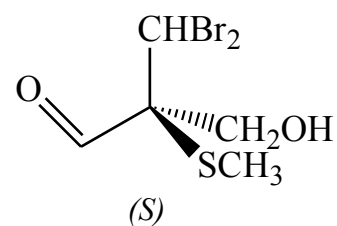
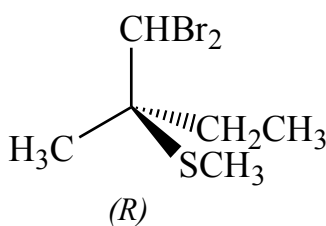
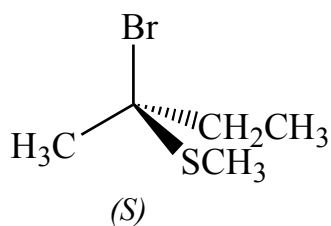
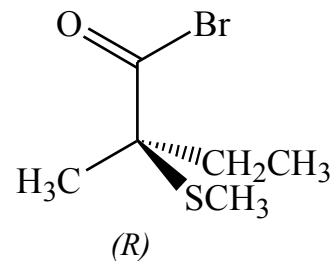
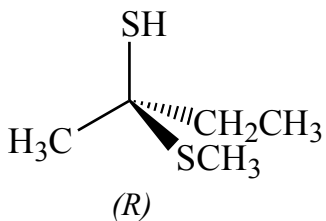
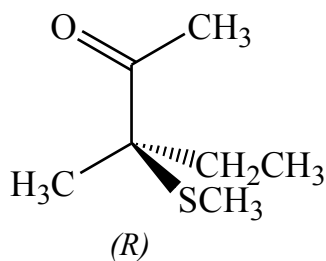
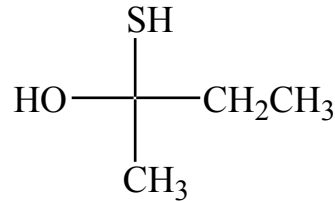
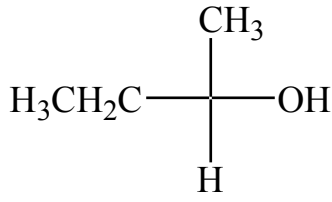
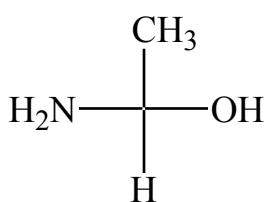
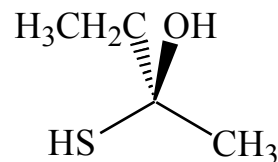
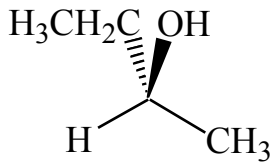
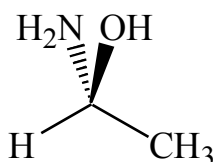
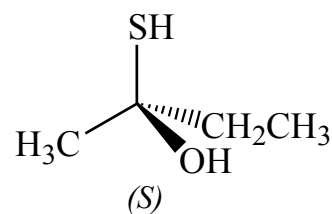
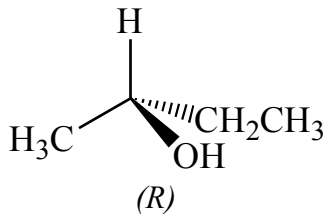
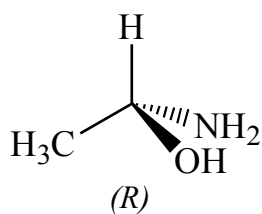
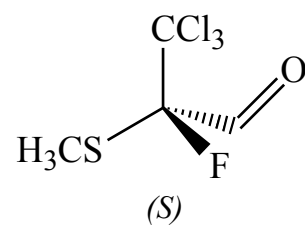
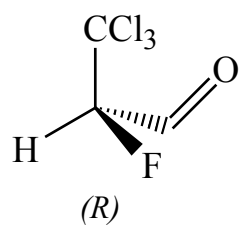
