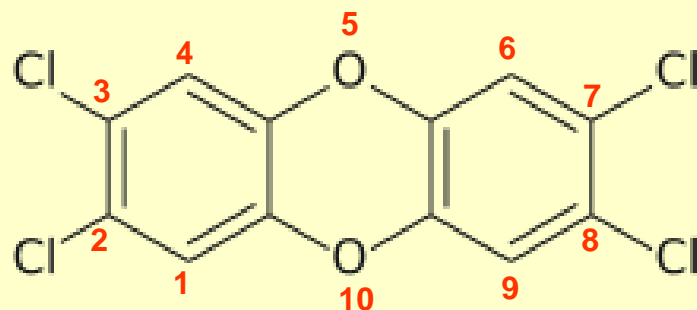


Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins



2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD)

barely soluble in H<sub>2</sub>O – highly in fat (x 10<sup>6</sup>)

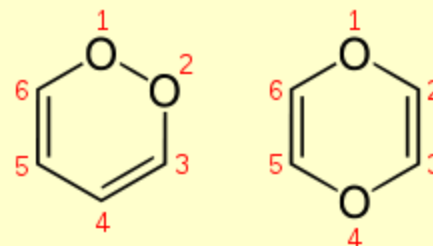
*TCDD (in man) half life 5 – 11 years*

*DL50 0.5 µg / Kg*

## Dioxines

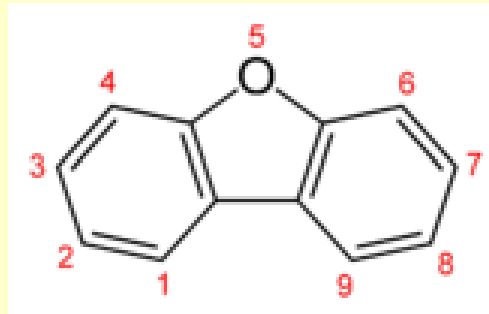
~200 stable compounds

toxic, when halogenated...



1,4-dioxin

## di-benzofurans



# Healthy too...!!

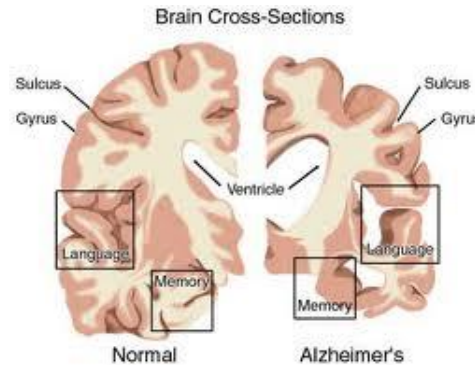
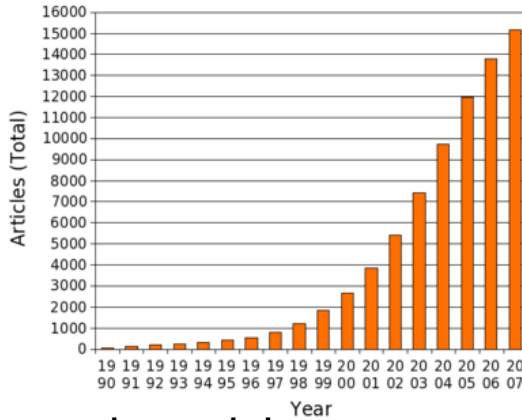
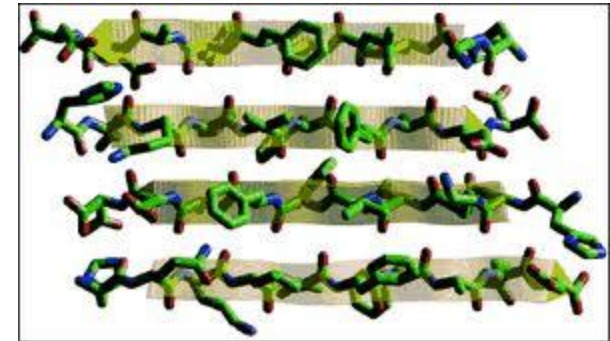
## Hypericin & Alzheimer d.

Paolo Sarti 2011  
Department of Biochemistry  
Sapienza

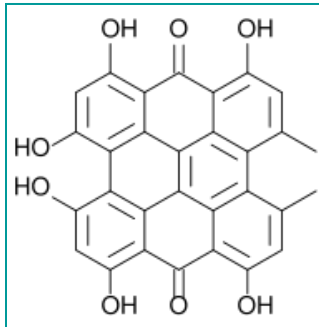
It perturbs  $\beta$ -amiloid polymerization processes

Read more: <http://www.solaris.it/indexprima.asp?Articolo=1798#ixzz0Zgn7WMC9>

### $\beta$ -amiloid



### hypericin



### Amyloid beta peptide ( $A\beta(1-42)$ )

High affinity for Cu(II)

$A\beta$  ↓

Cu(I)

+  $A\beta^{(+)}$

1 Asp	10 Tyr	22 Gln	36 Val
2 Ala	11 Glu	23 Asp	37 Glu
3 Glu	12 Val	24 Val	38 Glu
4 Phe	13 His	25 Gly	39 Val
5 Arg	14 His	26 Ser	40 Val
6 His	15 Gln	27 Asn	41 Ile
7 Asp	16 Lys	28 Lys	42 Ala
8 Ser	17 Leu	29 Gly	43 Thr
9 Glu	18 Val	30 Ala	44 Thr
	19 Phe	31 Ile	
	20 Phe	32 Ile	
	21 Ala	33 Gly	
		34 Leu	
		35 Met	

Reduction Potentials  
Cu(II)/ $A\beta$  0.7 V  
 $R_2S^{2-}$  1.6 V

Essential to high Redox activity

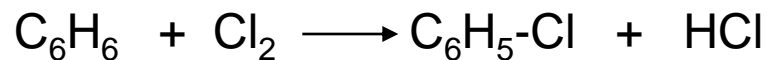
A role for one or more Gly?

G-X-X-X-G-X-X-X-G-X-M-X-G also occurs in prions

*Ipericum* (flower of S. Giovanni, June 24<sup>th</sup>)

# Benzene, structure

## electrophilic substitution, i.e. aromatic



Halogenation (-Cl, -F, -Br)

Nitration (-NO<sub>2</sub>)

Sulfonation(-SO<sub>3</sub>H)

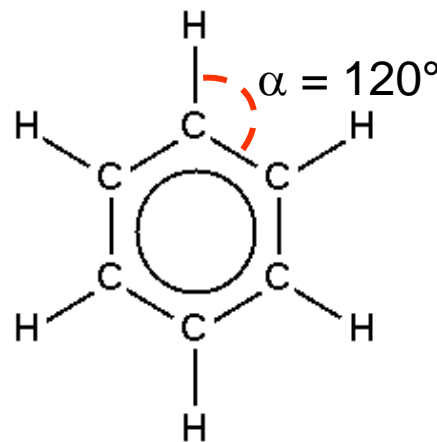
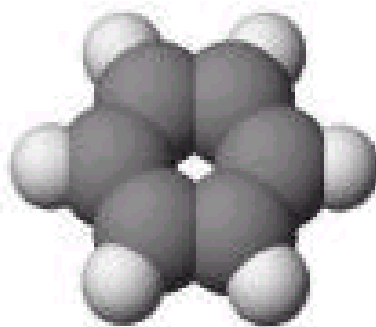
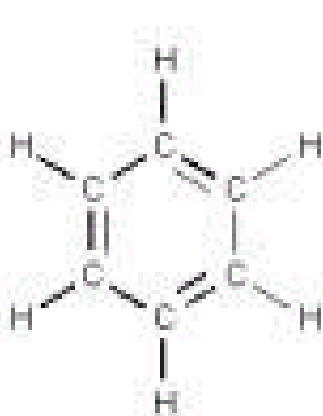
Acylation (-R)

