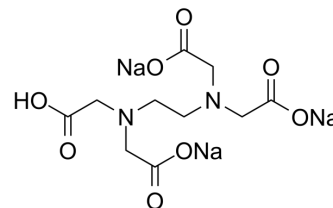


Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt

Cat. No.:	HY-B1009
CAS No.:	150-38-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N ₂ Na ₃ O ₈
Molecular Weight:	358.19
Target:	Ferroptosis; Bacterial; SOD
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Anti-infection; Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	H ₂ O : 50 mg/mL (139.59 mM); Need ultrasonic)					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		Concentration				
		1 mM		2.7918 mL	13.9591 mL	27.9181 mL
		5 mM		0.5584 mL	2.7918 mL	5.5836 mL
	10 mM		0.2792 mL	1.3959 mL	2.7918 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 50 mg/mL (139.59 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt (EDTA trisodium salt; Trisodium EDTA) is a kind of metal chelating agent (binds to bivalent and trivalent metal cations, including calcium). Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-hypercalcemia and anticoagulant activities. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt decreases the metal ion-catalyzed oxidative damage to proteins, and allows maintenance of reducing environment during protein purification. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt can alleviate the liver fibrosis. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid can be used for coronary artery disease and neural system disease research ^{[1][2][3][4][5][6][7]} .
In Vitro	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid has a strong bactericidal effect on the cell wall of <i>P. aeruginosa</i> and <i>a. faecalis</i> ^[4] . Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (0.005-0.01 M) has good heavy metal extraction in contaminated silty-clay-loam soil columns, can extract Pb, Cd and Zn in a concentration-dependent way with an extraction efficiency sequence of Pb > Cd > Zn ^[6] . Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (1.2 mM) enhances the activity of the CRE driving promoter by activating T-cell death-associated gene 8 (TDAG8) in HEK293T cells, thereby enhancing the production of cAMP in the cells ^[7] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (60 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal injection; Three times per week for three weeks) can reduce liver fibrosis, lipid peroxidation and liver inflammation in CCl₄ induced liver fibrosis rats, and has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities^[5].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Male Wistar rat model of cirrhosis induced by CCl ₄ ^[5]
Dosage:	60 mg/kg, 120 mg/kg, 240 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); Three times per week for 3 weeks (during this period, CCl ₄ administration continued). After CCl ₄ and mineral oil mixture treatment (200 µL/mouse; i.p.; Three times per week for eight weeks).
Result:	Kept kept all the rats alive at the 60 mg/kg dose, but died at 120 and 240 mg/kg. Reduced fibrosis of the liver in surviving rats (20%).

Animal Model:	Male Wistar rat model of cirrhosis induced by CCl ₄ ^[5]
Dosage:	60 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); Three times per week for 11 weeks. (Preventive Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) group: EDTA and CCl ₄ were administered during 11 weeks, three times per week on alternate days). Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); Three times per week. After CCl ₄ treatment (i.p.; Three times per week for eight weeks) (Therapeutic EDTA group: EDTA and CCl ₄ were administered for 3 weeks, three times per week on alternate days).
Result:	Increased sod activity by 50% in the preventive EDTA group. (Compared with untreated EDTA group) Increased Cp activity in the preventive EDTA (30%) and therapeutic EDTA (20%) groups. (Compared with the fibrotic group) Decreased mRNA expression of the pro-inflammatory molecule (TNF-α and LI-6) and the profibrogenic molecules (TGF-β and αCOLI) in both the prevention and treatment groups.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Adv Sci (Weinh). 2022 Dec 12;e2204998.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 2022.
- Biomed Pharmacother. 2019 Jan;109:2427-2433.
- Colloids Surf B Biointerfaces. 2023 Dec 2, 113680.
- Molecules. 2021 Aug 24;26(17):5115.

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[2]. Banfi G, et al. The role of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) as in vitro anticoagulant for diagnostic purposes. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(5):565-76.

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- [3]. Ibad A, et al. Chelation therapy in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. J Clin Lipidol. 2016 Jan-Feb;10(1):58-62.
- [4]. Gray GW, et al. The effect of ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid on the cell walls of some gram-negative bacteria. J Gen Microbiol. 1965 Jun;39(3):385-99.
- [5]. González-Cuevas J, et al. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid induces antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities in experimental liver fibrosis. Redox Rep. 2011;16(2):62-70.
- [6]. Naghipour D, et al. Remediation of heavy metals contaminated silty clay loam soil by column extraction with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and nitrilo triacetic acid[J]. Journal of Environmental Engineering, 2017, 143(8): 04017026.
- [7]. Deai M, et al. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) enhances cAMP production in human TDAG8-expressing cells. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2022 Oct 20;626:15-20.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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