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Synthetic Methods

Stable BF₂ Boracycles as Versatile Reagents for Selective *Ortho* C–H Functionalization

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Abstract: The development of new boron reagents continues to play a crucial role in advancing modern organic synthesis, particularly in C–H functionalization and cross-coupling reactions. Herein, we report a metal-free, robust, and scalable multigram protocol for the synthesis of stable BF₂ boracycles that require no column chromatography, providing a practical and efficient route to access this valuable boron species. The BF₂ boracycles exhibit enhanced stability and reactivity, making them highly versatile intermediates for late-stage diversification. They undergo *ipso*-substitution to afford a wide array of derivatives, including halogenated (e.g., radioiodinated), hydroxylated, and azidated products. Furthermore, they display excellent reactivity in Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling reactions, enabling both C(sp²)–C(sp²) and C(sp²)–C(sp³) bond formation. These results underscore the utility of BF₂ boracycles as powerful tools for selective functionalization in pharmaceutical synthesis and beyond. Our work represents a significant advancement in organoboron chemistry, offering both a streamlined synthetic approach and broad applicability for complex molecule construction.

Introduction

Organoboron reagents are indispensable tools in modern organic synthesis due to their exceptional versatility and broad applicability across a wide range of chemical transformations, including cross-coupling reactions,^[1–3] radical-mediated processes,^[4–7] photochemical transformations,^[8–11] and materials synthesis.^[12–14] Their widespread use is attributed not only to their reactivity but also to their favorable physicochemical properties. Furthermore, organoboron compounds are relatively stable, generally considered to be nontoxic,^[2,3] and compatible with diverse reaction conditions.

These attributes have contributed to the broad commercial availability of a wide array of boronic acids, which remain central to numerous synthetic applications.

Despite this utility, *ortho*-substituted boronic acids remain significantly more challenging to access and are underrepresented in commercial catalogs (Figure 1a). This limitation is particularly pronounced for *ortho*-*N*-substituted boronic acids, whose synthesis typically involves multi-step sequences, including *ortho*-lithiation of anilides with pyrophoric *n*-BuLi, borylation and subsequent hydrolysis.^[15–17] Such procedures pose limitations in terms of operational safety, scalability, and tolerance to functional groups, restricting their broader

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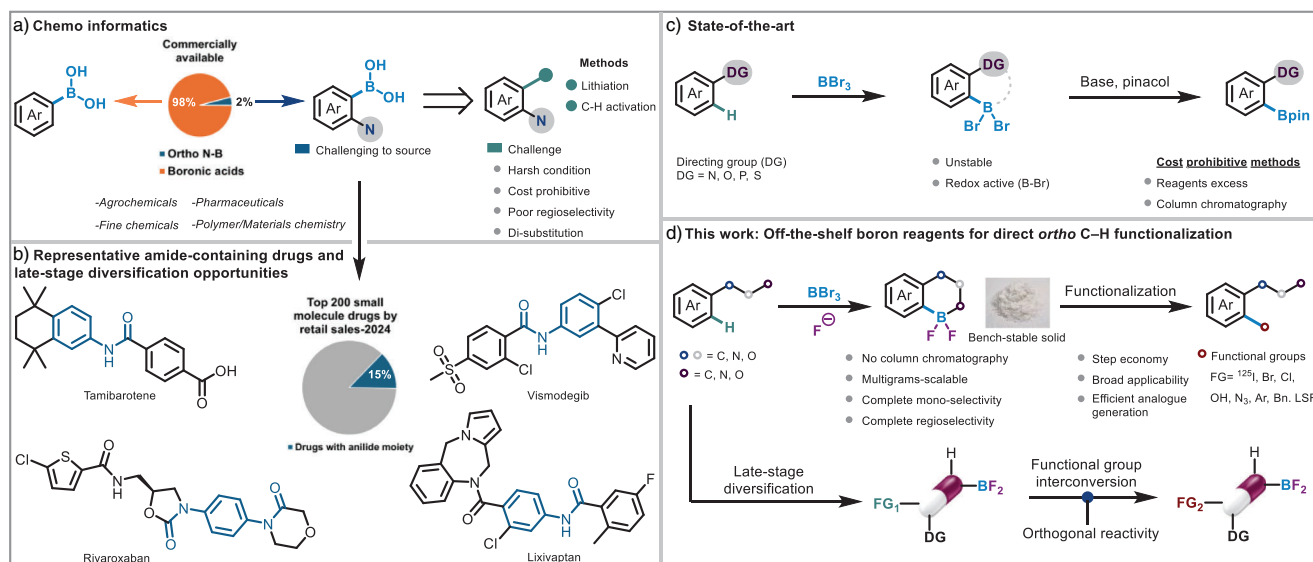


Figure 1. a) Sigma–Aldrich survey of commercially available boronic acids. b) Top 200 small-molecule drugs by retail sales in 2024, based on data from the Njardarson Laboratory.^[18] c) State-of-the-art for BBr₂ to Bpin. d) This work: Development of BF₂ complexes and their utility in late-stage diversification.

application in complex molecule synthesis and late-stage functionalization.

