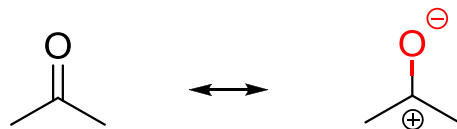
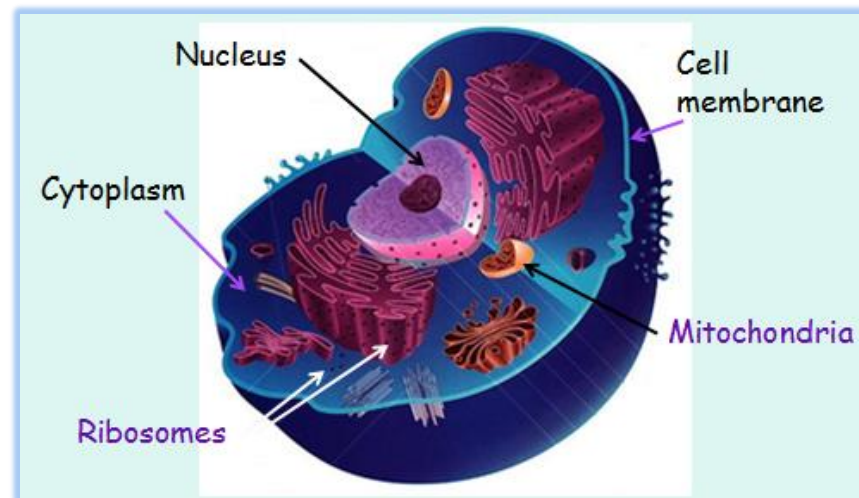
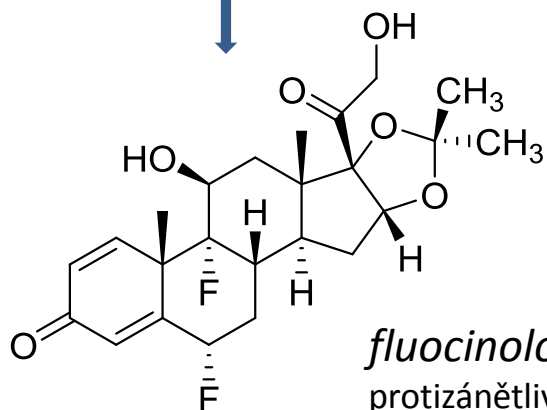
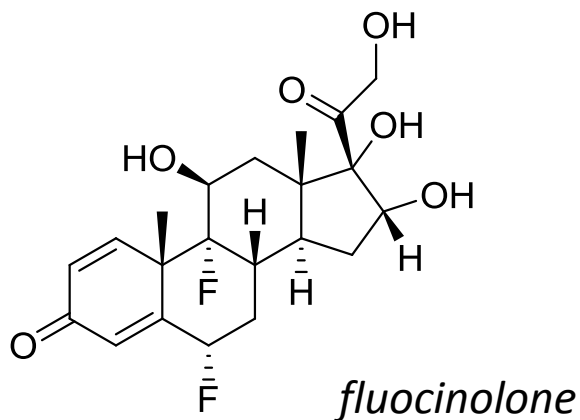


### 3. Aldehydy a ketony



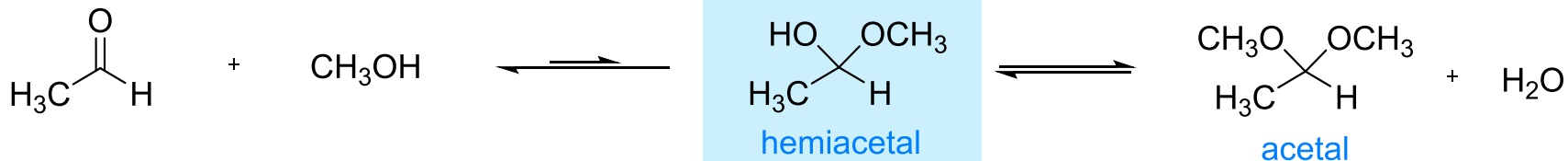


- maskování (příliš) polárních skupin v léčivech: “prodrugs”
- kompenzace příliš hydrofilních částí molekuly - lepší schopnost projít buněčnou membránou

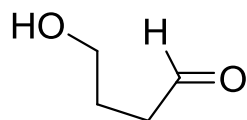




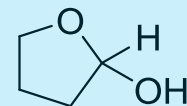
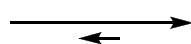
▪ Hemiacetaly v biologických systémech



*typicky nestabilní*



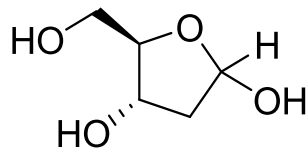
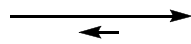
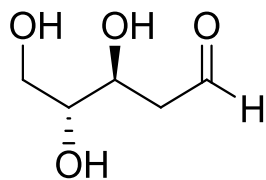
11%



