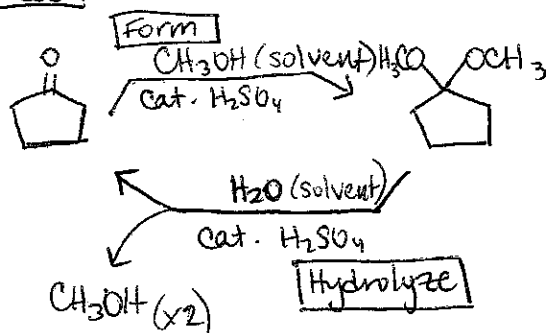
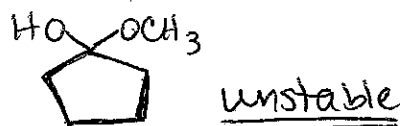


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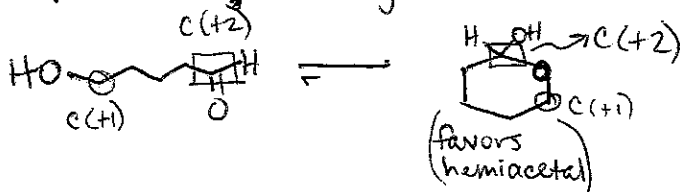
Recall: Acetals...



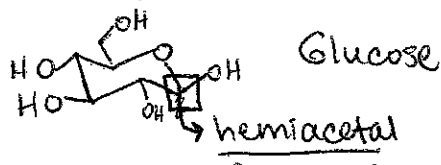
Mechanism of formation involves hemiacetal as intermediate:



- Cyclic ^{hemi}acetals - especially w/ 5- or 6- membered rings - are stable
 * exception to normally unstable hemiacetals

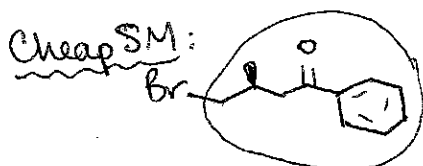
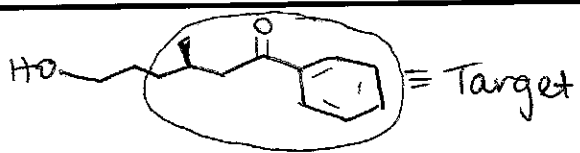


* Carbohydrates -



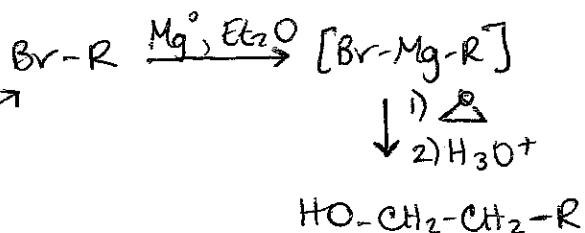
- Acetals are often used as "protecting groups" for aldehydes / ketone $\text{C}=\text{O}$ during multi-step synthesis
 * b/c acetal formation is readily reversible
 \Rightarrow temporarily mask $\text{C}=\text{O}$ reactivity

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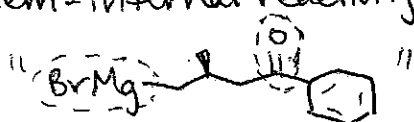


* use Br as reactive handle to add 2 more C's and an OH

Recall:

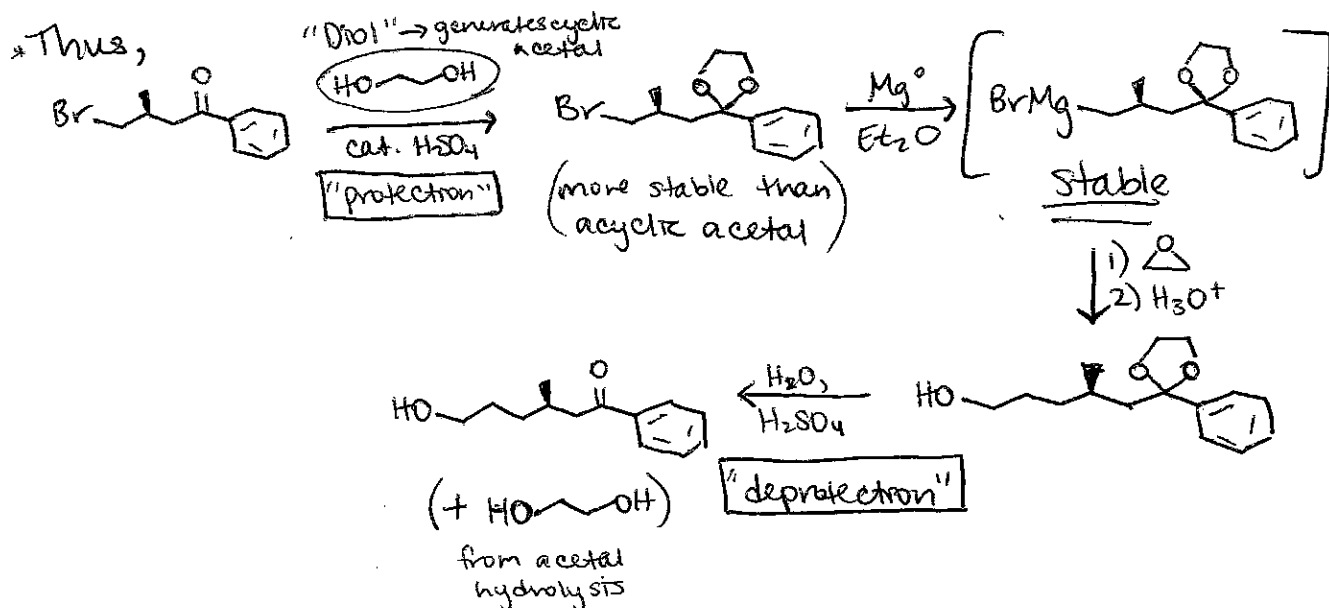


⇒ Problem - internal reactivity incompatibility:



self-destructs (Grignard will attack carbonyl)

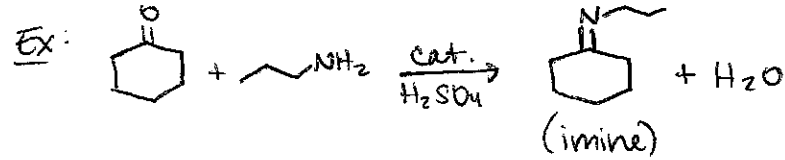
⇒ Solve problem by temporarily "protecting" C=O as an acetal.



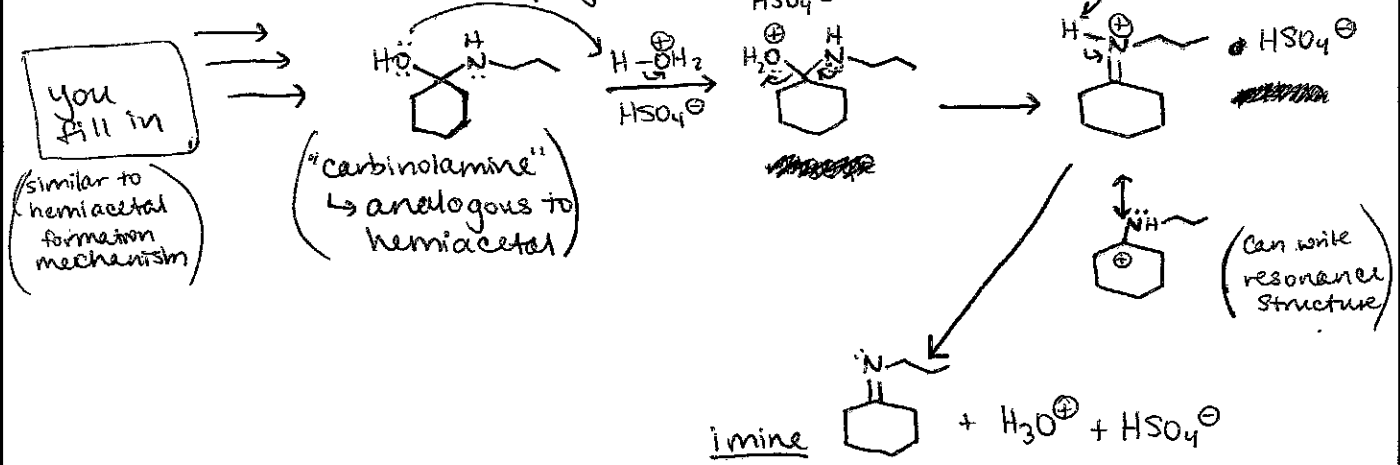
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• Reactions of aldehydes and ketones with amines (reversible processes)

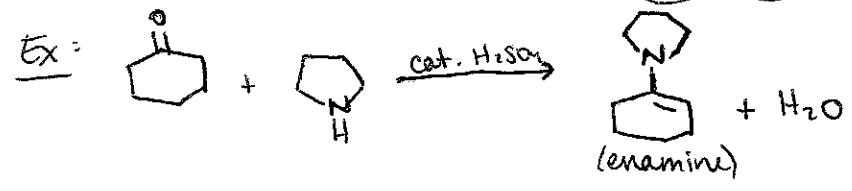
1) Reactions w/ 1° amines → form "imine"



