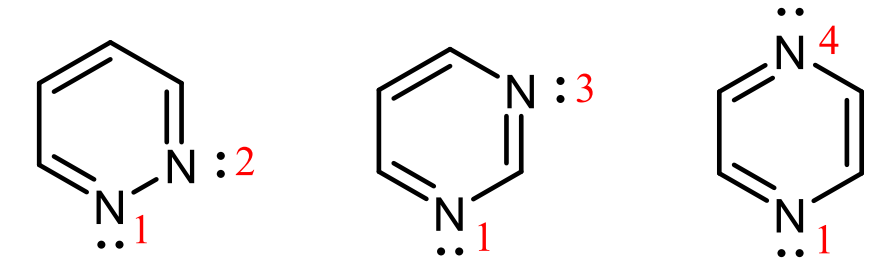
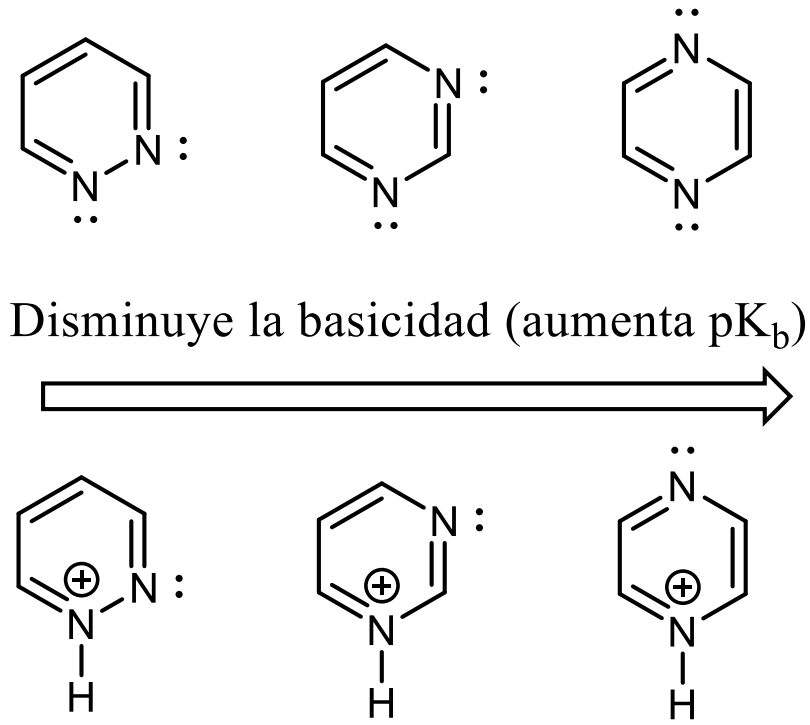
Diazinas

Anillos de seis miembros con dos heteroátomos



Piridazina Pirimidina Pirazina

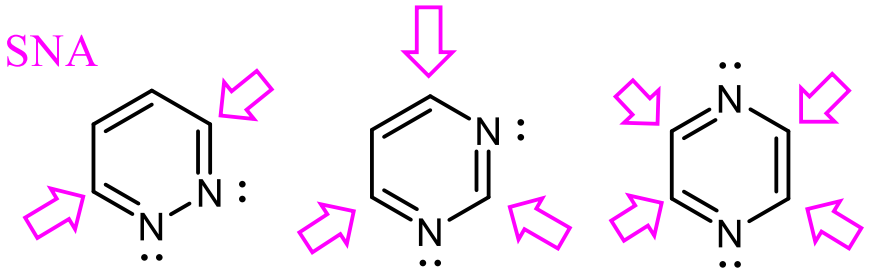
Propiedades ácido-base



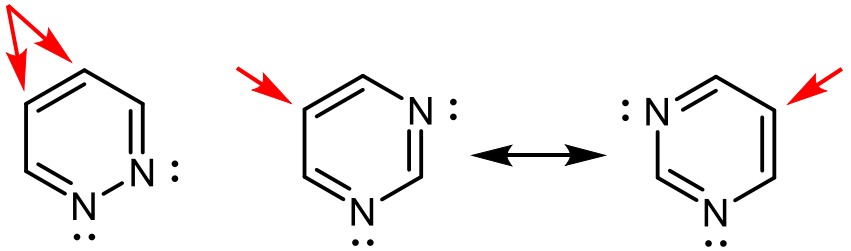
Aromaticidad

C imínicos → favorecen → la tautomería ceto-enólica
favorecen → la SNA en los C unidos a N
favorecen → la protonación y la cuaternización

SNA

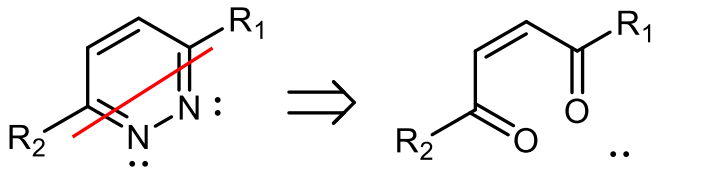


Por lo tanto, la SEA se da sólo en

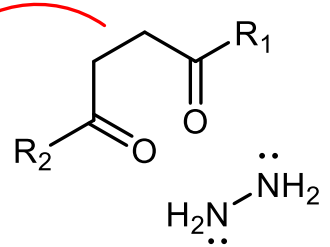


No obstante, como son anillos desactivados,
la SEA ocurre sólo en presencia de grupos activantes

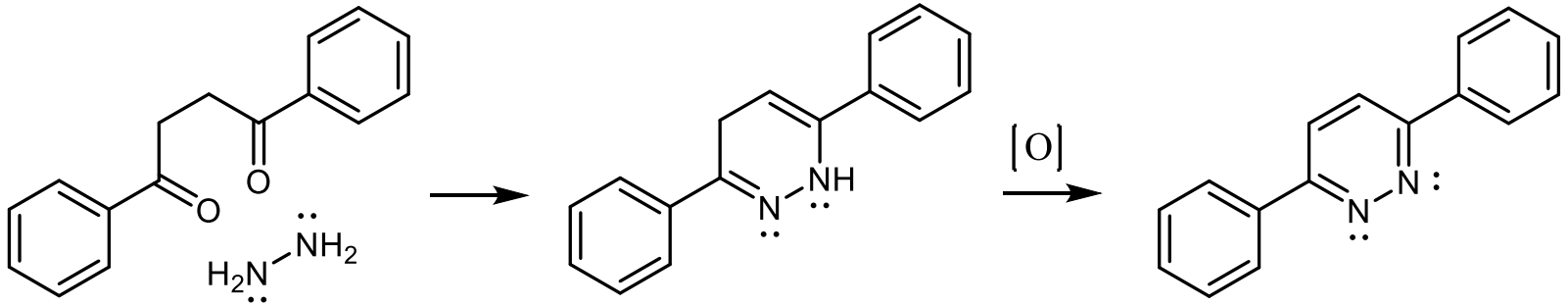
Síntesis



requiere oxidación



Ejemplo:

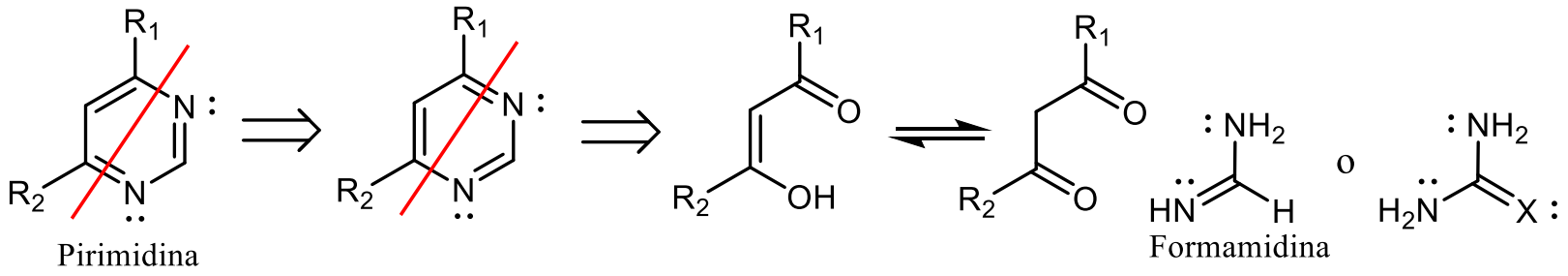


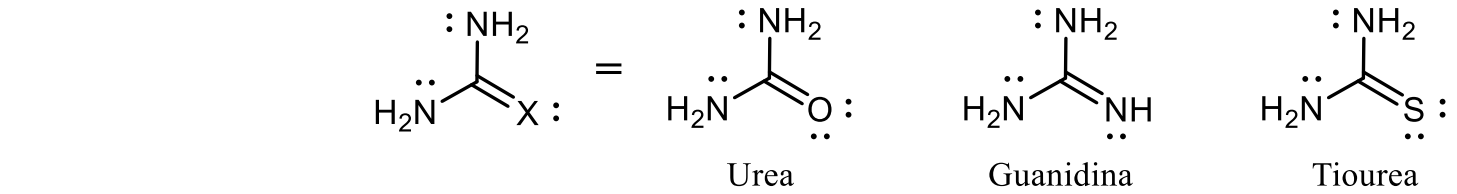
1,4-Difenil-1,4-butanodiona

3,6-Difenil-1,4-dihidropiridazina

3,6-Difenilpiridazina

Síntesis





