



1. General Information

The *European Journal of Organic Chemistry* (EurJOC) is published twice monthly.

Manuscripts should be submitted online using our online submission service at <http://webeos.wiley-vch.de/osm/jsp/osm.jsp>. You should prepare a **single file containing all tables, graphics, supporting information (where appropriate) etc.** Acceptable file formats are **Microsoft Word, Rich Text Format, Postscript and PDF**. Avoid the use of page breaks even between the title page and the introduction, and try to fit as many graphics as possible onto a single page if they are not inserted into the correct position in the text. The file should have margins of 2 cm and be 1.5-line spaced.

Authors can follow the progress of their manuscript on their **personal homepage**, which is created automatically upon initial registration. This homepage is the same for the family of Wiley-VCH European journals and can be used to **store all versions of a submitted paper** and to **upload the revised manuscript after acceptance**. Your referee reports for the family of Wiley-VCH European journals are also archived here.

No paper copies of the manuscript are required when using this system.

- The author must inform the editor of all manuscripts submitted, soon to be submitted, or in press at other journals that have a bearing on the manuscript being submitted.
- The correspondence author of a Microreview will receive a complimentary copy of the journal along with a PDF file of his/her paper restricted to 50 printouts; the correspondence author of other articles will receive a PDF file restricted to 25 printouts. Colour figures can be reproduced. Unless essential for the understanding of a paper, authors will be requested to make a contribution towards the costs of colour reproduction. Details will be provided after acceptance of the manuscript.
- We encourage authors to submit pictures for the cover page.

IMPORTANT: Any manuscript already available on personal/group web pages will be considered by the editors as already published and will not be accepted.

2. Types of Contributions

EurJOC publishes articles on synthetic organic chemistry, bioorganic chemistry and physical organic chemistry. All contributions undergo peer review. An author may appeal against the decision on his/her manuscript, in writing. Three types of contributions are accepted for publication:

- **Full Papers** are articles with an Experimental Section that describe a significant contribution to the development of an area of research of importance. There are no restrictions placed on the length of a Full Paper.
- **Short Communications** are brief reports on results of high significance and urgency. Generally, they are no longer than 12–16 double-spaced pages or 3–4 typeset pages. An Experimental

Section (as a separate paragraph or as part of the references) is desirable; if it is not included in the paper, the experimental data should be submitted as Supplementary Material for refereeing purposes, and marked as such.

- **A Microreview** introduces the reader to a particular area of an author's research through a concise overview of a selected topic. As a rule, Microreviews are written on invitation, although unsolicited articles are also welcome. It is recommended, however, to contact the editor before submitting an unsolicited Microreview. The content should balance scope with depth; it should be a focused review of 25–30 double-spaced pages or 6–8 typeset pages. Reference to important work from others that is significant to the topic should be included. Microreviews will be refereed but will have no Experimental Section.

A modular version of these Guidelines is available as separate PDF files on the internet at <http://www.eurjoc.org>.

3. Document Templates

Document template files have been created to assist authors in preparing manuscripts for the *European Journal of Organic Chemistry*. Use of this easy-to-follow tool facilitates manuscript preparation, reduces revision and shortens publication times.

The files **eurjournw97.dot** for PC, **eurjourn.dot** for Mac (Mac Word 6) or **eurjournoffice2001mac.dot** (Mac Word 2001) can be downloaded from our Guidelines on the World Wide Web (<http://www.eurjoc.org>), where more information on their use may be found.

4. Manuscript Preparation

4.1 General

The whole of the manuscript should be 1.5-line spaced and in a large script (Times New Roman, 12 pt). We recommend that you prepare your text with **Microsoft Word (PC or Macintosh versions)** (see Section 4.2). Use the automatic pagination function incorporated in your word processor to number the pages; do not insert page numbers by hand. Leave a 2-cm margin around the perimeter of each page. **The figures, schemes and graphical abstract in the accepted version should be camera-ready.** Consult a current issue of the journal for an overview of the format. A manuscript should comprise: ☐ Title Page ☐ Keywords ☐ Main Text ☐ Experimental Section ☐ Acknowledgments (optional) ☐ Captions ☐ Tables ☐ References ☐ Schemes and Figures ☐ Graphical Abstract (without text). ☐ For Microreviews only: Biographical sketch and a portrait-quality photograph.

