 POLITECHNIKA GDAŃSKA

REAKCJE ELIMINACJI AMIN – tzw. ELIMINACJA HOFMANNA 1851 r August von Hofmann

$$\text{HO}^{\ominus} \text{---} \text{H} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{NR}_3^{\oplus} \xrightarrow{\text{E2}} \text{C}=\text{C} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NR}_3$$


SYNTEZA WODOROTLENKÓW AMONIOWYCH

$$2 \text{RCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\oplus}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \text{X}^{\ominus} + \text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2 \text{RCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\oplus}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \text{OH}^{\ominus} + 2 \text{AgX} \downarrow$$

$$\text{RCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^{\oplus}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \text{OH}^{\ominus} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{R} \text{---} \text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$$

REGUŁA HOFMANNA

W REAKCJI ELIMINACJI IV RZĘDOWYCH WODOROTLENKÓW AMONIOWYCH GŁÓWNYM PRODUKTEM JEST MNIEJ PODSTAWIONY ALKEN

 POLITECHNIKA GDAŃSKA

REAKCJE ELIMINACJI AMIN – tzw. ELIMINACJA HOFMANNA 1851 r August von Hofmann

PORÓWNANIE

REGUŁA ZAJCEWA

W REAKCJI DEHALOGENOWANIA SYBCEJ POWSTAJE TRWAŁSZY ALKEN

$$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{---}\underset{\text{Br}}{\text{CH}}\text{---}\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow[250\text{C}]{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}^{\ominus}\text{Na}^{\oplus}/\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3 + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{NaBr}$$

75% 25%

ORIENTACJA ZAJCEWA

$$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{---}\underset{\text{Br}}{\text{CH}}\text{---}\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow[1. \text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2, 2. \text{CH}_3\text{I}]{\text{Ag}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{---}\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}\text{---}\text{CH}_3^{\ominus} \text{N}^{\oplus}(\text{CH}_3)_3$$

STAN PRZEJŚCIOWY PODOBNY DO ALKENU

$$\xrightarrow[150\text{C}]{\Delta} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3 + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

5% 95%

REGUŁA HOFMANNA

W REAKCJI ELIMINACJI IV RZĘDOWYCH WODOROTLENKÓW AMONIOWYCH GŁÓWNYM PRODUKTEM JEST MNIEJ PODSTAWIONY ALKEN


STAN PRZEJŚCIOWY PODOBNY DO KARBOANIONU

POLITECHNIKA GDAŃSKA


AMINY HETEROCYKLIKZNE

AMINY HETEROCYKLIKZNE JAKO ZASADY


❖ zasadowość niearomatycznych amin heterocyklicznych jest porównywalna z zasadowością amin acyklicznych



piperydyna
 $pK_b = 2.80$




pirrolidyna
 $pK_b = 2.89$




dietyloamina
 $pK_b = 3.02$


❖ aromatyczne aminy heterocykliczne są znacznie słabszymi zasadami niż niearomatyczne aminy cykliczne




pirydyna
 $pK_b = 8.77$



pirymidyna
 $pK_b = 11.30$




pirol $pK_b = 13.60$




chinolina $pK_b = 9.50$


PIĘCIOCZŁONOWY PIERŚCIEŃ Z JEDNYM ATOMEM AZOTU



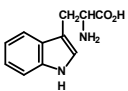
pirrolidyna
 $t_w = 89^\circ\text{C}$



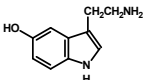
pirol
 $t_w = 131^\circ\text{C}$



indol
 $t_w = 235^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_f = 52^\circ\text{C}$



tryptofan

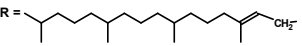


serotonina
(neurotransmitter)

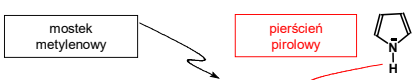
POLITECHNIKA GDAŃSKA

AMINY HETEROCYKLIKZNE

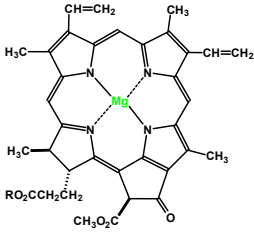
PIĘCIOCZŁONOWY PIERŚCIEŃ Z JEDNYM ATOMEM AZOTU

R = 

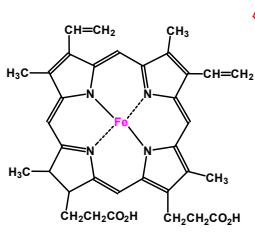
mostek metylenowy



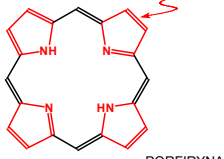
pierścień pirolowy



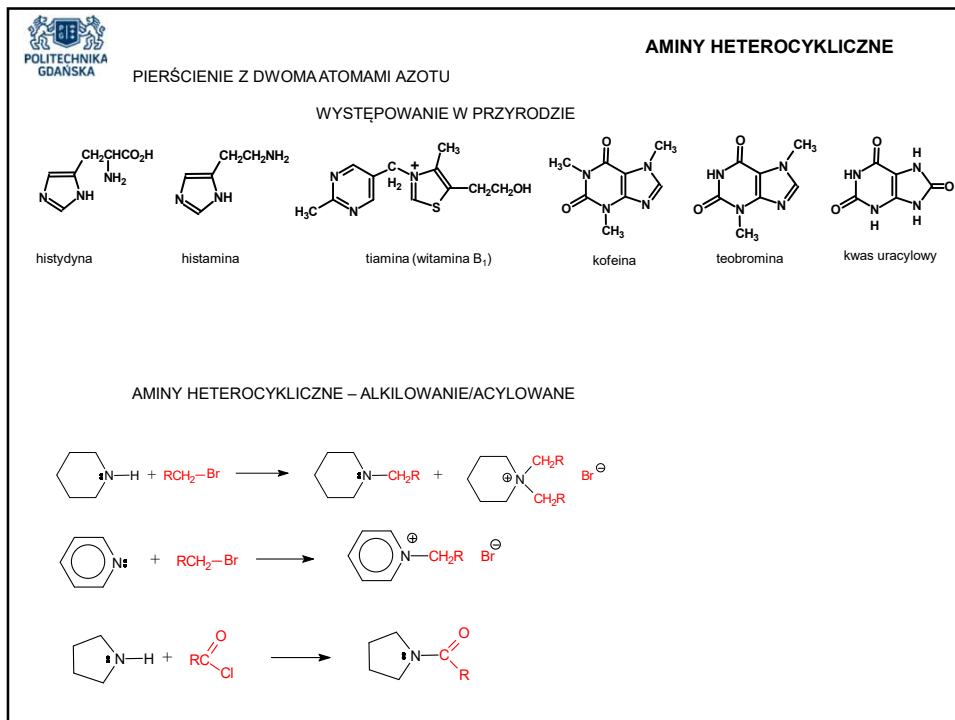
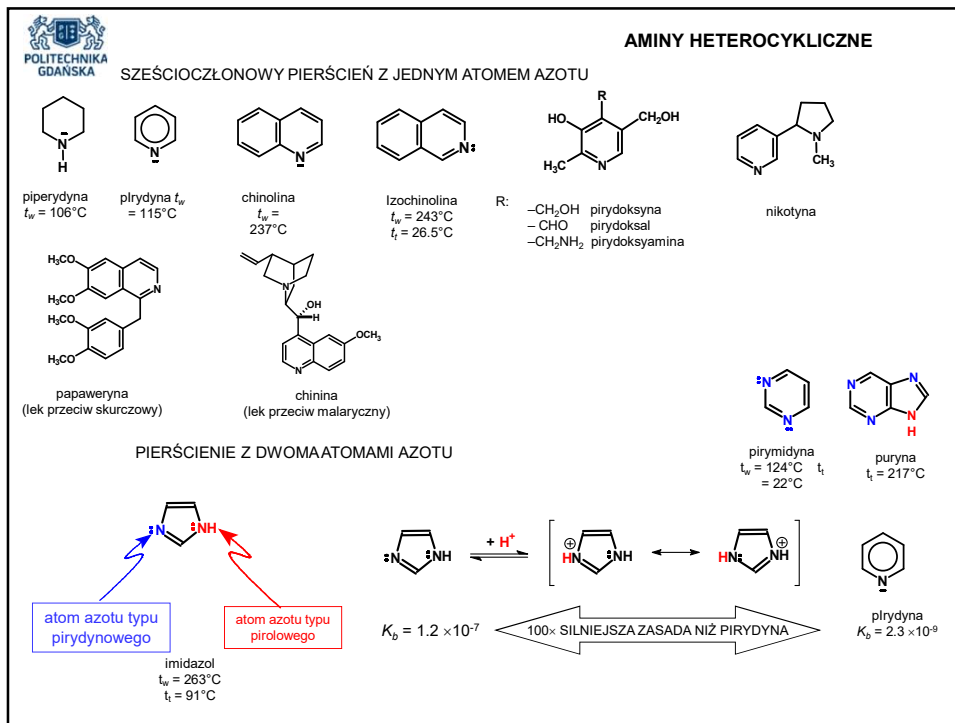
chlorofil α –
kompleks o barwie
zielonej

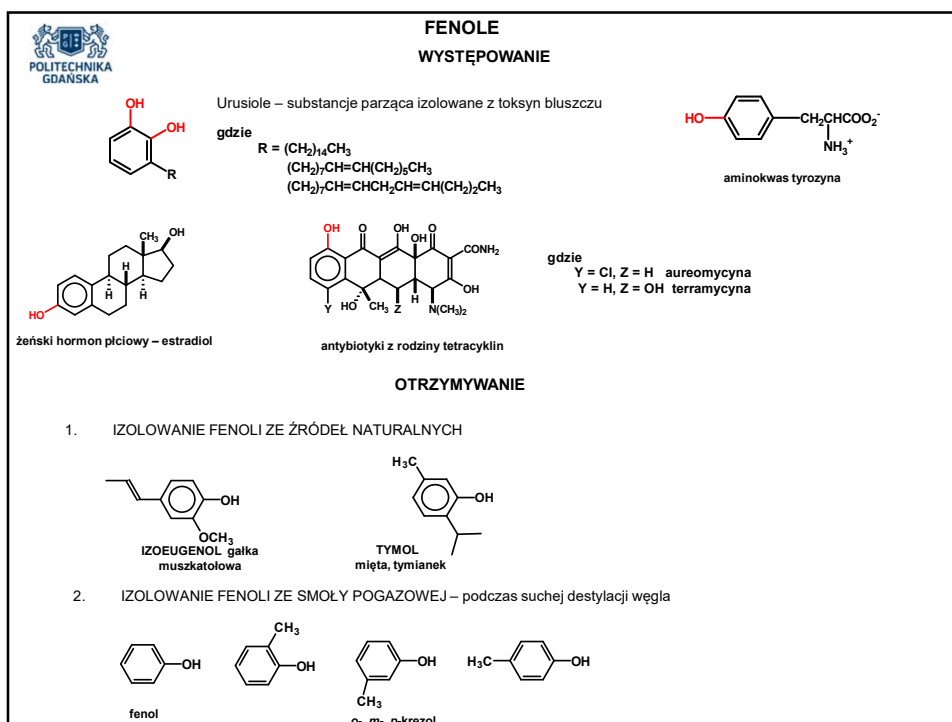
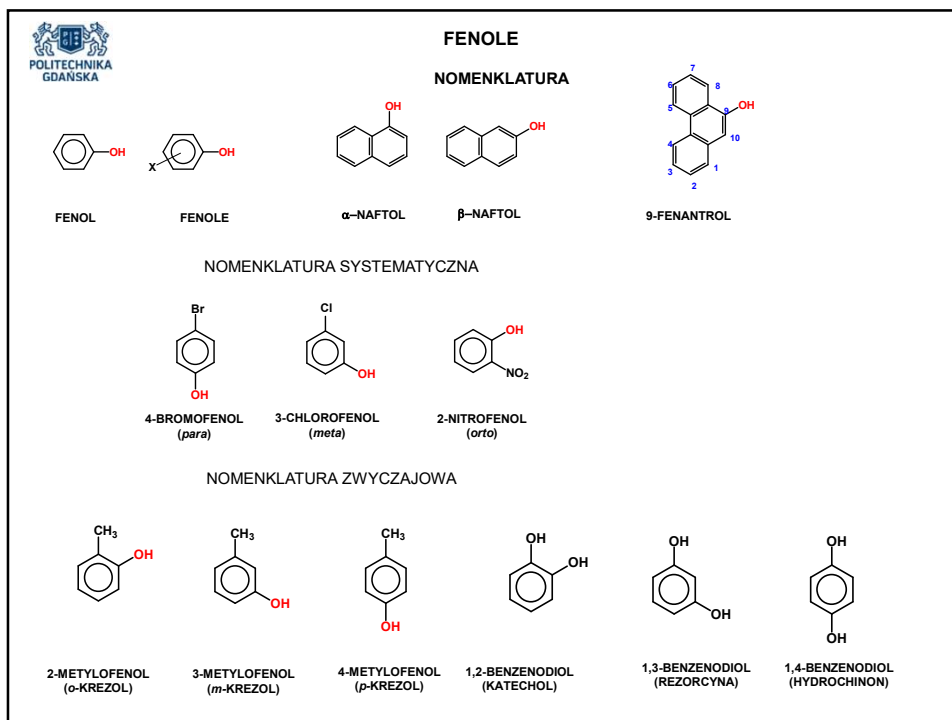


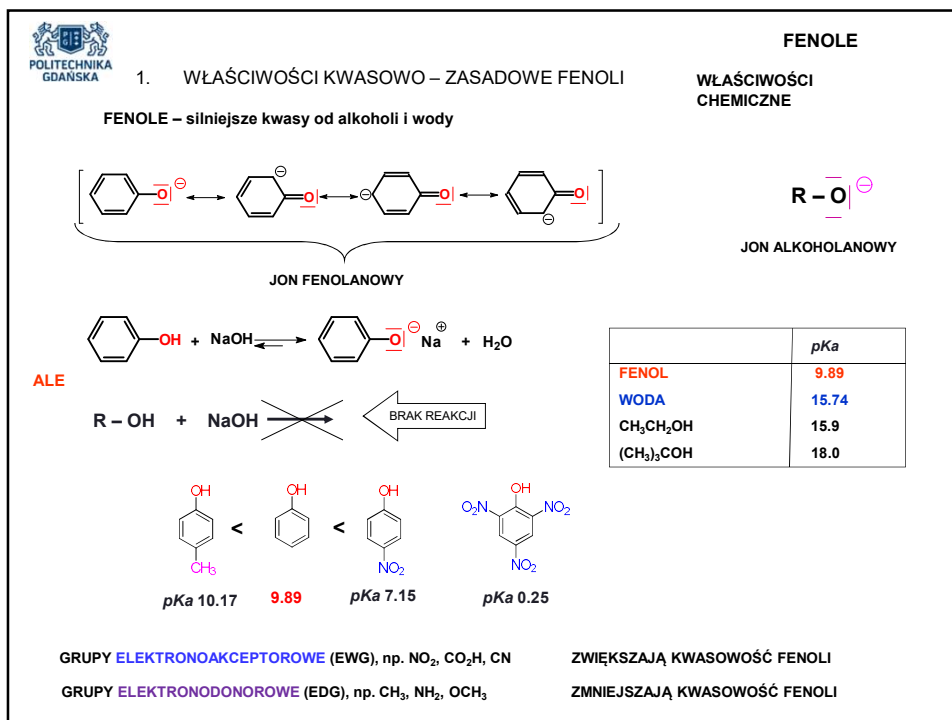
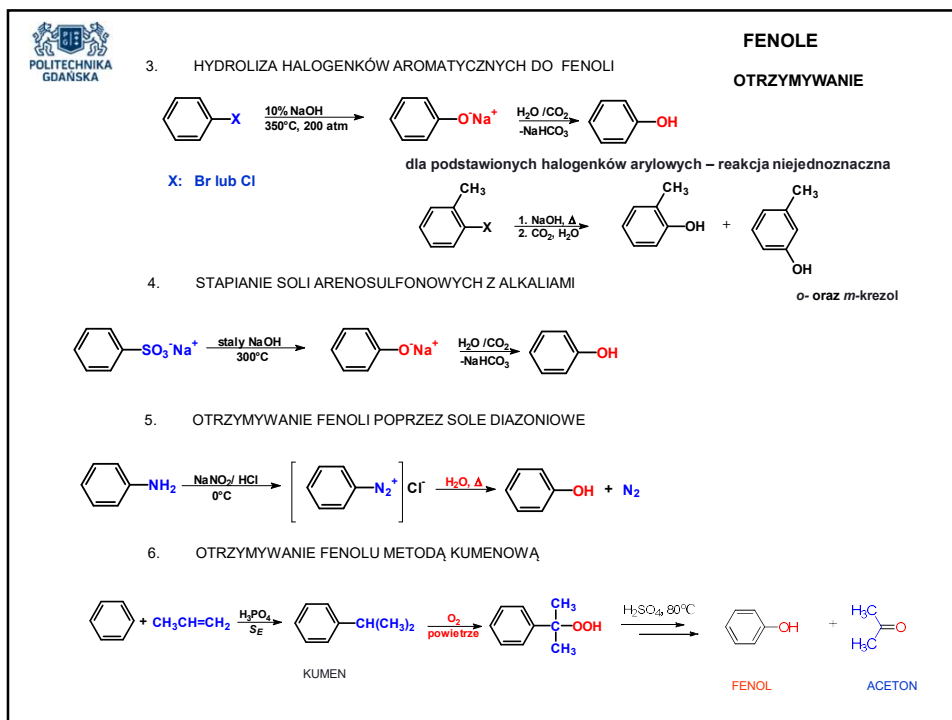
hemoglobina –
kompleks o
barwie
brązowej



PORFIRYNA
(czerwone
kryształy)







FENOLE
WŁAŚCIWOŚCI CHEMICZNE

2. REAKCJE ALKILOWANIA FENOLI

$\text{ArOH} \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} \text{ArO}^-\text{Na}^+ + \text{R-X} \longrightarrow \text{ArOR} + \text{NaX}$

X: Cl, Br, I, OSO₂R'

PRZYKŁADY – SYNTEZA WILLIAMSONA

Cc1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}}$ Cc1ccc([O-])cc1.[Na+] $\xrightarrow{\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3}$ Cc1ccc(OCC)cc1 + NaI

c1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}}$ c1ccc([O-])cc1.[Na+] $\xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3}$ Cc1ccc(O)cc1 + NaI
p-etoksytoluenu
ANIZOL (metoksybenzen)

3. REAKCJE ACYLOWANIA FENOLI

c1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{\text{R-COCl}}$ c1ccc(OC(=O)R)cc1 + Cl⁻
octan fenylu

UWAGA: c1ccc(O)cc1 + R-C(=O)OH \nrightarrow BRAK REAKCJI

FENOLE
WŁAŚCIWOŚCI CHEMICZNE

4. REAKCJE S_{Earom} FENOLI

PODSTAWNIK I RODZAJU HO-

- ❖ kieruje następny podstawnik w pozycje o- i p-
- ❖ aktywuje na reakcje S_{Earom}

REAKTYWNOŚĆ W REAKCJI S_{Earom}

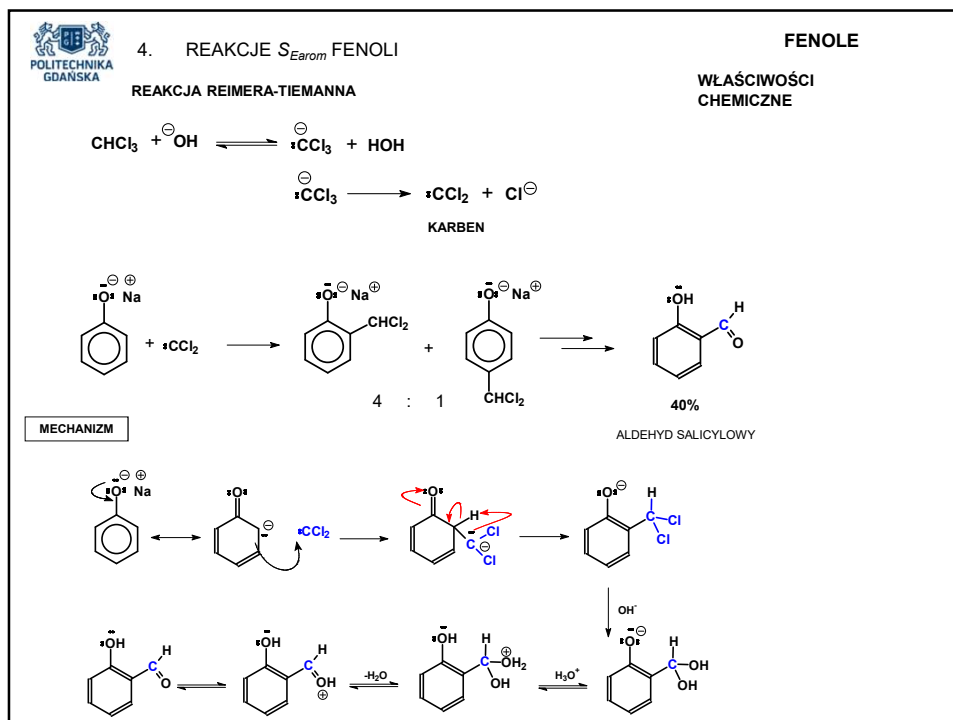
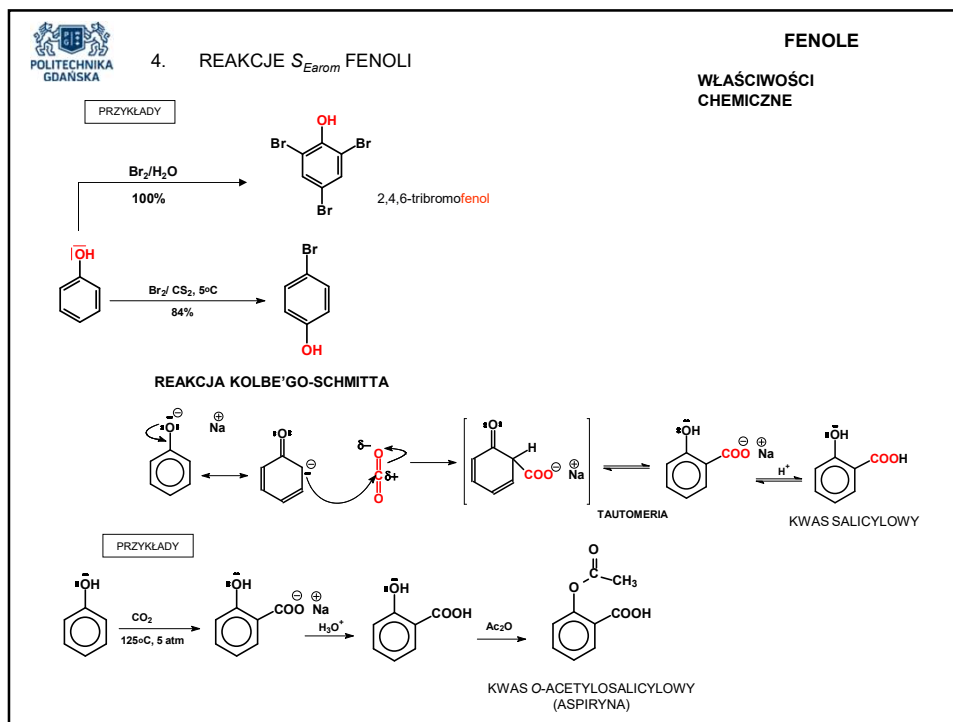
PRZYKŁADY

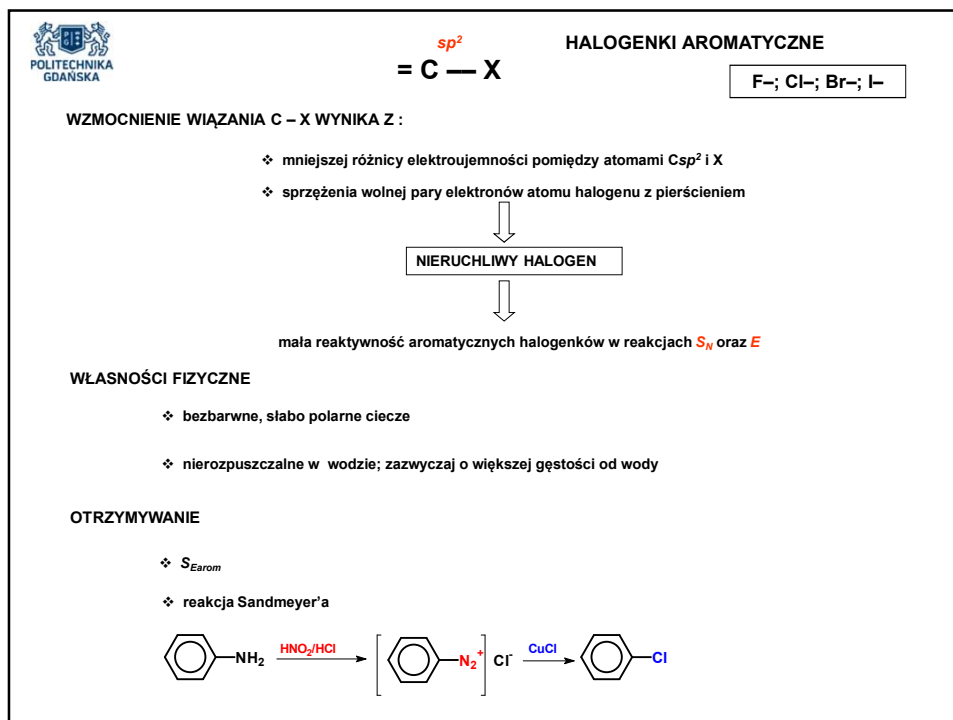
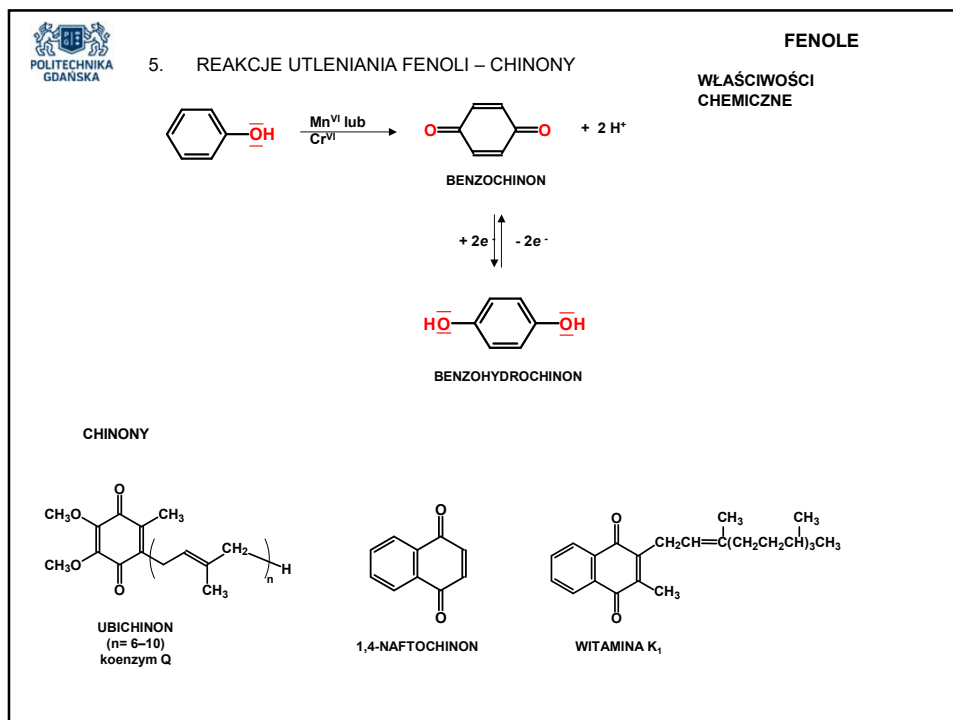
c1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{96\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4, 100^\circ\text{C}}$ O=S(=O)(O)c1ccc(O)cc1

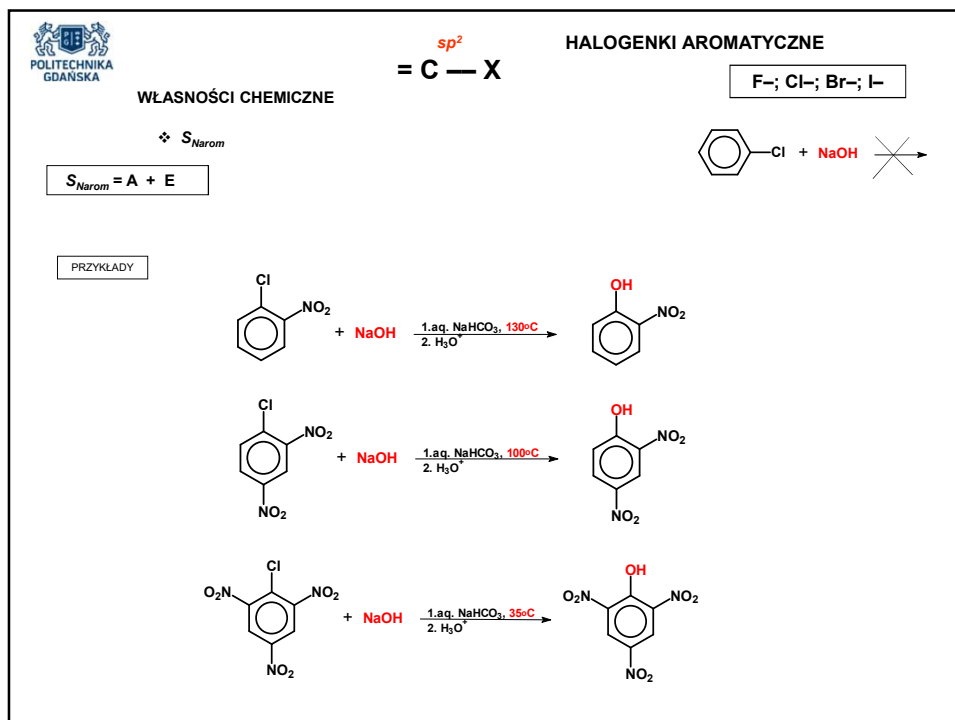
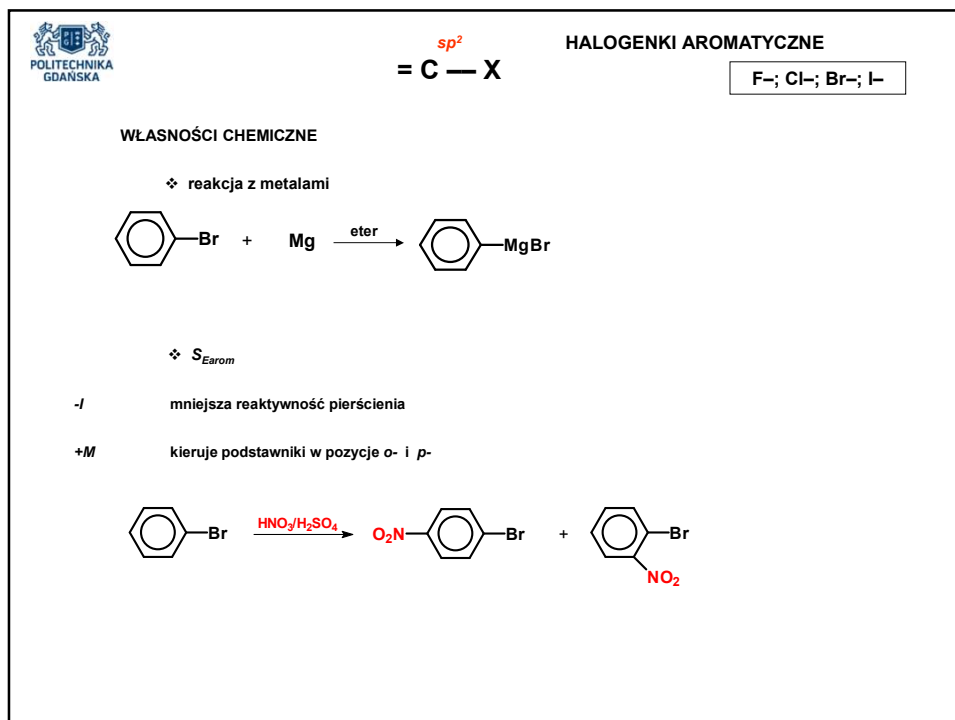
c1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{96\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4, 100^\circ\text{C}}$ O=S(=O)(O)c1ccc(O)cc1

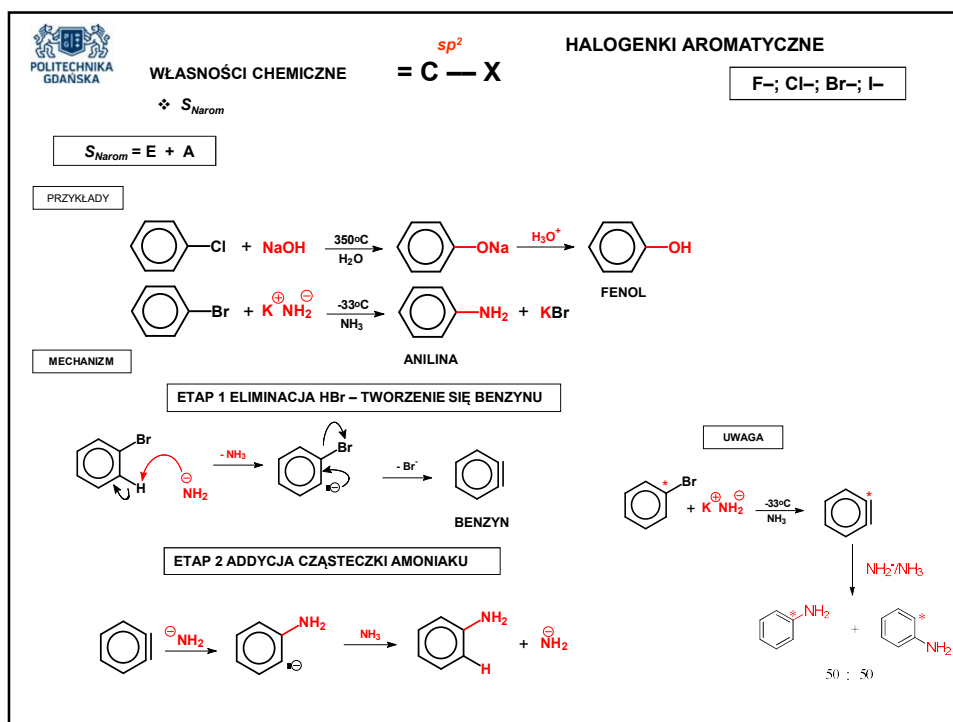
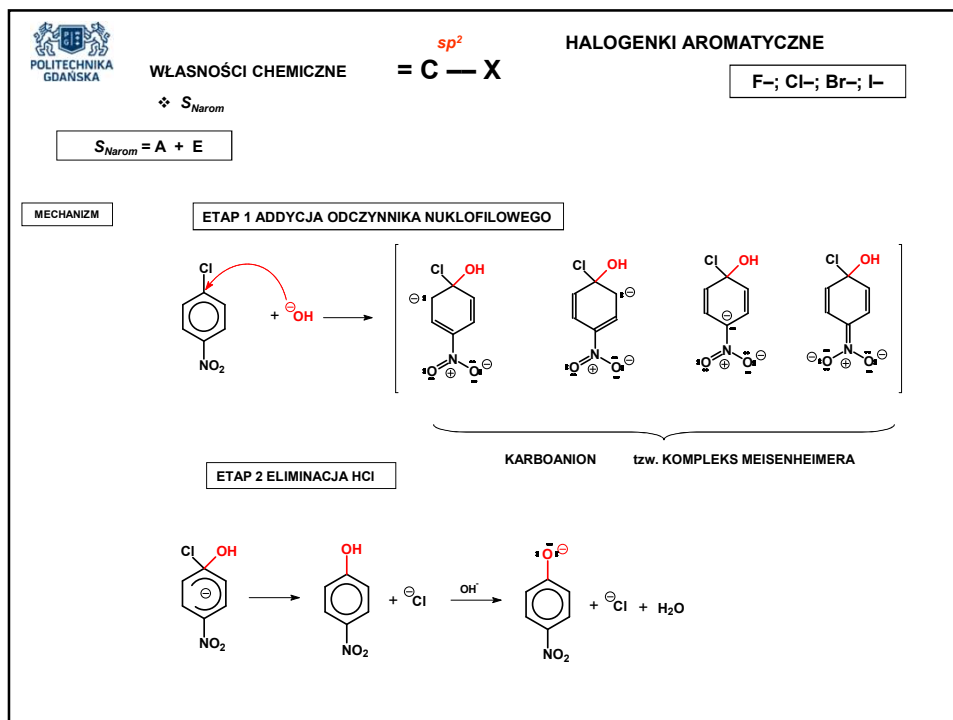
c1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{96\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4, \text{temp. pokoj.}}$ O=S(=O)(O)c1ccccc1O + O=S(=O)(O)c1ccc(O)cc1
kwas o- i p-hydroksybenzeno-sulfony

c1ccc(O)cc1 $\xrightarrow{20\% \text{ HNO}_3, 0-5^\circ\text{C}}$ O=[N+]([O-])c1ccccc1O (30%) + O=[N+]([O-])c1ccc(O)cc1 (15%) \longrightarrow O=[N+]([O-])c1c(O)c([N+](=O)[O-])cc1[N+](=O)[O-]
kwas pikrynowy










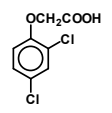
HERBICYDY I INSEKTYCYDY



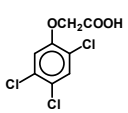
$2 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl} + \text{CCl}_3\text{C(=O)H} \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{C(CCl}_3\text{)C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

4,4'-dichlorodifenylo

HERBICYDY

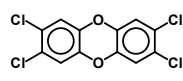


KWAS 2,4-DICHLOROFENOKSYOCTOWY

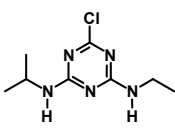


KWAS 2,4,5-TRICHLOROFENOKSYOCTOWY

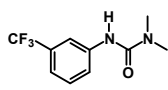
PRODUKT UBOCZNY



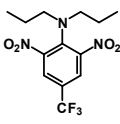
2,3,6,7-TETRACHLORODIBENZODIOKSYNA



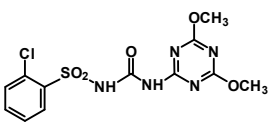
atrazyna
kukurydza, trzcina
cukrowa, ananasy



fluorometuron
bawelna, trzcina
cukrowa




trifluralin
pomidory, buraki cukrowe,
fasola, bawelna

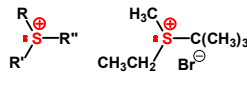
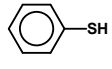
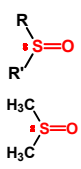




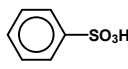


Chlorosulfuron
zboża

bardzo niskie stężenia

TIOLE, TIOETERY, TIOFENOLE



TIOLE	TIOFENOLE	SULFIDY	DISULFIDY	SOLE SULFONIOWE
$\text{R}-\text{S}-\text{H}$	$\text{Ar}-\text{S}-\text{H}$	$\text{R}-\text{S}-\text{R}'$	$\text{R}-\text{S}-\text{S}-\text{R}'$	 <p>BROMEK <i>tert</i>- BUTYLOETYLO- METYLOSULFONIOWY</p>
CH_3-SH		$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$		
METANOTIOL	BENZENOTIOL	SULFID IZOPROPYLOMETYLOWY		
SULFOTLENKI	SULFONY	TIOKETONY	KWAS	
 <p>DIMETYLOSULFOTLENEK</p>			 <p>SULFINOWY</p>	 <p>SULFONOWY</p>
			 <p>KWAS BENZENOSULFONOWY</p>	

TIOLE, TIOETERY, TIOFENOLE

1. ATOM SIARKI JEST WIĘKSZY I BARDZIEJ POLARYZOWALNY W PORÓWNANIU Z ATOMEM TLENU

↓

ZWIĄZKI SIARKI SĄ SILNIEJSZYMI NUKLEOFILAMI NIŻ ICH ANALOGI TLENOWE

$$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}^- > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}^-$$

ZWIĄZKI ZAWIERAJĄCE W KONSTYTUCJI UGRUPOWANIE -SH SĄ SILNIEJSZYMI KWASAMI NIŻ ICH ANALOGI TLENOWE; ALKOHOŁY SĄ SILNIEJSZYMI ZASADAMI

$$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}-\text{H} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{H} \quad \text{ALE} \quad \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}^- < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}^-$$

$K_a = 10^{-11}$ $K_a = 10^{-17}$ ZASADOWOŚĆ

2. ENERGIA DYSOCJACJI WIĄZANIA S-H 80 kcal mol⁻¹ ⇒ S-H ŁATWO ULEGA REAKCJOM UTLENIANIA

O-H 100 kcal mol⁻¹

$$2 \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}-\text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}-\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_3 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

TIOLE, TIOETERY, TIOFENOLE

3. ATOM SIARKI POLARYZOWALNY ⇒ STABILIZACJA ŁADUNKU UJEMNEGO NA SĄSIEDNIM ATOMIE

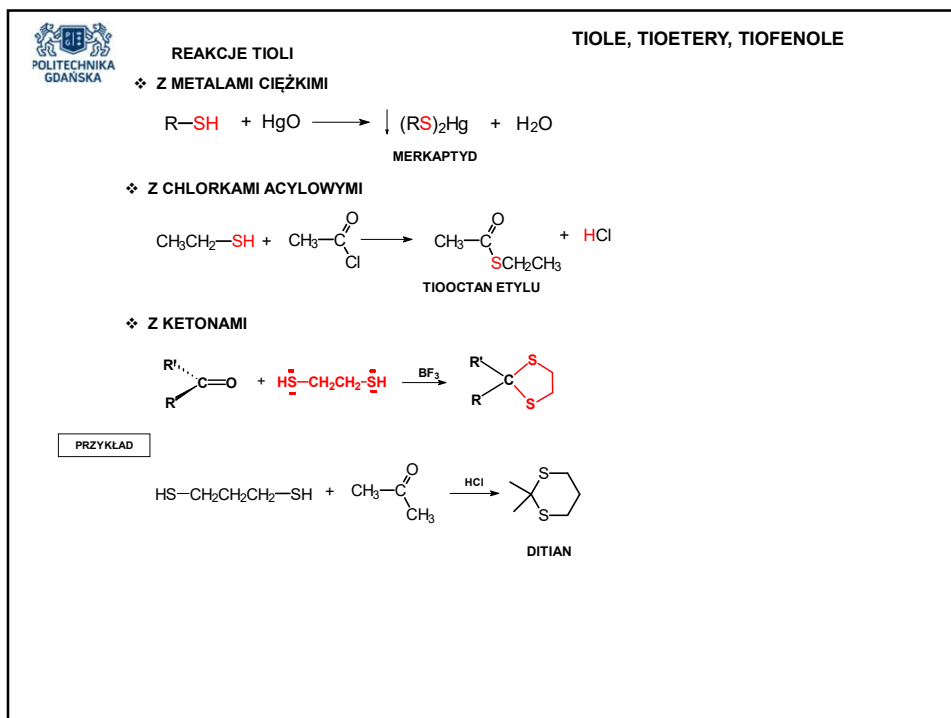
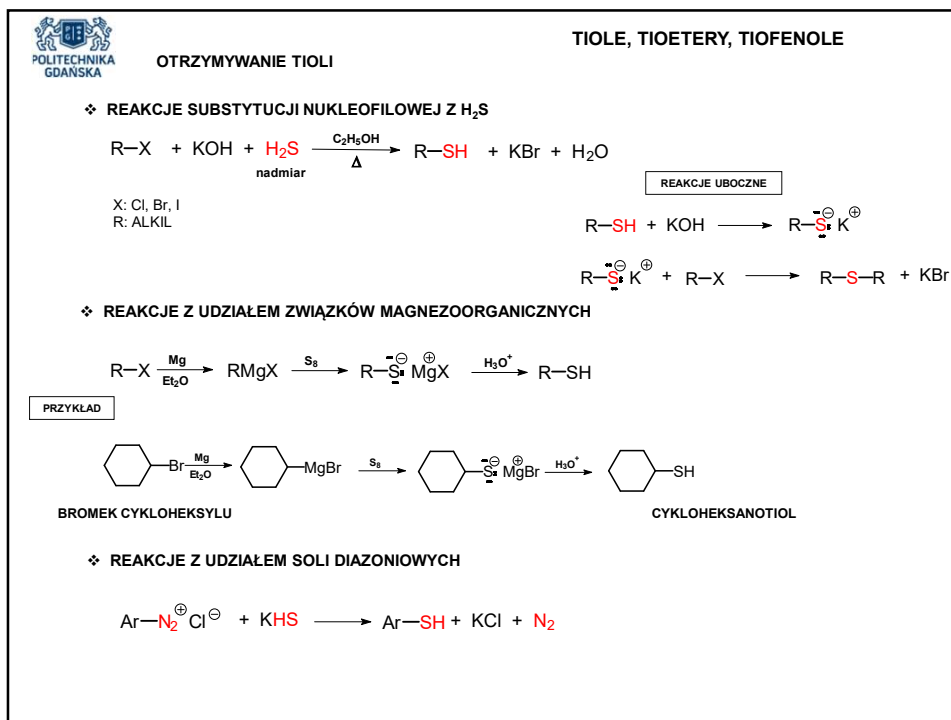
$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SCH}_3 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_9^\ominus \text{Li}^\oplus \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SCH}_2^\ominus \text{Li}^\oplus + \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$$

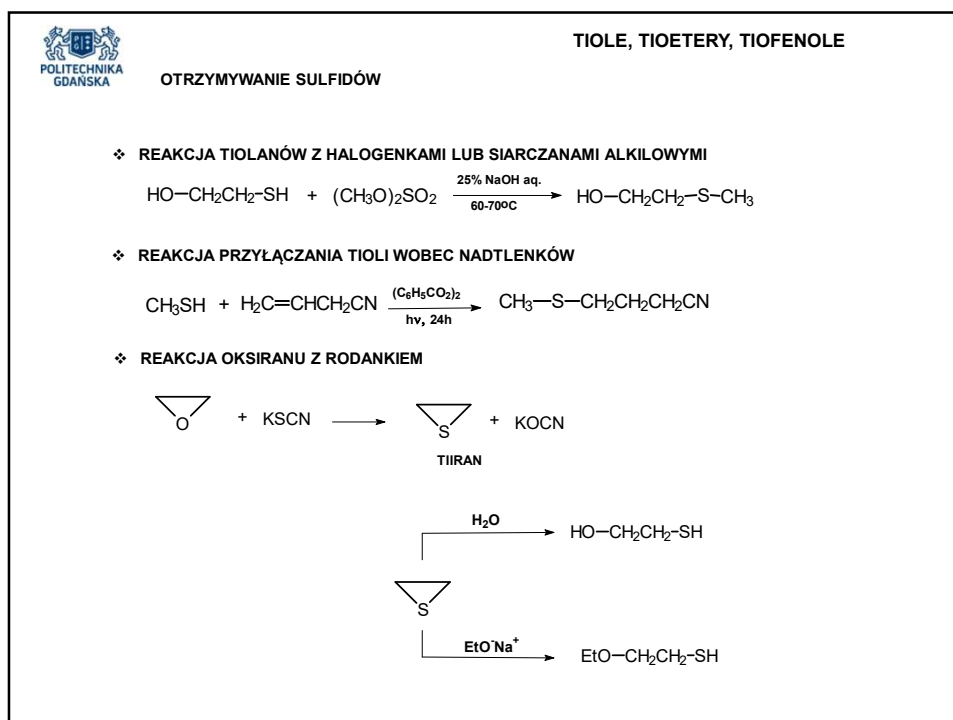
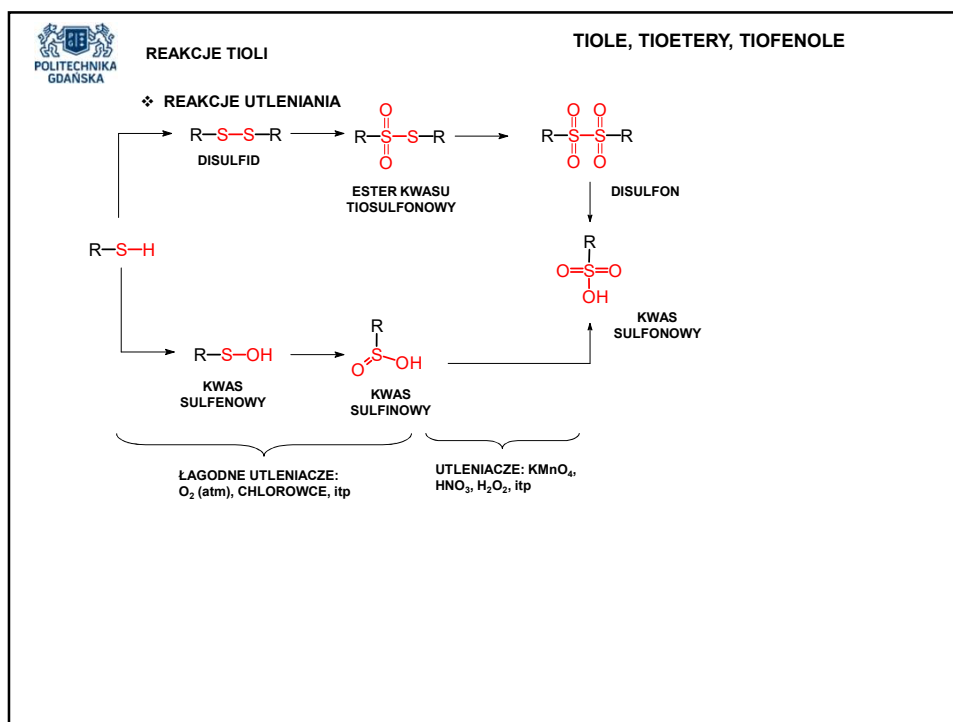
$$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{NaH}} \left[\text{H}_2\text{C}^\ominus-\text{S}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_3 \longleftrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{S}(\text{O}^\ominus)-\text{CH}_3 \right] + \text{H}_2$$

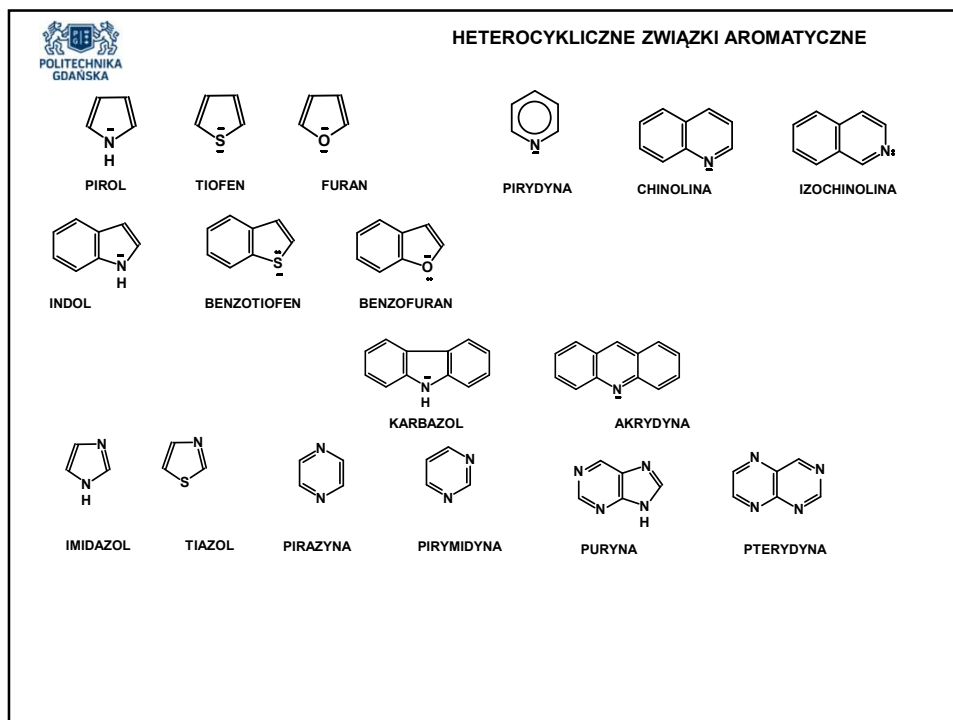
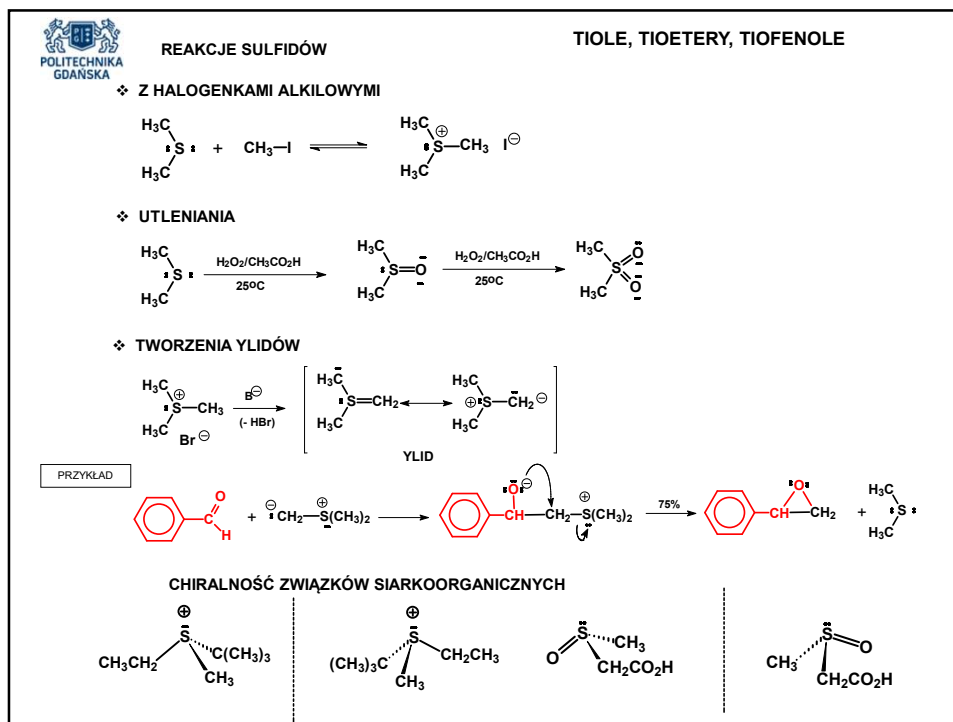
DIMETYLOSULFOTLENEK

$$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{Br}^\ominus \xrightarrow{\text{B}^\ominus} \left[\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}=\text{CH}_2 \longleftrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{S}^+-\text{CH}_2^\ominus \right] + \text{HBr}$$

BROMEK TRIMETYLOSULFONIOWY YLID







HETEROCYKLICZNE ZWIĄZKI AROMATYCZNE
NOMENKLATURA

1. ROZMIAR PIERŚCIENIA OKREŚLA RDZEŃ SŁOWA

2. RODZAJ HETEROATOMU OKREŚLA PRZEDROSTEK:

TLEN	OKSA-	DIOKSA-
SIARKA	TIA-	DITIA-
AZOT	AZA-	DIAZA-

↓

KOLEJNOŚĆ, np.
ATOM TLENU I AZOTU – **OKSAZA-**
ATOM TLENU I SIARKI – **OKSATIA-**
ATOM SIARKI I AZOTU – **TIAZA-**

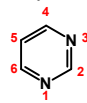
3. STOPIEŃ NIENASYCENIA OKREŚLA PRZYROSTEK

