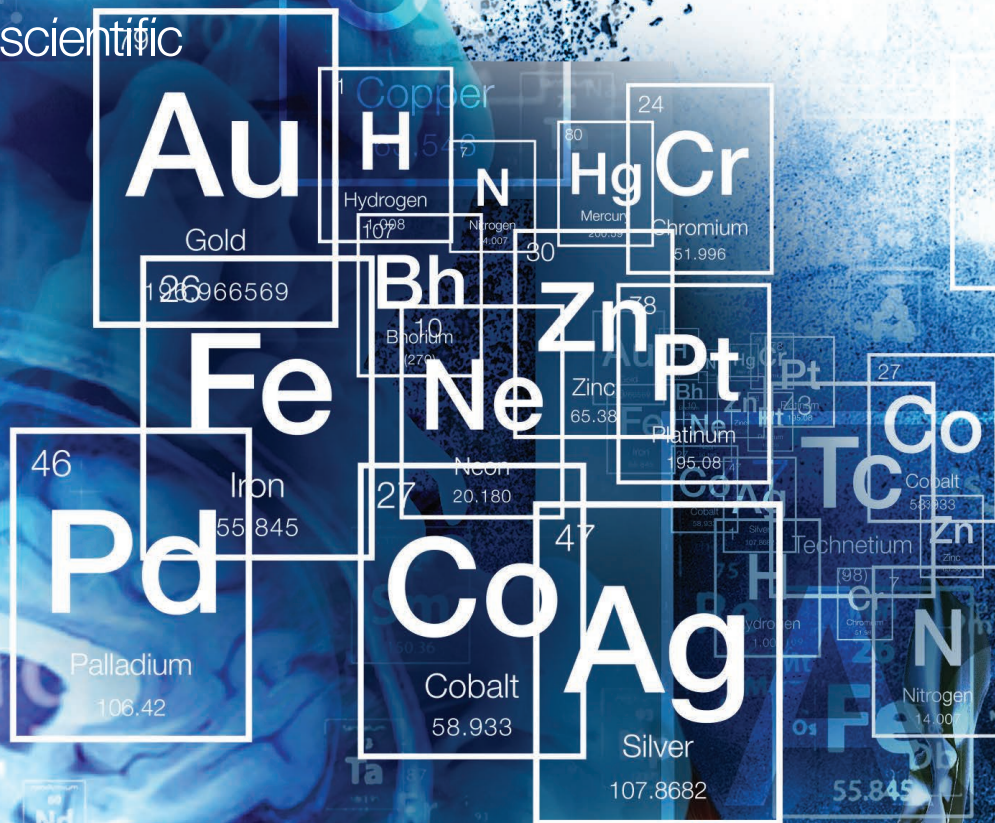


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Chemicals

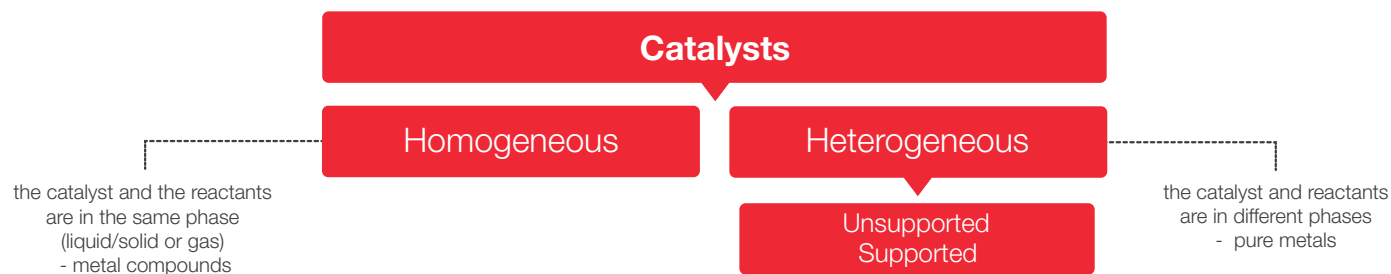
Thermo Scientific Catalysts

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Thermo Scientific Catalysts



Metal catalysts

Metal catalysts are extensively being used in both research laboratory and industrial/manufacturing scale chemistry. Indeed, it will be exceptional, if you find any complex organic synthesis or industrial manufacturing process that does not, at some stage, utilize a metal catalyst. In other words, most of the commercially produced chemicals utilize metal catalysts at some stage in the process of their manufacturing processes.

