

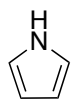
# Heterocycles In Biological Chemistry

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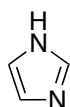
from chapter(s) \_\_\_\_\_ in the recommended text

## A. Introduction

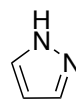
## B. Names



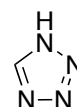
*pyrrole*



*imidazole*



*pyrazole*



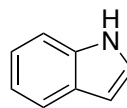
*tetrazole*



*pyridine*



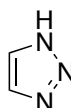
*1,3-pyrimidine*



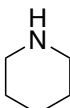
*indole*



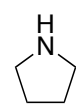
*thiophene*



*1,2,3-triazole*



*piperidine*



*pyrrolidine*



*aziridine*



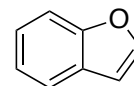
*oxirane*



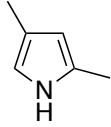
*oxetane*



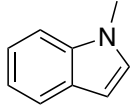
*furan*



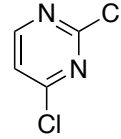
*benzofuran*



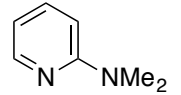
2,4-dimethylpyrrole



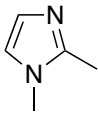
1-methylindole



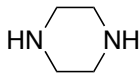
2,4-dichloropyrimidine



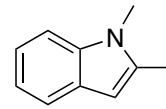
2-dimethylaminopyridine



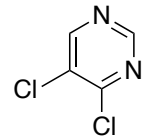
1,2-dimethylimidazole



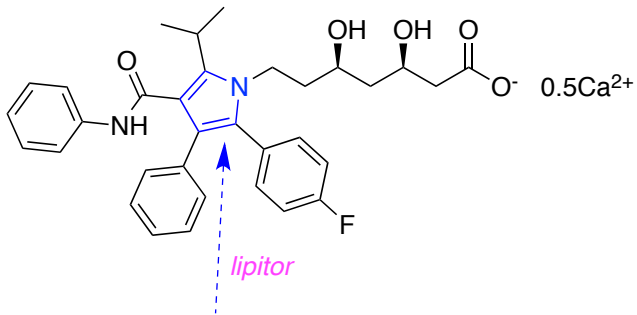
piperazine



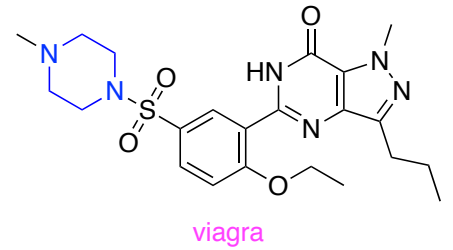
1,2-dimethylindole



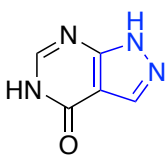
4,5-dichloropyrimidine



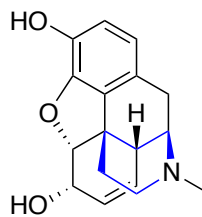
pyrrole



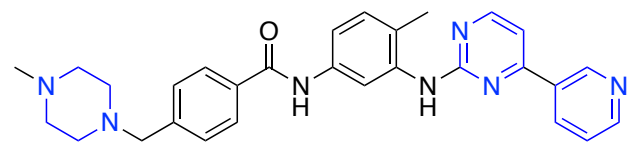
piperazine



allopurinol



morphine



piperazine and pyrimidine and pyridine

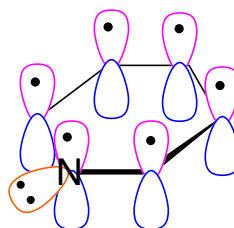
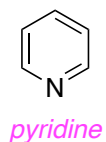
## C. Aromaticity And Basicity Of Heterocycles

### Pyridines And Pyrimidines

$sp^2$  hybridized with *a lone pair*

*1 electron*

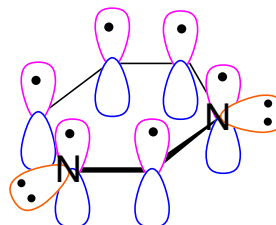
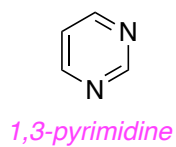
*aromatic.*



$sp^2$  hybridized with *a lone pair*

*1 electron*

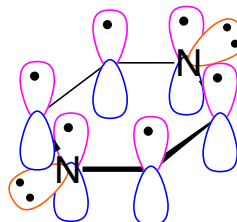
*aromatic.*



$sp^2$  hybridized with *a lone pair*

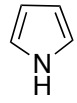
*1 electron*

*aromatic.*

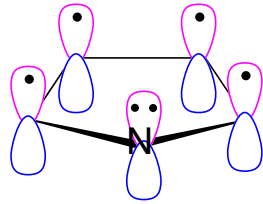


## Pyrrole

$sp^2$  hybridized with 0  
can  
aromatic.

