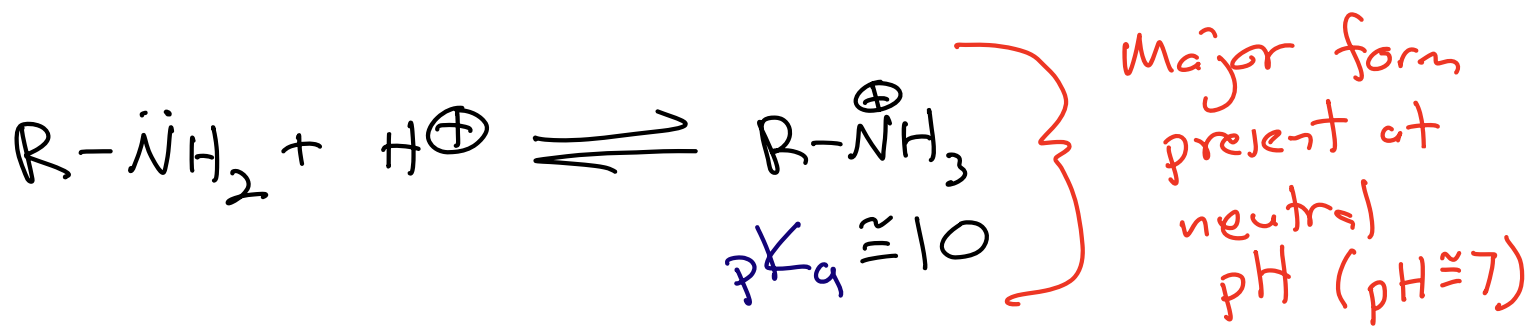




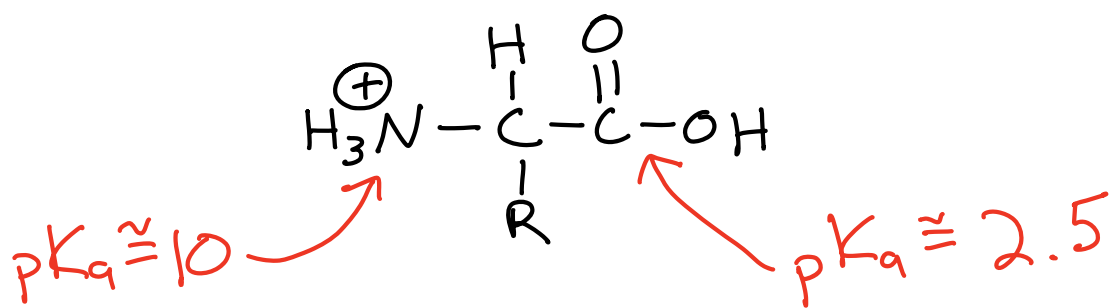


Amines \rightarrow Relatively strong bases
and relatively strong
nucleophiles

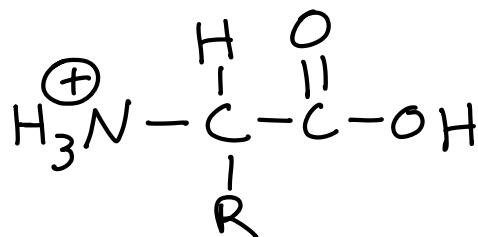


Amines are protonated and positively-
charged at neutral pH \Rightarrow Very
important in biochemistry!