Triggered by the high density of functional groups in small-molecule drugs, many of which can serve as directing groups for metal coordination,^[19,20] recent advances in metal-catalyzed directed C–H borylation have addressed several limitations associated with traditional borylation methods.^[21–23] These strategies enable regioselective installation of boron functionalities under mild conditions and in the presence of a wide range of functional groups, making them particularly attractive for the late-stage diversification of complex, drug-like scaffolds. As such, they have significantly expanded the synthetic utility of organoboron chemistry in pharmaceutical and materials science.^[18,24–27]

However, metal-catalyzed protocols are not without their drawbacks. Regioisomeric mixtures and over-functionalization remain common, especially in substrates bearing multiple or electronically ambiguous directing groups.^[20,21] These complications can lead to reduced selectivity and yield and pose challenges in purification and downstream transformations, thereby limiting the broader applicability of these methods in the synthesis of highly functionalized or sensitive molecules.

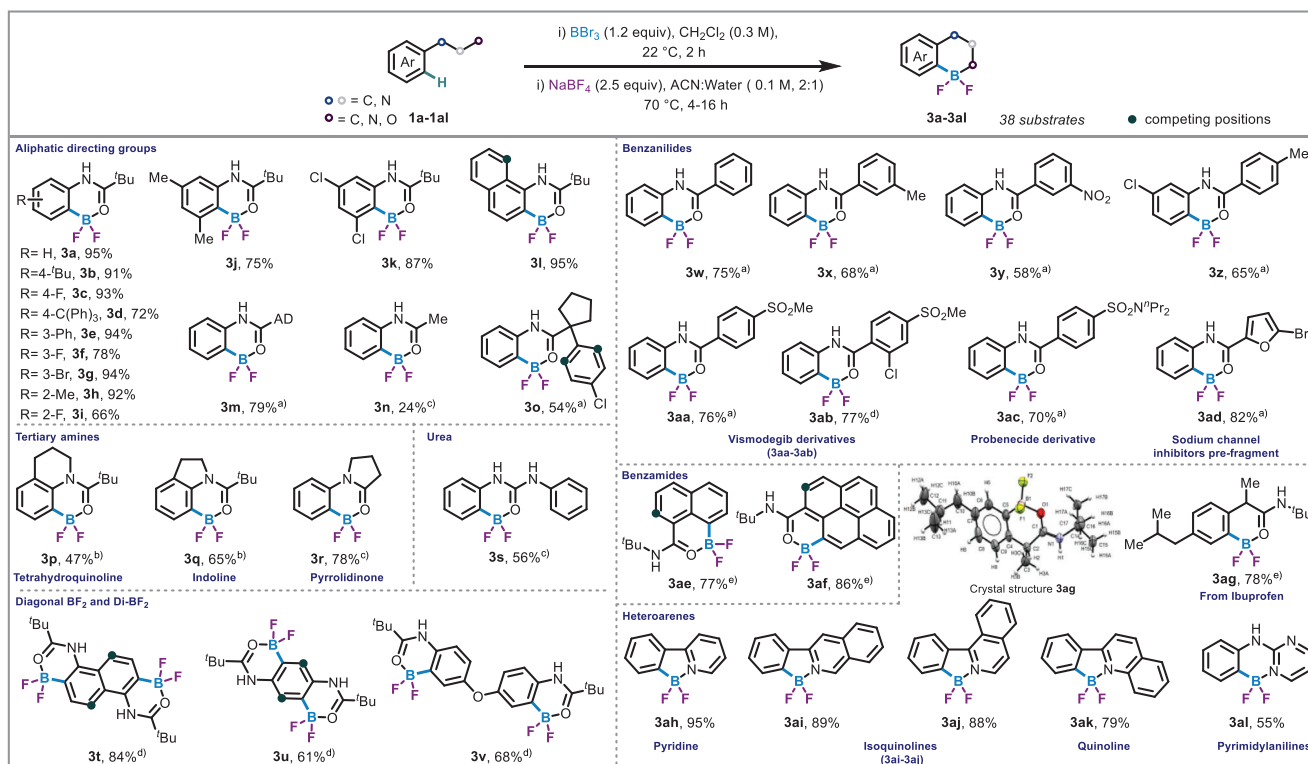
In recent years, boron chemistry has progressed even further, with boron tribromide (BBr₃) emerging as a key player in metal-free approaches to intramolecular electrophilic aromatic *ortho* C–H borylation and borylation of alkenes (Figure 1c).^[28–54] This strategy, guided by donor atoms such as nitrogen,^[34–40] oxygen,^[41–52] phosphorus,^[53] and sulfur,^[54] has enabled selective *ortho* C–H borylation, leading to the formation of highly reactive dibromoboracycles.