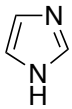


pyrrole

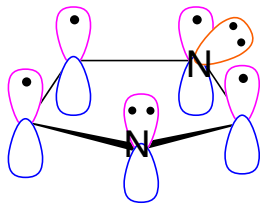


## Imidazole

can  
are both  $sp^2$  hybridized, and one  
is



imidazole

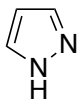


does influence

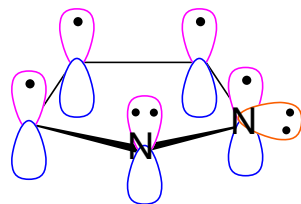
## Pyrazole

cannot  
are  
one

Pyrazole is



pyrazole



aromatic stabilization.

## 1,3,4-Oxadiazole

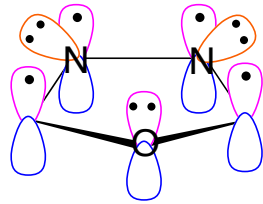
$sp^2$  hybridized and each contributes 1

$sp^2$  hybridized and contributes 2

*aromatic.*

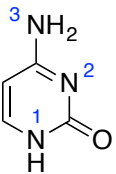


1,3,4-oxadiazole



*does not*  
*good* base  
*is not* lost.

## Heterocycles In Nature

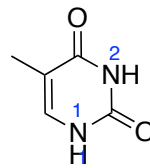


cytosine

$N^3$ : 0

$N^2$ : 1

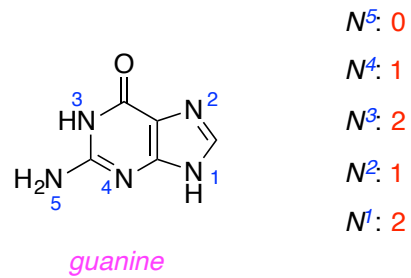
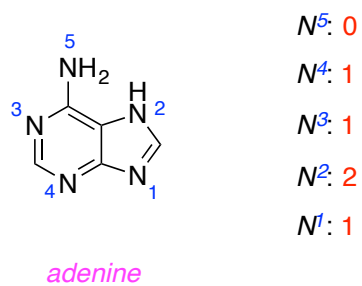
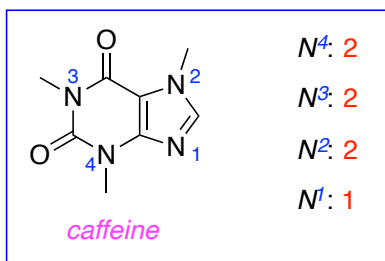
$N^1$ : 2



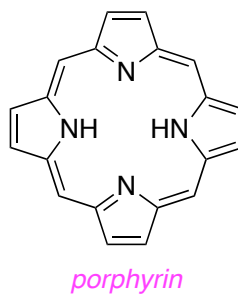
thymine

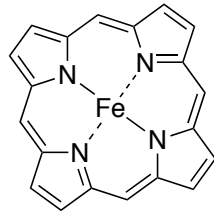
$N^2$ : 2

$N^1$ : 2



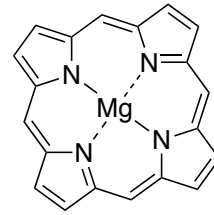
2 pyridine-like nitrogen atoms, 2  
 26  $\pi$ -electrons  
 are aromatic.  
 2





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*Fe<sup>2+</sup> complex overall charge 0*



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*Mg<sup>2+</sup> complex overall charge 0*

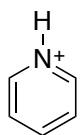
*Hemoglobin*

*chlorophyll*

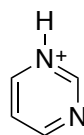
*): strongly UV absorbing / fluorescent / capable of redox chemistry.*



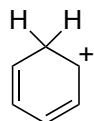
## Aromatic Characteristics Of Protonated Heterocycles



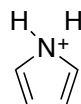
*aromatic* because it has  
6  $\pi e^-$ .



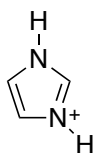
*aromatic* because it has  
6  $\pi e^-$ .



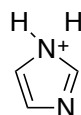
*not aromatic* because it has  
4  $\pi e^-$ .



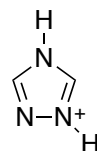
*not aromatic* because it has  
4  $\pi e^-$ .



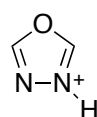
*aromatic* because it has  
6  $\pi e^-$ .



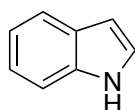
*not aromatic* because it has  
4  $\pi e^-$ .



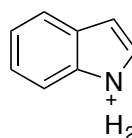
*aromatic* because it has  
6  $\pi e^-$ .



