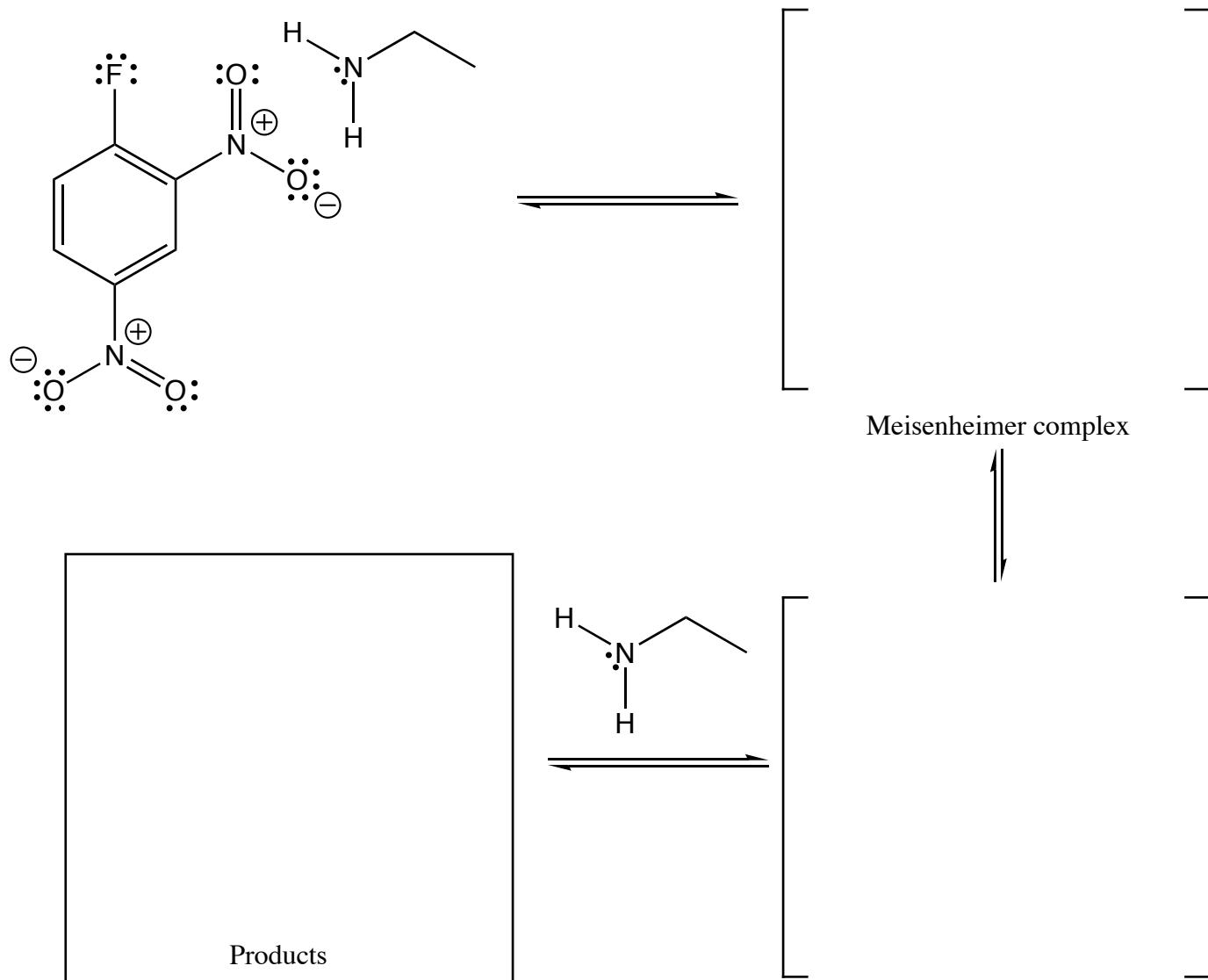




Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution Module

Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution



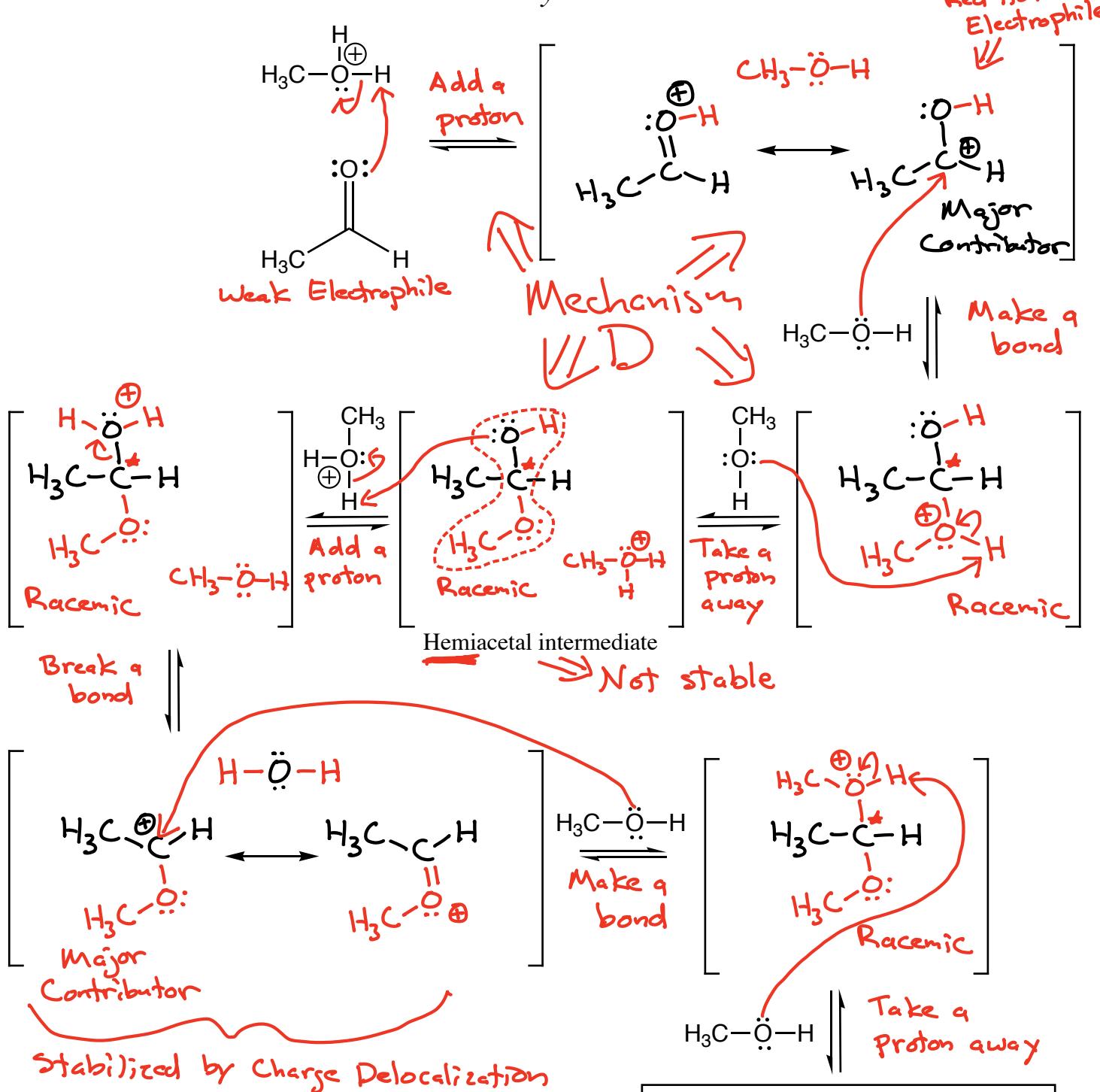


Carbohydrate Chemistry Module 1



Acid Catalyzed Hemiacetal and Acetal Formation From an Aldehyde or Ketone

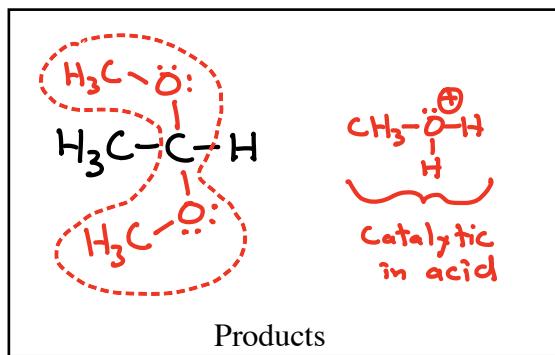
"Hex, does that thing have a hemi in it?" "SWEET!" !



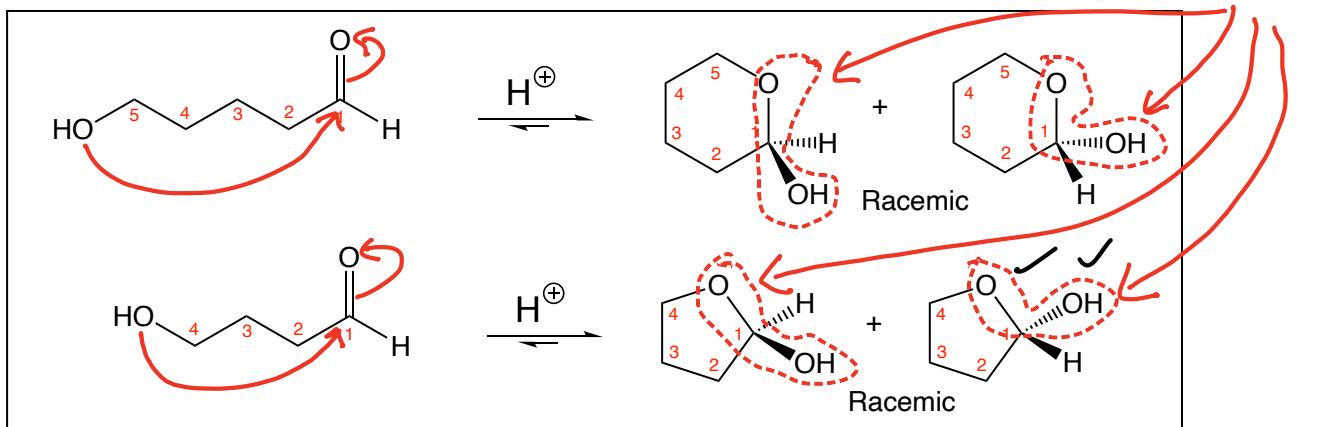
Key Recognition Element (KRE):

