

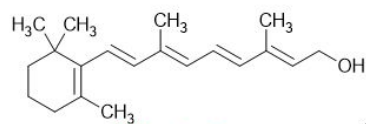
Identificação de funções orgânicas

Prof. André Oliveira

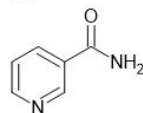
CEFET-MG - Unidade Contagem / Ensino Remoto Emergencial - 2020

Funções orgânicas e grupos funcionais

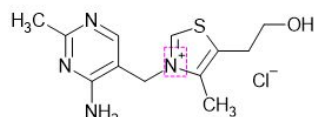
- Vimos na primeira aula que as substâncias orgânicas existem em grande número e suas estruturas são muito diversificadas.
- Devido a esta diversidade, é conveniente dividi-los em categorias, chamadas **funções**, que podem ser identificadas de acordo com a presença de certos grupos ou características próprias, que chamaremos de **grupos funcionais**.



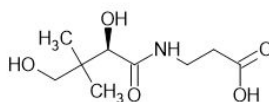
Vitamin A
Retinol



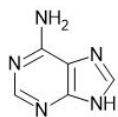
Vitamin B₃
Niacinamide



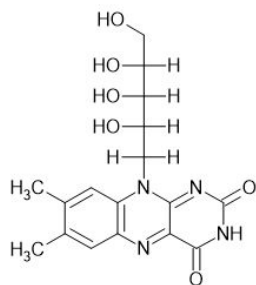
Vitamin B₁
Thiamine chloride



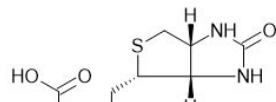
Vitamin B₅
Pantothenic acid



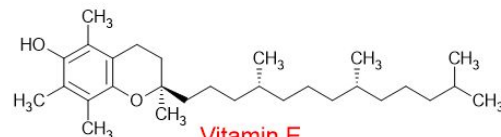
Vitamin B₄
Adenine



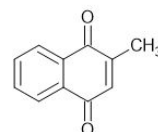
Vitamin B₂
Riboflavin



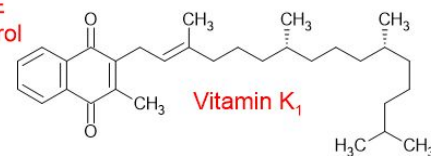
Vitamin B₇
Vitamin H Biotin



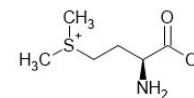
Vitamin E
 α -Tocopherol



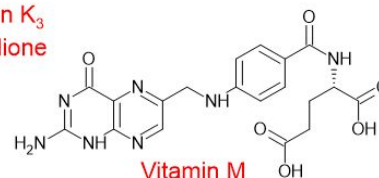
Vitamin K₃
Menadione



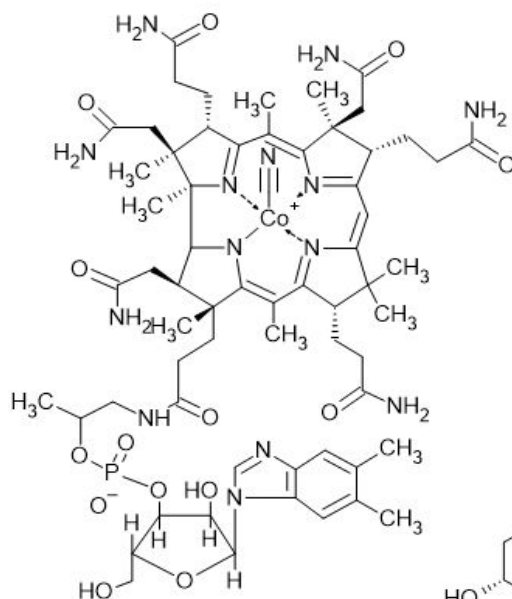
Vitamin K₁



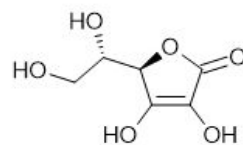
Vitamin U



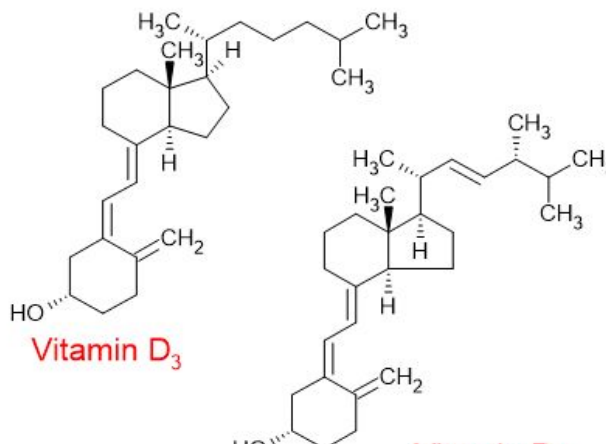
Vitamin M
Folic Acid



Vitamin B₁₂



Vitamin C
L-Ascorbic Acid



Vitamin D₃

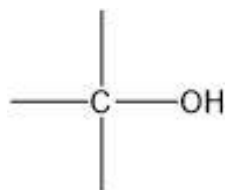
Variedade das funções orgânicas ilustrada pelas estruturas das vitaminas.

Hidrocarbonetos

- ▶ Hidrocarbonetos (**HC's**) constituem a função orgânica mais simples: são os compostos contendo unicamente **carbono** e **hidrogênio**.
