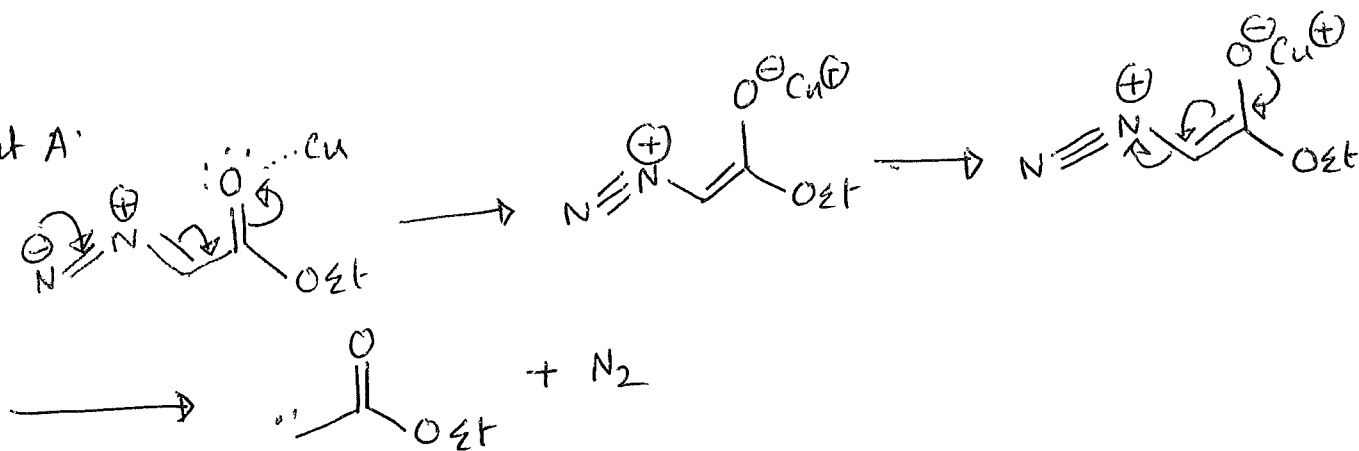


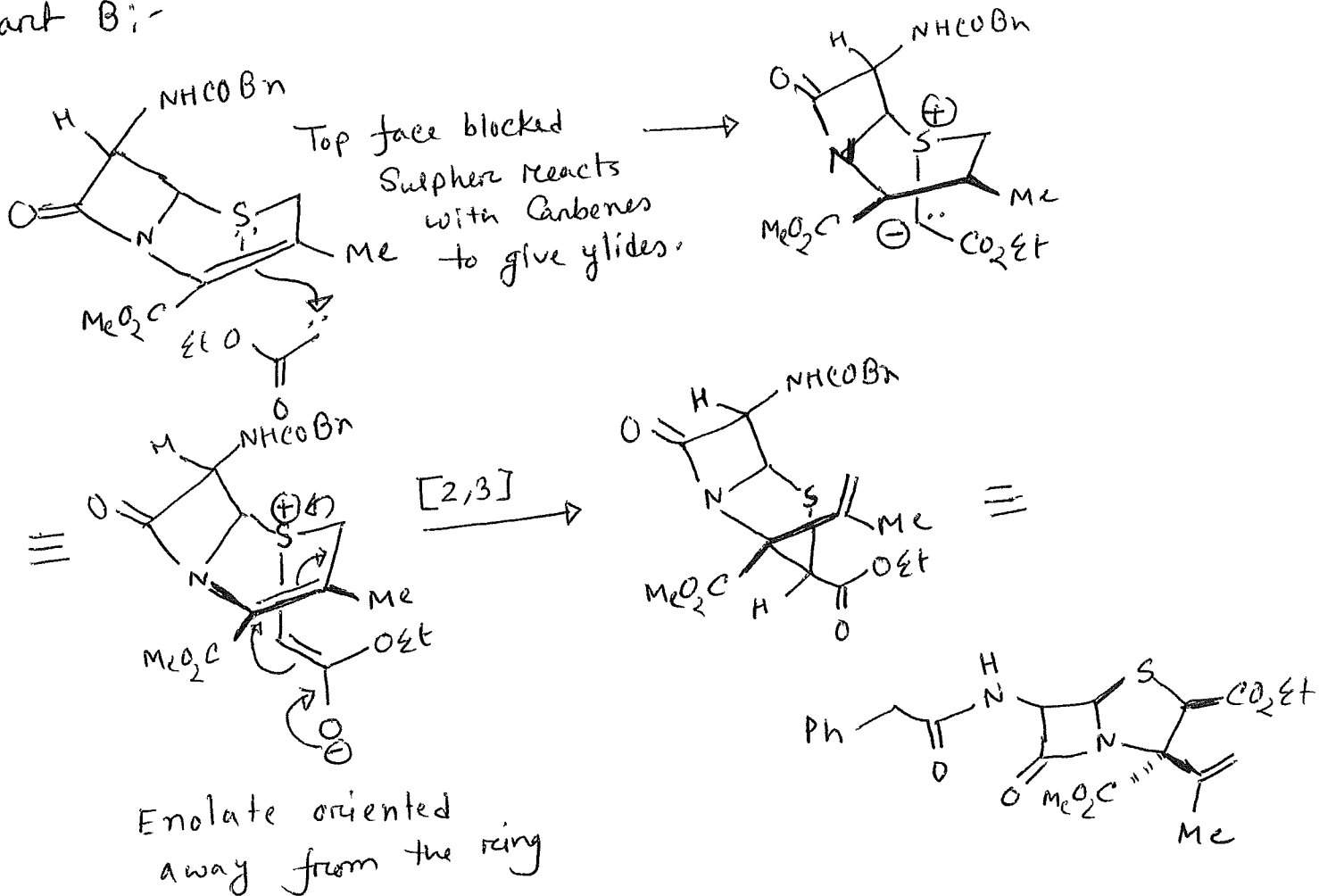
Reaction Mechanism Practice 3
Dr. Peter Andreana Group

