CH-335 / II - Groupes protecteurs

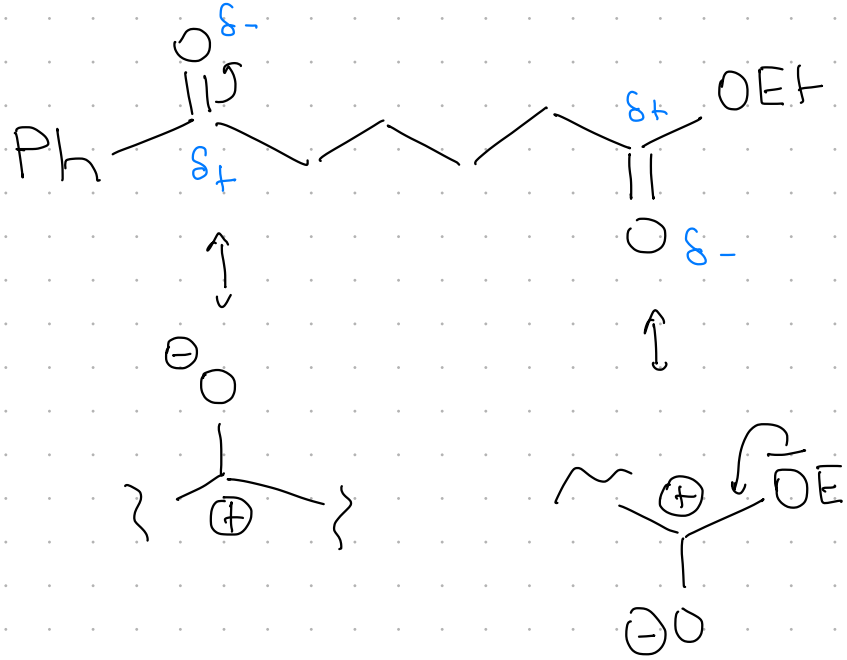
S. Gerber

2025

I - Introduction

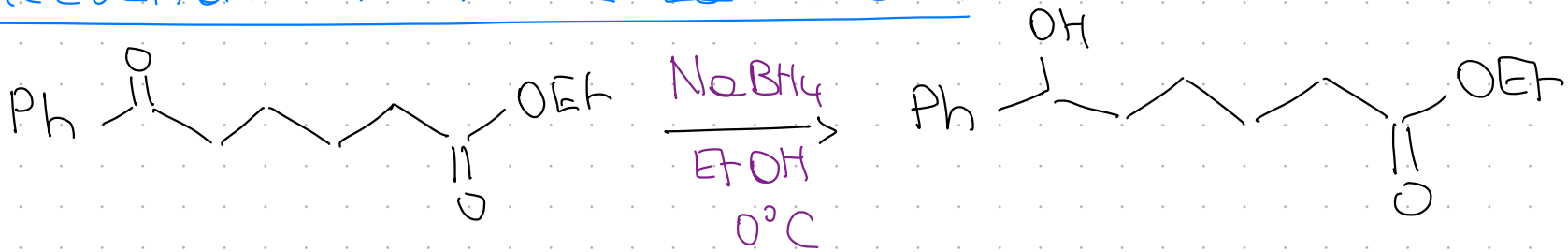
Ly résoudre Les problèmes de chimioselectivité

