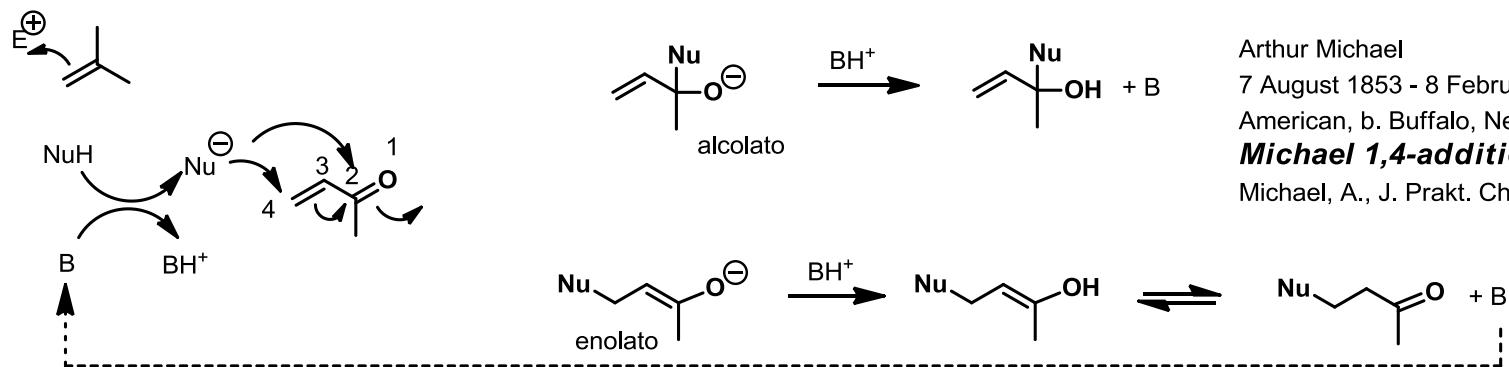
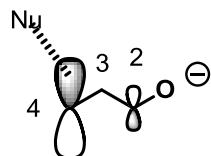


## La coniugazione con gruppi elettronattrattori scarica gli alcheni e li rende elettrofili al C $\beta$

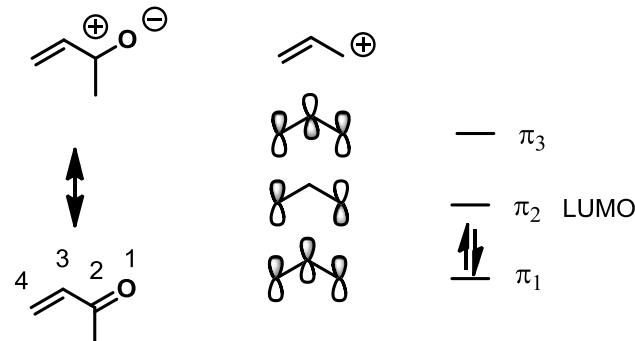


Arthur Michael  
7 August 1853 - 8 February 1942  
American, b. Buffalo, New York, USA  
**Michael 1,4-addition reactions**  
Michael, A., J. Prakt. Chem. 1887, 35, 349

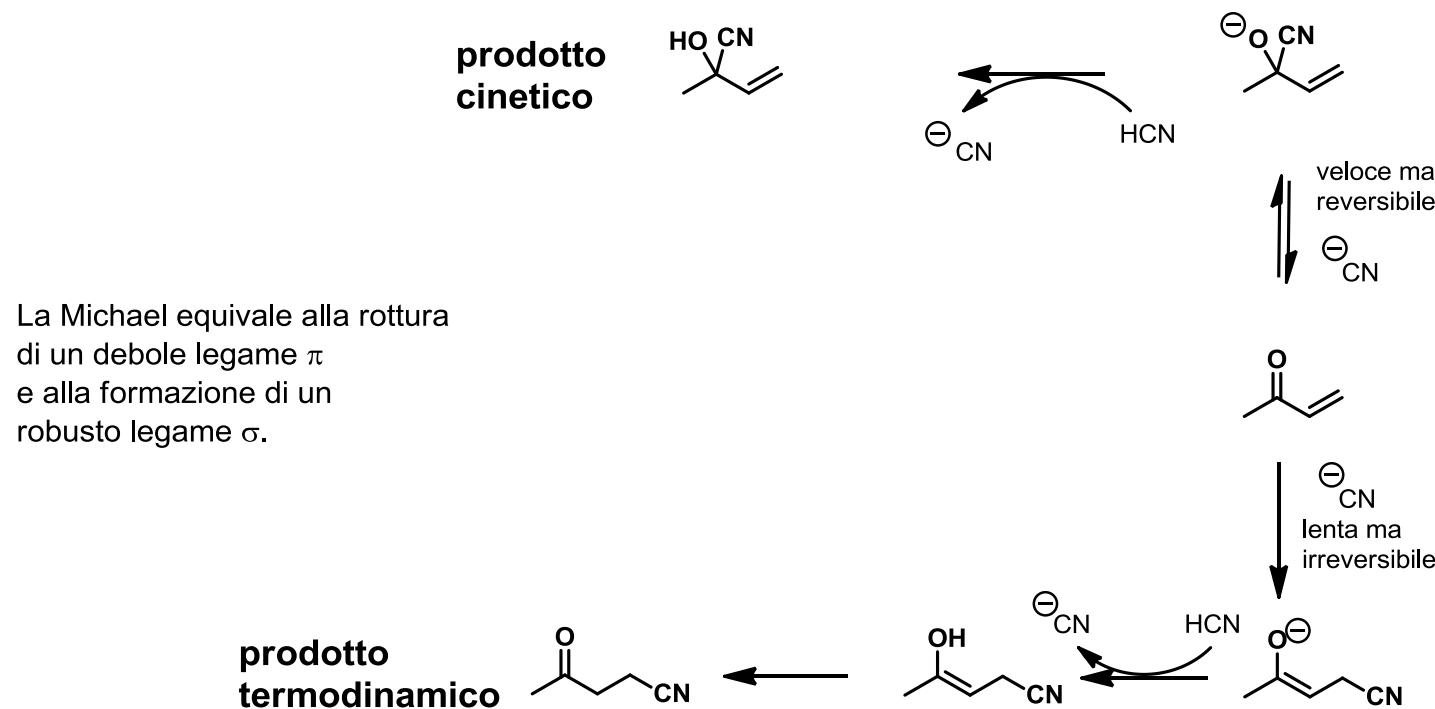
Un accettore di Michael ha carattere carbocationico per la presenza del carbonile fortemente polarizzato C $^+$ -O $^-$ . Il segmento C2, C3, C4 assomiglia ad un allil catione. Pertanto il LUMO di un accettore di Michael è isomorfo con il LUMO dell'allil catione



In  $\pi_2$  (LUMO) il coefficiente dell'orbitale p al C4 è il maggiore.  
**HOMO del nucleofilo interagisce con efficacia legante al C4**



Al C2 è più intensa la parzial positività, **interazioni Coulombiane dirigono l'attacco di nucleofili forti e carichi al C2**

**Addizione Michael: regioselettività**

**Temperatura:** bassa T controllo cinetico alta T controllo termodinamico

**natura alchene accettore:** aldeidi  $\alpha,\beta$ -insature addizionano 1,2 ma, ammidi, nitrili o esteri  $\alpha,\beta$ -insaturi addizionano 1,4

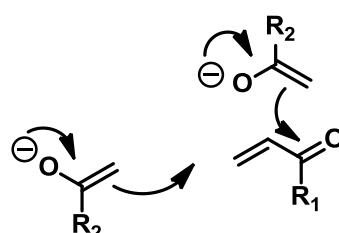
**Addizione Michael: regioselettività**

natura del nucleofilo: enolati stabili (soft)

