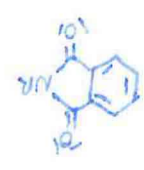


Alcool



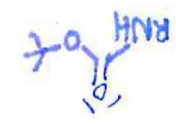
Alcool +
H₂O, H⁺

Amine



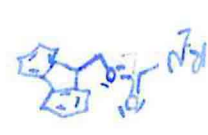
Amine
Hydrate
H₂O, que
(C1=CN=C(C=C1)C(=O)N)

Acide carboxy



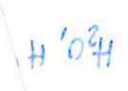
-t-Butyl
carbonate
(CC(C)(C)OC(=O)R)

Aldehyde



Aldehyde
+ Benz
-formyl
(C1=CC=C(C=C1)C(=O)R)
deport

Alcane



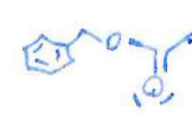
Hydrogène:
H₂, NH₃
TFA, APTS
acide orga.



Extr: H: Eau
aque
acide
acide

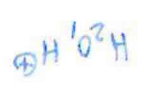
Méthanol + acide
(H₂O, H⁺)

Alcool
glycolique
+ DCC (dicyldiméthylcarbodimide)
+ DMAP (4-diméthylpyridine)

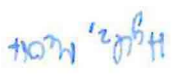
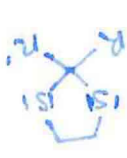


Méthanol
+ DCC
ou
aque (H₂O)

Ethanol-3,2-diol
+ acide
(OCC(O)C)

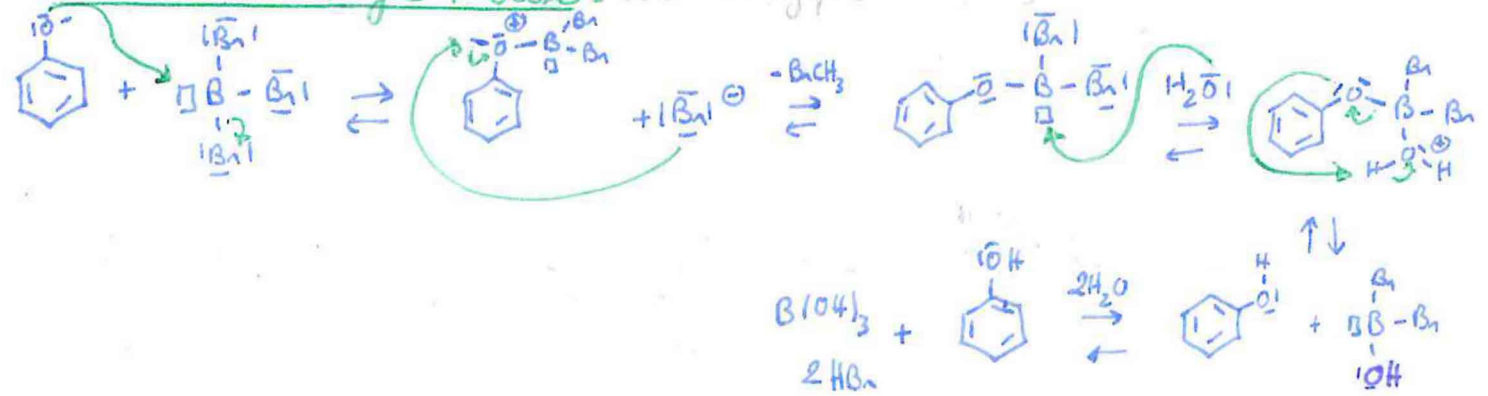


Ethanol-1,2-diol
+ acide
(OCCO)

