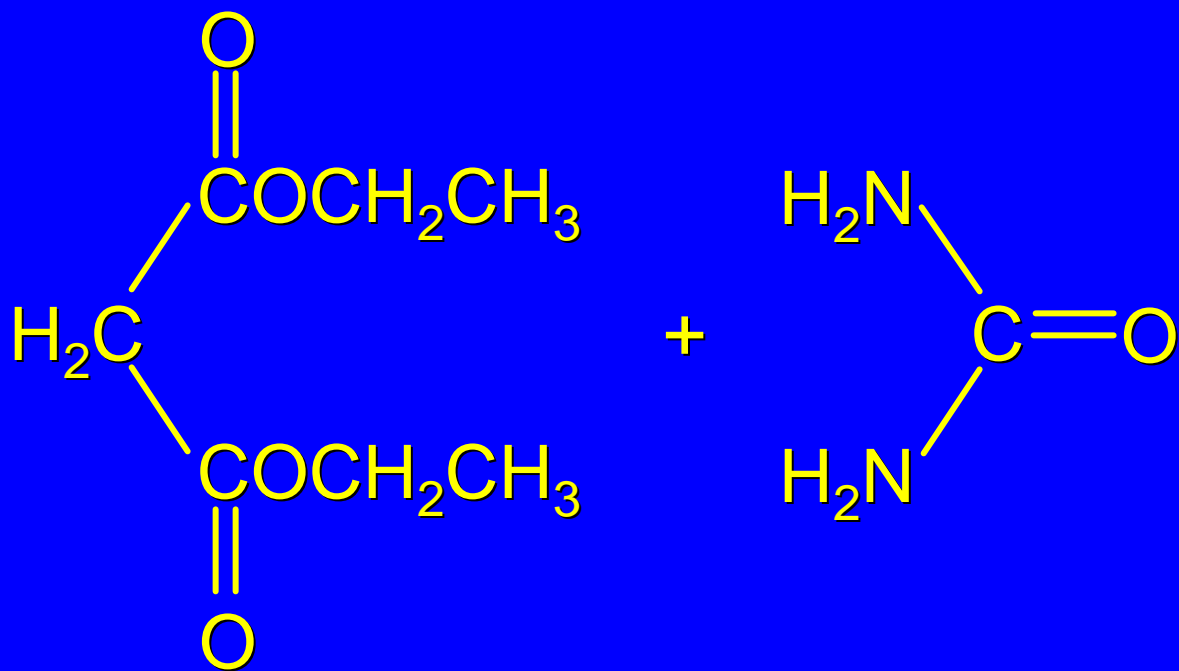


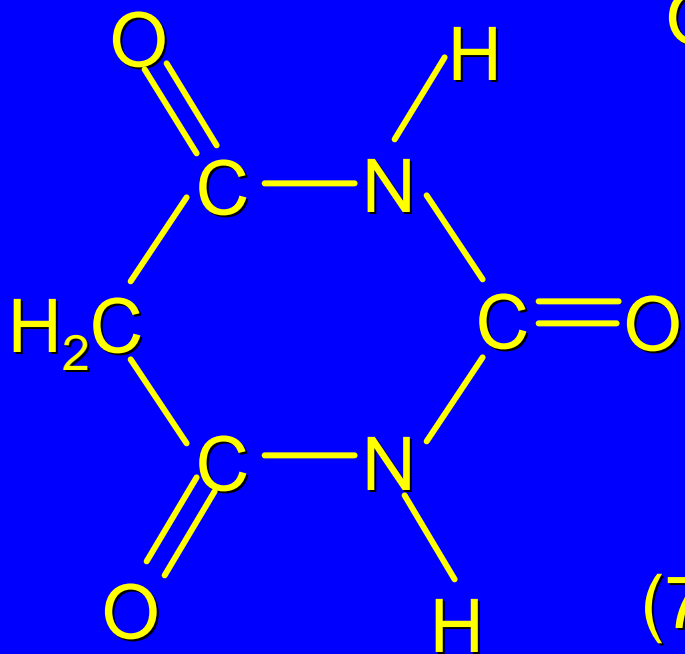
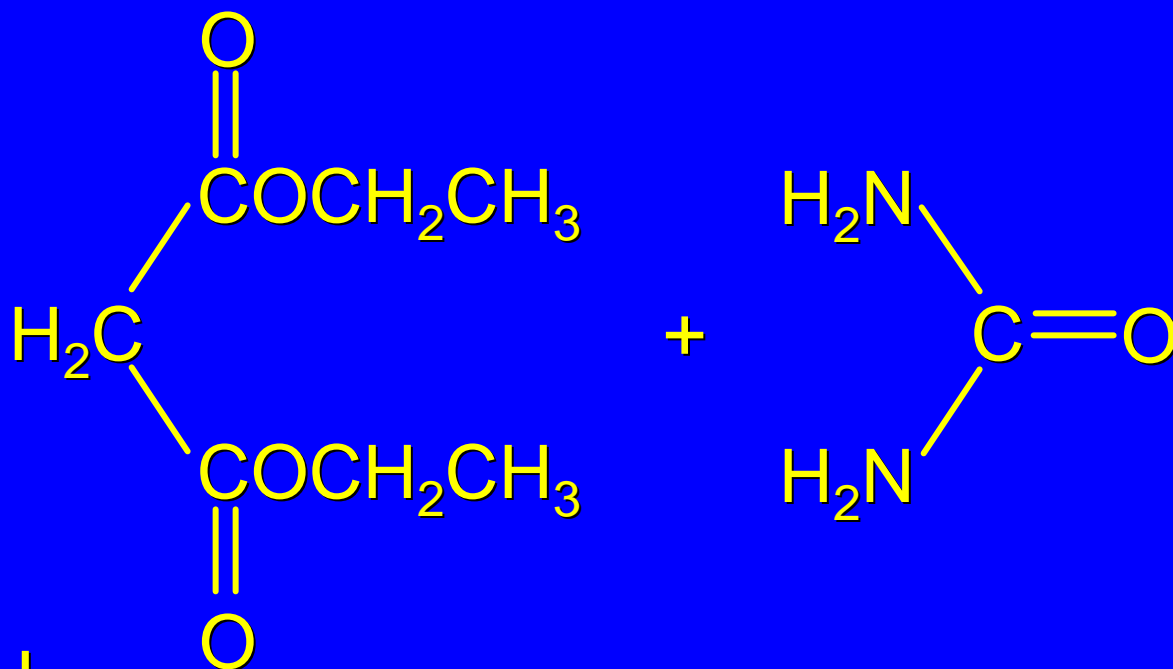
21.8

