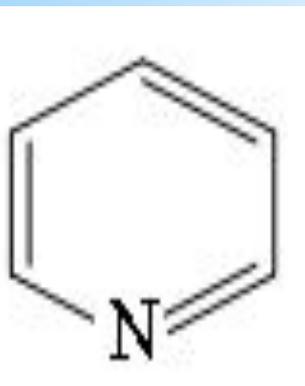
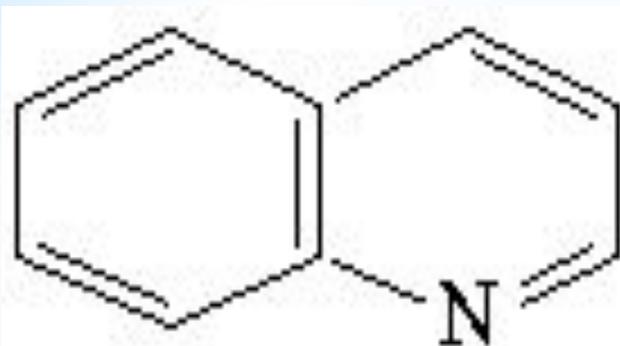


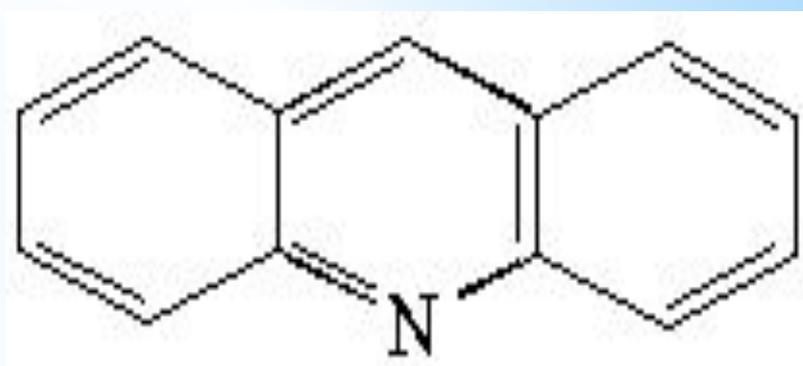
 **Шестичленные
гетероциклы**



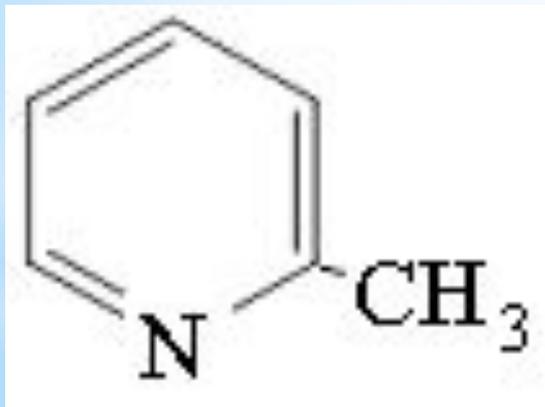
**азин
(пиридин)**



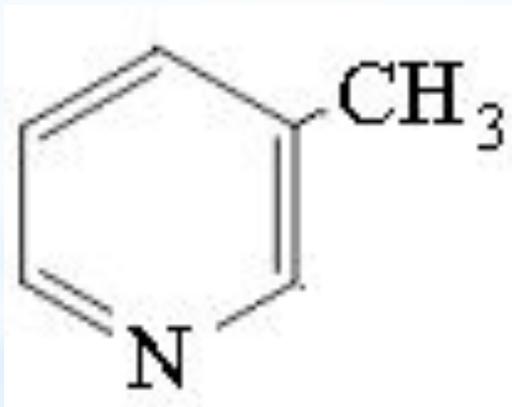
бензазин (хинолин)



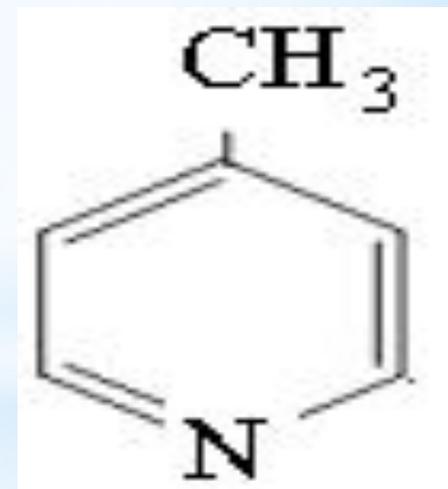
дибензазин (акридин)



**2-метилпиридин
(α-пиколин)**

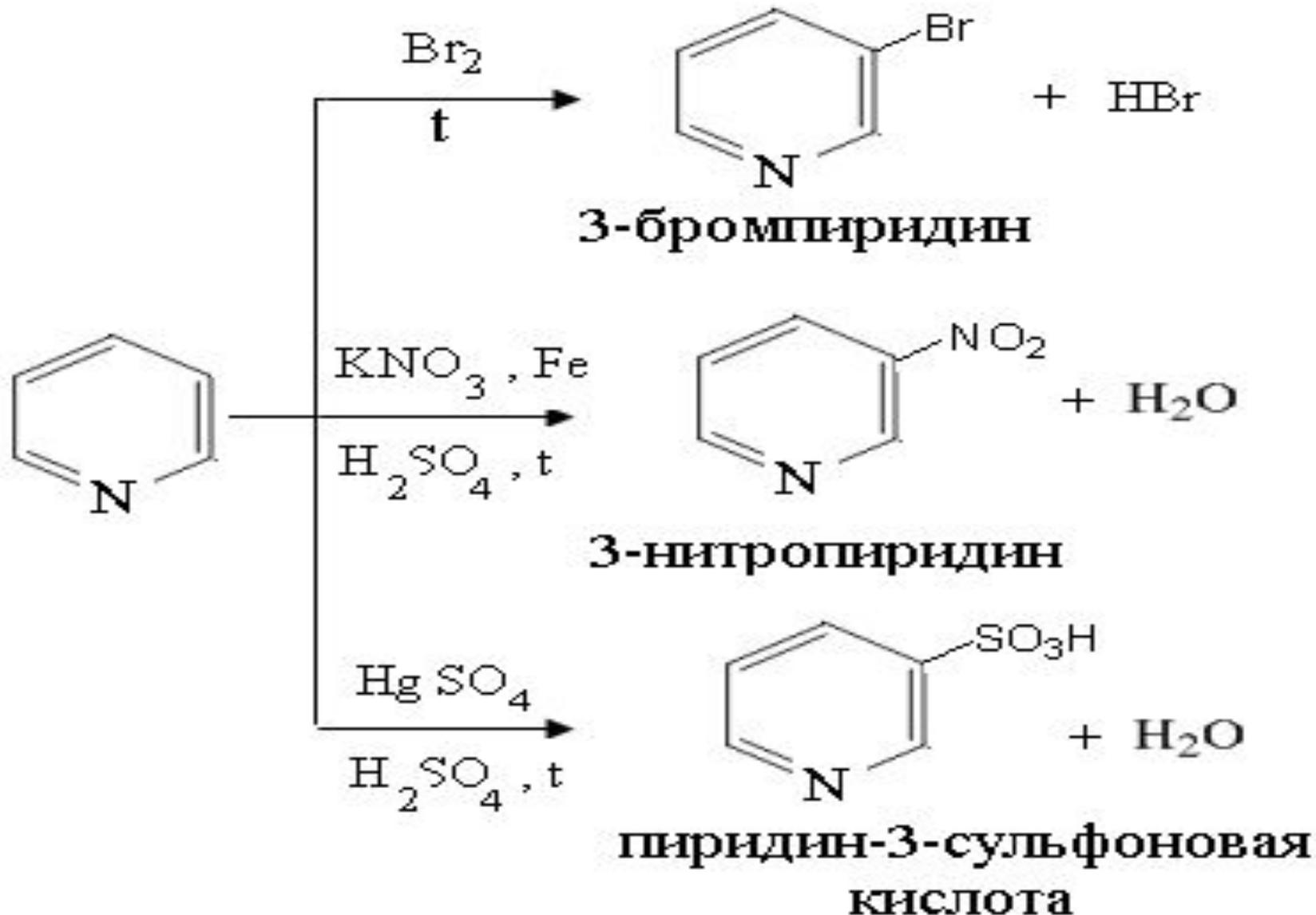


**3-метилпиридин
(β-пиколин)**

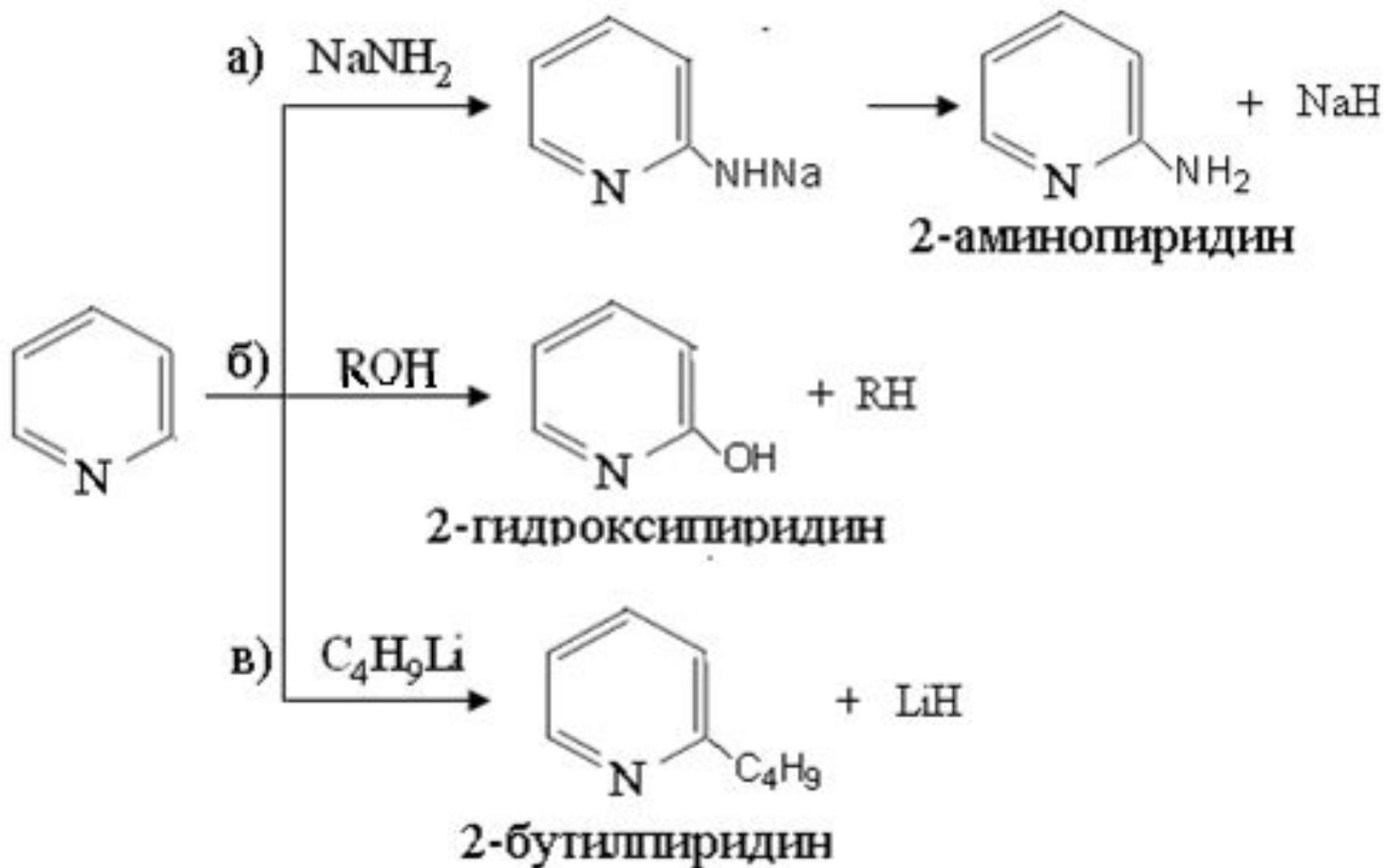


**4-метилпиридин
(γ-пиколин)**

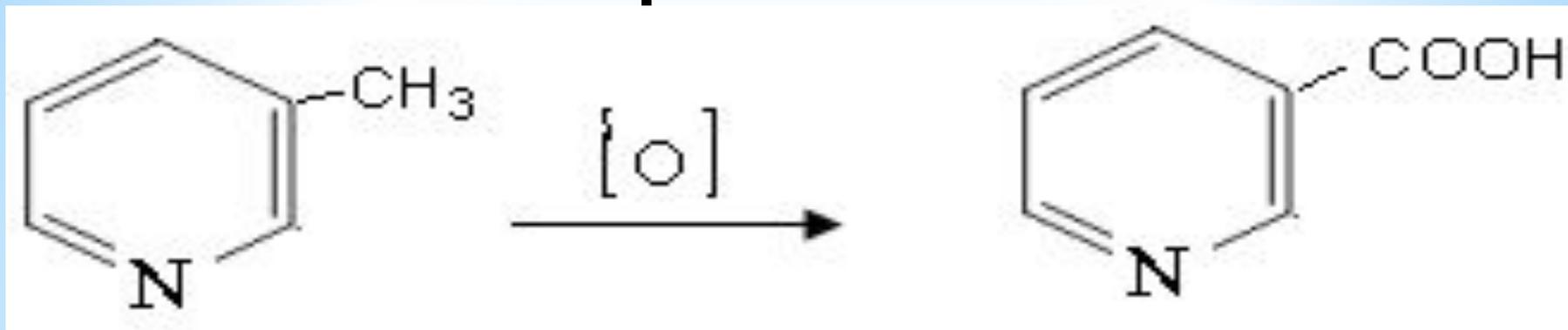
* Электрофильное замещение (выход 5-30%):