WIELKOŚĆ PIERŚCIENIA	RDZEŃ	RDZEŃ + PRZYROSTEK			
		OBECNOŚĆ ATOMU AZOTU W PIERŚCIENIU		PIERŚCIEN BEZ ATOMU AZOTU	
		NIENASYC.	NASYC.	NIENASYC.	NASYC.
3	-IR-	-IRYNA	-IRYDYNA	-IREN	-IRAN
4	-ET-	-ET	-ETYDYNA	-ET	-ETAN
5	-OL-	-OL	-OLIDYNA	-OL	-OLAN
6	-IN/-YN-	-INA/-YNA	*	-IN	-AN
7	-EP-	-EPINA	*	-EPIN	-EPAN
8	-OC-	-OCYNA	*	-OCYN	-OKAN
9	-ON-	-ONINA	*	-ONIN	-ONAN
10	-EC-	-ECYNA	*	-ECYN	-EKAN

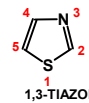
* DO RDZENIA I PRZYROSTKA DODAJE SIĘ PRZEDROSTEK „**PERHYDRO-**”

HETEROCYKLICZNE ZWIĄZKI AROMATYCZNE
NOMENKLATURA

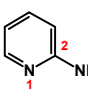
4. NUMEROWANIE CZŁONÓW PIERŚCIENIA ZACZYNA SIĘ OD HETEROATOMU I KONTYNUUJE TAK, ABY POŁOŻENIE INNYCH HETEROATOMÓW I PODSTAWNIKÓW OZNACZAĆ JAK NAJMNIEJSZYMI CYFRAMI; OBOWIĄZUJE KOLEJNOŚĆ HETEROATOMÓW: **TLEN > SIARKA > AZOT**



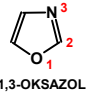
1,3-DIAZYNA
PIRYMIDYNA



1,3-TIAZOL




2-AMINOAZYNA 2-AMINOPIRYDYNA




1,3-OKSAZOL


5. ZWIĄZKI HETEROPIERŚCIENIOWE CZĘŚCIOWO ZREDUKOWANE TRAKTUJE SIĘ CZĘSTO JAKO DI- LUB TETRAHYDRO POCODNE ZWIĄZKU MACIERZYSTEGO




2,5-DIHYDROFURAN
(2,5-DIHYDROKSOL)



2,3-DIHYDROPIROL
(2,3-DIHYDRAZOL)




2H-PIRAN
(2H-OKSYNA, α-PIRAN)




3H-PIRAZOL
(3H-1,2-DIAZOL)


PRZYKŁADY




AZERYDYNA
ETYLENOIMINA




OKSIRAN
TLENEK ETYLENU




AZETYDYNA




OKSETAN




TIETAN




PIROL
(AZOL)




PIROLIDYNA
(AZOLIDYNA)




AZEPINA




FURAN
(OKSOL)



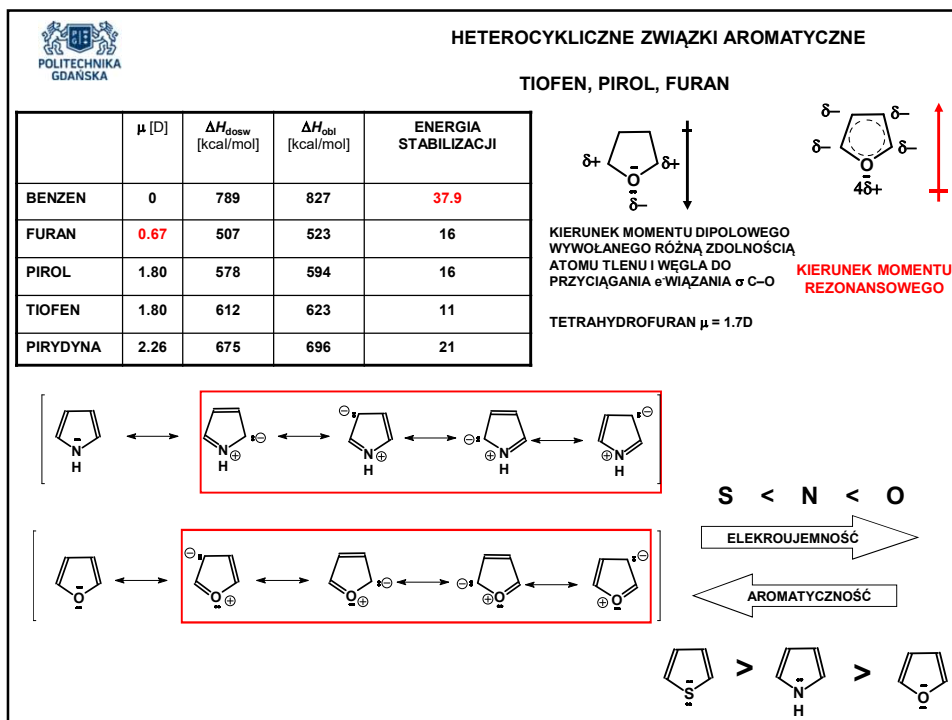
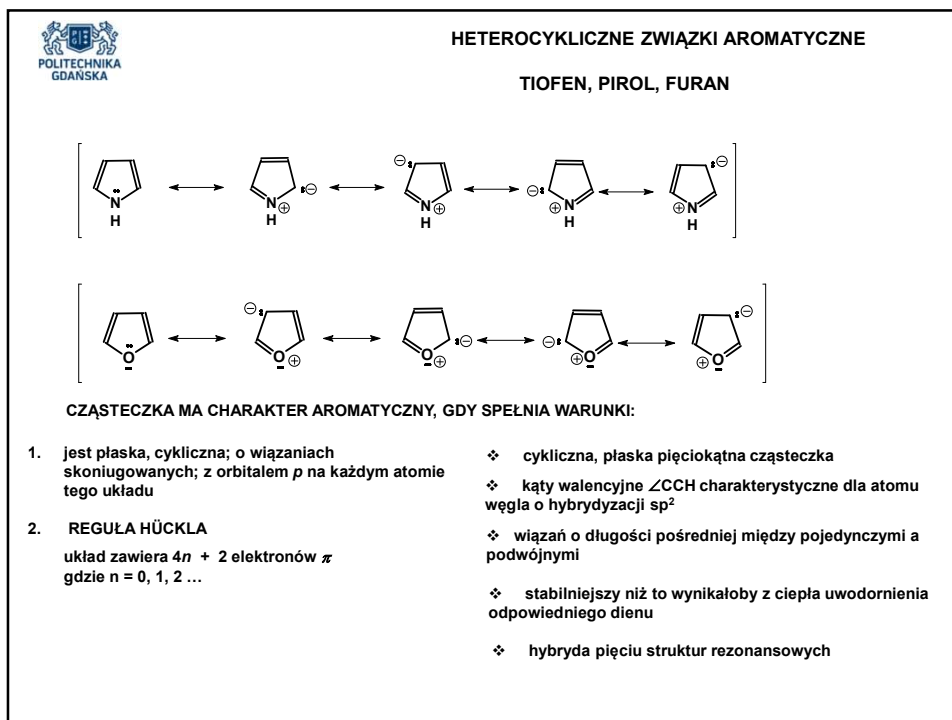
TETRAHYDROFURAN
(OKSOLAN)

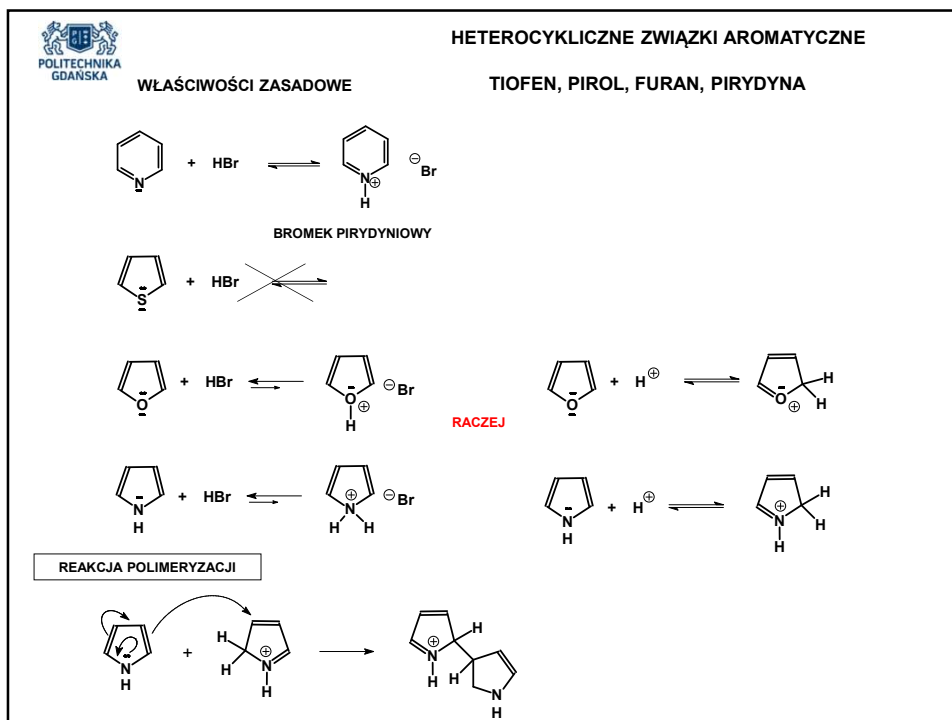
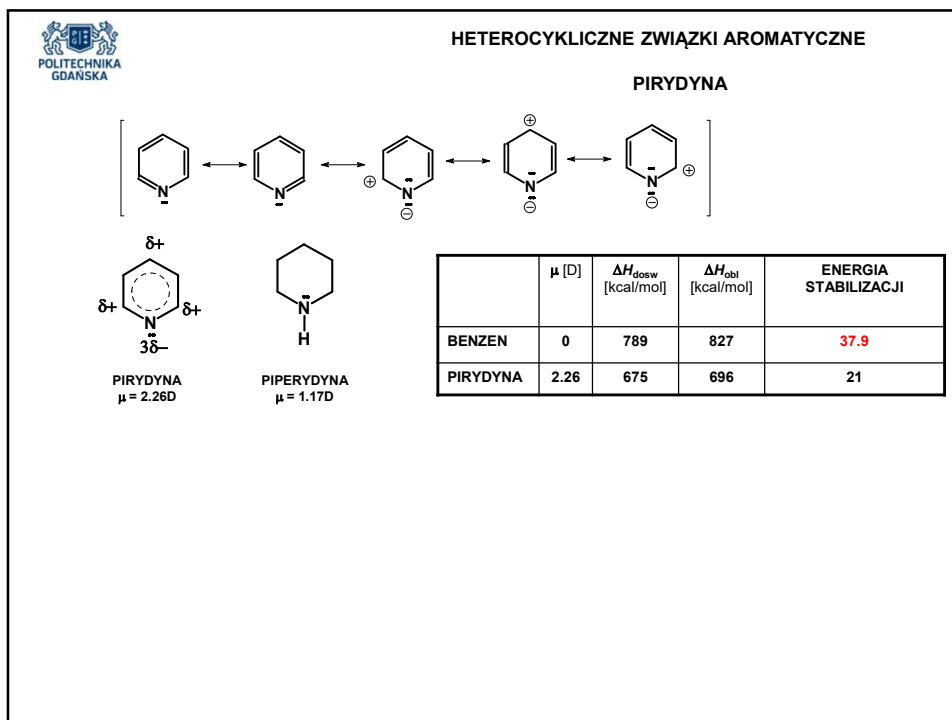


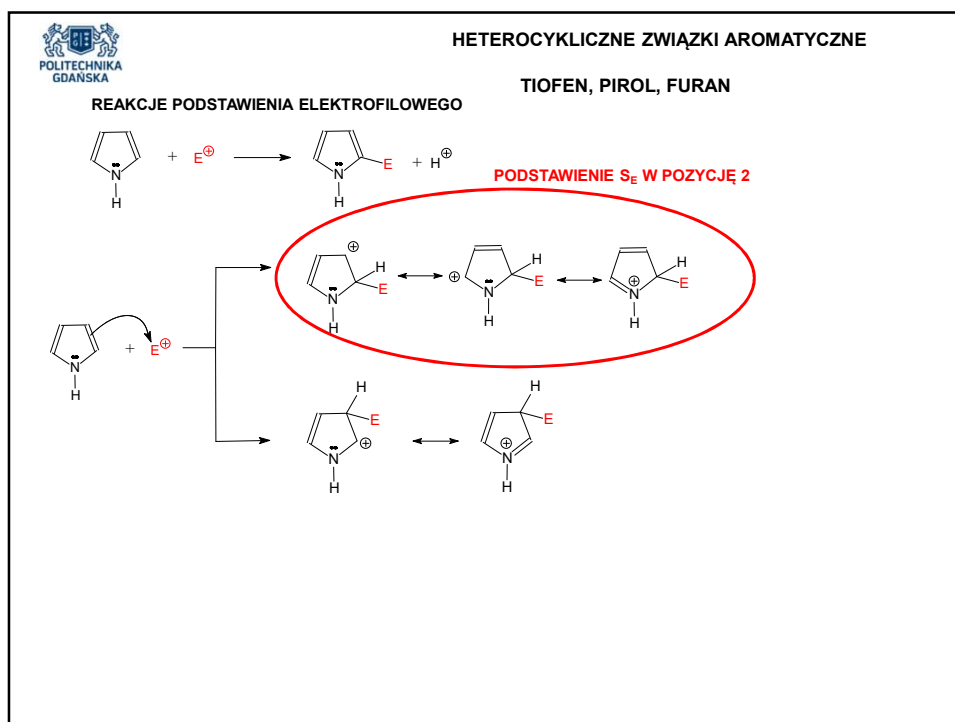
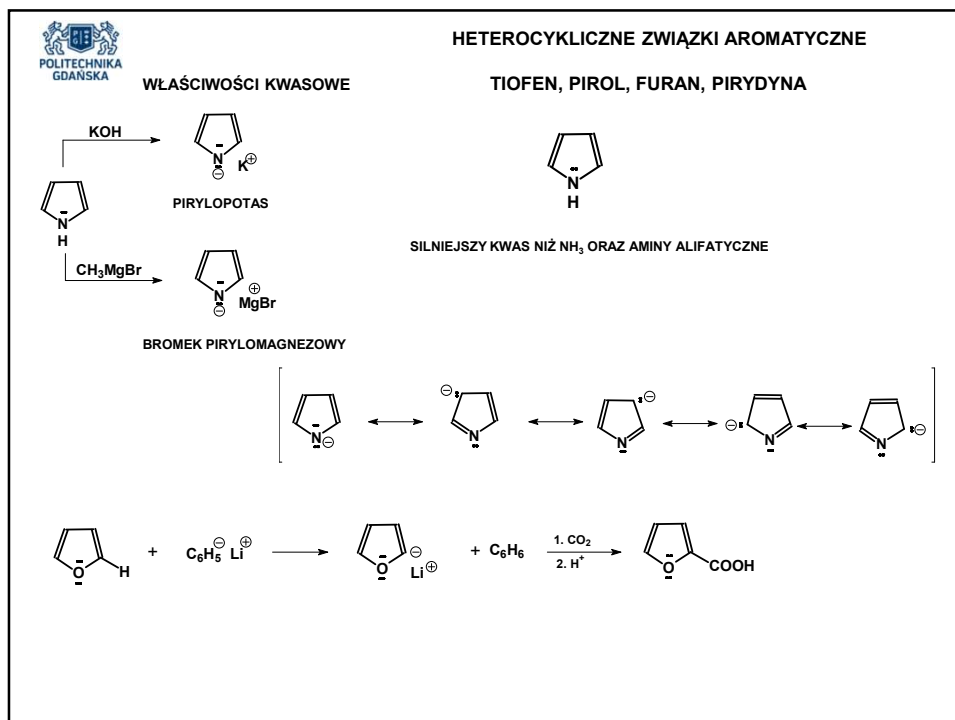
PIRYDYNA
(AZYNDYNA)

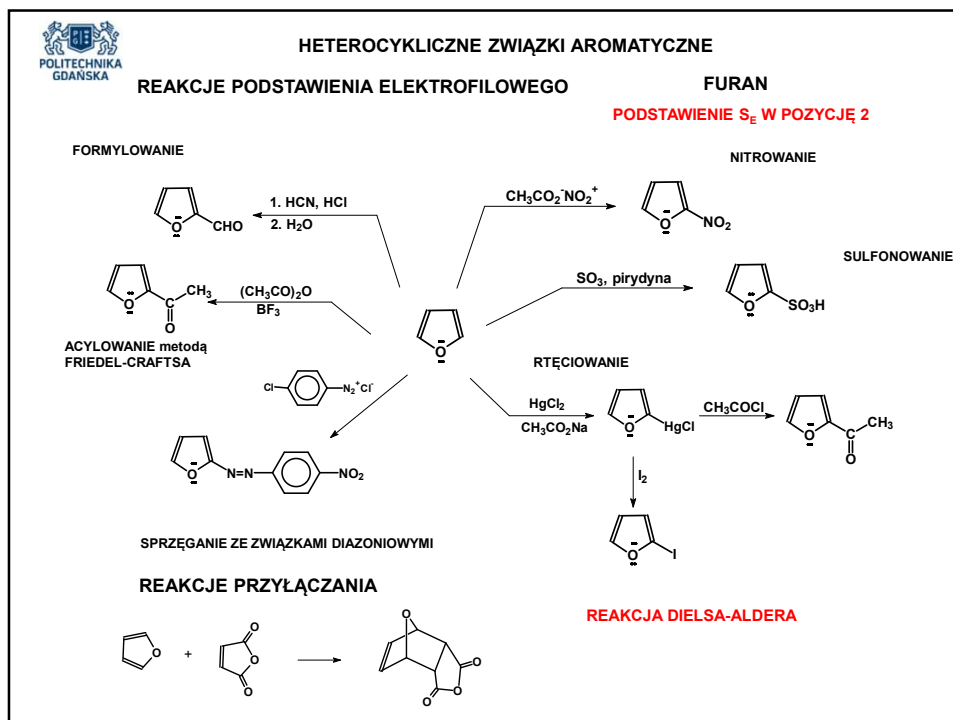
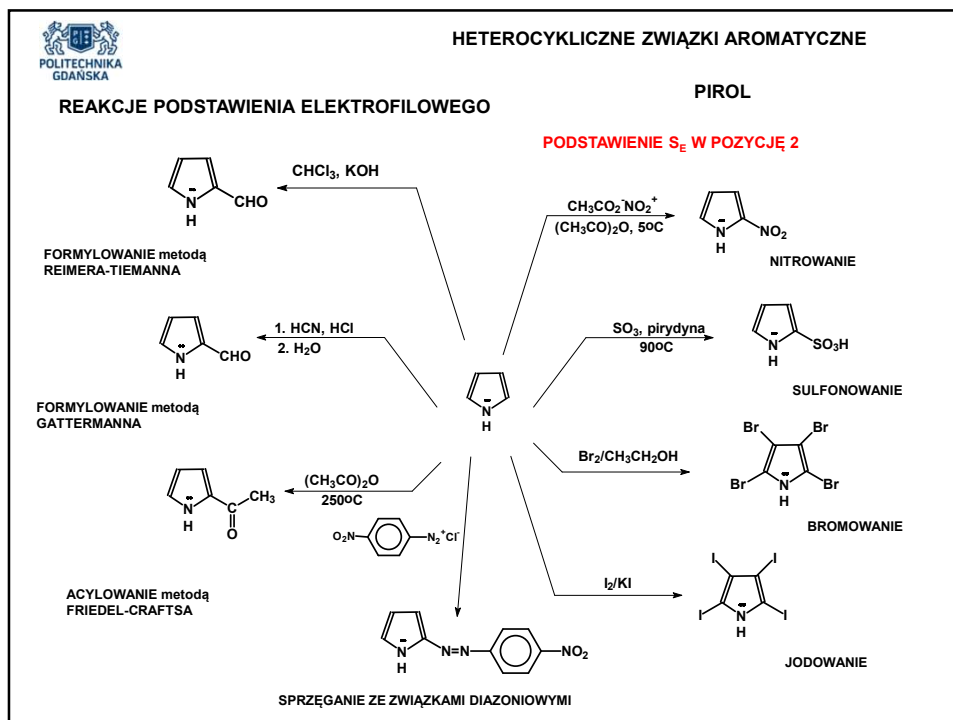


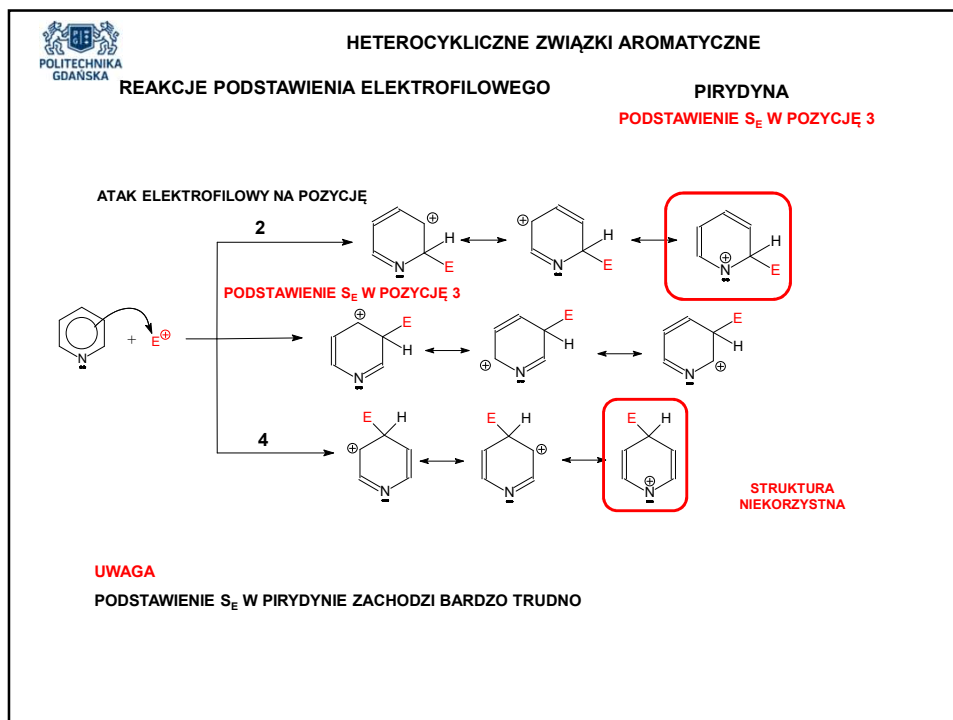
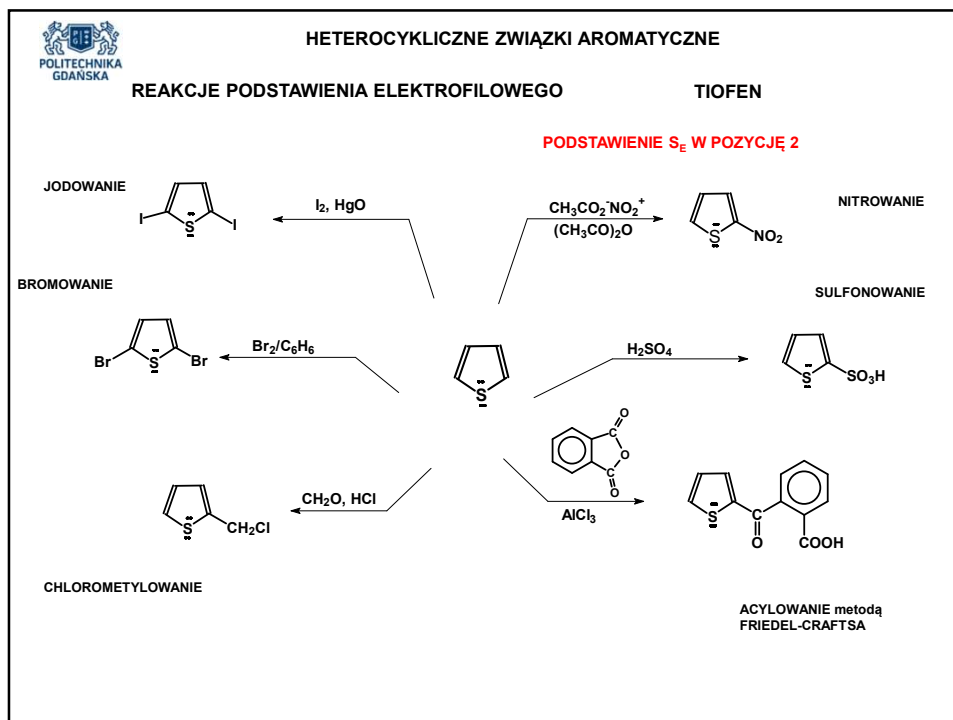
PIPERYDYNA
(PERHYDROAZYNDYNA)

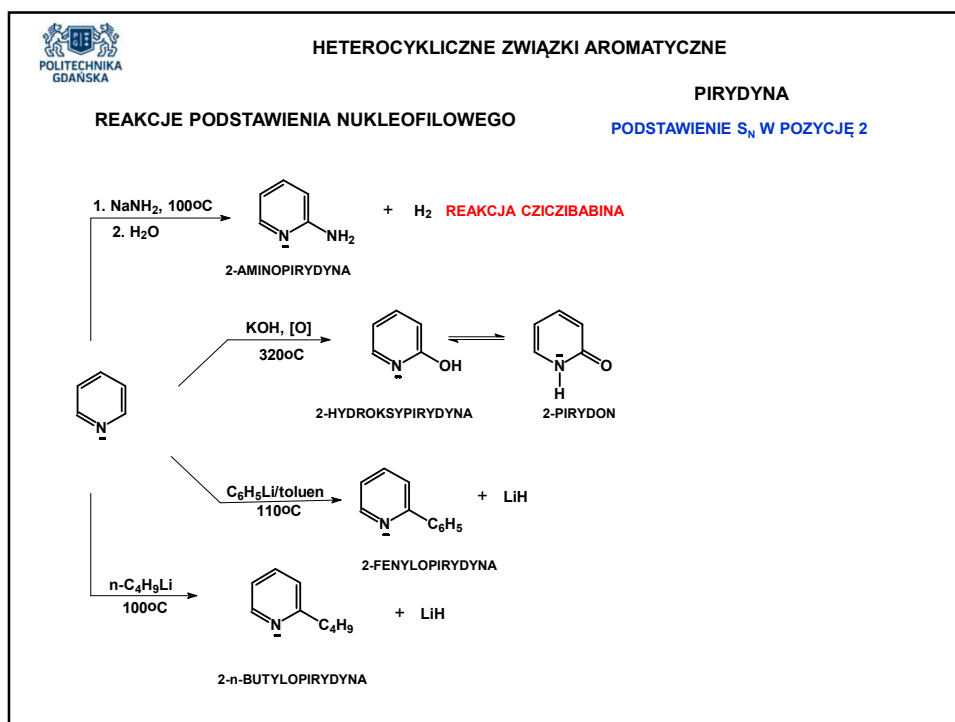
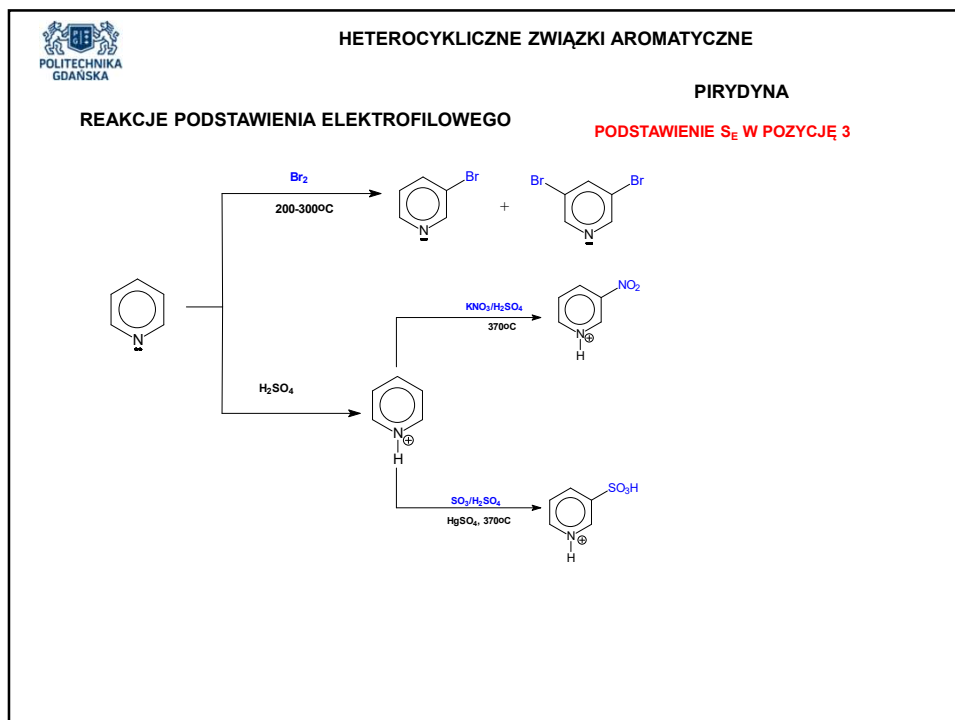


