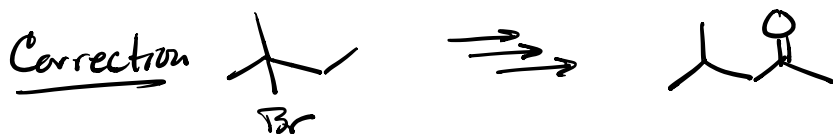
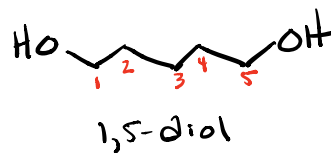
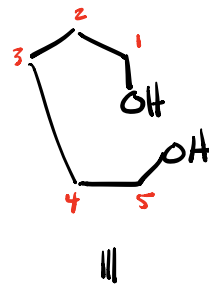
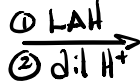
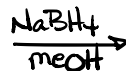
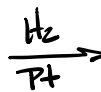
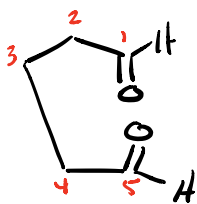
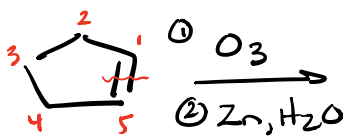


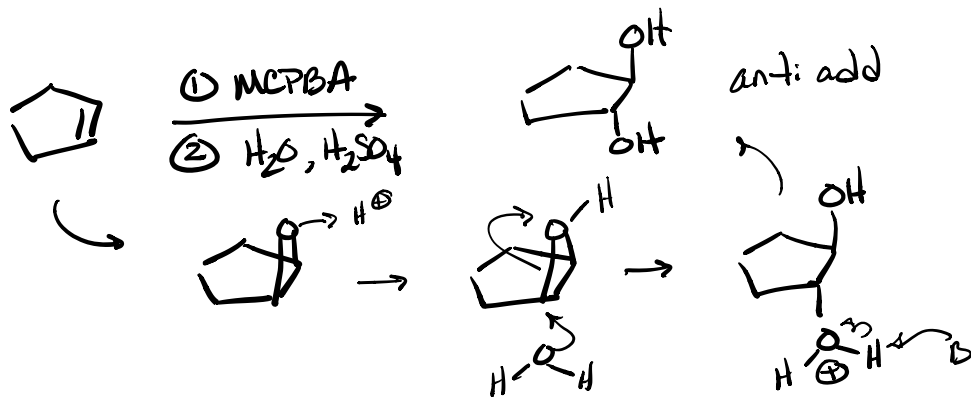
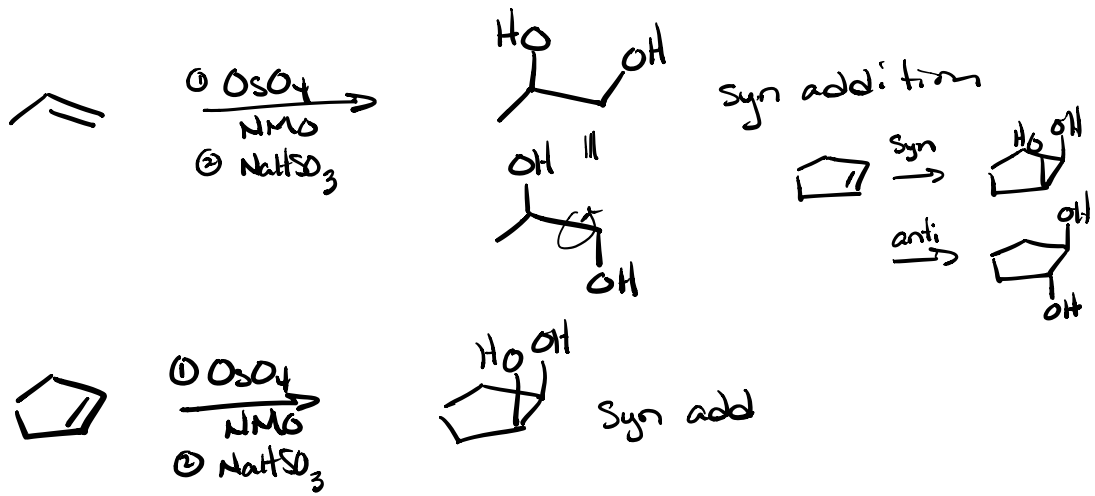
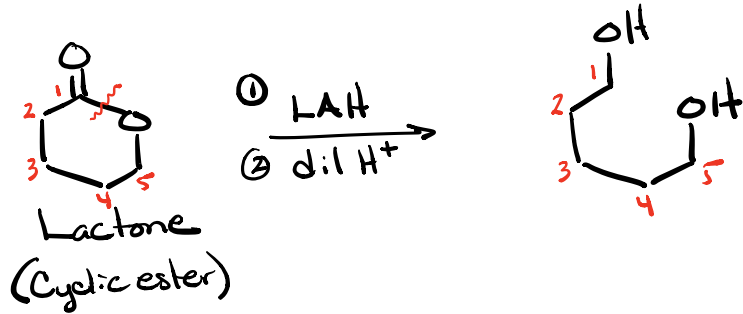
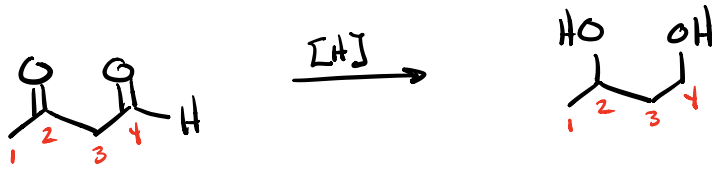
Coop #5 \Rightarrow problem reversed



