



Katedra za farmacevtsko kemijo

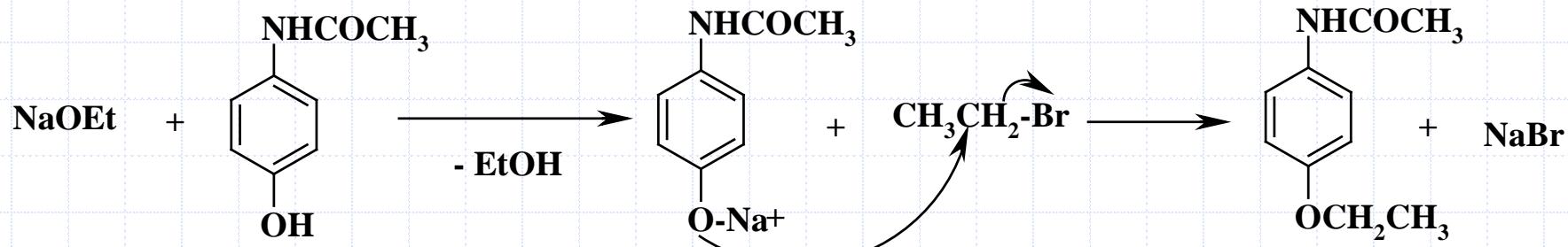
# FENACETIN

# Mehanizem reakcije

## 1. Redoks reakcija – priprava Na-ethylata



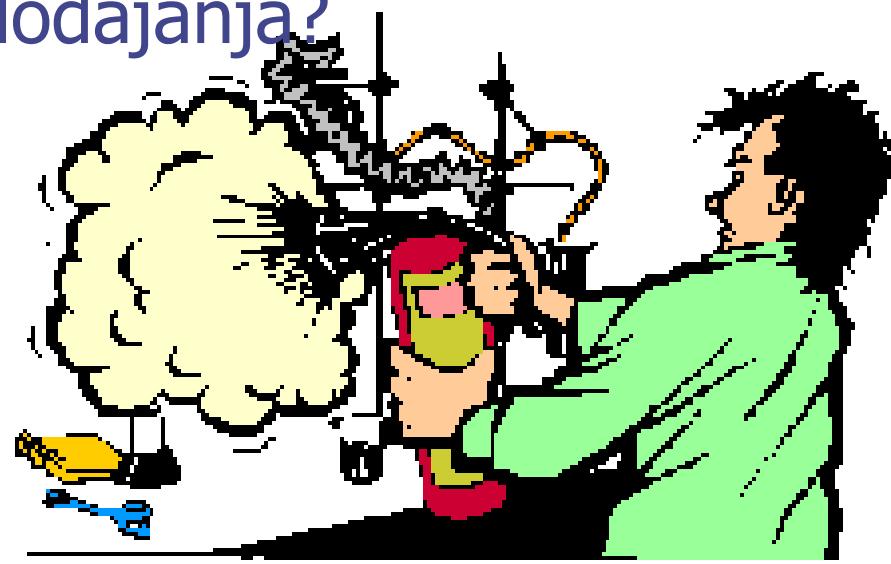
## 2. Nu – substitucija po tvorbi fenolata ( $S_N^2$ )



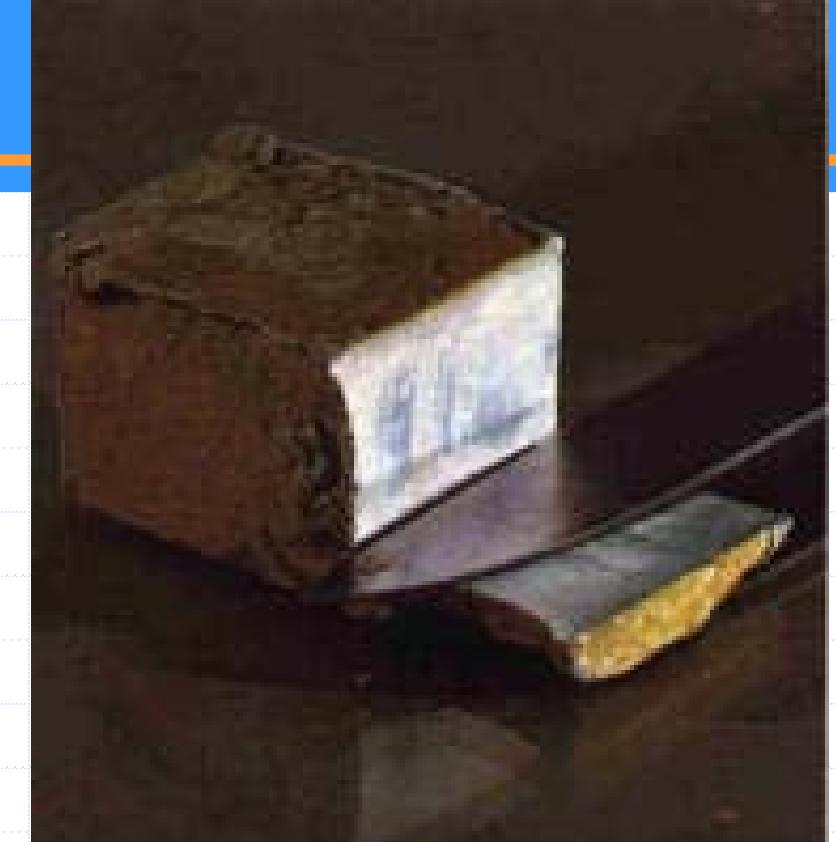
# Vprašanja o izvedbi vaje

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- Zakaj pri pripravi Na-etilata uporabljamо brezvodni etanol? Ali bi lahko uporabili brezvodni metanol?
- Kako shranjujemo kovinski natrij? Zakaj?
- Zakaj kovinski Na pred uporabo obrežemo?
- Narišite aparaturo, ki se zahteva za pripravo Na-etilata (etanolata, etoksida)!
- Zakaj se zahteva taka aparatura?
- Zakaj določen vrstni red dodajanja?



# Sodium, Na



Sodium metal: soft, cut with knife

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# Zakaj natrij z vodo tako burno reagira? Reakcija!

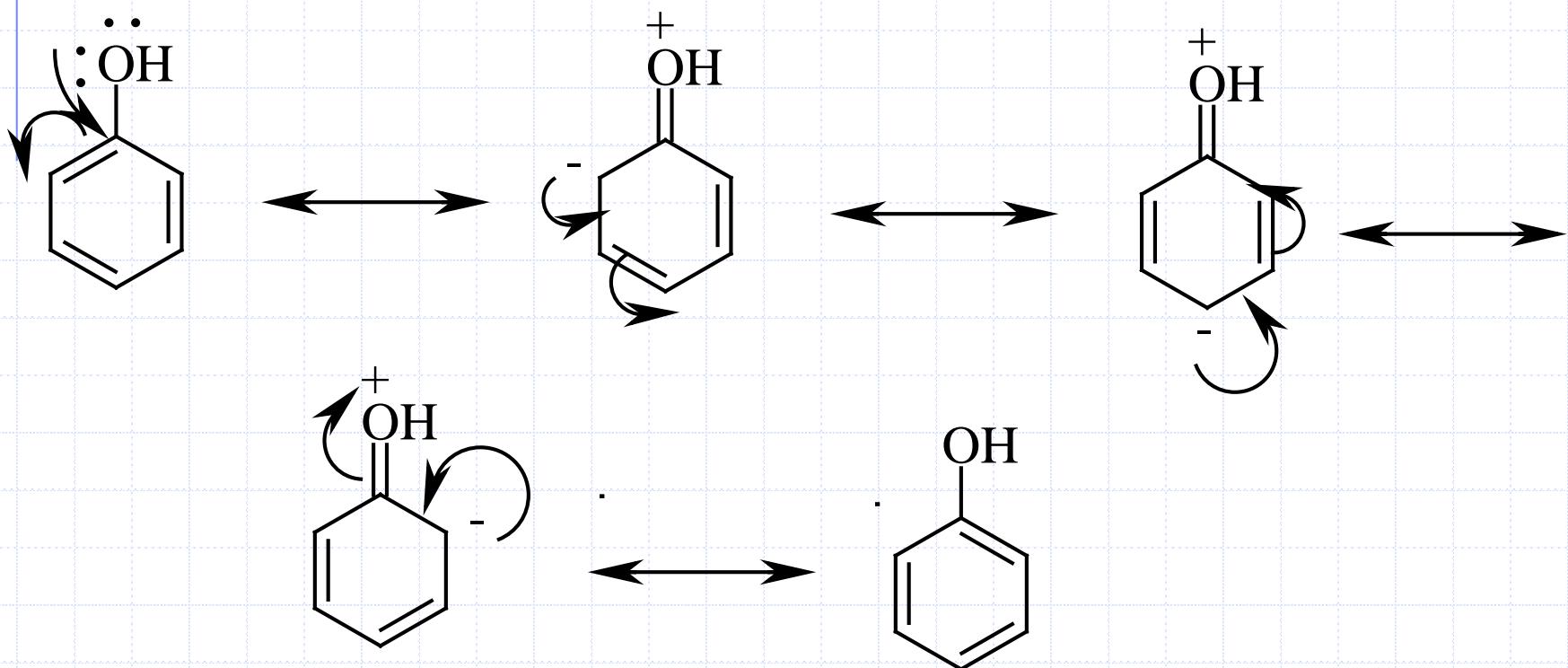


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# Lastnosti fenolov

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- Fenoli so kisle spojine. Razlog je v mezomernem efektu (interakcija prostih elektronskih parov kisika s  $\pi$ -elektromatskega obroča).



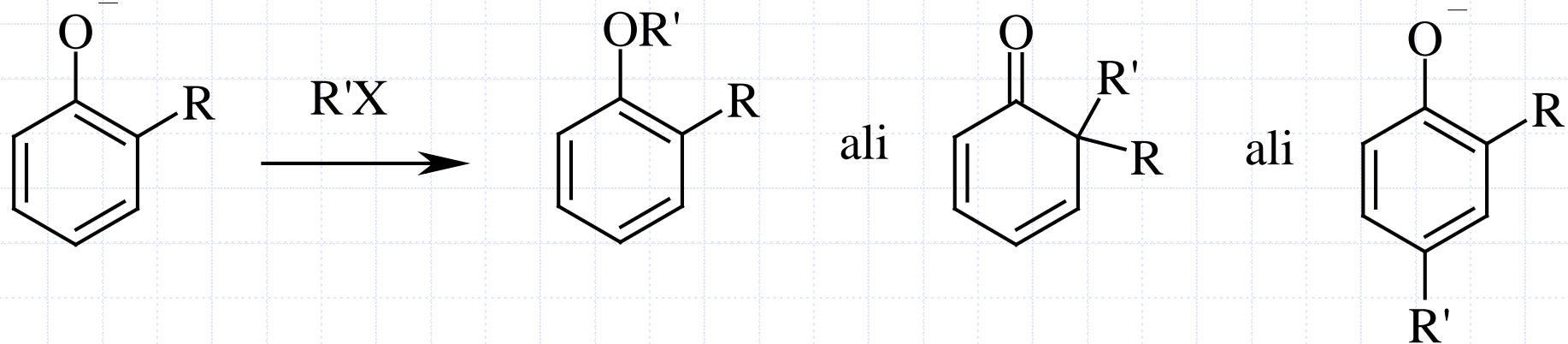
# Kislost fenolov

- Fenoli so nekajkrat bolj kisli od alifatskih alkoholov ( $pK_a = 16 - 19$ ;  $pK_a$  fenoli < ali = 10).
  - Kislost je odvisna od substituentov na aromatskem obzorju.
- Dodatne elektron privlačne skupina na o- in p-mestu zvečajo kislost fenolov, saj dodatno stabilizirajo fenola anion.
- $pK_a$  pikrinske kisline (2,4,6-trinitrofenol) = 0.23

# Reaktivnost fenolov

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- Slabi nukleofili, nukleofilnost močno povečamo s tvorbijo fenolatov.
- Fenolati so ambidentni nukleofili; imajo tudi značaj enolatov, ki se razširja prek konjugiranih dvojnih vez ter lahko poteče C ali O-alkiliranje z alkilhalidi.



# Sinteze etrov

## 1. Williamsonova sinteza etrov

alkil halogenid  
2) R'-Cl



## 2. Ullmannova sinteza diarilnih etrov



## 3. Dietil/dimetil sulfat v alkalmem



# Sinteze etrov

## 4. Kislinsko katalizirana eterifikacija



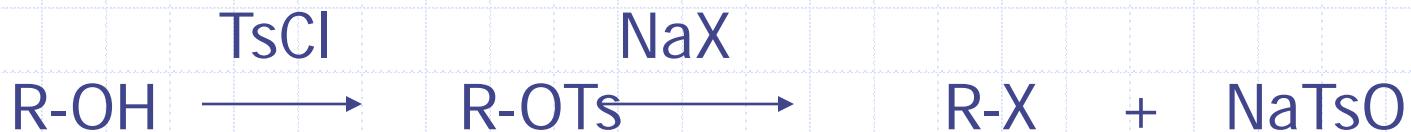
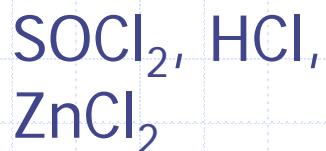
## 5. Metilni etri iz $\text{CH}_2\text{N}_2$ (diazometana)



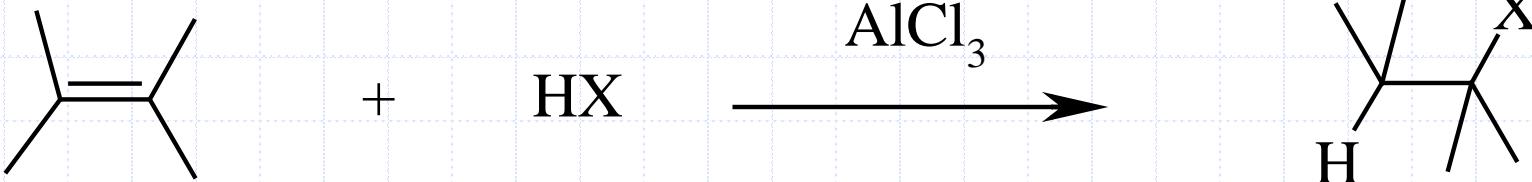
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# Priprava alkylhalogenidov

## 1. Iz alkoholov

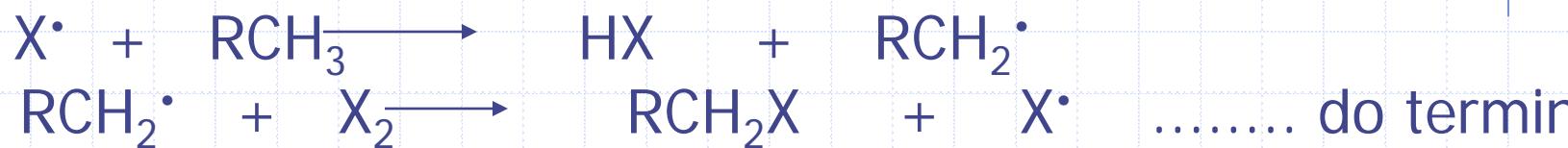


## 2. Adicija hidrohalogenov na alkene

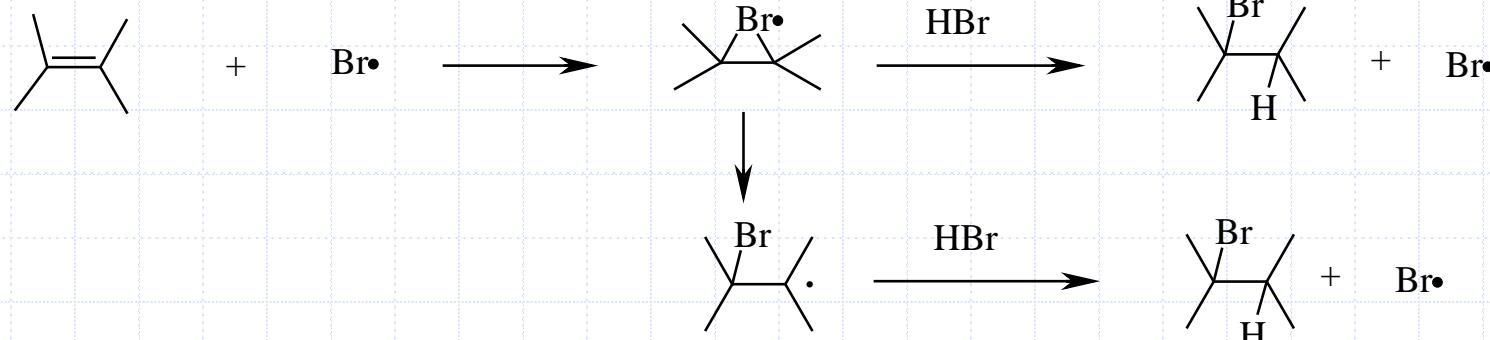


# Priprava alkilhalogenidov

## 3. Radikalske substitucije in adicije



b.) adicija



## 4. Iz aminov



# Priprava arilhalogenidov

## 1. Elektrofilna aromatska substitucija



$\text{HOX}/\text{H}^+$

$\text{X}_2, \text{AlCl}_3$

$\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{J}$

$\text{CF}_3\text{OF}$  ... fluoriranje

$\text{CuBr}_2$  ali  $\text{NBS}$  ... bromiranje

$\text{NCS}, \text{SOCl}_2, \text{PCl}_5$  ... kloriranje

$t\text{-BuOJ}$  ... jodiranje

## 2. Nukleofilna aromatska substitucija



$\text{Ar-Br}, \text{Ar-Cl}$  ( $\text{CuBr}, \text{CuCl}$  – Sandmeyer)

