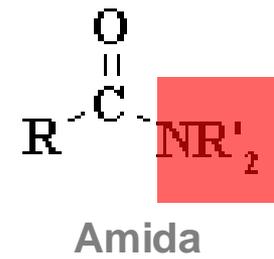
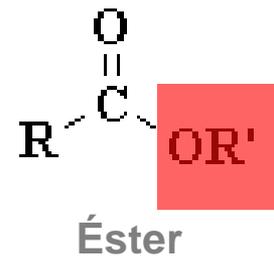


# DERIVADOS DE ÁCIDOS CARBOXÍLICOS

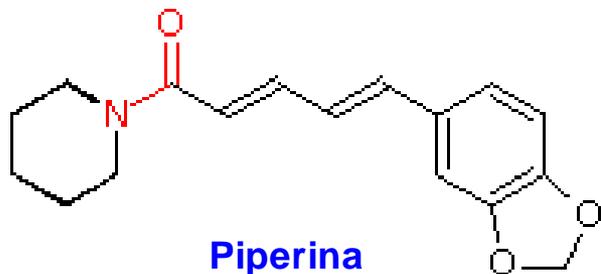
Organic Chemistry, 8th Edition  
Leroy G. Wade, Whitman College





## Derivados de ácido



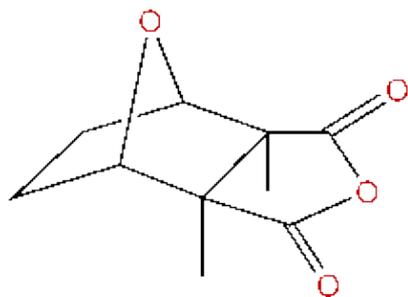


**Piperina**  
(pimienta negra)



[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piper\\_nigrum#/media/File:Piper\\_nigrum\\_-\\_K%C3%B6hler%E2%80%93Medizinale-Pflanzen-107.jpg](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piper_nigrum#/media/File:Piper_nigrum_-_K%C3%B6hler%E2%80%93Medizinale-Pflanzen-107.jpg)

[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piper\\_nigrum#/media/File:BlackPeppercorns.JPG](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piper_nigrum#/media/File:BlackPeppercorns.JPG)

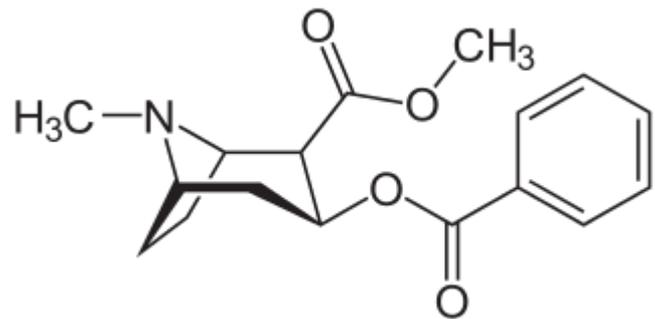


**Cantaridín**  
(escarabajo blister)



<http://previews.123rf.com/images/mite/mite0902/mite090200011/4305266-Blister-escarabajo-negro-de-rastreo-en-la-arena-Foto-de-archivo.jpg>





**Cocaina**  
**(arbusto de Coca)**

## Planta de la coca



<http://fotos.subefotos.com/863d846c47896d55b3ac194fa04f9a56o.jpg>

## Indios quechuas

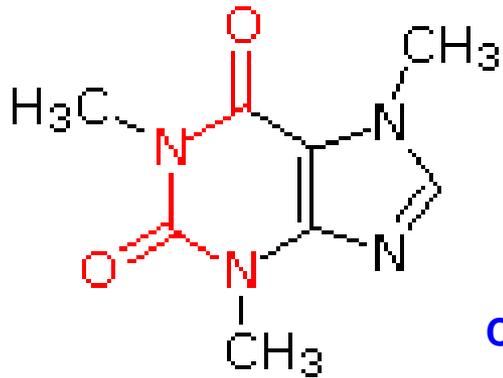


<http://bucultureshock.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/cusco-coca-kintu.jpg>



[http://media.economist.com/sites/default/files/cf\\_images/20040424/1704AM1.jpg](http://media.economist.com/sites/default/files/cf_images/20040424/1704AM1.jpg)





**Cafeína**  
(café y té)



Ilustración de la planta y semillas de *Coffea arabica*

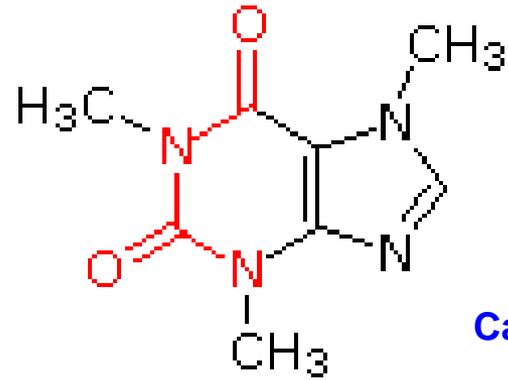
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee#/media/File:Coffea\\_arabica\\_-\\_K%C3%B6hler%E2%80%93Medizinal-Pflanzen-189.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee#/media/File:Coffea_arabica_-_K%C3%B6hler%E2%80%93Medizinal-Pflanzen-189.jpg)



Flores y planta de *Coffea robusta*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee#/media/File:Coffee\\_flowers.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee#/media/File:Coffee_flowers.jpg)





Cafeína  
(café y té)

Un árbol de café *Coffea arabica* floreciendo en una plantación brasileña

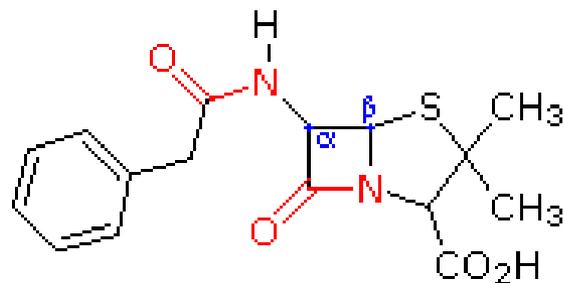


Plantación de te en Malasia



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee#/media/File:Coffee\\_Flowers\\_Show.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee#/media/File:Coffee_Flowers_Show.jpg)





Penicilina G  
(un antibiótico)



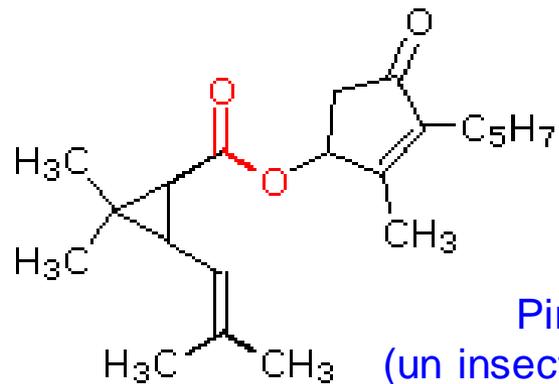
Alexander Fleming  
(1881-1955)

<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/6e/36/d1/6e36d1c9e97b4f7848b587c825451be9.jpg>



Hongo (*Penicillium notatum*)  
Penicilina: sustancia natural que segrega el hongo y favorece la lisis bacteriana



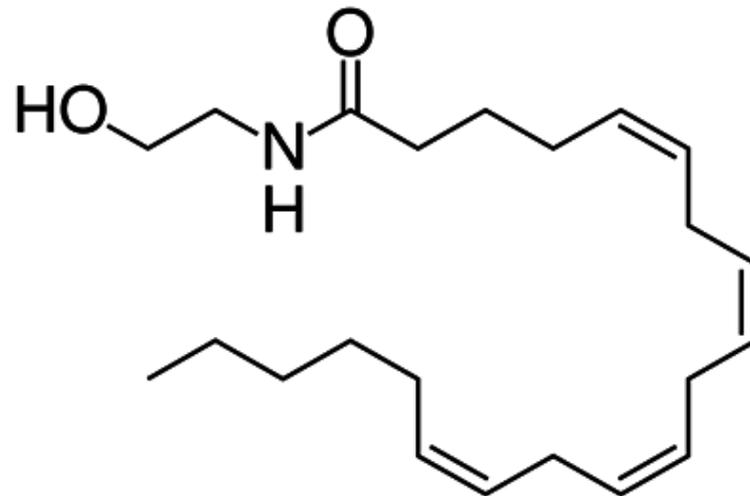


Piretrina  
(un insecticida natural)



Crisantemo





Anandamida



Habañero



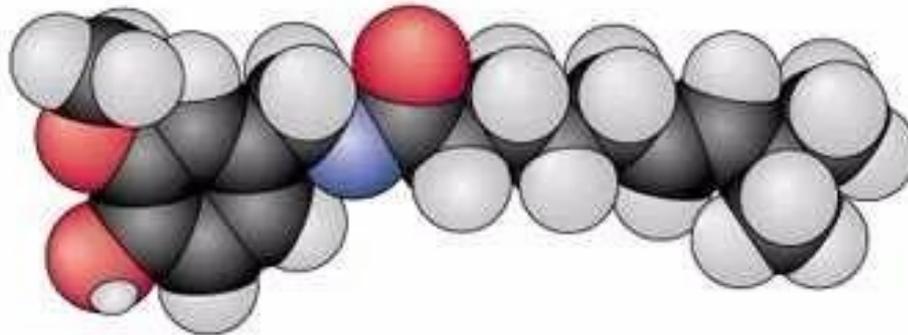
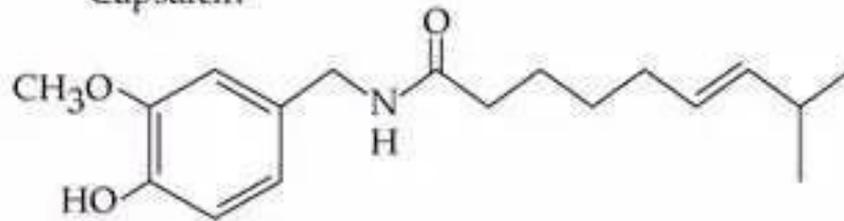
Jalapeño



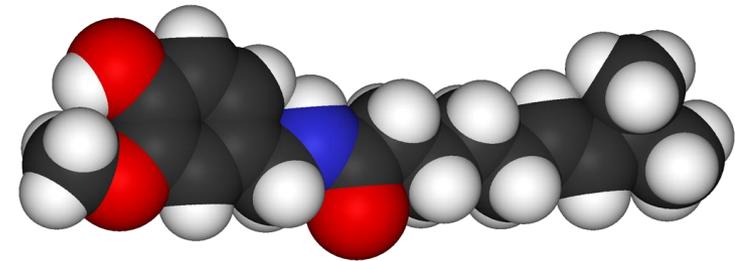
Red chile



Capsaicin



La **capsaicina** o **capsicina** (8-metil-N-vanillil-6-nonenamida) es una oleorresina, componente activo de los pimientos picantes (*Capsicum*).



<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsaicina#/media/Archivo:Capsaicin-3D-vdW.png>

Es irritante para los mamíferos; produce una fuerte sensación de ardor (pungencia) en la boca. La capsaicina y otras sustancias relacionadas se denominan **capsaicinoides** y se producen como un metabolito secundario en diversas especies de plantas del género *Capsicum*, lo que probablemente les impide ser consumidas por animales herbívoros. Las aves en general no son sensibles a los capsaicinoides. La capsaicina pura es un compuesto lipofílico, inodoro, incoloro, parecido a la cera



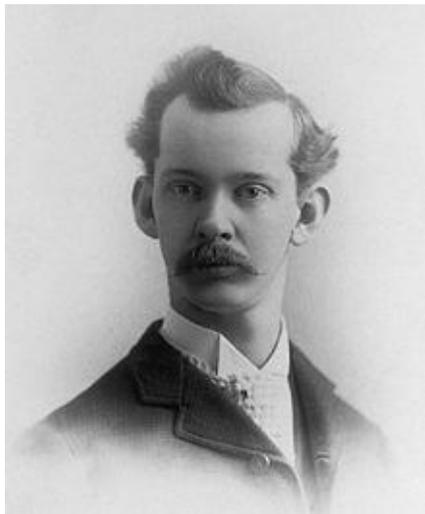
[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsicum#/media/Archivo:Illustration\\_Capsicum\\_annuum0.jpg](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsicum#/media/Archivo:Illustration_Capsicum_annuum0.jpg)





La capsaicina, que es el principio responsable de perspiración y de sensación picante en algunos alimentos, es empleada en algunas neuralgias, neuropatía diabética, algunos cuadros dolorosos referidos a zonas específicas de la piel y en los picores de los dializados por insuficiencia renal u otras afecciones difusas de la piel similares. Es de suponer que tiene cierta acción anticancerosa

[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsicum#/media/Archivo:C\\_annuum\\_big\\_jim\\_fruits.jpg](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsicum#/media/Archivo:C_annuum_big_jim_fruits.jpg)



Wilbur Lincoln Scoville  
(1865-1942)  
Químico y farmacólogo estadounidense

Es conocido por la escala Scoville de reconocimiento organoléptico



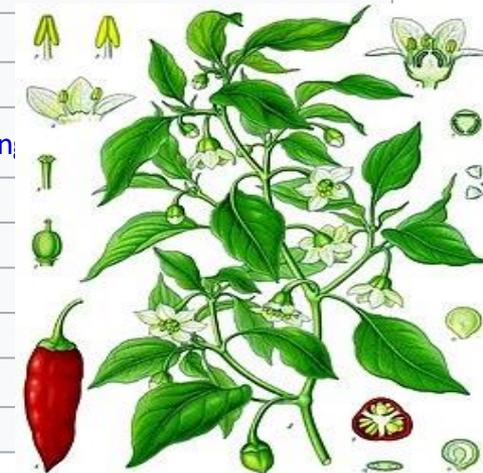
## Carolina Reaper



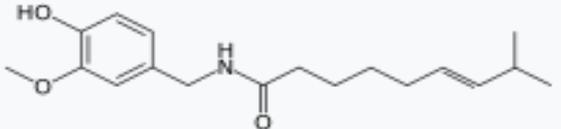
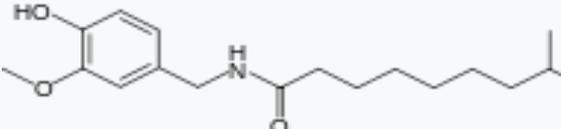
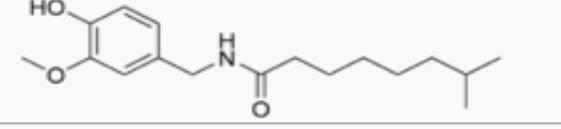
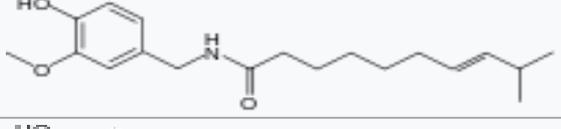
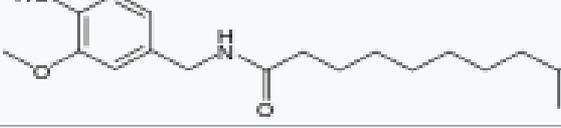
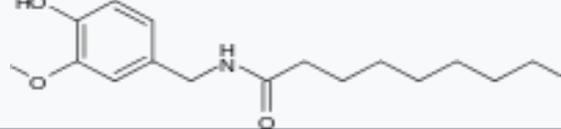
Tabla de Scoville	
Unidades Scoville	Tipo de chile
16 000 000	<a href="#">Capsaicina</a>
2 800 000 – 3 180 000	<a href="#">Pepper X<sup>3</sup></a>
2 900 000 – 3 000 000	<a href="#">Death Strain</a>
1 900 500 – 2 480 000	<a href="#">Dragon's Breath</a>
1 569 300 – 2 220 000	<a href="#">Carolina Reaper</a>
1 300 000 – 2 000 000	<a href="#">Naga Viper</a> , <a href="#">Trinidad Scorpion Butch T</a>
855 000 – 1 041 427	<a href="#">Naga Jolokia</a> , <a href="#">7 Pod Chaguanas<sup>45</sup></a>
350 000 – 580 000	<a href="#">Habanero Savinas Roja<sup>6Z</sup></a>
100 000 – 350 000	<a href="#">Ají habanero,<sup>8</sup> Scotch Bonnet, Merkén,<sup>8</sup> Chile dátil, Capsicum chinense</a>
100 000 – 200 000	<a href="#">Rocoto o manzano,<sup>9</sup> chile jamaicano picante, piri piri</a>
50 000 – 100 000	<a href="#">Chile thai, chile malagueta, chile chiltepín, chile piquín</a>
30 000 – 50 000	<a href="#">Pimienta roja o de cayena, ají amarillo,<sup>8</sup> chile tabasco, calabrese, algunos tipos de chile chipotle<sup>9</sup></a>
10 000 – 23 000	<a href="#">Chile serrano, chile de árbol, chile chipotle</a>
5 000 – 15 000	<a href="#">Chile Campana</a>
5 000 – 8 000	<a href="#">Nuevo Mexico del chile anaheim,<sup>10</sup> guindilla de Ibarra, chile hún,</a>
2 500 – 5 000	<a href="#">Chile jalapeño, Pimiento de Padrón,</a>
1 500 – 2 500	<a href="#">Chile rocotillo, Salsa Sriracha</a>
1 000 – 1 500	<a href="#">Chile poblano</a>
500 – 1 000	<a href="#">Chile anaheim<sup>12</sup></a>
100 – 500	<a href="#">Pimiento, pepperoncini, pimiento banana</a>
0	No picante, <a href="#">pimiento verde</a> Pimiento <b>morrón</b>



Capsicum chinense



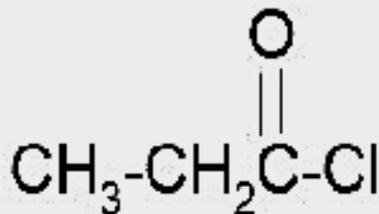
Hay seis capsaicinoides naturales (tabla a continuación). Aunque la vanililamida del ácido n-nonanoico (Nonivamide, VNA, también PAVA) se produce sintéticamente, para la mayoría de las aplicaciones, se encuentra en forma natural en las especies de Capsicum.

Nombre capsinoide	Abrev.	Cantidad relativa típica	Unidades de calor de Scoville	Estructura química
Capsaicina	C	69%	16,000,000	
<u>Dihydrocapsaicina</u>	DHC	22%	16,000,000	
<u>Nordihydrocapsaicina</u>	NDHC	7%	9,100,000	
<u>Homocapsaicina</u>	HC	1%	8,600,000	
<u>Homodihydrocapsaicina</u>	HDHC	1%	8,600,000	
<u>Nonivamida</u>	PAVA		9,200,000	

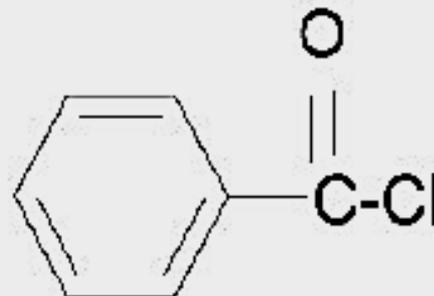


# NOMENCLATURA HALURO DE ÁCIDO:

Se cambia el prefijo ácido por el haluro correspondiente (**CLORURO DE**) y se cambia la terminación **-oico** por **-oilo**

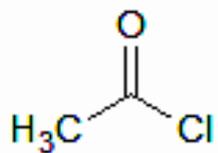


Cloruro de propanoilo

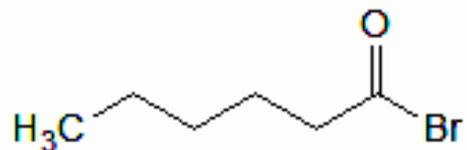


Cloruro de benzoilo

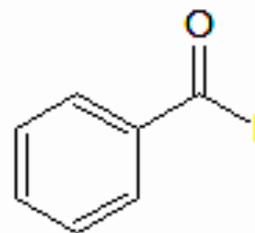




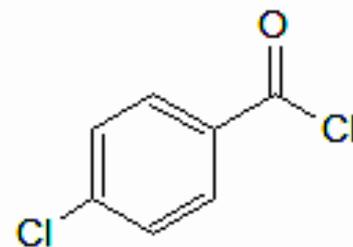
Cloruro de acetilo



Bromuro de hexanoilo



Yoduro de benzoilo

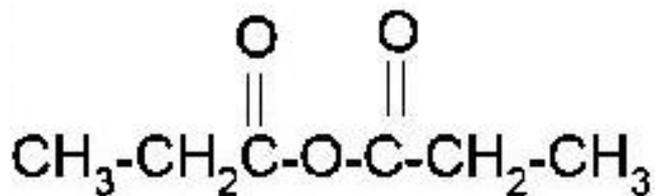


Cloruro de *p*-clorobenzoilo

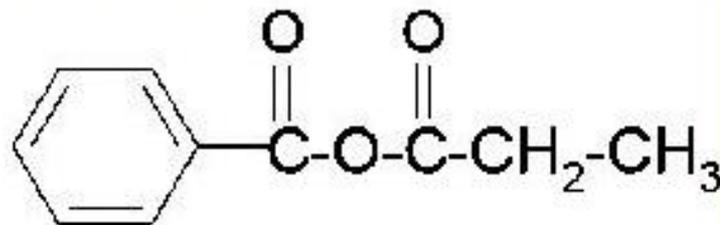


# NOMENCLATURA ANHIDRIDOS:

Se cambia la palabra ÁCIDO por ANHIDRIDO

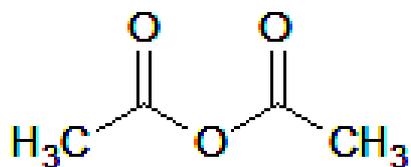


**Anhídrido propiónico**

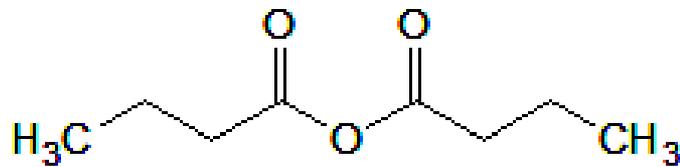


**Anhídrido mixto  
benzoícopropanoíco**

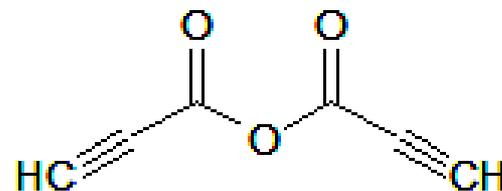




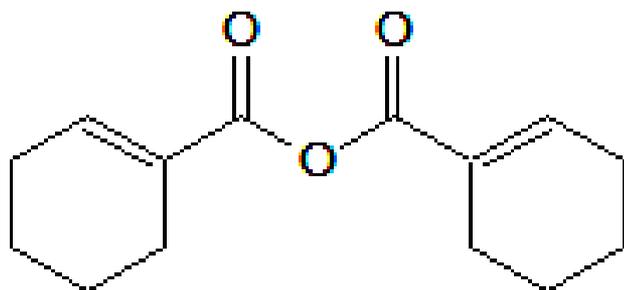
Anhídrido acético



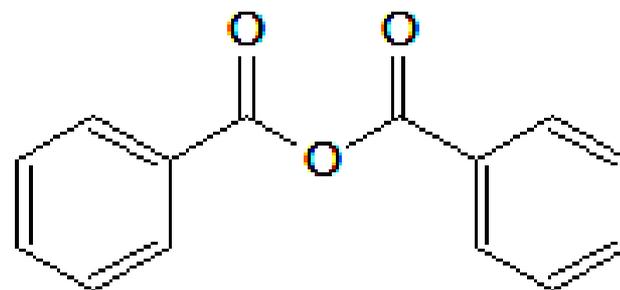
Ánhídrido butírico



Anhídrido 2-propinoico



Anhídrido ciclohex-1-eno-1-carboxílico

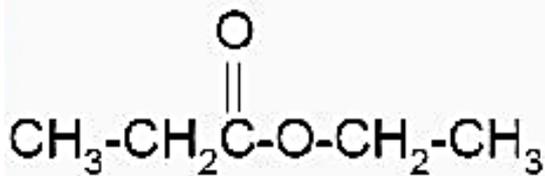


Anhídrido benzoico

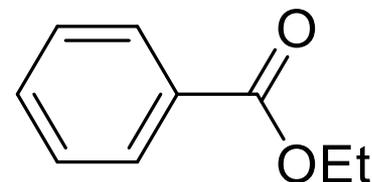


## NOMENCLATURA ESTERES:

Se elimina el prefijo ácido y se cambia la terminación **-ico** por **-ato** de, agregando el nombre del grupo alquilo unido al **-O-** del éster

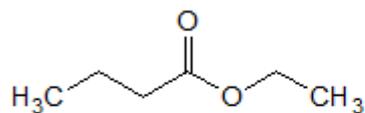


Acido propano**íco**  
Propano**ato** de etilo

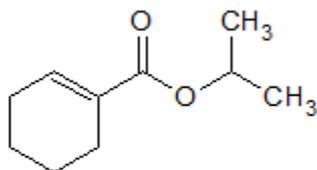


Acido benzo**íco**  
Benzo**ato** de etilo

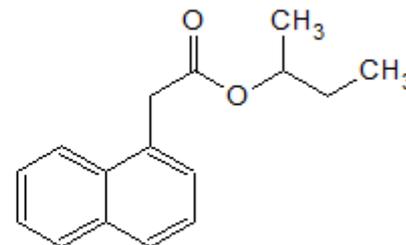




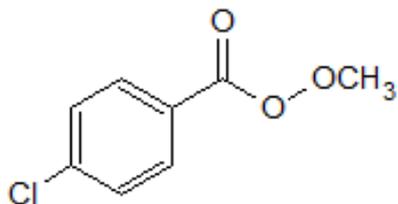
Butanoato de etilo  
ó butirato de etilo  
ó butirato etílico  
ó éster etílico del ácido butírico



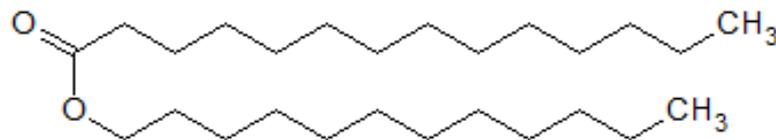
Ciclohex-1-eno carboxilato de propan-2-ilo  
Ciclohex-1-eno carboxilato propan-2-ílico



Naftalen-1-ilacetato de butan-2-ilo



*m*-Clorobencenocarboperoxoato de metilo

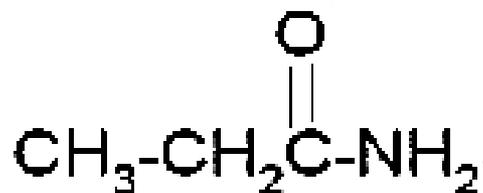


Tetradecanoato de dodecilo  
ó miristoato de dodecilo

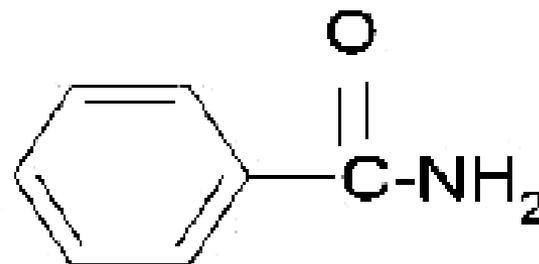


# NOMENCLATURA AMIDAS:

Se elimina el prefijo ácido y se cambia la terminación **-ico** por **-amida**

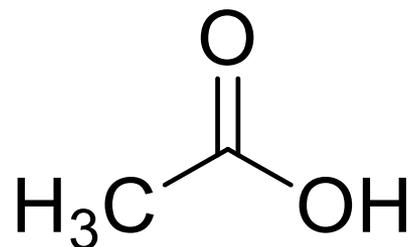


Acido propanoico  
Propan**amida**



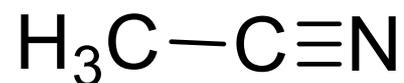
Acido benzoico  
Benzo**amida**





Ácido acético

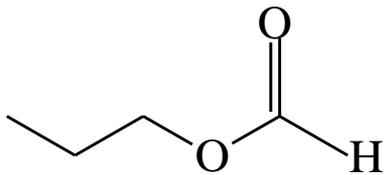
Ácido etanóico



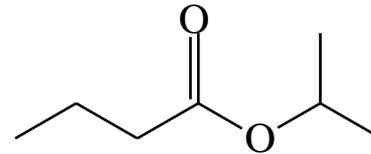
Acetonitrilo

Etanonitrilo

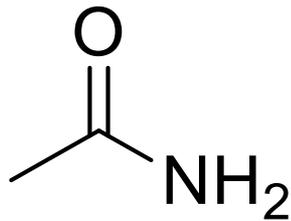




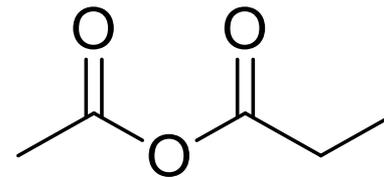
Formiato de *n*-propilo  
Metanoato de *n*-propilo



Butirato de *iso*-propilo  
Butanoato de 2-propilo

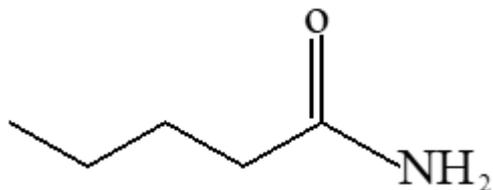


Acetamida  
Etanamida

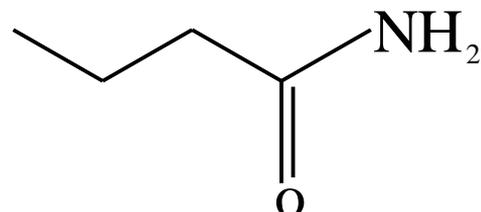


Anhídrido acético-propionico  
Anhídrido etanoíco-propanoíco

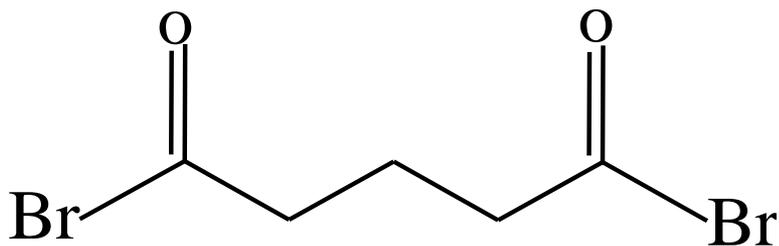




Valeramida  
Pentanoamida



Butiramida  
Butanamida



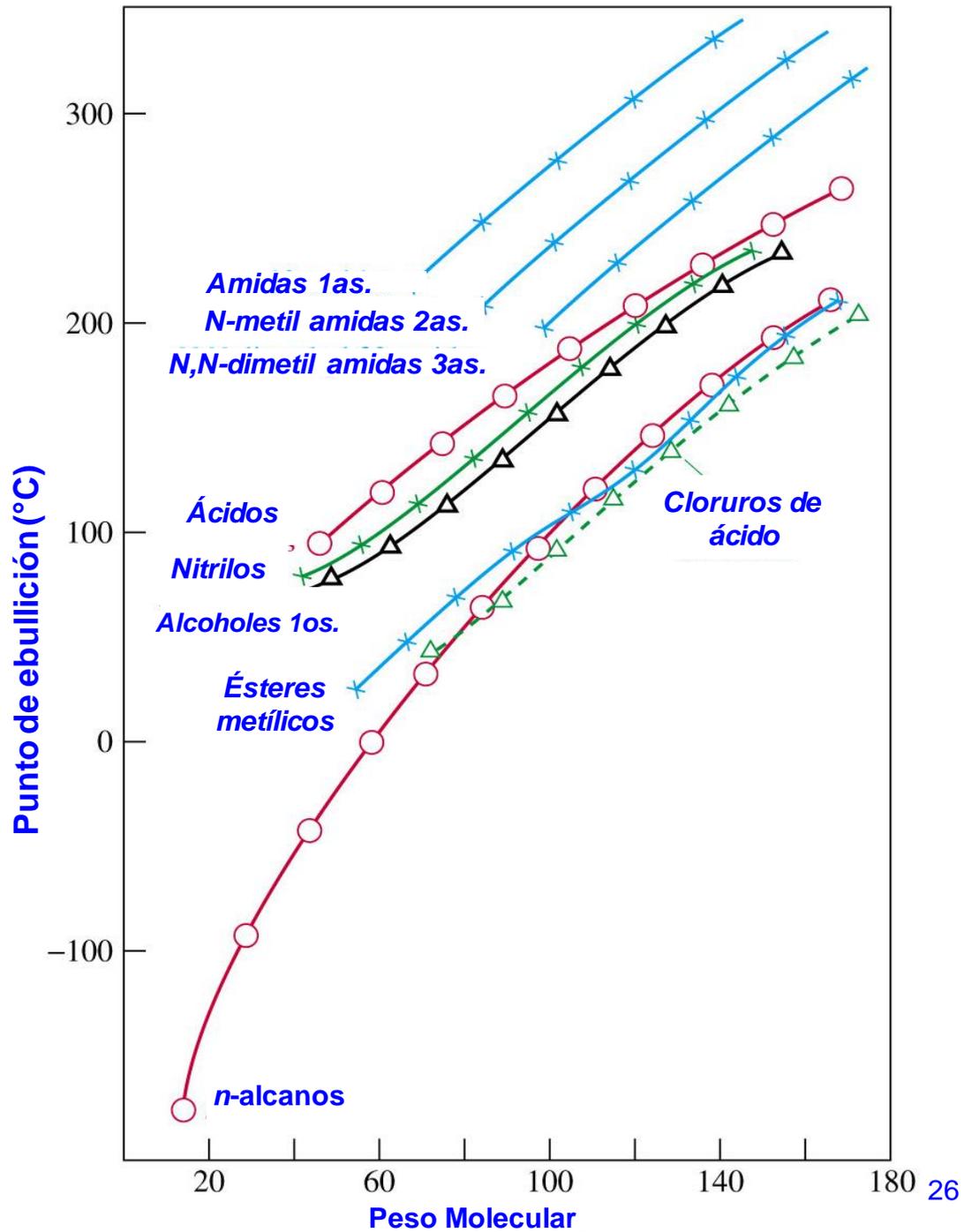
Dibromuro de glutaróilo  
Dibromuro de pentanodioílo

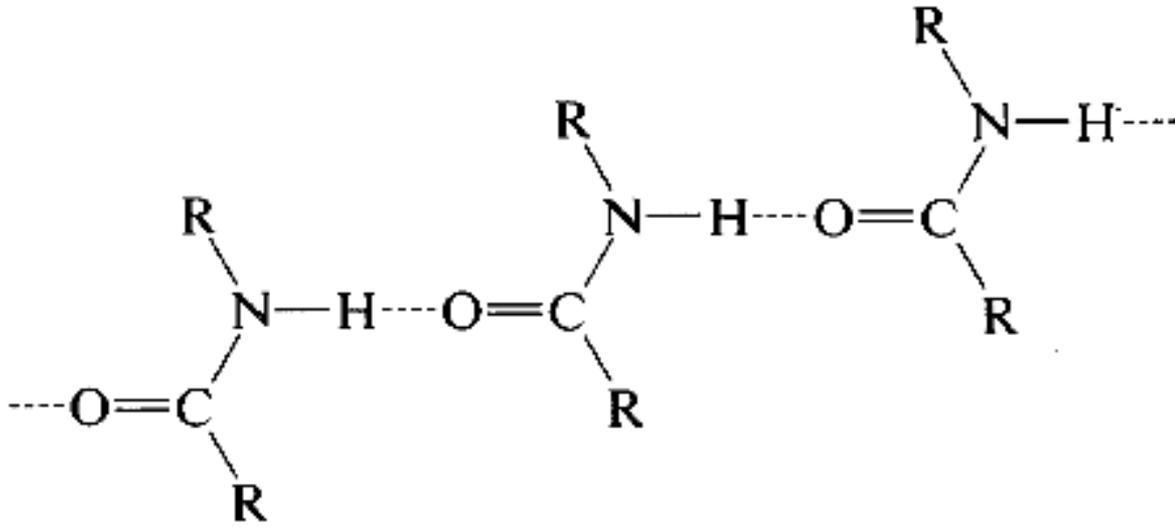


## Puntos de ebullición de derivados de ácidos carboxílicos

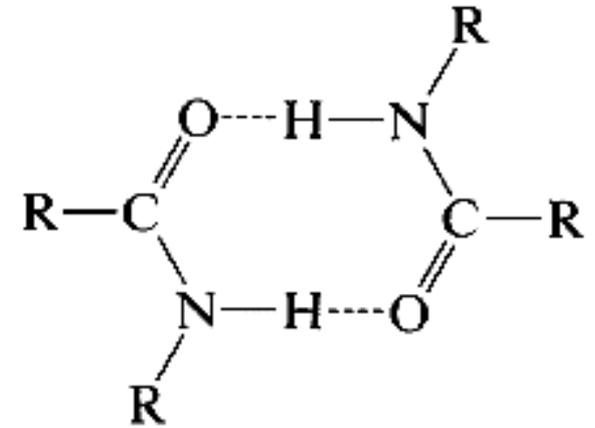
Ejemplos (Peso Molecular 55 a 60)	P. eb. (°C)
$\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{NH}_2$	222
$\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OH}$	118
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	97
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	97
$\text{H}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OCH}_3$	32
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	0







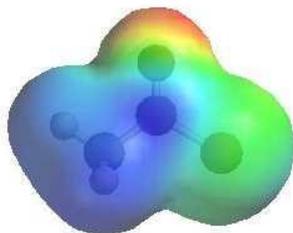
Asociación polimérica por puentes de hidrógeno



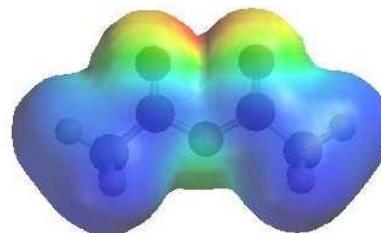
Formación de dímero por puentes de hidrógeno



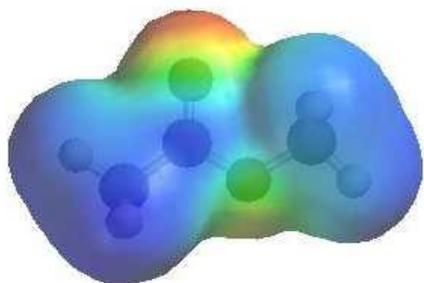
# Mapas de potencial electrostático



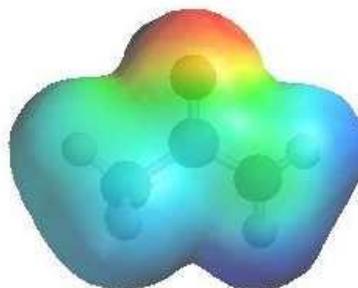
**CLORURO DE ACETILO**



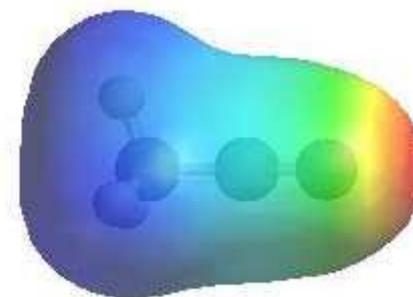
**ANHÍDRIDO ACETICO**



**ACETATO DE METILO**



**ACETAMIDA**



**ACETONITRILLO**

Color rojo: mayor densidad electrónica



## Absorción en el IR

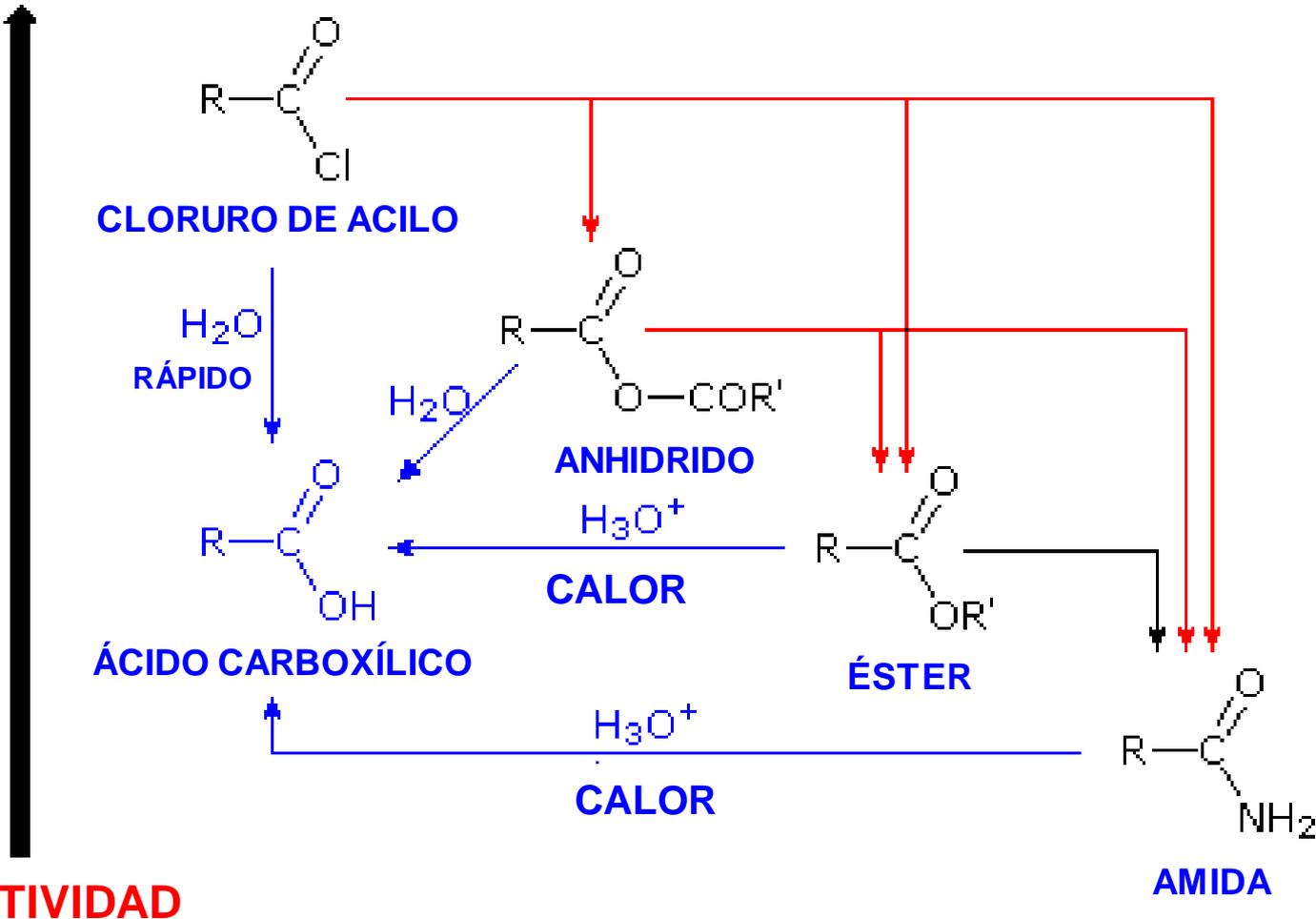
Cloruro de ácido: el C=O mostrará señal arriba de  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , bastante cercana a  $1800\text{ cm}^{-1}$

Anhídrido: el doble enlace C=O no muestra solo una señal, sino que se observan dos señales entre  $1700$  y  $1800\text{ cm}^{-1}$

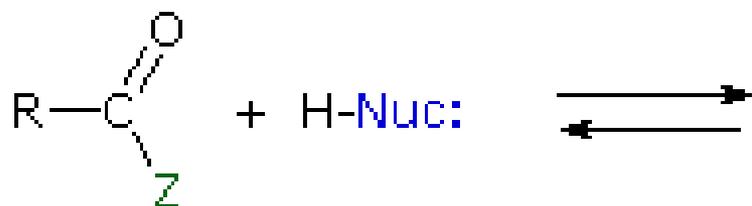
Amida: el enlace N-H muestra una señal alrededor de  $3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , y el enlace C=O muestra señal arriba de  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$

Éster: el grupo C=O muestra señal arriba de  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . El enlace C-O del éter muestra una señal alrededor de  $1200\text{ cm}^{-1}$



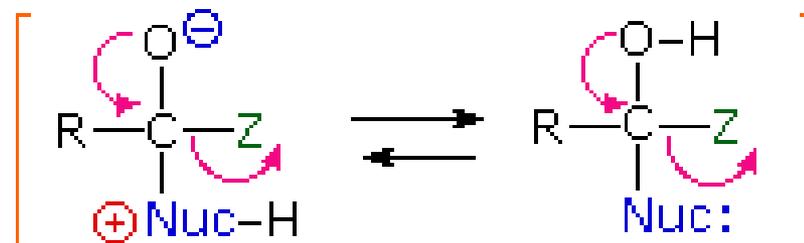


## MECANISMO S<sub>N</sub>Ac

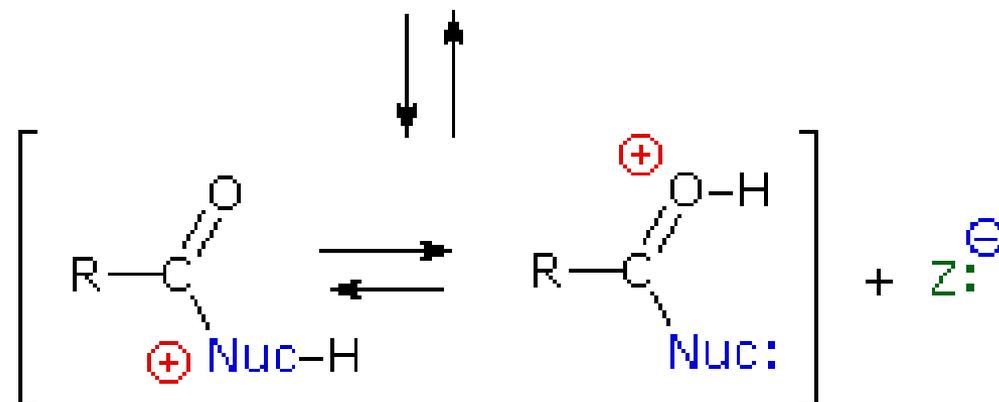
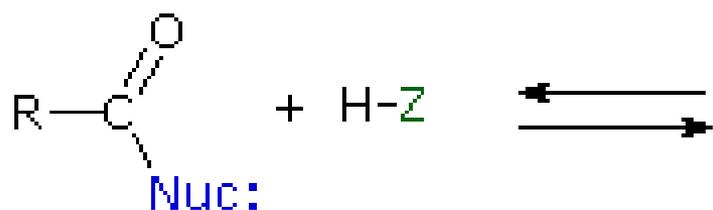


Z = Cl, Br, OCOR', OR', NHR'

Nuc = OH, OR', OCOR', NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR'



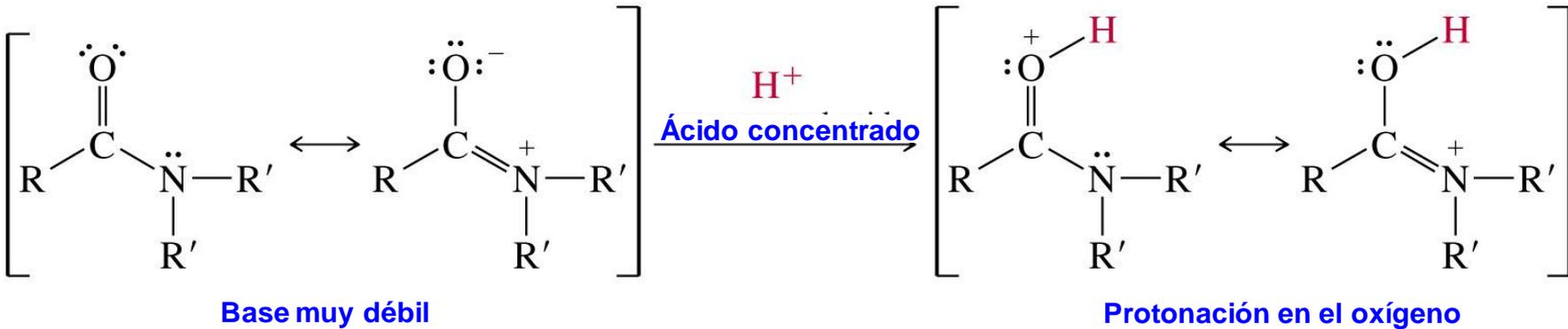
**INTERMEDIARIO TETRAÉDRICO**



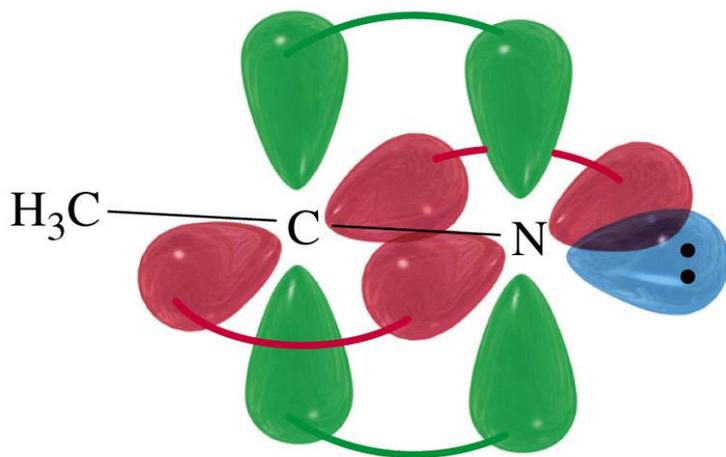
**ÁCIDO CONJUGADO DEL PRODUCTO**



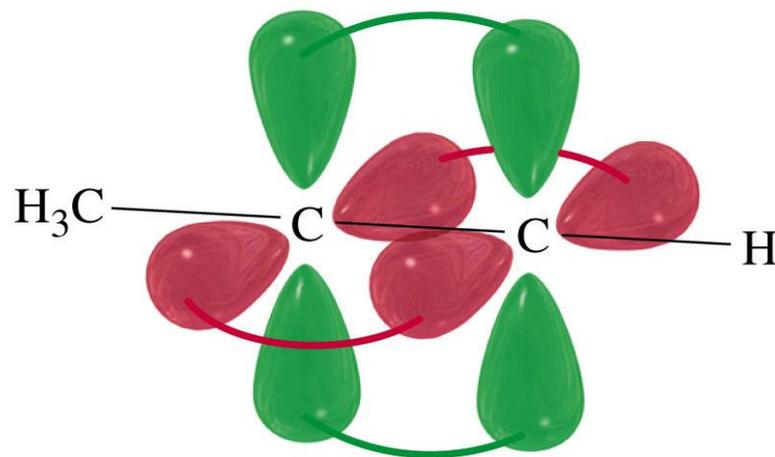
# Protonación de una Amida



## Estructuras electrónicas del Acetonitrilo y del Propino



Acetonitrilo

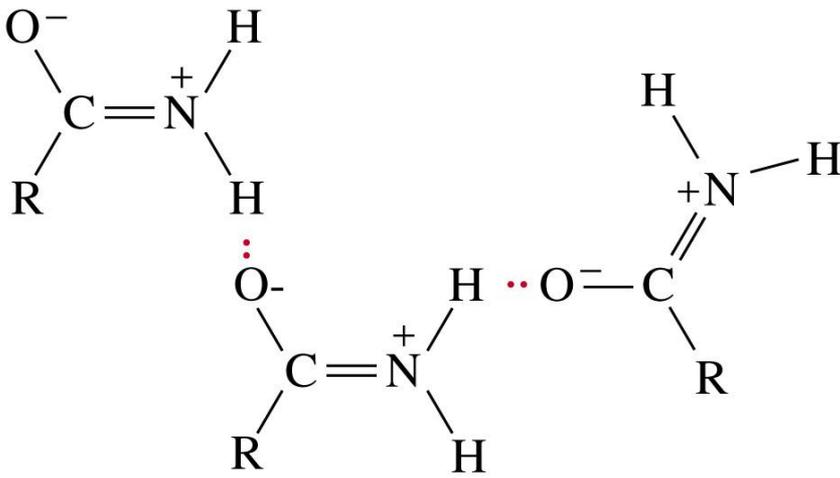
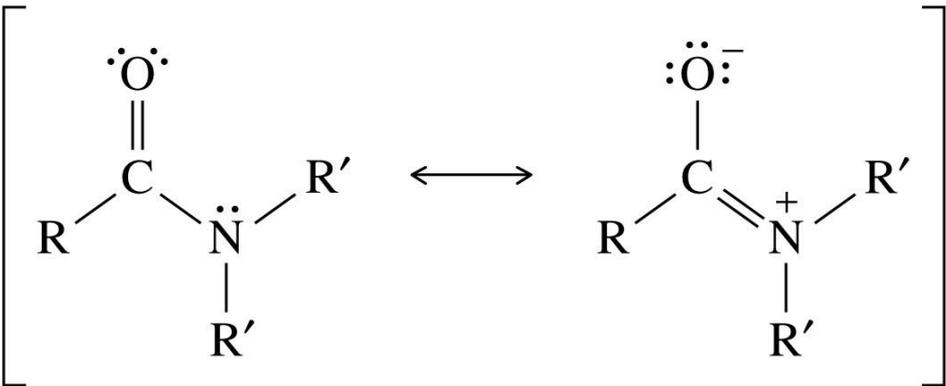


Propino

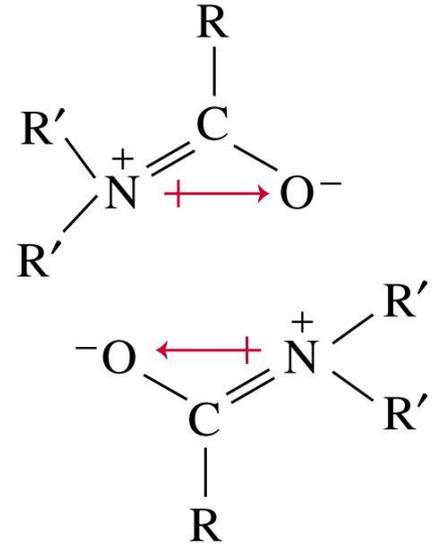
Átomos con hibridación  $sp$



# Fuerzas Intermoleculares en las Amidas



**Puente de hidrógeno**



**Atracción intermolecular**



# Reactividad de los Derivados de ácidos

**Reactividad**

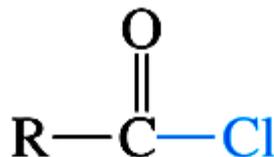
**Derivado**

**Grupo saliente Basicidad**

**Más reactivo**



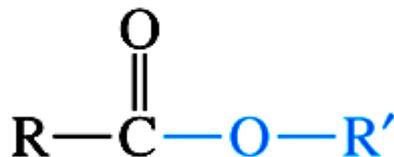
**Cloruro de ácido**



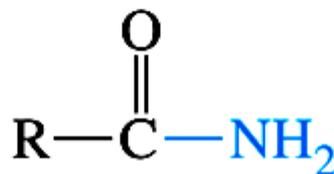
**Anhídrido**



**Éster**

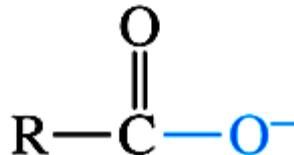


**Amida**

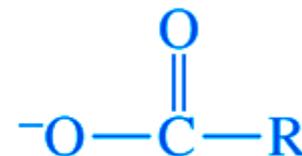


**Menos reactivo**

**Carboxilato**



**Menos básico**



**Más básico**



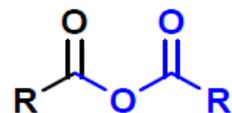


**Estabilidad**

**Muy pequeña**

**Rapidez  
de hidrólisis**

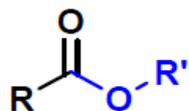
$10^{11}$



**Anhídrido de ácido**

**Pequeña**

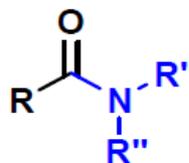
$10^7$



**Éster**

**Moderada**

1.0

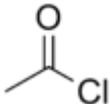
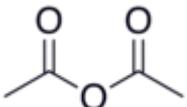
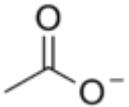
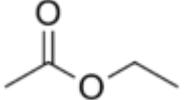
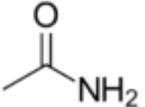
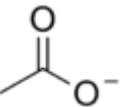


**Amida**

**Muy grande**

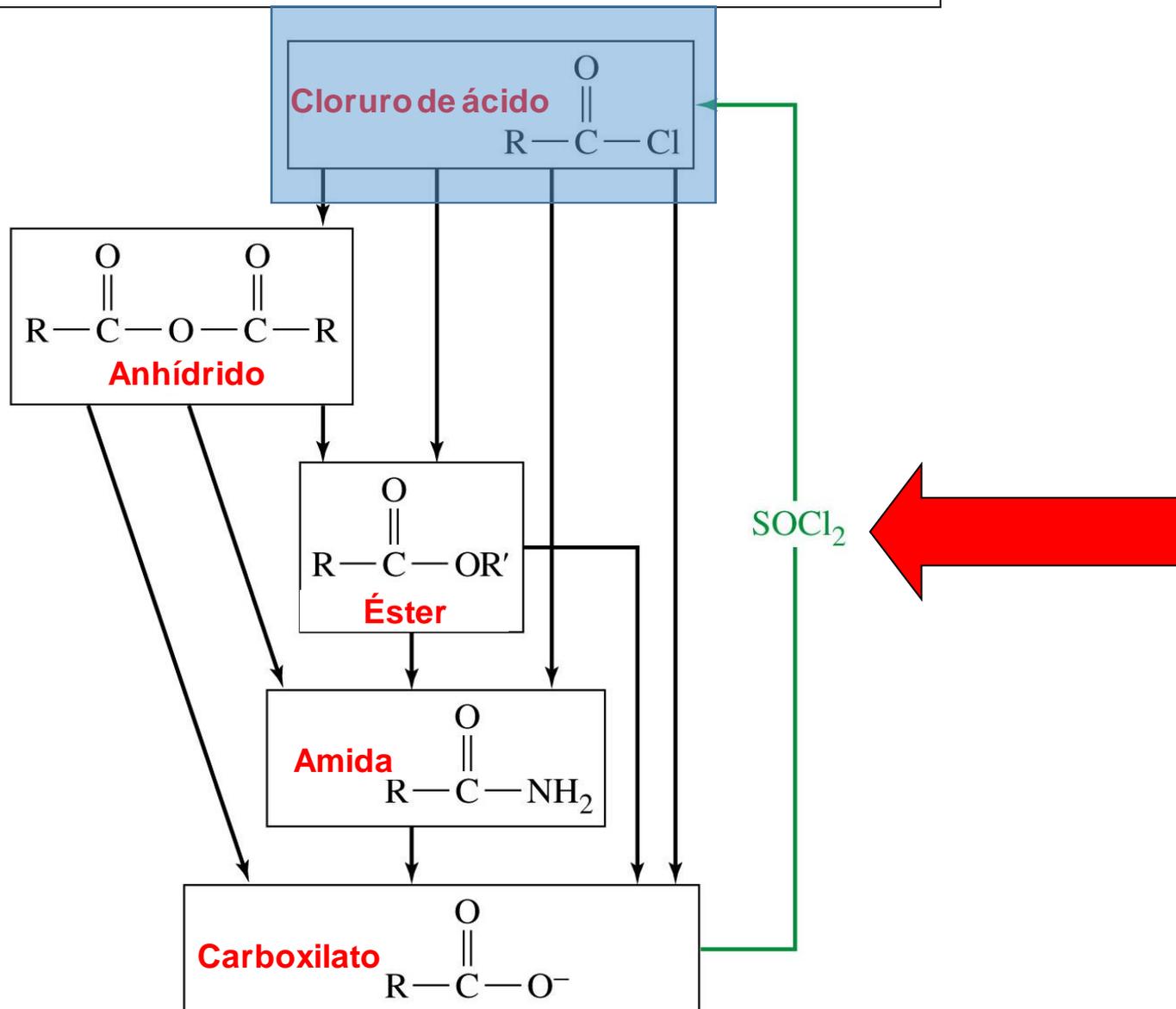
$< 10^{-2}$



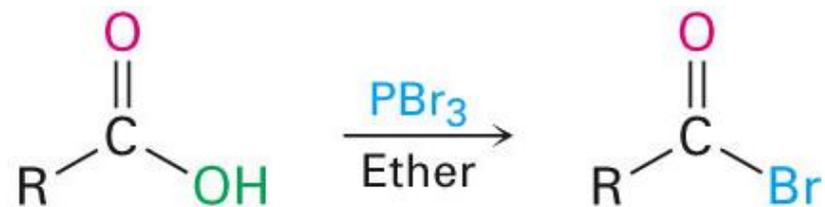
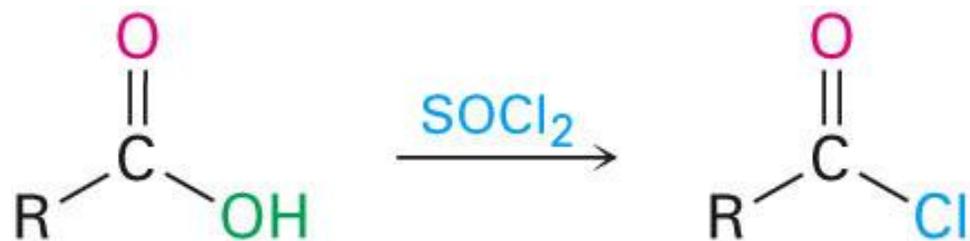
Nombre del Compuesto	Estructura	Grupo saliente	pKa del ácido conjugado
Cloruro de acetilo		Cl <sup>-</sup>	-7
Anhídrido acético			4.76
Acetato de etilo			15.9
Acetamida		<sup>-</sup> NH <sub>2</sub>	38
Anión acetato		N / ¿O <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ?	¿?

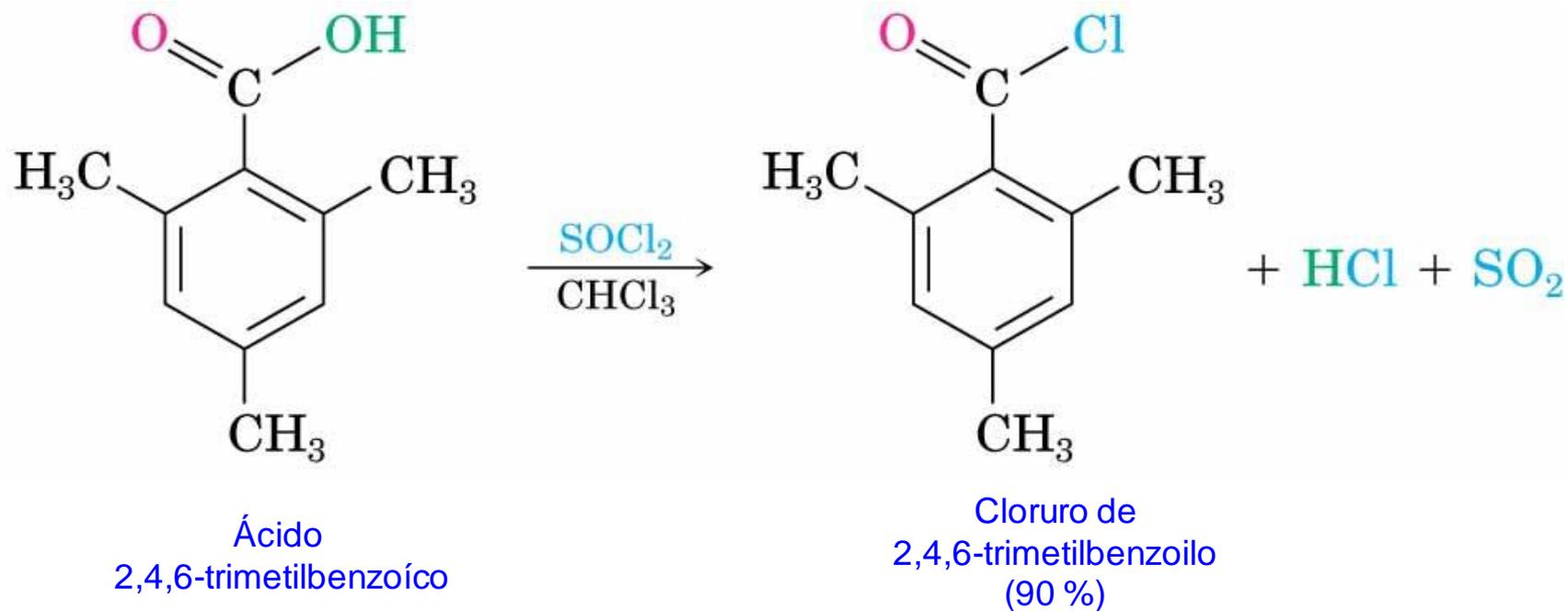


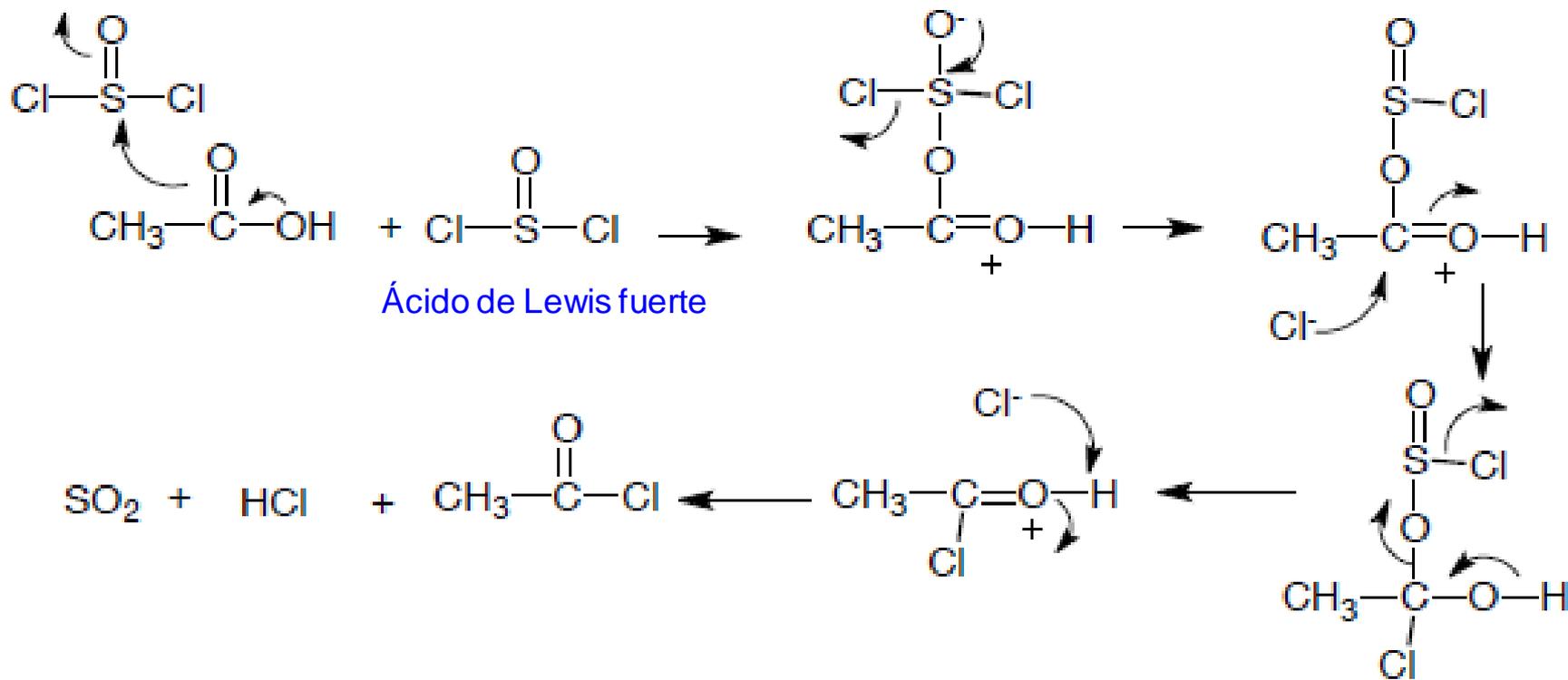
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



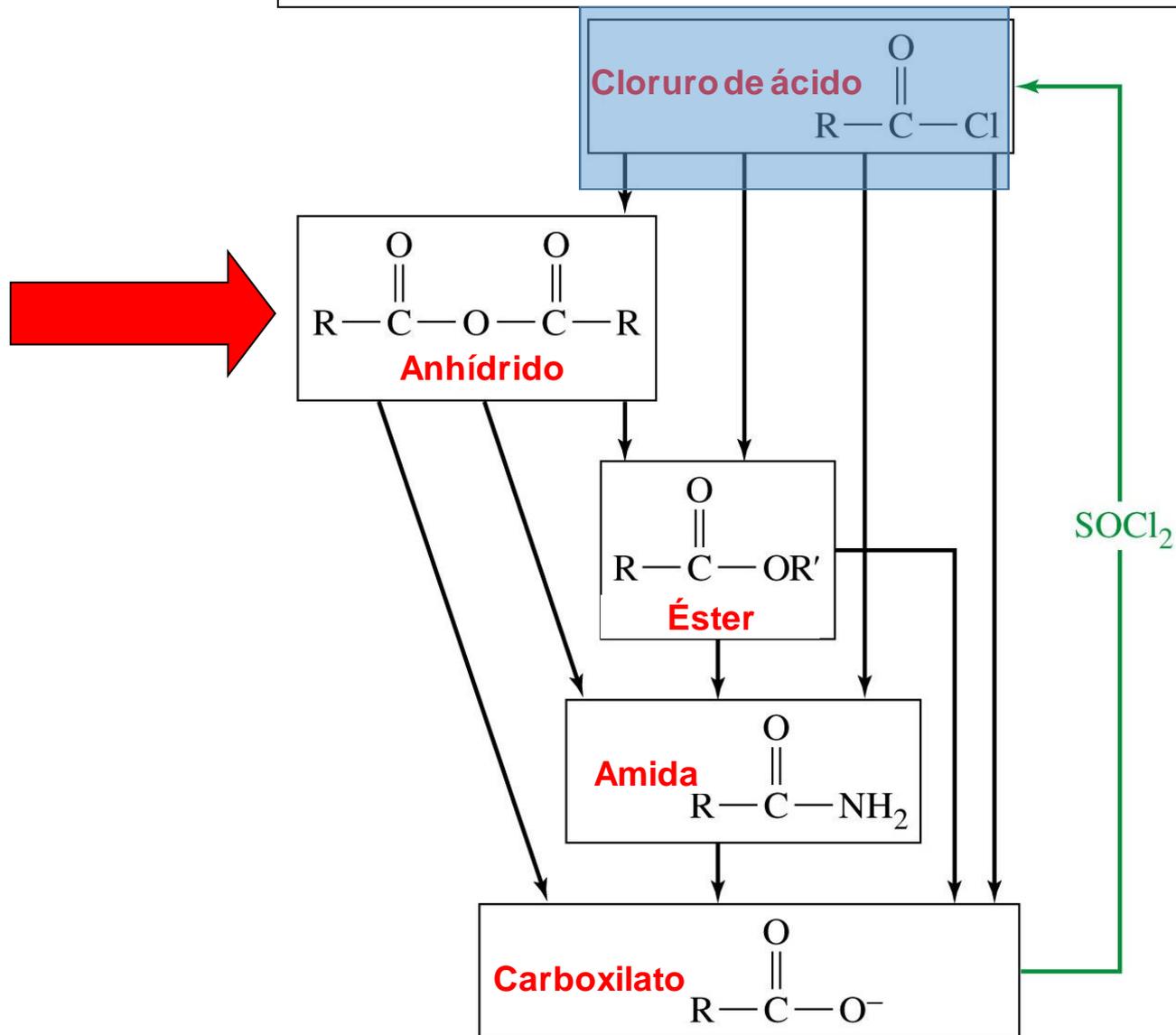
## Formación de Cloruros de ácido





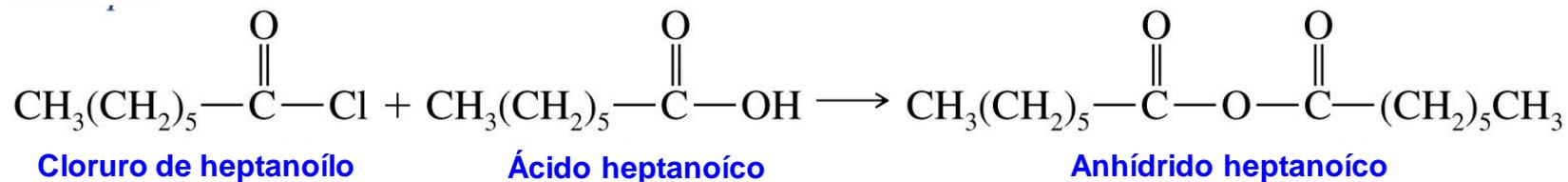


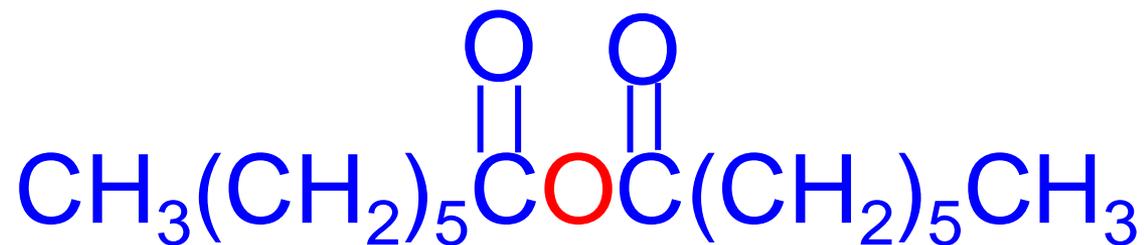
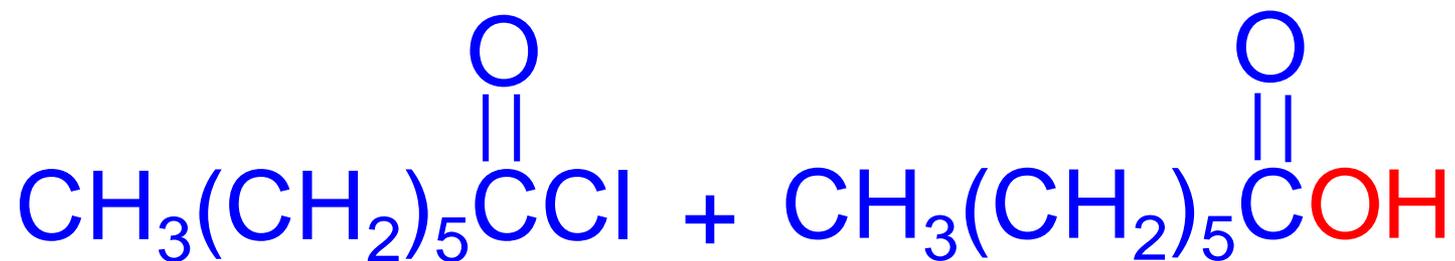
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