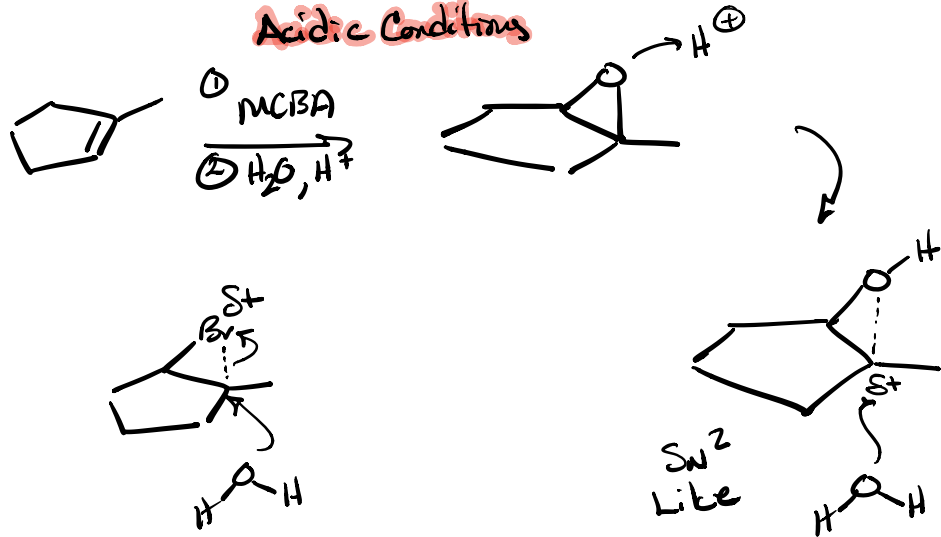
Dials

Formation

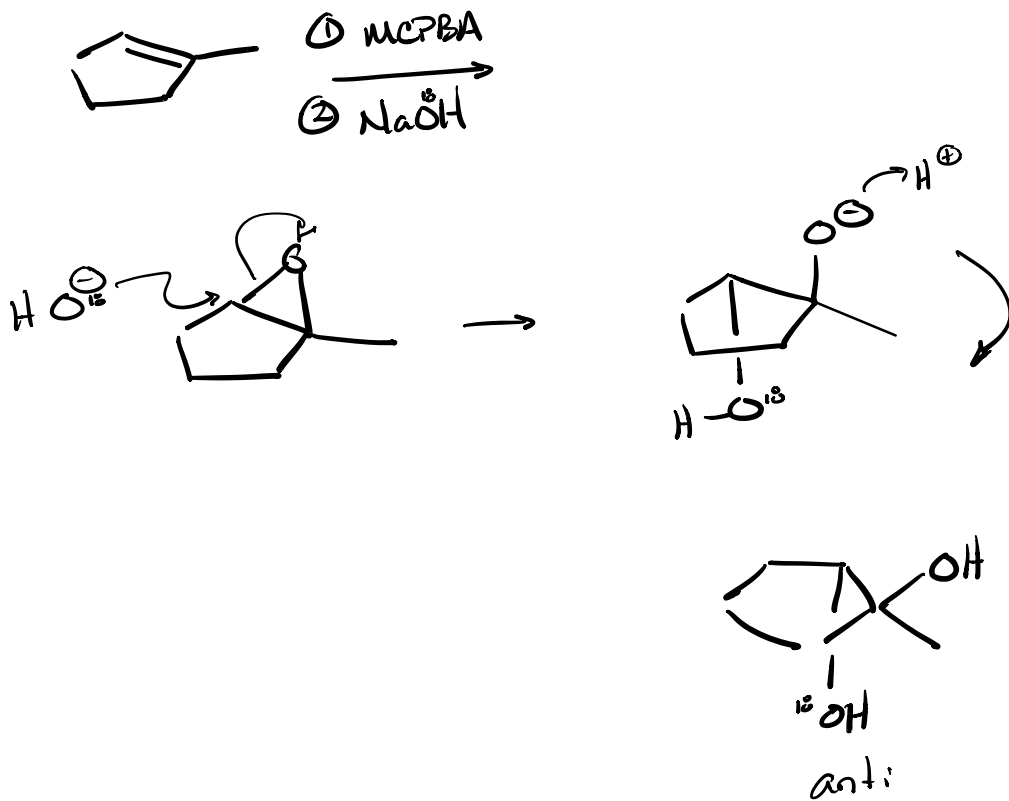


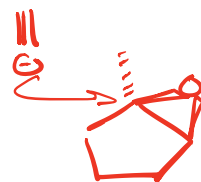
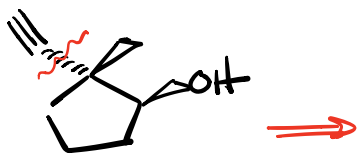


Acidic Conditions



Basic Conditions





Ahh... I need to attack the more substituted side

⇒ Acidic Conditions

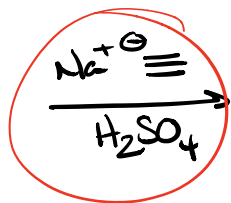
