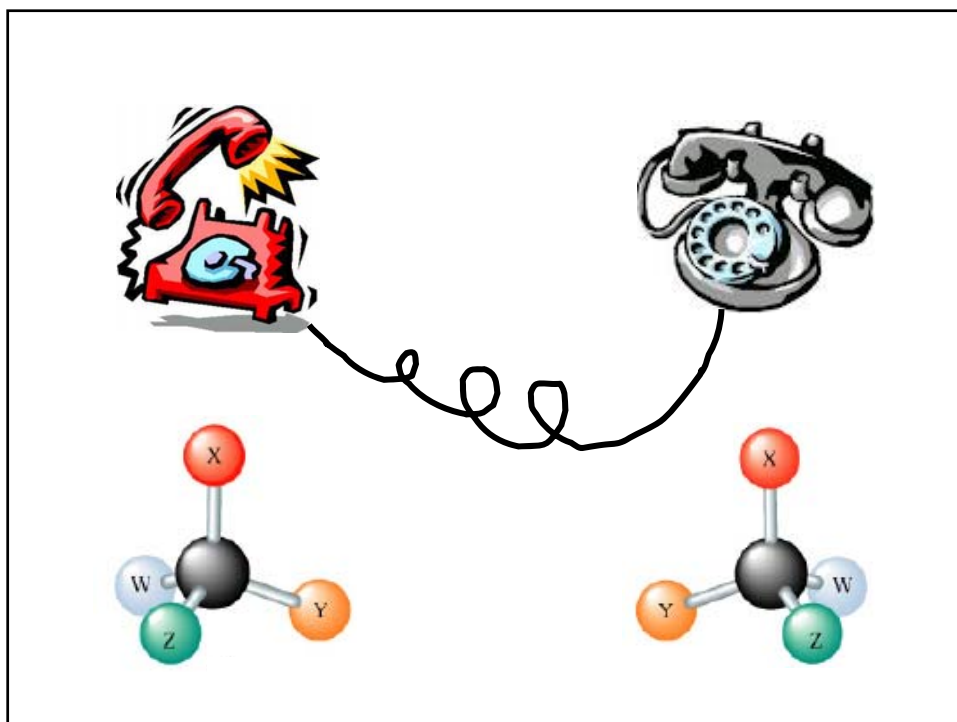
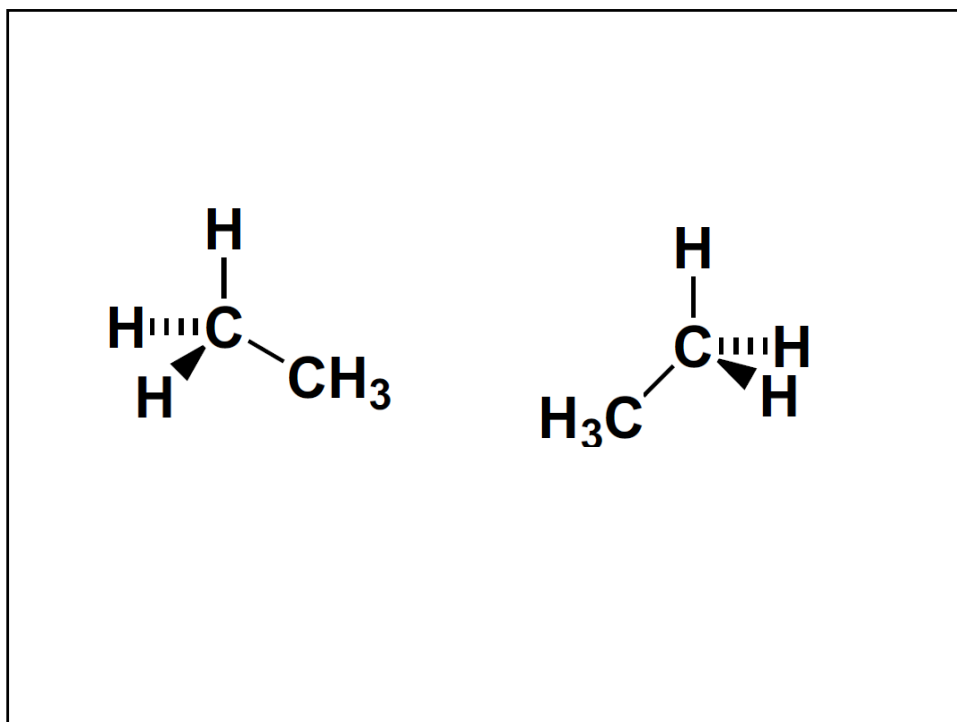
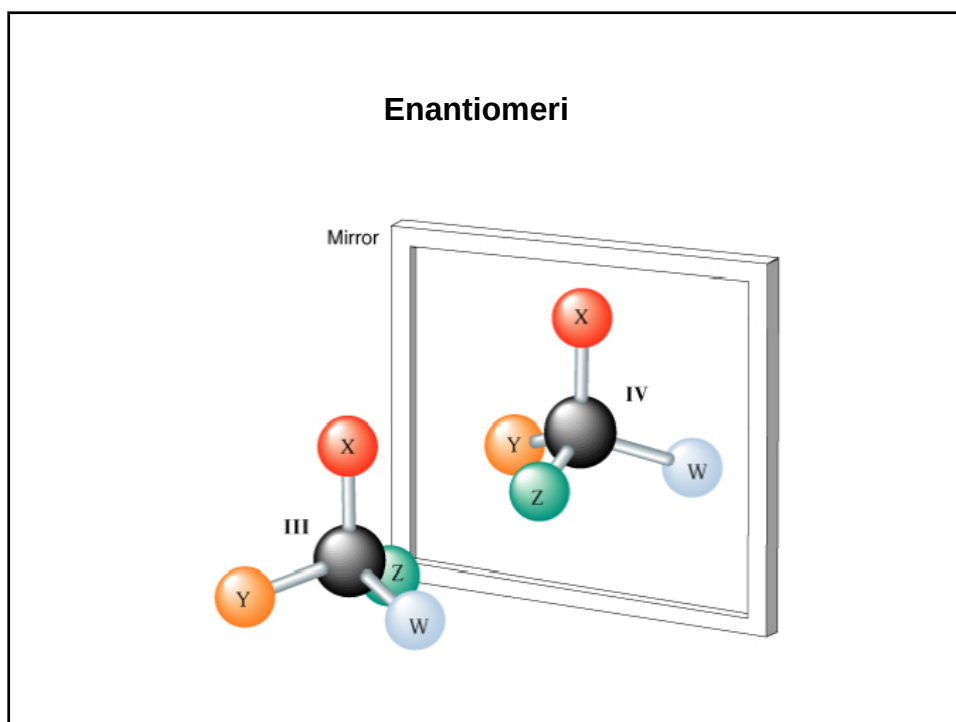
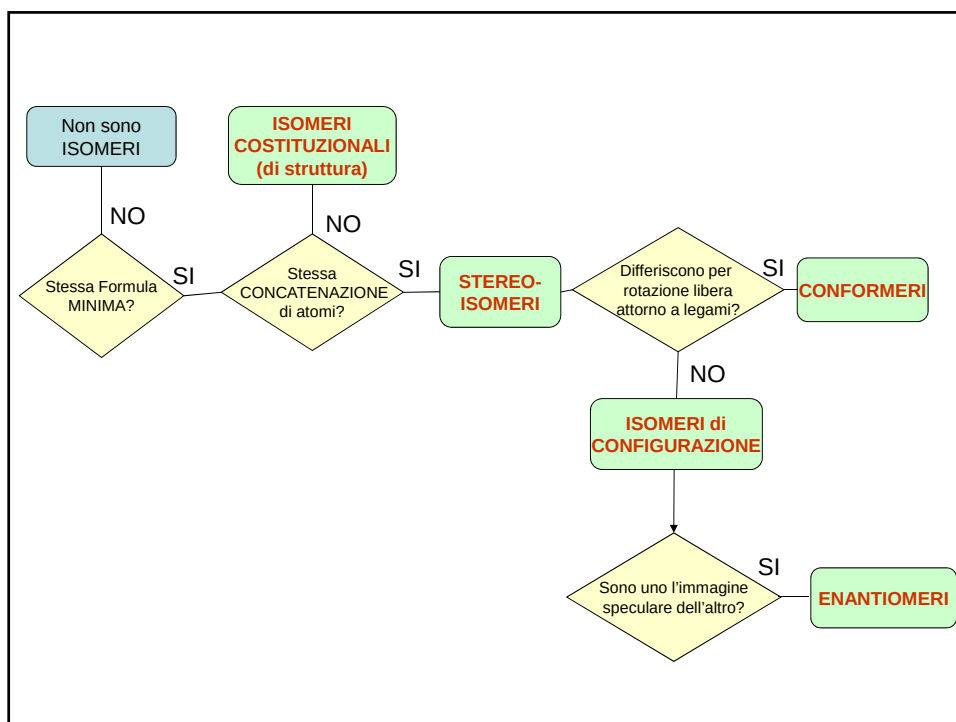
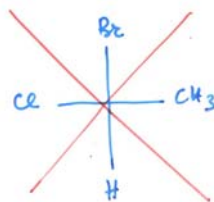
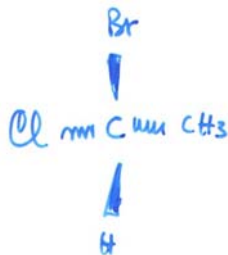
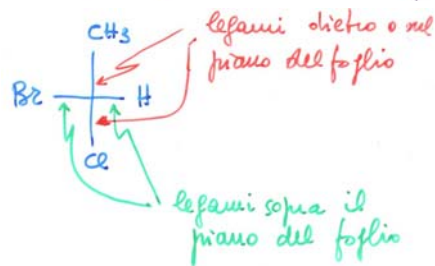
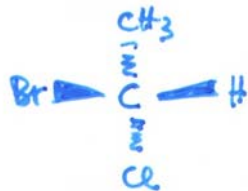






