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## CHEMISTRY

# A catalytic fluoride-rebound mechanism for C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-CF<sub>3</sub> bond formation

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The biological properties of trifluoromethyl compounds have led to their ubiquity in pharmaceuticals, yet their chemical properties have made their preparation a substantial challenge, necessitating innovative chemical solutions. We report the serendipitous discovery of a borane-catalyzed formal C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-CF<sub>3</sub> reductive elimination from Au(III) that accesses these compounds by a distinct mechanism proceeding via fluoride abstraction, migratory insertion, and C-F reductive elimination to achieve a net C-C bond construction. The parent bis(trifluoromethyl)Au(III) complexes tolerate a surprising breadth of synthetic protocols, enabling the synthesis of complex organic derivatives without cleavage of the Au-C bond. This feature, combined with the “fluoride-rebound” mechanism, was translated into a protocol for the synthesis of <sup>18</sup>F-radiolabeled aliphatic CF<sub>3</sub>-containing compounds, enabling the preparation of potential tracers for use in positron emission tomography.

The trifluoromethyl (CF<sub>3</sub>) functional group is both a crucial pharmaceutical moiety and a synthetic frustration. This dual nature stems from a common cause: Strong, noninteracting C-F bonds lend metabolic stability while simultaneously limiting the ability of chemical transformations to forge the relevant linkages and install the CF<sub>3</sub> unit. Generally speaking, nucleophilic (i.e., the Ruppert-Prakash reagent), electrophilic (Umamoto's or Togni's reagents), or metal-mediated (e.g., CuCF<sub>3</sub>) chemistry is used to deliver a preformed CF<sub>3</sub> unit to an organic substrate, although the latter class of chemistries is often plagued by the slow direct reductive elimination of fluoroalkyl ligands (1–6). Nonetheless, these modern protocols have aided the continuing proliferation of trifluoromethyl-containing compounds in medicinal chemistry, including several high-profile drugs.

When these same synthetic considerations are extended toward the synthesis of trifluoromethylated positron emission tomography (PET) tracers, the situation becomes more complex (7–9). The biomedical applications of PET rely on the availability of these tracers—radiolabeled compounds in which a positron-emitting isotope, usually <sup>18</sup>F (half-life, *t*<sub>1/2</sub> ~ 110 min), is incorporated into a molecule of biological importance. These compounds can be used for high-resolution real-time imaging of tissue-level phenomena, enabling direct interrogation of disease states and mechanisms of bioactivity. However, nucleophilic substitu-

tion (i.e., S<sub>N</sub>2 or S<sub>N</sub>Ar) chemistry, which is used for the majority of organic fluoride radiosynthesis, is generally incompatible with the stereoelectronic demands of the CF<sub>3</sub> unit (10). Rather, in the most successful technology, a “CF<sub>2</sub>” precursor is reacted with radiofluoride to generate the relevant CF<sub>3</sub> unit prior to incorporation into the tracer via an organocopper intermediate (Fig. 1A) (11–13).

An isolable yet reactive difluoroalkyl metal substituent that affords the corresponding CF<sub>3</sub> unit upon treatment with radiofluoride would represent an alternative retrosynthetic approach by which to access these important tracer compounds (14–19). We report the serendipitous discovery of a class of Au(III) complexes that exactly match this profile of reactivity, simultaneously providing synthetic access to the requisite precursors while enabling their implementation for radiofluorination (Fig. 1B). The successful development of this advance depended on mechanistic investigation of an unexpected trifluoromethylated compound observed upon treatment of complex **1a** with B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (**2**) (Fig. 2A), namely the formal product of C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-CF<sub>3</sub> reductive elimination from the gold center (20, 21).

Our investigation into the mechanism commenced with <sup>19</sup>F nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) monitoring of the formal reductive elimination of Me-CF<sub>3</sub> from **1a** in the presence of stoichiometric **2** at –15°C. The reaction showed clean first-order kinetics (fig. S11), consistent with catalytic action of **2** (22). At catalytic loadings of **2**, complete conversion was observed in less than 5 min at room temperature, affording IPr-Au-CF<sub>3</sub> (**3a**) as the major Au-containing product. The same reactivity was observed with the related phosphine complex **1b** (23). Addition of 10 equivalents of Me<sub>3</sub>SiBr to the **2**-catalyzed reductive elimination formed an isolable Au(III) complex (**4**),

