

elimination

The reverse of an *addition reaction* or *transformation*. In an elimination two groups (called eliminands) are lost most often from two different centres (1/2/elimination or 1/3/elimination, etc.) with concomitant formation of an unsaturation in the molecule (double bond, triple bond) or formation of a new ring.

If the groups are lost from a single centre (α -elimination, 1/1/elimination) the resulting product is a *carbene* or a 'carbene analogue'.

See also *α -elimination*.

1994, 66, 1112