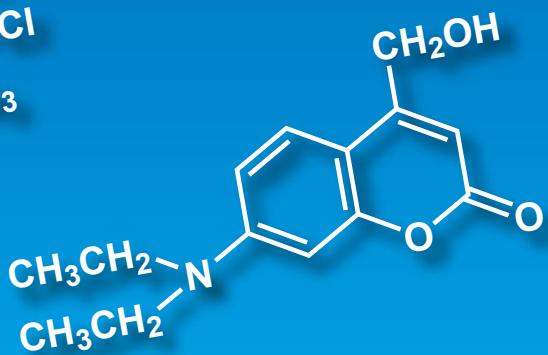
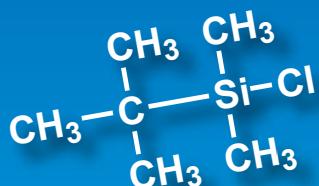
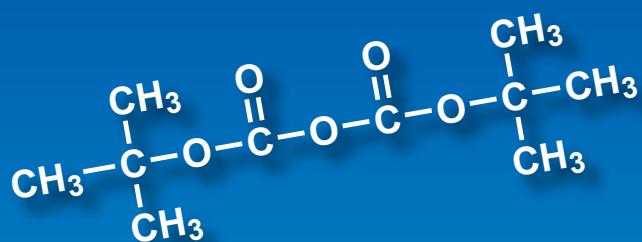


Protecting Agents



Protecting Agents

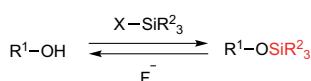
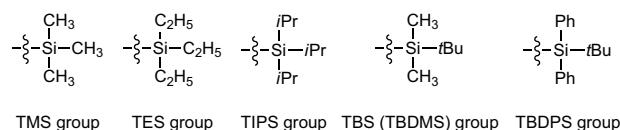
Protecting groups are of vital importance in organic synthesis. In many cases, reaction conditions will effect multiple functionalities, which necessitate the blocking of several functional groups to afford the correct synthetic transformation. However, protecting group attachment and removal requires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

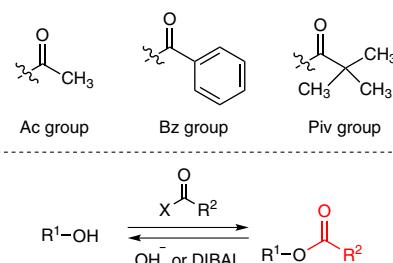
Silylation Reagents

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.



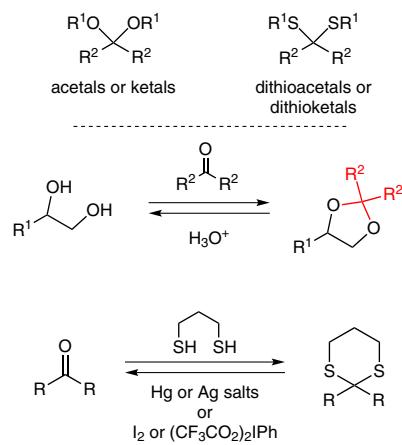
Acylation Reagents

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.).



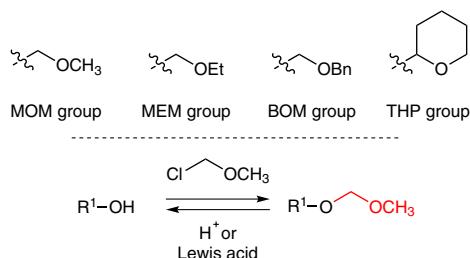
Acetalization Reagents, Thioacetalization Reagents

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.



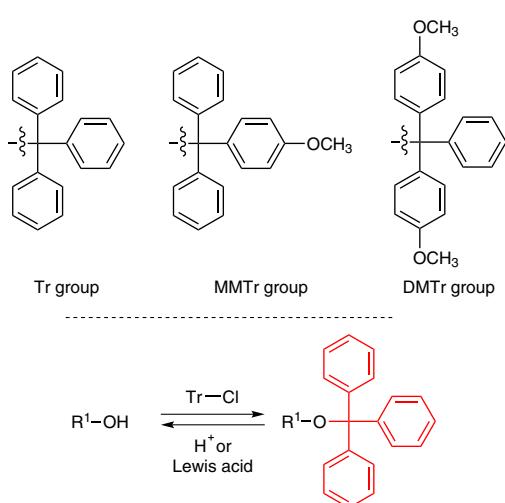
● Alkoxymethylation Reagents

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.



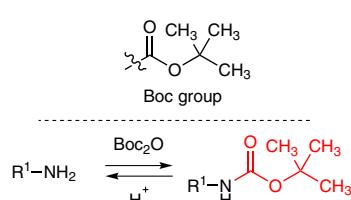
● Tritylation (Tr) Reagents

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.