Epoxide

Acid ⇒ nuc attacks more sub side

Basic ⇒ nuc attacks less sub side

for oxygen & Nitrogen nucleophiles only

⇒ no Carbon nucleophiles in acidic conditions

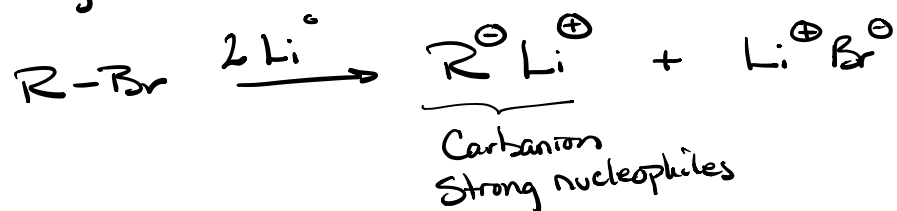


No Rxn $\text{H}-\equiv-\text{H}$

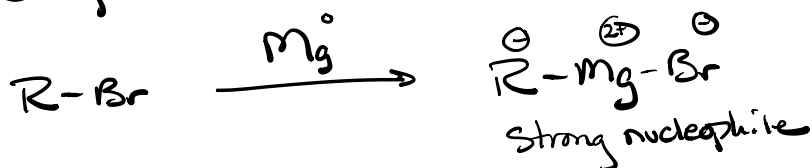
Formation of Alcohols by organometallics

Alkyl lithiums & Grignards

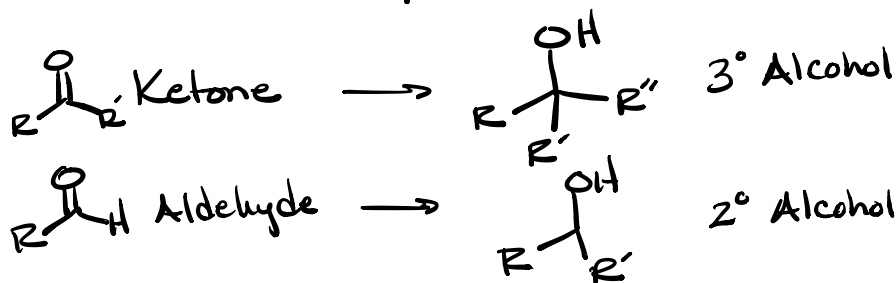
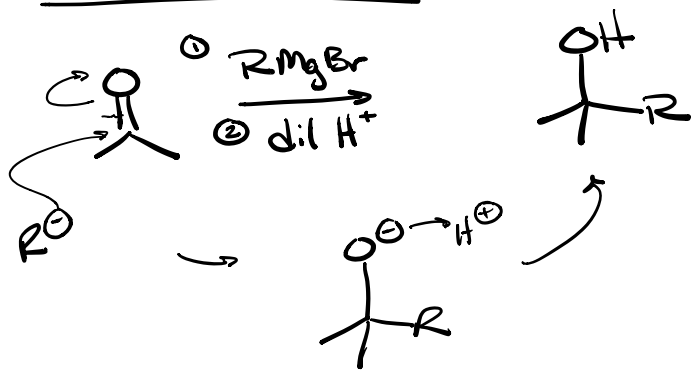
Alkyl lithium

