


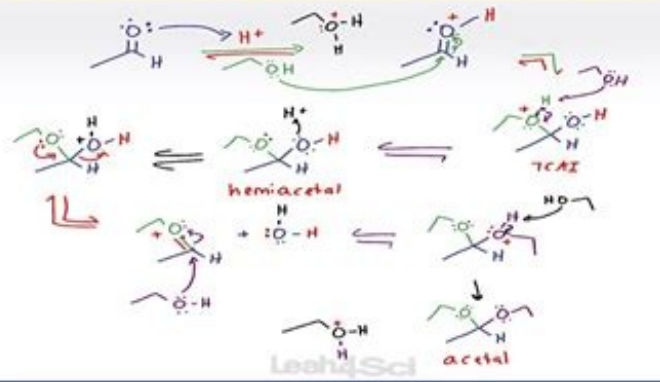
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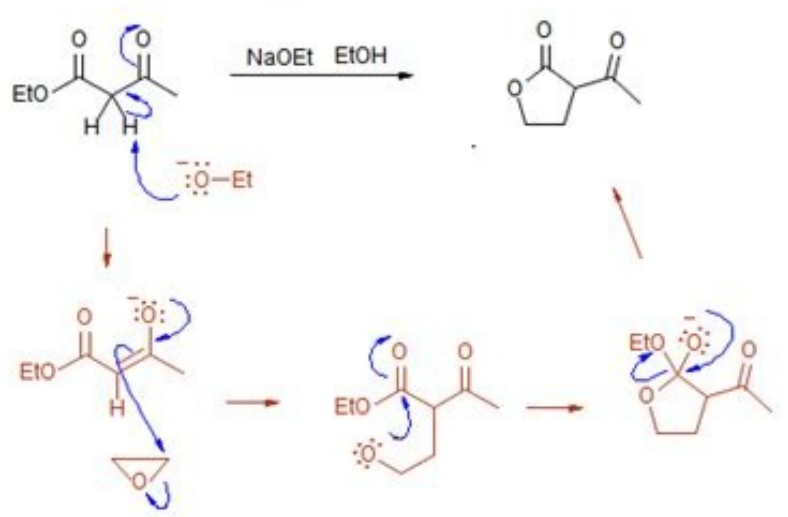
  
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## ACETAL & HEMIACETAL REACTION MECHANISM

