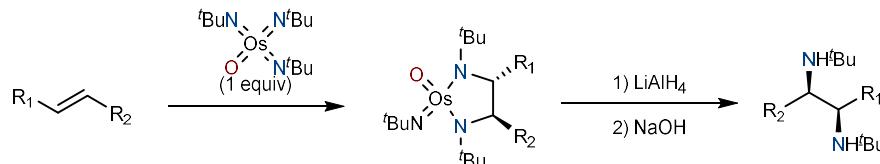
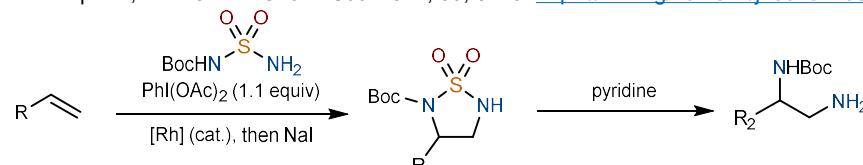


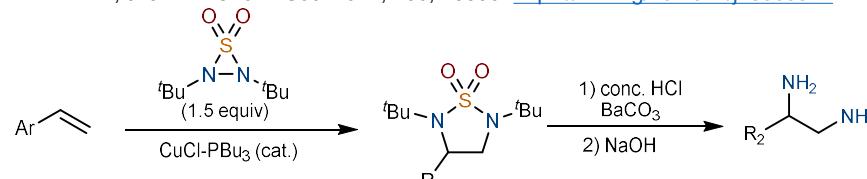
Alkene diamination/diamidation



Sharpless, K. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 3420. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ja00452a039>



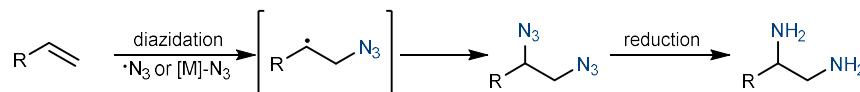
Du Bois, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, 136, 13506. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ja506532h>



Muñiz, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 4354. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.7b01443>

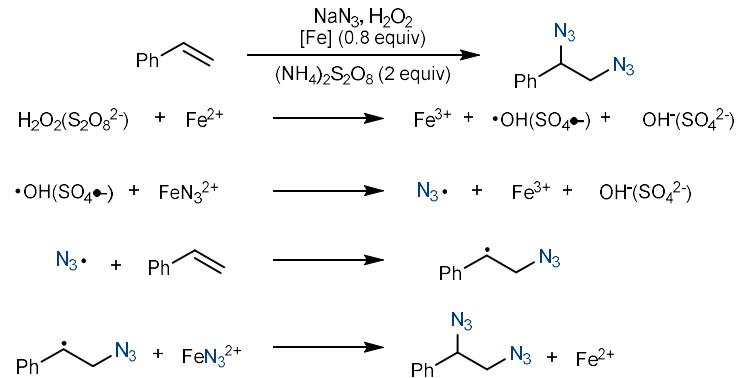
- Generally require stoichiometric amount of heavy metals or esoteric nitrogenous reagents
- Exhibit limited substrate scope

Alkene diazidation



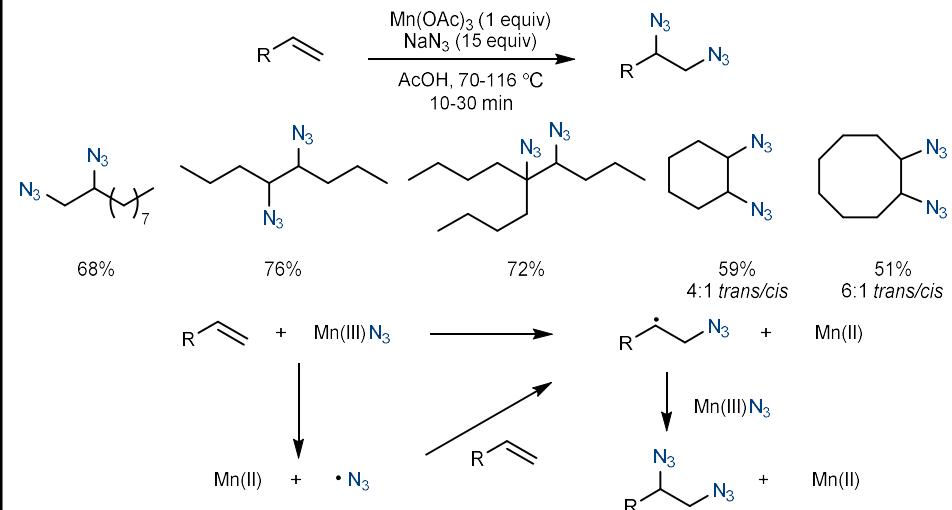
- Organic azides can undergo various functional group transformations (1,3-dipolar cycloaddition, Staudinger ligation, aza-Wittig, etc), making them highly versatile synthetic intermediates.

