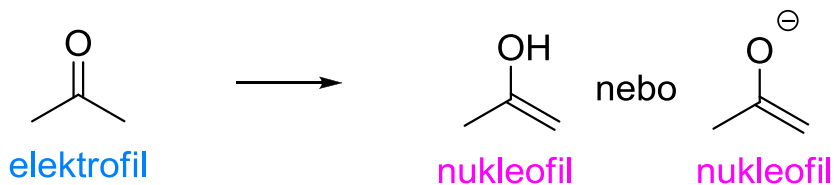


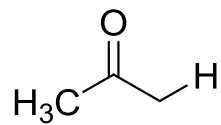


# 4. Enoly a enoláty



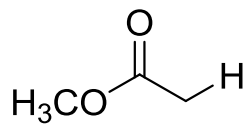


## Tvorba enolátů deprotonací karbonylových sloučenin



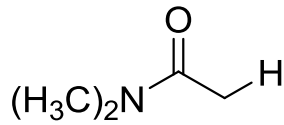
keton

pKa ~ 20



ester

pKa ~ 25



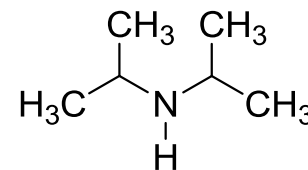
amid

pKa ~ 30

HOH pKa ~ 16

CH<sub>3</sub>OH pKa ~ 16

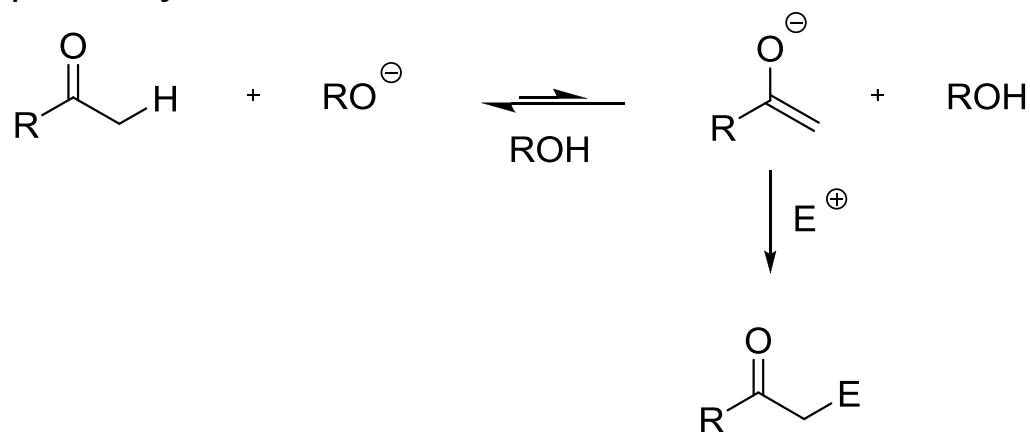
tBuOH pKa ~ 19



pKa ~ 36

## Reversibilní tvorba enolátu

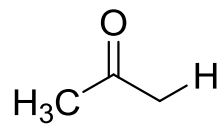
Deprotonace pomocí NaOH nebo NaOCH<sub>3</sub> vede k rovnovážné směsi ve které výchozí karbonylová sloučenina převažuje.



Množství enolátu vytvořené za těchto podmínek je typicky relativně mále. Následující reakce enolátu ovšem umožní postupnou přeměnu výchozí karbonylové sloučeniny (Le Châtelierův princip).

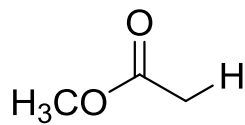


### ▪ Tvorba enolátů deprotonací karbonylových sloučenin



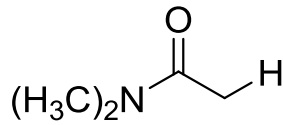
keton

pKa ~ 20



ester

pKa ~ 25



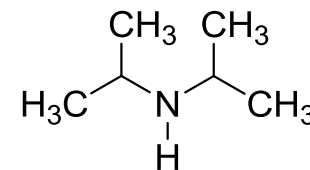
amid

pKa ~ 30

HOH pKa ~ 16

CH<sub>3</sub>OH pKa ~ 16

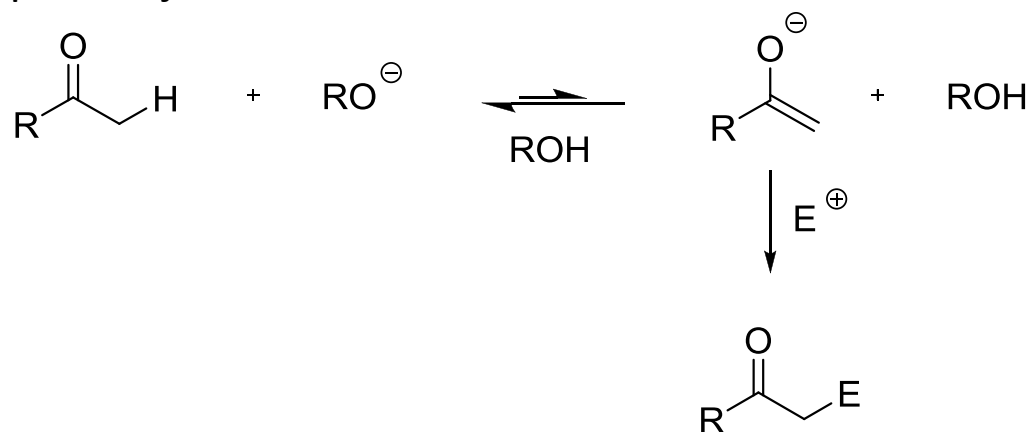
tBuOH pKa ~ 19



pKa ~ 36

### ▪ Reversibilní tvorba enolátu

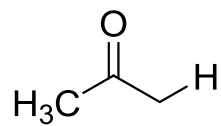
Deprotonace pomocí NaOH nebo NaOCH<sub>3</sub> vede k rovnovážné směsi ve které výchozí karbonylová sloučenina převažuje.



I zdánlivě malá koncentrace enolu/enolátu může udělat spoustu chemie !

