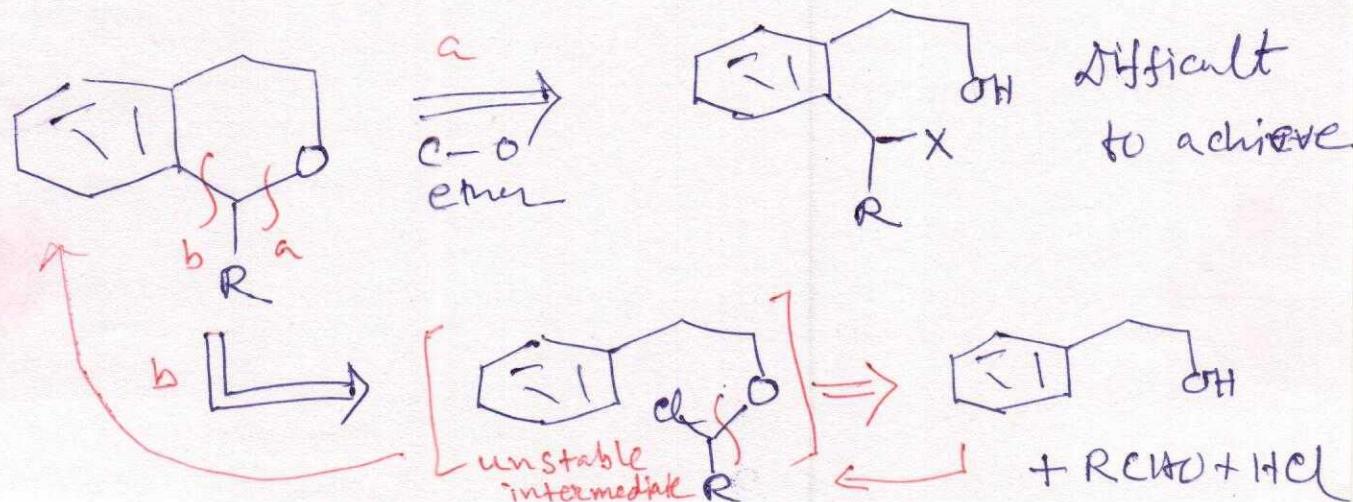
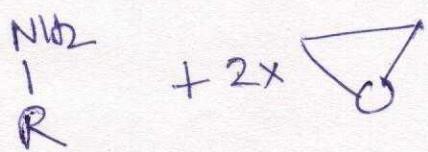
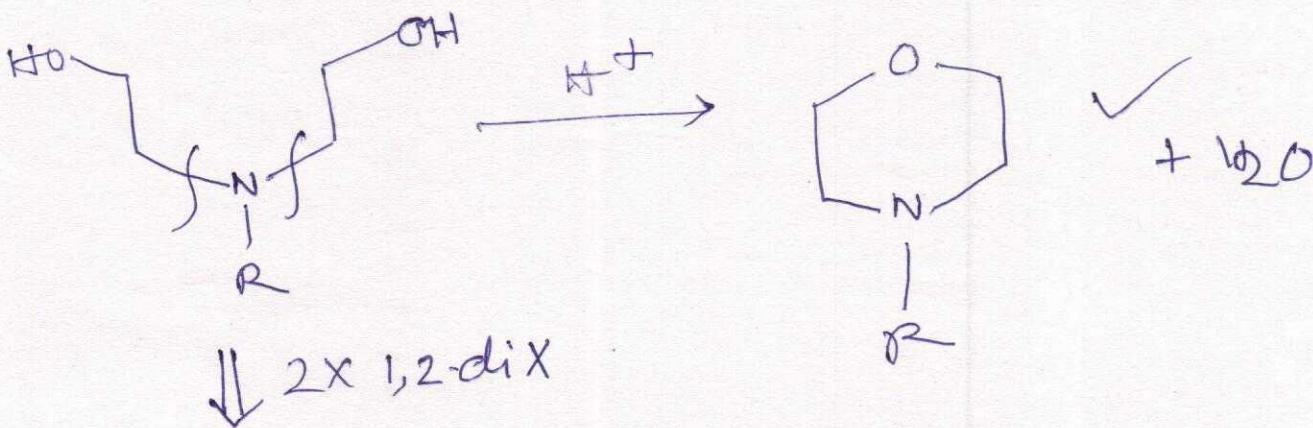