## Síntesis de Anhídridos

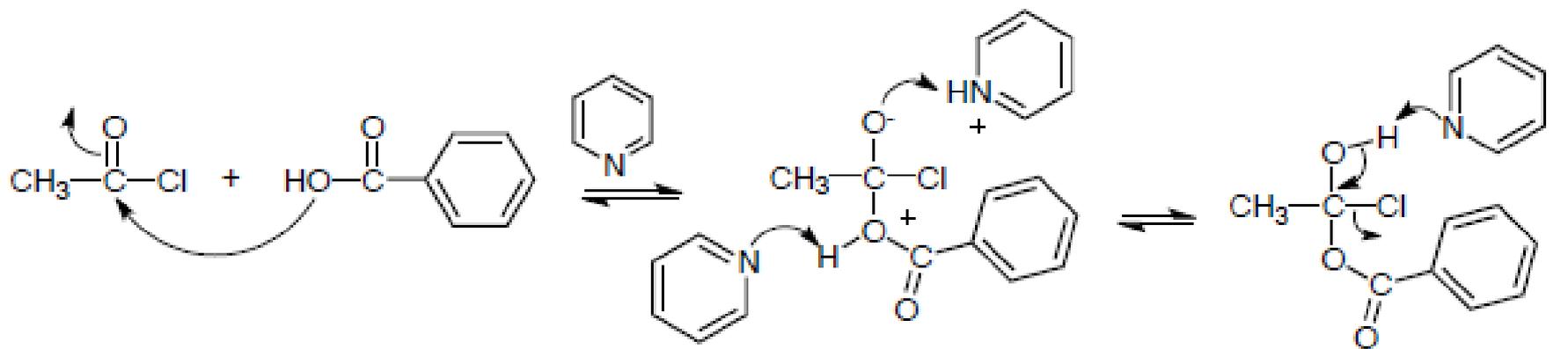
### Ejemplo





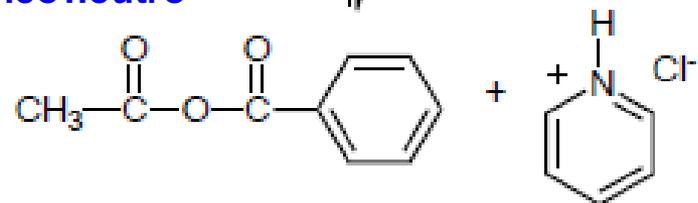
(78-83%)



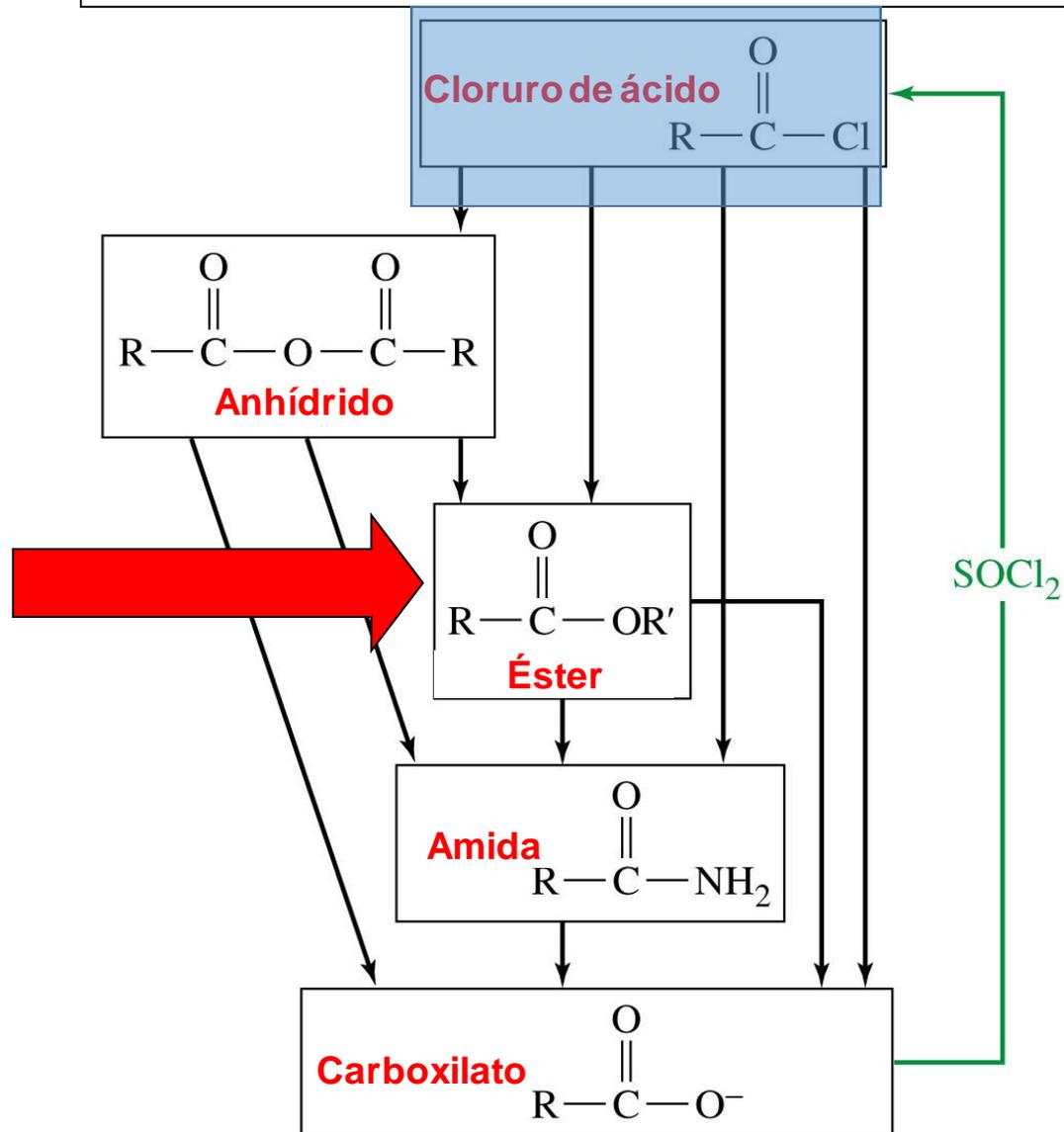


La transferencia de protón se lleva a cabo para dar el intermediario tetraédrico neutro

Intermediario tetraédrico neutro

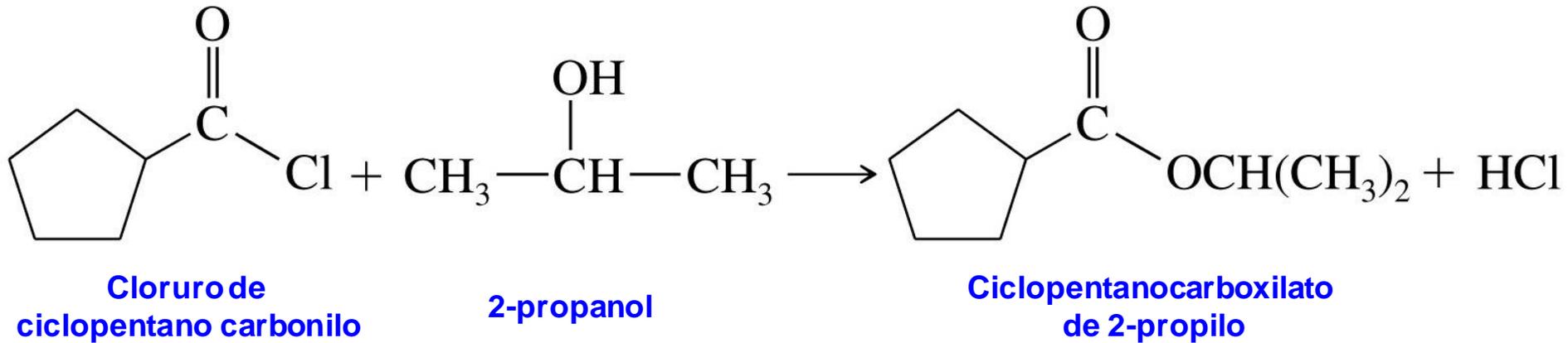


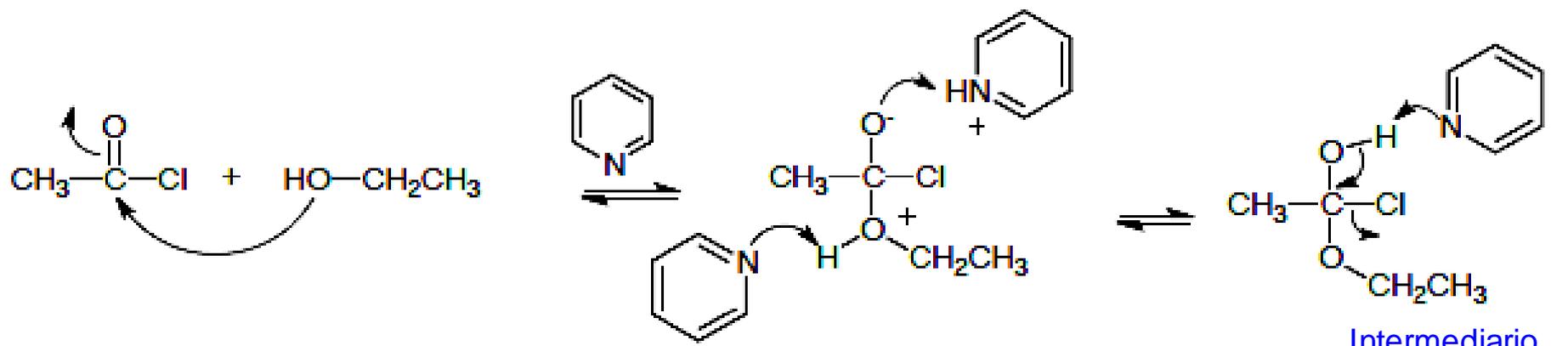
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



# Síntesis de Ésteres

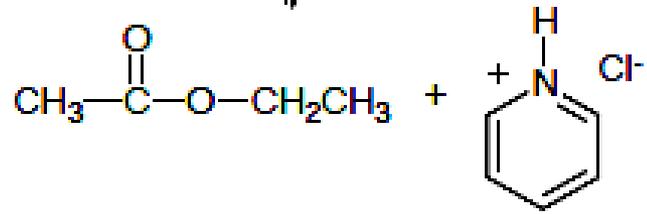
## Ejemplo



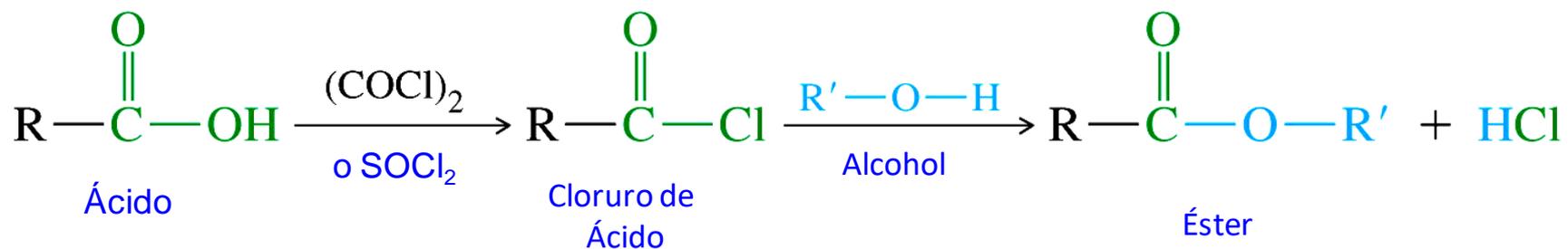


La transferencia de protón se lleva a cabo para dar el intermediario tetraédrico neutro

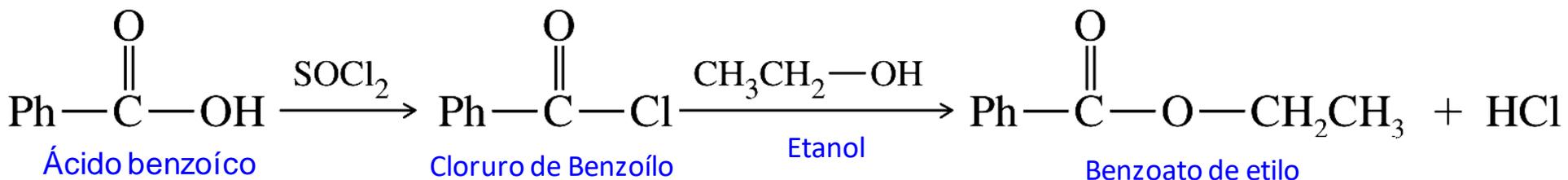
Intermediario tetraédrico neutro



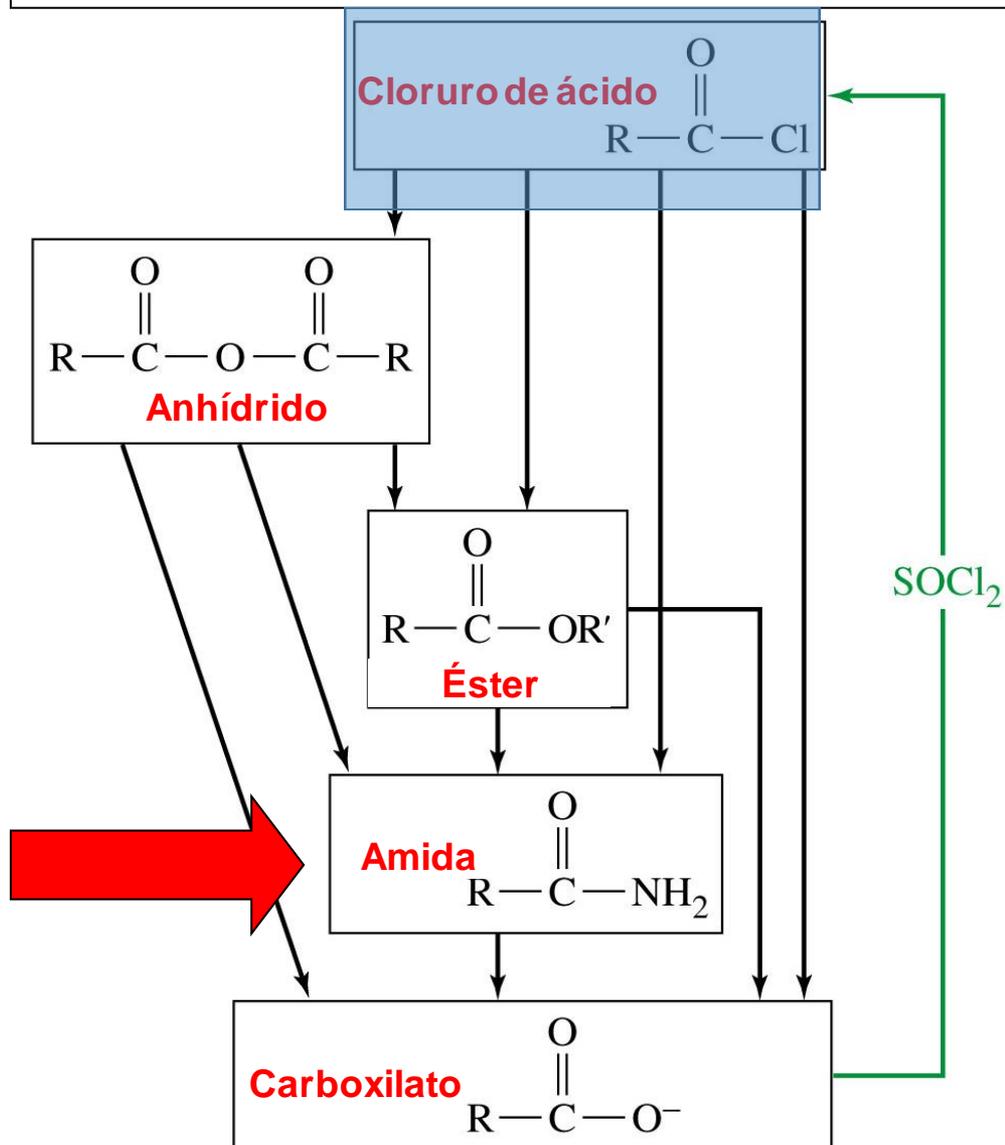
## Síntesis de ésteres



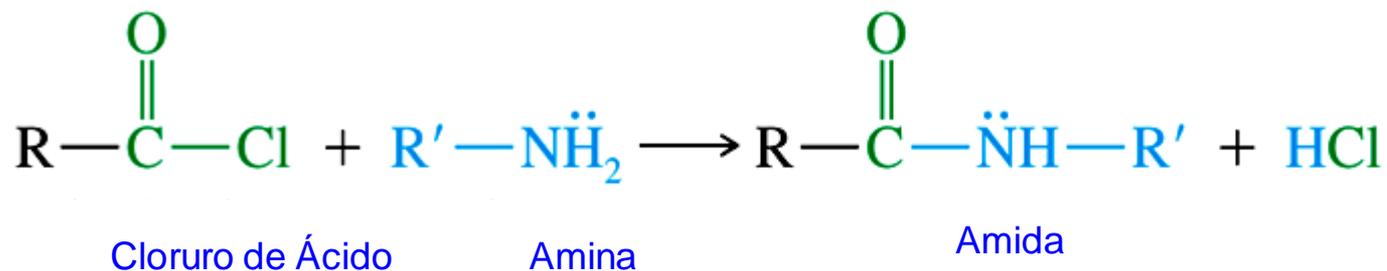
### Ejemplo



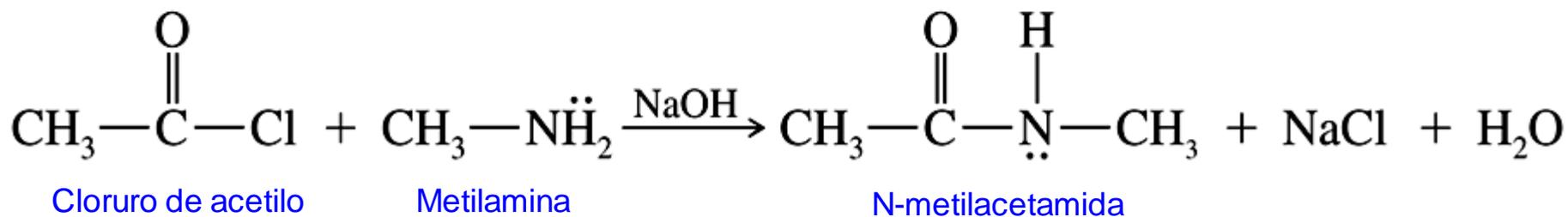
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



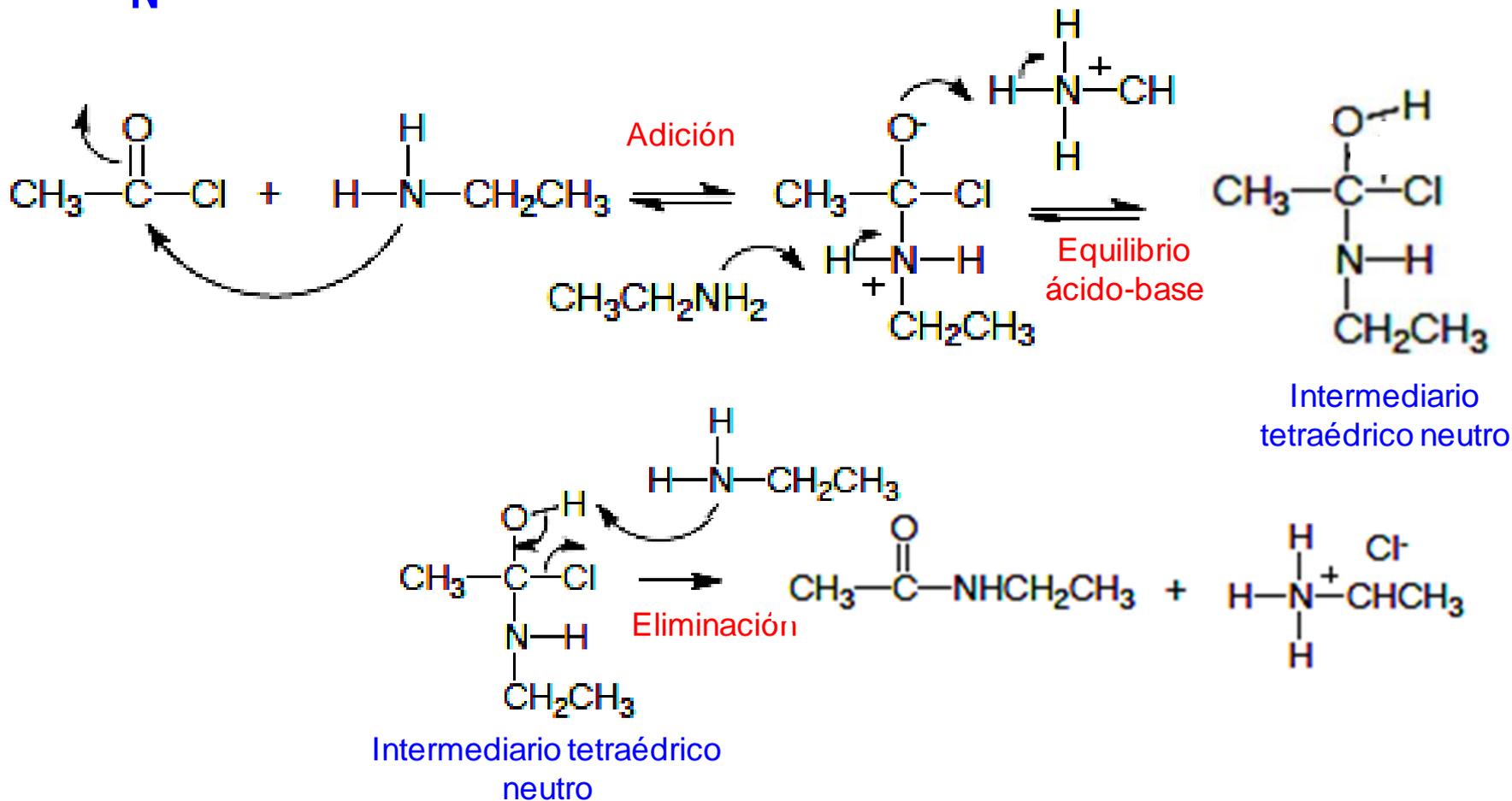
## Síntesis de Amidas



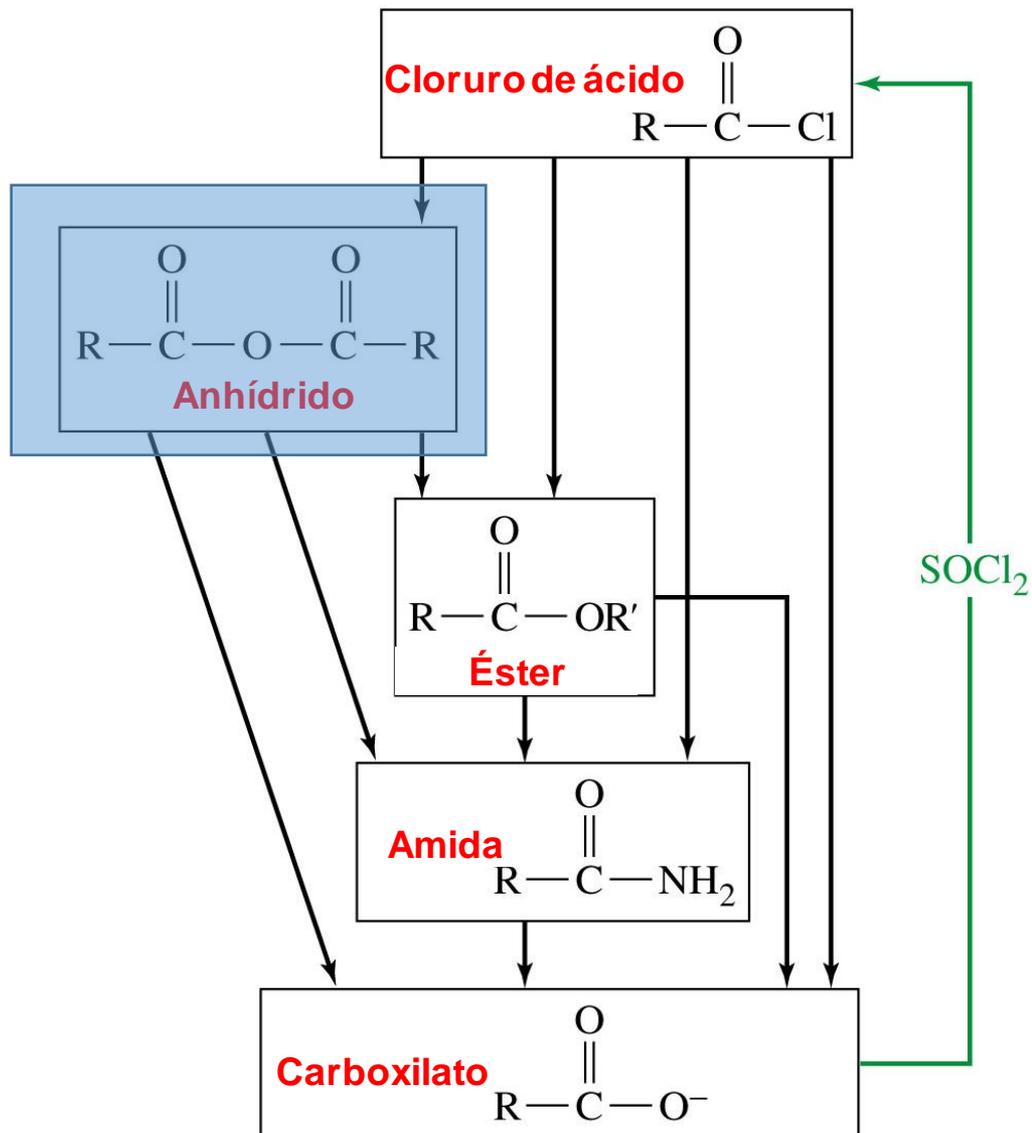
### Ejemplo

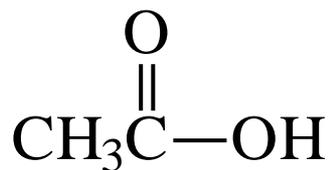


# S<sub>N</sub>Ac

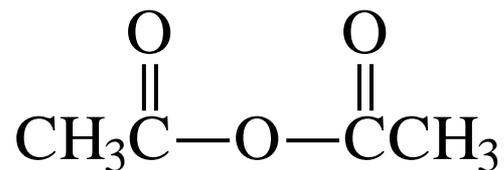
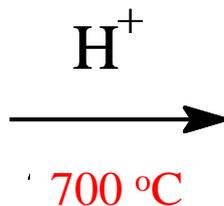


# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido

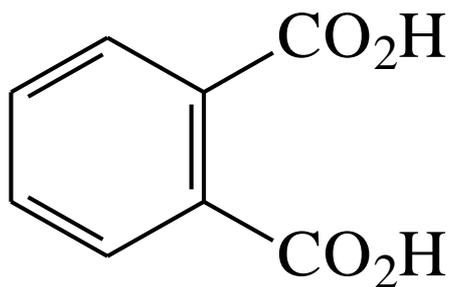




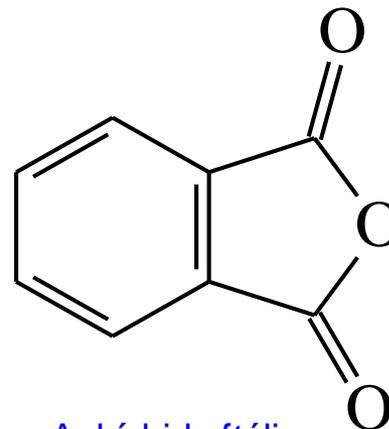
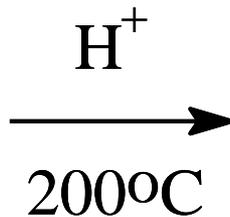
Ácido acético



Anhídrido acético



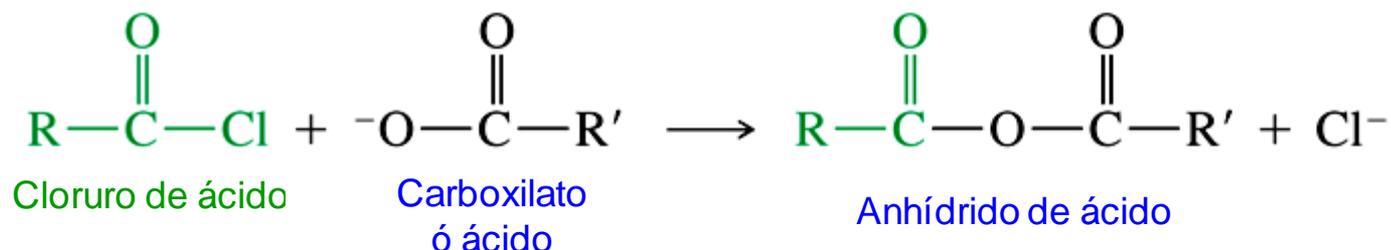
Ácido ftálico



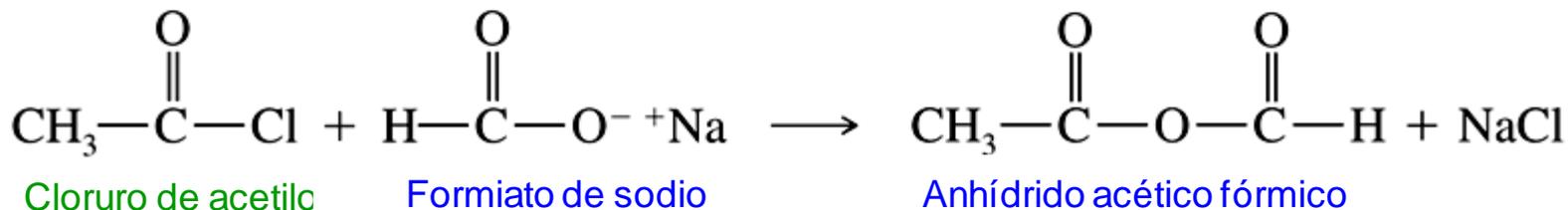
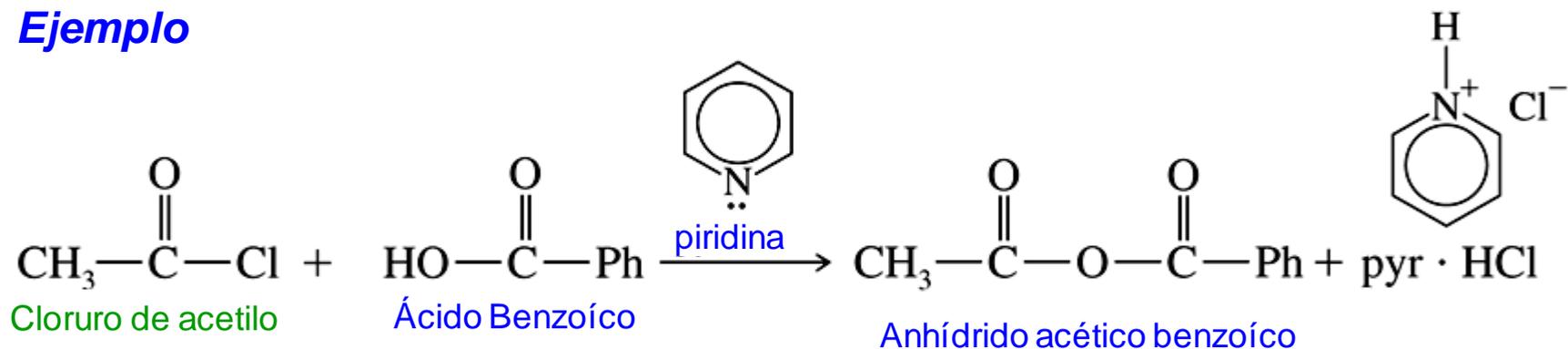
Anhídrido ftálico

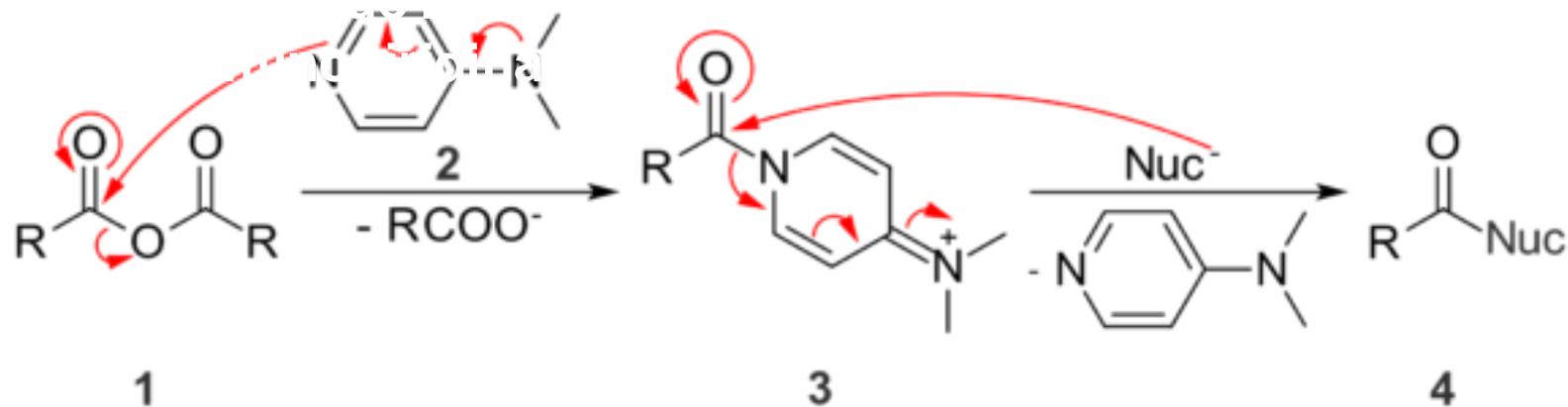
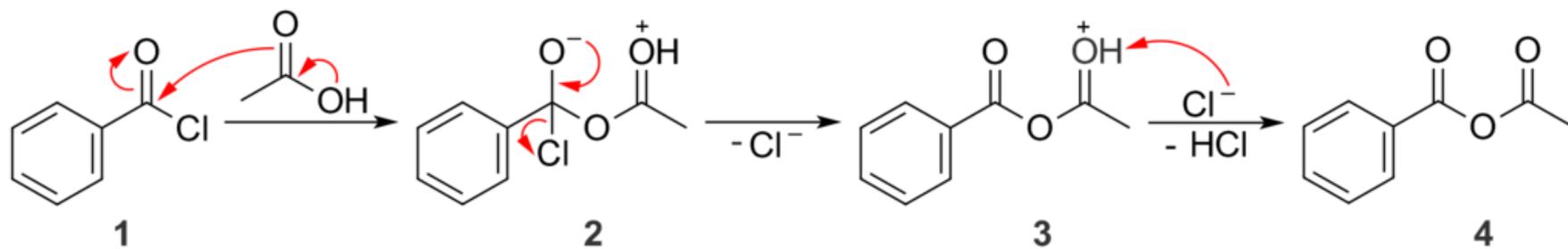


# Síntesis General de Anhídridos

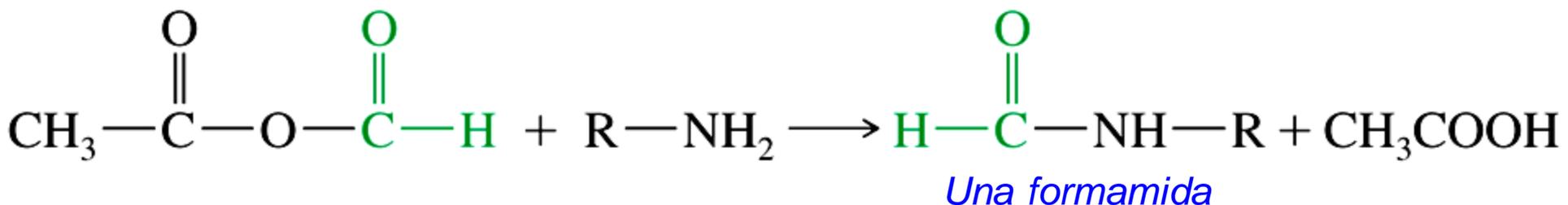
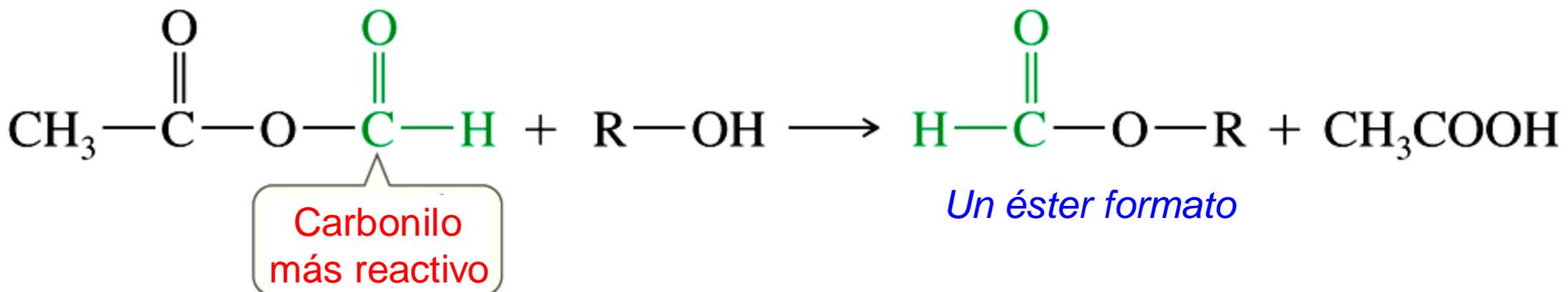


## Ejemplo

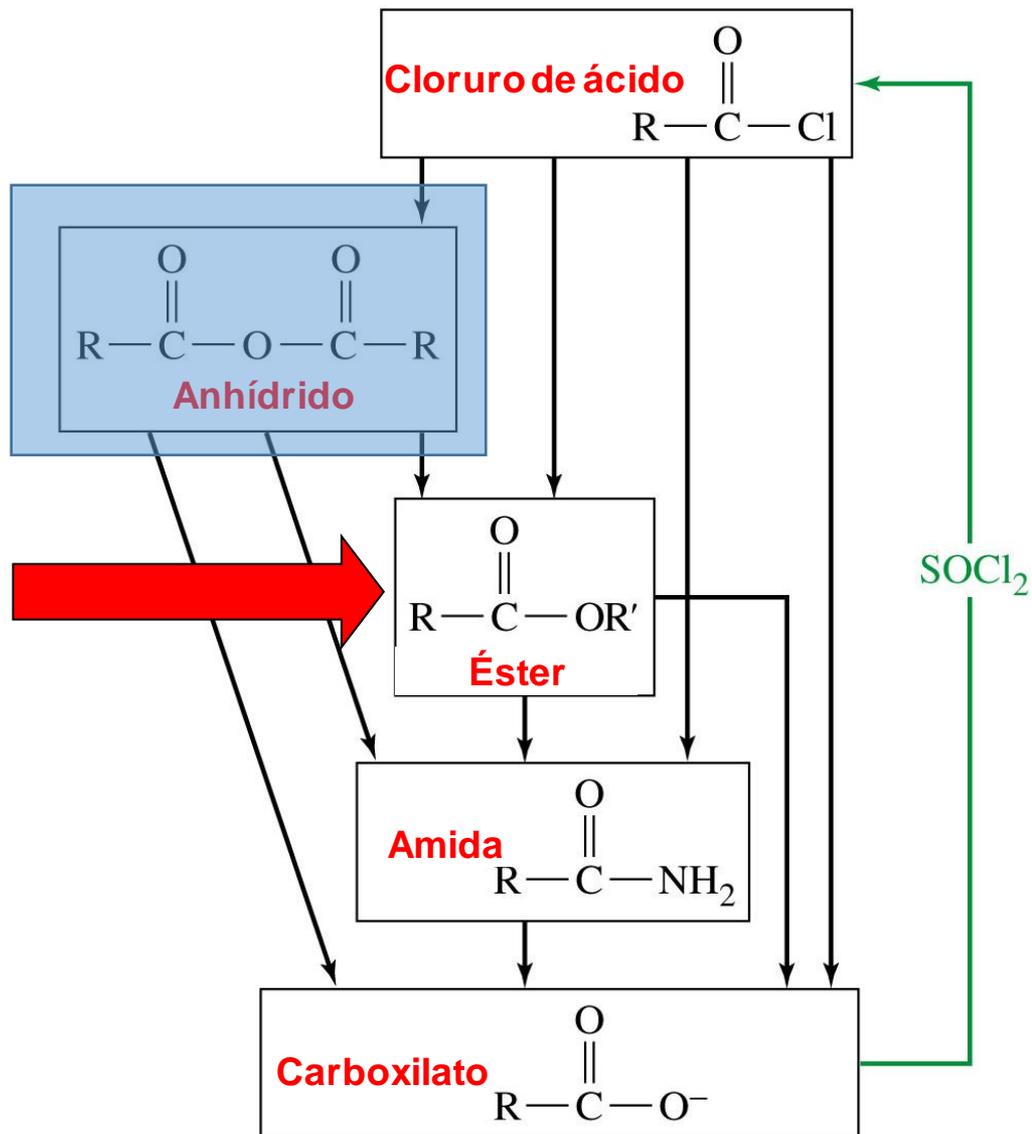




# Anhídrido mixto acético fórmico

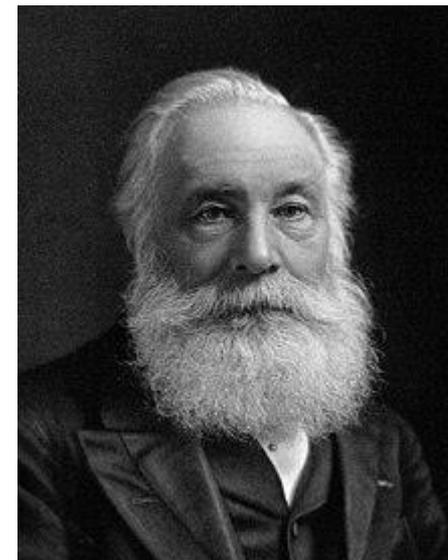
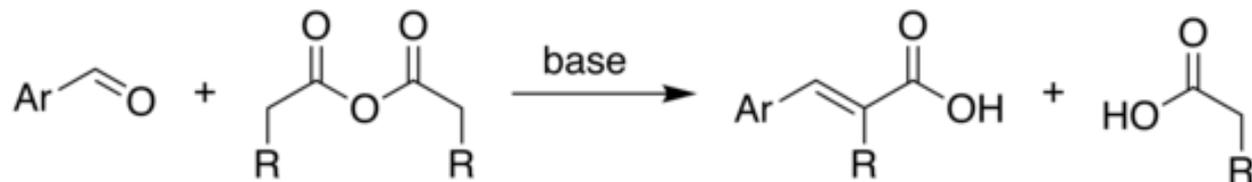


# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



# Síntesis de Ácidos carboxílicos

## Reacción de Perkin



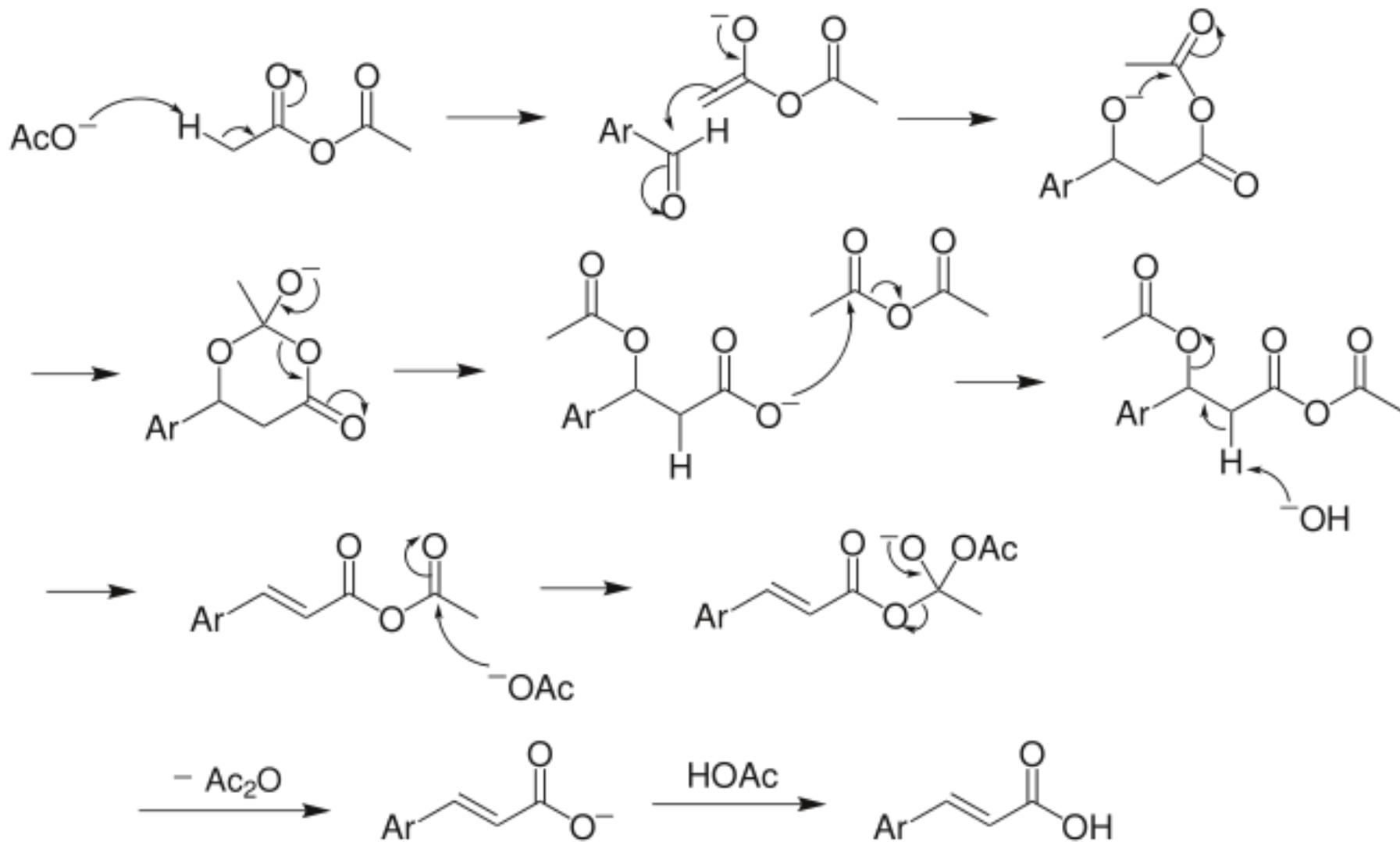
Sir William Henry Perkin FRS  
(1838 - 1907)

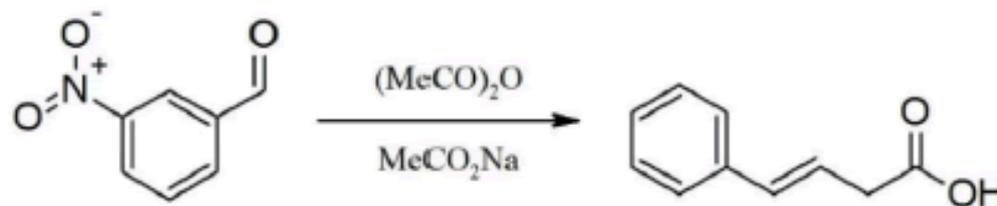
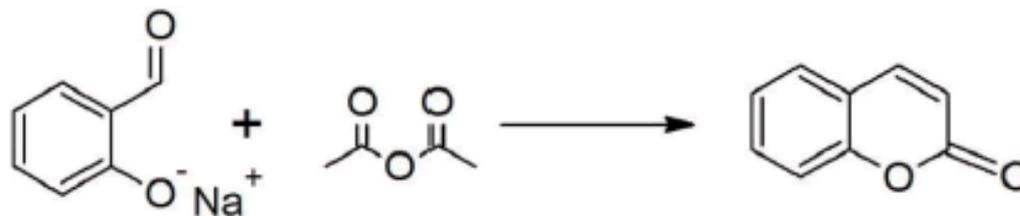
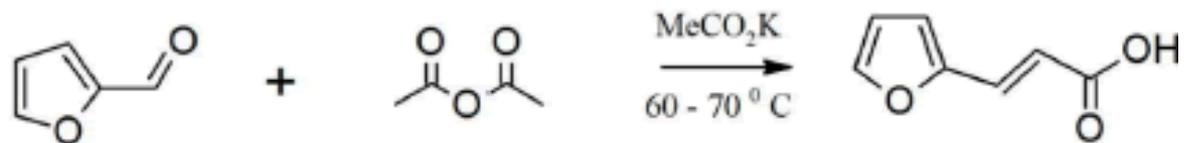
Fue un químico y empresario inglés



Fellow of the Royal Society

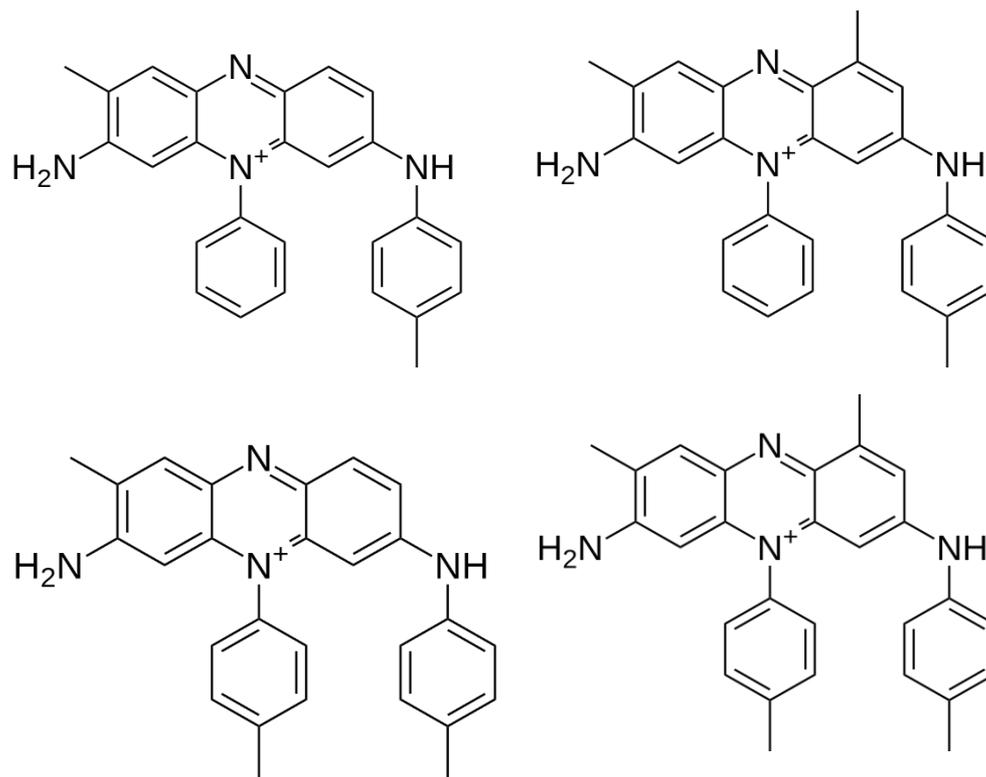
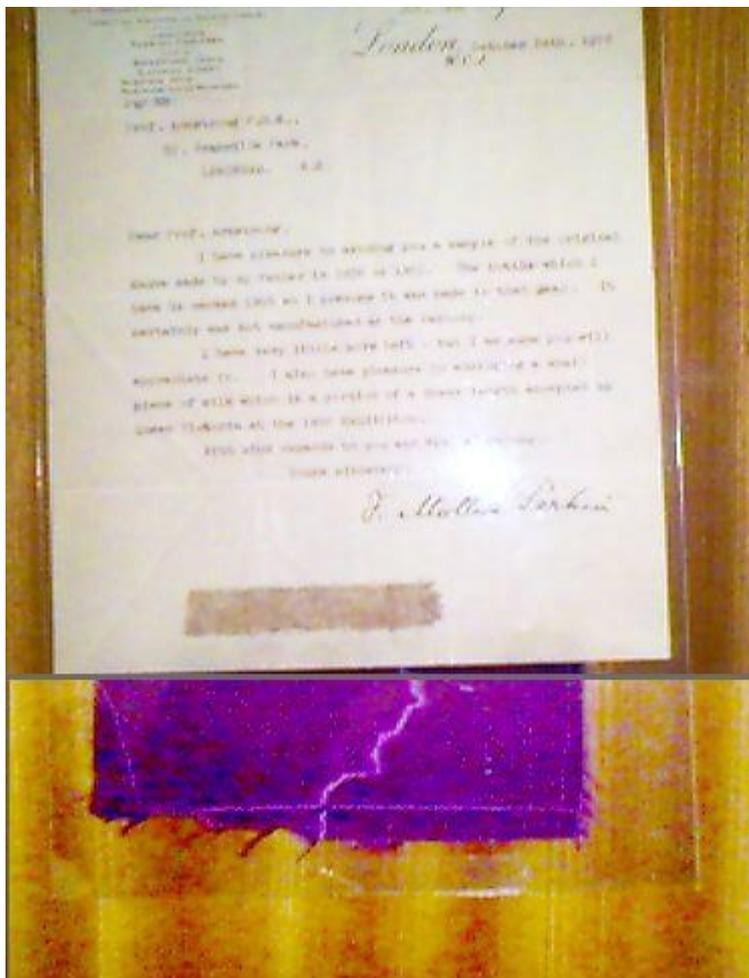




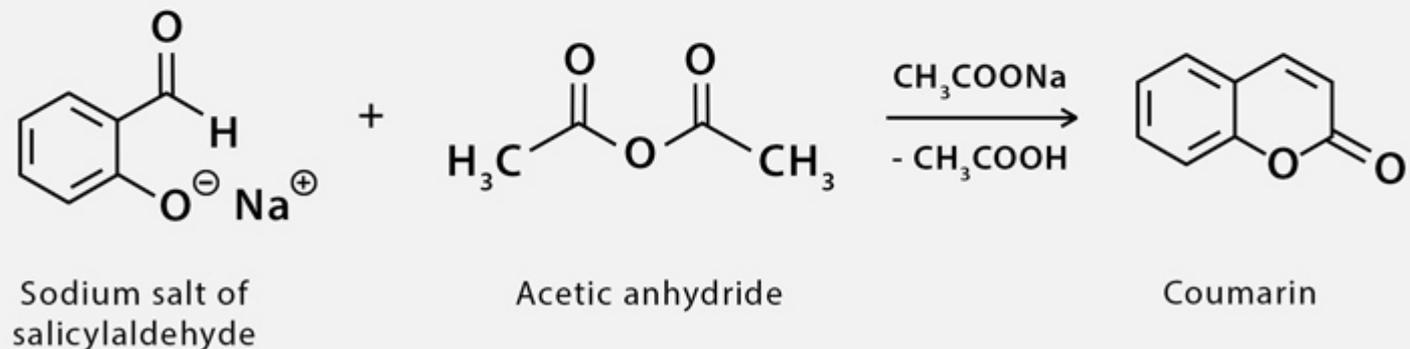
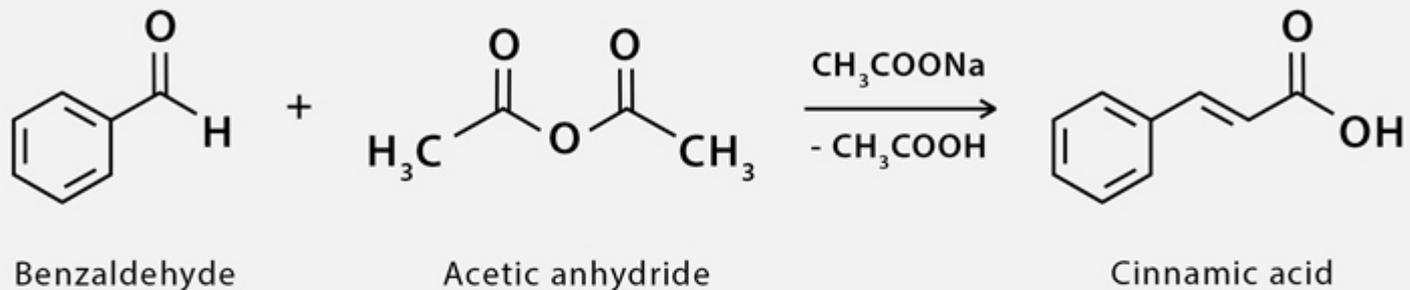


# Malva, elaborado a partir de anilina

## Carta del hijo de Perkin, con una muestra de seda teñida



# Perkin Reaction Examples

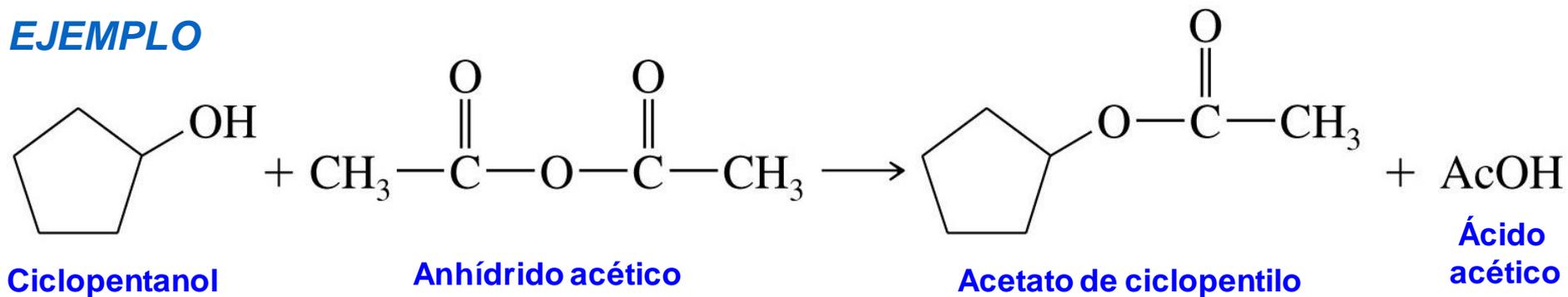


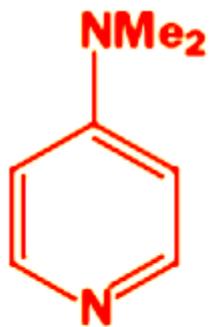
ChemistryLearner.com



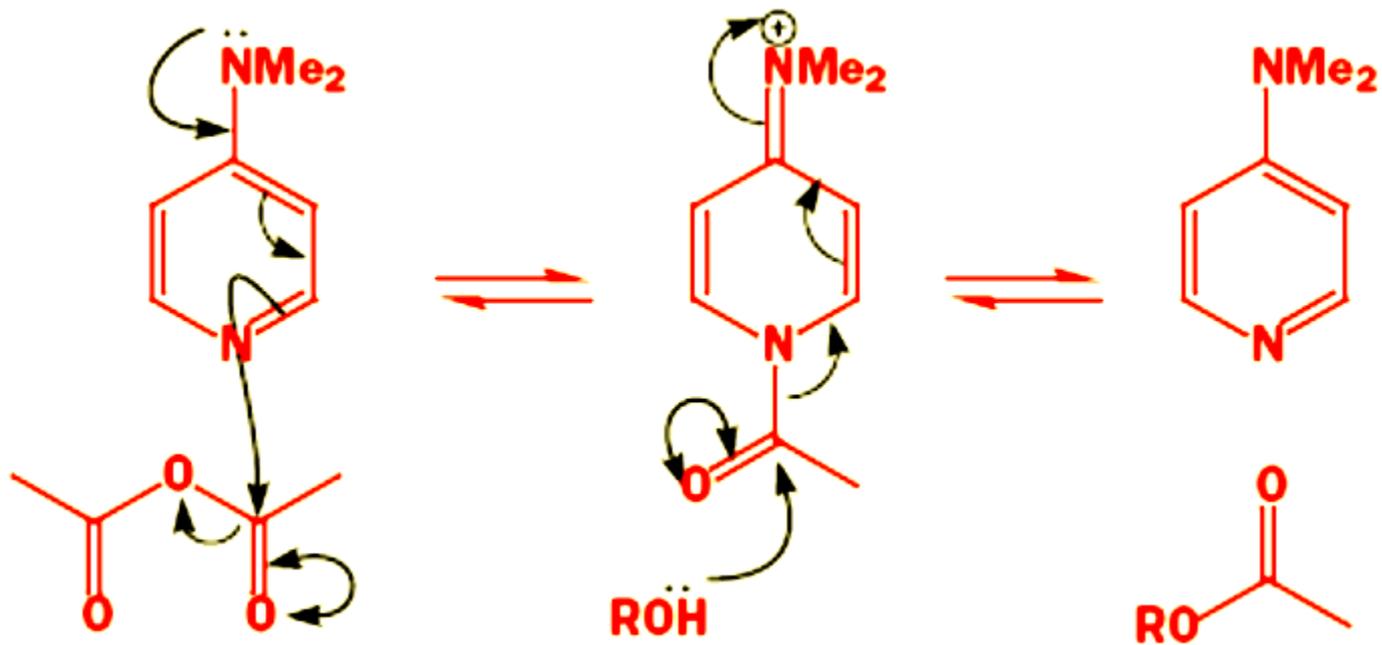
# Síntesis de Ésteres

## EJEMPLO

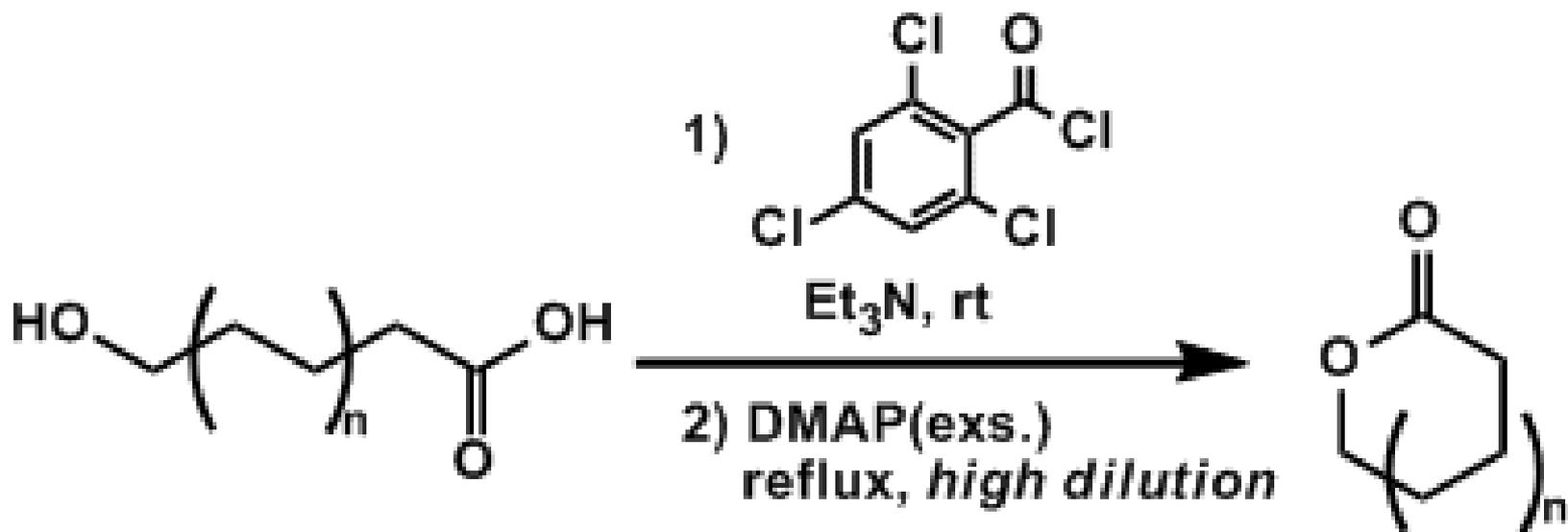




DMPA  
4-DIMETILAMINO-  
PIRIDINA



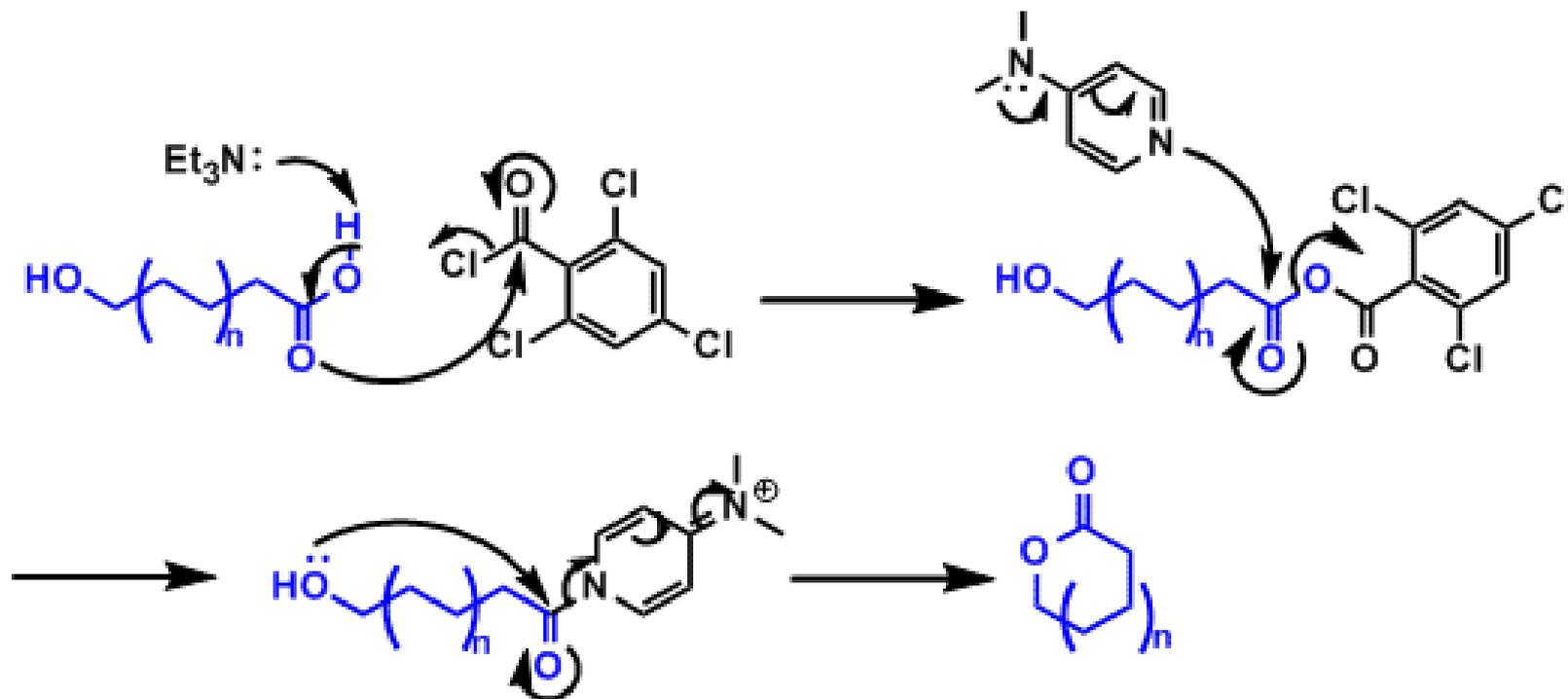
# Macrolactonización de Yamaguchi



Inanaga, J.; Hirata, K.; Saeki, H.; Katsuki, T.; Yamaguchi, M. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1979**, 52, 1989.  
Kawanami, Y.; Dainobu, Y.; Inanaga, J.; Katsuki, T.; Yamaguchi, M. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1981**, 54, 943



# Investigación del mecanismo de esterificación de Yamaguchi

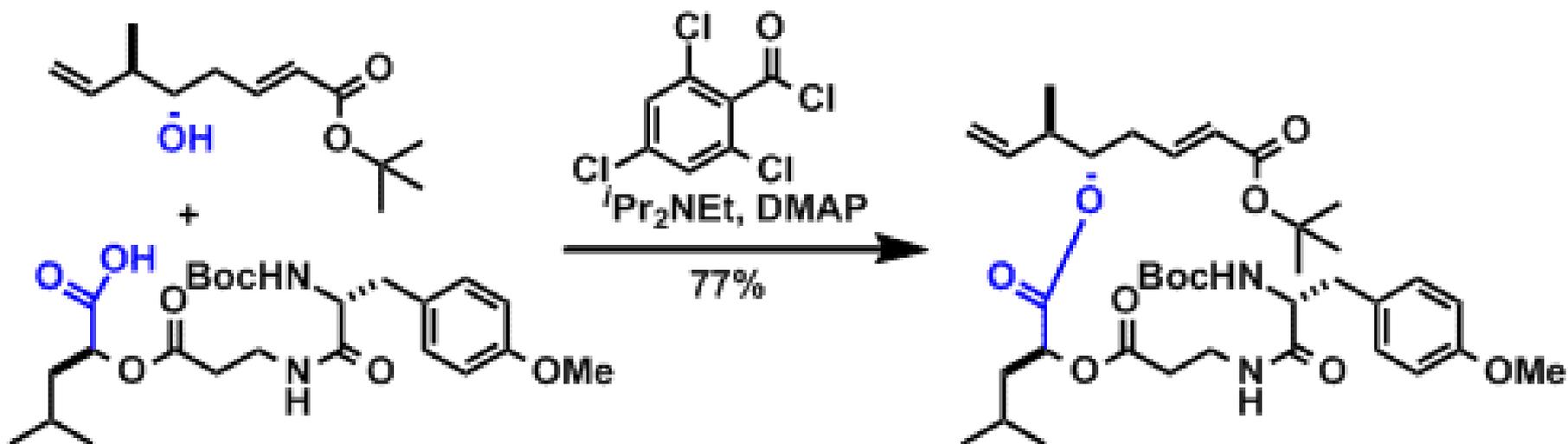


Ilirian Dhimitruka; John SantaLucia, Jr.; *Org. Lett.* **2006**, 8, 47.



