



# **Certificate of Analysis**

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Product Name: Secretin (human) Catalog No.: 1918 Batch No.: 5

CAS Number: 108153-74-8

## 1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Batch Molecular Formula:**  $C_{130}H_{220}N_{44}O_{40}$ 

Batch Molecular Weight: 3039.44

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Net Peptide Content: 89%
Counter Ion: Acetate

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

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: His-Ser-Asp-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Glu-Leu-

Ser-Arg-Leu-Arg-Glu-Gly-Ala-Arg-Leu-Gln-Arg-Leu-Leu-Gln-Gly-Leu-Val-NH<sub>2</sub>

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

**HPLC:** Shows 99.1% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	l Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretica	Actual
Ala	1.00	0.98	Lys		
Arg	4.00	4.14	Met		
Asx	1.00	0.96	Phe	1.00	1.06
Cys			Pro		
Glx	4.00	3.91	Ser	3.00	3.05
Gly	3.00	3.04	Thr	2.00	2.10
His	1.00	1.09	Trp		
lle			Tyr		
Leu	6.00	6.10	Val	1.00	0.97

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

www.tocris.com/distributors Tel:+1 612 379 2956



# **Product Information**

Print Date: Mar 8th 2024

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Product Name: Secretin (human) Catalog No.: 1918 5

CAS Number: 108153-74-8

#### **Description:**

Secretin (human) is a gastrointestinal peptide that stimulates pancreatic and biliary secretion. Also thought to play a role in the regulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis. Secretin (rat) also available.

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

Batch Molecular Formula: C<sub>130</sub>H<sub>220</sub>N<sub>44</sub>O<sub>40</sub> Batch Molecular Weight: 3039.44

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

## **Peptide Sequence:**

His-Ser-Asp-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Glu-Leu-Ser-Arg-Leu-Arg-Glu-Gly-Ala-Arg-Leu-Gln-Arg-Leu-Leu-Gln-Gly-Leu-Val-NH<sub>2</sub> Storage: Store at -20°C

#### Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water

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.

**Net Peptide Content:** 89% (Remaining weight made up of counterions and residual water).

Counter Ion: 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:

**Nussdorfer** *et al* (2000) Secr., glucagon, gastric inhibitor polypeptide, parathyroid hormone, and related peptides in the regulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis. Peptides *21* 309. PMID: 10764961.

**Sherwood** *et al* (2000) The origin and function of the pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP)/Glucagon superfamily. Endocr.Rev. *21* 619. PMID: 11133067.

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