



Grundlagen der organischen Chemie II

Kombinatorische Chemie 4

Tim Clark

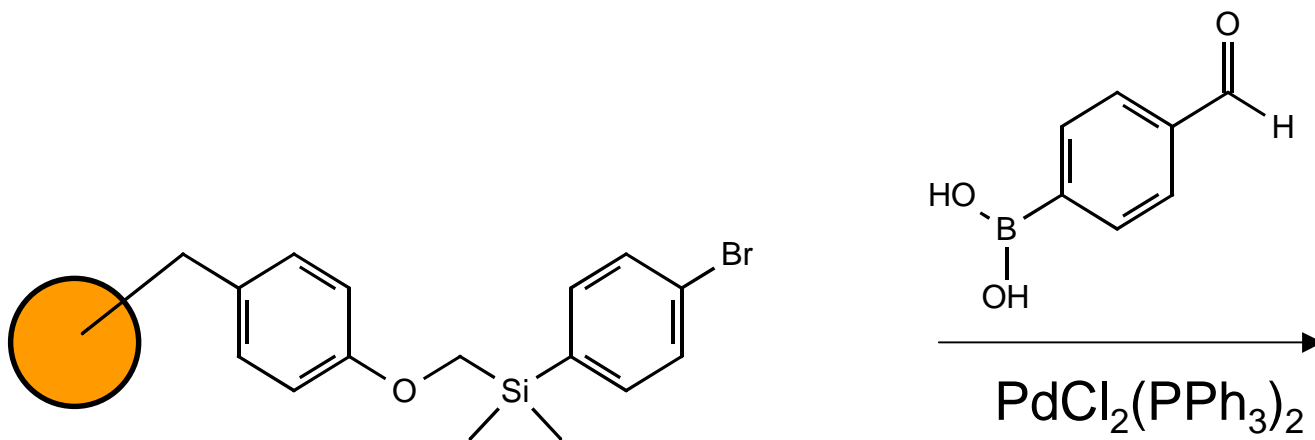
Computer-Chemie-Centrum

Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

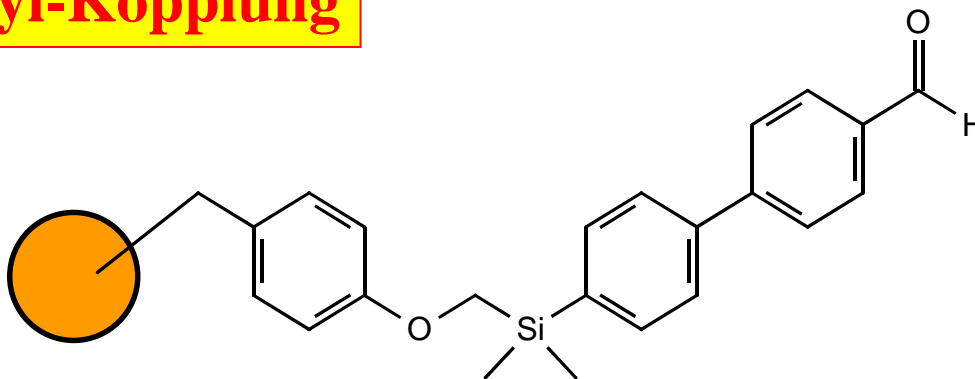
clark@chemie.uni-erlangen.de



Palladium-katalysierte Kopplungen

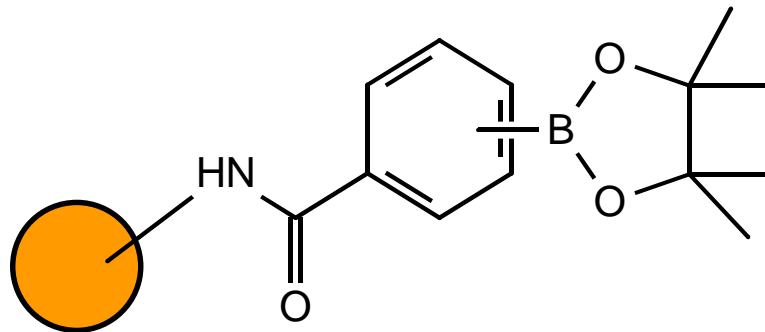
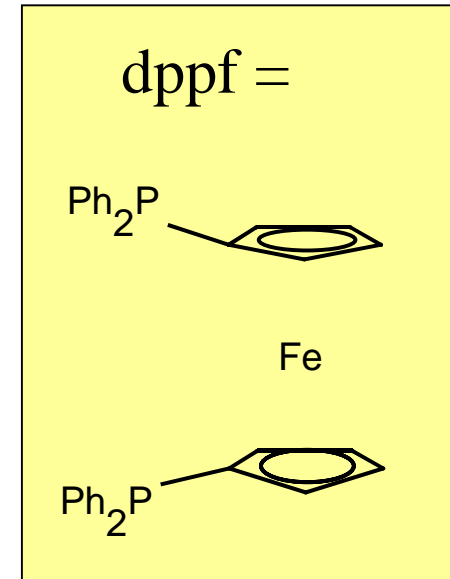
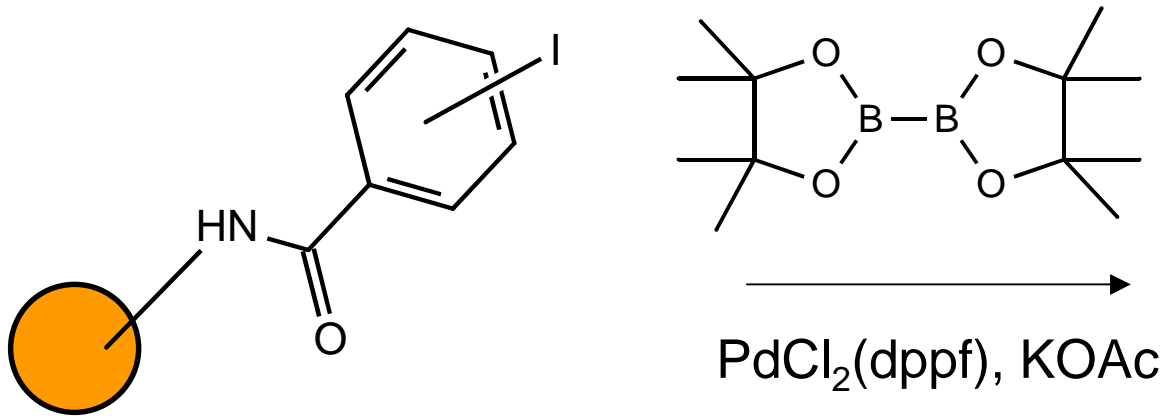