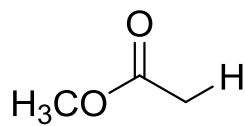


## Tvorba enolátů deprotonací karbonylových sloučenin



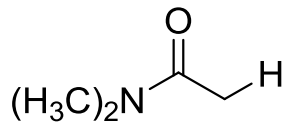
keton

pKa ~ 20



ester

pKa ~ 25



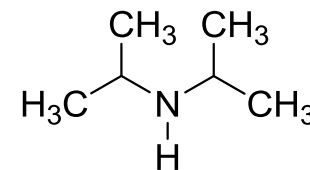
amid

pKa ~ 30

HOH pKa ~ 16

CH<sub>3</sub>OH pKa ~ 16

tBuOH pKa ~ 19



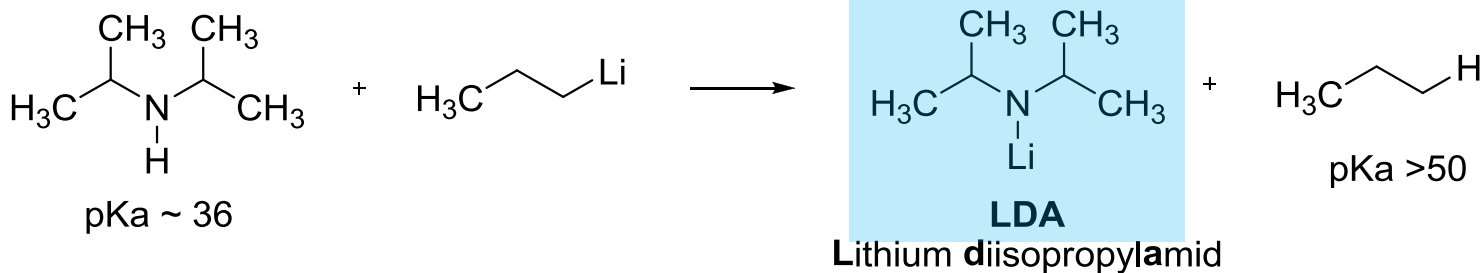
pKa ~ 36

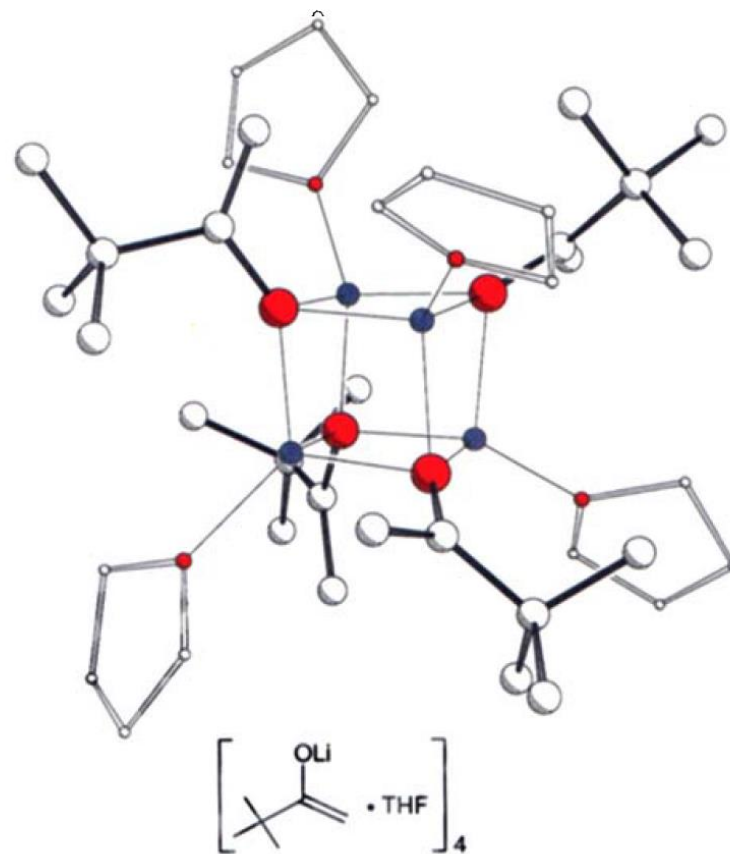
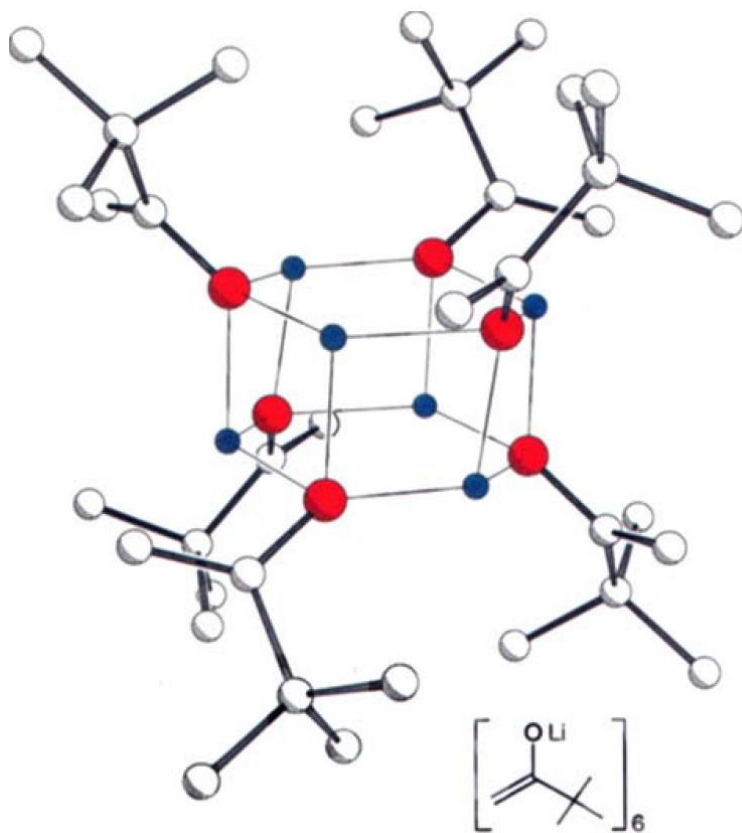
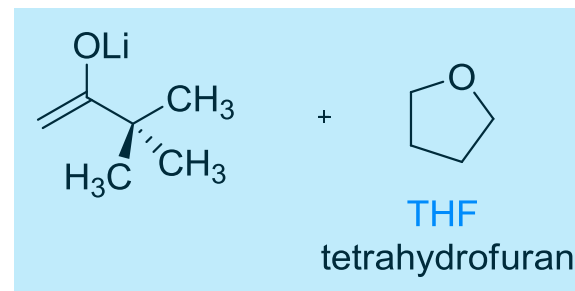
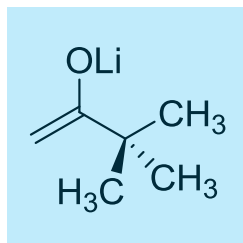
## Ireversibilní tvorba enolátu

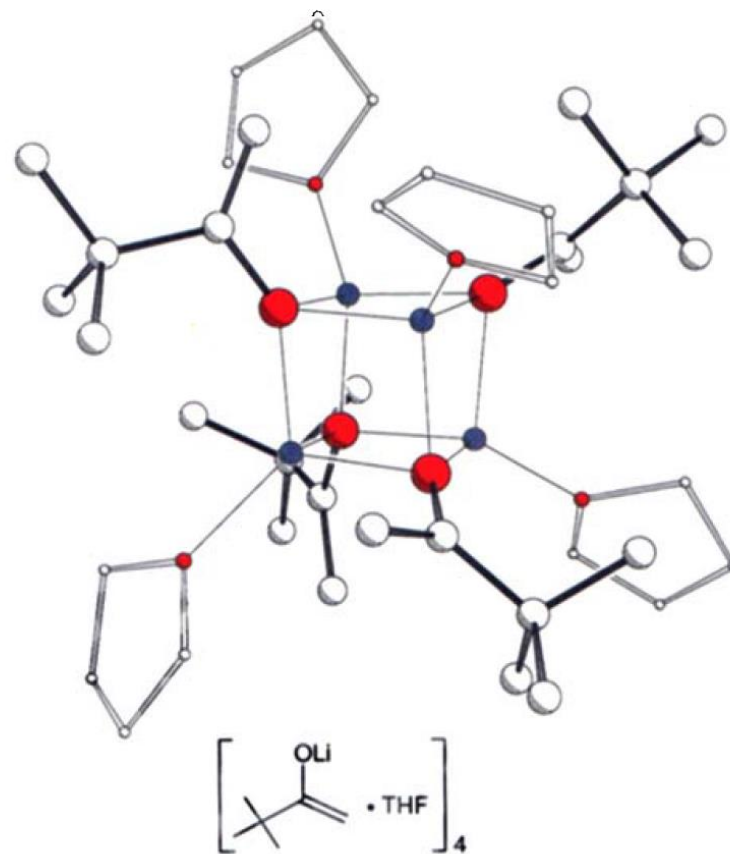
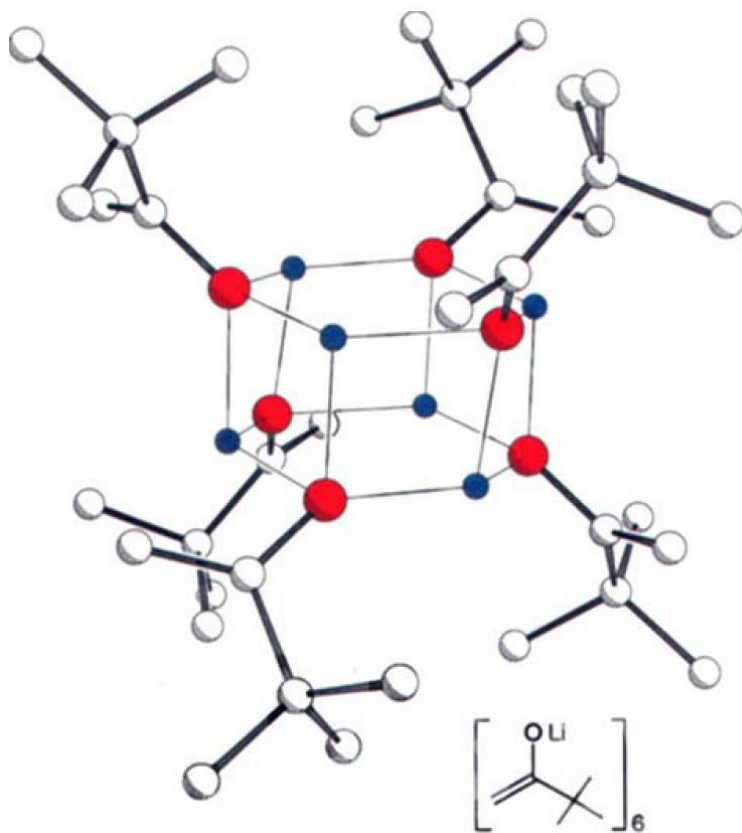
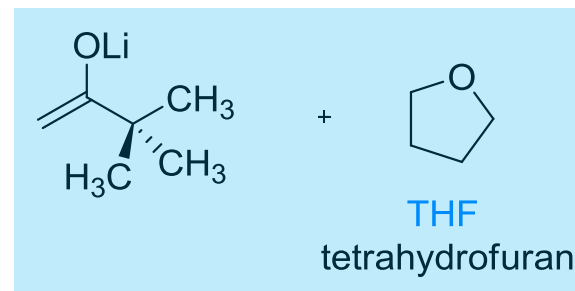
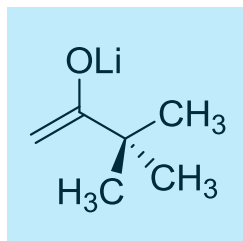
Deprotonace pomocí silné báze v aprotickém rozpouštědle umožňuje kompletní přeměnu karbonylové sloučeniny na enolát ("nevratná" deprotonace).