Fe(II)-Fe(III) mediated alkene diazidation

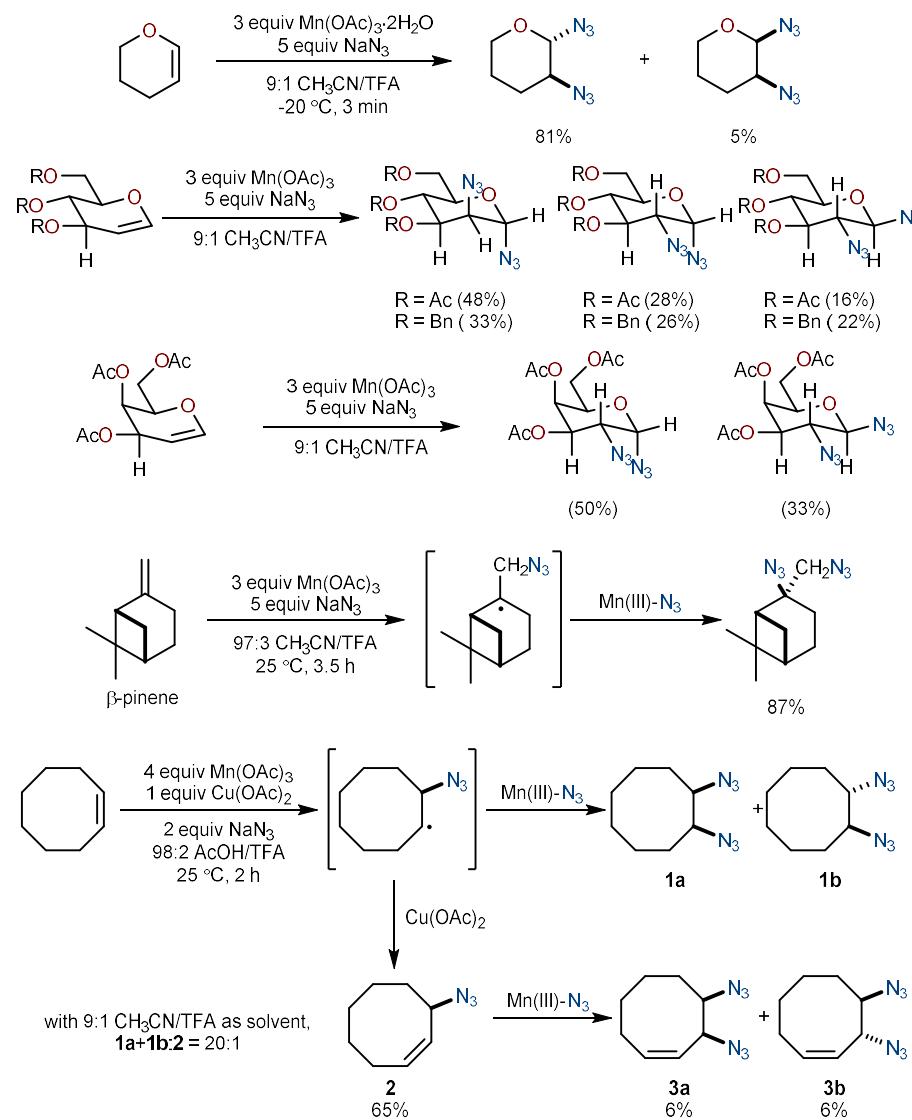


Minisci, F. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1975**, 8, 165. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ar50089a004>

