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**Senyawa-senyawa Turunan Asam Karboksilat**

**PERTEMUAN 13**

**Harizal, S.Pd., M.Sc**

**Program Studi Gizi**

**Universitas Esa Unggul**

# KEMAMPUAN AKHIR YANG DIHARAPKAN

- Mahasiswa mampu menjelaskan tatanama, sifat fisik, sifat kimia, sintesis, dan reaksi senyawa-senyawa asam karboksilat dan turunannya

# Turunan Asam Karboksilat

Klorida asam

Asam anhidrida

Ester

Amida

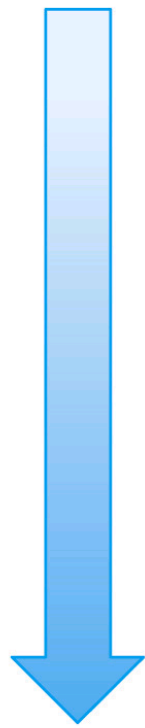
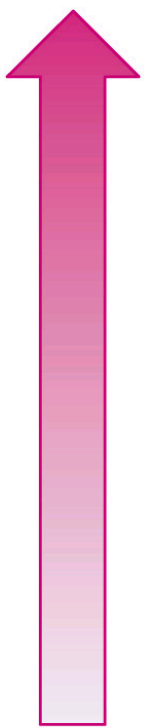
Nitril

**Substitusi Nukleofilik**

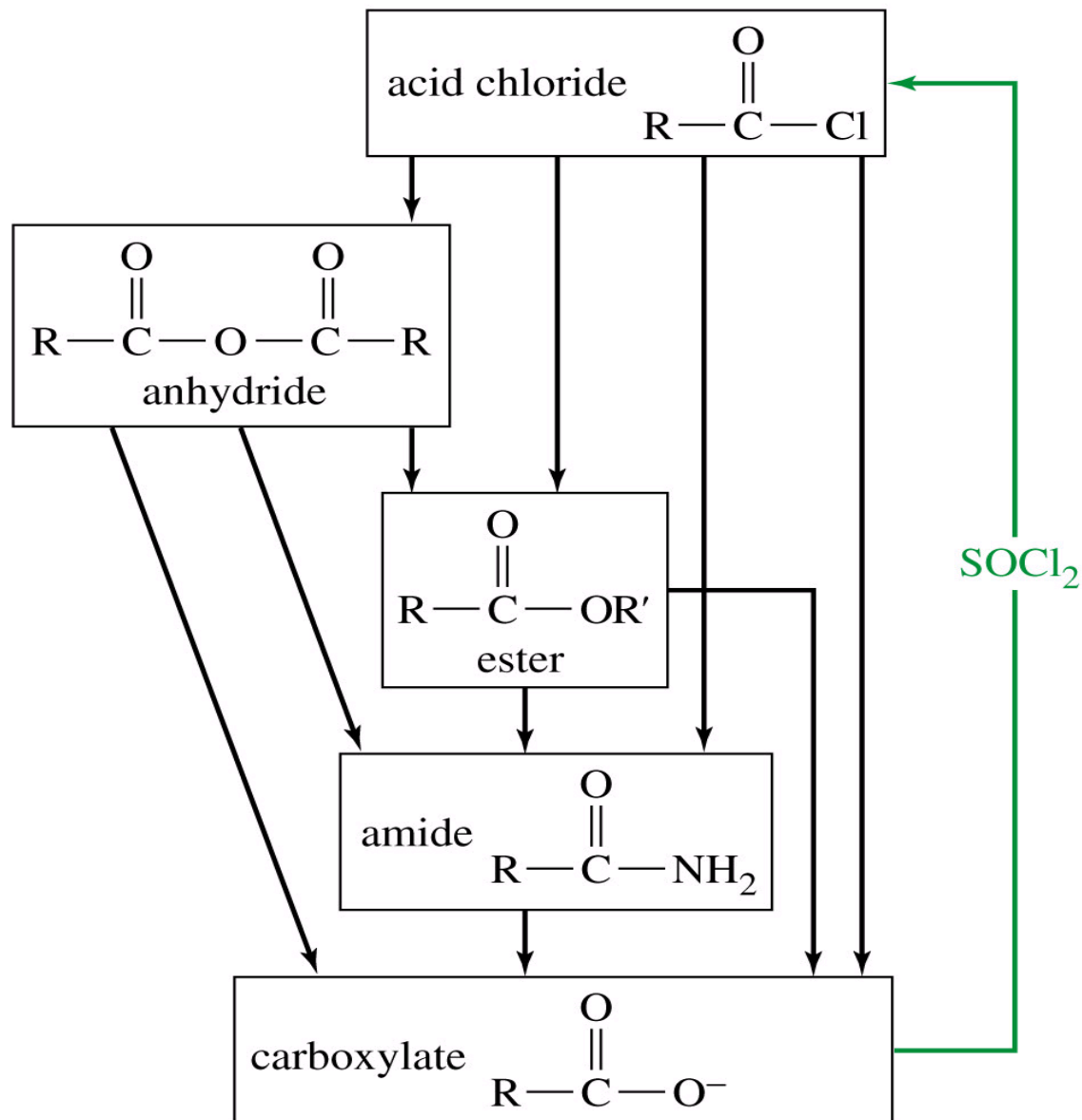


# Reaktivitas Turunan Asam Karboksilat

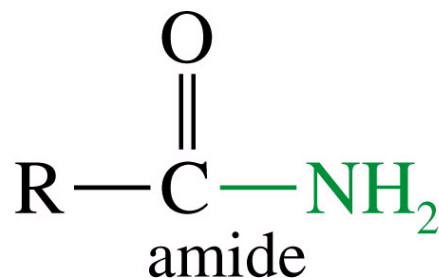
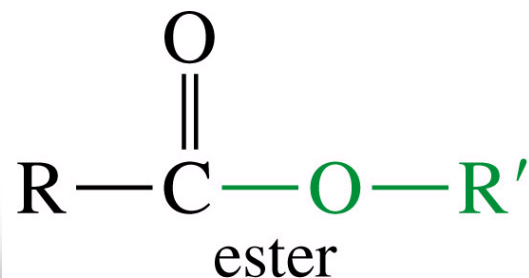
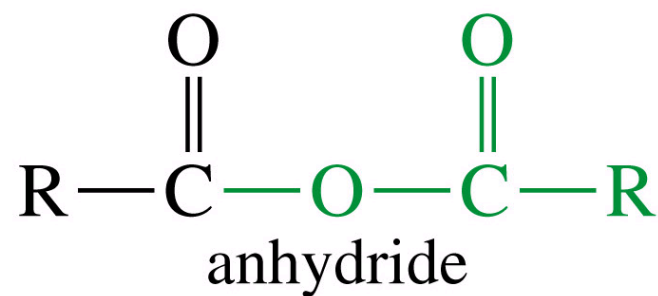
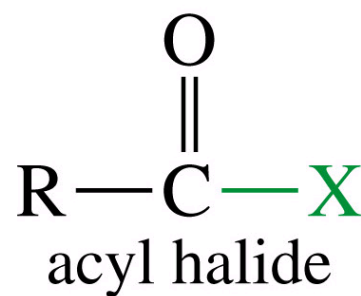
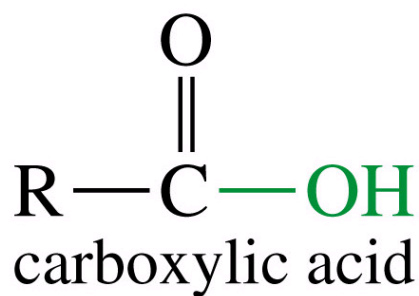
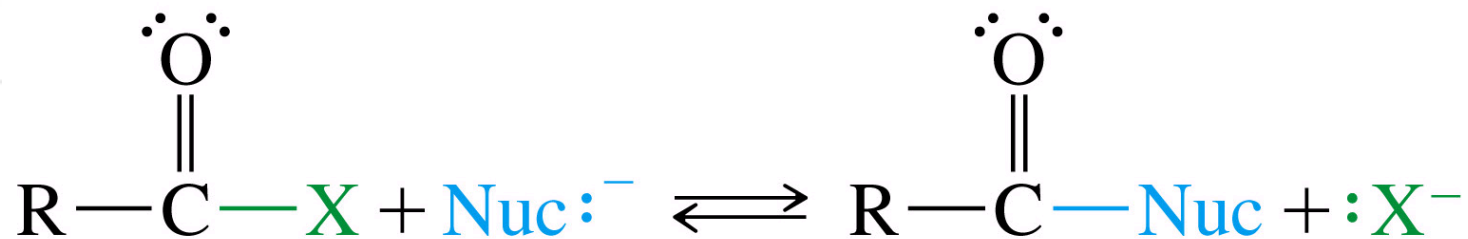
<i>Reactivity</i>	<i>Derivative</i>	<i>Leaving group</i>	<i>Basicity</i>
more reactive	acid chloride $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{Cl}$	$\text{Cl}^-$	less basic
	anhydride $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}$	$-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}$	
	ester $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{R}'$	$-\text{O}-\text{R}'$	
	amide $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{NH}_2$	$-\text{NH}_2$	
less reactive	carboxylate $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}^-$	—	more basic



# Reaksi Konversi Gugus Fungsi Turunan Asam Karboksilat

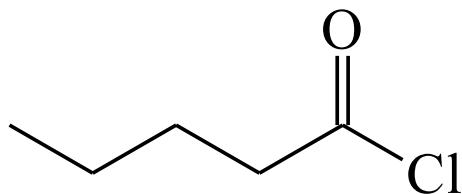


# Substitusi Nukleofilik



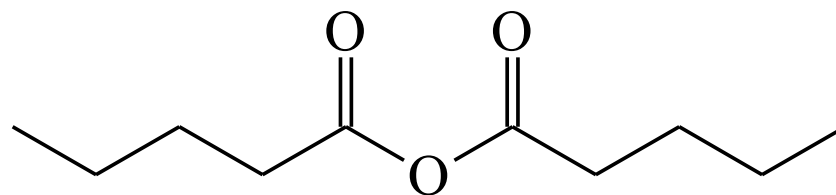
# Tatanama IUPAC

(menggunakan template asam karboksilat)



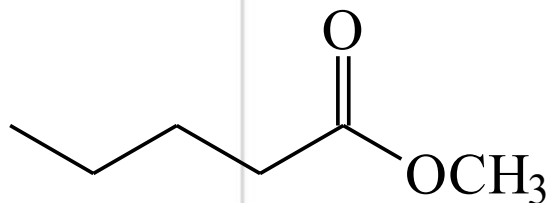
drop "ic acid" add "yl chloride"

**pentanoyl chloride**



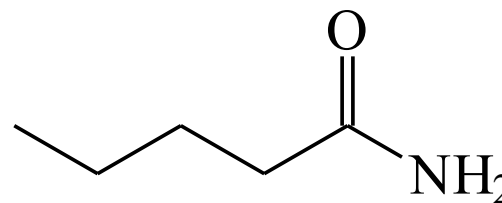
drop "acid" add "anhydride"

**pentanoic anhydride**



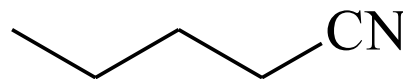
"alkyl" \_ drop "ic acid" add "ate"

**methyl pentanoate**



drop "oic acid" add "amide"

**pentanamide**

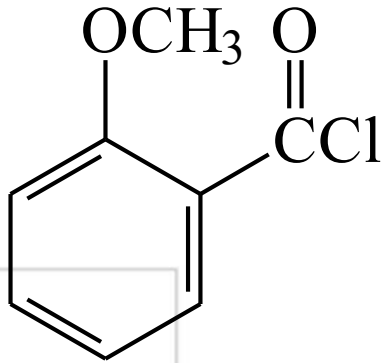


drop "ic acid" add "e\_nitrile"

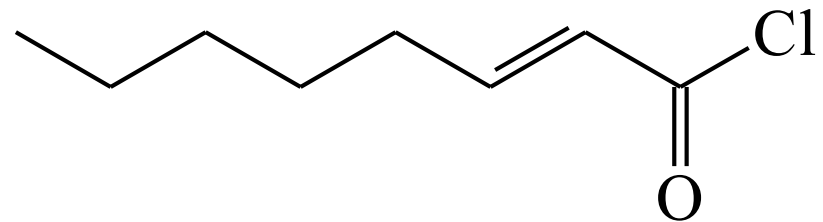
**pentanenitrile**



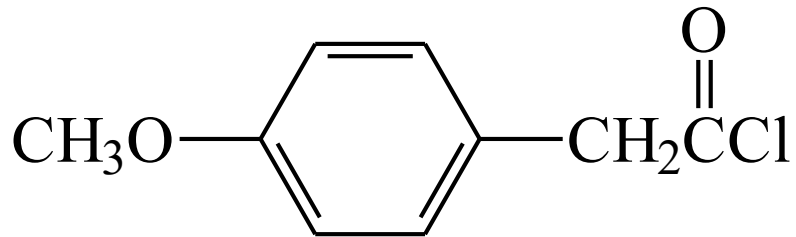
# Klorida Asam



**o-methoxybenzoyl chloride**

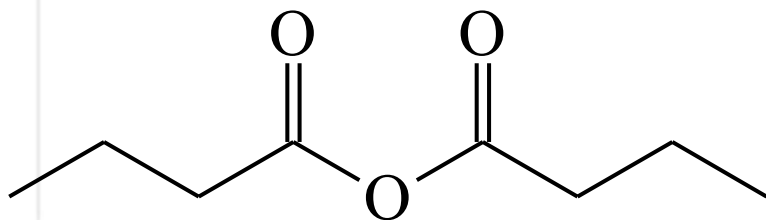


**(E) 2-octenoyl chloride**

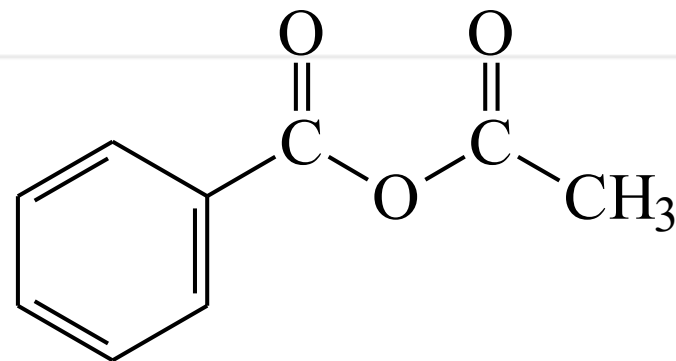


**(p-methoxyphenyl)acetyl chloride**

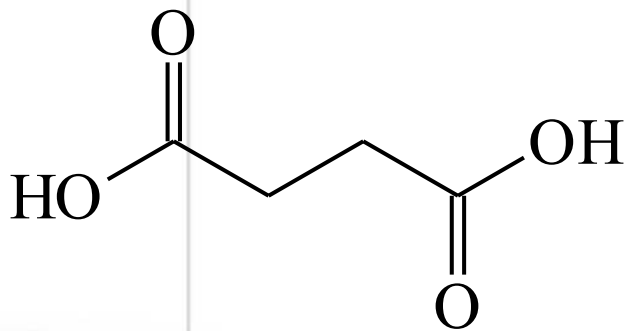
# Asam Anhidrida



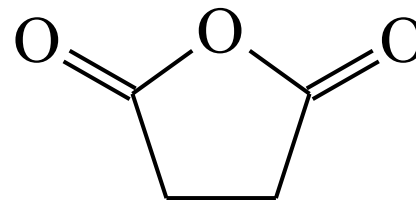
**butanoic anhydride**  
**butyric anhydride**