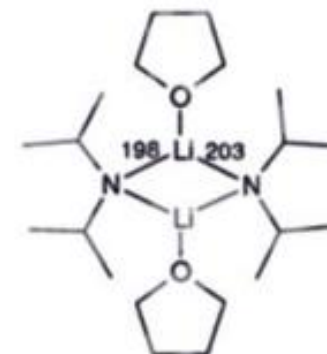
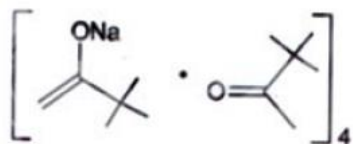
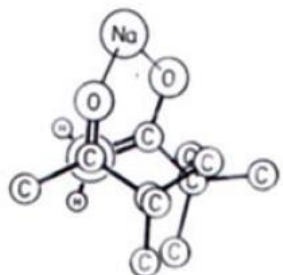
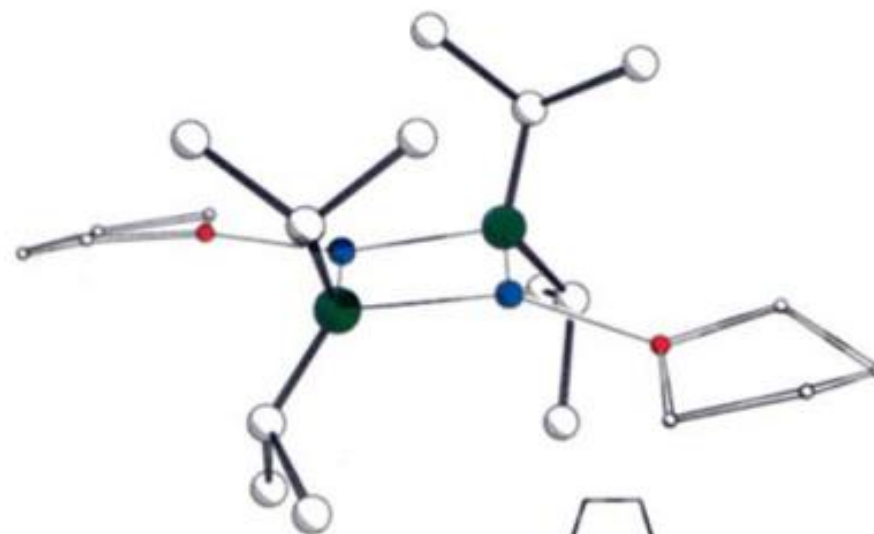
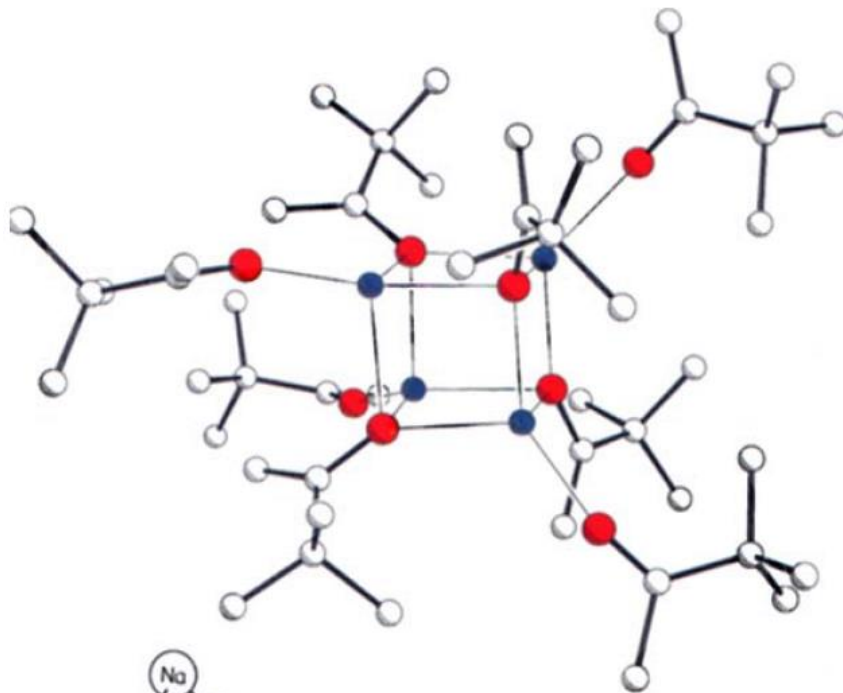
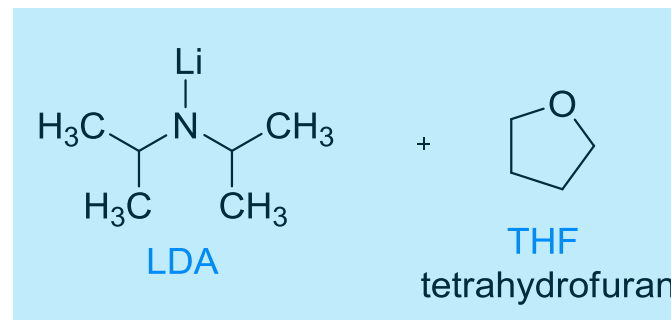
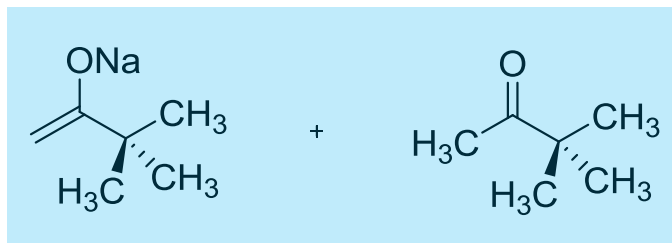


