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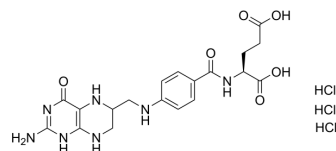
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Tetrahydrofolic acid trihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-14520B
CAS No.:	150731-85-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ Cl ₃ N ₇ O ₆
Molecular Weight:	554.81
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	<p>Tetrahydrofolic acid (L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid) trihydrochloride is the biologically active vitamin B9 folate derivative. Tetrahydrofolic acid trihydrochloride is a donor of one-carbon groups for amino acids, nucleic acids, and lipids. Tetrahydrofolic acid trihydrochloride serves as an acceptor of free formaldehyde, producing 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate-Tetrahydrofolic acid^[1].</p>																
IC₅₀ & Target	Human Endogenous Metabolite																
In Vitro	<p>Tetrahydrofolic acid (0-200 μM; 3 days; Adh5^{-/-} DT40 cells) trihydrochloride exposure is cytotoxic to Adh5^{-/-} and Fanconi anemia (FA)-deficient cells due to the accumulation of extensive DNA damage and chromosome breaks^[1].</p> <p>Tetrahydrofolic acid (0-100 μM; 16 hours; Adh5^{-/-} DT40 cells) trihydrochloride strongly promotes FANCD2 and ser139-H2AX focus formation in Adh5^{-/-} cells in a dose-dependent manner^[1].</p> <p>Tetrahydrofolic acid trihydrochloride exposure activates the DNA damage response (DDR) due to uncontrolled activity of the thymidylate synthase enzyme, which causes a depletion of essential nucleotides, and promotes repair by a homologous recombination mechanism^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay^[1]</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Cell Line:</td> <td>Adh5^{-/-} DT40 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0-200 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Viability of Adh5^{-/-}DT40 cells rapidly dropped.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Cell Line:</td> <td>Adh5^{-/-} DT40 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0-200 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>16 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Strongly promoted FANCD2 and ser139-H2AX focus formation in Adh5^{-/-} cells in a dose-dependent manner.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	Adh5 ^{-/-} DT40 cells	Concentration:	0-200 μM	Incubation Time:	3 days	Result:	Viability of Adh5 ^{-/-} DT40 cells rapidly dropped.	Cell Line:	Adh5 ^{-/-} DT40 cells	Concentration:	0-200 μM	Incubation Time:	16 hours	Result:	Strongly promoted FANCD2 and ser139-H2AX focus formation in Adh5 ^{-/-} cells in a dose-dependent manner.
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In Vivo

Tetrahydrofolic acid (62.5 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; daily; Adh5^{-/-} mice) trihydrochloride perturbs the hematopoiesis of hematopoietic cells, increases ser139-H2AX phosphorylation, and decreases the survival of progenitor cells (HSPCs) suggesting that excess Tetrahydrofolic acid trihydrochloride could be mutagenic and genotoxic to bone marrow cells^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Adh5 ^{-/-} mice ^[1]
Dosage:	62.5 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; daily
Result:	Perturbed hematopoiesis, increased ser139-H2AX phosphorylation, and decreased the survival of progenitor cells (HSPCs).

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Biol Chem. 2022 Sep 28;102548.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Steven W. Bailey, et al. Synthesis of Tetrahydropteridine C6-Stereoisomers, Including N6-Formyl-(68)-tetrahydrofolic Acid. The Journal of Organic Chemistry, 57(16), 4470-4477.

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

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