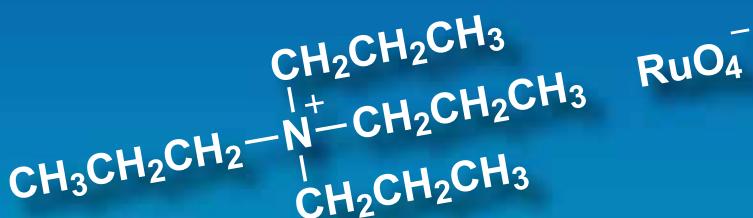


氧化剂

Oxidizing Agents



铬酸盐

次氯酸盐

高氯酸盐

过氧化物

高价碘化合物

硫氧化物

氮氧化物

其它氧化剂

氧化催化剂

氧化剂

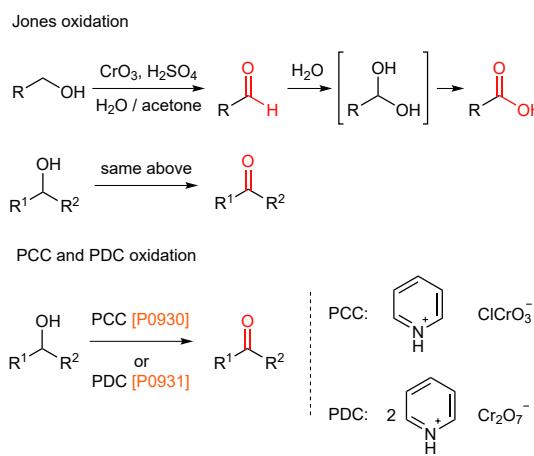
使目标物失去电子的氧化反应是有机化学中最基础的反应之一，典型的例子就是与氧结合和脱氢反应。氧化剂经常被用于将醇转化为相应的醛、酮或羧酸。氧化铬(VI)、高锰酸钾等重金属化合物已被使用多年。后来又开发出了不含重金属的危害性较小的氧化剂，如戴斯-马丁氧化剂、Mukaiyama氧化剂、氧铵盐等。此外，还报道了用廉价的助氧化剂在四丙基高钌酸铵(TPAP)和TEMPO等氧化催化剂存在下的氧化反应。这样，涉及有机化合物的氧化反应就有了很大的多样性，已经出版了许多关于氧化的书籍¹⁾。

这本小册子介绍了各种氧化剂和氧化催化剂。希望对您在有机合成方面的研究有所帮助。另外，我们还准备了另一本小册子《还原剂》，这是氧化的逆反应。

● 铬酸盐

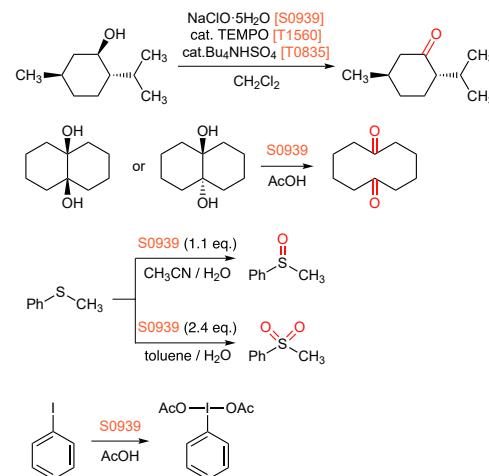
Jones等报道了氧化铬(VI)和稀硫酸的混合物可用于对醇的氧化，这种反应称为Jones氧化²⁾。它能将伯醇和仲醇分别转化为羧酸和酮。自此之后，铬氧化剂得到了改进，发展成为使用复合氧化铬(VI)-2py、氯铬酸吡啶(PCC)[P0930]⁴⁾和重铬酸吡啶(PDC)[P0931]⁵⁾的Sarett-Collins氧化³⁾工艺。这些试剂可以将伯醇氧化成醛而不发生过度反应。