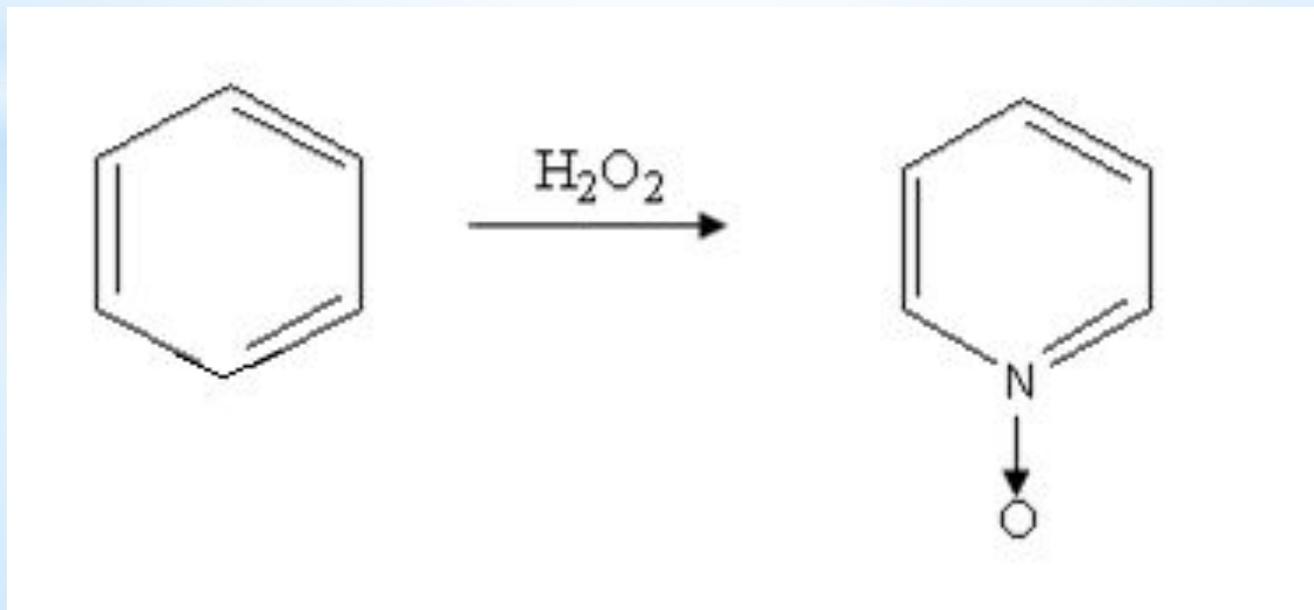
Нуклеофильное замещение

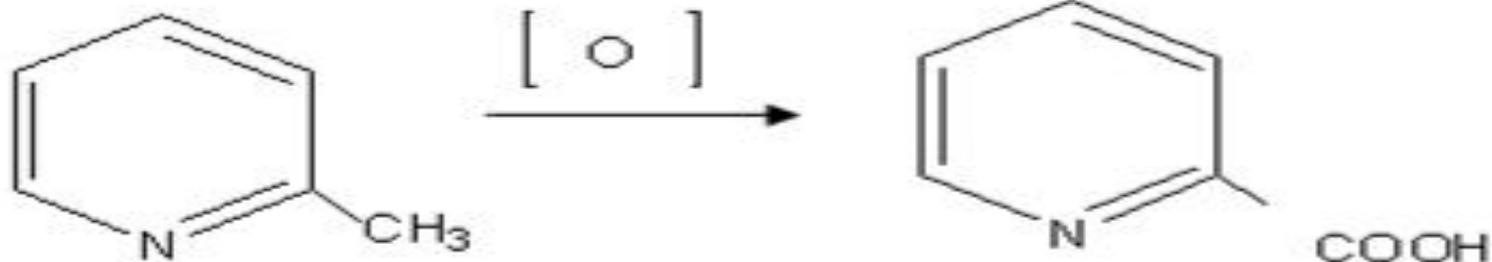


* Реакция окисления

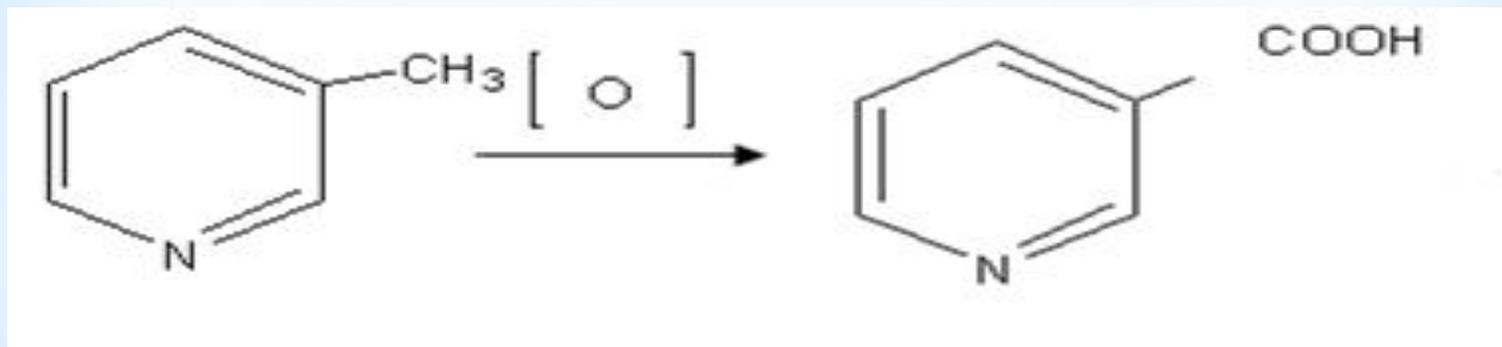


Никотиновая кислота

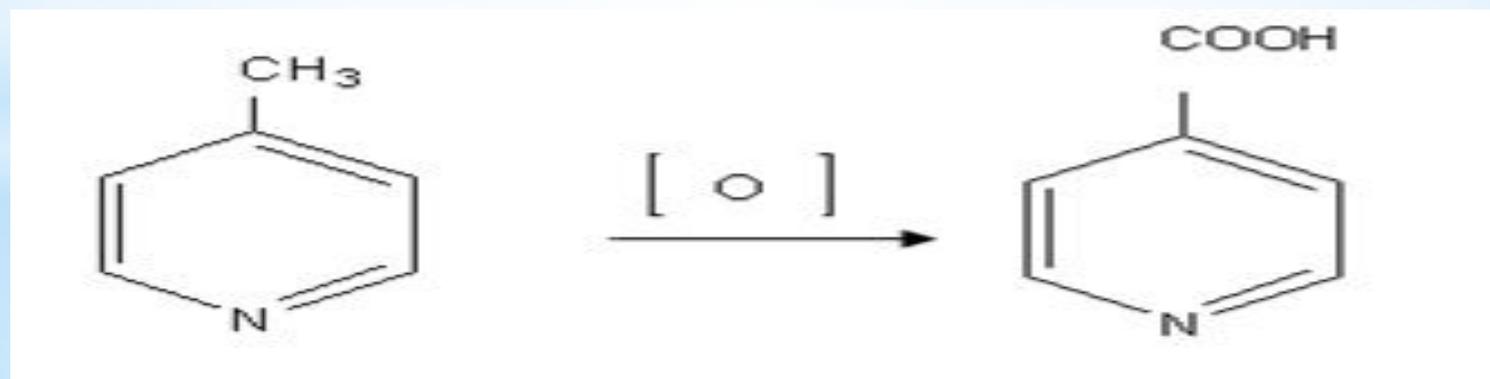




Пиколиновая кислота

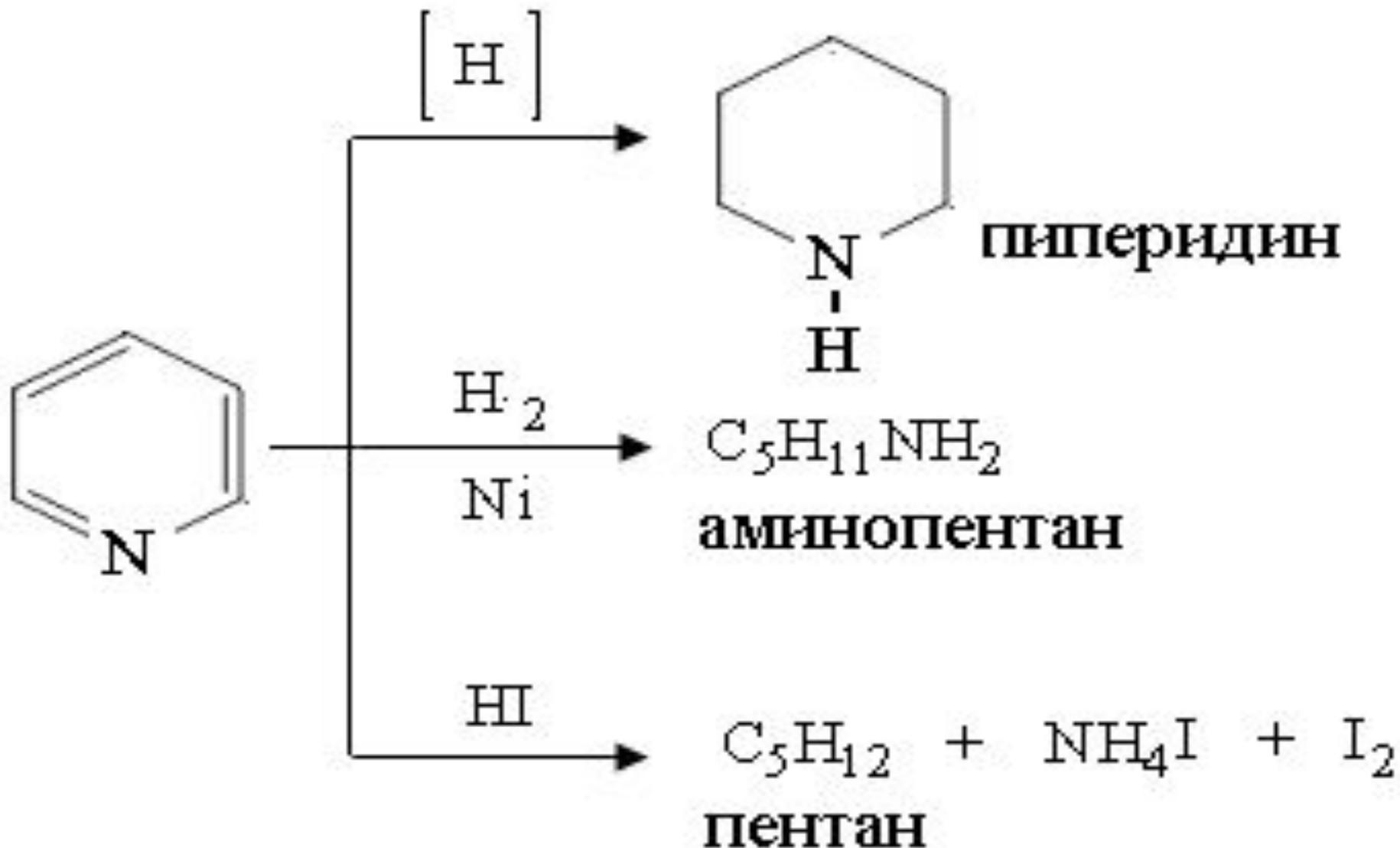


Никотиновая кислота

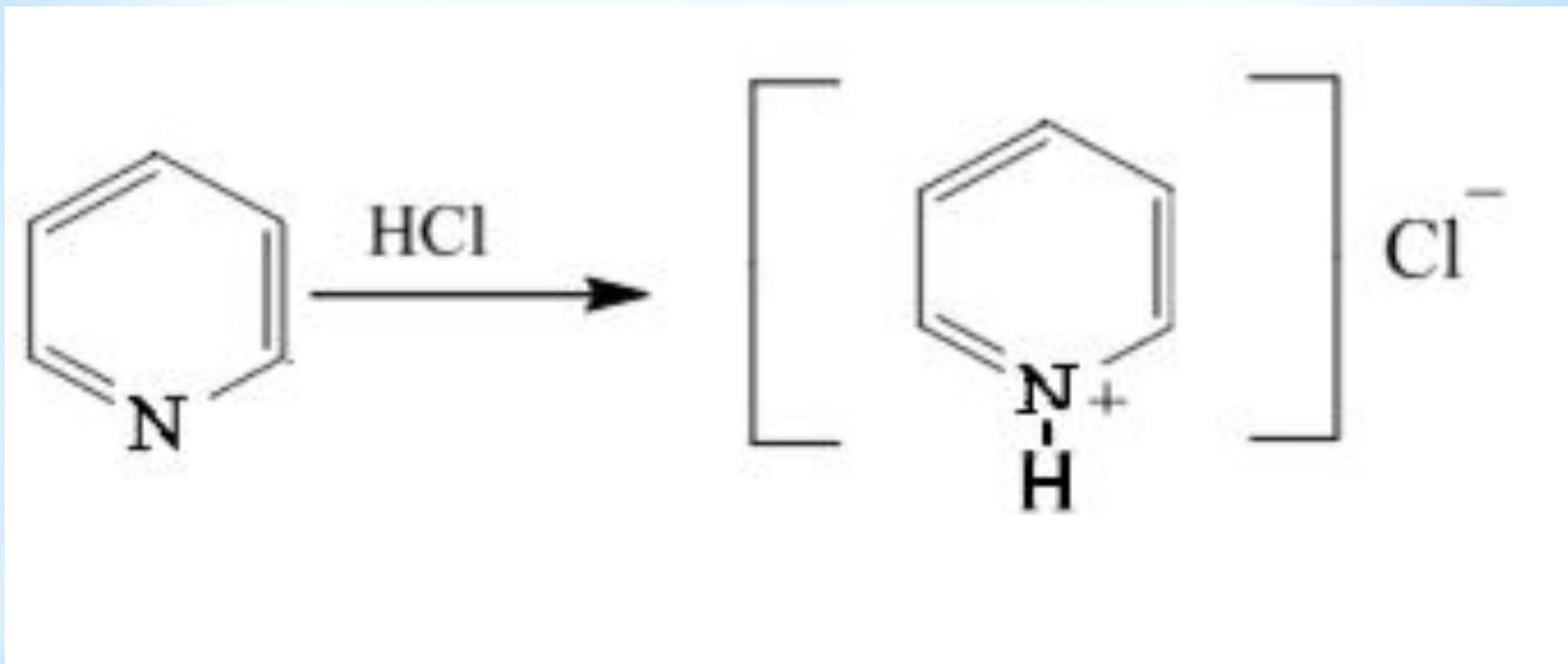


Изоникотиновая кислота

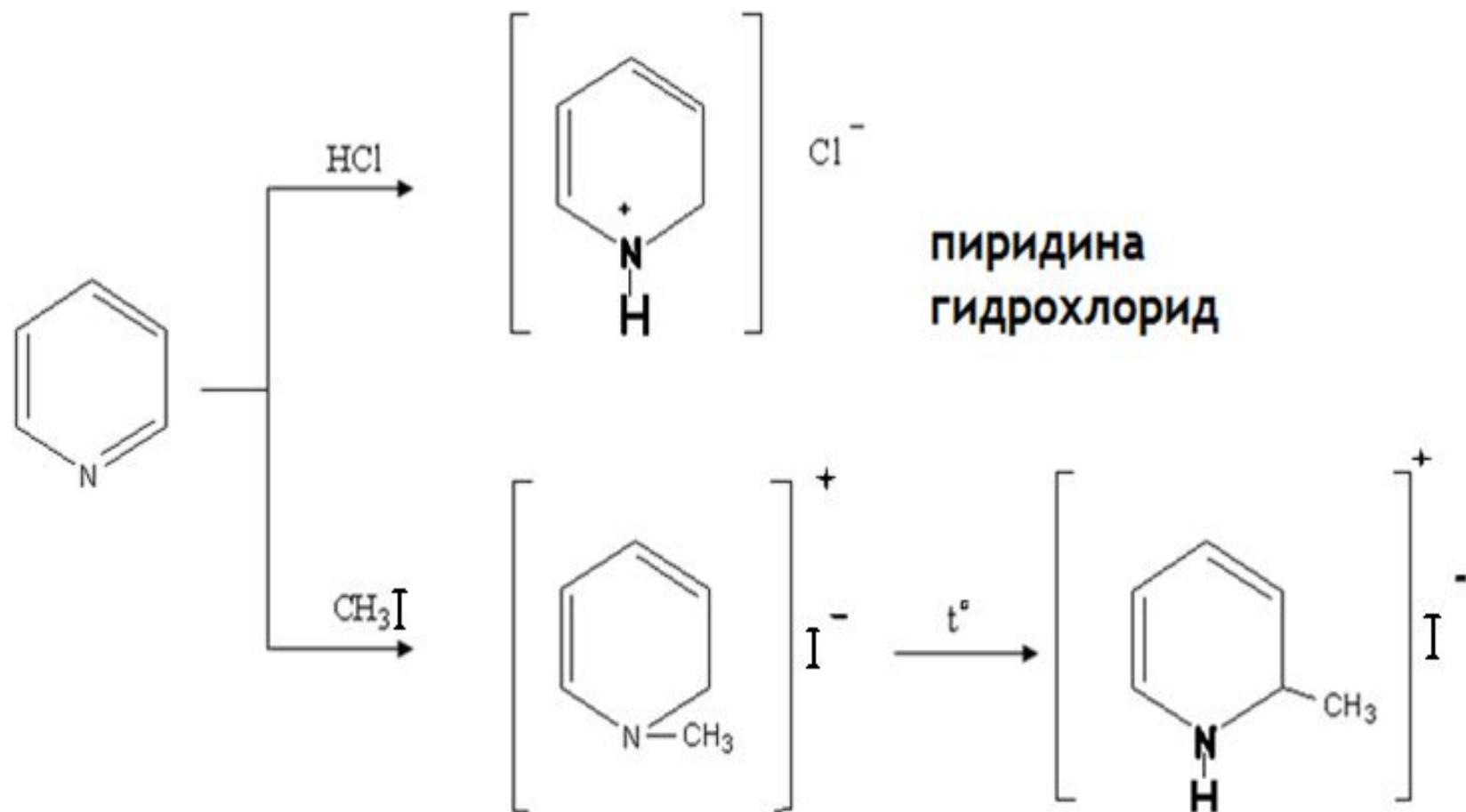
* Реакции восстановления



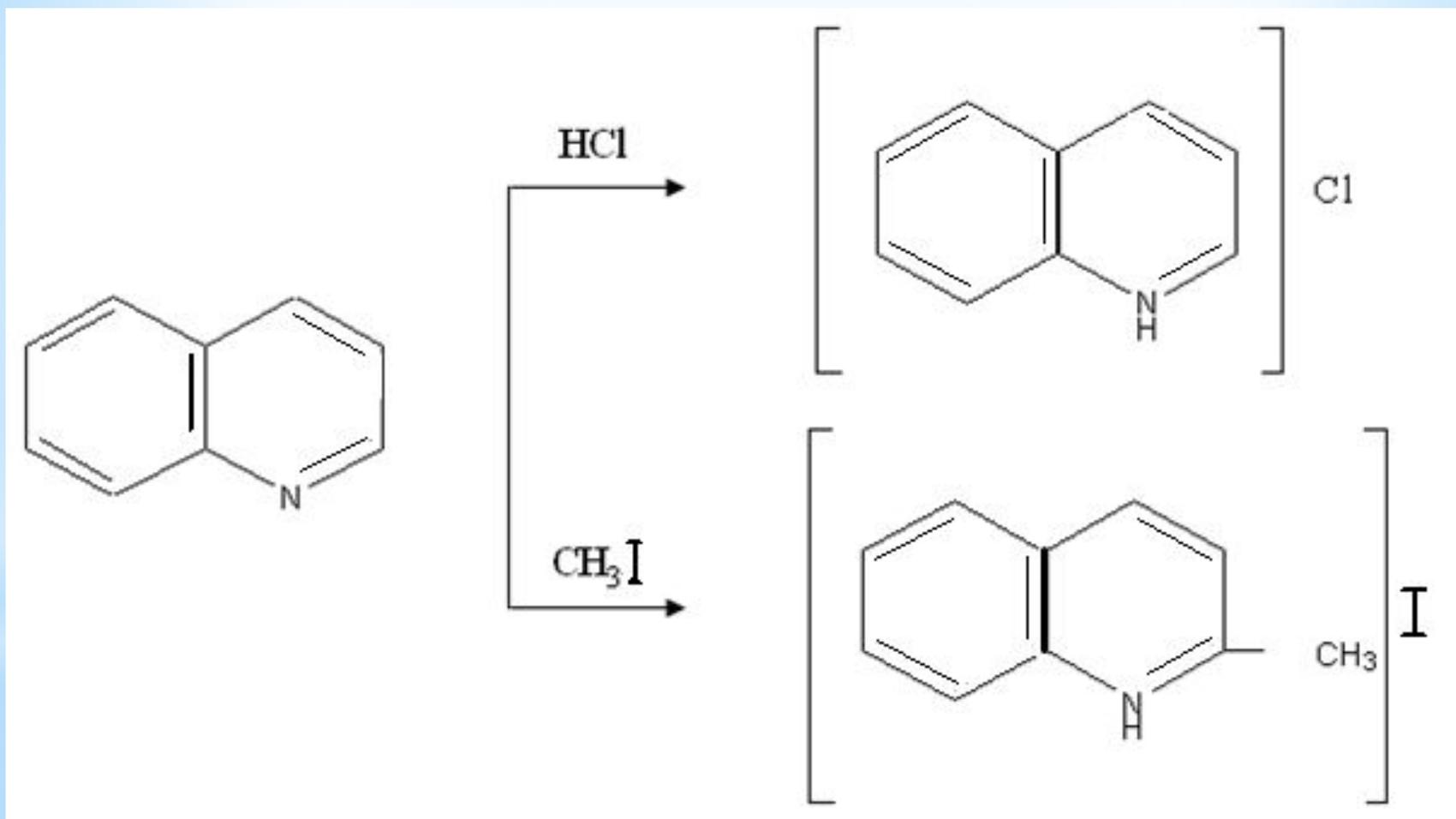
* Основные свойства

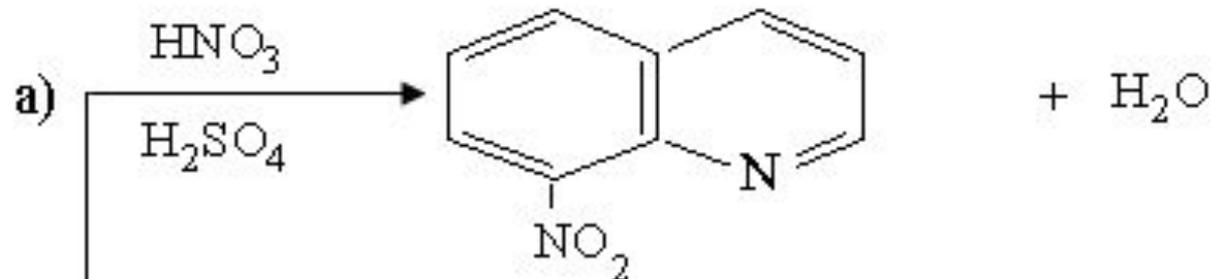
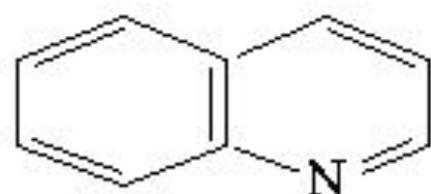


Хлорид пиридиния

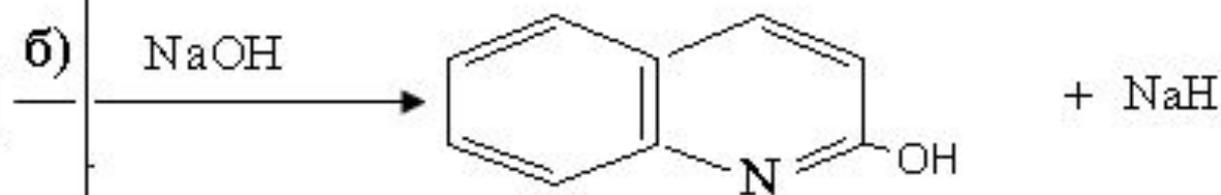


* Хинолин

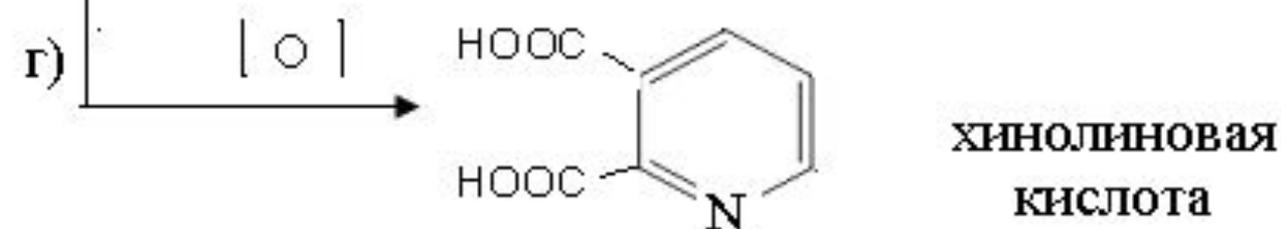
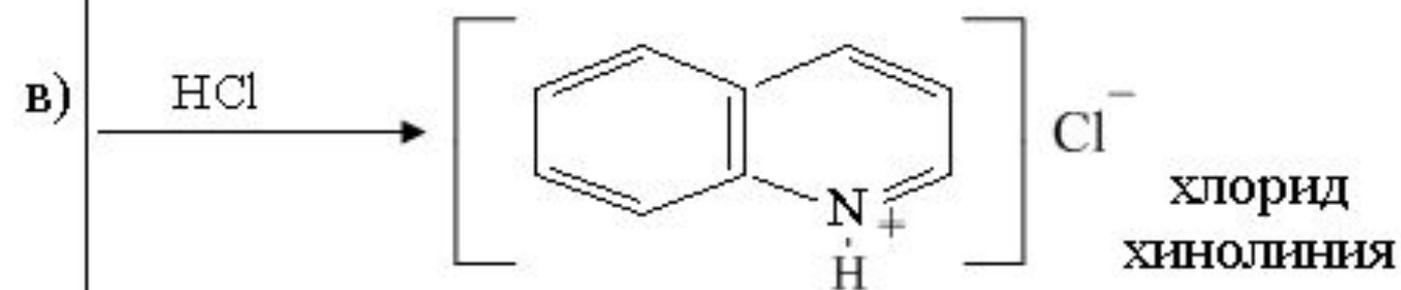




