

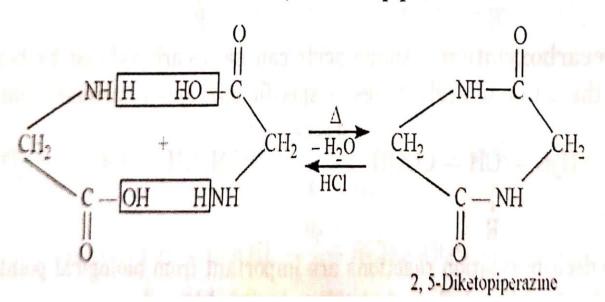
Organic Chemistry IV

Presented by:

Dr. Neeraj Sharma

Assistant Professor

- (1) Effect of Heat: α -, β and γ as well as δ -amino acids give different products upon heating. This reaction is used in distinguishing these amino acids from each other.
- (a) α -Amino acids: Upon heating give cyclic diamide as a result of condensation of two molecules of amino acid is such a way that NH₂ group of one amino acid combines with COOH group of other and two molecules of water are lost. Products formed are 2, 5- diketopiperazine.



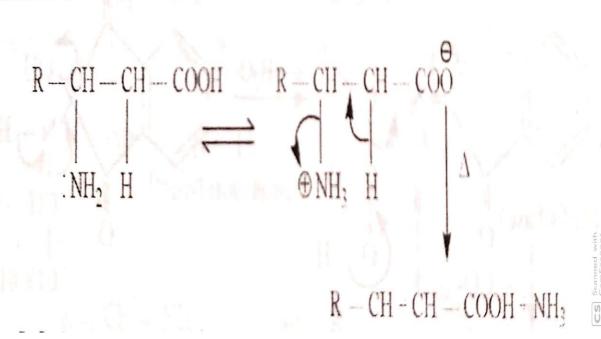
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(b) β -Amino acids: When heated undergo β -elimination and eliminate ammonia in the process to give α , β -unsaturated carboxylic acids. For example,

$$\begin{array}{c} R-CH-CH_2-COOH \xrightarrow{\Delta} R-CH=CH-COOH+NH_3\\ \\ \alpha, \beta\text{-unsaturated acid} \\ \hline \textbf{NH}_2\\ \\ \beta\text{-Amino acid} \end{array}$$

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Mechanism:



(c) γ - and δ -Amino acids give cyclic amides also known as lactams upon heating.

(i) γ-Amino acid give γ-lactam upon heating:

Mechanism:

$$R - CH - CH_2 \xrightarrow{-H_2O} R - CH - CH_2$$

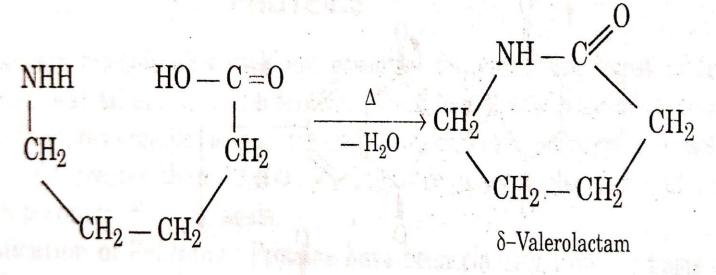
$$H \times N : CH_2 \xrightarrow{-H_2O} R - CH - CH_2$$

$$HN \times CH_2 \xrightarrow{-H_2O} R - CH - CH_2$$

$$CS \text{ Scanned with } OH \times OH_2$$

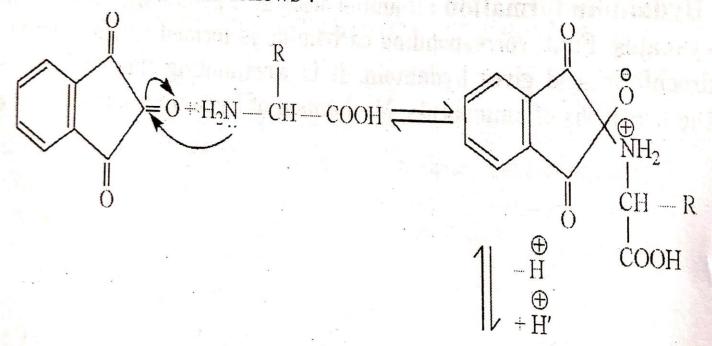
$$CS \text{ CamScanner OH } OH \times OH_2$$

(ii) δ -Amino acids give δ -lactam upon heating by the similar mechanism as for γ -lactam e.g.



δ-Amino Valeric acid

(2) Reaction with ninhydrin: Amino acids upon heating with alcoholic solution of ninhydrin (indane —1, 2, 3. Trione) give brilliant blue or violet colour (only exceptions are proline and hydroxyproline which give yellow colour because they contain secondary amino group). This reaction is used in qualitative as well as quantatitive determination of amino acids. Possible mechanism of appearance of blue or violet colour is as follows:



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Hydantoin Formation