$\text{Ar-J (J}^-)$

# Priprava arilhalogenidov

## 3. Radikalska reakcija – Hunsdieckerjeva reakcija



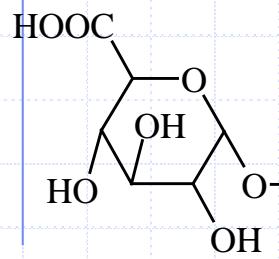
# Šibki analgetiki in metabolične reakcije II faze (konjugacije)

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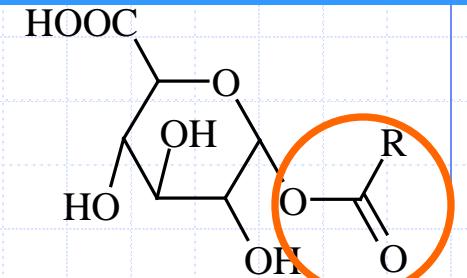
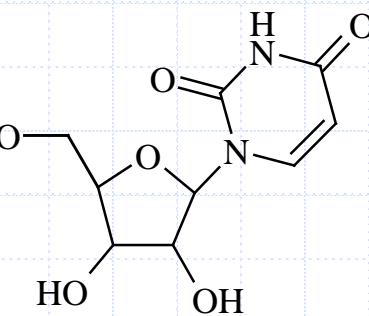
- Povezava telesu lastnih spojin (glukuronska kislina, amino kisline, sulfat) s telesu tujimi spojinami (KSENOBIOTIKI).
- Predpogoj za reakcije konjugacije so prisotne ustreerne funkcionalne skupine: -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH ali -SH.
- Praviloma so konjugati hidrofilnejši.

# Šibki analgetiki in metabolične reakcije II faze (konjugacije)

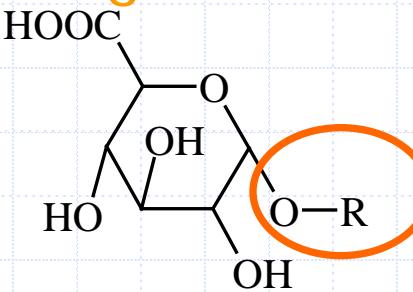
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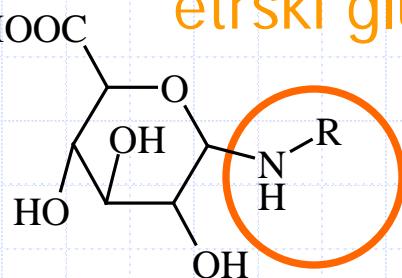
UDP- glukuronat  
(uridindifosfat glukuronska kislina)



estrski glukuronid



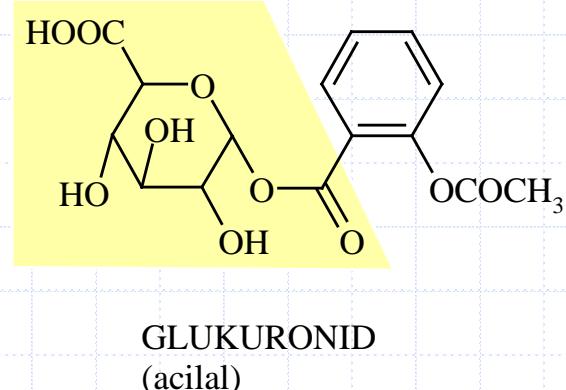
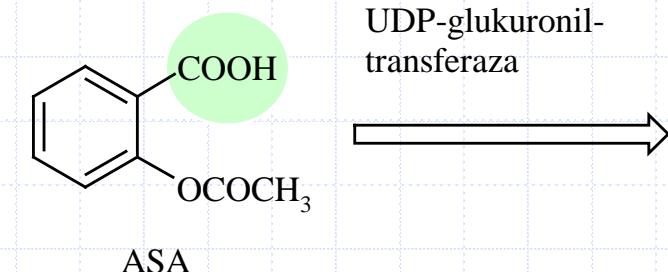
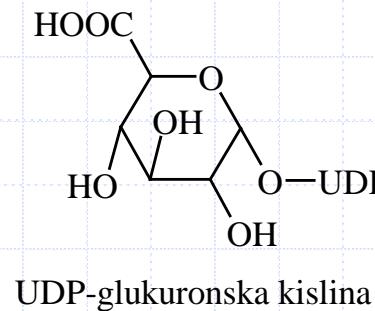
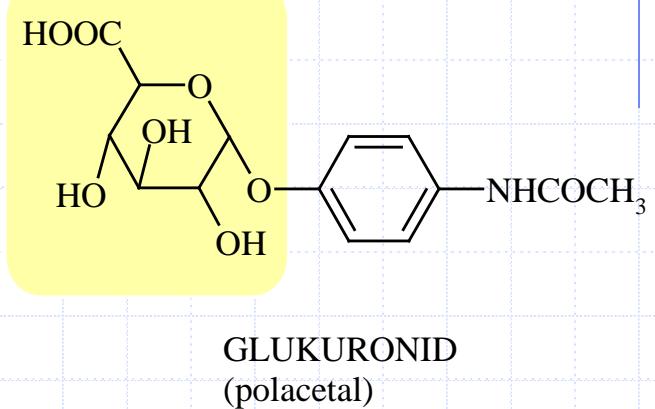
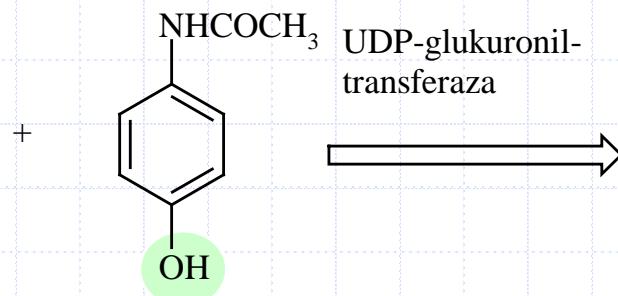
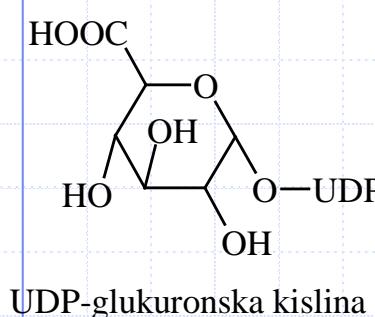
etrski glukuronid