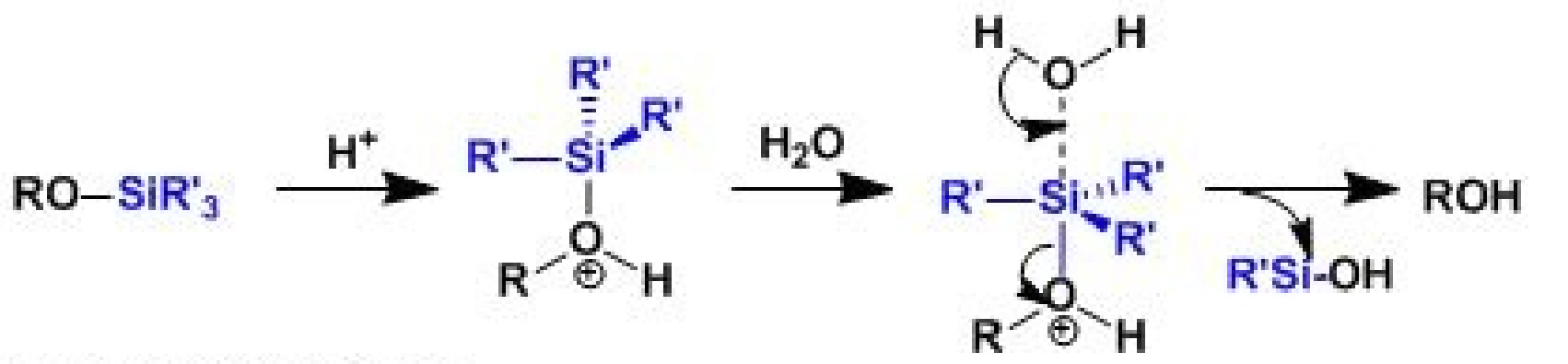


### Acetoacetic ester alkylation w. epoxide

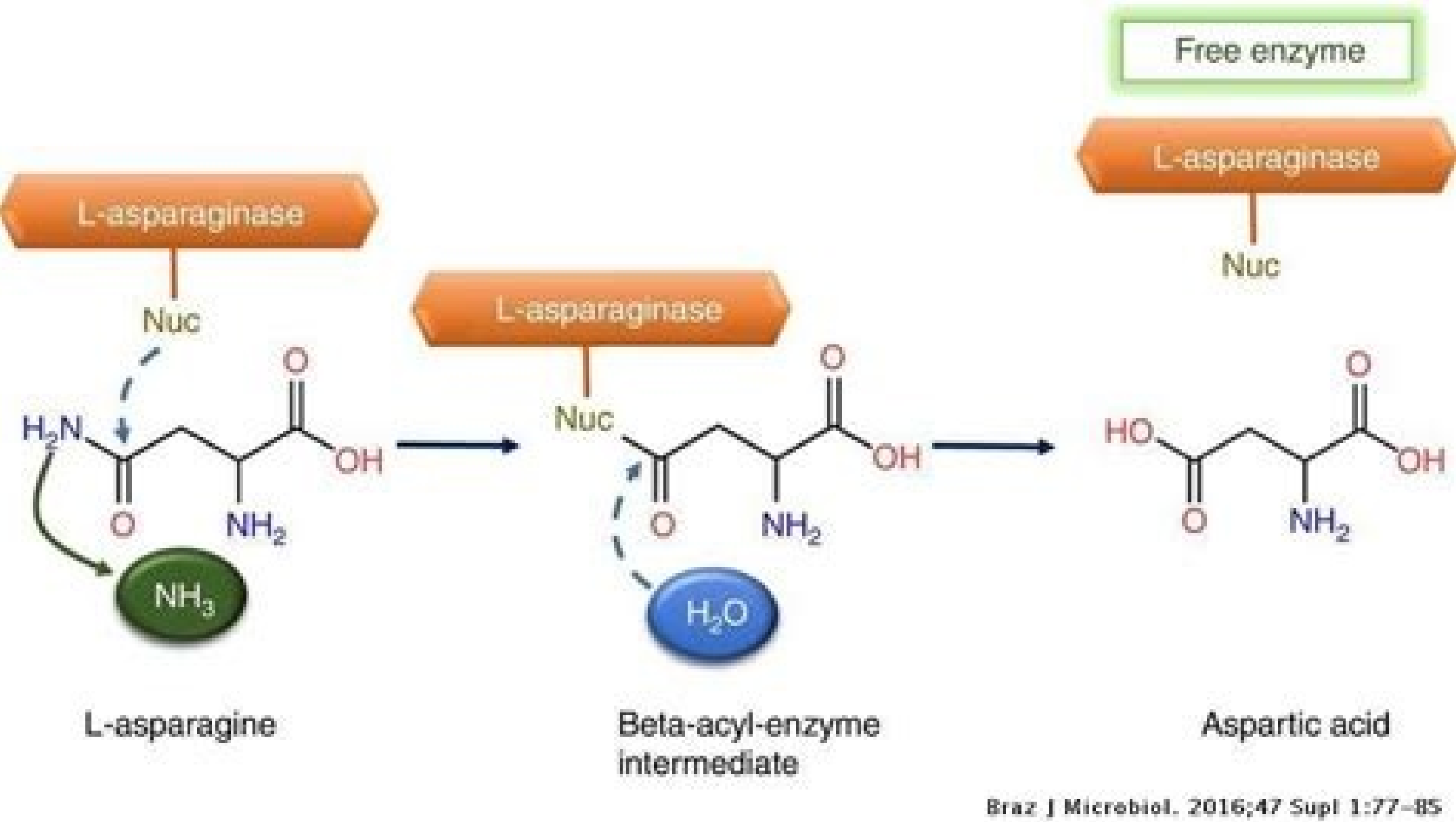
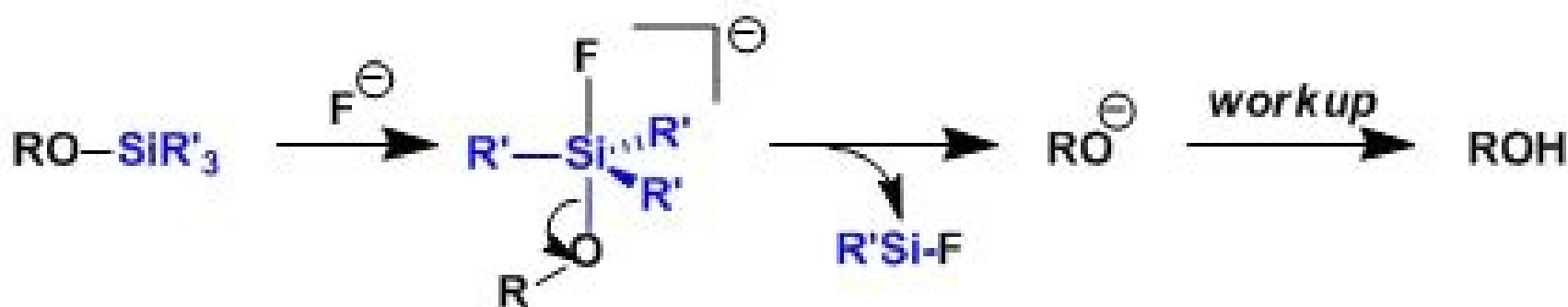