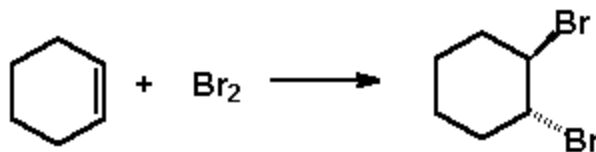
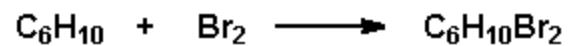
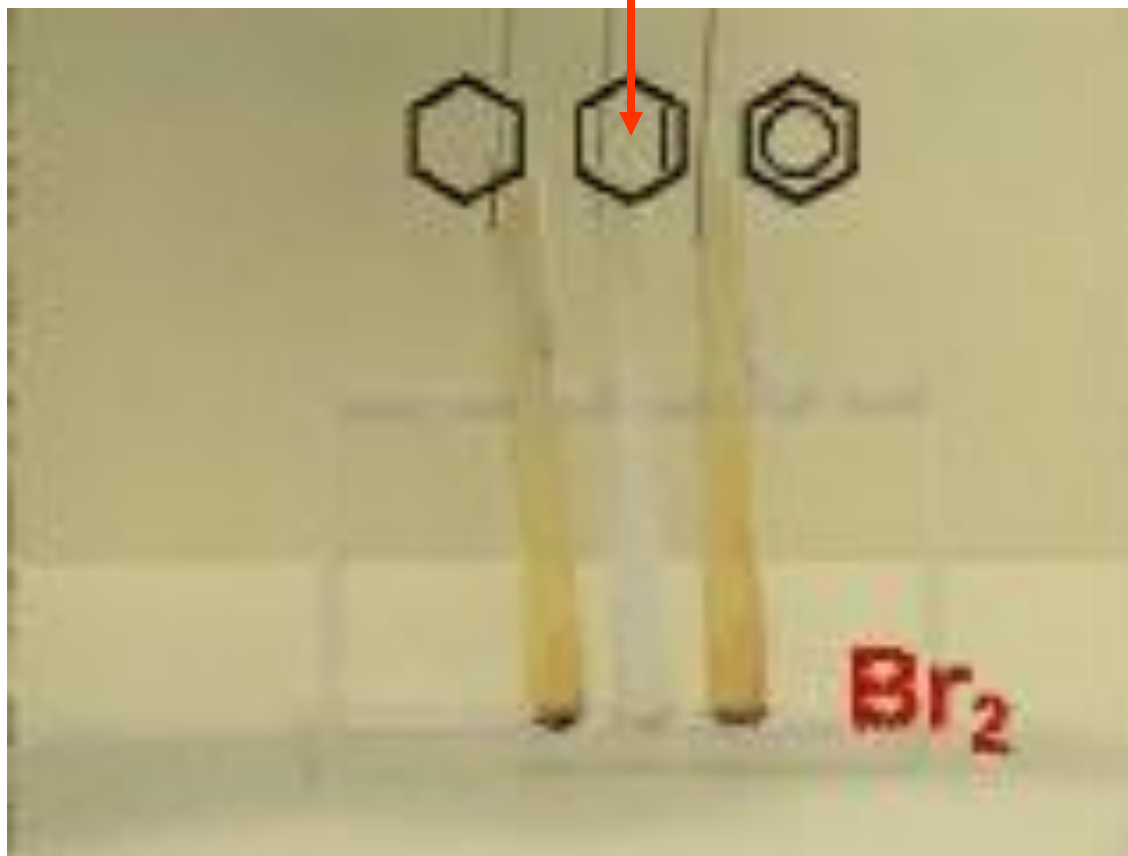
### Planar Structure

*sp*<sup>2</sup> C

Exagonal (regular) →  $\alpha = 120^\circ$

Bond length 1,39 Å [single bond 1,54 Å - double bond 1,34Å]



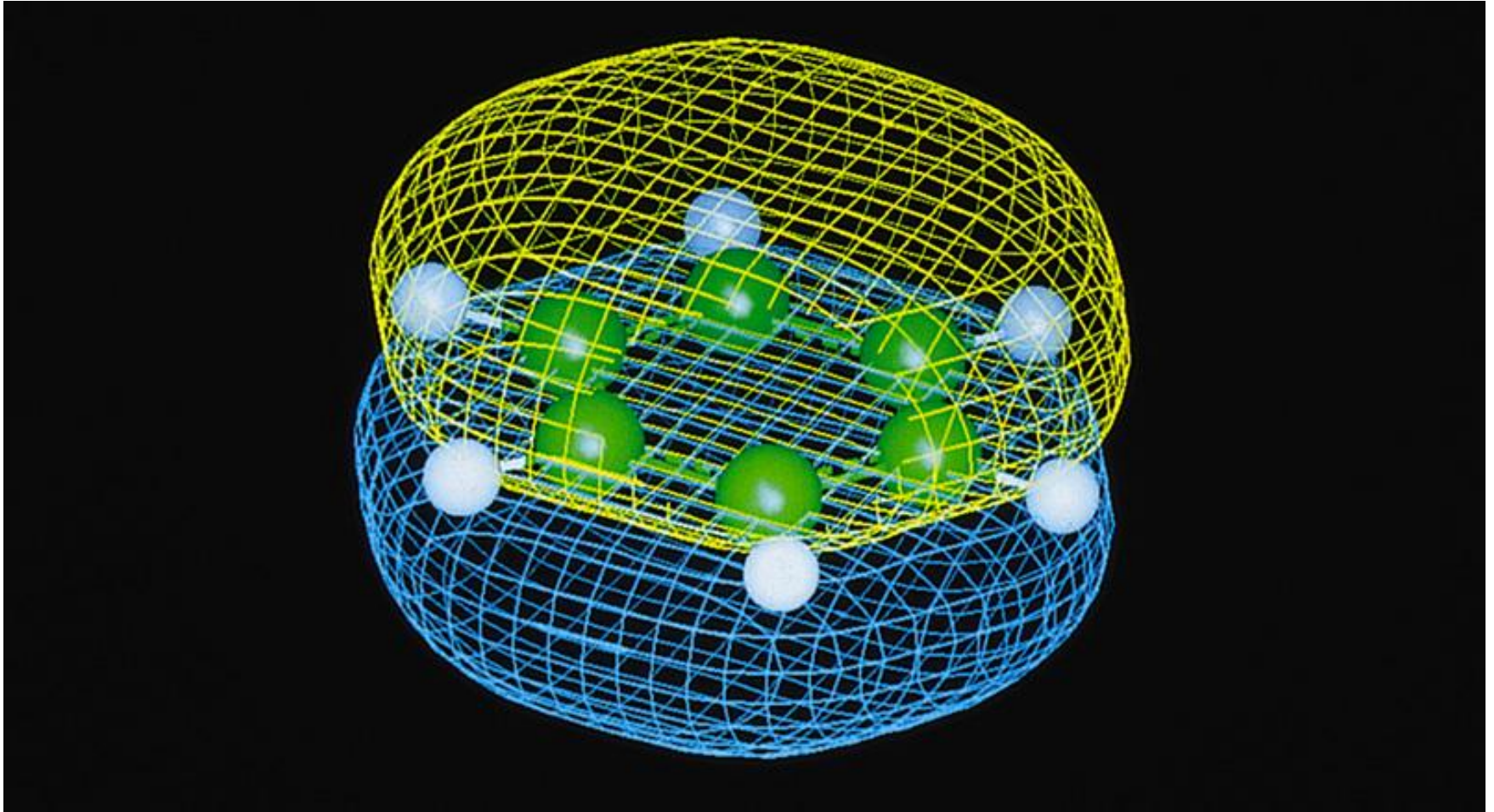


Cyclohexene (coloured)

