

What do you call a reducing agent that is more stable, versatile, and cost-effective than the rest?

Top scientists call it VITRIDE® Reducing Agent.

FIND OUT WHY TOP SCIENTISTS CHOOSE VITRIDE® REDUCING AGENT

STABLE. VERSATILE. COST-EFFECTIVE.

Since the discovery of lithium aluminum hydride (LiAlH_4) in 1947, the search has been on to find safer, more convenient and economical substitutes without sacrificing reactivity and solubility. It seemed impossible to strike that balance...until the introduction of VITRIDE® Reducing Agent [Sodium Dihydrobis(2-methoxyethoxy) aluminate].

VITRIDE® REDUCING AGENT IS THE PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

VITRIDE® Reducing Agent is Safer to Handle

- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent is the only reducing agent that is chemically equivalent to LiAlH_4 but effectively eliminates the negative properties associated with it and other substitute compounds, making it the safest alternative on the market.
- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent is not pyrophoric under ambient conditions and will not react with oxygen under ambient conditions; therefore, it is easier to handle and safer to use.

VITRIDE® Reducing Agent is the Most Versatile

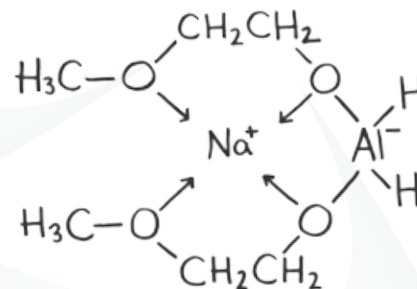
- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent is extremely soluble in a variety of solvents. Both hydrides are readily available for reaction, meaning it can be used in a wider range of applications.
- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent allows for greater range of choice in work-up.
- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent has an unlimited shelf life under dry conditions. It remains consistent once open, making it easier and more reliable to work with.
- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent requires no special handling or equipment modification, and therefore can be easily used in a wide variety of facilities.

VITRIDE® Reducing Agent is Cost-Effective

- VITRIDE® Reducing Agent, on an available hydride basis, compares favorably to other reducing agents.

A safer, more versatile reducing agent with favorable economics — why wouldn't you choose VITRIDE® Reducing Agent?

To learn more about other Vertellus products, contact www.Vertellus.com.



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	5
Table 1 – Hydride Equivalent of Various Reducing Agents	
Table 2 – Physical Properties of Pure NaAlH₂(OCH₂CH₂OCH₃)₂	
Table 3 – Physical Properties of 70% Solution of NaAlH₂(OCH₂CH₂OCH₃)₂ in Toluene	
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	7
Reaction with Active Hydrogen	7
Reducing Reactions	8
<u>Reduction of the Carbonyl Group: ALDEHYDES and KETONES, OXIMES, ACETALS and KETALS</u>	
Table 4 - Reduction of Alkylcyclohexanone in Benzene at 30°C	
Table 5 - Reduction of Aldehydes, Ketones and Oximes	
<u>Reduction of the Carboxyl Group: ESTERS, ACID CHLORIDES and ANHYDRIDES, ESTERS to ALDEHYDES, CARBOXYLIC ACIDS and SODIUM SALTS, LACTONES, AMIDES, IMIDES and LACTAMS</u>	
Table 6 - Carboxyl Group Reduction	
<u>Reduction of Nitriles</u>	
<u>Reduction of Hydroxy and Amino Compounds</u>	
Table 7 - Reduction of Amino Acids	
<u>Reduction of Epoxides</u>	
Table 8 - Epoxide Reduction	
<u>Reduction of Nitro Compounds</u>	
Table 9 - Reduction of Aromatic Nitro Compounds	
<u>Reductive Cleavage of Sulfonamides</u>	
<u>Hydrogenation of Unsaturated Compounds</u>	
Substitution Reactions	27
<u>Alkylation</u>	
Table 10 - Phosphine Oxide Synthesis	
Dehalogenation	28
Table 11 - Dehalogenation of Organic Halides	
Table 12 - Dehalogenation of Halosilanes	
Polymerization:	29
<u>Polymerization of Lactams, Polymerization of Olefins, Trimerization of Isocyanates</u>	
<u>Application in Grignard Synthesis</u>	
Table 13 - RMgX Preparation (Concentration 1 Mole Per Litre)	
EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES	31
<u>Reductions: APPARATUS, SELECTION of REACTION CONDITIONS, SOLVENT and DILUTION, REACTION TIME, QUENCHING, EXTRACTION</u>	
<u>Grignard Synthesis</u>	
TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING	36
REFERENCES	38