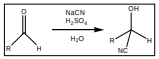
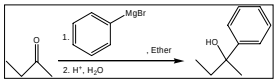
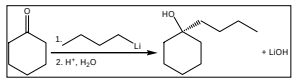
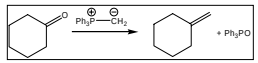
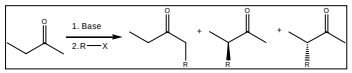
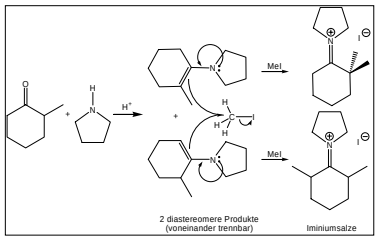
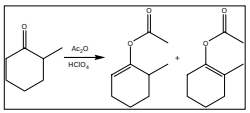
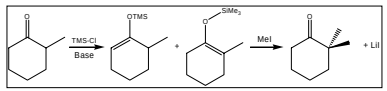
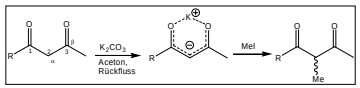
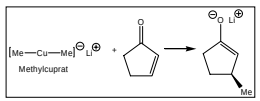
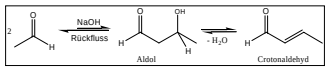
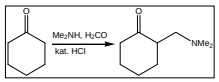
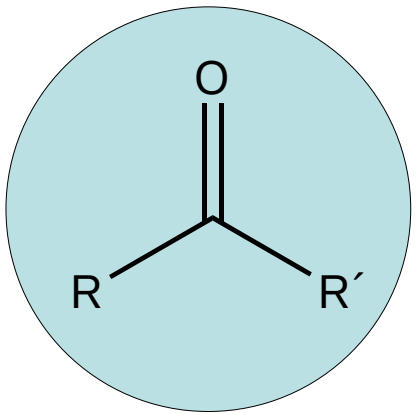
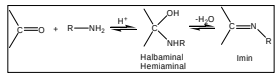
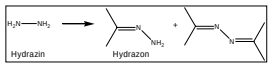
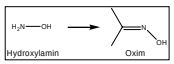
Reaktionen in der Carbonylchemie

C-Nukleophile

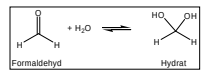
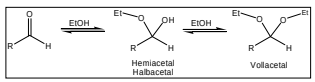
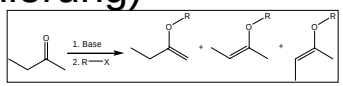
- Cyanid 
- Grignard-Reaktion 
- Organolithiumverbindungen 
- Wittig-Reaktion (Ylid) 
- Enolatreaktionen (C-Alkylierung) 
- Enamine 
- Enolester 
- Silylenolether 
- β-Dicarbonylverbindungen 
- Cuprate 
- Aldolreaktion 
- Mannich-Reaktion 



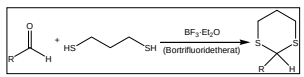
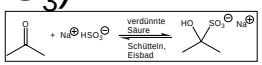
N-Nukleophile

- Primäre Amine zum Imin 
- Sekundäre Amine zum Enamin 
- Hydrazin zum Hydrazon 
- Hydroxylamin zum Oxim 

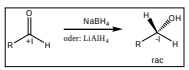
O-Nukleophile

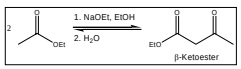
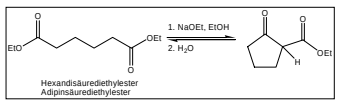
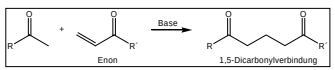
- Hydrolyse (H_2O) 
- Alkohole (R-OH) 
- Enolatreaktionen (O-Alkylierung) 

S-Nukleophile

- Thioalkohole (R-SH) 
- Natriumhydrogensulfit ($NAHSO_3$) 

H-Nukleophile

- Reduktionen ($LiAlH_4$, $NaBH_4$) 

- Claisen-Esterkondensation 
- Dieckmann-Kondensation 
- Michael-Addition 
- Karpcho-Decarboxylierung