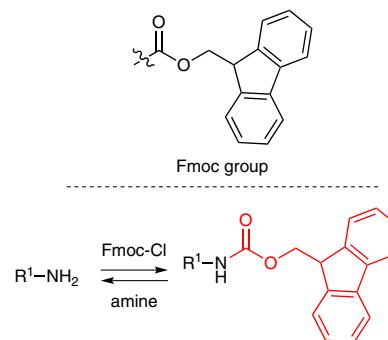
● *tert*-Butoxycarbonylation (Boc) Reagents

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.



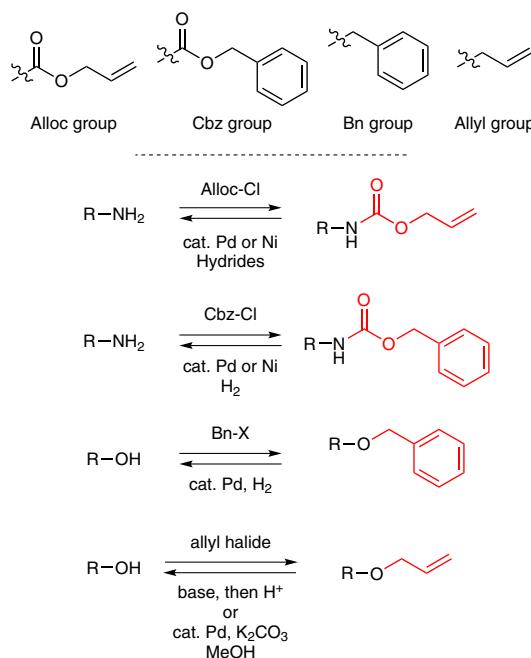
● 9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonylation (Fmoc) Reagents

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.



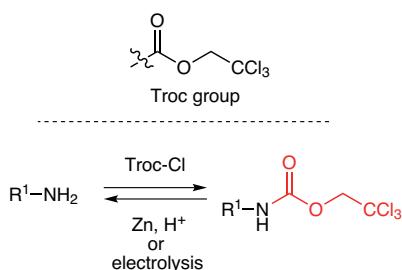
● Allyloxycarbonylation (Alloc) Reagents, Benzyloxycarbonylation (Cbz) Reagents, Benzilation (Bn) Reagents, and Allylation (All) Reagents

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.



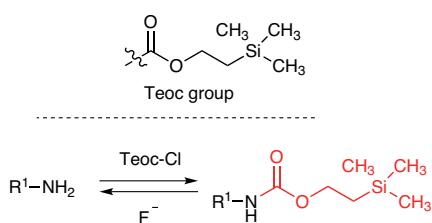
● 2,2,2-Trichloroethoxycarbonylation (Troc) Reagents

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.



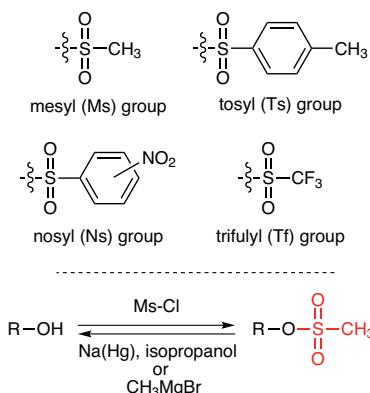
● 2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonylation (Teoc) Reagents

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.



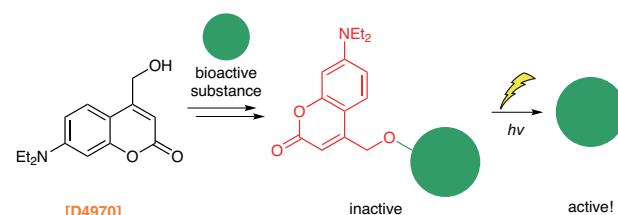
● Sulfenylation Reagents

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 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.



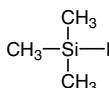
References

- Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*. 5th ed., ed. by T. W. Greene, P. G. M. Wuts, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 2014.
- A. Isidro-Llobet, M. Alvarez, F. Albericio, *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 2455.
- M. Schelhaas, H. Waldmann, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1996**, *35*, 2056.
- K. Jarowicki, P. Kocienski, *Contemp. Org. Synth.* **1997**, *4*, 454.

