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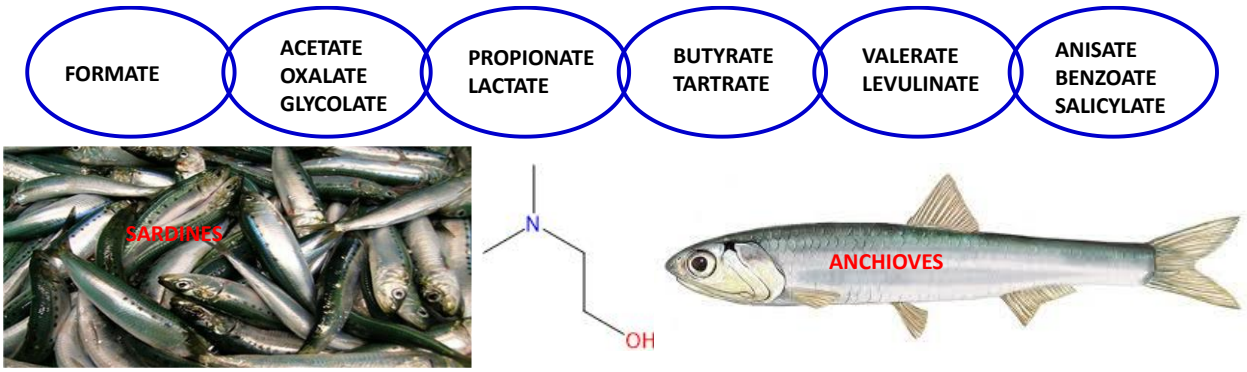
DMAE Ionic Liquids



DMAE – DEANOL - DMEA

N,N-dimethyl ethanolamine (**Deanol, DMAE, DMEA**) is present in antiaging, facial moisturizing, lip balm, and facial cleansers. Clinical reports have chronicled DMAE's potential to boost alertness, focus, memory, physical performance, and mental clarity. Yet DMAE continues to be mentioned as the go-to skin firming agent in cosmetic circles.

Chemically, DMAE is a structural analog of choline (N,N,N-trimethylaminoethanol), a vital nutrient required for the production of acetylcholine, a the neurotransmitter in the human body. Acetylcholine mediates memory, mood, and muscle control. Due to structural similarity, DMAE serves as an excellent precursor for choline and acetylcholine. However, biochemists established that diet is the most reliable source of DMAE. Organic diets that are rich in DMAE include salmon, anchovies, or sardines.

DMAE can also be applied topically as creams, soaps, body wash, balms, cleansers, moisturizers, lotions, etc. Commercial DMAE supplements often contain salts such as DMAE bitartrate, succinate, aceglumate, acetamidobenzoate, orotate, etc. BioFuran Materials supplies R&D type DMAE salts of formate, acetate, lactate, glycolate, propionate, butyrate, valerate, levulinate, tartrate, anisate, benzoate, salicylate, oxalate, citrate, mandelate, etc. Our wide selection of DMAE salts empowers enthusiastic scientists to fully explore the new uses of DMAE salts.

Established toxicity data of DMAE and/or its salts is as follows:

- Oral Toxicity (LD50): 1803 mg/kg (rat).
- Dermal Toxicity (LD50): 1220 mg/kg (rabbit).
- Inhalation Toxicity (LC50): 6.5 mg/l (rat).

Ref: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/chem_background/exsumpdf/dmae_update_110002_508.pdf