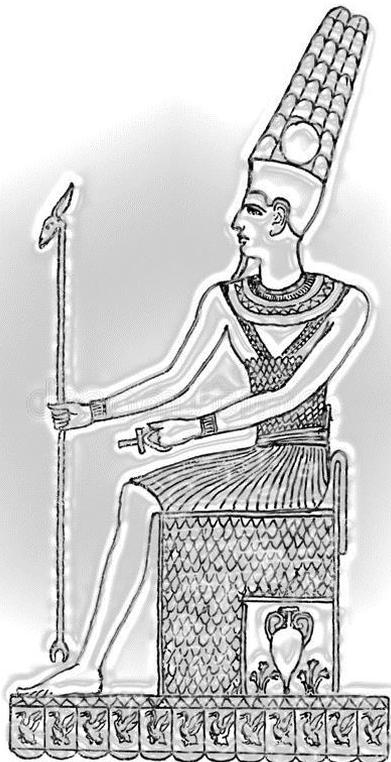
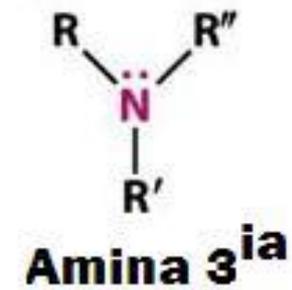
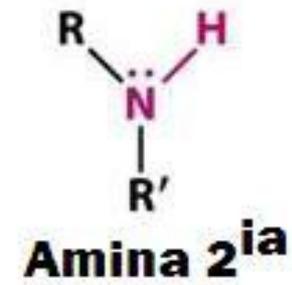
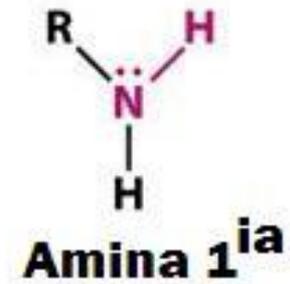
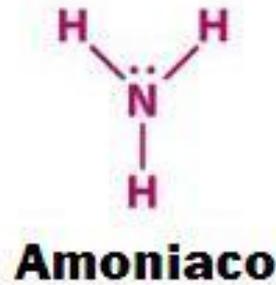
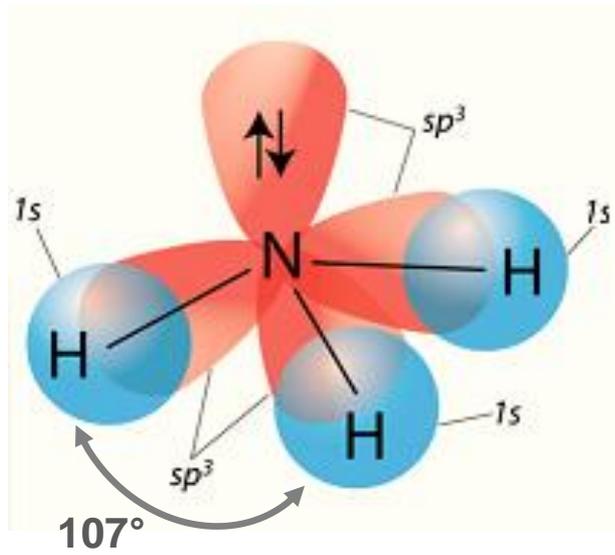