# Síntesis total de Criptoficina-24

## Esterificación entre dos fragmentos (paso convergente)

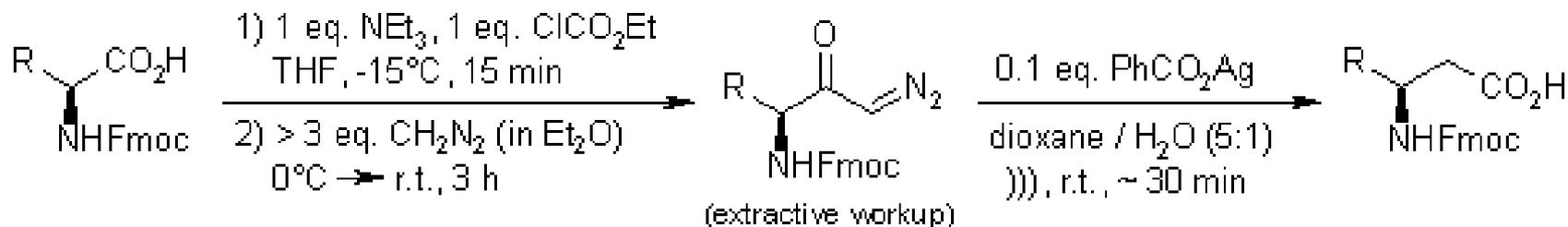


Eggen, M.; Mossman, C. J. *et al. J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 7792



# Synthesis of Fmoc-β-Homoamino Acids by Ultrasound-Promoted Wolff Rearrangement

A. Müller, C. Vogt, N. Sewald, *Synthesis*, **1998**, 837-841.



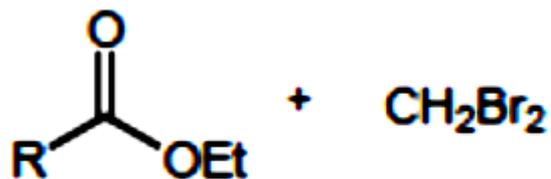
	Product	Yield (% , isol.)	ee (%)	Product	Yield (% , isol.)	ee (%)
1)	<chem>Ph[C@@H](NHFmoc)CC(=O)O</chem>	70	80.5	<chem>CC(C)C[C@@H](NHFmoc)CC(=O)O</chem>	77	-
2)	<chem>Ph[C@@H](NHFmoc)CCC(=O)O</chem>	76	99	<chem>CC(C)(C)OC(=O)C[C@@H](NHFmoc)CC(=O)O</chem>	80	-



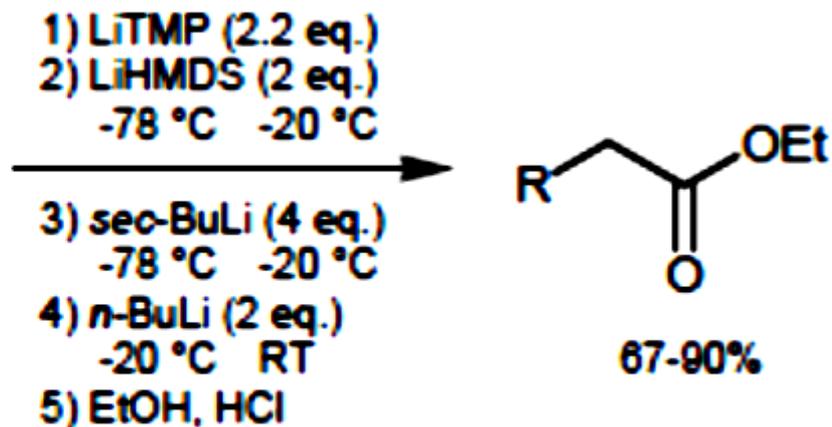
Entrada	Apellidos
1	A a E
2	F a K
3	L a P
4	Q a Z



## Homologación de ésteres de Kowalski



**R = aryl, 1°, 2°, and 3° alkyl, alkenyl**



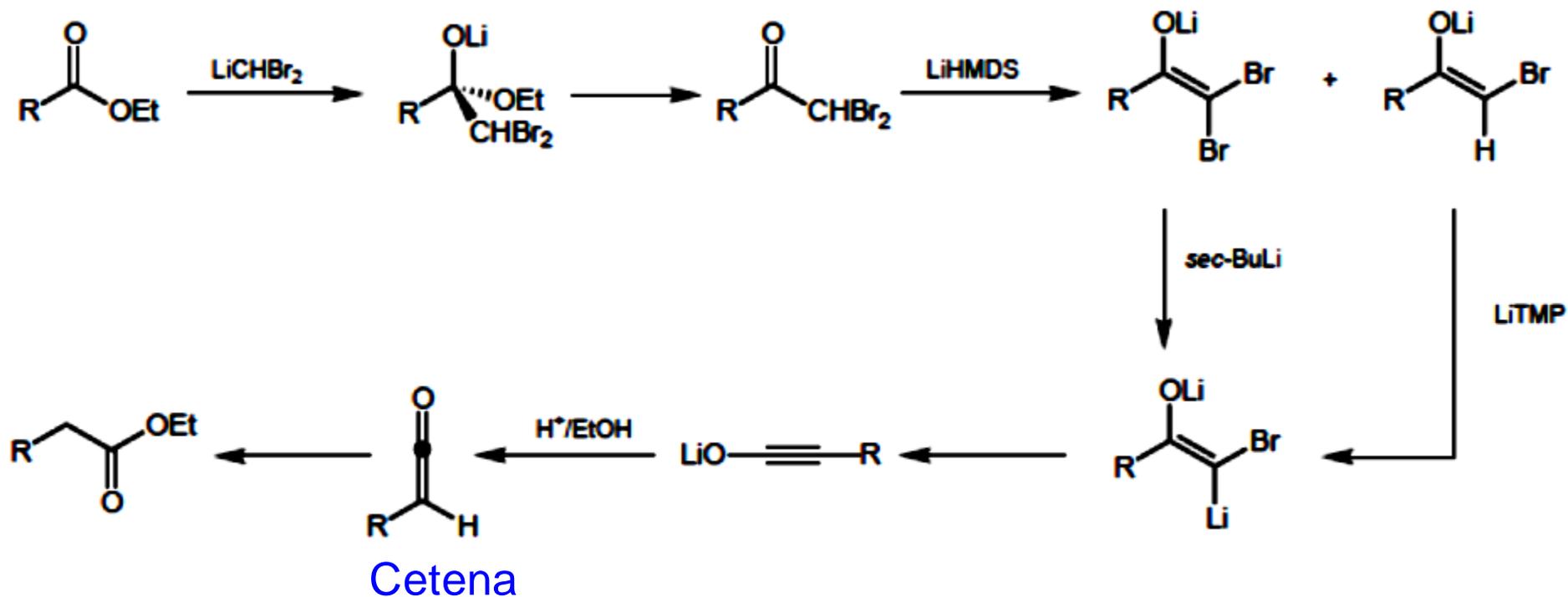
**Kowalski, C. J. *J. Org. Chem.* 1992, 57, 7194**

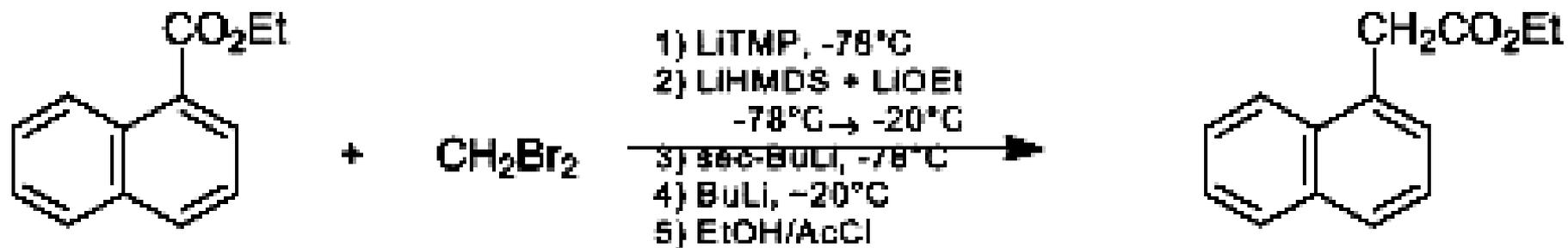
Nota:

Un estereocentro metoxi alílico en posición  $\beta$  al sitio de homologación, no se racemiza bajo las condiciones de reacción



## Intermediarios que se forman durante la homologación de ésteres de Kowalski

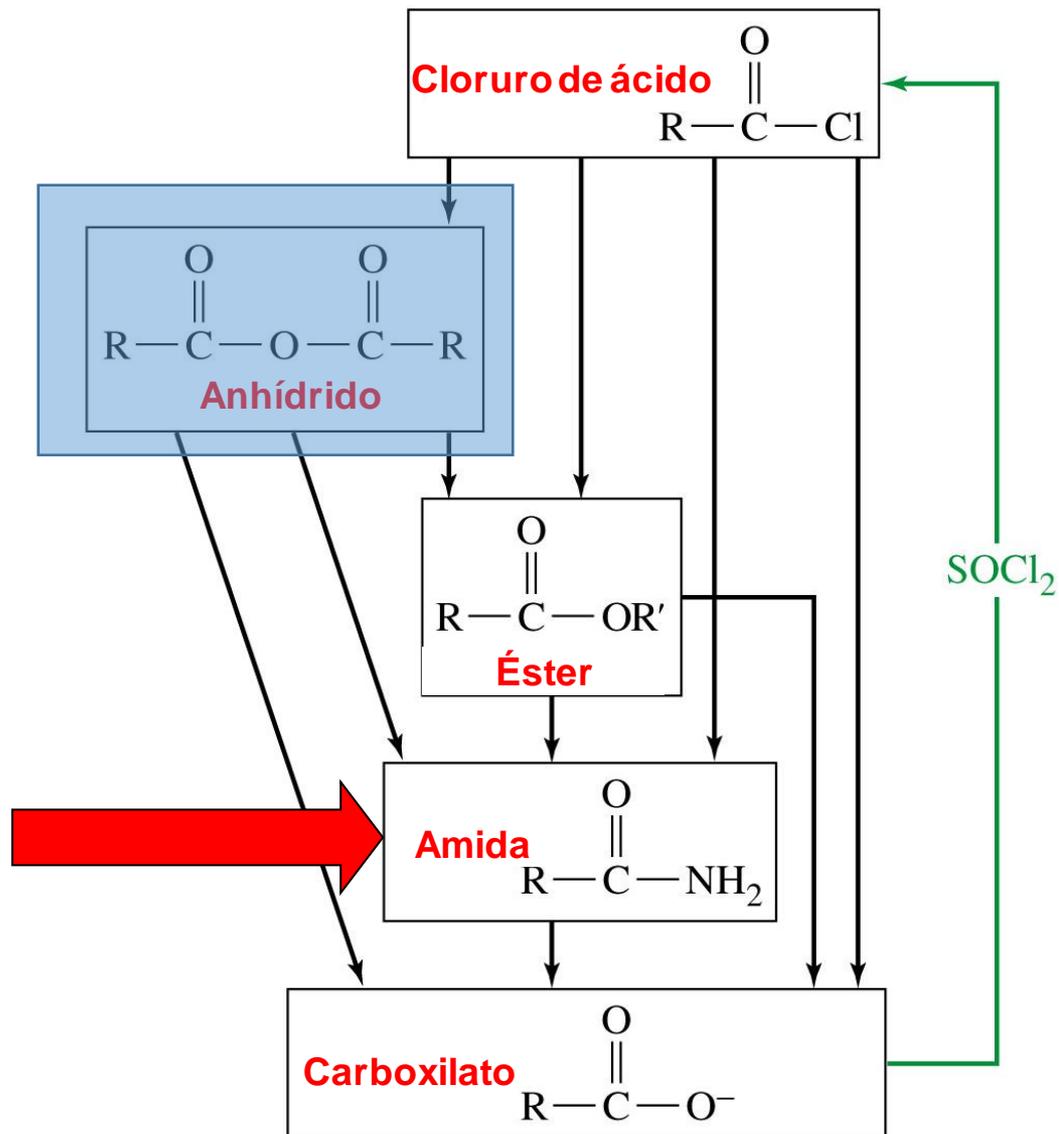




*Organic\_Syntheses*, Coll. Vol. 9, p.426 (1998); Vol. 71, p.146 (1993).

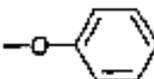
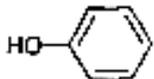
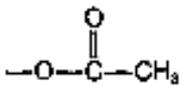
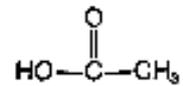
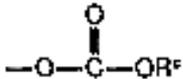


# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



# Derivados y reactividad de los ácidos carboxílicos comúnmente utilizados en la formación de amidas



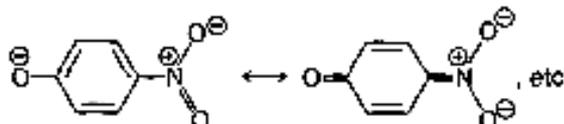
X	HX	pKa de H	rapidez de la formación de la amida
-OH	HOH	16	Lenta <sup>a</sup>
-Cl	HCl	-6	Buena
-N <sub>3</sub>	HN <sub>3</sub>	3	Buena
-OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	HOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	16	Lenta
		9.89	Moderada
		7.15	Buena <sup>b</sup>
		4.75	Moderada
	-	-	Buena <sup>b</sup>

[https://chem.libretexts.org/?title=Bookshelves/Organic\\_Chemistry/Book:\\_Basic\\_Principles\\_of\\_Organic\\_Chemistry\\_\(Roberts\\_and\\_Caserio\)/24:\\_Organonitrogen\\_Compounds\\_II-\\_Amides,\\_Nitriles,\\_%26\\_Nitro\\_Compounds/24.03:\\_Synthesis\\_of\\_Amides](https://chem.libretexts.org/?title=Bookshelves/Organic_Chemistry/Book:_Basic_Principles_of_Organic_Chemistry_(Roberts_and_Caserio)/24:_Organonitrogen_Compounds_II-_Amides,_Nitriles,_%26_Nitro_Compounds/24.03:_Synthesis_of_Amides)

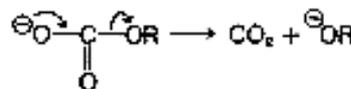
John D. Robert and Marjorie C. Caserio (1977) Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry, second edition. W. A. Benjamin, Inc. , Menlo Park, CA. ISBN 0-8053-8329-8. This content is copyrighted under the following conditions, "You are granted permission for individual, educational, research and non-commercial reproduction, distribution, display and performance of this work in any format."

<sup>A</sup> A temperaturas ordinarias, se requiere la activación a través de un agente acoplante, pero con un calentamiento fuerte se puede obtener la amida en forma directa

<sup>B</sup> Un buen grupo saliente debido a la siguiente estabilización

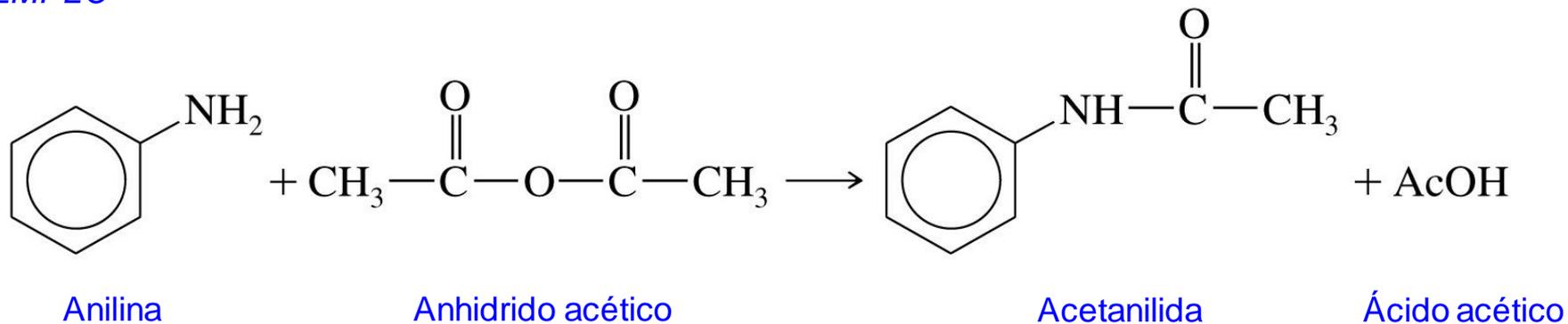


<sup>C</sup> Es un buen grupo saliente, posiblemente debido a la descomposición asociada para formar productos más estables

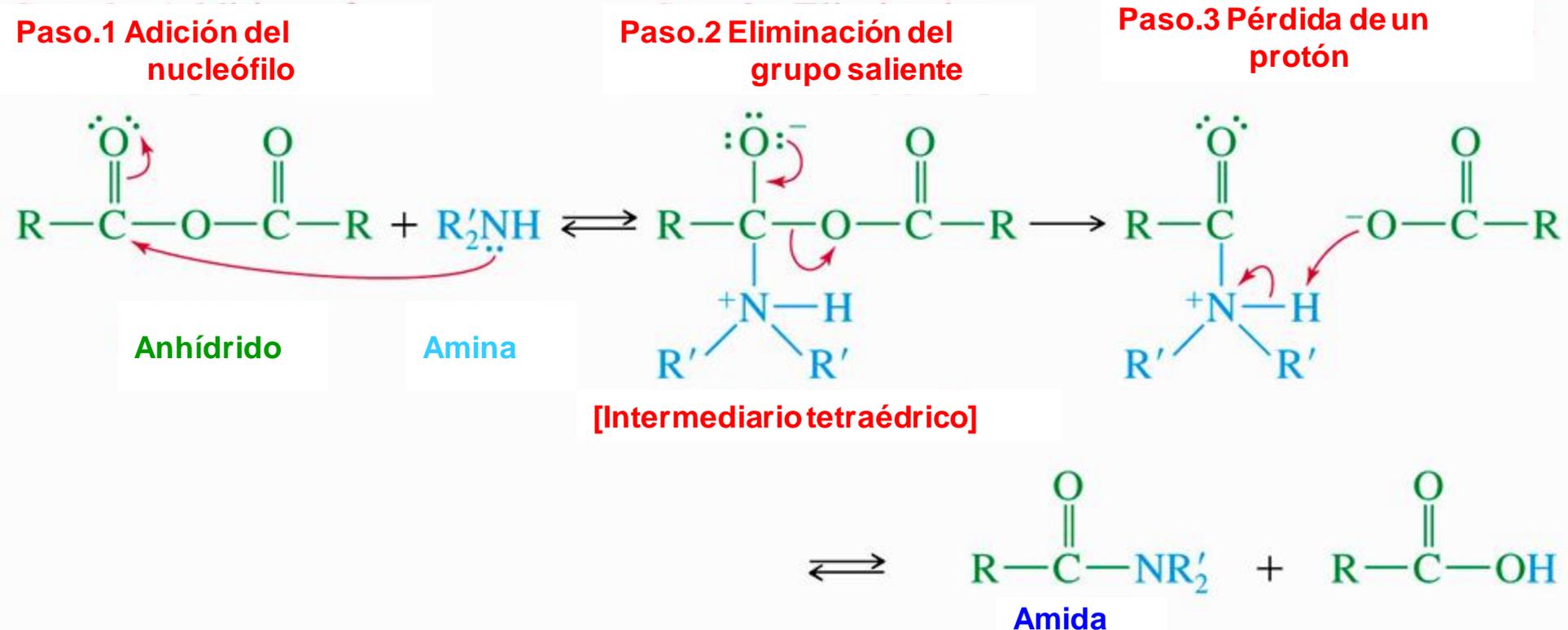


## Síntesis de Amidas. Amonólisis de un anhídrido

EJEMPLO



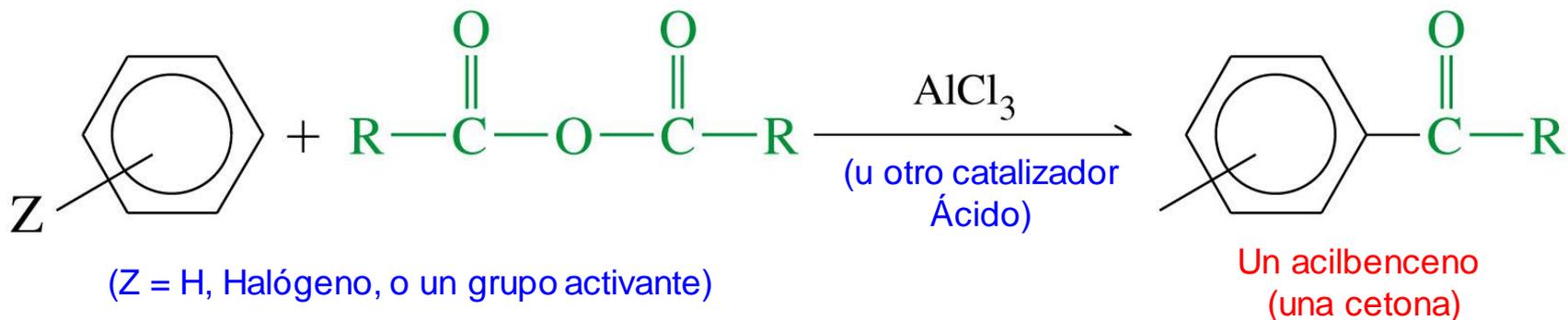
# Síntesis de Amidas. Mecanismo



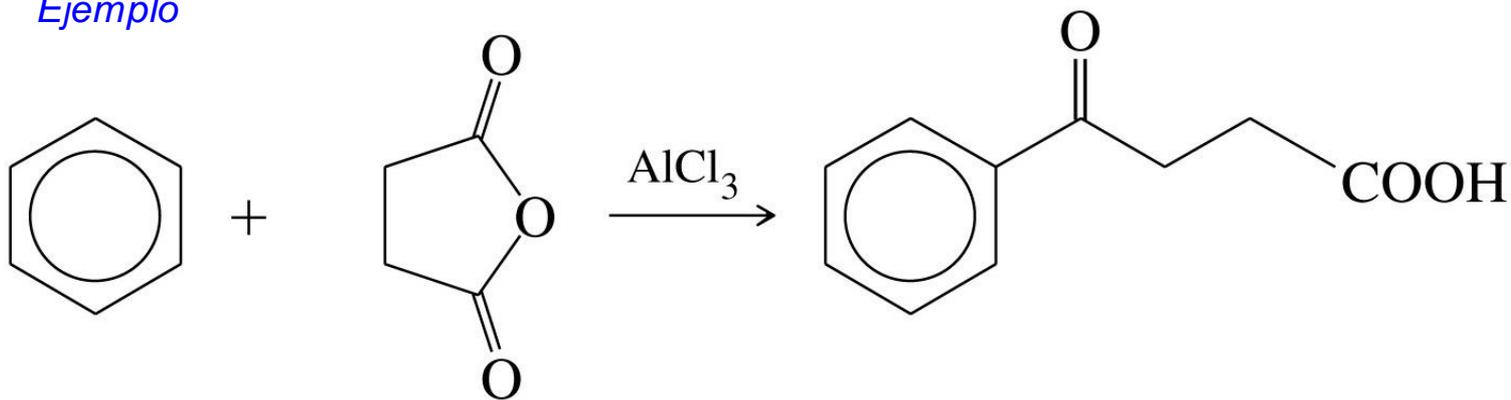
# Acilación de Friedel Crafts



## Acilación de Friedel-Crafts usando anhídridos



*Ejemplo*



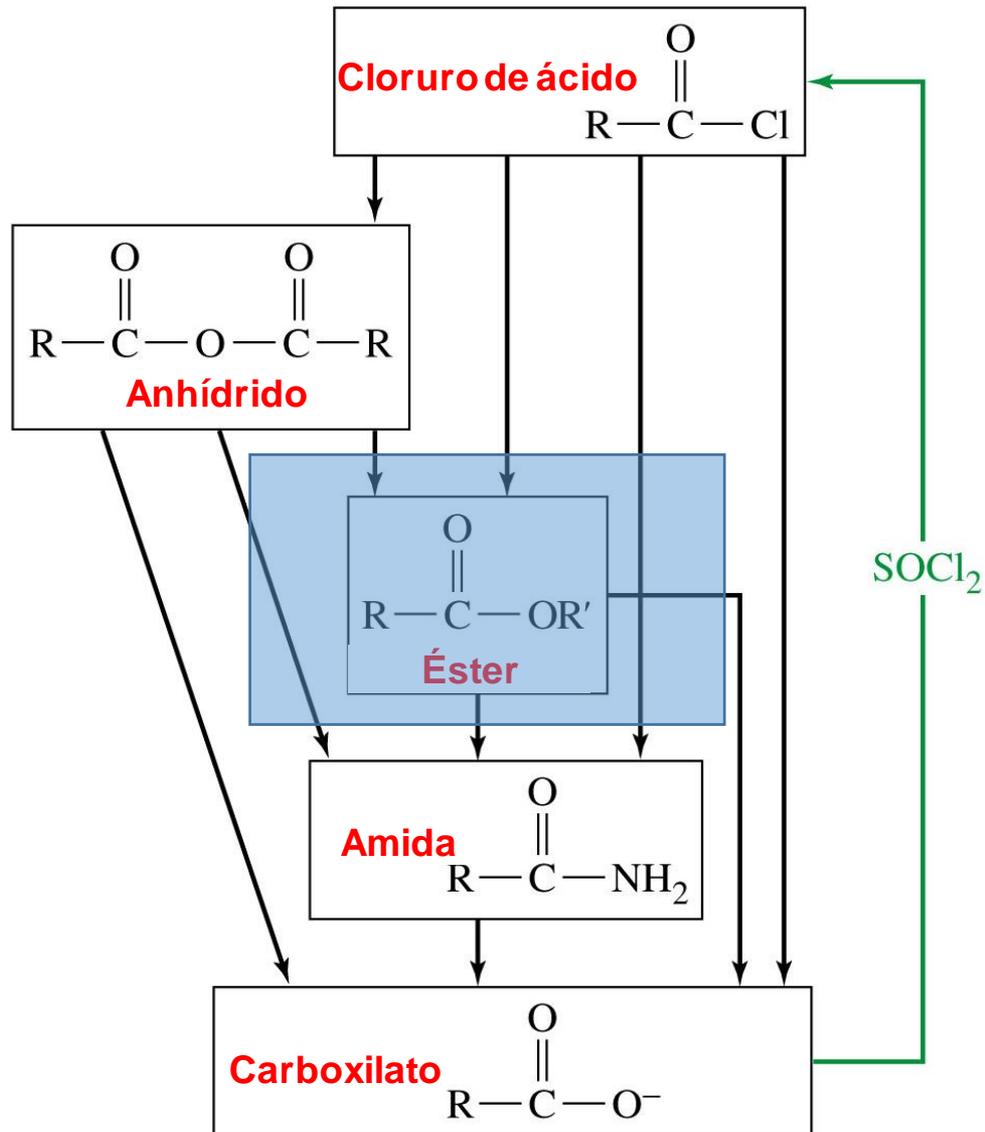
Benceno

Anh\u00eddrido succ\u00ednico

\u00c1cido 4-oxo-4-fenilbutano\u00edco



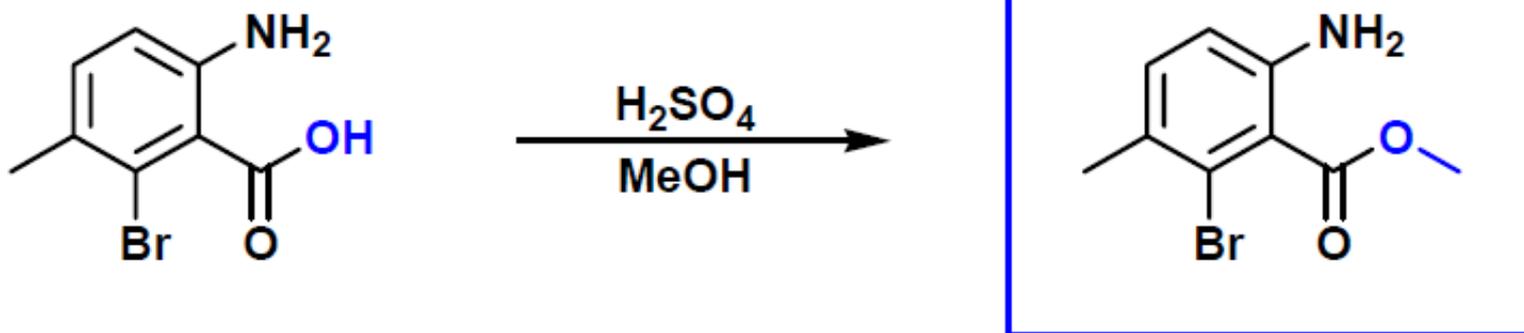
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido

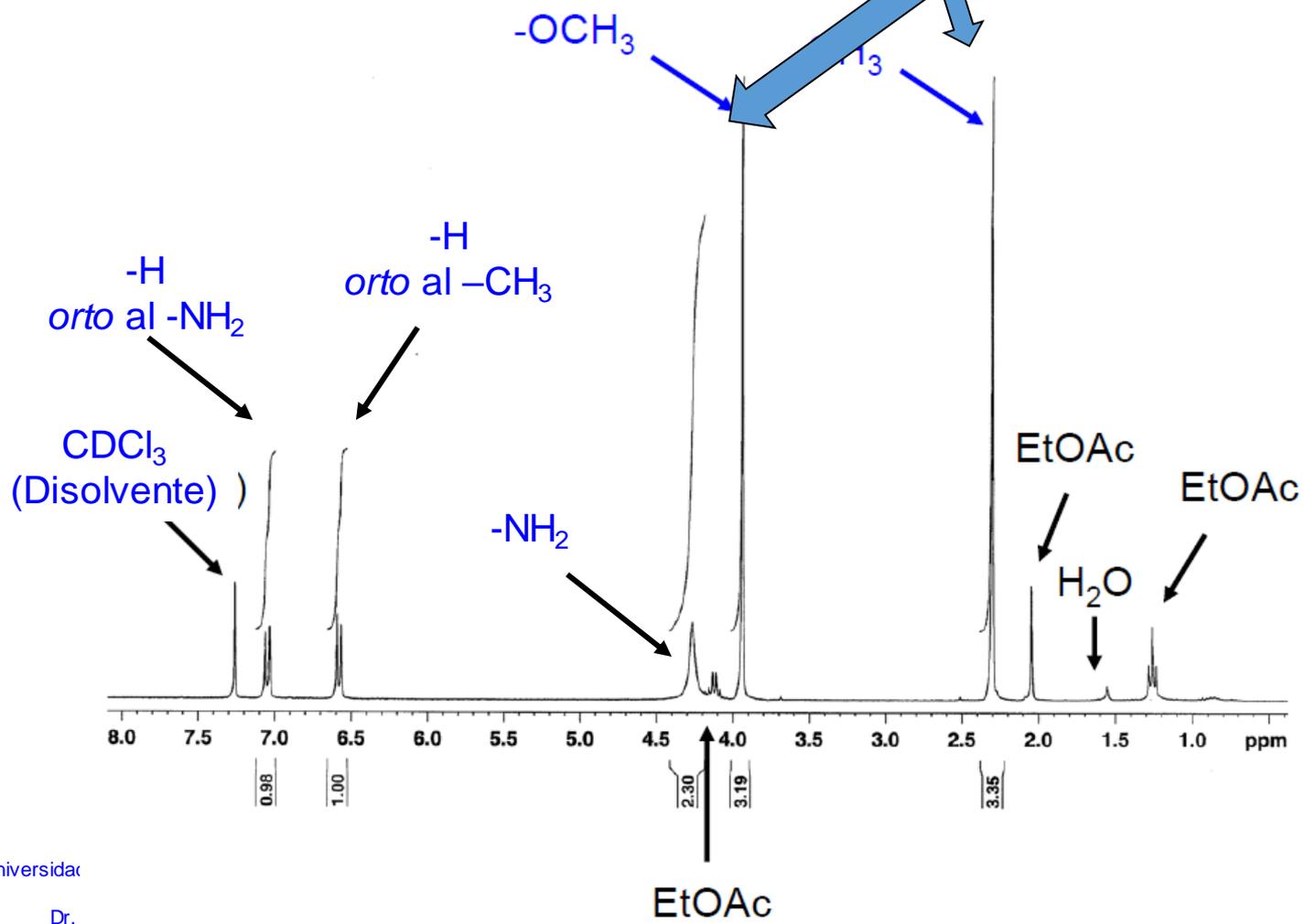
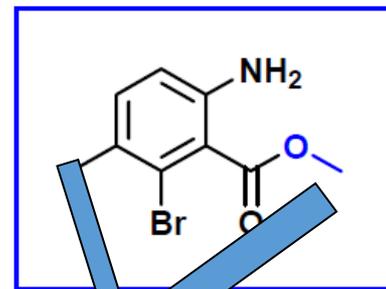
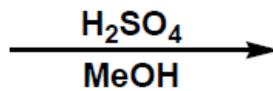
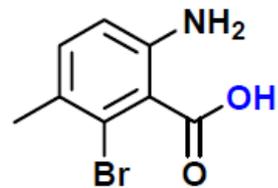


# ÉSTERES



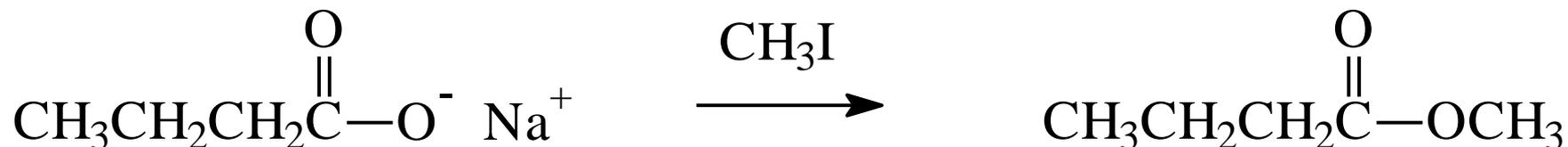
## Reacción de esterificación de Fisher



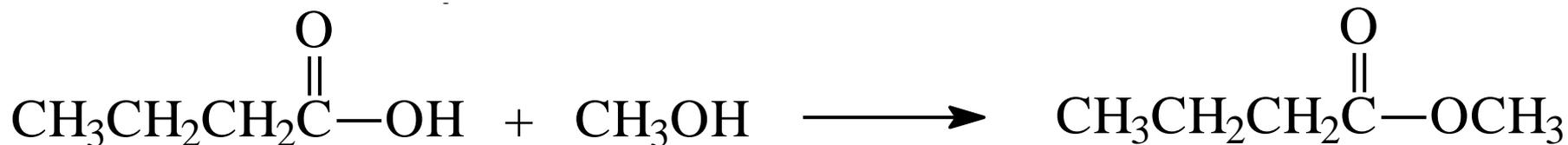


# Síntesis de Ésteres

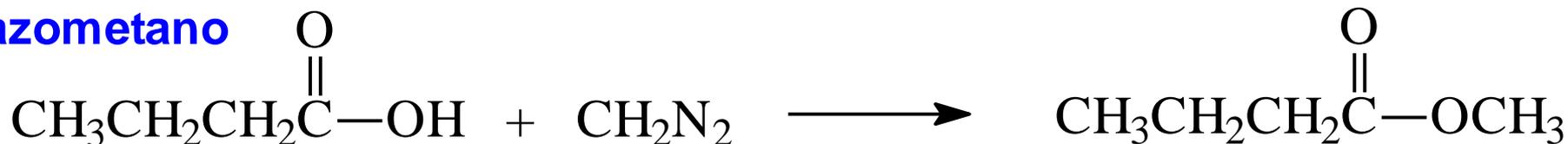
A través de reacciones tipo S<sub>N</sub>2:

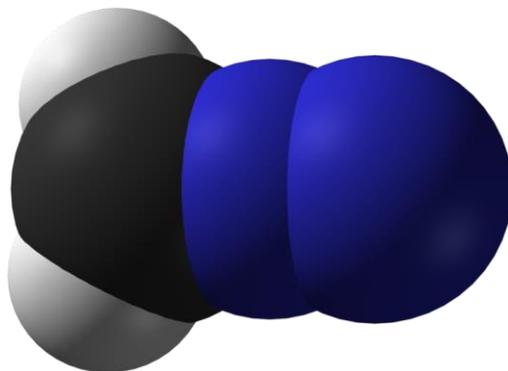
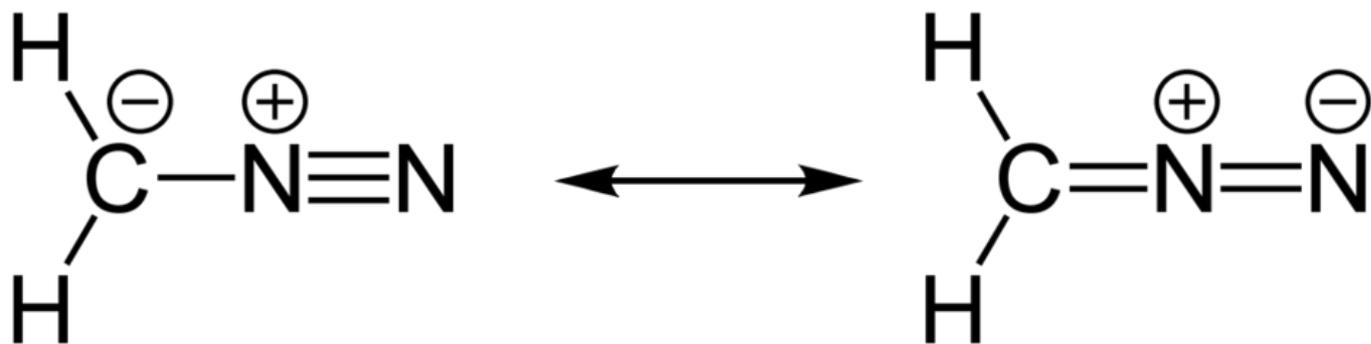


Reacción de esterificación directa catalizada por ácido (Fischer)

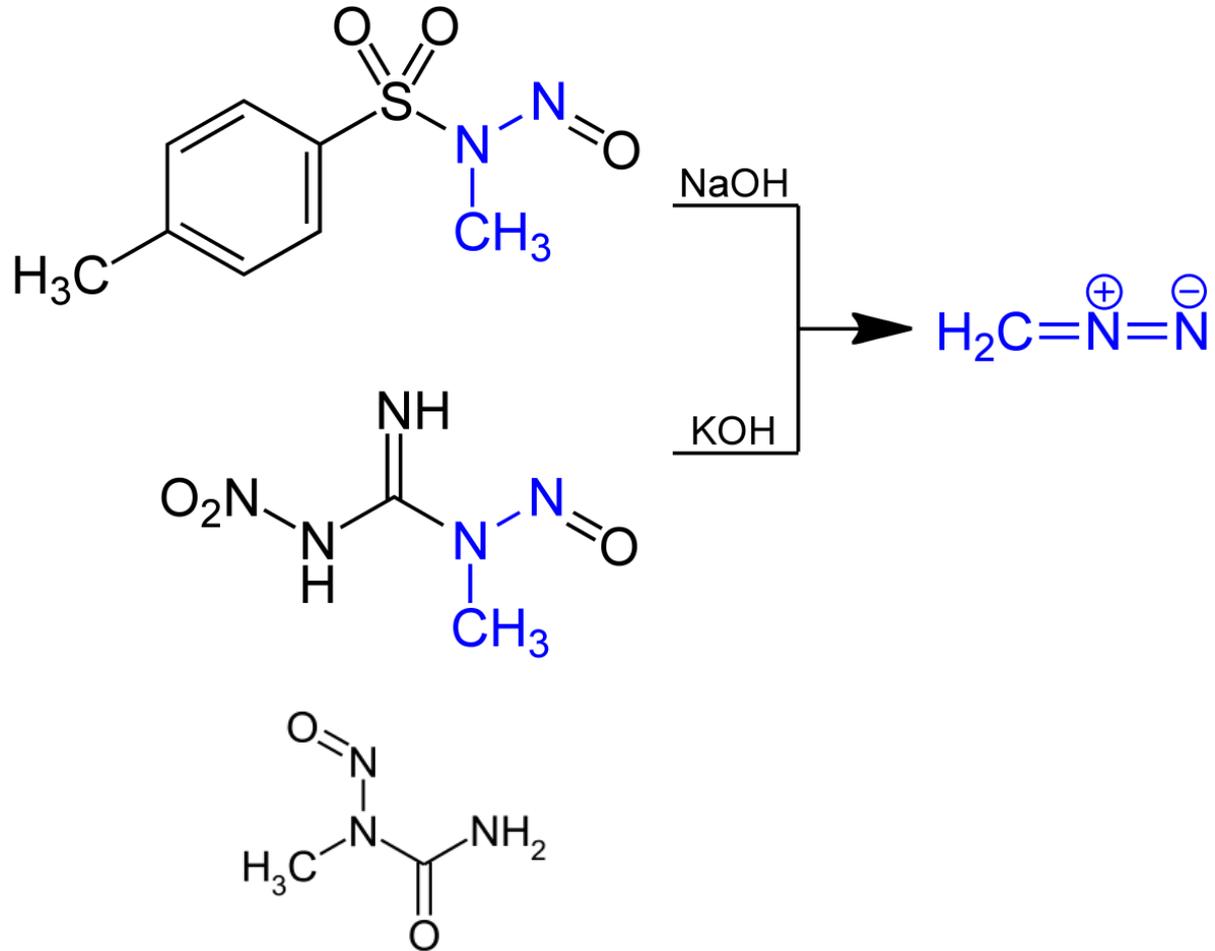


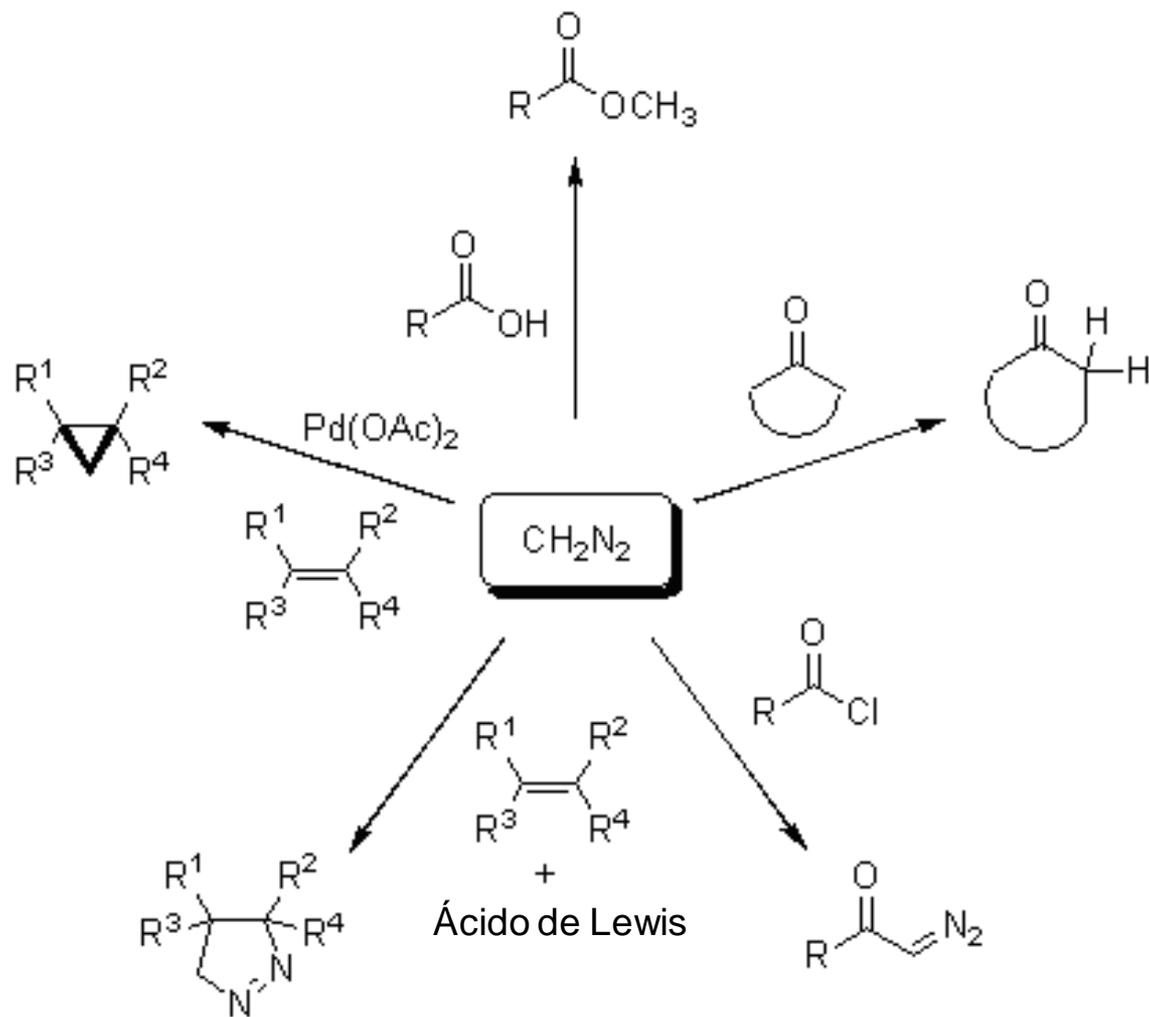
Con  
diazometano

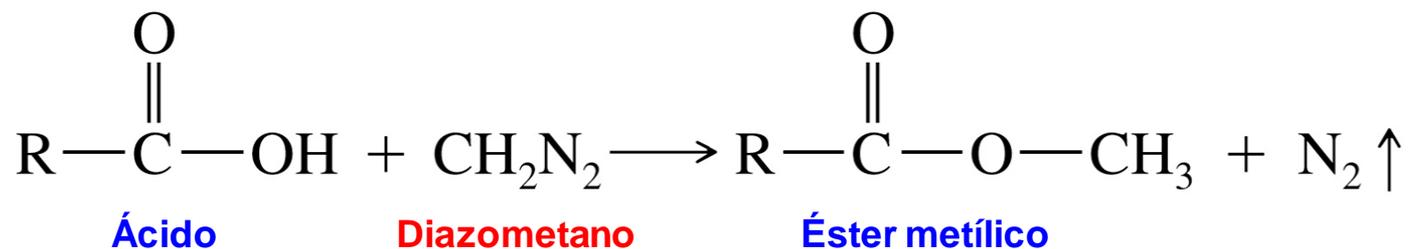




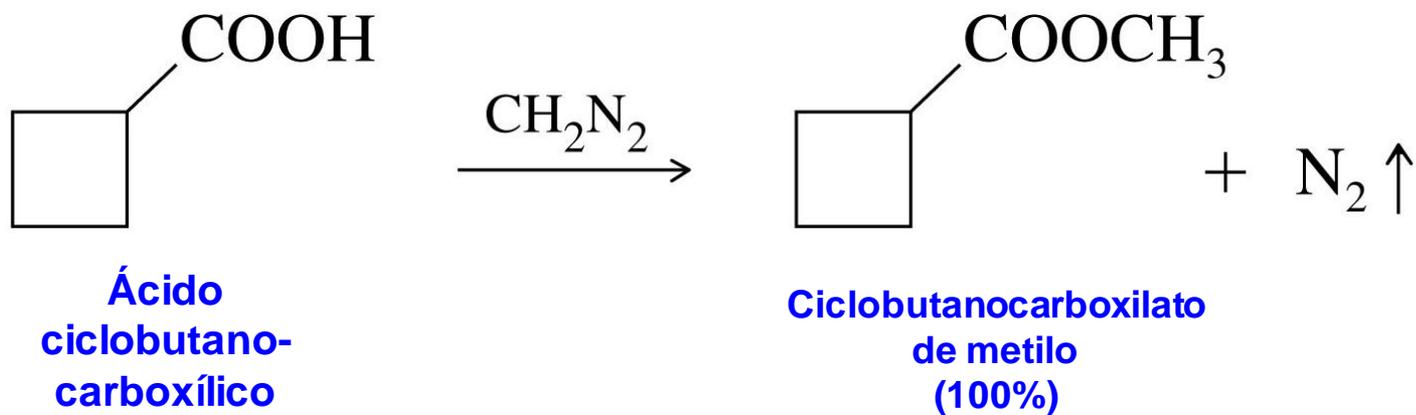
# Diazometano: generación





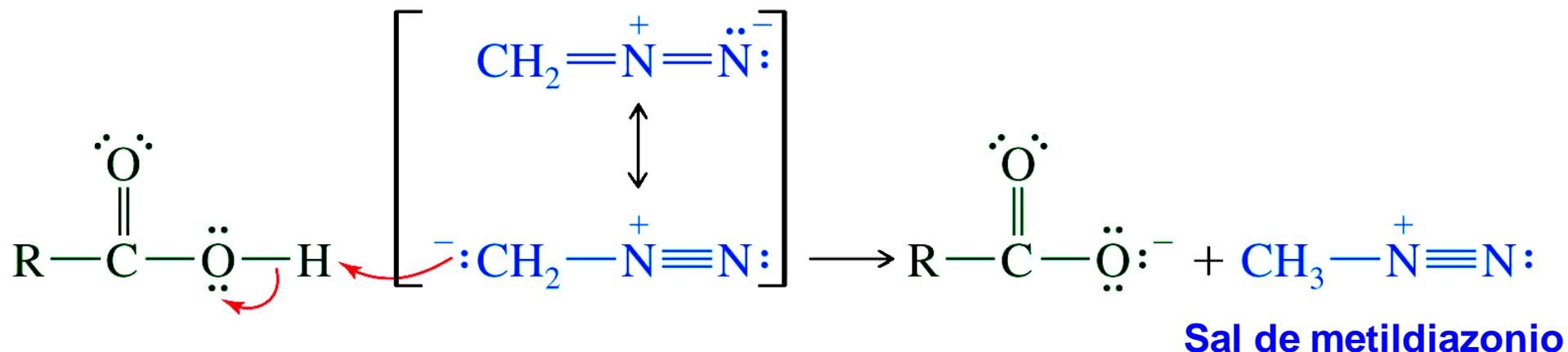


## Ejemplo

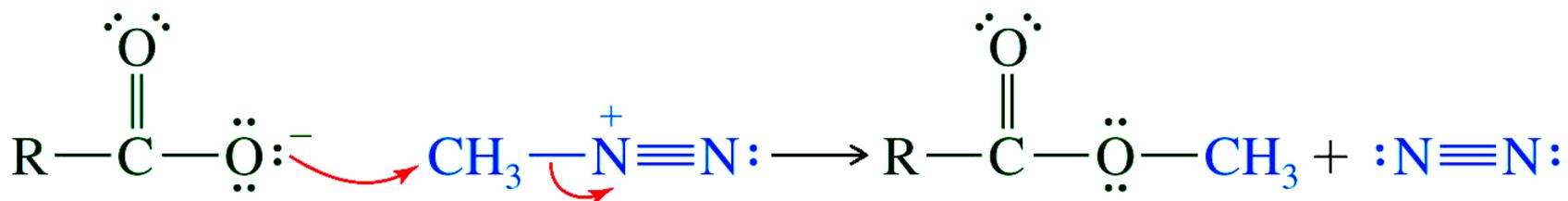


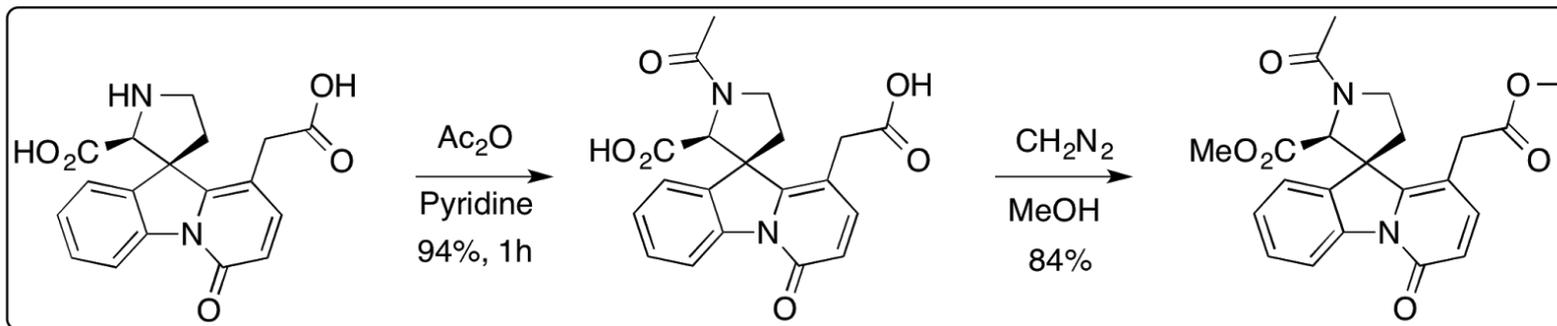
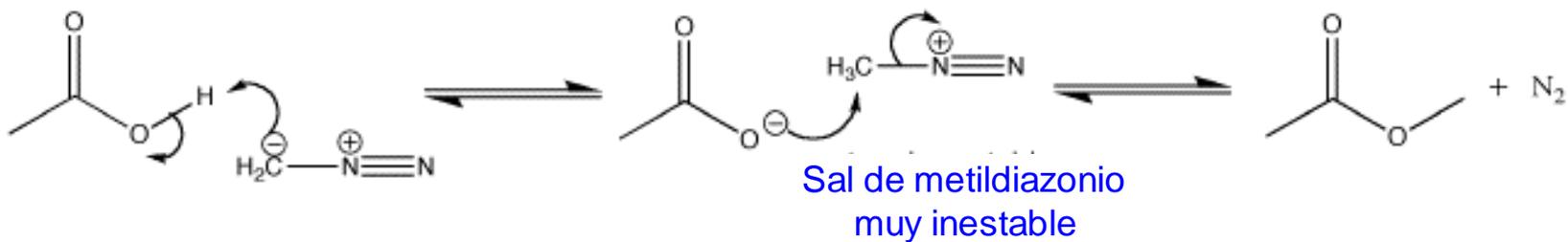
# Mecanismo de esterificación con Diazometano

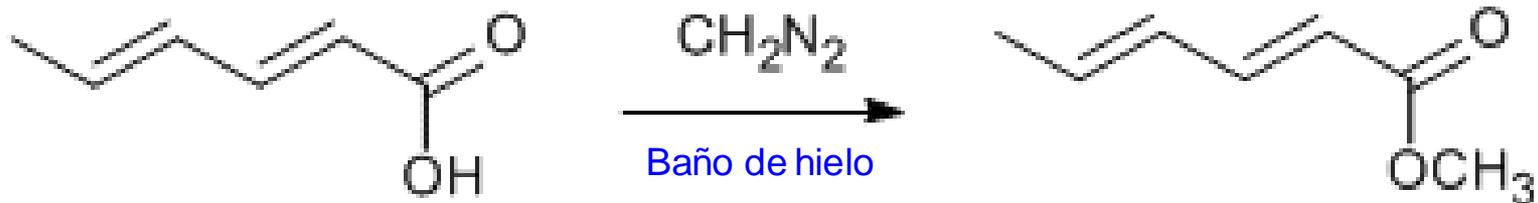
## Paso 1. Transferencia de protón



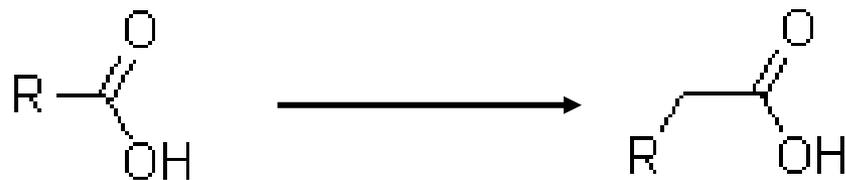
## Paso 2. Ataque nucleofílico sobre el metilo



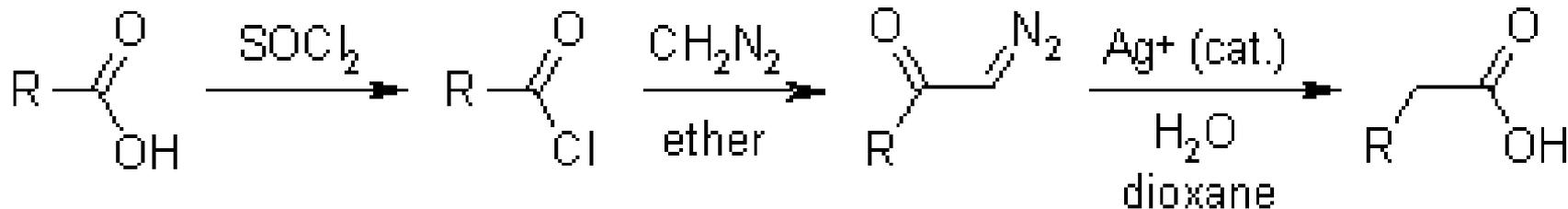




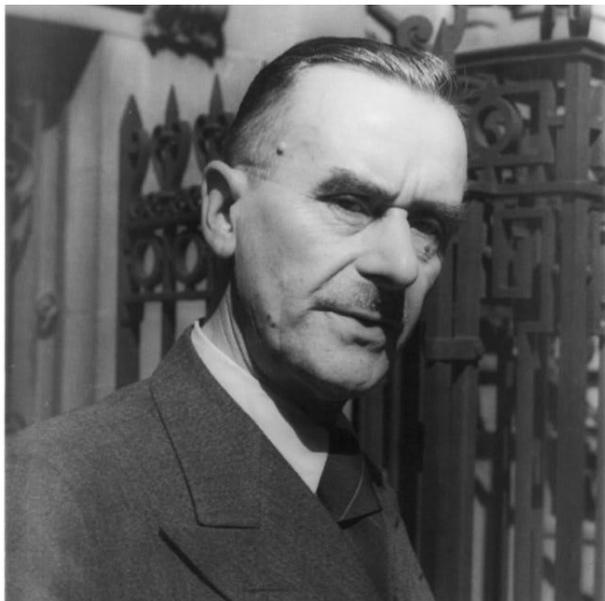
## Síntesis Arndt-Eistert



Homólogo superior



# Síntesis Arndt-Eistert

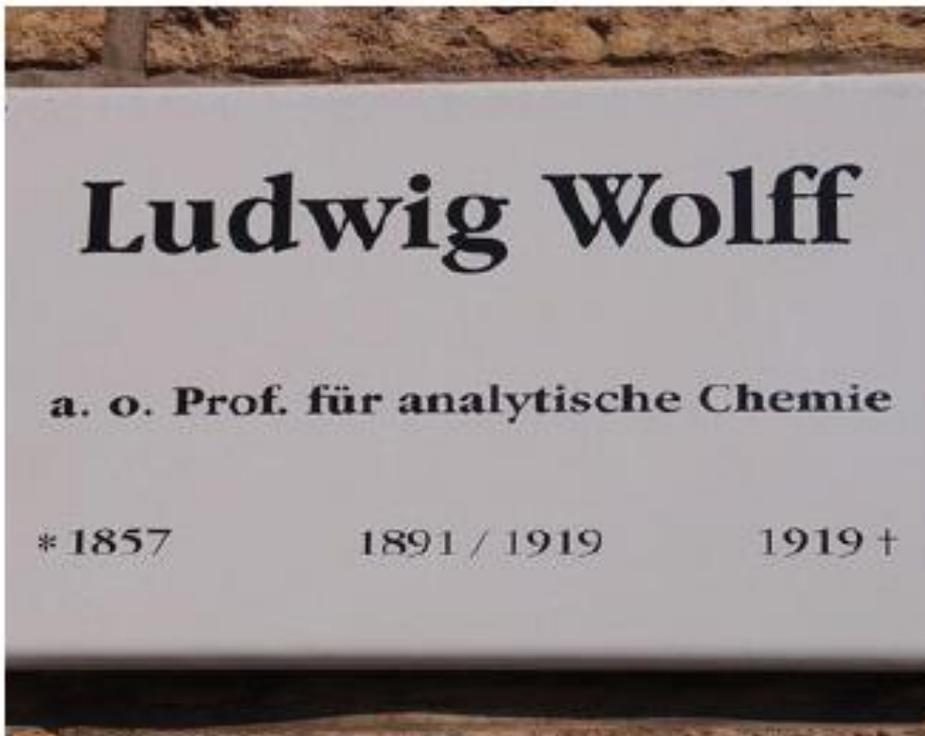
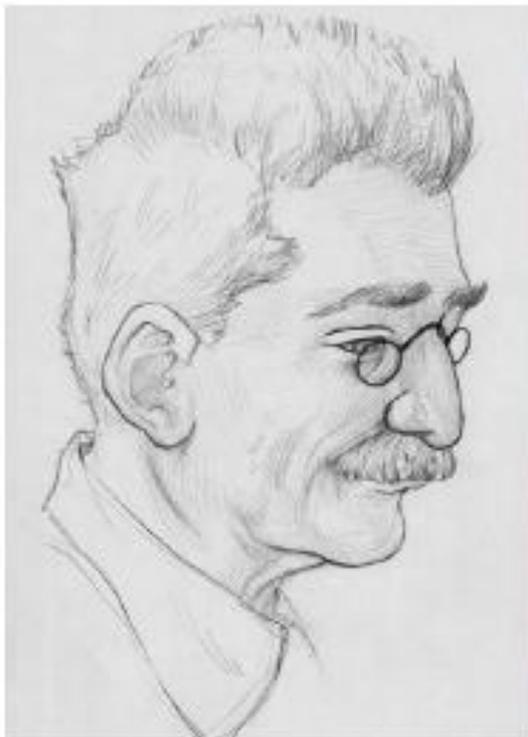


**Fritz Arndt**  
Químico alemán  
(1885-1969)



**Bernd Karl Georg Eistert**  
Químico alemán  
(1902-1978)



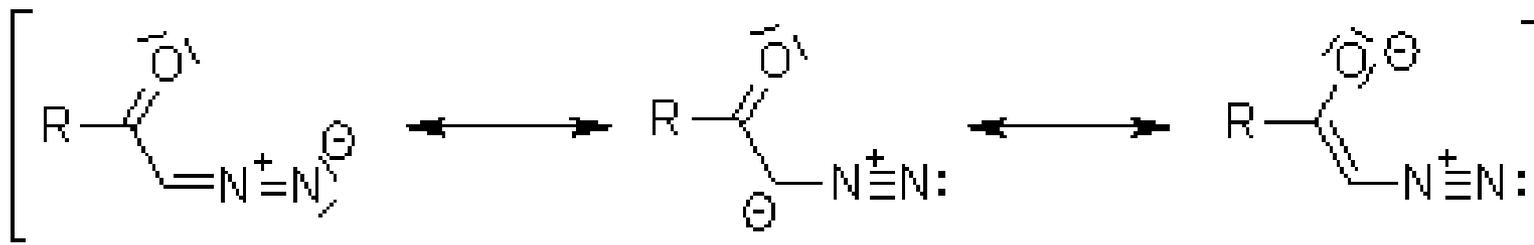
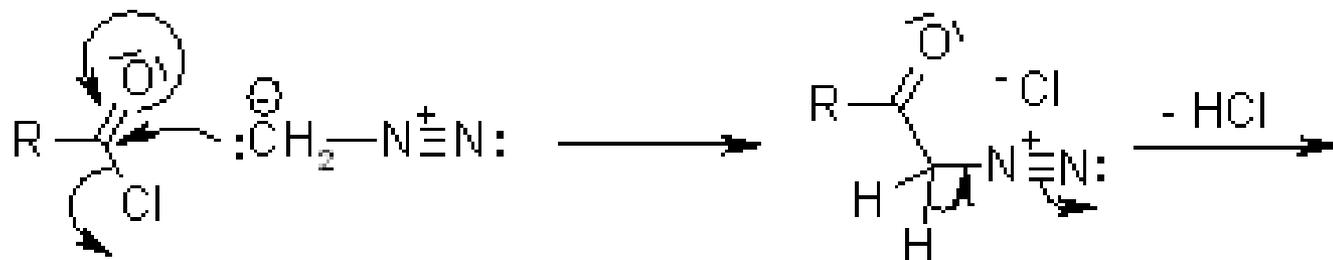
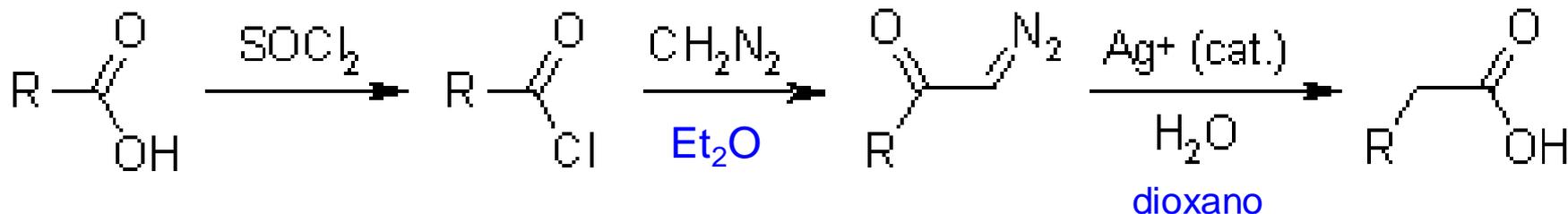


*Ludwig Wolff. Line drawing by Sierra Lomo and reproduced with permission. Plaque by Evergreen68 and licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license.*

Ludwig Wolff. Dibujo lineal de Sierra Lomo y reproducido con permiso. Placa de Evergreen68 y con licencia Creative Licencia internacional Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0.

