

Ring-Closing Synthesis of Dibenzothiophene Sulfonium Salts and Their Use as Leaving Groups for Aromatic ^{18}F -Fluorination

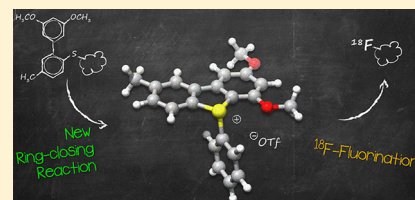
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Herein, we report a novel intramolecular ring-closing reaction of biaryl thioethers that give access to highly functionalized dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts under mild conditions. The resulting precursors react regioselectively with ^{18}F fluoride to give ^{18}F fluoroarenes in predictable radiochemical yields. The strategy expands the available radiochemical space and provides superior labeling efficiency for clinically relevant PET tracers.



INTRODUCTION

Fluorine-18 is uniquely suited for imaging with positron emission tomography (PET) due to its favorable half-life (110 min) and high-efficiency, low-energy positron emission (97% β^+ , $E_{\text{mean}} = 0.250$ keV). The versatile properties of C–F bonds and their widespread use in medicinal chemistry further contribute to the appeal of fluorine-18 for diagnostic imaging and pharmaceutical research. Yet, incorporation of ^{18}F fluoride into biologically active molecules is often difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. Nucleophilic $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ and $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ substitution reactions with ^{18}F fluoride remain the most widely used strategies for labeling, as they are technically simple and robust. However, target compounds are rarely suitable for this approach, and radiotracers are therefore typically modified with fluorinated aliphatic side chains, or highly activated aromatic groups, to allow labeling to take place. Since the development of $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reactions with ^{18}F fluoride more than 30 years ago, continuous efforts have been made to expand the radiochemical space.^{1–3} Recent chemical insights have re-invigorated the field and led to the discovery of several innovative strategies for radiofluorination. New types of precursors, including aryl boronic acids and esters,^{4–6} preformed Pd^{IV} or Ni^{II} complexes,^{7,8} *N*-aryl sydnone,⁹ uronium salts,¹⁰ iodonium ylides,^{11,12} and aryl-sulfonium salts,^{13–15} now allow direct fluorination of aromatic ring systems that until recently were beyond reach. While these methods certainly have expanded the radiochemical space, their impact on clinical PET remains limited.¹⁶ This reflects the difficulties in preparing highly complex precursors for labeling, shortcomings of the radiochemical reactions, and, for metal-based methods, concerns about toxicity.

We have previously reported that triarylsulfonium salts allow direct ^{18}F -fluorination of small molecule drug-like compounds containing non-activated and electron-deficient aromatic rings.¹⁴ The appeal of this approach is the ability to label a broad range of bioactive molecules under conditions that mirror conventional substitution reactions with ^{18}F fluoride. How-

ever, few reactions are available to form aryl-sulfonium salts, and access to the precursors for labeling depends on protection strategies to enable selective S-arylation of thioethers in the presence of other reactive functional groups. Here we report that dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts can be accessed through intramolecular cyclization of biaryl thioethers under mild conditions. The strategy overcomes the synthetic limitations of triarylsulfonium salts and provides a flexible platform for the design of leaving groups for aromatic ^{18}F -fluorination (Figure 1).

Dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts have previously been obtained through activation of aromatic sulfoxides with

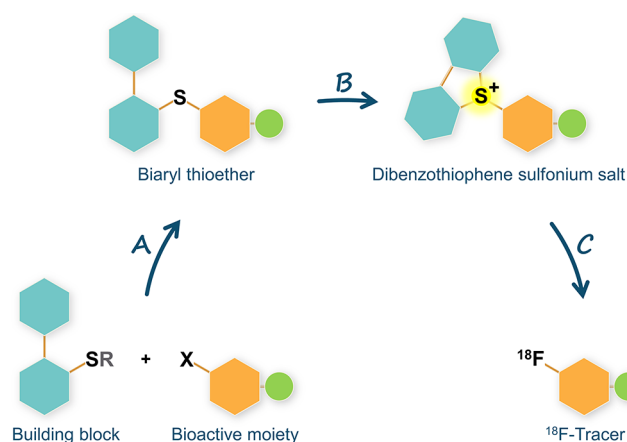


Figure 1. Dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts as leaving groups for aromatic ^{18}F -fluorination. A: coupling of a biaryl building block with the structure of interest; B: ring-closing to form the dibenzothiophene sulfonium salt precursor; C: ^{18}F -fluorination. X = Br, I.

