

Alcohols

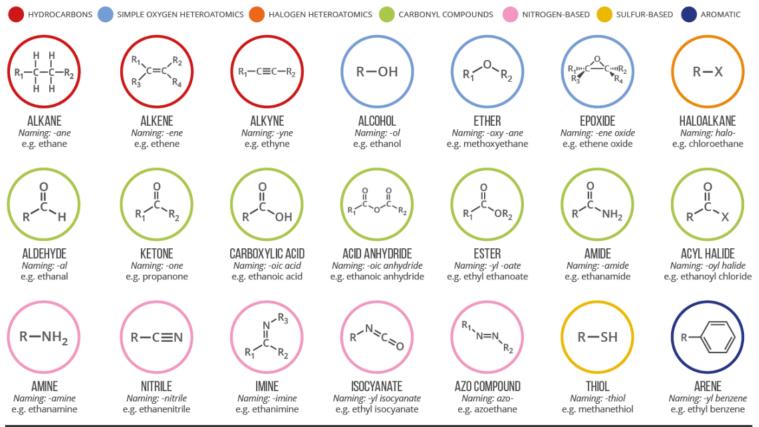
Learning Outcomes

- 1. Apply intermolecular forces to describe the structure-function relationship of straight-chain alcohols with respect to antibacterial activity
- 2. Explain, at the chemical level, alcohol poisoning
- 3. Connect alcohol reactivity to ethanol metabolism and the breathalyzer test
- 4. At Home: Apply knowledge of intermolecular forces: rank alcohols in order of boiling point and select from a pair which molecule is more soluble in water.

Common Functional Groups

FUNCTIONAL GROUPS IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

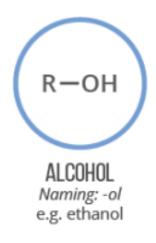
FUNCTIONAL GROUPS ARE GROUPS OF ATOMS IN ORGANIC MOLECULES THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHARACTERISTIC CHEMICAL REACTIONS OF THOSE MOLECULES. IN THE GENERAL FORMULAE SHOWN BELOW FOR EACH FUNCTIONAL GROUP, 'R' REPRESENTS THE REST OF THE MOLECULE, AND 'X' REPRESENTS ANY HALOGEN ATOM.



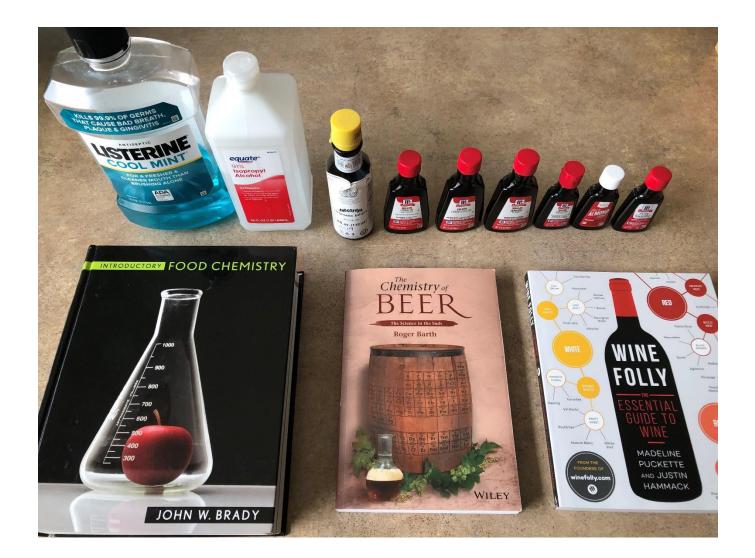
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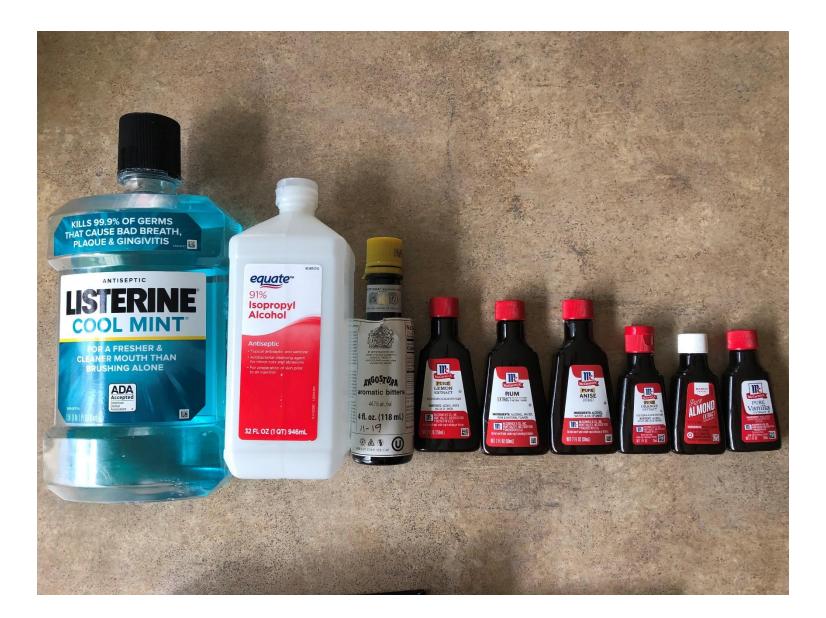
Alcohols



