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Protecting Agents

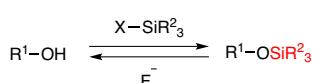
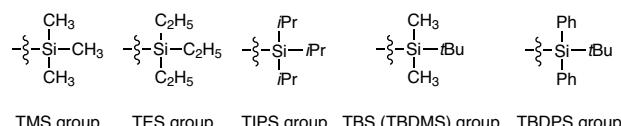
Protecting groups are of vital importance in organic synthesis. In many cases, reaction conditions will effect multiple functionalities, which necessitate the blocking of several functional groups to afford the correct synthetic transformation. However, protecting group attachment and removal requires their own conditions as well as individual chemical properties, and appropriate selection of the correct protecting agents is vitally important for synthetic strategy. The most useful protecting agents generally need several key properties:

- The protecting agents must selectively react with the desired functional group requiring protection.
- The protecting groups must be introduced in high yields without any side reactions.
- The protected functional groups should be stable under various reaction conditions.
- The protecting groups must be chemoselectively deprotected under specific conditions without deprotection of other types of protecting groups.

Particularly in total synthesis and for structurally complicated compounds, designing the synthetic strategies frequently requires careful selection of protecting groups. Over time, a large array of protection groups have become available due in part to the highly specialized requirements needed in complex synthesis. Many of these reagents and protection groups include specialized conditions for attachment and removal that have high specificity for a given functional and protection group. This brochure introduces a variety of protecting agents, which are sorted based on the methods used for their deprotection.

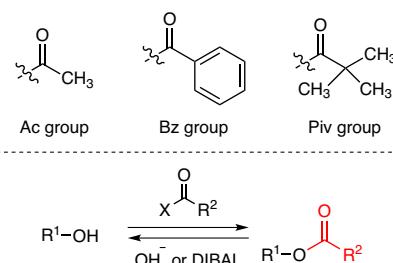
Silylation Reagents

Silyl groups are one of the most commonly used protecting groups to block hydroxy functionalities, as well as for the protection of carboxyl groups and amino groups. Trimethylsilyl (TMS) and triethylsilyl (TES) are commonly used as general or short-term protecting groups, while triisopropylsilyl (TIPS), *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBS or TBDMS) and *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl (TBDPS) groups are used for introducing bulky substituents that are more robust. Silyl protecting groups are often readily deprotected under acidic conditions, or by fluoride ions.



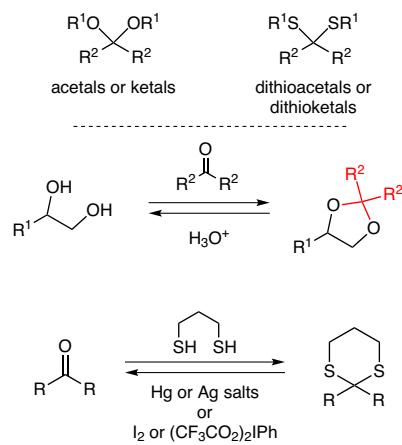
Acylation Reagents

Acyl protecting groups are usually used for the protection of hydroxy groups and amino groups. Acetyl (Ac), benzoyl (Bz), and pivaloyl (Piv) groups are commonly chosen. Pivaloyl groups is often selected when non-sterically hindered hydroxyl groups need to be selectively protected due to the Piv groups large size. Generally, acyl protecting groups are stable under acidic and oxidative conditions. Acyl protecting groups are usually deprotected under basic or reductive conditions (DIBAL, LAH, etc.).



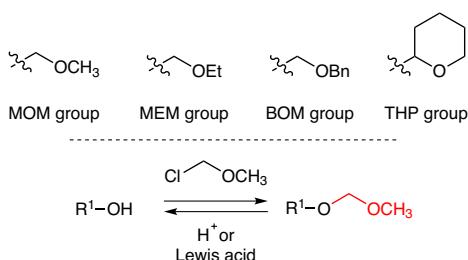
Acetalization Reagents, Thioacetalization Reagents

Acetals and thioacetals are most often used in the protection of carbonyl groups, particularly that of aldehydes and ketones. The acetals and ketals are usually introduced under acidic conditions and take advantage of the equilibrium these exist under to install them. Acetals are stable under basic conditions and reductive conditions, and are additionally inert towards nucleophiles and organometallic reagents. Deprotection is usually carried out via hydrolysis under aqueous acidic conditions. Thioacetals have a wider synthetic resistance and are usually stable under both acidic and basic aqueous conditions. The deprotection of thioacetals usually requires the addition of mercury salts or hypervalent iodine compounds.



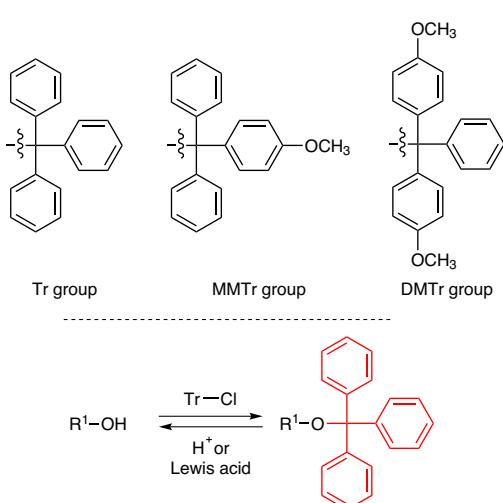
● Alkoxymethylation Reagents

Alkoxyethyl groups such as methoxymethyl (MOM) group are generally used for the protection of hydroxy groups. They are stable under basic and reducing conditions due to formally being acetal functionality. Alkoxyethyl groups are usually deprotected by acid catalyzed hydrolysis.



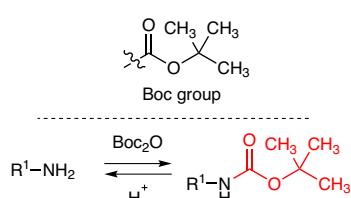
● Tritylation (Tr) Reagents

Trityl (Tr) groups are mainly used for the protection of hydroxy groups. They can selectively protect less sterically-hindered substrates due to their large size. They are relatively stable against bases, oxidizing agents, reducing agents and nucleophiles, and the deprotection is carried out under acidic hydrolysis conditions.



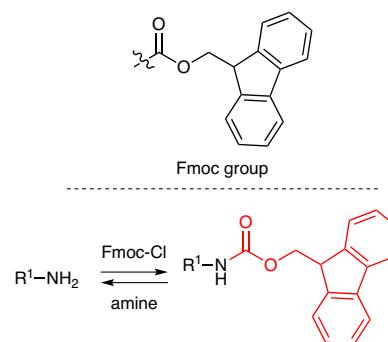
● *tert*-Butoxycarbonylation (Boc) Reagents

tert-Butoxycarbonyl (Boc) group is one of the most commonly used protective groups for amino groups in peptide synthesis. It is also used for the protection of hydroxy groups. It is stable under basic hydrolysis conditions and catalytic reduction conditions, and is inert against various nucleophiles. It is commonly deprotected under acidic conditions with trifluoroacetic acid.



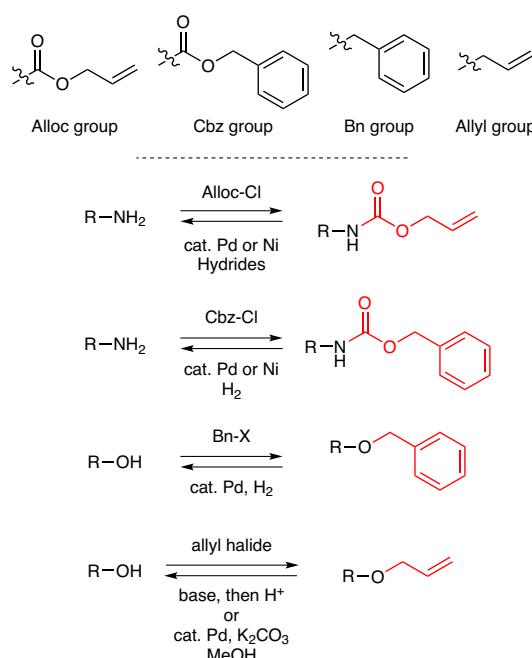
● 9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonylation (Fmoc) Reagents

9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl (Fmoc) group is one of the most commonly used protecting groups for amino groups in solid phase peptide synthesis. It is readily deprotected by secondary amines such as piperidine and is stable under acidic conditions. Of note, when a molecule contains both a Fmoc and Boc group, only the Boc group will be selectively removed under acidic conditions.



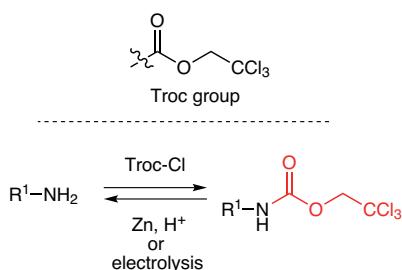
● Allyloxycarbonylation (Alloc) Reagents, Benzyloxycarbonylation (Cbz) Reagents, Benzilation (Bn) Reagents, and Allylation (All) Reagents

Allyloxycarbonyl (Alloc), benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz), benzyl (Bn) and allyl (All) groups are commonly used for the protection of amino groups. These protecting groups are generally deprotected by palladium catalysts.



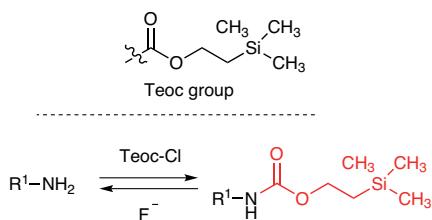
● 2,2,2-Trichloroethoxycarbonylation (Troc) Reagents

The 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl (Troc) group is used as a protecting group for hydroxy and amino groups. The Troc group is generally deprotected by treatment with zinc powder or by electrolysis.



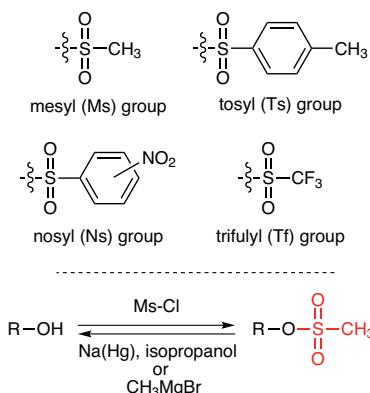
● 2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonylation (Teoc) Reagents

The 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonyl (Teoc) group is used as a protecting group for amines. Teoc groups can be deprotected with fluoride ion sources such as TBAF.



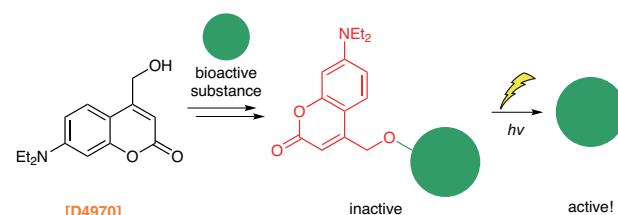
● Sulfenylation Reagents

Sulfonyl groups have application as both protecting groups for hydroxy and amino groups, and for the activation of hydroxy functionalities.



● Photolabile Protecting Reagents

Photolabile protecting groups like 7-(diethylamino)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-coumarin [D4970] can be introduced to afford "caged" compounds and is most often employed in protecting bioactive molecules. The "caging" of bioactive molecule with photolabile protecting groups in particular have proven to be a particularly useful tool in biochemical research. "Caged" compounds are inactivated with photolabile protecting groups and can be activated by UV or visible light irradiation. Research towards controlling the topical expression of biomolecule activity using caged compounds has been recently reported and continues to be heavily investigated. To date, several classes of caged biomolecule have been synthesized and reported, including: nucleotides, amino acids, biotin, and sugars.

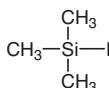
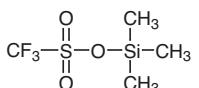
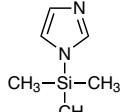
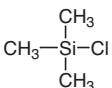
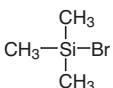
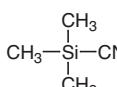
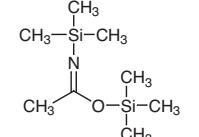
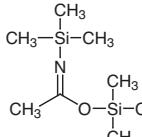
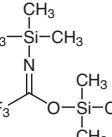
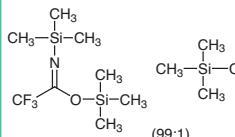
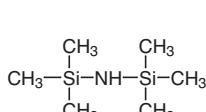
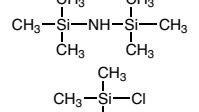
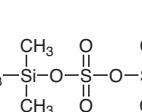
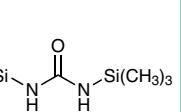
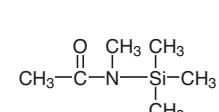
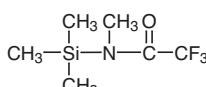
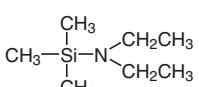
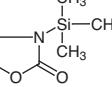
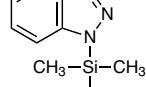
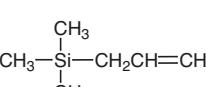
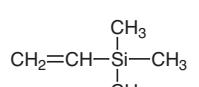


References

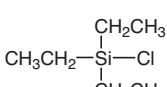
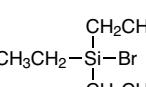
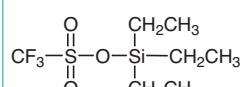
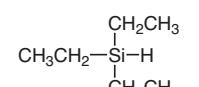
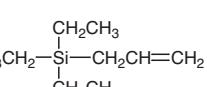
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Silylation Reagents

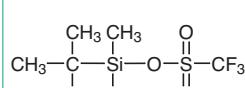
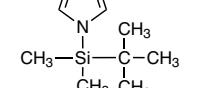
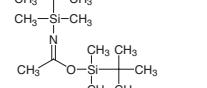
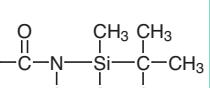
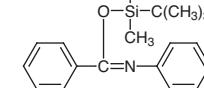
Trimethylsilylation (TMS) Reagents

I0308 5g 25gTrimethylsilyl Iodide
CAS RN: 16029-98-4**T0871** 5g 25g 250gTMSOTf
CAS RN: 27607-77-8**T0585** 25g 100gSIM
CAS RN: 18156-74-6**C0306** 25mL 100mL 500mLChlorotrimethylsilane
CAS RN: 75-77-4**B1087** 5mL 25mL 250mLBromotrimethylsilane
CAS RN: 2857-97-8**T0990** 25mL 100mL 500mLTrimethylsilyl Cyanide
CAS RN: 7677-24-9**B0511** 10mL 100mLBSA
CAS RN: 10416-59-8**B0510** 12mLBSA (25% in Acetonitrile)
CAS RN: 10416-59-8**B0830** 5mL 25mL 100mLBSTFA
CAS RN: 25561-30-2**B3402** 5mL 25mL 100mLBSTFA-TMCS (99:1)
CAS RN: 25561-30-2**H0089** 10mL 25mL 100mL 500mLHMDS
CAS RN: 999-97-3**T0274** 12mLHMDS and TMCS
(in Anhydrous Pyridine)**B1245** 5g 25gBis(trimethylsilyl) Sulfate
CAS RN: 18306-29-1**B1103** 25gBSU
CAS RN: 18297-63-7**M0536** 10g 25gN-Methyl-N-TMS-acetamide
CAS RN: 7449-74-3**M0672** 5mL 25mLMSTFA
CAS RN: 24589-78-4**T0492** 25mLTMS-DEA
CAS RN: 996-50-9**T1277** 5mL 25mLN-(Trimethylsilyl)morpholine
CAS RN: 13368-42-8**T1535** 5g3-Trimethylsilyl-2-oxazolidinone
CAS RN: 43112-38-5**T1752** 5g 25g1-TMS-1H-benzotriazole
CAS RN: 43183-36-4**A0729** 25mL 100mL 250mLAllyltrimethylsilane
CAS RN: 762-72-1**V0067** 25mL 100mLVinyltrimethylsilane
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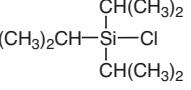
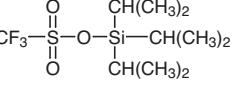
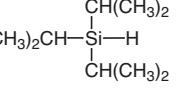
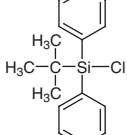
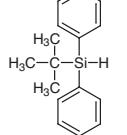
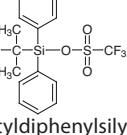
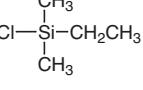
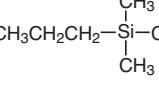
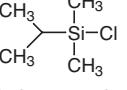
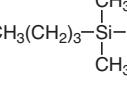
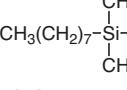
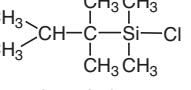
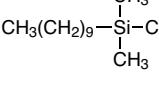
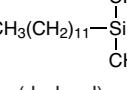
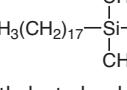
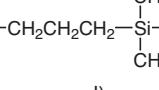
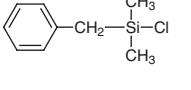
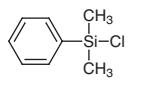
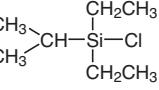
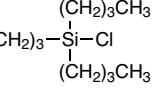
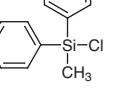
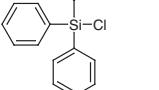
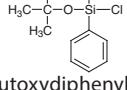
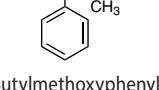
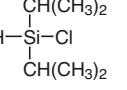
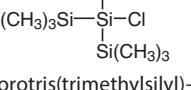
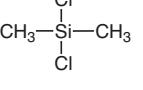
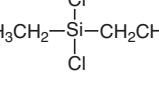
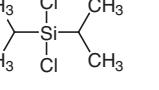
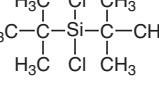
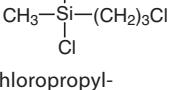
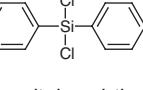
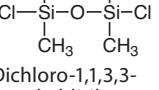
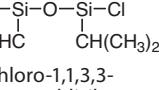
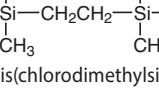
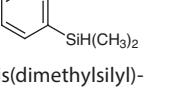
Triethylsilylation (TES) Reagents

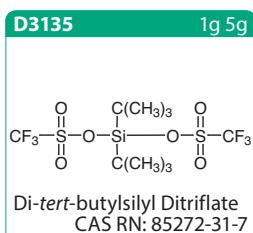
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CAS RN: 994-30-9**B5890** 5gBromotriethylsilane
CAS RN: 1112-48-7**T1689** 5g 25gTriethylsilyl Triflate
CAS RN: 79271-56-0**T0662** 25mL 250mLTriethylsilane
CAS RN: 617-86-7**A2299** 5gAllyltriethylsilane
CAS RN: 17898-21-4

tert-Butyldimethylsilylation (TBS) Reagents

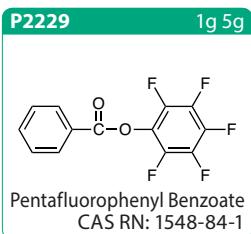
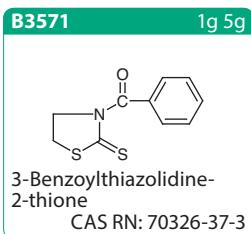
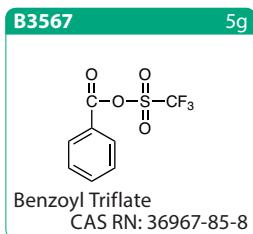
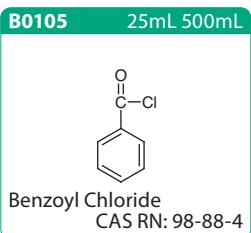
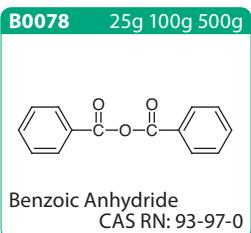
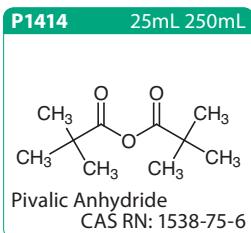
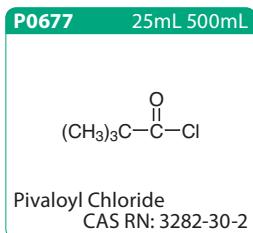
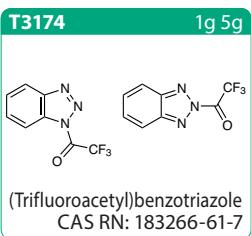
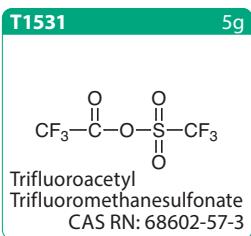
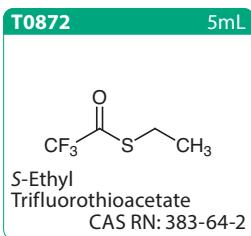
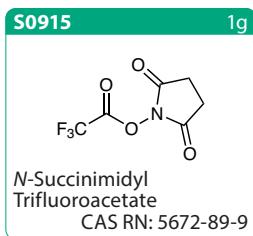
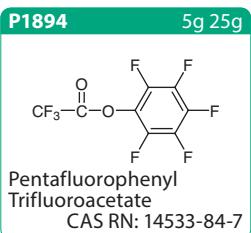
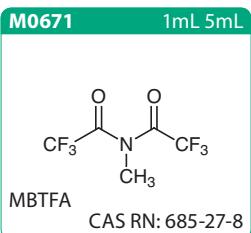
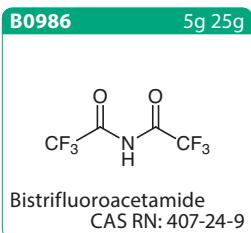
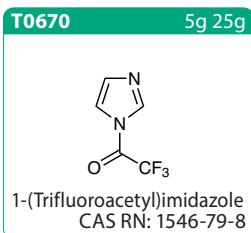
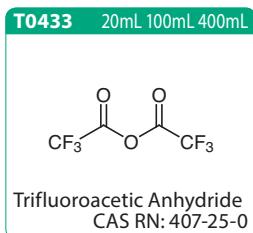
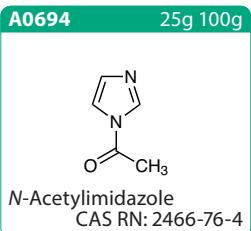
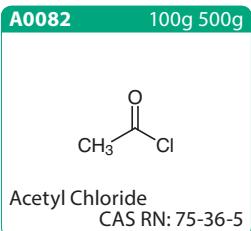
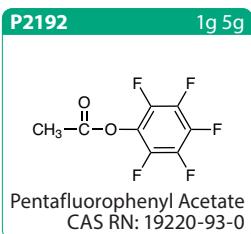
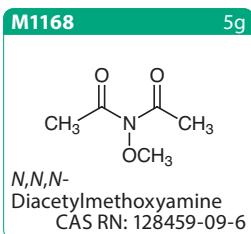
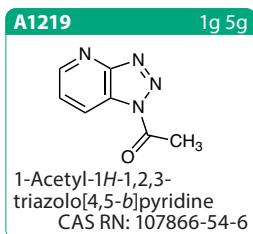
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CAS RN: 69739-34-0**B1043** 1g 5g1-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)-imidazole
CAS RN: 54925-64-3**B1906** 1g 5gN,O-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-acetamide
CAS RN: 82112-21-8**B1150** 1g 10gMTBSTFA
CAS RN: 77377-52-7**B2697** 5gTBS-BEZA
CAS RN: 404392-70-7

Protecting Agents

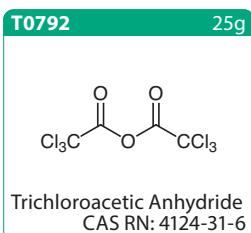
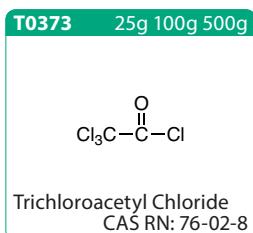
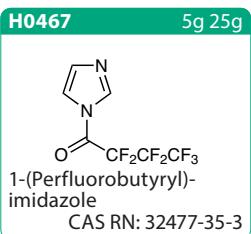
<p>Triisopropyl-silylation (TIPS) Reagents</p>	<p>T1078 5mL 25mL 250mL  TIPSCI CAS RN: 13154-24-0 </p>	<p>T1588 5g 25g  Triisopropylsilyl Triflate CAS RN: 80522-42-5 </p>	<p>T1533 5mL 25mL 100mL  Triisopropylsilane CAS RN: 6485-79-6 </p>	<p>tert-Butyldiphenyl-silylation (TBDPS) Reagents</p>
<p>B1223 5mL 25mL 100mL  TBDPS-Cl CAS RN: 58479-61-1 </p>	<p>B3566 5g  tert-Butyldiphenylsilane CAS RN: 33729-92-9 </p>	<p>B2898 1g 5g  tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl Triflate CAS RN: 92886-86-7 </p>	<p>Other Silylation Reagents</p>	<p>D0135 5g 25g  Dimethylethylchlorosilane CAS RN: 6917-76-6 </p>
<p>D1590 5mL 25mL  Chlorodimethylpropylsilane CAS RN: 17477-29-1 </p>	<p>D1594 5mL 25mL  Dimethylisopropyl-chlorosilane CAS RN: 3634-56-8 </p>	<p>B2010 25mL  Butylchlorodimethylsilane CAS RN: 1000-50-6 </p>	<p>D1827 25mL 100mL  Dimethyl-n-octylchlorosilane CAS RN: 18162-84-0 </p>	<p>T2116 5g 25g  Chloro(dimethyl)-thexylsilane CAS RN: 67373-56-2 </p>
<p>C1468 25mL  Chloro(decyl)dimethylsilane CAS RN: 38051-57-9 </p>	<p>C1469 25mL  Chloro(dodecyl)-dimethylsilane CAS RN: 66604-31-7 </p>	<p>D1560 25mL  Dimethyloctadecyl-chlorosilane CAS RN: 18643-08-8 </p>	<p>C1207 5mL 25mL  (3-Cyanopropyl)-dimethylchlorosilane CAS RN: 18156-15-5 </p>	<p>B2334 5g  Benzylchlorodimethylsilane CAS RN: 1833-31-4 </p>
<p>D1147 5mL 25mL  Chlorodimethylphenylsilane CAS RN: 768-33-2 </p>	<p>D2262 1g 5g  Chlorodiethylisopropylsilane CAS RN: 107149-56-4 </p>	<p>T3524 5g 25g  Tributylchlorosilane CAS RN: 995-45-9 </p>	<p>D1390 25mL  Diphenylmethylchlorosilane CAS RN: 144-79-6 </p>	<p>T0939 5g 25g  Triphenylchlorosilane CAS RN: 76-86-8 </p>
<p>B1436 5mL 25mL  tert-Butoxydiphenyl-chlorosilane CAS RN: 17922-24-6 </p>	<p>B1663 1g  tert-Butylmethoxyphenylsilyl Bromide CAS RN: 94124-39-7 </p>	<p>C1492 5mL 25mL  Chlorodiisopropylsilane CAS RN: 2227-29-4 </p>	<p>T0398 5g 25g 500g  Trichlorosilane CAS RN: 10025-78-2 </p>	<p>C2411 5g  Chlorotris(trimethylsilyl)-silane CAS RN: 5565-32-2 </p>
<p>D0358 25mL 100mL 500mL  Dichlorodimethylsilane CAS RN: 75-78-5 </p>	<p>D1976 5g 25g  Dichlorodiethylsilane CAS RN: 1719-53-5 </p>	<p>D2603 5g 25g  Dichlorodiisopropylsilane CAS RN: 7751-38-4 </p>	<p>D2469 5g  Di-tert-butyl dichlorosilane CAS RN: 18395-90-9 </p>	<p>D1995 5mL 25mL  3-Chloropropyl-dichloromethylsilane CAS RN: 7787-93-1 </p>
<p>D0362 25g 100g 500g  Dichlorodiphenylsilane CAS RN: 80-10-4 </p>	<p>D2334 5g 25g  1,3-Dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane CAS RN: 2401-73-2 </p>	<p>D1608 5g 25g  1,3-Dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetrasopropyldisiloxane CAS RN: 69304-37-6 </p>	<p>B1688 5g 25g  1,2-Bis(chlorodimethylsilyl)-ethane CAS RN: 13528-93-3 </p>	<p>B1699 1mL 5mL  1,2-Bis(dimethylsilyl)-benzene CAS RN: 17985-72-7 </p>



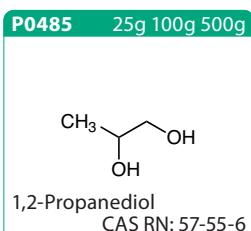
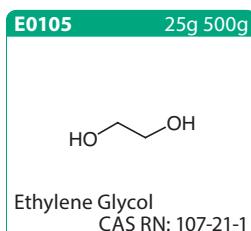
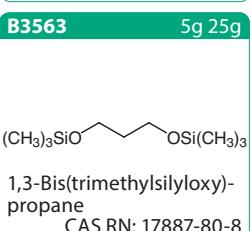
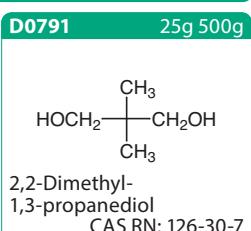
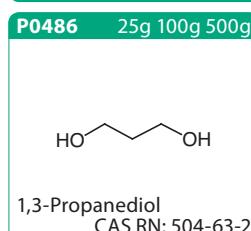
Acylation Reagents



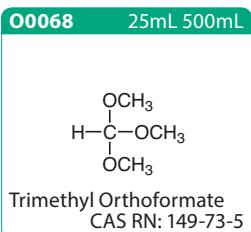
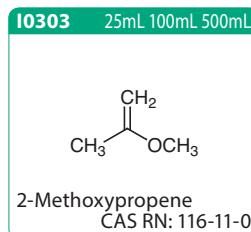
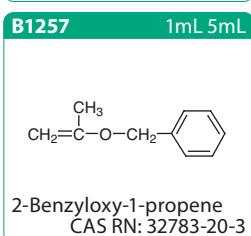
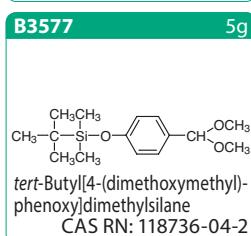
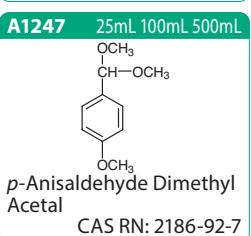
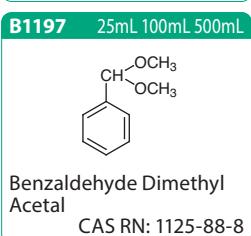
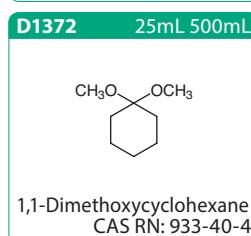
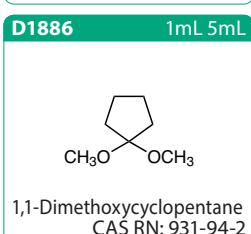
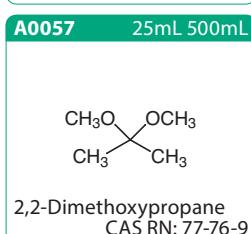
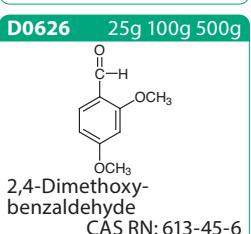
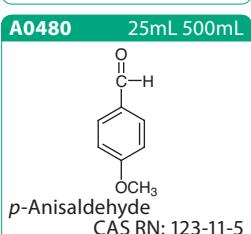
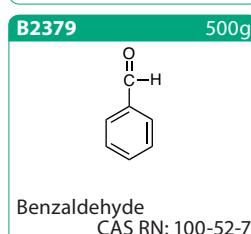
Other Acylation Reagents