Ex



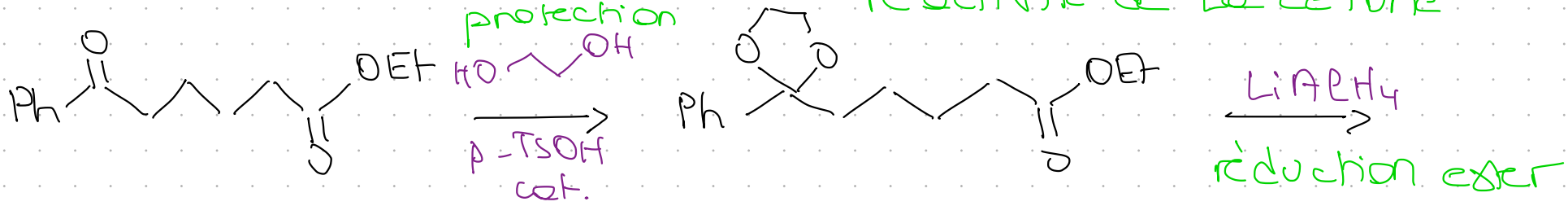
cétone >> ester

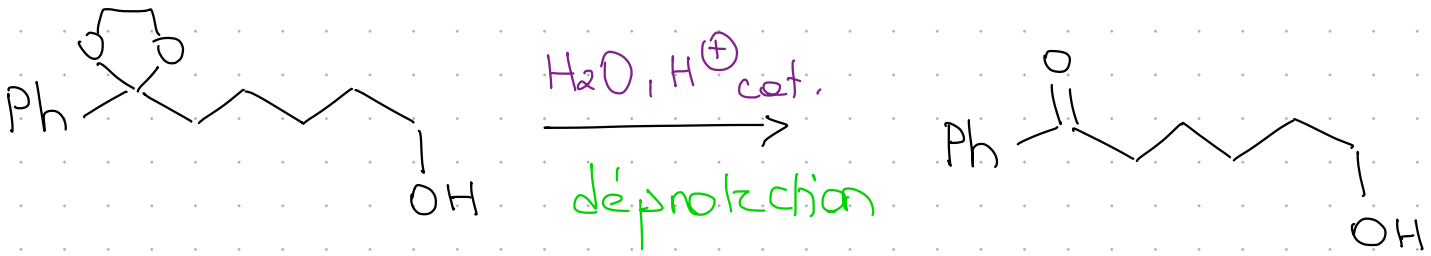
Réduction sélective de La cétone



Réduction sélective de L'ester

masquer temporairement La réactivité de La cétone



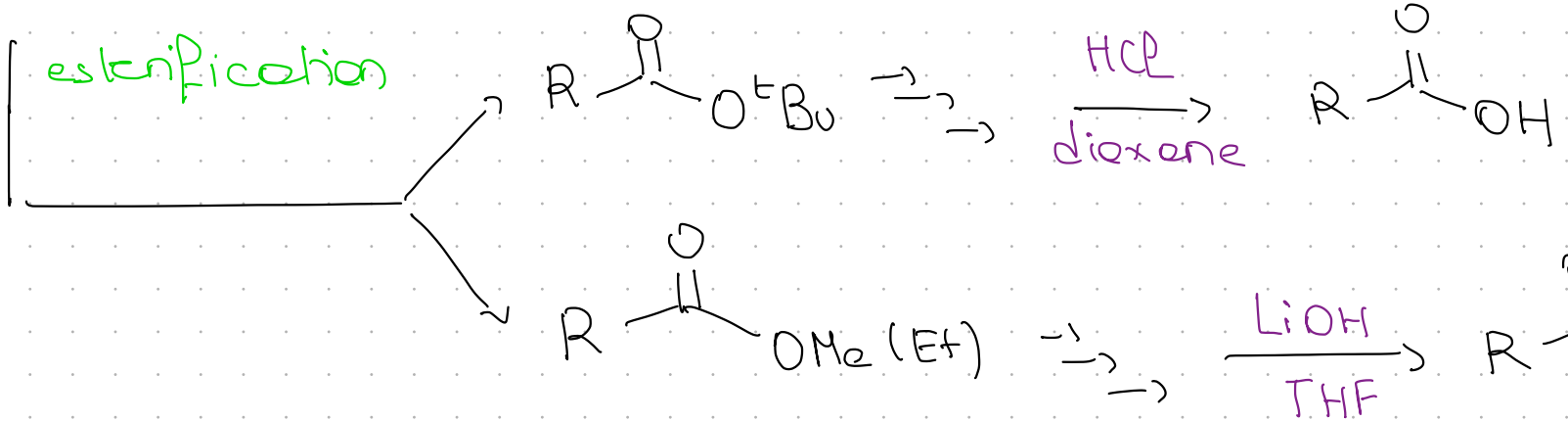


Propriétés d'un groupe protecteur

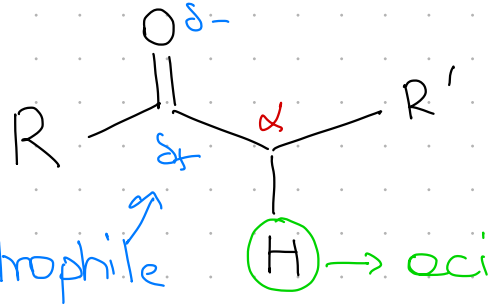
- protection / déprotection : réactions simples et efficaces
- doit résister aux conditions réactionnelles qui auraient affecter la fonction non protégée
- doit résister à de nombreux conditions réactionnelles

II - Acides carboxyliques

- polarité

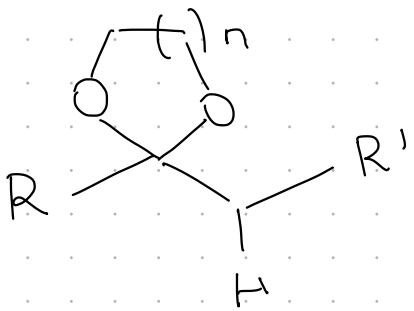


