

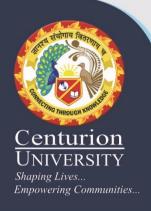
Chemistry SUB. CODE- BSCC2402

For B.Sc. 4th Semester

(Alkaloids)
Module-V

Alkaloids: General structure elucidation

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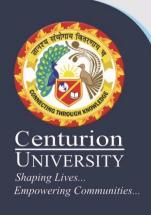


General structure elucidation

- Molecular formula is determined by elemental analysis and molecular weight determination.
- ➤ Functional group analysis: Classical methods of organic analysis and spectroscopic methods are used to know the nature of the groups.
- ➤ Presence of unsaturation (C=C) detected by bromine addition.
- Catalytic hydrogenation estimates the number of carbon-carbon double bonds.
- ➤ Nature of carbon skeleton: Catalytic dehydrogenation and Zinc dust distillation can be used to know the carbon framework of the molecule.

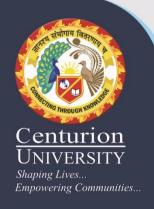
Morphine Zn/Δ Phenanthrene

Coniine $\frac{Zn/\Delta}{}$ Conyrine (pyridine derivative)



General structure elucidation

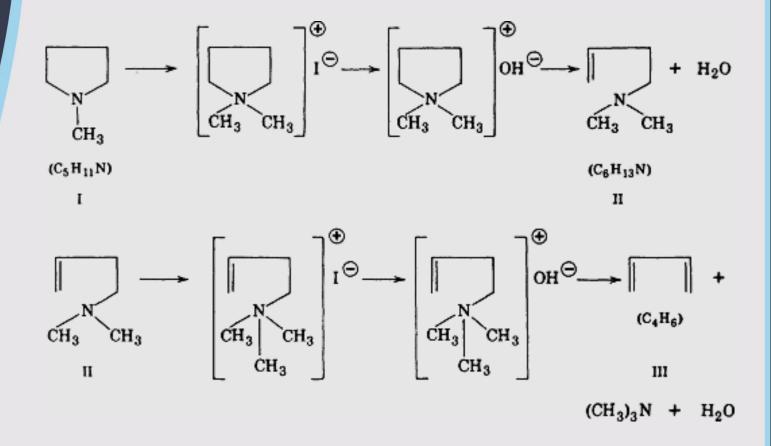
- ➤ Nature of nitrogen: N-atom can be part of the ring or can be present as –NR₂, -NO₂, -CONH₂ etc.
- ➤ Nature of amine (1°, 2° or 3°) can be determined by using Ac₂O, PhCOCI, H₂O₂, HNO₂, CH₃I etc.
- Presence of amide group can be confirmed by testing for acid and amine groups.
- ➤ N-Methyl groups, if present, will react with KOH to give CH₃NH₂, (CH₃)₂NH, or (CH₃)₃N depending on the number of -CH₃ groups present.
- ➤ Herzig-Meyer method for estimation of –NMe groups: Heating of HI salt of alkaloid at 200-300 °C. Released CH₃I is estimated by converting into AgI₂.



General structure elucidation

➤ Hofmann elimination (exhaustive methylation): tertiary amine reacts to create a quaternary ammonium and an alkene by treatment with excess methyl iodide followed by treatment with silver oxide, water, and heat.

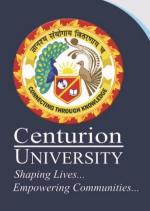




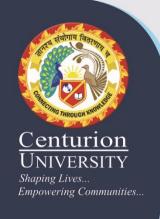


The reductive cleavage of quaternary ammonium salt of nitrogen-containing compounds (especially in heterocyclic forms) by treatment with an excess of sodium amalgam in an alcoholic or aqueous solution is known as **Emde degradation**.

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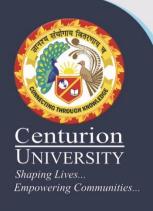
Emde degradation of Isoquinoline



- ➤ Nature of oxygen: O-atom can be present as phenolic or alcoholic -OH, -COOH, -COOR, -OR or -C=O etc.
- Phenolic –OH 3°) can be determined by using Ac₂O, PhCOCI, H₂O₂, HNO₂, CH₃I etc.
- > Presence of amide group can be confirmed by testing for acid and amine groups.
- ➤ N-Methyl groups, if present, will react with KOH to give CH₃NH₂, (CH₃)₂NH, or (CH₃)₃N depending on the number of -CH₃ groups present.
- ➤ Herzig-Meyer method for estimation of –NMe groups: Heating of HI salt of alkaloid at 200-300 °C. Released CH₃I is estimated by converting into AgI.
- ➤ Degradation studies: Alkaloids are degraded into simpler fragments, which are characterized. From combined data the structure of alkaloid is interpreted.

Degradation techniques are: Hydrolysis and oxidation

> Synthesis: Synthesis of the molecule resolves the structural problems by comparing data with isolated ones.



References

- 1. K.D Sharma and Y. R. Sharma, Kalyani Publishers, Unit-III page-310;
- 2. University Chemistry, Vol-IV, Dr. U. N. Dash, Dr. KK. Ojha, Himalaya Publishing house, Unit V, page-399