sub>3</sub> groups in pharmaceutical and electronics industries. The specification of CF<sub>3</sub>-TMS is shown in Table 1. CF<sub>3</sub>-TMS is a nucleophilic trifluoromethylating reagent and in this

review we introduce the character of  $CF_3$ -TMS and summarize the synthesis of  $CF_3$  group containing compounds via nucleophilic trifluoromethylation reactions utilising  $CF_3$ -TMS.

Table 1 The specification of CF<sub>3</sub>TMS

	Specification
Appearance	Clear Liquid
Purity	>99.0% (GC%)
Water	< 500ppm (Karl Fischer Method)

1) Physical Properties

 $CF_3$ -TMS is a stable clear liquid. However, it generates  $CF_3$ -with a catalytic amount of F<sup>-</sup> ion. Since  $CF_3$ -TMS is highly flammable (Flash Point <-20°C), it should be stored cool and in a well ventilated area and kept away from heat, sparks and open fire. The physical properties are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Thyeleal properties	
Chemical Structure	CF <sub>3</sub> Si(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
CAS Number	81290-20-2
Appearance	Clear Liquid
Molecular Weight	142.2
Boiling Point	57°C
Specific Density	0.9626 at 20°C
Refractive Index	1.3304 at 20°C
Flash Point	-32°C (Tag closed cup)
Auto ignition Point	>260°C

Table 2 Physical properties of CF<sub>3</sub>TMS

2) Trifluoromethylation

The Si-CF3 bond is weak due to the high electron withdrawing property of the CF3 group and it is easily cleaved with catalytic amount of  $F^-$  ion. This generates CF3<sup>-</sup> as the nucleophile which attacks the electrophilic carbon. Aldehydes and ketones are very susceptable to nucleophilic attack by CF<sub>3</sub>-TMS. Esters and amides show less reactivity. The following reactions are typical for CF<sub>3</sub>-TMS with different substrates.



# 2-1) Aldehydes and ketones CF3-TMS reacts quantitatively with aldehydes and ketones in the presence of catalytic amount of F- to give corresponding alcohols.<sup>1)</sup> HO CF3 TBAF + CF<sub>3</sub>SiMe<sub>3</sub> – Table 3 Trifluoromethylation of aldehyde and ketones Product Substrate Yield(%) СНО HO. CF<sub>3</sub> 85 HO. ,ČF₃ 74 CF<sub>3</sub> 77 92 ÓН HO. CF<sub>3</sub> сно 80

2-2) Enone

*Trans* enones react with  $CF_3$ -TMS in the presence of catalytic amount of Cesium Fluoride to give trifluoromethylated allylic alcohols.<sup>2)</sup>



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## 2-3) Ester

Esters react with  $CF_3$ -TMS the presence of stoichiometric amount of  $F^-$  to give corresponding trifluorom ethylketones.<sup>3)</sup>



Table 5 Trifluoromethylation of esters



#### 2-4) Aromatics

The transient trifluoromethylcopper species is generated *in situ* from  $CF_3$ -TMS in the presence of cuprous iodide and potassium fluoride; reaction with aryl iodies gives trifluoromethylated aryl compounds.<sup>4)</sup>



### 2-5) Miscellaneous

Trifluoromethylation of carbohydrates

Trifluoromethylation of 3-oxo-glucose proceeds with CF<sub>3</sub>-TMS and gives the L-*allo* in 100% selectivity, although CF<sub>3</sub>MgBr gives the L-*allo* and D-*gluco* in the ratio of 75:25, respectively.<sup>5)</sup>





Preparation of trifluoromethyl-cycloalkenones

Oxidation with PCC of tertiary alcohols obtained from trifluoromethylation of conjugated cycloenones give trifluoromethyl-cycloalkenones.<sup>6)</sup>





Reaction with imines

The reaction of imines with  $CF_3$ -TMS in the presence of CsF and TMS-imidazole gave the following products in moderate yields.<sup>7)</sup>



Preparation of trifluoromethyl acetamides

In situ treatment of trifluoromethylated alcohols in acetonitril with excess  $H_2SO_4$  and acetic acid give trifluoromethylated amides.<sup>8)</sup>





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		F <sub>3</sub> C NHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	68	
	OMe	F <sub>3</sub> C NHCOCH <sub>3</sub> OMe	66	
	Me	F <sub>3</sub> C NHCOCH <sub>3</sub> Me	81	
			57	
	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	54	
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- 2. The high chemo and regio selectivity and mild reaction conditions of F<sup>-</sup> catalyzed trifluoromethylation allow reactions with complex substrates without significant formation of side products.
- 3. The methodology provides easy acces to novel pharmaceutical and electronic compounds carrying a CF3 group.

## 4) Literature

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