Suzuki Aryl-Aryl-Kopplung



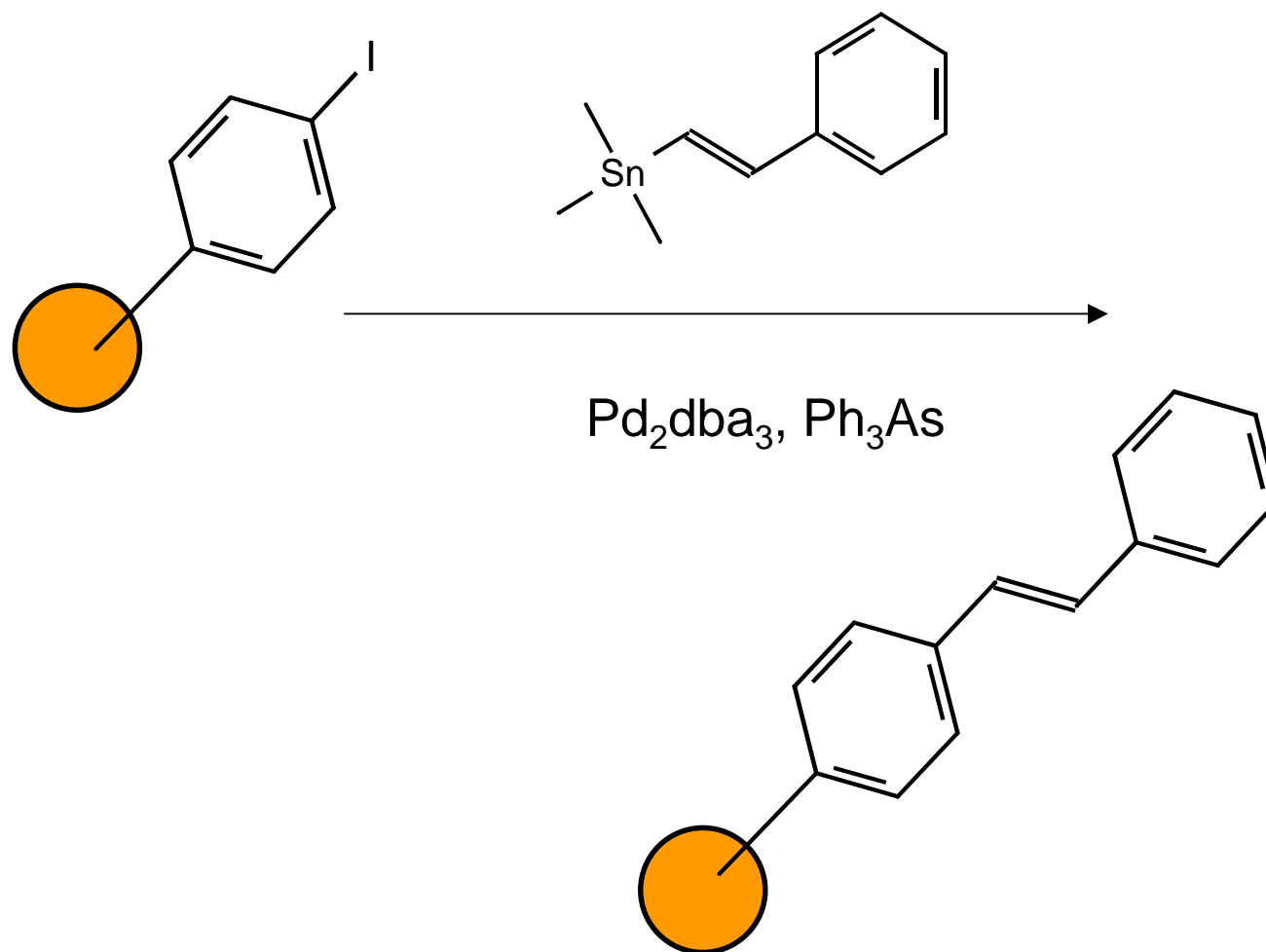


Borsäure-Ester



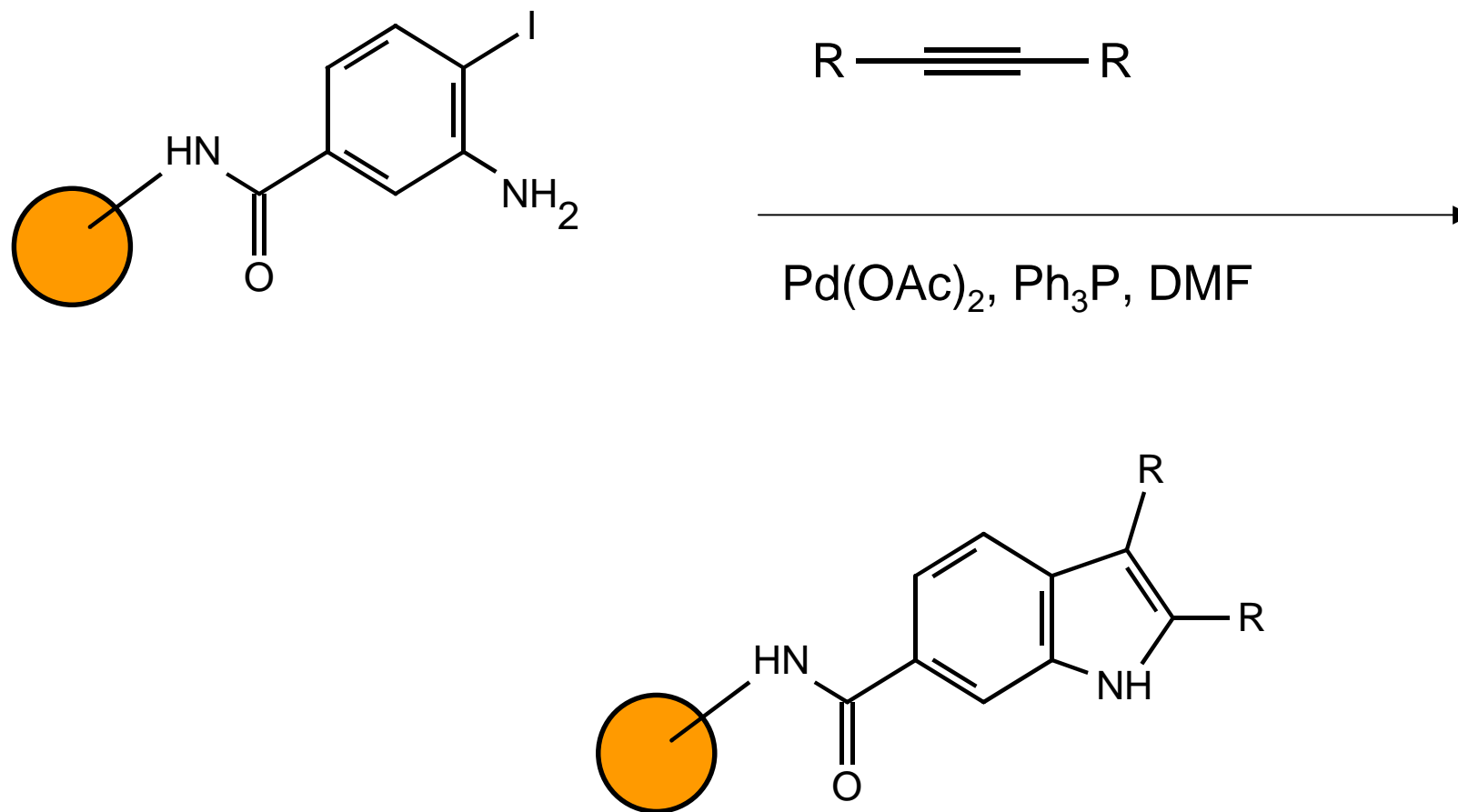


