

Chapter 13 取代羧酸

13.1 羟基酸的制备

13.2 羟基酸的化学性质

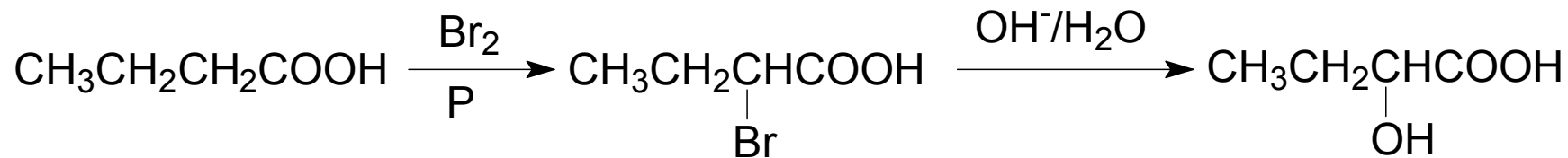
13.3 羧基酸、酯

13.1 羟基酸的制备

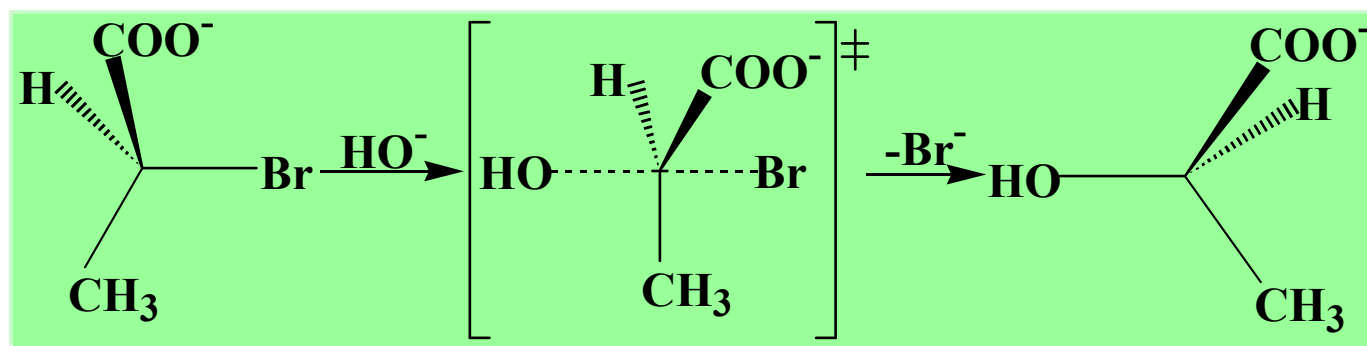
化学方法合成羟基酸一般有五种方法：

- 1、卤代酸的水解
- 2、腈醇的水解
- 3、二元酸单酯的还原
- 4、内酯的水解
- 5、Reformatsky反应
- 6、由Kolbe——Schmidt反应制酚酸

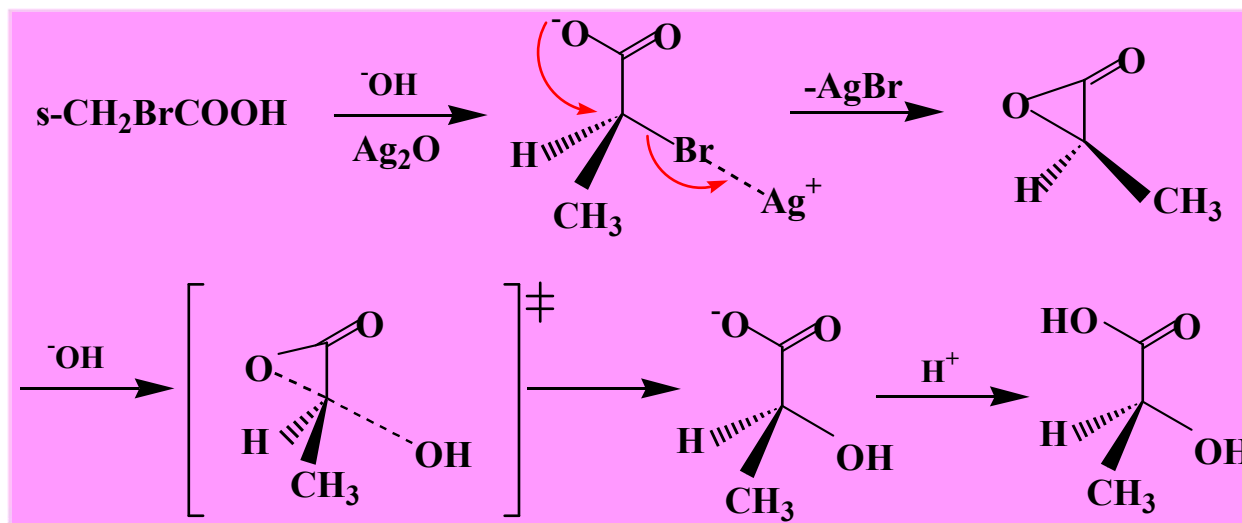
1、由卤代酸水解：



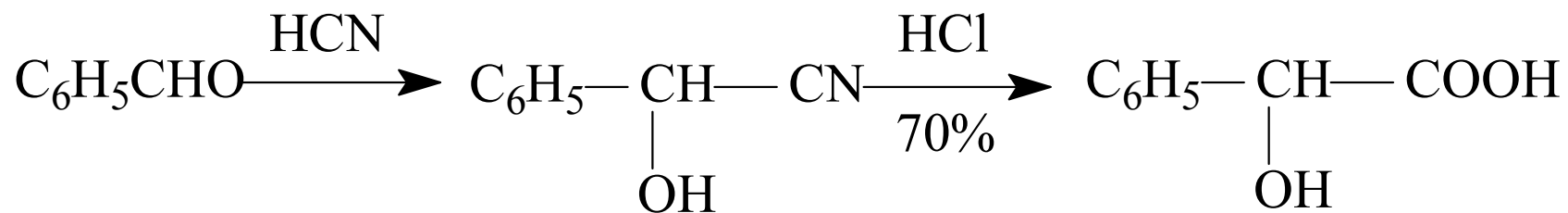
浓碱作用下，构型翻转。



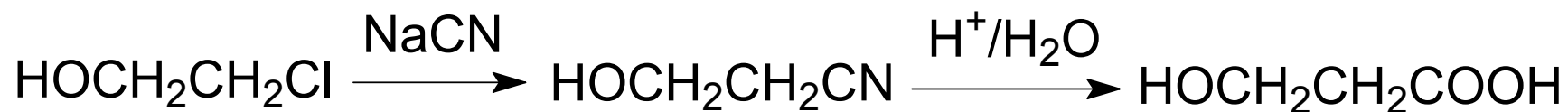
在Ag₂O存在下，用稀碱作用，构型保持。



2、由腈醇水解：

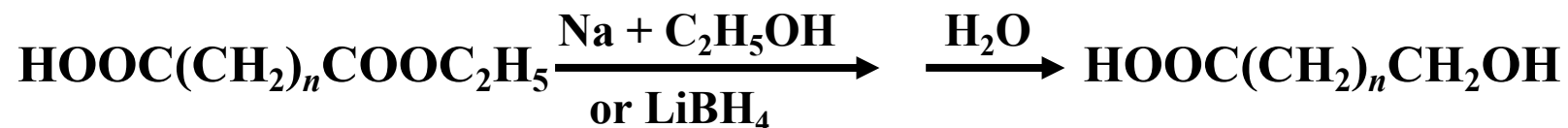


α -羟基酸



β -羟基酸

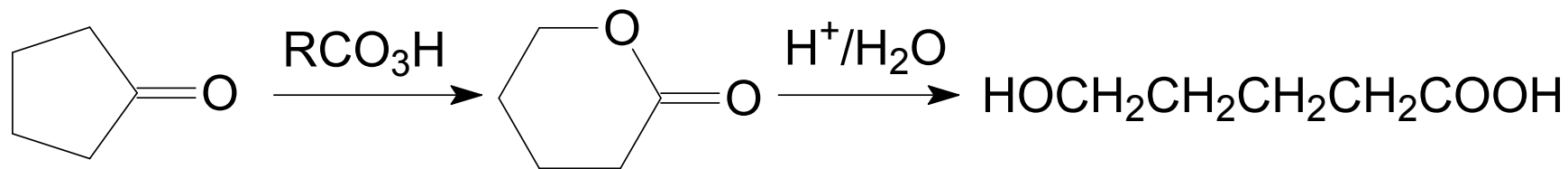
3、二元酸单酯还原



ω -羟基酸的合成

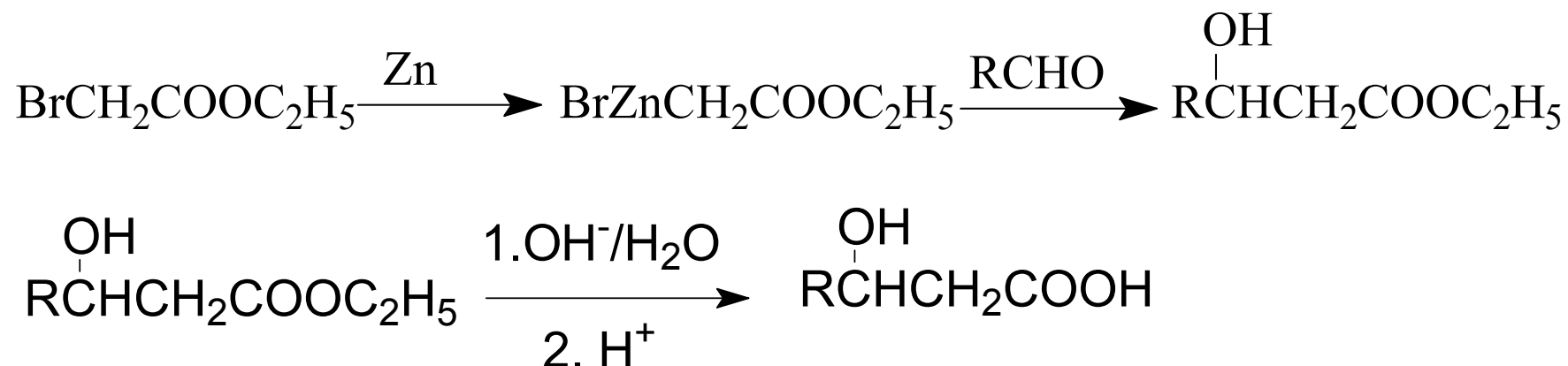
LiBH_4 作为还原剂比 NaBH_4 活泼，但不如 LiAlH_4

4、内酯的水解



δ -羟基酸

5、reformatsky反应:

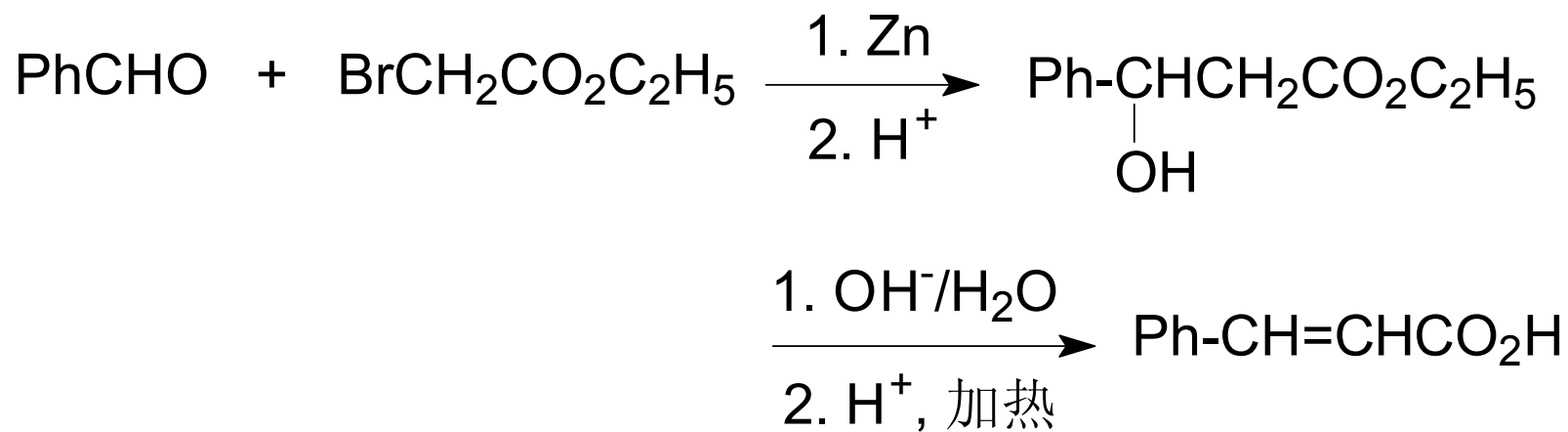
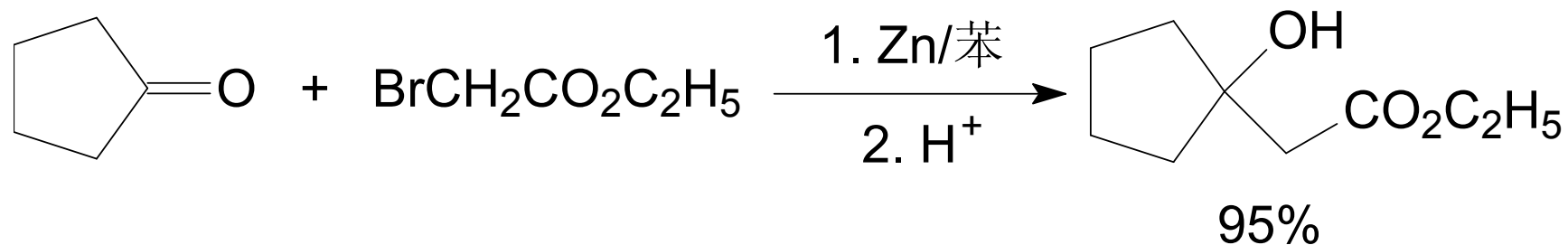
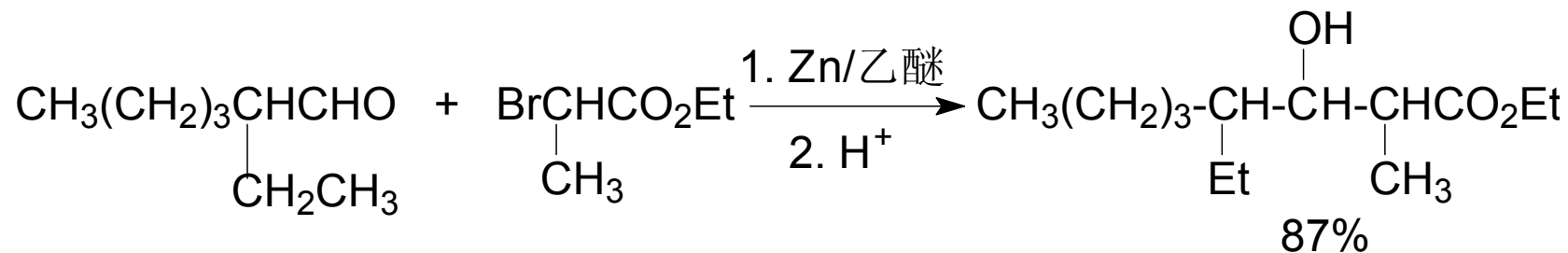


制备β-羟基酸的好方法

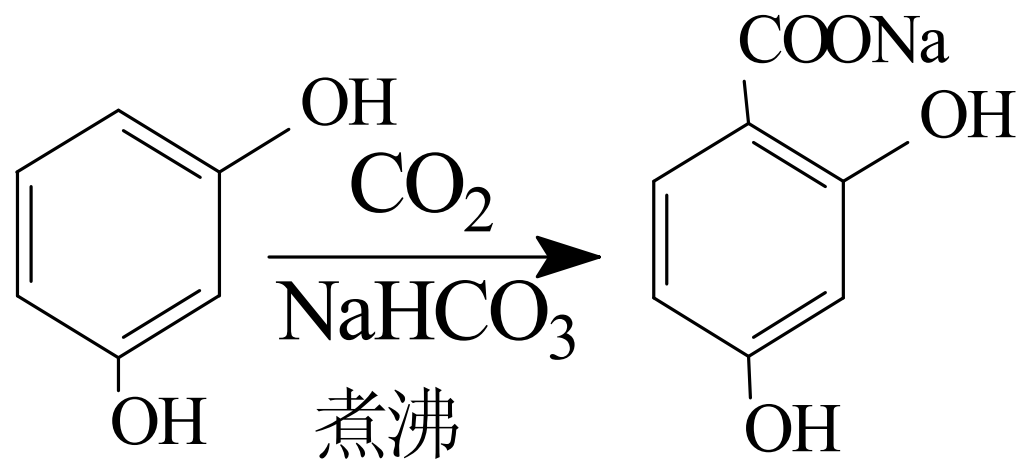
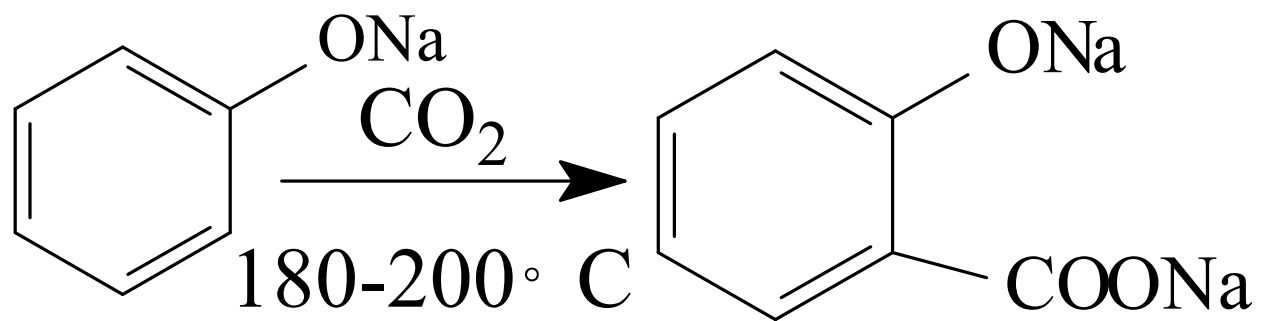
此反应类似于格氏试剂对羰基的加成，但有机锌试剂活性较差，在反应条件下不与酯羰基加成，故可以得到β-羟基酸酯。

反应可采用脂肪或芳香醛、酮，一取代或不取代卤代乙酸酯。

该反应是制备β-羟基酸及衍生物的常用方法，当然β-羟基酸易脱水，所以也是制备α, β-不饱和酸的方法之一。



6、由Kolbe—Schmidt反应制酚酸：



13.2 羟基酸的化学性质

羟基酸分子中含有-OH和-COOH，所以羟基酸具有醇和酸的典型反应性能，又由于它们的相互影响，故又表现出一些为羟基酸所特有的性能。

这些特性与-OH和-COOH的相对位置有关。

一、酸性:

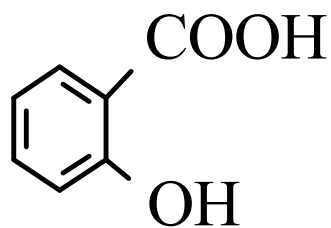


pKa: 4.88

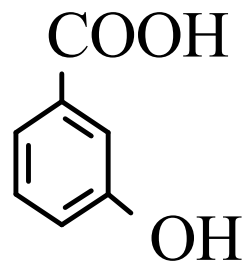
4.51

3.86

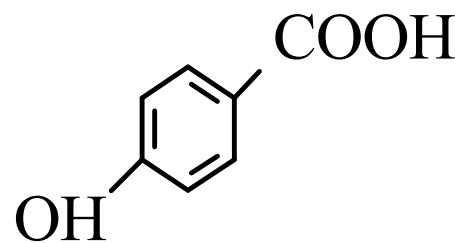
诱导效应随链的增长而降低，-OH离-COOH越远，对酸性的影响越小。



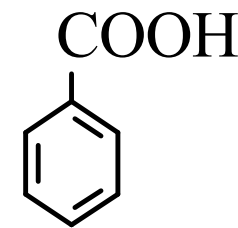
pKa 3.00



4.12



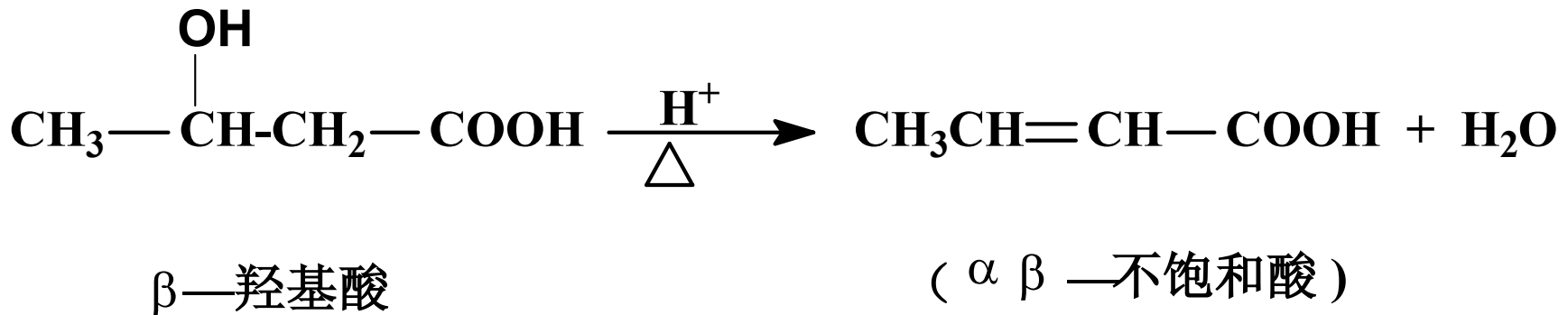
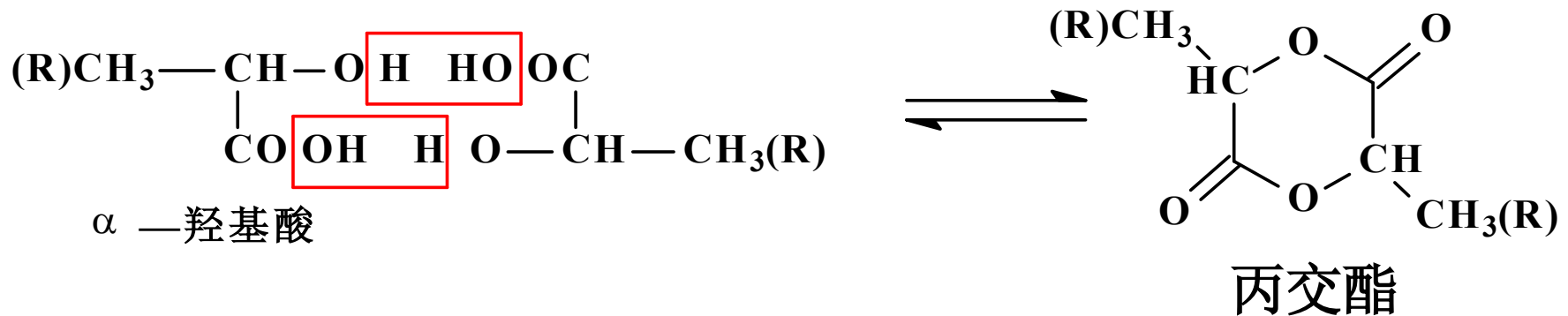
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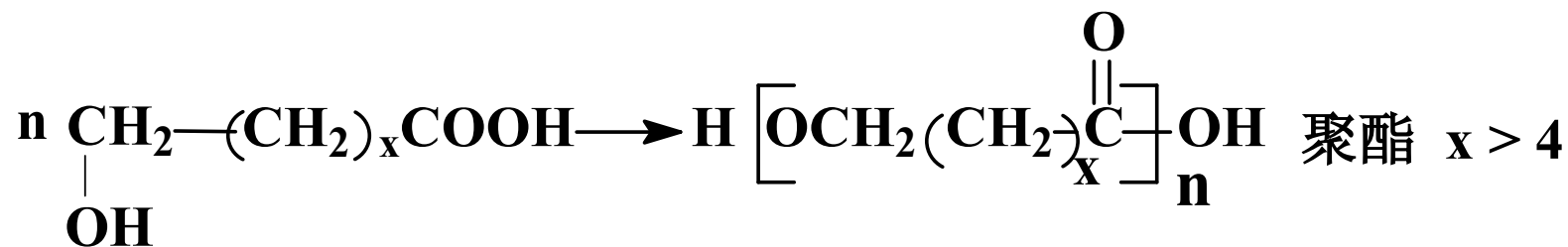
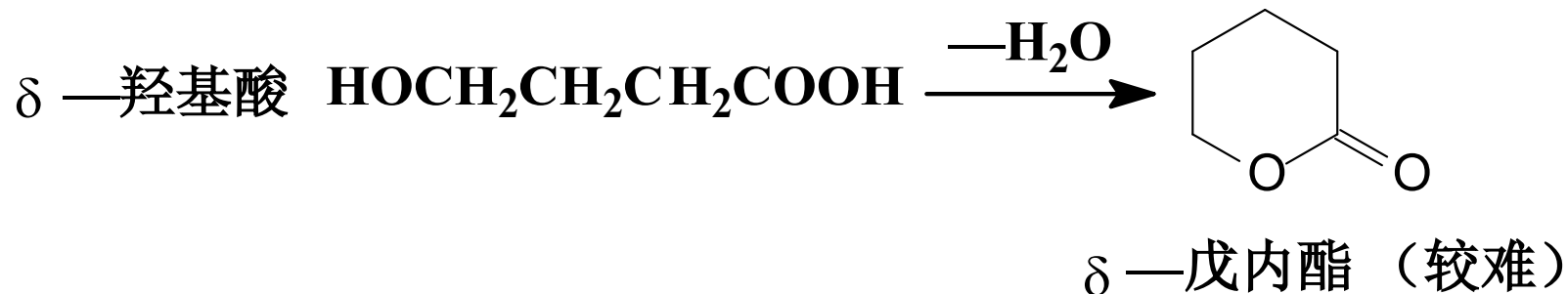
4.17

2、脱水:

羟基酸加热即容易脱水，脱水产物因-OH与-COOH的相对位置不同而异。



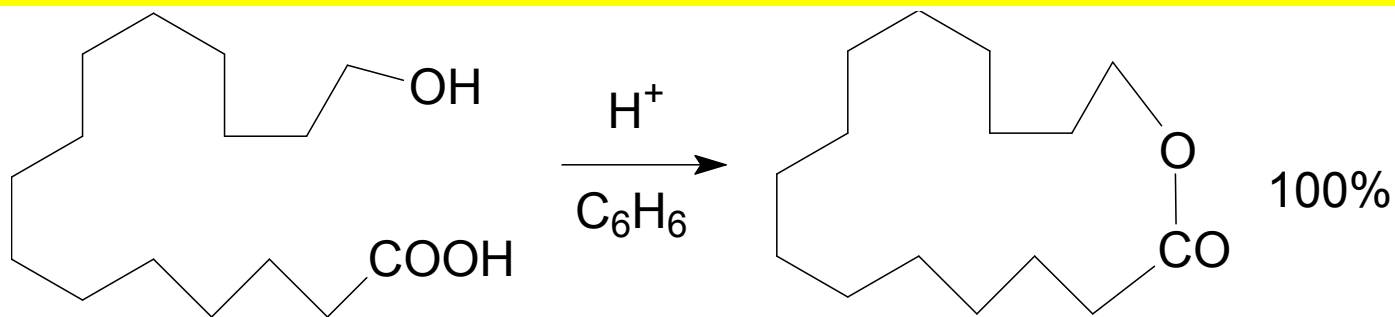
***若无 α -H，则形成 β -丙内酯**



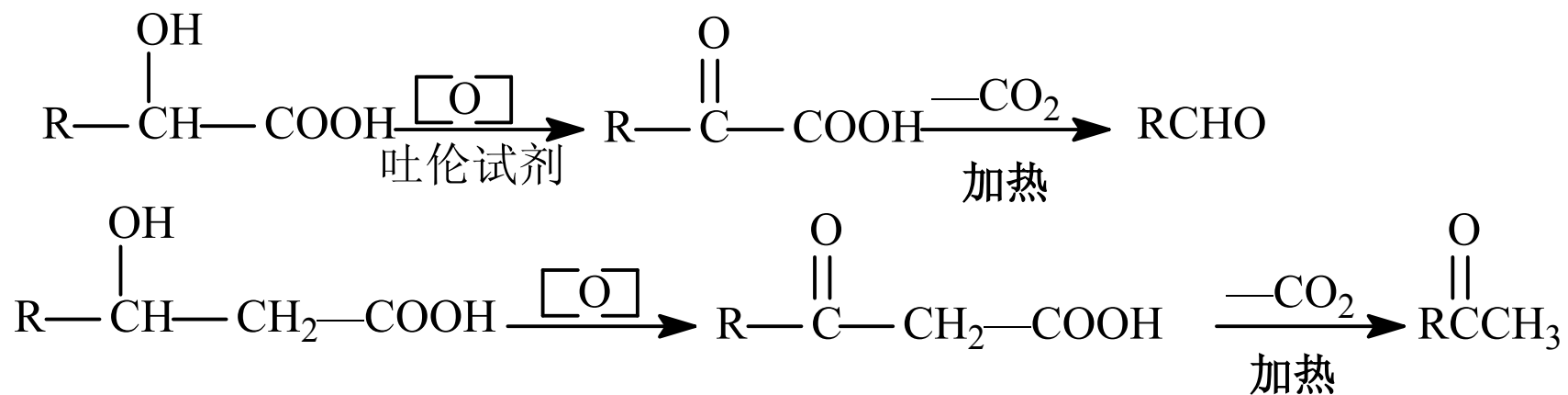
在适当条件下，更大的内酯也可以形成。

要求：1. 在酸性条件下将生成的水从体系中去掉，使平衡右移。

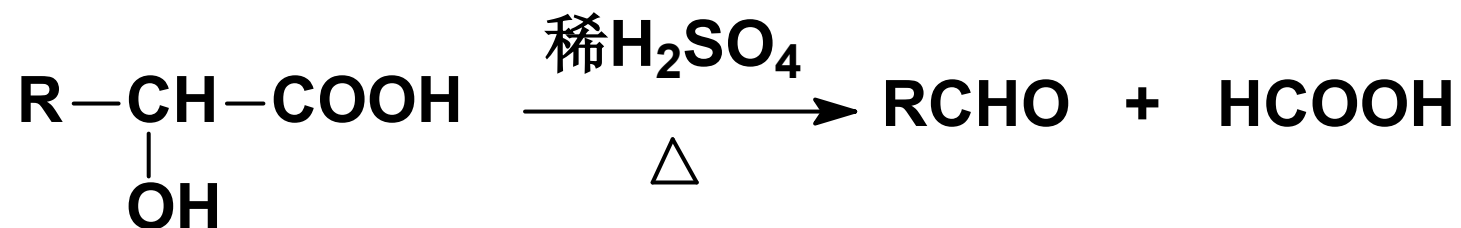
2. 溶液浓度很稀，以减少分子间的酯化形成聚酯。



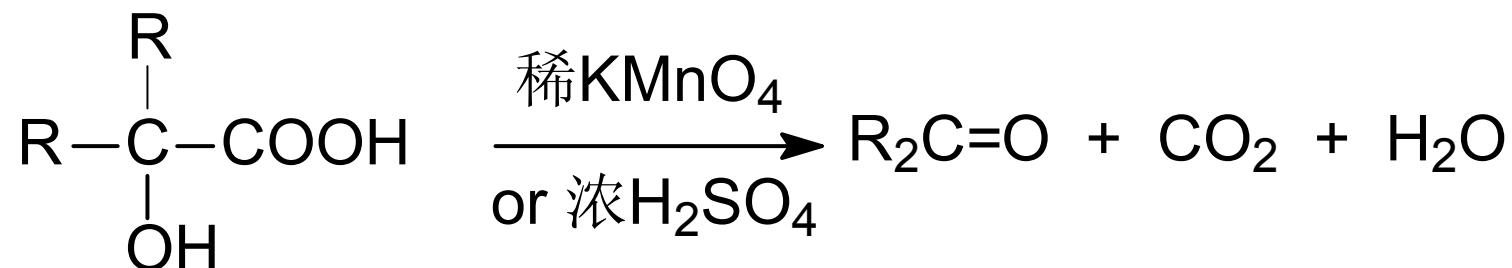
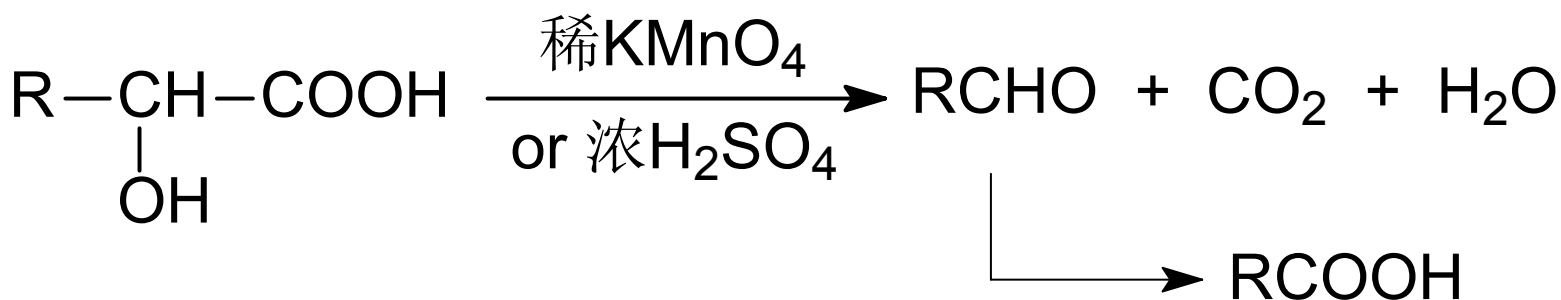
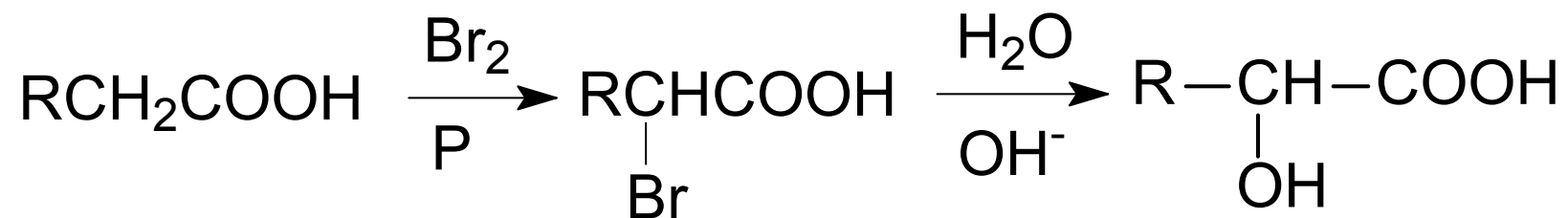
3、氧化反应:



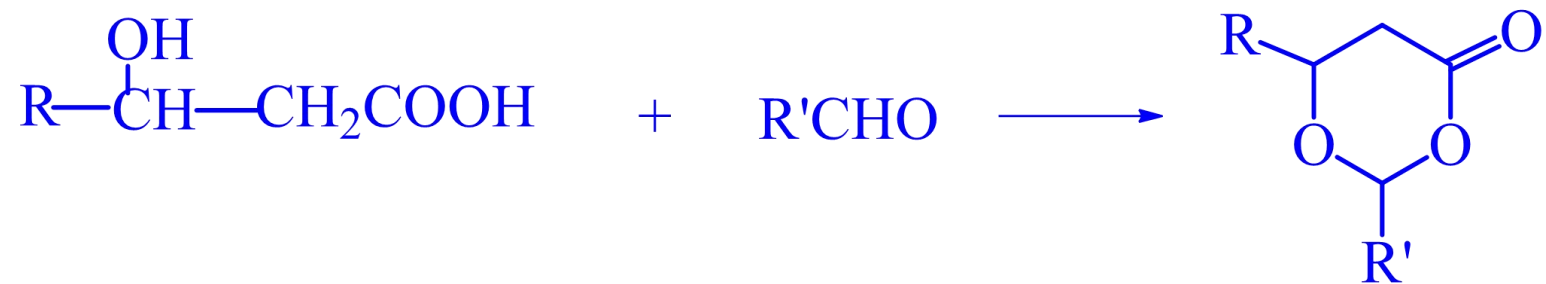
4、脱羧:



这个反应可用来从高级羧酸制备少一个碳的醛。

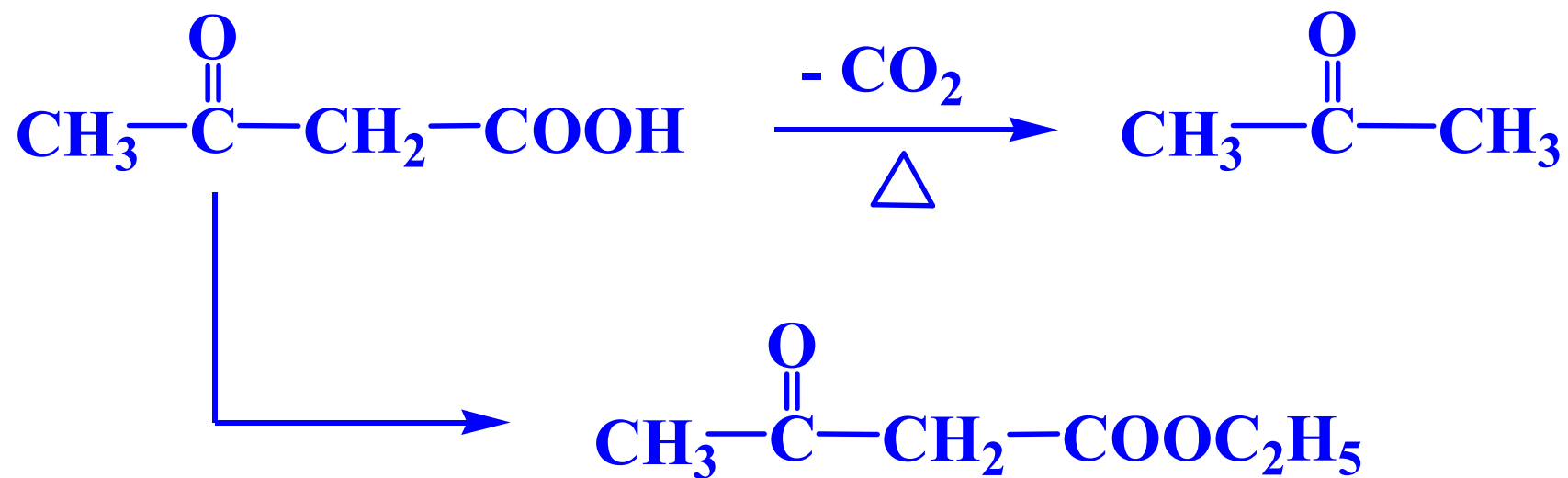


5. 与醛的反应



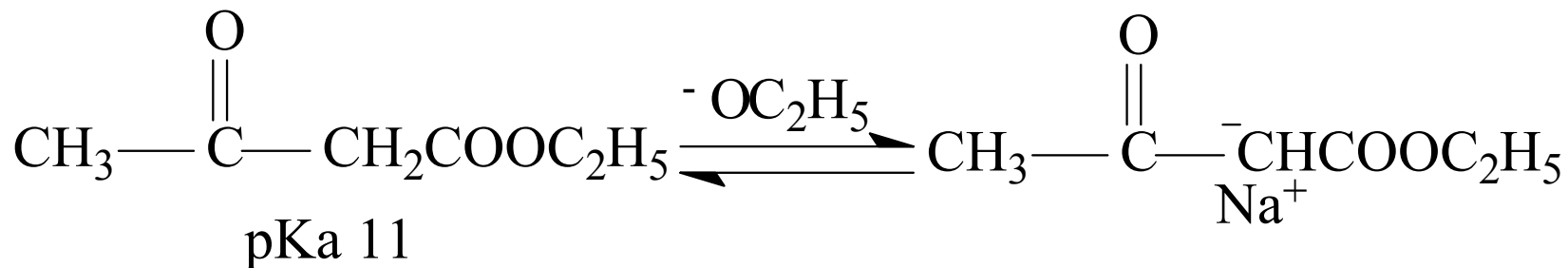
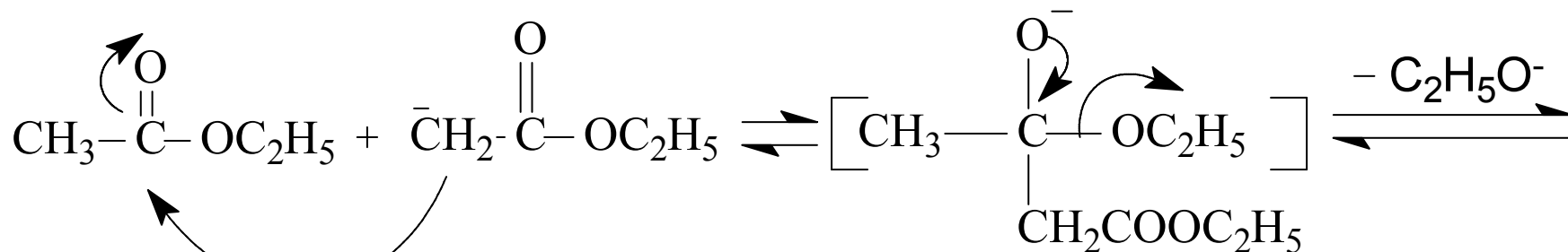
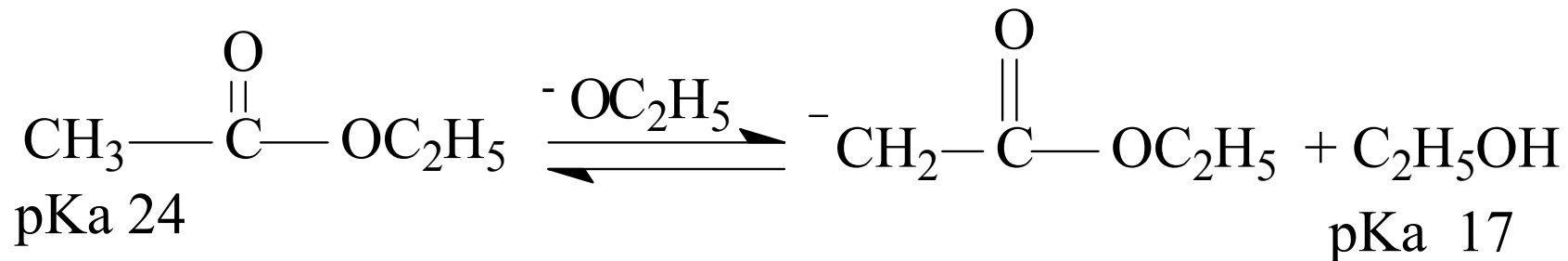
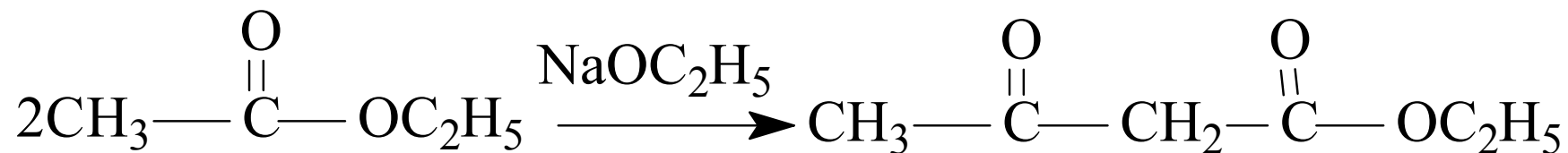
§ 13.3 羧基酸、酯

α, β -羧基酸不稳定



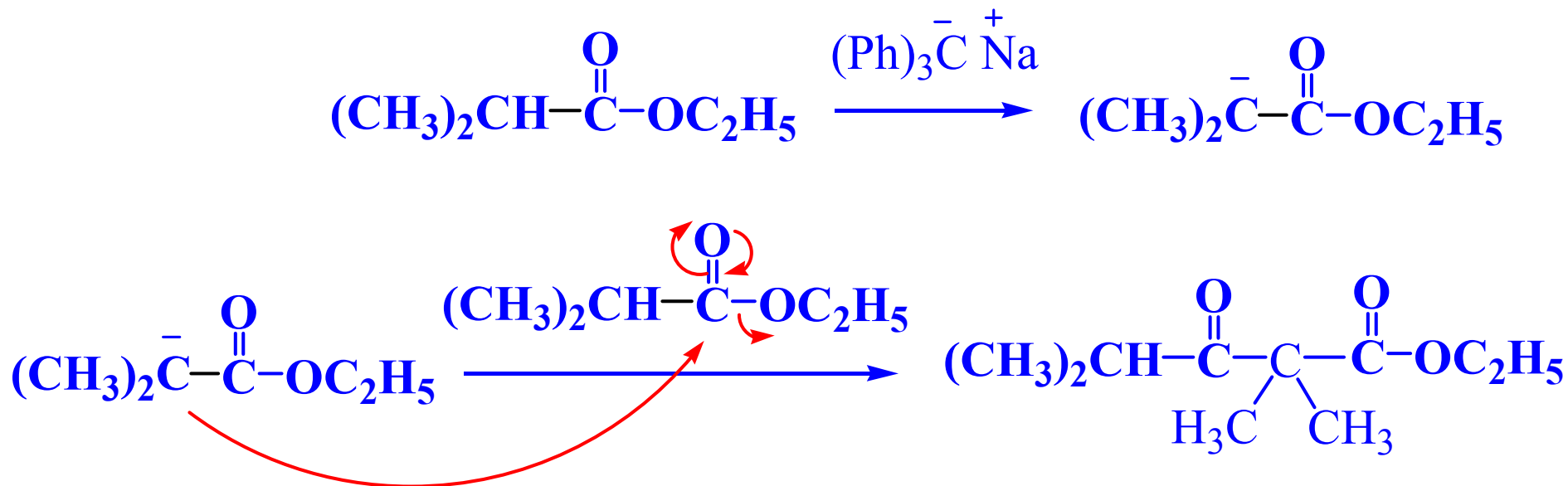
一、制备

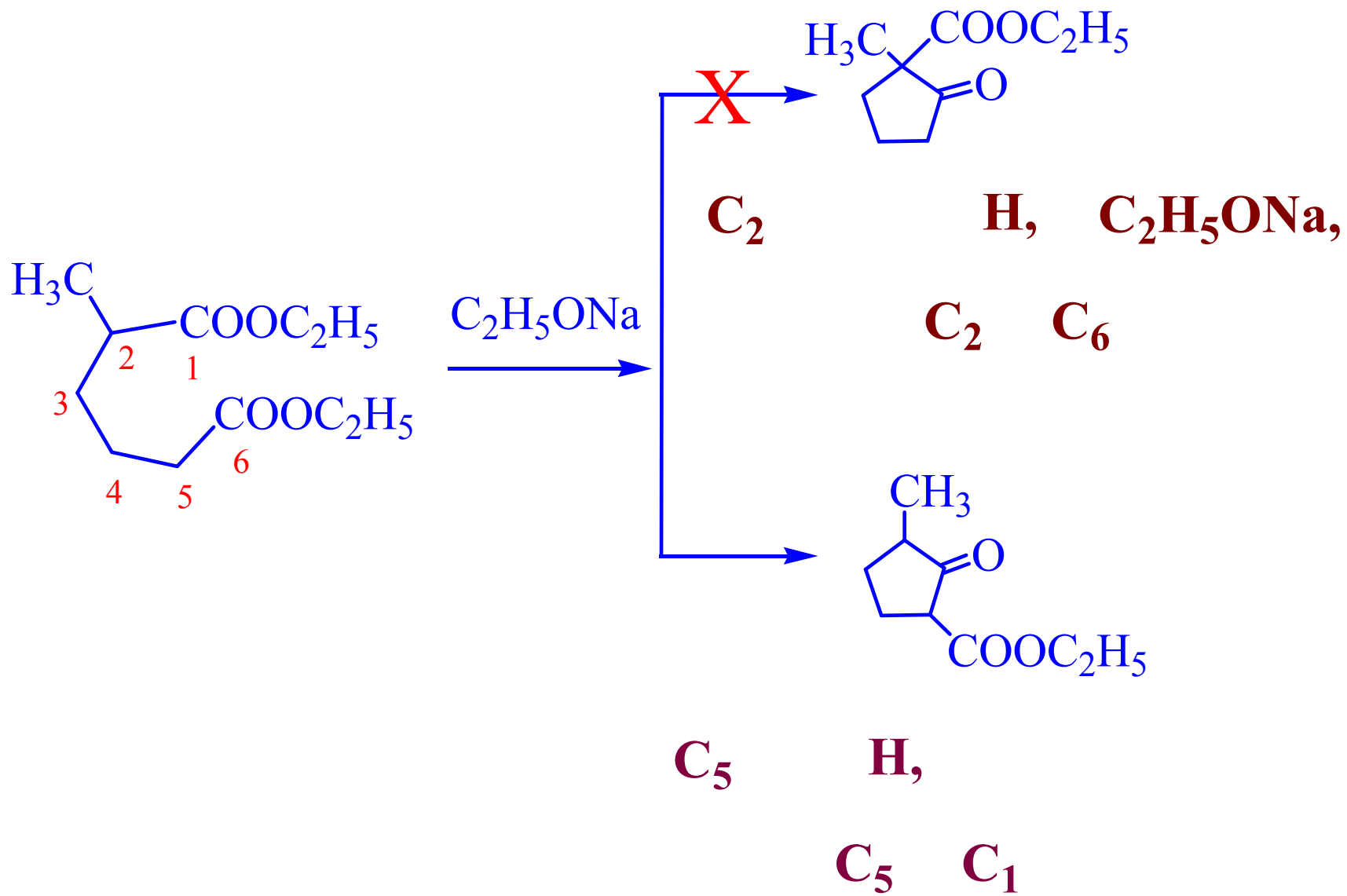
1、Claisen缩合：（同种酯的缩合）



前三个平衡都偏向左边，但最后一个平衡大大偏向右边，故反应能进行完全。

若酯的 α -碳上只有一个H，则生成的 β -羰基酯中两个羰基之间的C原子上已无H原子，不能与碱作用生成稳定的盐，反应便无法进行。必须用更强的碱，如**三苯甲基钠**为催化剂，使反应物全部生成 α -负碳离子，平衡向右，反应方能进行：

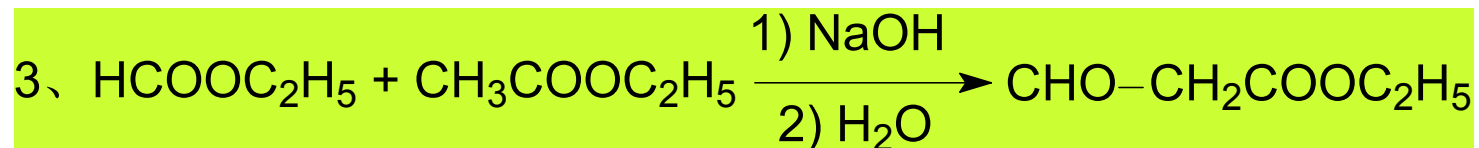
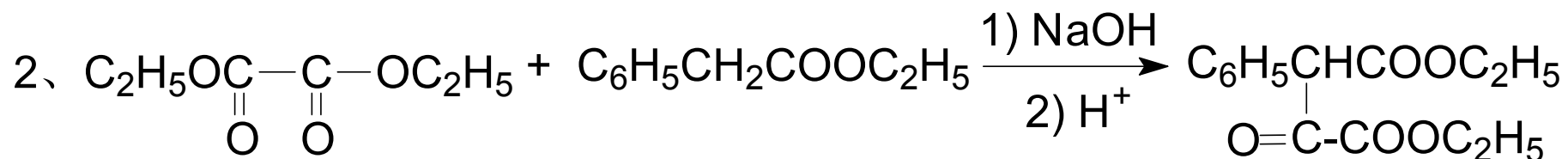
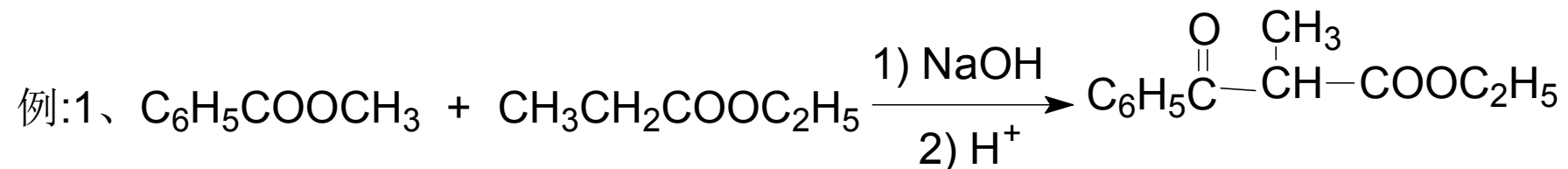




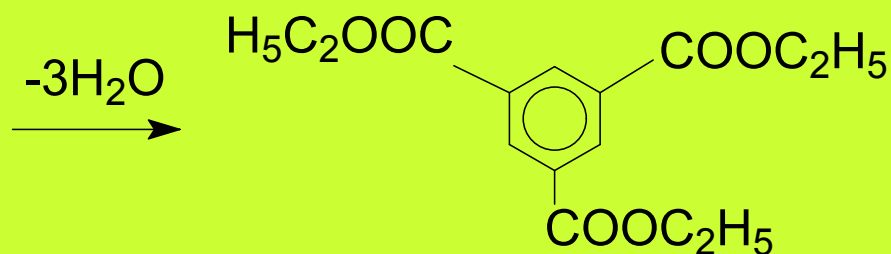
2、两种酯的缩合：

两种不同的酯的缩合：产物有两种，无制备意义。

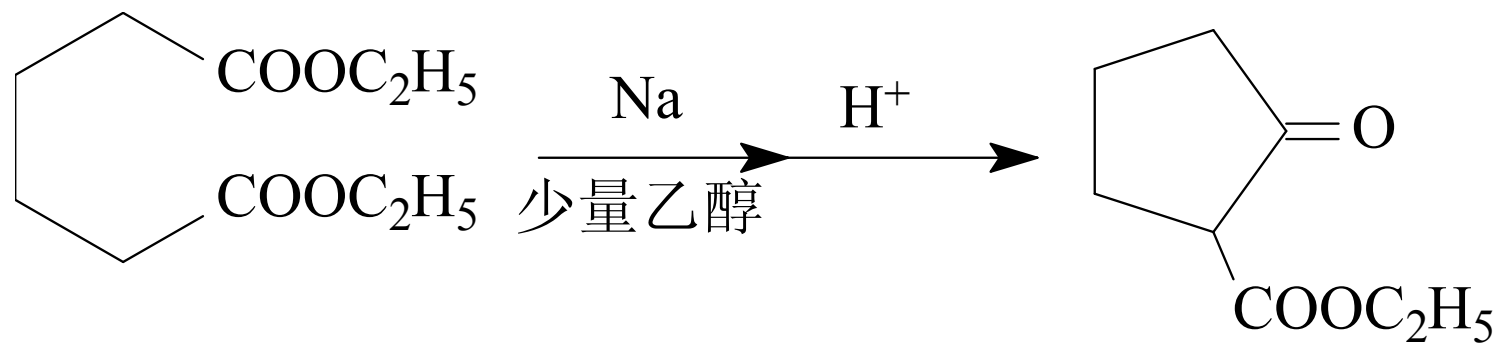
若选择一种酯不含 α -H，只做受体，则产物唯一。



引发——聚合



3、分子内酯缩合（Dieckmann缩合）



二、乙酰乙酸乙酯

1、互变异构

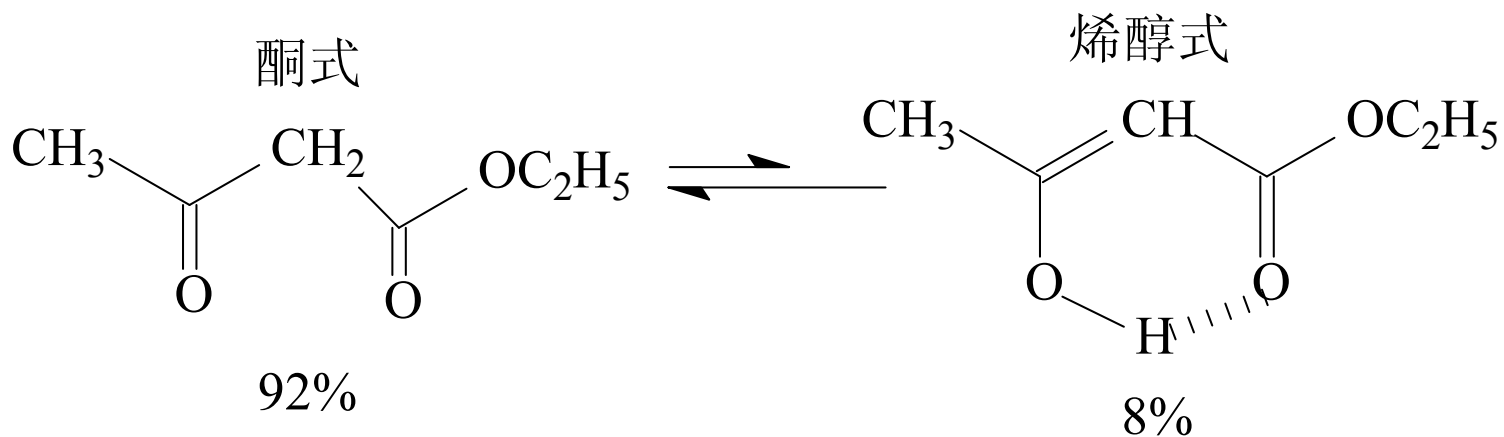
实验事实：

a: 与NaCN加成；与NaHSO₃反应=>说明有 C=O；

b: 与Na反应H₂ ↑ ——>有OH；

Br₂褪色——>有C=C；

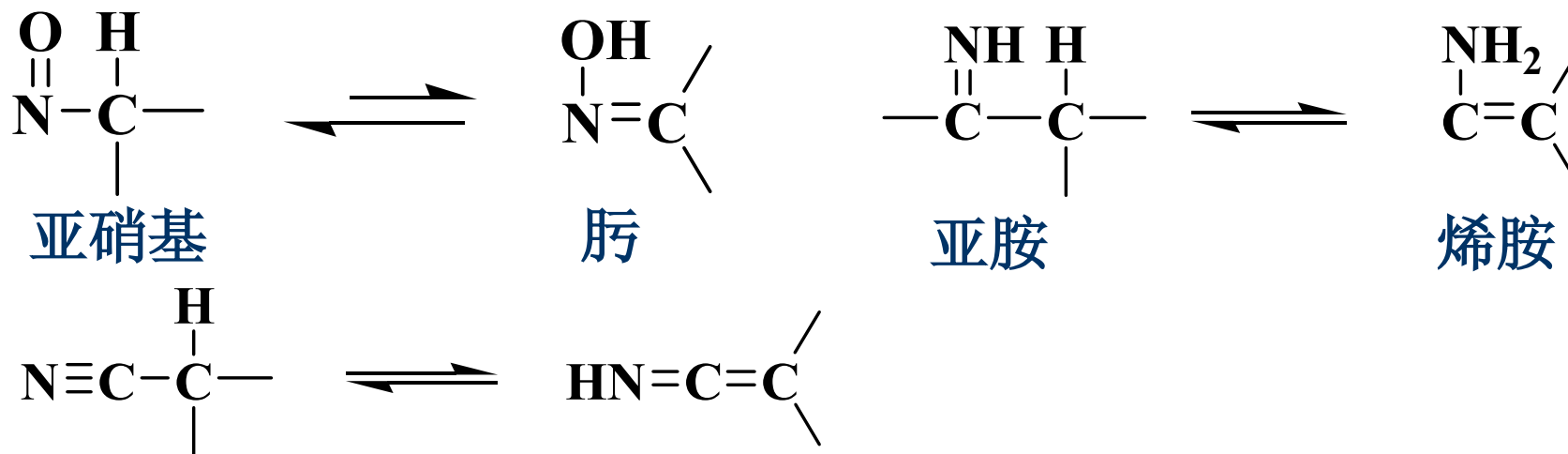
FeCl₃颜色反应——>有C=C—OH。



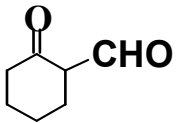
互变异构现象:当物质存在着几种不同结构的异构体,相互自行转变而达到动态平衡状态的现象。