Problem No. 1 :-

Part A:

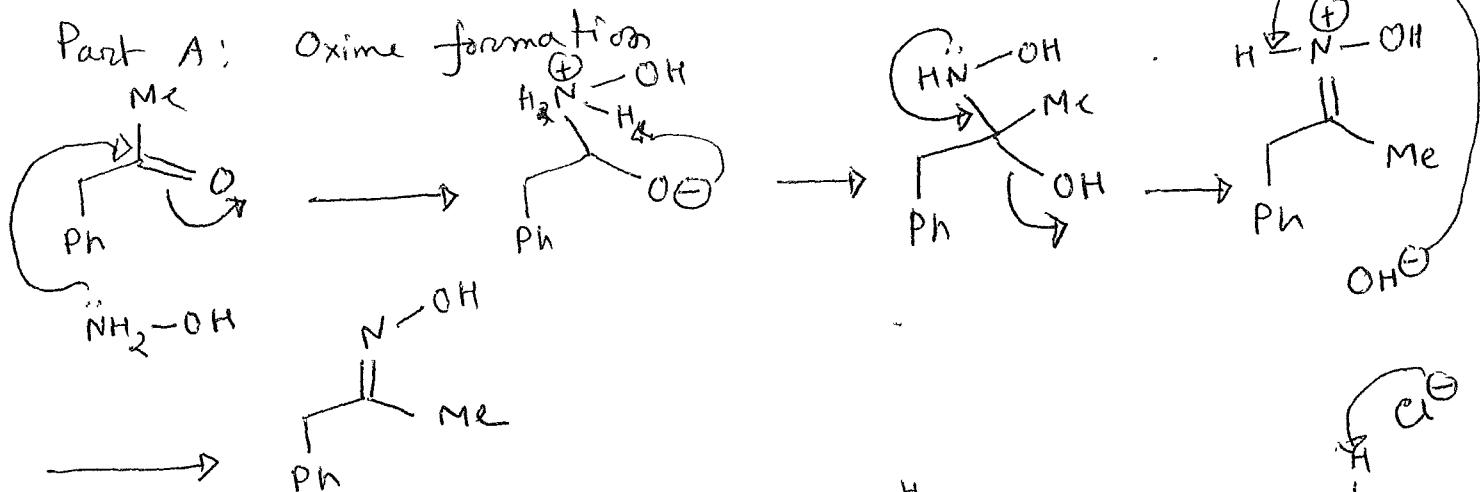


Part B:-

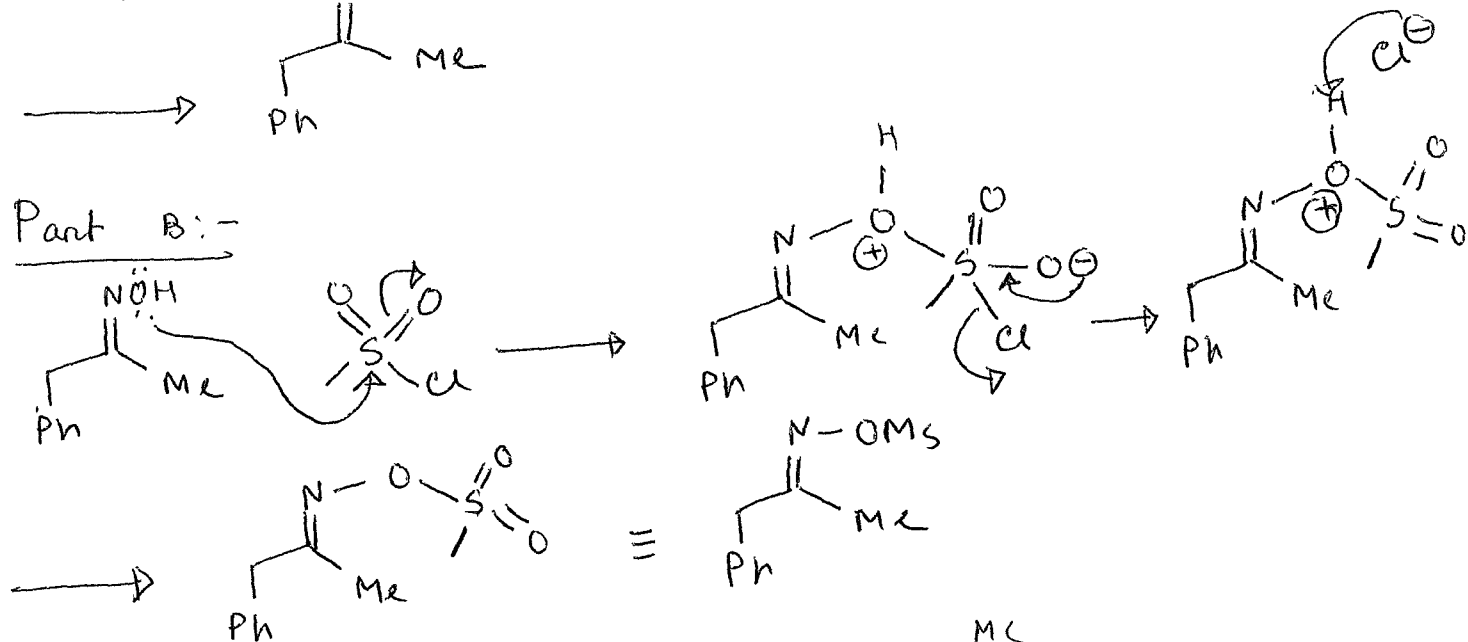


Problem 2:

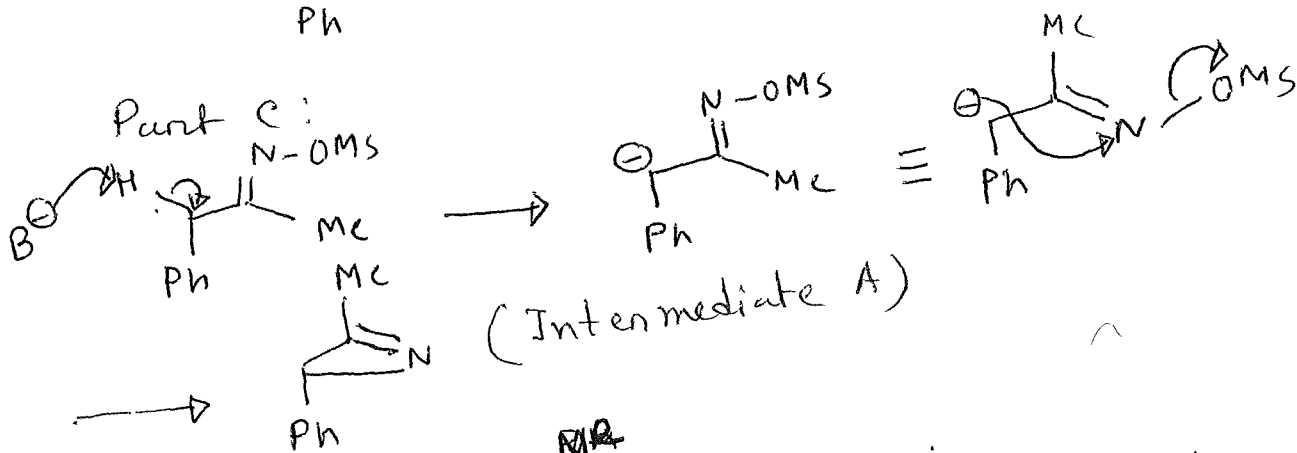
Part A: Oxime formation



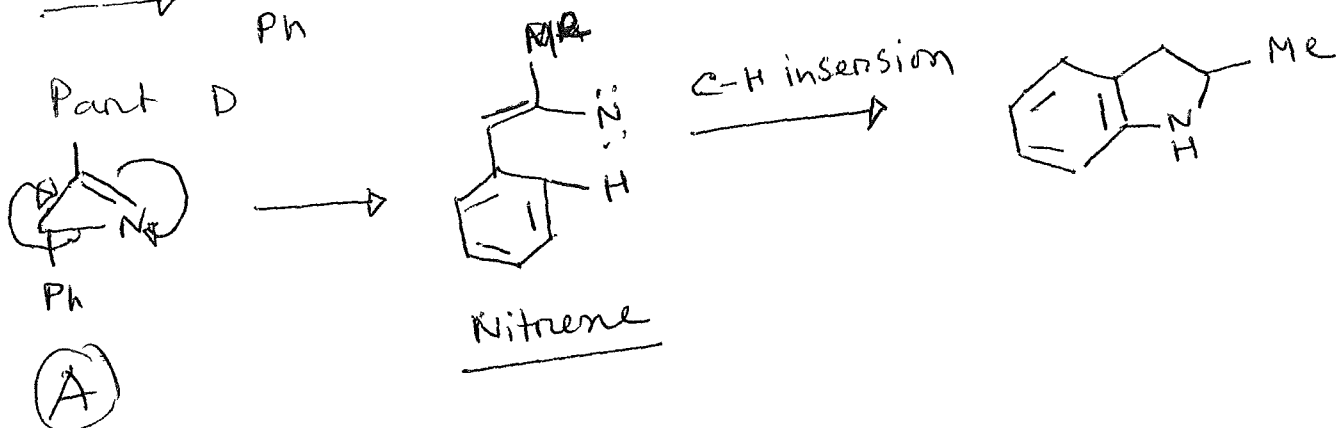
Part B:-



Part C:

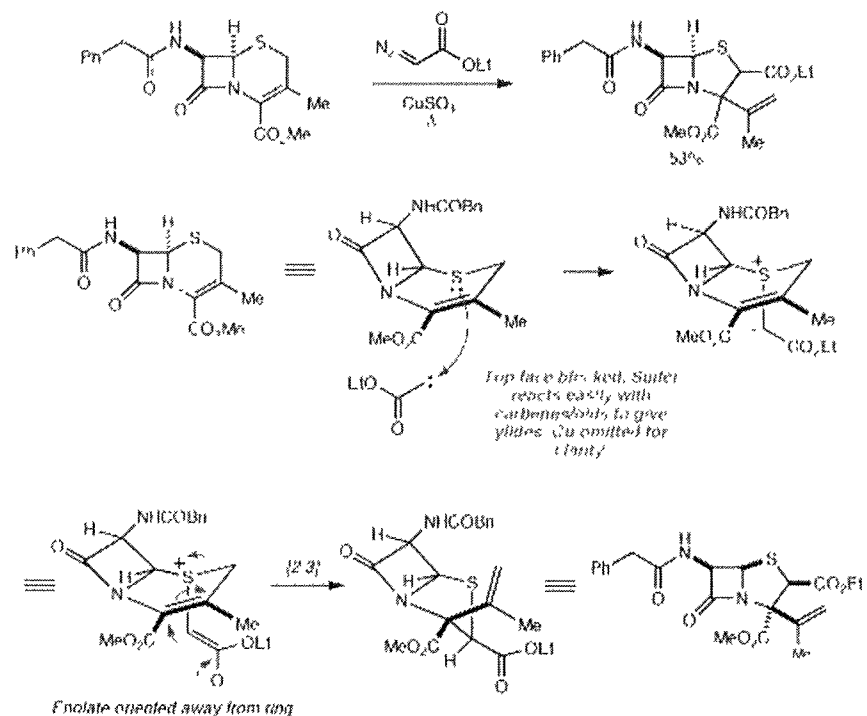


Part D



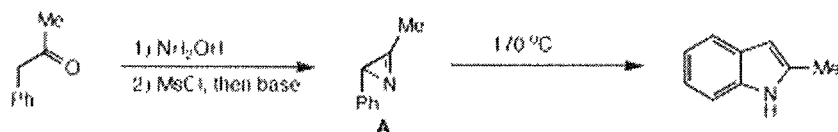
Problem 1

Provide a mechanism for the following transformation and predict the stereochemistry of the product
(Yashimoto M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1972**, 2923)

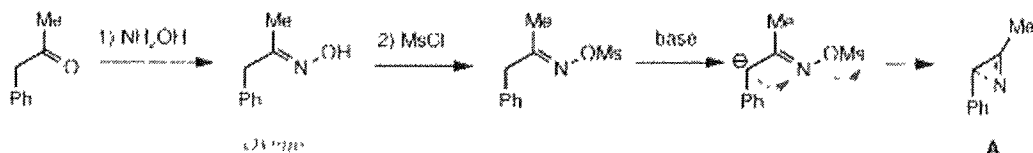


Problem 2

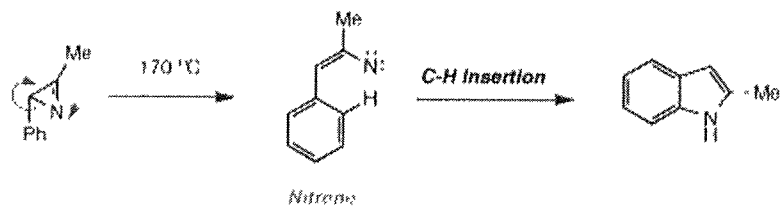
Taber recently reported the synthesis of substituted indoles utilizing the Neber reaction. The reaction shown below is a representative example of the reaction sequence. (*JACS* **2006**, 128, 1058)



Part A. In the space provided show a reasonable mechanism for the conversion of the ketone into the intermediate azirine **A**.

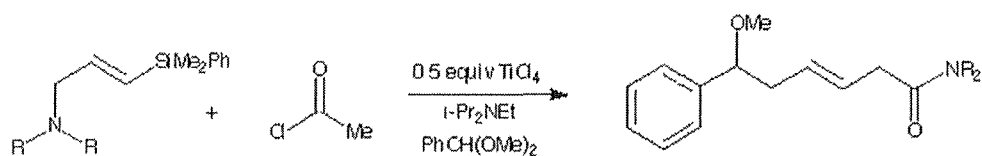


Part B. In the space provided show a reasonable mechanism for the conversion of the intermediate azirine to the corresponding indole product.