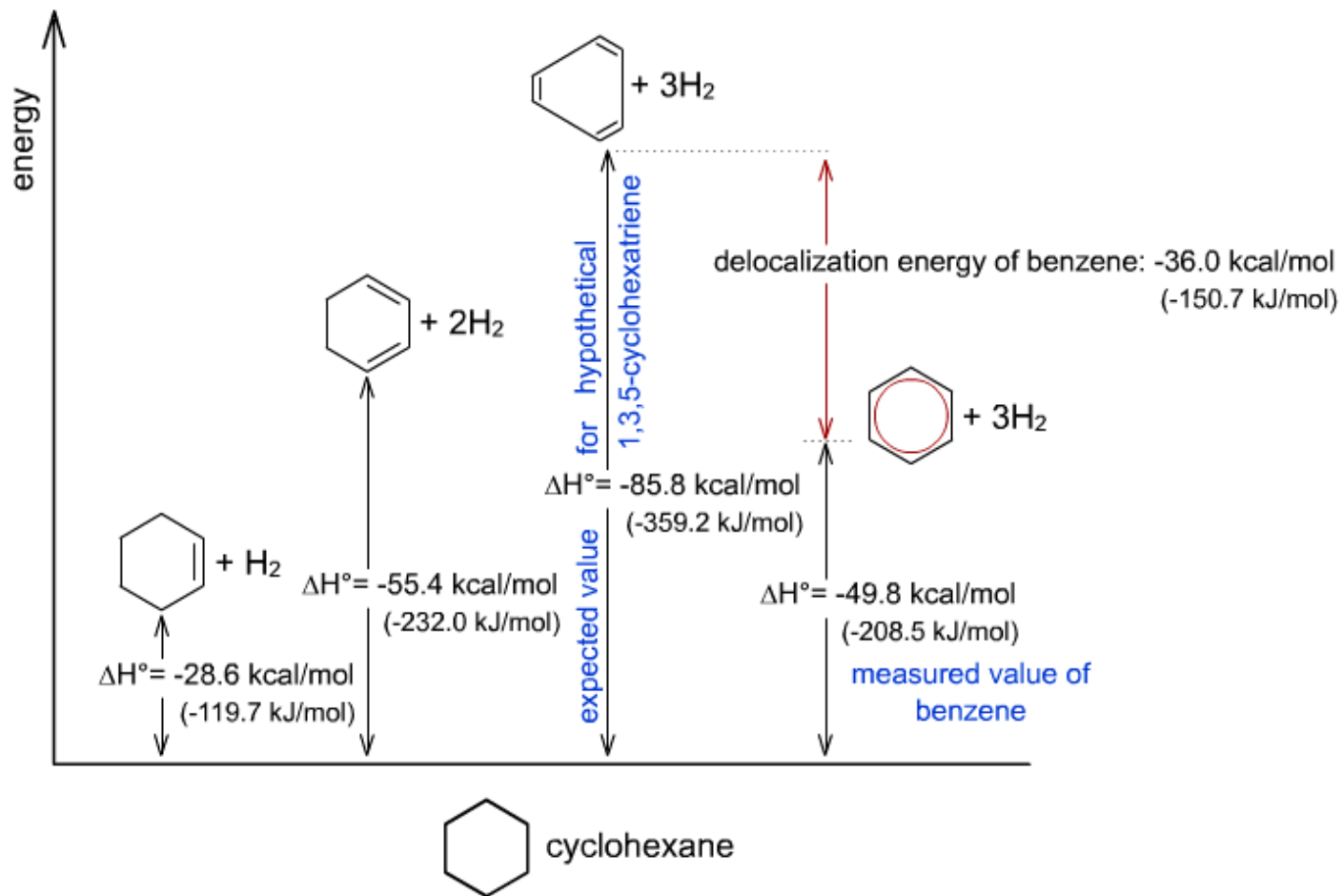
Colourless

**Cyclohexene** reacts with bromine to give a colourless product but **cyclohexane** and **benzene** do not.

What is giving energy to force the ring on a single plane ?  
p electrons, delocalized in  $\pi$ - system

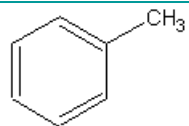


# Aromatic energy

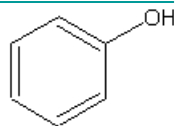


# Nomenclature

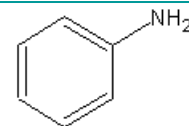
## Common definitions & IUPAC



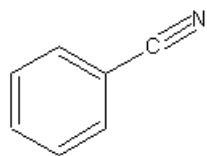
methyl-benzene  
toluene



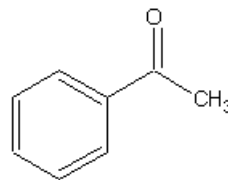
hydroxy-benzene  
phenol



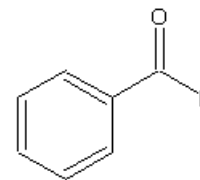
amino-benzene  
aniline



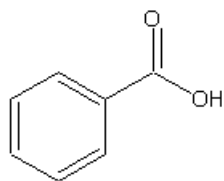
benzonitrile



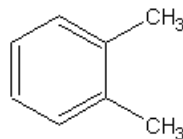
acetophenone



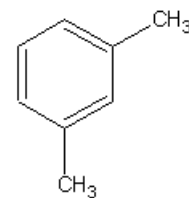
benzaldehyde



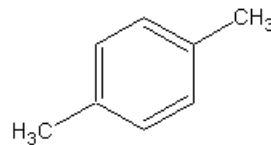
benzoic acid



*o*-xylene

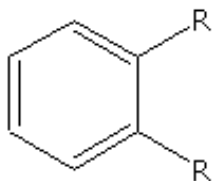


*m*-xylene

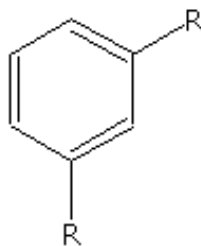


*p*-xylene

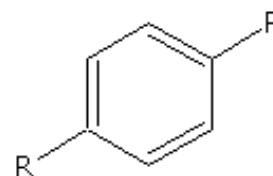
## Di-substituted benzene derivatives



ortho

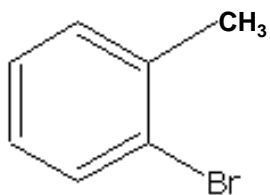


meta

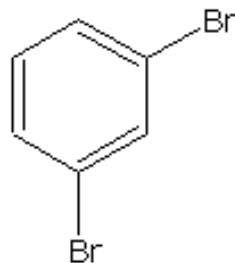


para

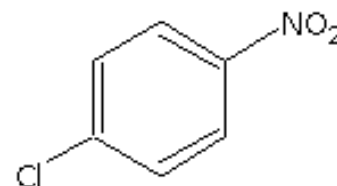
### Examples:



ortho-bromotoluene



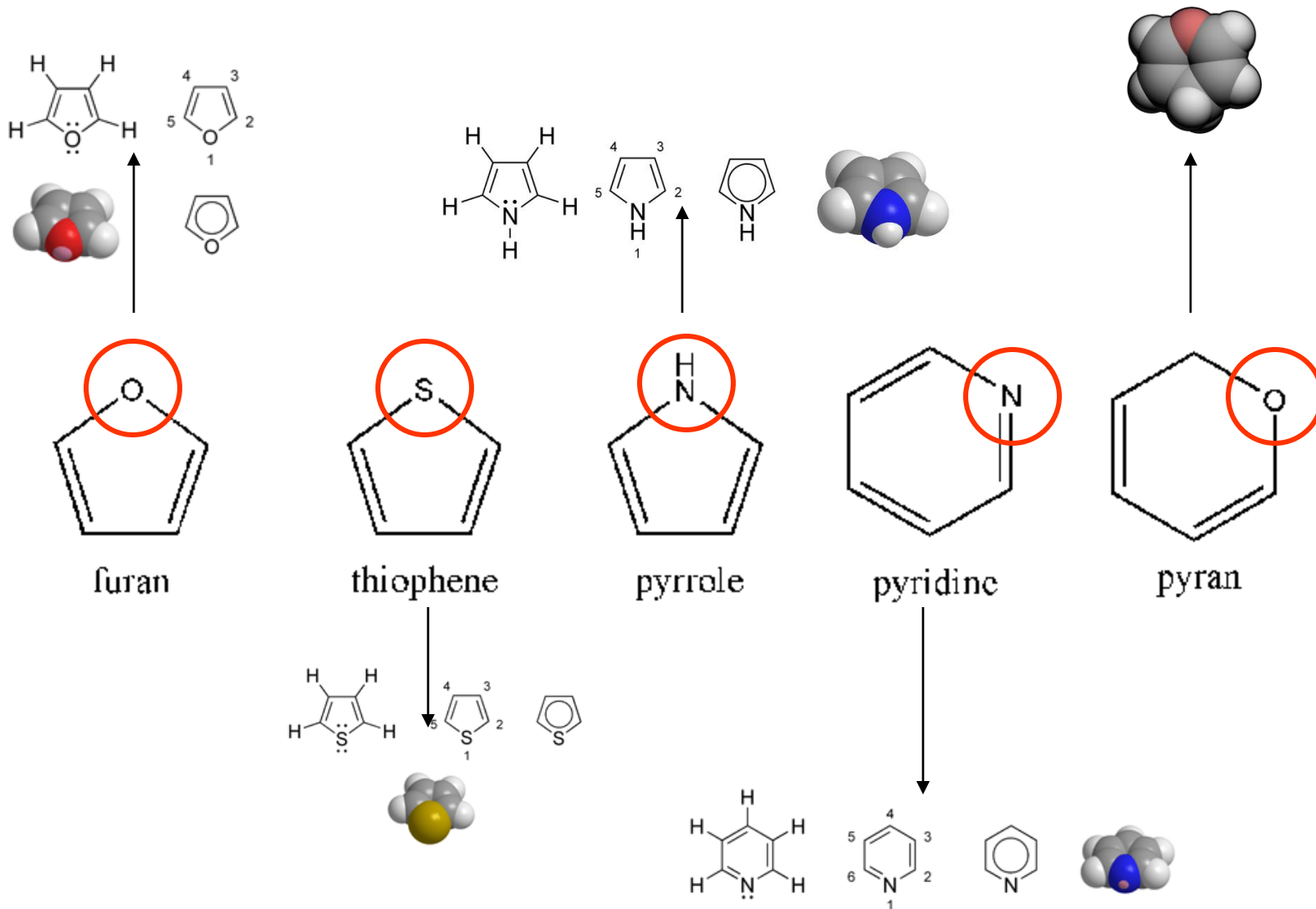
meta-dibromobenzene



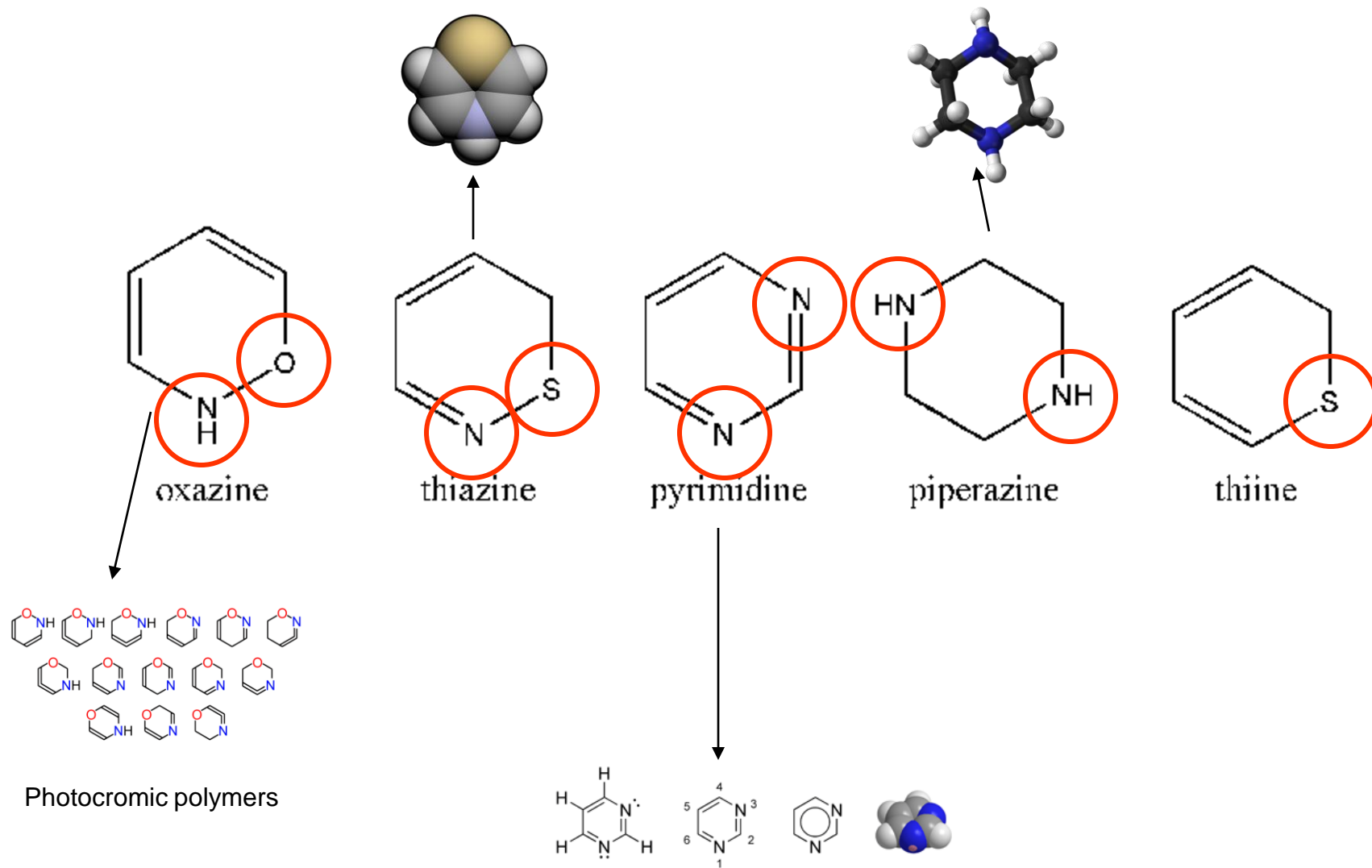
para-chloronitrobenzene



Heterocyclic compounds: ring including (at least) 1 heteroatom (N,S,O etc.)



Heterocyclic compounds: ring including 2 heteroatoms (N,S,O etc.)

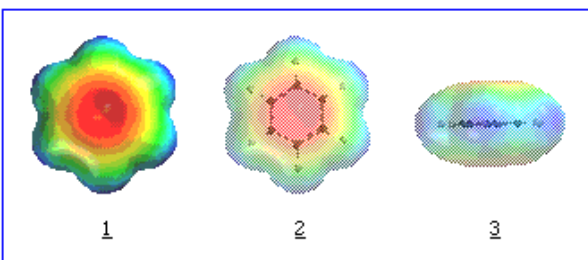


# Hückle (von Doering) rule

For a ring to be aromatic, the number of  $\pi$  electrons should be  $4n + 2$  elettroni  $p$  delocalizzati in un sistema di risonanza.  
(Es.  $n = 1, 2, 3$  etc.)