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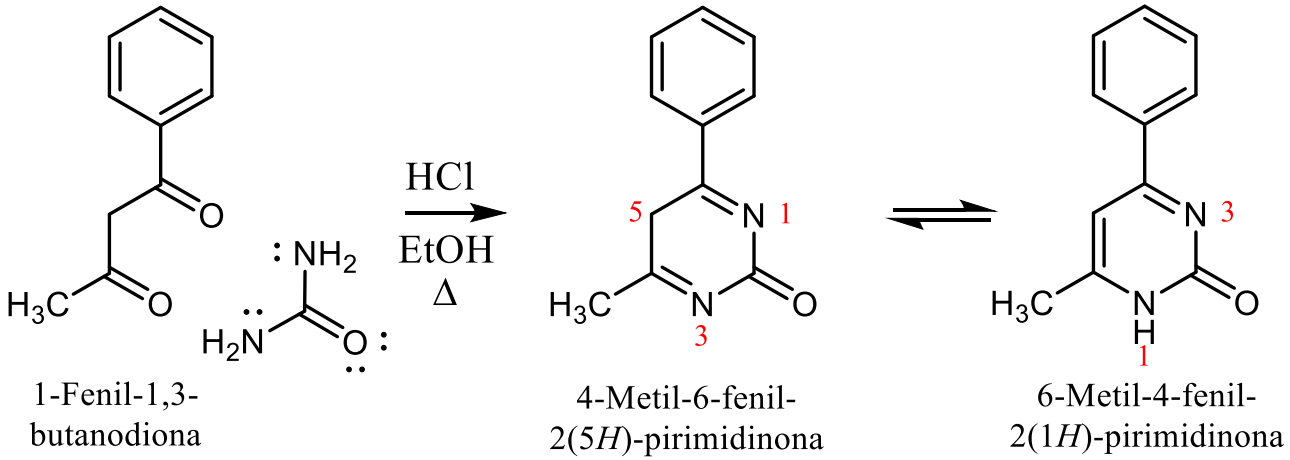
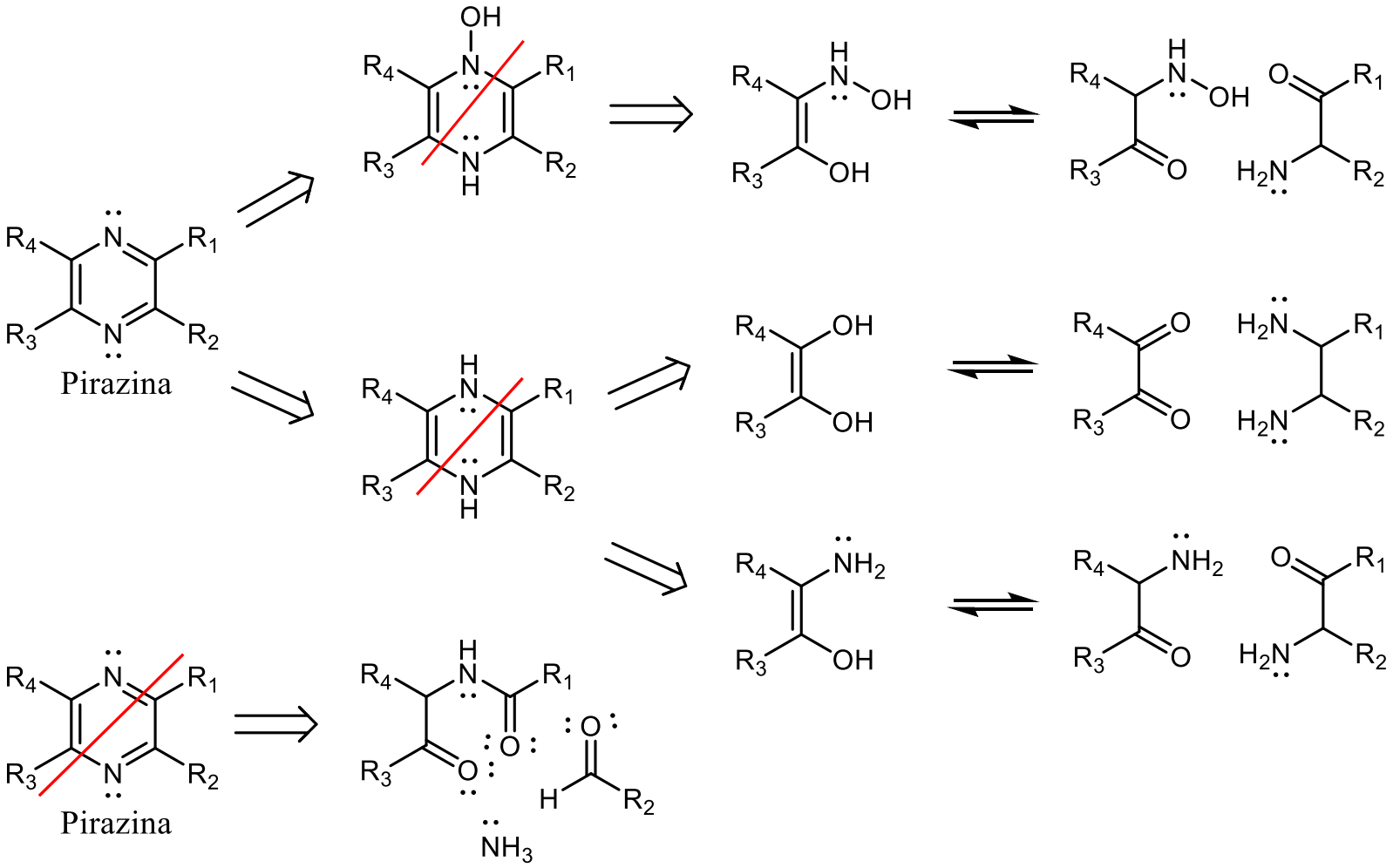
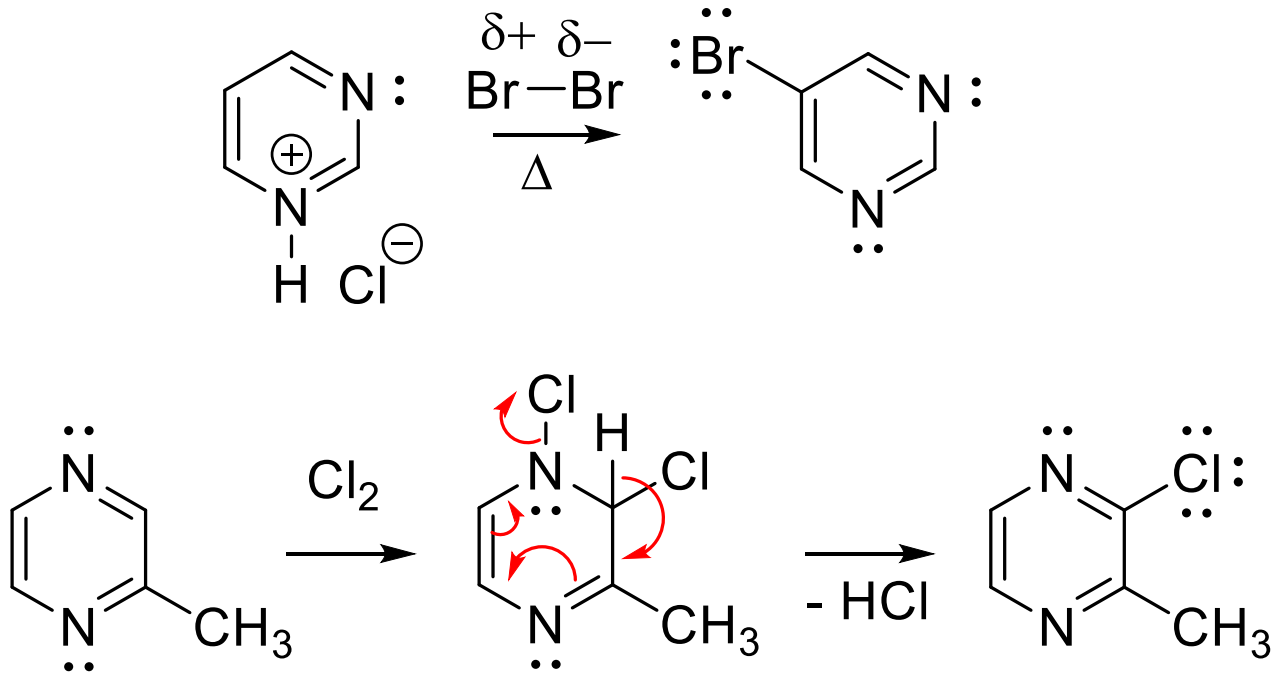


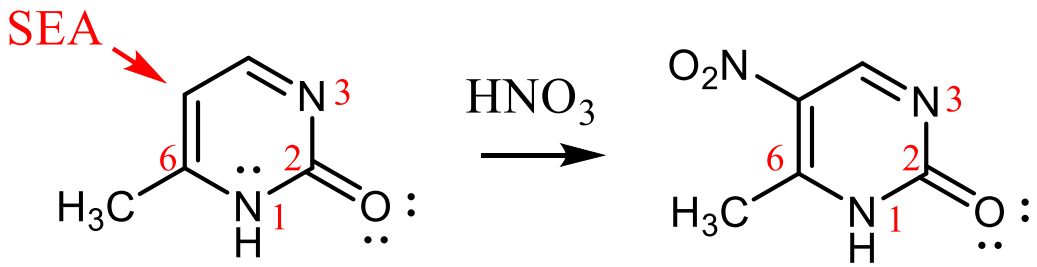
Síntesis



SEA ⟶ se da, pero no por los mecanismos clásicos

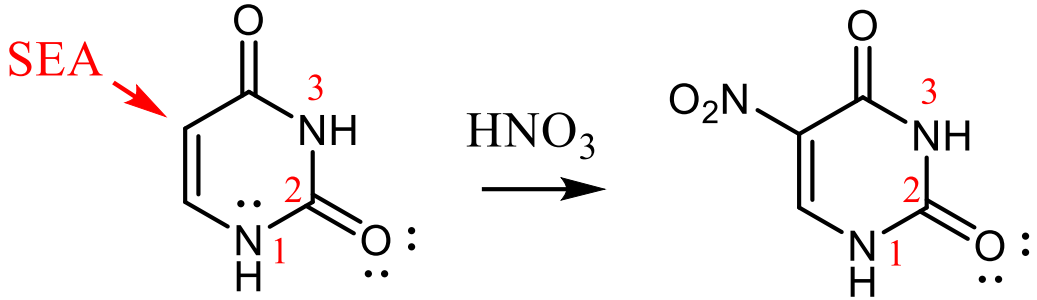


SEA



6-Metil-2(1*H*)-
pirimidinona

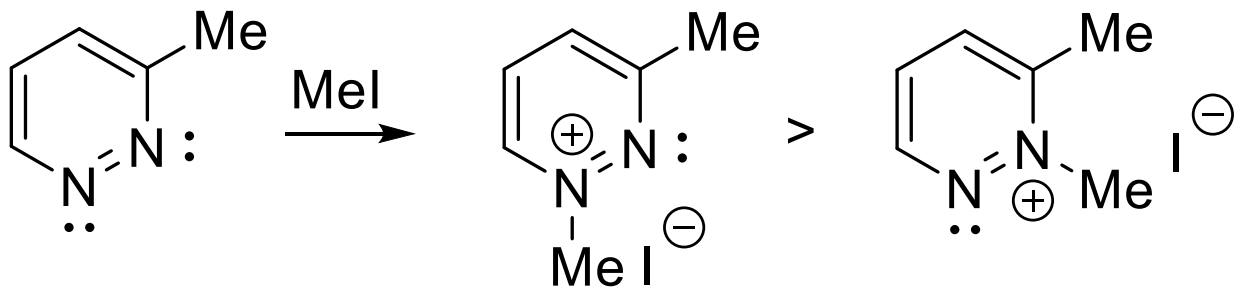
6-Metil-5-nitro-
2(1*H*)-pirimidinona

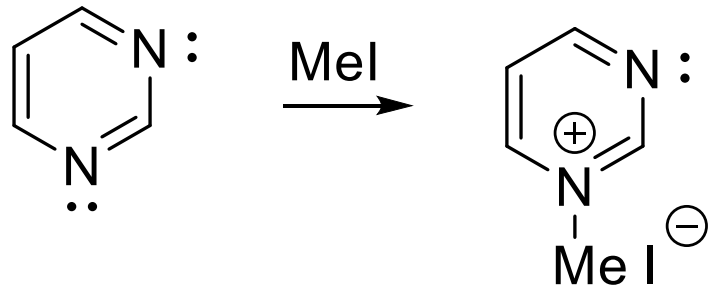


2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-
Pirimidinodiona

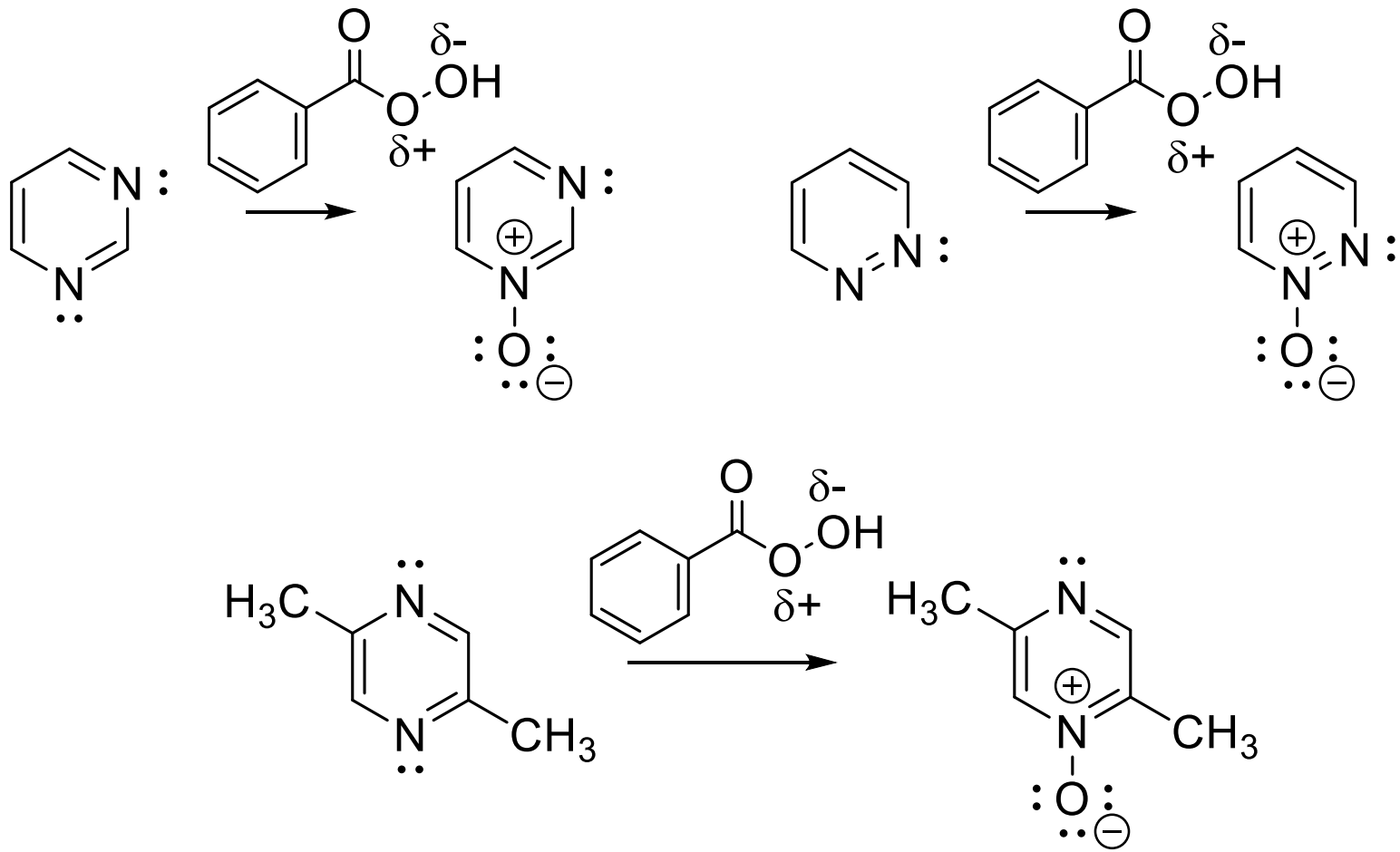
5-Nitro-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-
pirimidinodiona

