



## MODUL PEMBELAJARAN KIMIA ORGANIK D3 RK

# IX. AMINA DAN ASAM AMINO

**Dosen Pengampu :**



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# SALAM PANCASILA



# A M I N A

Senyawa amina mempunyai atom N trivalen yang terikat pada 1 atau lebih atom C

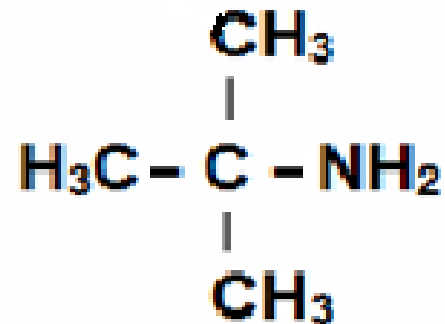
Pembagian senyawa amina:



dimana R = gugus alkil

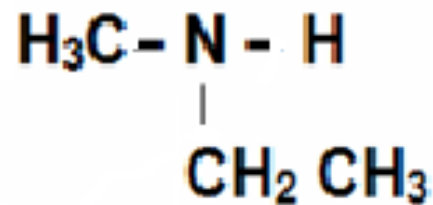
# Tata Nama : alkil amina

Amina Primer



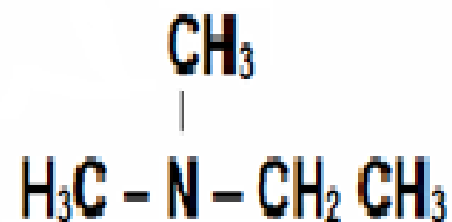
tersier butil amina

Amina Sekunder



metil etil amina

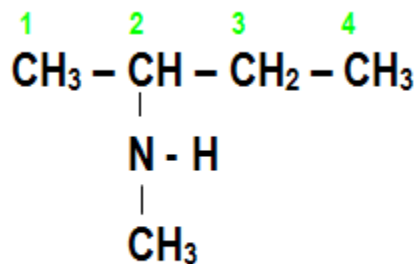
Amina Tersier



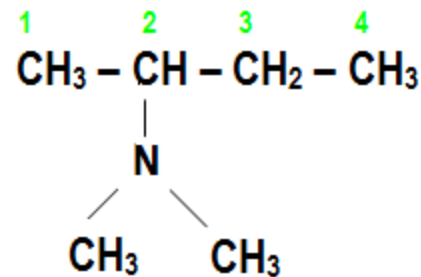
dimetil etil amina

Gugus alkil terbesar → sebagai induk

Gugus alkil yang kecil → sebagai awalan : N – alkil



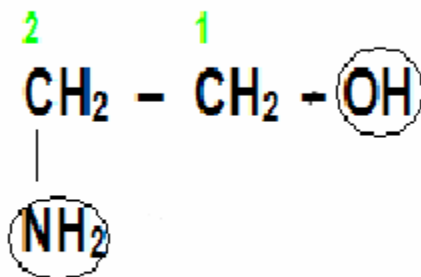
N – metil – 2 – butil amina



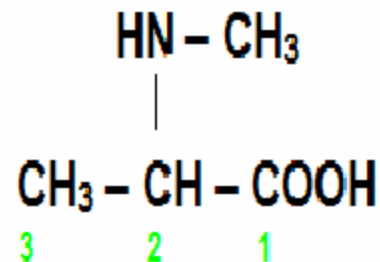
N, N – dimetil – 2 – butilamina

- Jika ada gugus yang memiliki prioritas tata nama lebih tinggi, maka digunakan awalan **amino**

Contoh :



2 – amino – 1 – etanol

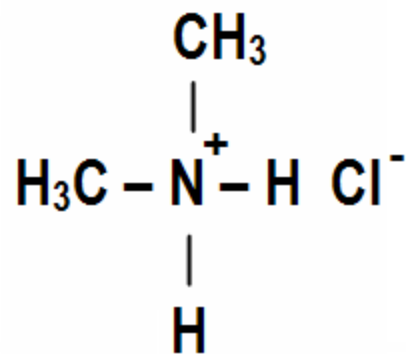


asam – 2 – ( N – metil amino ) propanoat

N dapat mengikat 4 gugus / atom  $\rightarrow$  merupakan ion positif ( amonium )

Bila dari 4 gugus tersebut ada 1 atau lebih atom H, disebut : **GARAM AMINA**

CONTOH :

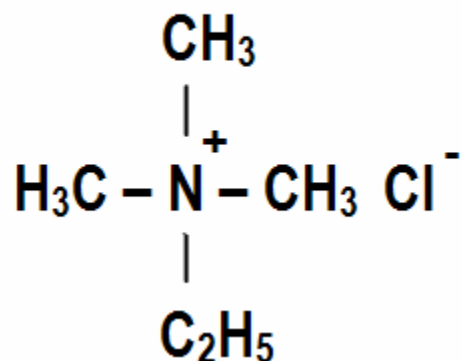


**dimetil amonium klorida**

( garam dari suatu amina sekunder )

Bila dari 4 gugus tersebut semuanya gugus alkil (tidak ada atom H) disebut : **GARAM AMONIUM KUARTERNER**

Contoh :



