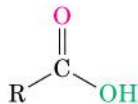
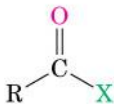


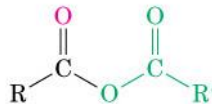
DERIVATI DEGLI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI – gruppo acile



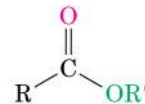
Acido carbossilico



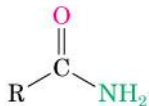
Alogenuro acilico
(X = Cl, Br)



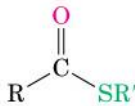
Anidride



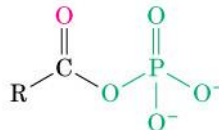
Estere



Ammide



Tioestere



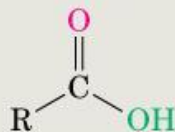
Fosfato acilico

La tipica reazione dei gruppi acilici è la sostituzione nucleofila acilica



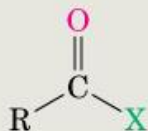
NOMENCLATURA

Acido carbossilico



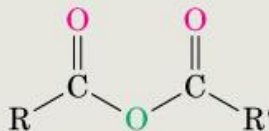
acido -ico
(acido carbossilico)

Alogenuro acilico



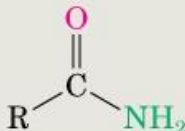
-ile alogenuro
(-carbonile alogenuro)

Anidride



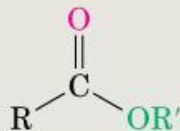
anidride

Ammide



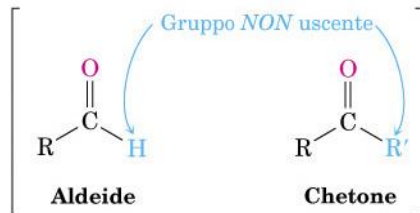
-amide
(-carbossammide)

Estere

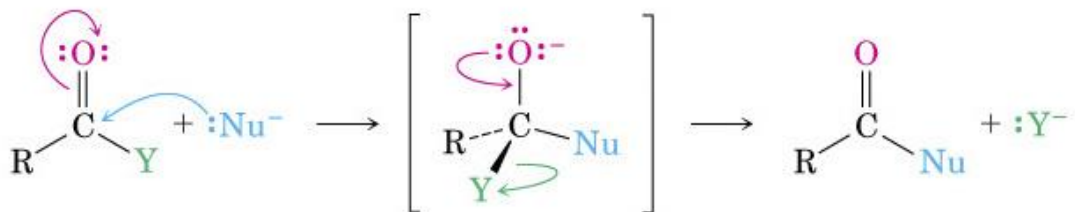


-ato
(-carbossilato)

Differente reattività dei gruppi acili e dei gruppi carbonilici



MECCANISMO GENERALE DELLA SOSTITUZIONE NUCLEOFILA ACILICA



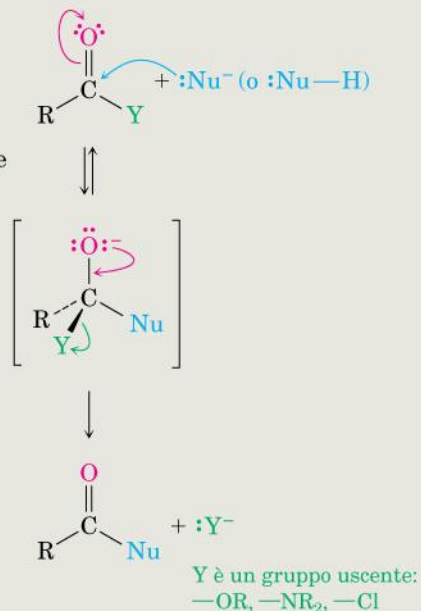
dove Y = F, Cl, Br, I (alogenuro acilico); OR (estere); OCOR (anidride);
o NH₂ (ammide)

MECCANISMO GENERALE DELLA SOSTITUZIONE NUCLEOFILA ACILICA

FIGURA 21.1 MECCANISMO:
Meccanismo generale di una reazione di sostituzione nucleofila acilica.

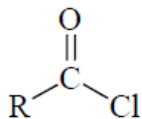
Avviene l'aggiunta di un nucleofilo al gruppo carbonilico, con formazione di un intermedio tetraedrico.

Una coppia di elettroni dell'ossigeno sposta il gruppo uscente Y, generando come prodotto un nuovo composto carbonilico.

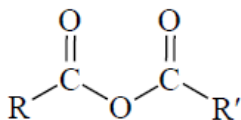


Tutti i derivati acilici subiscono idrolisi (Nu=H₂O) per dare acidi carbossilici

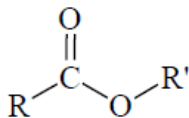
Perciò vengono anche considerati
derivati degli acidi carbossilici



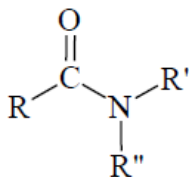
10¹¹



10⁷

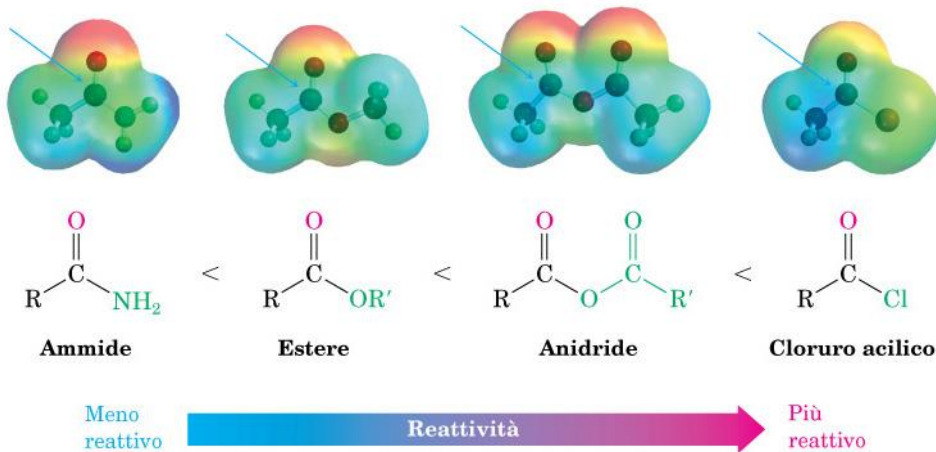


1.0

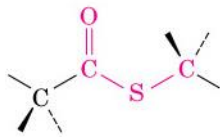
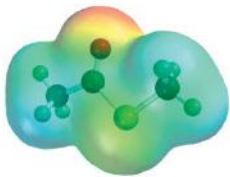


< 10⁻²

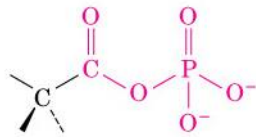
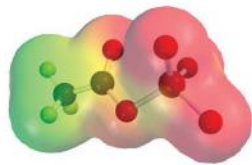
REATTIVITA' DEI GRUPPI ACILICI



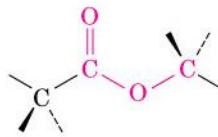
Il carbonio è elettrofilo. Gli atomi elettronegativi aumentano la sua reattività elettrofila



