TETRAHEDRON LETTERS

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **Description** **p.1**
- **Audience** **p.1**
- **Impact Factor** **p.1**
- **Abstracting and Indexing** **p.2**
- **Editorial Board** **p.2**
- **Guide for Authors** **p.5**



ISSN: 0040-4039

DESCRIPTION

The *Tetrahedron* Family of journals are the home for organic chemists across disciplines and around the globe. We are building on a legacy of publishing excellence and offering dedicated editorial support and expert peer review; the choice to publish your work as open access or subscription; multiple article types; speed to publication; and unparalleled reach and visibility.

Tetrahedron Letters welcomes researchers from academia and industry and publishes the following article types: short communications, mini-reviews and perspectives.

Our scope is focused on but not limited to the following core topics:Catalysis in the broadest sense including: Asymmetric Catalysis, Biocatalysis, Photocatalysis and Electrocatalysis.Green & sustainable approaches to synthesisOrganic & Organometallic chemistry including synthetic methodologyChemical Biology and Bioorganic ChemistryNatural product synthesis Synthesis for drug discoveryAI and machine learning for synthesisFunctional organic and polymeric materialsSupramolecular and macromolecular chemistry**Benefits to authors**
We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center

AUDIENCE

Organic chemist, bioorganic chemists.

IMPACT FACTOR

2021: 2.032 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2022

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

PubMed/Medline
AGRICOLA
Reaxys
CAB International
Chemical Abstracts
Chemical Engineering Biotechnology Abstracts
Current Biotechnology Abstracts
Current Contents - Life Sciences
Current Contents - Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences
Current Contents
Derwent Drug File
El Compendex Plus
Embase
Pascal Francis
Research Alert
Science Citation Index
Web of Science
BIOSIS Citation Index
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief

Zhen Yang, Peking University, Beijing, China

Editors

Yong Huang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Department of Chemistry, Clearwater Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Keiji Maruoka, Kyoto University, 606-8501, Kyoto, Japan
Vinod Singh, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, 208016, Kanpur, India

Advisory Board

Martin Banwell, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
Jeffrey Bode, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Carsten Bolm, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany
Stephen Buchwald, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America
Erick Carreira, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Srinivasan Chandrasekaran, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India
Mathias Christmann, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Elias Corey, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America
Janine Cossy, City of Paris Graduate School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, Paris, France
Dennis Curran, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Scott Denmark, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Department of Finance, Champaign, Illinois, United States of America
Kuiling Ding, Chinese Academy of Sciences Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Shanghai, China
Darren Dixon, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Timothy J. Donohoe, University of Oxford, Department of Chemistry, Oxford, United Kingdom
Antonio Echavarren, Institute of Chemical Research of Catalonia, Tarragona, Spain
Gregory Fu, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, United States of America
Neil Garg, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States of America
Léon Ghosez, European Institute of Chemistry and Biology, Pessac, France
Ran Hong, Chinese Academy of Sciences Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Shanghai, China
Masayuki Inoue, The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-Ku, Japan
Kenichiro Itami, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
Masato Kitamura, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
Professor Michael Krische, The University of Texas System, Austin, Texas, United States of America
Eun Lee, Seoul National University, Department of Statistics, Seoul, South Korea
Steven Ley, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Ang Li, Chinese Academy of Sciences Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Shanghai, China
Tien-Yau Luh, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Dawei Ma, Chinese Academy of Sciences Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Shanghai, China
David MacMillan, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, United States of America
Govardhan Mehta, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India
Naoki Miyata, Nagoya City University, Nagoya, Japan
Jeffrey Moore, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, United States of America
Bill Morandi, ETH Zurich, Department of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences, Zurich, Switzerland
Carmen Najera, University of Alicante Organic Chemistry Department, Alicante, Spain
Yoshiaki Nakao, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
Kyriacos Nicolaou, Rice University, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Peter O'Brien, University of York, York, United Kingdom
Larry Overman, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, United States of America
Al Padwa, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America
Ian Paterson, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
David J. Procter, The University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
Viresh Rawal, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Sarah Reisman, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, United States of America
Melanie Sanford, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States of America
Masaya Sawamura, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan
Stuart L. Schreiber, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America
Erik Sorensen, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, United States of America
Keisuke Suzuki, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Meguro-Ku, Japan
Kuniaki Tatsuta, Waseda University, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Department of Applied Chemistry Polymer Chemistry, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Richard Taylor, University of York, York, United Kingdom
Kiyoshi Tomioka, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Kyotanabe, Japan
Jianbo Wang, Peking University, Beijing, China
Christina White, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, United States of America
Henry Wong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Shenzhen, Shenzhen, China
Zhenfeng Xi, Peking University, Beijing, China
Hisashi Yamamoto, Chubu University, Kasugai, Japan
Yoshinori Yamamoto, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan
Jin Quan Yu, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, California, United States of America
Qi-Lin Zhou, Nankai University, Tianjin, China
Jieping Zhu, Federal Polytechnic School of Lausanne Institute of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Lausanne, Switzerland