aminski tip

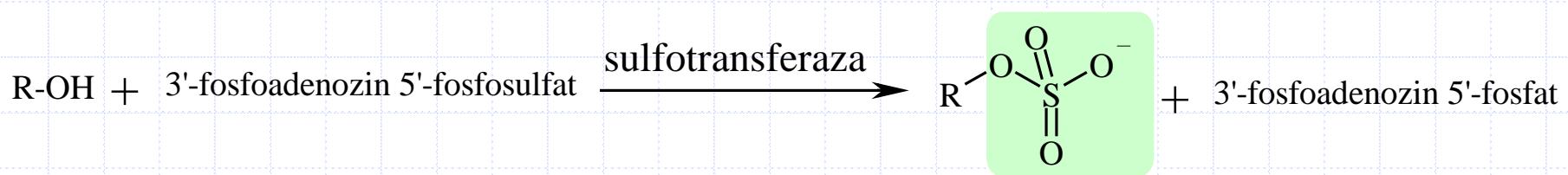
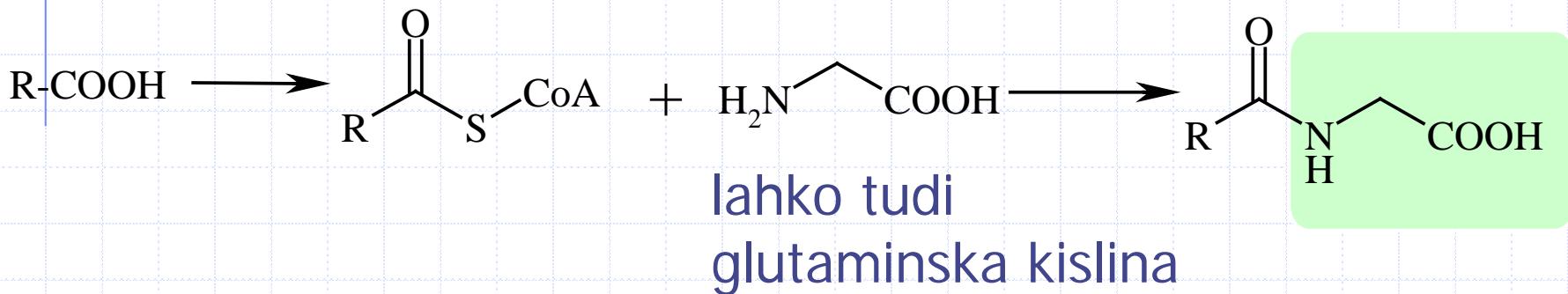
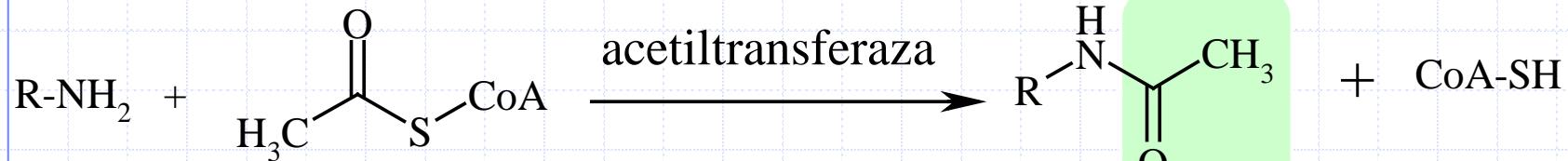
# Šibki analgetiki in metabolične reakcije II faze-primeri

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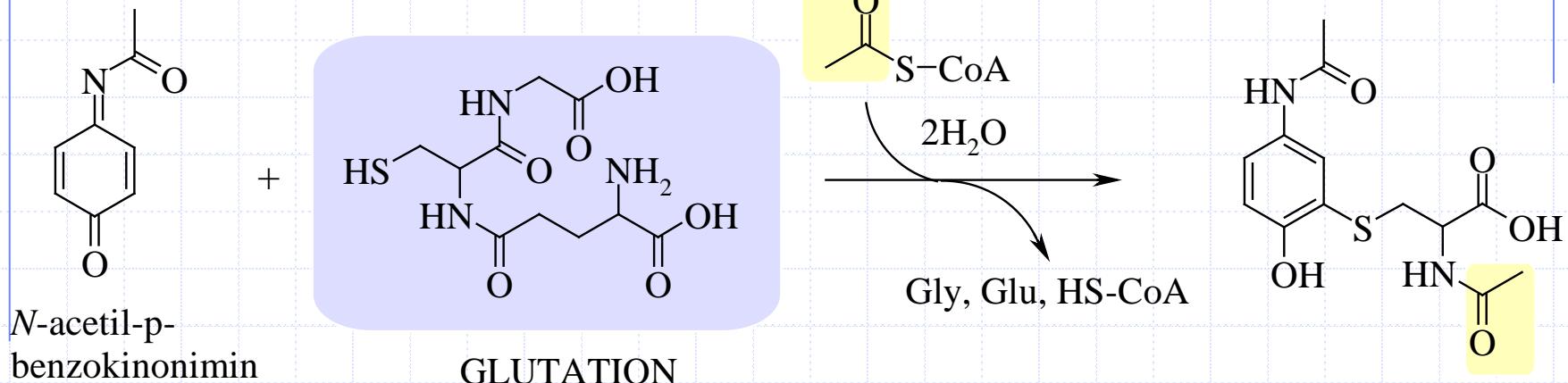


