

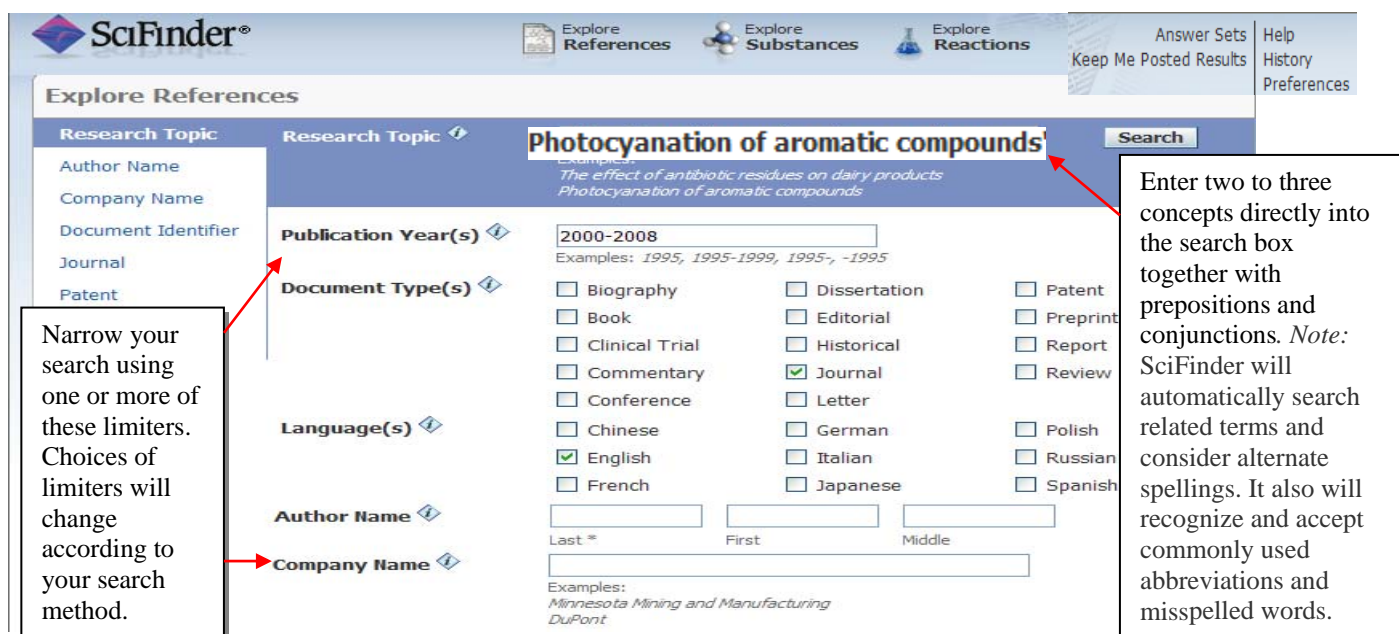
SciFinder Scholar provides access to CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) databases such as CAplus, CAREGISTRY and CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST and MEDLINE. Content includes references, abstracts, and selected full text links from over 10,000 worldwide scientific journals, technical reports, books, dissertations, reviews, and web preprints spanning disciplines in chemistry, biology, biotechnology and engineering. Also covered are patents from 57 international patent authorities, 45 million organic and inorganic substances, 60 million sequences, 17 million single and multi-step reactions as well as 247,000 inventoried or regulated chemicals. Coverage begins as early as 1907 and is updated daily.

STARTING & SEARCHING SCIFINDER SCHOLAR

From the library's World Wide Web homepage (<http://www.uhcl.edu/library>), click on **Databases A-Z**. In the alphabetical list of databases by name, click on the **SciFinder Scholar** hyperlink. (*Note*: First time users must register ahead of time with a valid UHCL email in the provided [Registration](#) link).

After signing in with your username and password, click **Accept** the license agreement statement. Then select from the three methods of exploration across the top of the search screen. *Explore References* shown below is the default start page.

- *Explore References* by research topic, author, company name, document identifier, or journal patent
- *Explore Substances* by chemical structure, molecular formula, or substance identifier
- *Explore Reactions* by drawing or importing chemical structure



SciFinder® Explore References Explore Substances Explore Reactions Answer Sets Help
Keep Me Posted Results History Preferences

Explore References

Research Topic **Photocyanation of aromatic compounds** Search

Examples:
The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products
Photocyanation of aromatic compounds

Publication Year(s) 2000-2008
Examples: 1995, 1995-1999, 1995-, -1995

Document Type(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Biography	<input type="checkbox"/> Dissertation	<input type="checkbox"/> Patent
<input type="checkbox"/> Book	<input type="checkbox"/> Editorial	<input type="checkbox"/> Preprint
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Trial	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
<input type="checkbox"/> Commentary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Journal	<input type="checkbox"/> Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference	<input type="checkbox"/> Letter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> German	<input type="checkbox"/> Polish
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
<input type="checkbox"/> French	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish

Language(s)

Author Name

Company Name

Last * First Middle

Examples:
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing
DuPont

Narrow your search using one or more of these limiters. Choices of limiters will change according to your search method.

