



Efeitos de substituintes na
reatividade de sistemas aromáticos

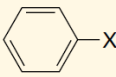
**Reações de compostos aromáticos
e seus mecanismos**

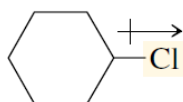
**Haleto de arila: substituição
nucleofílica aromática**

Fenóis

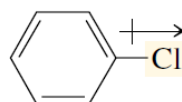


Haleto de arila

Compound	Hybridization of carbon to which X is attached	Bond energy, kJ/mol (kcal/mol)	
		X = H	X = Cl
CH ₃ CH ₂ X	<i>sp</i> ³	410 (98)	339 (81)
CH ₂ =CHX	<i>sp</i> ²	452 (108)	368 (88)
	<i>sp</i> ²	469 (112)	406 (97)



Chlorocyclohexane
 μ 2.2 D



Chlorobenzene
 μ 1.7 D



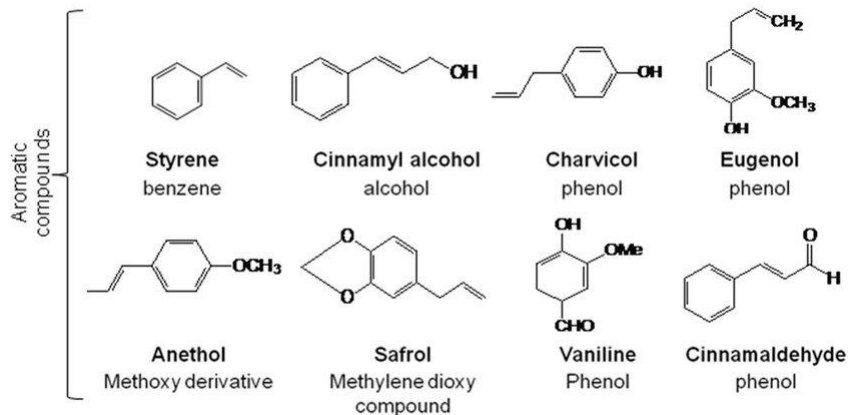
Os principais sistemas de anel usados com mais frequência em fármacos (pequenas moléculas) – FDA Orange Book

1) f = 538	2) f = 54	3) f = 54	4) f = 51	5) f = 38	6) f = 32	7) f = 30	8) f = 29	9) f = 29	10) f = 28
11) f = 27	12) f = 25	13) f = 24	14) f = 20	15) f = 19	16) f = 19	17) f = 17	18) f = 17	19) f = 16	20) f = 15
21) f = 14	22) f = 14	23) f = 12	24) f = 12	25) f = 11	26) f = 11	27) f = 11	28) f = 10	29) f = 9	30) f = 9
31) f = 9	32) f = 9	33) f = 8	34) f = 8	35) f = 8	36) f = 8	37) f = 8	38) f = 7	39) f = 7	40) f = 7

Taylor et al. J. Med. Chem. 2014



Exemplos de compostos aromáticos encontrados em óleos essenciais de plantas



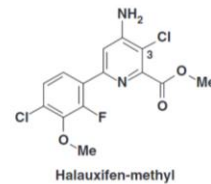
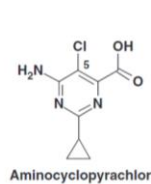
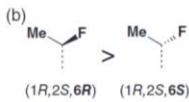
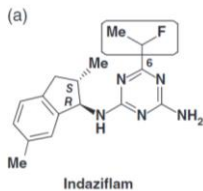


Os halogênios são usados nas indústrias química, de água e saneamento, de plásticos, farmacêutica, de papel e celulose, têxtil, militar e de petróleo.



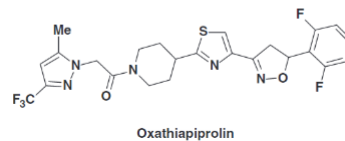
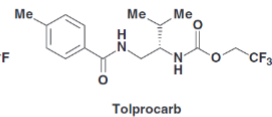
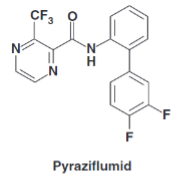
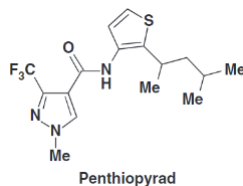
Herbicidas

(controle de plantas daninhas)



Fungicidas

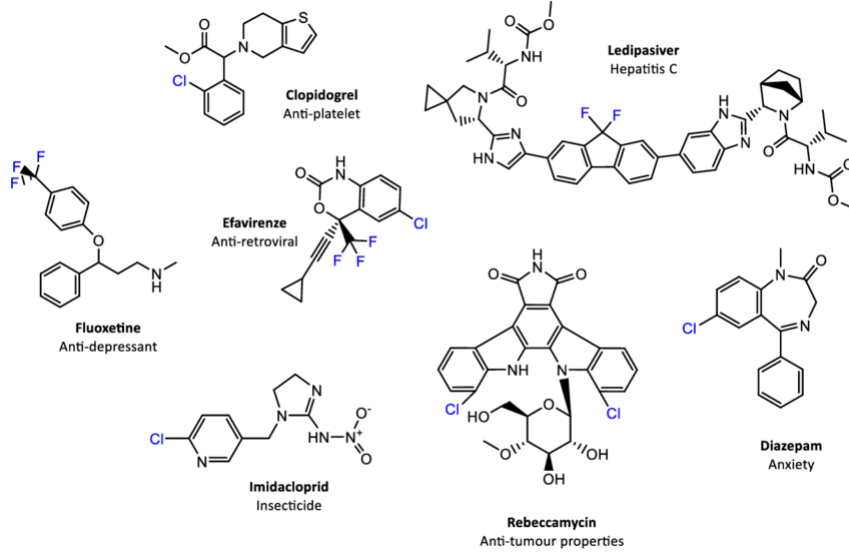
(pesticidas que destroem ou inibem a ação dos fungos que e.g. atacam as plantas)



