Stereochemistry Exam Preparation Pack

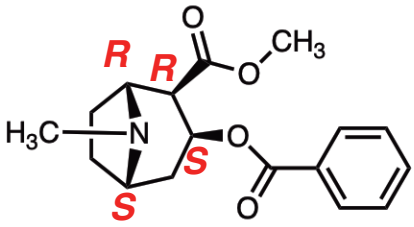
Answer Key- Advanced

Section A: Find Chiral Centers and Determine R/S

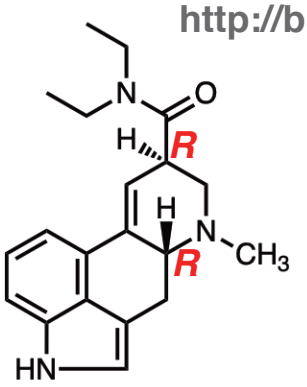
Find the chiral centers in each of these molecules with “alternative uses” and determine *R/S* for each chiral center.

Link to answer

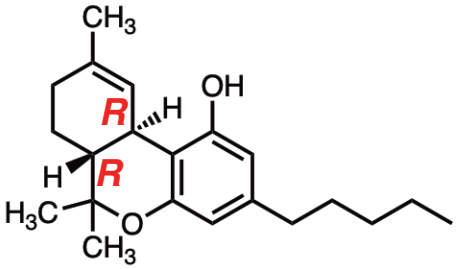
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-1



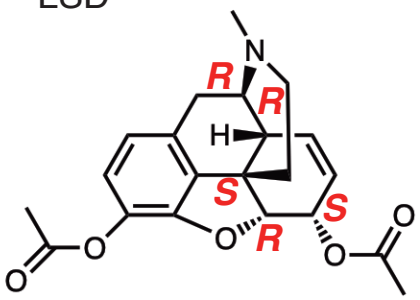
Cocaine



LSD



THC



Heroin

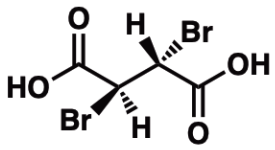
Section B: Convert to Fischer Projection

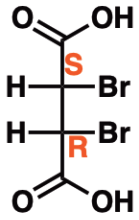
For each of the three molecules below:

- Label each chiral center as R/S
- Convert the drawing into a Fischer projection
- Draw the other stereoisomers as Fischer projections
- Indicate which of these stereoisomers is the enantiomer
- Indicate which stereoisomer(s) are diastereomers

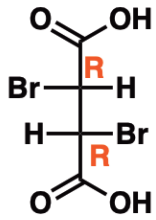
B-1 2,3-Dibromosuccinic acid

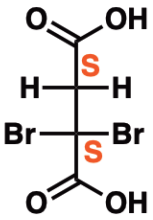
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-2





no enantiomer (meso!)

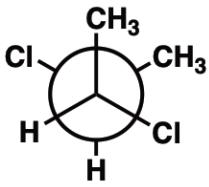


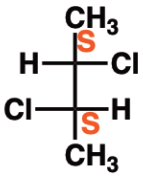


other stereoisomers (both diastereomers)

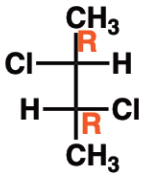
B-2 2,3-Dichlorobutane

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-3

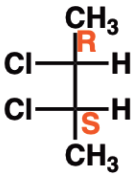




Fischer projection



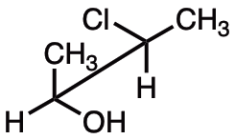
Enantiomer

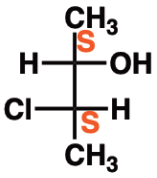


Diastereomer (meso!)

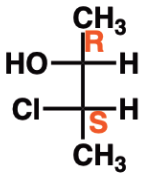
B-3 3-Chlorobutan-2-ol

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-4

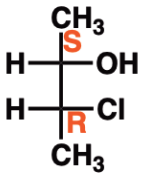




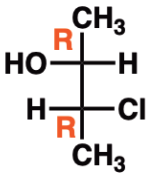
Fischer projection



Diastereomer



Diastereomer



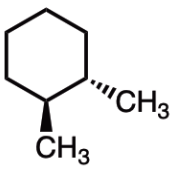
Enantiomer

Section C: Chiral or Achiral Molecules?