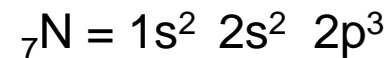
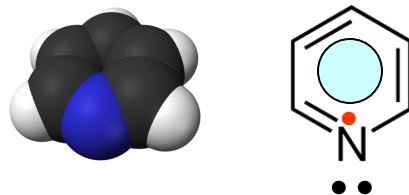
carbocyclic

Benzene ( $n = 1$ )

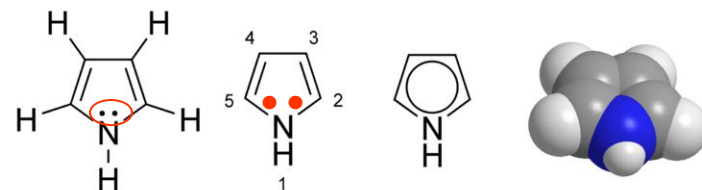


heterocyclic

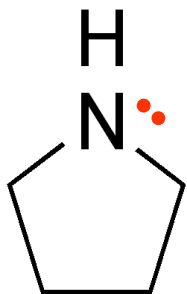
Pyridine  
 $N \rightarrow 1 e^- \pi$



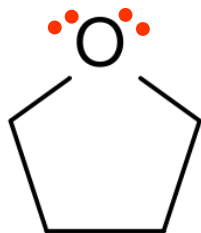
Pyrrole  
 $N \rightarrow 2 e^- \pi$



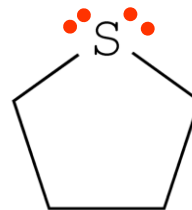
## Heterocyclic - alyphatics



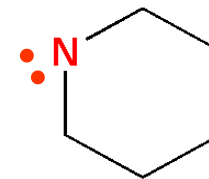
pyrrolidine, sp<sup>3</sup>



tetra-hydrofuran, sp<sup>3</sup>

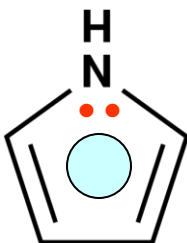


tetra -hydrothiophene, sp<sup>3</sup>

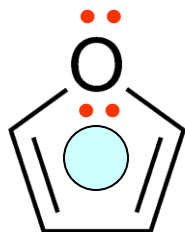


piperidine, sp<sup>3</sup>

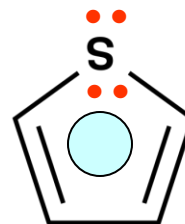
## Heterocyclic - aromatics



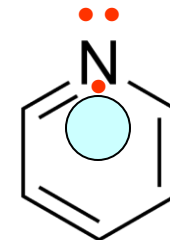
pyrrole, sp<sup>2</sup>



furan, sp<sup>2</sup>

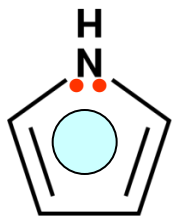


thiophene, sp<sup>2</sup>

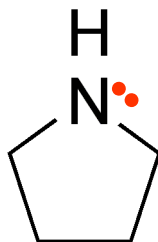


pyridine, sp<sup>2</sup>

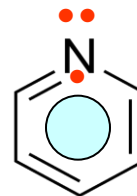
## Basic properties of the N-heterocyclic compounds



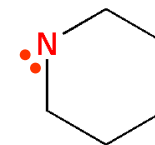
pyrrole,  $K_b = 4 \times 10^{-19}$



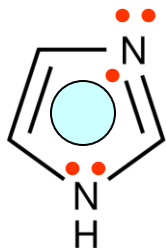
pyrrolidine,  $K_b = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$   
1 lone pair,  $sp^3$



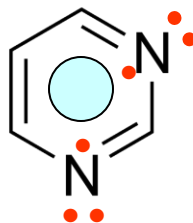
pyridine,  $K_b = 2.3 \times 10^{-9}$   
1 lone pair,  $sp^2$



piperidine,  $K_b = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$   
1 lone pair,  $sp^3$



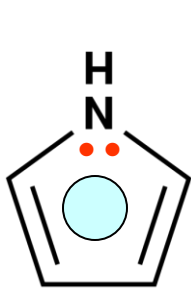
imidazole,  $K_b = 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$   
1 lone pair,  $sp^2$



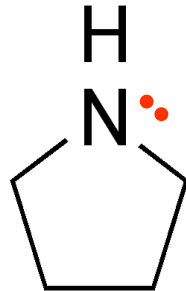
pyrimidine,  $K_{b_1} = 1.7 \times 10^{-13}$   
2 lone pairs,  $sp^2$

# Heterocyclic derivatives

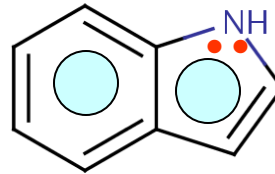
## Penta-derivatives, 1 N atom



pyrrole

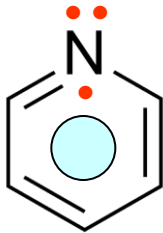


pyrrolidine

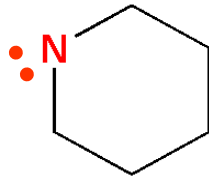


indole

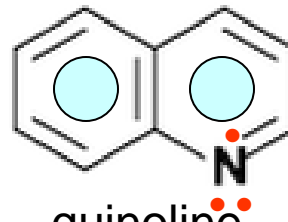
## Hexa-derivatives, 1 N atom



pyridine



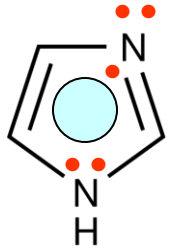
piperidine



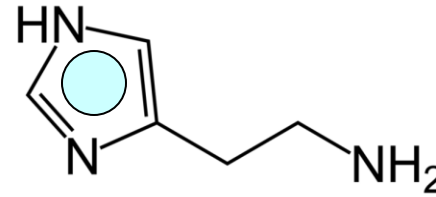
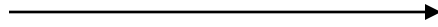
quinoline

quinine  
strychnine  
papaverine

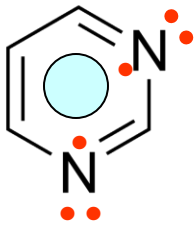
## Heterocyclic derivatives – 2 N



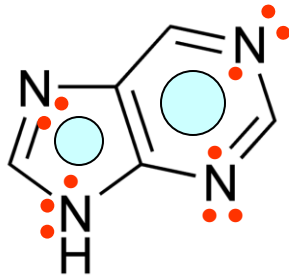
imidazole



histamine



pyrimidine



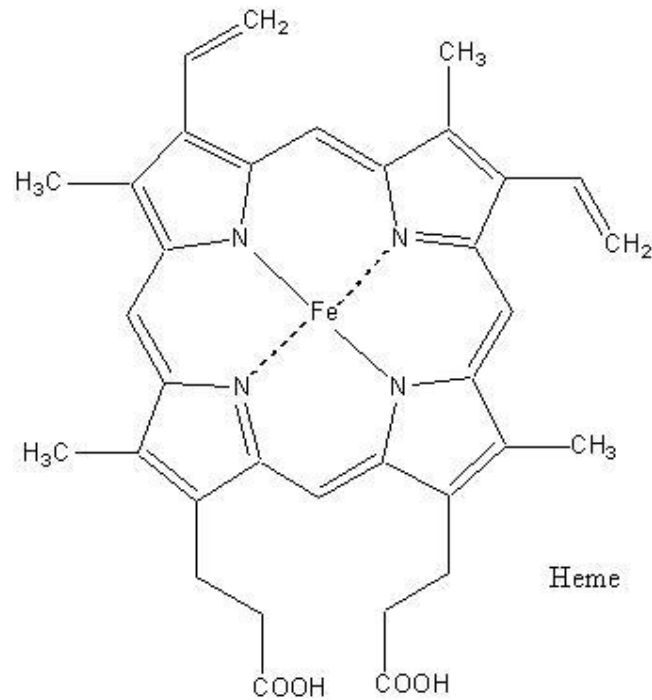
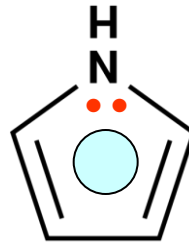
purine

DNA, RNA bases

**pyrimidines** : thymine, cytosine, uracil

**purines**: adenine, guanine

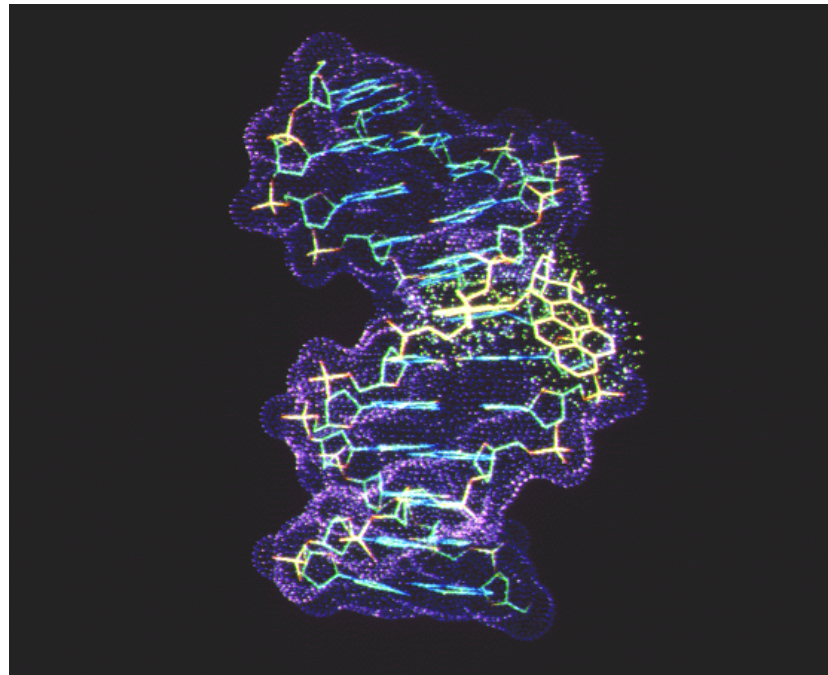
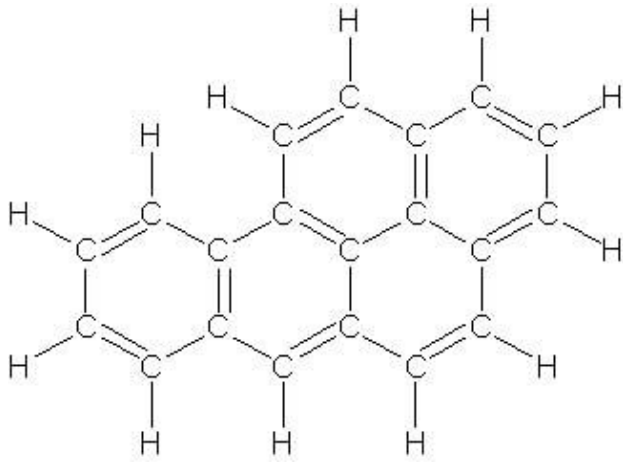
# Pyrrole - derivatives





Aromatic molecules  
Can be particularly dangerous  
“planar rings...” !