Inspired by these developments, we focused on *ipso*-substitution and cross-coupling reactions involving similar boracycle intermediates.^[55–58] These transformations not only demonstrate the inherent reactivity and versatility of the

dibromo-boracycle motif (Figure 1b) but also highlight its potential in achieving highly regioselective *ortho* C–H functionalization. However, the boron bromine bond in dibromoboracycles (Figure 1c) is highly labile, prone to oxidative ligand exchange^[55,56] or nucleophilic substitution at the boron,^[28–58] limiting their utility in late-stage functionalization. While converting these boracycles into stable Bpin species is one solution, we sought a more robust strategy. Building on this foundation, we envisioned that site-selectively formed dibromoboracycles could be converted into more stable difluoroboracycles. The strength of the boron-fluorine bond enhances the overall stability of the boracycle and selectively weakens the adjacent boron-carbon bond, allowing for *ipso*-substitution at the carbon center.^[55,56] Herein, we report the development of a robust and highly selective synthetic route to isolable BF₂ boracycles that function as shelf-stable reagents, significantly expanding the utility of organoboron chemistry. Given the widespread occurrence of classical directing groups in drug-like molecules, this strategy provides a powerful platform for late-stage diversification via boron-mediated transformations.

Results and Discussion

After identifying optimal conditions for introducing boron at the *ortho*-position of anilide (**1a**) using BBr₃, the primary objective of this study shifted toward determining the appropriate fluorine source and solvent to facilitate the formation of BF₂ **3a**. We initially employed tetrafluoroborate as a nucleophilic fluoride source and chose methanol as the solvent due to solubility considerations. This approach yielded the desired product in 80% (Table S1, entry 1). The introduction of water to the reaction medium improved solubility, increasing the yield to 91% (Table S1, entry 2).



Scheme 1. Reaction scope, conditions (**1a-1k**, **1o**, **1q**): Step i) **1a-1q** (0.6 mmol, 1 equiv.), BBr₃ (0.72 mmol, 1.2 equiv.), in 2 mL anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ at 22 °C, 2 h; Step ii) NaBF₄ (1.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) in 4 mL ACN and 2 mL distilled water, at 70 °C for 4 h. ^{a)}Step i) 40 °C, 16 h. ^{b)}Step i) time 1 h. ^{c)}Step i) 60 °C, 24 h. For product **3t-3v**: Step i) Amide (0.6 mmol, 1 equiv.), BBr₃ (1.8 mmol, 3 equiv.), in 2.5 mL anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ at 60 °C, 65 h; Step ii) NaBF₄ (3 mmol, 5 equiv.). ^{d)}Step i) 60 °C, 65 h. For **3ae-3ag**: Step i) Amide (0.6 mmol, 1 equiv.), BBr₃ (1.05 mmol, 1.75 equiv.), in 2.5 mL anhydrous CH₂Cl₂. ^{e)}Step i) 60 °C, 16 h. For **3ah-3ak**: **1ah-1ak** (0.6 mmol, 1 equiv.), BBr₃ (1.8 mmol, 3 equiv.), 2,6-lutidine (1.2 mmol, 2 equiv.) in 2 mL anhydrous CH₂Cl₂, 40 °C, 16 h. For **3al**: **1al** (0.6 mmol, 1 equiv.), BBr₃ (1.8 mmol, 3 equiv.), 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpyrazine (0.72 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) in 2 mL anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ at 22 °C, 16 h.

Subsequently, using an acetonitrile solvent system further improved the reaction yield, resulting in a 95% yield of **3a**, which was better than the methanol system (Table S1, entry 3 versus entry 2). Reducing the fluoride source loading led to a slight drop in yield from 95% to 89% (Table S1, entry 4 versus entry 3). Testing other tetrafluoroborate salts showed minimal variation in yields, with all providing comparable results (Table S1, entries 5 – 6). Given availability and cost considerations, we selected NaBF₄ as the preferred fluoride source. Alkaline fluoride sources, though effective, led to slower reactions and yields between 85% and 89% (Table S1, entries 7 – 9).

After identifying the optimal fluorine source for difluoroboron formation, the scope of the reaction was explored with a diverse set of directing groups. Initially, a series of pivalamides (Scheme 1, **1a** – **1m**) were examined, demonstrating excellent tolerance for various functional groups. Both electron-donating and electron-withdrawing substituents at the *ortho*, *meta*, and *para*-positions were well tolerated, resulting in yields ranging from 66% to 95% (Scheme 1, **3a** – **3i**). Disubstituted (**1j** – **1k**) and extended aromatic (**1l**) substrates also proved effective, delivering the desired products in 75% to 95%. Additionally, alternative acyl groups (**1m** – **1o**), such as adamantyl and other acyl derivatives, were accommodated by the reaction, with