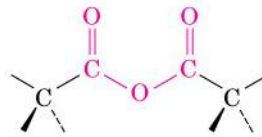
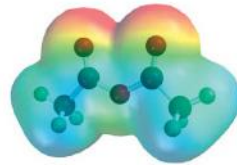
Tioestere



Fosfato acilico



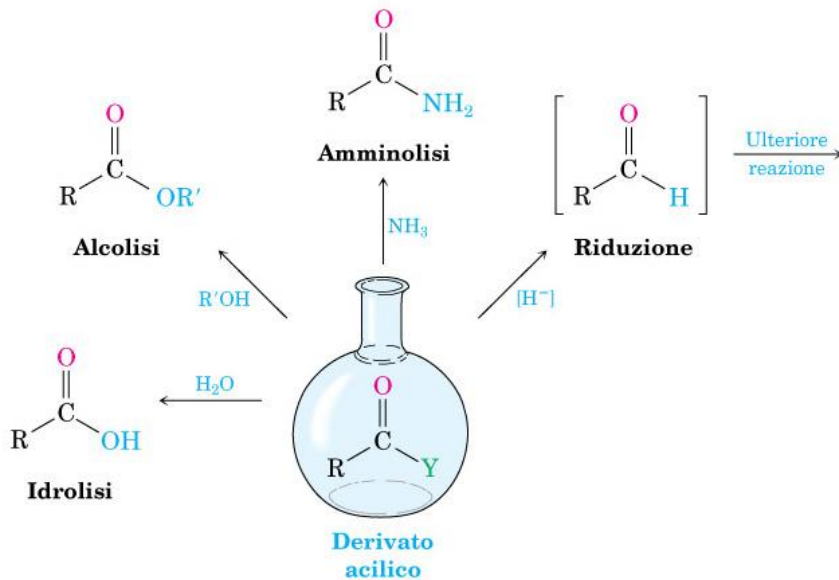
Estere



Anidride

REAZIONI DEI GRUPPI ACILICI

FIGURA 21.3 Alcune reazioni generali dei derivati degli acidi carbossilici.

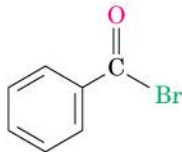


ALUGENURI ACILICI

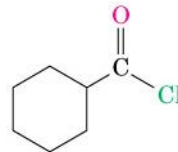
ALOGENURI ACILICI



Acetile cloruro
(dall'acido acetico)

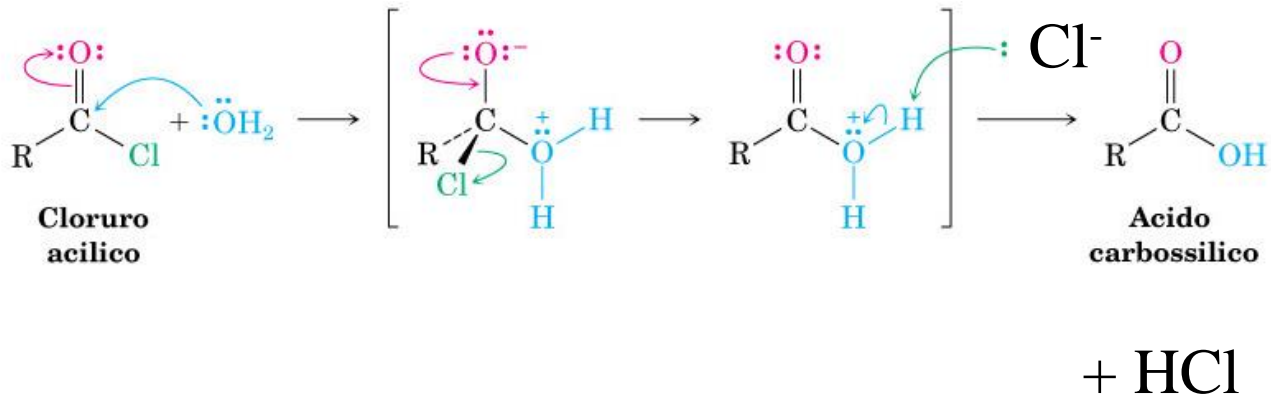


Benzoile bromuro
(dall'acido benzoico)

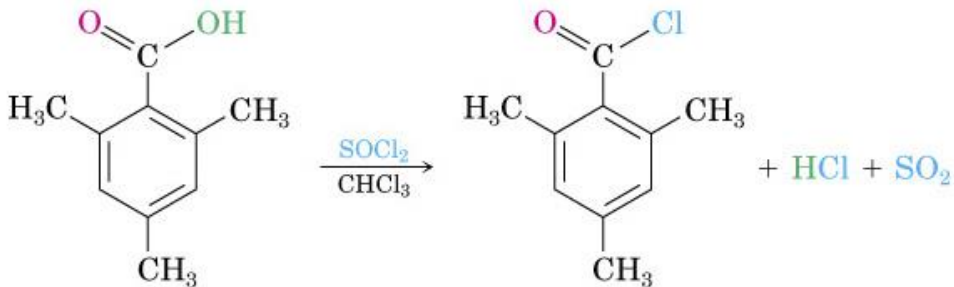


Cicloesanocarbonile cloruro
(dall'acido cicloesancarbossilico)

Idrolisi degli alogenuri acilici



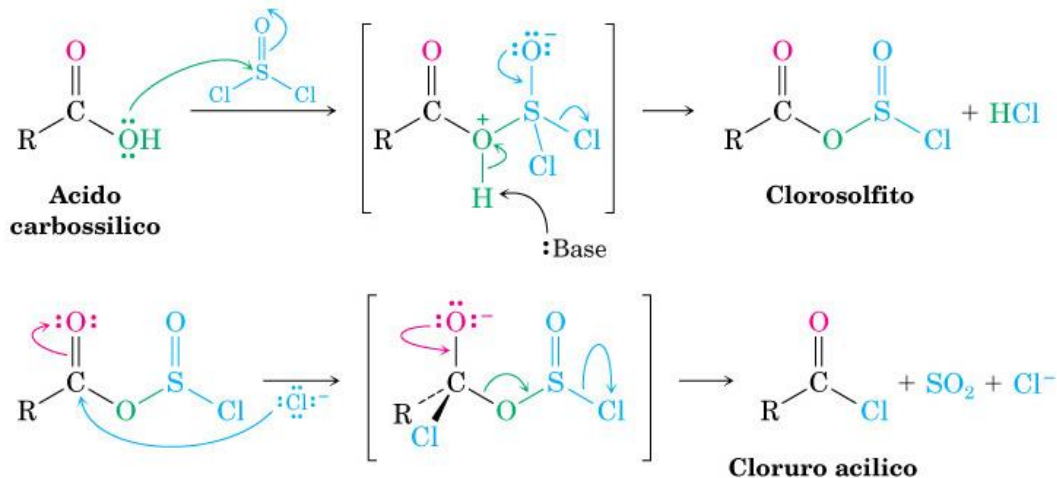
CONVERSIONE DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI IN CLORURI ACILICI MEDIANTE CLORURO DI TIONILE



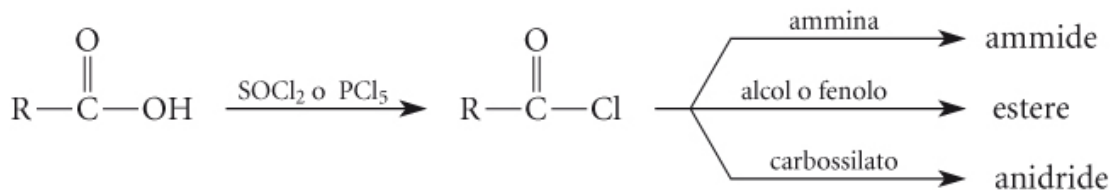
Acido 2,4,6-Trimetilbenzoico

**2,4,6-Trimetilbenzoile
cloruro (90%)**

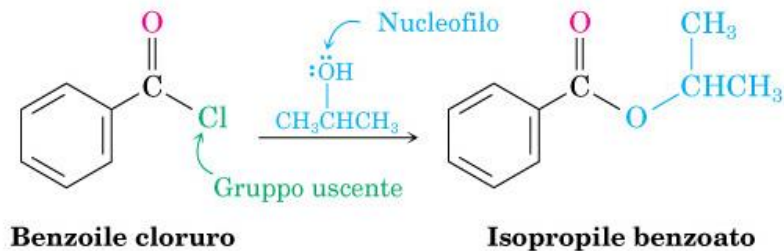
CONVERSIONE DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI IN CLORURI ACILICI MEDIANTE CLORURO DI TIONILE



Una volta trasformato il gruppo carbossilico in cloruro acilico, il C acilico diviene più reattivo verso l'attacco di specie nucleofile

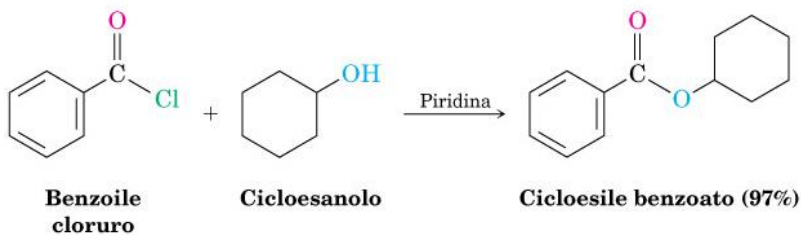


ALOGENURO ACILICO + ALCOL



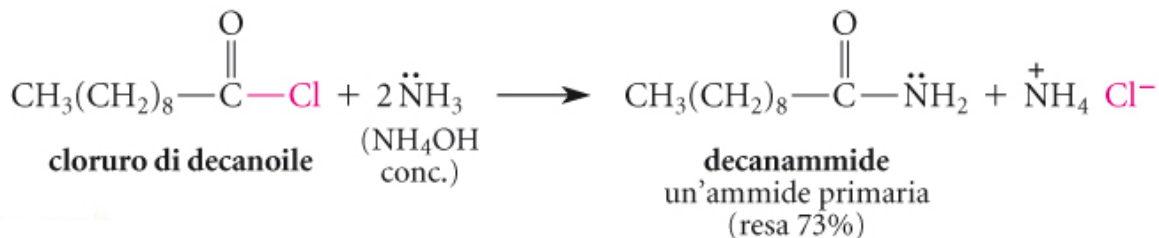
Sintesi di esteri

Alogenuro acilico + alcol



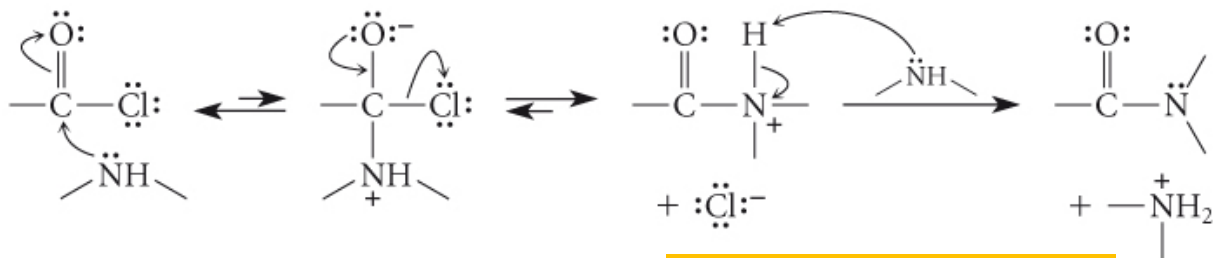
Sintesi di esteri

Alogenuro acilico + 2 moli di ammina /ammoniaca

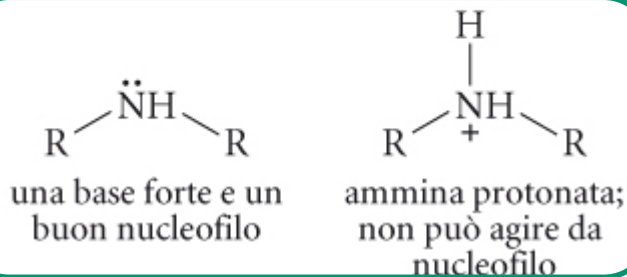


Sintesi ammidi

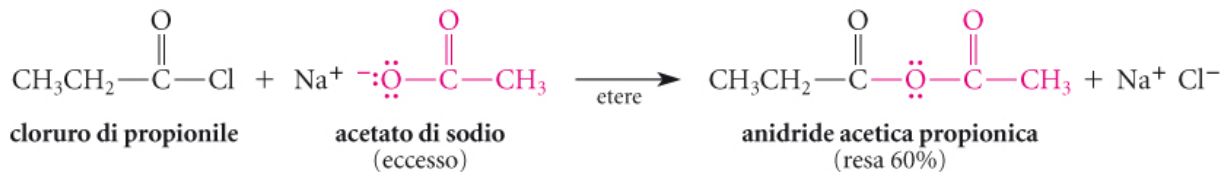
Servono due moli equivalenti di ammina perché viene liberato acido cloridrico che protona il nucleofilo inattivandolo



Sintesi ammidi



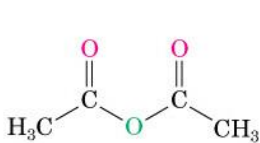
Alogenuro acilico + carbossilato



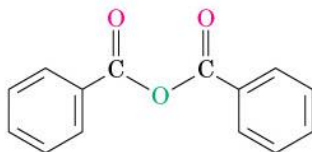
Sintesi di anidridi

ANIDRIDI

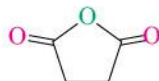
ANIDRIDI



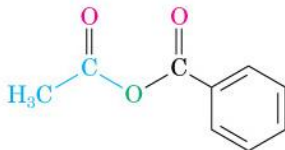
Anidride acetica



Anidride benzoica



Anidride succinica

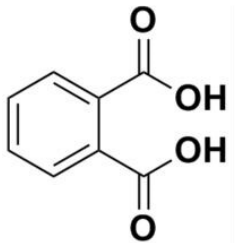


Anidride acetico benzoica

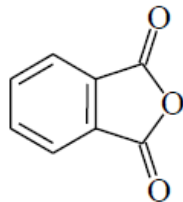
Le anidridi cicliche si ottengono mediante disidratazione



