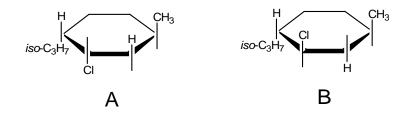
有機化学(材)第三·本試験

問1. 次の問に答えよ。

- 1) グアニジン(HN=C(NH2)2) が強塩基性を示す理由を化学式を用いて説明せよ。
- 2)アミドのプロトン化が窒素上ではなく酸素上で生じる理由を化学式を用いて説明せよ。
- 3)塩化ネオメンチル(A)および塩化メンチル(B)のE2脱離反応における主要な生成物をそれぞれ示し、その反応経路の立体化学を比較し説明せよ。



問2. 転位反応に関する次の問に答えよ。

- 1)ピナコールーピナコロン転位について、化学式を用いて反応経路を説明せよ。
- 2)ピナコールーピナコロン転位がカルボカチオン中間体を経由するプロセスであることを実験的に検証する方法を説明せよ。
- 3) ベンゼンからシクロヘキサノンを経由して ε ーカプロラクタムを合成する反応経路を示し、キーステップである転位反応について説明せよ。

問3. 糖および多糖に関する次の問に答えよ。

- 1) α -D-マンノース(I)および β -D-マンノース(I)の化学構造を立体化学(ax およびeq)を明示して描け。
- 2)グルコースの変旋光のメカニズムを化学式を用いて説明せよ。
- 3)グルコースの代謝経路の中で、6炭素化合物が3炭素化合物に変換される反応の機構を説明せよ。

問4. 脂質に関する次の問に答えよ。

- 1)動物性油脂と植物性油脂の構造の違いを示し、トランス型不飽和結合がマーガリンに混入 する理由を説明せよ。
- 2)球状ミセルおよび2分子膜(ベシクル)を形成する界面活性剤分子について、その形状を比較して説明せよ。
- 3)クラウンエーテルの化学構造を示し、その機能を説明せよ。

問5. 次の英文(本年度のノーベル化学賞・下村博士のメモワール)を読んで、下の問に答えよ。

It was the spring of 1955. At my first meeting with Professor Hirata, he showed me dried *Cypridina* stored in a large vacuum desiccator and asked me to purify the luciferin and crystallize it. Professor Hirata's objective was the structural determination of *Cypridina* luciferin. For that purpose, pure luciferin was essential, and crystallization was the only practical means to confirm purity at that time. The luciferin of *Cypridina* had been studied at Newton Harvey's laboratory at Princeton University for almost 30 years at the time, but no information on the chemical nature of the luciferin had been gained. Professor Hirata was fully aware that *Cypridina* luciferin is an extremely unstable substance, and it is rapidly oxidized in air. He mentioned to me that he could not give this project to any of his students because it was too risky as a degree subject owing to the extraordinary instability of luciferin, and therefore the difficulty of the project and its slim chances of success.

I made several small-scale tests of luciferin extraction, to determine how unstable the compound was and also to estimate the amount of luciferin in dried *Cypridina*. The luciferin content was indeed very low, probably about 10 p.p.m., and in solution it was highly sensitive to air, being oxidized and destroyed even with a trace of contaminating oxygen. Therefore, extraction had to be carried out in an atmosphere in which oxygen was completely absent. Nitrogen gas and argon contain trace amounts of oxygen that are difficult to remove, and therefore they are not suitable. Despite its risk of explosion, the only method was to use hydrogen gas that had been purified by passing it though a red-heated copper catalyst to remove oxygen. I planned to extract 500 g of dried *Cypridina* with methanol in the complete absence of air, at a temperature lower than 40°C, to obtain 2 or 3 mg of purified luciferin for crystallization.

I extracted luciferin in hydrogen under reduced pressure, purified the extract in an atmosphere of nitrogen and then tried to crystallize the purified luciferin. I tried all combinations of solvents and salts I could think of, but all my efforts ended with the creation of amorphous precipitates, and any leftover luciferin became useless by oxidation by the next day. I therefore had to extract and purify fresh batches of luciferin for my further efforts of crystallization. The whole experimental process involved day-and-night work for 7 days. I wasted six or seven batches of purified luciferin in unsuccessful efforts until finally I saw the first crystals of *Cypridina* luciferin on one cold morning of February 1956; however, this occurred in an unexpected way.

On the previous night, I had some leftover purified luciferin after my crystallization attempts. Because I could not think of any further ideas to improve the crystallization, I decided to use the material for amino acid analysis. Thus, I added an equal amount of concentrated hydrochloric acid to the luciferin solution. The colour of the solution instantly changed from yellow to dark red. Because it was late at night, I went home without heating the sample. The next morning, I saw that the solution had discoloured and become a light orange colour, with a small amount of dark precipitate at the bottom of the test tube. Under the microscope, the precipitate appeared as fine red needle-like crystals. The result indicated that the luciferin – unusually – could be crystallized in a high concentration of hydrochloric acid. I achieved this unexpected result 10 months after I had begun the crystallization experiments.

Cypridina:海ほたる、luciferin:発光物質

- 1) Cypridina luciferin を解明するのはなぜ困難だったか説明せよ。
- 2)下村博士は、どのような実験手法でこの課題を解決したか説明せよ。
- 3)下村博士は、どのようにして Cypridina luciferin の結晶を得ることができたのか説明せよ。
- 4)下村博士の研究に対する態度は、どのように表現されているか。

補足(おまけ)

今回の講義について、感想・意見・評価などを書いてください。

有機化学(材)第三·本試験 略解

問1.

- 1)モリソン・ボイド・有機化学(中)第3版 p.848 参照。
- 2)マクマリー・有機化学(下)第6版 pp.943-945 参照。
- 3)モリソン・ボイド・有機化学(中)第3版 pp.601-606 参照。

問2.

- 1)モリソン・ボイド・有機化学(下)第3版 pp.1106-1109 参照。
- 2)モリソン・ボイド・有機化学(下)第3版 pp.1106-1109 参照。
- 3)モリソン・ボイド・有機化学(下)第3版 p.1295 参照。

問3.

- 1)マクマリー・有機化学(下)第6版 pp.99-1000 参照。
- 2)マクマリー・有機化学(下)第6版 pp.1001-1002 参照。
- 3)マクマリー・有機化学(下)第6版 pp.1163-1169 参照。

問4.

- 1)マクマリー·有機化学(下)第6版 pp.1079-1082 参照。
- 2)マクマリー・有機化学(下)第6版 pp.1082-1084 参照。
- 3)マクマリー・有機化学(中)第6版 pp.687-689 参照。

問5.

省略(出典は、J. Chromatography, vol.217, p.3 (2005))。