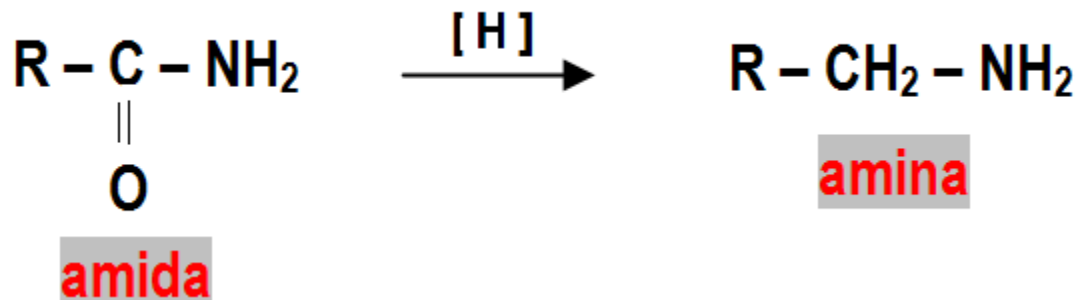
**trimetiletil amonium klorida**

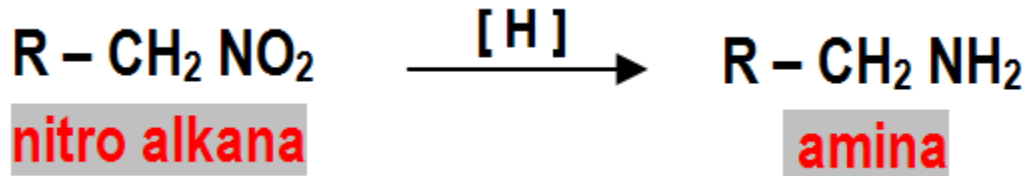
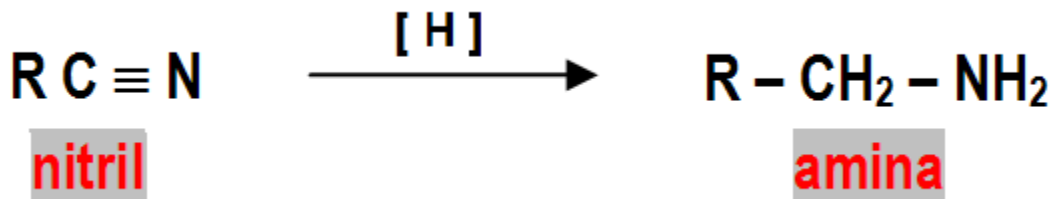
## SIFAT FISIKA :

- Seperti amonia, amina bersifat polar
- TD Amina > senyawa non polar dengan BM sama
- TD Amina < Alkohol / Asam Karboksilat
- Dapat membentuk ikatan hidrogen dengan air
- Amina C 1 – C 11 : Cair  
> C 11 : Padat
- Bau tidak enak

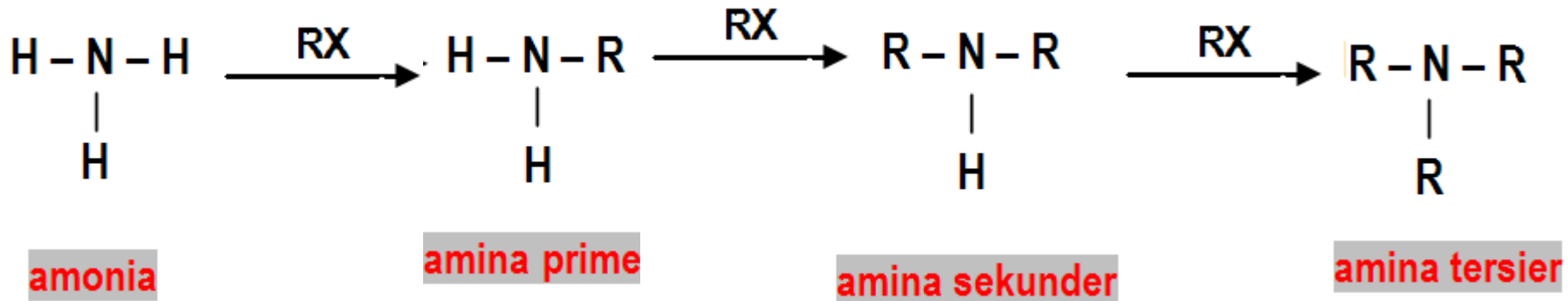
## Pembuatan :

1. Reduksi senyawa yang mengandung nitrogen.

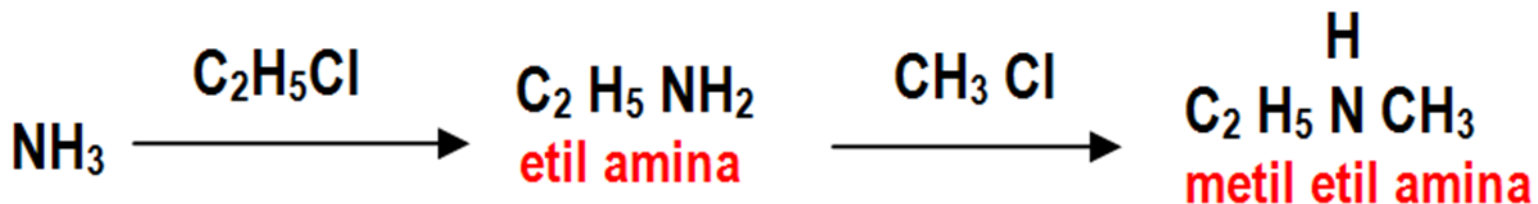




## 2. Alkilasi amonia /amina

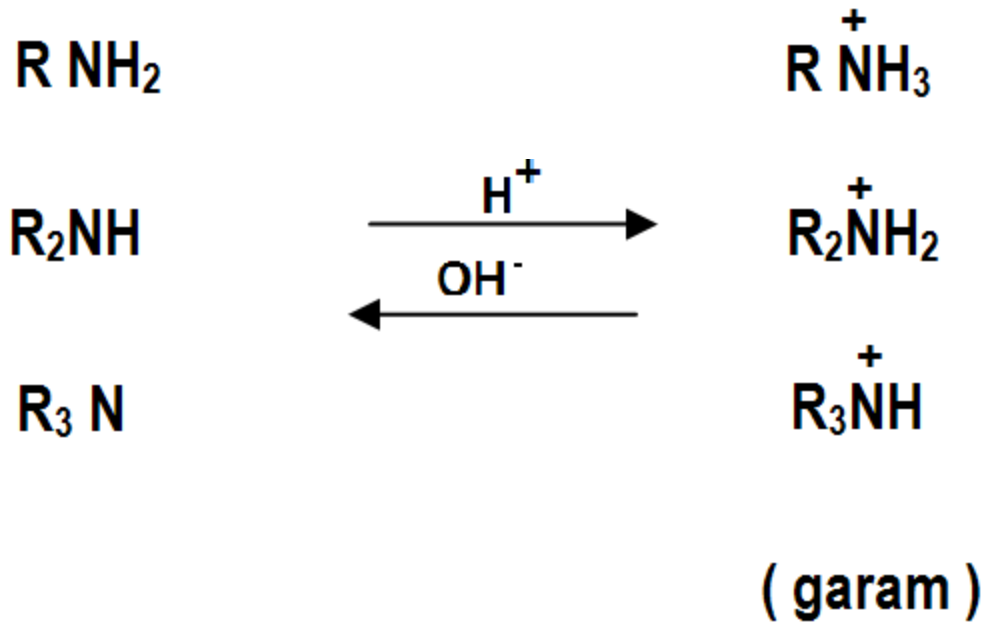


Contoh :