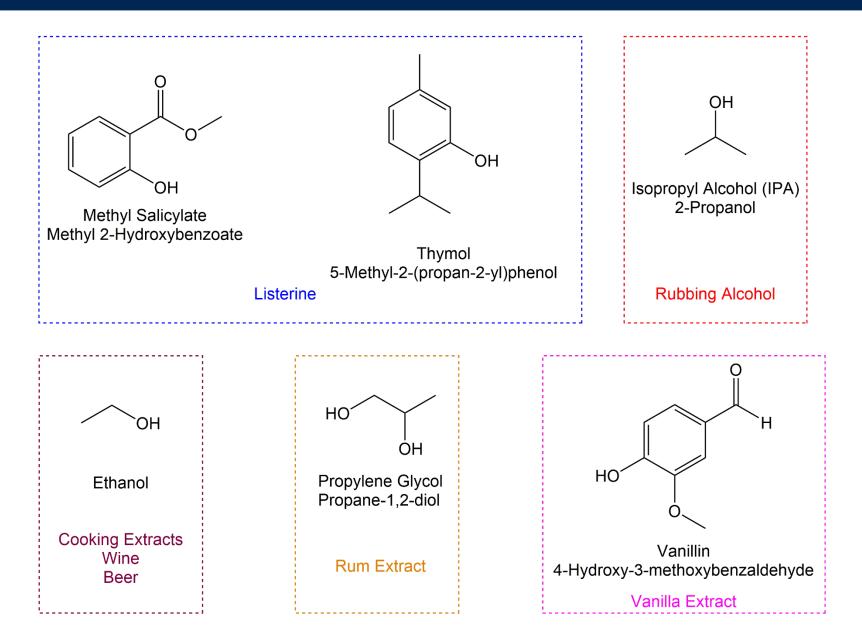
Daily Life Alcohols



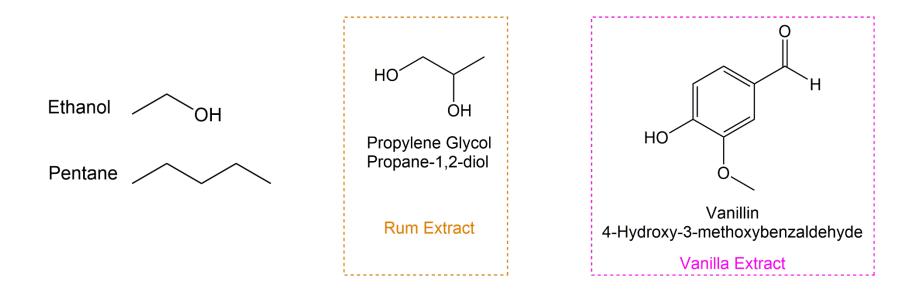
Daily Life Alcohols



Daily Life Alcohols

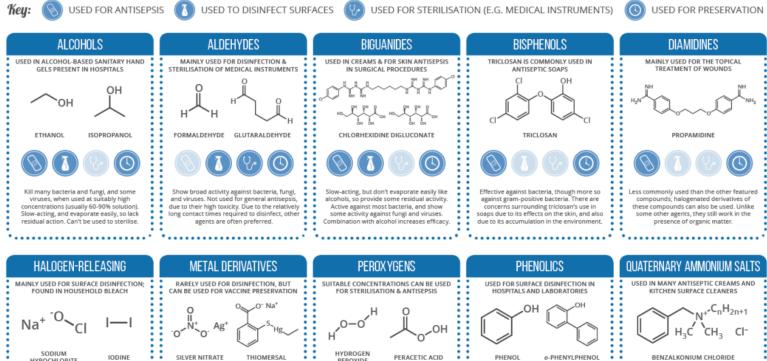


Explain, at the molecular level, why the active flavor agents for rum and vanilla extracts are dissolved in a water-ethanol solvent blend as opposed to a solvent such as pentane?



Disinfectants and Antiseptics

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF DISINFECTANTS & ANTISEPTICS



HYPOCHLORITE PEROXIDE Affect bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Usually Silver salts are strongly bactericidal, and Widely used and environmentally friendly, Phenol is no longer used as it is corrosive Low toxicity, so can be used to disinfect chlorine and iodine-containing compounds, can be used to halt bacterial growth in burn as they decompose into safe by-products; and carcinogenic. A number of derivatives surfaces in food-handling areas. Work with the halogens acting as oxidising agents wounds. Thiomersal is used as a preservative most solutions need stabilisers to prevent are widely used, often for sterilising against gram positive bacteria and gram on micro-organisms. lodine solutions can in some vaccines, and there are no causative decomposition. Broad spectrum of activity. surfaces. They're partly responsible for the negative bacteria, though gram negative cause irritation and staining. links to any harmful effects. Peracetic acid is the more potent. characteristic smell of hospitals. bacteria growth in solutions is possible.

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Disinfectants and Antiseptics

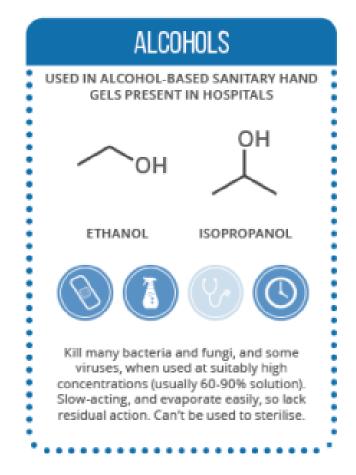
Key:

USED FOR ANTISEPSIS 🚺 USE

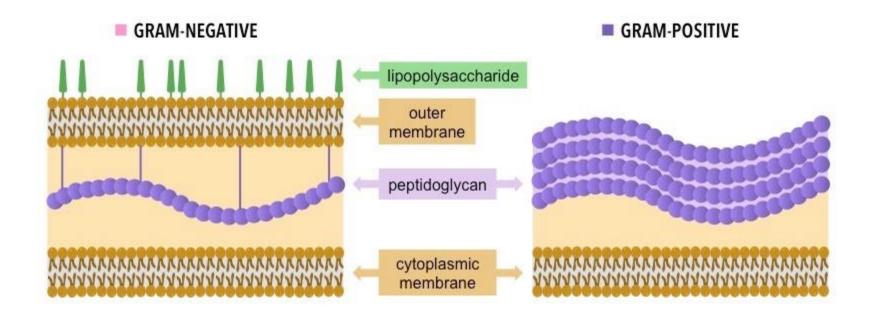


USED FOR STERILISATION (E.G. MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS)