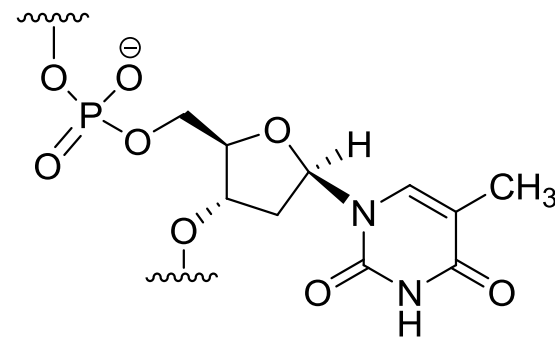
**hemiacetal**

89%

*relativně (termodynamicky) stabilní*



2-deoxyribosa



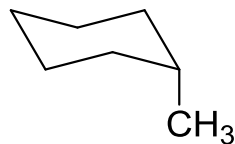
*nukleotid (monomer DNA)*



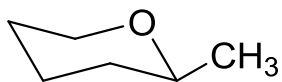
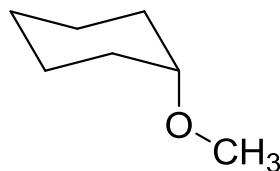
▪ Anomerní efekt



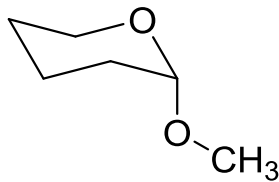
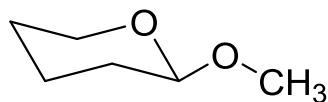
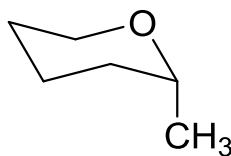
stabilnější



stabilnější

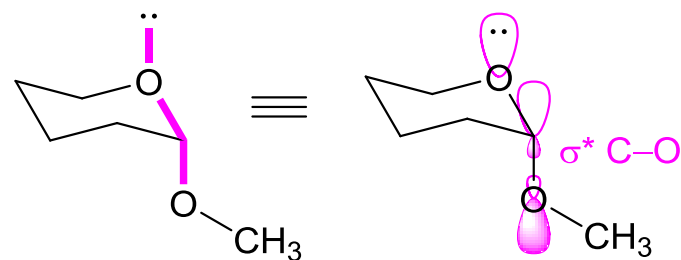


stabilnější

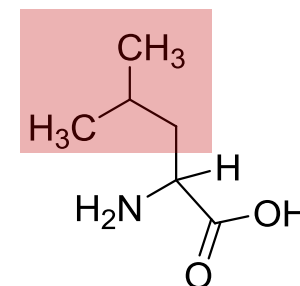
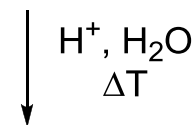
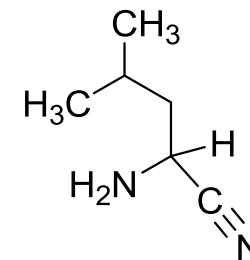
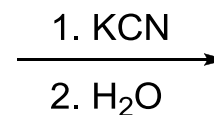
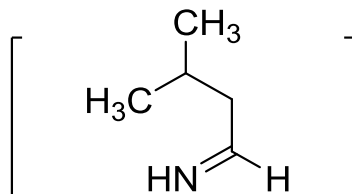
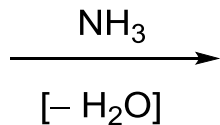
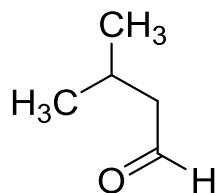


stabilnější

Anomerní efekt

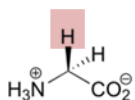
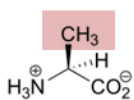
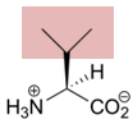
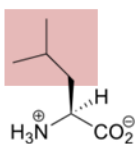
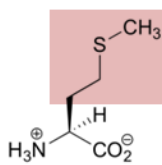
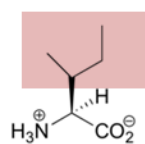


antiperiplanární orientace

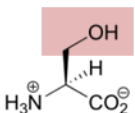
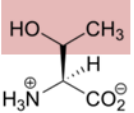
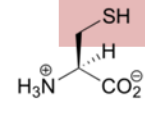
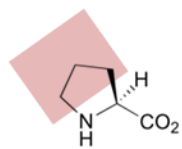
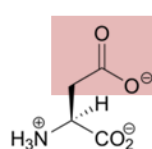
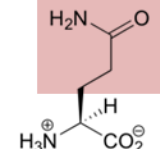