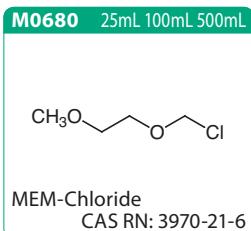
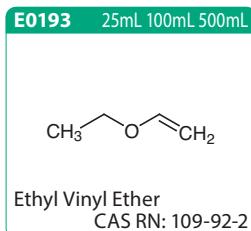
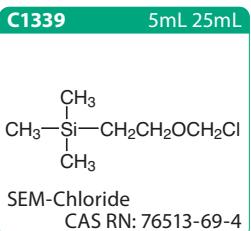
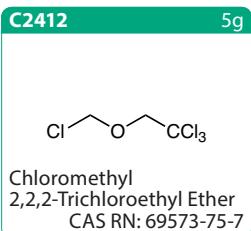
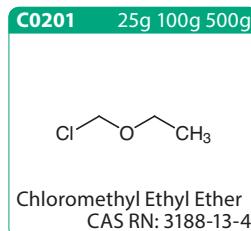
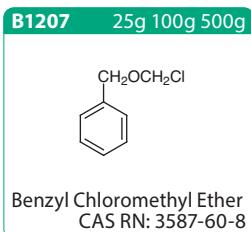
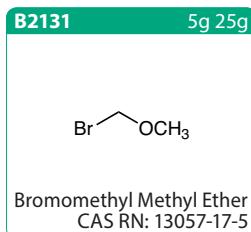
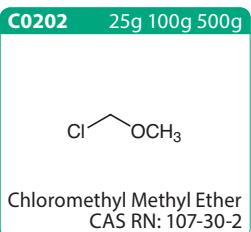
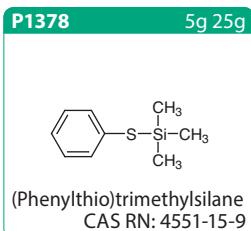
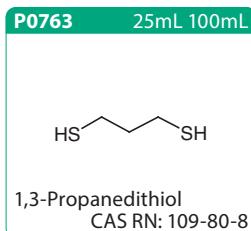
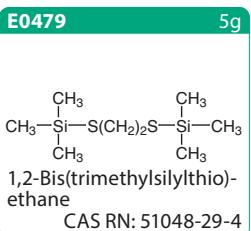
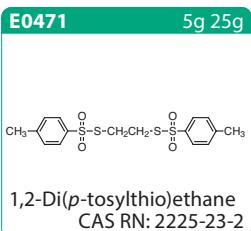
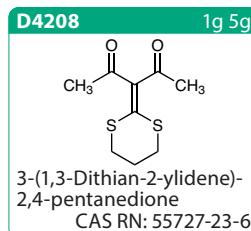
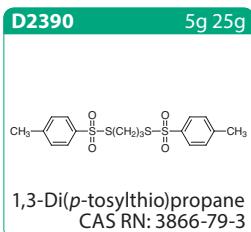
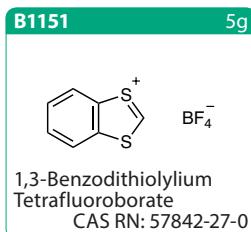
Acetalization Reagents Thioacetalization Reagents

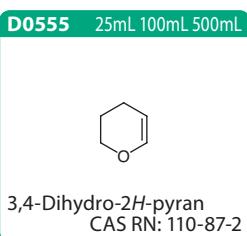
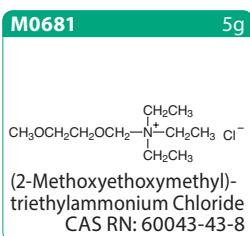


Acetalization Reagents (Carbonyl Derivatives)

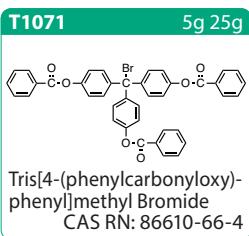
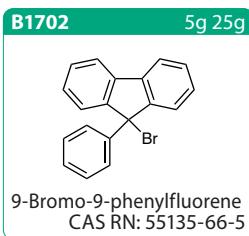
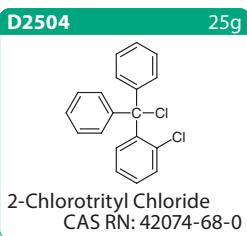
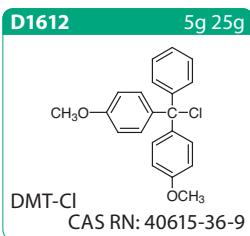
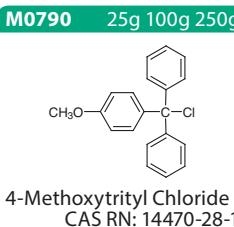
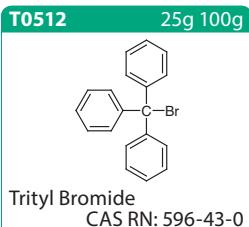
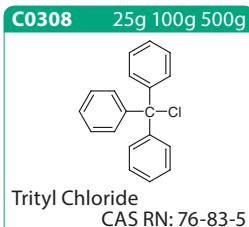


Thio-acetalization Reagents

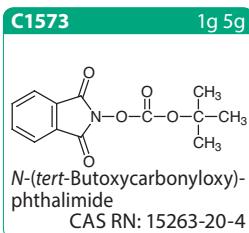
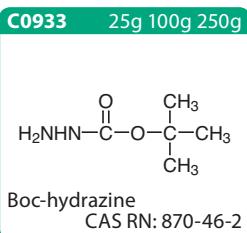
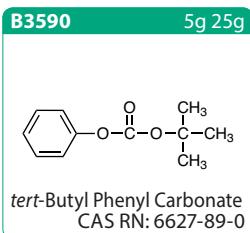
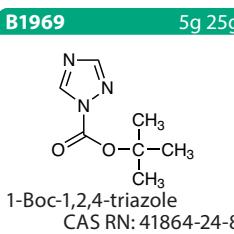
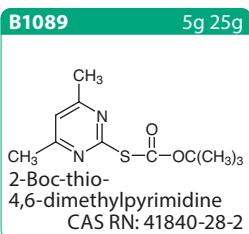
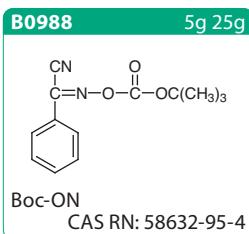
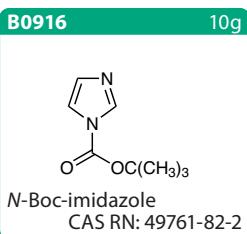
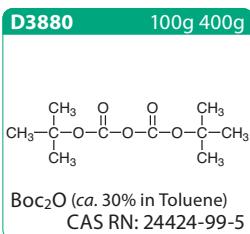
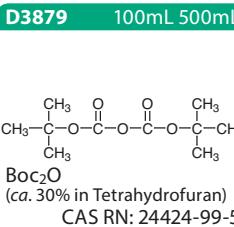
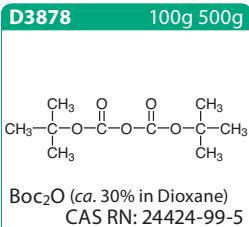
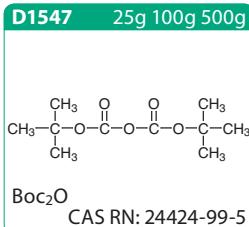




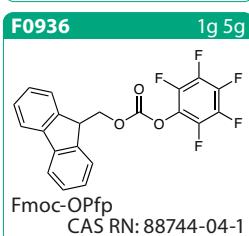
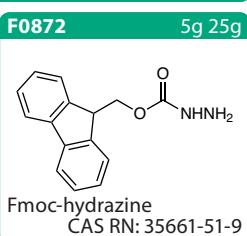
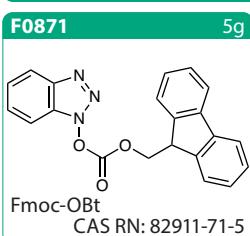
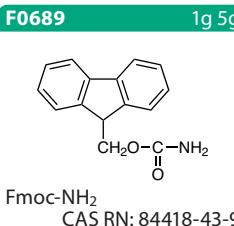
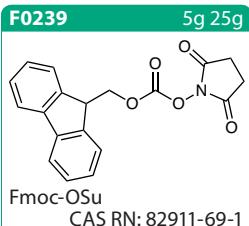
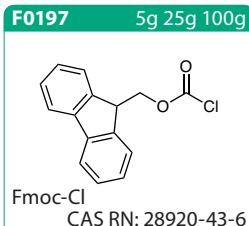
Tryption (Tr) Reagents



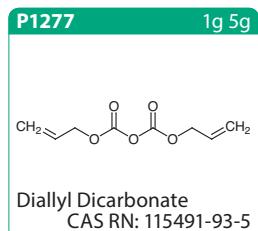
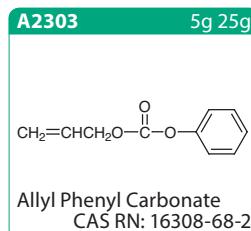
tert- Butoxycarbonylation (Boc) Reagents



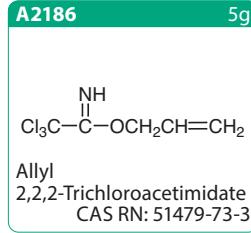
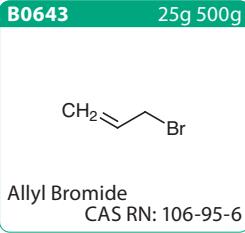
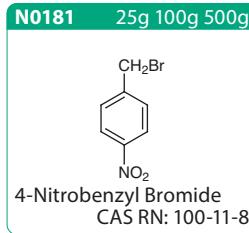
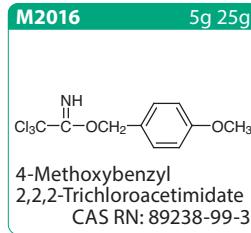
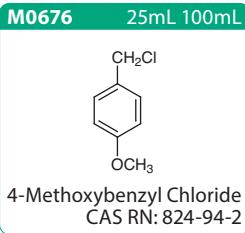
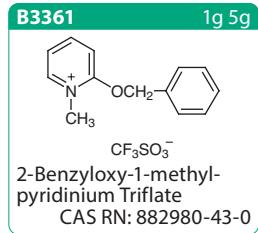
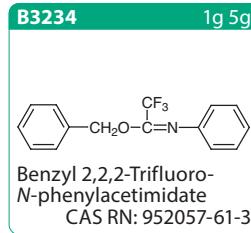
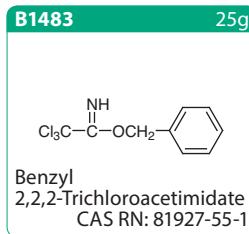
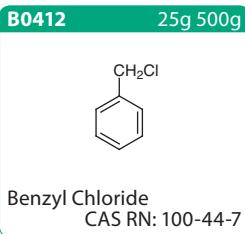
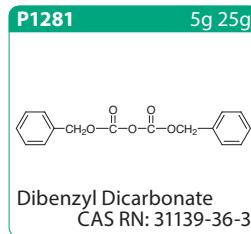
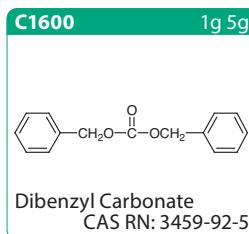
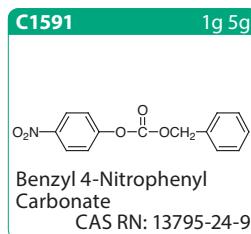
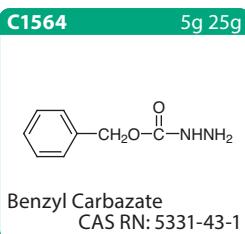
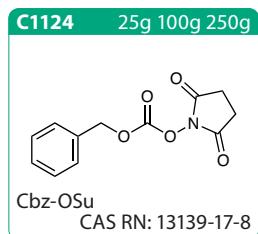
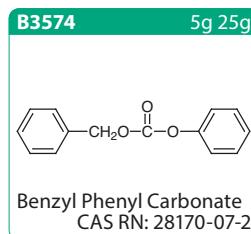
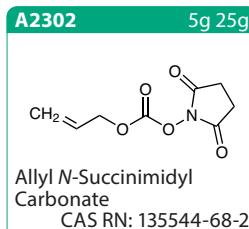
9-Fluorenylmethoxy carbonylation (Fmoc) Reagents



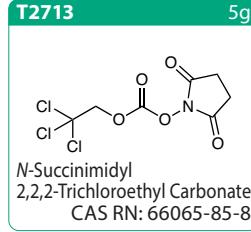
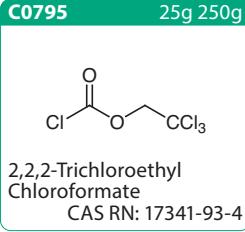
Allyloxycarbonylation Reagents, Benzylloxycarbonylation Reagents, Benzylation Reagents, Allylation Reagents



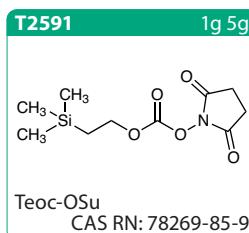
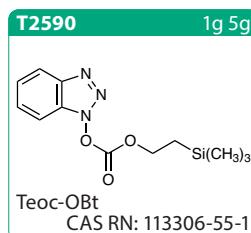
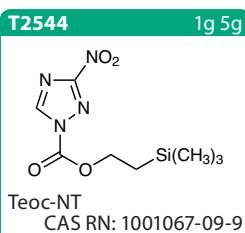
Allyloxy- carbonylation (Alloc) Reagents

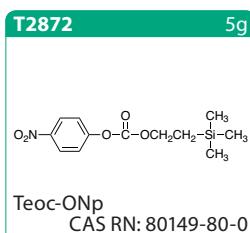


2,2,2-Trichloroethoxy- carbonylation (Troc) Reagents

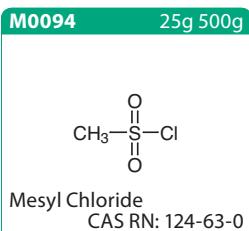
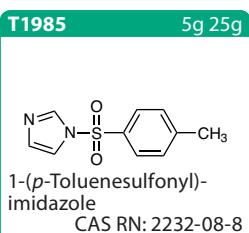
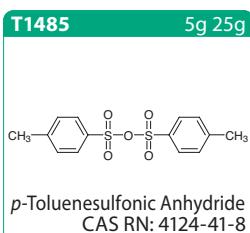
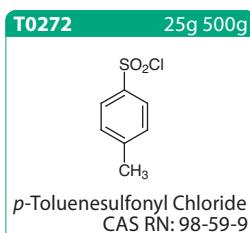


2-(Trimethylsilyl)- ethoxycarbonylation (Teoc) Reagents

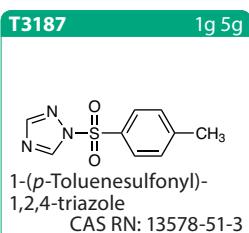




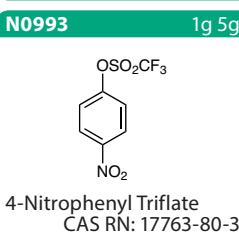
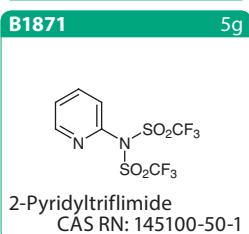
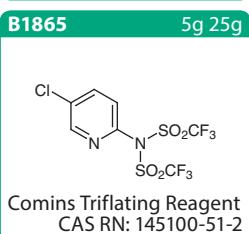
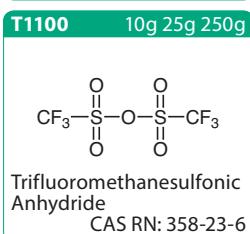
Sulfonylation Reagents



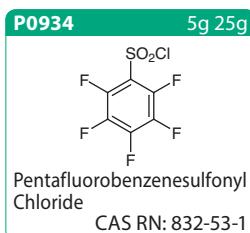
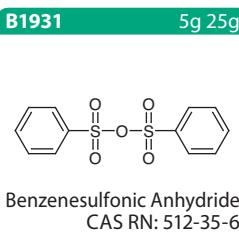
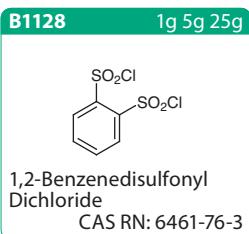
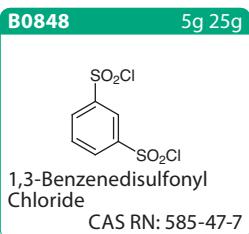
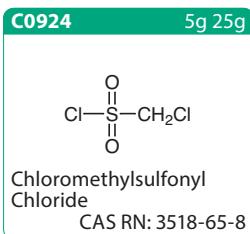
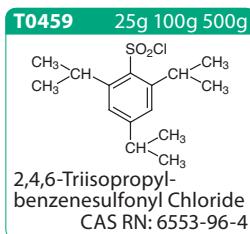
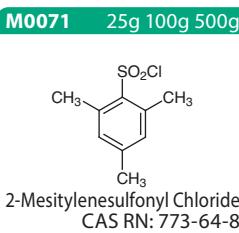
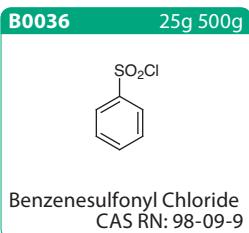
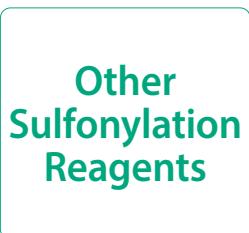
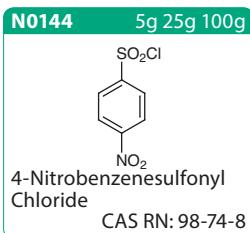
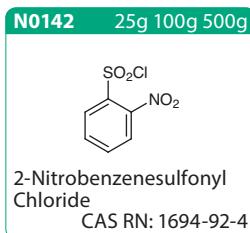
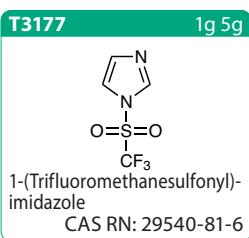
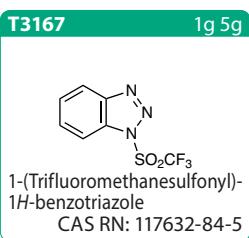
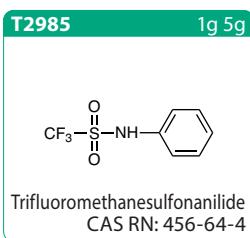
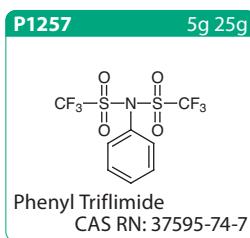
Tosylation (Ts) Reagents



Triflation (Tf) Reagents



Nosylation (Ns) Reagents



По вопросам продаж и поддержки обращайтесь:

Алматы (7273)495-231
Ангарск (3955)60-70-56
Архангельск (8182)63-90-72
Астрахань (8512)99-46-04
Барнаул (3852)73-04-60
Белгород (4722)40-23-64
Благовещенск (4162)22-76-07
Брянск (4832)59-03-52
Владивосток (423)249-28-31
Владикавказ (8672)28-90-48
Владимир (4922)49-43-18
Волгоград (844)278-03-48
Вологда (8172)26-4159
Воронеж (473)204-51-73
Екатеринбург (343)384-55-89
Иваново (4932)77-34-06
Ижевск (3412)26-03-58
Иркутск (395)279-98-46
Казань (843)206-01-48

Калининград (4012)72-03-81
Калуга (4842)92-23-67
Кемерово (3842)65-04-62
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
Курск (4712)77-13-04
Курган (3522)50-90-47
Липецк (4742)52-20-81
Магнитогорск (3519)55-03-13
Москва (495)268-04-70
Мурманск (8152)59-64-93
Набережные Челны (8552)20-53-41
Нижний Новгород (831)429-08-12
Новокузнецк (3843)20-46-81
Ноябрьск (3496)41-32-12
Новосибирск (383)227-86-73

Омск (3812)21-46-40
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
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