bearing bromide and α,α-difluoroethyl substituents, as a mixture of two coordination isomers (Fig. 2B). Treatment of **4** with AgF leads to the gradual formation of MeCF<sub>3</sub> and **3** (Fig. 2C). Taken together, these results implicate an overall mechanism (Fig. 2D) in which fluoride abstraction (i) from a CF<sub>3</sub> moiety of **1** by the borane **2** results in an intermediate difluorocarbonoid (or alternatively the carbenium resonance form, shown) that undergoes migratory insertion (ii) of the alkyl fragment, followed by formal C-F reductive elimination (iii) to afford trifluoroethane. Additional experiments in support of this proposal include the formation of 1,1-difluoroethyl triflate (MeCF<sub>2</sub>OTf) when stoichiometric trimethylsilane triflate is used in place of **2** (fig. S5) and the observation of an intermediate *aquo* complex of the migratory insertion product during low-temperature kinetics in wet CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (figs. S12 to S15) (24).

To various extents, these elementary steps have been observed previously at gold centers; in particular, our earlier work on C-F reductive elimination suggests that an outer-sphere mechanism with considerable carbocationic character is operative (25, 26). Although migratory insertion at Au(III) is comparatively rarer, density functional theory (DFT) calculations suggest that α-insertion to the difluorocarbon occurs readily (enthalpy of activation, Δ*H*<sup>‡</sup> < 4 kcal/mol; see fig. S32 and table S24 for details) (27). Such a low barrier likely explains why competitive hydrolysis of the difluorocarbon, common in metal halocarbon complexes, was not observed here even in wet solvent (28). Regardless, this mechanism is unusual because it represents a formal C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-CF<sub>3</sub> reductive elimination—itsself rarely if ever observed—by a catalytic process involving iterative disassembly and reassembly of the CF<sub>3</sub> moiety (29–31).

It became clear to us that interception of the rebounding fluoride and introduction of a radiolabeled surrogate could hold promise for the synthesis of PET tracers, provided that more complex organic substituents could be used than the parent methyl in **1**. Diversification of the organic fragment beyond the simple methyl analog was accomplished by means of a variety of synthetic manipulations (including hydroboration, cross-metathesis, hydrogenation, and aluminum hydride reduction) of η<sup>1</sup>-allyl **6**, allowing the preparation of more functionally diverse complexes (32). Reductive elimination from these elaborated derivatives was likewise triggered with **2**, ultimately affording reductive elimination products such as **8** and **11** (Fig. 3A). Similar diversity was seen in the chemistry of arylgold complex **12** (remarkably including aromatic nitration without rupture of the gold-carbon bond), enabling the synthesis of Leflunomide via C-CF<sub>3</sub> reductive elimination from an advanced intermediate (Fig. 3B) (33).

To further demonstrate the utility and functional group tolerance of this method, we prepared the Bayer lead compound BAY 59-3074 via straightforward elaboration of **6** (Fig. 3C) (34). In addition to the depicted transformations, we also found the complexes to be tolerant of Simmons-Smith cyclopropanation, osmium-catalyzed dihydroxylation, periodate-mediated diol cleavage, and

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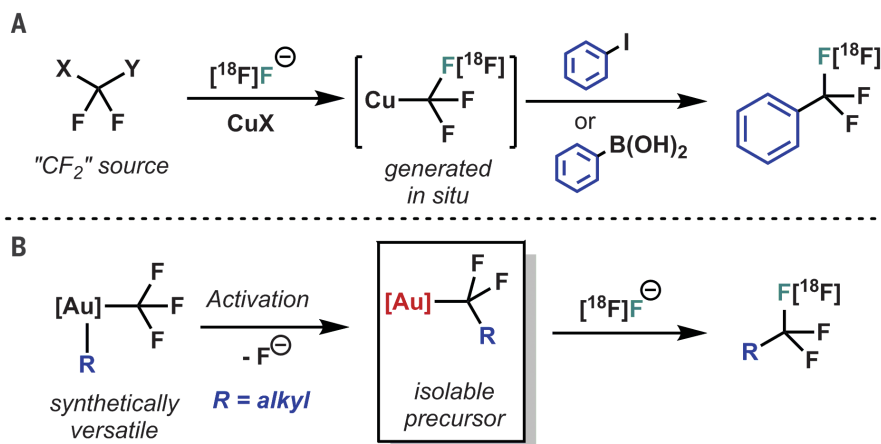
palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling. Initial Au-C bond construction was also achieved with dialkyl zinc or copper acetylide reagents, further expanding the diversity of accessible structures. Cleavage of the Au-C bond was observed only in the presence of exceptionally strong acids ( $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ ) and elemental halogens (e.g.,  $\text{Br}_2$ ). All of the intermediate gold complexes exhibited complete air and water tolerance and were universally amenable to purification by silica gel column chromatography. As such, we have begun to regard the Au moiety as a triggerable but

