

## HETEROATOM DEPROTECTIONS USING SiGNa CHEMISTRY MATERIALS

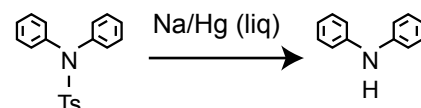
### Conventional Method

Heteroatoms are central to medicinally-oriented organic synthesis, therefore it is important to be able to protect and deprotect them throughout a synthesis. However, the most useful heteroatom protecting groups, such as sulfonamides, which provide high crystallinity are extremely difficult to remove in high yield through simple non-toxic methods.

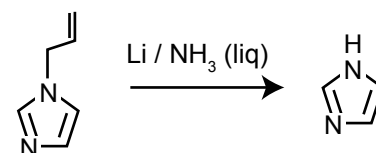
### Problems

- Handling of alkali metals and liquid ammonia at cryogenic temperatures
- Requires highly toxic materials like sodium-mercury amalgam
- Safety and economic issues due to special equipment and disposal needs
- Conditions utilize strong acids at high temperatures

### Diphenyl Sulfonamide Deprotection



### N-Allylimidazole Deprotection



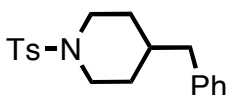
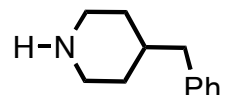
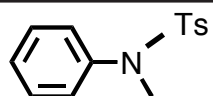
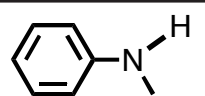
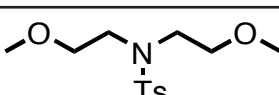
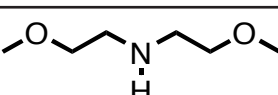
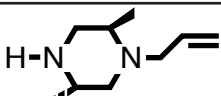
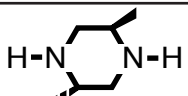
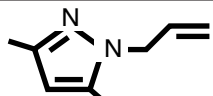
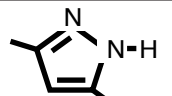
## SiGNa MATERIAL DEPROTECTIONS

*The SiGNa method improves yield and reaction conditions, provides milder conditions, and simplifies process purification.*

Heteroatom deprotection using SiGNa materials effects clean desulfonation and deallylation using a safe, smooth solution process.

### Benefits

- Provides a smooth solution process at room temperature
- Highly selective allowing more options for substrate functionalization
- Uses less toxic and less hazardous materials than traditional methods
- No special equipment required for handling or processing

Reactant	Product	Conv. (%)	Isolated Yield (%)
		92	82
		89	83
		93	86
		100	93
		99	93