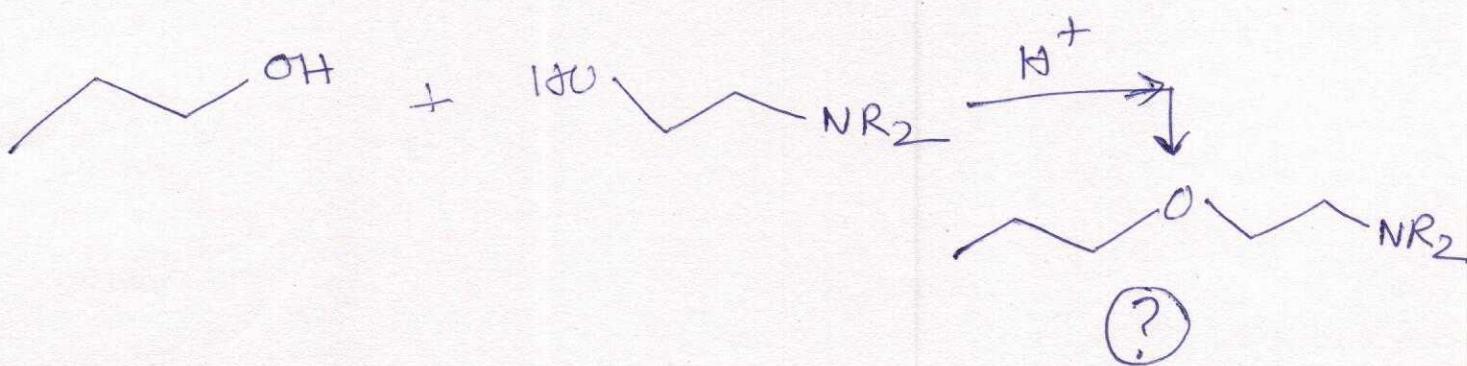
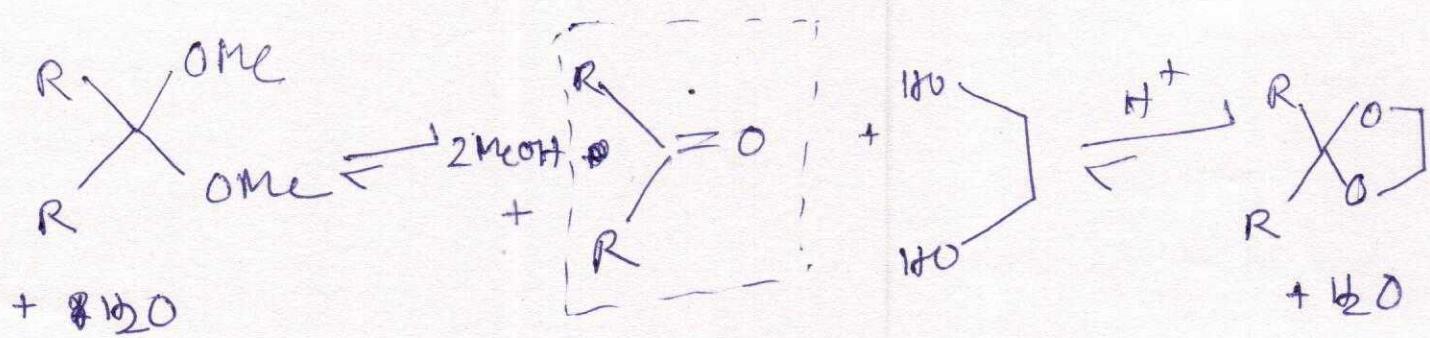
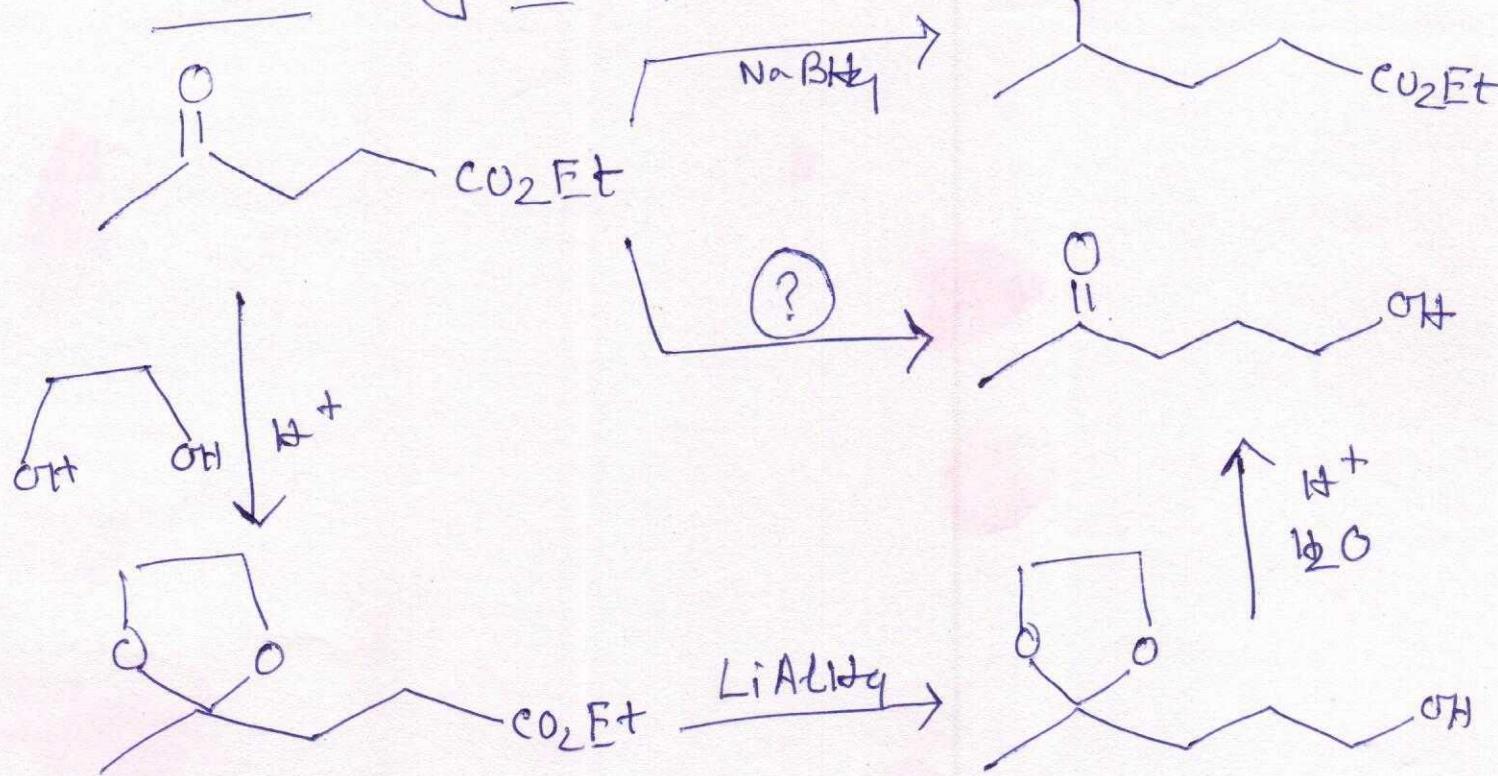