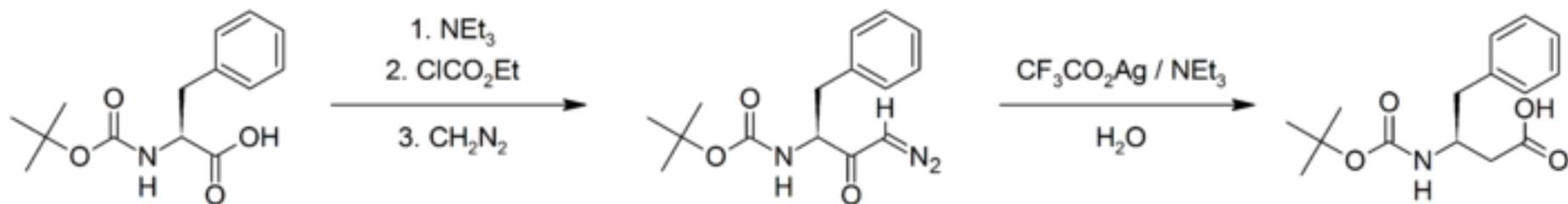
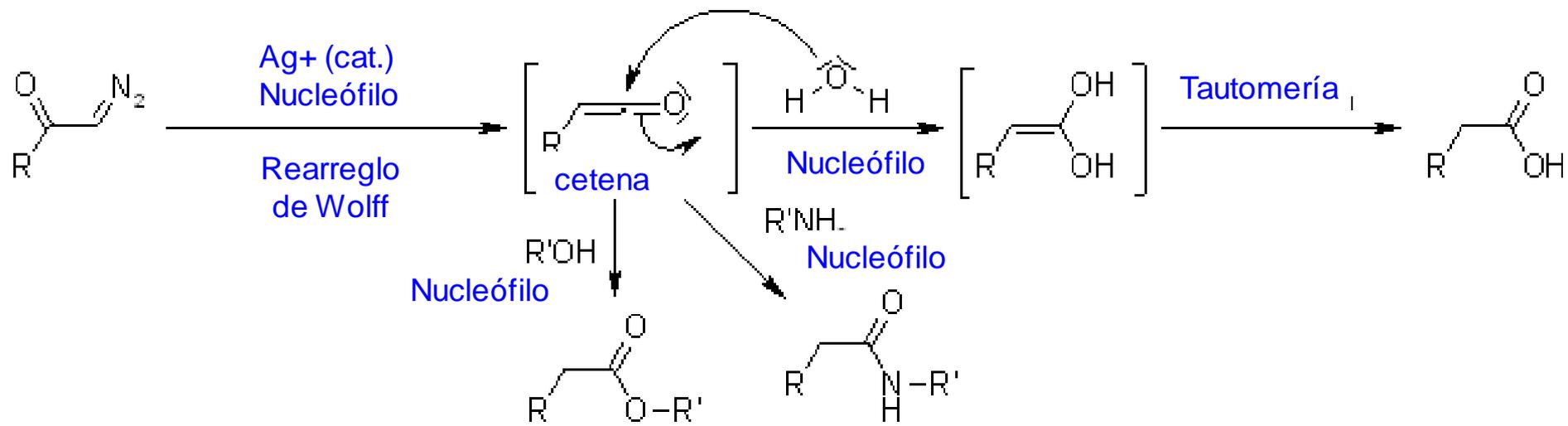


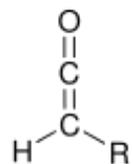
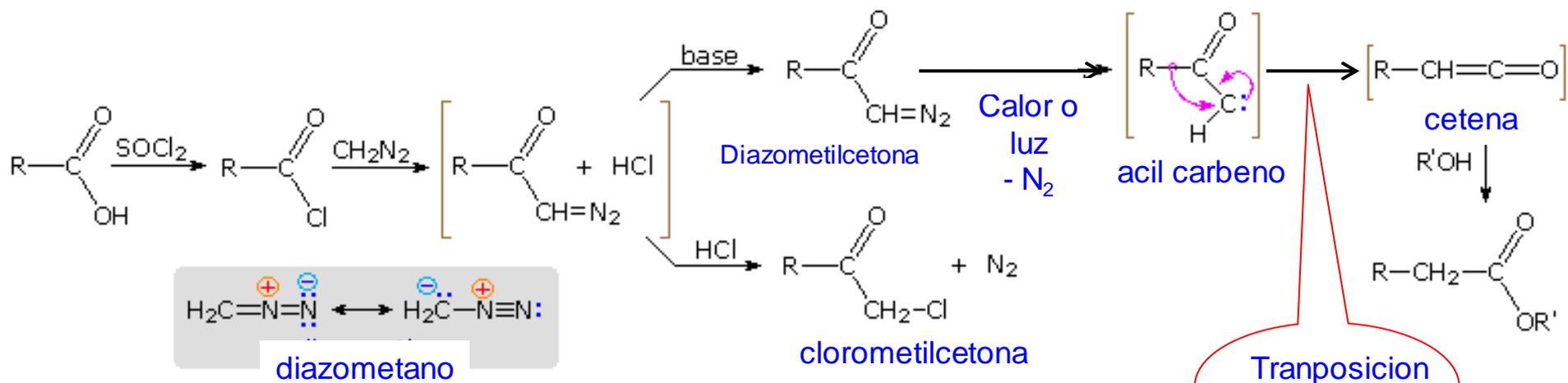
## Síntesis Arndt-Eistert



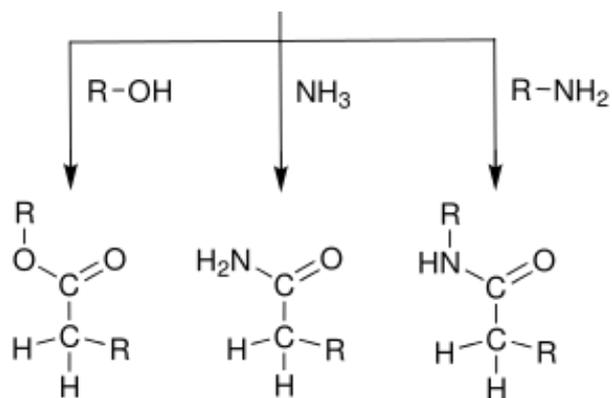
### Diazocetona

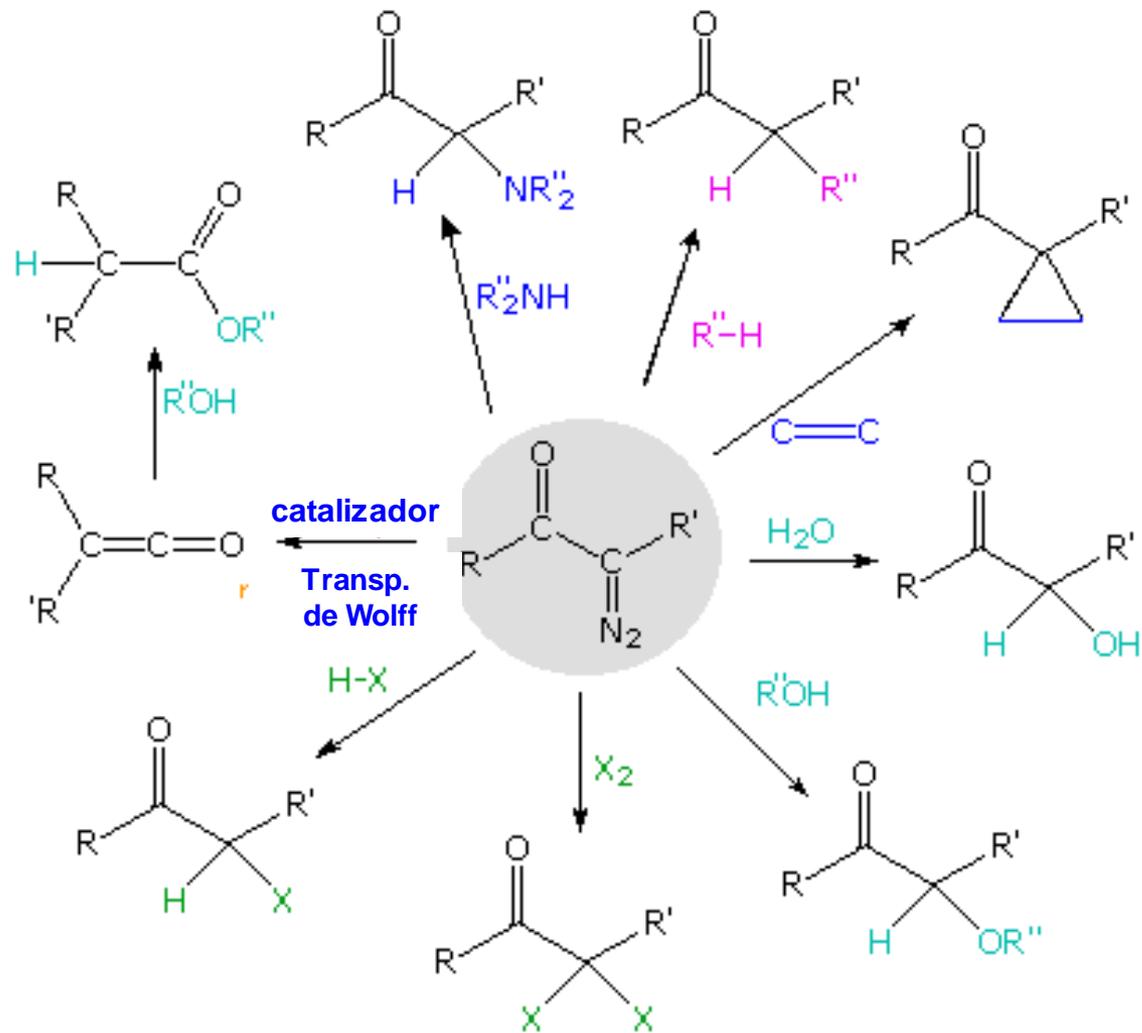


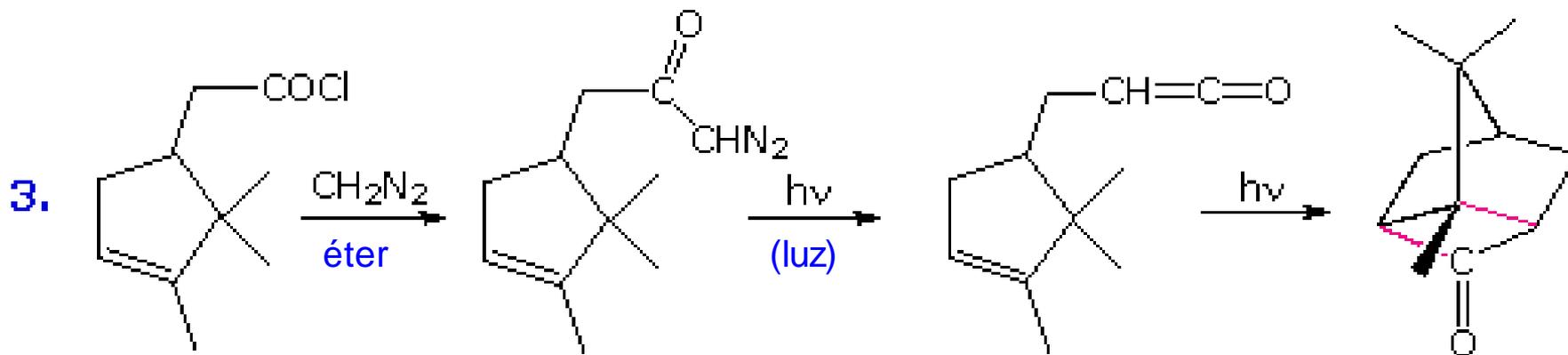
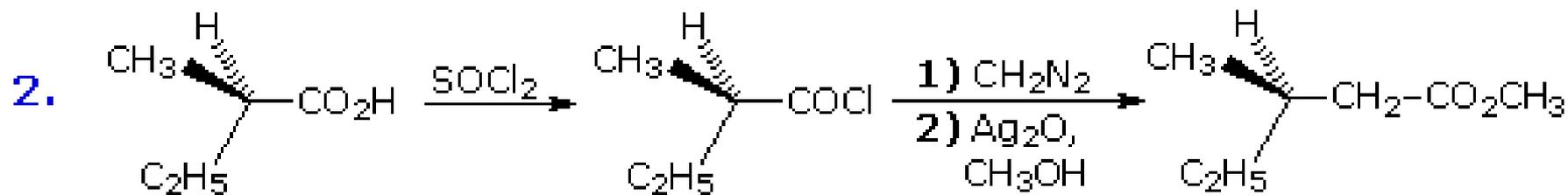
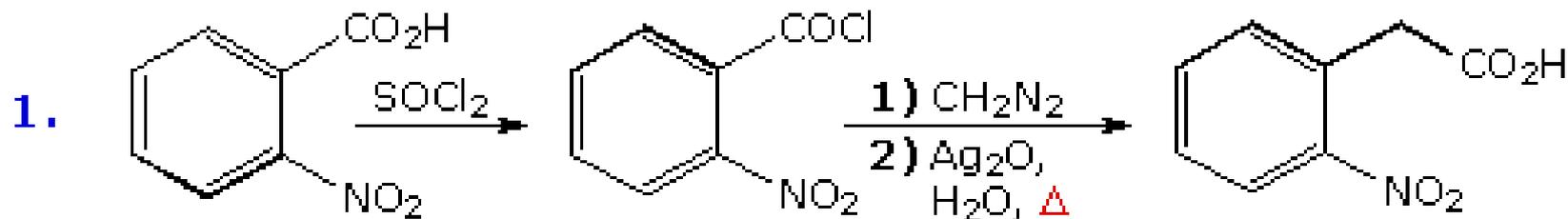


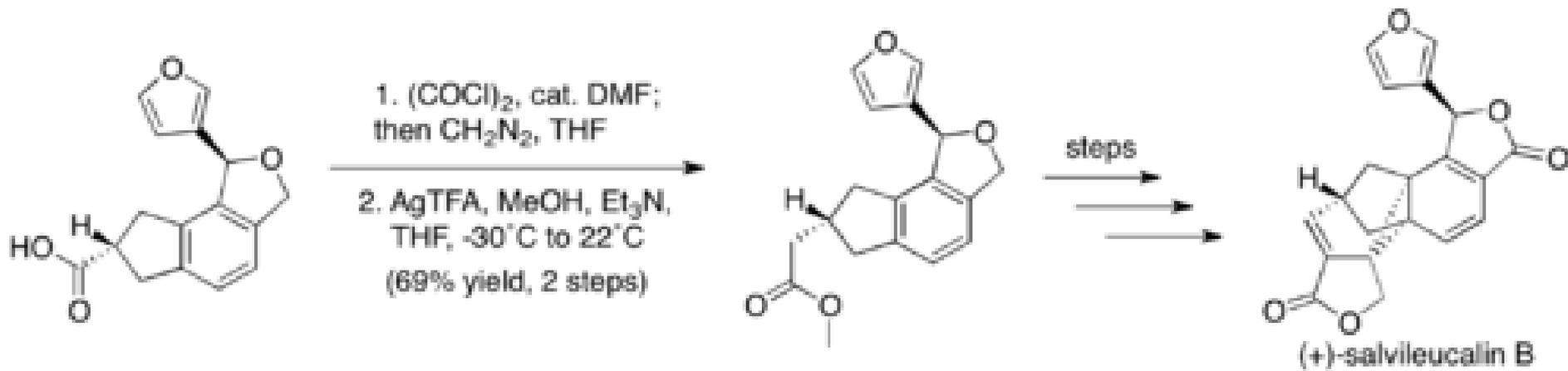


cetena









Levin, S. Nani, R. R. Reisman, S. E.  
 "Enantioselective total synthesis of (+)-salvileucalin B".  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2011**, 133 (4): 774–6



# Oxidación de Baeyer-Villiger de cetonas

La oxidación de cetonas con peroxiácidos da lugar a ésteres por medio de un reordenamiento





Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Baeyer  
Químico alemán  
(1835–1917)



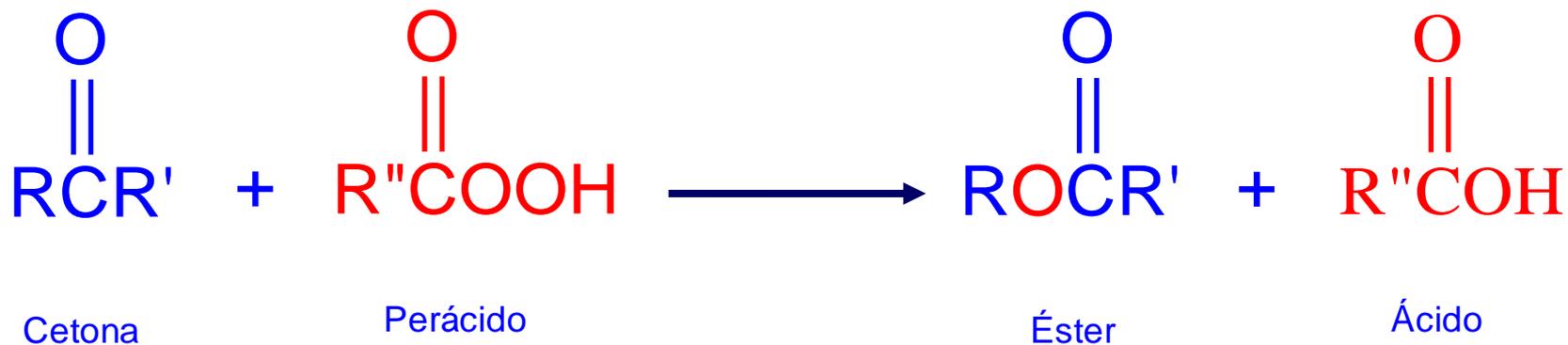
Victor Villiger  
Químico suizo  
(1868–1934)



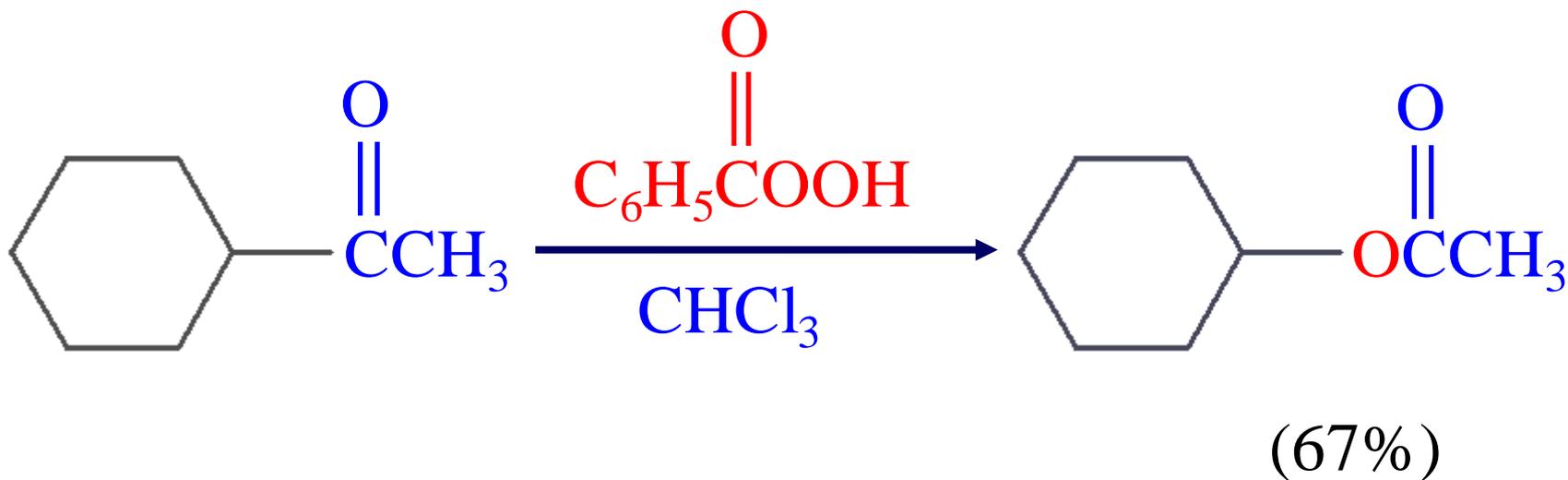
Bavarian Academy of Sciences Munchen (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Organic Chemistry Laboratory



En general



## Ejemplo

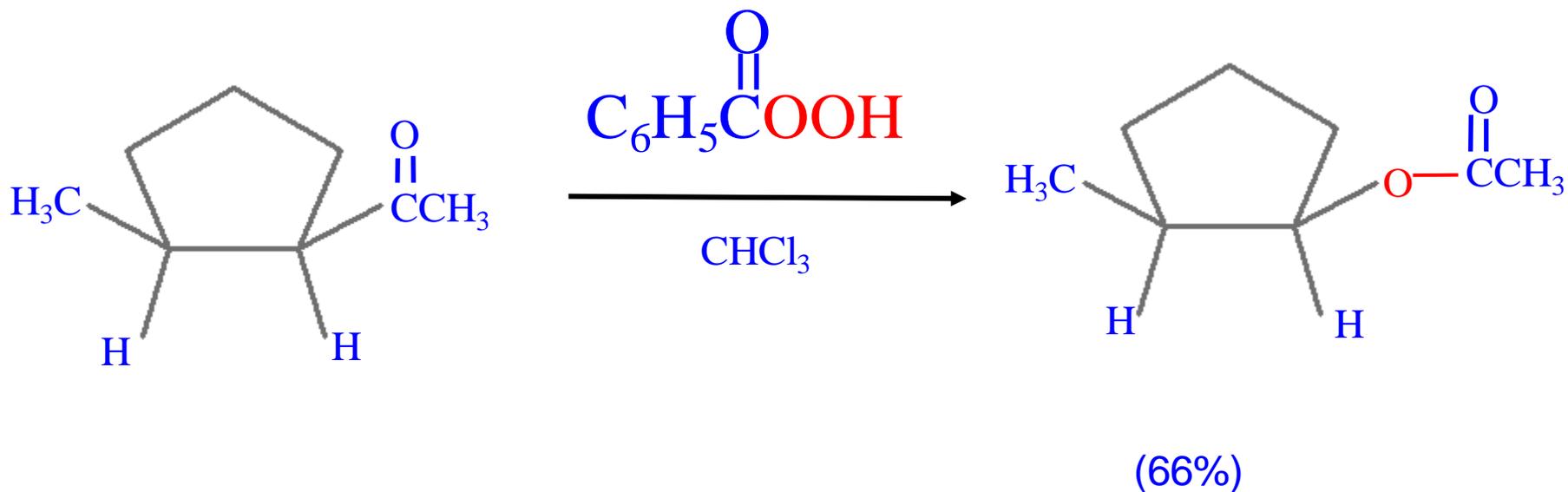


La inserción del oxígeno se lleva a cabo entre el carbono del grupo carbonilo y el grupo más grande.

Las metilcetonas dan ésteres acetato



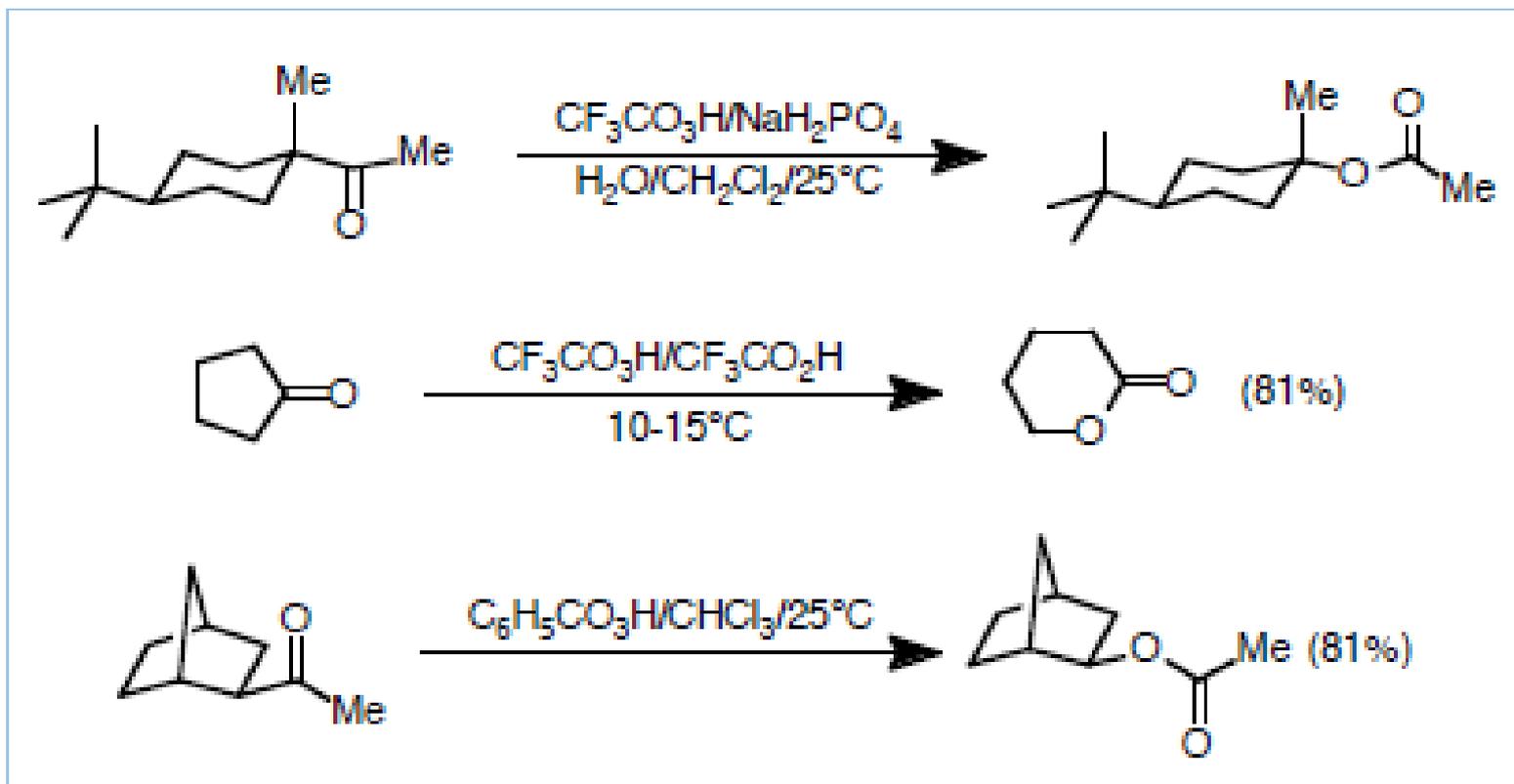
# Estereoquímica



La reacción es estereoespecífica. La inserción del oxígeno se lleva a cabo con retención de la configuración.



# Ejemplos



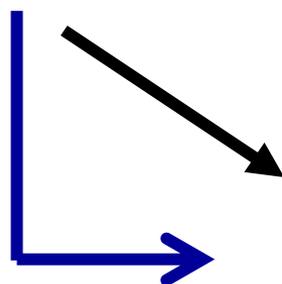
**Aptitud migratoria**

**acilo > terciario > secundario  $\geq$  Ar  $\geq$  H > primario > metilo**

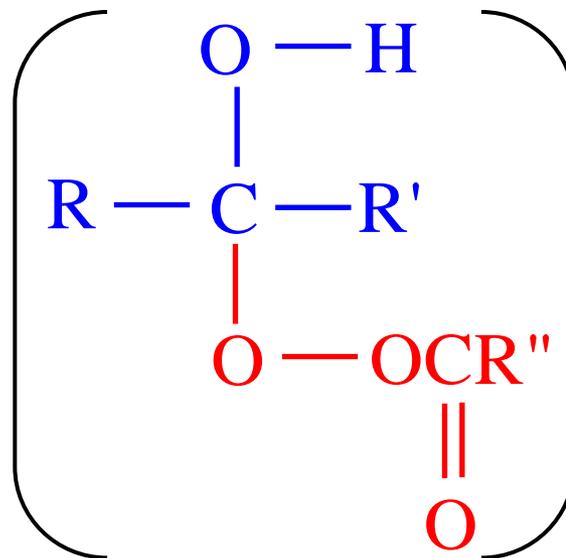


# Mecanismo

El primer paso es la adición nucleofílica del peroxiácido al grupo carbonilo de la cetona



adición

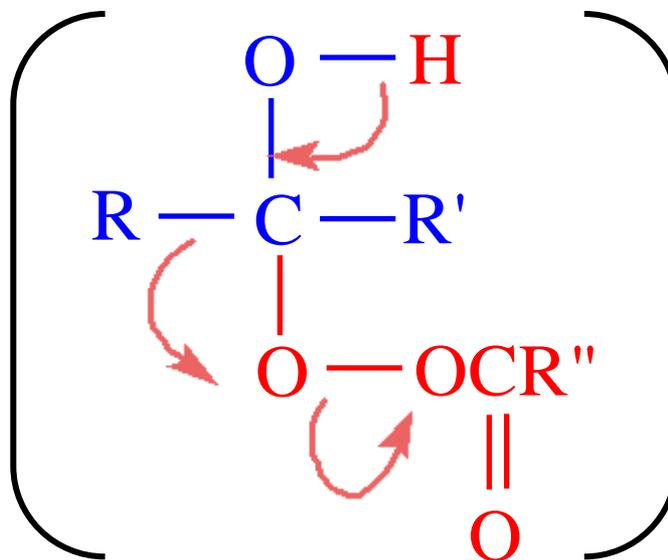


# Mecanismo

El segundo paso es la transposición de un grupo alquilo para romper la unión O-O



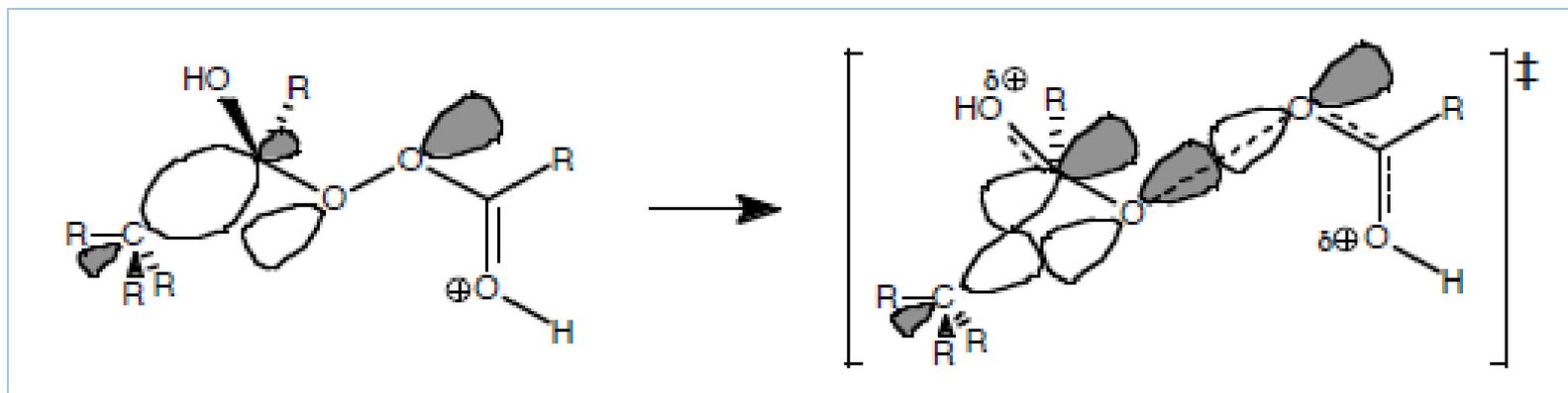
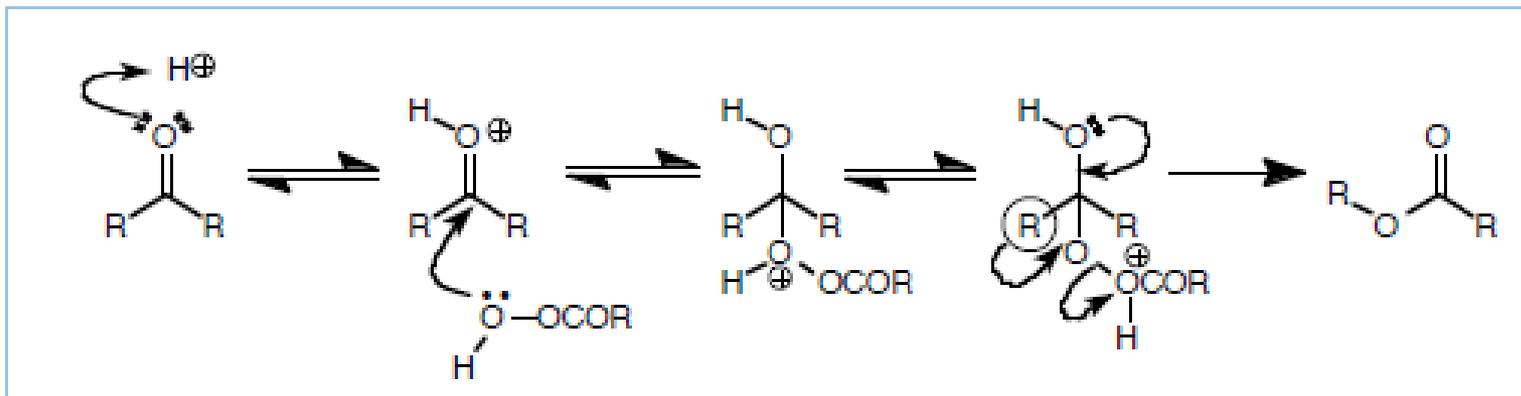
adición



transposición



# Baeyer-Villiger

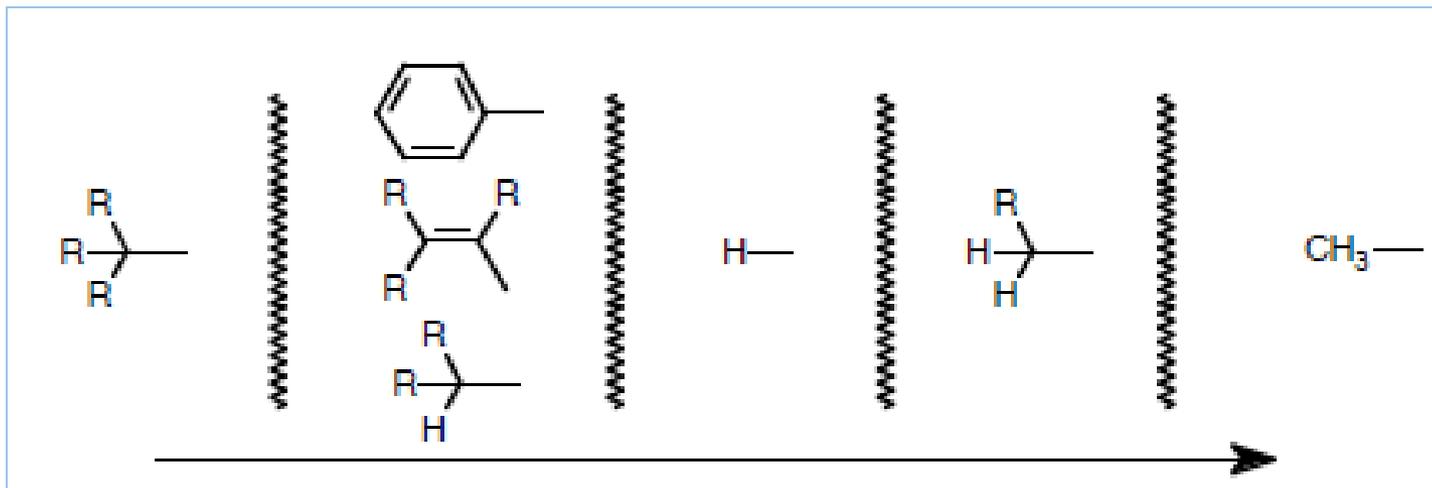


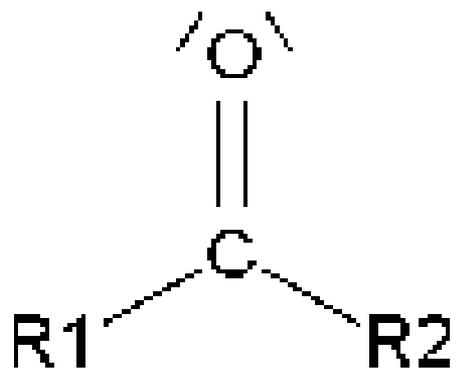
# Baeyer-Villiger

## Aptitud migratoria de diferentes sustituyentes (orden decreciente)

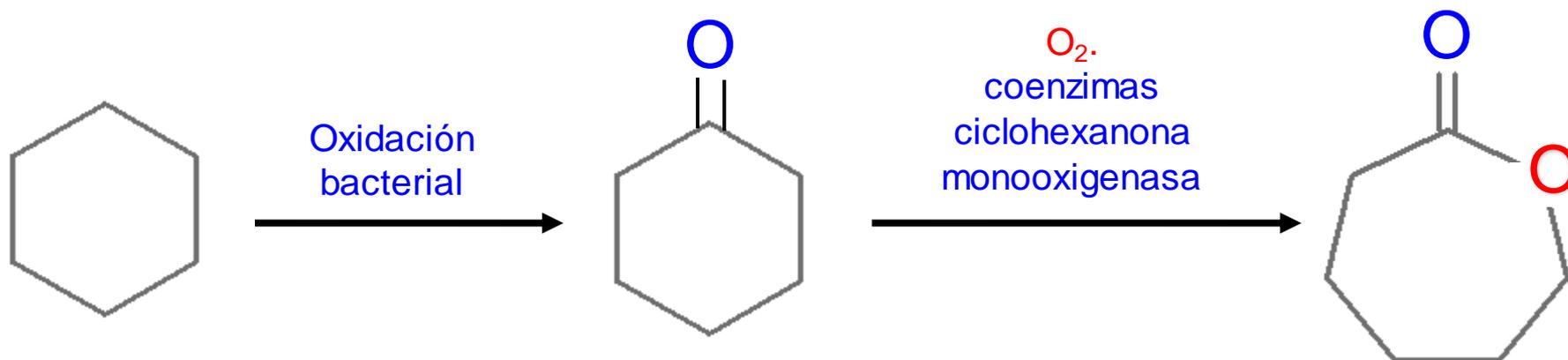
Algunas tendencias generales en la aptitud migratoria de diferentes grupos

- 1) Los grupos arilo exhiben una mayor propensión a la migración que la de los grupos alquilo.
- 2) La aptitud migratoria del hidrógeno es impredecible. Por tanto, se obtiene una mezcla de productos migrados.
- 3) En el caso de los grupos arilo, aquellos con **sustituyentes donadores de electrones** en las posiciones *meta* o *para* migran preferentemente sobre aquellos que contienen sustituyentes en la posición *orto*.
- 4) Los grupos arilo que contienen **sustituyentes aceptores de electrones** muestran una aptitud migratoria reducida.





# Oxidación biológica tipo Baeyer-Villiger

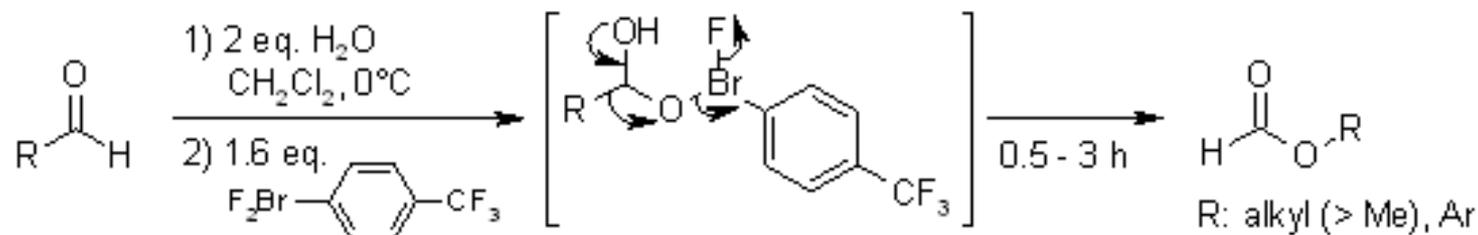


Ciertas bacterias usan a los hidrocarburos como una fuente de carbon. La oxidación procede a través de cetonas, las cuales experimentan una oxidación tipo Baeyer-Villiger.



# Hypervalent $\lambda^3$ -Bromane Strategy for Baeyer-Villiger Oxidation: Selective Transformation of Primary Aliphatic and Aromatic Aldehydes to Formates, Which is Missing in the Classical Baeyer-Villiger Oxidation

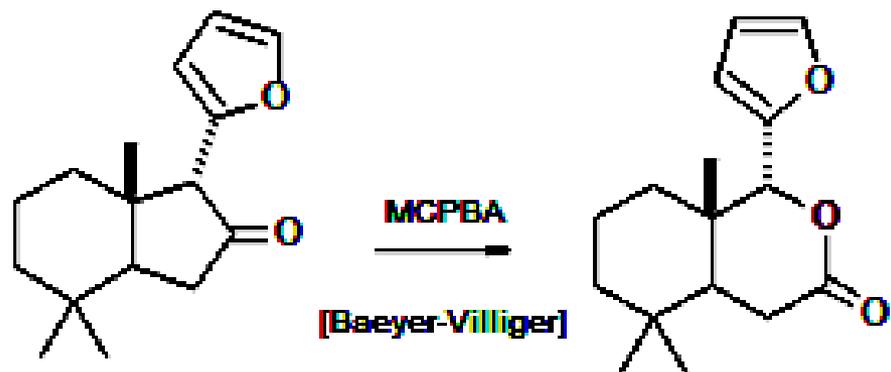
Y. Yoshida, K. Murakami, H. Yorimitsu, K. Oshima, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2010**, *132*, 9236-9239.



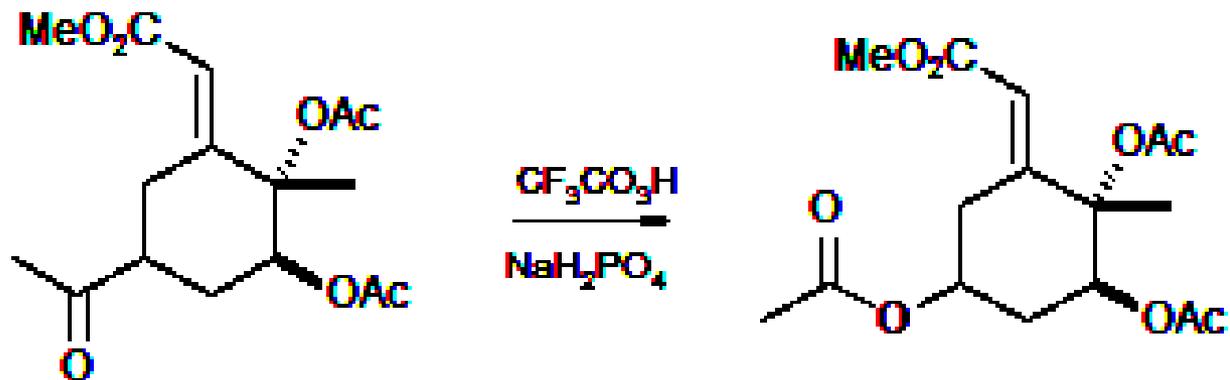
product	t (h)	yield (% , isol.)	product	t (h)	yield (% , isol.)
	1	89		1	35
	1	80		1	91
	3	55		1	60
	0.5	63		2	33

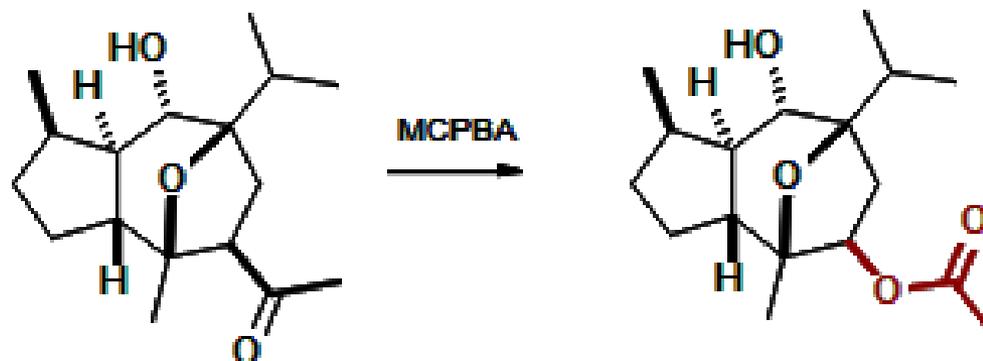


Genudin Model (insect antifeedant): Renoud-Grappin, M.; Vanucci, C.; Lhomet, G. *J. Org. Chem.* **1994**, *59*, 3902.



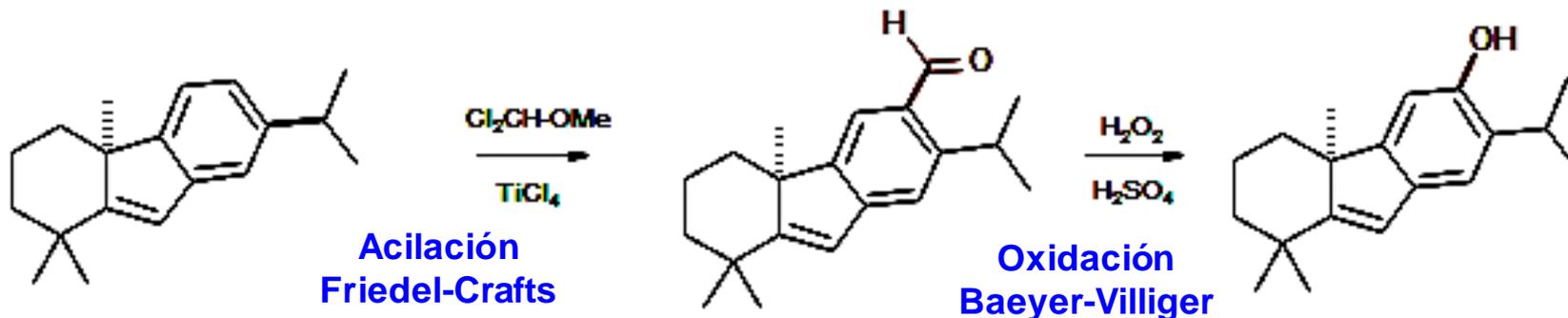
1 $\alpha$ ,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol: Baggiolini, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104*, 2945.



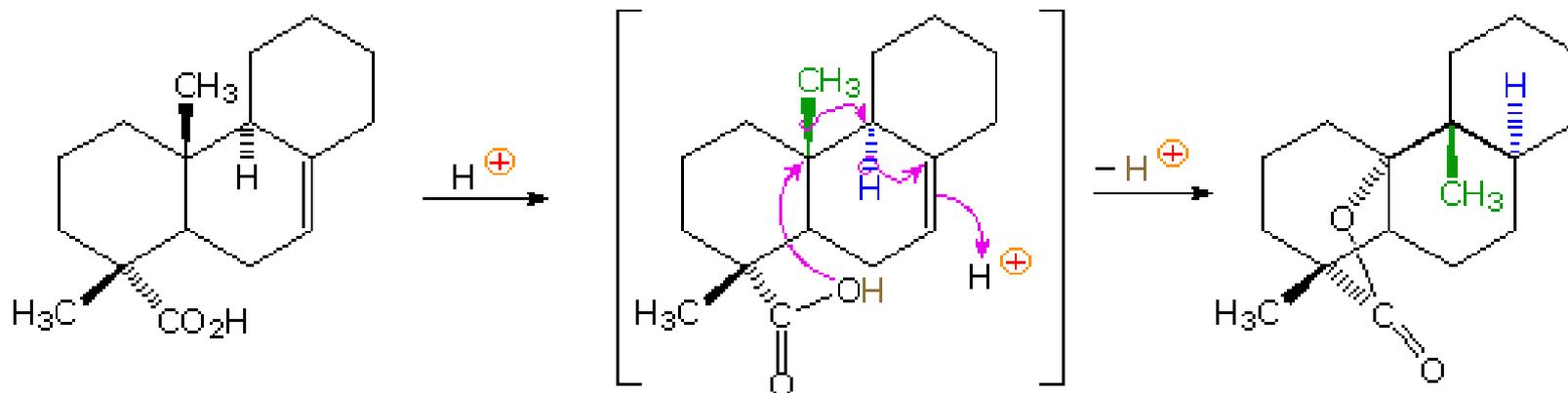


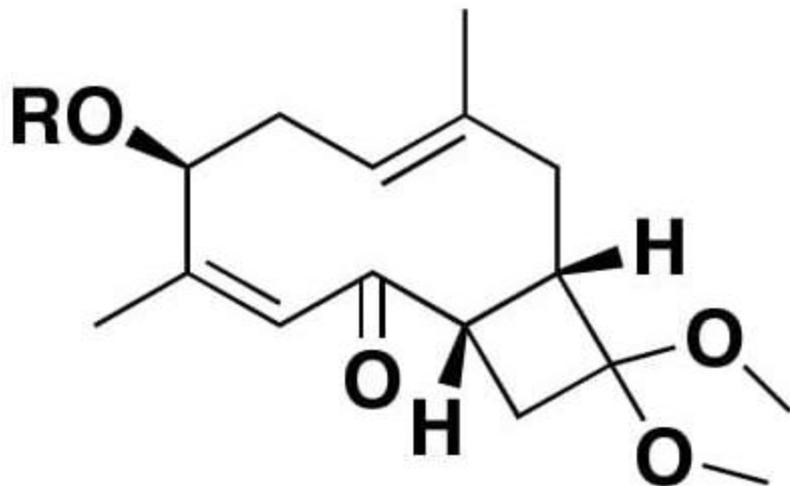
En ocasiones se utiliza la oxidación de Baeyer-Villiger para introducir grupos hidroxilo en anillos aromáticos (síntesis de fenoles) por una secuencia acilación Friedel-Crafts – oxidación de Baeyer-Villiger

Dichroanone: McFadden, R. M.; Stoltz, B. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 7738



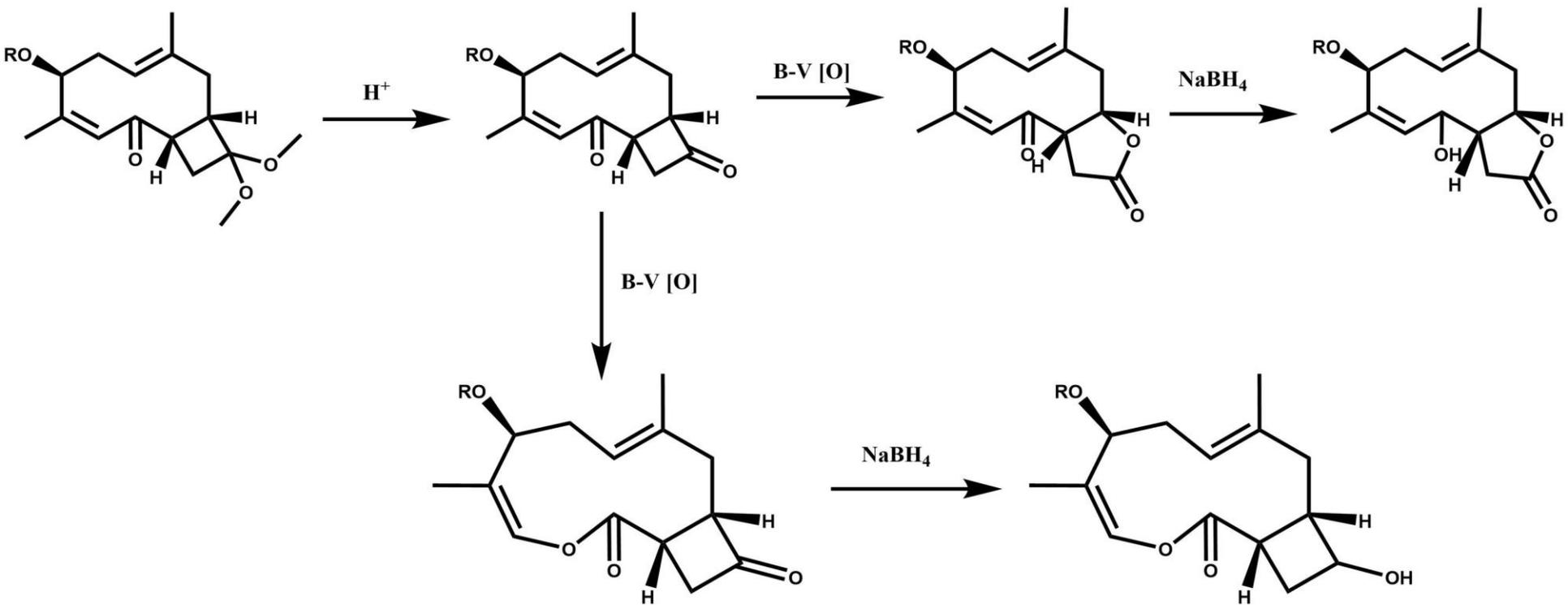
# Reacción de lactonización a través de un rearrreglo



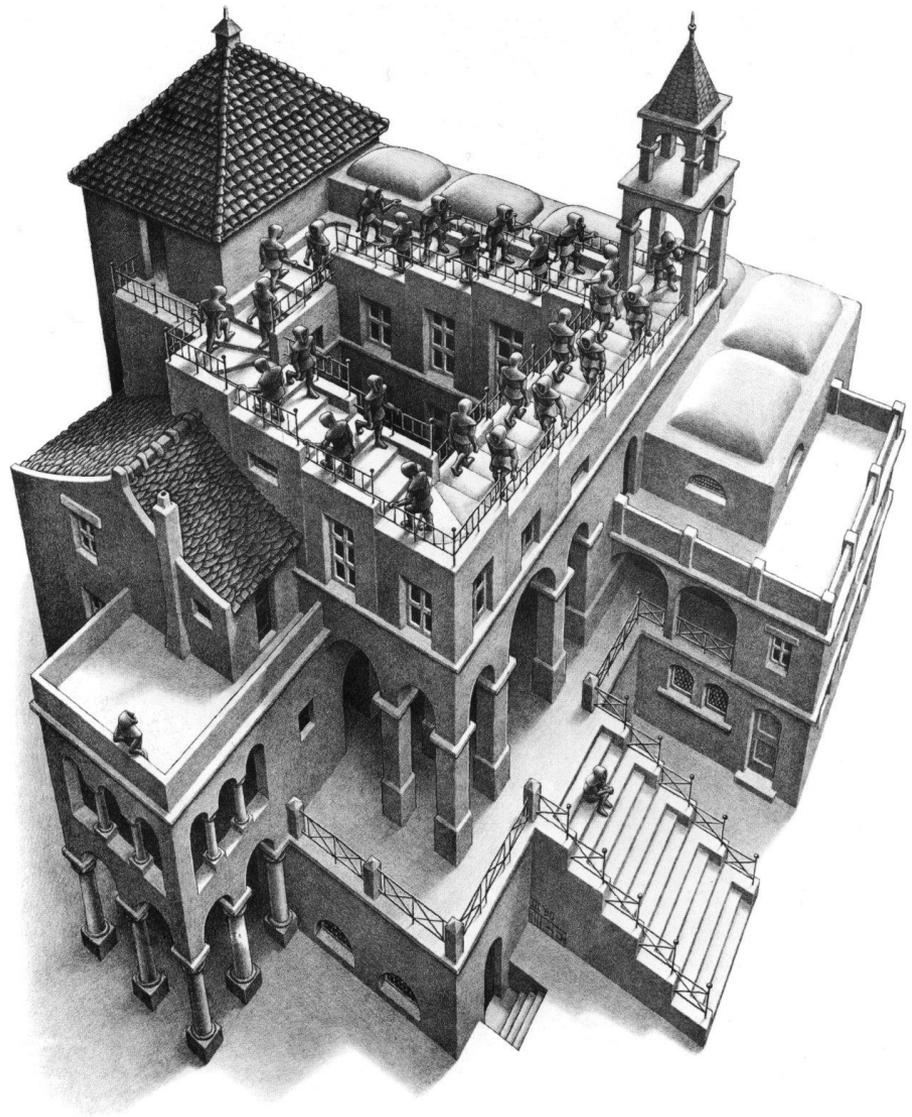


- 1)  $H^+$
  - 2) B-V [O]
- 
- 3)  $NaBH_4$



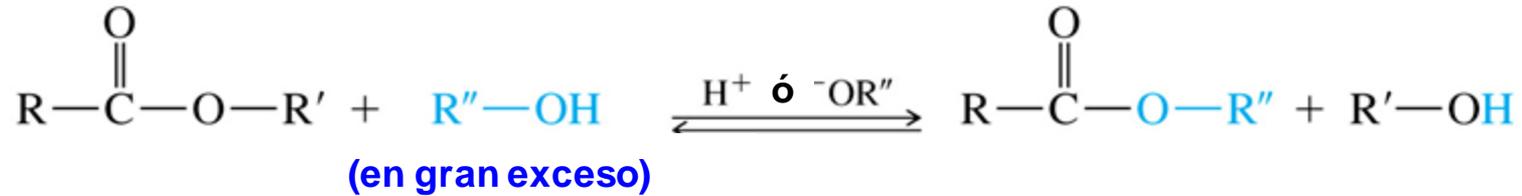


Ascending & Descending  
M.C. Escher  
Date: 1960

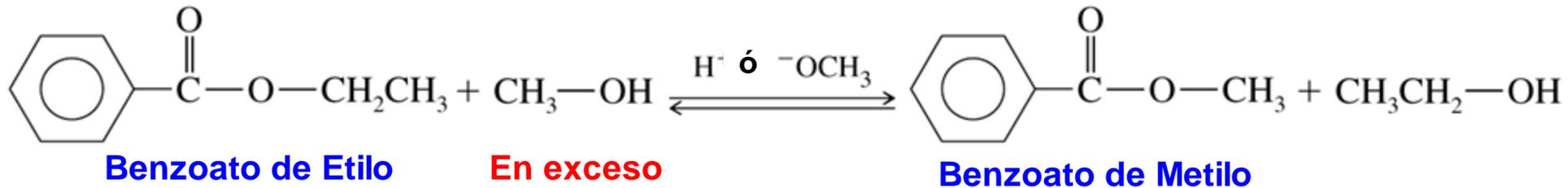


# Transesterificación

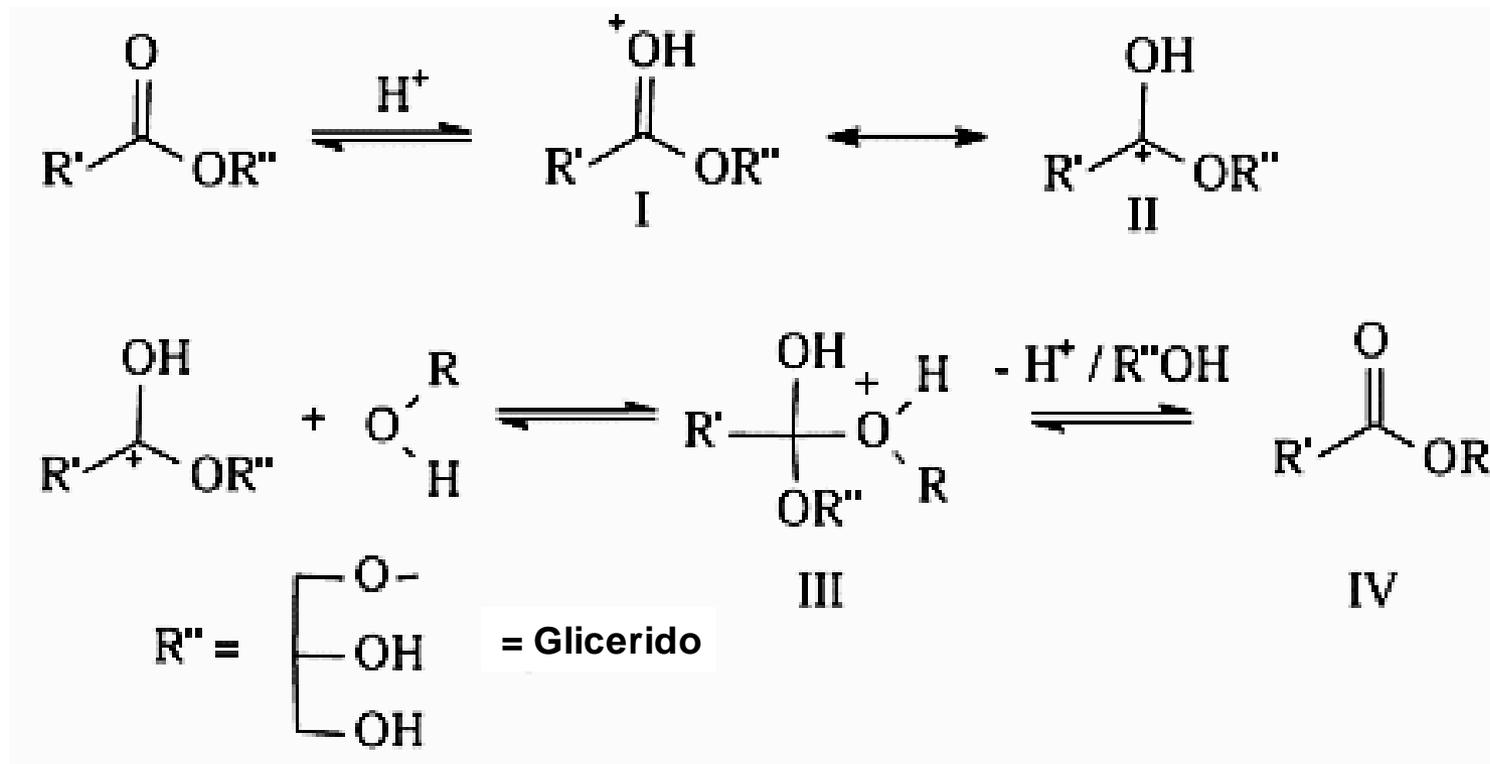
## TRANSESTERIFICACIÓN



## EJEMPLO



## Transesterificación catalizada con ácido

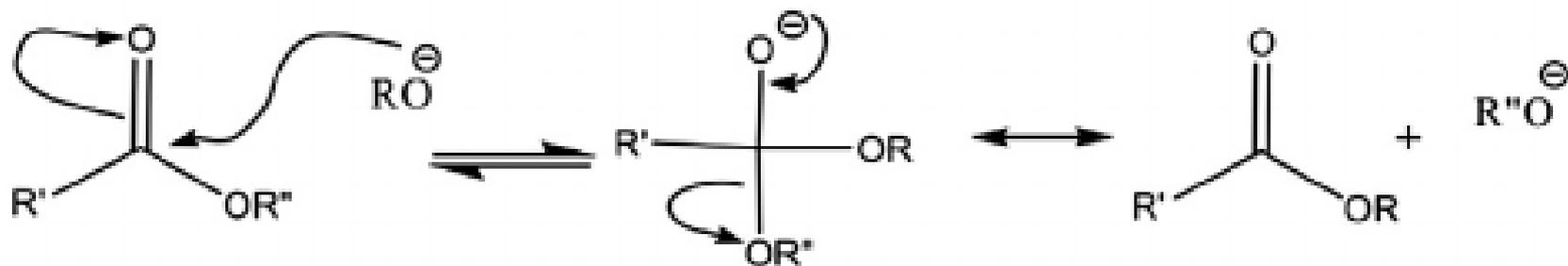


**R' = CADENA HIDROCARBONADA DE UN ÀCIDO GRASO**  
**R = GRUPO ALQUILO DEL ALCOHOL**

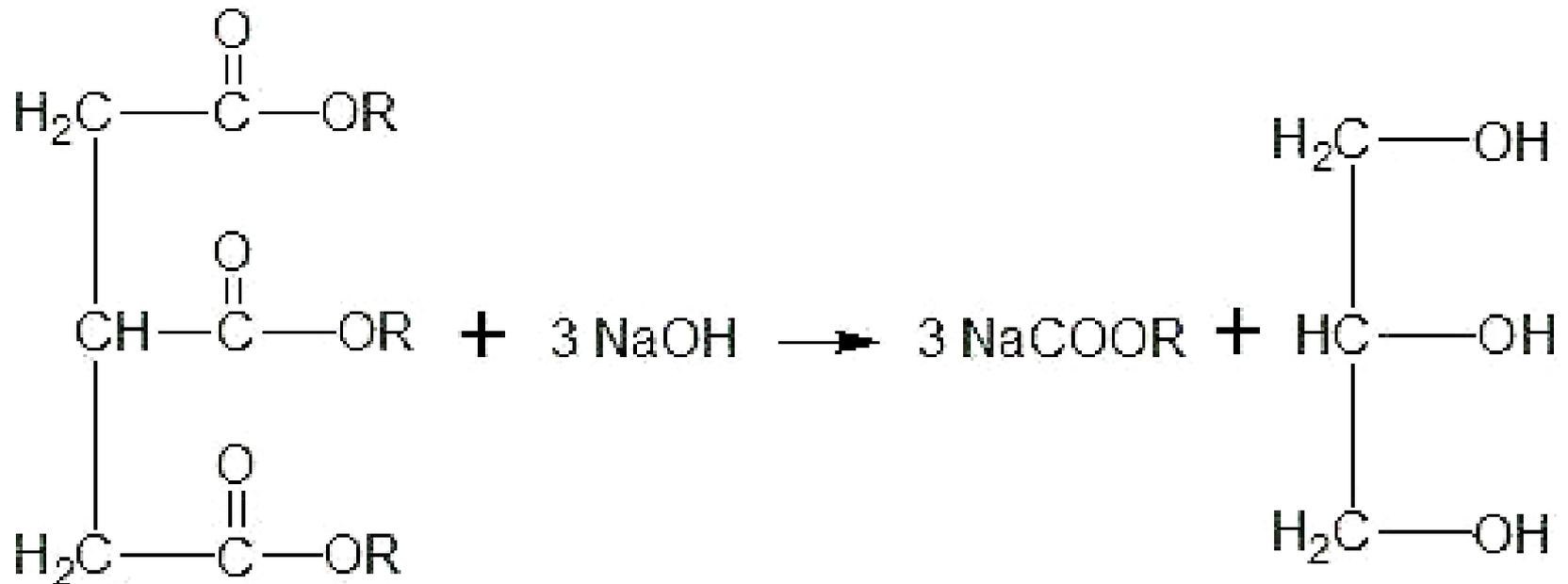
[http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0103-50531998000300002](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-50531998000300002)



# Transesterificación catalizada con base



## Reacción de hidrólisis catálisis básica Saponificación



**Acidos Grasos + Solución Alcalina = Jabón + Glicerina**

[http://www.ecured.cu/index.php/Archivo:F%C3%B3rmula\\_saponificaci%C3%B3n.jpg](http://www.ecured.cu/index.php/Archivo:F%C3%B3rmula_saponificaci%C3%B3n.jpg)



# Diesel

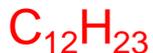
El gasóleo (o diesel) derivado del petróleo está compuesto aproximadamente de:

75% de hidrocarburos saturados

(principalmente parafinas incluyendo isoparafinas y cicloparafinas)

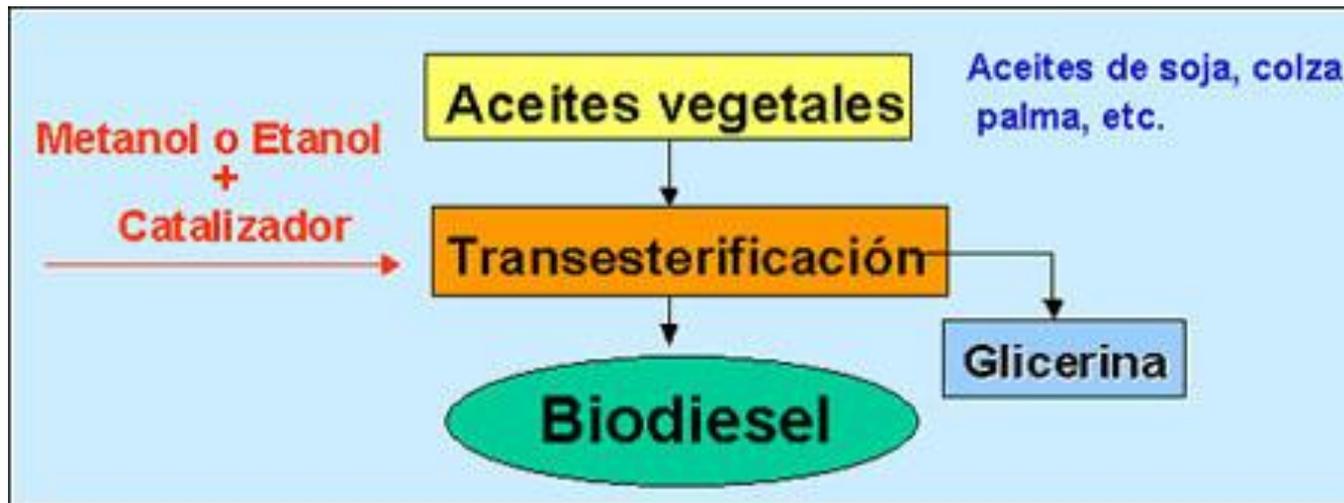
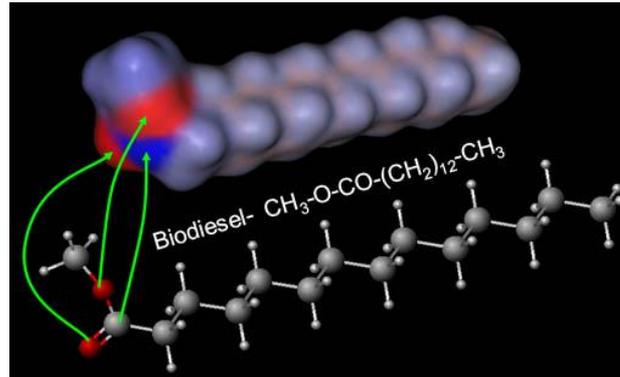
25% de hidrocarburos aromáticos (incluyendo naftalenos y bencenos)

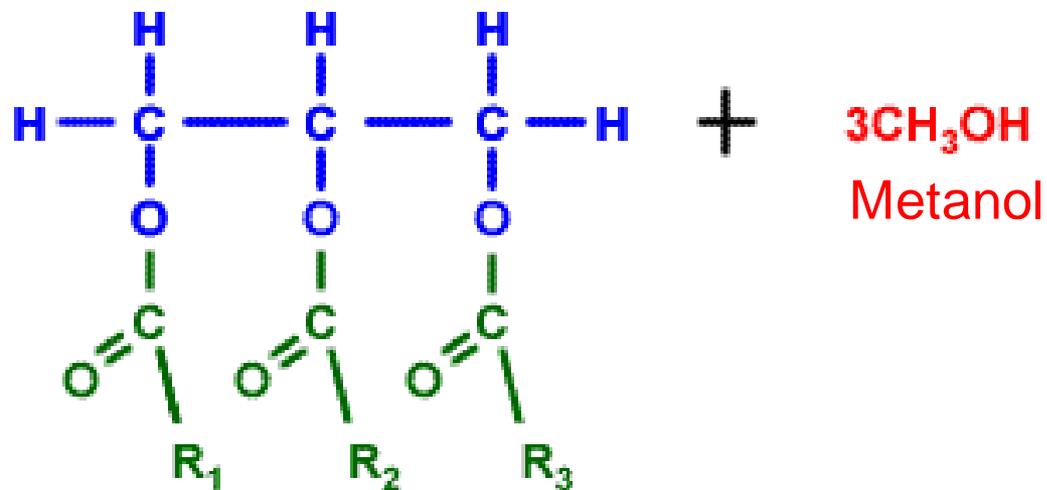
La fórmula química general del gasóleo común es



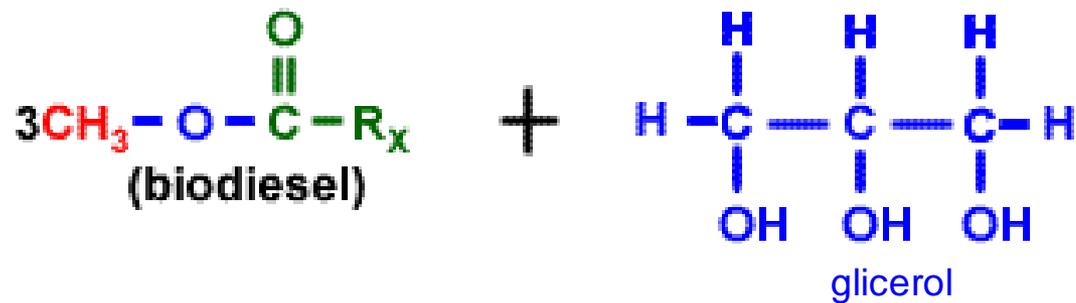
incluyendo cantidades pequeñas de otros hidrocarburos cuyas fórmulas van desde

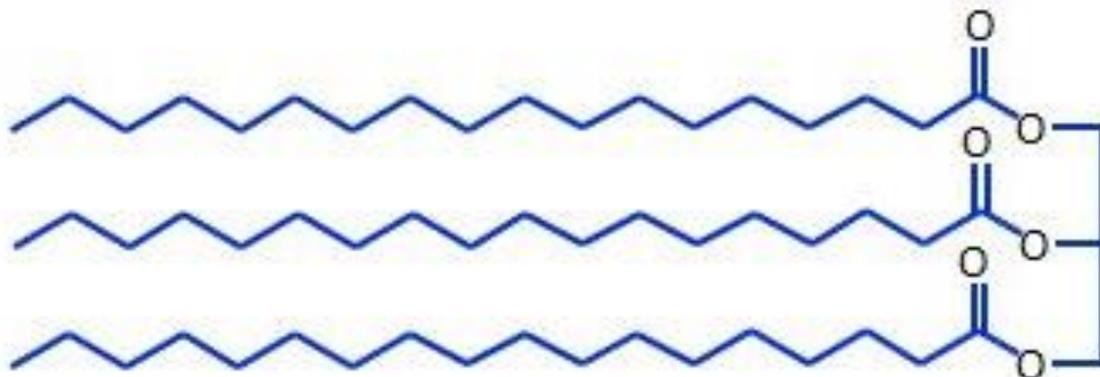






Catalizador: e.g.  
NaOH





CATALIZADOR:  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{ONa}$ ,  
puede ser  
 $\text{NaOH}$ ,  $\text{KOH}$ , etc.

$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$   
(concentrado o absoluto)

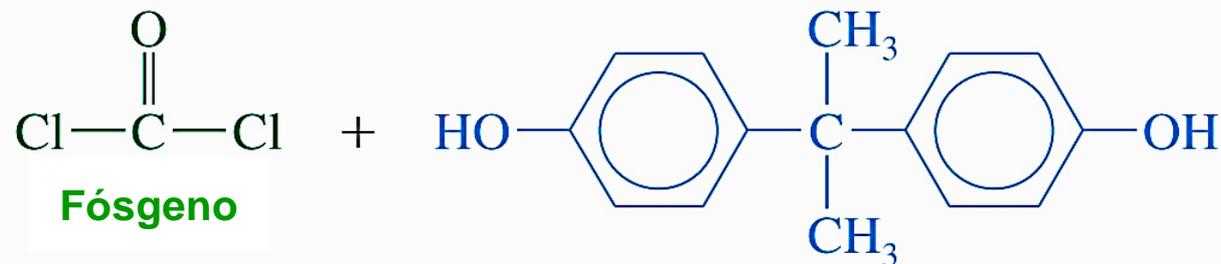




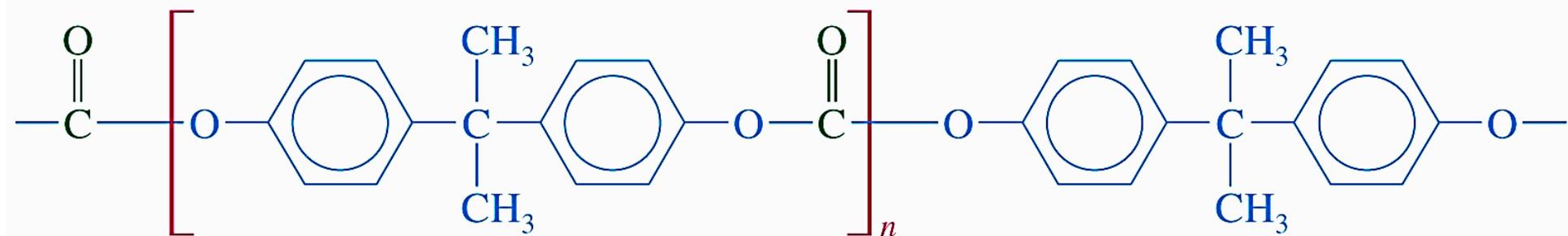
## BIODIESEL



## Síntesis de un policarbonato

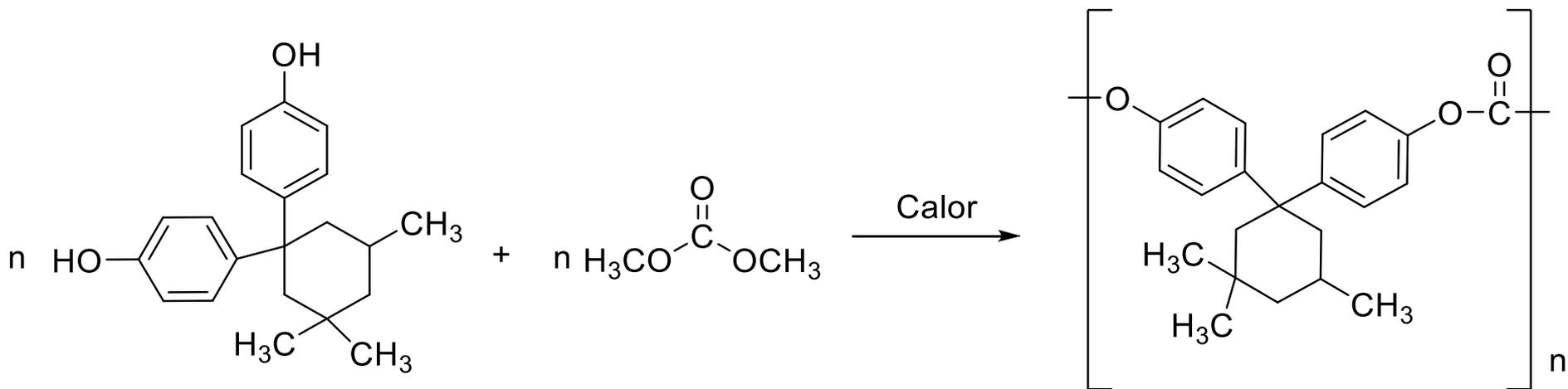
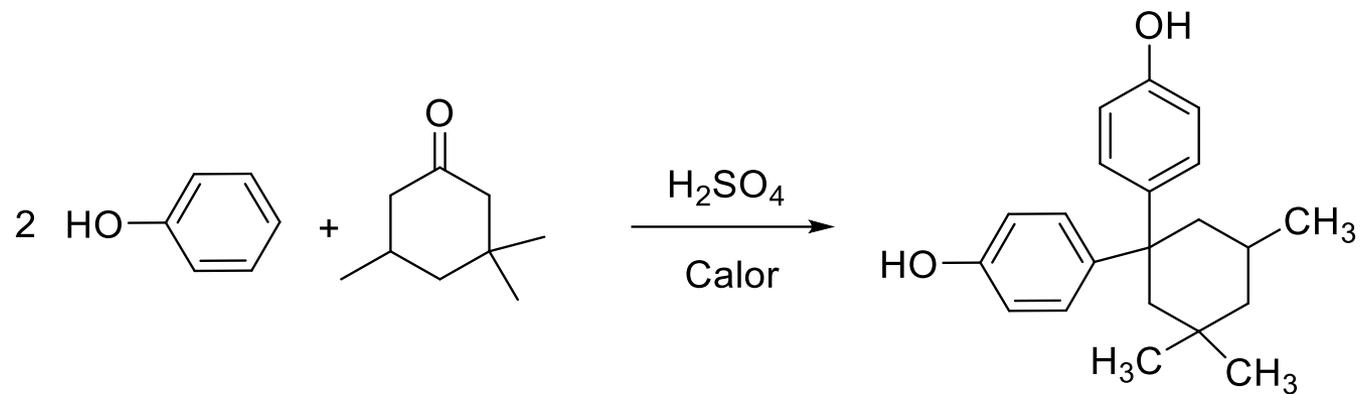


Calor, pérdida de 2 HCl



**Lexán, un policarbonato**

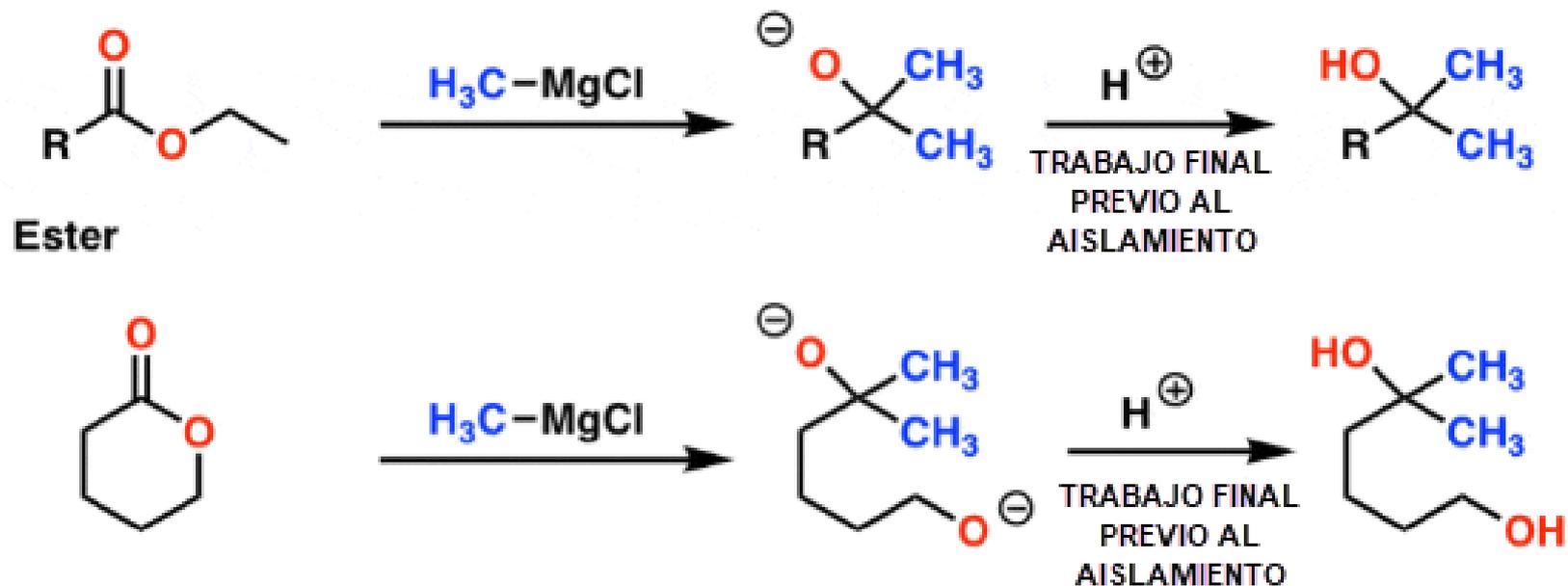




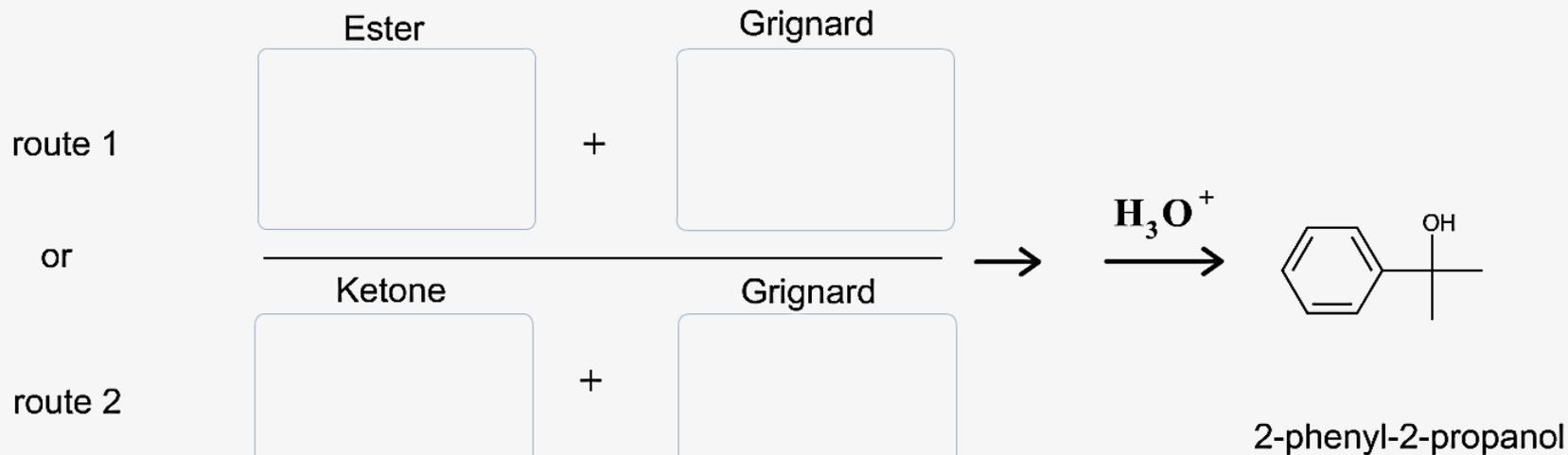
**Polycarbonato**



# REACCIONES CON EL REACTIVO DE GRIGNARD

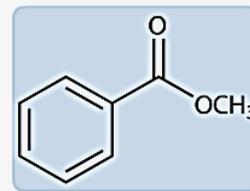
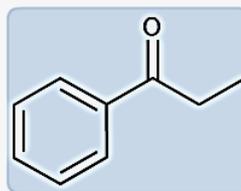
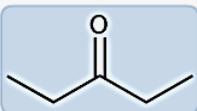
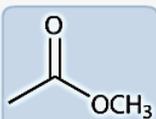
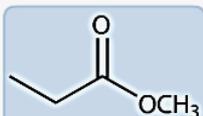
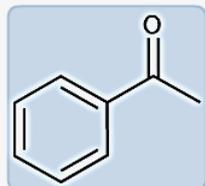
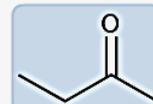
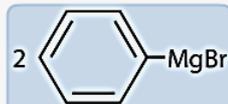
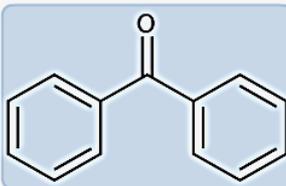
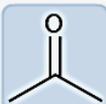


Tertiary alcohols with two identical alkyl groups attached to the alcohol carbon can be made either from an ester and two moles of a Grignard reagent, or from a ketone and one mole of a Grignard reagent. Use retrosynthetic analysis to suggest one path of each type to synthesize 2-phenyl-2-propanol. (Click and drag the appropriate image to the correct position in the following reactions.)

