



# **Certificate of Analysis**

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Product Name: α-Conotoxin MII Catalog No.: 1340 Batch No.: 14

CAS Number: 175735-93-0

#### 1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Batch Molecular Formula:** C<sub>67</sub>H<sub>103</sub>N<sub>23</sub>O<sub>22</sub>S<sub>4</sub>

Batch Molecular Weight: 1710.99

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Counter Ion: TFA

**Solubility:** Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Gly-Cys-Cys-Ser-Asn-Pro-Val-Cys-His-Leu-

Glu-His-Ser-Asn-Leu-Cys-NH<sub>2</sub>

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 97.9% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

### 3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid Theoretical Actual		
Ala			Lys		
Arg			Met		
Asx	2.00	2.02	Phe		
Cys	4.00	Detected	Pro	1.00	1.02
Glx	1.00	1.01	Ser	2.00	2.01
Gly	1.00	1.00	Thr		
His	2.00	2.00	Trp		
lle			Tyr		
Leu	2.00	1.97	Val	1.00	0.97

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

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## **Product Information**

Print Date: Jan 30th 2023

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Product Name: α-Conotoxin MII Catalog No.: 1340 14

CAS Number: 175735-93-0

#### **Description:**

 $\alpha\text{-}Conotoxin$  MII is a highly potent and selective competitive antagonist for  $\alpha3\beta2$  subunit-containing nicotinic receptors (IC $_{50}$  = 0.5 - 3.5 nM at  $\alpha3\beta2$  expressed in Xenopus oocytes). Also potently blocks  $\beta3\text{-}containing} neuronal nicotinic receptors. Displays > 200-fold selectivity for <math display="inline">\alpha3\beta2$  over  $\alpha2\beta2,~\alpha4\beta2$  and  $\alpha3\beta4.$ 

#### **Physical and Chemical Properties:**

Batch Molecular Formula: C<sub>67</sub>H<sub>103</sub>N<sub>23</sub>O<sub>22</sub>S<sub>4</sub>

Batch Molecular Weight: 1710.99

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

#### Peptide Sequence:

Storage: Store at -20°C

#### Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water

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: TFA

#### 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.

#### Other Information:

This is a dual-use item with associated conditions of supply; the relevant licence/documentation from the appropriate governing body will be required.

#### **Licensing Information:**

Sold under license from the University of Utah.

#### References:

**David** et al (2010) Biochemical and functional properties of distinct nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the superior cervical ganglion of mice with targeted deletions of nAChR subunit genes. Eur.J.Neurosci. **31** 978. PMID: 20377613.

McIntosh et al (2000) Conus peptides: novel probes for nicotinic acetylcholine receptor structure and function. Eur.J.Pharmacol. 393 205. PMID: 10771014.

Harvey et al (1997) Determinants of specificity for α-conotoxin MII on  $\alpha$ 3β2 neuronal nicotinic receptors. Mol.Pharmacol. **51** 336. PMID: 9203640.

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