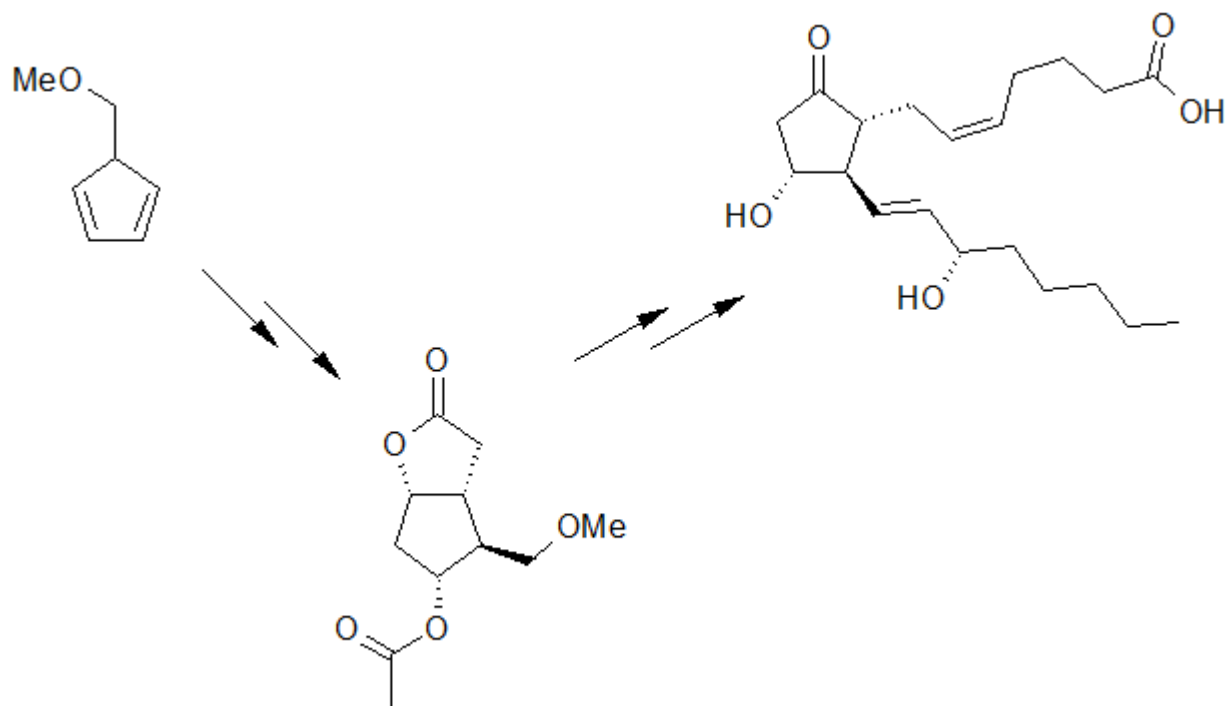


Introdução à Síntese Orgânica



Prostaglandina E2

Uma Breve História da Síntese Orgânica

Vitalismo – 1780

Compostos Orgânicos: somente obtidos a partir de organismos vivos

Conceito de “força vital”

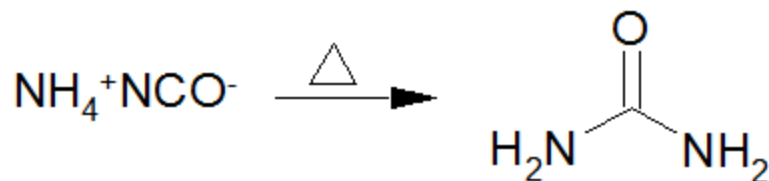
Compostos Inorgânicos: fontes minerais

Composto Inorgânico  Composto Orgânico

Uma Breve História da Síntese Orgânica

1828-50

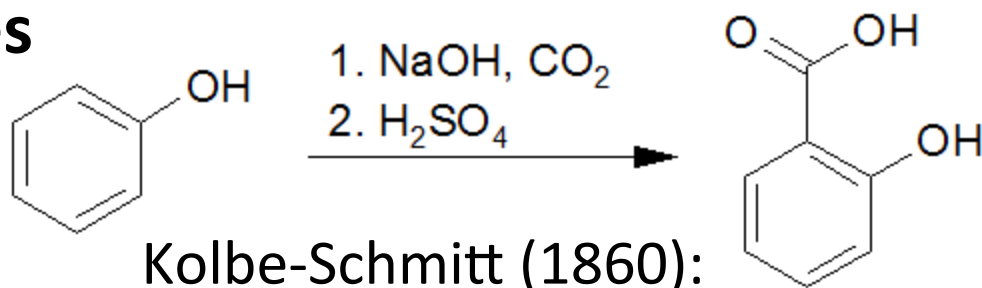
Conversão de compostos inorgânicos a orgânicos



Wöhler (1828)

Outras sínteses importantes

Kolbe (1845): síntese do ácido acético, a partir dos elementos



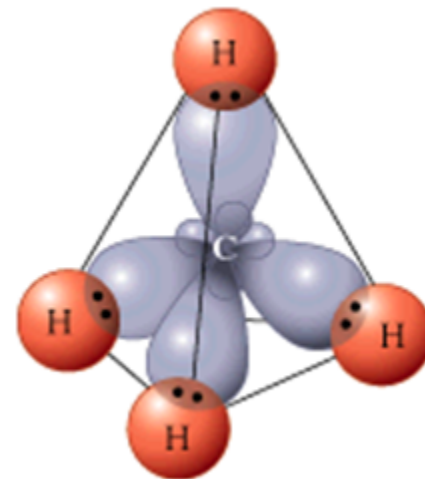
Kolbe-Schmitt (1860):
Síntese do Ácido Salicílico

Berthelot (1856): síntese de acetileno a partir de hidrogênio e carbono

Uma Breve História da Síntese Orgânica

1874

Van' t Hoff e Le Bel propuseram que os átomos constituintes do metano formam um tetraedro

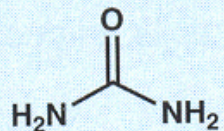


As sínteses do século XIX baseavam-se na disponibilidade de materiais de partida contendo uma grande parte do esqueleto final da molécula

1926

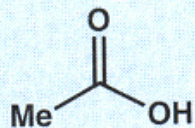
Mecânica Quântica: relação estrutura-reatividade

Sínteses Totais (1828-1929)



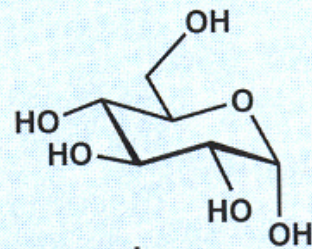
urea

(Wöhler, 1828)



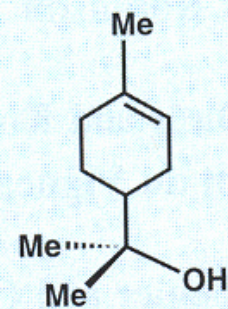
acetic acid

(Kolbe, 1845)



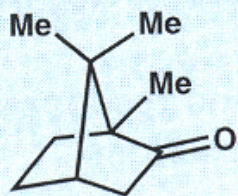
glucose

(Fischer, 1890)



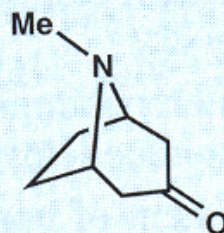
α -terpineol

(Perkin, 1904)



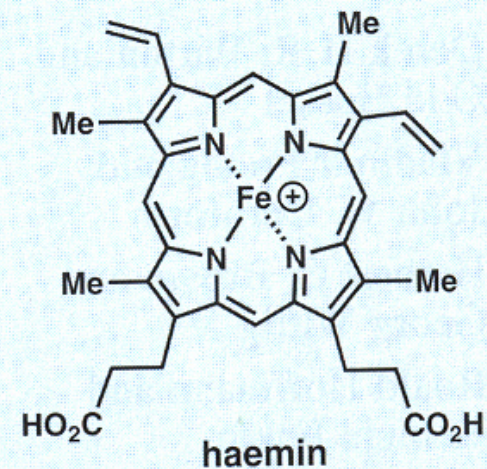
camphor

(Komppa, 1903;
Perkin, 1904)



tropinone

(Robinson, 1917)



haemin

(Fischer, 1929)

Avanços na Síntese Orgânica

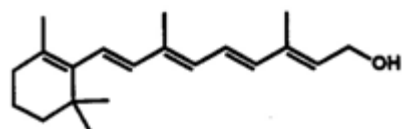
Período após a 2ª Guerra Mundial

Woodward (Nobel, 1965)

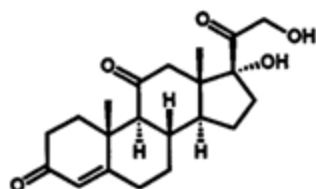
- (1) Formulação dos mecanismos das reações fundamentais da química orgânica de maneira detalhada, incluindo estados de transição
- (2) Introdução da análise conformacional para estruturas orgânicas
- (3) Desenvolvimento da análise espectroscópica
- (4) Uso de métodos cromatográficos
- (5) Descoberta de uma série de novos reagentes

Sínteses Totais (1949-1960)

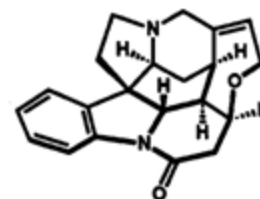
Método intuitivo era utilizado na resolução das sínteses



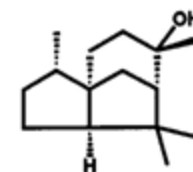
Vitamin A
(Isler, 1949)



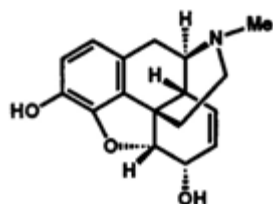
Cortisone
(Woodward, Robinson, 1951)



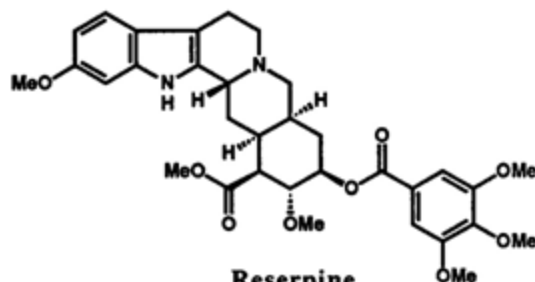
Strychnine
(Woodward, 1954)



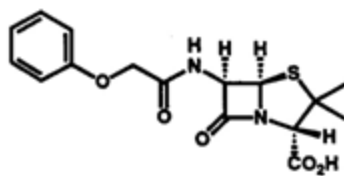
Cedrol
(Stork, 1955)



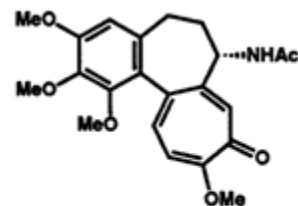
Morphine
(Gates, 1956)



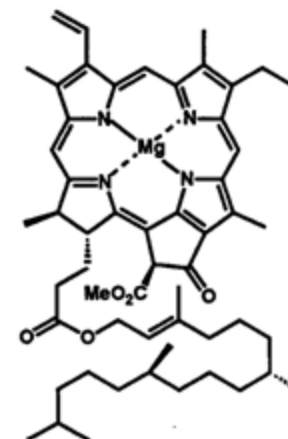
Reserpine
(Woodward, 1956)



Penicillin V
(Sheehan, 1957)



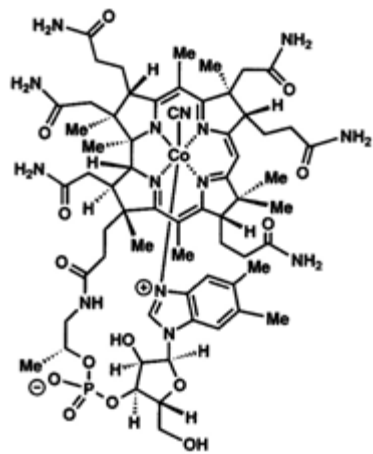
Colchicine
(Eschenmoser, 1959)



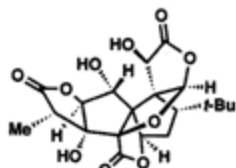
Chlorophyll
(Woodward, 1960)

Sínteses Totais (1960-1990)

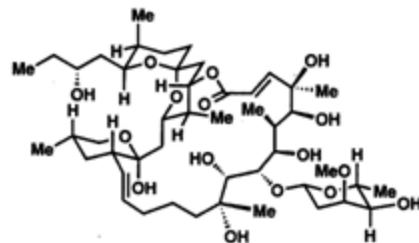
Era Corey (Nobel, 1990): *Análise Retrossintética*



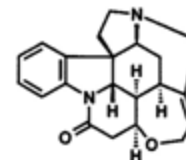
vitamin B₁₂ (1973)



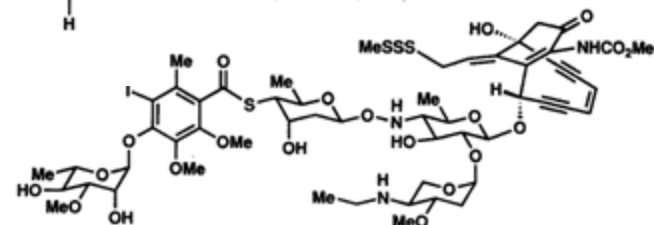
ginkgolide B (1988)



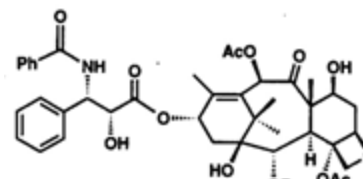
cytovaricin (1990)



