

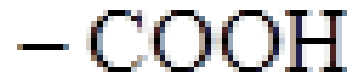
POLY- AND HETEROFUNCTIONAL COMPOUNDS

Heterofunctional compounds are the compounds that contain two or more different functional groups.

- amino-alcohols:

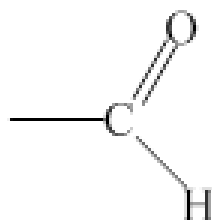
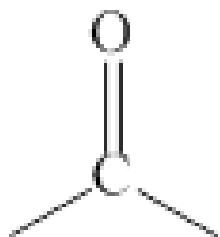


- hydro acids



Heterofunctional compounds

- Oxyacid (ketoacids)



- aminoacids

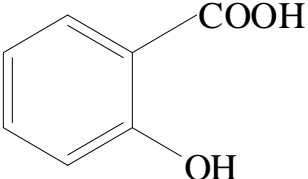


Hydroxyacids

- **Hydroxyacids** are organic compounds that contain a hydroxyl group and a carboxylic group

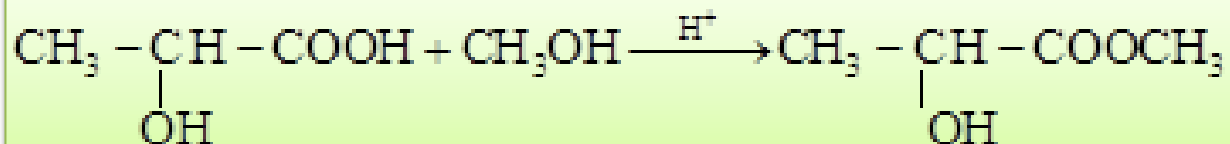
Classification of Hydroxyacids

Sign of classification	Class name	
the structure of the carbon radical	aliphatic	Aromatic
atomicity (quantity of -OH group) and basicity (quantity of -COOH group)	monobasic diatomic	monobasic diatomic
	dibasic triatomic	
	dibasic tetraatomic	monobasic tetraatomic
	tribasic tetraatomic	
	Position of -OH and -COOH groups	
β-Hydroxyacids		
γ-Hydroxyacids		

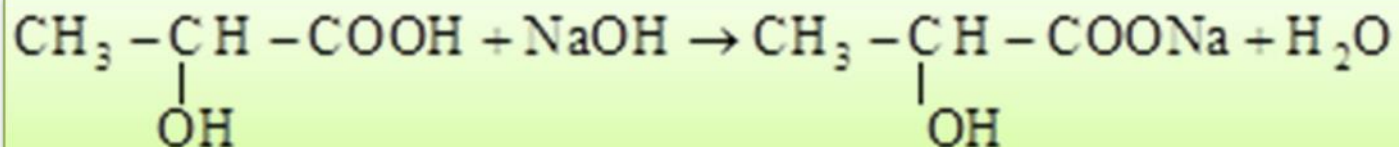
Formula	Name
HO - CH ₂ - COOH	Glycolic acid
CH ₃ - CH(OH) - COOH	Lactic acid
HOOC - CHOH - CH ₂ - COOH	Malic acid
HOOC - CH(OH) - CH(OH) - COOH	Tartaric acid
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{COOH} \text{ COOH} \text{ COOH} \end{array} $	Citric acid
	Salicylic acid

Chemical properties of Hydroxyacids (properties of COOH group)

- Esterification

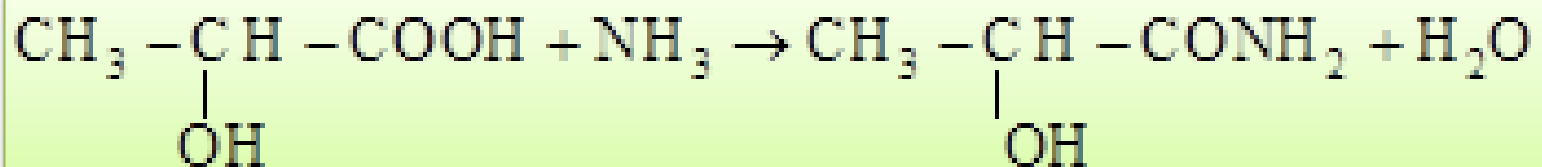


- with NaOH (neutralization)