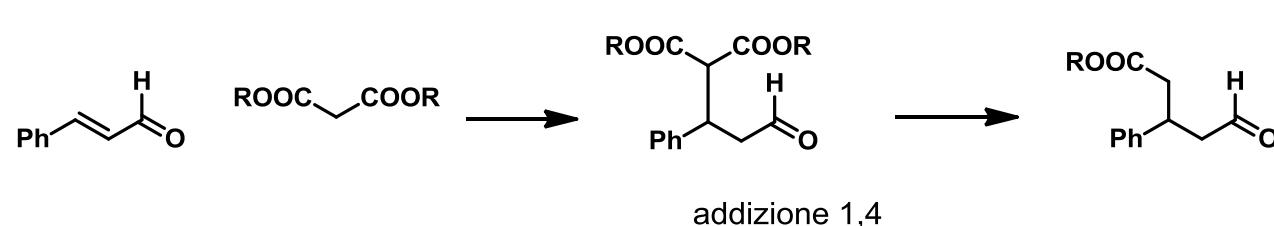
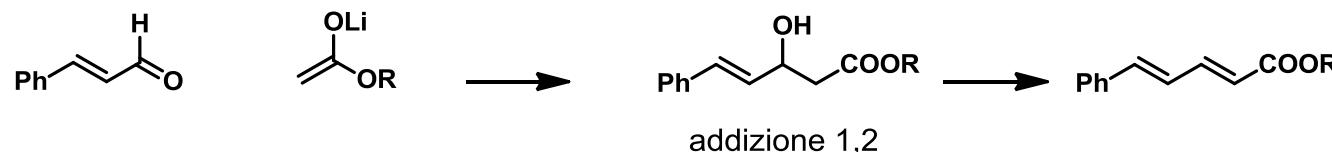
$R_2 = CH_2CO_2R$   $\beta$ -chetoesteri o malonati  
addizione coniugata 1,4

enolati non stabilizzati

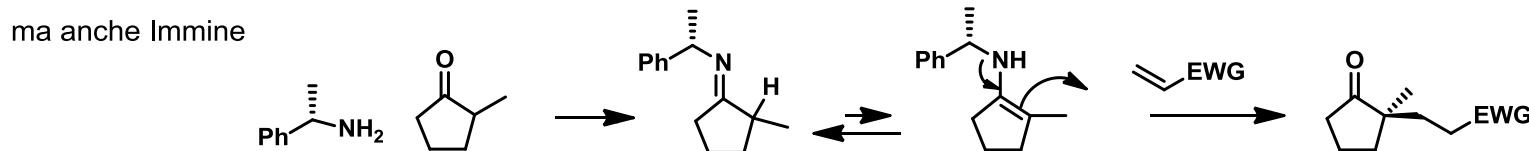
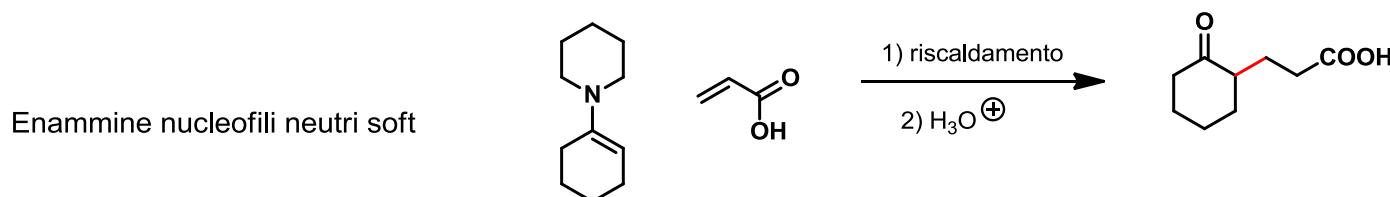
$R_2 = alchile$   
addizione 1,2 (reazione aldolica)



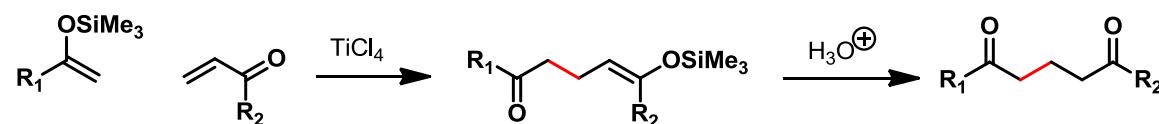
per nucleofili organometallici vale:  
organocuprati (**reattivi Gilman**) addizione coniugata  
organo-litio addizione 1,2.