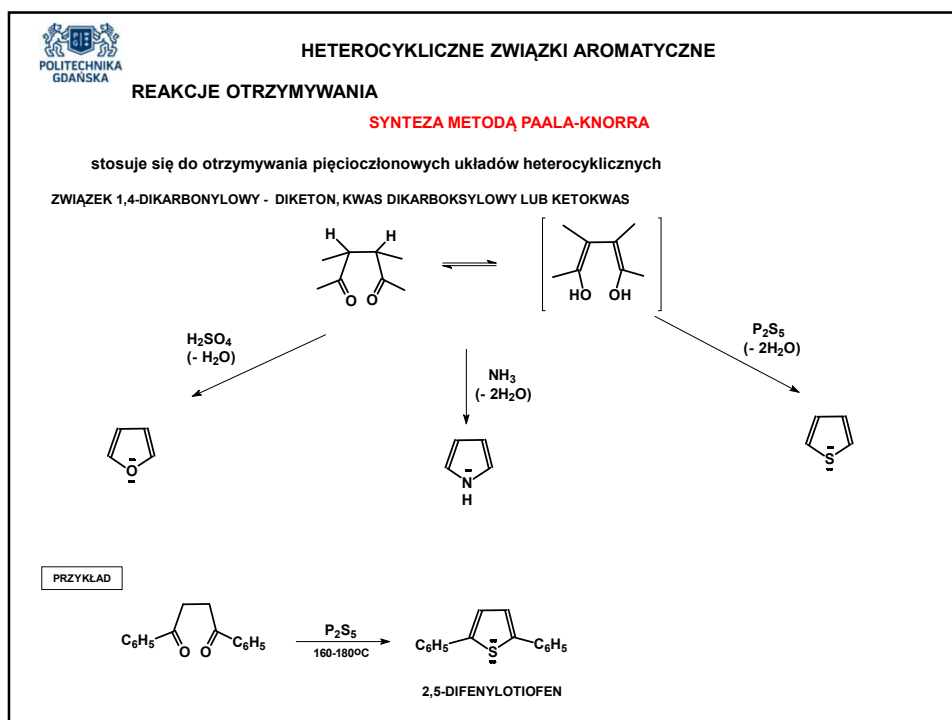
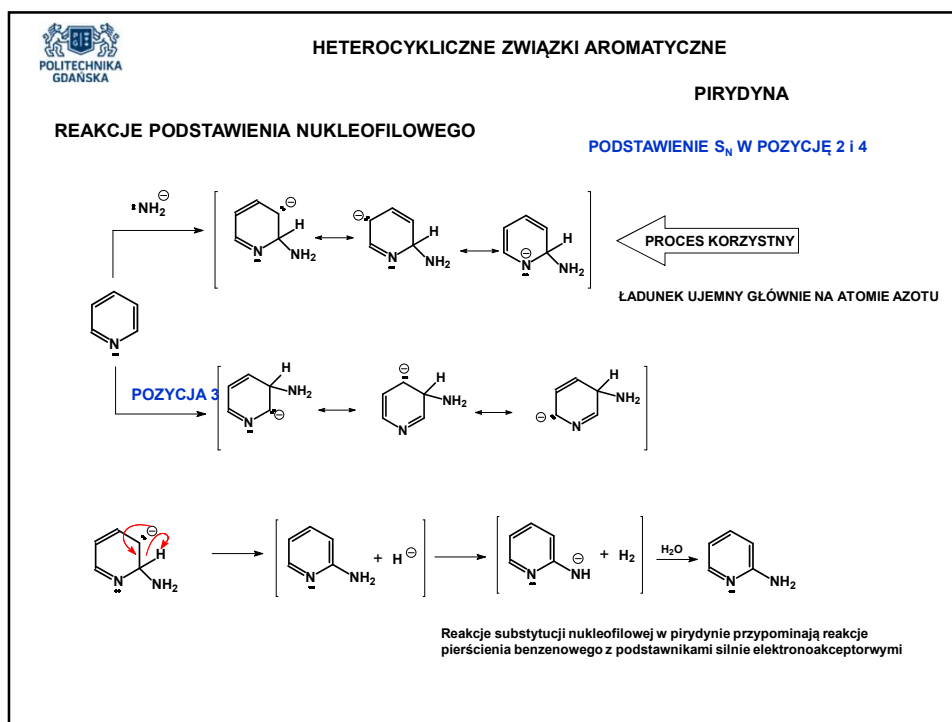


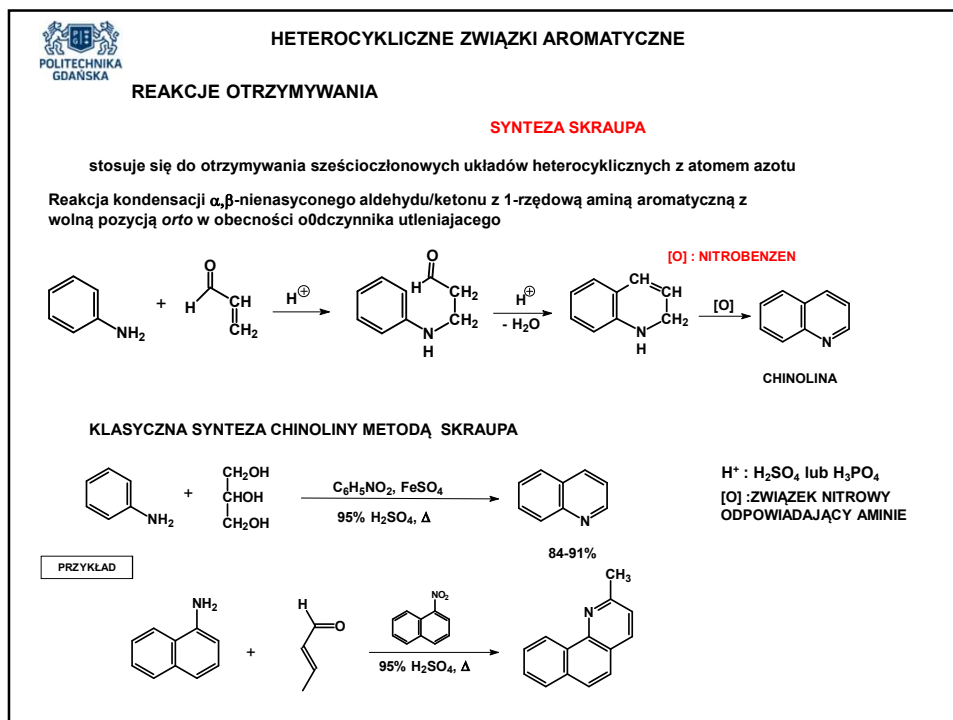
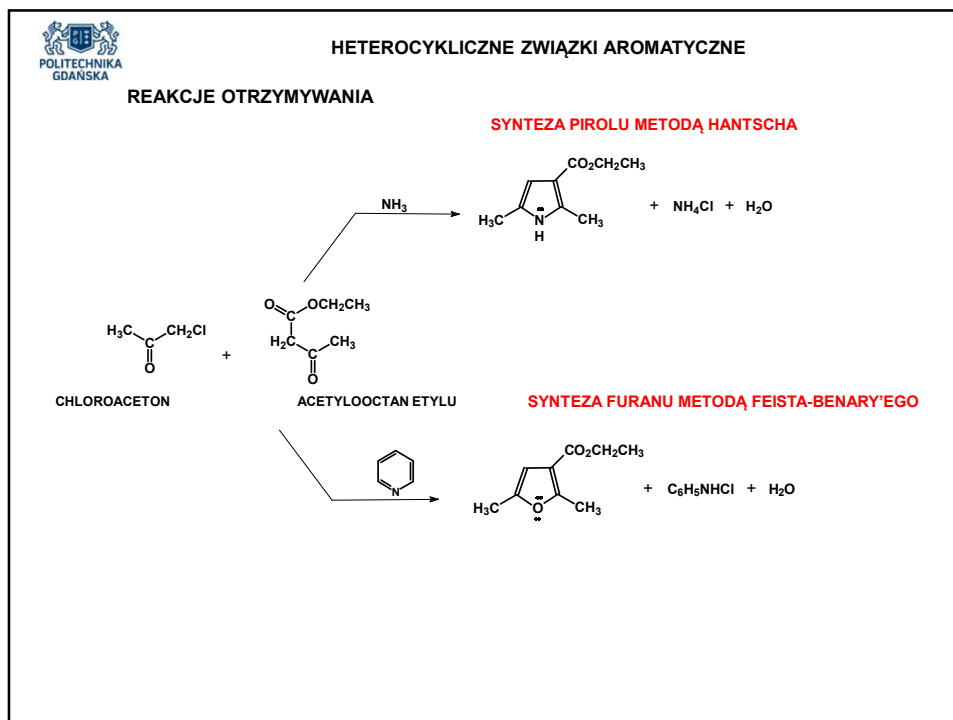


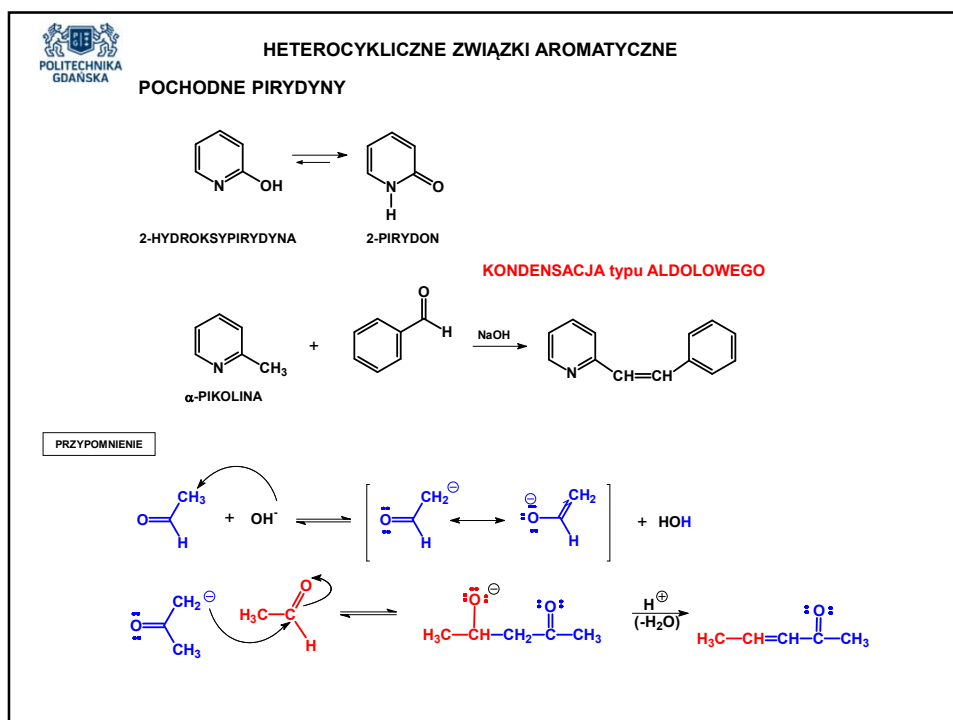
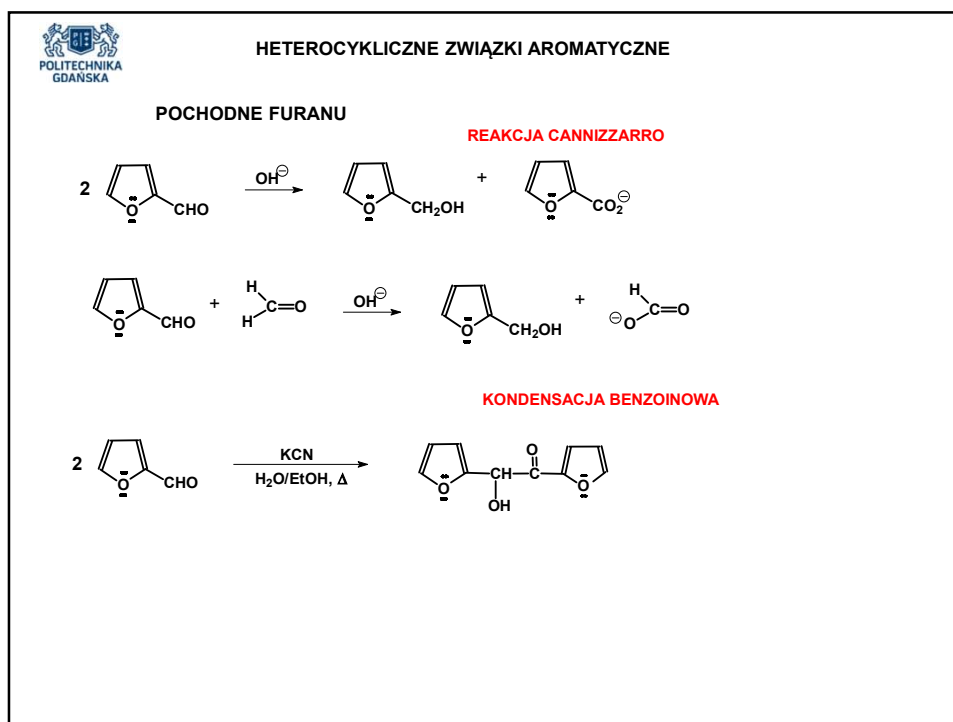


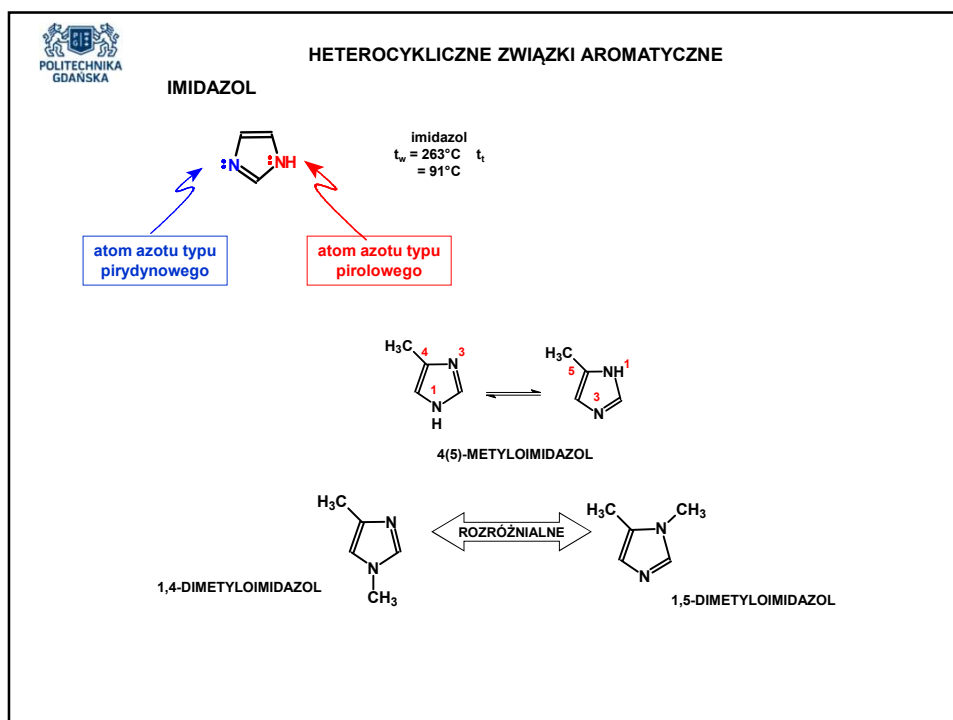
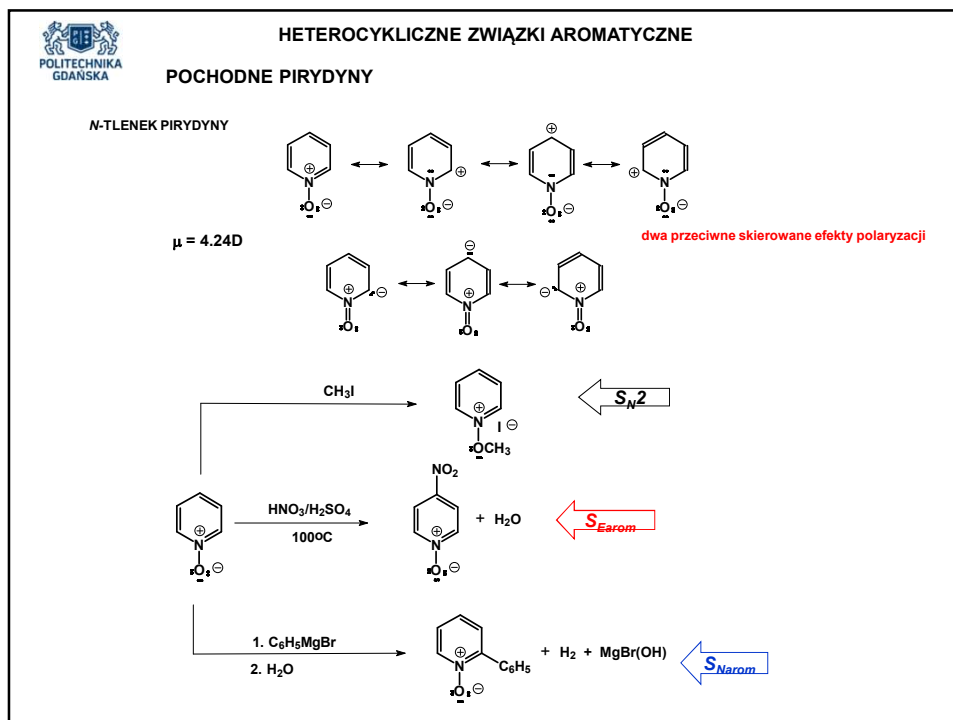


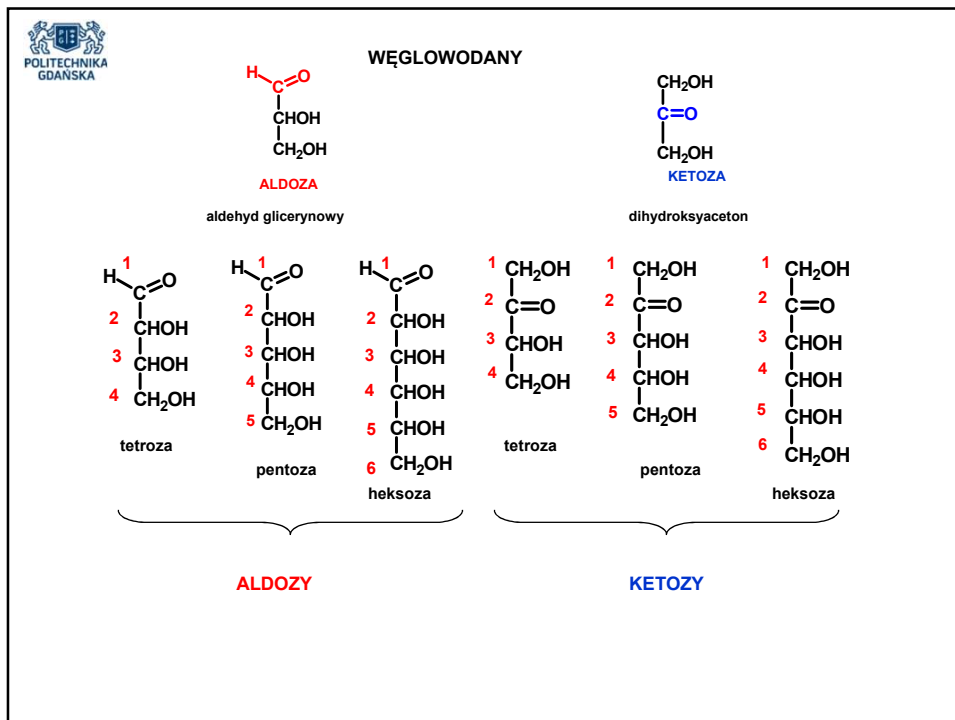
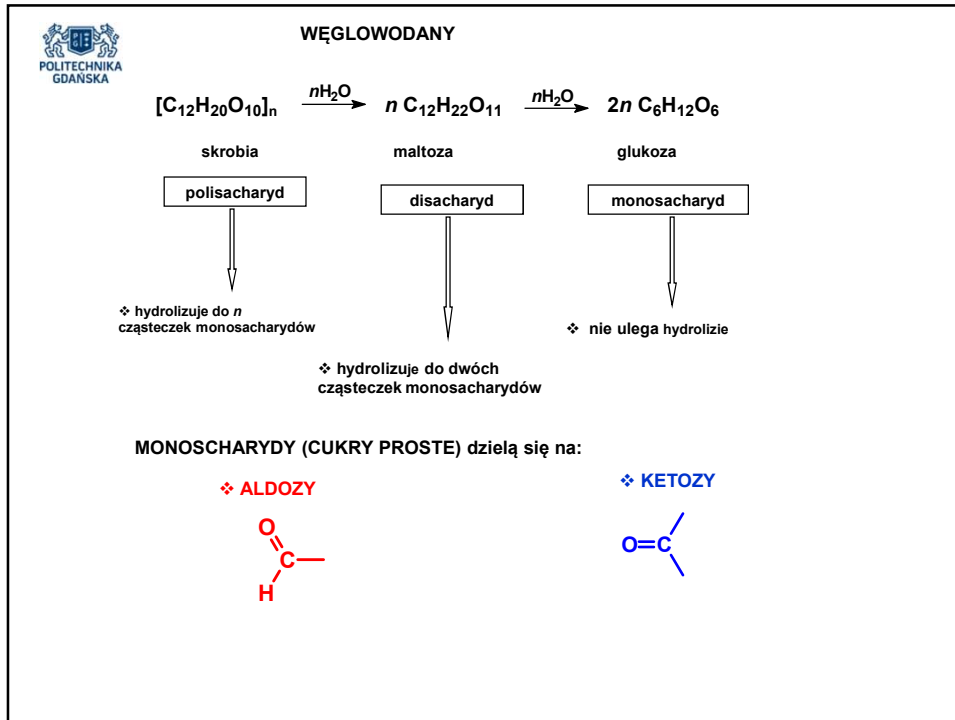


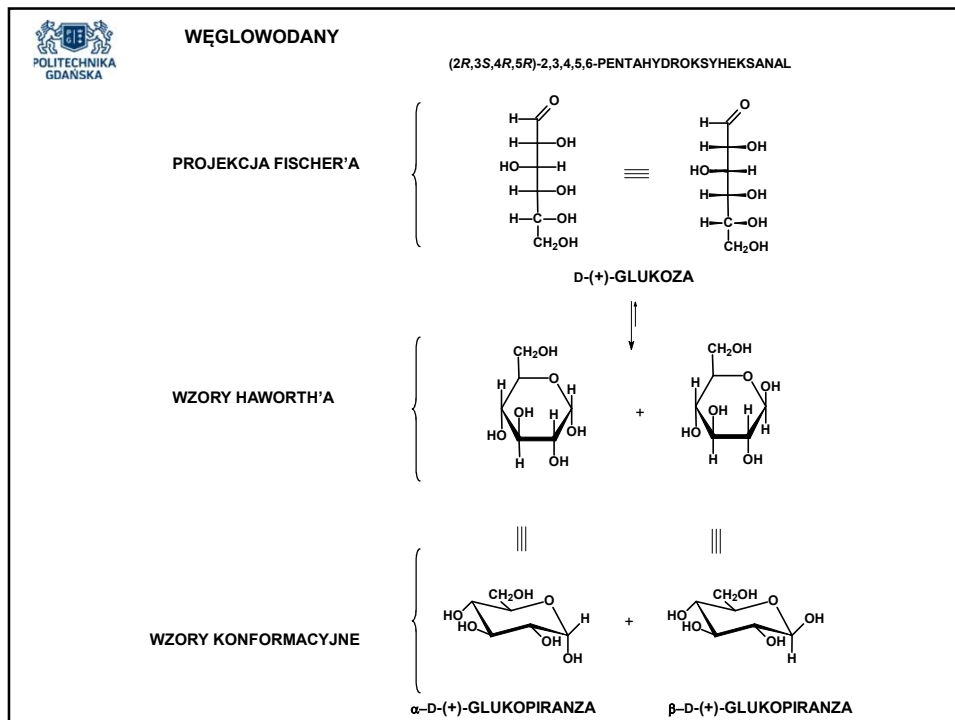
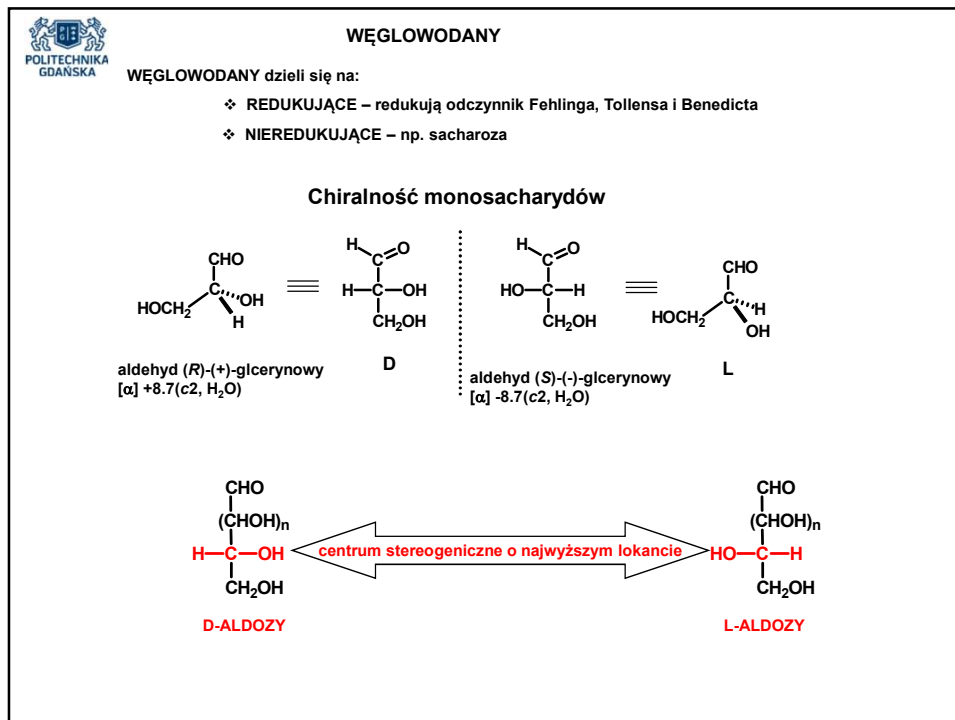


