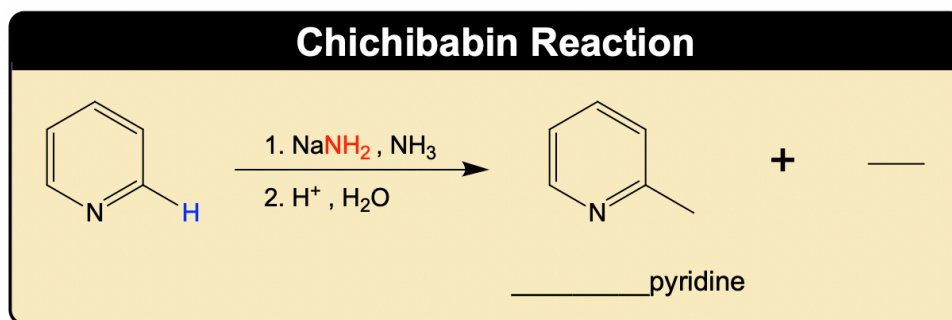


## CONCEPT: S<sub>N</sub>Ar REACTIONS OF PYRIDINE

- The electron \_\_\_\_\_ of pyridine makes it more susceptible to nucleophilic aromatic substitution than benzene.
  - Two major S<sub>N</sub>Ar reactions of pyridine involve substitution on the \_\_\_\_-position.
- ① **Chichibabin Reaction:** typical S<sub>N</sub>Ar of \_\_\_\_\_ onto the pyridine ring.
- ② **Organometallic Reactions:** S<sub>N</sub>Ar of an \_\_\_\_\_ onto the pyridine ring.

### ① Chichibabin Reaction

- A method to create \_\_\_\_\_ pyridine by reacting pyridine with sodium amide.



- **Recall:** Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution occurs by an \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_ mechanism.

**EXAMPLE:** Provide the mechanism for the Chichibabin reaction of 4-methylpyridine.

**Step 1**  
Nucleophilic Attack

**Step 2**  
Leaving Group

**Step 3a**  
Proton Transfer

**Step 3b**  
Protonation

**STEP 1:** Amide ion attacks the o-position of pyridine, forming a \_\_\_\_\_ intermediate.

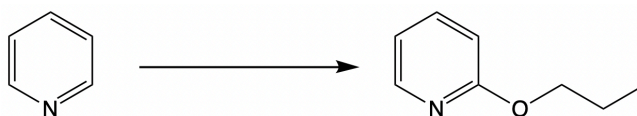
**STEP 2:** The N atom reforms the double bond, kicking out the H as a \_\_\_\_\_ ion to restore \_\_\_\_\_.

**STEP 3a:** \_\_\_\_\_ of the amino group by the hydride ion.

**STEP 3b:** \_\_\_\_\_ of the conjugate base anion by water forms 2-aminopyridine.

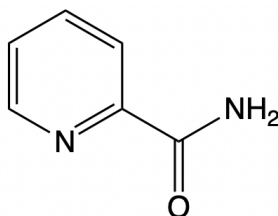
**CONCEPT: S<sub>N</sub>Ar REACTIONS OF PYRIDINE**

**PRACTICE:** Select the best set of reagents for the following synthesis.



- |   |                                      |                            |                                    |                                     |   |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) 1) NaNH <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> | 2) H <sup>+</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O | 3) NaNO <sub>2</sub> /HCl; | 4) NaCN/DMSO;                      | 5) CH <sub>3</sub> I;               | 6) Br <sub>2</sub> /hν                                |
| b) 1) NaNH <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> | 2) H <sup>+</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O | 3) NaNO <sub>2</sub> /HCl; | 4) H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> ; | 5) NaOH;                            | 6) CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Br |
| c) 1) NaNH <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> | 2) H <sup>+</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O | 3) NaNO <sub>2</sub> /HCl; | 4) HBF <sub>4</sub> ;              | 5) CH <sub>3</sub> I;               | 6) Br <sub>2</sub> /hν                                |
| d) 1) NaNH <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> | 2) H <sup>+</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O | 3) NaNO <sub>2</sub> /HCl; | 4) H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> ; | 5) H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>3</sub> ; | 6) CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Br |

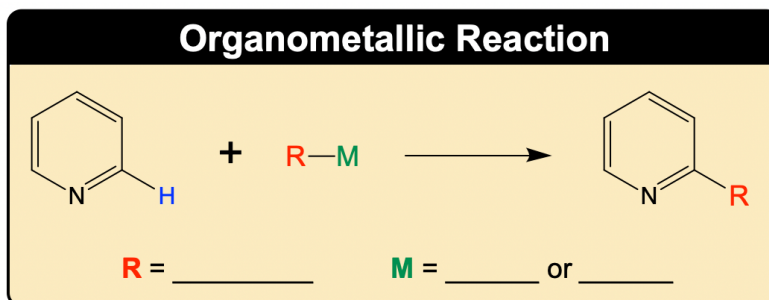
**PRACTICE:** Starting from pyridine, use your knowledge of diazonium salts and the Chichibabin Reaction to synthesize the following product.



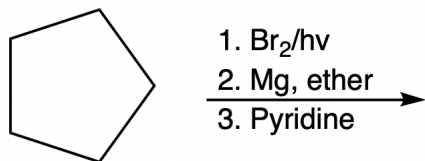
## CONCEPT: S<sub>N</sub>Ar REACTIONS OF PYRIDINE

### 2 Organometallic Reactions

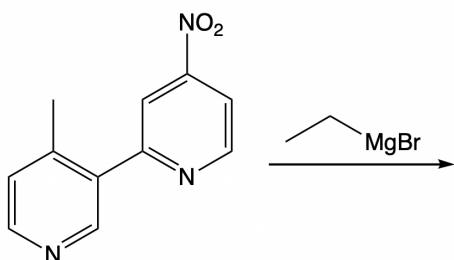
- Treatment of pyridine with either a Grignard or organolithium reagent to produce an \_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_ pyridine ring.



**EXAMPLE:** Predict the final product based on the list of reagents given.



**PRACTICE:** Determine the final product for the following reaction.



**CONCEPT: S<sub>N</sub>Ar REACTIONS OF PYRIDINE**

**PRACTICE:** Propose a synthetic route for the following transformation.

