



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# 2'-Deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt

sc-209372



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

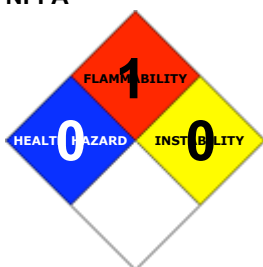
### PRODUCT NAME

2'-Deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

C10-H14-N5-Na2-O12-P3, dATP-Na2

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	0	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	0	

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4

### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

## ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

### SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.

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■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ Lactic acidosis (which produces a number of disturbances in tissues and the central nervous system) and severe enlargement of the liver (hepatomegaly), with fatty degeneration (steatosis), including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of antiretroviral nucleoside analogues (NRTIs) alone or in combination. A majority of these cases have been women. Lactic acidosis occurs when cells of the body are unable to convert food into usable energy. As a result, excess acid accumulates in the body and vital organs such as the liver and pancreas may be damaged. Elevated serum levels of lactic acid (hyperlactataemia) are common in individuals undergoing NRTI therapy; generally the condition is mild and reversible and is likely to result, in greater part, from hepatic rather than muscle dysfunction (though this remains conjectural). Clinical symptoms include abnormal fatigue, tachycardia (rapid heart beat), abdominal pain, weight loss, peripheral neuropathy (surface nerve damage) and more specifically exercised induced dyspnea (shortness of breath) despite effective antiretroviral treatment. Functional respiratory tests show a metabolic deviation towards anaerobiosis. Ultrastructural mitochondrial abnormalities have been seen in several patients undergoing NRTI therapies. There was a marked decrease in complex IV activity in muscle biopsies consistent with mitochondrial dysfunction. Sometimes fatal pancreatitis (a pain in the stomach area progressing to the back), paraesthesias (burning, pricking, tingling sensations) and peripheral neuropathies (burning or numbing of the hands and feet) have been reported in mono- or combination therapies. Hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis), some severe and life-threatening, may occur. Hypersensitivity might produce fever, skin rash, urticaria, fatigue, gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and respiratory symptoms such as sore throat, shortness of breath and cough. Haemic and lymphatic dyscrasias (including anaemia, lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly) are seen in some settings whilst musculoskeletal symptoms, such as weakness and rhabdomyolysis, are seen on occasion. NRTIs may also be important in inducing subcutaneous fat wasting (lipoatrophy/lipodystrophy) when used in combination therapies with protease inhibitors. Patients receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), generally a combination of reverse transcriptase and protease inhibitors, frequently develop lipodystrophy with elevated levels of serum cortisol, lowered levels of serum DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone) and increased levels of atherogenic lipids (important in the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis). In one study researchers have also identified lipid abnormalities associated with coronary heart disease, along with alterations in glucose and insulin metabolism amongst patients undergoing HAART. There have been reports of increased bleeding, including spontaneous skin haematomas and haemarthrosis in haemophiliacs given protease inhibitors. Antiretroviral nucleoside analogues may act as reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) or introduce themselves into viral DNA/RNA; in either case DNA chain elongation is disturbed during cell division.

### EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

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### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

### INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt	74299-50-6	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. · If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

### EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

## SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
  - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses:
- Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
- Particulate

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
  - In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Air- and moisture-sensitive.

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)	10	(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	

ENDOELTABLE

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



**RESPIRATOR**

Particulate  
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

**HANDS/FEET**

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,

- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	535.15
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

White powder; mixes with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2'-DEOXYADENOSINE 5'-TRIPHOSPHATE DISODIUM SALT

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

**2'-DEOXYADENOSINE 5'-TRIPHOSPHATE DISODIUM SALT:**

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt (CAS: 74299-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**  
"US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes 2' - deoxyadenosine 5' - triphosphate 74299- 50- 6 disodium salt

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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