AMINAS

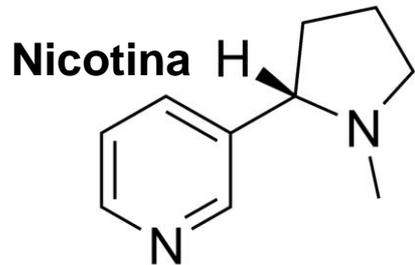
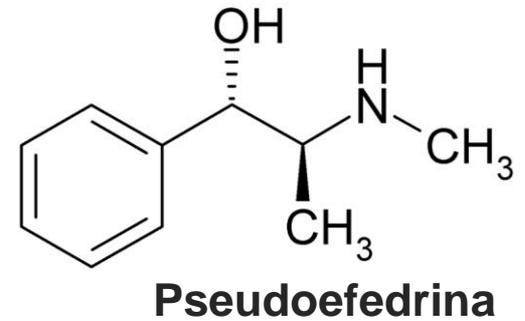
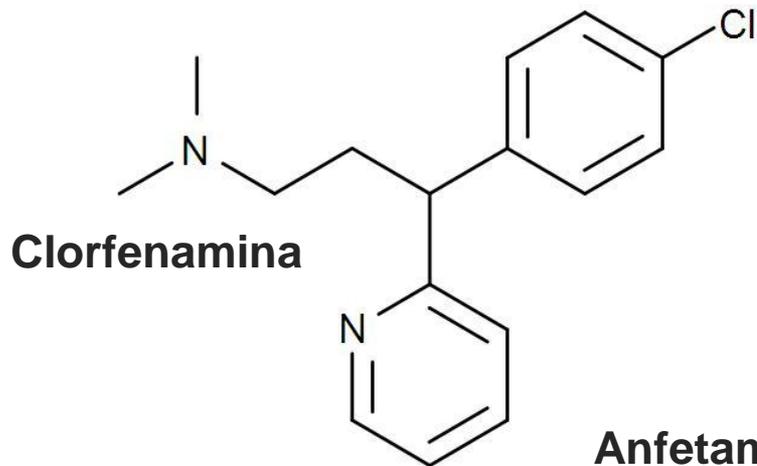


Prof. Ulises Urzúa
DOBC - Facultad de Medicina,
Universidad de Chile

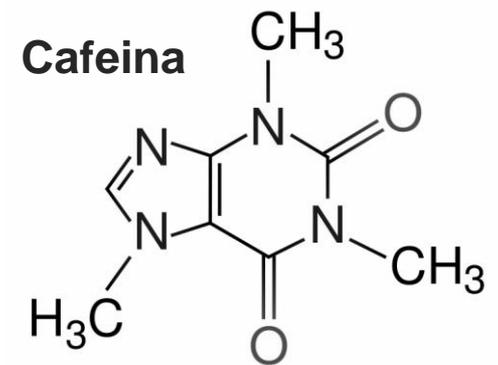
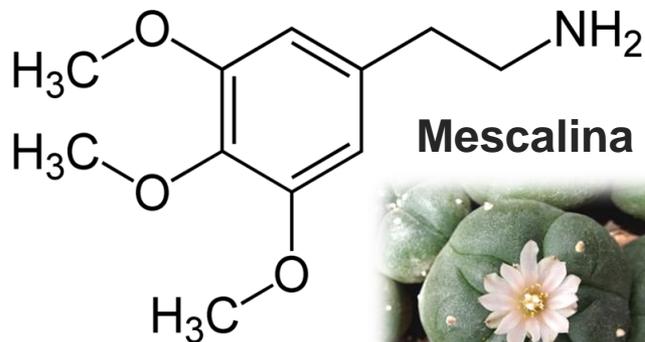
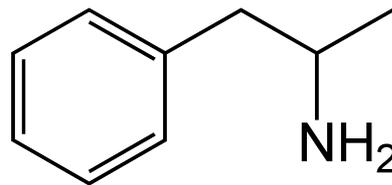
Aminas - estructura general



Aminas - usos y abundancia natural

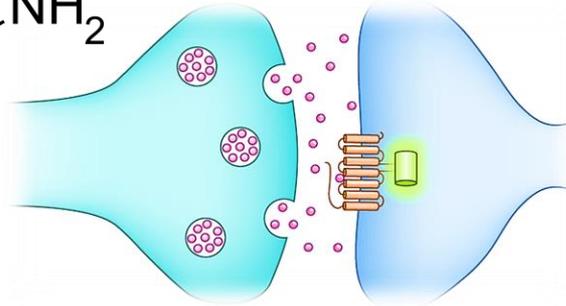
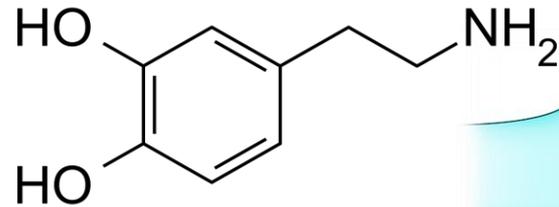