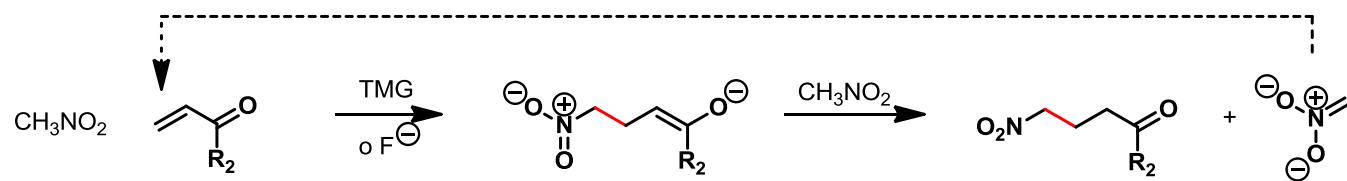
e esempi di addizioni coniugate



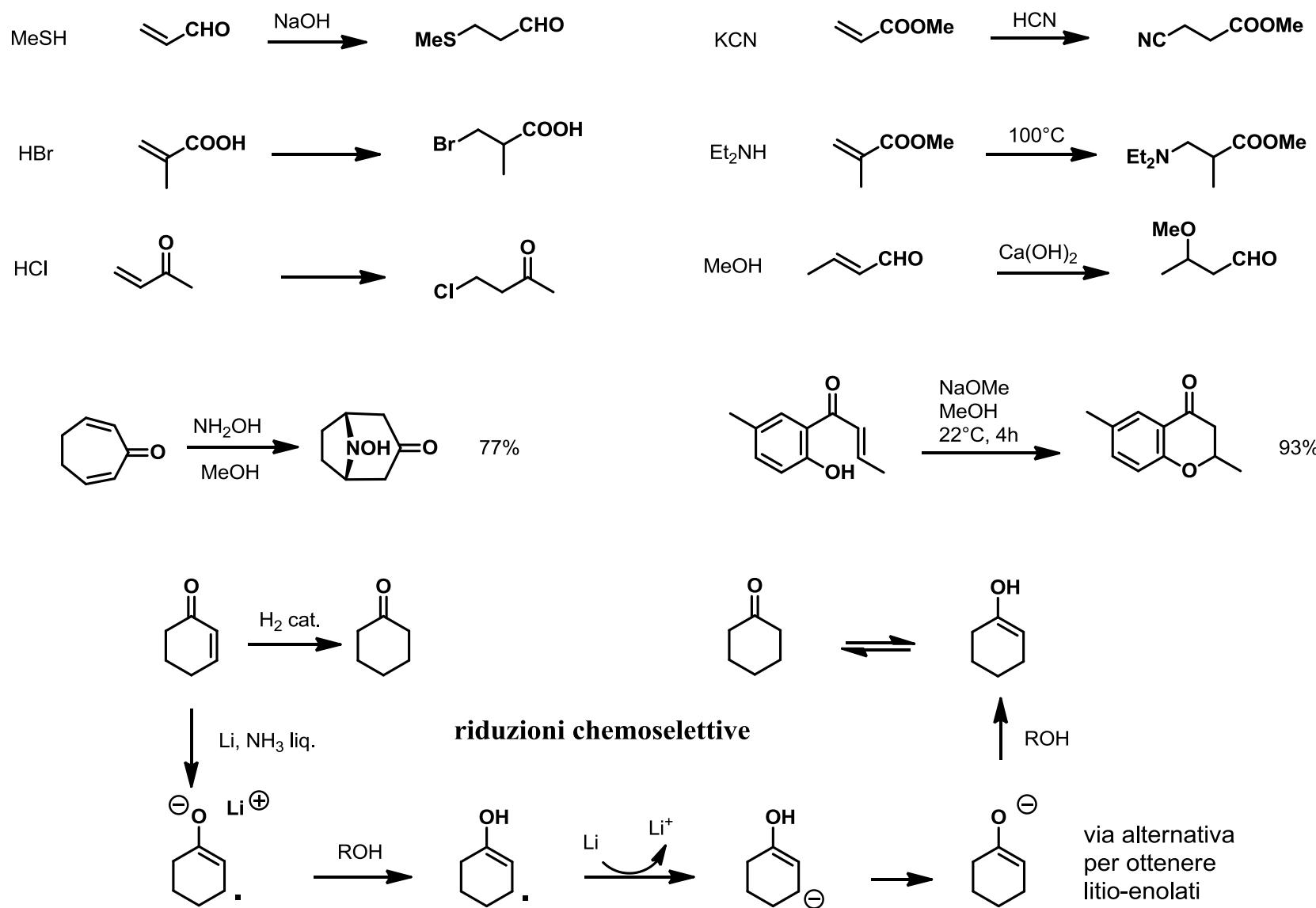
Silil enol eteri nucleofili neutri soft

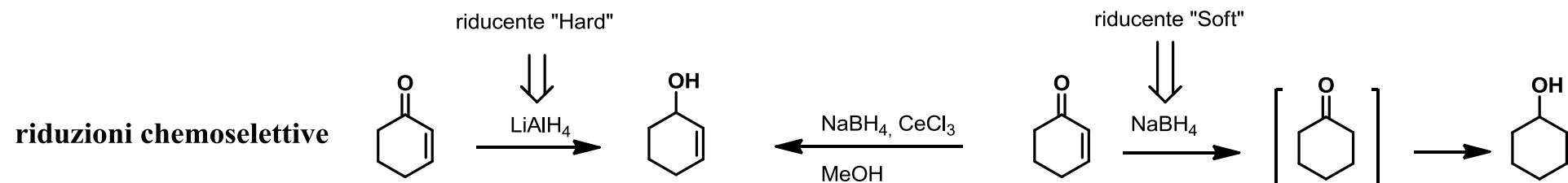


Nitroalcani

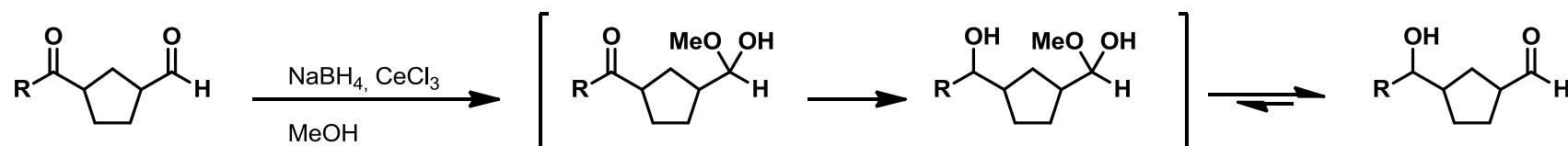


## esempi di addizioni coniugate





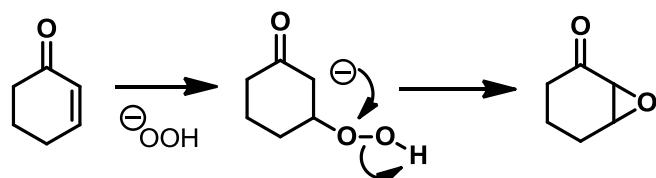
riducente "Hard" di LUCHE



### particolari addizioni coniugate

come epossidare olefine "scariche"

Weitz-Scheffer  
epoxidation

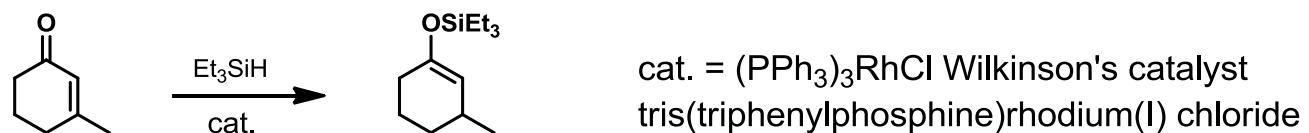
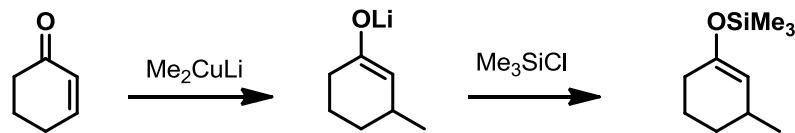
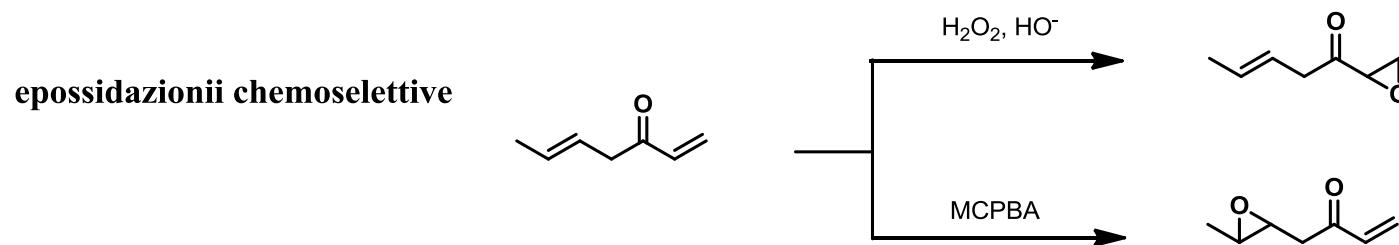


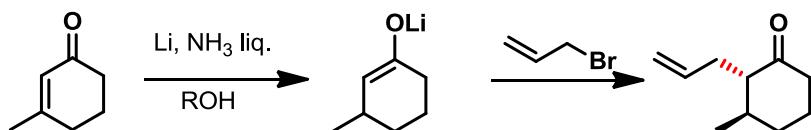
pKa H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 11.65 tuttavia  
l'anione idroperossido è un  
nucleofilo più forte dell'anione idrossido



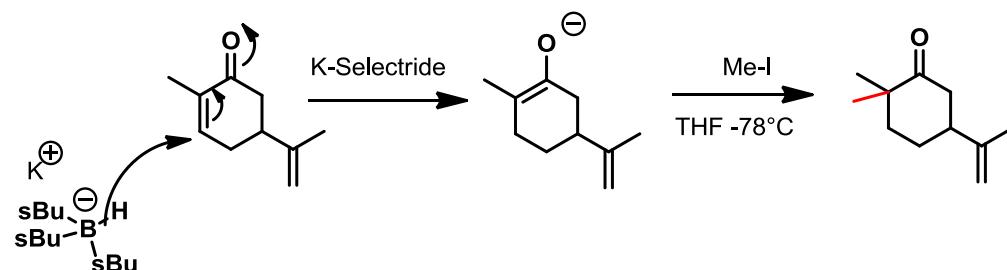
alternativamente si usa l'anione del ter-butilidroperossido  
in solvente organico (THF)

## particolari addizioni coniugate

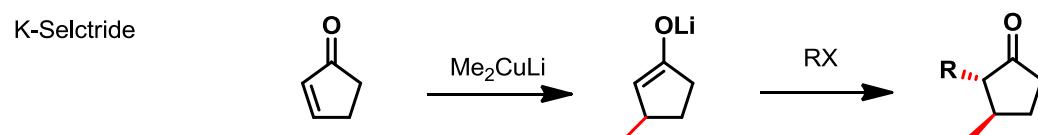


*Reazioni "Tandem" Michael - alchilazione*

allilazione regio- e stereoselettiva via riduzione di enoni

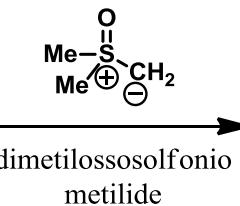
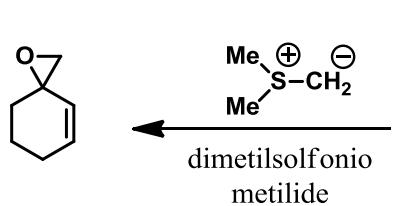


metilazione regioselettiva via addizione coniugata di idruro



$\alpha,\beta$  alchilazione regio- e stereoselettiva via addizione coniugata di reattivi di Gilman

Corey-Chaykovski  
epoxidation



Corey-Chaykovski  
cyclopropanation

**Reazioni "Tandem" Michael - aldolica  
BAYLIS-HILLMAN**

A.B. Baylis

German, b. ?