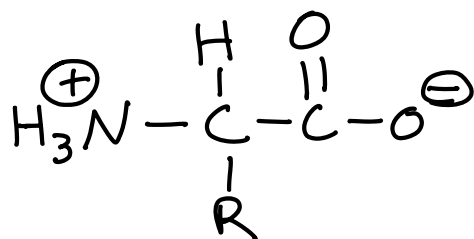
Amino Acids



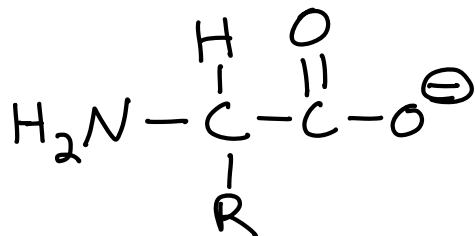
pH 1.0



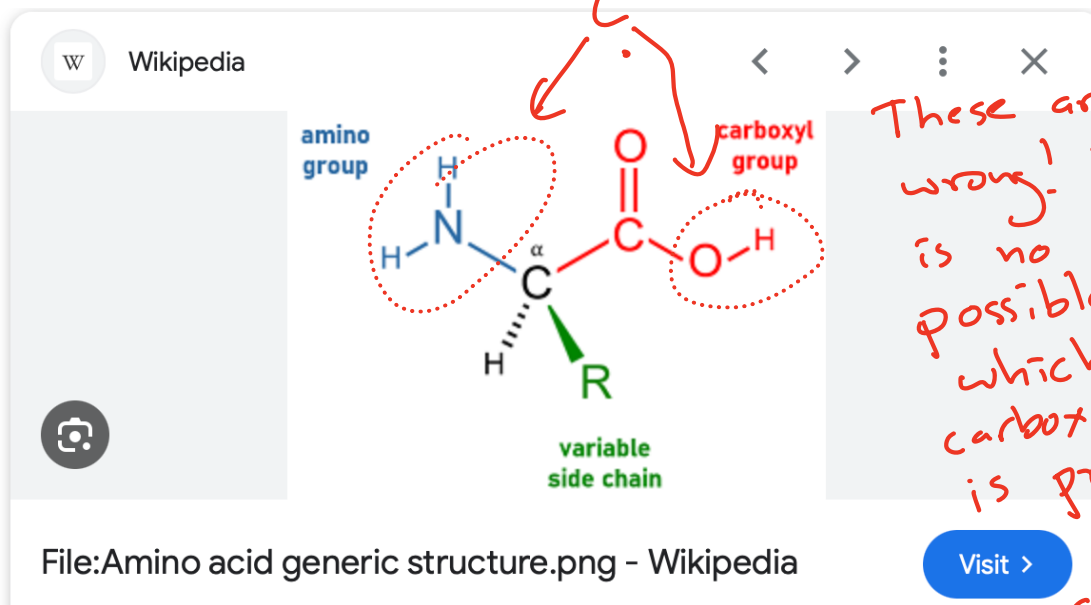
pH 7.0



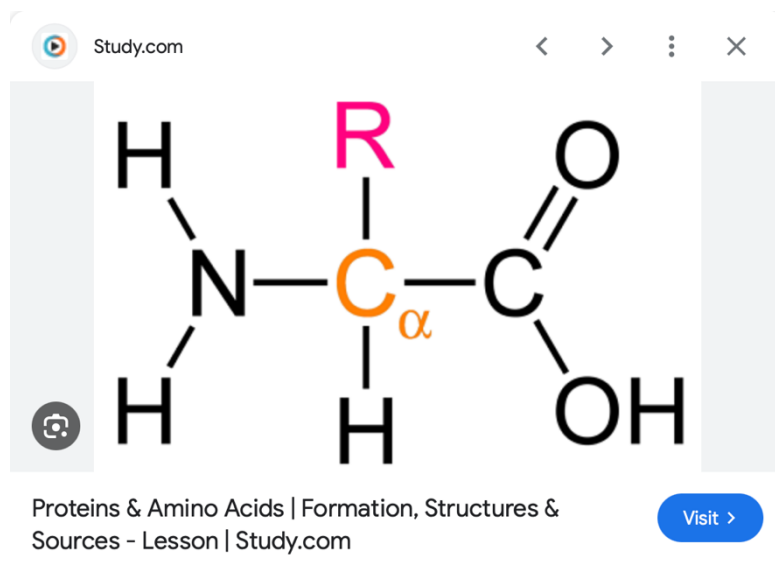
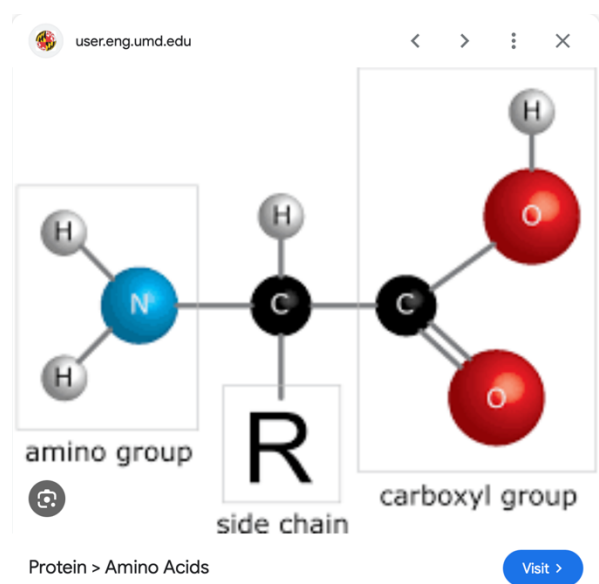
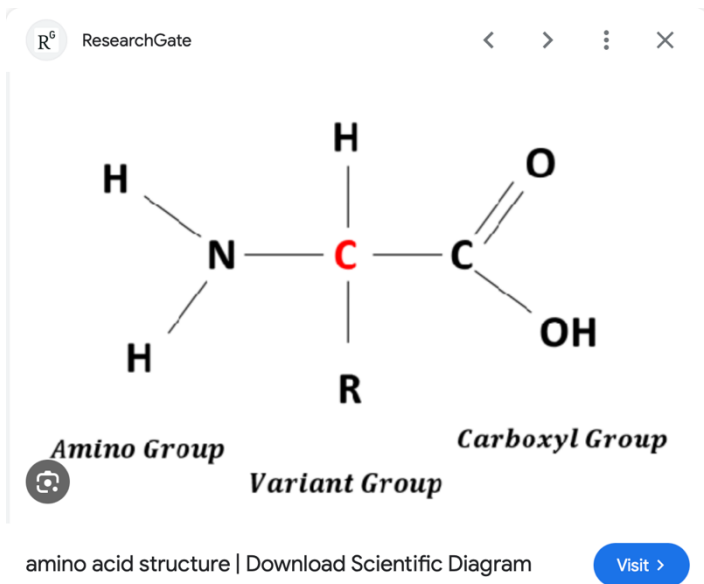
pH 11.0



These are the only possible different forms of an amino acid! (No other forms are possible because of the pK_a values!)