Leucin

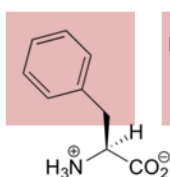
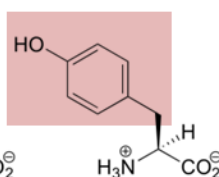
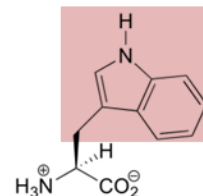
## Nonpolar, aliphatic side groups

Glycine  
Gly, GAlanine  
Ala, AValine  
Val, VLeucine  
Leu, LMethionine  
Met, MIsoleucine  
Ile, I

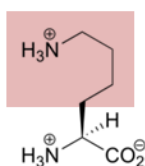
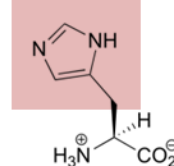
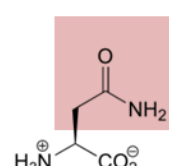
## Polar, uncharged side groups

Serine  
Ser, SThreonine  
Thr, TCysteine  
Cys, CProline  
Pro, PAspartate  
Asp, DGlutamine  
Gln, Q

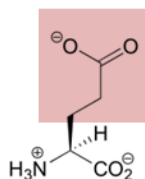
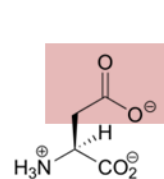
## Aromatic side groups

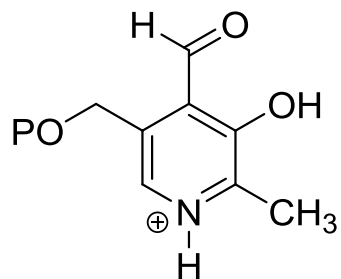
Phenylalanine  
Phe, FTyrosine  
Tyr, YTryptophan  
Trp, W

## Positively charged side groups

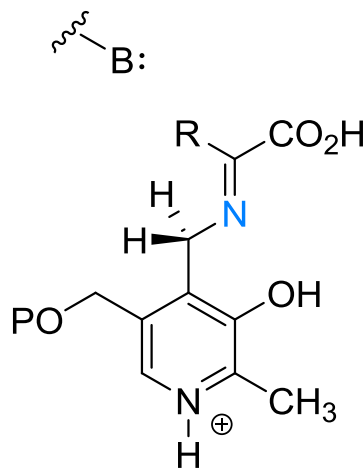
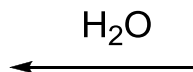
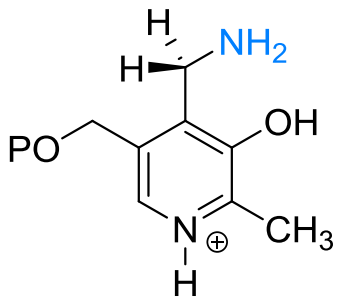
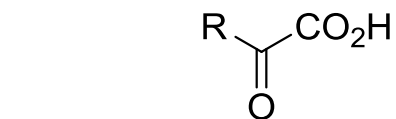
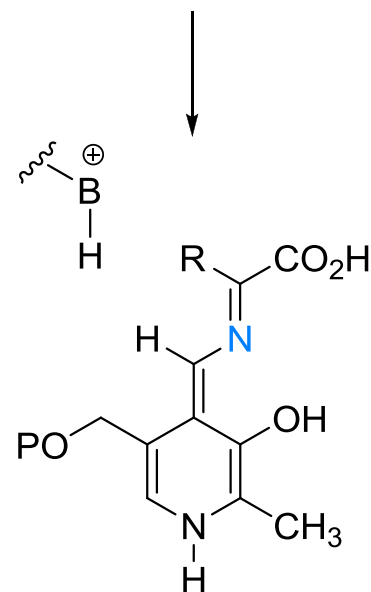
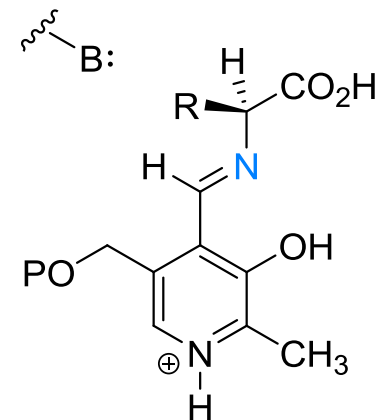
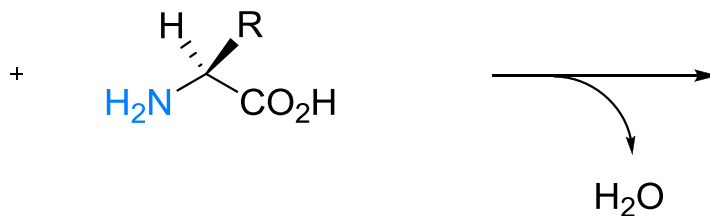
Lysine  
Lys, KHistidine  
His, HAsparagine  
Asn, N