Product	Solvent	t (min)	Yield (%)	Product	Solvent	t (min)	Yield (%)	Product	Solvent	t (min)	Yield (%)
	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	10	90		CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	2	85		MeOH	120	85
	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	5	92		CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	5	85		CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	10	93
	MeOH	8	88		MeOH	25	86		EtOH	60	82

### Acidic Conditions



### Fluoride Conditions



Which of the following steps is not applicable in the mechanism of acid catalyzed acetal formation.

illustrate how the reversibility of the reaction between an aldehyde or a ketone and an alcohol can be used to protect a carbonyl group during an organic synthesis. In this organic chemistry topic, we shall see how alcohols (R-OH) add to carbonyl groups. Further protonation of the OH group in the hemiacetal allows for the elimination of water to form an oxonium ion. Molecules which have both an alcohol and a carbonyl can undergo an intramolecular reaction to form a cyclic hemiacetal. This reaction can continue by adding another equivalent of an alcohol to form a diether called an acetal R<sub>2</sub>C(OR')<sub>2</sub>. This script written by William Reusch, Dept. In the following example we would like a Grignard reagent to react with the ester and not the ketone. Once this reaction is complete, the acetal is hydrolyzed back to the ketone in the same step that reprotonates the alcohol (while eliminating the MgBr). Among the most useful and characteristic reactions of aldehydes and ketones is their reactivity toward strongly nucleophilic (and basic) metallohydride reagents (LiAlH<sub>4</sub> & NaBH<sub>4</sub>), and organometallic reagents (RMgX & RLi). 1) The acid catalyst protonates the carbonyl oxygen, making the carbonyl carbon more electrophilic. After protonation, an alcohol undergoes nucleophilic addition to the carbonyl group initially forming a hemiacetal upon deprotonation. 3) Specify the acetal that would form from a reaction between the given starting compounds. To accomplish this, it is common to use a diol such as ethylene glycol (rather than two equivalents of a simple alcohol) to form a cyclic acetal ring commonly called a dioxolane. 3) Water acts as base to cause a deprotonation creating a hemiacetal and hydronium. It has been demonstrated in Section 19.5 that water adds rapidly to the carbonyl function of aldehydes and ketones to form geminal-diols. You have finished this problem. Make certain that you can define, and use in context, the key terms below. 1) 2) A - hemiacetal, B - acetal, C - hemiacetal, D - acetal, E - hydrate of an aldehyde 3) a) b) 4) Contributors and Attributions Once the addition reaction is accomplished (or whatever reaction required protecting the carbonyl), the reversibility of acetal formation can be used to reform the original carbonyl. identify the acetal formed from the reaction of a given aldehyde or ketone with a given alcohol. 6) A second alcohol undergoes nucleophilic addition to oxonium ion producing a protonated acetal. This cannot be done without a protecting group because Grignard reagents react with both esters and ketones with the ketone typically more reactive than the ester. 7) Water acts as a base and causes a deprotonation, creating the product acetal and hydronium. After deprotonation, the product acetal is formed. 2) Categorize each of the following molecules as a hemiacetal, acetal, hydrate of an aldehyde, or hydrate of a ketone. 5) Lone pair electrons on the ether oxygen reforms the C=O bond causing the elimination of water and producing an oxonium ion. Hint: Choose a base from the reactants in the colored box. A second alcohol nucleophile adds to the oxonium ion to produce a protonated acetal. Please send comments and corrections to [whreusch@pilot.msu.edu](mailto:whreusch@pilot.msu.edu) Choose a nucleophile from the reactants in the colored box. b. In a similar reaction, one equivalent of an alcohol, in the presence of an acid catalyst, adds reversibly to aldehydes and ketones to form a hydroxy ether called a hemiacetal (R<sub>2</sub>COHOR') (hemi, Greek, half). write a detailed mechanism for the reaction which occurs between an aldehyde or a ketone and an alcohol. A summary of the steps in this acid-catalyzed mechanism is shown below. Incorrect selections will open an alert window displaying an explanatory message. The mechanism shown here applies to both acetal and hemiacetal formation. An example is shown below, explain how an acid catalyst makes aldehydes and ketones more