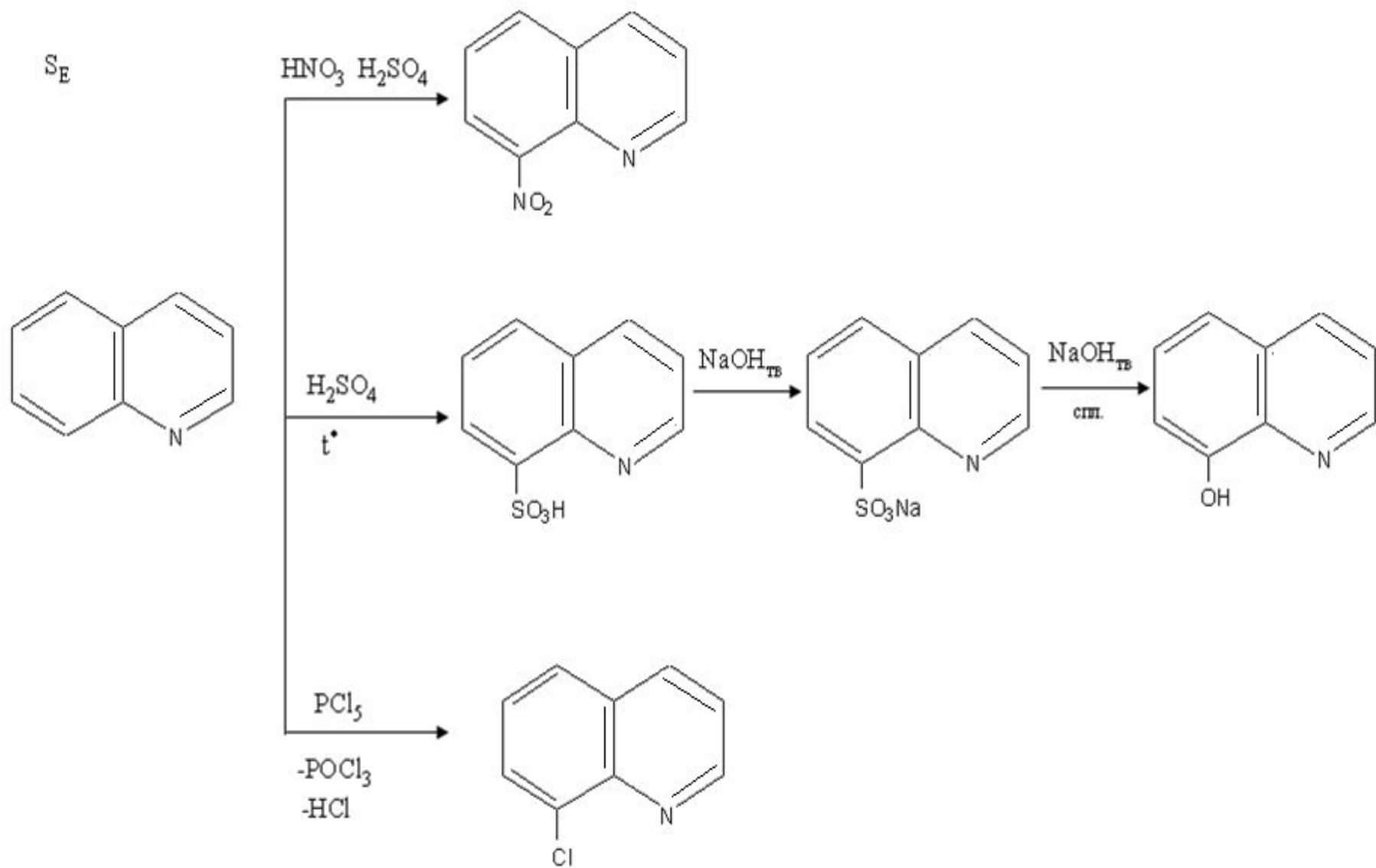
8-нитрохинолин



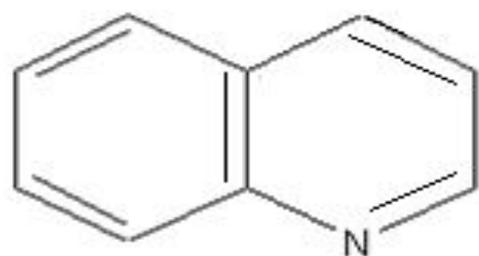
2-гидроксихинолин



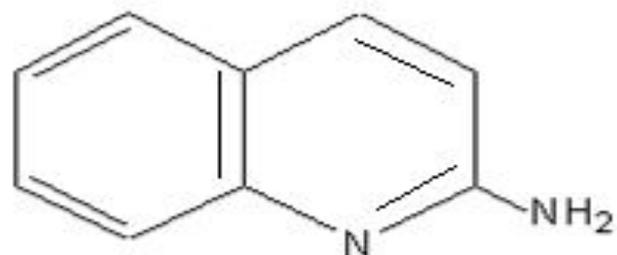
S_E



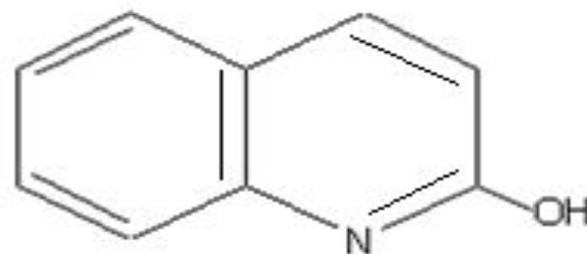
S_N



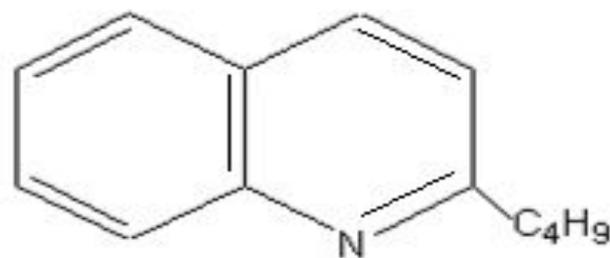
NaNH_2



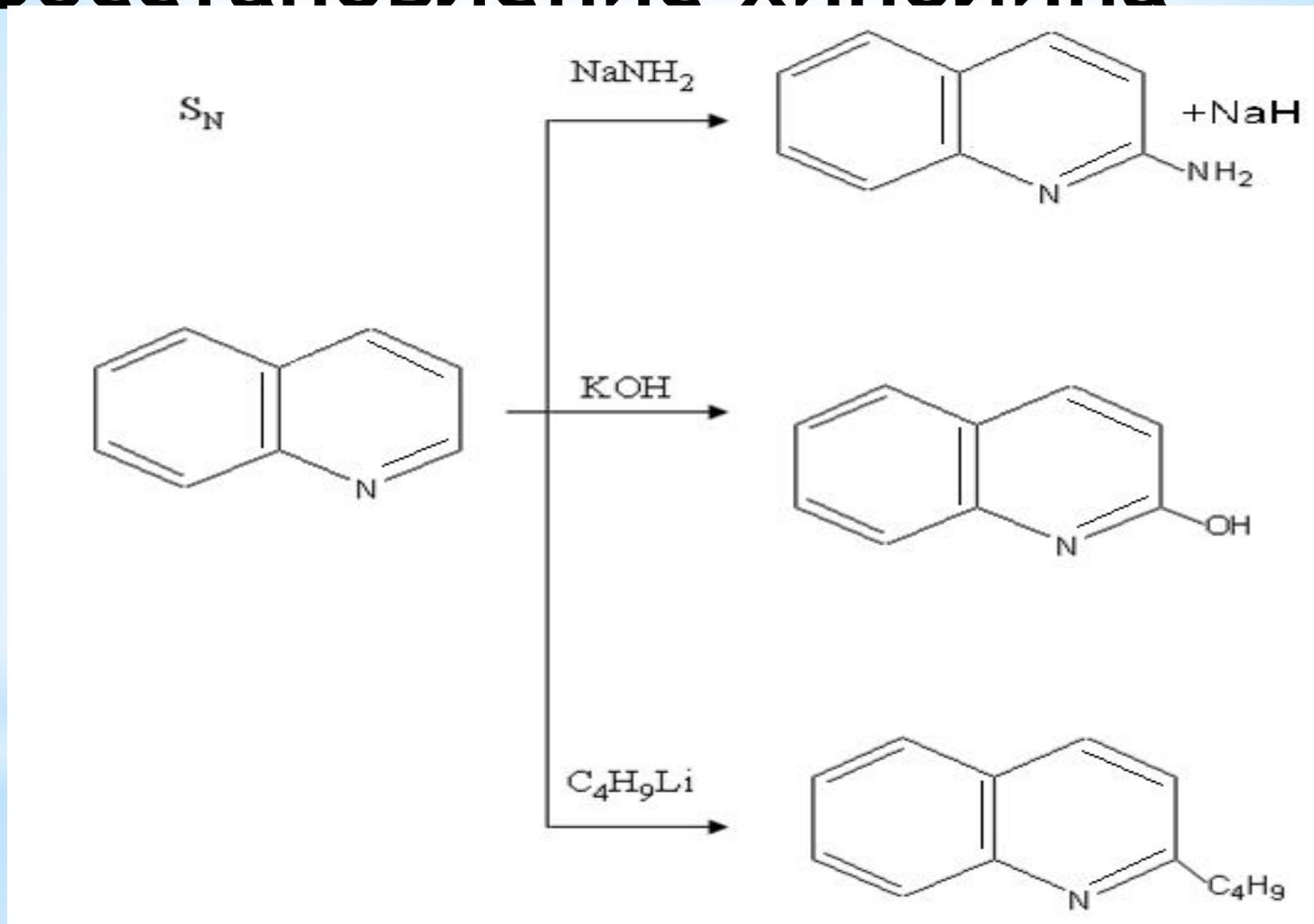
KOH



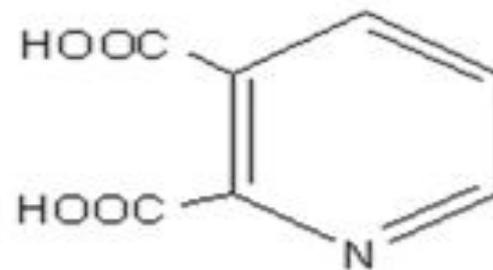
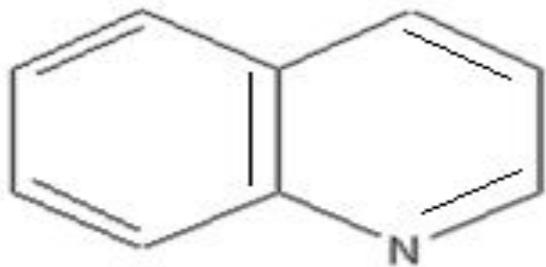
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Li}$



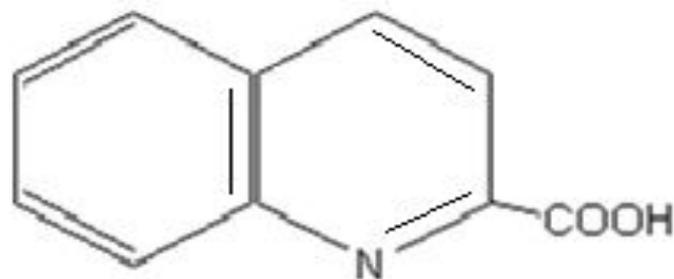
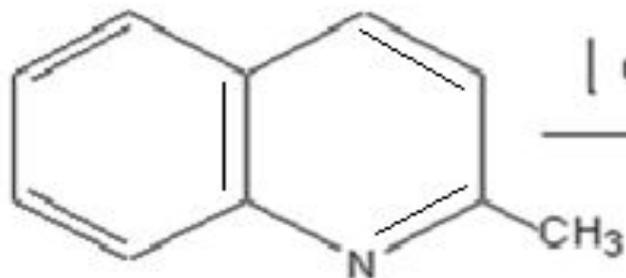
* Восстановление хинолина



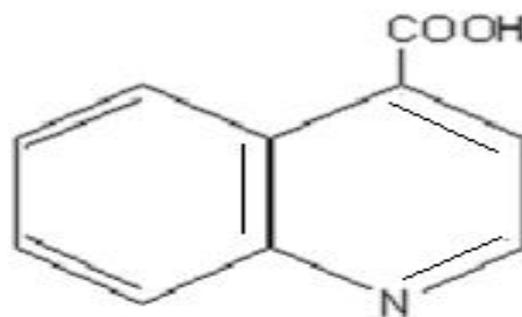
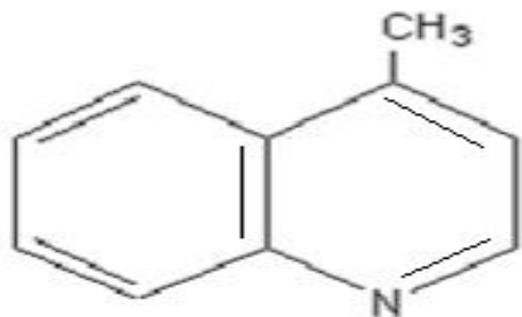
Пергидрохинолин



Хинолиновая кислота



Хинальдиновая кислота

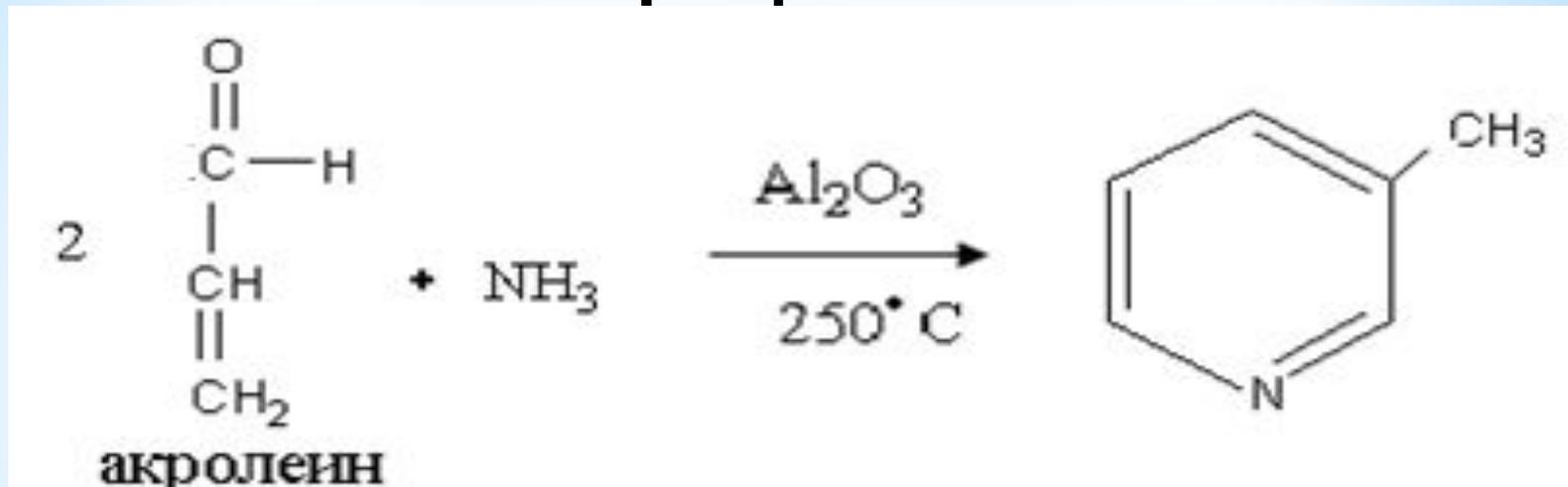


Цинхониновая кислота



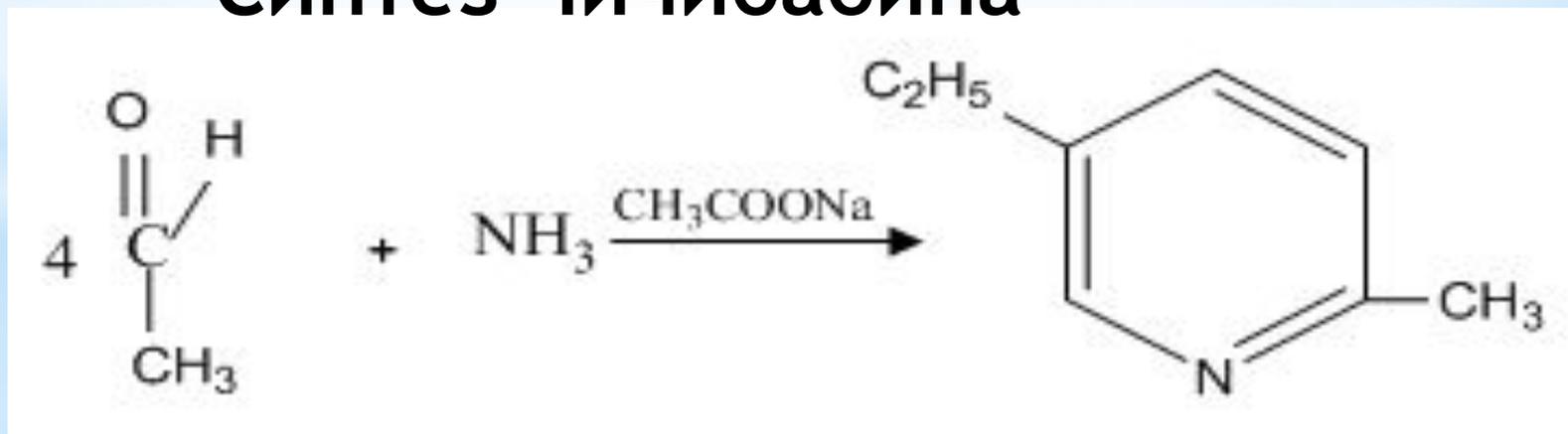
Синтез шестичленных гетероциклов

А)



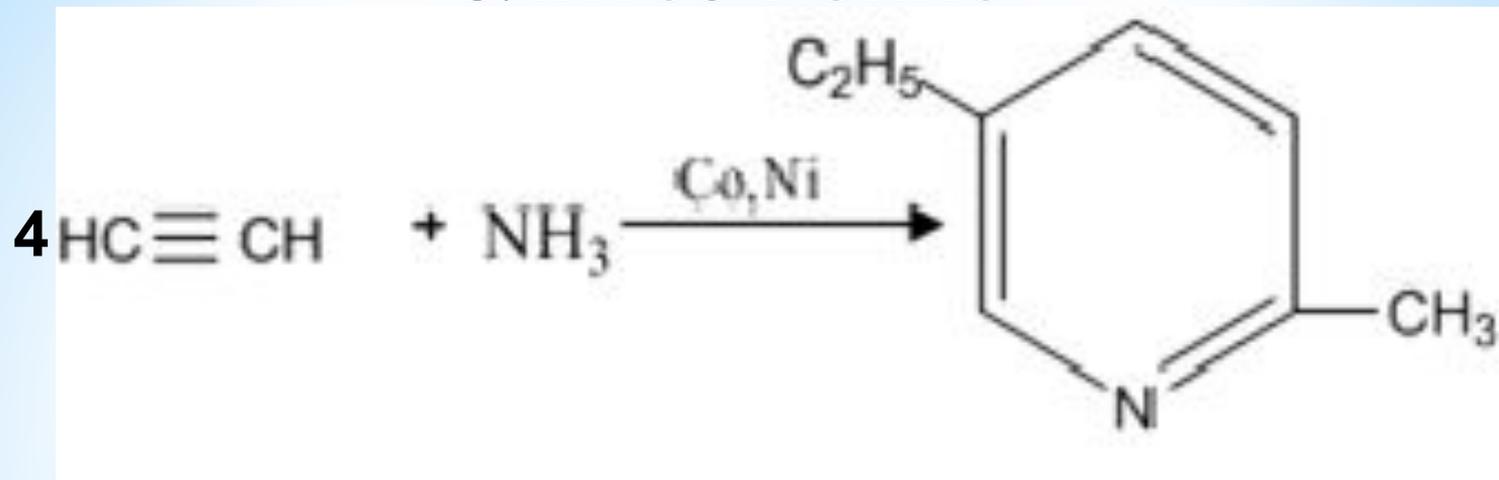
* Синтез Чичибабина

Б)



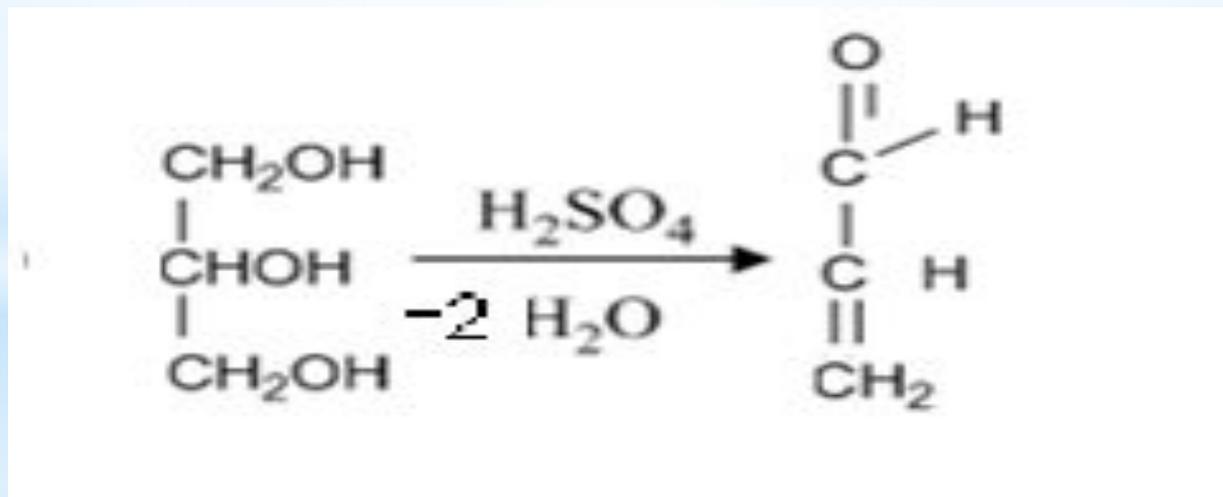
2-метил-5-этилпиридин

* Синтез Реппе



* Синтез хинолина по Скраупу

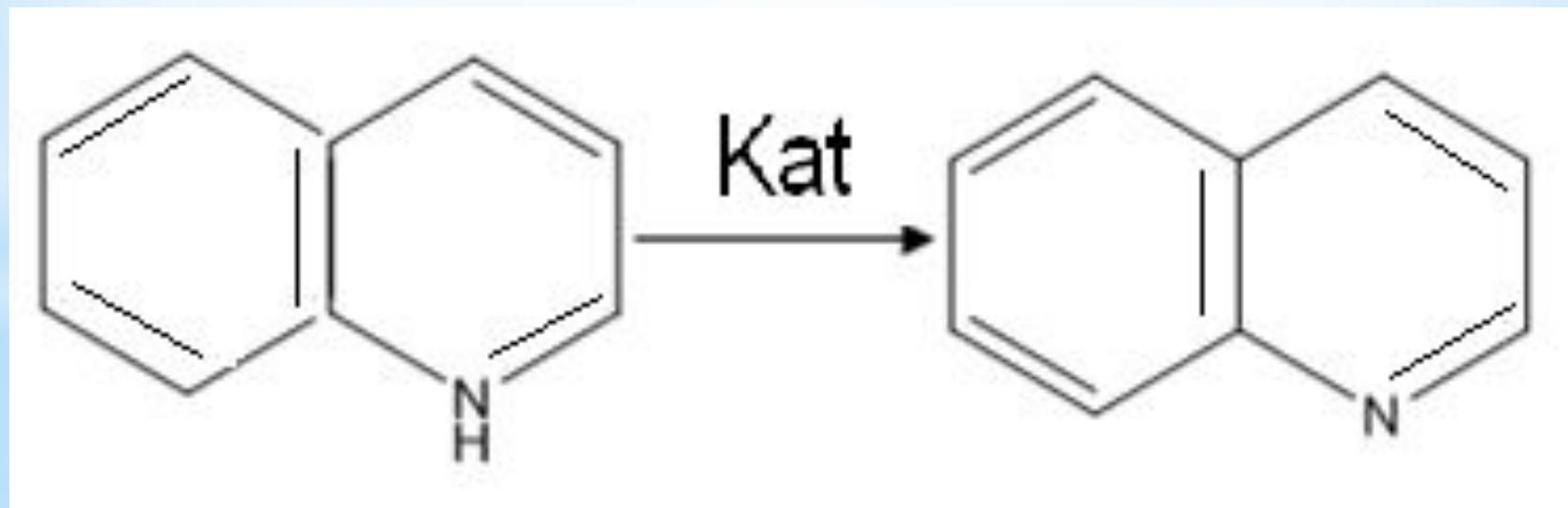
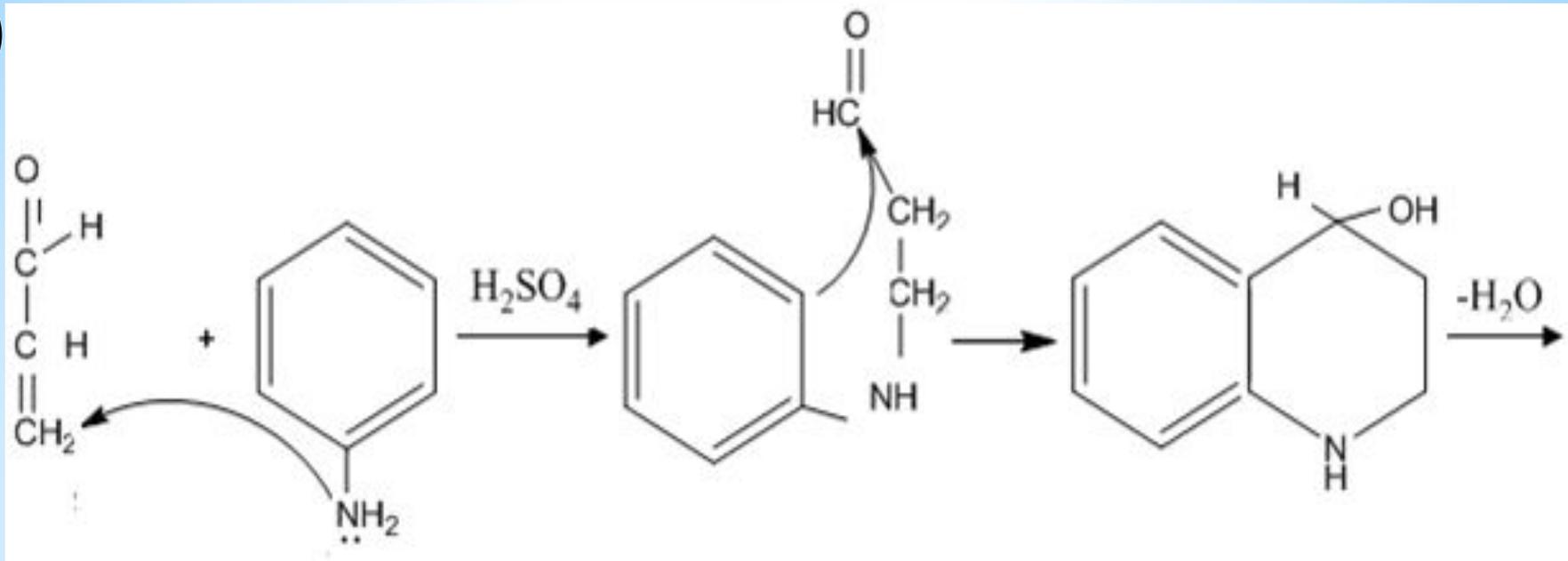
А)



