SuFEx Activation with Ca(NTf2)2: A Unified Strategy to Access Sulfamides, Sulfamates, and Sulfonamides from S(VI) Fluorides

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Recommended Citation
Ball, Nicholas; Mahapatra, Subham; Woroch, Cristian P.; Butler, Todd W.; Carneiro, Sabrina N.; Kwan, Sabrina C.; Khasnavis, Samuel R.; Gu, Junha; Dutra, Jason K.; Vetelino, Beth C.; Bellenger, Justin; and Am Ende, Christopher W., "SuFEx Activation with Ca(NTf2)2: A Unified Strategy to Access Sulfamides, Sulfamates, and Sulfonamides from S(VI) Fluorides" (2020). Pomona Faculty Publications and Research. 494.
https://scholarship.claremont.edu/pomona_fac_pub/494

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SuFEx Activation with Ca(NTf₂)₂: A Unified Strategy to Access Sulfamides, Sulfamates, and Sulfonamides from S(VI) Fluorides

Subham Mahapatra, Cristian P. Woroch, Todd W. Butler, Sabrina N. Carneiro, Sabrina C. Kwan, Samuel R. Khasnavis, Junha Gu, Jason K. Dutra, Beth C. Vetelino, Justin Bellenger, Christopher W. am Ende, and Nicholas D. Ball*

ABSTRACT: A method to activate sulfamoyl fluorides, fluoro-sulfates, and sulfonyl fluorides with calcium triflimide and DABCO for SuFEx with amines is described. The reaction was applied to a diverse set of sulfamides, sulfamates, and sulfonamides at room temperature under mild conditions. Additionally, we highlight this transformation to parallel medicinal chemistry to generate a broad array of nitrogen-based S(VI) compounds.

Interest in sulfur(VI) fluorides has grown immensely since Sharpless and co-workers introduced the concept of sulfur—fluoride exchange (SuFEx) chemistry in 2014. For example, SuFEx has been applied extensively in chemical biology and medicinal chemistry with application toward protein labeling, protease inhibition, and drug target discovery. In polymer chemistry, sulfur(VI) fluorides have been employed to generate novel polysulfates and polysulfonates, materials that have unique properties with promising applications. Furthermore, advancements in fluoro sulfurylation chemistry and the development of new reagents to install the −SO₂F group have spurred additional exploration into these functional groups. However, employment of sulfur(VI) fluorides as synthetic precursors toward nitrogen-based sulfonylated compounds is underdeveloped.

Nitrogenous sulfur(VI) compounds are well represented among small molecule drugs. For example, sulfonamides make up 25% of all sulfur-based FDA approved drugs, with therapeutic applications for multiple indications. Sulfamides and sulfamates are also valuable motifs; however, they are comparatively underexplored, despite their presence in a multitude of biologically active compounds. The most common approach to nitrogen-based sulfur(VI) compounds relies on the isolation or in situ generation of sulfur(VI) chlorides, such as sulfonyl chlorides (−SO₂Cl), chlorosulfates (−OSO₂Cl), and sulfamoyl chlorides (−NSO₂Cl). Although widely used, there are several challenges with their application. While some sulfonyl chlorides are commercially available, the synthesis of sulfonyl chlorides with more complex architectures can be challenging due to the harsh synthetic conditions required to access these compounds and their inherent instability. Moreover, in the presence of nucleophiles, S(VI) chlorides can undergo competing addition to the chlorine or sulfur atom, dehydrochlorination, and hydrolysis (Figure 1B). In contrast, the corresponding S(VI) fluorides have remarkable hydrolytic, redox, and thermal stability, rendering them attractive alternatives to S(VI) chlorides. Despite innovation in their synthesis, there are still barriers to the broader application of S(VI) fluorides in organic chemistry. A key challenge is the reduced reactivity at the sulfur center compared to other S(VI) halides. However, employment of sulfur(VI) fluorides as synthetic precursors toward nitrogen-based sulfonylated compounds is underdeveloped.

Nitrogenous sulfur(VI) compounds are well represented among small molecule drugs. For example, sulfonamides make up 25% of all sulfur-based FDA approved drugs, with therapeutic applications for multiple indications (Figure 1A).