Cyclization Reactions:



Protecting Groups

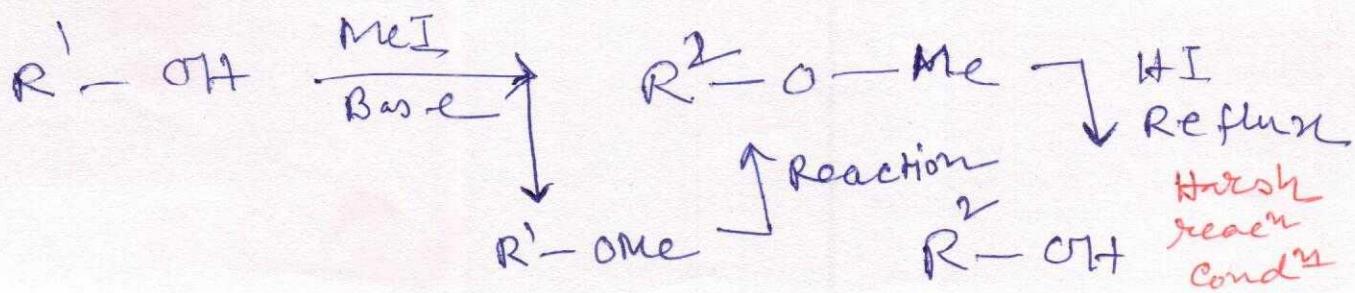
(25)