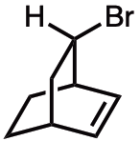
C-1 Chiral or achiral molecules? If meso, indicate

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-5

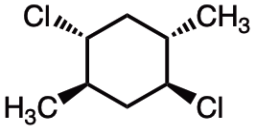
achiral ***meso***



chiral



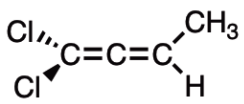
chiral



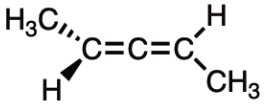
achiral ***meso***

C-2 Chiral or achiral molecules? If meso, indicate

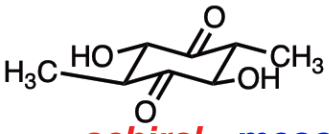
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-6



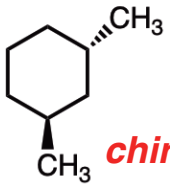
achiral



chiral



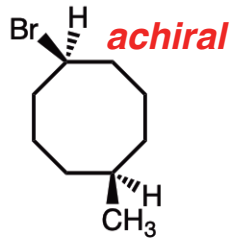
achiral ***meso***



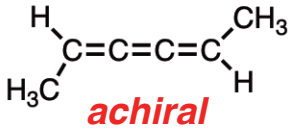
chiral

C-3 Chiral or achiral molecules? Indicate if meso

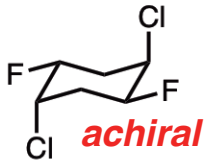
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-7



achiral



achiral

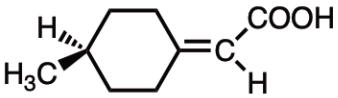


achiral
meso

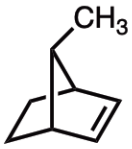
achiral

C-4 Chiral or achiral molecules? Indicate meso (if present)

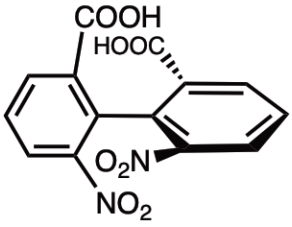
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-8



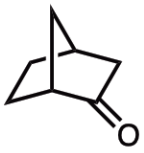
chiral



achiral



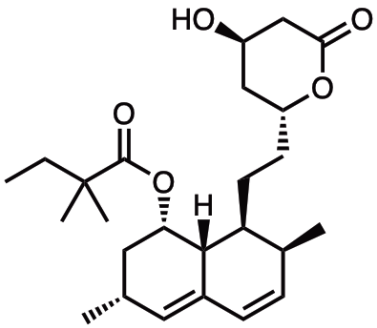
chiral



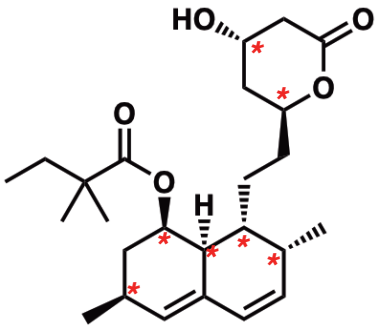
chiral

D-1 **Draw the enantiomer (+ more)** http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-9

Your mission is to:
1) identify all chiral centers in Zocor
2) Draw the enantiomer
3) How many stereoisomers are possible for Zocor?



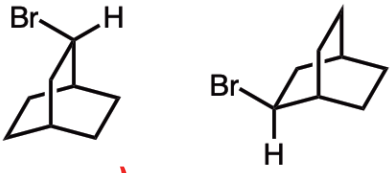
Zocor



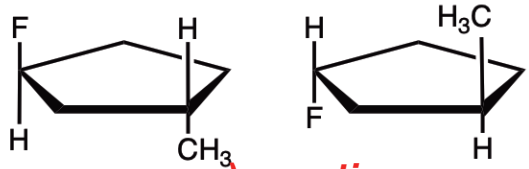
enantiomer
2^7 stereoisomers possible

E-1 **Enantiomers, Diastereomers, Constitutional Isomers, or the Same?** http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-10

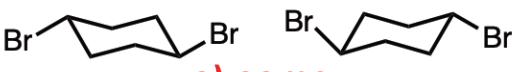
For each pair: Are these molecules enantiomers, diastereomers, the same, or constitutional isomers? Would an equal mixture of these two compounds rotate plane-polarized light?



a) same
b) yes



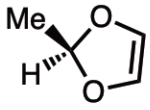
a) enantiomers
b) no

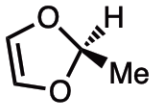


a) same
b) no

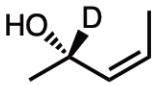
E-2 Enantiomers, Diastereomers, Constitutional Isomers, or the Same?