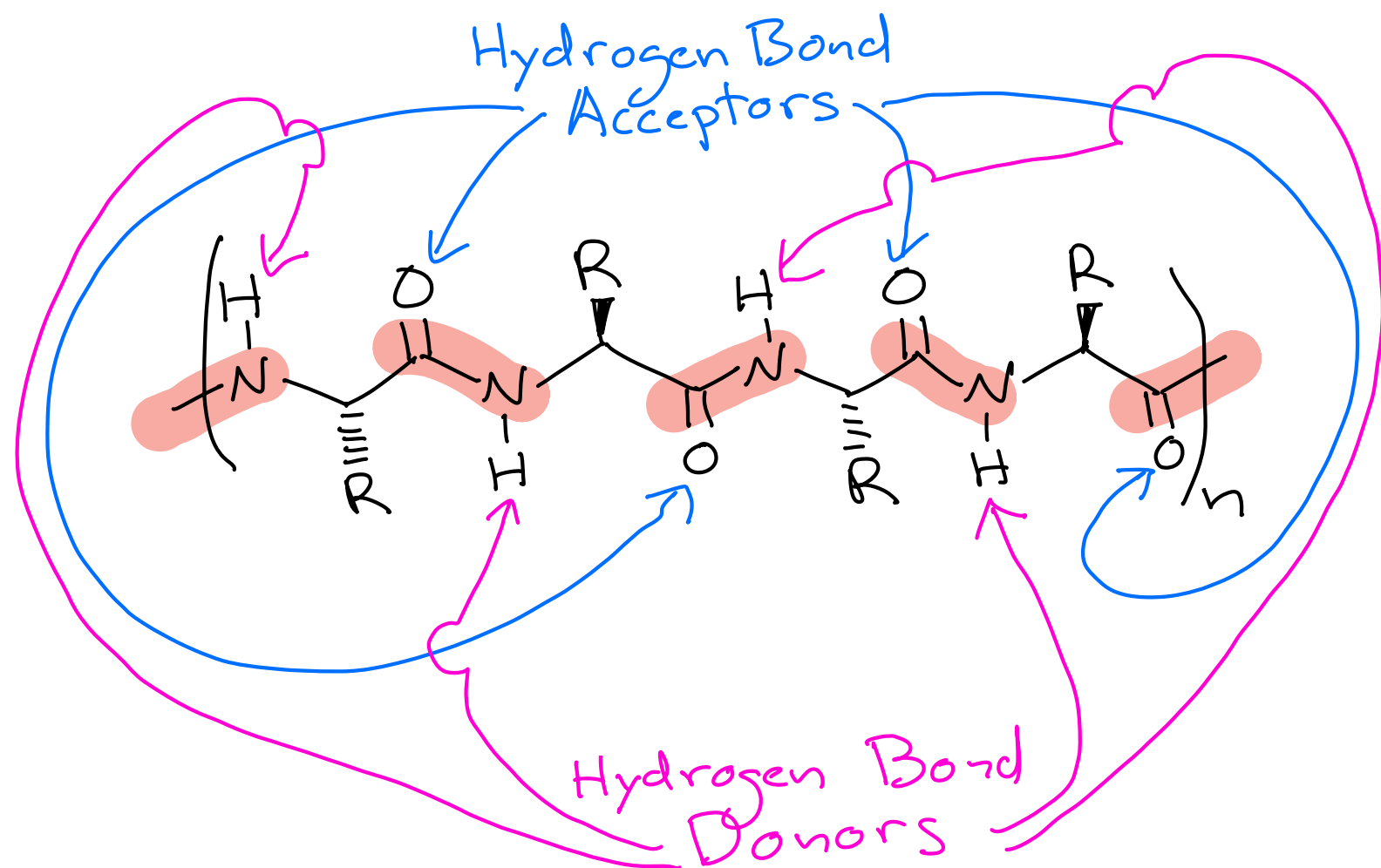
These are all wrong! There is no pH possible in which the carboxylic acid is protonated but the amine is not!!

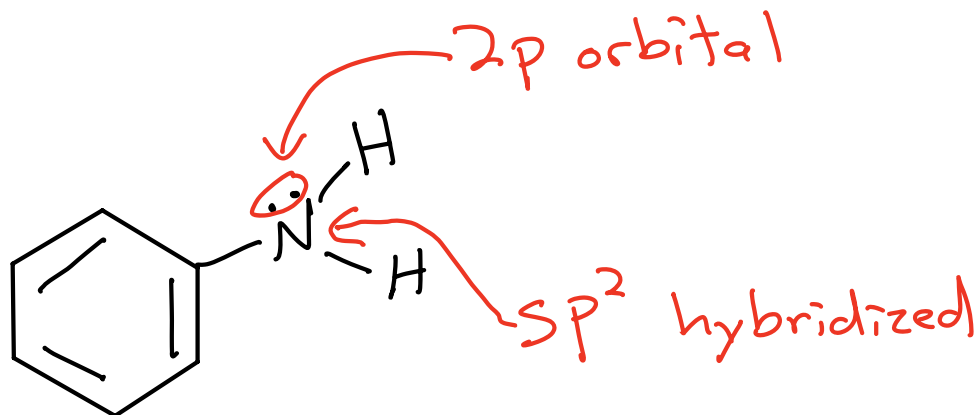
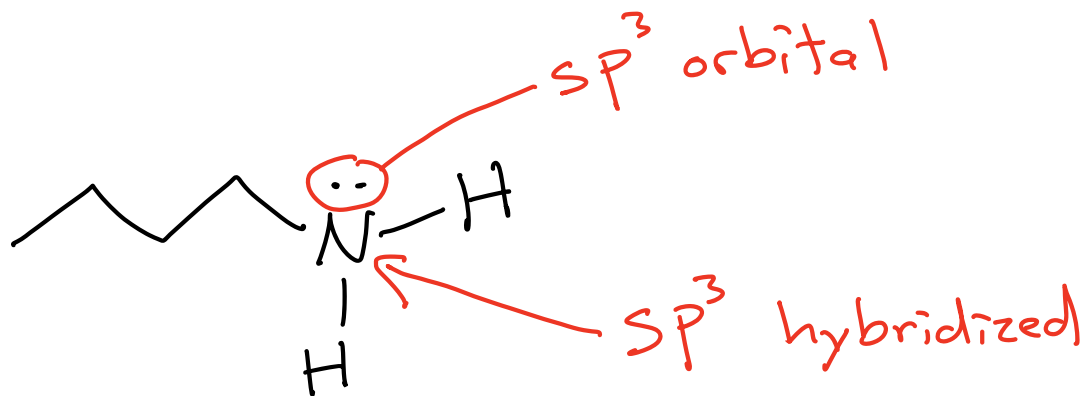




What does this means for amides:

- 1) The amide group can make strong hydrogen bonds
- 2) The C-N bond **does not rotate** at room temperature