Two bonds to O atoms from an sp^3 C atom

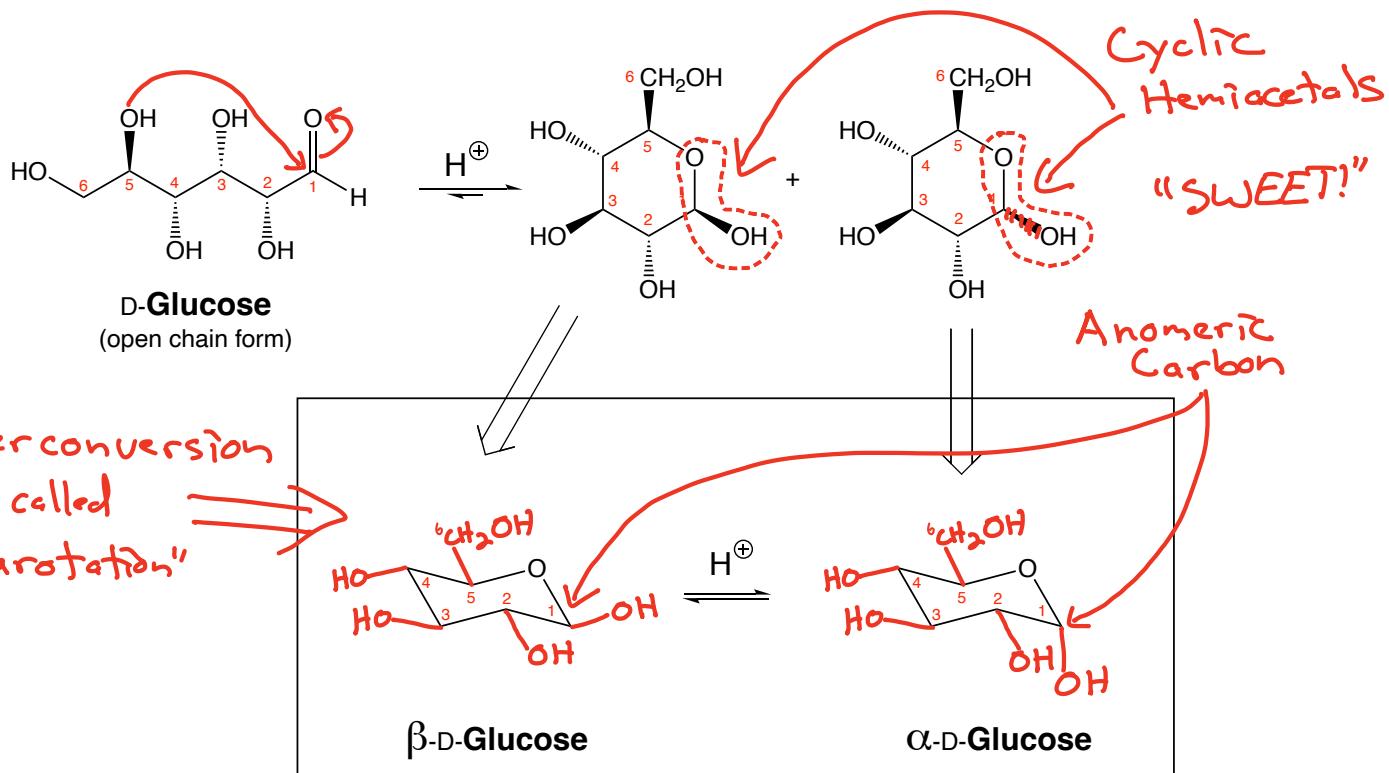
An acetal



Cyclic Hemiacetals and Carbohydrates



The cyclic form of hemiacetals are stable—"SWEET!"
→ The chelate effect



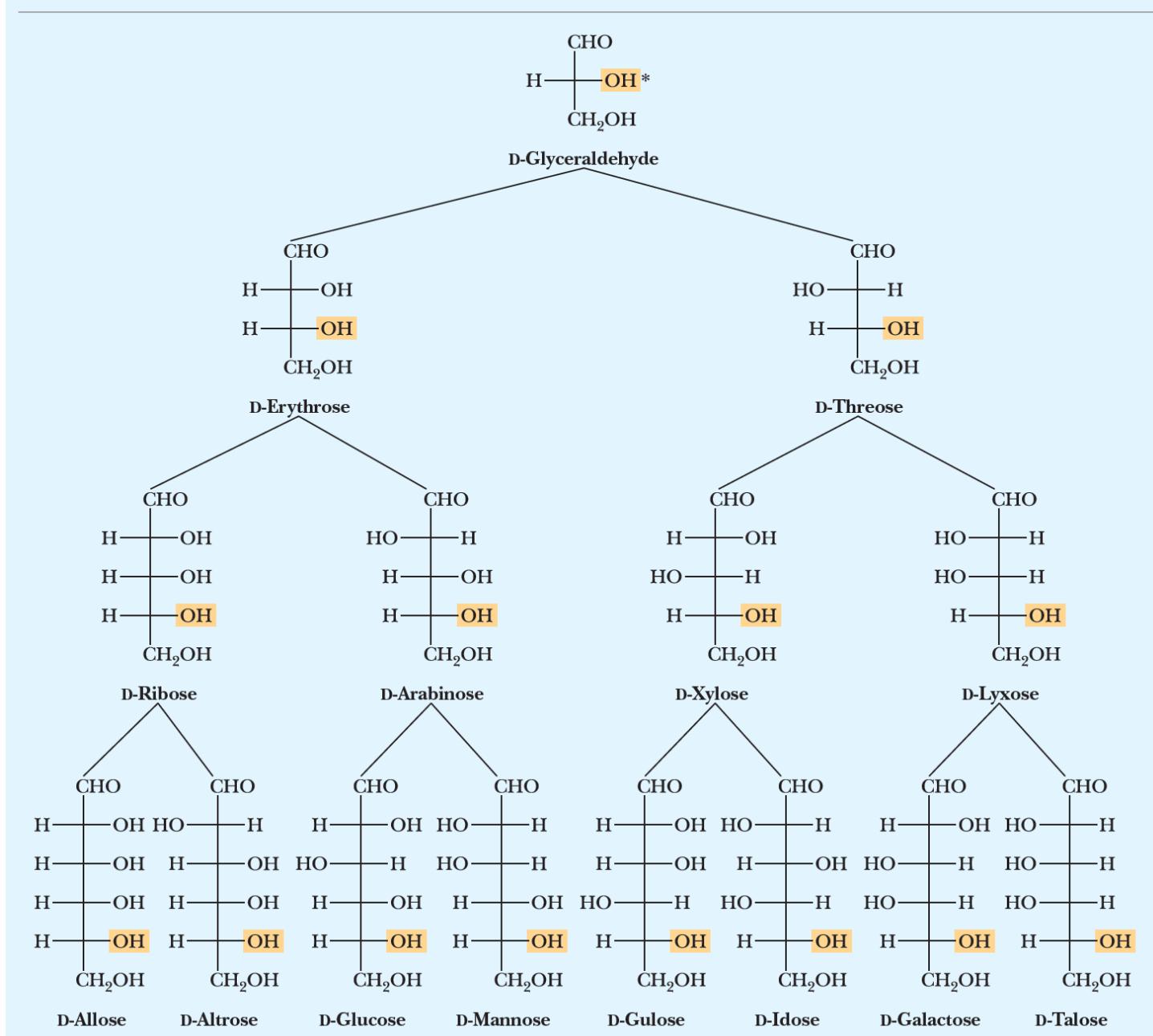
Biochemists call these two forms "anomers"

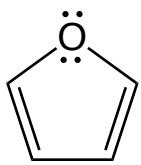
$\beta\text{-D-Glucopyranose}$
means "6-membered ring"

More stable → every group is equatorial!

