

# Protecting groups in (bio)chemistry

Protection methods of -OH, -NH, -CO – organic chemistry (French)

- Protection des **alcools**
  - " [en fonction acétal](#), [en fonction ester](#),
  - " [en fonction éther oxide](#), [en fonction éther benzylique](#), [en éther silylé](#).
  - " [par la méthode de Mitsunobu](#).
- Protection des **diols** et des **carbonyles**
  - " [en fonction acétal](#)
  - " [en série sucre](#)
- Protection des **Amines**
  - " [en fonction amide](#)
  - " [sous forme de carbamate](#)
  - " [protection spéciale](#)

Functional protective Groups by protected groups – organic chemistry

- [Amino Protecting group stability](#)  
Fmoc-NR<sub>2</sub>, BOC-NR<sub>2</sub>, Cbz-NR<sub>2</sub> / Z-NR<sub>2</sub>, Ac-NR<sub>2</sub>, Trifluoroacetamide, Tr-NR<sub>2</sub>, Benzyldeneamine, Ts-NR<sub>2</sub>
- [Carbonyl Protecting group stability](#)  
Dimethyl acetals, 1,3-Dioxanes et 1,3-Dioxolanes, 1,3-Dithianes et 1,3-Dithiolanes, *N,N*-Dimethylhydrazone
- [Carboxyl Protecting group stability](#)  
Methyl ester, *t*-Butyl ester, Benzyl ester, 2-Alkyl-1,3-oxazoline, *S-t*-Butyl ester
- [Hydroxyl Protecting group stability](#)  
*Ol*s: MOM-OR, THP-OR, *t*-Butyl ether, Allyl ether, Bn-OR, TBDMS-OR, TBDPS-OR, Ac-OR, Pv-OR, Bz-OR  
*1,2- and 1,3-diols*: Acetonide, Benzyldene acetal

Functionnal groups introduction or Modification/Protection/Deprotection in aqueous media

- [Amine](#)
- [Carboxyls](#)
- [Sulphydryls](#)
- [Others groups](#)

## Méthodes de protection de -OH, -CO, -NH (Fr)

 Source: cours ChimOrga <sup>(1)</sup>

### Useful reagents:

DHP ( <i>DiHydroPyranne</i> )	DDQ (dichlorodicyanoquinone)	NaBH <sub>3</sub> CN
APTS (acide <i>para</i> -toluène sulfonique)	PMB ( <i>paraméthoxybenzyle</i> )	TiCl <sub>4</sub>
4-DMAP (4-diméthyle amino pyridine)	TMS (SiMe <sub>3</sub> )	NaBH <sub>4</sub> ,
DCC (FT-#52005A)	PTS	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> cc, HClcc
HBr	PPTS ( sel de pyridinium de l'APTS)	KOH
BCl <sub>3</sub> et autres acide de Lewis	Benzaldéhyde	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
Anhydride acétique	Acétal méthylé (PhCH(OMe) <sub>2</sub> )	Boc <sub>2</sub> O
FeCl <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub> COH
BBR <sub>3</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub>	

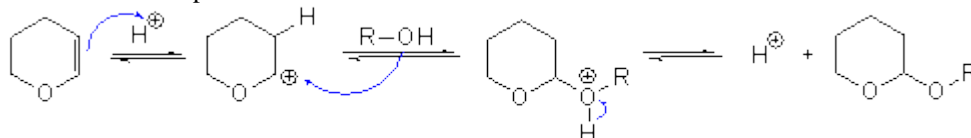
## 1. Protection des alcools

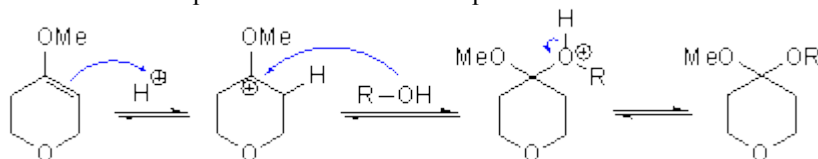
### 1.1 Protection en fonction acétal

#### 1.1.a Protection

 On peut utiliser le DHP (*DiHydroPyranne*) :

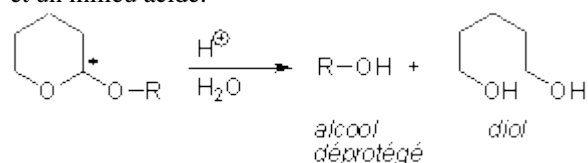

Mécanisme de la protection au DHP :


 Cette méthode présente l'inconvénient d'introduire un centre asymétrique. On aura donc deux diastéréoisomères ou des énantiomères, selon la nature du groupement R. Afin d'éviter ce problème, il est possible d'utiliser un autre type de pyranne comme le composé **A**.

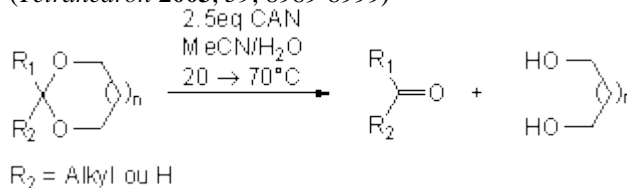
 Mécanisme de la protection à l'aide du composé **A** :

 La protection se fait en milieu acide. L'acide utilisé est l'APTS ou acide *para*-toluène sulfonique. Bien que celui-ci possède une molécule d'eau il permet cependant de former l'acétal de même qu'il permet de le déprotéger. En revanche, l'acide chlorhydrique ne convient pas. En effet, celui-ci possède un contre ion qui est nucléophile et qui perturbe la réaction, ce qui n'est pas le cas de l'APTS.

#### 1.1.b Déprotection

Les conditions classiques de la déprotection sont de l'eau et un milieu acide.