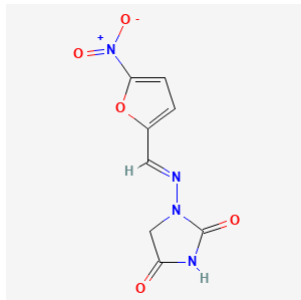
...doing
science
for better
health!



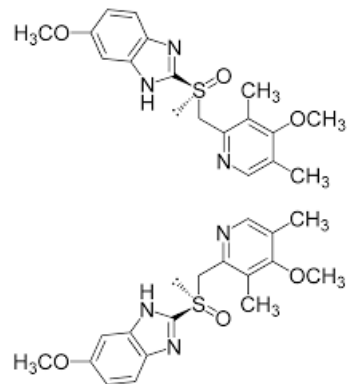
Fármacos contendo halogênios



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Nitrofurantoina
Utilizada para o
tratamento de cistite e
uretrite bacteriana

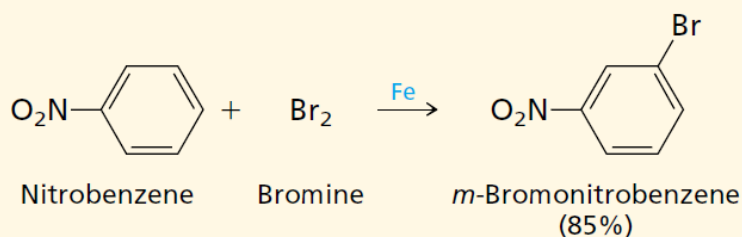
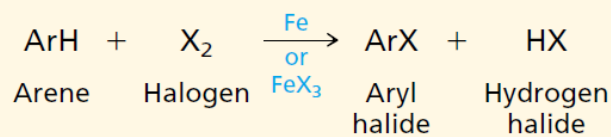


Omeprazol
Usado para tratar úlceras gástricas
(estômago) e duodenais (intestino) e
refluxo gastroesfágico

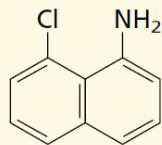
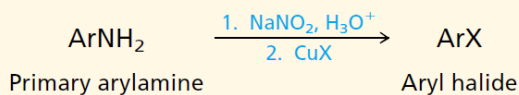


Halogenação de arenos

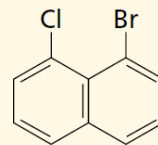
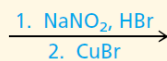
General equation and specific example



A reação de Sandmeyer



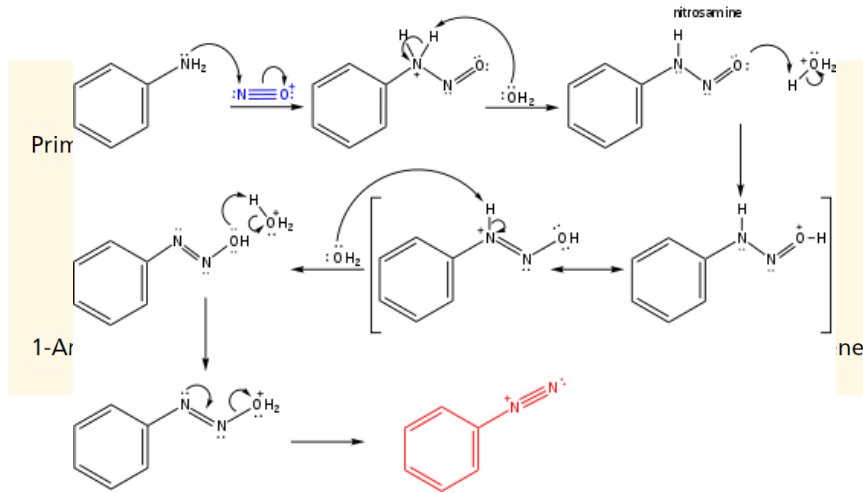
1-Amino-8-chloronaphthalene



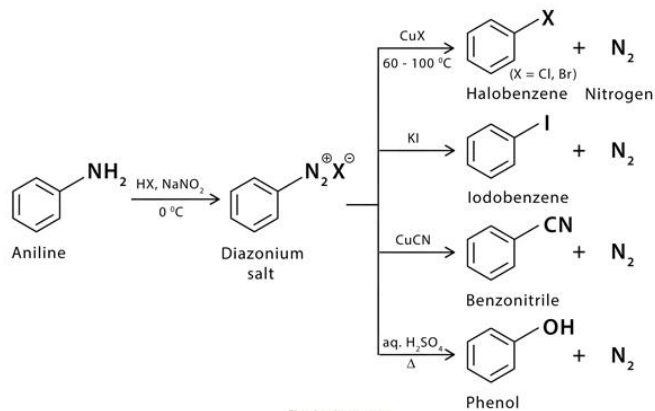
1-Bromo-8-chloronaphthalene
(62%)