Enter two to three concepts directly into the search box together with prepositions and conjunctions. *Note*: SciFinder will automatically search related terms and consider alternate spellings. It also will recognize and accept commonly used abbreviations and misspelled words.

Tips:

- Do not use **AND** or **OR** if a preposition is more exact. Example: use *effect of human growth hormone **on** fetal development* instead of *effect of human growth hormone **AND** fetal development*
- Do not use truncation or wildcard symbols (! or *). Terms are automatically truncated for plural forms, past tense, and other word forms.
- Use parentheses to include acronyms or synonyms for some of the keywords in your search. Example: *milk production of cows (**bovines**)*
- Do not use distributed modifiers; be specific in the description. Example: use *liver apoptosis or nasal apoptosis* instead of *liver or nasal apoptosis*
- Use negation (**NOT**, **EXCEPT**) to eliminate unwanted results. Example: *ringed planets **NOT** Saturn*

VIEWING & WORKING WITH RECORDS

Click on this link to modify your search query.
Note: Avoid using the browser's Back button as a navigation tool to prevent loss of query data.

Research Topic Candidates

5 Topics 0 Selected
Select All Deselect All

Research Topic Candidates

- 2 references were found containing "Photocyanation of aromatic compounds" as entered.
- 15 references were found containing the two concepts "Photocyanation" and "aromatic compounds" closely associated with one another.
- 26 references were found where the two concepts "Photocyanation" and "aromatic compounds" were present anywhere in the reference.
- 63 references were found containing the concept "Photocyanation".

Get References

Mark desired references, and click **Get References**.

Click **Get Cited** to see other references cited by your references. Click **Get Citing** to see references citing your references.

Analysis brings focus to your search results. Click the drop-down list for options to identify trends in research, key researchers and organizations, reported substances, etc.

References

2 References 0 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected Remove Duplicates Save Print Export

Select All Deselect All Sort by: Accession Number

1. **Aromatic photosubstitution, IV. Photocyanation of aromatic compounds: labeling experiments**
By Lazaro, Rene; Bouchet, Philippe; Sole, Raphael; Alkorta, Ibon; Elguero, Jose
From *ACH - Models in Chemistry* (1999), 136(5-6), 531-538. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
The photochem. origin of 1-naphthalenecarbonitrile and 8-nitro-1-naphthalenecarbonitrile from 1-nitronaphthalene was detd. using three deuterated derivs. of this last compd., 1d(4), 1d(5) and 1d(8). It appears that the replacement of the nitro by the cyano group occurs exclusively at the ipso position. The existence of a mechanism of interconversion between 1,5- and 1,8-1-naphthalenedicarbonitriles has been clarified thanks to these labeled expts. Ab initio calcns. (B3LYP//6-31G*) were carried out to try to discuss the isomerizations.

Journal title

Click **Substances** or **Reactions** (if highlighted) for more cross-searching results.

Click **Full Text** to be linked to ChemPort for possible full text links, or search the journal title in the library's [Ejournals list](#) to check if full text is available from another source. See also **Article & Book Requests** on the library homepage for document delivery options.

Refine

Analyze by: CA Concept Heading

Click **Refine** to modify your search with other criteria such as another research topic, author, language, etc.

Substances Reactions Citing Full Text Link

Save Print Export

Options to save, print, or export records are available across the top of the results screen or at individual records. Using **Save** is recommended to save all answers or selected answers on the CAS server. Up to 20 answer sets can be created and viewed after logging in. Answer sets also can be edited or combined to optimize results. Use **Export** only if you would like to save results to your own personal computer, or click **Help** for more instructions.

Answer Sets Help
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To make sure your browser meets the system requirements of SciFinder, see the browser's [FAQ](#) located within the online Help.

Create a profile with **Keep Me Posted Results** to receive a weekly updates summary on a research topic through your email. Detailed records can be viewed after logging into SciFinder Scholar.

Sign Out

Please remember to sign out upon finishing a search session due to the limit on simultaneous UHCL users.

For more tips on researching a topic or searching structures and reactions, click [SciFinder Tutorials - Web Version](#) for short recorded sessions, refer to onscreen help, or consult a reference librarian (281-283-3910 or library@uhcl.edu).