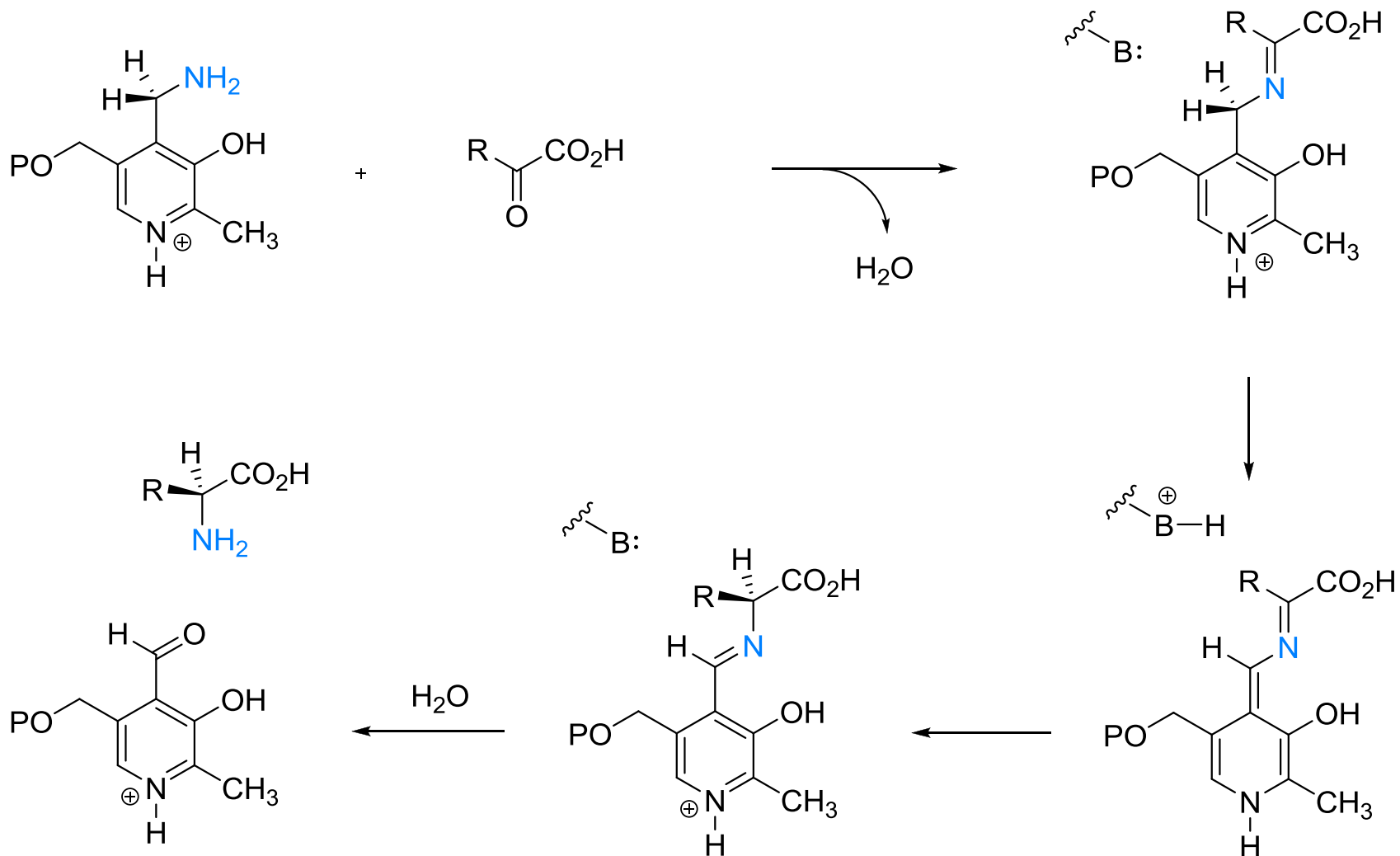
## Negatively charged side groups

Glutamate  
Glu, EAspartate  
Asp, D



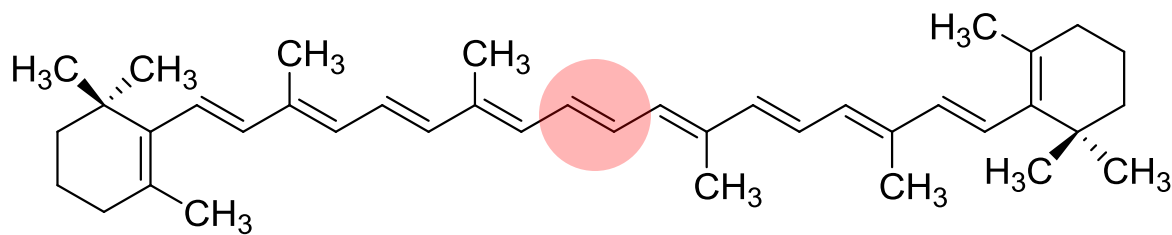
Pyridoxal-5- fosfát  
(‘vitamin B6’)





