



Graphical Abstracts/J. Fluorine Chem. 139 (2012) 1–3

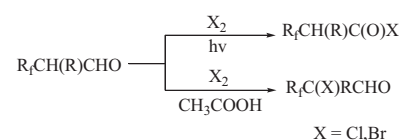
Chemoselective halogenation of 2-hydroperfluoroalkyl aldehydes

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Free-radical chlorination or bromination of 2-hydroperfluoroalkyl aldehydes chemoselectively affords the corresponding acyl halide. Only the formyl hydrogen is replaced by halogen. However, in a polar solvent, such as acetic acid, chlorination or bromination of 2-hydroperfluoroalkyl aldehydes affords only the 2-haloperfluoroalkyl aldehydes. Hydrolysis of the 2-hydroperfluoroacyl halides provides a useful, convenient, non-toxic entry to the corresponding 2-hydroperfluoroalkyl branched carboxylic acids. The requisite 2-hydroperfluoroalkyl aldehydes are conveniently prepared *via* reaction of a perfluoroalkyl ketone with Ph_3HOCH , followed by acid hydrolysis of the perfluoroalkyl vinyl ethers.

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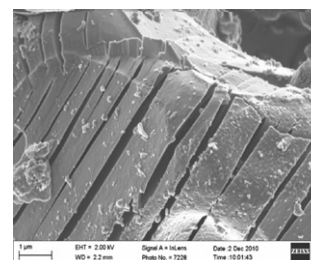
 $\text{R}_1 = \text{CF}_3, \text{C}_2\text{F}_5, n\text{-C}_3\text{F}_7$ $\text{R}_1 = \text{CF}_3, \text{C}_2\text{F}_5, n\text{-C}_3\text{F}_7, \text{Ph, H}$

A thermogravimetric study of the reactions of tungsten disilicide with anhydrous hydrogen fluoride and fluorine

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Parallel cracks are observed on the surface of the WSi_2 particles after reacting with HF(g) , evidently after the removal of the silicon from the crystalline matrix, the more dense tungsten metal forms, leaving unoccupied strips in the particles.

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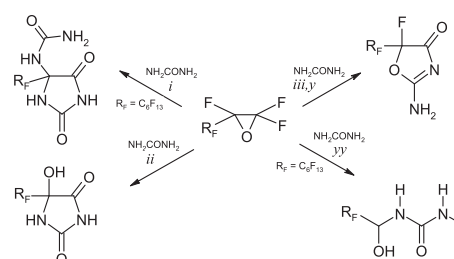
Synthesis of fluorine containing N-heterocycles using oxides of terminal perfluoroolefins and urea

Lyudmila V. Saloutina, Aleksandr Ya. Zapevalov, Mikhail I. Kodess, Pavel A. Slepukhin, Victor I. Saloutin, Oleg N. Chupakhin

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Perfluoroalkyl containing allantoin, hydantoin, oxazol and substituted urea have been obtained by the reaction of oxides of terminal perfluoroolefins with urea.

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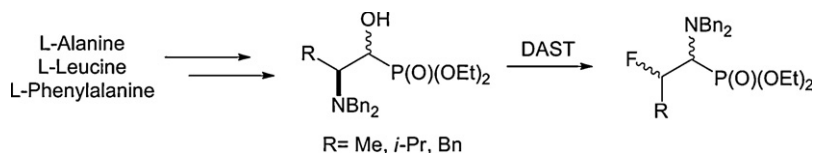


DAST mediated preparation of β -fluoro- α -aminophosphonates

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Formal [3+3] cyclocondensations of 1,3-bis(silyloxy)-1,3-butadienes with 1-chloro-1,1-difluoro-4,4-dimethoxybut-3-en-2-one and 1,1-difluoro-4,4-dimethoxybut-3-en-2-one. Regioselective synthesis of fluorinated salicylates and pyran-4-ones

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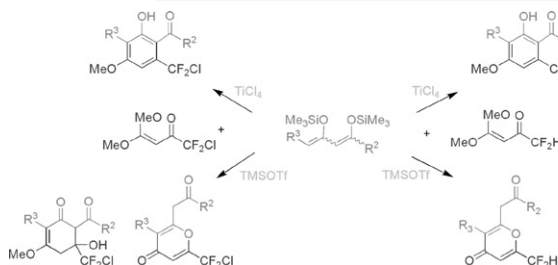
Sebastian Reimann^{ab}, Alina Bunescu^{ab}, Robert Litschko^a, Silke Erfle^{ab}, Lutz Domke^a, Franziska Bendrath^a, Zharylkasyn A. Abilov^c, Anke Spannenberg^b, Alexander Villinger^a, Peter Langer^{ab}

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6-Chlorodifluoromethylsalicylates and -pyran-4-ones are prepared by regioselective [3+3] cyclizations of 1,3-bis(silyloxy)-1,3-butadienes with CF₂Cl-substituted 3-alkyloxy-2-en-1-ones. The regioselectivity is controlled by the choice of Lewis acid employed.



Synthesis and evaluation of fluoroethyl cyclofenil analogs: Models for potential estrogen receptor imaging agent

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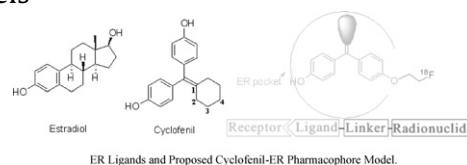
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Structural studies on the ERs have suggested there is ample unoccupied space within the ligand binding pocket. Since our previous study focused on the effect of developing Tc-99m cyclofenil complexes for potential SPECT imaging agents. In the study reported here, a series of fluorinated cyclofenil analogs were designed and evaluated for a estrogen receptor imaging agent. These preliminary results suggested that the FEt-cyclofenil (**3a**) analogs might be potential PET imaging agents.



Filling the gap: Chemistry of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazoles

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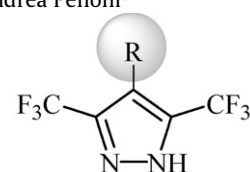
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^cDipartimento di Scienza e Tecnologia del Farmaco, Università degli Studi di Torino, Via Giuria 9, I-10125 Torino, Italy

An optimized synthesis of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole was developed and a series of 4-substituted derivatives were prepared and characterized



R = H, F, Cl, Br, I, NO₂, NH₂

Fluorous catalyst recycling utilising highly fluorinated zinc compounds: Ring opening polymerisation of ϵ -caprolactone

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Recycling strategies for a zinc catalysed ring opening polymerisation of caprolactone have been explored. The use of fluorous alkoxide compounds of zinc and quenching with a fluorous alcohol allows the catalyst to be recycled three times before loss of activity.

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Catalyst Recycling