具有这种关系的异构体互称为**互变异构体**。

酮式 \longleftrightarrow 烯醇式互变是普遍现象

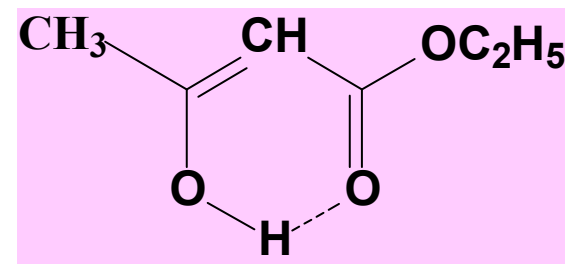
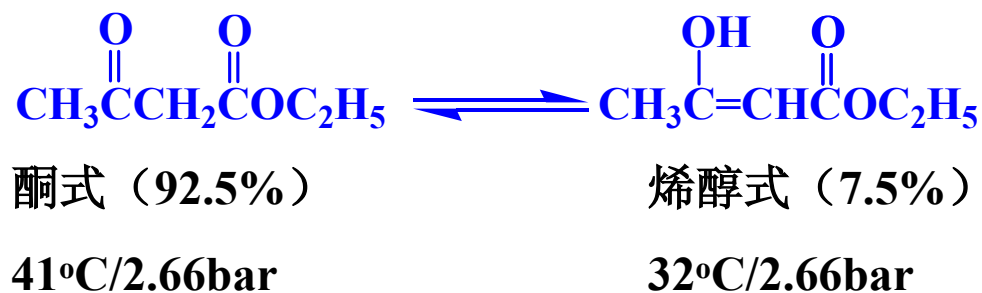
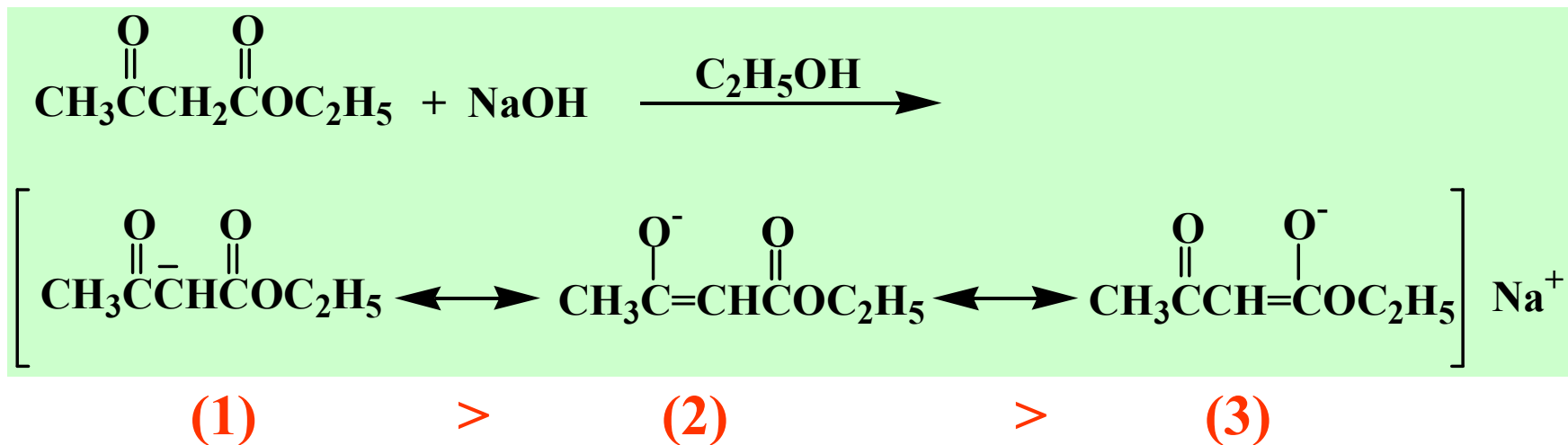


不同的化合物达到平衡时，烯醇式的含量不同。

化合物	pKa	烯醇式含量
CH ₃ COCH ₃	20	1.5×10 ⁻⁴ (痕量)
H ₂ O	16	
ROH	15	
EtO ₂ CCH ₂ CO ₂ Et	13.3	7.7×10 ⁻³
NCCH ₂ CO ₂ Et	9	2.5×10 ⁻¹
CH ₃ COCH ₂ CO ₂ Et	10.3	7.3(纯液态), 气态46.1%, 水0.4%
CH ₃ COCH ₂ COCH ₃	9	76.5
C ₆ H ₅ COCH ₂ COCH ₃		99
		100

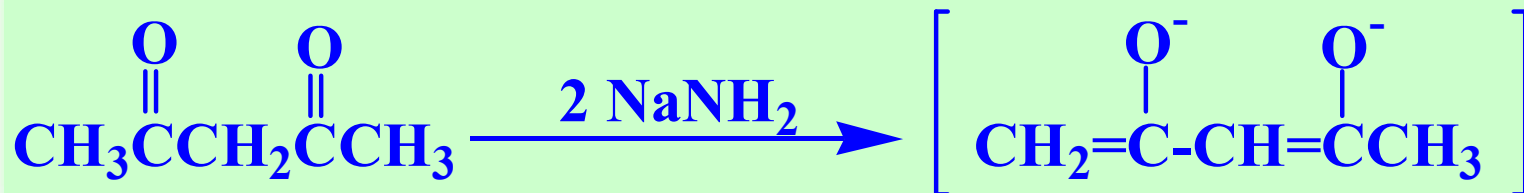
烯醇式的含量与分子的整个结构有关，它的含量随着α-H的活性增强，分子内氢键和共轭体系的形成而增强。

碳负离子可以写出三个共振式

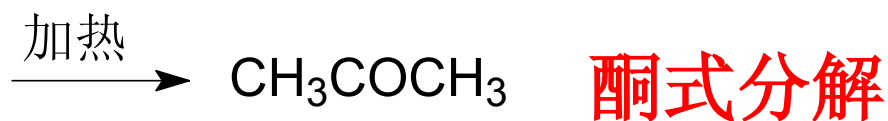
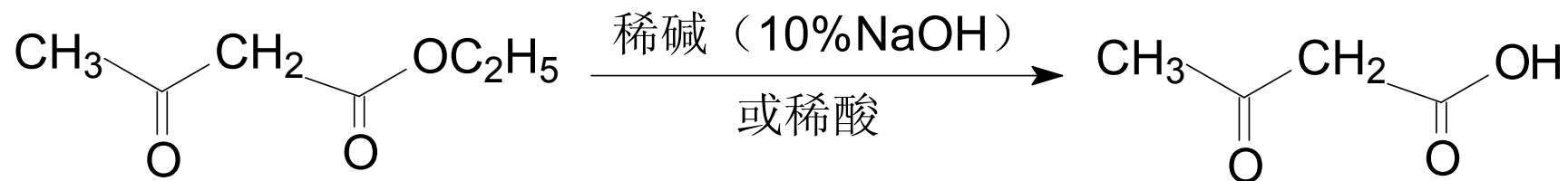


mp -39°C

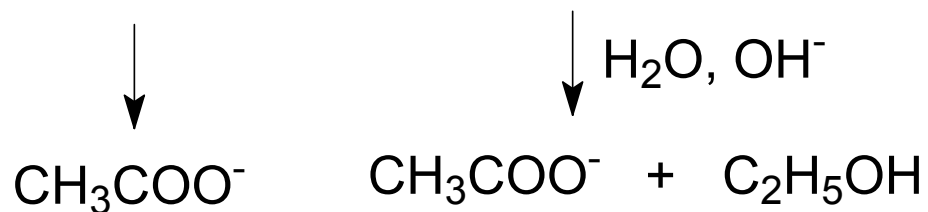
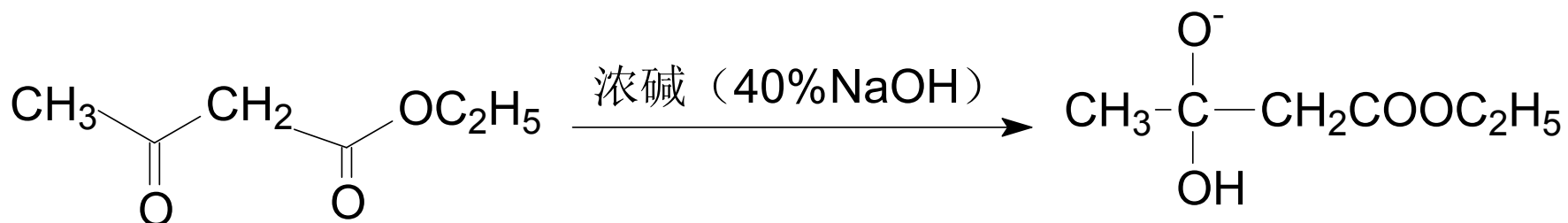
在极强碱的作用下，可以形成很不稳定的双负离子



2、酮式分解和酸式分解



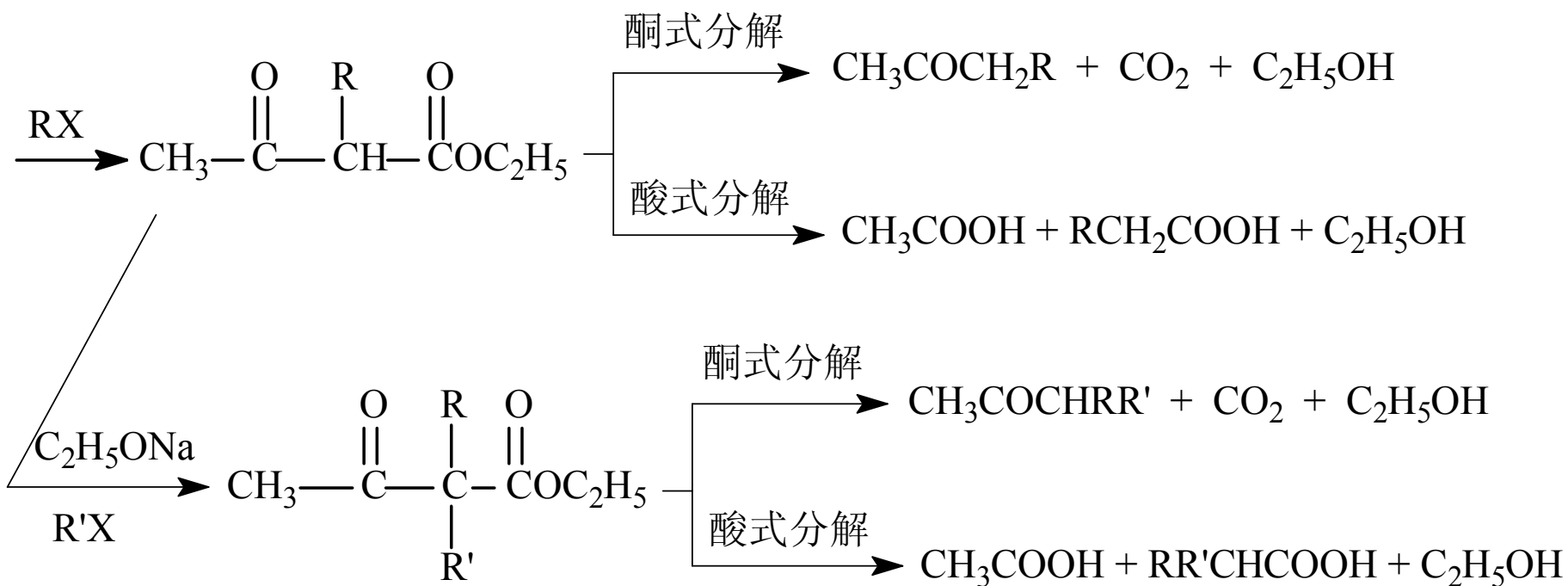
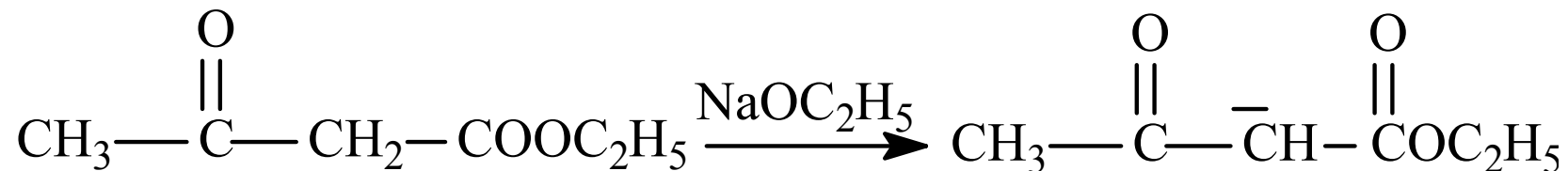
酮式分解在有机合成中很有用，与格氏反应和付-克反应齐名。



酸式分解

3、乙酰乙酸乙酯的反应

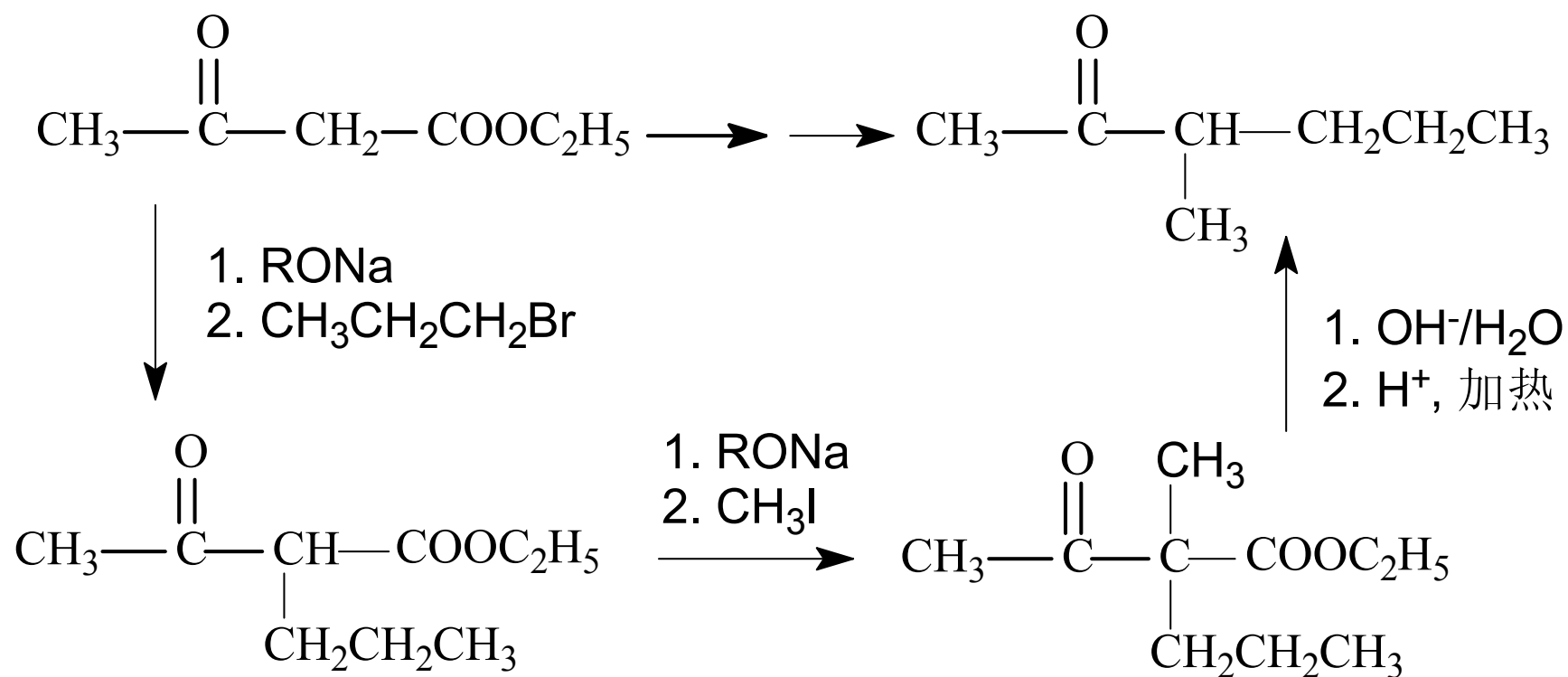
A、 α -烷基化、 α -酰基化



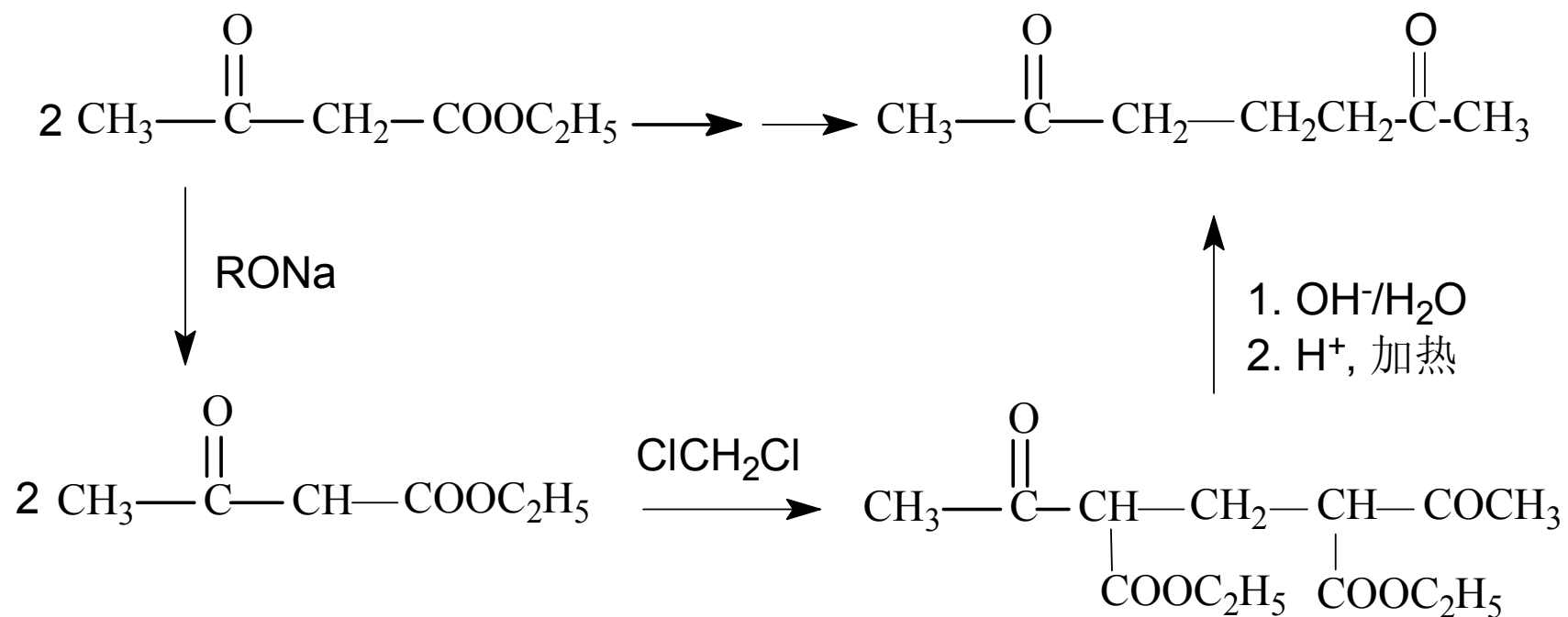
R,R' ≠ 芳基、烯基（活性差）或3°（消除），最好为1°

采用单卤代烃，可以合成取代丙酮。

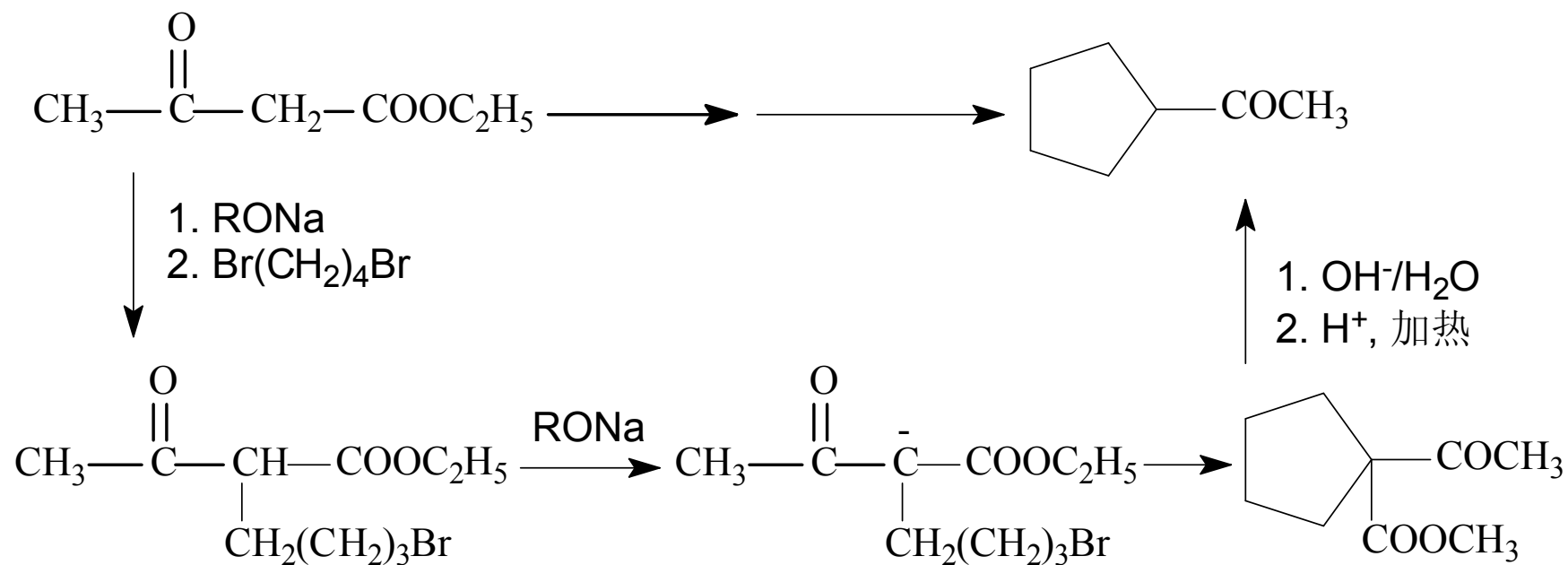
两个取代基不同时，先上空间位阻大的基团，后上空间位阻小的基团。



采用双卤代烃,可以合成二酮。

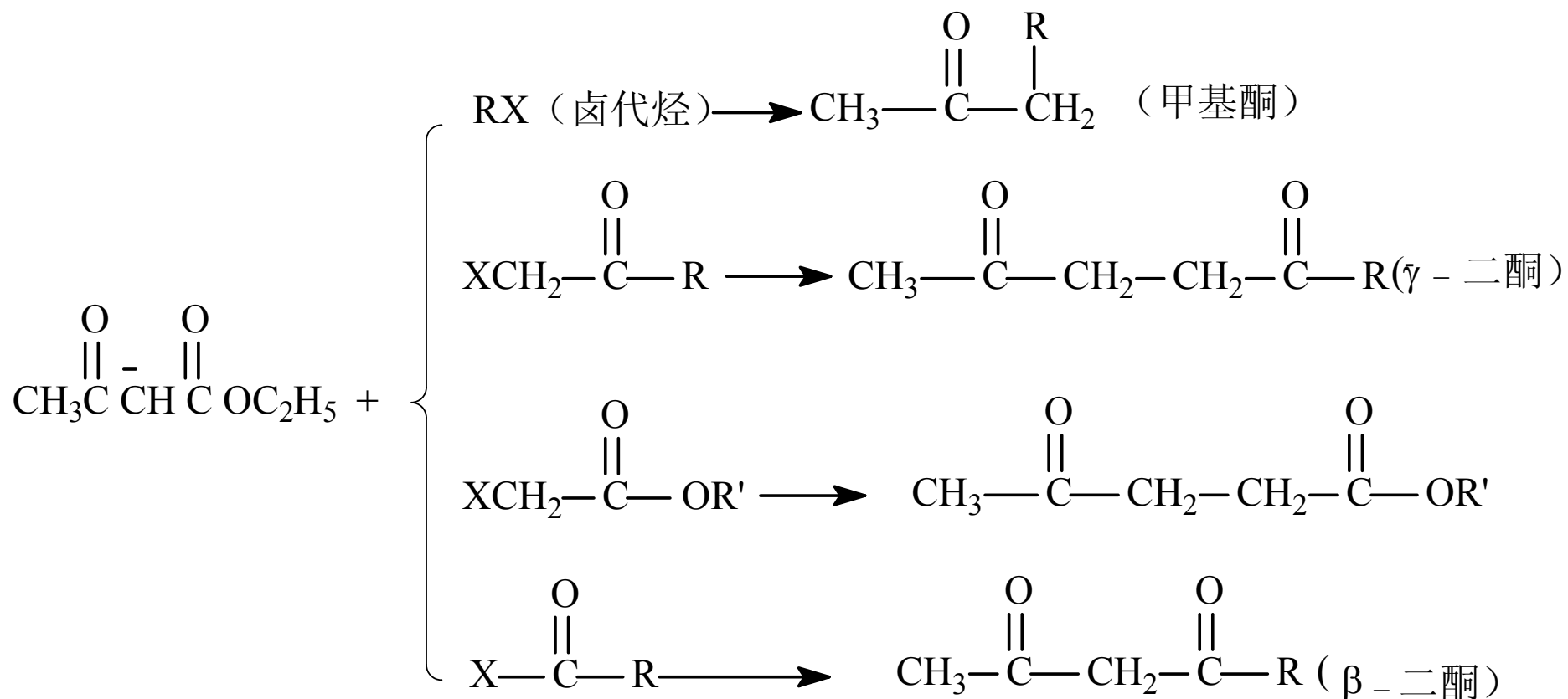


还可以合成环烷基取代的甲基酮。



乙酰乙酸乙酯不能生成双钠盐，反应是以两次单钠盐的生成并分别进行亲核取代关环而成，故不能合成三、四元环。

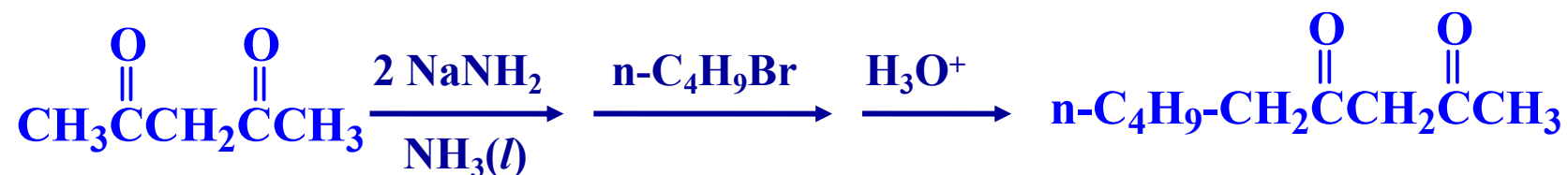
可用带有官能团的 α -卤代化合物代替卤代烃，合成双官能团化合物。



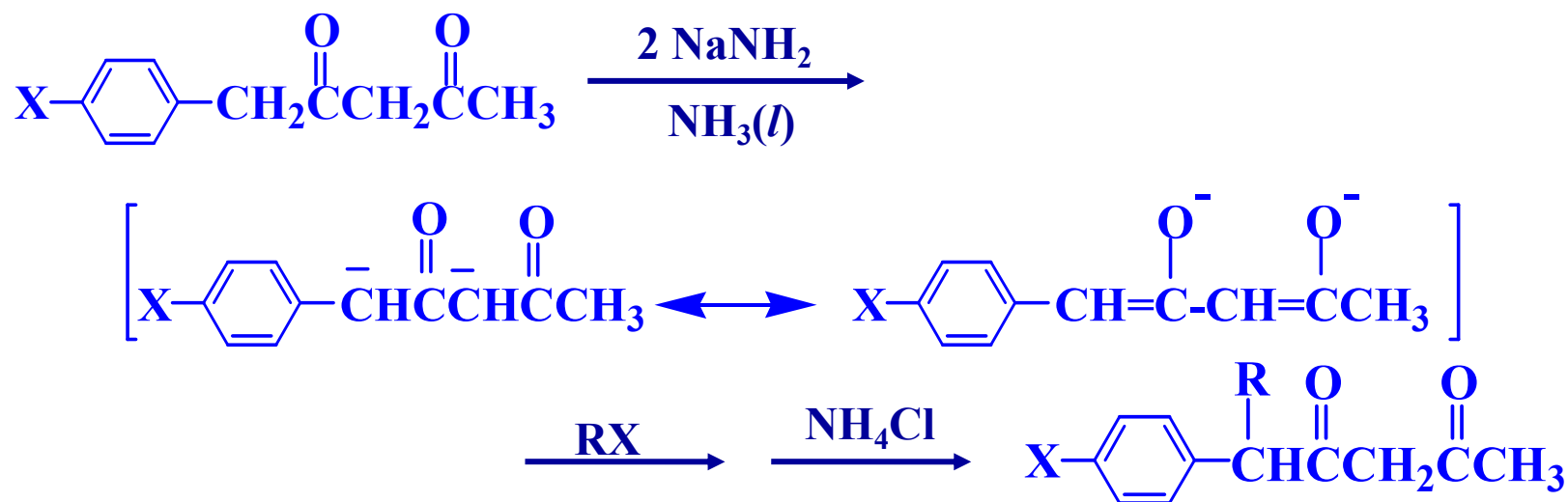
C、β-二酮的γ-烷基化、γ-酰基化

烷基化用 $\text{NaNH}_2\text{-NH}_3(l)$ ，酰基化用 RLi -惰性溶剂。

其它的β-二羰基化合物(如β-二酮)也能发生同样的反应。

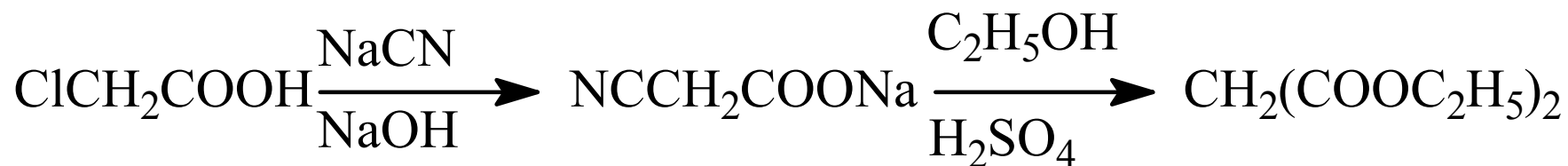


不对称β-二酮，有两个γ位，反应总在质子酸性较大的γ位发生。

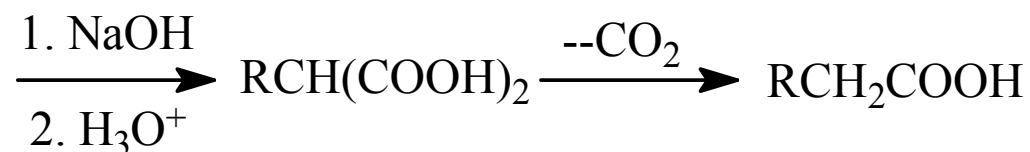
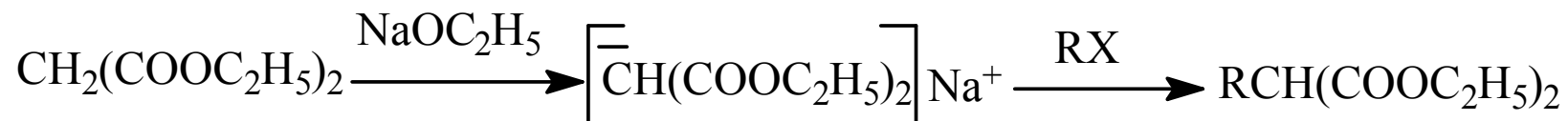


