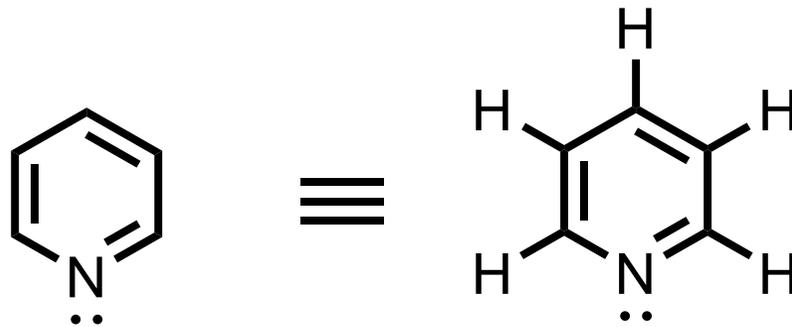


Piridina

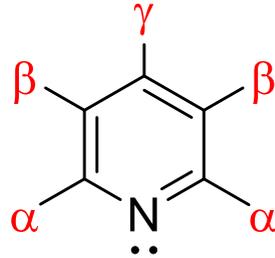
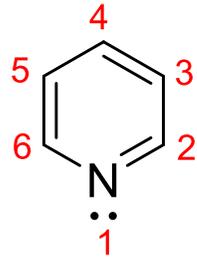
Heterocíclico aromático mononitrogendo de seis átomos



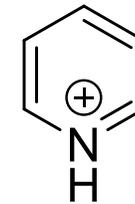
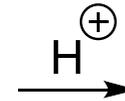
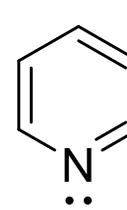
Nomenclatura y características físicas

Líquido volátil,
soluble en agua,
carácter básico,
olor pungente

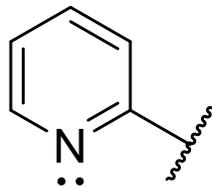
p.e. 115 °C



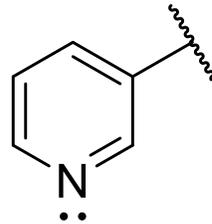
antigua nomenclatura



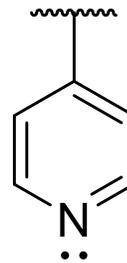
*catión
piridinio*



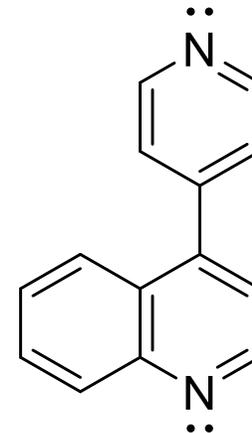
2-Piridinilo



3-Piridinilo



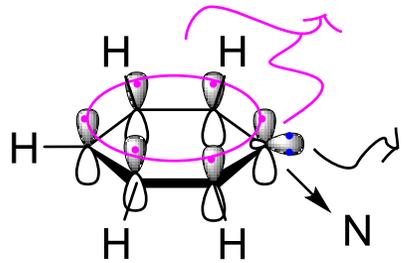
4-Piridinilo



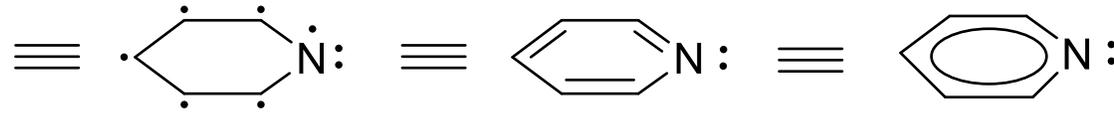
4-(4-Piridinil)quinolina

Propiedades: aromaticidad y reactividad

6 orbitales p, c/u con un e-, los electrones presentan deslocalización y conforman el sexteto planar característico de los aromáticos

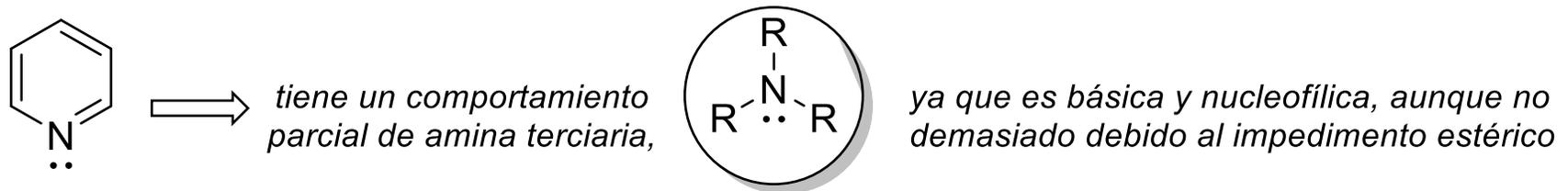


par de e- en un orbital sp^2
perpendicular a los orbitales p
y paralelo a los hidrógenos

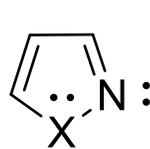
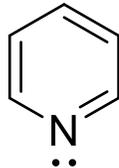
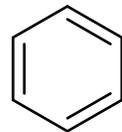
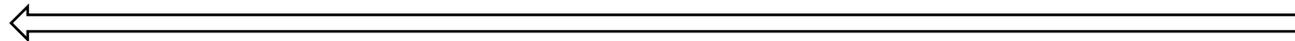


El par de e- sp^2 no participa en el sexteto aromático y el N presenta disponibilidad electrónica para actuar como base y nucleófilo

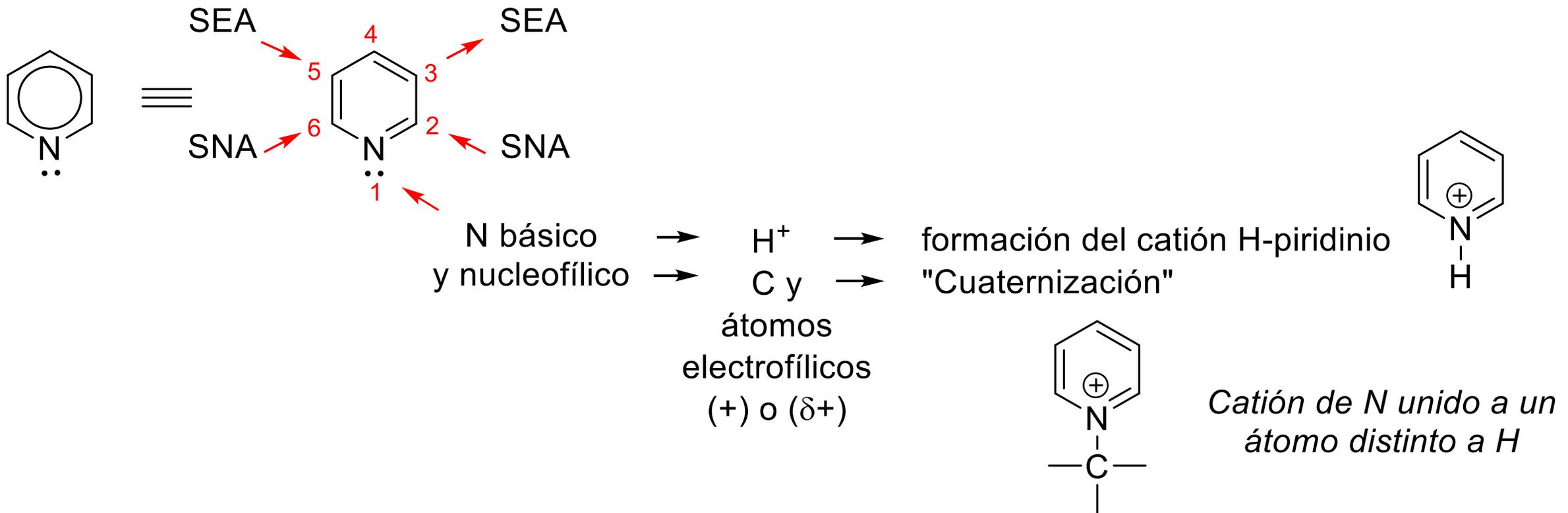
Propiedades: aromaticidad y reactividad



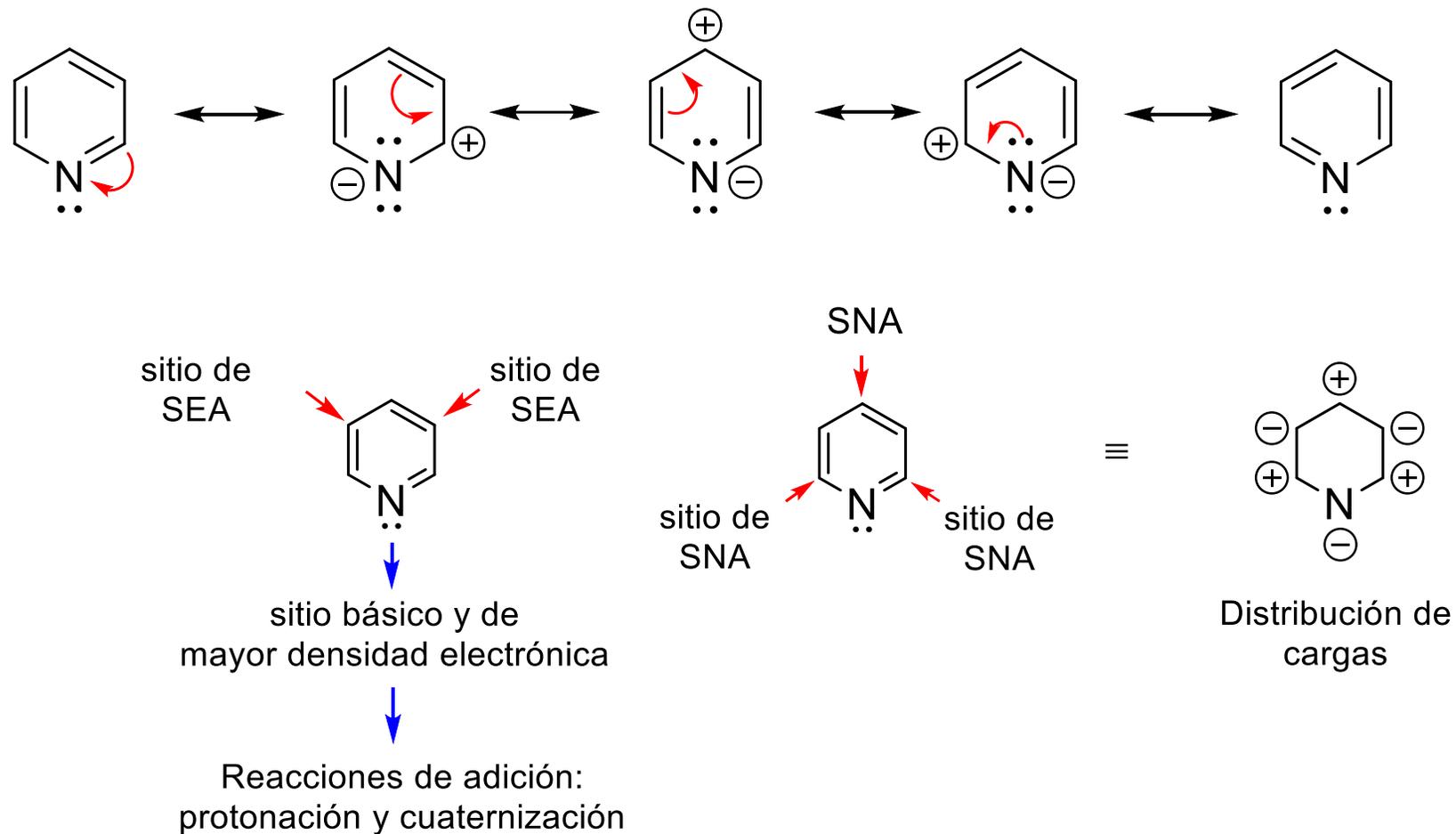
Aromaticidad,
entendida como el grado de deslocalización electrónica en una molécula