**acetic benzoic anhydride**

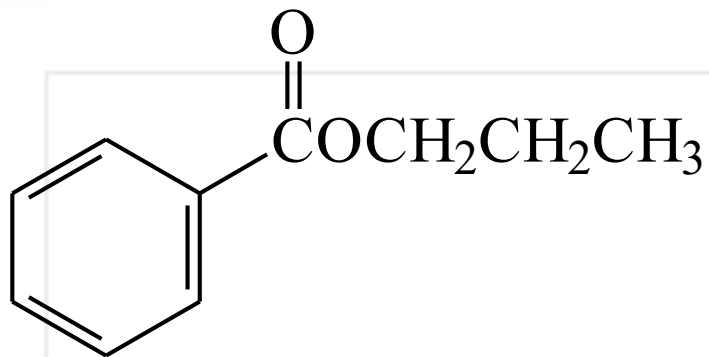


**succinic acid**

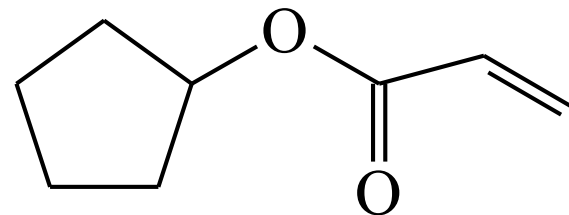


**succinic anhydride**

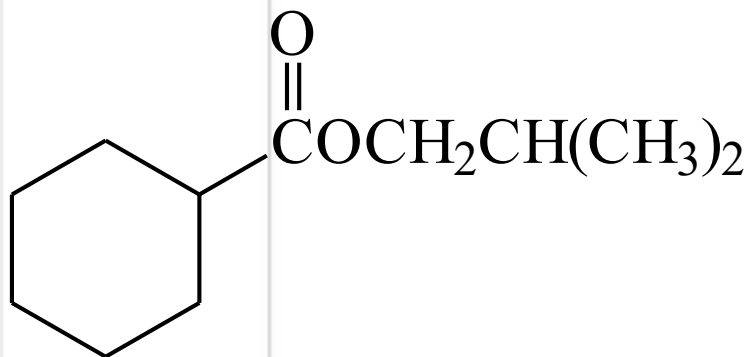
# Ester



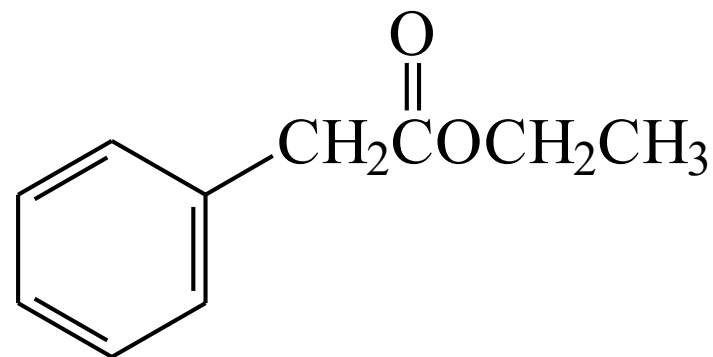
**propyl benzoate**



**(Z) cyclopentyl 2-butenoate**

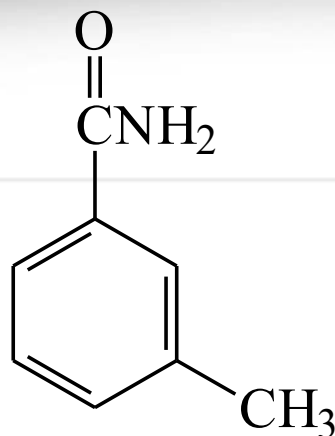


**isobutyl cyclohexanecarboxylate**

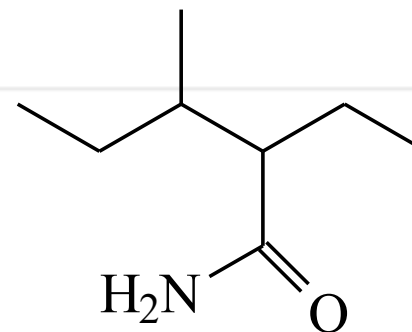


**ethyl phenylacetate**

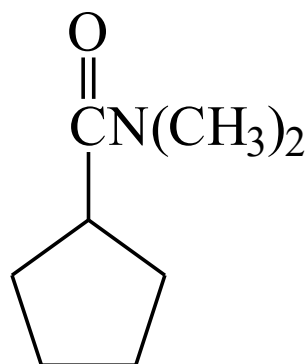
# Amida



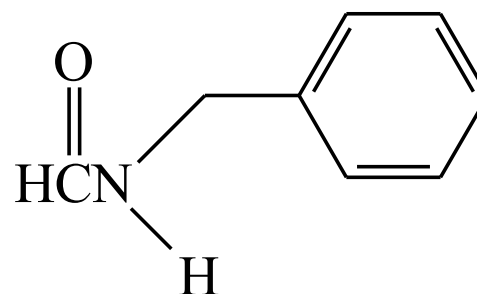
***meta* methylbenzamide**



**2-ethyl-3-methylpentanamid  
 $\alpha$ -ethyl- $\beta$ -methylvaleramid**

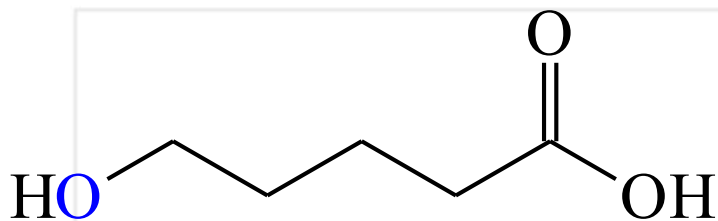


**N,N-dimethylcyclopentanecarboxamide**

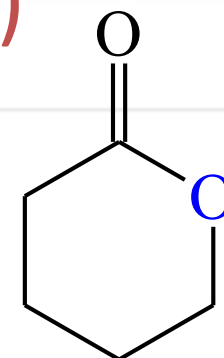


**N-benzylformamide**

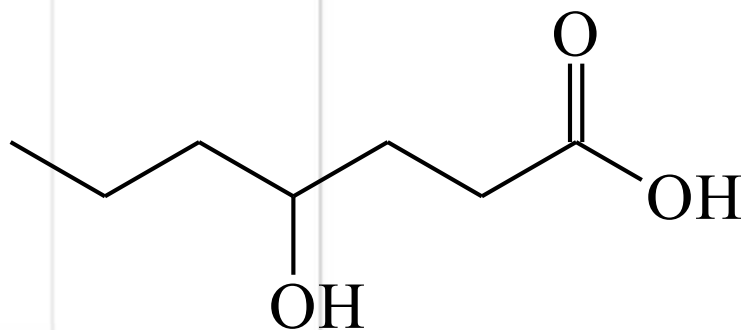
## Lacton (ester siklik)



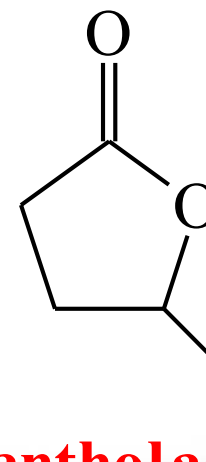
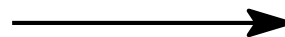
**$\delta$ -hydroxyvaleric acid**



**$\delta$ -valerolactone**

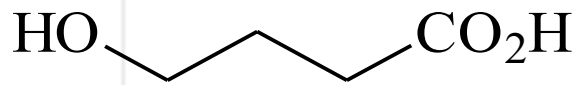


**$\gamma$ -hydroxyenanthic acid**

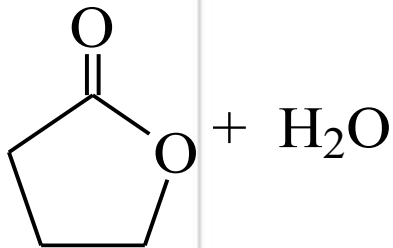
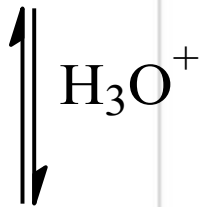


**$\gamma$ -enantholactone**

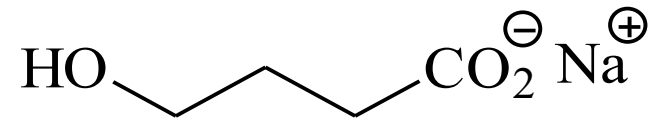
# Asam $\gamma$ -Hidroksibutirat



$\gamma$ -hydroxybutyric acid



$\gamma$ -butyrolactone

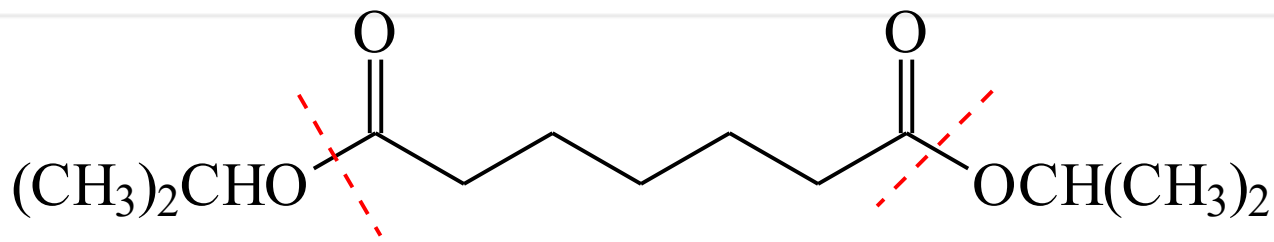


sodium 4-hydroxybutanoate  
or sodium  $\gamma$ -hydroxybutyrate  
(GHB)

CNS depressant  
as of 2000, Schedule I  
controlled substance

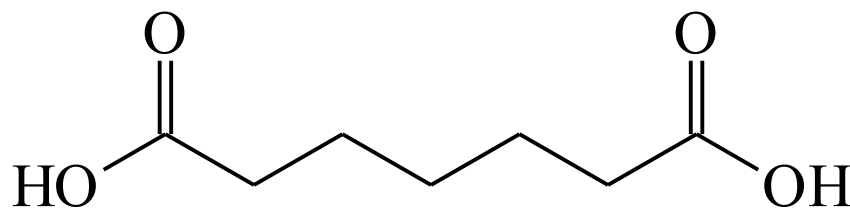
If mixed with ROH, the depressant  
effects are enhanced

Semua turunan asam karboksilat dapat dihidrolisis menghasilkan asam karboksilat

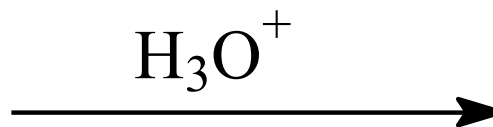
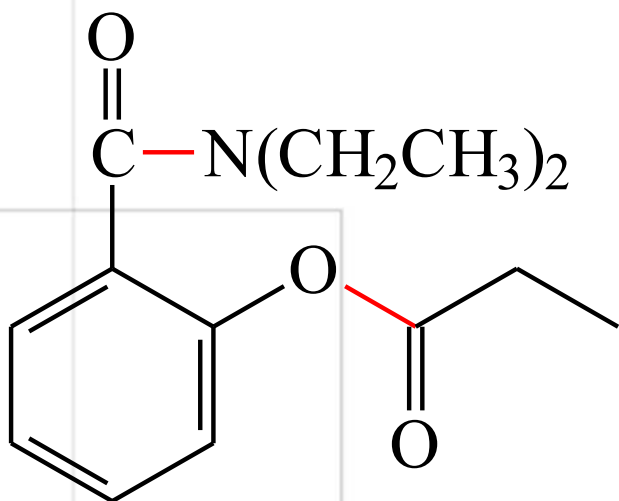


**diisopropyl pimelate**

Hydrolysis  
 $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  or  
 in base



Tuliskan tiga produk dari hidrolisis senyawa berikut?