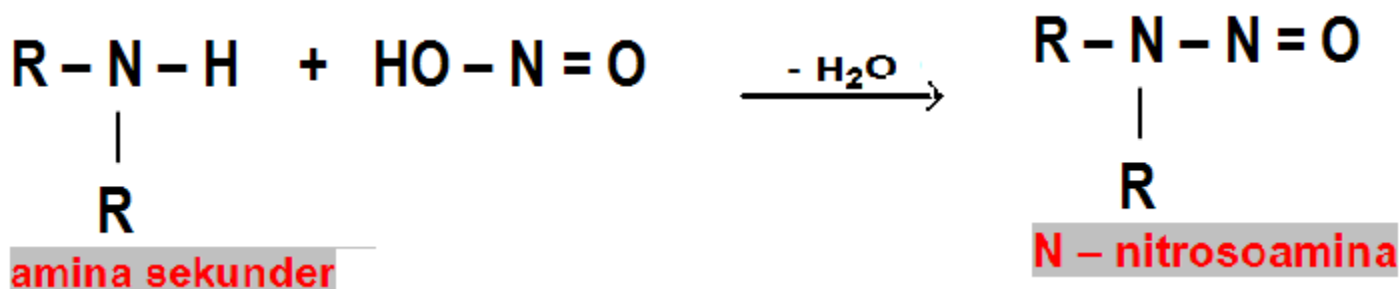
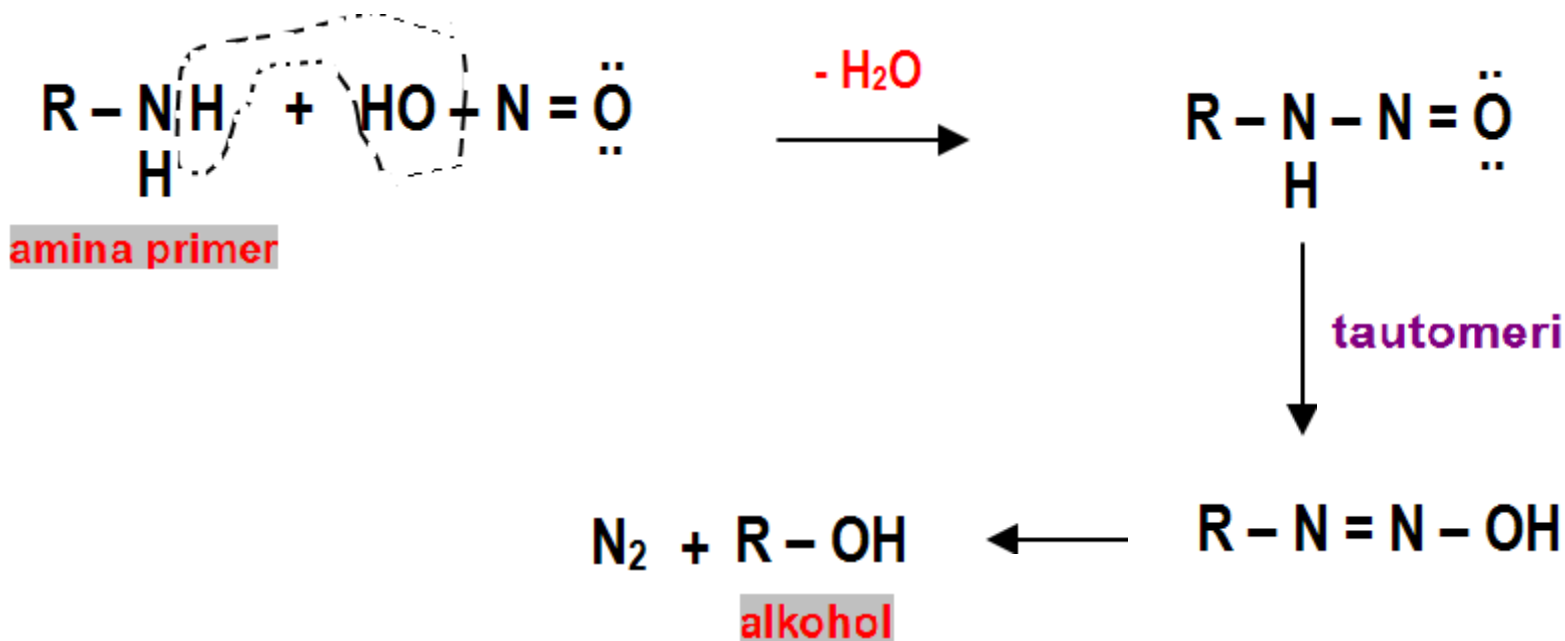
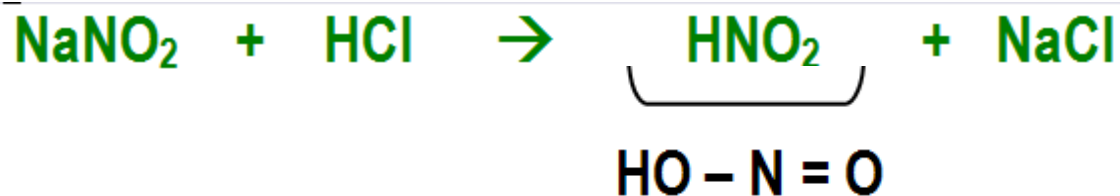