注意：铬(VI)化合物和反应后的铬渣毒性高，处理或丢弃时应考虑环境因素。



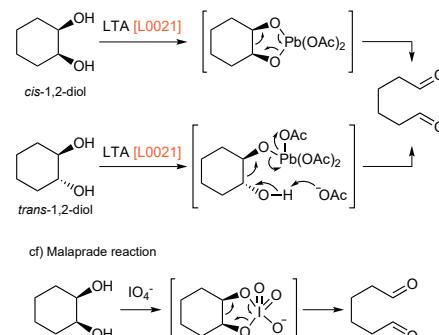
● 次氯酸钠

次氯酸钠五水合物(NaClO·5H₂O) [S0939]是一种稳定的结晶固体，可有效氧化羟基和硫化物。例如，S0939可以在催化剂量的TEMPO[T1560]存在下将仲醇氧化成酮⁶⁾。S0939也可用于1,2-二醇⁷⁾的氧化裂解和硫化物的氧化⁸⁾。通过调整S0939的当量，可以高收率地合成亚砜和砜。此外，最近有报道称，S0939可用于高价碘化合物的简便合成⁹⁾。



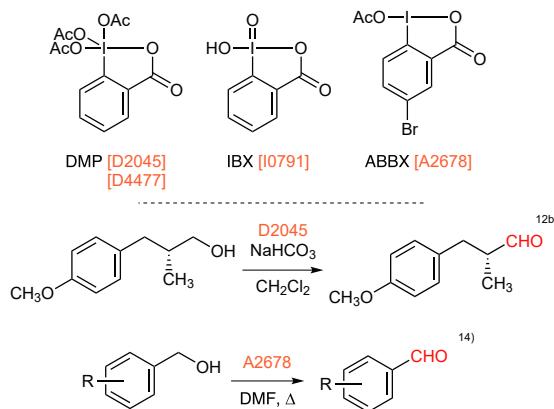
● Criegee氧化反应

Criegee氧化反应在反应中使用四乙酸铅(IV)(LTA) [L0021]氧化1,2-二醇获得两种酮或醛¹⁰⁾。这个反应不同于高碘酸盐的氧化裂解反应(=Malprade反应)¹¹⁾，并且可以和难以形成五元环中间体的反式1,2-二醇反应。由此可以推断出另一种不通过环状过渡态的反应机理。



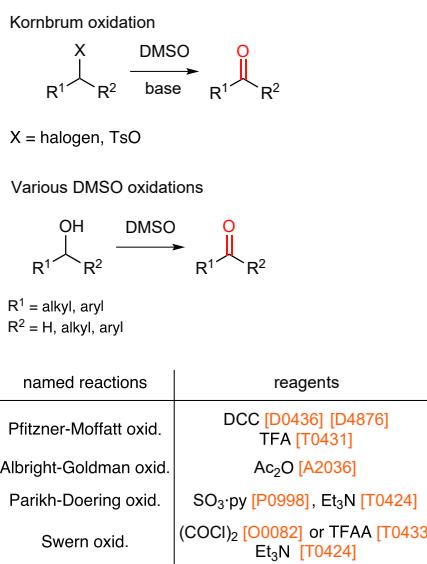
● 使用高价碘化合物的氧化反应

戴斯-马丁氧化剂 (DMP)¹²⁾[D2045] [D4477]可以将伯醇和仲醇分别氧化成醛和酮。与四价铬酸盐化合物相比，DMP具有一些优势：DMP在温和的条件下进行反应；活性底物普适范围宽；对环境的影响较低；反应后处理简单。Togo开发的2-碘酰基苯甲酸（IBX）¹³⁾[I0791]和1-乙酰氧基-5-溴-1,2-苯并碘杂戊环-3(1H)-酮（ABBX）¹⁴⁾[A2678]像很多高碘化合物一样，被用作醇的氧化剂¹⁵⁾。这些化合物的相关介绍请参考我们的单页“高价碘化合物”。