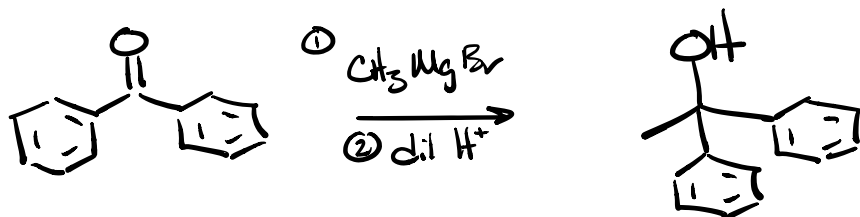
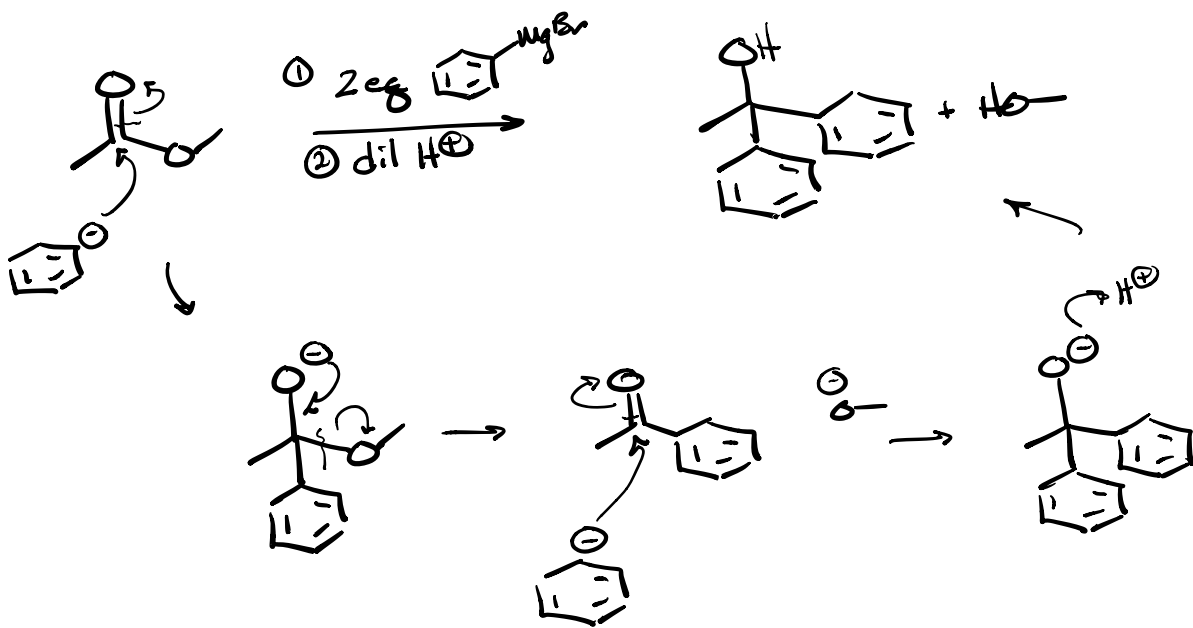
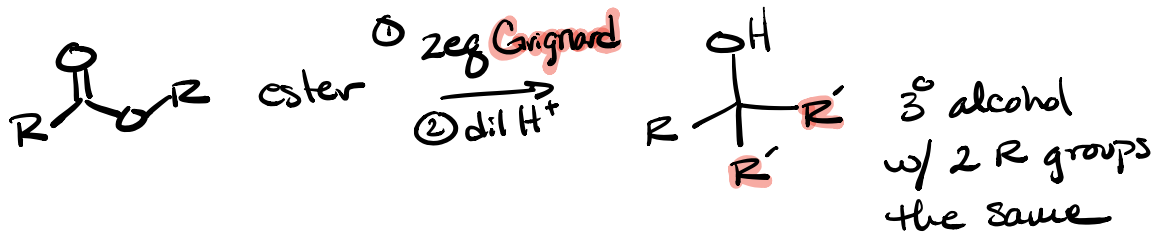
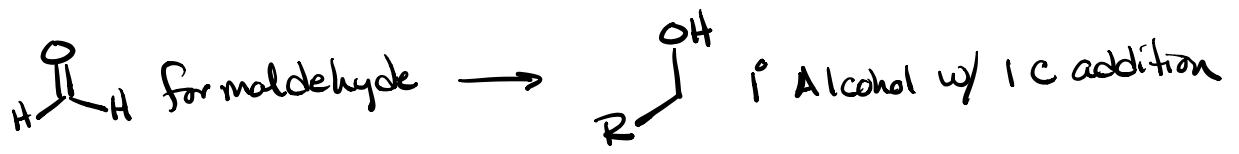


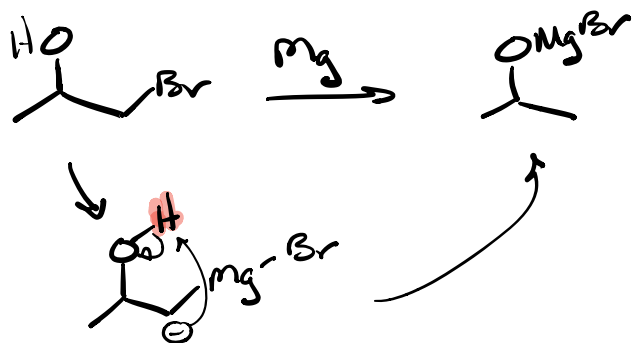
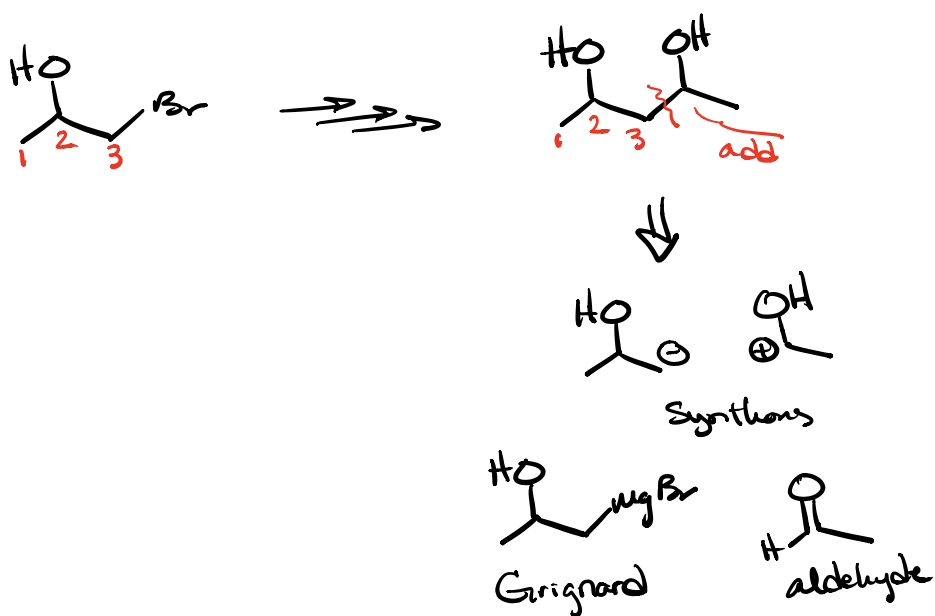
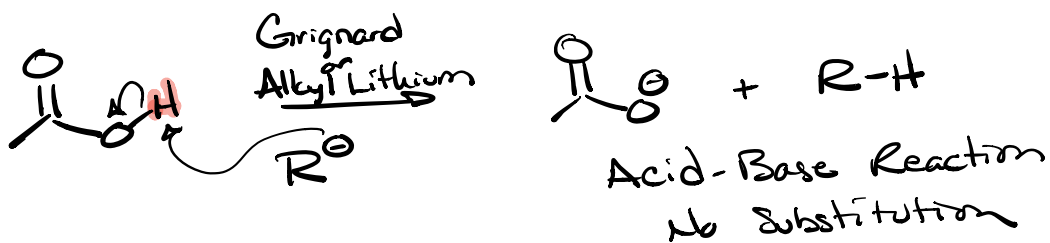
Grignard



General Rxn

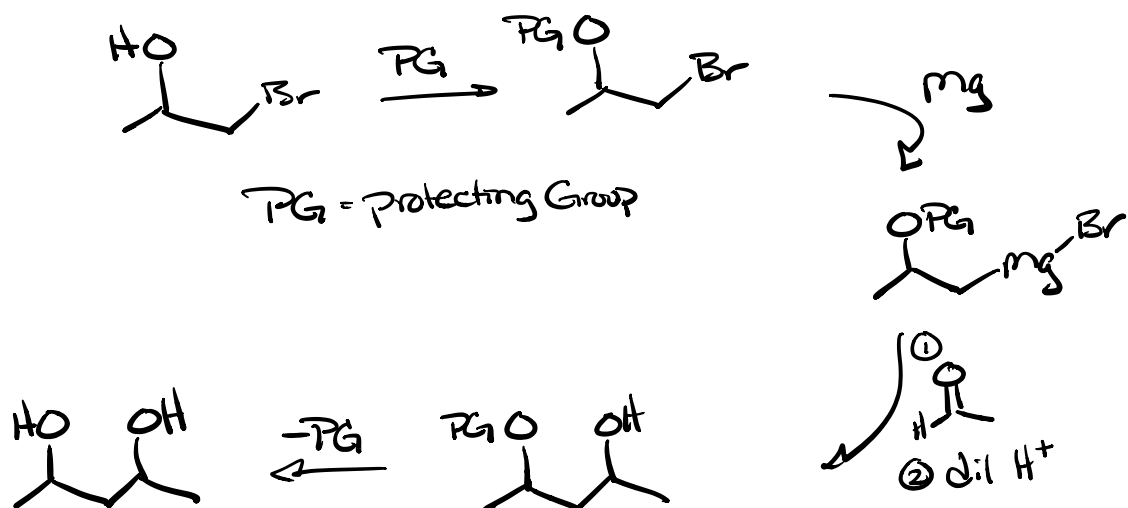






Can't use Grignard (or alkyl lithium) with any acidic proton!

