Chem 164/261 Nov 8, 2007

Stereochemistry and Chirality:

Chiral object (molecule):

- has a non-superimposable mirror image

Achiral object (not chiral)

- Louis Pasteur 1848

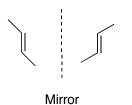
Resolution: - Separation of right and left handed forms (enantiomers_

Enantiomers:

- molecules that are stereoisomers and are non-superimposable mirror images of each other

Mirror images are non-superposable : Stereoisomers -> Enantiomers

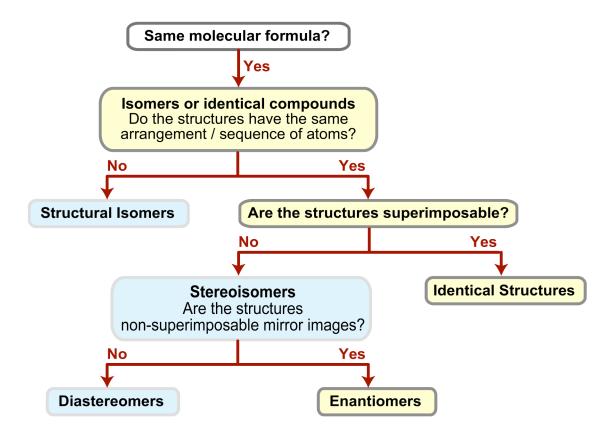
eg. Mirror images below are superposable



Trans-2-butene is achiral.

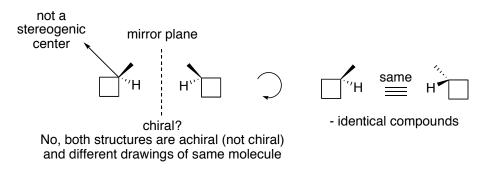
All stereoisomers which are not enantiomers are diastereoisomers

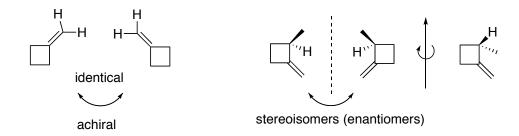
Structure comparison



- If you have a mirror plane of symmetry within molecule → Achiral

Eg.





Stereogenic centre (chiral centers or asymmetric centers):

- often tetrahedral atom (carbon) with four different groups attached to it

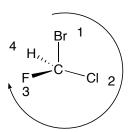
R and S designation of stereoisomers:

- -R = Rectus
- -S = Sinister

Each stereogenic center analyzed separately.

Labeling a stereogenic centre as R or S:

- assign priority based on atomic number (similar to E and Z)
- if cannot decide, go to next set of atoms
- lowest group pointing back, count 1, 2, 3: clockwise → R configuration, counterclockwise → S configuration



R-bromochlorofluoromethane

eg.

- clockwise So "R" - configuration.

eg.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_2 \\ R_1 \\ N \\ N \end{array} \begin{array}{c} R_3 \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array}$$

coniine: poison from Hemlock

N can invert fast

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \\
1 \text{ N} \\
H_2C
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{C} C$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \\
H_2C
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{C} C C C
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{C} C$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \\
H_2C
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{C} C C C C$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \\
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\xrightarrow{C} C C C C$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C \\
H_2C
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{C} C C C C$$

- 1,2,3 count is clockwise, BUT the smallest group is pointing forward, so the configuration is opposite of what you get if smallest group back
- in this case, the configuration of stereogenic centre is "S"

To draw an enantiomer invert every stereogenic centre

Enantiomer of coniine (non toxic)

Cholesterol

- stereogenic centres (8)
 - 256 stereoisomers possible or 28
 - 1 isomer is cholesterol
 - 1 is enantiomer of cholesterol
 - 254 are diastereomers.

- To draw enantiomer – invert every stereogenic center.

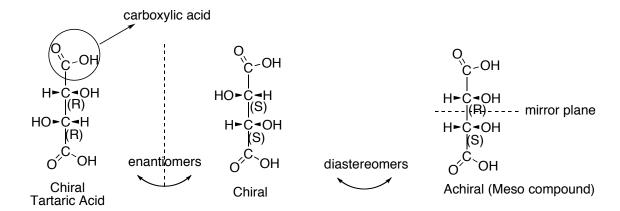
eg.

quinine - anti-malarial drug from the bark of the tree *Cinchona officinalis*

malaria is cause by *Plasmodium* species transmitted by *Anopheles* mosquito

estradiol - primary female sex hormone testosterone - primary male sex hormone testosterone - primary male sex hormone "S " configuration

eg.



- Meso compound has stereogenic centres but it is achiral (plane of symmetry within)