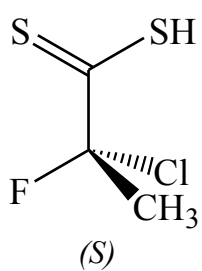
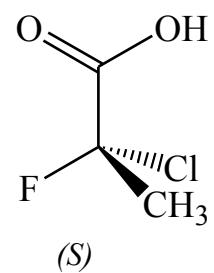
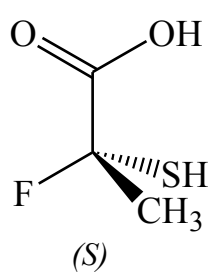
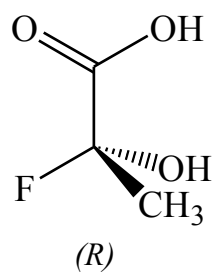
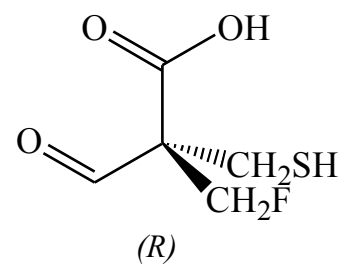
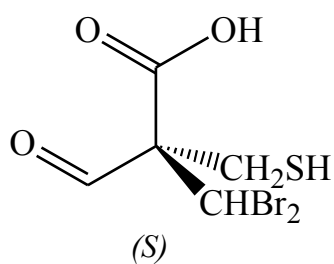
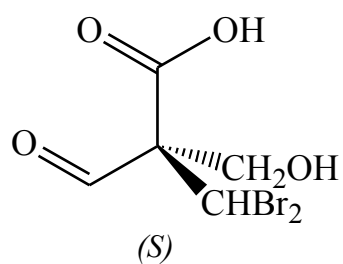
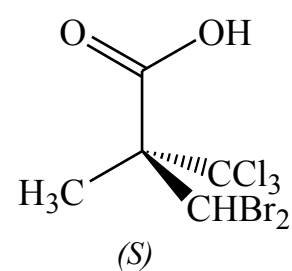
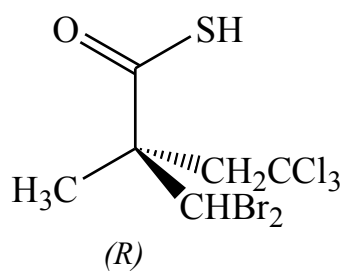
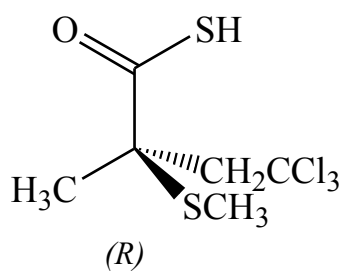
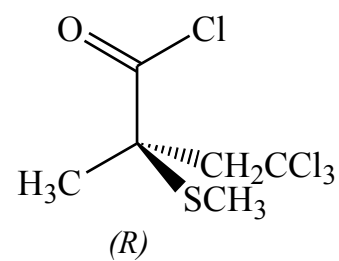
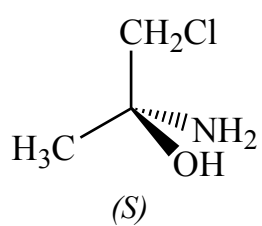
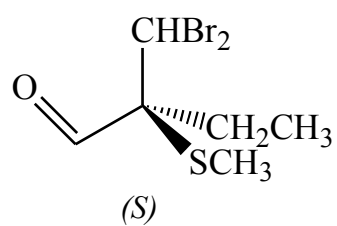
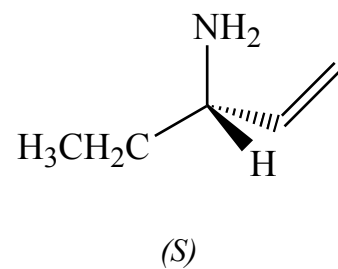
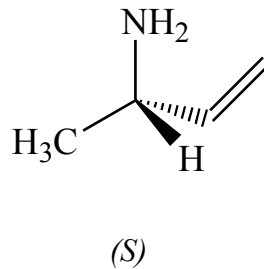
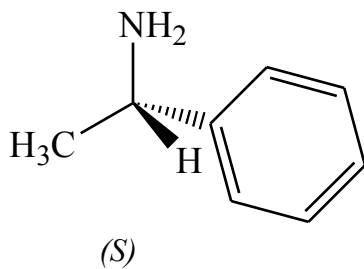


