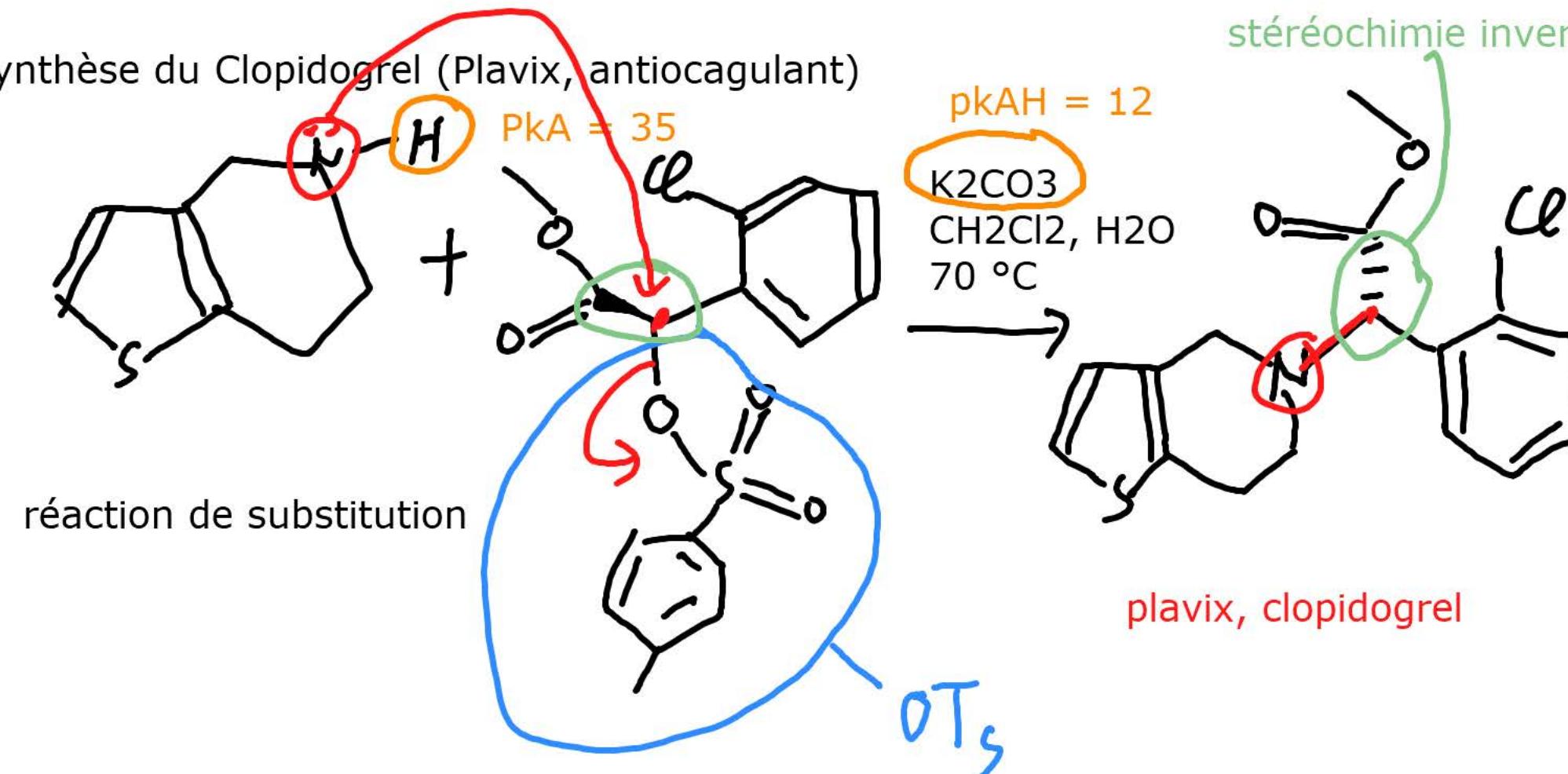


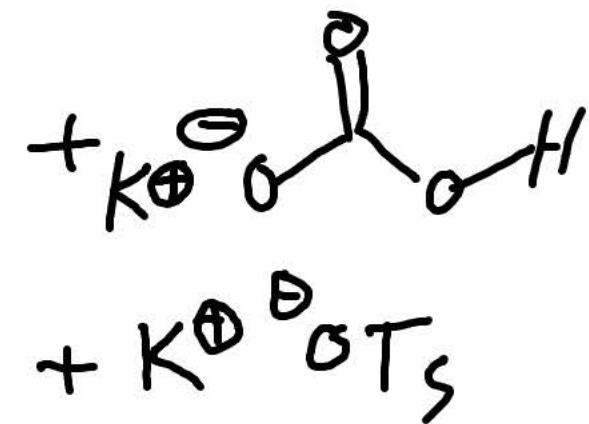
