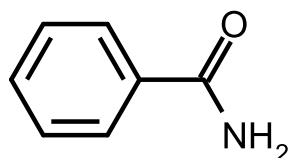
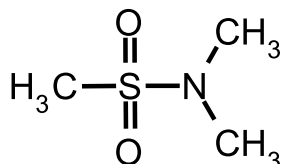


amides

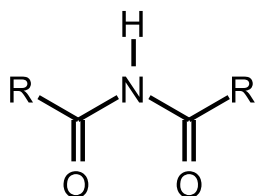
1. Derivatives of oxoacids $R_kE(=O)_l(OH)_m$ ($l \neq 0$) in which an acidic hydroxy group has been replaced by an amino or substituted amino group. Chalcogen replacement analogues are called thio-, seleno- and telluro-amides. Compounds having one, two or three acyl groups on a given nitrogen are generically included and may be designated as primary, secondary and tertiary amides, respectively, e.g.



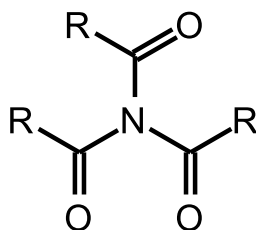
benzamide,



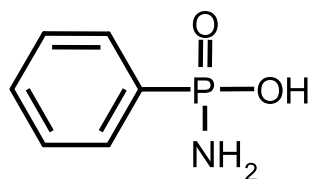
N,N-dimethylmethanesulfonamide,



secondary amides (see imides),



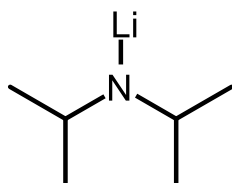
tertiary amides,



phenylphosphonamidic acid.

Notes:

1. Amides with NH_2 , NHR and NR_2 groups should not be distinguished by means of the terms primary, secondary and tertiary.
2. Derivatives of certain acidic compounds $\text{R}_n\text{E}(\text{OH})_m$, where E is not carbon (e.g. sulfenic acids, RSOH , phosphinous acids, R_2POH) having the structure $\text{R}_n\text{E}(\text{NR}_2)_m$ may be named as amides but do not belong to the class amides proper, e.g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SNH}_2$ ethanesulfenamide or ethylsulfanylamine.
2. The term applies also to metal derivatives of ammonia and amines, in which a cation replaces a hydrogen atom on nitrogen. Such compounds are also called azanides, e.g.



lithium diisopropylamide, synonym lithium diisopropylazanide.

See also: carboxamides, lactams, peptides, phosphoramides, sulfonamides

Source:

PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (*Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)*) on page 1315

See also:

PAC, 1993, 65, 1357 (*Revised nomenclature for radicals, ions, radical ions and related species (IUPAC Recommendations 1993)*) on page 1357