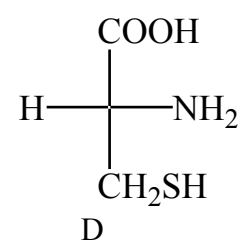
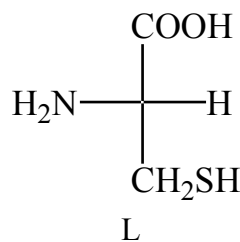
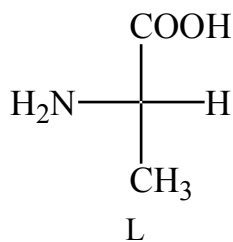
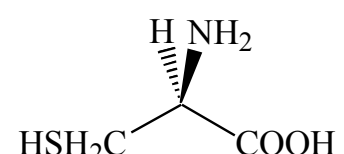
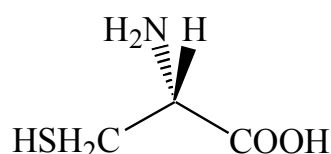
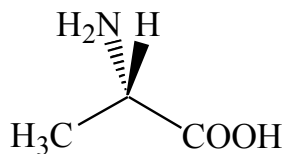
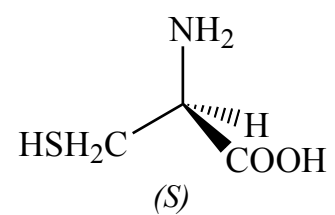
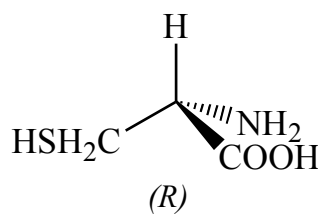
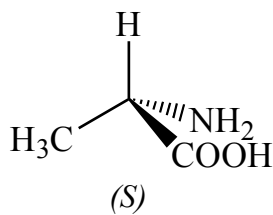
Állapítsa meg az alábbi modellek kiralitáscentrumának konfigurációját!
 (A megoldások a képletek alatt zárójelben találhatóak.) Az első három modellen bemutattuk egy-egy lehetséges Fischer-projekció elkészítését. Úgy csináltuk a vetítést, hogy a 4. sorszámú szubsztituens alulra kerüljön, mert így a másik 3 körüljárási iránya megadja a konfigurációt. Természetesen egyéb szabályos Fischer-projekciók is léteznek, csak azt kell betartani, hogy a projekcióban a vízszintes szakaszhoz kapcsolódó szubsztituensek a valóságban a sík felett, míg a függőleges szakaszhoz kapcsolódó szubsztituensek a valóságban a sík alatt vannak.



