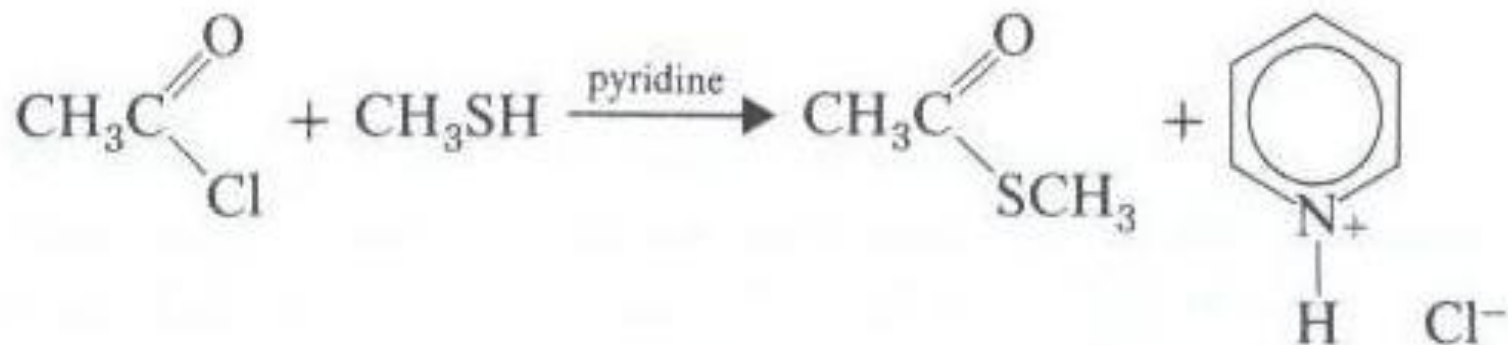
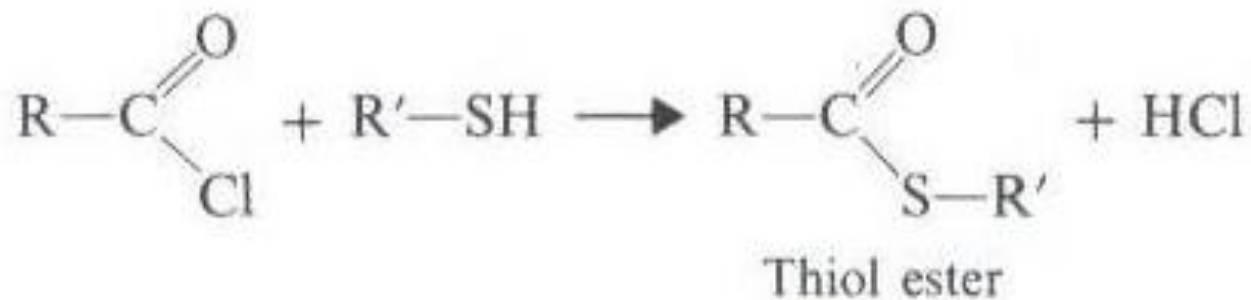
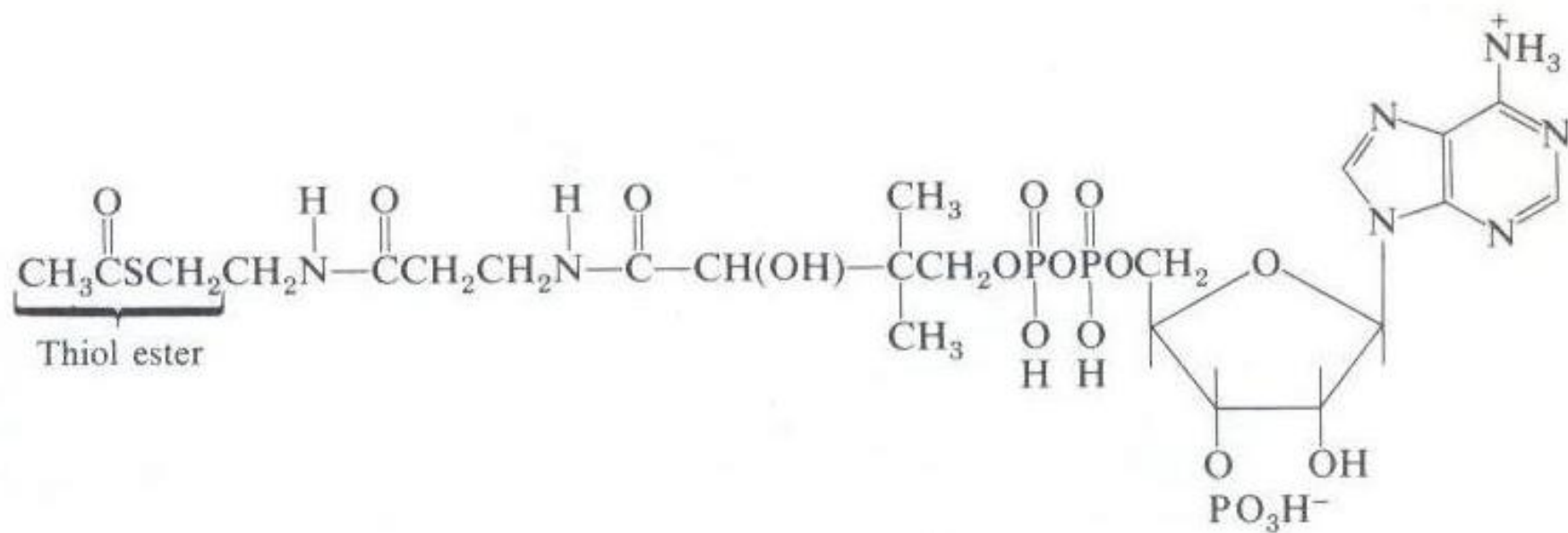


