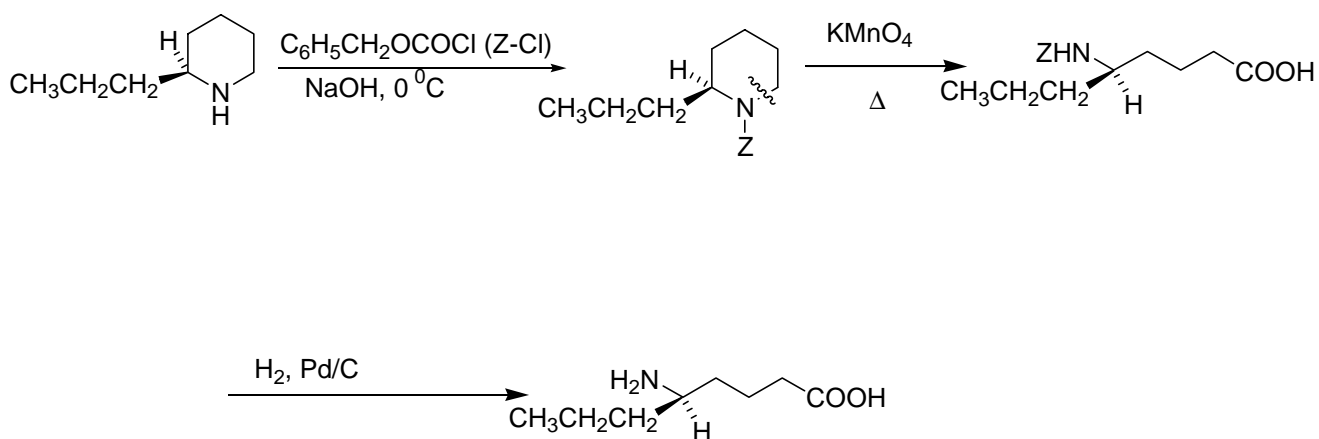
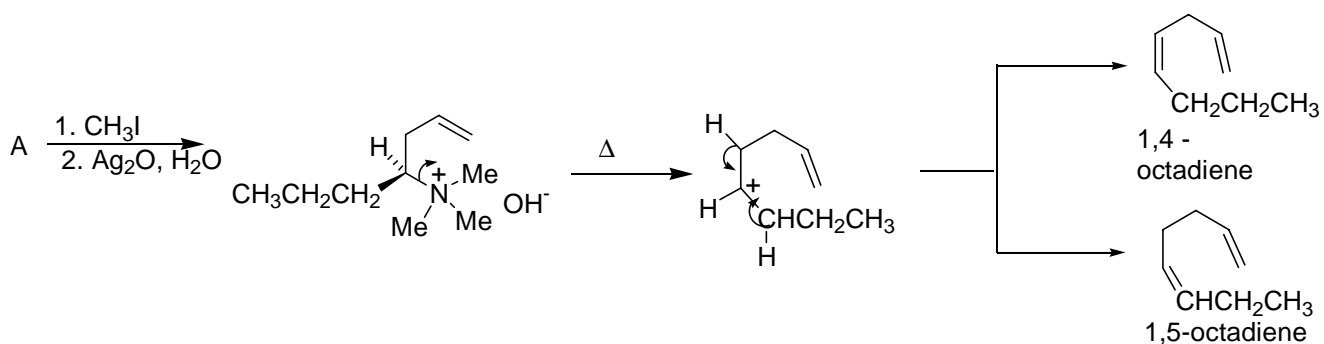
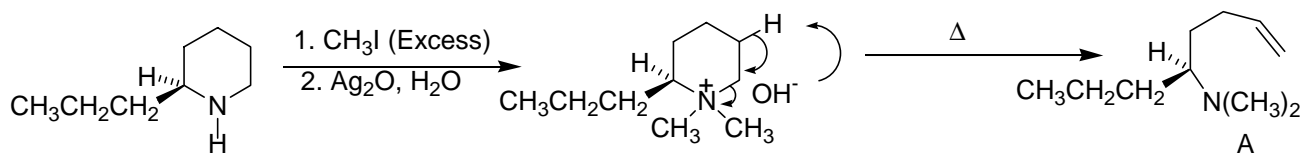


