



Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: C-type natriuretic peptide (1-22) (human, rat, swine) Catalog No.: 3520 Batch No.: 9

CAS Number: 127869-51-6

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₉₃H₁₅₇N₂₇O₂₈S₃

Batch Molecular Weight: 2197.61

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Net Peptide Content: 87.9%
Counter Ion: TFA

Solubility: Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence:

Gly-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gly-Cys-Phe-Gly-Leu-Lys-

Leu-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ser-Met-Ser-Gly-Leu-

Gly-Cys

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 96% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual
Ala			Lys	2.00	2.01
Arg	1.00	0.99	Met	1.00	1.02
Asx	1.00	0.98	Phe	1.00	1.02
Cys	2.00	1.18	Pro		
Glx			Ser	3.00	2.66
Gly	6.00	6.00	Thr		
His			Trp		
lle	1.00	0.98	Tyr		
Leu	4.00	4.01	Val		

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



Product Information

Print Date: Feb 28th 2024

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Product Name: C-type natriuretic peptide (1-22) (human, rat, swine)

Catalog No.: 3520

CAS Number: 127

127869-51-6

Description:

C-type natriuretic peptide (1-22) (human, rat, swine) is an endogenous peptide found in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid. Behaves as an agonist at natriuretic peptide receptor NPR2 (NPRB) and exhibits affinity for NPR3 (NPRC). Inhibits L-type calcium currents in myocytes and exhibits antiproliferative effects in cardiac fibroblasts in vitro. Regulates cartilage homeostasis, body fluid volume and exhibits vasodilatory activity in vivo.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{93}H_{157}N_{27}O_{28}S_3$

Batch Molecular Weight: 2197.61

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Gly-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gly-Cys-Phe-Gly-Leu-Lys-Leu-Asp-Arg-lle-Gly-Ser-Met-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys 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: 87.9% (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:

Rose and Giles (2008) Natriuretic peptide C receptor signalling in the heart and vasculature. J.Physiol. *586* 353. PMID: 18006579. **Pejchalova** *et al* (2007) C-natriuretic peptide: An important regulator of cartilage. Mol.Genet.Metab. *92* 210. PMID: 17681481.

Suga *et al* (1992) Receptor selectivity of natriuretic peptide family, atrial natriuretic peptide, brain natriuretic peptide, and C-type natriuretic peptide. Endocrinology *130* 229. PMID: 1309330.

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