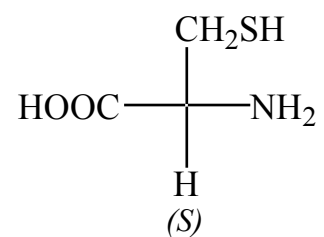
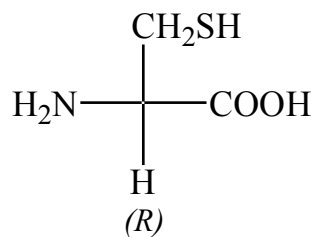
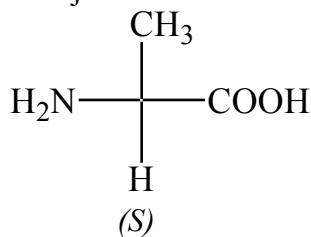


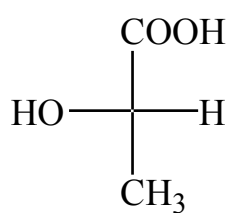
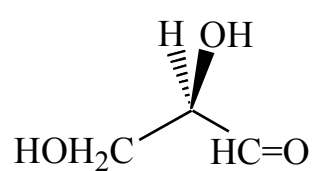
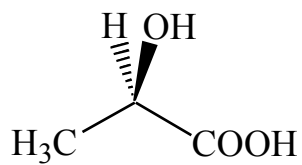
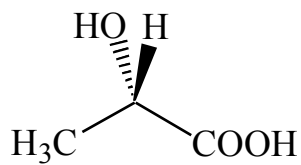
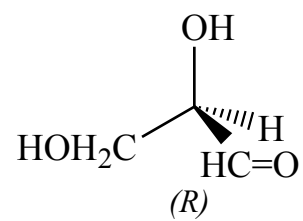
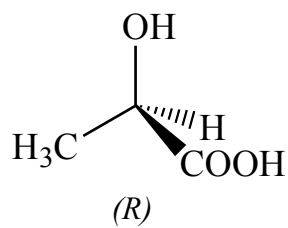
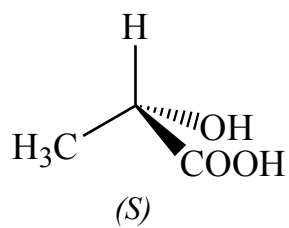


Állapítsa meg az alábbi vegyületek kiralitáscentrumának konfigurációját a C.I.P. konvenció szerint (abszolút konfiguráció)! Készítsen belőlük olyan Fischer-projekciót amely lehetővé teszi a D,L konfigurációbesorolást és állapítsa meg a konfigurációt eszerint is (relatív konfiguráció). További lehetséges feladatok a témakörben: D- vagy L-konfigurációjú modell Fischer-projekciójából meghatározni, hogy az abszolút konfiguráció *R* vagy *S*, a Fischer-projekciót átírni perspektivikus tetraédes képletté.

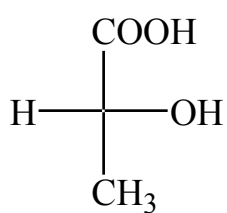


2-szeres szubsztituenscserével alulra visszük a 4. sorszámú ligandumot, majd megnézzük a körüljárást:

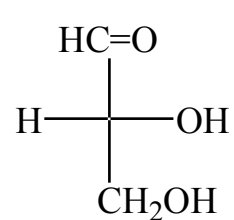




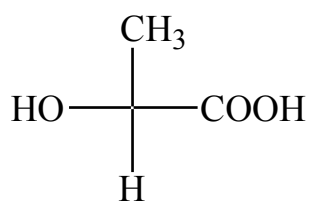
L



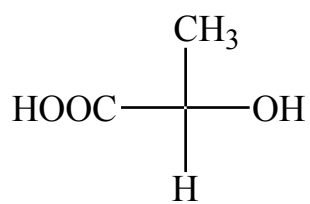
D



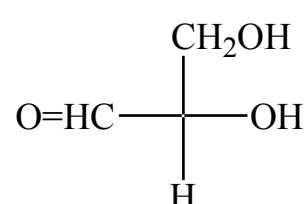
D



(S)



(R)



(R)

Két kiralitáscentrummal rendelkező vegyületek.