4.2 Text

The text should be typed with carriage returns (hard returns) only at the end of a paragraph, title, heading, and similar features. Avoid end-of-line word divisions.

Guidelines for Authors

Use character formatting for italic and bold characters. Avoid any *special style sheets* to format these features. Write *capital letters* using the keyboard (shift + letter key), **not** the format "Capital letter" in Word.

Use **only characters from the Symbol and Normal Text character sets**, especially when inserting Greek letters and characters with umlauts, accents, tildes, etc.: α , $\tilde{A}$, $\tilde{a}$, $\grave{a}$.

There are three types of hyphens: normal dashes (-), N-dashes (—), and M-dashes (—) on your keyboard. Use these as illustrated — spacing is important too — in the following examples:

well-known reaction	C–H bond
six-membered ring	Tables 2–4
3-position of the ring	carbon–oxygen bond
signal-to-noise ratio	C–N stretch
Mo– K_{α}	Diels–Alder reaction
1,2-dicyanobutane	structure–activity relationship
<i>p</i> -tert-butylphenol	
(–)-tartaric acid	
[M ⁺ – CH ₃]	carried out at –10°C
80–100 mg	cm ^{–1}

Use the symbol $\times$ where appropriate, rather than the letter x:
... washed with water (2 $\times$ 150 mL) ...
Use the double quotation marks "..." rather than "...", "...", or «...»

Graphics (including structural formulas, schemes, figures, equations, small graphical items that appear in captions, and tables containing graphical items) must be submitted camera-ready on separate sheets after acceptance of the manuscript (see Section 4.5).

The Field, Object, or Formula-Editor commands on the Insert menu should be avoided, consult the table below to create the depicted graphical symbols.

Instead of these graphical symbols	$P\bar{I}$	L_2^{2+}	$\tilde{v}$	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$
please use these text alternatives	$P\bar{I}$ bar	L_2^{2+}	nu(tilde)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$

Lines or arcs, for example to indicate ring compounds, cannot be used within the text. Another method for indicating such compounds must be devised. Please contact the Editorial Office if any help is needed.

4.3 Tables

Use the Insert Table command from the Table menu or use the Insert Table button on the Standard toolbar for creating tables. Exception: Tables *containing* embedded graphical items are treated as graphics and will be scanned. Please do not use hard returns or tabs within the cells of a table; instead use a *soft return* (shift + return).

4.4 References

We strongly recommend the use of the Endnotes feature of Word. If you prefer not to use this function, references should be indicated by numbers in square brackets as superscripts and, if applicable, after punctuation (example: text.^[1]). Use the Format Font menu. In the case of Endnotes the square brackets are not needed.

The Author is responsible for correct citations. The *European Journal of Organic Chemistry* is a member of Cross Ref. (<http://www.crossref.org>), a service which links reference citations to the online content that those references cite. This can only function if the citations are accurate. Please ensure that only one reference is cited under each reference number. For example:

[1] A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1–15.

[2] P. Pat, A. Pandey, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2003**, 7, 222–229.

rather than:

[1] A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1–15; P. Pat, A. Pandey, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, 7, 222–229.

References subdivided into parts a, b, etc. are, however, acceptable. For example:

[1]^[1a] A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1–15.

[1]^b P. Pat, A. Pandey, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, 7, 222–229.

4.5 Graphics

Graphics are schemes, figures, equations, small graphical items that appear in captions, and tables containing graphical items. Graphics differ fundamentally from the text portion of your manuscript in that they must be scanned or electronically processed and will appear in the journal exactly as they are submitted. In the revised version please submit **each graphic in its own file** within a graphic folder. The following formats are preferred: *.chm, *.cdr, *.cdx, *.doc, *.wmf (windows metafile), *.pdf, *.pct, *.tif, *.eps. For good reproduction the resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi. If you wish to embed graphics in Winword, please send us two files only, one containing the text and one containing all graphics.