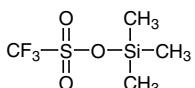
Silylation Reagents

Trimethylsilylation (TMS) Reagents

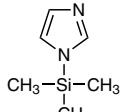
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Trimethylsilyl Iodide
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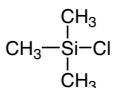
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TMSOTf
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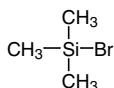
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SIM
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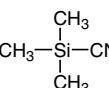
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Chlorotrimethylsilane
CAS RN: 75-77-4

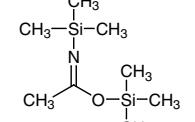
B1087 5mL 25mL 250mL

Bromotrimethylsilane
CAS RN: 2857-97-8

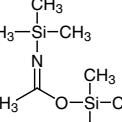
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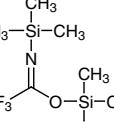
B0511 10mL 100mL

BSA
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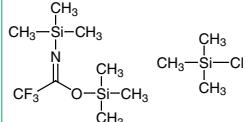
B0510 12mL

BSA (25% in Acetonitrile)
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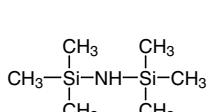
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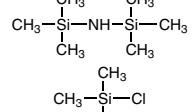
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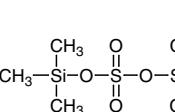
H0089 25mL 100mL 500mL

HMDS
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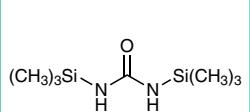
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HMDS and TMCS
(in Anhydrous Pyridine)

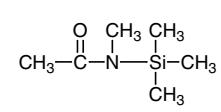
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Bis(trimethylsilyl) Sulfate
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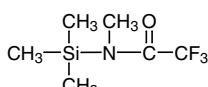
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BSU
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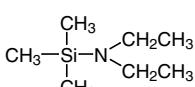
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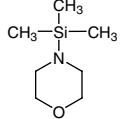
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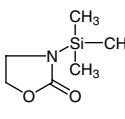
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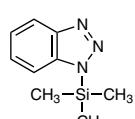
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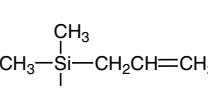
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3-Trimethylsilyl-2-oxazolidinone
CAS RN: 43112-38-5

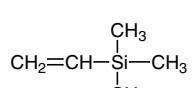
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Allyltrimethylsilane
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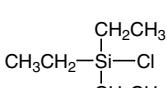
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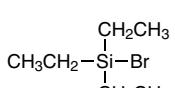
Triethylsilylation (TES) Reagents

Triethylsilylation (TES) Reagents

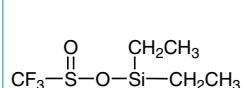
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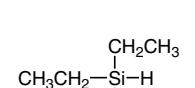
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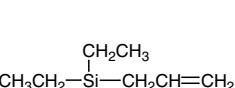
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Triethylsilyl Triflate
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T0662 25mL 250mL

Triethylsilane
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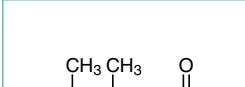
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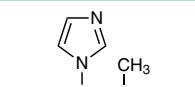
tert-Butyldimethylsilylation (TBS) Reagents

tert-Butyldimethylsilylation (TBS) Reagents

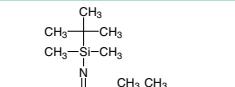
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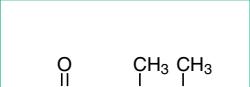
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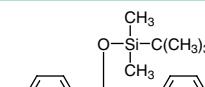
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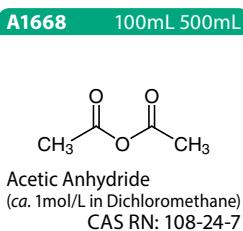
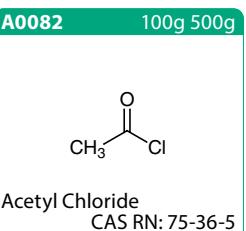
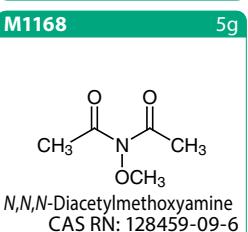
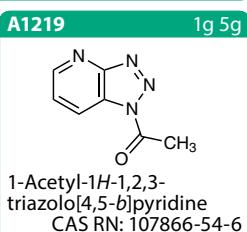
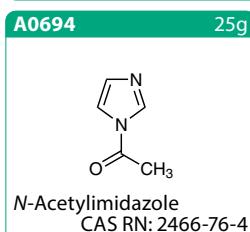
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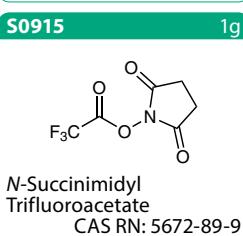
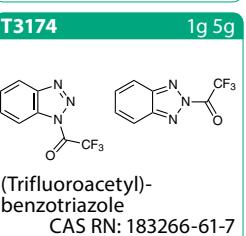
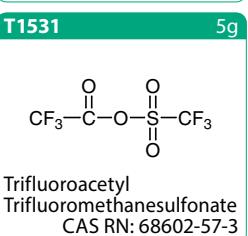
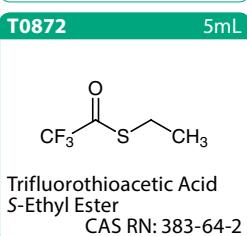
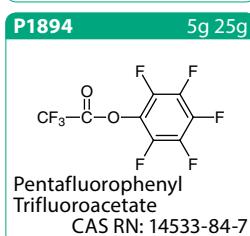
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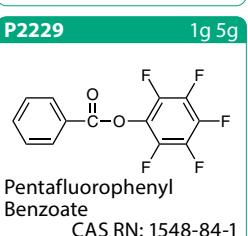
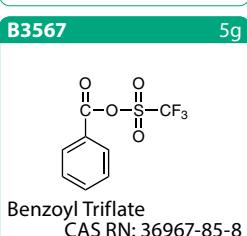
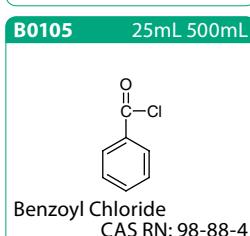
Acylation Reagents