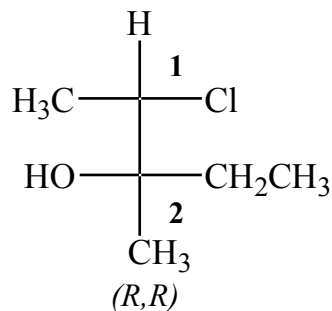
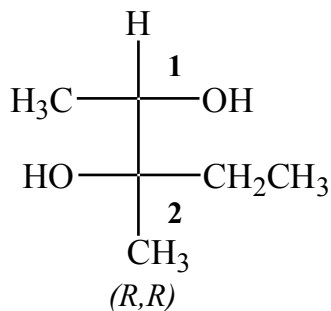
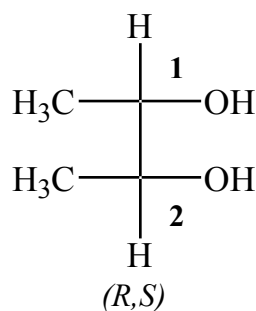
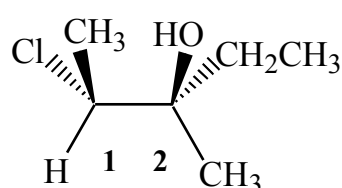
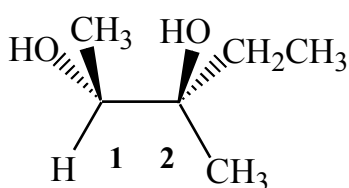
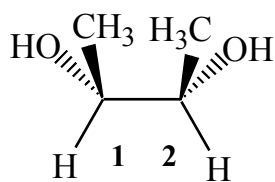
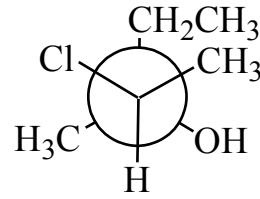
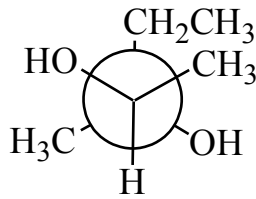
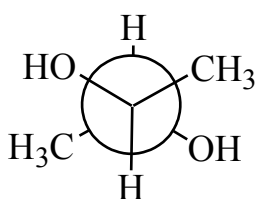
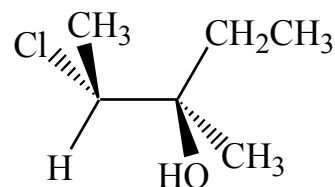
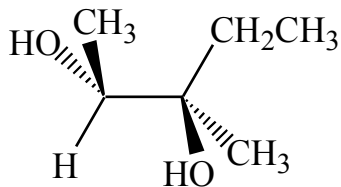
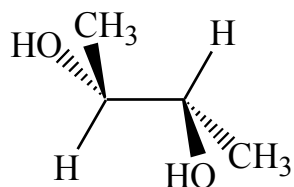
1.sor: perspektivikus ábrák, nyitott állású konformációk.

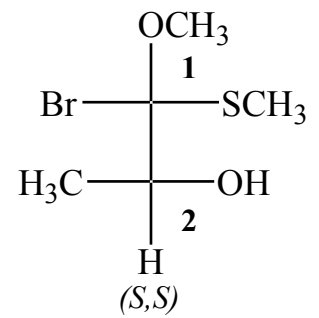
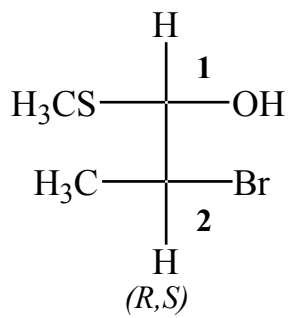
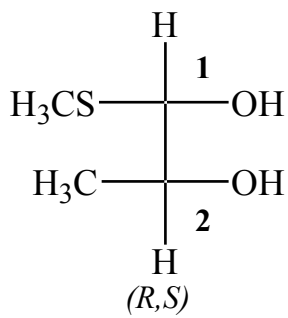
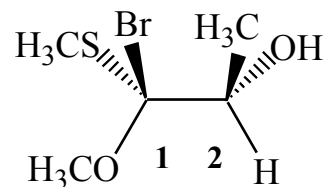
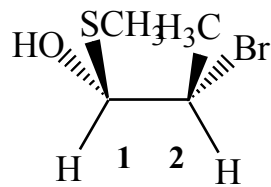
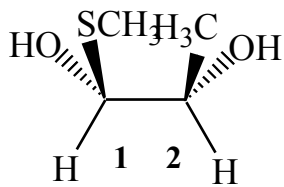
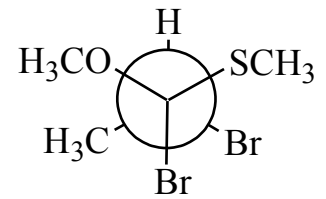
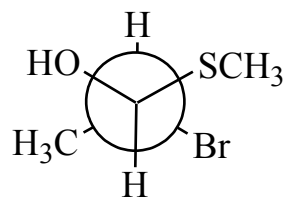
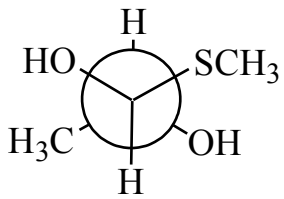
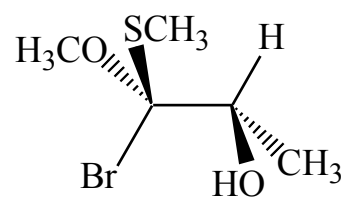
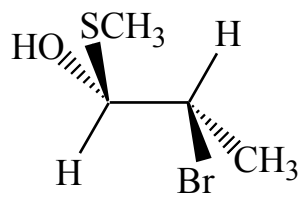
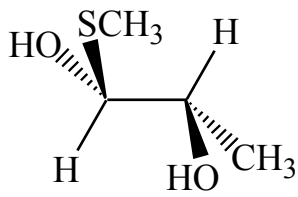
2.sor: a megfelelő Newman-projekciók.

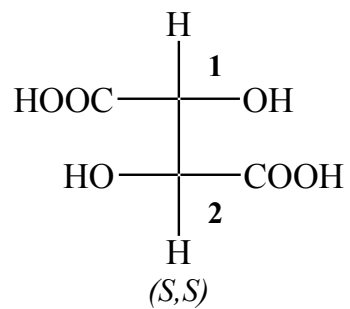
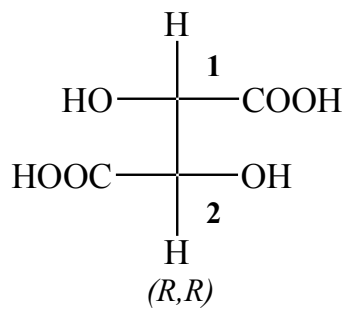
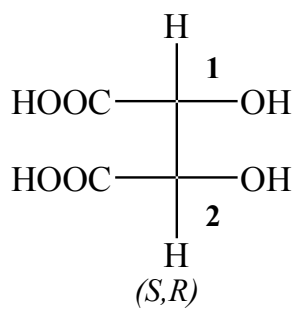
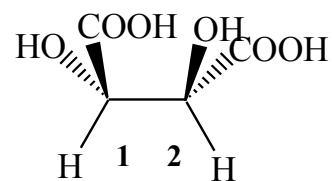
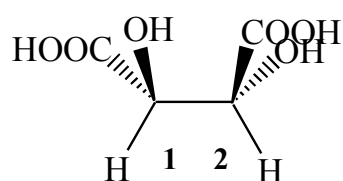
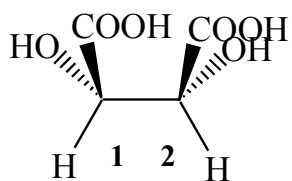
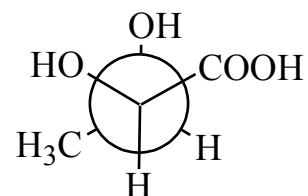
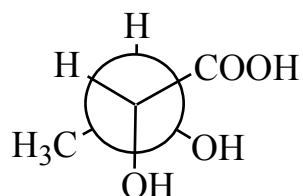
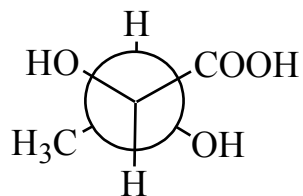
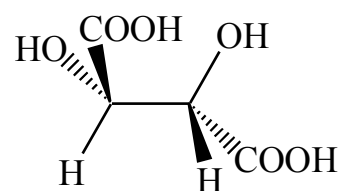
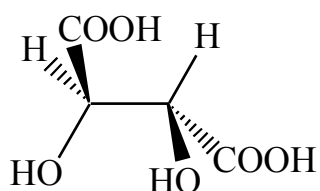
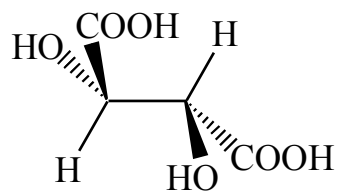
3. sor: Fischer-projekciók készítéséhez alkalmas fedő állású konformációk. Az 1. sorhoz képest a 3. sorban szereplő konformációkat az **1** és **2** kiralitáscentrumok közötti egyszeres kötés körüli megfelelő forogással hoztuk létre (**1** és **2** tehát ez esetben csak a kiralitáscentrumok azonosítását szolgálják, nem részei a C.I.P. konvenció szerinti rangsorolásnak). A rangsorolást gyakorlás céljából mindenki maga végezze.

