



General Points

As far as possible, use the present tense in the discussion text, but the past tense in experimental procedures.

Please do **not** use abbreviations or chemical formulas in the discussion text – use chemical names instead; however, in the text of experimental procedures, abbreviations and simple chemical formulas should be used wherever possible.

Only use the abbreviations from our standard list (e.g., we use TBDMS, **not** TBS, for the *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl group), or clearly define any that you use that are not on this list.

Reference Citations

Include a reference citation on the title of every scheme, table, and experimental procedure (very general schemes can be excepted).

In all tables and schemetables, include a final column, headed “Ref”, that includes an appropriate reference citation for each table entry, even if the citation is the same for every entry.

Compound Numbering

It is not necessary to assign a compound number to every starting material and product in every scheme.

It is, however, necessary to assign a compound number to every product that is the subject of an experimental procedure appearing in the manuscript.

Other compounds should be assigned numbers at the discretion of the author, e.g. where they are useful in clarifying the discussion text, or as a convenient shorthand for referring to compounds with long and/or complex names.

All compound numbers should be mentioned somewhere in the text of the manuscript, thus providing a link to the appropriate scheme.

A *specific* compound that has been assigned a compound number should keep this same number if the compound appears multiple times in the manuscript.

A *generalized* structure, i.e. one containing R¹ or other variable groups, should normally have a different compound number in each scheme in which it appears. Please do **not** use letter suffixes to compound numbers (e.g., **1a**, **1b**, etc.) to indicate specific examples of a generalized structure.

Schemes/Tables/Figures

Ensure that every scheme, table, and figure has a title.

Include a link to each scheme, table, or figure at an appropriate point in the discussion text, e.g. “...as shown in Scheme 3,” or “the reactions proceed with good yields (Table 2).”

Depictions of individual reagents, transition states, mechanistic pathways, etc. should all be labeled as schemes, **not** figures. Figures are usually limited to photographs, diagrams of experimental apparatus, graphs, or spectra.

Tables are numbered independently from schemes, whereas schemetables have the same number as the corresponding scheme. Tables generally either show the complete structure of reactants/products (or other information) or have entry numbers, which are individually discussed in the text. Schemetables, on the other hand, tabulate by R-groups (or similar), and never have entry numbers.

Construct tables and schemetables using the table tool in your word processor, **not** in ChemDraw.



Experimental Procedures

Place all experimental procedures together at the end of each numbered section of the manuscript, and **not** distributed in the middle of the discussion text.

All experimental procedures should be illustrated with an associated scheme.

The title of an experimental procedure should be based on the compound(s) prepared, and **not** on the starting material or the reaction taking place. The title should include the compound number of the product(s) and an appropriate reference citation, e.g. “Alkanes **3**; General Procedure:^[12]” and **not** “Hydrogenation of Alkenes **2**; General Procedure:^[12]”

Include the description “Typical Procedure” on procedures that describe the preparation of a specific compound, but where the procedure is applicable to many other substrates.

Include the description “General Procedure” on procedures that do not describe the preparation of a specific compound, but instead provide a generalized procedure that is applicable to many substrates.

Give enough information (e.g., quantities of reagents) to carry out the procedure correctly. However, it is not necessary to give spectroscopic data in most cases.

When reporting the quantities of reagents in experimental procedures, use the format “pyrrole (10 mL, 0.14 mol)” and **not** “10 mL of pyrrole (0.14 mol)”.

References

Give each reference a separate, whole number – please do **not** subdivide references using 1a, 1b, etc.

Assign a separate reference number to each journal article, patent, or book cited, i.e. use the format:

[1] Jochims, J. C.; Karich, G., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1976), 1395.

[2] Karich, G.; Jochims, J. C., *Chem. Ber.*, (1977) **110**, 2680.

and **not**

[1] Jochims, J. C.; Karich, G., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1976), 1395; Karich, G.; Jochims, J. C., *Chem. Ber.*, (1977) **110**, 2680.

Exceptions to this rule occur only in the cases of translated versions of a single paper, or of *Chemical Abstracts* references, e.g.:

[1] Niecke, E.; Gudat, D., *Angew. Chem.*, (1991) **103**, 251; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, (1991) **30**, 217.

[2] Parker, H. E., GB 427 979, (1935); *Chem. Abstr.*, (1935) **29**, 6698.

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Copyright permission is not usually required for the publication of procedures taken from other journals, but may be required for procedures taken from books and for figures (typically diagrams of experimental apparatus). Obtaining copyright permission in these cases is the responsibility of the author, but please contact the Editorial Office if you require help or advice.

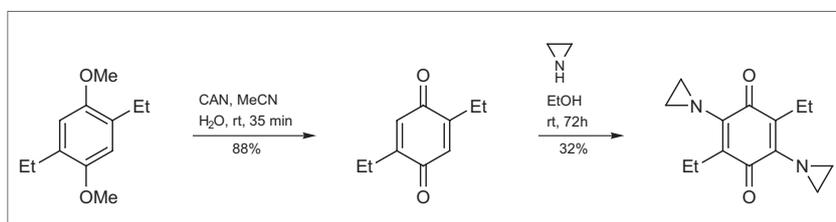
Essential Reading: Preparing Schemes Tips for Authors



Drawing and Submitting Schemes

Schemes should be prepared using a drawing package such as ChemDraw.

When using ChemDraw, please remember to make use of the *Science of Synthesis* drawing settings:



File > Apply Document Settings from > Science of Synthesis

Please submit each scheme or structure for a table as a separate ChemDraw file. The file should be named in such a way that it can be clearly associated with the text.

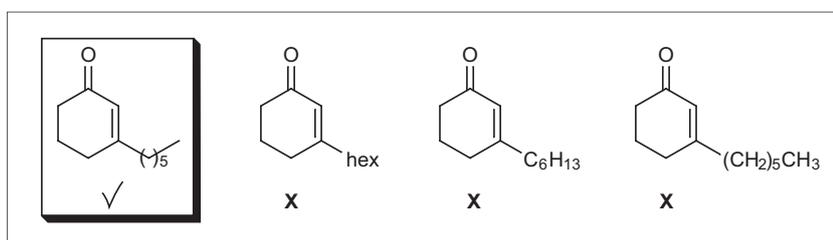
Please include as much relevant information as possible. This includes defining or giving appropriate examples of R groups, reporting yields, and including full reaction conditions.

Try to avoid having text in schemes (except for the reaction conditions above an arrow). Instead, try to incorporate explanatory information in the discussion text or scheme caption.

Structures should be fully drawn out wherever possible. Complete reactions should be supplied rather than just giving, for example, a single product with a yield.

Please do not just use a name (or compound number) for a compound either side of a reaction arrow to denote a reactant/product (e.g., a natural product). Do not use a mixture of text and drawing to illustrate a structure.

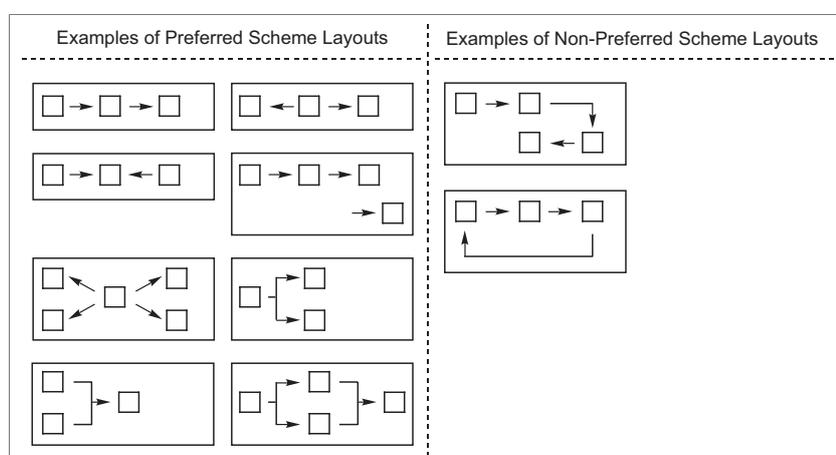
Please use skeletal formulas (or approved radical abbreviations) rather than writing out the carbon atoms [e.g., do not use $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3$, C_6H_{13} , hex, or hexyl].



Layout

Submitted schemes cannot be wider than 16 cm. Use of the correct *Science of Synthesis* drawing settings will help in the visualization of the size of structures that can fit across a page.

Schemes should not have reaction steps going “around corners” or back on themselves. The most common format is from left to right, or with arrows radiating from/to a central structure.



Essential Reading:

Preparing Schemes Tips for Authors



Reaction Conditions

These should either be positioned above the reaction arrow (never below!) or defined in a table constructed in the word processor. Avoid having reaction conditions as a footnote to a scheme.

Please use the following order for reagents/conditions above arrows:
catalysts/reagents, solvent(s), special conditions (e.g., *hν*, microwave, sealed tube), temp/pressure, time (s, min, h).

“R” Groups and Abbreviations

Please ensure all R and Ar groups have a superscript number (R¹, R², etc. or Ar¹, Ar², etc. and never R, R¹, or Ar). Even if there is just one R group, it should be labeled R¹.

A list of our approved substituent group abbreviations can be found in the Editorial Guidelines. Please use them!

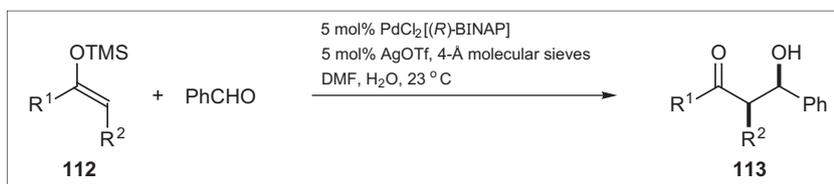
A list of the accepted abbreviations and formulas we use for common reagents, solvents, etc. can be found in the Editorial Guidelines. Any abbreviation used that is not in the list should be fully defined either in the text or the bottom-left corner of the scheme.

Reaction Yields

The placement of reaction yields in a scheme affects the meaning. Yields for a single step should be placed below the reaction arrow. For an “overall” yield over two or more steps, the yield should be positioned below the product in question.

Tables and Schematables

Should be constructed in the text document using the table tool in your word processor, and not drawn in ChemDraw as part of a scheme.



Add a schemetable **in the word processor document** to summarize information (R groups, conditions, yields, product ratios) relating to a scheme.

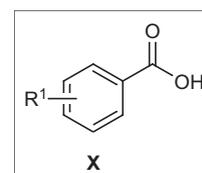
R ¹	R ²	ee (%)	Yield (%)	Ref
Ph	H	71	87	[25]
2-naphthyl	H	73	80	[25]
(CH ₂) ₄		72	58 ^a	[25]

^a Ratio *syn/anti* = 74:26.

Changes from Original SOS Style

To aid speedier publication, we are developing a method for the **fully automated indexing** of schemes. For this reason, may we request that identities of R groups, yield data, etc., always be tabulated as shown above, rather than included in the scheme.

In addition, please avoid ambiguous representation of structures, such as “floating” R groups, as depicted in the structure to the right:



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