Άλλα Παράγωγα Οξέων

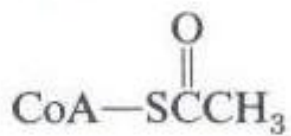
ΘΕΙΟΛΕΣΤΕΡΕΣ

THIOL ESTERS



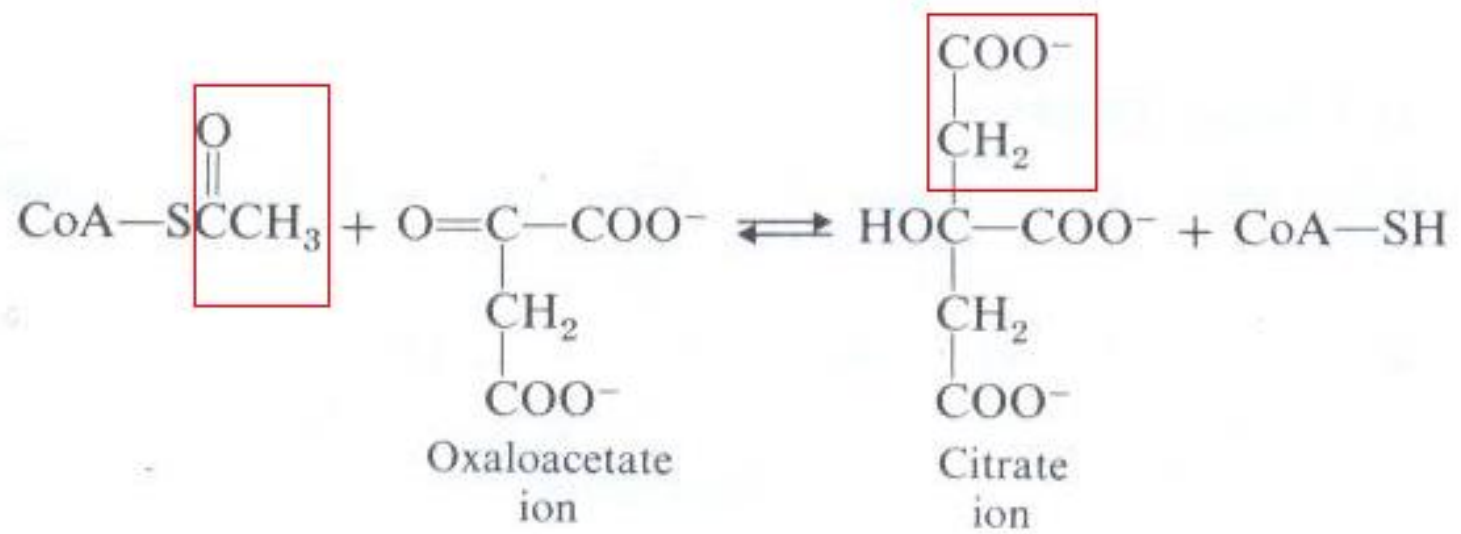
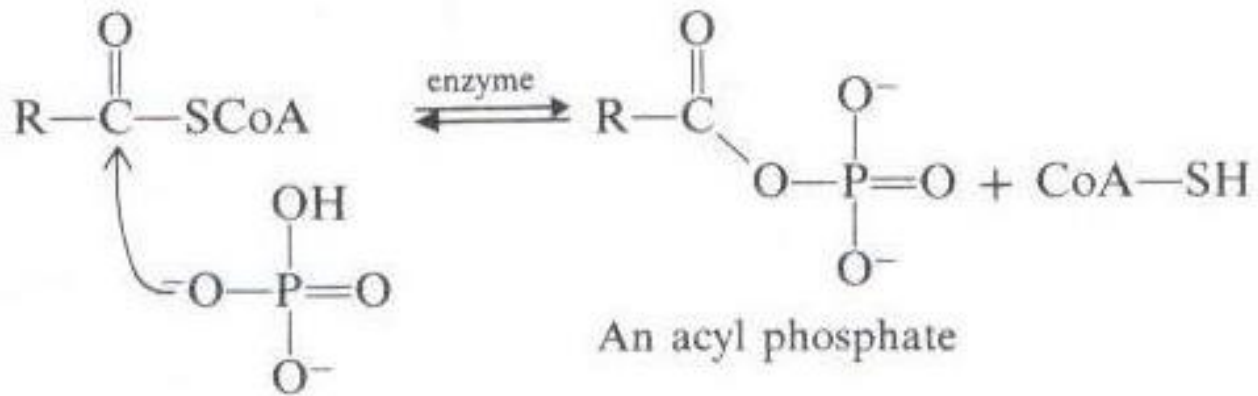