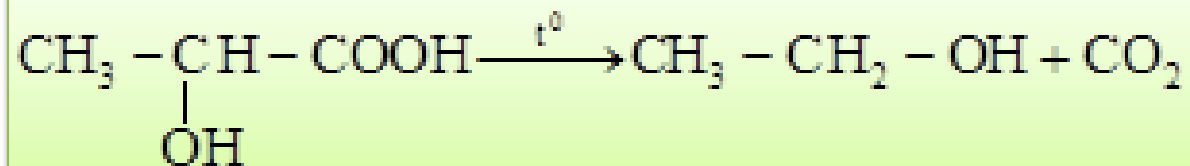


Chemical properties of hydroxyacids (properties of COOH group)

- **formation of amides**



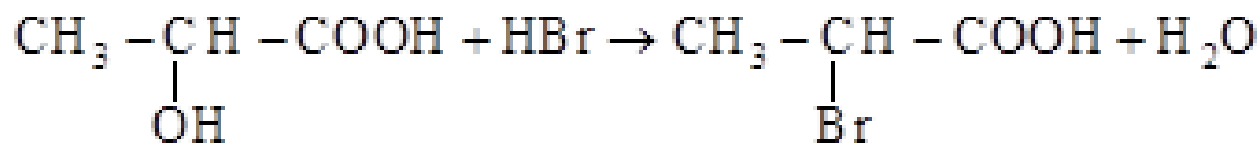
- **Formation of alcohol by decarboxylation.**



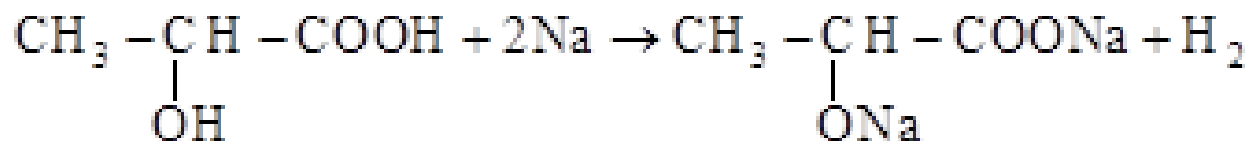
- Loss of CO₂ from a molecule is called decarboxylation.

Chemical properties of hydroxyacids (properties of OH group)

- The reaction of lactic acid with hydrogen halide, for example HBr:

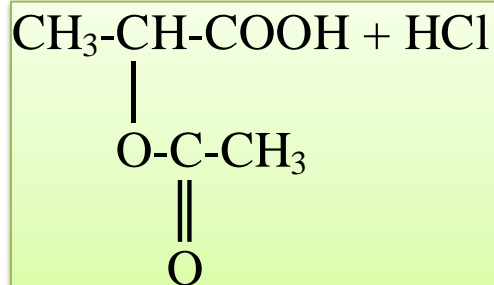
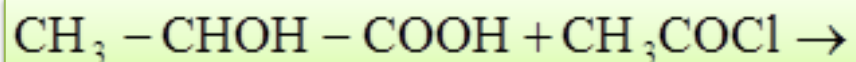


- With sodium Na:



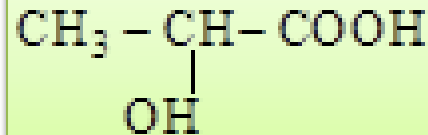
Chemical properties of Hydroxyacids (properties of OH group)

- with acyl halide, for example acetyl chloride (acetylation or acetylation)

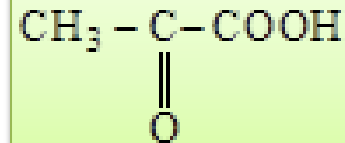
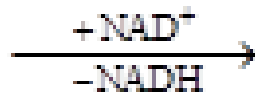


Chemical properties of Hydroxyacids (properties of OH group)

- **Oxidation** (Oxidation is carried out in living systems (*in vivo*) under the control of a dehydrogenase enzyme such as nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH)).