# The benzopyrene & The DNA-*gatekeeper*

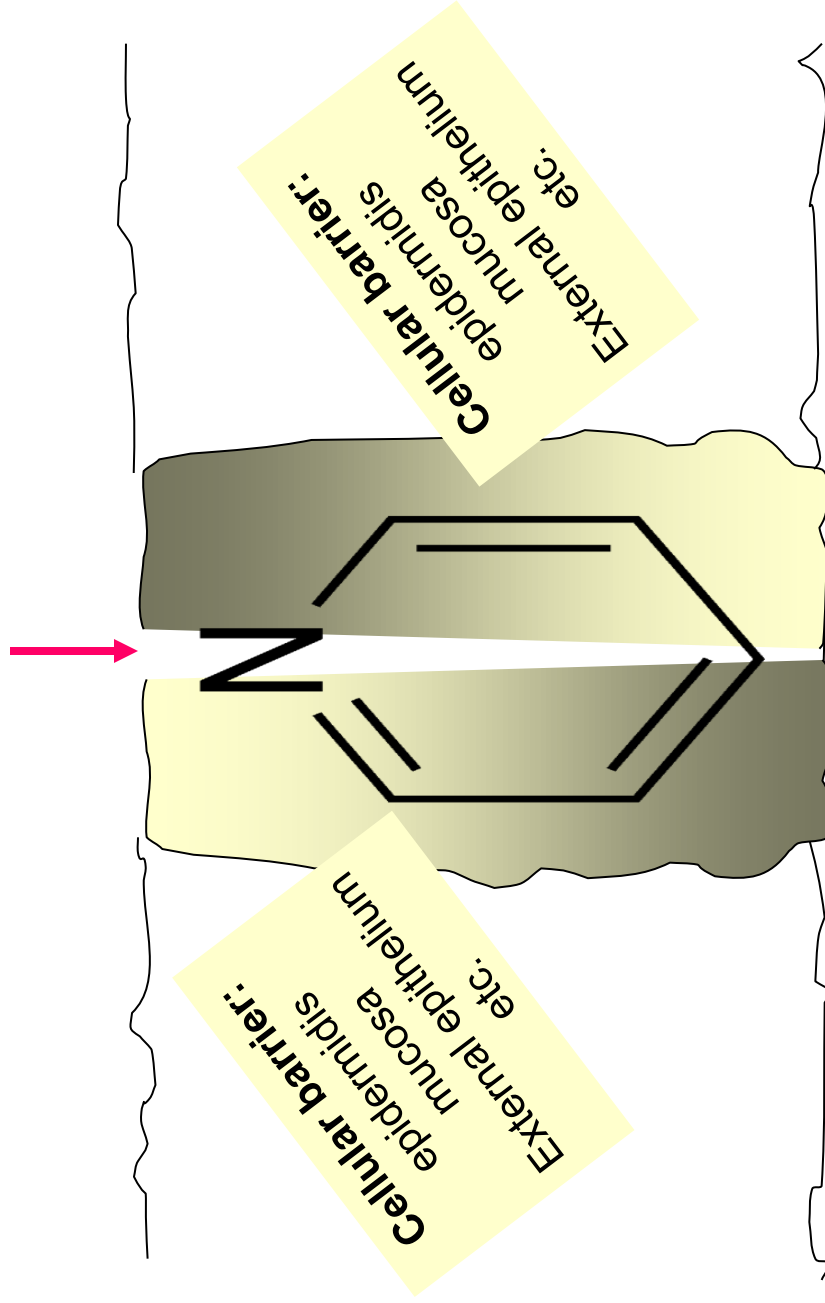




gatekeeper



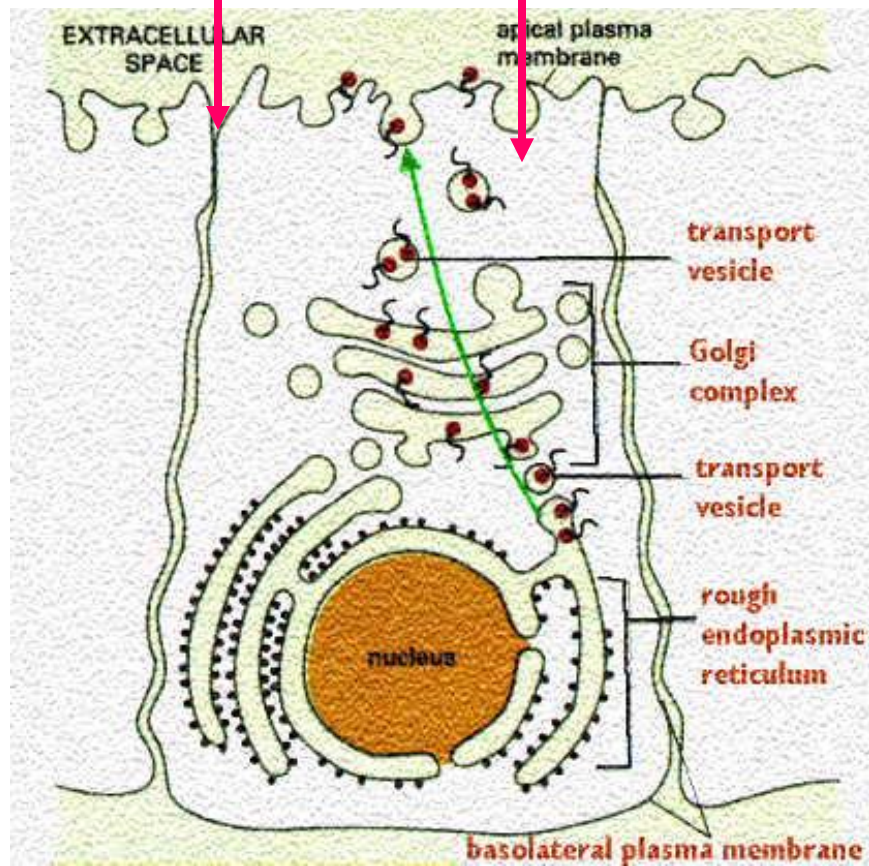
*inter*  
H<sub>2</sub>O, hydrosoluble compounds