Exemple de déprotection :

 (*Tetrahedron* **2003**, 59, 8989-8999)


NT-XLprgr

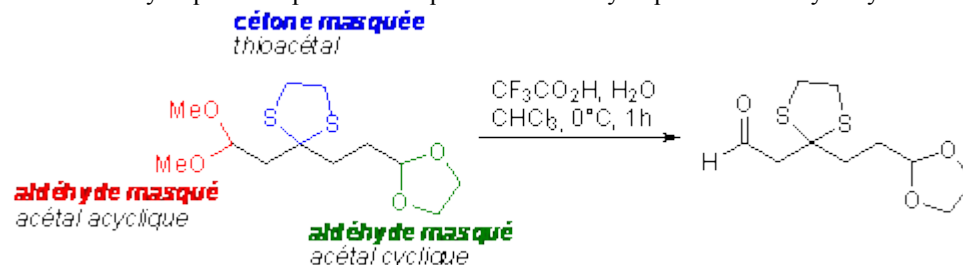
### 1.1.c Résistance

La protection résiste : aux bases, donneurs de H<sup>+</sup>, oxydants non acide, [H<sub>2</sub>] catalytique, radicaux, réactifs nucléophiles, RMgX.

La protection ne résiste pas : H<sup>+</sup>/H<sub>2</sub>O

### 1.1.d Déprotection sélective

Les acétals cycliques sont plus stables que les acétals acycliques lors de l'hydrolyse :



## 1.2 Protection en fonction ester

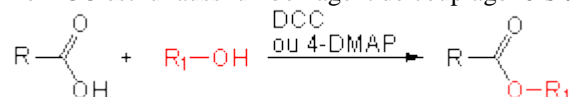
La protection peut se faire à partir d'un acide carboxylique, mais dans ce cas la réaction est équilibrée, il faudra donc éliminer, du milieu réactionnel, l'eau formée au cours de la réaction de façon à déplacer l'équilibre dans le sens de la formation de l'ester (pour cela on peut utiliser un appareil de Dean-Stark). Sinon, on peut utiliser un chlorure d'acide ou un anhydride, de façon à obtenir l'ester selon une réaction totale et donc avec le meilleur rendement.

### 1.2.a Protection



Le groupement X peut être un chlorure d'acide ou un anhydride, ou un groupe imidazole. En général, on active la réaction par introduction de 4-DMAP (4-diméthyle amino pyridine). L'utilisation d'un anhydride d'acide comportant un groupe trifluoro est aussi possible.

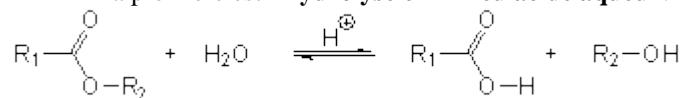
Le DCC est lui aussi un bon agent de couplage lors de cette réaction d'estérification.



### 1.2.b Déprotection

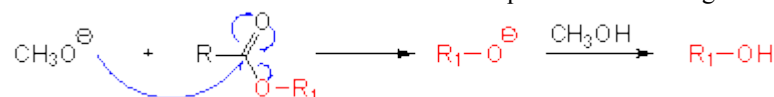
Pour déprotéger les esters il existe trois grandes méthodes :

- la première est l'**hydrolyse en milieu acide aqueux**.

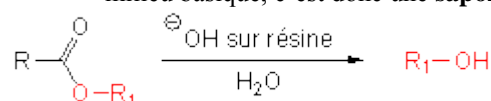


La encore, comme dans le cas de la réaction d'estérification, on a un équilibre il sera donc nécessaire de déplacer l'équilibre dans le sens de la formation de l'alcool.

- la seconde est la **transestérification** qui consiste à changer la nature de l'ester. Ici on forme l'ester méthylique.



- la dernière méthode est identique à la première, c'est-à-dire que l'on a une hydrolyse mais cette fois-ci en milieu basique, c'est donc une **saponification**.



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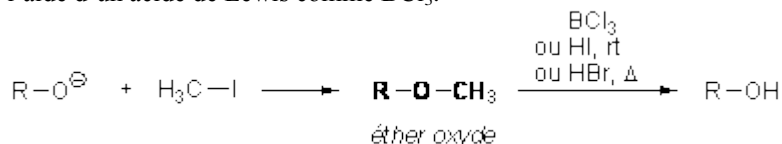
NT-XLprgr

### 1.3 Protection en fonction éther oxyde

#### 1.3.a Protection / Déprotection

##### Synthèse de Williamson :

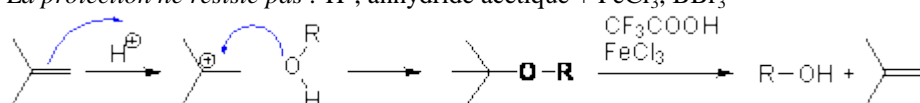
La déprotection a lieu à l'aide de HI à température ambiante, ou bien en chauffant en présence de HBr, ou encore à l'aide d'un acide de Lewis comme BCl<sub>3</sub>.



##### Protection par l'isobutène :

C'est une protection qui permet, lors de la déprotection, de former l'isobutène qui est un gaz ce qui facilite la purification du produit.

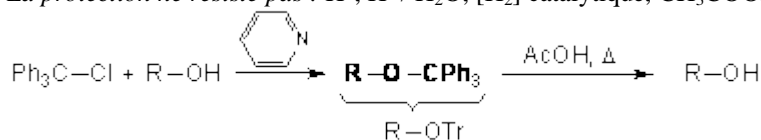
La protection ne résiste pas : H<sup>+</sup>, anhydride acétique + FeCl<sub>3</sub>, BBr<sub>3</sub>



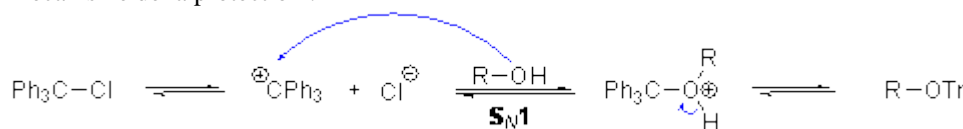
##### Protection par le groupement Trityle :

C'est une méthode sélective des alcools primaires. En effet, le groupement trityle est très volumineux, ce qui le rend sélectif vis-à-vis de la protection. A noter que le mécanisme de formation est de type S<sub>N</sub>1.