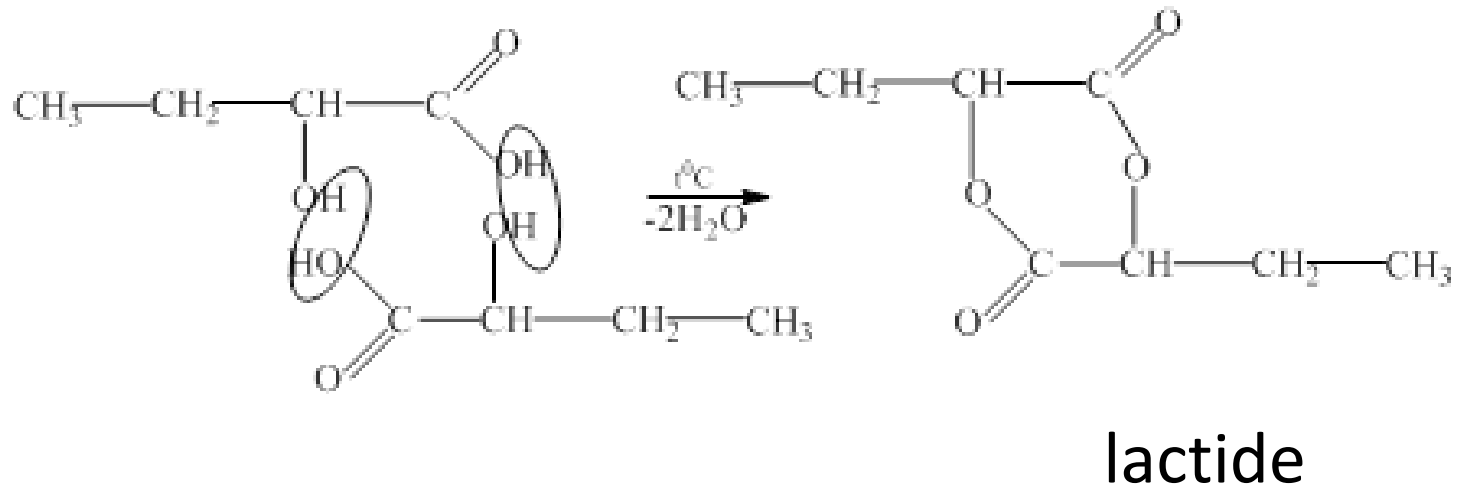
lactic acid



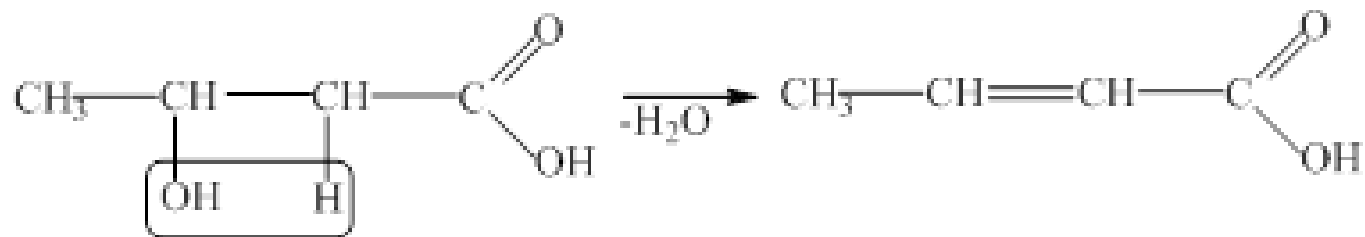
pyruvic acid

Specific properties

- intermolecular dehydration (for α -hydroxy acids)

