







تفريغ عضويه 1

Stereo isomerism spilad spilad



رقم المحاضرة : ما



إعداد الصدلانية: عفران خصيا





Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-1

Chapter-5: Stereoisomerism

Some times effect on «

I the physical properties

of the compands

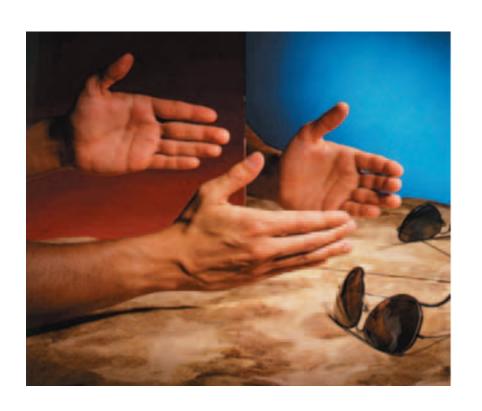
- 2 or the chemical reactions
- 3 binding receptors

Chirality & Stereochemistry

An object is achiral (not chiral) if the object and its mirror image are identical



❖ A *chiral* object is one that cannot be superposed on its mirror image





1. Isomerisom: Constitutional Isomers & Stereoisomers

1A. Constitutional Isomers

- * Isomers: different compounds that have the same molecular formula ## same number

ExamplesMolecula

الترسيرا فختلف عمركس مختلفين

<u>Molecula</u>

<u>r</u>

<u>Formula</u>

 C_4H_{10}

<u>Constitutional</u> <u>Isomers</u>

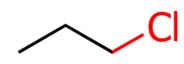
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Butane

and

2-Methylpropane

 C_3H_7CI



1-Chloropropane

and

2-Chloropropane

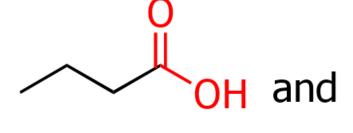
Examples

Molecula r Formula C₂H₆O

<u>Constitutional</u> <u>Isomers</u>

OH and CH₃-O-CH₃
Ethanol Methoxymethane

$$C_4H_8O_2$$



0 0

Butanoic acid

Methyl propanoate

1B. Stereoisomers

Stereoisomers are **NOT** constitutional isomers

Stereoisomers have their atoms connected in the same sequence but they differ in the arrangement of their atoms in space. The consideration of such spatial aspects of molecular structure is called stereochemistry

1C. Enantiomers & Diastereomers

Stereoisomers can be subdivided into two general categories:

enantiomers & diasteromers

- Enantiomers stereoisomers

 whose molecules are

 nonsuperposable mirror images of
 each other
- Diastereomers stereoisomers whose molecules are not mirror images of each other

- ❖ Geometrical isomers (cis & trans isomers) are:
 - Diastereomers