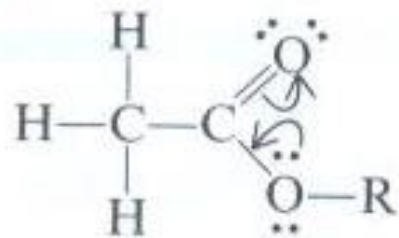
Acetylcoenzyme A



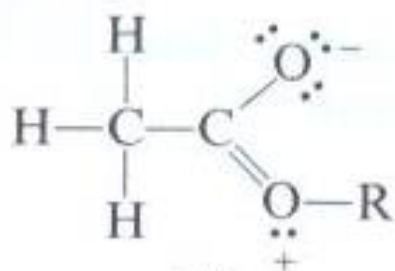
coenzyme A





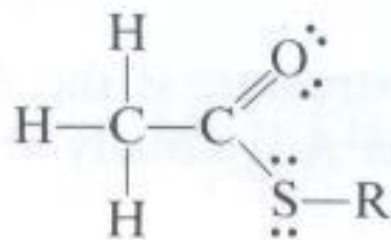


(a)

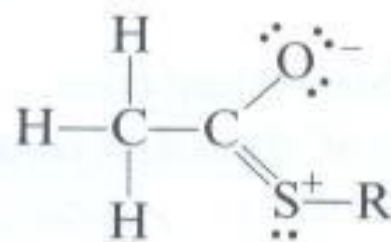


(b)

This structure makes an important contribution.

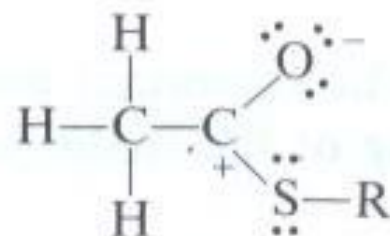


(c)



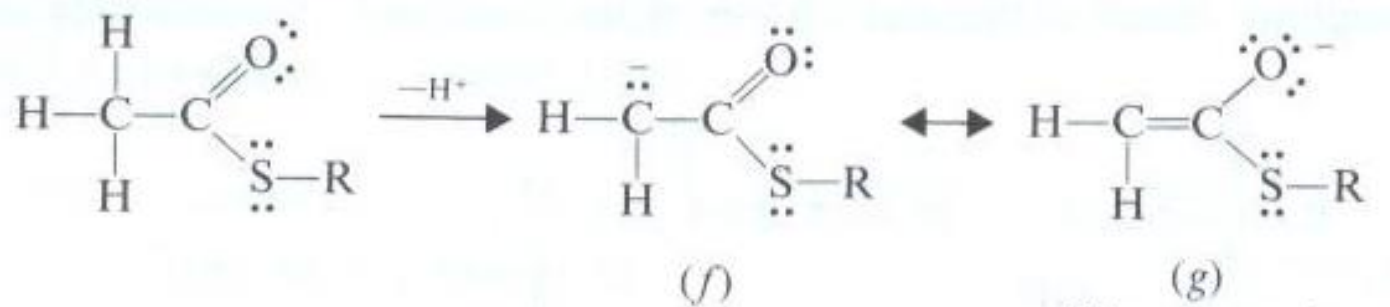
(d)

This structure is not an important contributor.

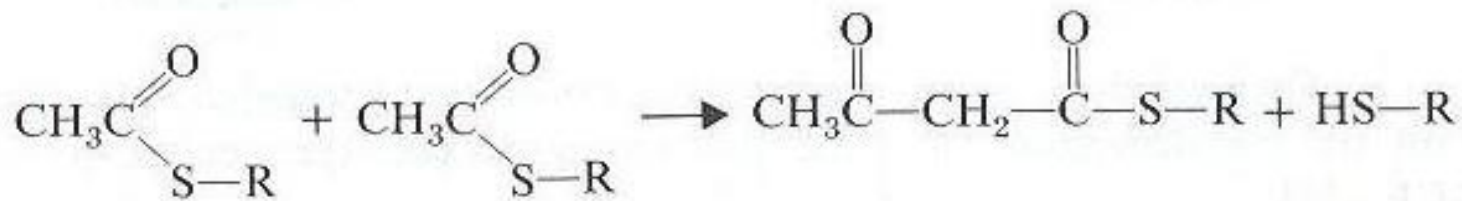


(e)

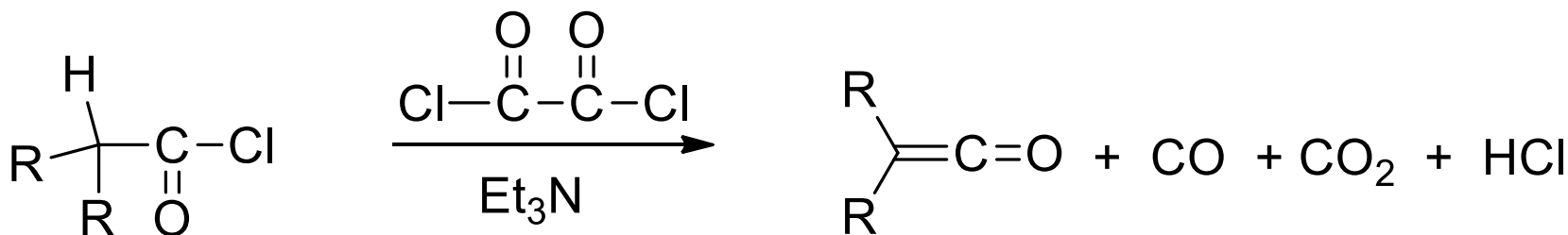
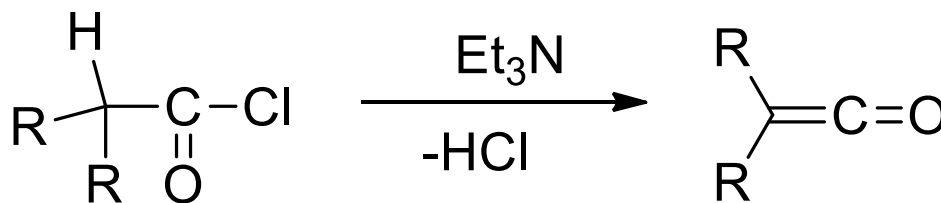
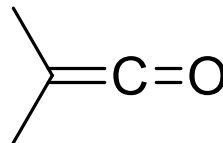
This structure makes the carbonyl carbon susceptible to nucleophilic attack.

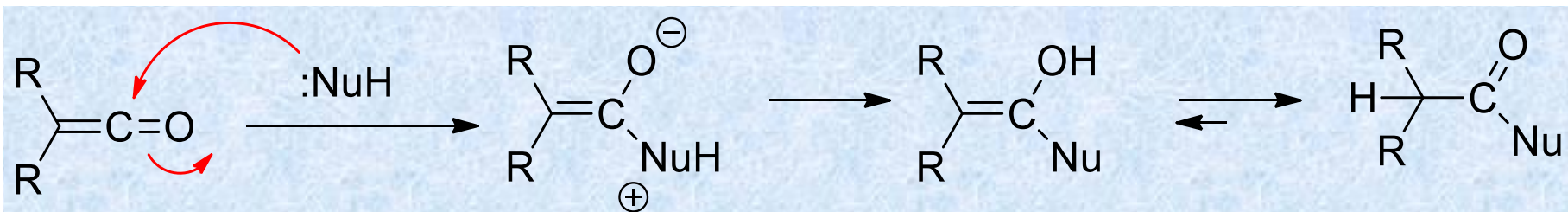


This structure's contribution stabilizes the anion of a thiol ester.



Κετένες (ketenes)