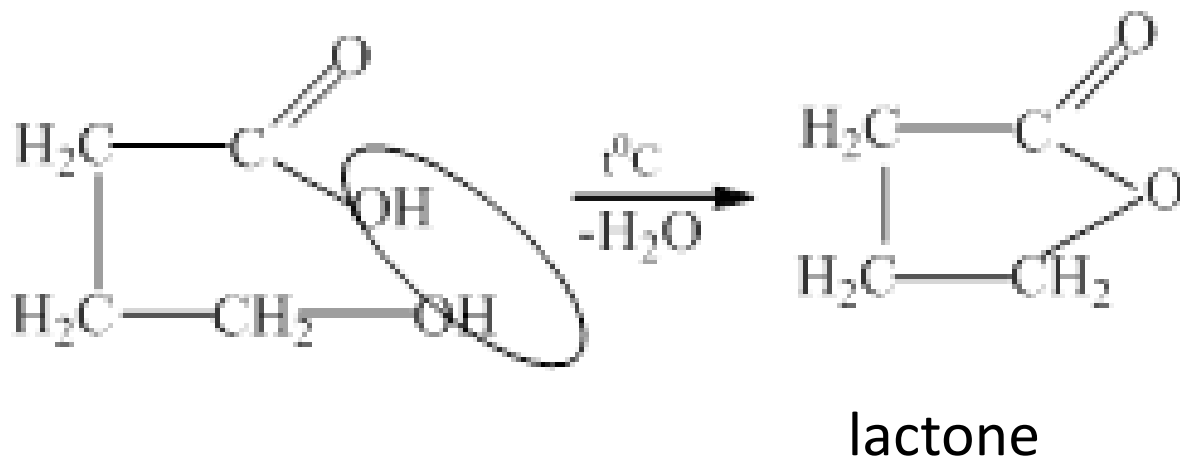


Intramolecular dehydration(β -hydroxy acids)

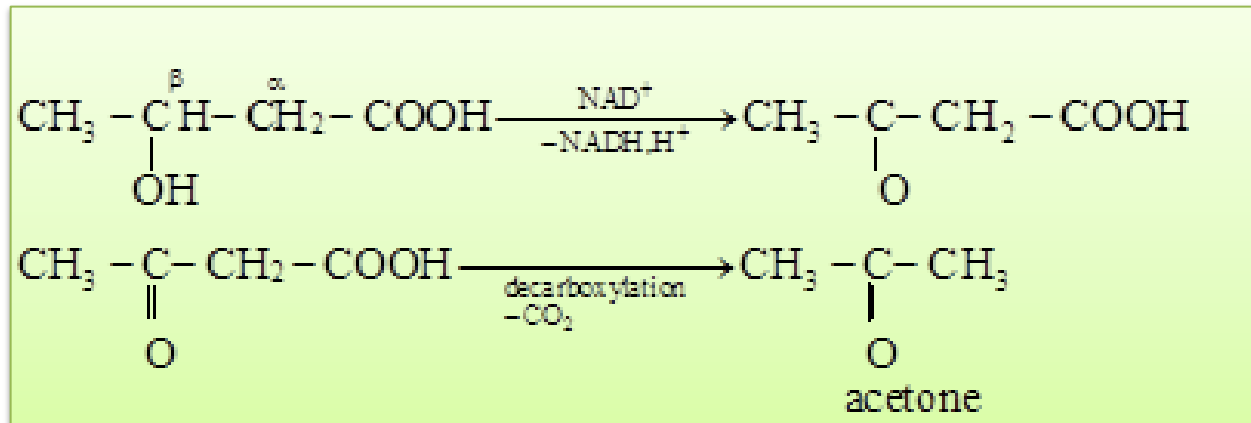


Unsaturated carboxylic acid

Intramolecular dehydration(γ -hydroxy acids)



- Oxidations of β -hydroxyacids and then their decarboxylation takes place in living organisms



Ketone bodies

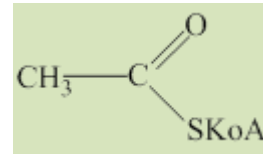
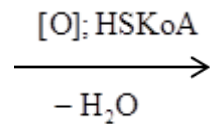
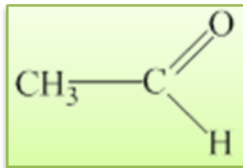
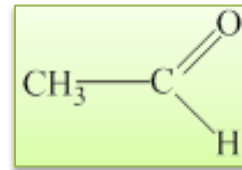
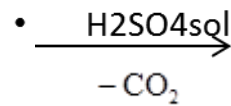
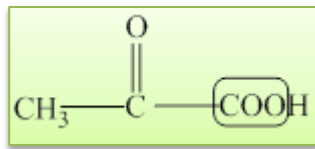
Keto acids

Ketoacids contains $-\text{COOH}$ and $-\text{C}=\text{O}$ groups.

