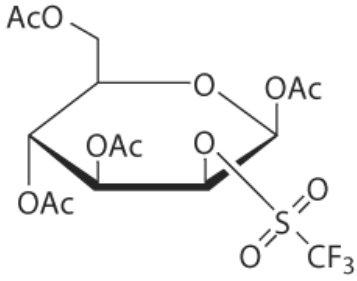
Catalogue Number	Product	Order number / Unit

100 Mannose Triflate, ultra pure

100.0020: 20 mg per vial
100.0100: 100 mg per vial
100.0400: 400 mg per vial
100.1000: 1 g per vial
Please inquire for customized filling and bulk quantities.

Precursor for [^{18}F]FDG
(2-[^{18}F]Fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose)



Molar Mass: 480.37

$C_{15}H_{19}F_3O_{12}S$

[92051-23-5]

Colourless or nearly colourless crystals packaged in 2 ml dark glass vials (DIN 2R) with teflon-faced rubber stoppers, center tear-off crimp caps (less than 100 mg) or dark glass screw cap vials (100 mg or more) argon flushed.

Melting range 119 - 122 degC. Soluble in acetonitrile, acetone, DMSO, methanol. Insoluble in aqueous media.

Purity: > 99 %

Certificates:
CoA; ^{1}H and ^{19}F NMR spectra; HPLC; IR spectrum; melting point

Chemical Name:
CA index name: beta-D-mannopyranose, 1,3,4,6-tetraacetate 2-(trifluoromethane-sulfonate)

Synonymes:
TATM; mannose triflate; 1,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-2-O-trifluoro-methanesulfonyl-beta-D-mannopyranose

Literature:

Hamacher K. et al. Efficient stereospecific synthesis of no-carrier-added 2-[^{18}F]fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose using aminopolyether supported nucleophilic substitution. J. Nucl. Med. 1986, 27, 235-238.

Padgett H. et al. Computer-controlled radiochemical synthesis: a chemistry process control unit for the automated production of radiochemicals. Appl. Radiat. Isot. 1989, 40, 433-445.

Pavliak V. et al. A short synthesis of 1,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-2-azido-2-deoxy-beta-D-glucopyranose and the corresponding α-glucosyl chloride from D-mannose. Carbohydr. Res. 1991, 210, 333-337.

Chirakal R. Traces of fluorine containing impurities in the mannose triflate and their adverse effect on the radiochemical yield of 2-[^{18}F]FDG. XIIth ISRC. Uppsala, Sweden 1997, 214-216.

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