otherwise inert functional group, enabling routine chemical synthesis akin to typical organic substrates. Although synthetically tolerant metal complexes have previously been reported, such broad compatibility is rare, especially for Au(III), which tends to be highly sensitive toward reductive decomposition (35–39).

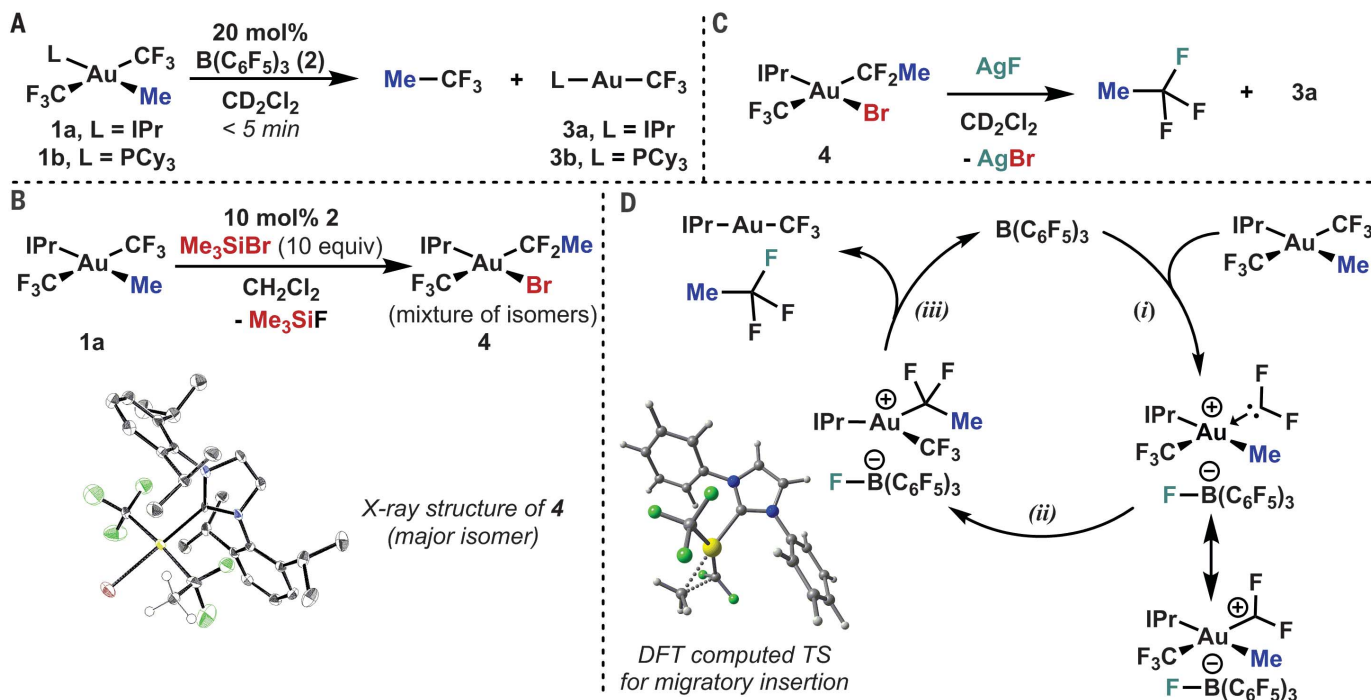
For the radiochemical protocol, we initially envisioned introduction of fluoride to complexes analogous to **4**. However, the silver-mediated reductive elimination (Fig. 2C) was deemed too sluggish for these purposes, requiring the development

of a modified strategy. Although complexes with several other counterions (such as triflate and tosylate) rapidly eliminated alkyl- $\text{CF}_2\text{X}$ , the corresponding acetate complex exhibited an appropriate blend of stability and reactivity to enable nucleophilic reductive elimination when treated with **2** and a suitable fluoride source (Fig. 4A) (40). Borane **2** was required for rapid reductive elimination to occur; in its absence, the intermediate  $[\text{Au}(\text{III})\text{-F}]$  persisted for long enough to be observed by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy, and side reactions arising from base-mediated decomposition or glass-etching occurred alongside slow reductive elimination, consistent with an outer-sphere mechanism for C-F bond formation assisted by **2** (41–43). The combined protocol was directly translated to a radiological analog, affording the corresponding radiolabeled reductive elimination products starting from  $^{18}\text{F}$  and Kryptofix [2.2.2], as shown in Fig. 4B (44).

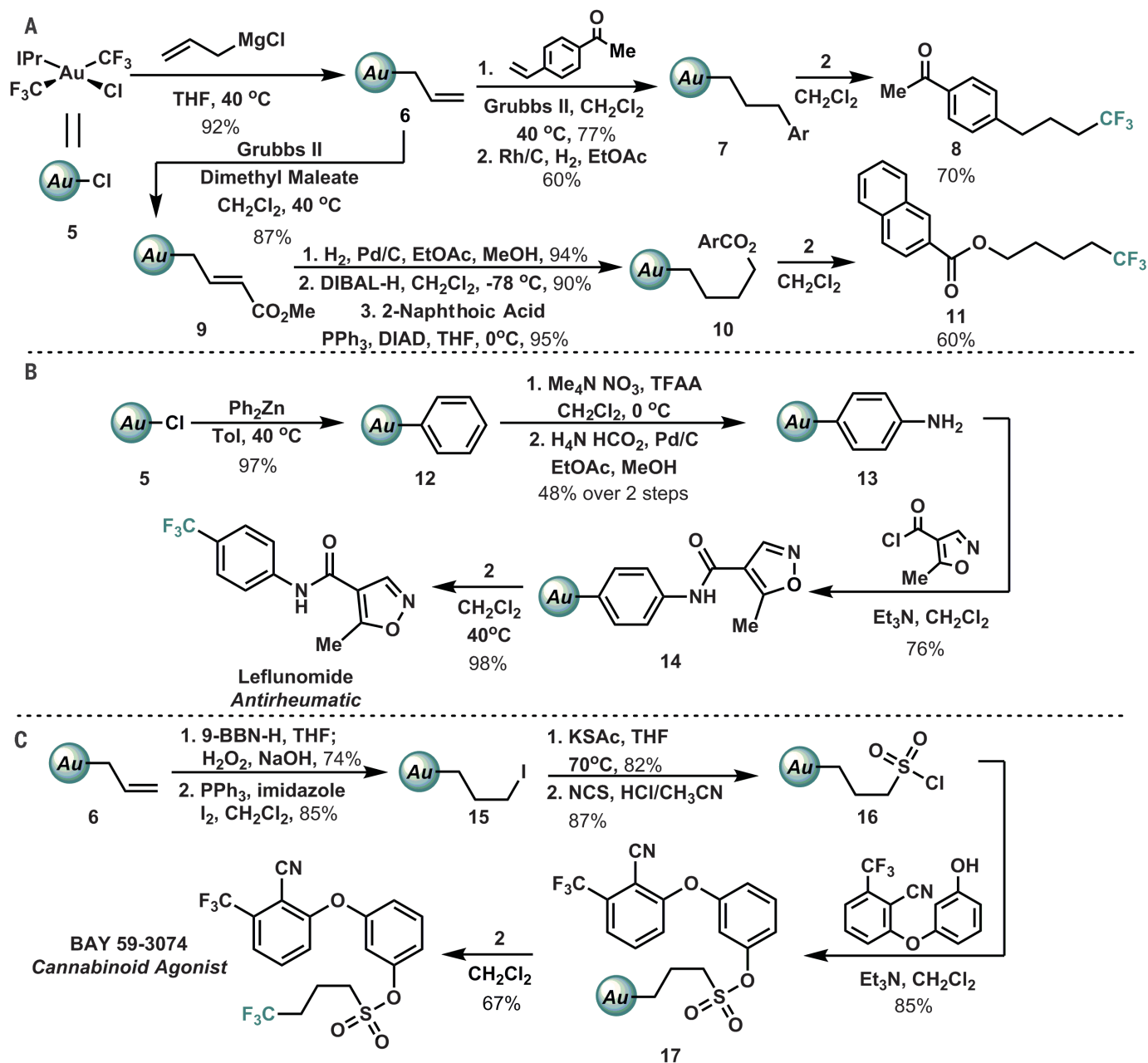
Several features of this protocol merit additional comment. First, aromatic complexes remain inaccessible for radiochemical functionalization by this method because of the rapid reductive elimination of the benzylic difluoroalkyl moiety; treatment of phenyl complex **12** with  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiBr}$  and **2** results in  $\text{PhCF}_2\text{Br}$  rather than an isolable Au(III) complex. As such, the scope of this protocol remains fully complementary to the corresponding Cu-mediated analog via  $\text{CuCF}_3$  (11–13). Second, isolation of  $^{18}\text{F}$  BAY 59-3074 by preparative high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) afforded an isolated radiochemical yield of 6% and a specific activity of 8  $\text{mCi}/\mu\text{mol}$  starting from 71  $\text{mCi}$  of  $^{18}\text{F}$  fluoride. Such a specific