- ▶ São divididos em subcategorias, dentre as quais destacamos:
 - ▶ **Alcanos**: HC's saturados
 - ▶ **Alcenos**: HC's contendo uma ligação C=C
 - ▶ **Alcinos**: HC's contendo uma ligação C≡C
 - ▶ **Cicloalcanos**: HC's de cadeia fechada sem ligação múltipla
 - ▶ **Dienos, trienos e polienos**: HC's contendo duas ou mais ligações C=C
 - ▶ **Hidrocarbonetos aromáticos**: HC's contendo o anel benzênico

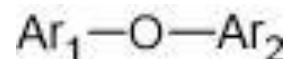
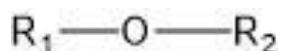
Funções oxigenadas

- ▶ **Álcoois:** apresentam um carbono sp^3 ligado a OH.

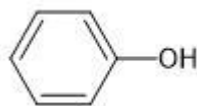


(Representa-se uma cadeia carbônica genérica por R;
usa-se Ar para especificar cadeias aromáticas)

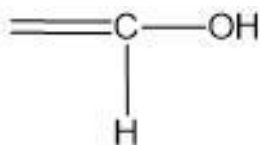
- ▶ **Éteres:** apresentam oxigênio entre carbonos (cadeia heterogênea). As cadeias podem ser iguais ou diferentes.



- ▶ **Fenóis:** apresentam um anel benzênico ligado a OH

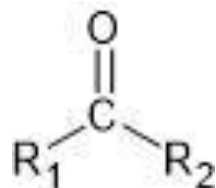


- ▶ **Enóis:** apresentam um carbono sp^2 (não aromático) ligado a OH

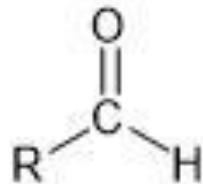


Funções oxigenadas

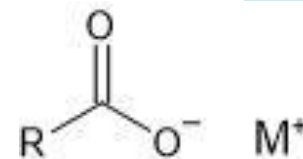
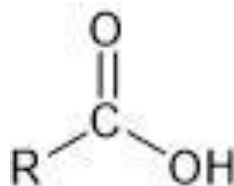
- ▶ **Cetonas:** apresentam uma carbonila (C=O) entre carbonos.



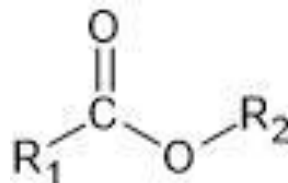
- ▶ **Aldeídos:** apresentam uma carbonila ligada a H.



- ▶ **Ácidos carboxílicos:** apresentam uma carbonila ligada a OH (grupo carboxila). Podem se apresentar na forma de sais.

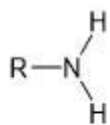


- ▶ **Ésteres:** apresentam uma carbonila ligada a OR.

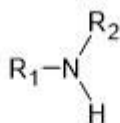


Funções nitrogenadas

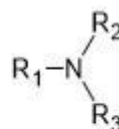
- **Aminas:** apresentam uma nitrogênio ligado a carbono (sem carbonila). Também podem se apresentar na forma de sais (sais de amônio).



