

Stereochemie



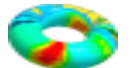
mit Vitamin C

Süßstoff Aspartam
Enthält eine Phenylalaninquelle



L(+)-Milchsäure

Zuckeraustauschstoff
Sorbit

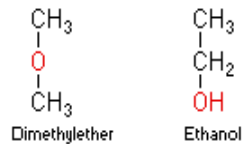


Isomerie organischer Verbindungen

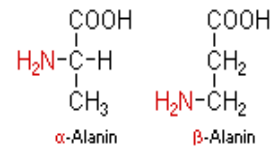
Isomere

Konstitutionsisomere

Struktur- Isomere



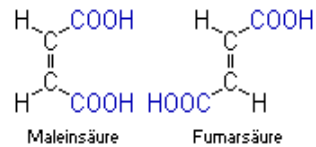
Stellungs- Isomere



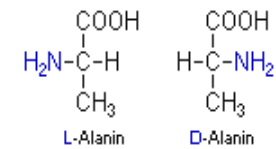
Stereoisomere

Konfigurationsisomere

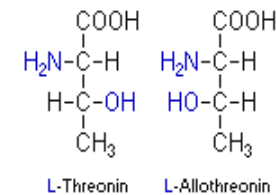
cis-trans- Isomere



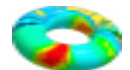
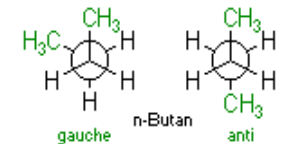
Enantiomere



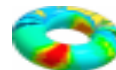
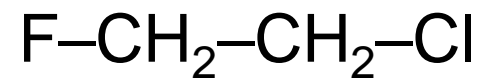
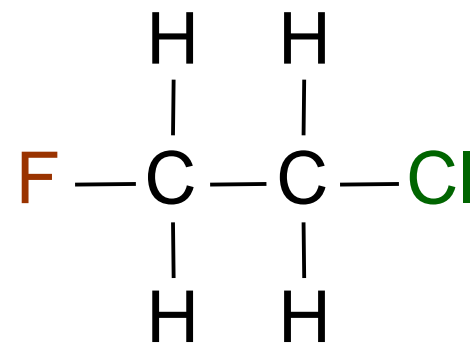
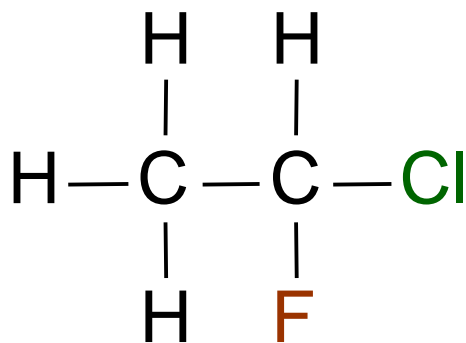
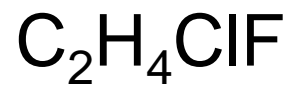
Diastereomere



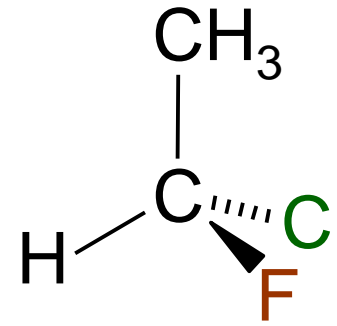
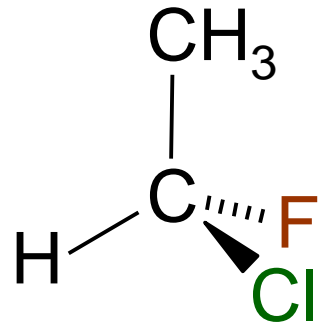
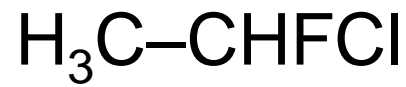
Konformere



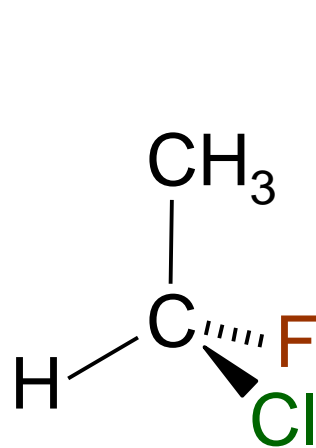
Konstitution, Strukturisomerie



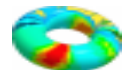
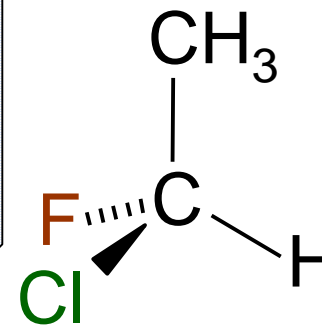
Konfiguration, Stereoisomerie



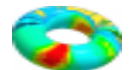
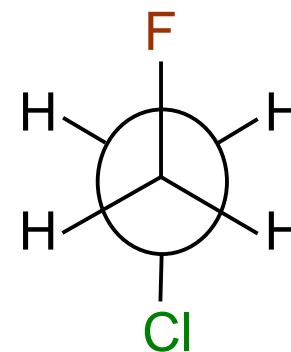
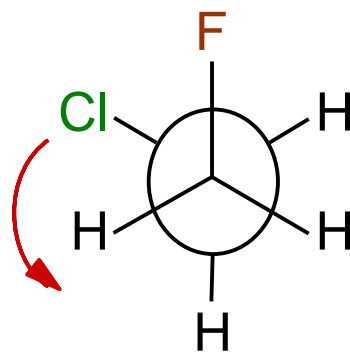
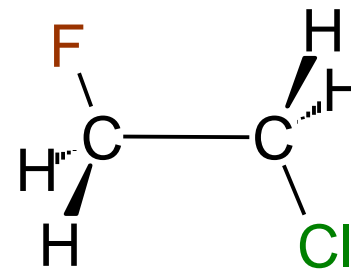
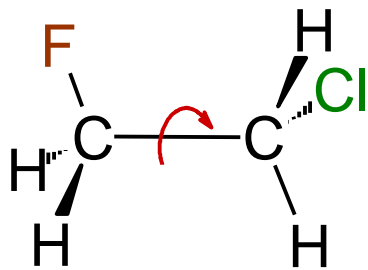
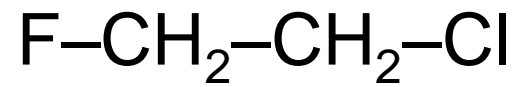
Bild