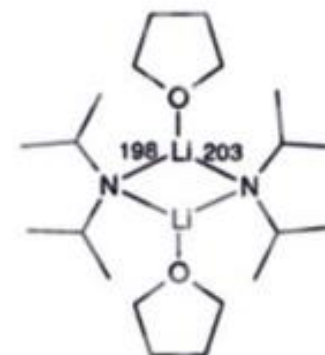
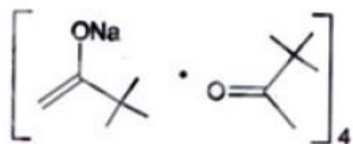
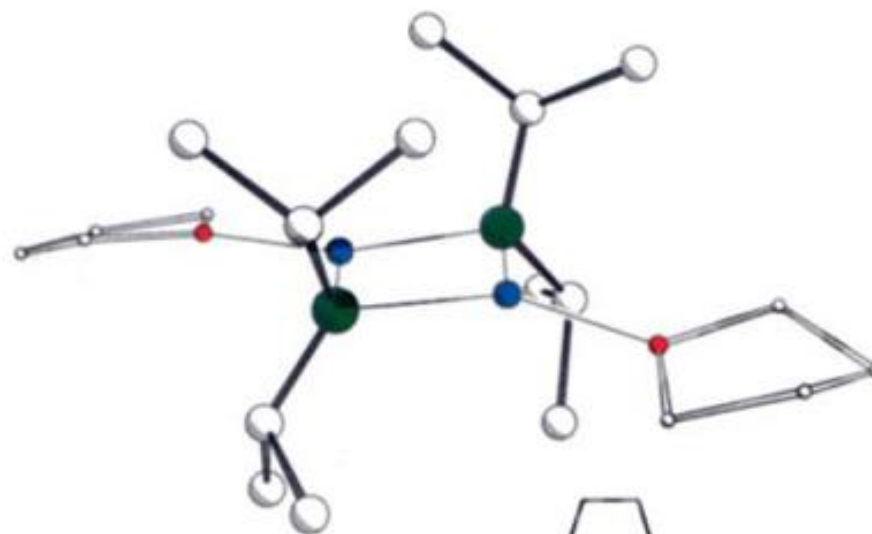
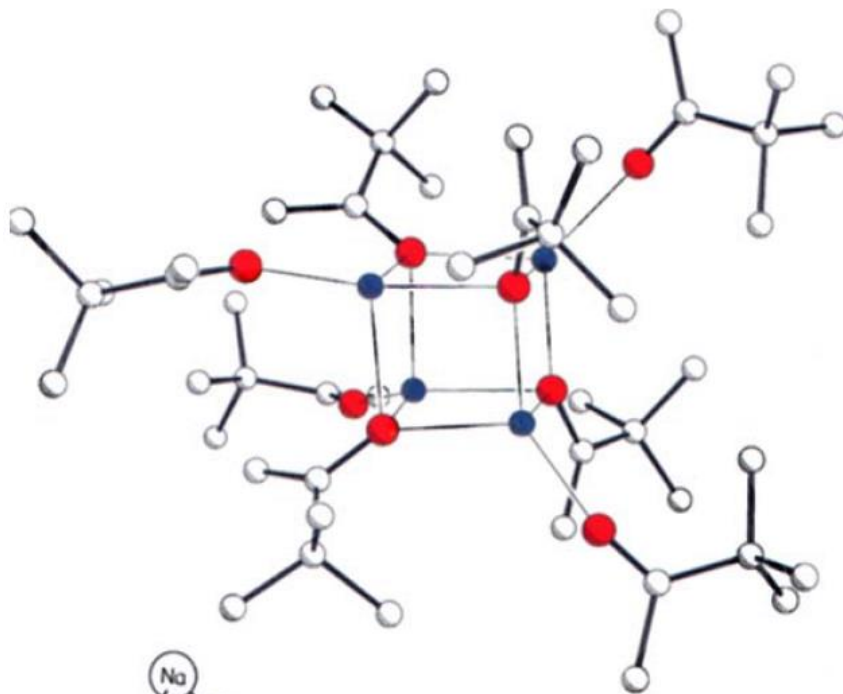
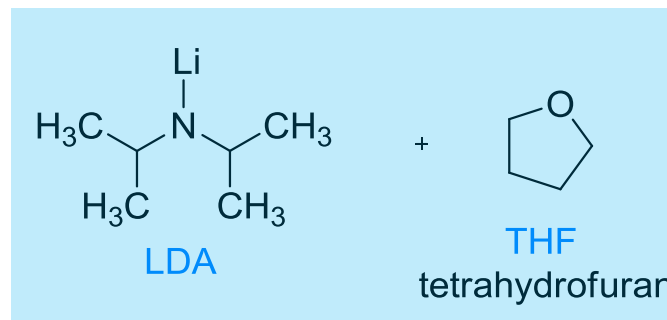
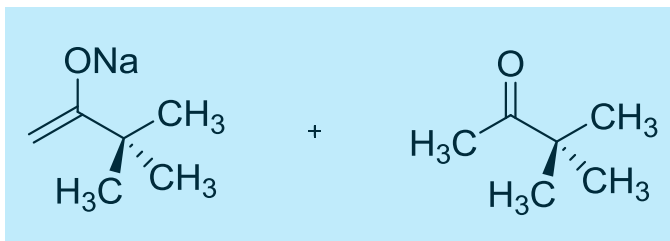
LDA je běžně používaná silná báze:









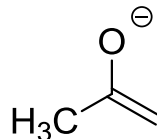
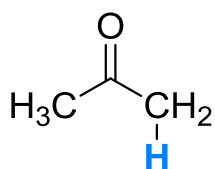




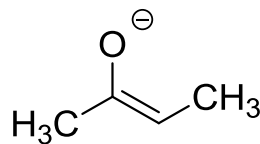
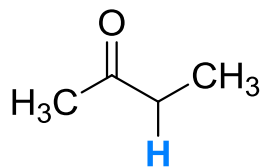


- Rychlost deprotonace je citlivá na sterické efekty

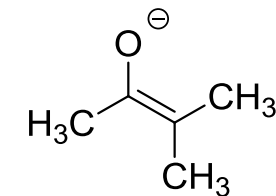
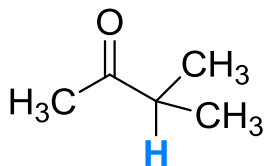
rel. rychlost ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{D}_2\text{O}$ )



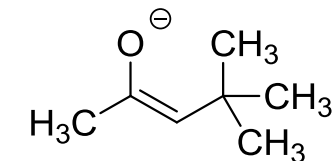
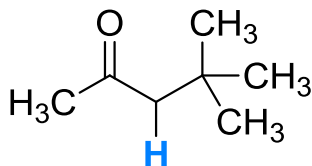
**100** (reference)



