

adduct

A new *chemical species* AB, each *molecular entity* of which is formed by direct combination of two separate molecular entities A and B in such a way that there is change in *connectivity*, but no loss, of atoms within the *moieties* A and B. Stoichiometries other than 1:1 are also possible, e.g. a bis-adduct (2:1). An '*intramolecular adduct*' can be formed when A and B are groups contained within the same molecular entity.

This is a general term which, whenever appropriate, should be used in preference to the less explicit term *complex*. It is also used specifically for products of an *addition reaction*. For examples, see *Lewis adduct*, *Meisenheimer adduct*, *π -adduct*.

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