

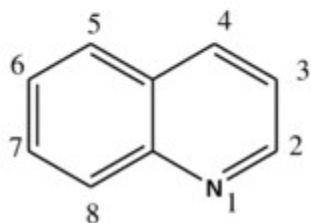
Six membered heterocyclic compounds

BSc. Part III

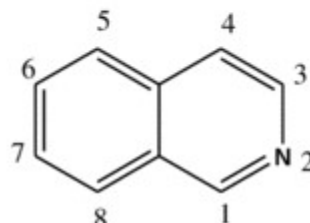
Organic chemistry

- Dr. Manju kumari

Fused Six membered heterocyclic compounds with one X



Quinoline
Benzo[b]pyridine
1-azanaphthalene



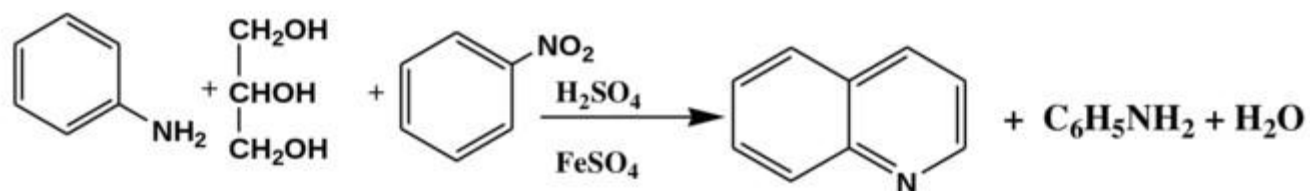
Isoquinoline
Benzo[c]pyridine
2-azanaphthalene

Both are weak bases

Both undergo SE more easily than pyridine in position 5 and 8 on benzoid ring, no on the deactivated N-ring Why?

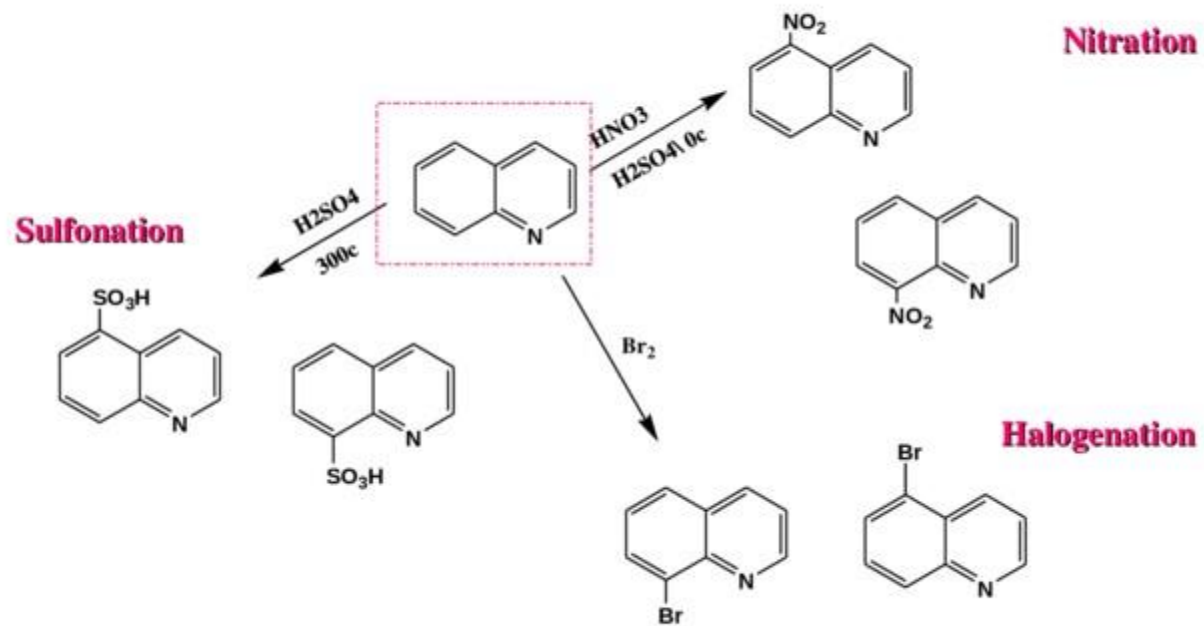
Like pyridine, N-ring of quinoline and isoquinoline undergo SN at α position

