

Name \_\_\_\_\_

PID \_\_\_\_\_

**CHEMISTRY 252**  
**Exam 2 – 100 pts.**  
**Section 703 – Grand Rapids**  
**10 August 2006**

- Make sure you have all 8 exam pages
- You will have 90 minutes to complete the 5 questions
- Please sign your name at the bottom of this page.
- Try to make your answers as **clear** as possible. You don't need to be an artist, but if an answer is ambiguous it may be marked incorrect.
- Keep all answers inside the designated boxes.
- Read the directions, and don't be distracted by the large molecules.
- **Good luck!**

By signing this test, I certify that this is my own work and that my work is in accordance with MSU's policy on academic honesty, as stated in the Academic Freedom Report.

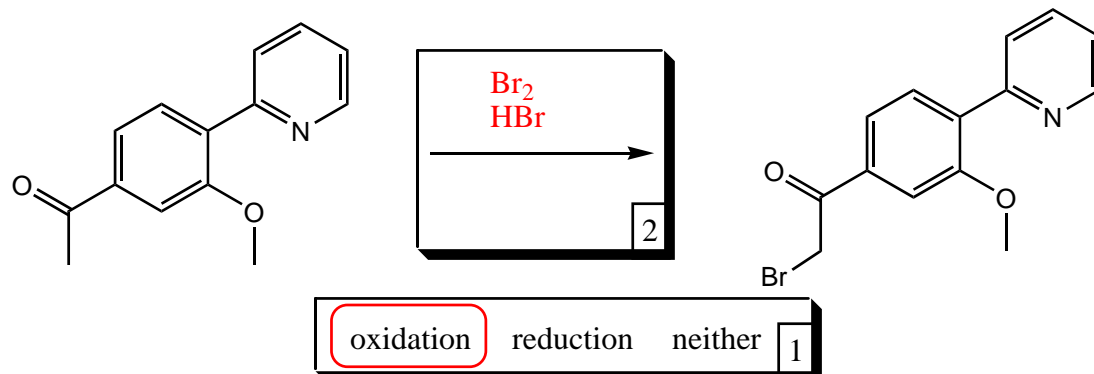
I		28
II		14
III		24
IV		16
V		18
Total		100

X \_\_\_\_\_

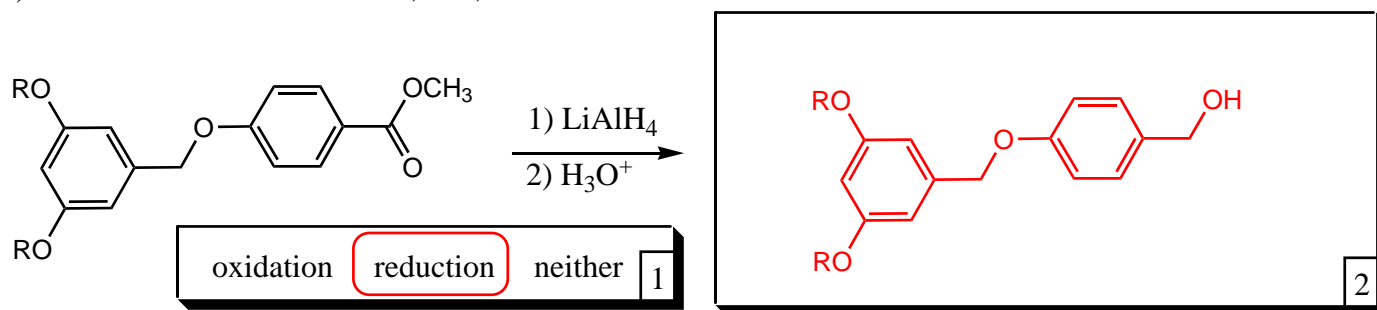
I. (28 pts.)

Complete the following reactions and syntheses. Use numbers (1,2,etc.) where necessary to indicate subsequent steps.

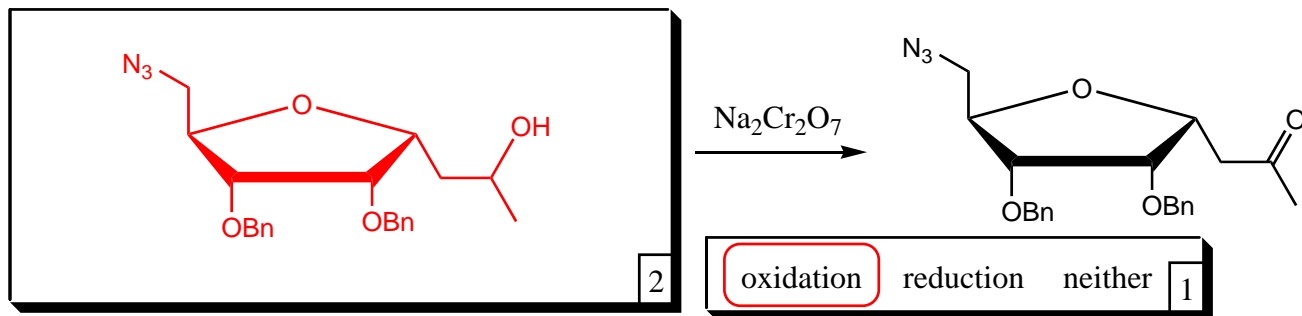
a) Synthesis of glutamate receptor antagonist for treatment of psychiatric and neurological disorders (*Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2004**, 12, 17-21).