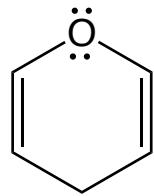
$\alpha\text{-D-Glucopyranose}$
Less stable → one -OH is axial

Table 25.1 Configurational Relationships Among the Isometric D-Aldotetroses, D-Aldopentoses, and D-Aldohexoses

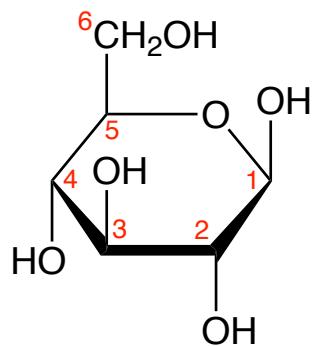
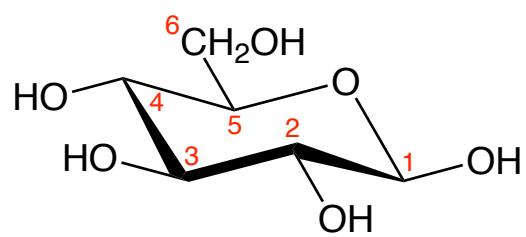
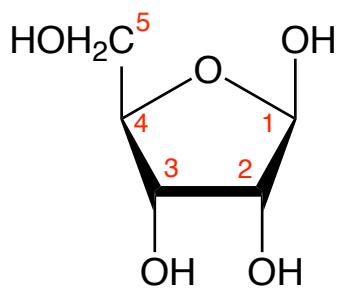


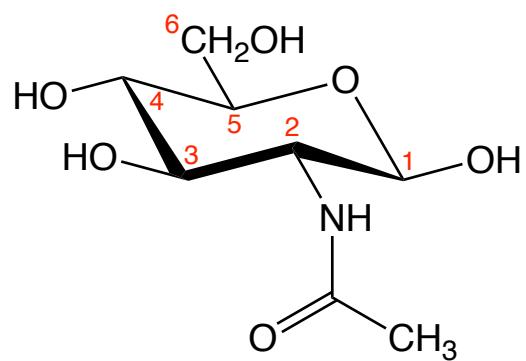


Furan



Pyran

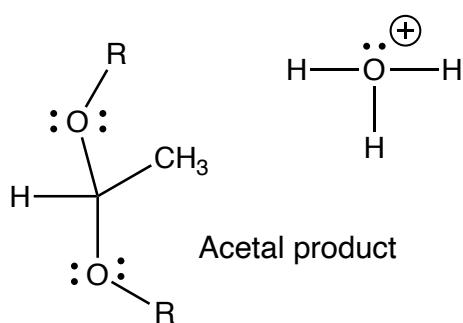
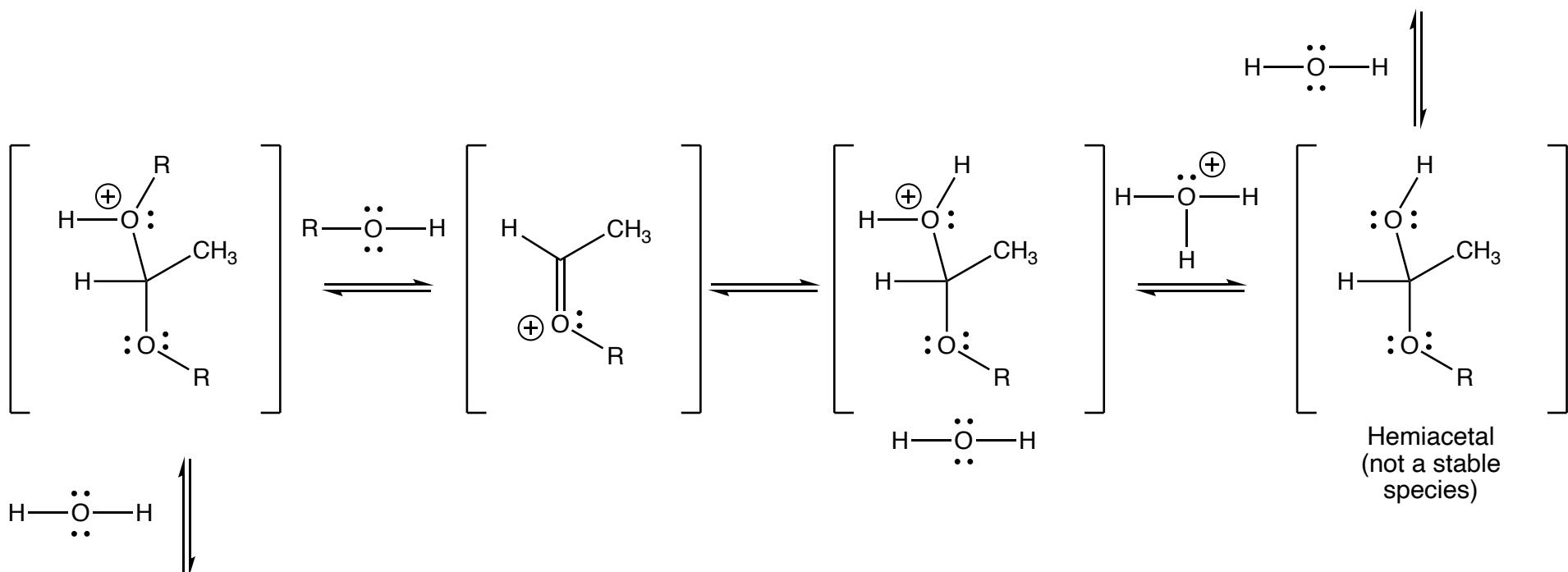
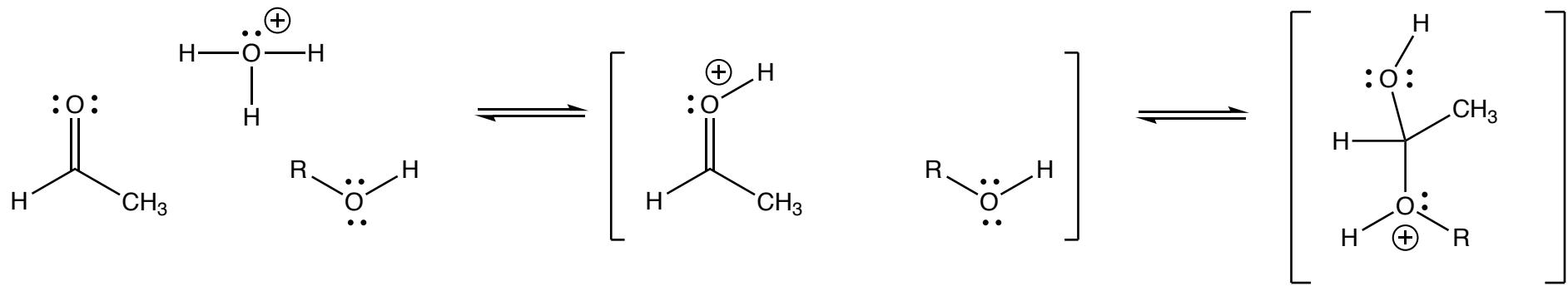