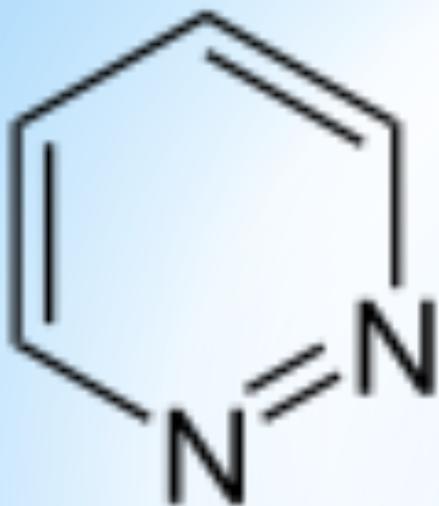
Глицерин

Акролеин

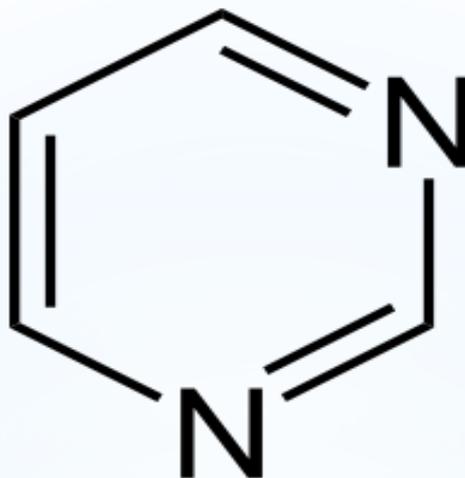
Б)



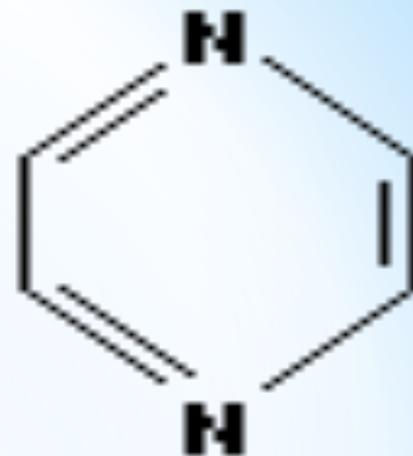
*** Шестичленные двухатомные
азотсодержащие
гетероциклы**



* Пиридазин
(1,2-дiazин)

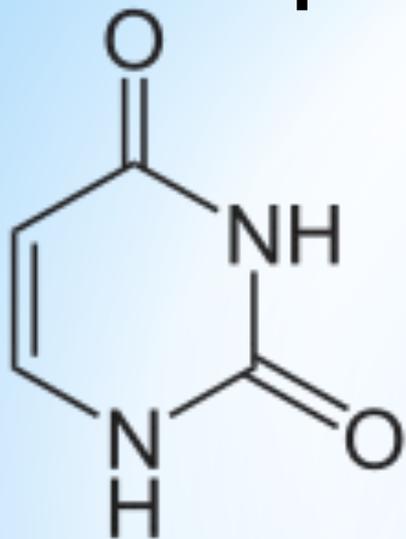


* Пиримидин
(1,3-дiazин)

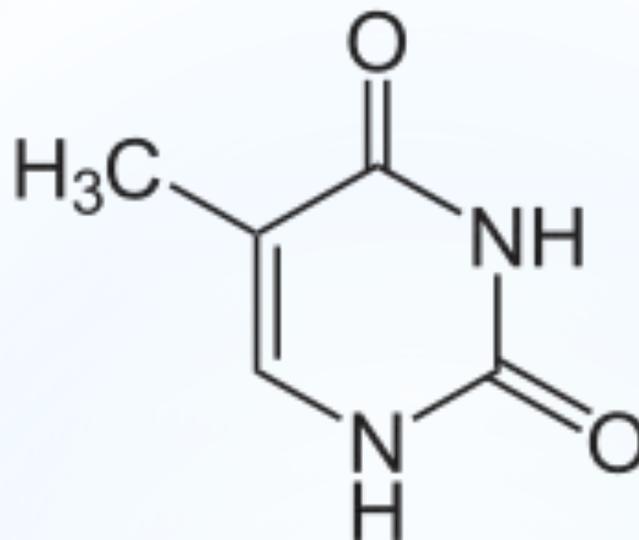


* Пиразин
(1,4-дiazин)

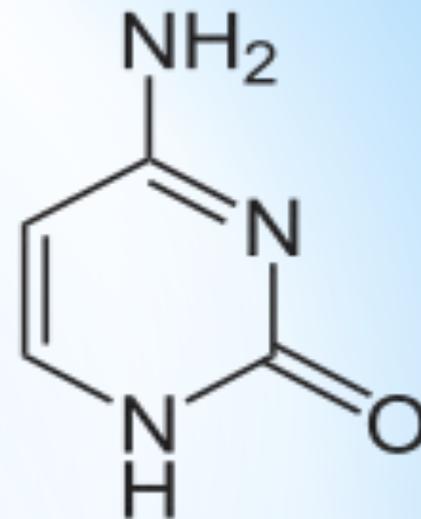
* **Производные пиримидина**



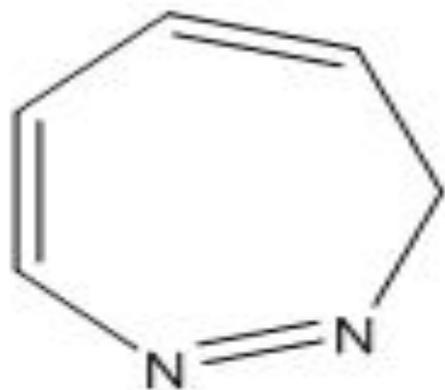
урацил



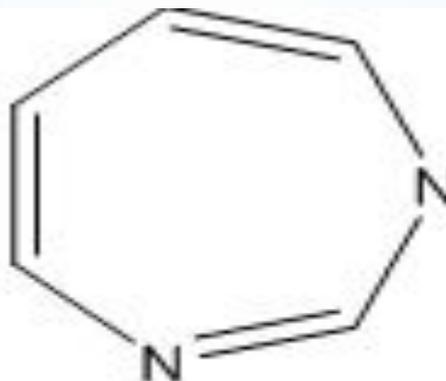
ТИМИН



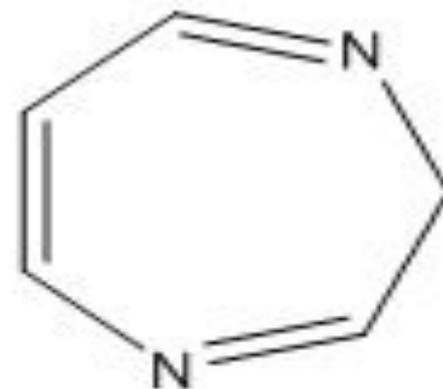
ЦИТОЗИН



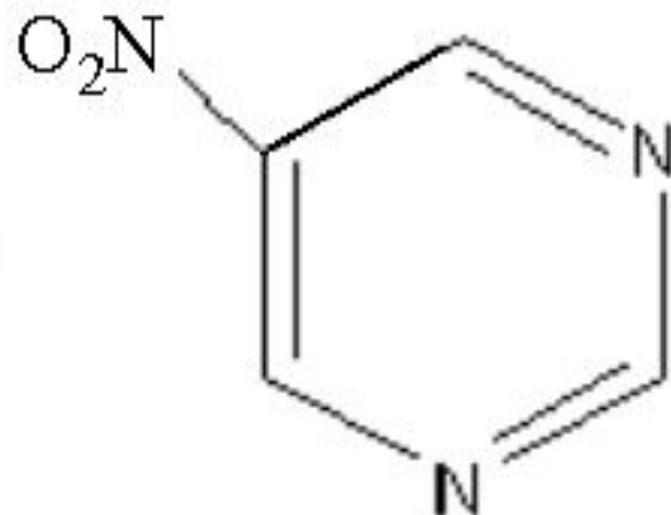
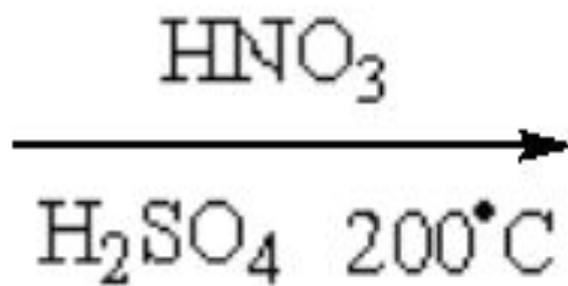
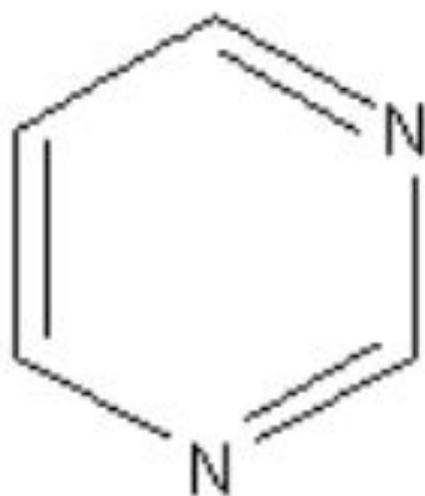
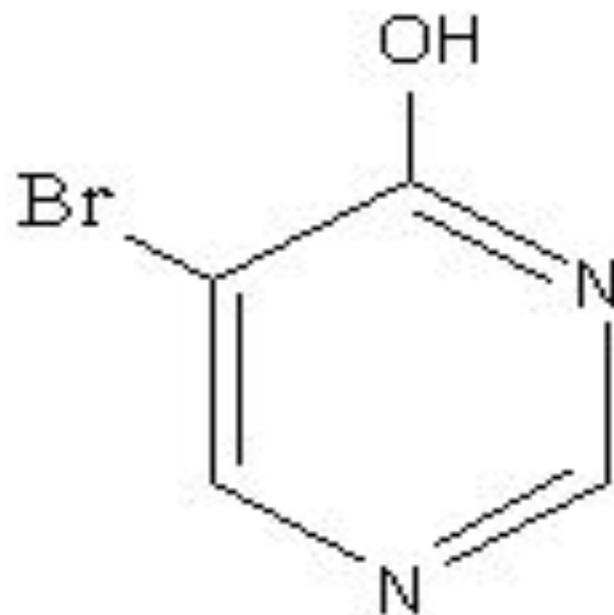
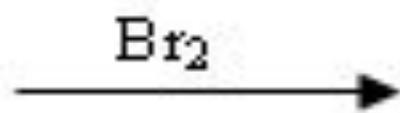
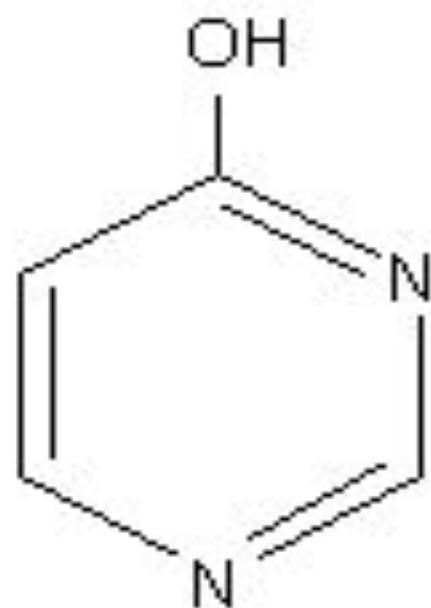
1,2-дiazипин

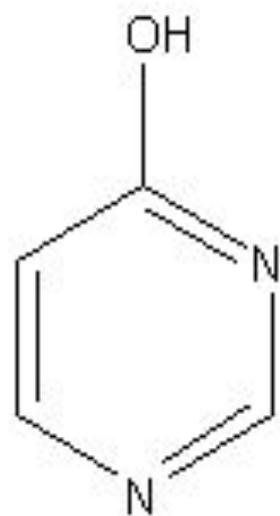


1,3-дiazипин



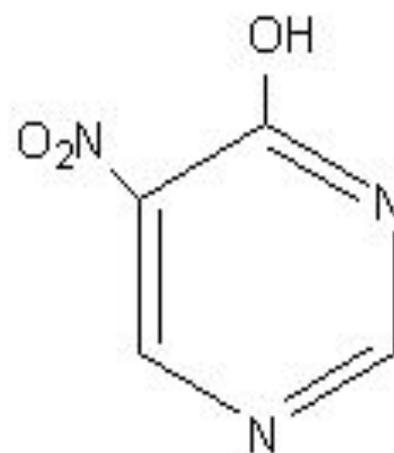
1,4-дiazипин



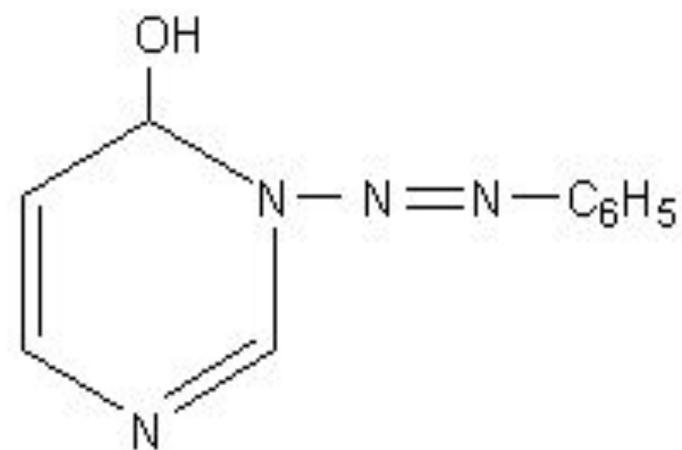


HNO_3

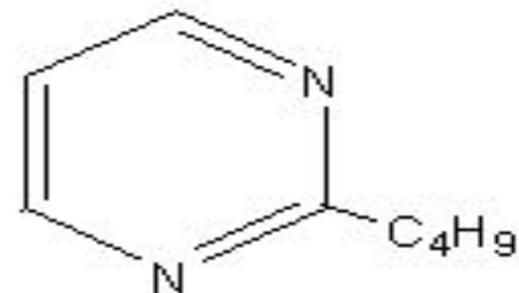
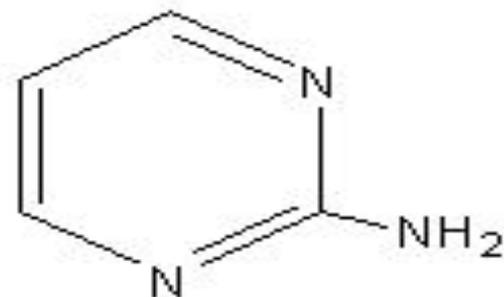
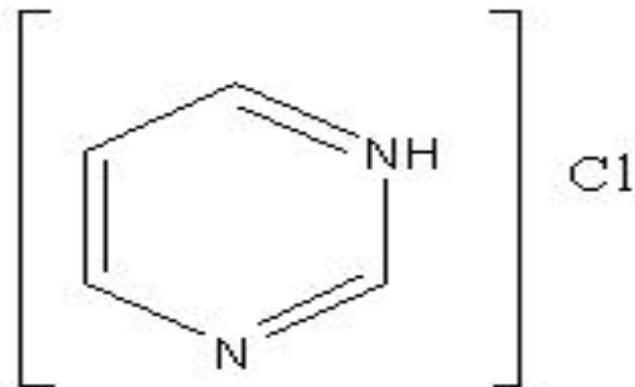
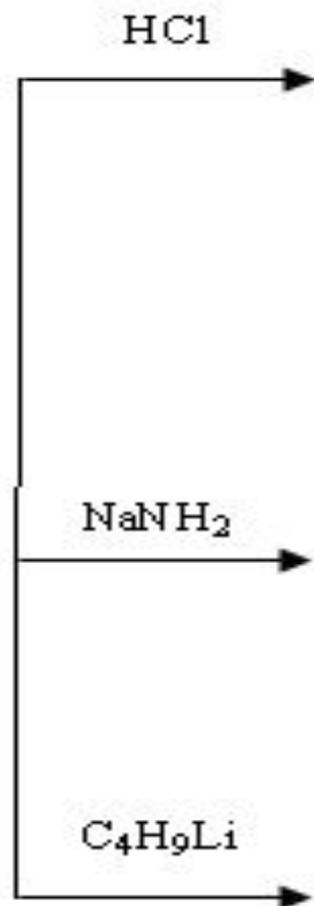
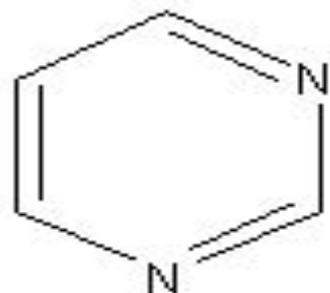
$-\text{H}_2\text{O}$



$\text{NH}_2\text{-NH-C}_6\text{H}_5$

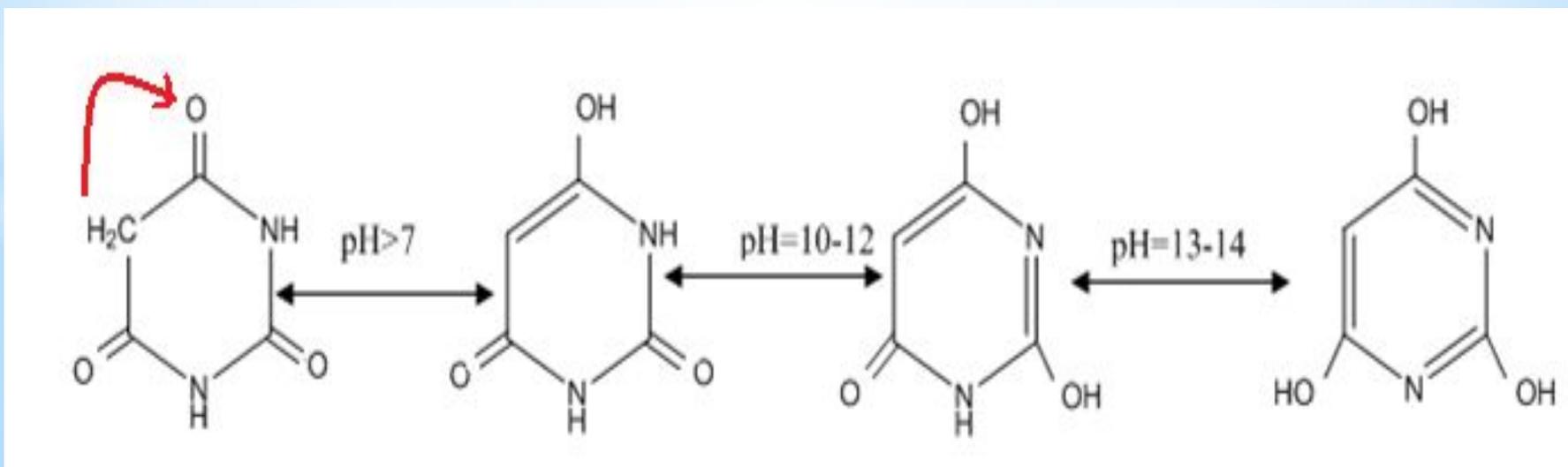
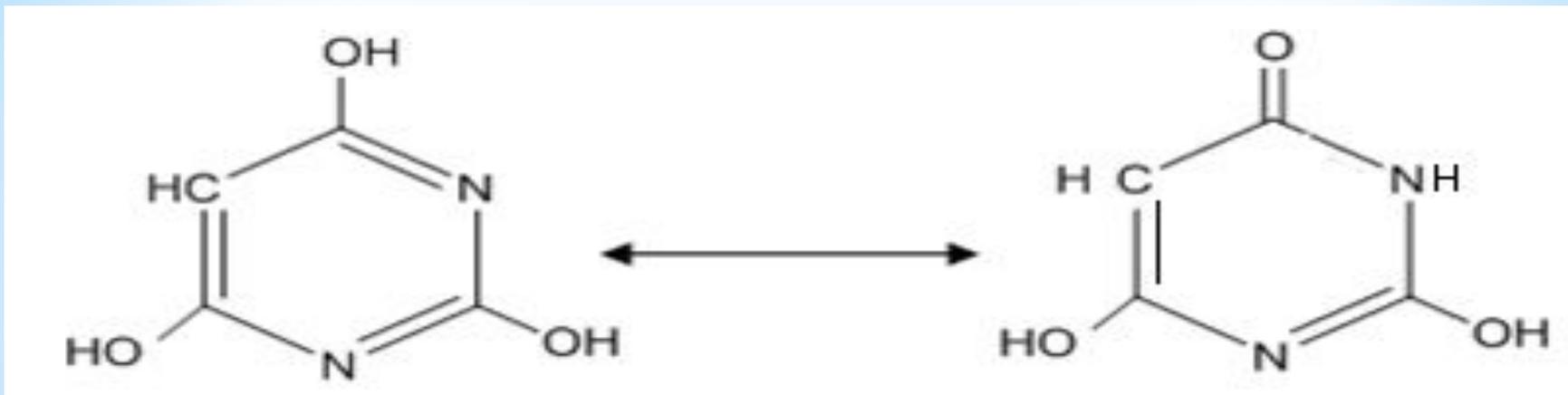