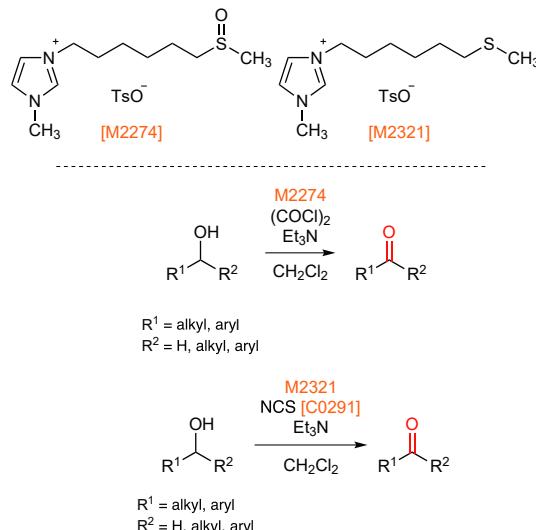


● DMSO氧化和无气味Swern氧化剂

Kornblum等发现苄基卤化物和甲苯磺酸盐可以在碱性条件下与DMSO反应生成羰基¹⁶⁾。这篇报道后，又出现了很多用DMSO进行氧化反应的报告：用DCC [D0436]或DCC (粒状) [D4876]进行的Pfitzner-Moffatt氧化反应¹⁷⁾；用乙酸酐[A2036]进行的Albright-Goldman氧化反应¹⁸⁾；用吡啶-三氧化硫络合物[P0998]进行的Parikh-Doering氧化反应¹⁹⁾以及用草酰氯[O0082]进行的Swern氧化反应²⁰⁾。这些反应从实验室规模到工业规模都得到了广泛应用。

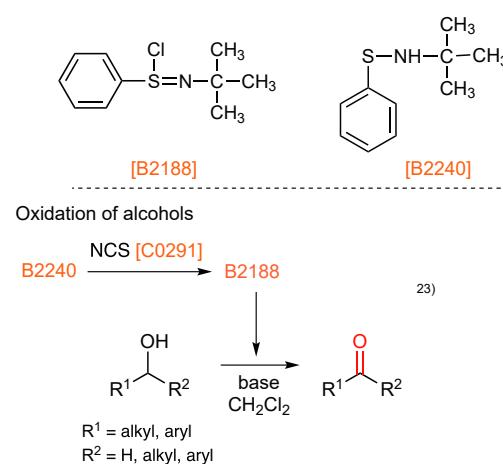


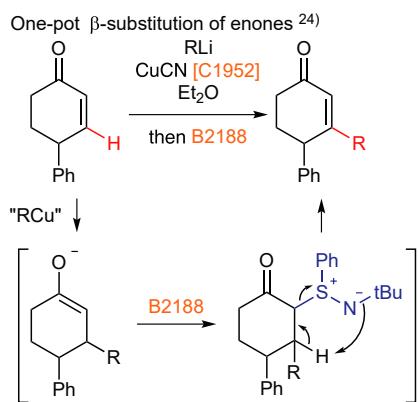
DMSO氧化的一个问题是副产品二甲基硫化物的气味。为了解决这一问题，Togo等研制了无臭可回收的咪唑盐[M2274]和[M2321]，分别用于Swern氧化^{21a)}和Corey-Kim氧化^{21b)}。



● Mukaiyama氧化反应

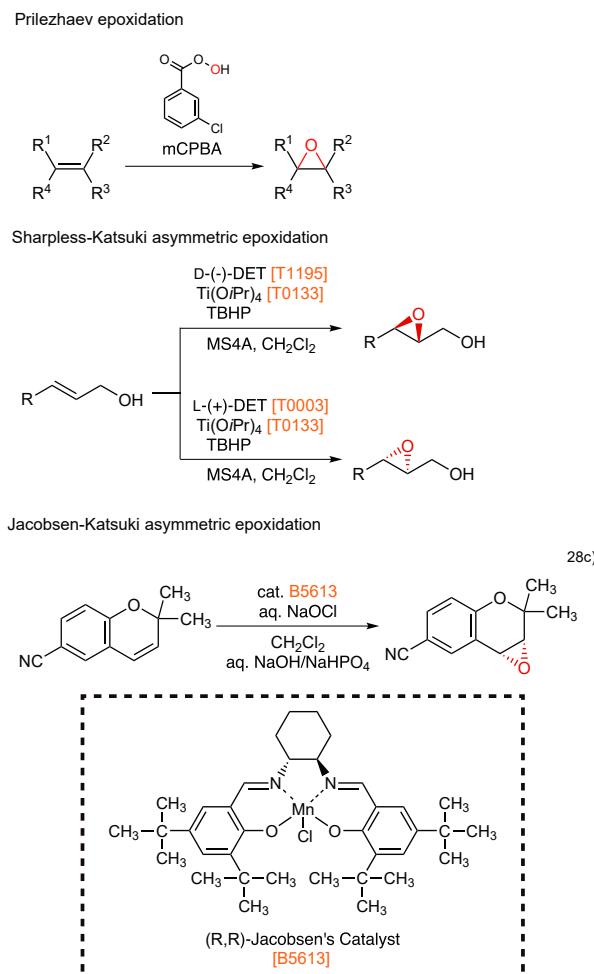
Mukaiyama研究组报告了两种新的氧化反应，分别使用N-叔丁基苯硫亚胺酰氯[B2188]²²⁾和催化剂量的N-叔丁基苯亚磺酰胺[B2240]和NCS[C0291]²³⁾。一般认为B2240与NCS在原位反应生成B2188，反应后生成B2240；因此B2240起到催化剂的作用。B2188是一种稳定的固体，可以通过在α位上的去质子化或1,4加成从烯醇化物转化为α,β-不饱和酮²⁴⁾。此外，据有关新方法报道，可以通过醛、烷基锂和B2188用一锅法得到酮²⁵⁾。