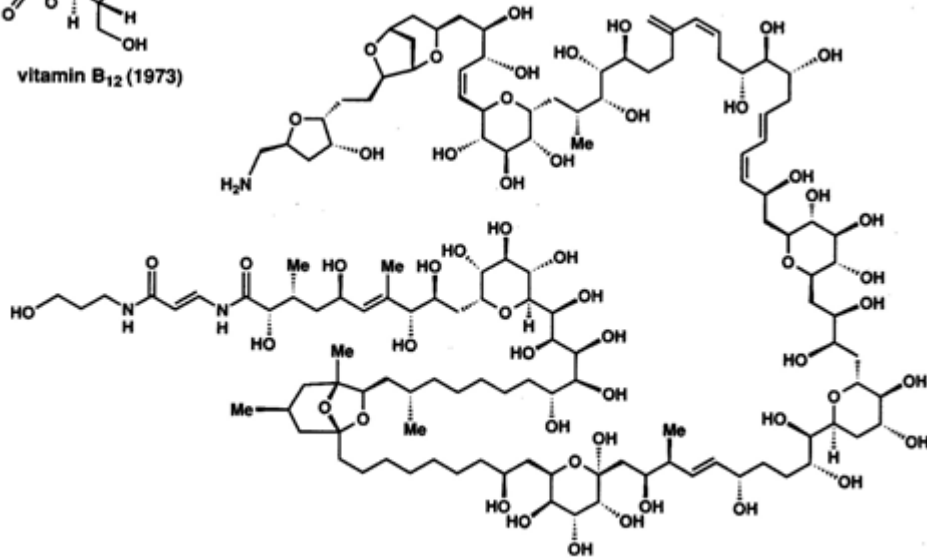
strychnine (1954)



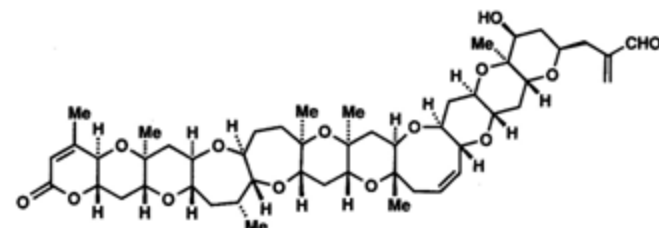
calicheamicin γ_1^1 (1992)



Taxol™ (1994)



palytoxin (1994)



brevetoxin B (1995)

Definições e Conceitos Gerais

Síntese Orgânica

Ciência da construção de moléculas a partir de moléculas mais simples, usualmente disponíveis comercialmente

Síntese Total

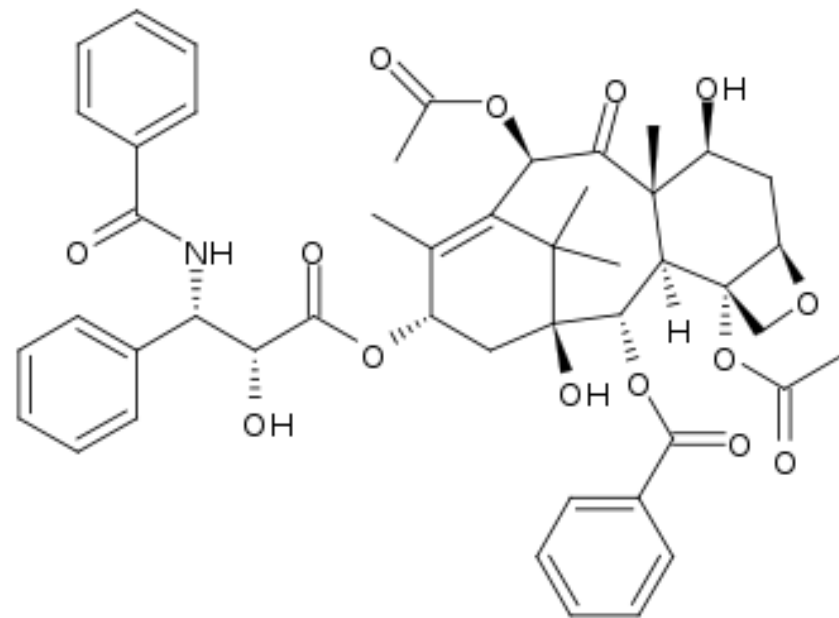
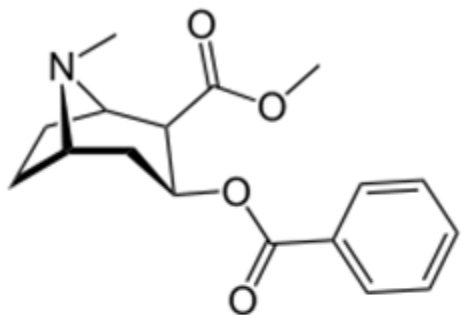
Síntese de uma molécula – natural ou não – a partir de materiais de partida relativamente mais simples

Definições e Conceitos Gerais

Porque sintetizar substâncias orgânicas?

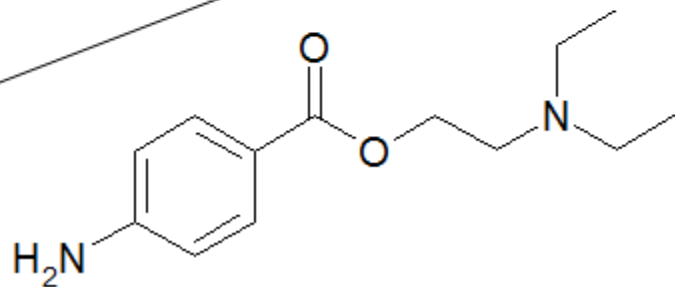
Não depender de estoques naturais

Exemplo: Taxol™, tratamento de câncer



Eliminar efeitos indesejados

Exemplo: Cocaína e Novocaína

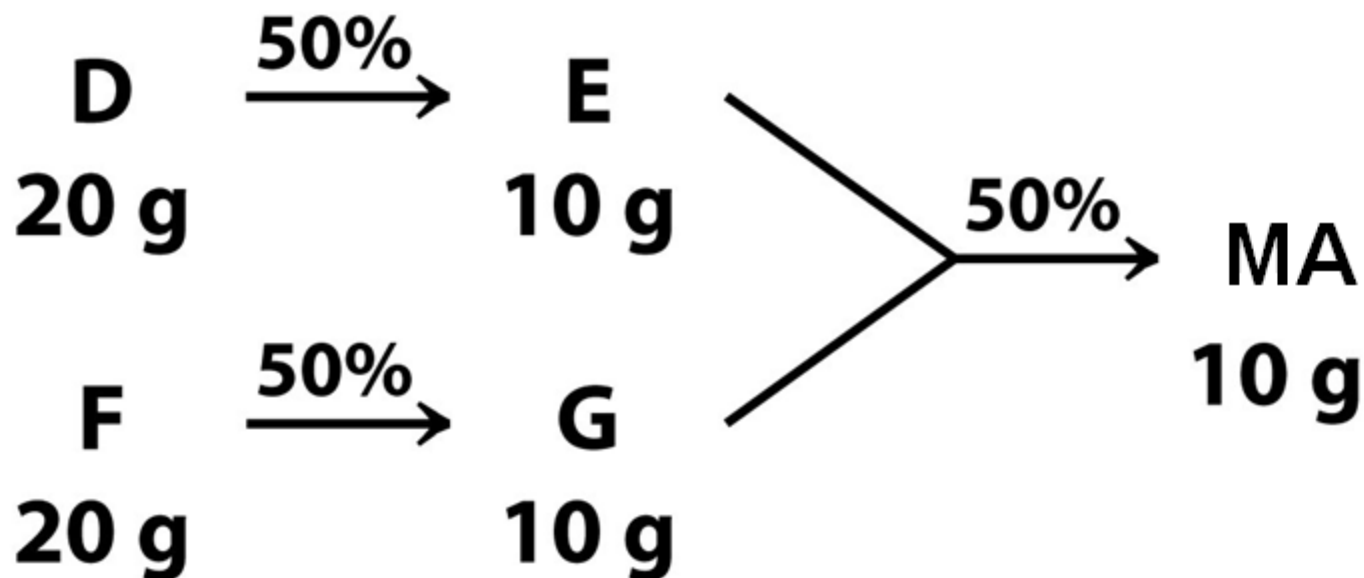


Abordagens em Síntese

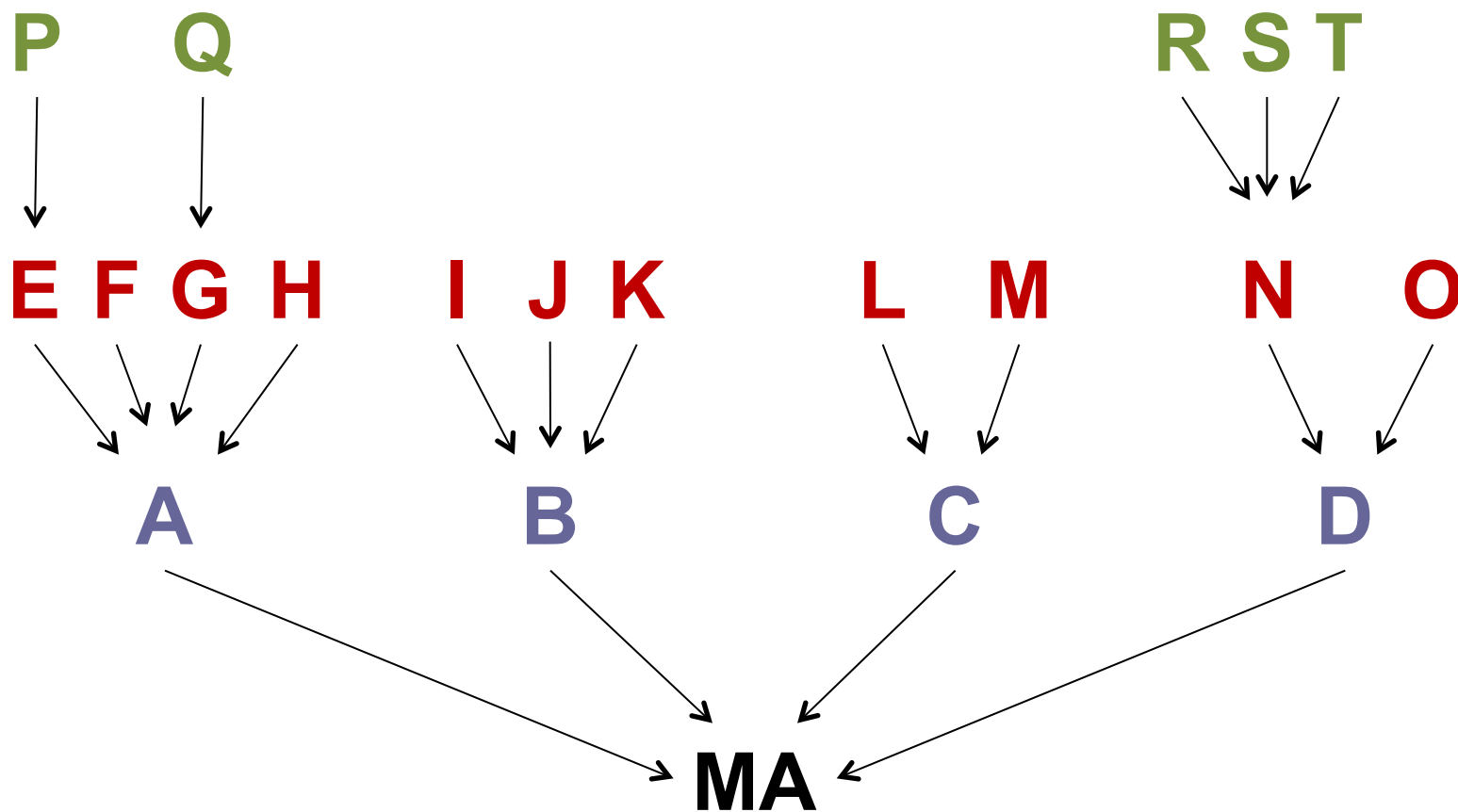
Síntese Linear de uma Molécula-Alvo (MA)



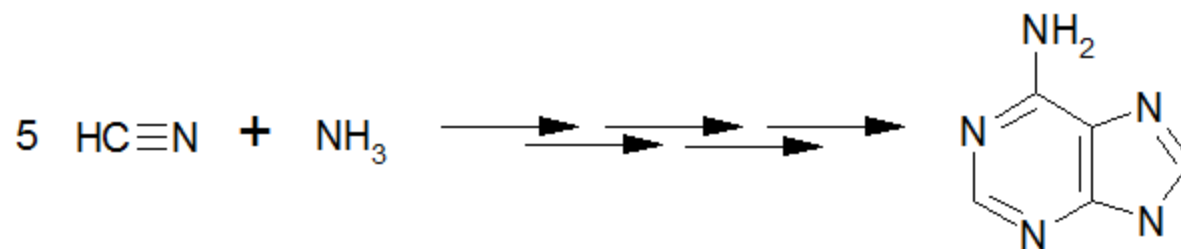
Síntese Convergente de uma Molécula-Alvo (MA)



Árvore Sintética de uma Molécula-Alvo (MA)



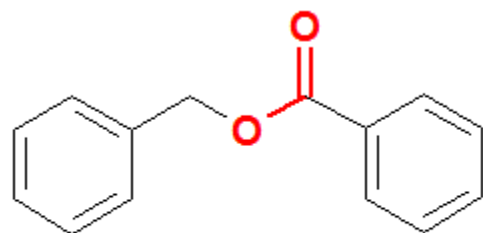
Estratégia em Síntese Orgânica?



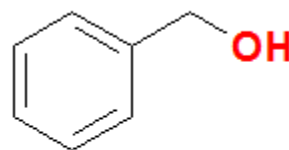
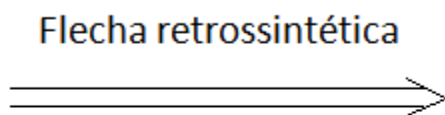
Análise Retrossintética

Estratégia para a elaboração de uma síntese

Análise retrossintética é uma técnica de resolução de problemas para transformar a estrutura de um alvo sintético em uma seqüência de materiais de partida progressivamente mais simples

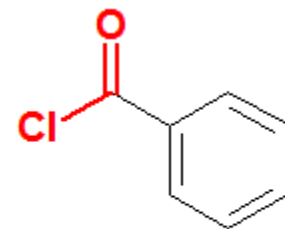


Benzoato de benzila



Álcool benzílico

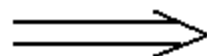
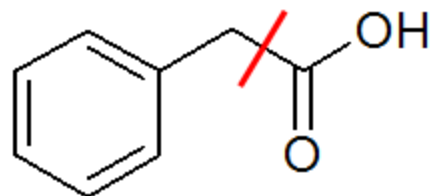
+



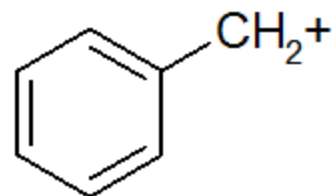
Cloreto de benzoíla

Análise Retrossintética

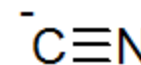
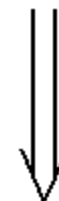
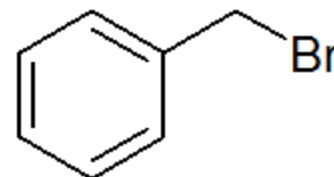
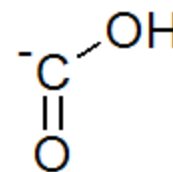
Desconexão



Sintons



+



Equivalentes sintéticos

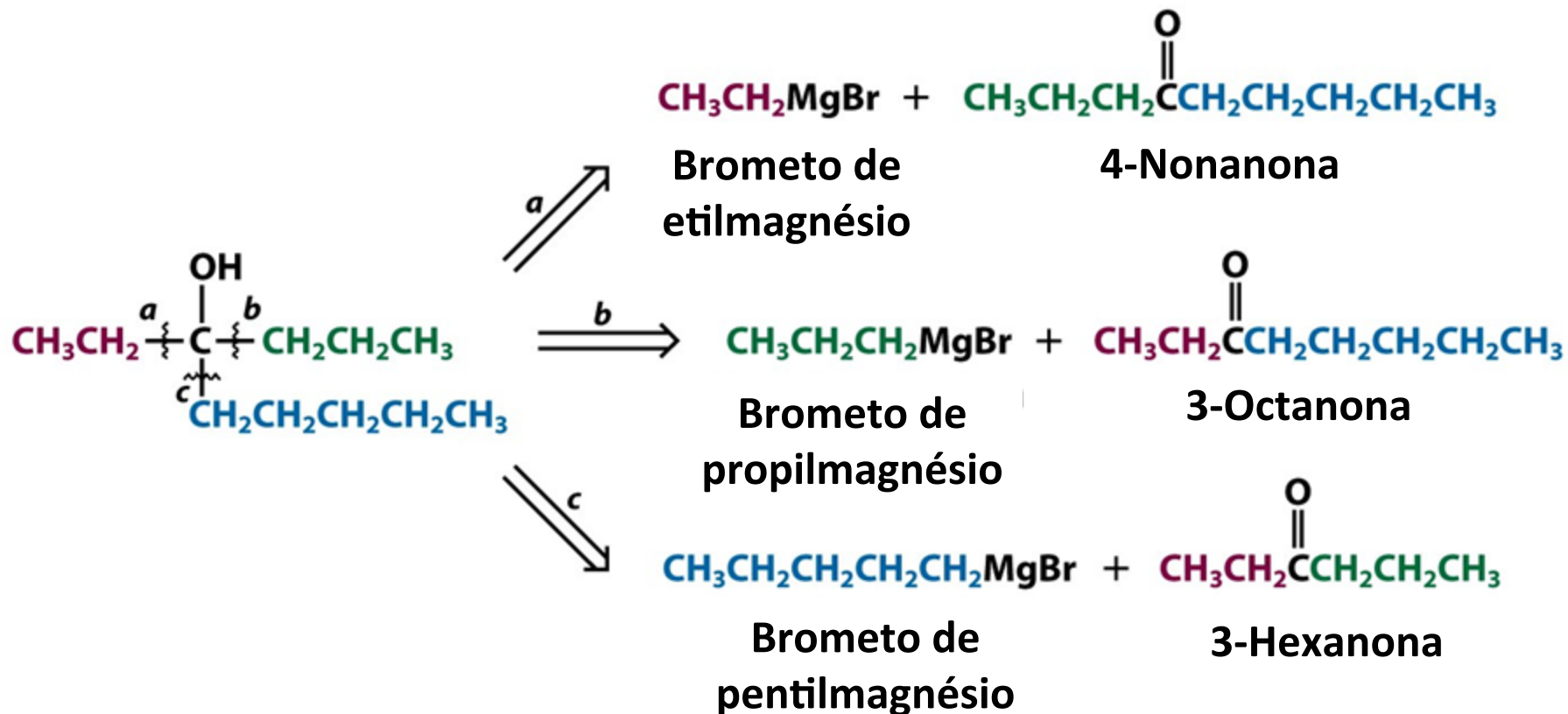
Análise Retrossintética

3-Hexanol



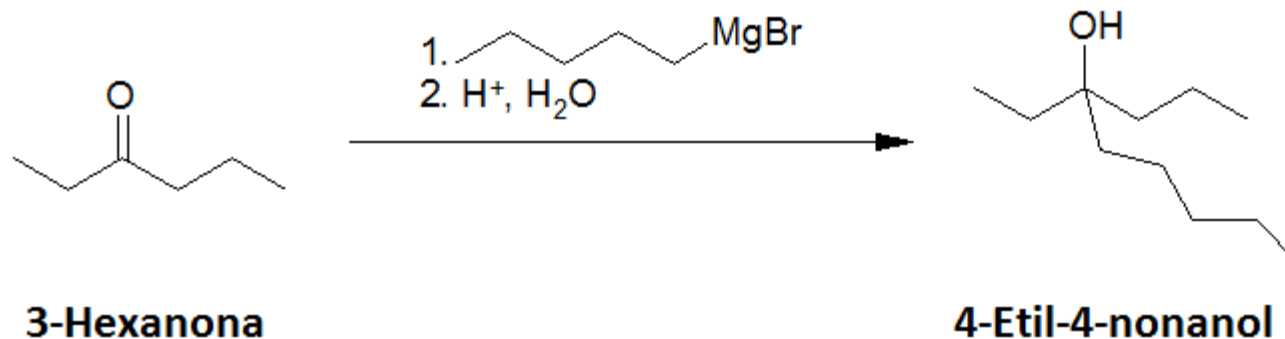
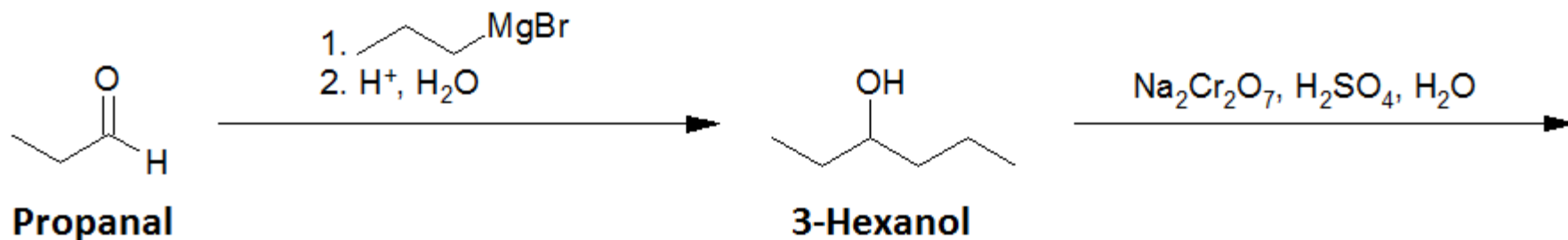
Análise Retrossintética

4-Etil-4-nonanol



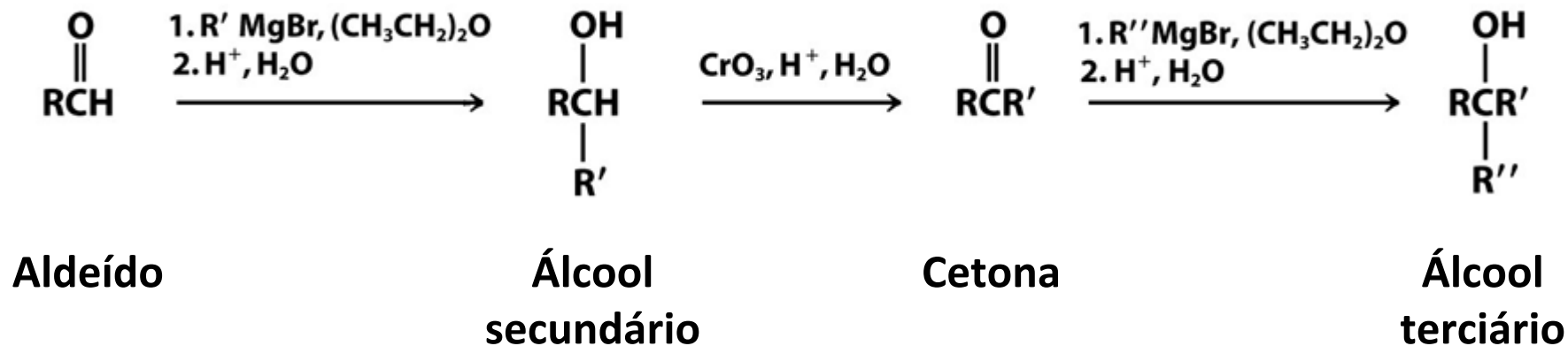
Análise Retrossintética

4-Etil-4-nonanol

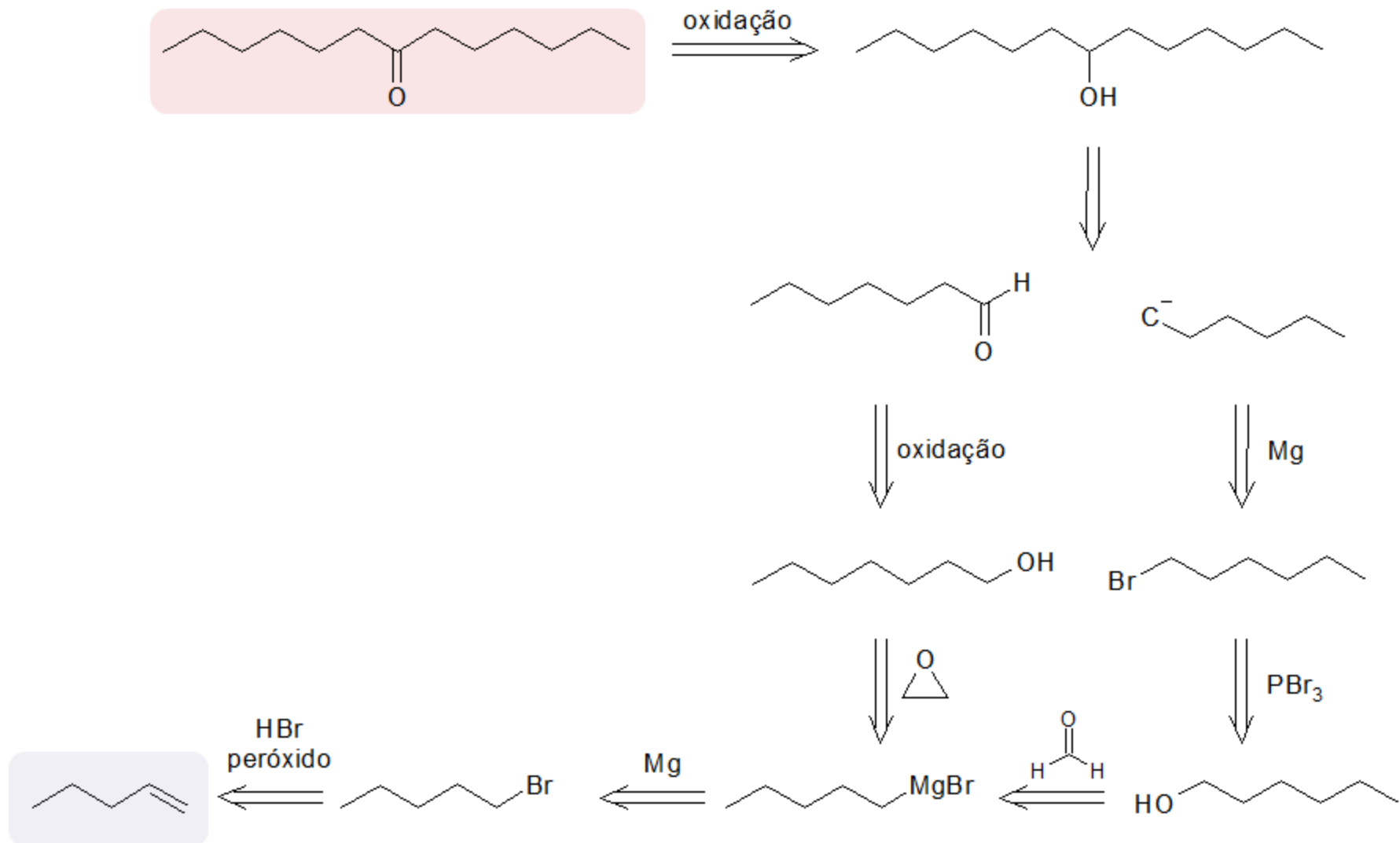


Análise Retrossintética

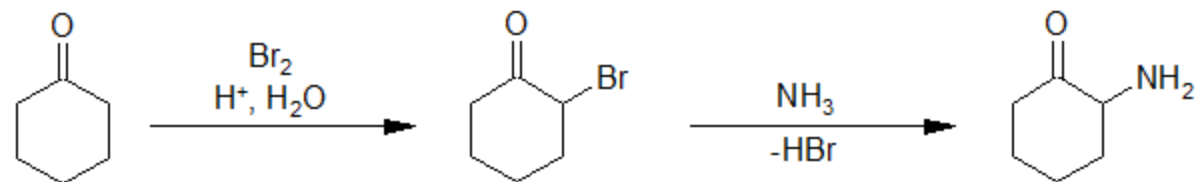
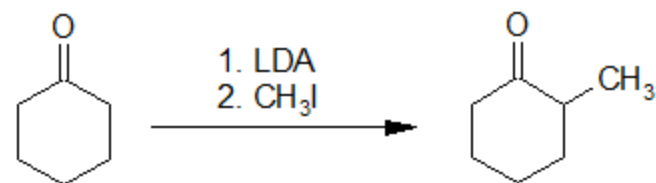
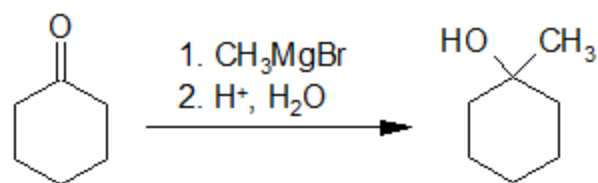
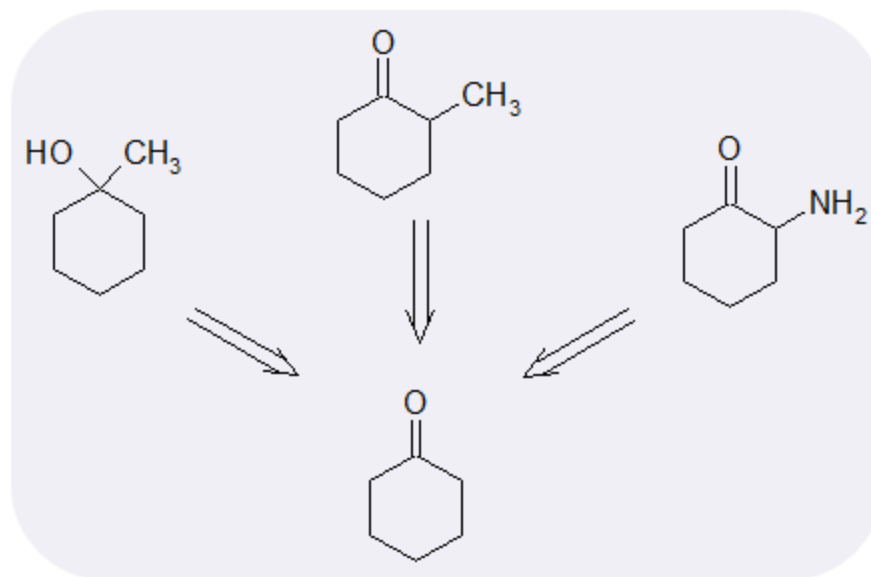
Oxidação de álcoois em síntese orgânica