**Problem 26 Chemical Structure and Absolute Stereochemistry of Coniine**

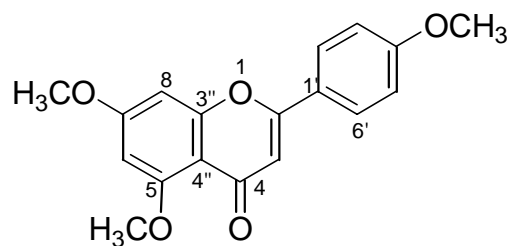


(S)- 5-amino-octanoic acid

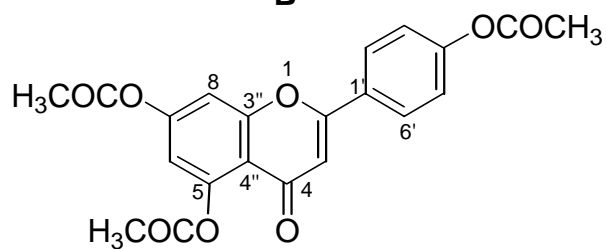
The  $\text{KMnO}_4$  oxidation reaction step is based on A. M. Castano, J.M. Cuerva, A. M. Echavarren, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 35, 7435-7438 (1994)

**Problem 27: The chemistry and identification of flavonoids**

1.



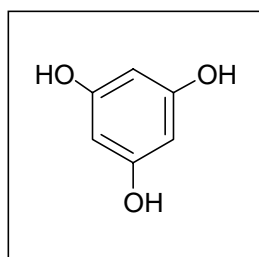
**B**



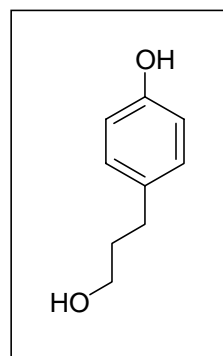
**C**

2. a) down field. The  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  resonance of phenolic proton involvement in hydrogen bonding will be observed at very low magnetic field ( $\sim 12\text{ppm}$ ).

3.

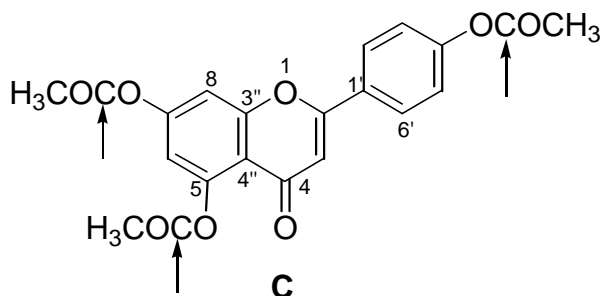


**D**



**E**

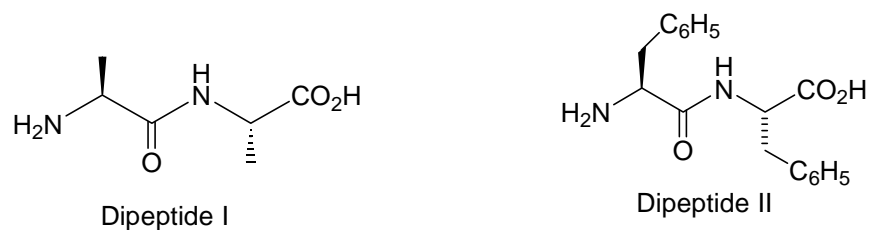
4.  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  would be expected to show three characteristic peaks of the three different carbonyl groups.



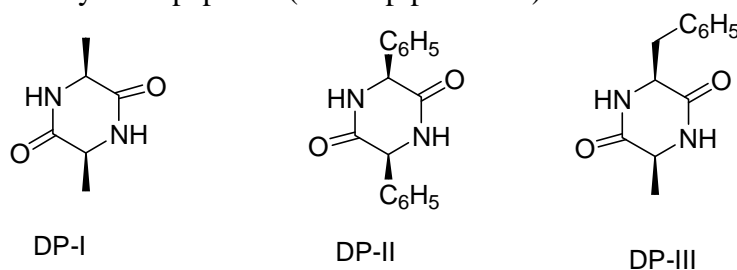
**C**

## Problem 28: Synthesis of peptides

1

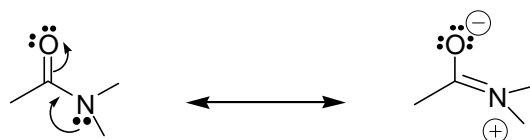


The cyclic dipeptides (diketo piperazines) must also be considered:

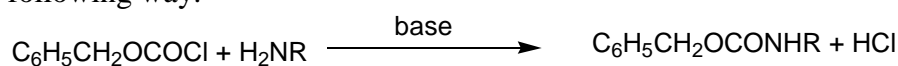


2. Best answers are 5 and 2.

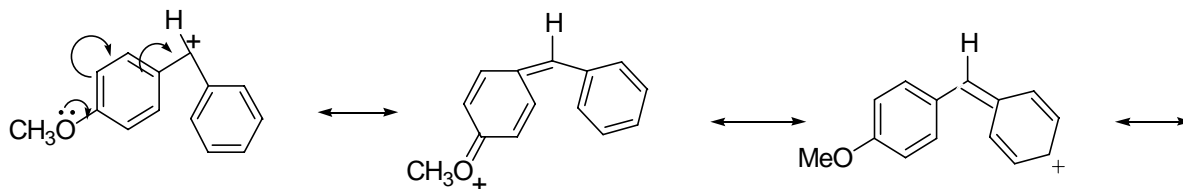
3.



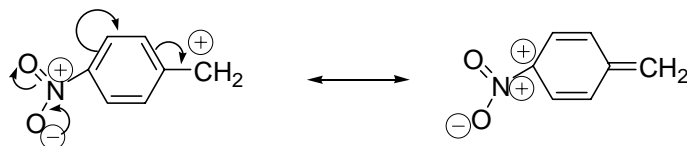
4. Benzyl chloroformate, reagent N<sup>o</sup> 4, would react easily with an amine in the following way:



5. If we assume the intermediate formation of a carbonium ion, the ease of formation of such ion would parallel its stability. Electron delocalization is most extensive in case D:



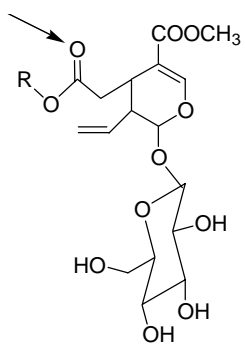
And least effective in case A:



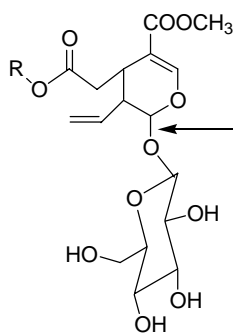
In the same way the cation from B is better stabilized than the cation from C. Therefore, the order of increasing lability is: A < C < B < D.

### Problem 29: Oleuropein hydrolysis

1.

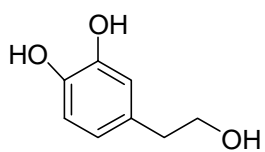


(a)



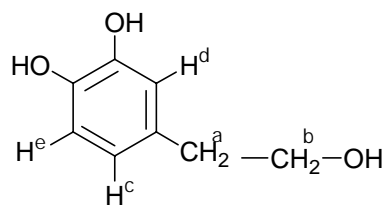
(b)

2.

