Oxalic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0262

CAS No.: 144-62-7

Molecular Formula: $C_2H_2O_4$

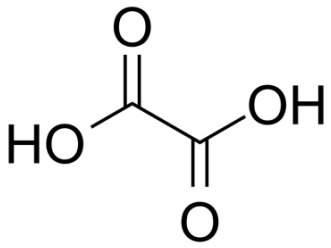
Molecular Weight: 90.03

Target: Endogenous Metabolite

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 130 mg/mL (1443.96 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	11.1074 mL	55.5370 mL	111.0741 mL
5 mM	2.2215 mL	11.1074 mL	22.2148 mL
10 mM	1.1107 mL	5.5537 mL	11.1074 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: 3.25 mg/mL (36.10 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 3.25 mg/mL (36.10 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 3.25 mg/mL (36.10 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Oxalic Acid is a strong dicarboxylic acid occurring in many plants and vegetables and can be used as an analytical reagent and general reducing agent.

IC_{50} & Target

Human Endogenous Metabolite

In Vitro

Oxalic Acid, a pathogenicity factor for sclerotinia sclerotiorum, suppresses the Oxidative burst of the host plant and directly inhibits the OGA-stimulated production of H_2O_2 by soybean cells, even in the absence of other fungal components[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Cessna SG, et al. Oxalic acid, a pathogenicity factor for Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, suppresses the oxidative burst of the host plant. Plant Cell. 2000 Nov;12(11):2191-200.

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