A reação de Sandmeyer

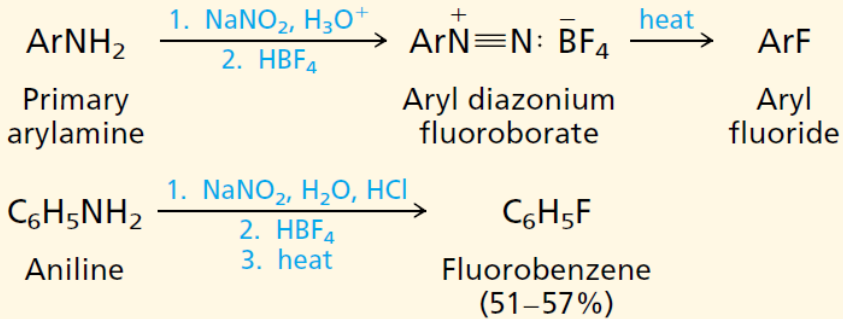


Examples of Sandmeyer Reaction



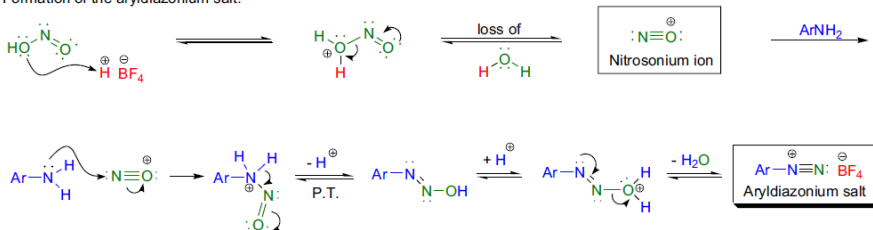


Reação de Schiemann

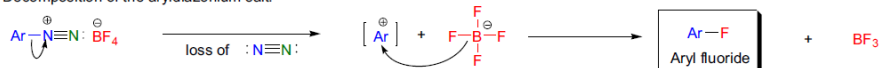


Reação de Schiemann

Formation of the aryldiazonium salt:

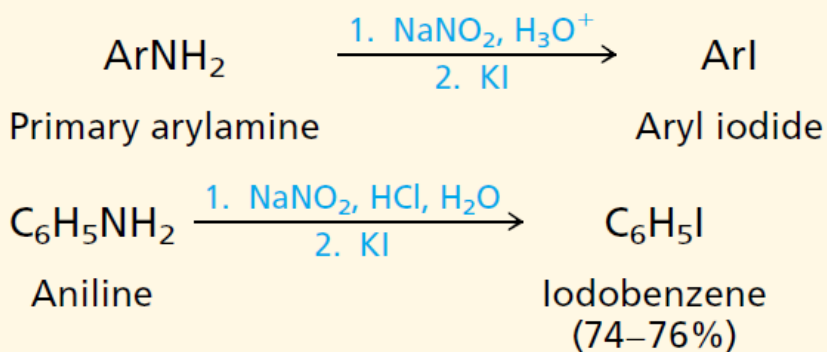


Decomposition of the aryldiazonium salt:

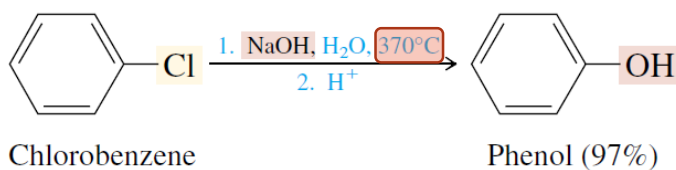




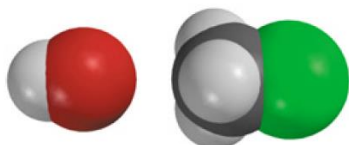
Reação de sal de diazônio com o íon iodeto



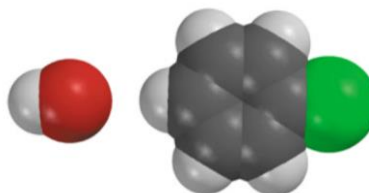
Haleto de arila: muito menos reativos em reações de S_N



(a) Hydroxide ion + chloromethane



(b) Hydroxide ion + chlorobenzene



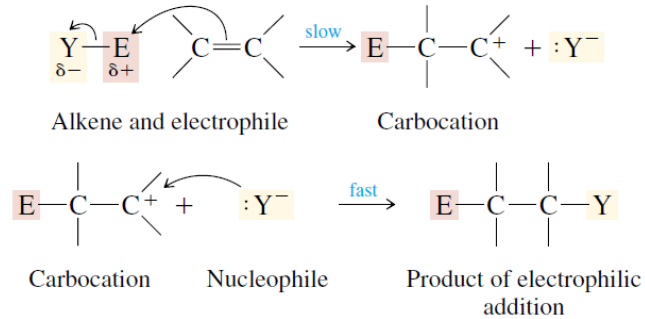
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Reações de Substituição Eletrofílica Aromática

$S_{Ei}Ar$

Lembrando...

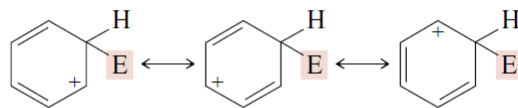
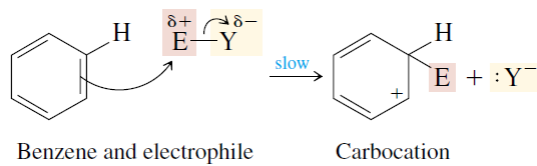


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Reações de Substituição Eletrofílica Aromática

$S_{Ei}Ar$

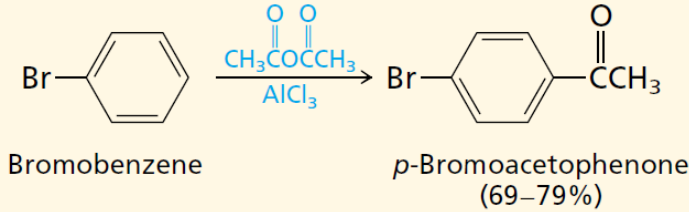


Resonance forms of a cyclohexadienyl cation

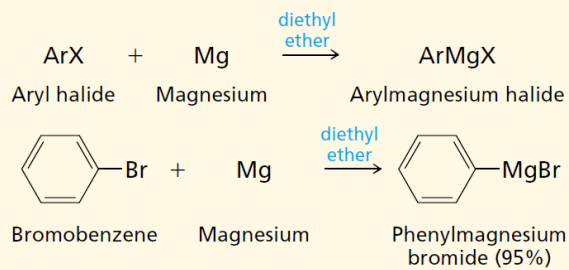


Reações previamente estudadas

$S_{Ei}Ar$

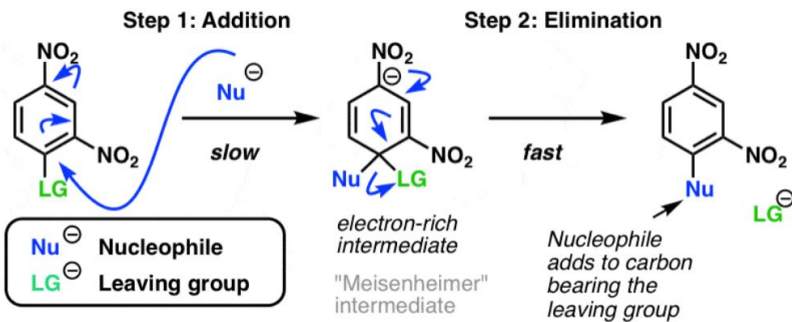


Reagentes de Grignard aromáticos



Substituição Nucleofílica Aromática, S_NAr

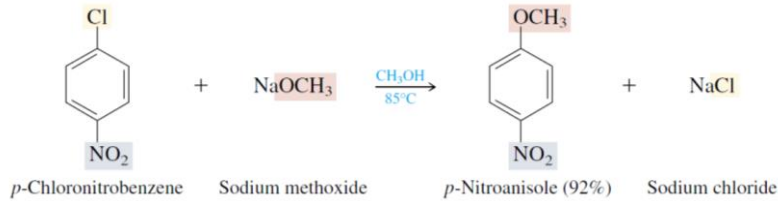
Nucleophilic aromatic substitution: the addition-elimination mechanism



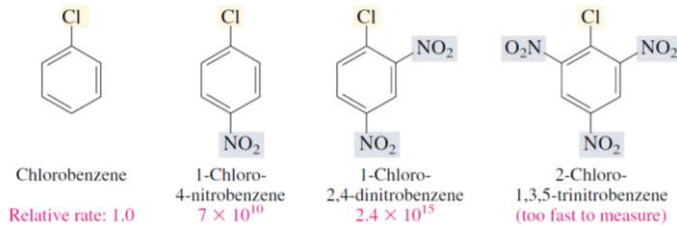
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S_NAr em haletos de arila nitro-substituídos



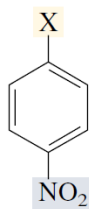
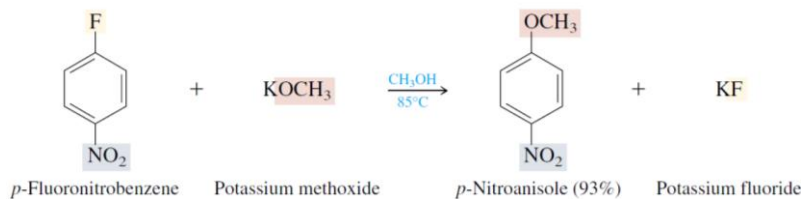
Increasing rate of reaction with
sodium methoxide in methanol (50°C)



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Reatividade de haletos de arila em reações de S_NAr



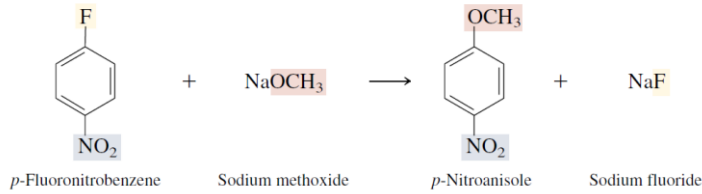
Relative reactivity
toward sodium
methoxide
in methanol (50°C):

X = F	312
X = Cl	1.0
X = Br	0.8
X = I	0.4

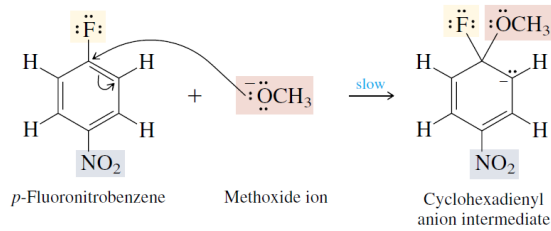
$$V = k[\text{Haleto de arila}][\text{Nu}]$$



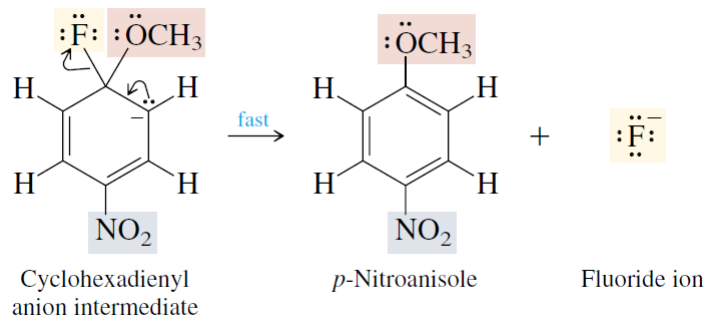
Mecanismo de adição-eliminação na S_NAr



Passo 1: Adição

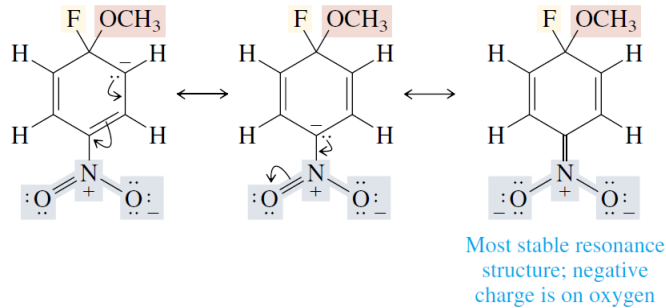


Passo 2: Eliminação

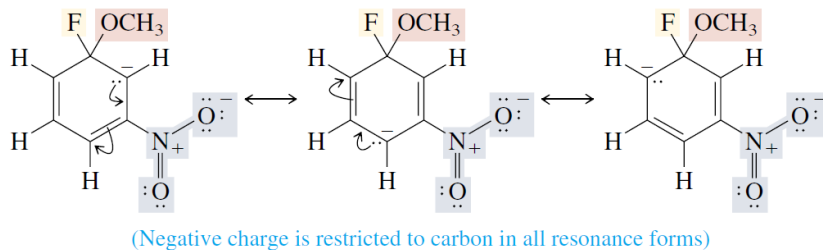




Qual é a estrutura de ressonância mais estável?

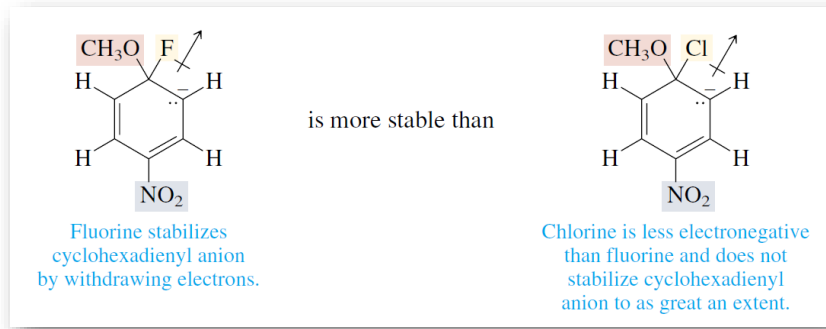


A reação de *m*-fluronitrobenzeno com o íon metóxido é 10^5 vezes mais lenta que aquela observada para os *o,p*-isômeros! Por quê?

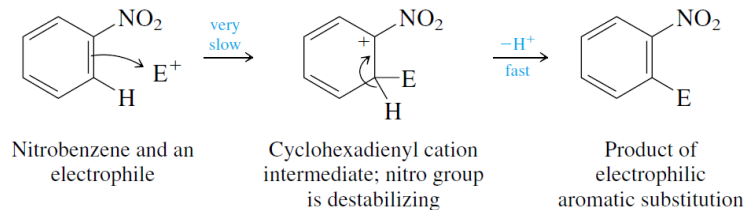




Efeito do grupo abandonador

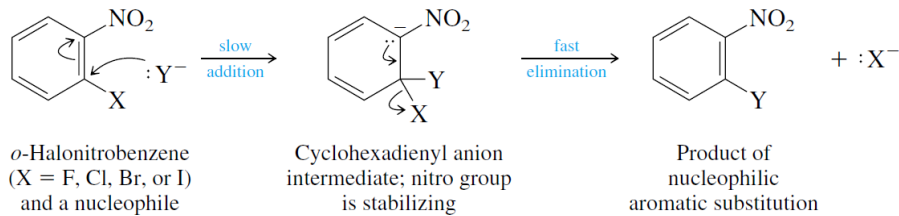


O grupo nitro é um substituinte fortemente **desativante** nas reações de $S_{E1}Ar$

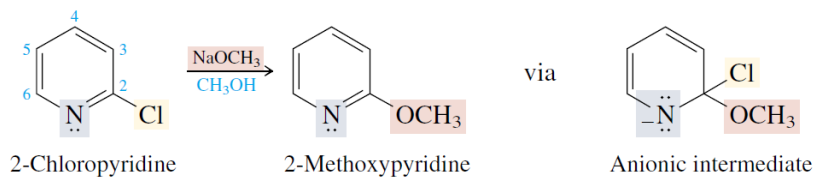




O grupo nitro é um substituinte fortemente **ativante** nas reações de S_NAr

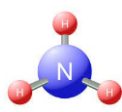
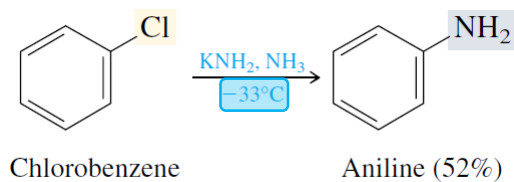


A 2-cloropiridina reage 230 mi
vezes mais rapidamente com
metóxido de sódio
(a 50 °C) que o benzeno

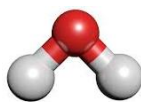




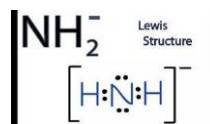
Mecanismo de adição-eliminação na S_NAr : o benzino



pKa = 36



pKa = 16

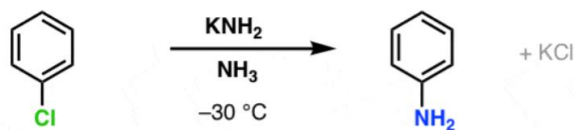


10^{20} mais
básico
que HO!



Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution At An Unusually Low Temperature

(1945)



chloro is only moderately electron-withdrawing

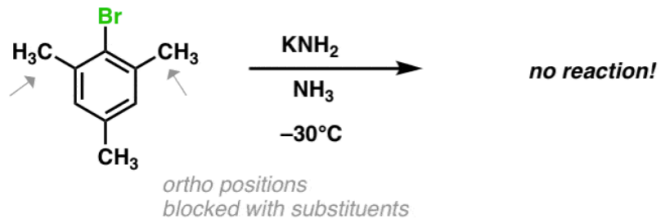
traditional S_NAr reactions require heat!

Does this also go through the addition-elimination mechanism?

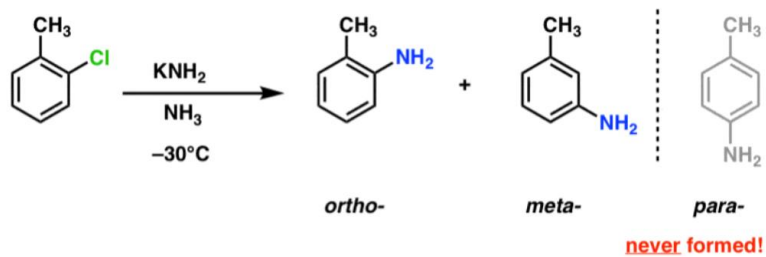


Um mecanismo de adição- eliminação não parece apropriado!

Observation #1: no reaction occurs without *ortho*-hydrogens!

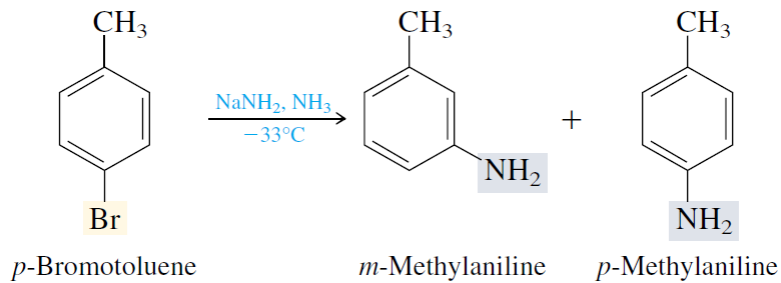
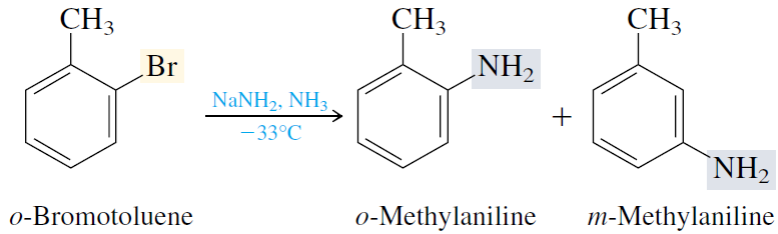


Observation #2: in this example, the *ortho*- and *meta*- products are formed, but none of the *para*- is observed

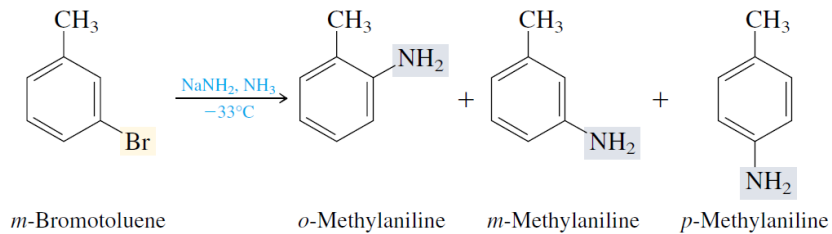




Regioquímica da reação

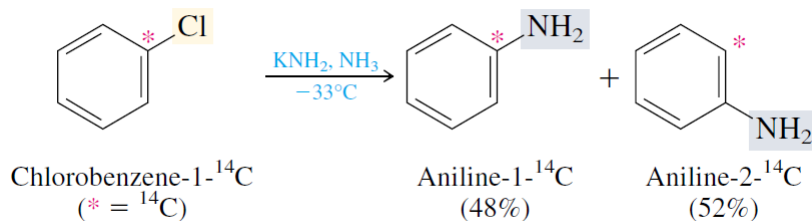


As *o*-, *m*- e *p*-metilanilinas
são formados a partir do
m-bromotolueno!





Mecanismo de John D. Roberts em 1953



Isso não é
consistente com
um mecanismo de
adição-eliminação!

Roberts' Classic Experiment (1953) Using ¹⁴C-Labelled Chlorobenzene

- Chlorobenzene was synthesized that contained ¹⁴C at the carbon attached to the leaving group (Cl)
- Hypothesis: If the reaction goes through addition-elimination, the product will NH₂ bonded exclusively to the ¹⁴C labelled carbon
- In fact, the reaction produced a mixture of two products in about a 1:1 ratio!

product ratio 1 : 1

NH₂ not on carbon with leaving group!

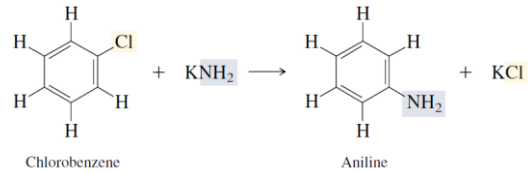
So how can this result be explained?

Not consistent with addition-elimination mechanism involving this intermediate!

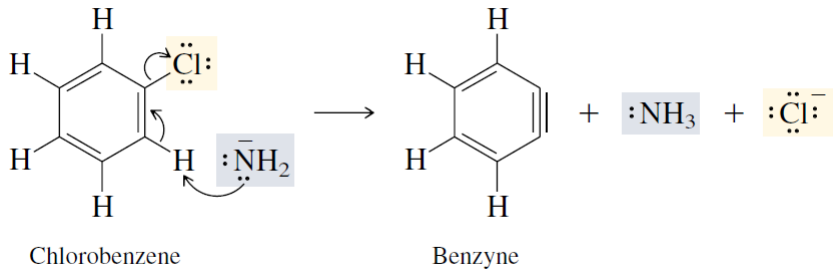
MasterOrganicChemistry.com



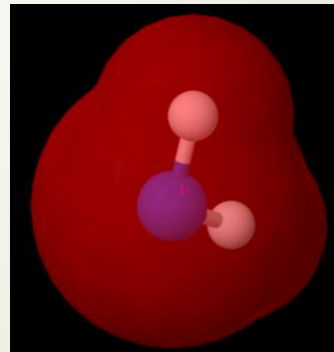
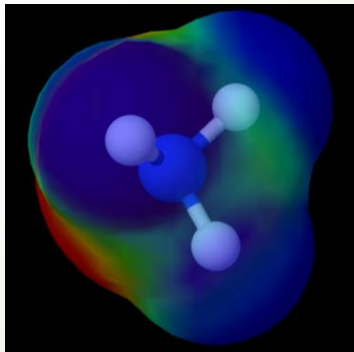
Mecanismo de adição- eliminação na S_NAr : o benzino



Passo 1: Eliminação



Mapas de potencial eletrostático: Amônia e amideto



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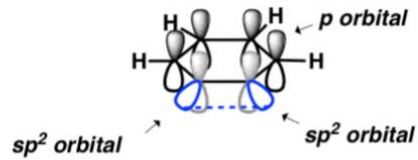



"Benzyne"

O benzino

Not a "typical" triple bond

The triple bond is formed from the overlap of two sp^2 orbitals



Note that sp^2 orbitals involved in the "triple bond" are at 90° to the p orbitals of the aromatic pi system

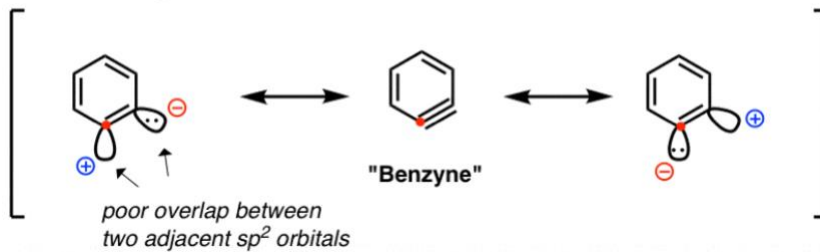
poor overlap leads to a very weak triple bond, easily broken by a nucleophile

(estimated strain energy = 50 kcal/mol)

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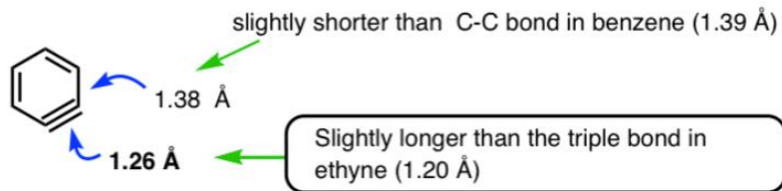
Sometimes helpful to think of the triple-bonded form as being in resonance with two "charged" forms:



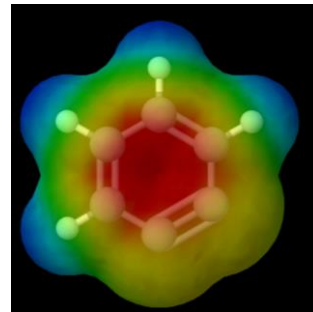


Benzene & Benzino

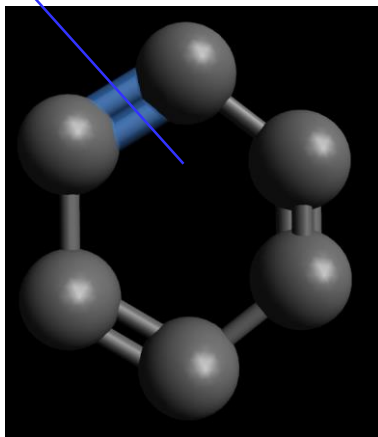
Bond lengths in benzyne



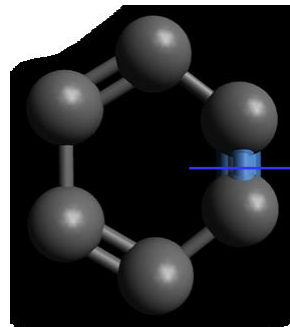
Benzene & Benzino



1.37 Å



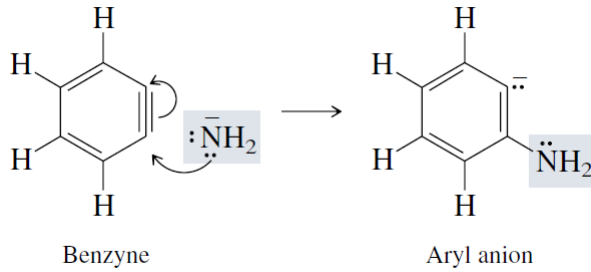
1.19 Å



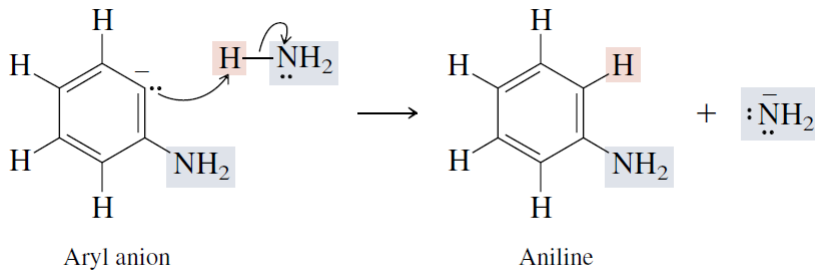


Mecanismo de adição- eliminação na S_NAr : o benzino...

Passo 2: Início da fase de adição

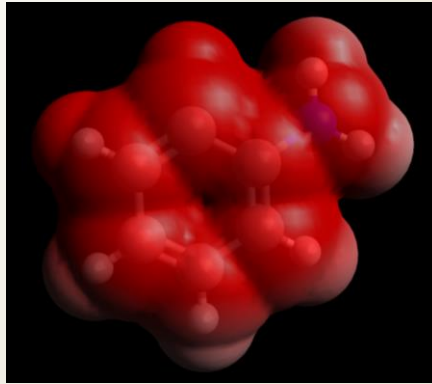
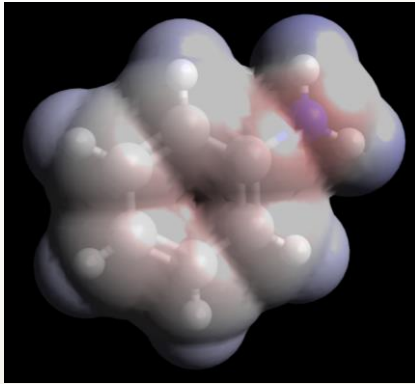


Mecanismo de adição- eliminação na S_NAr : o benzino...

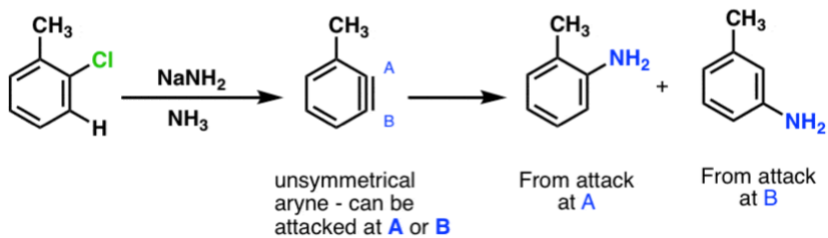




Anilina & Ânion arila



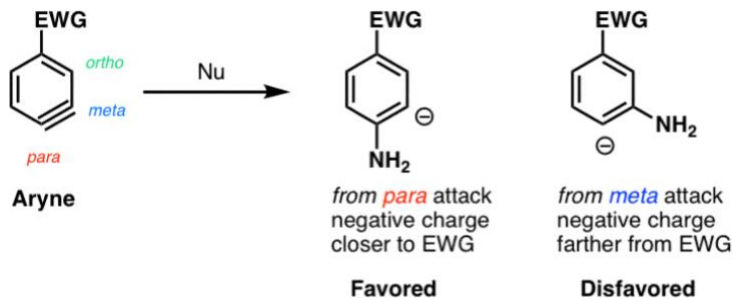
Substituted benzenes ("arynes") can produce multiple products



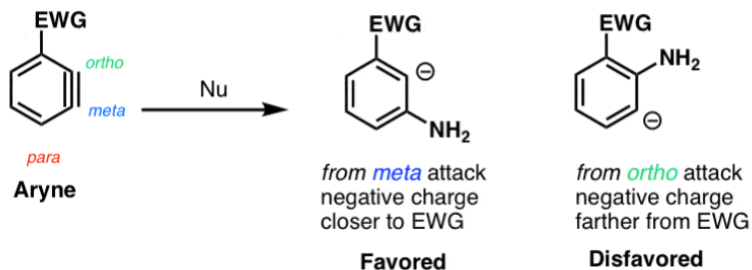


When an electron-withdrawing group (EWG) is present, the intermediate where the negative charge is closest to the EWG will be favored

Case #1 - triple bond between meta and para carbons:



Case #2 - triple bond between ortho and meta carbons:





A reação de Diels-Alder do benzeno

