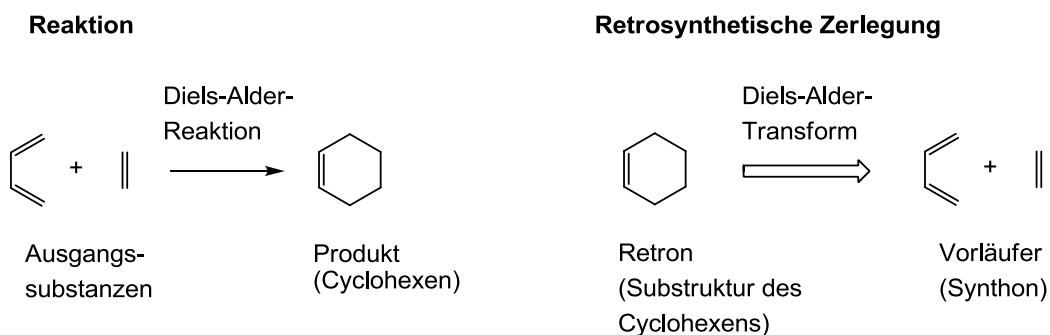


Grundbegriffe der Retrosynthese

entwickelt durch E. J. Corey ab Mitte der sechziger Jahre. Automatisierbar (LHASA)



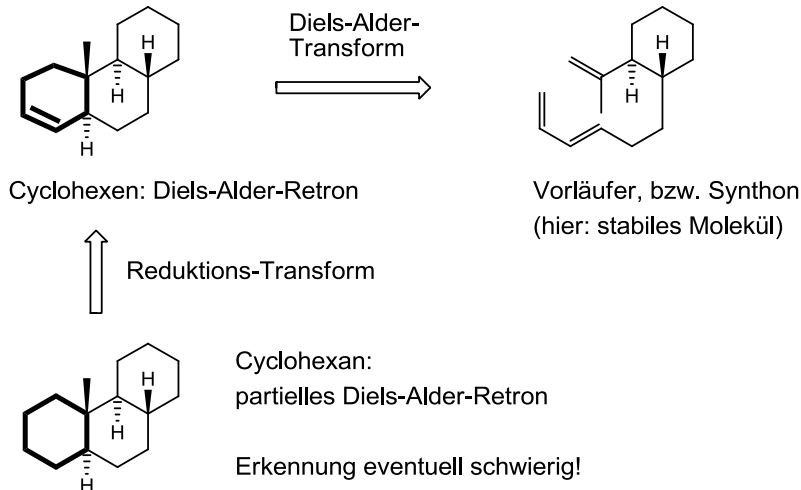
Retron: Substruktur eines Zielmoleküls, die durch eine bestimmte Reaktion gebildet werden kann

Transform: formale Umkehr einer chemischen Reaktion

Synthon: Ergebnis der retrosynthetischen Zerlegung einer Zielstruktur. Es kann sich dabei um ein stabiles, existenzfähiges Molekül handeln oder um eine imaginäre Struktur

synthetisches Äquivalent: existenzfähiges Molekül, dessen Reaktivität der eines imaginären Synthons entspricht

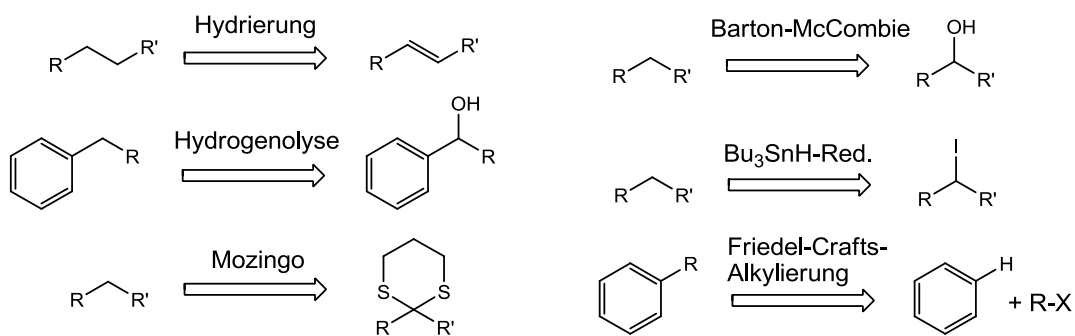
Beispiel 1:



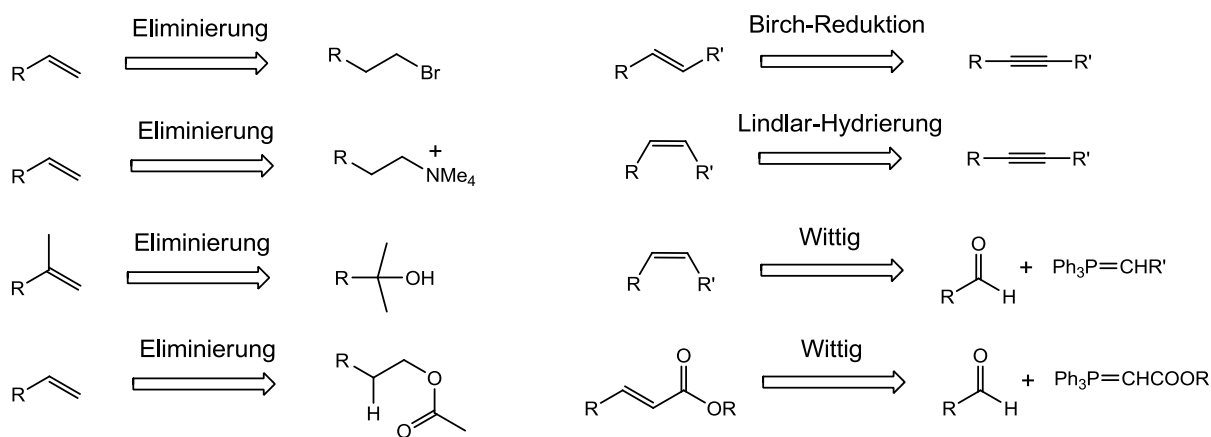
Retrosynthese = Suche nach Strukturmustern, die durch eine Reaktion erzeugt werden können