Spiegelbild

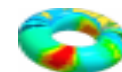
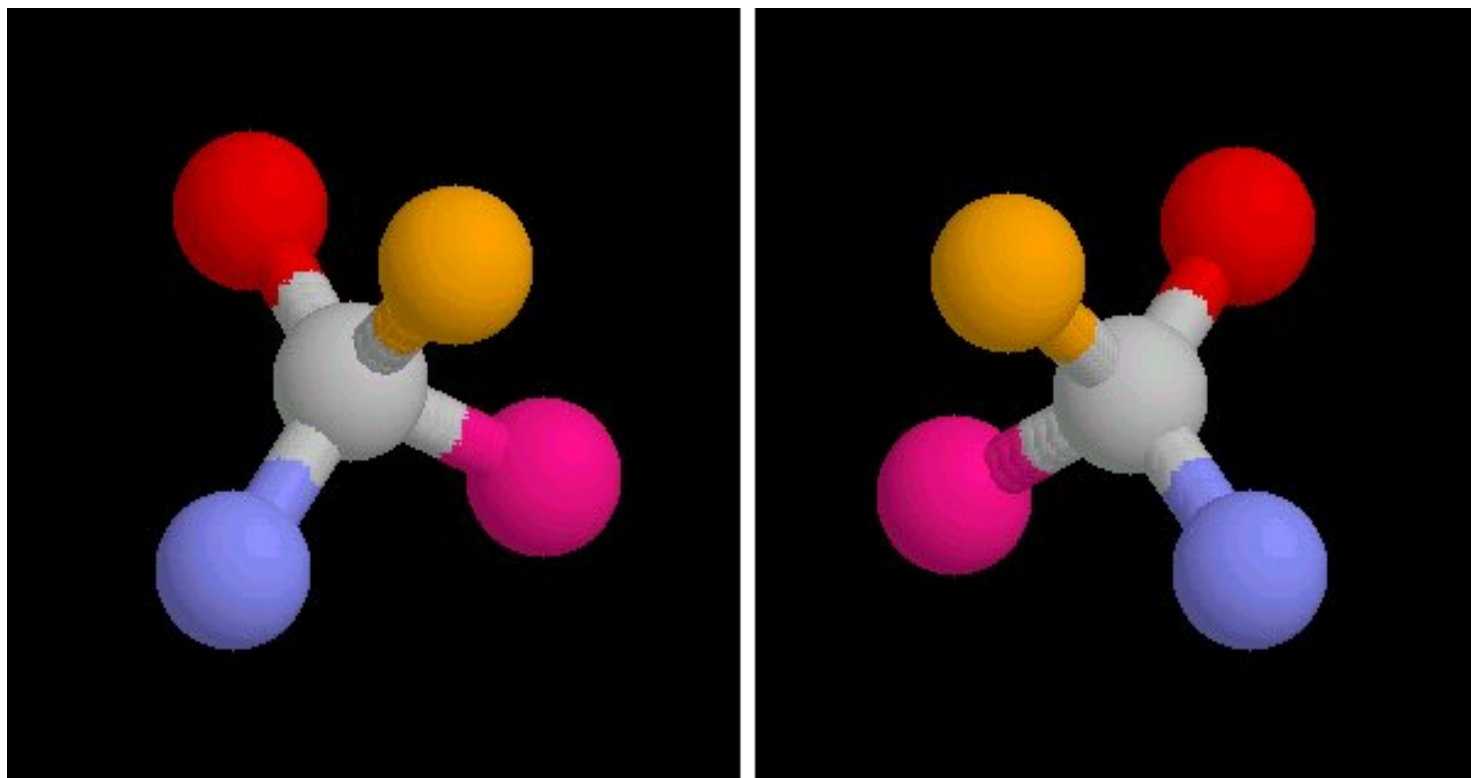


Konformation, Rotation um Einfachbindungen



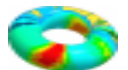
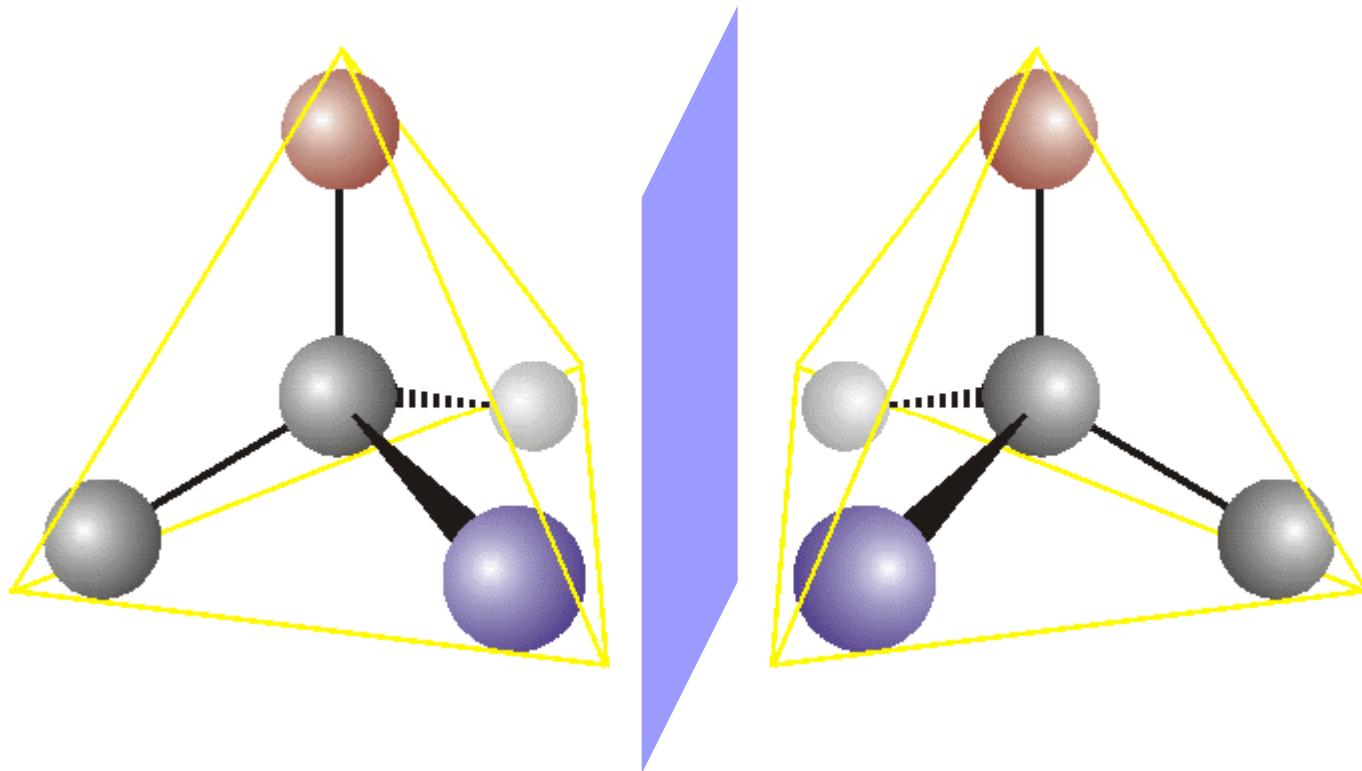
Enantiomerie

schematische Darstellung eines Enantiomerenpaares



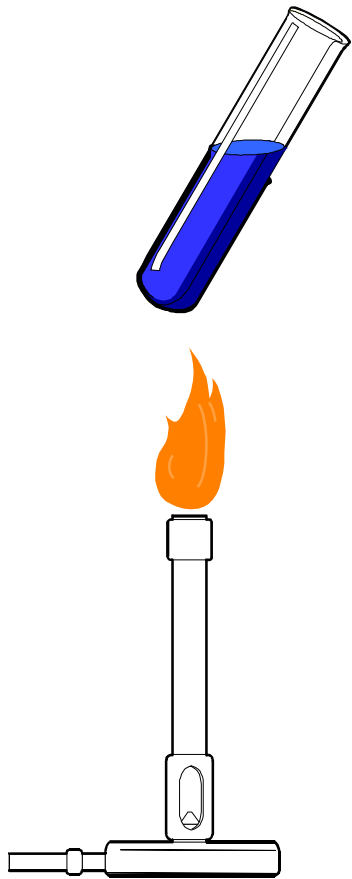
Enantiomere

Enantiomere verhalten sich geometrisch wie Bild und Spiegelbild man bezeichnet sie als **chiral** (*griech.* Händigkeit).