susceptible to attack by alcohols. Acetal derivatives of aldehydes and ketones are prepared by an acid-catalyzed dehydration reaction with alcohols or diols. Click on the basic atom that is protonated to initiate this transformation. [The first was in the discussion of alcohols, Section 17.8.] Because of the reactivity of hydroxy groups and carbonyl groups, we often need to protect such groups during organic syntheses. Congratulations. Under acidic conditions, the oxygen of the carbonyl becomes protonated, increasing the electrophilicity of the carbonyl carbon, speeding up the reaction. Writing a mechanism for this reaction provides a good test of ones' understanding of acid-catalyzed processes. Overall, the carbonyl in the reactant is removed and replaced by two single bonds between oxygen and the original carbonyl carbon. Because both OH groups are part of the same molecule, the second nucleophilic addition in the formation of the acetal is intramolecular and forms a ring. Conversion of D-Glucose to Beta-D-Glucopyranose (Cyclic Hemiacetal) The importance of acetals as carbonyl derivatives lies chiefly in their stability and lack of reactivity in neutral to strongly basic environments. Objectives After completing this section, you should be able to write an equation to illustrate the formation of acetals. If the carbonyl functional group is converted to an acetal these powerful reagents have no effect; thus, acetals are excellent protective groups, when these irreversible addition reactions must be prevented. a. Ketone derivatives of this kind were once called ketals, but modern usage has dropped that term. 4) Specify the aldehyde/ketone and alcohol combination that would be required to form the compounds in problem 2. a) The first step in this process must be an acid-base proton transfer. It is important to note that a hemiacetal is formed as an intermediate during the formation of an acetal. Cyclic acetals are more stable towards hydrolysis than acyclic ones and are also kinetically favored because the intramolecular ring-closing reaction is fast. This reaction sequence uses ethylene glycol to form the cyclic acetal protecting group for the ketone followed by reaction of the ester with a Grignard reagent. Acetals are geminal-diether derivatives of aldehydes or ketones, formed by reaction with two equivalents (or an excess amount) of an alcohol and elimination of water. Hemiacetals and acetals are important functional groups because they appear in the structures of many sugars. Also, it is common to actively remove the water created with the formation of an acetal by using molecular sieves or a Dean-Stark trap. identify the carbonyl compound, the alcohol, or both, needed to form a given acetal. 1) For each acetal/ketal A-D in the figure below, specify the required aldehyde/ketone and alcohol starting materials. Because sugars often contain alcohol and carbonyl functional groups, intramolecular hemiacetal formation is common in carbohydrate chemistry as we will see in Section 25.7. For example, the common sugar glucose exists in the cyclic manner more than 99% of the time in a mixture of aqueous solution. When you have made a correct selection, an equation showing the reaction for that step will appear, and a new question will be posed. Both of these single bonds are attached O-R groups produced after the reagent alcohol has lost a hydrogen. As long as they are not treated by acids, especially aqueous acid, acetals exhibit all the lack of reactivity associated with ethers in general. 2) An alcohol undergoes nucleophilic addition to the carbonyl producing a protonated hemiacetal. of Chemistry, Michigan State University. 4) The OH group of the hemiacetal is protonated making it into a good leaving group. This section presents a second example of the use of a protecting group. An acid catalyst must be used during this reaction because alcohols are weak nucleophiles and would add very slowly under neutral conditions. This step is important, since acetal formation is reversible, and the removal of water pushes the equilibrium to the right by Le Chatelier's principal. When you are designing multi-step syntheses as part of an assignment or examination question, you must always keep in mind the possibility that you may need to protect such groups to carry out the desired sequence of reactions successfully. The overall transformation will remain displayed in the colored box at each stage. Indeed, once pure hemiacetals or acetals are obtained, they may be hydrolyzed back to their starting components by treatment with aqueous acid and an excess of water.

