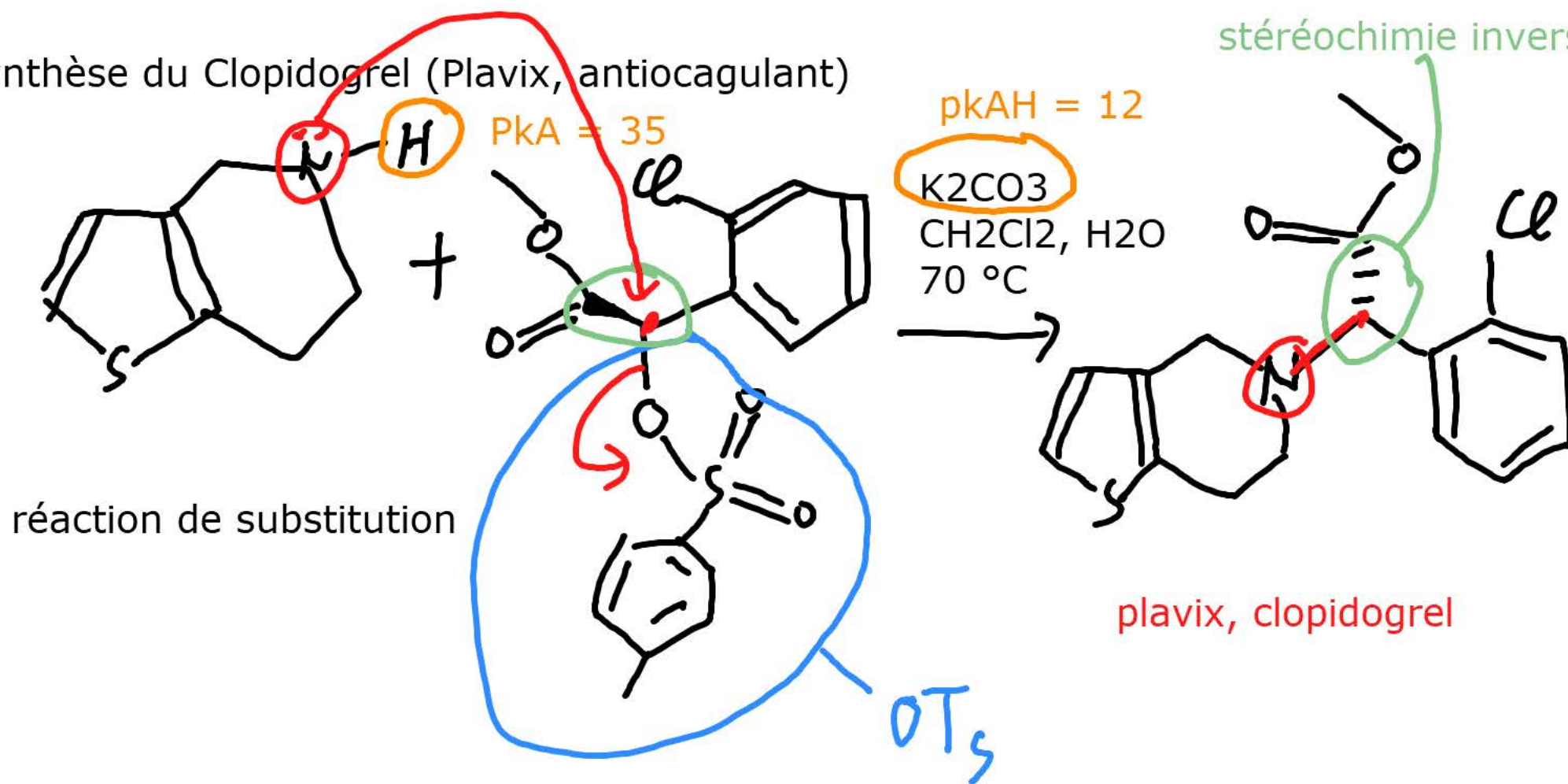
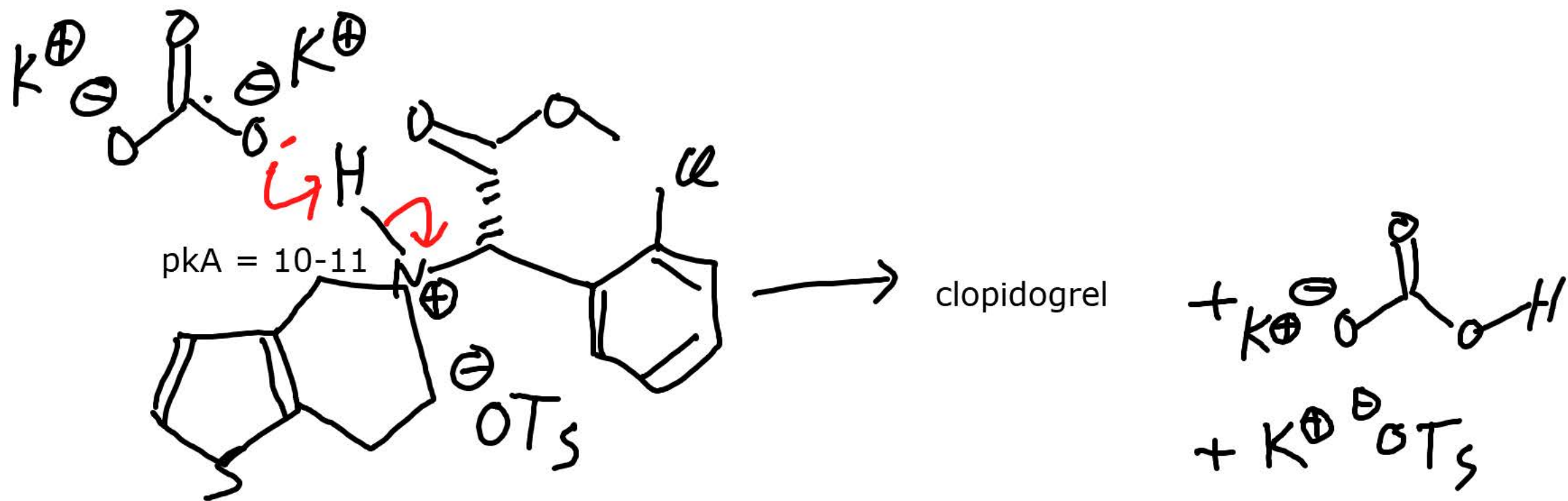