b) from *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 6713-6720.



c) Synthesis of enzyme-inhibiting azasugars (*Tetrahedron*, **2005**, 61, 11716-11722).

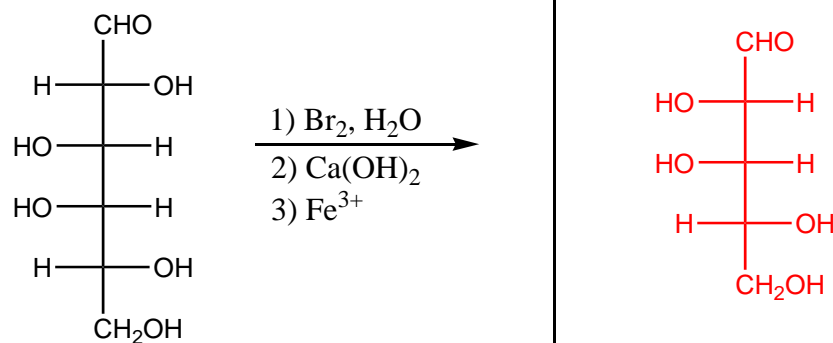


**Bonus!** What is the name of the reagent used above?

Jones' reagent

1

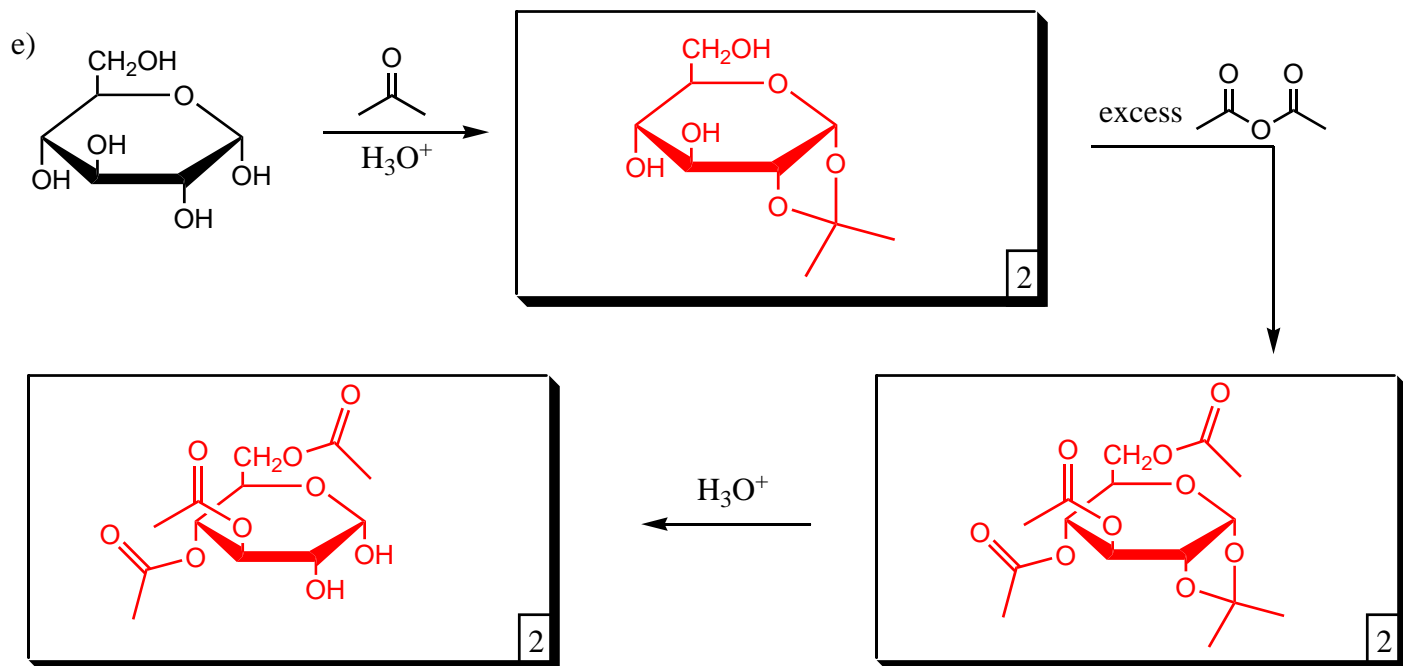
d)