FORMULE PROIETTIVE DI FISCHER

(Nobel per la chimica 1902)



Hermann Emil Fischer, (1852-1919) Germany. 1902 recipient of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

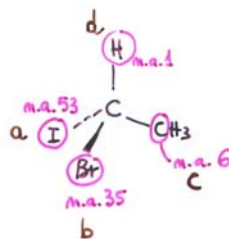
La nomenclatura degli enantiomeri: il sistema (R-S)

R.S. Cahn (Inghilterra) C.K. Ingold (Inghilterra) V. Prelog (Svizzera)

- ① **ORDINARE** i quattro sostituenti dell'atomo asimmetrico in ordine di **PRIORITA'** mediante **REGOLE DI SUCCESSIONE**

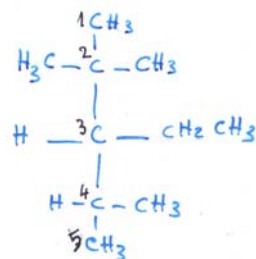
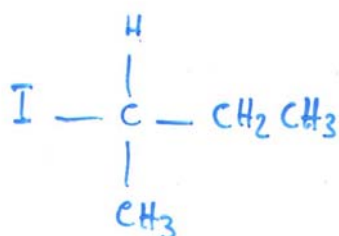
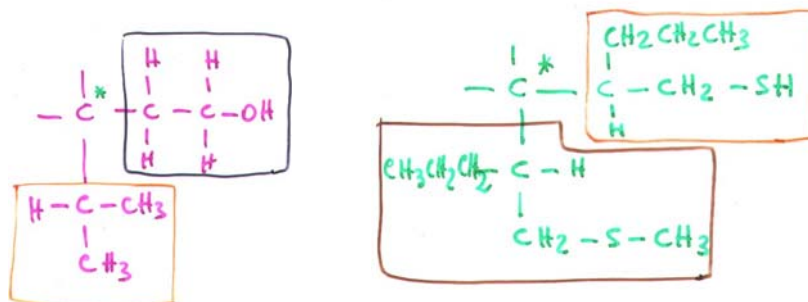
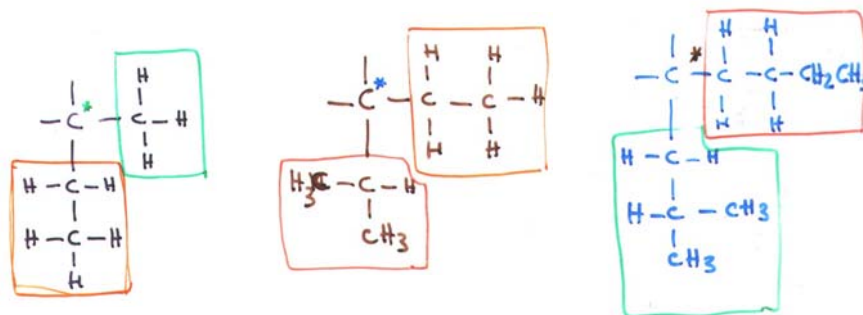
REGOLA 1. la priorità è definita nella base del **numero atomico**.

più alto è il n.a., maggiore è la priorità.
(a > b > c > d)