Anidridi cicliche: Anidride ftalica



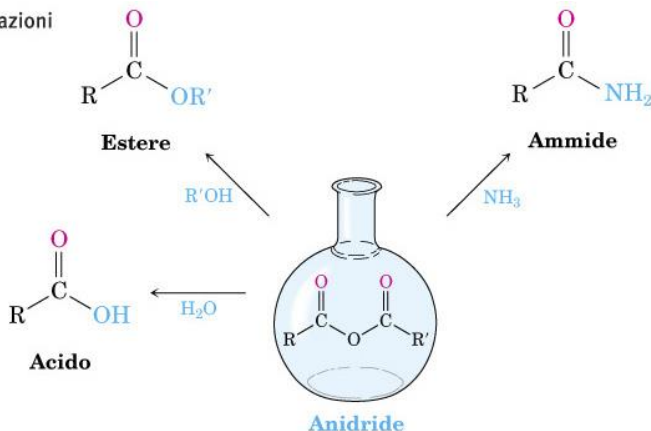
Acido ftalico



anidride 1,2-benzenedicarbossilica
(anidride ftalica)

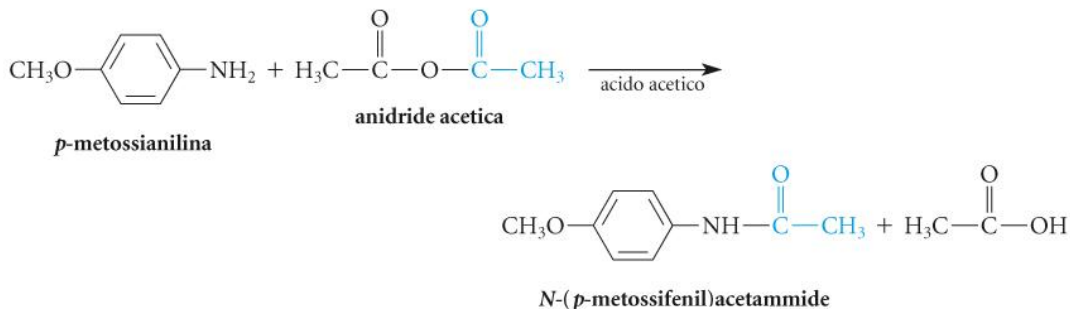
Reazioni delle anidridi

FIGURA 21.7 Alcune reazioni delle anidridi.



Le anidridi sono efficaci reagenti acilanti di gruppi nucleofili

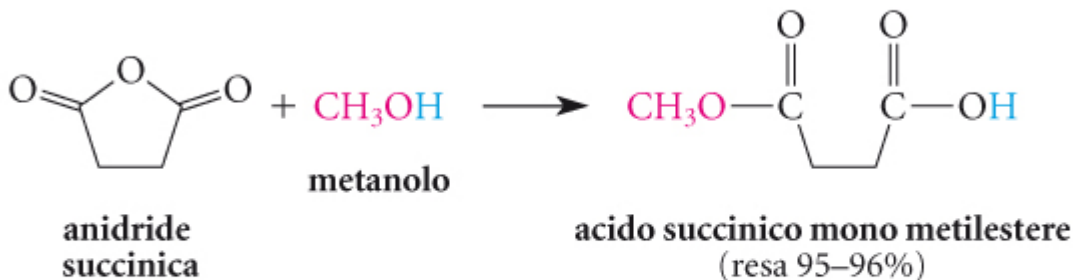
Le anidridi sono agenti acilanti di gruppi nucleofili: per es. ammine



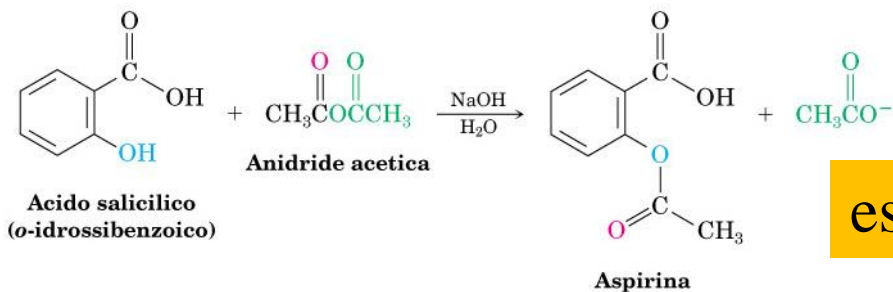
Sintesi di ammidi

Anche in questo caso si libera acido che va a protonare il nucleofilo inattivandolo

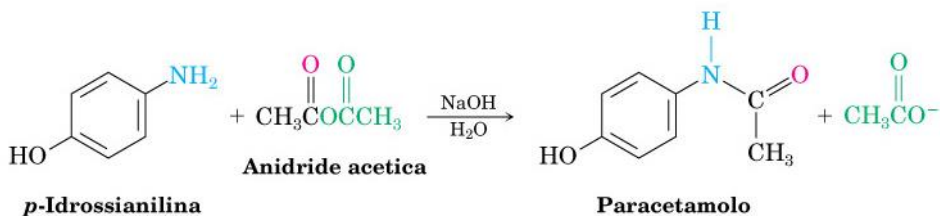
Le anidridi cicliche sono efficaci reagenti acilanti di gruppi nucleofili: per es. alcol



Reazioni di acetilazione: sintesi dell'acido acetilsalicilico (aspirina)



Reazioni di acetilazione: sintesi del paracetamolo (tachipirina)



ammide

ESTERI

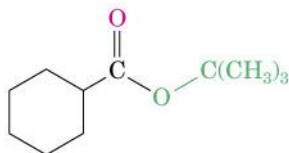
ESTERI



Etile acetato
(estere etilico
dell'acido acetico)

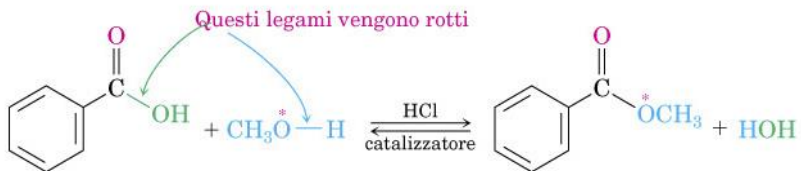


Dimetil malonato
(estere metilico
dell'acido malonico)



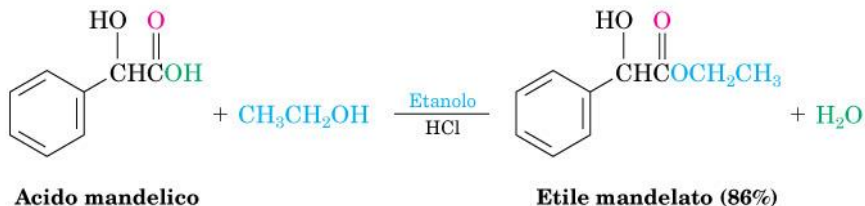
***tert*-Butile cicloesancarbossilato**
(estere *tert*-butilico dell'acido
cicloesancarbossilico)