Anfetamina



Aminas - usos y abundancia natural

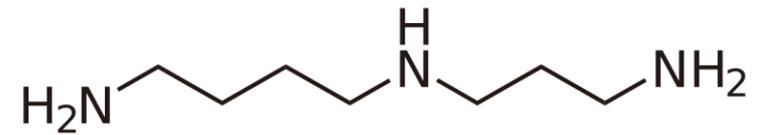
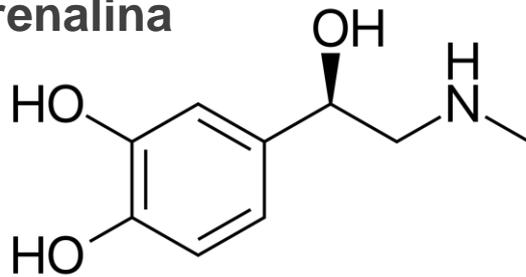
Dopamina



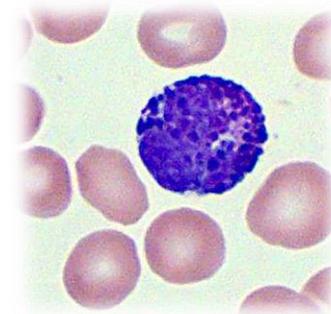
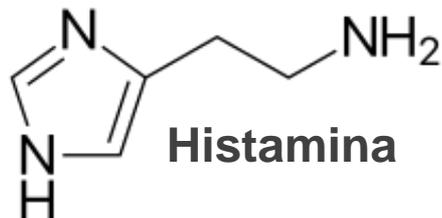
Serotonina



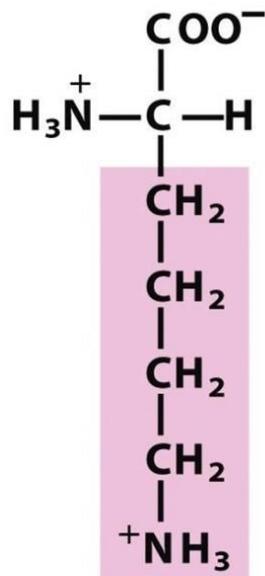
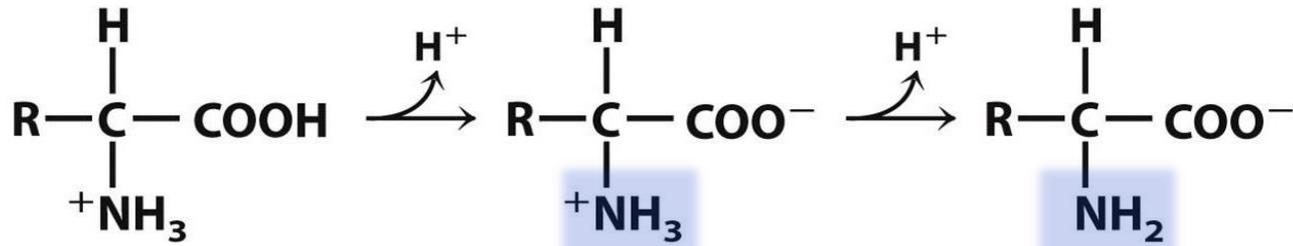
Adrenalina