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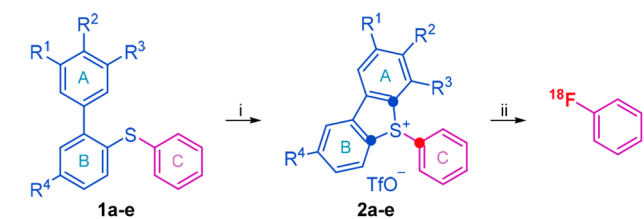
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trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, or trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride, to form highly reactive Pummerer-type intermediates that trigger intramolecular cyclization.^{17–19} We envisaged that direct *S*-activation of thioethers with a source of electrophilic halogen, e.g. *N*-chlorosuccinimide (NCS),^{20,21} could provide a more concise and flexible synthetic route to the target compounds.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During initial studies with the unsubstituted biaryl thioether **1a**, we found that treatment with NCS and silver triflate afforded the target dibenzothiophene sulfonium salt **2a**, albeit in poor yield (Table 1). To investigate the influence of electron-donating groups on the ring-closing reaction, a small library of biaryl thioethers was prepared. Introduction of methyl groups to rings A and B, as for **1b**, had a marginal impact on the cyclization yield. However, addition of a *tert*-butyl substituent on ring A to give **1c** substantially increased the reactivity (14% and 56% for **2b** and **2c**, respectively). Finally, decoration of ring system A with methoxy groups, as for **1d** and **1e**, allowed highly efficient ring-closure, with formation of **2d** and **2e** in 82% and 79% yield, respectively. The sulfonium triflate salts were obtained as stable, non-hygroscopic solids and could readily be purified by liquid/liquid extraction and column chromatography on silica gel.

Table 1. Synthesis and Labeling of Dibenzothiophene Sulfonium Salts 2a–e^a

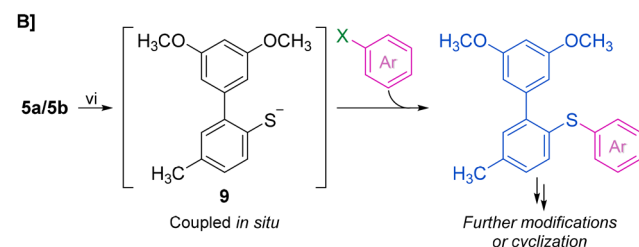
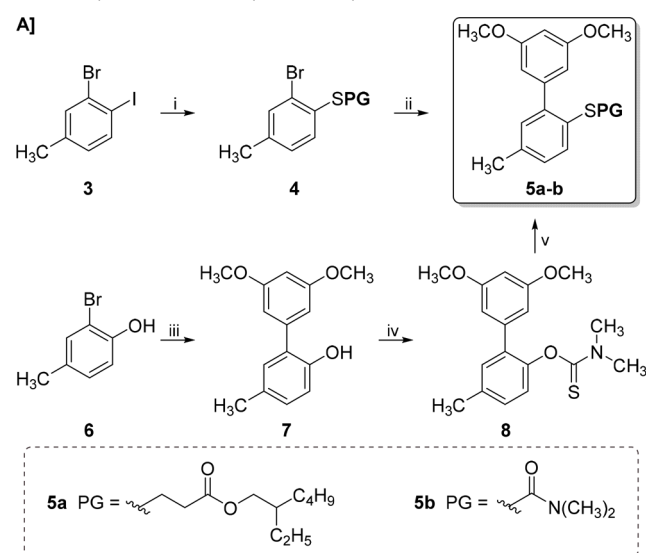


substitution pattern					RCY (%) ^c		
R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	compd	cyclization yield (%) ^b	[¹⁸ F]PhF	side product
H	H	H	H	1a/2a	8	45 ± 3	6 ± 1
H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	1b/2b	14	30 ± 5	2 ± 1
<i>t</i> Bu	H	H	CH ₃	1c/2c	56	31 ± 2	4 ± 1
OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	H	1d/2d	82	34 ± 9	23 ± 3
OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	CH ₃	1e/2e	79	29 ± 3	5 ± 1

^aConditions: (i) NCS, AgOTf, 1,4-dioxane, reflux, 0.5–4 h; (ii) [¹⁸F]fluoride, K₂₂₂ (Kryptofix 222; 4,7,13,16,21,24-hexaoxa-1,10-diazabicyclo[8.8.8]hexacosane)/KHCO₃, DMSO, 110 °C, 15 min. ^bIsolated yield. ^cAs determined by radio-HPLC; experiments were carried out in triplicate.

Dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts can potentially react with [¹⁸F]fluoride by *ipso*-attack at any of the three *S*-substituted carbons, resulting in either release of the desired [¹⁸F]-fluorinated arene, or side product formation by opening of the heterocyclic ring system (red vs blue positions, respectively, Scheme on Table 1). To assess the reactivity profile of this novel class of leaving groups, the labeling efficiency of compounds **2a–e** with [¹⁸F]fluoride was investigated (Table 1). The radiochemical reactions were carried out with 5 mg precursor in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) at 110 °C for 15 min. The unsubstituted analog **2a** afforded [¹⁸F]fluorobenzene in 45 ± 3% radio-

Scheme 1. Synthesis of Building Block 5a,b and Coupling of the Biaryl Thiol Moiety with Aryl Halides^a



^aConditions: (i) 2-ethylhexyl-3-mercaptopropionate, Pd₂(dba)₃, Xantphos, Et₃N, toluene, reflux, 2 h, 96%; (ii) 3,5-dimethoxyphenylboronic acid, PEPPSI-IPr, K₂CO₃, toluene/water, reflux, 2 h, 95%; (iii) 3,5-dimethoxyphenylboronic acid, Pd(OAc)₂, *i*PrNH₂, water, reflux, 24 h, 93%; (iv) a) NaH, THF, 0 °C–RT, 30 min, b) dimethylthiocarbamoyl chloride, 70 °C, 16 h, 89%; (v) neat, 290 °C, 3 h, 97%; (vi) *t*BuOK, Pd₂(dba)₃, DPEPhos (bis[(2-diphenylphosphino)phenyl] ether), toluene, reflux. X = Br, I.