Sulfamides and sulfamates are also valuable motifs; however, they are comparatively underexplored, despite their presence in a multitude of biologically active compounds. The most common approach to nitrogen-based sulfur(VI) compounds relies on the isolation or in situ generation of sulfur(VI) chlorides, such as sulfonyl chlorides (−SO₂Cl), chlorosulfates (−OSO₂Cl), and sulfamoyl chlorides (−NSO₂Cl). Although widely used, there are several challenges with their application. While some sulfonyl chlorides are commercially available, the synthesis of sulfonyl chlorides with more complex architectures can be challenging due to the harsh synthetic conditions required to access these compounds and their inherent instability. Moreover, in the presence of nucleophiles, S(VI) chlorides can undergo competing addition to the chlorine or sulfur atom, dehydrochlorination, and hydrolysis (Figure 1B).

In contrast, the corresponding S(VI) fluorides have remarkable hydrolytic, redox, and thermal stability, rendering them attractive alternatives to S(VI) chlorides. Despite innovation in their synthesis, there are still barriers to the broader application of S(VI) fluorides in organic chemistry. A key challenge is the reduced reactivity at the sulfur center compared to other S(VI) halides. Furthermore, the canonical S(VI) fluorides—sulfonyl fluorides (−SO₂F), chlorosulfates (−OSO₂F), and sulfamoyl fluorides (−NSO₂F)—have considerably different reactivity at the sulfur center due to the reduced electrophilicity of the sulfur atom as the C–S bond is replaced with more resonance-donating atoms. Notably, disubstituted sulfamoyl fluorides require forcing conditions to undergo sulfur-fluoride exchange, limiting a common method toward their application in SuFEx chemistry.

Received: April 22, 2020
Published: May 27, 2020
A. Representative Sulfamide, Sulamate and Sulfonamide Containing Biologically Active Compounds

B. S(VI) Chloride Approach to Sulfamide, Sulmates and Sulfonamides

C. This work: A Unified Strategy to S(VI) Fluoride Activation

Figure 1. (A) Biologically active nitrogenous S(VI) compounds; (B) S(VI) chloride-based approach to synthesize sulfonamides, sulfamates, and sulfamides; (C) our room-temperature method using Ca(NTf2)2 and DABCO to synthesize sulfamides, sulfamates, and sulfonamides from S(VI) fluorides.

We recently reported a Ca(NTf2)2-mediated activation of sulfamoyl fluorides to generate sulfonamides13 and envisioned a similar Lewis acid approach could be employed to activate less reactive sulfamoyl fluorides and fluorosulfates to access sulfamides and sulfamates, respectively. To date, a unified approach to enable SuFEx chemistry across a broader array of S(VI) fluorides does not exist, limiting their adoption as synthetic precursors. Herein, we report a high-yielding, unified method to access sulfamides, sulfamates, and sulfonamides through the room-temperature activation of sulfamoyl fluorides, fluorosulfates, and sulfonyl fluorides with calcium triflimide and DABCO (Figure 1C).

Applying our previously reported method utilizing excess amine in tert-amyloH generated sulfamide 3 in 70% yield (Table 1, entry 1); however, sulfamoyl fluoride 1 was not fully consumed in the reaction, and additional heating at 60 °C for 48 h did not further improve the conversion. Increasing the temperature and equivalents of Ca(NTf2)2 improved the yield, although the reactions still did not fully consume sulfamoyl fluoride 1 (entries 2 and 3). We identified that increasing the concentration to 1 M had a marked effect, affording a 96% yield of sulfamide 3, with full consumption of starting material 1 in only 2 h (entry 4).