Barbiturates

*Barbituric acid  
is made from  
diethyl  
malonate and  
urea*



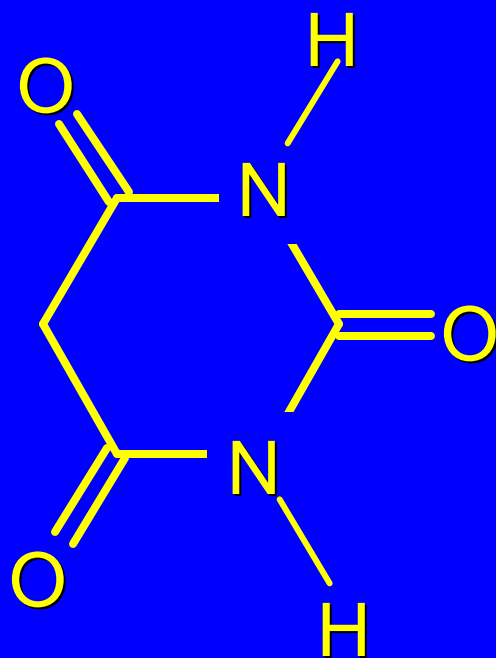
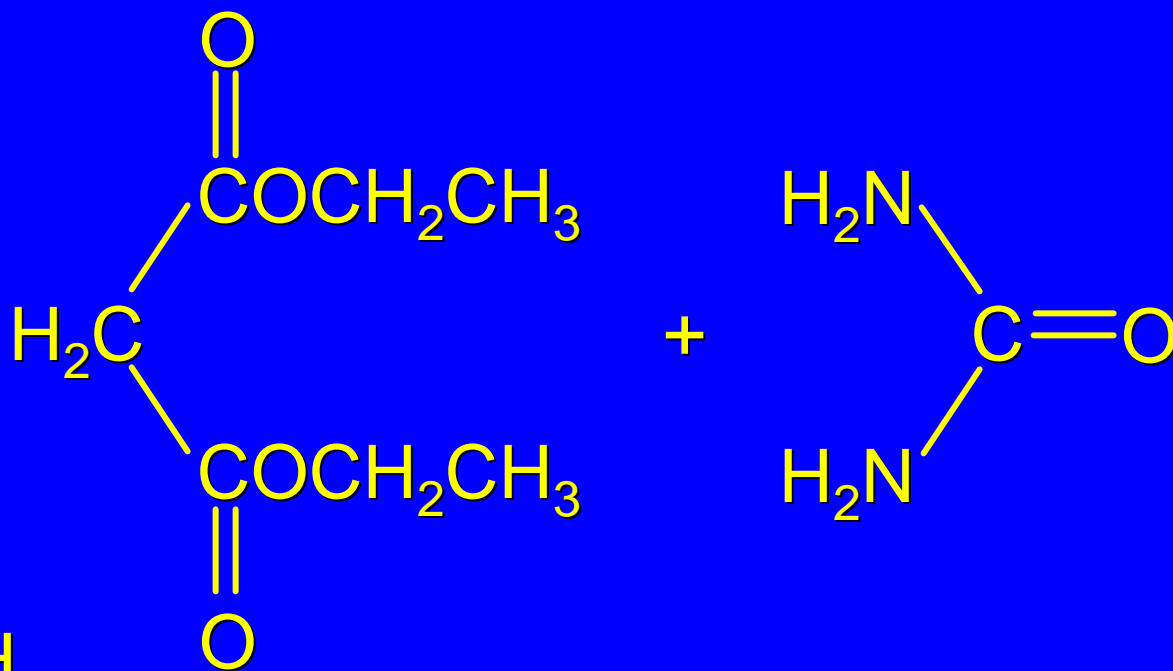
*Barbituric acid is made from diethyl malonate and urea*



1. NaOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
2. H<sup>+</sup>

(72-78%)