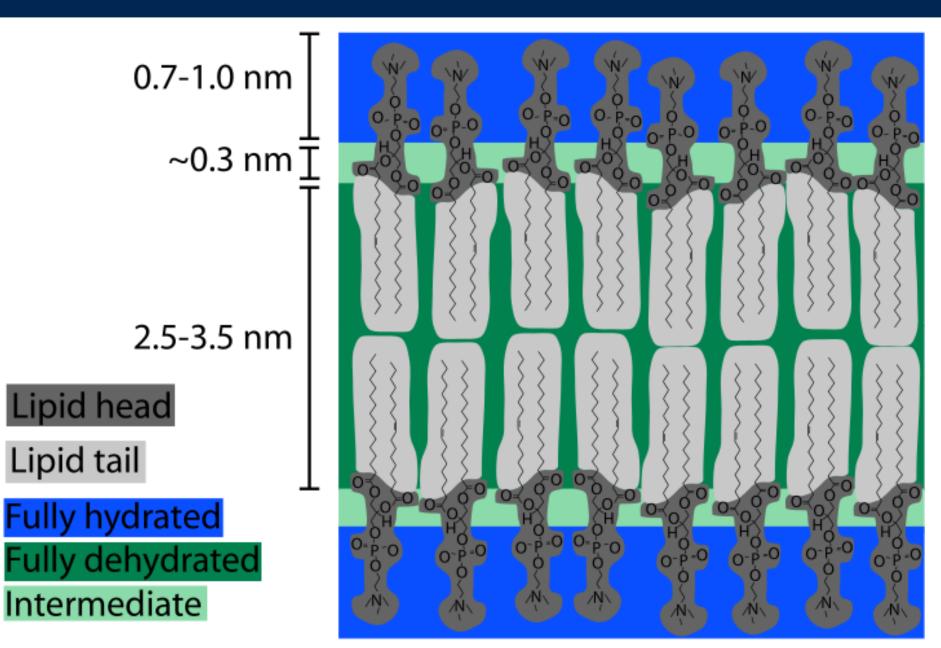
USED FOR PRESERVATION



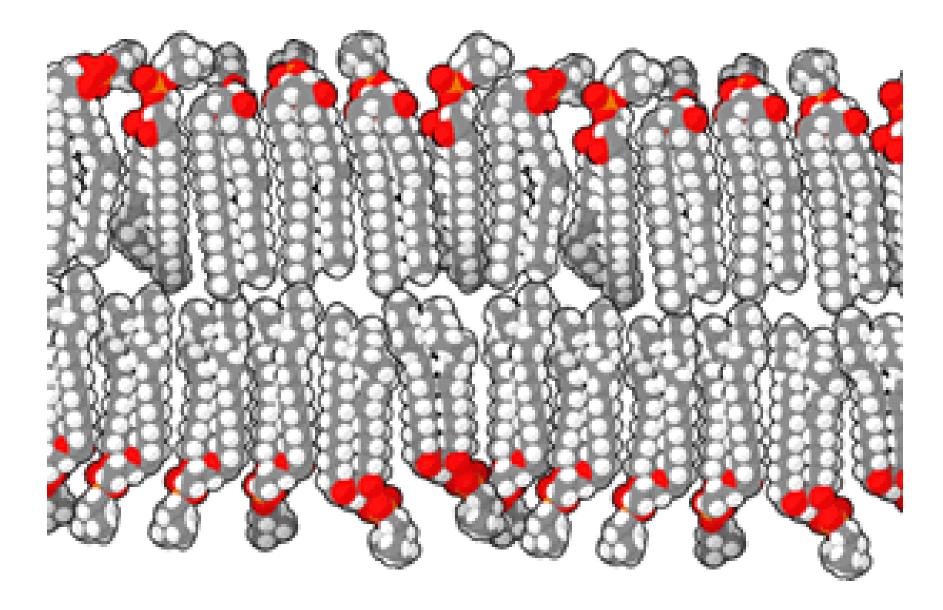
Bacterial Cell Walls



Bacterium Cell Membrane Architecture



Bacterium Cell Membrane Architecture



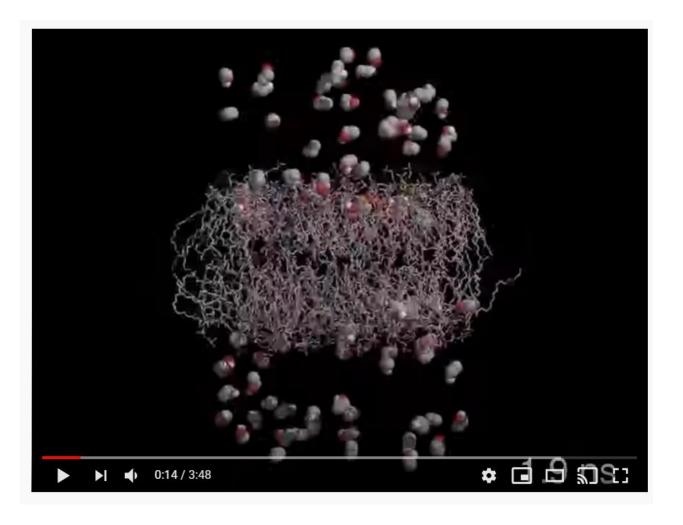
Ethanol Lipid Bilayer Simulation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9RmeDPqYUMI