*aromatic* because it has  
6  $\pi e^-$ .

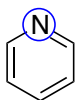


*aromatic* because it has  
10  $\pi e^-$ .



*not aromatic* because it has  
8  $\pi e^-$ .

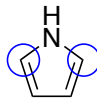
$C^3$



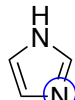
pyridine



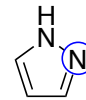
pyrimidine



pyrrole



imidazole



pyrrazole



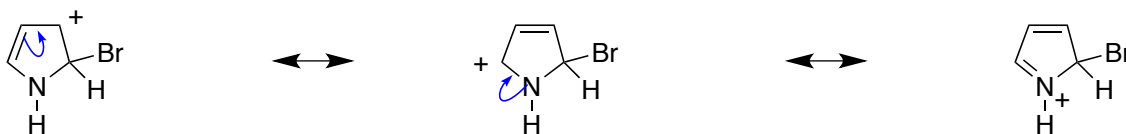
oxazole

## D. Electrophilic Attack On Pyrrole And Indole Compared

### Pyrrole

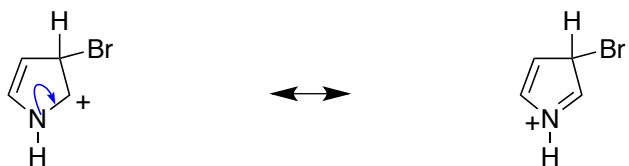
*low*

*in the 2-position*



*complete diagrams and show arrows*

*in the 3 position*

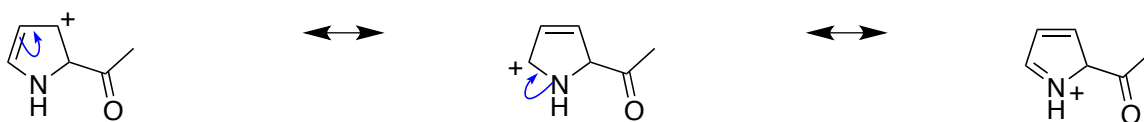
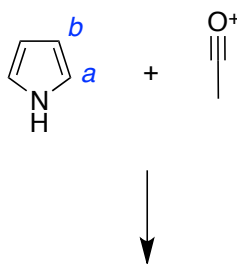



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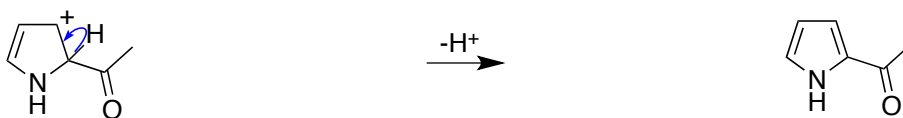
*complete diagrams and show arrows*

*2-position  
thermodynamic*

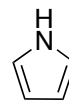
*Hammond's postulate.*



choose correct regiochemistry, show resonance structures, and electron flow that relates them using curly arrows

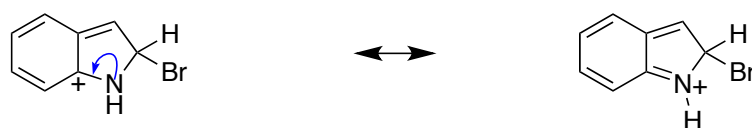
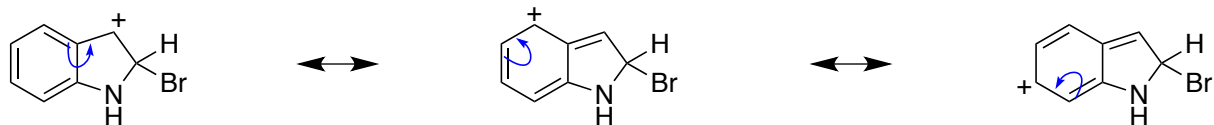


more electron rich than benzene, hence it reacts faster

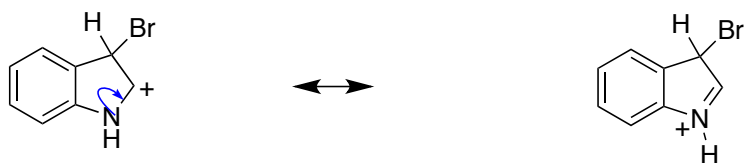


least reactive

most reactive

**Indole***in the 2-position*

*donation of the N-lone pair  
does  
disrupt aromaticity of the  
benzene ring*

*in the 3 position*

*donation of the N-lone pair  
need not  
disrupt aromaticity of the  
benzene ring*

**3-position**

because the positive charge can be delocalized onto the nitrogen without disrupting the aromaticity of the benzene, whereas for attack at the 2-position the aromaticity of the benzene must always be disrupted.