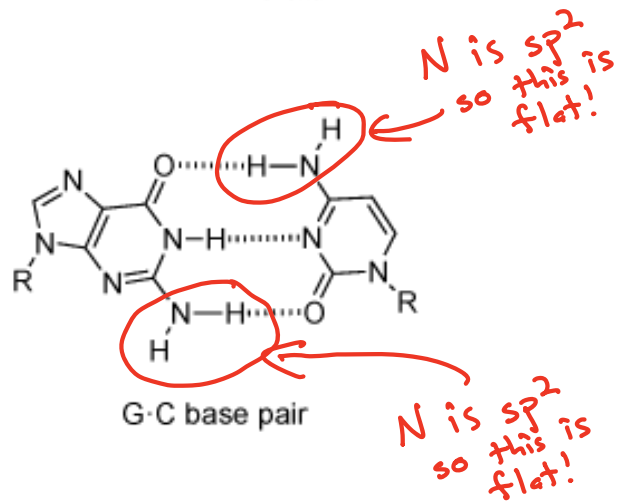
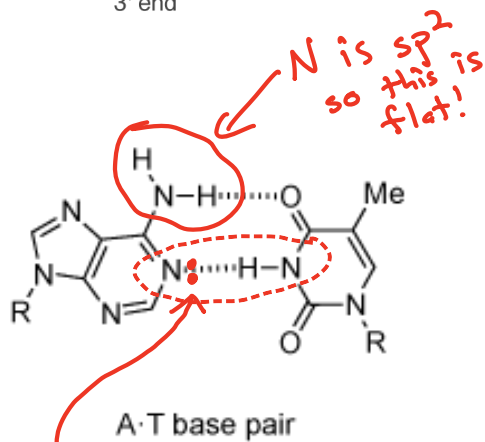
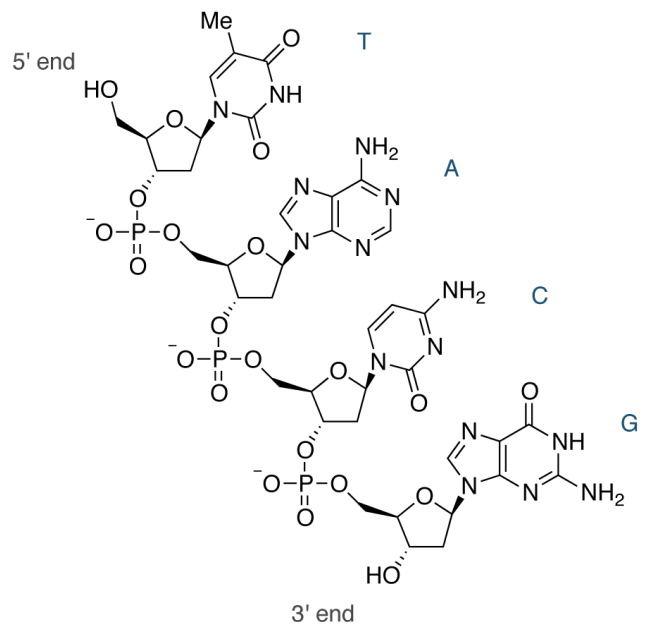
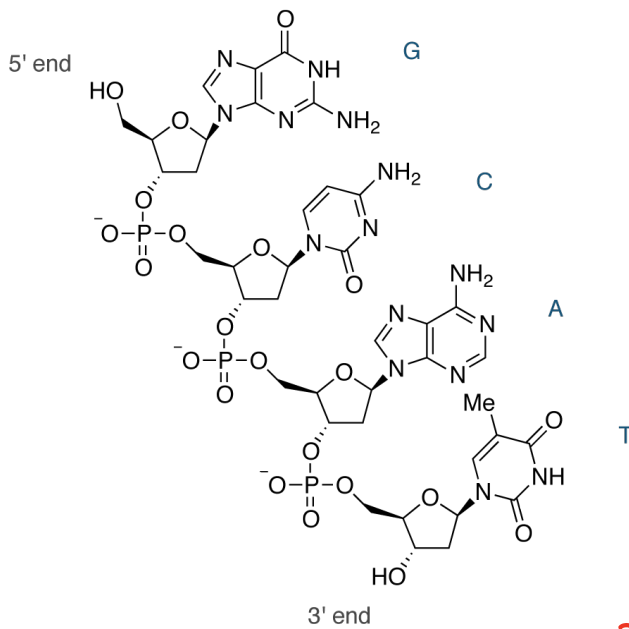




Golden rule: π electrons are more stable when delocalized

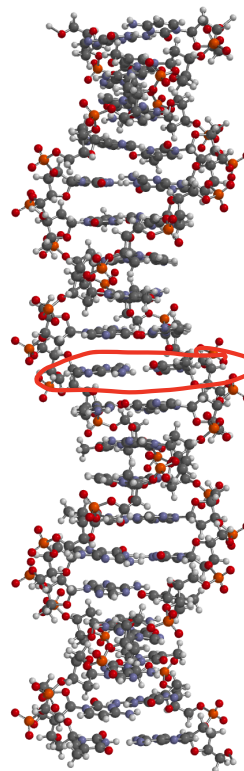
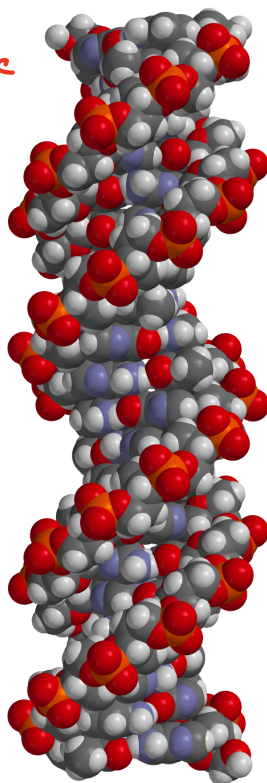
The lone pair is delocalized into the aromatic π system! The lone pair needs to be in a $2p$ orbital so N must sp^2 hybridized

This is critical to DNA and RNA structure: DNA bases are aromatic and the $-\text{NH}_2$ groups on the bases are sp^2 and flat



Lone pair is in an sp^2 orbital and available to make a strong hydrogen bond

Analogous to pyridine



base pairs are flat because N atoms are sp^2

Our sense of smell is highly sensitive to certain molecules that are the result of decomposition of mammal and fish flesh among other things. Not only can we detect very small amounts of these "signal" molecules, we are hard wired to be highly nauseated when we smell them → evolutionary protection to keep us from eating what might look OK, yet would make us sick.

