Hello Bio, Inc. 304 Wall St., Princeton, NJ 08540 USA

T. 609-683-7500 F. 609-228-4994

customercare-usa@hellobio.com



DATASHEET

Tetrodotoxin citrate

Product overview

Name Tetrodotoxin citrate
Cat No HB1035

Alternative names TTX|TTX citrate
Biological action Blocker

Purity >99%

Special requirementsAs this product is a toxin, customers are required to complete a short end user declaration when ordering. Our customer care team will be happy to help you with this.

customer comments ordering. Our customer care team will be happy to help you with this customer comments Tetrodotoxin citrate from Hello Bio worked perfectly as expected as

Tetrodotoxin citrate from Hello Bio worked perfectly as expected and blocked action potential firing at concentrations of 100 nM and above. I would recommend the use of Tetrodotoxin citrate from Hello Bio for use in electrophysiology recordings. Matt Udakis, PhD student, University of Bath, UK

Hello Bio produce very high quality TTX citrate, which fully blocks NaV channels and provides good value for money. Verified customer, The University of Edinburgh

Just washed the Tetrodotoxin citrate (TTX) on and it works as expected (it inhibits the fibre volley at 1 μ M). Verified customer, The University of Bristol

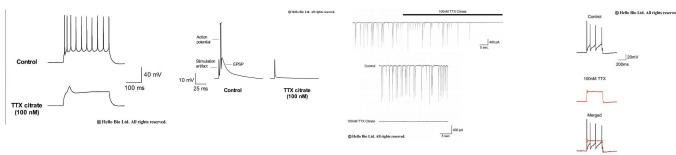
I am fully satisfied with Tetrodotoxin citrate (TTX) from Hello Bio Verified customer, UTHSC

Just what we expected. We are using TTX (Tetrodotoxin citrate) for many years as our tool compound to block voltage-gated Na currents. TTX citrate from Hello Bio worked perfectly in our laboratory. Verified customer, University of Vigo

Potent, selective, use-dependent Na⁺ channel blocker. Citrate Salt.

Description

Images





Biological Data

Biological description

Potent, selective and reversible, voltage dependent Na⁺ channel blocker. Use dependent. Citrate Salt. Commonly used in electrophysiological preparations to block or reduce excitability.

Tetrodotoxin is commonly used in electrophysiology to block excitability by inhibiting action potential firing within neurons. It is commonly applied at concentrations of 1 μ M. Tetrodotoxin from Hello Bio works as expected and blocks action potential firing at concentrations of 100 nM and above (see Fig 1 and 2 above).

#Protocol 1: Effect of TTX citrate on action potentials in mouse cortical neurons

- Whole cell voltage clamp recordings were obtained from layer V pyramidal neurons of the mouse prelimbic cortex brain slice.
- Neurons were held at the resting membrane potential (~ -70 mV) and injected with a 500 pA 300 ms current step to induce action potential firing.
- TTX was bath applied for 10 min first at 100 nM then 300 nM, 1 μM and 2 μM. After each drug application a current step was recorded to assess action potential blockade.

#Protocol 2: Effect of TTX citrate on EPSPs and action potential firing in mouse cortical neurons

- Whole cell voltage clamp recordings were obtained from layer V pyramidal neurons of the mouse prelimbic cortex brain slice.
- Neurons were held at the resting membrane potential (~ -70 mV) and EPSP were evoked by placing a stimulating electrode close to the recorded the neuron in layer II/III
- EPSPs and action potentials were evoked by single square (150 μ s) pulse every 10 sec with an intensity that produced both an EPSP and action potential.
- TTX was bath applied for 10 min first at 100 nM then 300 nM, 1 μM and 2 μM whist continually evoking and recording EPSP/A.Ps.

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions Solubility overview -20°C (desiccate)

Soluble in water (1 mg/ml). The vial contains 1 mg of TTX and an additional 5 mg of citrate buffer to aid with solubility. For calculations relating to TTX concentration, refer to the molecular weight 319.27

listed on the vial.

Important

This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use.

Chemical Data

Chemical name Octahydro-12-(hydroxymethyl)-2-imin o-5,9:7,10a-dimethano-10a*H*-[1,3]dioxocino[6,5-*d*]py

rimidine-4,7,10,11,12-pentol citrate

Molecular Weight
Chemical structure

319.27 HO OH NH2

Molecular Formula $C_{11}H_{17}N_3O_8$ CAS Number18660-81-6PubChem identifier54592378SMILESC(C(=O)O)

C(C(=O)O)C(CC(=O)O)(C(=O)O)O.C([C@@]1([C@@H]2[C@@H]3[C@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@H](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@](N=C(N[C@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[C@]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW]34[CW

[C@H]1O[C@]([C@H]4O)(O2)O)O)N)O)O

Source Extracted from fugu
InChi InChl=1S/C11H17N

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{InChl} = 1\text{S/C11H17N3O8.C6H8O7/c12-8-13-6(17)2-4-9(19,1-15)5-3(16)10(2,14-8)7(18)11(20,21-4)2} \\ & 2-5; 7-3(8)1-6(13,5(11)12)2-4(9)10/h2-7,15-20\text{H},1\text{H2},(\text{H3},12,13,14);13\text{H},1-2\text{H2},(\text{H},7,8)(\text{H},9,10)(\text{H},11,12), } \end{aligned}$

12)/t2-,3-,4+,5-,6-,7+,9+,10+,11+;/m1./s1

InChiKey YUJWMDOXROTQCW-WNGAXIQVSA-N

Appearance White or colourless solid

References

The protective action of tetrodotoxin and (+/-)-kavain on anaerobic glycolysis, ATP content and intracellular Na+ and Ca2+ of anoxic brain vesicles.

Gleitz J *et al* (1996) Neuropharmacology 35(12) **PubMedID** 9076753

Antagonistic effects of tetrodotoxin on aconitine-induced cardiac toxicity.

Ono T *et al* (2013) J Nippon Med Sch 80(5) **PubMedID**24189353

Tetrodotoxin: chemistry, toxicity, source, distribution and detection.

Bane V *et al* (2014) Toxins (Basel) 6(2) **PubMedID**24566728

Tetrodotoxin for moderate to severe cancer pain: a randomized, double blind, parallel design multicenter study.

Hagen NA et al (2008) J Pain Symptom Manage 35(4)

PubMedID 18243639