# REAKSI KIMIA :

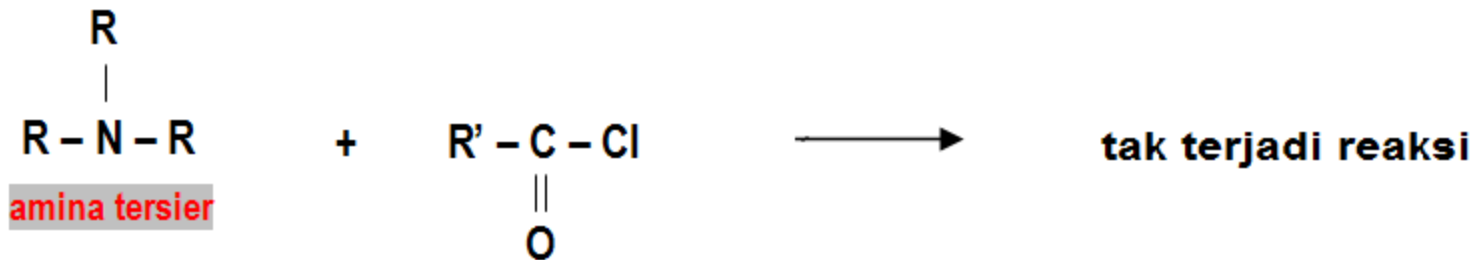
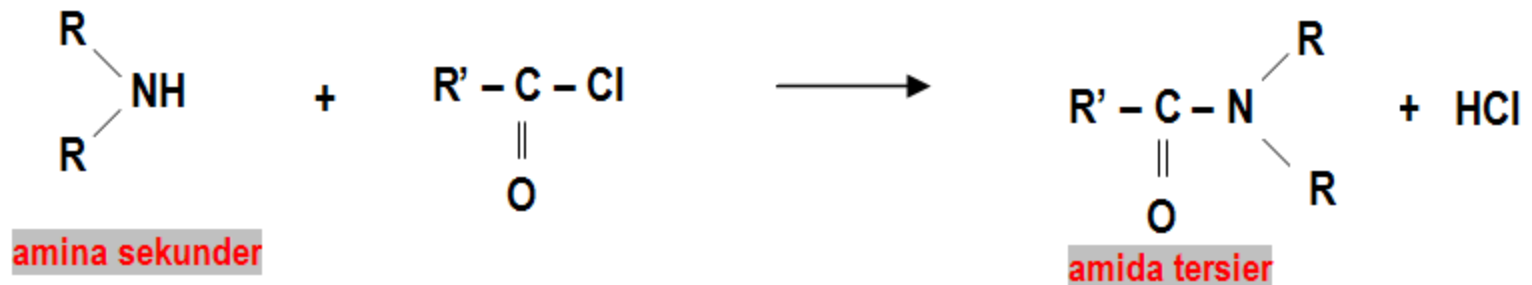
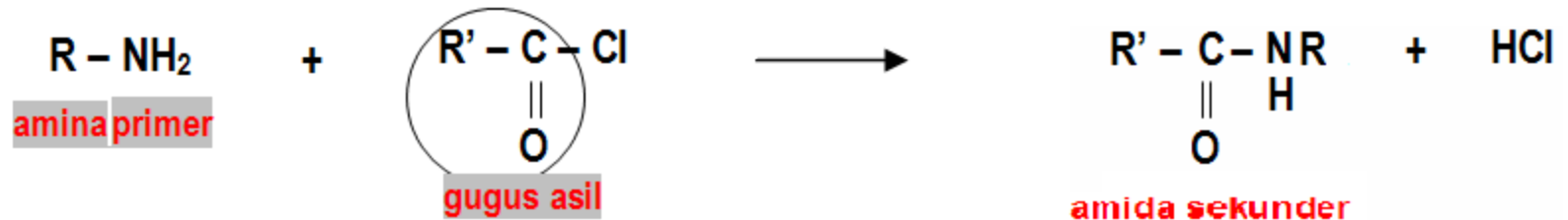
## 1. Pembentukan Garam



## 2. Reaksi dengan asam nitrit



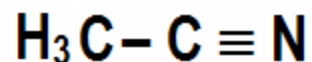
### 3. Pembentukan amida ( Reaksi Asilasi )



# SENYAWA NITRIL / SIANO / SIANIDA

Senyawa yang mempunyai gugus  $-C \equiv N$

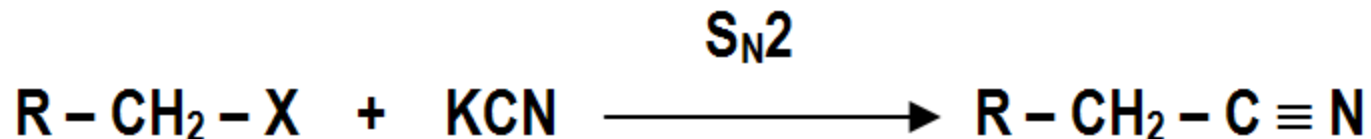
Tata Nama :



IUPAC : etananitril

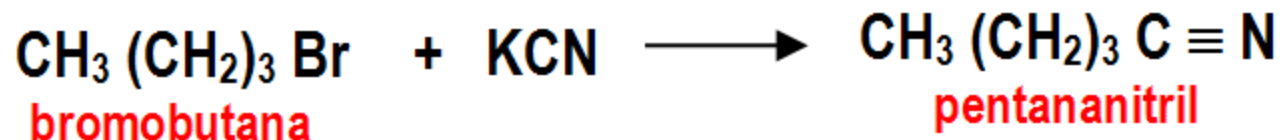
TRIVIAL : asetonitril

Pembuatan :



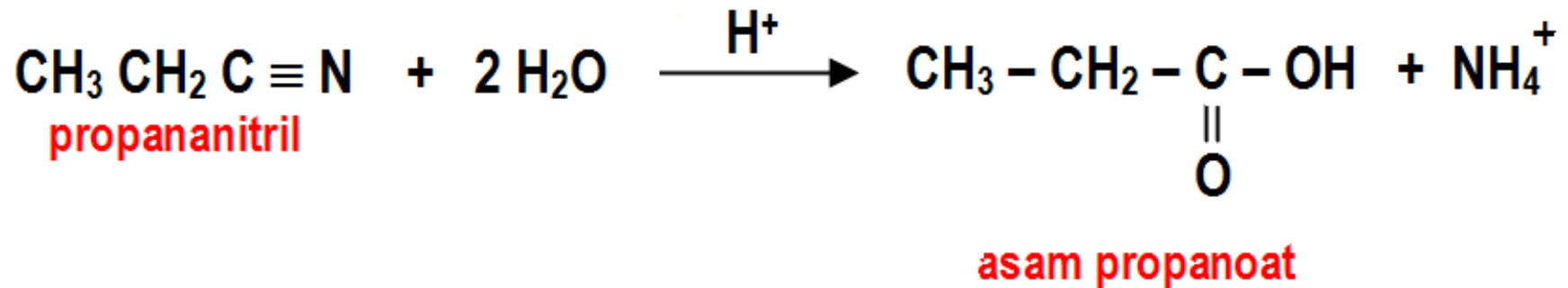
alkil halida primer

Contoh :

