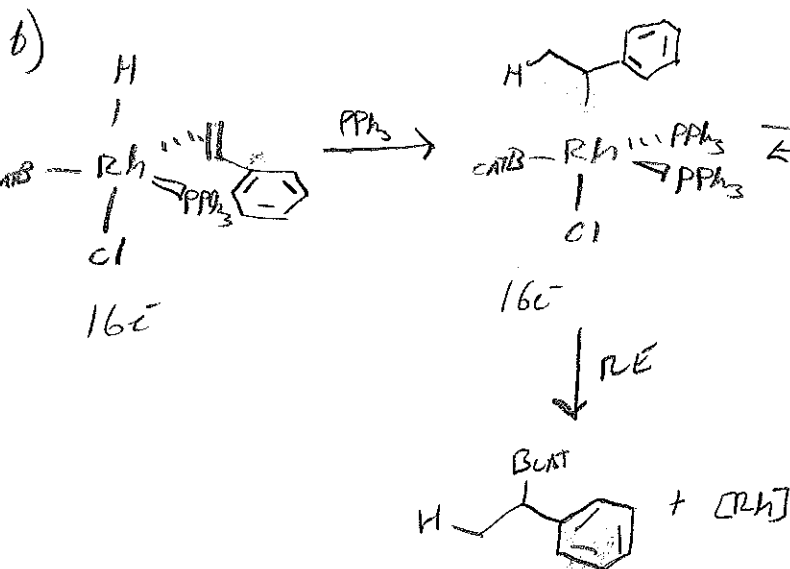
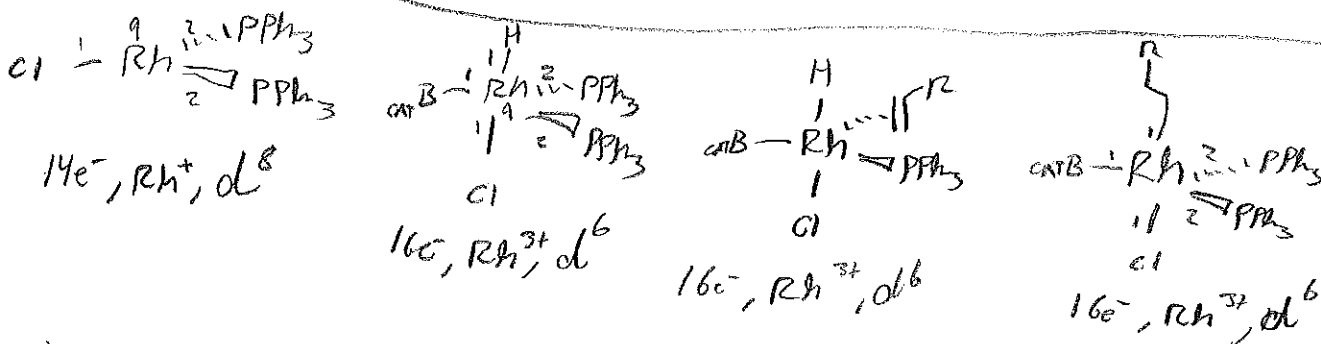
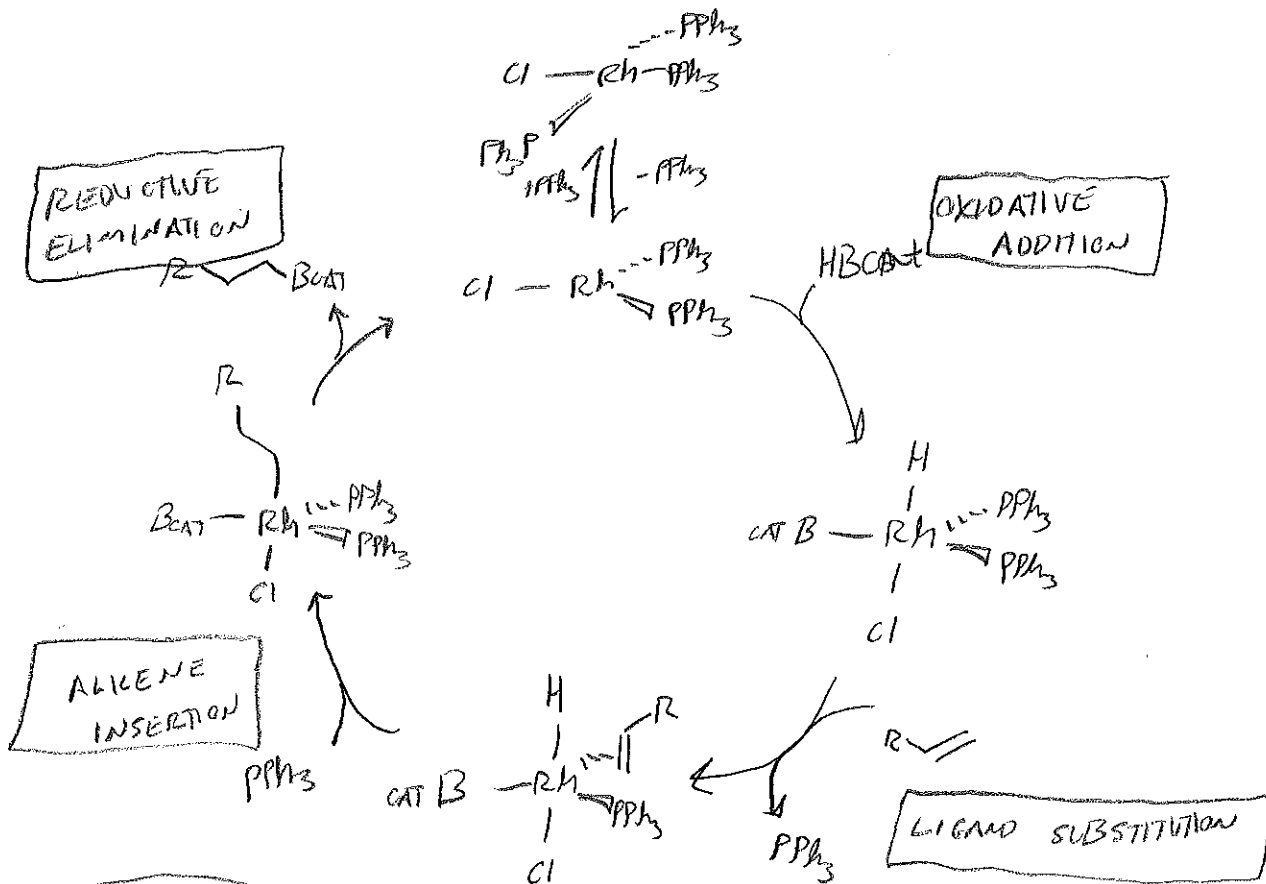
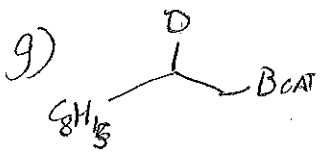