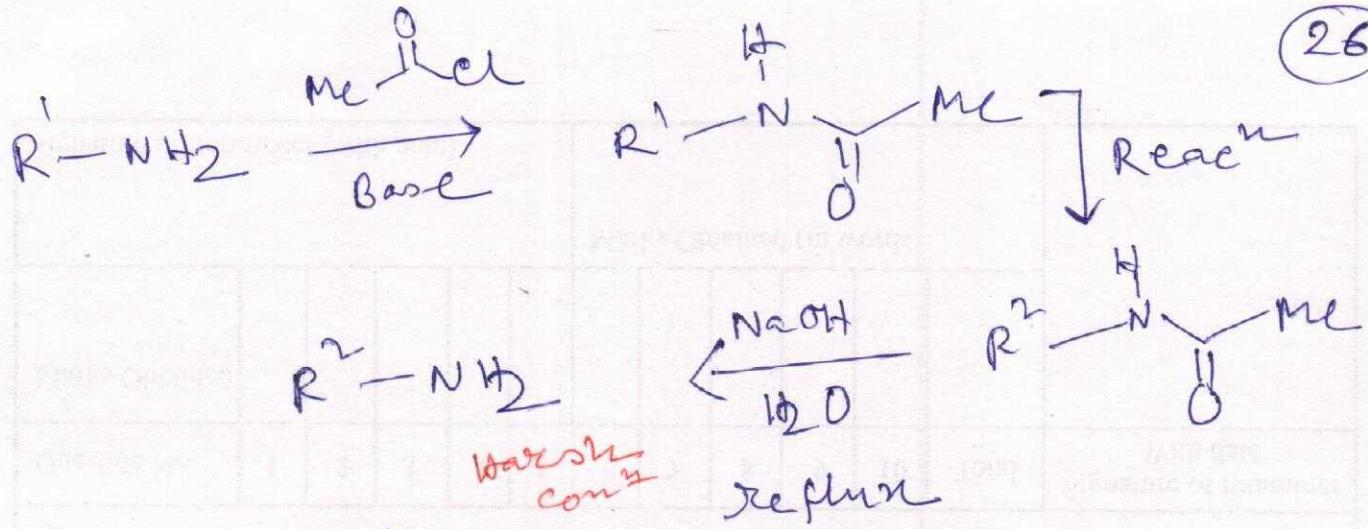
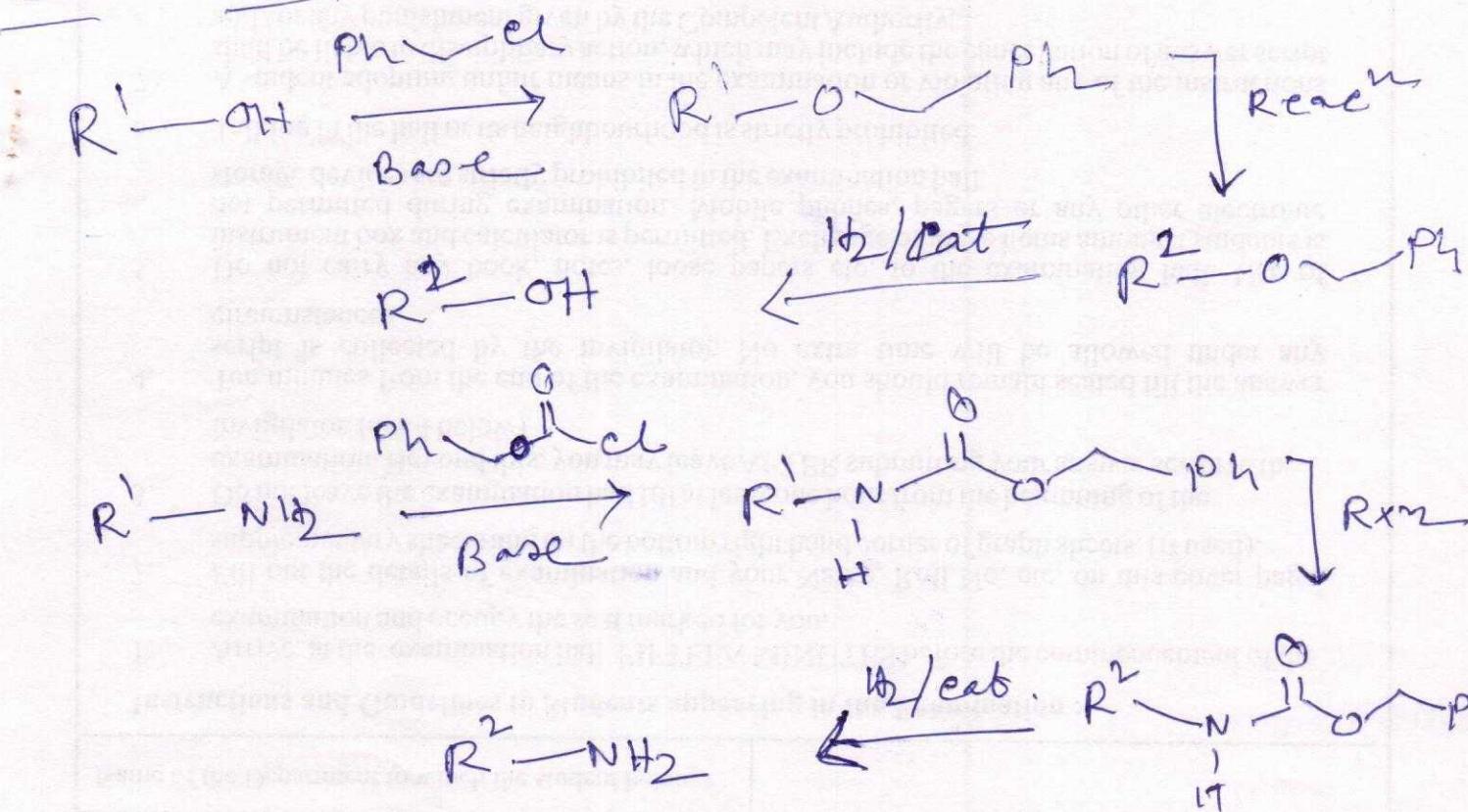
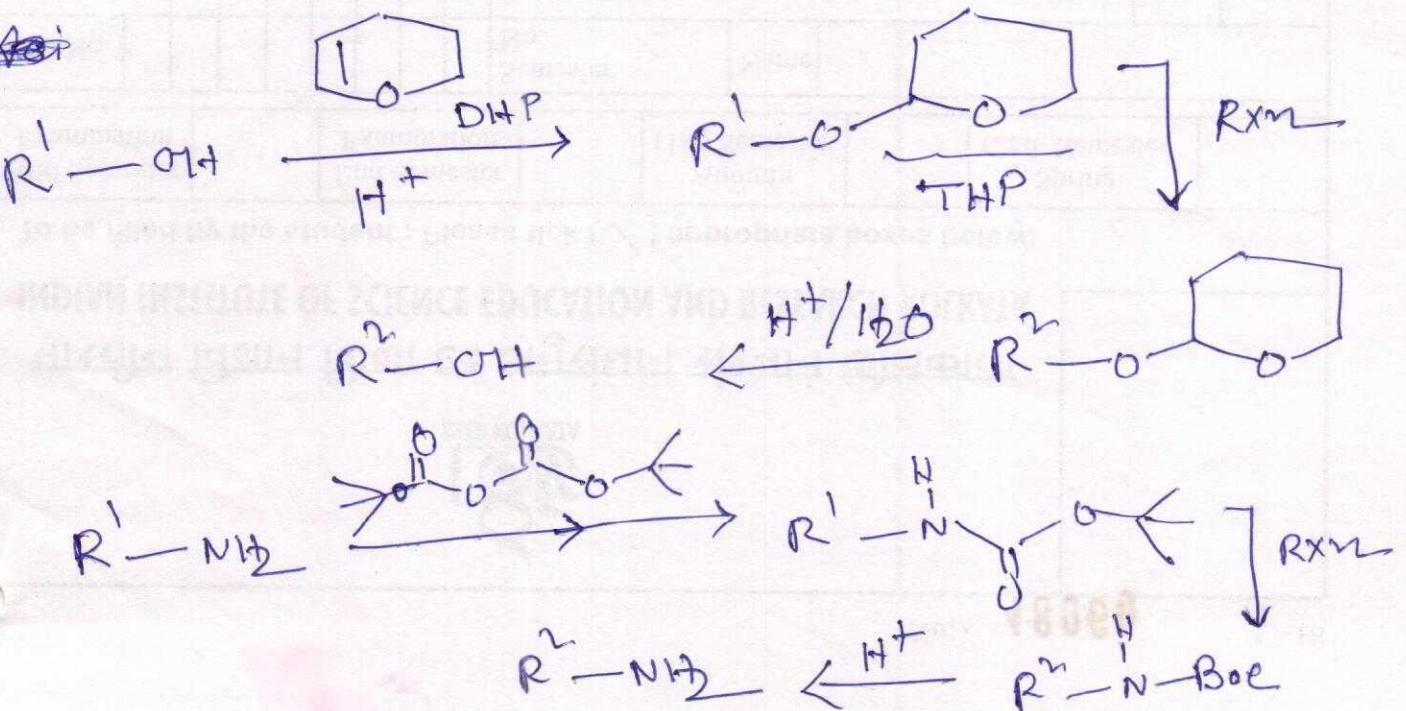
Protecting Group: Properties

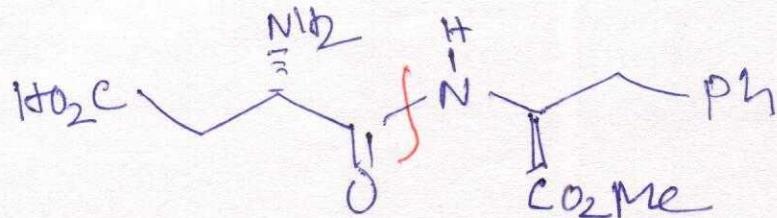
- 1) It must be easy to put in.
- 2) It must be resistant to reagents that would react with the unprotected functional groups.
- 3) It must be easily removed.