Consult the following table for the appropriate size of lettering. Lettering smaller than 3.0 mm will reproduce poorly. Use only one size of lettering per graphic, and please use a font like Times (or Times New Roman) which distinguishes between l (small L) as in HCl (hydrochloric acid) and I (capital i) as in HCl (iodocarbene).

Table 1. Guide for preparing graphics

Letter Size	Font	Maximum Graphic Width ^[a]	
		1-Column Format	2-Column Format
	Times New Roman		
3.0 mm	12	13 cm	26 cm
3.5 mm	14	15 cm^[b]	–
4.0 mm	16	17 cm^[b]	–
4.5 mm	18	19 cm	–

[a] Most graphics are in 1-column format. [b] We prefer lettering of 3.5 or 4.0 mm with maximum graphic widths of 15 or 17 cm, respectively.

Note that the graphical abstract must be in one-column format. Typically, one-column graphics constructed with ChemDraw should have the following settings: Print Setup: Orientation Portrait. Caption and Label Settings: Font Times New Roman, Font Style Standard, Size 12. **It is not possible to use colour in the Table of Contents.**

These settings help ensure the correct letter-size-to-graphic-width ratio for best reproduction.

Use abbreviations such as R¹, R² (not R₂), R', R'', Ph, Me, Et, *i*Pr, *t*Bu, Ph, Bzl (benzyl), Bz (benzoyl), Hal, L, M (metal, not Me), X (heteroatom).

Attention **Macintosh** users: Please note that we cannot handle Mac-formatted Zip media.

Please note these details regarding the graphics files:

If the formula schemes of your manuscript are prepared with ChemDraw, please **save them as separate files when you come to submit your revised version**. They can then be collected in a single zip file for upload on your personal homepage.

All other graphics (formulae, schemes and figures not prepared with ChemDraw) should be saved separately as a *.doc file (Word) or in a Word-compatible graphics format [e.g., bitmap (*.bmp), windows metafile (*.wmf), pict (*.pct)].

6. Crystallographic Data

Authors must deposit the data of X-ray structure analyses in a crystallographic database before submitting their manuscript, so that referees can access the information electronically. The two databases, the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) and the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe (FIZ) have the same procedure for the deposition of data and both will be pleased to provide help. In general, you will receive a depository number from the database two working days after electronic deposition. Send your data to the appropriate address below and quote the standard text, including the depository number, in your manuscript.

• For all compounds without C-H bonds:

Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe (FIZ)
76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7247/808-205
Fax: +49-(0)7247/808-666;
E-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de
FTP: <ftp.fiz-karlsruhe.de> (under path /pub/csd)
WWW: <http://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de> (under "Products and Services")

Further details of the crystal-structure investigation(s) may be obtained from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany, on quoting the depository number(s) CSD-....

• For all compounds with at least one C-H bond:

Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC)
12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK
Phone: +44-(0)1223/336-408
Fax: +44-(0)1223/336-033
E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk
WWW: <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>

CCDC-***** contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge at www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html [or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: (internat.) +44-1223/336-033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

NOTE: The International Union of Crystallography has set up a free service to check CIF files. This is based on a rich set of experience with such data: "Checkcif" thoroughly examines crystallographic data in the CIF format for completeness and consistency, and performs geometry and symmetry checks to detect possible errors of analysis, such as high residual electron densities. Authors who submit manuscripts with structural analyses (to be deposited with either FIZ or CCDC) are kindly asked to supply the report generated by the checkcif service.

Finally, before you return your revised manuscript, please update your database entry if necessary.