chemical yield (RCY) as determined by radio-high-performance liquid chromatography (radio-HPLC), whereas the more electron-rich precursors **2b–e** gave RCYs in the range of 29–34%. High regioselectivity in favor of [¹⁸F]fluorobenzene formation was observed for all cases, with the exception of precursor **2d**. In the latter case, introduction of an electron donating methyl substituent on ring B, to give precursor **2e**, restored regioselectivity. Of the compounds investigated, sulfonium salt **2e** offered the optimal balance between cyclization yield, reactivity with [¹⁸F]fluoride and regioselectivity of the labeling reaction.

To allow direct incorporation of the optimized biaryl thiol moiety **1e** into complex structures (Figure 1, Step A), we designed the two building blocks **5a–b** and optimized their synthesis on multigram scale (Scheme 1A). Briefly, **5a** was obtained in two steps, starting with the Pd-catalyzed coupling of 2-bromo-1-iodo-4-methylbenzene **3** with 2-ethylhexyl-3-mercaptopropionate to form protected thiol **4**.²² Subsequent Suzuki coupling of **4** with 3,5-dimethoxyphenylboronic acid provided **5a** in 91% overall yield. Compound **5b** was obtained in three steps; Suzuki coupling of 2-bromo-4-methylphenol **6** with 3,5-dimethoxyphenylboronic acid provided **7**, which was then reacted with dimethylthiocarbamoyl chloride to give **8**. The final

step in the sequence was a Newman–Kwart rearrangement under thermal conditions,^{23,24} which provided **5b** in 80% overall yield. Although the building blocks **5a–b** underwent rapid deprotection under basic conditions (Scheme 1B), we were not able to isolate the corresponding thiol in synthetically useful yields, as **9** rapidly oxidized to form the corresponding disulfide. To circumvent this problem, we developed a one-pot procedure for deprotection of **5a–b** and subsequent Pd-mediated coupling of **9** with aryl halides in situ (Scheme 1B) by combining previously reported methods for the individual steps.^{22,25} This provided a flexible, concise, and high-yielding route to install the biaryl thioether moiety. Conveniently, the strategy also avoids the need to handle any foul smelling compounds which otherwise can be problematic with organosulfur chemistry.

While the synthesis of **5a** is shorter and higher yielding than the route to **5b**, deprotection of **5a** results in the formation of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate as a byproduct, which can give rise to side products and complicate purification. The building block **5b** offers several advantages over **5a** in that it is a crystalline solid and the carbamothioate protecting group simplifies purification and handling. However, the high temperature required for the Newman–Kwart rearrangement makes this transformation non-trivial, and deprotection of **5b** requires excess potassium *tert*-butoxide, which may compromise base-sensitive functional groups.

With a method in hand to couple the biaryl thiol moiety with functionalized aryls, we optimized the conditions for the cyclization reaction to give the target dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts. To ultimately allow labeling of the PET tracer 3-^[18F]fluoro-5-(pyridin-3-ylethynyl)benzotrile ([^{18F}]FPPEB),^{26,27} the thioether **10a** was prepared (2 steps from **5a**, 65% overall yield). Attempted cyclization by treatment of **10a** with NCS and silver triflate gave a disappointing 6% yield of the corresponding sulfonium salt **11a**, as determined by HPLC (Table 2, entry 1). A comparable yield was obtained with NCS

in the presence of lanthanum(III) triflate, whereas bismuth(III) triflate greatly increased the reactivity and provided **11a** in 48% yield (Table 2, entries 2 and 3). Changing the solvent from 1,4-dioxane to acetonitrile (MeCN) further increased the yield to 79%. Remarkably, under these conditions, thioether **10a** cyclized almost instantly at ambient temperature to give the target sulfonium salt **11a** in 65% analytical yield (Table 2, entry 5) (Method A). When these conditions were applied on a preparative scale, **11a** was obtained in 82% yield. As bismuth(III) triflate can liberate trifluoromethanesulfonic acid,²⁸ we hypothesized that the ring-closing reaction was promoted by formation of a superelectrophile through Bronsted acid activation of NCS (Scheme 2).^{29,30} Consistent with this, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid in combination with NCS also mediated rapid cyclization of **10a** at room temperature (Table 2, entry 8).