Formula	Name
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Pyruvic acid
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Acetoacetic acid
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HOOC}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Oxaloacetic acid
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{HOOC}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH} \end{array}$	α - ketoglutaric acid

Chemical properties of pyruvic acid

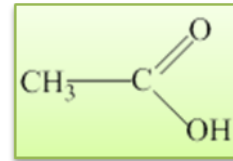
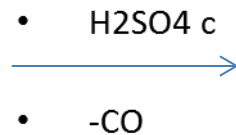
- 1) decarboxilation:



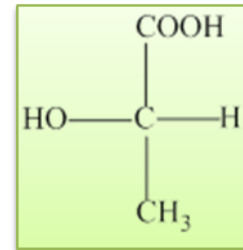
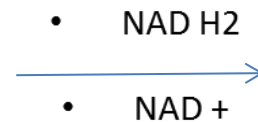
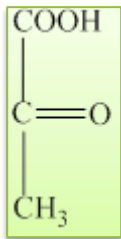
acetyl coenzyme A

Chemical properties of pyruvic acid

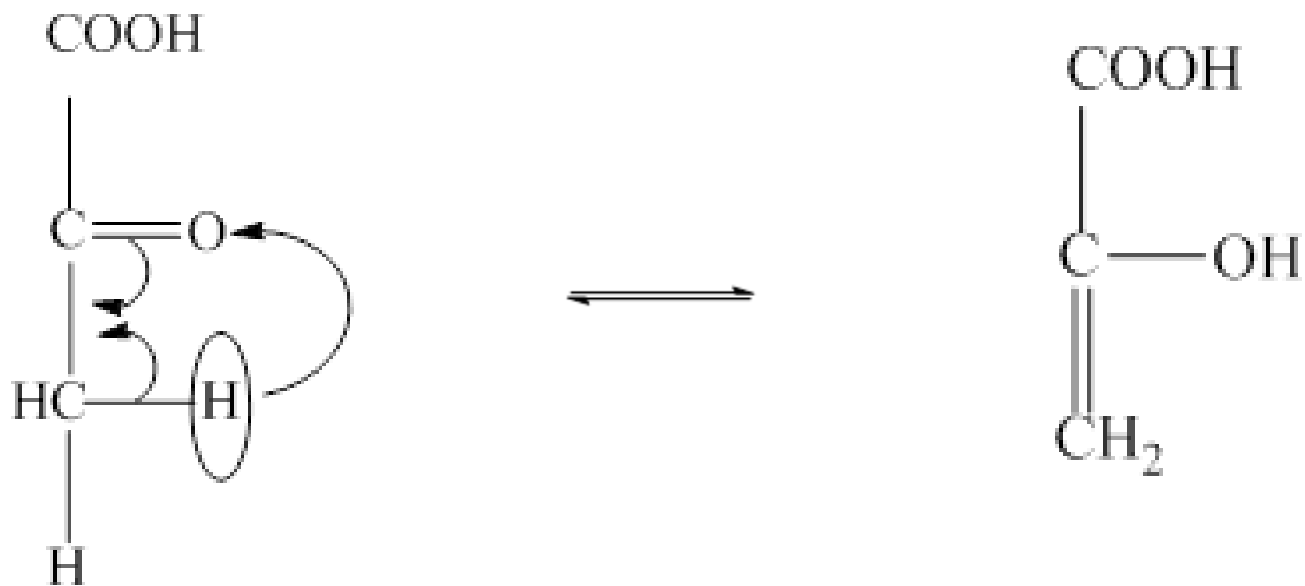
- 2) decarbonization:



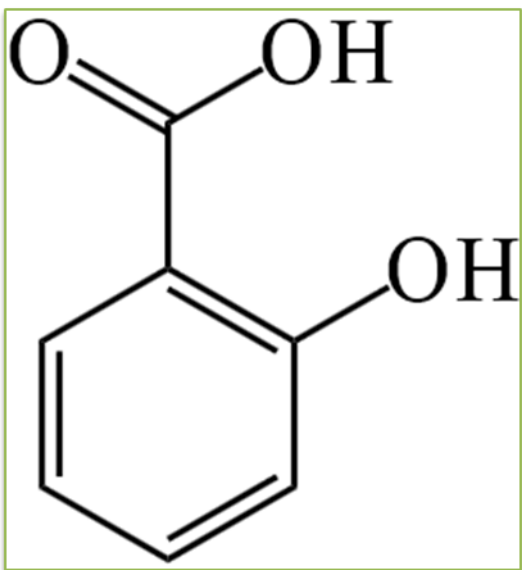
- 3) reduction (*in vivo*):



Keto-enol tautomerism



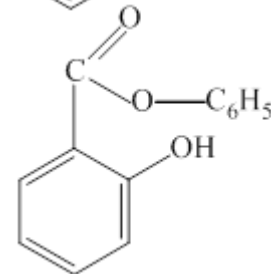
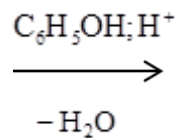
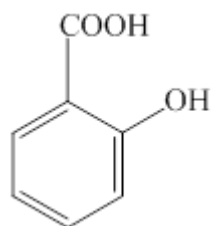
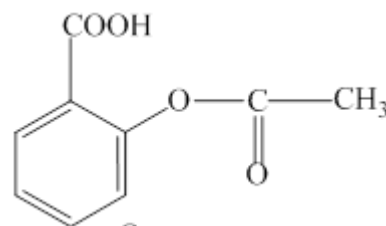
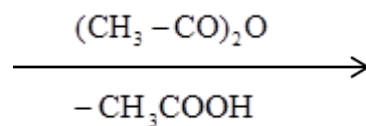
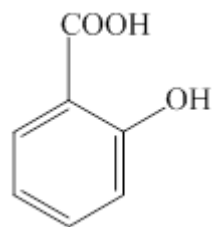
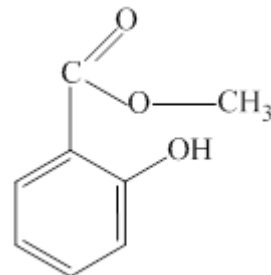
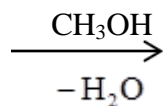
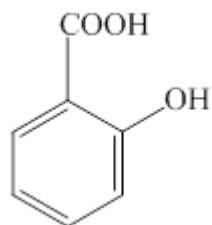
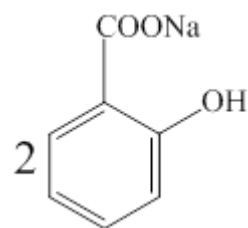
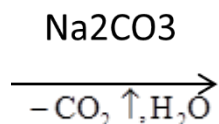
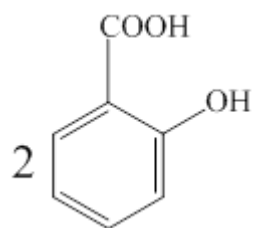
Aromatic Heterofunctional compounds



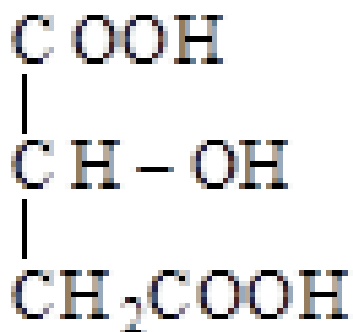
salicylic acid

o-hydroxybenzoic acid

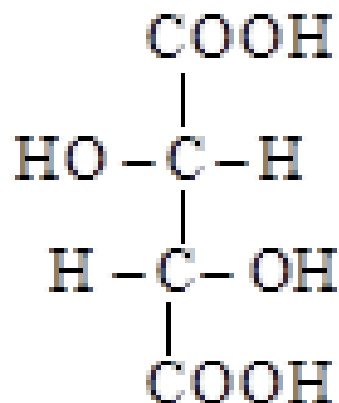
Chemical properties of o-hydroxybenzoic acid.