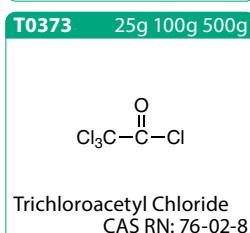
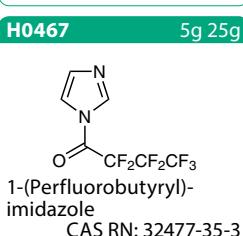
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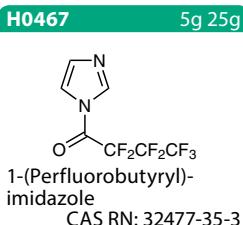
Pivaloylation Reagents



Benzoylation Reagents

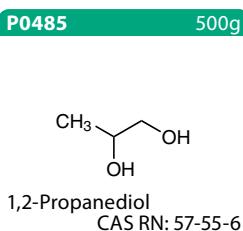
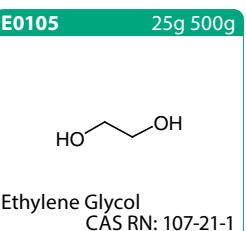


Other Acylation Reagents

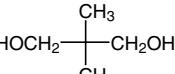
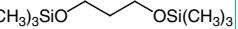
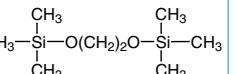
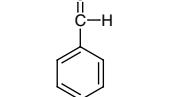
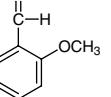
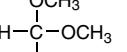
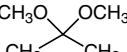
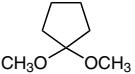
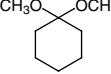
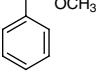
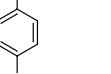
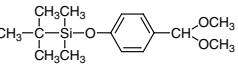
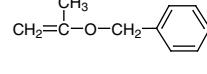
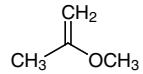
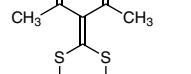
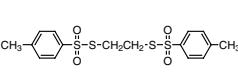
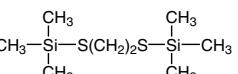
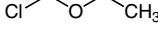
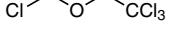
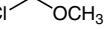
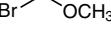
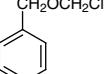
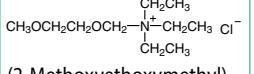
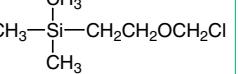
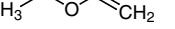


Acetalization Reagents Thioacetalization Reagents

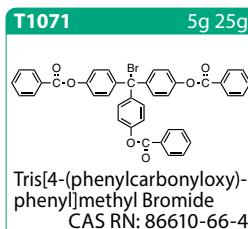
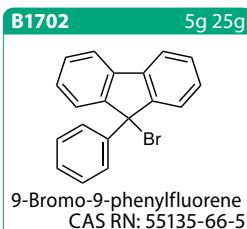
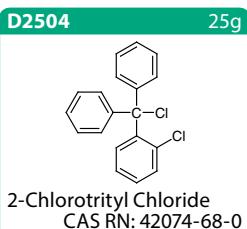
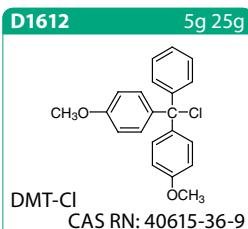
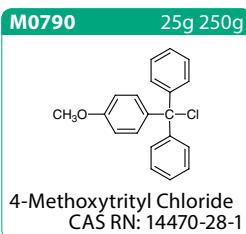
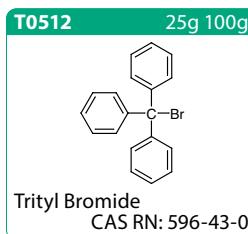
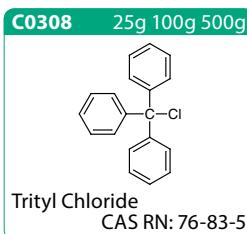
Acetalization Reagents (Diol Derivatives)