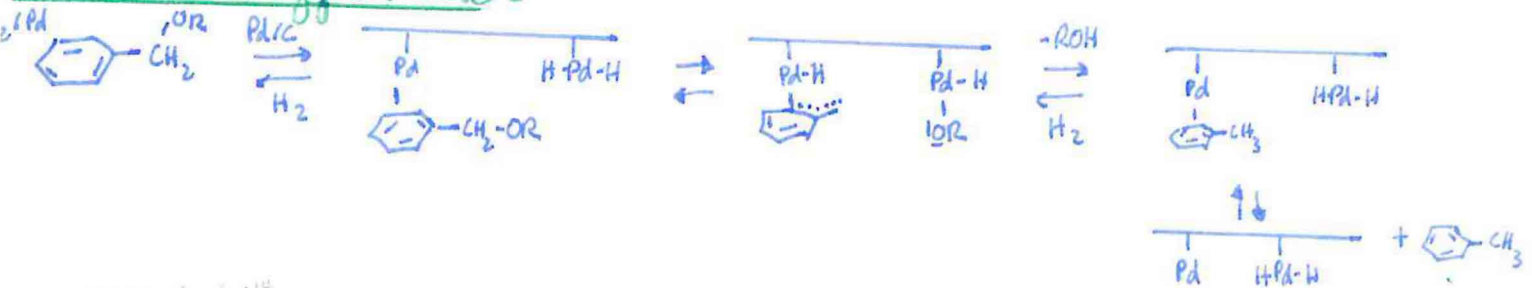


Déprotection =

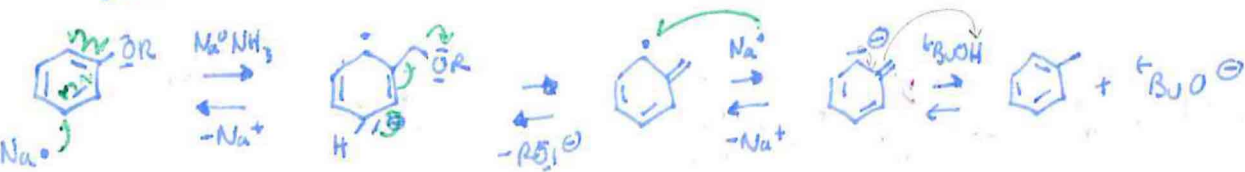
* Iodure de méthyle + base = ou Bn magique



Bromure de benzyle + base =

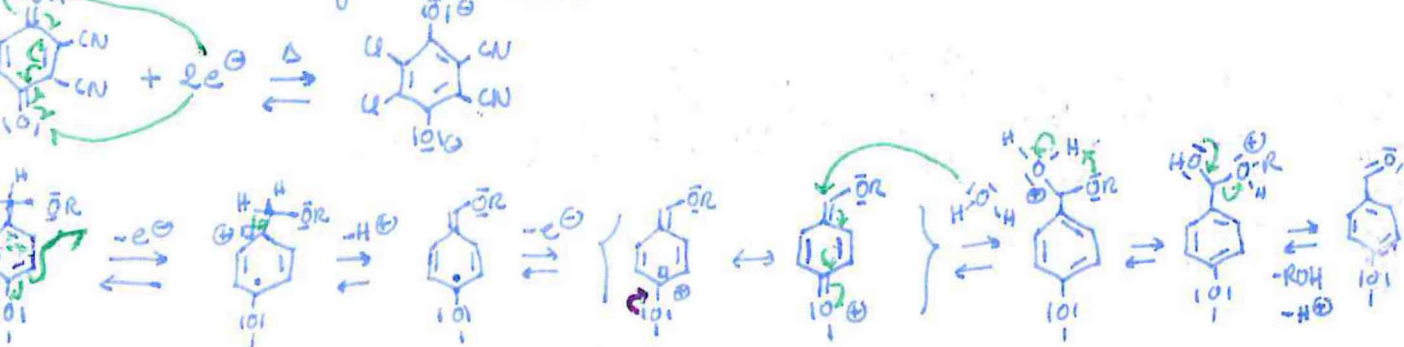


\rightarrow guide à NH_3
 $\text{Na} / \text{NH}_3(l)$: Condition de Birch:



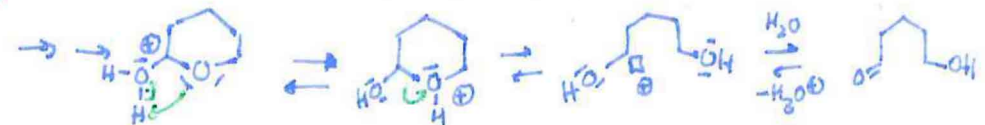
Chlore de p-méthoxybenzyle (PMB) =

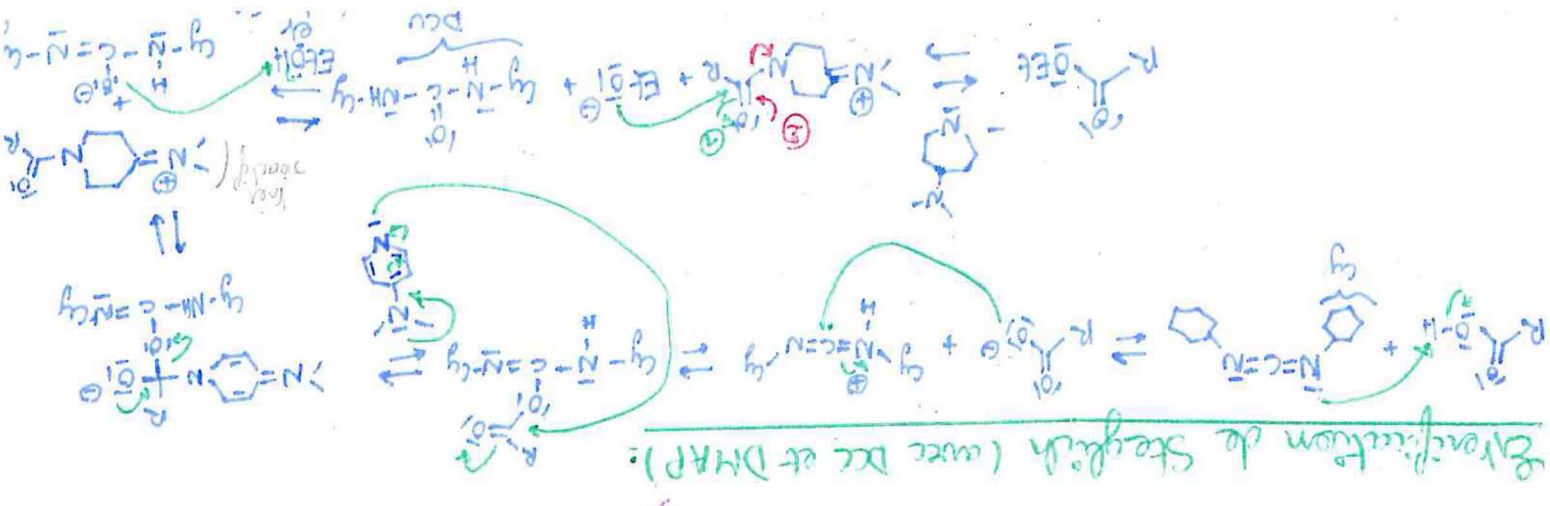
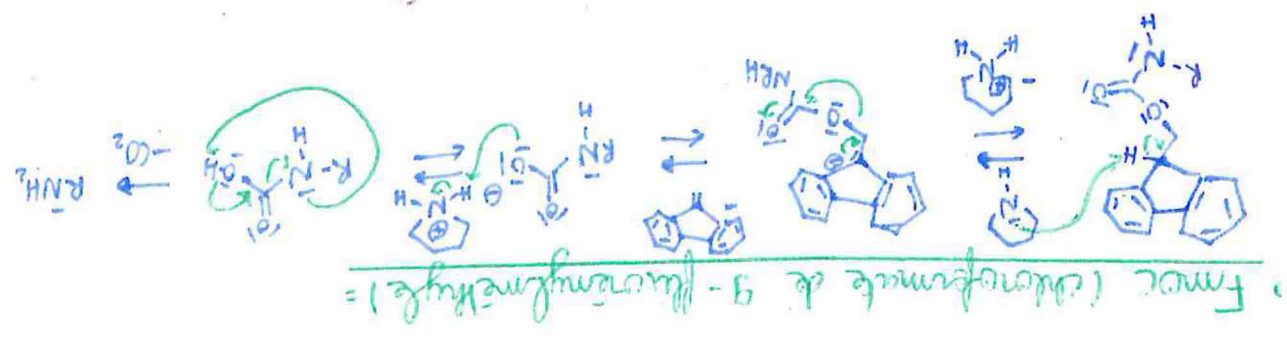
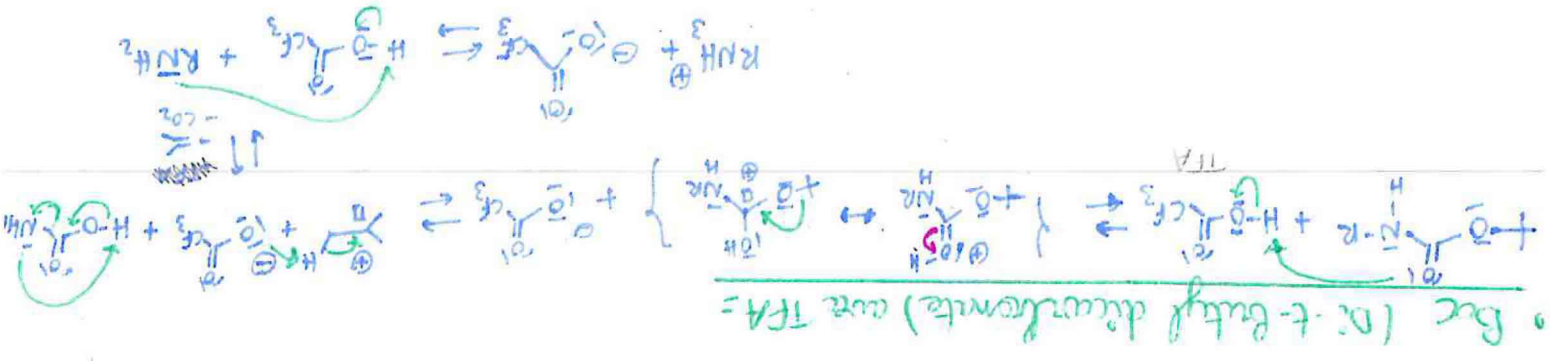