Scheme 2. Proposed Mechanism for the Ring-Closing Reaction

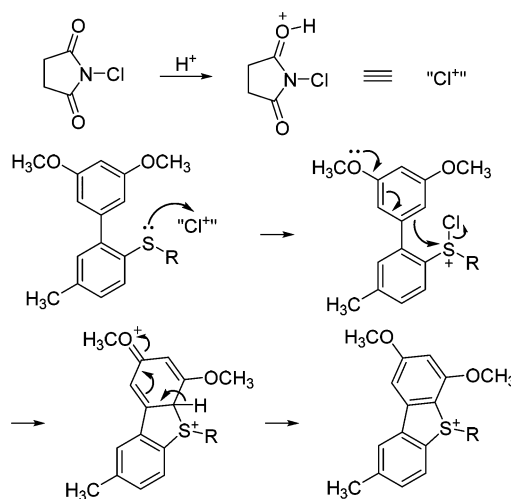
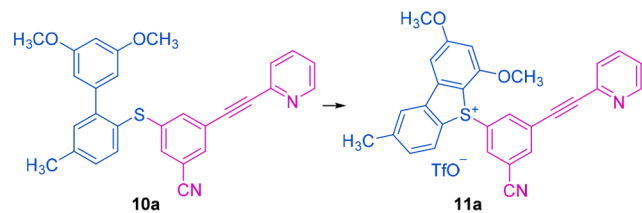


Table 2. Optimization of the Ring-Closing Reaction



entry	Cl ⁺ source	additive	solvent	temp (°C)	time	HPLC yield (%)
1	NCS	AgOTf	1,4-dioxane	100	2.5 h	6
2	NCS	La(OTf) ₃	1,4-dioxane	100	2.5 h	7
3	NCS	Bi(OTf) ₃	1,4-dioxane	100	2.5 h	48
4	NCS	Bi(OTf) ₃	MeCN	80	2.5 h	79
5	NCS	Bi(OTf) ₃	MeCN	20	15 min	65
6	—	Bi(OTf) ₃	MeCN	20	15 min	0
7	NCS	—	MeCN	20	15 min	0
8	NCS	TfOH	MeCN	20	15 min	58
9	Ca(OCl) ₂	acetate buffer ^a	acetone/ water	20	15 min	43

^aAqueous acetate buffer, 1 M, pH 4.

On the basis of these findings, we propose the following mechanism for the ring-closing reaction: protonation of NCS triggers attack of chlorine on the thioether group to give an intermediate chlorosulfonium salt, which subsequently rearranges through an intramolecular S_EAr reaction to yield the target dibenzothiophene sulfonium salt (Scheme 2).

To allow cyclization under neutral conditions, we explored alternative sources of electrophilic chlorine. Several hypochlorite salts mediated ring-closing of the thioether **10a**; however, yields varied considerably, and chlorination of the dimethoxy-substituted aromatic group became a prominent side reaction (results not shown). Eventually, we found that calcium hypochlorite, in an acetate-buffered (pH 4) water–acetone solvent system,³¹ reacted cleanly with **10a** to give the target sulfonium salt **11a** in 43% yield within 15 min at room temperature (Table 2, entry 9) (Method B). The latter system is appealing, as it is exceptionally mild and relies exclusively on low-toxicity, biocompatible components.

To investigate the scope of the ring-closing reaction, we prepared a library of biaryl thioethers (Table 3). The compounds **10b–k** were obtained by Pd-mediated coupling of the building block **5a** with the respective aryl bromides or iodides (see Supporting Information (SI)). When treated with NCS and bismuth(III) triflate (Method A), the thioethers **10b–i** rapidly cyclized (5 min to 2 h) under ambient conditions

Table 3. Scope Study for Aromatic ^{18}F -Fluorination Using Dibenzothiophene Sulfonium Salts as Precursors^a

Entry	Ar	Cyclization yield (%)	RCY (%) ^b
1		11b 91 ^c	12b 2.1 ± 0.4
2		11c 90 ^c	12c 15 ± 5
3		11d 90 ^c	12d 27 ± 5
4		11e 60 ^c	12e 43 ± 5 ^e
5		11f 86 ^c	12f 52 ± 5
6		11g 74 ^c	12g 68 ± 7
7		11h 67 ^c	12h 71 ± 5 ^f
8		11i 51 ^c	12i 84 ± 5
9		11j 54 ^d	12j 65 ± 5
10		11k 72 ^d	12k 85 ± 3

^aConditions: (i) Method A: NCS, Bi(OTf)₃, MeCN, RT, 5 min–2 h or Method B: Ca(OCl)₂, acetate buffer pH 4, acetone, 0 °C–RT, 15 min; (ii) [¹⁸F]fluoride, K₂₂₂/KHCO₃, DMSO, 110 °C, 15 min. ^bAs determined by radio-HPLC. Experiments were carried out in triplicate. ^cMethod A was used. ^dMethod B was used. ^eLabeling at 80 °C. ^fLabeling at 75 °C.

(room temperature, open to air) to give the target sulfonium salts **11b–i** in good to excellent yields. Although electron-rich systems proved the most reactive, ring-closing of electron-deficient substrates, i.e. **10g** and **10h**, also proceeded cleanly and in good yields. Introduction of ortho substituents, as for **10e** and **10i**, had only a marginal impact on the reaction, and the sterically hindered *tert*-butyl ester **10i** still afforded the corresponding sulfonium salt **11i** in 51% yield (Table 3, entries 4 and 8). However, the pyridyl-substituted thioethers **10j,k** failed to cyclize in the presence of NCS/bismuth(III) triflate, likely due to the electron-withdrawing effect caused by pyridinium salt formation with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid. In these cases, acetate-buffered calcium hypochlorite

(Method B) provided an efficient alternative and afforded the target sulfonium salts **11j,k** in 54% and 72% yields, respectively.

The dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts **11b–k** were subsequently used to investigate the scope of aromatic ^{18}F -fluorination (Table 3). To allow direct comparison, the radiochemical reactions were carried out using the non-optimized conditions described above. The least reactive of the compounds, the tolyl salt **11b**, afforded 4-[^{18}F]fluorotoluene in a modest 2% RCY (Table 3, entry 1). However, the regioisomer **11c** reacted to give 3-[^{18}F]fluorotoluene in a synthetically useful RCY of 15 ± 5% (Table 3, entry 2). Formation of 3-[^{18}F]fluoroanisole in 27 ± 5% RCY demonstrates that dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts can allow labeling of electron-rich aryls, provided that the substitution pattern is favorable (Table 3, entry 3). Electron-deficient aryls and pyridines were labeled in high RCY (Table 3, entries 4–10). Notably, 3-[^{18}F]fluoropyridine, which is difficult to label with many other strategies, was formed in 65 ± 5% RCY. The sterically hindered *tert*-butyl ester **11i** proved highly reactive and gave [^{18}F]12i in 84 ± 5% RCY. However, labeling of **11e** and **11h** was problematic under these conditions due to decomposition and side product formation. When the temperature was reduced from 110 to 80 °C, **11e** readily reacted to give [^{18}F]-1,2,3-trifluorobenzene, a fragment of the PET tracer [^{11}C]UCB-J,³² in 43 ± 5% RCY. In the case of **11h**, the reaction proceeded cleanly at 75 °C to give 4-[^{18}F]fluorobenzaldehyde, a well-established prosthetic labeling group,² in 71% RCY.

To gain a deeper understanding of the fluorination mechanism and the regioselectivity of the reaction, density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed. The M06-2X hybrid functional was used³³ with the 6-31+G(d,p) basis set. Initial gas-phase calculations showed that the cation of salt **2e** could form a fluoride adduct **13a** (Figure 2). In the lowest-energy conformation **Ia** of this adduct, the sulfur atom adopts a trigonal bipyramidal geometry, with a lone pair occupying an equatorial site, and the fluorine atom and the methoxy-substituted aromatic ring occupying axial positions. The nature of the S–F interaction was probed using the quantum theory of atoms in molecules (QTAIM) approach:³⁴ in ionic bonds, the electron density ρ at the bond critical point is typically less than 0.10, while its Laplacian $\nabla^2\rho$ has a positive value. For the S–F bond in **Ia**, the calculated values were $\rho = 0.09$ and $\nabla^2\rho = +0.17$, indicating that this is essentially an ionic interaction.³⁵ This conclusion was reinforced by integration of the electron density in AIM basins: this gave net charges of –0.77 on the fluorine atom and +0.66 on the sulfur. Re-minimization of structure **Ia** under the SMD solvation model³⁶ with DMSO as solvent led to a lengthening of the S–F bond (2.54 Å vs 2.00 Å) and an increase in its ionic nature (calculated charges of –0.94 and +0.51 on F and S, respectively) but no substantial change in the structure of the sulfonium cation. All subsequent calculations were carried out with both gas-phase and solution-phase optimization, with similar results; the structures and energies presented below are for the solution-phase calculations (details of gas-phase calculations are provided in the SI).

A second energy minimum was located for the sulfonium fluoride salt **13a**: conformation **IIa**, in which the phenyl group and fluoride ion occupy the axial positions and both benzene rings of the dibenzothiophene moiety are equatorially disposed. Conformation **IIa** has a free energy 8.6 kJ mol^{–1} higher than that of conformation **Ia**. A transition state linking **Ia** and **IIa**, labeled **TS-IIIa**, could also be located, with a free energy 22.2 kJ mol^{–1}