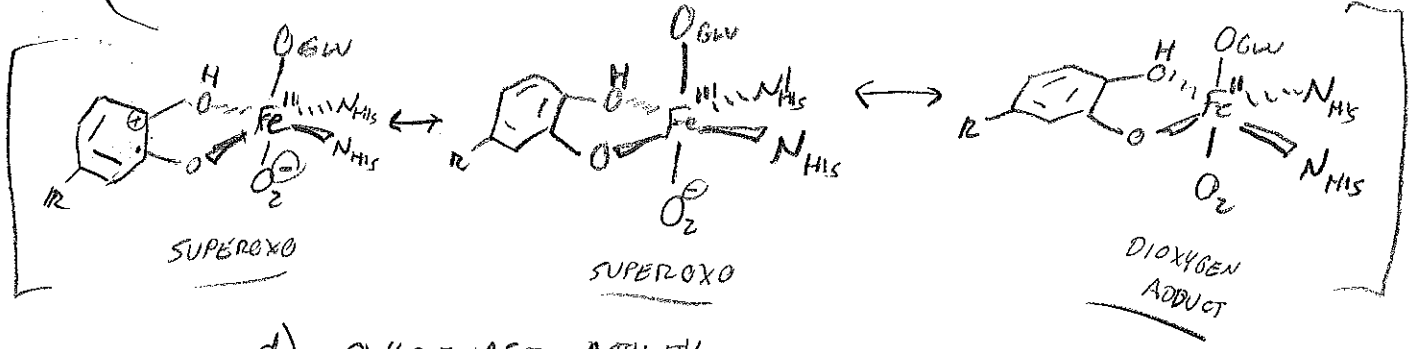
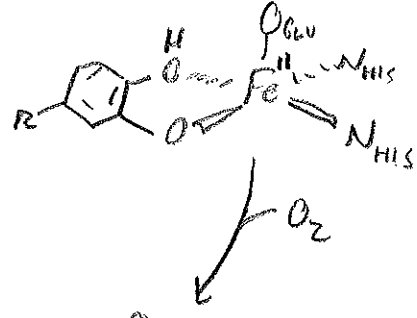
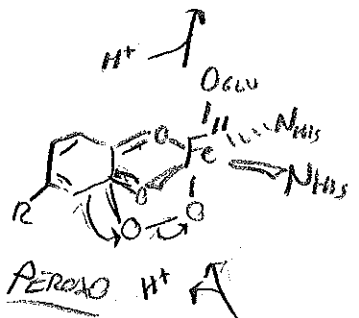
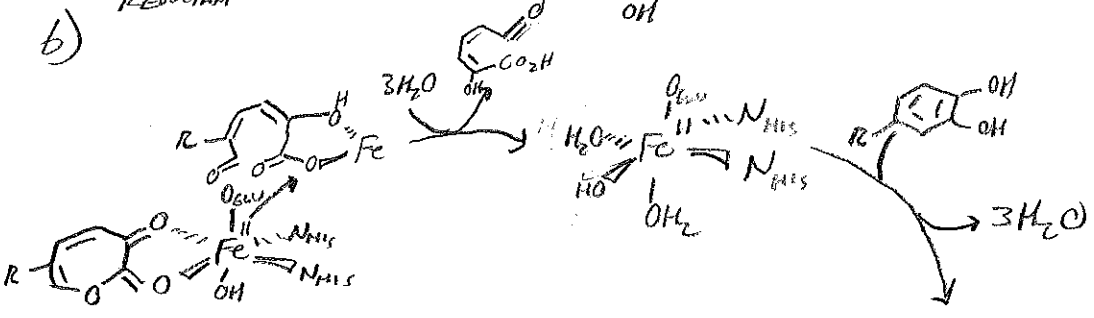
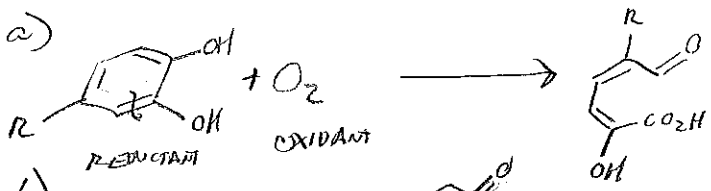
#1
a)