7. Electronic Supporting Information

A manuscript may include Electronic Supporting Information which will be accessible only on the WWW. Authors must keep a copy to make available to readers who do not have access to the internet. As this material [text, tables, schemes, figures **but not crystallographic (CIF) data** which must be submitted to either the FIZ or the CCDC] undergoes the peer review process, it must be included, clearly marked as "Supporting Information to be published electronically", when the paper is submitted. The following file formats are accepted: MS Word or ASCII (*.doc, *.txt), MS Excel (*.xls), Encapsulated Postscript (*.eps), Portable Document Format (*.pdf), graphics embedded in MS Word; if you wish to submit other formats, please consult the Editorial Office. When preparing

such material, authors should keep in mind that — once accepted — it will be made available as provided by the author and not edited. Material accepted for electronic publication will be available mostly as PDF files (Adobe Acrobat Reader required) by following the Table of Contents link of EurJOC's WWW home page. A standard text will be added on the first page of the article in the printed version:

- Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under <http://www.eurjoc.org> or from the author.

The supporting information file must start with the title of the paper, the authors, and the CASSI abbreviation of the journal to which it was submitted (e.g. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*).

8. Basic Keyword List

An interjournal browsing facility has been developed for the readers of the WILEY-VCH journals *Advanced Synthesis and Catalysis*, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, *Chemistry – A European Journal*, *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry*, *European Journal of Organic Chemistry*, *Zeitschrift für Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie*, and the precursor journals *Chemische Berichte*, *Liebigs Annalen*, and *Journal für Praktische Chemie*. On the Internet you will be able to jump between thematically related contributions by mouse click.

To be able to offer this option on the WWW we have compiled a common keyword catalogue that is printed here and is also available online (<http://www.eurjoc.org>).

To assist you in finding keywords they are listed according to categories. You may choose keywords from any category. As with all such records, a few guidelines facilitate the catalogue's use, and these are briefly explained below:

1. As many as possible, but at least two, of the maximum of five keywords assigned to an article must come from this list.
2. Named reactions will be incorporated only in exceptional cases. Generally the reaction type is selected instead. For example, Diels–Alder reactions will be found under "Cycloadditions" and Claisen rearrangements under "Rearrangements".
3. Heteroanalogues of compounds are mainly classified under the C variants, for example, (hetero)cumulenes, (hetero)dienes. A few aza and phosphorus derivatives are exceptions.
4. Compounds with inorganic components that are central to the article are listed under the element, for instance, iron complexes under "Iron". Some group names like "Alkali metals" exist alongside the names of important members of the group like "Lithium". In such cases the group name is used for these members only when comparative studies are described. The members not appearing separately are also categorised under the group name.
5. A keyword in the form "N ligand" is only chosen if a considerable portion of the paper deals with the coordination of any ligand ligating through the atom concerned.
6. Spectroscopic methods are assigned as keywords only if the article is about the method itself, or if the spectroscopic technique has made an important contribution to the problem under investigation.
7. "Structure elucidation" is intended only if the crux of the paper is a structural elucidation or if a combination of several spectroscopic techniques were needed for conclusive solution of the structure.
8. An attempt has been made to avoid synonyms and to select more general concepts rather than specialized terms. Thus the term "Double-decker complexes" is excluded in favour of "Sandwich complexes".

This list will be a "living" catalogue to be flexible enough to absorb the new developments in chemistry. We therefore welcome all suggestions from our authors that might improve its user-friendliness.

Guidelines for Authors

Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopic Methods

Analytical methods	Gas chromatography	Mass spectrometry	Sensors
Circular dichroism	High-throughput screening	Moessbauer spectroscopy	Surface analysis
Cyclic voltammetry	Ion chromatography	Neutron diffraction	Trace analysis
Electron diffraction	Ion exchange	NMR spectroscopy	Surface plasmon resonance
Electron microscopy	IR spectroscopy	Photoelectron spectroscopy	UV/Vis spectroscopy
Electrophoresis	Isotopic labeling	Plasma chemistry	Vibrational spectroscopy
ENDOR spectroscopy	Laser spectroscopy	Raman spectroscopy	Water chemistry
EPR spectroscopy	Liquid chromatography	Rotational spectroscopy	X-ray absorption spectroscopy
EXAFS spectroscopy	Luminescence	Scanning probe microscopy	X-ray diffraction
Fluorescence spectroscopy			ZEKE spectroscopy