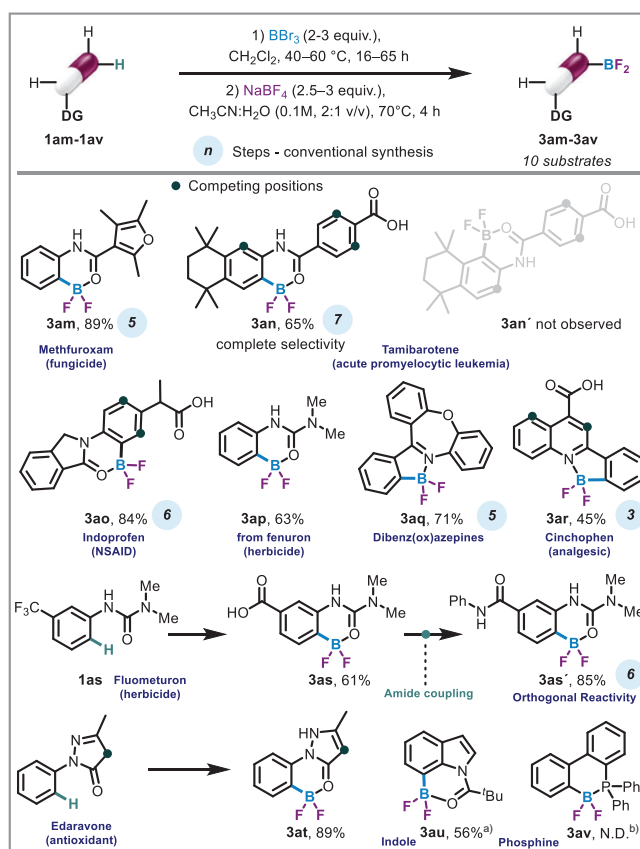
yields ranging from 24% to 79%. Substrates bearing tertiary amides (**1p**–**1r**) were also tested, and the reaction successfully tolerated these functional groups, yielding products in 47% to 78% yields. For tetrahydroquinoline (**1p**) and indoline (**1q**) derivatives, the reaction time was reduced to prevent the hydrolysis of the amide functional group, ensuring the amide bond remained intact. Notably, a substrate possessing a urea directing group (**1s**) provided the desired compound in 56% yield, which is significant as ureas are found in biologically active compounds, and their BF₂ derivatives could serve as valuable substrates. Furthermore, urea derivatives are exceedingly difficult to functionalize with Directed *ortho* Metalation (DoM) as most metals bind efficiently to ureas hampering their catalytic activity. Additionally, diagonal double borylation was achieved on substrates **1t** and **1u**, producing the respective products in 84% and 61%. These compounds are important in materials chemistry, particularly in applications like organic field – effect transistors (OFETs), organic photovoltaics (OPVs), and organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs). Double borylation was also successful with substrate **1v**, providing **3v** in a yield of 68%.

Building on the success of the pivalamides and extended aromatic substrates, we next explored benzanilides to investigate site-selective borylation on the aniline portion of the ring (Scheme 1, **1w** – **1ad**). Under the optimized conditions, a

variety of substituents on the phenyl ring, including methyl (**1x**), nitro (**1y**), and substrates with modifications on both the aniline and benzyl portions (**1z**), were well tolerated, yielding the desired products (**3w** – **3z**) in 58% to 75%. Given the widespread occurrence of the anilide functional group in biologically active molecules, we extended the study to substrates with known pharmaceutical relevance, encompassing various levels of molecular complexity. Remarkably, these complex substrates were also well tolerated, delivering arylated products (**3aa** – **3ad**) in yields ranging from 70% to 82%, demonstrating the broad applicability of the reaction in the context of drug-like molecules.

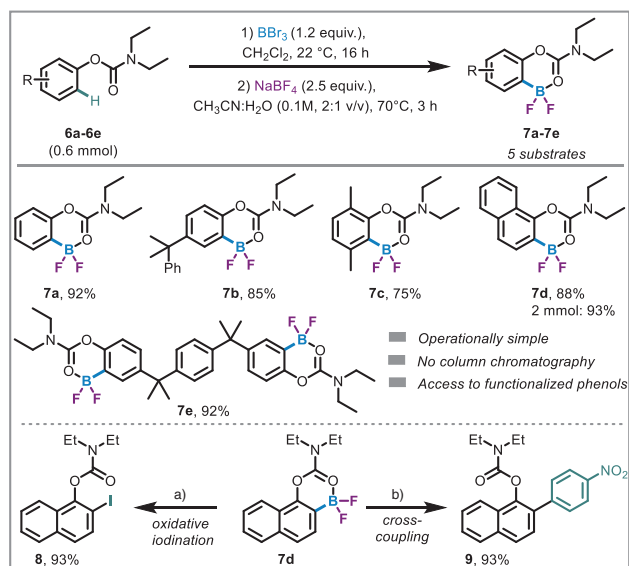
Following the successful installation of BF₂ group on various anilides, we expanded our investigation to explore borylation on substrates with diverse directing groups. Specifically, carbonyl – directed substrates, including naphthyl (**1ae**), pyrene (**1af**), and pharmaceutically active compound ibuprofen (**1ag**) were subjected to the optimized conditions. These substrates demonstrated broad tolerance, delivering the corresponding aryl-BF₂ products in yields ranging from 77% to 86% (Scheme 1, **3ae** – **3ag**). The regioselectivity in **3ae** was determined by single-crystal XRD (see Supporting Information section 9 for details). Further extending the scope, nitrogen-containing directing groups were also examined (**1ah** – **1al**), while current transition-metal (TM)-catalyzed methods typically show limited applicability to nitrogen-containing aromatic heterocycles,^[59] our protocol proved highly effective. Notably, substrates such as pyridine, isoquinoline, quinoline, and pyrimidylaniline furnished the desired difluoroboron products (**3ah** – **3al**) in good to excellent yields (55% – 95%). These results highlight the versatility and efficiency of the borylation strategy, particularly for challenging nitrogen-based substrates. It is important to note, however, that the method's limitations are associated with the initial BBr₃-mediated borylation step not the subsequent BF₂ formation, and these constraints are well-documented in the literature.^[28–58]

Late-stage functionalization strategies enable efficient diversification of complex molecules, including pharmaceutically relevant scaffolds and heteroaromatic systems. This approach expands the synthetic utility of functionalized cores, bridging applications in bioconjugation,^[60] drug discovery, biology-oriented synthesis,^[60,61] and materials science. To demonstrate this versatility, we evaluated complex substrates bearing diverse functional groups (Scheme 2). For instance, methfuroxam was well-tolerated under the reaction conditions, affording the desired BF₂ (**3am**) in excellent 89% yield. Notably, tamibarotene (**1an**), which contains four competing reactive sites, yielded a single regioisomeric BF₂-product **3an** in 65% yield, highlighting the exceptional selectivity of this transformation. Indoprofen underwent chemo- and regioselective amide-directed borylation in the presence of a free carboxylic acid, delivering the BF₂-derivative **3ao** in 84% yield. Although TM-catalyzed β-C(sp³)-H functionalization of carboxylate has been reported in prior studies, our investigations did not observe either carboxylate-directed ortho C-H functionalization or β-C(sp³)-H activation.^[62] Urea-based agrochemical such as fenuron **1ap** also participated efficiently, providing the corresponding BF₂-adduct **3ap** in 63% yield.



Scheme 2. Late-stage diversification. For condition refer [Supporting Information](#) Not Detected (N.D.). ^{a)} KHF₂ was used for fluorination. ^{b)} BBr₂ complex was observed.

Given the therapeutic relevance of azepine-containing scaffolds, we investigated dibenzoxazepine **1aq**, which underwent smooth borylation–fluorination to furnish the BF₂-product **3aq** in 71% yield (See [Supporting Information](#) for single-crystal XRD). In the case of cinchophen, the reaction proceeded exclusively via quinoline-directed borylation, yielding **3ar** in 45% yield. A particularly instructive example was observed with fluometuron **1as**: prolonged reaction times and excess BBr₃ induced hydrolysis of the trifluoromethyl group, generating a carboxylic acid **3as** that was subsequently converted to an amide **3as'** without perturbing the BF₂ moiety. This sequential functionalization exemplifies the orthogonal reactivity of BF₂ groups and unlocks new avenues for late-stage molecular editing. The robustness of this protocol was further demonstrated with edaravone **1at**, where despite observable tautomerization under Lewis acidic conditions, the BF₂-product **3at** was isolated in 89% yield (See [Supporting Information](#) section 9 for single-crystal XRD). Furthermore, we achieved selective borylation at the C7-position of the pivaloyl protected indole^[42,63] **1au** to form BF₂ derivative **3au** in 56% yield. The reaction under optimized conditions resulted in competitive hydrolysis and protodeborylation. However, by performing the second step at room temperature, these side reactions were suppressed. Diphenylphosphine was also investigated as a directing group^[53] but the BF₂ product **3av** could not be obtained due to the low

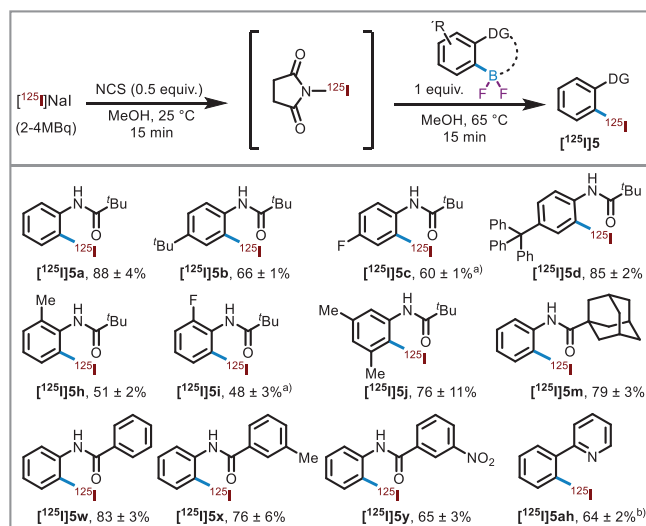


Scheme 3. Reaction scope of carbamates. a) **7d** (0.15 mmol), Selectfluor, KI, ACN:Water at 22 °C for 2 h, then 65 °C, 5 h. b) **7d** (0.15 mmol), 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene, $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$, K_2CO_3 , MeOH, 70 °C, 4 h.

solubility and high stability of the intermediate BBR_2 species **2av**. Collectively, these results establish the method as a powerful platform for late-stage diversification of structurally intricate and functionally dense molecules, with immediate implications for medicinal chemistry and materials design.