La protection ne résiste pas : H<sup>+</sup>, H<sup>+</sup> / H<sub>2</sub>O, [H<sub>2</sub>] catalytique, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH chaud

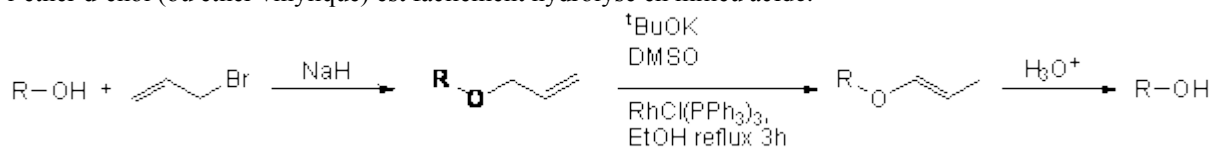


Mécanisme de la protection :

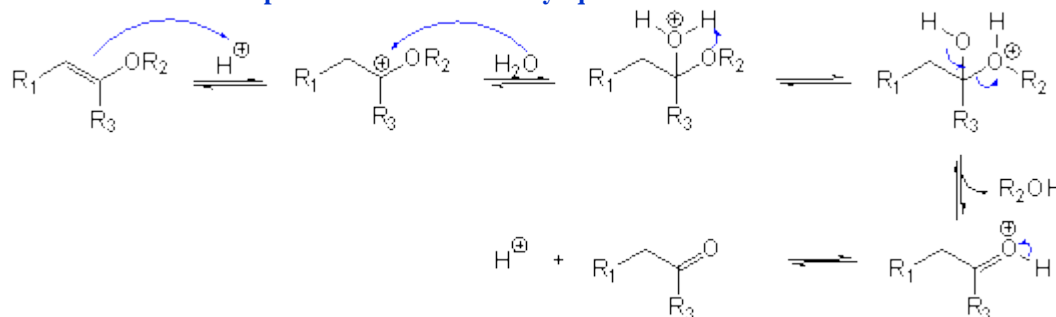


##### Protection par un groupe allyle :

C'est la même réaction que dans le cas de la formation d'un éther d'oxyde. Cependant, dans ce cas particulier, et afin de pouvoir faire l'étape de déprotection, il est nécessaire de ne pas utiliser d'hydrogène afin de ne pas réduire la double liaison. La première étape réside dans l'isomérisation de la double liaison, pour cela il existe deux méthodes. Puis l'éther d'énol (ou éther vinylique) est facilement hydrolysé en milieu acide.



#### 1.3.b Mécanisme de déprotection des éthers vinyliques en milieu acide

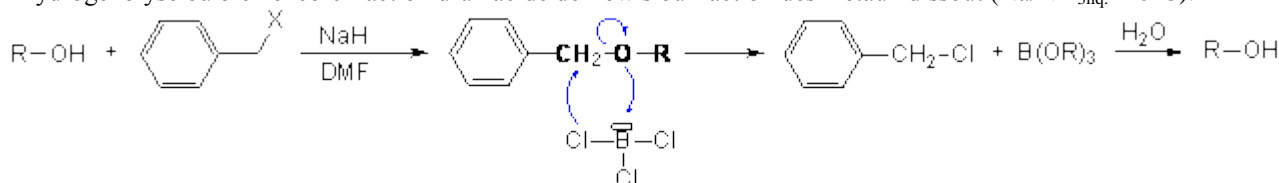


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### 1.4 Protection en fonction éther benzyle

La protection est une réaction de substitution nucléophile classique, le meilleur solvant pour cela reste le DMF (voir le chapitre sur les solvants). En ce qui concerne la déprotection, il existe plusieurs méthodes dont notamment l'hydrogénolyse ou bien encore l'action d'un acide de Lewis ou l'action des métaux dissout ( $\text{Na}/\text{NH}_{3\text{liq.}}$ ,  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

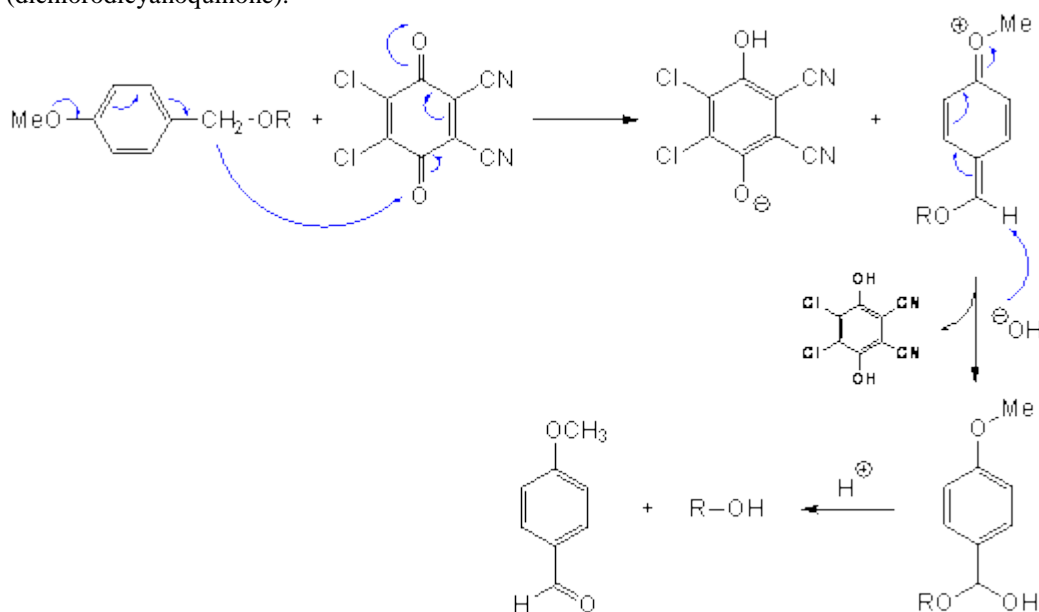


*La protection résiste* : bases,  $\text{H}^\oplus$ , oxydants (pas tous), radicaux (pas tous),  $\text{RMgX}$

*La protection ne résiste pas* :  $[\text{H}_2]$  catalytique,  $\text{BCl}_3$ , acides de Lewis ( $\text{FeCl}_3$ ,  $\text{SnCl}_4$ )

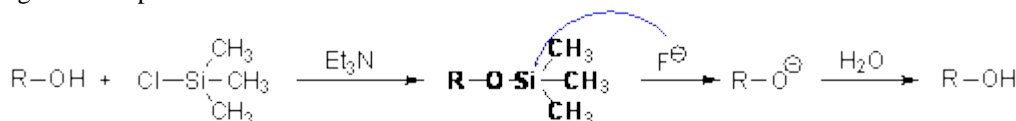
**Cas du groupement PMB (paraméthoxybenzyle) :**

La déprotection de ce groupement se fait en milieu aqueux ou biphasique à l'aide de CAN (ou bien par le DDQ (dichlorodicyanoquinone)).