Análise Retrossintética

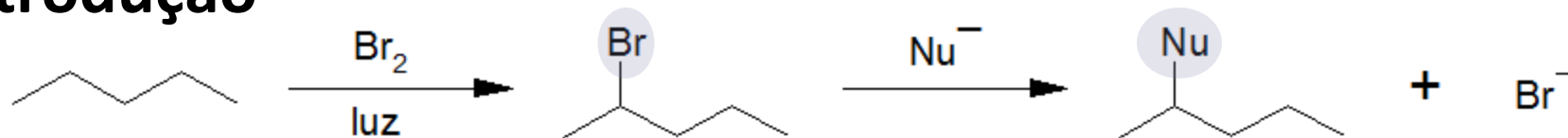


Análise Retrossintética

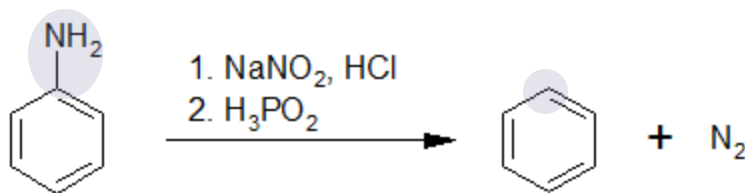
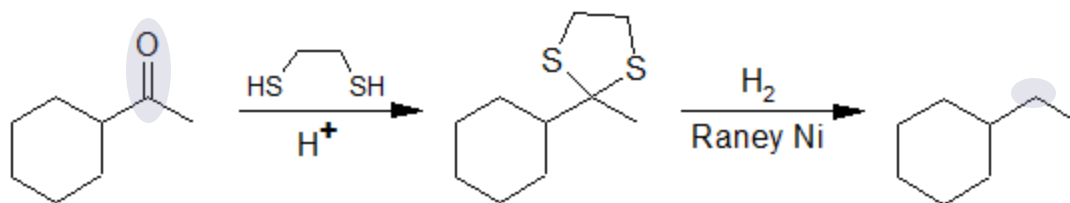
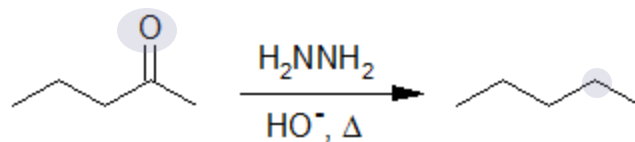
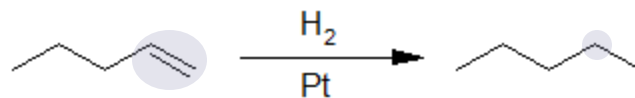


Grupos Funcionais

Introdução

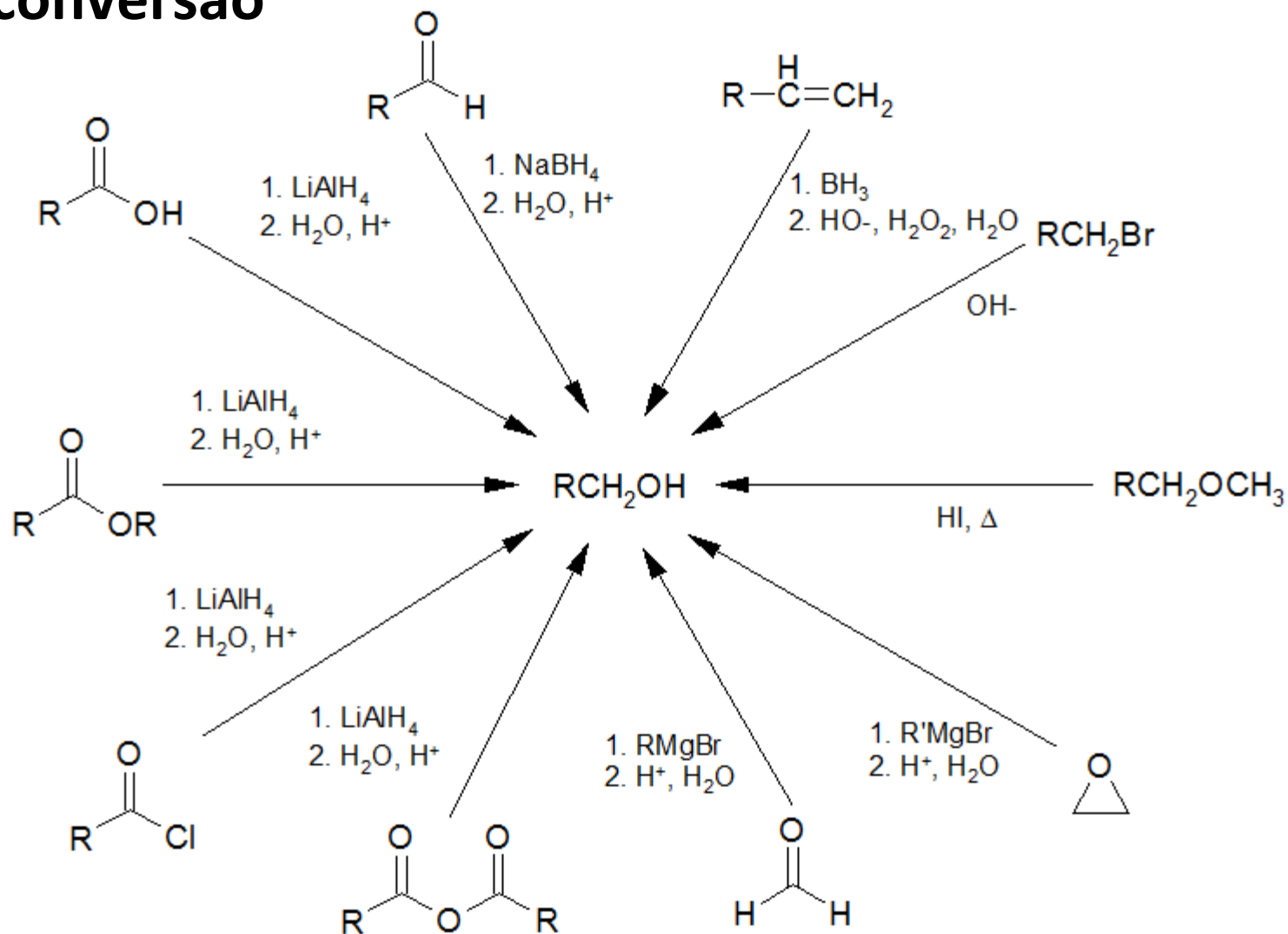


Remoção



Grupos Funcionais

Interconversão



Adição de Uma Unidade de Carbono



Grupo Alquila

+

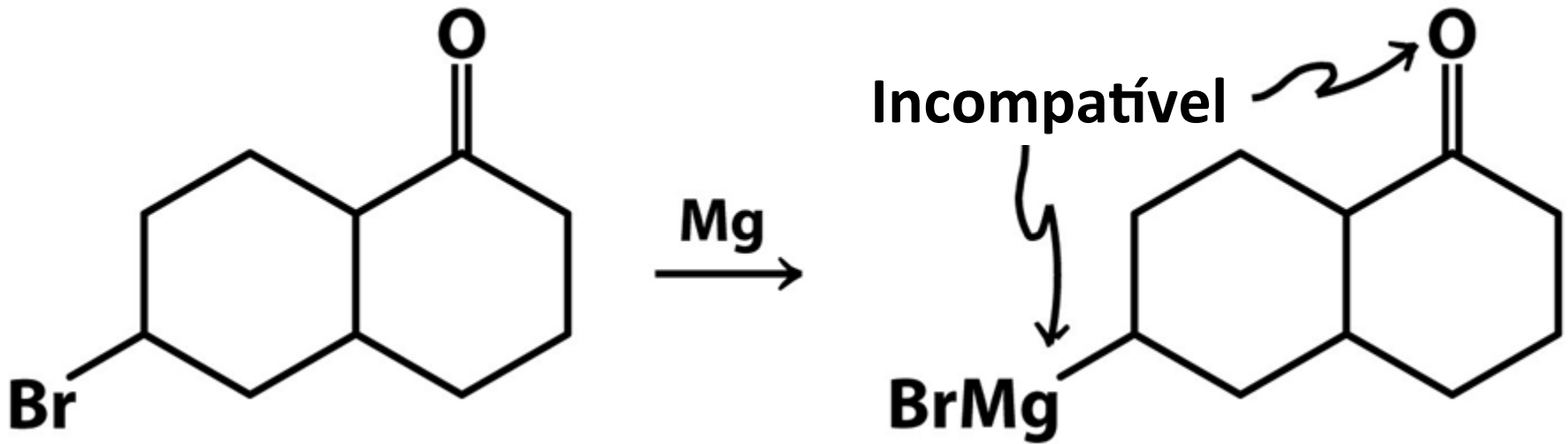
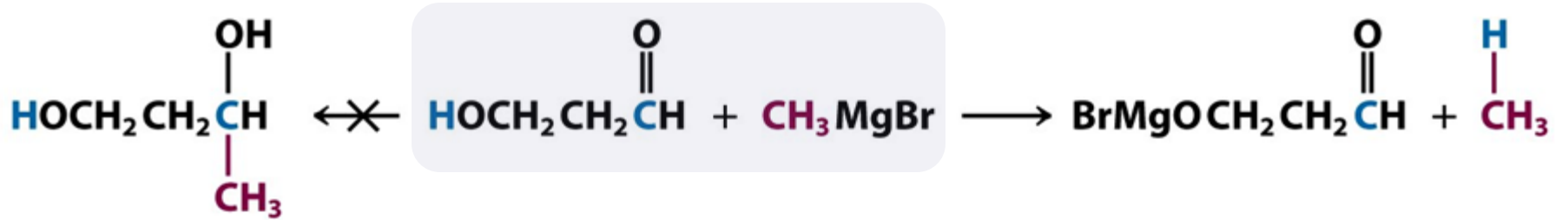


Uma Unidade de Carbono



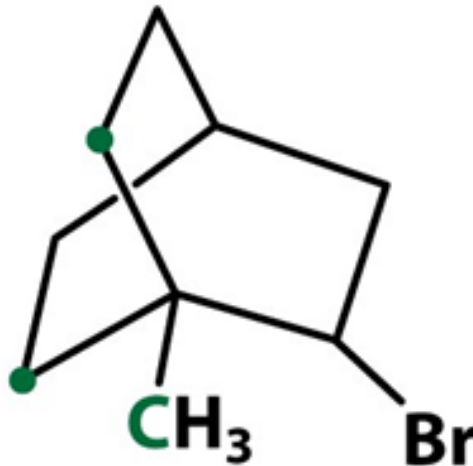
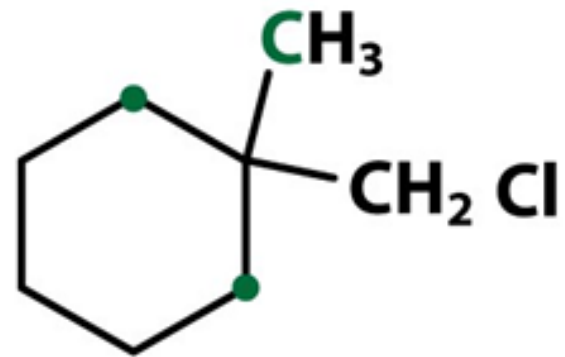
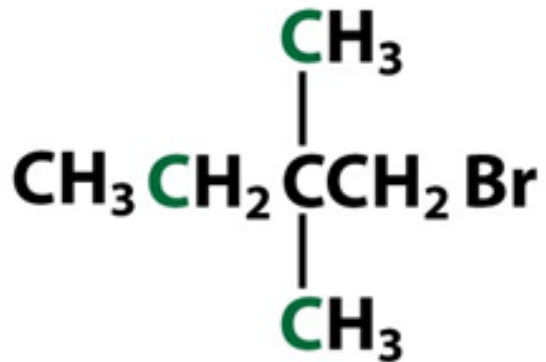
Limitações

Incompatibilidade



Limitações

Haloalcanos 2,2-disubstituídos impedidos



Estratégias de Síntese de Benzenos Trissubstituídos

Síntese de Benzenos Trissubstituídos (1)

Estratégia

(1) Desenhar a molécula-alvo

(2) Identificar os substituintes: -Br; -CH₃; -NO₂

(3) Verificar como cada grupo pode ser inserido separadamente:

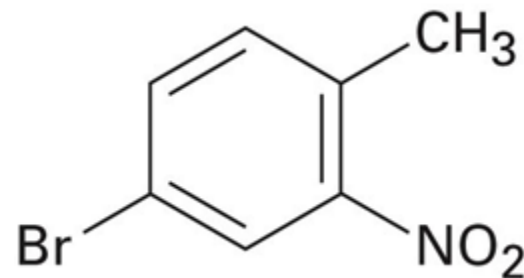
-Br: bromação com Br₂/FeBr₃

-CH₃: alquilação de Friedel-Crafts com CH₃Cl/AlCl₃

-NO₂: nitração com HNO₃/H₂SO₄

(4) Desenhar a reação retrossinteticamente

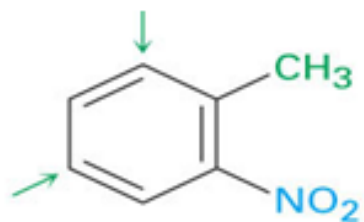
4-Bromo-2-nitrotolueno



Síntese de Benzenos Trisubstituídos (1)

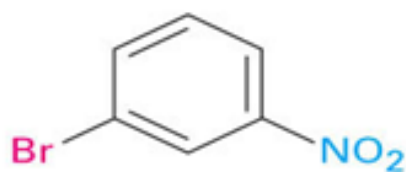
Solução

Conversão de um benzeno disubstituído para um trisubstituído



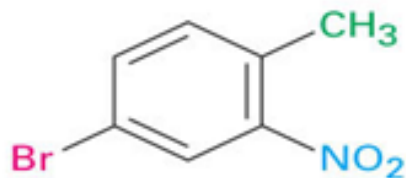
***o*-Nitrotolueno**

Fornece dois isômeros de bromação

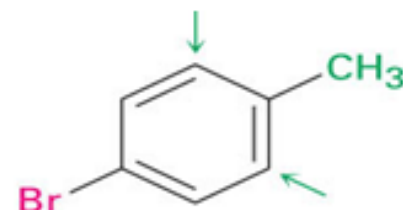


***m*-Bromonitrobenzeno**

Anel desativado frente a uma Friedel-Crafts

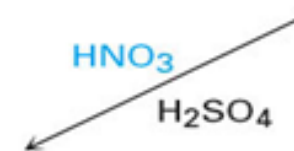


4-Bromo-2-nitrotolueno



***p*-Bromotolueno**

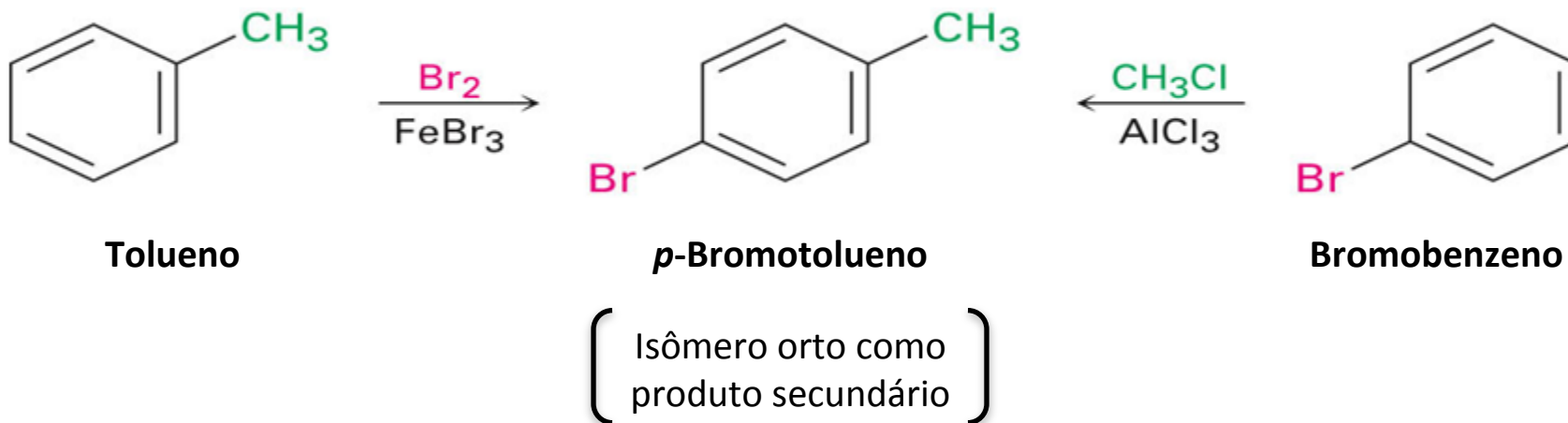
Fornece somente um isômero de nitração



Síntese de Benzenos Trisubstituídos (1)

Solução

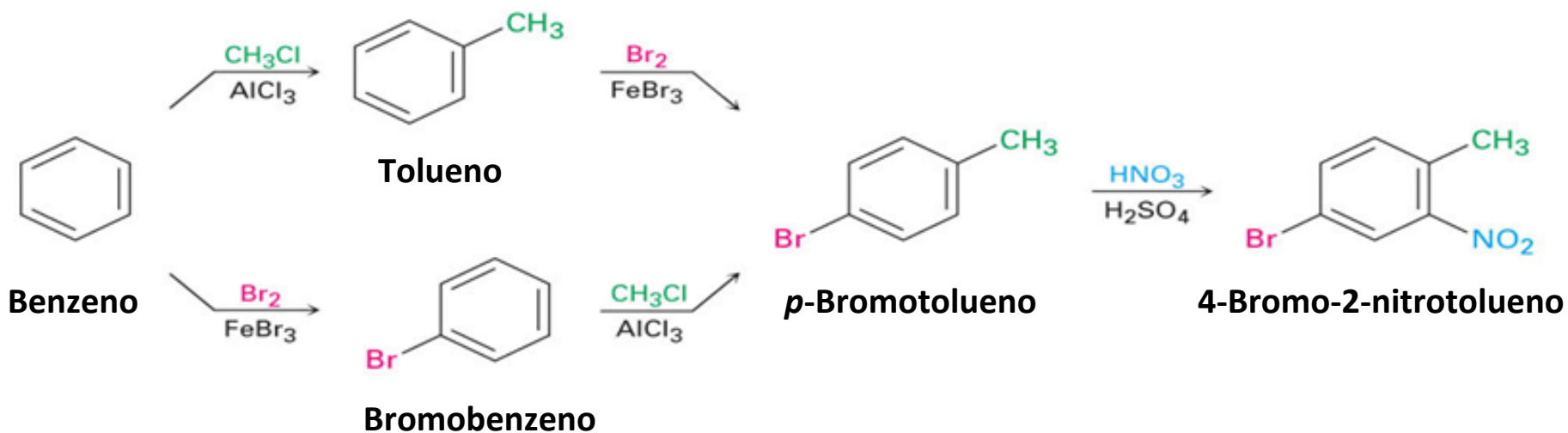
Precursores do *p*-Bromotolueno: Tolueno & Bromobenzeno



Síntese de Benzenos Trissubstituídos (1)

Solução

Precursores do Tolueno & Bromobenzeno: Benzeno



Síntese de Benzenos Trissubstituídos (2)

Estratégia

(1) Desenhar a molécula-alvo

(2) Identificar os substituintes: $-\text{Cl}$; $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$; $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$

(3) Verificar como cada grupo pode ser inserido separadamente:

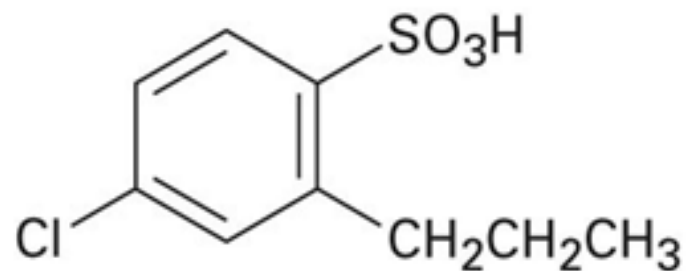
$-\text{Cl}$: bromação com $\text{Cl}_2/\text{FeCl}_3$

$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$: acilação de Friedel-Crafts com $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCl}/\text{AlCl}_3$,
seguida de uma redução com H_2/Pd

$-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$: sulfonação com $\text{SO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

(4) Desenhar a reação retrossinteticamente

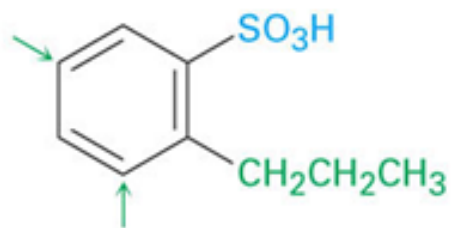
Ácido 4-cloro-2-propilbenzenosulfônico



Síntese de Benzenos Trisubstituídos (2)

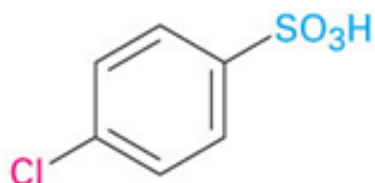
Solução

Conversão de um benzeno disubstituído para um trisubstituído



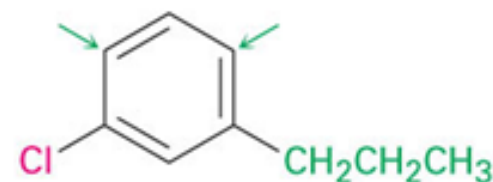
Ácido-*o*-propilbenzeno-sulfônico

Não fornece o isômero desejado na cloração



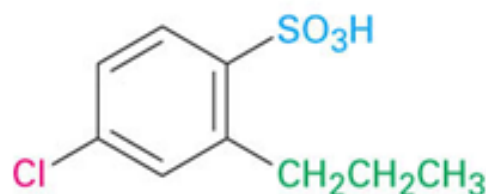
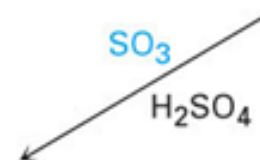
Ácido-*p*-clorobenzeno-sulfônico

Anel desativado frente a uma Friedel-Crafts



***m*-cloropropilbenzeno**

Fornece o produto desejado de sulfonação



Ácido 4-cloro-2-propilbenzenosulfônico

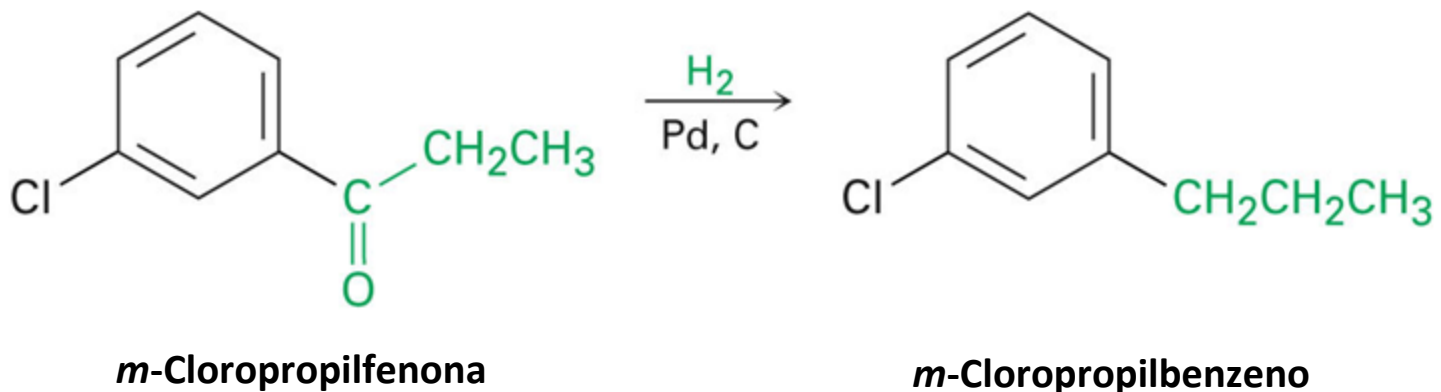
Síntese de Benzenos Trissubstituídos (2)

Solução

Precursor do *m*-cloropropilbenzeno:

(1) Substituintes com uma relação meta – o primeiro substituinte deve ser um *m*-dirigente, para o segundo entrar na posição desejada

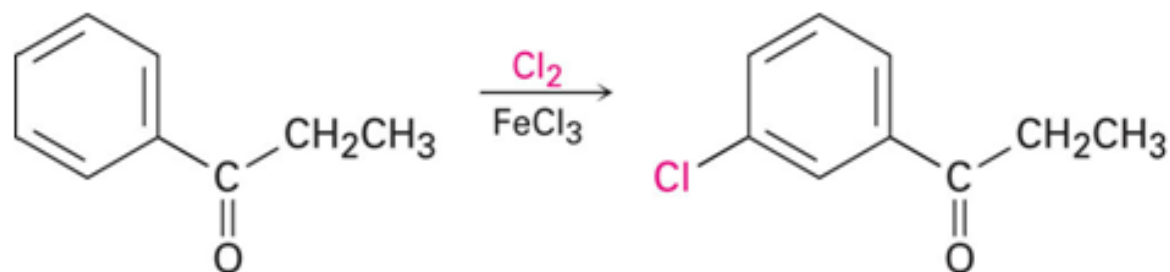
(2) Como grupos alquílicos primários não podem ser introduzidos diretamente com uma alquilação de Friedel-Crafts, o precursor do *m*-cloropropilbenzeno é, provavelmente, a *m*-cloropropilfenona



Síntese de Benzenos Trisubstituídos (2)