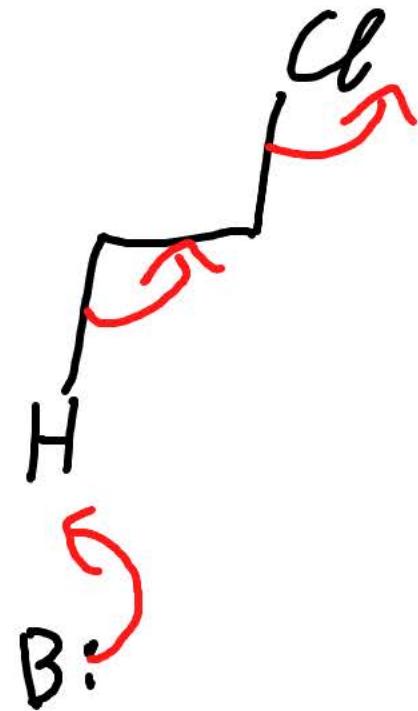
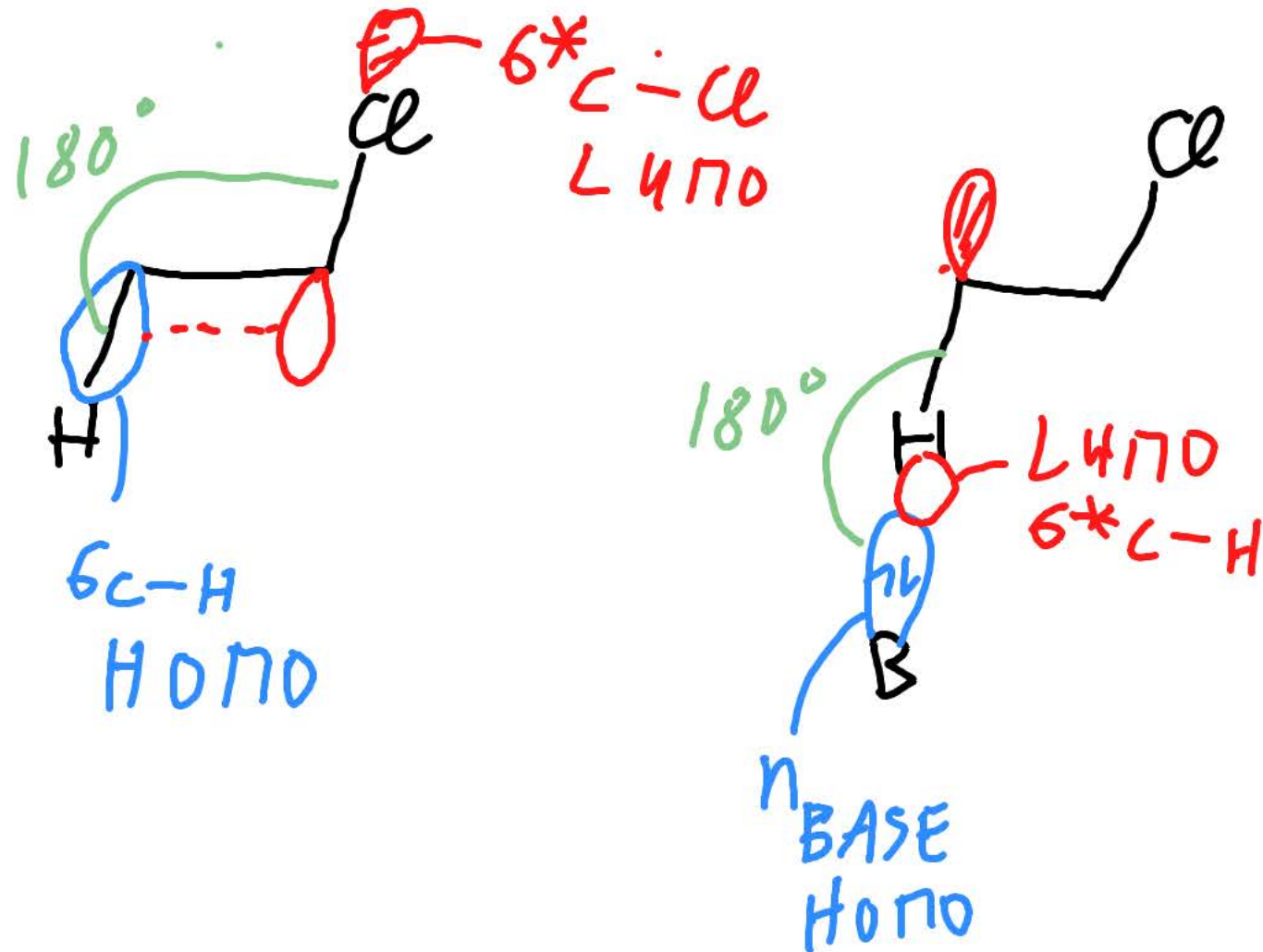