Alcohols, water, amines, thiols and many other reagents add to epoxides. This reaction is the basis of two commercial applications, the formation of epoxy glues and the production of glycols. Under acidic conditions, nucleophilic addition is affected by steric effects, as normally seen for S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions, as well as the stability of emerging carbocation (as normally seen for S<sub>N</sub>1 ... 12/09/2020 · Water is eliminated in the reaction, which is acid-catalyzed and reversible in the same sense as acetal formation. The pH for reactions which form imine compounds must be carefully controlled. The rate at which these imine compounds are formed is generally greatest near a pH of 5, and drops at higher and lower pH's. Acid-catalyzed reaction of an alcohol with a carbonyl. The product of this reaction is known as a hemiacetal (literally, "half of an acetal"). If an anhydrous acid is added to a solution of the aldehyde in a large excess of alcohol, the reaction continues to form an acetal. Mechanism of action Ketoconazole interacts with 14- $\alpha$ -sterol demethylase, a cytochrome P-450 enzyme necessary for the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol. 5, 11 This results in inhibition of ergosterol synthesis and increased fungal cellular permeability due to reduced amounts of ergosterol present in the fungal cell membrane. The catalytic mechanism entails reversible formation of an imidoyl chloride. 39,40 It acts as a catalyst in preparing the corresponding azepine, 12 for the cycloaddition reaction of CO 2 to propylene oxide, 41,42 synthesis of cyclic carbonates, 43 condensation reactions of alkylisocyanides (or arylisocyanides) with barbituric acid derivatives ... Reaction Explorer is an interactive system for learning and practicing reactions, syntheses and mechanisms in organic chemistry, with advanced support for the automatic generation of random problems, curved-arrow mechanism diagrams, and inquiry-based learning. Design and Synthesis of a System for Enediyne Formation by Anthraquinone Reductive Activation. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 1992; 114(14): 5859-5860. (27) Andrew G. Myers, Katherine L. Widdowson, and Paivi J. Kukkola. Silicon-Directed Aldol Condensation. Evidence for a Pseudorotational Mechanism. Figure 7.9 Reaction Mechanism of Ester Formation. (1) This reaction mechanism is set up by the nature of carboxylic acid functional group. The presence of the carbonyl oxygen and the alcohol functional groups create an electron withdrawing situation, where the electronegative oxygen atoms pull the electrons away from the central carbon atom. 蓝宇, 重庆大学化学化工学院教授, 博士生导师, 现任理论与计算化学重庆市重点实验室主任. 蓝宇教授在理论计算有机化学、金属有机化学等领域从事多年研究工作. Acetals are stable, but revert to the aldehyde in the presence of acid. Aldehydes can react with water to form hydrates, R-CH(OH) 2. These diols are stable when strong electron withdrawing groups are present, as in chloral hydrate. The mechanism of formation is identical to hemiacetal formation. Nitrogen nucleophiles

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