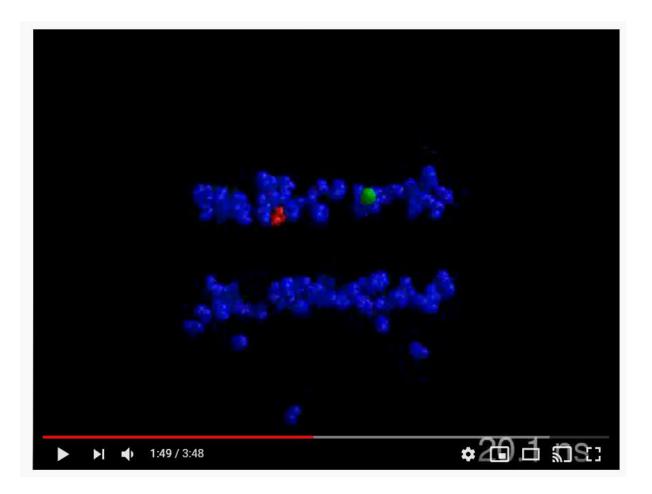
Ethanol Lipid Bilayer Simulation

Watch 0:00 to 0:20

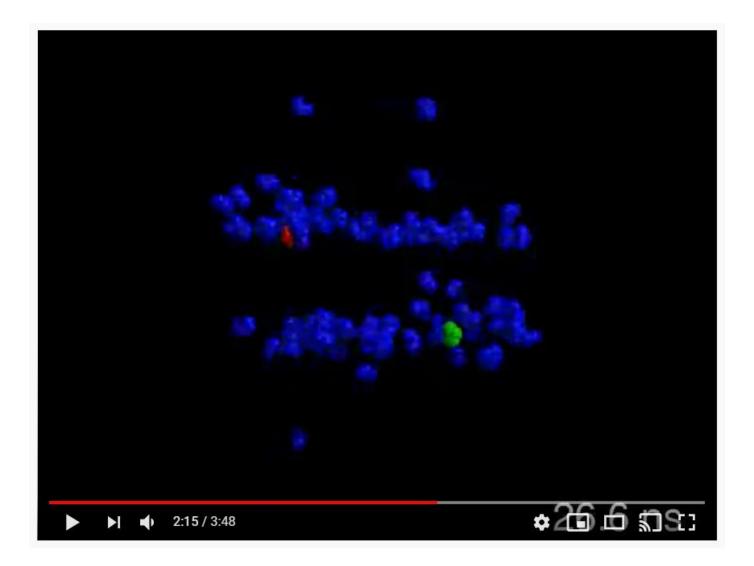


Ethanol Lipid Bilayer Simulation

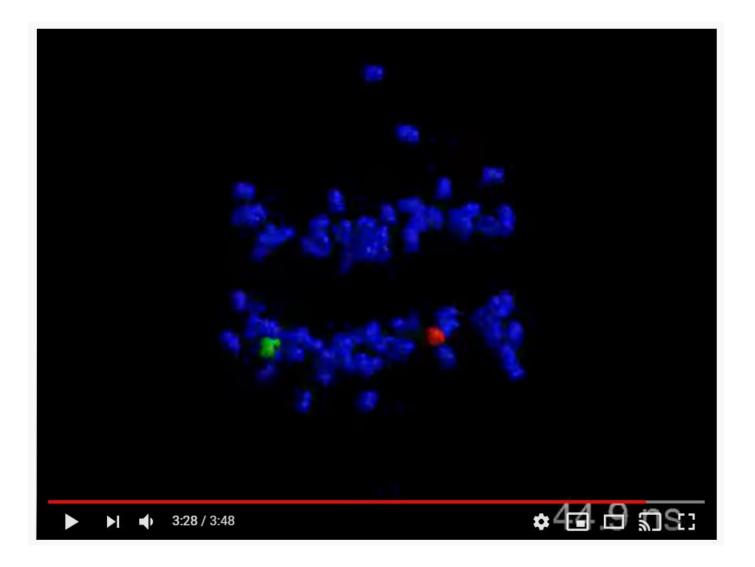
Watch 1:30 to 2:30



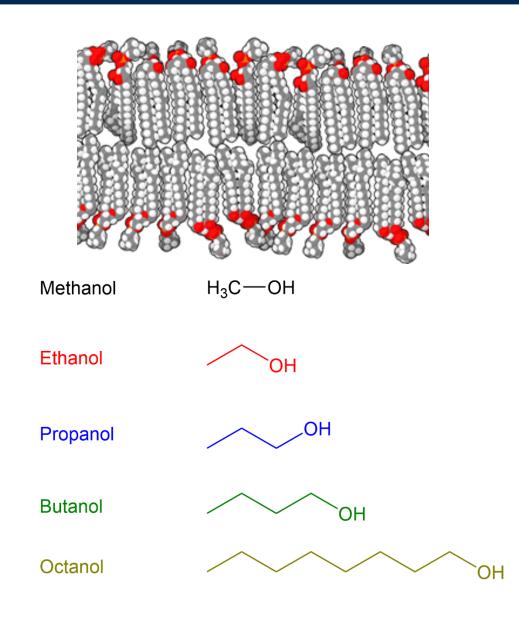
What Occurs at 2:15?



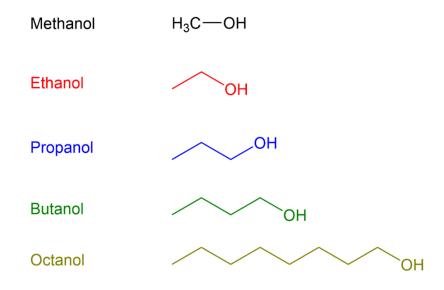
What Can You Conclude At 3:28?



Do you think an alcohol with a longer alkyl chain than ethanol will penetrate the bacterial membrane 1) faster, 2) the same, or 3) slower? Explain.



As the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl chain increases, what impact do you think this has on the alcohol's antibacterial potency?



What is your definition for alcohol poisoning?





Alcohol Poisoning

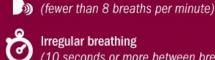
Life-threatening signs of alcohol poisoning include:

Slow breathing

ንሑፍ ንሑፍ Inability to wake up



Vomiting



Irregular breathing (10 seconds or more between breaths)

Seizures



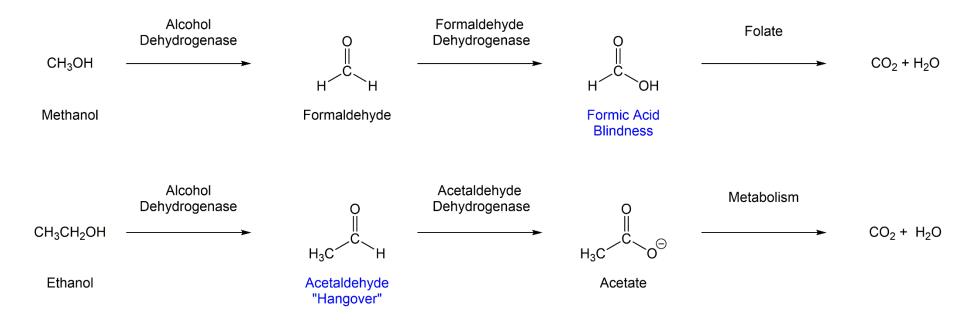
Hypothermia (low body temperature), bluish skin color, paleness

What is a "standard drink" in the US?