To assess the efficiency of our protocol, we compared the step count of our synthetic route to that of a hypothetical alternative pathway leading to the corresponding boronic acid derivative (a synthetic equivalent of BF_2) (Scheme 2 and Supporting Information Section 8). The boronic acid route typically involves 3–7 *de novo* steps in its longest linear sequence. In contrast, our route offers potential advantages in terms of step economy, convergence, and reduced solvent usage, all contributing to a lower environmental impact. This aligns with the well-established principle that shorter, more convergent synthetic sequences with optimized complexity tend to produce less waste.^[64]

Following the successful installation of BF_2 groups on anilides and 2-aryl heteroarenes, we turned our attention to phenols. Previous efforts to functionalize phenols were hampered by hydrolysis of the directing group on phenol derivatives.^[42,56] We envisioned that a carbamate group^[65] would overcome this limitation. Indeed, this strategy proved highly effective, *O*-carbamate protection enabled regioselective borylation with BBr_3 of phenols (**6a–6e**) and the corresponding BF_2S (**7a–7e**) could be isolated in excellent yields across a range of substrates (Scheme 3). The reaction tolerated various substrates, extended aromatic systems (**6b**, **6d**), and sterically hindered phenols (**6c**), and allowed for double borylation as demonstrated with substrate **6e**. Furthermore, we demonstrated the derivatization of the resulting *O*-carbamate- BF_2 compound (**7d**) through iodination (**8**) and arylation (**9**), both of which proceeded in excellent yields (Scheme 3). This reactivity aligns well with the pattern observed for other BF_2 species.

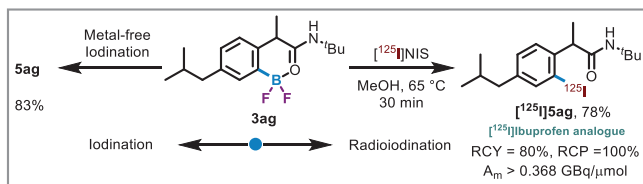


Scheme 4. Reaction scope, radiiodination of Ar-BF_2 compounds. RCCs were determined by radio-HPLC and are shown for $n = 2$.
a) Reaction time in the second step was extended to 0.5 h. b) RCC calculated for $n = 4$.

Organic compounds labeled with radioactive iodine isotopes ^{123}I , ^{124}I , ^{125}I , or ^{131}I are widely used in nuclear medicine for diagnostic imaging, radiotherapy, and radioassays in biomedical research and drug discovery.^[66–71] In all these applications, NaI is the sole chemical source available to perform radioiodination. Given the relative stability of the $\text{Csp}^2\text{–I}$ bond, radioiodine is often incorporated within an arene moiety. In this context, we seized the opportunity to incorporate iodine-125 from BF_2 derivatives through a metal-free oxidative iododeborylation process (Scheme 4).

Based on our previous reports on *ipso*-halogenation of anilides and ureas,^[55,56] where we utilized Selectfluor as an oxidant, we adapted a similar strategy here. However, in this case, *N*-chlorosuccinimide (NCS) was chosen as the oxidant due to its superior solubility in methanol compared to Selectfluor (see Supporting Information section 4.1 for details). We developed a two-step, one-pot protocol (Scheme 4) involving the rapid formation of electrophilic $[^{125}\text{I}]\text{NIS}$ species from $[^{125}\text{I}]\text{NaI}$ and NCS followed by *ipso*-radioiodination of aryl-difluoroboranes **3**.

Using the optimized conditions, we then explored the scope of the reaction (Scheme 4). Several BF_2S showed excellent incorporation of iodine-125 with high radiochemical conversions (RCC). The radioiodination of pivalamide-bearing anilides generally showed excellent incorporation of iodine-125, yielding products with high efficiency. Substituents at the *para*, *ortho*, and *meta* positions, including electron-donating groups, halogens, and extended aromatic systems, were well-tolerated, providing the corresponding ^{125}I -labeled products in moderate to excellent conversions (Scheme 4, $[^{125}\text{I}]\text{5a–5ah}$, 48%–88%). For fluorine-containing substrates, such as **3c** and **3i**, a longer reaction time was required to achieve complete conversion. Additionally, the adamantyl-containing substrate (**3m**) demonstrated efficient



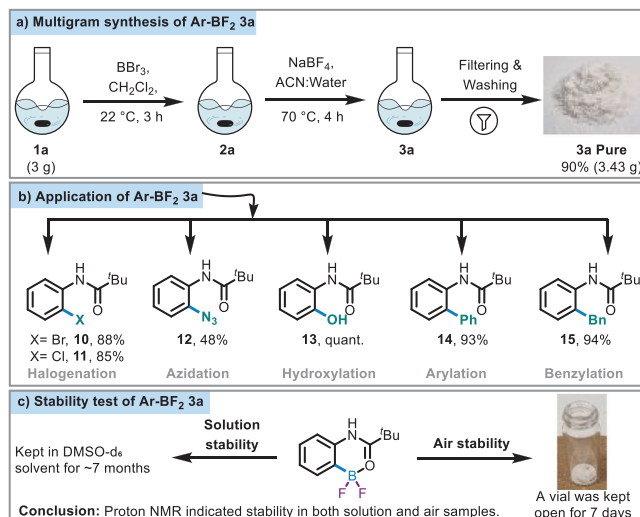
Scheme 5. Late-stage functionalization of ibuprofen analogue. For radioiodination: [^{125}I]NIS solution was prepared by mixing NaI (2–4 MBq) and NCS (0.5 equiv.) in MeOH at 25 °C for 15 min.

radioiodination, yielding the ^{125}I -labeled product in 79%. Furthermore, we explored benzanilide derivatives with various substituents on the benzoyl moiety. These substrates also exhibited excellent incorporation of iodine-125, delivering the labeled products in high conversions (Scheme 4, [^{125}I]5w–5y, 65%–83%). Notably, the protocol is also applicable for the radioiodination of pyridine-based heteroarenes (Scheme 4, [^{125}I]5ah, 64%). For comparison, when the same conditions were applied to the BBr_2 -derivative (**2a**), the reaction proved sluggish and furnished the desired ^{125}I -labeled product ([^{125}I]5a) in only 3% RCC (see Supporting Information, section 8.2.1). These results underscore the versatility of BF_2 s in this radioiodination protocol, which accommodates a wide range of functional groups and molecular frameworks while consistently providing high yields of the desired ^{125}I -labeled products.

Subsequently, we conducted late-stage radioiodination of an ibuprofen analogue **3ag** (Scheme 5, Supporting Information section 4.3). The results demonstrated highly efficient metal-free iodination (**5ag**, 83%) and radioiodination (^{125}I) reactions, yielding an impressive 80% radiochemical yield with 100% radiochemical purity. These findings highlight the potential of BF_2 for use in advanced synthetic and radiochemical processes, as the same precursor can serve both as the radiolabeling agent and as the analytical standard for monitoring the radiochemical transformation. Given the versatility of iodine radioisotopes in imaging and therapeutic applications, this process appears well-suited for the production of theranostic pairs.

Following the exploration of the substrate scope for *ipso*-radioiodination, we next investigated the scalability of BF_2 . We successfully synthesized the BF_2 **3a** at a 1-g scale, as well as at a multigram scale (3g, 90% yield), achieving excellent yields (Scheme 6a, Supporting Information section 5). The synthesis is robust and mild and the purification was achieved simply by washing with pentane to obtain the pure desired BF_2 **3a**.

We next explored the application of Ar- BF_2 **3a** in various functionalization reactions. The BF_2 **3a** can be functionalized through both metal-free approaches (Schemes 4 and 5) and TM-catalyzed reactions (Scheme 6b). Under copper catalysis, halogens (**10–11**) and azide (**12**) were successfully installed at the *ortho*-position of *N*-phenyl pivalamide (**1a**). The tunable reactivity of **3a** under metal-free and TM conditions demonstrates the significance of BF_2 complexes in novel synthetic transformations. Additionally, compound **3a** was oxidized to the corresponding hydroxyl product



Scheme 6. a) Multigram synthesis of **3a**. b) Application of Ar- BF_2 compound (for conditions refer Supporting Information section 6). c) Stability test of **3a**.

(**13**, Scheme 6b) in quantitative yields. Furthermore, we demonstrated the compatibility of **3a** in Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling reactions. The BF_2 **3a** was found to effectively participate in both $\text{Csp}^2\text{–Csp}^2$ (**14**) and $\text{Csp}^2\text{–Csp}^3$ (**15**) cross-coupling reactions, thereby broadening its applicability in various catalytic processes (Scheme 6b).

Next, the stability of the newly synthesized BF_2 **3a** was evaluated under both solution and solid-state conditions (Scheme 6c, Supporting Information section 7). In the solution state, **3a** was dissolved in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ and stored for approximately seven months at ambient temperature. Periodic monitoring by ^1H spectroscopy revealed no signs of decomposition or the appearance of any new peaks, confirming the compound's high stability in solution (Supporting Information section 7.1). Additional derivatives of BF_2 s were also tested under similar conditions, remaining in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ for 6–8 months (Supporting Information section 7.1.2). NMR analyses of these samples consistently showed clear spectra with no evidence of degradation, further supporting the robust solution stability of this class of compounds. The air stability of **3a** was investigated by leaving a solid sample exposed to air in an open vial for 7 days. Subsequent NMR spectroscopy revealed no signs of decomposition, confirming its stability under ambient atmospheric conditions. These results demonstrate the high chemical and environmental stability of BF_2 s, both in solution and as solids, making them promising candidates for applications in synthetic chemistry and related fields.