Ethers & amides as protecting group:



(26)

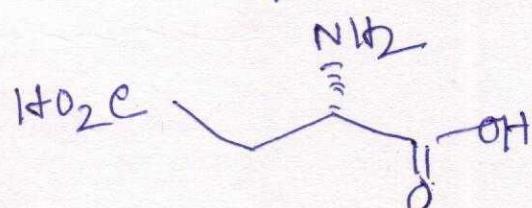
Better strategy:~~Acip~~



150 times
sweeter than
sugar

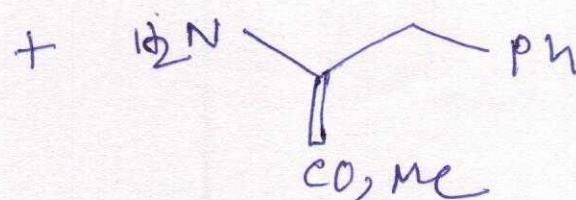
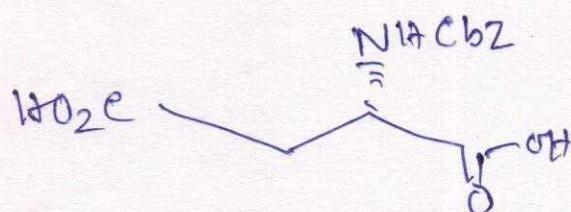
Aspartame (Nutrasweet)

\downarrow C—N
amide

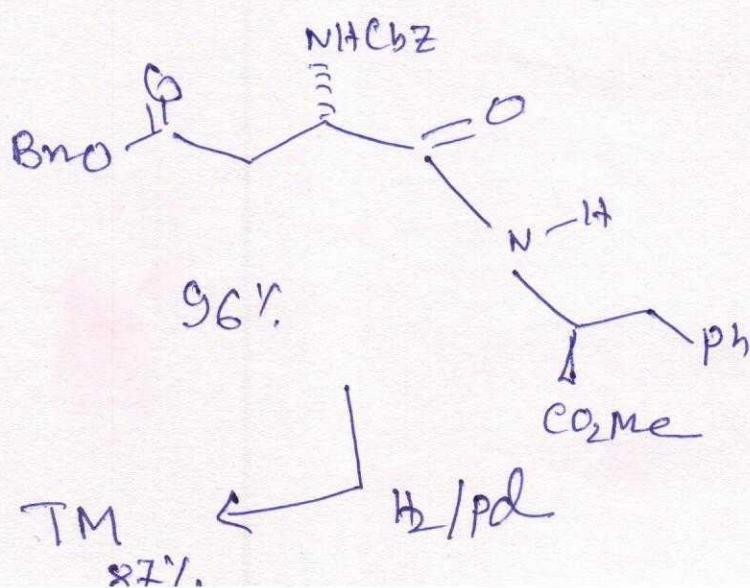
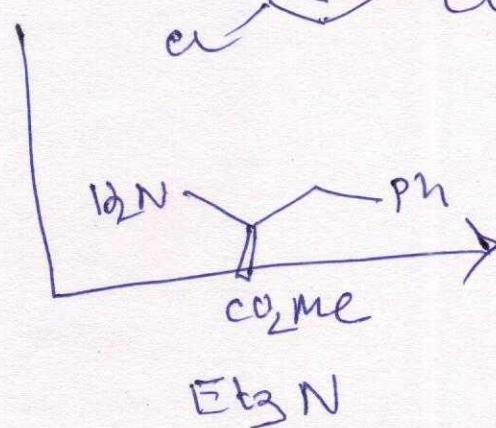
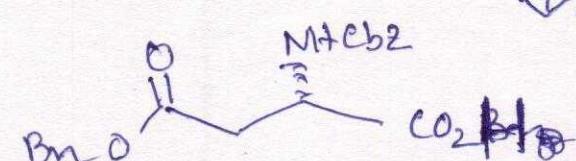
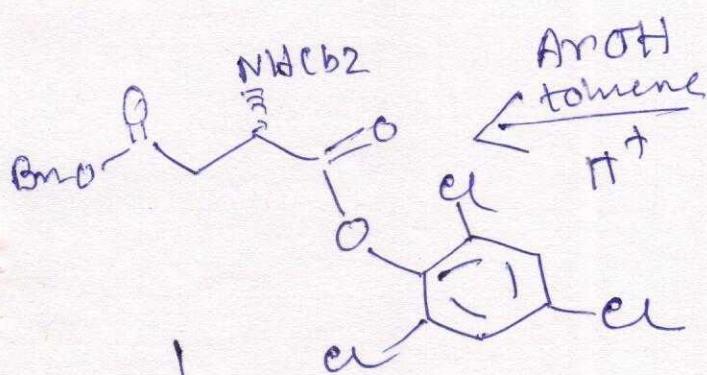
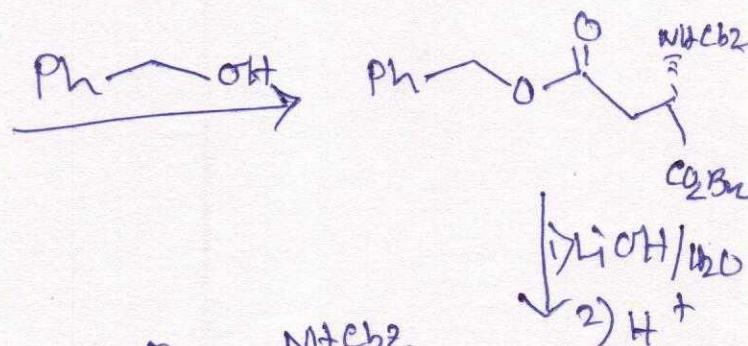