What if we could protect the proton?



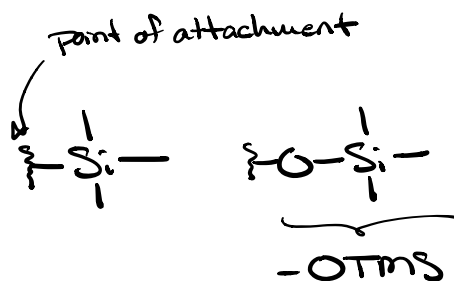
Protecting groups are chemically inert to the desired reaction conditions. They are easy to put on & take off.

Protecting Groups for Alcohols

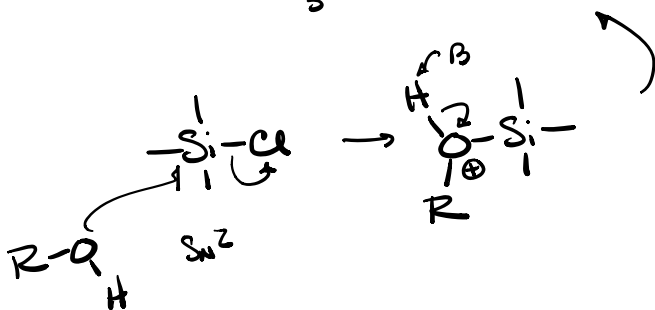
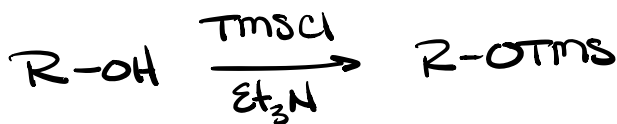
Silyl ethers

TMS

Trimethylsilyl

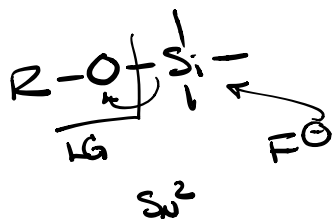
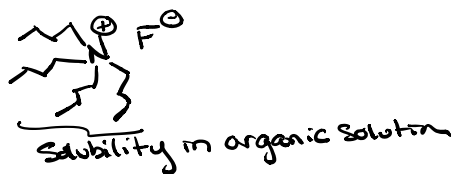