Abarbeiten eines Katalogs bekannter Reaktionen

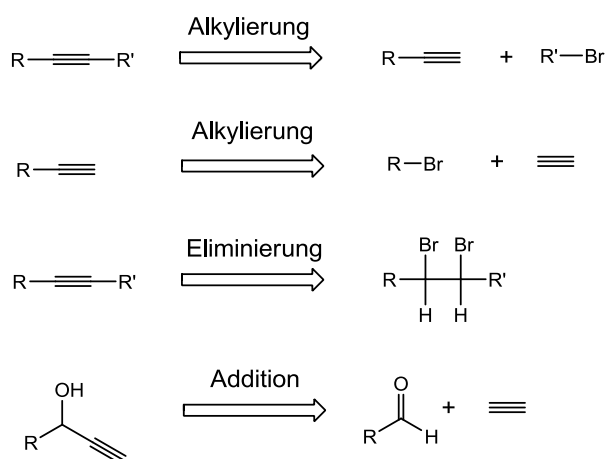
Einige Herstellungswege für Alkane



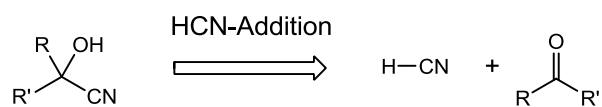
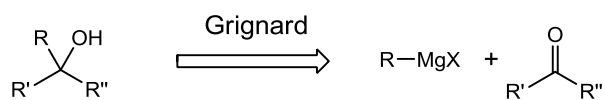
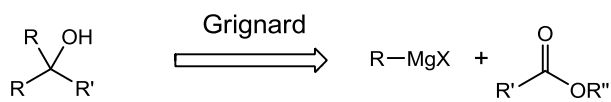
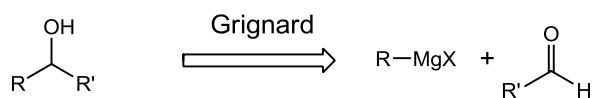
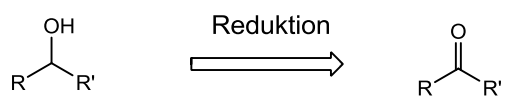
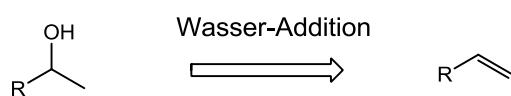
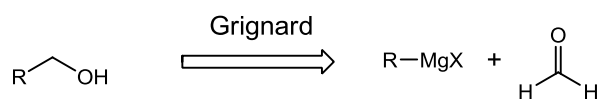
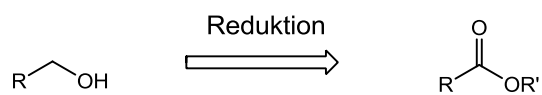
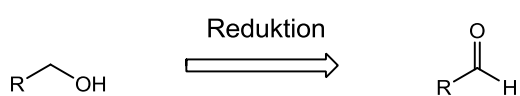
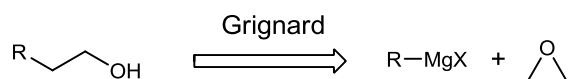
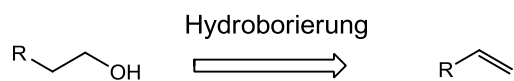
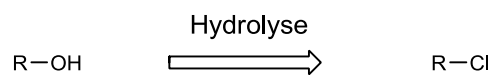
Einige Herstellungswege für Alkene