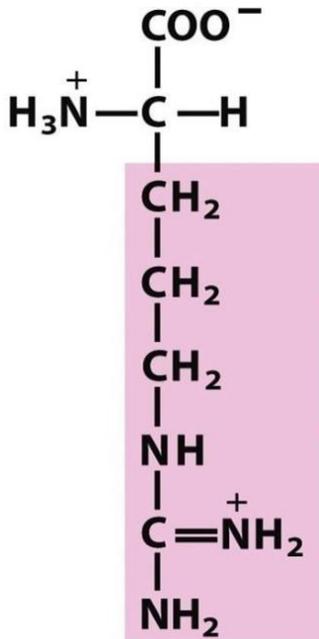
Espermidina



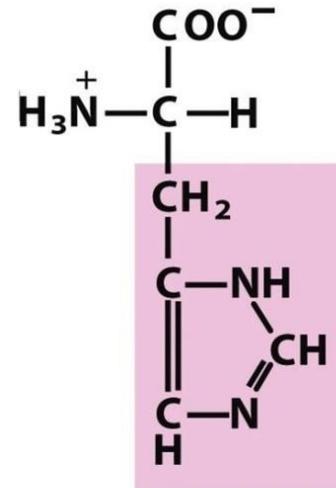
Aminoácidos



Lisina

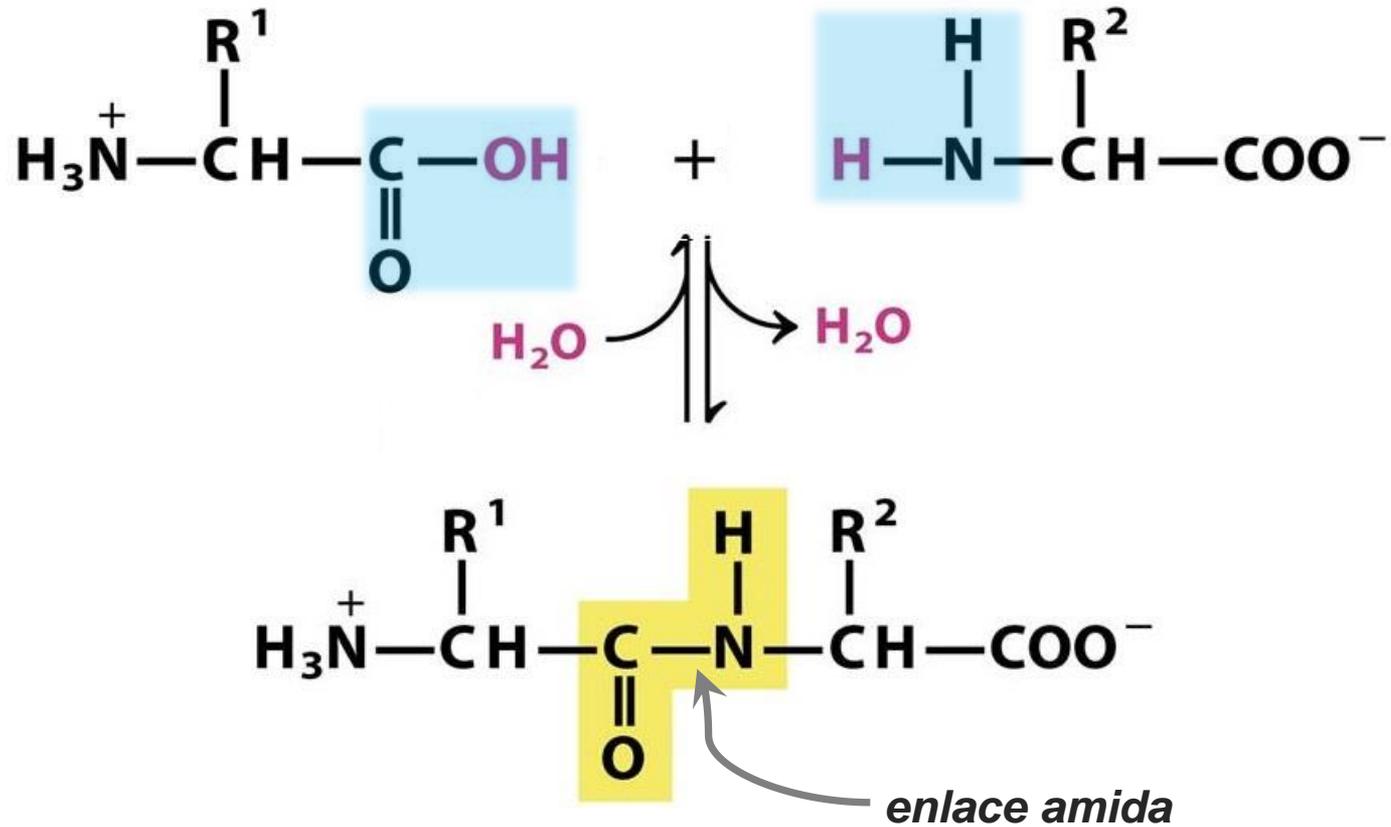


Arginina



Histidina

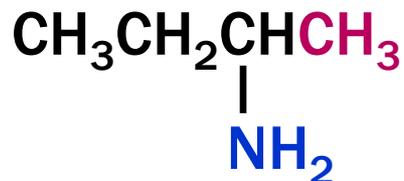
Aminoácidos



Aminas - Nomenclatura

IUPAC

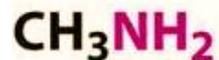
- Para las aminas primarias, se agrega el sufijo amina al grupo alquilo de la cadena más larga posible enlazada al N. El carbono del enlace C-N toma el número 1.



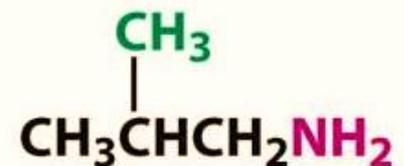
1-metilpropilamina

2-butanamina

sec-butilamina



metilamina



2-metilpropilamina

2-metil-1-propanamina

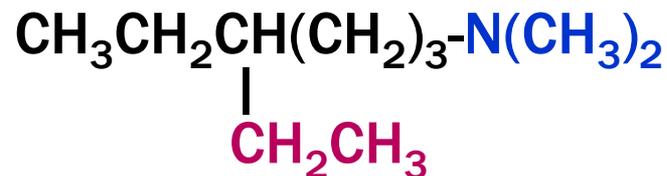
isobutilamina

Aminas - Nomenclatura

- Las aminas 2-rias y 3-rias se nombran como derivados “N-sustituidos” de una amina primaria. La cadena más larga indica el nombre principal



N,N-dimetil-propilamina

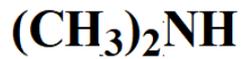


N,N-dimetil-4-etil-hexilamina

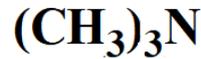