Mn(III)-mediated alkene diazidation

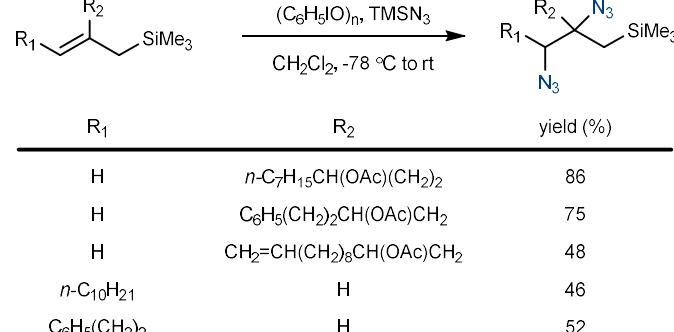


Fristad, W. E. *J. Org. Chem.* **1985**, 50, 3647. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jo00219a049>

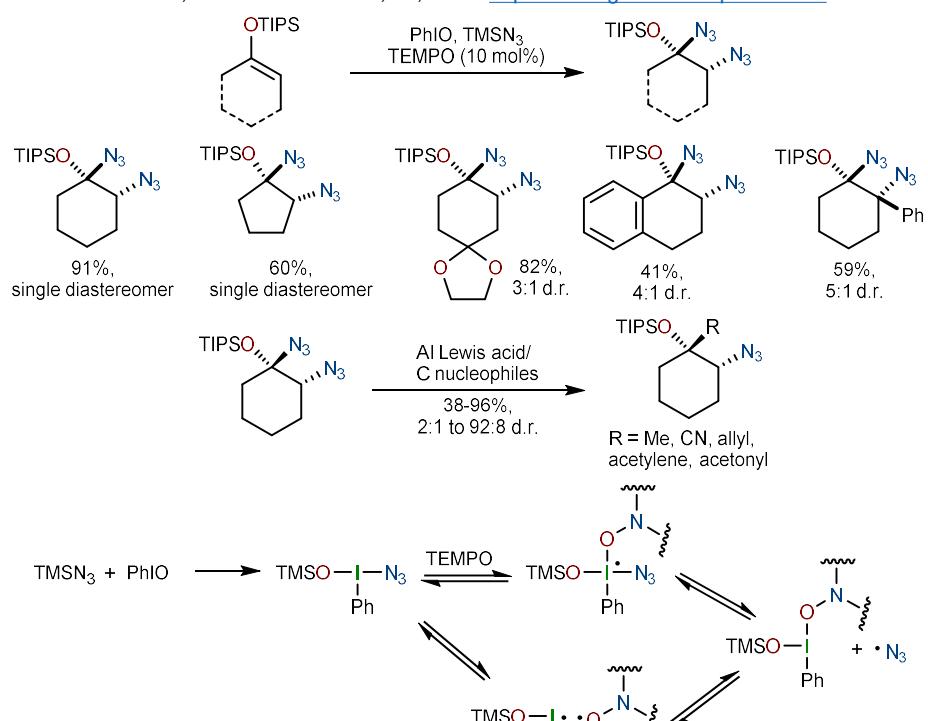


Snider, B. B. *Synth. Commun.* 1998, 28, 1913. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00397919808007024>