Cuaternización

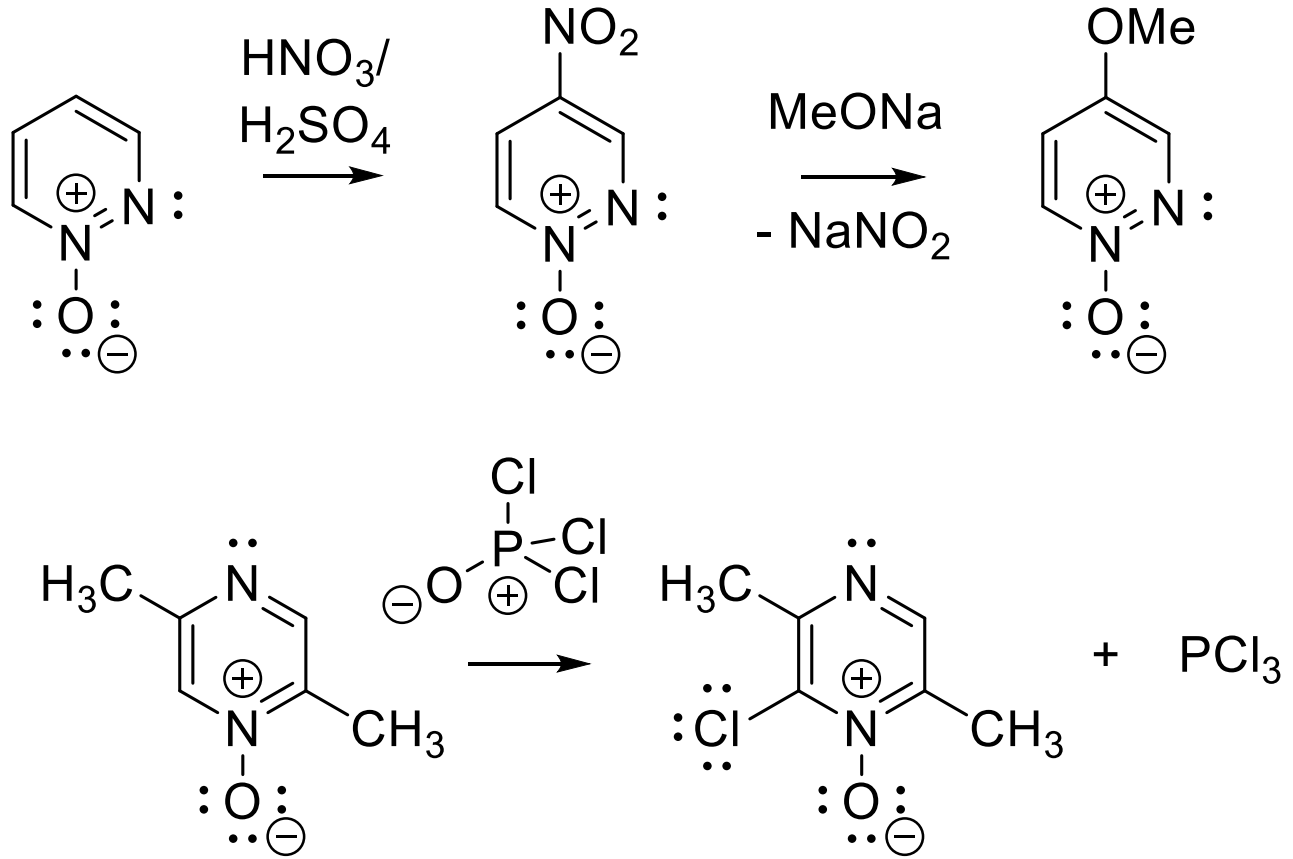




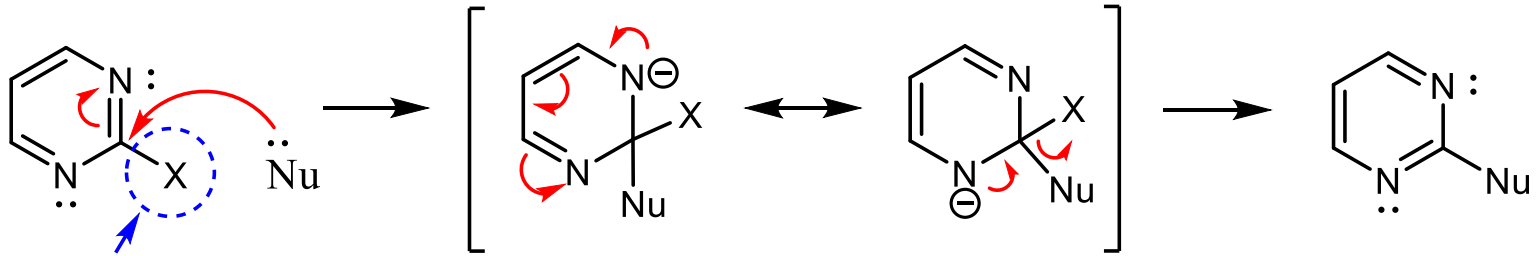
Cuaternización
Formación de N-óxidos



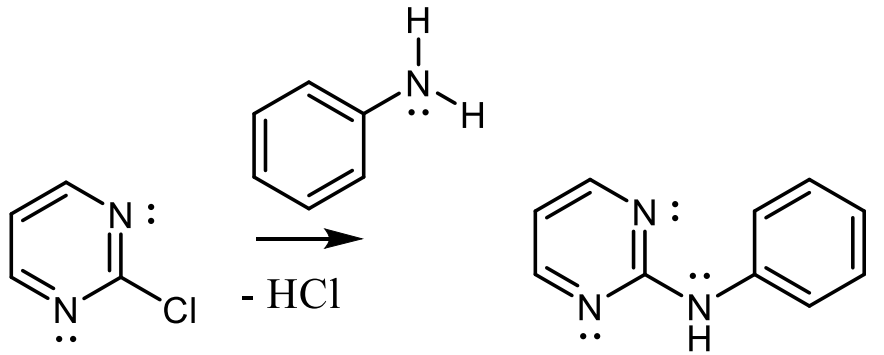
SNA en N-óxidos



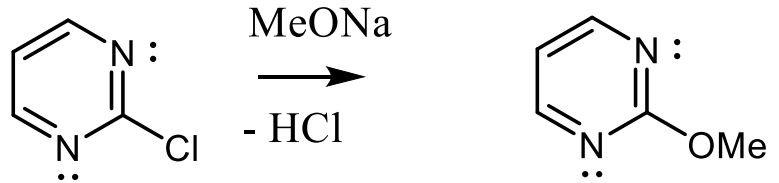
SNA



buen grupo saliente