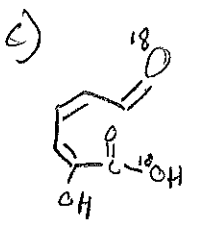
π -ALLYL INTERMEDIATE STABILIZES BINDING TO 2° CARBON, LEADING TO MARKOVNIKOV PRODUCT



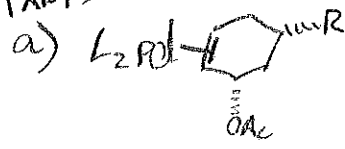
2



d) OXYGENASE ACTIVITY



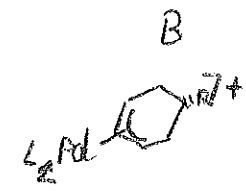
#3 PART I



Pd 10
L₂ 4
|| 2

16e⁻

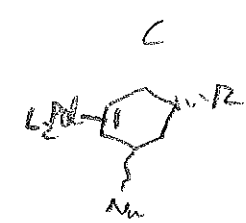
Pd⁰, d¹⁰



Pd 10
L₂ 4
|| 3
+ -1

16e⁻

Pd²⁺, d⁸



Pd 10
L₂ 4
|| 2

16e⁻

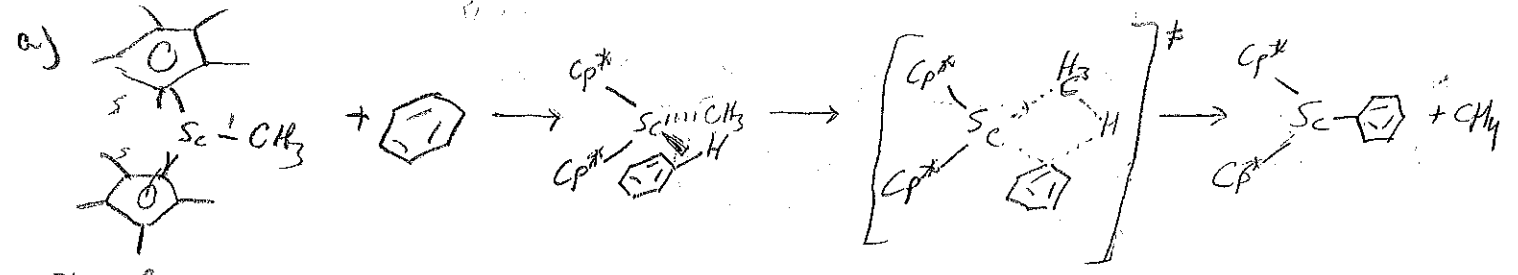
Pd⁰, d¹⁰

b) (a) REDUCTIVE ELIMINATION

(b) NUCLEOPHILIC ATTACK OF ALKYL (REDUCTIVE ELIMINATION)