SOURCE: National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Metabolism (Oxidation) of Methanol and Ethanol By Liver Alcohol Dehydrogenase



Formic Acid Toxicity

ANT VENOM AND PHEROMONES

Ant bites and stings can cause intense pain. Here, we highlight some of the chemical components in ant venom that are responsible and zero in on molecular signals the insects use to communicate.

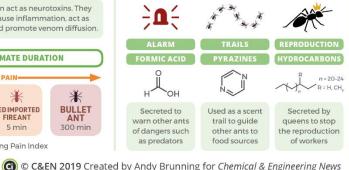
ANT VENOM STINGING SPECIES Formic acid is the main component of many ant venoms, present at concentrations of up to 70% by volume. Some ant species, including fire ants, have alkaloids in their venoms. These compounds can have toxic effects. Cytolytic peptides penetrate and destroy cells. Neurotoxic peptides, less common in ant venom, target ion channels. Proteins can act as neurotoxins. They can also cause inflammation, act as allergens, and promote venom diffusion. PAIN AND ITS APPROXIMATE DURATION FORMIC ACID INCREASING PAIN * ж SOUTHERN ARMY **RED IMPORTED** BULLET Secreted to FIREANT FIREANT ANT ANT warn other ants 5 min 300 min 5 min 5 min of dangers such

Source: Schmidt Sting Pain Index

GRAPHICS



including to warn them and to signal food.