三、丙二酸酯

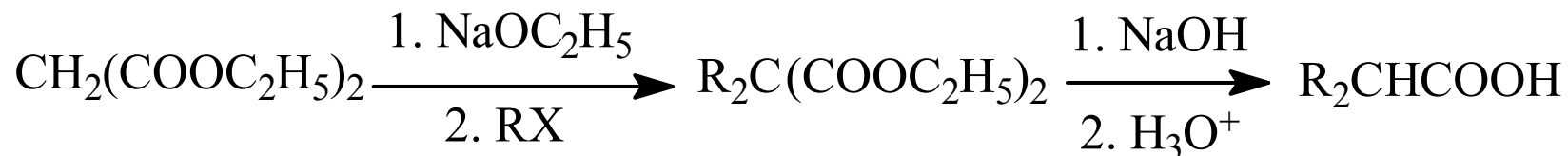
1、丙二酸酯的制备:



2、丙二酸酯性质:



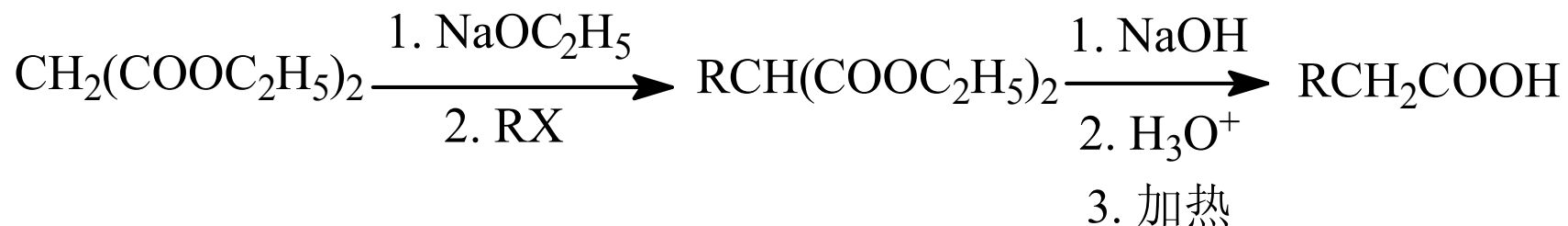
与乙酸乙酰乙酯不同，可以**一次导入两个相同R基**。



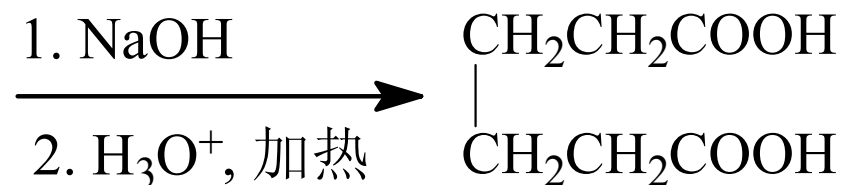
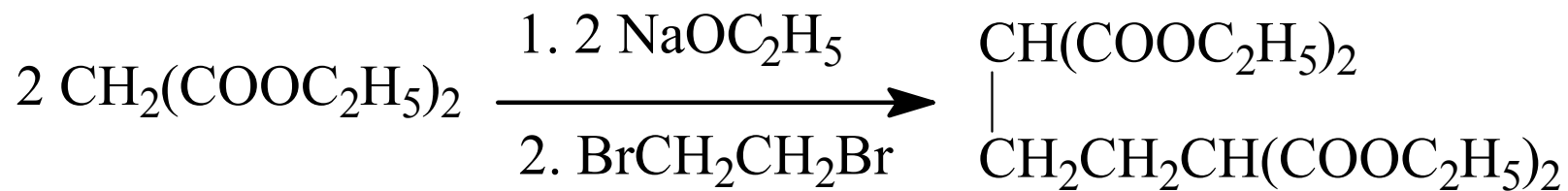
3、在合成上的应用

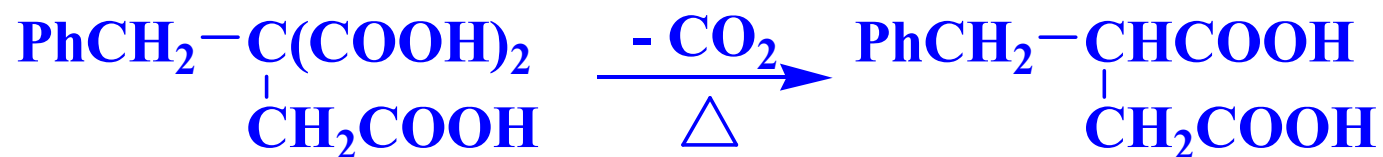
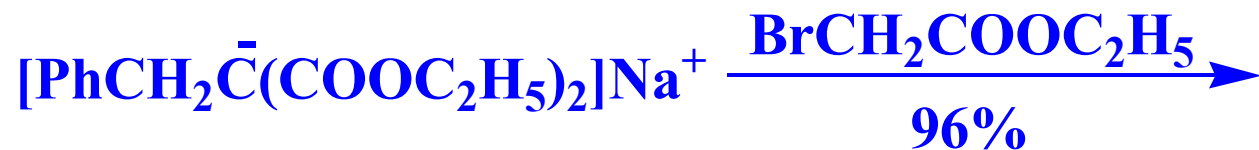
根据RX中R的不同可以制备各种羧酸。

1) 取代乙酸的制备

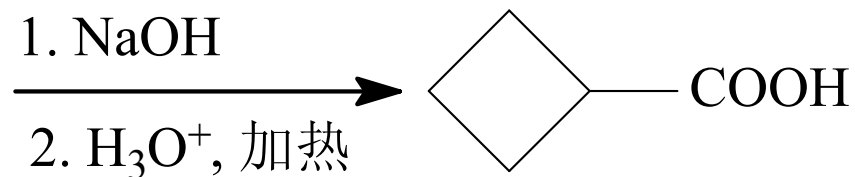
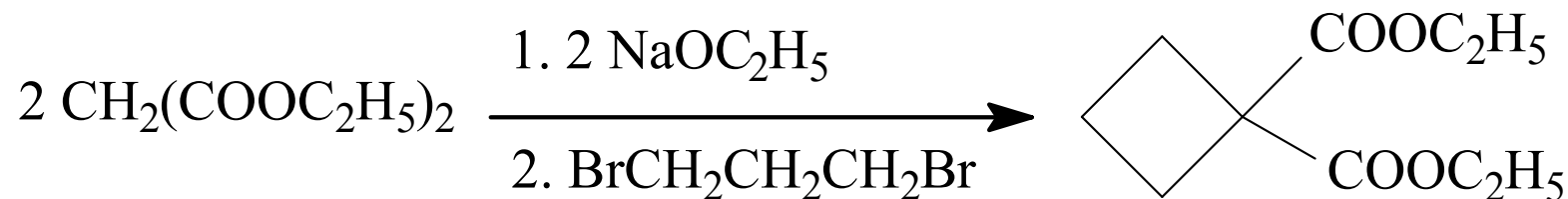


2) 二酸的制备

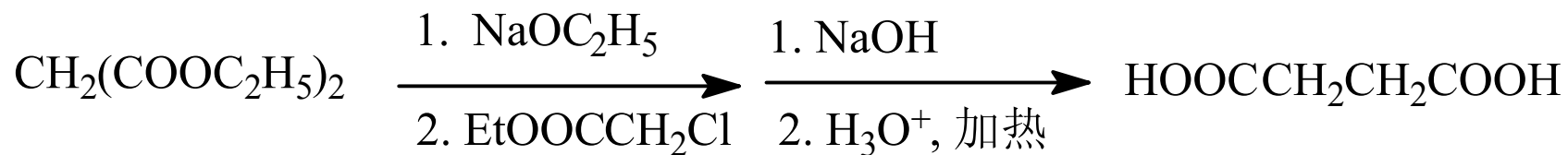
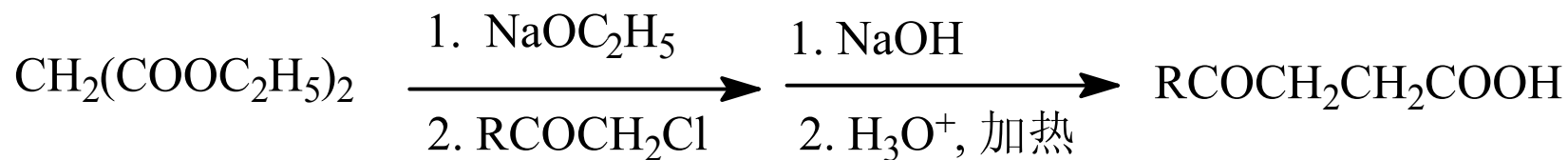




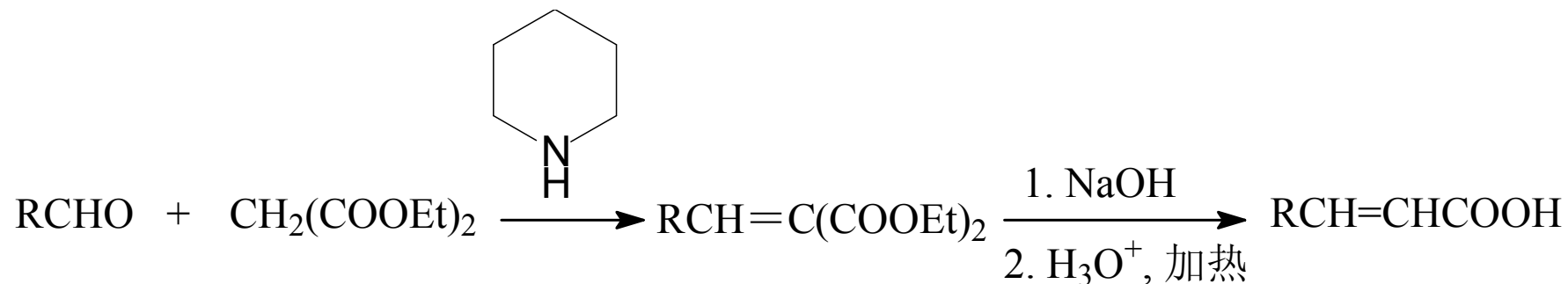
3) 环烷酸的制备



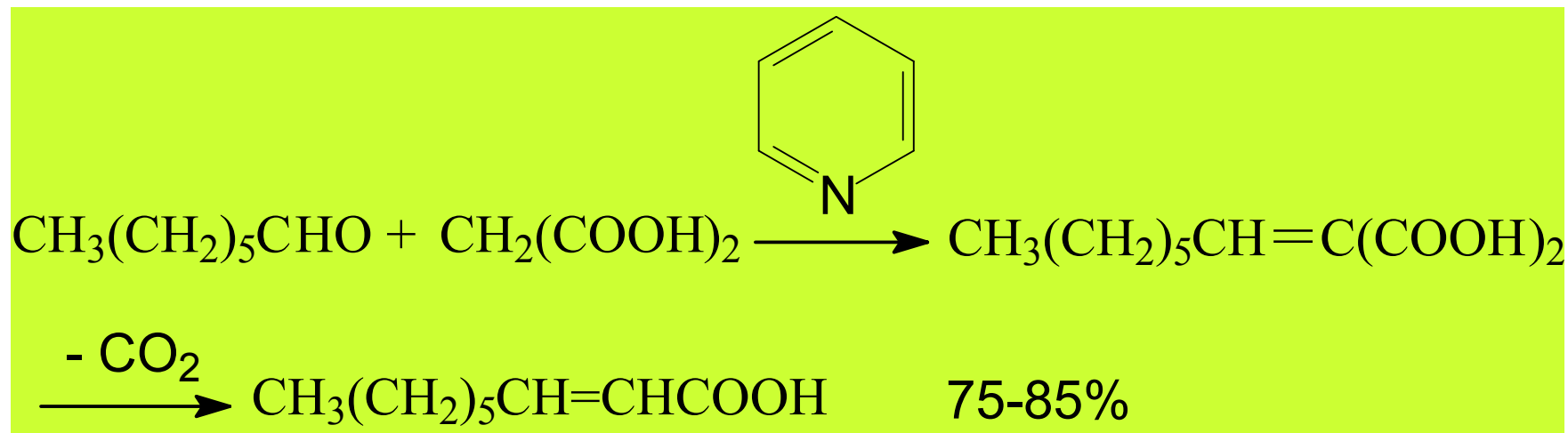
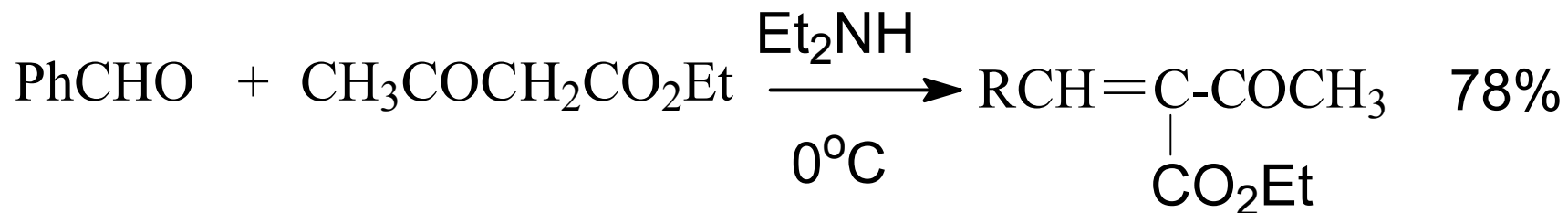
4) 1, 4-官能团化合物的制备



5) Knoevenagel反应

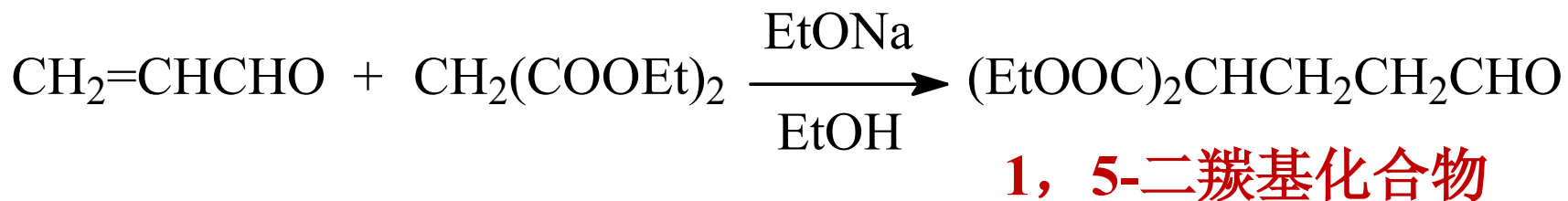


具有活泼 α -H的化合物进行该反应均有较好的收率，如Y-CH₂-Y'类型的双重 α -H化合物，Y, Y'=-CO₂C₂H₅, -CN, RCO-, -NO₂等拉电子基团。

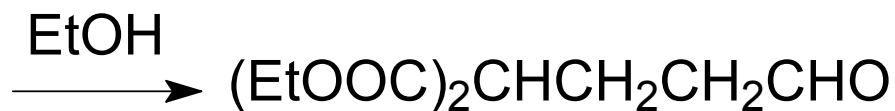
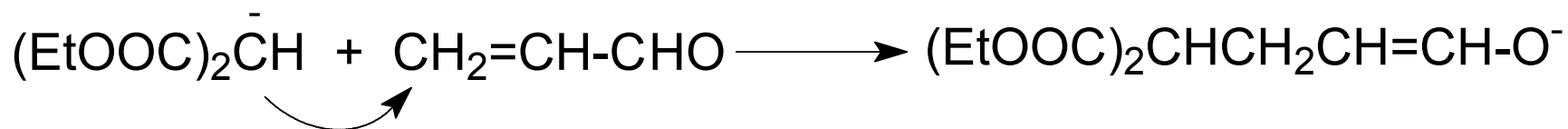
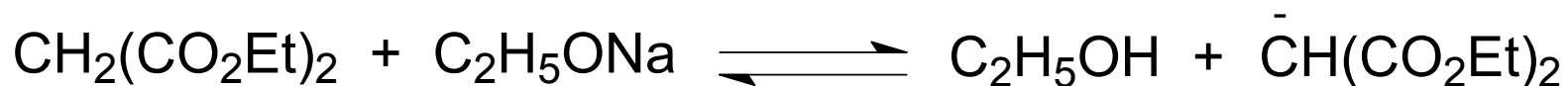


6) Michael反应

具有 α -H的化合物与 α, β -不饱和羰基化合物的1,4-加成，该反应叫**Michael反应**。



机理:



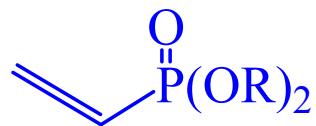
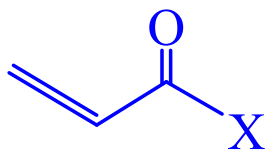
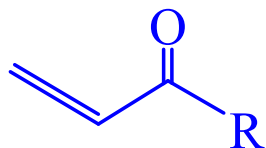
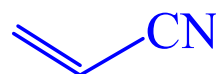
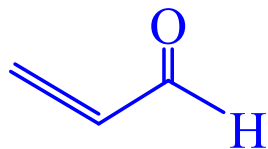
反应中常用的碱为： RONa , ROK , R_4NOH , NaOH , KOH 等。

活泼 $\alpha\text{-H}$ 的化合物： $\text{Y-CH}_2\text{-Y}'$

$\text{Y, Y}' = \text{CN}, \text{CO}_2\text{Et}, \text{COR}, \text{NO}_2$ 等

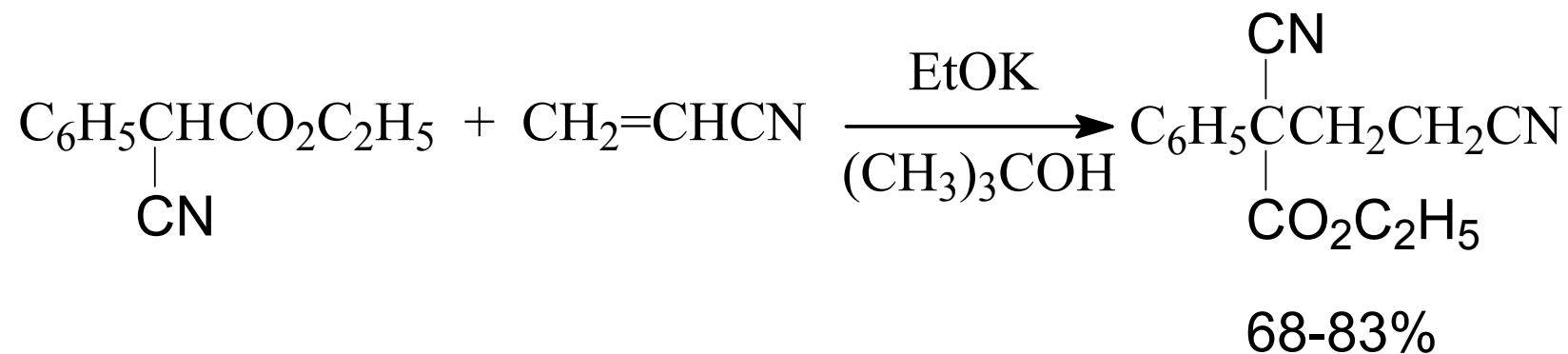
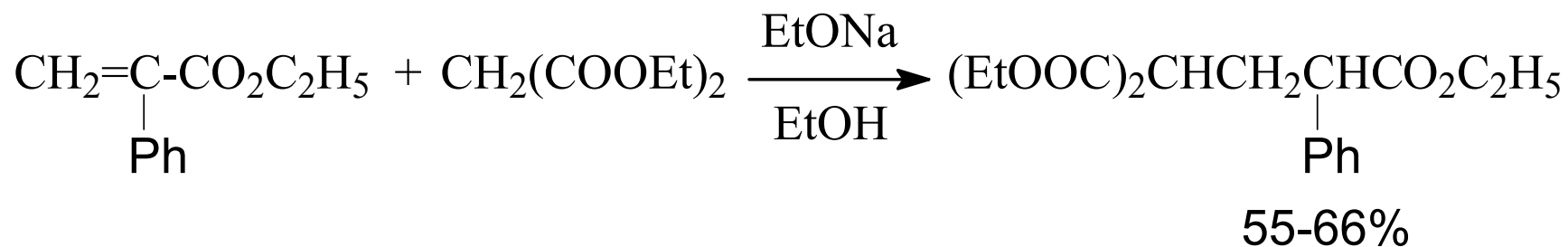
α, β -不饱和化合物： α, β -不饱和酯、醛、酮、腈等。

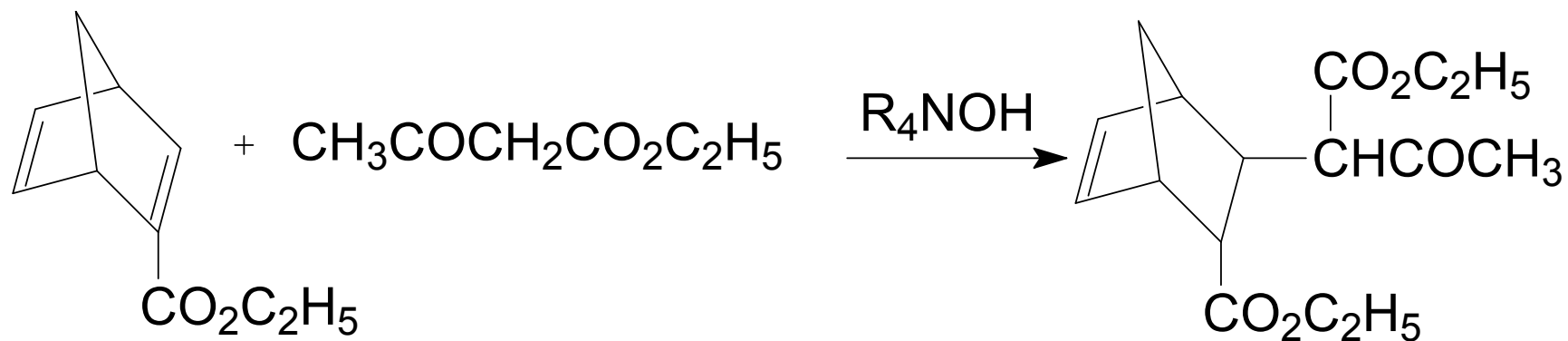
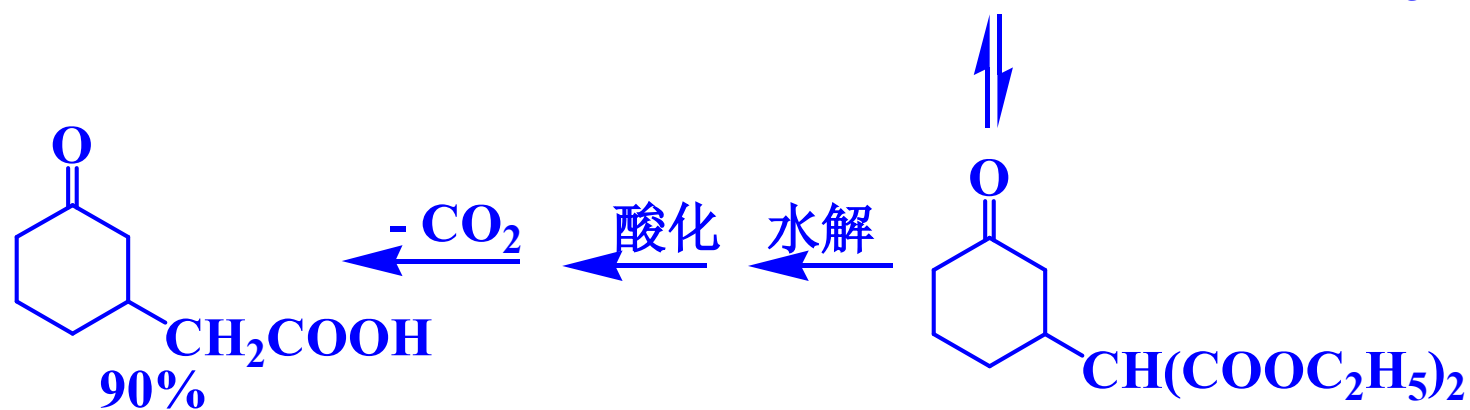
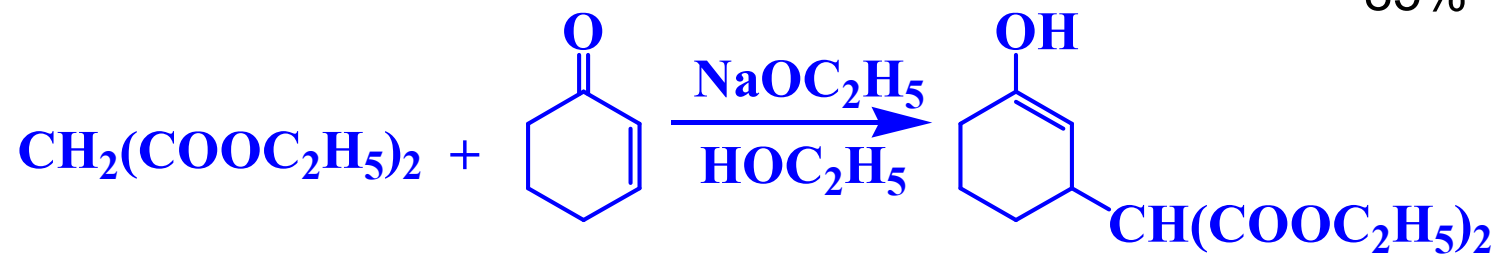
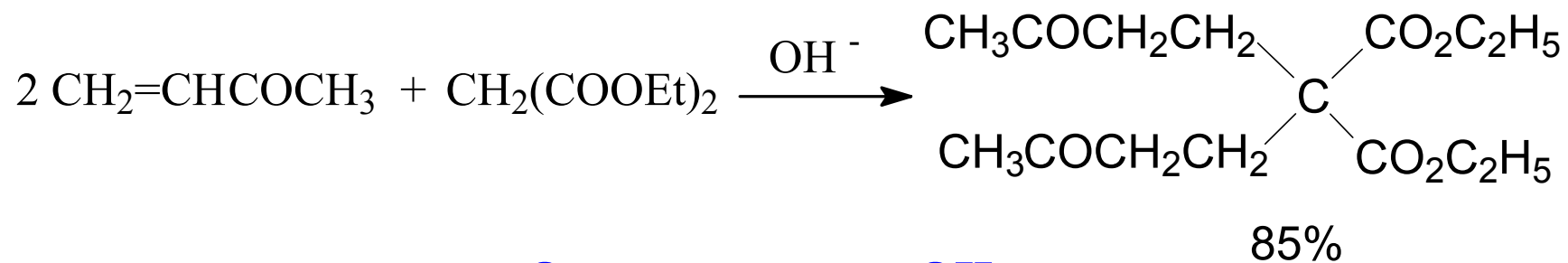
其它可做Michael加成受体的化合物：