To demonstrate the unique utility of the BF_2 moiety beyond its synthetic accessibility, we conducted a comparative reactivity study of three boron species: BBr_2 (**2a**), BF_2 (**3a**), and Bpin (**16**). These substrates were subjected to four distinct transformations such as, bromination, chlorination, dimerization, and cyclization under uniform reaction conditions (Table 1 and Supporting Information Section 8.1–8.3).

The BBr_2 species (**2a**) proved to be poorly reactive, affording the bromination product in only 24% yield (**10**)

Table 1: Reactivity comparison study of BBr₂, BF₂, and Bpin.

B = BBr₂ (2a) E-factor ~154
 B = BF₂ (3a) E-factor ~3000
 B = Bpin (16)

FG = Bromination, 10 FG = Dimerization, 17
 FG = Chlorination, 11 FG = Cyclization, 18

Reaction	Bromination (10) ^a	Chlorination (11) ^b	Dimerization (17) ^c	Cyclization (18) ^d
Substrates	Yield%	Yield%	Yield%	Yield%
BBr ₂ (2a)	24% ^e	10% ^e	N.D.	N.D.
BF ₂ (3a)	88% ^f	85% ^f	85% ^f	63% ^f
Bpin (16)	68% ^e	72% ^e	71% ^e	N.D.

^a) CuBr₂, MeOH:Water, 85 °C, 22 h. ^b) CuCl₂, MeOH:Water, 85 °C, 22 h. ^c) CuF₂, MeOH, 60 °C, 16 h. ^d) Cu(OTf)₂, KF, CH₃CN, 80 °C, 3 h. ^e) Yield calculated by ¹H NMR. ^f) Isolated yields. N.D.: Not Detected. For detailed conditions, refer to the [Supporting Information](#)

and the chlorination product in a mere 10% yield (**11**). Notably, neither the dimerization nor the cyclization reaction proceeded with this substrate. In contrast, the Bpin derivative (**16**) showed improved reactivity, yielding the bromination, chlorination, and dimerization (**17**) products in good yields as determined by NMR spectroscopy. However, it failed to produce the desired cyclization to the benzoxazole (**18**, Table 1 and [Supporting Information](#) section 8.3.6). The BF₂ derivative **3a** exhibited superior and exceptional reactivity, delivering excellent isolated yields across all tested reactions (Table 1 and [Supporting Information](#) section 8.3.7). Most significantly, the successful dimerization and, in particular, the cyclization to the benzoxazole represents an unprecedented reaction manifold for the BX₂ boracycles.

Next, the environmental efficiency of the synthetic routes was quantitatively assessed using the E-factor system. While the synthesis of the Bpin derivative^[42] **16** resulted in a high E-factor of 3000, indicating substantial waste generation, the route to the BF₂ product **3a** proved markedly more sustainable, with an E-factor of 154 (see [Supporting Information](#), Section 7.2). This ~20-fold reduction in waste is partly attributable to the straightforward workup of our method, which involves a rapid and simple filtration and washing protocol. In contrast, the Bpin synthesis requires purification by column chromatography, which is substantially more solvent-intensive. Consequently, our method offers not only an efficient transformation but also a significantly greener alternative.

In conclusion, the development of BF₂s represents a significant advancement in boron chemistry, offering substantial improvements over traditional directed *ortho* boron reagents.^[28–31, 55–58] The robust and scalable synthesis method for BF₂s, free from the need for column chromatography, ensures their practical applicability, especially in large-scale synthesis. These compounds demonstrate remarkable

stability both in solution and solid states, making them highly suitable for various synthetic applications. Their ability to undergo *ipso*-functionalization with ease, combined with excellent reactivity in Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling reactions, positions them as a powerful alternative to Bpin derivatives. Furthermore, the ability to activate BF₂s under both metal-free and metal-catalyzed conditions broadens their reactivity scope, making them an attractive choice for future applications in complex molecule construction, including radiolabeling for imaging and therapeutic purposes. Overall, this work highlights the transformative potential of BF₂s in late-stage diversification strategies and paves the way for their broader use in organic synthesis and beyond. Further functionalization of *O*-carbamates is currently being investigated in our laboratory.

Author Contributions

Henrik Sundén supervised the overall project. Ganesh H. Shinde designed the study and conducted experimental work. Jonatan Babiker also carried out the experimental work for BF₂s. Michelle Mebrahtu carried out experimental work for carbamates. Anais Prigent, Gauthier Foucras, and Thomas Cailly conducted radioiodination studies. Yogesh N. Aher conducted reactivity comparison study. The green parameter assessment was performed by Yogesh N. Aher and Ganesh H. Shinde. Magnus J. Johansson designed the LSF study. Francoise M. Amombo Noa performed the X-ray structure analysis. Ross D. Jansen-van Vuuren and Janez Košmrlj conceived the idea of carbamate borylation. Henrik Sundén and Ganesh H. Shinde cowrote the manuscript.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available in the [Supporting Information](#) of this article.

Keywords: BBr₃ • Boron • Cross-coupling • Radioiodination • Late-stage functionalization

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