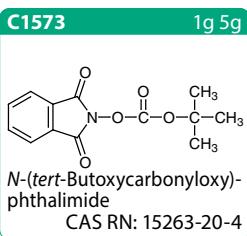
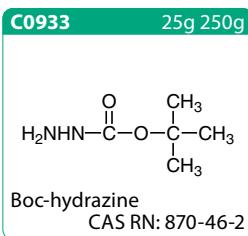
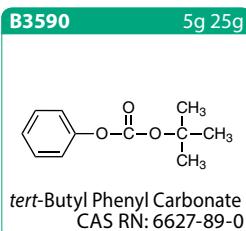
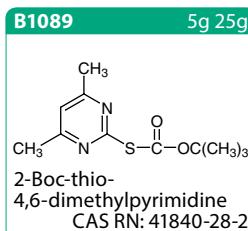
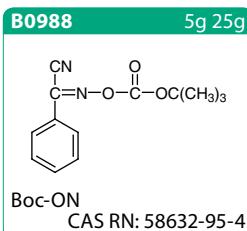
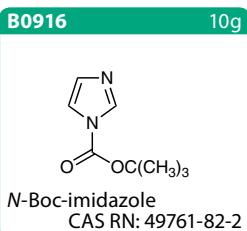
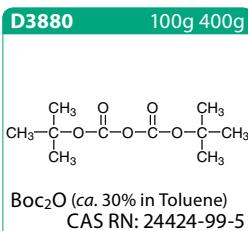
Protecting Agents

P0486 25g 100g 500g	D0791 25g 500g	B3563 5g	E0478 5g 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	O0068 25mL 500mL	A0057 25mL 500mL
 Benzaldehyde CAS RN: 100-52-7	 p-Anisaldehyde CAS RN: 123-11-5	 2,4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde CAS RN: 613-45-6	 Trimethyl Orthoformate CAS RN: 149-73-5	 2,2-Dimethoxypropane CAS RN: 77-76-9
D1886 1mL 5mL	D1372 25mL	B1197 25mL 100mL 500mL	A1247 25mL 500mL	B3577 5g
 1,1-Dimethoxycyclopentane CAS RN: 931-94-2	 1,1-Dimethoxycyclohexane CAS RN: 933-40-4	 Benzaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal CAS RN: 1125-88-8	 p-Anisaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal CAS RN: 2186-92-7	 tert-Butyl[4-(dimethoxymethyl)phenoxy]dimethylsilane CAS RN: 118736-04-2
B1257 1mL 5mL	I0303 25mL 100mL 500mL	Thio-acetalization Reagents		
 2-Benzylxyloxy-1-propene CAS RN: 32783-20-3	 2-Methoxypropene CAS RN: 116-11-0			
D4208 1g 5g	E0471 5g 25g	E0479 5g	P0763 25mL 100mL	D2390 5g 25g
 3-(1,3-Dithian-2-ylidene)-2,4-pentanedione CAS RN: 55727-23-6	 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	 1,3-Di(p-tosylthio)propane CAS RN: 3866-79-3
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	 Chloromethyl Methyl Ether CAS RN: 107-30-2	 Bromomethyl Methyl Ether CAS RN: 13057-17-5	 Benzyl Chloromethyl Ether CAS RN: 3587-60-8
M0681 5g	D0555 25mL 100mL 500mL	C1339 5mL 25mL	E0193 25mL 100mL 500mL	M0680 25mL 500mL
 (2-Methoxyethoxymethyl)-triethylammonium Chloride CAS RN: 60043-43-8	 3,4-Dihydro-2H-pyran CAS RN: 110-87-2	 SEM-Chloride CAS RN: 76513-69-4	 Ethyl Vinyl Ether CAS RN: 109-92-2	 MEM-Chloride CAS RN: 3970-21-6

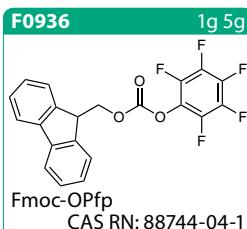
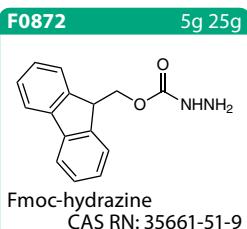
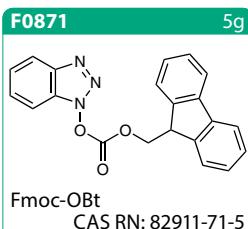
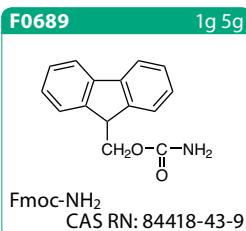
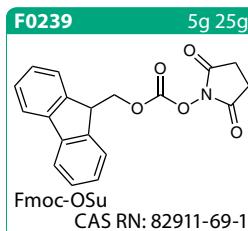
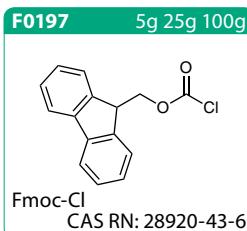
Tryptic Digestion



tert- **Butoxycarbonylation (Boc) Reagents**

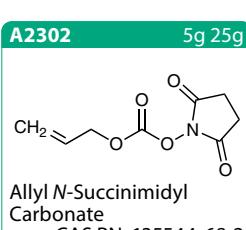
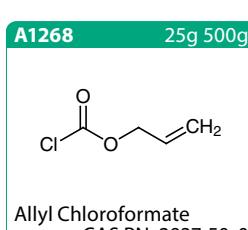


9-Fluorenylmethyloxy carbonylation (Fmoc) Reagents

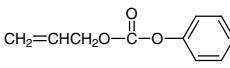
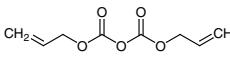
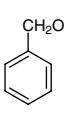
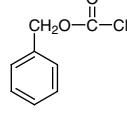
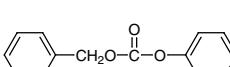
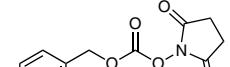
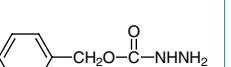
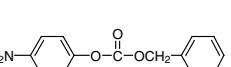
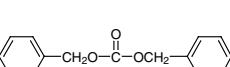
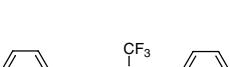
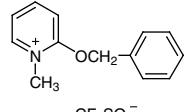
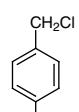
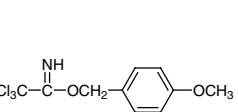
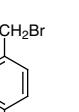
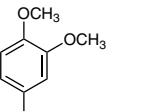
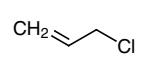
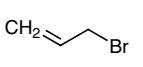
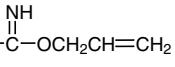
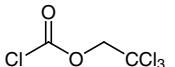
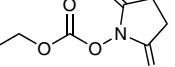
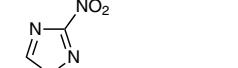
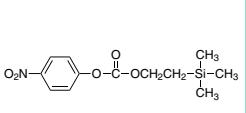


Allyloxycarbonylation Reagents, Benzylloxycarbonylation Reagents, Benzylation Reagents, Allylation Reagents

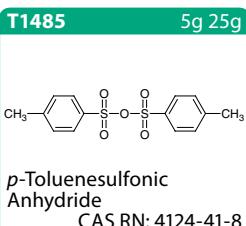
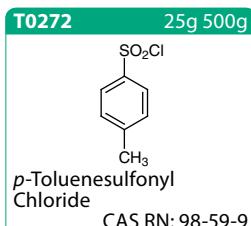
Allyloxy- carbonylation (Alloc) Reagents



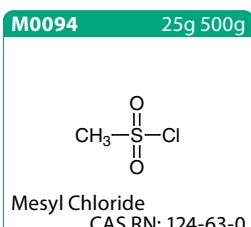
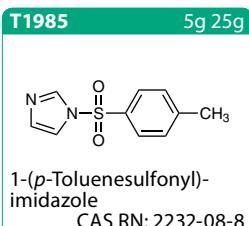
Protecting Agents