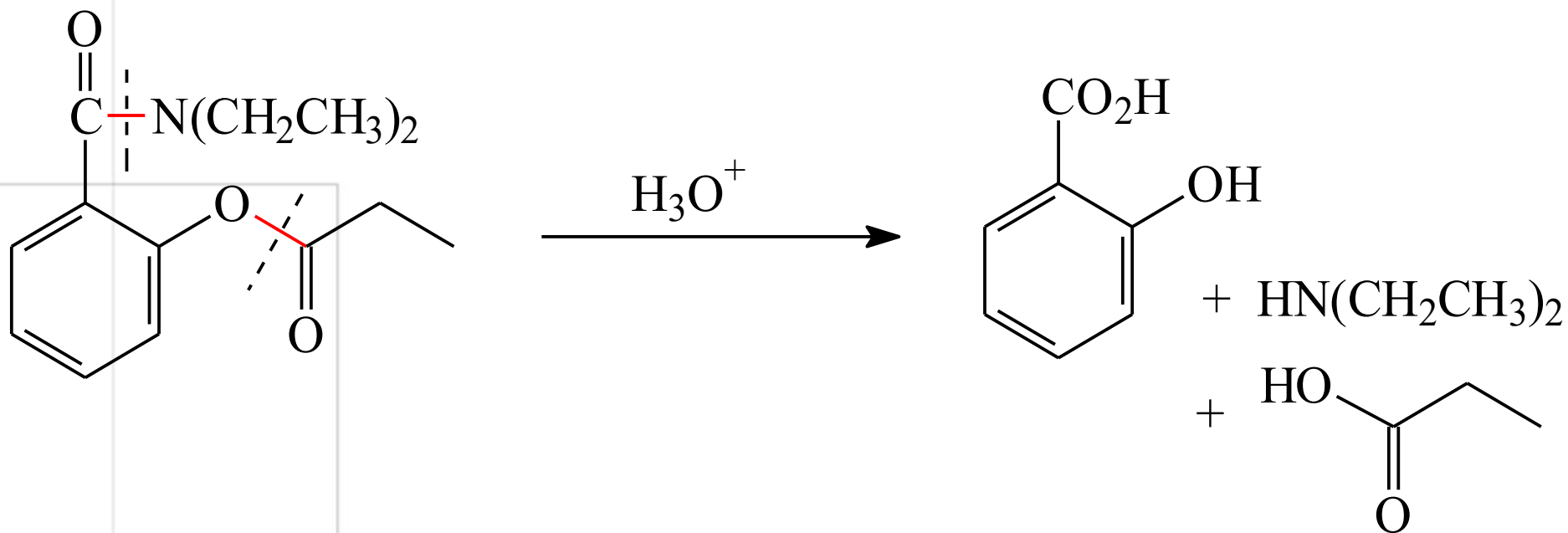


**products are carboxylic acid(s)  
+ conjugate acid of the LGs**

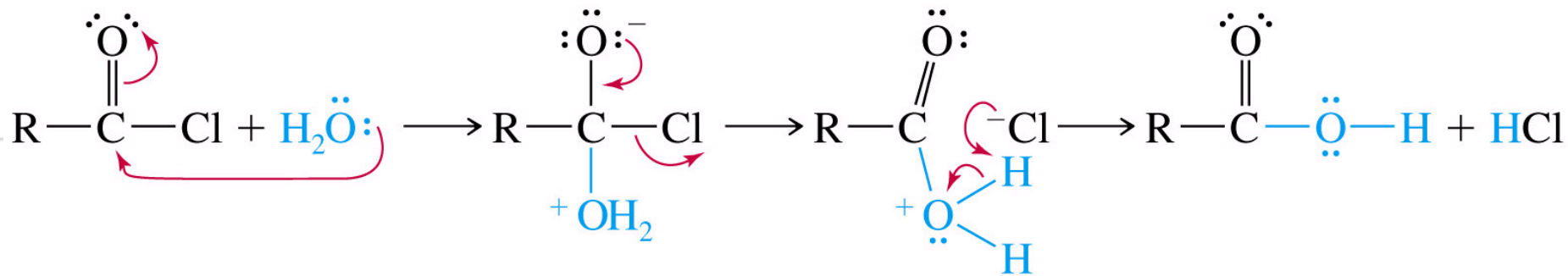
**Two hydrolyzable groups**



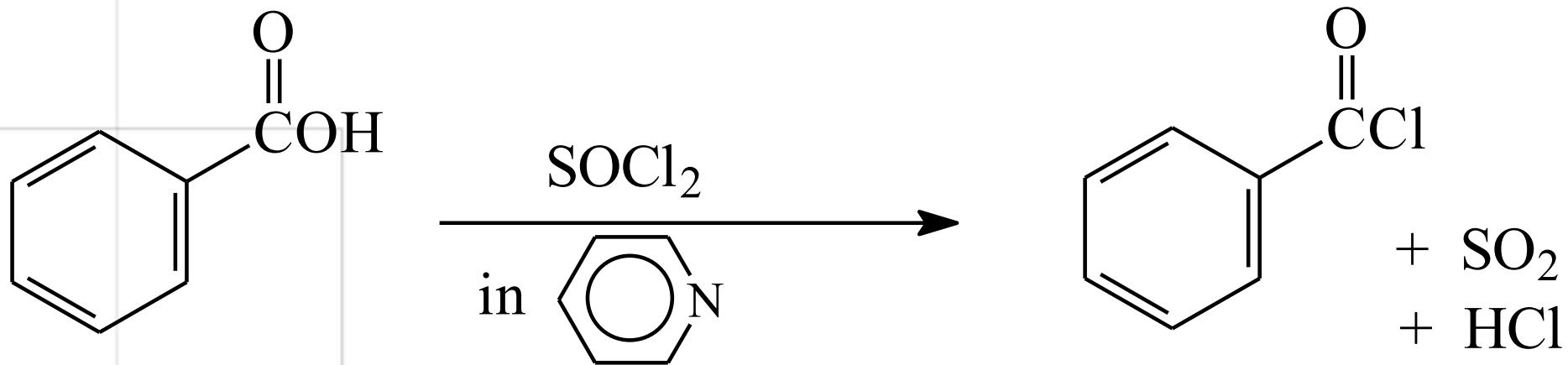
# Produk Hidrolisis

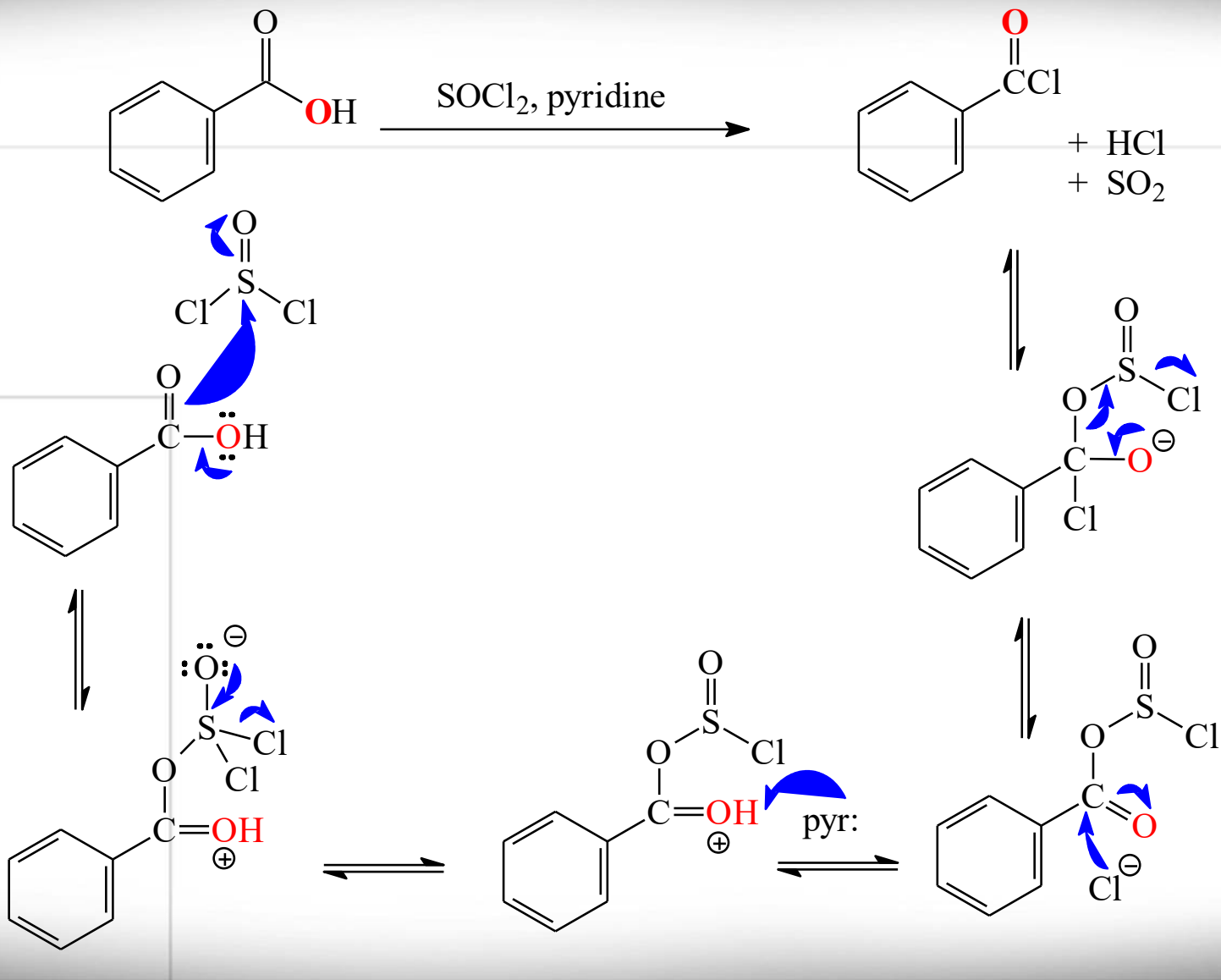


# Hidrolisis of klorida asam

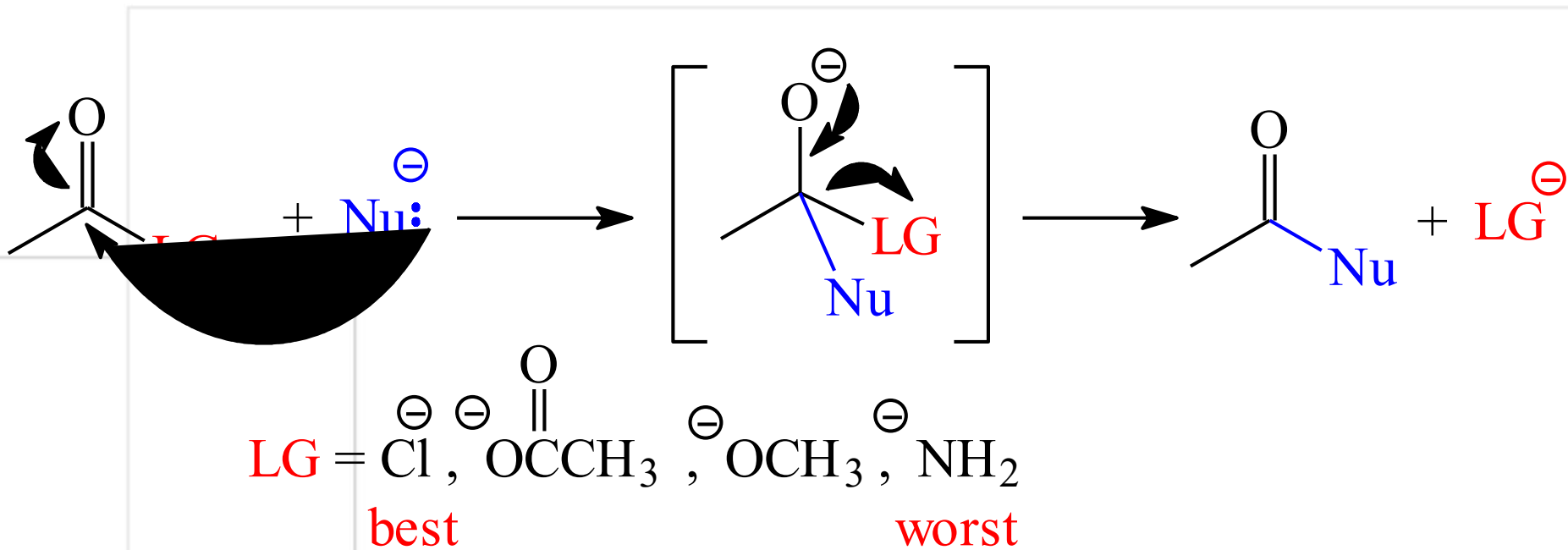


## Pembuatan klorida asam



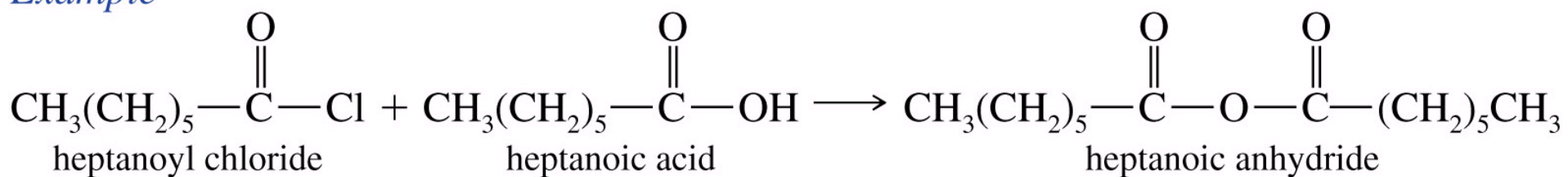


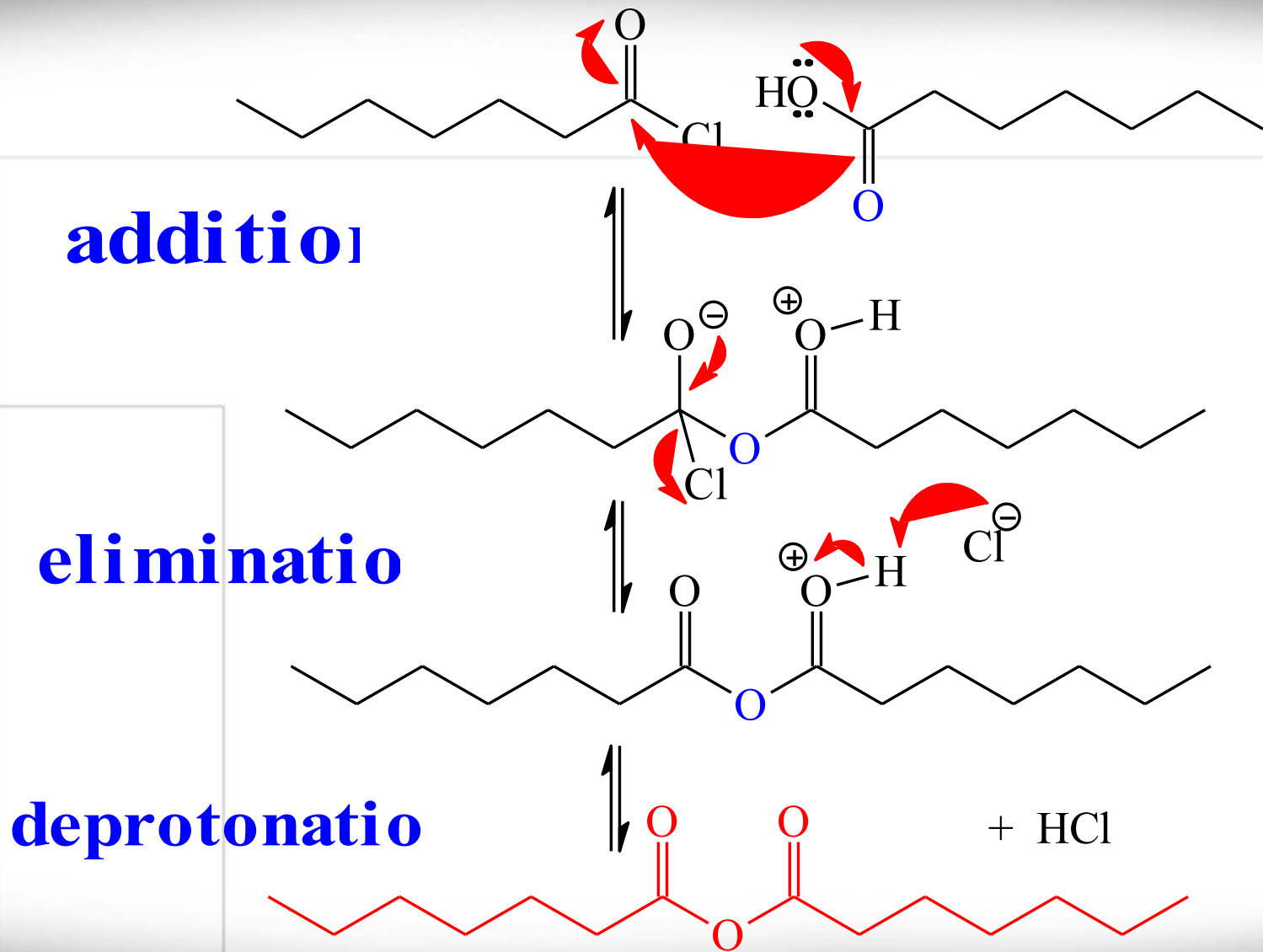
# Substitusi Nukleofilik



## Pembuatan asam anhidrida menggunakan klorida asam dilakukan tanpa menggunakan katalis

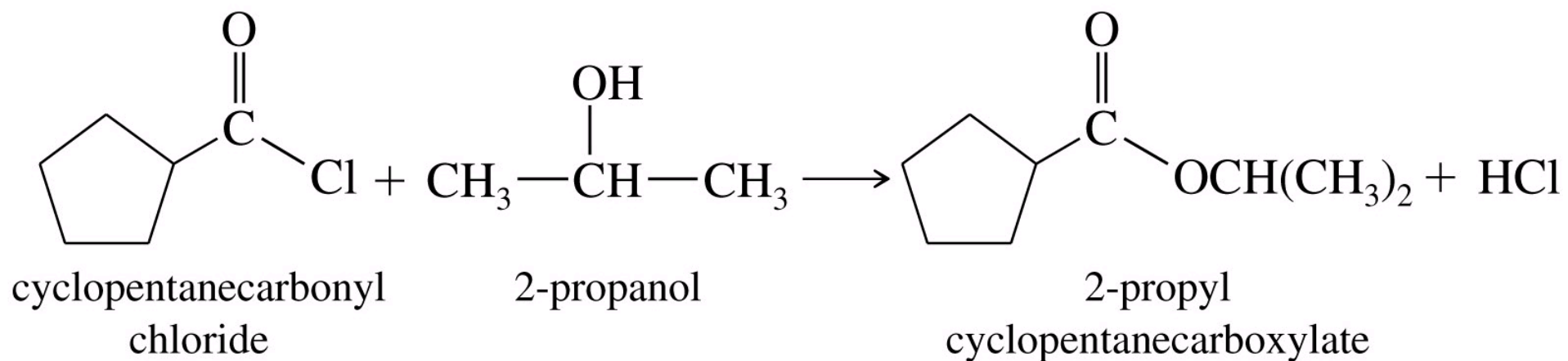