Solução

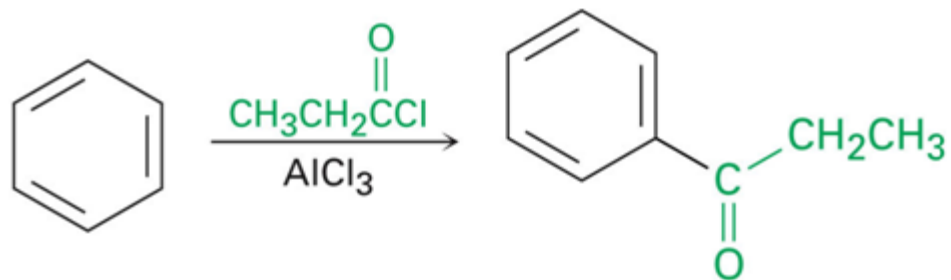
Precursor da *m*-cloropropilfenona



Propilfenona

m-Cloropropilfenona

Precursor da *m*-cloropropilfenona



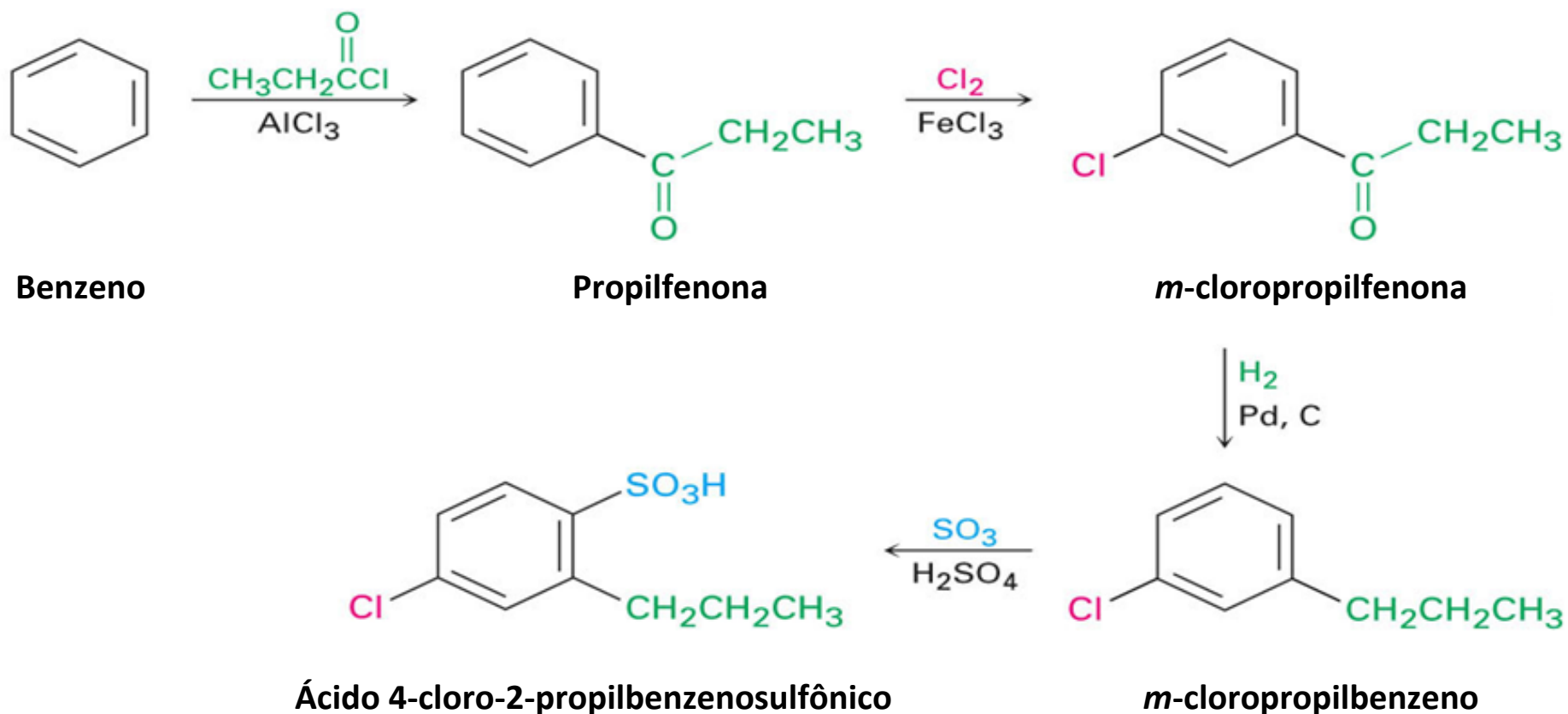
Benzeno

Propilfenona

Síntese de Benzenos Trissubstituídos (2)

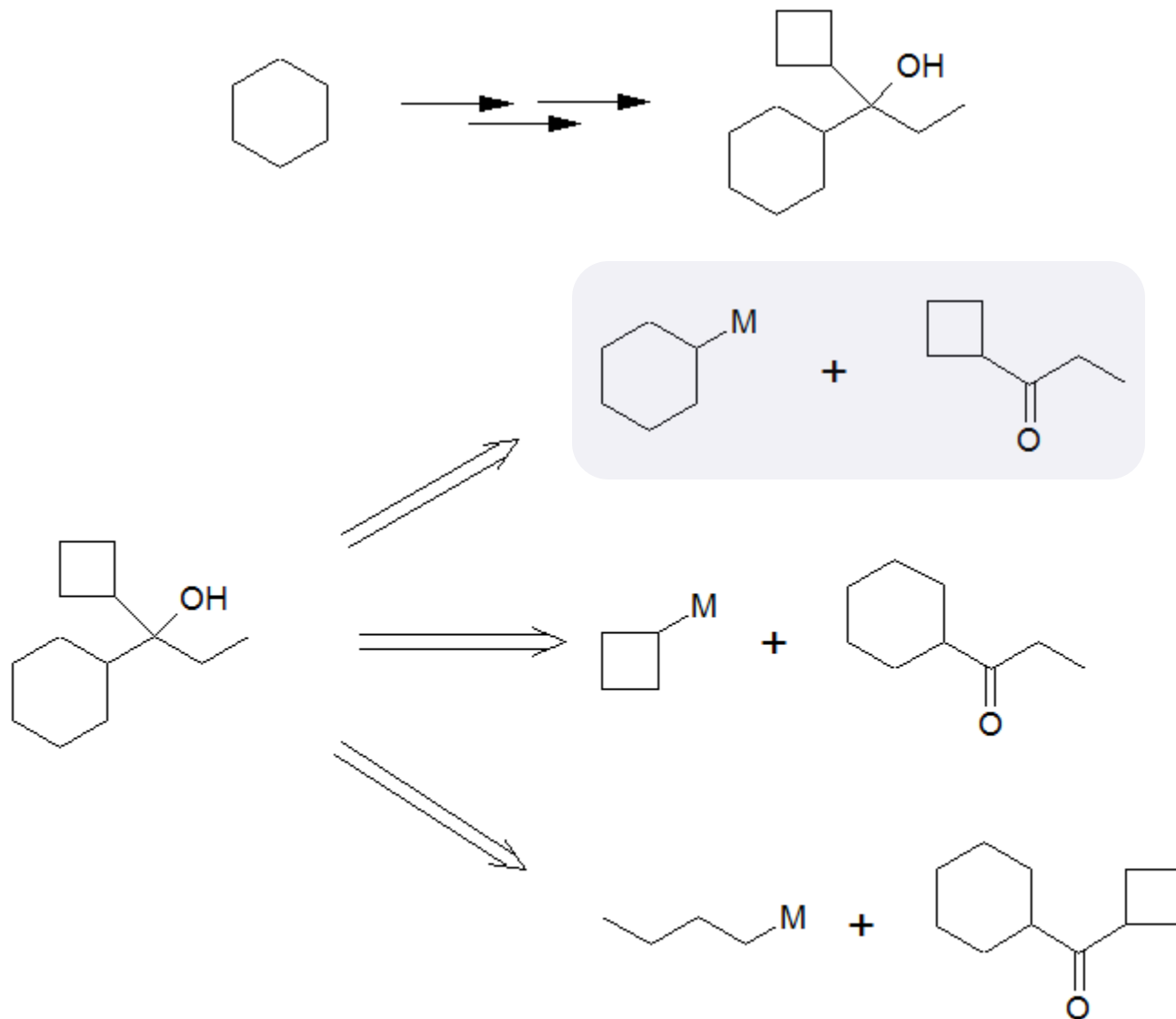
Solução

A síntese final é uma reação com quatro etapas, partindo de benzeno

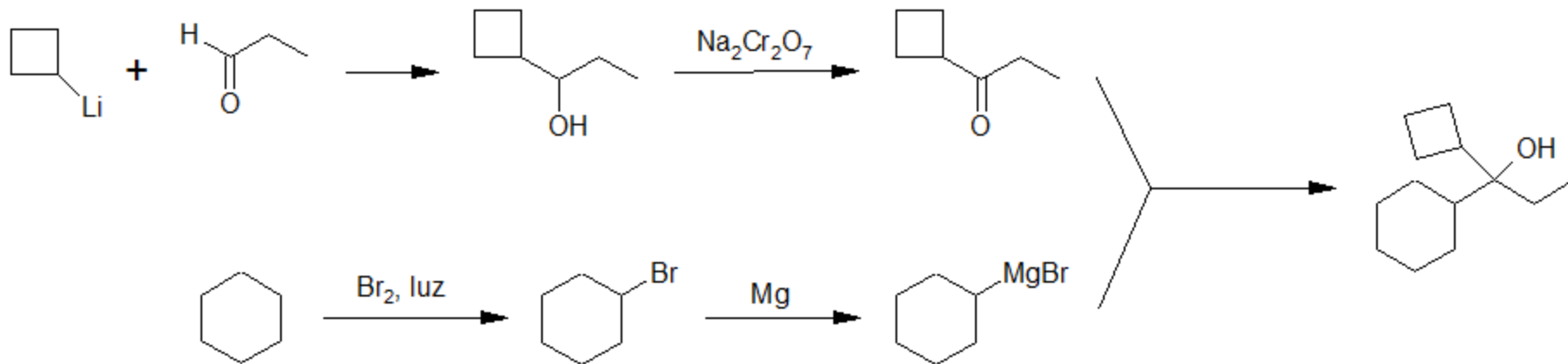
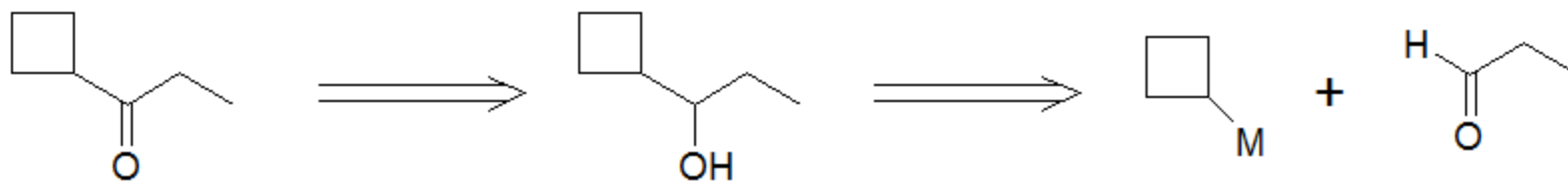
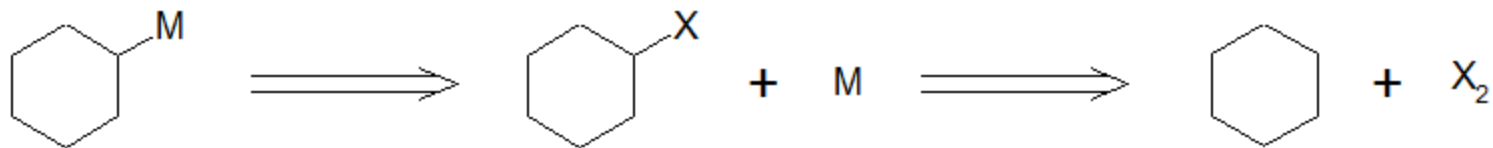


Estratégias de Síntese de Álcoois Terciários

Síntese de Álcoois Terciários



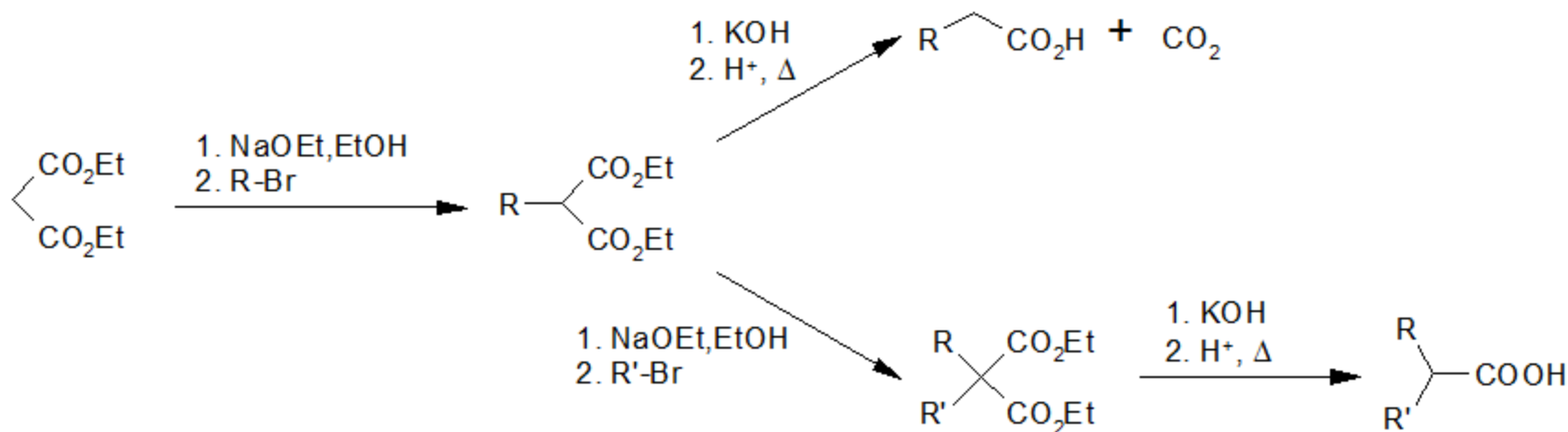
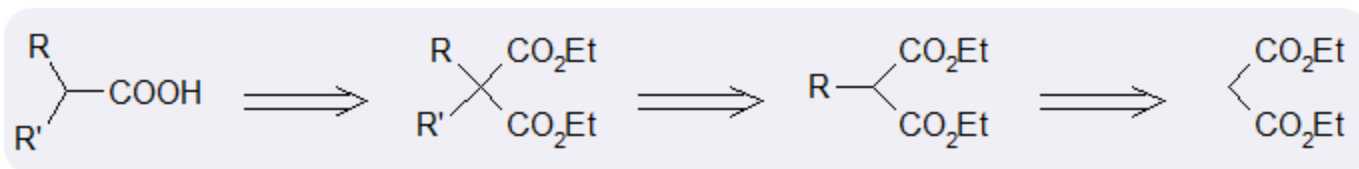
Síntese de Álcoois Terciários



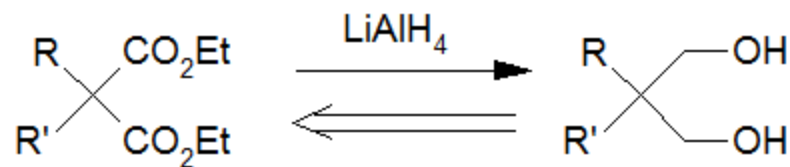
Estratégias de Síntese com Éster Malônico

Estratégias de Síntese com Éster Malônico (1)

Ácidos Carboxílicos

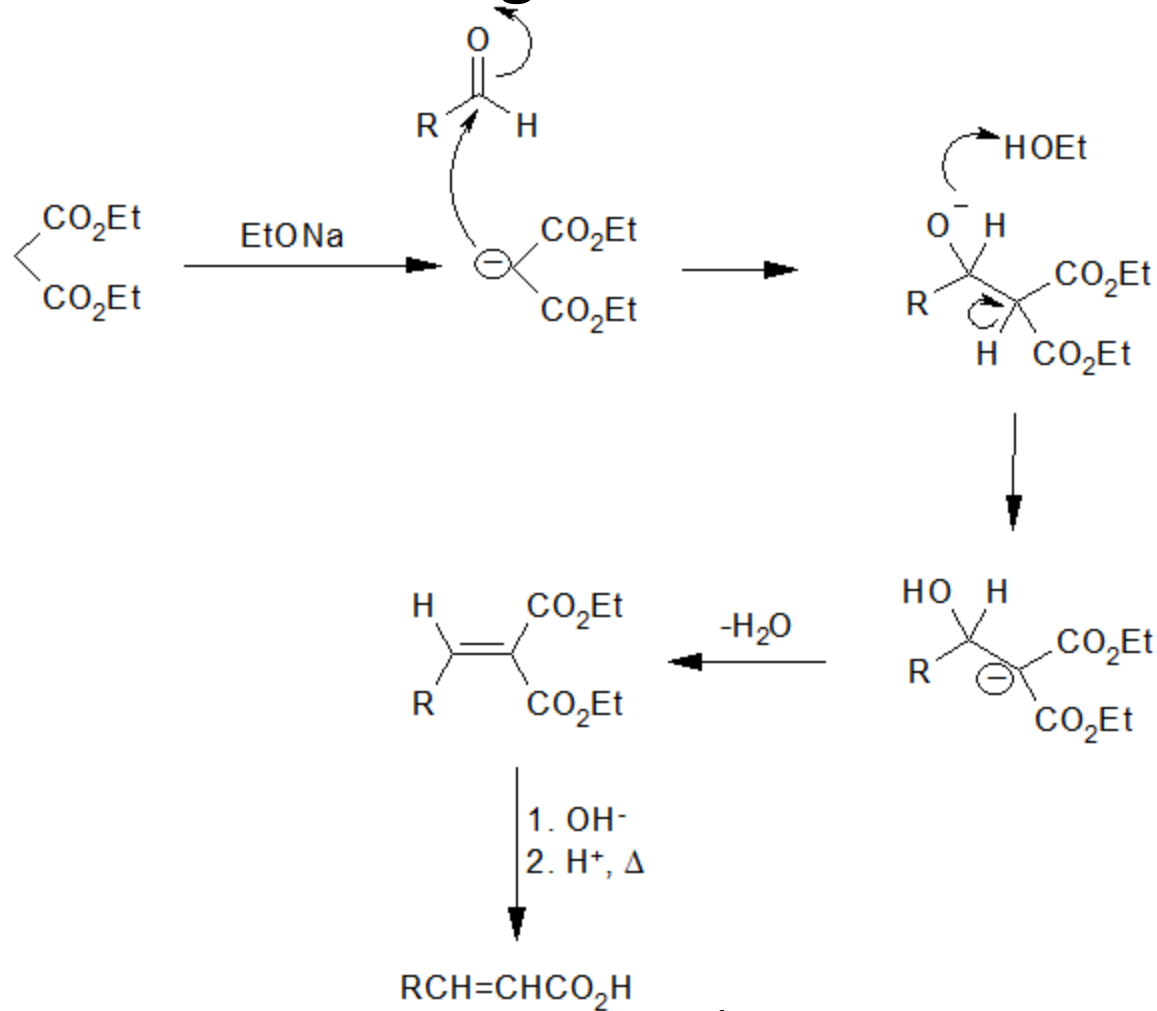


1,3-Dióis



Estratégias de Síntese com Éster Malônico (2)

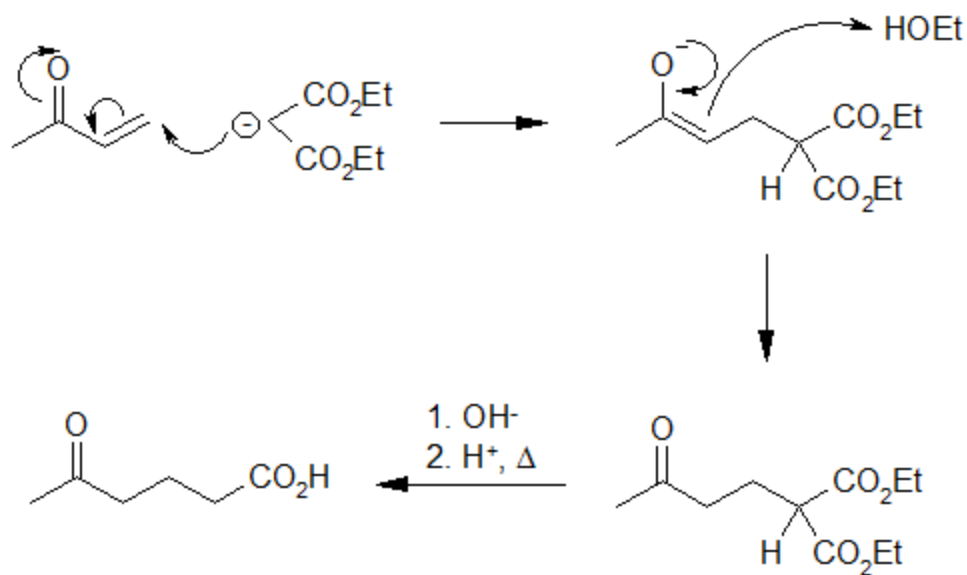
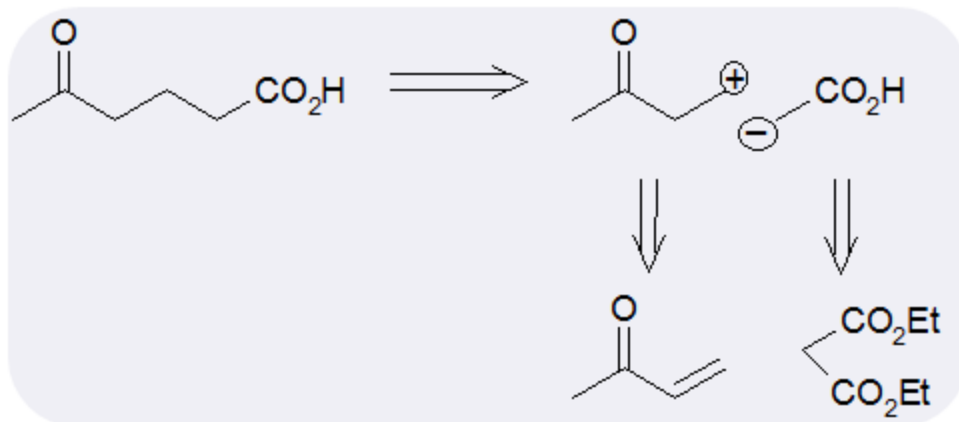
Condensação de Knoevenagel



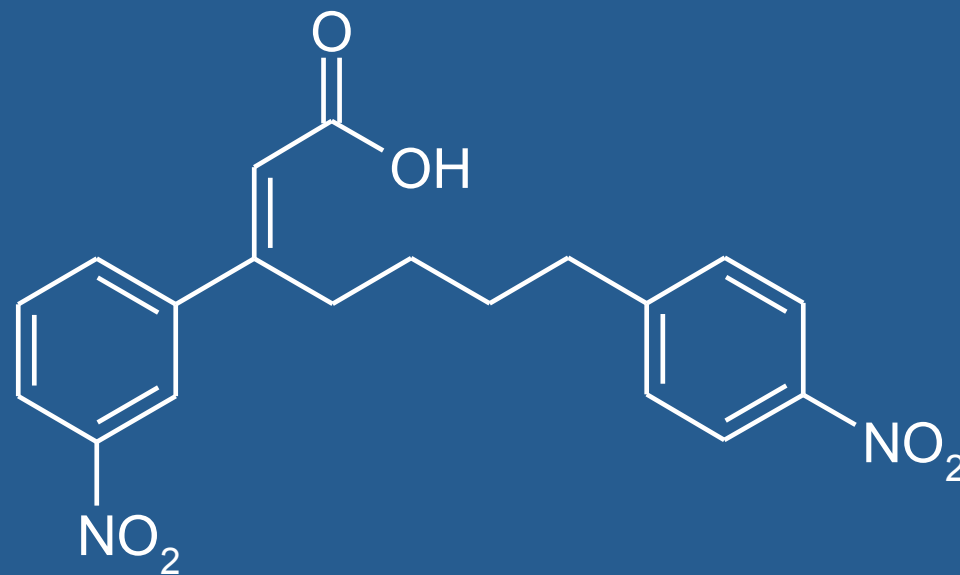
Ácido carboxílico α,β -insaturado

Estratégias de Síntese com Éster Malônico (3)

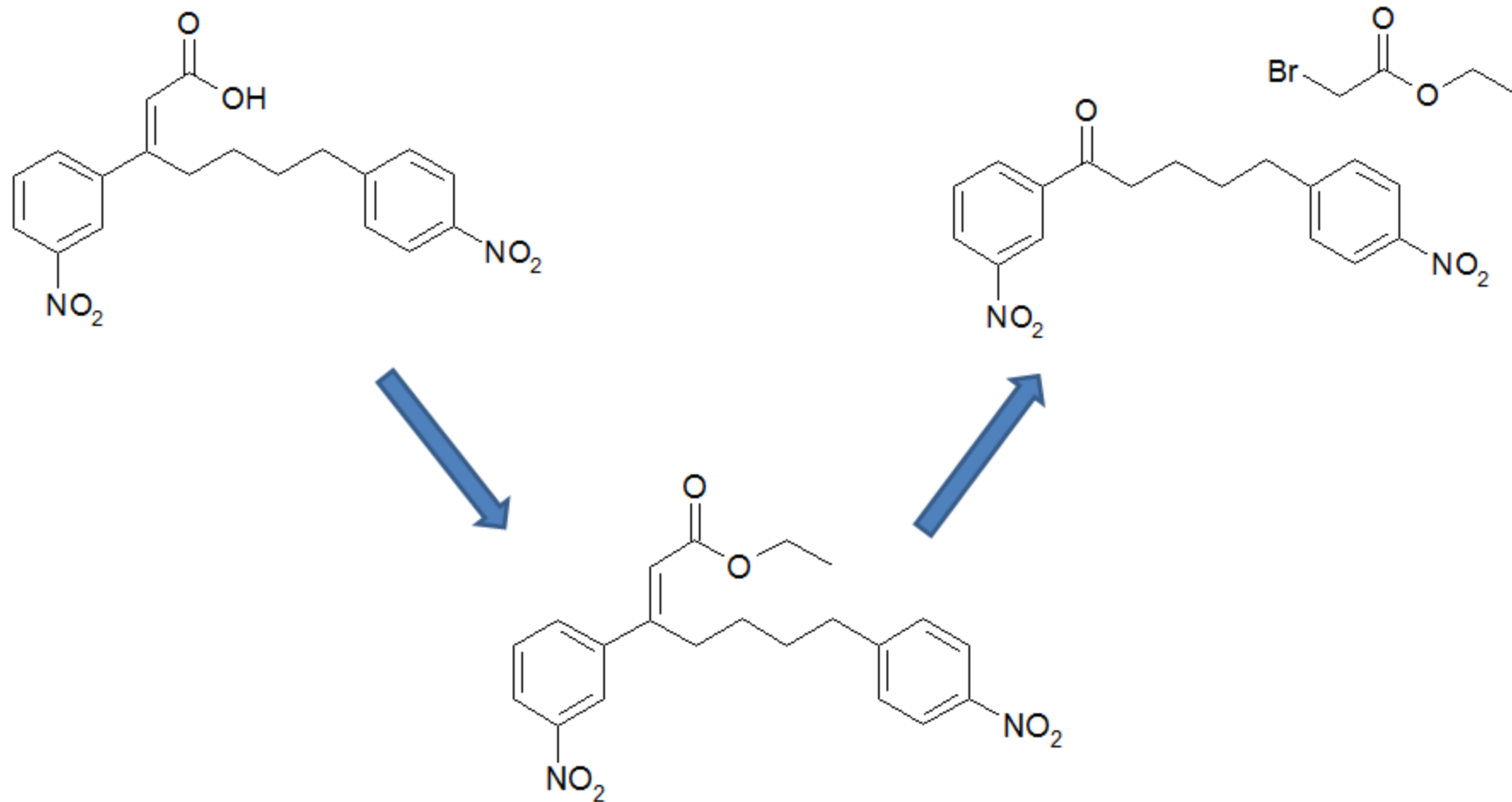
Reação de Michael



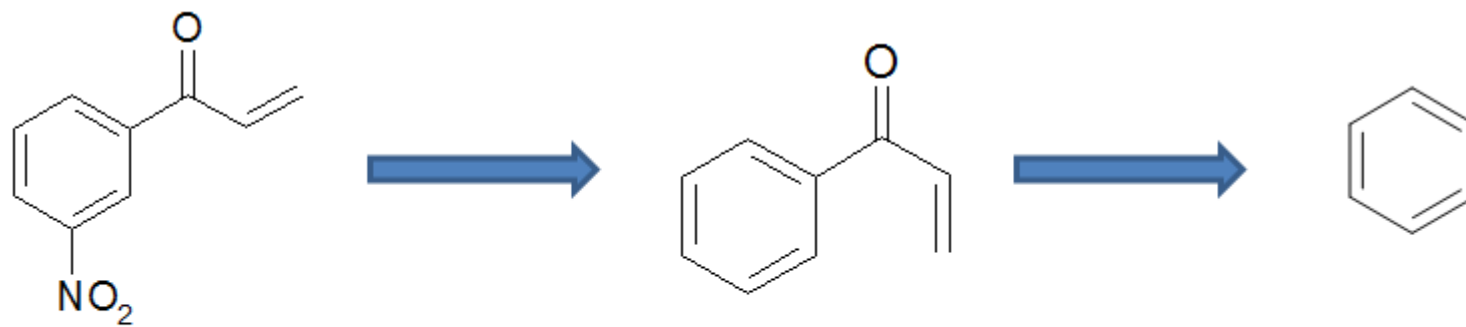
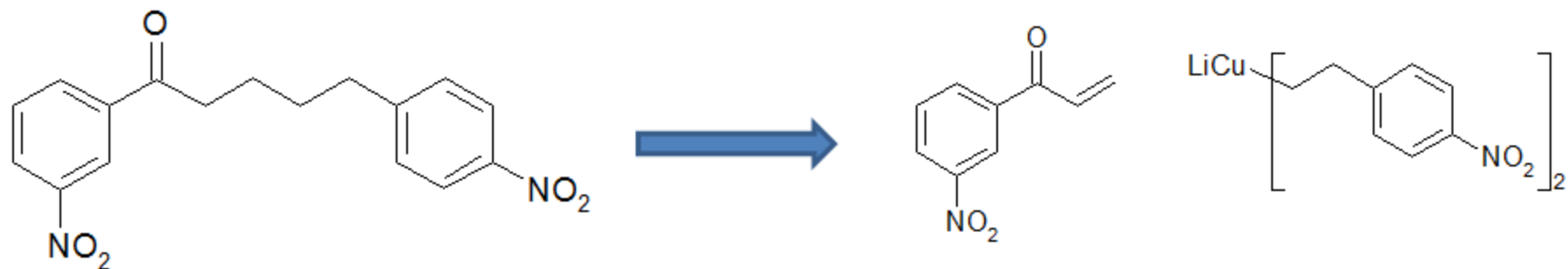
Exercício