A2303 5g 25g  Allyl Phenyl Carbonate CAS RN: 16308-68-2	P1277 1g 5g  Diallyl Dicarbonate CAS RN: 115491-93-5	Benzyoxy-carbonylation (Cbz) Reagents		B3021 25g 250g  Benzyl Chloroformate CAS RN: 501-53-1	C0176 25mL 500mL  Benzyl Chloroformate (30-35% in Toluene) CAS RN: 501-53-1
B3574 5g 25g  Benzyl Phenyl Carbonate CAS RN: 28170-07-2	C1124 25g 250g  Cbz-OSu CAS RN: 13139-17-8	C1564 5g 25g  Benzyl Carbazate CAS RN: 5331-43-1	C1591 1g 5g  Benzyl 4-Nitrophenyl Carbonate CAS RN: 13795-24-9	C1600 1g 5g  Dibenzyl Carbonate CAS RN: 3459-92-5	
Benzylation (Bn) Reagents	B0412 25g 500g  Benzyl Chloride CAS RN: 100-44-7	B0411 25g 100g 500g  Benzyl Bromide CAS RN: 100-39-0	B1483 25g  Benzyl 2,2,2-Trichloroacetimidate CAS RN: 81927-55-1	B3234 1g 5g  Benzyl 2,2,2-Trifluoro- N-phenylacetimidate CAS RN: 952057-61-3	
B3361 1g 5g  2-Benzylxy-1-methyl-pyridinium Triflate CAS RN: 882980-43-0	M0676 25mL 100mL  4-Methoxybenzyl Chloride CAS RN: 824-94-2	M2016 5g 25g  4-Methoxybenzyl 2,2,2-Trichloroacetimidate CAS RN: 89238-99-3	N0181 25g 100g 500g  4-Nitrobenzyl Bromide CAS RN: 100-11-8	V0211 5g  4-(Chloromethyl)- 1,2-dimethoxybenzene CAS RN: 7306-46-9	
Allylation (All) Reagents	C0274 25mL 500mL  Allyl Chloride CAS RN: 107-05-1	B0643 25g 500g  Allyl Bromide CAS RN: 106-95-6	A2186 5g  Allyl 2,2,2-Trichloroacetimidate CAS RN: 51479-73-3		
2,2,2-Trichloroethoxy-carbonylation (Troc) Reagents		C0795 25g 250g  2,2,2-Trichloroethyl Chloroformate CAS RN: 17341-93-4	T2713 5g  N-Succinimidyl 2,2,2-Trichloroethyl Carbonate CAS RN: 66065-85-8		
2-(Trimethylsilyl)-ethoxycarbonylation (Teoc) Reagents		T2544 1g 5g  Teoc-NT CAS RN: 1001067-09-9	T2590 1g 5g  Teoc-OBT CAS RN: 113306-55-1	T2591 1g 5g  Teoc-OSu CAS RN: 78269-85-9	
T2872 5g  Teoc-ONp CAS RN: 80149-80-0					

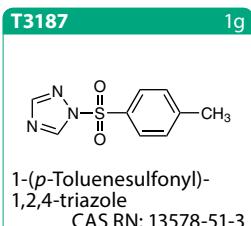
Sulfonylation Reagents



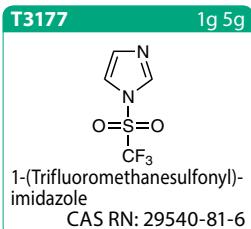
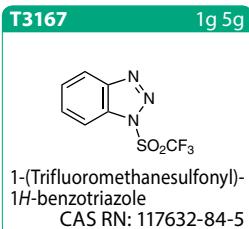
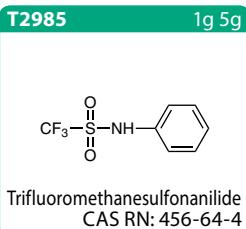
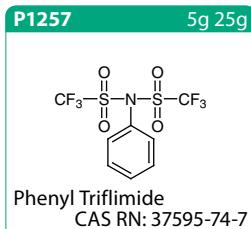
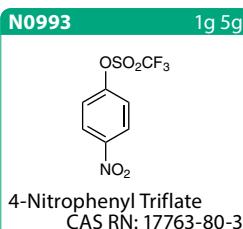
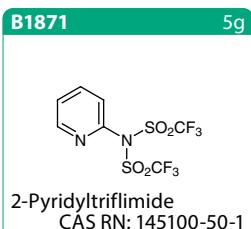
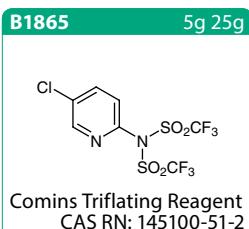
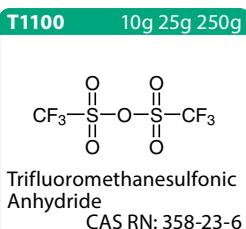
Mesylation (Ms) Reagents



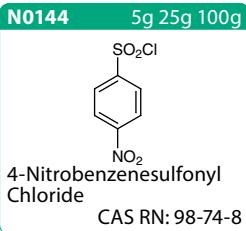
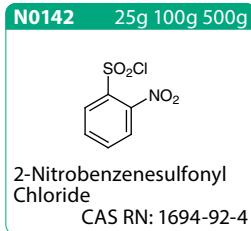
Tosylation (Ts) Reagents