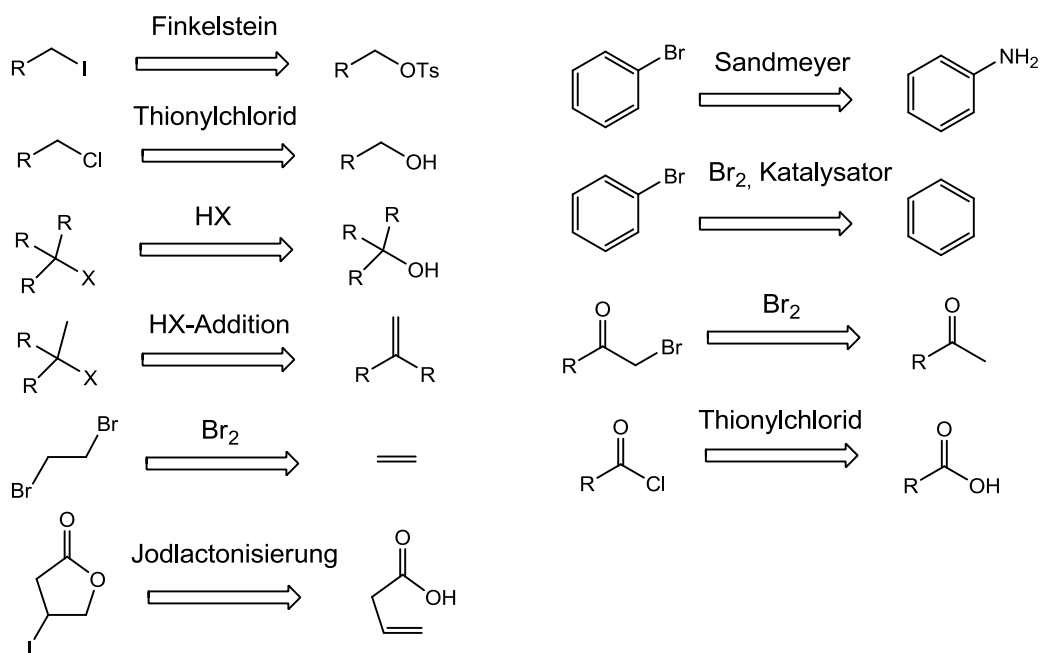
Einige Herstellungswege für Alkine



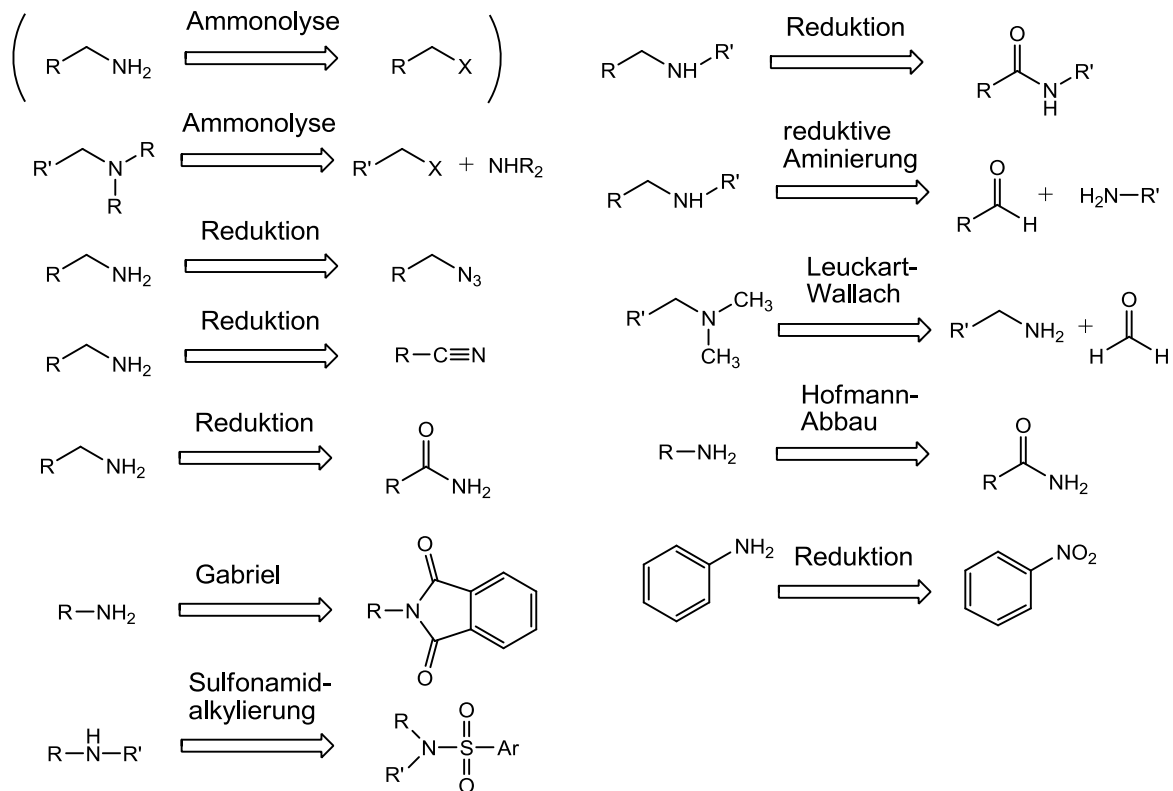
Einige Herstellungswege für Alkohole



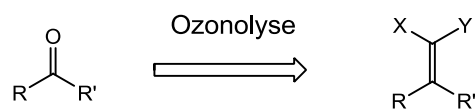
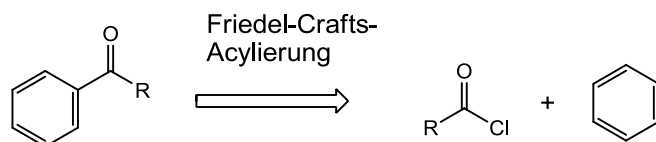
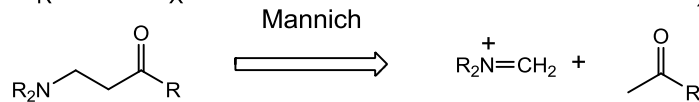
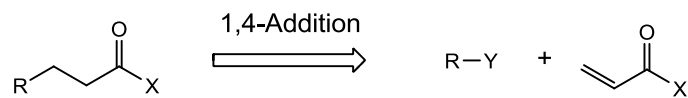
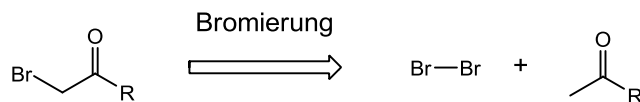