Sitios de reactividad: visión preliminar

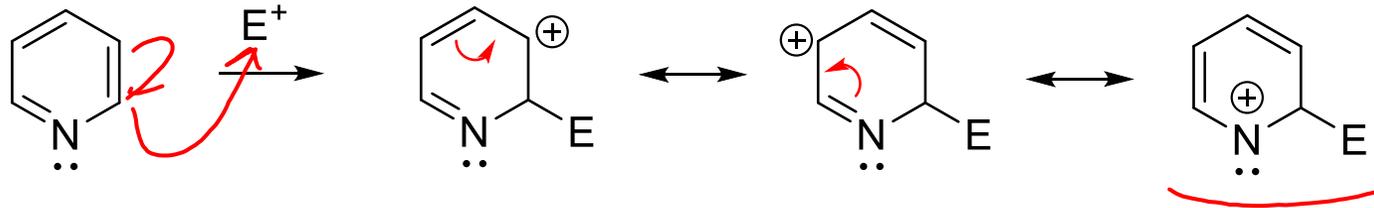


Estructuras resonantes y reactividad de la piridina

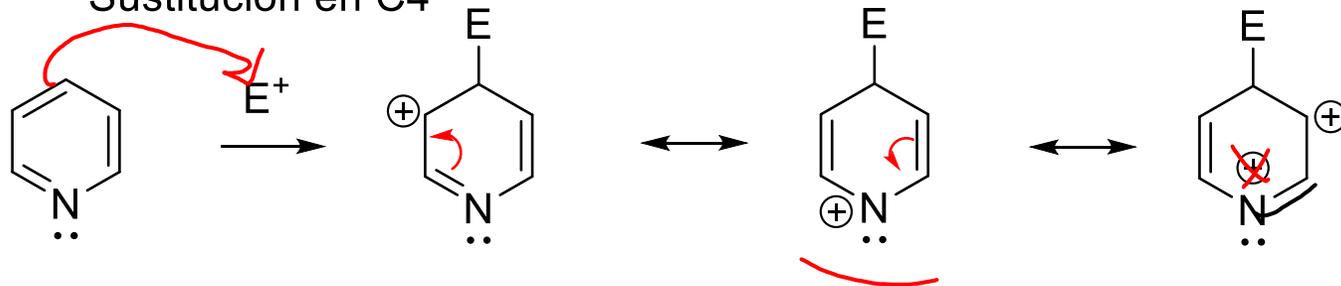


SEA

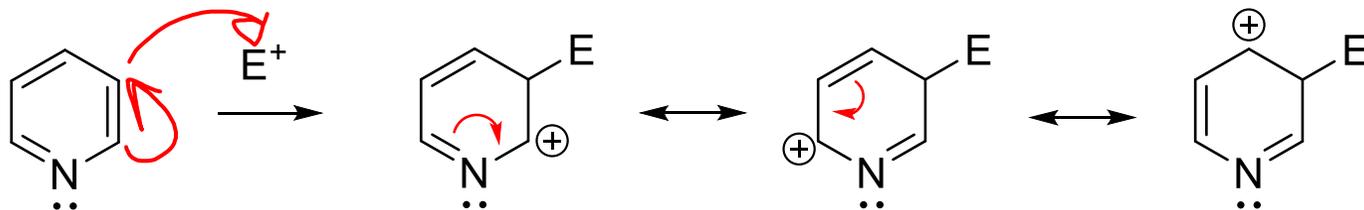
Sustitución en C2



Sustitución en C4



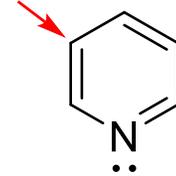
Sustitución en C3 o C5



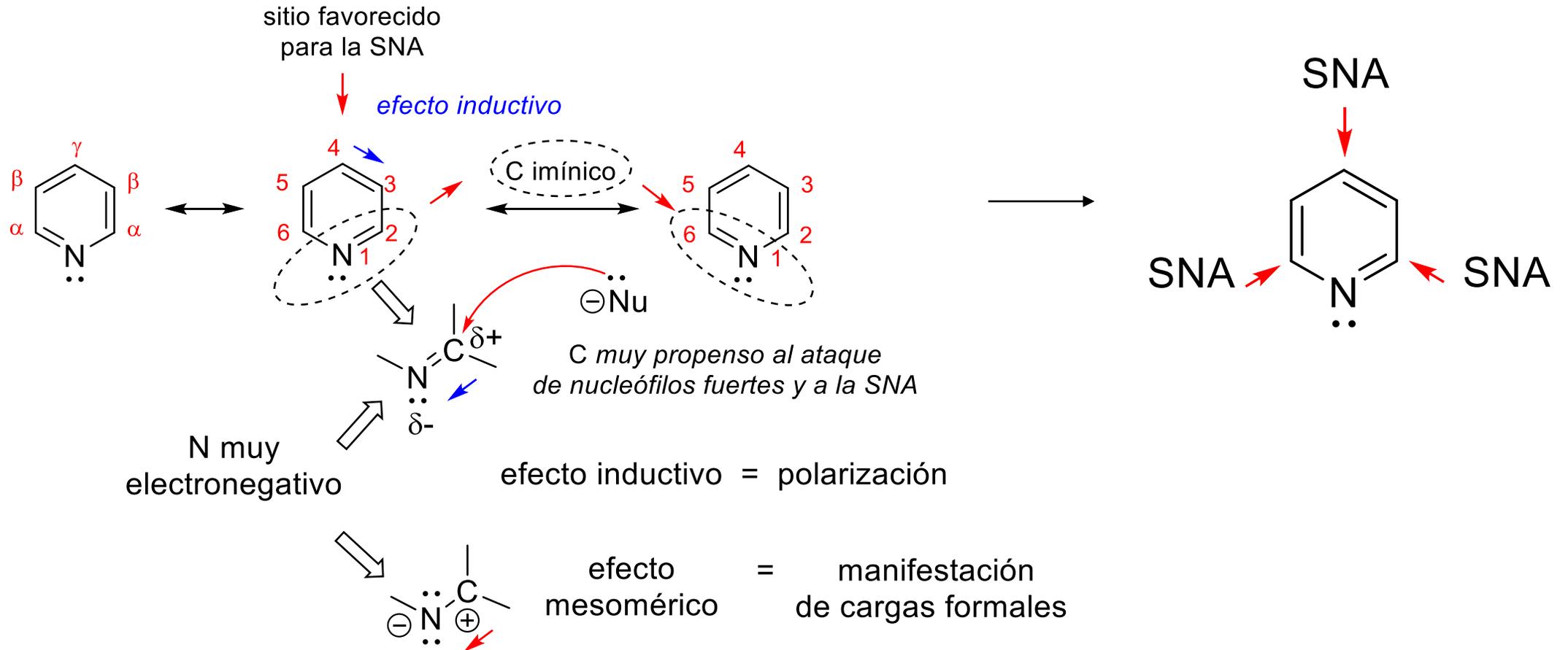
sitio de SEA

C5 y C3

sitio de SEA

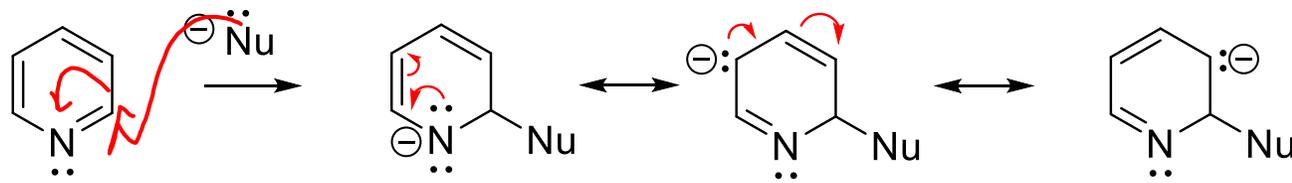


SNA

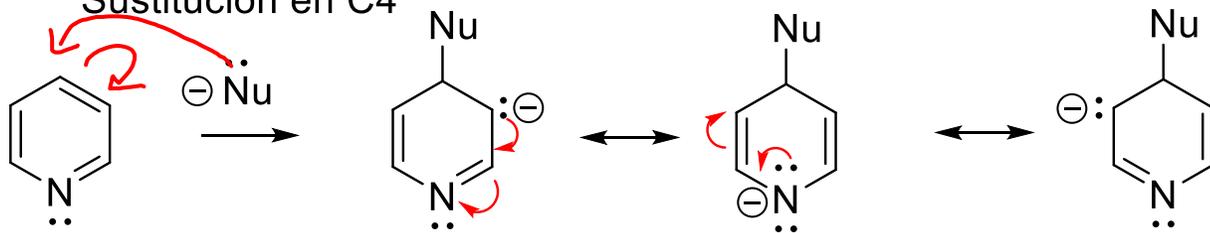


Estructuras resonantes que explican el sitio de SNA más favorable

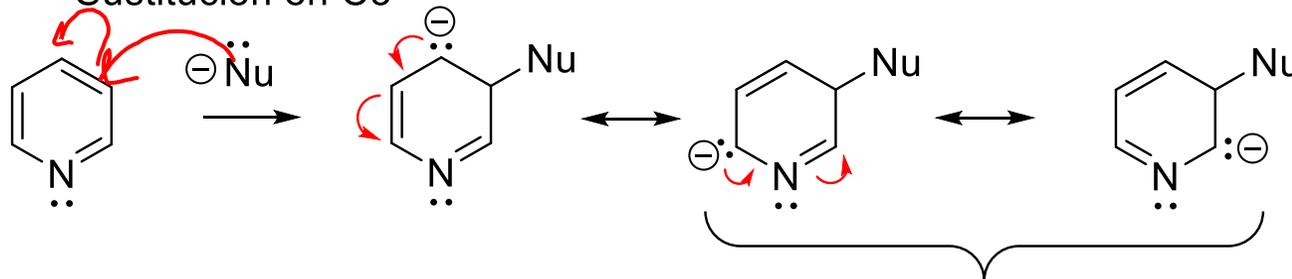
Sustitución en C2 o C6



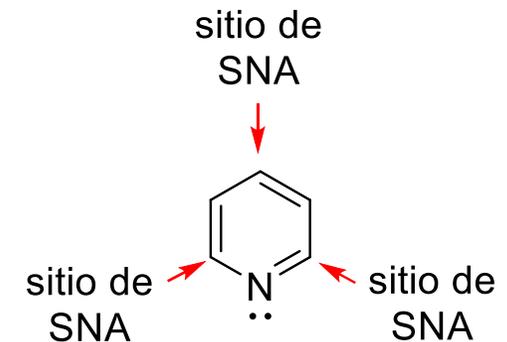
Sustitución en C4



Sustitución en C3



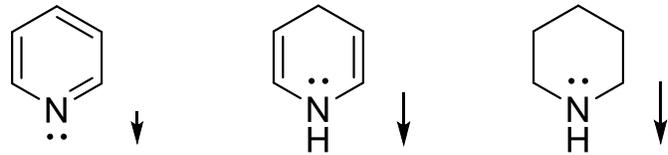
muy inestables



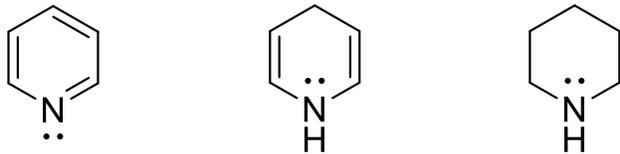
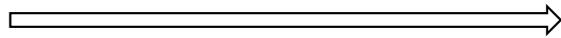
Sitio de adición:
protonación y cuaternización

C2, C4 y C6 son los sitios más favorables para la SNA: sus estructuras resonantes dispersan los e^- hacia el N y facilitan la protonación y cuaternización

