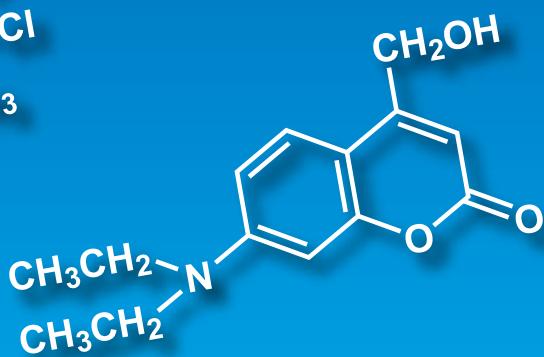
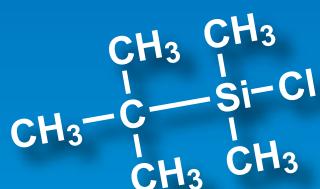
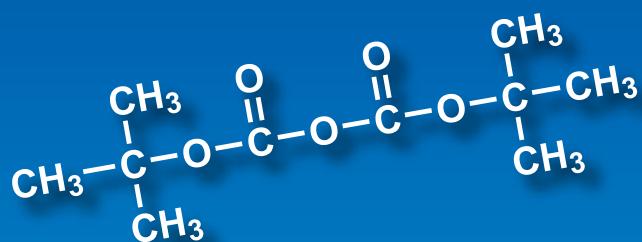


Protecting Agents



Protecting Agents

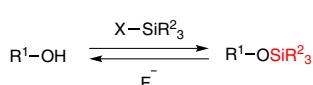
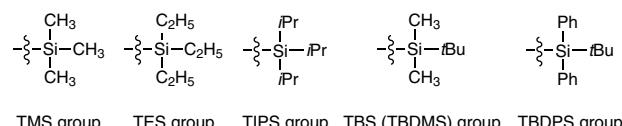
Protecting groups are of vital importance in organic synthesis. In many cases, reaction conditions will effect multiple functionalities, which necessitate the blocking of several functional groups to afford the correct synthetic transformation. However, protecting group attachment and removal requires 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.

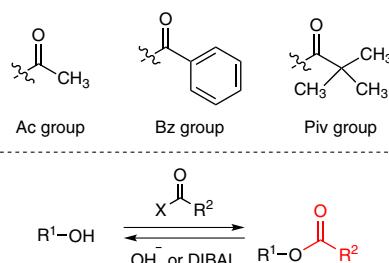
Silylation Reagents

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.



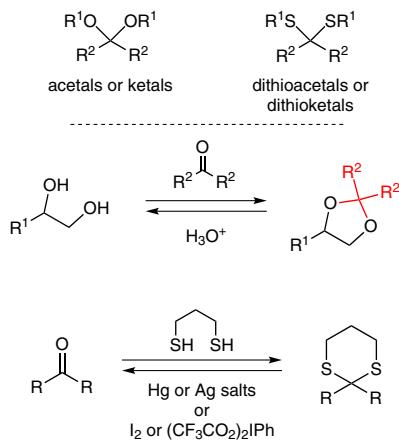
Acylation Reagents

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.).



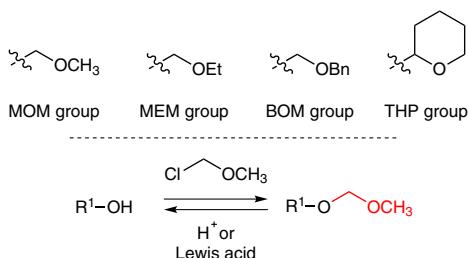
Acetalization Reagents, Thioacetalization Reagents

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.



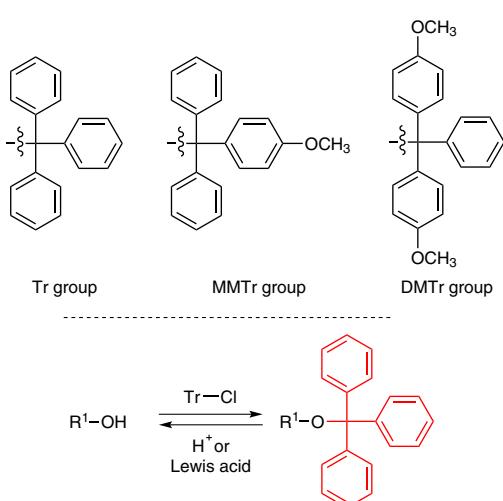
● Alkoxymethylation Reagents

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.



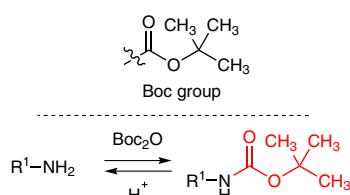
● Tritylation (Tr) Reagents

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.



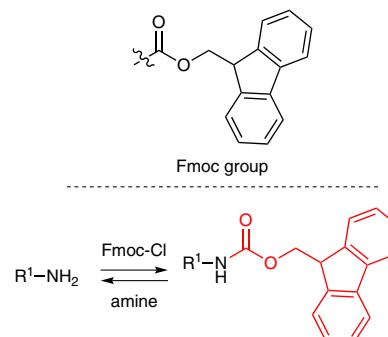
● *tert*-Butoxycarbonylation (Boc) Reagents

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.