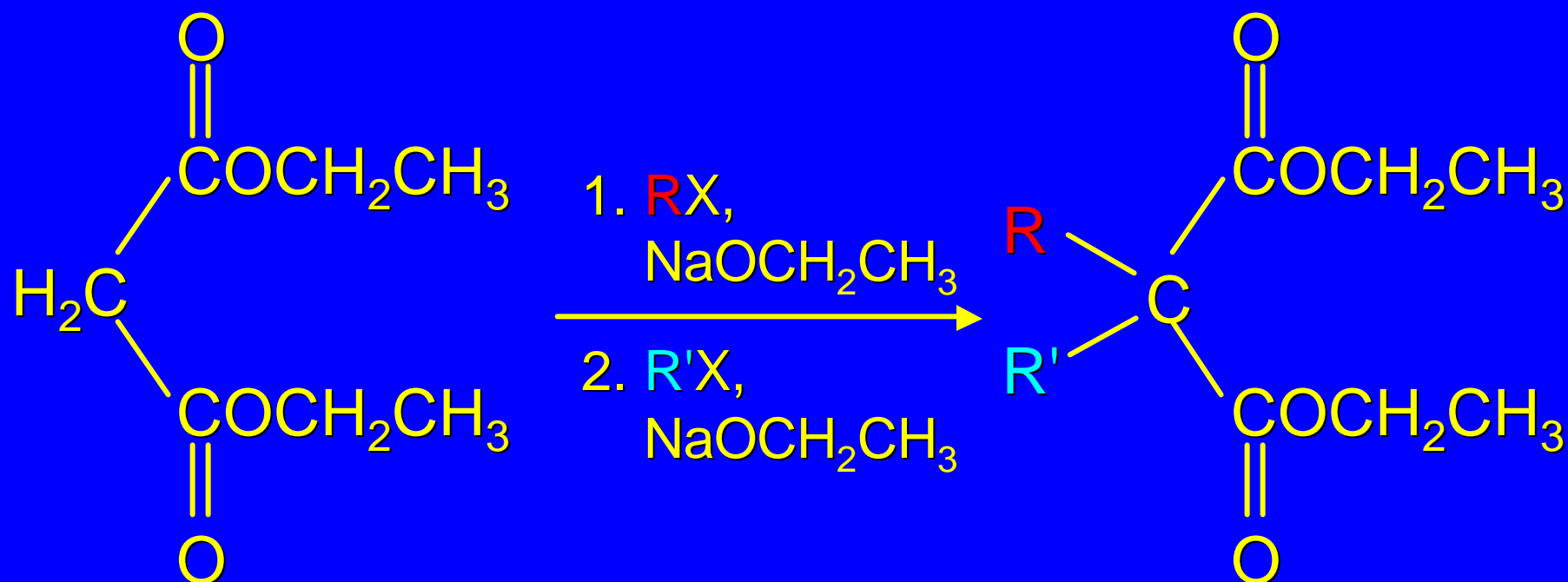
*Barbituric acid is made from diethyl malonate and urea*



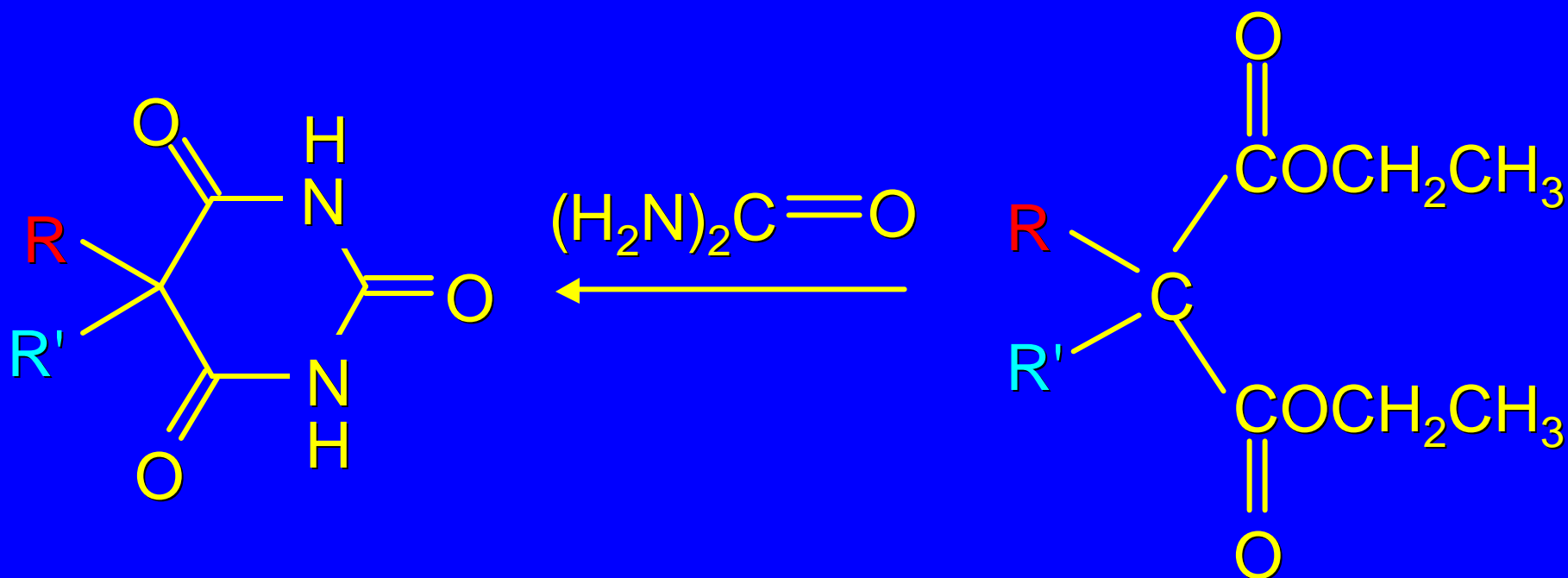
(72-78%)

1. NaOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
2. H<sup>+</sup>

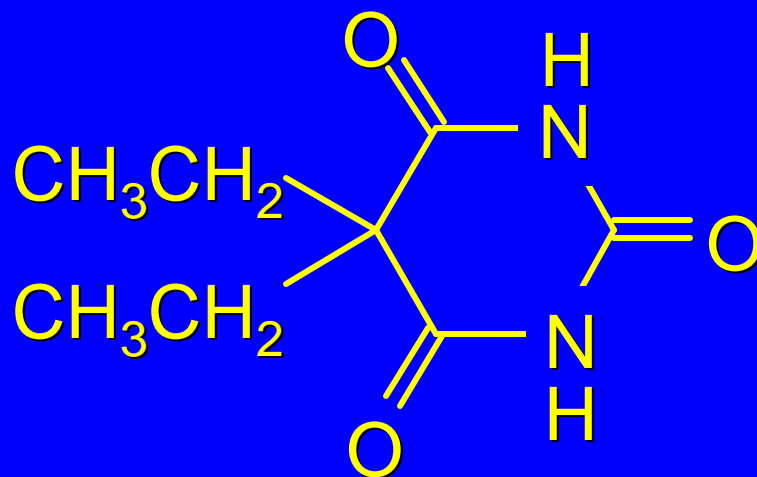
*Substituted derivatives of barbituric acid are made from alkylated derivatives of diethyl malonate*



*Substituted derivatives of barbituric acid are made from alkylated derivatives of diethyl malonate*

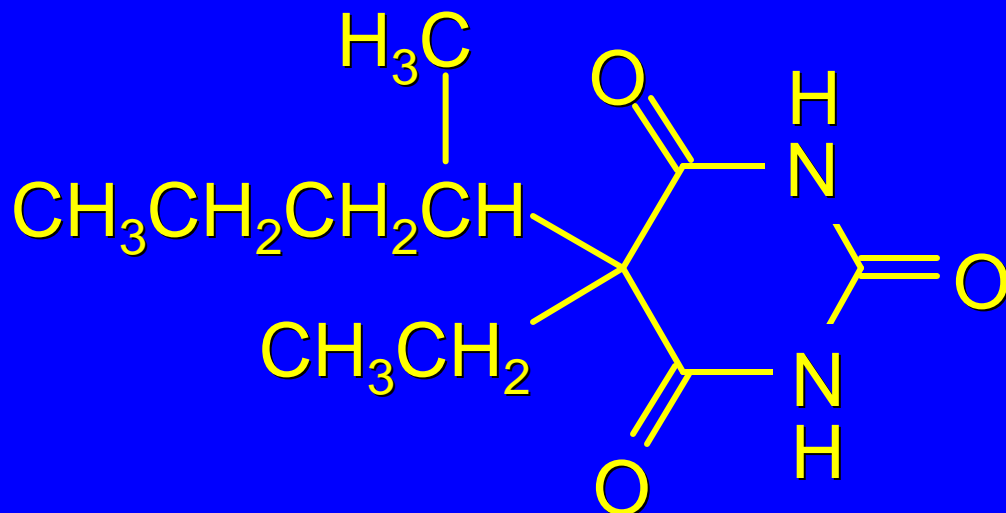


## Examples



5,5-Diethylbarbituric acid  
(barbital; Veronal)

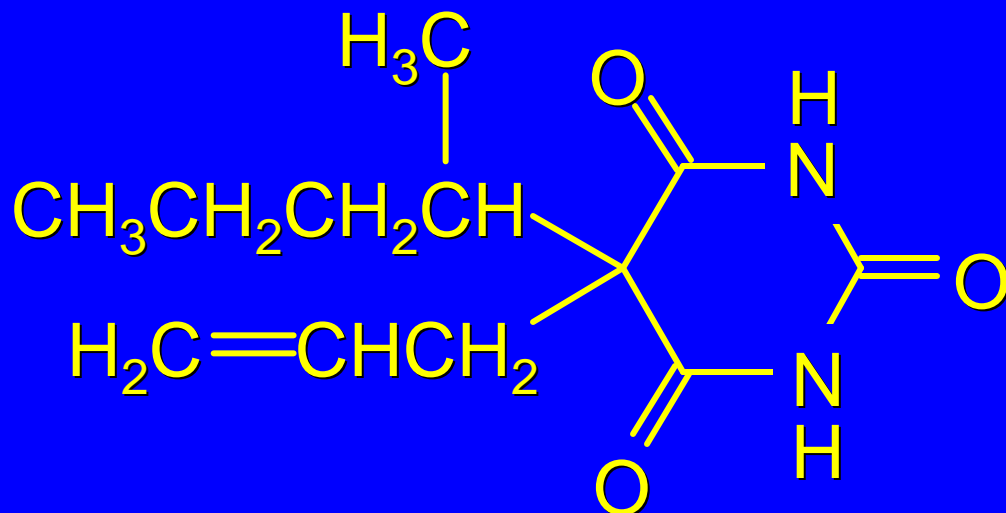
## Examples



5-Ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid  
(pentobarbital; Nembutal)