Eigenschaften von Enantiomeren

gleiche skalare Eigenschaften



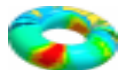
- Schmelzpunkt
- Siedepunkt
- Löslichkeit
- Dichte
- Reaktivität
(mit achiralen Stoffen)

verschiedene vektorielle Eigenschaften

- optische Aktivität
- Reaktionen mit
anderen chiralen
Substanzen
- Enzym-Reaktionen



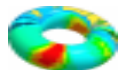
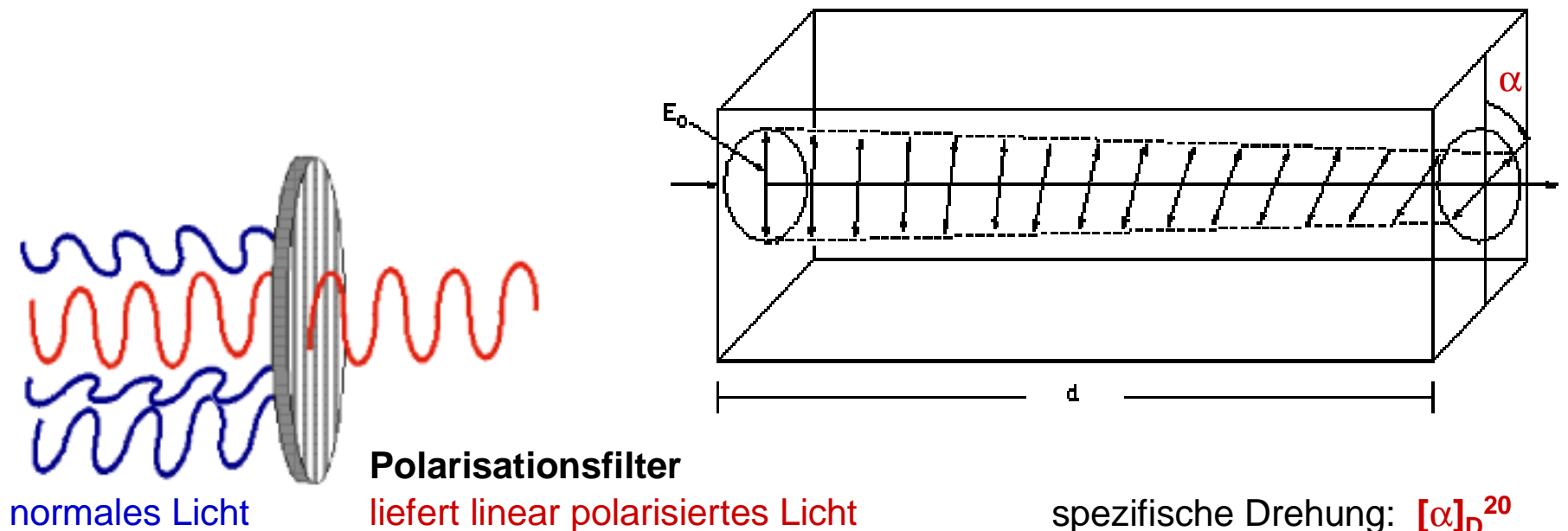
Lysozym



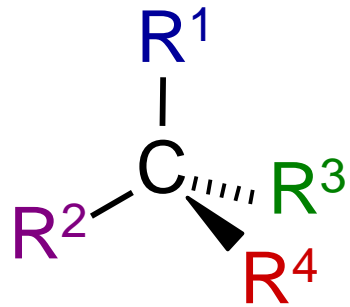
Optische Aktivität

Die Schwingungsebene linear polarisierten Lichtes wird beim Durchdringen einer Lösung chiraler Substanzen gedreht.

Beide Enantiomere drehen, bei gleicher Konzentration, die Polarisationsebene um den gleichen Betrag, aber in entgegengesetzter Richtung.

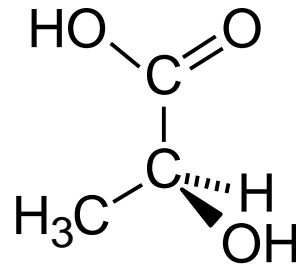


Chiralität

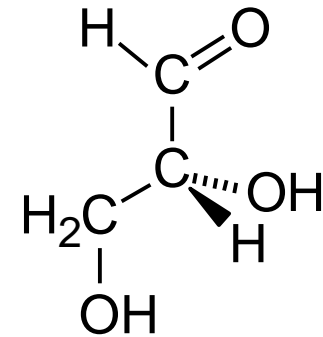


4 verschiedene Substituenten am C-Atom

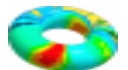
Beispiele:



Milchsäure

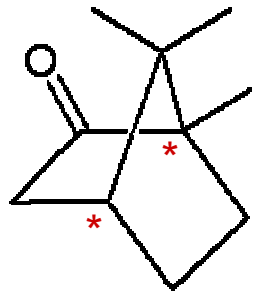


Glycerinaldehyd

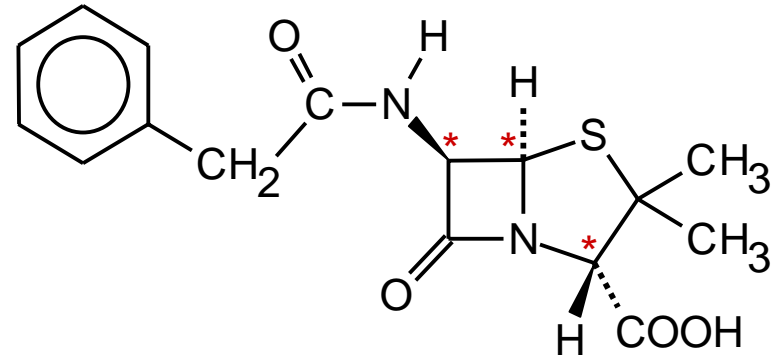


Chiralitätszentren

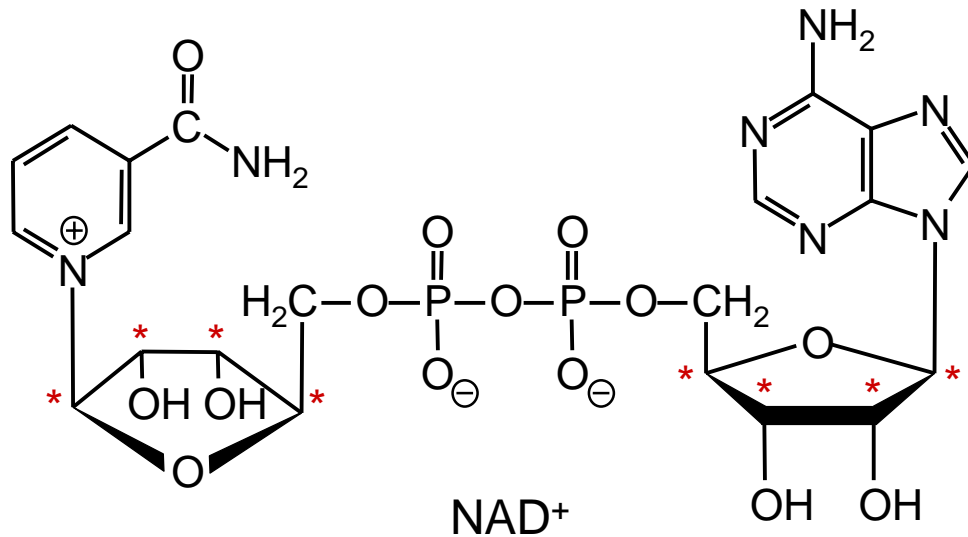
sp^3 -C-Atome; 4 verschiedene Substituenten



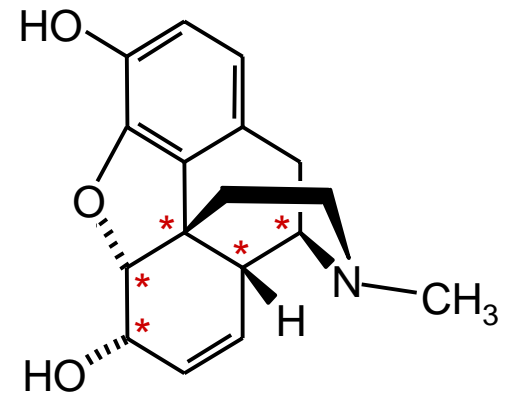
(+)-Campher



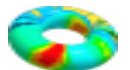
Penicillin G



NAD⁺



(-)-Morphin



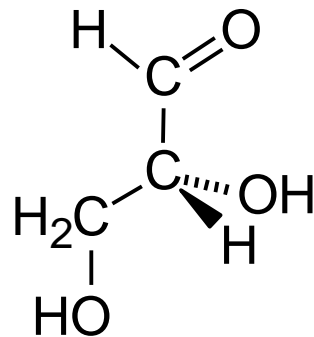
Fischer-Projektion 1: D,L-Nomenklatur

- ◆ längste Kohlenstoffkette senkrecht stellen
- ◆ höchstoxidiertes C-Atom nach oben
- ◆ Kette so drehen, daß die seitlichen Substituenten nach vorne weisen

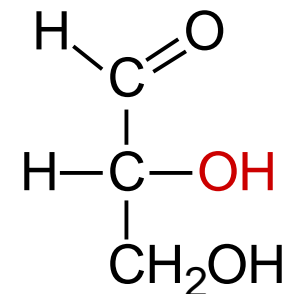
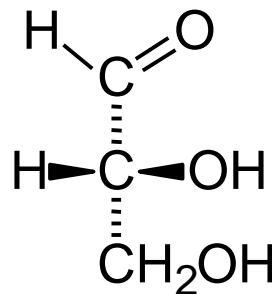
D Substituent steht rechts (lat.: **dexter** = rechts)

L Substituent steht links (lat.: **laevus** = links)

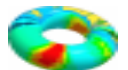
D-Glycerinaldehyd:



perspektivische
Darstellung



Fischer-Projektion

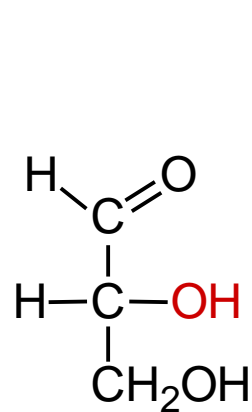


Fischer-Projektion 2

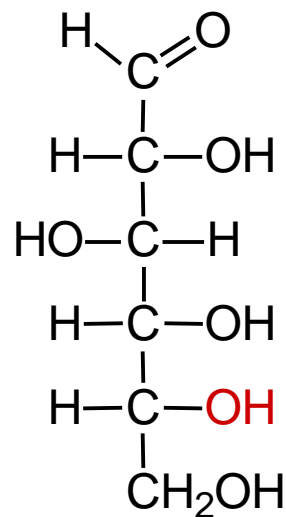
Die Fischer-Projektion wird heute vor allem bei Aminosäuren und Zuckern verwendet.

- ♦ Aminosäuren: Stellung der Amino-Gruppe
- ♦ Zucker: Stellung der OH-Gruppe an dem vom höchstoxidierten C-Atom am weitesten entfernten chiralen C-Atom

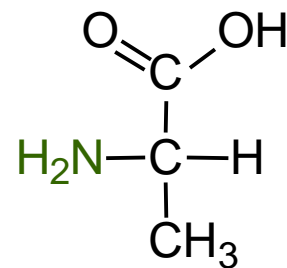
Merke: Der D,L-Deskriptor wird für ein ganzes Molekül angegeben!



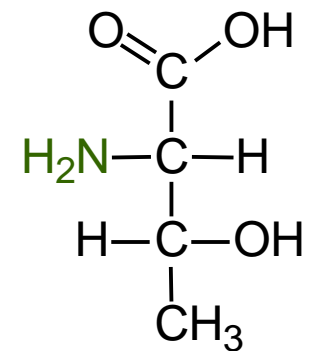
D-Glycerinaldehyd



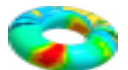
D-Glucose



L-Alanin



L-Threonin

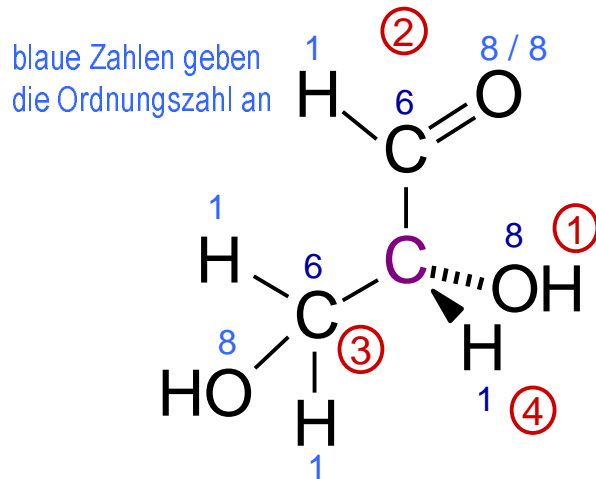


R,S-Nomenklatur

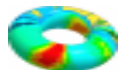
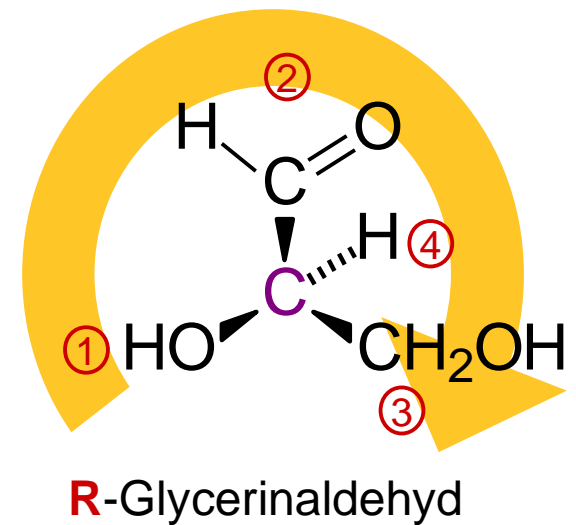
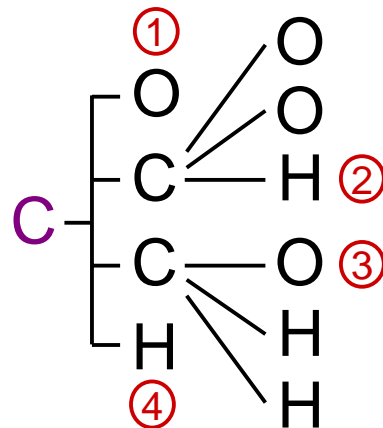
universell verwendbar!

- ♦ Priorität der Liganden nach der Ordnungszahl, vom Chiralitätszentrum in Sphären nach außen
 - ♦ Ligand mit niedrigster Priorität nach hinten stellen
 - ♦ Kreisbewegung Liganden 1 → 2 → 3
- R** Bewegung im Uhrzeigersinn
S Bewegung gegen den Uhrzeigersinn

Merke: Der R,S-Deskriptor muß für jedes Chiralitätszentrum angegeben werden!

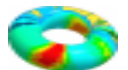
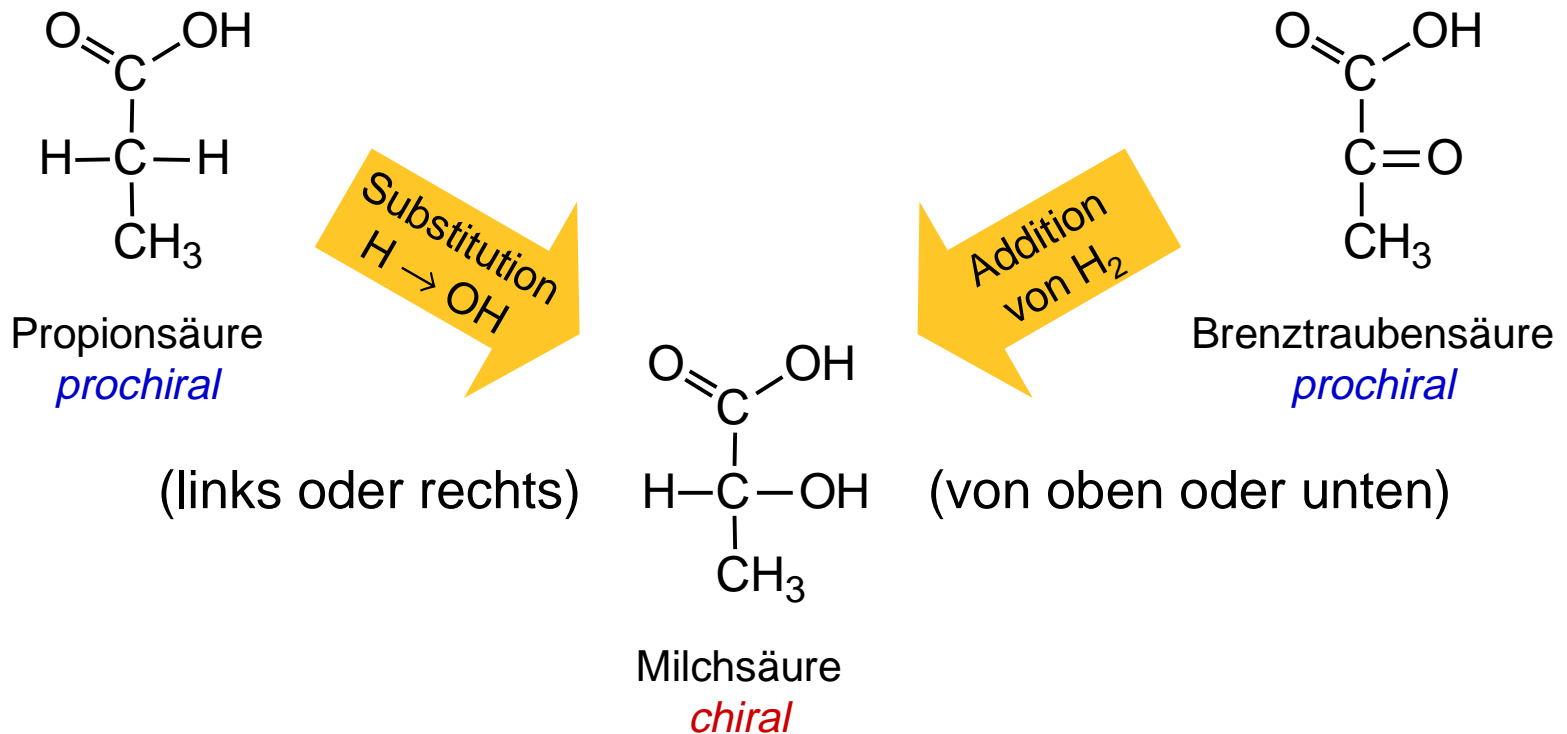


Bindungsschema



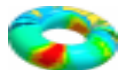
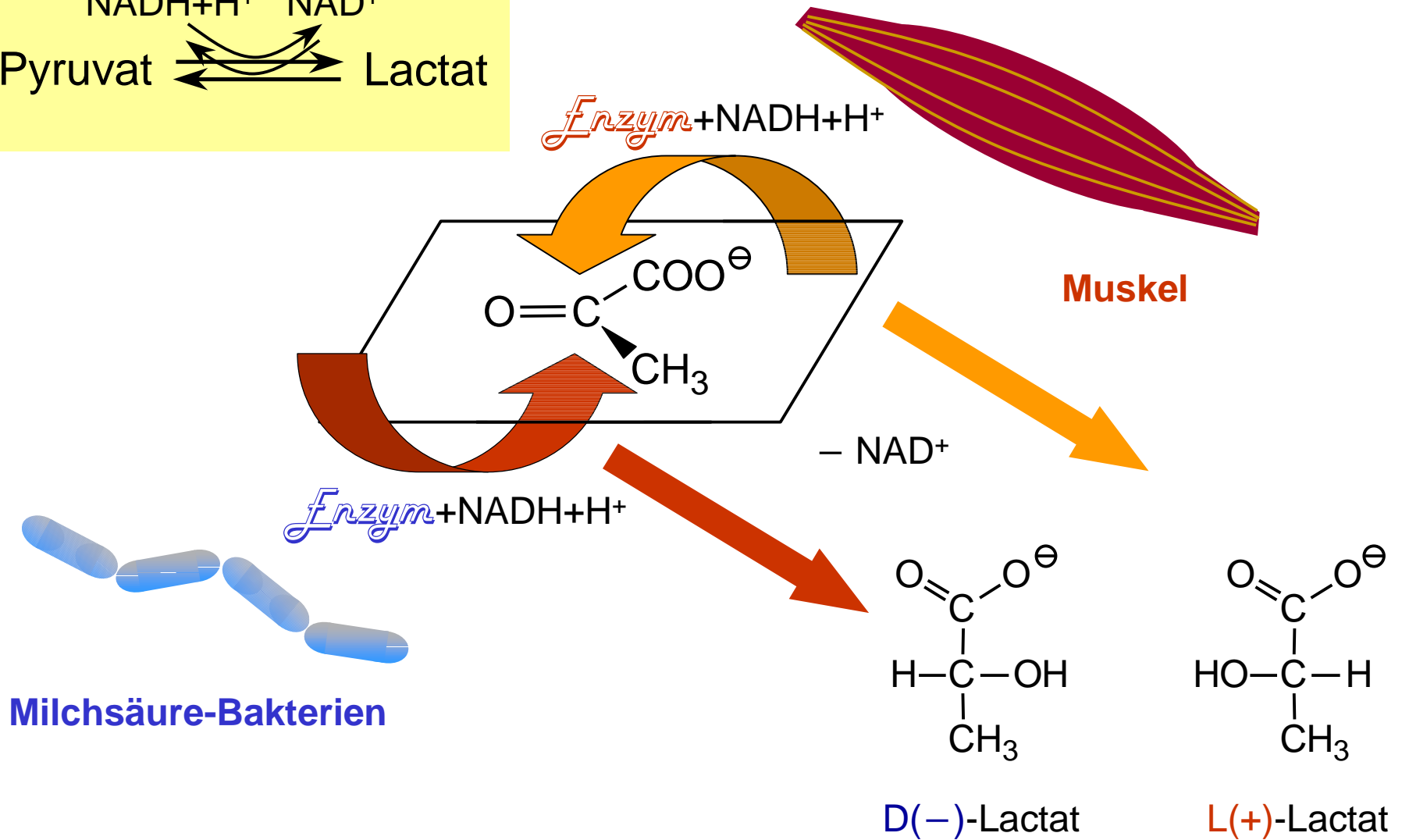
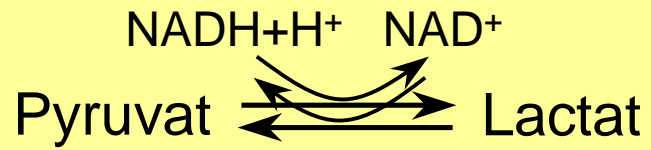
Prochiralität

Prochirale Verbindungen gehen durch Austausch eines Wasserstoffatoms gegen einen anderen Substituenten oder durch Addition an eine Doppelbindung in **chirale** Moleküle über.