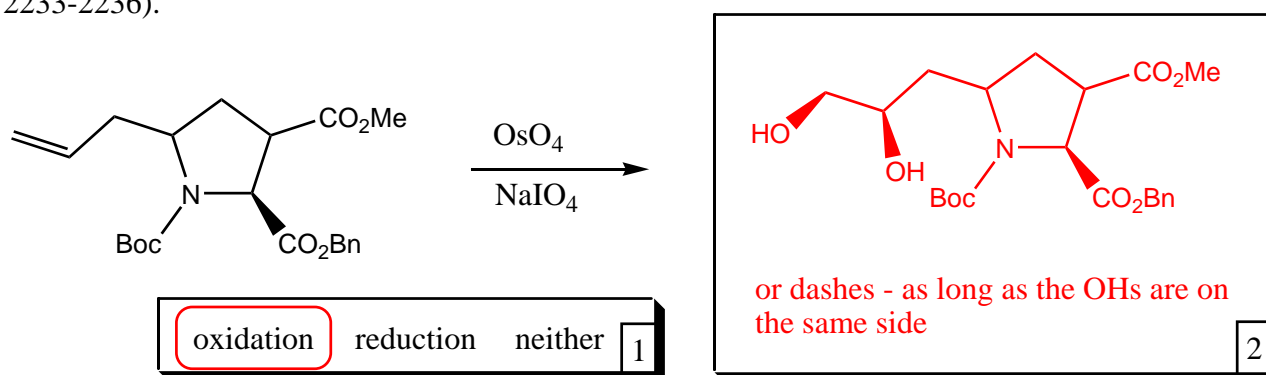
**Bonus!** Name this reaction:

Ruff  
chain degradation

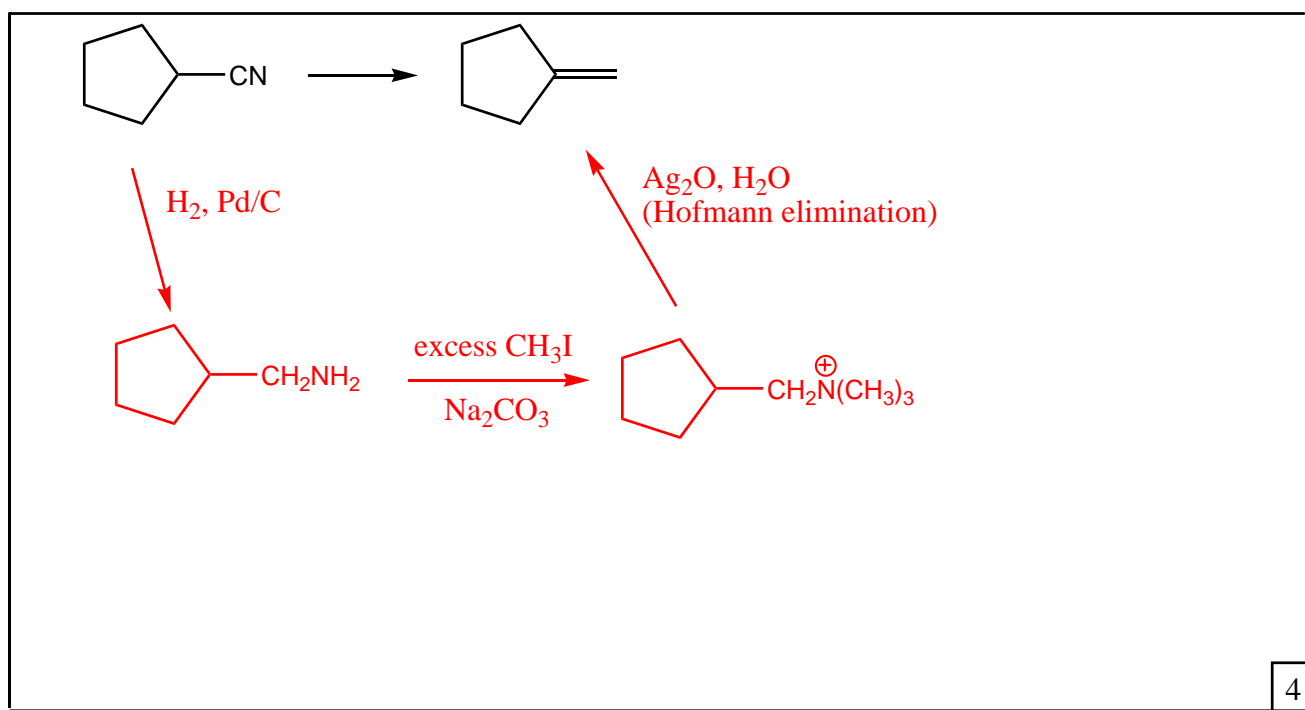
1



f) Synthesis of chimeric peptides to interact with CCK and opioid receptors (*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2006**, *47*, 2233-2236).