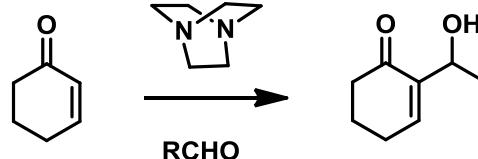
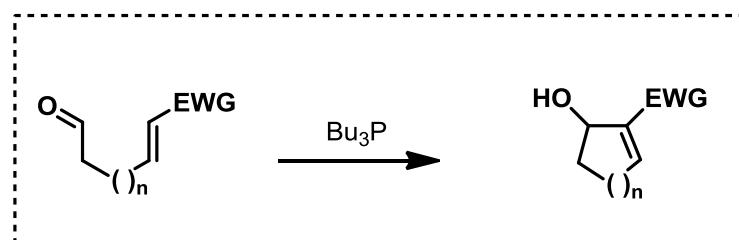
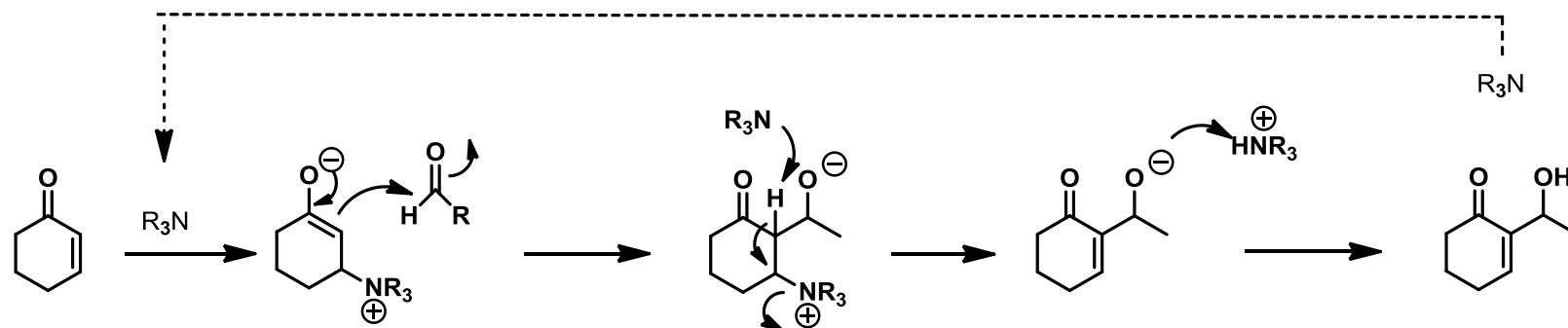
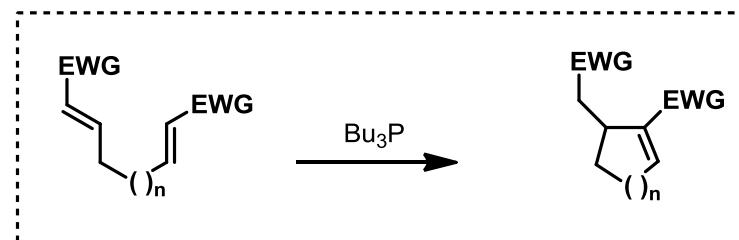
**Baylis-Hillman reaction**

Baylis, A.B.; Hillman, M.E.D.,

Celanese Corp., German patent 2155113, 1972

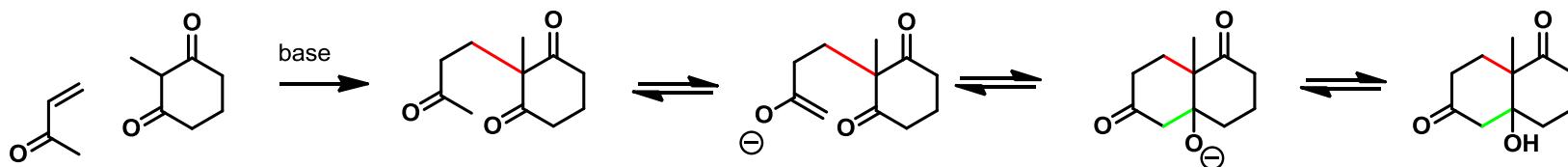
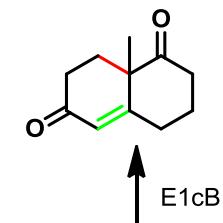
(Chem. Abs. 1972, 77, 34174q)

DABCO cat.

M.E.D. Hillman  
German, b. ?**"Tandem" Michael - aldolica****"Tandem" Michael - Michael**

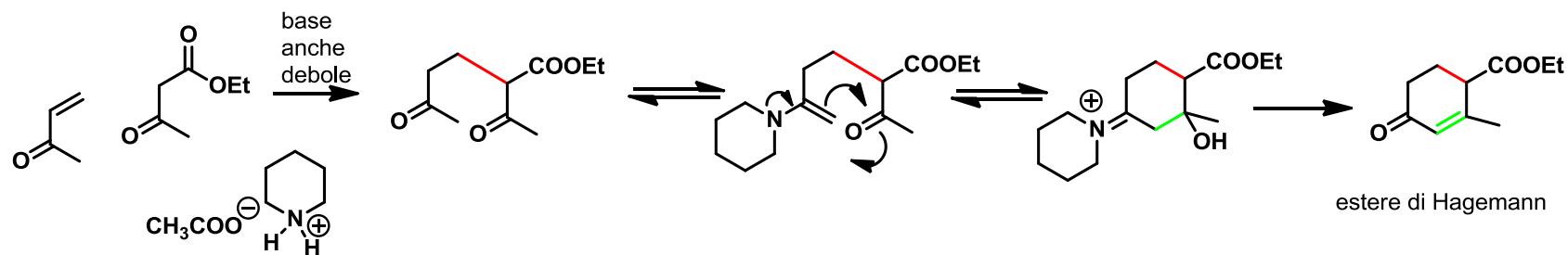
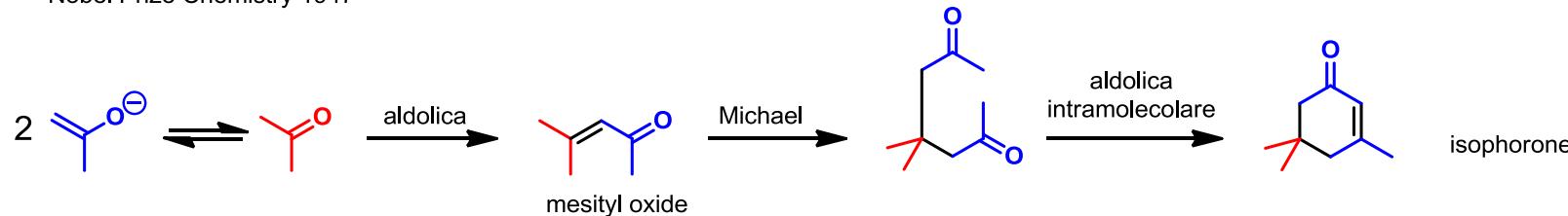
*Reazioni "Tandem" Michael - aldolica intramolecolare*

le condizioni per l'**addizione di Michael** sono simili a quelle per la **condensazione aldolica**  
è frequente pertanto trovare le due reazioni avvenire in sequenza (*tandem reactions*)



