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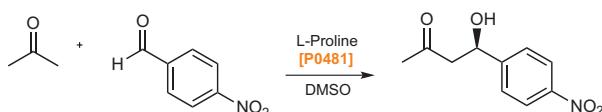
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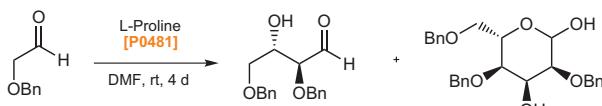
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Asymmetric Organocatalysts

Asymmetric organocatalysis has emerged as a powerful synthetic tool that is complementary to metal-catalyzed reactions. Pioneering work in this area dates back to the 1970s in which Eder *et al.* and Hajos *et al.* separately reported an intramolecular asymmetric aldol reaction which employed L-proline [P0481] as catalyst.^{1,2)} This reaction was considered to be a special case at that time. Later in 2000, List *et al.* reported an L-proline-catalyzed intermolecular asymmetric aldol reaction.³⁾ The same year, MacMillan *et al.* documented the first highly enantioselective amine-catalyzed Diels-Alder reaction.⁴⁾ These reports received a great deal of attention and the research in the area of asymmetric organocatalysts has since thrived.⁵⁾

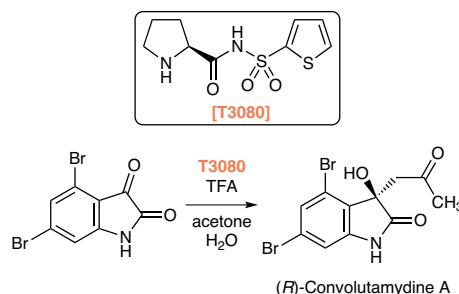


Later, the significance of these proline-catalyzed reactions was luminously demonstrated by MacMillan for the application to carbohydrate synthesis.⁶⁾ Córdova *et al.* reported a proline-catalyzed asymmetric conversion of protected glycol aldehydes into hexoses in one step.⁷⁾

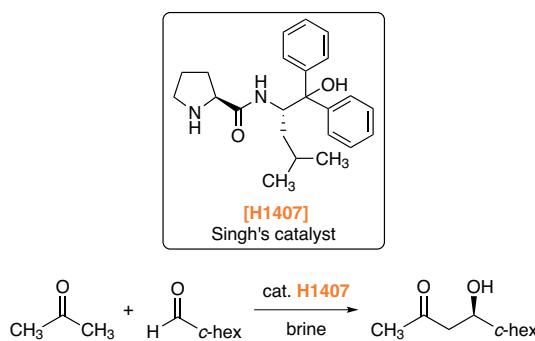


Compared with conventional transition metal complex catalysts, asymmetric organocatalysts offer several advantages including operational simplicity, their availability, and low toxicity which confer a direct benefit in the production of pharmaceuticals and contribution to green chemistry.

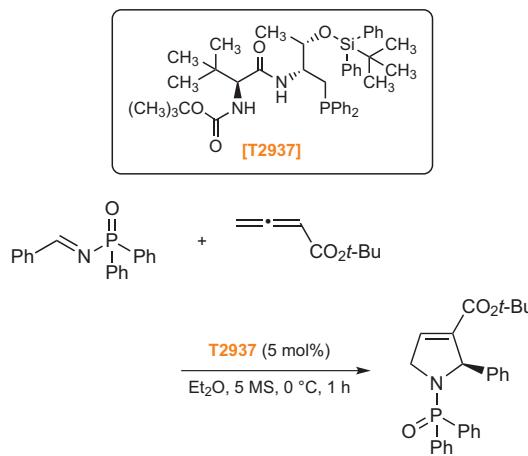
In the initial spectacular advances in asymmetric organocatalysis, proline and its analogues have been predominantly employed. Generally organocatalytic aldol reactions with ketones as acceptors require high catalyst loadings, however a recent development in this area enables the reaction with a lower catalyst loading. Nakamura *et al.* reported the enantioselective synthesis of (*R*)-convolutamydine by using 5 mol% of newly developed novel *N*-heteroaryl-sulfonylprolinamide [T3080].⁸⁾ In this reaction, amounts of the catalyst can be reduced to 0.5 mol% with retention of the enantioselectivity even though the time takes longer to complete the reaction.



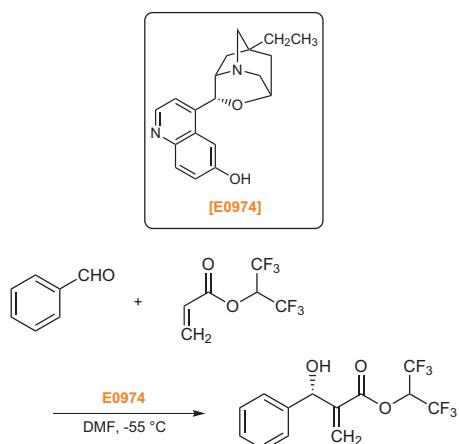
Singh *et al.* also developed a new class of proline-based organocatalysts and reported asymmetric direct aldol reactions with excellent enantioselectivities (>99% ee). A variety of ketones and aldehydes could be employed using 0.5 mol% of catalyst [H1407].⁹⁾



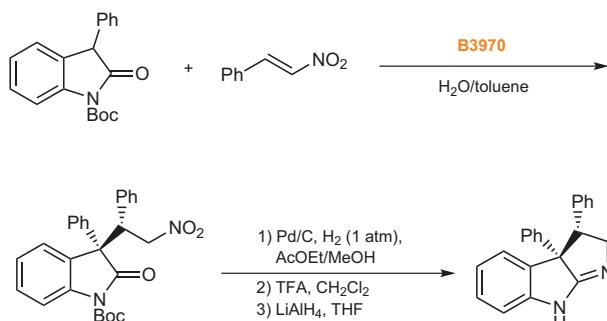
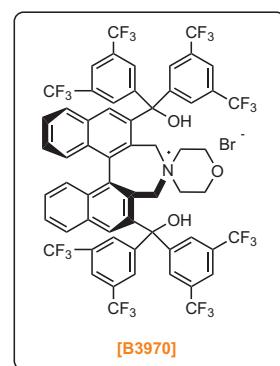
Due to the various advantages including ready availability and versatility, the asymmetric reactions using other amino acids as organocatalysts were also intensively studied. More recently, the group of Lu explored the possibility of deriving a wide array of novel multifunctional organocatalysts from amino acid structural scaffolds.¹⁰⁾ The new catalyst, dipeptide-derived phosphine [T2937], was proven to promote enantioselective [3+2] cycloadditions of Allenes to acrylates or acrylamides.



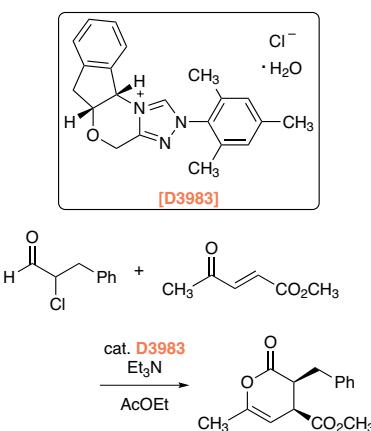
Cinchona alkaloids and their derivatives have been intensively used as chiral ligands for metal-catalyzed reactions or as organocatalysts as demonstrated in Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation with an OsO₄-cinchona alkaloids complex.¹¹⁾ It is considered as one of the most privileged chiral inducers. Cinchona alkaloids-derived catalysts could be effectively applied for nearly all classes of organic reactions. The quinuclidinyl moiety as a tertiary amine could serve as an active center for Brønsted base catalysis, Lewis base catalysis, and nucleophilic catalysis. Upon alkylation of the quinuclidine nitrogen, the resulting ammonium salts could serve as phase transfer catalysts, another class of organic catalysis. Hatakeyama, Ishihara, et al. have developed α -isocupreine (α -ICPN) [E0974], a pseudoenantiomer of β -isocupreidine [I0728] and reported the application to an efficient asymmetric Morita-Baylis-Hillman (MBH) reaction.¹²⁾



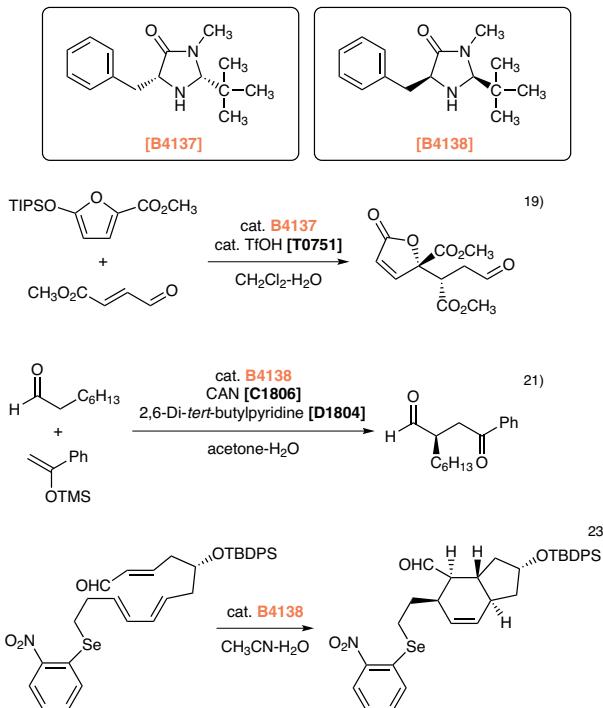
Since the pioneering work on asymmetric synthesis of amino acids using *N*-benzyl cinchoninium halide as a chiral phase transfer catalyst in 1980s,¹³⁾ numerous cinchona alkaloids-derived chiral phase-transfer catalysts have been developed.¹⁴⁾ In the late 1990s, a totally new aspect on the design of chiral phase-transfer catalyst, based on the *C*₂-symmetrical chiral binaphthyl moiety, has emerged.¹⁵⁾ The ongoing efforts towards the simplification of the catalyst have led to the novel catalyst which could be employed under even milder conditions with excellent enantioselectivities. Maruoka et al. reported an enantioselective conjugate addition of 3-substituted oxindoles to Michael acceptors under neutral conditions in a water-rich solvent in the presence of a newly developed morpholine-derived chiral phase-transfer catalyst [B3970] without base additives.¹⁶⁾



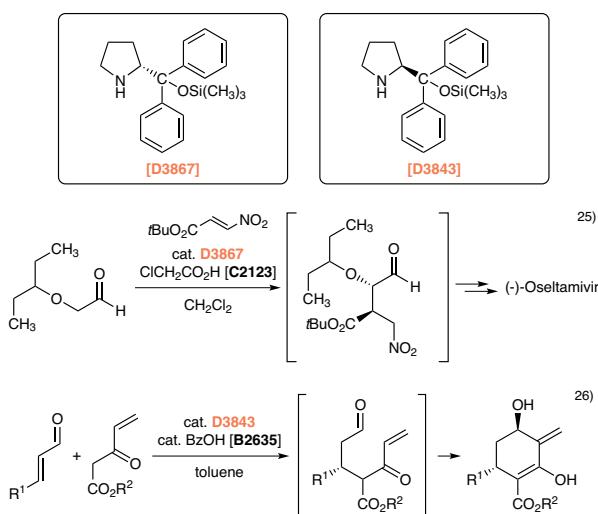
Nucleophilic carbene is an emerging class of asymmetric organocatalysis. Since the report of the first asymmetric intramolecular Stetter reaction by Enders et al., there have been many reports on asymmetric carbon-carbon bond formation reactions *via* umpolung of aldehydes mediated by *N*-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) catalysts.¹⁷⁾ Bode et al. have reported highly enantioselective Diels–Alder reactions to afford dihydropyridinones using an NHC catalyst [D3983] generated *in situ*.¹⁸⁾



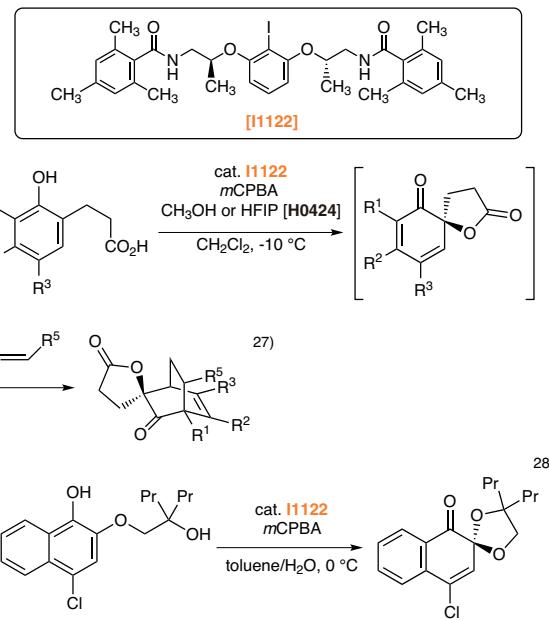
The imidazolidinone derivatives [B4137] [B4138] are asymmetric organocatalysts developed by MacMillan et al. To date, various types of asymmetric reactions using B4137 and B4138 have been reported, such as Mukaiyama-Michael addition,¹⁹⁾ epoxidation of α,β -unsaturated aldehydes,²⁰⁾ 1,3-addition of aldehydes,²¹⁾ and the Diels-Alder reaction.²²⁾ The desired products are realized in high yields and selectivity in all the cases. These reactions are often utilized in total syntheses of natural products to construct complex condensed-ring structures such as in spinosyn.²³⁾ Thus, B4137 and B4138 are powerful tools and their use in new asymmetric reactions is anticipated.



The two prolinol derivatives **D3867** and **D3843**, known as Hayashi-Jørgensen catalysts are utilized in various types of asymmetric reactions. For instance, Hayashi *et al.* have reported an asymmetric Michael addition of nitroalkenes and aldehydes, which gives *syn* adducts with high enantio- and diastereoselectivities.²⁵⁾ Furthermore, utilizing this reaction as a key early-stage step allowed them to achieve a short synthesis of the anti-flu drug oseltamivir phosphate.²⁵⁾ Additionally, Jørgensen's group have reported a tandem Michael/intramolecular Morita-Baylis-Hillman reaction to afford cyclohexanone derivatives.²⁶⁾



Ishihara's group has developed a new iodoarene catalyst **I1122** for the enantioselective spirolactonization.²⁷⁾ The given spirolactone has a diene moiety, so that it affords an optically active fused ring compound in one-pot synthesis through Diels-Alder reaction with an olefin. Furthermore, **I1122** is also utilized in the construction of asymmetric cyclic acetals.²⁸⁾