● 环氧化反应

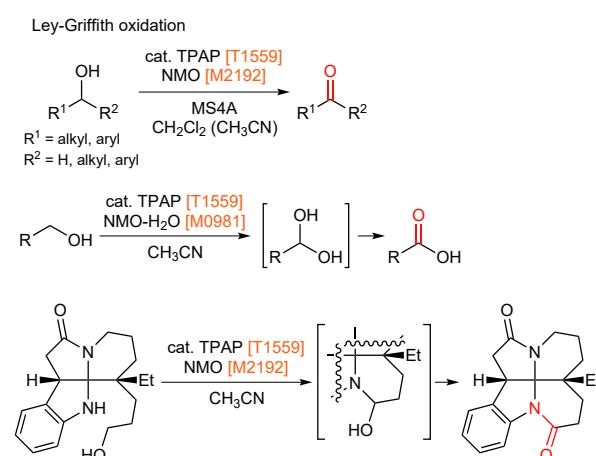
环氧化反应也是一种氧化反应，mCPBA参与的Prilezhaev (Prileschajew)反应²⁶⁾被认为是一种典型的环氧化反应。此外，不对称环氧化反应如烯丙醇的Sharpless-Katsuki不对称环氧化反应²⁷⁾和顺式烯烃的Jacobsen-Katsuki不对称环氧化反应²⁸⁾等也有报道。Sharpless-Katsuki不对称环氧化反应经常被用于天然产物全合成。



● 催化氧化反应

1. TPAP催化的氧化反应

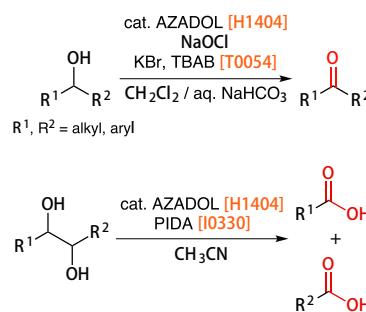
四丙基过钌酸铵 (TPAP) [T1559] 催化剂通过添加4-甲基吗啉N-氧化物 (=NMO) [M2192]作为助氧化剂可以把醇氧化为醛和酮 (Ley-Griffith氧化反应)²⁹⁾。该反应也可在非常温和的条件下进行，即使应用于不稳定物质，也能高收率得到相应产物。此外，该反应能在水存在下通过乙醛水化形成偕二醇并进行后续氧化，将伯醇氧化为羧酸³⁰⁾。TPAP和NMO经常被用于天然产物全合成。例如Gaich研究组就曾报道过通过在最后一步中对此反应的巧妙运用实现(-)-leuconoxine的全合成³¹⁾。



2. AZADOL® 氧化反应

AZADOL® [H1404]由Iwabuchi等开发的一种羟基胺³²⁾，是氧化反应催化剂前体。H1404的氧化性能比TEMPO[T1560]更具优势，特别是对仲醇。此外，1,2-二醇通过催化量的PIDA[I0330]处理可氧化裂解生成两种羧酸。由于次氯酸钠、氯酸钠甚至空气中的氧气都可以用作其助氧化剂，H1404有望成为一种绿色的氧化催化剂。