- Si el grupo alquilo se repite, se usa el prefijo “di” o “tri”, sin necesidad de indicar la N. Si hay 4 grupos enlazados al N, se nombra como ***cación amonio***



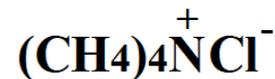
Metilamina



Dimetilamina



Trimetilamina



Cloruro de tetrametilamonio



Dietilamina

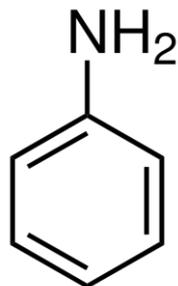


Trietilamina



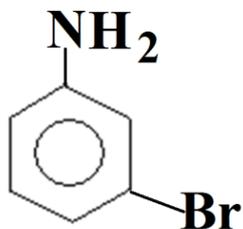
Ion tetraetilamonio

Aminas - Nomenclatura

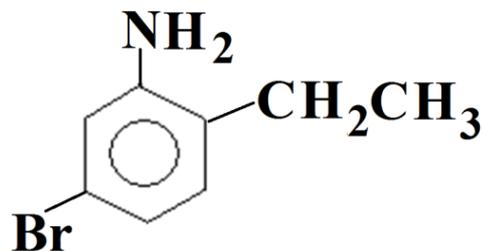


Anilina
Aminobenceno
Benzenamina

- El carbono del benceno unido al grupo amino es el C1. Los sustituyentes se nombran por orden alfabético, buscando que la suma de las posiciones sea la menor posible



m-Bromoanilina



5-Bromo-2-etilanilina

Puntos de ebullición

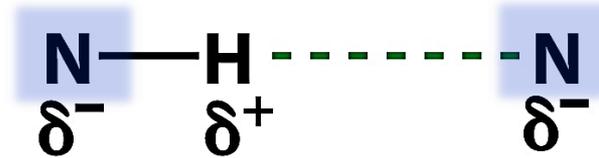
Compuesto	PM	Ebullición (°C)
CH ₃ CH ₃	30	-89
CH ₃ NH ₂	31	-6
CH ₃ OH	32	65
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	58	-1
(CH ₃) ₃ N	59	3
(CH ₃) NH (CH ₂ CH ₃)	59	37
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	59	48
NH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	60	117

