

MP Biomedicals, LLC

29525 Fountain Parkway Solon, Ohio 44139

Telephone: 440/337-1200 Toll Free: 800/854-0530 Fax: 440/337-1180

mailto: biotech@mpbio.com web: http://www.mpbio.com

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Catalog Number: 102891

Sodium Azide

Structure:

N N N N

Molecular Formula: NaN3 Molecular Weight: 65.0 CAS # 26628-22-8

Physical Description: White crystalline powder

pK: 4.8

Solubility: Soluble in water (100 mg/ml - clear, colorless solution); slightly soluble in alcohol and ethanol; insoluble in ether. In aqueous acidic solutions, sodium azide is converted to hydrazoic acid, a volatile gas.1

Description: Commonly used as a preservative for laboratory reagents; a bacteriostatic agent in storage solutions. Inhibits gram negative flora so is therefore included in culture media for the selective isolation of Streptococci and Staphylococci. 15 The typical effective concentration usually ranges from 0.02% to 0.1% (w/v). It is an inhibitor of peroxidase¹², myeloperoxidase³, superoxide dismutase¹³, galactose oxidase¹¹, catalase^{7,9} haemoprotein enzymes⁹ and O₂ evolution in photosynthesis.² The mechanism of its inhibition and toxicity may be due to metal ion complexation and displacement from enzymes. 4,11 Has been used to avoid bacterial contamination during RPC-5 column chromatography of DNA fragments. 17

CAUTION: Sodium Azide is highly toxic and highly reactive under certain conditions. Consult the MSDS before handling.

References:

- Merck Index, 12th Ed., No. 8724.
- Data for Biochemical Research, 3rd ed., p. 306-307 (1986).
- Davies, B. and Edwards, S.W., Biochem. J., v. 258, 801 (1989).
- Friend, S.H., et al., *Biochemistry*, v. 19, 3039 (1980).
- Hedin, H.L. and Fowler, C.J., "Effects of sodium azide on the secretion of soluble amyloid-beta precursor protein and the accumulation of beta-amyloid (1-40) in cultured chick neurons." Neurosci. Lett., v. 288:3, 203-206 (2000).
- Hedin, H.L., Eriksson, S. and Fowler, C.J., "Rapid inhibition by sodium azide of the phosphoinositide-mediated calcium response to serotonin stimulation in human platelets: preservation in Alzheimer's disease." Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., v. 274:2, 472-476 (2000).
- Jacob, G.S. and Orme-Johnson, W.H., Biochem., v. 18, 2967 (1979).
- Koldobski, G.I., et al., Russian Chem. Rev., v. 47, 1084 (1978).
- Lieber, C.S. and DeCarli, L.M., J. Biol. Chem., v. 245, 2505 (1970).
- McKay, N.G., Kinsella, J.M., Campbell, C.M. and Ashford, M.L., "Sensitivity of Kir6.2-SUR1 currents, in the absence and presence of sodium azide, to the K(ATP) channel inhibitors, ciclazindol and englitazone." Br. J. Pharmacol., v. 130:4, 857-866 (2000).
- Mendonca, M.H. and Zancan, G.T., Arch. Biochem. Biophys., v. 252, 507 (1987).
- Ortiz de Montellano, P.R., et al., Biochemistry, v. 27, 5470 (1988).
- Rigo, A., et al., Anal. Biochem., v. 68, 1 (1976).
 Sadiqu, M.F. and Owais, W.M., "Mutagenicity of sodium azide and its metabolite azidoalanine in Drosophila melanogaster." Mutat. Res., v. 469:2, 253-257 (2000).
- Snyder, M.L. and Lichstein, H.C., J. Infect. Dis., v. 67, 113 (1940).
- Thomasov, J. and Paschke, M., Milchwissenschaft, v. 36, 65 (1981).
- Wells, R.D., et al., Meths. Enzymol., v. 65, 333 (1980).