# Konjugacija s sulfatom, glicinom ter acetiliranje

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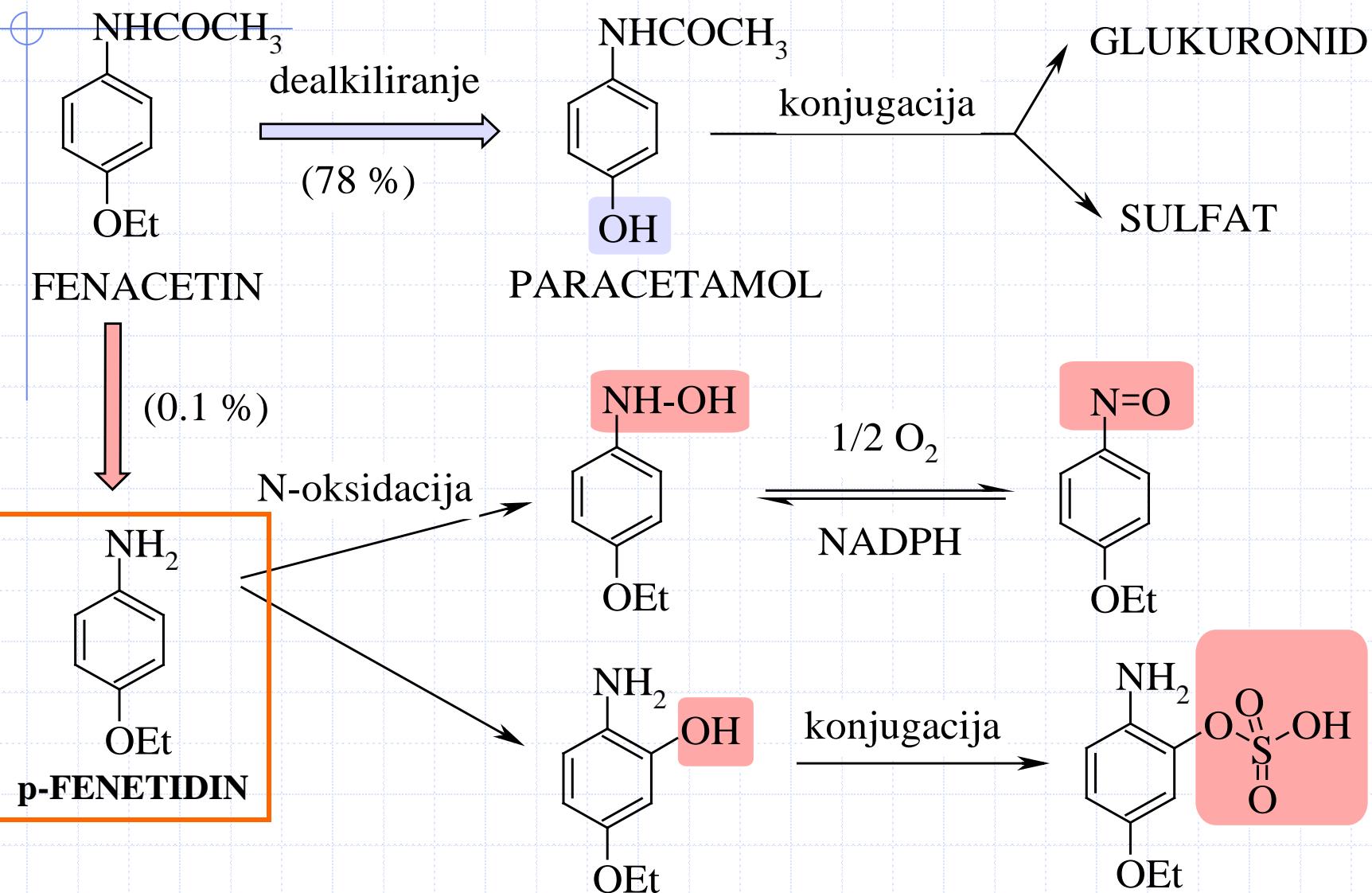
# Konjugacija z glutationom



1. Poteče reakcija z glutationom; katalizira jo glutation S-transferaza nastane R-S-G
2. Nato poteče reakcija acetiliranja, ki jo katalizira acetilaza; nastane derivat merkapturične kisline.  
Ko nastane R-S-G lahko potečejo tudi reakcije, ki jih katalizira glutamil transferaza ali cisteinil transferaza.