Biological Chemistry and Chemical Biology (including Biochemistry, Bioinorganic Chemistry, Bioorganic Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, and Molecular and Cell Biology)

Allosterism	DNA cleavage	Lipids	Polymerase chain reaction
Amino acids	DNA damage	Lipophilicity	Prodrugs
Angiogenesis	DNA methylation	Lipoproteins	Prostaglandins
Antibiotics	DNA recognition	Liposomes	Protein design
Antibodies	DNA replication	Lyases	Protein engineering
Antifungal agents	DNA structures	Medicinal chemistry	Protein folding
Antigens	Dopamines	Membrane proteins	Protein models
Antisense agents	Drug delivery	Membranes	Protein modifications
Antitumor agents	Drug design	Metabolism	Protein structures
Antiviral agents	Electron transport	Metalloenzymes	Proteins
Aza peptides	Enzyme models	Metalloproteins	Proteomics
Azasugars	Enzymes	Micelles	Proton transport
Bioinformatics	Fibrous proteins	Molecular evolution	Radiopharmaceuticals
Bioinorganic chemistry	Fluorescent probes	mRNA	Receptors
Biological activity	Gene expression	Mutagenesis	Redox chemistry
Biomimetic synthesis	Gene sequencing	Natural products	Ribonucleosides
Bioorganic chemistry	Gene technology	Neurochemistry	Ribozymes
Biophysics	Genomics	Neurotransmitters	RNA
Biosensors	Glycoconjugates	Nitrogen fixation	RNA recognition
Biosynthesis	Glycolipids	Nitrogenases	RNA structures
Biotransformations	Glycopeptides	Nucleic acids	Sensitizers
C-Glycosides	Glycoproteins	Nucleobases	Sequence determination
Carbohydrates	Glycosides	Nucleosides	Sialic acids
Carbon dioxide fixation	Glycosylation	Nucleotides	Siderophores
Carotenoids	Growth factors	Oligonucleotides	Signal transduction
Cell adhesion	Helical structures	Oligosaccharides	Sphingolipids
Cell recognition	Heme proteins	Oligoreductases	Steroids
Cerebrosides	Hormones	Peptide nucleic acids	Structure-activity relationships
Chaperone proteins	Hydrolases	Peptides	Terpenoids
Cobalamines	Immobilization	Peptidomimetics	Toxicology
Cofactors	Immunoassays	Pheromones	Transferases
Combinatorial chemistry	Immunochemistry	Phospholipids	tRNA
Cyclitols	Immunology	Photoaffinity labeling	Vesicles
Cyclodextrins	Inhibitors	Photosynthesis	Vitamins
Cytokines	Ion channels	Phytochemistry	
DNA	Ionophores	Polyketides	
	Isomerases		
	Ligases		

Catalysis

Asymmetric catalysis	Catalytic antibodies	catalysis	Phase-transfer catalysis
Autocatalysis	Enzyme catalysis	Homogeneous catalysis	Supported catalysts
Biphasic catalysis	Heterogeneous		

Coordination Chemistry: Compound Classes

Cage compounds	Cuprates	Metallacycles	Sandwich complexes
Chelates	Dendrimers	Metallocenes	Ylides
Clathrates	Heterometallic	Nitrogen oxides	
Cluster compounds	complexes	Polyoxometalates	

Coordination Chemistry: Ligand Classes

Alkene ligands	Carboxylate ligands	N ligands	P ligands
Alkyne ligands	Carbyne ligands	N,O ligands	S ligands
Allyl ligands	Cyclopentadienyl ligands	N,P ligands	Si ligands
Arene ligands	Diene ligands	O ligands	Tridentate ligands
As ligands	Dioxygen ligands	Oxo ligands	Tripodal ligands
Bridging ligands	Hydride ligands	P ligands	Vinylidene ligands
Carbene ligands	Isocyanide ligands	Peroxo ligands	
Carbonyl ligands	Macrocyclic ligands	Phosphane ligands	