**Fig. 1. Retrosynthetic analysis for  $\text{CF}_3$  radiosynthesis.** (A) Pregeneration of a metal  $\text{CF}_3$  unit and transfer to an organic substrate,  $\text{Y} = \text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ ,  $\text{H}$ ;  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{I}$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{aryl})_2^+$  ( $\text{Me}$ , methyl). (B) By virtue of the  $\text{CF}_3$  activation mechanism reported herein, Au(III) enables synthetic elaboration of the organometallic species prior to activation for implementation for radiochemistry.



**Fig. 2. Discovery of formal  $\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)\text{-CF}_3$  reductive elimination from Au(III).** (A) Borane-catalyzed reductive elimination of trifluoroethane. (B) Trapping of a rearranged intermediate by bromotrimethylsilane. (C) Outer-sphere C-F reductive elimination from a difluoroalkyl Au(III) complex. (D) Proposed mechanism of catalysis by tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane. IPr, 1,3-bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-imidazol-2-ylidene; Cy, cyclohexyl; TS, transition state.



**Fig. 3. Synthetic versatility of bis(trifluoromethyl) gold complexes.** (A) Elaboration of allyl gold complex via multistep synthesis. (B) Synthesis of Leflunomide. (C) Synthesis of BAY 59-3074. Isolated yields are listed for all reactions (see supplementary materials for details). Grubbs II, Grubbs' second-generation metathesis catalyst; EtOAc, ethyl acetate; MeOH, methanol; DIBAL-H, diisobutylaluminum hydride; DIAD, diisopropyl azodicarboxylate; Tol, toluene; TFAA, trifluoroacetic anhydride; Et<sub>3</sub>N, trimethylamine; 9-BBN-H, 9-borabicyclononane; NCS, *N*-chlorosuccinimide; Ph, phenyl; KSAc, potassium thioacetate; Ar, aryl (aromatic substituent).