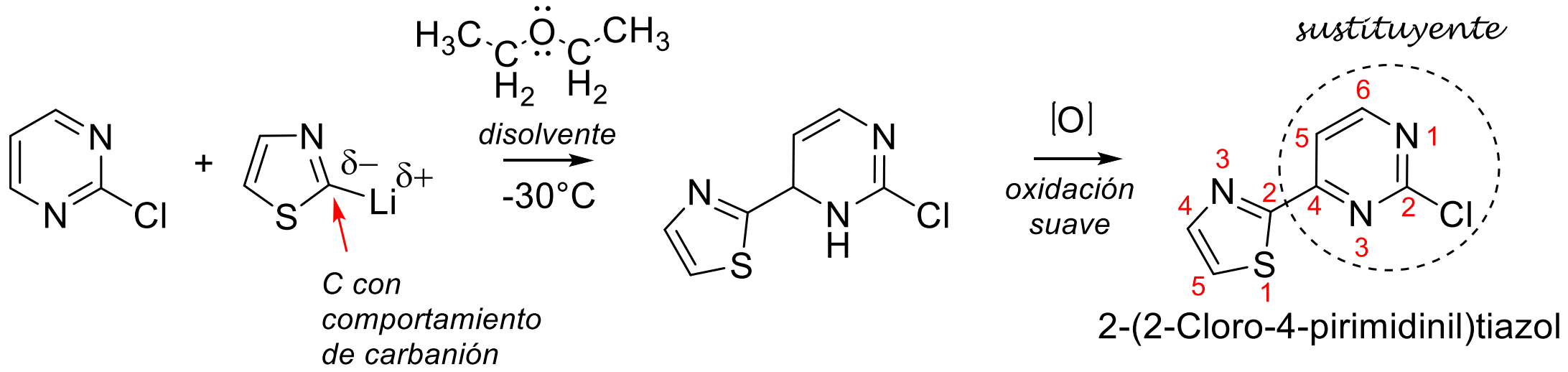


N-Fenil-2-pirimidinamina



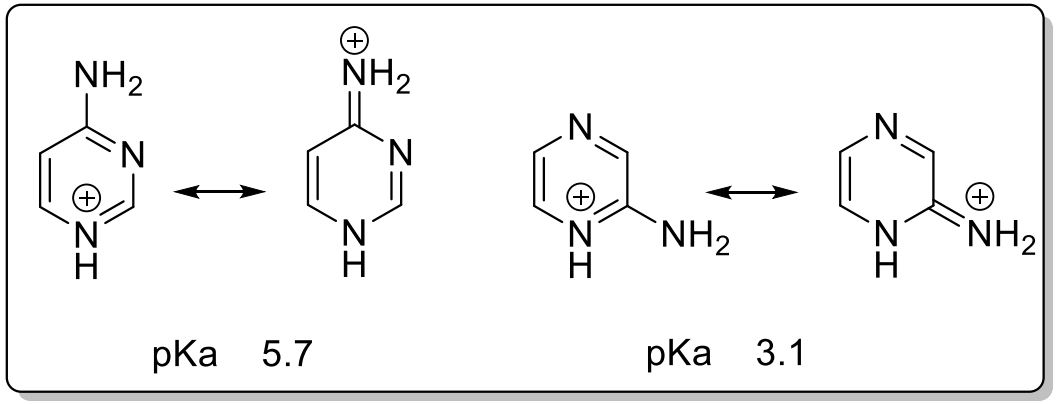
2-Metoxipirimidina

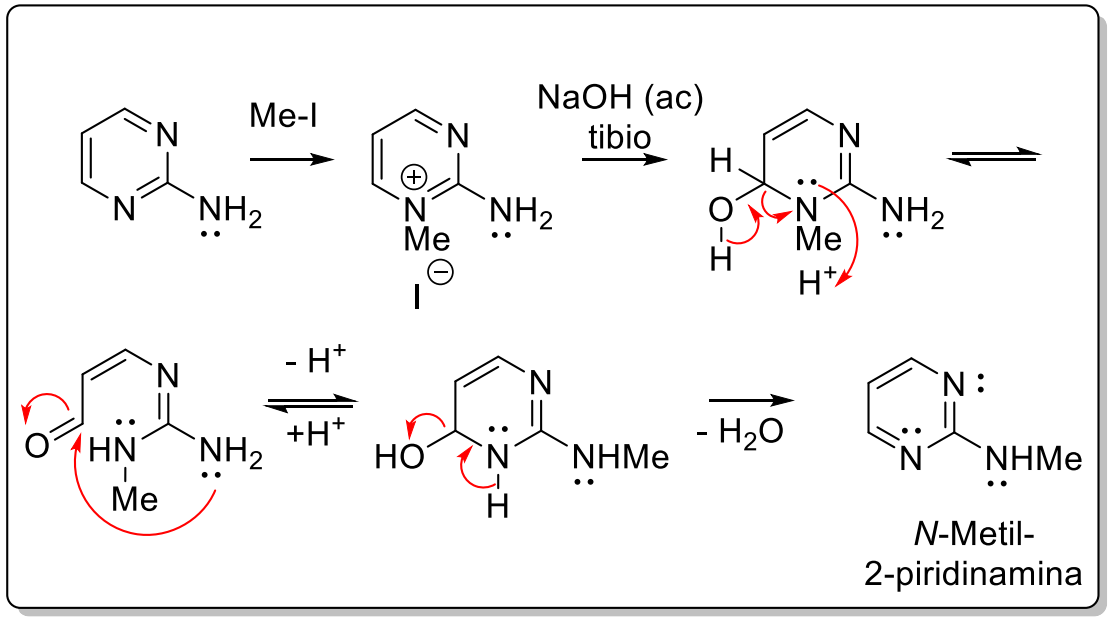
SNA

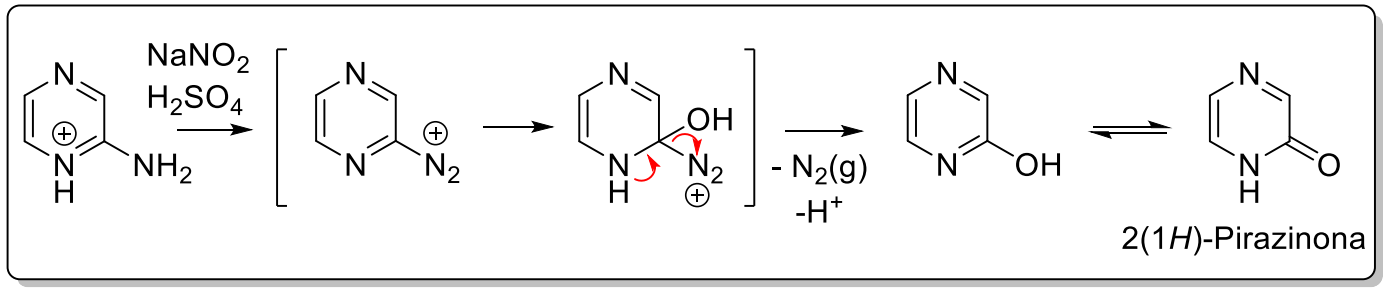


2-(2-Cloro-4-pirimidinil)tiazol