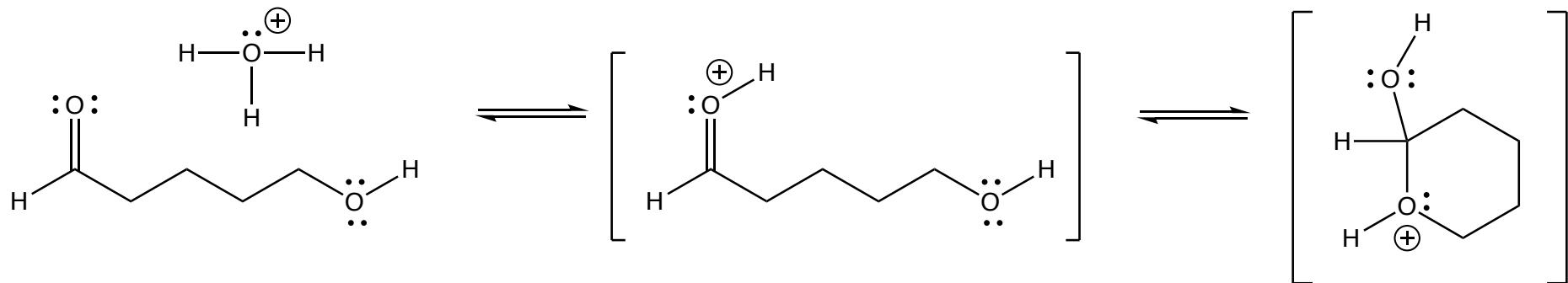


N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine
(GlcNAC)