Puentes de hidrógeno

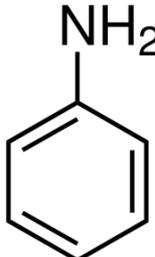
Puentes de H

DADOR

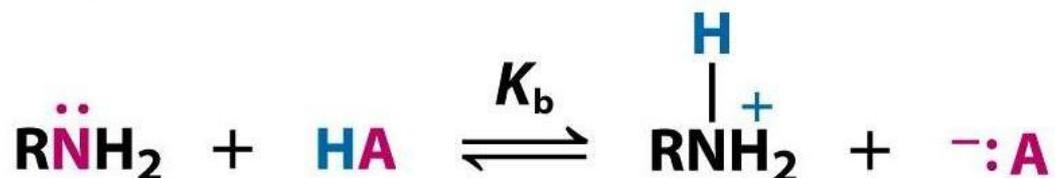
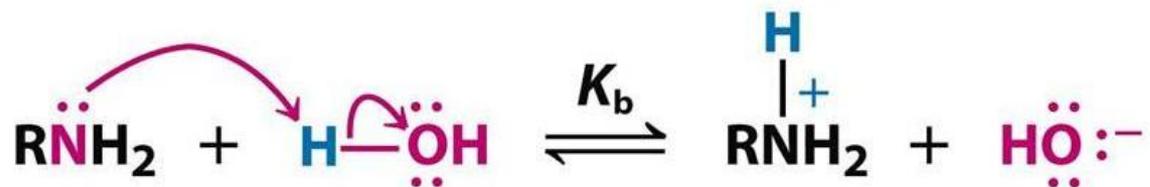
ACEPTOR



Puntos de fusión y ebullición

Compuesto	PM	Ebullición (°C)
CH_3NH_2	31	-6
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$	45	17
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$	59	48
$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}$	73	56
	93	184

Aminas - propiedades ácido base



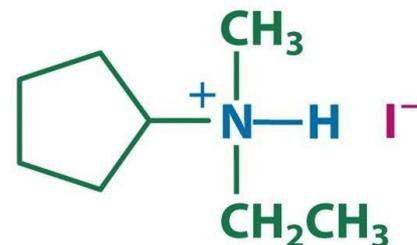
Cloruro de
amonio 1^o $\text{RNH}_3^+ \text{Cl}^-$