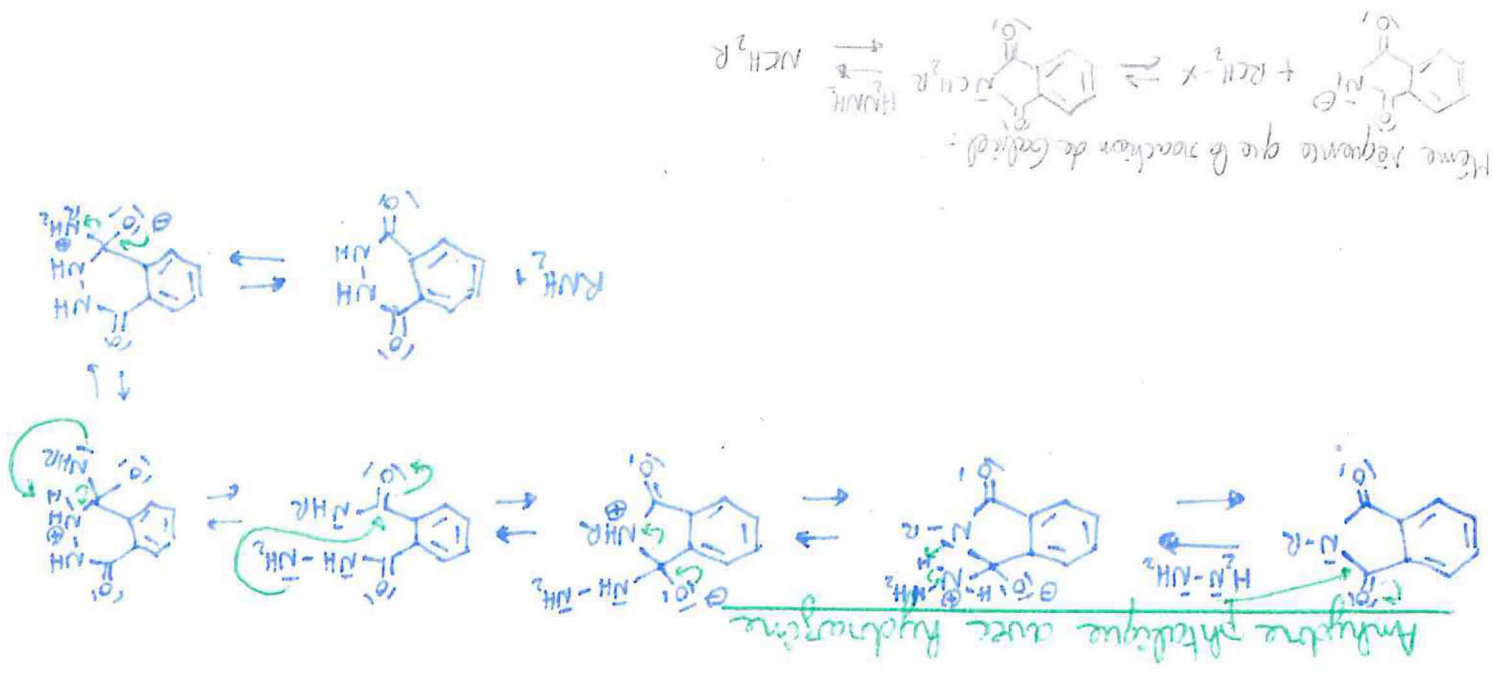
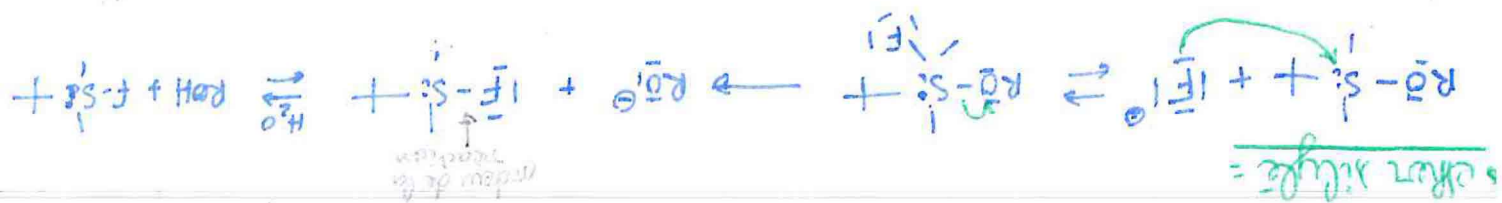
2 équations d'oxydo-réduction :



Dihydropyran + acide =

Rétroacétalisation :





Déprotection de Thioles par $HgCl_2$:

