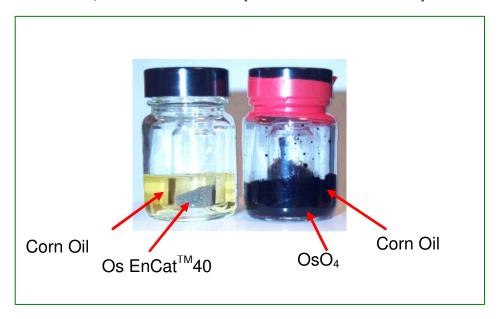
Os EnCatTM 40

Encapsulated Osmium Tetroxide Catalyst

Reaxa's Os EnCatTM 40 catalyst immobilises osmium tetroxide within a robust porous polyurea matrix for safer handling allowing easier, faster and cleaner processes to be developed



Osmium tetroxide is known to be one of the most reliable and effective catalysts for oxidative cleavage and dihydroxylation of olefins. However, it is very toxic, volatile and expensive which limits its use particularly at large-scale. Os EnCatTM 40, produced by Reaxa's microencapsulation technology, effectively immobilises and stabilises osmium tetroxide to produce a safer and easier to use catalyst for use in oxidation chemistry.

In the picture, a sample of Os EnCat™ 40 is unchanged, whereas an equivalent sample of volatile osmium tetroxide quickly reacts to produce black decomposition products.

Cleaner productstypically less than 100 ppm Os in crude productEasier storage, transport & uselow residual OsO₄ vapour over Os EnCat™ productFaster, efficient processesthe Os EnCat™ 40 beads filter easilyReduced plant contaminationOsO₄ is trapped in the beadsImproved cost effectivenessOs EnCat™ 40 may be reused in repeat reaction cyclesProcess intensificationcan be used in batch & flow processes

Product	Os Metal Content	OsO ₄ Loading	Particle Size Range
	w/w %	mmol/g	μm (average)
Os EnCat™ 40	4.8 - 5.7	0.25 - 0.30	40 - 300 (165)



Os EnCat[™] 40 Applications

Dihydroxylation Reactions:

Substrate	Product	Yield (%)	Substrate	Product	Yield (%)
Ph	HO	80	CO ₂ Me	HO CO ₂ Me	83
Ph	HO Ph OH	84	Ph	Ph OH	82
Ph	OH OH	90	CO ₂ Me	HO CO ₂ Me	85
C ₄ H ₉	HO C ₄ H ₉ OH	84	BnO 3	BnO OH OH	73

Olefin (1 mmol), NMO (1.3 mmol), 5 mol% Os EnCat™40, acetone/water, room temp., 12-20 h

Asymmetric Dihydroxylation Reactions:

Substrate	Yield (%)	ee (%)	
Ph	98	94	
Ph	88	>99	
Ph CO ₂ Me	94	>99	
Ph	91	97	

5 mol% Os EnCat™ 40/(DHQD)₂PHAL, MeSO₂NH₂, K₃Fe(CN)₆, K₂CO₃, THF/water, room temp., 24-48 h

Selected References:

- 1. Oxidative Cleavage of Olefins. B. Borhan et. al., Tetrahedron Lett., 2006, 3797.
- 2. Dihydroxylation Reactions. S.V. Ley et. al., Org. Lett., 2003, 5, 185.
- 3. Asymmetric Dihydroxylations. S. V. Ley et. al., Org. Biomol. Chem., 2003, 1, 3957.