Because organometallic reagents react as their corresponding carbanion, they are excellent nucleophiles. The basic reaction involves the nucleophilic attack of the carbanionic carbon in the organometallic reagent with the electrophilic carbon in the carbonyl to form alcohols.

![Reaction Diagram]

Both Grignard and Organolithium Reagents will perform these reactions.

Addition to formaldehyde gives 1° alcohols:

![Formaldehyde Reaction Diagram]

Addition to aldehydes gives 2° alcohols:

![Aldehyde Reaction Diagram]

Addition to ketones gives 3° alcohols:

![Ketone Reaction Diagram]

Addition to carbon dioxide (CO₂) forms a carboxylic acid.
Mechanism for the Addition to Carbonyls

The mechanism for a Grignard agent is shown. The mechanism for an organometallic reagent is the same.

1) Nucleophilic attack
2) Protonation

Nucleophilic Addition of Acetylides to Carbonyls

Acetylide anions will add to aldehydes and ketones to form alkoxides, which, upon protonation, give propargyl alcohols.

With aldehydes and non-symmetric ketones, in the absence of chiral catalyst, the product will be a racemic mixture of the two enantiomers.

The triple bond in the propargyl alcohol can be modified by using the reactivity of the alkyne. For example, Markovnikov and anti-Markovnikov hydration of the triple bond leads to formation of the hydroxy-substituted ketone and aldehyde, respectively, after enol-keto tautomerization.

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