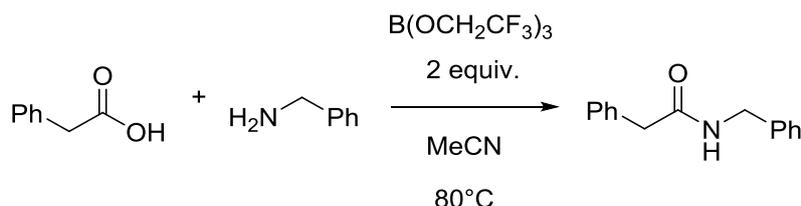




Direct Amidation of carboxylic acids using a Borate Ester

Data Sheet



Org. Biomol. Chem., 2011, **9**, 1320

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/C0OB01069C>

Experimental

Tris(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)borate (1.09g, 4mmol, 2 equivalents) was added to a solution/suspension of 2-phenylacetic acid (0.27g, 2mmol, 1 equivalent) and benzylamine (0.21g, 2mmol, 1 equivalent) in acetonitrile (4mL). The mixture was then heated at 80°C for 15 hours. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (30mL), washed with NaHCO_3 (1M) (20mL) and HCl (1M) (20mL) before drying over MgSO_4 (2g). The mixture was then filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the clean product, N-benzyl-2-phenylacetamide (0.41g, 1.8mmol, 91% yield)

Adapted from *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2011, **9**, 1320. Some adaptations have been made: volumes and masses for some work-up chemicals have been estimated to allow metrics calculations. This has been done using best approximations based on the scale of the reaction where data was not provided.



Risk Assessment (taken from MSDS)

Chemical	H-code	Description
tris(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)borate	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
2-phenylacetic acid	H315 H319 H335	Skin irritation (Category 2) Eye irritation (Category 2) Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)
benzylamine	H302 H312 H314	Harmful if swallowed Harmful in contact with skin Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
magnesium sulfate	none	-
acetonitrile	H225 H302 H332 H312 H319	Flammable liquid (Category 2) Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4) Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4) Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4) Eye irritation (Category 2)
dichloromethane	H315 H319 H335 H336 H351 H373	Causes skin irritation Causes serious eye irritation May cause respiratory irritation May cause drowsiness or dizziness Suspected of causing cancer May cause damage to organs (Liver, Blood, Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
1M sodium bicarbonate solution	none	-
1M hydrochloric acid	H290	May be corrosive to metals

Density of liquids (g/mL at 25°C)

acetonitrile	0.786
dichloromethane	1.33
Sodium bicarbonate (1M)	1.10
Hydrochloric acid (1M)	1.017

Boiling Points

acetonitrile	82°C
dichloromethane	40°C

Molecular weights of starting materials/product

2-phenylacetic acid	136.15
benzylamine	107.16
N-benzyl-2-phenylacetamide	225.29

This education and training material has been created with funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative Joint Undertaking under grant agreement n°115360, resources of which are composed of financial contribution from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) and EFPIA companies' in kind contribution. The views expressed in regards to education and training materials represent the aspiration of the CHEM21 consortium, although may not always be the view of each individual organisation.