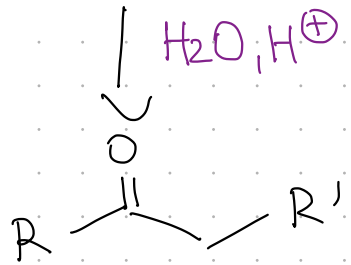
III - Composés carbonylés



acétalisation

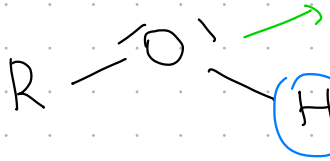
p-TsOH





Alternative : thioacétals

IV - Alcools



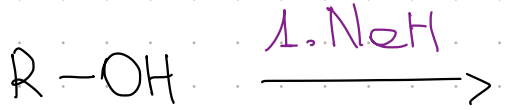
nucléophile, basique

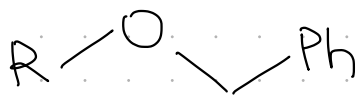
acide faible

protection

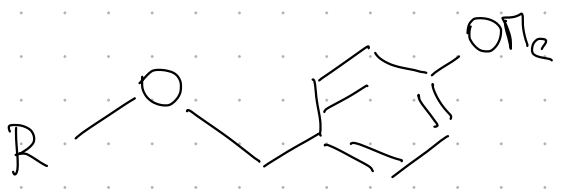
- éthers
  - benzyliques
  - sylilés
- acétals

Ethers benzyliques





ou



R-OBn

R-OPMB

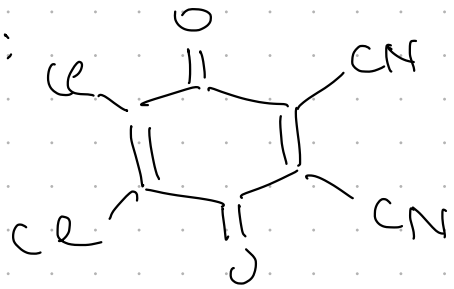
déprotection
H_2 ; Pd/C cat.

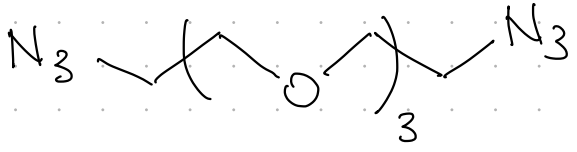
déprotection
[ox] doux
DDQ

R-OH

R-OH

DDQ :





PPh_3

H_2O / toluène
HCl cat.