* Основные свойства

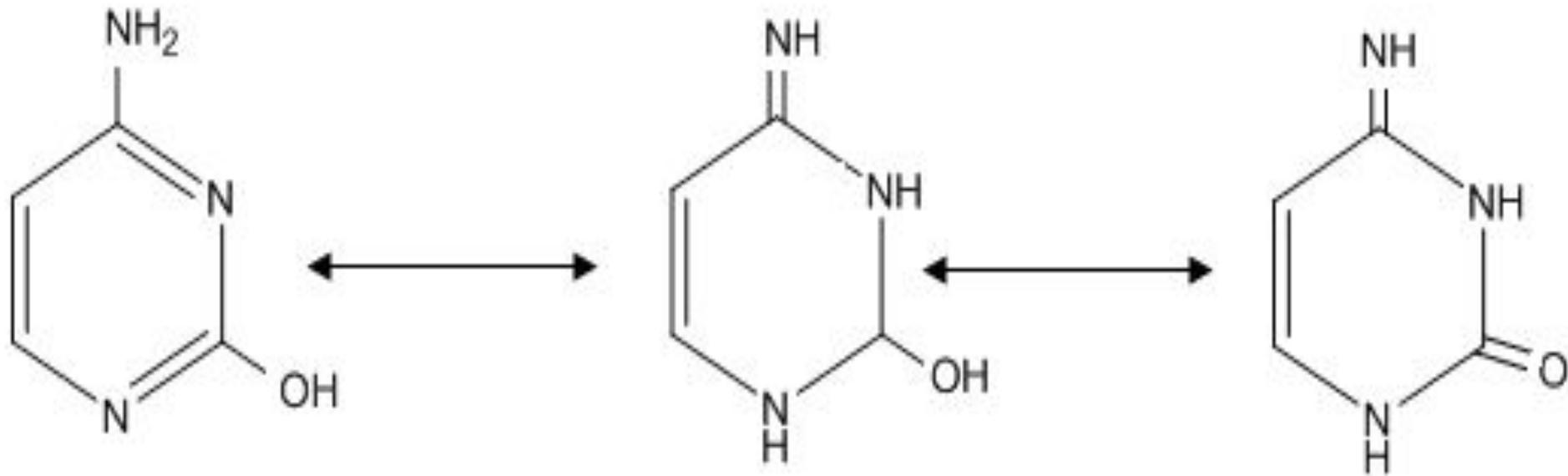


* Таутомерия (Протонная):

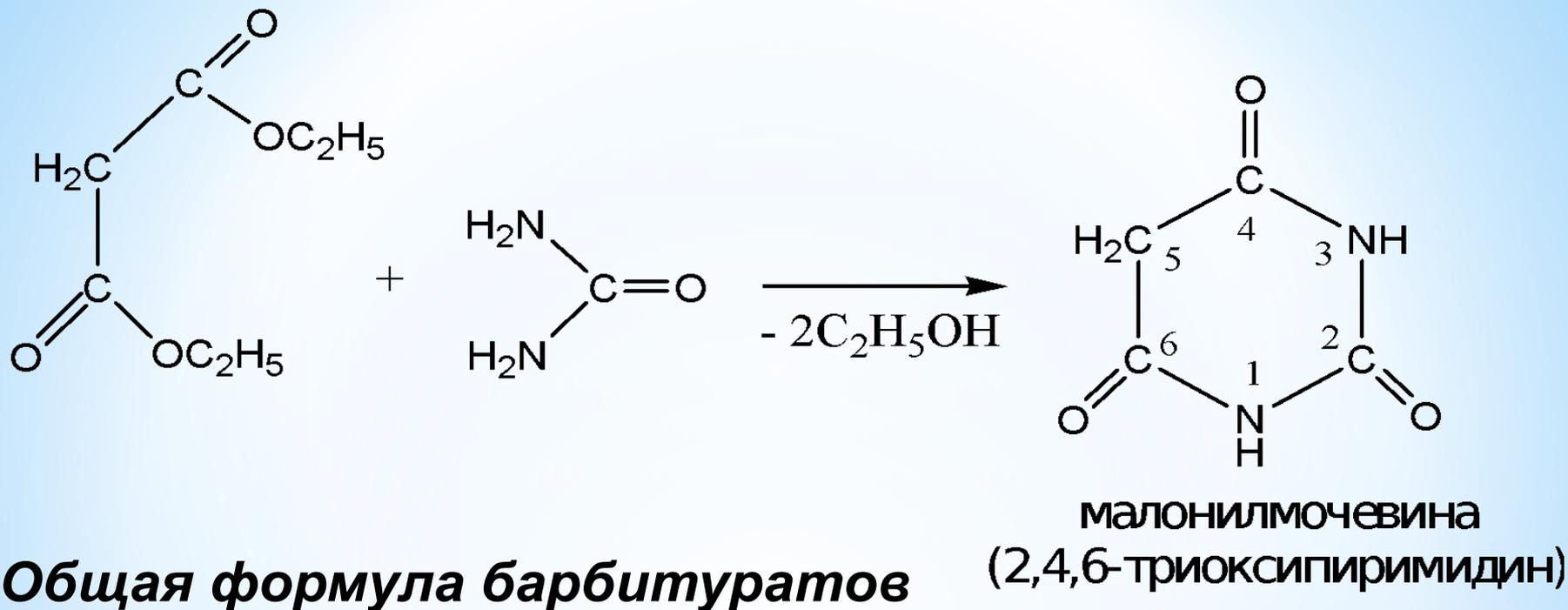
А) кето-енольная:



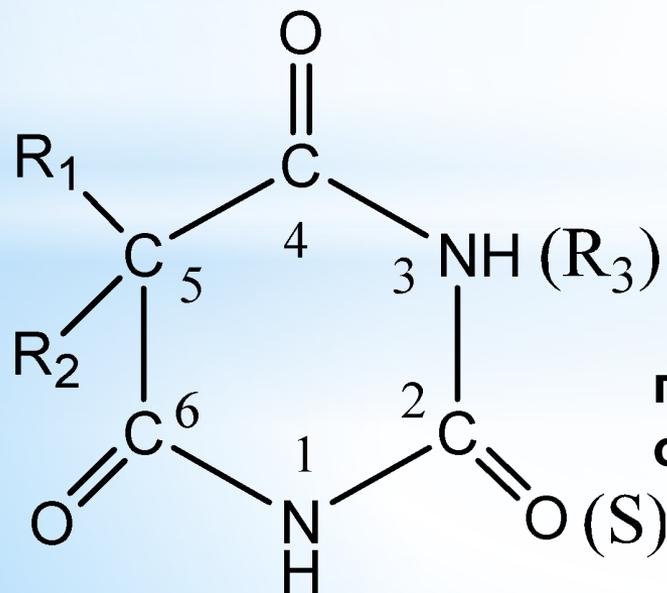
Б) амино-иминная:



Получение барбитуровой кислоты

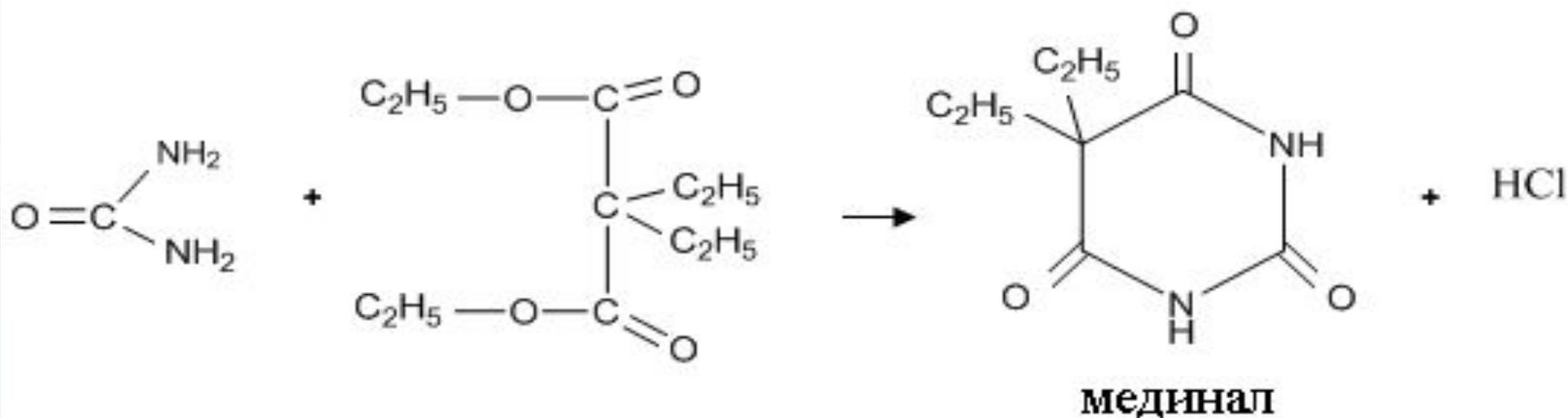
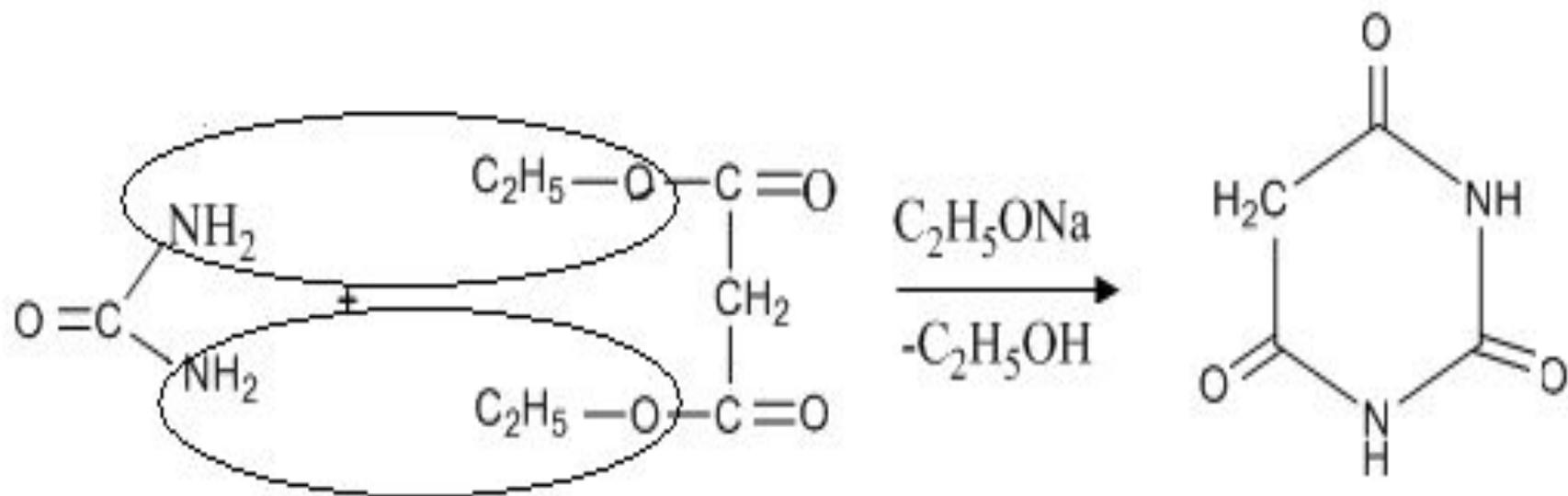


Общая формула барбитуратов



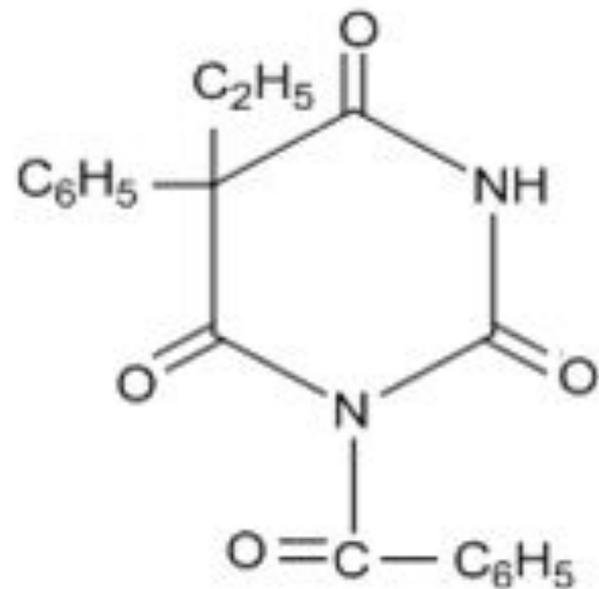
где R_1, R_2, R_3 - радикалы, содержащие от 1 до 7 атомов углерода.

* Синтез барбитуратов

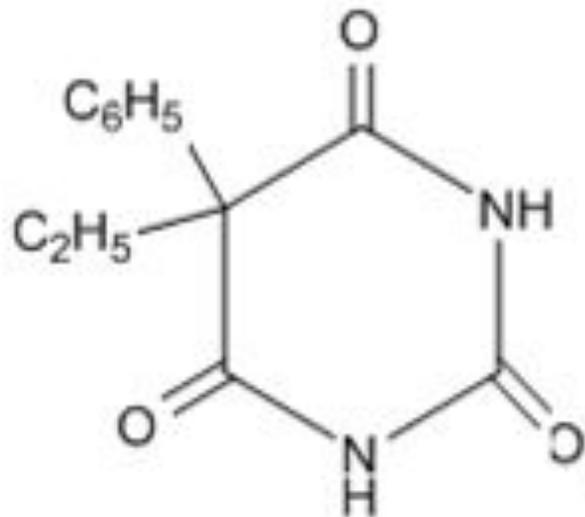




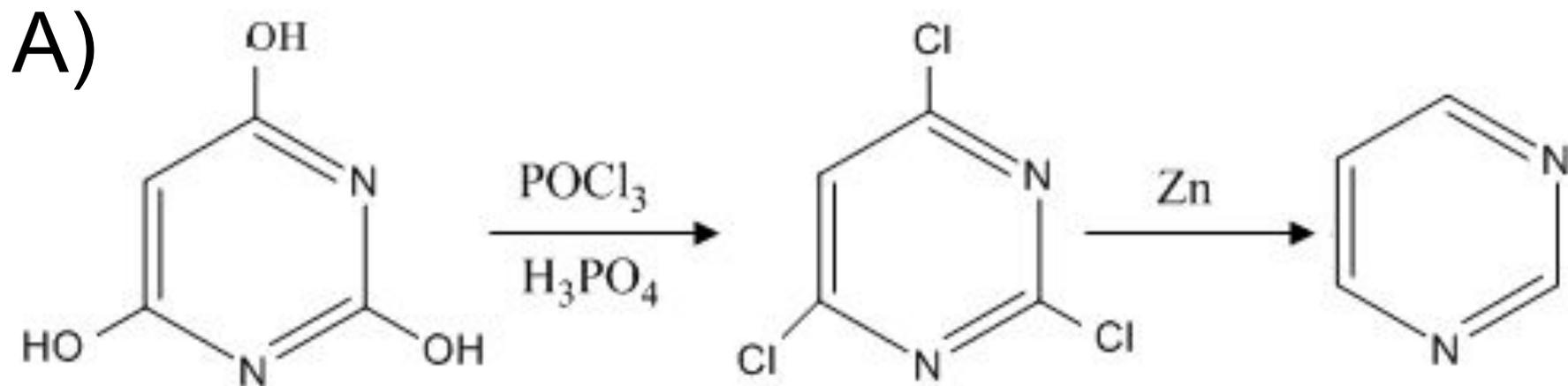
Бензонал-
противосудорожное
средство ,
производное
фенобарбитала



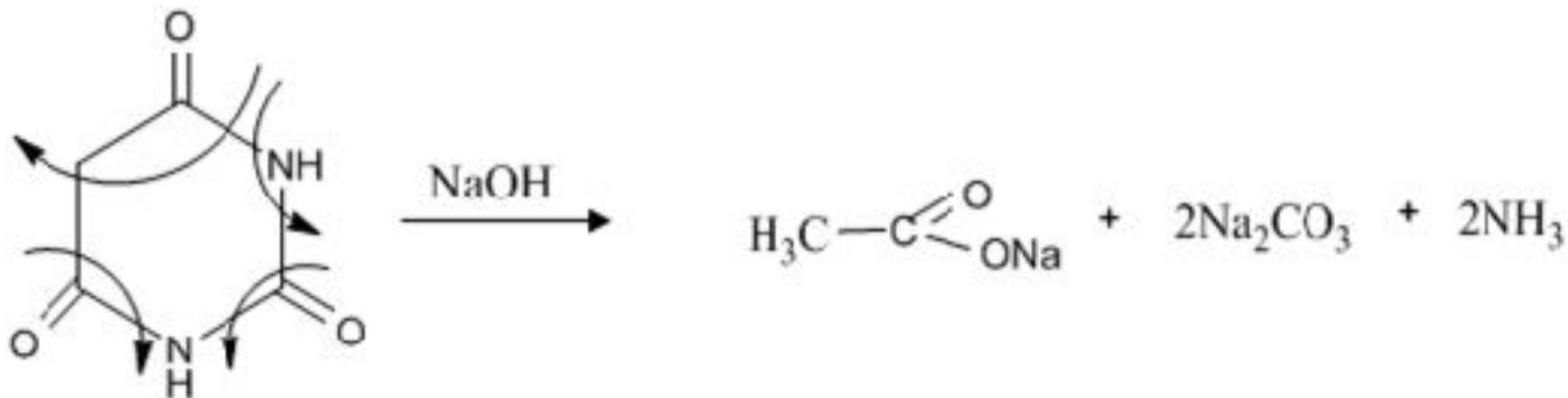
Фенобарбитал -снотворное,
противосудорожное средство из
группы барбитуратов



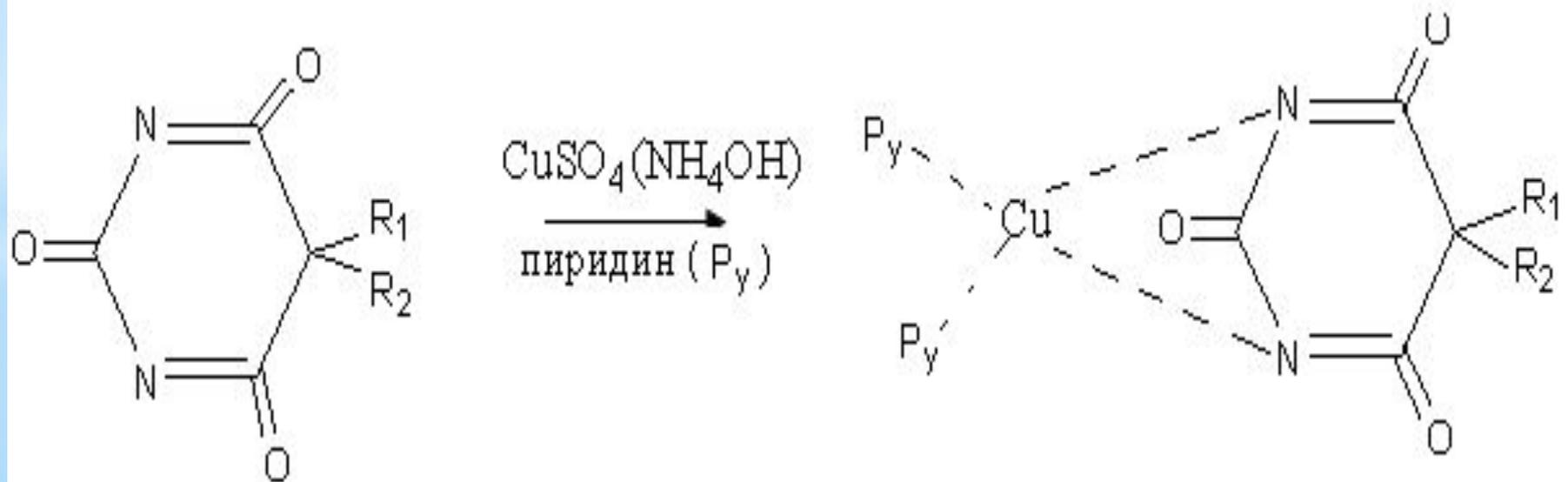
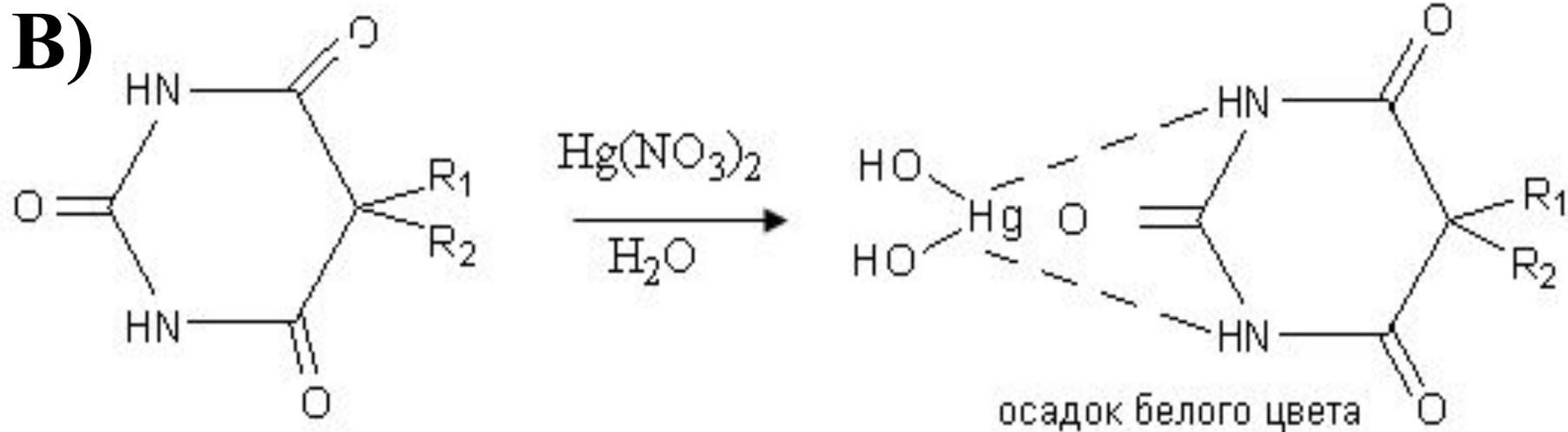
* Реакции обнаружения барбитуровой кислоты и барбитуратов

