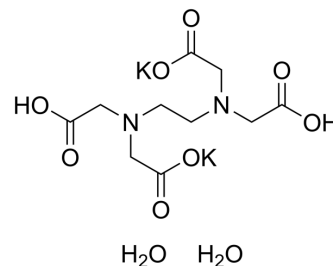


## EDTA dipotassium dihydrate

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-D0836		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	25102-12-9		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> K <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>10</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	404.45		
<b>Target:</b>	DNA/RNA Synthesis		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : ≥ 100 mg/mL (247.25 mM)  
 DMSO : < 1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble or slightly soluble)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4725 mL	12.3625 mL	24.7249 mL
	5 mM	0.4945 mL	2.4725 mL	4.9450 mL
	10 mM	0.2472 mL	1.2362 mL	2.4725 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) dipotassium dihydrate is anticoagulants, chelating heavy metal and relieve toxicity. EDTA dipotassium dihydrate can damage chromosomes, interfere with the DNA repair process, increase the incidence of meiosis exchange<sup>[1]</sup>.

### CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Biomed Pharmacother. 2019 Jan;109:2427-2433.
- Molecules. 2021 Aug 24;26(17):5115.
- Research Square Preprint. 2021 Oct.

---

See more customer validations on [www.MedChemExpress.com](http://www.MedChemExpress.com)

## REFERENCES

---

[1]. Heindorff K, et al. Genetic toxicology of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). Mutat Res. 1983 Jun;115(2):149-73.

---

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA