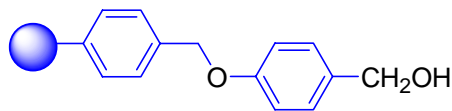


PL-Wang Resin (1)



Description

4-Hydroxymethylphenoxyethyl polystyrene

Synonyms

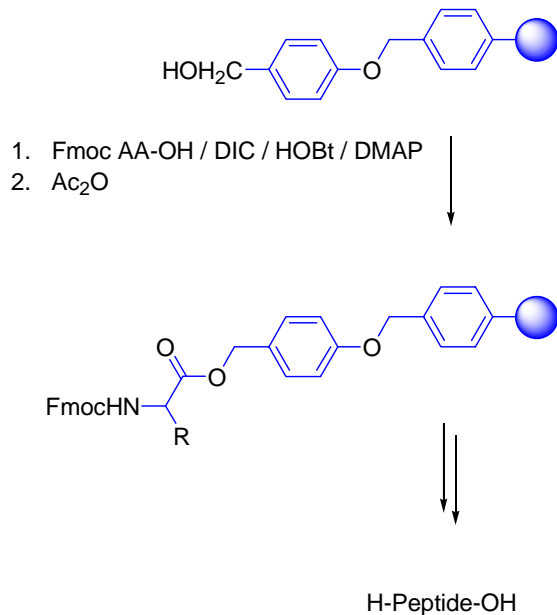
4-Alkoxybenzylalcohol resin; HMP resin

Applications

Traditional support for solid phase synthesis using Fmoc chemistry.

The initial Fmoc amino acid should be esterified to the support with the aid of a coupling reagent, typically a carbodiimide. In order to minimize the risk of racemization, the use of an equimolar quantity of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) is recommended. This reaction is best catalysed using a small quantity of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP)

It is advisable to follow the loading procedure by treatment with acetic anhydride to ensure that any residual resin bound hydroxyl groups are capped. The benzyl ester linkage remains stable during the course of the peptide synthesis but may be cleaved by treatment with TFA. For peptides containing *tert*-butyl based side chain protecting groups, these may be removed at the same time by treatment with 95% TFA solutions.



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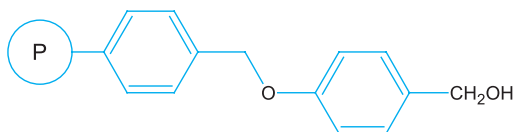
Products Information

Microporous

PL-Wang Resin

- 0.4mmol/g 75-150µm (100-200 mesh)
0.6mmol/g 75-150µm (100-200 mesh)
0.8mmol/g 75-150µm (100-200 mesh)
0.9mmol/g 75-150µm (100-200 mesh)
1.1mmol/g 75-150µm (100-200 mesh)

PL-Wang Resin (2)



Description

4-Hydroxymethylphenoxyethyl polystyrene

Synonyms

p-Alkoxybenzylalcohol resin; HMP resin

Applications

Traditionally used for synthesis of peptides via the Fmoc strategy, PL-Wang Resin is also particularly useful for the synthesis of organic acids. Acids are relatively easy to attach to the resin and can be cleaved by mild acidolysis. A great many organic acids are available, and the attachment of such acids has often been utilized into the production of diverse libraries of compounds on Wang resin. Other compounds which may be immobilized onto Wang resin include phenols. Less acidic alcohols necessitate the pre-activation of the Wang resin, eg as the chloromethyl or trichloroacetimidate derivatives.

By activating PL-Wang Resin as the nitrophenylcarbonate form, it is possible to incorporate secondary amines as their corresponding carbamates. After further reaction, a modified amine can then be released by acidolysis, or cleaved under reducing conditions to generate a tertiary amine containing an N-methyl group.

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Products Information

Microporous

PL-Wang Resin

- 1.7mmol/g 75-150 μ m (100-200 mesh)
- 1.7mmol/g 150-300 μ m (50-100 mesh)
- 1.7mmol/g 200-250 μ m (60-70 mesh)
- 1.7mmol/g 250-300 μ m (50-60 mesh)