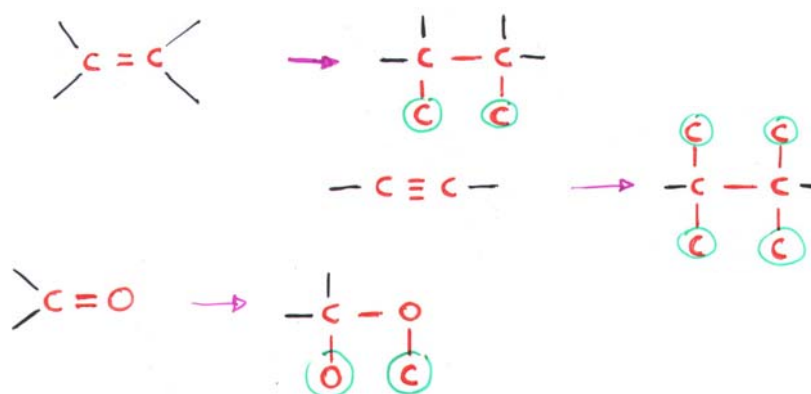


REGOLA 2. A parità di n. atomico, si prendono in considerazione i numeri atomici degli atomi successivi

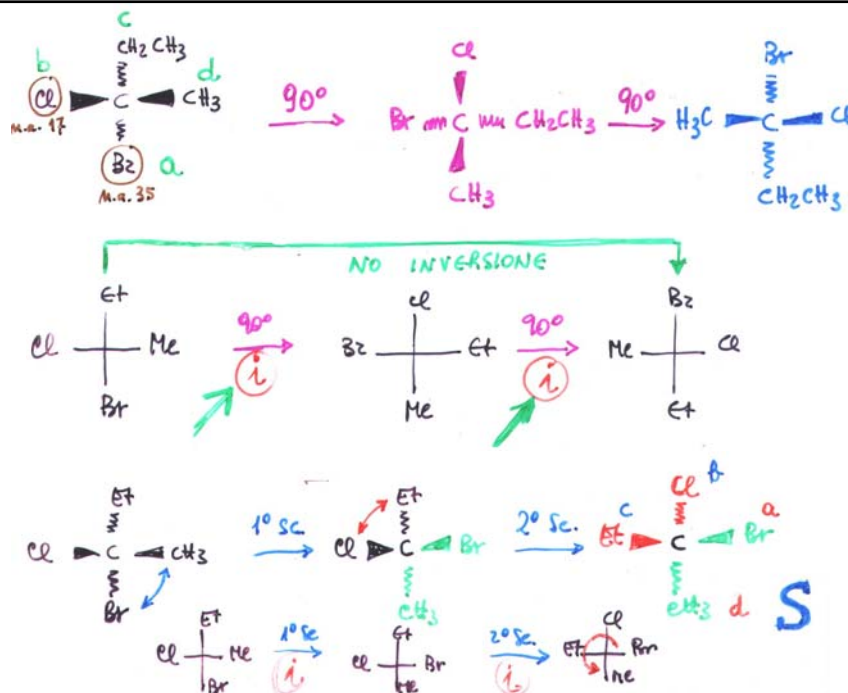
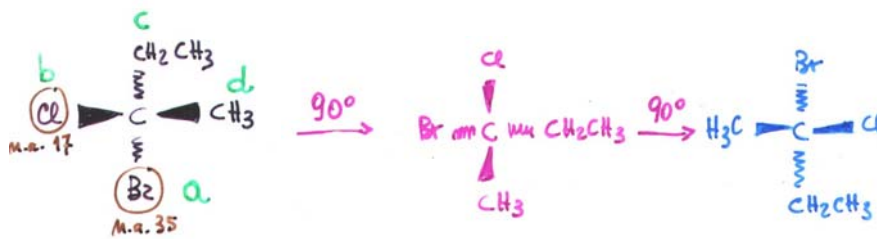
La priorità si assegna al primo punto di differenza

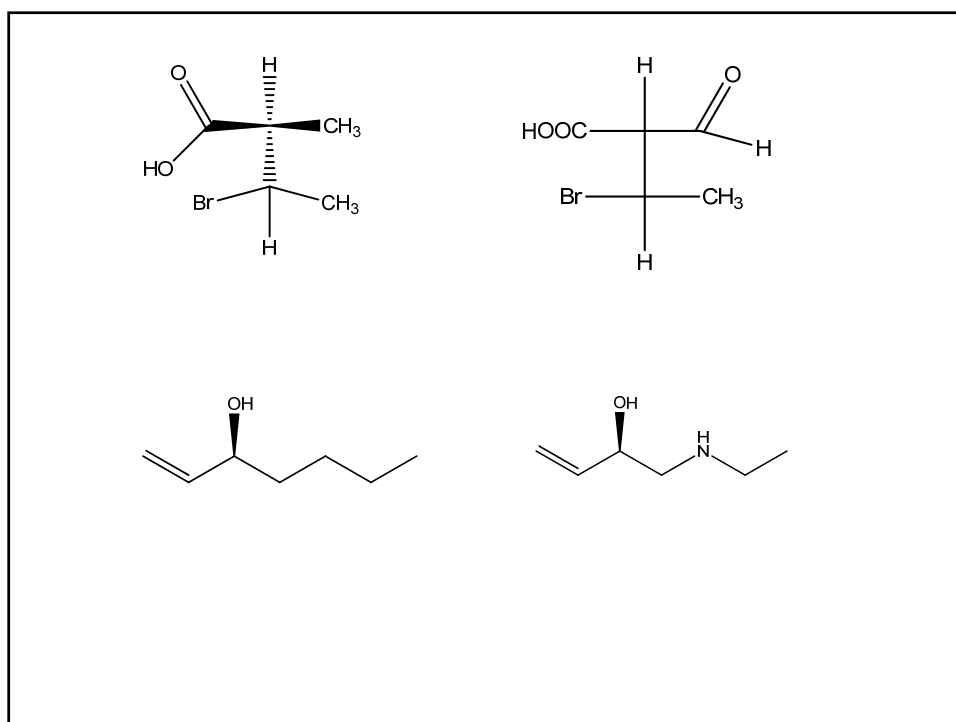
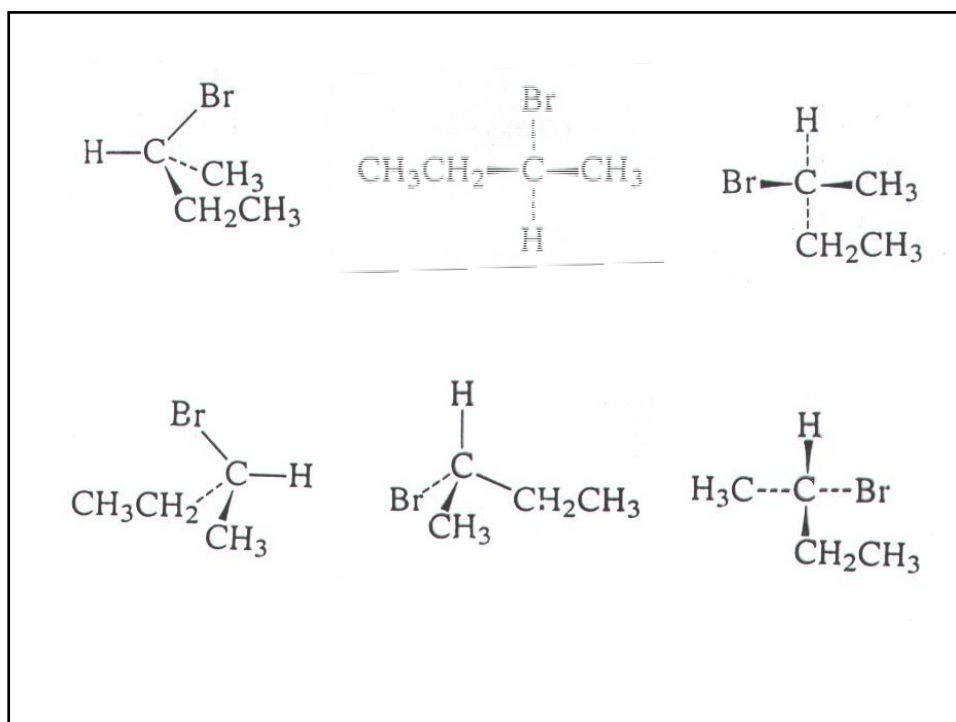


