Our chemical building blocks and intermediates, available from milligram to multi-gram amounts, can also be synthesized in larger quantities upon request.

Building blocks database is available in either ISIS/Base or SDF formats

Building Blocks Types

- **Acids and Acid Halides**

An acyl halide (also known as an acid halide) is an organic compound containing a -COX functional group, which consists of a carbonyl group singly bonded to a halogen atom such as chlorine (Cl). The general formula for an acyl halide could be written as RCOX, where R represents an organic radical group, CO is the carbonyl group, and X represents the halogen atom.

- **Amines**

Amines are organic compounds containing nitrogen as the key atom in the amine functional group. Amines have structures resembling ammonia, where one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyl groups or other groups where the nitrogen is bonded to a carbon atom in the group (groups symbolized by R below). However, if any of the carbons bonded to the nitrogen is part of a carbonyl group, then the compound is considered an amide rather than an amine.

- **Aldehydes**

An aldehyde atom and is an organic compound containing a terminal carbonyl group, i.e., a O=CH- group attached to hydrogen or a carbon chain. This functional group, which consists of a carbon atom which is bonded to a hydrogendouble-bonded to an oxygen atom (chemical formula -CHO), is called the aldehyde group. The aldehyde group is also called the formyl or methanyl group.

- **Alkyl Halides**

The haloalkane (also known as halogenoalkanes) are a group of chemical compounds, consisting of alkanes, such as methane or ethane, with one or more halogens linked, such as chlorine or fluorine, making them a type of organic halide.

- **Carboxylic Acids**

Carboxylic acids are organic acids characterized by the presence of a carboxyl group, which has the formula -(C=O)-OH, usually written as -COOH. In general, the salts and anions of carboxylic acids are called carboxylates.

- **Alcohols**

An alcohol is any organic compound in which a hydroxyl group (-OH) is bound to a carbon atom of an alkyl or substituted alkyl group. The general formula for a simple acyclic alcohol is **C**

n

H

2n+1
OH

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Structural data and pricing information is available on request. Contact Us now!