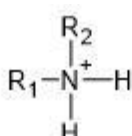
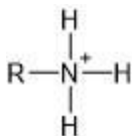
amina
primária



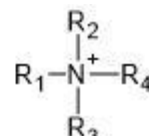
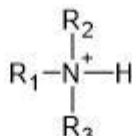
amina
secundária



amina
terciária

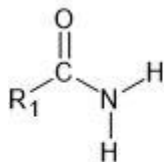


sais de amônio

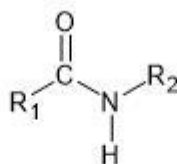


sal de amônio
quaternário

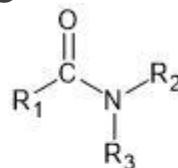
- **Amidas:** apresentam uma nitrogênio ligado a carbonila.



amida
primária



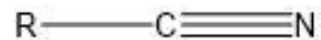
amida
secundária



amida
terciária

Funções nitrogenadas

- ▶ **Nitrilas:** apresentam o grupo $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$



- ▶ **Nitrocompostos:** apresentam o grupo NO_2 ligado a carbono.

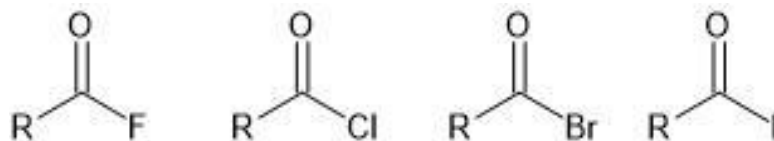


Funções halogenadas

- ▶ **Haletos de alquila e de arila:** apresentam halogênio (F, Cl, Br, I) ligado a cadeia alifática (haletos de alquila) ou aromática (haletos de arila).

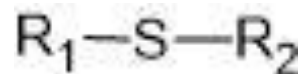


- ▶ **Haletos de acila:** apresentam halogênio ligado a carbonila.

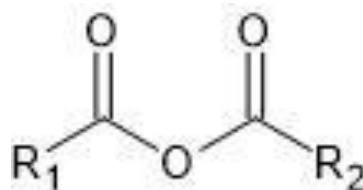


Outras funções menos comuns

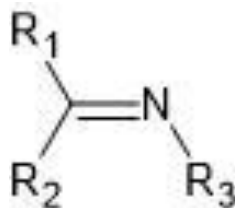
- ▶ **Tioéteres:** têm estrutura análoga aos éteres, com S em lugar de O.



- ▶ **Anidridos:** apresentam o grupo $(C=O)OC=O$.

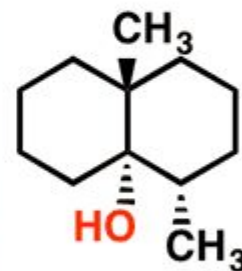


- ▶ **Iminas:** apresentam o nitrogênio com ligação dupla.



Exercício de aplicação

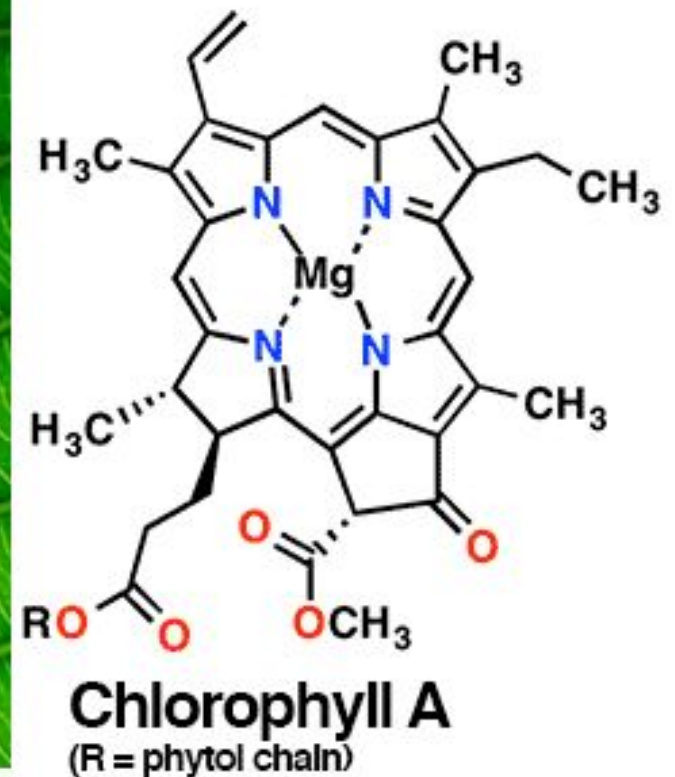
Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