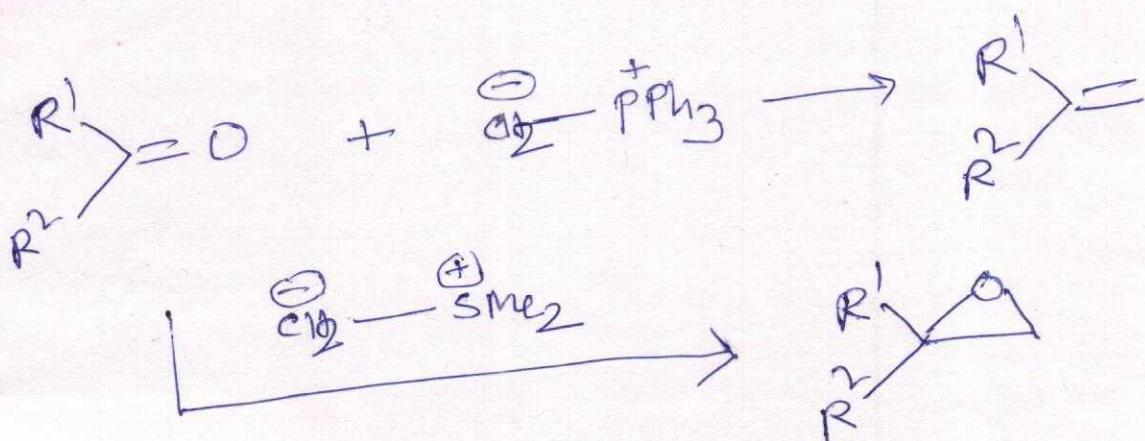
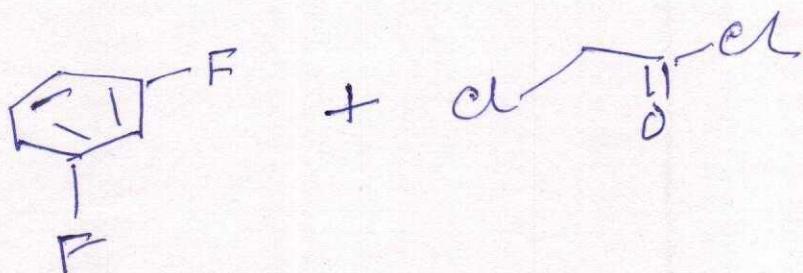
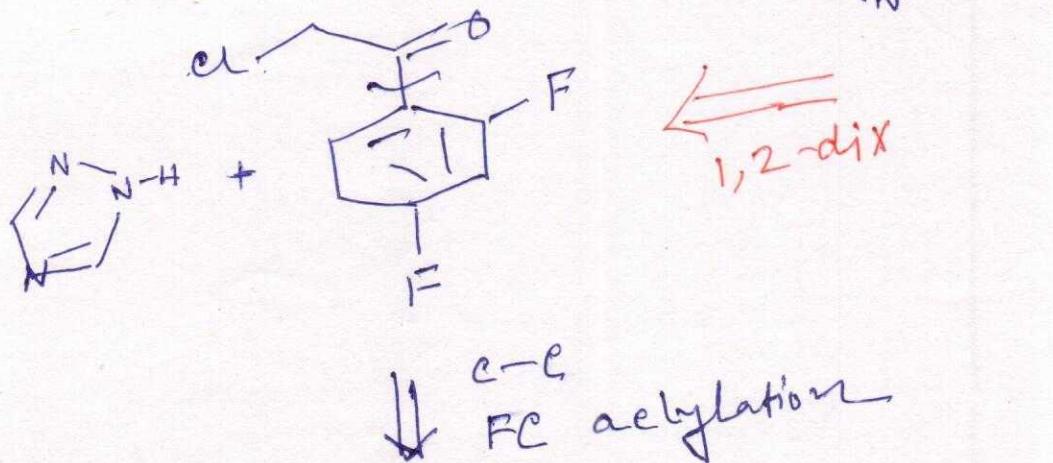
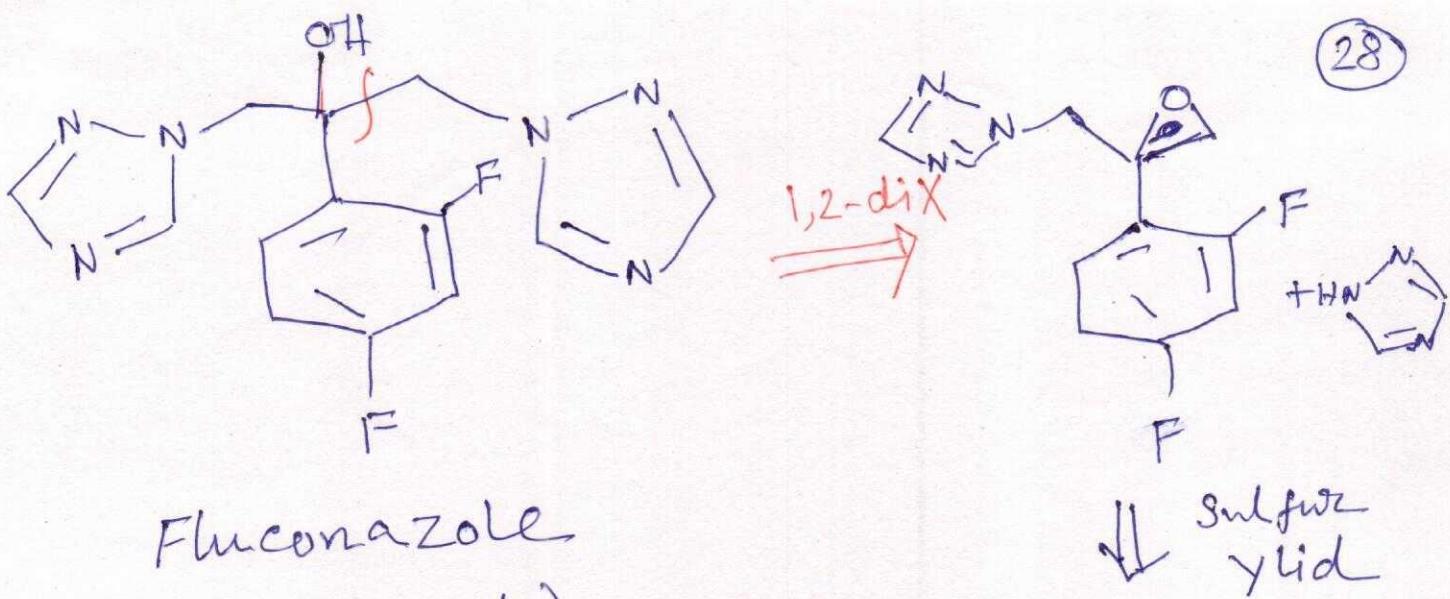
Aspartic acid