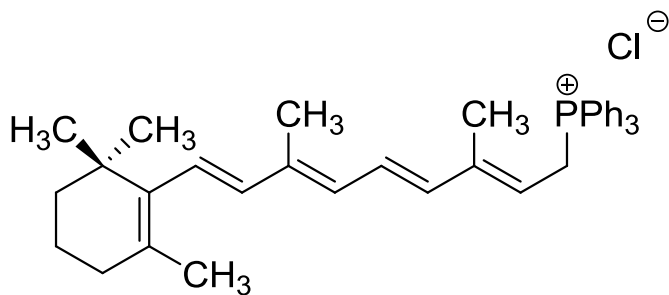
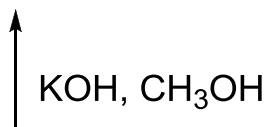


▪ Aplikace Wittigovy reakce v organické syntéze

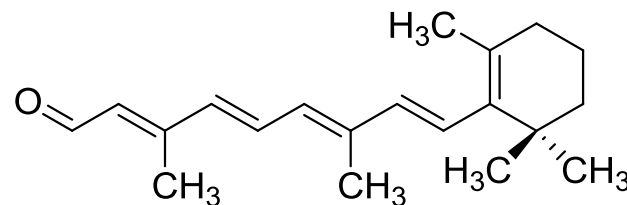


$\beta$ -karoten

Q: nějaké návrhy?



vytvoří 'stabilizovaný ylid'



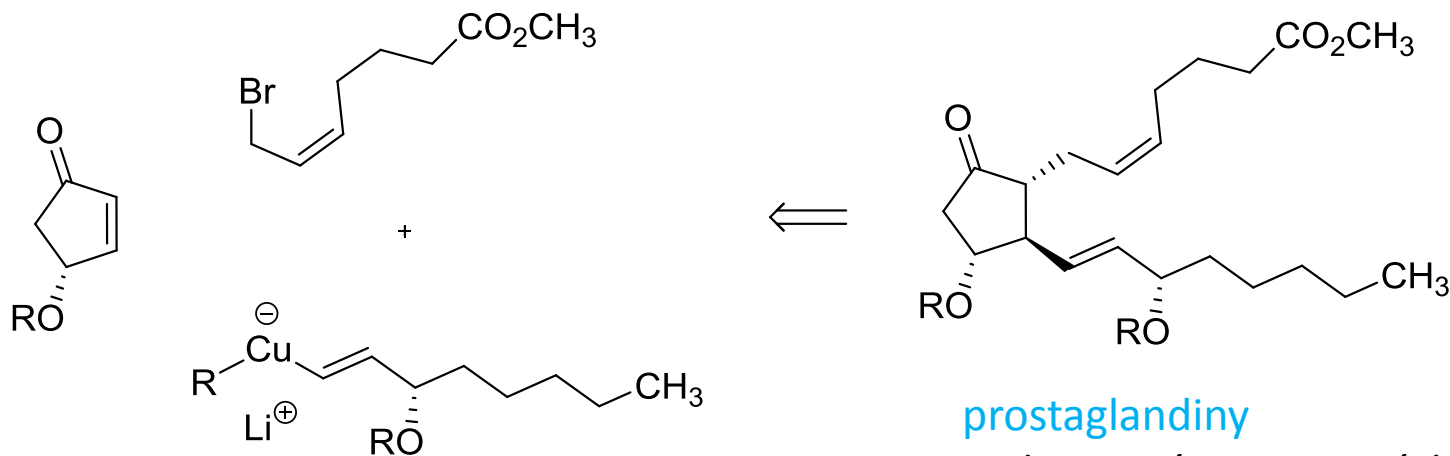
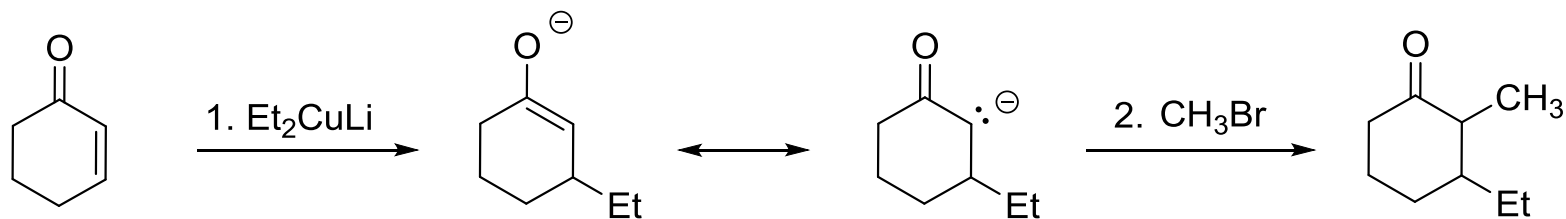
retinal

Q: jak připravit tuto fosfoniovou sůl?