## Examples

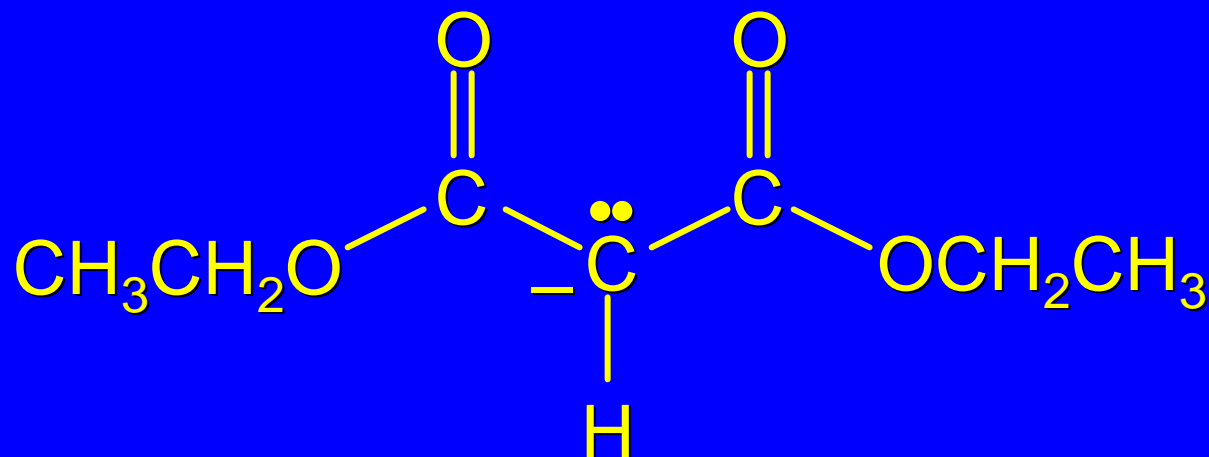
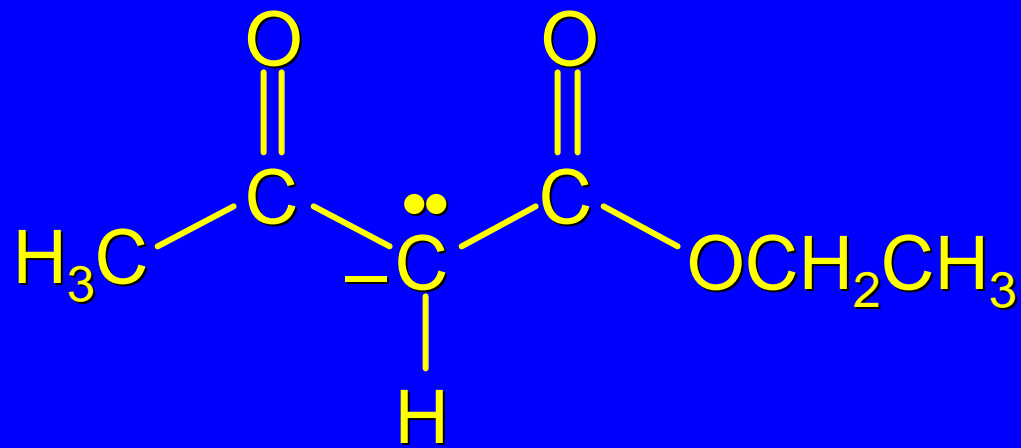


5-Allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid  
(secobarbital; Seconal)

21.9

## Michael Additions of Stabilized Anions

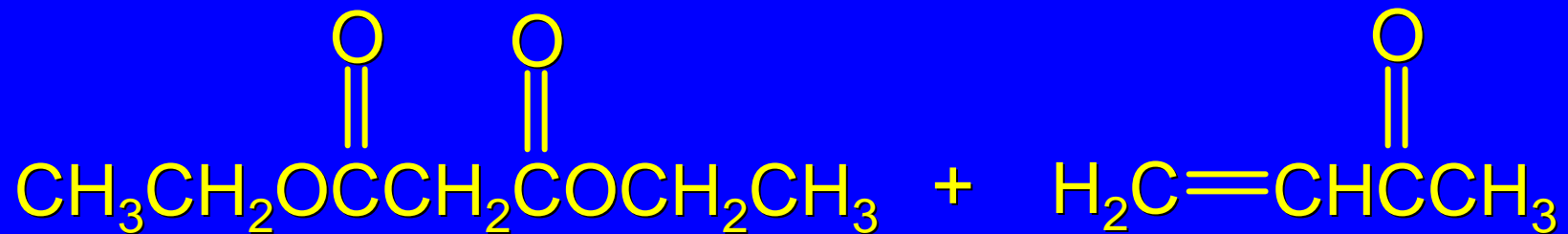
## Stabilized Anions



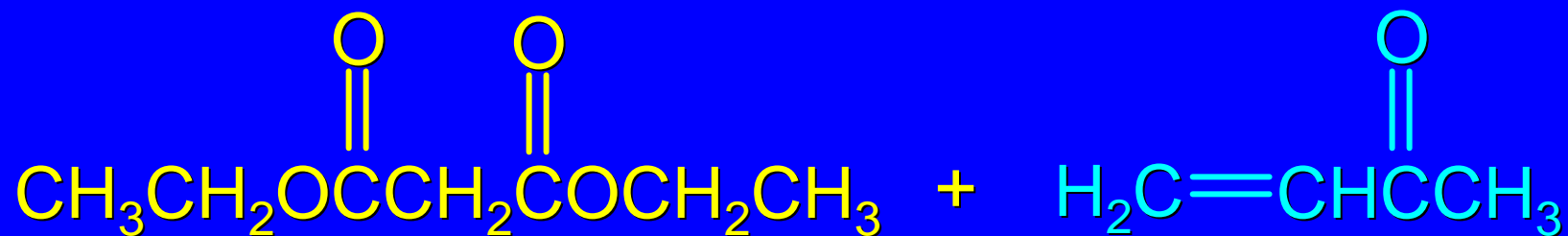
The anions derived by deprotonation of  $\beta$ -keto esters and diethyl malonate are weak bases.

Weak bases react with  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds by conjugate addition.