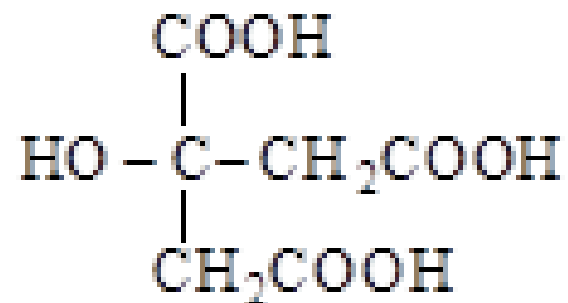
Polyheterofunctional compounds are the compounds that contain more than two different functional groups.



malic acid



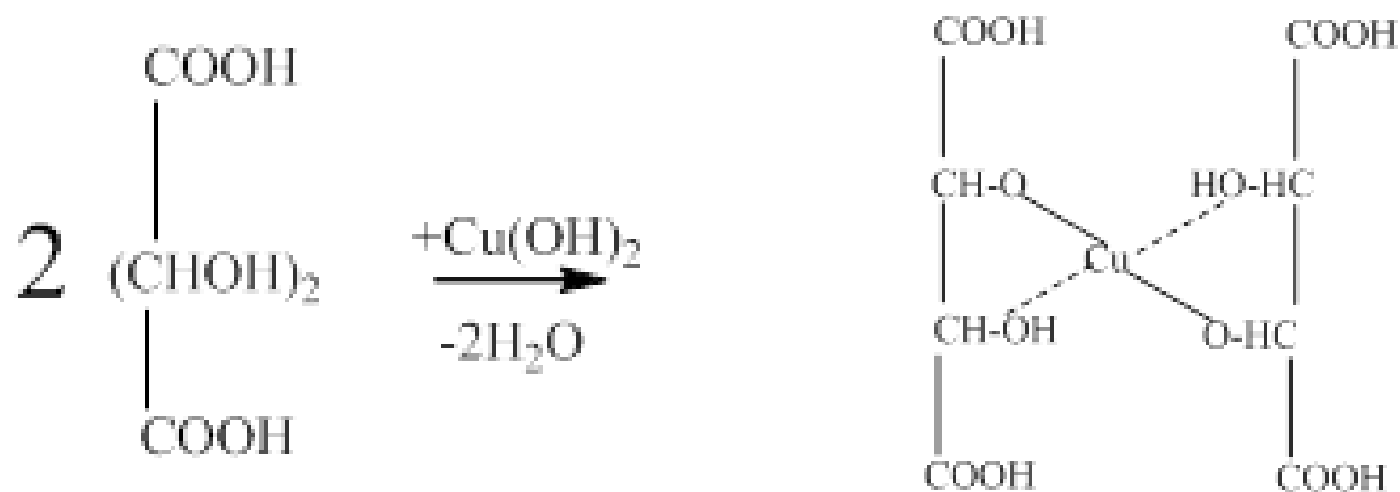
tartar acid



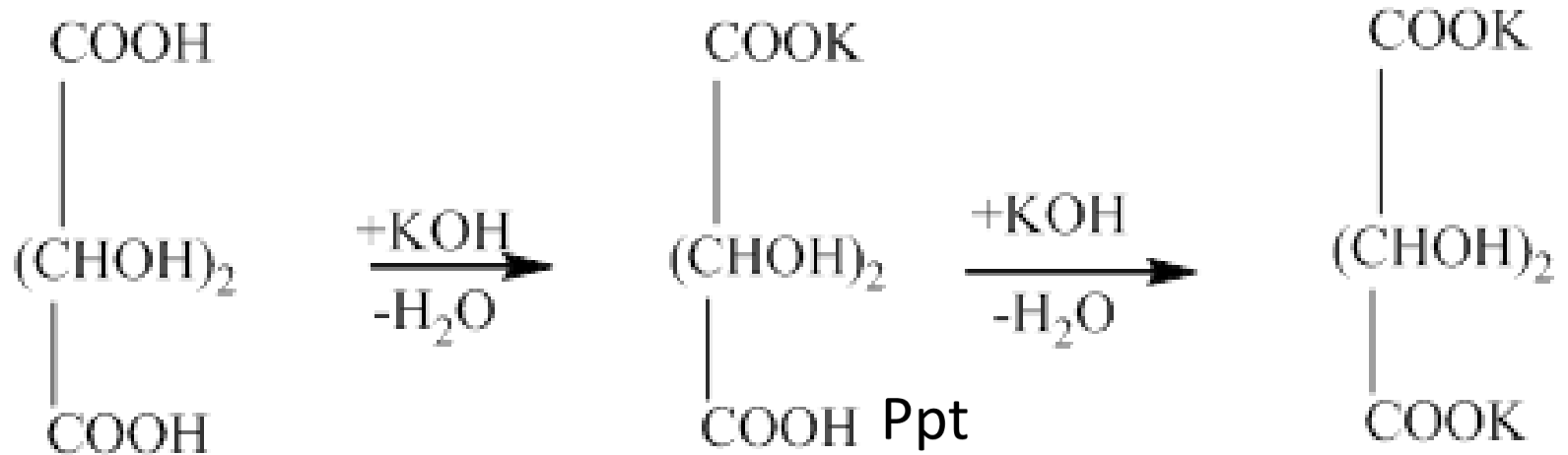
citric acid

Chemical reactions of tartaric acid

1. A reaction with copper(II) hydroxide in an alkaline medium.

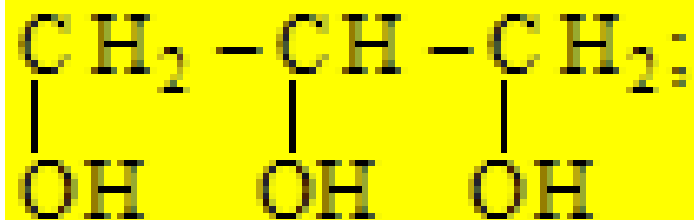


A reaction with KOH



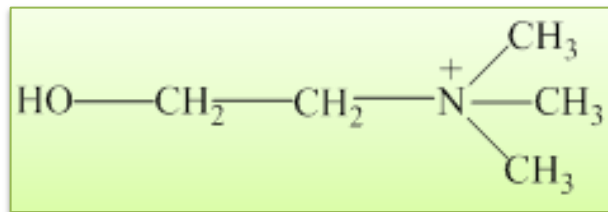