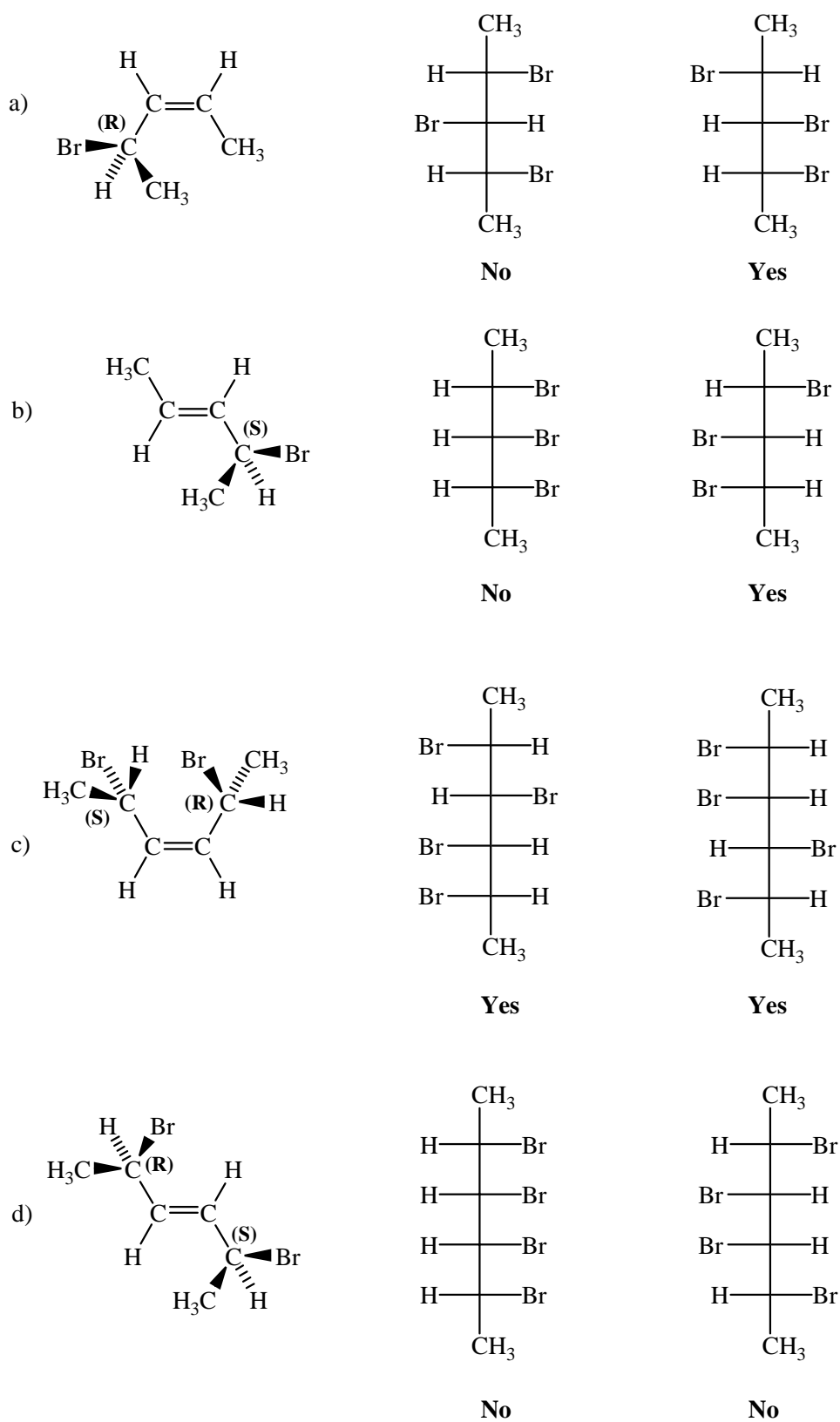


The correct structure is C

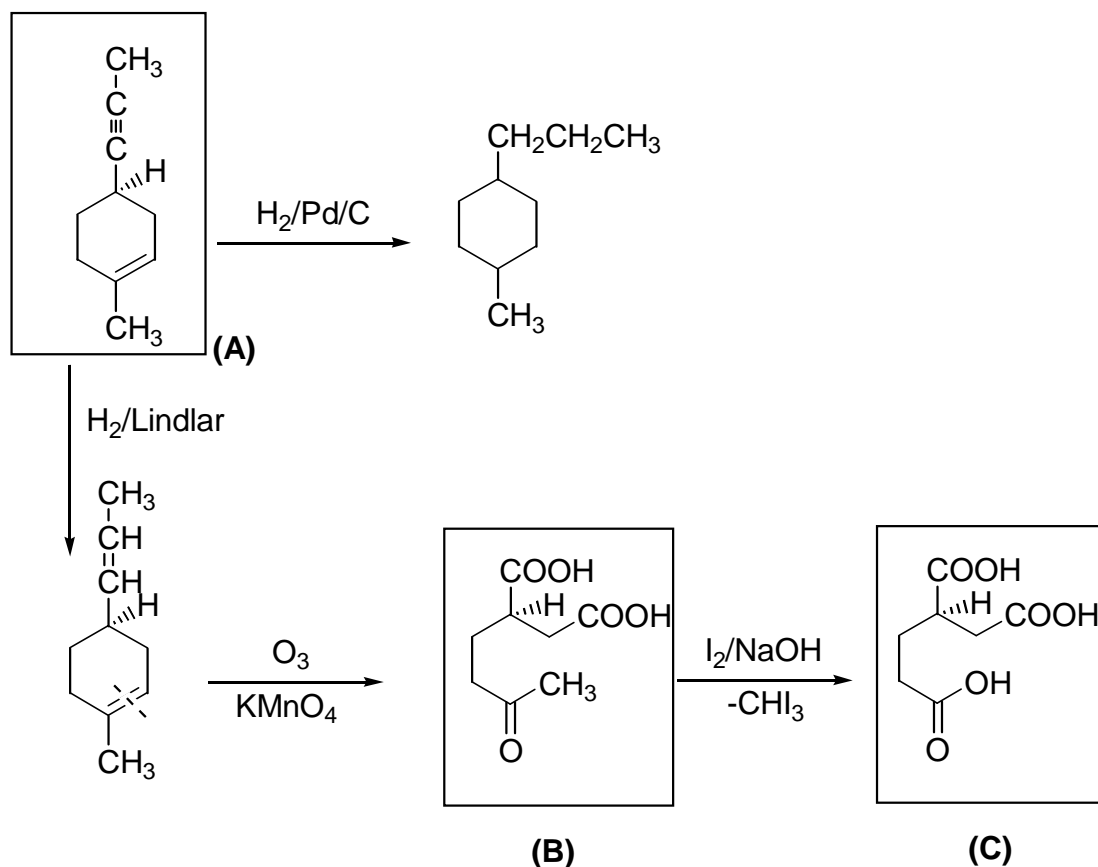
3.



### Problem 30: Stereochemistry of the Addition Reactions to Alkenes