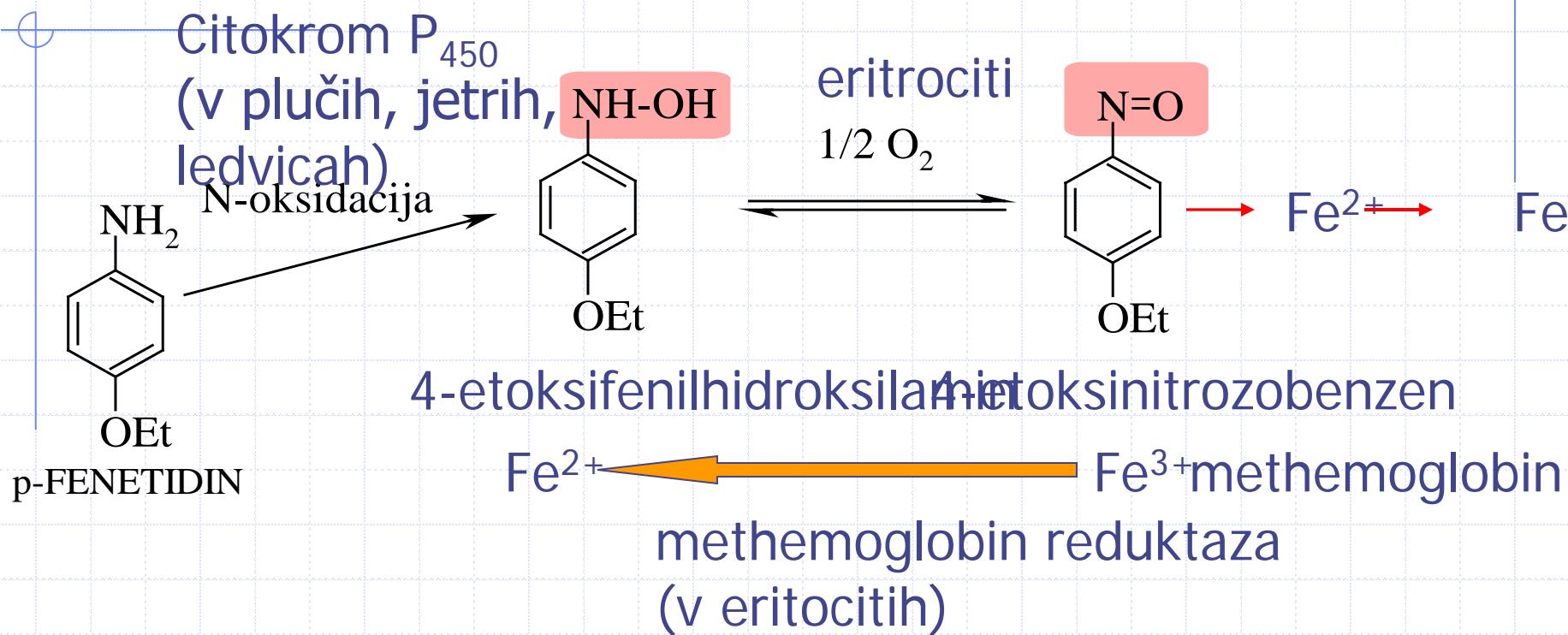
# Metabolizem in toksičnost učinkovin

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# Toksičnost fenetidina- zakaj toksičnost pri novorojenčkih?

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# Methemoglobinemija



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There are, however, rare individuals born with a congenital deficiency of methemoglobin reductase. There is a relatively high incidence of this trait among Alaskan Eskimos and among some families in Appalachia. These individuals may go through life with as much as half of their total hemoglobin in the form of methemoglobin. As it turns out, however, they are more blue than sick. They can compensate for the defect by making more red blood cells than normal individuals (polycythemia). Even though these extra red cells are defective, the functional fraction of hemoglobin is increased. These phenotypes are exquisitely sensitive to methemoglobin-generating chemicals.

reducent	ALKENI	ALDEHIDI	KETONI	ESTRI	AMIDI	KARBOKS ILNE KISLINE
$H_2, Pd/C$	alkan	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	2 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	-	-	-
$LiAlH_4$	-	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	2 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	amin	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol
$NaBH_4$	-	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	2 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	-	-
DIBAL	-	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	2 <sup>0</sup> alkohol	aldehid	aldehid	1 <sup>0</sup> alkohol

# Sintezna naloga

[(5-benzoil-2-hidroksi)benzil] propionat  
iz fenola

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# Sinteza bezafibrata

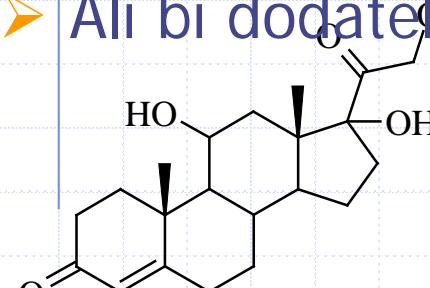
2-{4-[2-(4-klorbenzamido)ethyl]fenoksi}-metilpropionska kislina iz 4-(2-aminoethyl)fenola in 4-klorobenzoilklorida

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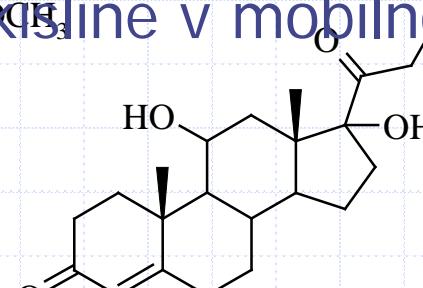


Steroide nanesemo na TLC ploščico (silikagel). Kromatogram razvijamo v mobilni fazi DIKLOROMETAN/ETER/METANOL/VODA (77:15:8:1) pod UV svetlogo detektiramo lise prikazane na spodnjem kromatogramu.

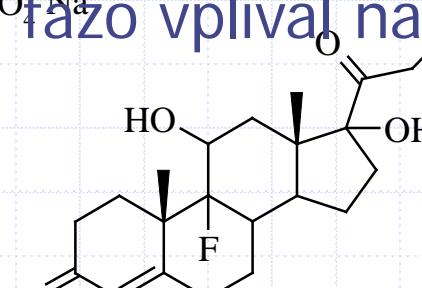
- Ugotovi katere lise ustrezajo posameznim steroidom!
- Kaj se zgodi, če povečamo količino metanola v mobilni fazi?
- Ali pričakujete kakšne težave, ker se v mobilni fazi uporablja voda?
- Ali bi dodatek kisline v mobilno fazo vplival na potovanje navedenih steroidov?