Putrescine

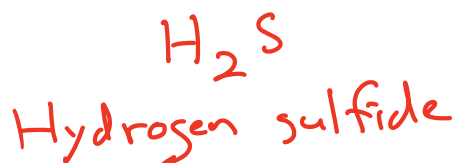


Rotten Mammal

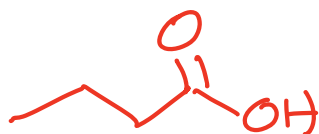


Triethylamine

Rotten Fish

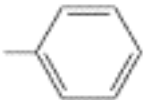


Rotten Eggs



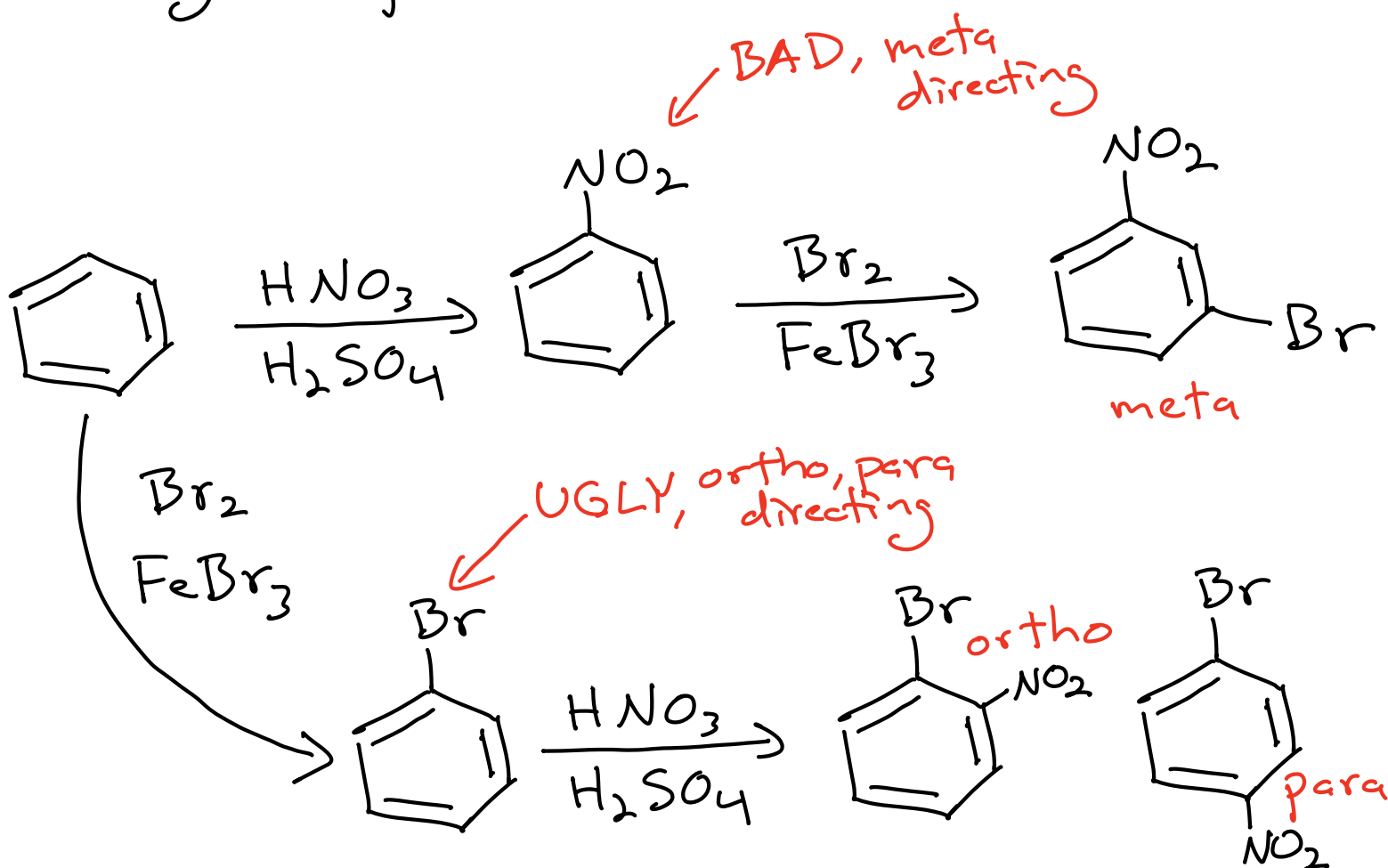
Butyric acid

Barf

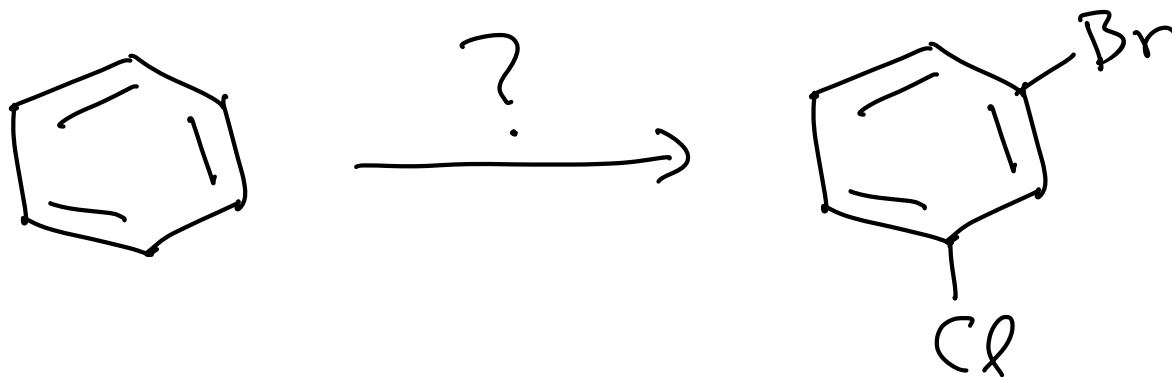
Ortho-Para Directing	Strongly activating	$-\ddot{\text{N}}\text{H}_2$ $-\ddot{\text{N}}\text{HR}$ $-\ddot{\text{N}}\text{R}_2$ $-\ddot{\text{O}}\text{H}$ $-\ddot{\text{O}}\text{R}$	<div>GOOD</div> <div>ortho, para directing activating</div>
	Moderately activating	$-\ddot{\text{N}}\text{H}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CR}$ $-\ddot{\text{N}}\text{H}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CAr}$ $-\ddot{\text{O}}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CR}$ $-\ddot{\text{O}}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CAr}$	
	Weakly activating	$-\text{R}$ 	
	Weakly deactivating	$-\ddot{\text{F}}:$ $-\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$ $-\ddot{\text{Br}}:$ $-\ddot{\text{I}}:$	<div>ortho, para directing deactivating</div> <div>UGLY</div>
Meta Directing	Moderately deactivating	$-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CH}$ $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CR}$ $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{COH}$ $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{COR}$ $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{CNH}_2$ $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{SOH}$ $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	<div>meta directing deactivating</div> <div>BAD</div>
	Strongly deactivating	$-\text{NO}_2$ $-\text{NH}_3^+$ $-\text{CF}_3$ $-\text{CCl}_3$	

Relative importance in directing further substitution

The order in which you add groups matters!