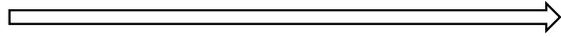
Propiedades electrónicas y ácido-base



Aumenta la densidad electrónica en N

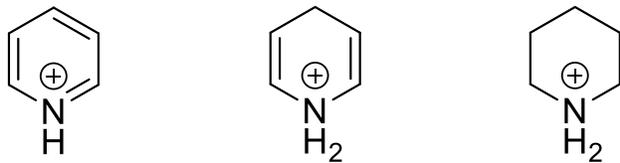


Disminuye pK_b ,

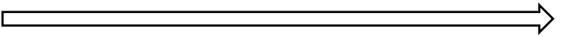


Aumenta la basicidad

los valores de pK_b más bajos indican una mejor captación de H^+



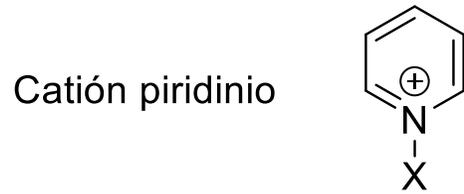
Aumenta pK_a



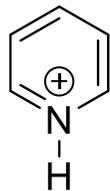
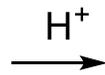
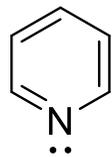
Disminuye la acidez

los valores de pK_a más altos indican una mejor captación de H^+

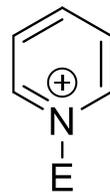
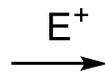
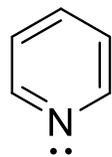
Adición en N, reactividad del N protonado o cuaternizado



donde $X = H$ o E



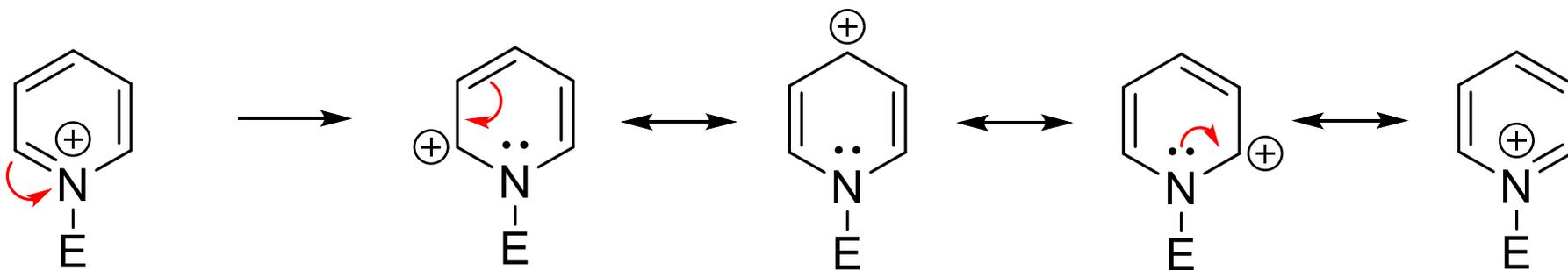
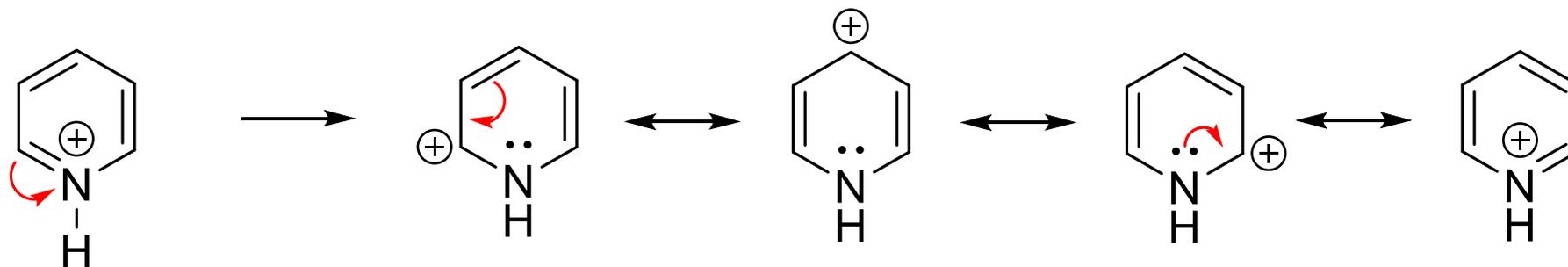
N-protonado,
es miembro de
un par ácido-base



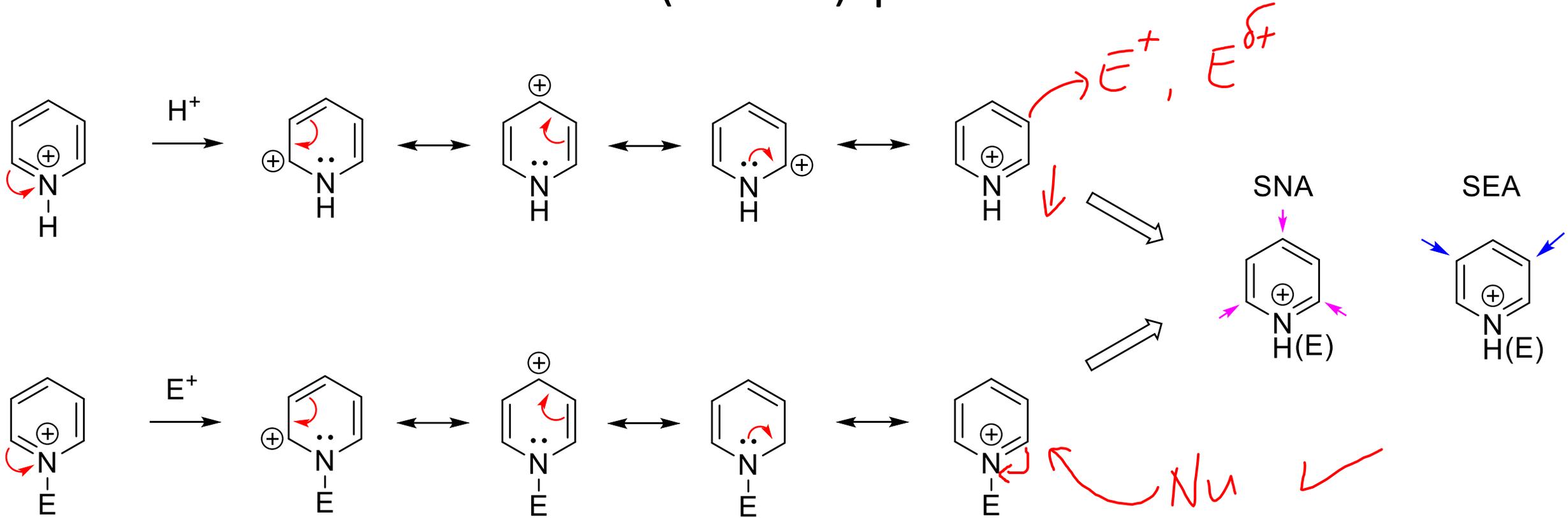
N-cuaternizado,
forma parte de
una sal

*no pierden la aromaticidad ni
la capacidad para reaccionar por
sustitución aromática: SEA, y SNA*

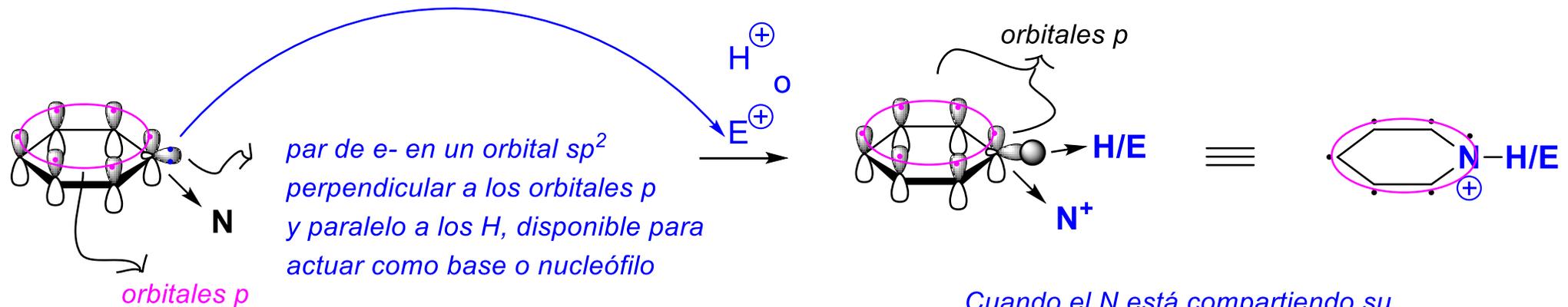
Resonancia en el catión N piridínico



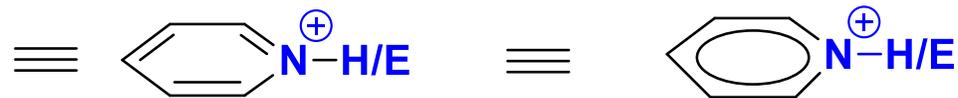
Sitios favorecidos para la SEA y la SNA en el catión (H o E) piridinio



Reactividad del N piridínico protonado o cuaternizado



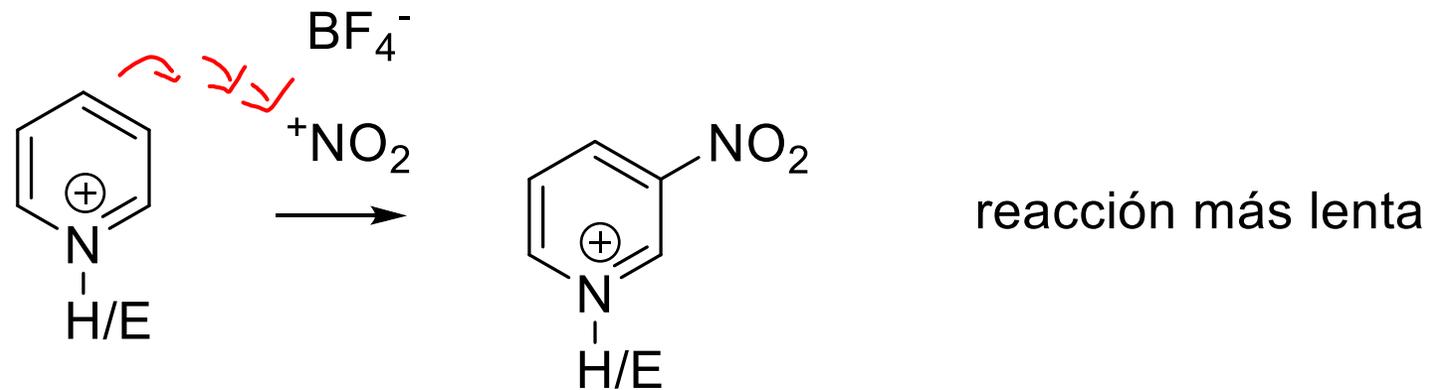
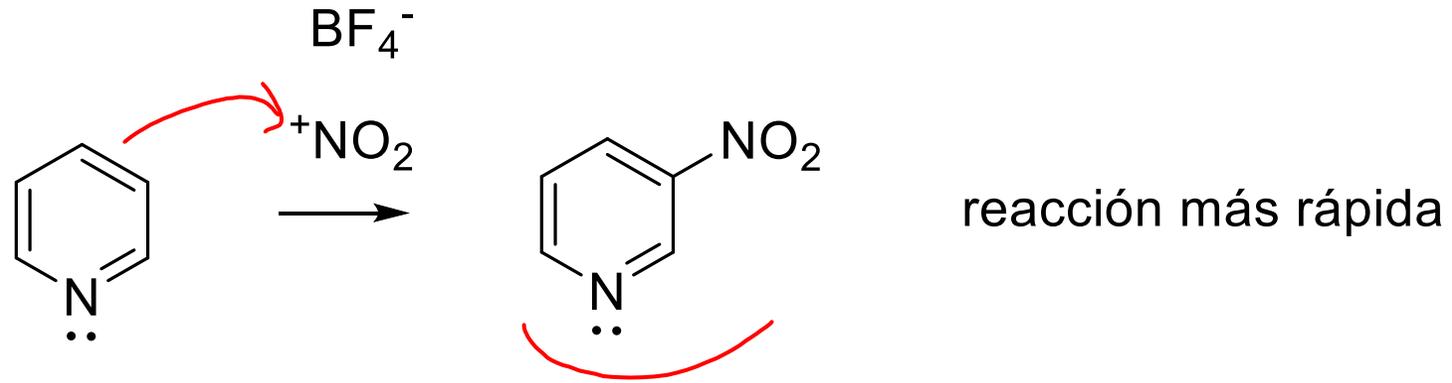
Cuando el N está compartiendo su par de e⁻ adquiere carga + sin que el sistema anular pierda su carácter aromático ni su reactividad por SEA



