## Free-radical transformations involving organoboranes and hydrazones

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Trialkylboranes and alkyl-catecholboranes (commercially available or prepared by hydroboration of olefins) represent a versatile source of alkyl radicals which can be used in different synthetic transformations.<sup>1</sup> The nucleophilic character of the radicals generated makes possible their addition to suitable electrophilic traps.<sup>2</sup> In this work we describe the addition of alkyl radicals to hydrazones which by turn can serve as a method for the functionalization of olefins. Additionally, we present insights about how the corresponding products can be further transformed into compounds of synthetic value.

$$R^{1}_{B}$$
  $R^{1}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{1}_{B}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{1}_{B}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{4}$ 

- [1] Cyril Ollivier, Philippe Renaud, *Chem. Rev.* **2001**, 101, 3415–3434.
- [2] Gregory K. Friestad, Tetrahedron, 2001, 57, 5461-5496.