We next explored the amine nucleophile and found that decreasing the equivalents (2 equiv → 1.05 equiv of amine 2, entry 5) required the addition of a base to drive the reaction to completion (e.g., DIPEA or DABCO, entries 6 and 7). With DIPEA, the yield varied depending on the bottle of tert-amyloH employed. We surmised that this could be a result of varying amounts of water present in the solvent. Indeed, the addition of 5% water (by volume) significantly decreased the yield from 95% to 54% (entry 6). Notably, when DABCO was employed, the inclusion of 5% water in the reaction had a minimal effect, yielding 88% yield of the desired sulfamide 3 (entry 7). This result led us to hypothesize that DABCO may have an expanded role, beyond acting solely as a base in the reaction, and led us to investigate additional reaction parameters.1,26,27

Toward this end, we explored the effect of various bases, solvents, and Lewis acids on the transformation (see the Supporting Information (SI) for details). DABCO proved exceptional as compared to other bases explored. With DABCO, we no longer observed a preference for an alcoholic solvent, the requirement for high concentration was less pronounced, and the reaction proceeded at room temperature when using THF as a solvent (entry 8). Evaluating a selected set of Lewis acids further established Ca(NTf2)2 as particularly effective across a variety of substrates (vide infra). In our screen we found that 0.55 equiv of Ca(NTf2)2 and calcium triflate Ca(OTf)2 could generate sulfamide 3 in good yields, although in both cases the reactions required higher temperatures and were not as general across different amine substrates. Lower equivalents of Ca(NTf2)2 resulted in significantly reduced yield of 3 precluding catalysis (see the SI for details). Further decreasing the equivalents of Ca(NTf2)2 led to incomplete conversion to 3. It is noteworthy that in the absence of calcium the reaction does not proceed (entry 9).

Table 1. Optimization Studies

| entry | amine 2 (equiv) | Ca(NTf2)2 (equiv) | base (equiv) | solvent (conc, M) | temp (°C) | time (h) | yield (%) |
|-------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1     | 2              | 1                |             | t-amyloH (0.2)   | 60        | 24      | 70        |
| 2     | 2              | 1                |             | t-amyloH (0.2)   | 90        | 24      | 89        |
| 3     | 2              | 1                |             | t-amyloH (0.2)   | 100       | 24      | 92        |
| 4     | 2              | 1                |             | t-amyloH (1.0)   | 90        | 2       | 96        |
| 5     | 1.05           | 1                |             | t-amyloH (1.0)   | 90        | 2       | 52        |
| 6     | 1.05           | 1                | DIPEA (1.5) | t-amyloH (1.0)   | 90        | 2       | 95 (54)b |
| 7     | 1.05           | 1                | DABCO (1.5) | t-amyloH (1.0)   | 90        | 2       | 96 (88)b |
| 8     | 1.05           | 1                | DABCO (1.5) | THF (0.5)        | rt        | 24      | 93        |
| 9     | 1.05           | 0                | DABCO (1.5) | THF (0.5)        | rt        | 24      | NRc      |

“Reaction scale: sulfamoyl fluoride 1 (0.35 mmol, 1.0 equiv). bReaction was performed in the presence of 5% water by volume. cNo reaction.
We next investigated the generality of the sulfamide preparation by exploring a diverse set of amine nucleophiles with sulfamoyl fluoride \( 1 \) (Scheme 1A). Primary and secondary amines, as well as weaker amine nucleophiles such as aniline, methylimidazole and tetramethyl guanidine, readily underwent SuFEx to produce sulfamides (3–7). Ammonia was also a competent nucleophile, generating sulfamide \( 8 \) with a free amino group. In addition, amine salts (i.e., HCl, TFA, and MsOH) of morpholine were tolerated, giving sulfamide \( 9 \), albeit with a reduction in yield compared to the free base. To further evaluate the versatility of the reaction, we paired a diverse array of sulfamoyl fluorides with various amines (Scheme 1B, 10–18). The reaction was compatible with a broad range of functional groups (e.g., primary amide, halides, alkyne, etc.) and acid sensitive functionality (e.g., Boc and acetal protecting groups), as well as multiple heterocyclic motifs.

Fluorosulfates pose additional challenges, as multiple reaction pathways can be envisioned upon reaction with amine nucleophiles (Figure 2). Indeed, 4-cyanophenyl fluorosulfate in the presence of DABCO and amine 2 resulted in significant side-product formation, including products outlined in Figure 2 (see the SI for details). Remarkably, inclusion of Ca(NTf2)2 into the reaction increased the yield and selectivity of the desired sulfamides.
reaction mixture completely rescued the transformation, affording sulfamate 19 in 98% yield. A structurally diverse set of sulfamates were synthesized with secondary amines and phenolic fluorosulfates in excellent yield (Scheme 1C, 19–29). Notably, the reaction was run on a 1.2 mmol scale with the synthesis of estrone-derived sulfamate 29 in near-quantitative yield. Utilizing a primary amine with the electron-poor 4-benzoylphenyl fluorosulfate resulted in elimination of the phenol (see the SI for details); however, on a more electron-rich substrate (i.e., 4-methoxy fluorosulfate) the desired product 28 could be isolated with only a minor amount of side product formation.