**42**



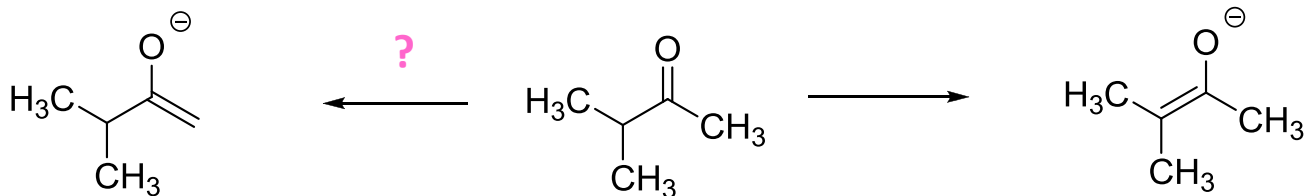
**<0.1**



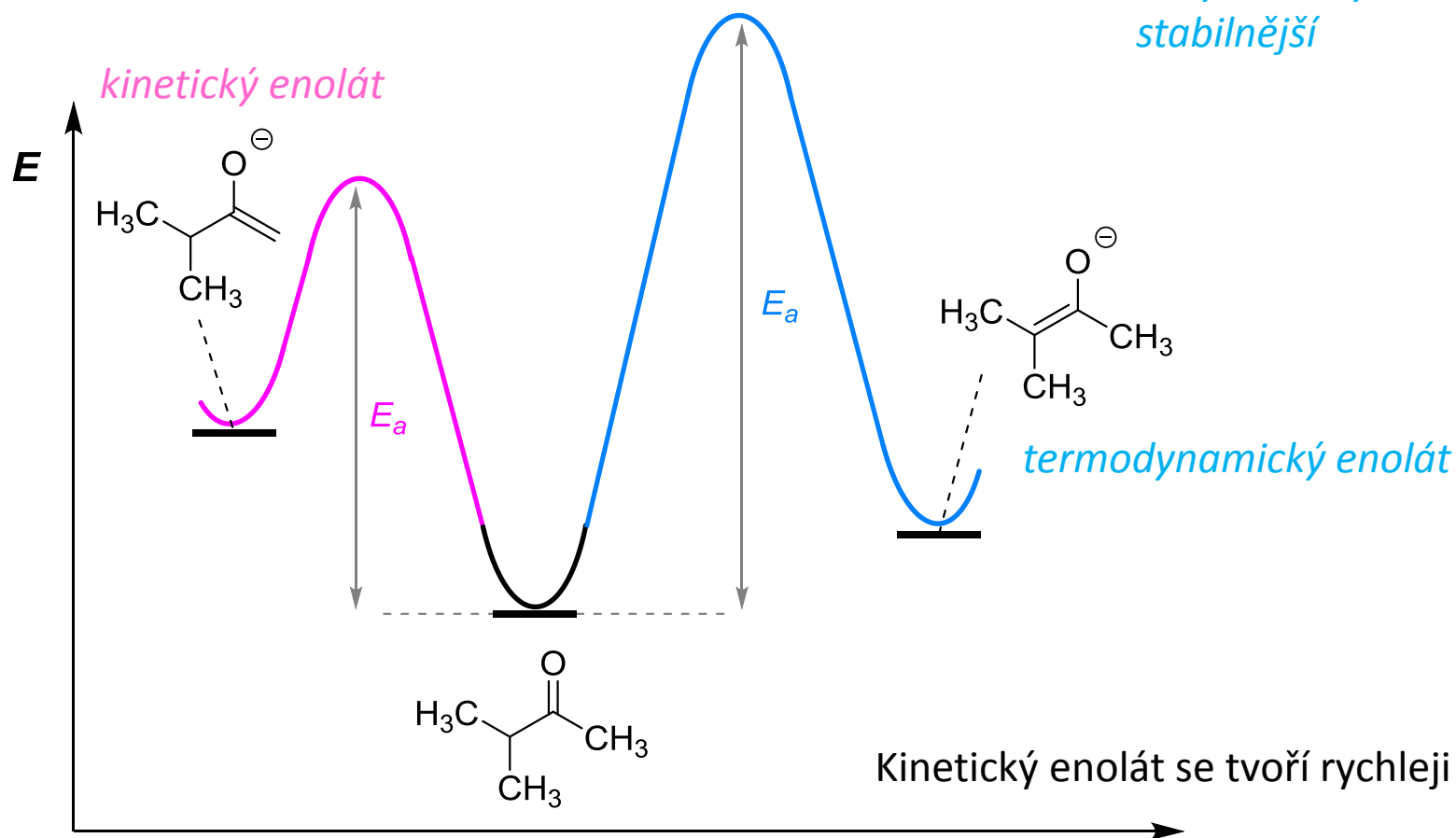
**0.5**



- Regioselektivita enolizace : tvorba kinetického enolátu

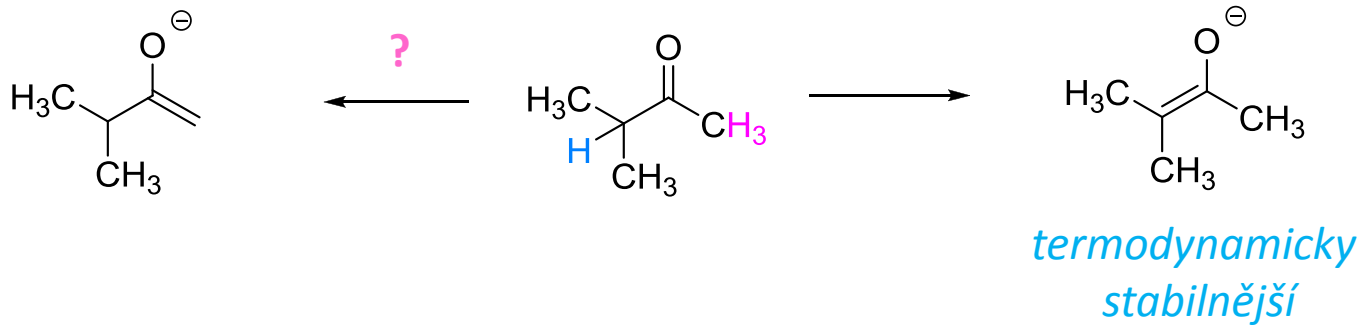


termodynamicky  
stabilnější

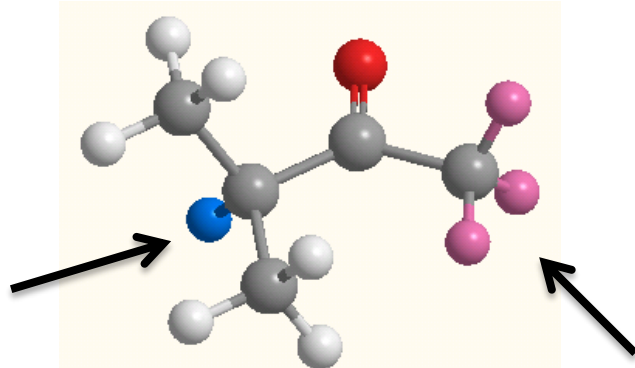




- Regioselektivita enolizace : tvorba kinetického enolátu



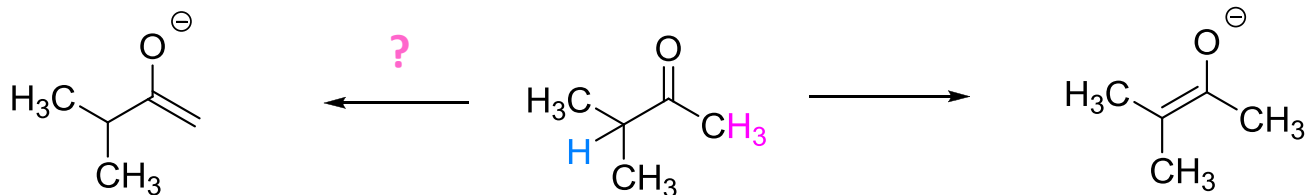
méně dostupný vodík  
(sterický bráněné)



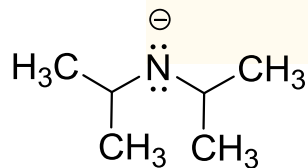
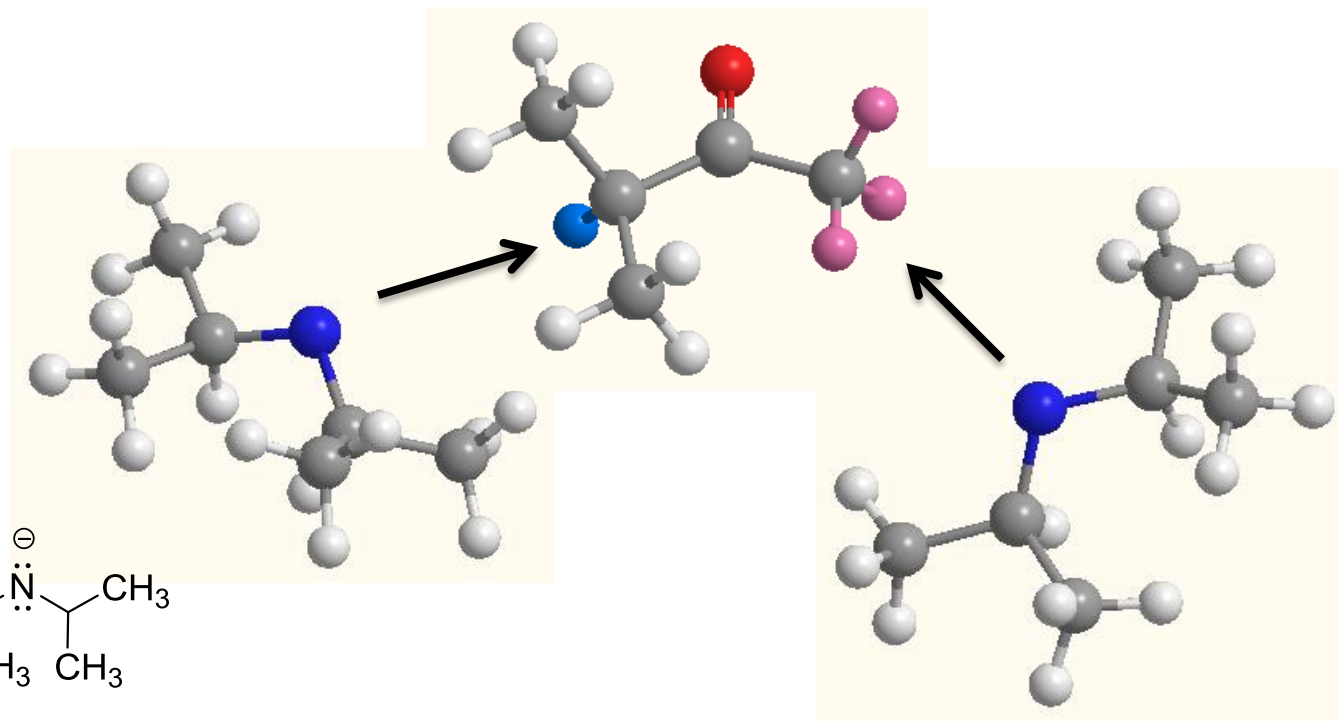
stericky dostupnější vodíky  
(+ statistický argument)



- Regioselektivita enolizace : tvorba kinetického enolátu

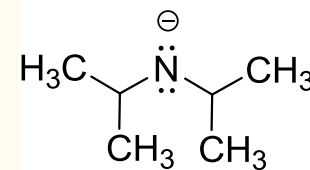


*termodynamicky  
stabilnější*



**LDA**

Lithium diisopropylamid

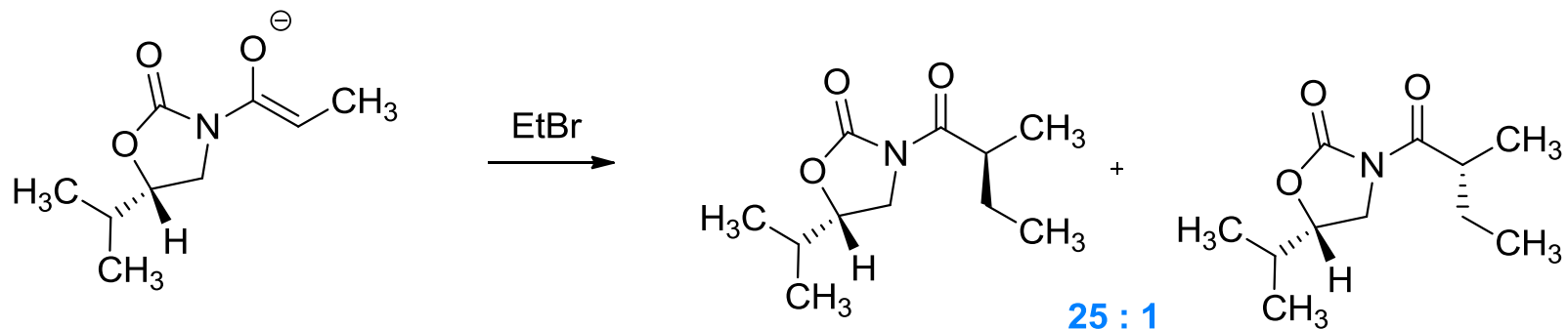
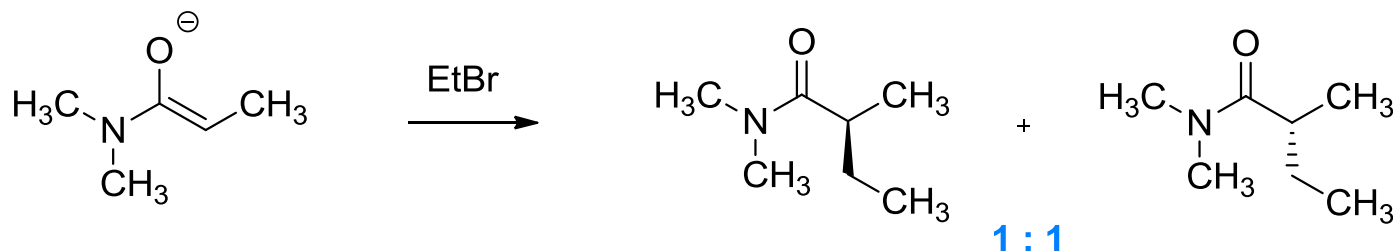


**LDA**

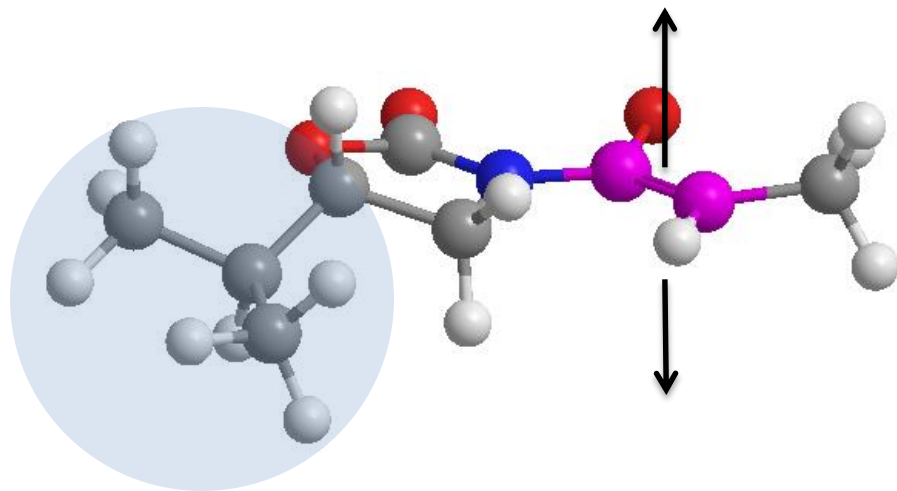
Lithium diisopropylamid



### ■ Stereoselektivní alkylace



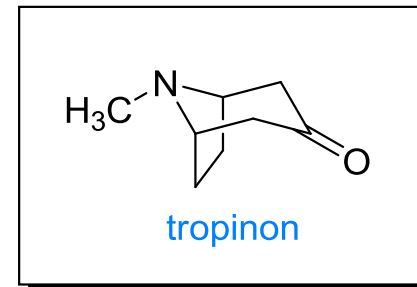
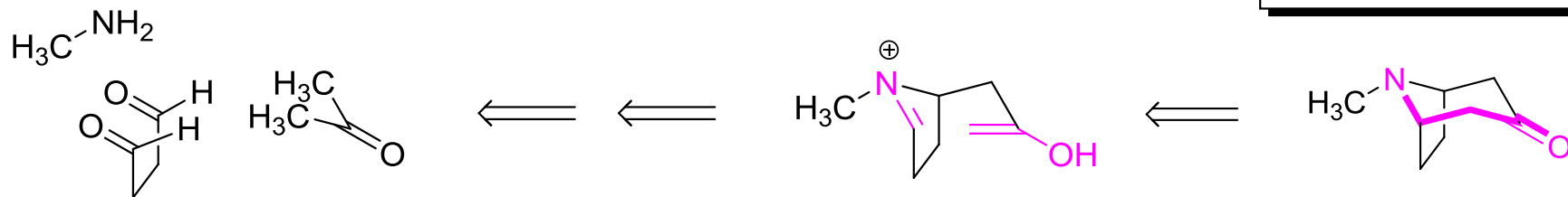
anti vůči objemnému isopropyl substituentu