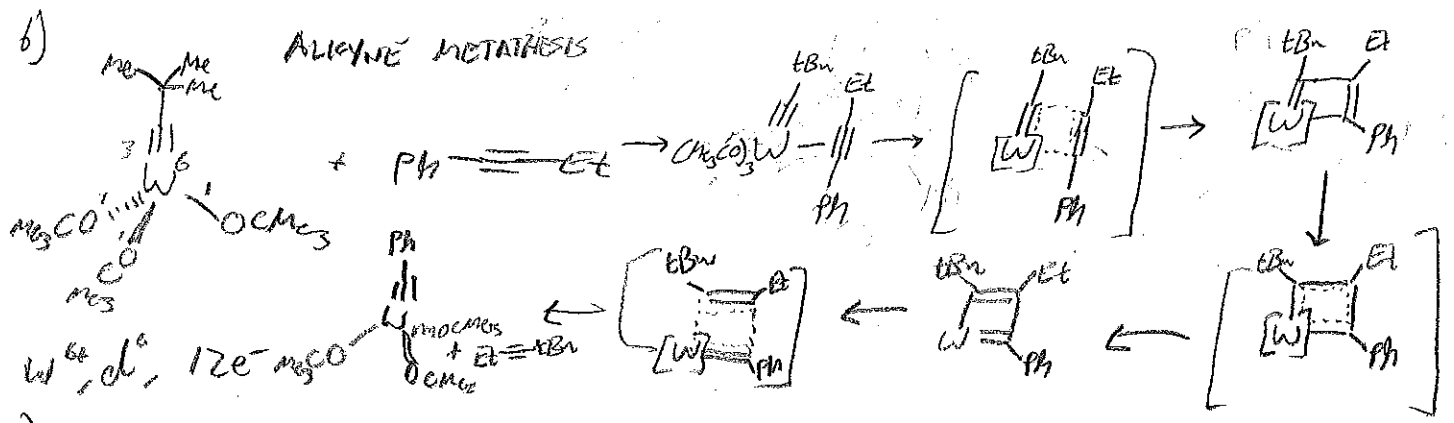
PART II

SIGMA BOND METATHESIS



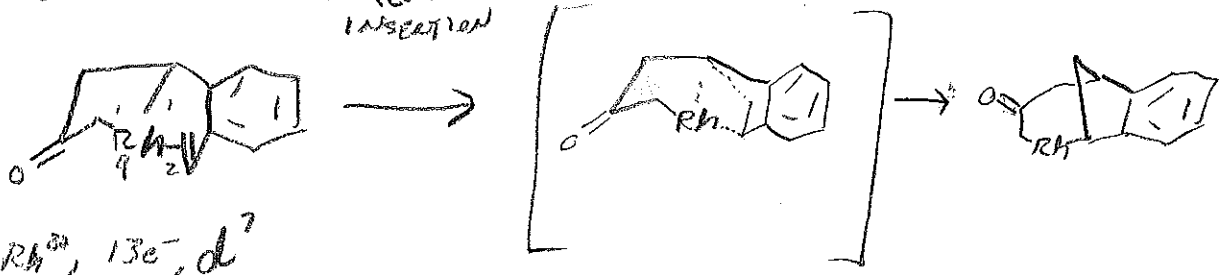
Sc³⁺, d⁰, 14e⁻

ALKYNE METATHESIS



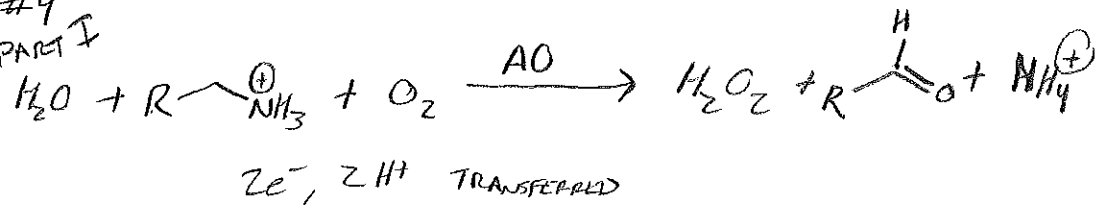
