Record Nr. UNINA9910768466003321 Iridium catalysts for organic reactions // Luis A. Oro, Carmen Claver, **Titolo** editors; with contributions by I. Cano [and nineteen others] Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham, Switzerland:,: Springer,, [2021] ©2021 **ISBN** 3-030-69083-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (viii, 456 pages): illustrations Collana Topics in organometallic chemistry;; 69 547.2 Disciplina Soggetti Organic compounds - Synthesis Iridium catalysts Asymmetric synthesis Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Intro -- Preface -- Contents -- Iridium-Catalyzed Dehydrogenative Nota di contenuto Reactions -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Dehydrogenation of Alkanes -- 3 Dehydrogenation of Heterocyclic Compounds -- 3.1 Dehydrogenation of N-Heterocyclic Compounds -- 3.2 Dehydrogenation of Other Heterocyclic Compounds -- 3.3 N-Heteroarene Synthesis via Combination of Ring Construction-Dehydrogenation -- 4 Dehydrogenation of Alcohols -- 4.1 Dehydrogenative Oxidation of Alcohols to Aldehydes and Ketones -- 4.2 Dehydrogenative Oxidation of Primary Alcohols to Esters, Carboxylic Acids, and Acetals -- 4.3 Dehydrogenative Decarbonylation of Primary Alcohols -- 4.4 Dehydrogenative Cross-Coupling Reactions Involving Alcohols -- 4.5 Synthesis of N-Heterocycles Based on Alcohol Dehydrogenation -- 4.6 Other Reactions Based on Alcohol Dehydrogenation -- 5 Dehydrogenation of Formic Acid -- 6 Dehydrogenative Borylation --6.1 Aryl and Alkyl Group Borylation -- 6.2 Terminal Alkyne Borylation -- 7 Miscellaneous -- 8 Summary -- References -- Recent Advances in Iridium-Catalysed Transfer Hydrogenation Reactions -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Half-Sandwich Iridium Complexes -- 2.1 Transfer Hydrogenation of C=O, C=N and C=C Bonds -- 2.2 Transfer Hydrogenation of CO2 --2.3 Transfer Hydrogenation in Water -- 2.4 Biological Transfer

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Sommario/riassunto

"In 1976, the outbreak of a new strain of swine flu at the Fort Dix, New Jersey, army base prompted an unprecedented inoculation campaign. Some forty-two million Americans were vaccinated as the National Influenza Immunization Program hastened to prevent a pandemic, while the World Health Organization (WHO) took a wait-and-see approach. Fortunately, the virus did not spread, and only one death occurred. But instead of being lauded, American actions were subsequently denounced as a "fiasco" and instigator of mass panic. In Influenza, George Dehner examines the wide disparity in national and international responses to influenza pandemics, from the Russian flu of 1889 to the swine flu outbreak in 2009. He chronicles the technological and institutional progress made along the way and shows how these developments can shape an effective future policy. Early pandemic response relied on methods of guarantine and individual scientific research. In the aftermath of World War II, a consensus for cooperation and shared resources led to the creation of the WHO, under the auspices of the United Nations. Today, the WHO maintains a large and proactive role in responding to influenza outbreaks. International pandemic response, however, is only as strong as its weakest national

link--most recently evidenced in the failed early detection of the 2009 swine flu in Mexico and the delayed reporting of the 2002 SARS outbreak in China. As Dehner's study contends, the hard lessons of the past highlight the need for a coordinated early warning system with full disclosure, shared technologies, and robust manufacturing capabilities. Until the "national" aspect can be removed from the international equation, responses will be hampered, and a threat to an individual remains a threat to all"--Provided by publisher.