### 1.5 Protection en éther silylé

L'avantage de cette méthode réside dans la protection sélective des alcools (I, II, III) en fonction de l'encombrement sur le silicium. Ainsi un groupe TMS ( $\text{SiMe}_3$ ) protégera plus facilement un alcool primaire (dégagé) qu'un tertiaire (très encombré). De même, pour deux éthers silylés identiques, il est plus facile de déprotéger celui qui est le moins encombré. Plus le silicium est volumineux et plus la réaction sera sélective en faveur des alcools les moins encombrés. Pour plus de détails voir le chapitre sur les composés du silicium. A noter que toutes les sources de fluor sont de bons agents de déprotection.

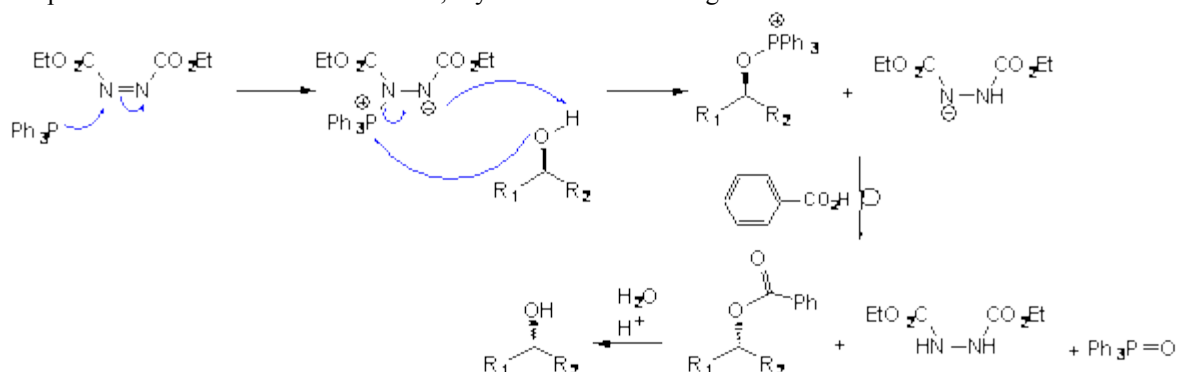


*La protection résiste* : bases,  $\text{H}^\oplus$ , oxydants,  $\text{RMgX}$ ,  $[\text{H}_2]$  catalytique

*La protection ne résiste pas* :  $\text{H}^\oplus$ ,  $\text{F}^\ominus$  ( $\text{n-Bu}_4\text{N}^\oplus\text{F}^\ominus$ )

## 1.6 Protection par la méthode de Mitsunobu

Le problème de cette méthode, c'est qu'on forme un ester et donc il ne résiste pas à  $H^+$ ,  $H_2O$ ;  $RMgX$ ;  $H^-$ ;  $OH^-$ ;  $RO^-$ . De plus lors de cette formation de l'ester, il y a inversion de configuration au niveau de l'alcool.

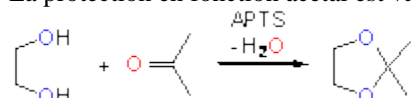


## 2. Protection des diols et des carbonyles

### 2.1 Protection en fonction acétal

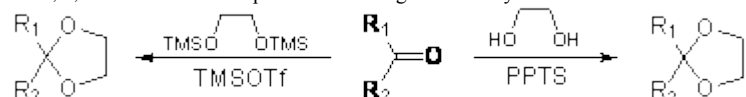
#### 2.1.a Protection

La protection en fonction acétal est valable à la fois pour les dérivés carbonylés et pour les diols vicinaux.

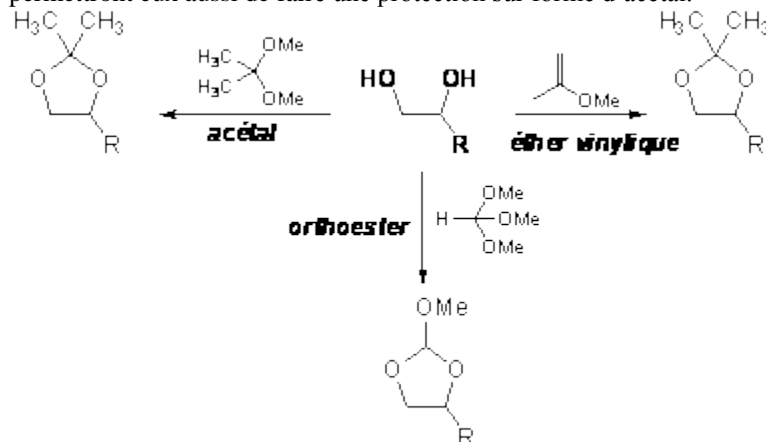


Par ailleurs, on note que pour faire cette réaction de protection il est parfois utile de remplacer l'APTS par le PPTS qui est le sel de pyridinium de l'APTS. Pour plus d'information sur le sujet voir N. Miyashita et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1977**, *42*, 3772-3774.

D'autre part, il a été montré que l'utilisation d'un diol disilylé permet de former l'acétal plus facilement. En effet, dans ce cas on n'observe pas de formation d'eau au cours de la réaction d'acétalisation. Pour un exemple en synthèse voir Amos Smith III et al. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 3247-3250. Pour la publication d'origine voir Noyori R. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 1357-1358.



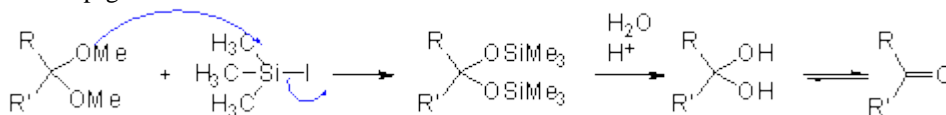
On note par ailleurs, que dans le cas des diols, plutôt que d'utiliser l'acétone on peut prendre d'autres composés qui permettront eux aussi de faire une protection sur forme d'acétal.



#### 2.1.b Déprotection

TMSI est très réactif et permet de déprotéger **presque** tous les éthers :

NT-XLprgr



### 2.1.c Résistance

La protection résiste : bases, nucléophiles

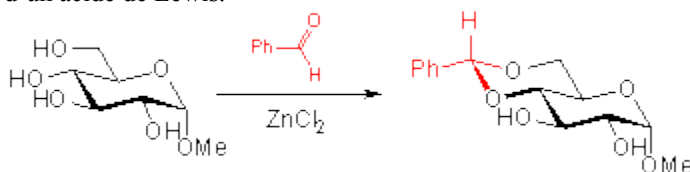
La protection ne résiste pas :  $H^+$

## 2.2 En série sucre

Les sucres sont des polyols et nécessitent donc des protections particulières. La protection par le benzaldéhyde en est un bon exemple. L'avantage de cette méthode est de bloquer les deux cycles (le sucre, et l'acétal que l'on forme) en conformation chaise.

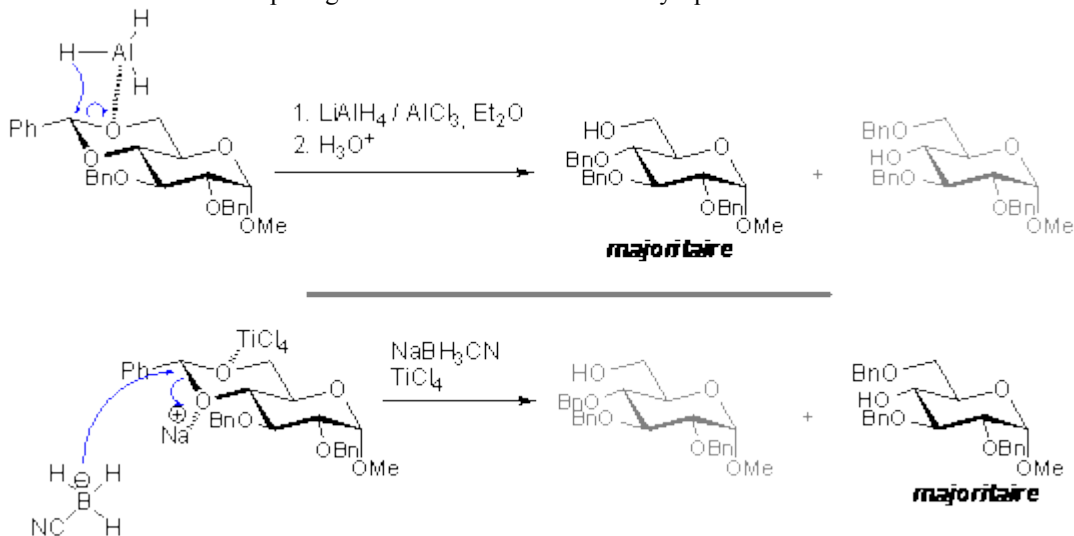
### 2.2.a Protection

Pour cette protection on peut utiliser le benzaldéhyde, mais aussi l'acétal méthylé ( $PhCH(OMe)_2$ ), le tout en présence d'un acide de Lewis.



### 2.2.b Déprotection

Pour la déprotection, il y a la méthode classique qui permet de régénérer le diol en milieu acide. Cependant, il existe aussi d'autres approches qui permettent de déprotéger sélectivement un des deux alcools (le primaire ou le secondaire), en laissant l'autre alcool protégé sous forme d'un alcool benzylique.



Contact your local distributor

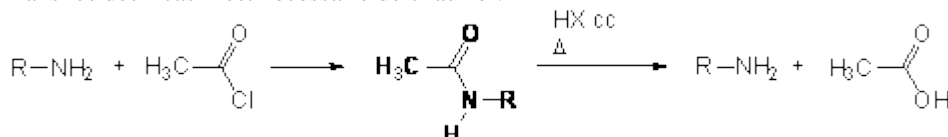
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### 3. Protection des amines

#### 3.1 Protection en fonction amide

Comme pour la formation d'un ester dans le cas des alcools, ici on forme un amide qui va ensuite être hydrolysé pour redonner l'amine de départ. Les conditions de l'hydrolyse sont soit acides ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ cc,  $\text{HCl}$ cc) ou bien basique ( $\text{KOH}$ ). Dans les deux cas il est nécessaire de chauffer.

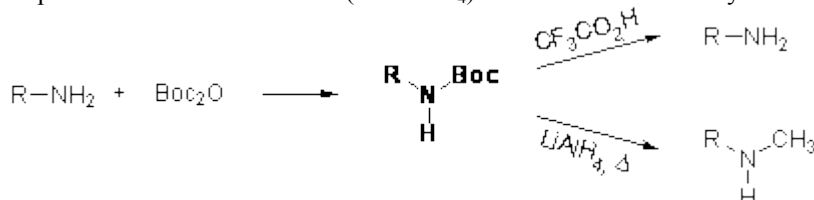


La protection résiste :  $\text{NaBH}_4$ , oxydant, acide et base modérés

La protection ne résiste pas :  $\text{LiAlH}_4$

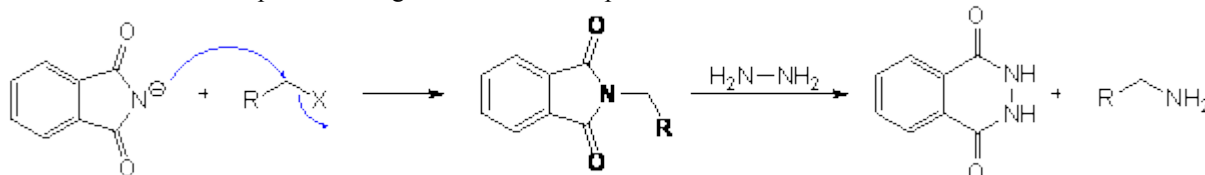
#### 3.2 Protection sous forme de carbamate

Le cas du groupement *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl est intéressant. En effet, dans ce cas on forme le groupement NHBoc dans lequel le doublet libre présent sur l'atome d'azote n'est pas disponible et est engagé dans la mésomérie avec la fonction carbamate (c'est aussi le cas avec les autres groupements tels que Fmoc, Cbz). Cependant, le petit plus du Boc est du à ça déprotection. En effet, lorsque l'on utilise des conditions acides, on forme l'amine primaire, cependant en chauffant en présence d'un réducteur fort (ici  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ ) on forme l'amine méthylée.



#### 3.3 Protection spéciale

Lors de cette dernière protection l'amine n'est pas le composé de départ. En effet, ici par d'un halogéné qui part réaction avec un phthalimide va donner un nouveau phthalimide dans lequel l'azote sera protégé. Il est alors possible de faire de nombreuses étapes d'aménagement fonctionnel pour ensuite libérer l'amine désirée.



## Functional protective Groups by protected groups – organic chemistry

Protecting group is stable under these conditions

Protecting group is moderately stable / might react

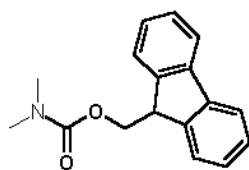
Protecting group is labile

Source: Org.chem.Portal

### Amino Protecting Groups Stability

#### Fmoc-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### 9-Fluorenylmethyl carbamate, Fmoc amino, Fmoc amine, Fmoc amide



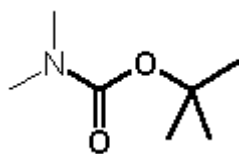
H <sub>2</sub> O:	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
Bases:	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	Others:	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
Nucleophiles:	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
Electrophiles:	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	Others:	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
Reduction:	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
Oxidation:	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 503-507, 736-739.

+/OCP

#### BOC-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### t-Butyl carbamate, BOC amine, BOC amino, BOC amide



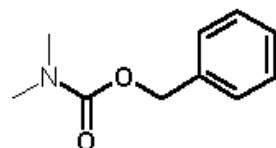
H <sub>2</sub> O:	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
Bases:	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	Others:	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
Nucleophiles:	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
Electrophiles:	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	Others:	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
Reduction:	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
Oxidation:	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 Ref. T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 518-525, 736-739.

 +/protocoles BOC-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### Cbz-NR<sub>2</sub> / Z-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### Benzyl carbamate



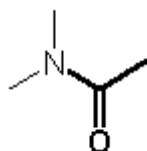
H <sub>2</sub> O:	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
Bases:	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	Others:	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
Nucleophiles:	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
Electrophiles:	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	Others:	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
Reduction:	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
Oxidation:	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 531-537, 736-739.

 +/protocoles Cbz-NR<sub>2</sub> / Z-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### Ac-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### Acetamide



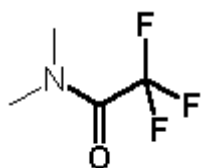
H <sub>2</sub> O:	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
Bases:	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	Others:	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
Nucleophiles:	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
Electrophiles:	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	Others:	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
Reduction:	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
Oxidation:	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 550-555, 740-743.

+/OCP

NT-XLprgr

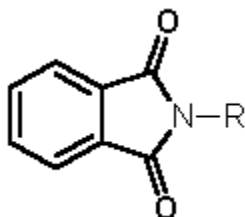
### Trifluoroacetamide



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 556-558, 740-743.  
+[OCP](#)

### Phthalimide

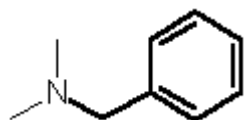


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 564-566, 740-743.  
+/protocoles [Phthalimide](#)

### Bn-NR<sub>2</sub>

#### Benzylamine

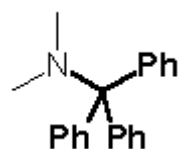


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 579-580, 744-747.  
+[OCP](#)

### Tr-NR<sub>2</sub>

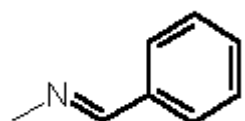
#### Triphenylmethylamine (Tritylamine)



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 583-584, 744-747.  
+[OCP](#)

### Benzylideneamine



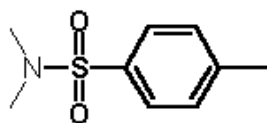
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 586-590, 744-747.  
+[OCP](#)

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[uptima@interchim.com](mailto:uptima@interchim.com)

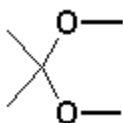
NT-XLprgr

**Ts-NR<sub>2</sub>**
***p*-Toluenesulfonamide, Tosylamide**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

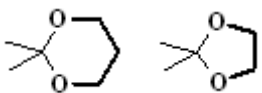
 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 604-607, 744-747.

+/OCP

**Carbonyl Protecting Groups Stability**
**Dimethyl acetals**


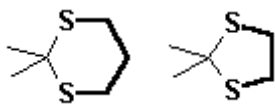
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 297-304, 724-727.

 +/protocoles [Dimethyl acetals](#)
**1,3-Dioxanes**
**1,3-Dioxolanes**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 308-322, 724-727.

 +/protocoles [1,3-Dioxanes](#); [1,3-Dioxolanes](#)
**1,3-Dithianes**
**1,3-Dithiolanes**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 329-344, 724-727.

 +/protocoles [1,3-Dithianes](#) et [1,3-Dithiolanes](#)

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[uptima@interchim.com](mailto:uptima@interchim.com)

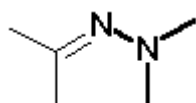
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 03103 Montluçon Cedex - France  
 Tél. 04 70 03 88 55 - Fax 04 70 03 82 60

P.11/19

NT-XLprgr

### N,N-Dimethylhydrazone



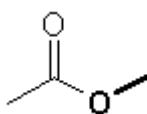
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 350-352, 724-727

+[OCP](#)

### Carboxyl Protecting Groups Stability

#### Methyl ester

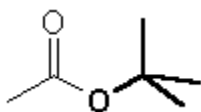


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 372-381, 383-387, 728-731.

+[OCP](#)

#### t-Butyl ester

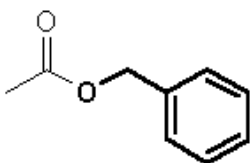


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 372-381, 404-408, 728-731.

+[OCP](#)

#### Benzyl ester

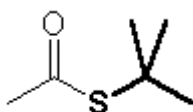


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 372-381, 415-419, 728-731.

+/protocoles [Benzyl ester](#)

#### S-t-Butyl ester



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 431-433, 728-731.

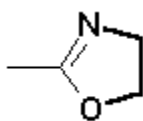
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NT-XLprgr

### 2-Alkyl-1,3-oxazoline



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 433-435, 728-731.

+/[OCP](#)

### Hydroxyl Protecting Groups Stability

#### MOM-OR

#### Methoxymethyl ether, MOM ether



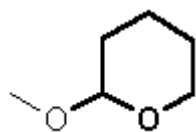
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 27-33, 708-711.

+/[OCP](#)

#### THP-OR

#### Tetrahydropyranyl ether, THP ether

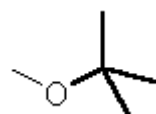


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 49-54, 708-711.

+/[protocoles THP-OR](#)

#### *t*-Butyl ether



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 65-67, 708-711.

+/[OCP](#)

#### Allyl ether



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

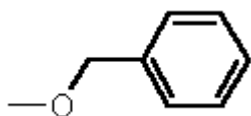
T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 67-74, 708-711.

+/[protocoles Allyl ether](#)

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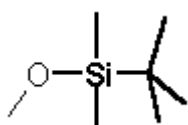
[uptima@interchim.com](mailto:uptima@interchim.com)

NT-XLprgr

**Bn-OR**
**Benzyl ether**


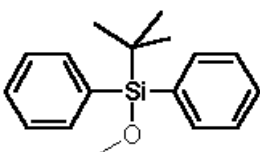
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 76-86, 708-711.

 +/protocoles [Bn-OR](#)
**TBDMS-OR**
***t*-Butyldimethylsilyl ether, TBDMS ether**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

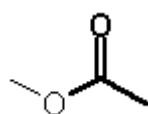
 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 127-141, 708-711.

 +/protocoles [TBDMS-OR](#)
**TBDPS-OR**
***t*-Butyldiphenylsilyl ether, TBDPS ether**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 141-144, 708-711.

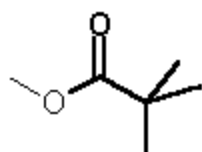
+/OCP

**Ac-OR**
**Acetic acid ester, Acetate ester, Acetate**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 150-160, 712-715.

+/OCP

**Pv-OR**
**Pivalic acid ester, Pivalate ester, Pivalate**


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

 T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 170-173, 712-715.

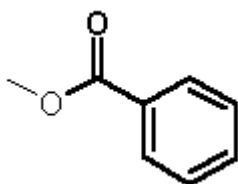
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NT-XLprgr

### Bz-OR



#### Benzoic acid ester, Benzoate ester, Benzoate

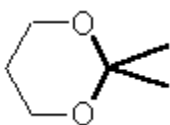
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 173-178, 712-715.

+OCP

### 1,2- and 1,3-diols

#### Acetonide

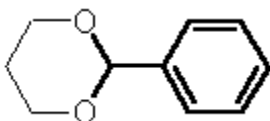


<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 207-215, 716-719.

+OCP

### Benzylidene acetal



<b>H<sub>2</sub>O:</b>	pH < 1, 100°C	pH = 1, RT	pH = 4, RT	pH = 9, RT	pH = 12, RT	pH > 12, 100°C
<b>Bases:</b>	LDA	NEt <sub>3</sub> , Py	t-BuOK	<b>Others:</b>	DCC	SOCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Nucleophiles:</b>	RLi	RMgX	RCuLi	Enolates	NH <sub>3</sub> , RNH <sub>2</sub>	NaOCH <sub>3</sub>
<b>Electrophiles:</b>	RCOCl	RCHO	CH <sub>3</sub> I	<b>Others:</b>	:CCl <sub>2</sub>	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnH
<b>Reduction:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> / Ni	H <sub>2</sub> / Rh	Zn / HCl	Na / NH <sub>3</sub>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	NaBH <sub>4</sub>
<b>Oxidation:</b>	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	OsO <sub>4</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> / Py	RCOOOH	I <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub>	MnO <sub>2</sub> / CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

T. W. Green, P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1999, 217-224, 716-719.

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 03103 Montluçon Cedex - France  
 Tél. 04 70 03 88 55 - Fax 04 70 03 82 60

## Functionnal groups Introduction or Modification/Protection/Deprotection in aqueous media

- [Amine](#) | [Carboxyls](#) | [Sulphydryls](#) | [Others groups](#)

### Amine Introduction or Modification/Protection/Deprotection

#### Blocking Amine groups

▪ **Chemistry** to modify amino groups using modifiers and linkers:

▪ **Acylation of amines**: Most useful reagents are / see the [BioSciences catalog page C56](#)<sup>(Fr)</sup>:

**2-Iminothiolane (Traut's reagent)**

UP42425A 500 mg

UP42425B 1 g

CAS : 4781-83-3 ; PM : 137,6 ; (L)

**SulfoNHS - acetate**

UP69380A 100 mg

Sulfo-succinimidyl-acetate PM : 259,2 ; (L) Agent d'acylation hydrosoluble pour amines primaires à pH 7 - 9,5. Utile pour les bloquer et modifier les peptides ou protéines.

**SATA**

UP84235A

may be useful to block an amine/replace it by a sulphydryl group. Tech sheet [FT-84235A](#)

**Any other acylation reagents** can block amine. See crosslinker and labeling catalog.

▪ **Reductive amidation of amine**: carbodiimides (EDAC #[UP52005A](#) is a popular carbodiimide agent.) combined with an **carboxyl or protected carboxyl** containing building blocks.

▪ See also organic chemistry methods [above](#)

#### Introduction of Amine groups

Amines can be introduced in biomolecules (proteins) chemically by grafting chemically on other target groups (i.e. carboxyls, sulphydryls) using a modifying agent or building block that contains an Amine group (ex PEG-amines). Alternative strategy introduces aminated building blocks (AminoAllyl) during peptide synthesis.

For some applications, genetic engineering / recombinant protein expression can achieve site-directed amine introduction in nucleic acids and proteins. Also, clivage of proteins by enzymatic (specific) or chemical hydrolysis may be useful to create amines.

▪ **Chemistry** to graft an amine on specific groups (carboxyls, SH,...) using modifiers or building blocks:

**Reductive amidation of carboxyls**: carbodiimides (EDAC #[UP52005A](#) is a popular carbodiimide agent.)

**Amine or AminoOxy or AminoAllyl** containing building blocks, with an other functional group for conjugation:

i.e NH<sub>2</sub>-PEG<sub>n</sub>-SH, NH<sub>2</sub>-PEO<sub>x</sub>-MAL to graft COOH on SH groups

Ask [interbiotech@interchim.com](mailto:interbiotech@interchim.com) for crosslinkers and modified **aminoacids, nucleotides, PEGs,...**

▪ **Genetic engineering** (AminoAllyl method)

▪ **Protein clivage** :

[Papain](#) (immobilized #414644)

[Trypsin](#) (immobilized on tips #BH3780)

NT-XLprgr

- [Amine](#) | [Carboxyls](#) | [Sulphydryls](#) | [Others groups](#)

## Carboxyl Introduction or Modification/Protection/Deprotection

### Blocking Carboxyl groups

▪**Chemistry** to modify carboxyl groups using modifiers and linkers:

**Reductive amidation of carboxyls:** carbodiimides (EDAC #[UP52005A](#) is a popular carbodiimide agent.) combined with an **Amine or protected amine** containing building blocks.

Most useful reagents are / see the [BioSciences catalog page C56](#)<sup>(Fr)</sup>:

▪See also organic chemistry methods [above](#)

### Introducing Carboxyl groups

Carboxyls can be introduced in biomolecules (proteins) chemically by grafting chemically on other target groups (i.e. amines, sulphydryls) using a modifying agent or building block that contains a COOH group (ex PEG-amines). Alternative strategy introduces carboxylated building blocks during peptide synthesis.

For some applications, genetic engineering / recombinant protein expression can achieve site-directed carboxyl introduction in nucleic acids and proteins. Also, clivage of proteins by enzymatic (specific) or chemical hydrolysis may be useful to create carboxyls.

▪**Chemistry** to graft carboxyls on specific groups (Amines) using modifiers or building blocks:

**Reductive amidation of amines:** carbodiimides (EDAC #[UP52005A](#) is a popular carbodiimide agent.)

**Carboxyl or protected carboxyl** containing building blocks, with an other functional group for conjugation:

i.e SH-PEG<sub>n</sub>-COOH and MAL-PEO<sub>x</sub>-COOH to draft COOH on SH groups

Ask [interbiotech@interchim.com](mailto:interbiotech@interchim.com) for crosslinkers and modified **aminoacids, nucleotides, PEGs,...**

Contact your local distributor

[uptima@interchim.com](mailto:uptima@interchim.com)

NT-XLprgr

- [Amine](#) | [Carboxyls](#) | [Sulphydryls](#) | [Others groups](#)

## Sulphydryl Introduction or Modification/Protection/Deprotection

### Blocking Sulphydryl groups

See the [BioSciences catalog page C55](#)<sup>(Fr)</sup>

#### DTNB (Ellman's reagent)

5-5'-DiThiobis-(2-NitroBenzoic) acid CAS : 69-78-3 ; PM : 396

UP01566 1 g

UP01566I 5 g

#### Pyridine dithioethylamine hydrochloride (PDA)

PM : 222,76 ; Convertit les sulphydryles en amines

BI1321 250 mg

#### BMPA (m-Maleoyl-b-Alanine)

CAS : 7423-55-4 ; PM : 169,13; Modifie les Sulphydryles en groupes Carboxyles. Utile pour préparer un conjugué orienté sur le SH d'un peptide.

43064A 100 mg

43064C 1 g

#### Iodoacetic Acid

CAS : 64-69-7 ; Pour la S-carboxymethylation des SH

02049A 5 g

#### MMTS (Methyl methanethiosulfonate)

CAS : 2949-92-6 ; PM : 126,20 ; Convertit les groupes Sulphydryles libres en sulphydryles protégés qui peuvent être débloqués par réduction avec le DTT ou le TCEP.

L77422 1 g

#### NEM (N-Ethylmaleimide)

CAS : 128-53-0 ; PM : 125,13 Bloque de façon permanente les sulphydryles libres à pH 6,5 - 7,5. Monitorable à 300 nm. Tech sheet [FT-04474B](#)

04474B 25 g

### Deprotection of protected thiols

#### Hydroxyl-Amine HCl

CAS : 5470-11-1 ; PM : 69,49 Un réactif très populaire car efficace pour générer des sulphydryles libres sur des molécules modifiées par les réactifs SATA et SATP (déblocage/déprotection).

05965A 5 g

05965B 100 g

### Introducing Sulphydryl groups

Free Sulphydryls can be introduced chemically from naturally disulfide bridges of proteins (see Disulfide reduction), by grafting chemically on target groups (i.e. amines) an modifying agent or building block that contains a SH or blocked SH (S-CH<sub>3</sub>) (ex SATA/amines). Alternative strategy is to introduce cysteines by genetic engineering during peptide synthesis, or by recombinant protein expression systems.

#### •Réduction / Sulfides

**Reductants:** beta-Mercaptoethylamine (β-MEA, #11628I); dithiothreitol (DTT, #[054721](#)); β-MEA #136994; and TCEP•HCl, #[242214](#).

**Immobilized reductants:** provide the advantage to desalt the reduced peptide or protein, in the same reduction step. Ask [interbiotech@interchim.com](mailto:interbiotech@interchim.com) for Immobilized TCEP

#### •Chemistry to graft on specific groups sulphydryl groups using modifiers or building blocks:

**Acylation of amines:** [SATA](#) #[UP84235A](#) is a popular agent to introduce a SH group by acylation (NHS reactivity) of amines from biomolecules (proteins). It is also available in version introducing a protected SH.

**Thiol** containing building blocks, i.e SH-PEG<sub>n</sub>-COOH, OH-PEO<sub>x</sub>-SH;

Ask [interbiotech@interchim.com](mailto:interbiotech@interchim.com) for crosslinkers and modified **aminoacids, nucleotides, PEGs,...**

#### •Genetic engineering (SCAM method)

Contact your local distributor

[uptima@interchim.com](mailto:uptima@interchim.com)



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Tél. 04 70 03 88 55 - Fax 04 70 03 82 60

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NT-XLprgr

- [Amine](#) | [Carboxyls](#) | [Sulfhydryls](#) | [Others groups](#)

### Introduction of other groups

#### Introducing of any group during peptide or nucleic acid synthesis, or chemistry

Genetic engineering / recombinant protein expression can achieve site-directed introduction of any functional group that is available in suitable building block for chemistry, nucleic acids or proteins synthesis.

Ask [interbiotech@interchim.com](mailto:interbiotech@interchim.com) for suitable building blocks (**PEG, aminoacid, nucleotide,...**)

#### More technical information and ordering information

Ask [Interbiotech@interchim.com](mailto:Interbiotech@interchim.com) for any question about these protective agents.

Contact your local distributor

[uptima@interchim.com](mailto:uptima@interchim.com)



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