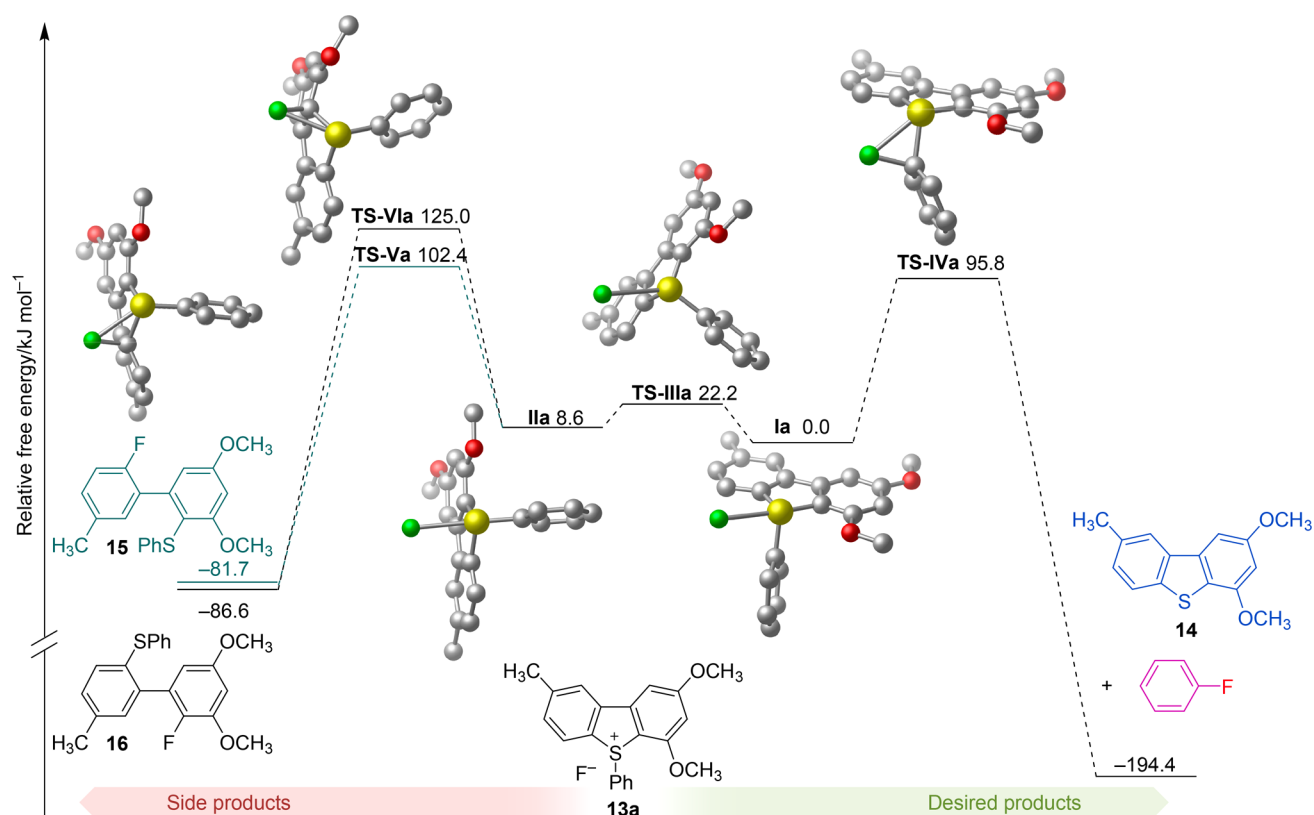


Figure 2. Calculated free energy profile for formation of fluorobenzene and biphenyls **15** and **16** from sulfonium fluoride salt **13a**. Structures are optimized with M06-2X/6-31+G(d,p), SMD solvation in DMSO. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

above that of **Ia**.³⁷ This low barrier, compared to the barriers for product formation (vide infra), suggests that the Curtin–Hammett principle will be applicable and that the relative rates of product formation will be determined by the energies of the transition states leading to product, rather than by the relative populations of conformers **Ia** and **IIa**.

From intermediate **Ia**, two possible routes for the formation of fluorobenzene and dibenzothiophene **14** were considered: a stepwise S_NAr mechanism proceeding through a Meisenheimer complex, and a concerted process which could be viewed either as a direct nucleophilic aromatic substitution or as a reductive elimination from sulfur. After extensive searching, no local minimum corresponding to a Meisenheimer complex could be located; instead a concerted mechanism, passing through a single transition state **TS-IVa**, was identified. Similar concerted mechanisms have been determined in computational studies of nucleophilic aromatic fluorinations of iodonium(III) ylides and diaryliodonium salts,^{12,38} aryl fluorosulfonates,³⁹ and phenonium adducts.¹⁰

Analogous transition states **TS-Va** and **TS-VIa** could be located, connecting conformation **IIa** of the sulfonium fluoride salt **13a** to biaryls **15** and **16**, respectively. These transition states were found 6.6 and 29.2 kJ mol^{-1} , respectively, higher in energy than **TS-IVa**, in accord with the good selectivity for attack on the phenyl group seen experimentally.

Several other dibenzothiophenium fluorides **13b–k**, corresponding to the triflates **11b–k**, were modeled to examine any correlation between calculated activation energies and experimental reactivity. Ground-state conformations and transition states for fluoride attack on each of the three aromatic rings were identified. Due to the difficulty in calculating a meaningful

energy for the solvated fluoride ion, the fluoride salts **13a–k** were taken as the zero-energy baseline for each of these calculations (Table S5, SI). High correlation ($R^2 = 0.98$) was observed between calculated activation energy for attack on the isolated aromatic ring and RCY (Figure S13, SI); i.e., compounds with low calculated activation energy gave high RCYs. Moreover, the value of $\Delta\Delta G$ (i.e., the difference between attack on the isolated ring and the dibenzothiophene) increased with decreasing activation energy. This is consistent with the increased regioselectivity observed experimentally for activated substrates. Interestingly, the labeling yields also correlate with the Hammett substituent constant σ ($R^2 = 0.97$) and ^{19}F chemical shifts ($R^2 = 0.83$) of the non-radioactive reference compounds (Figures S14 and S15, SI). While we have not measured the rates of the labeling reactions, the strong correlation of RCYs with the Hammett substitution constant nonetheless provides a valuable tool to predict the outcome of radiochemical reactions. For substrates decorated with complex functional groups, ^{19}F NMR chemical shifts provide a convenient alternative to determine the suitability of the labeling reaction.