Bromuro de
amonio 2^o $\text{R}_2\text{NH}_2^+ \text{Br}^-$

Ioduro de
amonio 3^o $\text{R}_3\text{NH}^+ \text{I}^-$

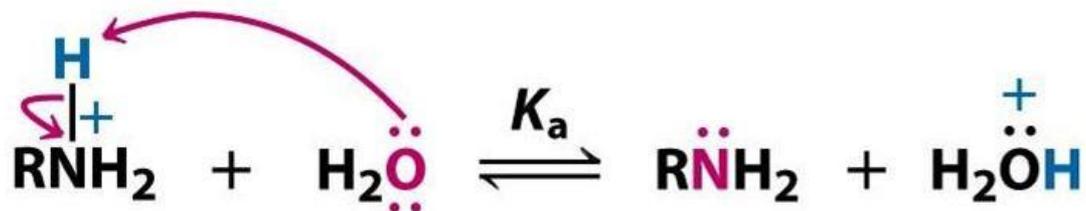


Cloruro de
metilamonio



ioduro de ciclopentil-
etil-metil amonio

Acidez del grupo amonio

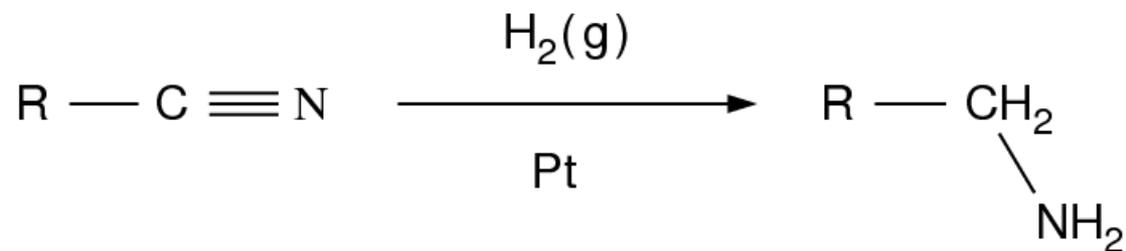


$$K_a = \frac{[\text{RNH}_2][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{RNH}_3^+]} \approx 10^{-10}$$
$$\text{p}K_a \approx 10$$

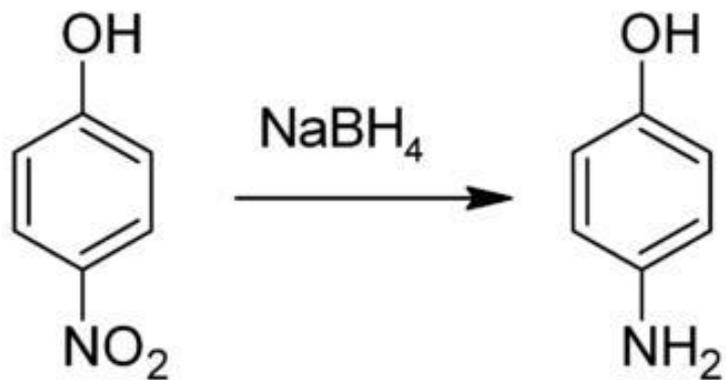
Aminas - Comportamiento ácido base

Amina	Estructura	K_b^1	pK_b^1
Amoniaco	NH_3	1.79×10^{-5}	4.74
Metilamina	CH_3NH_2	4.42×10^{-4}	3.35
Etilamina	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$	4.37×10^{-4}	3.36
Dimetilamina	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$	5.29×10^{-4}	3.28
Dietilamina	$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}$	9.80×10^{-4}	3.01
Trimetilamina	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$	5.49×10^{-5}	4.36
Trietilamina	$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}$	5.71×10^{-4}	3.25