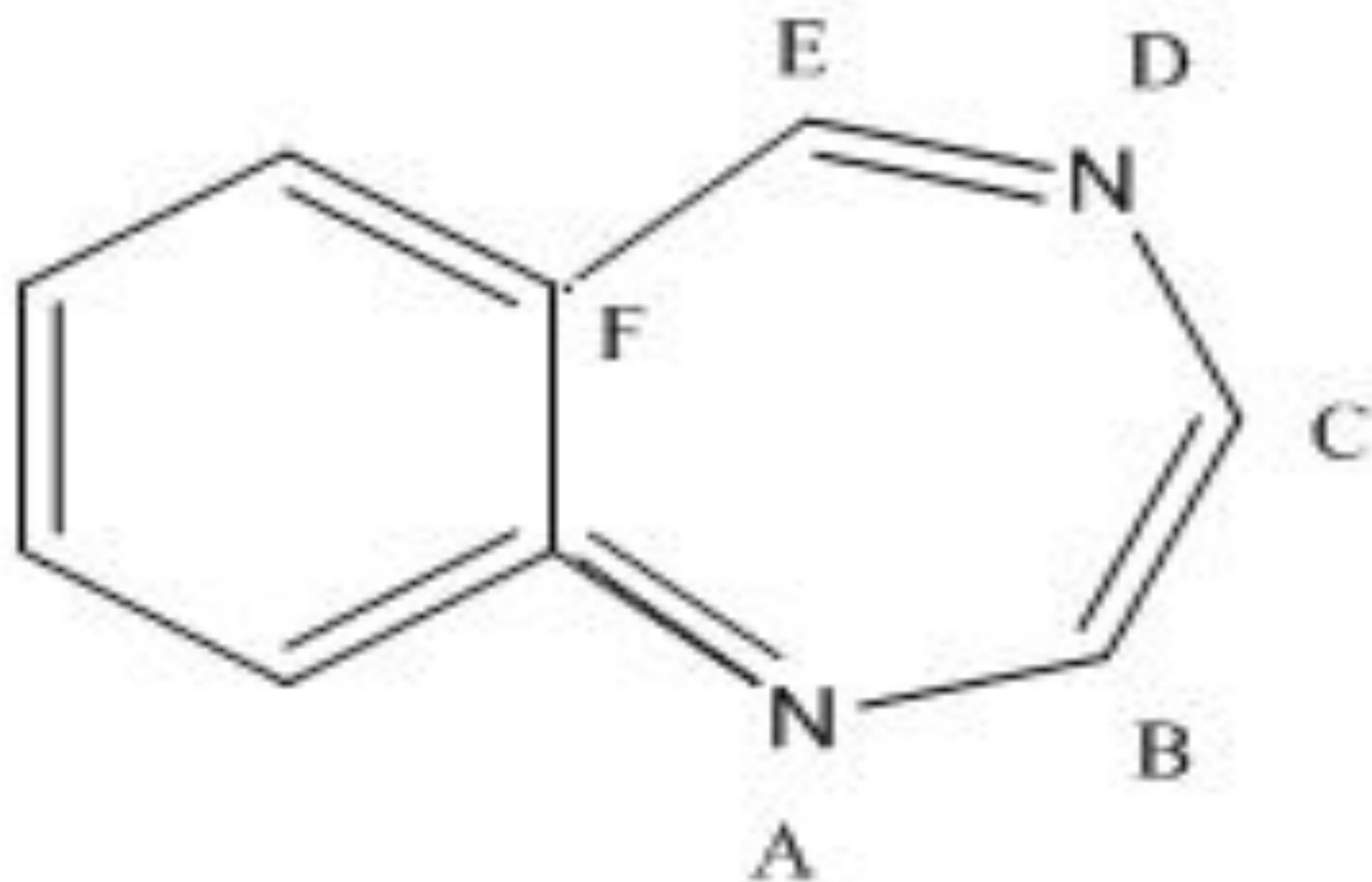


Б) Сплавление с гидроксидами щелочных металлов



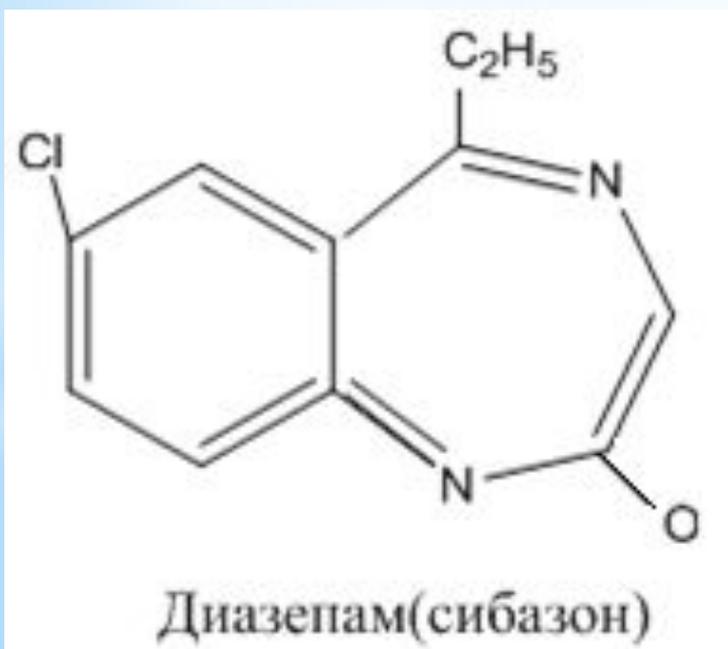
B)



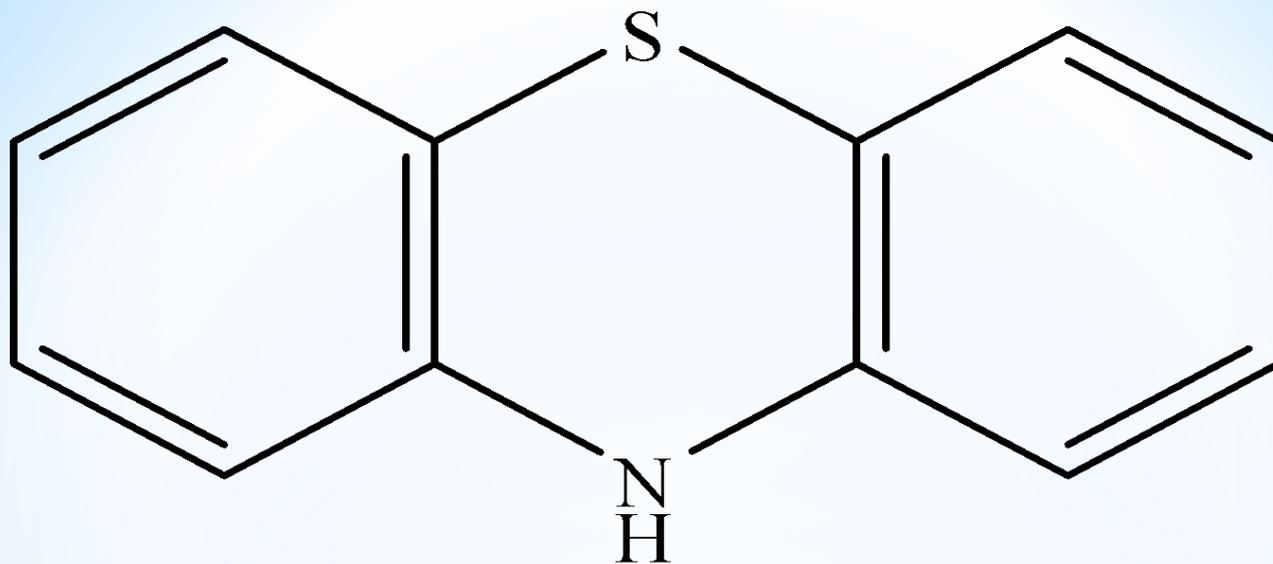


бензо(F)1,4-дiazепин

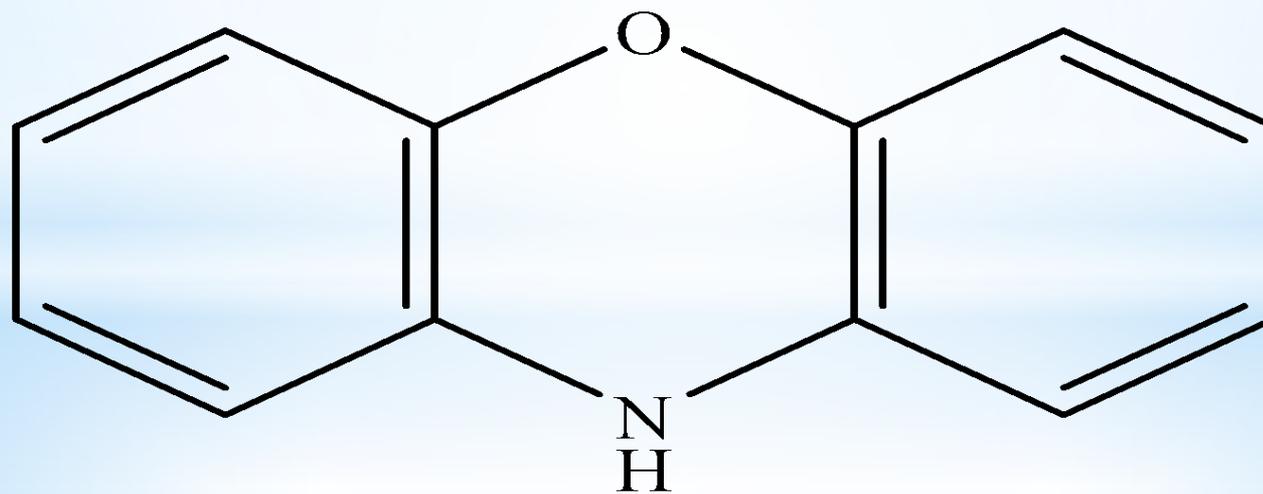
Широко используемое успокаивающее и противотревожное лекарство группы бензодиазепинов.
Препарат так же обладает снотворным, противосудорожным, миорелаксирующим (расслабляет мышцы) и амнестическим действием.



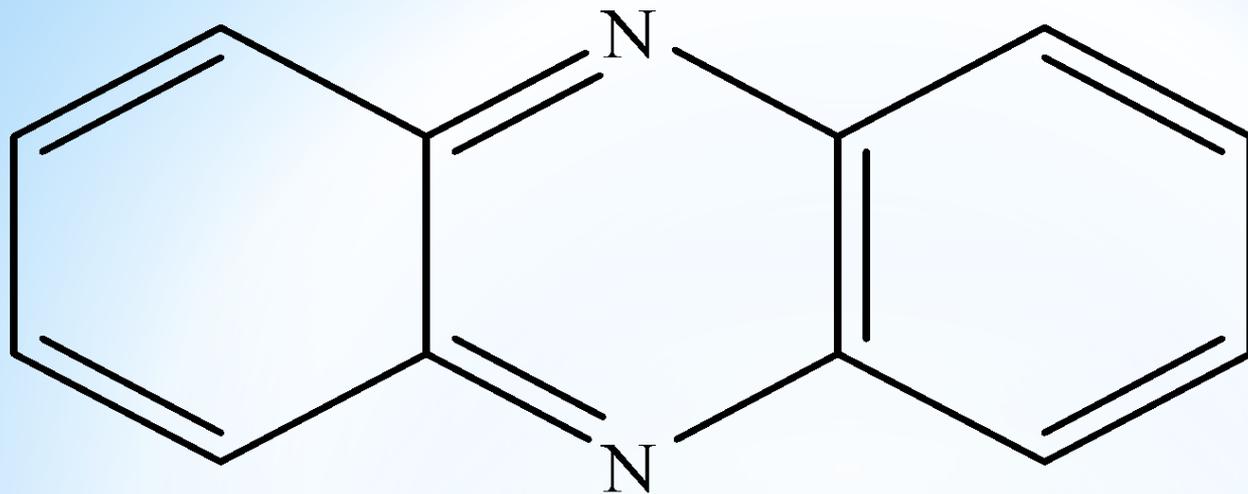
*** Полигетероатомные
конденсированные системы**



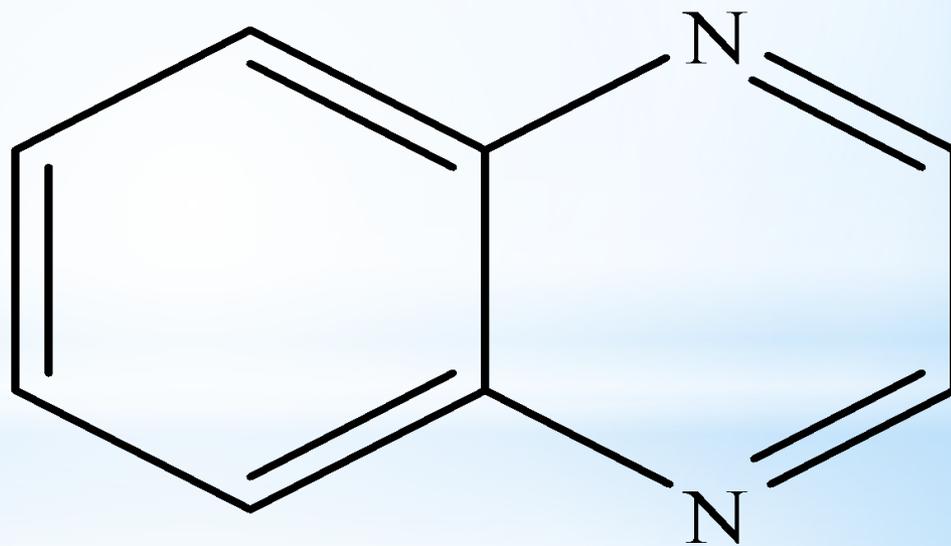
фенотиазин



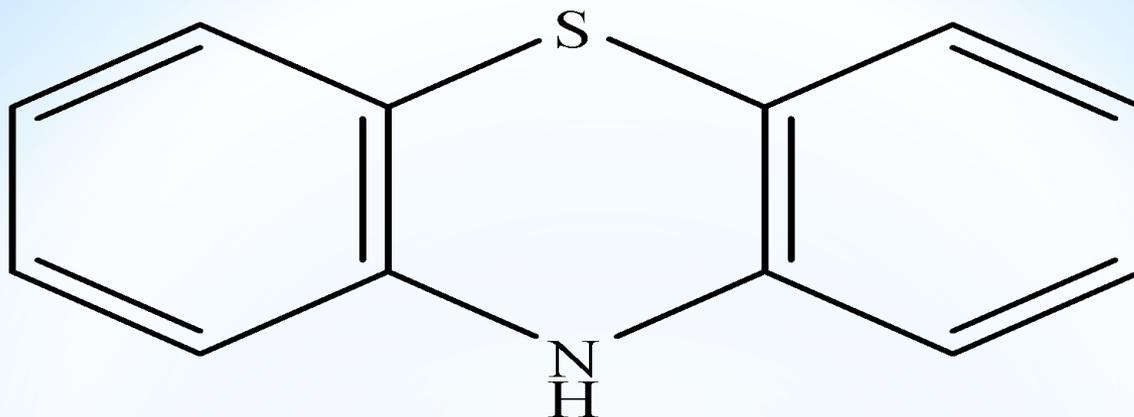
феноксазин



феназин

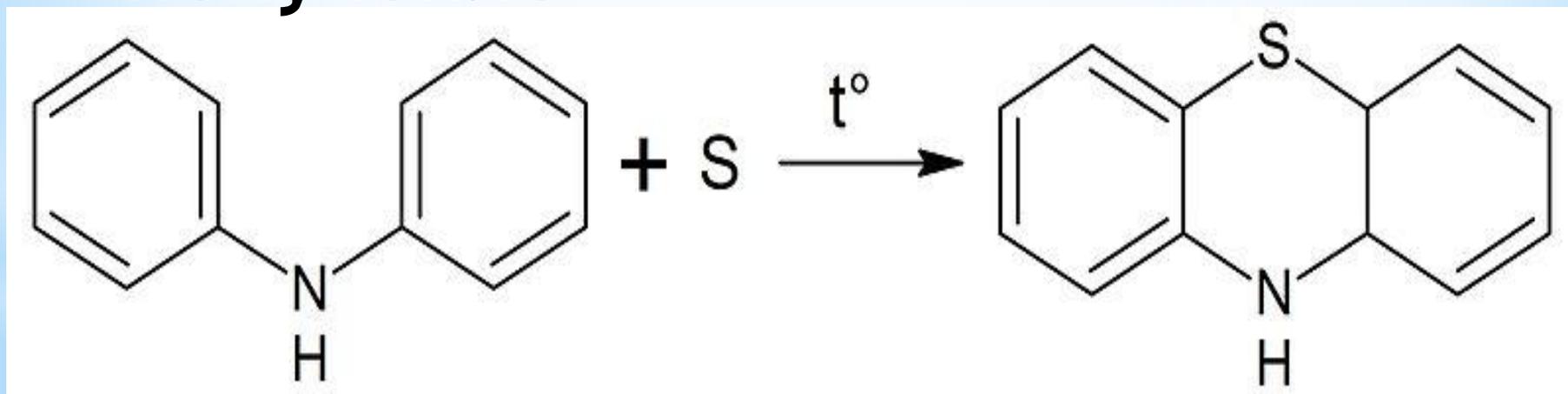


хиноксалин

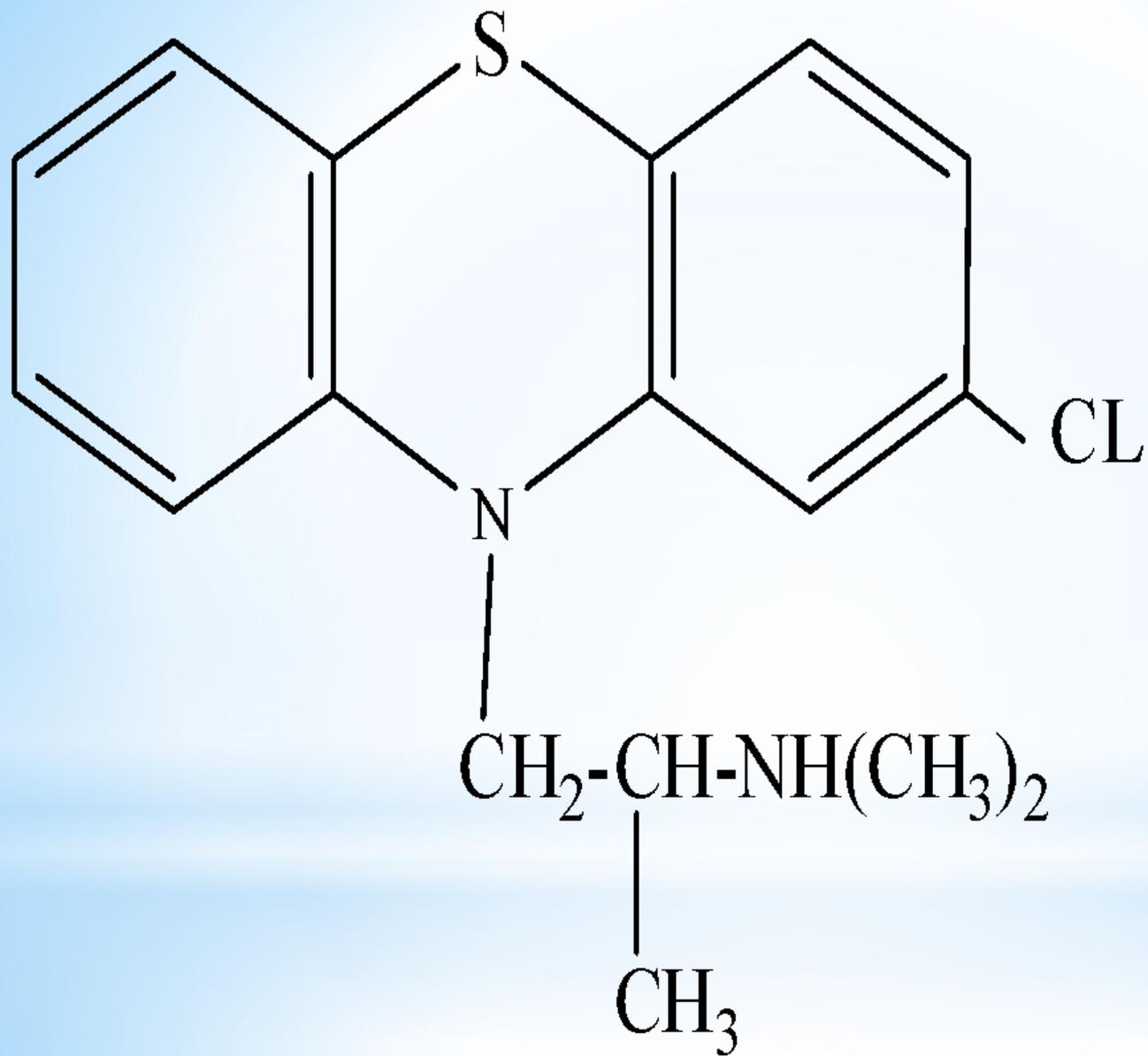


фенотиазин

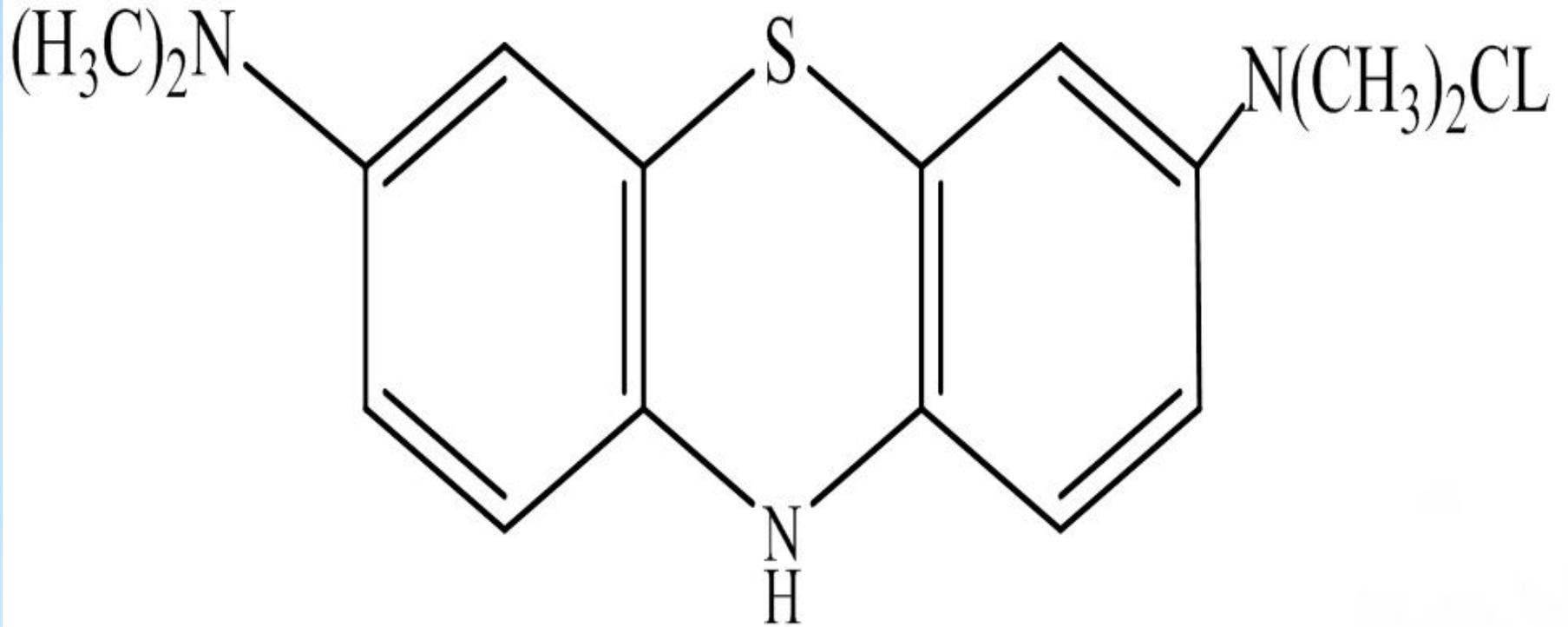
* Получение



Впервые фенотиазин был синтезирован Бернтсеном в 1883 году путём нагревания дифениламина с серой.