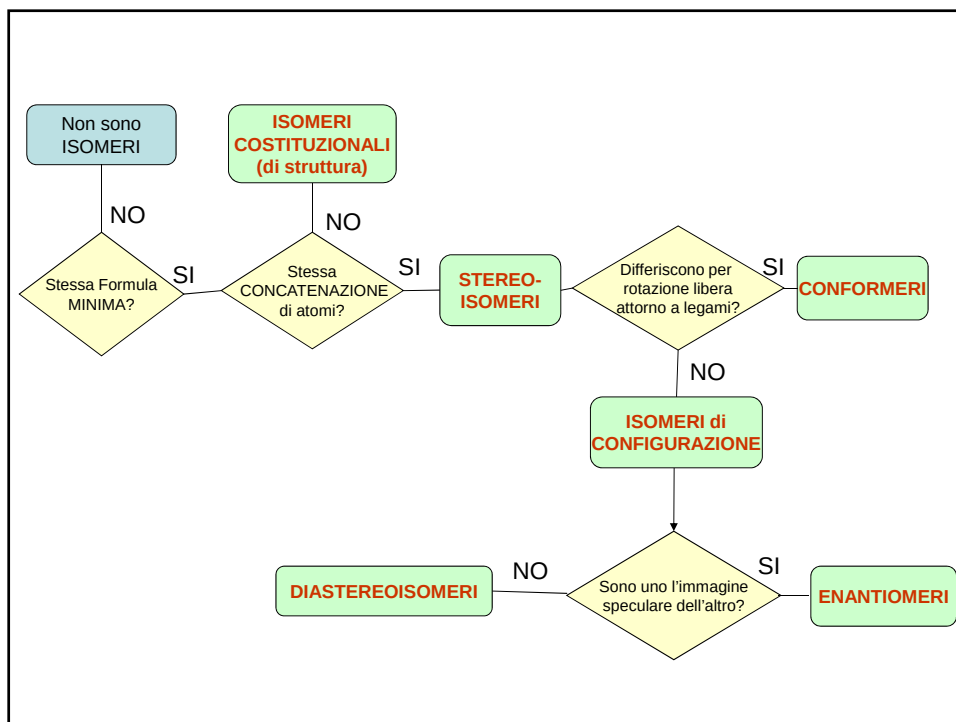
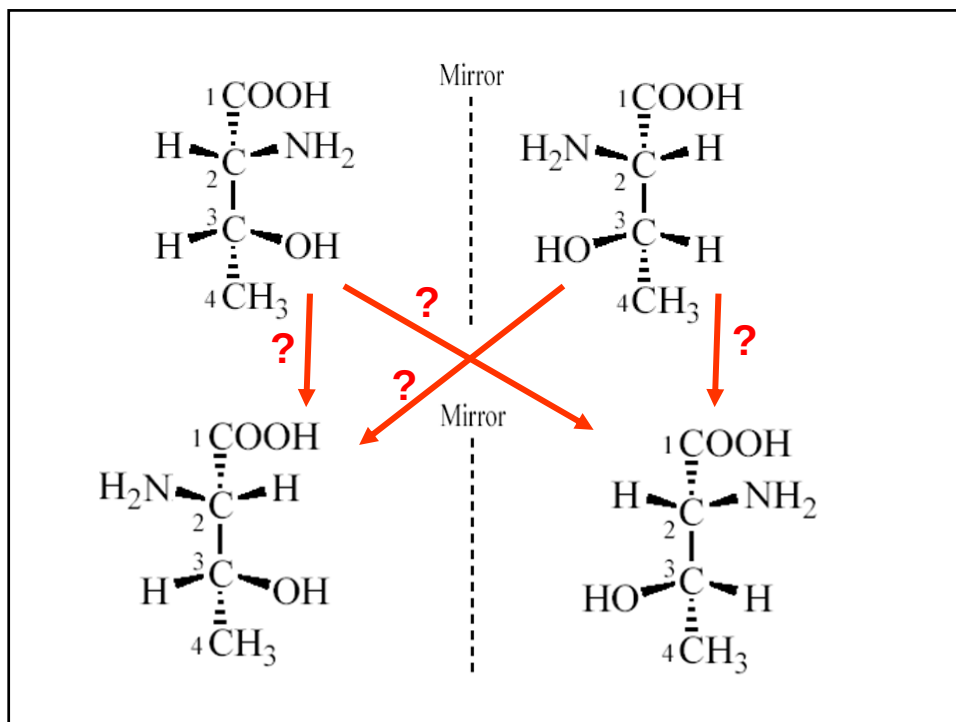
REGOLA 3. I doppi e i tripli legami
si considerano come legami semplici
raddoppiando o triplicando gli atomi
che sono coinvolti.