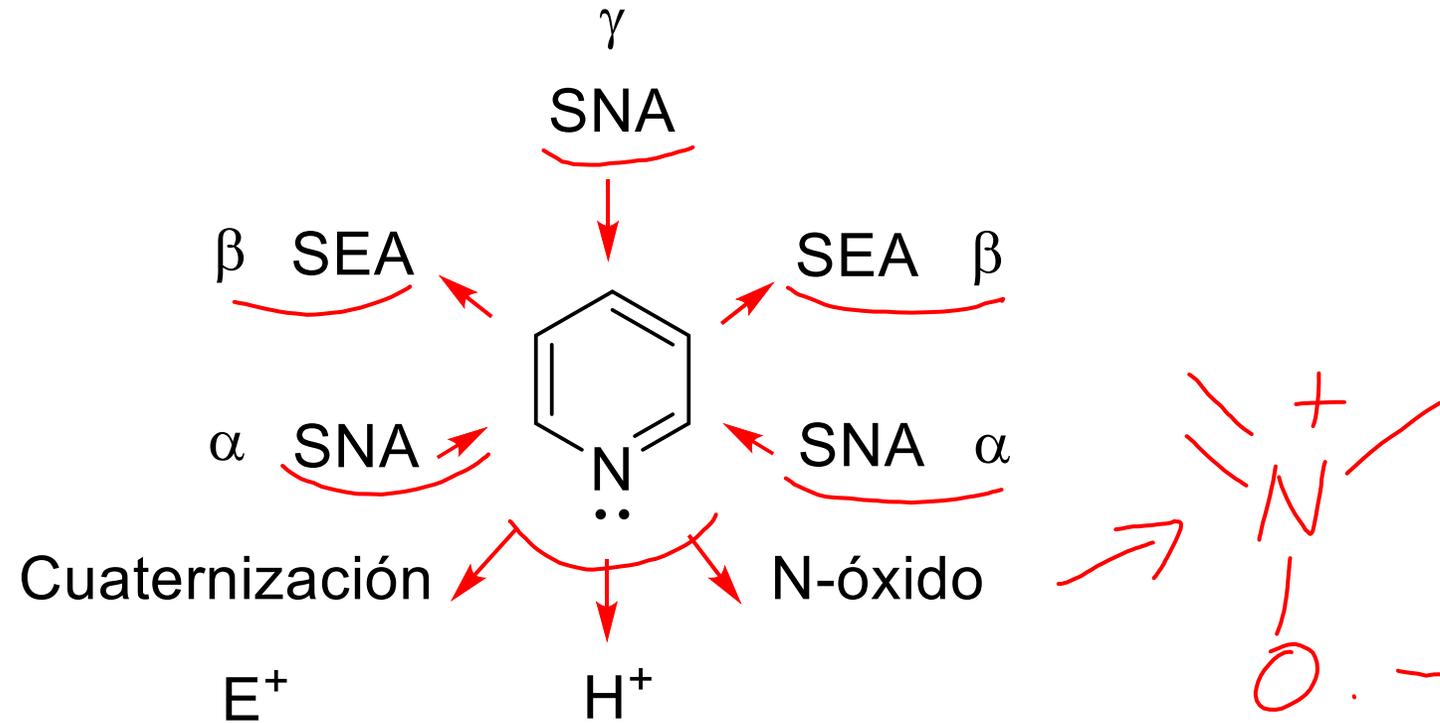
No obstante, aunque el catión piridinio sigue teniendo carácter aromático, la velocidad de reacción de la SEA y los rendimientos sí se ven afectados.

Reactividad del N protonado o cuaternizado

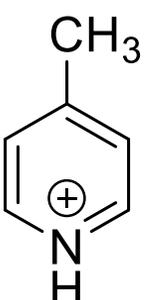
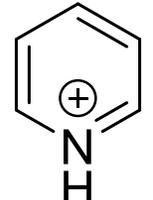
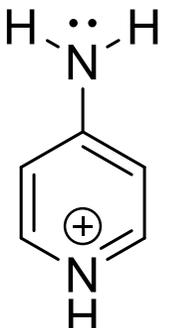
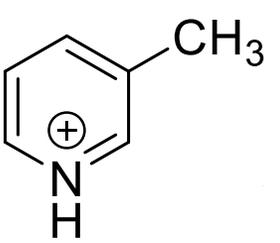
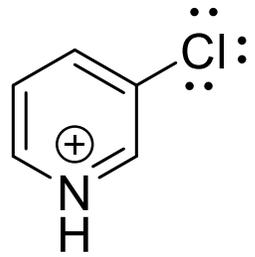
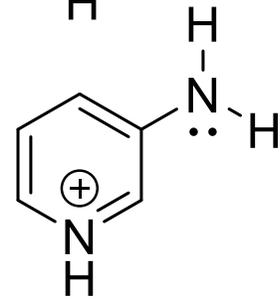
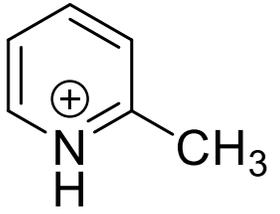
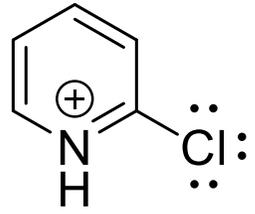
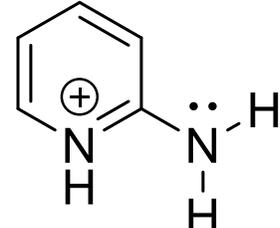
Reacción de la piridina y el catión piridinio con $\text{NO}_2[\text{BF}_4]$



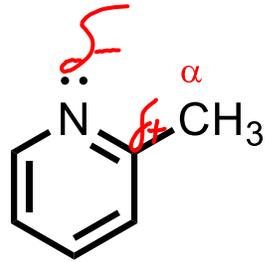
Resumen de la reactividad



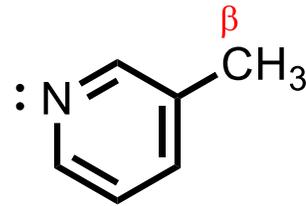
Propiedades ácido-base de algunas piridinas

<p><i>P. (colinas)</i></p> <p>α {</p> <p>β }</p>		pK _a			pK _a		pK _a
		5.7			0.7		6.0
		6.0			2.8		6.9

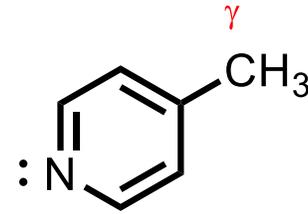
Reactividad de metilpiridinas o picolinas



2-Picolina
(α -Picolina)

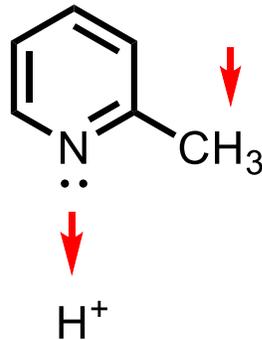


3-Picolina
(β -Picolina)

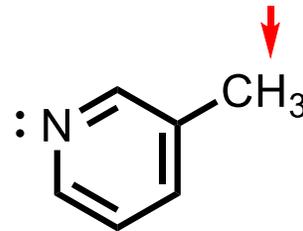


4-Picolina
(γ -Picolina)

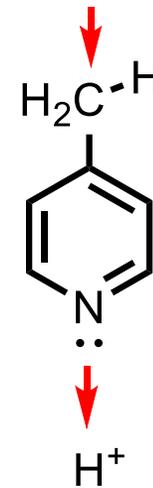
H ácido,
metalación



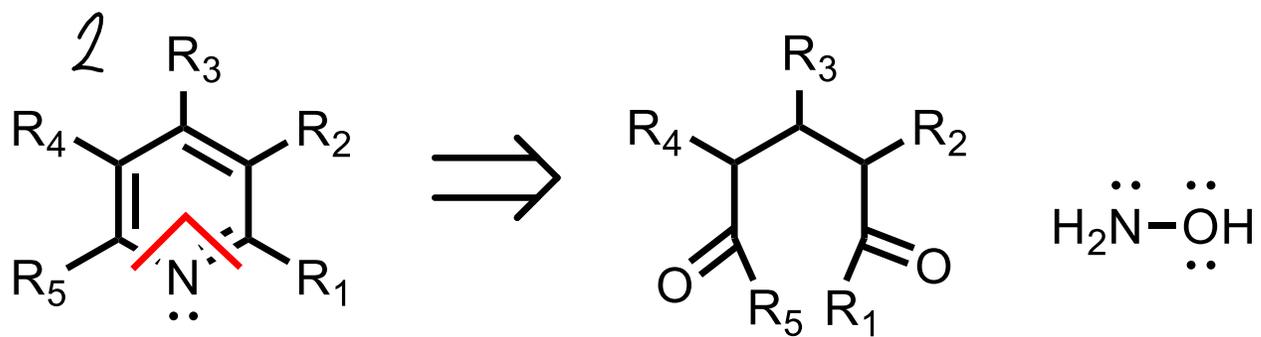
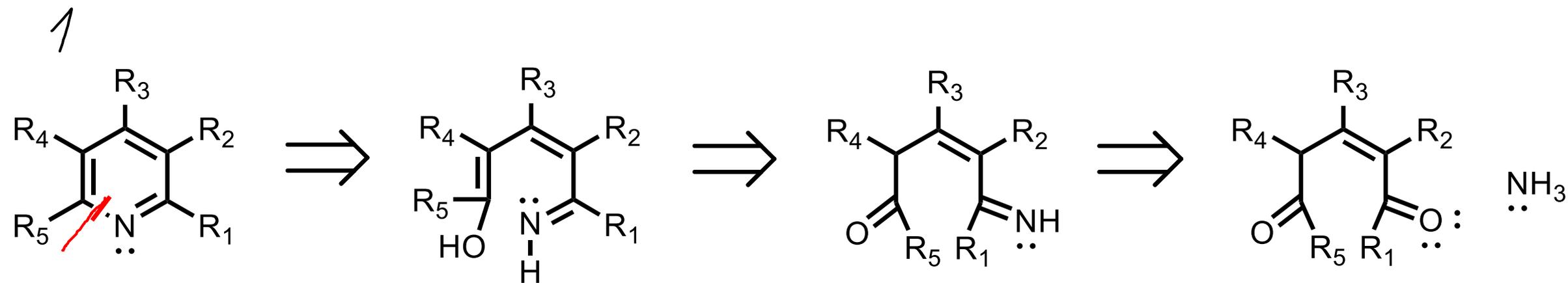
H menos
ácido, debido a una
baja estabilidad de
las estructuras resonantes



