

cyanohydrins

Alcohols substituted by a cyano group, most commonly, but not limited to, examples having a cyano and a hydroxy group attached to the same carbon atom, formally derived from aldehydes or ketones by the addition of hydrogen cyanide. An individual cyanohydrin can systematically be named as a hydroxy nitrile, e.g. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ 'acetone cyanohydrin' (2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanenitrile), $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ 'ethylene cyanohydrin' (3-hydroxypropanenitrile).

See: halohydrins

Source:

PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (*Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)*) on page 1329