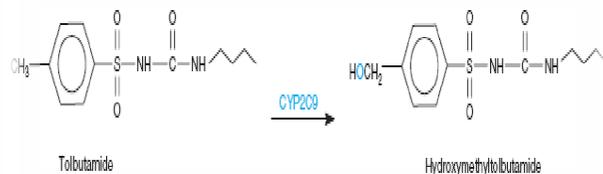


Réactions d'oxydation

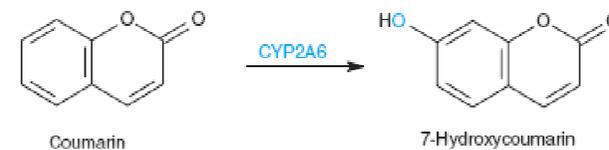
Oxydation aliphatique

plus fréquentes
donne des alcools 1air et 2aire qui peuvent à leur tour être oxydés en aldéhydes, cétones et acides carboxyliques.

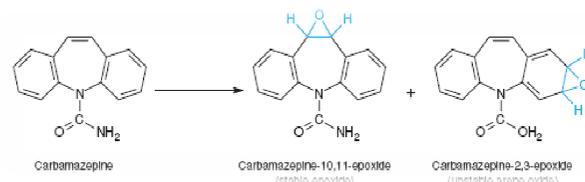


Oxydation aromatique

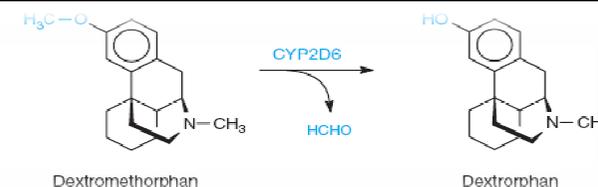
généralement par l'intermédiaire d'un époxyde



Epoxydation

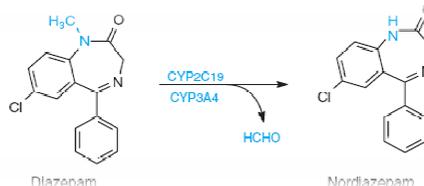


O-désalkylation

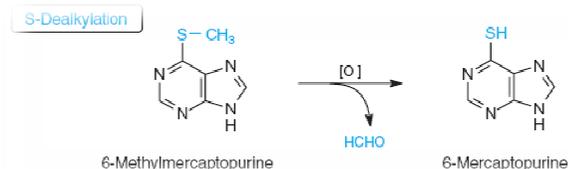


N- désalkylation

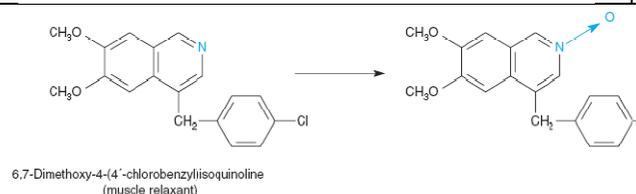
soustractions de radicaux alkyl
le premier C du radical et détache ensuite celui-là sous forme d'aldéhyde



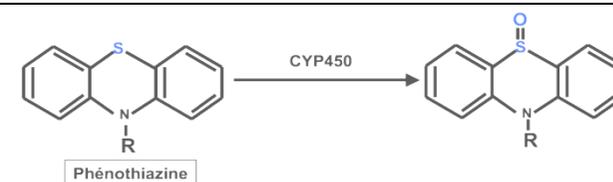
S-désalkylation



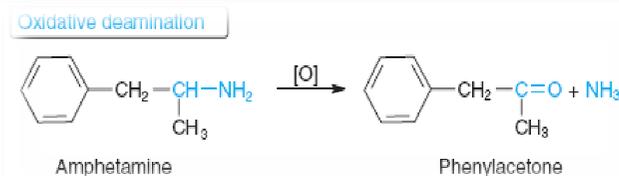
N-oxygénation



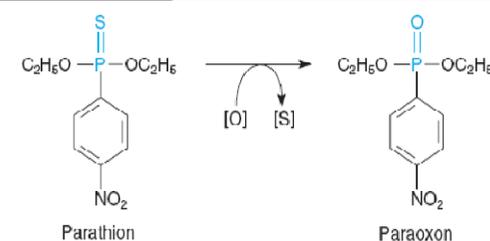
Sulfoxydation



Désamination oxydative



Désulfuration oxydative



Déshalogénation oxydative