Transition metals are an exceptional choice for catalyst in modern organic, organometallic and electro chemistries. They have the capability to be in a variety of oxidation states, interchange between states, form complexes with organic ligands and are a good source of electrons.

Precious metal catalysts

Catalytic processes in organic synthesis require “late transition metals” such as palladium, platinum, gold, ruthenium, rhodium, or iridium. Cross-coupling reactions, which have been widely used for several organic transformations, will be difficult to perform by a classical pathway without using metal catalysts such as palladium, platinum copper, nickel, ruthenium, and rhodium. Due to their high selectivity, precious metal chemicals are often the first choice as heterogeneous catalysts for a wide variety of research and industrial chemical applications.

The Thermo Scientific metal catalysts portfolio includes a range of homogeneous, heterogeneous, supported/unsupported, and electro catalysts. The catalysts are offered in a wide selection of purities and concentrations for a broad range of organic synthesis routes for the pharmaceutical industry. We offer a unique collection of chiral ligands for asymmetric hydrogenation, novel palladium coupling catalysts, platinum group metal (PGM)-based heterogeneous catalysts as well as sponge nickel catalysts.

Our metal catalysts can provide shorter synthetic routes, efficient manufacturing processes, cost effective production and a safer environment.





Application highlights

Organic synthesis

Pure metals and metal compounds offer unique opportunities for an organic chemist due to their versatile properties and pronounced catalytic activities. Metal catalysts are extensively used in organic synthesis. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysts are used in organic research laboratory. Homogeneous catalysis are excellent choice where highly specific reactions are desired including chiral transformations. Pt catalyzed hydrogenation of an unsaturated organic compound is an example for heterogeneous catalysis.

Bioactive synthesis

Transition metal mediated cross-coupling reactions received great attention in recent years towards the synthesis of various biologically active molecules, natural products, nucleosides, nucleotides, and oligonucleotides. Palladium-catalyzed coupling reactions have been implicated in constructing carbon-carbon and carbon-hetero atom bonds. Such metal catalyzed reactions offer synthetic versatility and efficiency to wide range of bioactive molecules.

Pharma industry

Increasing focus has been on the environmental impact of manufacturing processes in pharmaceutical industry where there is a large amount of drug products manufactured globally. Various metal catalysts have been extensively used in pharma industry to enhance the sustainability of pharmaceutical products, leading to the shorter and very efficient synthetic routes. By facilitating selectivity, high yield, economic and environmental friendly processes, metal catalysts offer great profitable options for drug manufacturers.

Petroleum refinery

Catalytic processes are very important in modern refineries and petrochemical industry. The leader in the petroleum industry is often dictated by the proper use of efficient catalysts. In petroleum refining, most of the processes beyond the crude unit is catalytic in nature. Metal catalysts plays a critical role in reducing the aromatic content and increasing fuel octane numbers through various organic transformations like hydrogenation, alkylation, isomerization. Heterogeneous catalysts have been widely used in many petroleum refining processes, such as fluid catalytic cracking (FCC), hydrocracking, and hydrotreating.

Fuel cells

Redox reactions are important component of fuel cells in converting chemical energy into electricity. Electro catalysts enhance the rates of the half reactions (oxidation or reduction component of redox reaction) that comprise the fuel cell. Redox characteristics of the electro catalysts offer a great advantage for their use in fuel cells. Electro catalysts offer enhanced performance and durability of fuel cells. The next generation electro catalysts are now available with corrosion resistant carbon supports for automotive fuel cell applications.

Cleaner environment

Catalysts play a very important role in protecting the environment. Catalysts play a major role in treating exhaust gases from motor vehicles, manufacturing facilities and power plants. The result is a cleaner environment. Catalysts are an essential component in emission control devices. Metal catalysts help convert over 90% of harmful elements like hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen from gasoline engines into less harmful carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water vapor.

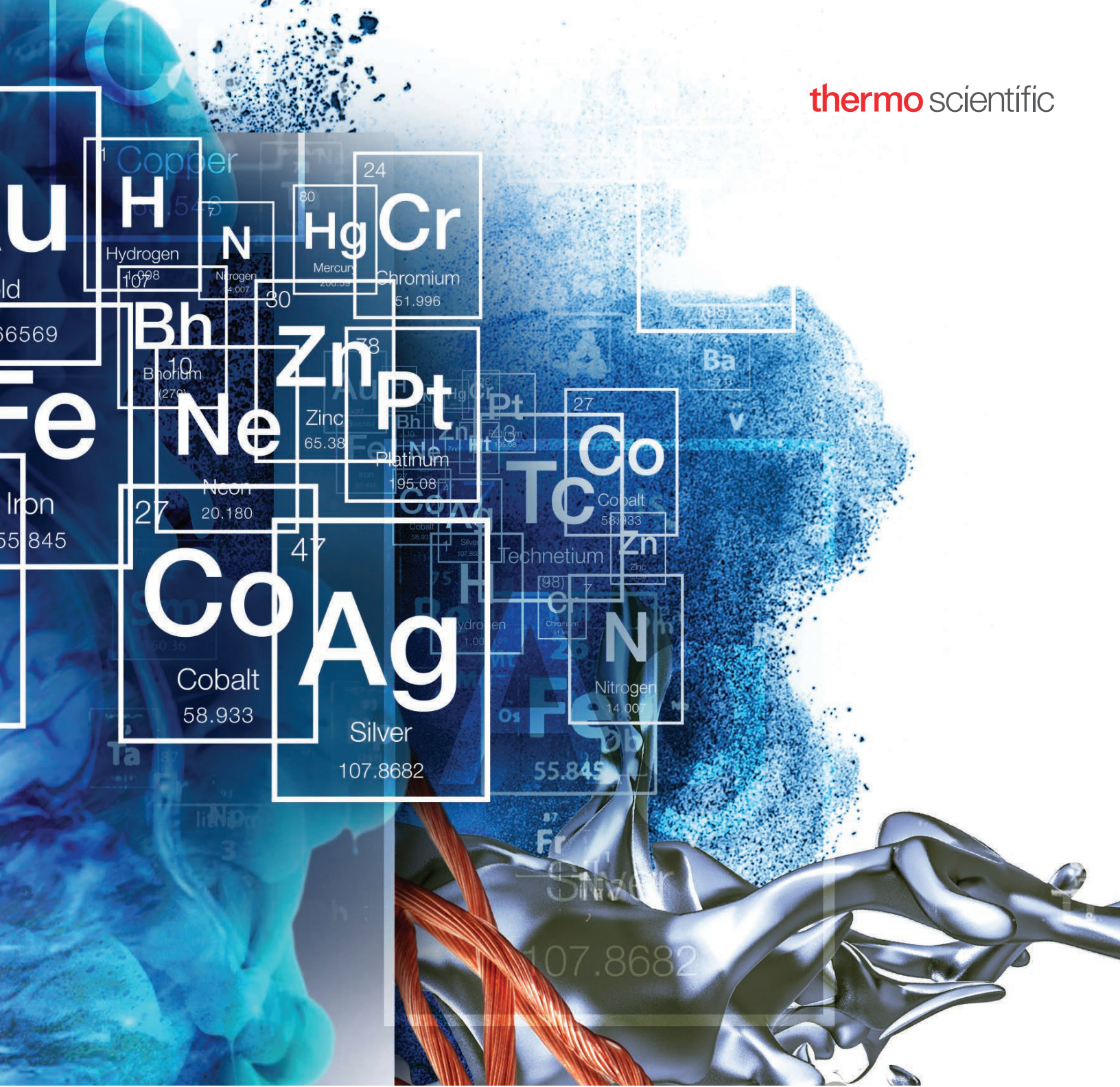
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Homogeneous catalysts