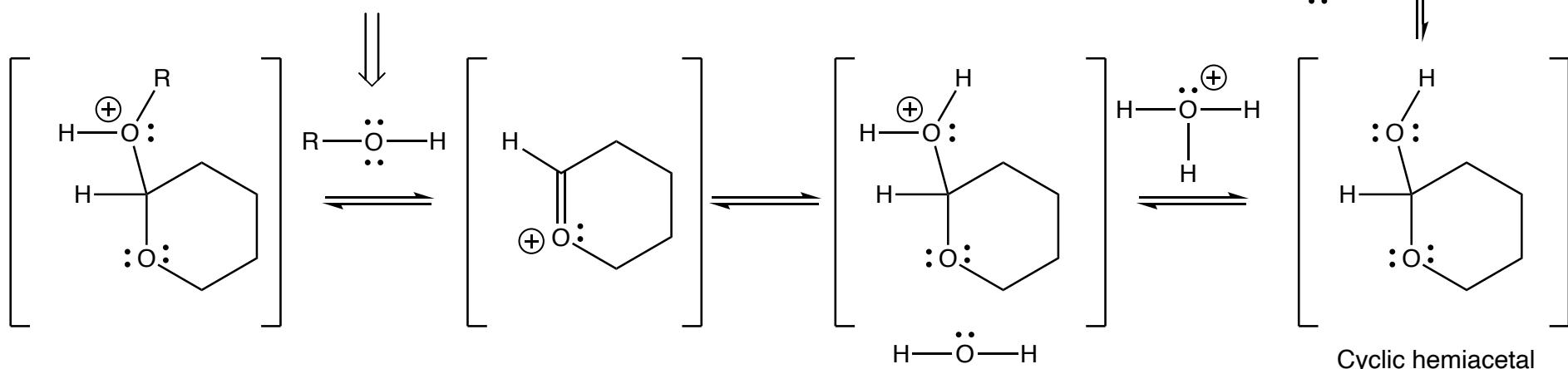


Carbohydrate Chemistry Module 2

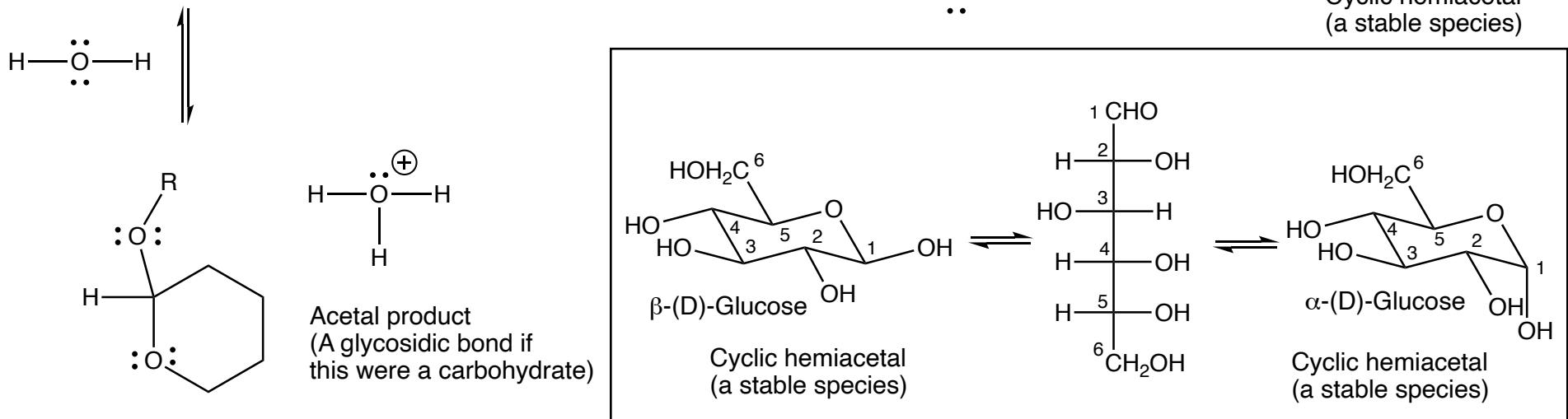




This can be another sugar!



Cyclic hemiacetal
(a stable species)