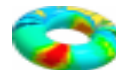
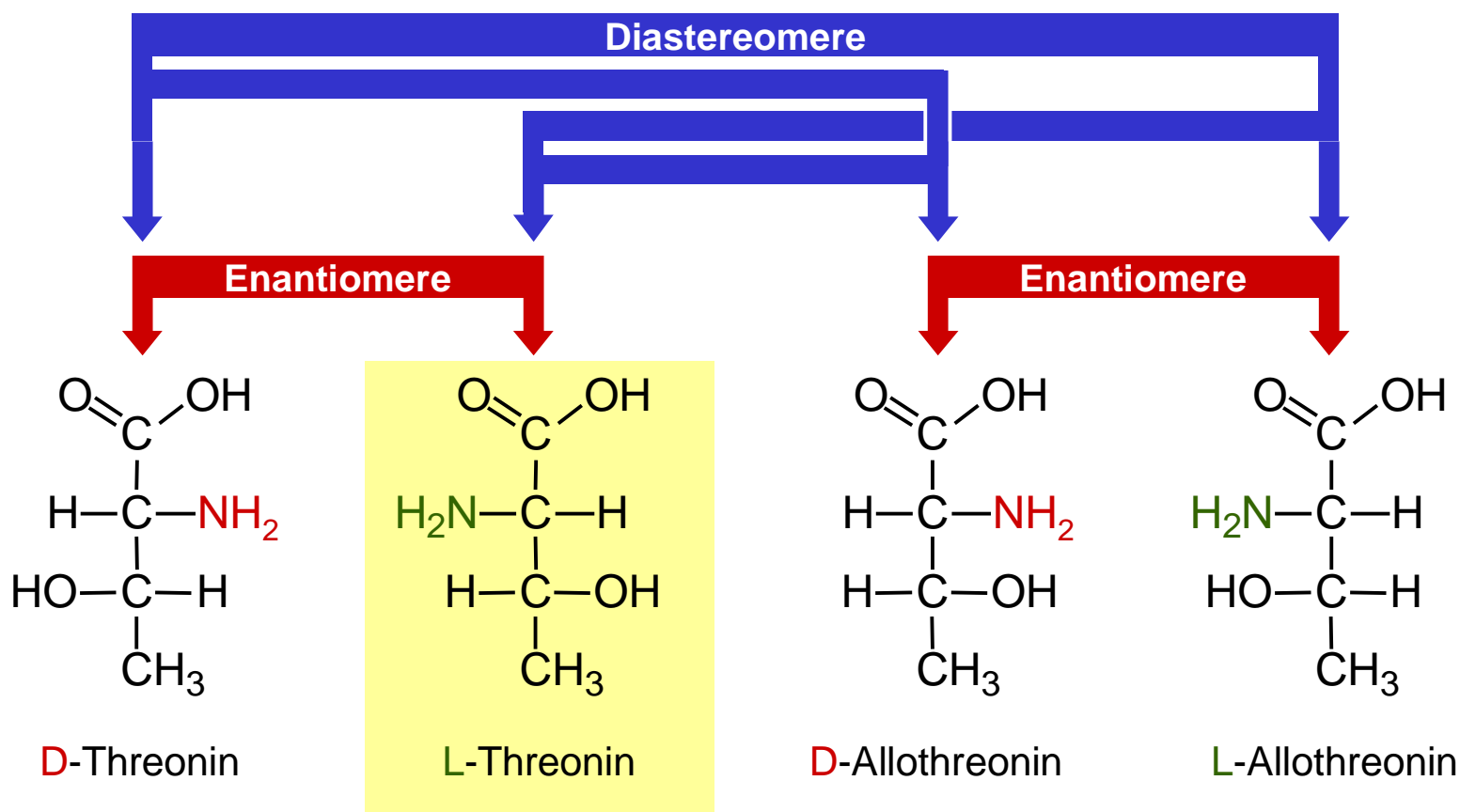
Milchsäure

Exkurs

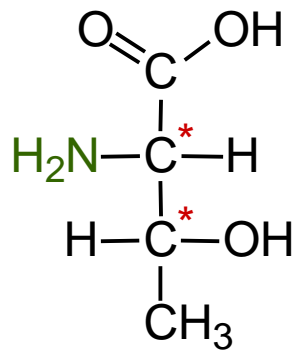


Enantiomere - Diastereomere

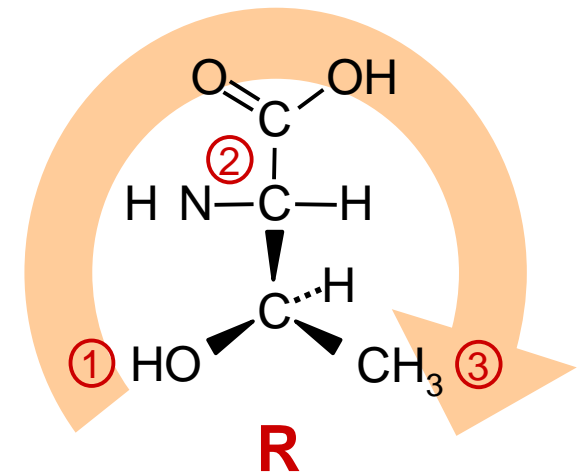
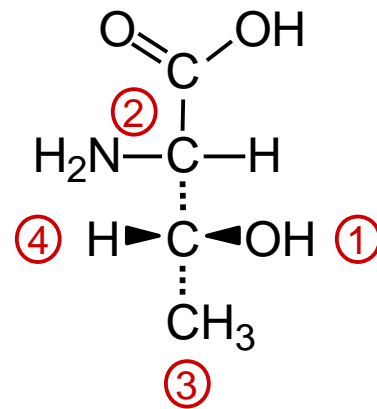
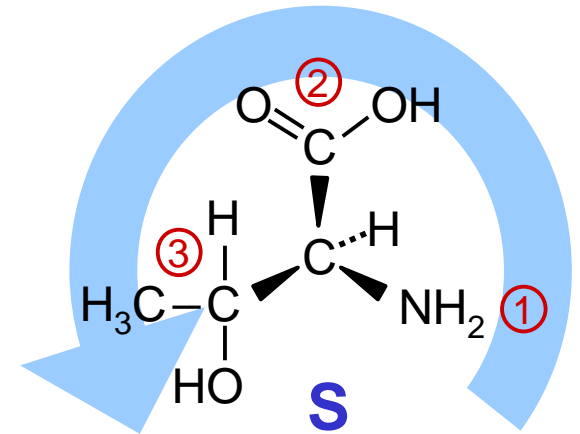
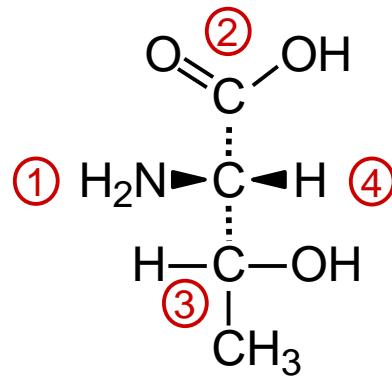
Es gibt bei n chiralen C-Atomen 2^n Stereoisomere:
Enantiomere verhalten sich wie Bild und Spiegelbild,
alle anderen Stereoisomere nennt man **Diastereomere**.



