

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://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.

- 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. 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.

2. Types of Contributions

EurJOC publishes articles on synthetic organic chemistry, bioorganic 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 Supporting Information for refereeing purposes, and marked as such. A justification for urgent publication should accompany submission.
- **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.

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). 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 ☐ Abstract ☐ Main Text including Introduction, Results and Discussion etc. ☐ Experimental Section ☐ Acknowledgments (optional) ☐ Captions ☐ Tables ☐ References ☐ Schemes and Figures ☐ Graphical Abstract. ☐ For Microreviews only: Biographical sketches and a portrait-quality photograph of all authors.

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.

Guidelines for Authors

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, SiMe_3), 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 NMR data of different nuclei should be listed in ascending order of atomic weight (e.g. ^1H , ^{13}C , ^{19}F , ^{29}Si).

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 , a), stereochemical information (*cis*, *trans*, Z , R), locants (*N*-methyl), symmetry and space groups ($P2_1/c$), and prefixes in formulas or compound names (*t*Bu, *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 , $\text{\AA}$, $\text{\aa}$, $\text{\a}$.

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
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 (2×150 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 try to avoid complicated, multi-line names if a simpler version (e.g. alcohol **4**, ketone **5**, compound **6**) could be used instead.

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 only one reference is cited under each reference number or that a composite reference is subdivided into parts a), b) etc. For example:

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

[2] R. Schoenfeld, *The Chemist's English*, 3rd ed., VCH, Weinheim, **1990**, p. 111.

or

[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.

but not

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

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.

In the revised version please submit **each graphic in its own file** within a graphic folder. The following formats are preferred: *.cdr, *.cdx, *.wmf (windows metafile), *.pct, *.tif, *.eps. For good reproduction the resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi.

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 a font like 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.

The settings for one-column graphics constructed with Chem Draw can be found in the template **eurjourn.zip**, which can be reached by clicking the link “For Authors” on our journal homepage (<http://www.eurjoc.org>). These settings are: Print Setup: Orientation Portrait. Caption and Label Settings: Font Times New Roman, Font Style Standard, Size 12.

Note that the graphical abstract must be in one-column format and in black-and-white.

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, BnI (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> (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 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 for-

mat is 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 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	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 and 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
Azapeptides	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			

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
Auophilicity	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

Guidelines for Authors

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
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
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

Miscellaneous

History of science

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

Guidelines for Authors

Substituent effects
Synthesis design
Synthetic methods

Template synthesis
Topochemistry

Total synthesis
Transesterification

Umpolung
Wittig reactions

Organic Chemistry: Stereochemistry and Structures

Atropisomerism
Chemoselectivity
Chiral resolution
Chirality

Configuration determination
Conformation analysis
Conjugation
Diastereoselectivity

Enantioselectivity
Hyperconjugation
Kinetic resolution
Regioselectivity

Strained molecules
Structure elucidation
Tautomerism
Valence isomerization

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

Ab initio calculations
Absorption
Acidity
Adsorption
Basicity
Biophysics
Bond energy
Bond theory
Calorimetry
CARS (Coherent
 Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering)
Charge-carrier injection
Charge transfer
Chemisorption
Chromophores
Colloids
Computer chemistry
Conducting materials
Conical intersections
Crystal engineering
Crystal growth
Cyclic voltammetry
Density functional calculations
Donor–acceptor systems
Doping
Electrochemistry
Electron microscopy

Electron transfer
ELF (Electron Localization
 Function)
Energy conversion
Exchange interactions
Femtochemistry
Fluorescence
Fluorescent probes
Fractals
FRET (Fluorescence Resonance
 Energy Transfer)
Gas-phase reactions
Gels
Glasses
Group theory
Heats of formation
High-pressure chemistry
High-temperature chemistry
Hot-atom chemistry
Hydrophobic effect
Imaging agents
Ion pairs
Ion–molecule reactions
Ionization potentials
Isotope effects
Isotopes
Kinetics

Langmuir–Blodgett films
Laser chemistry
Lewis acids
Lewis bases
Linear free energy relationships
Liquid crystals
Liquids
Low-temperature studies
Magnetic properties
Matrix isolation
Mesophases
Metallomesogens
Metastable compounds
Microreactors
Molecular dynamics
Molecular electronics
Molecular modeling
Monolayers
Nanotechnology
Neighboring-group effects
Nonequilibrium processes
Phase diagrams
Phase transitions
Photochemistry
Photochromism
Photolysis
Physisorption

Plasma chemistry
Polarized spectroscopy
Quantum chemistry
Radiochemistry
Radiopharmaceuticals
Reaction mechanisms
Reactive intermediates
Redox chemistry
Salt effect
Semiempirical calculations
Single-molecule studies
Singlet oxygen
Sol–gel processes
Solvatochromism
Spin crossover
Statistical mechanics
Statistical thermodynamics
Structure–activity relationships
Superacidic systems
Supercritical fluids
Thermochemistry
Thermodynamics
Time-resolved spectroscopy
Transition states
Viruses
Voltammetry

Supramolecular Chemistry

Aggregation
Host–guest systems
Molecular devices

Molecular evolution
Molecular recognition
Nanostructures

Pi interactions
Receptors

Self-assembly
Supramolecular chemistry