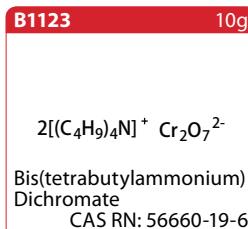
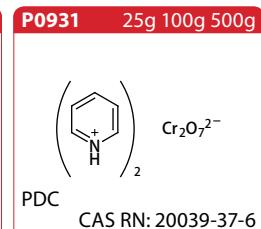
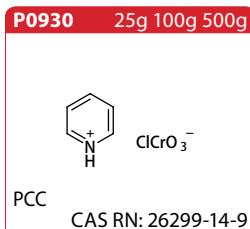
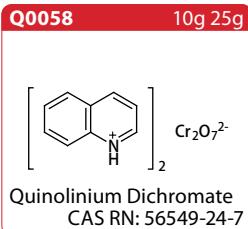
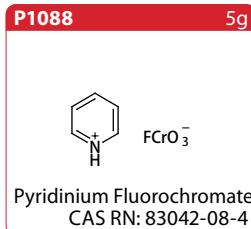
AZADOL®是日产化学制品公司的注册商标。



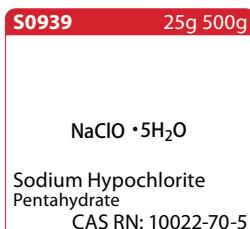
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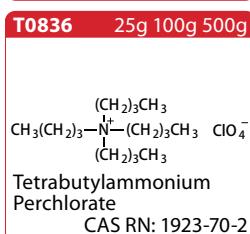
铬酸盐 Chromates



次氯酸盐 Hypochlorites

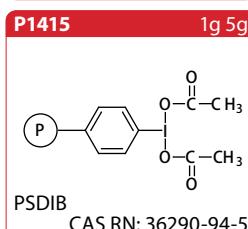
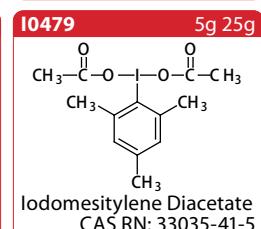
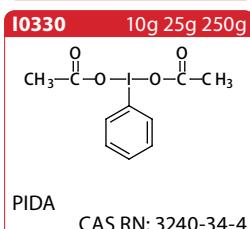
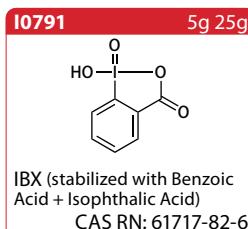
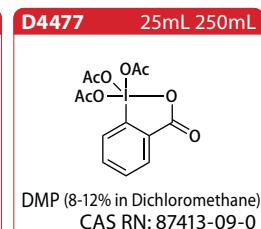
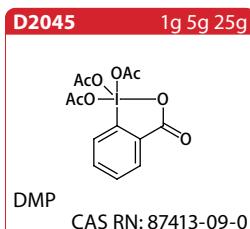
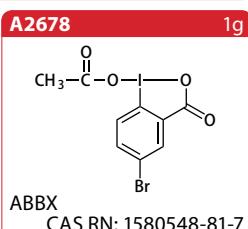
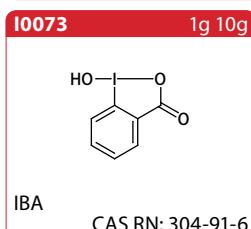


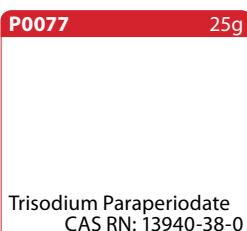
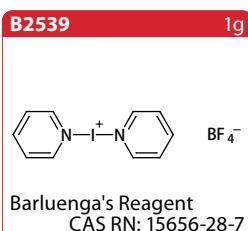
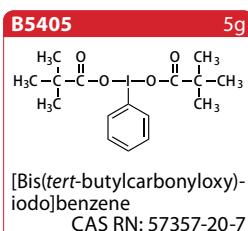
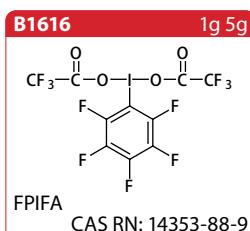
高氯酸盐 Perchlorates