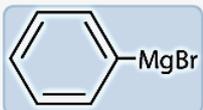


2 CH<sub>3</sub>MgBr

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>MgBr



CH<sub>3</sub>MgBr



2 CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>MgBr

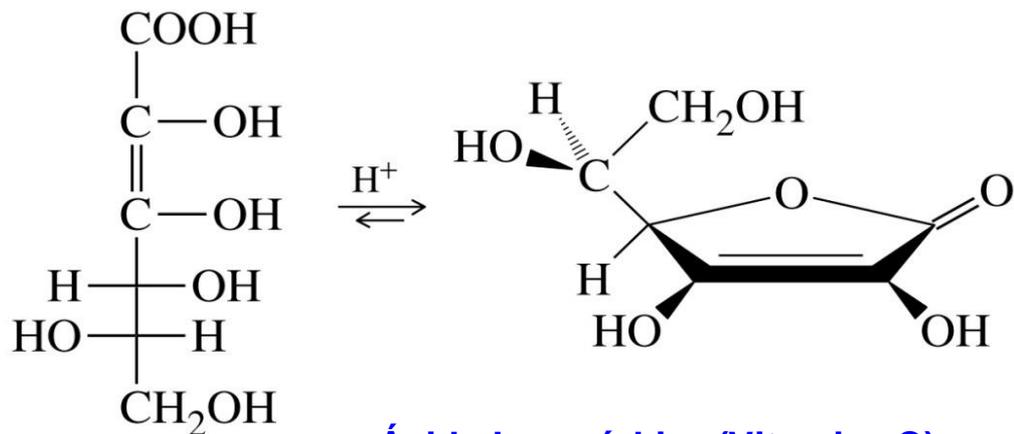




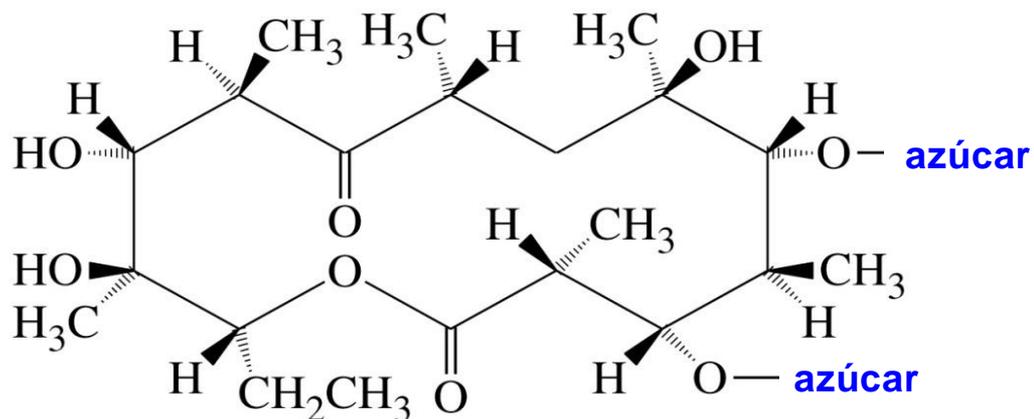
# LACTONAS ESTERES CÍCLICOS



# Ácido L-Ascórbico y la Eritromicina



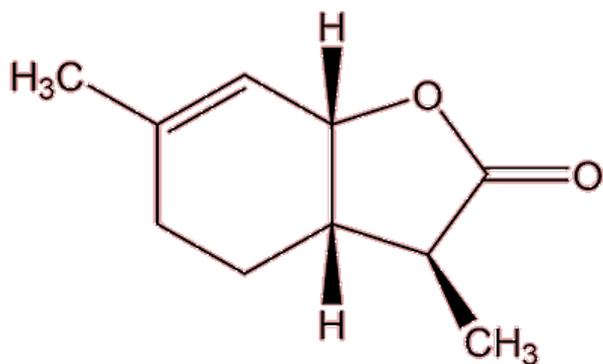
Ácido L-ascórbico (Vitamina C)



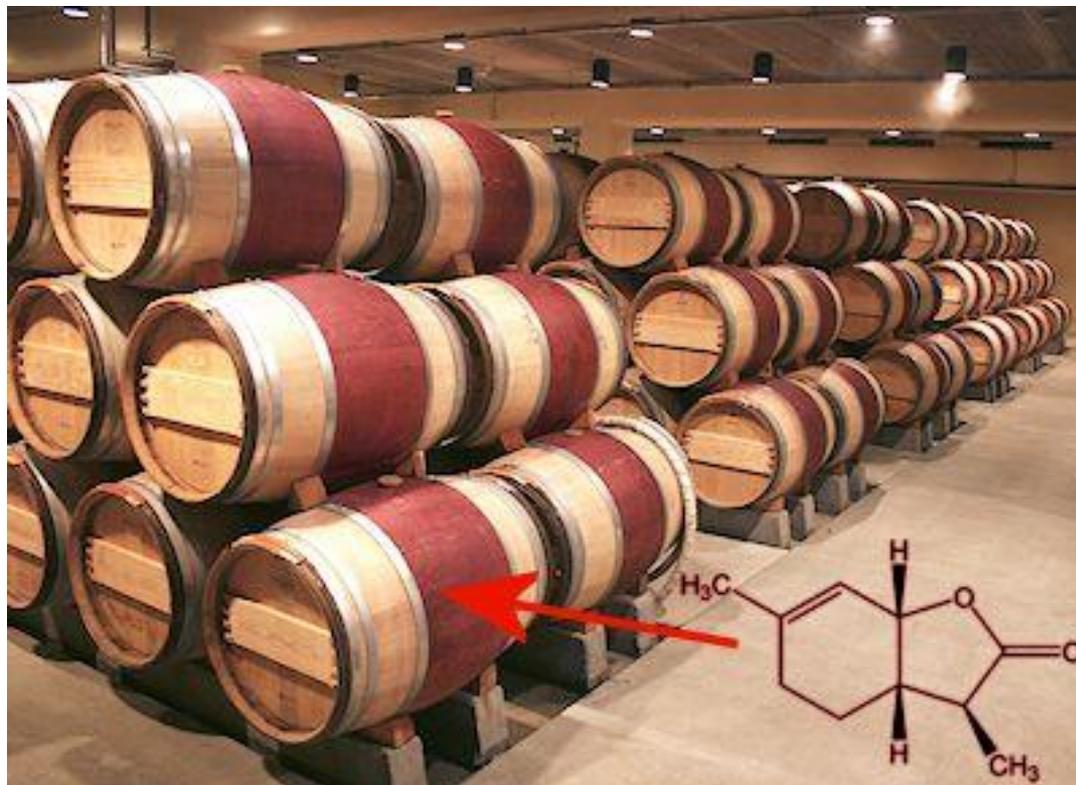
Eritromicina

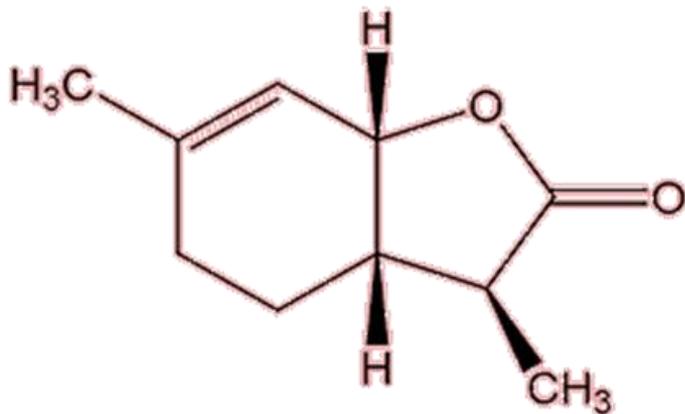


La lactona del vino es un compuesto con un olor agradable, el cual se encuentra en forma natural en las manzanas, el jugo e naranja, jugo de uva , el aceite esencial de la naranja, el aceite de la cáscara de clementina. Se descubrió por primera vez en el aceite esencial como metabolito de en la orina del Koala por Southwell en 1975. Después se descubrió en el vino blanco en 1996 y de ahí se le dio el nombre de lactona del vino

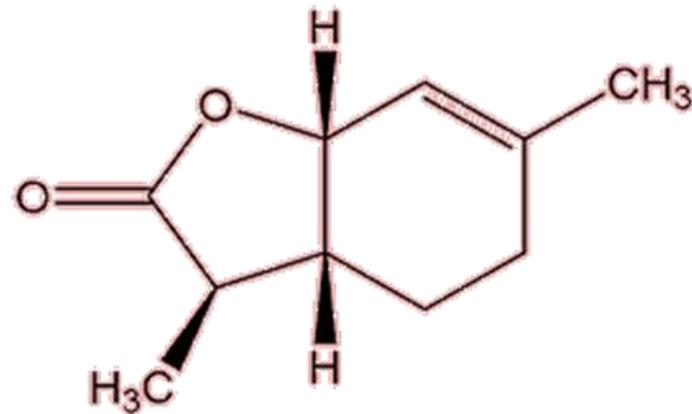


Lactona del vino  
(3S,3aS,7aR)-3,6-Dimetil-  
3a,4,5,7a-tetrahidro-3H-1-  
benzofuran-2-ona





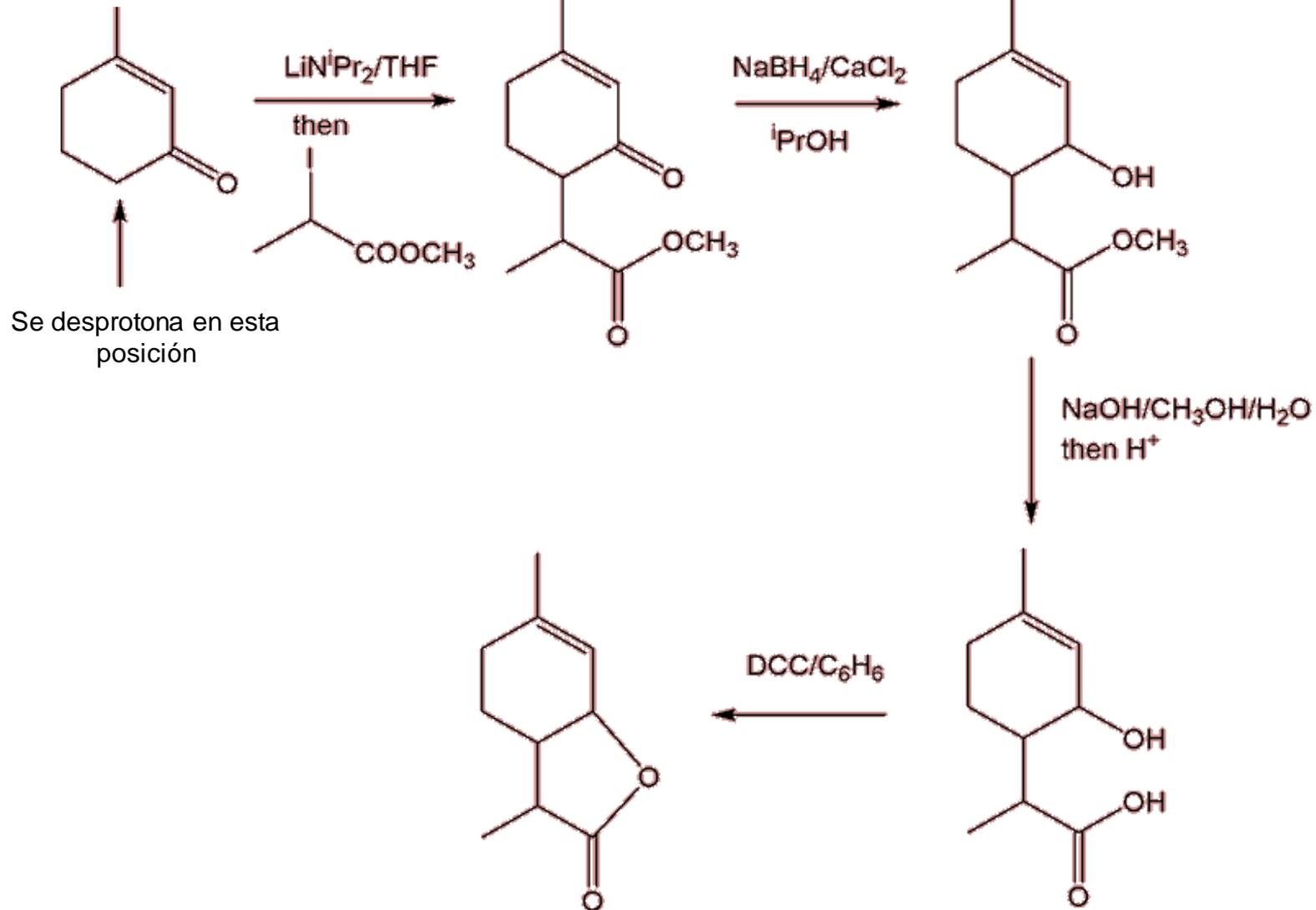
umbral de olor  
0.00001 – 0.00004 ng/L aire



umbral de olor  
> 1000 ng/L aire



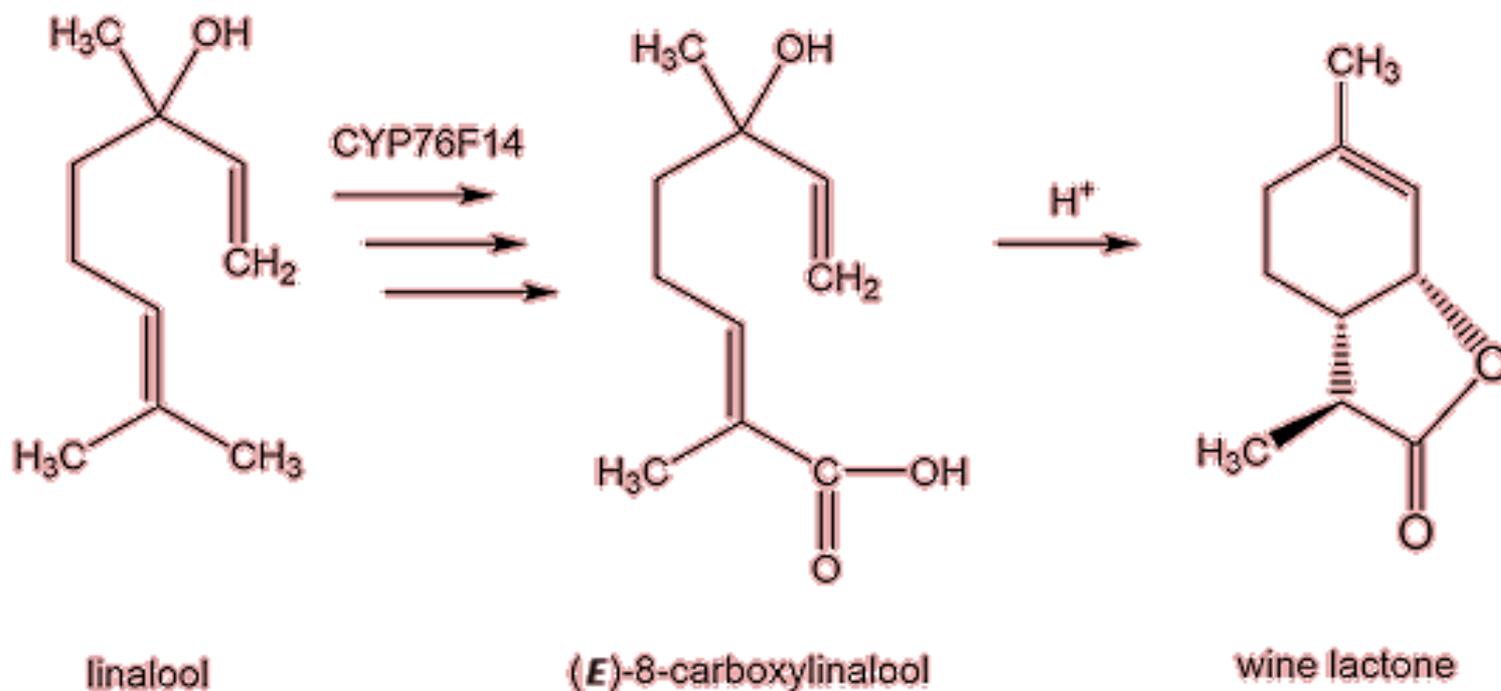
3-metilciclohex-2-enona



H. Guth, *Helv. Chim. Acta.*, **1996**, 79, 1559.



No se ha encontrado lactona de vino en las uvas, pero se cree que se genera principalmente a medida que el vino madura. Una posible vía de formación involucra al linalool (MOTM Octubre 2013), que está presente en la uva; Se sabe que el linalool es oxidado por una enzima del citocromo P450 CYP76F14 a (*E*)-8-carboxilinalool (también conocido como ácido mentiafólico), y esto, a su vez, se convierte en lactona de vino en una reacción catalizada por ácido muy lenta.

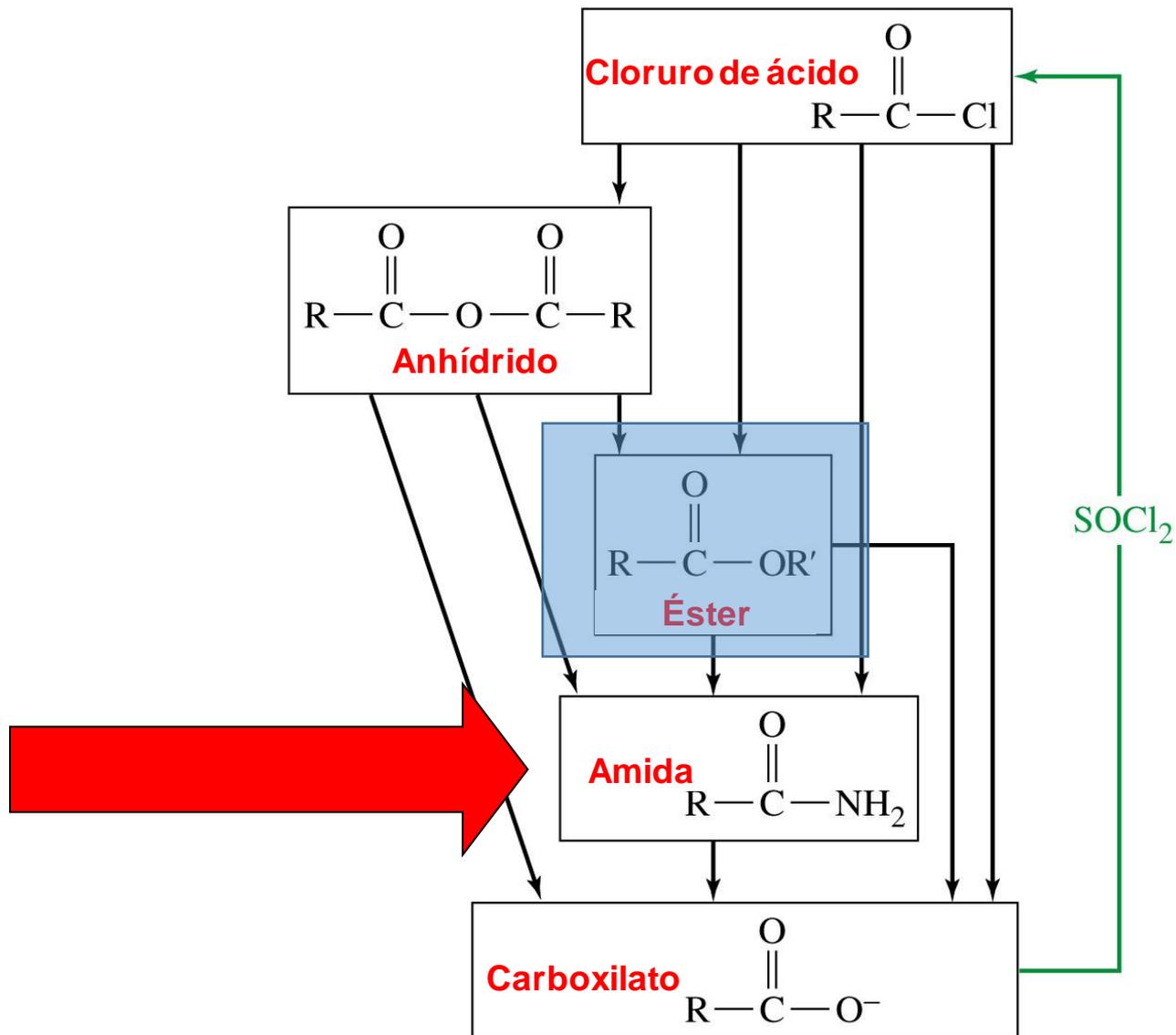


# IR REGIÓN 2000-1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>

2000-1650	weak	C-H bending	aromatic compound	overtone
1870-1540				
1818	strong	C=O stretching	anhydride	
1750				
1815-1785	strong	C=O stretching	acid halide	
1800-1770	strong	C=O stretching	conjugated acid halide	
1775	strong	C=O stretching	conjugated anhydride	
1720				
1770-1780	strong	C=O stretching	vinyl / phenyl ester	
1760	strong	C=O stretching	carboxylic acid	monomer
1750-1735	strong	C=O stretching	esters	6-membered lactone
1750-1735	strong	C=O stretching	$\delta$ -lactone	$\gamma$ : 1770
1745	strong	C=O stretching	cyclopentanone	
1740-1720	strong	C=O stretching	aldehyde	
1730-1715	strong	C=O stretching	$\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester	or formates
1725-1705	strong	C=O stretching	aliphatic ketone	or cyclohexanone or cyclopentenone
1720-1706	strong	C=O stretching	carboxylic acid	dimer
1710-1680	strong	C=O stretching	conjugated acid	dimer
1710-1685	strong	C=O stretching	conjugated aldehyde	
1690	strong	C=O stretching	primary amide	free (associated: 1650)
1690-1640	medium	C=N stretching	imine / oxime	
1685-1666	strong	C=O stretching	conjugated ketone	
1680	strong	C=O stretching	secondary amide	free (associated: 1640)
1680	strong	C=O stretching	tertiary amide	free (associated: 1630)
1650	strong	C=O stretching	$\delta$ -lactam	$\gamma$ : 1750-1700 $\beta$ : 1760-1730

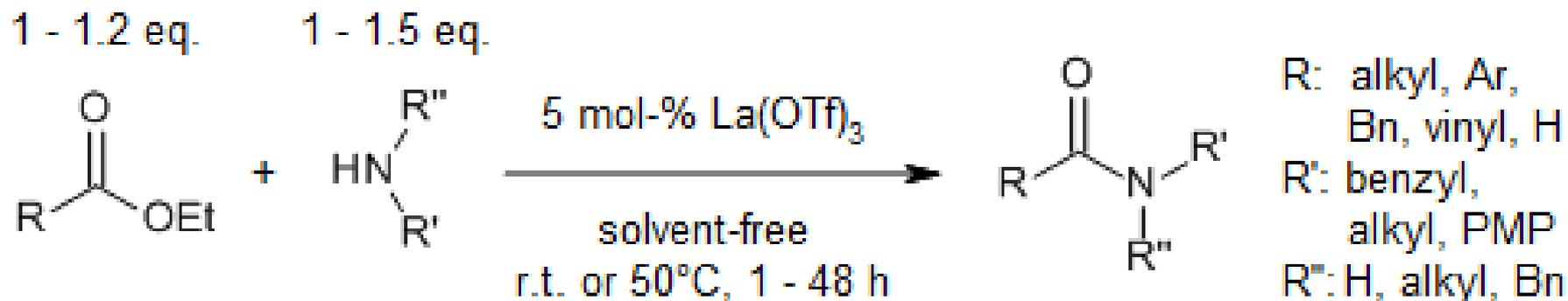


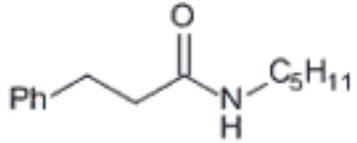
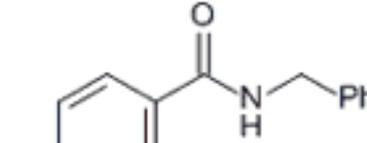
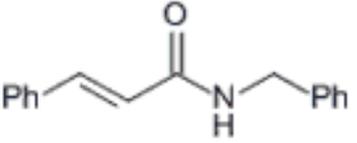
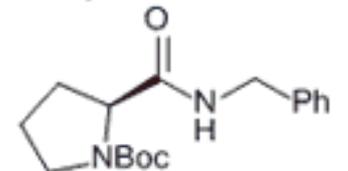
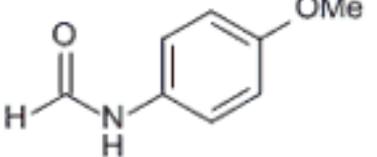
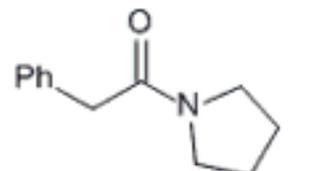
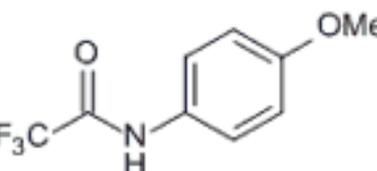
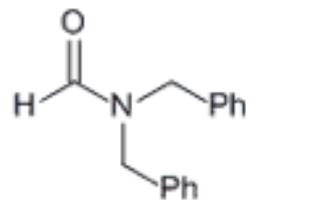
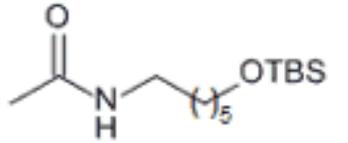
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



# Lanthanum(III) Triflate Catalyzed Direct Amidation of Esters

H. Morimoto, R. Fujiwara, Y. Shimizu, K. Morisaki, T. Ohshima, *Org. Lett.*, **2014**, *16*, 2018-2021.



product	ester:amine (eq.)	T (°C)	t (h)	yield (% (%, isol.))	product	ester:amine (eq.)	T (°C)	t (h)	yield (% (%, isol.))
	1:1.2	r.t.	48	95		1:1.2	50	24	99
	1:1.2	50	48	80		1:1.2	50	24	79
	1.2:1	r.t.	24	91		1:1.5	50	24	98
	1.2:1	r.t.	1	99		1.2:1	r.t.	3	86
 (2 mol-% catalyst)	1:1.2	r.t.	24	88					



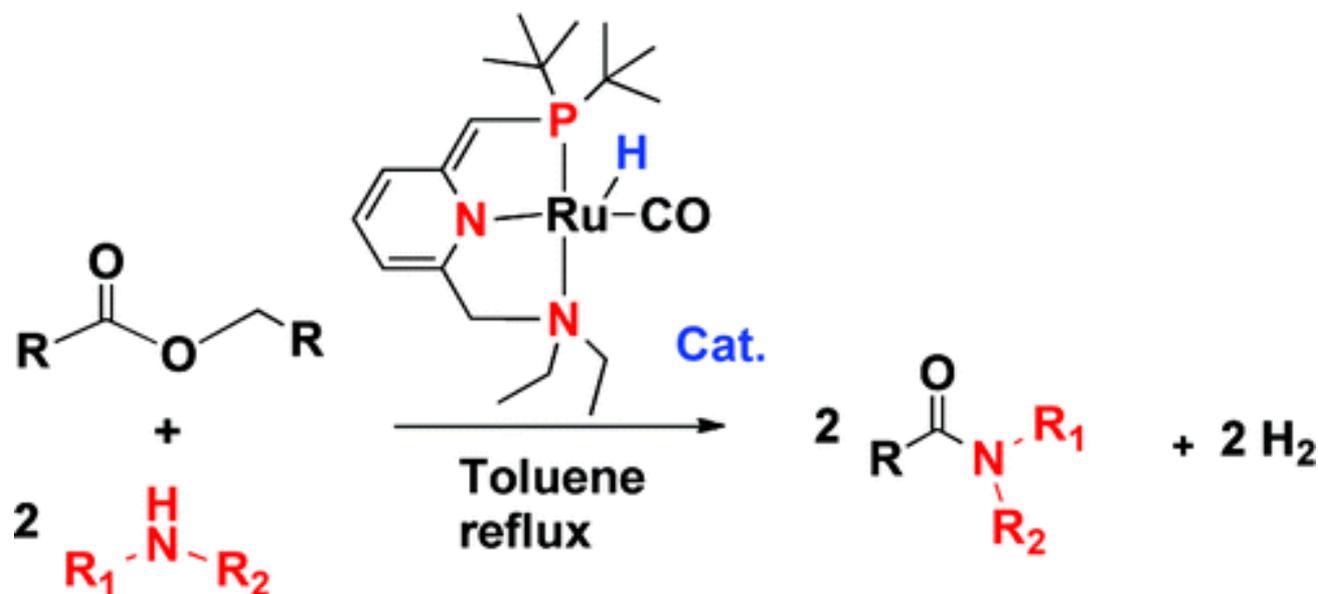
Entrada:	Apellidos
1	A a C
2	D a F
3	G a L
4	M a R
5	S a Z

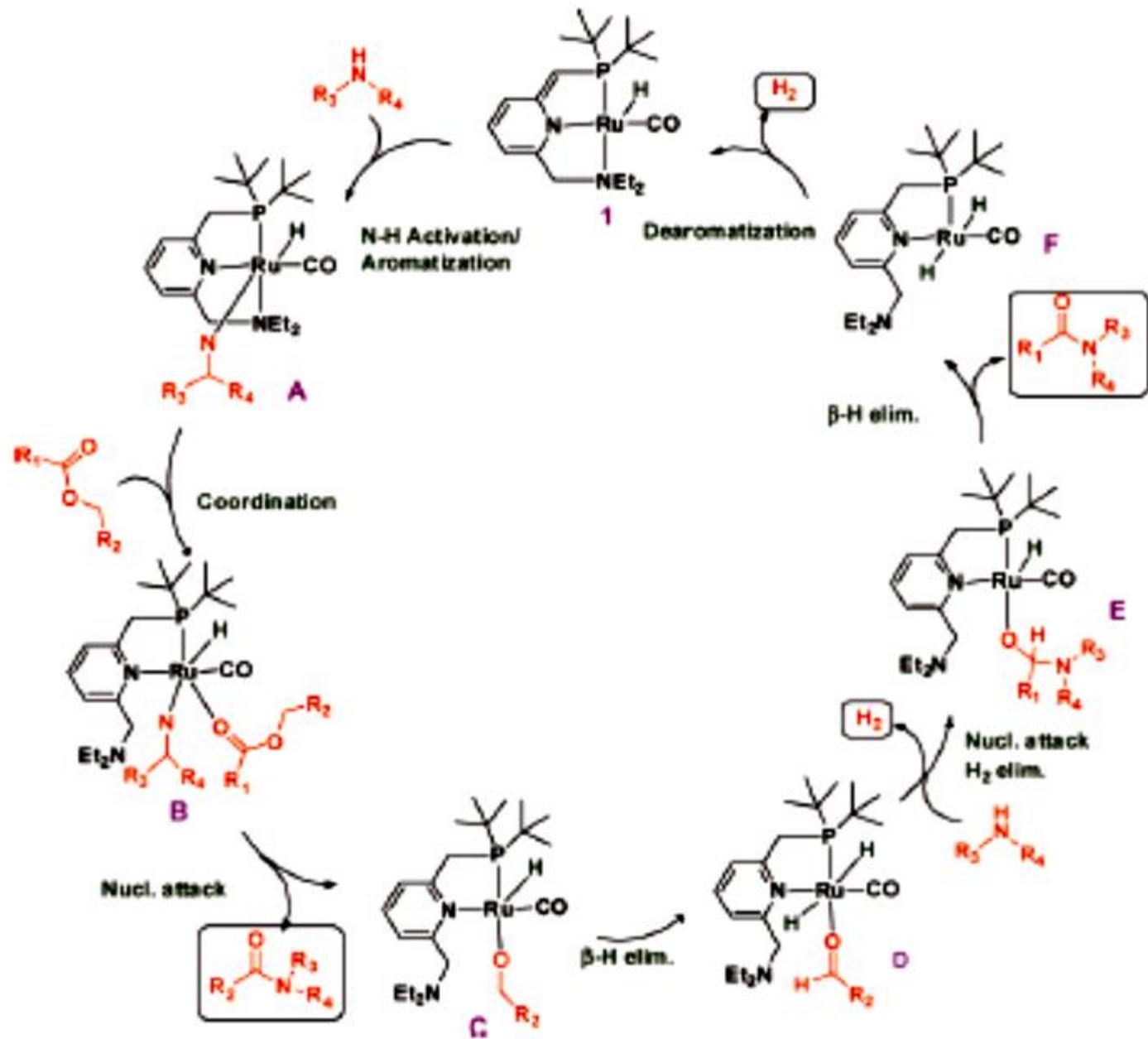


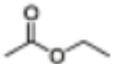
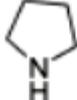
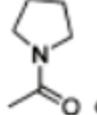
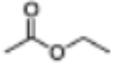
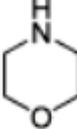
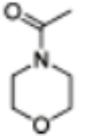
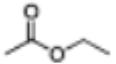
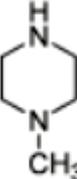
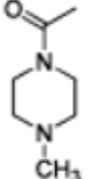
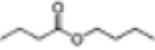
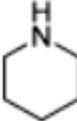
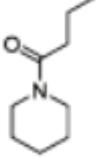
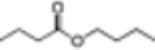
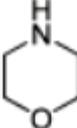
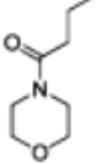
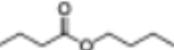
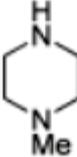
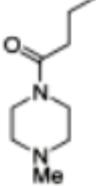
# Synthesis of Amides from Esters and Amines with Liberation of H<sub>2</sub> under Neutral Conditions

Boopathy Gnanaprakasam and David Milstein

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2011**, 133 (6), 1682–1685

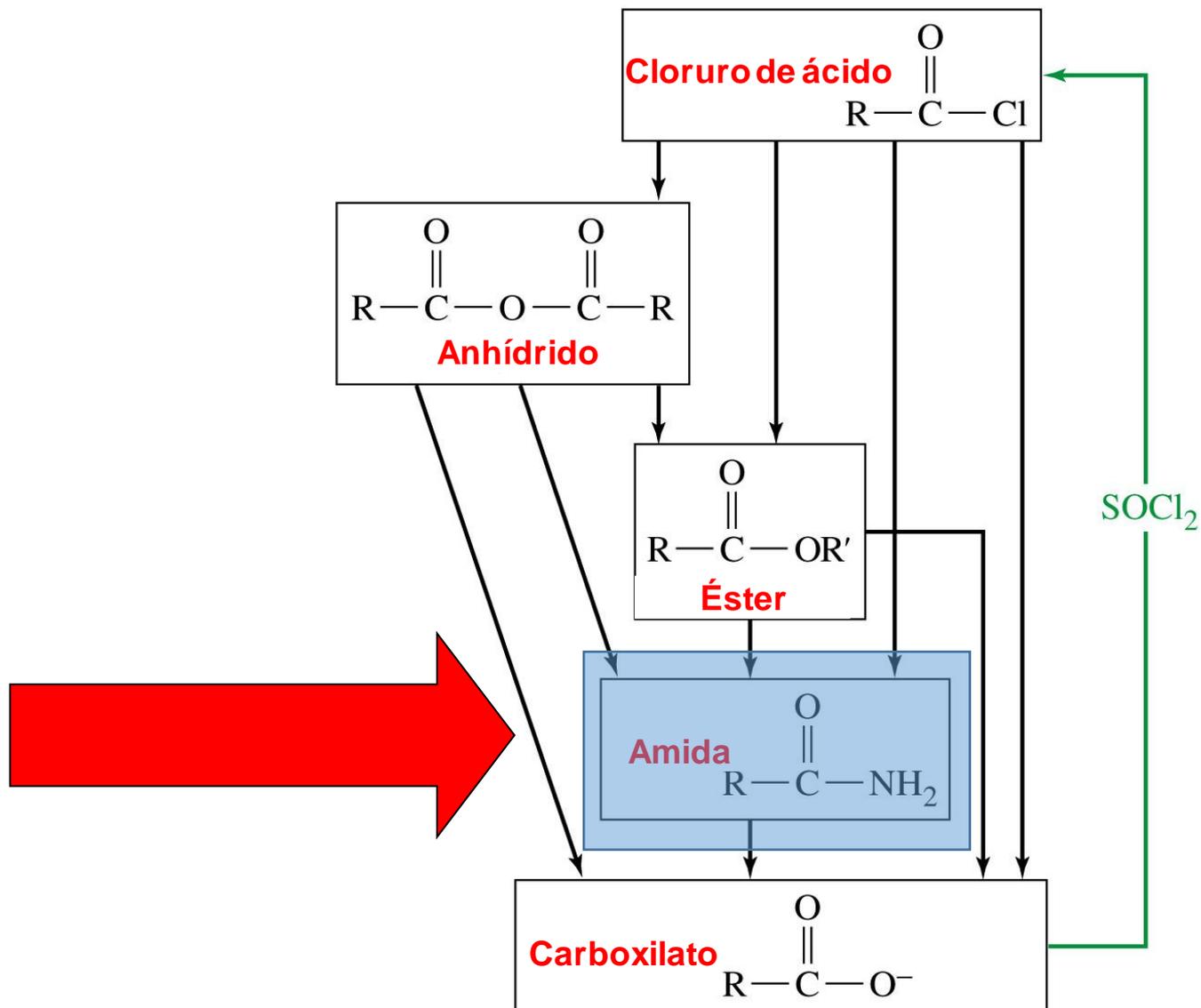




Entry	Ester	Amine	Conv. of amine/time % / hrs	Isolated Yields (%)
1 <sup>b</sup>			100/26	 99
2 <sup>b</sup>			69/36	 66
3 <sup>b</sup>			54/24	 52
4			100/19	 94
5			100/21	 95
6			100/24	 94



# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



# N,N-dimetilformamida

La DMF fue preparada por primera vez en 1893 por el químico francés Albert Verley (1867 - 1959), destilando una mezcla de clorhidrato de dimetilamina y formiato de potasio

Albert Verley fue el único estudiante de composición de Satie. Según esto, cuando era joven, Verley había soñado con una carrera en la música, pero se formó como químico; Luego, un grave accidente en el laboratorio dañó gravemente su mano derecha. (¡Los peligros de una carrera química!) Y así se separó del piano y se dedicó por completo a la química.



*Verley, A. (1893). "Sur la préparation des amides en général" [On the preparation of amides in general]. Bulletin de la Société chimique de Paris. 3rd series (in French). 9: 690–692. On p. 692, Verley states that DMF is prepared by a procedure analogous to that for the preparation of dimethylacetamide (see p. 691), which would be by distilling dimethylamine hydrochloride and potassium formate.*

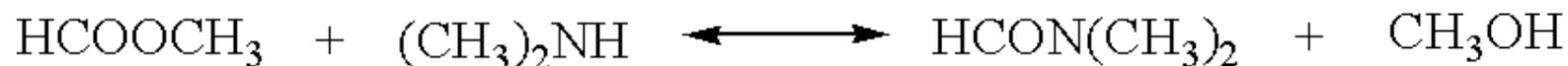


La síntesis de la Dimetilformamida se lleva a cabo a través de la reacción entre formiato de metilo y dimetilamina a una alta temperatura

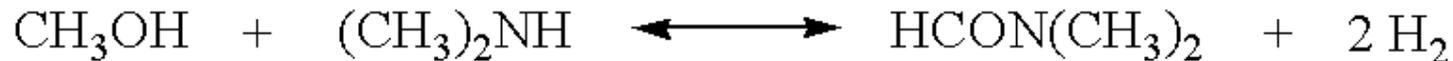
Paso 1



Paso 2



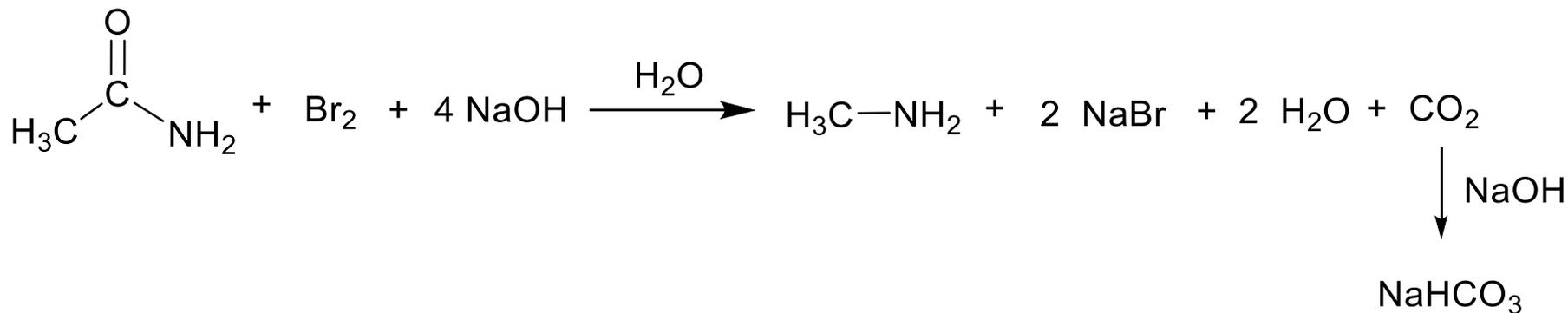
Global



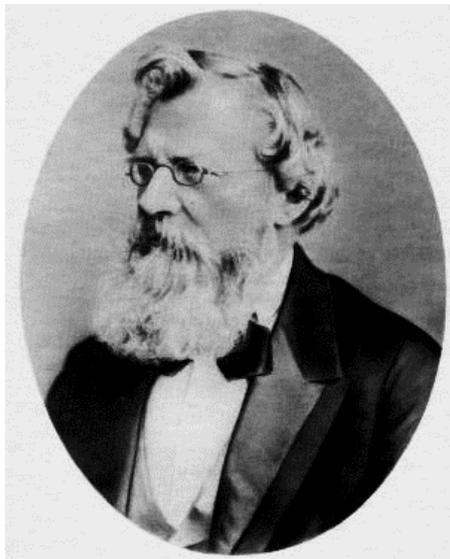
Maliszewskyj, R.J.; Turcotte, M.G.; Mitchell, J.W.; **2003**, US6723877B1



# Degradación de amidas de Hofmann



## Degradación de amidas de Hofmann



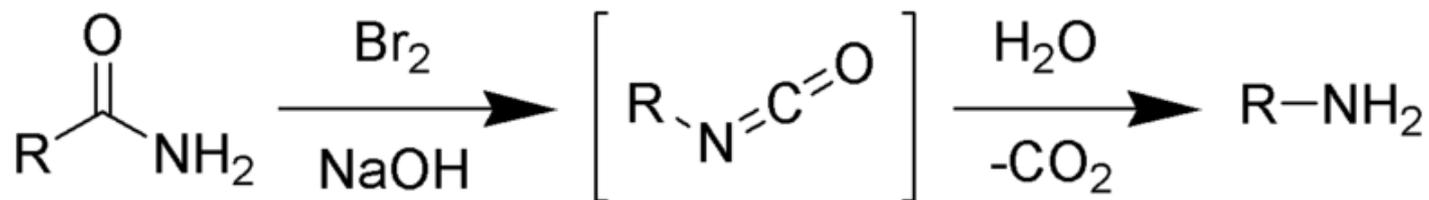
**August Wilhelm von Hofmann**  
(1818-1892)

Nació en Alemania. Primero estudió leyes y luego cambió a la química. Fundó la Sociedad Alemana de Química. Hofmann enseñó en el Royal College of Chemistry en Londres durante 20 años y luego regresó a Alemania para enseñar en la Universidad de Berlín. Fue uno de los fundadores de la industria del tinte alemán. Se casó cuatro veces, enviudó tres veces: tuvo 11 hijos

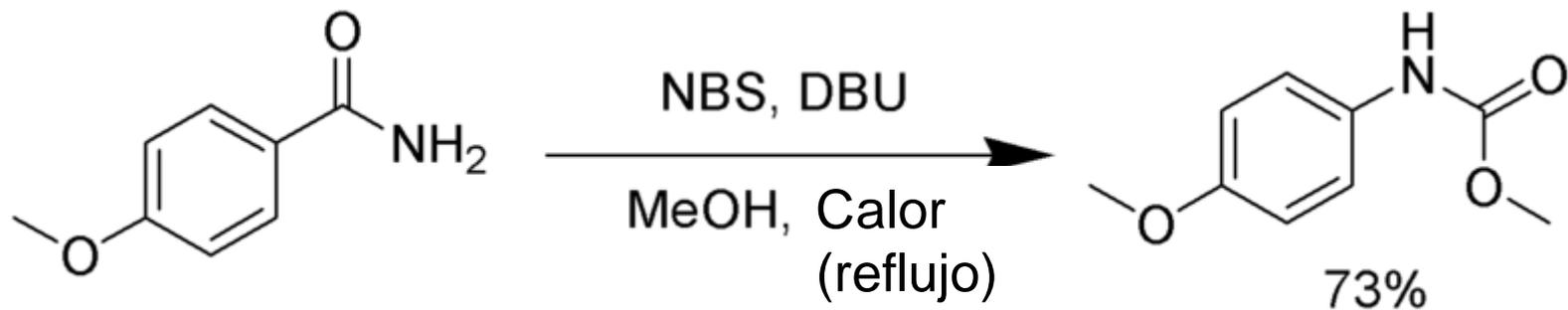
Bruice, Paula Yurcanis., *Organic Chemistry* (2013)



## Degradación de amidas de Hofmann



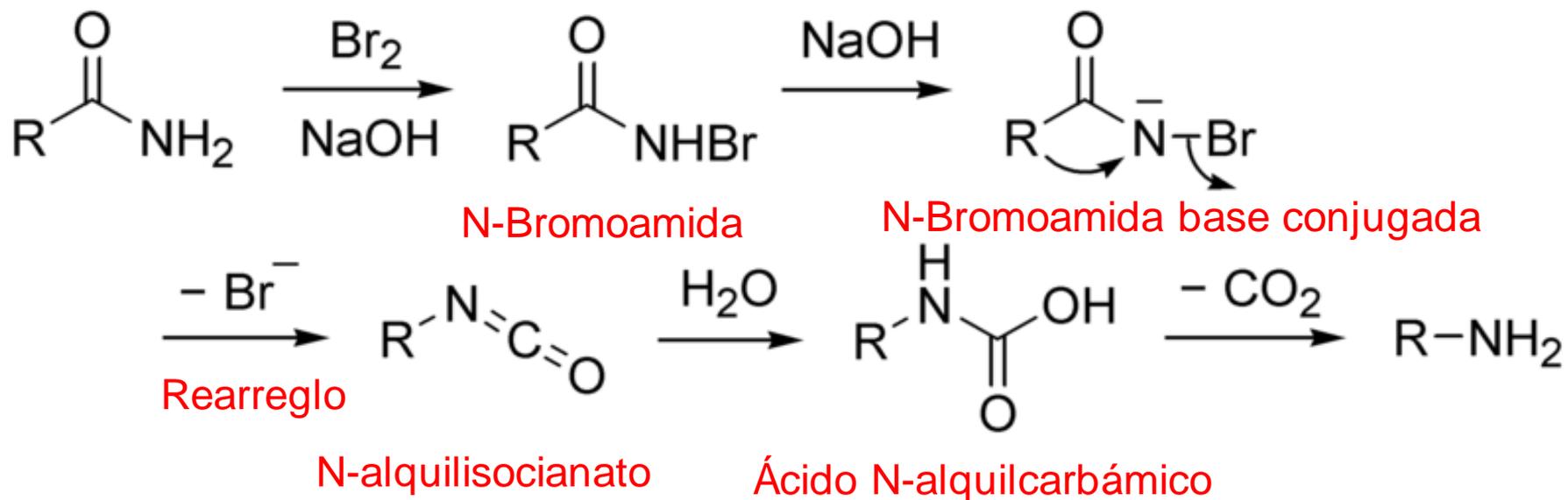
Hofmann, A. W. *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1881**, 14, 2725–2736.



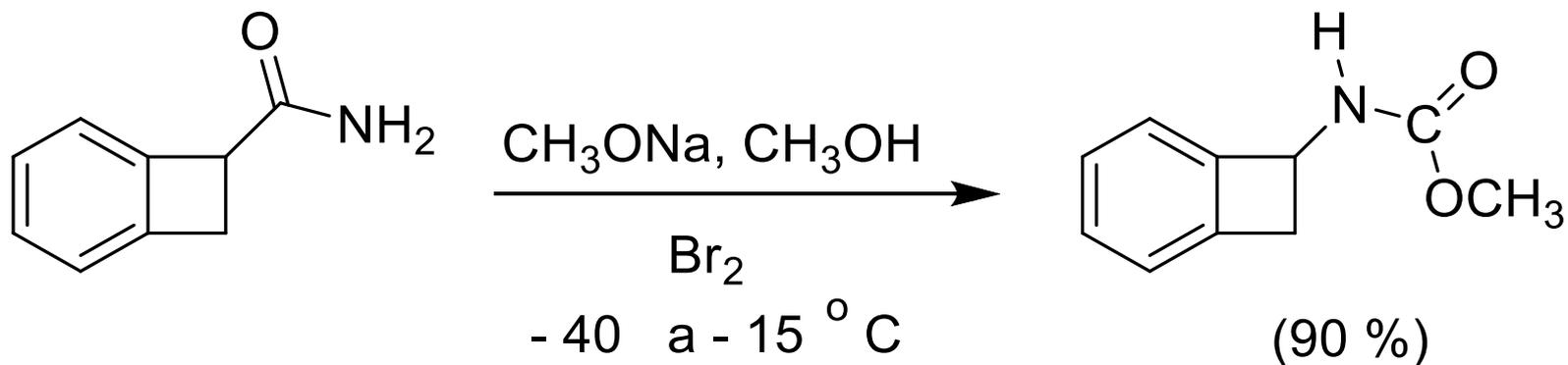
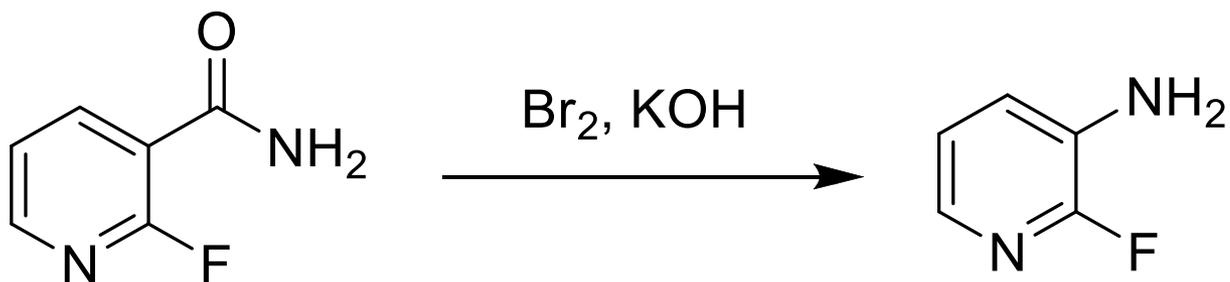
Keillor, J.W.; Huang, X.; *Organic Syntheses*, 2002,78,234.



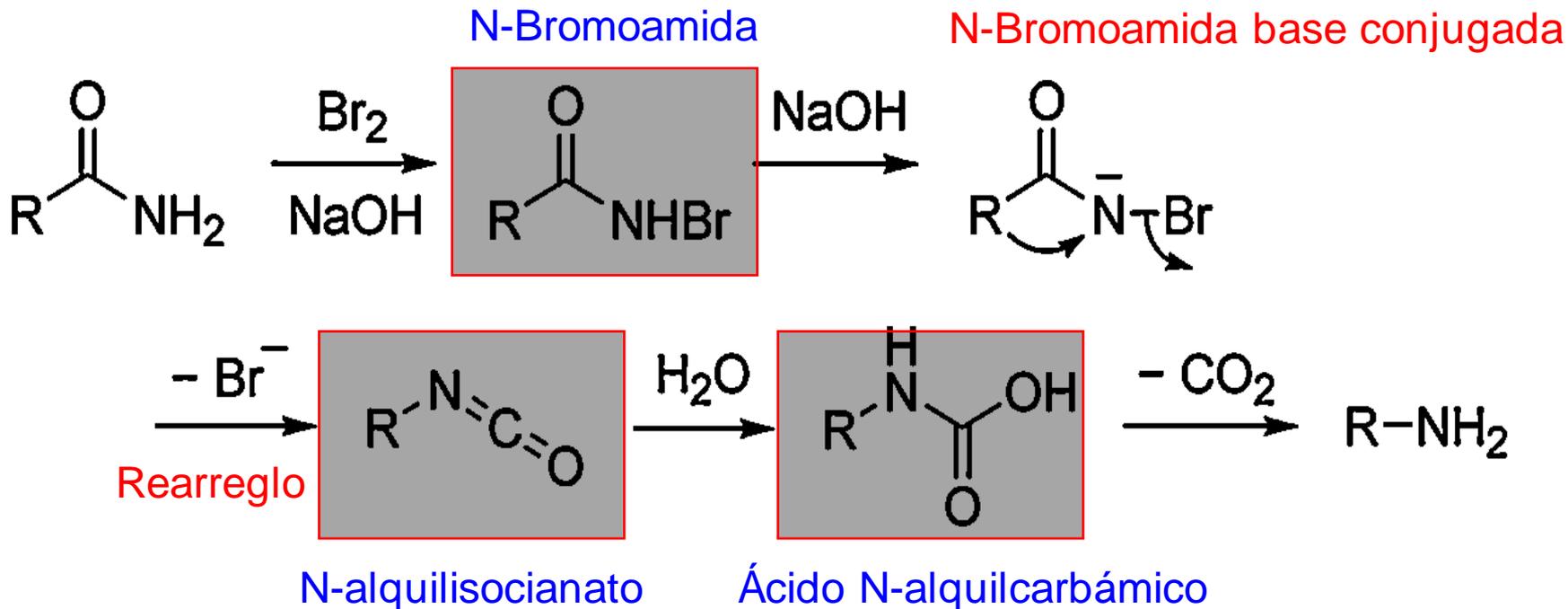
## Mecanismo de la degradación de amidas de Hofmann



## Mecanismo de la degradación de amidas de Hofmann

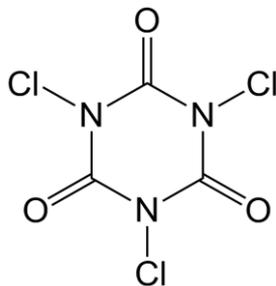


## Intermediarios neutros



## Preparation of *N*-Chloroamides Using Trichloroisocyanuric Acid

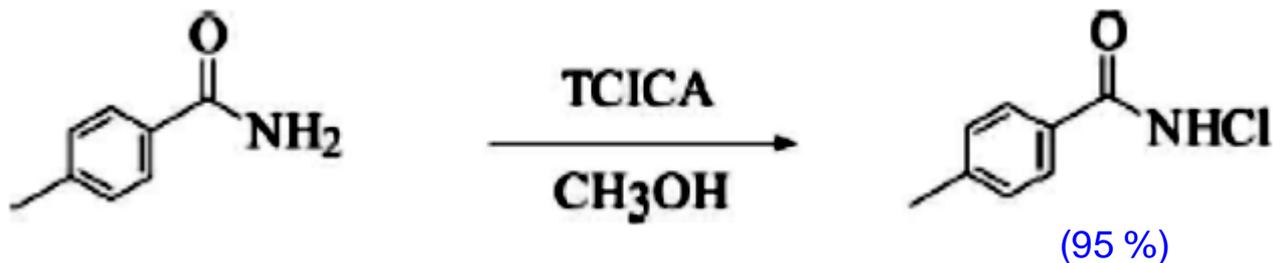
Gene A. Hiegel, Tyrone J. Hogenauer, and Justin C. Lewis  
Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, California State University,  
Fullerton, California, USA



Ácido tricloroisocianúrico  
(TCICA)

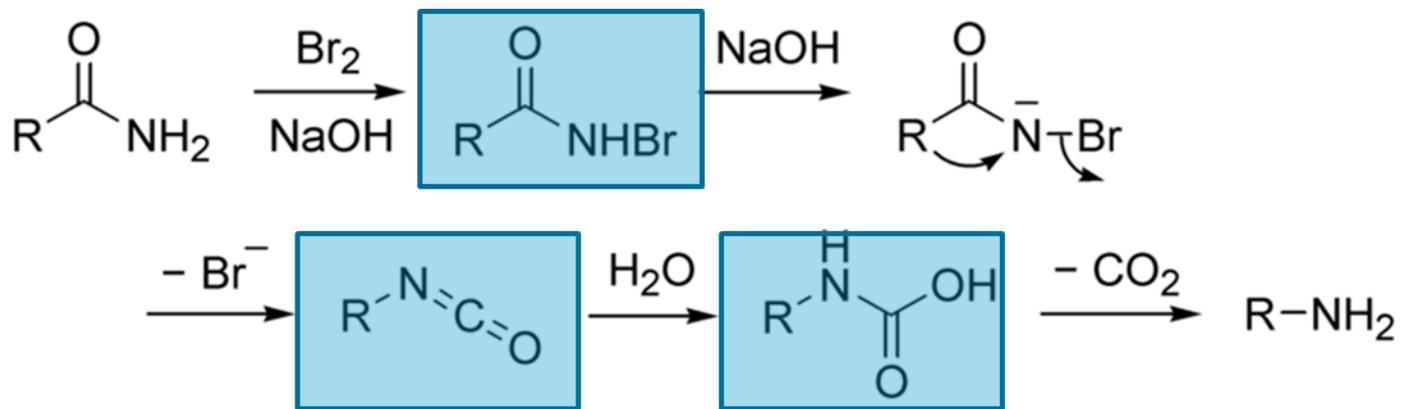
*Synthetic Communications*<sup>®</sup>, 35: 2099–2105, 2005

### Formación *N*-cloroamida

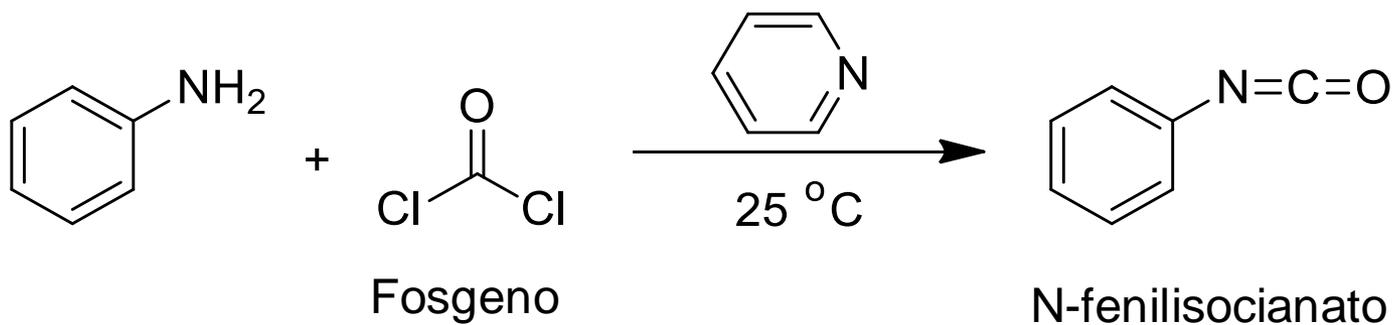


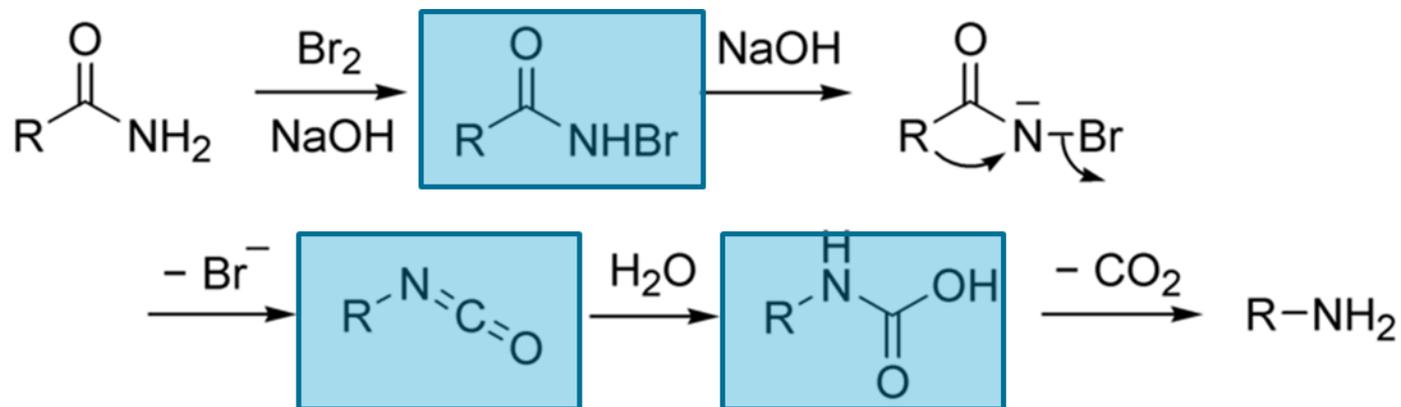
*N*-cloroamida  
(*para*-metilbanzamida)





## Formación arilisocyanatos



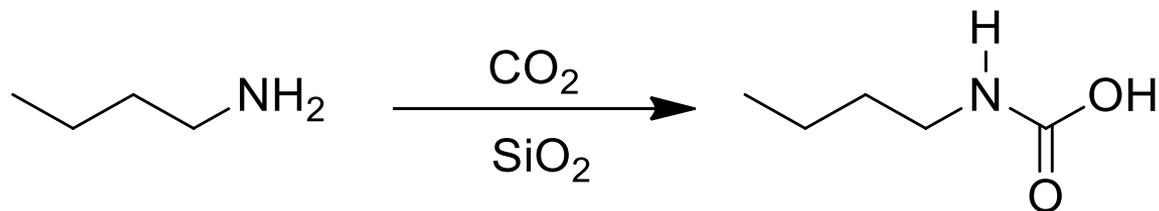


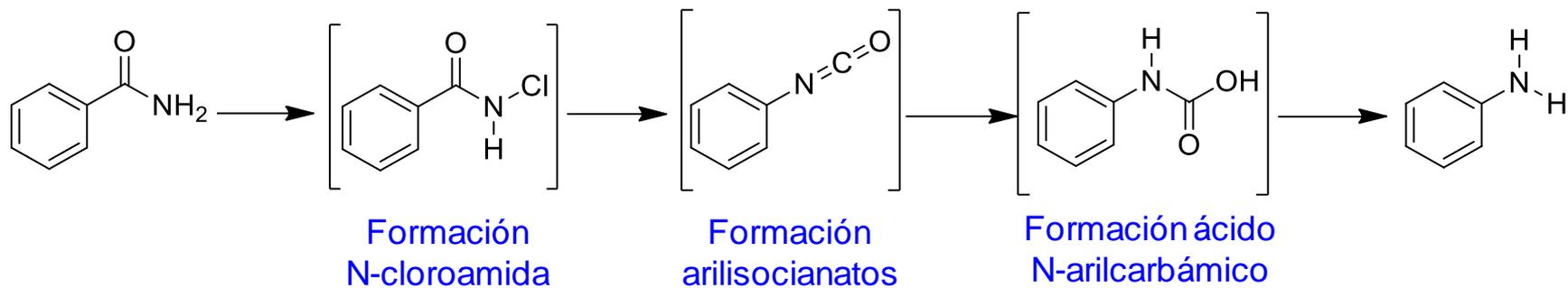
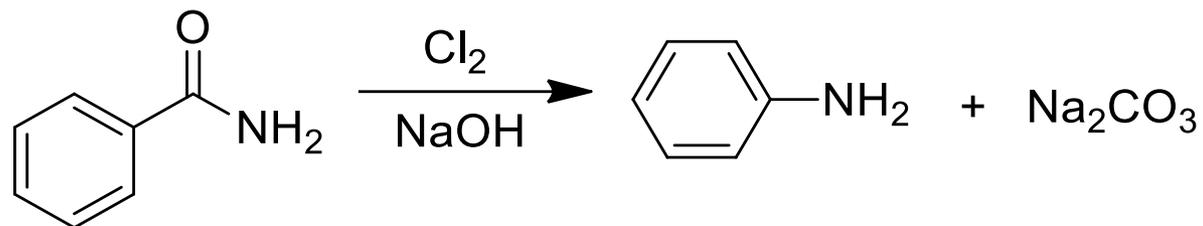
## Mechanisms and Kinetics for Sorption of CO<sub>2</sub> on Bicontinuous Mesoporous Silica Modified with *n*-Propylamine

Zoltán Bacsik,<sup>†</sup> Nanna Ahlsten,<sup>†</sup> Asraa Ziadi,<sup>†</sup> Guoying Zhao,<sup>†</sup> Alfonso E. Garcia-Bennett,<sup>§</sup> Belén Martín-Matute,<sup>†</sup> and Niklas Hedin<sup>\*†</sup>

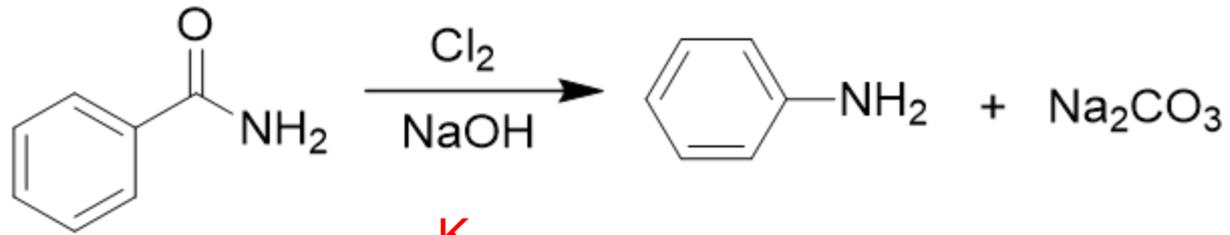
[dx.doi.org/10.1021/la202033p](https://doi.org/10.1021/la202033p) | *Langmuir* 2011, 27, 11118–11128

### Formación ácido N-alquilcarbámico

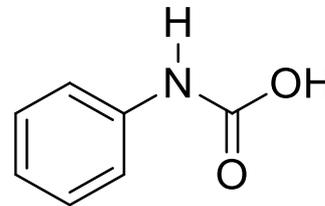
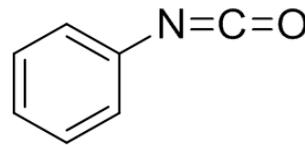
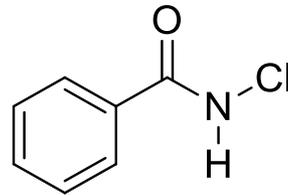


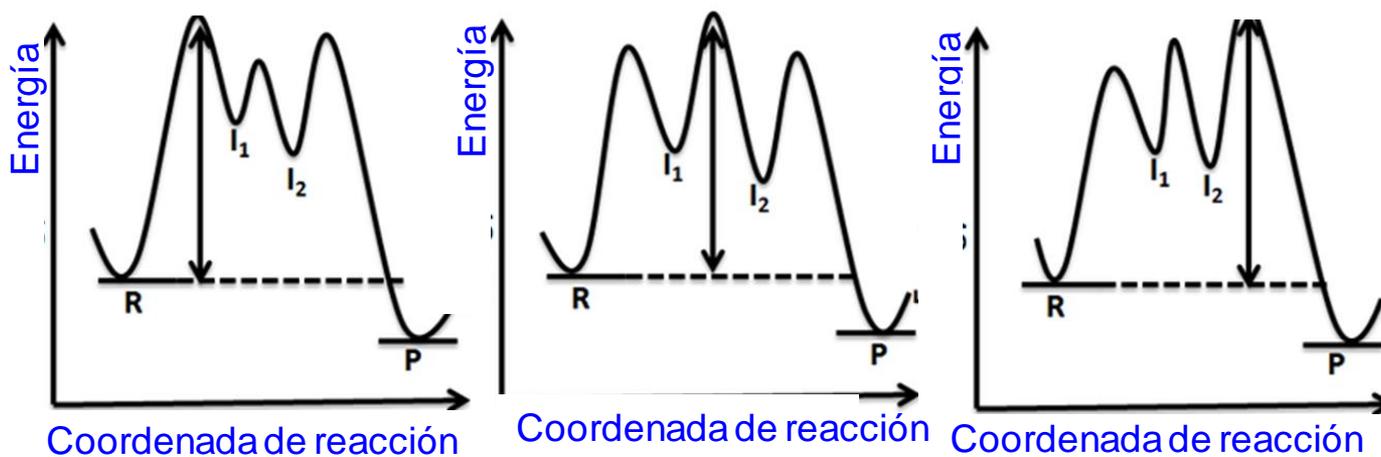
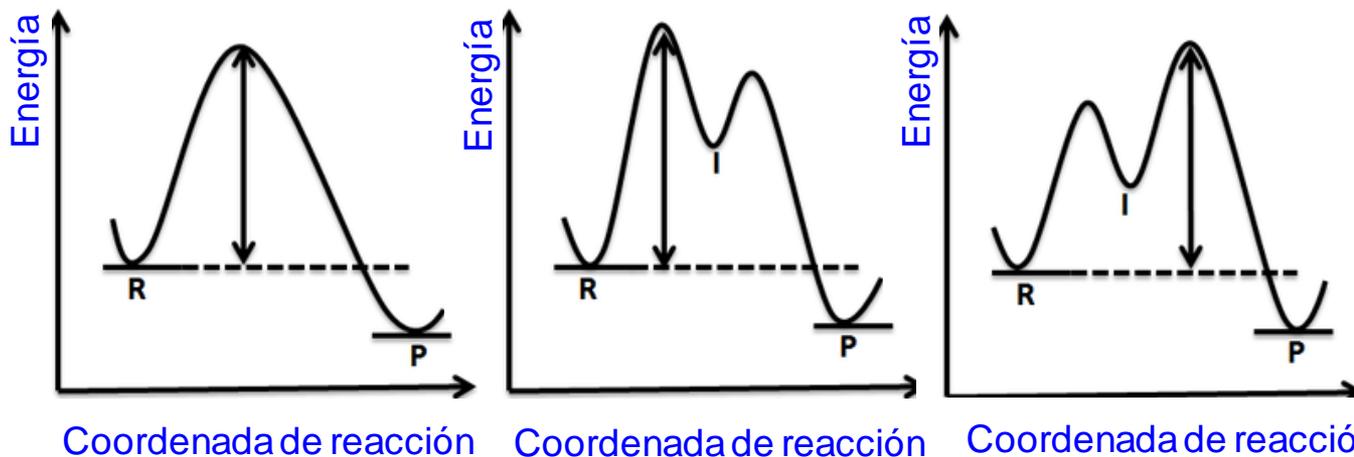


# COMPARACIÓN DE LA RAPIDEZ DE REACCIÓN DE 4 REACCIONES



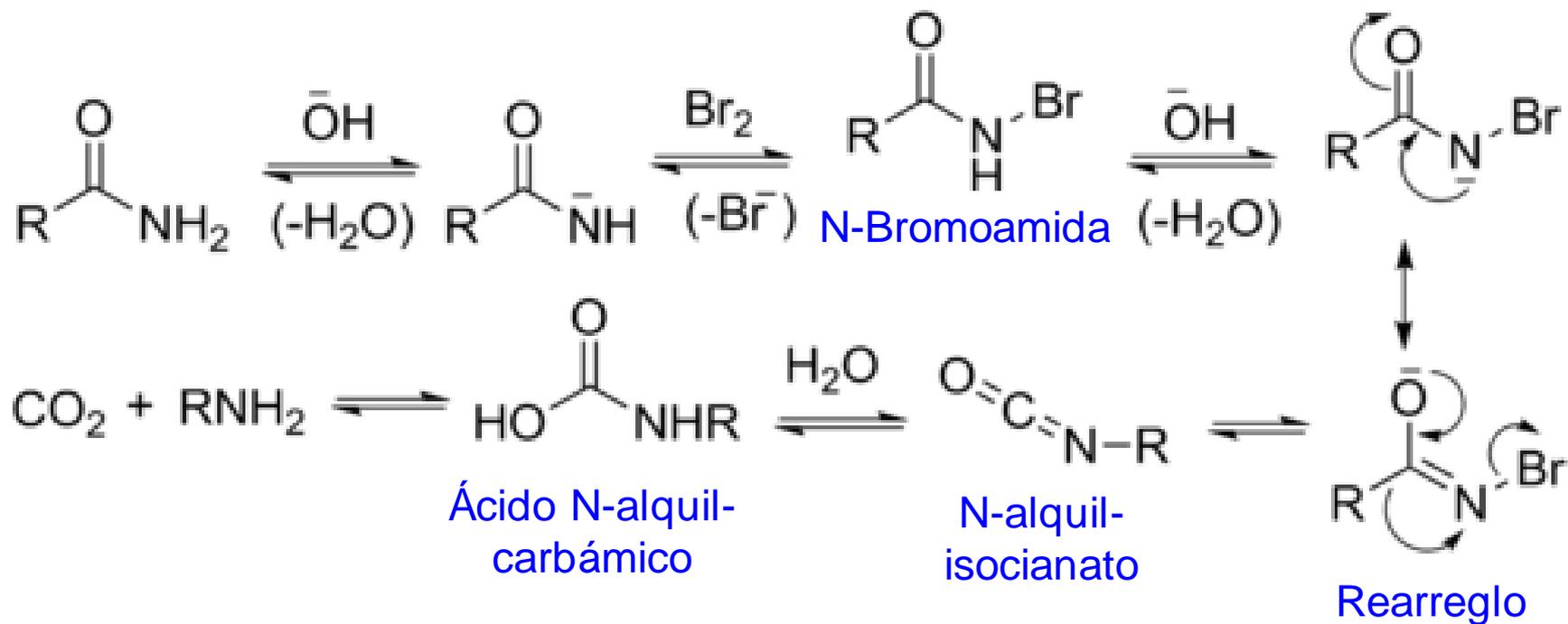
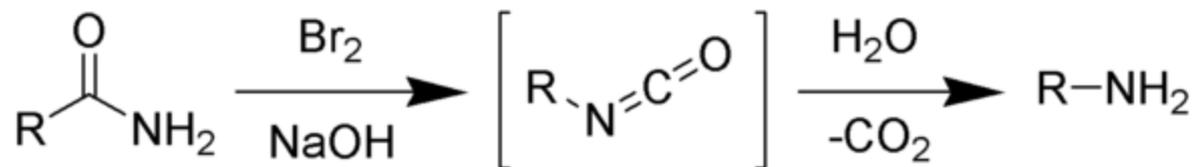
$K_1$





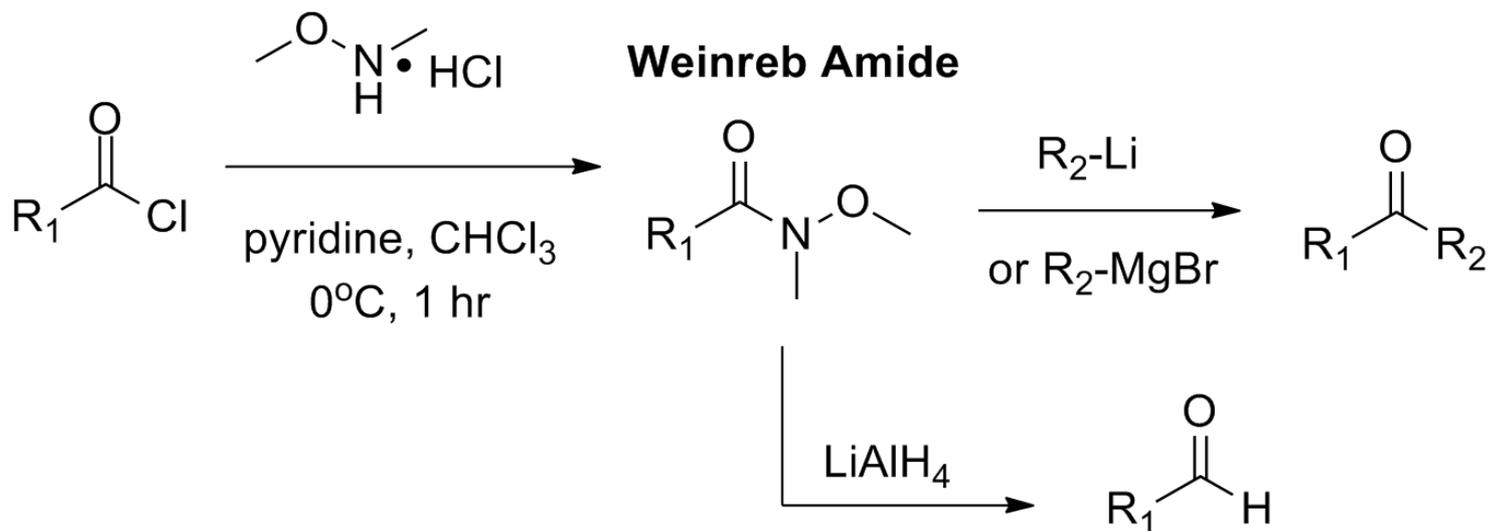
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy\\_profile\\_\(chemistry\)#/media/File:Reaction\\_Co-ordinate\\_Diagrams\\_for\\_reactions\\_with\\_0,\\_1,\\_2\\_intermediates.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_profile_(chemistry)#/media/File:Reaction_Co-ordinate_Diagrams_for_reactions_with_0,_1,_2_intermediates.png)





# Síntesis de cetonas de Weinreb-Nahm

Fue descubierta en 1981 por Steven M. Weinreb y Steven Nahm como un método para sintetizar cetonas. La reacción original involucró dos sustituciones de acilo nucleofílico posteriores: la conversión de un cloruro de ácido con N, O-dimetilhidroxilamina, para formar una amida de Weinreb-Nahm, y el tratamiento posterior de esta especie con un reactivo organometálico como un reactivo de Grignard o reactivo de organolitio. Nahm y Weinreb también informaron sobre la síntesis de aldehídos por reducción de la amida con un exceso de hidruro de litio y aluminio (ver reducción de amida).



