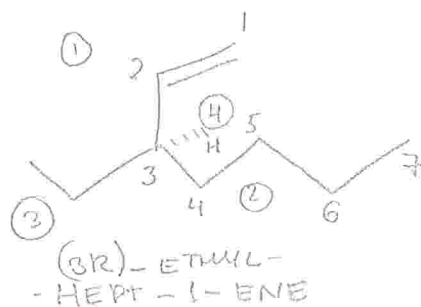


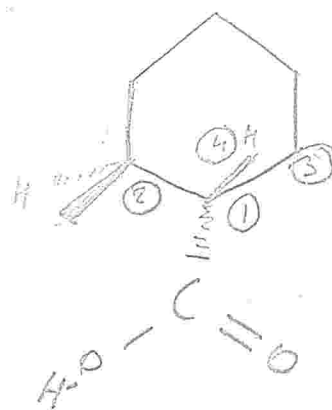
MESO

CIS-1,2-(

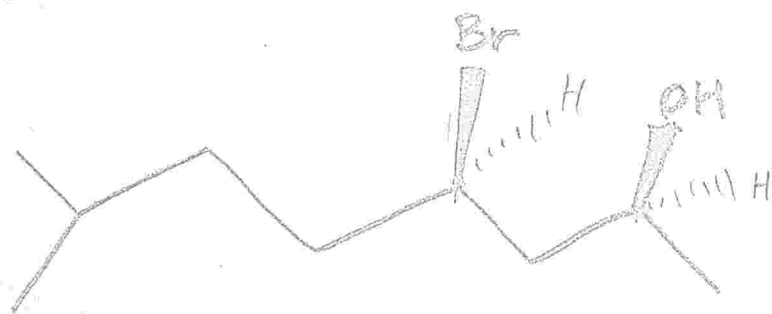


OR

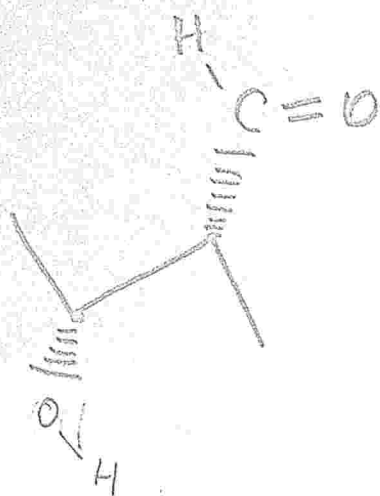
R-3-ETHYLHEPT-1-ENE



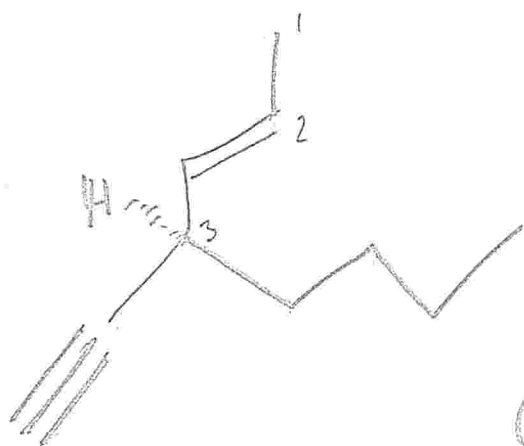
(1S,2S)-2-METHYLCYCLOHEXANE
CARBOXYLIC ACID



(2S,4R)-4-BROMO-7-METHYLOCTAN-2-OL



(2R,3R)-2-ETHYL-3-HYDROXYBUTANAL



(R)-4-ETHYNYLOCT-2-ENE

* RACEMIC MIXTURES

A 50:50 MIXTURE OF ENANTIOMERS IS CALLED A RACEMIC MIXTURE.

RACEMIC MIXTURES ARE OPTICALLY INACTIVE AND ARE DENOTED (\pm) OR d, l.

RESOLUTION IS SEPARATION OF A RACEMIC MIXTURE INTO ITS ENANTIOMERS.

TREATING A RACEMIC, CHIRAL ACID WITH AN ENANTIOPURE, CHIRAL BASE GENERATES DIASTEREOMERIC SALTS WITH DIFFERENT PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (EG SOLUBILITY)



* CHIRALITY AT N, P, S

IN PRINCIPLE AMINES AND PHOSPHINES ARE CHIRAL,

RACEMIZATION BY PYRAMIDAL INVERSION IS RAPID FOR VIRTUALLY ALL AMINES.

THE PROCESS IS SLOWER FOR P:

P-CHIRAL PHOSPHINES ARE OFTEN CONFIGURATIONALLY STABLE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE.

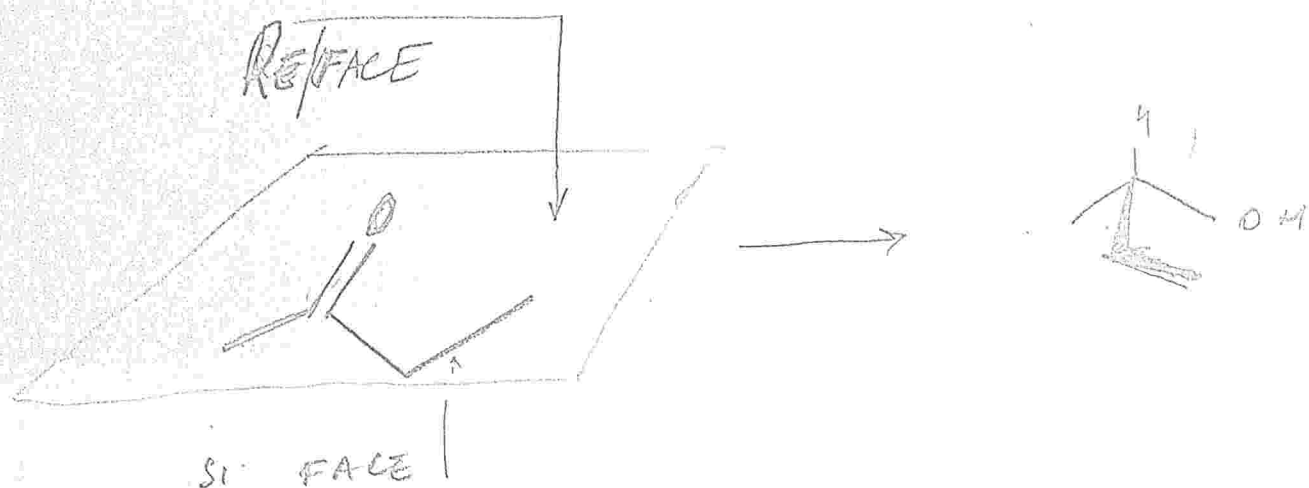
CHIRAL TRIVALENT ORGANOSULFUR COMPOUNDS ARE ALSO KNOWN:

EXAMPLE : (S)-S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE

PROCHIRALITY

PROCHIRAL
OBJECT

AN ACHIRAL OBJECT THAT IS
CAPABLE OF BECOMING CHIRAL
IN A SINGLE DESYMMETRIZATION
STEP.



A TETRAHEDRAL ATOM IS A PROCHIRALITY CENTRE
IF CHANGING ONE OF ITS ATTACHED
FUNCTIONAL GROUPS RESULTS IN A CHIRALITY CENTRE