Stille-Kopplung



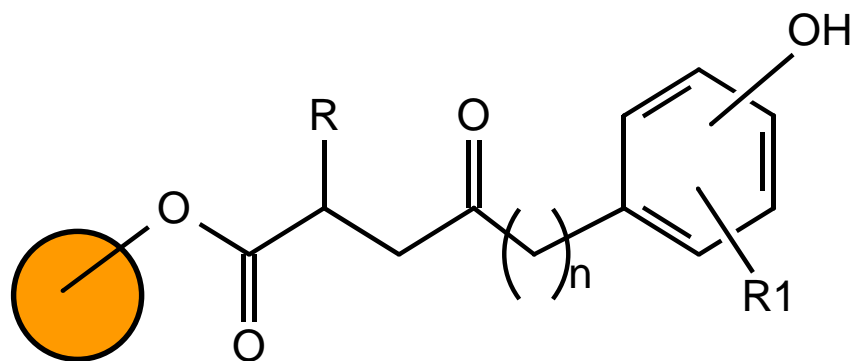
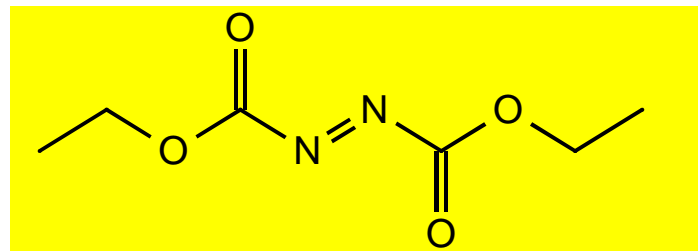