$\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{OR}, \text{OOCR}$

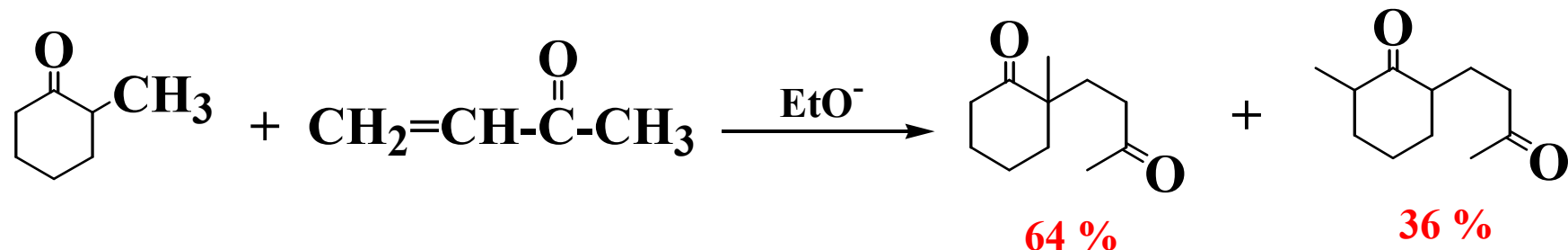
Michael加成是增长碳链的反应，在合成1,5-双官能团化合物上有重要应用。



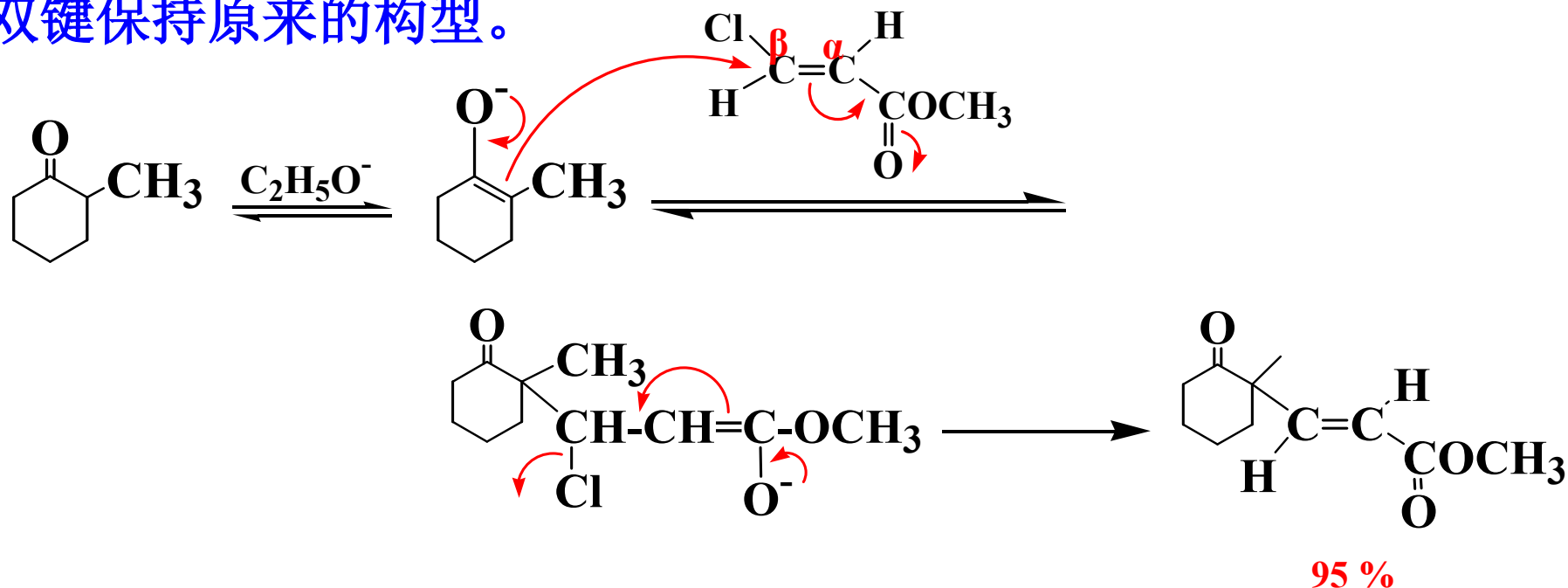


规律:

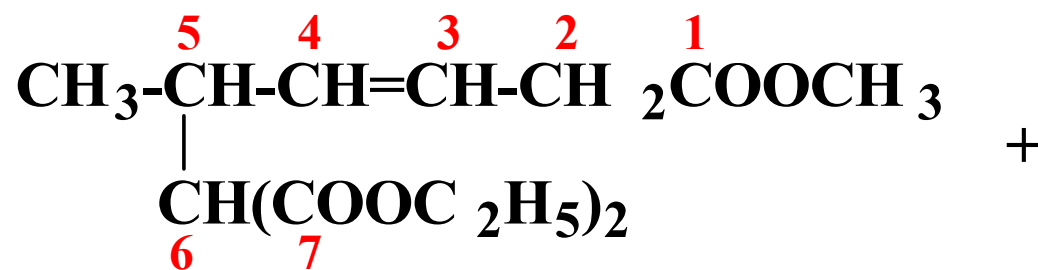
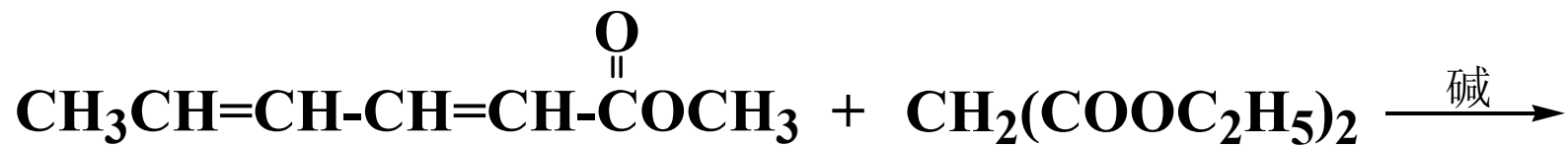
* 不对称酮进行迈克尔加成时，反应总是在多取代 α -C上发生。



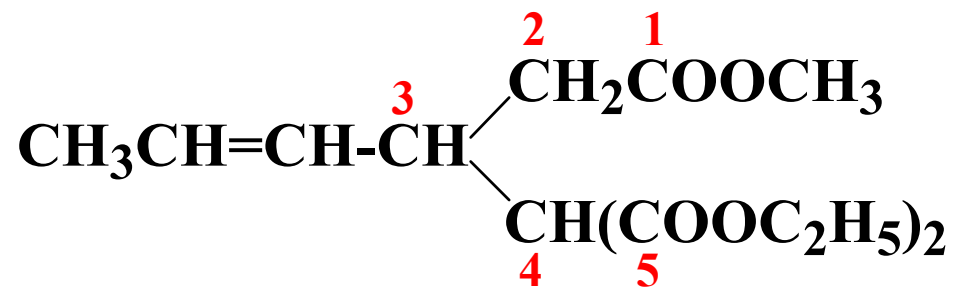
* 用 β -卤代乙烯酮或 β -卤代丙烯酸酯作为反应受体时，反应后，双键保持原来的构型。



* 若受体共轭体系进一步扩大，也可制备1,7-官能团化合物。

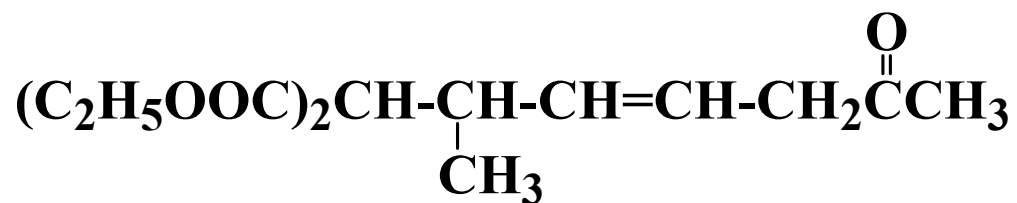
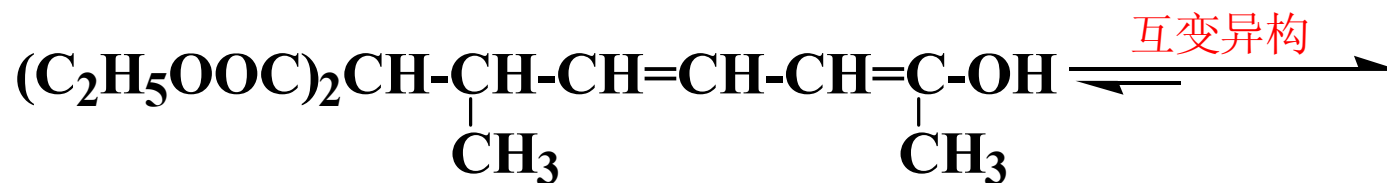
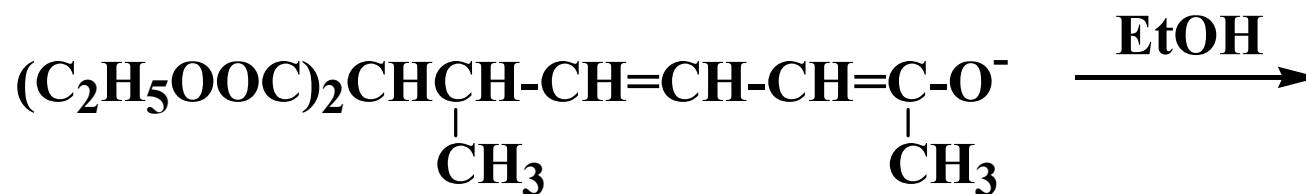
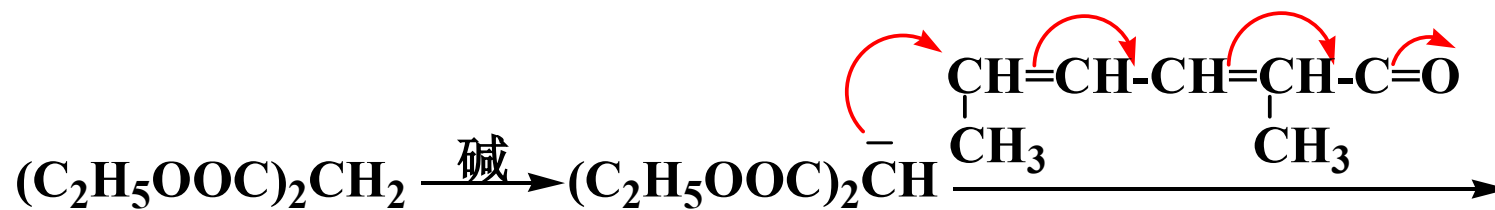


1,6-加成产物 (72 %)



1,4-加成产物 (8 %)

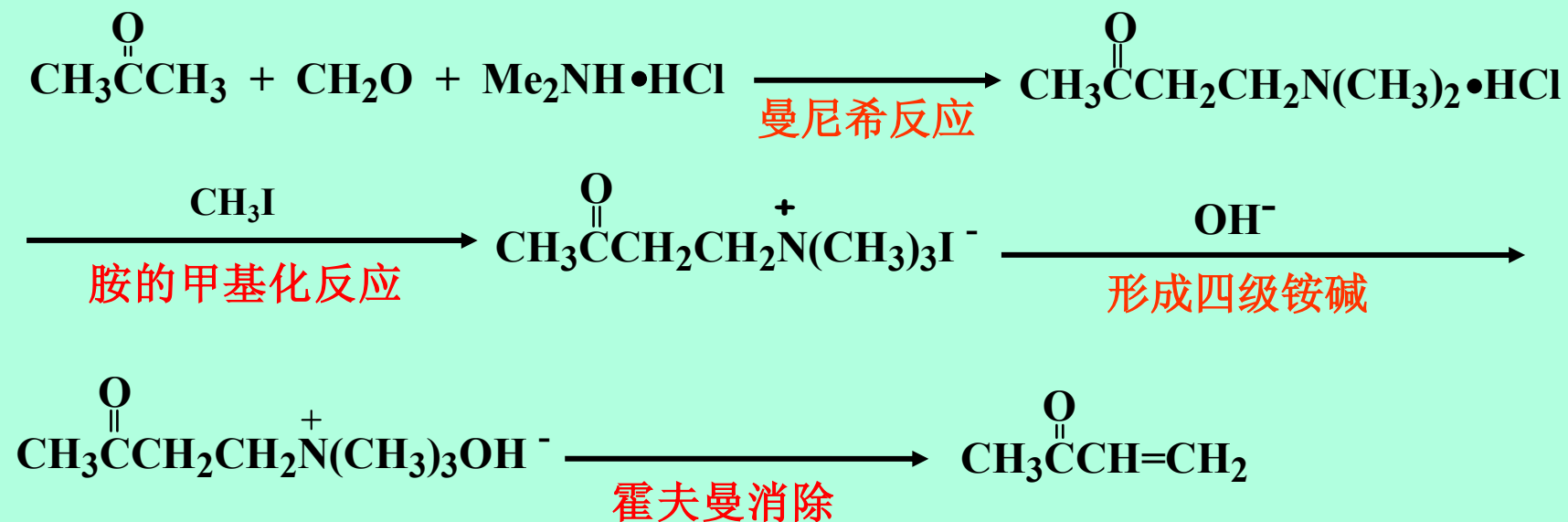
1,6-加成的反应机理



制备 α,β -不饱和醛酮的方法

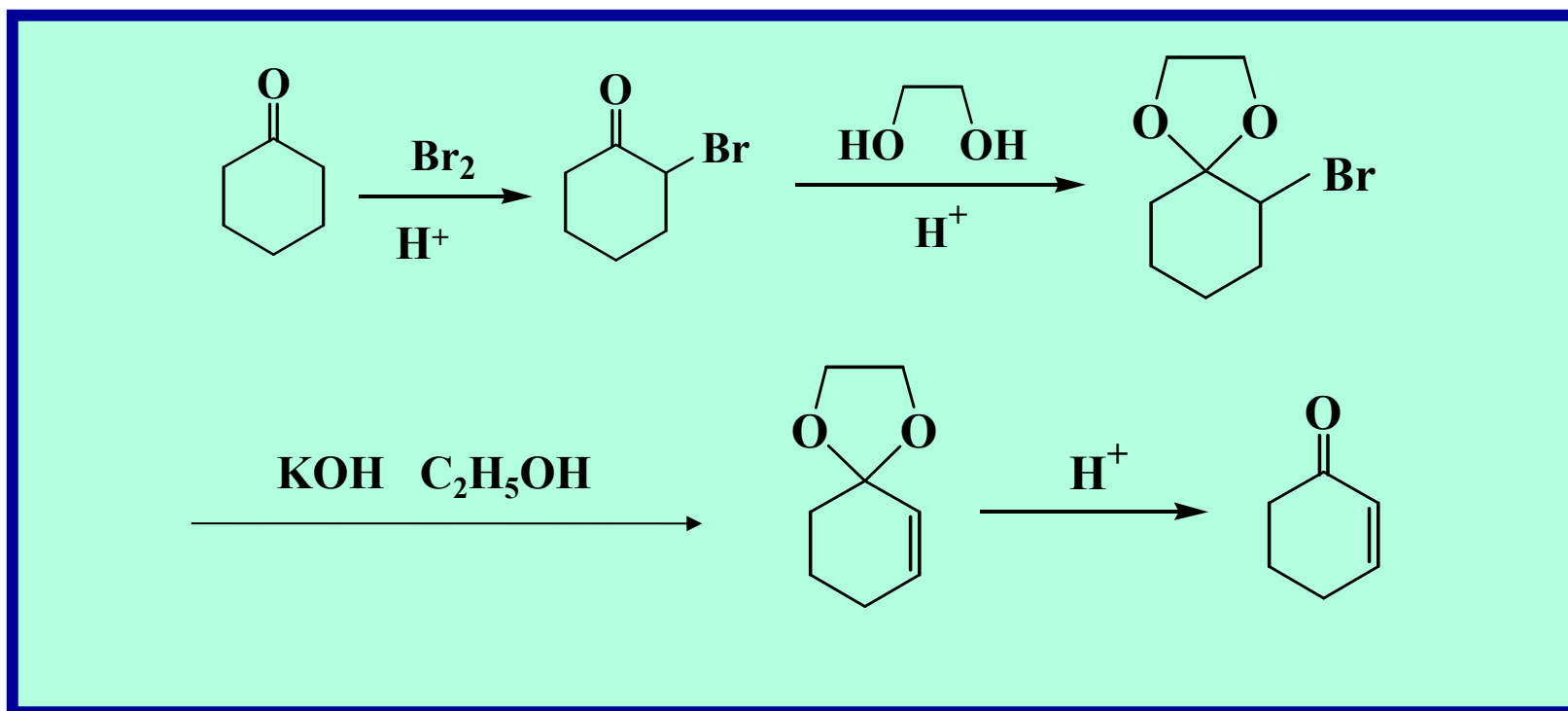
α,β -不饱和醛酮是迈克尔加成反应的重要原料，下面归纳了制备 α,β -不饱和醛酮的几种方法。

A 曼尼希碱热消除法



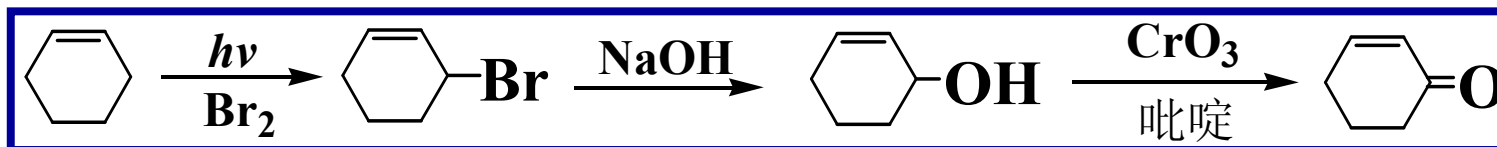
B 醇醛缩合法

C 由 α -卤代酮制备

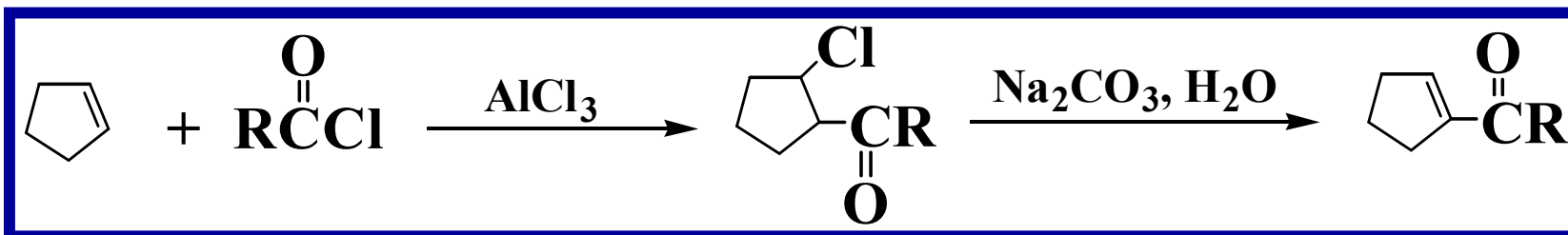


羰基不保护会发生法沃斯基重排。

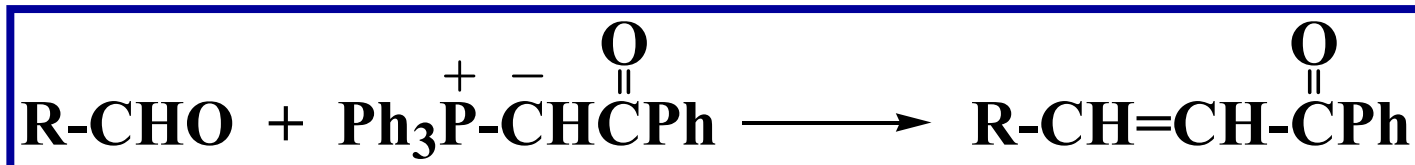
D 由 α - 卤代烯制备



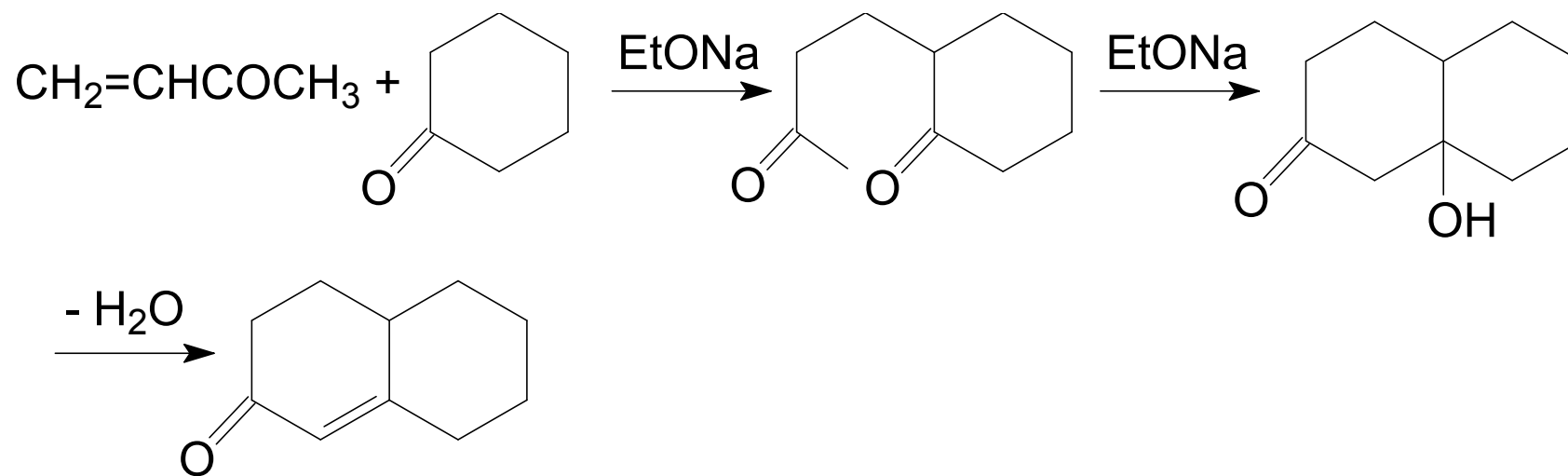
E 通过烯炔和酰卤的反应制备



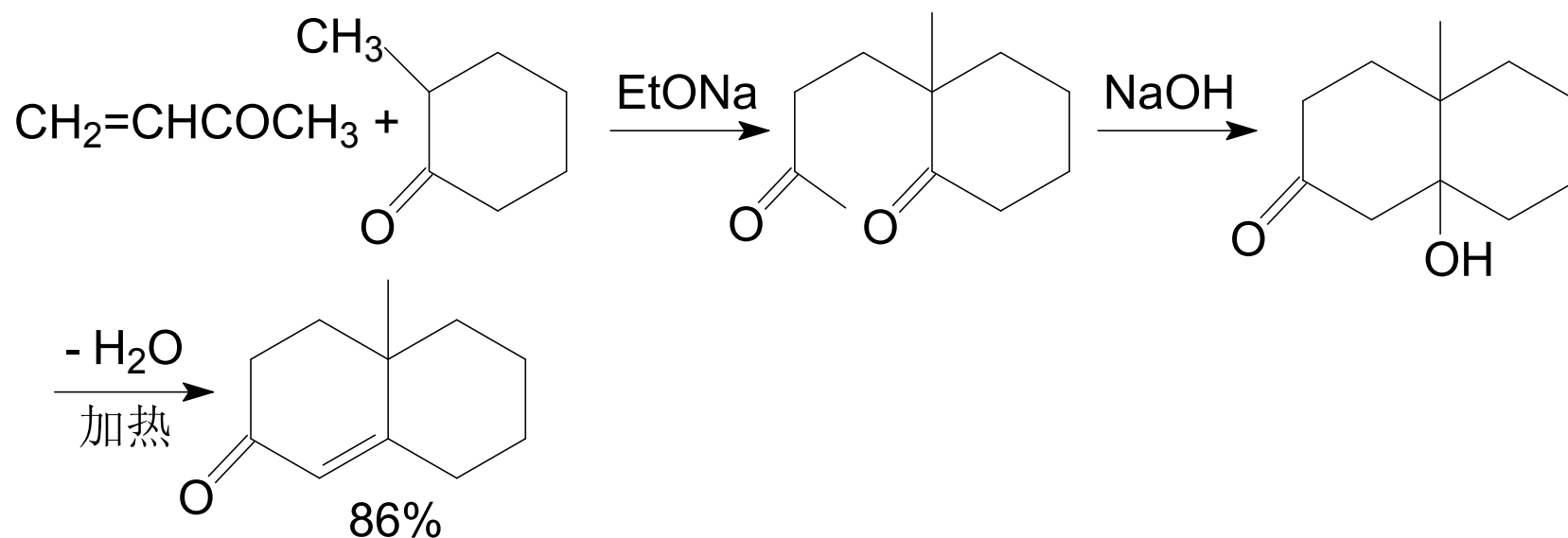
F 通过魏悌息反应来制备



Michael反应的另一重要用途是用来合成环状化合物，称为**Robinson关环**。

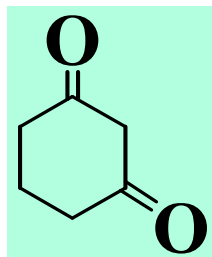


Robinson关环反应常用于甾族化合物的全合成，甾族化合物具有上述环状的骨架结构，此方法可有效的引入甾族体系所特有的角甲基，这是它成功的关键。

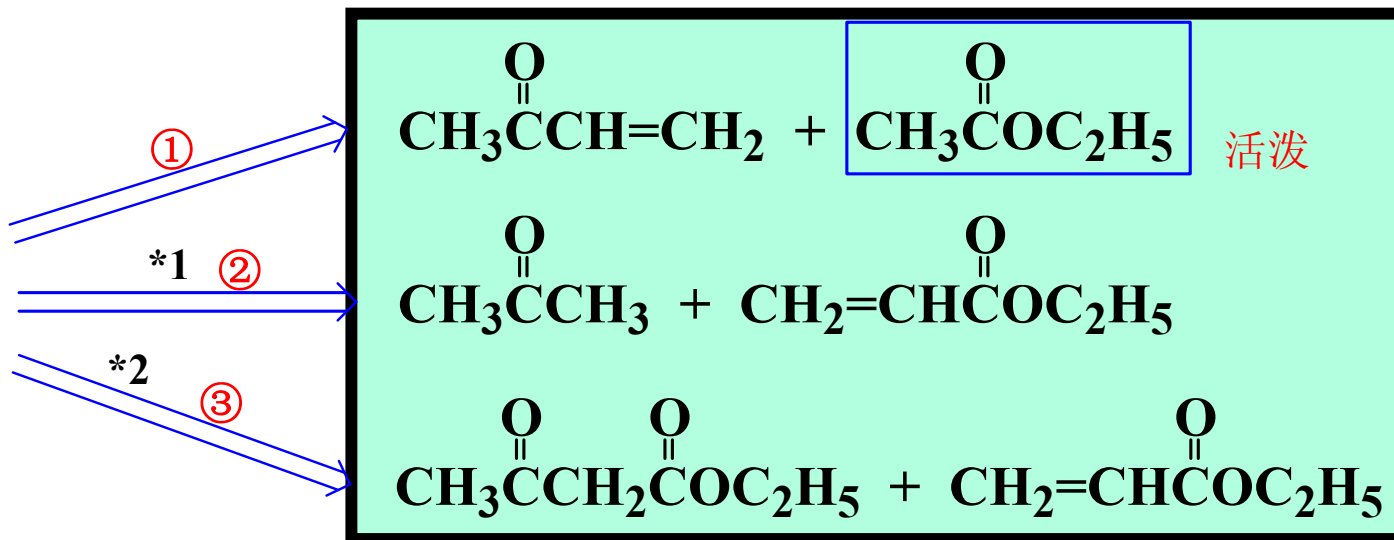
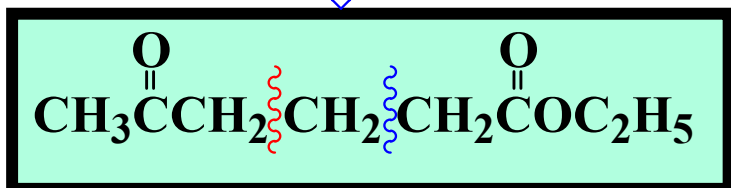
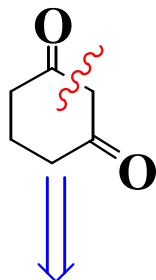


