Description

Introduces a new, simplified classification for stereoselective reactions based on changes in the number of chiral centres taking place, emphasizing the three-dimensional representations of transition states in which stereoselectivity is determined. Using stereochemical vocabulary in accordance with IUPAC rules, it covers analysis of factors in which asymmetric induction occurs, the interplay between steric and electronic effects, the importance of conformational control, advantages of intramolecularity and the majority of important reaction types used in modern stereoselective synthesis.

About the Author