▪ Aplikace organomědných reagentů

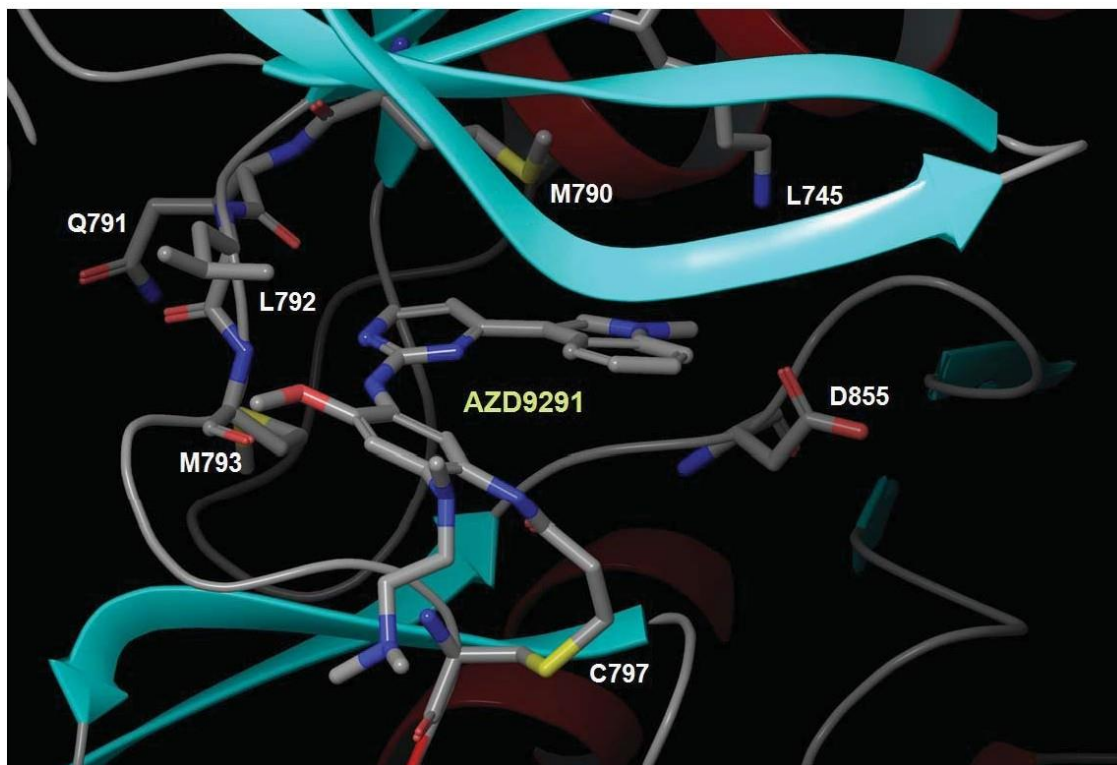
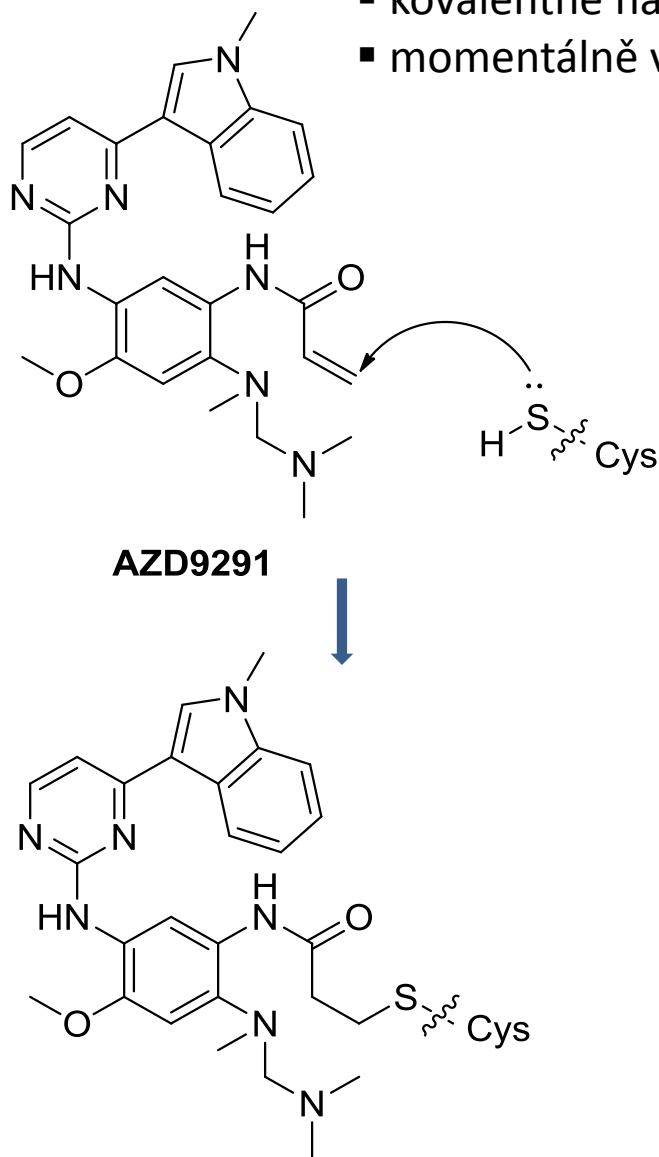