W⁶⁺, d⁰, 12e⁻ Cp*₂W(CO)₂

ALKENE INSERTION



Rh³⁺, 13e⁻, d⁷

#4
PART I

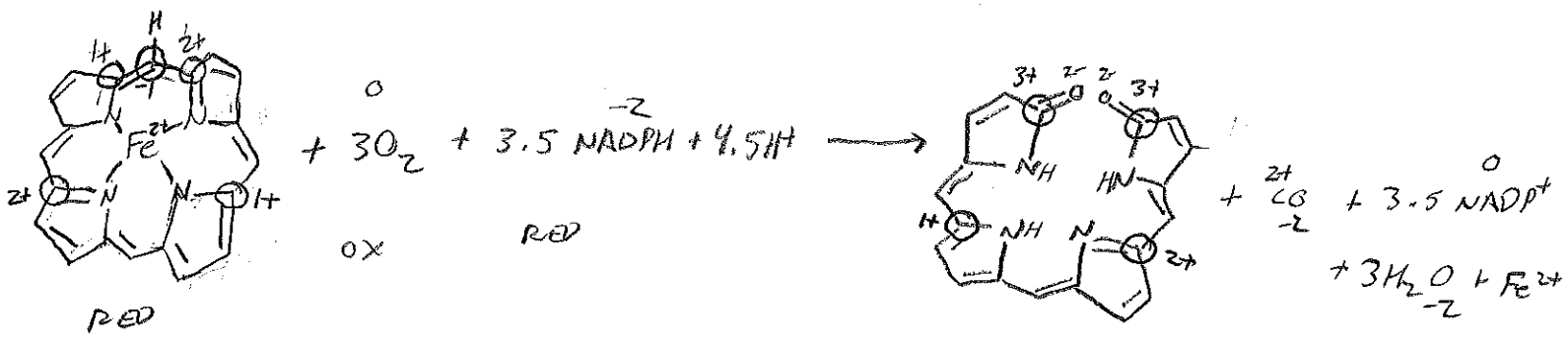
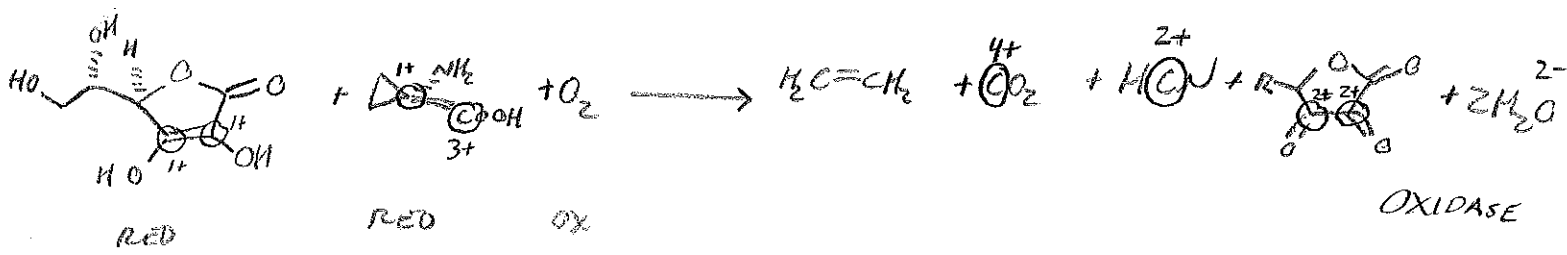
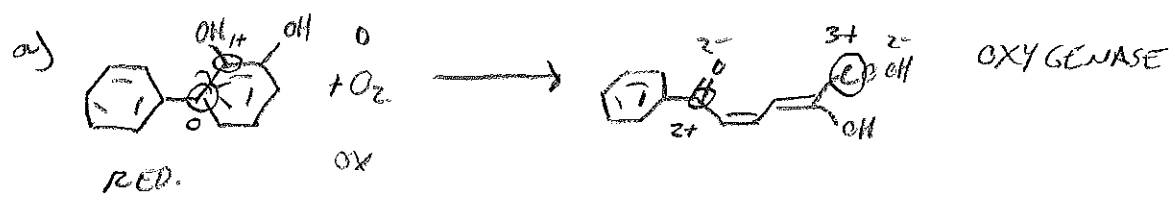