Diazidation using hypervalent iodine

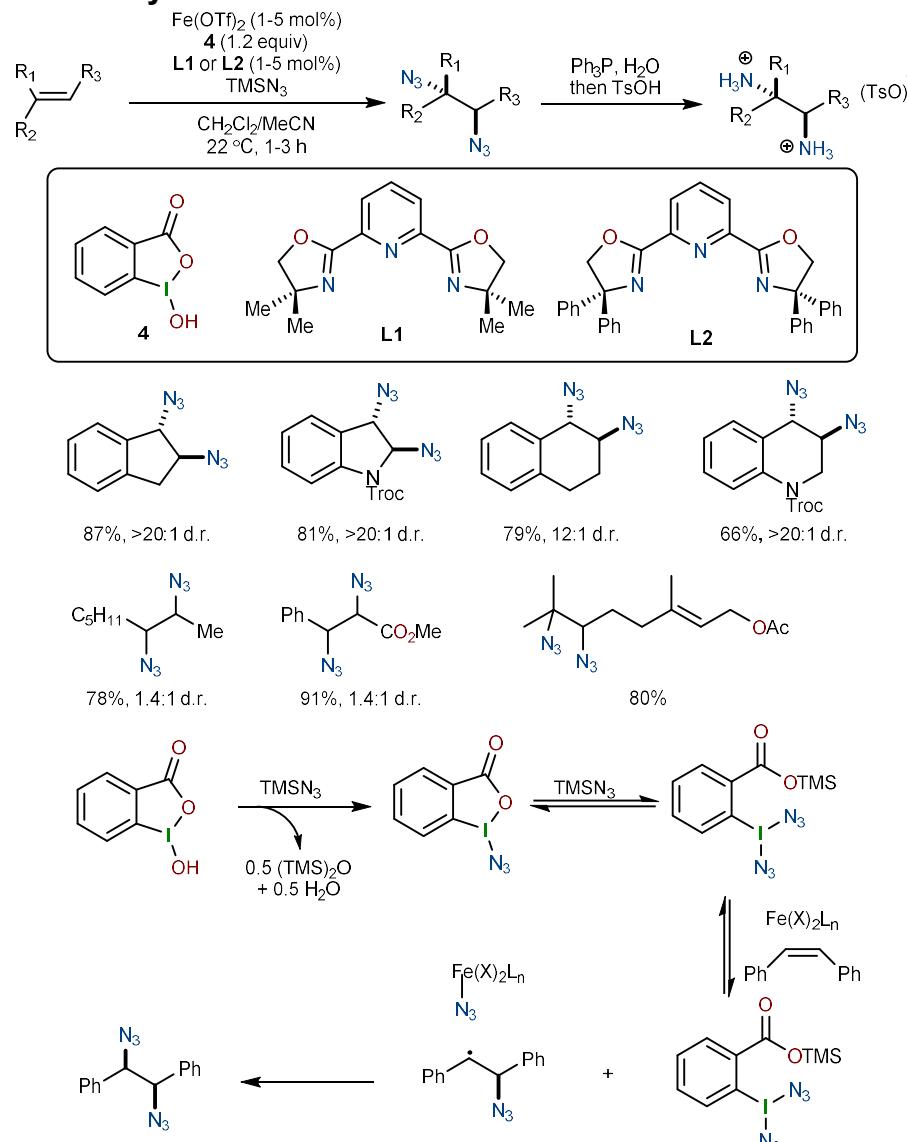


Arimoto, M. *Chem. Sci.* 1989, 37, 3221. <https://doi.org/10.1248/cpb.37.3221>



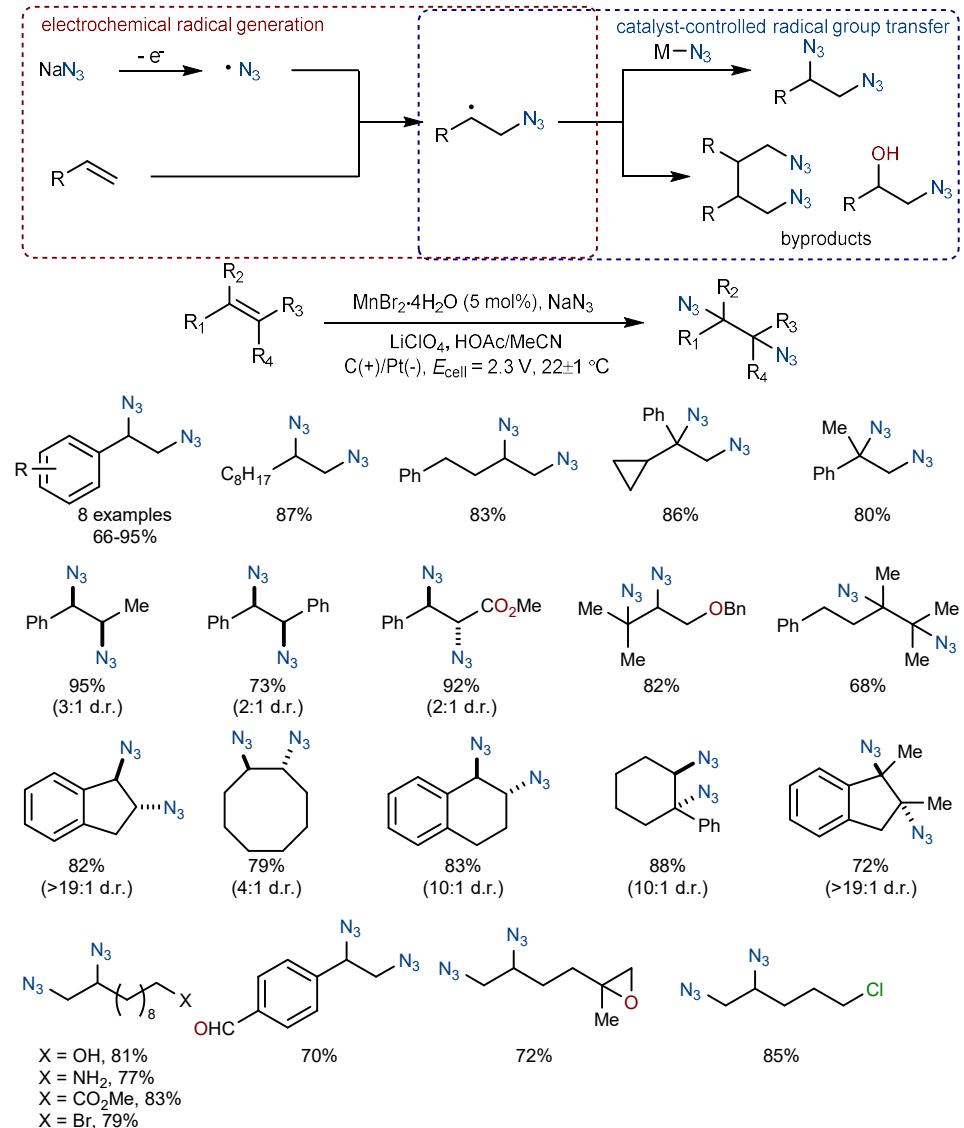
Magnus, P. J. *Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* 1995, 263. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C39950000263>