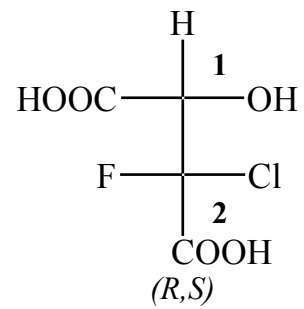
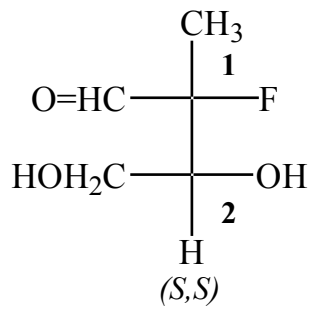
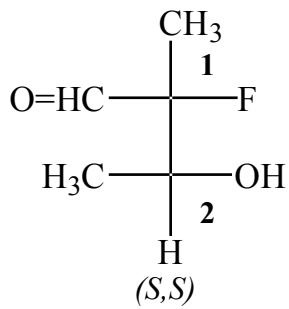
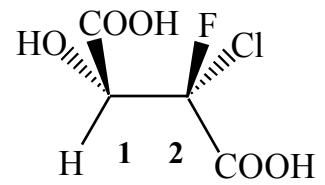
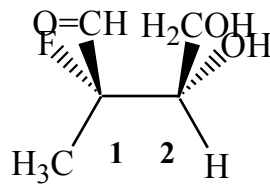
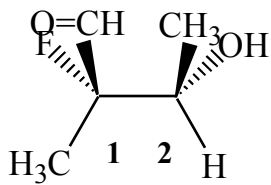
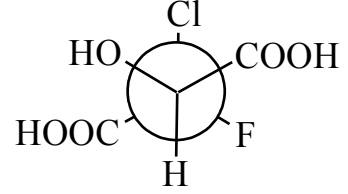
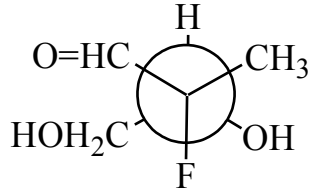
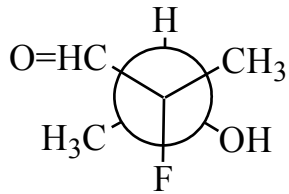
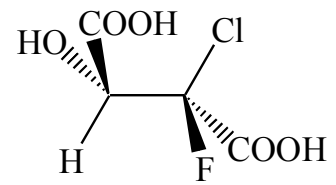
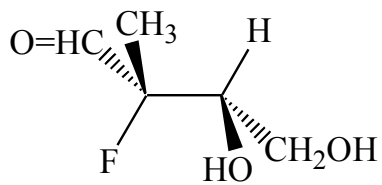
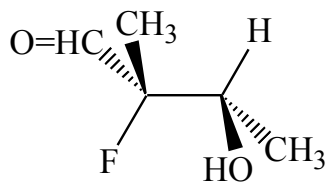
4. sor: Fischer-projekciók, a kiralitáscentrumok konfigurációjának megjelölésével (előbb áll az **1** kiralitáscentrum konfigurációjelölése).

Lehetséges feladatok: perspektivikus ábrából Newman-projekció, Newman-projekcióból perspektivikus ábra, perspektivikus ábrából Fischer-projekció, Fischer-projekcióból perspektivikus ábra, Newman-projekcióból Fischer-projekció, Fischer-projekcióból Newman-projekció.









Rajzolja fel a *cisz*- és *transz*-1,2-, 1,3- és 1,4-di-X szubsztituált ciklohexánok konformációit!