Acido carbossilico + alcol + cat. acido



Sintesi di esteri secondo Fischer

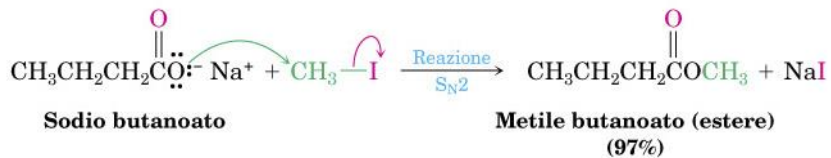
Acido carbossilico + alcol + cat. acido



Sintesi di esteri secondo Fischer

ESTERIFICAZIONE MEDIANTE S_N2

Carbossilato + alogenuro alchilico

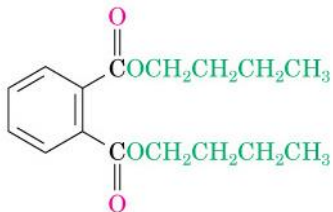


Alcuni esteri



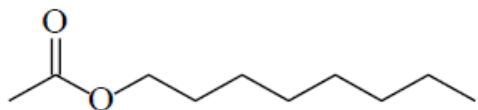
trigliceride

(R = catene C₁₁₋₁₇)



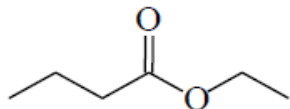
Butile ftalato (plastificante)

Esteri come aromi alimentari



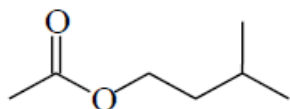
ottil etanoato
(ottil acetato)

arancia



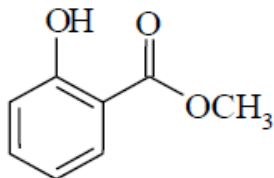
etil butanoato
(etil butirrato)

ananas



3-metilbutil etanoato
(isopentil acetato, isoamil acetato)

banana

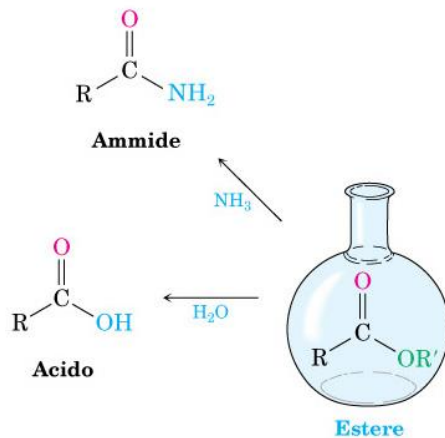


metil 2-idrossibenzoato
(metil salicilato)

menta

Sostituzioni nucleofile aciliche negli esteri

FIGURA 21.8 Alcune reazioni degli esteri.



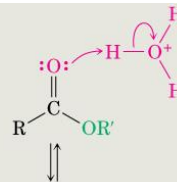
Idrolisi acida degli esteri

FIGURA 21.10 MECCANISMO: Idrolisi degli esteri acido-catalizzata. La reazione diretta è un'idrolisi, quella inversa è un'esterificazione di Fischer (Figura 21.5).

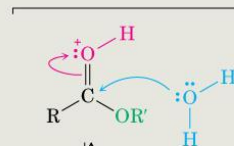
Il
nucleofilo
è l'acqua

H^+ catalizza

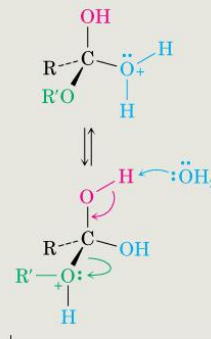
La protonazione attiva il carbonile...



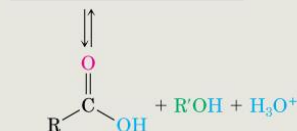
...nei confronti dell'attacco nucleofilo da parte dell'acqua, che produce un intermedio tetraedrico.



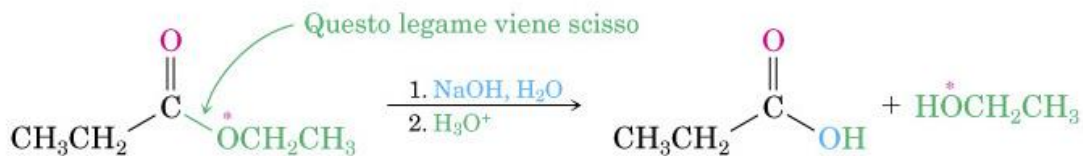
Il trasferimento di un protone trasforma OR' in un buon gruppo uscente.



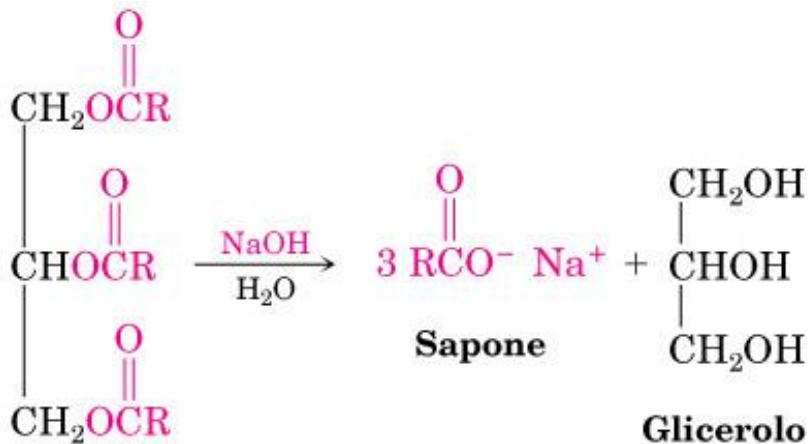
L'espulsione dell'alcol fornisce l'acido carbossilico e rigenera il catalizzatore acido.



Idrolisi basica degli esteri



Idrolisi basica di trigliceridi: saponificazione



Grasso

(R=catene alifatiche C₁₁-C₁₉)

Trigliceride

Idrolisi basica degli esteri

FIGURA 21.9 MECCANISMO:
idrolisi degli esteri indotta dalle
basi (saponificazione).

Il nucleofilo
è OH^-

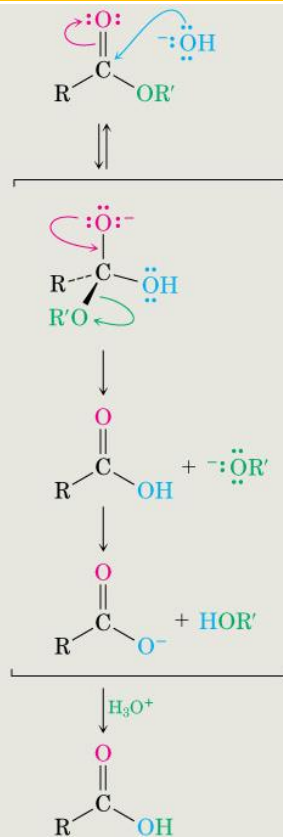
Il nucleofilo è
molto reattivo
per cui non
serve un
catalizzatore

L'addizione nucleofila dello ione
ossidrilico al carbonio carbonilico
fornisce il consueto intermedio
tetraedrico a carattere di alcossido.