References

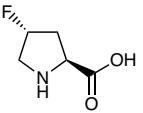
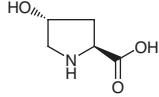
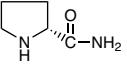
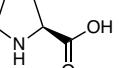
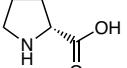
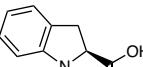
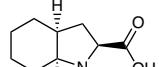
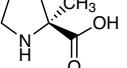
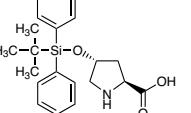
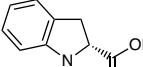
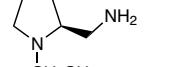
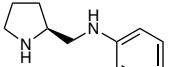
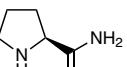
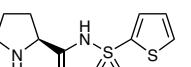
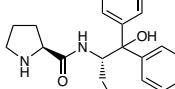
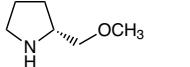
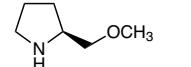
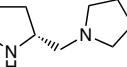
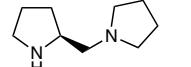
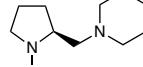
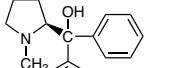
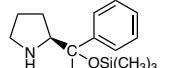
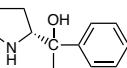
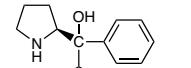
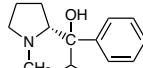
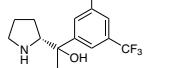
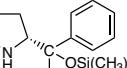
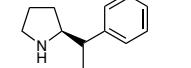
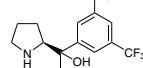
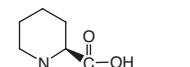
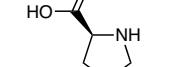
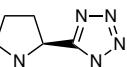
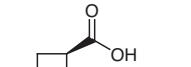
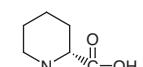
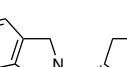
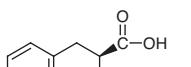
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The list of products

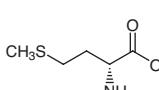
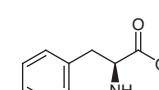
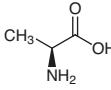
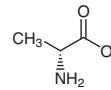
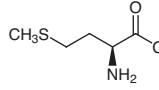
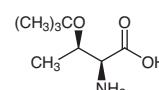
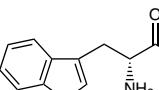
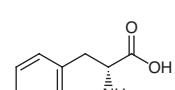
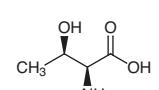
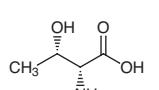
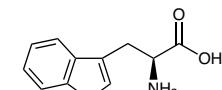
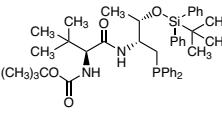
We introduce our products according to their structure.

Prolines, Proline Analogs	7
Amino Acids	8
Cinchona Alkaloids	8
Chiral Imidazolidinones	9
Chiral Oxazaborolidines	9
Chiral Isothioureas	9
Chiral Diols	9
Chiral Phosphoric Acids	10
Chiral Sulfonic Acids	10
Chiral Amines	10
Chiral Ammonium Salts	10
Chiral N-Heterocyclic Carbenes (NHC)	10
Others	11

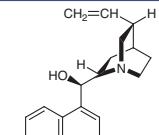
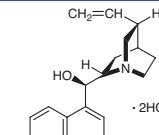
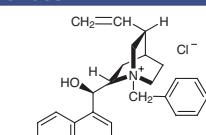
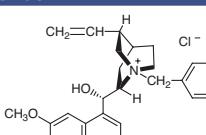
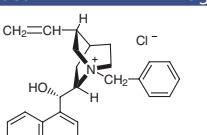
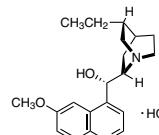
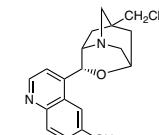
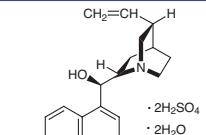
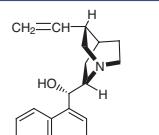
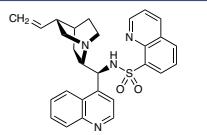
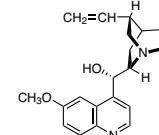
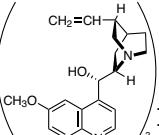
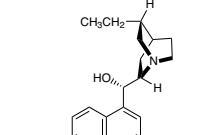
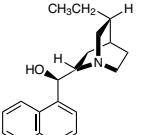
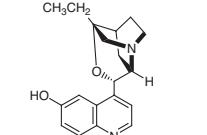
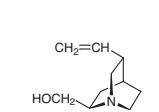
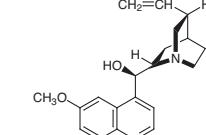
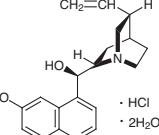
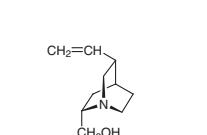
Prolines, Proline Analogs