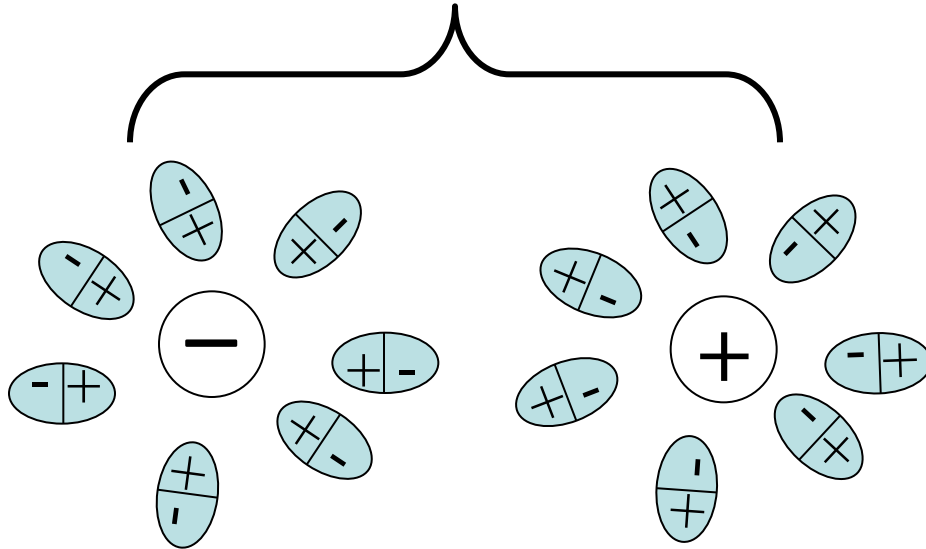
# External chemical agent penetration

in between

through

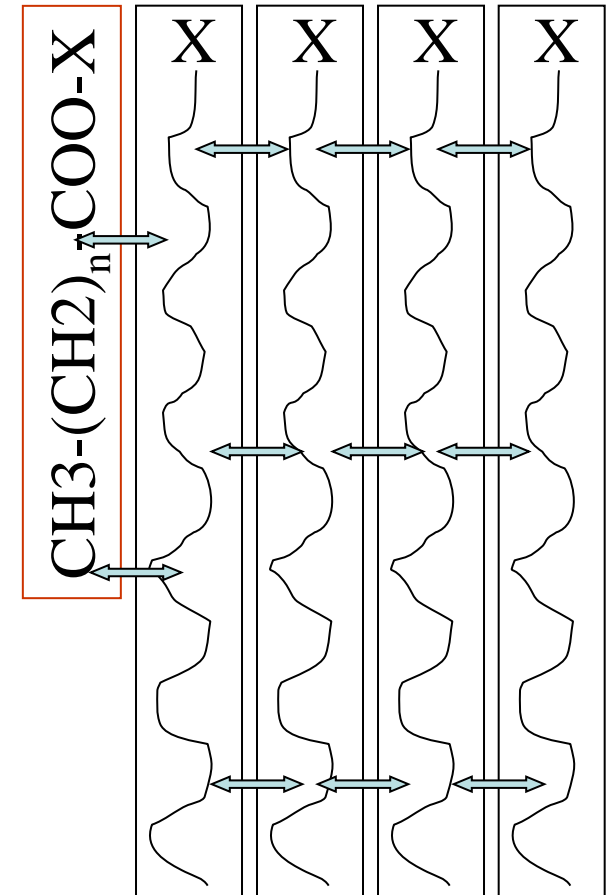


## Hydrophilic interactions



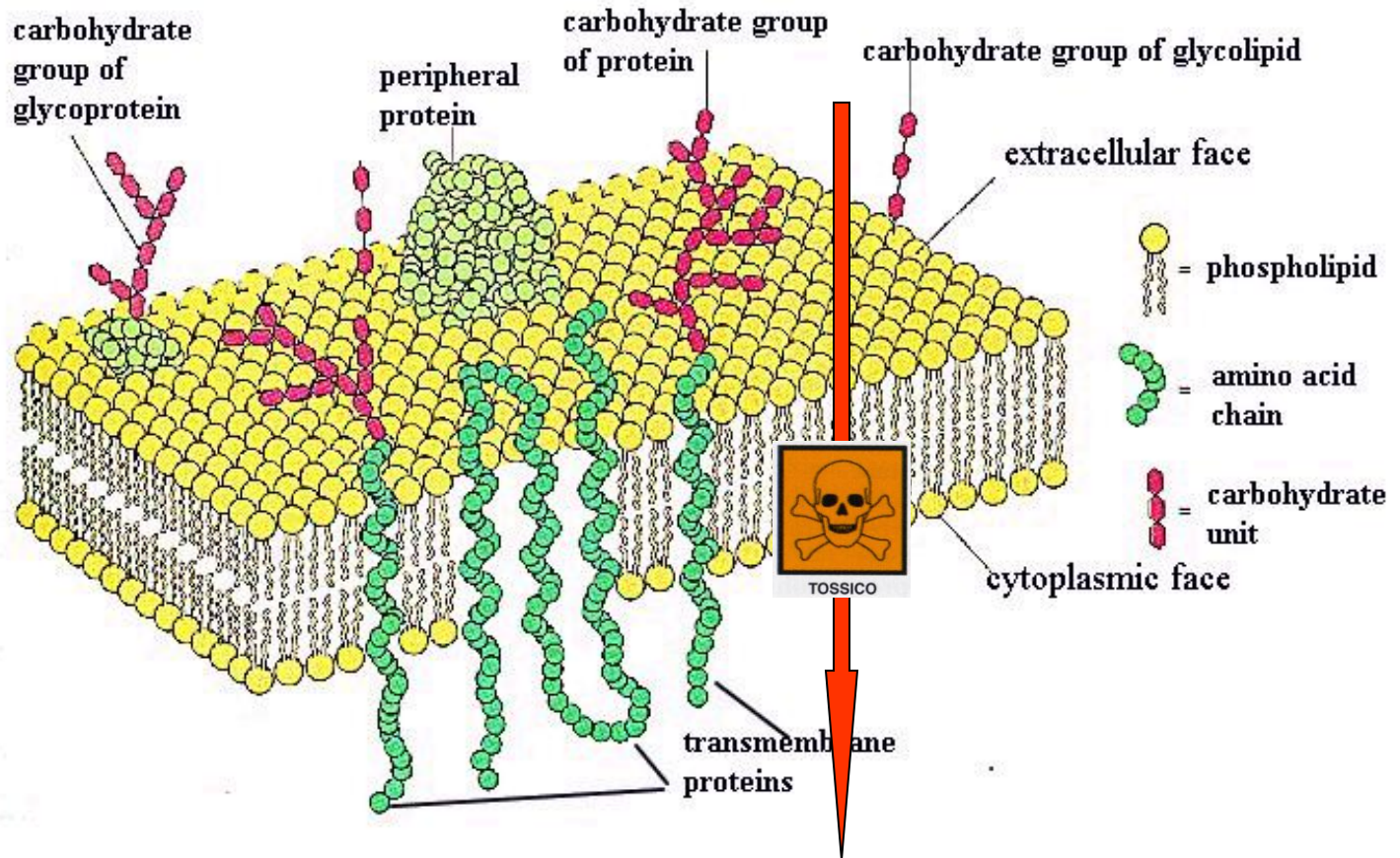
*Charge mediated*

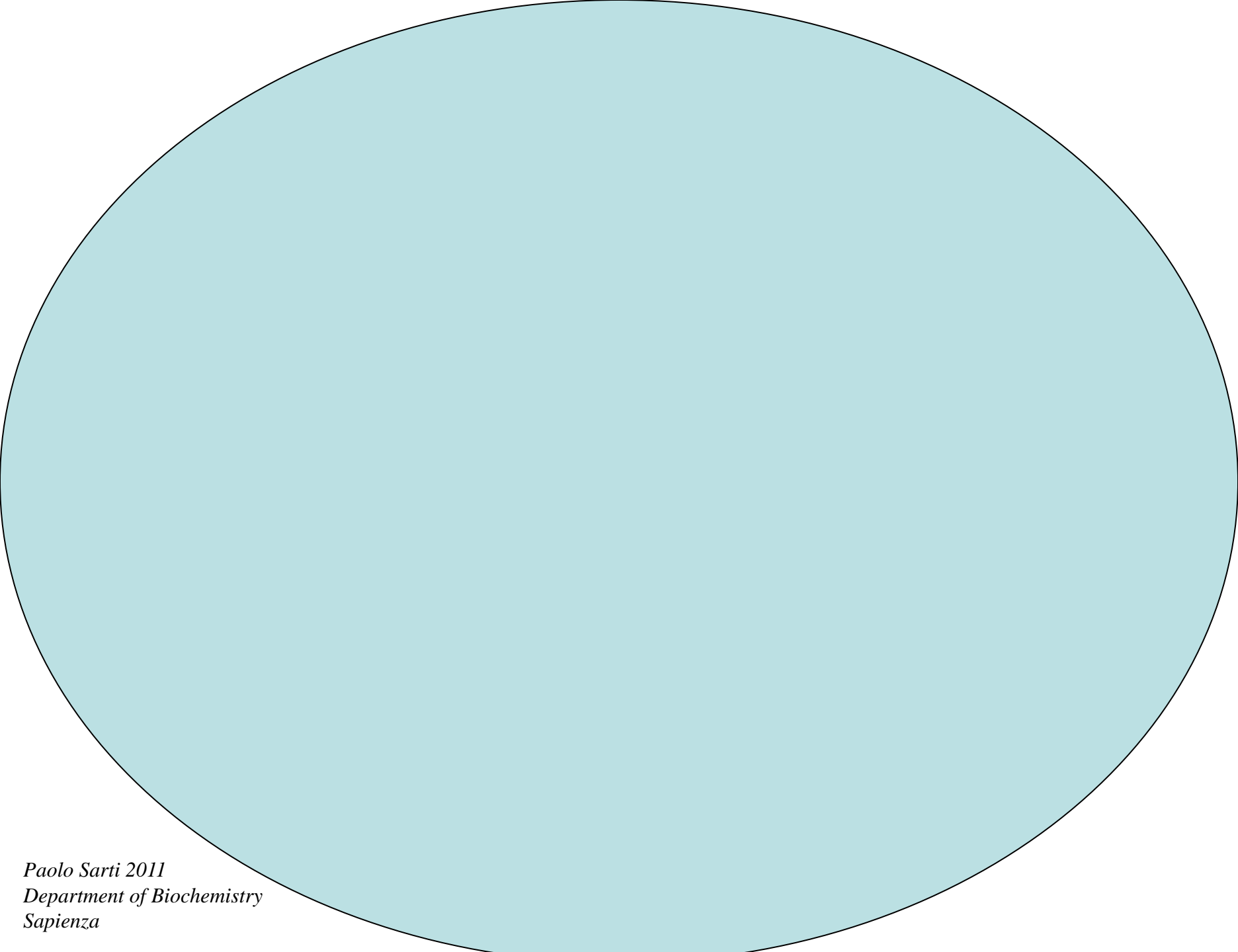
## Hydrophobic interactions



*London  
Van der Waals  
mediated*

# Schematic drawing



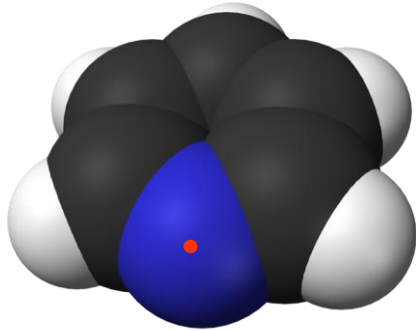


*Paolo Sarti 2011*  
*Department of Biochemistry*  
*Sapienza*



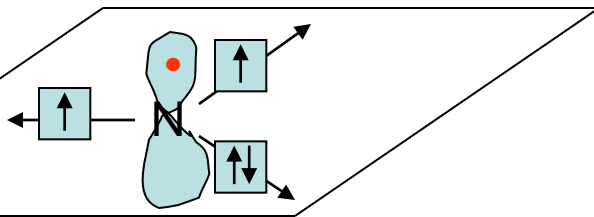
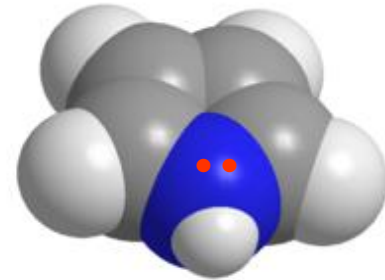
N-hybridization (sp<sup>2</sup>)

pyridine

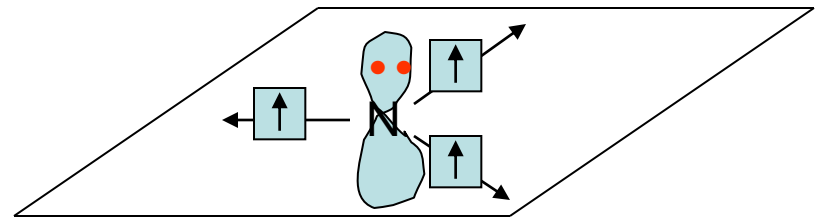


Huckel, 6 e<sup>-</sup> π ?

pyrrole



Sp<sup>2</sup> plane



Sp<sup>2</sup> plane