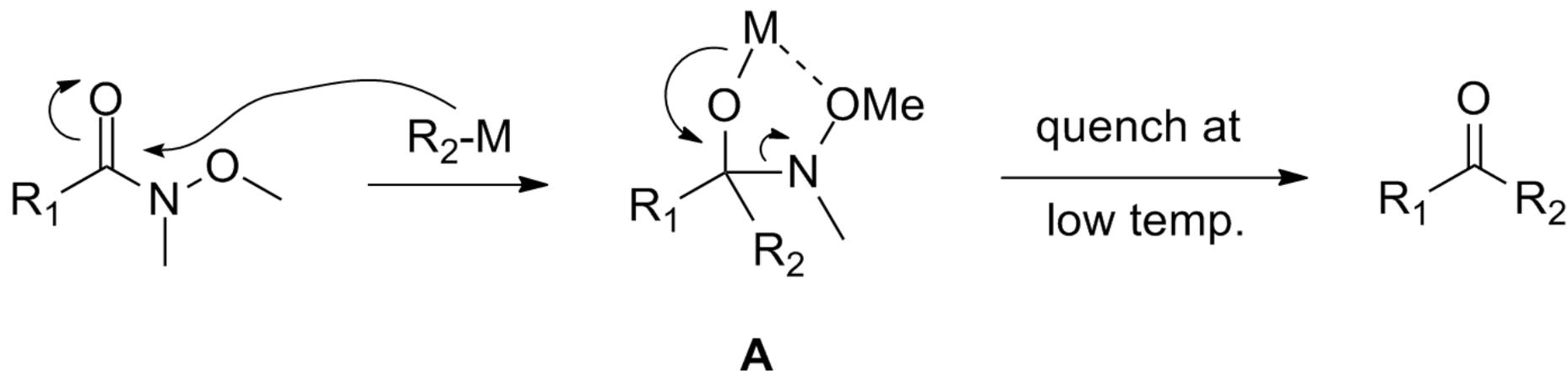
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weinreb\\_ketone\\_synthesis#/media/File:WeinrebAmideIntro.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weinreb_ketone_synthesis#/media/File:WeinrebAmideIntro.png)

Nahm, S.; Weinreb, S. M. (1981), "N-methoxy-n-methylamides as effective acylating agents", *Tetrahedron Letters*, **22** (39): 3815–3818,

Paek, S.-M.; Seo, S.-Y.; Kim, S.-H.; Jung, J.-W.; Lee, Y.-S.; Jung, J.-K.; Suh, Y.-G. (2005), "Concise Syntheses of (+)-Macrosphelides A and B", *Organic Letters*, **7** (15): 3159–3162,



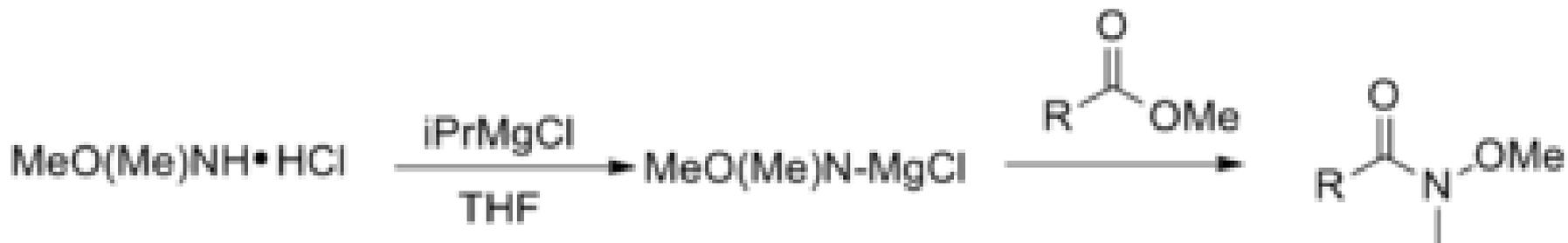
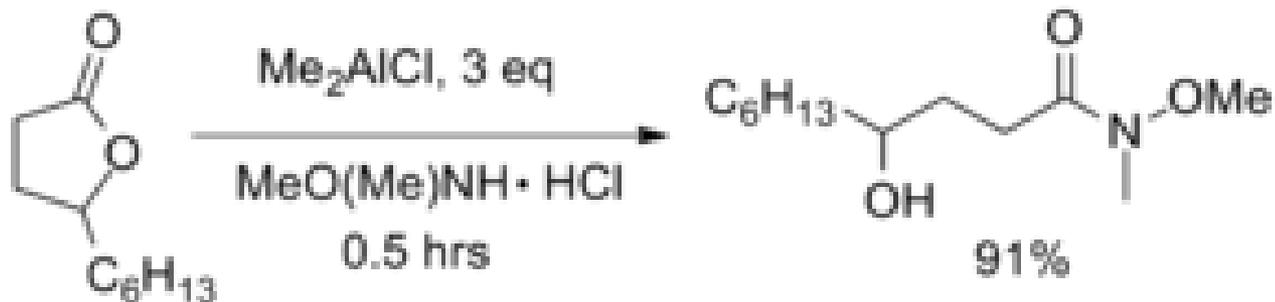
## Mecanismo de la síntesis de cetonas de Weinreb-Nahm



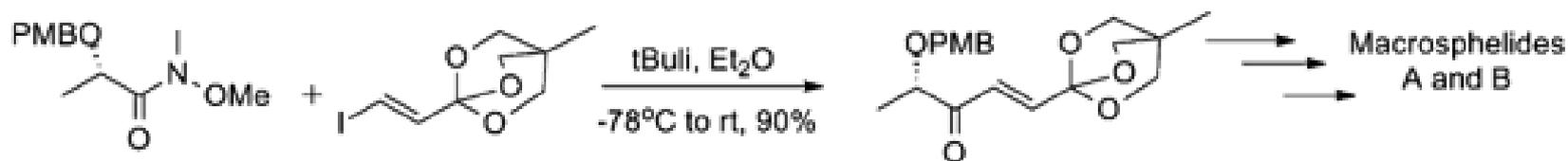
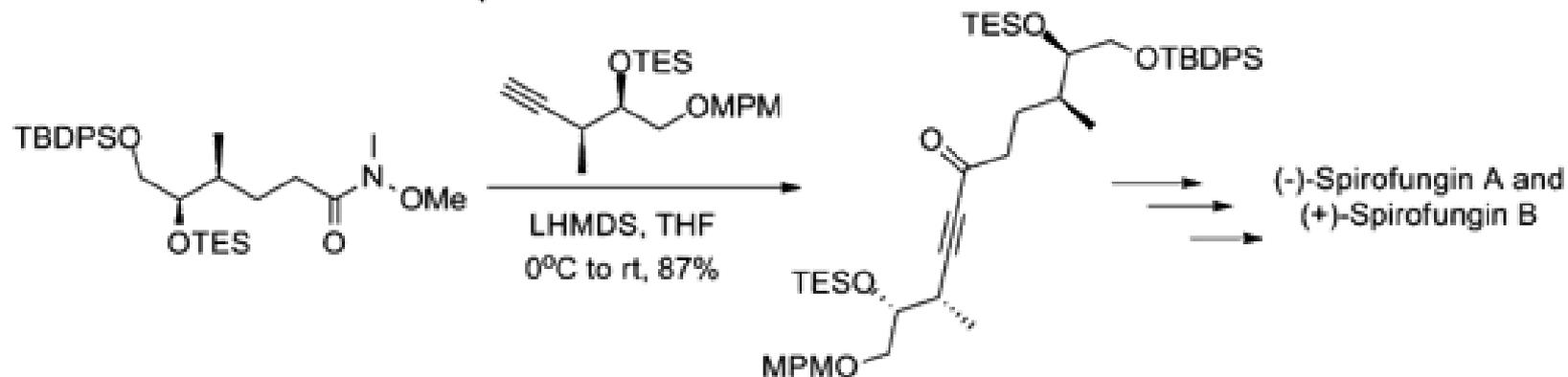
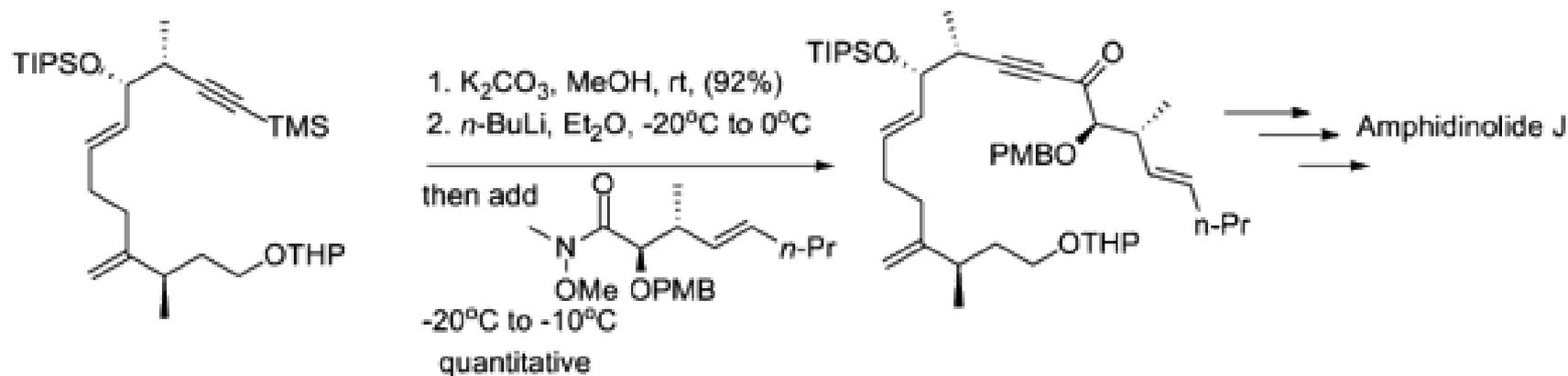
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weinreb\\_ketone\\_synthesis#/media/File:Weinrebmechanism.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weinreb_ketone_synthesis#/media/File:Weinrebmechanism.png)



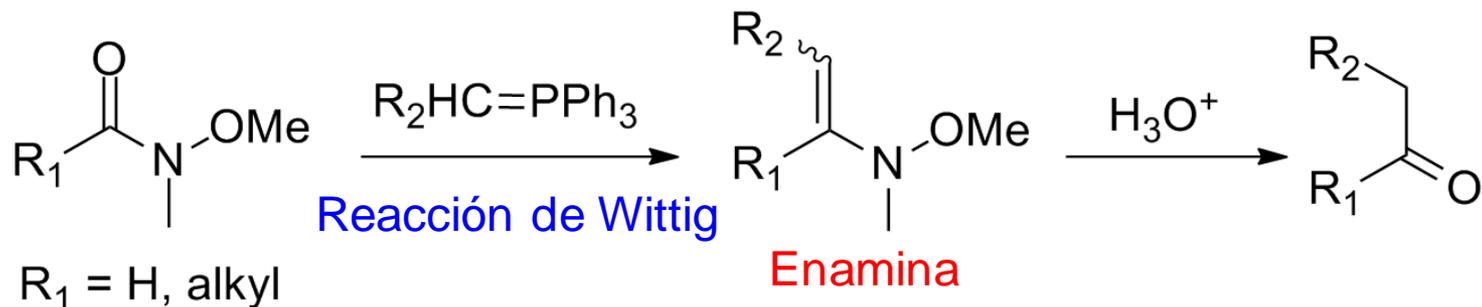
## Obtención de las amidas de Weinreb-Nahm



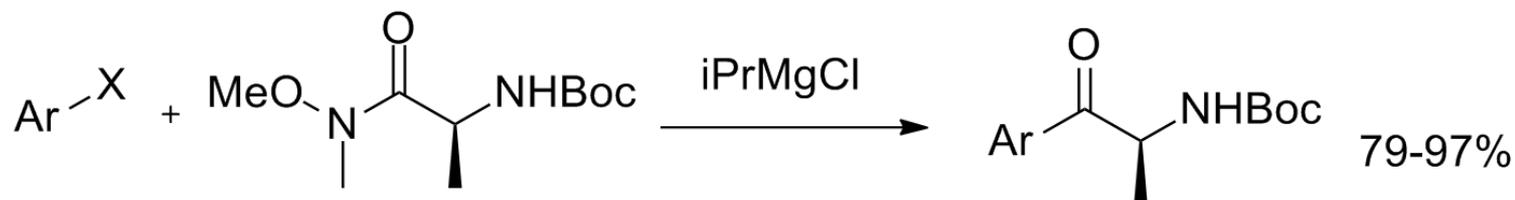
## Síntesis de cetonas de Weinreb-Nahm



# Modificaciones a la síntesis de cetonas de Weinreb



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weinreb\\_ketone\\_synthesis#/media/File:WeinrebWittig.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weinreb_ketone_synthesis#/media/File:WeinrebWittig.png)



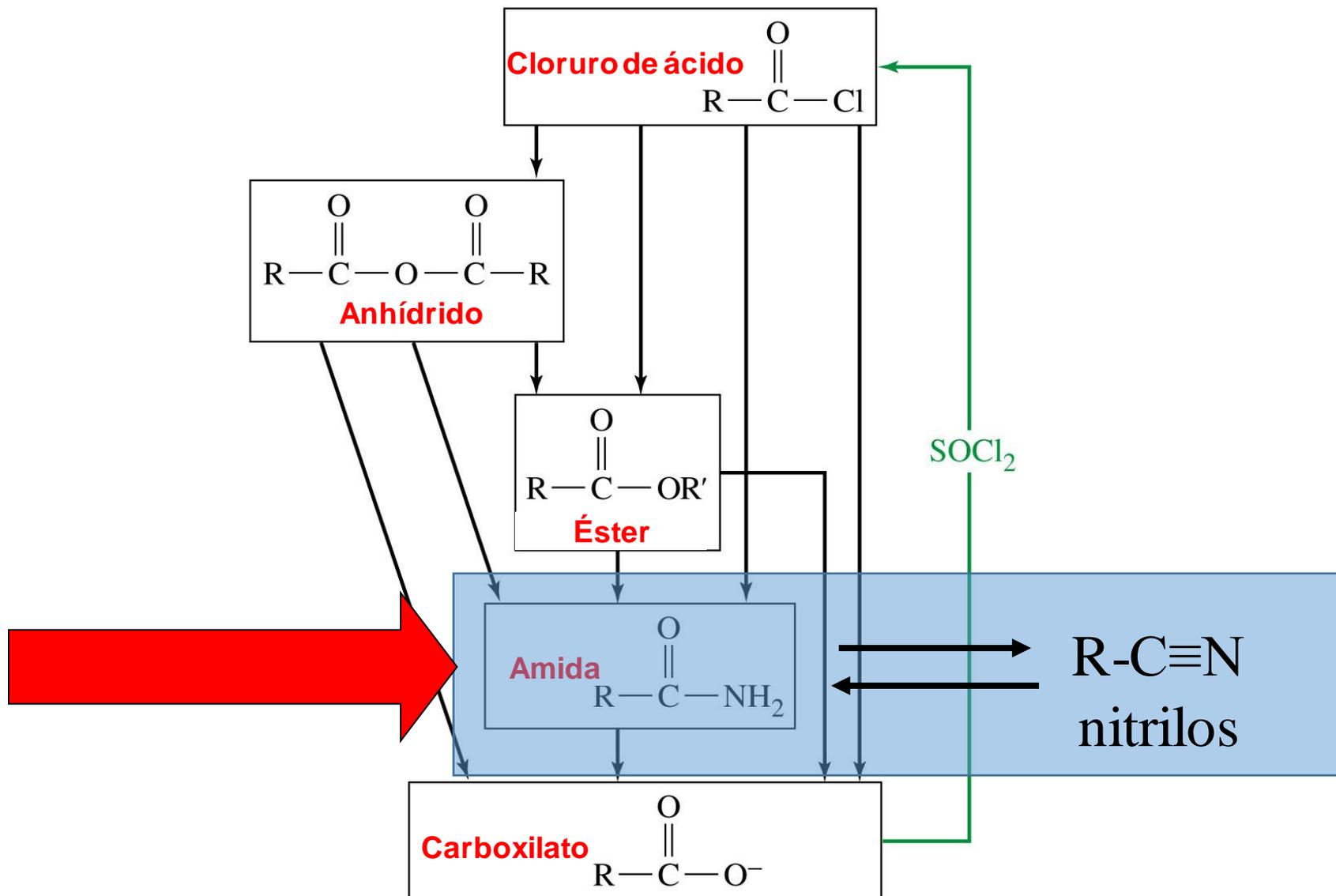
For X = I, Ar = any aryl

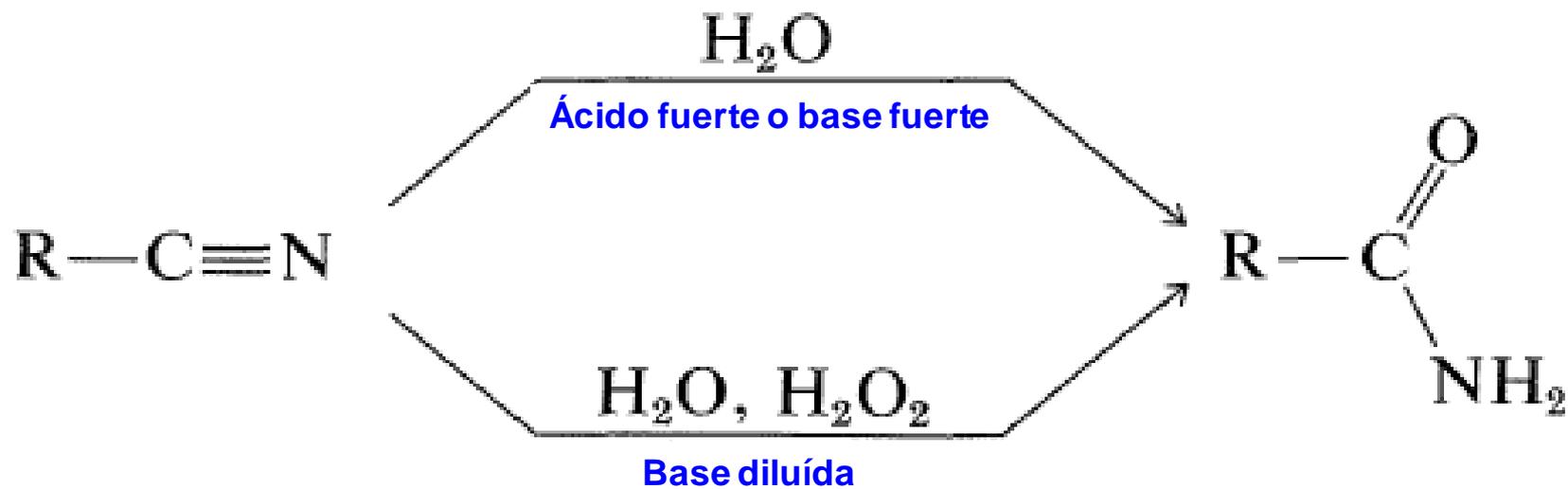
For X = Br, Ar = electron-poor aryl

Generación *in situ* del carbanión  
Reactivo de Wittig como base fuerte

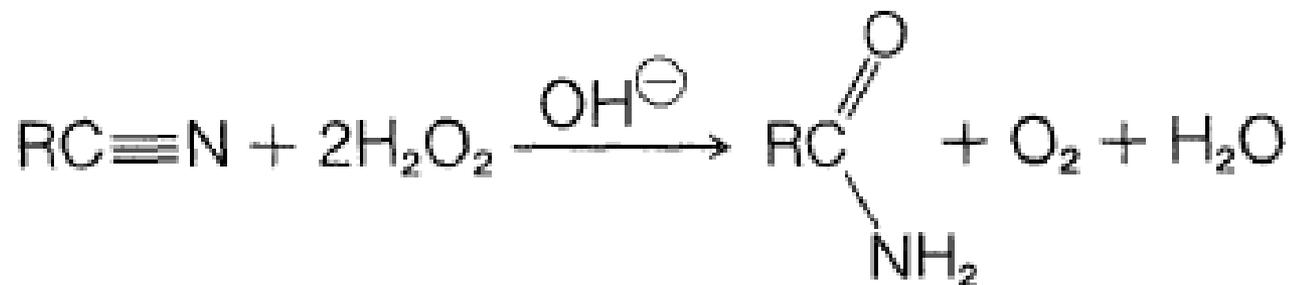


# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido





## Base diluida. Cinética de la reacción

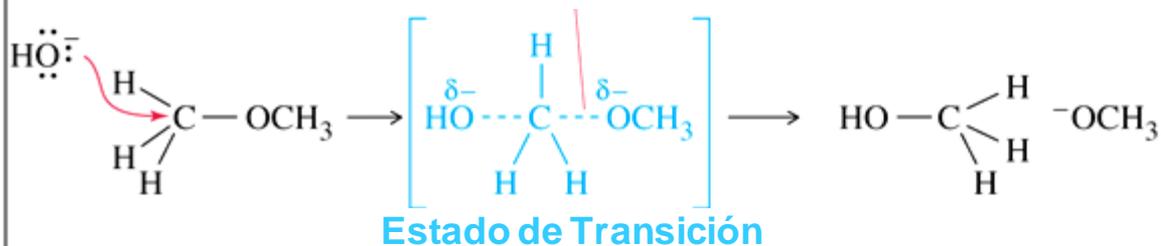


$$v = k [\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] [\text{OH}^\ominus] [\text{RC}\equiv\text{N}]$$



# $S_N2$

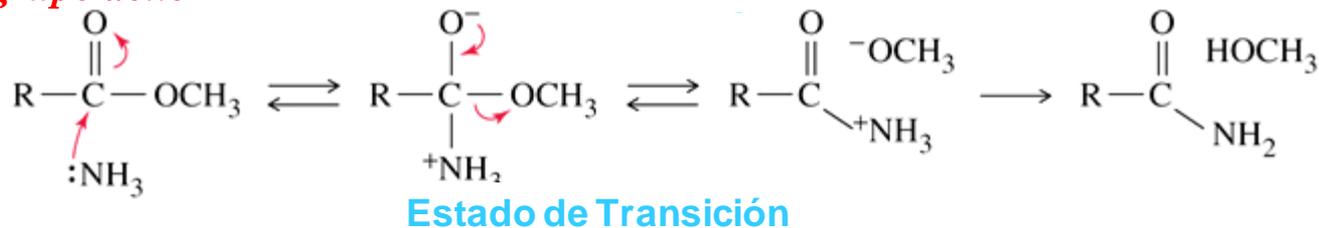
El enlace con el métoxido esta medio roto

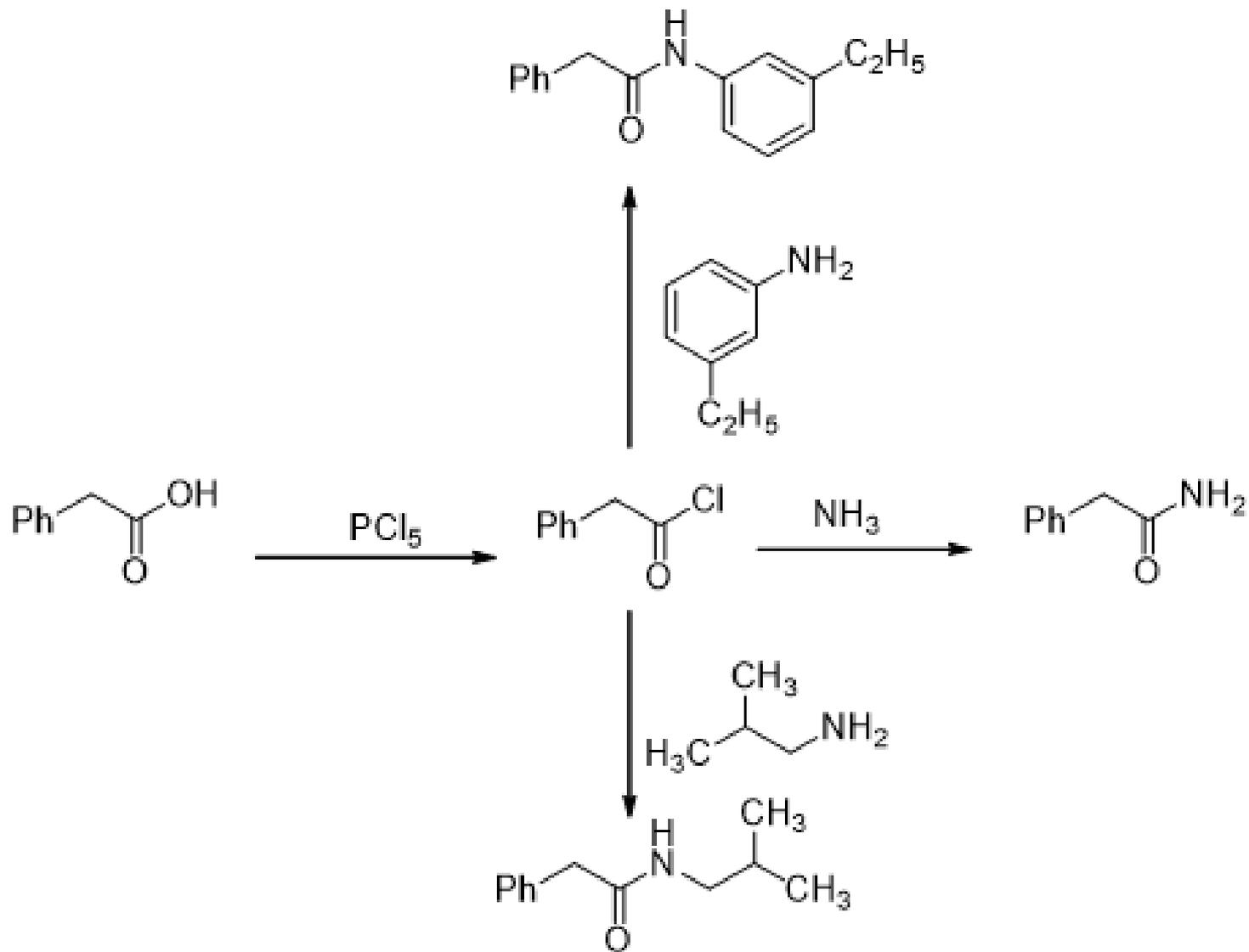


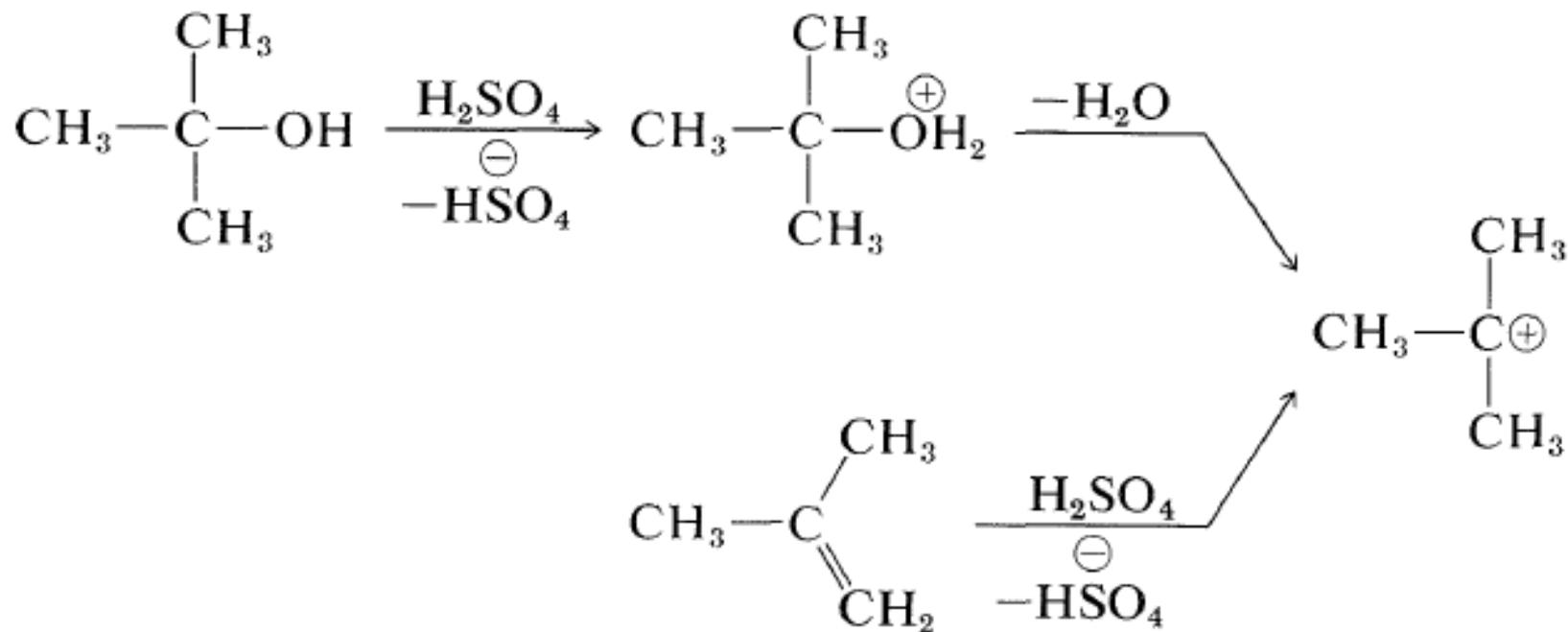
## $S_N2$ vs. $S_NAc$

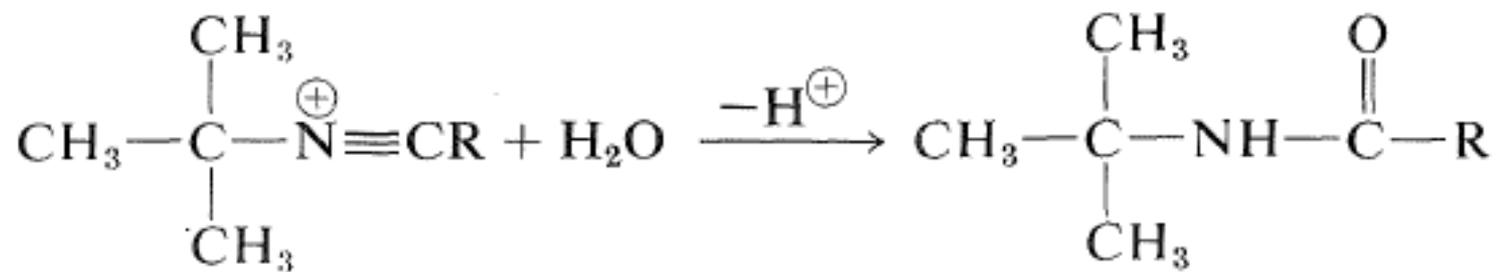
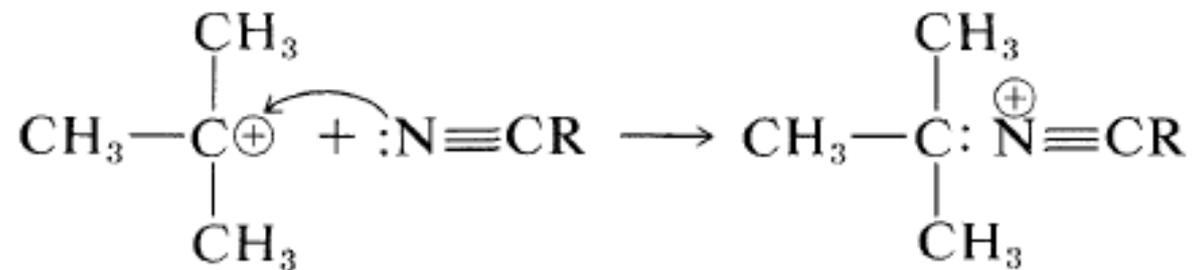
Sustitución sobre el grupo acilo

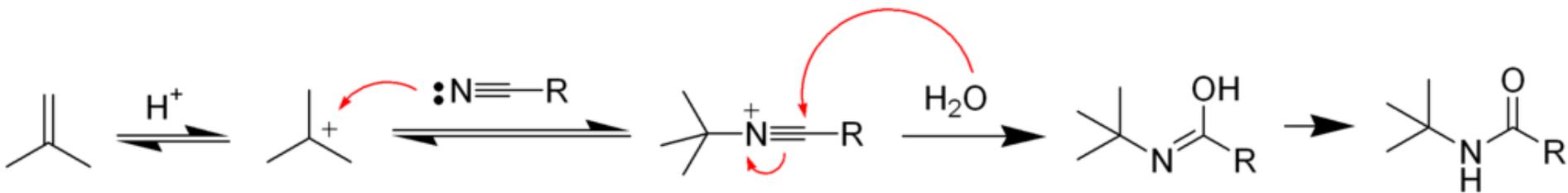
El  $^-OCH_3$  se elimina en un paso exotérmico





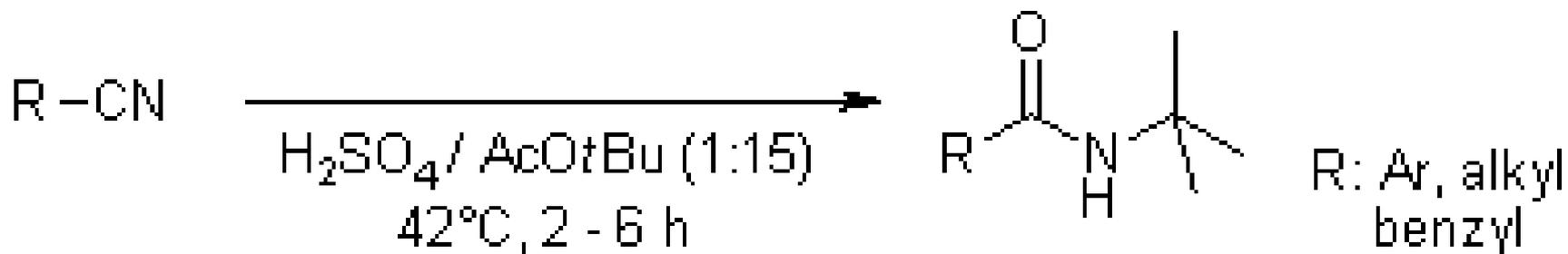


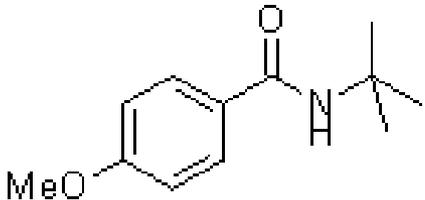
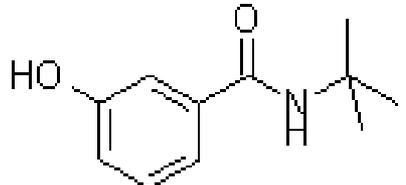
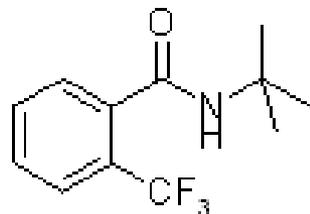
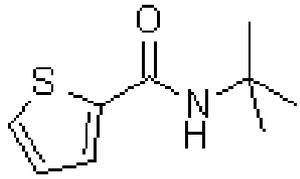
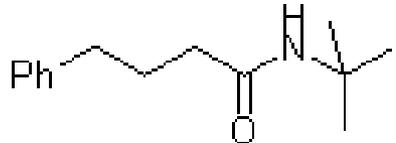




# An efficient method for the conversion of aromatic and aliphatic nitriles to the corresponding *N*-*tert*-butyl amides: a modified Ritter reaction

K. L. Reddy, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2003**, *44*, 1453-1455.

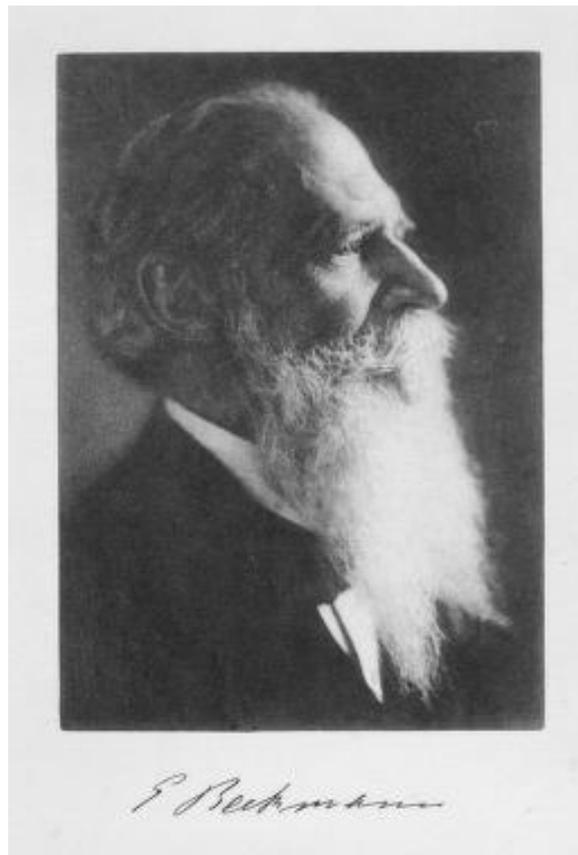


	product	t (h)	yield (% , isol.)
1)		2	95
2)		1.5	93
3)		5	88
4)		1	92
5)		2	93



Entrada:	Apellidos
1	A a C
2	D a F
3	G a L
4	M a R
5	S a Z

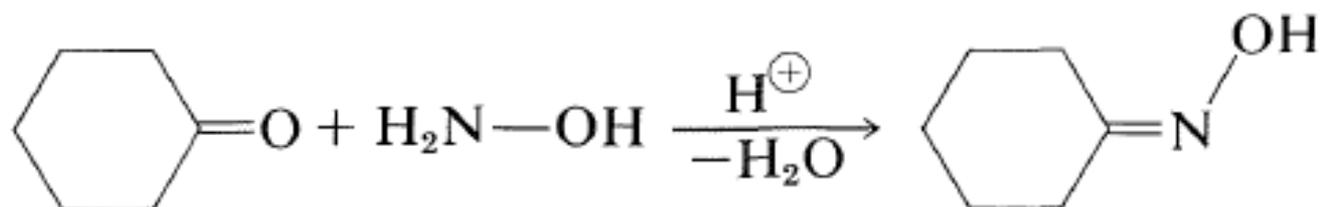




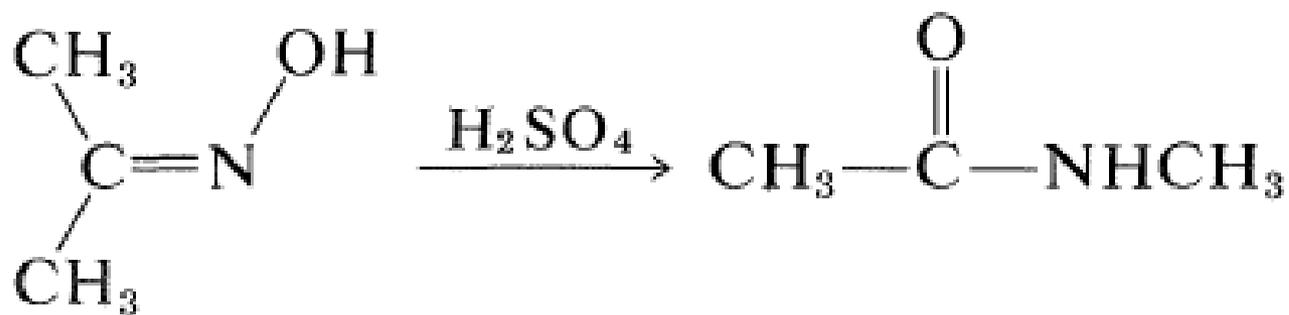
**Ernst Otto Beckmann**  
(1853 – 1923)  
Farmacéutico y químico alemán



## Transposición de Beckmann



Oxima de la ciclohexanona



Oxima de la acetona

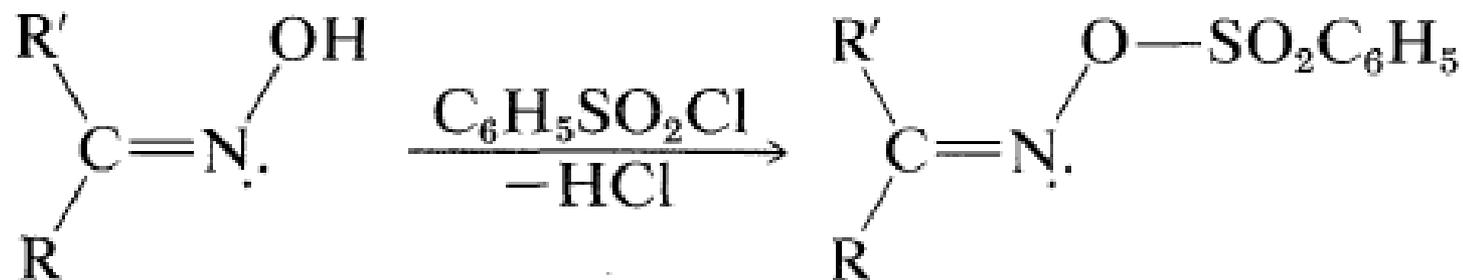
N-metil acetamida



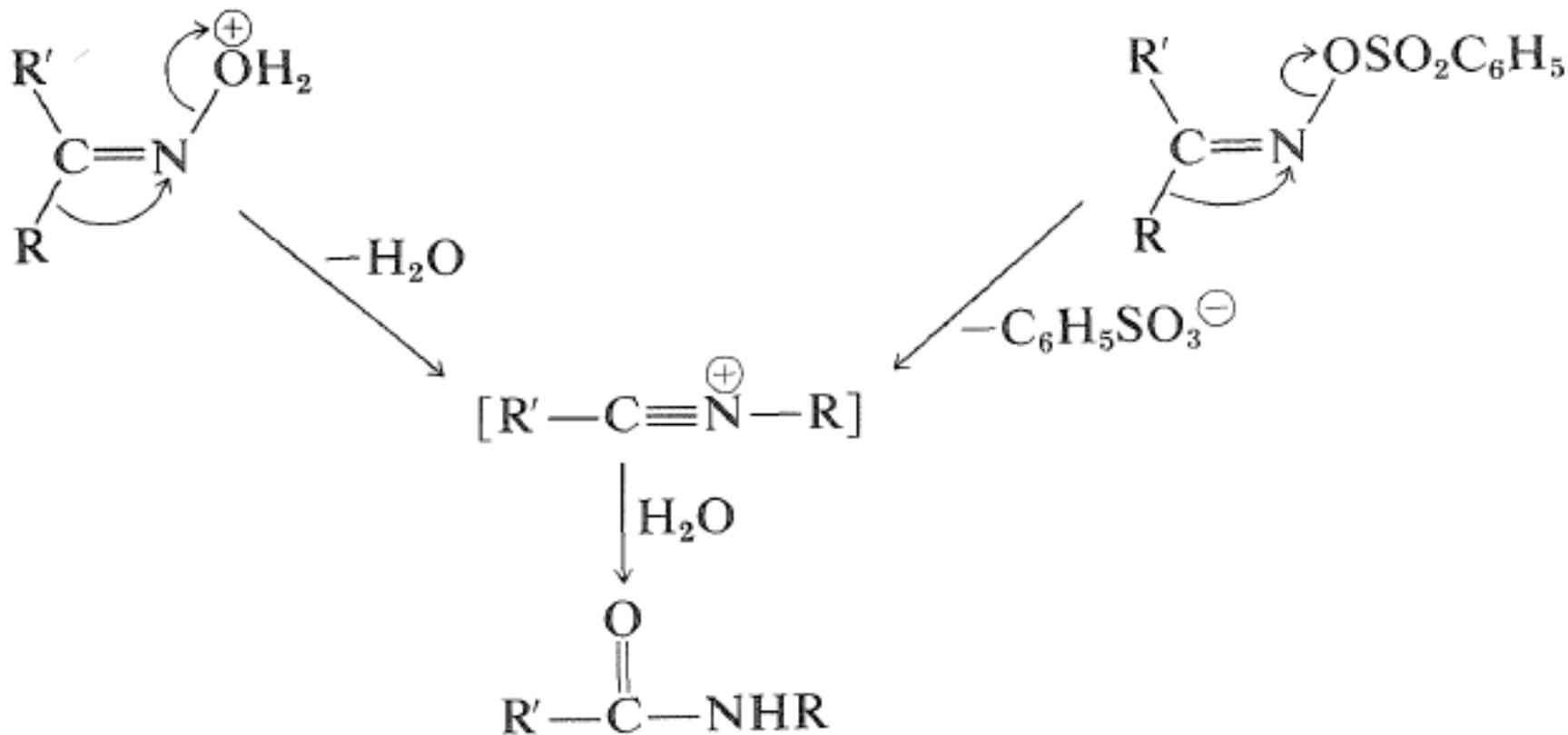
# Mecanismo de la transposición de Beckmann

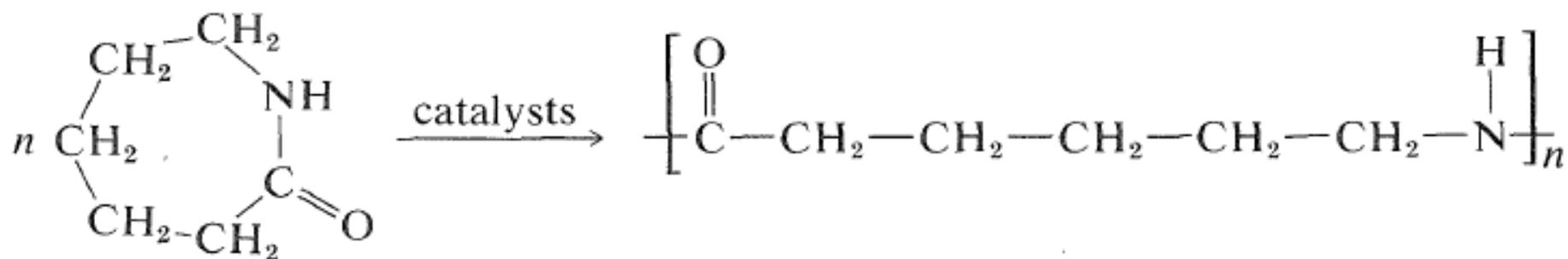
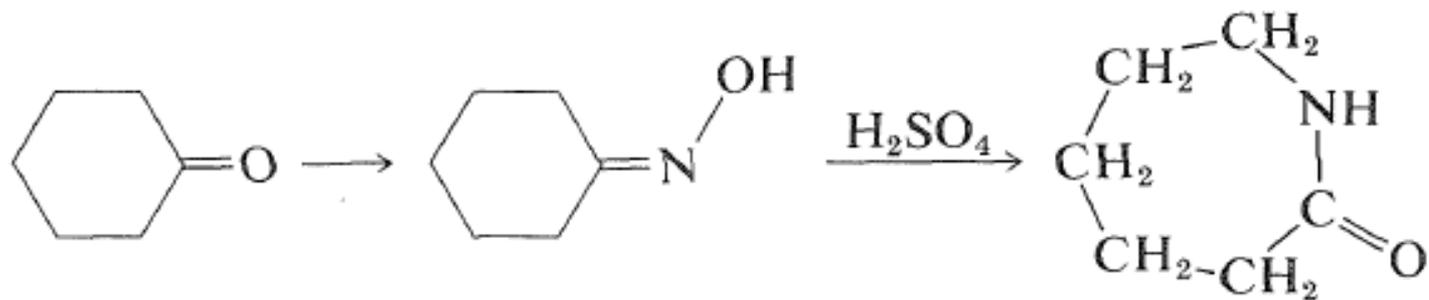
1er. Paso: funcionalización del OH.

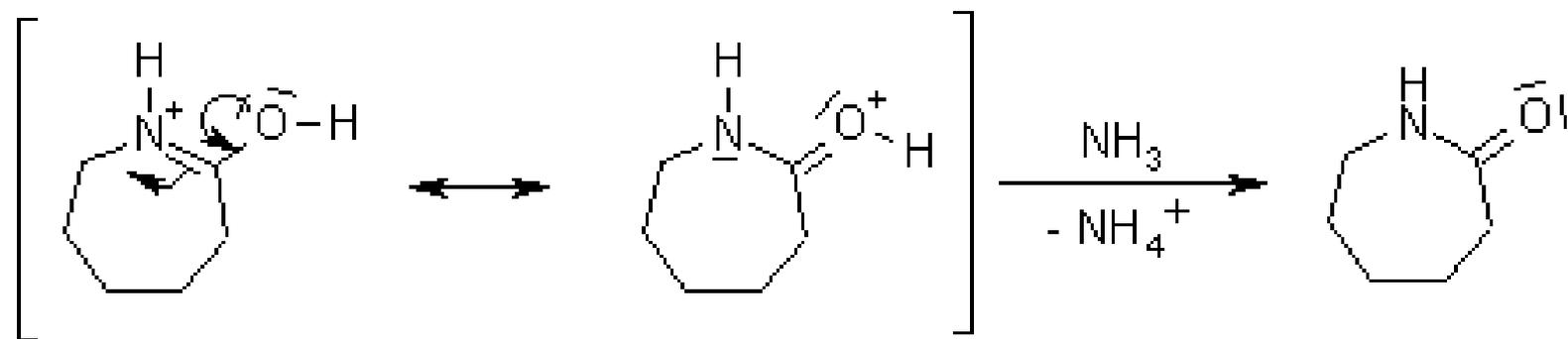
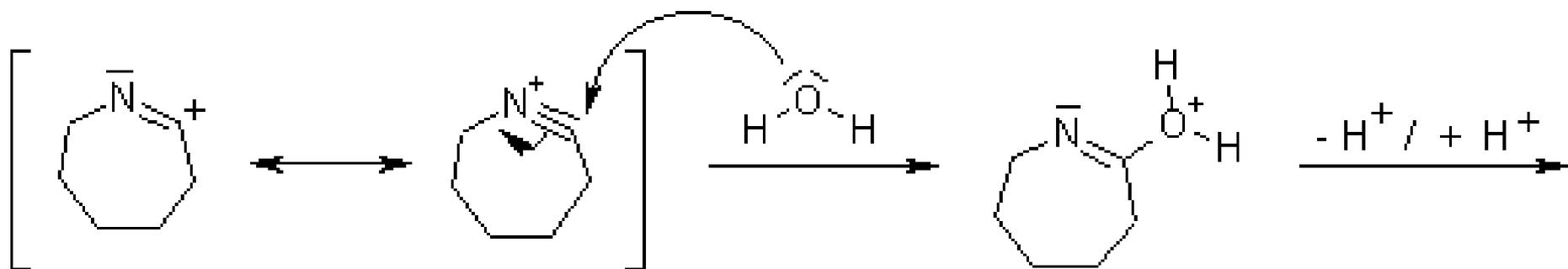
Transformación en un buen grupo saliente

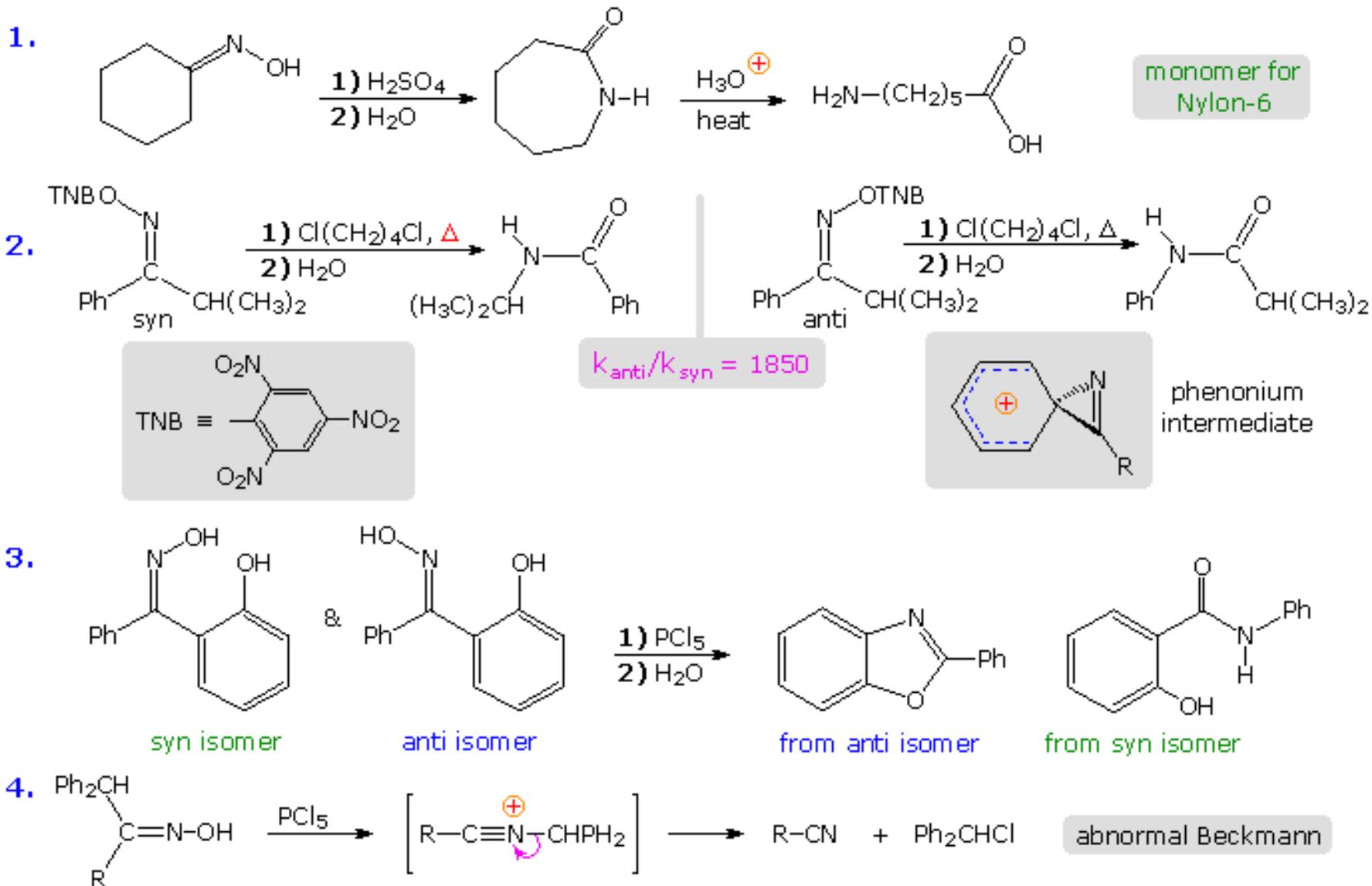


## Mecanismo de la transposición de Beckmann







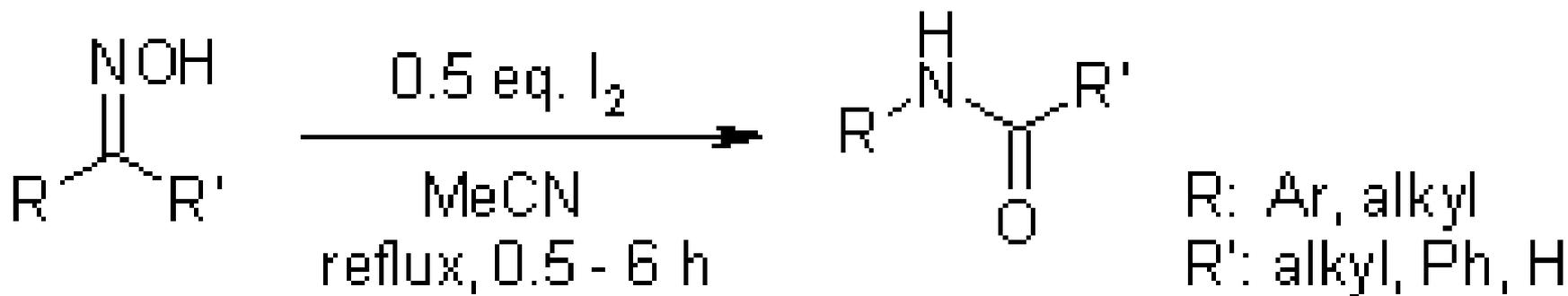


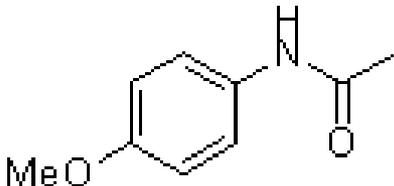
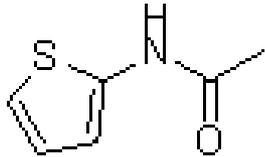
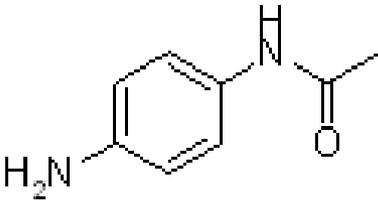
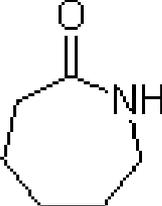
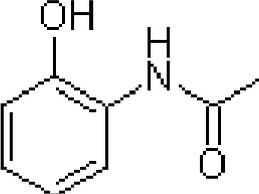
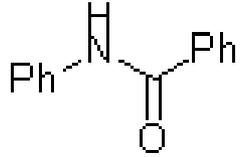
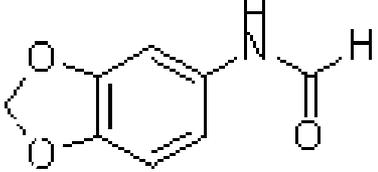
<https://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/virttxtjml/rearrang.htm>



# Efficient Iodine-Mediated Beckmann Rearrangement of Ketoximes to Amides under Mild Neutral Conditions

N. C. Ganguly, P. Mondal, *Synthesis*, **2010**, 3705-3709.

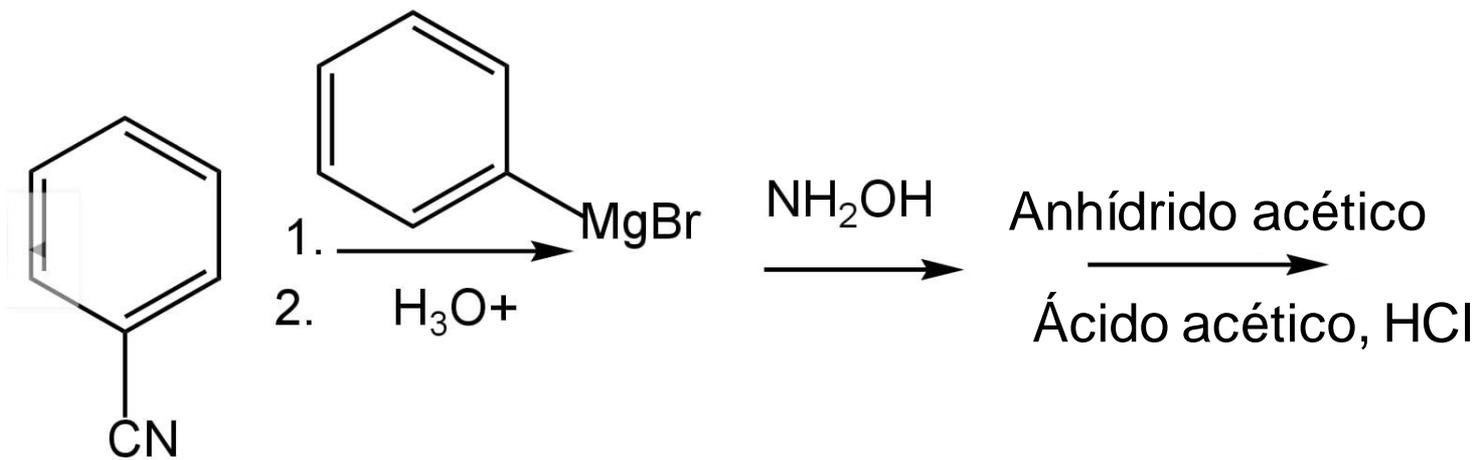


1)	<p><b>product</b></p> 	<p><b>t (h)</b></p> <p>0.5</p>	<p><b>yield</b></p> <p>(%, isol.)</p> <p>97</p>	4)	<p><b>product</b></p> 	<p><b>t (h)</b></p> <p>4</p>	<p><b>yield</b></p> <p>(%, isol.)</p> <p>86</p>
2)		<p>4</p>	<p>90</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>90</p>
3)		<p>6</p>	<p>85</p>		 <p>7:3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>95</p>
		<p>2</p>	<p>98</p>	5)		<p>5</p>	<p>15</p>



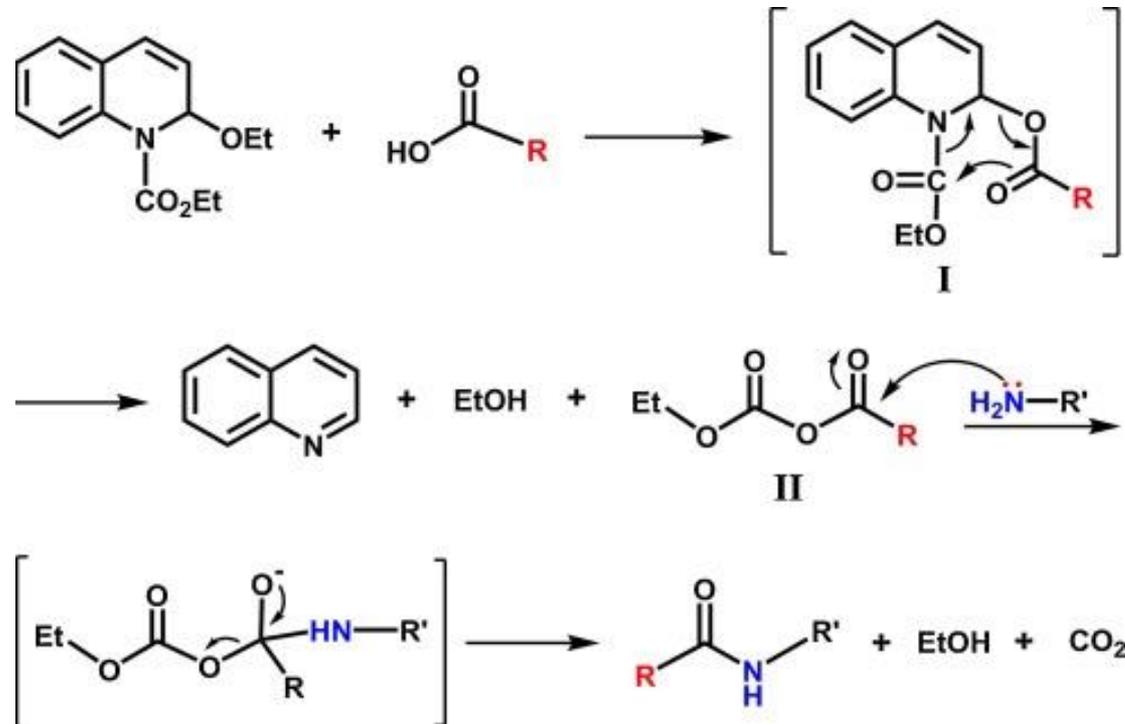
Entrada:	Apellidos
1	A a C
2	D a F
3	G a L
4	M a R
5	S a Z





# EEDQ: N-Ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline N-Etoxicarbonil-2-etoxi-1,2-dihidroquinolina

Reactivo de acoplamiento: formación de amidas a partir de ácidos carboxílicos



# Table of IR Absorptions

Aldehyde C=O Stretch	1740 - 1690 (s)
Ketone C=O Stretch	1750 - 1680 (s)
Ester C=O Stretch	1750 - 1735 (s)
Carboxylic Acid C=O Stretch	1780 - 1710 (s)
Amide C=O Stretch	1690 - 1630 (s)
Amide N-H Stretch	3700 - 3500 (m)

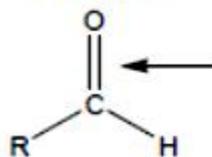
The carbonyl stretching absorption is one of the strongest IR absorptions, and is very useful in structure determination as one can determine both the number of carbonyl groups (assuming peaks do not overlap) but also an estimation of which types.

As with amines, an amide produces zero to two N-H absorptions depending on its type.



