



1. General Information

The *European Journal of Organic Chemistry* (EurJOC) publishes 36 issues per year.

Manuscripts should be submitted online using our online submission service at <http://www.manuscriptXpress.org>. 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. If graphics are included at the end of the manuscript, try to fit as many as possible onto a single page. 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 the latest version of a submitted paper** and to **upload the document file 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.

- EurJOC does not publish manuscripts that have already appeared in print or electronically. **The author must inform the editor of manuscripts submitted, soon to be submitted, or in press at other journals that have a bearing on the manuscript being submitted.** If a manuscript is, in fact, a revised/extended version of a manuscript previously rejected by EurJOC, **the author must inform the editor about the previous submission in the cover letter and explain in detail which changes have been made.** The *Ethical Guidelines for Publication in Journals and Reviews* issued by the European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences (EuCheMS) are followed and applied by the editors of EurJOC. **Authors should reveal all sources of funding for the work presented in the manuscript and should declare any conflict of interest.**
- Manuscripts containing **animal experiments** must include a statement in the Experimental Section to state that permission was obtained from the relevant national or local authorities. The institutional committees that have approved the experiments must be identified and the accreditation number of the laboratory or of the investigator given where applicable. If no such rules or permissions are in place in the country where the experiments were performed, then this must also be clearly stated. Manuscripts with experiments with **human subjects** or **tissue samples**

from human subjects must contain a disclaimer in the Experimental Section to state that informed signed consent was obtained either from the patient or from next of kin.

- 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 the editor deems colour to be 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. A template of our cover page, **eurjoccover.pdf**, can be reached by clicking the link "For Authors" on our journal homepage (<http://www.eurjoc.org>), to help you visualize the final effect of your design.

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

On behalf of our authors who are also US National Institutes of Health (NIH) grantees, Wiley-VCH will deposit the peer-reviewed version of the manuscript in PubMed Central (PMC). PMC may display the material 12 months after Wiley-VCH has published the article. By assuming this responsibility, we will ensure that our authors are in compliance with the NIH request and make certain that the appropriate version of the manuscript is deposited. We await the release by PMC of the protocols regarding manuscript submission. We reserve the right to change or rescind this policy.

2. Types of Contributions

EurJOC publishes articles on synthetic organic chemistry, bio-organic and physical organic chemistry. EurJOC is a fully peer-reviewed journal. 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 8–10

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1.5-line-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 Supporting Information for refereeing purposes, and marked as such. A justification for urgent publication should accompany submission.

- A **Microreview** is a highly focused overview of a selected topic. In general it includes a concise overview of the author's own research; reference to all appropriate work by others is essential, but the Experimental Sections of the original papers should not be repeated. 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 in 25–30 1.5-line-spaced pages or 10–12 typeset pages. Microreviews will undergo peer review.

3. Manuscript Preparation

3.1 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 3.2). Page numbers are essential: use the automatic pagination function incorporated in your word processing software. 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 ♦ Abstract ♦ Main Text including Introduction, Results and Discussion etc. ♦ Experimental Section ♦ Acknowledgments (optional) ♦ Captions ♦ Tables ♦ References ♦ Schemes and Figures ♦ Graphical Abstract including a short text (max. 350 characters) and a graphical element (use of free colour is strongly recommended). Refer to the homepage Table of Contents template (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jabout/27380/2046_guidelines.html). ♦ For Microreviews only: Biographical sketches and a portrait-quality photograph of all authors (when several authors from one institution are involved, group photographs are preferred).

3.2 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.

Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, the complete term – apart from the most common ones such as NMR, IR, thf, *t*Bu etc. – should also be given.

In the Experimental Section, quantities of reactants, solvents etc. should be included in parentheses [e.g. A solution of triphenylphosphane (500 mg, 1.91 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) was added to...].

NMR spectroscopic data should be quoted as in the following example: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6 , 25 °C): δ = 1.3 (s, 18 H, SiMe₃), 0.9 (d, $^3J_{\text{H,H}}$ = 5.7 Hz, 2 H, 2-H) ppm. For each chemical shift, additional information should be given in the order: multiplicity, coupling constant, number of protons, assignment.

The purity of all new compounds should be verified by elemental analysis to an accuracy within $\pm 0.4\%$. In special cases, for instance when the compound is unstable or not available in sufficient quantities for complete analysis, the exact relative molecular mass obtained from a high-resolution mass spectrum and a clean ^{13}C NMR spectrum (as additional material for inspection by the referees) should be supplied.

Symbols of physical quantities, but not their units (e.g. T for temperature, J , λ), stereochemical information (*cis*, *trans*, Z , R), locants (*N*-methyl), symmetry and space groups ($P2_1/c$), and prefixes in formulas (*t*Bu) or compound names (*tert*-butyl) **must be in italics**. Latin phrases, such as “in situ”, should not.

