

II. Organotin Hydrides

Organotin hydrides are the most frequently employed hydrogen-atom donors in radical reactions of carbohydrates. Clearly, the compound of choice is tri-*n*-butyltin hydride ([Section II.A](#)). Phenyl-substituted compounds, such as triphenyltin hydride, can serve in the same role, but they offer no advantage and are rarely used. Polymer-supported ([Section II.B](#)) and fluorous ([Section II.C](#)) tin hydrides have been used as replacements that avoid some of the difficulties inherent in the use of tri-*n*-butyltin hydride.

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