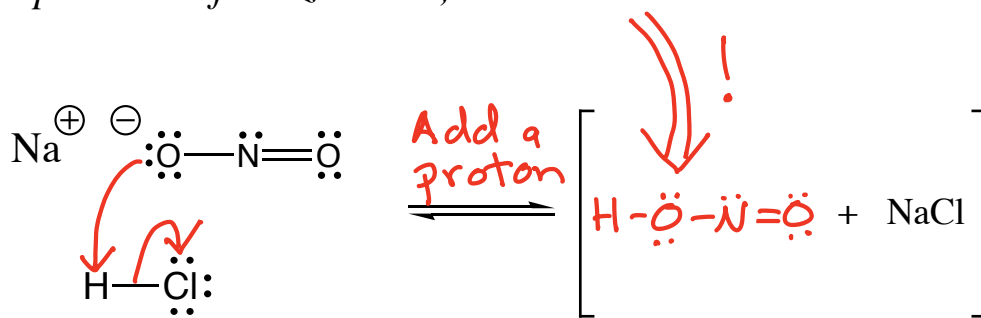
How do we carry out the following synthesis?



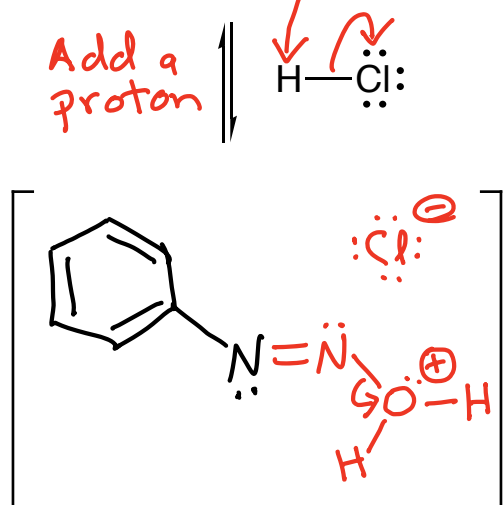
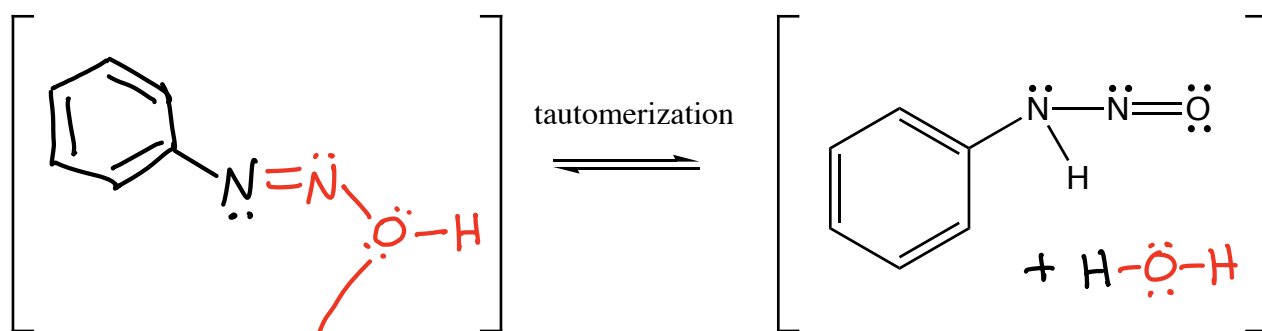
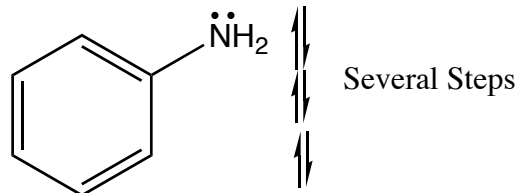
Time to
call "Mr. Bill"

Both of these are
UGLY so they
are ortho,para
directing. How
do we introduce
both of them
meta to each
other?

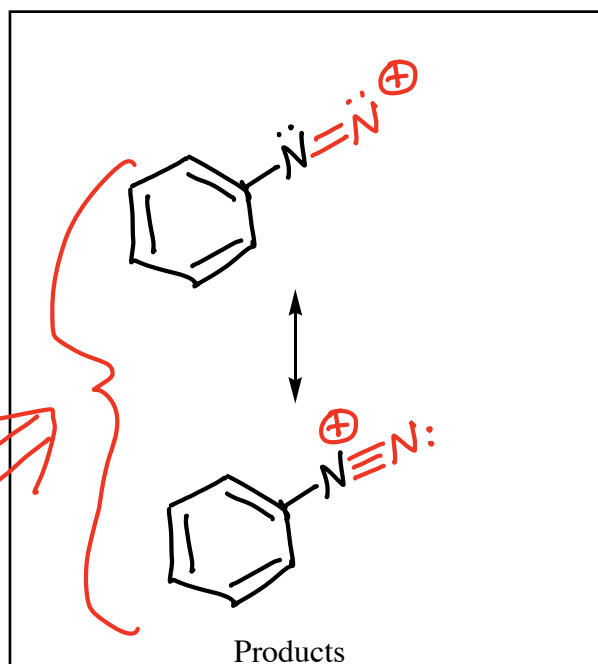
Preparation of Diazoniums, The "Mr. Bill" Reaction



The Mr. Bill reagent

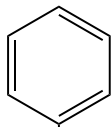
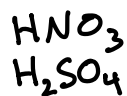
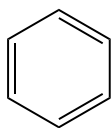


Break a bond



Aryl Diazonium also known as a Diazonium Salt

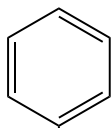
N_2 leaves and is replaced by a variety of reagents \rightarrow Not responsible for mechanisms