F0818 50mg	H0296 5g 25g 100g	P2083 1g 5g	P0481 25g 250g	P0994 5g 25g
 <i>trans</i> -4-Fluoro-L-proline CAS RN: 2507-61-1	 <i>trans</i> -4-Hydroxy-L-proline CAS RN: 51-35-4	 D-Prolinamide CAS RN: 62937-45-5	 L-Proline CAS RN: 147-85-3	 D-Proline CAS RN: 344-25-2
I0395 1g 5g	O0370 1g 5g	M2077 1g 5g	B3440 1g 5g	I0589 1g
 (S)-(-)-Indoline-2-carboxylic Acid CAS RN: 79815-20-6	 (2 <i>S</i> ,3a <i>S</i> ,7a <i>S</i>)-Octahydro-1 <i>H</i> -indole-2-carboxylic Acid CAS RN: 80875-98-5	 α -Methyl-L-proline CAS RN: 42856-71-3	 <i>trans</i> -4-(<i>tert</i> -Butyl-diphenylsilyloxy)-L-proline CAS RN: 259212-61-8	 (<i>R</i>)-(-)-Indoline-2-carboxylic Acid CAS RN: 98167-06-7
A1301 1g 5g	A0945 1g 5g	P1382 1g 5g 25g	T3080 100mg	H1407 200mg 1g
 (S)-(-)-2-Aminomethyl-1-ethyl-pyrrolidine CAS RN: 22795-99-9	 (S)-(+)-2-(Anilinomethyl)-pyrrolidine CAS RN: 64030-44-0	 L-Prolinamide CAS RN: 7531-52-4	 <i>N</i> -(2-Thiophenesulfonyl)-L-prolinamide CAS RN: 1089663-51-3	 Singh's Catalyst CAS RN: 910110-45-1
M1169 1g 5g	M1161 1g 5g	P1925 1g	P1241 1g 5g	M1183 1g 5g
 (R)-2-(Methoxymethyl)-pyrrolidine CAS RN: 84025-81-0	 (S)-2-(Methoxymethyl)-pyrrolidine CAS RN: 63126-47-6	 (R)-(-)-1-(2-Pyrrolidinylmethyl)pyrrolidine CAS RN: 60419-23-0	 (S)-(+)-1-(2-Pyrrolidinylmethyl)pyrrolidine CAS RN: 51207-66-0	 (S)-(-)-1-Methyl-2-(1-piperidinomethyl)pyrrolidine CAS RN: 84466-85-3
H0768 100mg 1g 5g	D3843 1g 5g	D2365 1g 5g	D2735 1g 5g	H0784 100mg 1g 5g
 (S)-(-)-2-[Hydroxy(diphenyl)methyl]-1-methylpyrrolidine CAS RN: 110529-22-1	 (S)-Hayashi-Jorgensen Catalyst CAS RN: 848821-58-9	 (R)-(+)- α,α -Diphenyl-2-pyrrolidinemethanol CAS RN: 22348-32-9	 (S)-(-)- α,α -Diphenyl-2-pyrrolidinemethanol CAS RN: 112068-01-6	 (R)-(-)-2-[Hydroxy(diphenyl)methyl]-1-methylpyrrolidine CAS RN: 144119-12-0
B5882 1g 5g	D3185 100mg	D3867 1g 5g	D3804 1g	B5701 1g
 (R)-Bis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl](pyrrolidin-2-yl)methanol CAS RN: 948595-00-4	 (2 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)-2,5-Diphenylpyrrolidine CAS RN: 155155-73-0	 (R)-Hayashi-Jorgensen Catalyst CAS RN: 943757-71-9	 (S)-(-)-2-(Diphenylmethyl)pyrrolidine CAS RN: 119237-64-8	 (S)- α,α -Bis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidinemethanol CAS RN: 848821-76-1
P1404 1g 5g	T0219 25g 500g	P1784 100mg 500mg	A1043 100mg 1g	P1830 5g 25g
 L-Pipeolic Acid CAS RN: 3105-95-1	 L-Thioproline CAS RN: 34592-47-7	 (S)-5-(Pyrrolidin-2-yl)-1 <i>H</i> -tetrazole CAS RN: 33878-70-5	 L-Azetidine-2-carboxylic Acid CAS RN: 2133-34-8	 D-Pipeolic Acid CAS RN: 1723-00-8
M1995 1g 5g			T1515 5g 25g	
		 (S)-2-[(1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]isoindoline Dihydrochloride · 2HCl	 (S)-(-)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic Acid CAS RN: 74163-81-8	