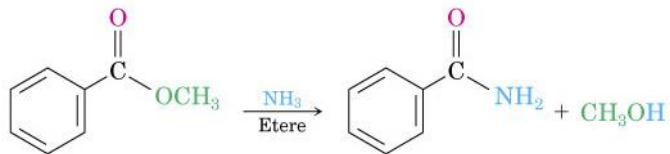
L'eliminazione dello ione alcossido
genera poi l'acido carbossilico.

Lo ione alcossido strappa il protone
acido dall'acido carbossilico e fornisce
lo ione carbossilato.

La protonazione dello ione
carbossilato per aggiunta di un acido
nella soluzione acquosa in un
passaggio successivo genera l'acido
carbossilico.



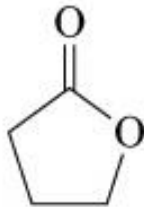
Estere + ammina = ammido



Metile benzoato

Benzammide

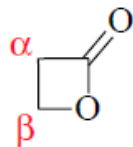
Esteri ciclici = lattoni



Butirrolattone

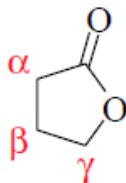
Nomenclatura dei lattoni

Dare il nome all'acido carbossilico, tagliare il suffisso **-ico**, e aggiungere **-lattone**.



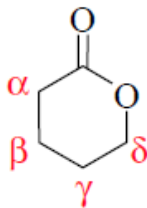
β -lattone

3-propionolattone
 β -propionolattone



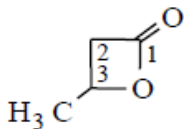
γ -lattone

4-butanolattone
 γ -butirolattone

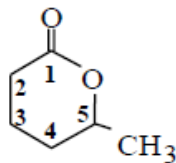


δ -lattone

5-pentanolattone
 δ -valerolattone



3-butanolattone
 β -butirolattone



5-estanolattone
 δ -caprolattone

AMMIDI

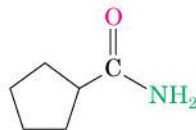
AMMIDI



Acetammide
(dall'acido acetico)



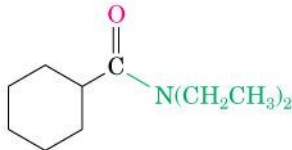
Esanammide
(dall'acido esanoico)



Ciclopentancarbossammide
(dall'acido ciclopentancarbossilico)



N-Metilpropanammide

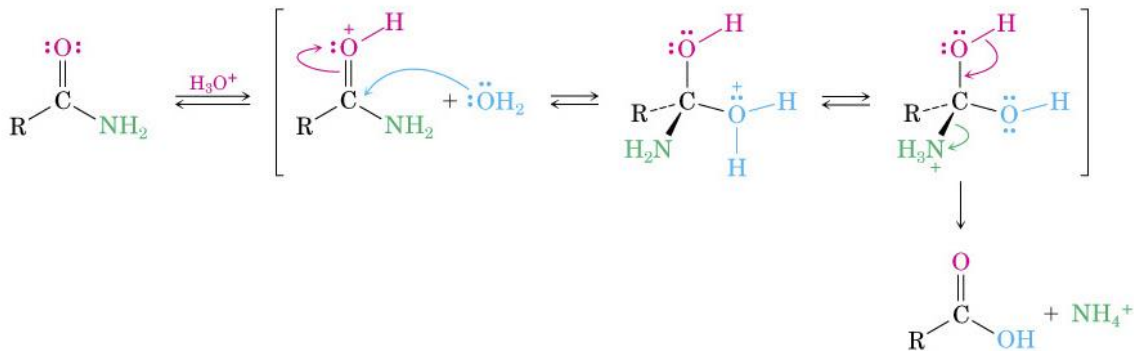


N,N-Dietilcicloesancarbossammide

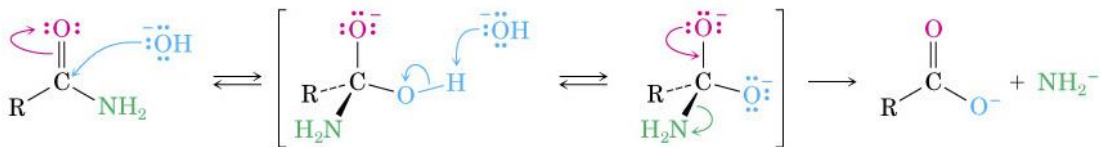
IUPAC: *N*-alchilalcanammide
comune: acido -ico + ammide

Idrolisi di ammidi

Idrolisi acida



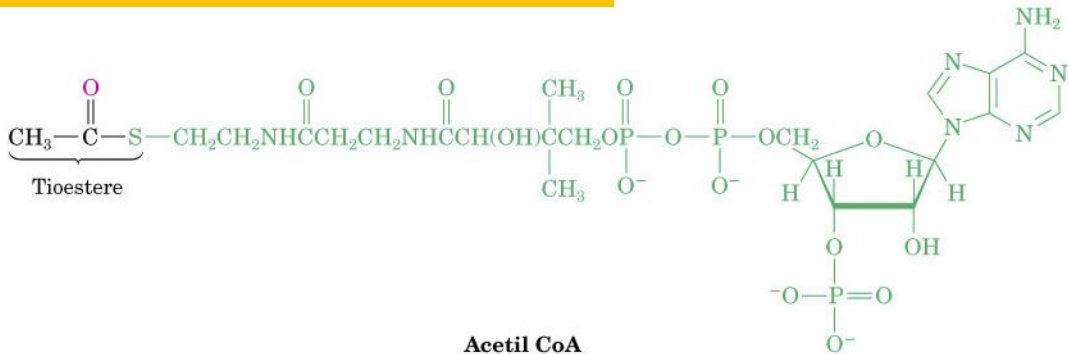
Idrolisi basica



Il legame ammidico è meno reattivo rispetto al legame estereo.
Le ammidi subiscono idrolisi solo in condizioni molto drastiche