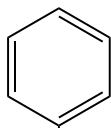
BAD \rightarrow
meta directing



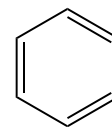
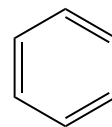
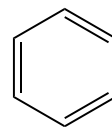
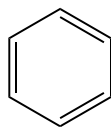
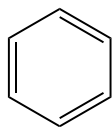
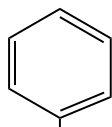
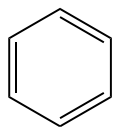
New
Reaction



GOOD
ortho, para
directing



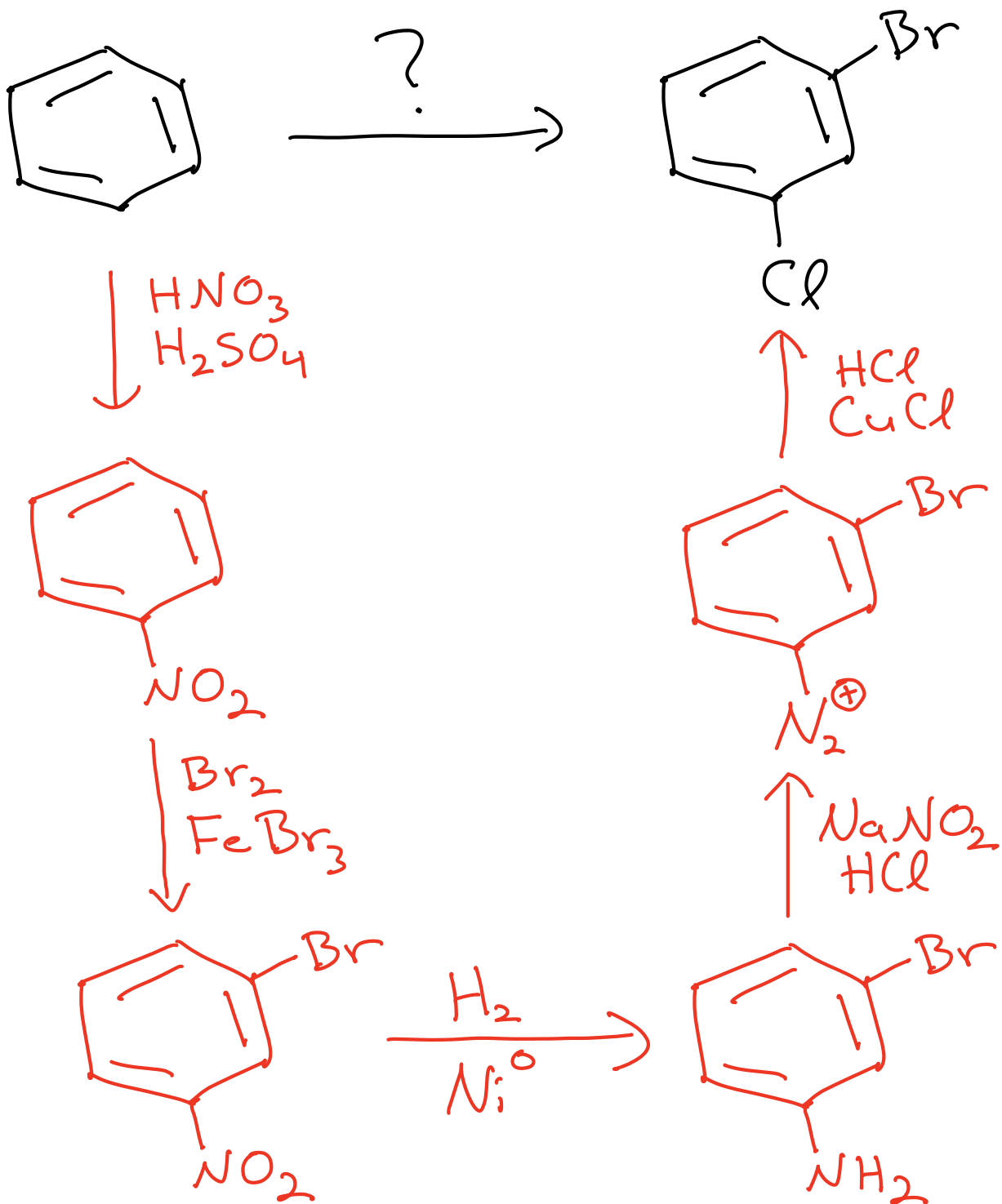
Diazonium
Salt



Sandmeyer Reaction

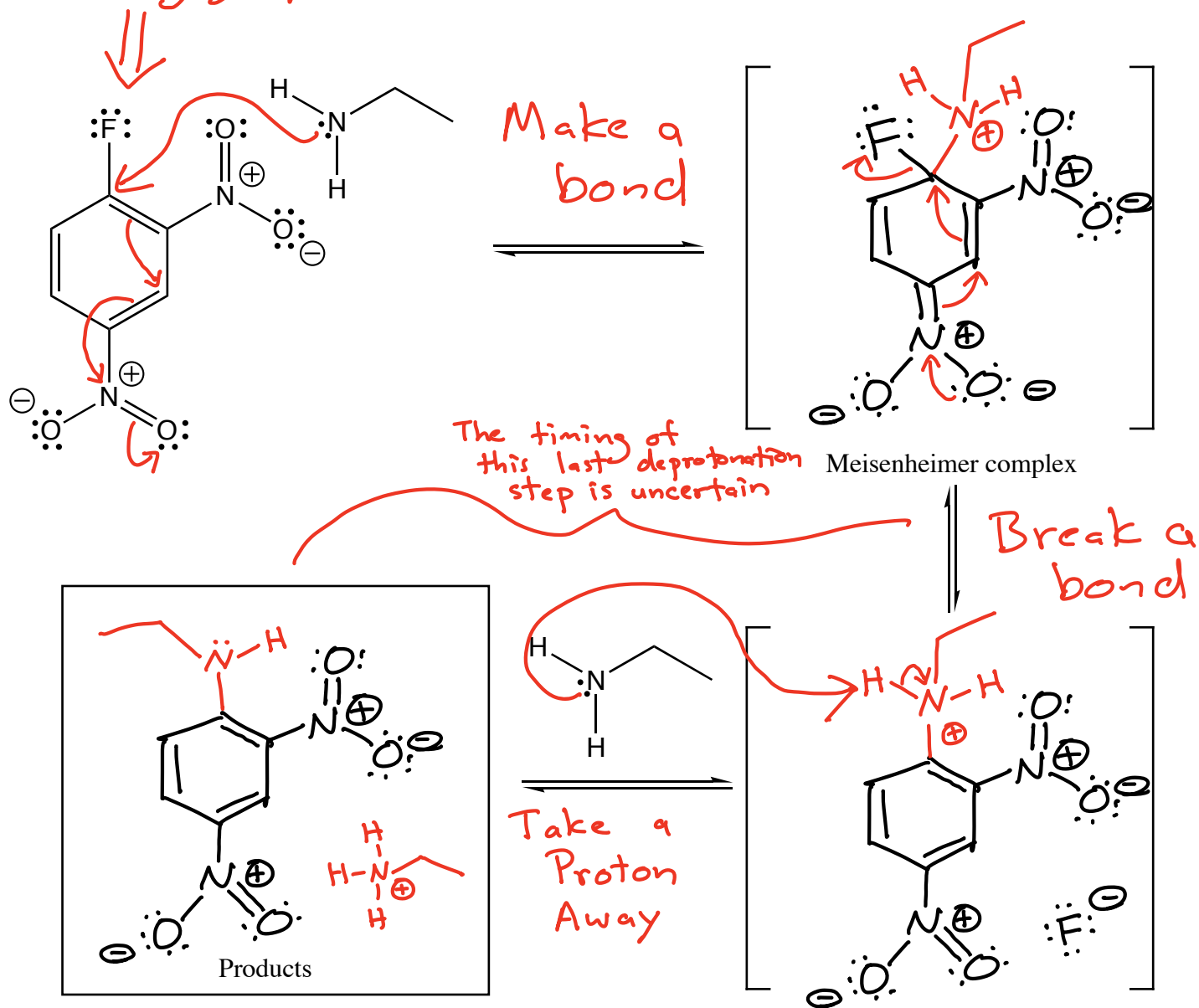


How do we carry out the following synthesis?



VERY electron deficient aromatic ring because of all the electron withdrawing groups

