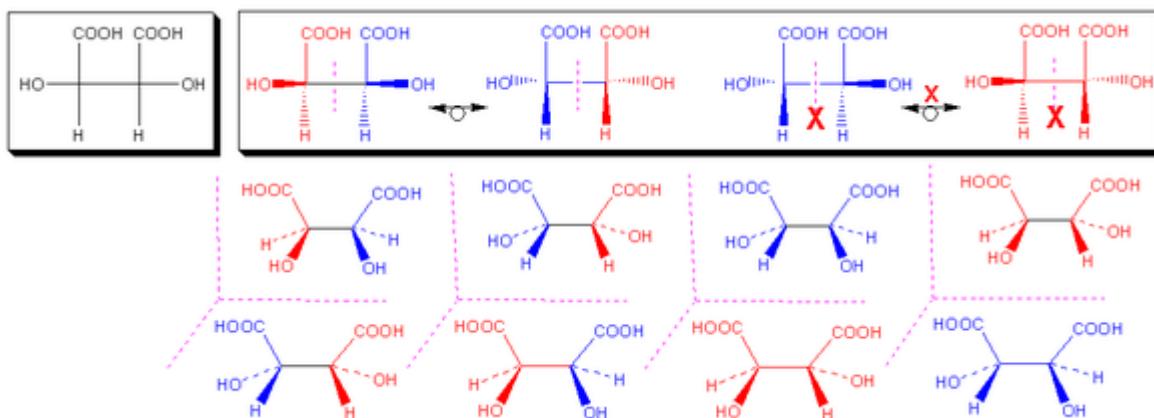


Meso compound

A **meso compound** or **meso isomer** is a non-optically active member of a set of stereoisomers, at least two of which are optically active.^{[1][2]} This means that despite containing two or more stereogenic centers, the molecule is not chiral. A meso compound is "superposable" on its mirror image (not to be confused with superimposable, as any two objects can be superimposed over one another regardless of whether they are the same). Two objects can be superposed if all aspects of the objects coincide and it does not produce a "(+)" or "(-)" reading when analyzed with a polarimeter.^[3]

For example, tartaric acid can exist as any of three stereoisomers depicted below in a Fischer projection. Of the four colored pictures at the top of the diagram, the first two represent the meso compound (the $2R,3S$ and $2S,3R$ isomers are equivalent), followed by the optically active pair of levotartaric acid (L-(R,R)-(+)tartaric acid) and dextrotartaric acid (D-(S,S)-(-)tartaric acid). The meso compound is bisected by an internal plane of symmetry that is not present for the non-meso isomers (indicated by an X). That is, on reflecting the meso compound through a mirror plane perpendicular to the screen, the same stereochemistry is obtained; this is not the case for the non-meso tartaric acid,^[3] which generates the other enantiomer. The *meso* compound must not be confused with a 50:50 racemic mixture of the two optically-active compounds, although neither will rotate light in a polarimeter.

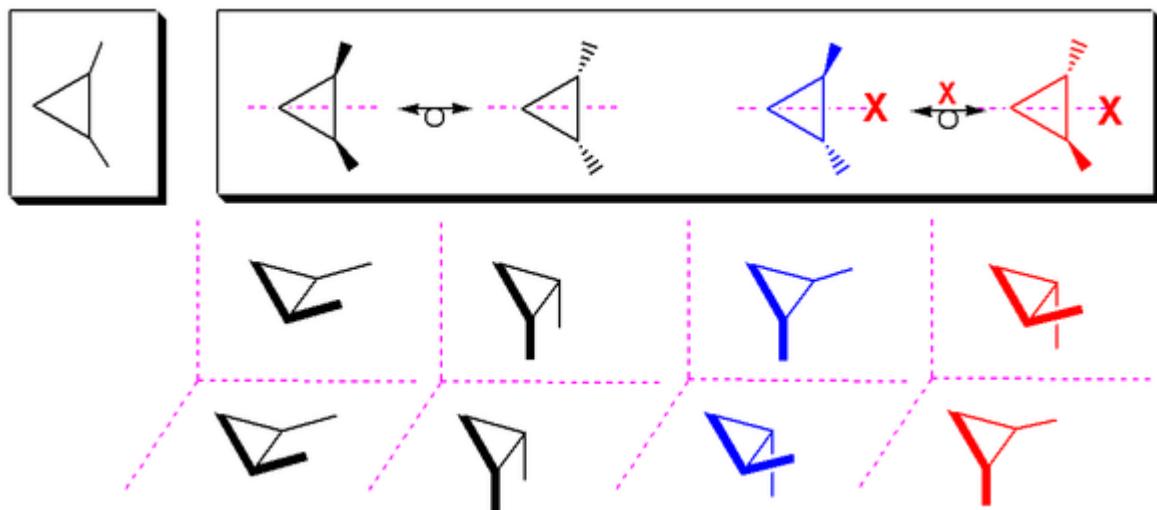


It is a requirement for two of the stereocenters in a meso compound to have at least two substituents in common (although having this characteristic does not necessarily mean that the compound is meso). For example, in 2,4-pentanediol, both the second and fourth carbon atoms, which are stereocenters, have all four substituents in common.

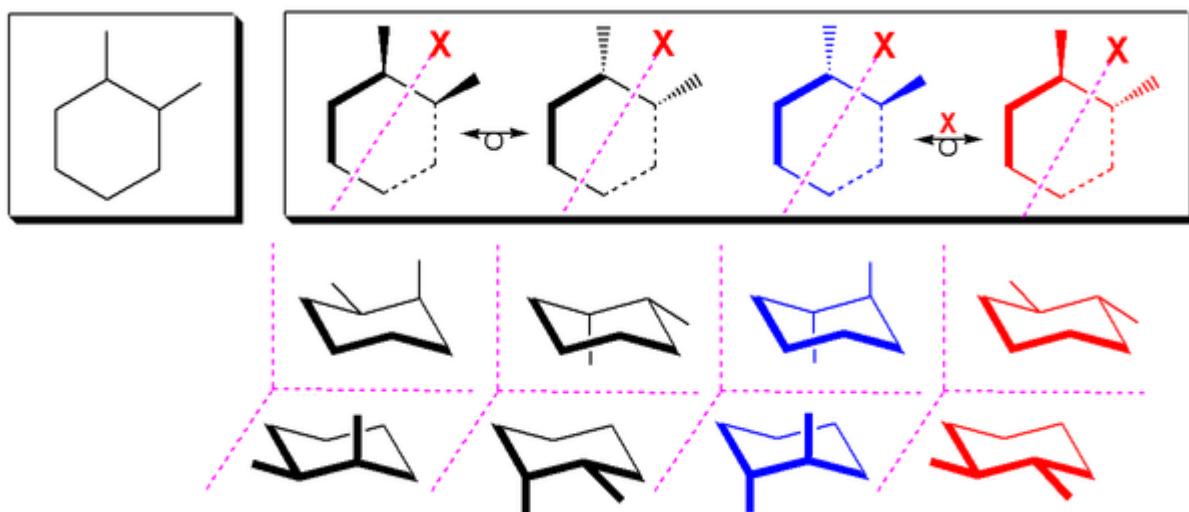
Since a meso isomer has a superposable mirror image, a compound with a total of n chiral centers cannot attain the theoretical maximum of 2^n stereoisomers if one of the stereoisomers is meso.^[4]

Cyclic meso compounds

1,2-substituted cyclopropane has a meso cis-isomer (molecule has a mirror plane) and two trans-enantiomers:



The two cis stereoisomers of 1,2-substituted cyclohexanes behave like meso compounds at room temperature in most cases. At room temperature, most 1,2-disubstituted cyclohexanes undergo rapid ring flipping (exceptions being rings with bulky substituents), and as a result, the two cis stereoisomers behave chemically identically with chiral reagents.^[5] At low temperatures, however, this is not the case, as the activation energy for the ring-flip cannot be overcome, and they therefore behave like enantiomers. Also noteworthy is the fact that when a cyclohexane undergoes a ring flip, the absolute configurations of the stereocenters do not change.



References

1. *The Meaning of Meso* Addison Ault Vol. 85 No. 3 March 2008 • *Journal of Chemical Education* 441
2. IUPAC, *Compendium of Chemical Terminology*, 2nd ed. (the "Gold Book") (1997). Online corrected version: (2006–) "meso-compound (<https://goldbook.iupac.org/M03839.html>)". doi:[10.1351/goldbook.M03839](https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook.M03839) (<https://doi.org/10.1351%2Fgoldbook.M03839>)
3. McMurry, John (2008). *Organic Chemistry* (7th Ed.). Thomson. pp. 305–7. ISBN [978-0-495-11258-7](#).
4. Bruice, Paula. *Organic Chemistry*. 2007. Pearson Prentice Hall. Upper Saddle River NJ.
5. Vollhardt, K. Peter C. *Organic Chemistry: Structure and Function*, Fourth Ed. 2003. W.H. Freeman and Co. New York. pp. 187.

This page was last edited on 1 May 2020, at 00:40 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.