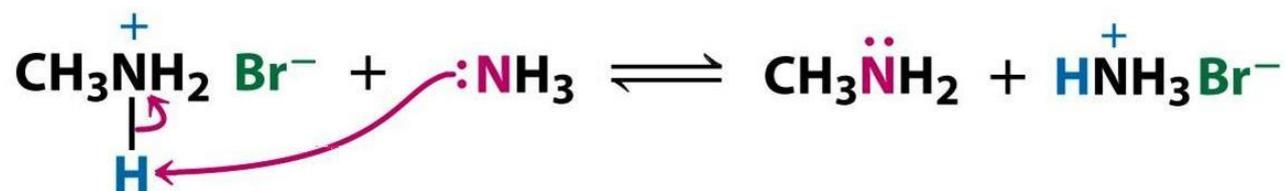
Reducción de nitrilos



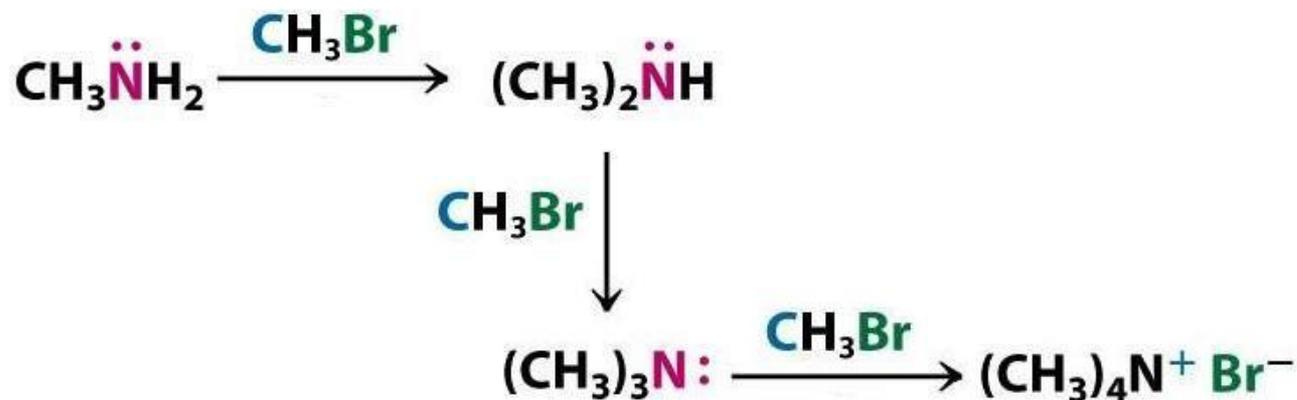
Reducción de nitroaromáticos



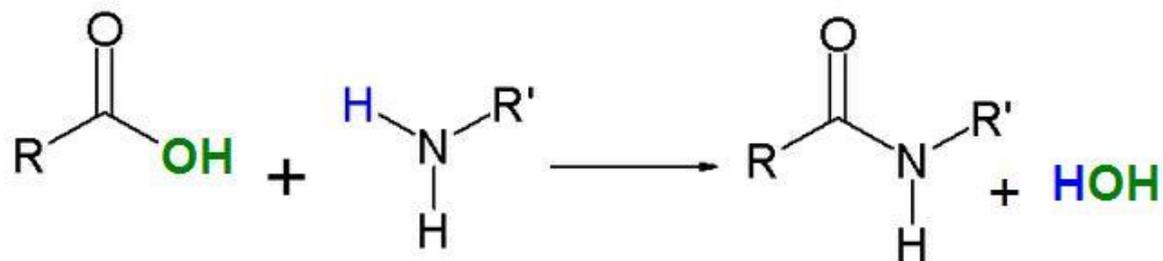
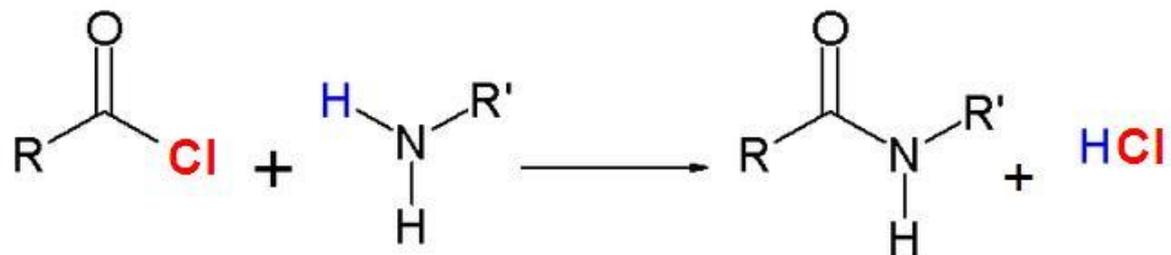
Metilación de amoníaco (SN_2 alifática)



Metilación extensiva de metilamina



Formación de amidas





- El N en las aminas es sp^3 (tetraédrico)
- Presentes en fuentes naturales y sintéticas
- Forman puentes de H mas débiles que alcoholes
- Son bases moderadas a débiles
- En relación al NH_3 las alquilaminas son más básicas y las arilaminas son menos básicas
- El ión amonio posee acidez similar al fenol
- Los grupos dadores de e aumentan basicidad
- Los grupos atrectores de e reducen basicidad
- La reactividad se basa en propiedad nucleofílica del N

- Bailey y Bailey, “Química Orgánica” 4 ed
- Vollhardt y Schore, “Organic chemistry” 5 ed
- Apuntes de Química Orgánica, Facultad de Medicina, U de Chile (1996)

GRACIAS!

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