Geosmin
(smell of earth)

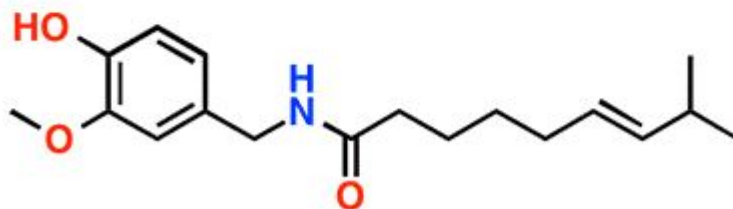
Exercício de aplicação

Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



Exercício de aplicação

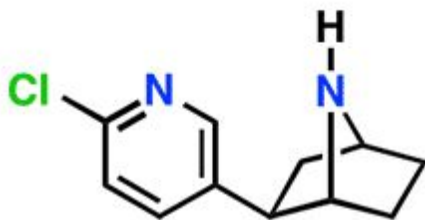
Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



Capsaicin (responsible for “hot” taste of hot peppers)

Exercício de aplicação

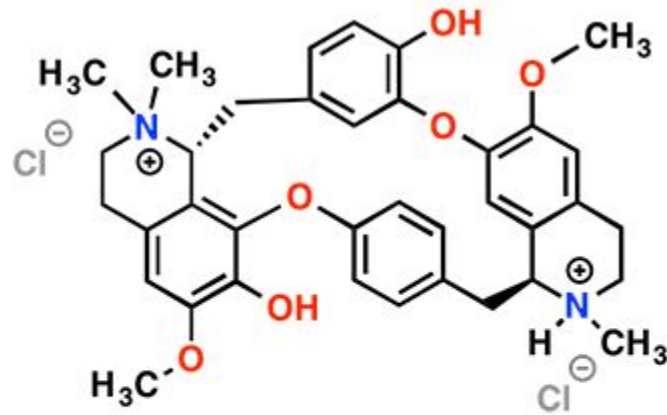
Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



Epibatidine
(poison from frog
Epipedobates anthonyi)

Exercício de aplicação

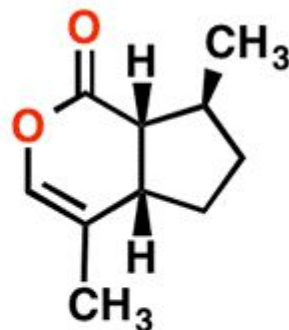
Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



Tubocurarine chloride
(used as a paralyzing arrow poison
from bark of the S. American vine
Chondrodendron tomentosum)

Exercício de aplicação

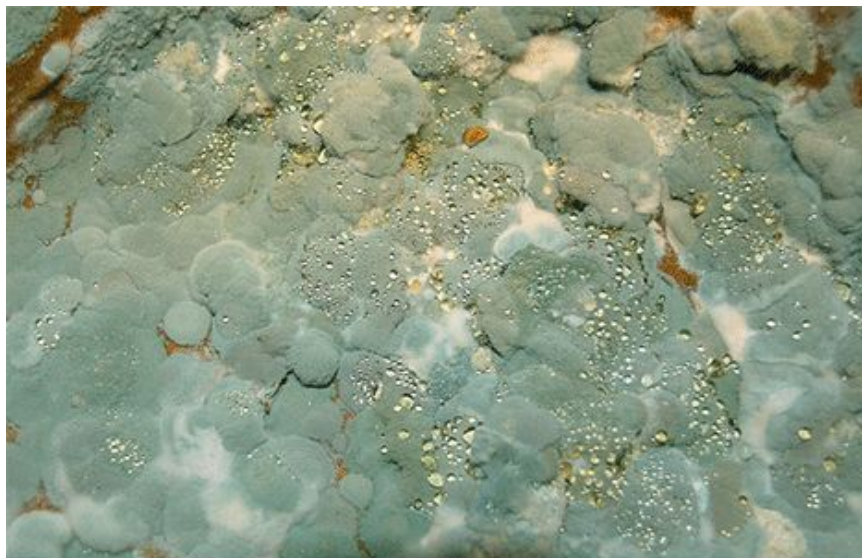
Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