Fisher Scientific Cat. No.	Description	Size
AA11046	Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate(II), 99.9% (metals basis), Pt 51% min	1 g, 5 g
AA11046	Dihydrogen hexachloroiridate(IV) hydrate, 99% (metals basis), Ir 38-42%	5 g, 25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA11051	Dihydrogen hexachloroplatinate(IV) hydrate, 99.9% (metals basis)	5 g, 50 g, 100 g, 250 g
AA39741	Gold(I) sodium thiosulfate hydrate, 99.9% (metals basis)	1 g, 5 g, 25 g, 50 g
AA39742	Gold(III) acetate, 99.9% (metals basis)	0.5 g, 1 g, 5 g
AA12163	Gold(III) chloride, Au 64.4% min	0.25 g, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g
AA36400	Hydrogen tetrachloroaurate(III) trihydrate, ACS, 99.99% (metals basis), Au 49.0% min	1 g, 10 g, 25 g, 50 g
AA11030	Iridium(III) chloride hydrate, 99.8% (metals basis)	5 g, 10 g, 50 g, 100 g,
AAA17849	Iridium(IV) oxide powder, 99%	1 g, 5 g
AA12103	Osmium(VIII) oxide, 99.8% (metals basis), Os 74.4% min	5 g, 10 g, 50 g, 100 g
AA10516	Palladium(II) acetate, Pd 45.9-48.4%	10 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g
AA11034	Palladium(II) chloride, 99.9% (metals basis), Pd 59.0% min	10 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g
AA11035	Palladium(II) nitrate hydrate, 99.8% (metals basis), Pd 39% min	2 g, 10 g, 25 g, 50 g
AA10526	Platinum(II) 2,4-pentanedionate, Pt 48.0% min	5 g, 25 g, 50 g, 100 g
AA11048	Potassium tetrachloroplatinate(II), 99.9% (metals basis), Pt 46.0% min	5 g, 25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA11814	Rhodium(III) oxide, anhydrous, 99.9% (metals basis), Rh 80.6% min	1 g, 2 g, 5 g, 10 g
AA12175	Ruthenium(III) nitrosyl nitrate, Ru 31.3% min	1 g, 5 g, 10 g, 25 g
AAA10816	Ruthenium(IV) oxide, anhydrous, 99.9%	1 g, 5 g, 10 g, 25 g
AA10548	Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), 99.8% (metals basis), Pd 9% min	10 g, 50 g, 100 g, 250 g
AA12760	Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), Pd 21.5% min	10 g, 50 g, 100 g, 250 g

Heterogeneous catalysts

Fisher Scientific Cat. No.	Description	Size
AA38330	Iridium, 1% on activated carbon powder, reduced, nominally 50% water wet	5 g, 25 g, 100 g
AA31276	Nickel on silica-alumina, catalyst	5 g, 25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA89114	Palladium, 0.5% on 3.18mm (0.125in) alumina pellets, unreduced	25 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g
AA44696	Palladium, 10% on activated carbon powder, eggshell, reduced	50 g
AA44350	Palladium, 10% on activated carbon powder, Type 58, standard, reduced, nominally 50% water wet	5 g, 25 g, 100 g
AAA12012	Palladium, 10% on carbon, Type 487, dry	5 g, 25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA11713	Palladium, 5% on γ alumina powder, reduced	5 g, 25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA41825	Palladium, 5% on 3mm alumina pellets	5 g, 25 g, 100 g
AA44142	Palladium, 5% on activated carbon powder, standard, reduced, acidic catalyst, nominally 50% water wet	10 g, 50 g, 250 g
AA21162	Palladium, 5% on barium sulfate powder, unreduced	10 g, 50 g
AA11723	Palladium, 5% on calcium carbonate powder, reduced	5 g, 25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA89106	Platinum, 0.5% on 2.7-3.3mm (0.11-0.13in) alumina pellets, reduced	10 g, 50 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA38343	Platinum, 1% on granular carbon, reduced, nominally 50% water wet	25 g, 100 g
AA44222	Platinum, 5% on alumina powder, reduced	5 g, 25 g, 100 g
AA44863	Rhodium, 5% on activated carbon paste, C101023-5	2 g, 10 g
AAH36201	Rhodium, 5% on alumina powder, C301099-5	5 g, 25 g, 100 g
AA11770	Rhodium, 5% on alumina powder, reduced	2 g, 10 g
AA44575	Ruthenium, 2% on 3.18mm (0.125in) alumina pellets	25 g, 100 g, 500 g
AA11749	Ruthenium, 5% on alumina powder	5 g, 25 g, 100 g



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