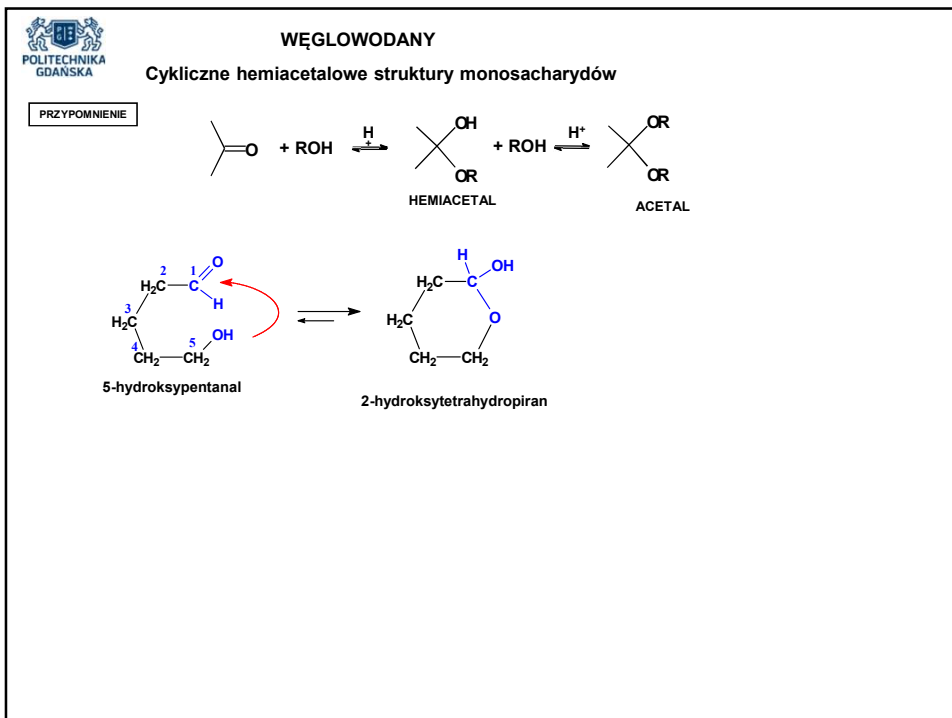
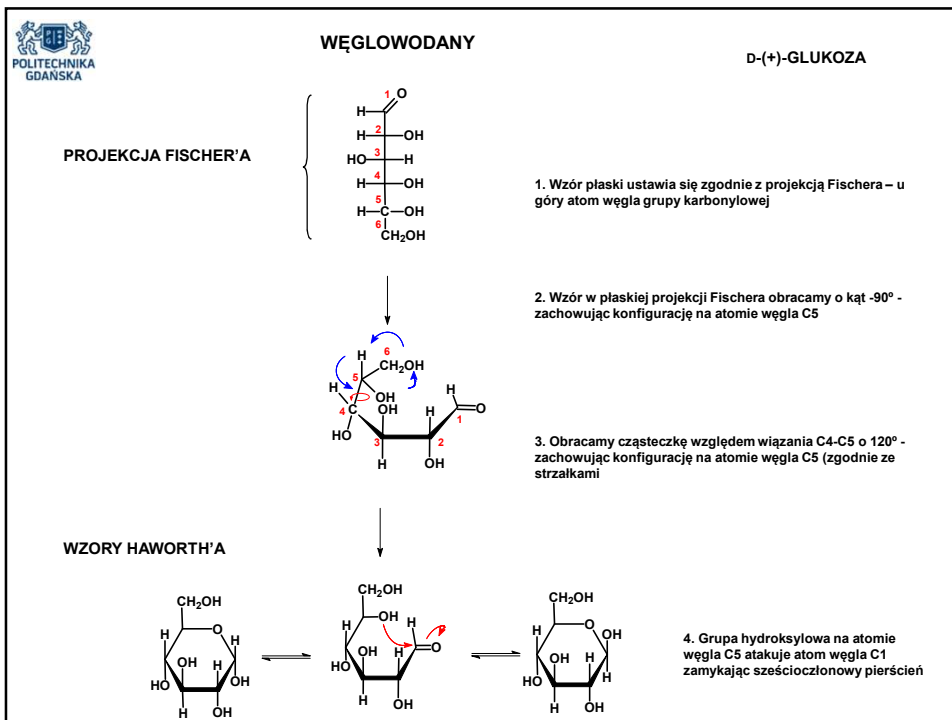


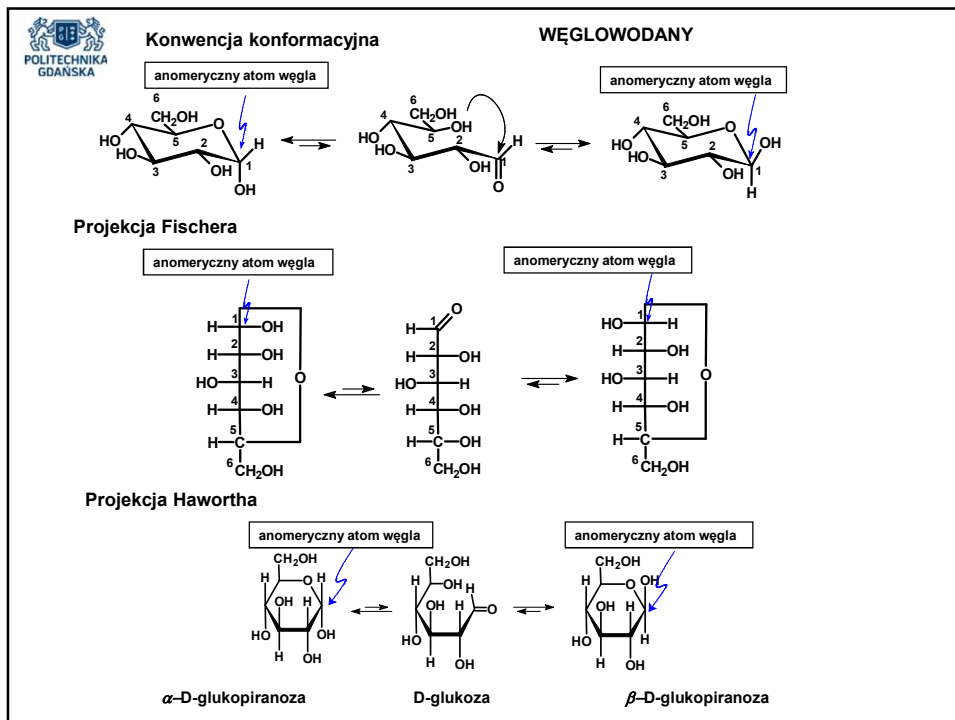
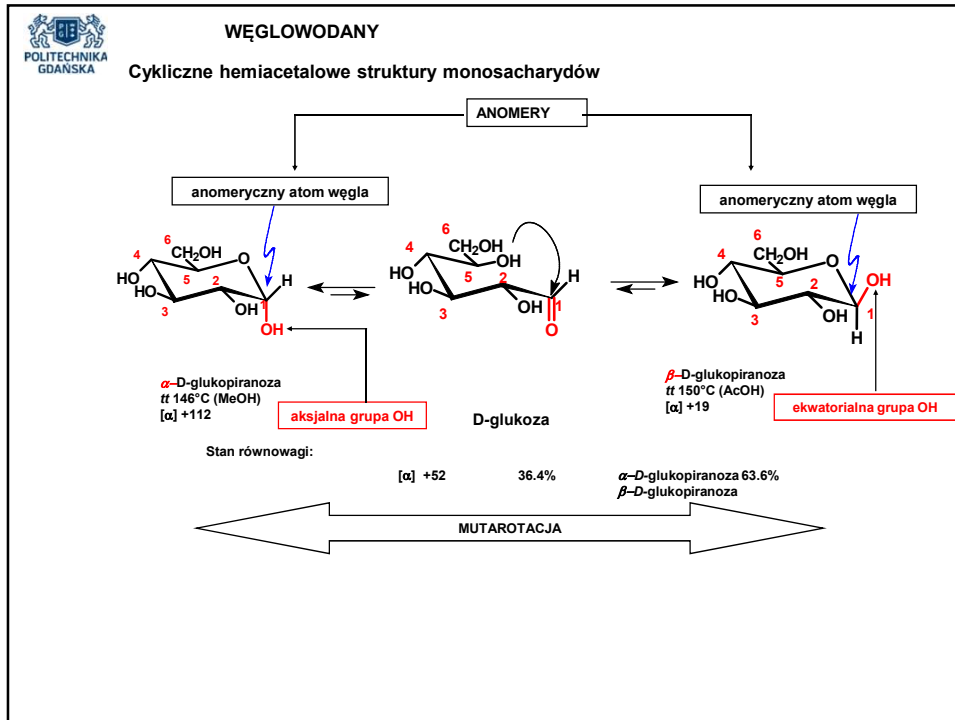


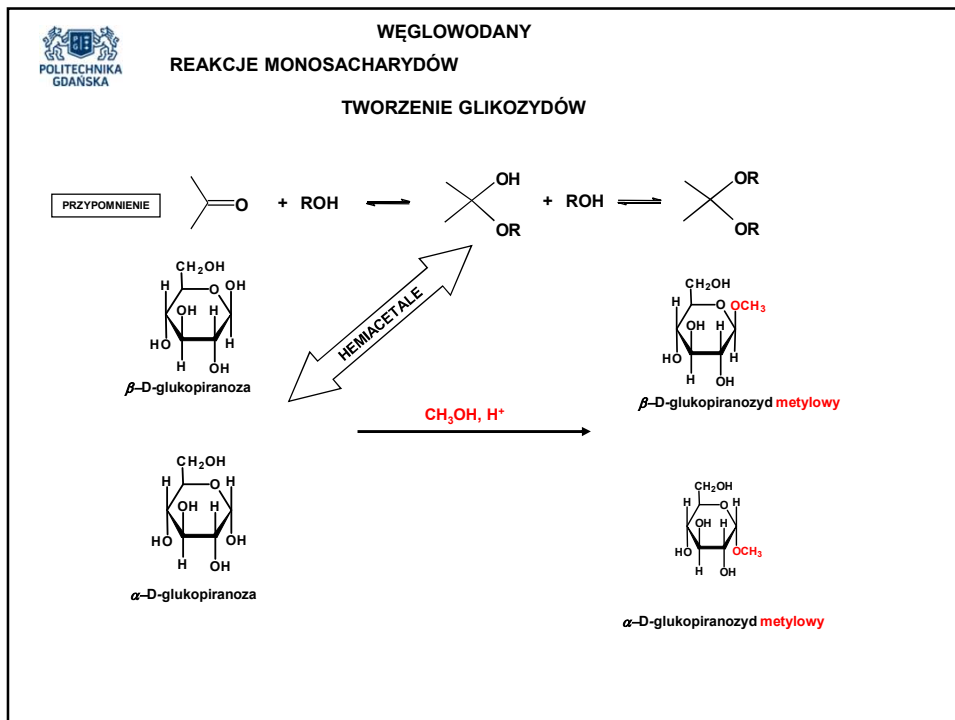
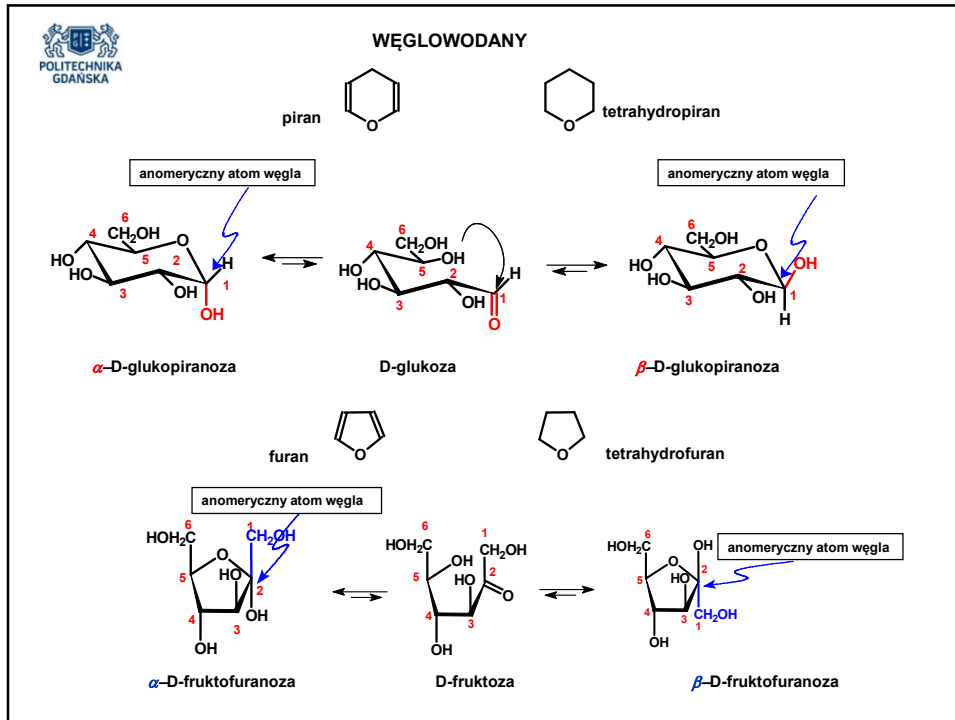


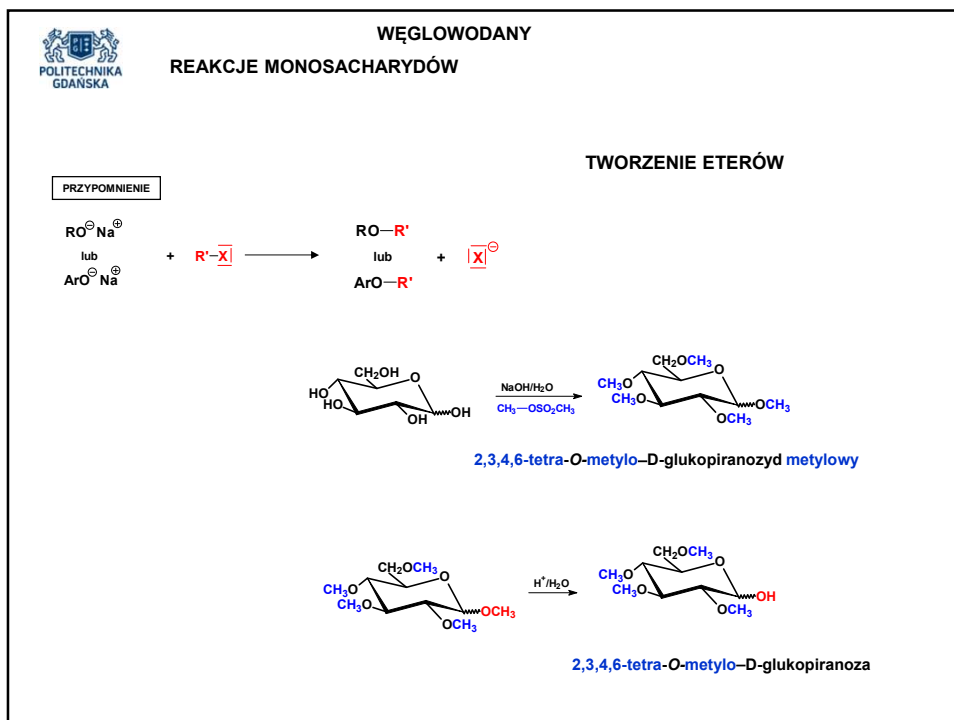
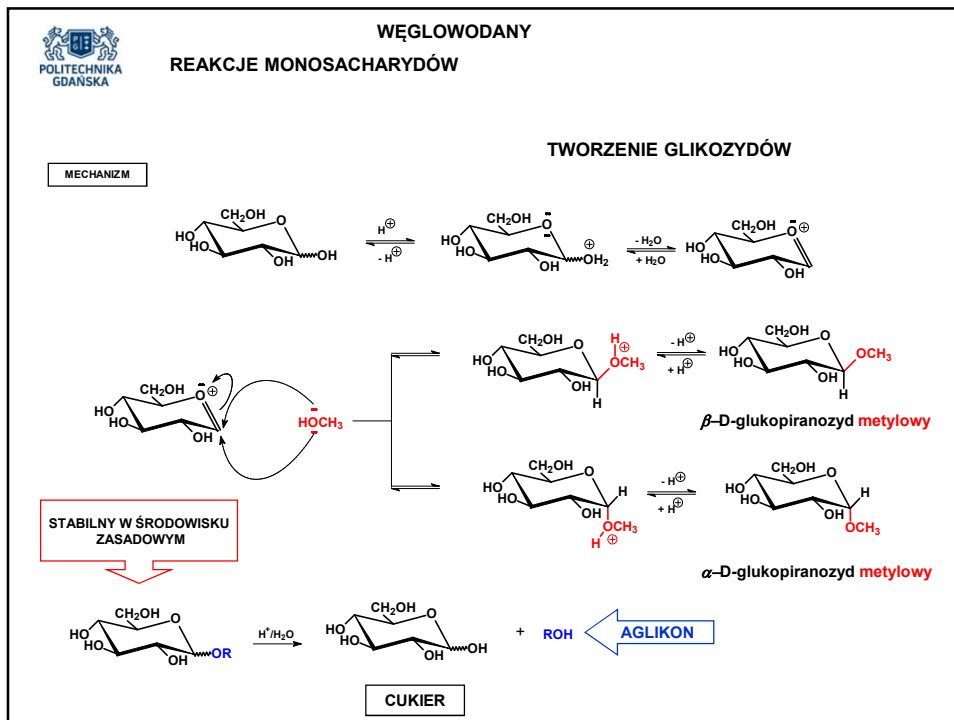


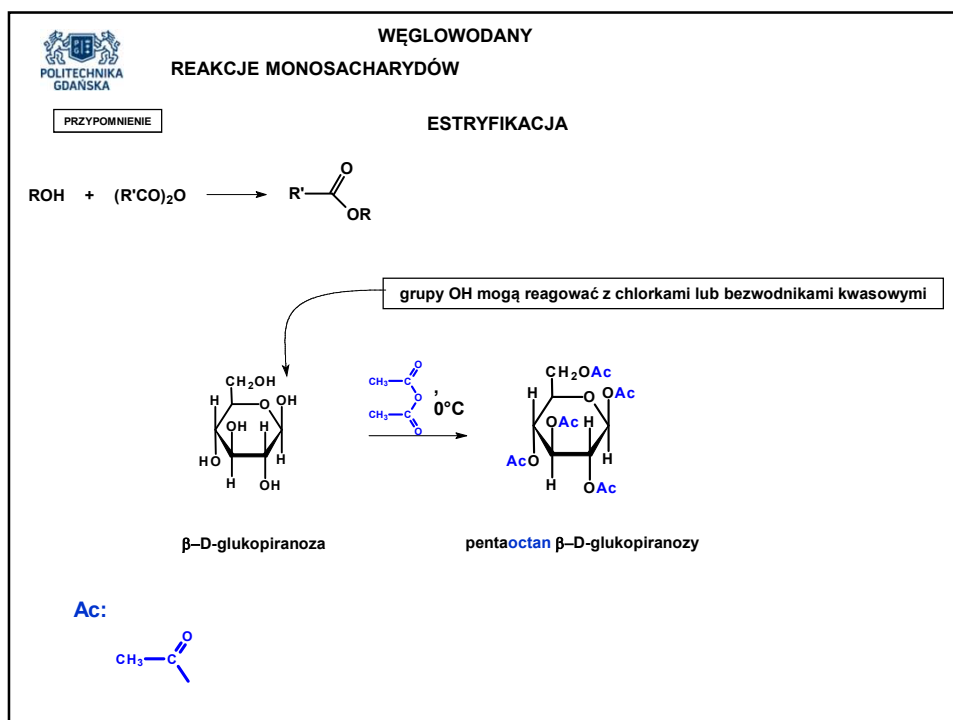
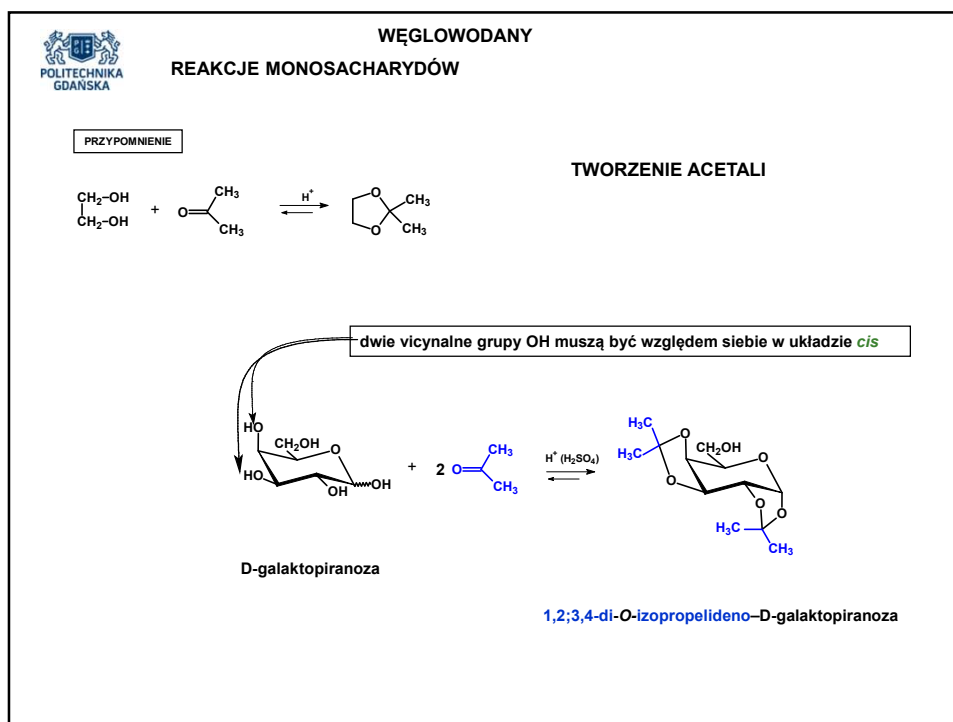


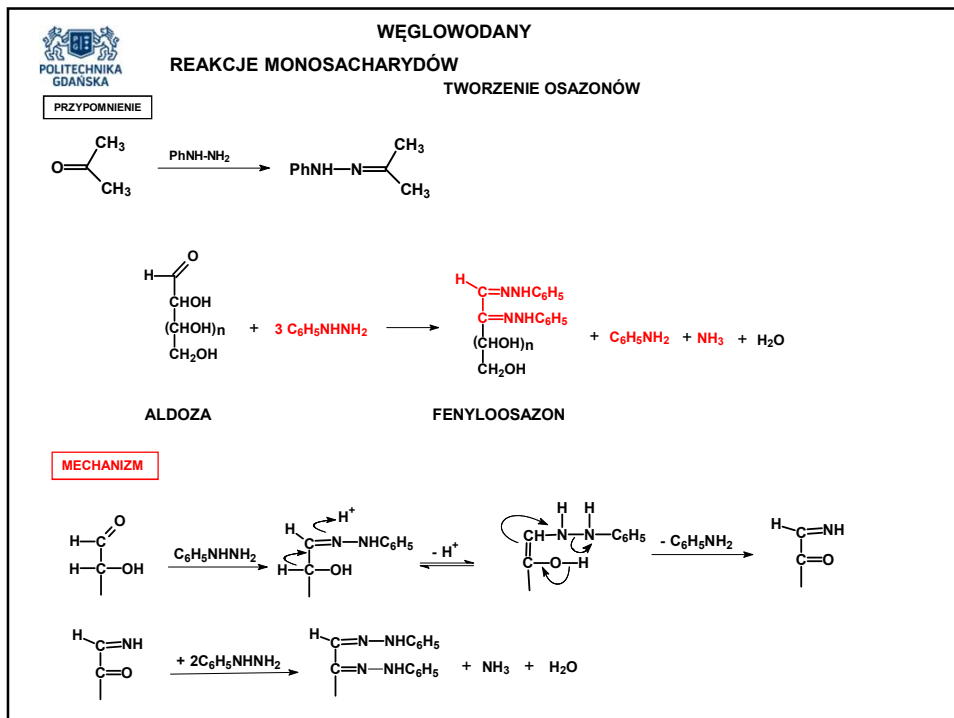
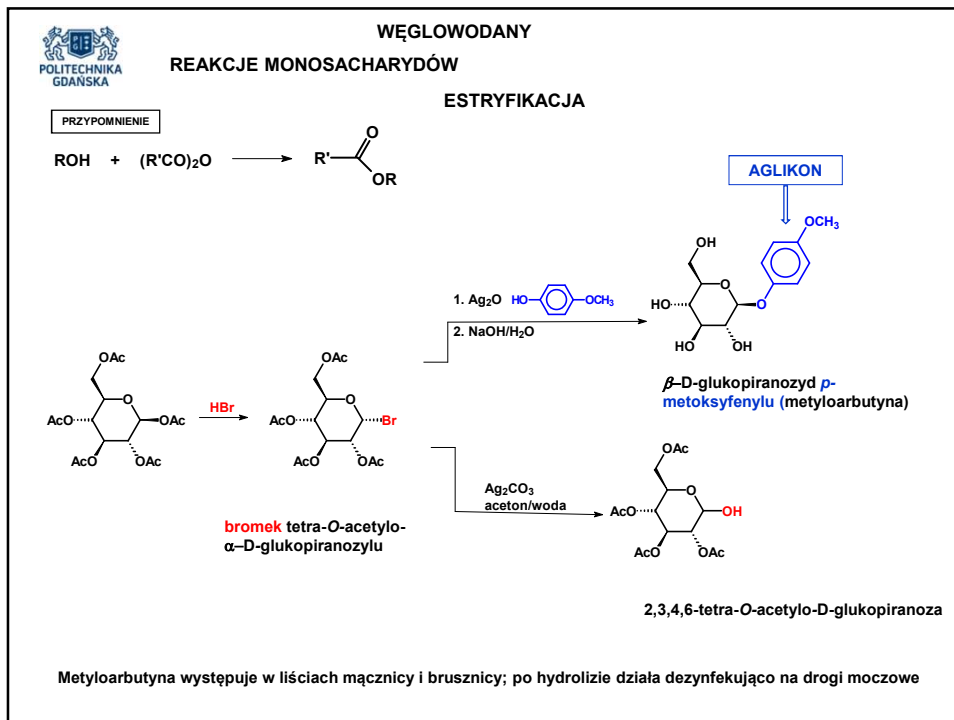