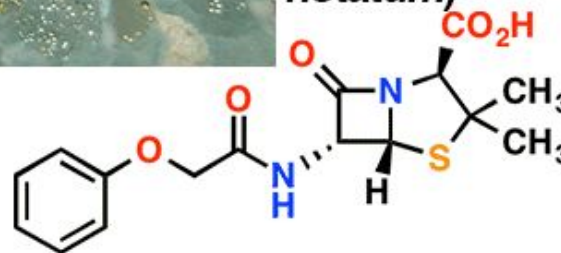
Nepetalactone
(from catnip plant,
Nepeta cataria)

Exercício de aplicação

Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.

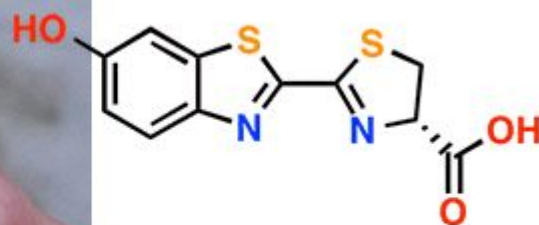


Penicillin V
(from bread
mold,
*Penicillium
notatum*)

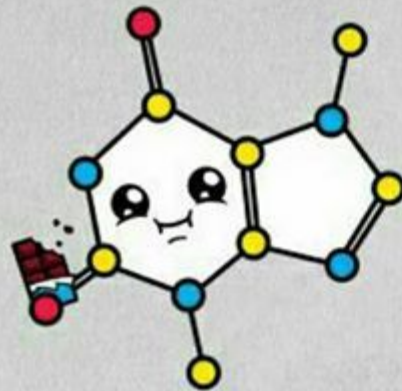


Exercício de aplicação

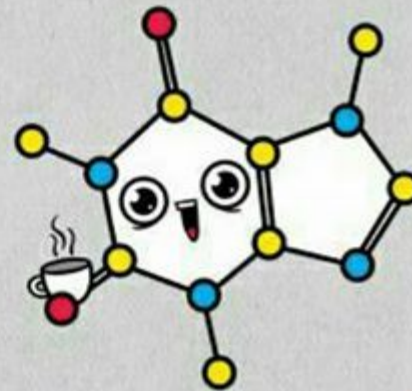
Identifique as funções a partir dos grupos funcionais.



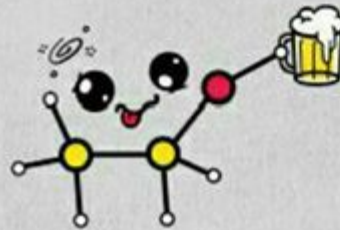
Luciferin
(bioluminescent
firefly molecule)



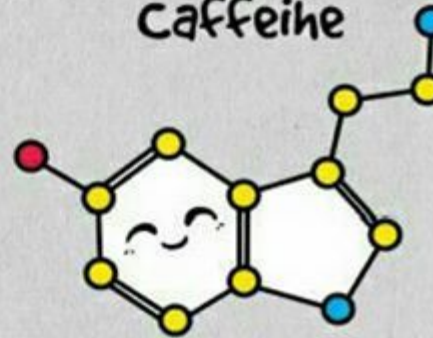
Chocolate
(Theobromine)



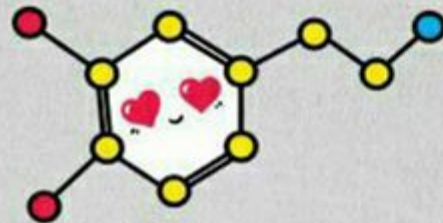
Caffeine



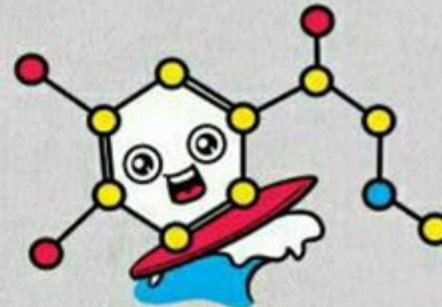
Alcohol
(Ethanol)



Happiness
(Serotonin)



Love
(Dopamine)



Adrenaline

RESUMO DA AULA