prostaglandiny

- biosyntéza z mastných kyselin
- široká škála biologických efektů (kontrakce hladkého svalstva)

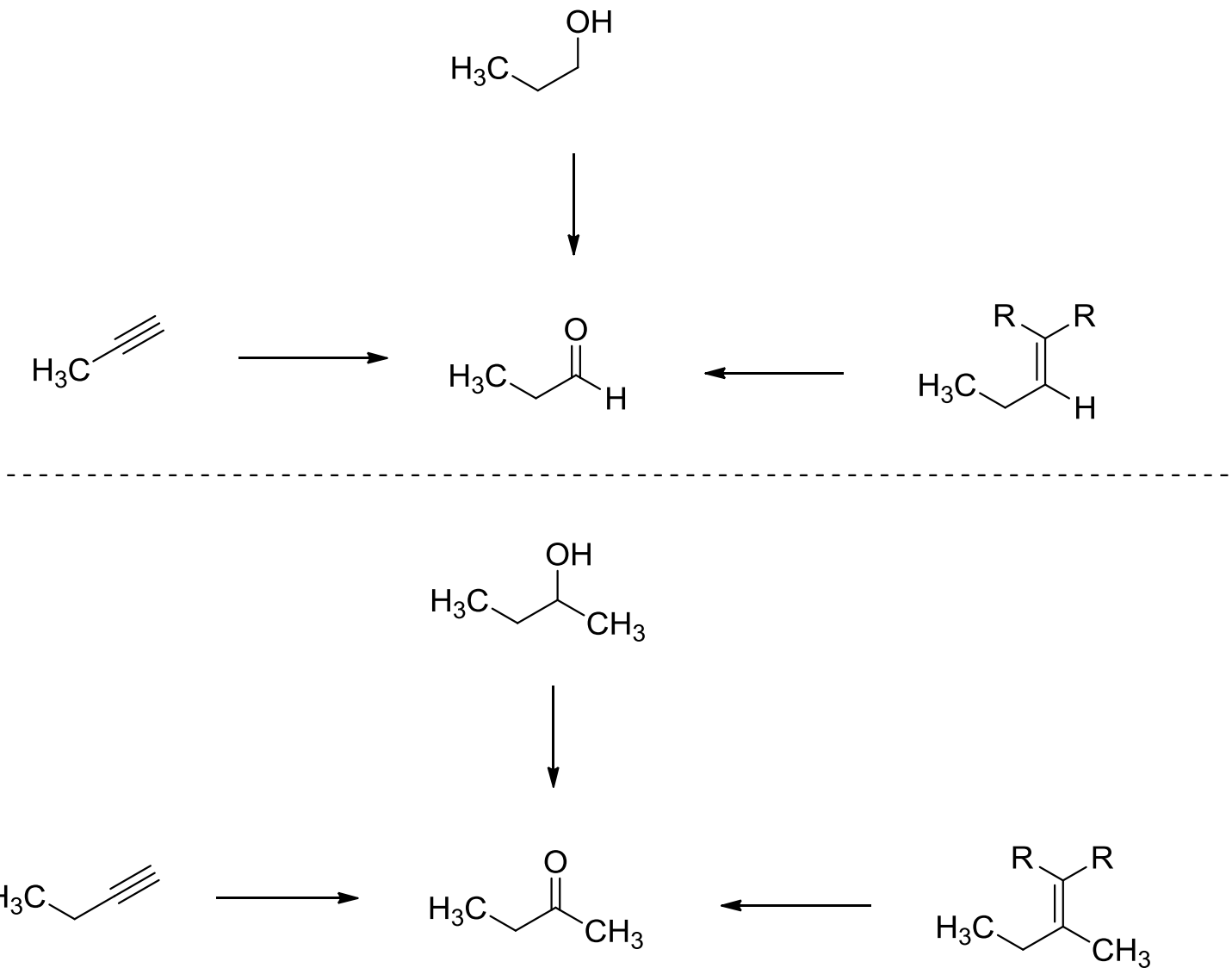


- AZD9291: ireverzibilní inhibitor buněčného receptoru (EGFR) růstových faktorů
  - kovalentně navázaný na protein (1,4-adice)
  - momentálně v klinickém testování (nádorová onemocnění)