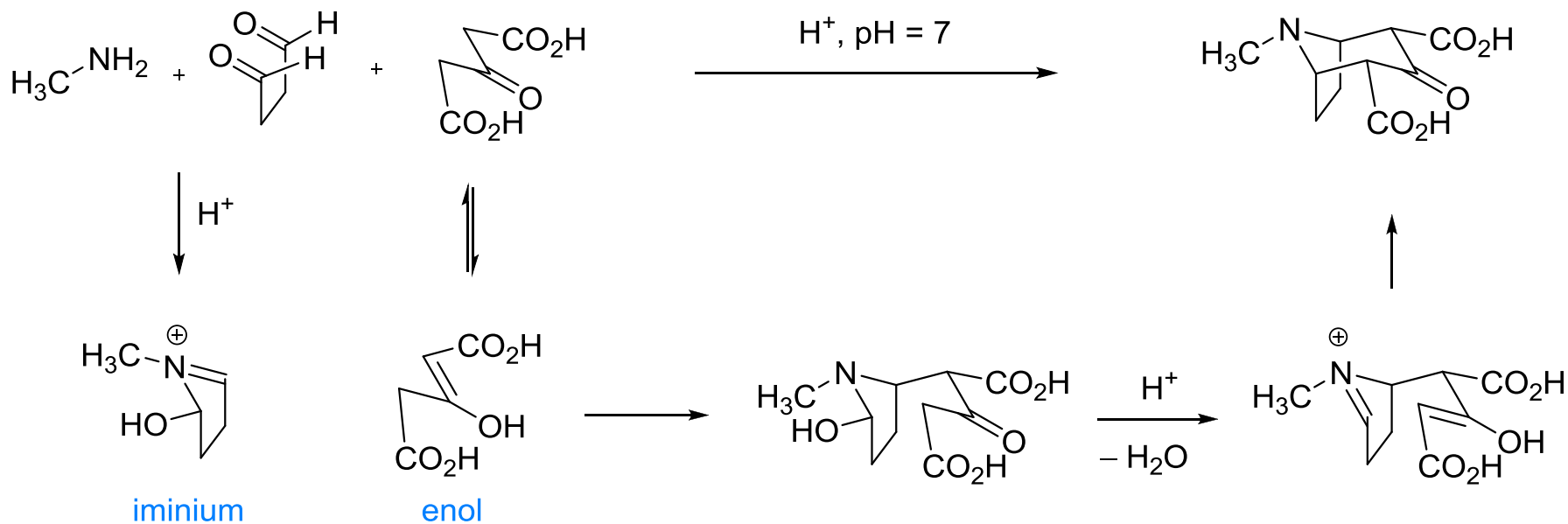
Přítomné stereocentrum ovlivňuje tvorbu nového stereocentra:  
**diastereoselektivita**



- Mannichova reakce je často používána v (bio)syntéze alkaloidů

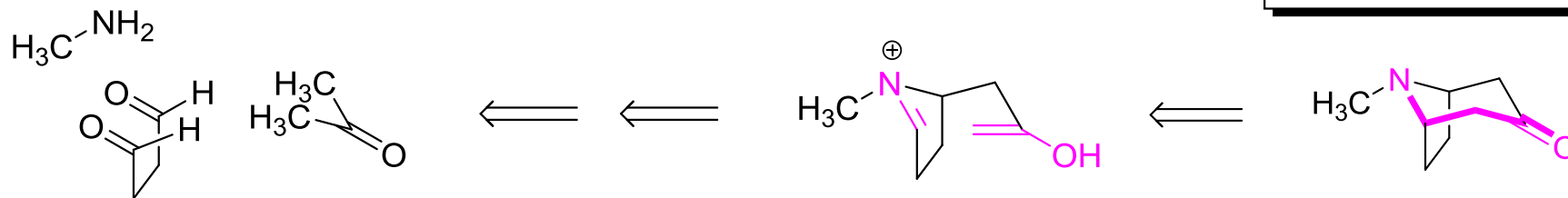
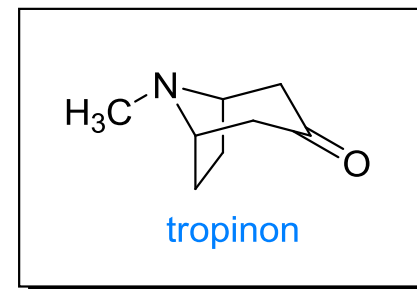


Biomimetická syntéza tropinonu v laboratoři (1917 (!), **Robert Robinson**, Nobel prize)

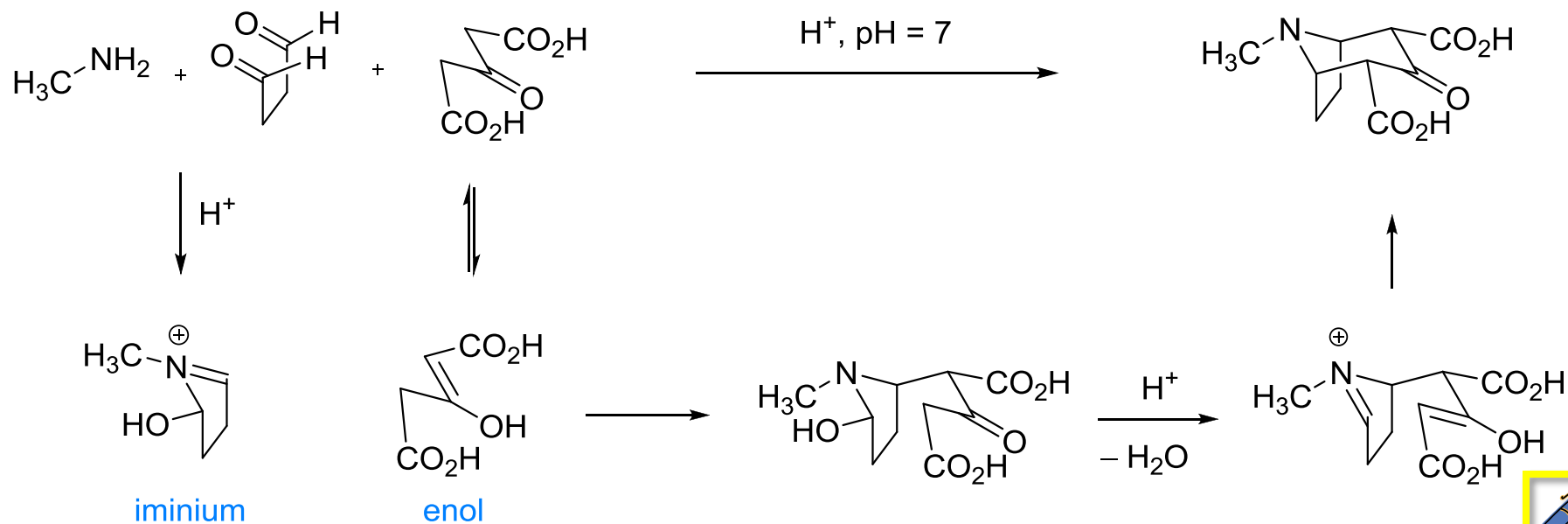




- Mannichova reakce je často používána v (bio)syntéze alkaloidů

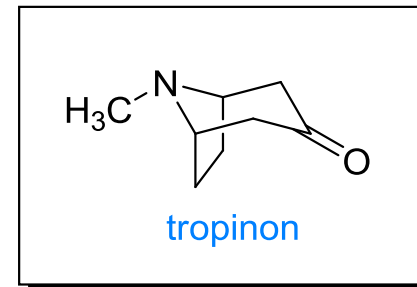
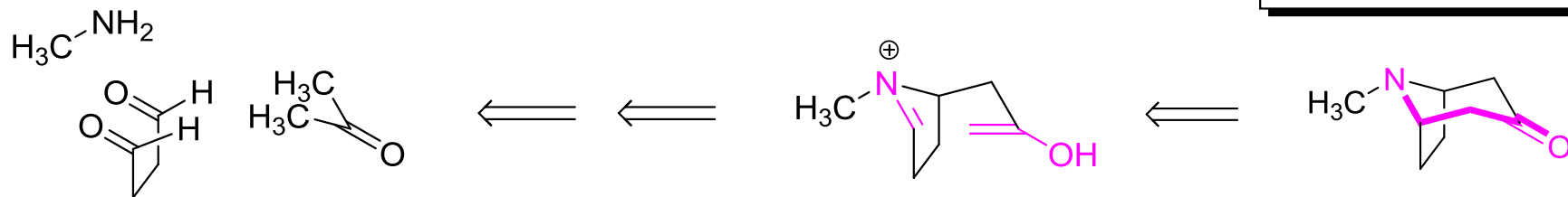


Biomimetická syntéza tropinonu v laboratoři (1917 (!), **Robert Robinson**, Nobel prize)

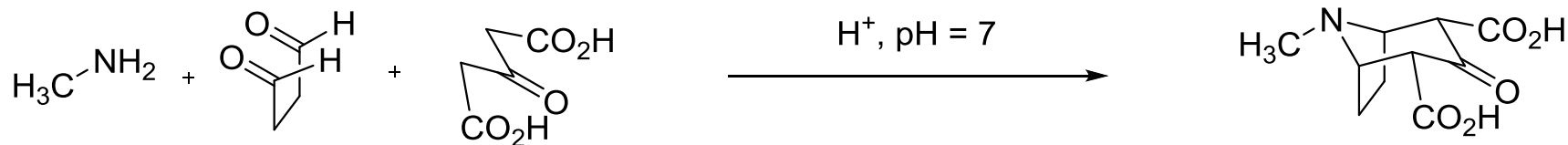




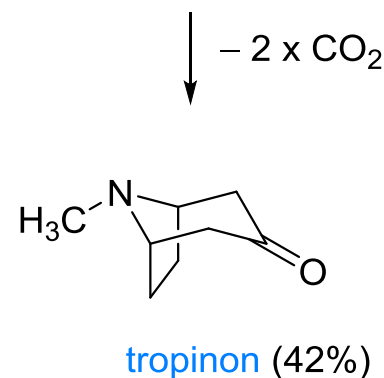
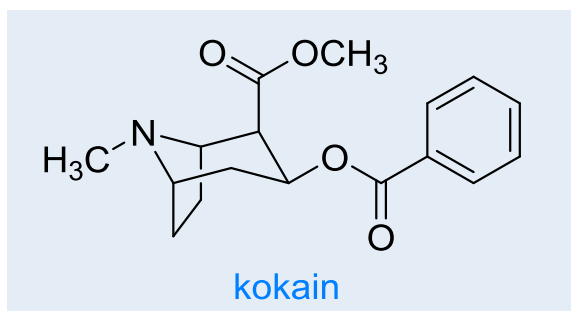
- Mannichova reakce je často používána v (bio)syntéze alkaloidů



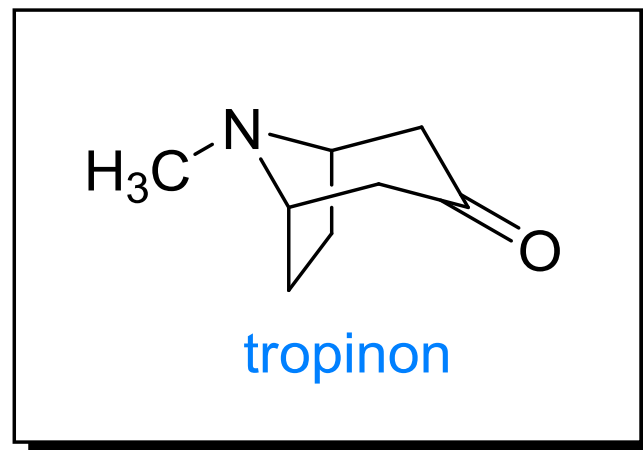
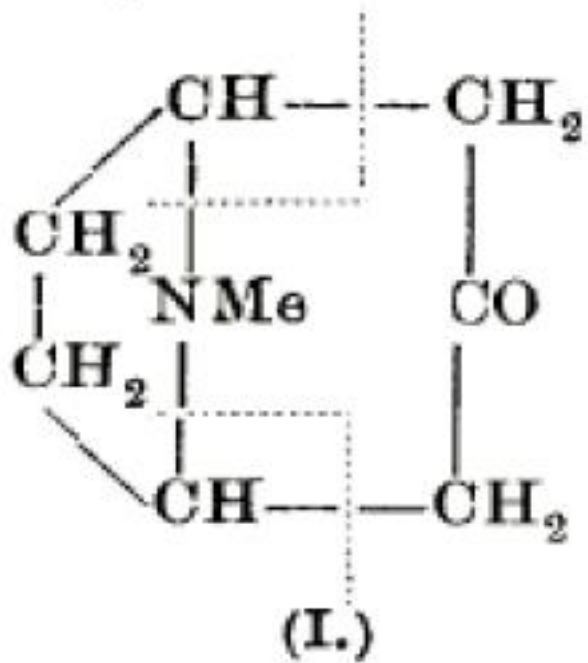
Biomimetická syntéza tropinonu v laboratoři (1917 (!), **Robert Robinson**, Nobel prize)



*Syntéza tropinonu je skvělý problém na procvičení formálních mechanismů ...*

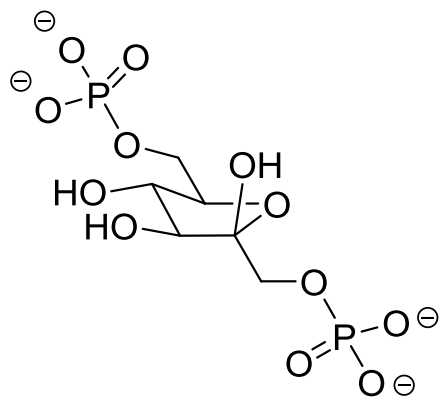






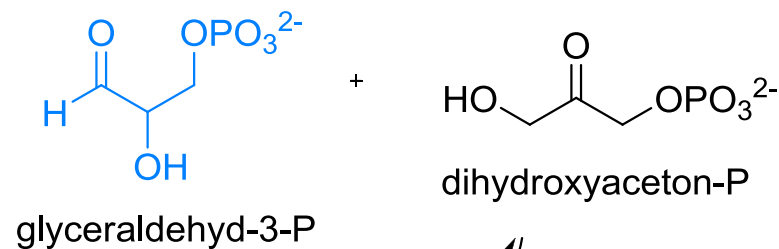
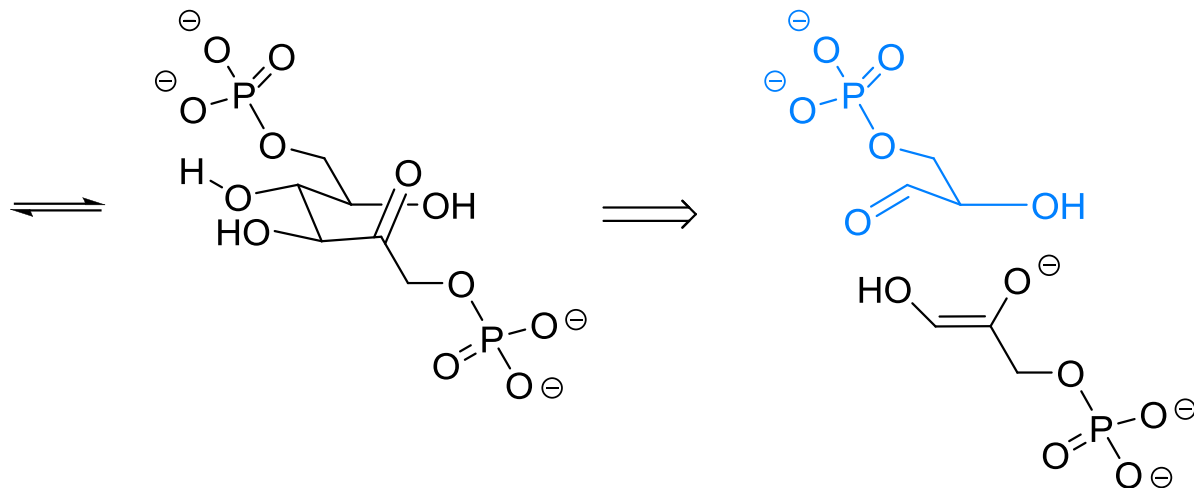


▪ Biosyntéza cukrů



*Fruktosa-1,6-P<sub>2</sub>*

*Q: jak rozpoznat strukturní element aldolové reakce?*



*Q: mechanismus izomerace?*