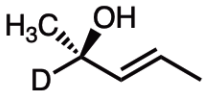
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-11



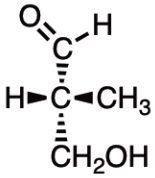


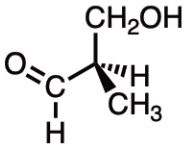
a) same
b) no





a) diastereomers
b) yes

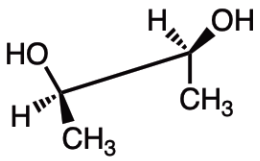


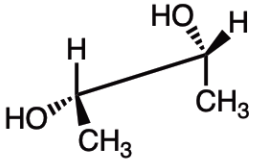


a) same
b) yes

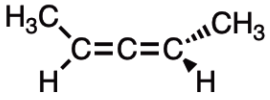
E-3 Enantiomers, Diastereomers, Constitutional Isomers, or the Same?

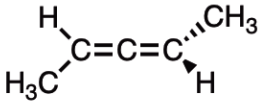
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-12



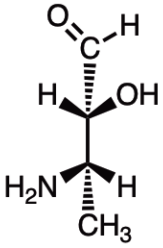


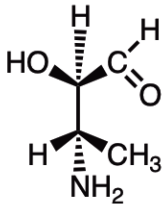
a) same
b) no





a) enantiomers
b) no

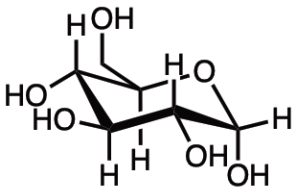


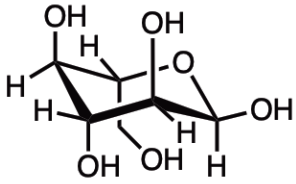


a) same
b) yes

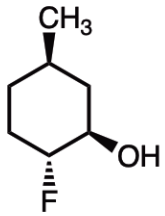
E-4 Enantiomers, Diastereomers, Constitutional Isomers, or the Same?

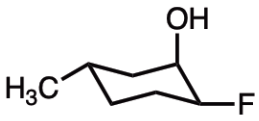
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-13



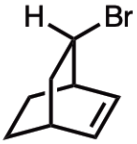


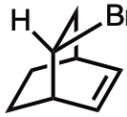
a) enantiomers
b) no





a) diastereomers
b) yes



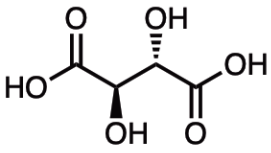


a) enantiomers
b) no

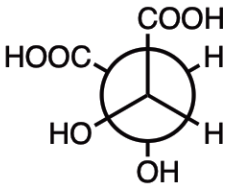
E-5 How are these three molecules (A, B, and C) related to each other?

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-14

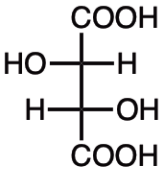
A



B



C

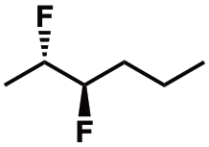


A and B: same
A and C: diastereomers
B and C: diastereomers

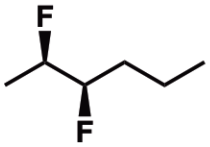
Section F: Given the name, draw the structure

a) Draw (*2S,3R*)-2,3-Difluorohexane using wedge/dash
b) Draw the diastereomers

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-15

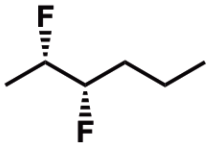


2S, 3R



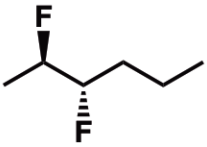
2R, 3R

diastereomer



2S, 3S

diastereomer



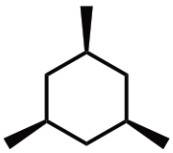
2R, 3S

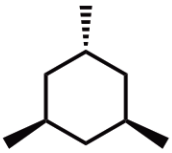
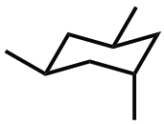
(enantiomer)

Section G, H, I: Cycloalkanes

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-16

G-1 a) Draw the two *achiral* forms of 1,3,5-Trimethylcyclohexane
b) Which is more stable?