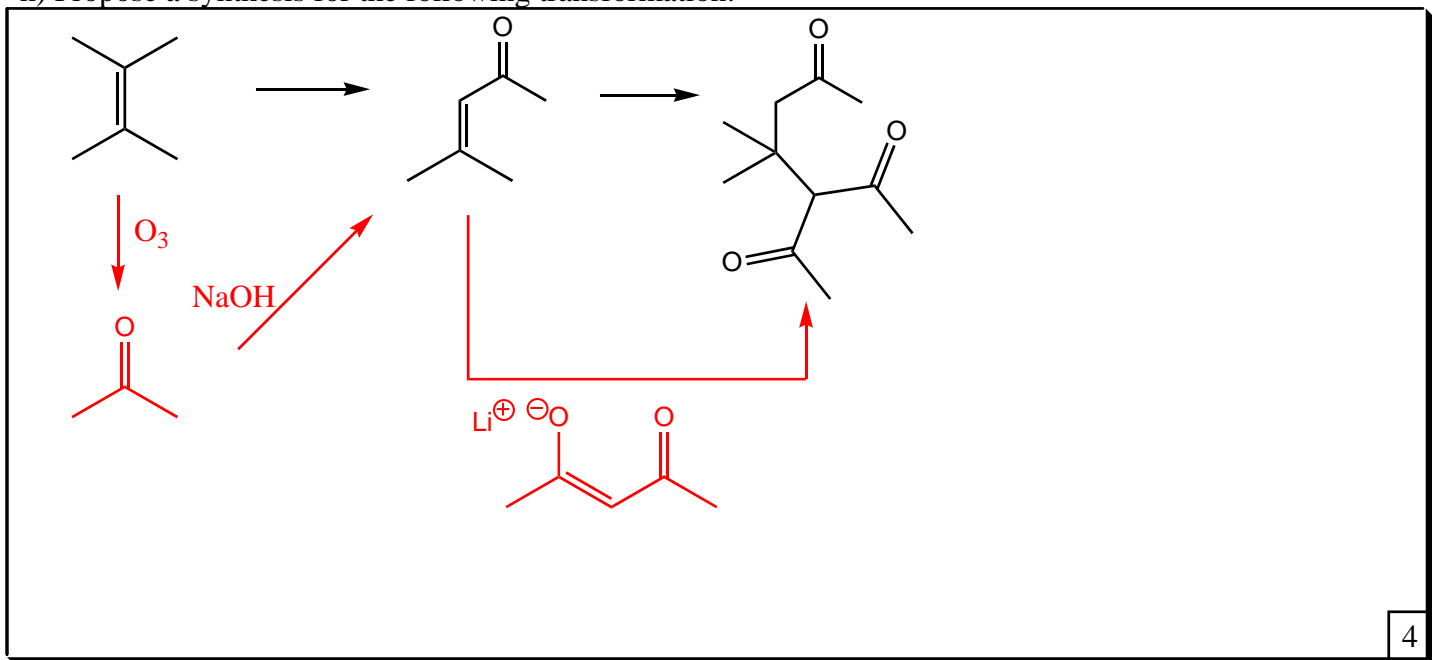


g) Propose a synthesis for the following transformation:



I. continued

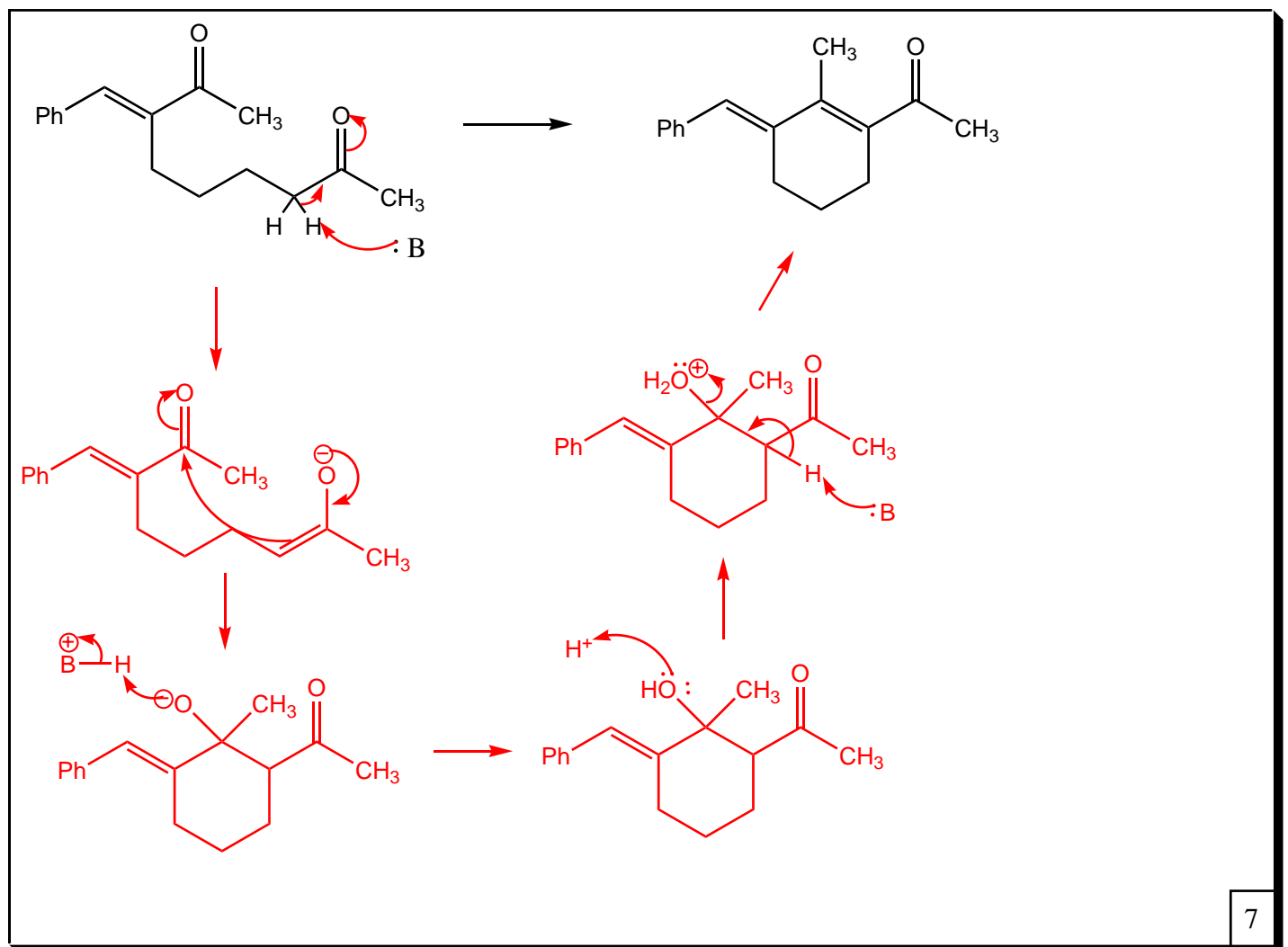
h) Propose a synthesis for the following transformation:



II. (14 pts.)

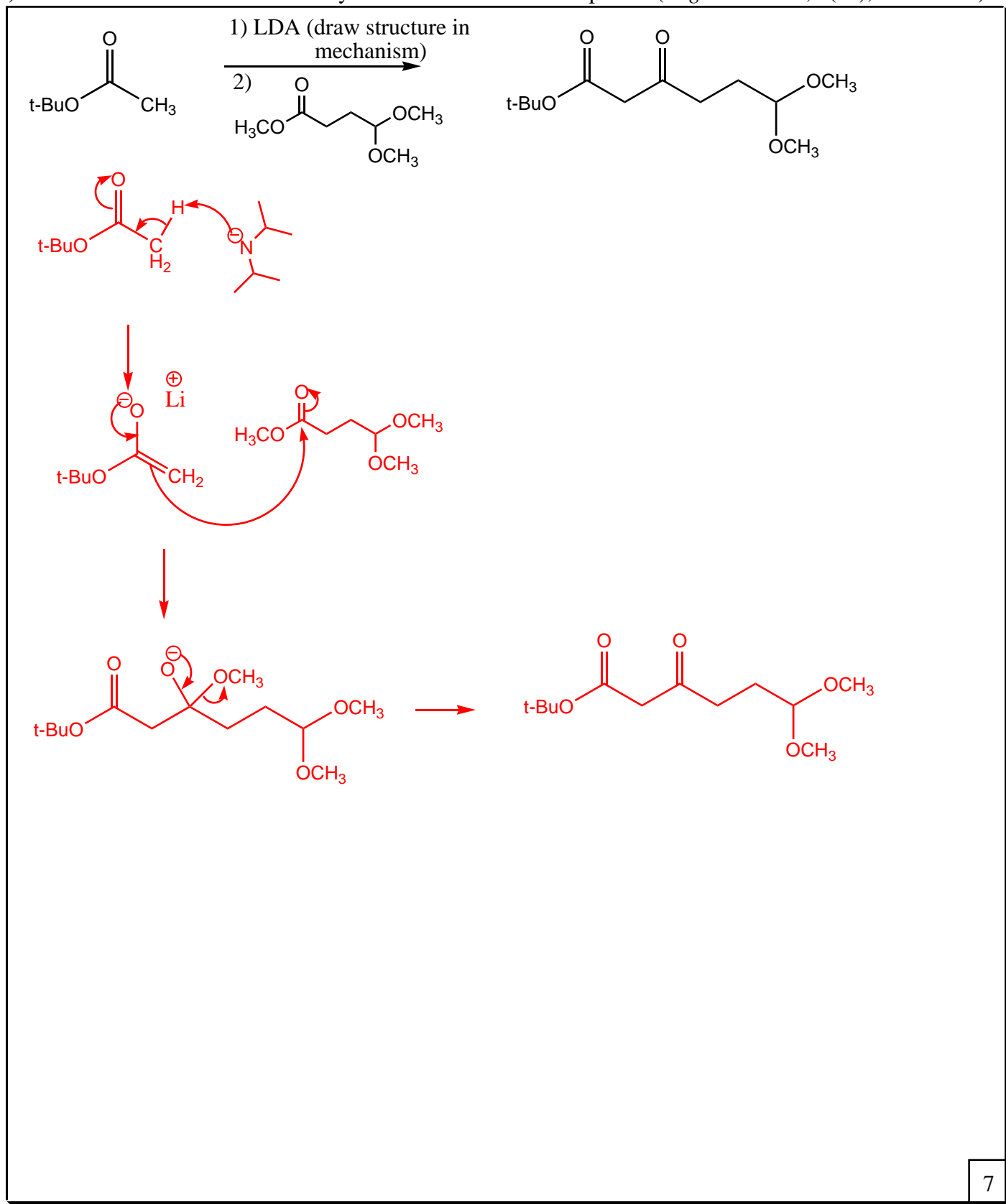
Draw mechanisms for the following condensation reactions.