H ácido,
metalación

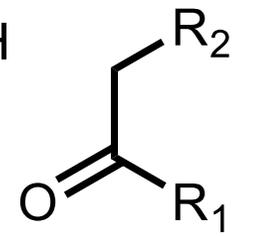
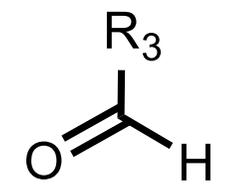
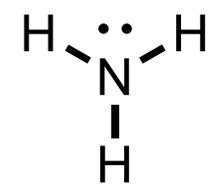
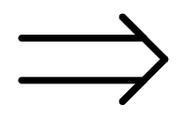
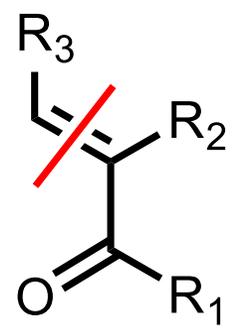
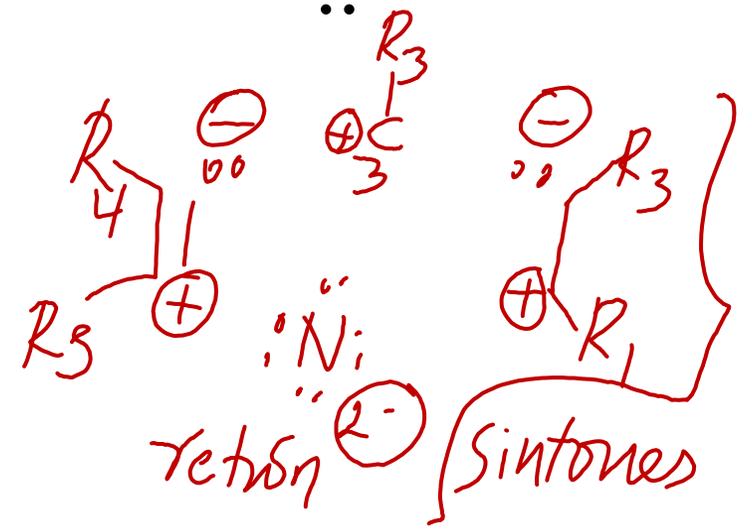
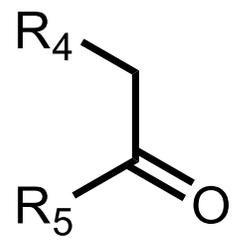
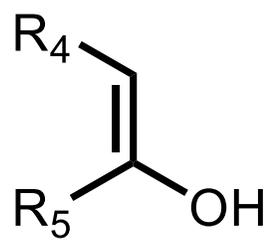
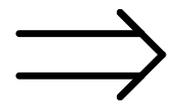
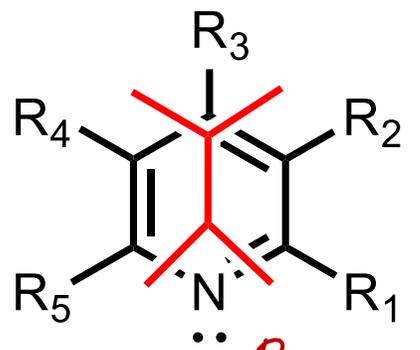


Métodos de síntesis → retrosíntesis



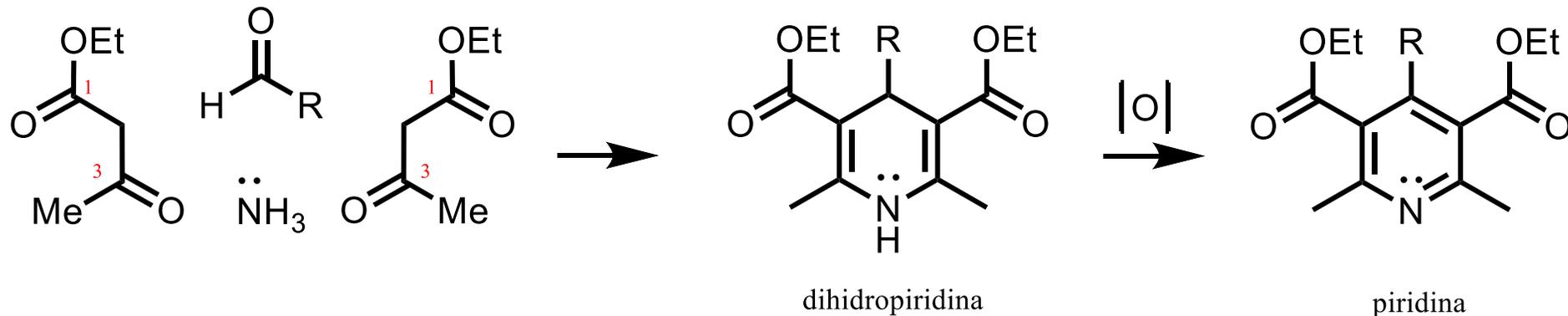
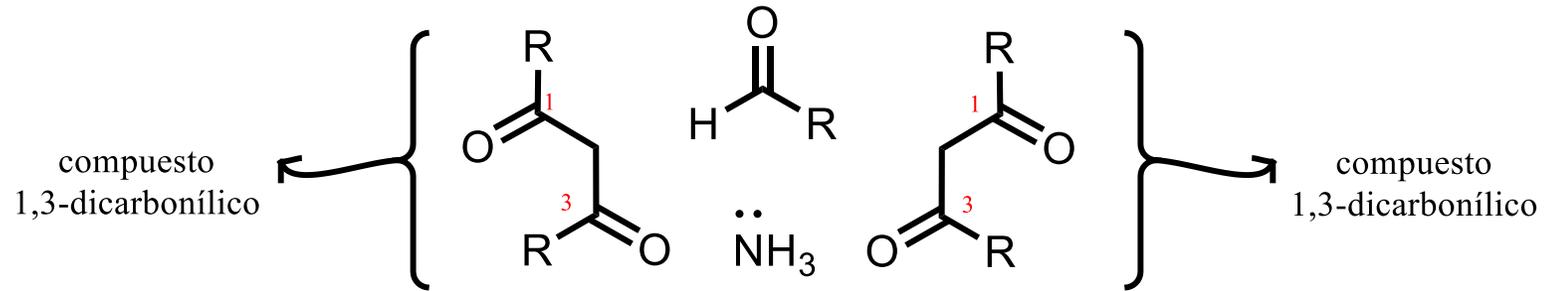
Retrosíntesis

3

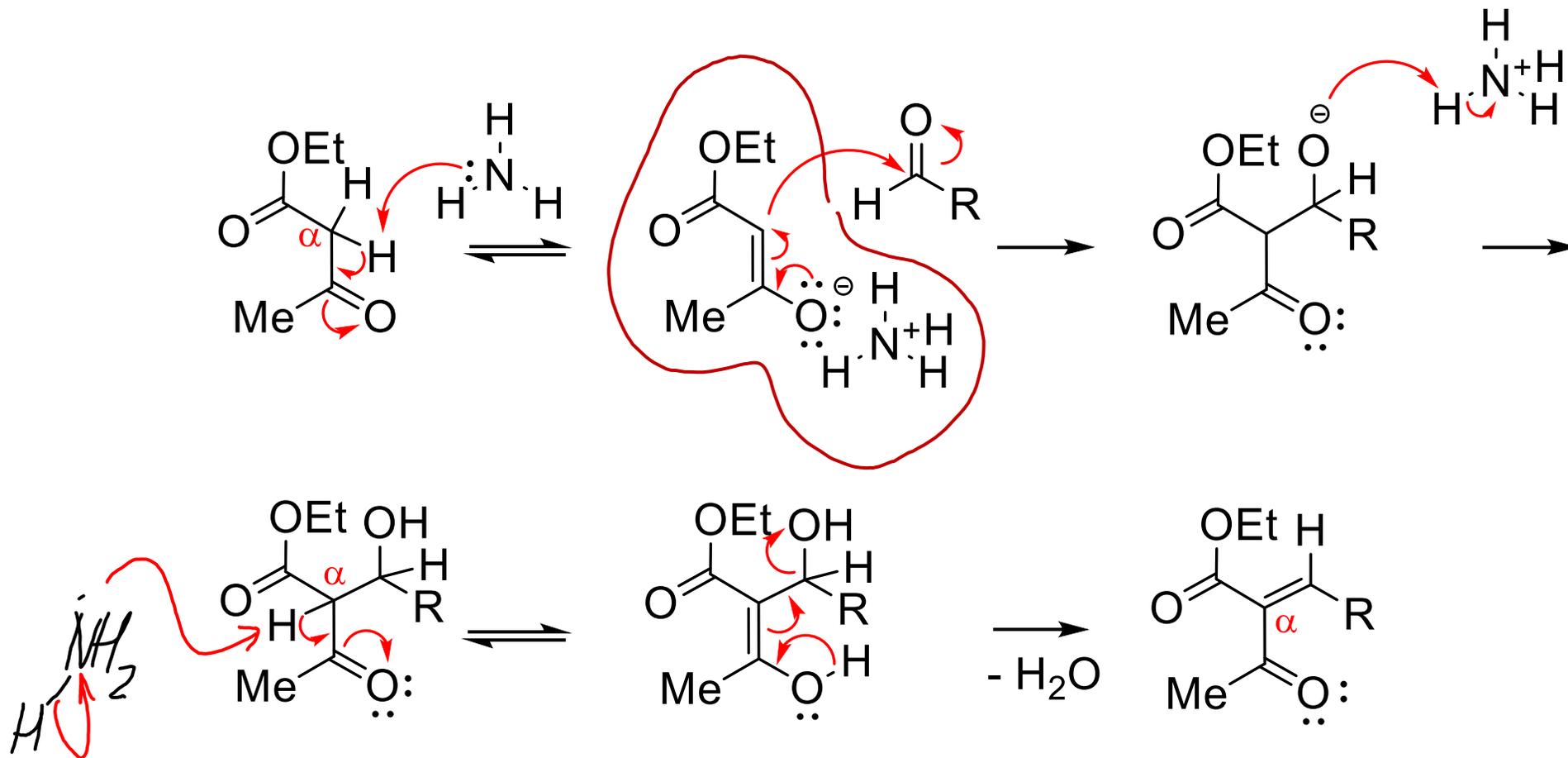


Síntesis de Hantzsch → genera dihidropiridinas

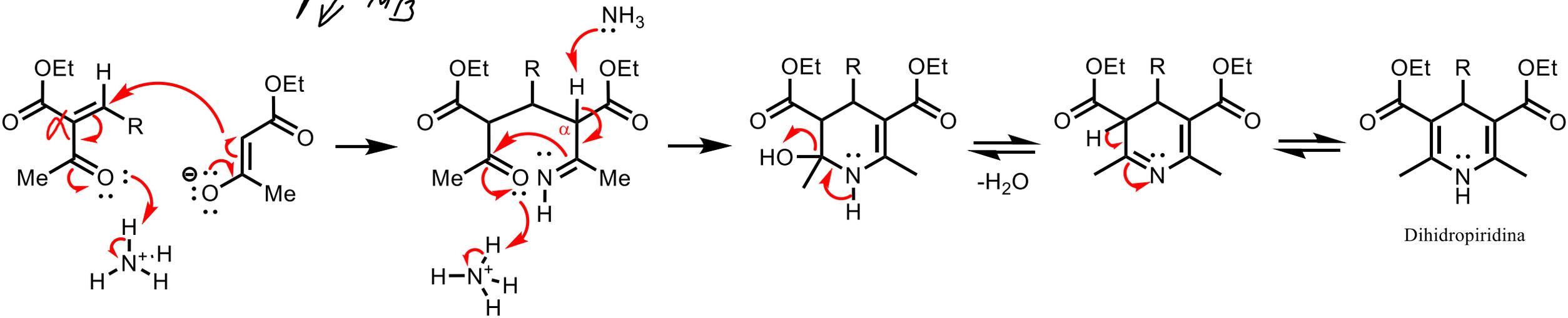
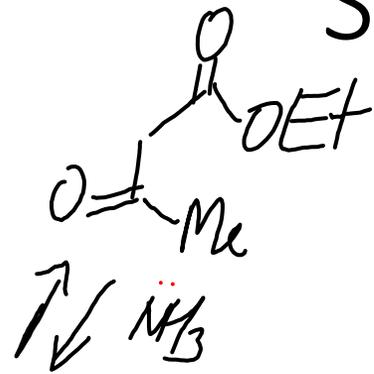
Dos equivalentes de un 1,3-dicarbonilo, NH_3 y aldehído; requiere posterior oxidación



Síntesis de Hantzsch



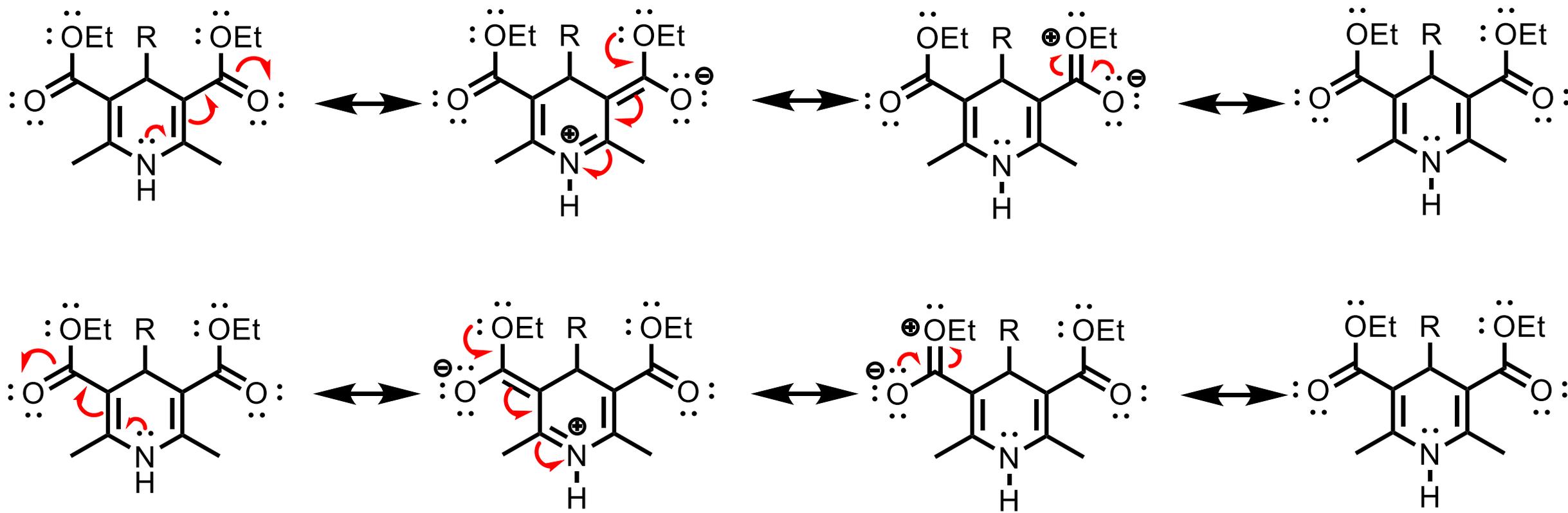
Síntesis de Hantzsch



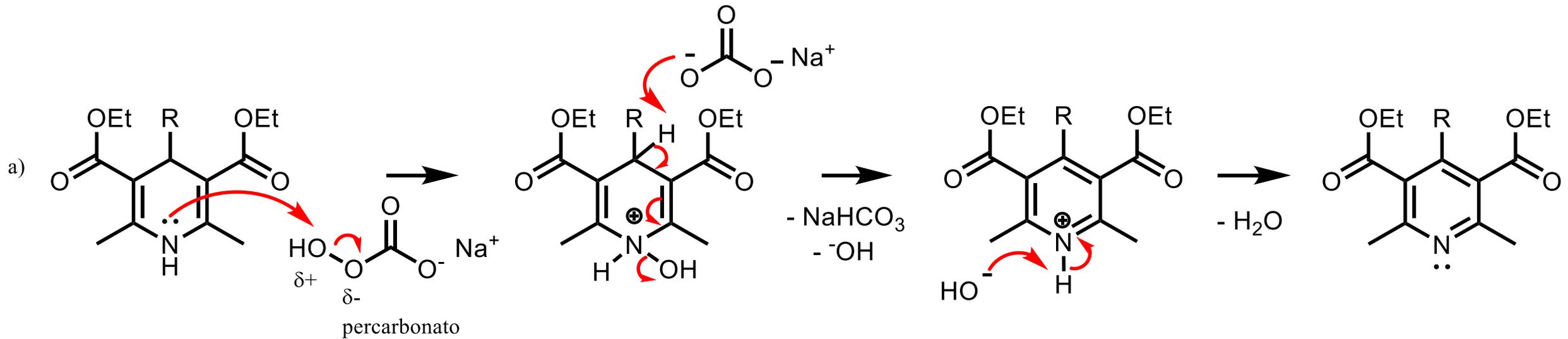
Dihidropiridina

Dihidropiridina

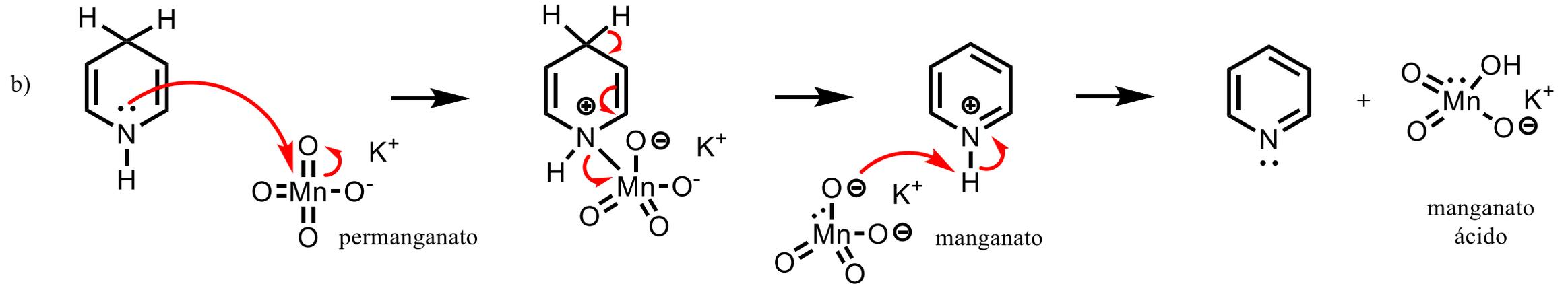
Estabilización por resonancia



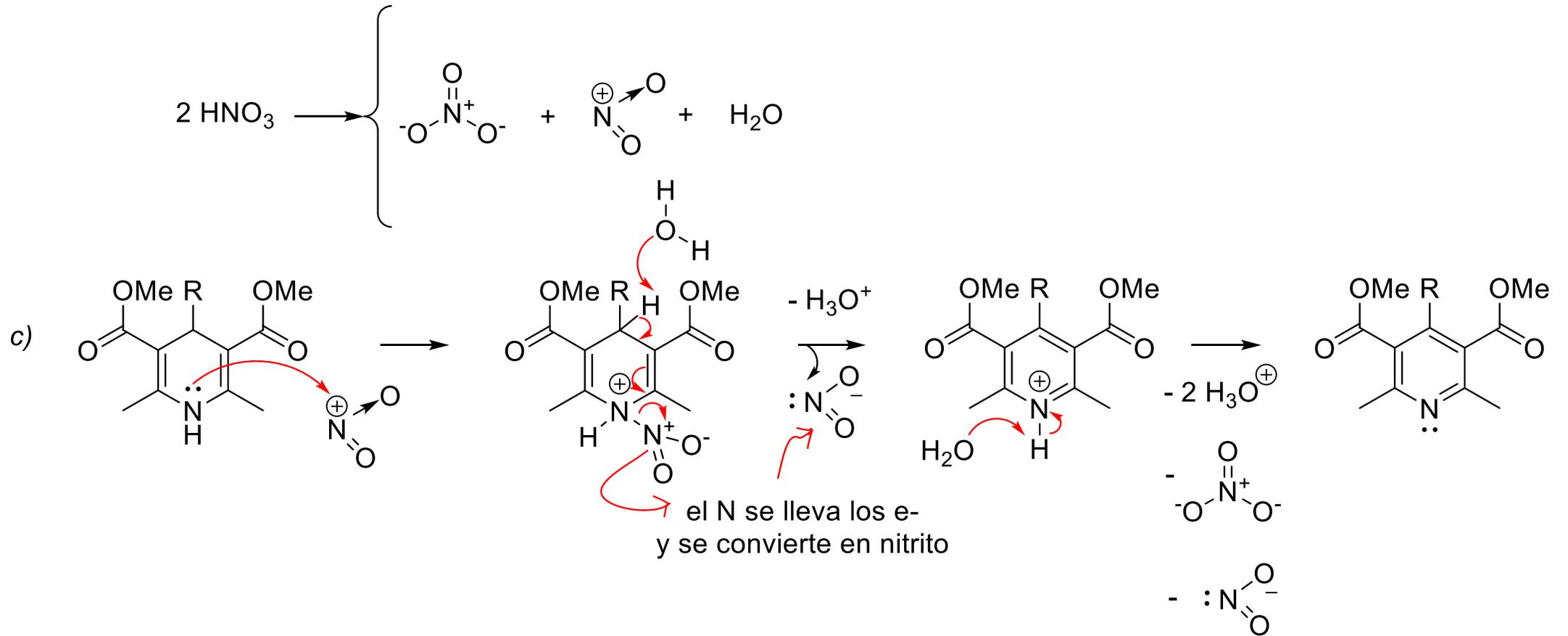
Oxidación de dihidropiridinas con a) CO_3OH^- , b) MnO_4^- ,
c) HNO_3 , o d) HNO_2 .



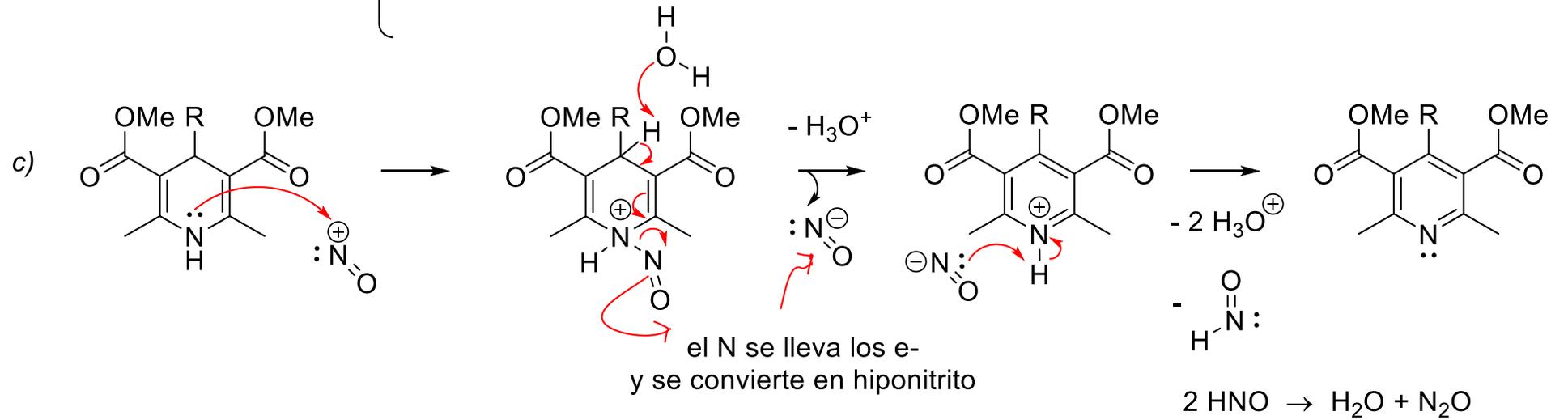
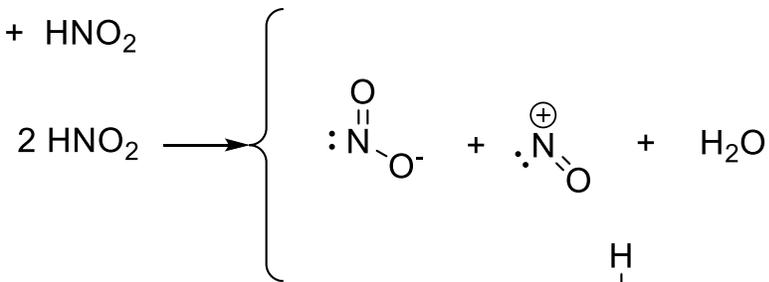
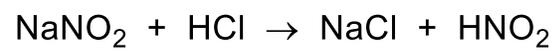
Oxidación con KMnO_4