- ② Si dispone la molecola in modo che il
sostituente a priorità più bassa si trovi
lontano dall'osservatore
(in alto o in basso nelle proiezioni di Fischer).
Se si passa da a b c in senso orario $\Rightarrow$
R (rectus)
se in senso antiorario $\Rightarrow$ **S** (sinister)

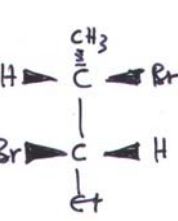
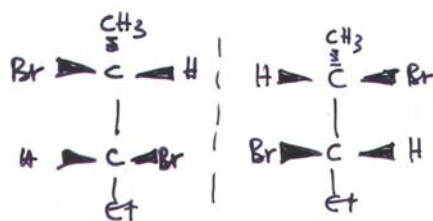
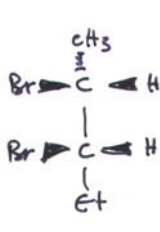
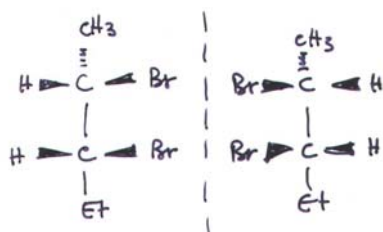
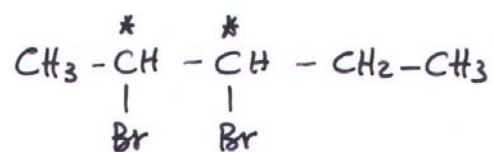






MOLECOLE CON PIU' DI UNO STEREOCENTRO:

I DIASTEREISOMERI



4 stereoisomeri

4 diastereoisomeri.

2 coppie di enantiomeri

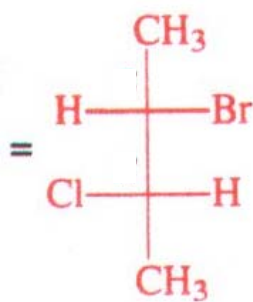
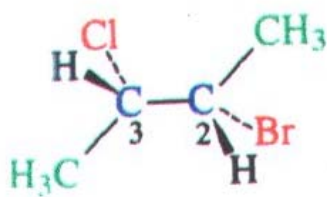
n. stereoisomeri di configurazione

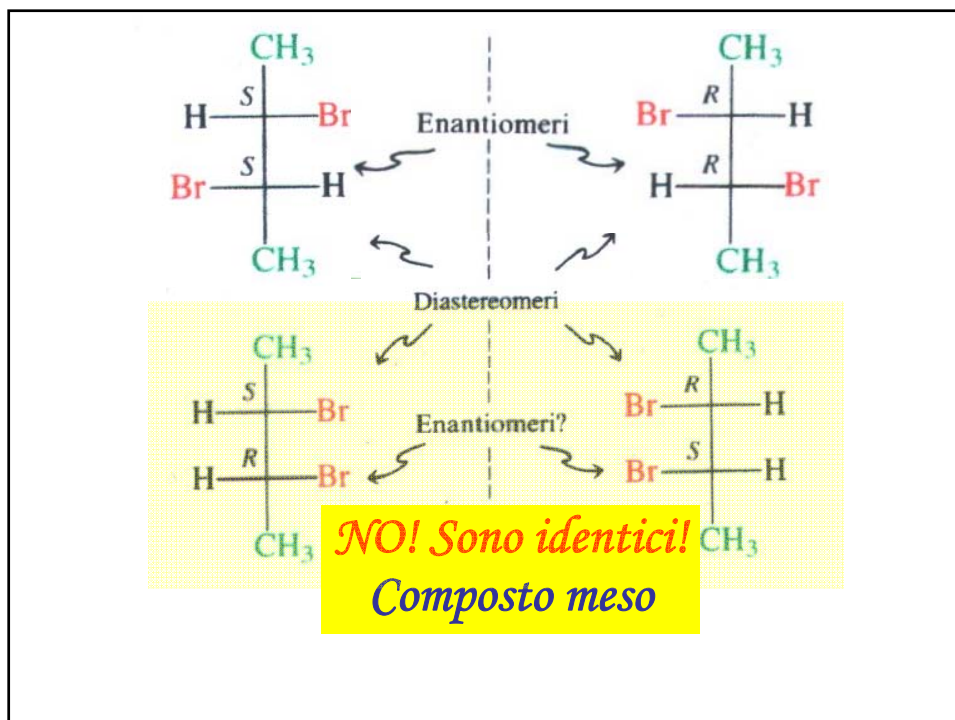
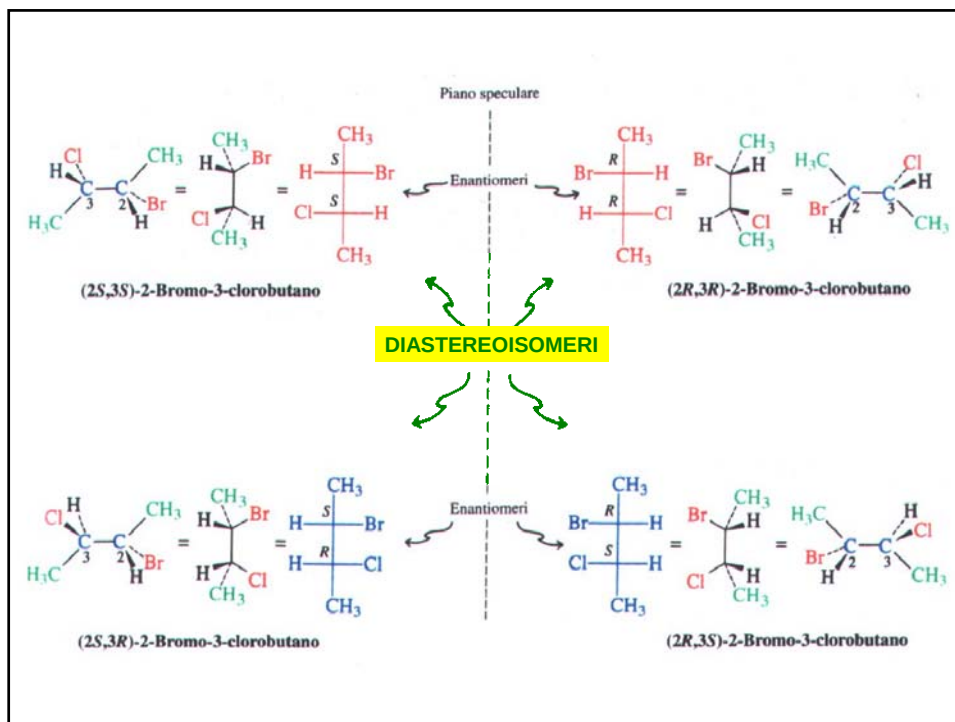
$$1 C^* = 2^1 = 2^1$$