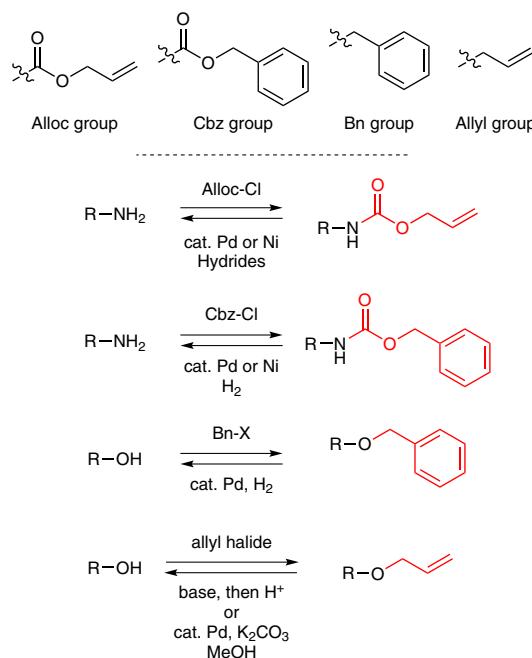
● 9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonylation (Fmoc) Reagents

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.



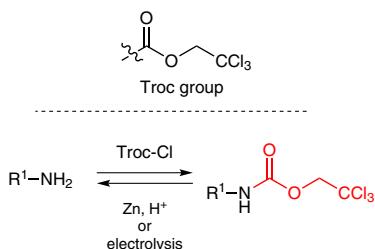
● Allyloxycarbonylation (Alloc) Reagents, Benzyloxycarbonylation (Cbz) Reagents, Benzilation (Bn) Reagents, and Allylation (All) Reagents

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.



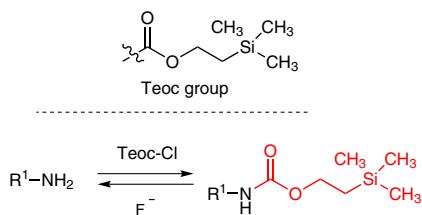
● 2,2,2-Trichloroethoxycarbonylation (Troc) Reagents

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.



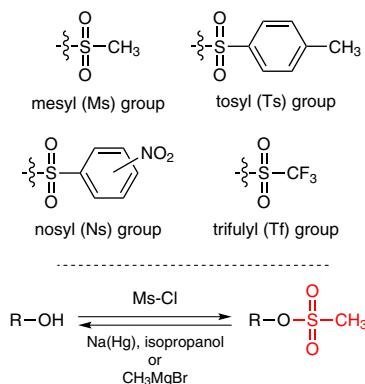
● 2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonylation (Teoc) Reagents

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.



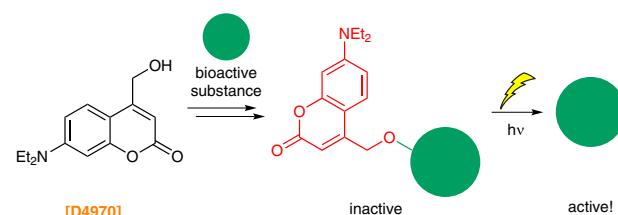
● Sulfenylation Reagents

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 **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.

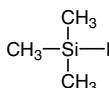
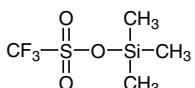
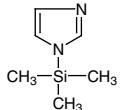
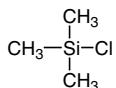
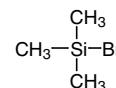
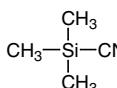
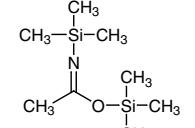
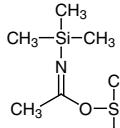
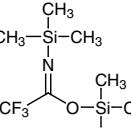
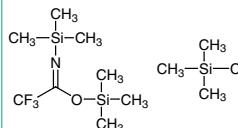
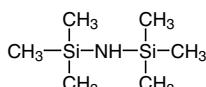
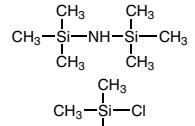
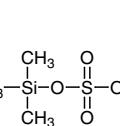
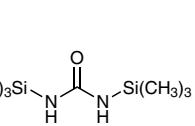
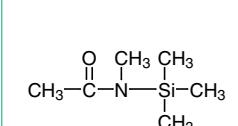
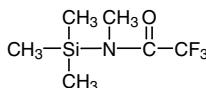
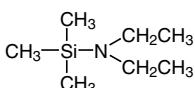
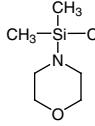
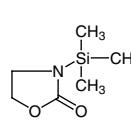
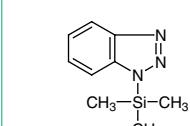
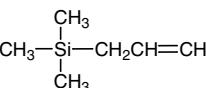
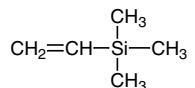


References

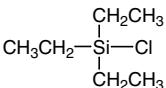
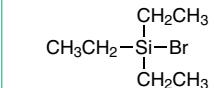
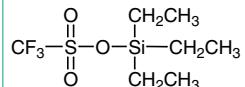
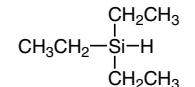
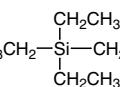
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Silylation Reagents

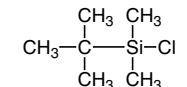
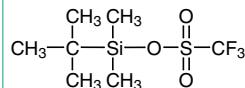
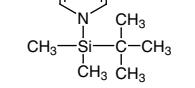
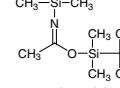
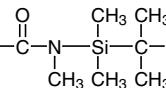
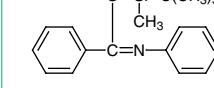
Trimethylsilylation (TMS) Reagents

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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** 12mLBSTFA (25% in Acetonitrile)
CAS RN: 10416-59-8**B0830** 5mL 25mL 100mLBSTFA-TMCS (99:1)
CAS RN: 25561-30-2**B3402** 5mL 25mL 100mLBSTFA-TMCS (99:1)
CAS RN: 25561-30-2**H0089** 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 250mLAllyltrimethylsilane
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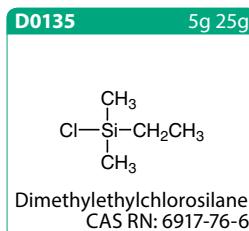
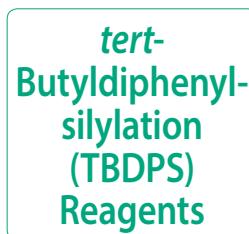
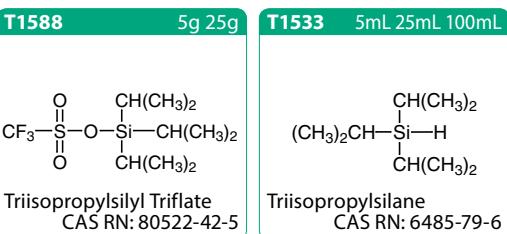
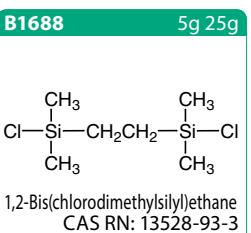
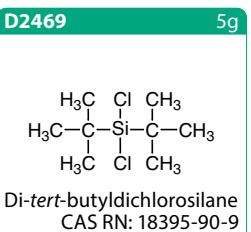
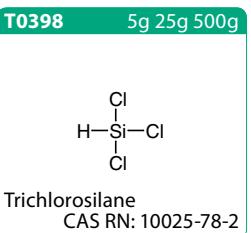
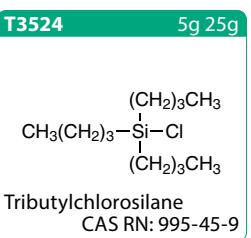
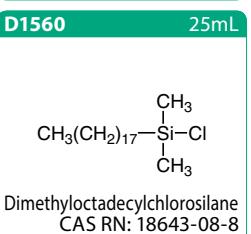
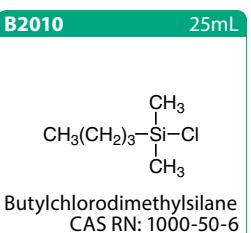
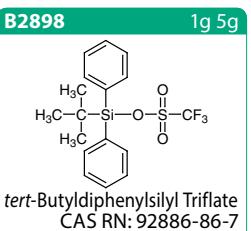
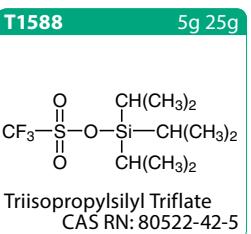
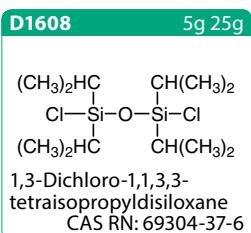
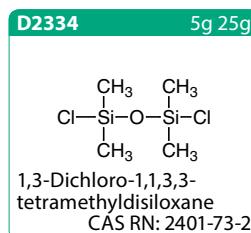
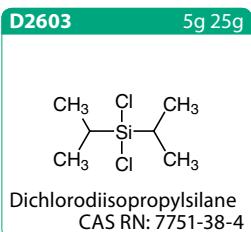
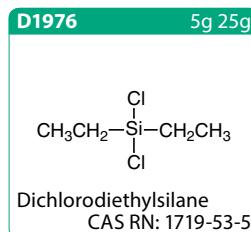
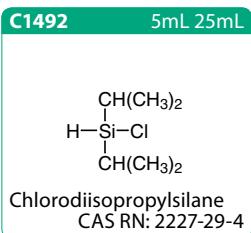
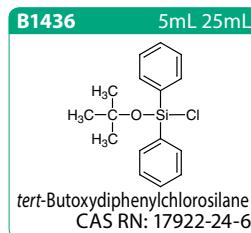
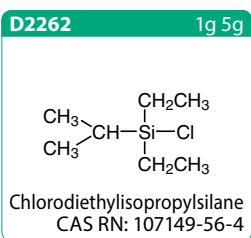
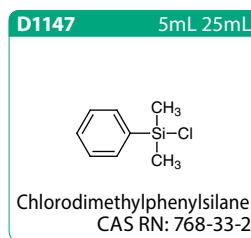
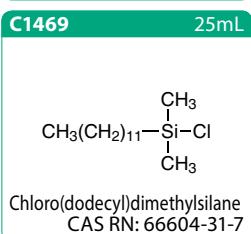
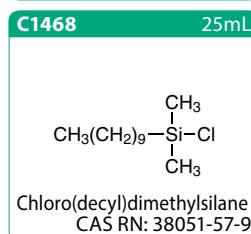
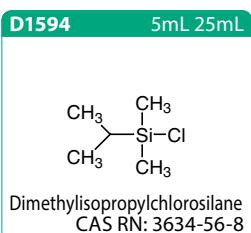
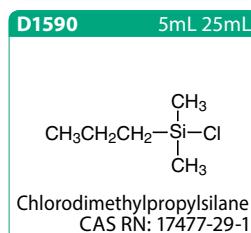
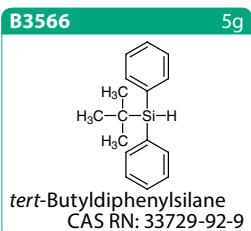
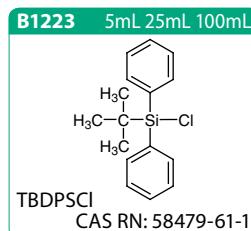
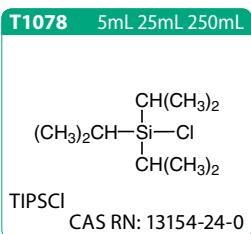
Triethylsilylation (TES) Reagents