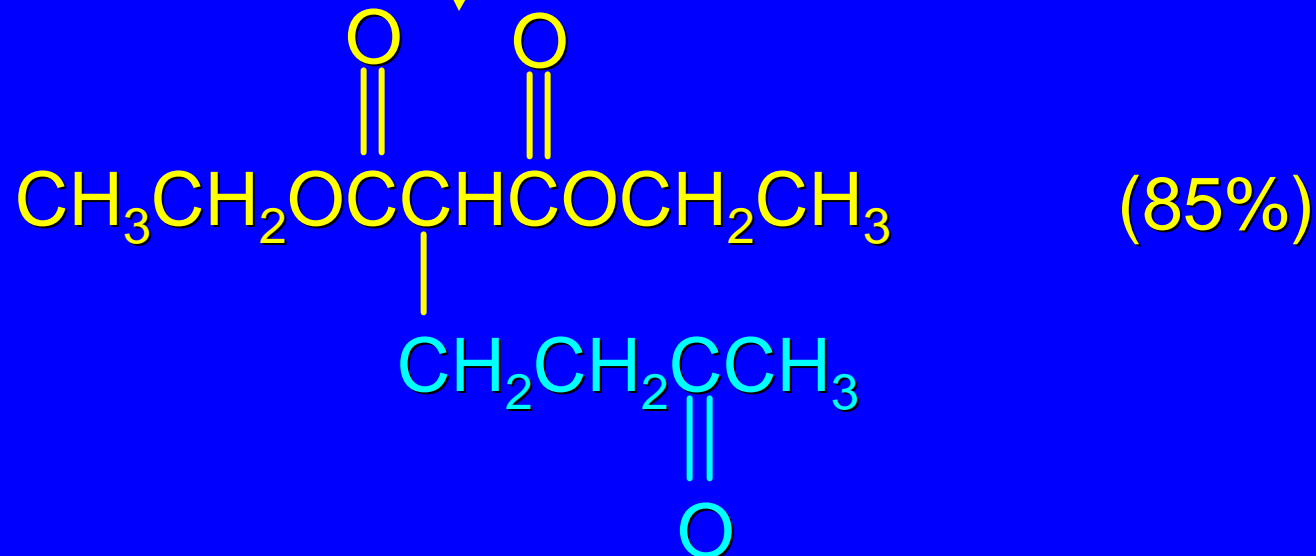
*Example*



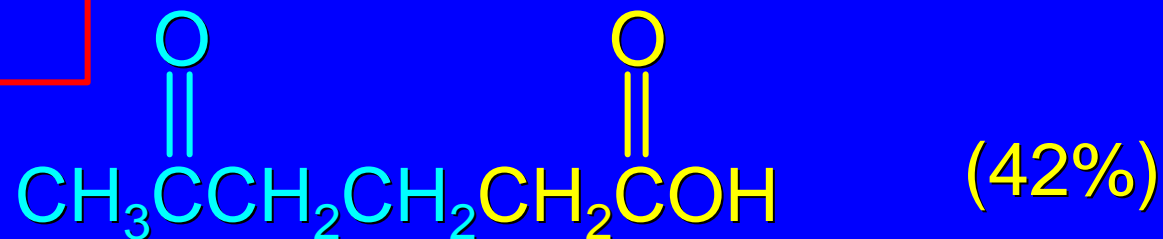
*Example*



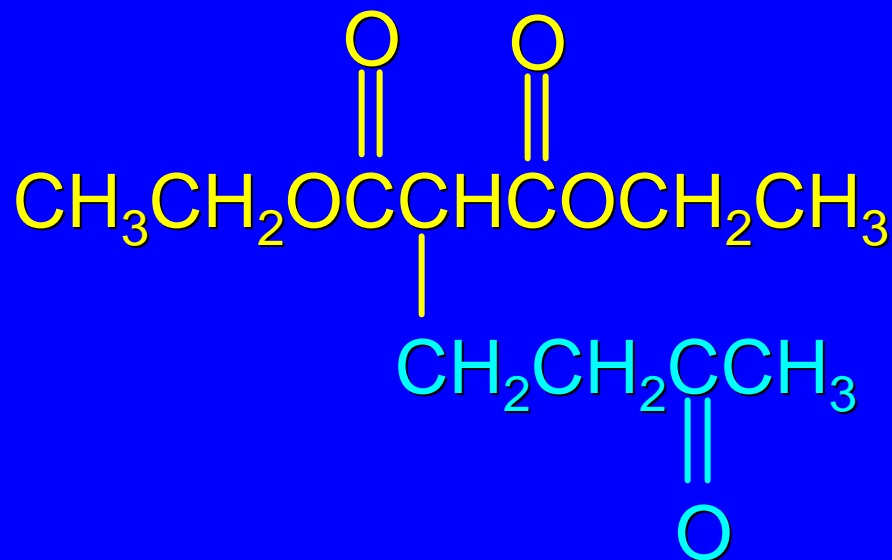
KOH, ethanol



*Example*



- ↑
1. KOH, ethanol-water
  2. H<sup>+</sup>
  3. heat



21.10

$\alpha$ -Deprotonation of Carbonyl Compounds  
by Lithium Dialkylamides

## *Deprotonation of Simple Esters*

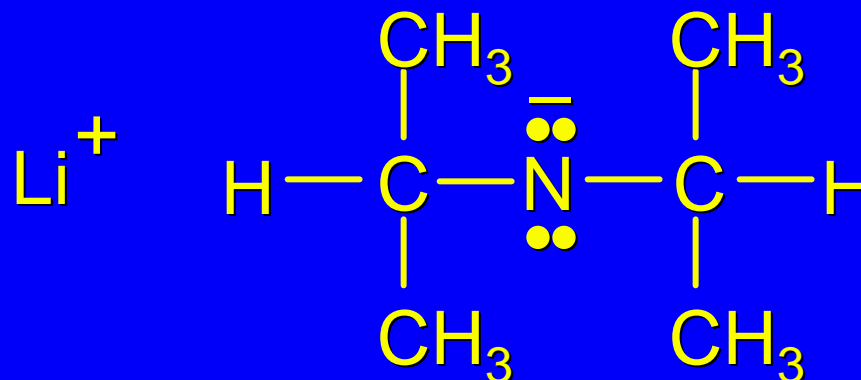
Ethyl acetoacetate (pKa ~11) and diethyl malonate (pKa ~13) are completely deprotonated by alkoxide bases.

Simple esters (such as ethyl acetate) are not completely deprotonated, the enolate reacts with the original ester, and Claisen condensation occurs.

Are there bases strong enough to completely deprotonate simple esters, giving ester enolates quantitatively?



## *Lithium diisopropylamide*

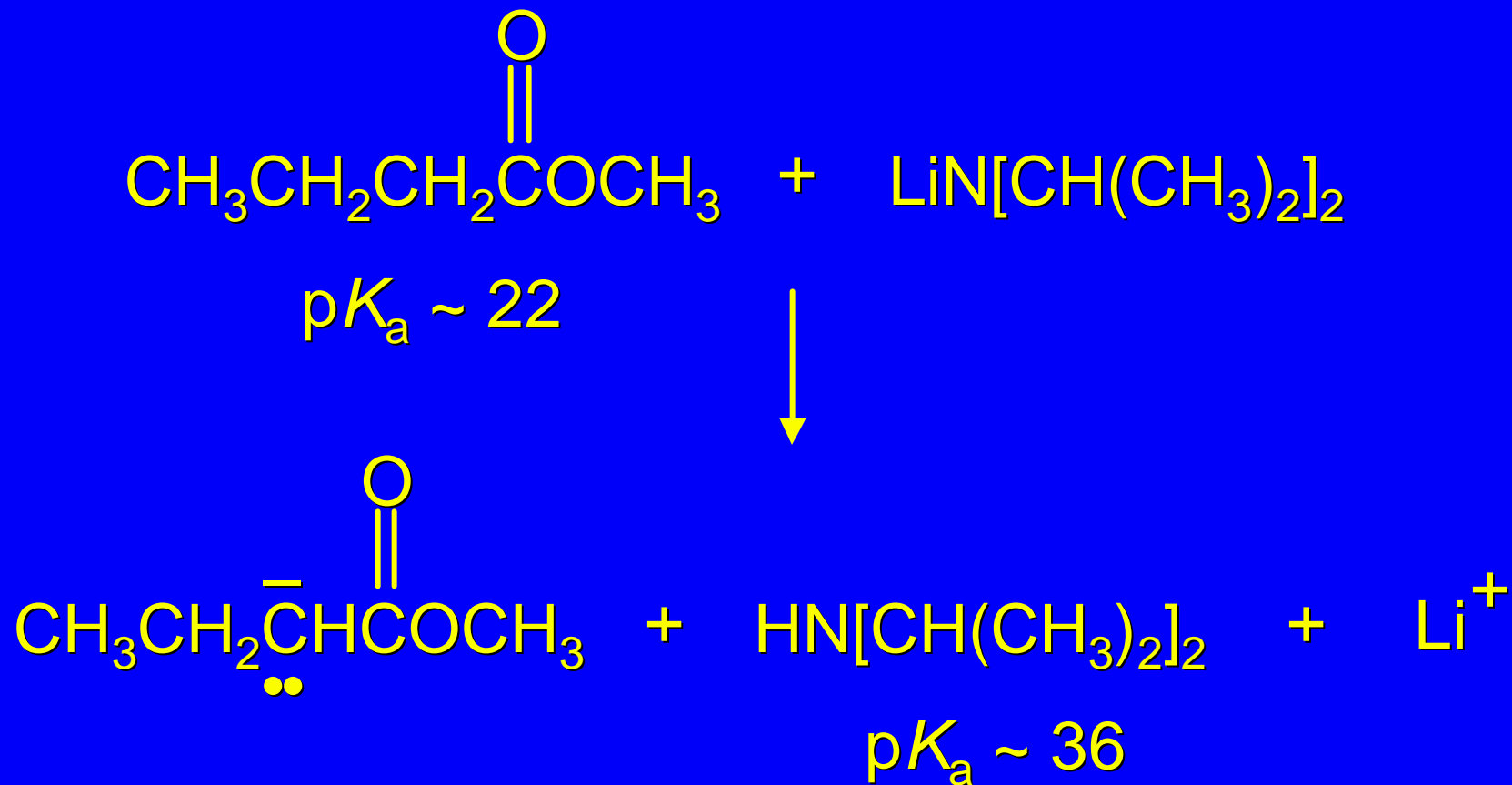


Lithium dialkylamides are strong bases (just as  $\text{NaNH}_2$  is a very strong base).

Lithium diisopropylamide is a strong base, but because it is sterically hindered, does not add to carbonyl groups.

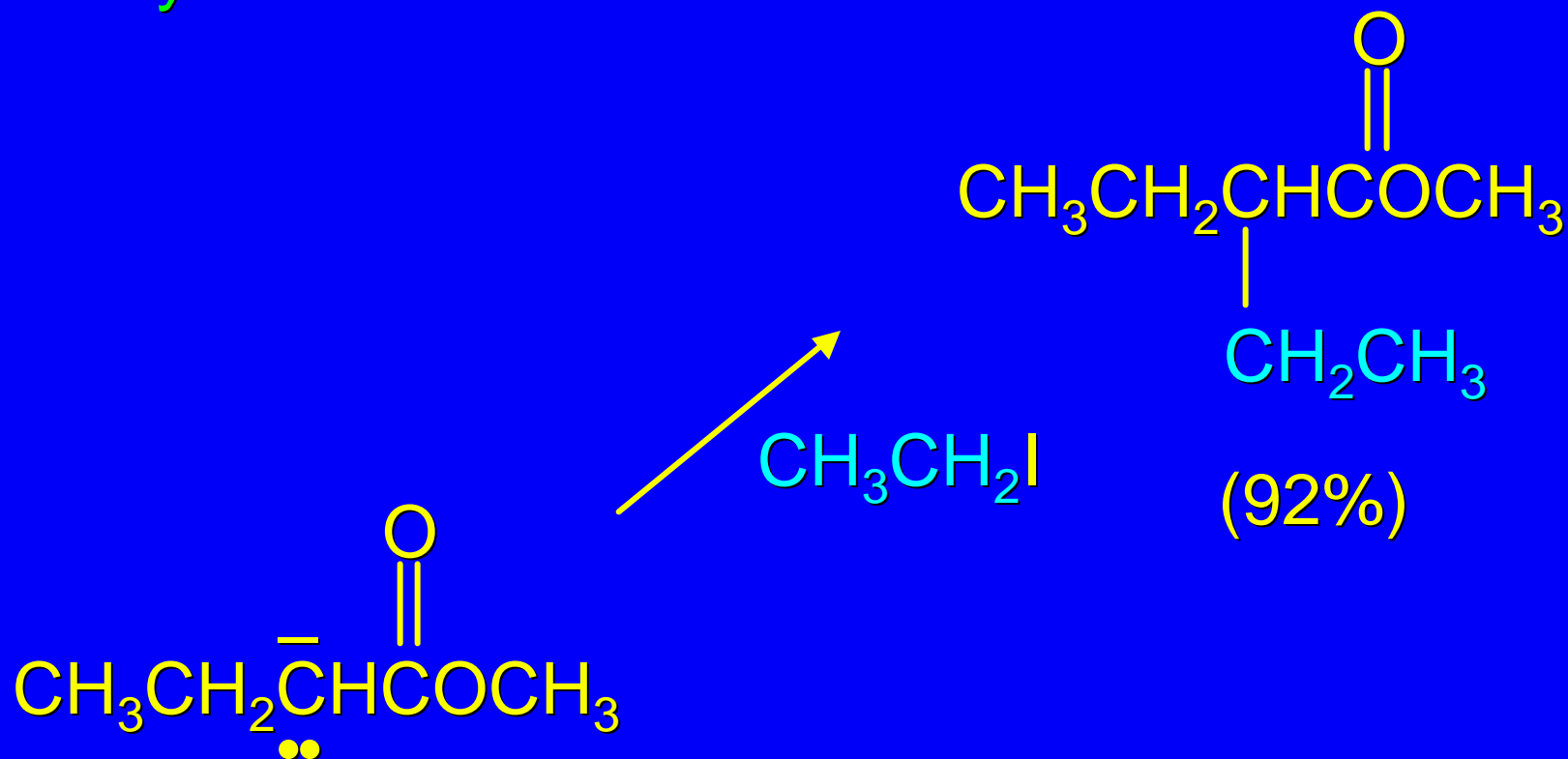
## Lithium diisopropylamide (LDA)

Lithium diisopropylamide converts simple esters to the corresponding enolate.



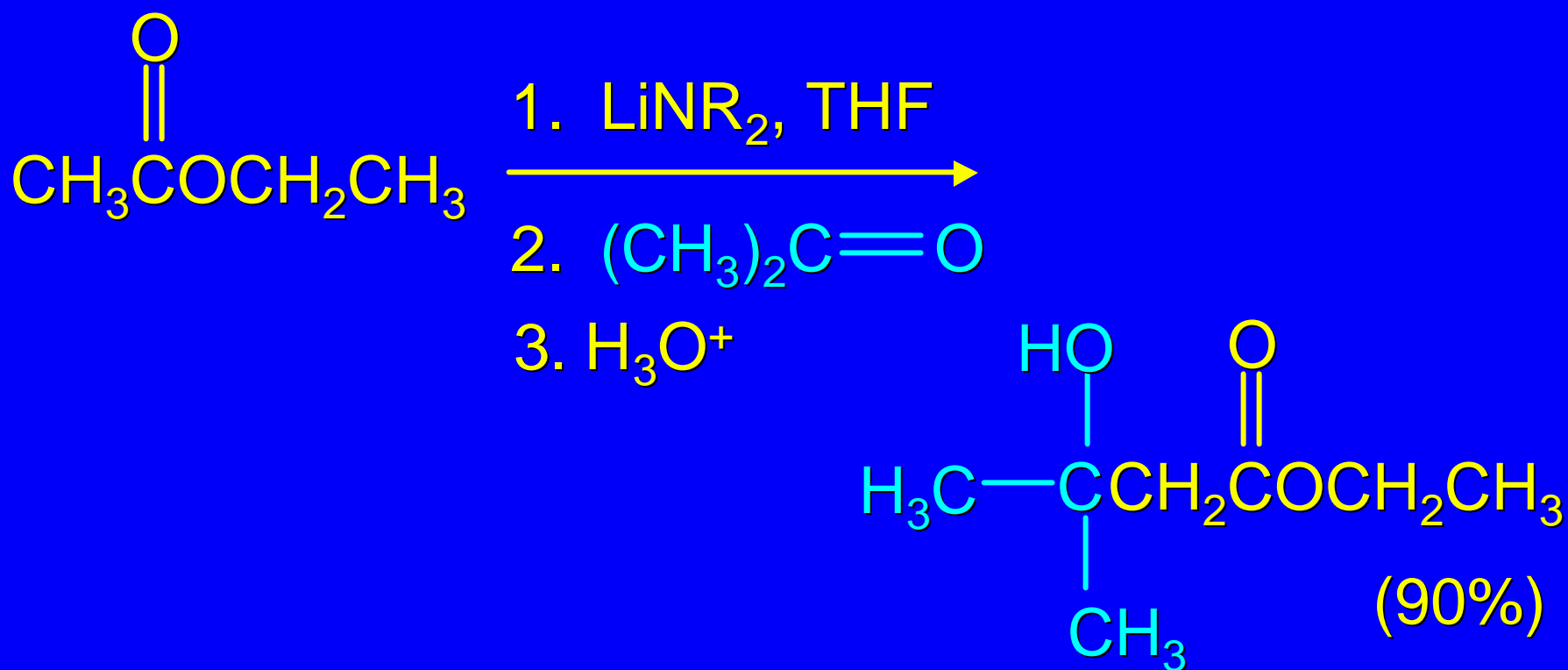
## *Lithium diisopropylamide (LDA)*

Enolates generated from esters and LDA can be alkylated.



## *Aldol addition of ester enolates*

Ester enolates undergo aldol addition to aldehydes and ketones.



## Ketone Enolates

Lithium diisopropylamide converts ketones quantitatively to their enolates.

