

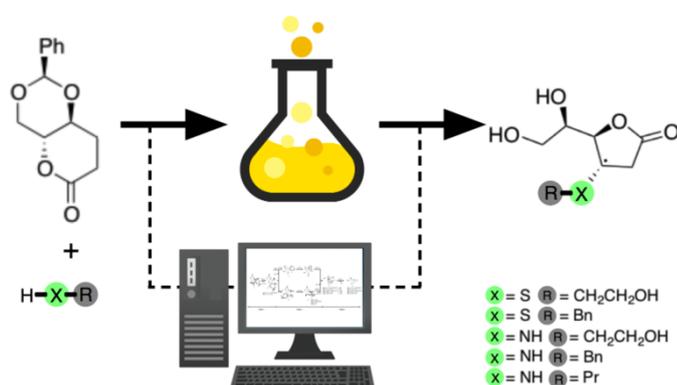
Combined experimental and computational studies devoted to the synthesis of 1,4-lactones

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Graphical Abstract



Abstract.

Lactones are important biological molecules that offer a new molecular scaffold to develop new and more selective inhibitors targeting glycosidases [1]. The chemical routes that can speed up their synthesis in a *stereo*- and *regio*-selective way have become a major demand. A new derivative of 2,4-O-alkylidene-D-erythrose, enclosing a C=C moiety into a 1,5-lactone ring, was found to induce a complete facial selectivity in 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions [2]. This new D-erythrosyl 1,5-lactone was studied as a Michael acceptor with sulfur and nitrogen nucleophiles and from which a complete facial selectivity was demonstrated in all reactions [3]. Sulfides attack exclusively at C-4, but primary amines and hydrazine attack both at C-2 and C-4. The sulfur adducts formed are 1 (D-erythrose derivative):1 (nucleophile), and the nitrogen adducts are 1:2. The theoretical and computational results clearly explain the origin of the *stereo*-selectivity, and the energetic course of the reactions, starting

	<p>with nitrogen and sulfide nucleophiles. Considering that the 1,4-lactones obtained in this work offer a new molecular scaffold for organic synthesis, these new results provide a solid theoretical platform that can be used to speed up synthesis of other derivatives in a <i>stereo</i>- and <i>regio</i>-selective way.</p>
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References (mandatory)

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