Coordination Chemistry: Methodology and Reactions

Carbon dioxide fixation	Matrix isolation	Oxidation	Solvolysis
Chemical vapor deposition	Metathesis	Radical reactions	Substituent effects
Chiral resolution	Neighboring-group effects	Reduction	Template synthesis
Crystal engineering	Nitrogen fixation	Ring-opening polymerization	
Ligand design	O-O activation	Solvent effects	

Coordination Chemistry: Structure

Agostic interactions	compounds	Hydrogen bonds	Noncovalent interactions
Auophilicity	Electronic structure	Inclusion compounds	Pi interactions
Charge transfer	Electrostatic	Isolobal relationship	Stacking interactions
Cooperative effects	interactions	Jahn-Teller distortion	Structure elucidation
Coordination modes	Fluxionality	Ligand effects	Through-bond interactions
Donor-acceptor systems	Helical structures	Metal-metal interactions	Through-space interactions
Electron deficient	Host-guest systems	Multiple bonds	

Elements and Element Groups

Actinides	Cesium	Hydrogen	Niobium
Alkali metals	Chalcogens	Indium	Nitrogen
Alkaline earth metals	Chlorine	Iodine	Noble gases
Aluminum	Chromium	Iridium	Osmium
Antimony	Cobalt	Iron	Oxygen
Argon	Copper	Krypton	Palladium
Arsenic	Deuterium	Lanthanides	Phosphorus
Barium	Fluorine	Lanthanum	Platinum
Beryllium	Gallium	Lead	Pnicogens
Bismuth	Germanium	Lithium	Potassium
Boron	Gold	Magnesium	Rare earths
Bromine	Group 13 elements	Manganese	Rhenium
Cadmium	Group 14 elements	Mercury	Rhodium
Calcium	Hafnium	Molybdenum	Rubidium
Carbon	Halogens	Neon	Ruthenium
Cerium	Helium	Nickel	Samarium

Guidelines for Authors

Scandium
Selenium
Silicon
Silver
Sodium
Strontium

Sulfur
Tantalum
Technetium
Tellurium
Thallium
Tin

Titanium
Tungsten
Uranium
Vanadium
Xenon
Ytterbium

Yttrium
Zinc
Zirconium

Environmental and Atmospheric Chemistry

Anions
Atmospheric chemistry
Cations
Chlorine
Computer chemistry
Crop protection agents
Cycloaddition
Denitrification

Desulfurization
Environmental chemistry
Fluorine
Gas-phase reactions
Green chemistry
Halogenation
Kinetics
Molecular dynamics
Molecular modeling

Nitrogen oxides
Oxidation
Ozone
Peroxides
Photochemistry
Photolysis
Photooxidation
Radical ions
Radical reactions
Radicals

Reaction mechanisms
Reaction intermediates
Sensors
Toxicology
Trace analysis
Waste prevention
Water chemistry

Inorganic Chemistry

Alanes
Allotropy
Alloys
Aluminosilicates
Amalgams
Amorphous materials
Anions
Automerization
Autoxidation
Azides
Bond theory
Boranes
Borates
Carbene homologues
Carbides
Carboranes
Cations
Chain structures
Chromates
Clathrates

Cluster compounds
Cyanides
Electron-deficient compounds
Fluorides
Halides
High-pressure chemistry
Host-guest systems
Hydrates
Hydrides
Hypervalent compounds
Inclusion compounds
Intercalations
Intermetallic phases
Isoelectronic analogues
Isomers
Layered compounds
Lewis acids
Lewis bases
Main group elements
Metal-metal interactions
Mixed-valent compounds
Nitrides

Nonstoichiometric compounds
Organic-inorganic hybrid composites
Perovskite phases
Peroxides
Phosphaalkenes
Phosphaalkynes
Phosphanes
Phosphazenes
Platinates
Pnictides
Polyanions
Polycations
Polychalcogenides
Polyhalides
Polymorphism
Polyoxometalates
Radical ions
Radicals
Silanes

Silicates
Sol-gel processes
Solid-phase synthesis
Solid-state reactions
Solid-state structures
Solvothermal synthesis
Spinel phases
Stannanes
Subvalent compounds
Synthesis design
Titanates
Topochemistry
Transition metals
Transuranium elements
Valence isomerization
Vanadates
Zeolite analogues
Zeolites
Zincates
Zintl anions
Zintl phases

Materials Science: General

Alloys
Amorphous materials
Automerization
Block copolymers
Ceramics
Charge-carrier injection
Chemical vapor deposition
Chemical vapor

transport
Clays
Cluster compounds
Colloids
Conducting materials
Copolymerization
Crystal engineering
Crystal growth
Cyclooligomerization
Cyclotrimerization

Dendrimers
Doping
Energy conversion
Fullerenes
Gels
Glasses
Holography
Imprinting
Intercalations
Interfaces

Intermetallic phases
Ladder polymers
Layered compounds
Liquid crystals
Materials science
Membranes
Mesophases
Mesoporous materials
Metal-metal interactions

Metallomesogens	Nanotubes	Scanning probe microscopy	Surface chemistry
Micelles	Nonlinear optics	Semiconductors	Thin films
Microporous materials	Polymerization	Sensitizers	Vesicles
Monolayers	Polymers	Sensors	Zeolite analogues
Nanostructures	Ring-opening polymerization	Superconductors	Zeolites

Organic Chemistry: Compound Classes

Alcohols	Betaines	Enols	Peroxides
Aldehydes	Biaryls	Enones	Pheromones
Alkaloids	Calixarenes	Enynes	Phosphorus heterocycles
Alkanes	Carbanions	Fatty acids	Phthalocyanines
Alkenes	Carbenes	Fragrances	Polycycles
Alkynes	Carbenoids	Fullerenes	Polymethines
Allenes	Carbocations	Fused-ring systems	Porphyrinoids
Allylic compounds	Carbocycles	Heterocycles	Quinodimethanes
Amides	Carbohydrates	Hydrazones	Quinones
Amines	Carboxylic acids	Hydrides	Radical ions
Amino acids	Carotenoids	Hydrocarbons	Radicals
Amino alcohols	Catenanes	Ketones	Rotaxanes
Amino aldehydes	Cations	Lactams	Schiff bases
Amphiphiles	Cavitands	Lactones	Small ring systems
Anhydrides	Crown compounds	Ladder polymers	Spiro compounds
Anions	Cryptands	Macrocycles	Steroids
Annulenes	Cumulenes	Mannich bases	Sulfonamides
Arenes	Cyanides	Medium-ring compounds	Sulfur heterocycles
Arynes	Cyanines	Metallacycles	Surfactants
Azides	Cyclodextrins	Natural products	Terpenoids
Azo compounds	Cyclophanes	Nitrogen heterocycles	Ylides
Azomethine ylides	Dendrimers	Oxygen heterocycles	Zwitterions
	Diazo compounds		
	Dyes/Pigments		

Organic Chemistry: Methodology and Reactions

Acylation	Cross-coupling	Hydrogenation	Photooxidation
Aldol reactions	Cyclization	Hydrolysis	Polymerization
Alkylation	Cycloaddition	Hydrosilylation	Protecting groups
Allylation	Cyclotrimerization	Hydrostannation	Protonation
Amination	Dehydrogenation	Hydroxylation	Radical reactions
Annulation	Dihydroxylation	Immobilization	Rearrangement
Aromatic substitution	Dimerization	Insertion	Reduction
Aromaticity	Domino reactions	Ionic liquids	Retro reactions
Asymmetric amplification	Electrocyclic reactions	Isomerization	Ring contraction
Asymmetric catalysis	Electrophilic addition	Lithiation	Ring expansion
Asymmetric synthesis	Electrophilic substitution	Metalation	Sigmatropic rearrangement
Automerization	Elimination	Michael addition	Solid-phase synthesis
Autoxidation	Ene reaction	Molecular diversity	Solvent effects
Biomimetic synthesis	Epoxidation	Multicomponent reactions	Solvolytic
C-C activation	Flash pyrolysis	Nucleophilic addition	Steric hindrance
C-C coupling	Glycosylation	Nucleophilic substitution	Substituent effects
C-H activation	Grignard reaction	Olefinations	Synthesis design
C1 building blocks	Halogenation	Oligomerization	Synthetic methods
Carbonylation	Heck reaction	Oxidation	Template synthesis
Chiral auxiliaries	High-pressure chemistry	Oxygenation	Topochemistry
Chiral pool	Hydroamination	Ozonolysis	Total synthesis
Cleavage reactions	Hydroboration	Perfluorinated ligands	Transesterification
Combinatorial chemistry	Hydroformylation	Pericyclic reaction	Umpolung
Cracking	Hydrogen transfer	Phosphorylation	Wittig reactions

Guidelines for Authors

Organic Chemistry: Stereochemistry and Structures

Atropisomerism	determination	Hyperconjugation	Tautomerism
Chemoselectivity	Conformation	Kinetic resolution	Valence
Chiral resolution	analysis	Regioselectivity	isomerization
Chirality	Conjugation	Strained molecules	
Configuration	Enantioselectivity	Structure elucidation	

Physical Chemistry (including Electrochemistry, Kinetics, Photochemistry, Radiochemistry, Thermodynamics and Theoretical Chemistry)

Ab initio calculations	Energy conversion	Liquids	Quantum chemistry
Absorption	Exchange interactions	Low-temperature chemistry	Radiochemistry
Acidity	Femtochemistry	Magnetic properties (including magnetochemistry)	Radiopharmaceuticals
Adsorption	Fluorescence	Matrix isolation	Reaction mechanisms
Basicity	Fluorescent probes	Mesophases	Reactive intermediates
Biophysics	Fractals	Metallomesogens	Redox chemistry
Bond energy	FRET (Fluorescence Resonant Energy Transfer)	Metastable compounds	Salt effect
Bond theory	Gas-phase reactions	Microreactors	Semiempirical calculations
Calorimetry	Gels	Molecular dynamics	Single-molecule studies
CARS (Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering)	Glasses	Molecular electronics	Singlet oxygen
Charge carrier injection	Group theory	Molecular modeling	Sol-gel processes
Charge transfer	Heats of formation	Monolayers	Solvatochromism
Chemisorption	High-pressure chemistry	Nanotechnology	Spin crossover
Chromophores	High-temperature chemistry	Neighboring-group effects	Statistical mechanics
Colloids	Hot-atom chemistry	Nonequilibrium processes	Statistical thermodynamics
Computer chemistry	Hydrophobic effect	Phase diagrams	Structure-activity relationships
Conducting materials	Imaging agents	Phase transitions	Supercritical fluids
Conical intersections	Intermediates	Photochemistry	Thermochemistry
Crystal engineering	Ion pairs	Photochromism	Thermodynamics
Crystal growth	Ion-molecule reactions	Photolysis	Time-resolved spectroscopy
Cyclic voltammetry	Ionization potentials	Physisorption	Transition states
Density functional calculations	Isotope effects	Plasma chemistry	Viruses
Donor-acceptor systems	Isotopes	Polarized spectroscopy	Voltammetry
Doping	Kinetics		
Electrochemistry	Langmuir-Blodgett films		
Electron microscopy	Laser chemistry		
Electron transfer	Lewis acids		
ELF (Electron Localization Function)	Lewis bases		
	Linear free energy relationships		
	Liquid crystals		

Supramolecular Chemistry

Aggregation	Molecular evolution	Nanostructures	Self-assembly
Host-guest systems	Molecular recognition	Pi interactions	Supramolecular chemistry
Molecular devices		Receptors	