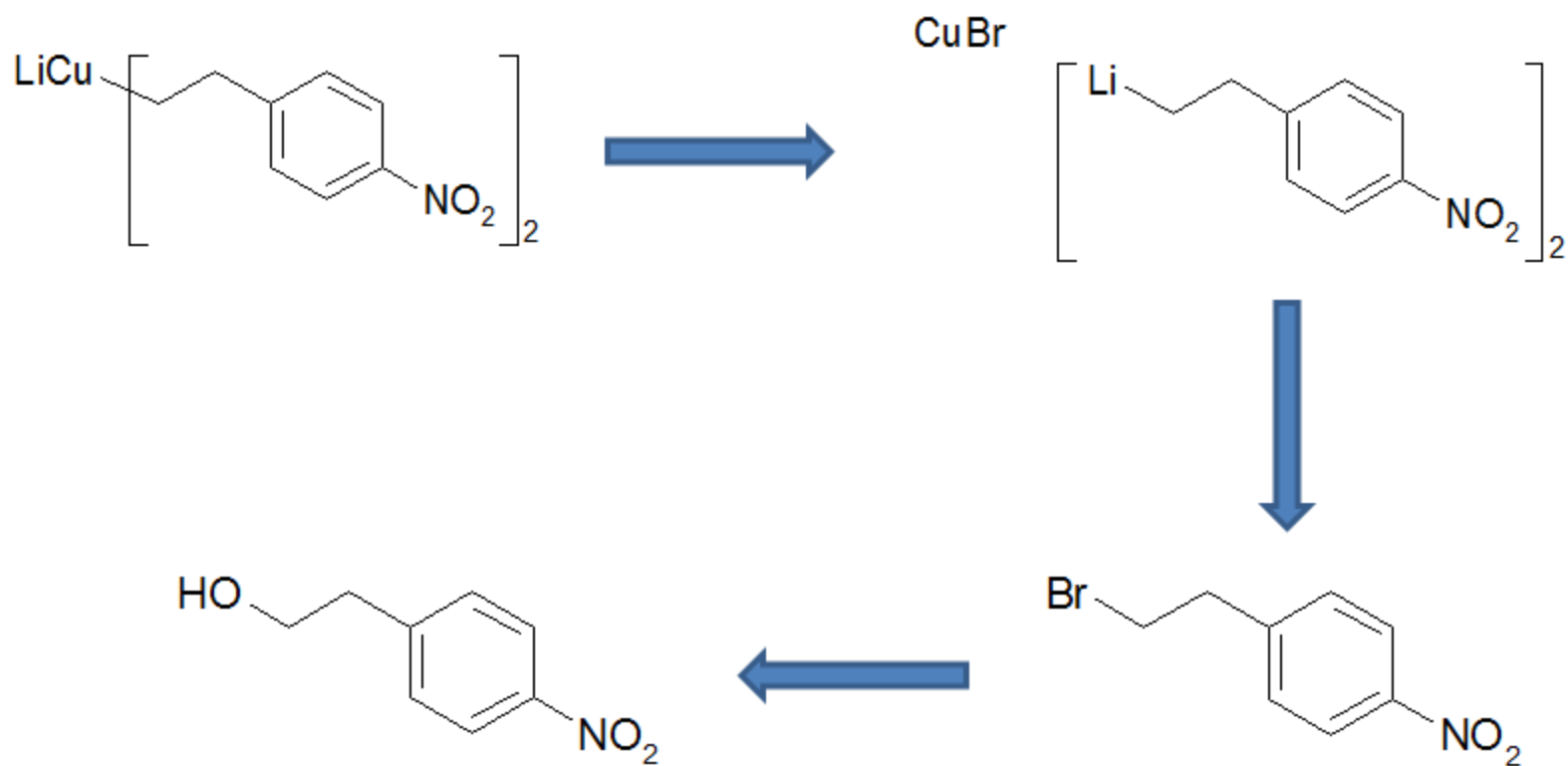
Exercício



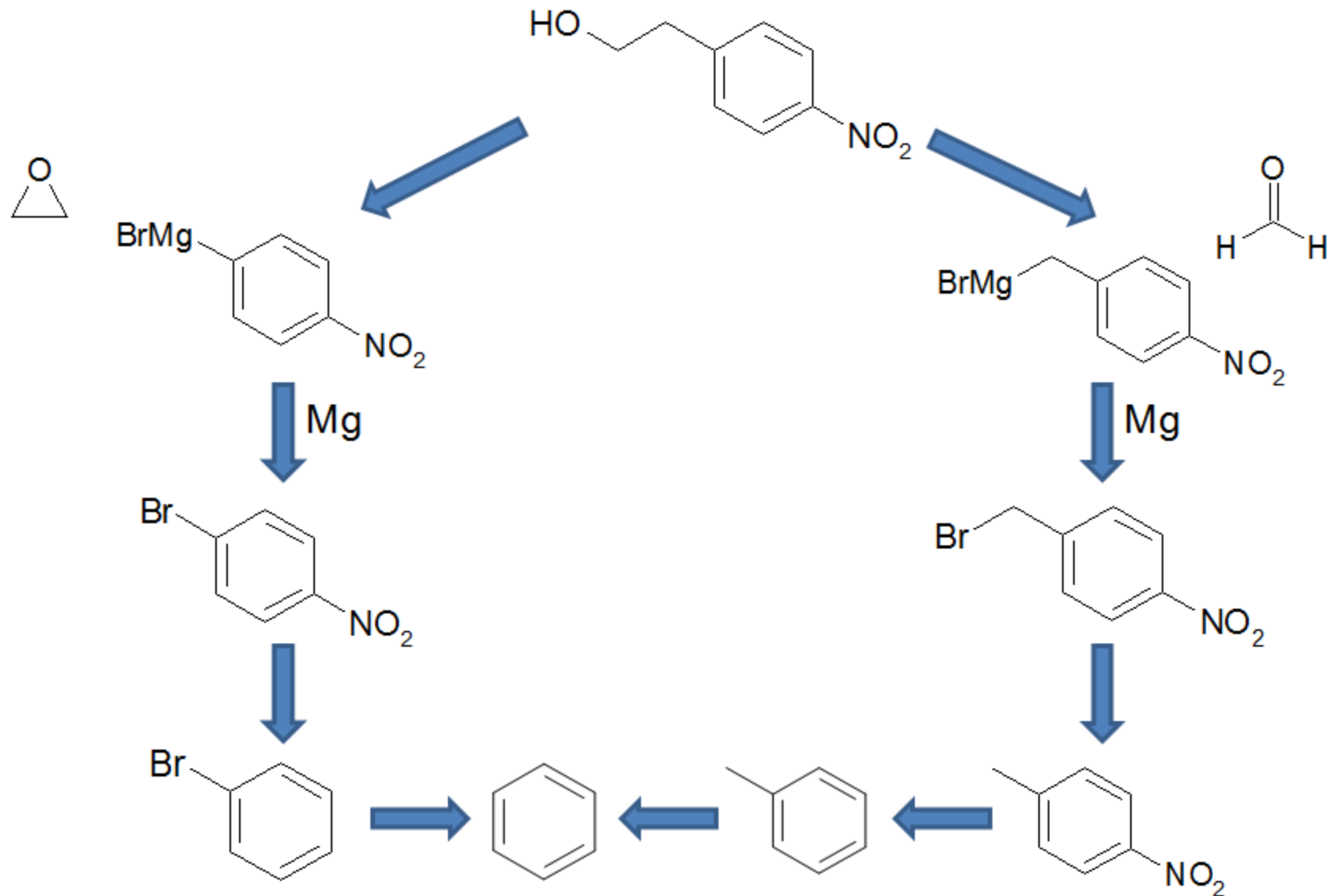
Exercício



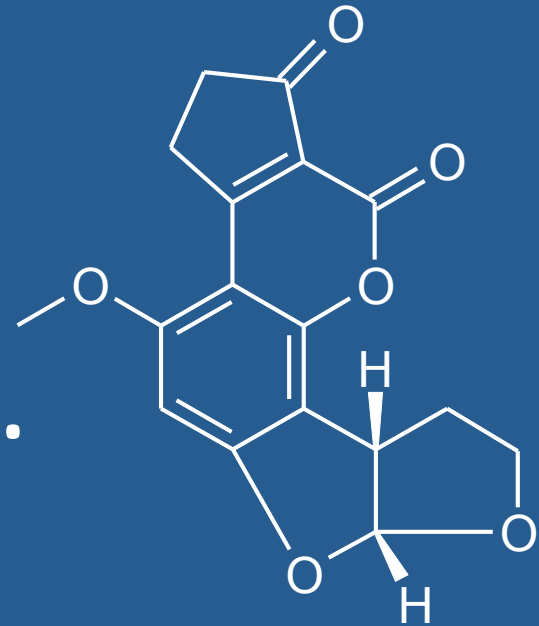
Exercício



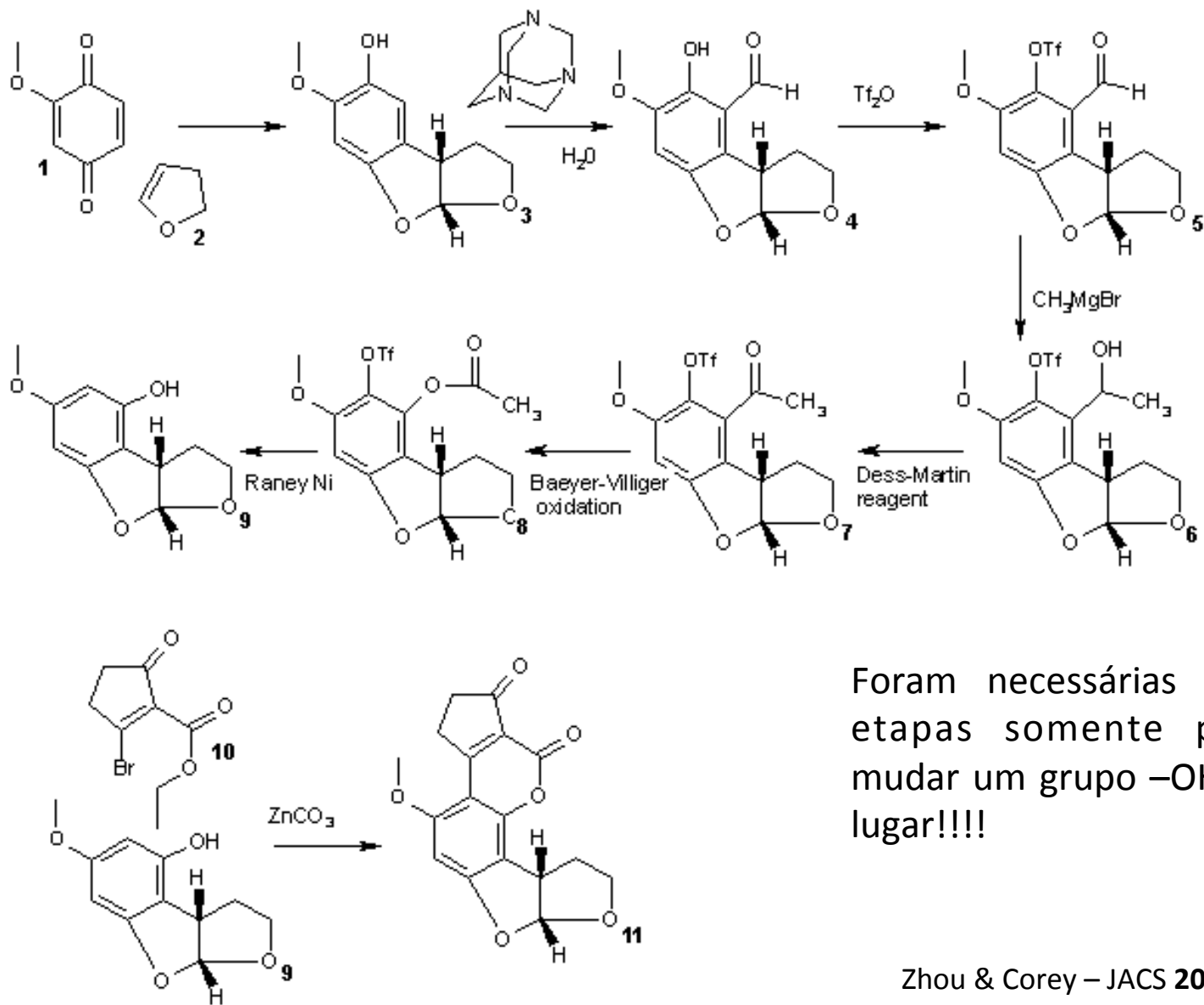
Exercício



Um pouco
mais complicado...



Aflotoxina B2



Foram necessárias sete etapas somente para mudar um grupo $-OH$ de lugar!!!!