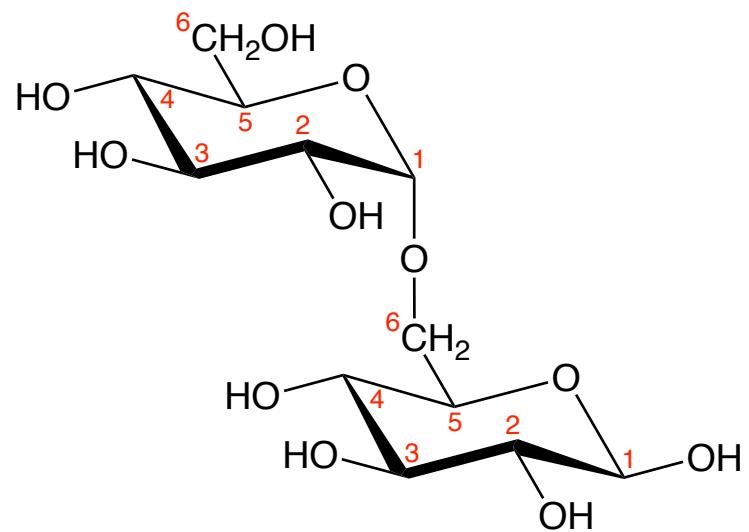
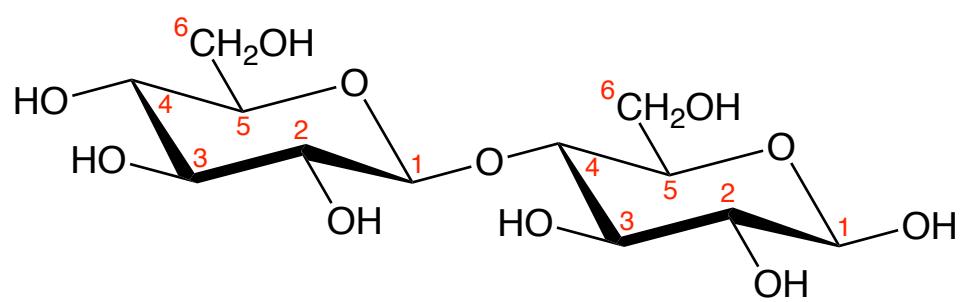
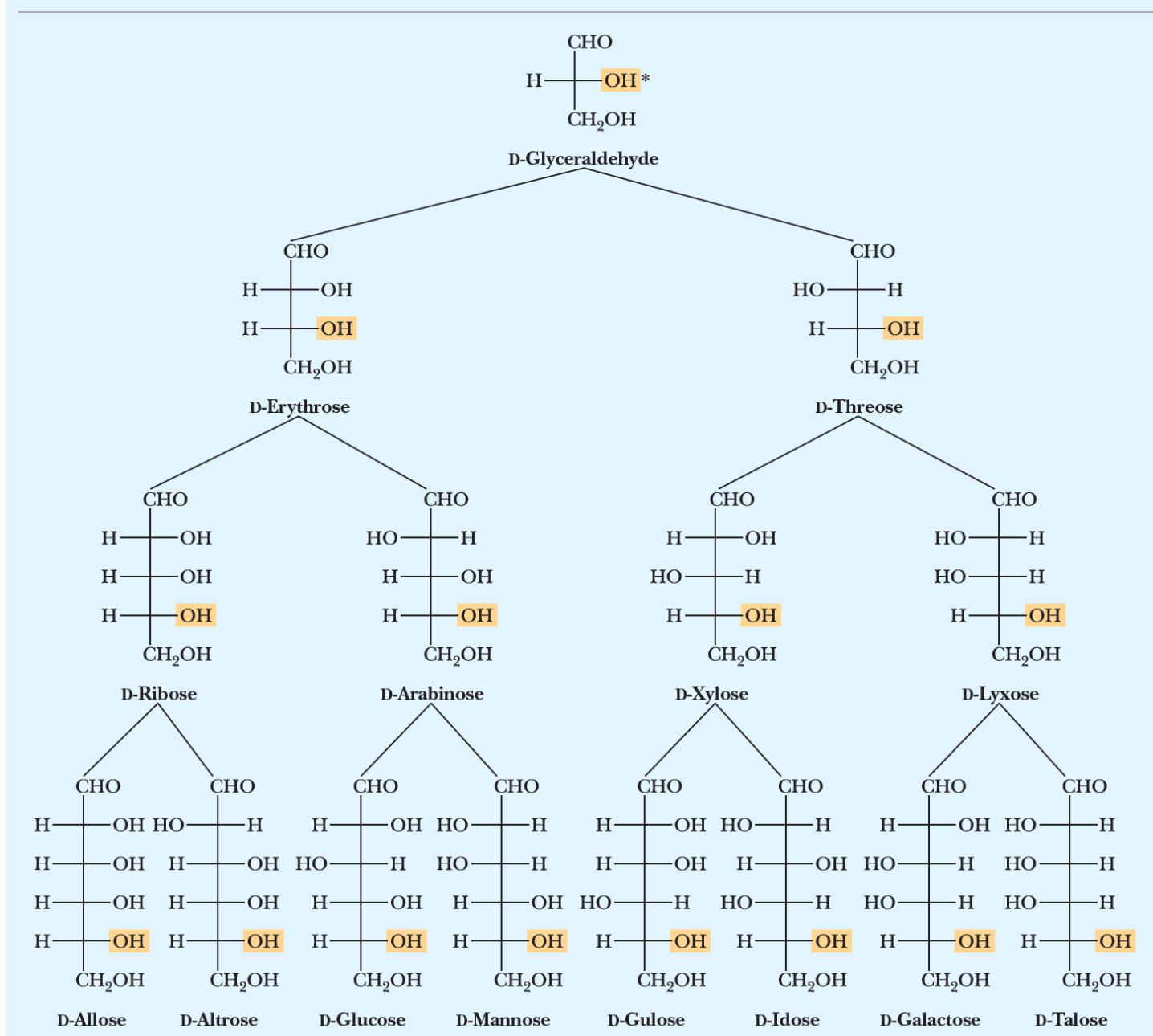
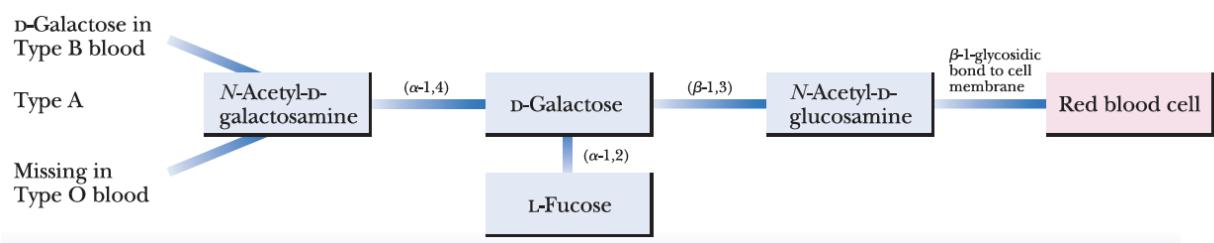