应用：

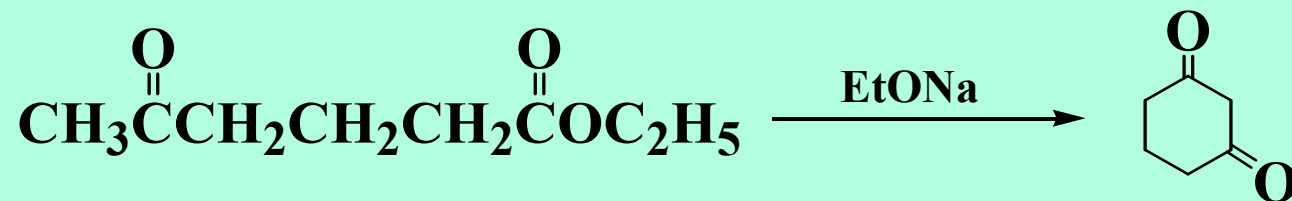
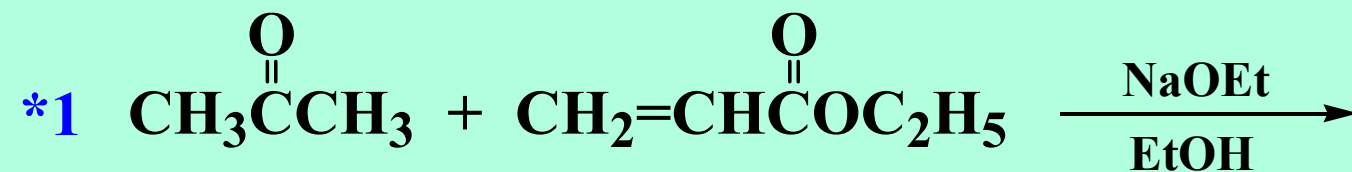
例1. 选用合适的原料合成



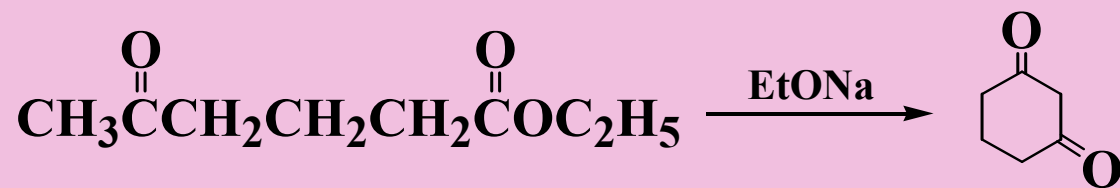
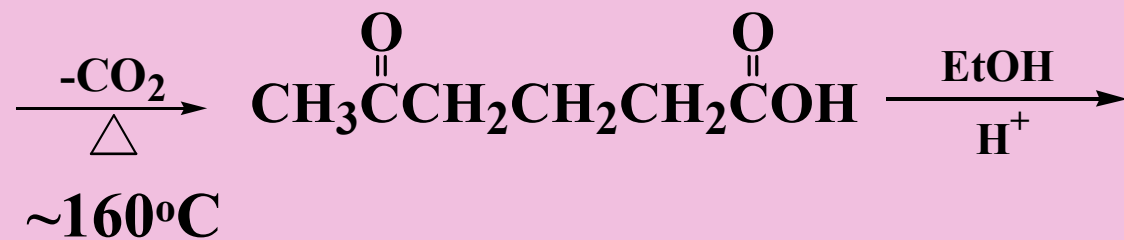
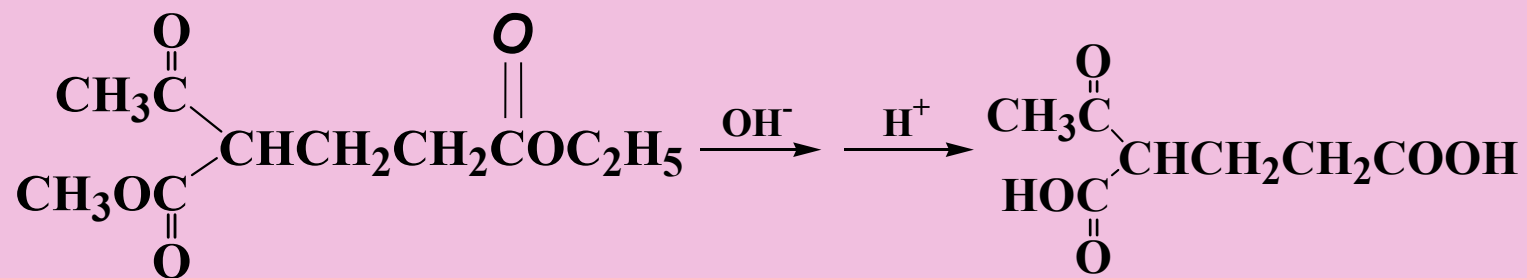
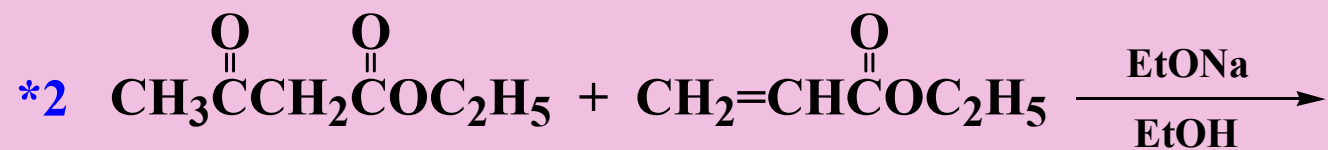
剖析



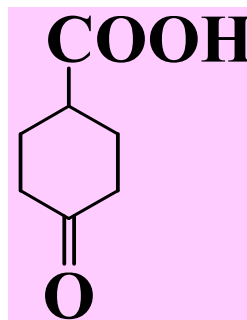
合成



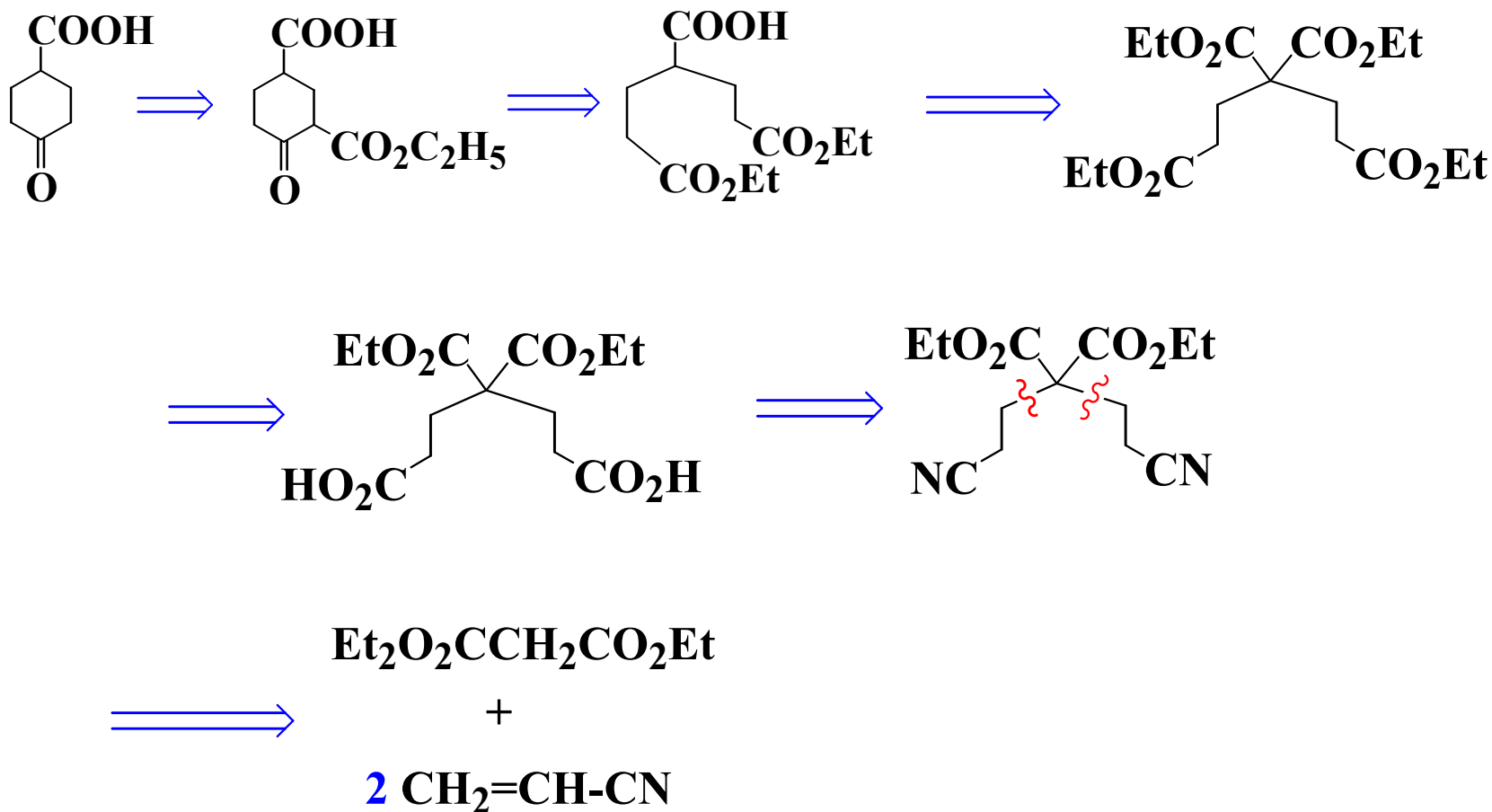
合成



例2. 选用合适的原料合成

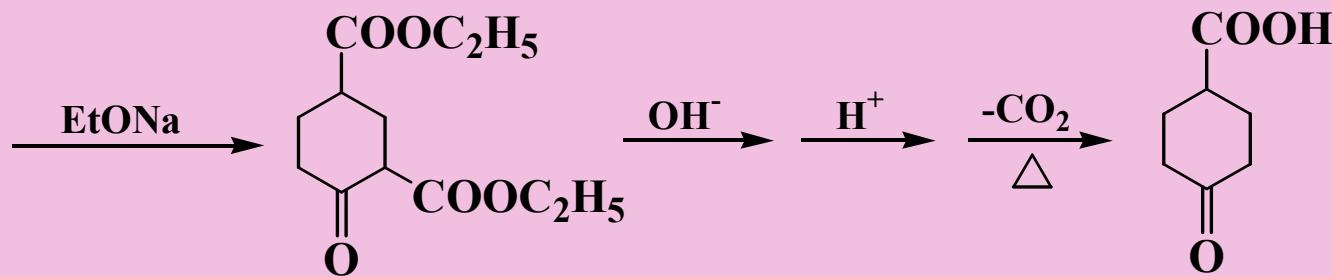
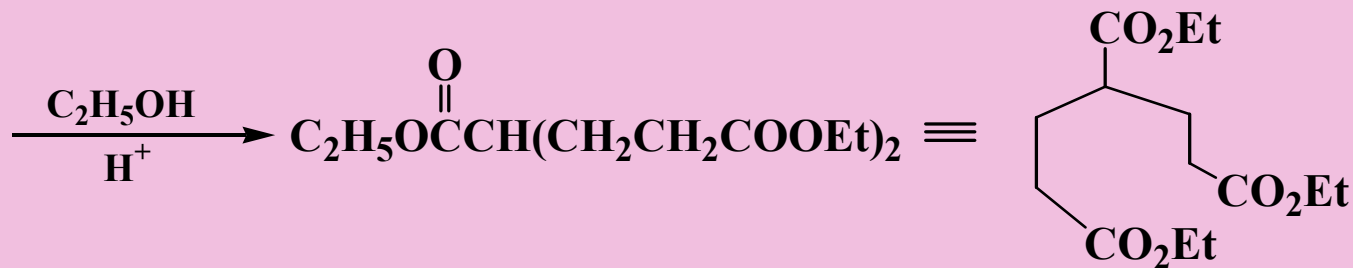
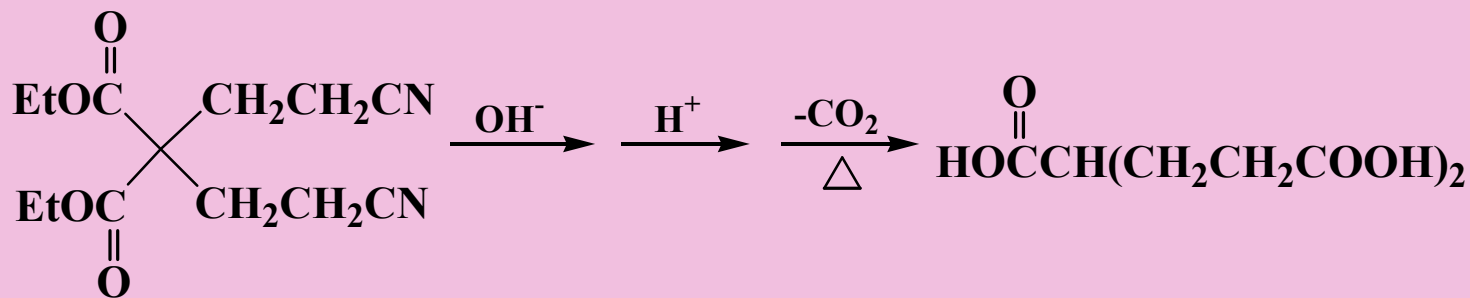
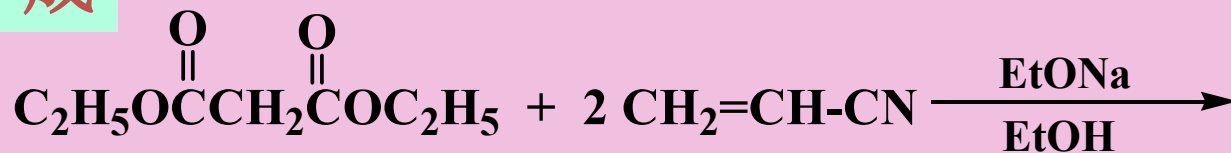


剖析

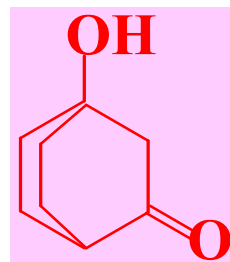


合成路线

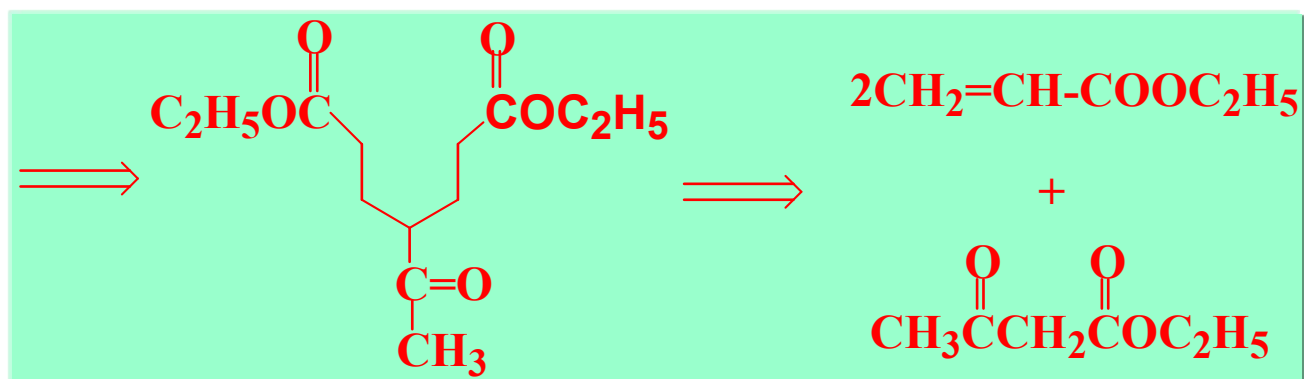
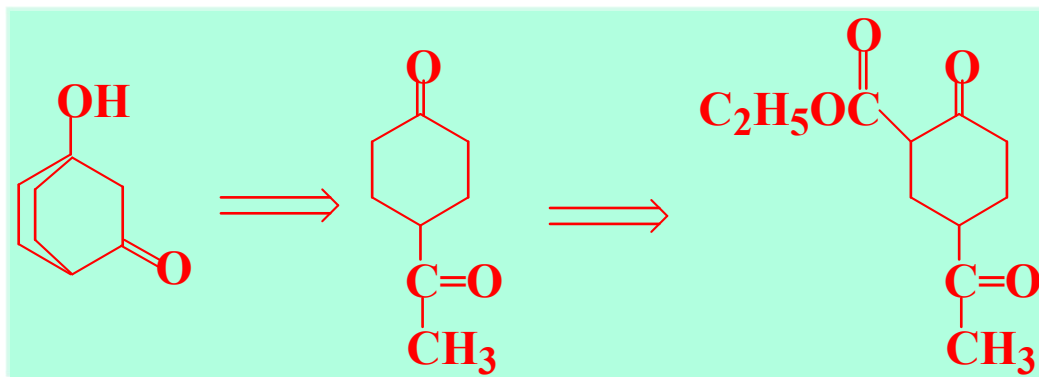
合成



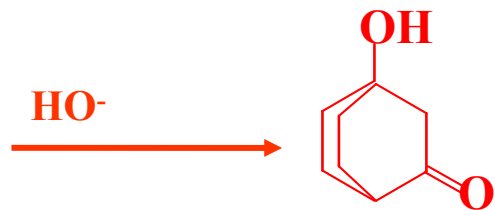
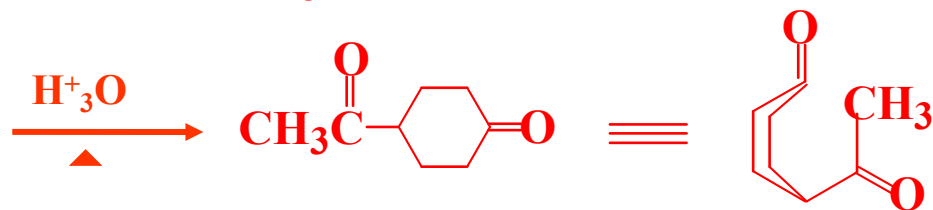
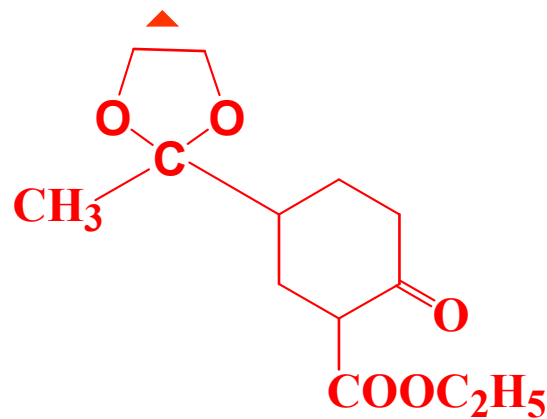
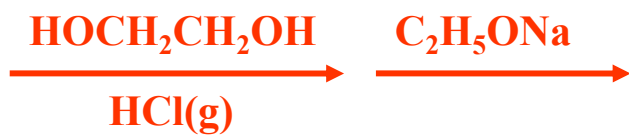
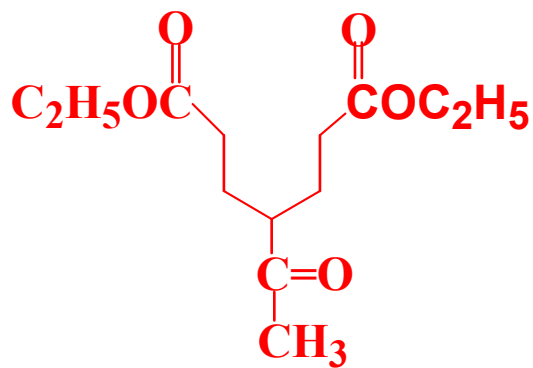
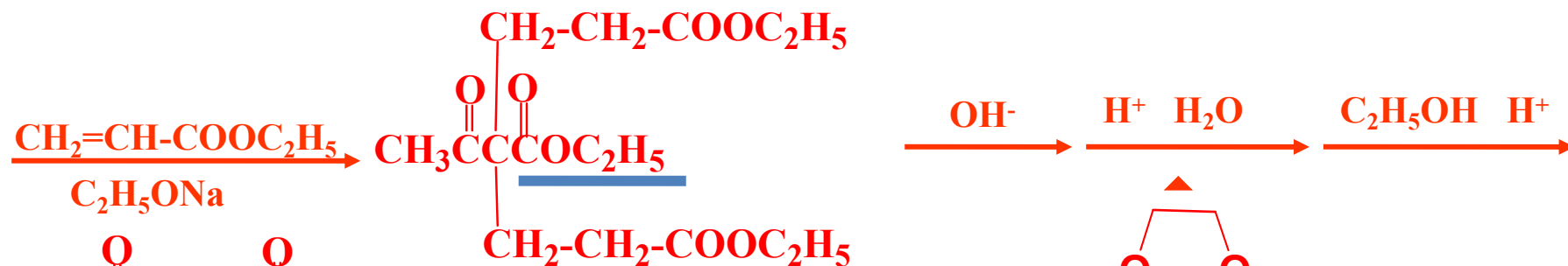
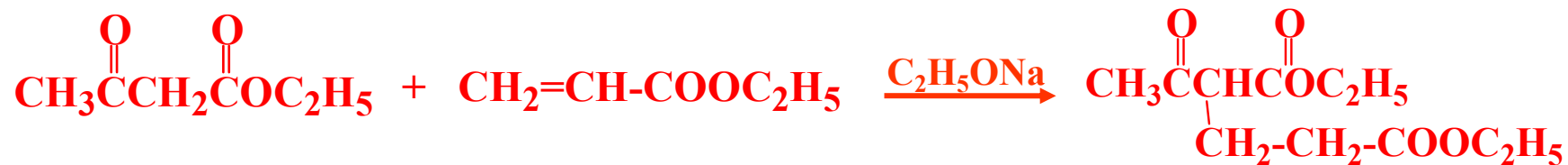
例3. 选用合适的原料合成



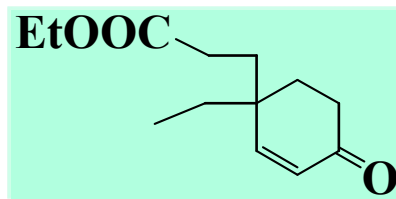
剖析



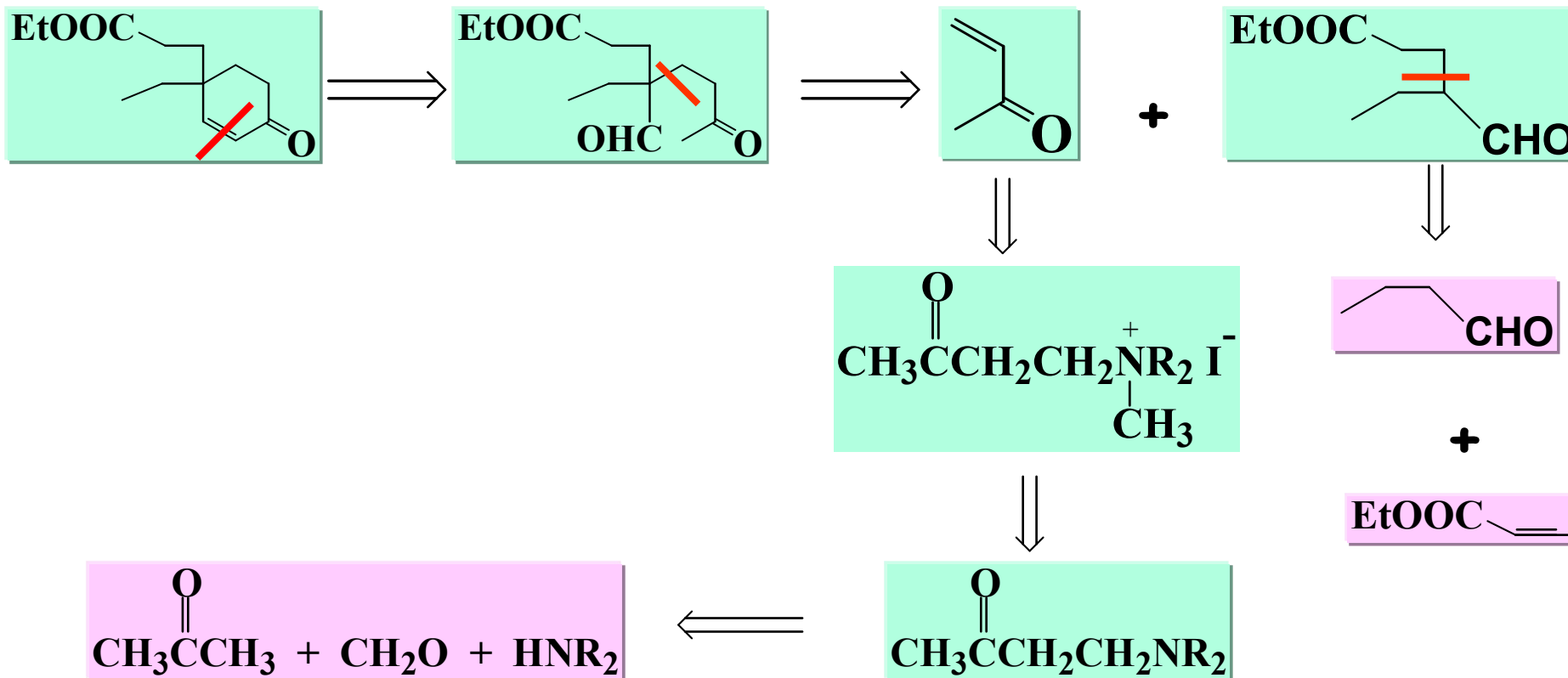
合成



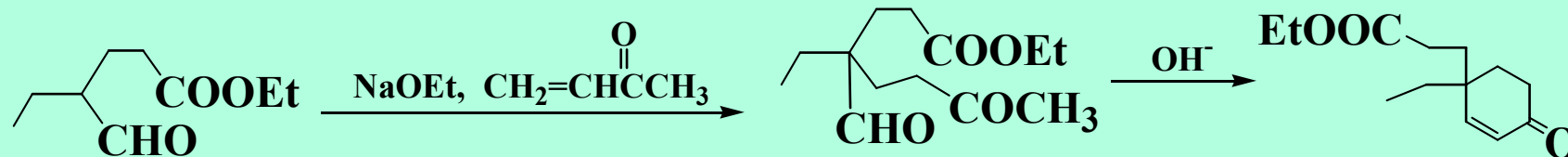
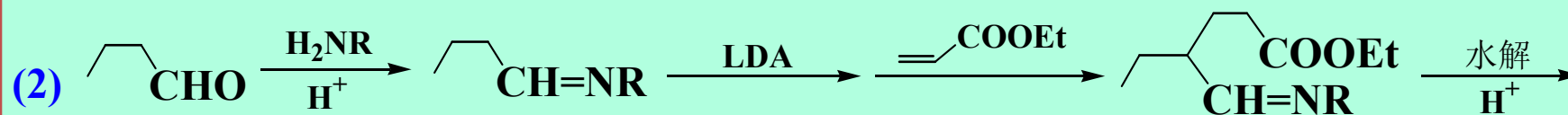
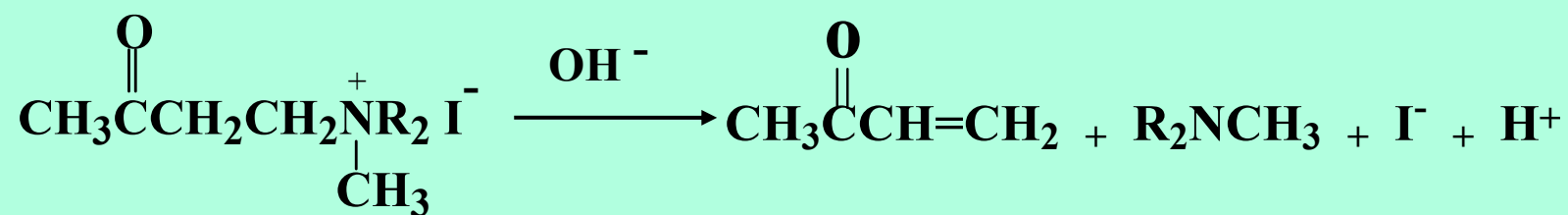
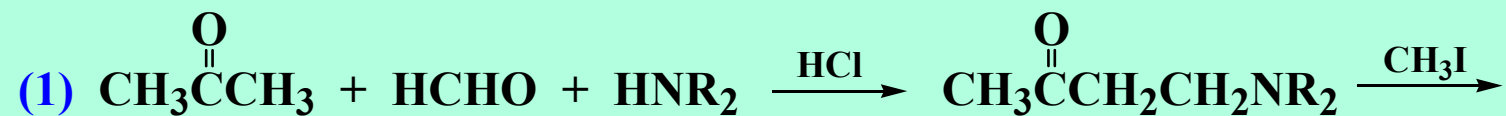
例4. 选用合适的原料合成