АМИНОЗИН



Метиленовый голубой -окраска нервных тканей

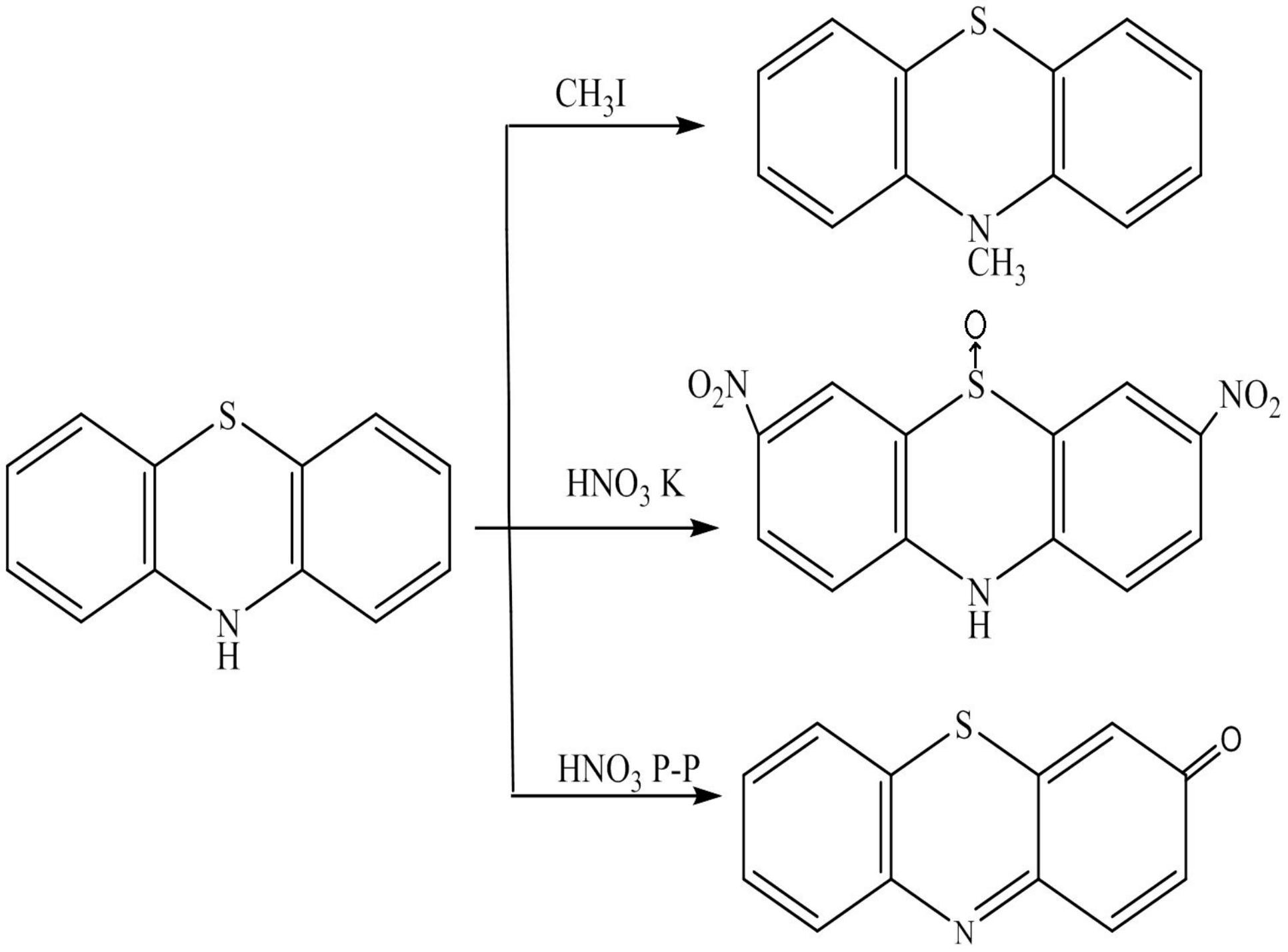
Производные фенотиазина

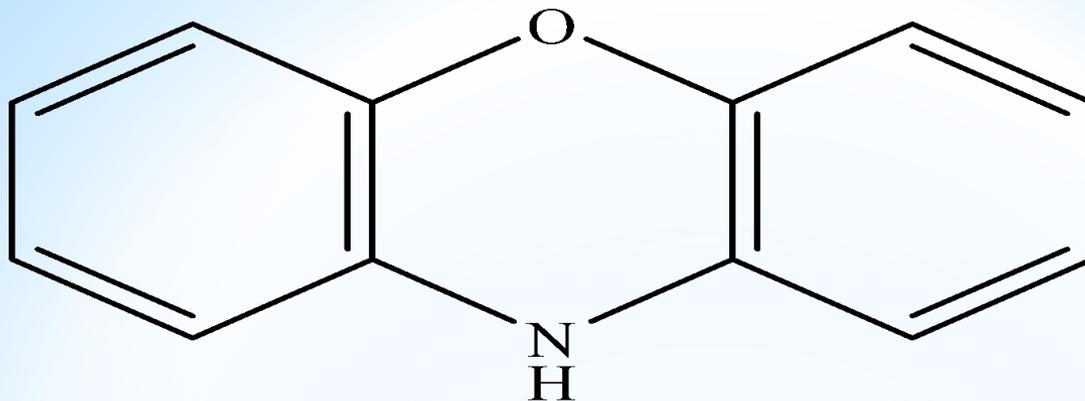


Хлорпромазин, торговое наименование: «**Аминазин**», — синтезированный нейролептик.



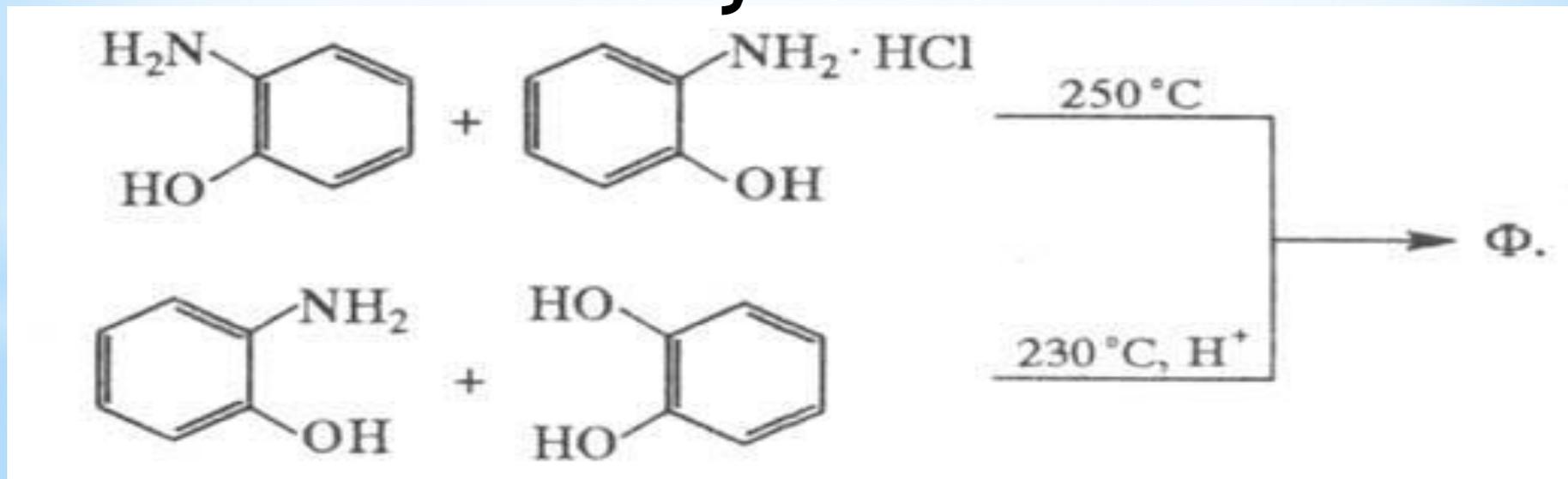
Прометазин (Дипразин, Пипольфен) — противогистаминный препарат.



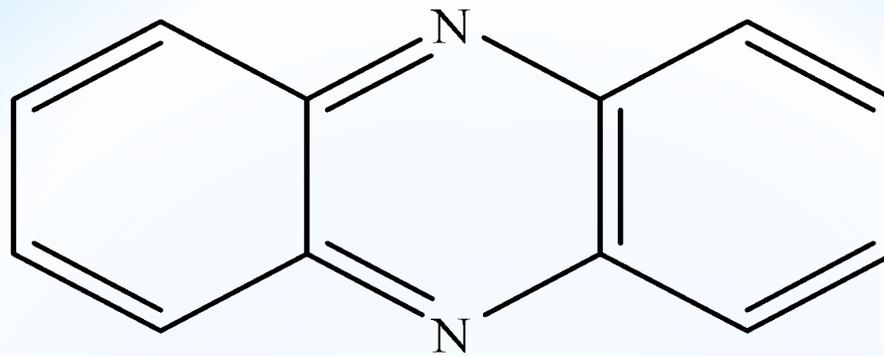


феноксазин

* Получение

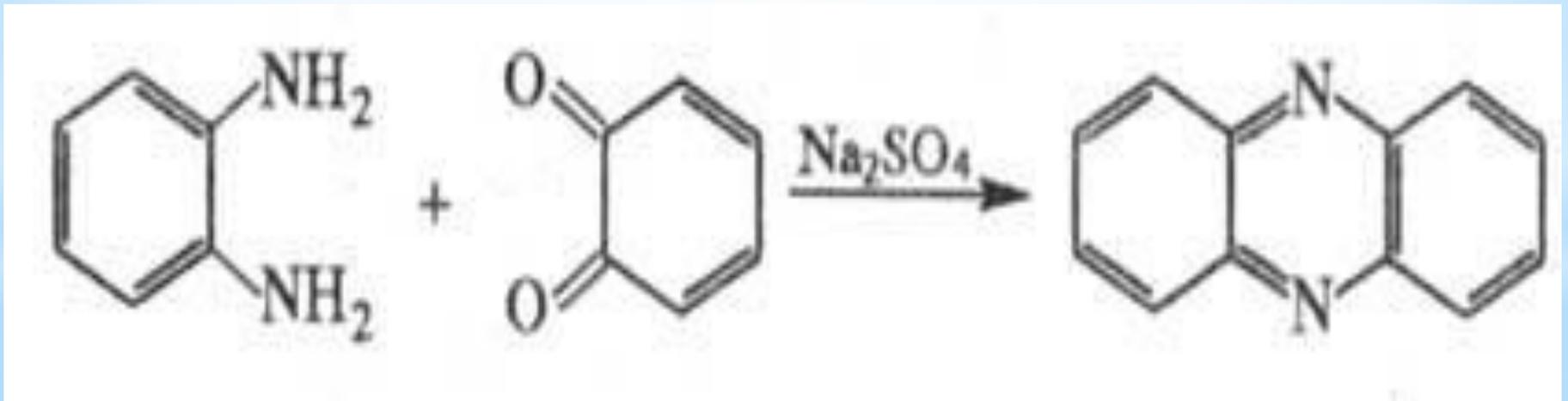


Феноксазин- структурный фрагмент антибиотиков группы актино-мицина

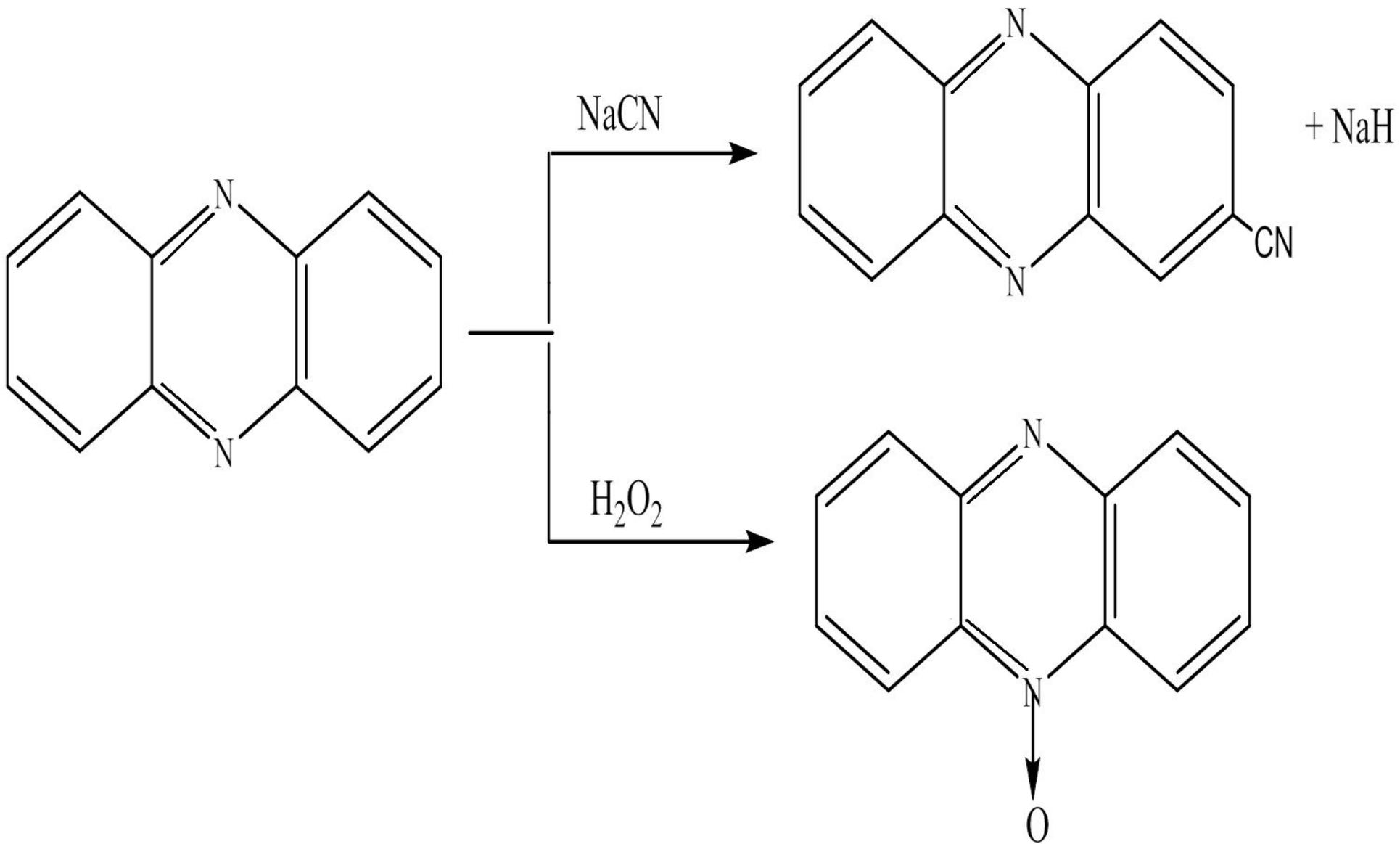


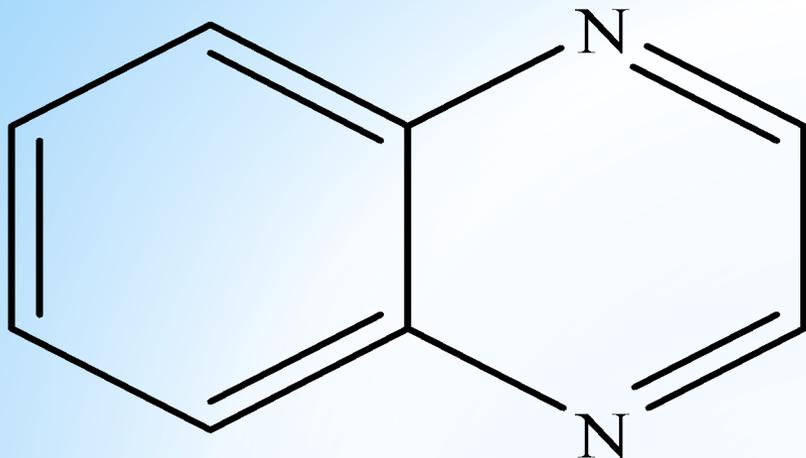
феназин

Феназин получают конденсацией о-фенилендиамина с о-хиноном в безводном диэтиловом эфире.



Феназин и его производные обладают антибиотич. активностью, являются переносчиками кислорода в некоторых процессах метаболизма.

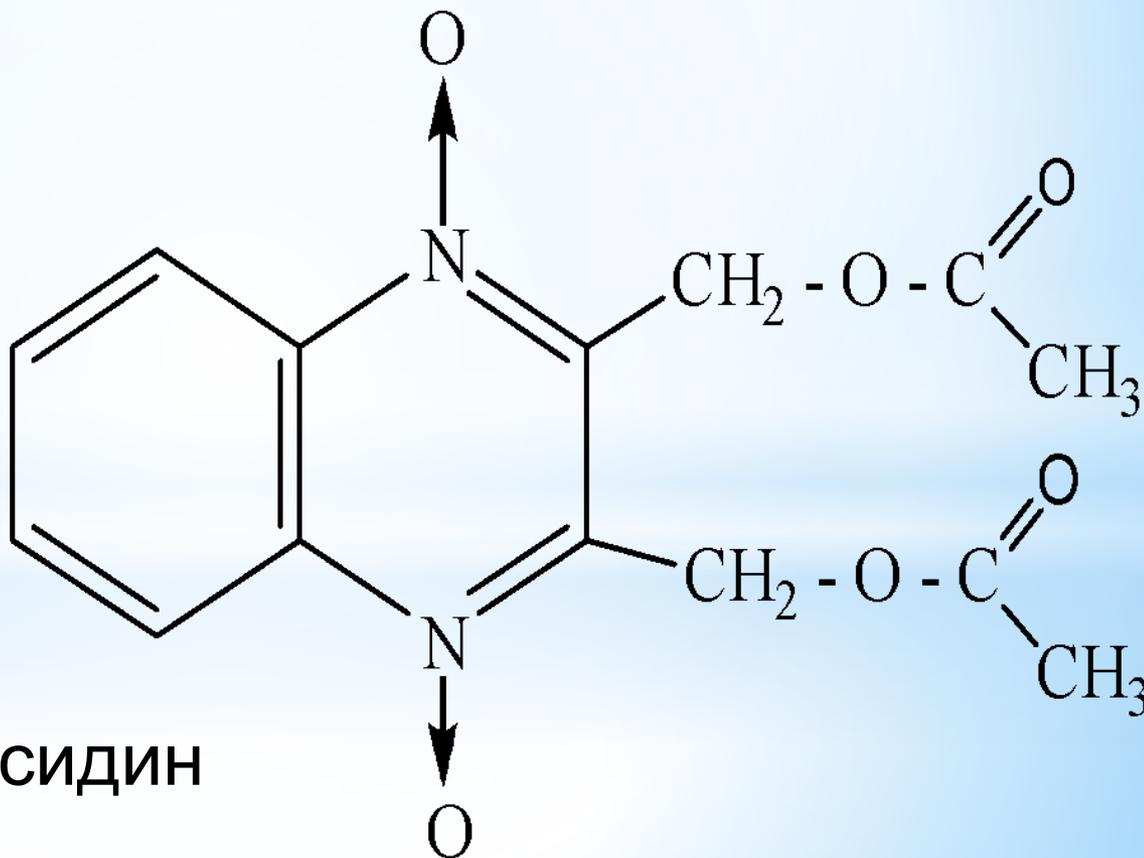




хиноксалин

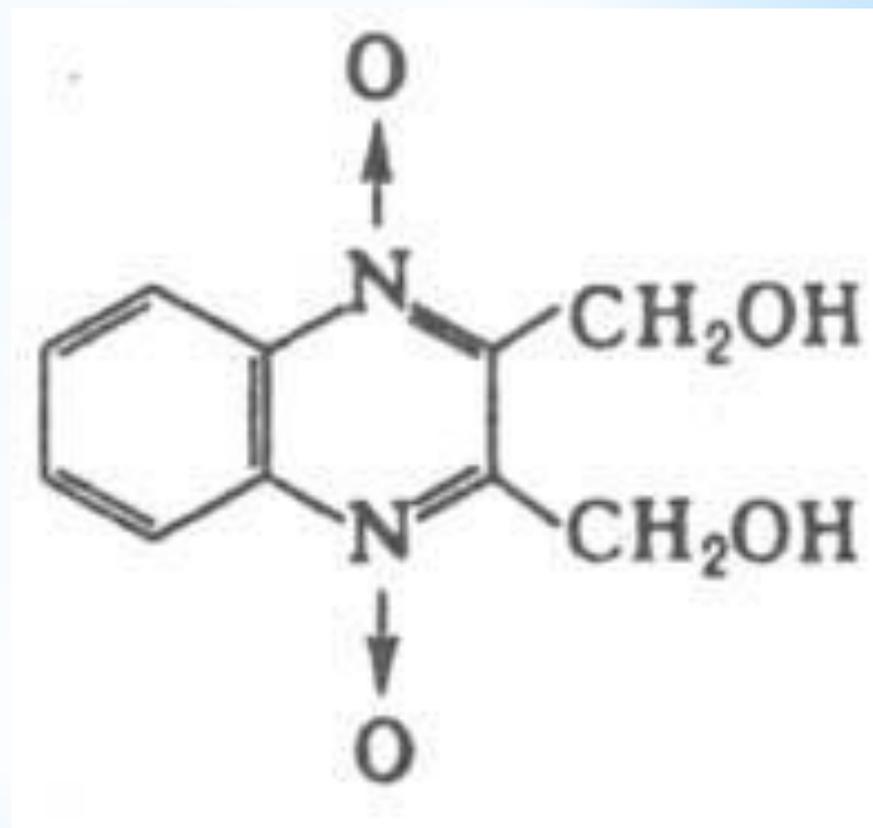
Производные:

Провомикробные
препараты

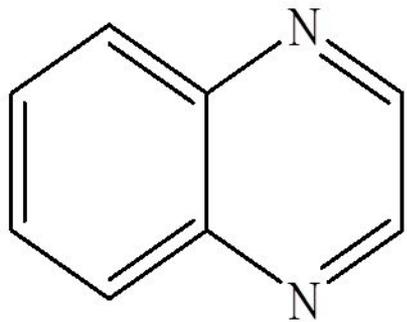


Хиноксидин

Диоксидин

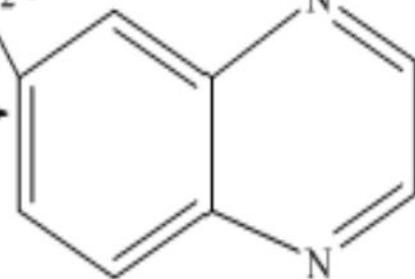


Противомикробный препарат

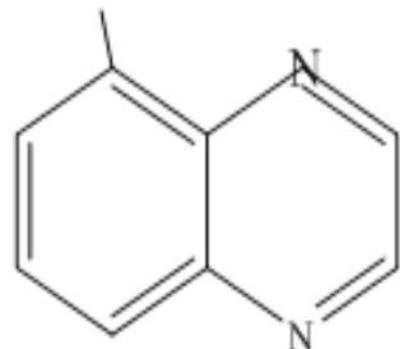


HNO_3

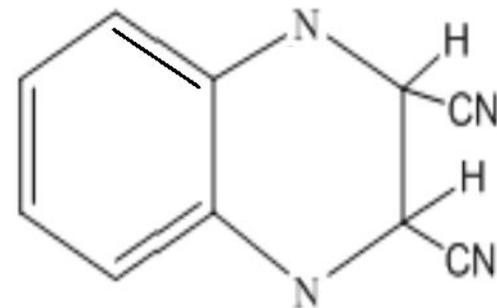
N_2O



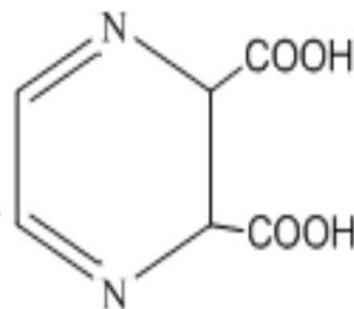
+



2HCN

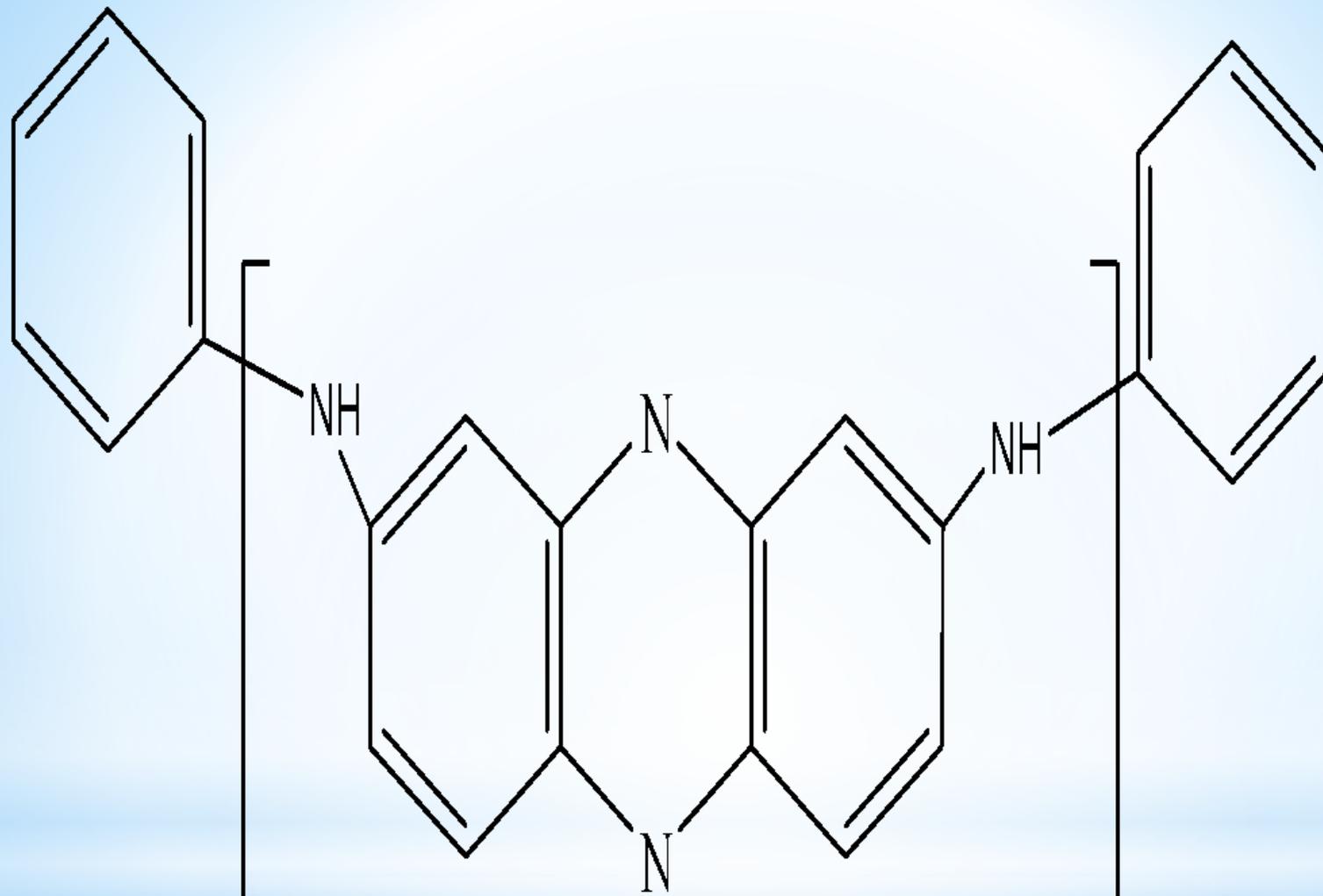


$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

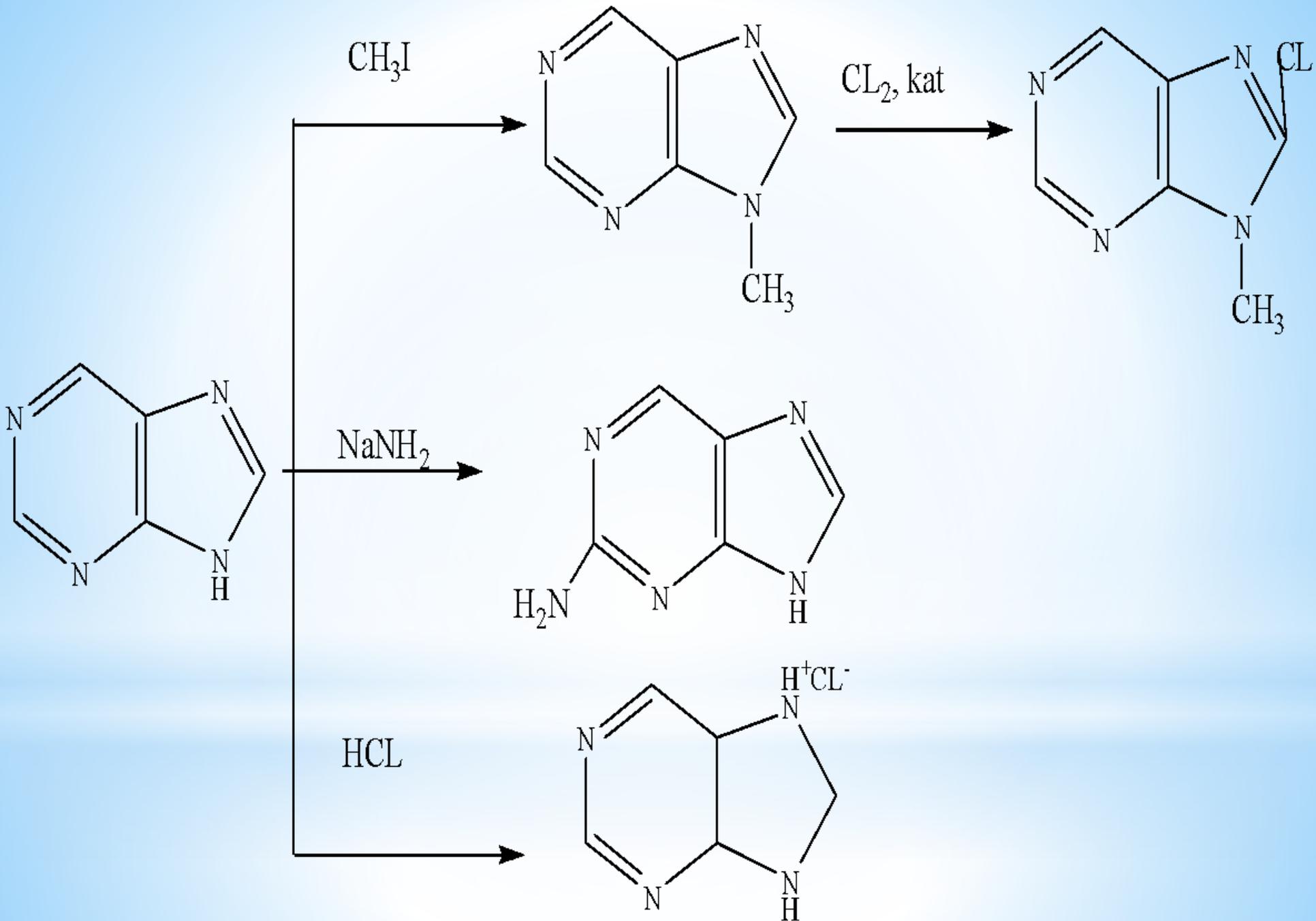


+

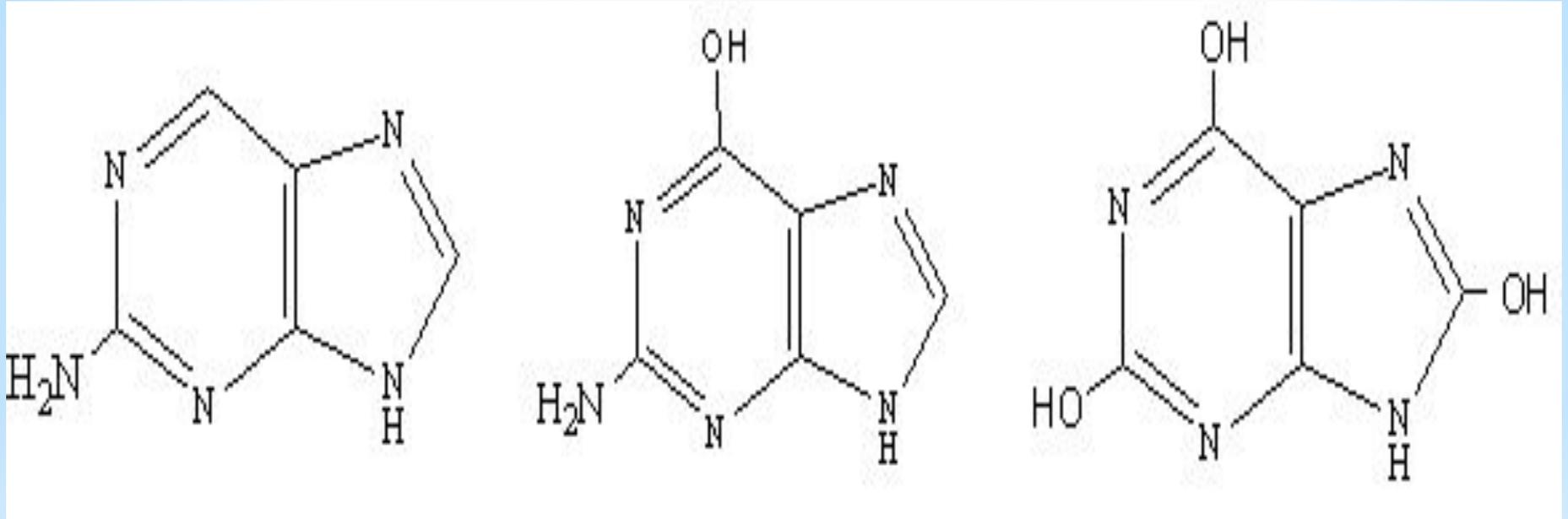
2CO_2



n анилиновый черный



* Производные пурина



Аденин

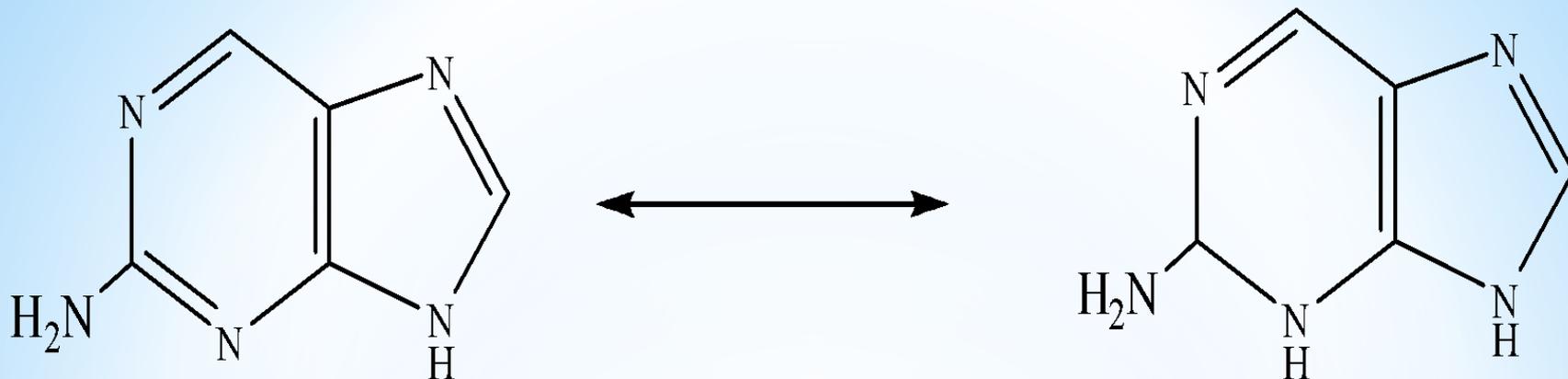
Гуанин

Мочевая кислота

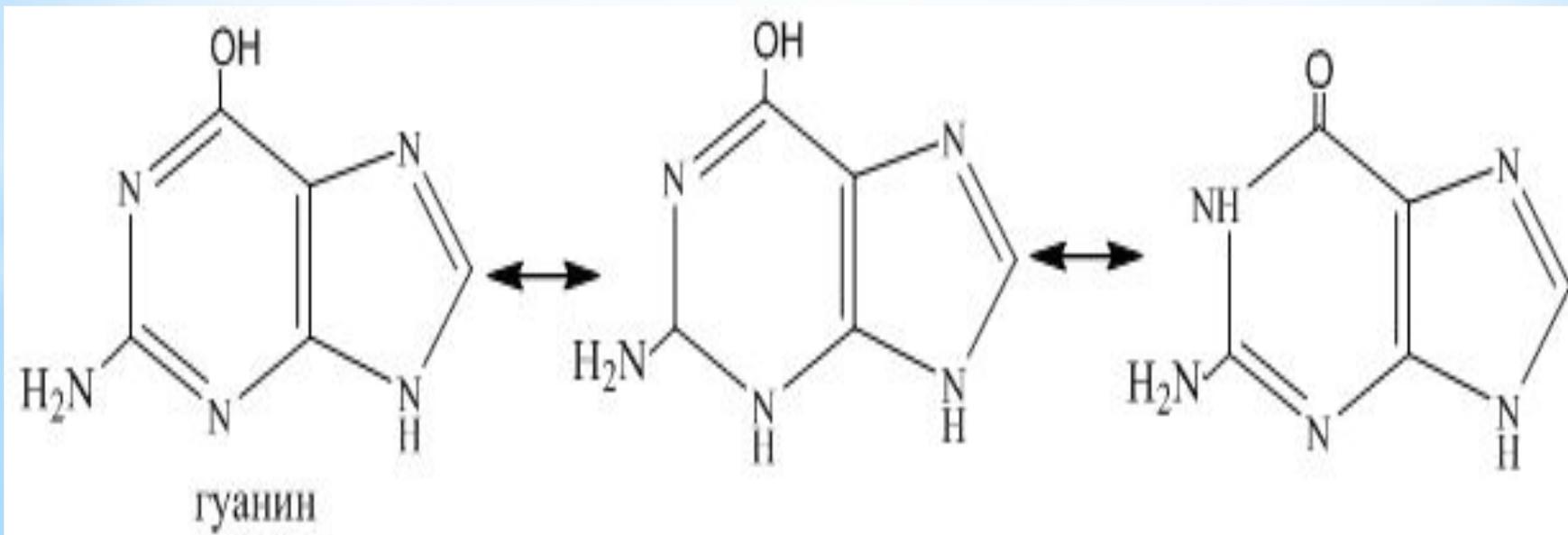


7,9 - диазоло - 1,3 - диазин

1N,3N,7N - ЭА (-I, +M) 9N - ЭД (-I, +M)

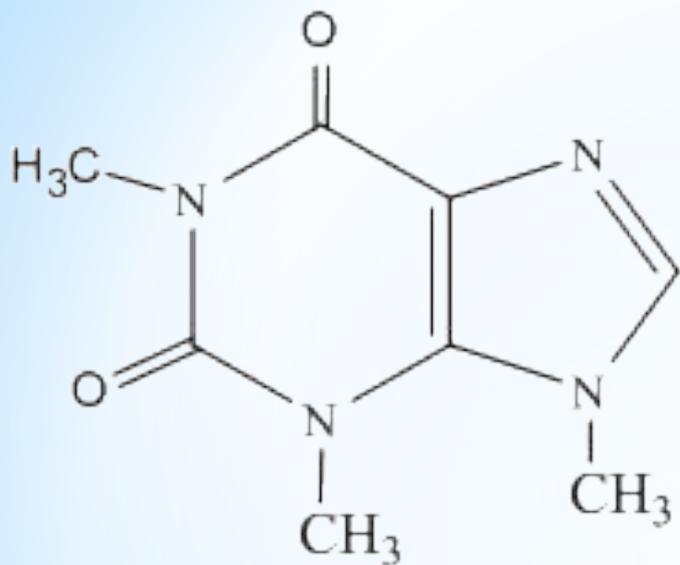


аденин

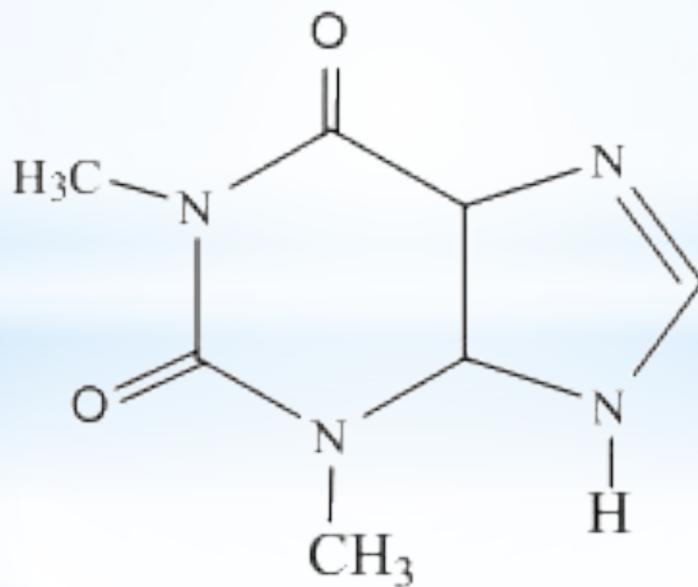
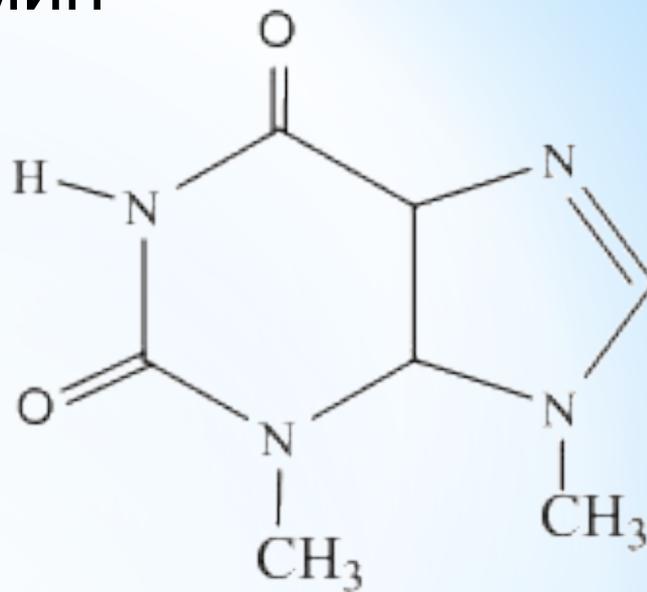


гуанин

Кофеин



Теобромин



Теофеллин