Early Career Advisory Board

Vincent Bizet, UHA University, Mulhouse, France
Organic synthesis, Fluorine, Catalysis, Transition-metal, Heterocycles
Víctor García-López, Louisiana State University, Department of Chemistry, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, United States of America
Molecular Machines and switches, Supramolecular chemistry, Photochemistry, Photocatalysis
Qing He, Hunan University, Changsha, China
Supramolecular chemistry, Superphane, Host-guest Chemistry, Macrocyclic chemistry, Anion/ion-pair receptor
Matthew A. Horwitz, Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Beerse, Belgium
Total synthesis, Desymmetrization, Hydrogen-bonding catalysis, Photochemistry, Process chemistry
Huan-Ming Huang, ShanghaiTech University School of Physical Science and Technology, Shanghai, China
Heteroatom Chemistry, Synthetic Methodology, Radical Chemistry, sustainable catalysis, photoredox chemistry
Xiaoshen Ma, Merck Research Laboratories Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Organic synthesis, Medicinal chemistry, Synthetic methodology, Total synthesis, BCP
Mark McLaughlin, Lancaster University, Department of Chemistry, Lancaster, United Kingdom
Earth metal catalysis, Bronsted acids, Organosilicon chemistry, Dehydration, Chemical biology
Konstantinos Neochoritis, University of Crete, Department of Chemistry, Irakleio, Greece
Multi-component reactions, Heterocycles, New modalities, Macrocycles, Isocyanides
Kevin Neumann, Radboud University, Department of Systems Chemistry, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Synthetic polymer chemistry, Bioorthogonal chemistry, Click reactions, Bioconjugation, Peptide chemistry
Daniel da Silveira Rampon, Federal University of Parana, CURITIBA, Brazil
C-H functionalization, Heterocycles, New Synthetic Methodologies, Organochalcogen
Shanmugaraju Sankarasekaran, Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, Palakkad Sub-district, Kerala, India
Inorganic Chemistry, Molecular Self-Assembly, Porous Polymers, Chemosensors, Coordination Chemistry, Organometallics Chemistry, Supramolecular Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic Synthesis
Abhishek Sharma, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, United States of America

Synthetic Methods, Medicinal Chemistry, Organoborons, Drug Discovery, Cross-Coupling

Bo Su, Nankai University College of Pharmacy, Tianjin, China

Organic synthesis, Transition metal catalysis, Asymmetric synthesis, Organoboron chemistry, Medicinal chemistry

Chong Tian, National University of Singapore, Department of Pharmacy, Singapore, Singapore

Supramolecular chemistry, Molecular machine, Mechanically interlocked molecule, Medicinal chemistry, Drug discovery

Chaosheng Luo, Elsevier,

Organic chemistry, Synthetic methodology, Asymmetric organocatalysis and Chemical biology

Scientific Editor

Marta Meazza, Elsevier Ltd Kidlington Corporate Office, Kidlington, United Kingdom

Asymmetric Synthesis, Synergistic Catalysis, Organocatalysis, Photocatalysis, Synthesis of Heterocycles

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way

We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.
To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Scope

Tetrahedron Letters provides rapid dissemination of short accounts of advances of outstanding significance and timeliness in the broad field of organic chemistry and its related disciplines, such as organic materials and bio-organic chemistry.