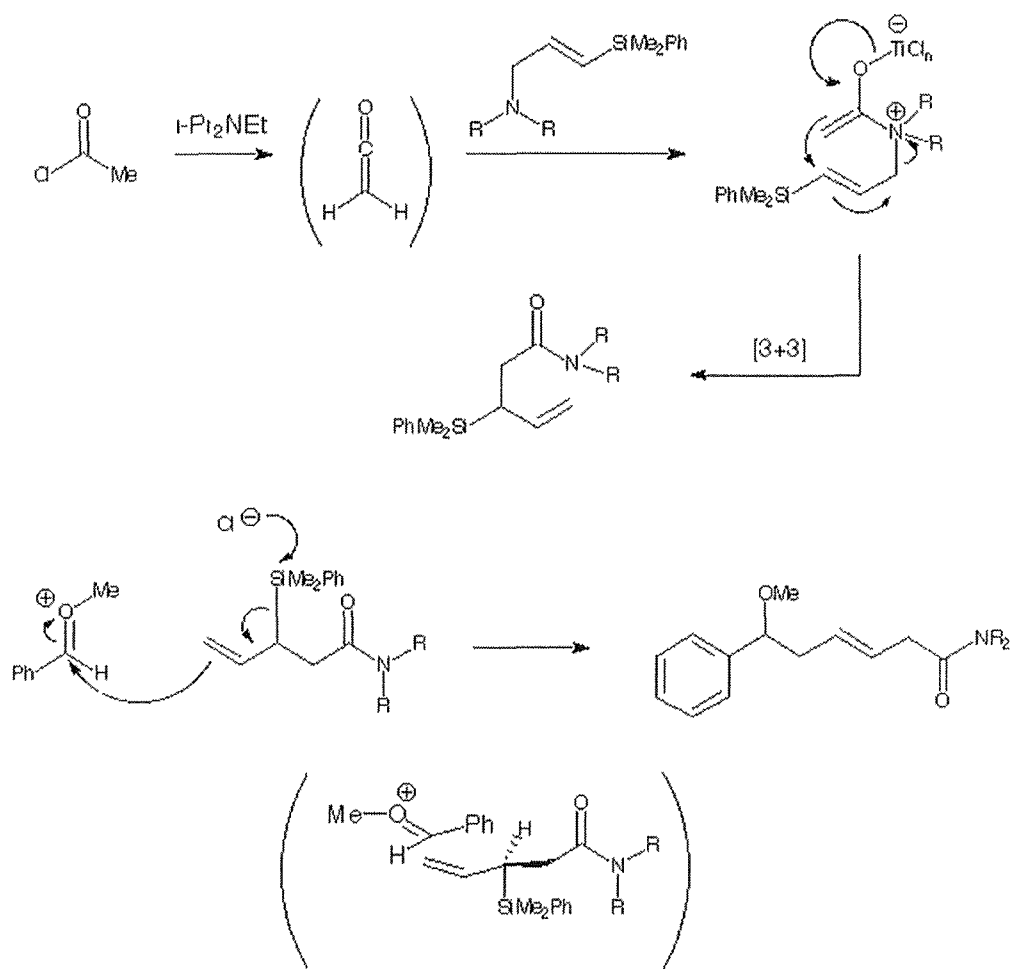


Problem 4

In the Panel lecture he described the transformation illustrated below. This transformation is an extrapolation of the recent publication of MacMillan and co-workers (*JACS*, 1999, 121, 9726).

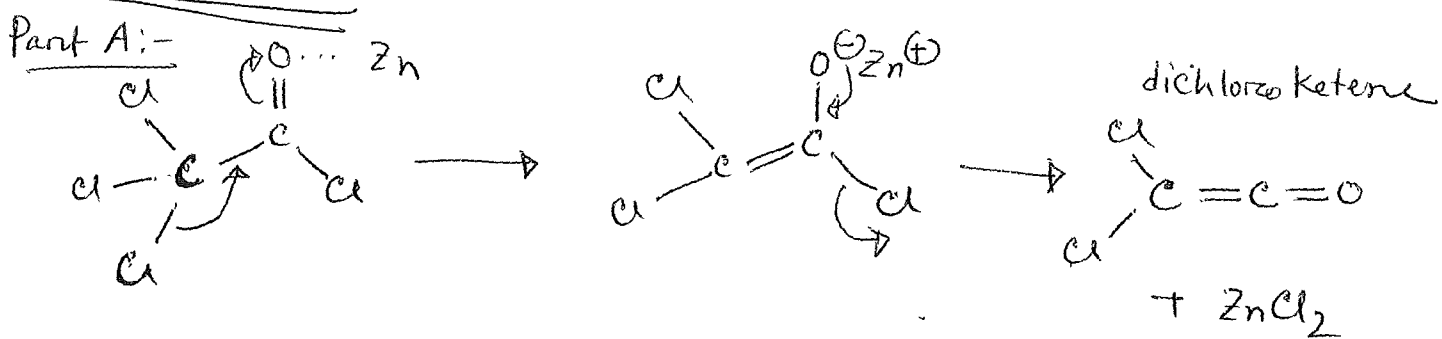


Provide a detailed mechanism for the illustrated transformation. Use three-dimensional representations, where relevant, to illustrate the stereochemical aspects of the individual steps.

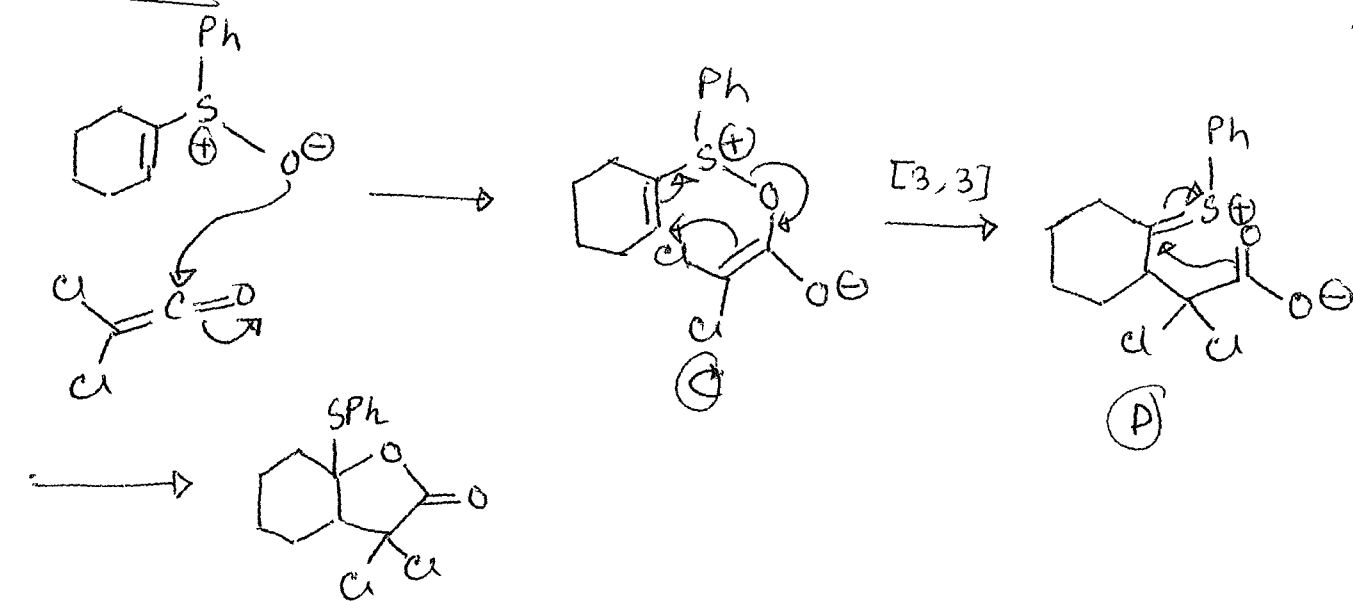


Problem - 3 :-

Part A :-



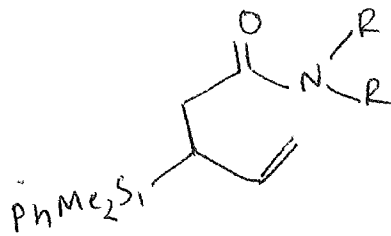
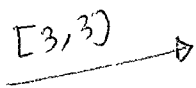
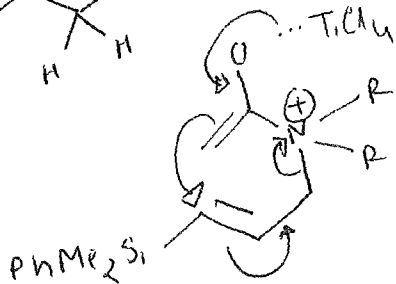
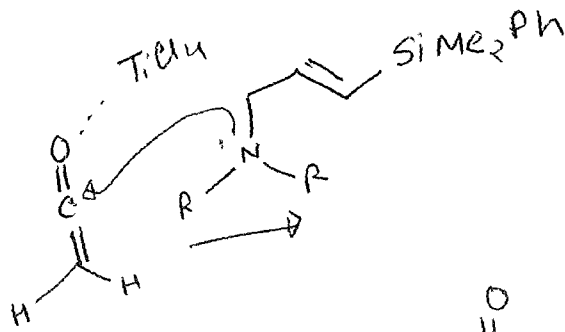
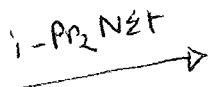
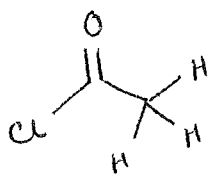
Part B :-



Zinc and an α -chloroacetyl chloride is a recipe for making a ketene, in this case dichloro ketene. This very electrophilic intermediate is attracted by the oxygen atom of the sulfoxide to give the Zwitterion. Then it undergoes [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement.

Problem - 4!

Part A:



Part B:

