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| <b>Product Name:</b>                 | Folic acid, USP  |
| <b>Product Number:</b>               | F014   |
| <b>CAS Number:</b>                   | 59-30-3  |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b>            | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>6</sub>  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>             | 441.40   |
| <b>Form:</b>                         | Powder   |
| <b>Appearance:</b>                   | Yellow to orange crystalline powder  |
| <b>Solubility:</b>                   | Acids (dilute): Soluble<br>Alkaline solutions: Soluble<br>Methanol: Slightly soluble<br>Water: Slightly soluble  |
| <b>Water Content (Karl Fischer):</b> | ≤8.5%  |
| <b>Melting Point:</b>                | 250°C  |
| <b>Storage Conditions:</b>           | 2-8 °C, protect from light and heat  |
| <b>Description:</b>                  | Folic acid or vitamin B9 and the resulting metabolites are essential to a number of organisms. Folic acid is slightly soluble in aqueous solution (0.076 mg/mL) and dissolves freely in dilute acids and alkaline solutions.               |
| <b>Mechanism of Action:</b>          | Cellular enzymes convert folic acid into dihydrofolic acid which is used as a precursor for a number of compounds including tetrahydrofolate (THF) which are involved in DNA repair and synthesis because of its role in purine synthesis. |
| <b>Microbiology Applications</b>     | Folic acid is frequently used in cell culture to provide tetrahydrofolates and other essential metabolites.  |
| <b>References:</b>                   | Aaronson, S., and et al. "Relationship Between Purines Folic Acid-Vitamins." <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> 75.6 (1958): 660-65. <a href="http://www.ncbi.gov">www.ncbi.gov</a> . Web. 31 Aug. 2012.                                       |