Papers in *Tetrahedron Letters* are expected to represent brief summaries of preliminary work or initial results at the cutting edge of the field. Generally, such papers will be two-four printed pages, including references. Manuscripts submitted to *Tetrahedron Letters* should NOT include a separate "Experimental Section"; experimental descriptions and spectral data should be included as Electronic Supporting Information (see below). If the focus of the manuscript is the development of a new method, a representative procedure can be included in the endnote section.

Tetrahedron Letters also publishes 'Digests', invited short reviews, highlights or perspectives, focusing on recent advancements in a field.

The contents of papers are the sole responsibility of the authors, and publication shall not imply the concurrence of the Editors or Publisher.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

Studies in animals

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

Declaration of competing interest

Corresponding authors, on behalf of all the authors of a submission, must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. All authors, including those *without* competing interests to declare, should provide the relevant information to the corresponding author (which, where relevant, may specify they have nothing to declare). Corresponding authors should then use this tool to create a shared statement and upload to the submission system at the Attach Files step. **Please do not convert the .docx template to another file type. Author signatures are not required.**

Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other originality or duplicate checking software.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Preprint posting on SSRN

In support of Open Science, this journal offers its authors a free preprint posting service. Preprints provide early registration and dissemination of your research, which facilitates early citations and collaboration.

During submission to Editorial Manager, you can choose to release your manuscript publicly as a preprint on the preprint server SSRN once it enters peer-review with the journal. Your choice will have no effect on the editorial process or outcome with the journal. Please note that the corresponding author is expected to seek approval from all co-authors before agreeing to release the manuscript publicly on SSRN.

You will be notified via email when your preprint is posted online and a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is assigned. Your preprint will remain globally available free to read whether the journal accepts or rejects your manuscript.

For more information about posting to SSRN, please consult the SSRN Terms of Use and FAQs.

Use of inclusive language

Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

Reporting guidance

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex

and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

Changes to authorship

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors **before** submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only **before** the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the **corresponding author**: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.
Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors **after** the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Article transfer service

This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing

Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, it is recommended to state this.

Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language and language services
Please write your article in clear, concise, grammatically correct English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who require information about language editing and copyediting services pre- and post-submission please visit https://webshop.elsevier.com/language-editing-services/language-editing/ or our customer support site at service.elsevier.com for more information.

Journal policy
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the copyright holder. Authors accept full responsibility for the factual accuracy of the data presented and should obtain any authorization necessary for publication. As such the contents of the papers are the sole responsibility of the authors and publication shall not imply the concurrence of the editors or copyright holder.
All papers are submitted to referees who advise the editor on the matter of acceptance in accordance with the high standards required, on the understanding that the subject matter has not been previously published and is not under consideration elsewhere. Referees will be asked to distinguish contributions meeting the above requirements and having an element of novelty, timeliness, and urgency that merits publication in the journal. We ask referees to help in the selection of articles that have this breadth and suggest that papers covering narrower aspects of the field be sent to journals specializing in those areas. Referee names are not disclosed, but their views are forwarded by the editor to the authors for consideration. Authors are encouraged to suggest names of several experts in the field when papers are first submitted or at any time in the evaluation process.

Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION
Articles
Authors should submit their manuscripts via the online submission page of this journal at https://www.editorialmanager.com/tetl/default.aspxl. Authors will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. The system automatically converts source files to a single Adobe Acrobat PDF version of the article, which is used in the peer review process. Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to PDF at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance. All correspondence, including notification of the editor's decision and requests for revision, takes place by e-mail and via the author's home page. A printed copy of the manuscript is not required at any stage of the process.

The following items should be submitted via the online submission page:

Manuscript. It is not necessary to embed graphics in the text, but if you do so please note that *separate graphic files will always be required for proof production when a manuscript is accepted for publication.* Graphics should be submitted as separate, highresolution artwork files. These will be automatically incorporated into the single PDF that the system creates for review. *Graphical abstract* for the contents list (submitted as a separate document). *Cover letter:* highlighting the novelty, significance, and

urgency of the submitted work, which merits rapid publication and providing details of other relevant information, e.g., submitted or in press manuscripts. *List of potential referees (Separate document). Mol files* (optional): see below.

In the submission process authors can indicate the preferred handling editor for their manuscript, but that editor will not necessarily deal with that manuscript.

Tetrahedron Digests: Digests should be submitted to the online submission page of this journal at https://www.editorialmanager.com/tetl/default.aspx. When submitting, please select the article type "Digest". Your article will then be sent to the Editor for your region.