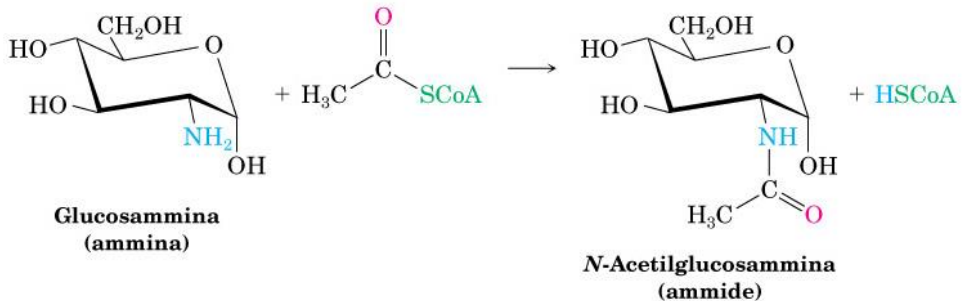
TIOESTERI

Tioesteri: importanza biologica



Donatore di gruppi acili

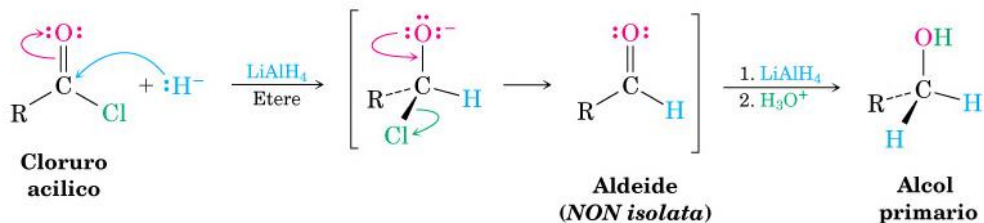
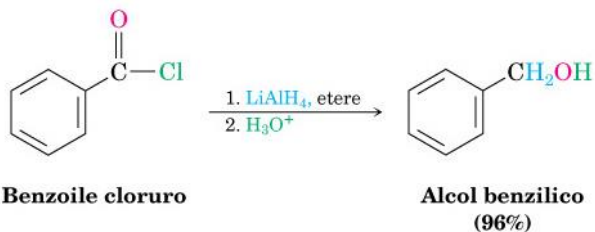
Acilazione di glucosammina



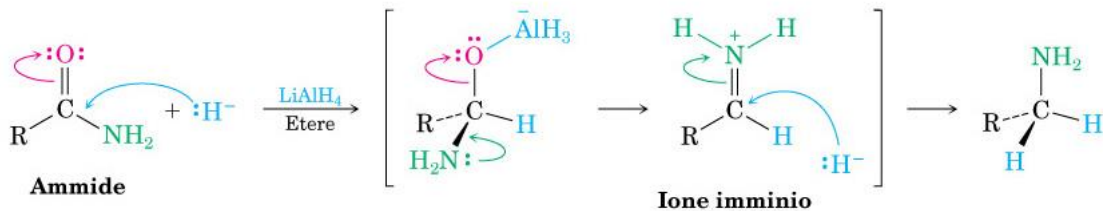
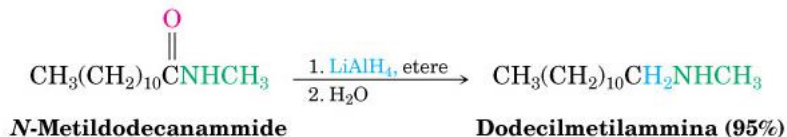
L'Acetil CoA dona un gruppo acetile ed acila il gruppo amminico

Riduzioni di gruppi acili

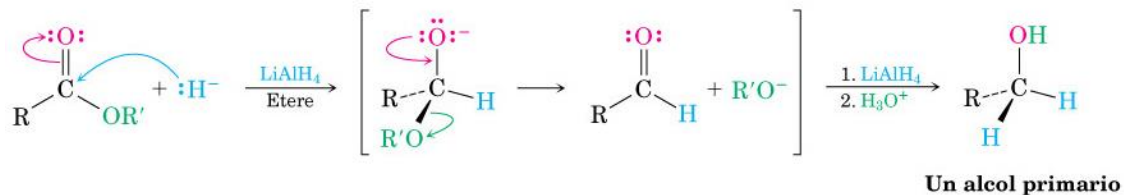
Riduzione di alogenuri acilici con LiAlH_4



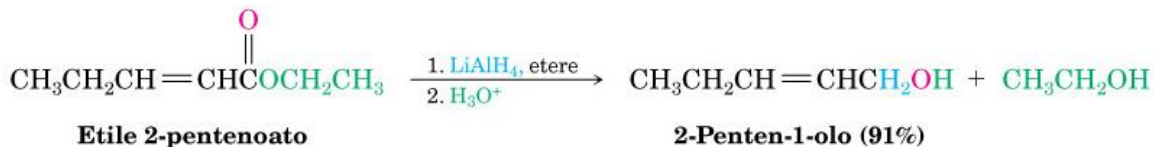
Riduzione di ammidi



Riduzione di esteri



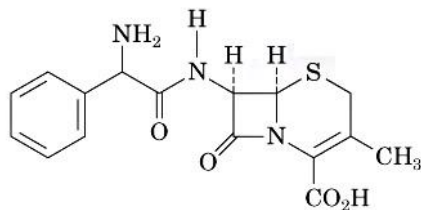
Riduzione di esteri



Ammidi cicliche = lattami

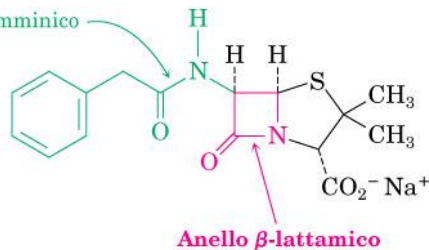


Colonia di muffa *Penicillium* in una capsula di Petri.



Cefalexina
(una cefalosporina)

Sostituente acilamminico

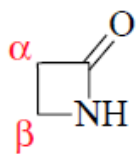


Benzilpenicillina
(Penicillina G)

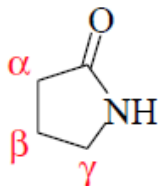
Anello β -lattamico

D. Ammidi cicliche o lattami

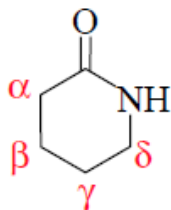
Dare il nome all'acido carbossilico, tagliare il suffisso **-ico**, e aggiungere **-olattame**.



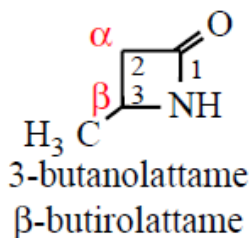
β -lattame
 β -propionolattame



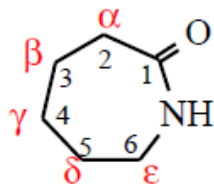
γ -lattame
 γ -butirolattame



δ -lattame
 δ -pentanolattame

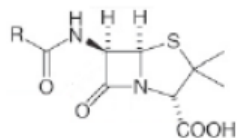


β -butirolattame
3-butanolattame

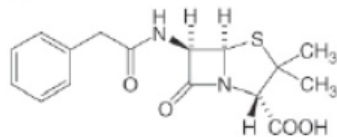


ϵ -caprolattame
6-esanolattame

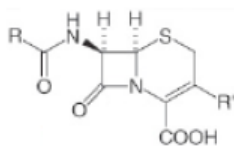
Lattami



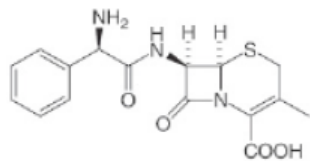
penicilline



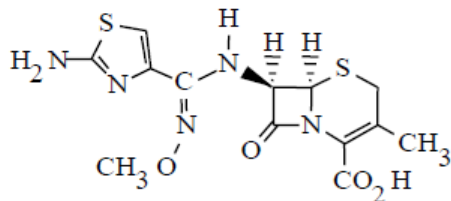
penicillina G



cefalosporine



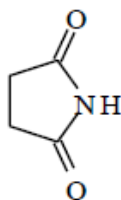
cefalexina



Cefetamet

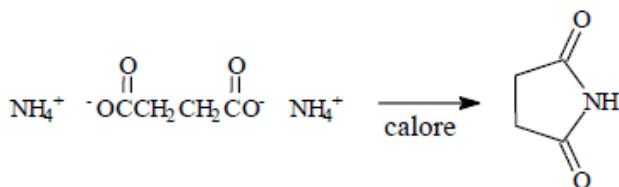
Immidi

- Le immidi sono ammidi doppie in cui un gruppo amminico è legato a due gruppi acilici.
 - La imide più comune è la succinimide.

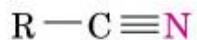


pKa 8.5

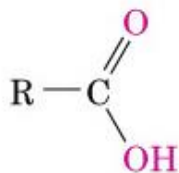
- Le immidi cicliche si preparano per riscaldamento del sale di diammonio dei diacidi.



Nitrili



**Un nitrile—tre
legami con un atomo
di azoto**

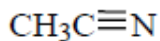


**Un acido—tre
legami con due atomi
di ossigeno**

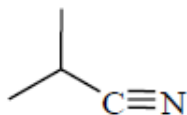
Nitrili

IUPAC: alcanonitrile

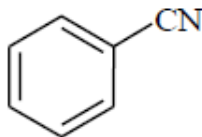
comune: nome dell'acido -ico + onitrile



etanonitrile
(acetonitrile)



2-metilpropanonitrile
(isobutirronitrile)

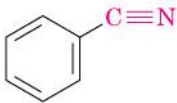


benzenecarbonitrile
(benzonitrile)

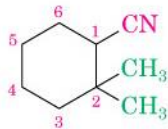
Nitrili



Acetonitrile
(dall'acido acetico)



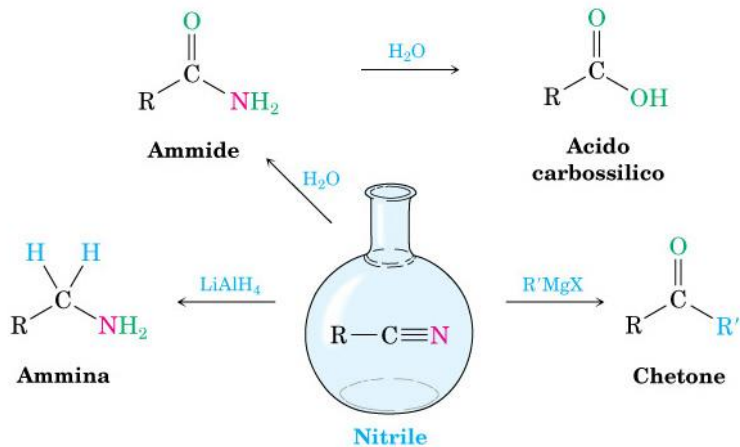
Benzonitrile
(dall'acido benzoico)



2,2-Dimetilcicloesancarbonitrile
(dall'acido 2,2-dimetilcicloesancarbossilico)

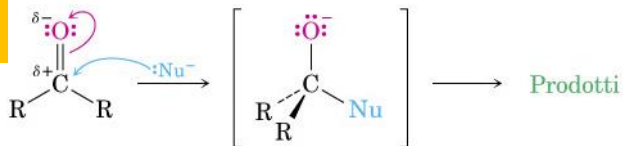
Nitrili: reattività

FIGURA 20.3 Alcune reazioni dei nitrili.



Sostituzione nucleofila acilica

Gruppo acilico



Nitrile



Idrolisi di nitrili:
-basica
-acido catalizzata

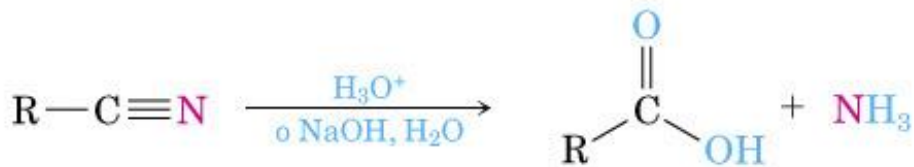


FIGURA 20.4 MECCANISMO:
L'idrolisi basica di un nitrile fornisce prima un'ammide, che viene poi idrolizzata ad anione carbossilato.

Meccanismo dell'idrolisi basica dei nitrili:

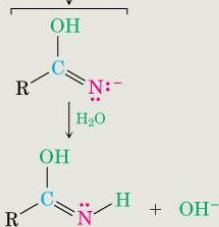
L'attacco della prima mole di OH^- porta ad una **ammide**.

L'attacco della seconda mole di OH^- porta al **carbossilato**

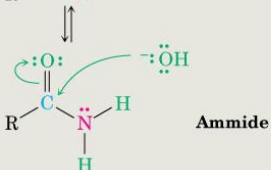
L'addizione nucleofila dello ione idrossido al triplo legame CN dà come prodotto un anione imminico.



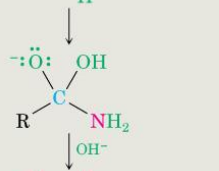
La protonazione dell'anione imminico da parte di una molecola di acqua fornisce un'idrossiimmina e rigenera il catalizzatore basico.



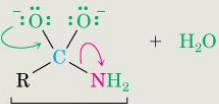
Il doppio legame tautomerizza per dare un'ammide, con una reazione simile alla tautomerizzazione di un enolo a chetone.



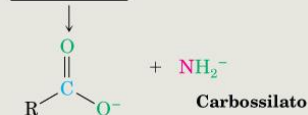
L'addizione nucleofila di uno ione idrossido al gruppo carbonile dell'ammide fornisce uno ione alcossido intermedio ibridizzato sp^3 ...



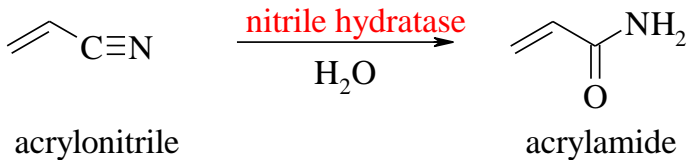
....che viene deprotonato dalla base per dare il dianione.



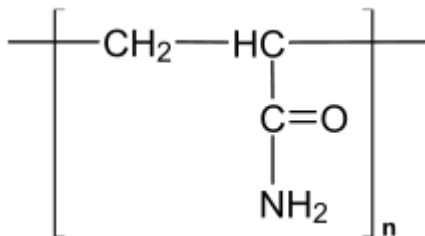
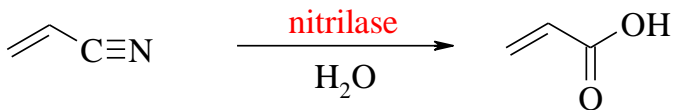
L'espulsione di NH_2^- come gruppo uscente genera quindi l'anione carbossilato.



Importanza industriale dei nitrili: idrolisi



30000 ton/anno



poliacrilammide



Nitrili: riduzione ad ammine