*Example*





# Sintesis ester dari klorida asam

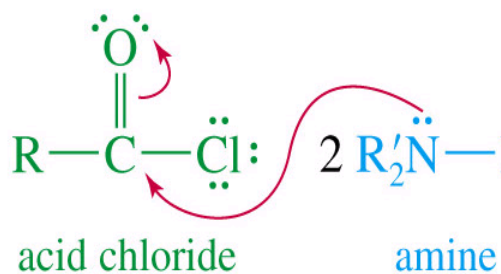
*Example*



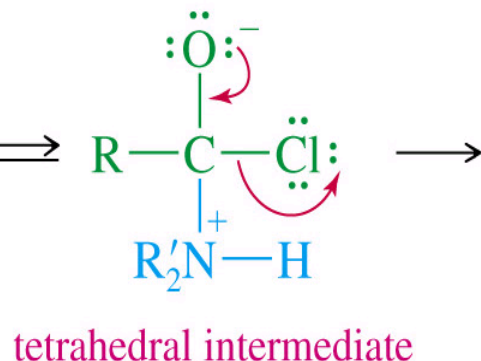


# Sintesis amida dari klorida asam

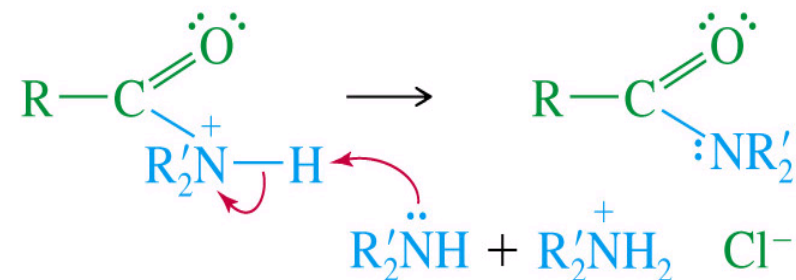
Step 1: Addition of the nucleophile



Step 2: Elimination of the leaving group

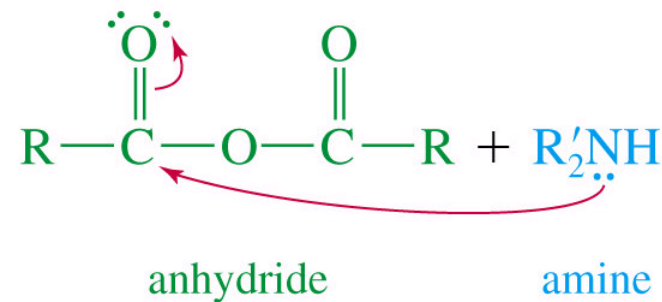


Step 3: Loss of a proton

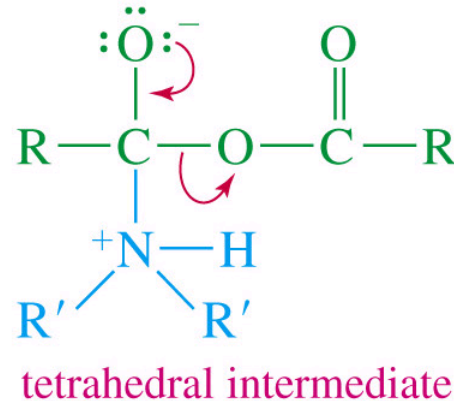


# Amida dari anhidrida

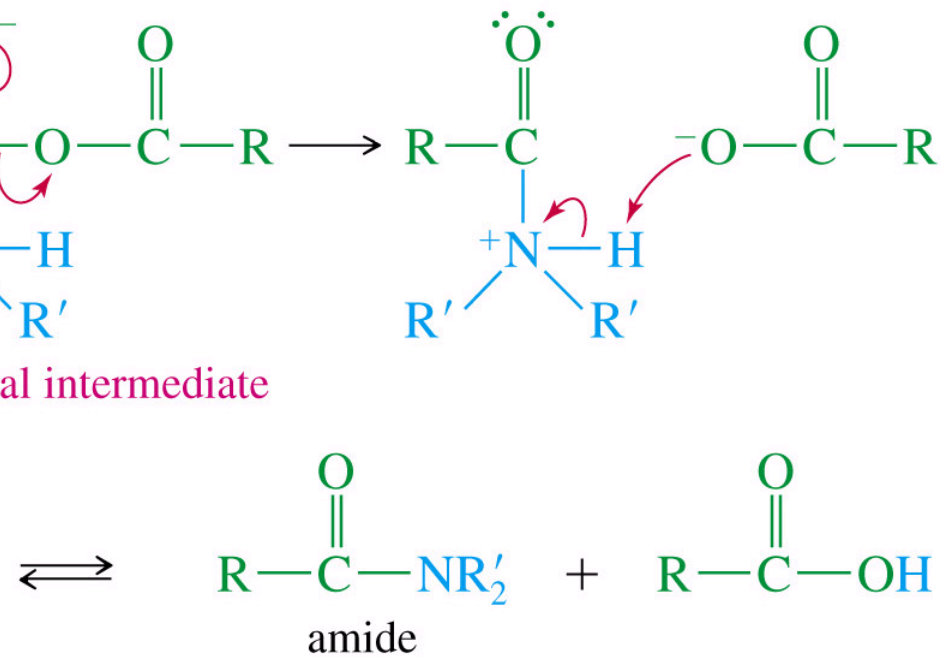
*Step 1: Addition of the nucleophile*



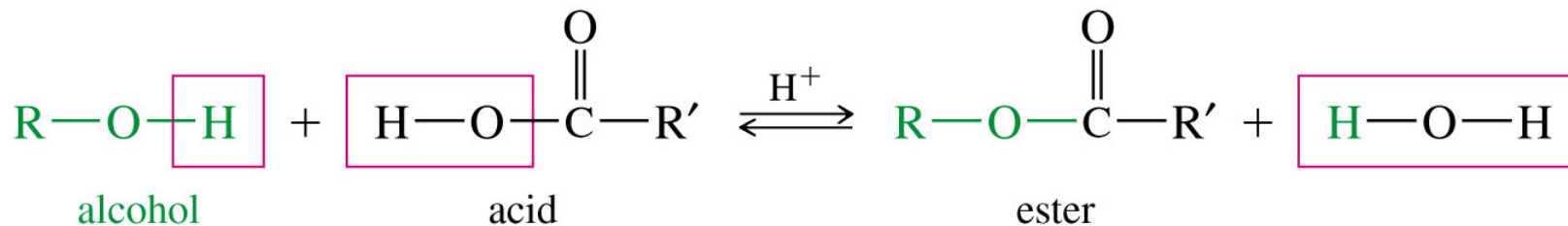
*Step 2: Elimination of the leaving group*