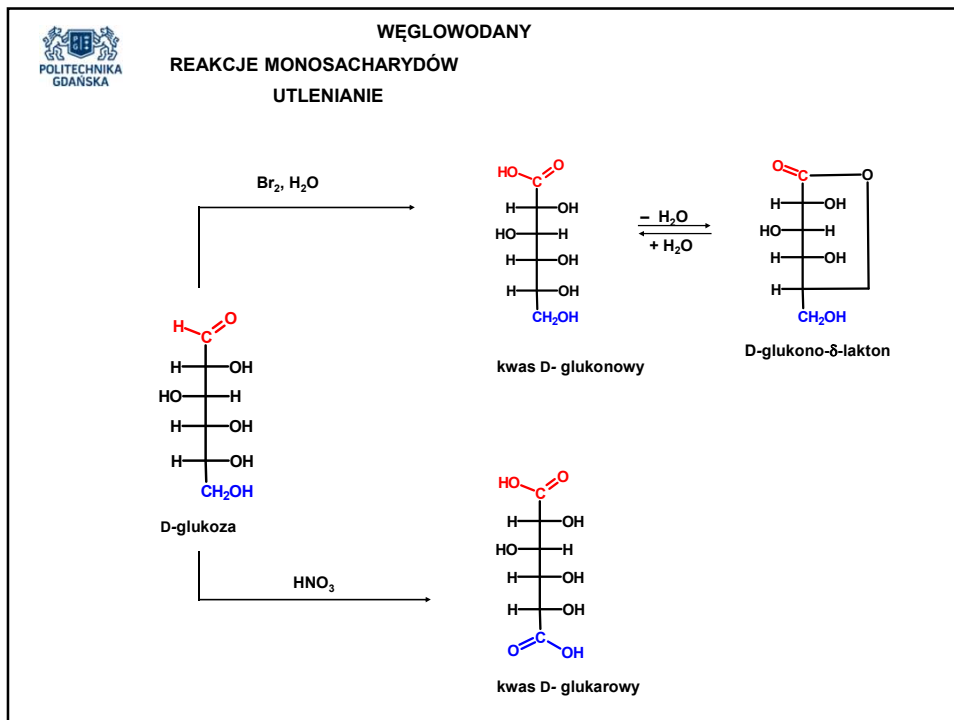
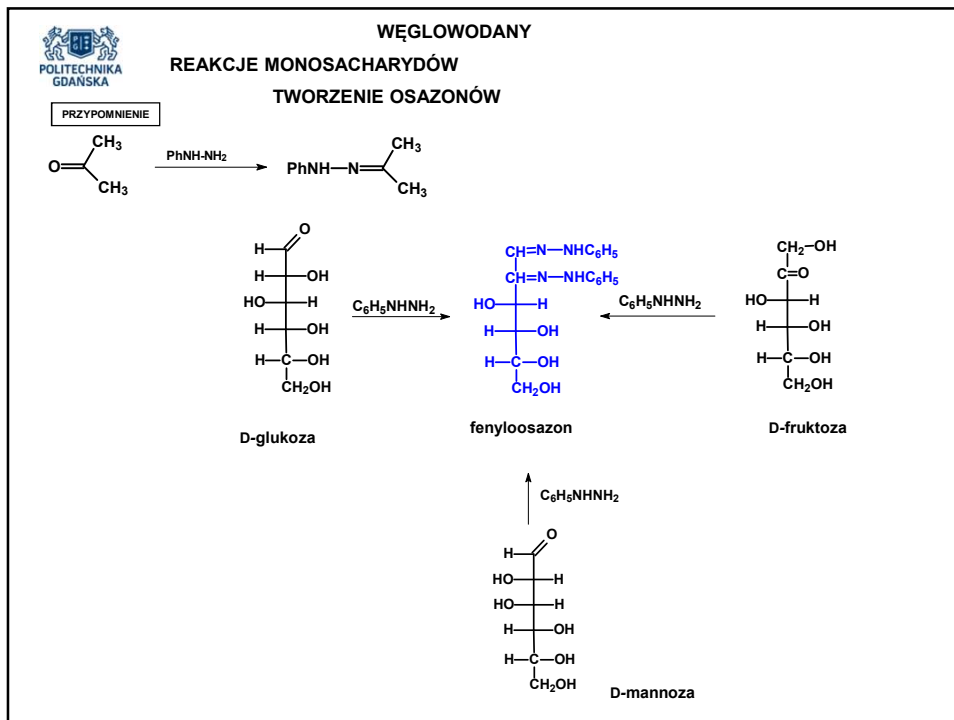


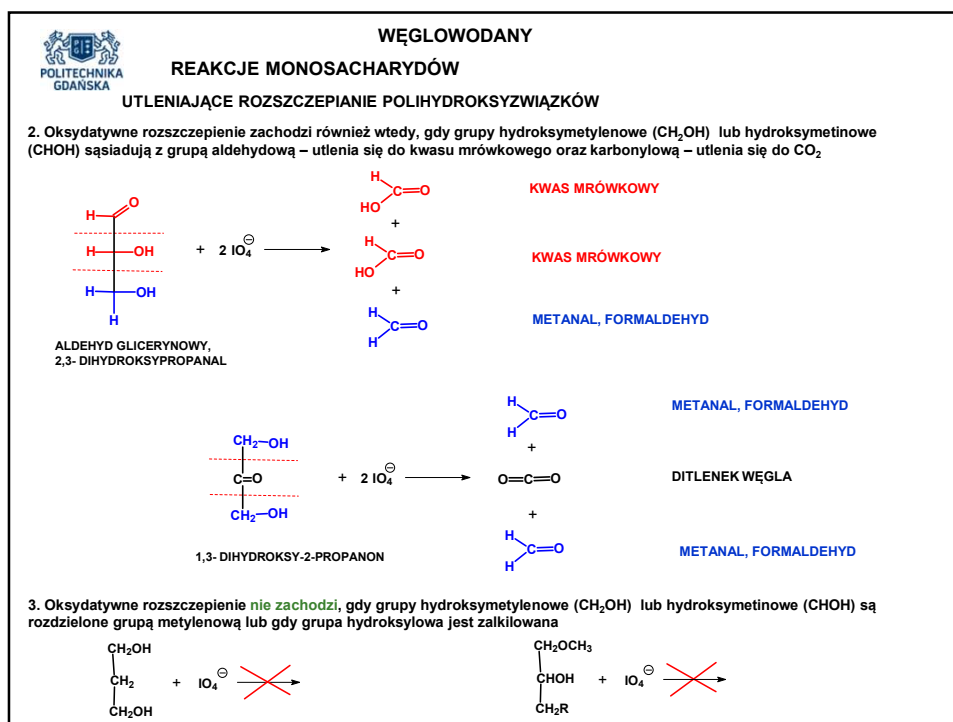
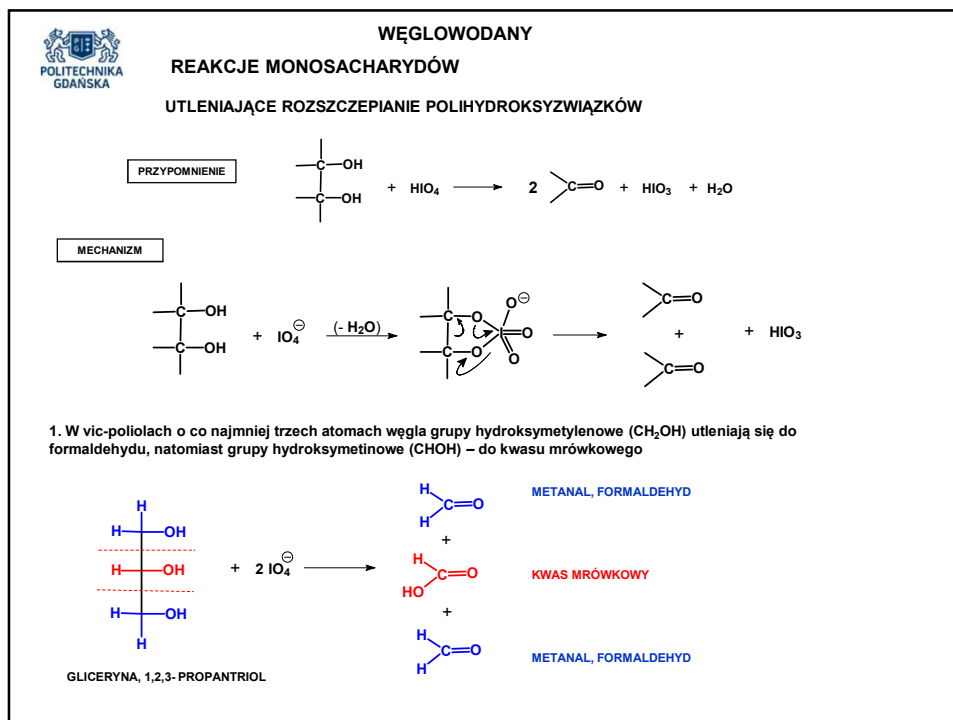


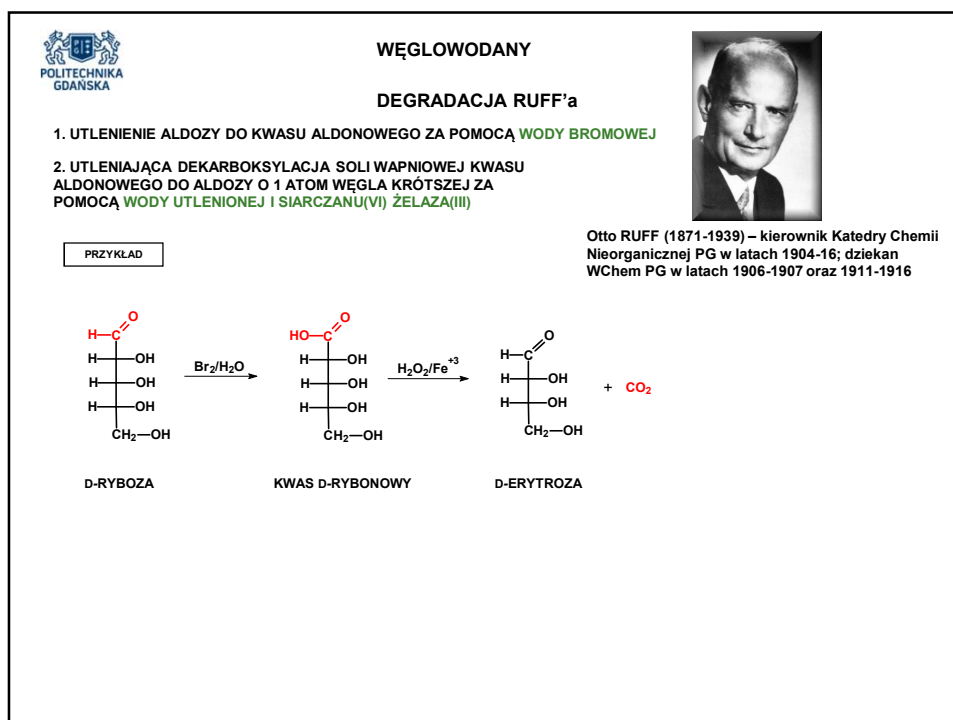
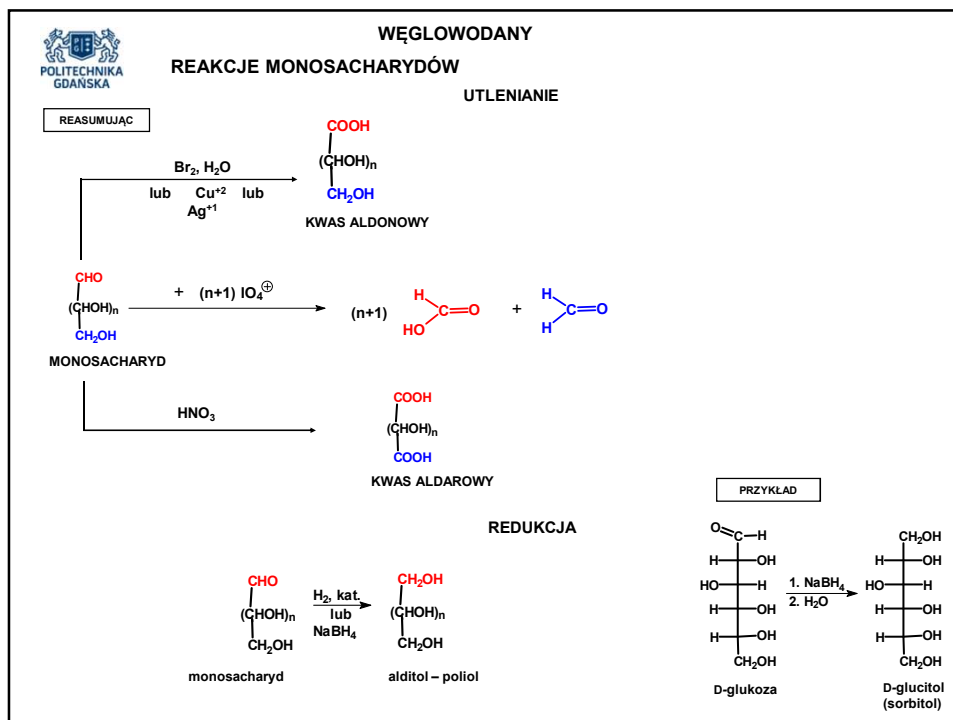


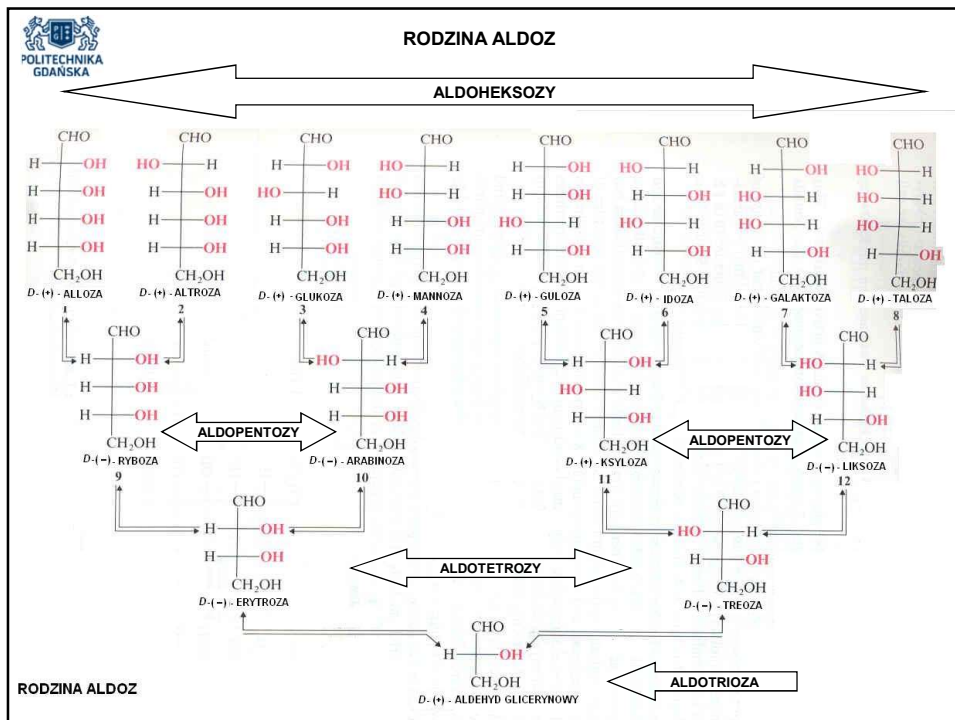
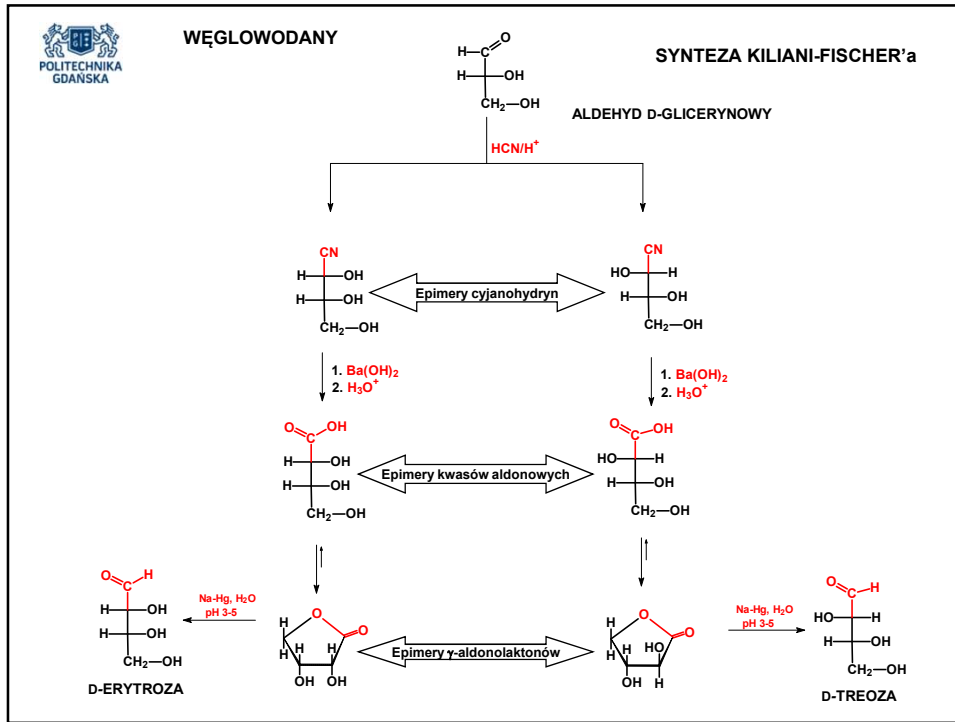


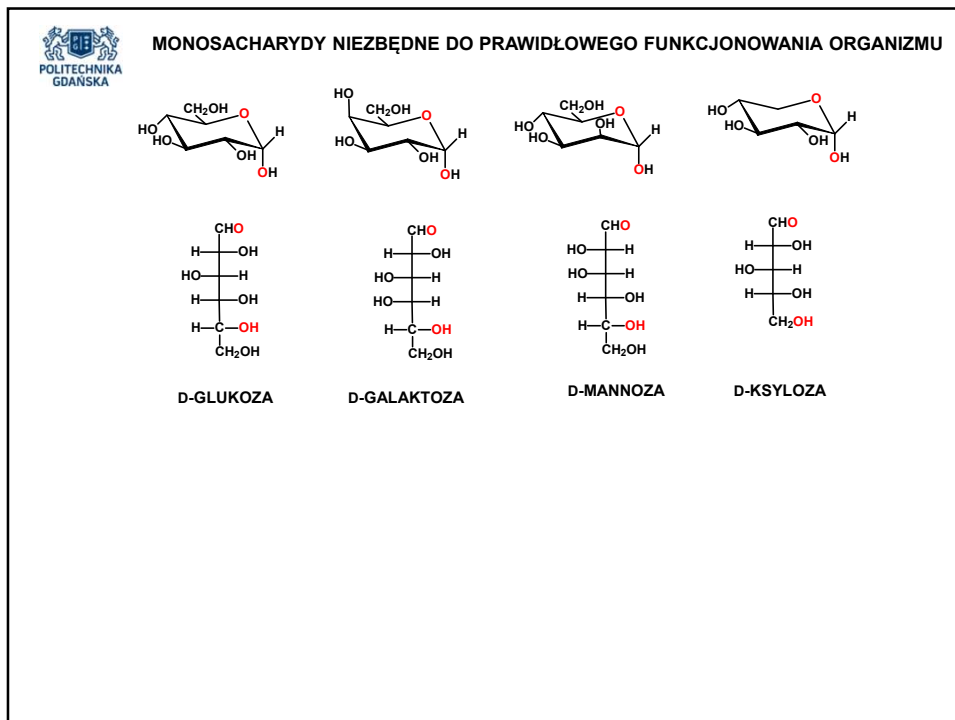
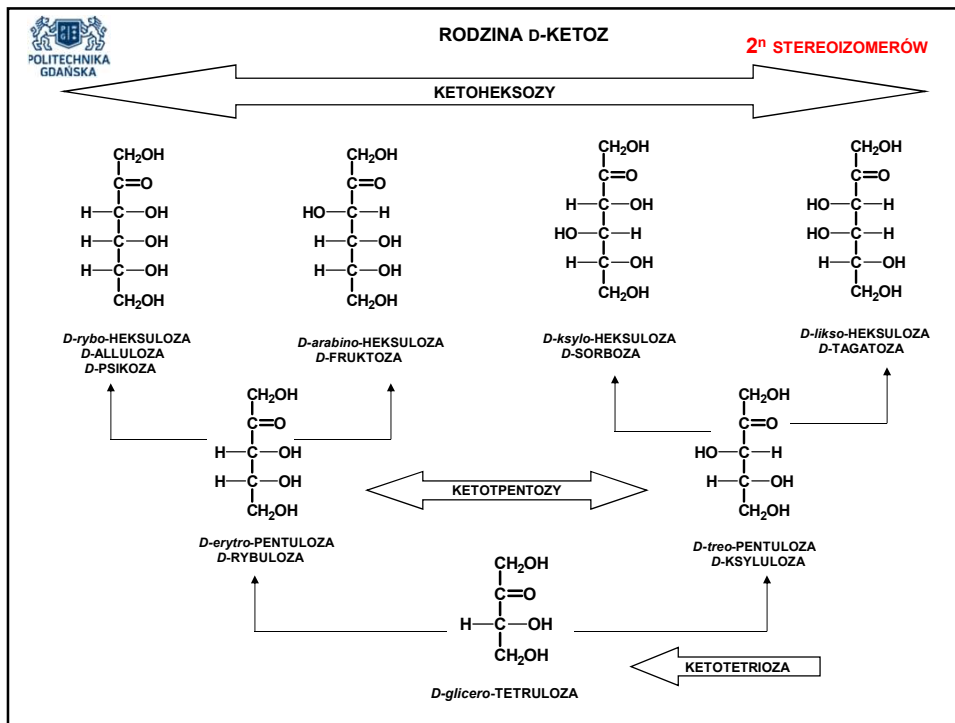


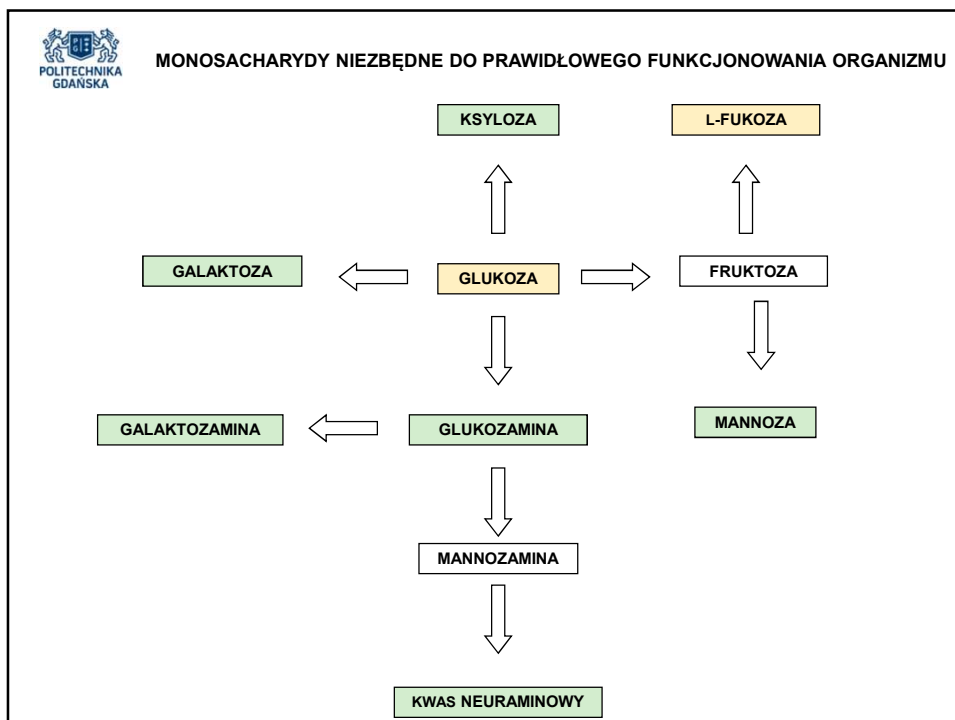
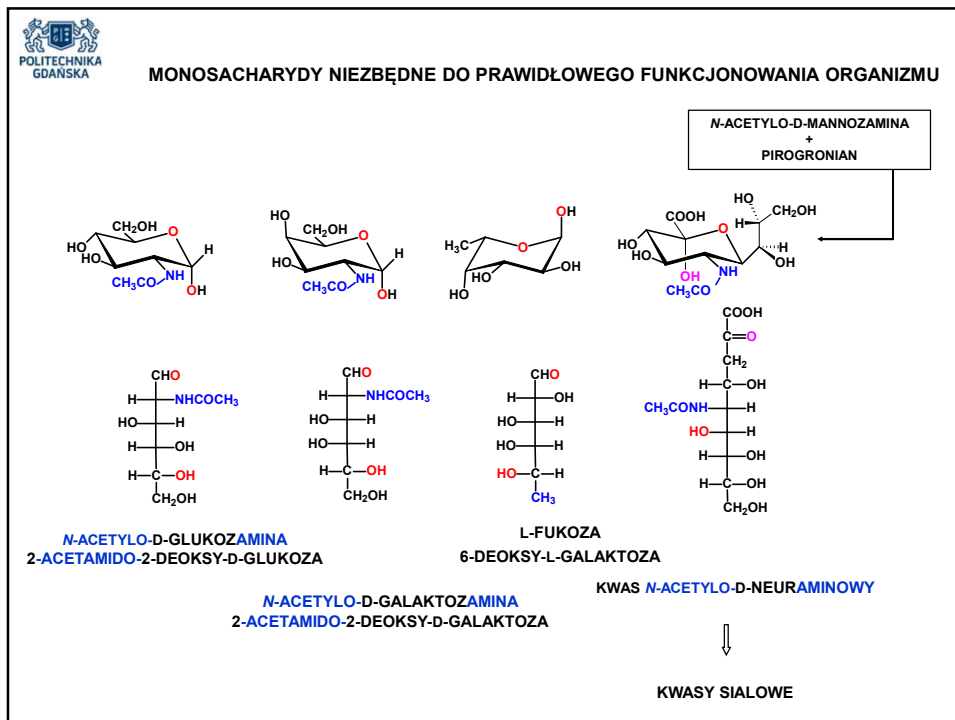


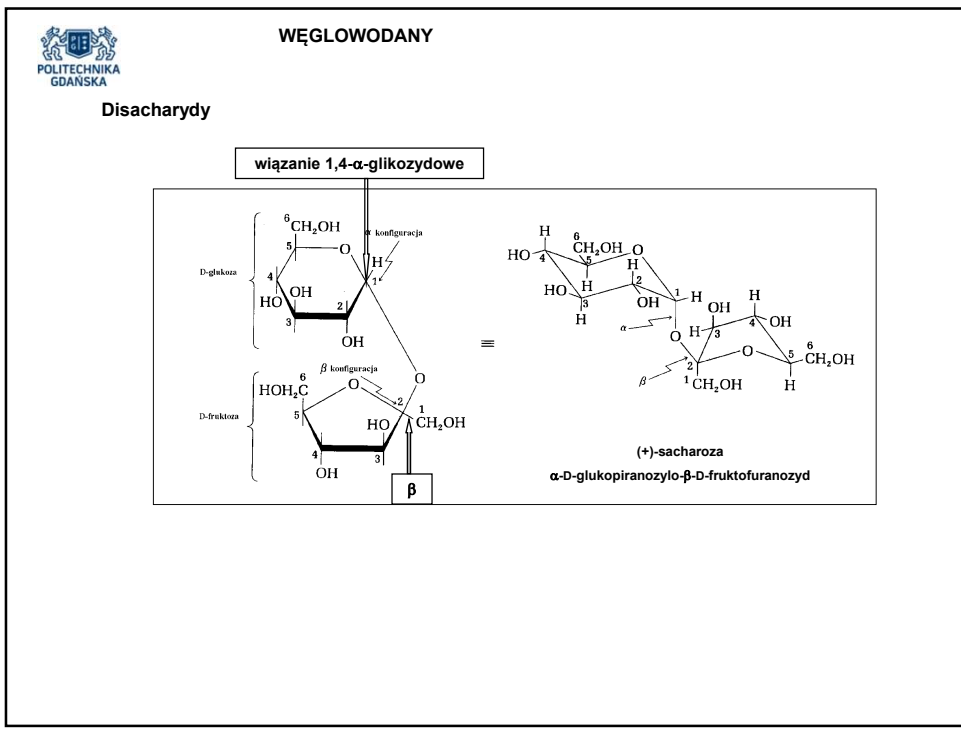
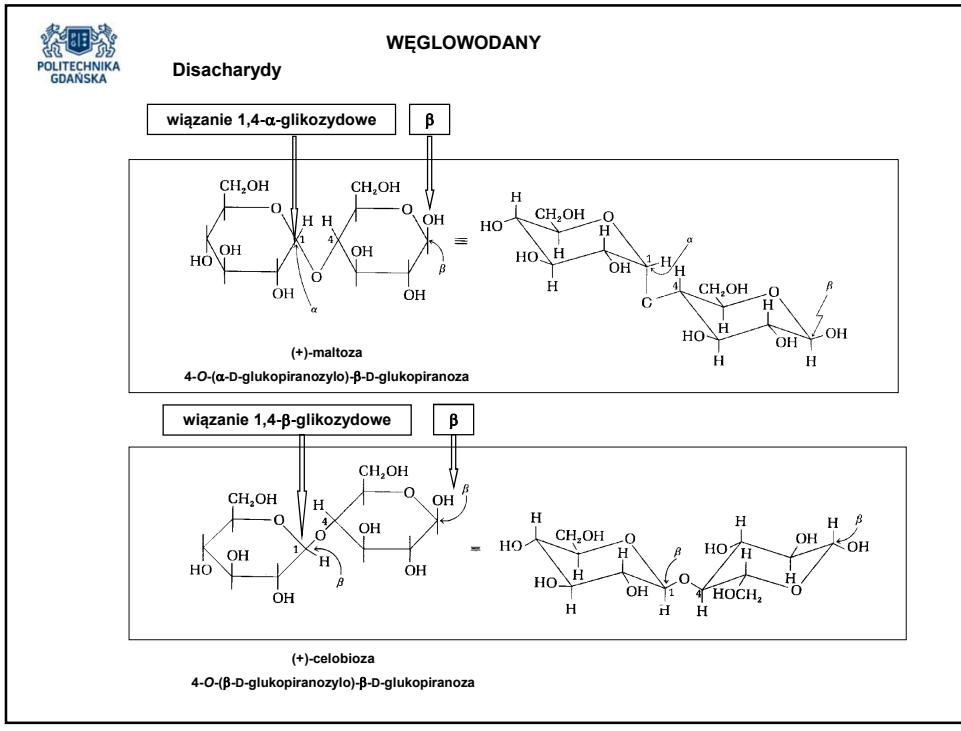