Indol-Synthese

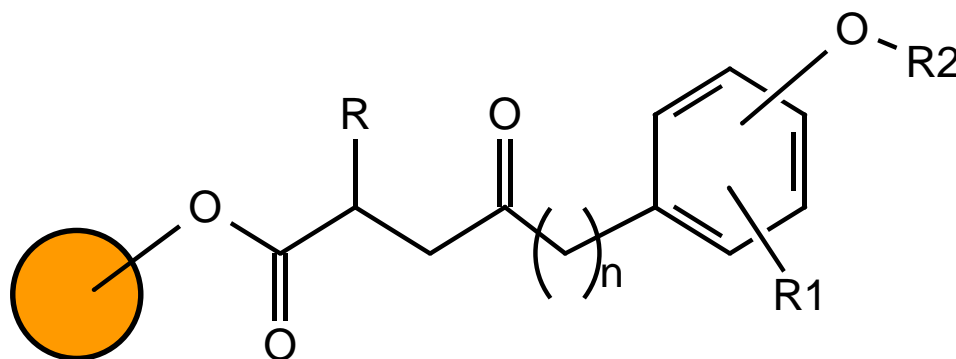


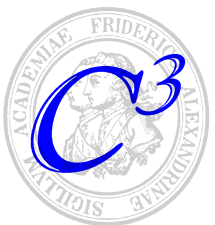


Mitsunobu-Kopplung

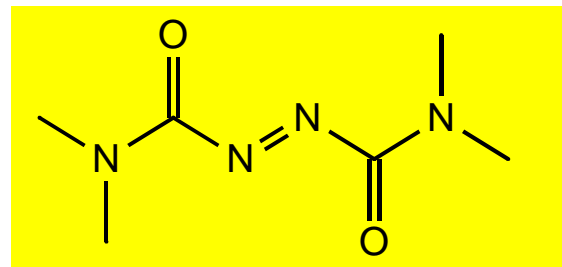


R^2OH , Ph_3P /DEAD

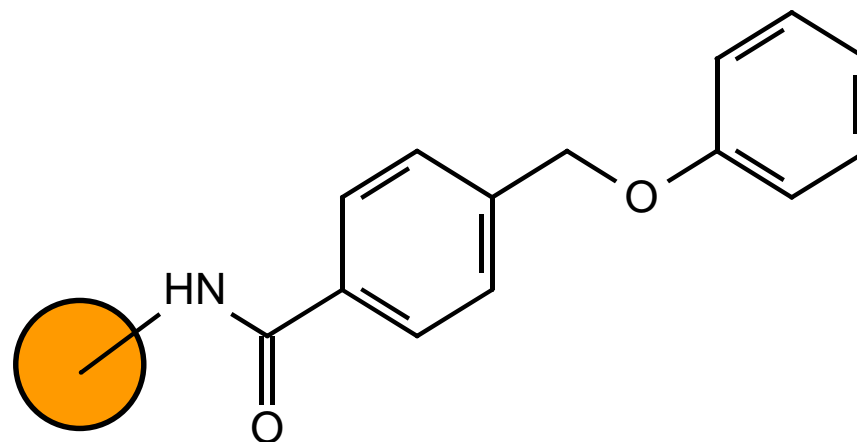
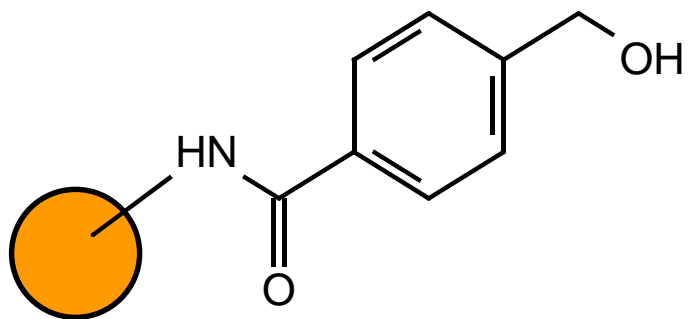




Mitsunobu-Kopplung

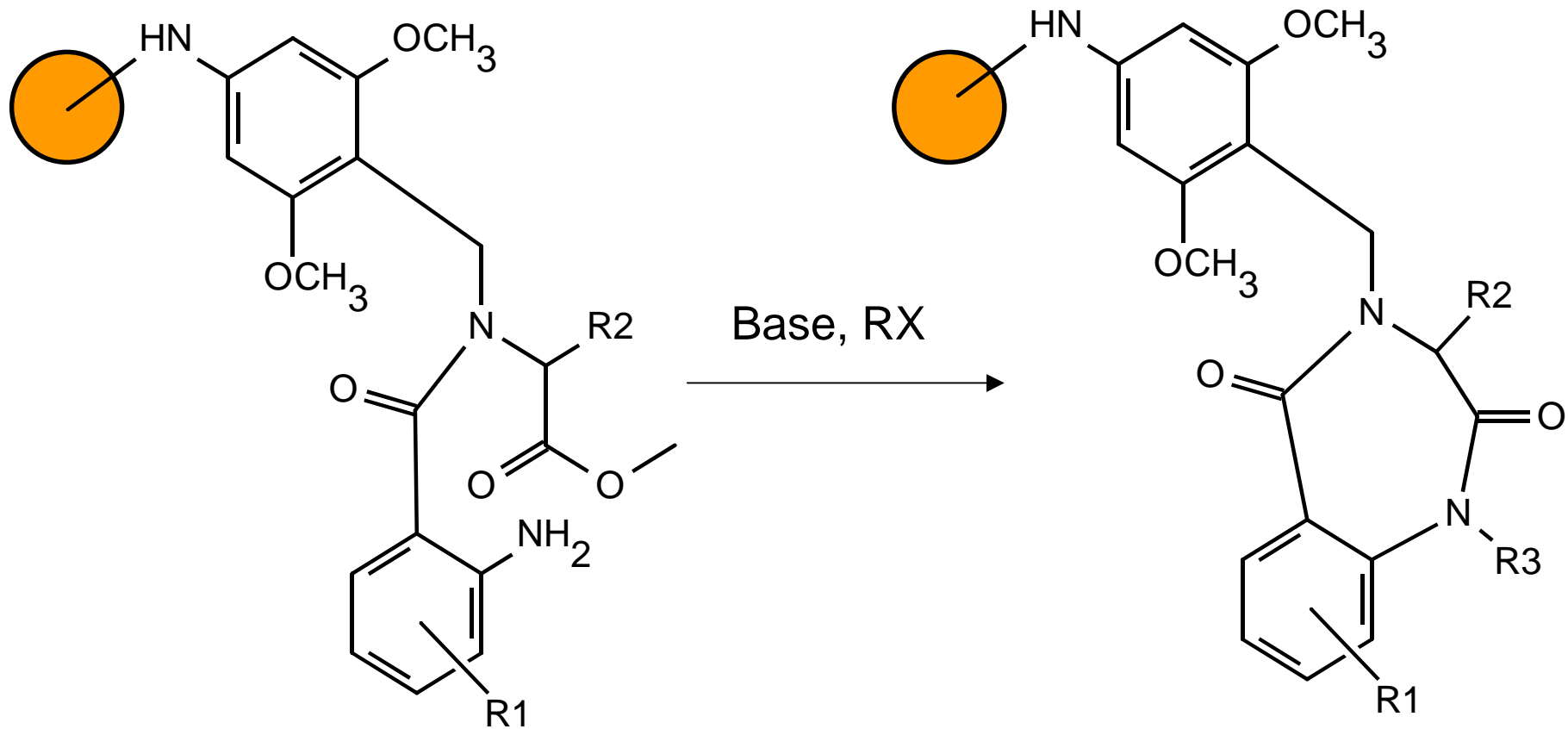


Phenol, $\text{Bu}_3\text{P/TMAD}$



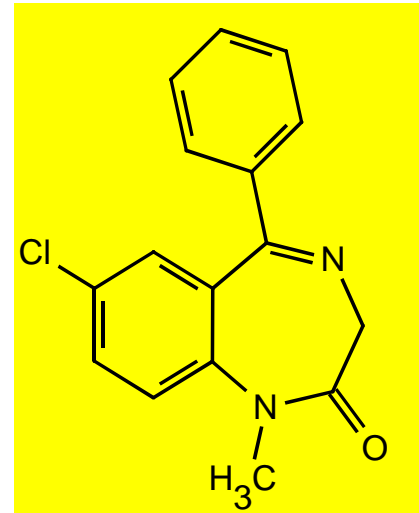
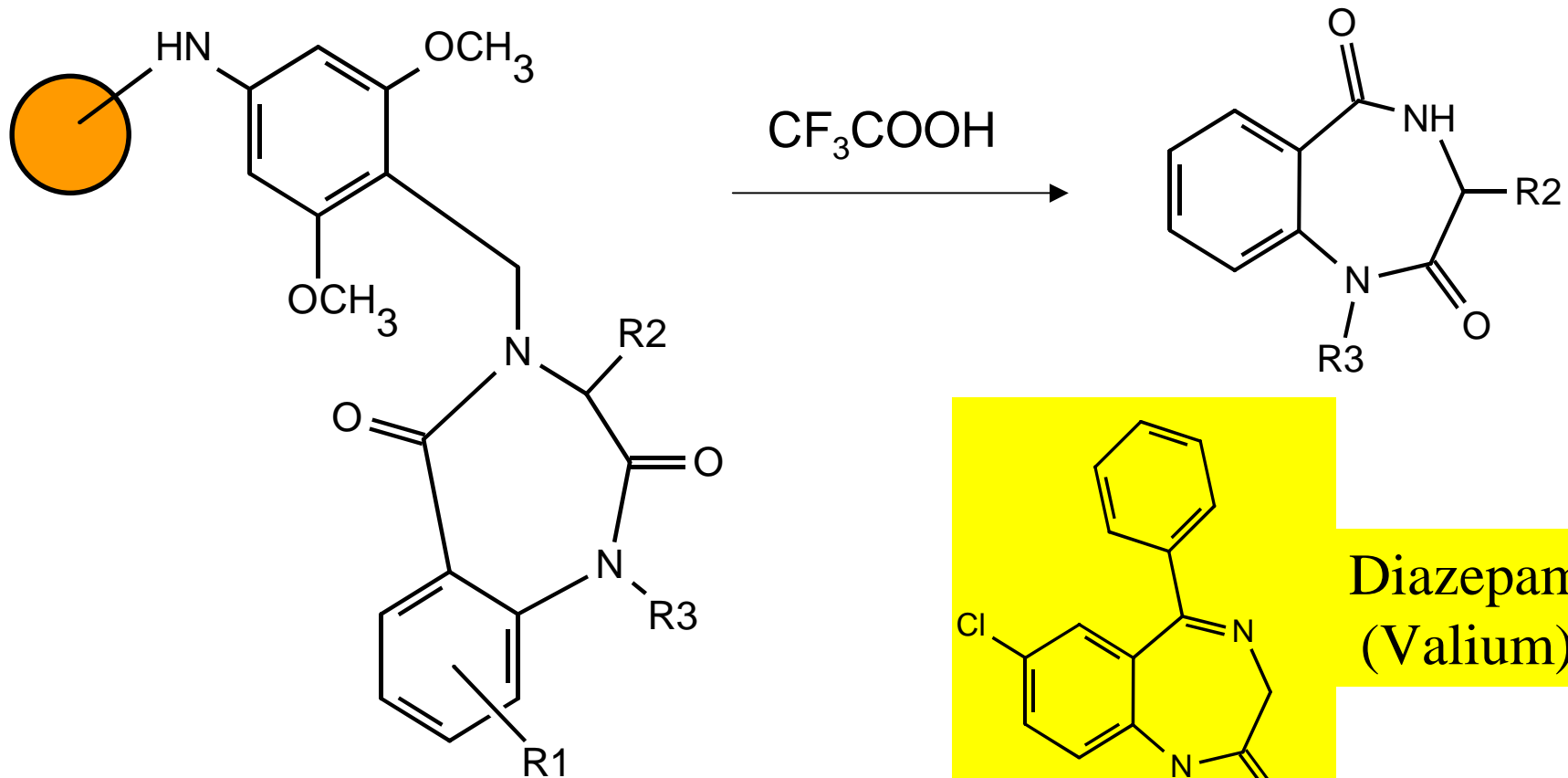


Heterocyclen: Benzdiazopen- Synthese





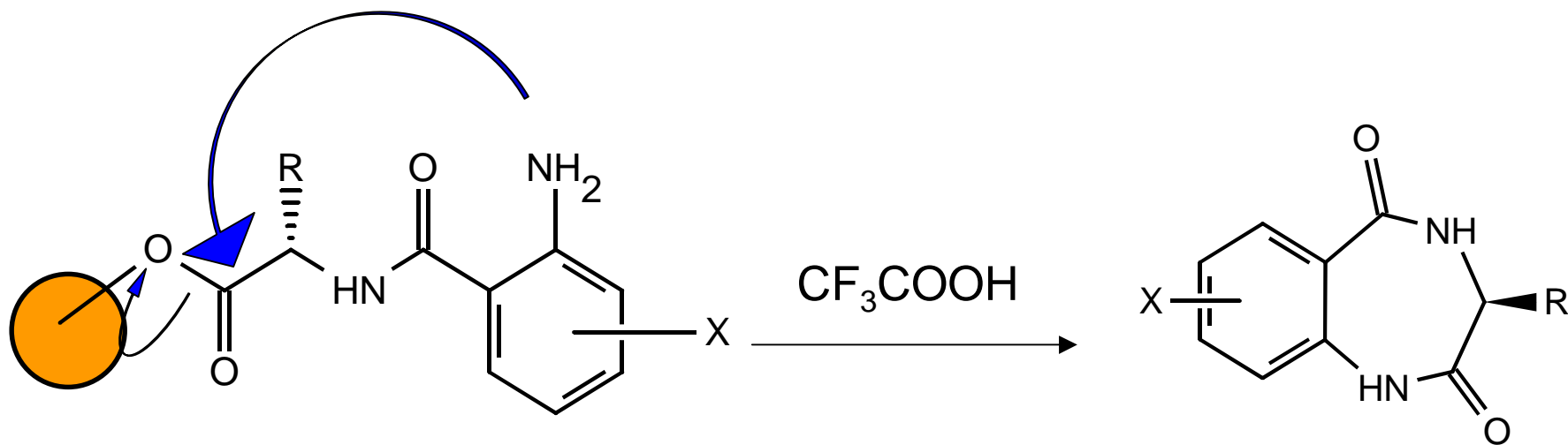
Heterocyclen: Benzdiazopen- Synthese



**Diazepam
(Valium)**

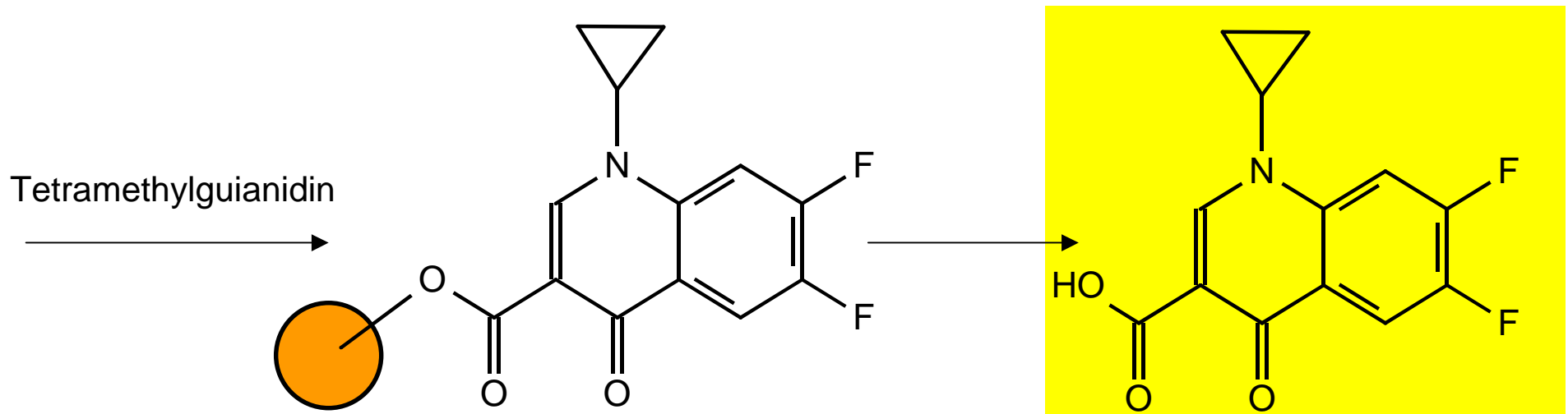
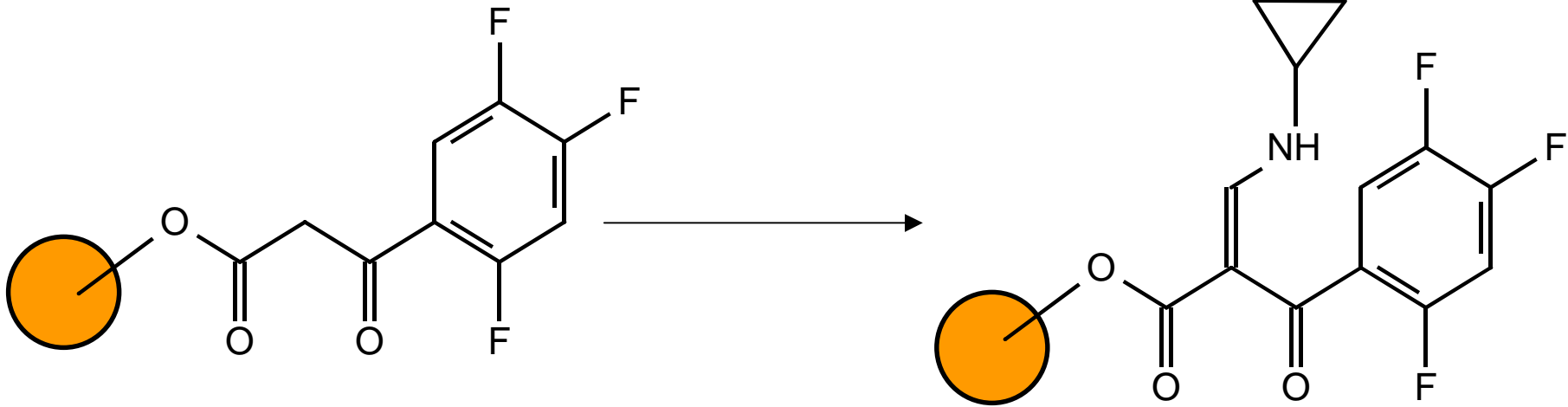


Heterocyclen: Benzdiazopen- Synthese



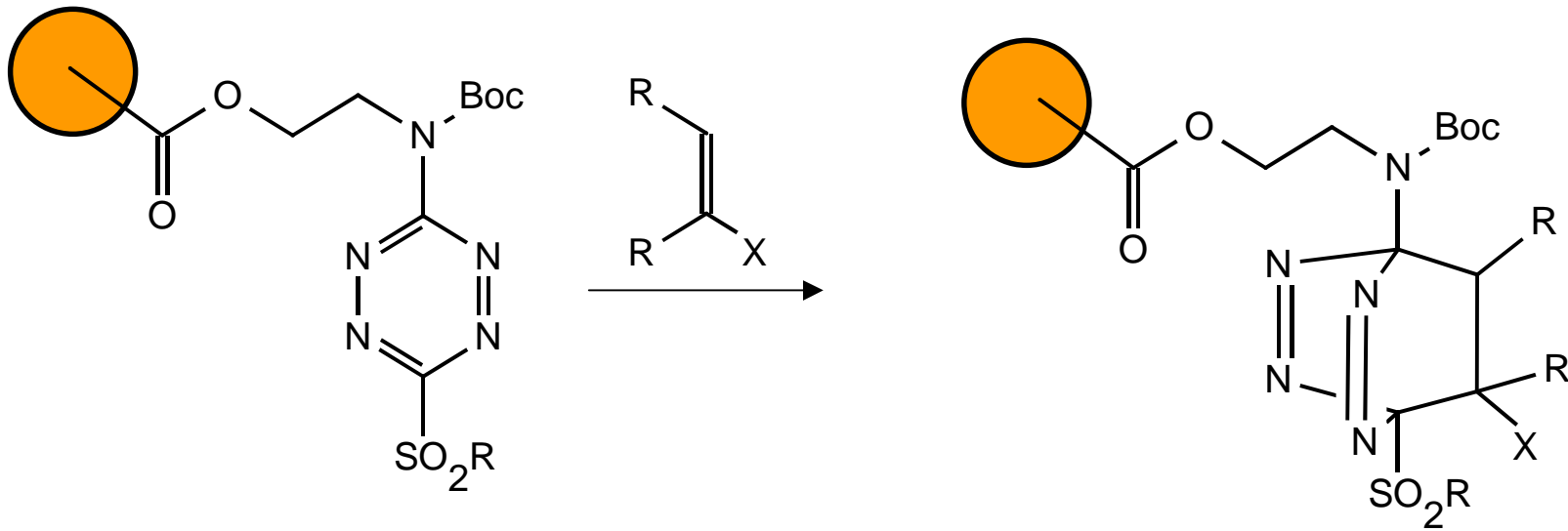


Chinolone (Ciprofloxacin)





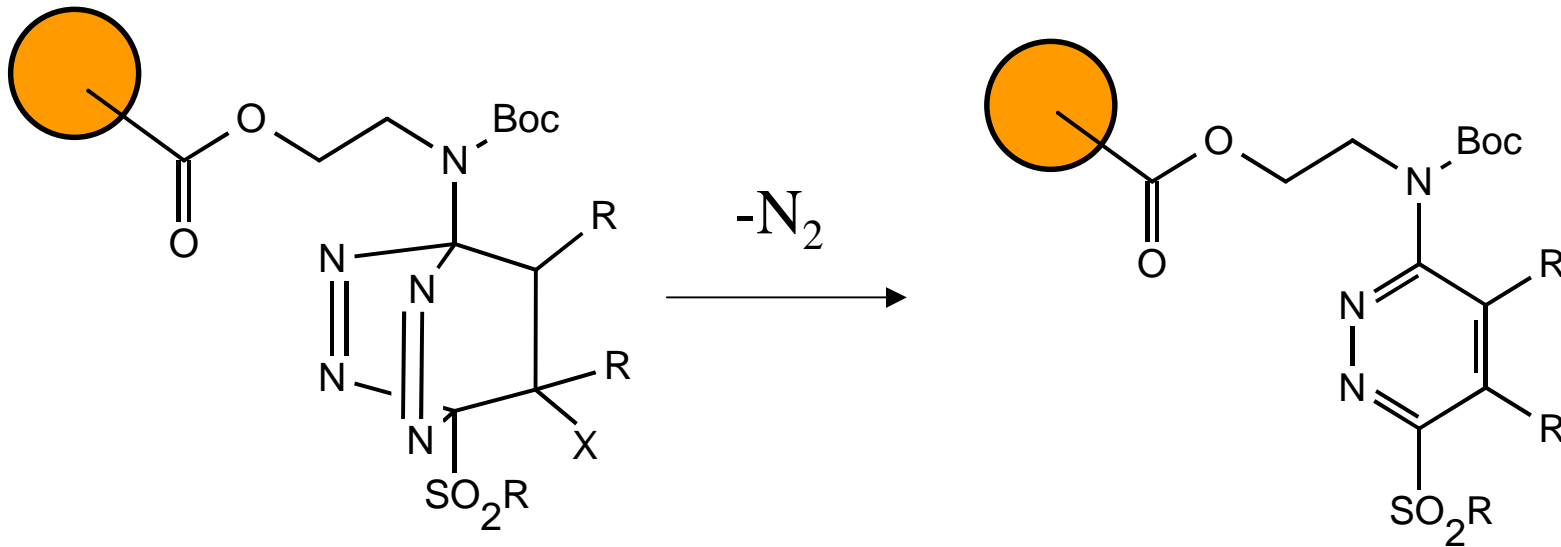
1,2-Diazenen



Diels-Alder-Reaktion



1,2-Diazenen



Retro-Diels-Alder-Reaktion



1,2-Diazenen