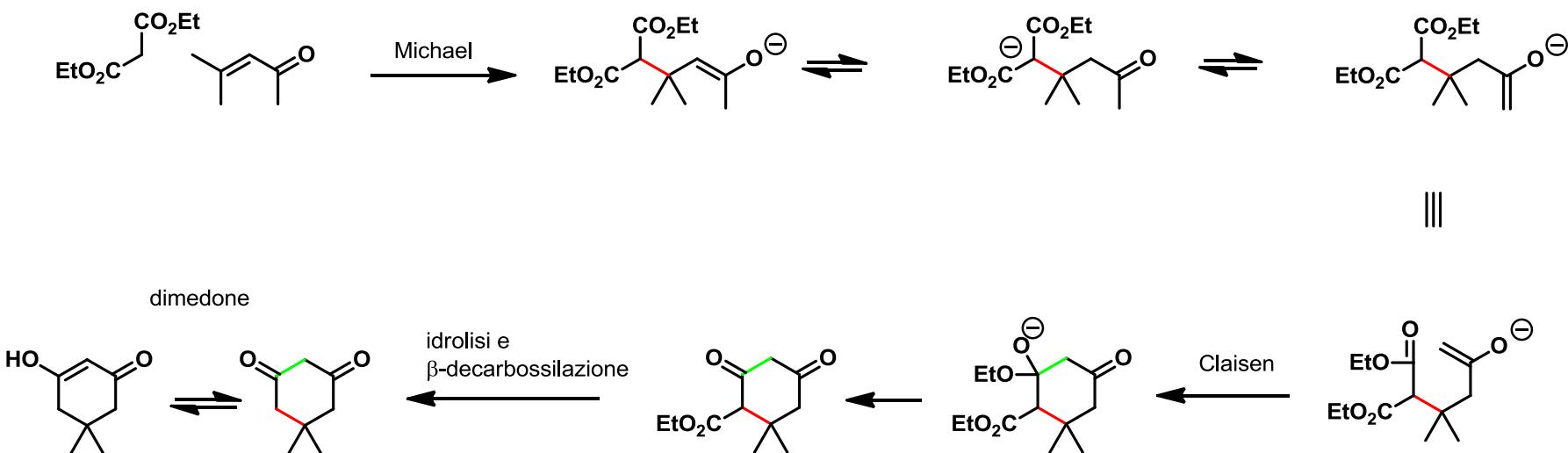
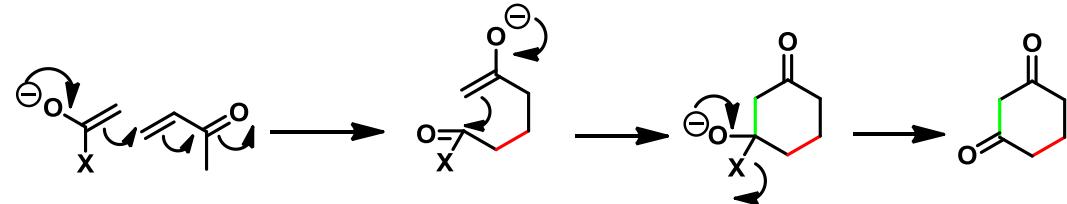
Sir Robert Robinson  
13 September 1886 - 8 February 1975  
British, b. Bufford, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England  
Nobel Prize Chemistry 1947

**Robinson annulation**  
Rapson, W.S.; Robinson, R., J. Chem. Soc. 1935, 1285



## Reazioni "Tandem" Michael - Claisen intramolecolare

le condizioni per l'**addizione di Michael**  
sono simili a quelle per la **Claisen**  
è frequente pertanto trovare le due reazioni  
avvenire in sequenza (tandem reactions)



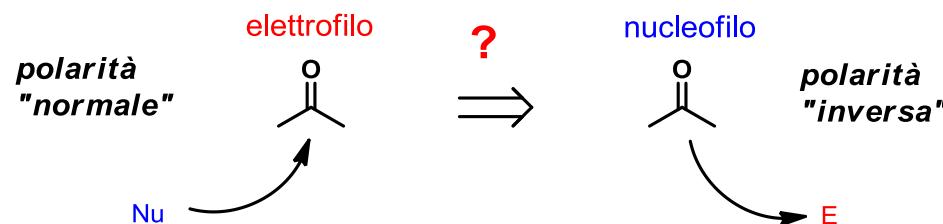
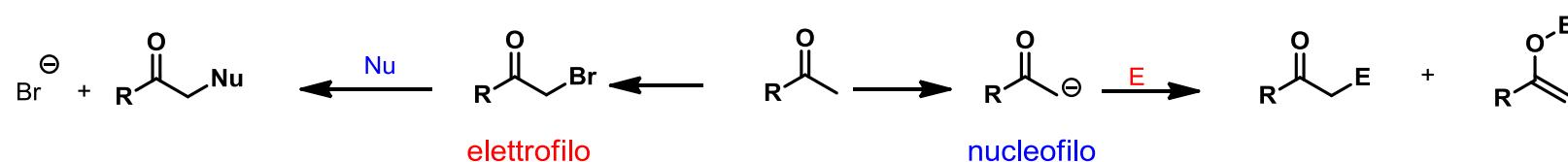
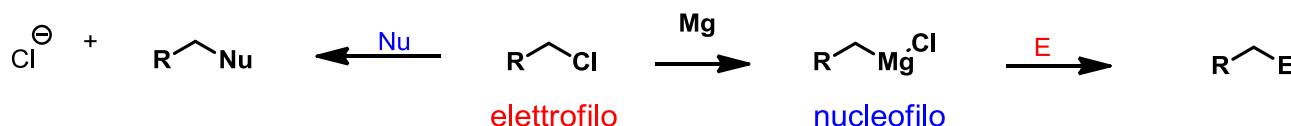
**"UMPOLUNG"**