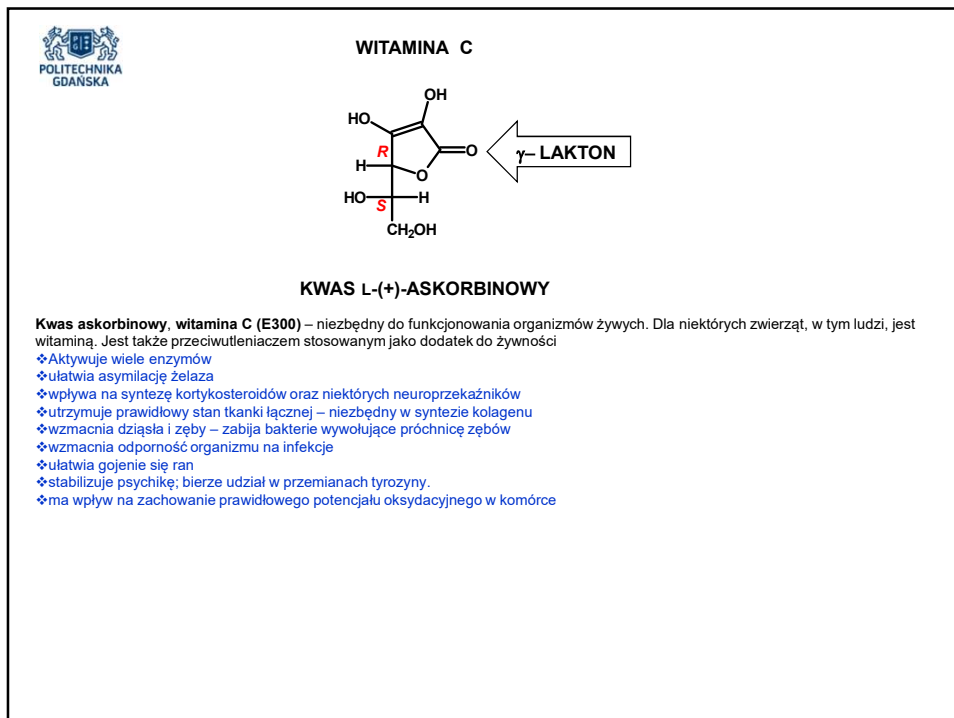
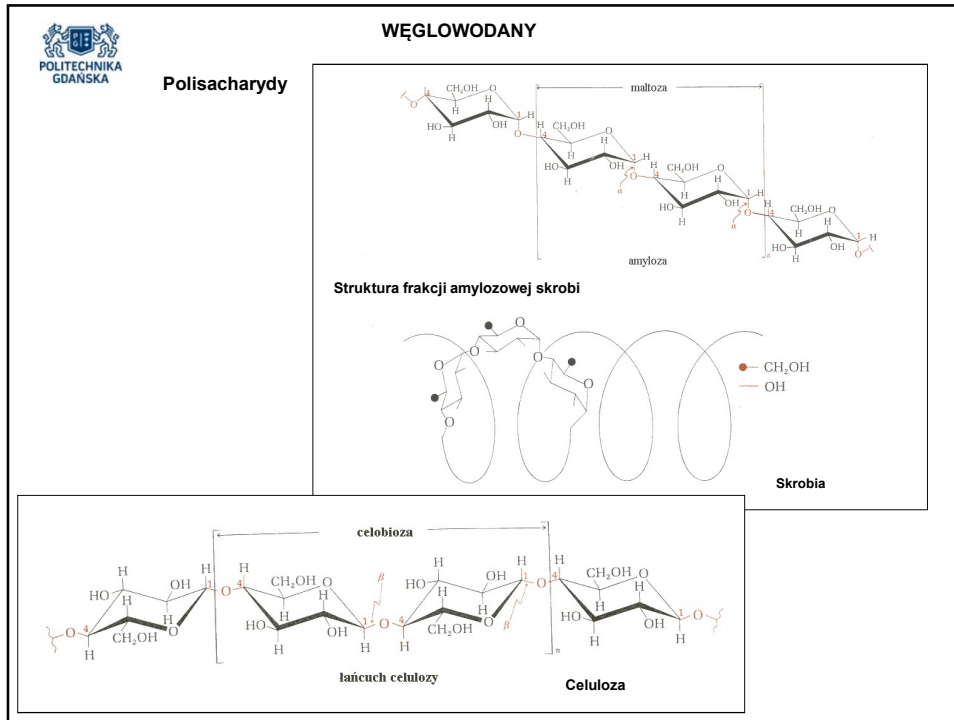


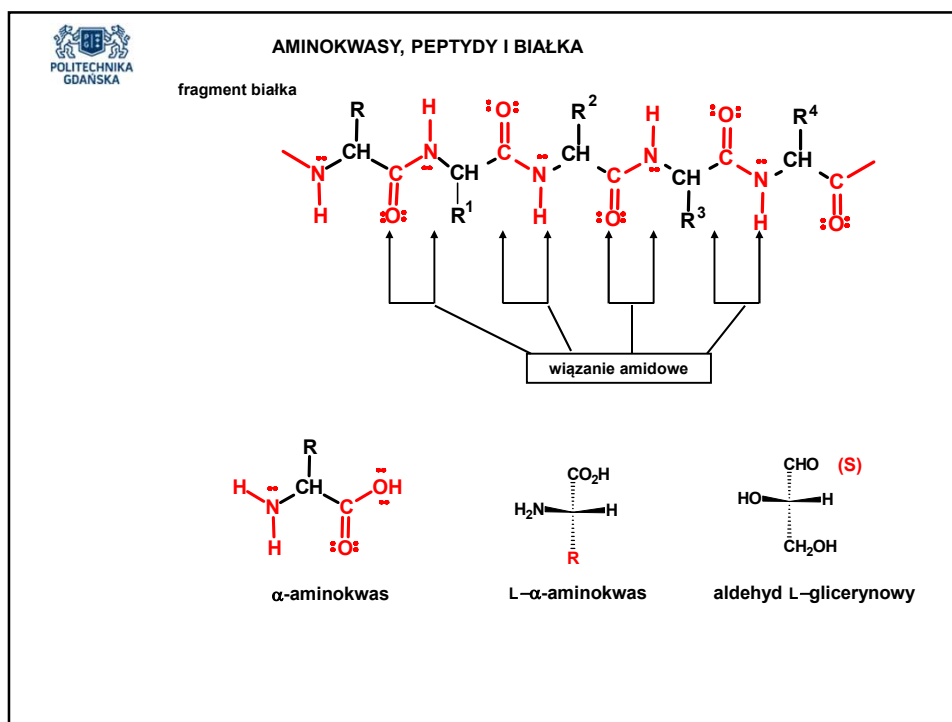













L-AMINOKWASY **OBOJĘTNE**

STRUKTURA R-	NAZWA	SKRÓT	pK_{a1}	pK_{a2}	pK_a
-H	GLICYNA	Gly/G	2.3	9.6	
-CH ₃	ALANINA	Ala/A	2.3	9.7	
-CH ₂ CH ₃	WALINA	Val/V	2.3	9.6	
-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	LEUCYNA	Leu/L	2.4	9.6	
-CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	IZOLEUCYNA	Ile/I	2.4	9.7	
-CH ₂ -	FENYLOALANINA	Phe/F	1.8	9.1	
-CH ₂ CONH ₂	ASPARAGINA	Asn/N	2.0	8.8	
-CH ₂ CH ₂ CONH ₂	GLUTAMINA	Gln/Q	2.2	9.1	
-CH ₂ -	TRYPTOFAN	Trp/W	2.4	9.4	
	PROLINA	Pro/P	2.0	10.6	
-CH ₂ OH	SERYNA	Ser/S	2.2	9.2	
-CH(OH)CH ₃	TREONINA	Thr/T	2.6	10.4	
-CH ₂ -	TYROZYNA	Tyr/Y	2.2	9.1	
-CH ₂ SH	CYSTEINA	Cys/C	1.7	10.8	
-CH ₂ SCH ₃	METIONIA	Met/M	2.3	9.2	


* Aminokwasy egzogenne

 **L-AMINOKWASY**

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{N} \end{array}$$


ZASADOWE

STRUKTURA R-	NAZWA	SKRÓT	pK _{a1}	pK _{a2}	pK _a
-CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ NH ₂	LIZYNA	Lys/K	2.2	9.0	10.5
-(CH ₂) ₃ -NH-C(=NH)NH ₂	ARGININA	Arg/R	2.2	9.0	12.5
	HISTYDYNA	His/H	1.8	9.2	6.0

KWASOWE

STRUKTURA R-	NAZWA	SKRÓT	pK _{a1}	pK _{a2}	pK _a
-CH ₂ COOH	KWAS ASPARAGINOWY	Asp/D	2.1	9.8	3.9
-CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	KWAS GLUTAMINOWY	Glu/E	2.2	9.7	4.3

Aminokwasy egzogenne – organizm zwierzęcy nie potrafi ich syntezować z innych składników zawartych w pokarmie

 **L-AMINOKWASY**

WŁAŚCIWOŚCI:

- ❖ krystaliczne, nietlne, substancje stałe topiące się z rozkładem w wysokich temperaturach

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

postać aminokwasu
w niskich pH

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COO}^- \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

jon dipolarny
(obojnaczy)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COO}^- \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

postać aminokwasu
w wysokich pH

⇌ (OH⁻ / H⁺)

- ❖ nierozpuszczalne w niepolarnych rozpuszczalnikach, np. benzenie, eterze etylowym czy naftowym; najczęściej rozpuszczalne w wodzie
- ❖ substancje amfoteryczne

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COO}^- \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

KWAS

$$\text{OH}^-$$

ZASADA

$$\rightleftharpoons$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COO}^- \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

SPRZĘŻONA ZASADA

$$+$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

SPRZĘŻONY KWAS

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COO}^- \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

ZASADA

$$+$$

$$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$$

KWAS

$$\rightleftharpoons$$

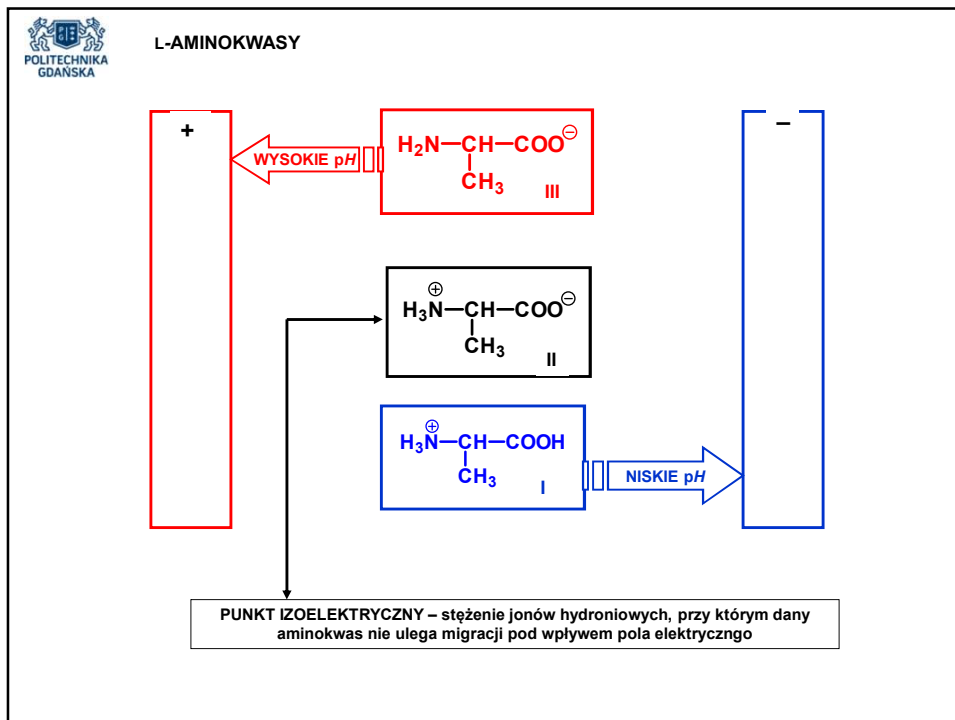
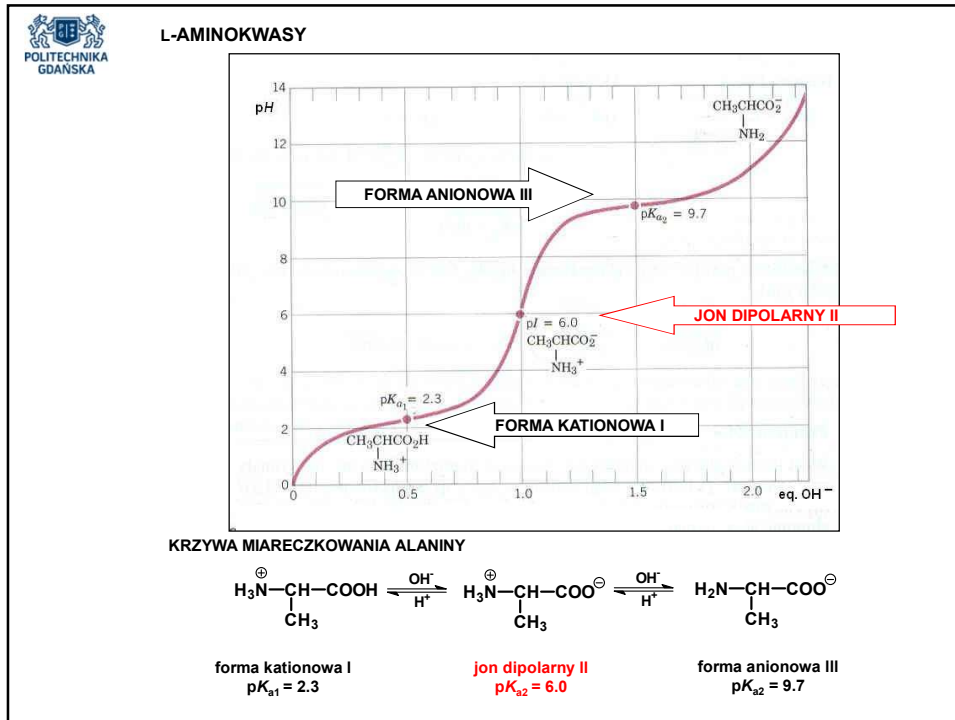
$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}-\text{CH}-\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

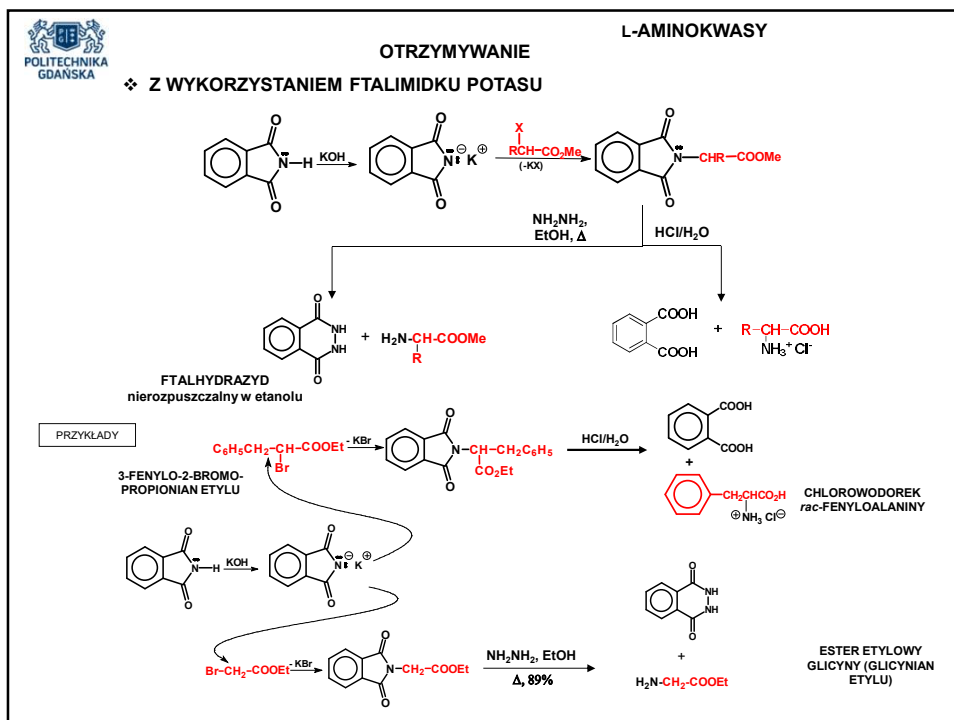
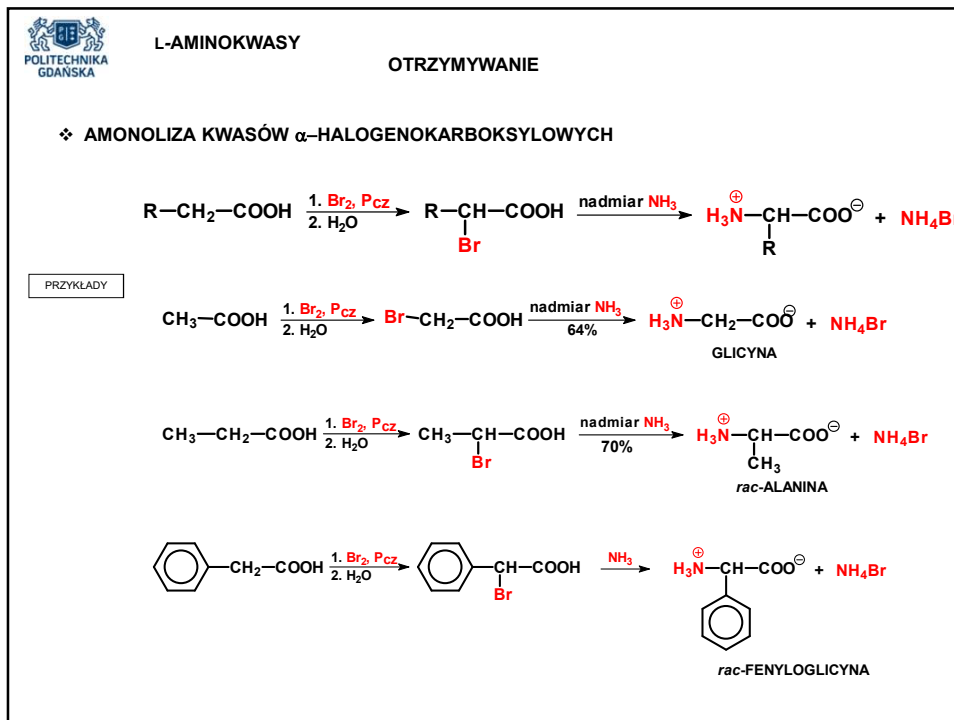
SPRZĘŻONY KWAS

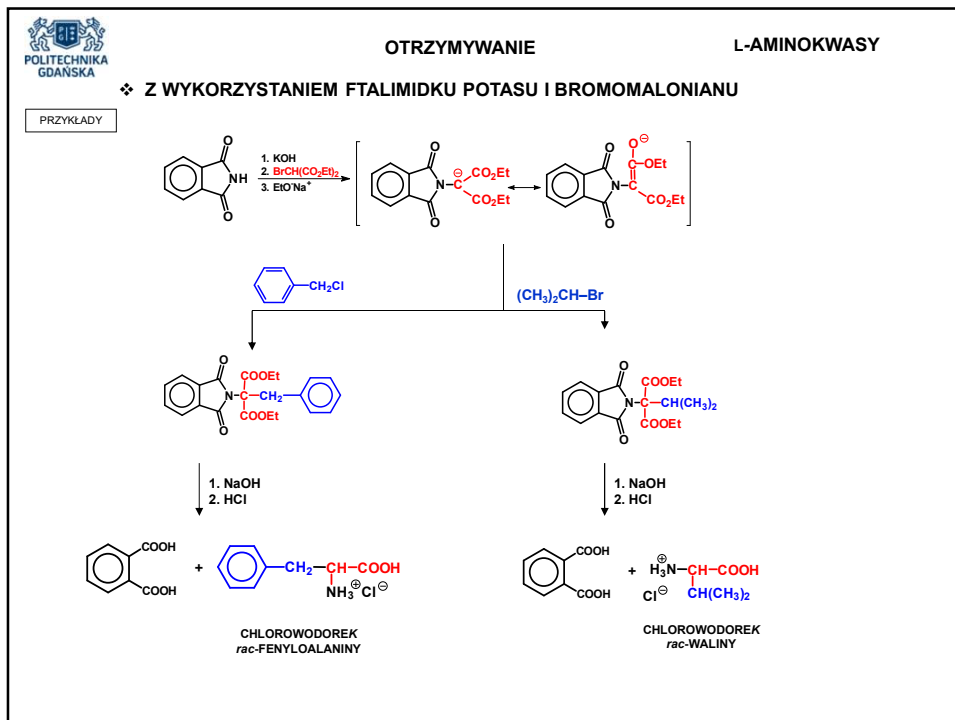
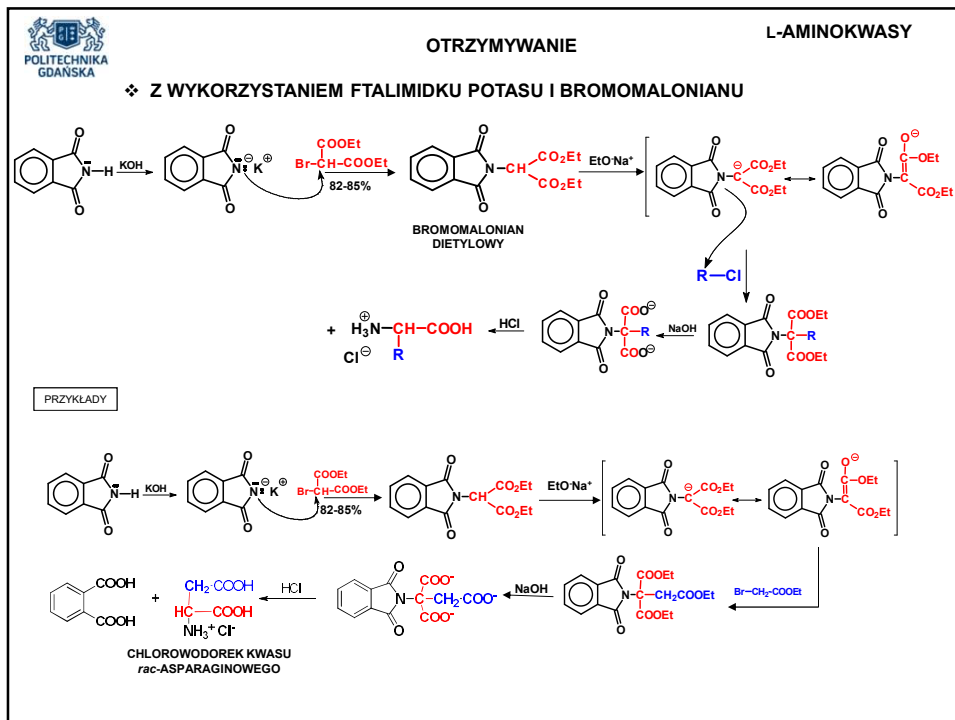
$$+$$

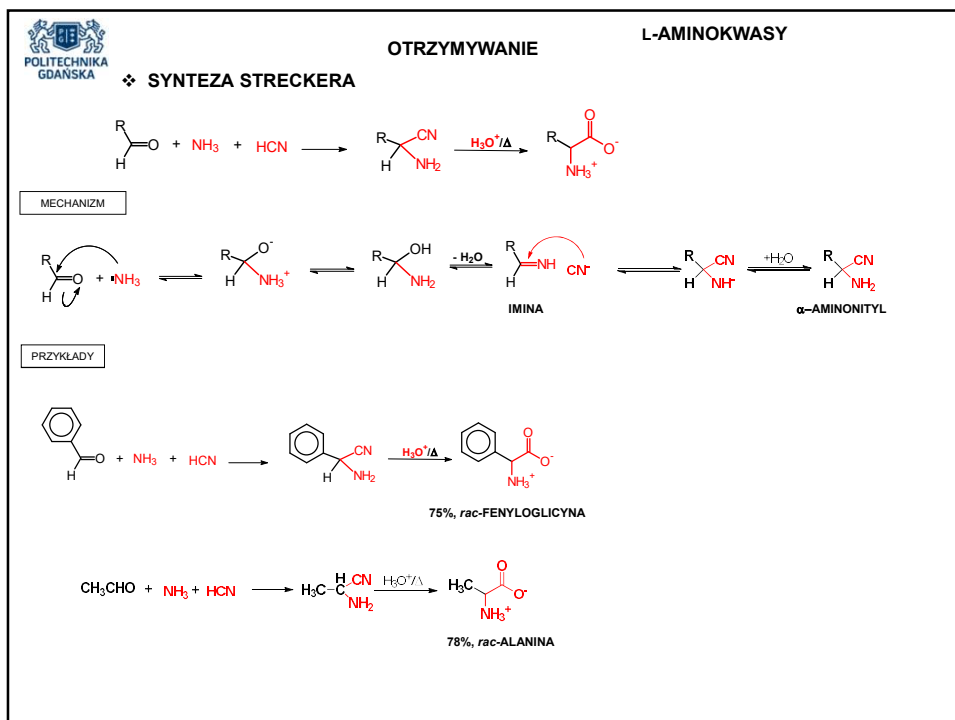
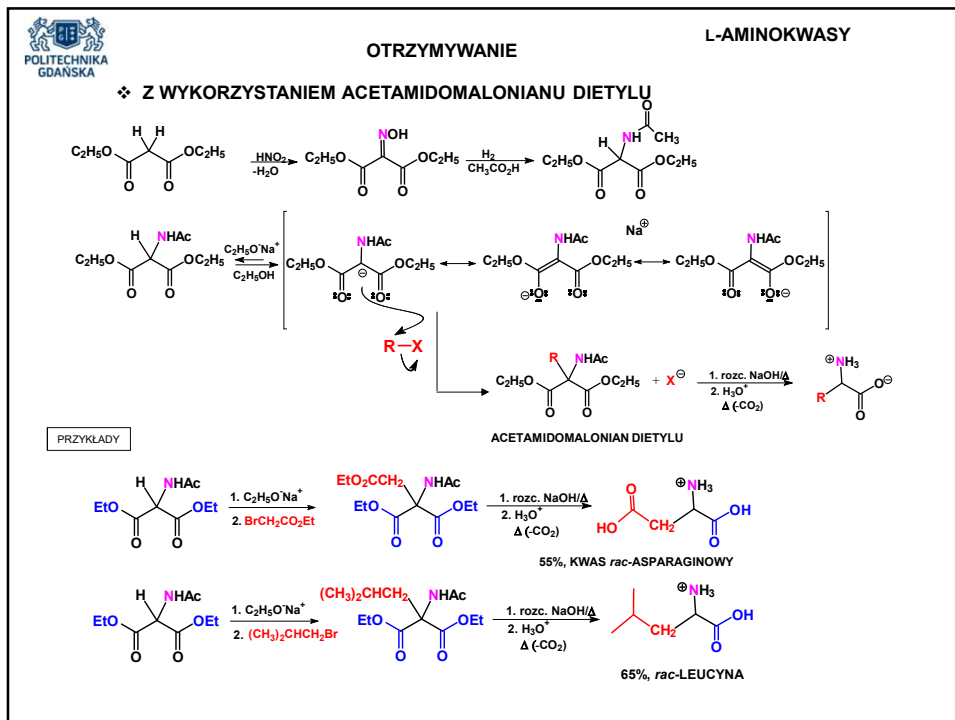
$$\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

