

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: CCK Octapeptide, sulfated

Catalog No.: 1166

Batch No.: 25

CAS Number: 25126-32-3

EC Number: 246-639-0

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₄₉H₆₂N₁₀O₁₆S₃
Batch Molecular Weight: 1142.2
Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid
Counter Ion: Ammonium acetate
Solubility: Soluble to 0.50 mg/ml in PBS (pH 7.4) with sonication
Storage: Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence: Asp-Tyr(SO₃H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH₂

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 96.7% purity
Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual
Ala				Lys			
Arg				Met	2.00		1.88
Asx	2.00		2.11	Phe	1.00		0.99
Cys				Pro			
Glx				Ser			
Gly	1.00		1.01	Thr			
His				Trp	1.00		0.49
Ile				Tyr	1.00		1.01
Leu				Val			

Caution - Not Fully Tested • Research Use Only • Not For Human or Veterinary Use

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Product Name: CCK Octapeptide, sulfated

Catalog No.: 1166

Batch No.: 25

CAS Number: 25126-32-3

EC Number: 246-639-0

Description:

CCK Octapeptide, sulfated is an endogenous C-terminal octapeptide of CCK found in the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Non-sulfated Peptide also available.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₄₉H₆₂N₁₀O₁₆S₃

Batch Molecular Weight: 1142.2

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Asp-Tyr(SO₃H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH₂

Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 0.50 mg/ml in PBS (pH 7.4) with sonication

This product is supplied as a lyophilized solid and may be very hard to visualize. Solutions should be made by adding solvent directly to the vial. The vial should then be vortexed vigorously to ensure the product has completely dissolved.

Counter Ion: Ammonium acetate

Stability and Solubility Advice:

Some solutions can be difficult to obtain and can be encouraged by rapid stirring, sonication or gentle warming (in a 45-60°C water bath).

Peptides in solution are much less stable than in lyophilized form. This is especially true for peptides whose sequences contain amino acids such as Cys, Met, Trp, Asn, Gln, and N-terminal Glu.

Therefore we recommend storing peptides in solution for as short a time as possible. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles by dividing the peptide solution into aliquots and storing the aliquots at -20°C. Any portion of an aliquot unused after thawing should be discarded.

Peptides stored in solution can occasionally be susceptible to bacterial degradation. We recommend using sterile solutions or passing the peptide solution through a 0.2 µm filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Wank (1998) G-protein-coupled receptors in gastrointestinal physiology. I. CCK receptors: an exemplary family. *Am.J.Physiol.* **274** G607. PMID: 9575840.

Beinfel (1997) CCK biosynthesis and processing: recent progress and future challenges. *Life Sci.* **61** 2359. PMID: 9399627.

Gaw et al (1995) Characterization of the receptors and mechanisms involved in the cardiovascular actions of sCCK-8 in the pithed rat. *Br.J.Pharmacol.* **115** 660. PMID: 7582487.

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