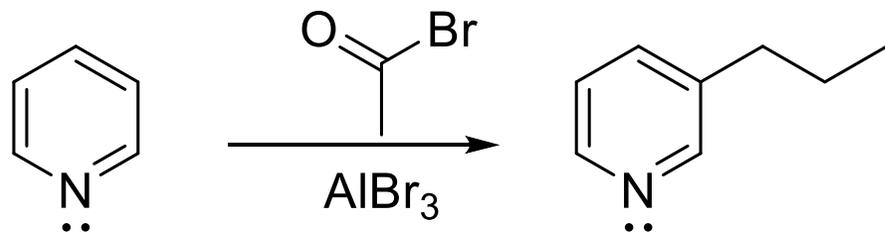
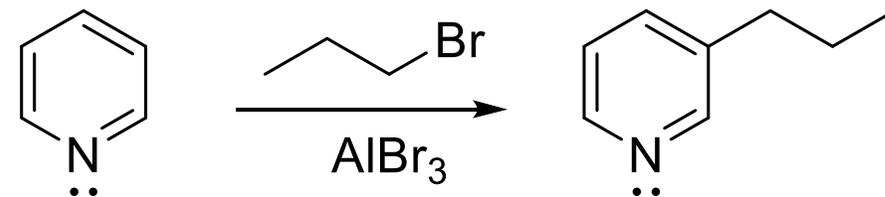
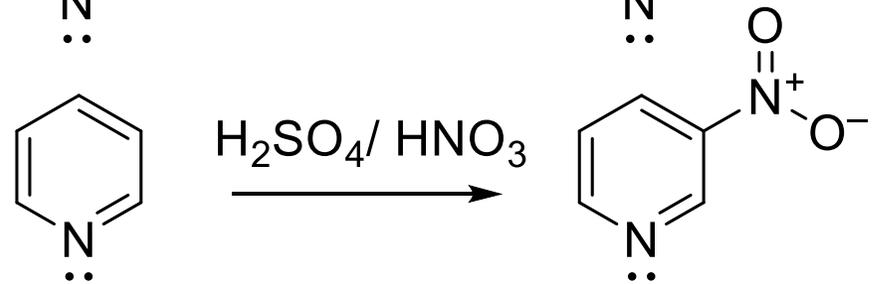
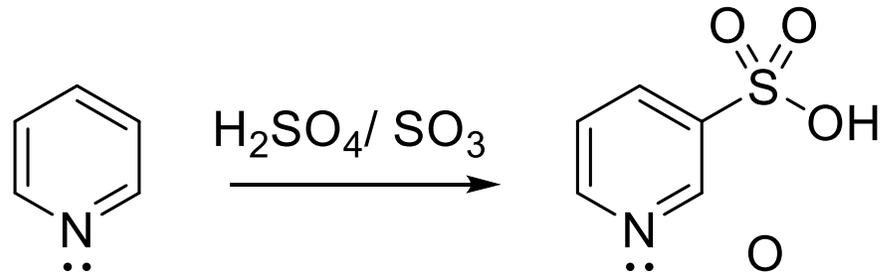
Oxidación de dihidropiridina con HNO_3



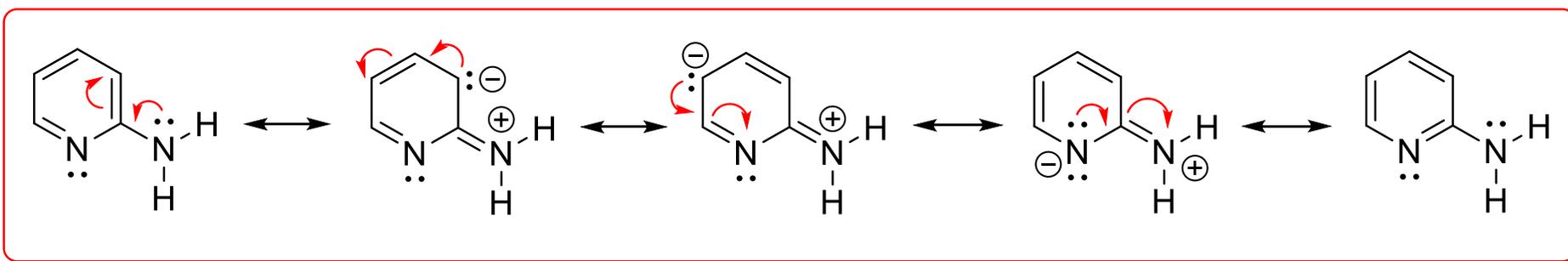
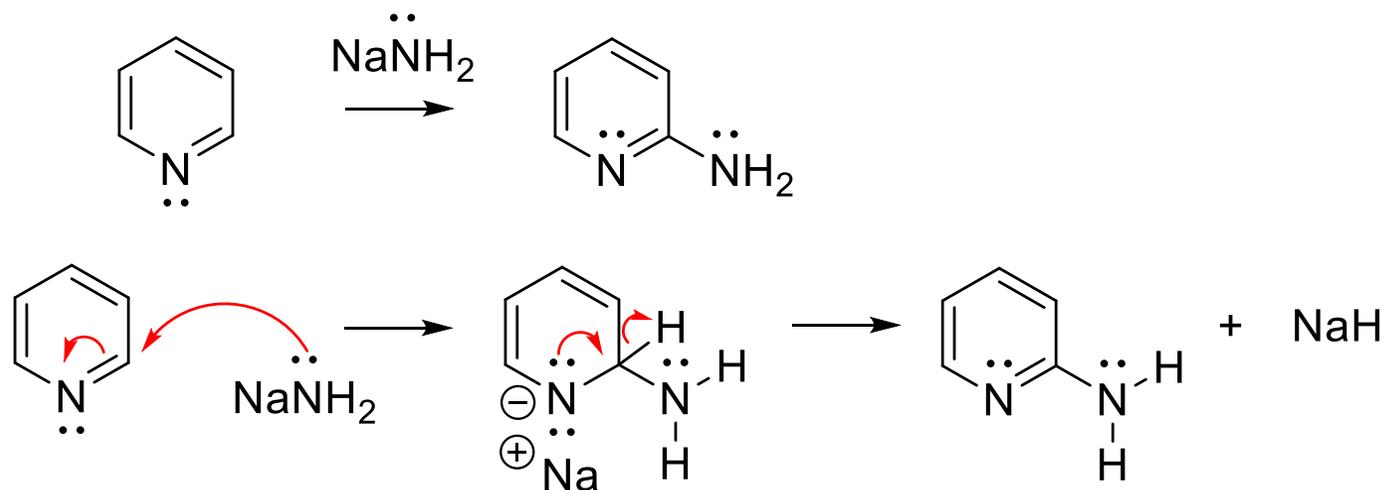
Oxidación de dihidropiridina con HNO_2



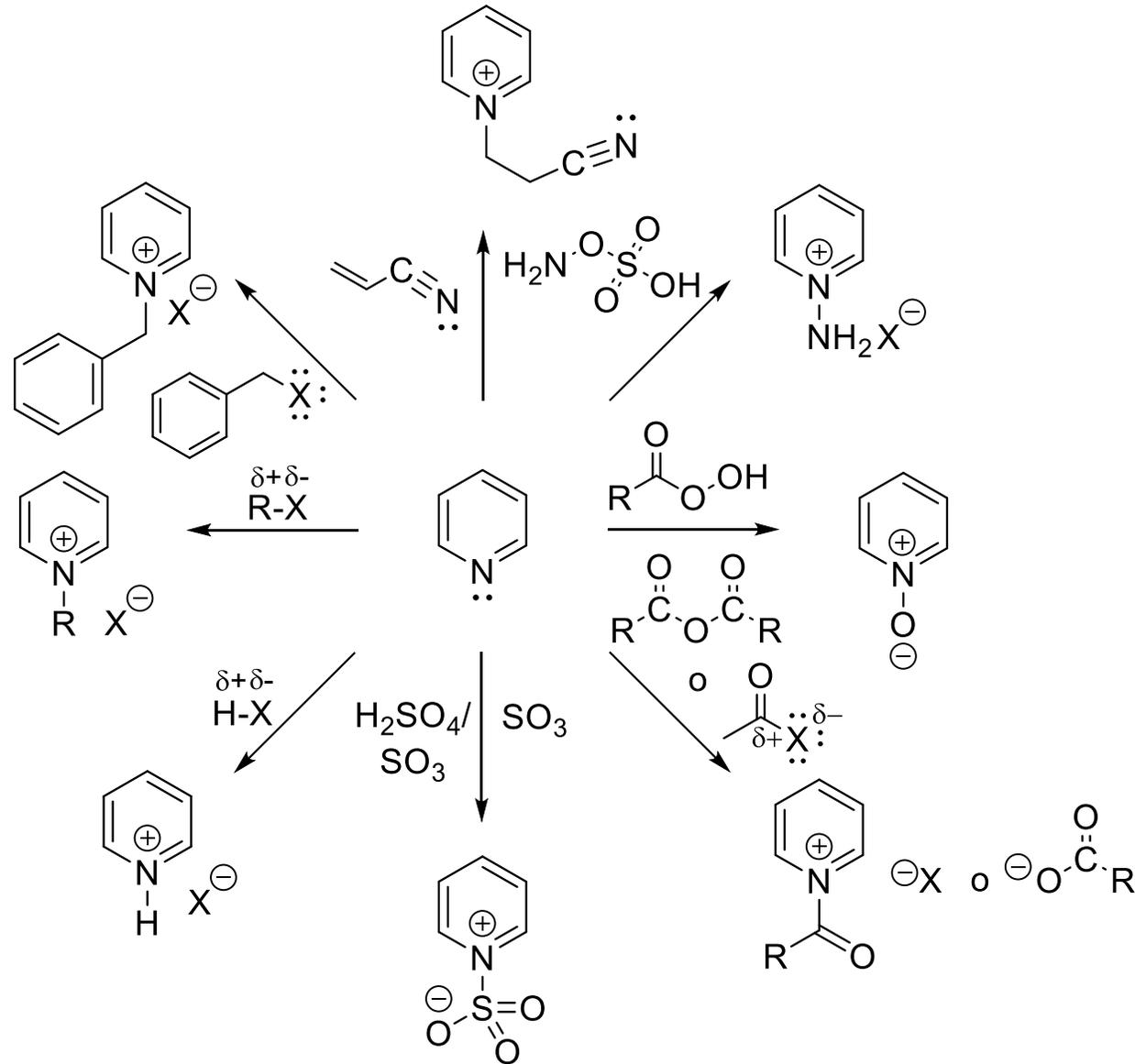
Reacciones SEA en el anillo aromático de la piridina