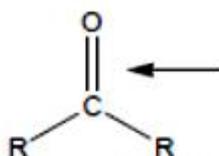
## Carbonyl Highlights (stretching wave numbers)

### Aldehydes



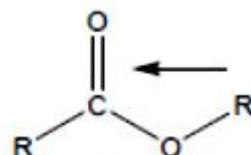
saturated = 1725  
conjugated = 1690  
aromatic = 1700

### Ketones



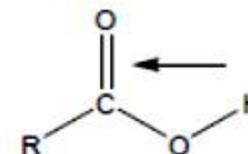
saturated = 1715  
conjugated = 1680  
aromatic = 1690  
6 atom ring = 1715  
5 atom ring = 1745  
4 atom ring = 1780  
3 atom ring = 1850

### Esters



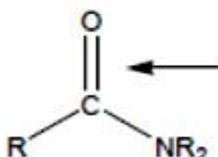
saturated = 1735  
conjugated = 1720  
aromatic = 1720  
6 atom ring = 1735  
5 atom ring = 1775  
4 atom ring = 1840

### Acids



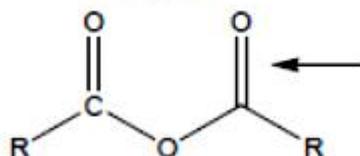
saturated = 1715  
conjugated = 1690  
aromatic = 1690

### Amides



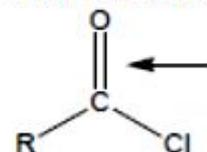
saturated = 1650  
conjugated = 1660  
aromatic = 1660  
6 atom ring = 1670  
5 atom ring = 1700  
4 atom ring = 1745  
3 atom ring = 1850

### Anhydrides



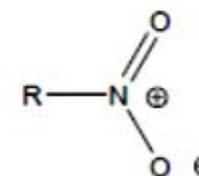
saturated = 1760, 1820  
conjugated = 1725, 1785  
aromatic = 1725, 1785  
6 atom ring = 1750, 1800  
5 atom ring = 1785, 1865

### Acid Chlorides



saturated = 1800  
conjugated = 1770  
aromatic = 1770

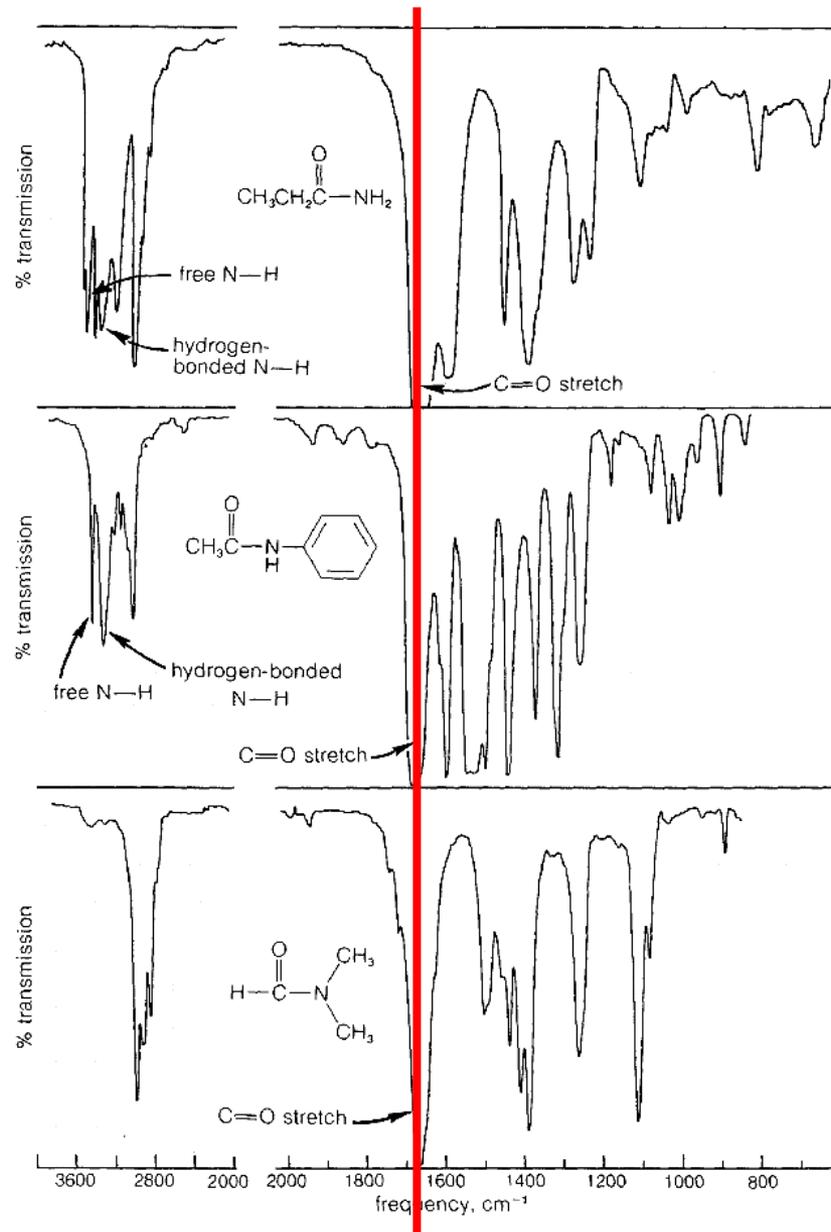
### nitro

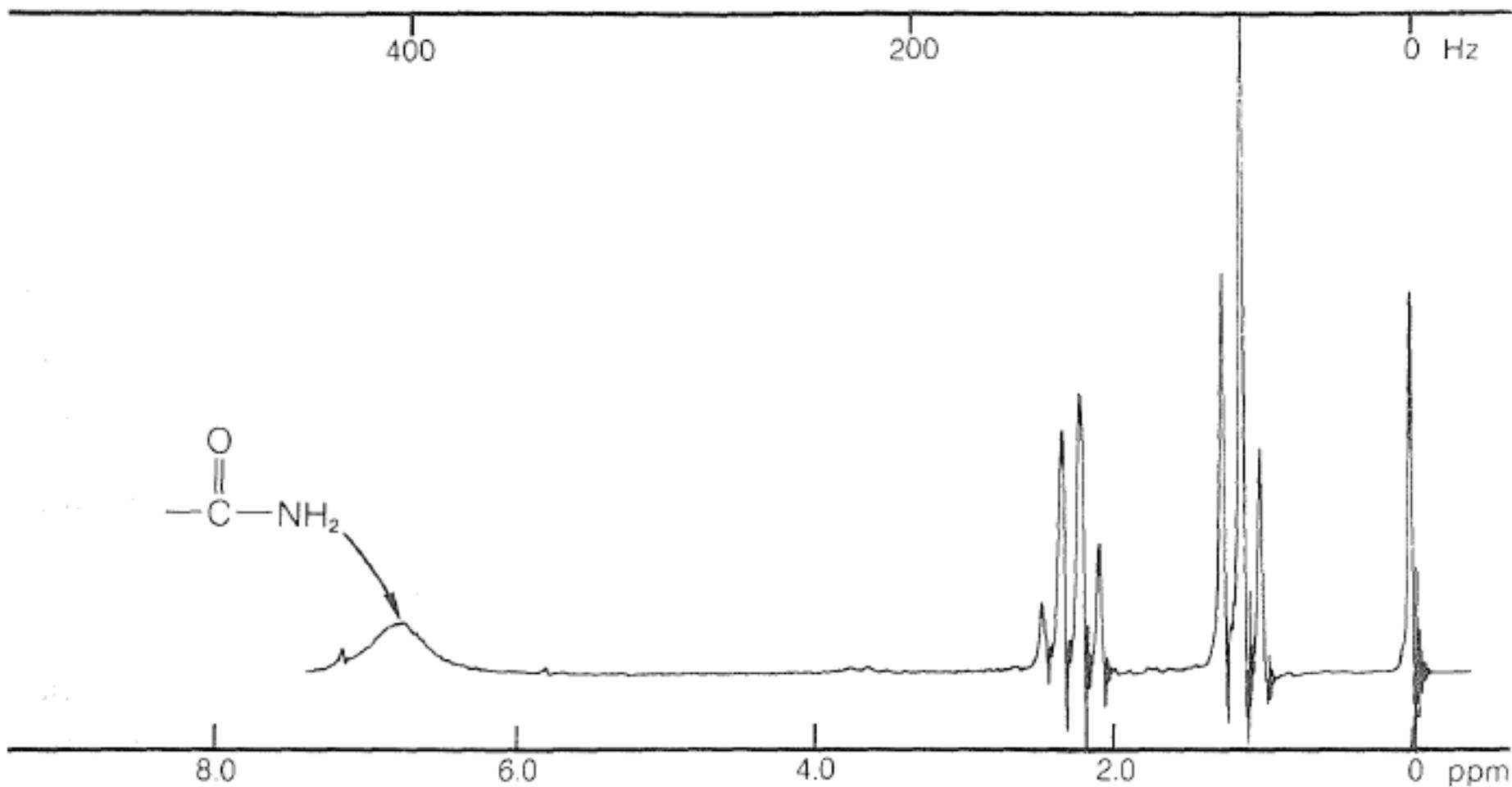


asymmetric = 1500-1600  
symmetric = 1300-1390

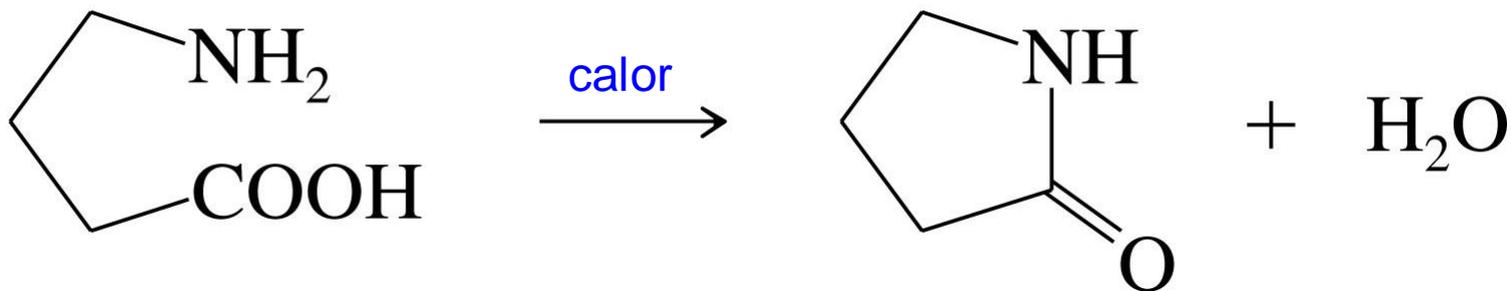
Very often there is a very weak C=O overtone at approximately  $2 \times \bar{\nu}$  ( $\approx 3400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).  
Sometimes this is mistaken for an OH or NH peak.





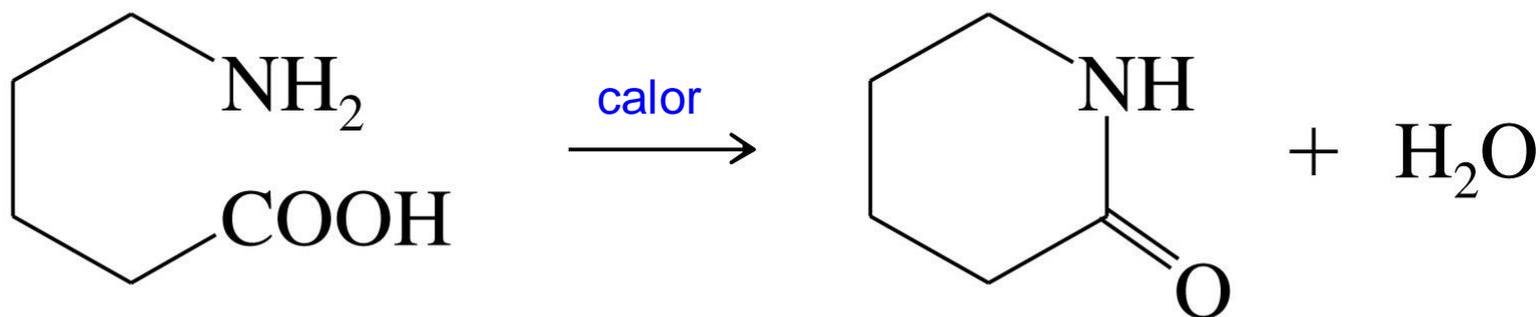


# Formación de lactamas (amidas cíclicas)



Ácido  $\gamma$ -aminobutírico

$\gamma$ -butirolactama

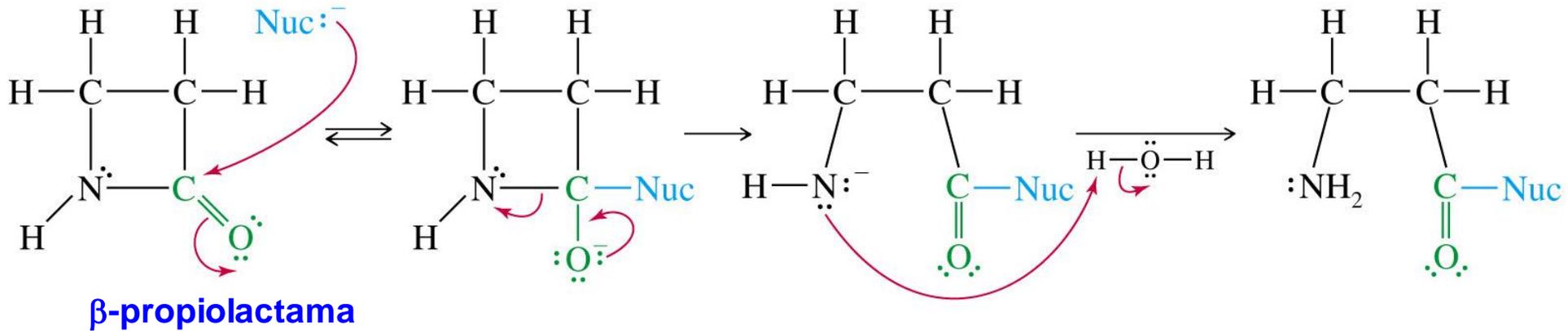


Ácido  $\delta$ -aminovalérico

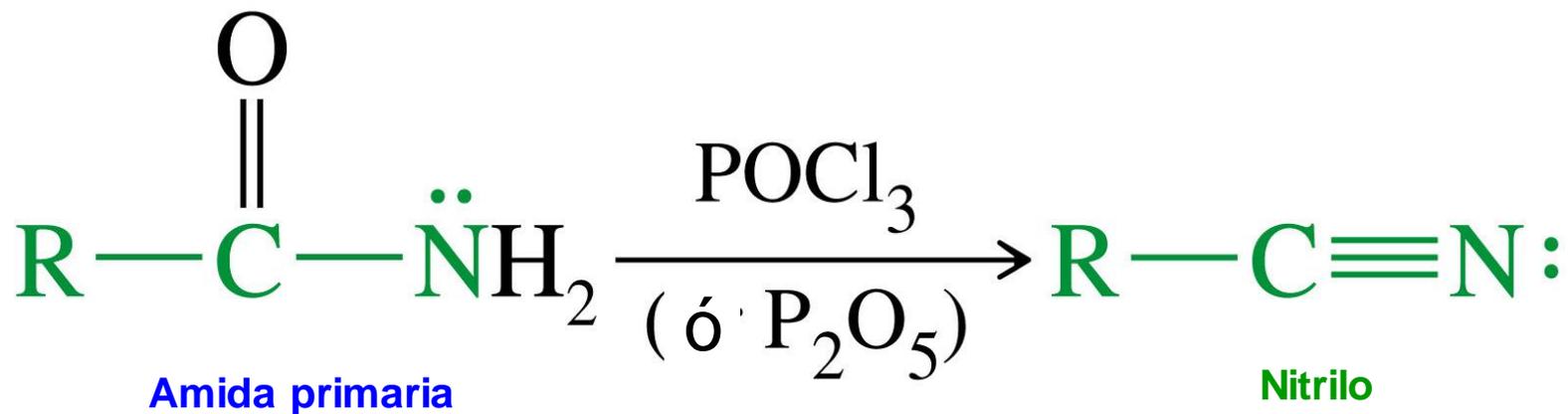
$\delta$ -valerolactama



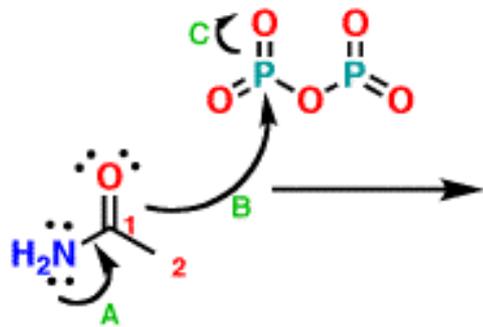
# $\beta$ -lactamas



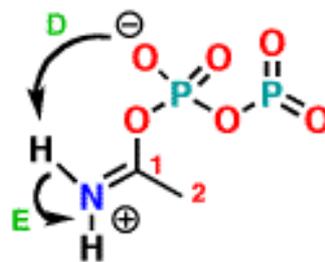
## Deshidratación de amidas 1as. Formación de nitrilos



Step 1: 1,2-addition at phosphorus



Step 2: Proton transfer



**Bonds Formed**

A C<sub>1</sub>-N ( $\pi$ )

B O-P

D O-H

F C<sub>1</sub>-N ( $\pi$ )

H O-H

**Bonds Broken**

B C<sub>1</sub>-O ( $\pi$ )

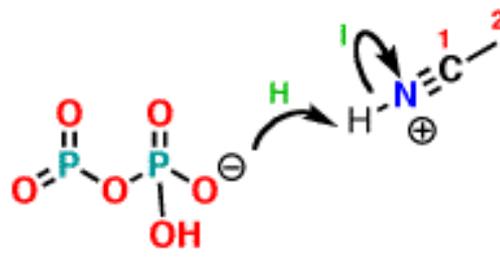
C O-P ( $\pi$ )

E N-H

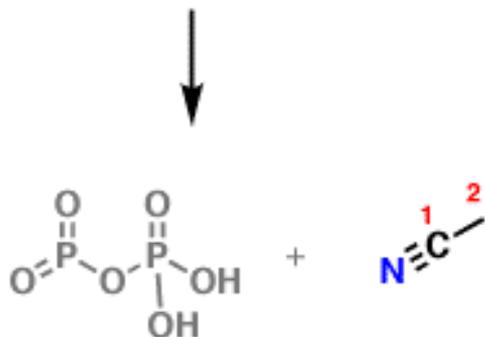
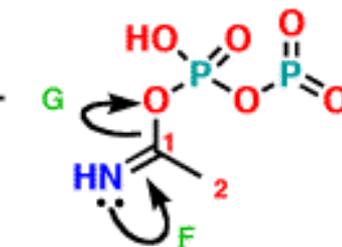
G C<sub>1</sub>-O

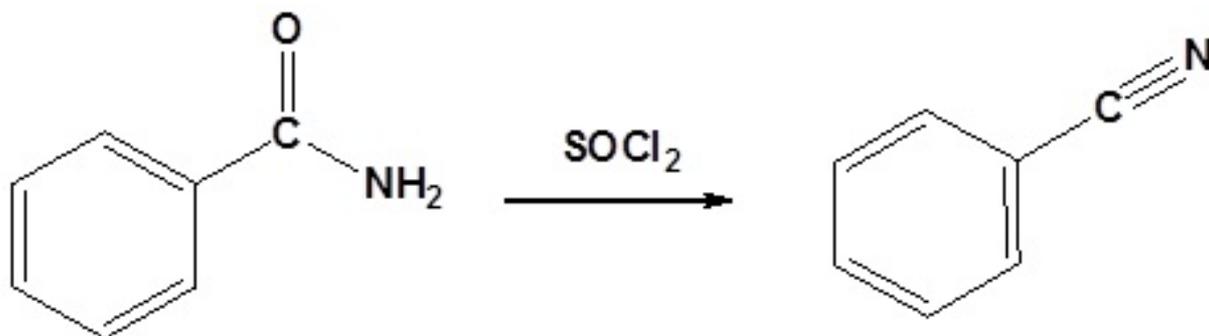
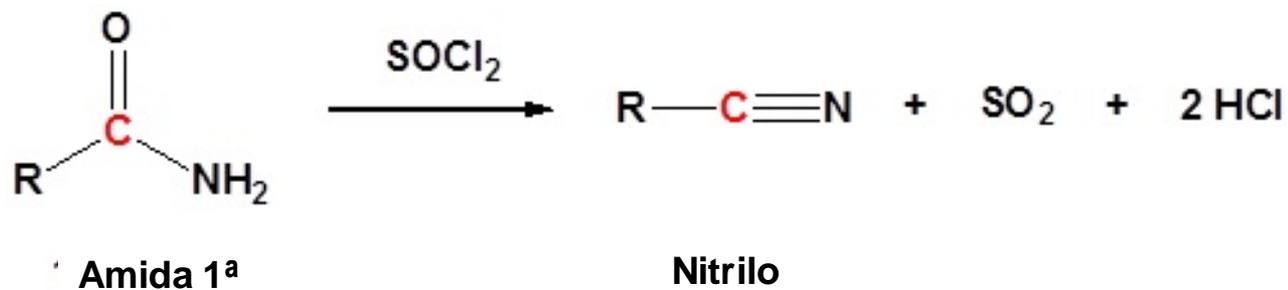
I H-N

Step 4: Deprotonation



Step 3: 1,2-elimination

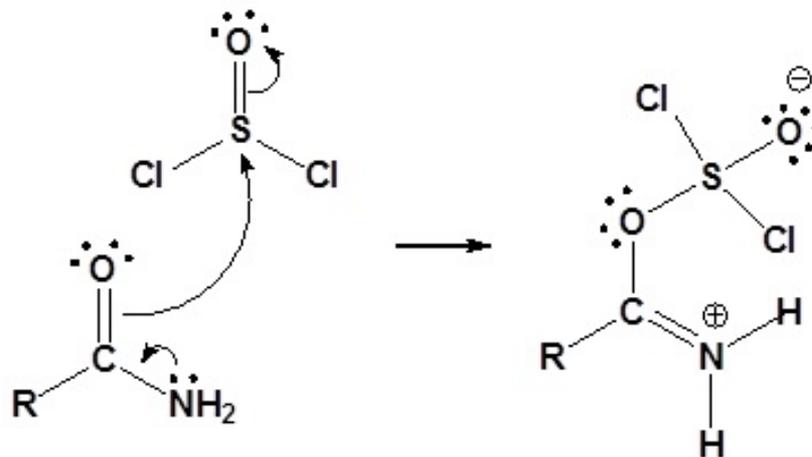




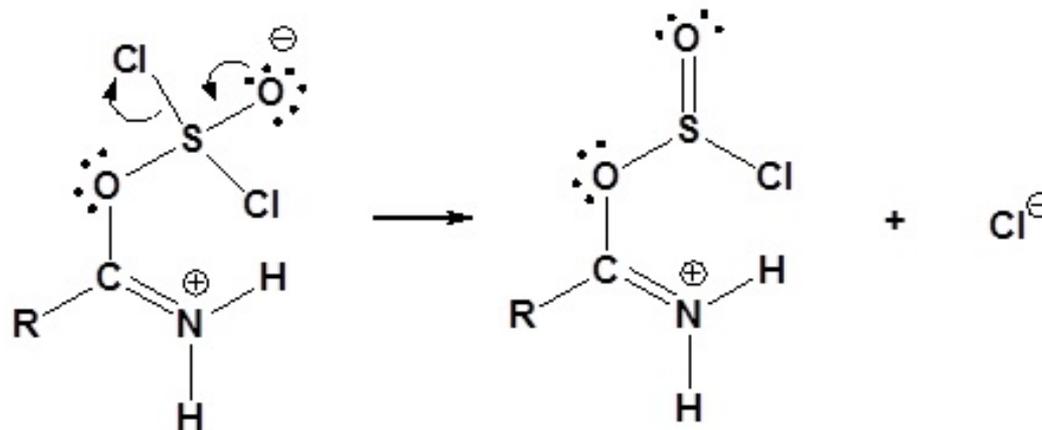
[https://chem.libretexts.org/Core/Organic\\_Chemistry/Amides/Reactivity\\_of\\_Amides/1%C2%B0\\_Amides\\_can\\_be\\_converted\\_to\\_Nitriles\\_with\\_Thionyl\\_Chloride](https://chem.libretexts.org/Core/Organic_Chemistry/Amides/Reactivity_of_Amides/1%C2%B0_Amides_can_be_converted_to_Nitriles_with_Thionyl_Chloride)



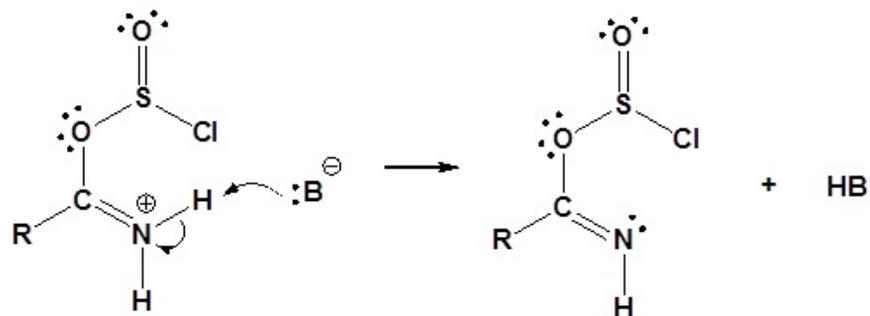
## 1) Adición del nucleófilo en el cloruro de tionilo



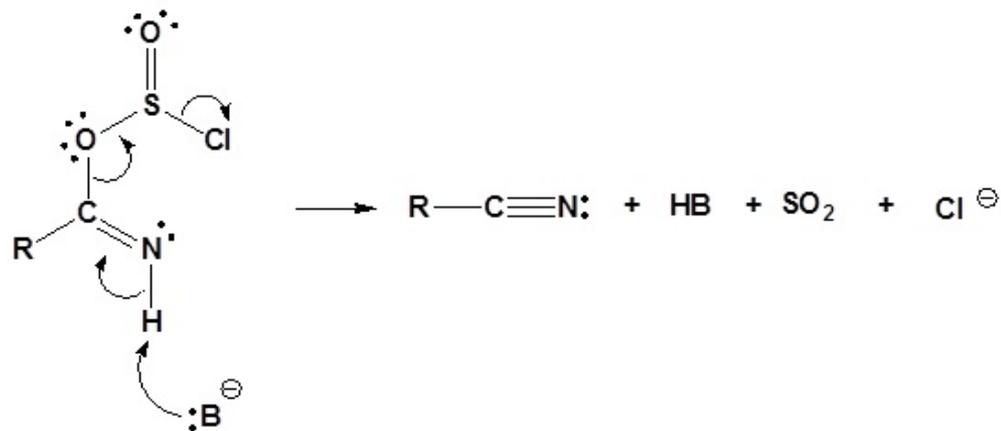
## 2) Eliminación del grupo saliente

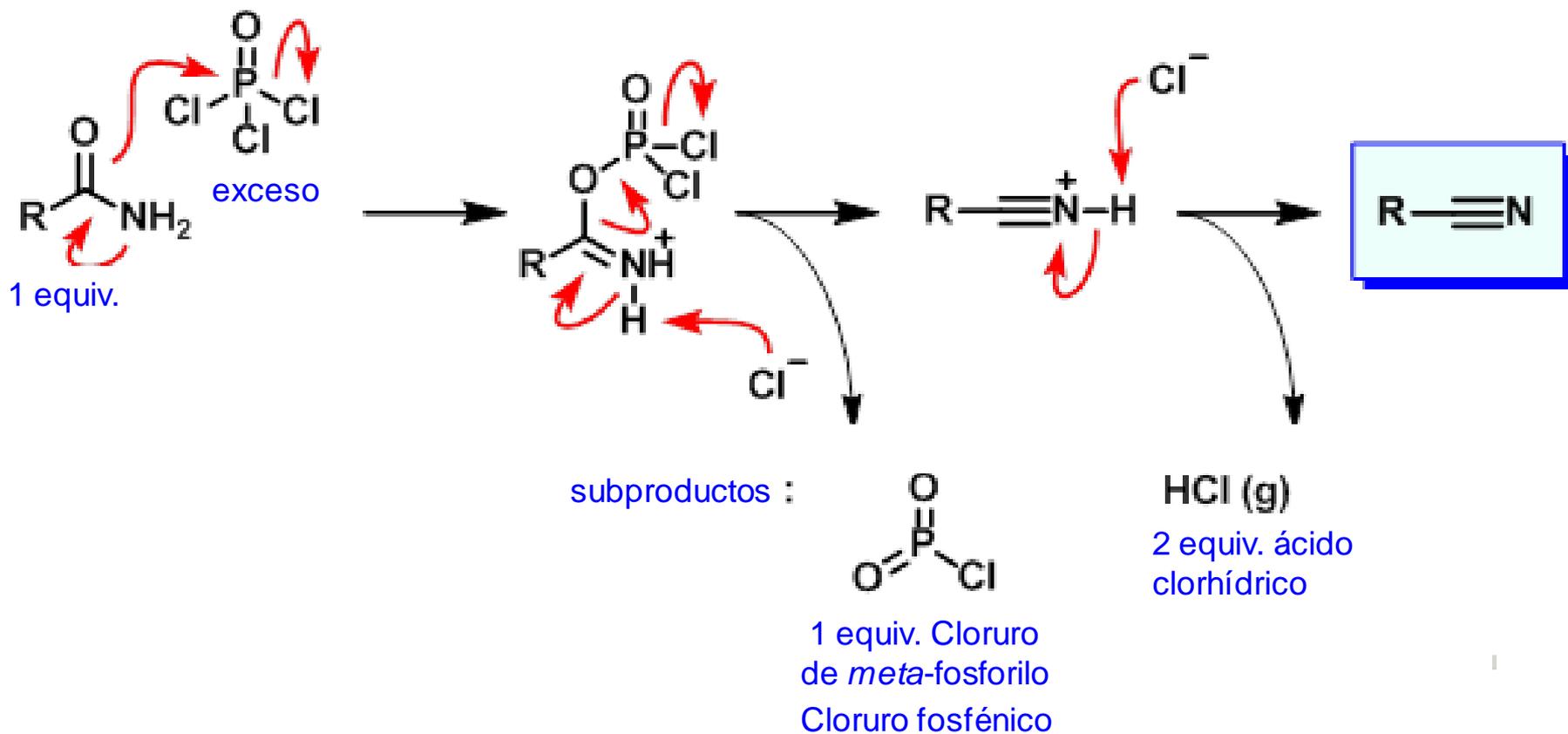


### 3) Desprotonación



### 4) Eliminación del grupo saliente

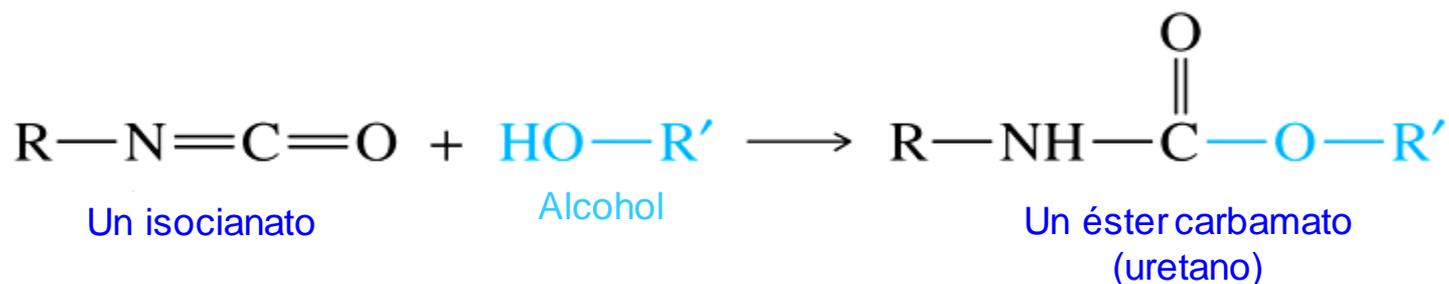
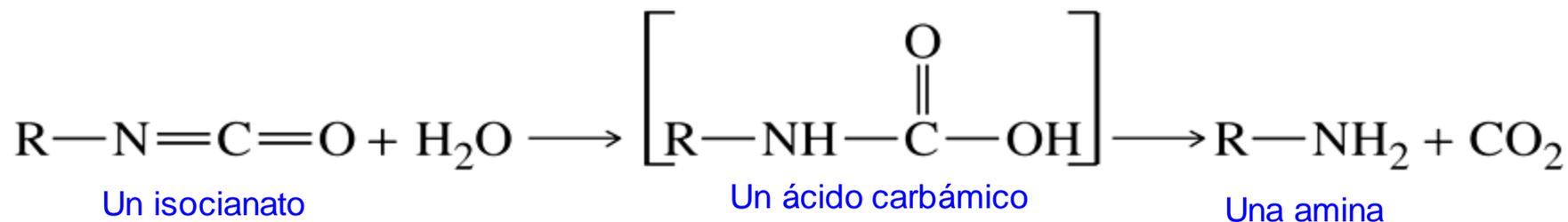




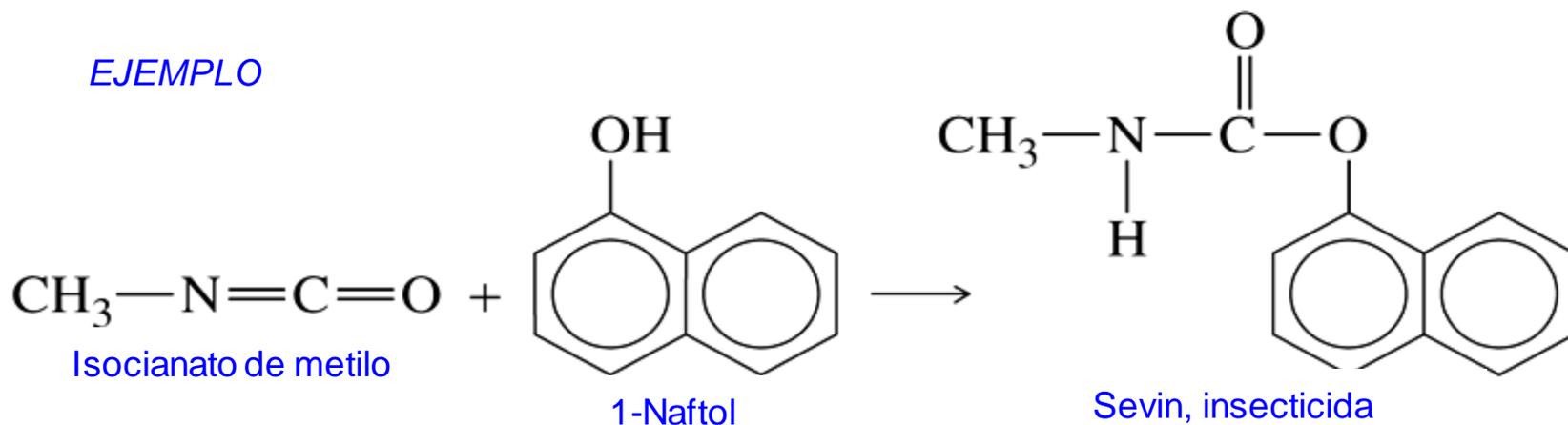
[http://www.commonorganicchemistry.com/Rxn\\_Pages/Amide\\_to\\_Nitrile/Amide\\_to\\_Nitrile\\_POCl3\\_Mech.png](http://www.commonorganicchemistry.com/Rxn_Pages/Amide_to_Nitrile/Amide_to_Nitrile_POCl3_Mech.png)



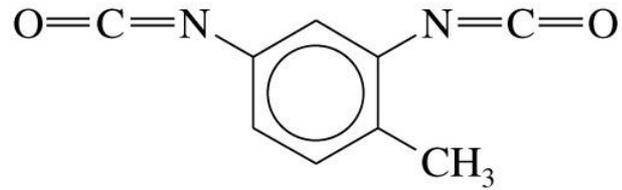
## Síntesis de Ésteres Carbamato partir de Isocianatos



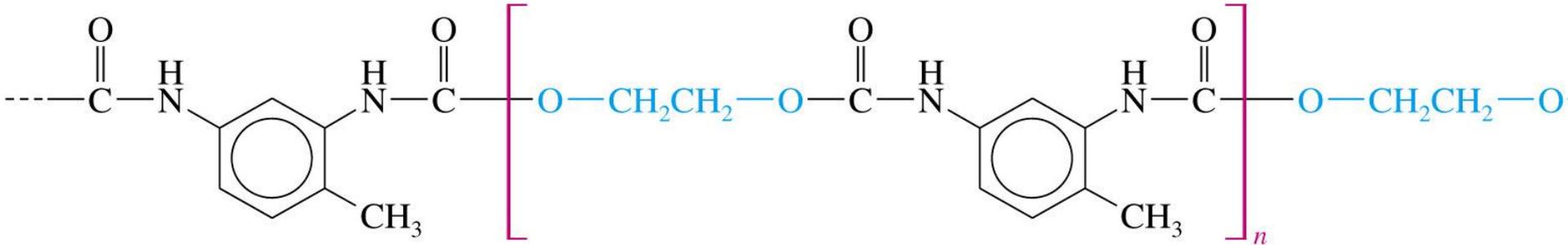
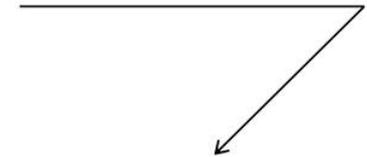
### EJEMPLO



## Síntesis de Poliuretanos



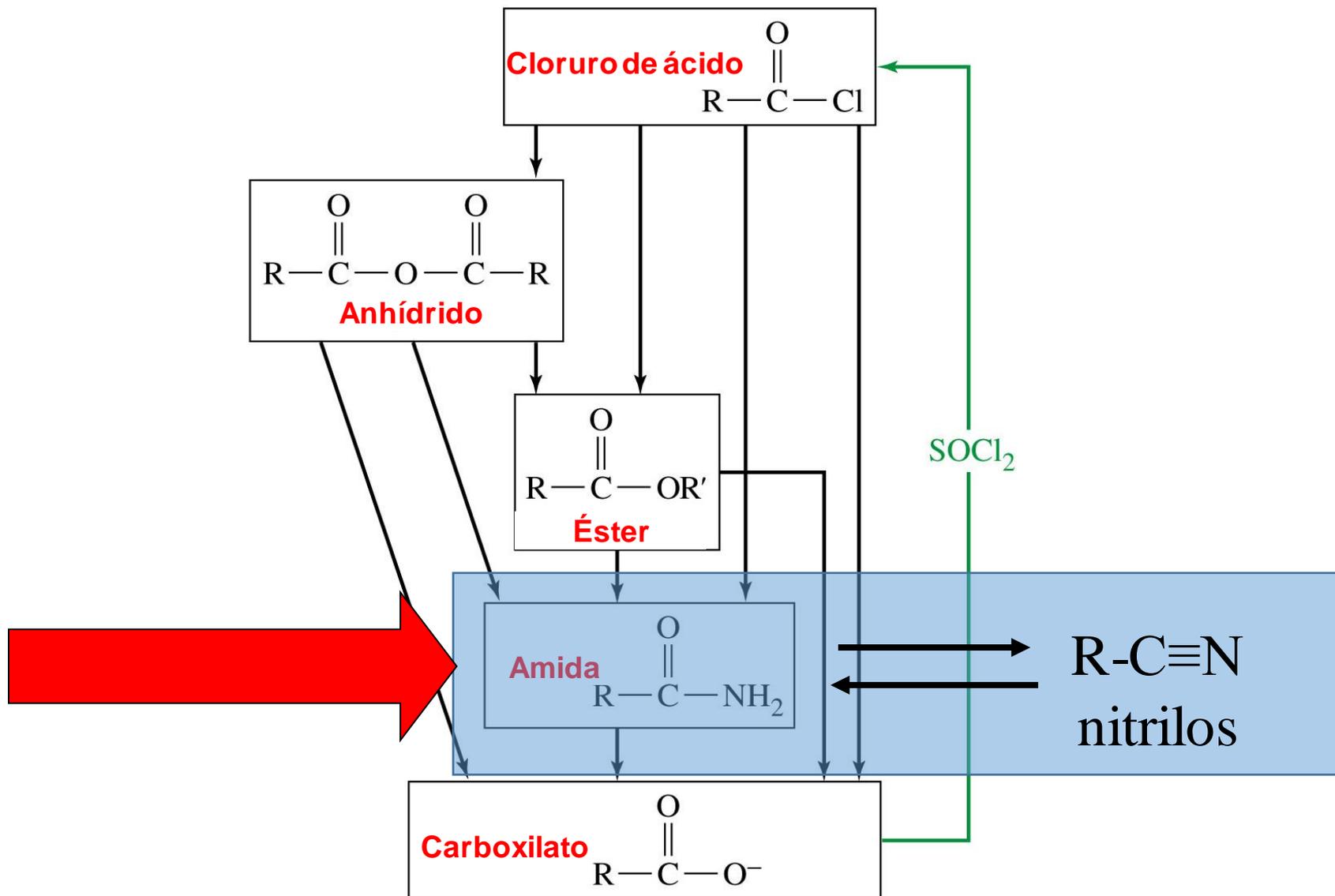
**Diisocianato de tolueno**

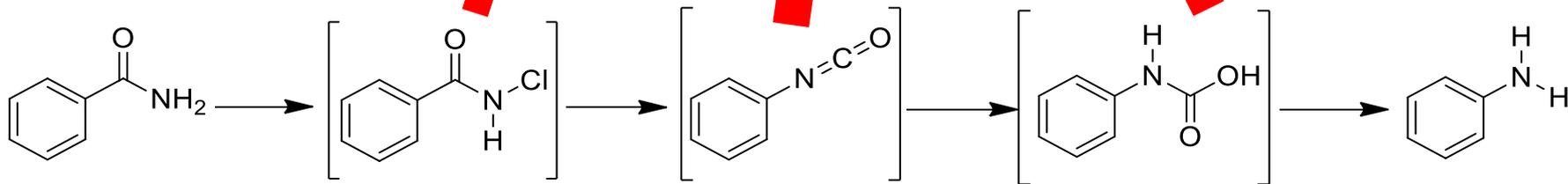
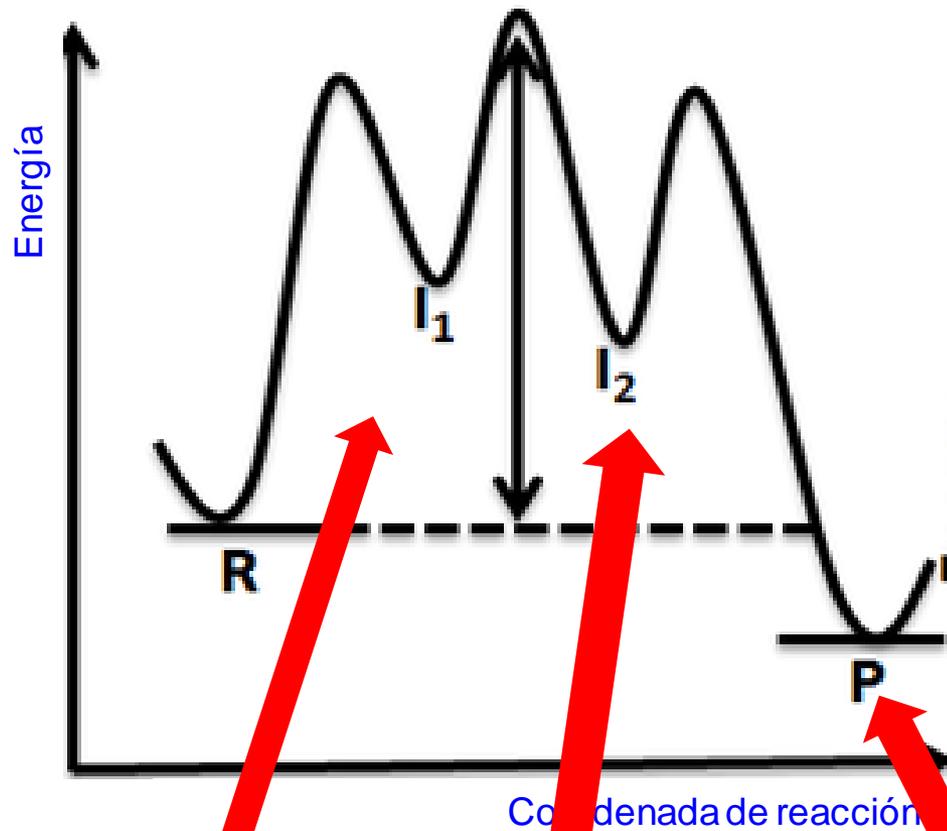


**Un poliuretano**



# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



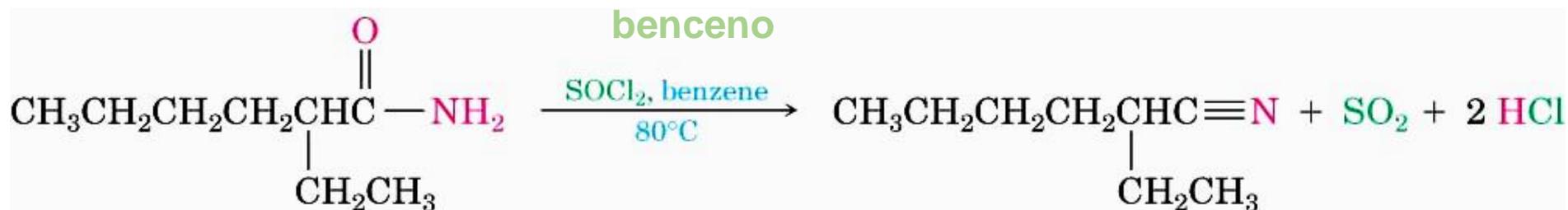


# NITRILOS



# Preparación de Nitrilos por Deshidratación

- Consiste en la reacción de amidas primarias  $\text{RCONH}_2$  con  $\text{SOCl}_2$  o  $\text{POCl}_3$  (o con otros agentes deshidratantes)
- No esta limitada por el impedimento estérico o a reacciones laterales (e.g. en la reacción de halogenuros de alquilo con  $\text{NaCN}$ , en donde puede ocurrir una eliminación en lugar de la sustitución)



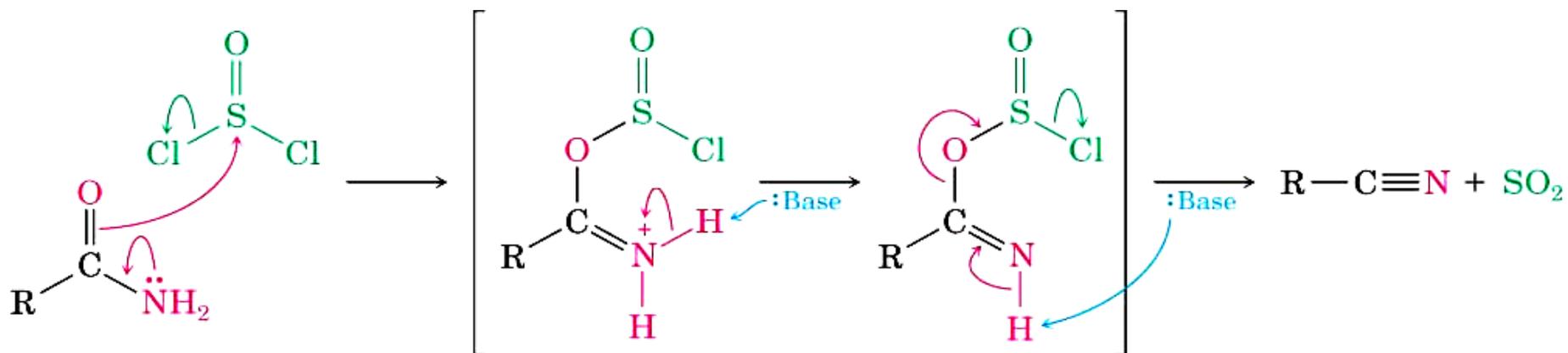
**2-Etilhexanamida**

**2-Etilhexanonitrilo (84%)**



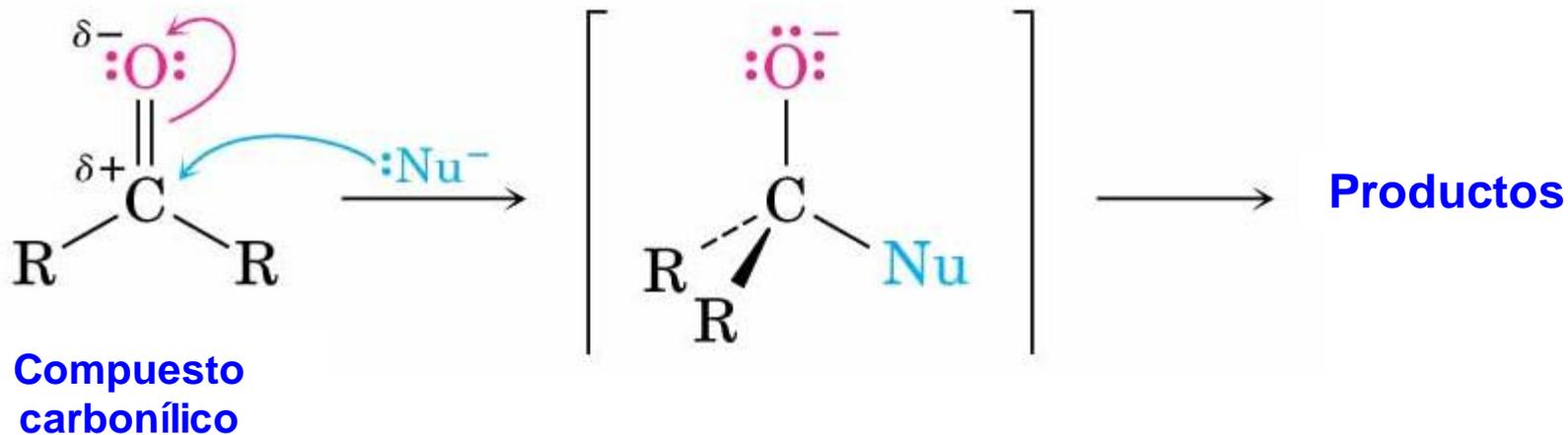
## Mecanismo de la reacción de Deshidratación de Amidas

- El átomo nucleofílico de la amida ataca al  $\text{SOCl}_2$  y después ocurre un equilibrio ácido-base y posteriormente una eliminación



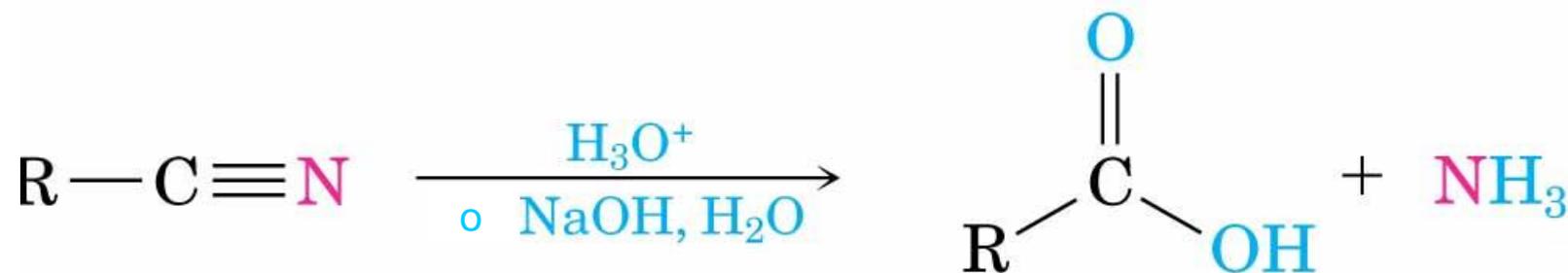
## Reacciones de los Nitrilos

- $\text{RC}\equiv\text{N}$  esta fuertemente polarizado con un átomo de carbono electrofílico
- Es atacado por nucleófilos para dar aniones de imina con hibridación  $sp^2$  en forma semejante a los compuestos carbonílicos



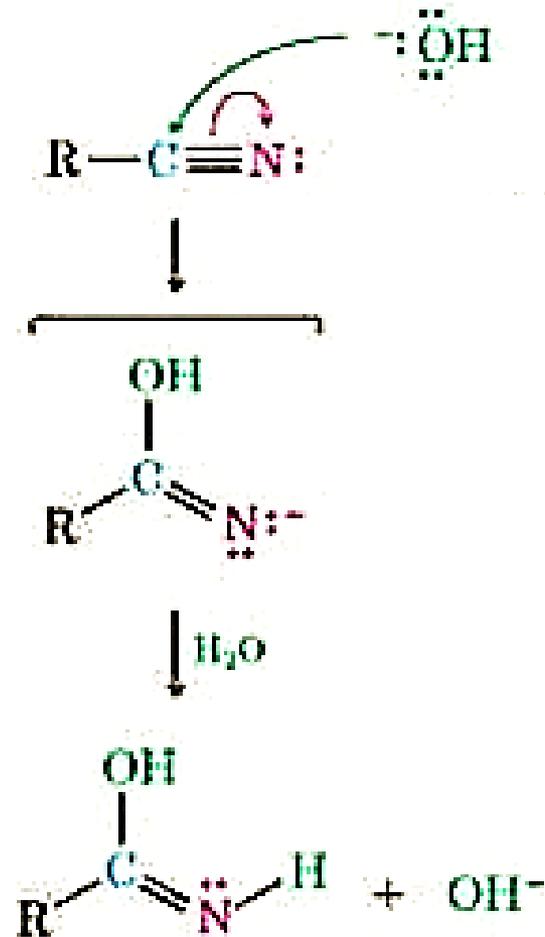
## Hidrolisis: Conversión de los Nitrilos en Ácidos Carboxílicos

- Los Nitrilos son hidrolizados, con catalisis ácida o básica para formar a un ácido carboxílico y amoniaco, o bien a una amida

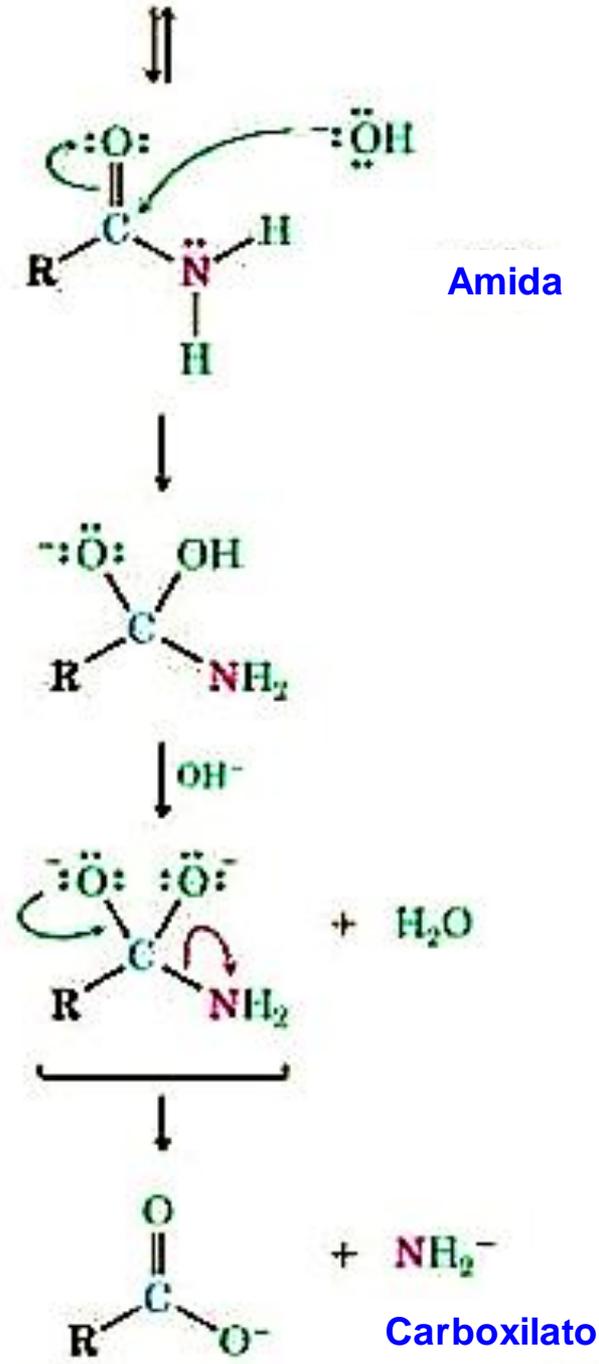


# Mecanismo de la Hidrolisis de Nitrilos

- La adición nucleofílica del ion hidróxido al enlace  $C\equiv N$
- Una posterior reacción ácido-base da lugar a una hidroximiina (tautomero enol), la cual se tautomeriza a una amida (tautómero ceto).



- Una segunda molécula de hidróxido se adiciona al grupo carbonilo de la amida y la perdida de un protón da un dianión
- La eliminación del anion amiduro ( $\text{NH}_2^-$ ) da lugar al carboxilato



## Reacción de los Nitrilos con Reactivos Organometálicos

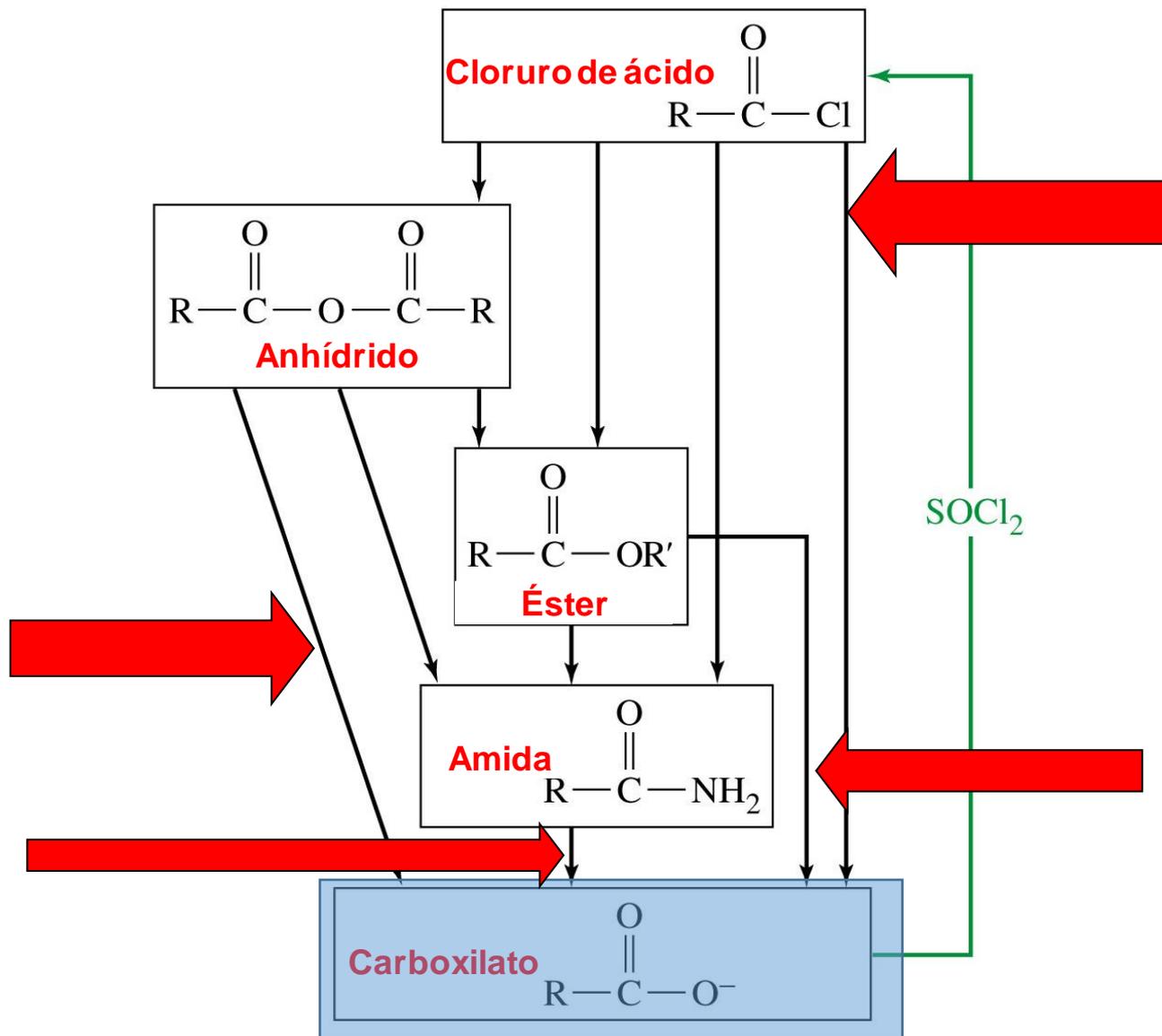
- Los reactivos de Grignard se adicionan a un nitrilo para dar como intermediario un **anión de imina**, el cual es hidrolizado por la adición de agua para dar una **cetona**



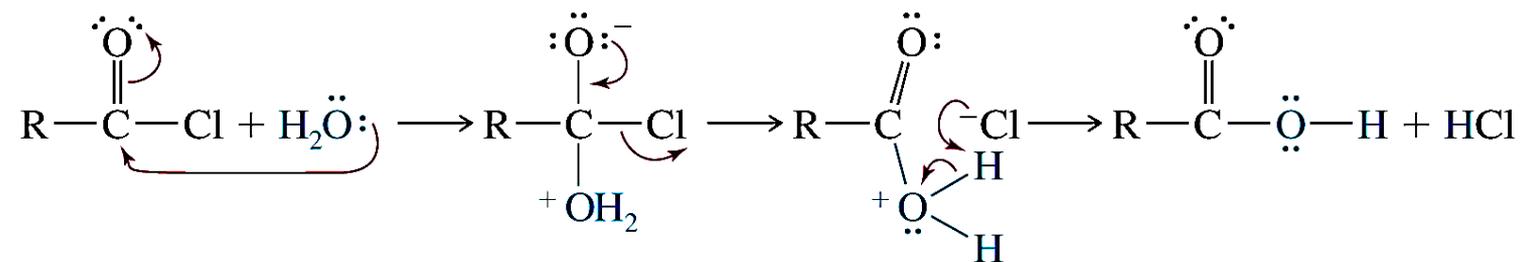
© 2004 Thomson/Brooks Cole



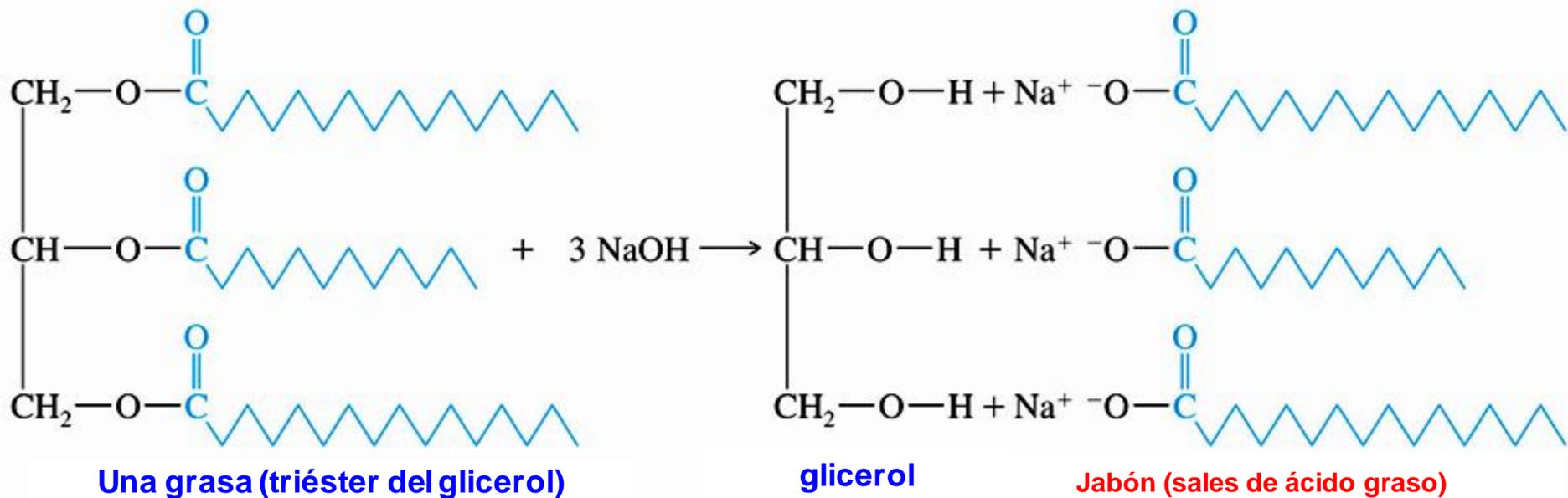
# Interconversión de los derivados de ácido



# Hidrólisis de Cloruros de ácido

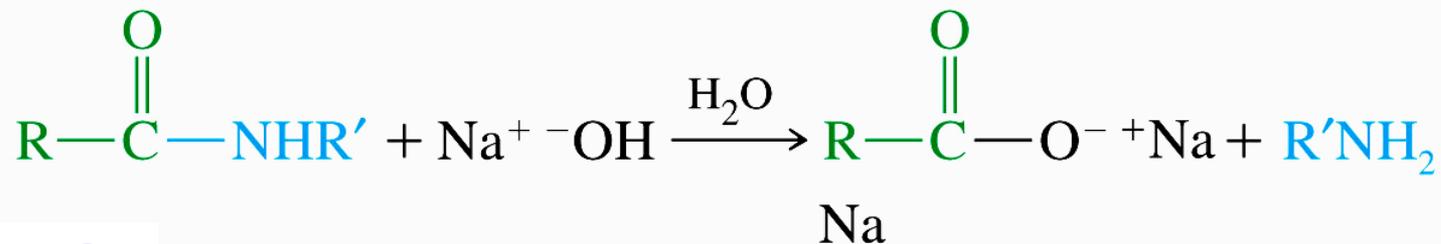


## Hidrólisis de ésteres. Saponificación

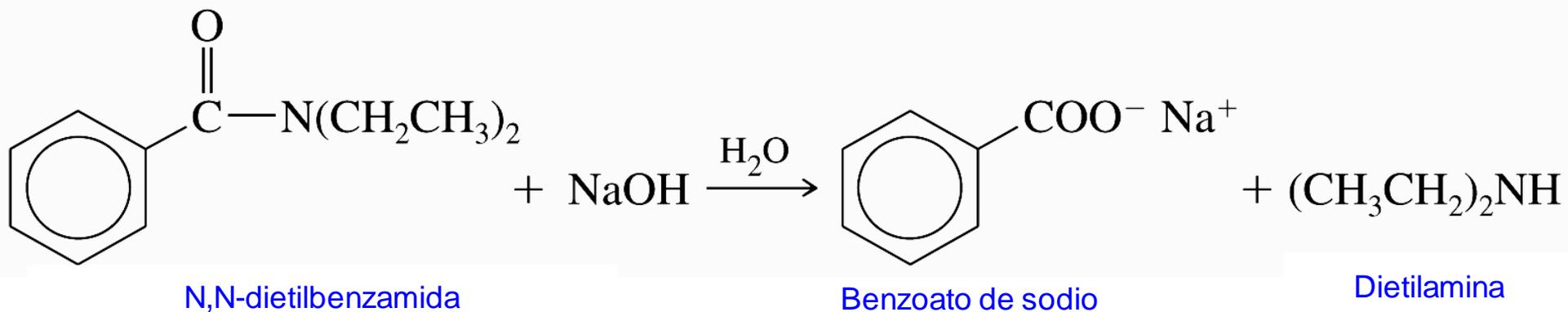


## Hidrólisis básica de Amidas

### HIDRÓLISIS BÁSICA

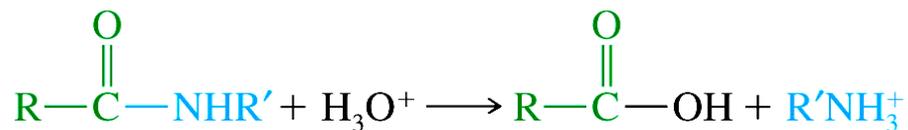


### EJEMPLO

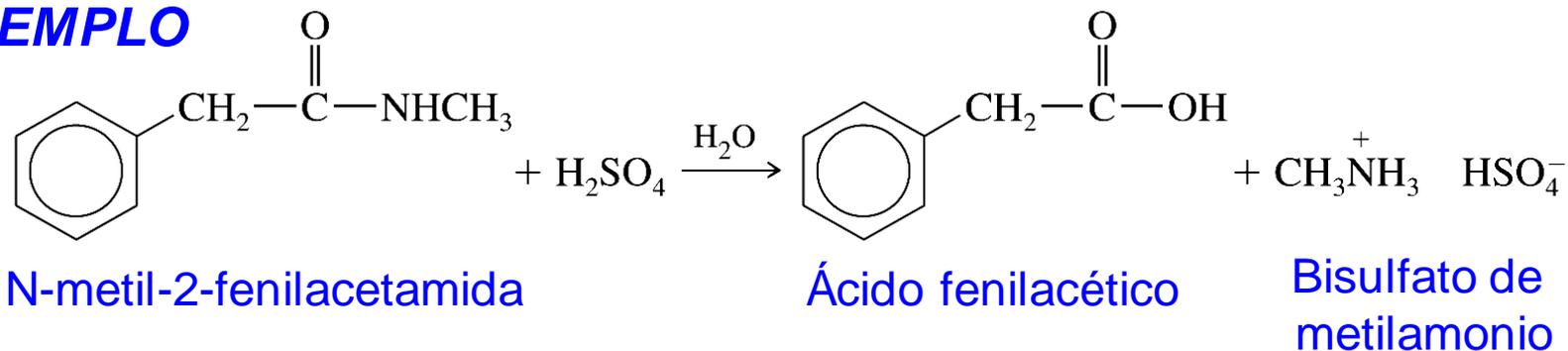


## Hidrólisis ácida de amidas

### HIDRÓLISIS ÁCIDA

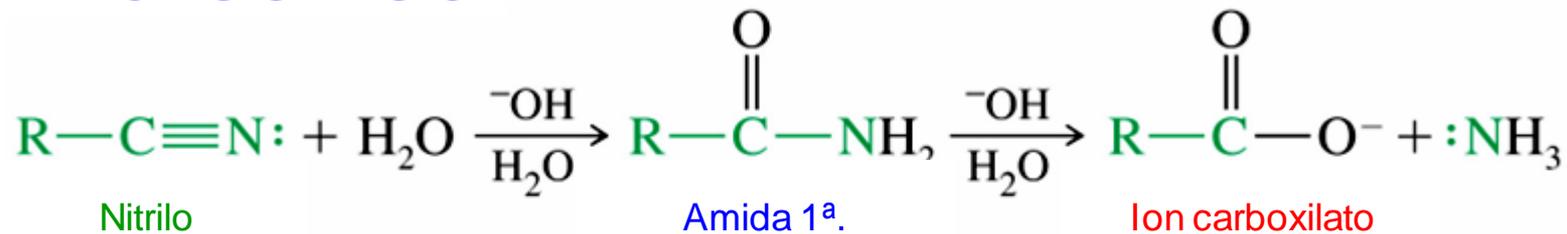


### EJEMPLO

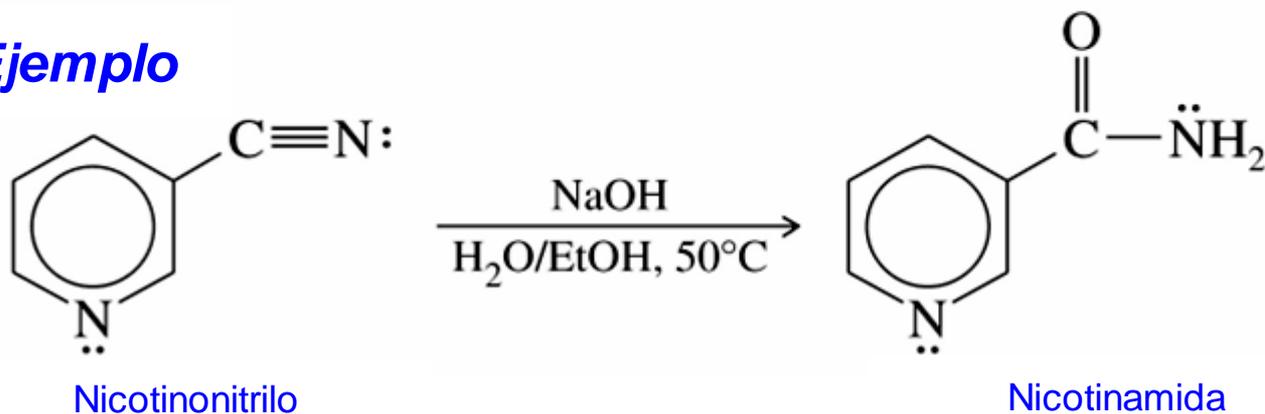


## Hidrólisis básica nitrilos

### HIDRÓLISIS BÁSICA

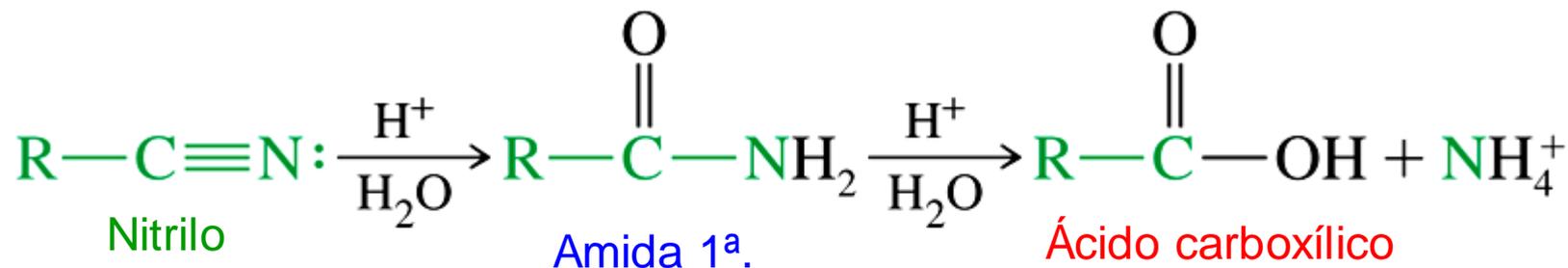


### Ejemplo

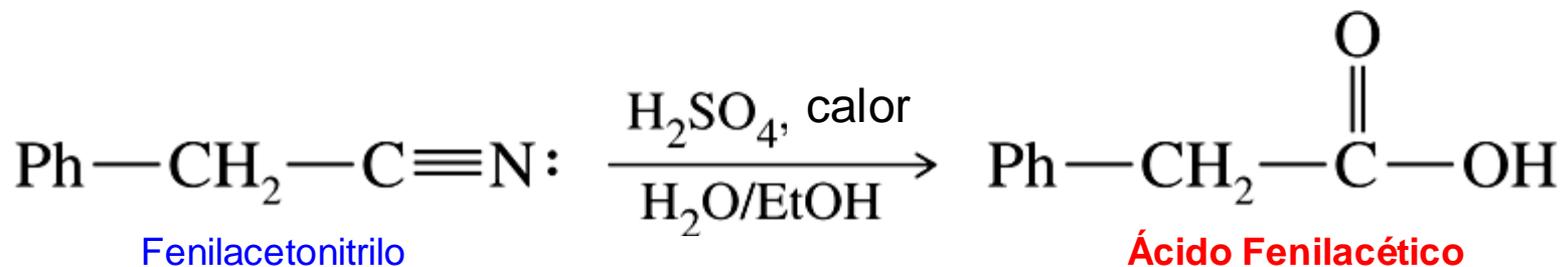


## Hidrólisis ácida de nitrilos

### HIDRÓLISIS ÁCIDA



### Ejemplo



# REDUCCIONES DE DERIVADOS DE ÁCIDOS CARBOXÍLICOS



# Tabla periódica vista por un químico orgánico



# Tabla periódica de los elementos

grupo 1																	18		
1	1.00794 1.008 1.009																	4.002602 4.0026 4.0026	
periodo 1	H Hidrogeno [1s <sup>1</sup> ]																	He Helio [1s <sup>2</sup> ]	
2	6.941 6.94 7.00	9.012182 9.012 9.013																	20.1797 20.18 20.18
3	22.98976 22.99 23.00	24.3050 24.31 24.31																	39.948 39.95 39.95
4	39.0983 39.10 39.10	40.078 40.08 40.08	44.95591 44.96 44.96	47.867 47.87 47.87	50.9415 50.94 50.94	51.9962 51.99 52.00	54.93804 54.94 54.94	55.845 55.85 55.85	58.93319 58.93 58.93	58.6934 58.69 58.69	63.546 63.55 63.55	65.38 65.38 65.38	69.723 69.72 69.72	72.64 72.64 72.64	74.92160 74.92 74.92	78.96 78.96 78.96	79.904 79.90 79.90	83.798 83.80 83.80	
5	85.4678 85.47 85.47	87.62 87.62 87.62	88.90585 88.91 88.91	91.224 91.22 91.22	92.90638 92.91 92.91	95.96 95.96 95.96	(98) 98 98	101.07 101.07 101.07	102.9055 102.91 102.91	106.42 106.42 106.42	107.8682 107.87 107.87	112.41 112.41 112.41	114.818 114.82 114.82	118.710 118.71 118.71	121.760 121.76 121.76	127.60 127.60 127.60	126.9044 126.90 126.90	131.293 131.29 131.29	
6	132.9054 132.91 132.91	137.327 137.33 137.33	174.9668 174.97 174.97	178.49 178.49 178.49	180.9478 180.95 180.95	183.84 183.84 183.84	186.207 186.21 186.21	190.23 190.23 190.23	192.217 192.22 192.22	195.084 195.08 195.08	196.9665 196.97 196.97	200.59 200.59 200.59	204.3833 204.38 204.38	207.2 207.2 207.2	208.9804 208.98 208.98	(210) 210 210	(210) 210 210	(220) 220 220	
7	(223) 223 223	(226) 226 226	(262) 262 262	(261) 261 261	(262) 262 262	(266) 266 266	(264) 264 264	(277) 277 277	(268) 268 268	(271) 271 271	(272) 272 272	(285) 285 285	(284) 284 284	(289) 289 289	(288) 288 288	(292) 292 292	(294) 294 294	(294) 294 294	
	Fr Francio [Ra] <sup>+</sup>	Ra Radio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup>	Lr Lawrencio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Rf Rutherfordio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Db Dubnio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Sg Seaborgio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Bh Bohrio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Hs Hassio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Mt Meitnerio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Ds Darmstadtio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Rg Roentgenio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Cn Copernicio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Uut Ununtrio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Fl Flerovio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Uup Ununpentio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Lv Livermorio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Uus Ununseptio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	Uuo Ununoctio [Ra] <sup>2+</sup> 5f <sup>14</sup> 7s <sup>2</sup>	