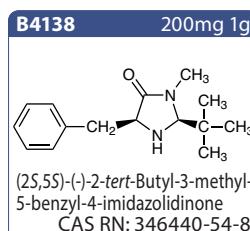
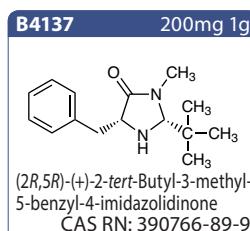
Amino Acids

M0102 1g 5g 25g	P0134 25g 250g	A0179 25g 250g	A0177 5g 25g	M0099 25g 100g 500g
 D-Methionine CAS RN: 348-67-4	 L-Phenylalanine CAS RN: 63-91-2	 L-Alanine CAS RN: 56-41-7	 D-Alanine CAS RN: 338-69-2	 L-Methionine CAS RN: 63-68-3
B3398 1g 5g	T0539 5g 25g	P0135 5g 25g	T0230 25g 100g 500g	T0228 25g 100g 500g
 O-tert-Butyl-L-threonine CAS RN: 4378-13-6	 D-Tryptophan CAS RN: 153-94-6	 D-Phenylalanine CAS RN: 673-06-3	 L-(+)-Threonine CAS RN: 72-19-5	 D-(+)-Threonine CAS RN: 632-20-2
T0541 25g 100g	T2937 100mg			
 L-Tryptophan CAS RN: 73-22-3	 O-TBDPS-D-Thr-N-Boc-L-tert-Leu-Diphenylphosphine CAS RN: 1264520-63-9			

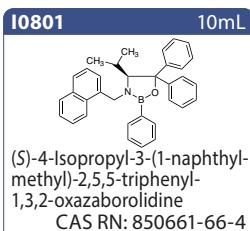
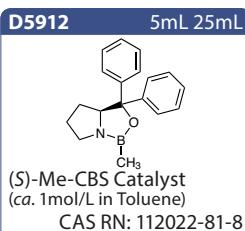
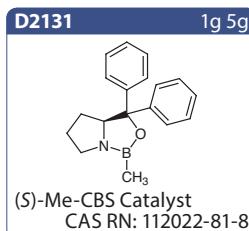
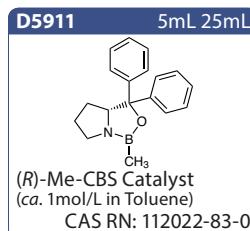
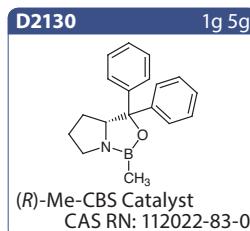
Cinchona Alkaloids

C0347 25g 100g	C0348 25g	B1683 10g	B1684 5g	B1689 5g
 Cinchonidine CAS RN: 485-71-2	 Cinchonidine Dihydrochloride CAS RN: 24302-67-8	 N-Benzylcinchonidinium Chloride CAS RN: 69257-04-1	 N-Benzylquinidinium Chloride CAS RN: 77481-82-4	 N-Benzylcinchoninium Chloride CAS RN: 69221-14-3
H0752 25g 250g	E0974 100mg	C0349 25g 500g	C0350 25g 200g	C2728 100mg
 Hydroquinidine Hydrochloride CAS RN: 1476-98-8	 α-Isocupreine CAS RN: 1476067-44-3	 Cinchonidine Sulfate Dihydrate CAS RN: 524-61-8	 Cinchonine CAS RN: 118-10-5	 N-[(9S)-8α-Cinchonan-9-yl]-quinoline-8-sulfonamide CAS RN: 1440939-88-7
Q0006 5g 25g	Q0010 5g 25g	H1701 1g 5g	H1702 1g 5g	I0728 1g
 Quinidine CAS RN: 56-54-2	 Quinidine Sulfate Dihydrate CAS RN: 6591-63-5	 Hydrocinchonine CAS RN: 485-65-4	 Hydrocinchonidine CAS RN: 485-64-3	 β-Isocupreidine CAS RN: 253430-48-7
Q0076 100mg 1g		Q0028 25g 100g	Q0030 25g	Q0074 100mg 1g
 Quincordine CAS RN: 207129-36-0		 Quinine CAS RN: 130-95-0	 Quinine Hydrochloride Dihydrate CAS RN: 6119-47-7	 Quincorine CAS RN: 207129-35-9

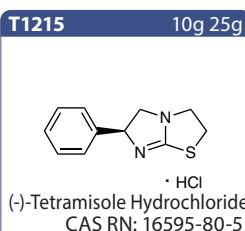
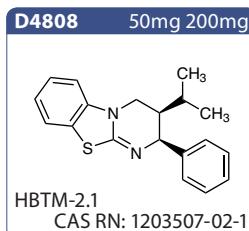
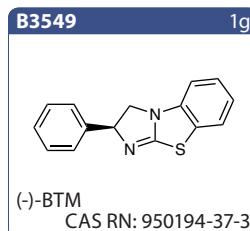
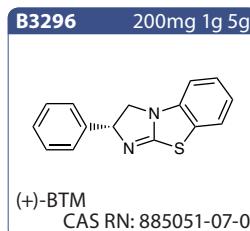
Chiral Imidazolidinones