Ejemplo de SNA: reacción de Chichibabin

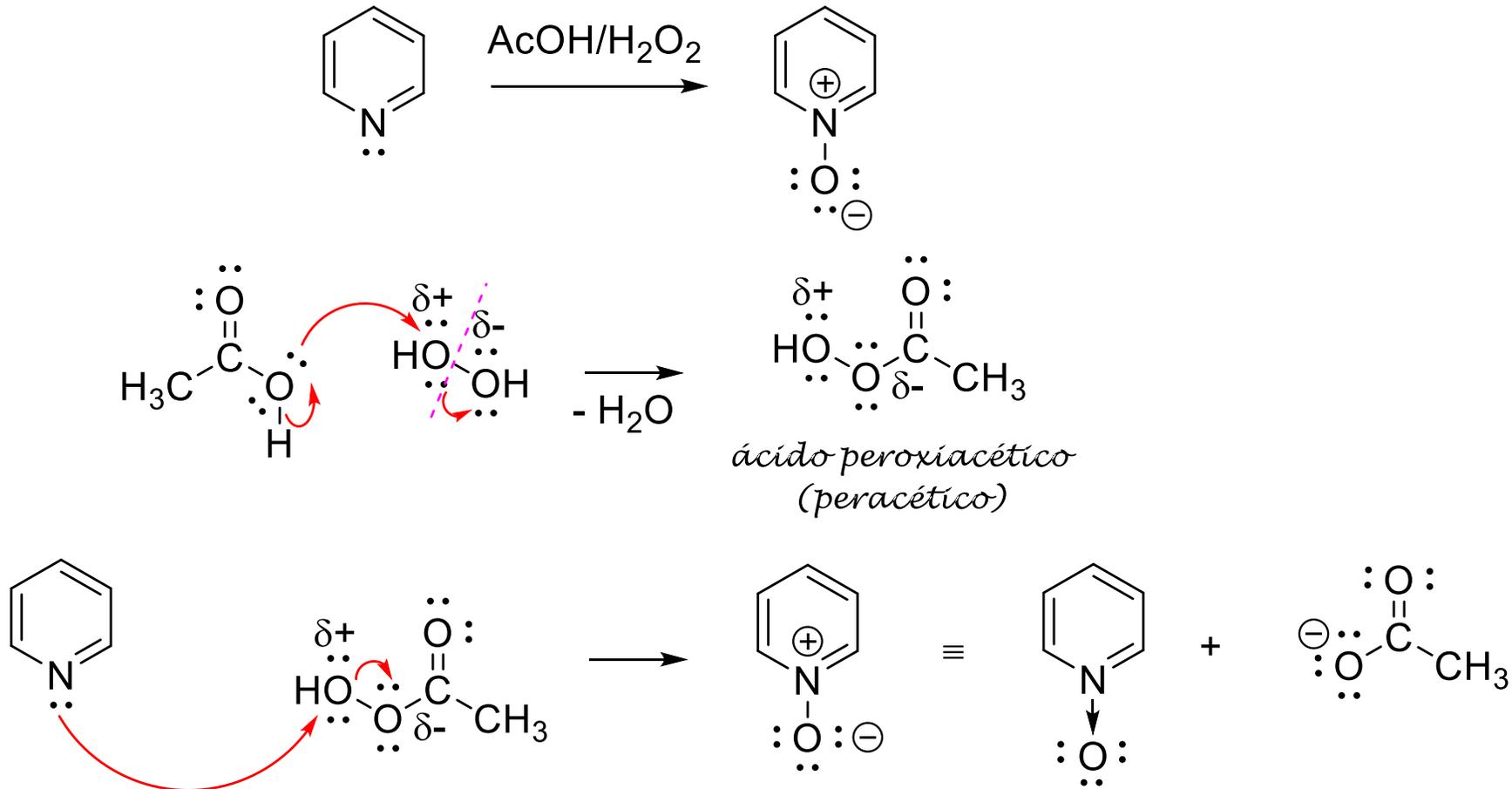


Reacciones del N, ácido-base y cuaternización



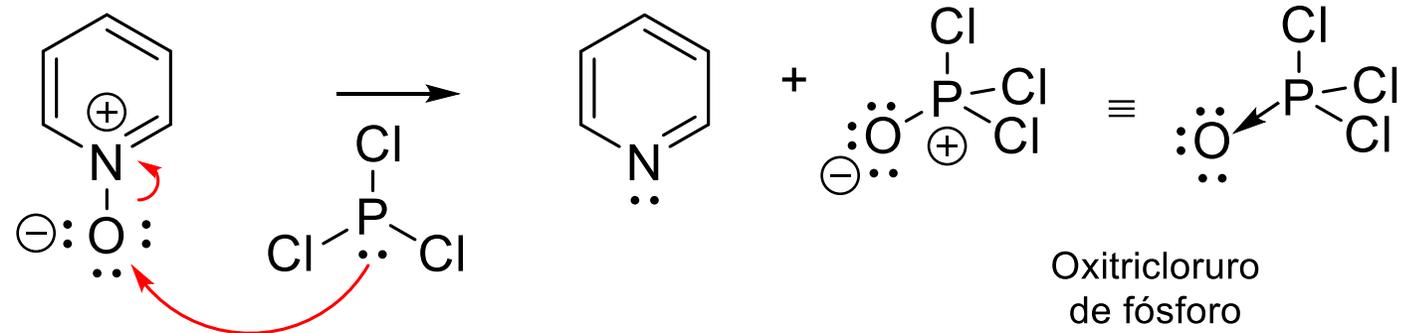
Reacciones del N (N-oxidación)

Formación de N-óxido de piridina

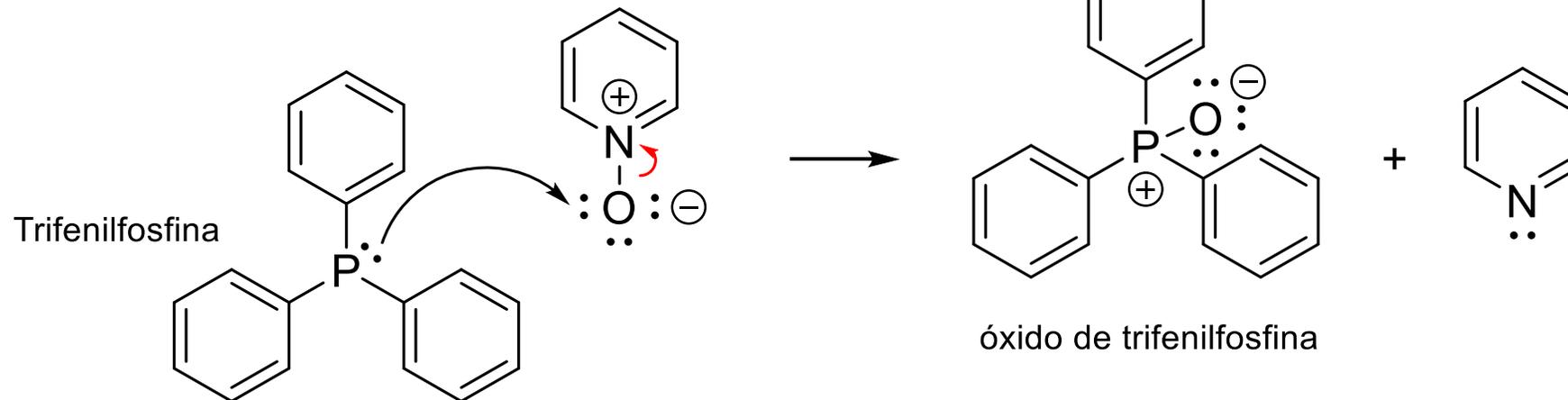


Conversión del N-óxido de piridina en piridina (N-reducción)

Degradación del N-óxido de piridina



Tricloruro de fósforo

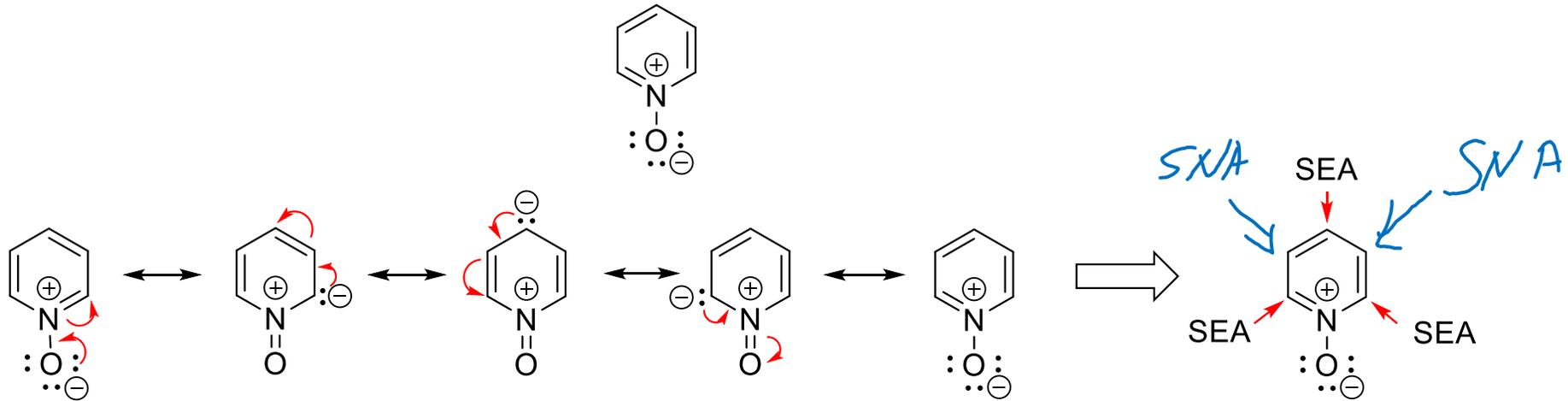


Trifenilfosfina

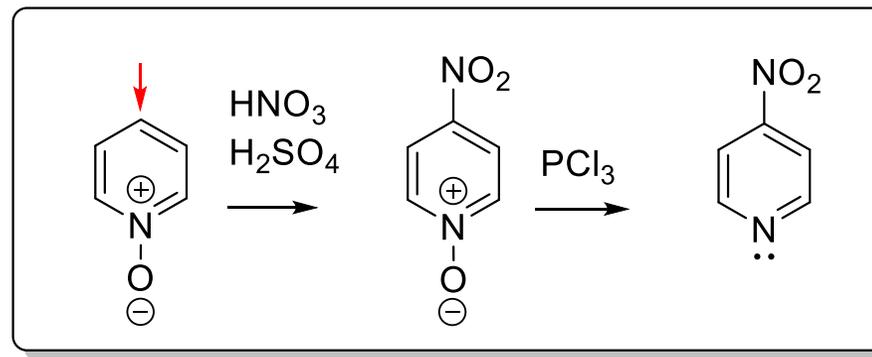
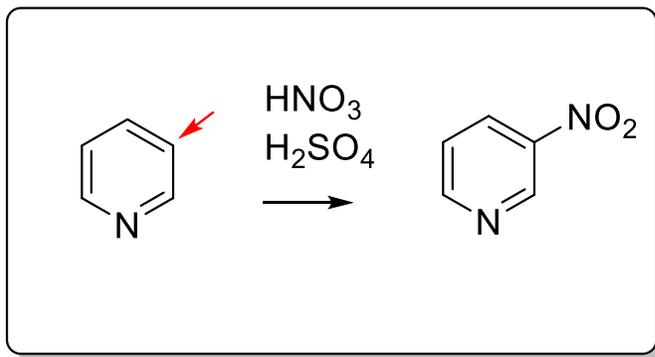
óxido de trifenilfosfina

N-óxido de piridina

Resonancia y sitios favorables para la SEA

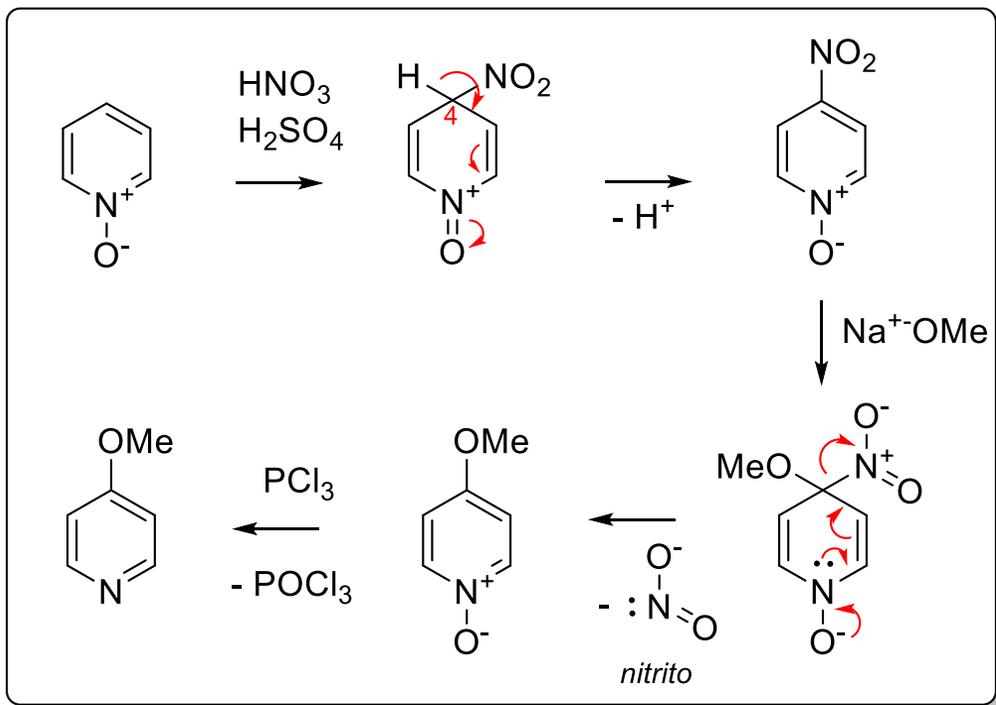


*Comparación de los sitios de SEA
entre la piridina y el N-óxido de piridina*



Reacciones de SEA y SNA

SEA (grupo $^+\text{NO}_2$) y SNA (^-OMe)



SNA (Cl^- , ^-OMe)