Our previous work demonstrated the conversion of sulfonyl fluorides to sulfonamides using Ca(NTf₂₂) with various amines; however, the reaction required elevated temperature (60 °C) and long reaction time (24 h). Applying the new Ca(NTf₂₂)/DABCO combination had an exceptional effect: phenylsulfonyl fluoride undergoes the SuFEx reaction to form sulfonamide 30 in 94% yield in less than 30 min at room temperature (Scheme 1D). Encouraged by these results, we revisited a series of amine nucleophiles and sulfonyl fluorides for comparison. In all cases, comparable or improved yields were obtained, along with a dramatic increase in reaction rate, at a lower reaction temperature (i.e., sulfonamides 30–33). Further scope was exemplified by varying the electronics on the sulfonyl fluoride, amine, and highlighting the use of both ammonia and tetramethyl guanidine nucleophiles (34–37). In addition, to probe the mechanism of this reaction, we conducted NMR (¹H and ¹⁹F) and LCMS studies and propose a SuFEx mechanism that first involves Ca/DABCO activation of the S(VI) fluoride to form an activated N-sulfonyl-DABCO salt, that in the presence of an amine undergoes product formation (see the SI for details).²⁷

Parallel medicinal chemistry (PMC) is frequently used in drug discovery to rapidly expand SAR and optimize lead compound properties. PMC-enabled chemistry should be tolerant of a wide range of functional groups and have relatively simple reaction setup and purification. This is to facilitate the use of a plate-based (e.g., 96-well or greater) format, automated liquid handling equipment, and HPLC purification of final products, with the goal of generating numerous compounds in a more efficient manner than in singleton or batch format. To explore the utility of our Ca(NTf₂₂)/DABCO reaction conditions in PMC, we selected three S(VI) fluoride templates (sulfonyl fluoride 38, fluorosulfate 39, and sulfamoyl fluoride 1) and a diverse set of amine monomers (Scheme 2; see the SI for the full set of amines). Our protocol successfully translated to PMC format, generating >100 unique nitrogen-based S(VI) compounds with high overall success rate and purity across three classes of nitrogen-based S(VI) compounds (i.e., sulfonamide 40/44, sulfamate 27/31, and sulfamides 35/44 compounds). These results highlight the application of this robust transformation to a diverse set of functional groups and heterocycles.

In conclusion, we have developed a unified Ca(NTf₂₂)/DABCO-mediated method that activates S(VI) fluorides, with considerably different reactivity, toward SuFEx with amines. The reaction proceeds at room temperature, a diverse array of sulfamides, sulfamates, and sulfonamides can be readily prepared, and application to parallel medicinal chemistry is exemplified. We anticipate the introduction of this Ca(NTf₂₂)/DABCO SuFEx method will further solidify S(VI) fluorides as privileged S(VI) synths in synthetic chemistry.²⁸

ASSOCIATED CONTENT
Supporting Information
The Supporting Information is available free of charge at https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.orglett.0c01397.

General methods, LC–MS traces, procedures, NMR spectra (PDF)
Pure lab results (XLSX)
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Funding
Research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Award No. R15GM134457.

Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
N.D.B. thanks Pomona College for start-up funds and Prof. Daniel O’Leary for sharing laboratory resources. C.P.W., J.G., S.N.C., S.C.K., and S.R.K. thank the Pomona SURF program and the Pomona College Department of Chemistry for their funding. S.N.C. thanks the Linares Fellowship program. C.P.W. and N.D.B. thank the ACS Scholars Program. C.P.W., N.D.B., and C.W.A. thank the Beckman Scholars Program. Additionally, we thank current and former Pfizer employees Christopher Helal, John Humphrey, and Patrick Mullins for helpful discussions.

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