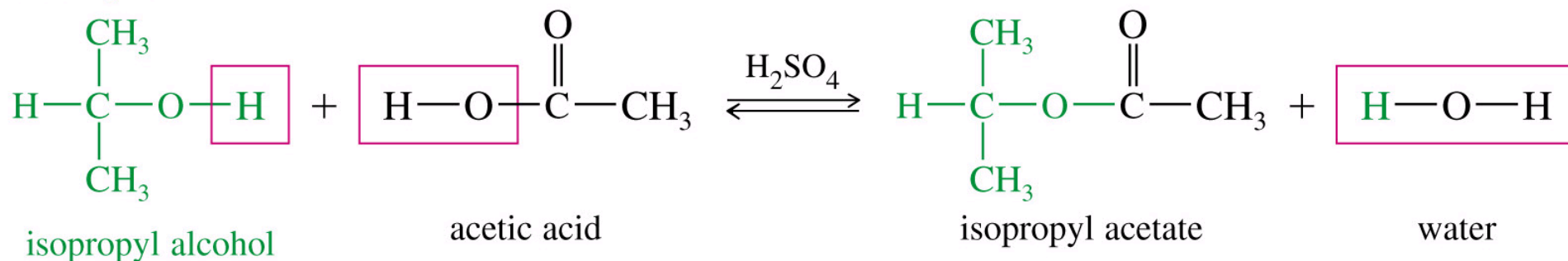
*Step 3: Loss of a proton*



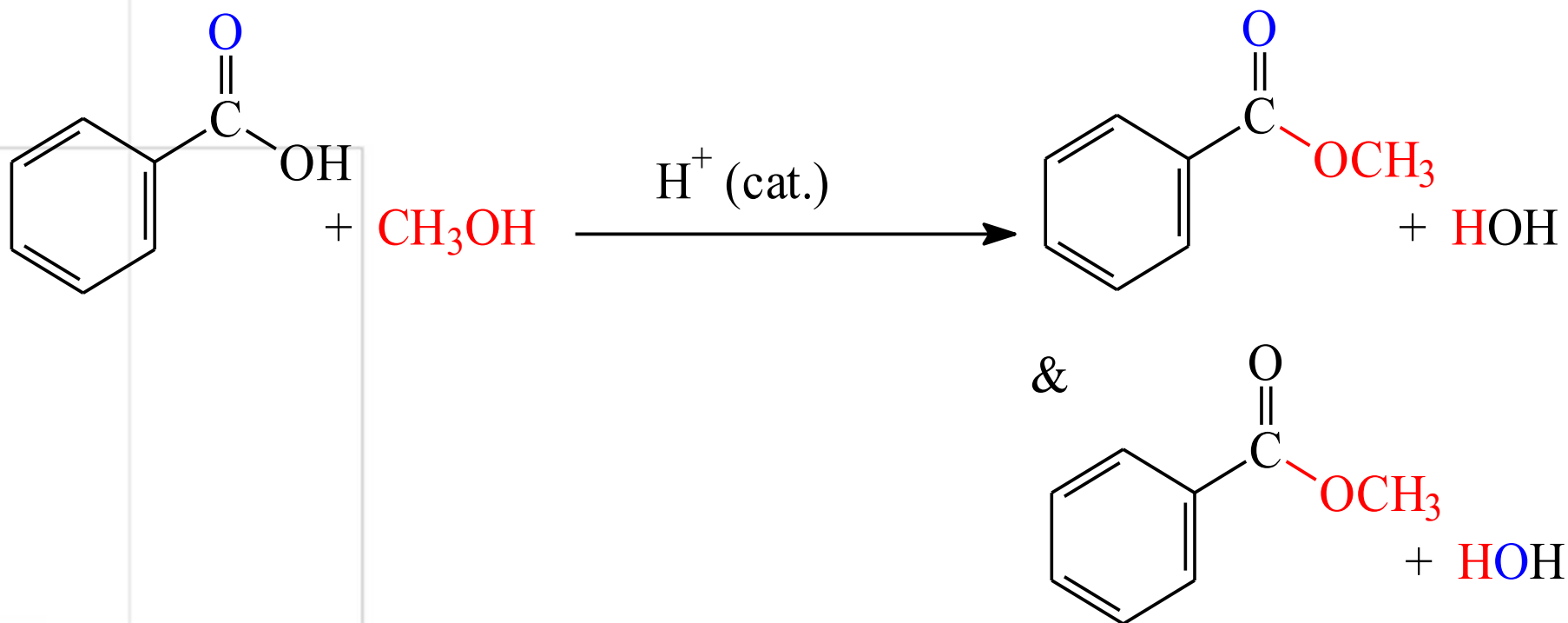
# Esterifikasi



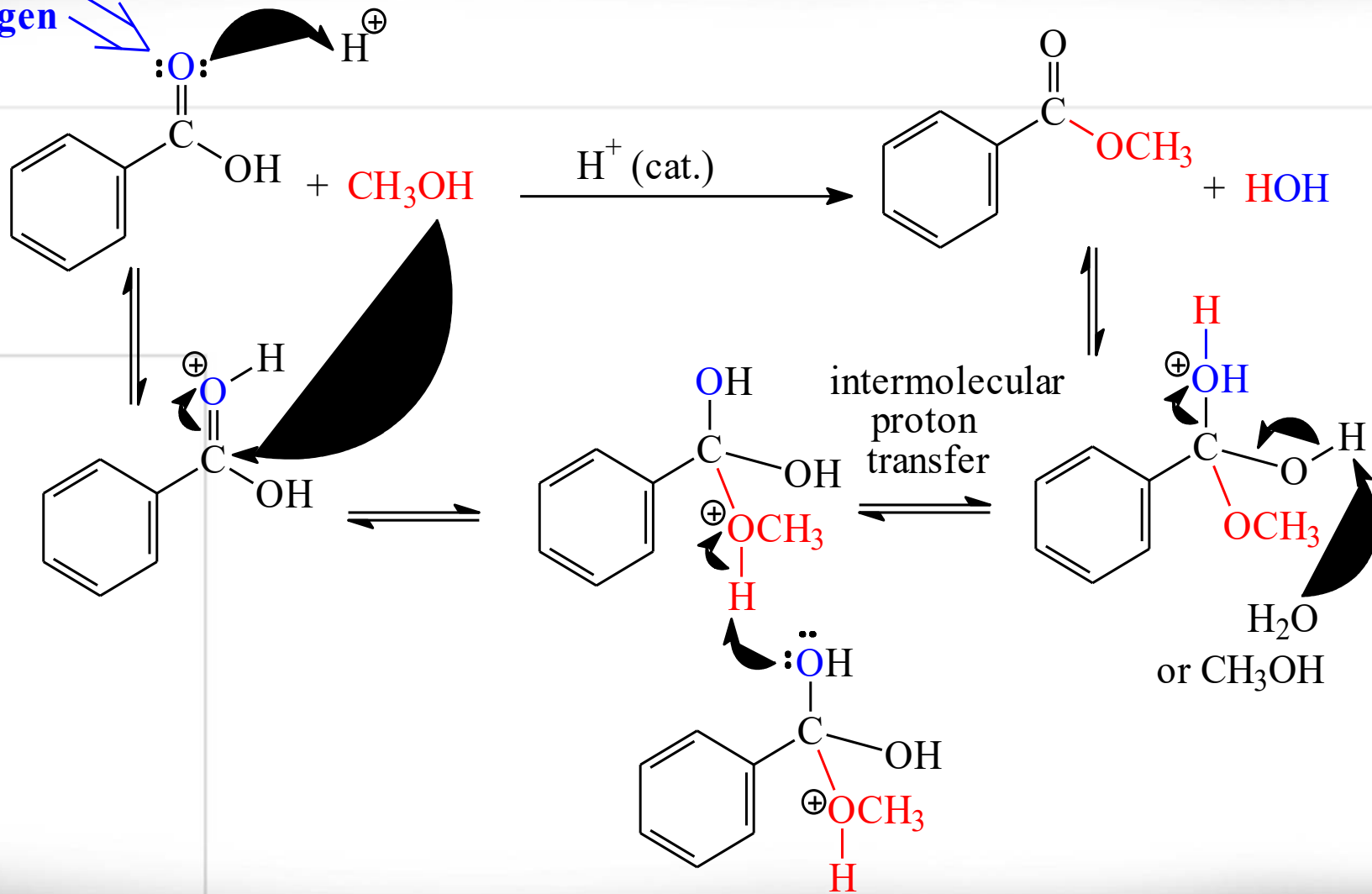
*Example*



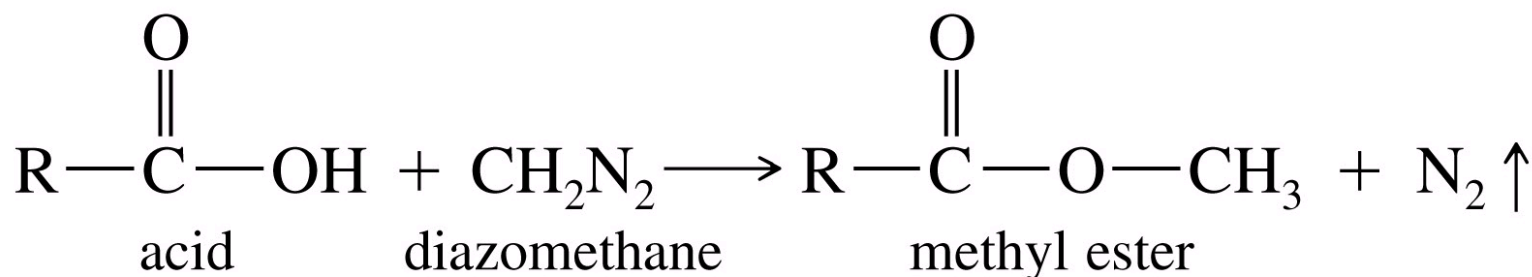
Mekanisme esterifikasi menunjukkan bahwa atom O pada gugus ester berasal dari alkohol



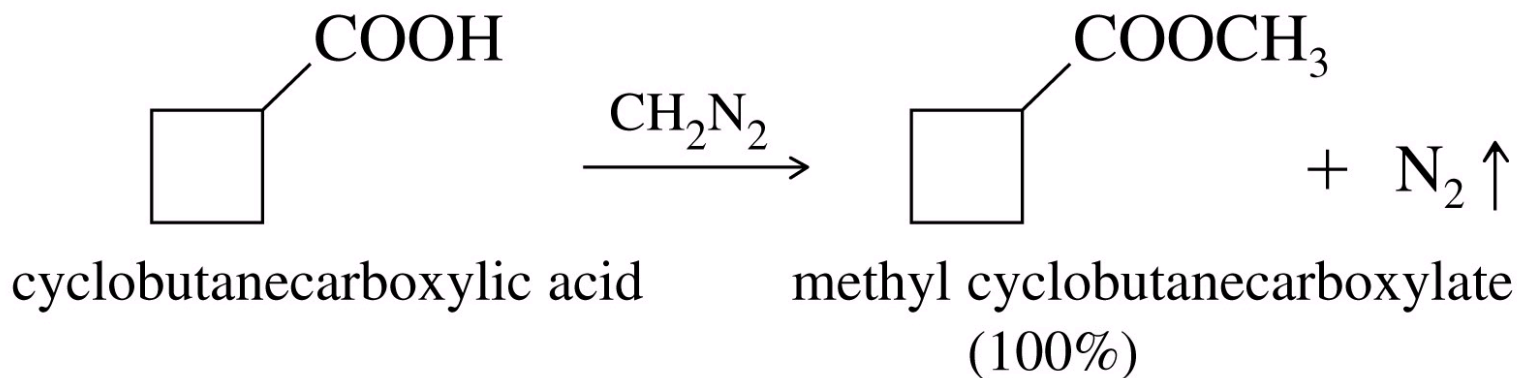
most basic oxygen



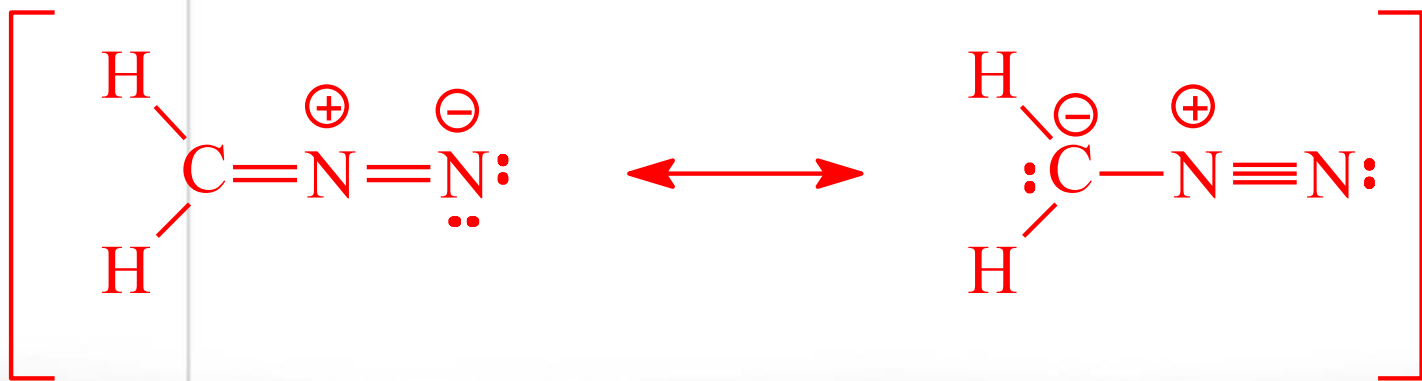
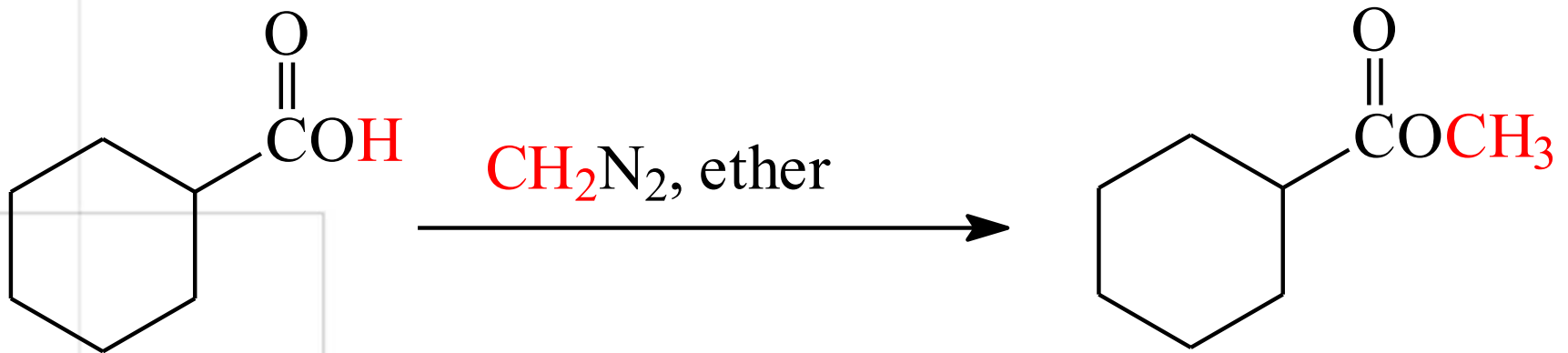
# Sintesis metil ester menggunakan diazometana



## Example

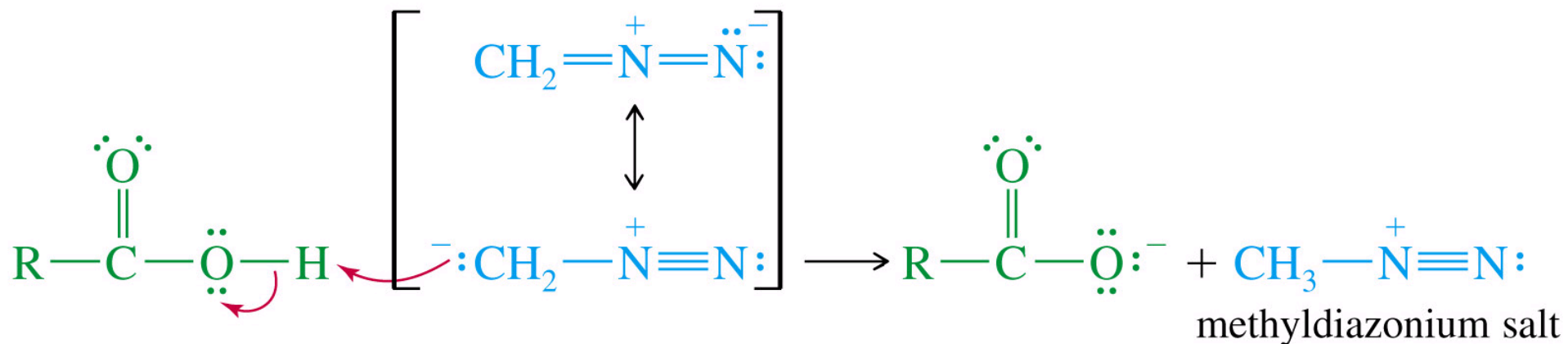


# Diazometetana sebagai karbon basa

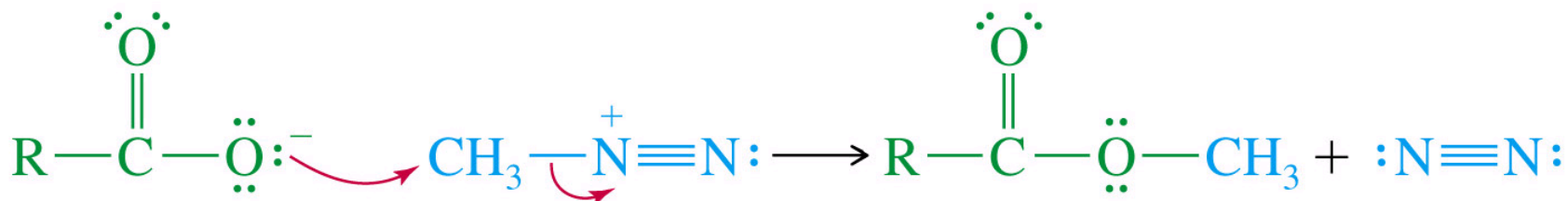


# Mekanisme

*Step 1: Proton transfer*

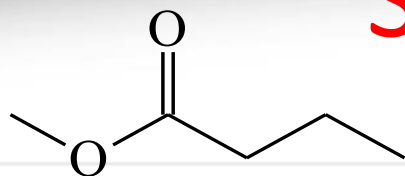


*Step 2: Nucleophilic attack on the methyl group*

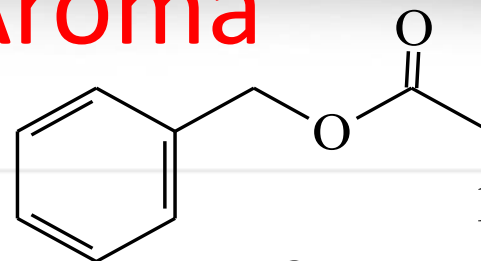




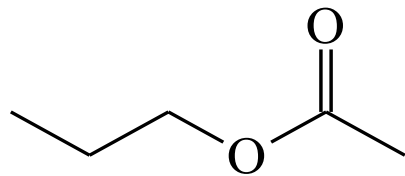
# Senyawa Aroma



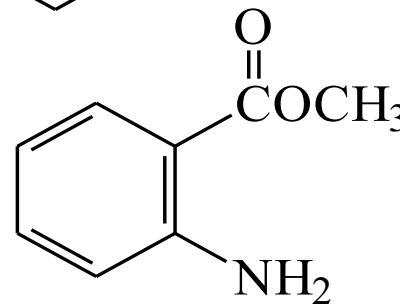
apple



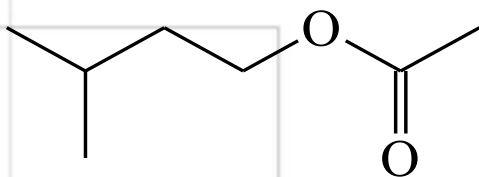
peach



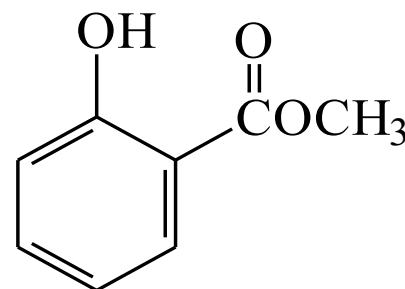
pear



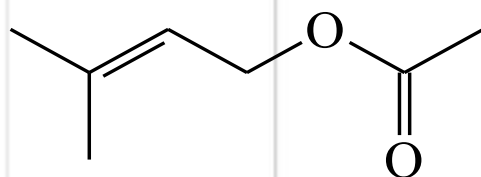
grape



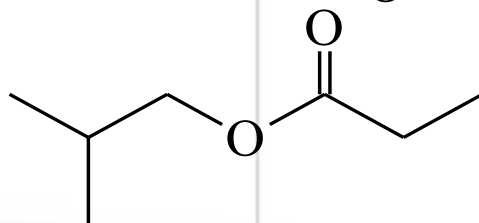
banana



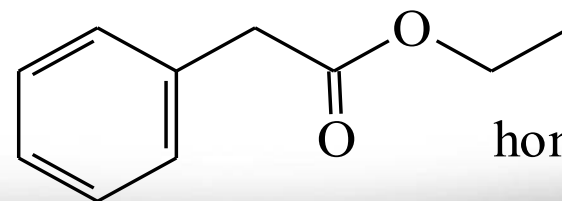
wintergreen



"juicy fruit"