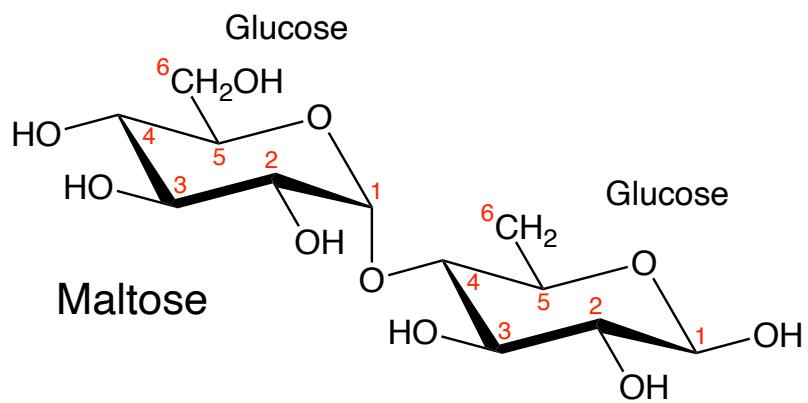
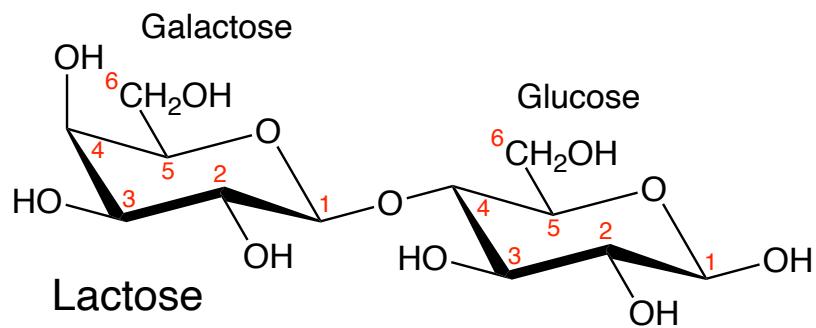
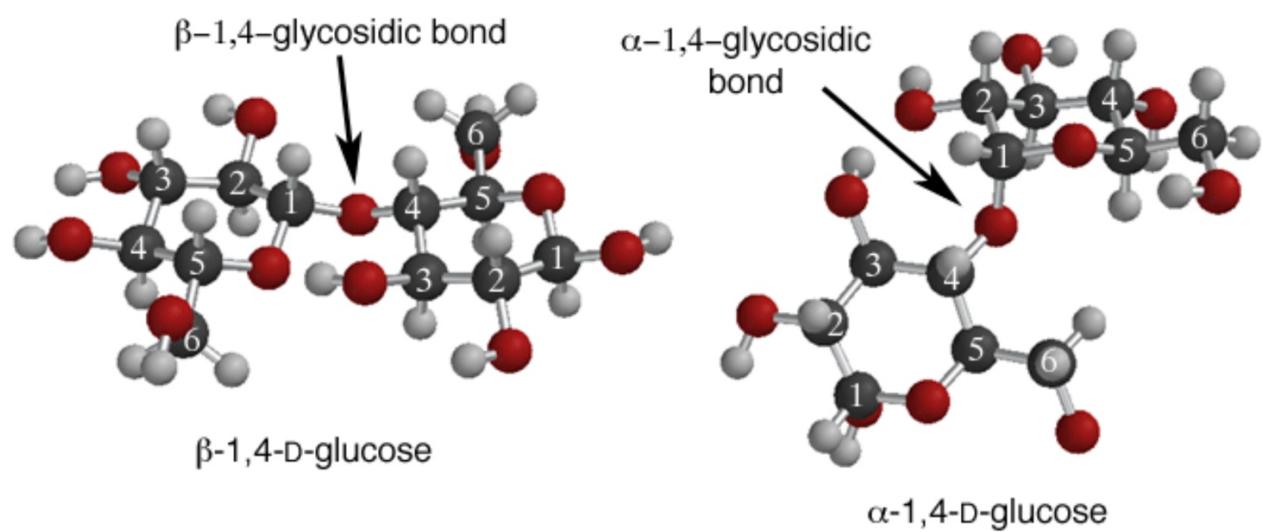
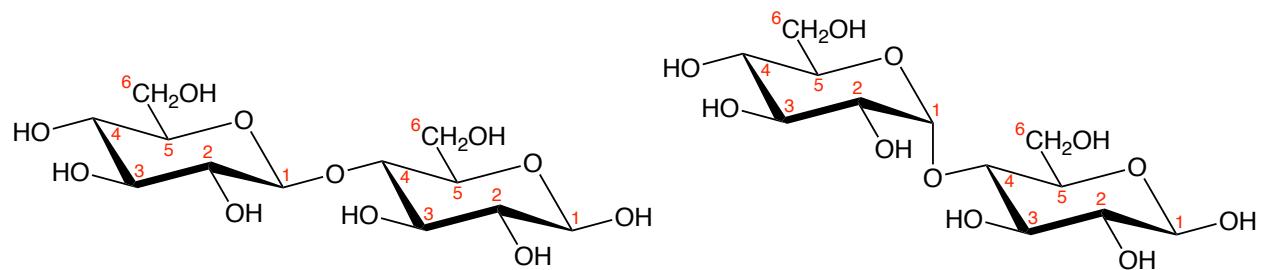