T0589 5g 25g 100gChlorotriethylsilane
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

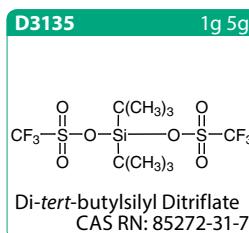
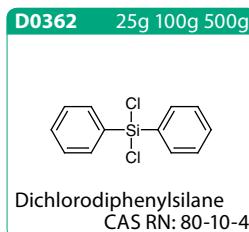
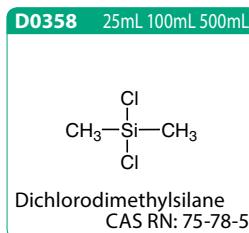
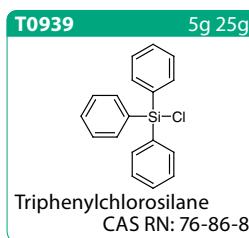
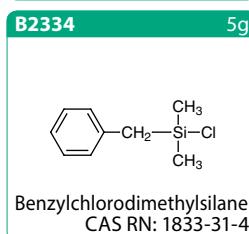
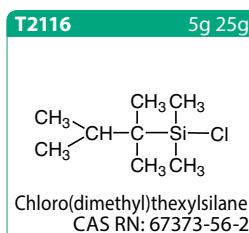
tert-Butyldimethylsilylation (TBS) Reagents

B0995 5g 25g 100gTBSCl
CAS RN: 18162-48-6**T1525** 5g 25gTBS Triflate
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

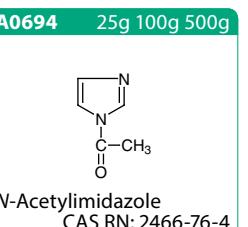
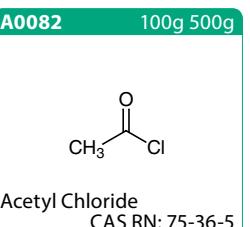
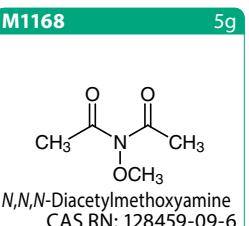
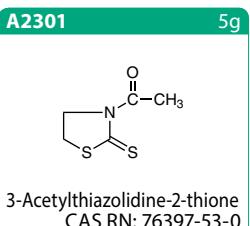
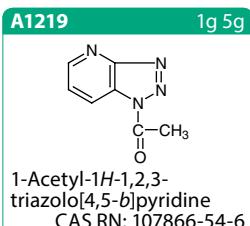
Triisopropyl-silylation (TIPS) Reagents



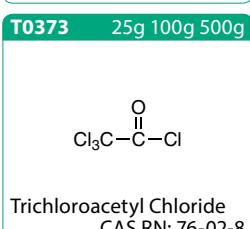
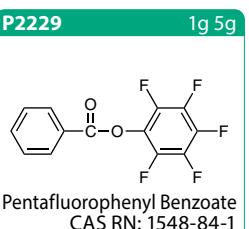
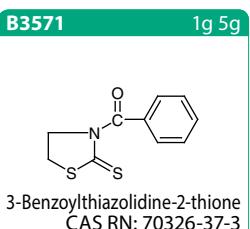
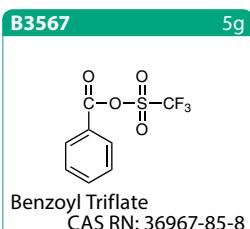
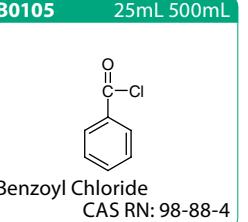
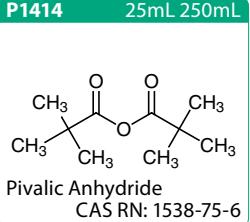
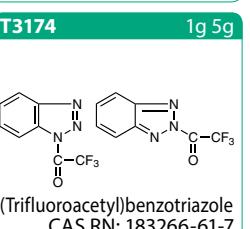
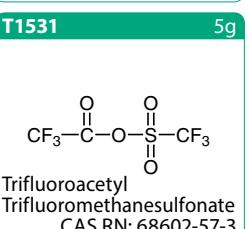
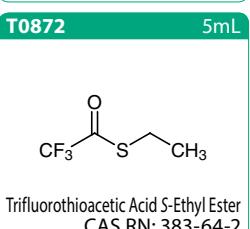
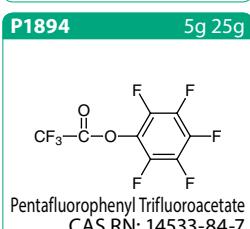
Other Silylation Reagents



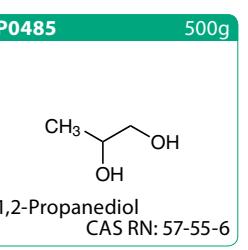
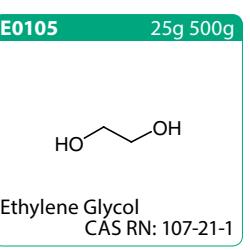
Acylation Reagents