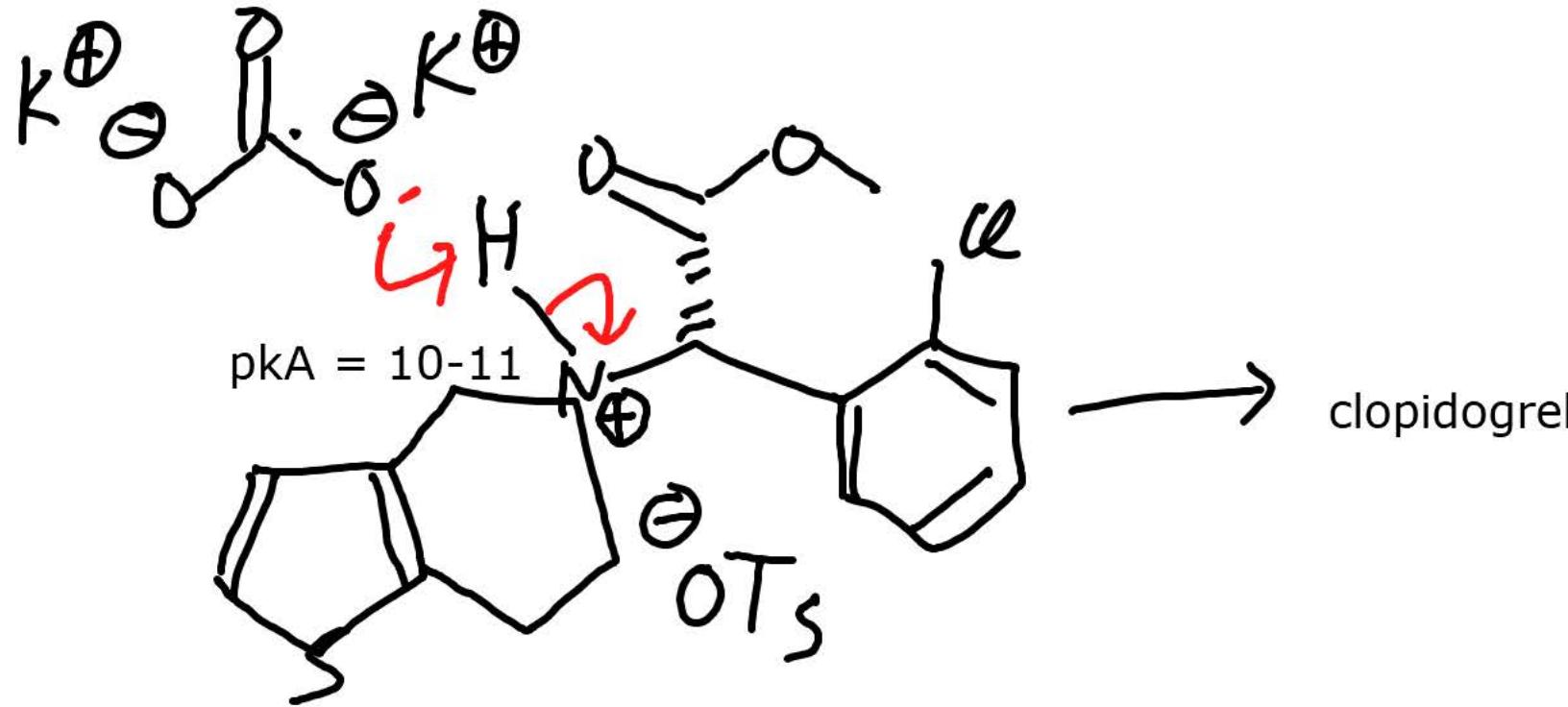
synthèse du Clopidogrel (Plavix, antiocagulant)



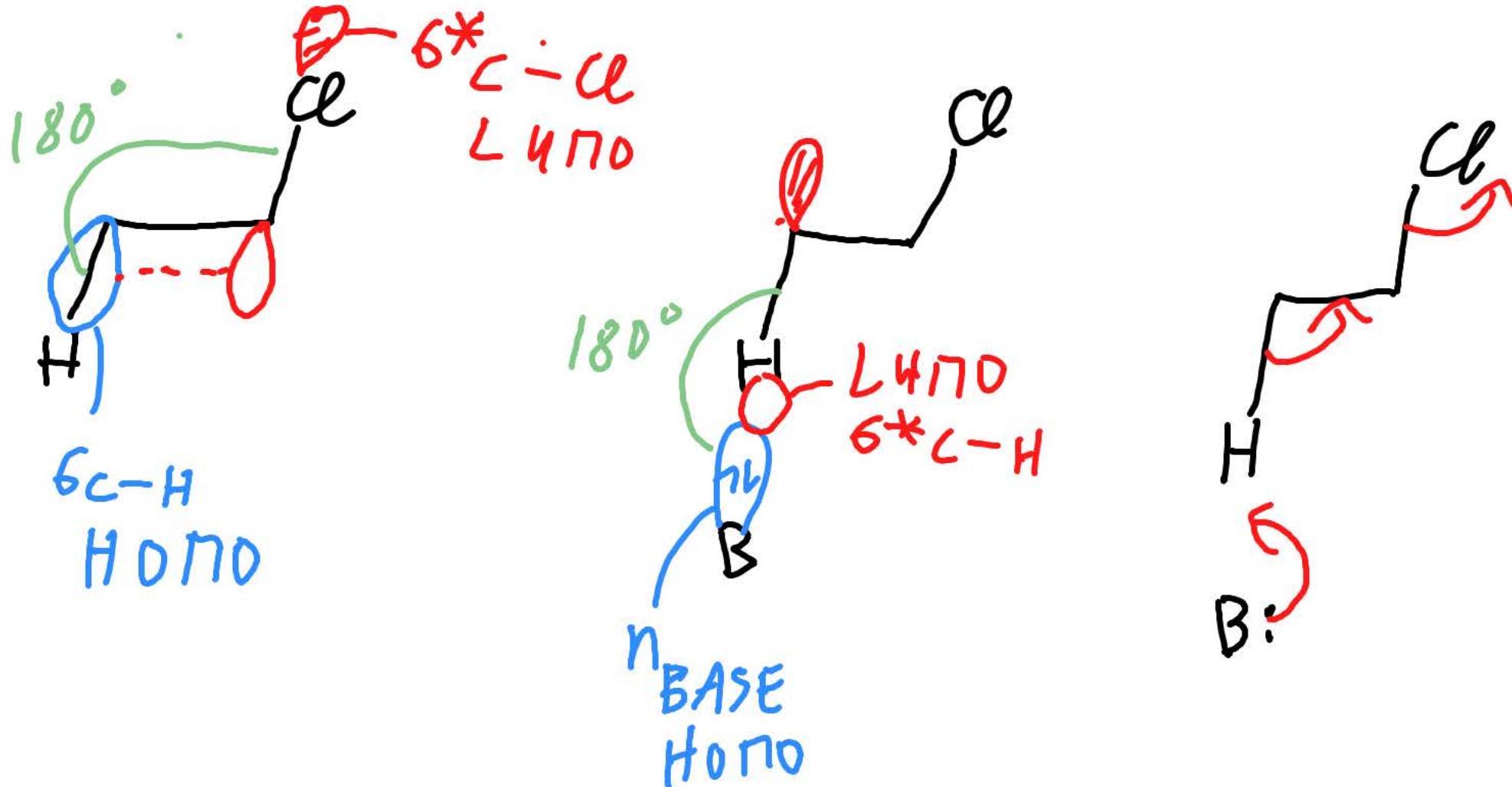
réaction de substitution

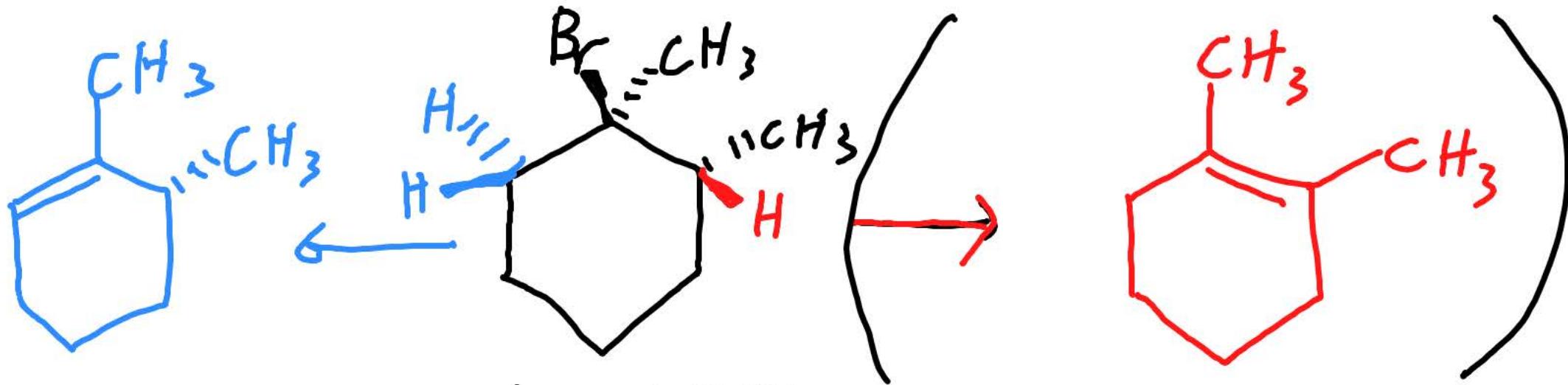
OTs: bon group partant (nucléofuge)

stéréochimie inversée: SN2!



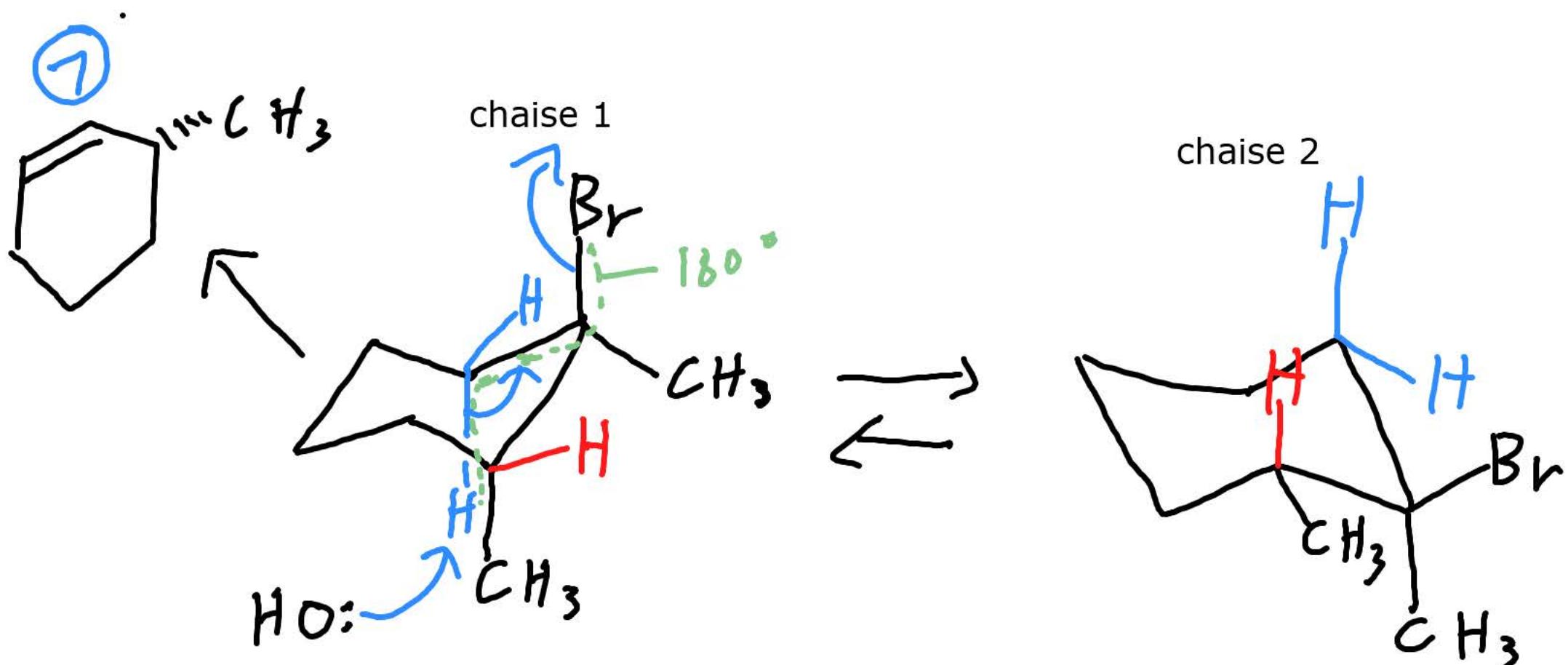
élimination E2, orbitales moléculaires



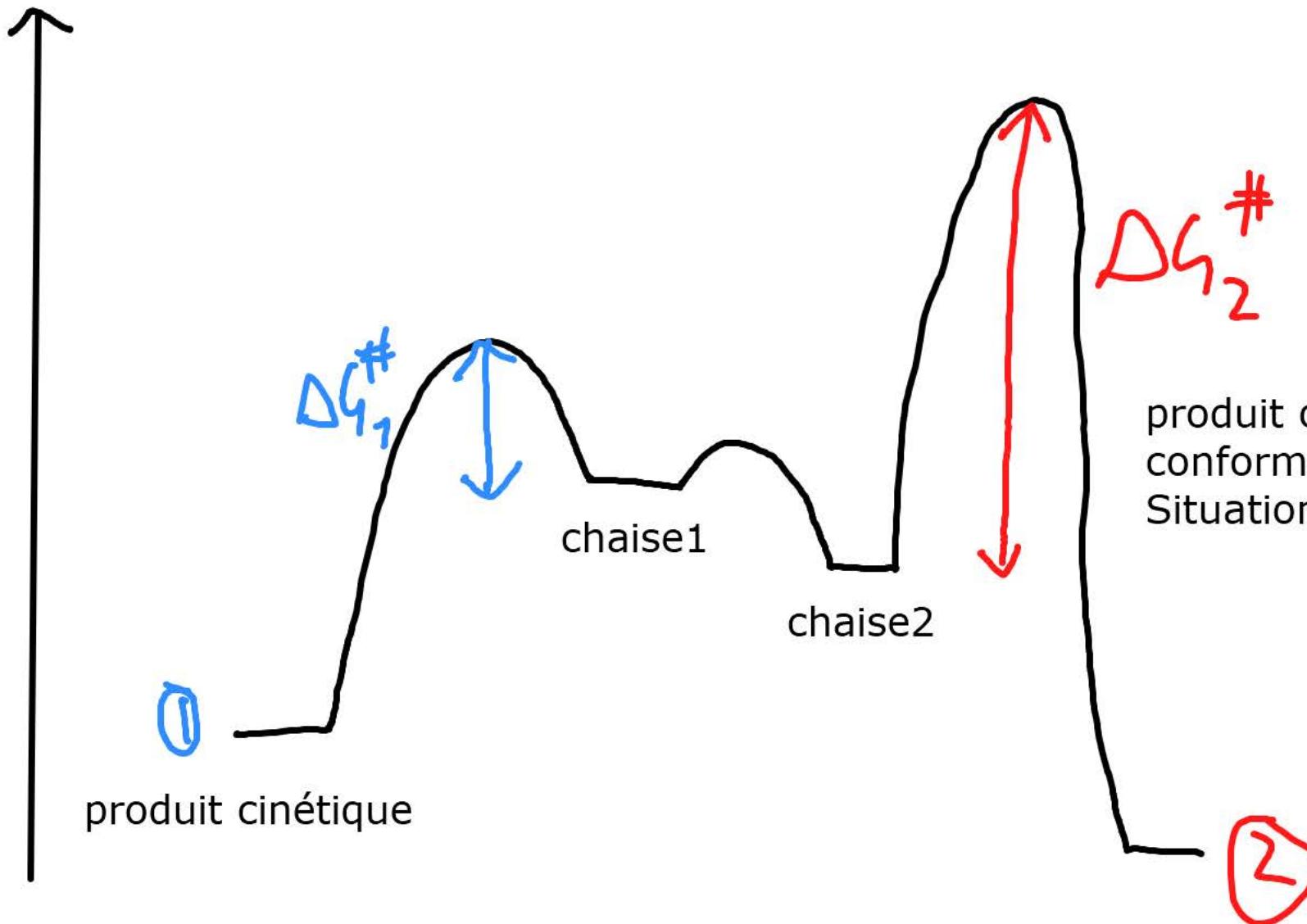


alcène trisubstitué
moins stable
produit observé!
Produit cinétique.

alcène tétrasubstitué
plus stable
produit thermodynamique

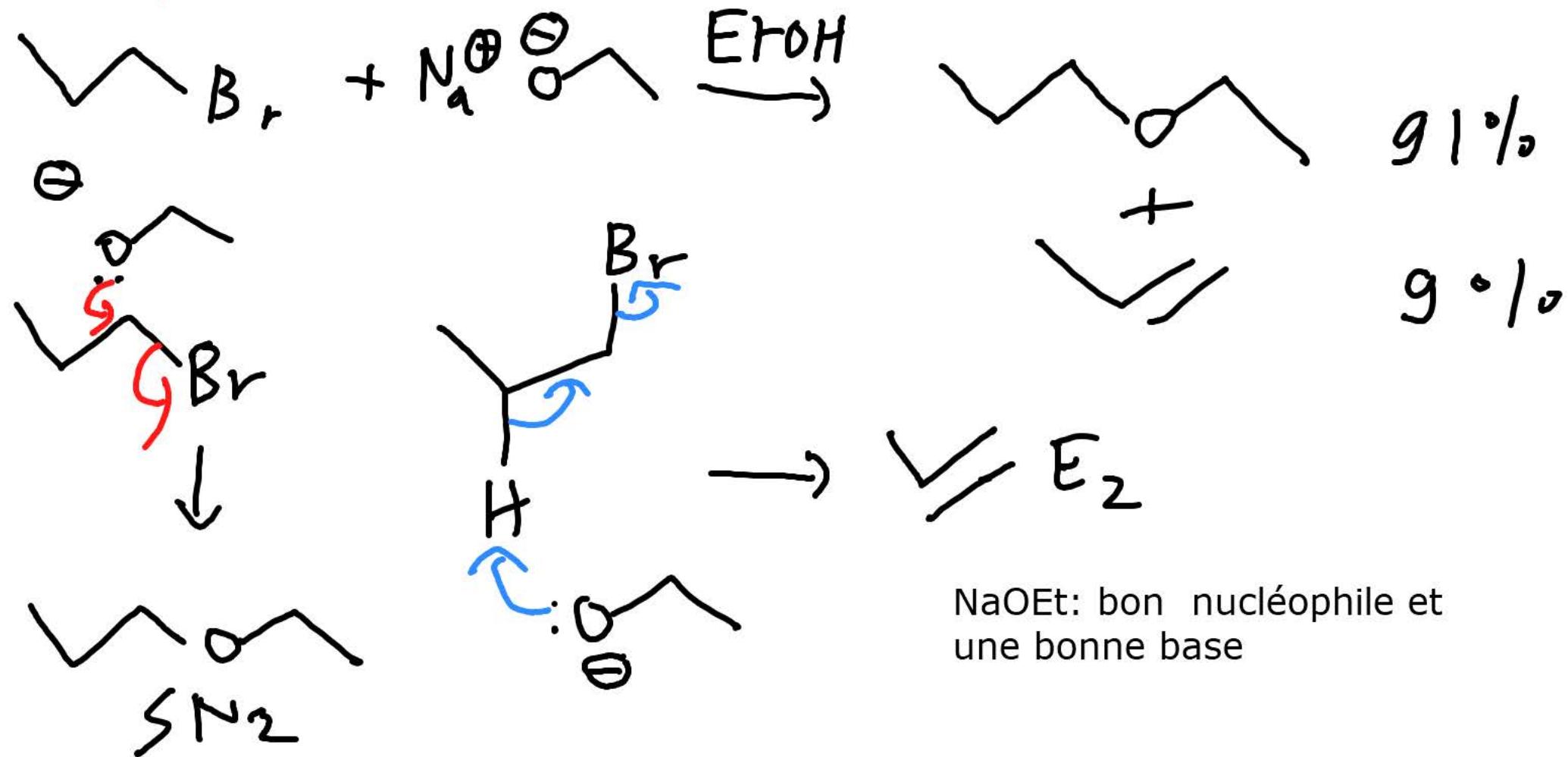


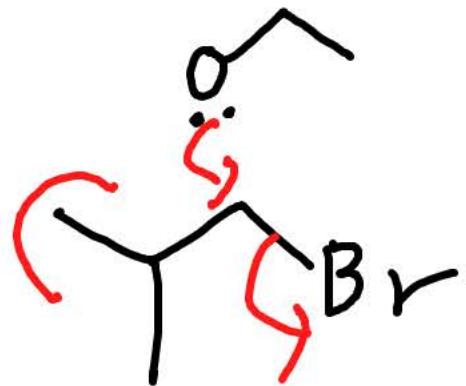
1 Me axial
1 Me et 1 Br équatorial
plus stable!



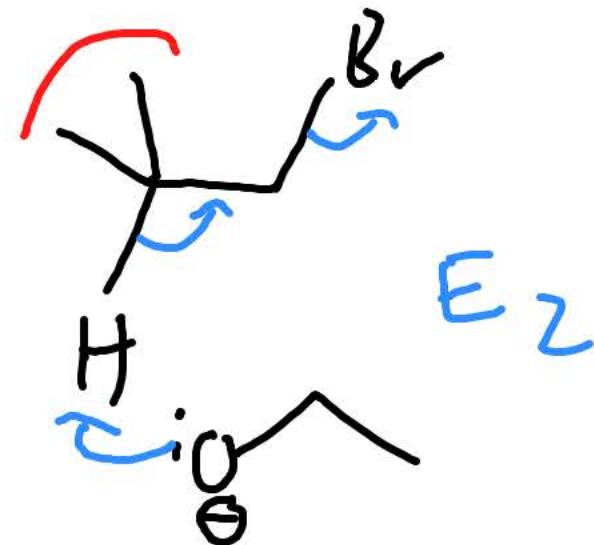
produit obtenu à partir de la conformation la moins stable!
Situation Curtin-Hammett

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





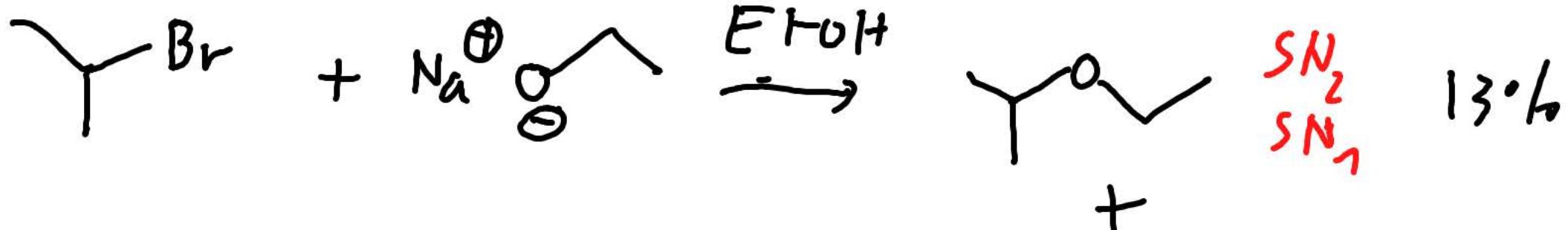
SN₂



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

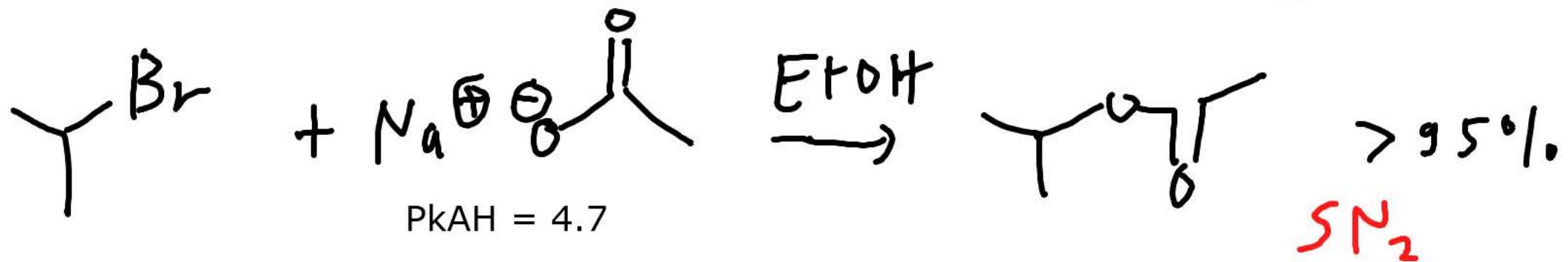
position secondaire

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

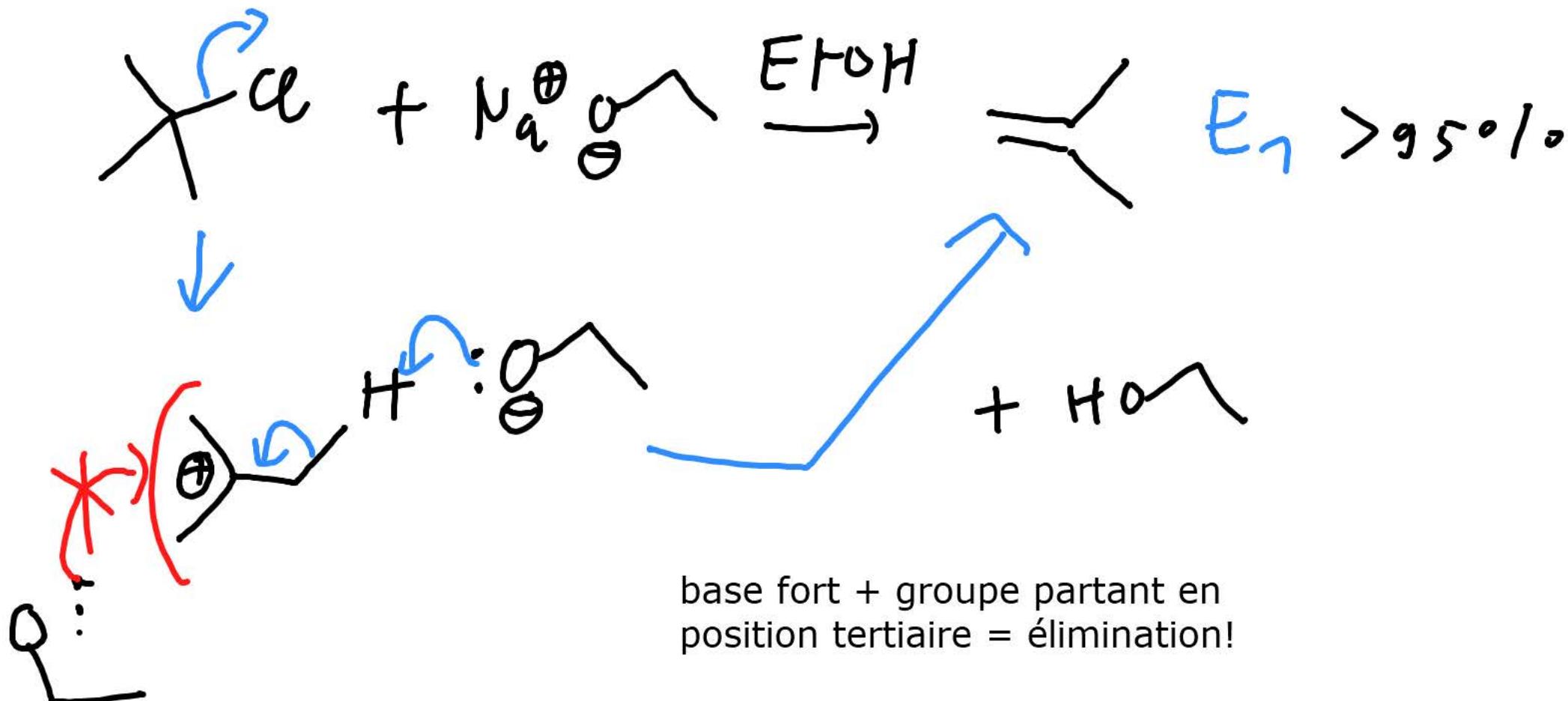


secondaire avec forte base:
 E1/2 domine!

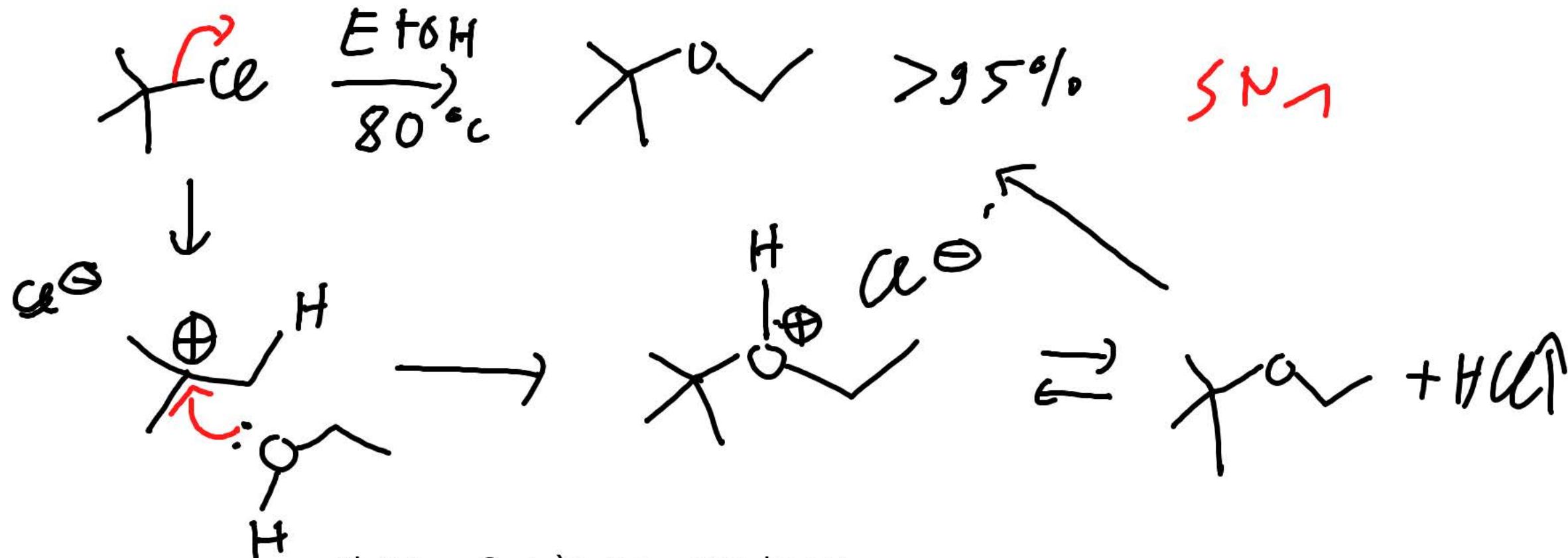
pour favoriser SN: il faut diminuer la basicité!



position tertiaire: E1 our SN1

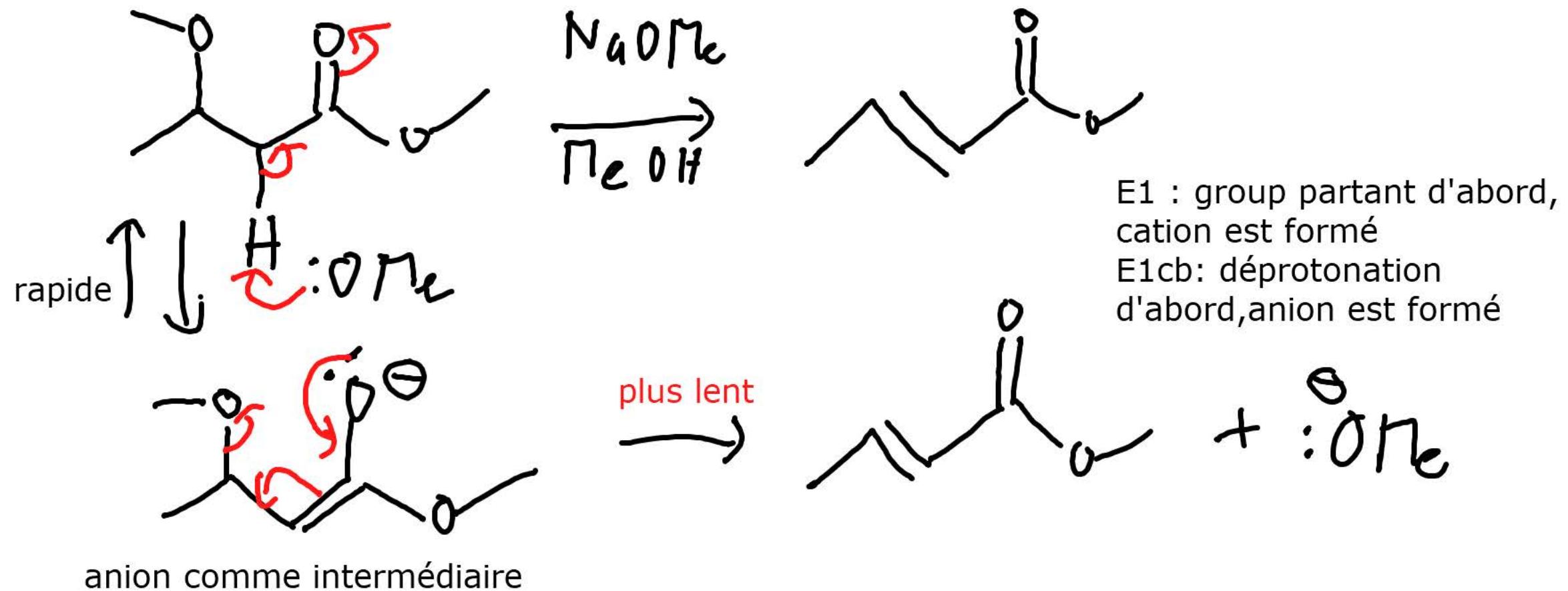


Pour SN1: réaction en absence de base

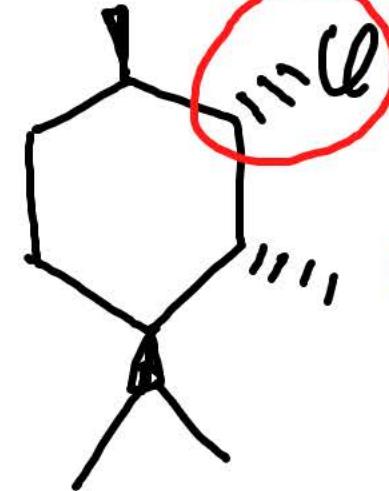


$\text{PkAH} = -2$: très mauvaise base!

"5ème mécanisme" cas particulier E1cb des protons acides



groupe partant



nucléophile moyen, base forte

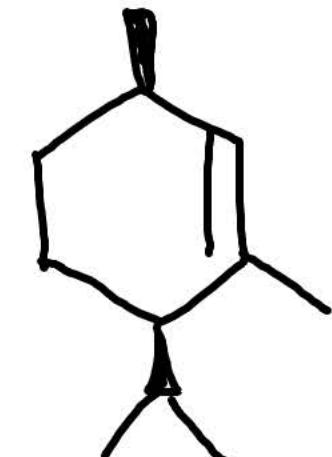


solvant polaire protique

?



Ge

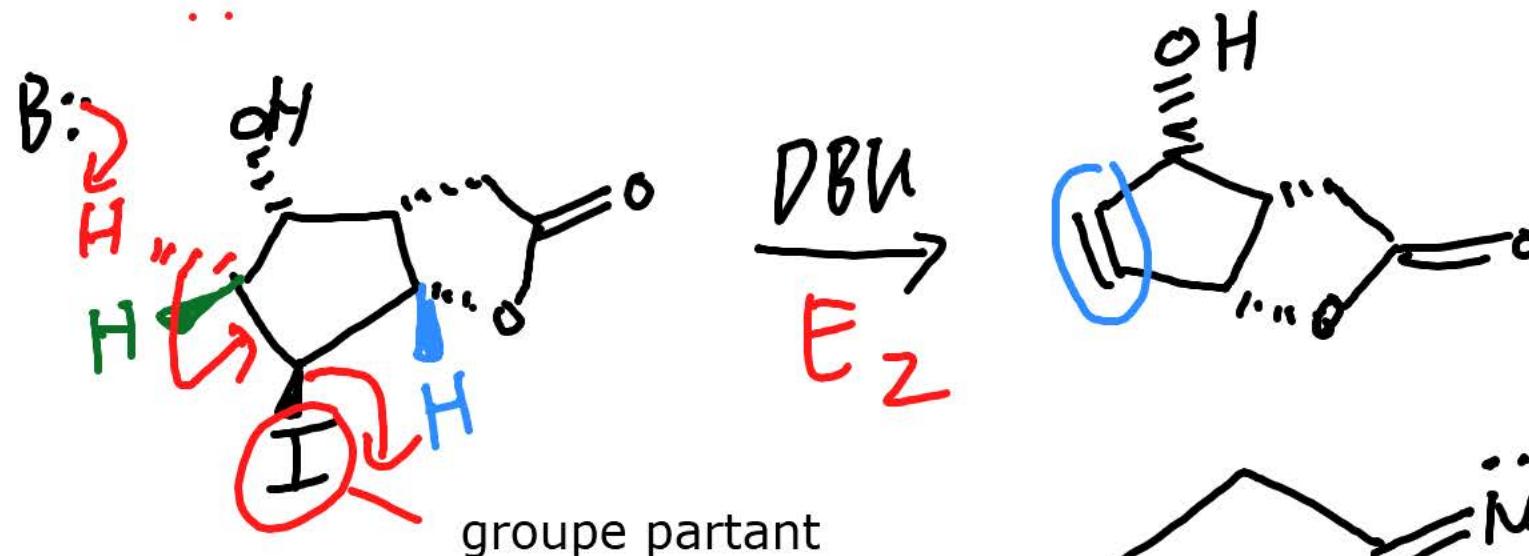


produit principal

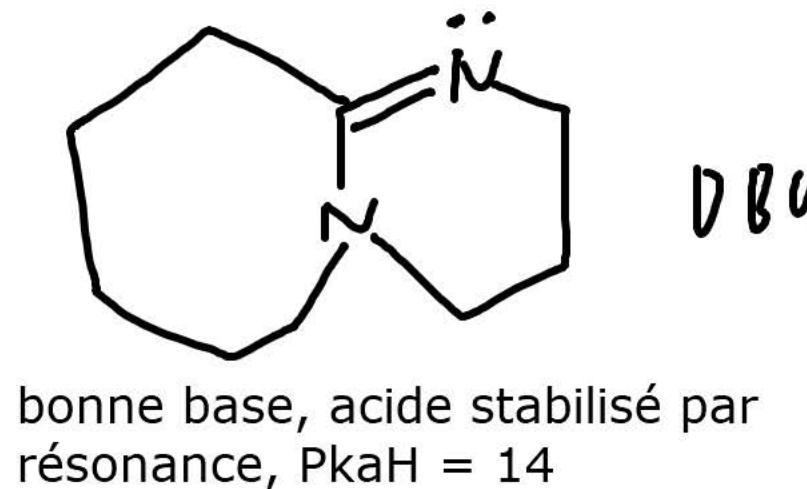
1) analyser le substrat: substitution ou élimination? position secondaire: les 2 possibles

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

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.



bonne base, acide stabilisé par résonance, $P_{KaH} = 14$