+ Mechanism (join in progress):



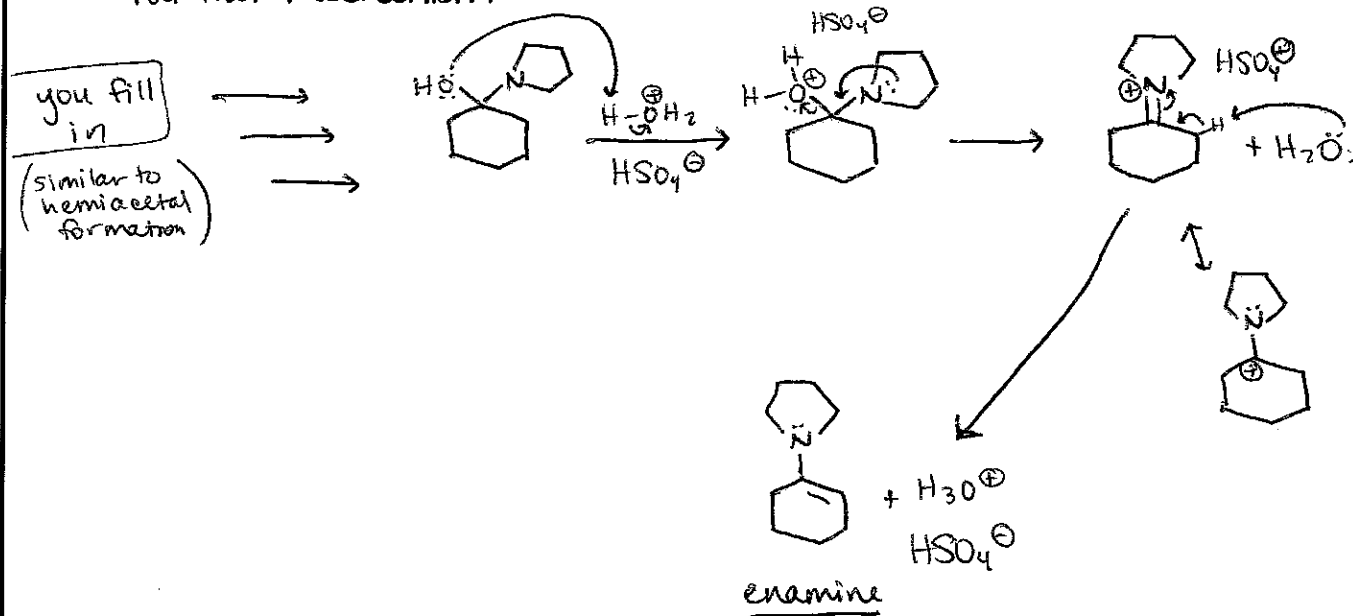
2) Reactions w/ 2° amines → form "enamine"



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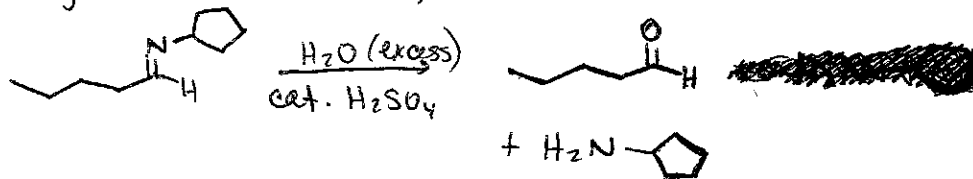
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* Partial mechanism:



* Imines and enamines can be hydrolyzed to amine + aldehyde or ketone.

Ex: (you fill in mechanism)



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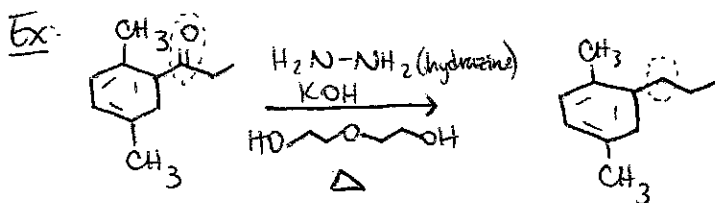
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• Reductions of aldehydes and ketones (C=O to CH₂):

* going from C(+2) to C(+0)

* 2 Methods:

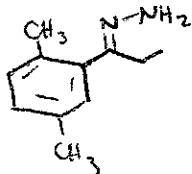
1) Wolff-Kishner



- Comments:

① H₂N-NH₂ "Hydrazine";

Form imine-like intermediate



② HO(CH₂)₂OH ⇒ high-boiling alcohol (solvent that can withstand heat of reaction)