$$2 C^* = 4 = 2^2$$

$$\dots \quad \textcircled{2^n}$$

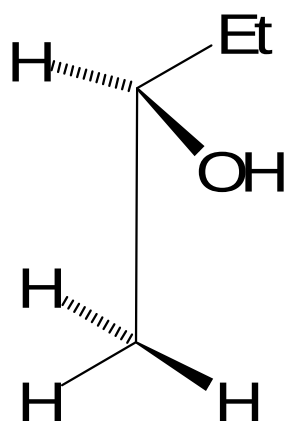
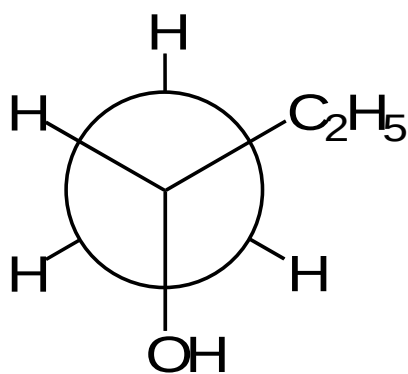
*n. stereoisomeri
max*

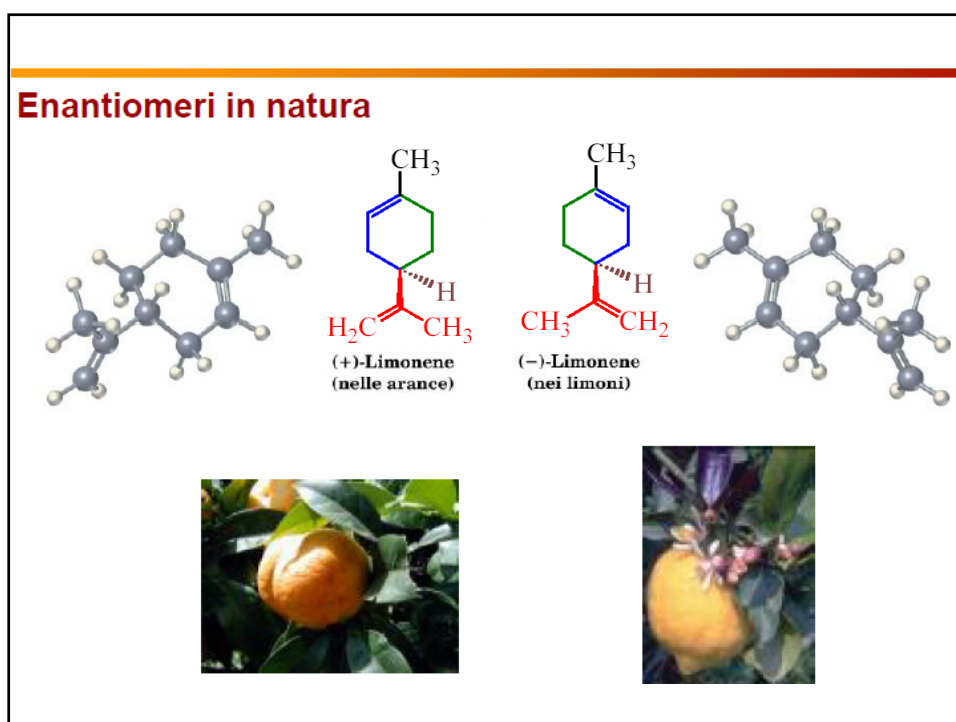
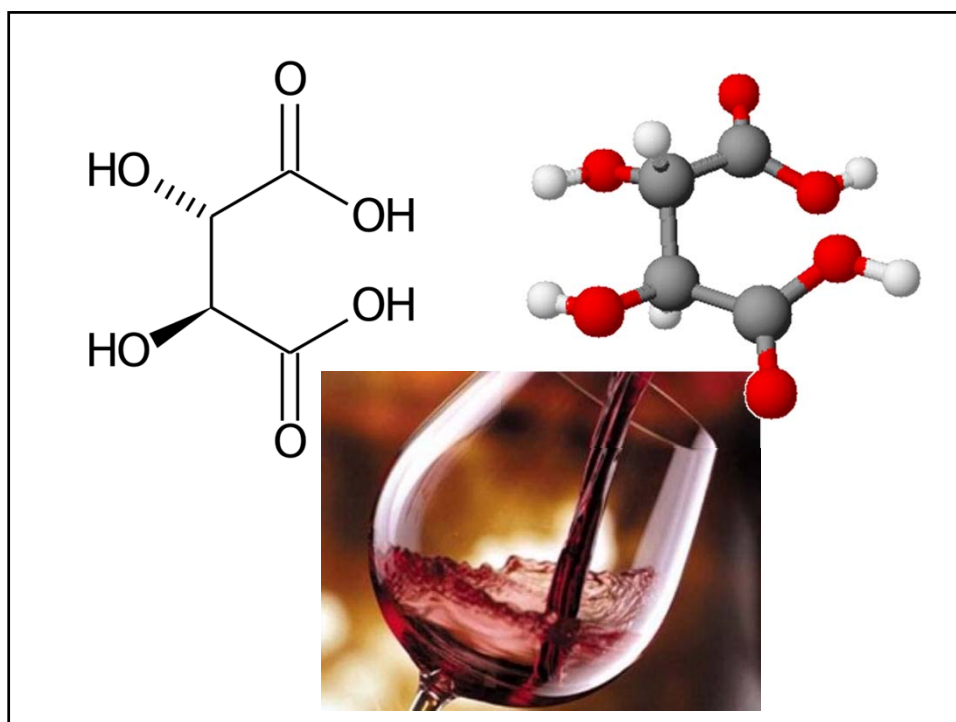




Due stereocentri che rechino gli stessi sostituenti danno origine
solo a tre stereoisomeri

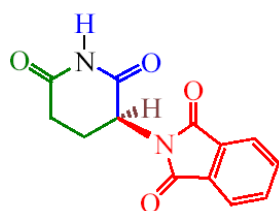
una coppia di enantiomeri e una forma meso