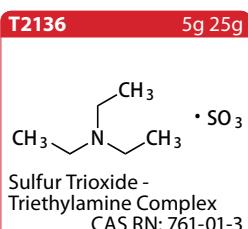
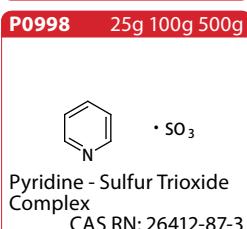
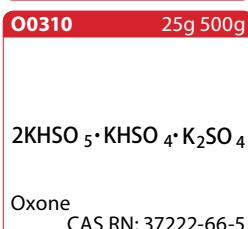
过氧化物 Peroxides

高价碘化合物 Hypervalent Iodine

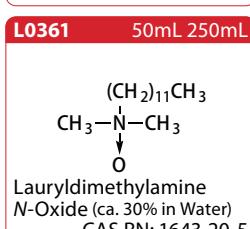
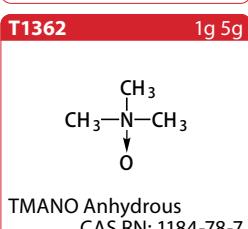
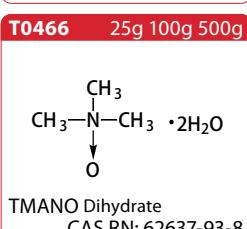
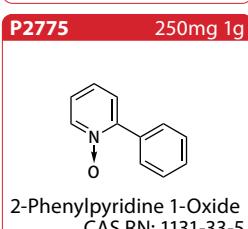
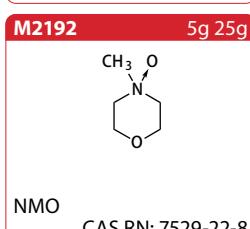
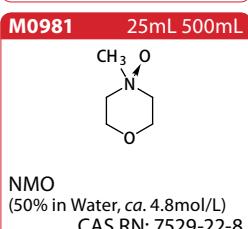
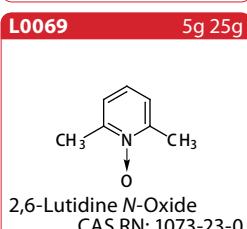
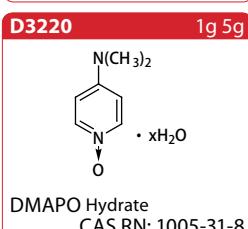
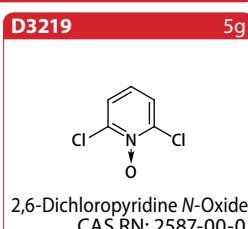
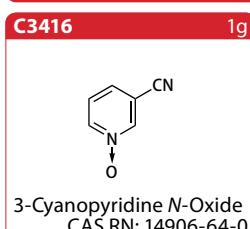
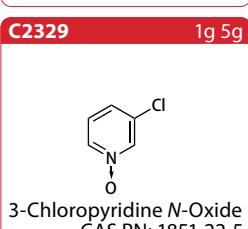
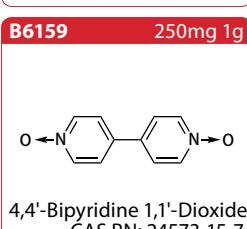
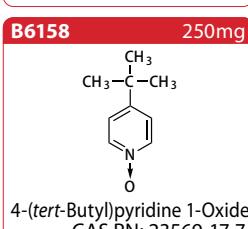




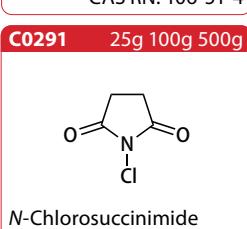
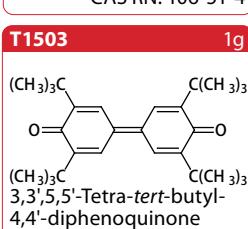
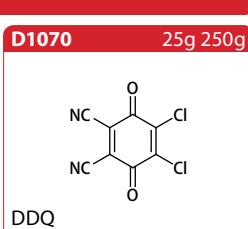
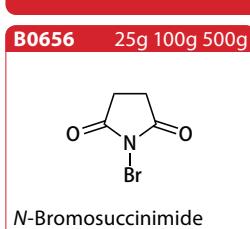
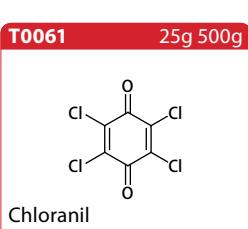
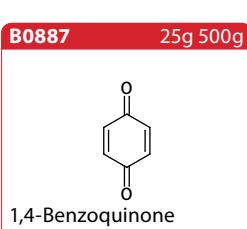
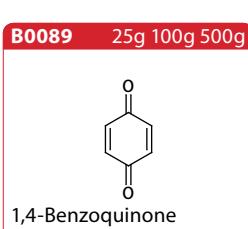
硫氧化物 Sulfur Oxides