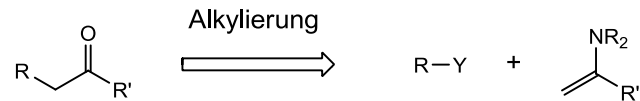
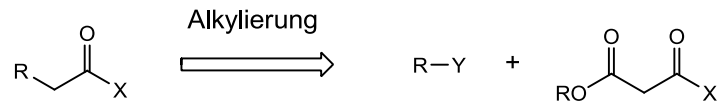
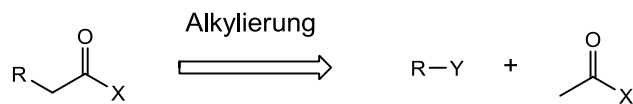
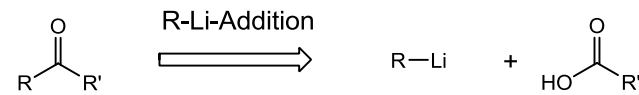
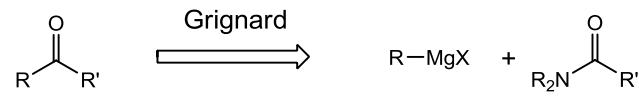
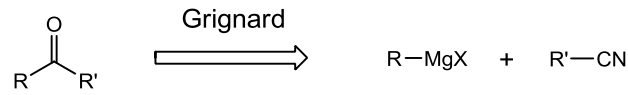
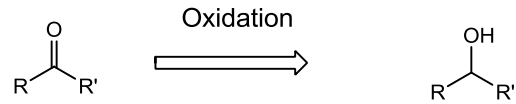
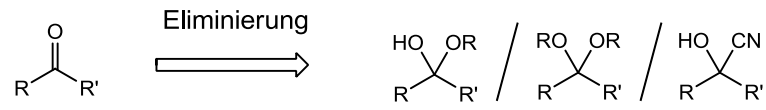
Halogenverbindungen