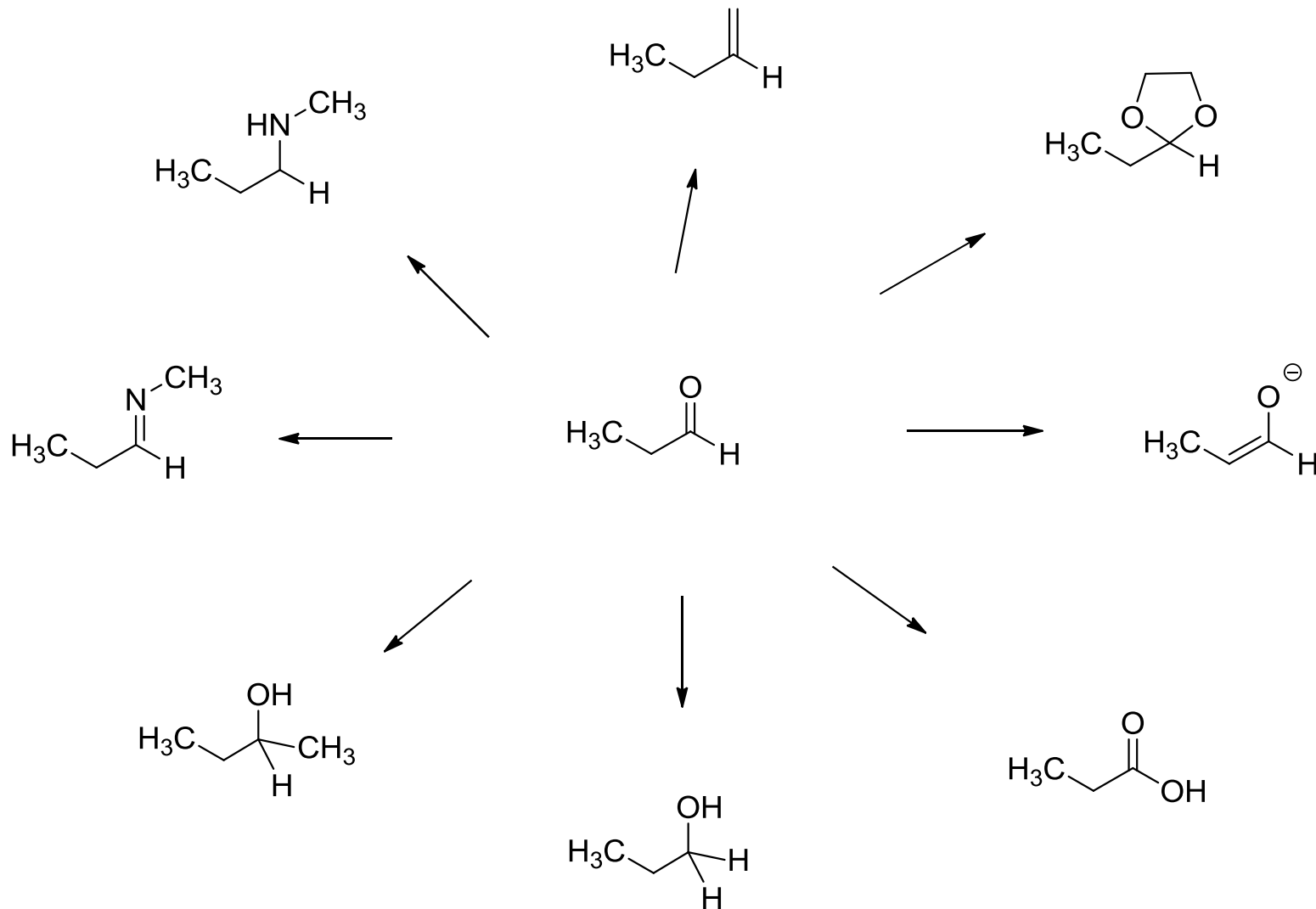


- Přehled základních metod pro přípravu aldehydů a ketonů





## ▪ Přehled vybraných transformací - aldehydy





## ▪ Přehled vybraných transformací - ketony