NuH

product

H_2O

$\text{R}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$

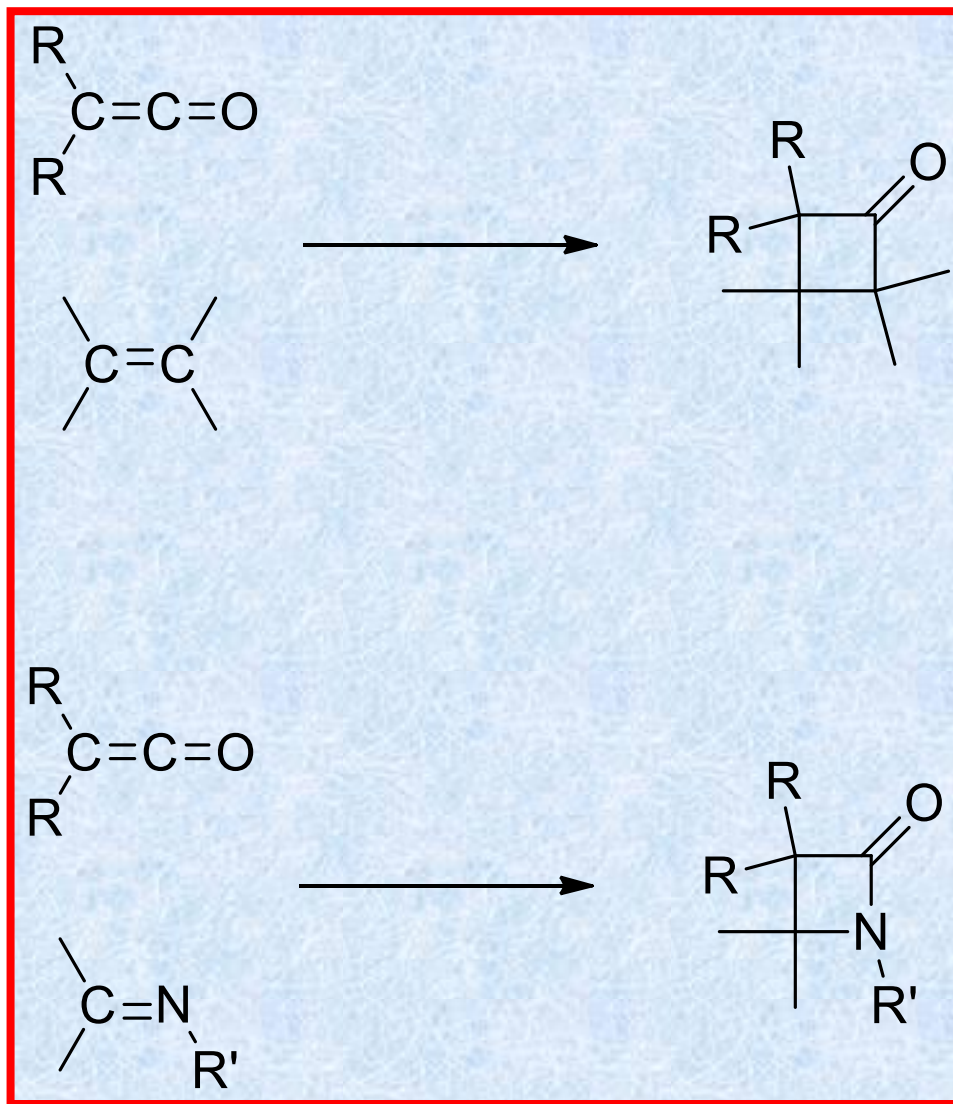
$\text{R}'\text{OH}$

$\text{R}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{R}'$

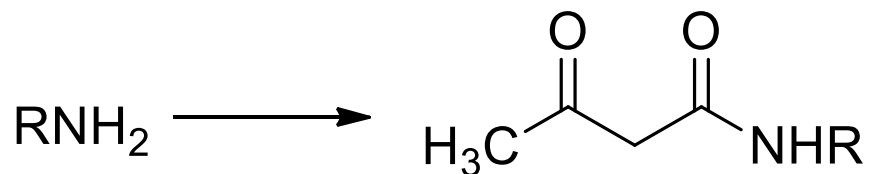
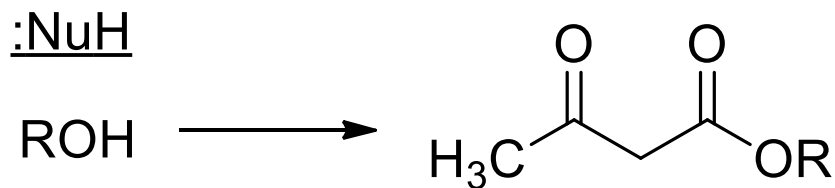
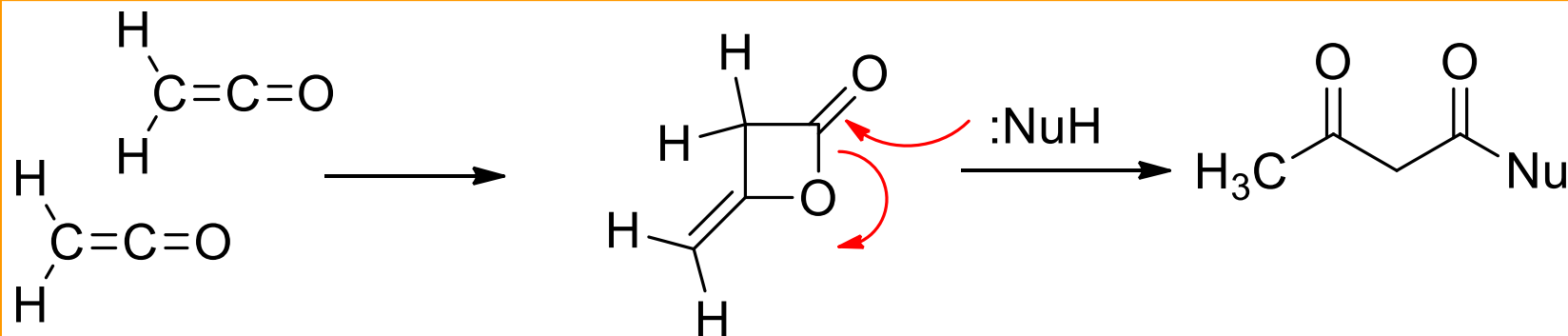
$\text{R}'\text{NH}_2$