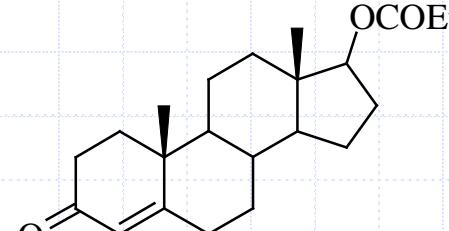
hidrokortison acetat



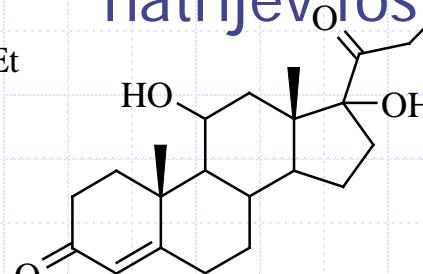
hidrokortison  
natrijev fosfat



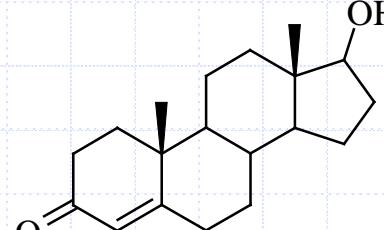
triamkinolon



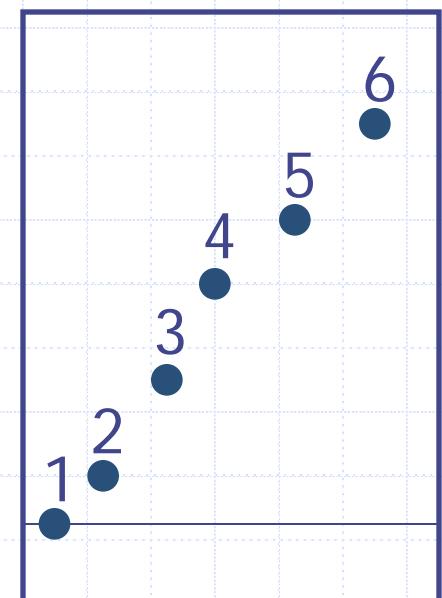
testosteron  
propionat



hidrokortison

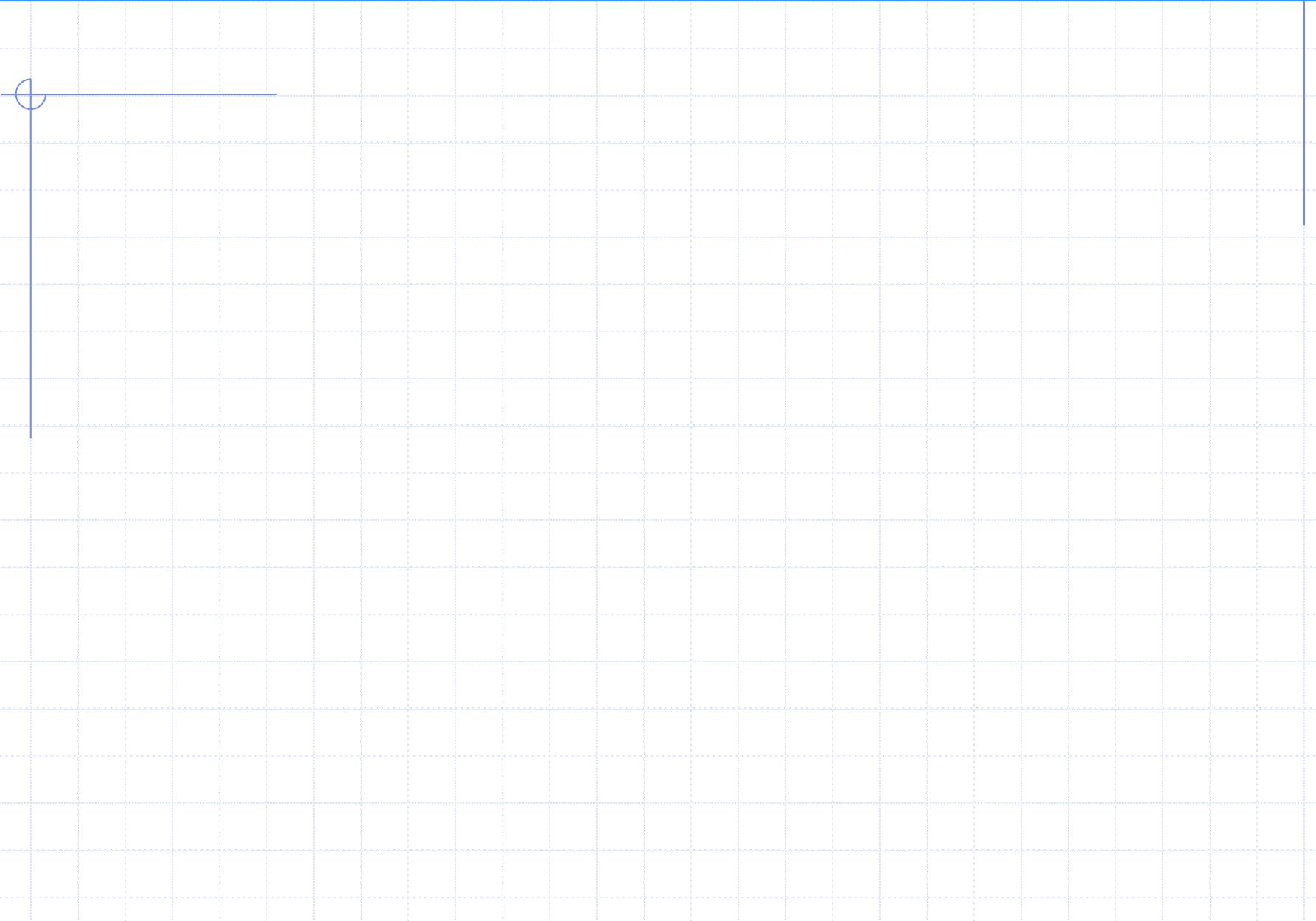


testosteron



# Naloga za točke

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# Naloga za točke

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