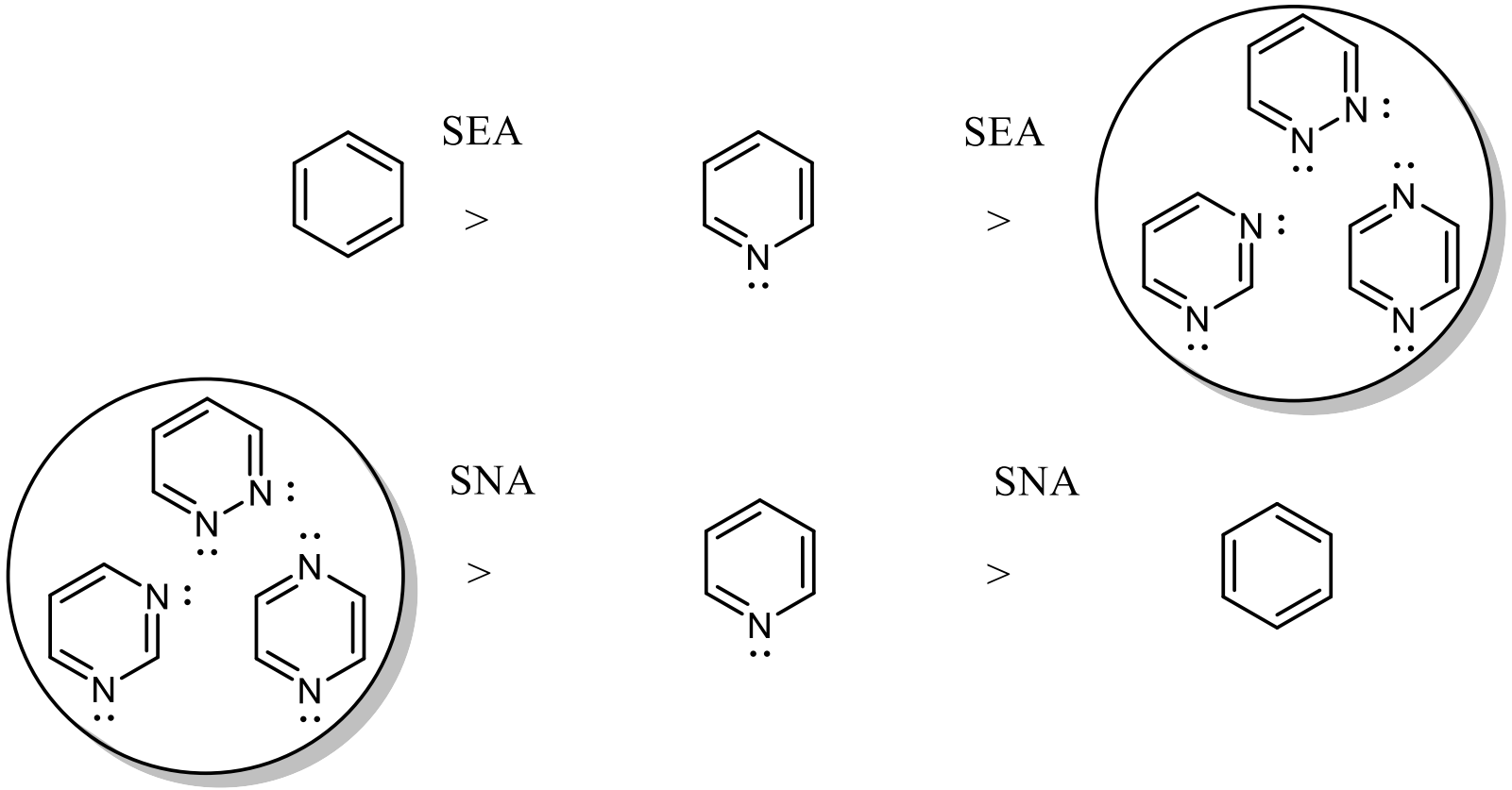
Algunas reacciones de diazinas con sustituyentes amino







Reactividad con respecto a la piridina y el benceno



Conforme aumenta el carácter aromático, se favorece más la SEA, y a medida que disminuye, se favorece más la SNA