UP TO ALDEHYDE; AMINE IS REDUCTANT, TOPAQUINONE COFACTOR OXIDANT
 REST OF MECHANISM; TOPAQUINONE COFACTOR REDUCTANT, O_2 OXIDANT

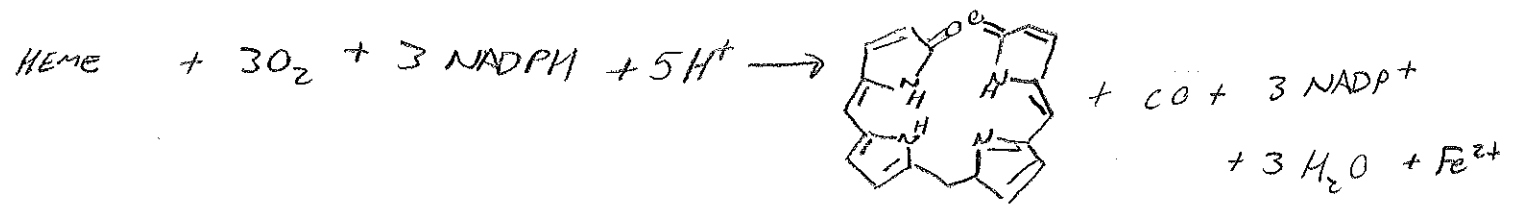
b+c) ON PAGE 6

d) OXIDASE

PART II



↑ WAS UNBALANCED IN P SET; CORRECT STOICHIOMETRY; OXYGENASE



Problem 4 (2 points)

Part I

The copper-containing enzyme *AO* catalyzes the oxidation of primary amines to aldehydes, producing NH_4^+ and H_2O_2 . The active site contains a unique cofactor covalently bound to the protein, topaquinone. This cofactor neighbors a Cu^{II} ion, which is bound to the protein in a square pyramidal geometry by three histidine residues, with two bound water molecules. The mechanism of this enzyme is shown below. *AO* enzymes have a variety of functions that are implicated in cell differentiation and growth, wound healing, detoxification, and signaling.