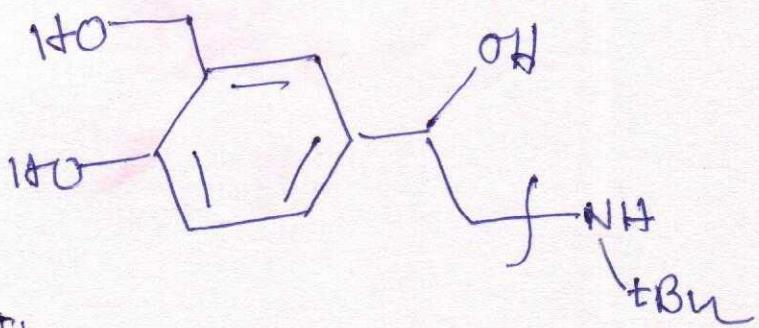
\Downarrow cbz-Cl



phenyl alanine
methyl ester

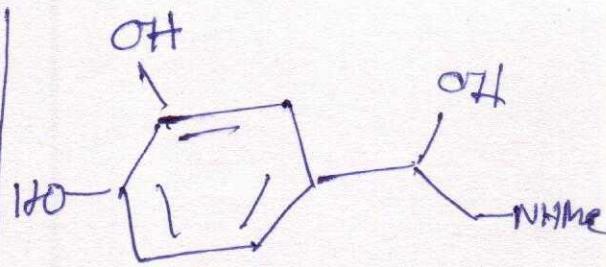




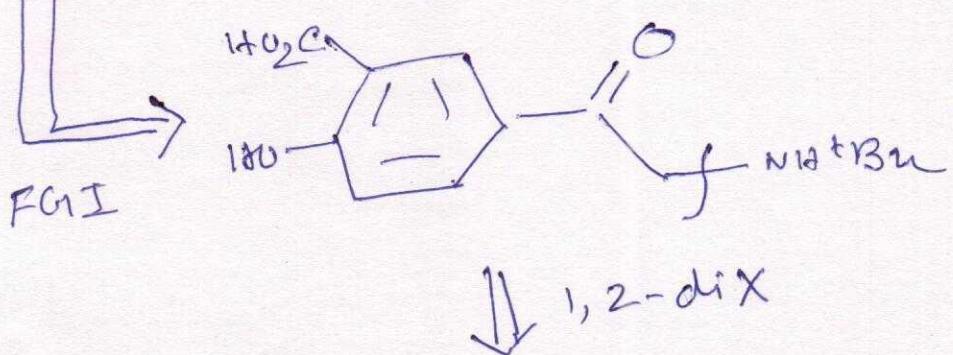
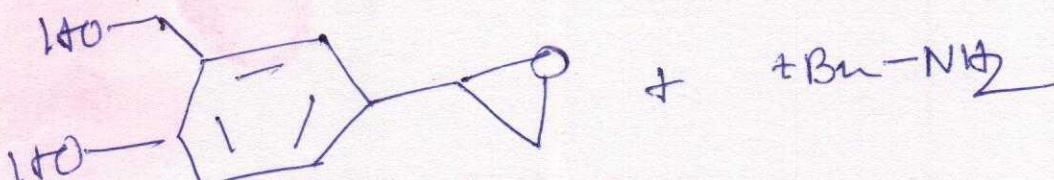


Salbutamol
(Anti-asthma drug)