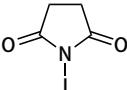
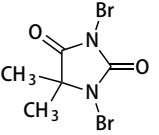
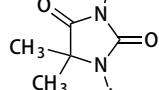
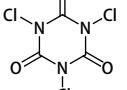
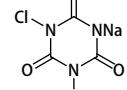
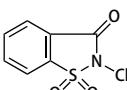
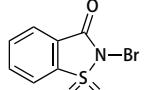
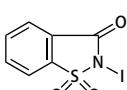
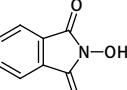
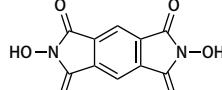
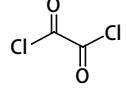
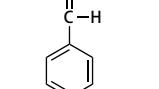
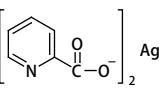
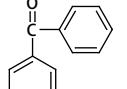
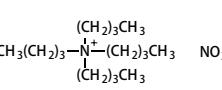
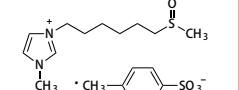
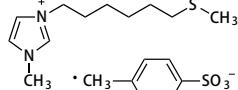
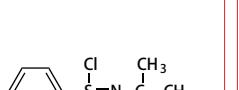
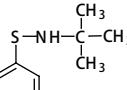
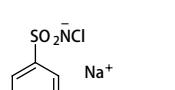
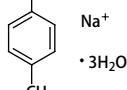
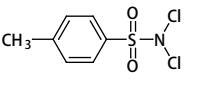
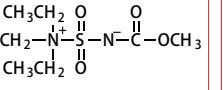
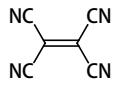
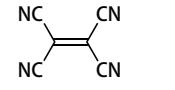
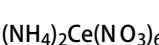
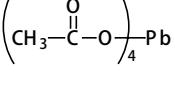
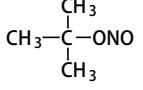


氮氧化物 N-Oxides



其它氧化剂 Other Oxidizing Agents

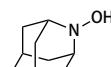


I0074 5g 25g 100g  N-Iodosuccinimide CAS RN: 516-12-1	D1265 25g 500g  DBDMH CAS RN: 77-48-5	D3657 5g 25g  1,3-Diiodo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin CAS RN: 2232-12-4	T0620 25g 500g  Trichloroisocyanuric Acid CAS RN: 87-90-1	D1003 25g 500g  Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate CAS RN: 2893-78-9
C1674 5g 25g  N-Chlorosaccharin CAS RN: 14070-51-0	B2152 5g 25g  N-Bromosaccharin CAS RN: 35812-01-2	I0784 5g  N-Iodosaccharin CAS RN: 86340-94-5	H0395 25g 100g 500g  NHPI CAS RN: 524-38-9	D4413 1g 5g  NDHPI CAS RN: 57583-53-6
O0082 25g 100g 500g  Oxalyl Chloride CAS RN: 79-37-8	B2379 500g  Benzaldehyde CAS RN: 100-52-7	S0815 1g 5g  Picolinic Acid Silver(II) Salt CAS RN: 14783-00-7	B0306 25g  4-Benzoylpyridine CAS RN: 14548-46-0	T3651 5g 25g  Tetrabutylammonium Nitrate CAS RN: 1941-27-1
M2274 1g 5g  1-Methyl-3-[6-(methylsulfinyl)-hexyl]imidazolium p-Toluenesulfonate CAS RN: 1352947-66-0	M2321 1g 5g  1-Methyl-3-[6-(methylthio)-hexyl]imidazolium p-Toluenesulfonate CAS RN: 1352947-63-7	B2188 1g 5g  N-tert-Butylphenylsulfimidoyl Chloride CAS RN: 49591-20-0	B2240 1g 5g 25g  N-tert-Butylbenzenesulfenamide CAS RN: 19117-31-8	C0075 25g 100g 500g  Chloramine B Hydrate CAS RN: 304655-80-9
C0076 25g 500g  Chloramine T Trihydrate CAS RN: 7080-50-4	D0318 25g 100g 500g  Dichloramine T CAS RN: 473-34-7	M1279 1g 5g 25g  Burgess Reagent CAS RN: 29684-56-8	T0077 5g 25g  TCNE CAS RN: 670-54-2	T3264 1g 5g  TCNE (purified by sublimation) CAS RN: 670-54-2
C1806 50g 500g  CAN CAS RN: 16774-21-3	E1459 25g 100g  Selenium Dioxide CAS RN: 7446-08-4	L0021 25g 500g  LTA (contains Acetic Acid) CAS RN: 546-67-8	P1910 25g 100g 500g  Molybdo(VI)phosphoric Acid Hydrate CAS RN: 51429-74-4	N0357 25mL 250mL  tert-Butyl Nitrite CAS RN: 540-80-7
I0604 25g 500g  Iodine CAS RN: 7553-56-2	<h2>氧化催化剂</h2> <h3>Catalysts for Oxidation</h3>			