With the aim to demonstrate practicability of the method, we prepared the sulfonium salt precursors of five biologically active compounds, which were subsequently labeled with fluorine-18 (Figure 3). The thioether **10a** was used to optimize cyclization conditions (vide supra) and provided the dibenzothiophene sulfonium salt precursor **11a** for labeling of [^{18}F]FPEB. This PET tracer, which has been used clinically for imaging of metabotropic glutamate 5 receptors, was particularly pertinent, as our previous attempts at preparing the corresponding triarylsulfonium salt had failed. Using the optimized ring-closing

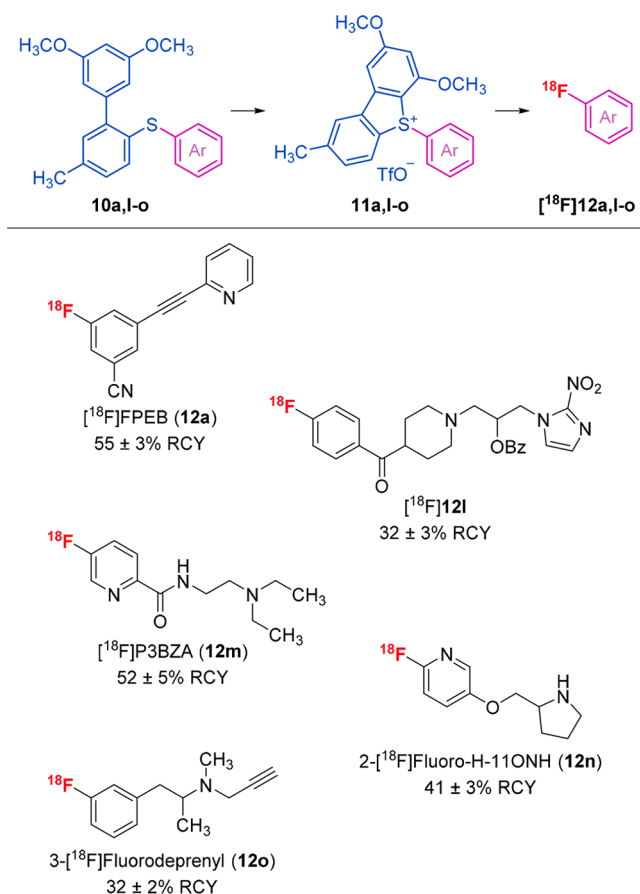


Figure 3. Radio-fluorination of biologically relevant tracers with dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts as precursors for labeling.

reaction conditions (Method A), the labeling precursor **11a** was obtained in 82% yield. The resulting white crystalline solid proved stable upon storage at ambient temperature over the course of 3 years (Figure S2, SI). Attempted labeling of **11a** under the conditions used for the model compounds **11b–k** resulted in formation of a radioactive side product, likely due to hydrolysis of the nitrile group (Table S1, SI). The side product was practically eliminated by reducing the temperature and shortening the reaction time. Further optimization revealed that the precursor load could be lowered to 1 mg, and the solvent changed to MeCN, without affecting the RCY. In DMSO, the reaction proceeded at 50 °C (1 mg precursor, 5 min) to give $[^{18}F]FPEB$ **12a** in 75% RCY as determined by HPLC. An identical RCY was obtained in MeCN at 80 °C. Under these conditions (1 mg precursor, MeCN, 80 °C, 5 min), hands-on labeling afforded $[^{18}F]FPEB$ **12a** in $55 \pm 3\%$ decay-corrected (d.c.) RCY ($43 \pm 2\%$ non-decay-corrected (n.d.c.), Figure 3). The molar activity was $13\text{--}20$ GBq μmol^{-1} , reflecting the low levels of activity used for labeling (2 GBq) due to local constraints.

The high reactivity of **11a**, combined with its ease of synthesis and suitability for long-term storage, demonstrate clear advantages over other labeling strategies reported for this tracer. For example, ^{18}F -fluorination of the corresponding spirocyclic iodonium ylide precursor was recently reported to give $[^{18}F]FPEB$ in 20% n.d.c. RCY, whereas copper-mediated labeling of a boronic ester precursor afforded the tracer in a modest 13% n.d.c. RCY.^{5,40} As the reaction takes place under conditions that mirror nucleophilic substitution reactions with

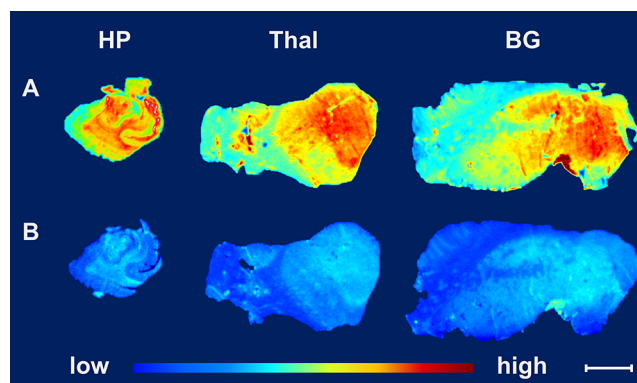


Figure 4. Autoradiography with 3- $[^{18}F]$ fluorodeprenyl ($[^{18}F]12o$). Specific binding of the tracer $[^{18}F]12o$ to human post-mortem brain sections of a case with Alzheimer's disease. Left: medial temporal lobe section with hippocampus and parahippocampal gyrus; center: thalamus with adjacent white matter; right: basal ganglia section with the putamen and caudate nucleus. A: total tracer binding; B: tracer binding after blocking with the selective MAO-B inhibitor L-deprenyl. Scale bar: 1 cm. Abbreviations: HP, hippocampus; Thal, thalamus; BG, basal ganglia.