PREPARATION

Queries

For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.
As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or lay-out that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

References

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/ book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

Formatting requirements

There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.
If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.
Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Figures and tables embedded in text

Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

Peer review

This journal operates a single anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

Use of word processing software
Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). See also the section on Electronic artwork.
To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

General requirements

The corresponding author's full mailing address, including mail codes, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address should be included. The manuscript should be compiled in the following order: Graphical Abstract, Title, Authors, Affiliations, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Experimental, Acknowledgments, References and Notes, Tables, Legends, Figures, and Schemes.

Text
Text should be subdivided in the simplest possible way consistent with clarity. Headings should reflect the relative importance of the sections. Ensure that all tables, figures, and schemes are cited in the text in numerical order. The preferred position for chemical structures should be indicated. Trade names should have an initial capital letter. All measurements and data should be given in SI units where possible, or in other internationally accepted units. Abbreviations should be used consistently throughout the text, and all non-standard abbreviations should be defined on first usage. Authors are requested to draw attention to hazardous materials or procedures by adding the word **CAUTION** followed by a brief descriptive phrase and literature references if appropriate.

Essential title page information

• ***Title.*** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
• ***Author names and affiliations.*** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
• ***Corresponding author.*** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
• ***Present/permanent address.*** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights

Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Abstracts

Authors must include a short abstract of approximately four to six lines that states briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusion(s). References and compound numbers should not be mentioned in the abstract unless full details are given.

Graphical abstract
A graphical abstract is mandatory for this journal. It should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership online. Authors must provide images that clearly represent the work described in the article. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

Keywords
Authors are asked to provide four keywords, which will be used for indexing purposes.

Acknowledgements
An acknowledgement section may be included. It should be placed after the manuscript text and before the references.

Formatting of funding sources
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, it is recommended to include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Nomenclature
It is the responsibility of the authors to provide correct nomenclature. Chemical names for drugs are preferred. If these are not practical, generic names, names approved by the U.S. Adopted Names Council, or those approved by the World Health Organization may be used. If a generic name is used, its chemical name or structure should be provided at the point of first citation. Authors will find the following as useful reference books for recommended nomenclature.

IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry; Rigaudy, J.; Klesney, S. P., Eds; Pergamon: Oxford, 1979.
Enzyme Nomenclature; Webb, E. C., Ed.; Academic Press; Orlando, 1992.
Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents; The Biochemistry Society; London, 1978.
The ACS Style Guide; Dodd, J. S., Ed.; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1997.

X-ray crystallographic data
Prior to submission of the manuscript, the author should deposit crystallographic data for organic and metalorganic structures with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre. The data, without structure factors, should be sent by e-mail to deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, as an ASCII file, preferably in CIF format. Hard copy data should be sent to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ. A checklist of data items for deposition can be obtained from the CCDC Home Page on the World Wide Web (http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk) or by e-mail to: fileserv@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, with the one-line message, send me checklist. The data will be acknowledged, within three working days, with one CCDC deposition number per structure deposited. These numbers should be included with the following standard text in the manuscript: Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for the structures in this paper have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication nos. CCDC. Copies of the data can be obtained, free of charge, on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK, (fax: +44-(0)1223-336033 or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.Uk). Deposited data may be accessed by the journal and checked as part of the refereeing process. If data are revised prior to publication, a replacement file should be sent to CCDC.

Characterization of new compounds

All new compounds should be fully characterized with relevant spectroscopic data. Microanalyses should be included whenever possible. Under appropriate circumstances, high-resolution mass spectra may serve in lieu of microanalysis, if accompanied by suitable NMR criteria for sample homogeneity.

DNA sequences and GenBank Accession numbers

Many Elsevier journals cite ''gene accession numbers'' in their running text and footnotes. Gene accession numbers refer to genes or DNA sequences about which further information can be found in the databases at the National Center for Biotechnical Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine. Elsevier authors wishing to enable other scientists to use the accession numbers cited in their papers via links to these sources, should type this information in the following manner:
For each and every accession number cited in an article, authors should type the accession number in **bold, underlined text**. Letters in the accession number should always be capitalised. (See Example below). This combination of letters and format will enable Elsevier's typesetters to recognise the relevant texts as accession numbers and add the required link to GenBank's sequences.

Example: ''(GenBank accession nos. **AI631510, AI631511**, **AI632198**, and **BF223228**), a B-cell tumor from a chronic lymphatic leukemia (GenBank accession no. BE675048), and a T-cell lymphoma (GenBank accession no. AA361117)''. Authors are encouraged to check accession numbers used very carefully. **An error in a letter or number can result in a dead link**. In the final version of the ***printed*** **article**, the accession number text will not appear bold or underlined. In the final version of the ***electronic*** **copy**, the accession number text will be linked to the appropriate source in the NCBI databases enabling readers to go directly to that source from the article.

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

ChemDraw

.
To help authors provide actual size graphics, it is suggested that the following settings be used with CSC ChemDraw and ISIS Draw: font 10 pt Helvetica, chain angle 120°, bond spacing 18% of length, fixed length 10.08 pt (0.354 cm), bold width 1.4 pt (0.049 cm), line width 0.42 pt (0.015 cm), margin width 1.12 pt (0.040 cm), and hash spacing 1.75 pt (0.062 cm). Compound numbers should be in boldface. In order to accurately design schematics to print out at the proper width, the original drawing cannot exceed a column width of 8.4 cm (for single column) and 17.7 cm (for double column). Layout design is facilitated if authors submit their original artwork in the actual size to be published. Please save graphics as an Encapsulated PostScript file (EPS) or a Tagged Image File Format (TIFF), as well as the program the graphic was originally drawn in. For more details on the preparation and submission of artwork, please visit https://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions.

Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
• For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
• Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.
You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.
Formats
Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.
TIFF (or JPG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

Please do not:

• Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
• Supply files that are too low in resolution.
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Colour

Colour figures should be supplied in electronic format as JPEG files (minimum 300 dots per inch).

- *In print:* Colour figures may be printed in the journal at no charge to the author, provided that the editor considers the colour necessary to convey scientific information.
- *On the Web:* Any figure can appear free of charge in colour in the Web version of your article (e.g., on ScienceDirect), regardless of whether or not this is reproduced in colour in the printed version.

Legends

Legends for figures and schemes should be grouped together separately.

Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables

All tables should be cited in the text, and numbered in order of appearance with Arabic numerals. All table columns should have a brief explanatory heading and, where appropriate, units of measurement. Vertical lines should not be used. Footnotes to tables should be typed below the table and should be referred to by superscript letters. Each table should have a descriptive heading, which, together with the individual column headings, should make the table, as nearly as possible, self-explanatory. In setting up tabulations, authors are requested to keep in mind the column widths (8.4 cm and 17.7 cm), and to make the table conform to the limitations of these dimensions.

References and notes

In the text, references should be indicated by superscript Arabic numerals which run consecutively through the paper and appear after any punctuation. Please ensure that all references are cited in the text and vice versa. The reference list should preferably contain only literature references, although other information (e.g., experimental details) can be placed in this section. Preferably, each reference should contain only one literature citation. Authors are expected to check the original source reference for accuracy. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to American Chemical Society guidelines (*The ACS Style Guide*; Dodd, J. S., Ed.; American Chemical Society: Washington DC, 1997). Formatting for common references are shown below.

Scientific articles:

1. Barton DHR, Yadav-Bhatnagar N, Finet J-P, Khamsi J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1987; 28: 3111-3115.

Books:

2. Doe, J. S.; Smith, J. In *Medicinal Chemistry*; Roe, P., Ed.; Pergamon: Oxford, 1990; Vol. 1, pp 301 383.

Patent/Chem. abstract:

3. Lyle, F. R. U.S. Patent 6,973,257, 1995; *Chem. Abstr.* **1995**, *123*, 2870.

Meeting abstract:

4. Prasad, A.; Jackson, P. *Abstracts of Papers*, Part 2, 212th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Orlando, FL, Aug 25-29, 1996; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1996; PMSE 189.

Dataset:

5. Oguro, M, Imahiro, S, Saito, S, Nakashizuka, T. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1; 2015. http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1.

Citing and listing of Web references

As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/ book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Abbreviations
Standard ACS abbreviations should be used throughout the manuscript and are employed without periods. The preferred forms for some of the more commonly used abbreviations are mp, bp, °C, K, min, h, mL, µL, g, mg, µg, cm, mm, nm, mol, mmol, µmol, M, mM, µM, ppm, HPLC, TLC, GC, 1H NMR, GC-MS, HRMS, FABHRMS, UV, IR, EPR, ESR, DNase, ED50, ID50, IC50, LD50, im, ip, iv, mRNA, RNase, rRNA, tRNA, cpm, Ci, dpm, *V*max, *K*m, *k*, *t*1/2. All non-standard abbreviations should be defined following the first use of the abbreviation. For a detailed listing of standard abbreviations, see The ACS Style Guide; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1997.

Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Software
Software used as part of computer-aided drug/agent design (e.g., molecular modelling, QSAR, conformational analysis, molecular dynamics) should be readily available from accepted sources and the authors may specify where the software can be obtained. Assurance of the quality of the parameters employed for the relevant potential functions should be detailed in the manuscript.

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)
Manuscripts submitted to *Tetrahedron Letters* should NOT include a separate "Experimental Section"; experimental descriptions and spectral data should be included as **Electronic Supporting Information (ESI**). Upon manuscript submission, the authors must provide all data required to allow the reviewers and readers of the journal to understand and replicate the research presented in the

article as ESI. Complete experimental procedures and spectral characterization of all new compounds are a mandatory part of the ESI, but procedures for preparing known compounds by a different method may also be included. Experimental procedures should be described in sufficient detail to ensure reproducibility. Reactant quantities, volumes, purification methods, product descriptions, quantities and isolated yields (%) should be included. All new compounds must be fully characterized with relevant spectroscopic data in order to provide convincing evidence for both their purity and identity. These data will normally include lists of: ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR peaks, HRMS or elemental analysis data, indicative IR absorptions, and melting points where appropriate. For enantiomerically enriched substances, data used to determine absolute configuration and enantiomeric ratios or excesses should be given, including specific rotation values and, where appropriate, HPLC details (including retention times, solvent, flow rate and the chiral support). Spectral data for known compounds that are prepared by new procedures need not be supplied, but the authors must state what spectral data are consistent with the literature and provide the appropriate reference.

High resolution copies of ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra for all new compounds must be provided in the ESI. High resolution copies of ^{1}H NMR spectra for known compounds prepared by new procedures must also be furnished as evidence of purity. Each spectrum must be clearly labelled with the structure and compound number. All compound peaks must be integrated (^{1}H NMR), and all resonances should be peak-picked (^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR). Chromatograms and other supporting data may be included as needed. The inclusion of an ESI section is compulsory for submission to *Tetrahedron Letters* and will be subject to peer review.

Research data

This journal requires and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. When sharing data in one of these ways, you are expected to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Data linking

If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Research Elements

This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in Research Elements.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a Research Elements article.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we require you to state the availability of your data in your submission if your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post. This may also be a requirement of your funding body or institution. You will have the opportunity to provide a data statement during the submission process. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page..

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Proofs

Proofs will be despatched via e-mail and should be returned with corrections as quickly as possible, normally within 48 hours of receipt. Elsevier now sends PDF proofs which can be annotated; for this you will need to download Adobe Reader version 7 available free from http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html. Instructions on how to annotate PDF files will accompany the proofs. The exact system requirements are given at the Adobe site: http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/acrrsystemreqs.html#70win. If you do not wish to use the PDF annotations function, you may list the corrections (including replies to the Query Form) and return to Elsevier in an e-mail. Please list your corrections quoting line number. If, for any reason, this is not possible, then mark the corrections and any other comments (including replies to the Query Form) on a printout of your proof and return by fax, or scan the pages and e-mail, or by post. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Therefore, it is important to ensure that all of your corrections are sent back to us in one communication: please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility. Note that Elsevier may proceed with the publication of your article if no response is received. Any amendments will be incorporated and the final article will then be published online as an Article in Press on ScienceDirect (http://www.sciencedirect.com).
Articles in Press take full advantage of the enhanced Science-Direct functionality, including the ability to be cited. This is possible due to the innovative use of the DOI article identifier, which enables the citation of a paper before volume, issue and page numbers are allocated. The Article in Press will be removed once the paper has been assigned to an issue and the issue has been compiled.

Offprints

The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's Author Services. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

AUTHOR INQUIRIES

Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.
You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com