a) Intramolecular aldol condensation (*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2006**, 47, 1833-1837).



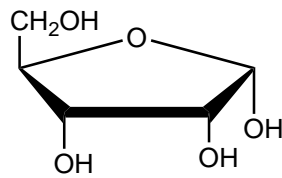
## II. continued

b) Claisen condensation used in the synthesis of an ant-secreted poison (*Org. Lett.* **2005**, 7(20), 4423-4426).

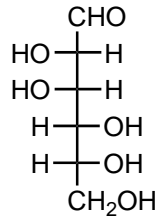


**III. (24 pts.)**

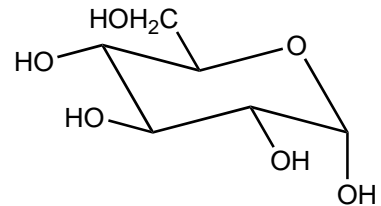
a) Using the structures below, draw the appropriate carbohydrate conformations:



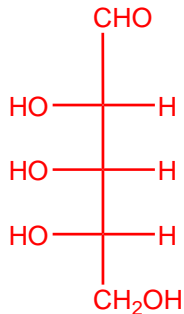
$\alpha$ -D-ribofuranose



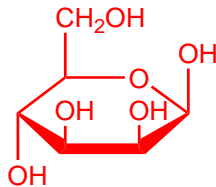
D-mannose



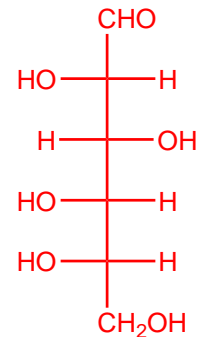
$\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose



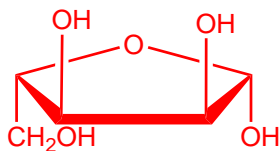
L-ribose (Fischer projection) 3



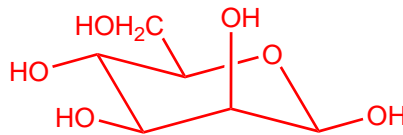
$\beta$ -D-mannopyranose (Haworth projection) 3



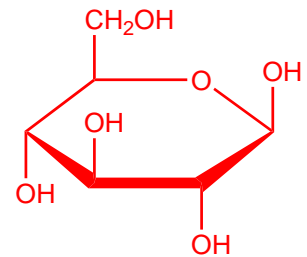
L-glucose (Fischer projection) 3



$\beta$ -L-ribofuranose (Haworth projection) 3

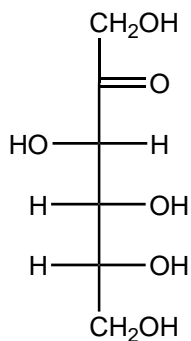


$\beta$ -D-mannopyranose (chair conformation) 3

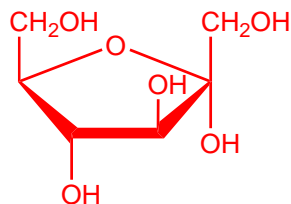


$\beta$ -D-glucopyranose (Haworth projection) 3

b) Draw the structures in the following reaction:

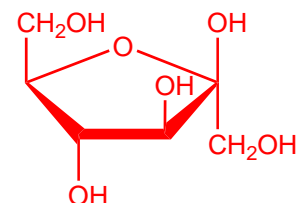


D-fructose 2



$\alpha$ -D-fructofuranose 2

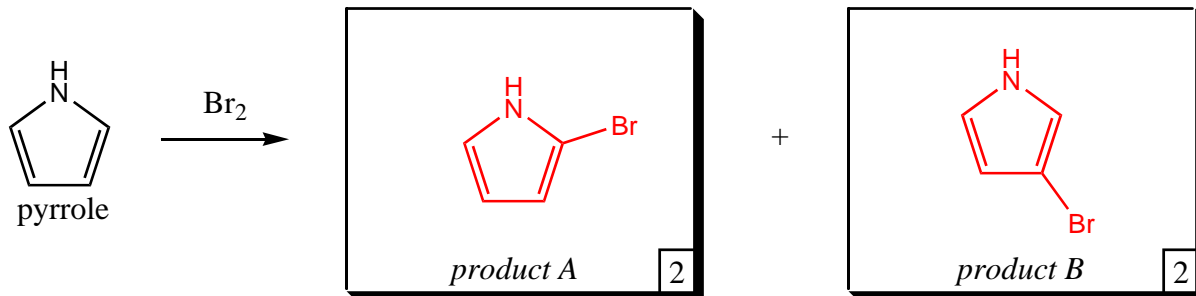
+



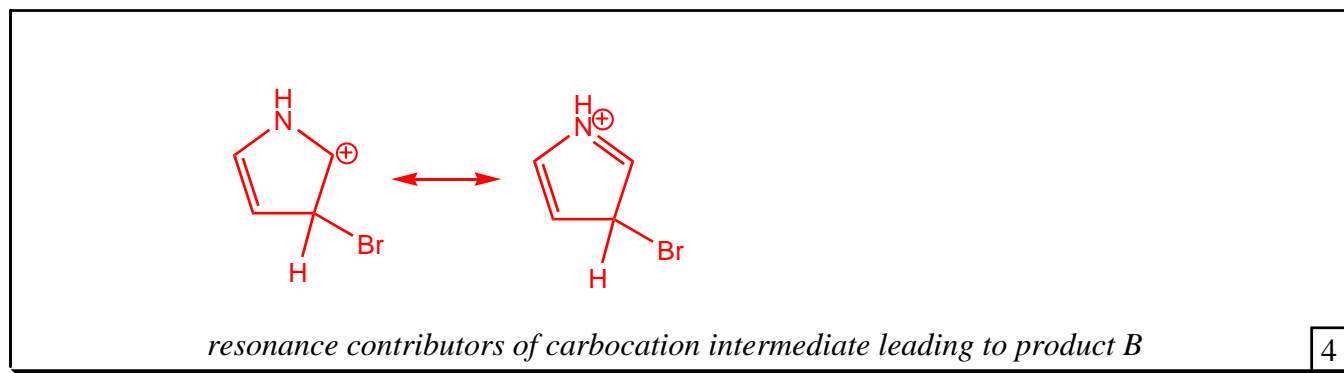
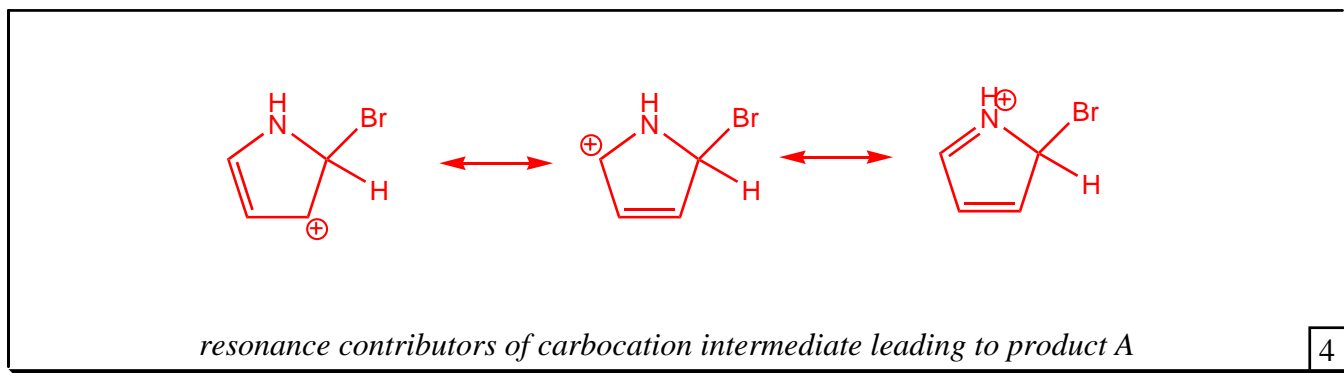
$\beta$ -D-fructofuranose 2

IV. (16 pts.)

a) Draw the two possible products of monobromination of pyrrole:



b) Draw all contributing resonance structures of the carbocation intermediates from the reaction in part (a).



c) Which product will be produced in greater yield (circle one)?