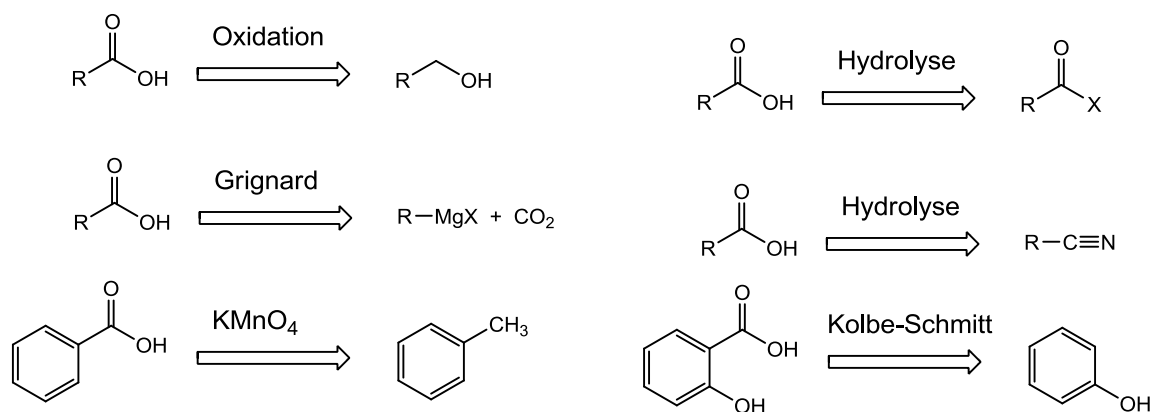
Amine



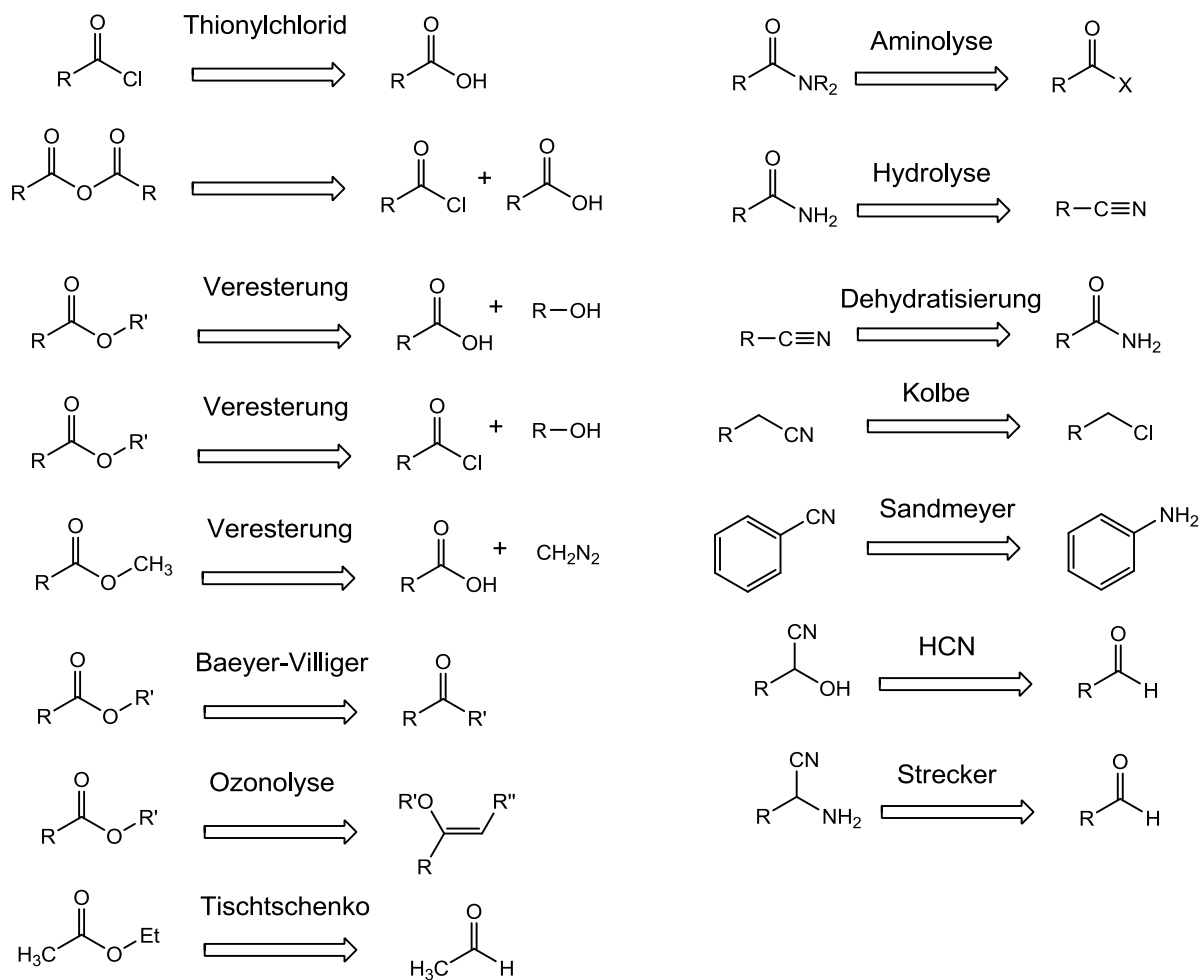
Einige Herstellungswege für Ketone



Carbonsäuren



Carbonsäurederivate



Komplexere Carbonylverbindungen und Ringsysteme