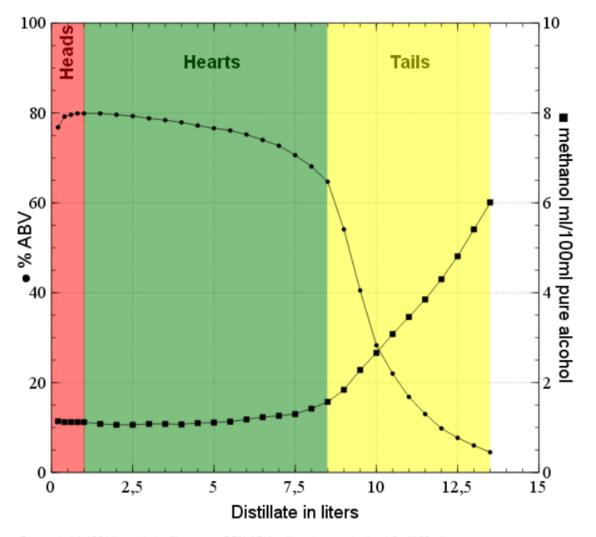
FORMIC ACID



Formic acid is the main component of many ant venoms, present at concentrations of up to 70% by volume.



Alcohol Distillation

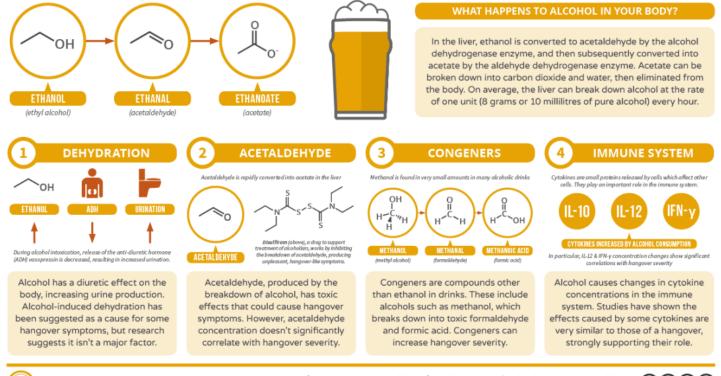


Raw material: 130 I fermented williams pear 5,7% ABV methanol concentration 1,6 ml/100 ml p.a.

Metabolism of Ethanol

THE CHEMISTRY OF A HANGOVER

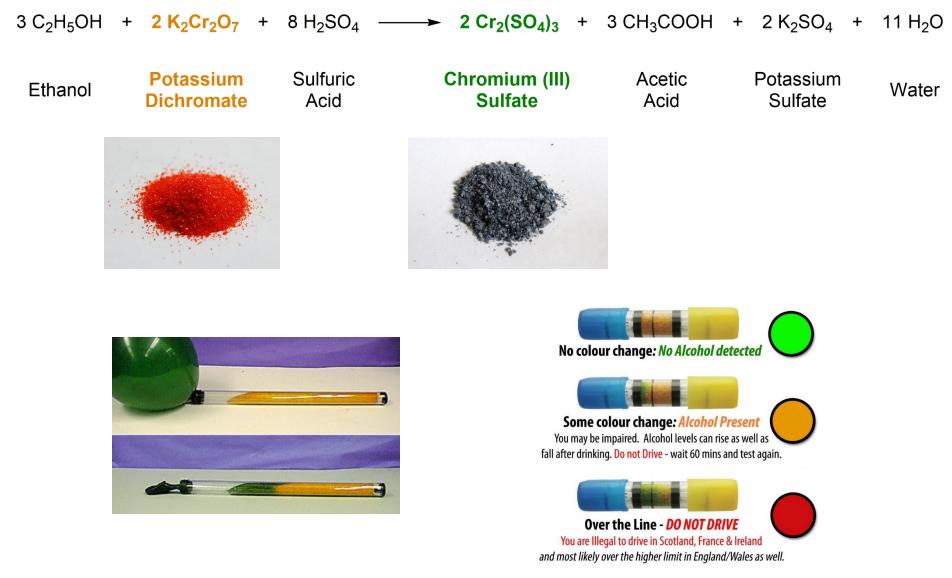
For most of us, a hangover is the price to pay for a night of drinking. However, we still don't know what exactly it is that causes them. In this graphic, we look at what happens to alcohol in your body, and some of the prime suspects for causing your hangover.



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Breathalyzer Test



https://alcodigital.ie/single-use-breathalyzers/