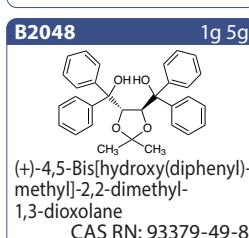
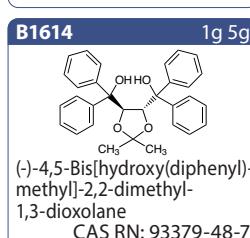
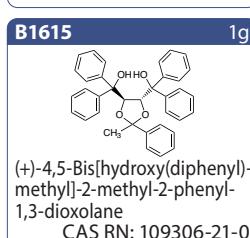
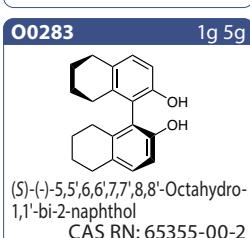
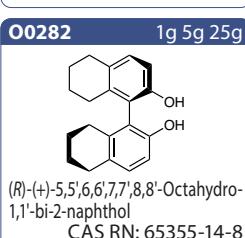
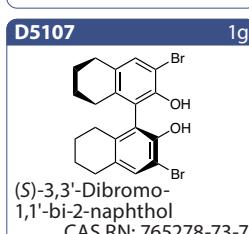
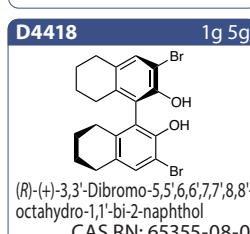
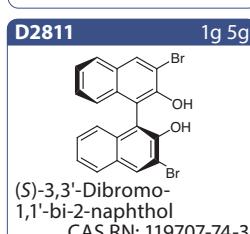
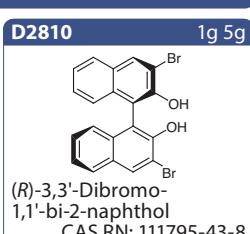
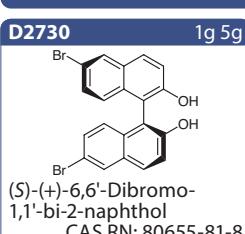
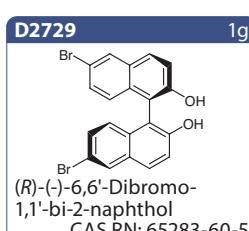
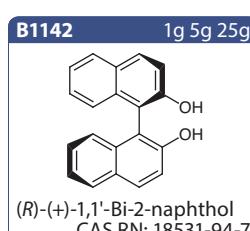
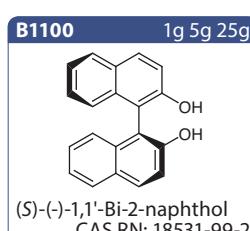
Chiral Oxazaborolidines



Chiral Isothioureas

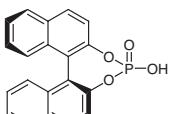


Chiral Diols



Chiral Phosphoric Acids

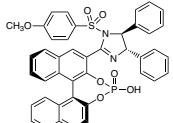
B1144 100mg 1g



(S)-(-)-1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-diyl Hydrogen Phosphate
CAS RN: 35193-64-7

M2765

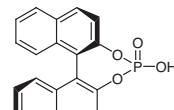
50mg



(S)-3-[1-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-(4S,5S)-4,5-diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-1,1'-binaphthalene-2,2'-diyl Hydrogen Phosphate
CAS RN: 1621994-95-3

B1143

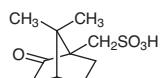
100mg 1g 5g



(R)-(-)-1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-diyl Hydrogen Phosphate
CAS RN: 39648-67-4

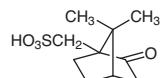
Chiral Sulfonic Acids

C0015 25g 100g 500g



(+)-10-Camphorsulfonic Acid
CAS RN: 3144-16-9

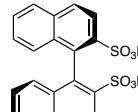
C0972 25g 100g 500g



(-)-10-Camphorsulfonic Acid
CAS RN: 35963-20-3

D4445

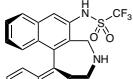
100mg



Dipotassium (R)-1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-disulfonate
CAS RN: 1092934-19-4

Chiral Amines

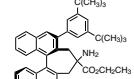
D4663 20mg



N-[11bS]-4,5-Dihydro-3H-dinaphtho[2,1-c:1',2'-e]azepin-2-yl]-trifluoromethanesulfonamide
CAS RN: 871915-77-4

E1267

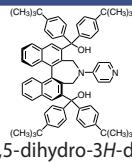
50mg



Ethyl (11bR)-4-Amino-2,6-bis(3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-3H-cyclohepta[1,2-a:7,6-a']dinaphthalene-4-carboxylate
CAS RN: 1678540-23-2