$[^{18}F]$ fluoride, the radiosynthesis can readily be automated using conventional equipment and established sequences for trapping and release of $[^{18}F]$ fluoride, labeling, and purification.

With this proof of concept established, we applied the method for labeling of the nitroimidazole $[^{18}F]12l$, a novel candidate tracer for imaging of hypoxia (Figure 3). The sulfonium salt precursor **11l** was obtained in 67% yield (Method A) from the corresponding biaryl thioether **10l**. Labeling with $[^{18}F]$ fluoride (DMSO, 110 °C, 15 min, non-optimized) afforded the target tracer $[^{18}F]12l$ in $32 \pm 3\%$ d.c. RCY. The 3- $[^{18}F]$ fluoropyridine **12m** ($[^{18}F]P3BZA$) has recently shown promise for imaging of melanoma in patients with metastatic disease; however, the reported radiosynthesis is low yielding.⁴¹ Initial attempts to synthesize the dibenzothiophene sulfonium salt precursor of $[^{18}F]P3BZA$ **11m** (Method B) were unsuccessful (<10% yield) when the 2-(diethylamino)ethyl amide side chain was in place. We therefore resolved to cyclize the corresponding ethyl ester (method B, 54% yield, SI) and subsequently installed the side chain to give **11m** (92% yield). Labeling proceeded cleanly to provide $[^{18}F]P3BZA$ **12m** in $52 \pm 5\%$ d.c. RCY (DMSO, 110 °C, 15 min, non-optimized), a substantial improvement on the $12 \pm 4\%$ RCY reported for the corresponding bromide precursor.⁴¹ To further evaluate the scope of the pH-buffered cyclization method, we chose the 2- $[^{18}F]$ fluoropyridine **12n** (2- $[^{18}F]$ fluoro-H-11ONH) as the next target. Gratifyingly, cyclization proceeded smoothly and provided the Boc-protected precursor **11n** in 72% yield (Method B). ^{18}F -fluorination of **11n** (DMSO, 110 °C, 15 min, non-optimized) followed by Boc deprotection afforded $[^{18}F]12n$ in $41 \pm 3\%$ d.c. RCY.

Finally, we applied the labeling strategy for development of 3- $[^{18}F]$ fluorodeprenyl **12o** as a monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B) PET tracer. MAO-B is highly expressed in glial cells and is up-regulated in a number of neurodegenerative diseases.^{16,42} $[^{11}C]$ -L-deprenyl was reported as a MAO-B-selective PET tracer more than 30 years ago, yet attempted development of fluorine-18-labeled analogs has so far been unsuccessful, and no other MAO-B-selective ligand has found clinical use for PET imaging. To explore the potential for direct aromatic fluorination of deprenyl, we prepared the corresponding biaryl thioether **10o** (3 steps from **5b**, 56% overall yield). Cyclization of **10o** proceeded

smoothly to give the corresponding dibenzothiophene sulfonium salt **11o** in 73% yield (Method A). Subsequent labeling of **11o** with fluorine-18 (DMSO, 150 °C, 15 min, non-optimized) afforded 3-¹⁸F-fluorodeprenyl in 32 ± 2% d.c. RCY, with a molar activity of 17–30 GBq μmol⁻¹ (starting from 2 GBq of [¹⁸F]fluoride). Autoradiography with [¹⁸F]**12o** in human post-mortem brain sections of a case with Alzheimer's disease (Figure 4) revealed tracer binding consistent with the expected distribution of MAO-B. The specificity of the signal was confirmed by blocking with the parent compound L-deprenyl. Further development of [¹⁸F]**12o** as a MAO-B-selective PET tracer is outside the scope of this study and will be reported elsewhere.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have developed dibenzothiophene sulfonium salts as a novel class of leaving groups for aromatic ¹⁸F-fluorination. Intramolecular cyclization of biaryl thioethers gave access to a diverse set of functionalized sulfonium salts under mild conditions. Non-activated and electron-poor substrates reacted regioselectively with [¹⁸F]fluoride and gave experimental radiochemical yields that correlated closely with theoretical DFT calculations. The strategy broadens the available radiochemical space and brings the added advantage of superior labeling efficiency for clinically relevant tracers, as exemplified by direct ¹⁸F-fluorination of 3-¹⁸F-fluorodeprenyl, [¹⁸F]FPEB, and [¹⁸F]P3BZA.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/jacs.8b06730.

Experimental procedures, spectral and analytical data, and radio-HPLC traces (PDF)
Computational results (ZIP)

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Notes

Ethical approval for the collection of post-mortem human brain tissue was obtained by the Queen Square Brain Bank (QSBB) for Neurological Disorders from the National Research Ethics Service Committee London (Central: 08/H0718/S4+5). A patent application has been filed under the international publication number WO2014057291.

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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