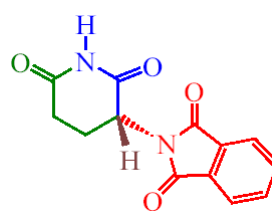


Enantiomeri in medicina

Talidomide



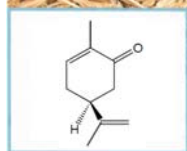
teratogeno



sedativo

Enantiomeri in natura

cumino



S

menta

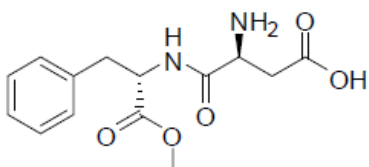


R

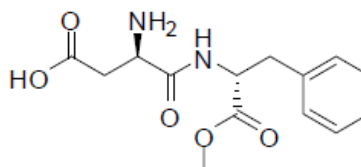
carvone

Enantiomeri di uso comune

Aspartame

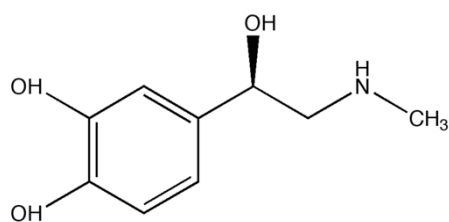


160 volte più dolce dello zucchero



amaro

Enantiomeri nel nostro corpo



Adrenalina

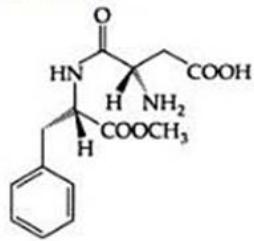
R o S ?

Questa molecola ha affinità 100 volte maggiore rispetto al suo enantiomero perché questo orientamento del gruppo OH favorisce l'interazione con la porzione recettoriale

Enantiomeri di uso comune

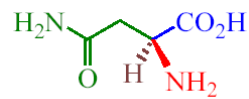
CHEMISTRY AT WORK IN THE MARKETPLACE

Artificial Sweeteners



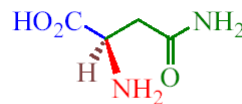
Aspartame (NutraSweet)

Scoperto nel 1965; 110 volte più dolce del saccarosio.



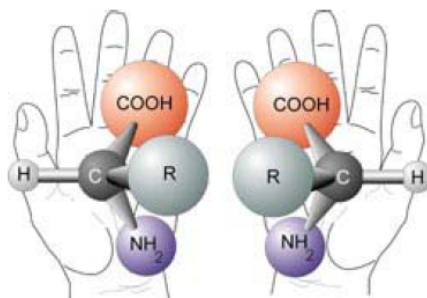
bitter taste

Asparagine

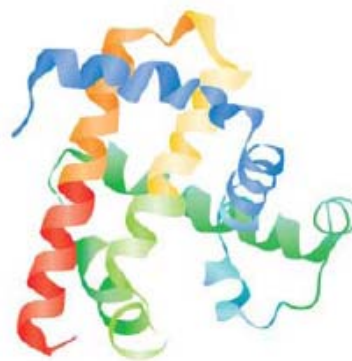


sweet taste

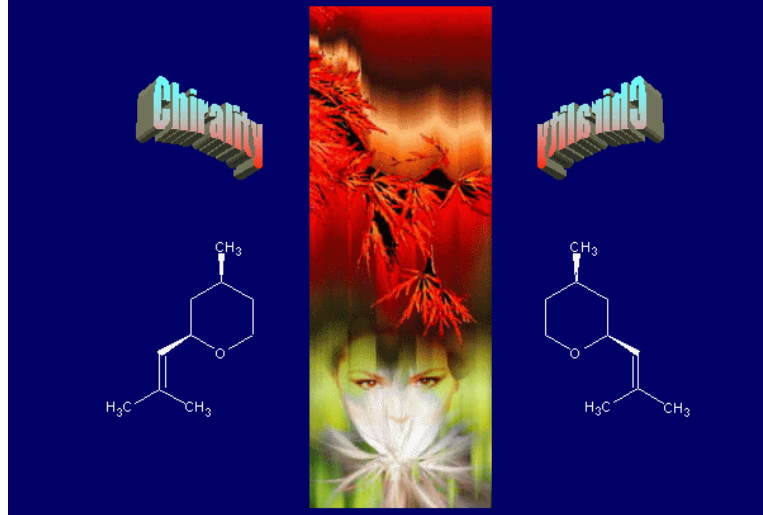
Enantiomeri nelle proteine



Gli Amino Acidi sono chirali

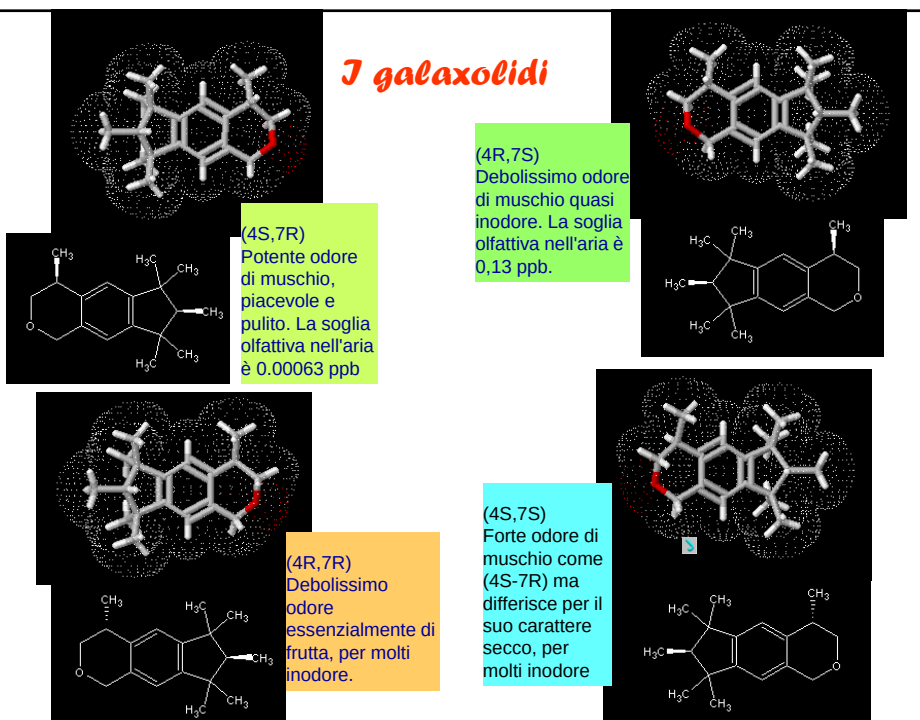


Chirality & Odour Perception



<http://www.leffingwell.com/chirality/chirality.htm>

J galaxolidi



► MOLECOLA CHIRALE

non è sovrapponibile alla sua immagine speculare. Condizione necessaria e sufficiente per l'esistenza di enantiomeri.

► STEREOCENTRO (ATOMO ASIMMETRICO)

Atomo che lega quattro costituenti differenti
(generalmente C_{sp^3})

- Le molecole dotate di uno stereocentro sono CHIRALI
- Una molecola chirale ha almeno uno stereocentro

► ENANTIOMERI

stereoisomeri che sono l'uno immagine speculare dell'altro.

↳ propr. chimico-fisiche identiche ad eccezione del senso di rotazione della luce polarizzata.

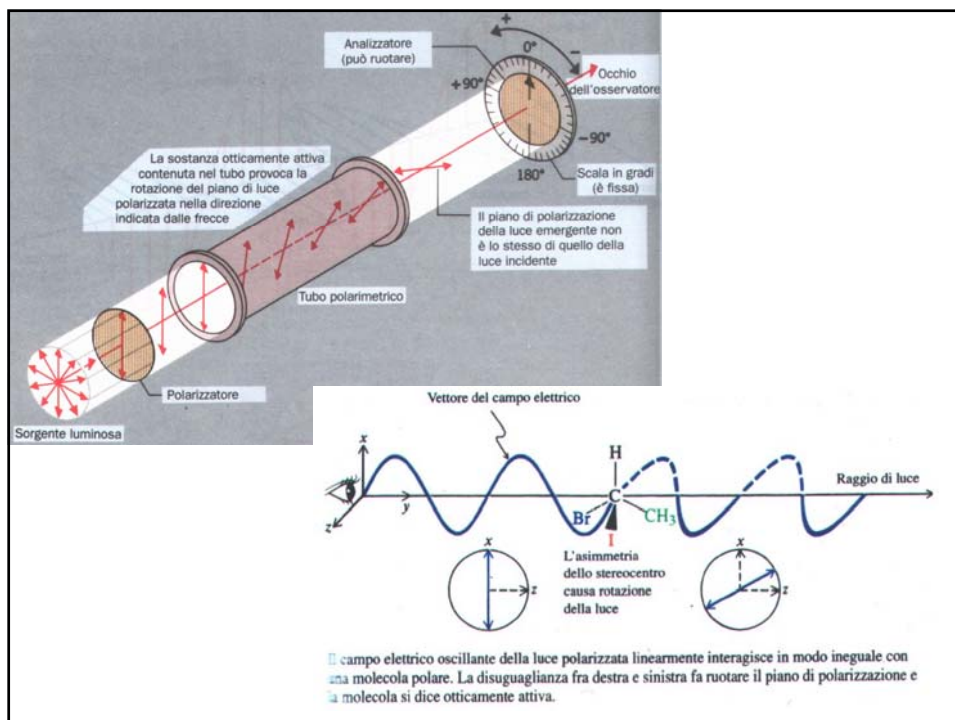
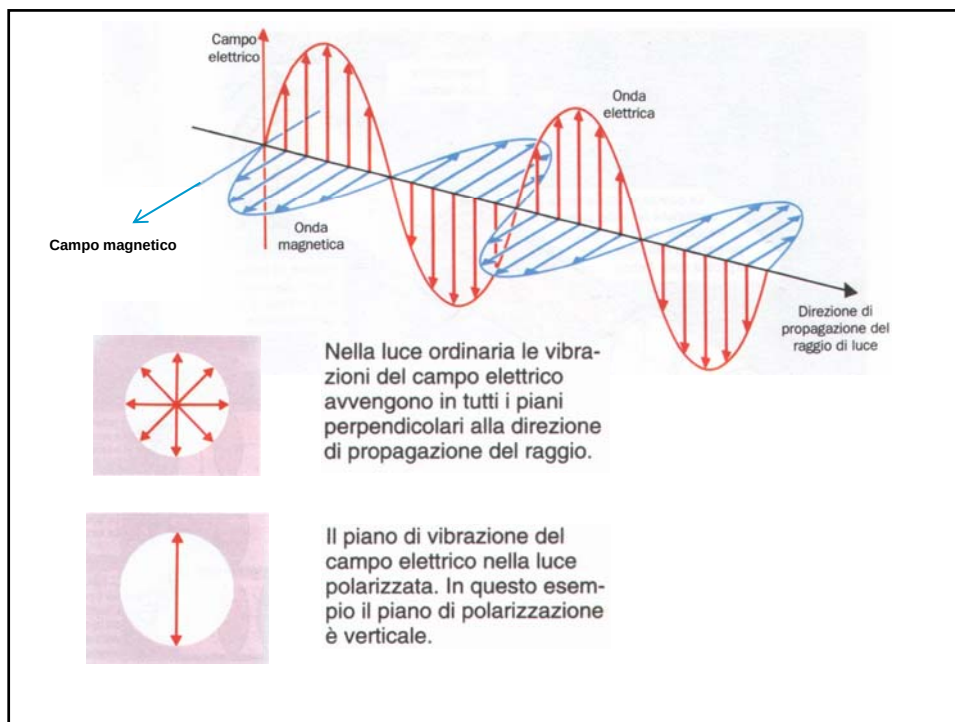
► DIASTEREISOMERI

stereoisomeri che NON SONO l'uno immagine speculare dell'altro

↳ pr. chimico-fisiche differenti. (pt. fus.; eboll.; solub.)

► RACEMO: miscela di due enantiomeri in parti uguali - Attiv. ottica?

► EPISTOMI indec. sovrapponib. alla loro immagine spec. posse. centri chirali



	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{HOCH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$
	(R)-(+)-2-metil-1-butanolo	(S)-(-)-2-metil-1-butanolo
Potere rotatorio specifico $[\alpha]_D^{25}$	+ 5.90°	- 5.90°
Punto di ebollizione	128.9°C	128.9°C
Densità (g/ml a 20°C)	0.8193	0.8193
Indice di rifrazione (20°C)	1.4107	1.4107
Odore	fermented, fatty	ethereal, fresh
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{HO} - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C} - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$
	(R)-2-butanolo	(S)-2-butanolo
Potere rotatorio specifico $[\alpha]_D^{25}$	- 13.52°	+ 13.52°
Punto di ebollizione	99.5°C	99.5°C
Densità (g/ml a 20°C)	0.808	0.808
Indice di rifrazione (20°C)	1.397	1.397

	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C}^R - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{HO} - \text{C}^R - \text{H} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{HO} - \text{C}^S - \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C}^S - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C}^R - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C}^S - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
	Acido (+)-tartarico	Acido (-)-tartarico	Acido meso-tartarico
Potere rotatorio specifico $[\alpha]_D^{20}$	+ 12.0°	- 12.0°	0°
Punto di fusione	168 - 170°C	168 - 170°C	146 - 148°C
Densità (g/ml a 20°C)	1.7598	1.7598	1.666