P2380

50mg

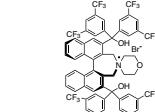


(S)-[4-(Pyridin-4-yl)-4,5-dihydro-3H-dinaphtho[2,1-c:1',2'-e]azepine-2,6-diyl]bis[bis[4-(tert-butyl)phenyl]methanol]
CAS RN: 1883396-49-3

Chiral Ammonium Salts

B3970

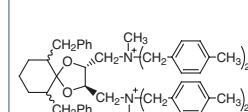
50mg



(11bS)-2,6-Bis[bis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]hydroxymethyl]-3,5-dihydrospiro[4H-dinaphth[2,1-c:1',2'-e]azepine-4,4'-morpholinium] Bromide
CAS RN: 1197922-04-5

D3475

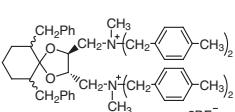
200mg 1g



(R,R)-TaDiAS-2nd
CAS RN: 2010983-27-2

D3476

200mg 1g

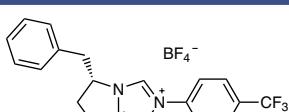


(S,S)-TaDiAS-2nd
CAS RN: 2135524-59-1

Chiral N-Heterocyclic Carbenes (NHC)

B3592

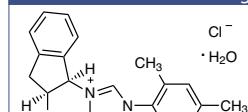
200mg 1g



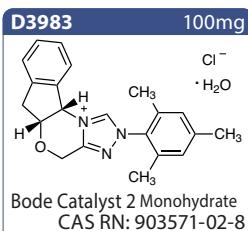
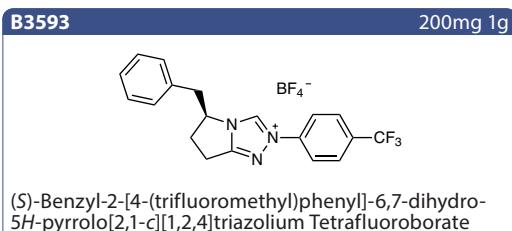
(R)-Benzyl-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]triazolium Tetrafluoroborate
CAS RN: 862095-77-0

D3984

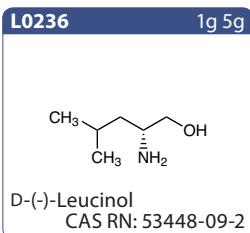
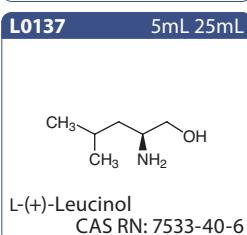
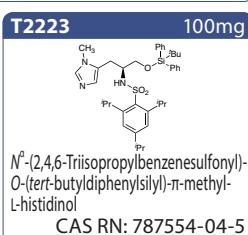
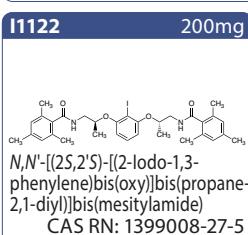
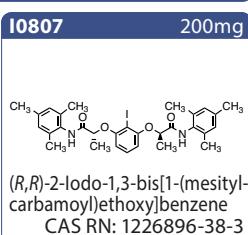
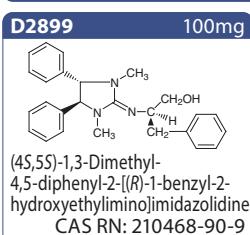
100mg



Bode Catalyst 1 Monohydrate
CAS RN: 919102-70-8



Others



По вопросам продаж и поддержки обращайтесь:

Алматы (7273)495-231
Ангарск (3955)60-70-56
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Владикавказ (8672)28-90-48
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Киров (8332)68-02-04
Коломна (4966)23-41-49
Кострома (4942)77-07-48
Краснодар (861)203-40-90
Красноярск (391)204-63-61
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Орел (4862)44-53-42
Оренбург (3532)37-68-04
Пенза (8412)22-31-16
Петрозаводск (8142)55-98-37
Псков (8112)59-10-37
Пермь (342)205-81-47
Ростов-на-Дону (863)308-18-15
Рязань (4912)46-61-64
Самара (846)206-03-16
Саранск (8342)22-96-24
Санкт-Петербург (812)309-46-40
Саратов (845)249-38-78
Севастополь (8692)22-31-93
Симферополь (3652)67-13-56
Смоленск (4812)29-41-54
Сочи (862)225-72-31
Ставрополь (8652)20-65-13
Сургут (3462)77-98-35

Сыктывкар (8212)25-95-17
Тамбов (4752)50-40-97
Тверь (4822)63-31-35
Тольятти (8482)63-91-07
Томск (3822)98-41-53
Тула (4872)33-79-87
Тюмень (3452)66-21-18
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Череповец (8202)49-02-64
Чита (3022)38-34-83
Якутск (4112)23-90-97
Ярославль (4852)69-52-93

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