

## Small Molecules

### Ascorbic Acid

Antioxidant; Reducing agent

Catalog # 72132  
100-1040

500 mg  
100 g



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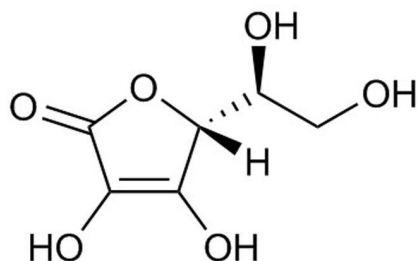
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## Product Description

Ascorbic Acid is a naturally occurring lactone that is produced by plants and many animals, but not humans or other primates. It acts as an electron donor (i.e. reducing agent), and shows antioxidant activity, particularly against reactive oxygen species. Ascorbic Acid is a cofactor for monoxygenase and dioxygenase as well as other enzymes (Arrigoni & De Tullio; Du et al.).

**Molecular Name:** Ascorbic Acid  
**Alternative Names:** (+)-Ascorbic Acid; L-Ascorbic Acid; NSC 218455; NSC 33832; Vitamin C  
**CAS Number:** 50-81-7  
**Chemical Formula:** C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>  
**Molecular Weight:** 176.1 g/mol  
**Purity:** ≥ 95%  
**Chemical Name:** (R)-5-((S)-1,2-dihydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydroxyfuran-2(5H)-one  
**Structure:**



## Properties

**Physical Appearance:** A crystalline solid

**Storage:** Product stable at -20°C as supplied. Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.

**Solubility:**

- PBS (pH 7.2) ≤ 18 mM
- DMSO ≤ 55 mM

For example, to prepare a 10 mM stock solution in PBS, resuspend 100 mg in 56.8 mL of PBS (pH 7.2).

Prepare stock solution fresh before use. Information regarding stability of small molecules in solution has rarely been reported, however, as a general guide we recommend storage in DMSO at -20°C. Aliquot into working volumes to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The effect of storage of stock solution on compound performance should be tested for each application.

For use as a cell culture supplement, stock solution should be diluted into culture medium immediately before use. Avoid final DMSO concentration above 0.1% due to potential cell toxicity.

## Published Applications

### MAINTENANCE AND SELF-RENEWAL

- Supports proliferation of mesenchymal stem cells (Choi et al.).

### REPROGRAMMING

- Increases the efficiency of reprogramming mouse and human fibroblasts to induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells (Esteban et al.) partly through JHDM1 histone demethylase activity (Wang et al.).
- Prevents aberrant DNA methylation of the Dlk1-Dio3 locus during reprogramming of mouse somatic cells to iPS cells (Stadtfield et al.).

### DIFFERENTIATION

- Promotes differentiation of osteoblasts from human and mouse mesenchymal cells (Pittenger et al.; Tropel et al.).
- Promotes differentiation of osteoblasts from mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells (zur Nieden et al.).
- Enhances differentiation of cardiomyocytes from mouse ES cells (Takahashi et al.).

## References

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- Tropel P et al. (2004) Isolation and characterisation of mesenchymal stem cells from adult mouse bone marrow. *Exp Cell Res* 295(2): 395–406.
- Wang T et al. (2011) The histone demethylases Jhdm1a/1b enhance somatic cell reprogramming in a vitamin-C-dependent manner. *Cell Stem Cell* 9(6): 575–87.
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