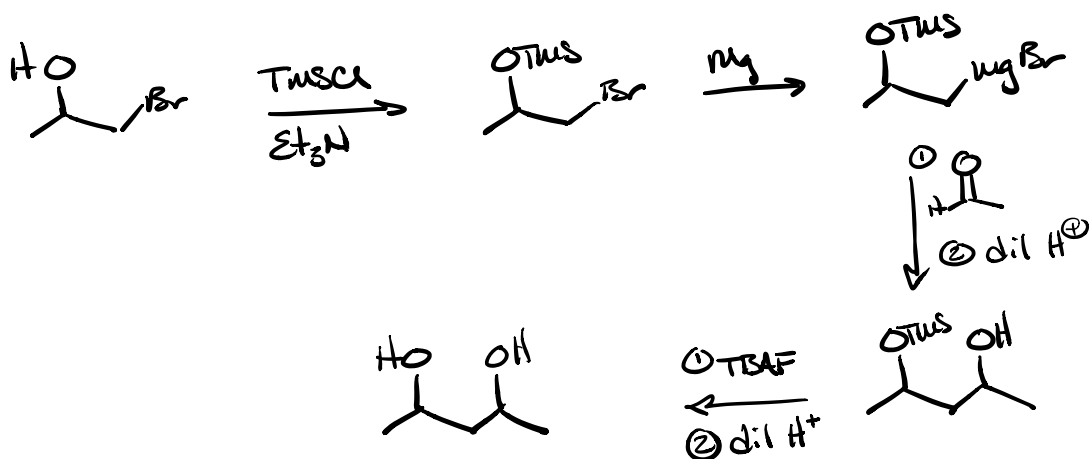
Put on



Take off

TBAF = Tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride

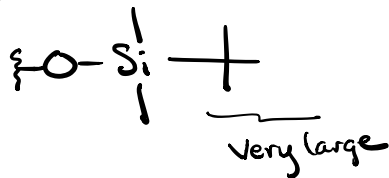




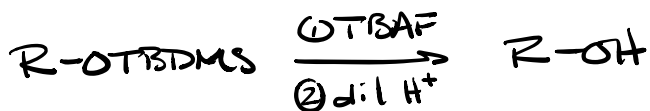
Silyl ethers Cont.

TBDMS tert-butyl-dimethyl-silyl

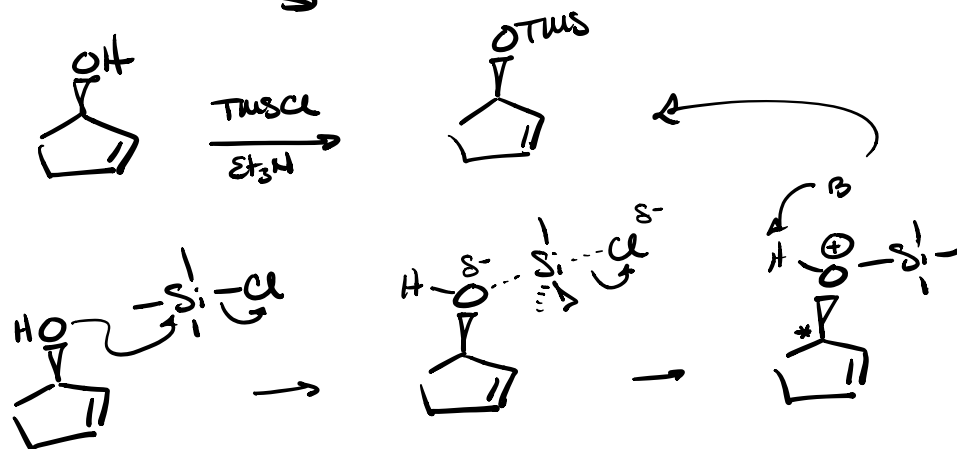
selective for 1° alcohols
over 2° & 3° alcohols



put on & take off just like TMS



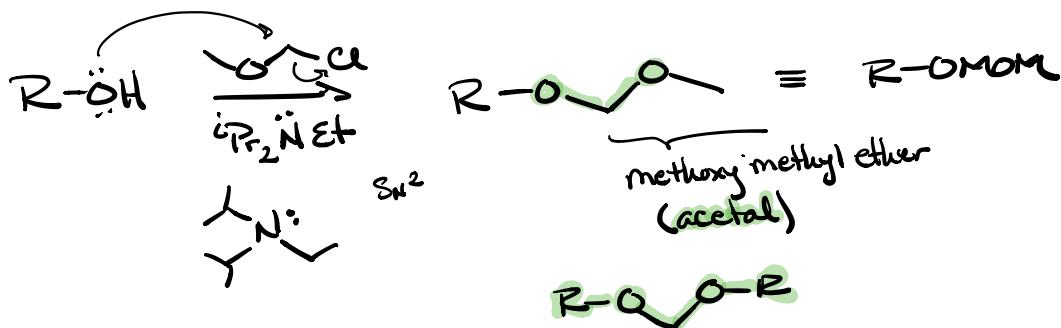
Stereochemistry



Acetal Type

MOM Methoxy methyl ether

Put on



Take off