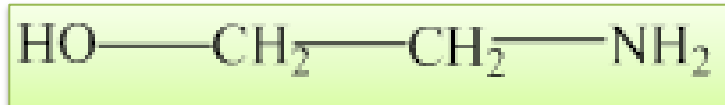
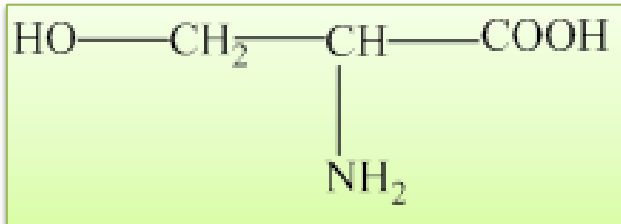
potassium tartrate

- **Polyfunctional** compounds are the compounds that contain two and more same functional groups.



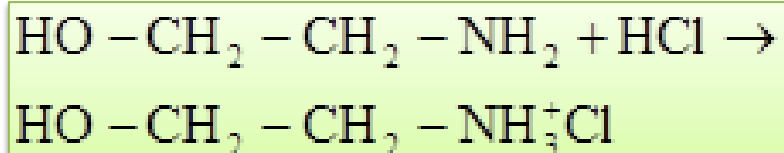
Amino alcohol

- contains -NH_2 and -OH groups.
- Amino alcohols are structural components of compound lipids.

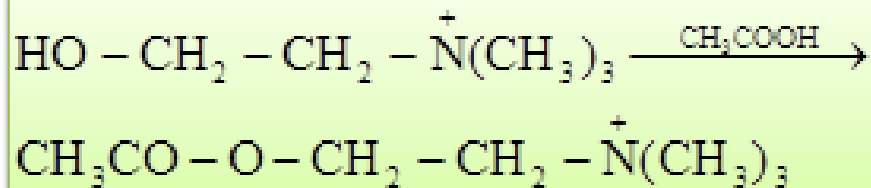


Chemical properties of amino alcohols

- The reaction with HCL



- Acetylation



acetylcholine