Synthesis of Quinoline Skraup Synthesis



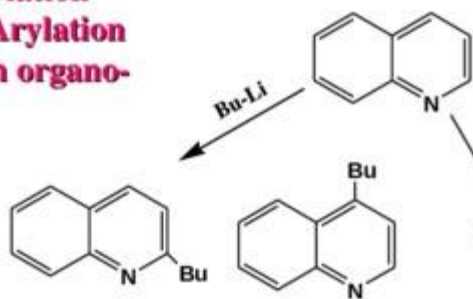
Describe the mechanism

Electrophilic Substitution

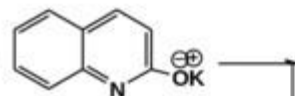


Nucleophilic Substitution

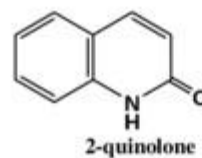
Alkylation
Or Arylation
with organo-



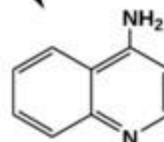
KOH
or
 NaOH



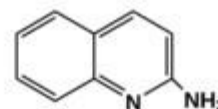
Hydroxylation



$1/\text{DNB}_2$
 $2/\text{NH}_3$

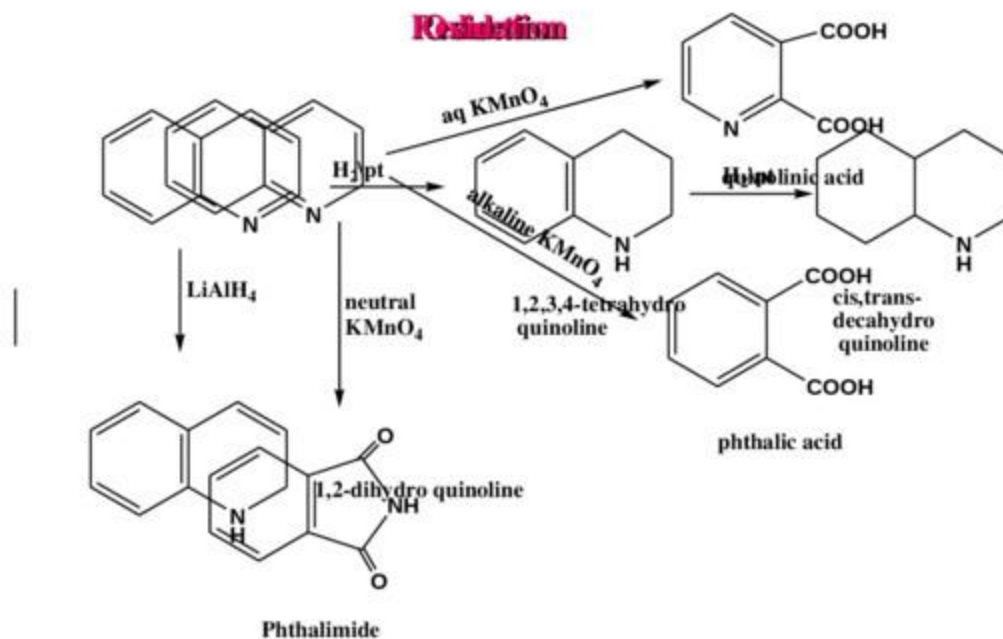


Amination



Fused Six membered heterocyclic compounds with one N

Oxidation & Reduction



SYNTHESIS

Isoquinoline was first obtained from coal tar by Hoogewerf and Van Dorp in 1985. They were able to isolate isoquinoline through fractional crystallization of acid sulfate. In 1914, Weissgerber devised a better approach to selectively extract isoquinoline from coal tar. There are numerous methods, through which isoquinoline derivatives can be synthesized. The Pomeranz-Fritsch reaction is an efficient method for the synthesis of isoquinoline chemical. Similarly, using glyoxal acetal and benzylamine along with Schlittler-Muller modification, the same results can be obtained.