Fe-catalyzed diastereoselective diazidation

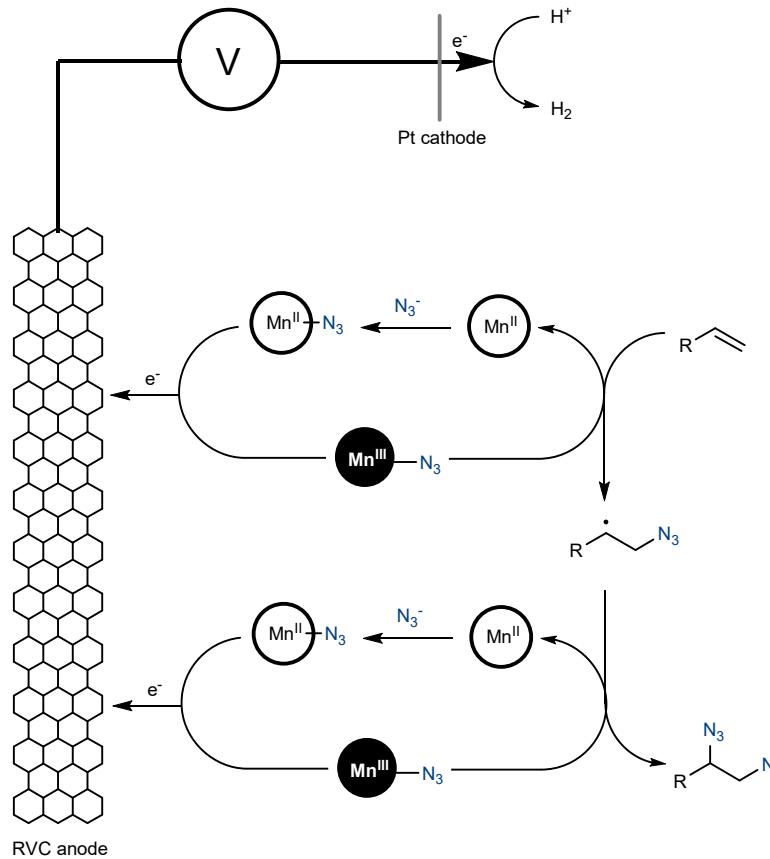


Xu, H. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2016, 128, 544. <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201507550>

Metal-catalyzed electrochemical diazidation



Lin, S. *Science* 2017, 357, 575. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aan6206>



- Avoids the use of stoichiometric amount of high valent metals or hyper-valent iodines
- Exhibits exceptional substrate generality and functional group tolerance
- High reactivity

Aminoxylation-catalyzed electrochemical diazidation