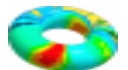
Threonin



L-Threonin

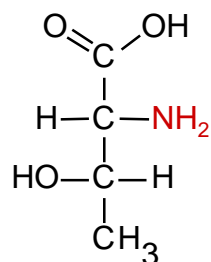


2S,3R-Threonin

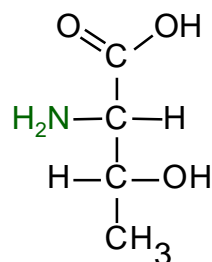


Diastereomere

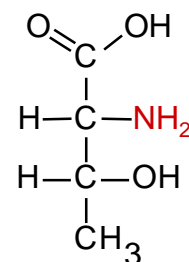
Diastereomere unterscheiden sich in ihren physikalischen und chemischen Eigenschaften!



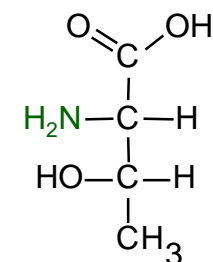
D-Threonin



L-Threonin



D-Allothreonin



L-Allothreonin

Schmelzpunkt: Zers.: 250°C

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +33,9°

Zers.: 250°C

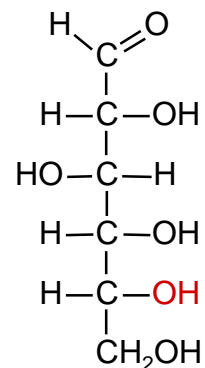
-33,9°

276°C

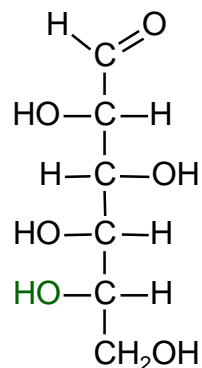
-9,0°

276°C

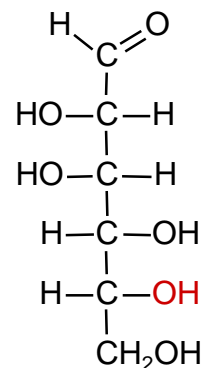
+9,0°



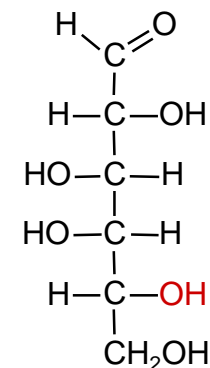
D-Glucose



L-Glucose



D-Mannose



D-Galactose

Schmelzpunkt: 150°C

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +53,3°

150°C

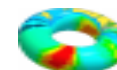
-53,3°

132°C

+13,8°

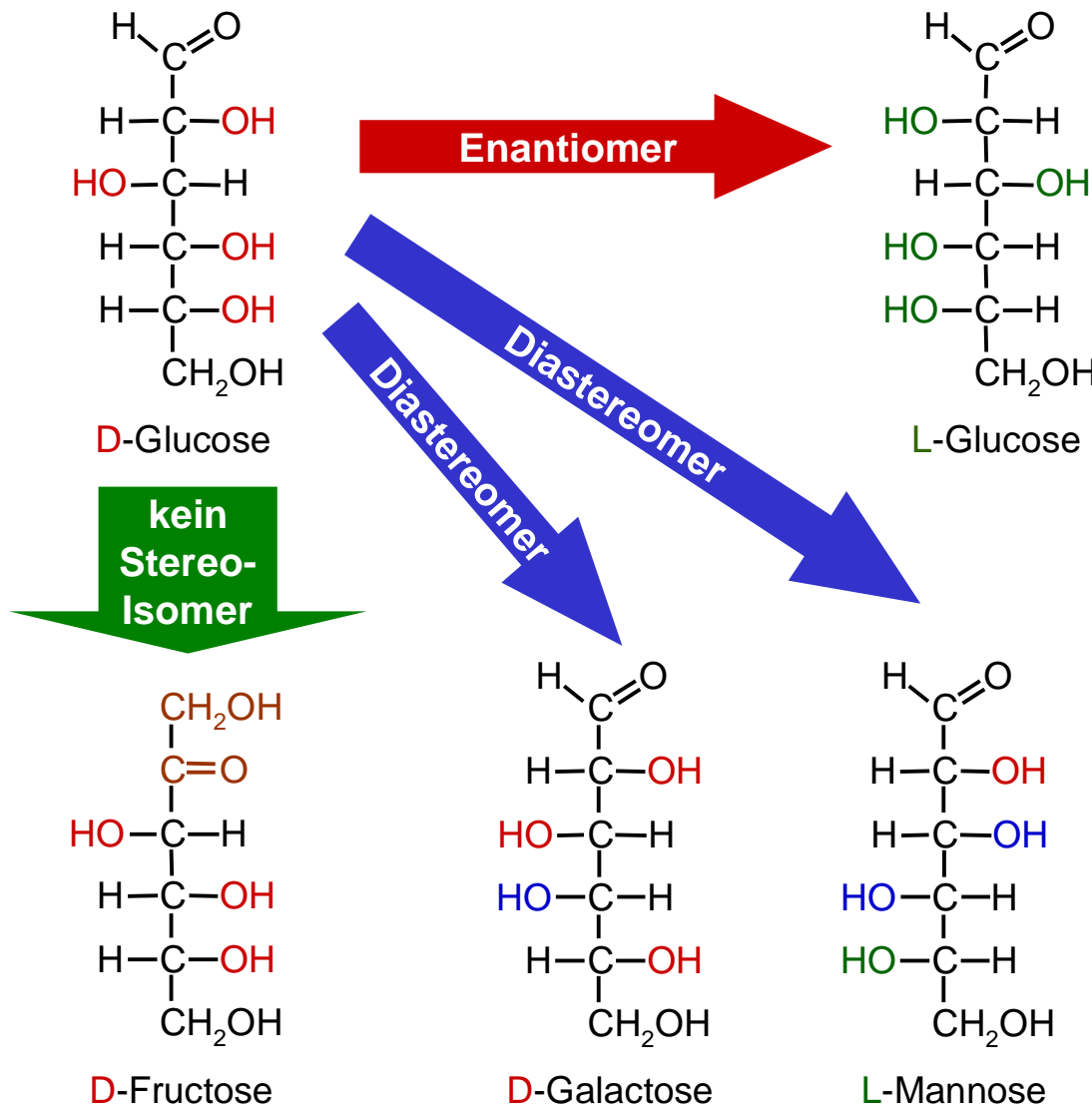
Zers.: 167°C

+80,0°



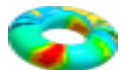
Stereoisomerie der Glucose

Exkurs



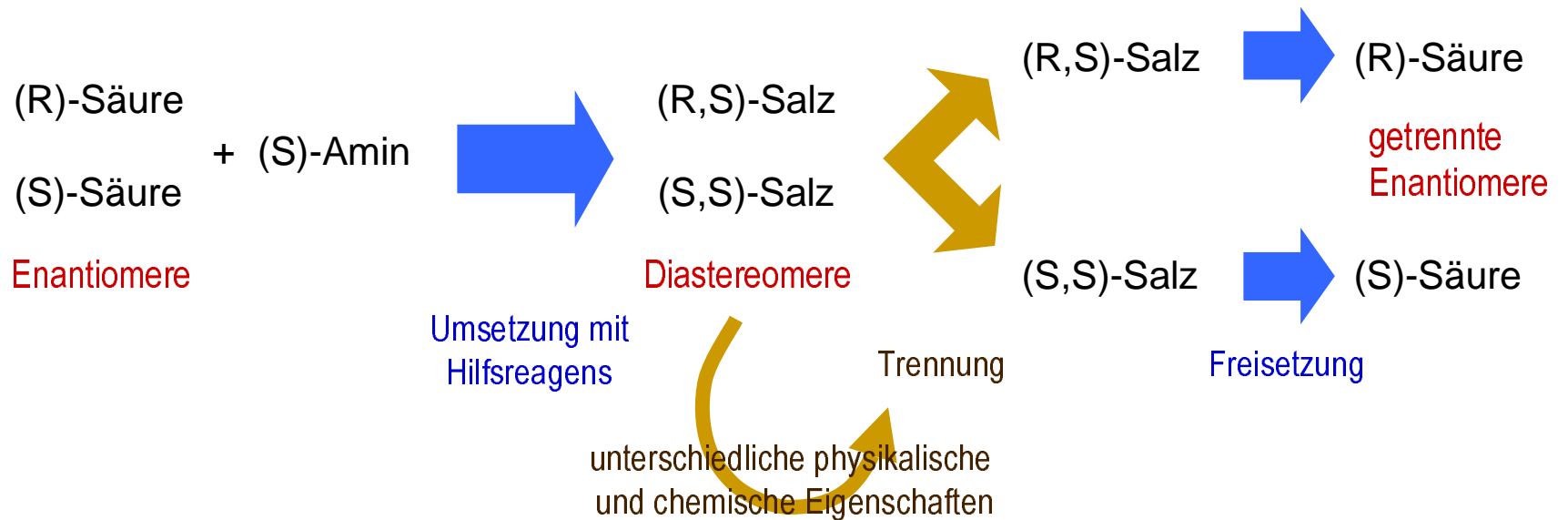
$2^4 = 16$ Stereoisomere

1. **D-Glucose**
2. **1 Enantiomer:**
L-Glucose
- 3.-16. **14 Diastereomere**
(7 Enantiomerenpaare):
D-, L-Allose
D-, L-Altrose
D-, L-Mannose
D-, L-Gulose
D-, L-Idose
D-, L-Galactose
D-, L-Thalose



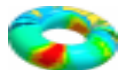
Racemat = 1:1-Gemisch beider Enantiomere

Umsetzung mit einem chiralen Reagens:



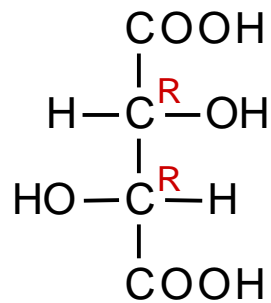
weitere Trennverfahren:

- enzymatische Umsetzung eines Enantiomers
- chromatographische Trennung durch chirale Säulen

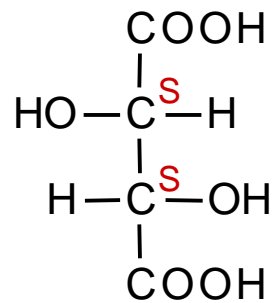


Weinsäure

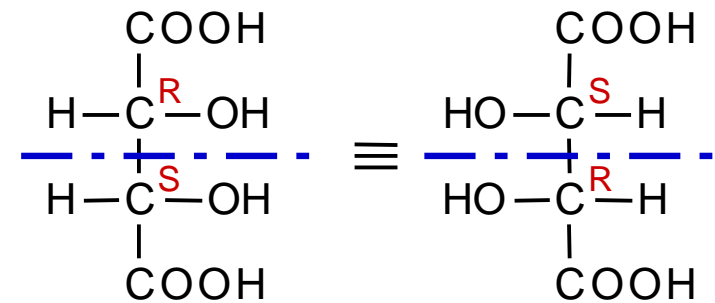
Weinsäure besitzt zwei chirale C-Atome,
es gibt jedoch nur drei Stereoisomere:



(+)-Weinsäure

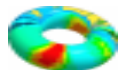
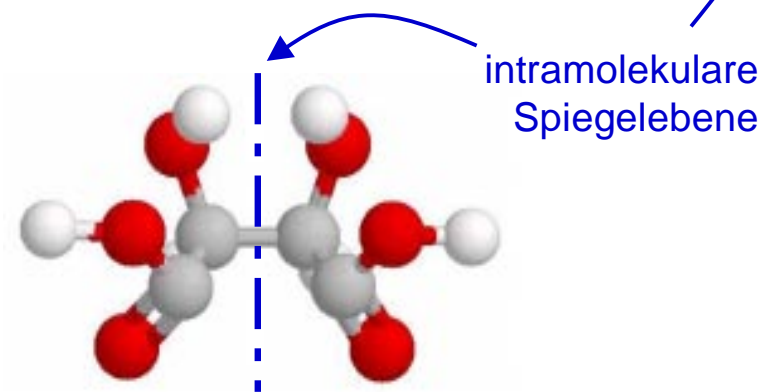


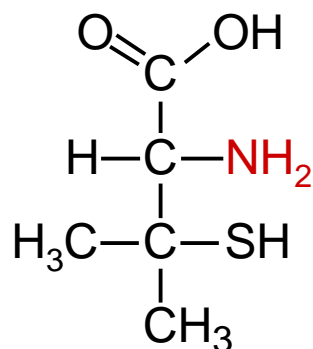
(-)-Weinsäure



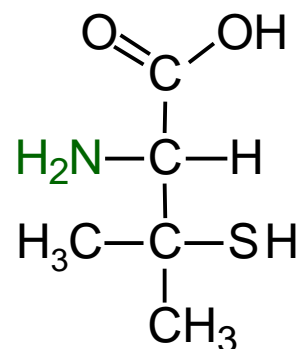
meso-Weinsäure

Enantiomere





D-Penicillamin

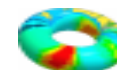


L-Penicillamin

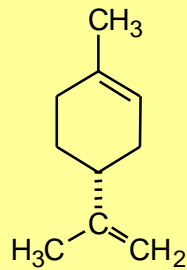
D-Penicillamin kommt als Therapeutikum zum Einsatz:

- bei der Wilsonschen Krankheit als Chelatbildner zur Kupferionen-Ausscheidung
- bei Vergiftungen mit Schwermetallen, die hohe Schwefel-Affinität besitzen
- bei Cystinurie zur Auflösung von Cystin-Steinen (Spaltung von Disulfid-Brücken).

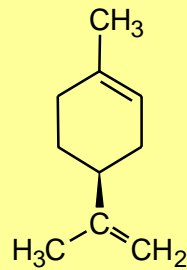
L-Penicillamin ist aufgrund seiner Ähnlichkeit mit den proteinogenen Aminosäuren sehr giftig.



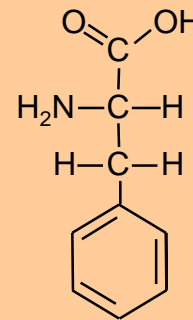
Zahlreiche Aromastoffe sind chiral. Ihr Geruch bzw. Geschmack hängt von der Konfiguration ab.



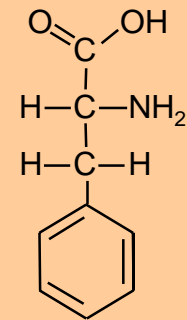
R(+)-Limonen
Aromastoff in
Zitrusfrüchten



S(-)-Limonen
Geruchsstoff
von Koniferen



L-Phenylalanin
Geschmack: bitter



D-Phenylalanin
Geschmack: süß