Product A

Product B

2

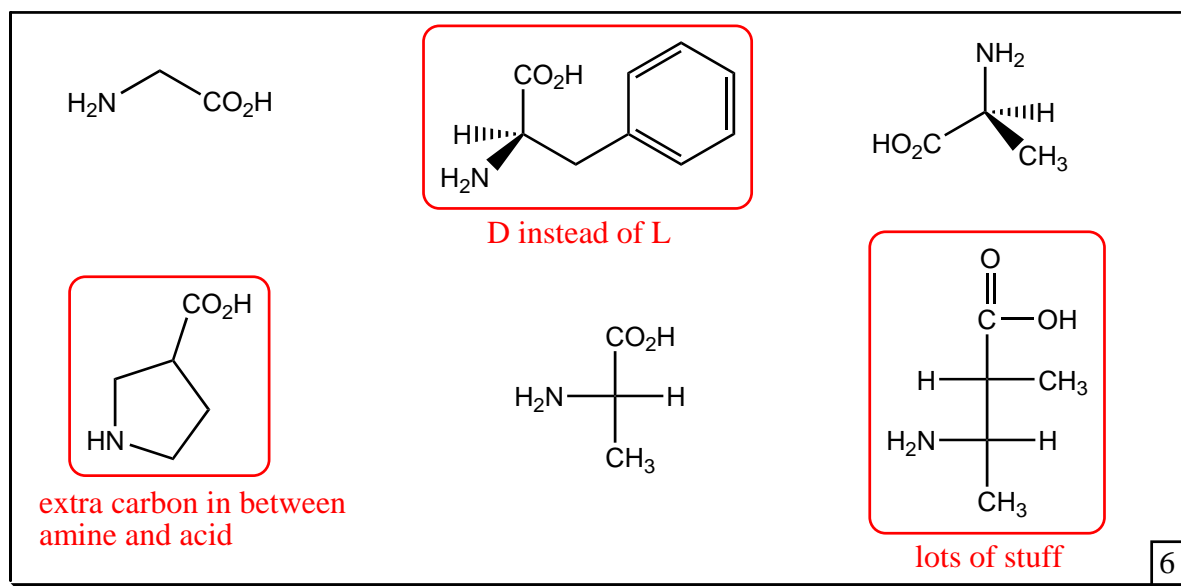
d) Why?

The greater number of resonance forms shown by the intermediate to product A means that the positive charge can be more delocalized. Therefore, this intermediate is more stable and more of product A will be produced.

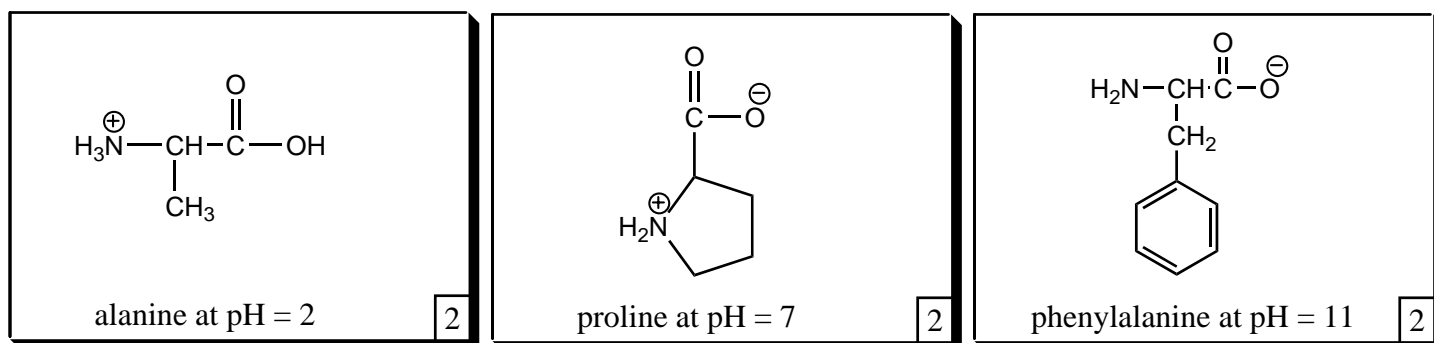
2

V. (18 pts.)

a) Which of the following are **not** naturally-occurring amino acids (circle them)?



b) Draw the following amino acids:



c) Propose a synthesis of the peptide glycine-alanine-proline-glycine from the amino acids:

