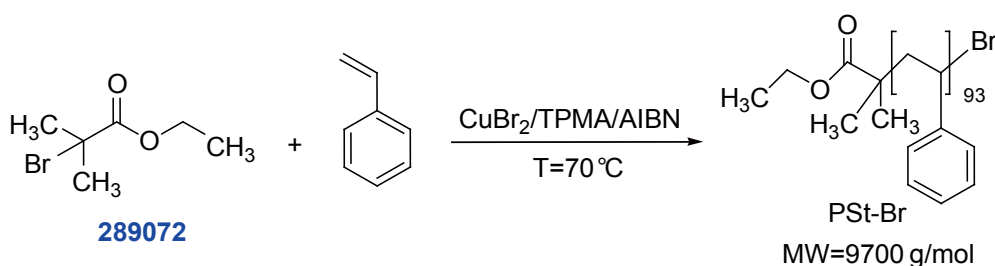


The properties and applications of polymers depend not only on molecular weight, but also on molecular shape and composition. ATRP is one of the most powerful modern methods for the synthesis of polymers ^[1].

ATRP is a radical process, which is much more tolerant to functional groups than the ionic process. It broadens the range of unsaturated molecules that can be polymerized or copolymerized and provides a straightforward opportunity to directly introduce various functionalities into the polymer structure ^[2].

J&K offers a complete inventory of compounds for ATRP in different package sizes from grams to kilograms.

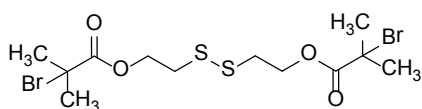
- Synthesis of the polystyrene macroinitiator (PSt-Br) using ICAR ATRP in the presence of the TPMA ligand ^[3].



References

- [1] Matyjaszewski, K.; Spanswick, J. *Mat. Today*. **2005**, 8, 26-33.
 [2] Matyjaszewski, K.; Xia, J. *Chem. Rev.* **2001**, 101, 2921-2990.
 [3] Matyjaszewski, K.; Jakubowski, W.; Min, K.; Tang, W.; Huang, J.; Braunecker, W. A.; Tsarevsky, N. V. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **2006**, 103, 15309-15314.

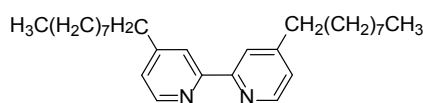
1542193



817637-79-9

Bis[2-(2'-bromoisobutyryloxy)ethyl]disulfide, 97%

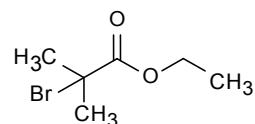
620764



142646-58-0

4,4'-Dinonyl-2,2'-dipyridyl, 98%

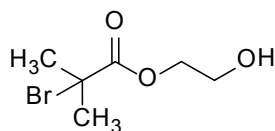
289072



600-00-0

Ethyl 2-bromoisobutyrate, 98%

1473286

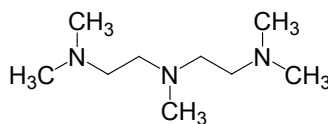


189324-13-8

2-Hydroxyethyl

2-bromoisobutyrate,95%

293624

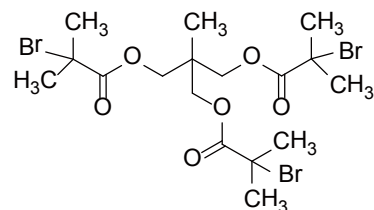


3030-47-5

1,1,4,7,7-Pentamethyldiethylenetriamine,

98%

1528412



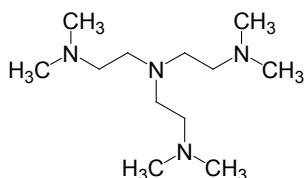
648898-32-2

1,1,1-Tris

(2-bromoisobutyryloxy)methyl

ethane,97%

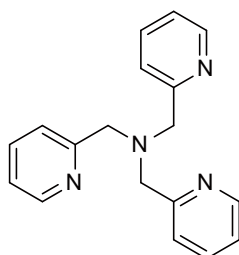
409824



33527-91-2

Tris(2-dimethylaminoethyl)amine,99%

934562



16858-01-8

Tris(2-pyridylmethyl)amine,98%