氧化催化剂

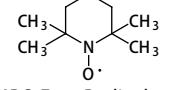
Catalysts for Oxidation

H1404 200mg 1g 5g



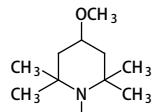
AZADOL®
CAS RN: 1155843-79-0

T1560 5g 25g



TEMPO Free Radical
CAS RN: 2564-83-2

M1197 1g 5g



4-Methoxy-TEMPO Free Radical
CAS RN: 95407-69-5

A1348 4-Acetamido-TEMPO Free Radical CAS RN: 14691-89-5	A2065 4-Acetamido-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-oxopiperidinium Tetrafluoroborate CAS RN: 219543-09-6	H0878 4-Benzoyloxy-TEMPO Free Radical CAS RN: 3225-26-1	G0020 Galvinoxyl Free Radical CAS RN: 2370-18-5	D4313 DPPH Free Radical CAS RN: 1898-66-4
I1117 2-Iodo-N-isopropyl-5-methoxybenzamide CAS RN: 1820802-04-7	M2721 Iodobenzene Catalyst Supported on Magnetic Iron Oxide Nanoparticle (0.6-0.8mmol/g)	T1559 TPAP CAS RN: 114615-82-6	T1803 Tetrabutylammonium Perrhenate CAS RN: 16385-59-4	P1939 KReO ₄ Potassium Perrhenate CAS RN: 10466-65-6
O0308 OsO ₄ Osmium Tetroxide (4% in Water) CAS RN: 20816-12-0	O0414 Osmium Catalyst supported on Magnetite (0.07-0.09mmol/g)	V0016 Vanadyl Acetylacetone CAS RN: 3153-26-2	M0042 Manganese(II) Acetylacetone Dihydrate CAS RN: 22033-51-8	I0079 Acetylacetone Iron(III) Salt CAS RN: 14024-18-1
B2681 Cobalt(II) Acetylacetone CAS RN: 14024-48-7	C0373 Cobalt(II) Acetylacetone Dihydrate CAS RN: 123334-29-2	T0746 Cobalt(II) Trifluoroacetylacetone Hydrate CAS RN: 16092-38-9	M0464 Molybdenum(VI)dioxy Acetylacetone CAS RN: 17524-05-9	A1424 Palladium(II) Acetate CAS RN: 3375-31-3
P2161 Palladium(II) Acetate (Purified) CAS RN: 3375-31-3	P2106 Palladium(II) Acetate Trimer CAS RN: 53189-26-7	P1870 Palladium(II) Trifluoroacetate CAS RN: 42196-31-6	S0318 Salcomine CAS RN: 14167-18-1	B5613 (R,R)-Jacobsen's Catalyst CAS RN: 138124-32-0
D1997 Tris(triphenylphosphine)-ruthenium(II) Dichloride CAS RN: 15529-49-4	C1944 Chloronitrosyl[N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butylsalicylidene)-1,1,2,2-tetramethylethylene]amino]ruthenium(IV) CAS RN: 386761-71-3		M1296 Methyltrioxorhenium(VII) CAS RN: 70197-13-6	



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