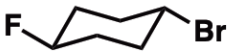
achiral #1 ***most stable chair form (most stable overall)*** ***achiral #2*** ***most stable chair form***

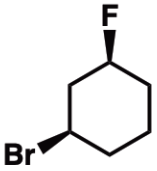
H-1

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-17

a) Draw the most stable **achiral** isomer of a cyclohexane with a single fluoro and a single bromo substituent on the ring

b) Draw the most stable **chiral** isomer of a cyclohexane with a single fluoro and a single bromo substituent on the ring



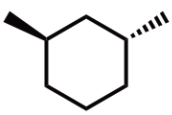
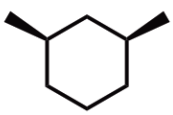


achiral ***most stable chair form*** ***chiral*** ***most stable chair form***

I-1 a) Draw one version of 1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane that is chiral, and one that is achiral

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-18

b) One of these isomers has two conformers of very different energy. Draw those two chair conformations.

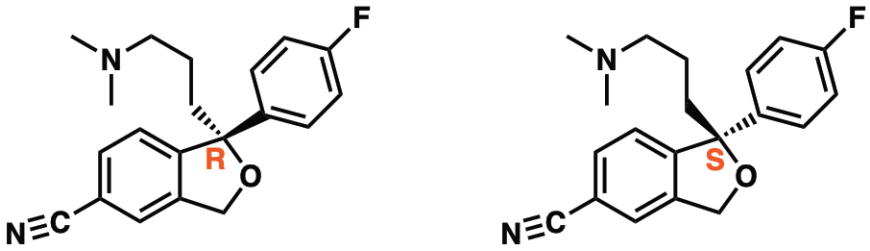




chiral ***achiral*** ***achiral has conformers of very different energy***

J-1 Draw The Enantiomer (+ more)

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-19

Escitalopram (Celexa):



enantiomer

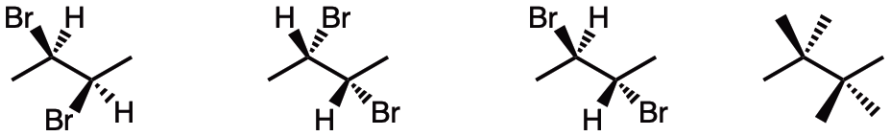
• Pure *S* enantiomer shows a specific rotation of +120°. Sven, a worker in the quality control unit, observed a specific rotation of –30° for a test sample. What is the percentage of (*R*) and the percentage of (*S*) in that sample?

62.5 % (R) 37.5 % (S)

K-1 Optical Activity

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-20

An 80:20 mixture of the (*R,R*) and (*S,S*) enantiomers of 2,3-dibromobutane has an optical rotation of –30°.
Using these templates, show the stereochemical representation of these compounds, their stereoisomers, and their optical rotations:



2R, 3R ***2S, 3S*** ***2R, 3S***

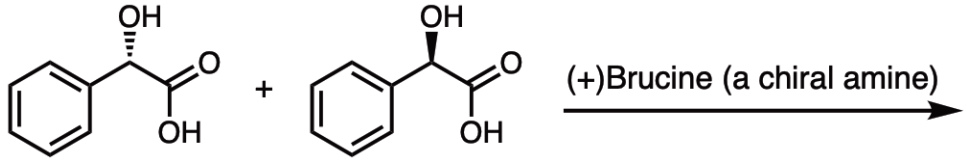
[α]: –50° **[α]: +50°** **[α]: 0° C**

L-1 Resolution

http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-21

Draw the two products of the following reaction, clearly showing stereochemistry (it's OK to use "R_3N" for (+)-brucine). Note that (+/–) implies a 1:1 mixture of enantiomers.

Racemic mixture of mandelic acid: reaction with (+)-Brucine



(+)-mandelic acid (–)-mandelic acid

- How are these products related to each other? ***diastereomers***
- How might you exploit this to resolve mandelic acid into its enantiomers? Describe this process briefly

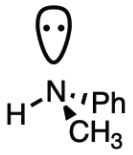
1) add (+)-brucine to racemic mixture. 2) recrystallize, and separate crystals (one diastereomer) from mother liquor, which contains other diastereomer. 3) add acid to crystals, re-forming mandelic acid, then extract in separatory funnel using water and organic solvent to separate optically active mandelic acid from the salts (can do the same for the mother liquor)

M-1 Chiral Nitrogens

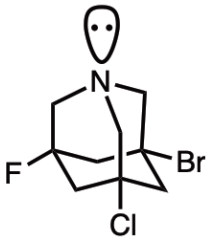
http://bit.ly/Stereochem-AD-MOC-22

Although the nitrogen in the molecule **A** below has four different substituents, the nitrogen does not give rise to a pair of enantiomers. Why not?

Would you expect the nitrogen in molecule **B** to be a chiral center? Why or why not?



A



B

constrained geometry; inversion is disfavored.
nitrogen is a chiral center

inverts rapidly, can't be separated