



Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Eledoisin Catalog No.: 1914 Batch No.: 3

CAS Number: 69-25-0

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₅₄H₈₅N₁₃O₁₅S

Batch Molecular Weight: 1188.4

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Net Peptide Content: 84.2% Counter Ion: TFA

Solubility: Soluble to 0.20 mg/ml in water

Storage: Desiccate at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Glp-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-Leu-

Met-NH₂

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 97.4% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid Theoretical Actual Amino				Acid Theoretical Actual	
Ala	1.00	1.00	Lys	1.00	1.01
Arg			Met	1.00	0.80
Asx	1.00	1.03	Phe	1.00	0.99
Cys			Pro	1.00	1.05
Glx	1.00	1.00	Ser	1.00	0.93
Gly	1.00	1.00	Thr		
His			Trp		
lle	1.00	0.98	Tyr		
Leu	1.00	1.00	Val		

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



Product Information

Print Date: Nov 9th 2018

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Product Name: Eledoisin Catalog No.: 1914 Batch No.: 3

CAS Number: 69-25-0

Description:

Potent natural tachykinin receptor ligand (pD₂ values are 9.21, 8.22 and 7.11 for guinea pig NK_1 , rabbit NK_2 and rat NK_3 receptors respectively).

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{54}H_{85}N_{13}O_{15}S$

Batch Molecular Weight: 1188.4

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Glp-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-NH₂ Storage: Desiccate at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 0.20 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.

Net Peptide Content: 84.2% (Remaining weight made up of counterions and residual water).

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 μ m filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Severini et al (2002) The tachykinin peptide family. Pharmacol.Rev. 54 285. PMID: 12037144.

Regoli et al (1989) Receptors for substance P and related neurokinins. Pharmacology 38 1. PMID: 2542998.

Sturmer et al (1964) Synthetic peptides related to eledoisin. Experientia 20 303. PMID: 5855848.

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