Protostellar outflows are crucial for the formation of protostars by shedding excess angular momentum in the infalling gas to allow accretion to continue onto the central star. Outflowing gas travelling at supersonic speeds creates shocks and alters the chemical composition in the ambient medium. However, the chemistry in these outflows is not well constrained. Here, we utilized archival Submillimeter Array (SMA) observations of the young, high mass protostar IRAS 20126+4104 in order to study the chemical diversity of both the disk and the outflow. We found that there are complex chemistry in both disk and outflow regions, and we assessed column densities for different molecules.

Keywords: Astrochemistry, Interferometry, Stellar jets