Stereochemical descriptors, such as D- and L-, and molar (M) or normal (N) should be in **small capitals**. 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 , $\ddot{a}$, $\tilde{a}$, $\text{\AA}$.

There are three types of hyphens: normal dashes (–), en dashes (–), and em dashes (—). 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> - <i>tert</i> -butylphenol	80–100 mg
(–)-tartaric acid	carried out at –10 °C
$[\text{M}^+ - \text{CH}_3]$	cm^{-1}

Use the symbol $\times$ where appropriate, rather than the letter x:

... washed with water ($2 \times 150 \text{ mL}$) ...

Use the double quotation marks “...” rather than „...“, “...” or «...».

Graphics (including structural formulas, schemes, figures, equations and small graphical items that appear in captions) must be submitted camera-ready on separate pages after acceptance of the manuscript (see Section 3.5).

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.

If practical, authors should use a systematic name (IUPAC or Chemical Abstracts) for each title compound in the Experimental Section. Please avoid complicated, multi-line names if a simpler version (e.g. alcohol **4**, ketone **5**, compound **6**) could be used instead. EurJOC follows the IUPAC rules of nomenclature as updated by the latest recommendations and revisions.

According to a recent recommendation [N. G. Connelly, T. Damhus, R. M. Hartshorn, A. T. Hutton (Eds.), *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry IUPAC Recommendations 2005*, RSC Publishing, Cambridge, UK, 2005]:

- “Names of anionic ligands, whether inorganic or organic, are modified to end in ‘o’. In general, if the anion name ends in ‘ide’, ‘ite’ or ‘ate’, the final ‘e’ is replaced by ‘o’, giving ‘ido’, ‘ito’ and ‘ato’, respectively. It follows that halide ligands are named fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo, and coordinated cyanide is named cyanido. In its complexes, except for those of molecular hydrogen, hydrogen is always treated as anionic, and therefore ‘hydrido’ is used for hydrogen coordinating to all elements including boron.”
- “In the formulae for coordination entities, ligands are now ordered alphabetically according to first symbol of the abbreviation or formula used for the ligand, *as written*, irrespective of the charge.”
- “No numerical subscript should follow the square bracket used to enclose a whole coordination entity of a neutral (formal) coordination compound.”

For further details, please see the “Frequently Asked Questions” section (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jabout/27380/2046_faq.html) at the journal website and IUPAC publications and websites.

3.3 Tables

Use the Insert Table command from the Table menu or use the Insert Table button on the Standard toolbar for creating tables, and use tabs ONLY to move between cells.

3.4 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.

Journal titles should be abbreviated according to the Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI).

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 a composite reference is subdivided into parts a), b) etc. For example:

[1] a) A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, 1–15; b) R. Schoenfeld, *The Chemist's English*, 3rd ed., VCH, Weinheim, **1990**, p. 111.

If a paper has been published online but has not appeared in print yet, it is cited by listing the author names and then the abbreviated title of the journal followed by the DOI number, e.g.:

[1] P. J. H. Scott, P. G. Steel, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, DOI: 10.1002/ejoc.200500804.

3.5 Graphics

Graphics are schemes, figures, equations and small graphical items that appear in captions. Graphics differ fundamentally from the text portion of your manuscript in that they must be scanned or electronically processed. Schemes should be self-explanatory: reaction conditions should therefore be given above the arrows rather than in the caption.

In the revised version please submit **each graphic in its own file** within a graphic folder. For good reproduction, the following formats are preferred: *.cdr, *.cdx, *.tif, *.pdf, *.psd, *.ai, *.fh, *.qxd, *.pct, *.eps. The resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi and 600 dpi for bitmap graphics.

Consult the following table for the appropriate size of lettering. Lettering smaller than 3.0 mm will reproduce poorly. Please use only one size of lettering per graphic and the same letter font for all graphics.

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.

The settings for one-column graphics constructed with Chem Draw are: Print Setup: Orientation Portrait. Caption and Label Settings: Font Times New Roman, Font Style Standard, Size 12. 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, Bn (benzyl), Bz (benzoyl), Hal, L, M (metal), X (heteroatom).

4. 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](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-....

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- **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 from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

NOTE: Please use the free online **Checkcif** service provided by the International Union of Crystallography and submit the Checkcif report along with your manuscript: <http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checkcif.html>.

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

5. 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 Winword or ASCII (*.doc, *.txt), MS Excel (*.xls), Encapsulated Postscript (*.eps), Portable Document Format (*.pdf), graphics embedded in MS Winword; 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.*).

6. Basic Keyword List

To increase the relevance of articles found by search engines of Wiley InterScience, we have compiled a keyword catalogue common to our chemistry journals 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 phospho 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 categorized 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.

Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopic Methods

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

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

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

Catalysis

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

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Coordination Chemistry: Compound Classes

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

Coordination Chemistry: Ligand Classes

Alkene ligands	Carboxylate ligands	Macrocyclic ligands	Phosphane ligands
Alkyne ligands	Carbyne ligands	N ligands	P ligands
Allyl ligands	Cyclopentadienyl ligands	N,O ligands	S ligands
Arene ligands	Diene ligands	N,P ligands	Si ligands
As ligands	Dioxygen ligands	O ligands	Tridentate ligands
Bridging ligands	Fluorinated ligands	Oxo ligands	Tripodal ligands
Carbene ligands	Hydride ligands	Peroxo ligands	Vinylidene ligands
Carbonyl ligands	Isocyanide 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	Electronic structure	Inclusion compounds	Noncovalent interactions
Aurophilicity	Electrostatic interactions	Isolobal relationship	Pi interactions
Charge transfer	Fluxionality	Jahn–Teller distortion	Stacking interactions
Cooperative effects	Helical structures	Ligand effects	Structure elucidation
Coordination modes	Host–guest systems	Metal–metal interactions	Through-bond interactions
Donor–acceptor systems	Hydrogen bonds	Multiple bonds	Through-space interactions
Electron-deficient compounds			

Elements and Element Groups

Actinides	Chlorine	Iron	Phosphorus
Alkali metals	Chromium	Krypton	Platinum
Alkaline earth metals	Cobalt	Lanthanides	Pnicogens
Aluminum	Copper	Lanthanum	Potassium
Antimony	Deuterium	Lead	Rare earths
Argon	Fluorine	Lithium	Rhenium
Arsenic	Gallium	Magnesium	Rhodium
Barium	Germanium	Manganese	Rubidium
Beryllium	Gold	Mercury	Ruthenium
Bismuth	Group 13 elements	Molybdenum	Samarium
Boron	Group 14 elements	Neon	Scandium
Bromine	Hafnium	Nickel	Selenium
Cadmium	Halogens	Niobium	Silicon
Calcium	Helium	Nitrogen	Silver
Carbon	Hydrogen	Noble gases	Sodium
Cerium	Indium	Osmium	Strontium
Cesium	Iodine	Oxygen	Sulfur
Chalcogens	Iridium	Palladium	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
Reactive 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
Hydrothermal synthesis
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
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
Mechanical properties
Membranes
Mesophases
Mesoporous materials
Metal-metal interactions
Metallomesogens
Micelles
Microporous materials
Monolayers
Nanostructures
Nanotechnology
Nanotubes

Nonlinear optics
Polymerization
Polymers
Ring-opening polymerization
Scanning probe microscopy
Semiconductors
Sensitizers
Sensors
Superconductors
Surface chemistry
Thin films
Vesicles
Zeolite analogues
Zeolites

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Miscellaneous

History of science

Organic Chemistry: Compound Classes

Alcohols	Biaryls	Enols	Peroxides
Aldehydes	Calixarenes	Enones	Pheromones
Alkaloids	Carbanions	Enynes	Phosphorus heterocycles
Alkanes	Carbenes	Fatty acids	Phthalocyanines
Alkenes	Carbenoids	Fragrances	Polycycles
Alkynes	Carbocations	Fullerenes	Polymethines
Allenes	Carbocycles	Fused-ring systems	Porphyrinoids
Allylic compounds	Carbohydrates	Heterocycles	Quinodimethanes
Amides	Carboxylic acids	Hydrazones	Quinones
Amines	Carotenoids	Hydrides	Radical ions
Amino acids	Catenanes	Hydrocarbons	Radicals
Amino alcohols	Cations	Ketones	Rotaxanes
Amino aldehydes	Cavitands	Lactams	Schiff bases
Amphiphiles	Crown compounds	Lactones	Small ring systems
Anhydrides	Cryptands	Ladder polymers	Spiro compounds
Anions	Cumulenes	Macrocycles	Steroids
Annulenes	Cyanides	Mannich bases	Sulfonamides
Arenes	Cyanines	Medium-ring compounds	Sulfur heterocycles
Arynes	Cyclodextrins	Metallacycles	Surfactants
Azides	Cyclophanes	Natural products	Terpenoids
Azo compounds	Dendrimers	Nitrogen heterocycles	Ylides
Azomethine ylides	Diazo compounds	Oxygen heterocycles	Zwitterions
Betaines	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	Olefination	Synthesis design
C1 building blocks	Halogenation	Oligomerization	Synthetic methods
Carbonylation	Heck reaction	Oxidation	Template synthesis
Carboxylation	High-pressure chemistry	Oxygenation	Topochemistry
Chiral auxiliaries	Hydroamination	Ozonolysis	Total synthesis
Chiral pool	Hydroboration	Perfluorinated solvents	Transesterification
Cleavage reactions	Hydroformylation	Pericyclic reaction	Umpolung
Combinatorial chemistry	Hydrogen transfer	Phosphorylation	Wittig reactions
Cracking			

Organic Chemistry: Stereochemistry and Structures

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

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

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

Supramolecular Chemistry

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