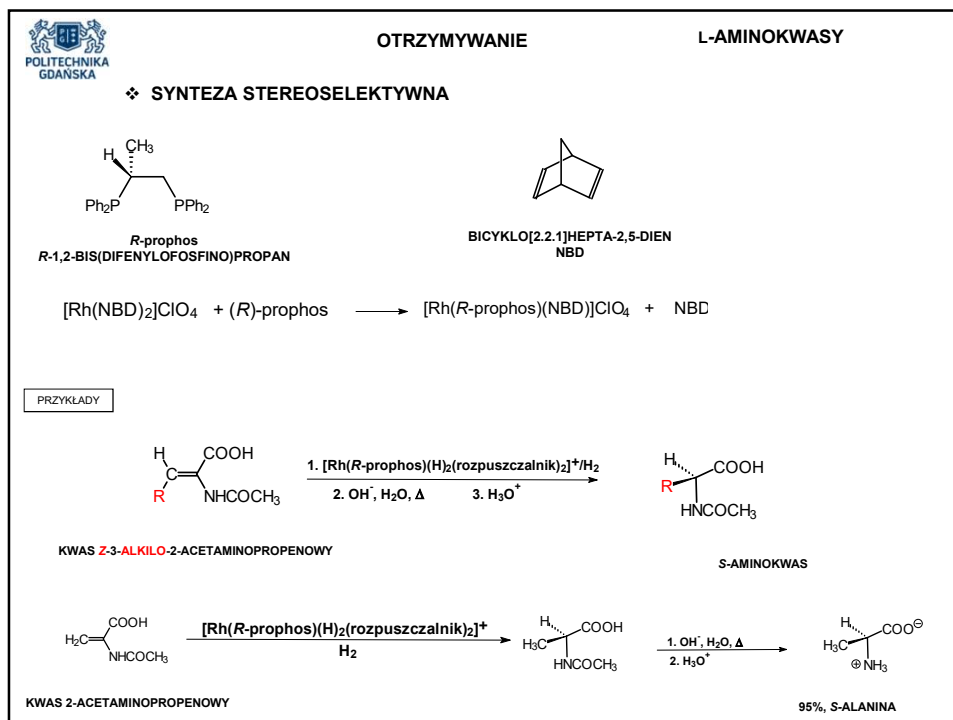
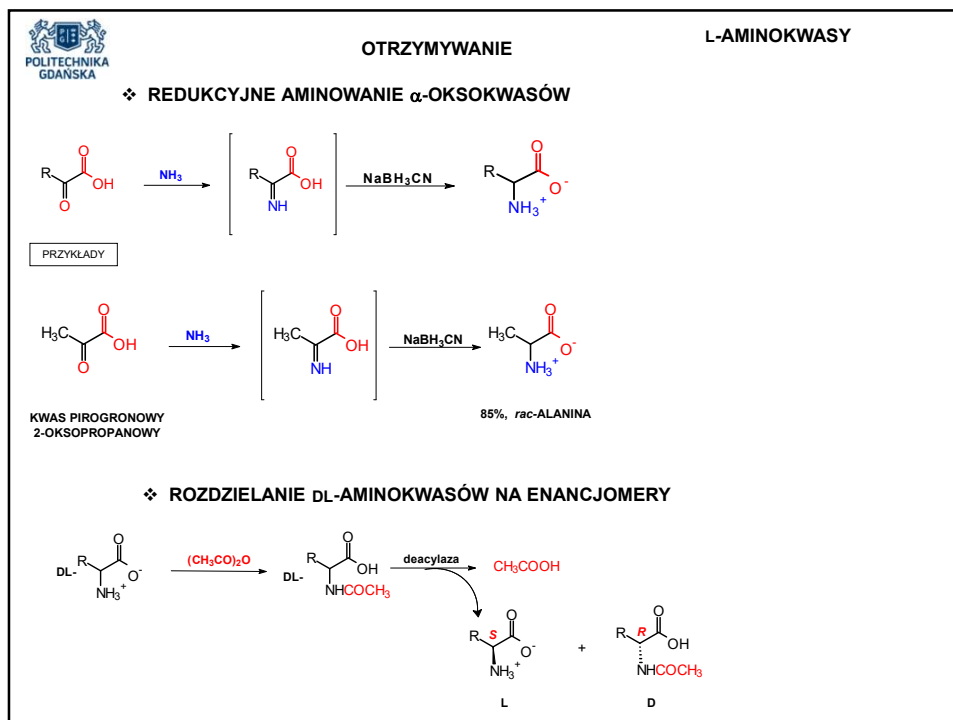
SPRZĘŻONA ZASADA

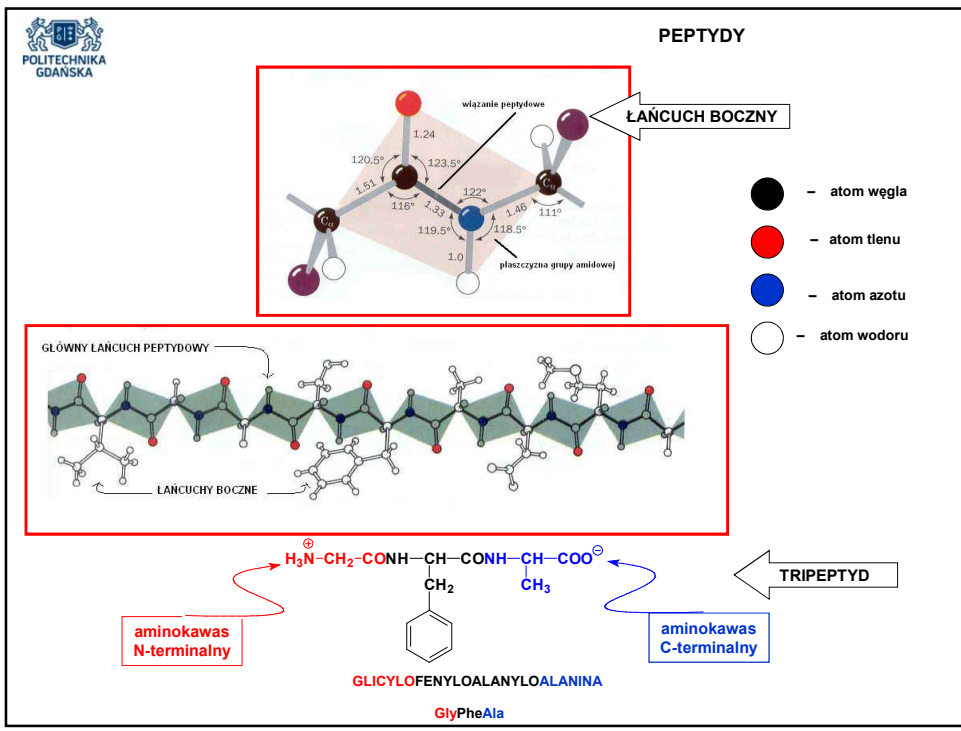
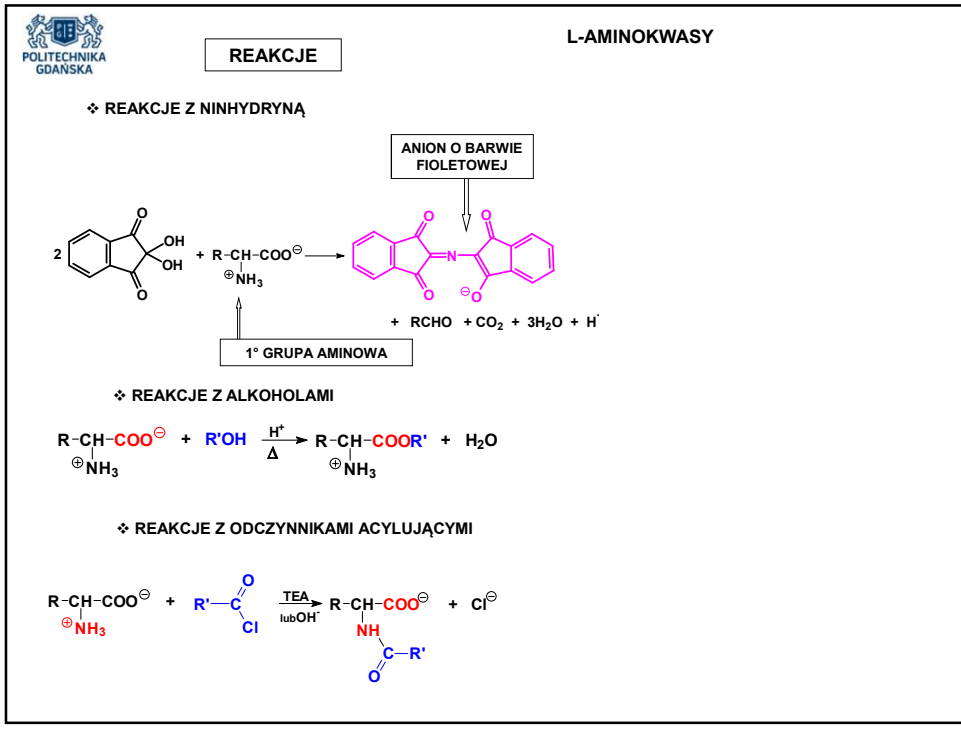


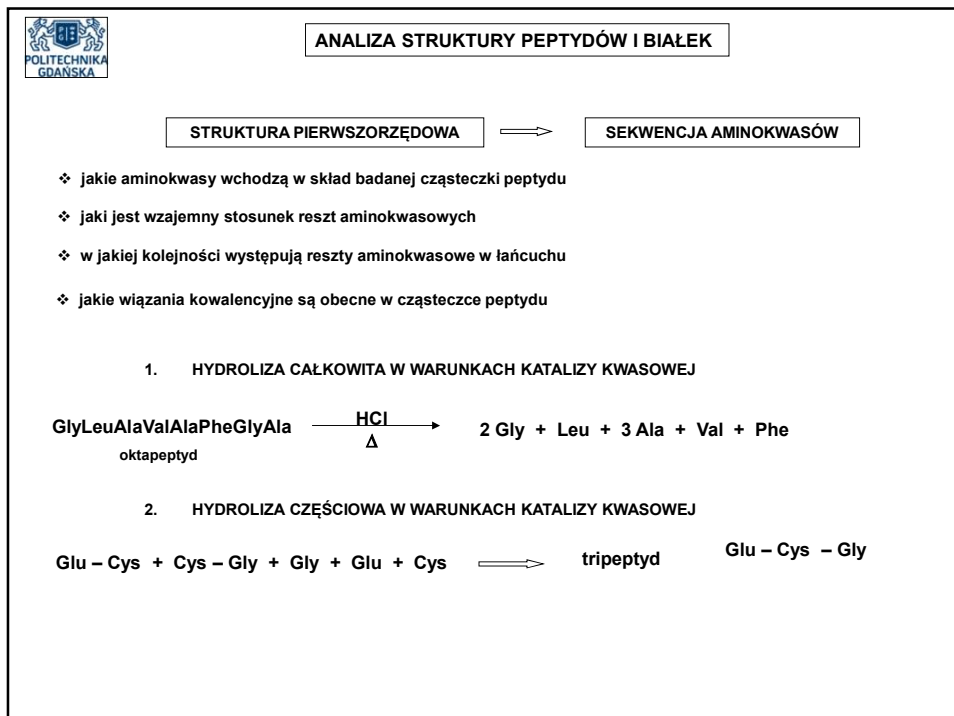
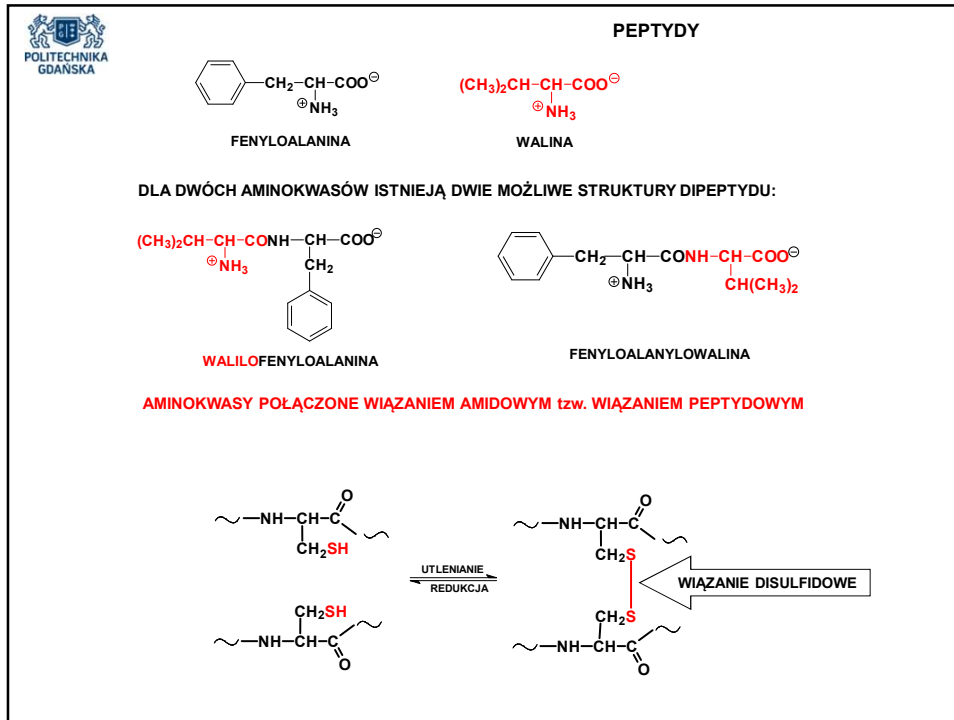


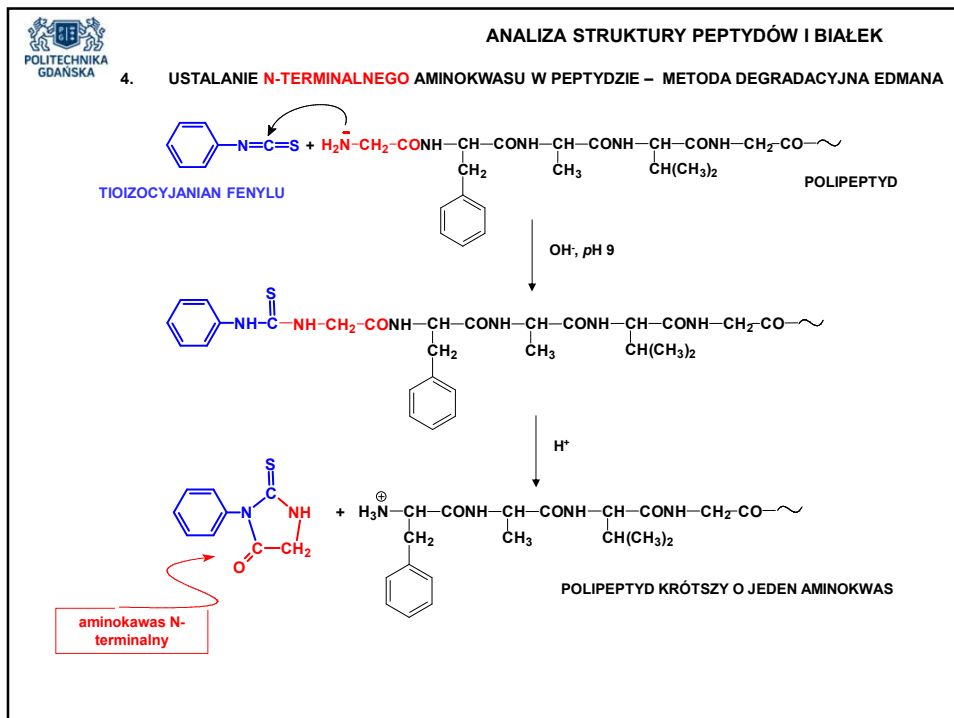
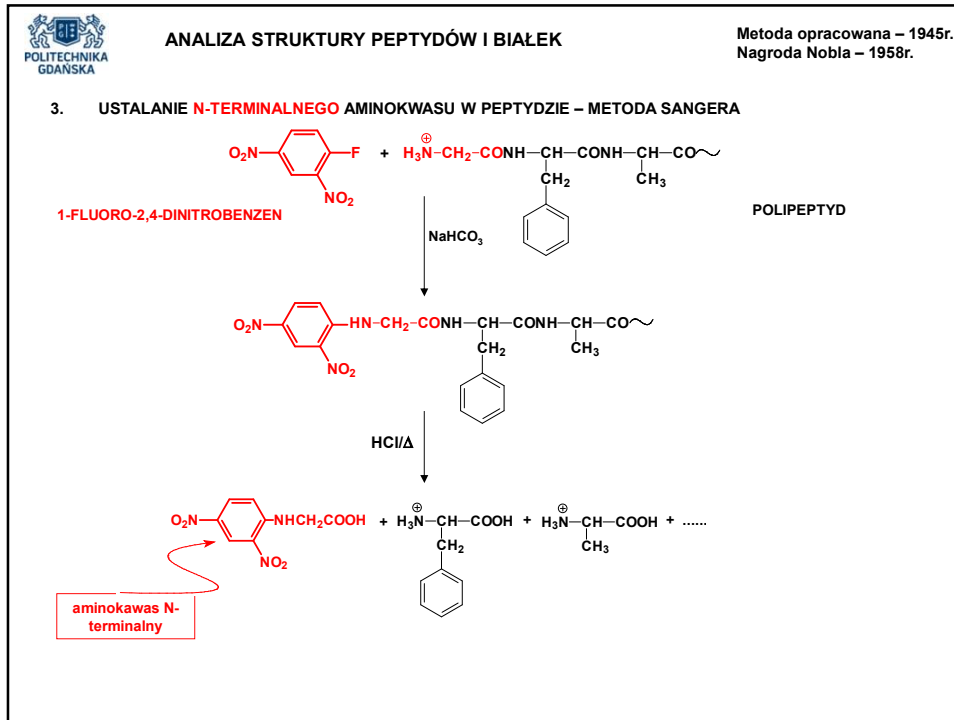












SYNTEZA PEPTYDÓW

Ala ↓ Gly

AlaAla AlaGly GlyAla GlyGly

STRATEGIA SYNTEZY PEPTYDÓW

- ZABEZPIECZENIE GRUPY AMINOWEJ -NH₂ AMINOKWASU N-TERMINALNEGO**

$$\text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}\text{-CH(R)-COO}^{\ominus} \longrightarrow \text{B}_1\text{-HN-CH(R)-COOH}$$
- ZABEZPIECZENIE GRUPY KARBOKSYLOWEJ -CO₂H AMINOKWASU C-TERMINALNEGO**

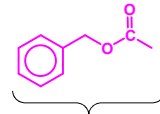
$$\text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}\text{-CH(R)-COO}^{\ominus} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{N-CH(R)-COO-B}_2$$
- AKTYWACJA GRUPY KARBOKSYLOWEJ -CO₂H AMINOKWASU N-TERMINALNEGO – TWORZENIE WIĄZANIA PEPTYDOWEGO**

$$\text{B}_1\text{-HN-CH(R)-COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{N-CH(R)-COO-B}_2 \longrightarrow \text{B}_1\text{-HN-CH(R)-CONH-CH(R)-COO-B}_2$$
- USUNIĘCIE GRUP BLOKUJĄCYCH – OCHRONNYCH**

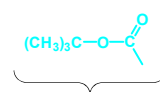
$$\text{B}_1\text{-HN-CH(R)-CONH-CH(R)-COO-B}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}\text{-CH(R)-CONH-CH(R)-COO}^{\ominus}$$

STRATEGIA SYNTEZY PEPTYDÓW

- ZABEZPIECZENIE GRUPY AMINOWEJ -NH₂ AMINOKWASU N-TERMINALNEGO**
GRUPY BLOKUJĄCE TYPU URETANOWEGO



GRUPA BENZYLOKSY-KARBONYLOWA, Z-



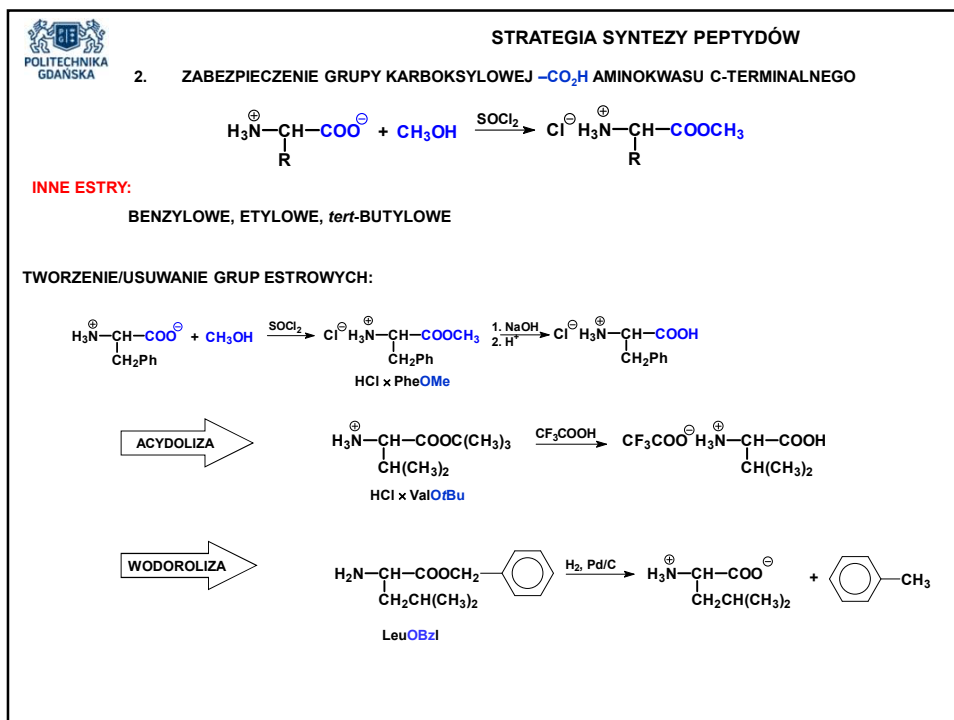
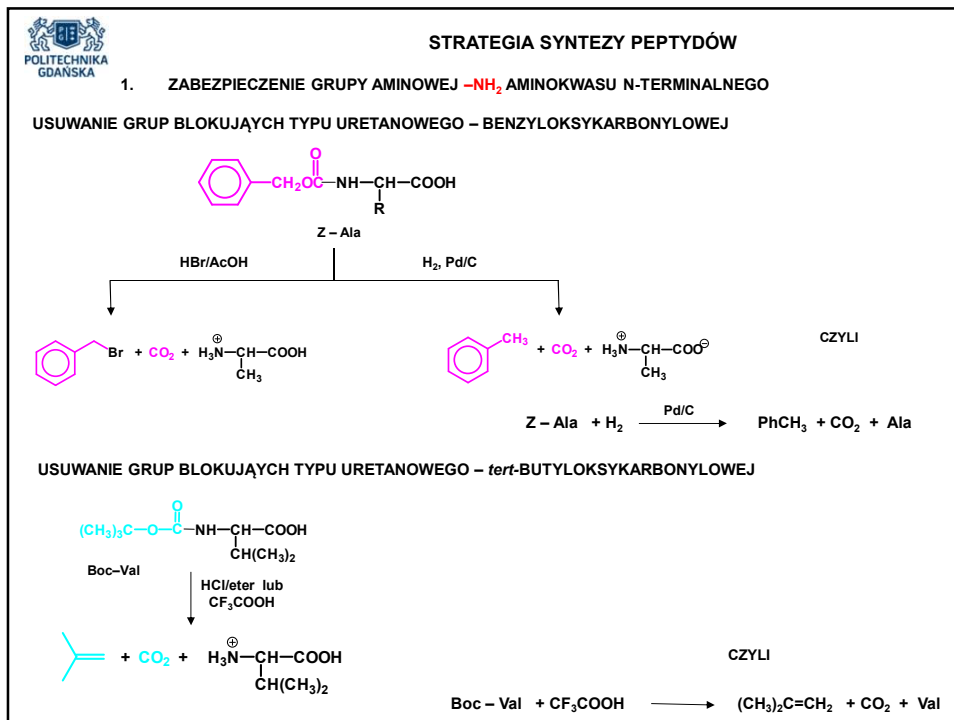
GRUPA tert-BUTYLOKSY-KARBONYLOWA, Boc-

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{COCl} + \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}\text{CH(CH}_3\text{)COO}^{\ominus} \xrightarrow{\text{OH}^-} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CO-NH-CH(CH}_3\text{)-COOH}$$

CHLOROMRÓWCZAN BENZYLU **N-BENZYLOKSY-KARBONYLOALANINA**

$$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-O-CO-O-CO-C(CH}_3)_3 + \text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}\text{CH(CH}_3)_2\text{COO}^{\ominus} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-O-CO-NH-CH(CH}_3)_2\text{-COOH}$$

DIWĘGLAN DI-tert-BUTYLU **N-tert-BUTYLOKSY-KARBONYLOWALINA**



STRATEGIA SYNTEZY PEPTYDÓW

3. AKTYWACJA GRUPY KARBOKSYLOWEJ -CO₂H AMINOKWASU N-TERMINALNEGO – TWORZENIE WIĄZANIA PEPTYDOWEGO

RODZAJE AKTYWACJI GRUPY KARBOKSYLOWEJ:

- ❖ CHLORKI KWASOWE
- ❖ MIESZANE BEZWODNIKI
- ❖ ESTRY AKTYWNE
- ❖ METODA DICYKLOHEKSYLOKARBODIIMIDOWA (DCCI)

Z - Ala + LeuOBzl $\xrightarrow{\text{DCCI}}$ Z - AlaLeuOBzl

4. USUNIĘCIE GRUP BLOKUJĄCYCH

Z - AlaLeuOBzl $\xrightarrow[\text{Pd/C}]{\text{H}_2}$ AlaLeu

BIAŁKA

Struktura α-helisy
zapropionowana przez L. Paulinga
dla α-keratyny

Struktura harmonijkowa (struktura β)
proponowana przez L. Paulinga dla
fibroiny jedwabiu