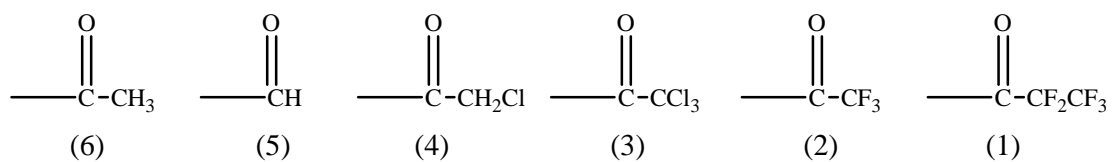


### Problem 31: Identification of Organic Compounds

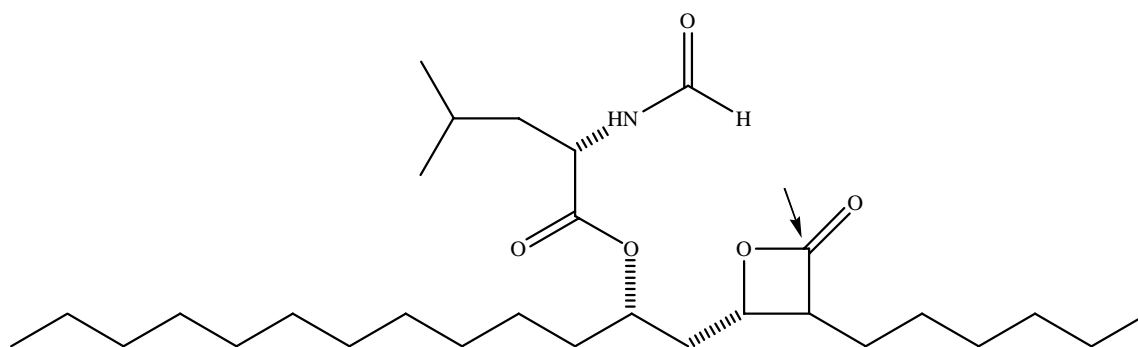


### Problem 32: Lipases

a)



b)



c)