$\text{R}_2\text{CHCONHR}'$

[2+2]-προσθήκη

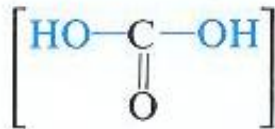


Διμερισμός της απλής κετόνης

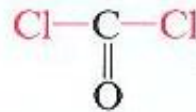


Παράγωγα Καρβονικού Οξέος

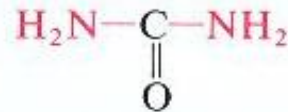
Functional derivatives of carbonic acid



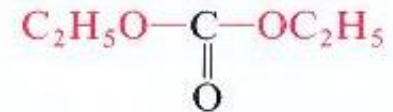
Carbonic acid
Acid



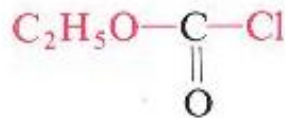
Phosgene
(Carbonyl chloride)
Acid chloride



Urea
(Carbamide)
Amide



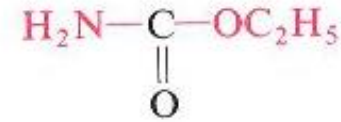
Ethyl carbonate
Ester



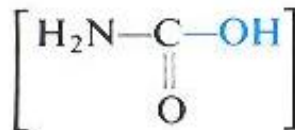
Ethyl chlorocarbonate
Acid chloride-ester



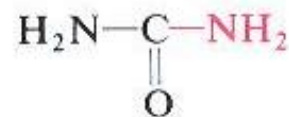
Cyanamide
Amide-nitrile



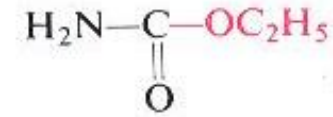
Urethane
(Ethyl carbamate)
Ester-amide



Carbamic acid
Acid



Carbamide
Amide



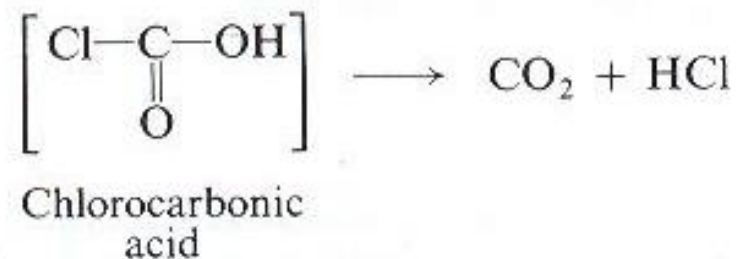
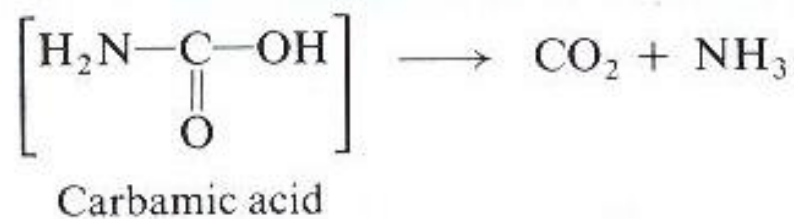
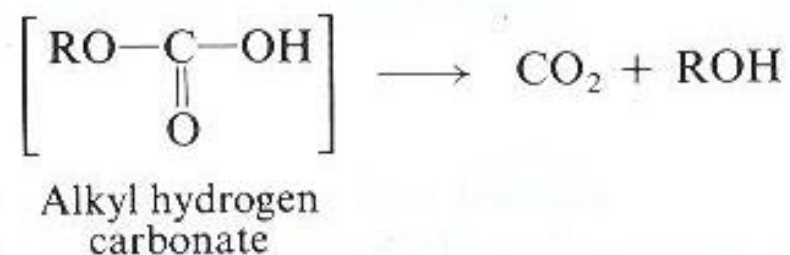
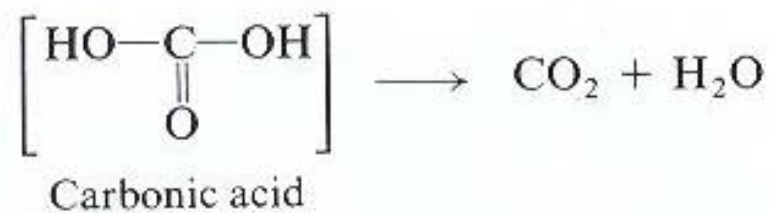
Ethyl carbamate
Ester



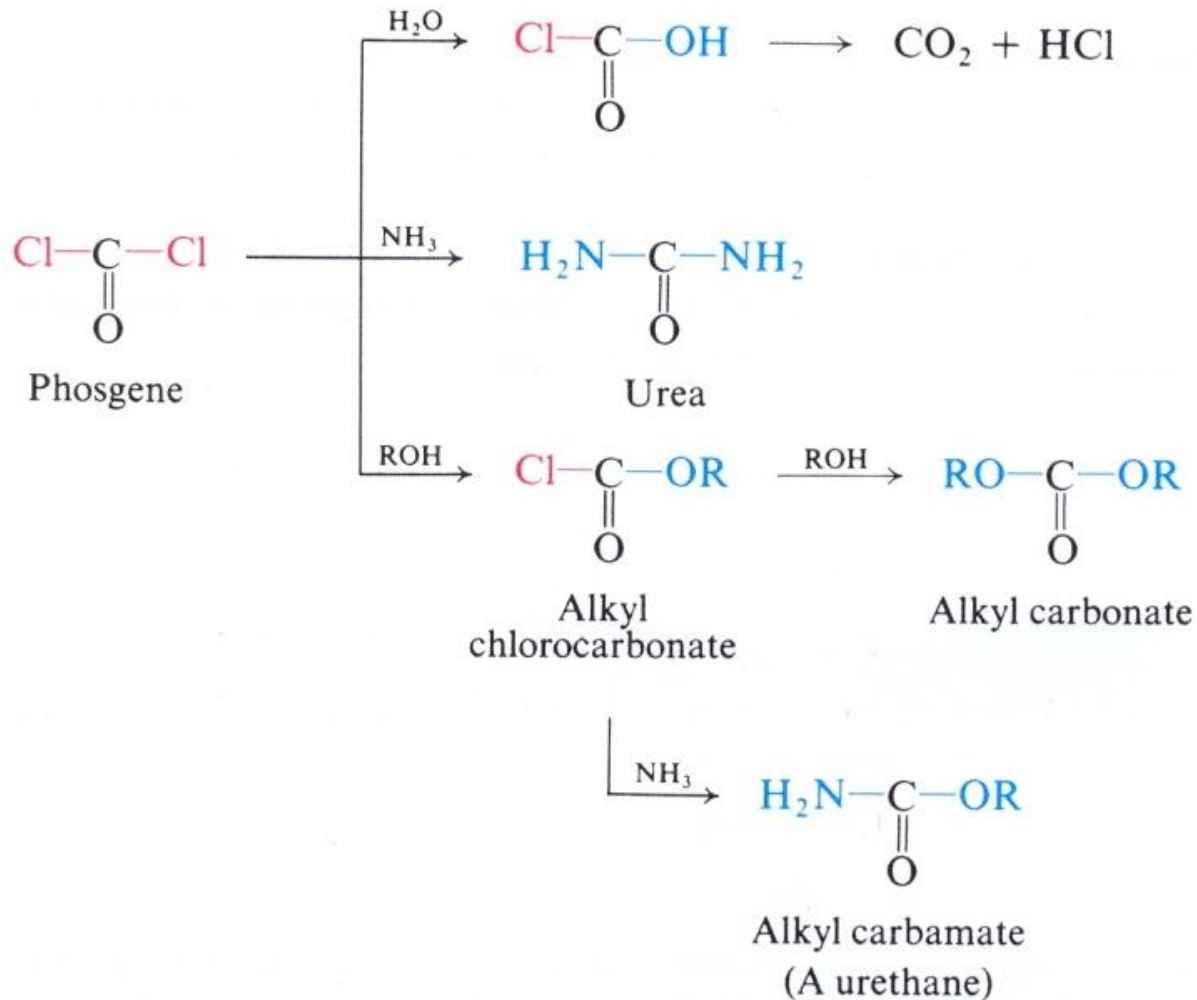
Cyanic acid
Acid



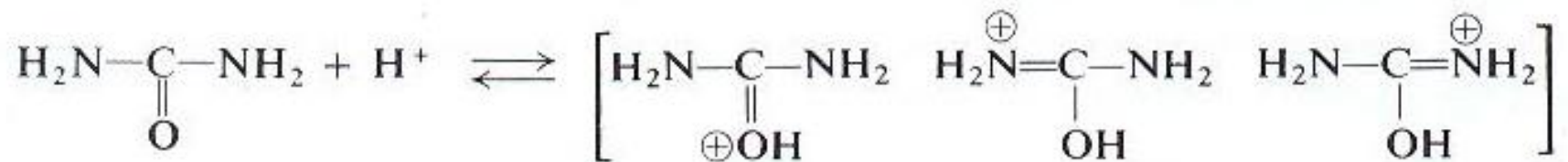
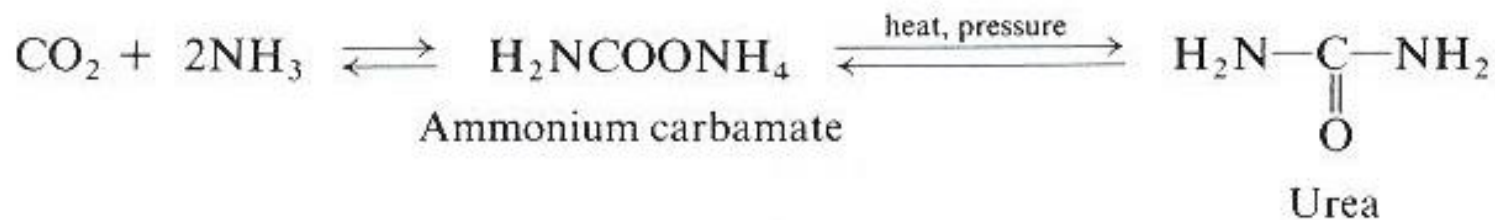
Cyanamide
Amide