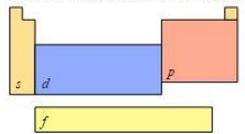
masa atómica o número másico del isótopo más estable  
 1.ª energía de ionización en kJ/mol  
 símbolo químico  
 nombre  
 configuración electrónica

número atómico  
 electronegatividad  
 estados de oxidación más comunes están en negra

metales alcalinos  
 alcalinotérreos  
 otros metales  
 metales de transición  
 lantánidos  
 actínidos

metaloides  
 no metales  
 halógenos  
 gases nobles  
 elementos desconocidos  
 masas de elementos radiactivos entre paréntesis

## bloques de configuración electrónica

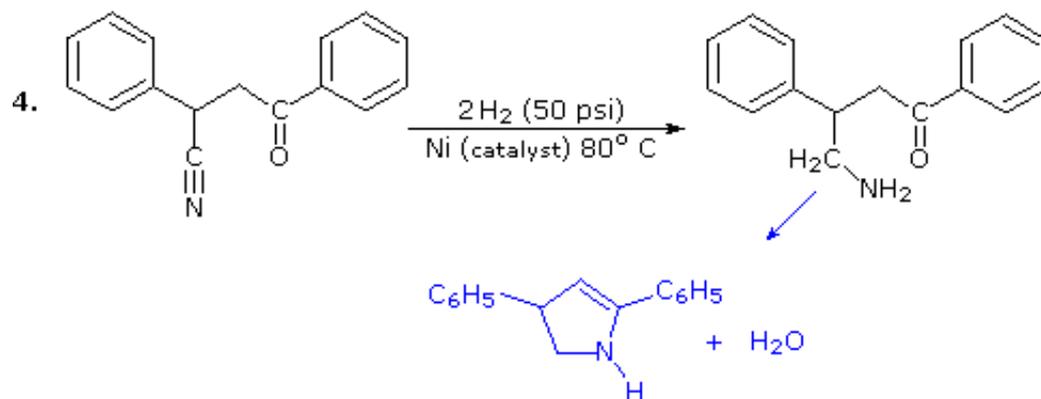
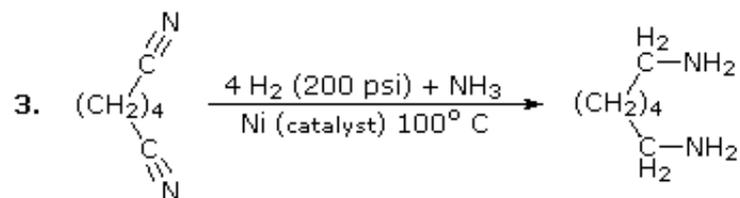
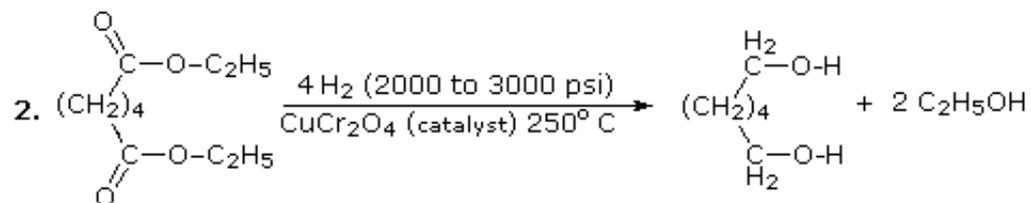
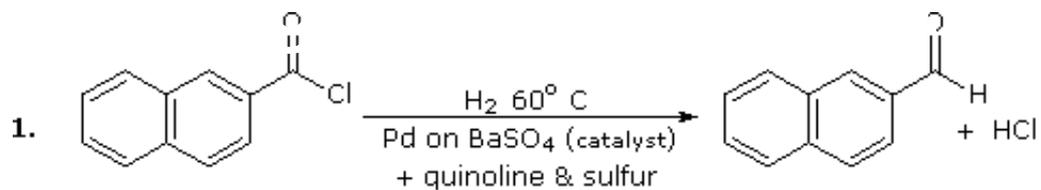


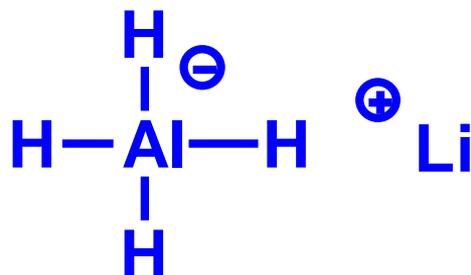
## notas

- por ahora, los elementos 113, 115, 117 y 118 no tienen nombre oficial designado por la IUPAC.
- 1 kJ/mol ≈ 96.485 eV.
- todos los elementos tienen un estado de oxidación

138.9054 138.91 138.91	140.116 140.12 140.12	140.9076 140.91 140.91	144.242 144.24 144.24	(145) 145 145	150.36 150.36 150.36	151.964 151.96 151.96	157.25 157.25 157.25	158.9253 158.93 158.93	162.500 162.50 162.50	164.9303 164.93 164.93	167.259 167.26 167.26	168.9342 168.93 168.93	173.054 173.05 173.05
La Lantano [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>5</sup> 5d<sup>0</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Ce Cerio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>1</sup> 5d<sup>1</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Pr Prasodimio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>3</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Nd Neodimio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>4</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Pm Prometio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>5</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Sm Samario [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>6</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Eu Europio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>7</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Gd Gadolinio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>7</sup> 5d<sup>1</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Tb Terbio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>9</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Dy Disprobio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>10</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Ho Holmio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>11</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Er Erbio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>12</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Tm Tulio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>13</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Yb Iterbio [Xe] <sup>4f<sup>14</sup> 6s<sup>2</sup></sup>
(227) 227 227	232.0380 232.04 232.04	231.0358 231.04 231.04	238.0289 238.03 238.03	(237) 237 237	(244) 244 244	(243) 243 243	(247) 247 247	(247) 247 247	(251) 251 251	(252) 252 252	(257) 257 257	(258) 258 258	(259) 259 259
Ac Actinio [Rn] <sup>6d<sup>1</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Th Torio [Rn] <sup>6d<sup>2</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Pa Protactinio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>2</sup> 6d<sup>1</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	U Uranio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>3</sup> 6d<sup>1</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Np Neptunio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>4</sup> 6d<sup>1</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Pu Plutonio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>6</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Am Americio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>7</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Cm Curio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>7</sup> 6d<sup>1</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Bk Berkelio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>9</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Cf Californio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>10</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Es Einstenio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>11</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Fm Fermio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>12</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	Md Mendelevio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>13</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>	No Nobelio [Rn] <sup>5f<sup>14</sup> 7s<sup>2</sup></sup>





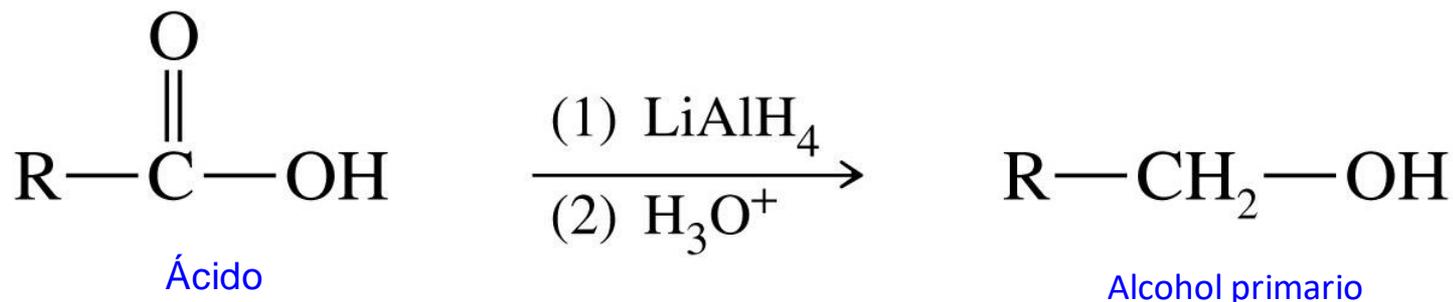


## HIDRURO DOBLE DE LITIO Y ALUMINIO

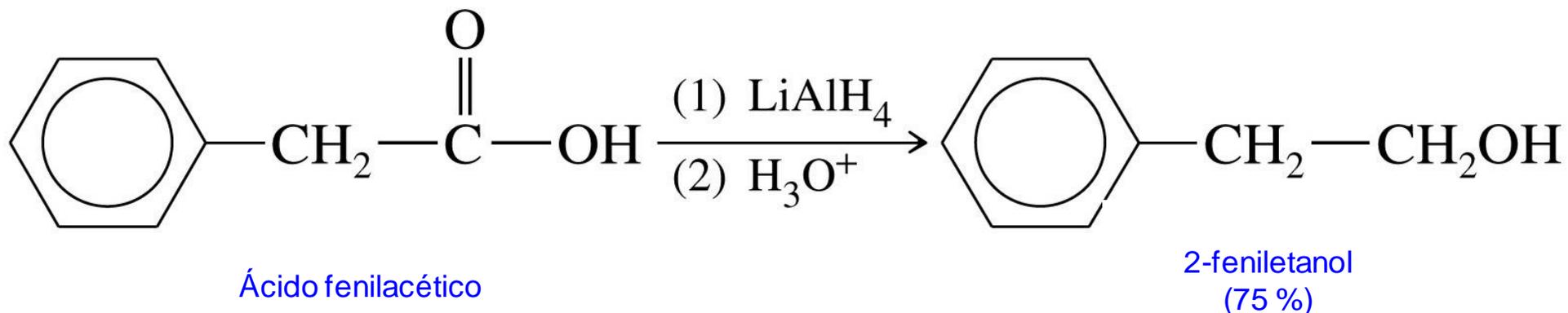


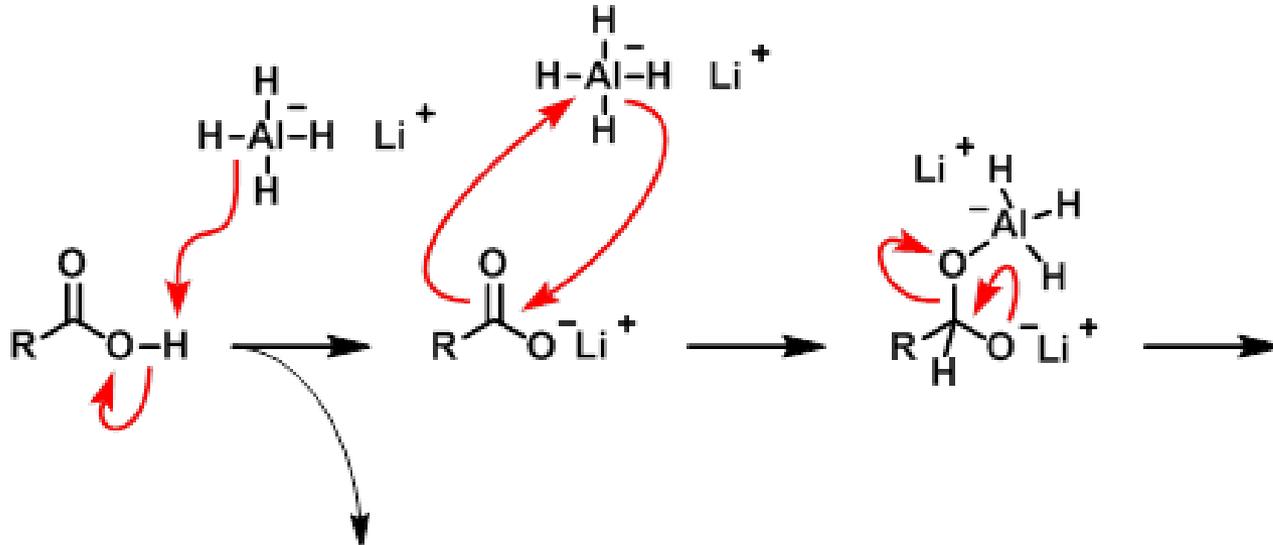
# Reducción de Ácidos Carboxílicos con Hidruro de litio y aluminio

Este reactivo es el agente reductor más **democrático**, reduce por igual a grupos funcionales oxidados)

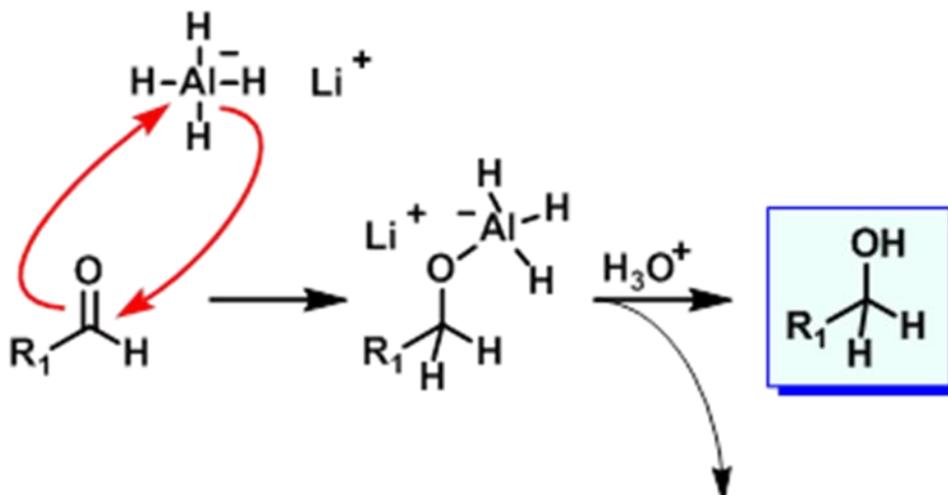


*Ejemplo*





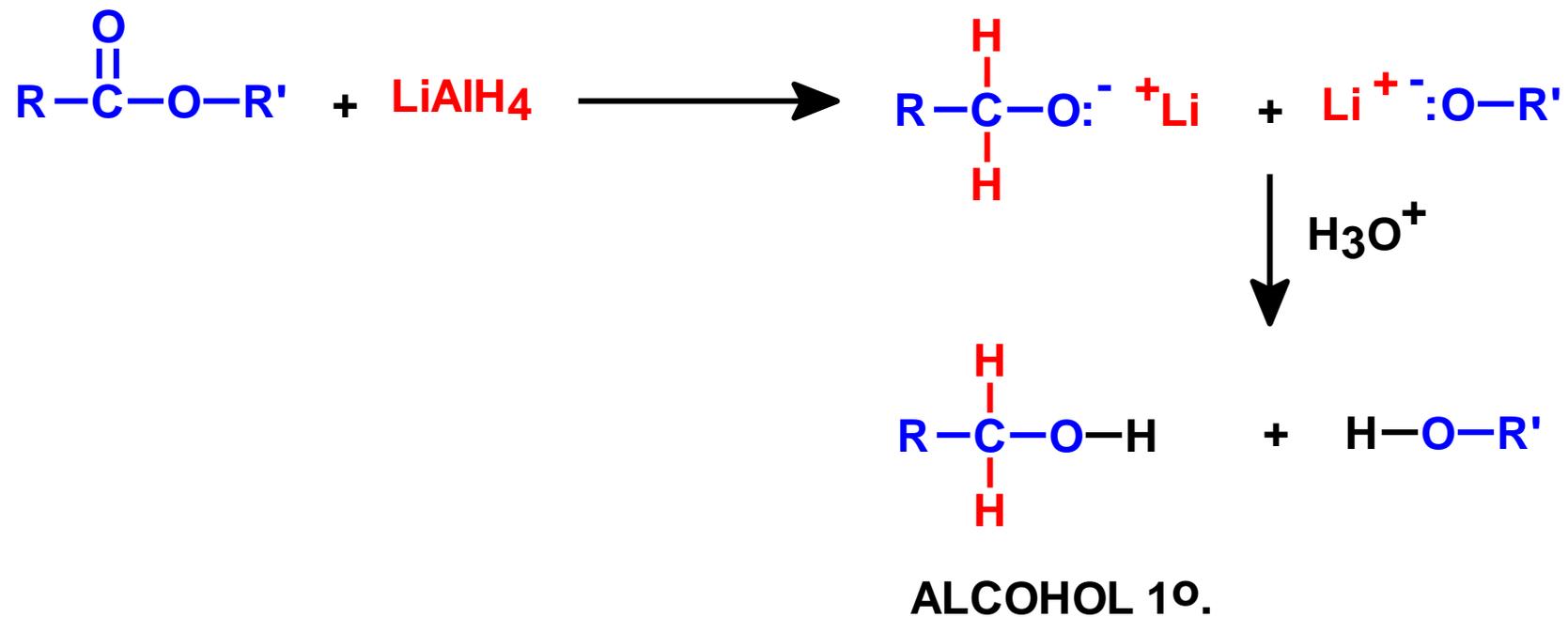
**Subproducto:**  
**H<sub>2</sub> (1 equivalente)**



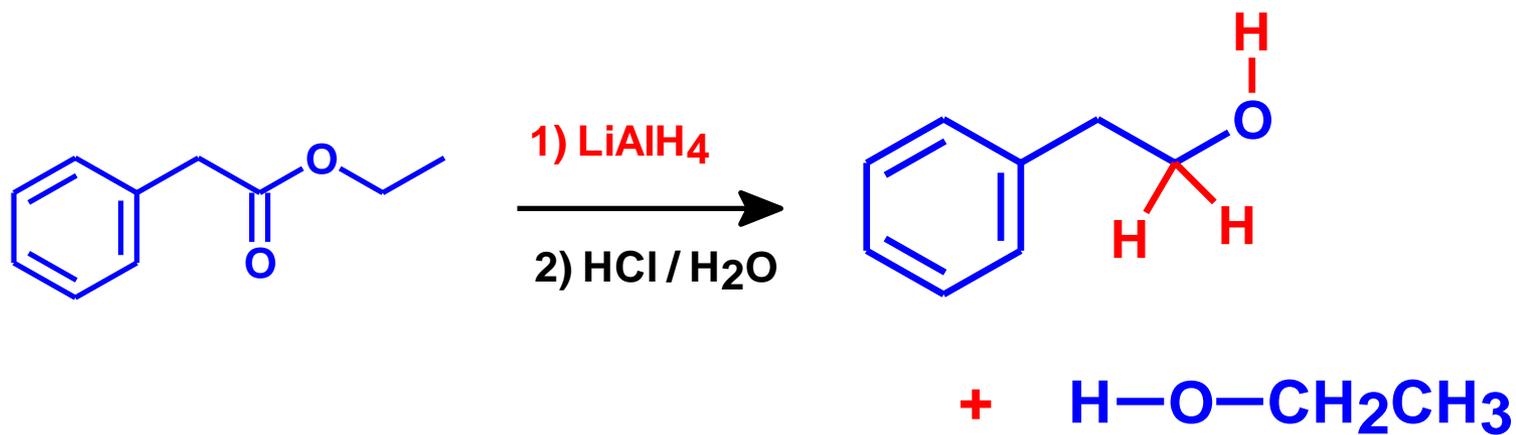
**Subproducto: Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>**  
**1 equivalente, sales de aluminio**



## Reducción de Ésteres a Alcoholes primarios

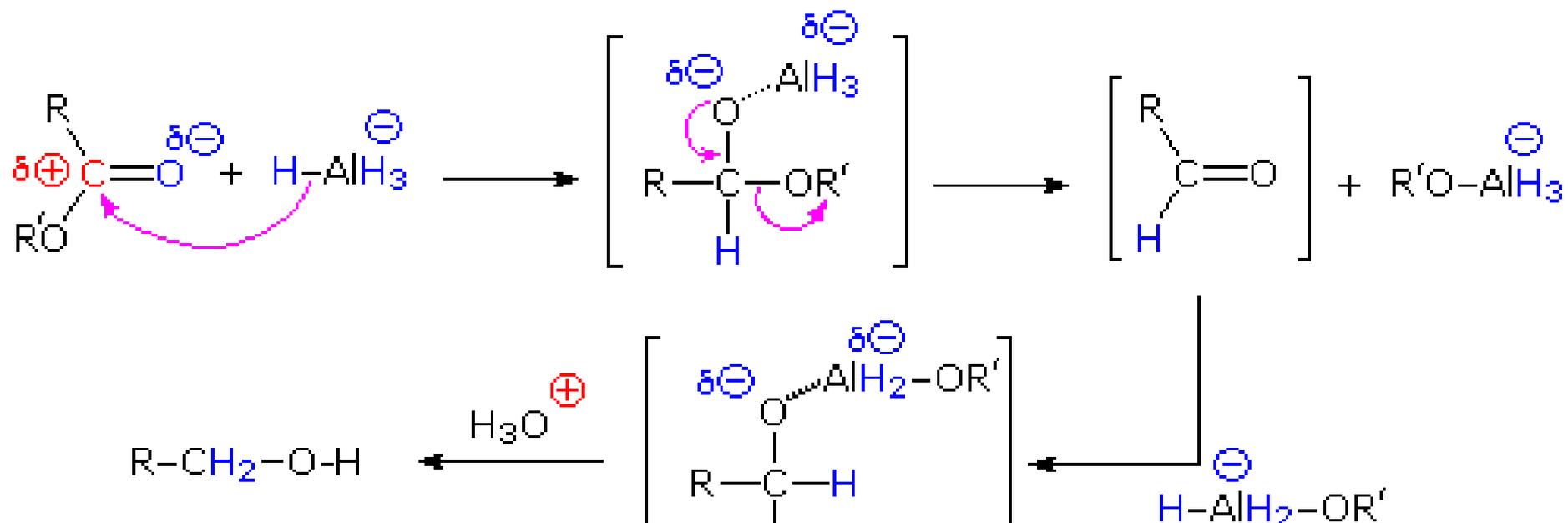


## Reducción de Ésteres



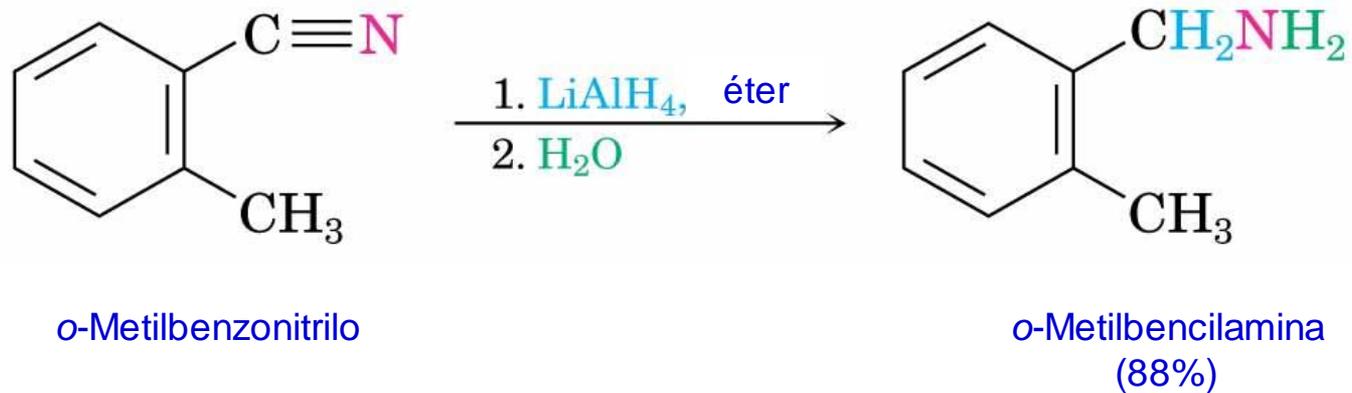
# Mecanismo de la reducción con $\text{LiAlH}_4$

## Reducción de Ésteres ó Ácidos



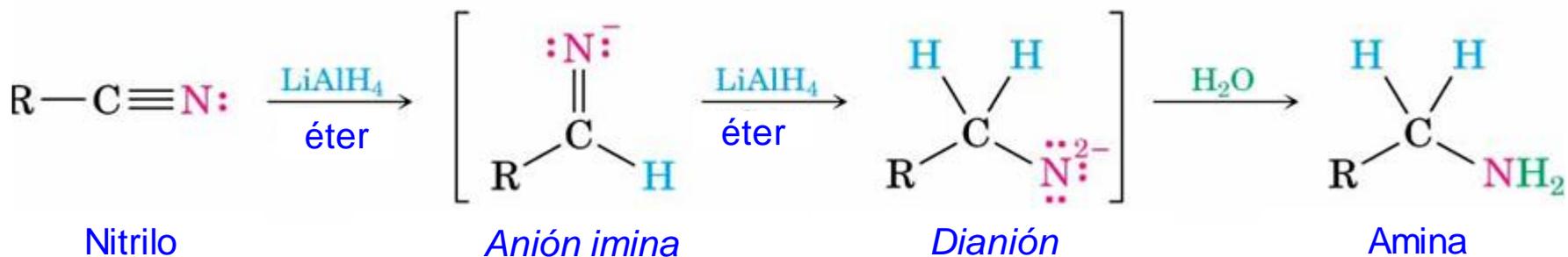
## Reducción de Nitrilos

- La reducción de un nitrilo con  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  da lugar a una amina primaria

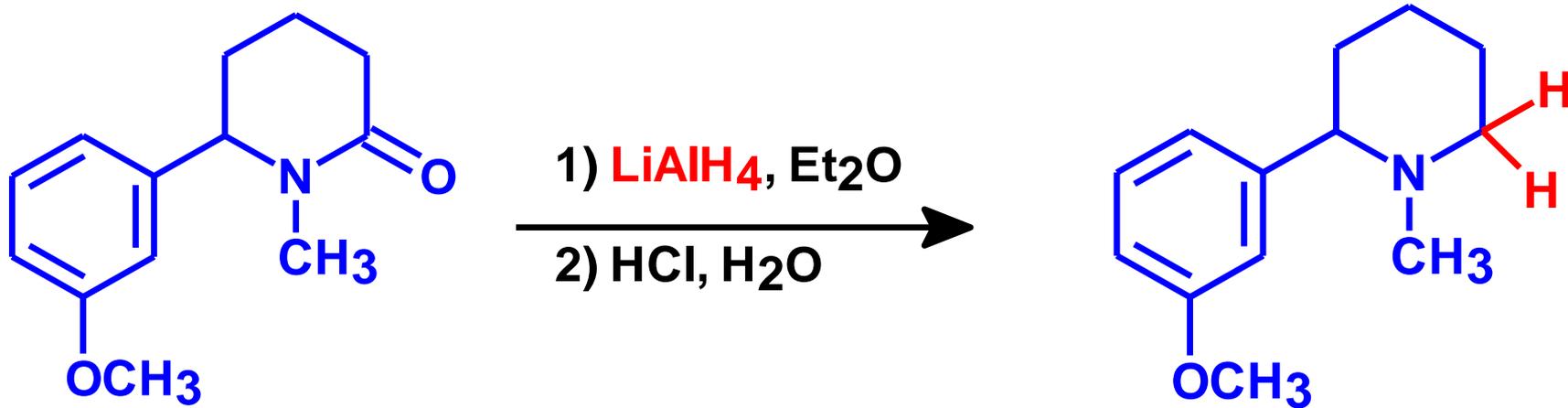


## Mecanismo de la Reducción de R-C≡N

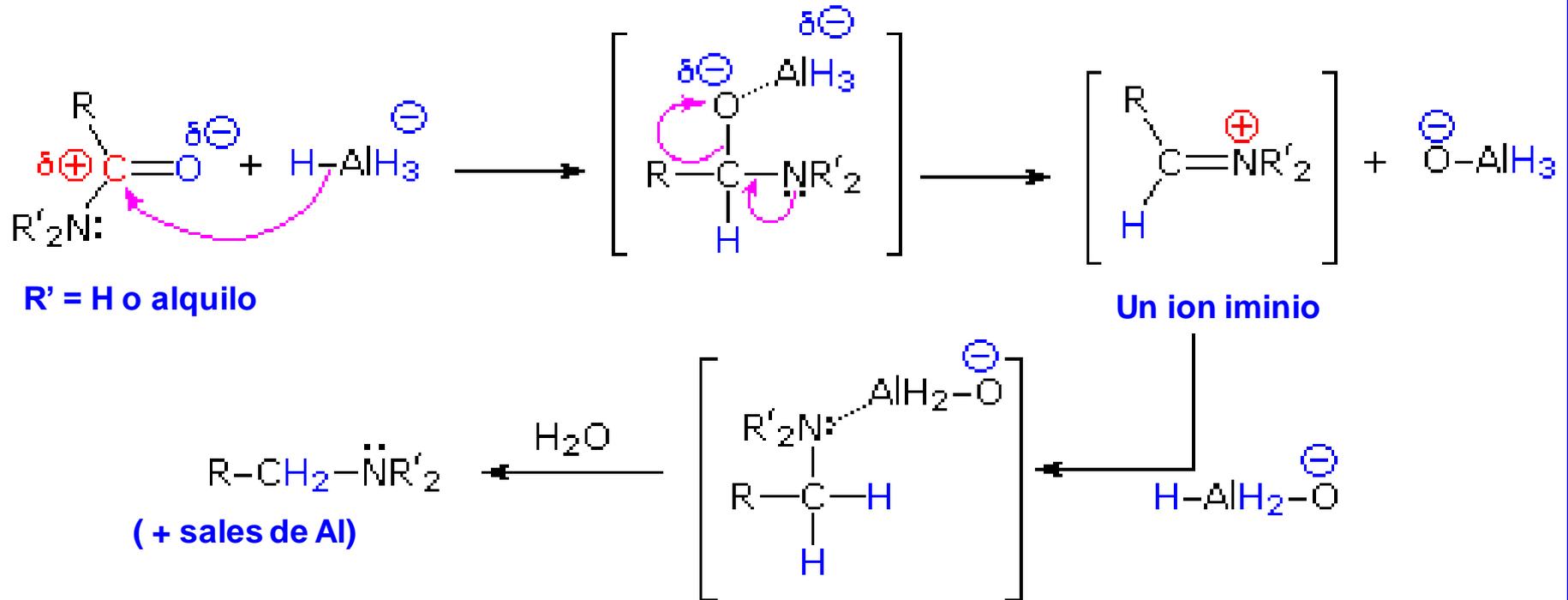
- La adición Nucleofílica del ion hidruro al enlace polar C≡N, da lugar a un anión *imina*
- El enlace C=N del anión *imina* sufre una segunda adición nucleofílica del ion hidruro para dar lugar a un *dianión*, el cual es protonado por el agua:



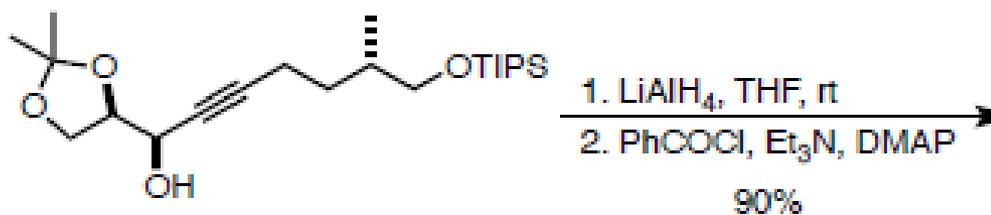
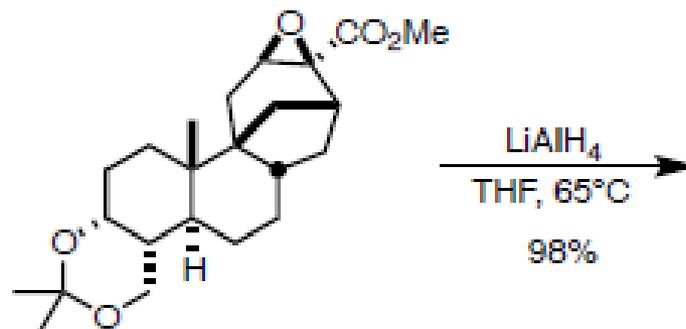
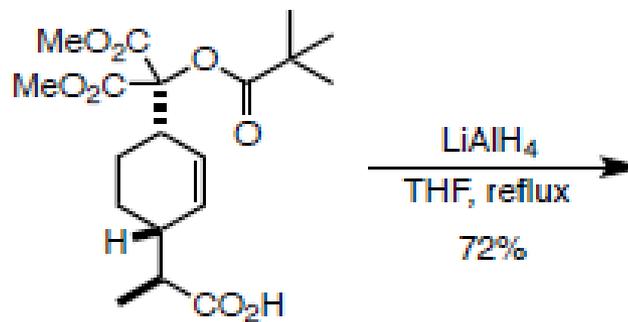
## Reducción de Amidas



## Reducción de Amidas



# Ejemplos



Substrates Reduction Products

	<u>Iminium Ion</u>	<u>Acid Halide</u>	<u>Aldehyde</u>	<u>Ester</u>	<u>Amide</u>	<u>Carboxylate Salt</u>
<b>Hydride Donors</b>						
$\text{LiAlH}_4$	Amine	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol	Amine	Alcohol
DIBAL	-	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol or Aldehyde	Amine or Aldehyde	Alcohol
$\text{NaAlH}(\text{O}-t\text{-Bu})_3$	-	Aldehyde	Alcohol	Alcohol (slow)	Amine (slow)	-
$\text{AlH}_3$	-	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol	Amine	Alcohol
$\text{NaBH}_4$	Amine	-	Alcohol	-	-	-
$\text{NaCNBH}_3$	Amine	-	Alcohol (slow)	- **	-	-
$\text{Na}(\text{AcO})_3\text{BH}$	Amine	-	Alcohol (slow)	Alcohol (slow)	Amine (slow)	-
$\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$	-	-	Alcohol	Alcohol (slow)	Amine (slow)	Alcohol
$\text{Li}(\text{Et})_3\text{BH}$	-	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol (tertiary amide)	-
$\text{H}_2$ (catalyst)	Amine	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol	Amine	-
LAB	-	-	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol	-

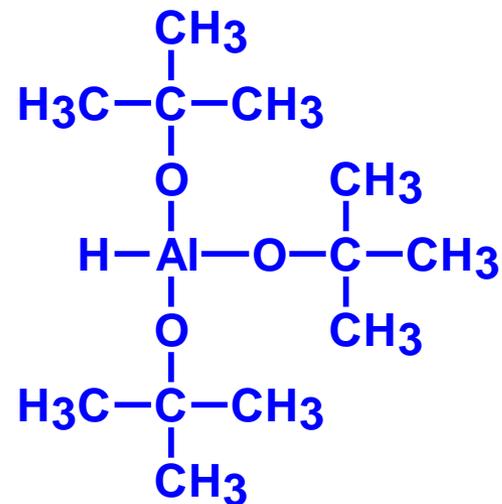
\*\*  $\alpha$ -alkoxy esters are reduced to the corresponding alcohols.

- indicates no reaction or no productive reaction (alcohols are deprotonated in many instances,

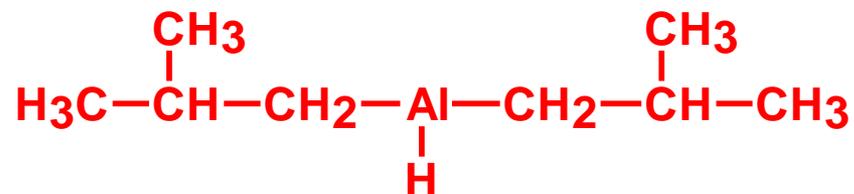


# REDUCCIONES SELECTIVAS FORMACIÓN DE ALDEHÍDOS





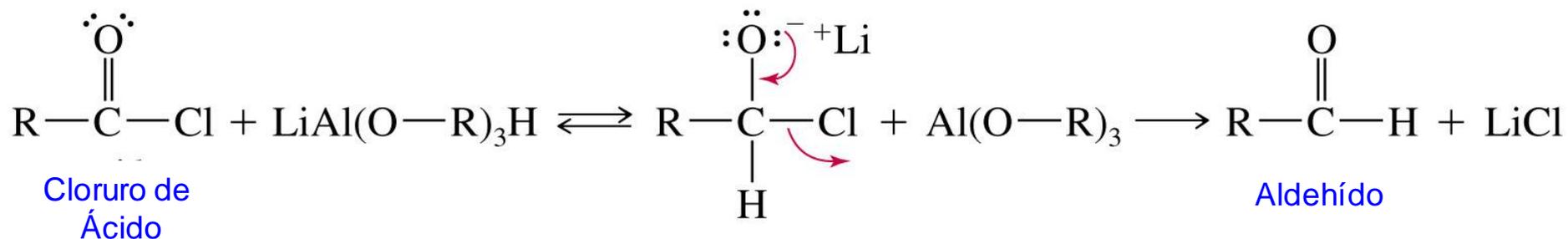
### TRITERBUTOXIHIDRURO DE LITIO Y ALUMINIO:



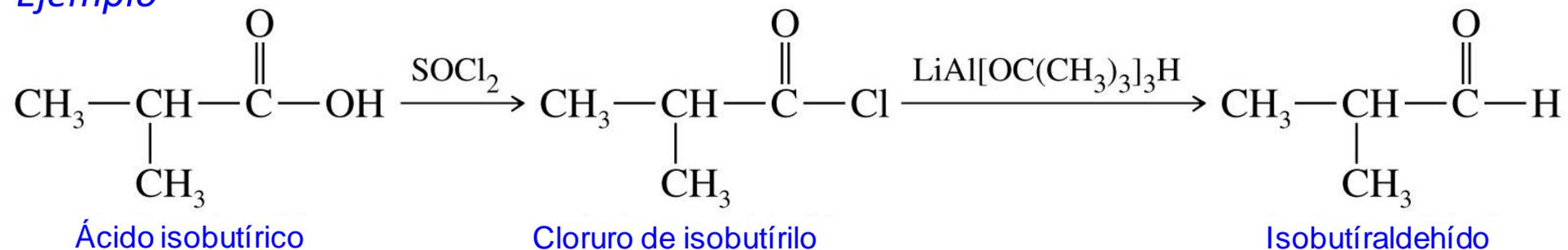
### HIDRURO DE DIISOBUTILALUMINIO



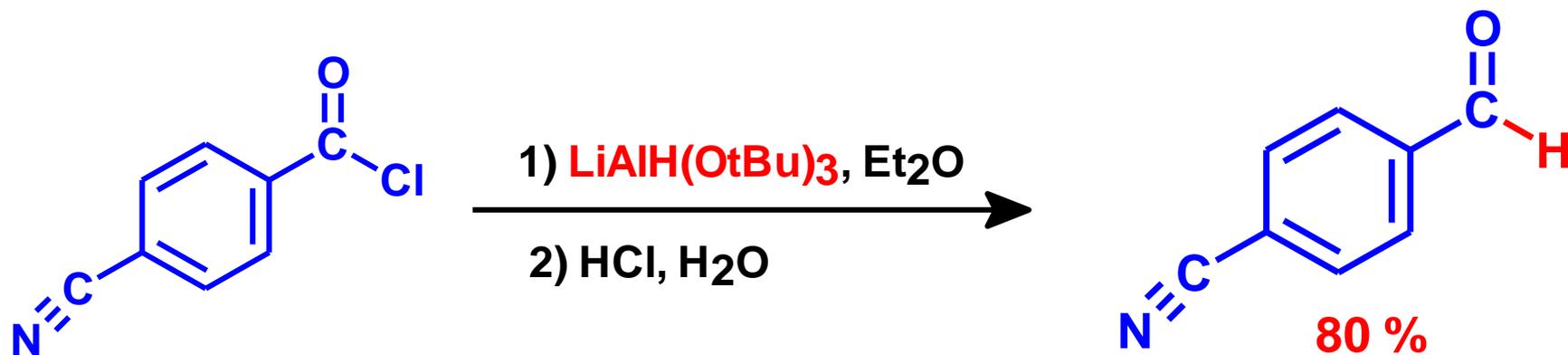
## Reducción de Cloruros de Ácido a Aldehídos



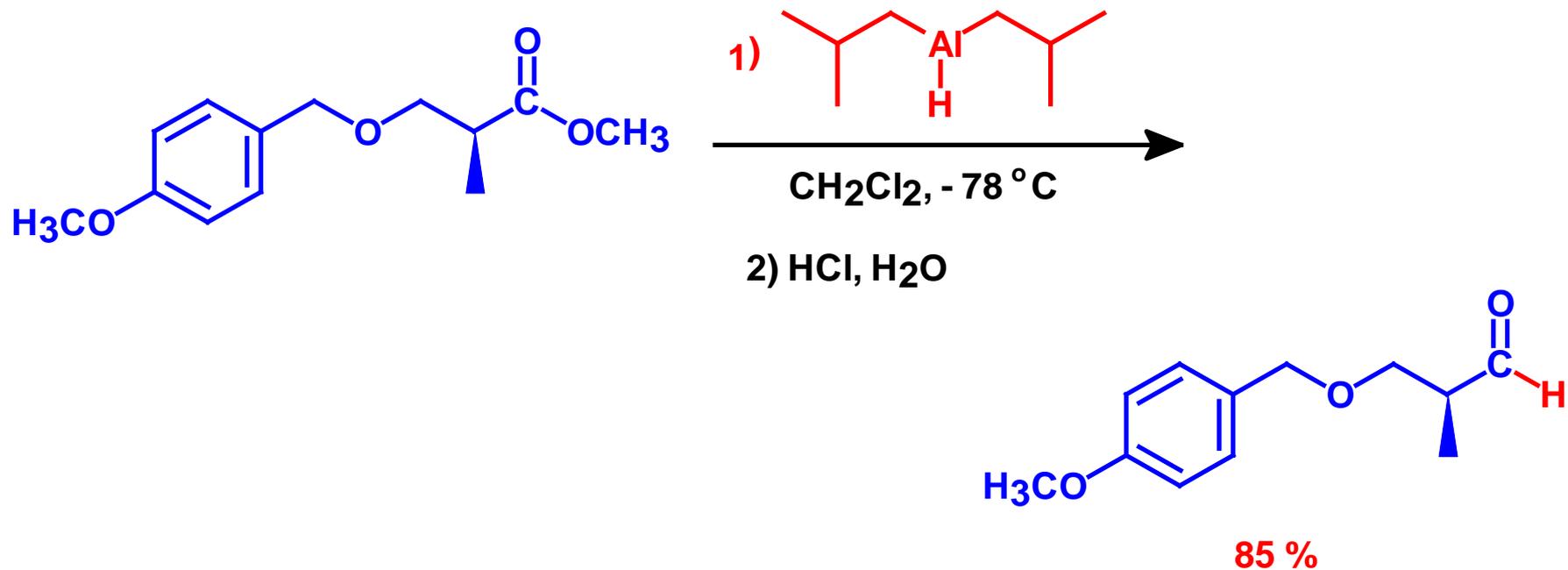
### Ejemplo



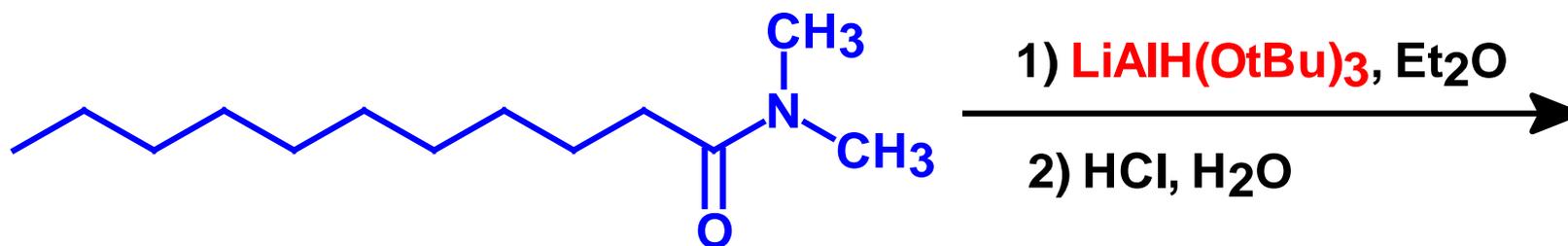
## Reducción de Cloruros de Ácido



## Reducción de Ésteres a Aldehídos



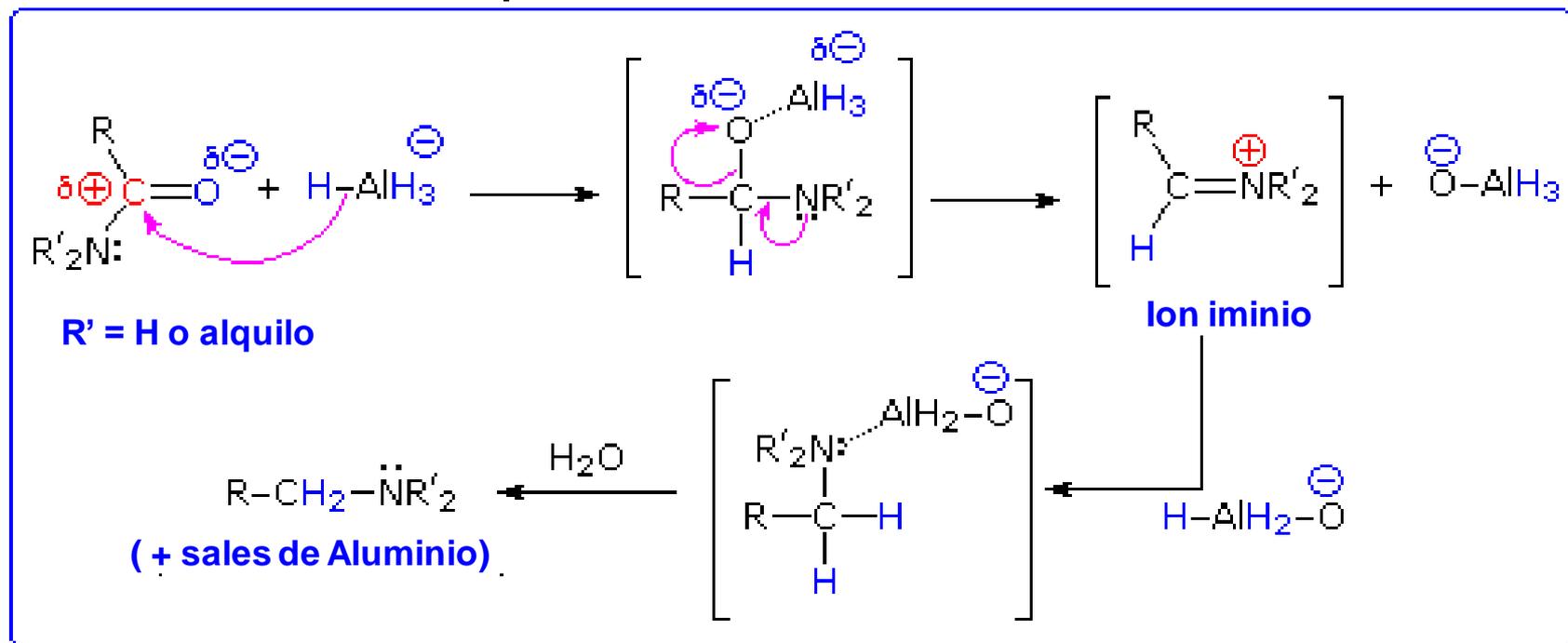
## Reducción de Amidas a Aldehídos



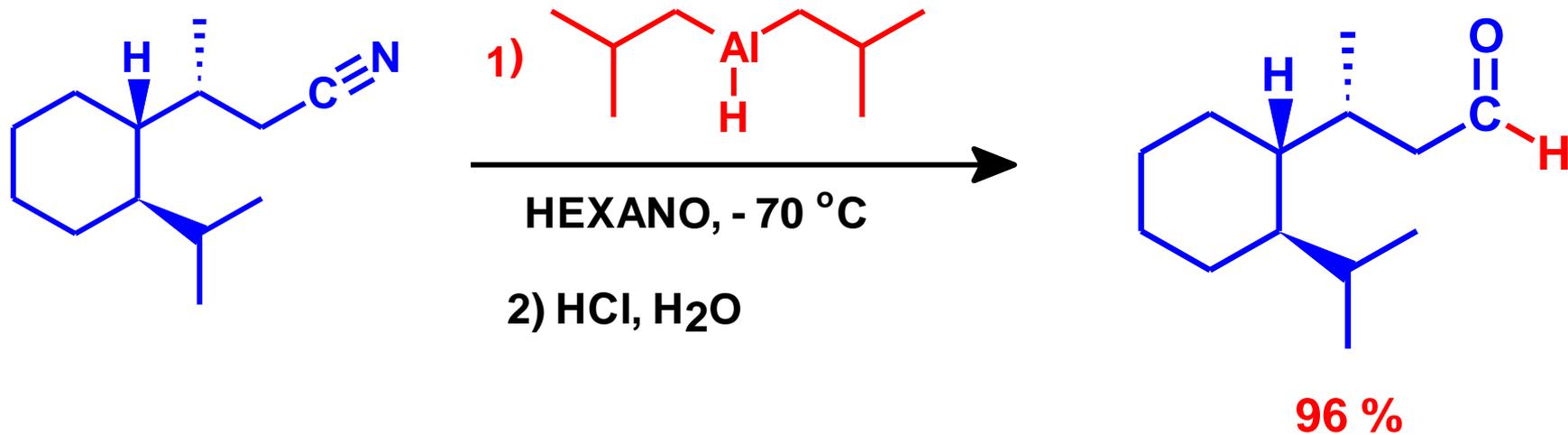
85 %

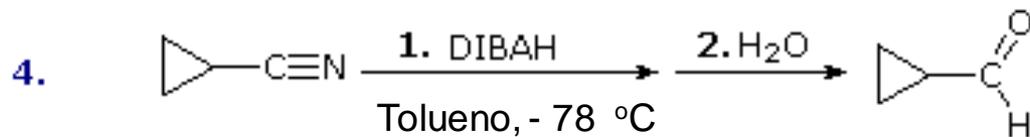
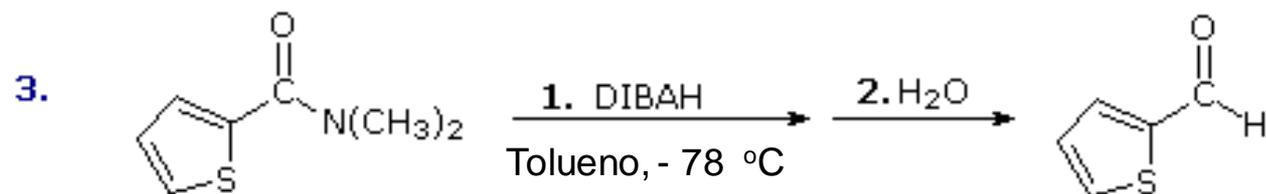
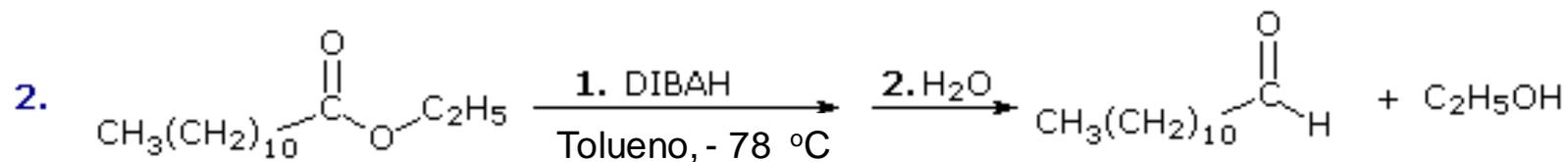
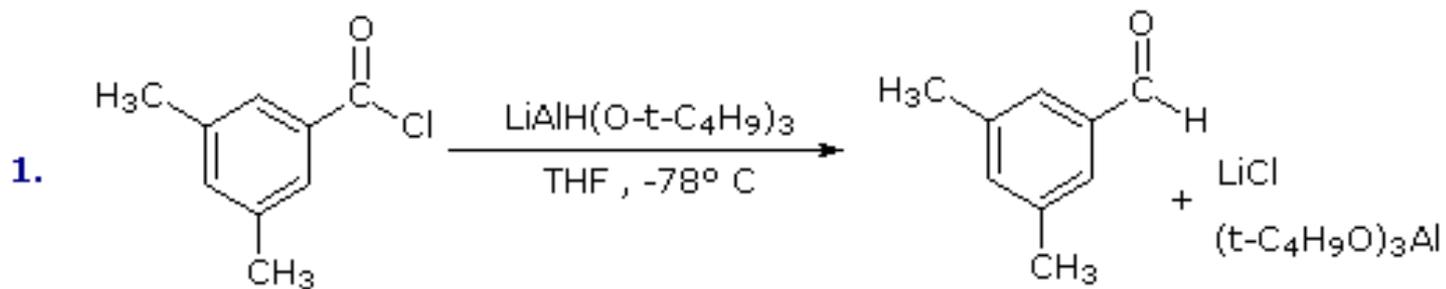


## Reducción de una Amida con $\text{LiAlH}_4$



## Reducción de Nitrilos a Aldehídos





Reactivo	Grupo funcional					
	Aldehídos y Cetonas	Ácidos Carboxílicos	Ésteres Carboxílicos	Cloruros de acilo	Amidas	Nitrilos
<b>H<sub>2</sub> y catalizador</b>	Alcoholes (lenta, Pt, Pd)	(muy lenta)	(muy lenta)	Aldehídos (Pd/BaSO <sub>4</sub> )	(muy lenta)	Aminas (Ni cat.)
<b>NaBH<sub>4</sub> disolvente polar</b>	Alcoholes	N.R.	Alcoholes (lenta)	Mezcla compleja	N.R.	N.R.
<b>LiAlH<sub>4</sub> éter o THF</b>	Alcoholes	Alcohol 1°	Alcoholes	Alcohol 1°	Aminas	Amina 1a
<b>LiAlH(Ot-Bu)<sub>3</sub> 1 eq. in THF</b>	Alcoholes (lenta a 0°)	N.R.	(muy lenta)	Aldehído (-78 ° C)	Aldehído (-78 ° C)	Aldehído (0 ° C)
<b>(iso-Bu)<sub>2</sub>AlH 1 eq. in tolueno</b>	Alcoholes	Alcohol 1°	Aldehído (-78° C)	1°-alcohol	Aldehído (-78 ° C)	Aldehído (-78 ° C)
<b>B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> THF</b>	Alcoholes (lenta)	Alcohol 1°	(muy lenta)	Mezcla compleja	Amina 1a	Amina 1a

### Código de color

La reducción ocurre con facilidad bajo condiciones normales de T y P

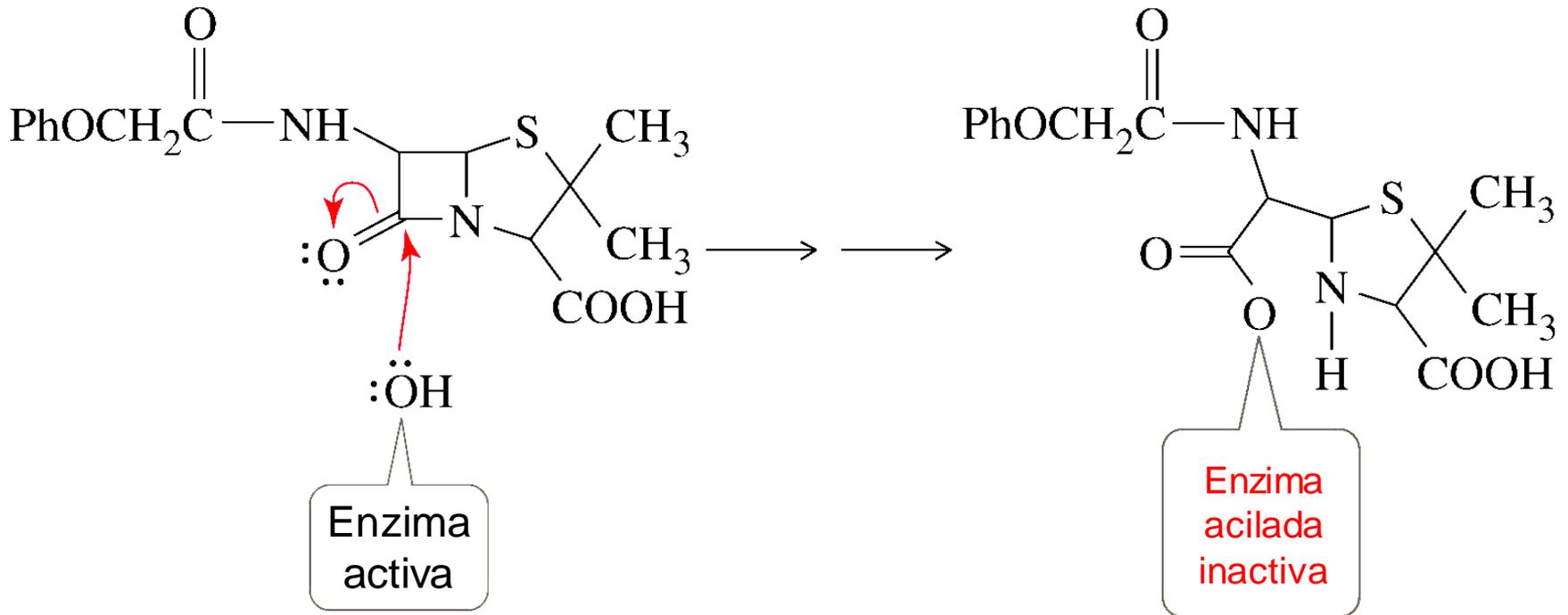
La reducción ocurre con facilidad, pero la selectividad requiere T bajas

La reducción ocurre lentamente. Se necesita de calentamiento y/o altas presiones de H<sub>2</sub> p un uso efectivo

La reducción ocurre muy lentamente o bien no hay reacción (N.R.).

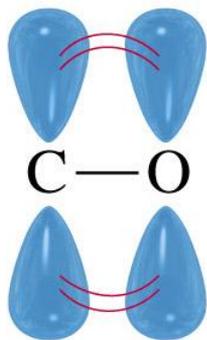


## Función de las $\beta$ -lactamas



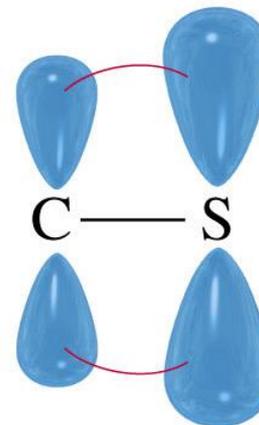
## Traslado por resonancia en ésteres y tioésteres

Éster

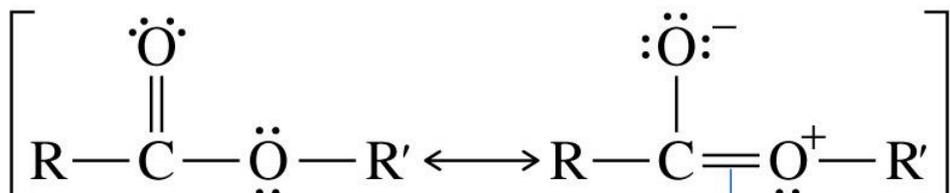


Buen traslato  $\pi$   
C-O

Tioéster



Pobre traslato  
 $\pi$   
C-O



Fuerte traslato  $\pi$

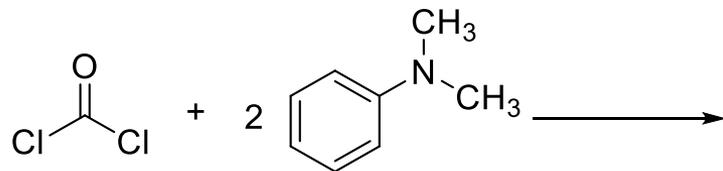
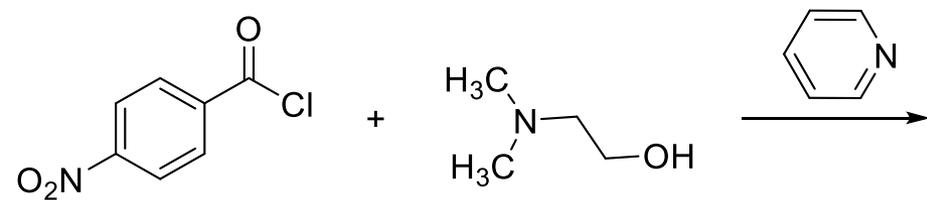
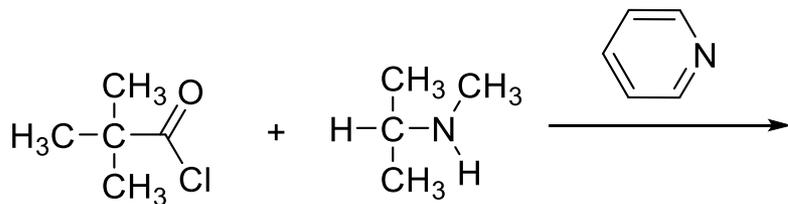


Débil traslato  $\pi$

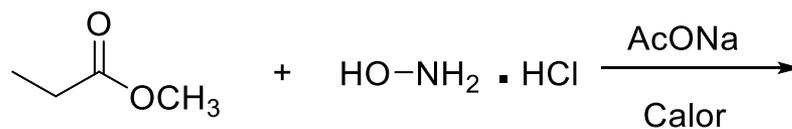
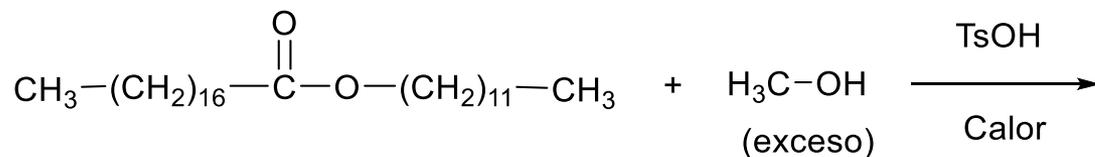
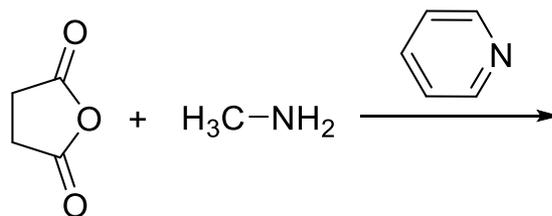




# PROBLEMAS

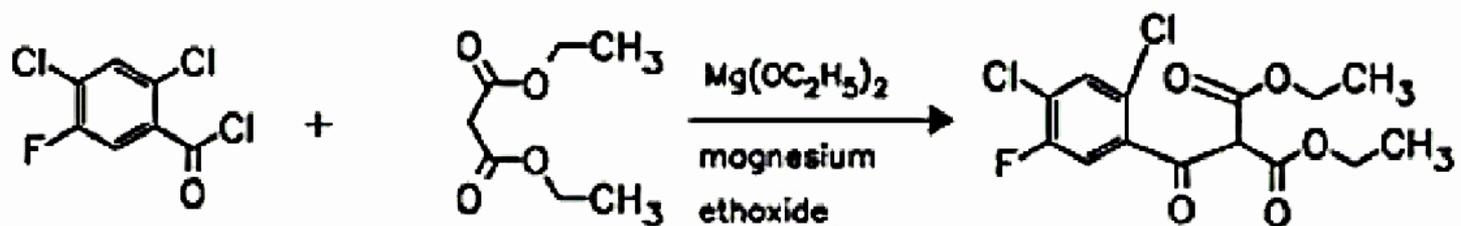


# PROBLEMAS



## Síntesis de la Ciprofloxacina, antibactericida

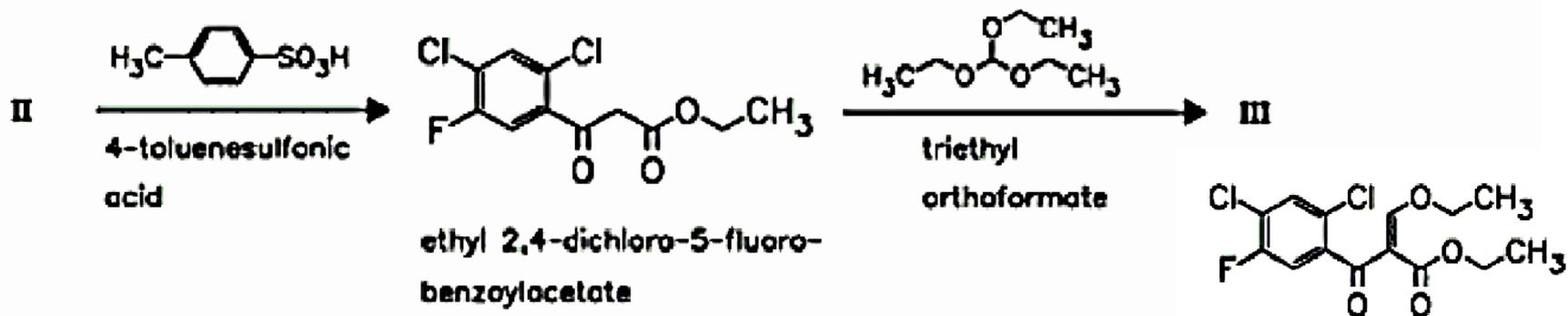
(a)



2,4-dichloro-5-fluoro-  
benzoyl chloride (I)

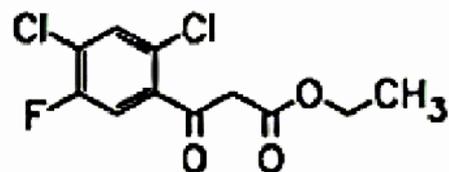
diethyl  
malonate

diethyl (2,4-dichloro-5-  
fluorobenzoyl)malonate (II)



II

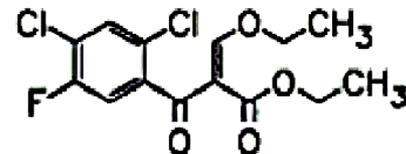
$H_3C-C_6H_4-SO_3H$   
4-toluenesulfonic  
acid



ethyl 2-(2,4-dichloro-5-fluoro-  
benzoyl)acetate

$H_3C-O-C(OC_2H_5)_2$   
triethyl  
orthoformate

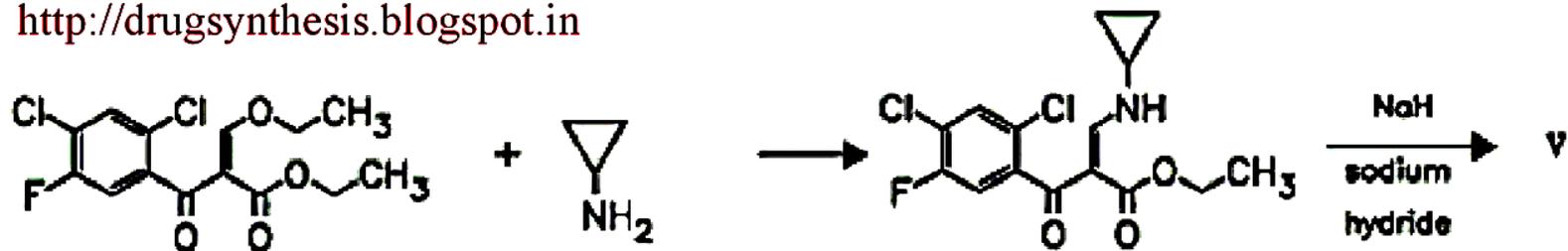
III



ethyl 2-(2,4-dichloro-  
5-fluorobenzoyl)-3-  
ethoxyacrylate (III)



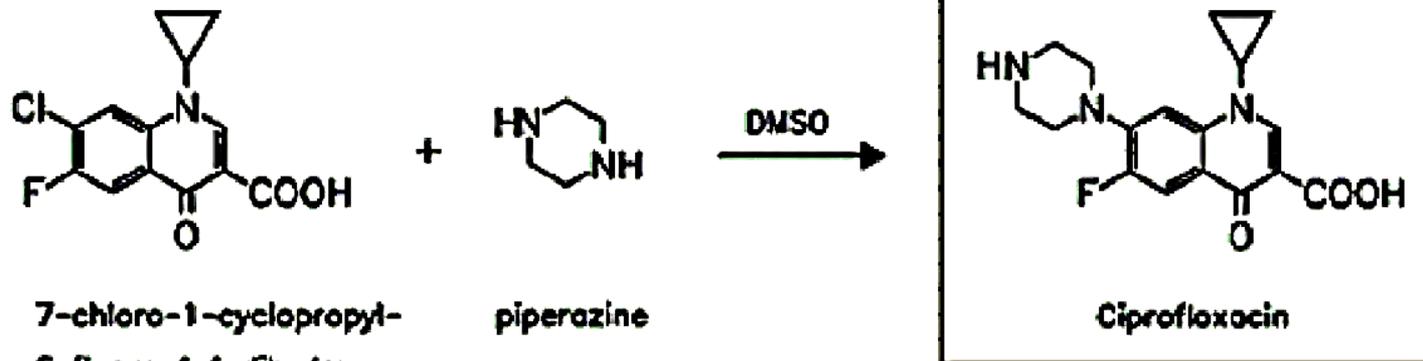
<http://drugssynthesis.blogspot.in>



ethyl 2-(2,4-dichloro-5-fluorobenzoyl)-3-ethoxyacrylate (III)

cyclopropylamine (IV)

ethyl 3-cyclopropylamino-2-(2,4-dichloro-5-fluorobenzoyl)acrylate



7-chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (V)

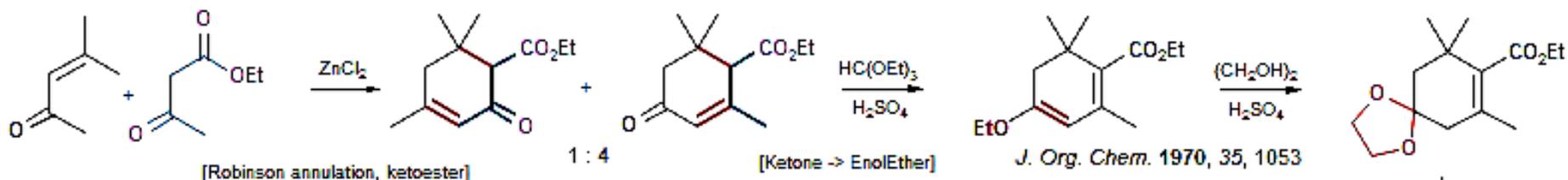
piperazine

Ciprofloxacin

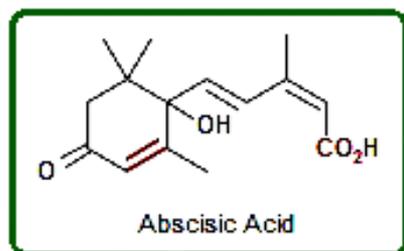
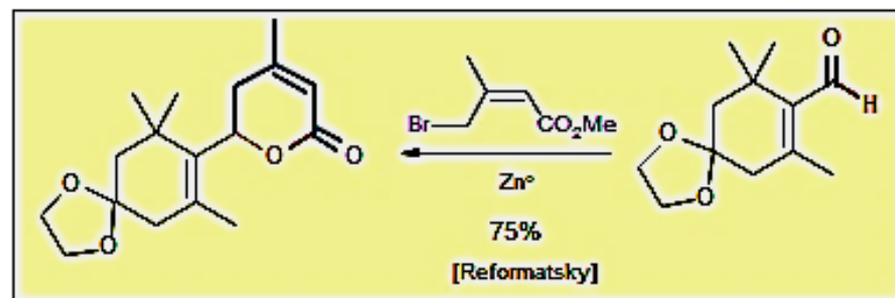
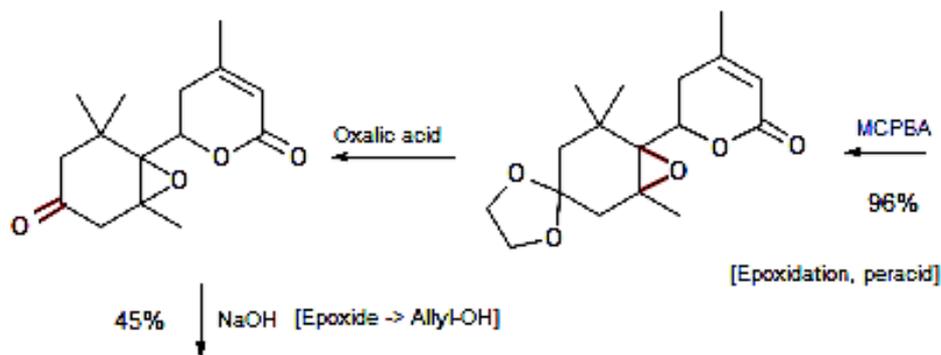


## Abscisic Acid

Constantino, M. G.; Losco, P.; Castellano, E. E. *J. Org. Chem.* 1989, 54, 681.



1.  $LiAlH_4$   
2.  $MnO_2$





# Síntesis de clorambucilo

Suele usarse en el tratamiento de la leucemia linfática crónica