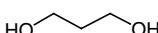
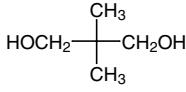
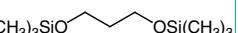
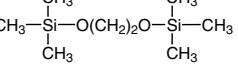
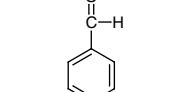
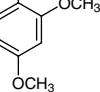
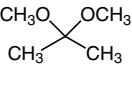
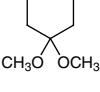
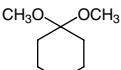
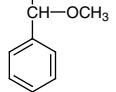
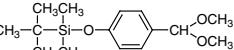
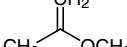
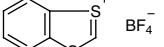
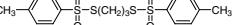
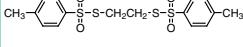
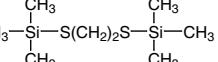
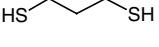
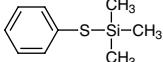
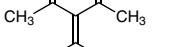
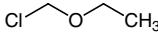
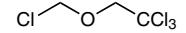
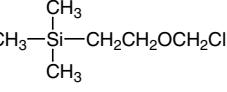
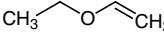
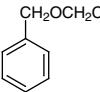
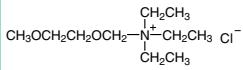
Trifluoroacetylation Reagents



Acetalization Reagents Thioacetalization Reagents

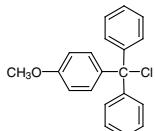


Protecting Agents

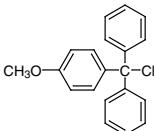
P0486 25g 100g 500g	D0791 25g 500g	B3563 5g 25g	E0478 25g	Acetalization Reagents (Carbonyl Derivatives)
 1,3-Propanediol CAS RN: 504-63-2	 2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol CAS RN: 126-30-7	 1,3-Bis(trimethylsilyloxy)propane CAS RN: 17887-80-8	 1,2-Bis(trimethylsilyloxy)ethane CAS RN: 7381-30-8	
B2379 500g	A0480 25mL 500mL	D0626 25g 100g 500g	A0057 25mL 500mL	D1886 1mL 5mL
 Benzaldehyde CAS RN: 100-52-7	 p-Anisaldehyde CAS RN: 123-11-5	 2,4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde CAS RN: 613-45-6	 2,2-Dimethoxypropane CAS RN: 77-76-9	 1,1-Dimethoxycyclopentane CAS RN: 931-94-2
D1372 25mL 100mL 500mL	B1197 25mL 100mL 500mL	A1247 25mL 500mL	B3577 5g	B1257 1mL 5mL
 1,1-Dimethoxycyclohexane CAS RN: 933-40-4	 Benzaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal CAS RN: 1125-88-4	 p-Anisaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal CAS RN: 2186-92-7	 tert-Butyl[4-(dimethoxymethyl)-phenoxy]dimethylsilane CAS RN: 118736-04-2	
I0303 25mL 100mL 500mL	Thio-acetalization Reagents		B1151 5g	D2390 5g 25g
 2-Methoxypropene CAS RN: 116-11-0			 1,3-Benzodithiolium Tetrafluoroborate CAS RN: 57842-27-0	 1,3-Di(p-tosylthio)propane CAS RN: 3866-79-3
E0471 5g 25g	E0479 5g	P0763 25mL 100mL	P1378 5g 25g	D4208 1g 5g
 1,2-Di(p-tosylthio)ethane CAS RN: 2225-23-2	 1,2-Bis(trimethylsilylthio)ethane CAS RN: 51048-29-4	 1,3-Propanedithiol CAS RN: 109-80-8	 (Phenylthio)trimethylsilane CAS RN: 4551-15-9	 3-(1,3-Dithian-2-ylidene)-2,4-pentanedione CAS RN: 55727-23-6
Alkoxymethylation Reagents				
C0201 25g 100g 500g	C2412 5g	C0202 25g 100g 500g	B2131 5g 25g	B1207 25g 100g 500g
 Chloromethyl Ethyl Ether CAS RN: 3188-13-4	 Chloromethyl 2,2,2-Trichloroethyl Ether CAS RN: 69573-75-7	 SEM-Chloride CAS RN: 76513-69-4	 Ethyl Vinyl Ether CAS RN: 109-92-2	 Benzyl Chloromethyl Ether CAS RN: 3587-60-8
M0681 5g	D0555 25mL 100mL 500mL			
 (2-Methoxyethoxymethyl)-triethylammonium Chloride CAS RN: 60043-43-8	 3,4-Dihydro-2H-pyran CAS RN: 4551-15-9			

Tritylation (Tr) Reagents

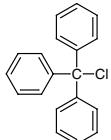
M0790 25g 250g

4-Methoxytrityl Chloride
CAS RN: 14470-28-1

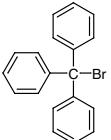
D1612 5g 25g

DMT-Cl
CAS RN: 40615-36-9

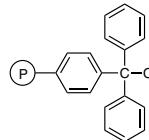
C0308 25g 100g 500g

Trityl Chloride
CAS RN: 76-83-5

T0512 25g 100g

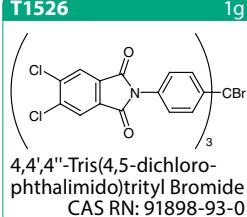
Trityl Bromide
CAS RN: 596-43-0

T3432 1g 5g

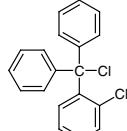


Trityl Chloride Resin cross-linked with 1% DVB

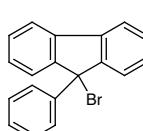
T1526 1g

4,4',4''-Tris(4,5-dichlorophthalimido)trityl Bromide
CAS RN: 91898-93-0

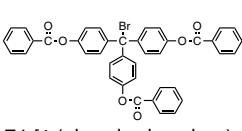
D2504 25g

2-Chlorotriyl Chloride
CAS RN: 42074-68-0

B1702 5g 25g

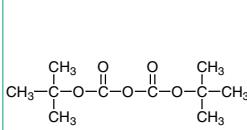
9-Bromo-9-phenylfluorene
CAS RN: 55135-66-5

T1071 5g 25g

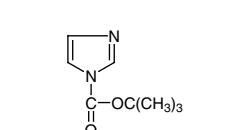
Tris[4-(phenylcarboxyloxy)phenyl]methyl Bromide
CAS RN: 86610-66-4

tert-Butoxycarbonylation (Boc) Reagents

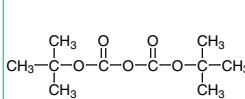
D3880 100g 400g 500g

Boc₂O (ca. 30% in Toluene)
CAS RN: 24424-99-5

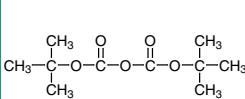
B0916 10g

N-Boc-imidazole
CAS RN: 49761-82-2

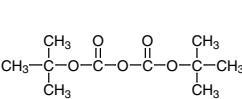
D1547 25g 100g 500g

Boc₂O (ca. 30% in Dioxane)
CAS RN: 24424-99-5

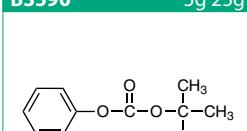
D3878 100g 500g

Boc₂O (ca. 30% in Tetrahydrofuran)
CAS RN: 24424-99-5

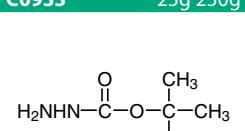
D3879 100mL 500mL

Boc₂O (ca. 30% in Tetrahydrofuran)
CAS RN: 24424-99-5

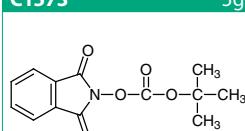
B3590 5g 25g

tert-Butyl Phenyl Carbonate
CAS RN: 6627-89-0

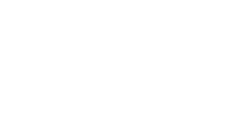
C0933 25g 250g

Boc-hydrazine
CAS RN: 870-46-2

C1573 5g

N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyloxy)-phthalimide
CAS RN: 15263-20-4

B1089 5g 25g

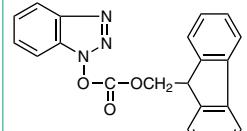
2-Boc-thio-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine
CAS RN: 41840-28-2

B1969 5g 25g

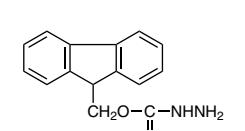
1-Boc-1,2,4-triazole
CAS RN: 41864-24-8

9-Fluorenylmethoxy carbonylation (Fmoc) Reagents

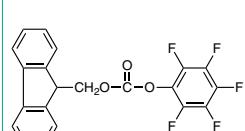
F0871 5g

Fmoc-OBt
CAS RN: 82911-71-5

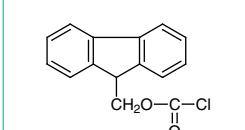
F0872 5g 25g

Fmoc-hydrazine
CAS RN: 35661-51-9

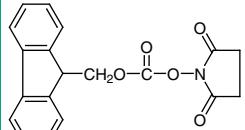
F0936 1g 5g

Fmoc-OPfp
CAS RN: 88744-04-1

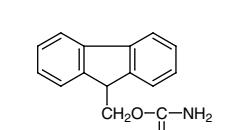
F0197 5g 25g 100g

Fmoc-Cl
CAS RN: 28920-43-6

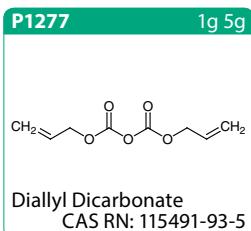
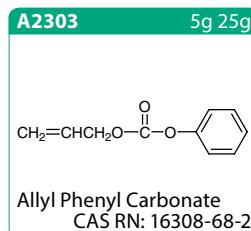
F0239 5g 25g

Fmoc-OSu
CAS RN: 82911-69-1

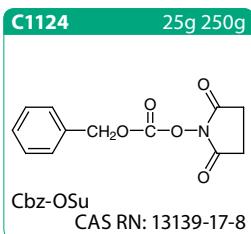
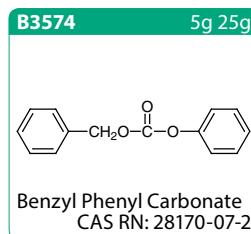
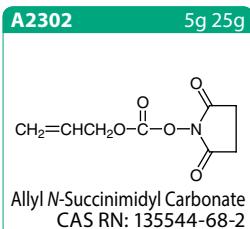
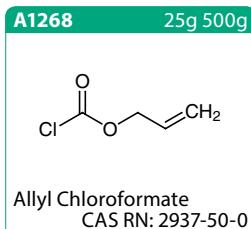
F0689 1g 5g

Fmoc-NH₂
CAS RN: 84418-43-9

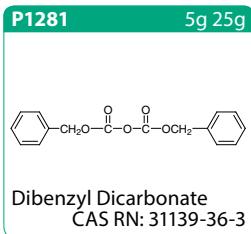
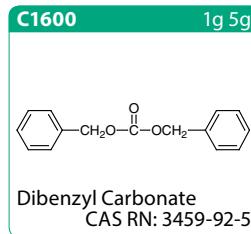
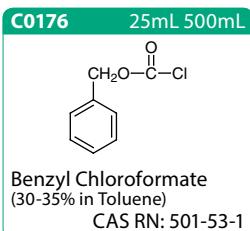
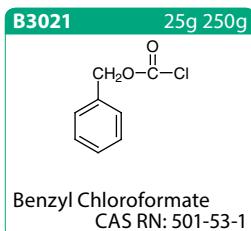
Allyloxycarbonylation Reagents, Benzyloxycarbonylation Reagents, Benzylation Reagents, Allylation Reagents



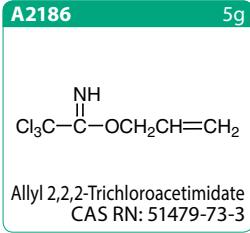
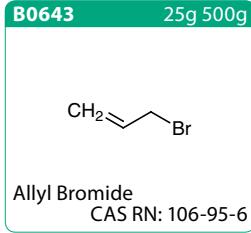
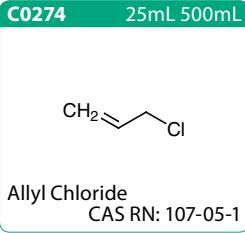
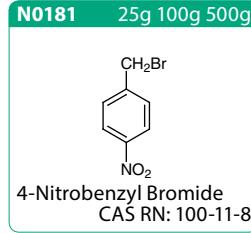
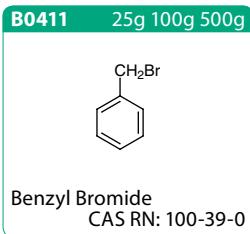
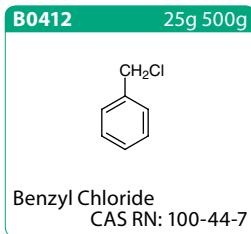
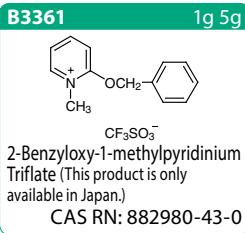
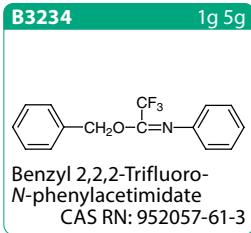
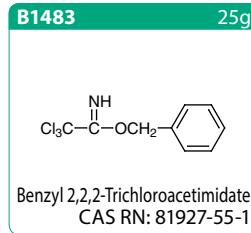
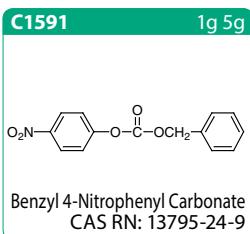
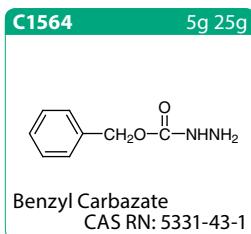
Allyloxy- carbonylation (Alloc) Reagents



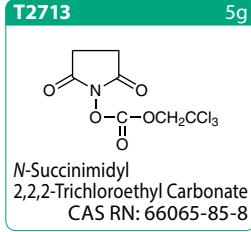
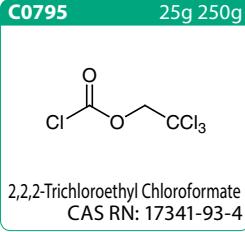
Benzyl- oxycarbonylation (Cbz) Reagents



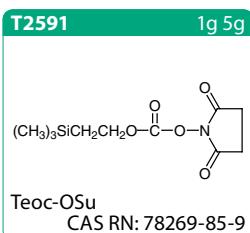
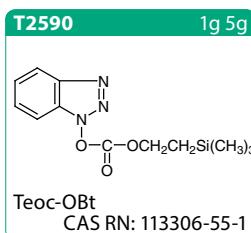
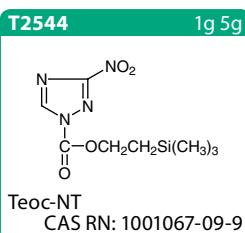
Benzylation (Bn) Reagents

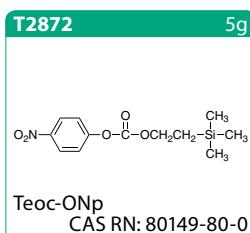


2,2,2-Trichloroethoxy- carbonylation (Troc) Reagents

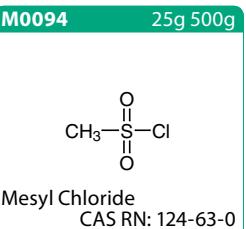
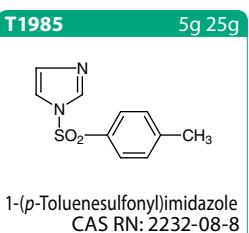
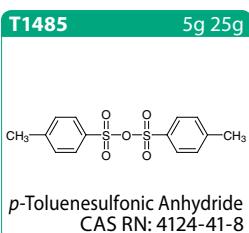
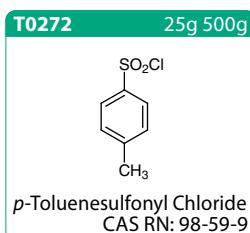


2-(Trimethylsilyl)- ethoxycarbonylation (Teoc) Reagents

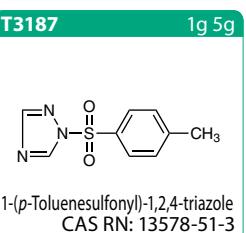




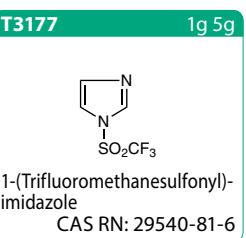
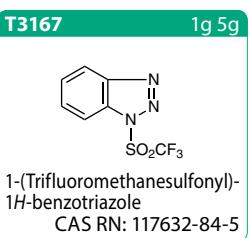
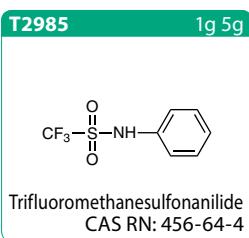
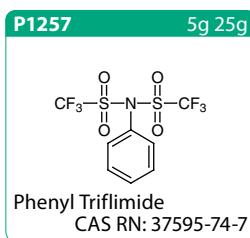
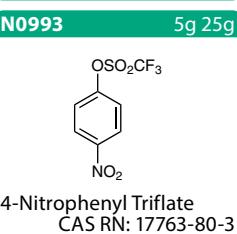
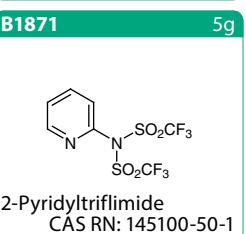
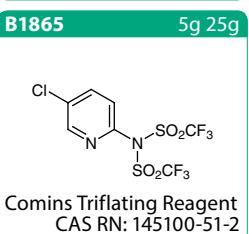
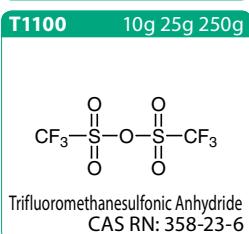
Sulfonylation Reagents



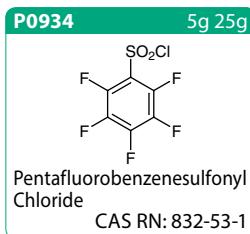
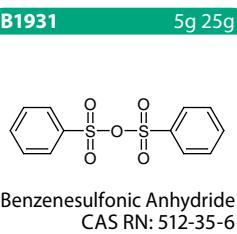
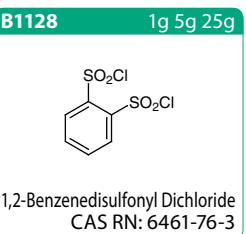
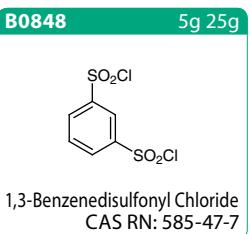
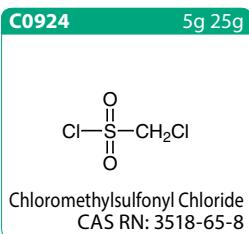
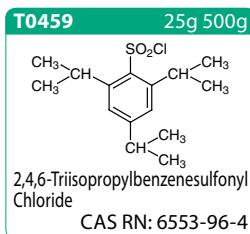
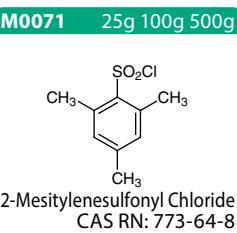
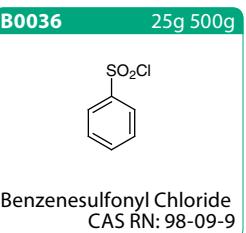
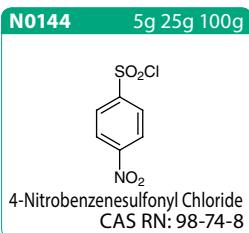
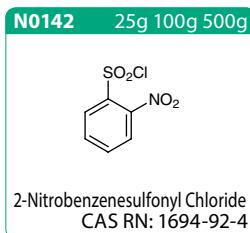
Tosylation (Ts) Reagents



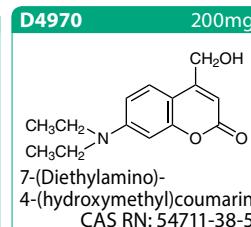
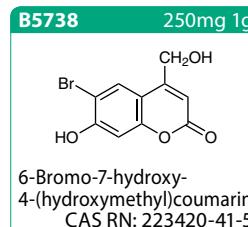
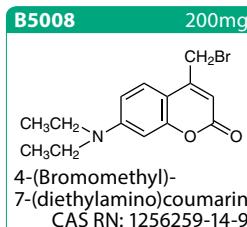
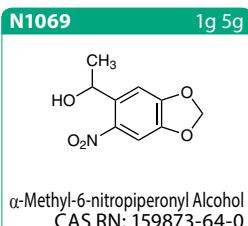
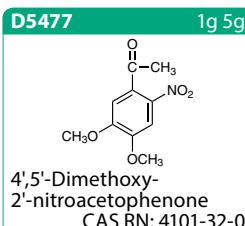
Triflation (Tf) Reagents



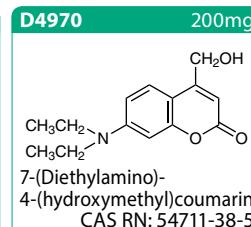
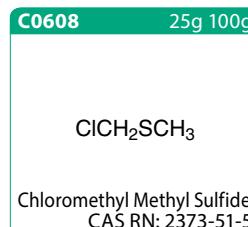
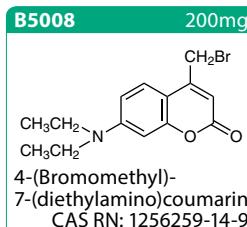
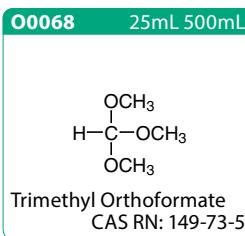
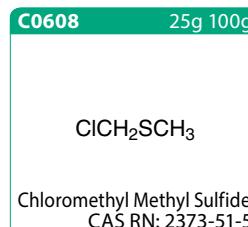
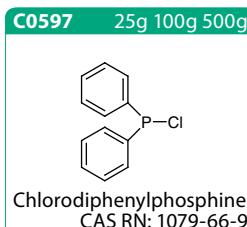
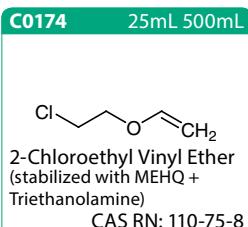
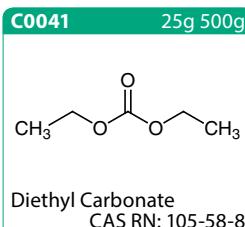
Nosylation (Ns) Reagents



Photolabile Protection Reagents



Other Protecting Reagents



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