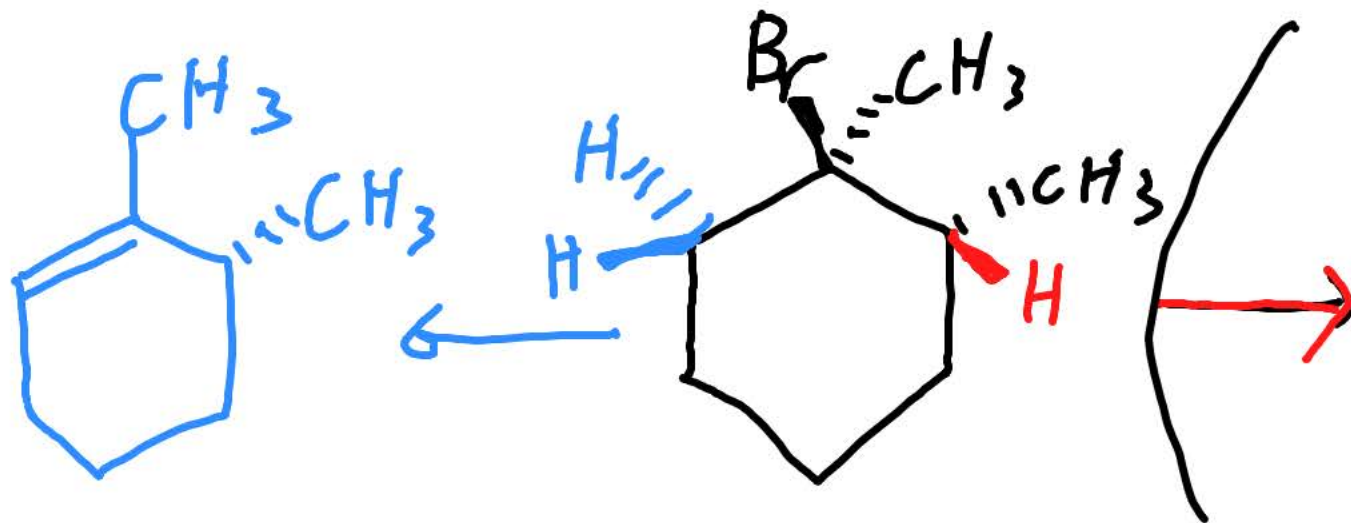
synthèse du Clopidogrel (Plavix, antiocagulant)





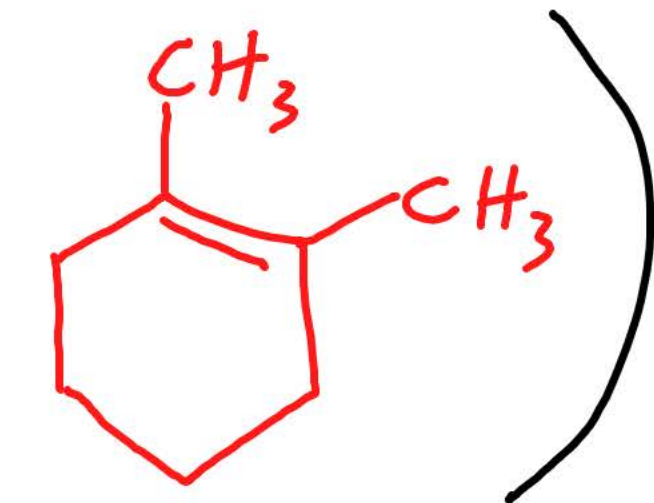
élimination E2, orbitales moléculaires



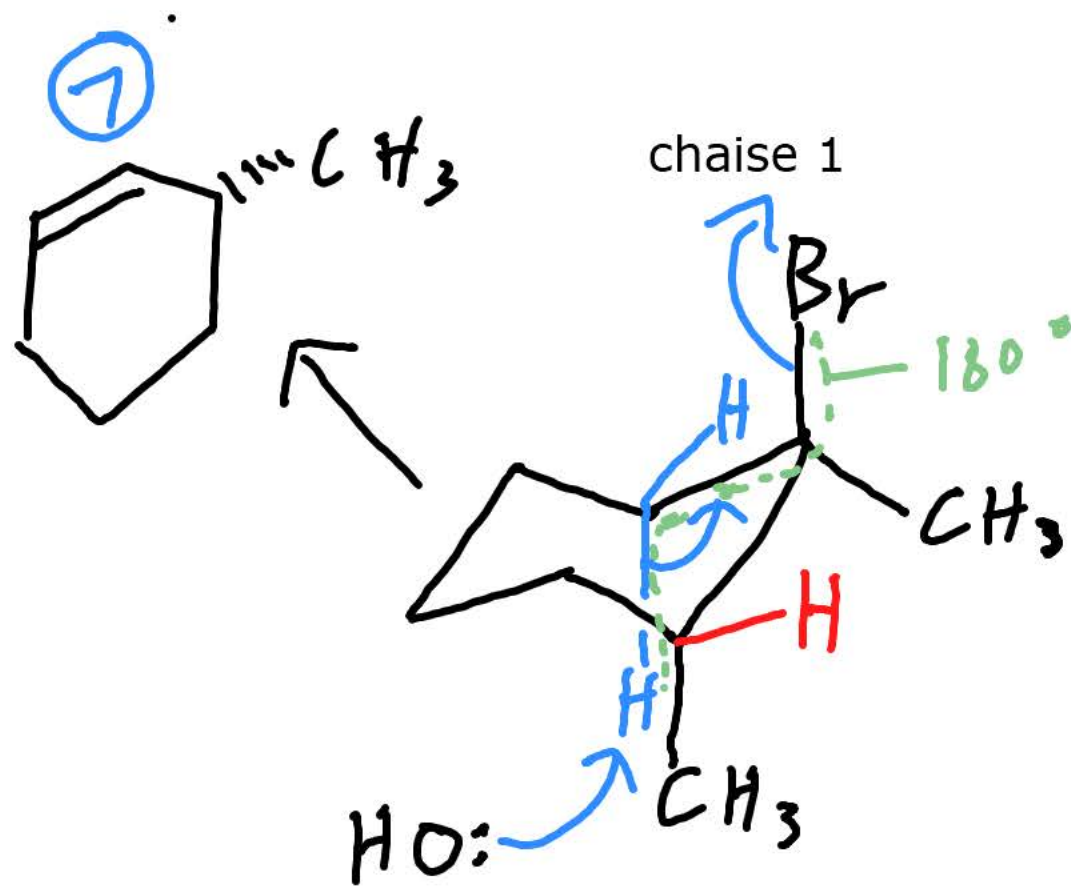


en présence de NaOH

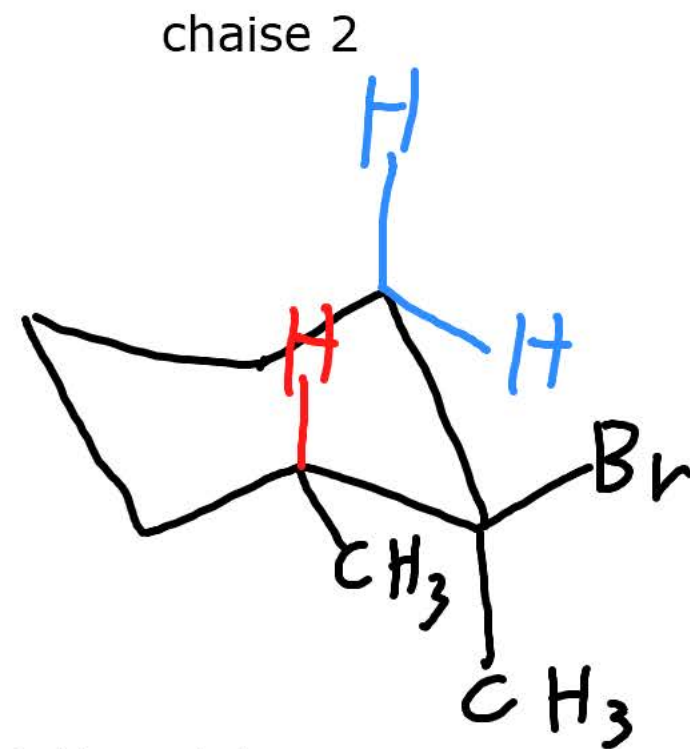
alcène trisubstitué  
moins stable  
produit observé!  
Produit cinétique.



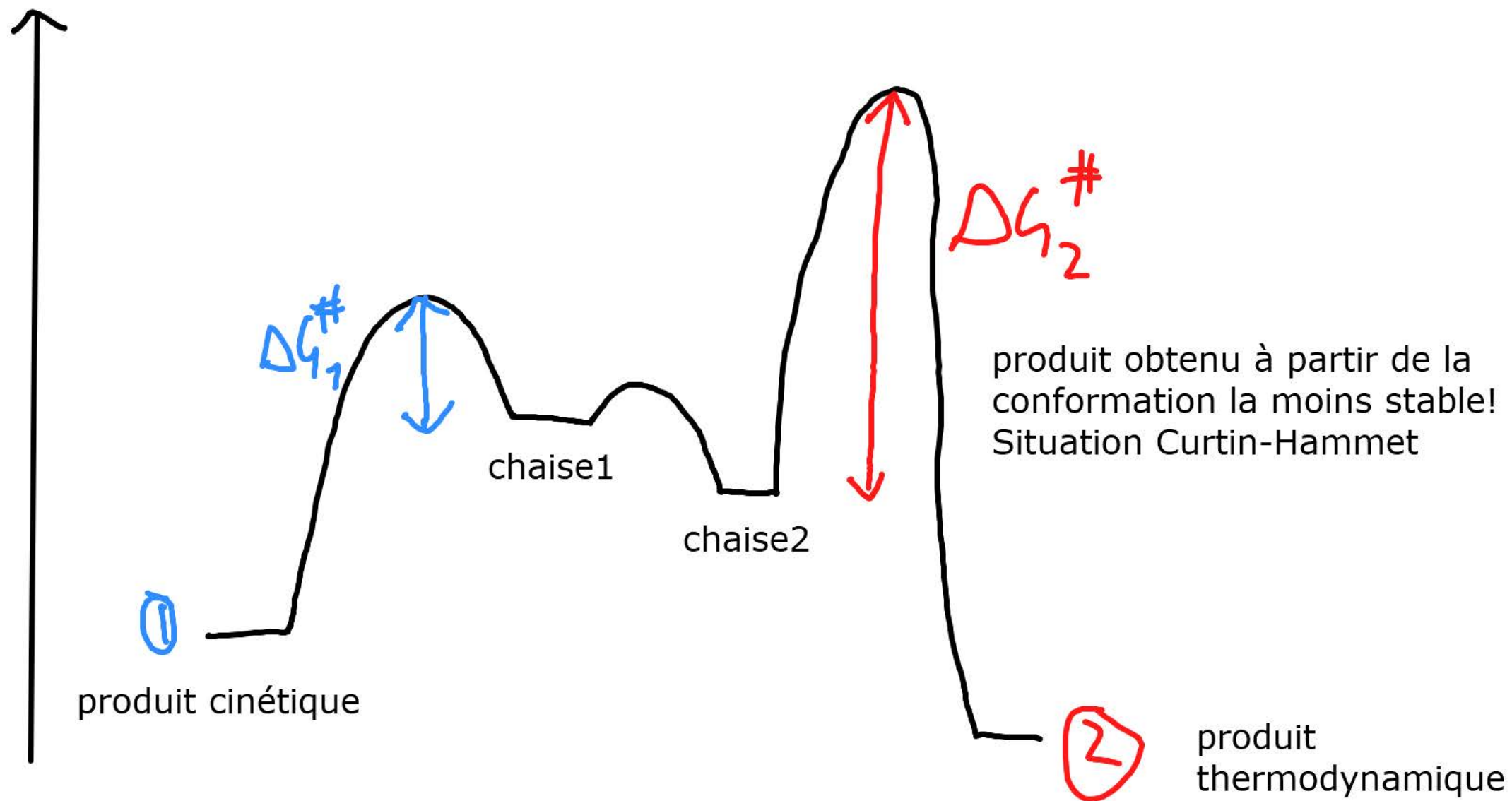
alcène tétrasubstitué  
plus stable  
produit thermodynamique



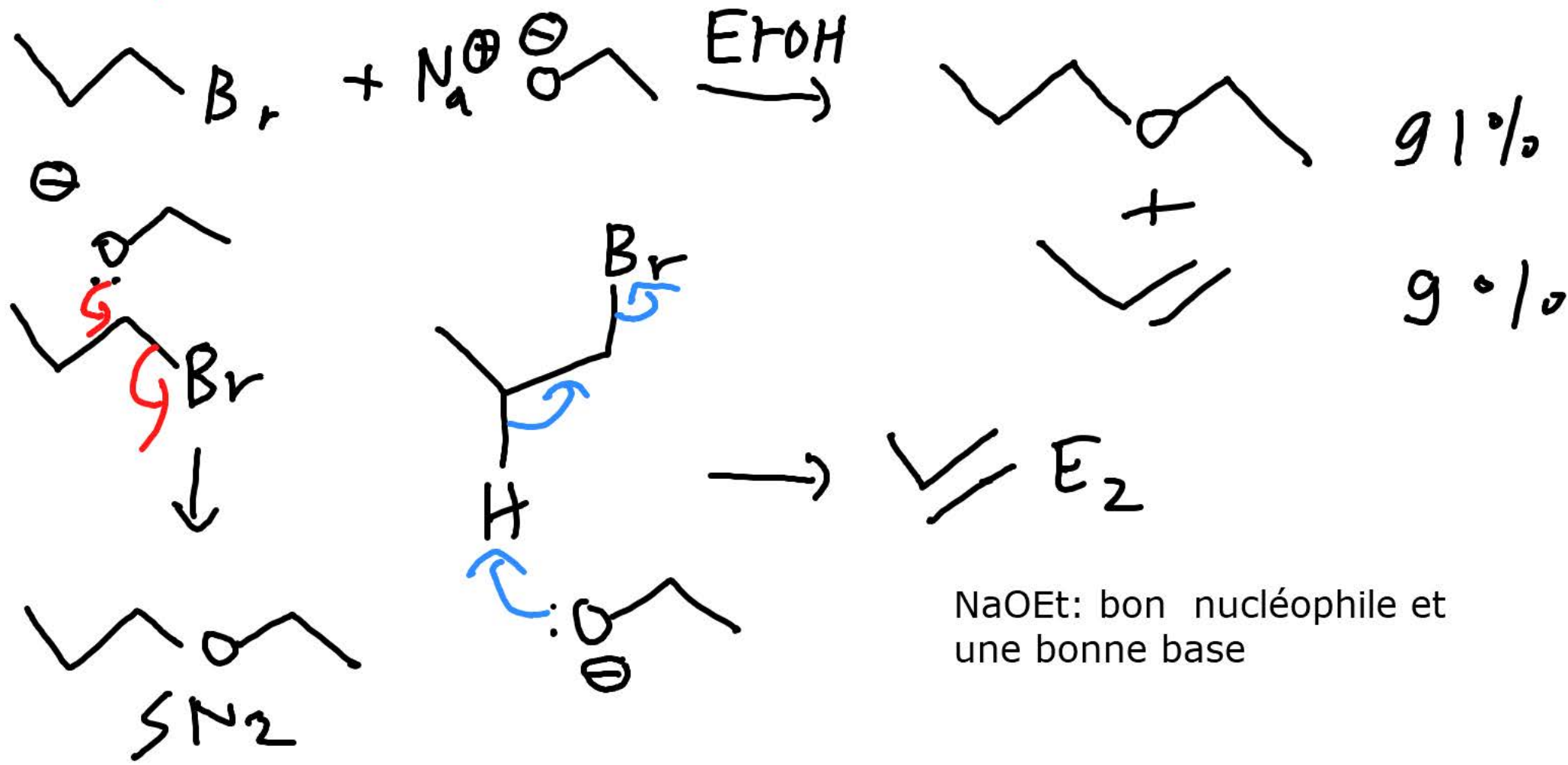
1 Me, 1 Br axial  
1 Me équatorial



1 Me axial  
1 Me et 1 Br équatorial  
plus stable!



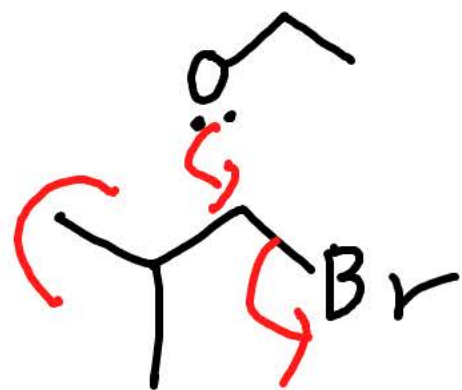
Sn vs E: influence du substrat: position primaire: plutôt SN2/E2



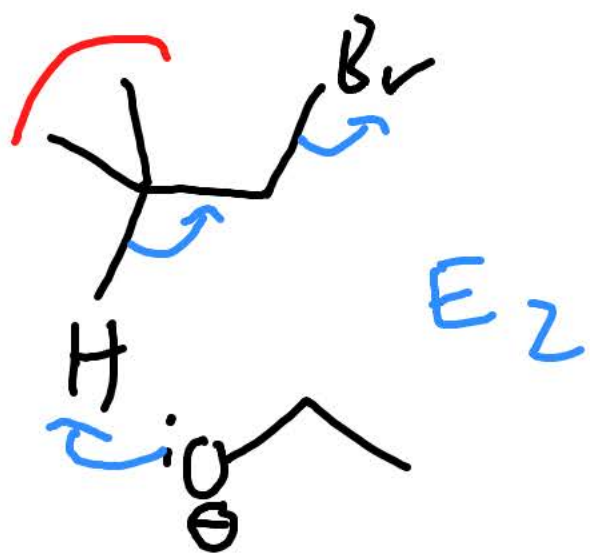




+



S<sub>N</sub>2



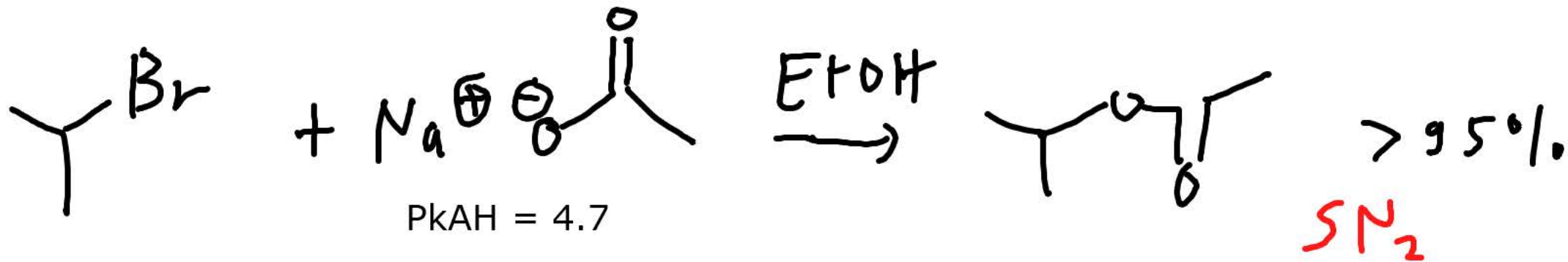
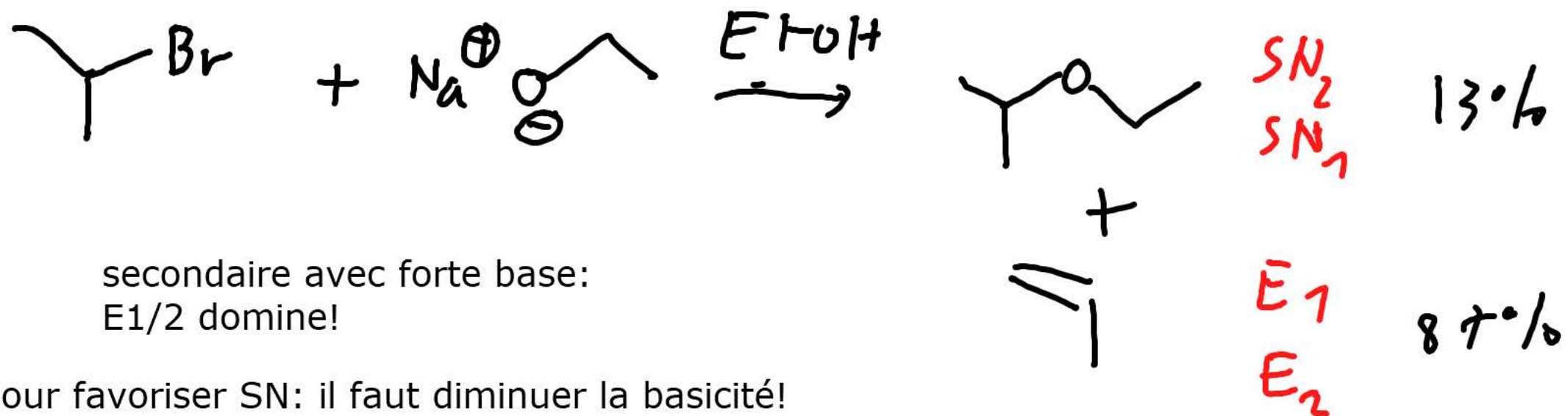
E<sub>2</sub>

Sn est plus sensible à l'effet du group stérique que E!  
on devrait augmenter la proportion d'E2.

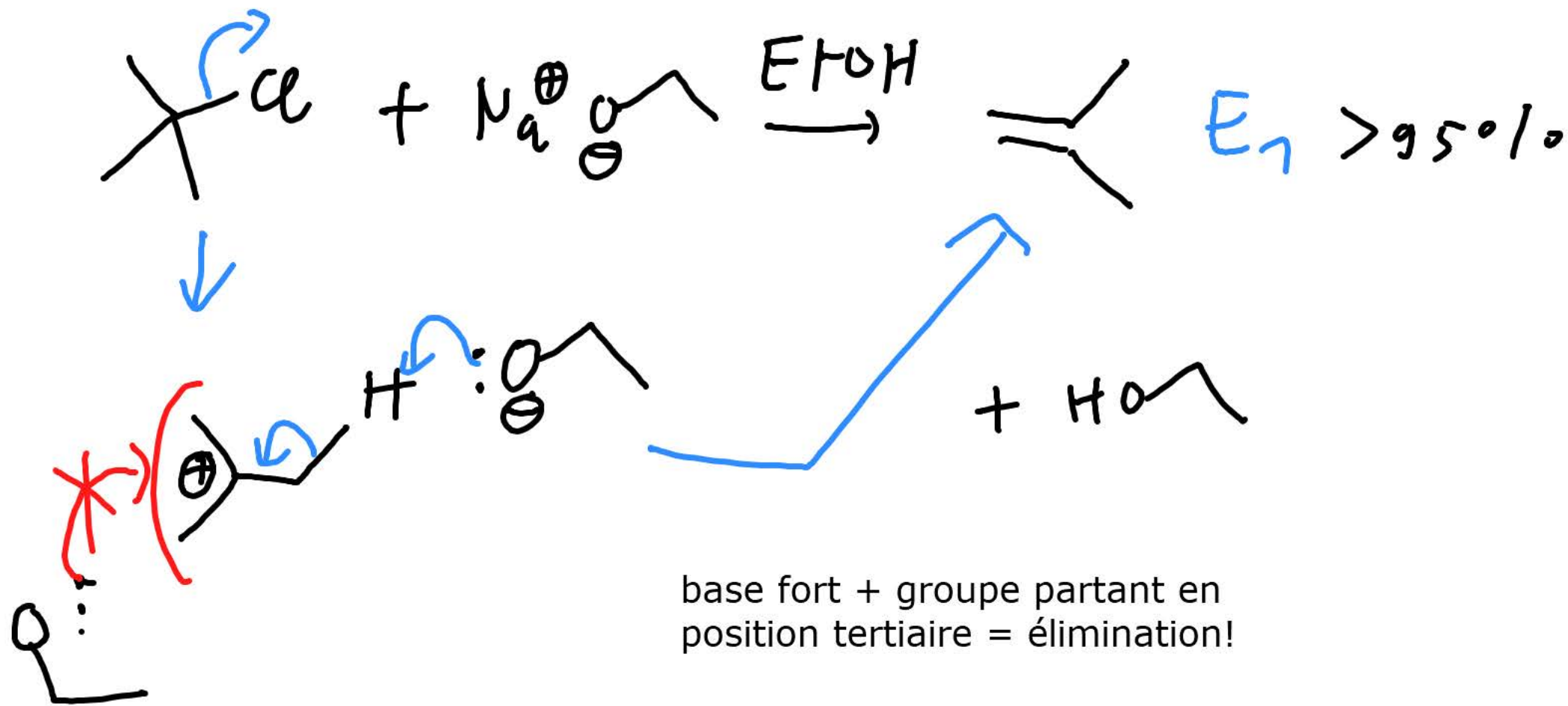


position secondaire

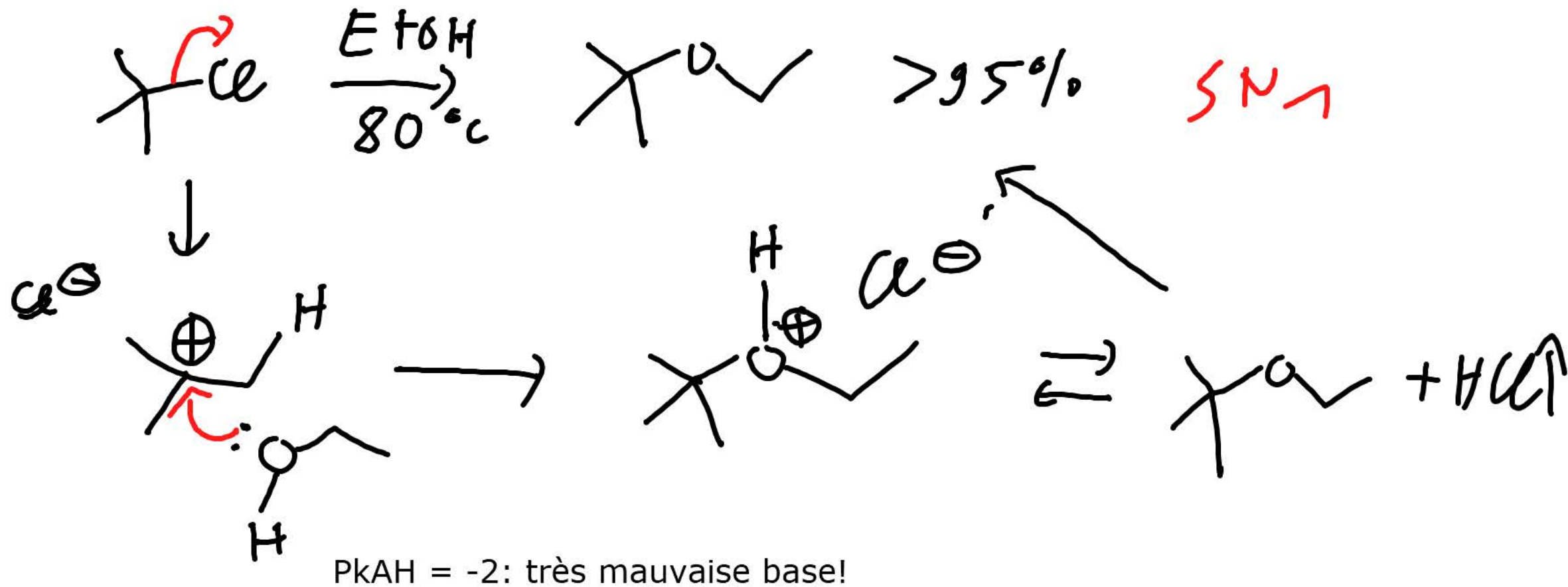
$\text{pK}_{\text{AH}} = 16$



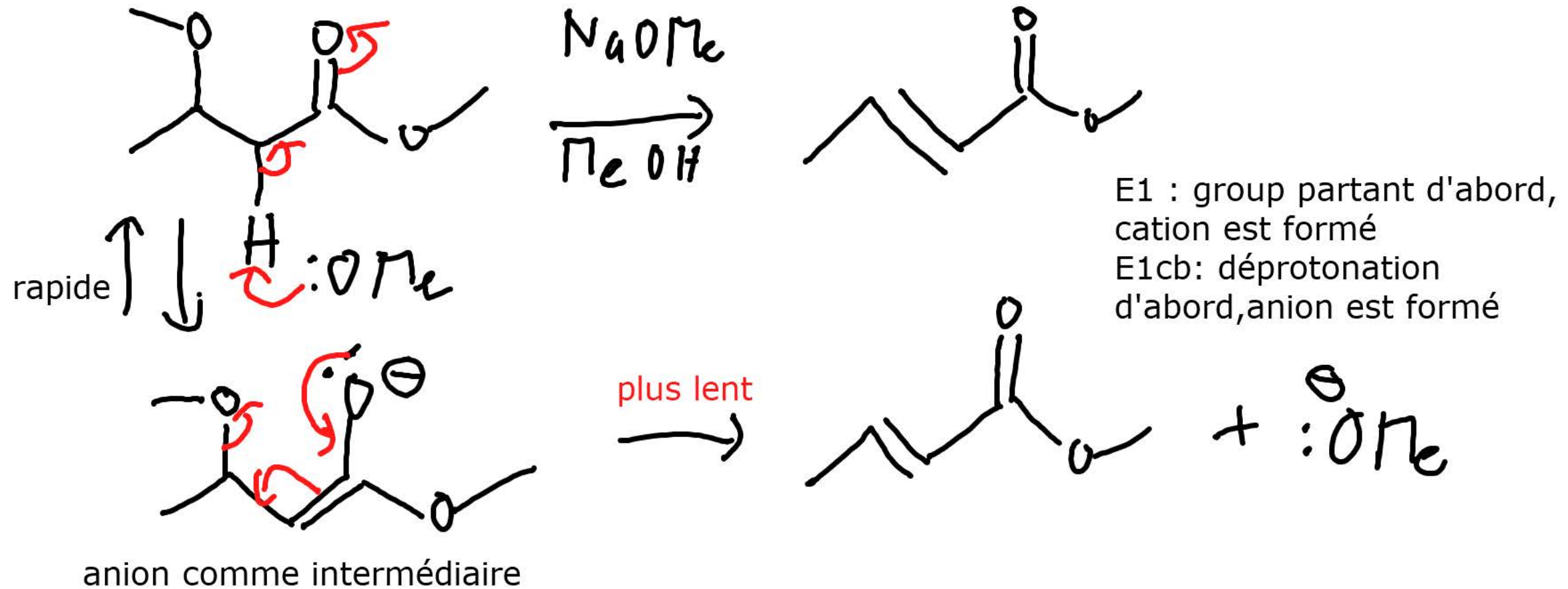
position tertiaire: E1 ou SN1

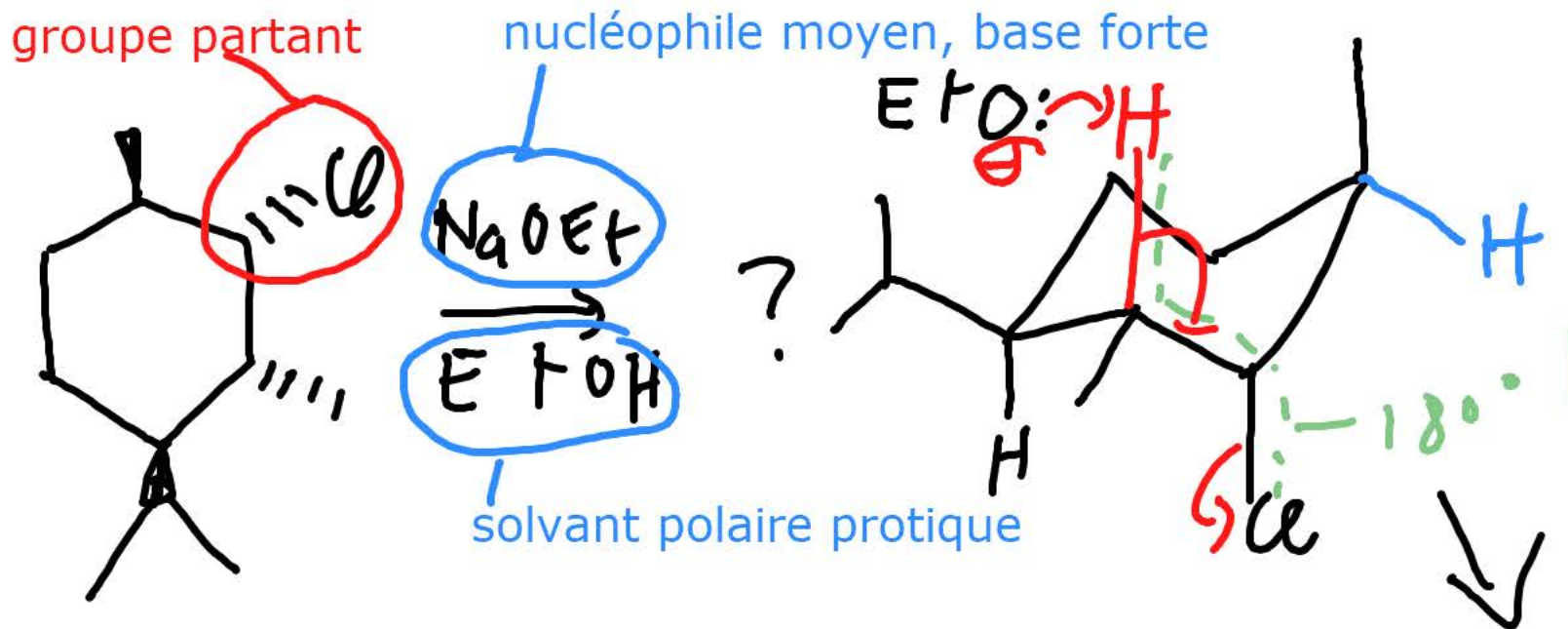


Pour SN1: réaction en absence de base



"5ème mécanisme" cas particulier E1cb des protons acides

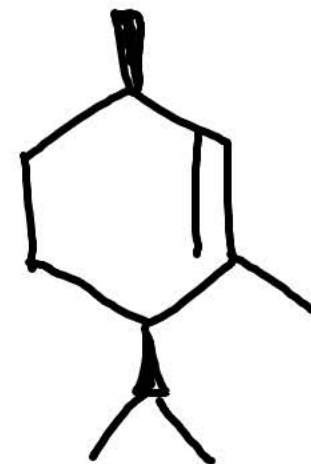




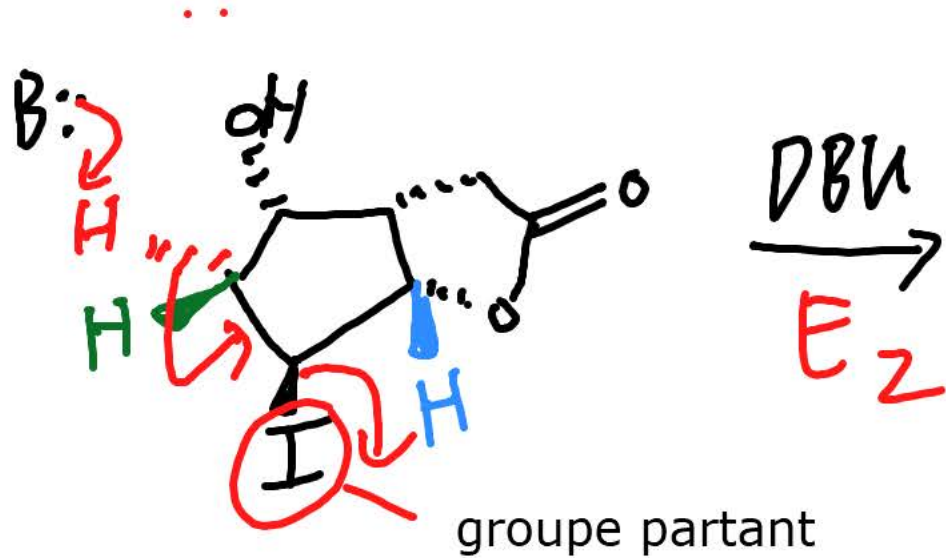
1) analyser le substrat: substitution ou élimination? position secondaire: les 2 possibles

2) conditions: forte base, solvant polaire protique: favorisent élimination: E2 si on peut atteindre l'angle idéal de  $180^\circ$ , sinon plutôt E1: on doit dessiner en 3D!

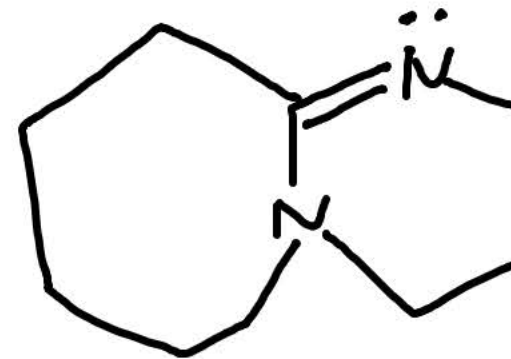
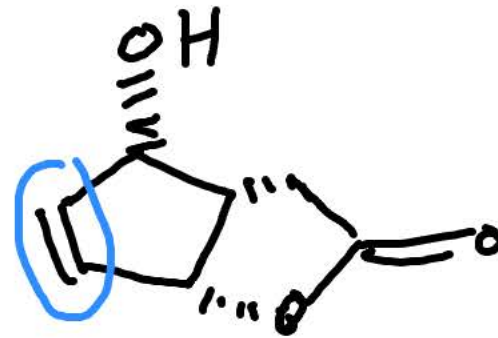
produit principal



synthèse de produit naturel: prostaglandines (hormones naturelles)



cycle à 5 presque "plat", seul l'hydrogène rouge en trans/anti à le bon angle pour réagir.



DBU

bonne base, acide stabilisé par résonance,  $\text{PkaH} = 14$