

# Phenylacetic acid

Phenylacetic acid		
<span>[[Image:Kwas fenylooctowy.svg</span>		Phenylacetic acid]]
<span>[[Image:Phenylacetic-acid-3D-balls-B.png</span>		Ball-and-stick model]]
Identifiers		
CAS number	103-82-2 <sup>[1]</sup> ✓	
ChemSpider	10181341 <sup>[2]</sup> ✓	
UNII	ER511W795A <sup>[3]</sup> ✓	
ChEMBL	CHEMBL1044 <sup>[4]</sup> ✓	
Jmol-3D images	Image 1 <sup>[5]</sup>	
Properties		
Molecular formula	$C_8H_8O_2$	
Molar mass	136.15 g/mol	
Density	1.0809 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Melting point	76-77 °C	
Boiling point	265.5 °C	
Acidity (p <i>K</i> <sub>a</sub> )	4.31 <sup>[6]</sup>	
Hazards		
MSDS	External MSDS <sup>[7]</sup>	
✓ (what is this?) (verify) <sup>[8]</sup> Except where noted otherwise, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C, 100 kPa)		
Infobox references		

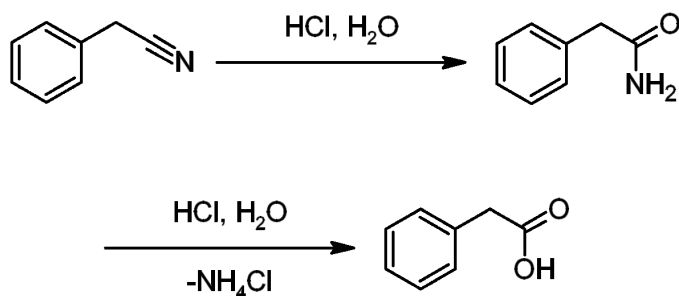
**Phenylacetic acid** (abr. **PAA** and synonyms are: **α-toluic acid**, **benzeneacetic acid**, **alpha tolylic acid**, **2-phenylacetic acid**) is an organic compound containing a phenyl functional group and a carboxylic acid functional group. It is a white solid with a disagreeable odor. Because it is used in the illicit production of phenylacetone (used in the manufacture of meth/amphetamines), it is subject to controls in the United States.

## Occurrence

Phenylacetic acid has been found to be an active auxin (a type of plant hormone),<sup>[9]</sup> predominantly found in fruits. However its effect is much weaker than the effect of the basic auxin molecule indole-3-acetic acid. It is also the oxidation product of phenethylamine when acted on by the enzyme monoamine oxidase found in humans and many other organisms.

## Preparation

This compound may be prepared by the hydrolysis of benzyl cyanide:<sup>[10]</sup> <sup>[11]</sup>



## Applications

Phenylacetic acid is used in some perfumes, possessing a honey-like odour in low concentrations, and is also used in penicillin G production. It is also employed to treat type II hyperammonemia to help reduce the amounts of ammonia in a patient's bloodstream by forming phenylacetyl-CoA which then reacts with nitrogen-rich glutamine to form phenylacetylglutamine. This compound is then secreted by the patient's body.

## References

- [1] <http://www.commonchemistry.org/ChemicalDetail.aspx?ref=103-82-2>
- [2] <http://www.chemspider.com/10181341>
- [3] <http://fdasis.nlm.nih.gov/srs/srsdirect.jsp?regno=ER5I1W795A>
- [4] <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/db/index.php/compound/inspect/CHEMBL1044>
- [5] <http://chemapps.stolaf.edu/jmol/jmol.php?model=O%3DC%28O%29Cc1ccccc1>
- [6] Dippy, J.F.J., Hughes, S.R.C., Rozanski, A., *J. Chem Soc.*, **1959**, 2492.
- [7] [http://ptcl.chem.ox.ac.uk/MSDS/PH/phenylacetic\\_acid.html](http://ptcl.chem.ox.ac.uk/MSDS/PH/phenylacetic_acid.html)
- [8] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%3Aphenylacetic\\_acid?diff=cur&oldid=417793686](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%3Aphenylacetic_acid?diff=cur&oldid=417793686)
- [9] Wightman, Frank; Lighty, Douglas L. (1982). "Identification of phenylacetic acid as a natural auxin in the shoots of higher plants". *Physiologia Plantarum* **55** (1): 17. doi:10.1111/j.1399-3054.1982.tb00278.x.
- [10] Roger Adams; A. F. Thal (1941), "Phenylacetic acid" (<http://www.orgsyn.org/orgsyn/prepContent.asp?prep=cv1p0436>), *Org. Synth.*, ; *Coll. Vol. 1*: 436
- [11] Wilhelm Wenner (1963), "Phenylacetamide" (<http://www.orgsyn.org/orgsyn/prepContent.asp?prep=cv4p0760>), *Org. Synth.*, ; *Coll. Vol. 4*: 760



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