

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Kaliotoxin

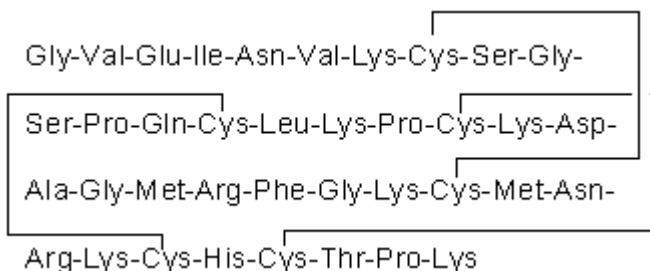
Catalog No.: 3564

Batch No.: 1

CAS Number: 145199-73-1

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{171}H_{283}N_{55}O_{49}S_8$
Batch Molecular Weight: 4149.94
Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid
Net Peptide Content: 98%
Solubility: Soluble to 2 mg/ml in water
Storage: Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence:



2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 98% purity
Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

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

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Description:

Potent blocker of voltage-sensitive K⁺ channels (IC₅₀ values are 0.1, 1.1 and 25 nM for K_v1.3, K_v1.1 and K_v1.2 channels respectively). Also inhibits Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channels.

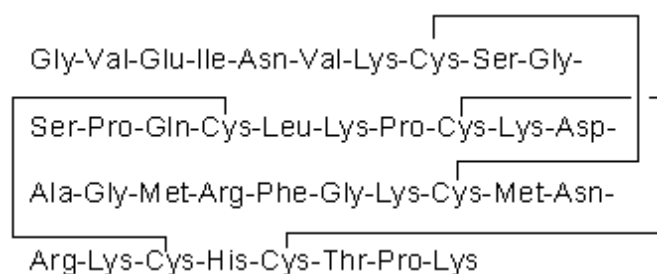
Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₁₇₁H₂₈₃N₅₅O₄₉S₈

Batch Molecular Weight: 4149.94

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:



Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 2 mg/ml in water

Net Peptide Content: 98% (Remaining weight made up of counterions and residual water).

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 as 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 µm filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Romi et al (1993) Synthesis and characterization of kaliotoxin: is the 26-32 sequence essential for potassium channel recognition? *J.Biol.Chem.* **268** 26302. PMID: 8253752.

Mourre et al (1999) Distribution in rat brain of binding sites of kaliotoxin, a blocker of Kv1.1 and Kv1.3 α-subunits. *J.Pharmacol.Exp.Ther.* **291** 943. PMID: 10565809.

Korukottu et al (2008) High-resolution 3D structure determination of kaliotoxin by solid-state NMR spectroscopy. *PLoS ONE* **3** e2359. PMID: 18523586.

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bio-techne.com
info@bio-techne.com
techsupport@bio-techne.com

North America
Tel: (800) 343 7475

China
info.cn@bio-techne.com
Tel: +86 (21) 52380373

Europe Middle East Africa
Tel: +44 (0)1235 529449

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