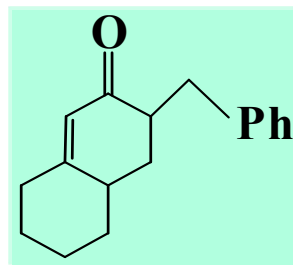
剖 析



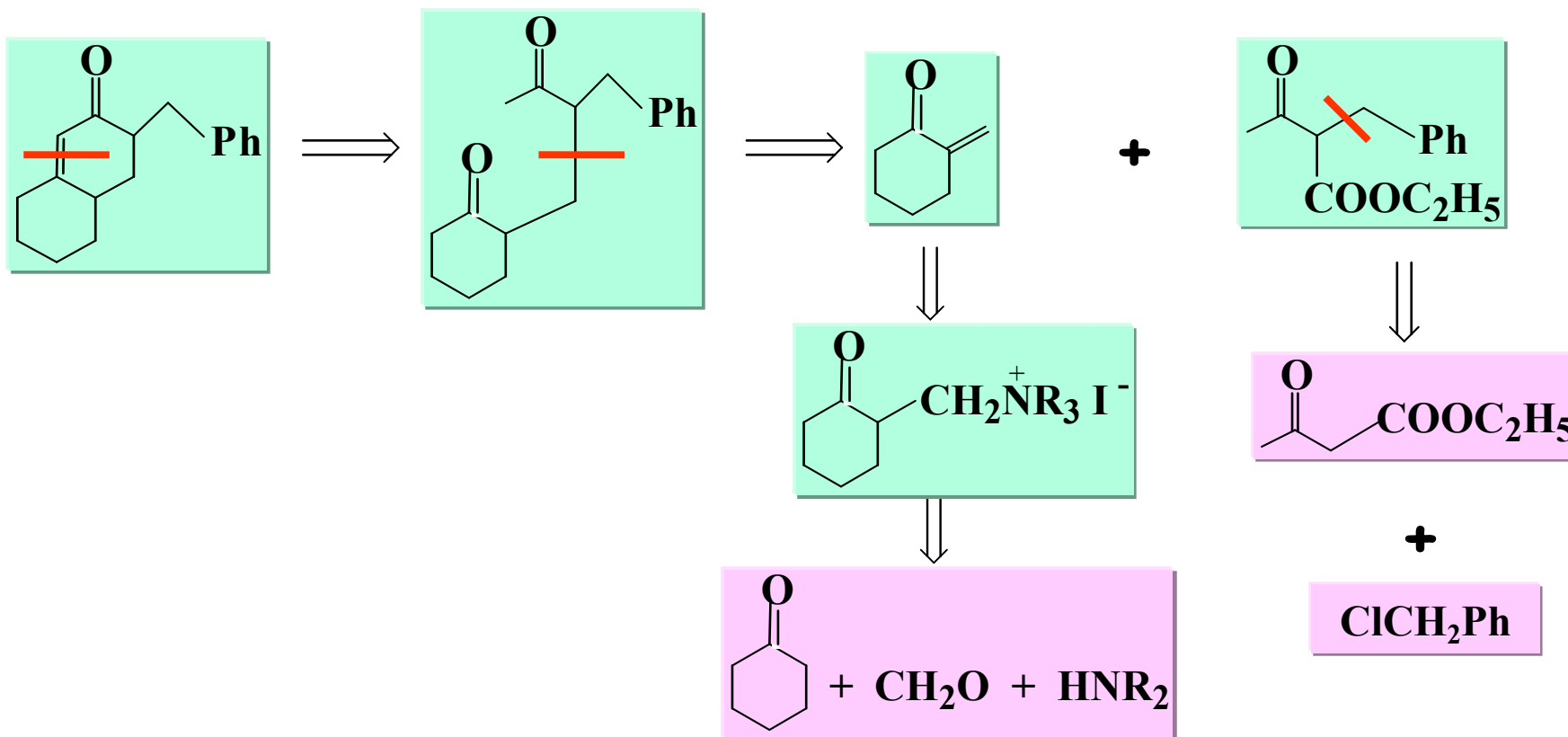
合成



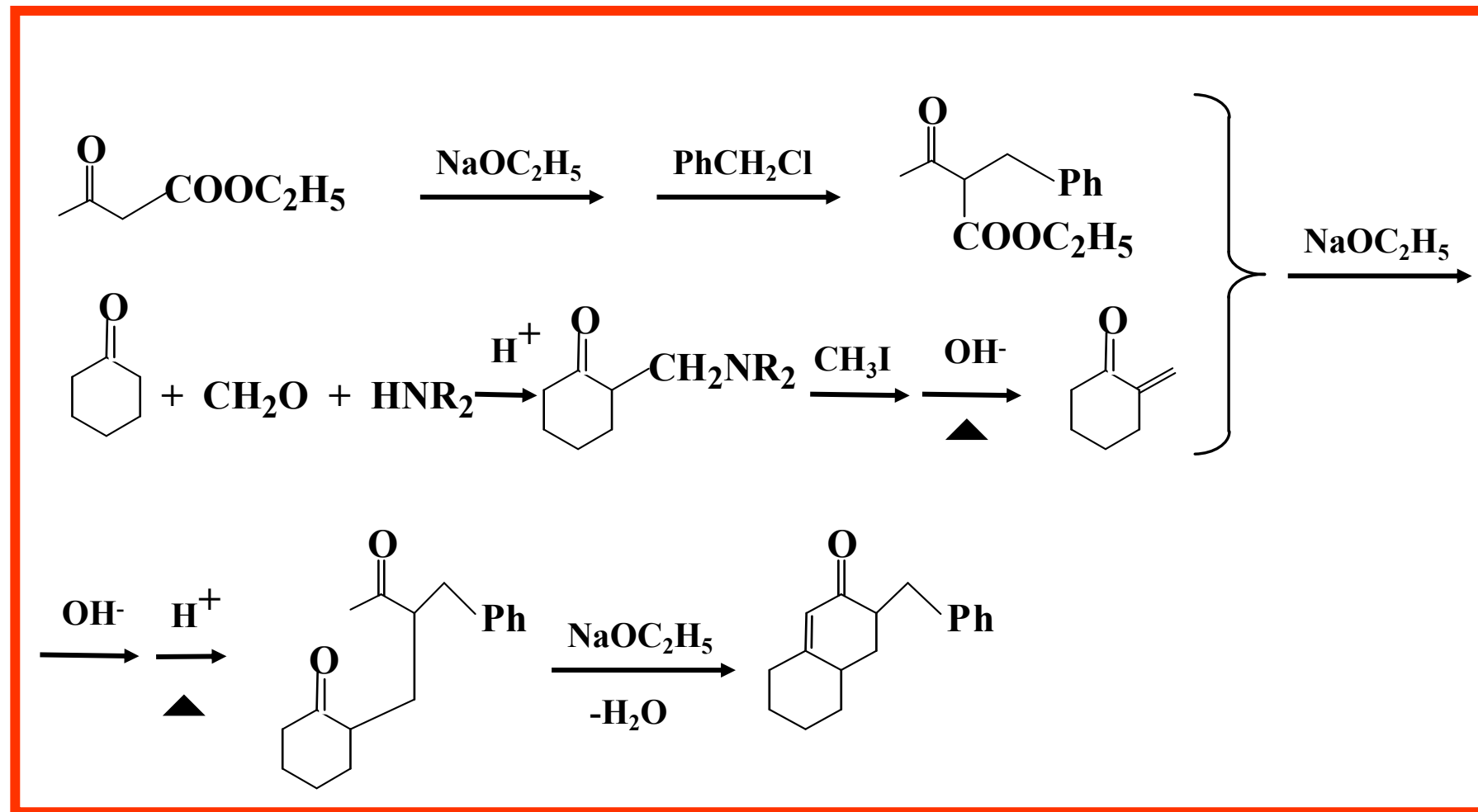
例5. 选用合适的原料合成



剖 析



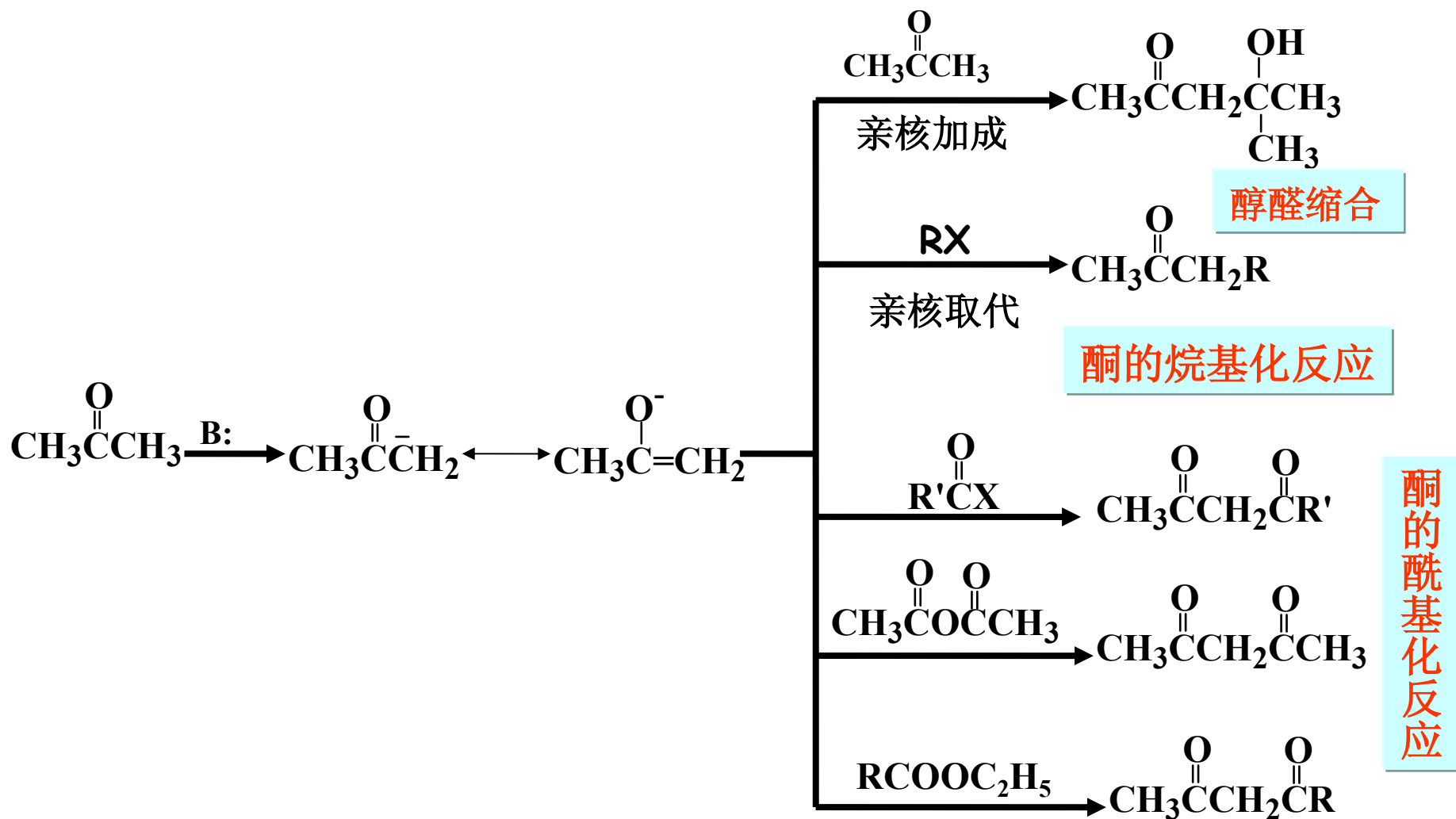
合成:



四、与酯缩合、酯的烷基化、酰基化相类似的反应

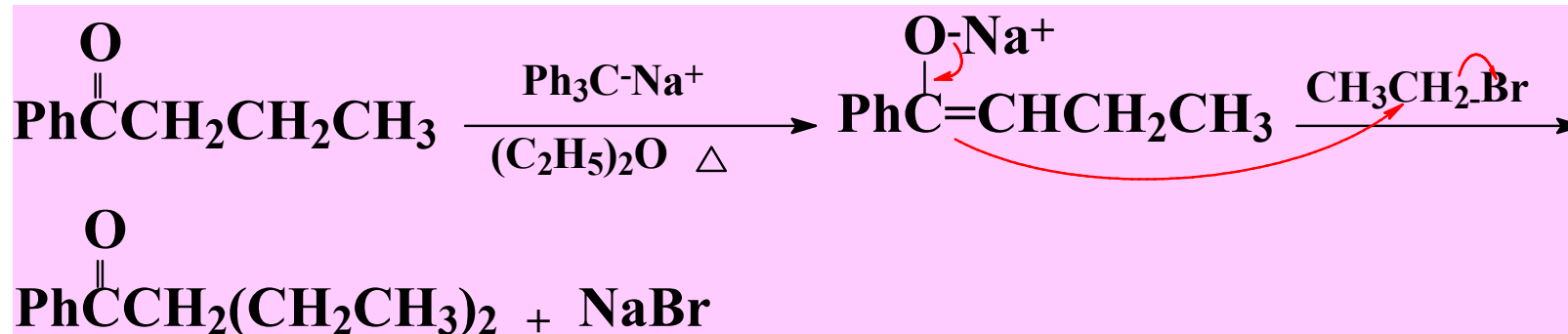
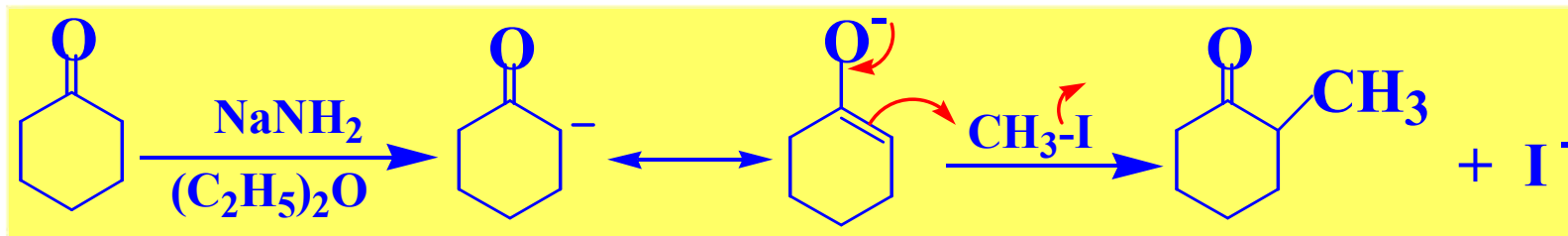
- 1、 酮的类似反应总述
- 2、 酮的烃基化反应
- 3、 酮的酰基化反应
- 4、 醛的烃基化反应

1、酮的类似反应总述



2、酮的烷基化反应

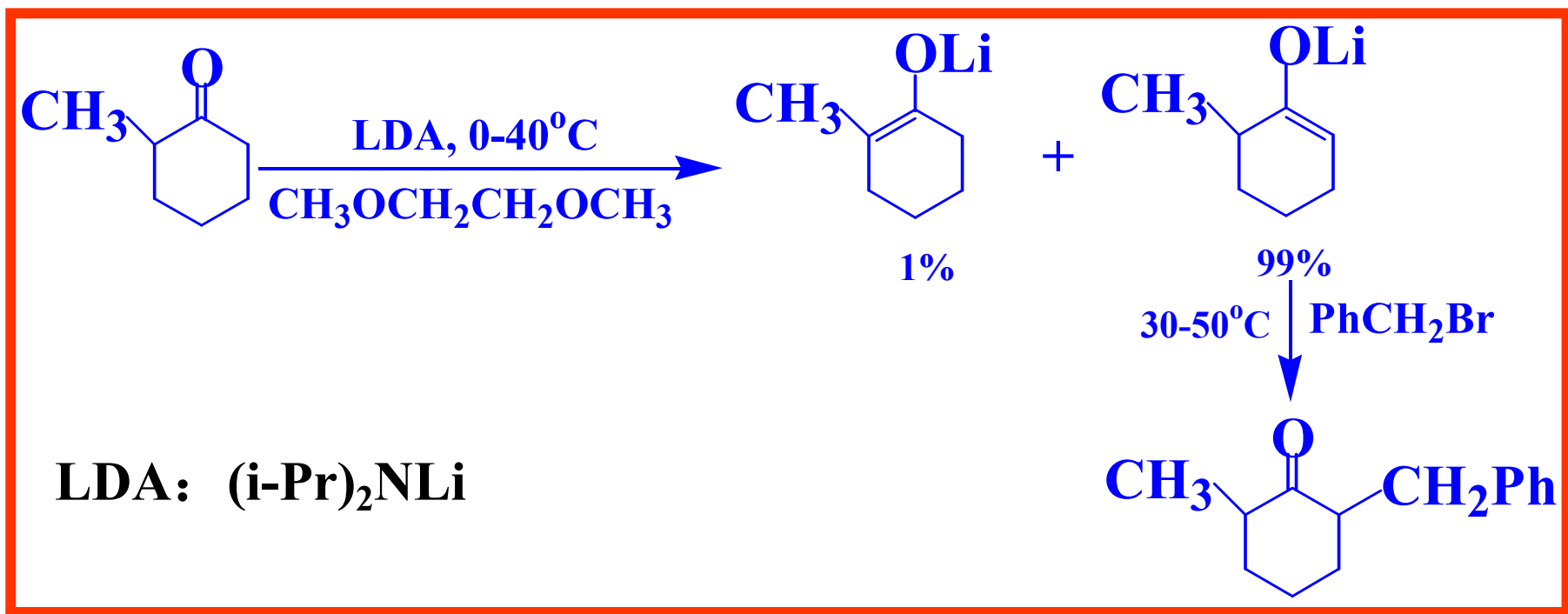
1) 只有一种 α -H的酮的烷基化反应



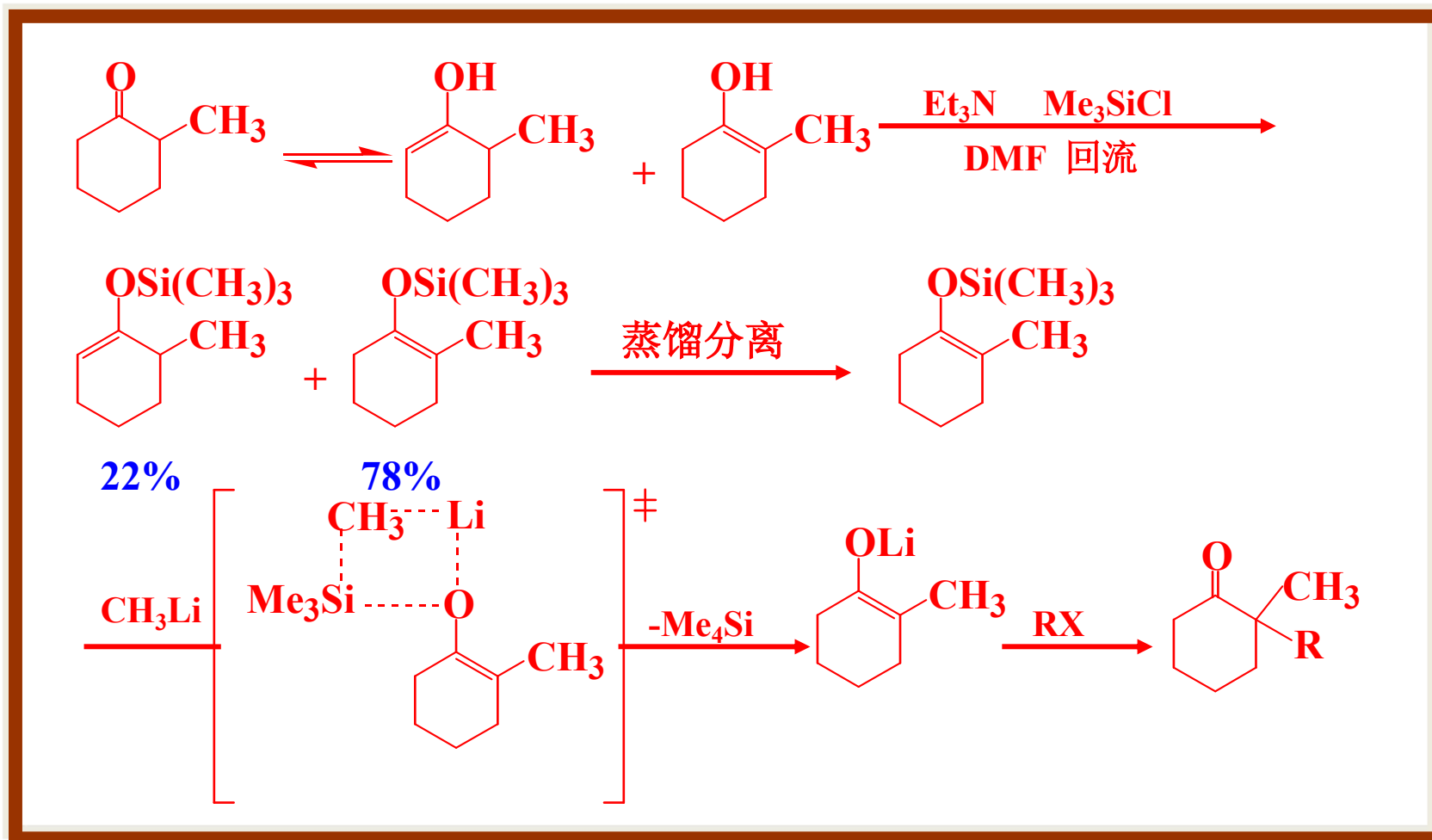
- * 为了在反应中抑制Aldol反应(羟醛缩合), 使用强碱 (如 NaNH_2 、 Ph_3CNa 、 NaH) 将反应物迅速地全部变为碳负离子。
- * 反应要在非质子溶剂中进行。
- * 烷基化反应主要在碳端发生 (C亲核性强)。

2) 有两种 α -H的不对称酮的烃基化反应

A、用LDA处理，得动力学控制产物



B、用三甲基氯硅烷和锂盐处理，得热力学控制产物



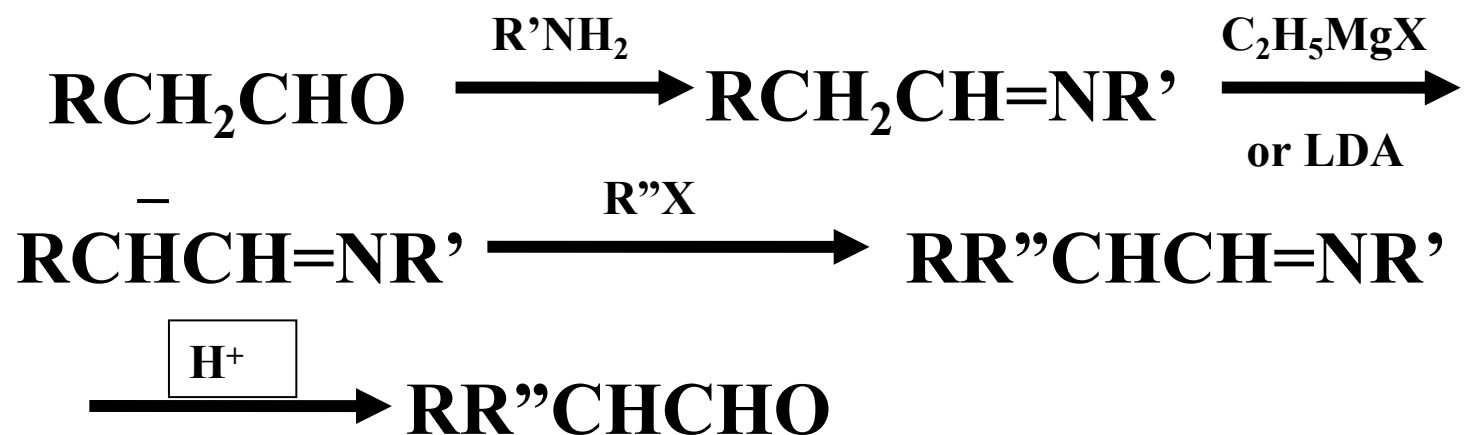
3、酮的酰基化反应

- A. 酮酯缩合是可逆的，酮与酰卤、酸酐的反应是不可逆的。
- B. 酸酐、酰卤和空阻大的酯要用强碱催化，在非质子溶剂中进行反应。
- C. 烯醇负离子是两位负离子，要使酰基化反应在碳端发生，烯醇负离子必须过量。
- D. 对于不对称酮，有热力学控制与动力学控制两种酰基化产物，通常，空阻大的碱、强碱、低温、非质子溶剂有利于动力学产物产生。

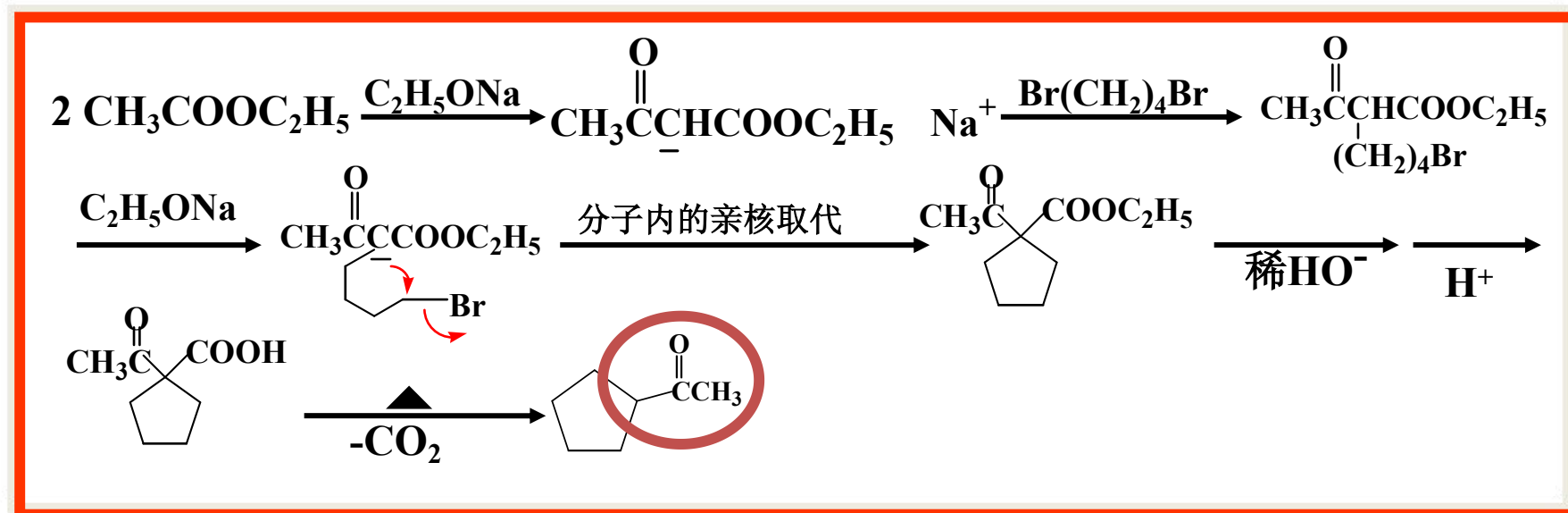
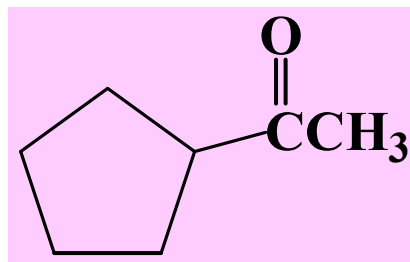
4、醛的烃基化反应

醛在碱性条件下，易发生羟醛缩合反应，所以很难使它通过负碳离子直接发生烷基化、酰基化反应。

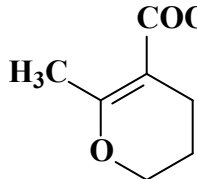
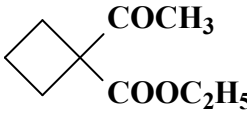
但如能在反应前将醛基予以保护，则烷基化反应还是可以发生的。

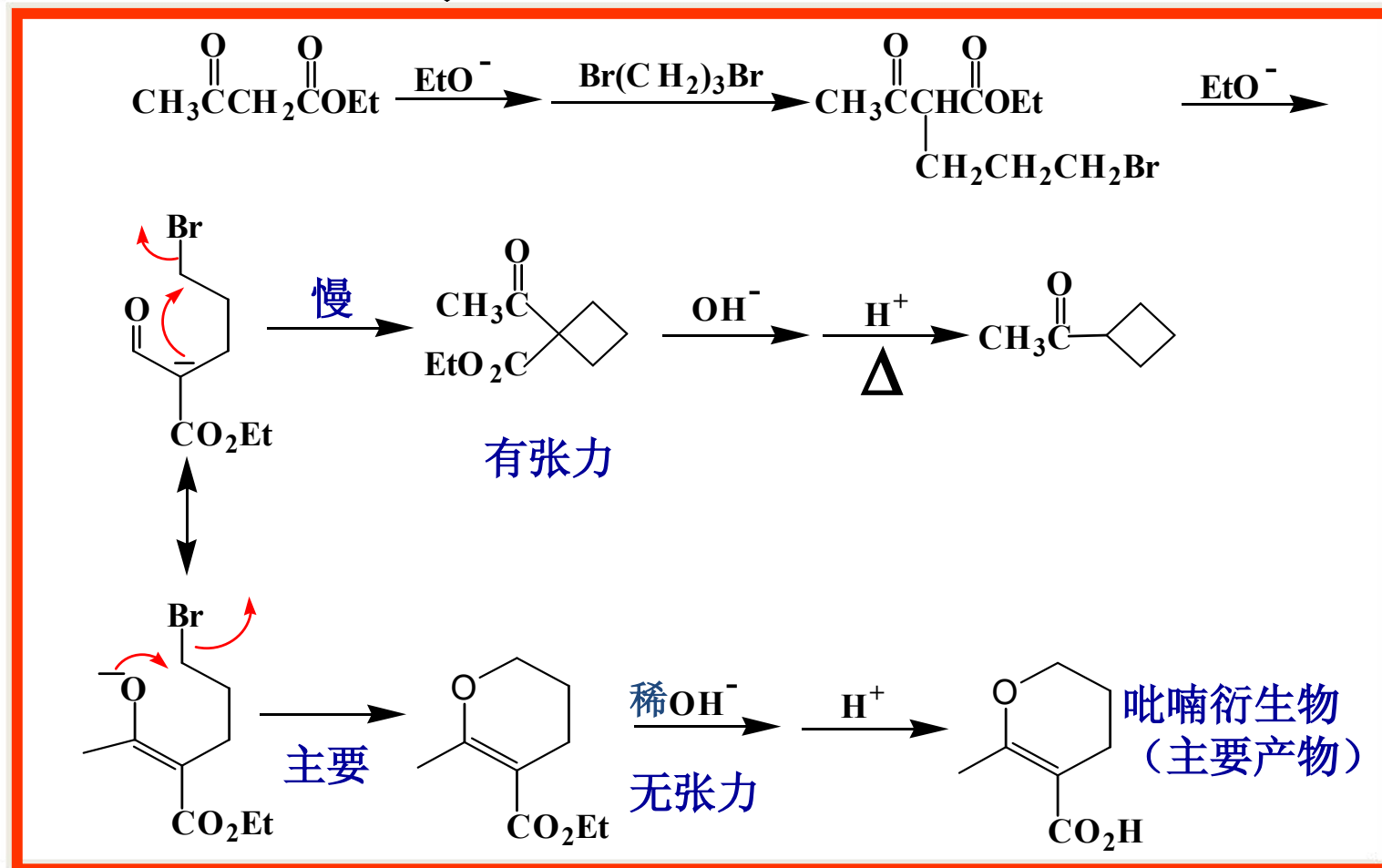


例2：选用不超过4个碳的合适原料制备

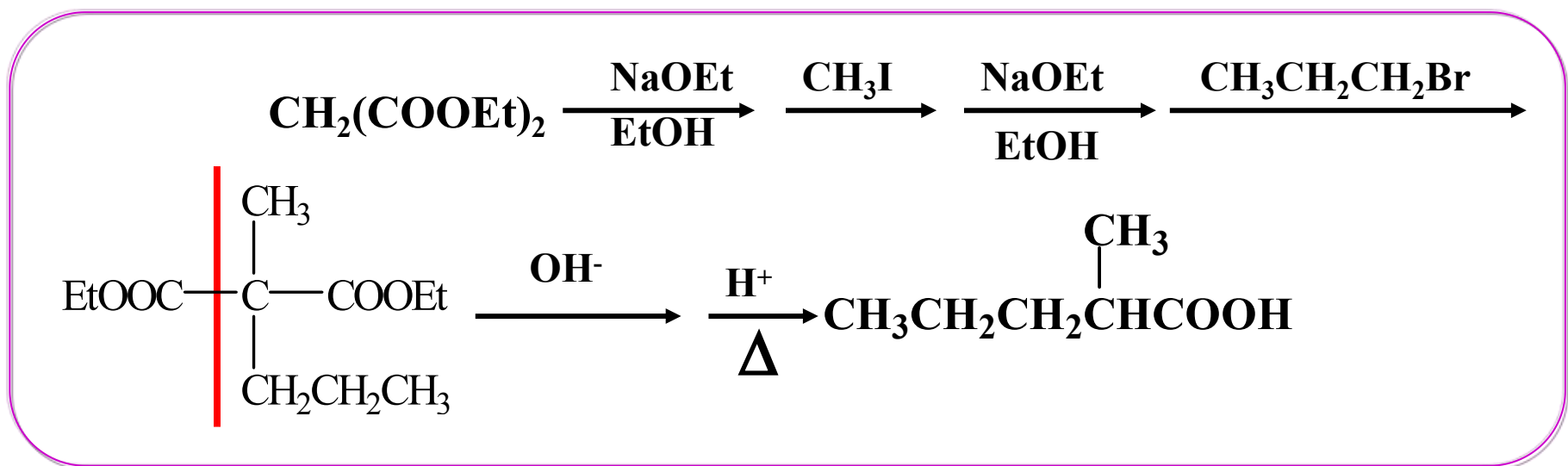


例3: 乙酰乙酸乙酯与BrCH₂CH₂CH₂Br在醇钠作用下反应,

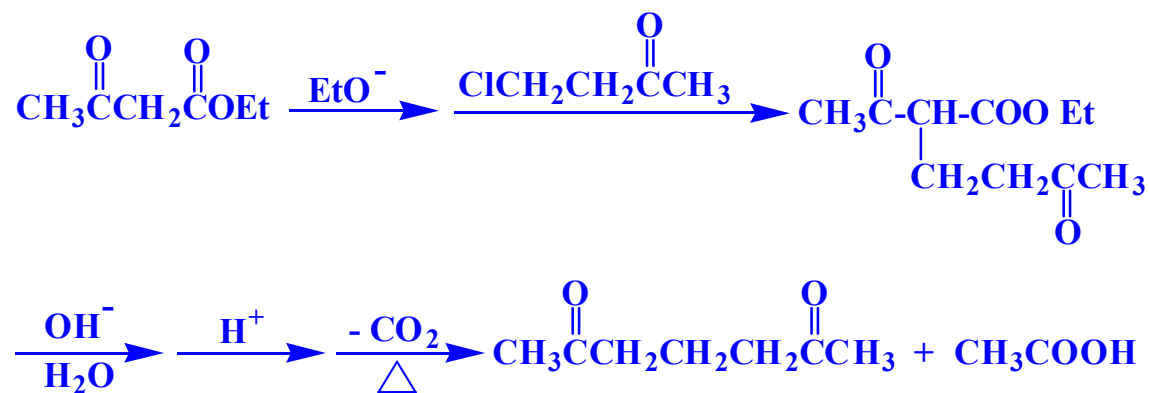
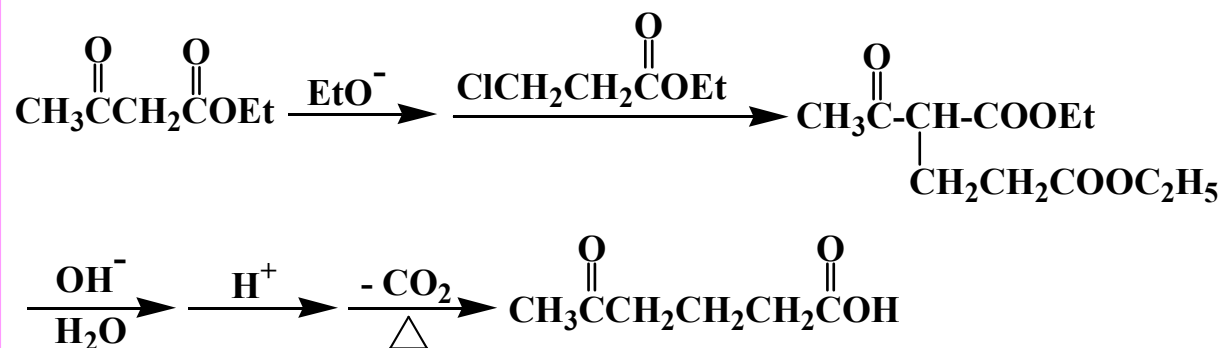
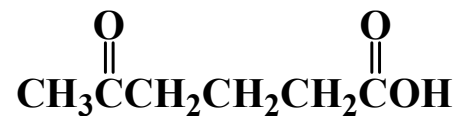
主要得到  而不是 。请解释原因。



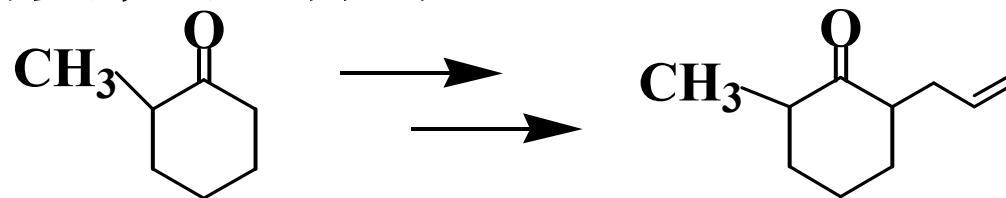
例4: 制备 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}\text{COOH}$



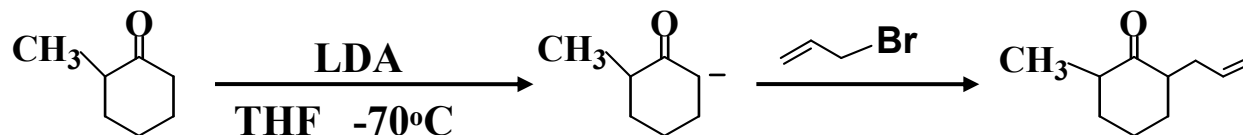
例5: 选用合适的原料制备下列结构的化合物。



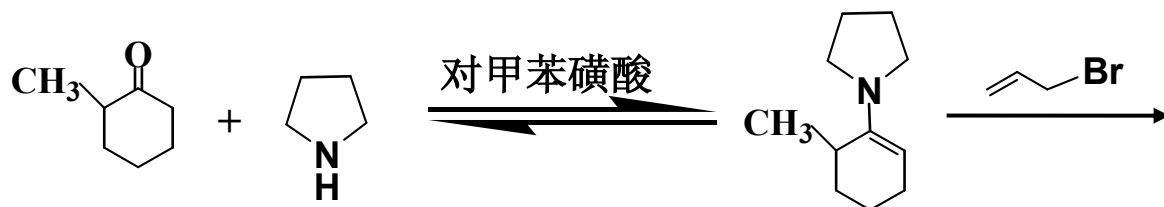
例6: 如何实现下列转换



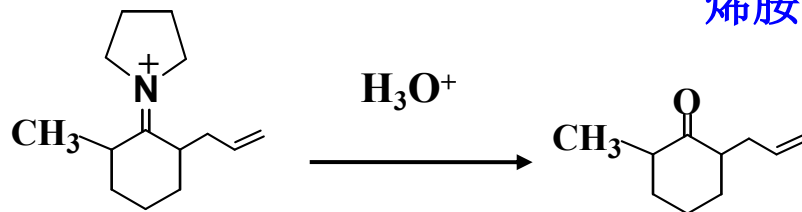
合成一:

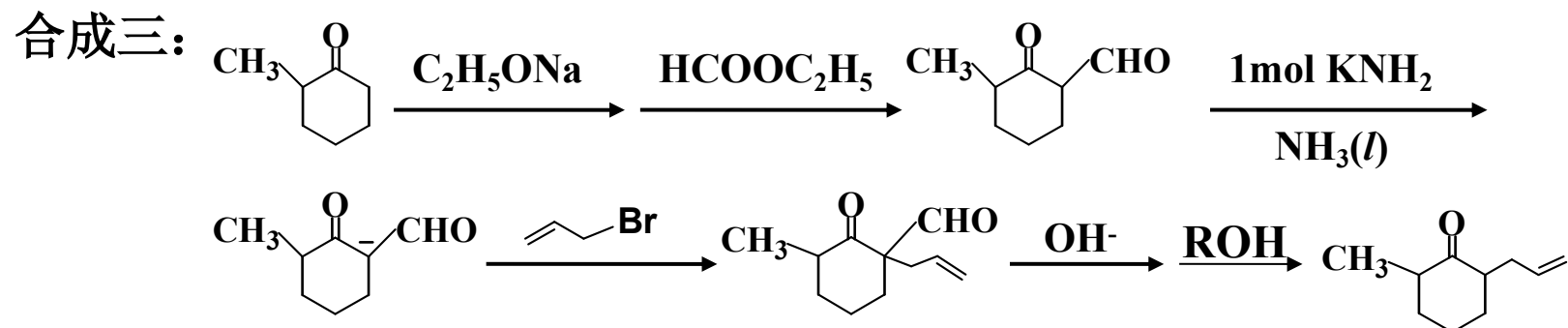


合成二:

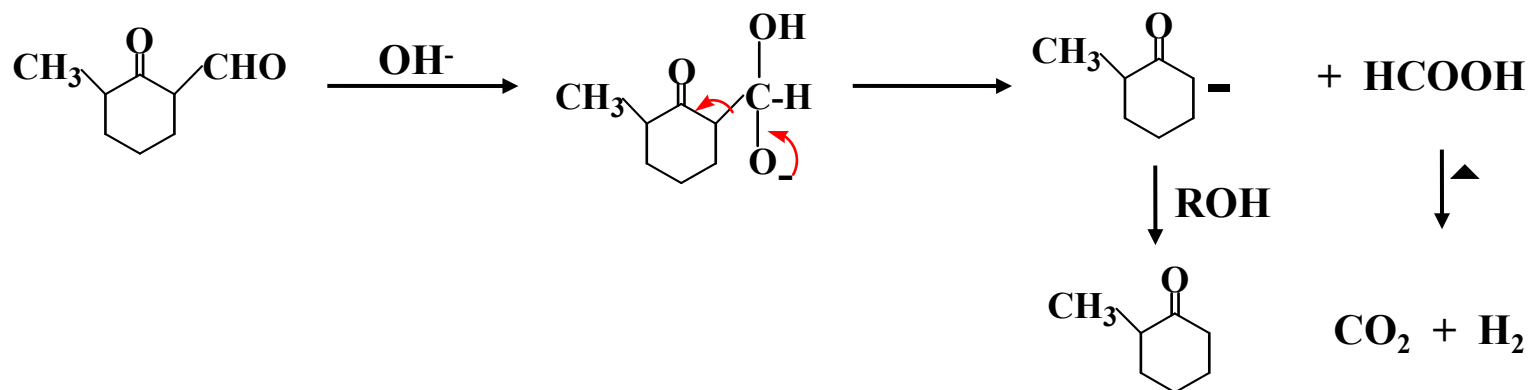


烯胺的制备与应用见下章

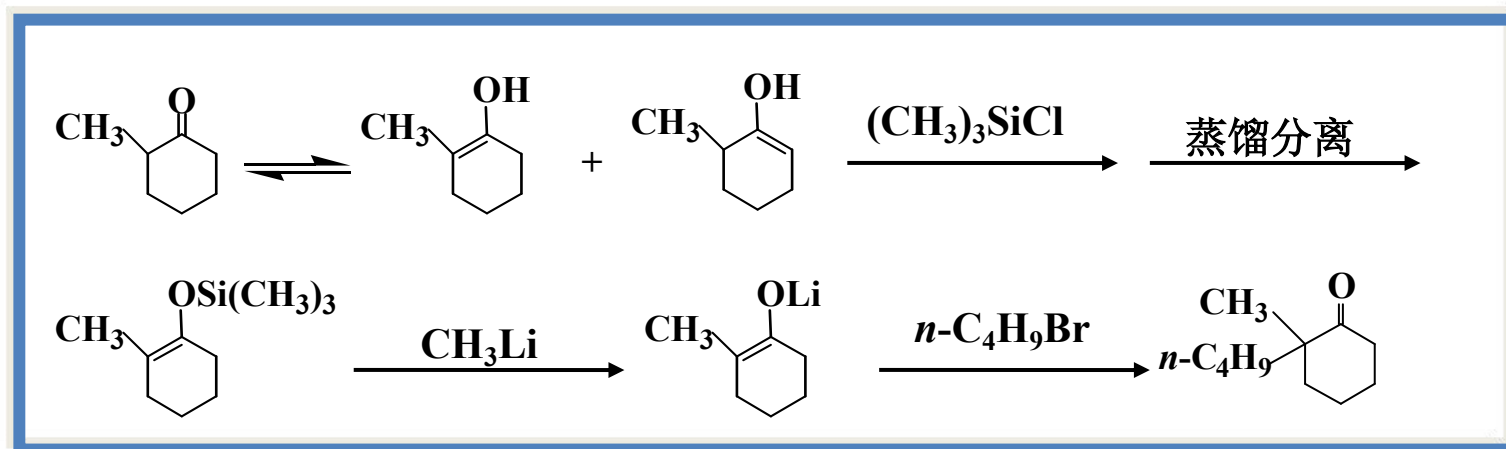
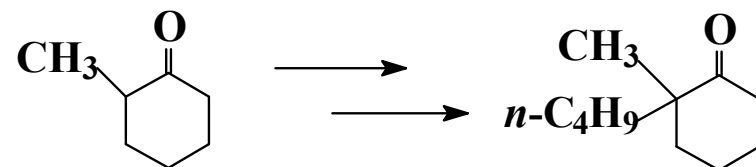




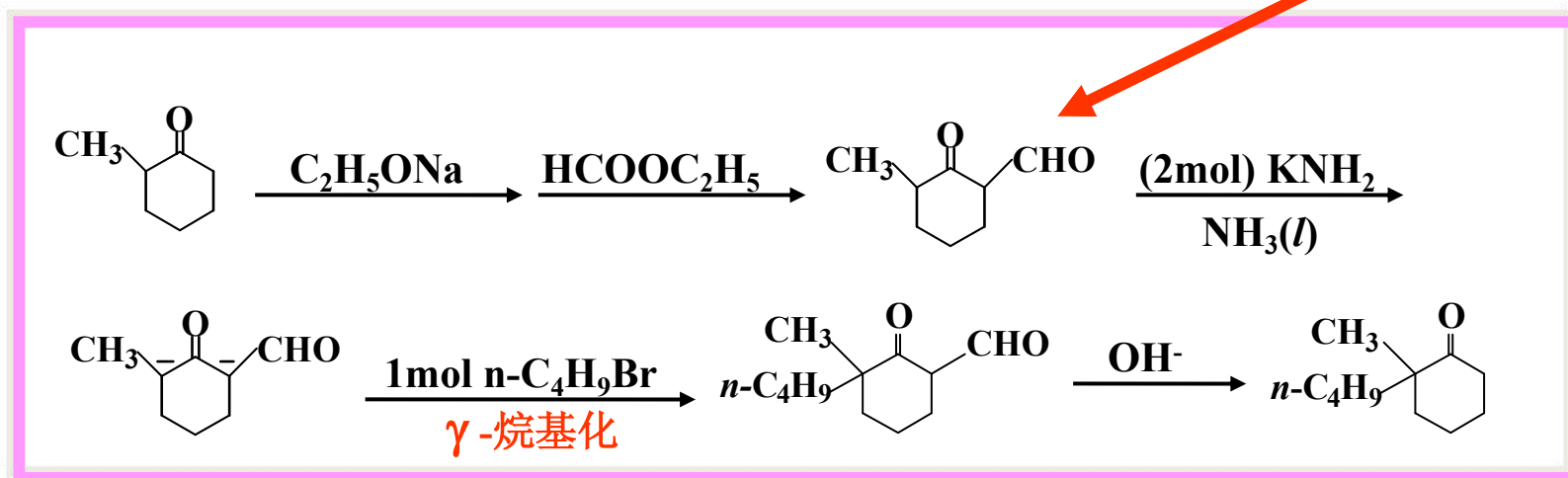
- *1. 引入醛基的目的是为了使反应能定向进行。
- *2. 若 β -二羰基化合物中的一个羰基是醛基，则在稀碱存在下，也能发生酮式分解。



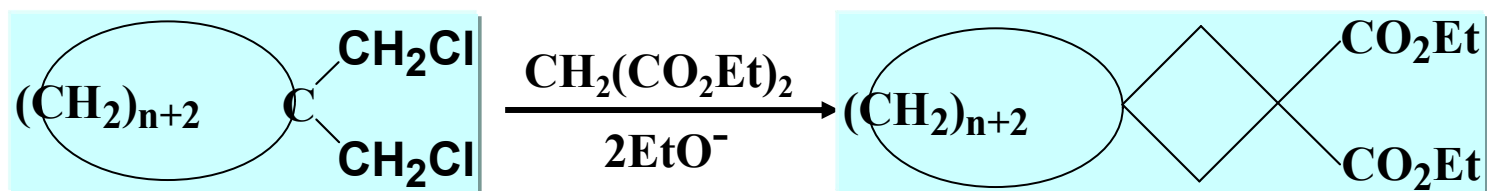
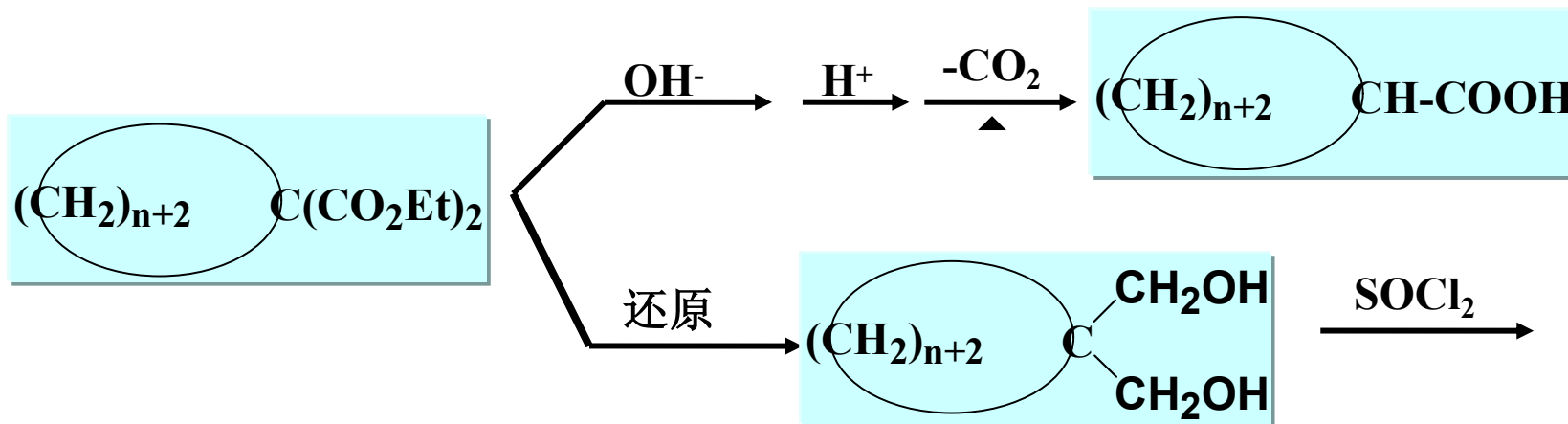
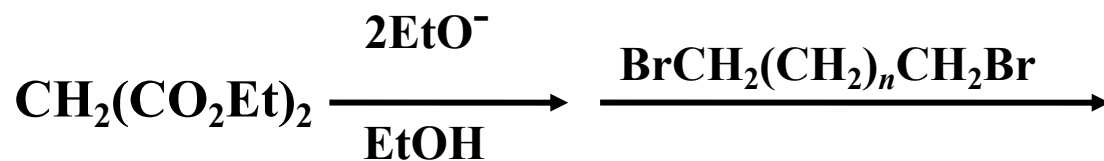
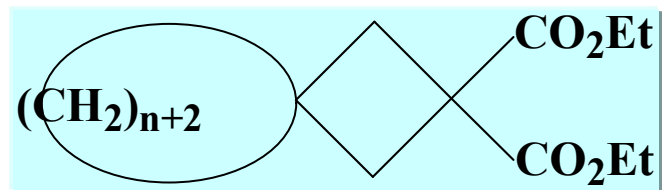
例7: 如何实现下列转换



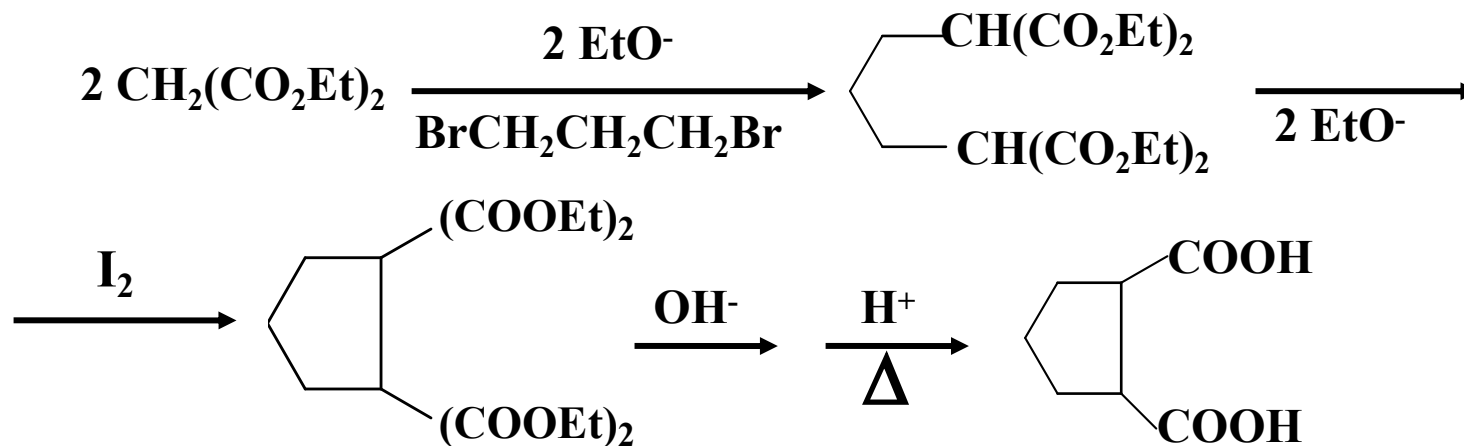
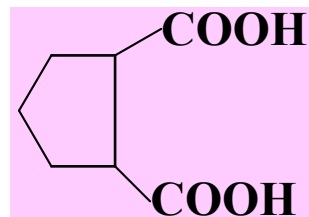
引入醛基的目的是帮助定向。



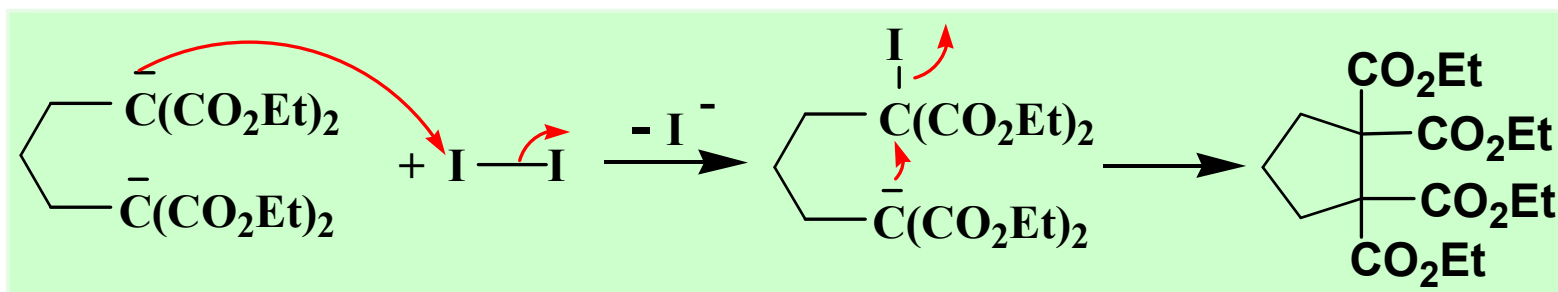
例8: 合成螺环化合物



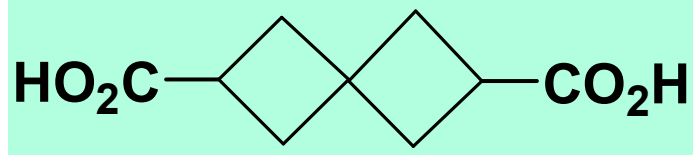
例9：用简单的有机原料合成



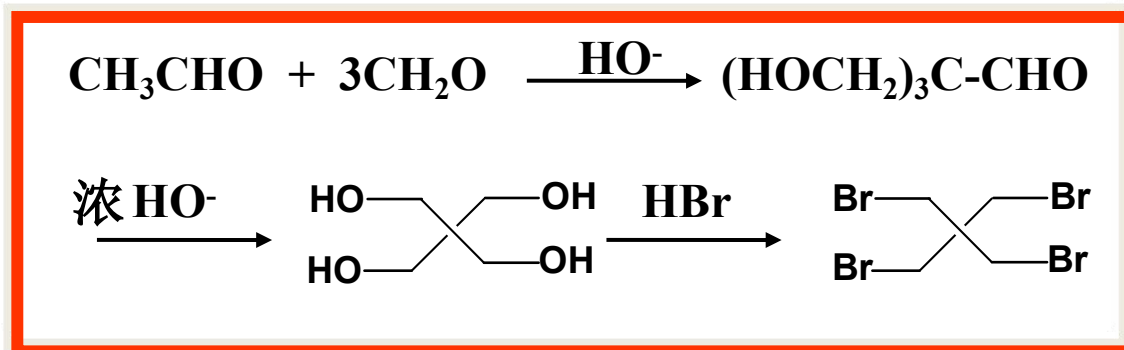
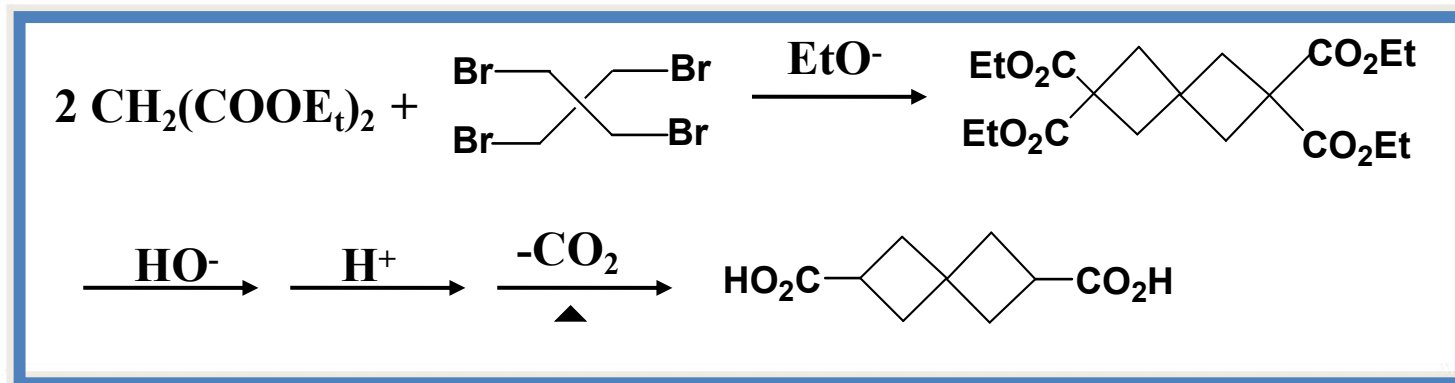
I₂在例9中的作用



例 10 用简单的有机原料合成



(螺环二元羧酸)



例11 用简单的有机原料合成