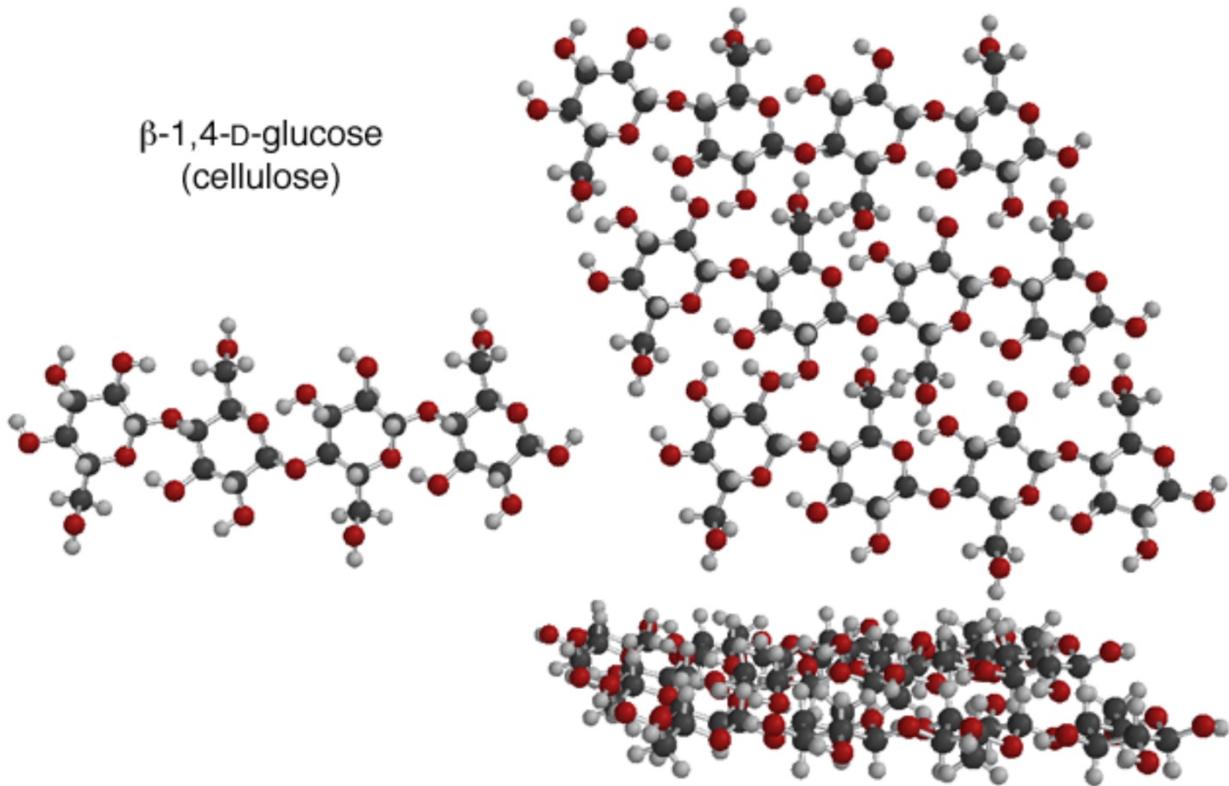
Table 25.1 Configurational Relationships Among the Isometric D-Aldotetroses, D-Aldopentoses, and D-Aldohexoses







β -1,4-D-glucose
(cellulose)



α -1,4-D-glucose
(starch)

