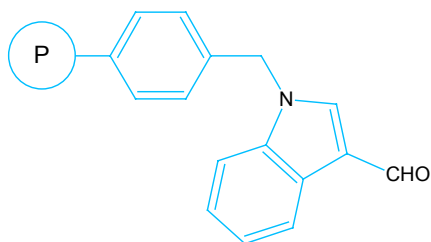


PL-IND Resin



Description

3-Formylindol-1-yl methyl resin

Synonyms

None

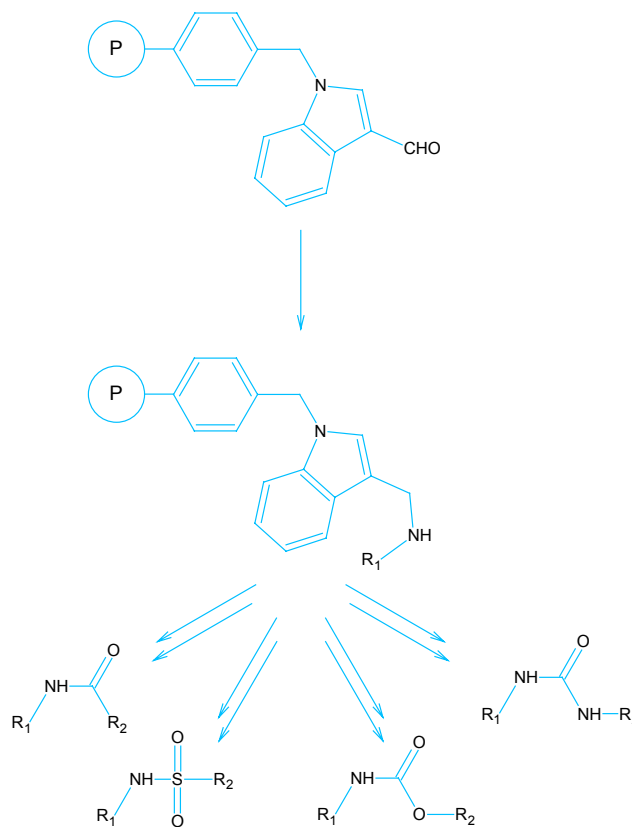
Applications

PL-IND Resin has a similar functionality to PL-ICHO Resin and is also used for the generation of amides and sulfonamides from amines. Carbamates and ureas may also be formed.

The amine building block is attached to the resin through a reductive amination procedure however, because the formylindol-1-yl functionality is connected directly to the resin and does not incorporate an amide bond, the reductive amination step can be monitored by FT-IR. The characteristic carbonyl stretch at approximately 1665 cm^{-1} disappears as the amine is loaded onto the resin.

Resins utilising the 3-formylindol-1-yl acetic acid linker attached to an aminomethylpolystyrene support possess an additional overlapping absorbance at around 1680 cm^{-1} . This makes reaction monitoring by FT-IR more difficult.

Cleavage kinetics for all classes of products (sulfonamides, ureas, carbamates and even secondary amides) is extremely facile with PL-IND Resin and only very low concentrations of TFA are necessary (0.5 – 5%).



References

Yan, B et al (2000), J Comb Chem, **2**, 66

Products Information

Microporous

PL-IND Resin

1.6mmol/g 150-300 μm (50-100mesh)

See Also

Resins for Solid Phase Synthesis: Formyl Functionalized Resins: PL-ICHO Resin

Resins for Solid Phase Synthesis: Formyl Functionalized Resins: PL-FMPB Resin

Resins for Solid Phase Synthesis: Formyl Functionalized Resins: PL-FDMP Resin

Resins for Solid Phase Synthesis: Formyl Functionalized Resins: PL-FMP Resin