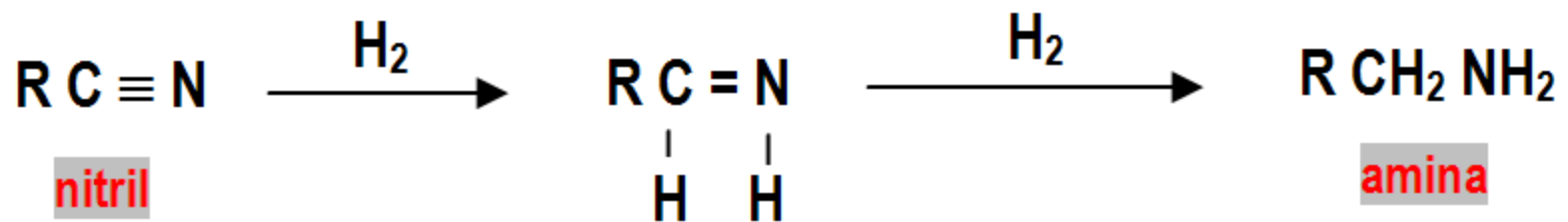


# REAKSI KIMIA :

## 1. Hidrolisis



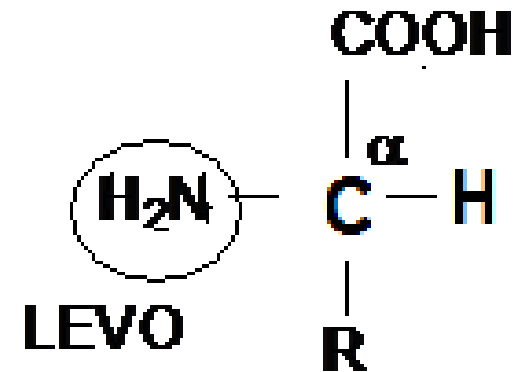
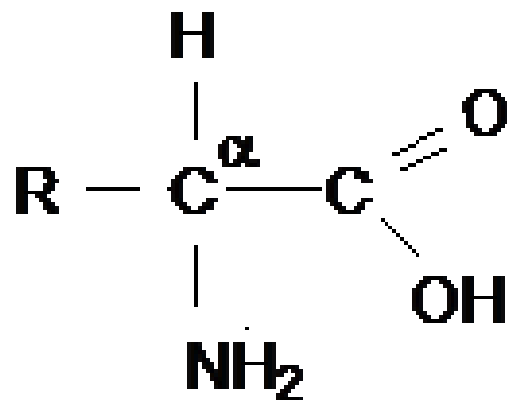
## 2. Reduksi



# ASAM AMINO

Asam karboksilat dengan gugus amin pada atom C- $\alpha$

Rumus Umum :



Asam  $\alpha$ -L-amino

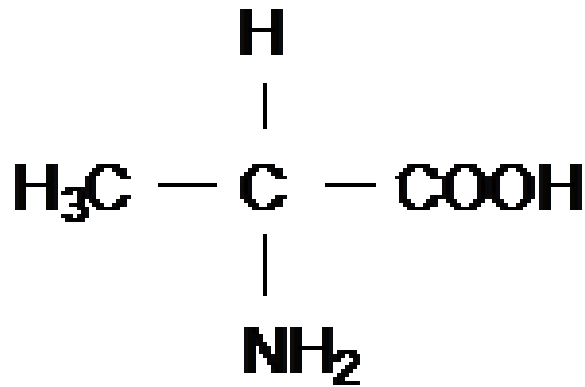
- R : gugus rantai cabang

Perbedaan asam amino pada gugus - R

Gabungan 2 atau lebih asam amino : PEPTIDA

Gabungan > 50 asam amino : PROTEIN

## TATA NAMA :



Nama IUPAC : Asam 2-aminopropanoat

Nama Trivial : Asam  $\alpha$ -aminopropionat

Nama Lazim : Alanina

Singkatan : ALA

Simbol: A

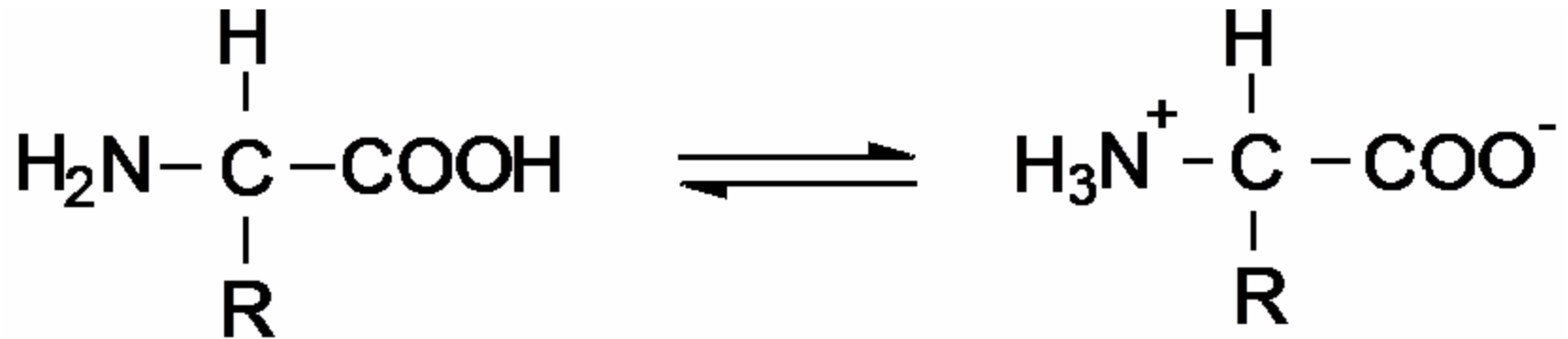
## SIFAT ASAM – BASA :

Gugus – COOH bersifat asam

Gugus – NH<sub>2</sub> bersifat basa

→ Asam Amino bersifat **amfoter**

## REAKSI PROTOLISIS :



( Bentuk Molekul )

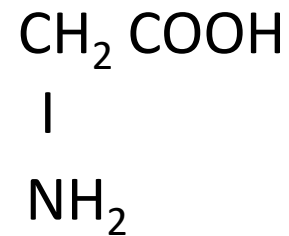
Bentuk Ion Dipolar  
( Ion Zwitter )

Bentuk ion juga bersifat amfoter (amfolit)

$\text{NH}_3^+$  : bersifat asam,  $\text{COO}^-$  : bersifat basa

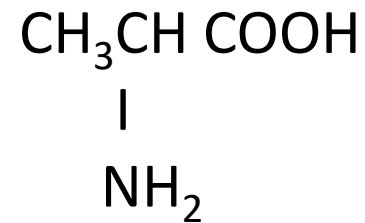
Ada 20 jenis asam  $\alpha$  – L- amino pembentuk protein :

1. Glisina **GLY ( G )**



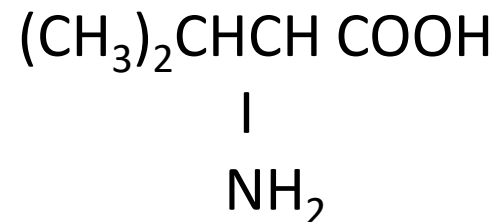
Asam aminoasetat

2. Alanina **ALA ( A )**



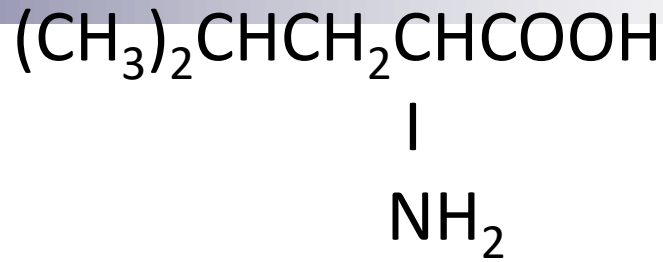
Asam 2 – aminopropanoat

3. \*Valina **VAL ( V )**



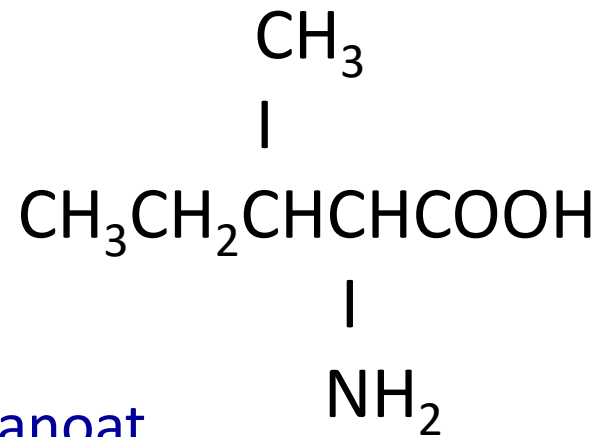
Asam 2-amino-3-metilbutanoat

4. \*Leusina LEU (L)



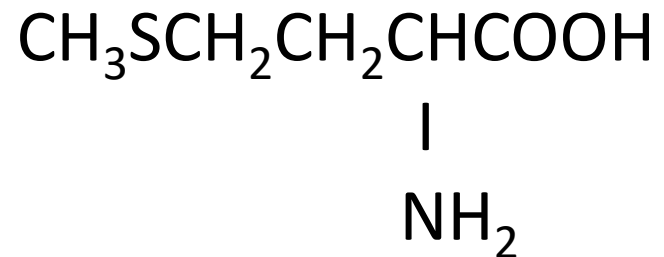
Asam 2 – amino – 4 – metilpentanoat

5. \*Isoleusina ILE (I)



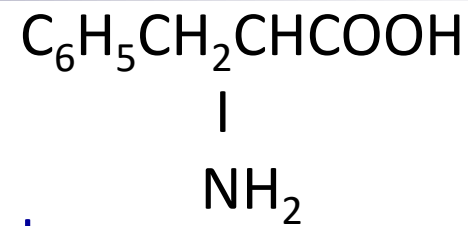
Asam 2 – amino – 3 – metilpentanoat

6. \*Metionina MET (M)



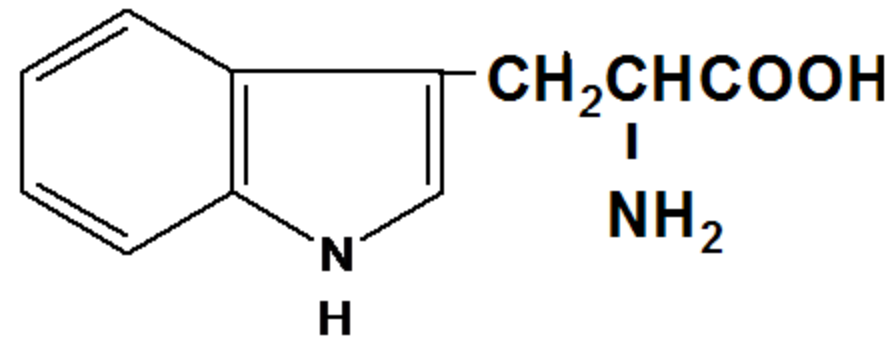
Asam 2 – amino – 4 - ( metiltio )butanoat

7. \*Fenilalanina PHE ( F )



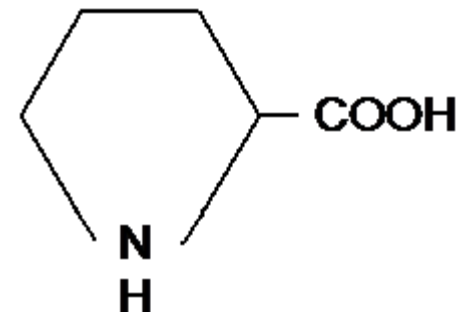
Asam 2 – amino – 3 – fenilpropanoat

8. \*Triptofan TRY / TRP ( W )



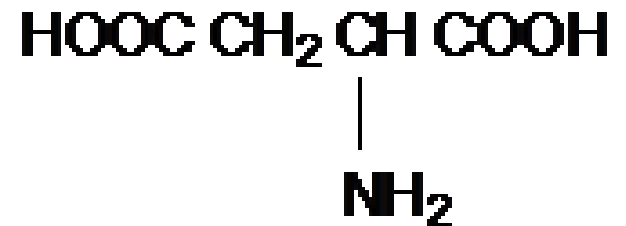
Asam 2-amino-3-(3'-indolil) propanoat

9. Prolina Pro ( P )



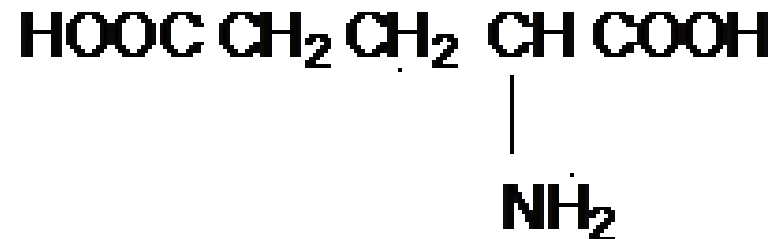
Asam 2 – pirolidin karboksilat

10. Asam aspartat **ASP (D)**



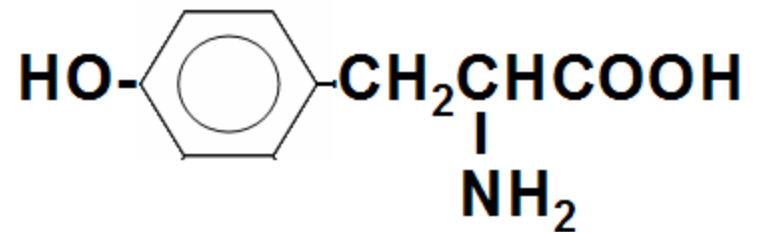
Asam 2 – aminobutanadioat

11. Asam Glutamat **GLU (E)**



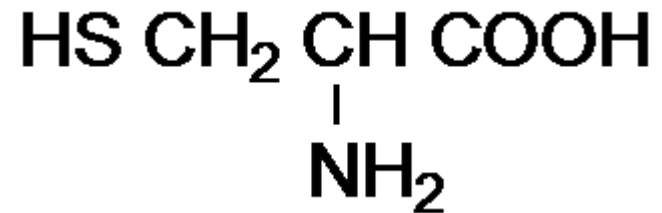
Asam 2 –aminopentanadioat

12. Tirosina **TYR (Y)**



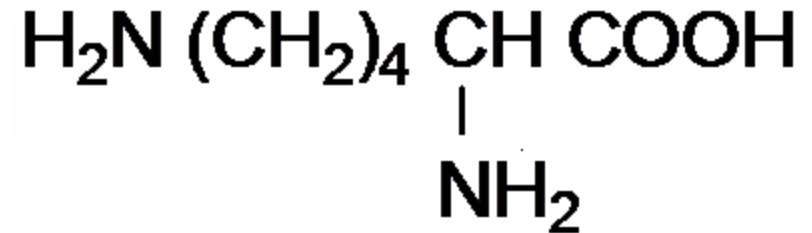
Asam 2-amino-3-(4'-hidroksifenil) propanoat

13. Sisteina CYS (C)



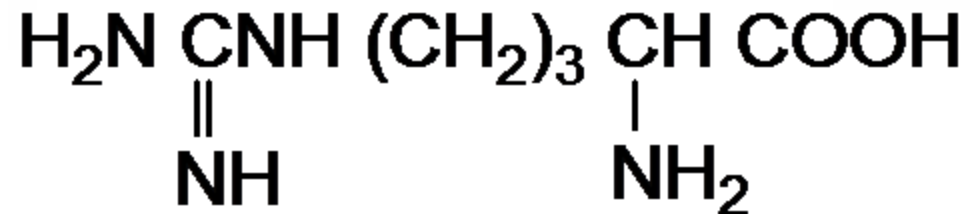
Asam 2 –amino – 3 – merkaptopropanoat

14. \*Lisina LYS (K)



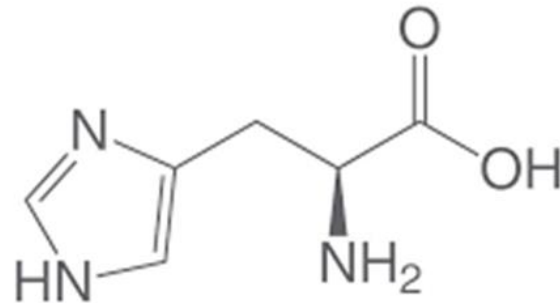
Asam 2,6 – diaminoheksanoat

15. \*Arginina ARG (R)



Asam 2 –amino – 5 – guanidilpentanoat

16. \*Histidina HIS ( H )



Asam 2 – amino – 3 – ( 4'-imidazolil ) – propanoat

17. Serina SER ( S )

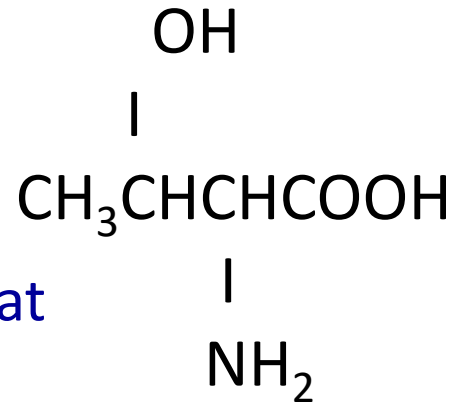
$$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CHCOOH}$$

|

NH<sub>2</sub>

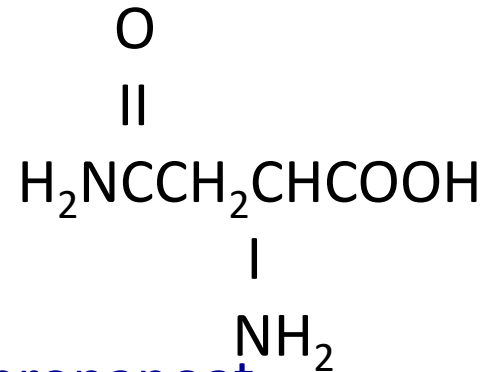
Asam 2 – amino – 3 – hidroksipropanoat

18. \*Treonina    THR ( T )



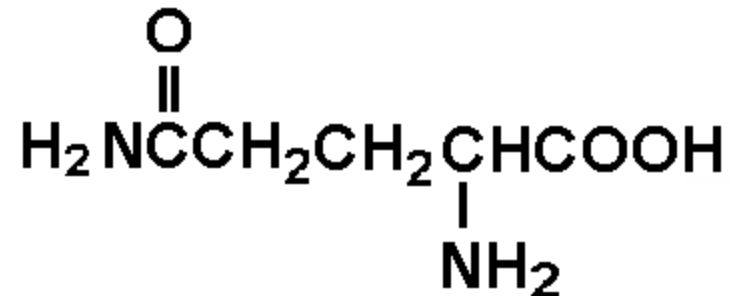
Asam 2-amino-3-hidroksibutanoat

19. Asparagina    ASN ( N )



Asam 2-amino-3-aminofornilpropanoat

20. Glutamina    GLN ( Q )



Asam 2-amino-4-aminofornilbutanoat

Asam amino (\*): *Asam Amino Esensial* → asam amino yang diperlukan oleh tubuh. Selain ke – 20 asam amino tersebut diatas ada asam amino yang tidak dapat membentuk protein yaitu : **Ornitin, Sitrulin, Tiroksin, β-Alanin, Taurin, Asam δ - Aminobutirat, Kanavanin, Asam jengkolat .**

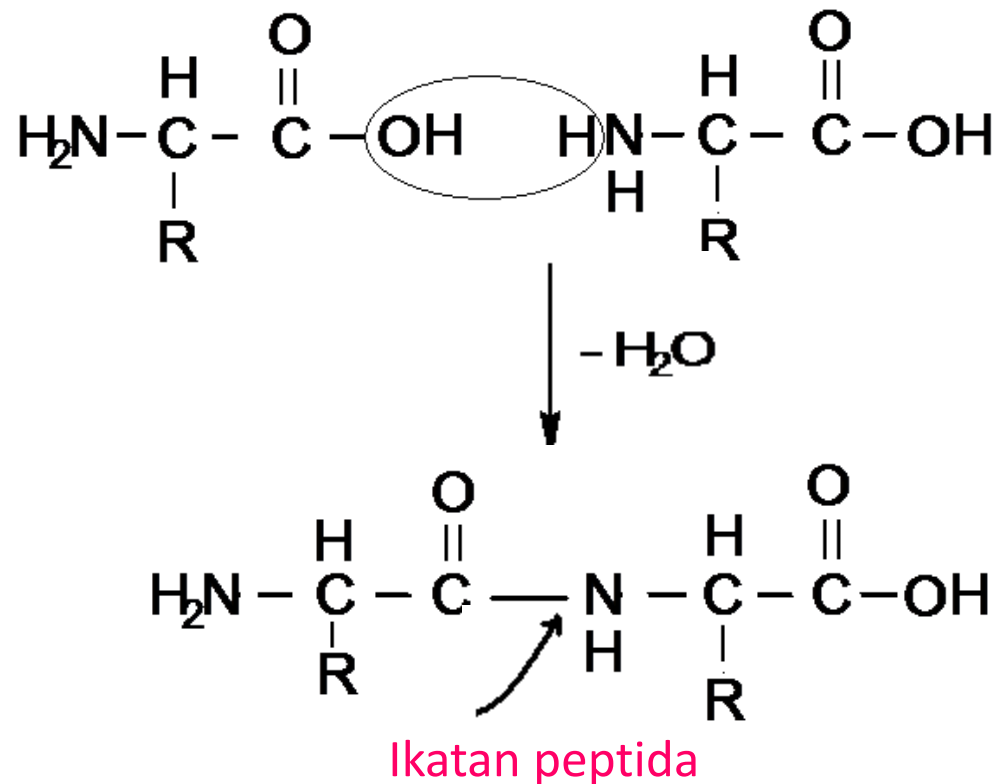
### Sifat Fisika :

- Dalam bentuk kristal berupa ion dipolar
- **Titik cair tinggi**
- Mudah larut dalam pelarut polar
- **Selain GLISINA, semua asam amino bersifat aktif optik**
- Asam amino siklik ( TRY, TYR, HIS, PHE ) dapat mengabsorpsi sinar UV.

# SIFAT KIMIA

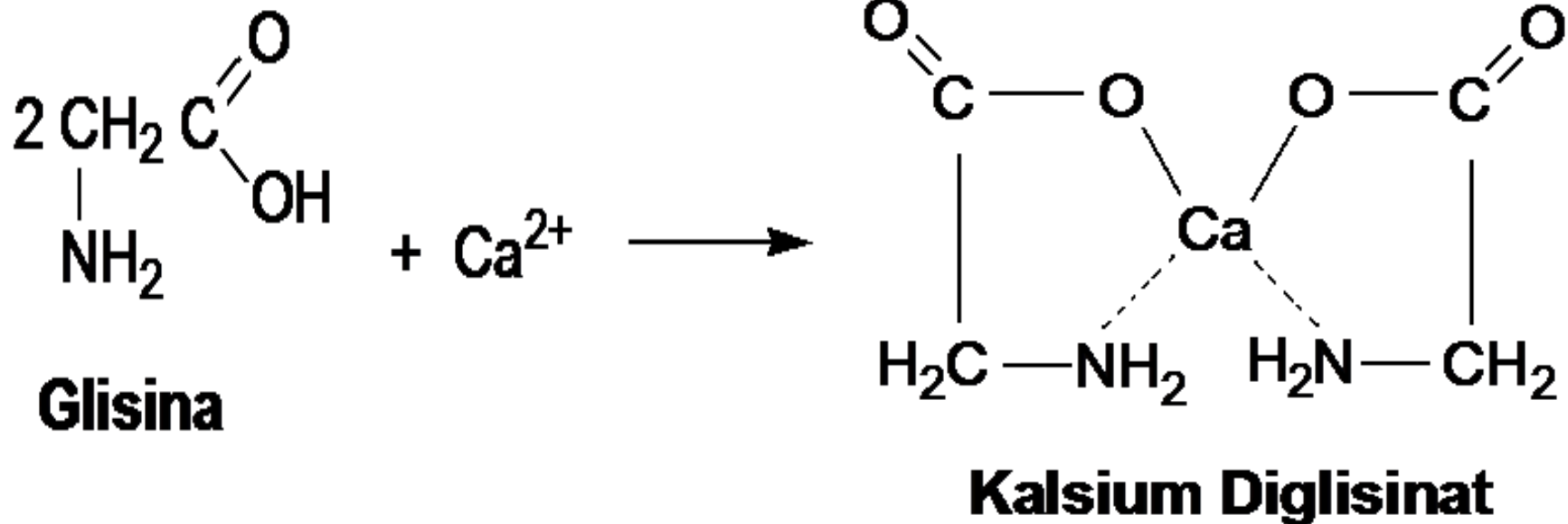
## I. Pembentukan Ikatan Peptida :

Gugus  $\alpha$ -amino dari asam amino yang satu bergabung dengan gugus  $\alpha$ -karboksil dari asam amino lainnya dengan membebaskan 1 molekul  $H_2O$



## IV. Pembentukan Senyawa Khelat

Asam amino dengan kation-kation  
(  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  )  
membentuk senyawa kompleks khelat.



Keracunan logam berat : Diberi protein ( susu / telur )

→ ion logam berat diikat membentuk senyawa kompleks khelat

## Soal latihan asam amino :

1. Tuliskan definisi asam amino dan tuliskan rumus umum senyawa asam amino.
2. Tuliskan rumus molekul; rumus bangun/struktur dan simbol dari 3 asam amino essensial



**Selamat belajar**