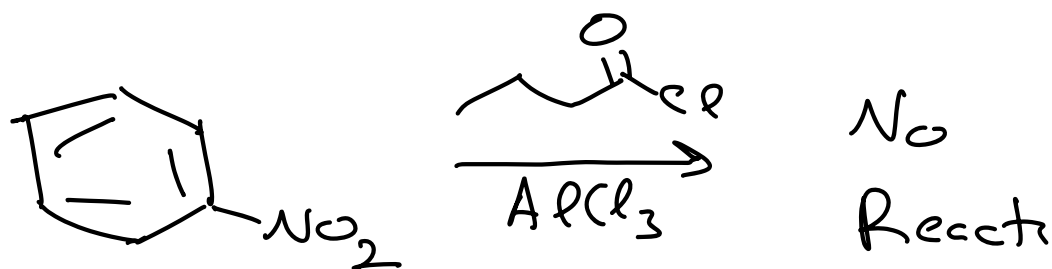
Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution



This reaction is relatively rare, and this is the only example you will see in this class

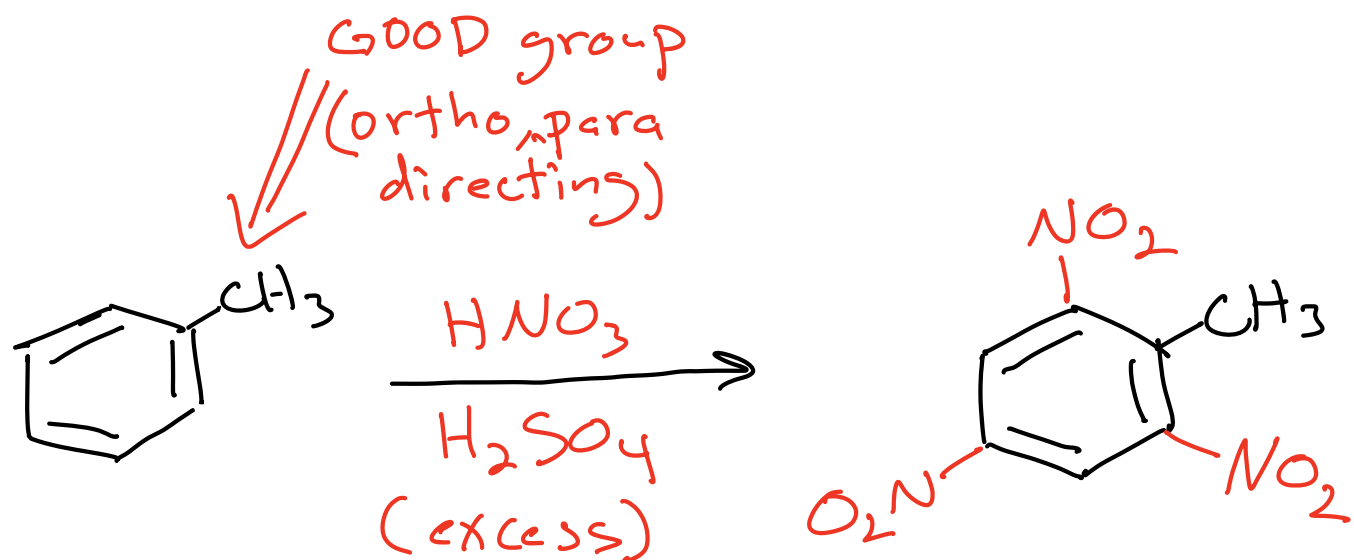
What you need to know about electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions:

- 1) Friedel-Crafts alkylation and acylations do not work if there is a bad group (i.e. $-\text{NO}_2$) on the ring



Conditions are not strong enough to overcome a deactivated ring

However → Some reactions with harsh conditions will work:



Toluene
~~~~~  
Solvent used  
in glue for  
plastic

Trinitrotoluene  
(TNT)

Boon!