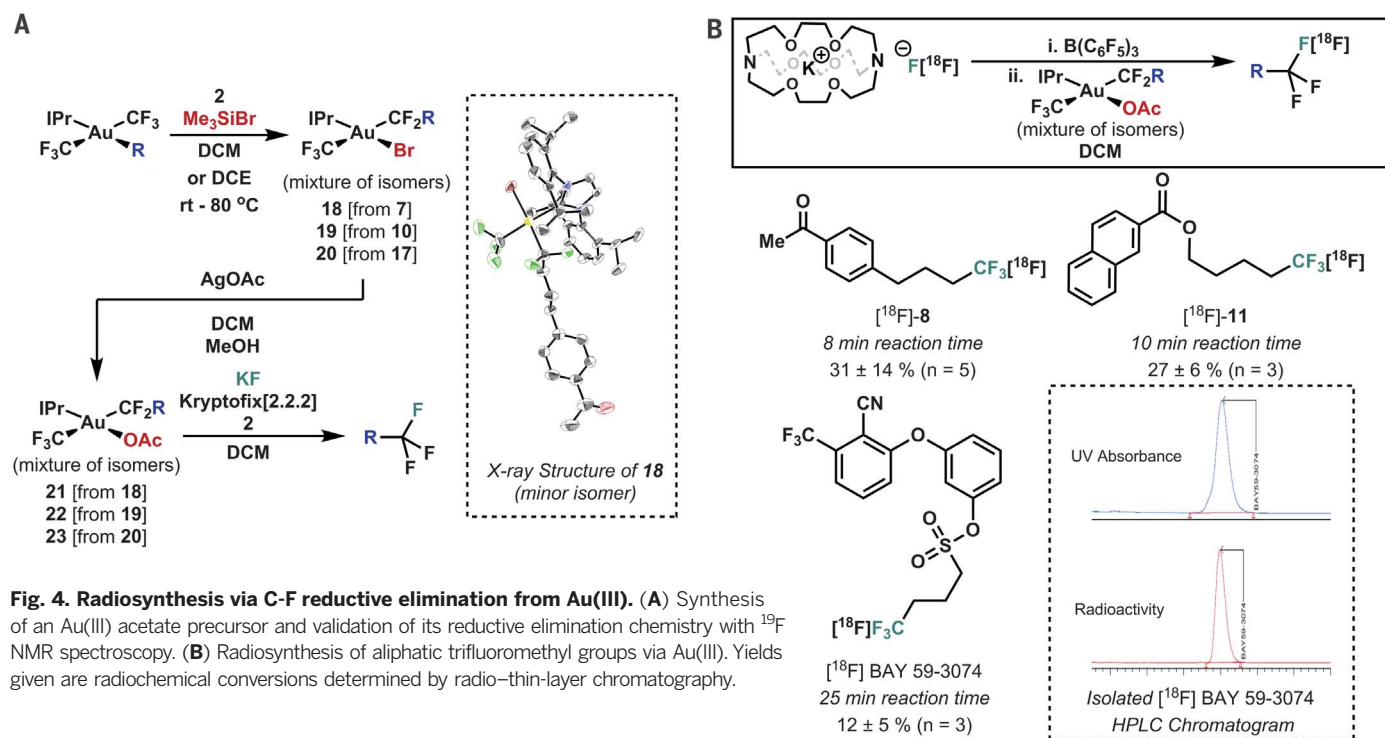
activity is on par with that of many CuCF<sub>3</sub>-based protocols, although values ranging from 2.7 to 860 mCi/μmol have been obtained depending on the preparative method. [These values are all much lower than those achieved with classical nucleophilic substitution methodologies for alkyl fluoride synthesis (typically in excess of 1000 mCi/μmol), highlighting an important direction for the future development of radio-trifluoromethylation (11–13).] Finally, the cost associated with the use of stoichiometric organo-

gold reagents, although substantial by the metrics of process-scale pharmaceutical preparation, are relatively small in this context given the low concentrations required, the cost of <sup>18</sup>F production, and the costs of the associated medical imaging technology (45).

The protocol established here represents an important proof of concept in the radiosynthesis of organic trifluoromethyl groups by a retrosynthetic paradigm involving C-F reductive elimination and should prove a fruitful area for further

exploration. The broader mechanistic framework consisting of fluoride-rebound reductive elimination upon which this radiochemical reaction is built also has implications for the understanding of transition metal catalysis, as it seems possible that such a mechanism is in fact operative in the related copper-mediated protocols currently in use (in both radiochemical and nonradiochemical contexts) (46–48). Furthermore, this work suggests a promising direction for the development of organometallic reagents via catalytically





**Fig. 4. Radiosynthesis via C-F reductive elimination from Au(III).** (A) Synthesis of an Au(III) acetate precursor and validation of its reductive elimination chemistry with <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy. (B) Radiosynthesis of aliphatic trifluoromethyl groups via Au(III). Yields given are radiochemical conversions determined by radio-thin-layer chromatography.

triggered reductive elimination of functionally tolerant complexes.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

www.sciencemag.org/content/356/6344/1272/suppl/DC1  
Materials and Methods  
Figs. S1 to S32  
Tables S1 to S24  
References (49, 50)

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## A catalytic fluoride-rebound mechanism for C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-CF<sub>3</sub> bond formation

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### Trifluoromethylation via broken C-F bonds

Trifluoromethyl substituents are widely used in pharmaceutical research to tune the properties of drug candidates. Generally, they are introduced intact through the formation of carbon-carbon bonds. Levin *et al.* discovered an unusual alternative mechanism, in which borane abstracts fluoride from the CF<sub>3</sub> group in a gold complex. The activated CF<sub>2</sub> fragment can then bond to a wide variety of other carbon substituents added to the same gold center. Return of the fluoride liberates a trifluoromethylated compound from the metal. This mechanism could be useful for the introduction of radioactive fluoride substituents for positron emission tomography applications.

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