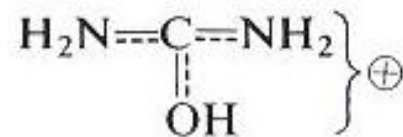
Φωσγένιο

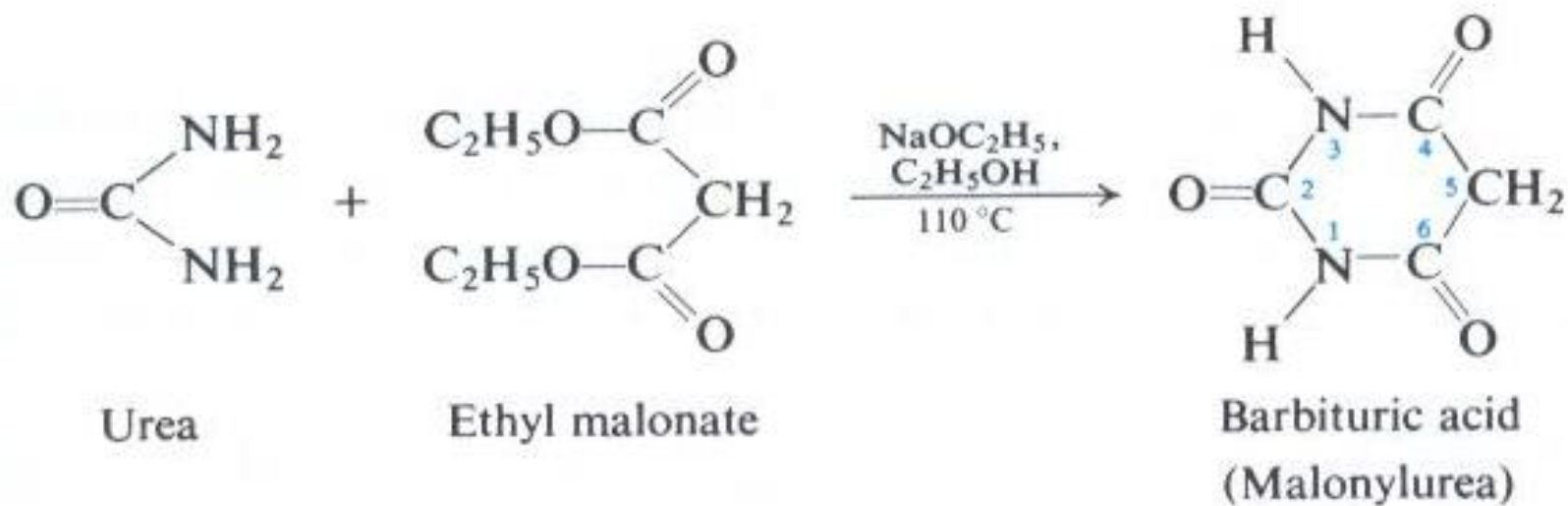
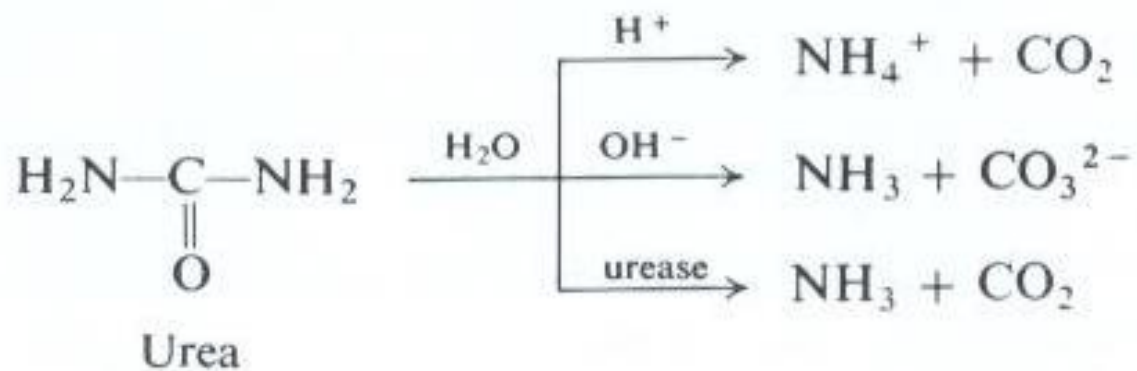


Urea, H₂NCONH₂



equivalent to





Cyanamide, $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$

