



## **Certificate of Analysis**

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**Product Name: CCK Octapeptide, sulfated** Catalog No.: 1166 Batch No.: 27

EC Number: 246-639-0 CAS Number: 25126-32-3

## 1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Batch Molecular Formula:**  $C_{49}H_{62}N_{10}O_{16}S_3$ 

**Batch Molecular Weight:** 1142.2

White lyophilised solid **Physical Appearance:** Counter Ion: Ammonium Acetate

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

Storage: Store at -20°C

Asp-Tyr(SO<sub>3</sub>H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH<sub>2</sub> **Peptide Sequence:** 

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 98.5 % purity Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid Theoretical Actual		
Ala	0.00	Not Detected	Lys	0.00	Not Detected
Arg	0.00	Not Detected	Met	2.00	1.98
Asx	2.00	2.07	Phe	1.00	0.98
Cys	0.00	Not Detected	Pro	0.00	Not Detected
Glx	0.00	Not Detected	Ser	0.00	Not Detected
Gly	1.00	0.97	Thr	0.00	Not Detected
His	0.00	Not Detected	Trp	1.00	0.52
lle	0.00	Not Detected	Tyr	1.00	1.00
Leu	0.00	Not Detected	Val	0.00	Not Detected

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

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## **Product Information**

Print Date: Aug 29th 2025

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Batch No.: 27

Product Name: CCK Octapeptide, sulfated

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: C<sub>49</sub>H<sub>62</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>16</sub>S<sub>3</sub>

Batch Molecular Weight: 1142.2

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

**Peptide Sequence:** 

Asp-Tyr(SO<sub>3</sub>H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH<sub>2</sub>

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 in lyophilized form. It may appear as a solid, gel or film and 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.

Catalog No.: 1166

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 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  $\mu$ m 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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