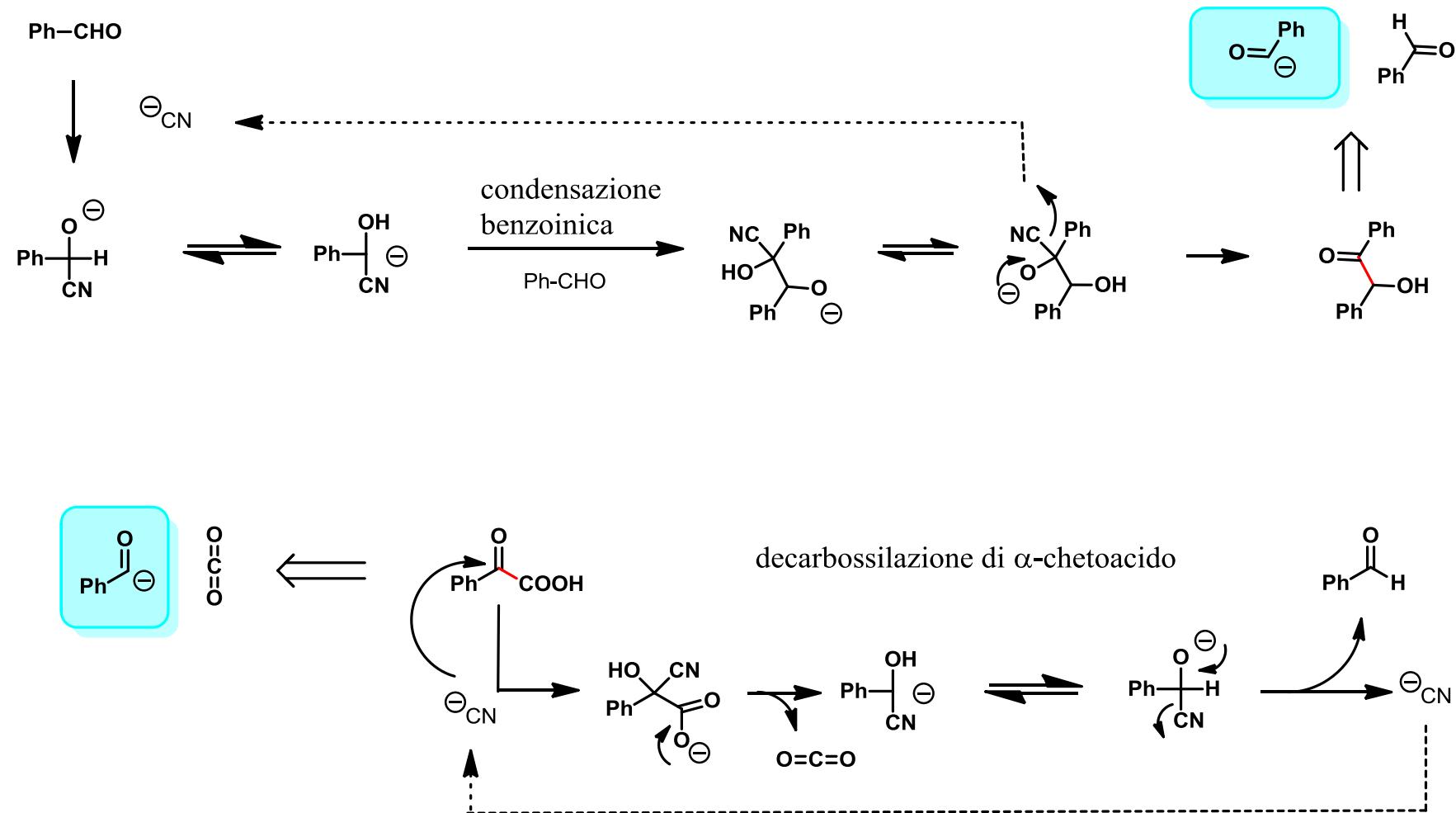
da Wikipedia

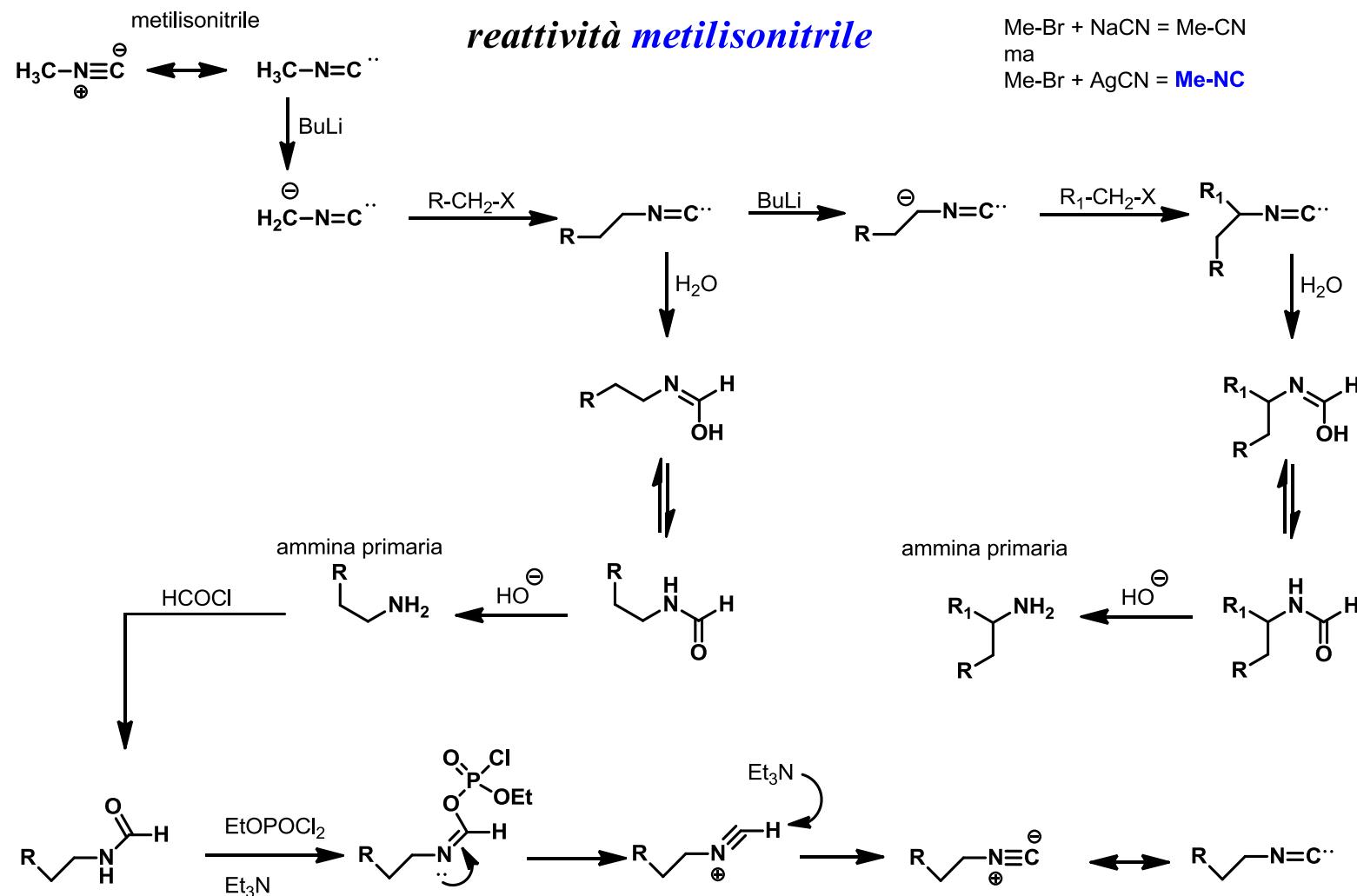
*Umpolung or polarity inversion in organic chemistry is the chemical modification of a functional group with the aim of the reversal of polarity of that group.*

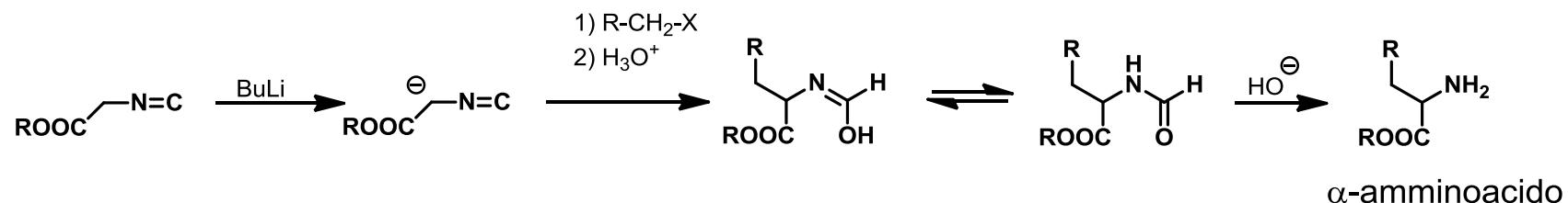
*This modification allows secondary reactions of this functional group that would otherwise not be possible.*

*The concept was introduced by D. Seebach (hence the German word *umpolung* for reversed polarity) and E.J. Corey.*

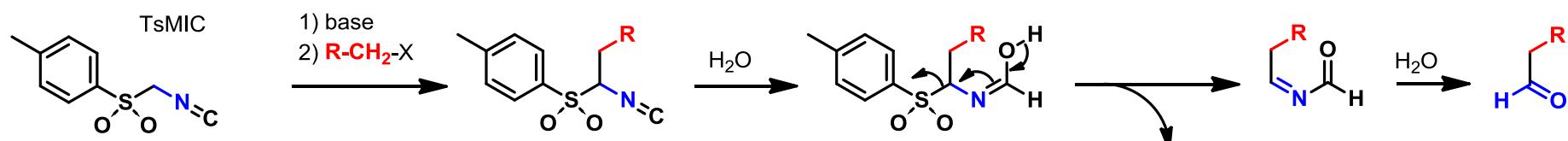


*umpolung di carbonile*CN<sup>-</sup> catalizzatore per invertire la polarità di carbonili

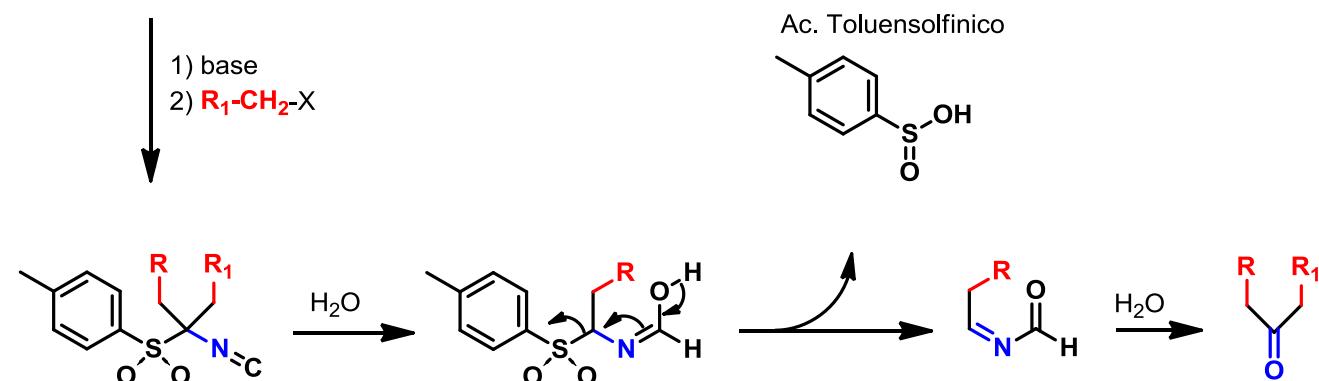
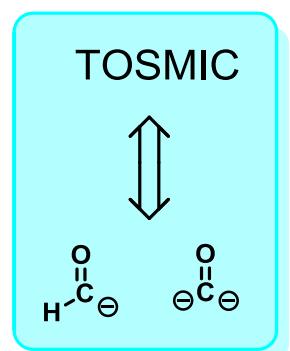




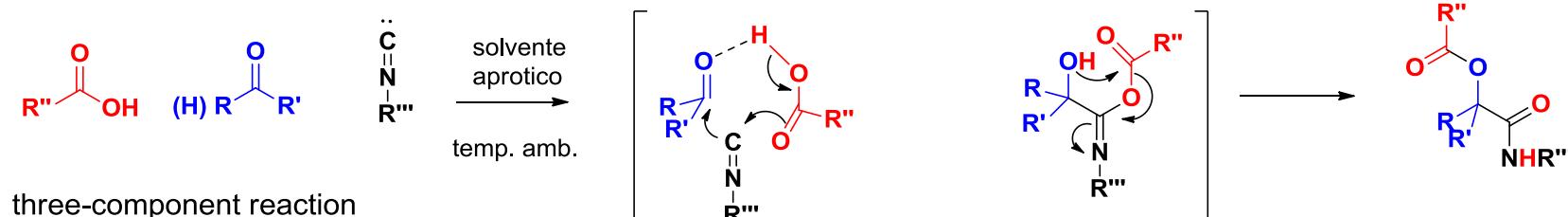
Toluensolfonilmetilisonitriile



*umpolung di carbonile*



*il C carbenico di un isonitrile ha contemporaneamente carattere nucleofilo ed elettronofilo*

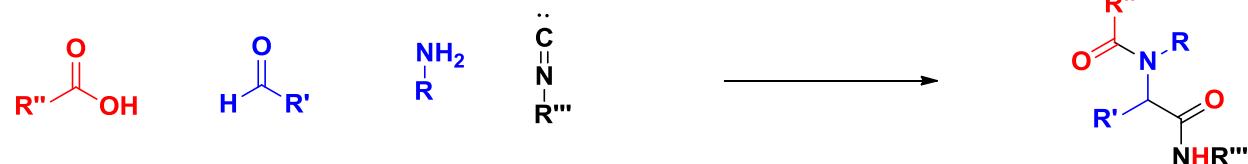


Mario Torquato Luigi Passerini  
29 August 1891 - 1962  
Italian, b. Scandicci, Italy  
Passerini, M. Gazz. Chim. Ital. 1921, 51, 126; 181

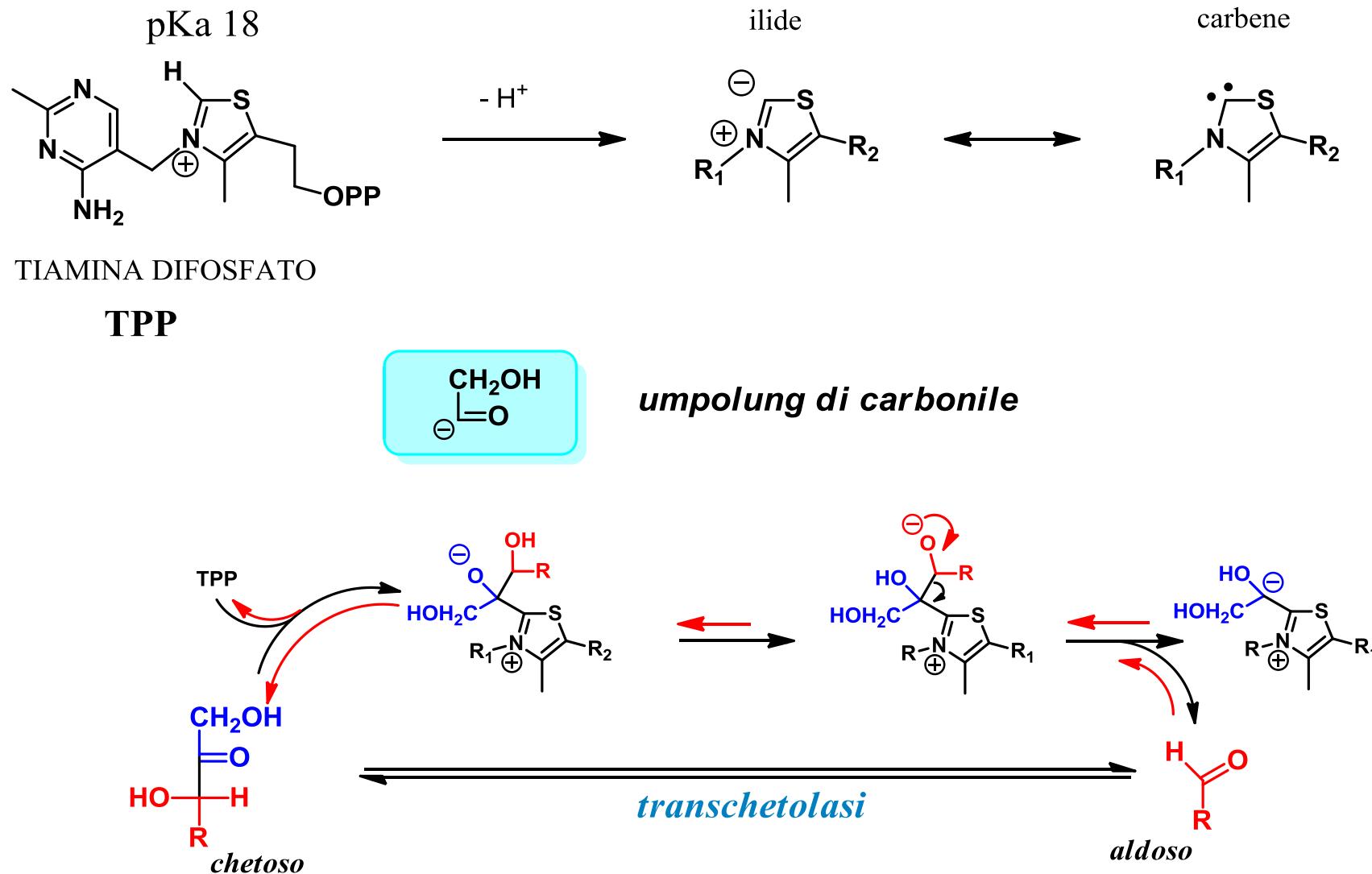
Ugi reaction (pronuncia ughi)  
four-component reaction

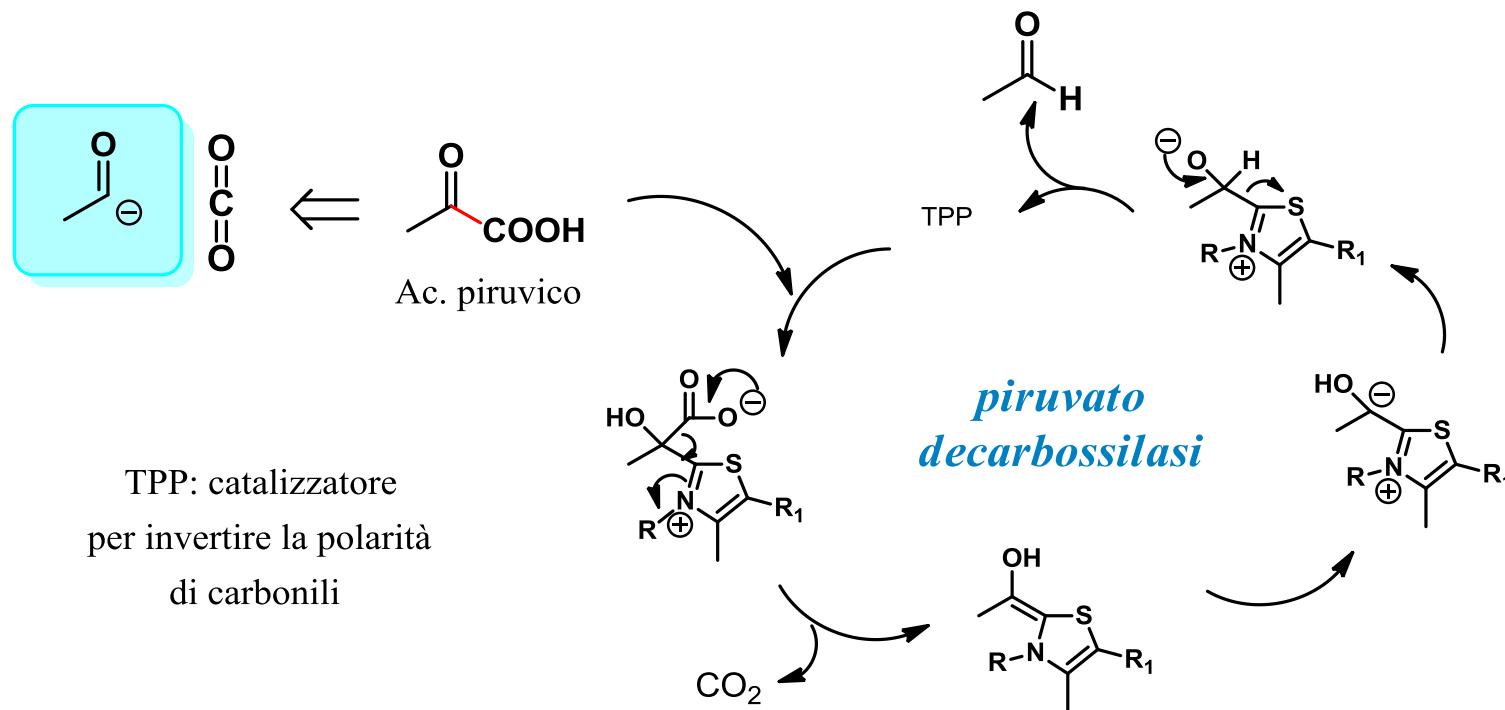
Ivar Karl Ugi  
5 September 1930 – 29 September 2005  
German, b. Kuressaare, Estland, Germany

Ugi, I.; Meyr, R.; Fetzer, U.; Steinbrueckner, C. Angew. Chem. 1959, 71, 386  
Urban, R.; Ugi, I., Angew. Chem. Int. Engl. Ed. 1975, 14, 61



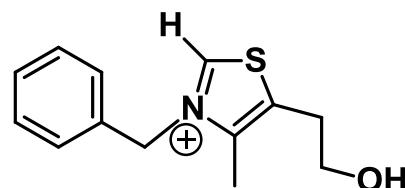
TPP: catalizzatore per invertire la polarità di carbonili



*umpolung di carbonile*

## reattivo di STETTER

sale di tiazolio: catalizzatore per invertire la polarità di carbonili



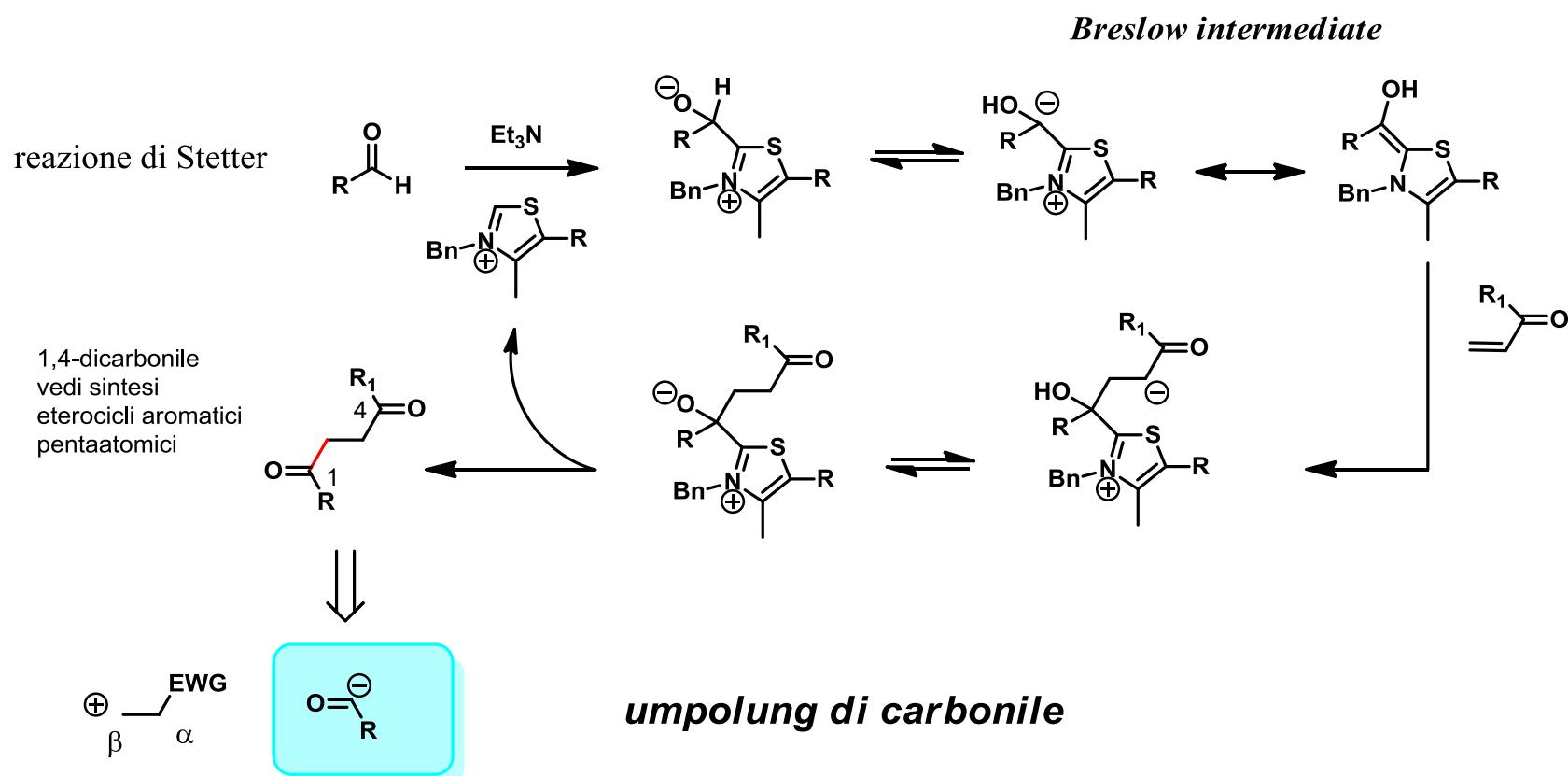
Hermann Stetter

16 May 1917 – 9 May 1993

German, b. Bonn, Germany

**Stetter reaction**

Stetter,H., Angew. Chem. Int. Engl. Ed. 1976, 15, 639



*Nitrogen Heterocyclic Carbene*  
NHC organo-catalizzatore  
per invertire la polarità di enoni  
*JACS 2006, 128, 1472-1473*