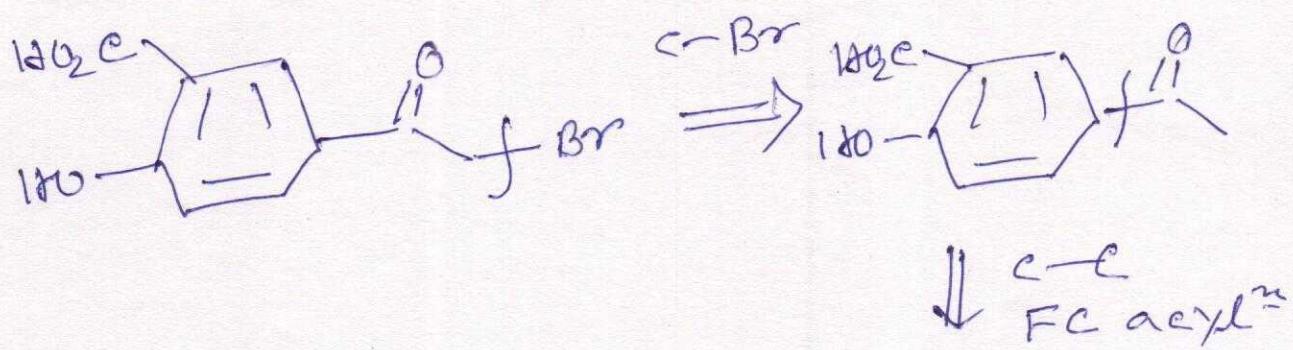
↓ c-N
1,2-dix



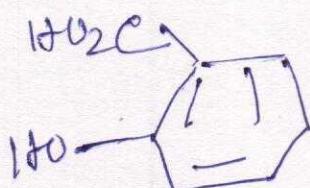
Adrenaline



↓ 1,2-dix

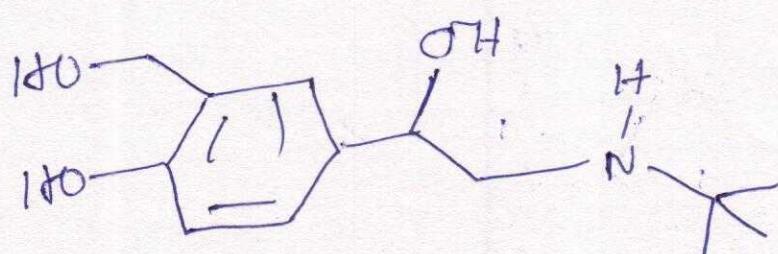
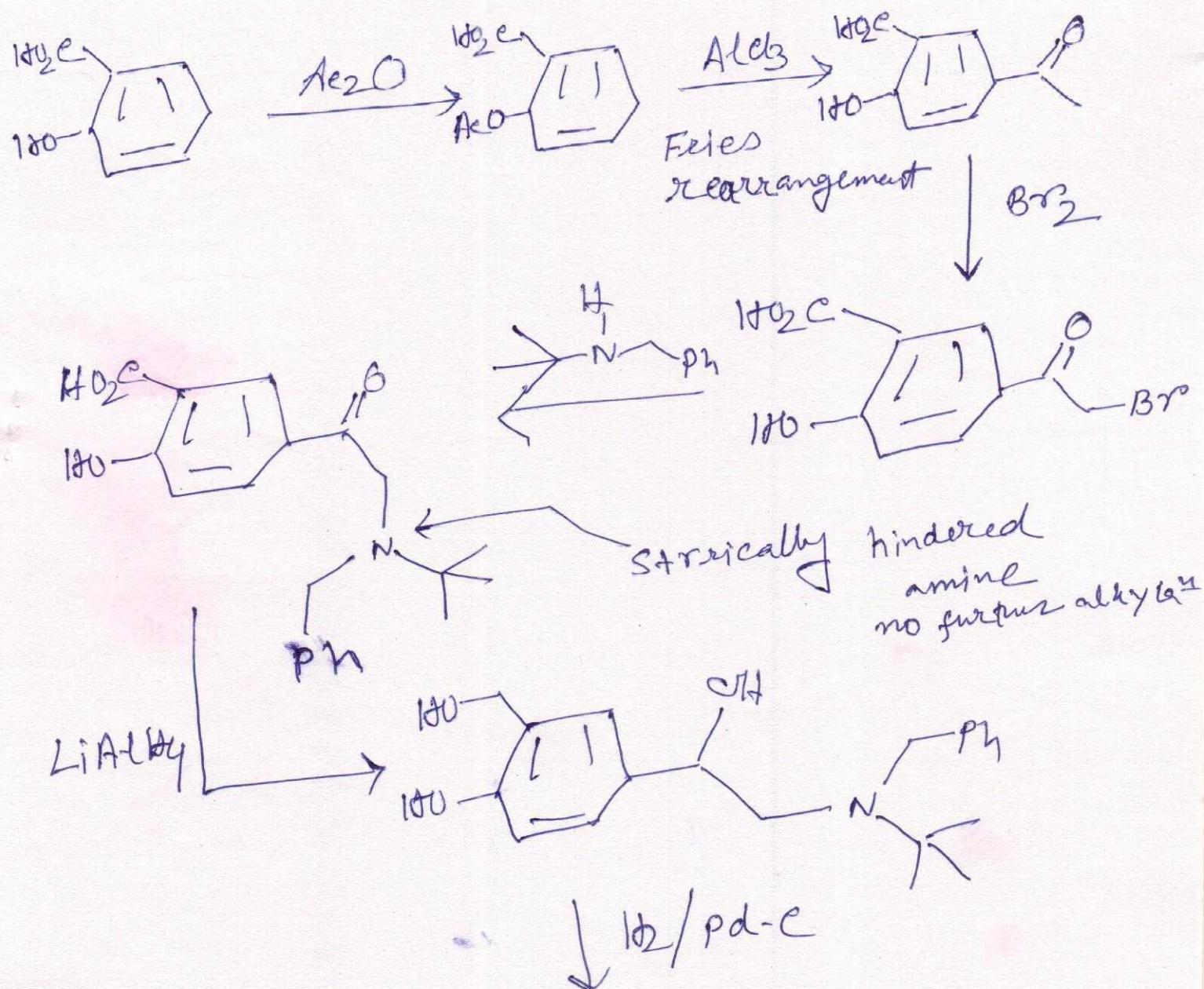


↓ c-e
FC acetyl[±]



(30)

Forward Synthesis:



Salbutamol