rum

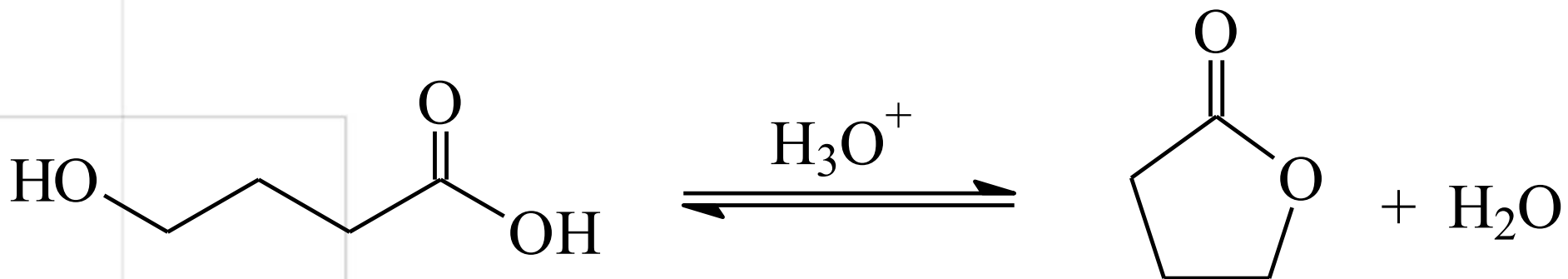


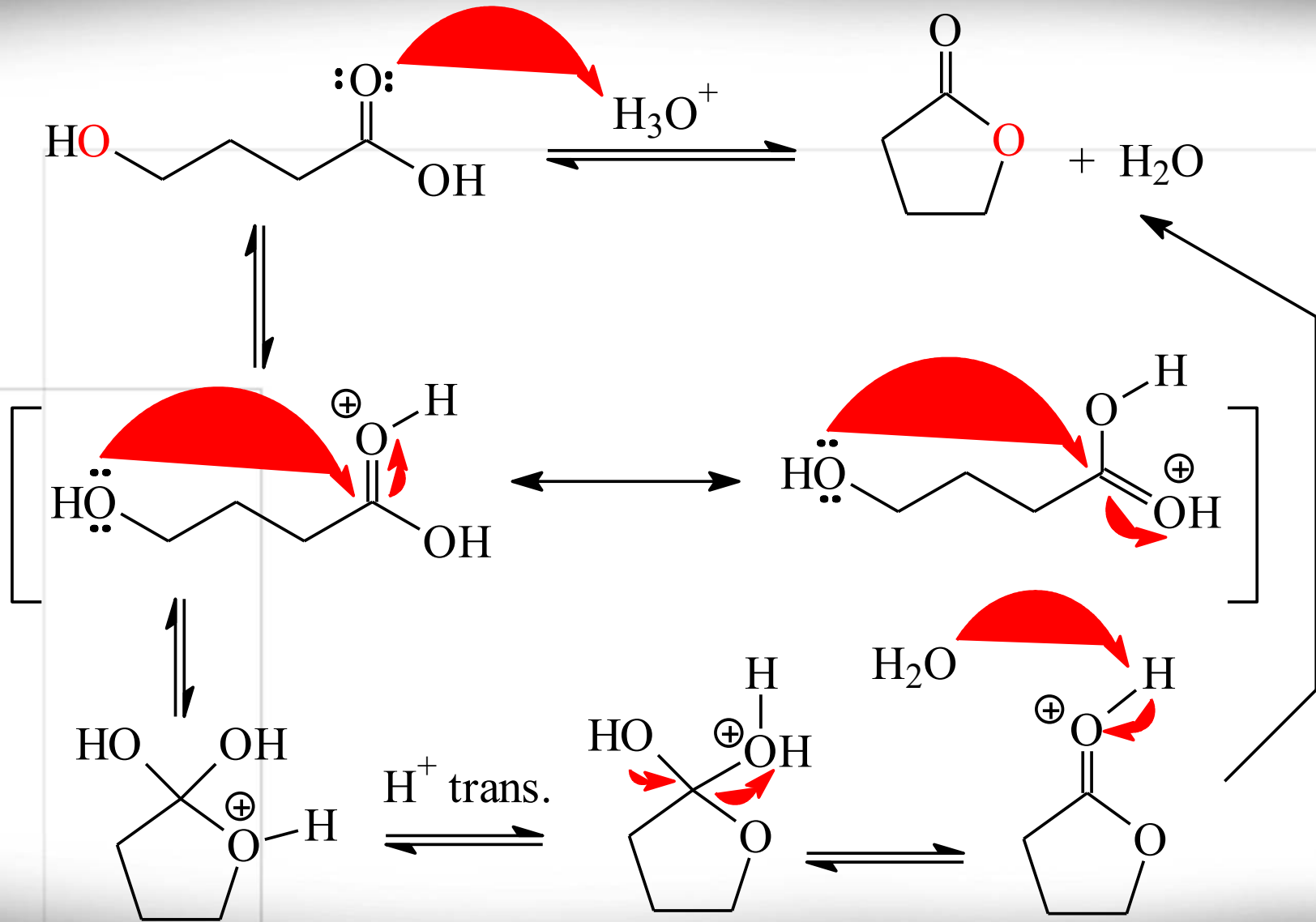
honey



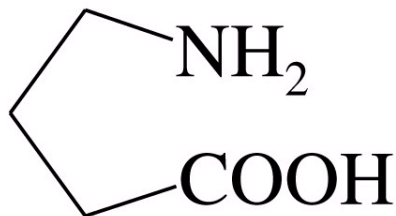
orange

# Esterifikasi intramolekular

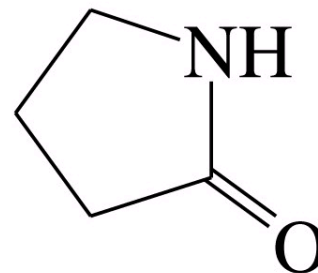




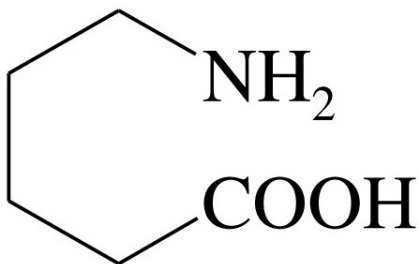
# Pembentukan Laktam (amida siklis)



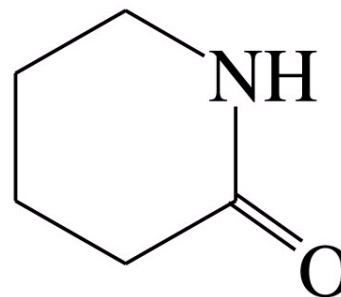
$\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid



$\gamma$ -butyrolactam



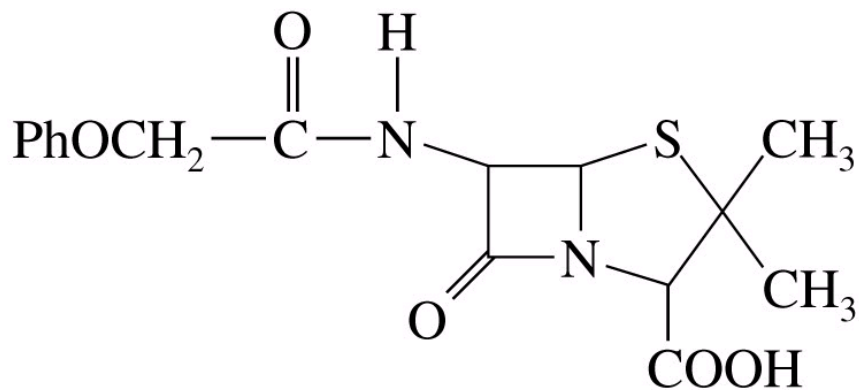
$\delta$ -aminovaleric acid



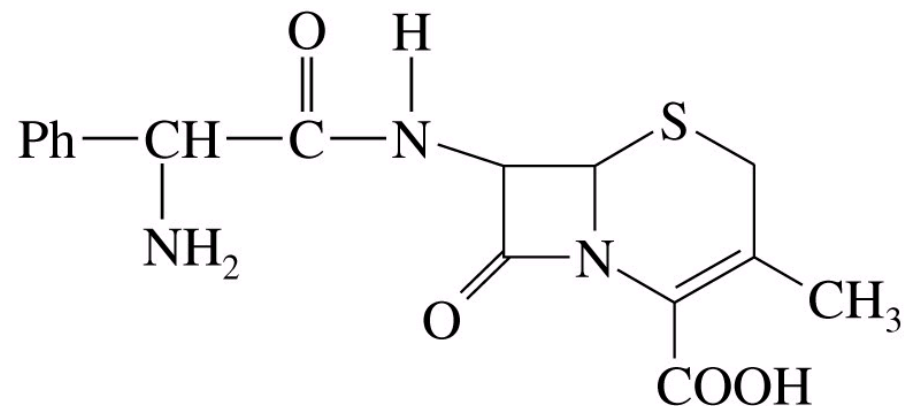
$\delta$ -valerolactam



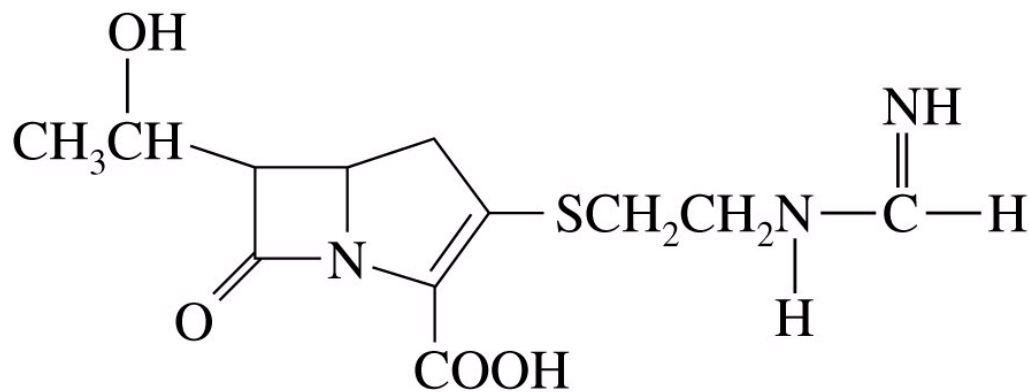
# $\beta$ -Laktam sebagai antibiotik



penicillin V  
a penicillin

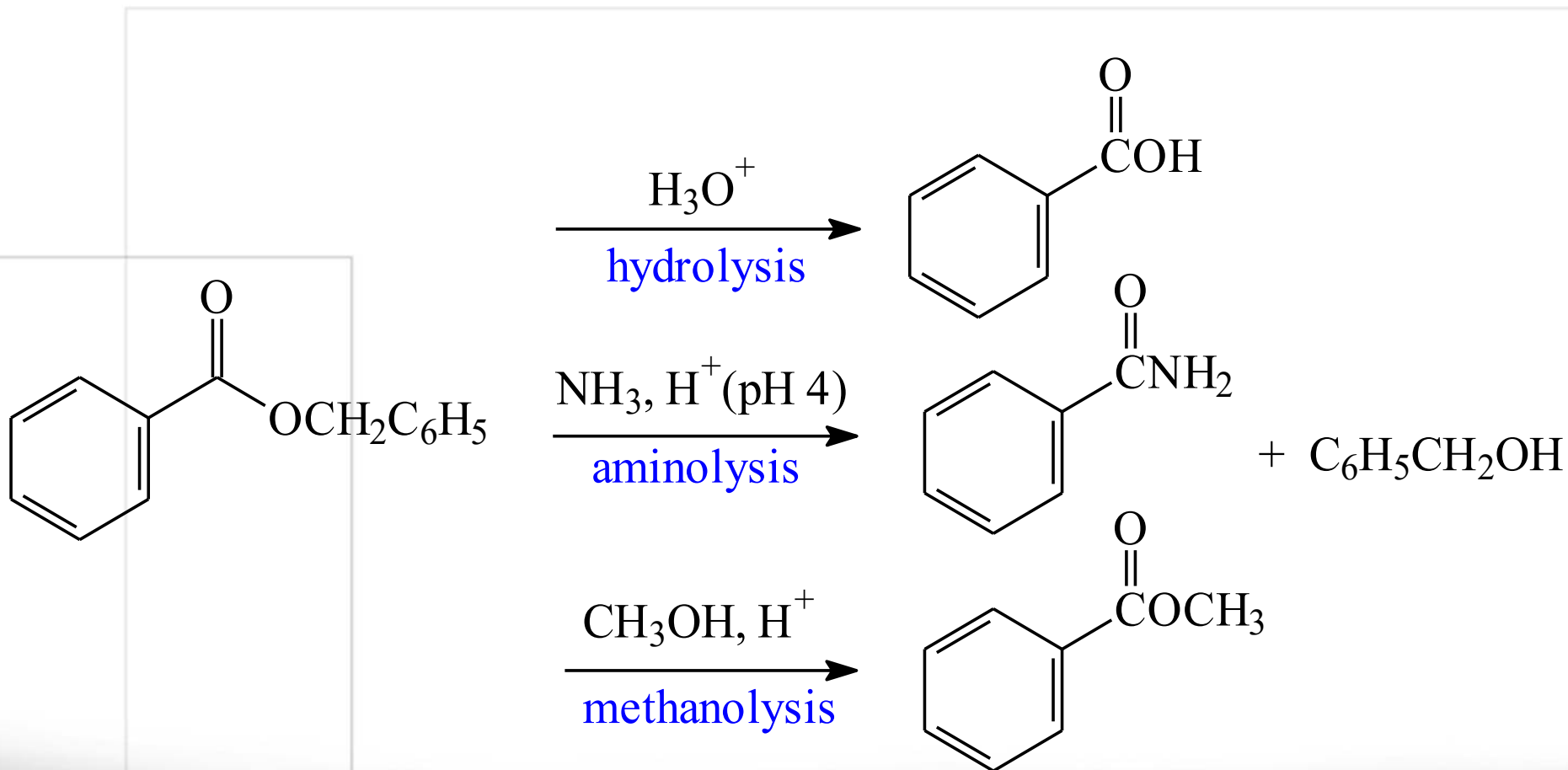


cephalexin (Keflex<sup>®</sup>)  
a cephalosporin

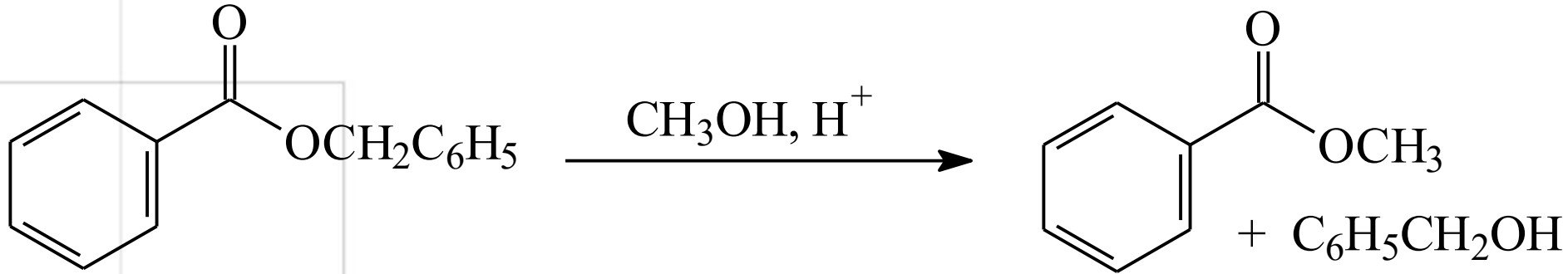


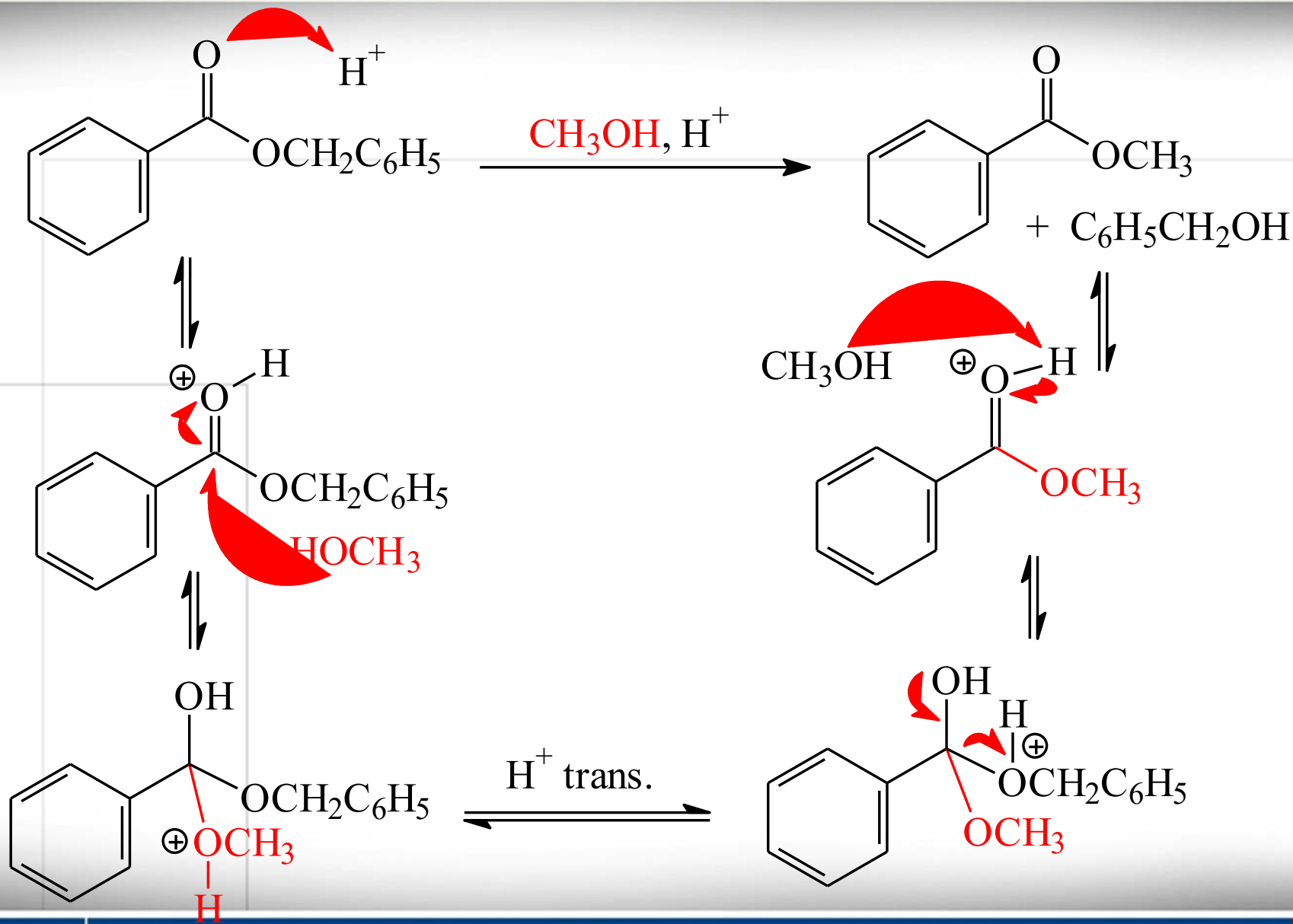
imipenem (Primaxin<sup>®</sup>)  
a carbapenem

# Reaksi terkatalisis asam



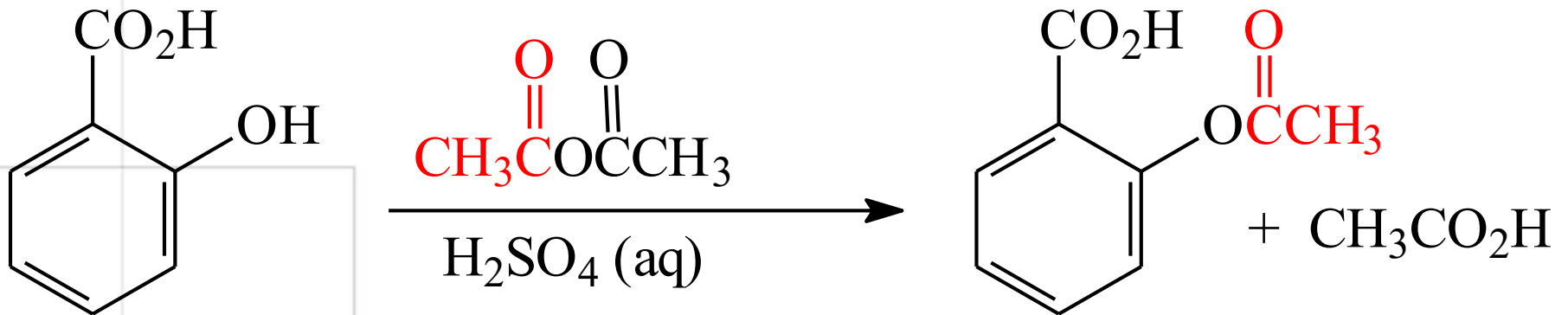
# Transesterifikasi

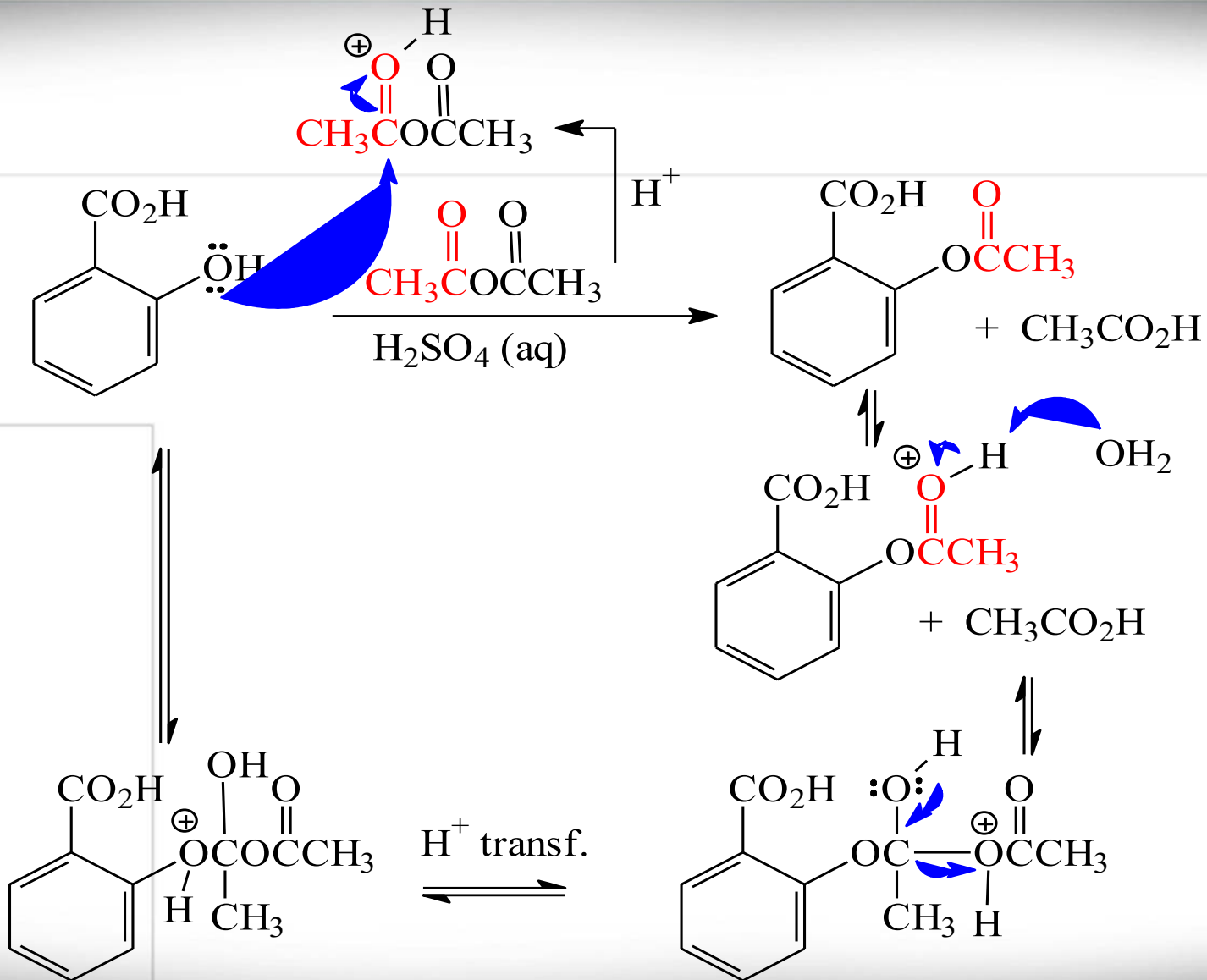




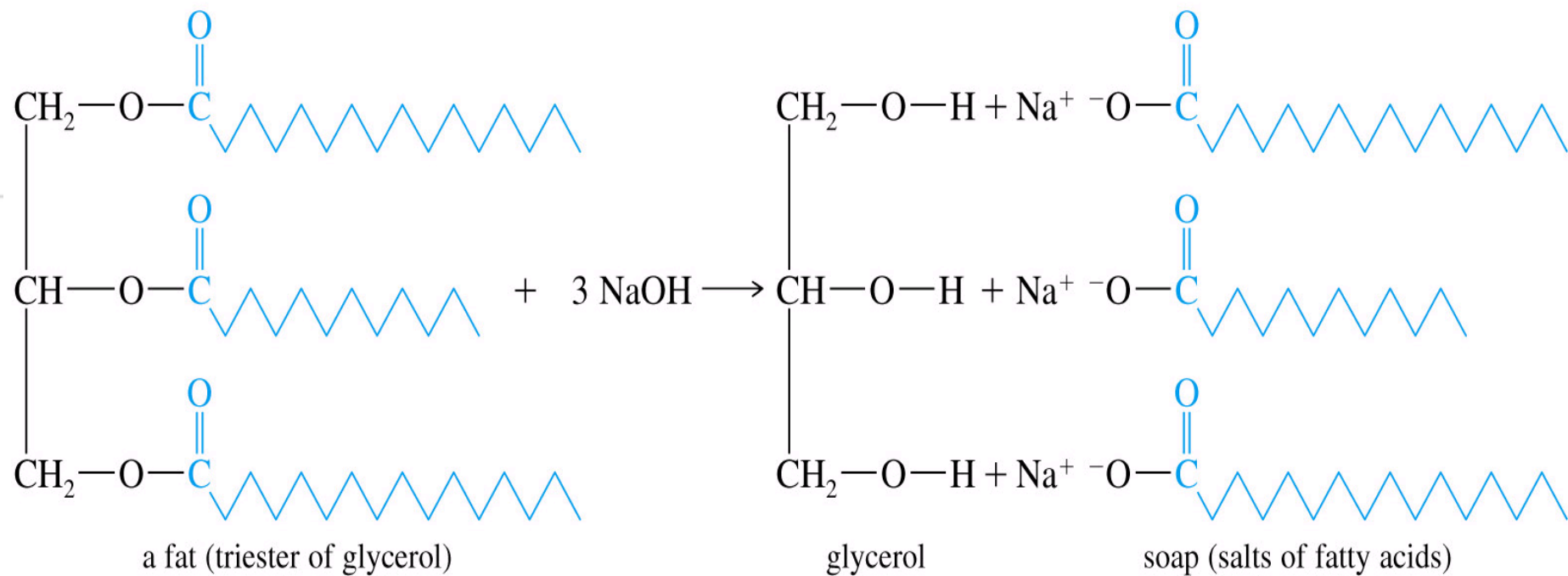


# Sintesis Aspirin



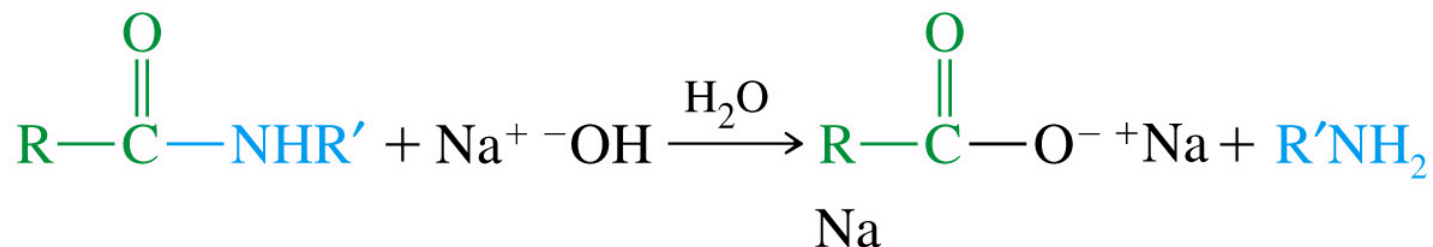


# Hidrolisis terkatalis asam

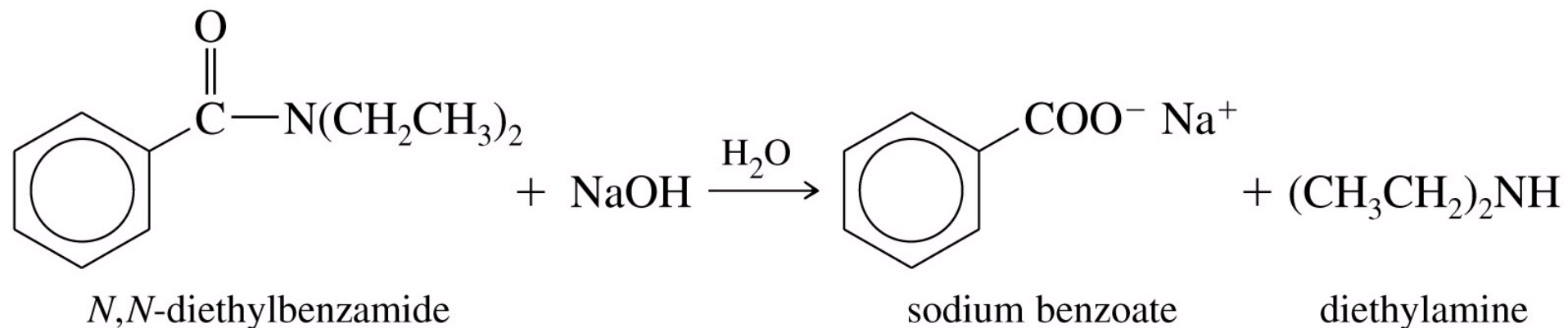


# Hidrolisis amida terkatalis basa

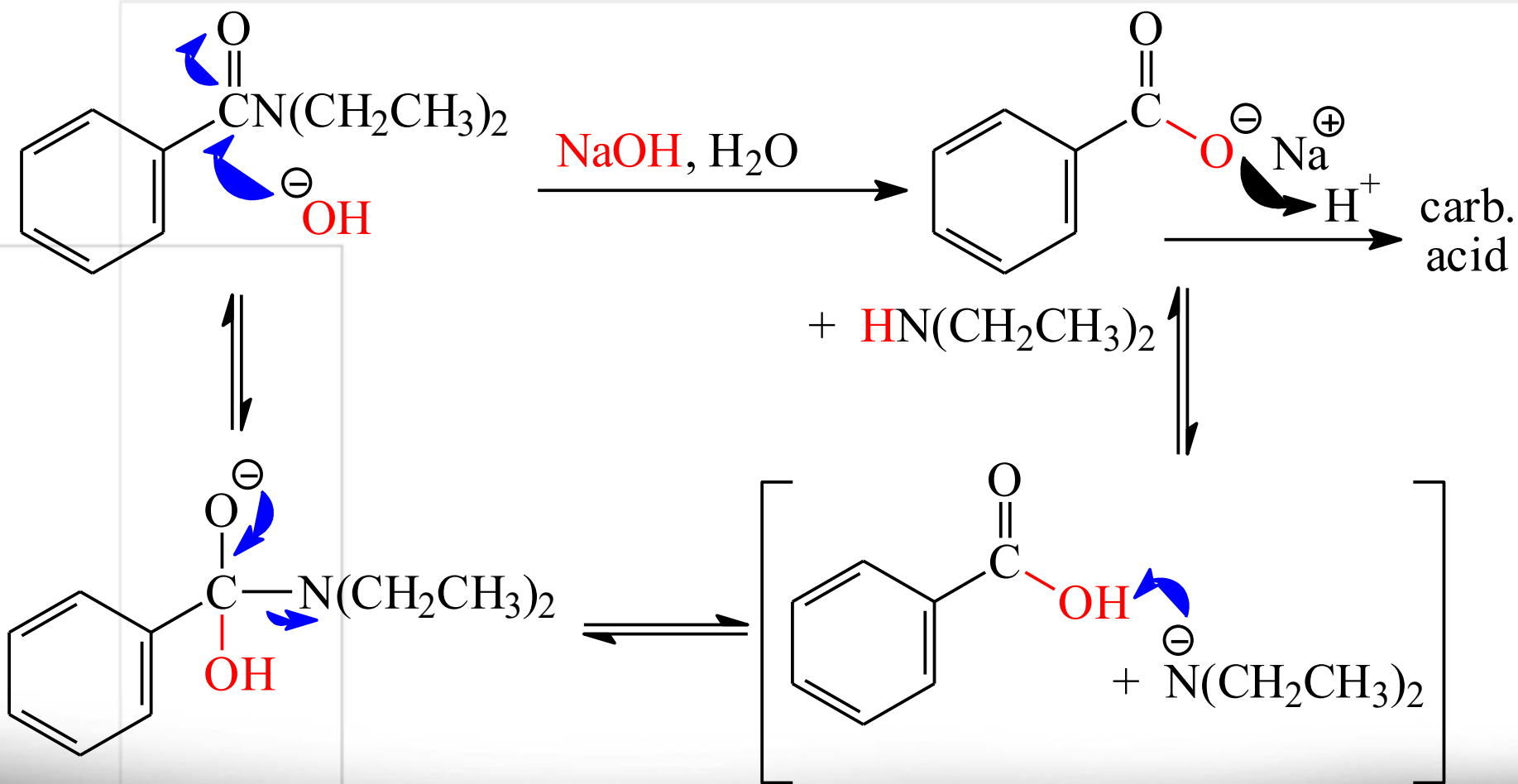
## Basic hydrolysis



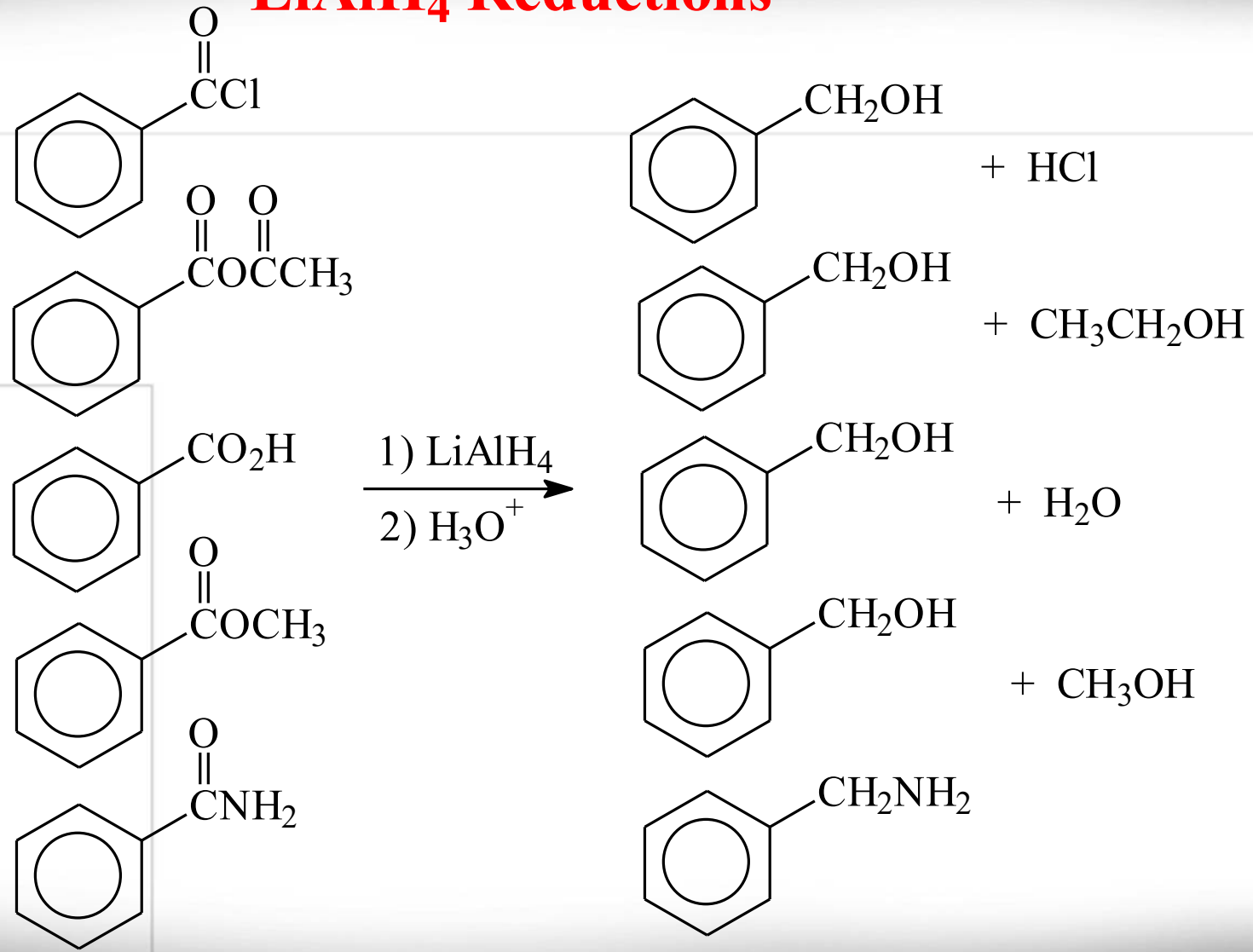
## Example



# Mekanisme



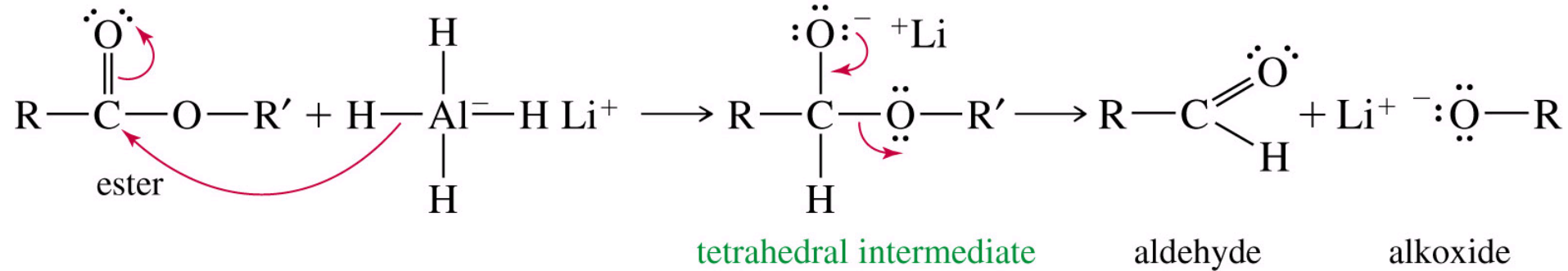
# LiAlH<sub>4</sub> Reductions



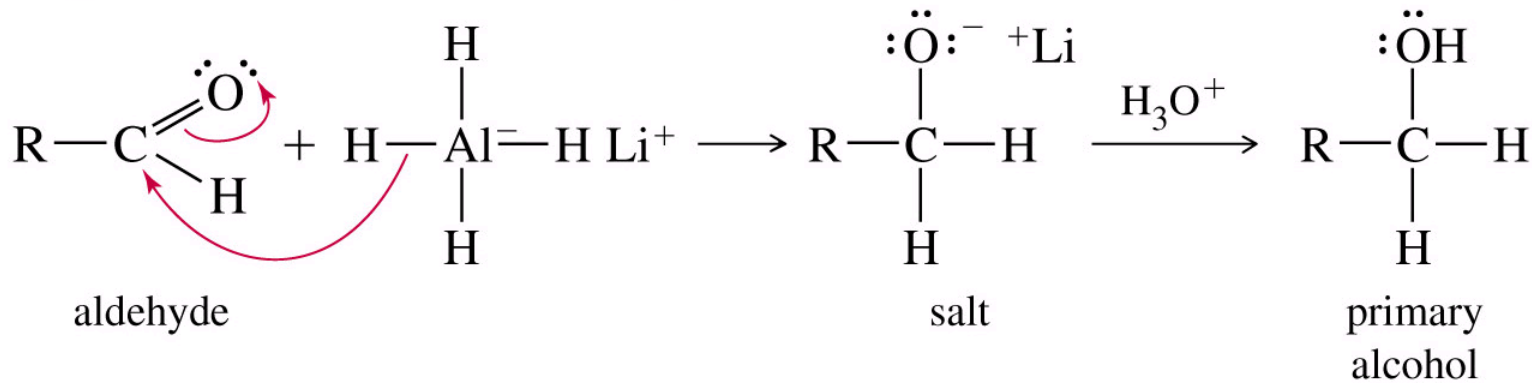
# Reduksi ester dengan $\text{LiAlH}_4$

*Step 1: Addition of the nucleophile (hydride)*

*Step 2: Elimination of alkoxide*



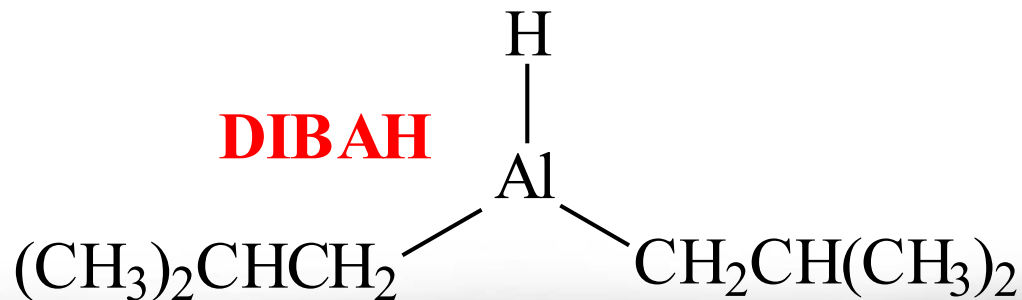
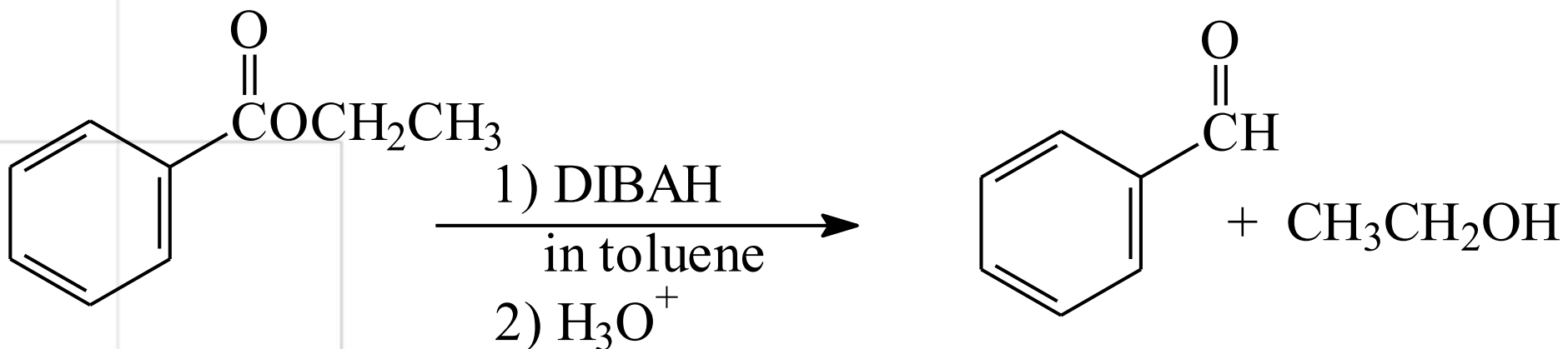
*Step 3: Addition of a second hydride ion*



# DIBAL-H

## Diisobutil Aluminum Hidrida

### Reduction of an Ester to an Aldehyde





Sekian