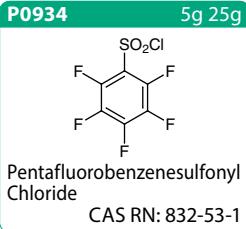
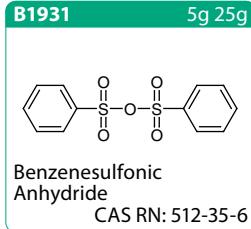
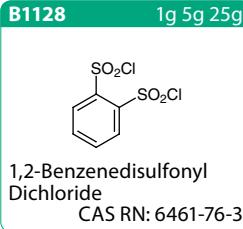
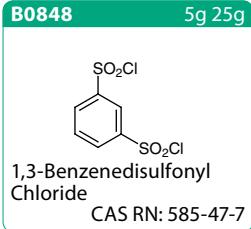
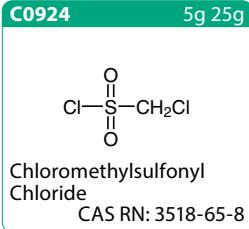
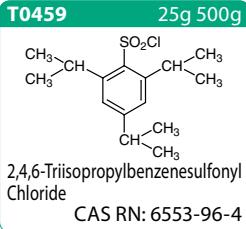
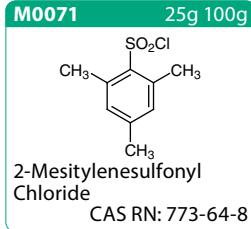
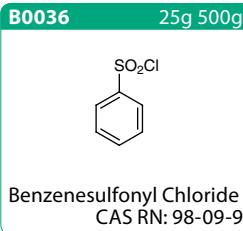
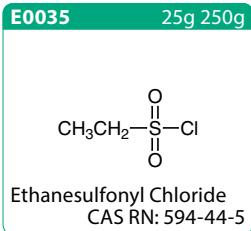
Triflation (Tf) Reagents



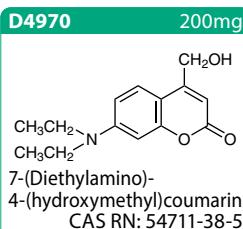
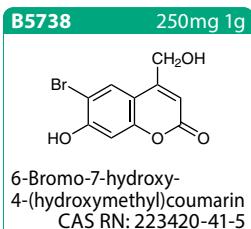
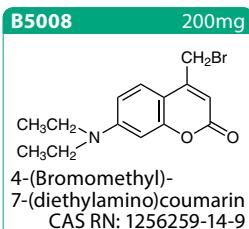
Nosylation (Ns) Reagents



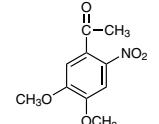
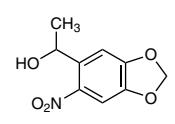
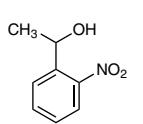
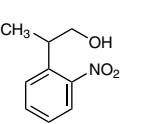
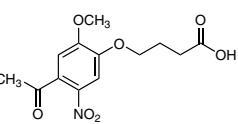
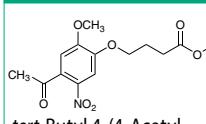
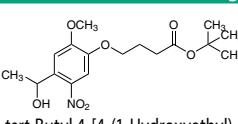
Other Sulfonylation Reagents



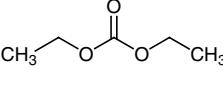
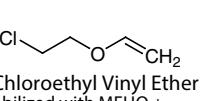
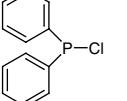
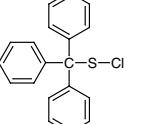
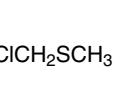
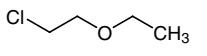
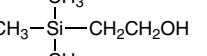
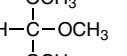
Photolabile Protecting Reagents



Protecting Agents

D5477  1g 5g 4',5'-Dimethoxy-2'-nitroacetophenone CAS RN: 4101-32-0	N1069  1g 5g α-Methyl-6-nitropiperonyl Alcohol CAS RN: 159873-64-0	N1132  1g 5g 1-(2-Nitrophenyl)ethanol CAS RN: 3205-25-2	N1133  1g 5g 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)propan-1-ol CAS RN: 64987-77-5	A3678  1g 4-(4-Acetyl-2-methoxy-5-nitrophenoxy)butanoic Acid CAS RN: 188891-18-1
B6669  1g tert-Butyl 4-(4-Acetyl-2-methoxy-5-nitrophenoxy)-butanoate CAS RN: 1410809-15-2	B6668  1g tert-Butyl 4-[4-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-2-methoxy-5-nitrophenoxy]-butanoate CAS RN: 1410809-16-3			

Other Protecting Reagents

C0041  25g 500g Diethyl Carbonate CAS RN: 105-58-8	C0174  25mL 2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether (stabilized with MEHQ + Triethanolamine) CAS RN: 110-75-8	C0597  25g 100g 500g Chlorodiphenylphosphine CAS RN: 1079-66-9	T1237  10g Tritylsulfenyl Chloride CAS RN: 4165-03-5	C0608  25g 100g Chloromethyl Methyl Sulfide CAS RN: 2373-51-5
C1172  25mL 500mL 2-Chloroethyl Ethyl Ether CAS RN: 628-34-2	T1441  5mL 25mL 2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethanol CAS RN: 2916-68-9	00068  25mL 500mL Trimethyl Orthoformate CAS RN: 149-73-5		

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