



# **Certificate of Analysis**

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Product Name: A 71915 Catalog No.: 6715 Batch No.: 6

CAS Number: 132956-87-7

## 1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Batch Molecular Formula:**  $C_{69}H_{116}N_{26}O_{15}S_2$ 

**Batch Molecular Weight:** 1613.95

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Counter Ion: TFA

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

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Arg-Cys-Cha-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-

D-Tic-Arg-Cys-NH<sub>2</sub>

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

**HPLC:** Shows 98.7% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid Theoretical Act			Actual	Amino Acid Theoretical Actual
	Ala			Lys
	Arg	4.00	3.97	Met
	Asx	1.00	1.03	Phe
	Cys	2.00	Not Detected	Pro
	Glx			Ser
	Gly	2.00	2.04	Thr
	His			Trp
	lle	2.00	1.96	Tyr
	Leu			Val

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

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## **Product Information**

Print Date: Mar 6th 2025

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CAS Number: 132956-87-7

## **Description:**

A 71915 is a highly potent and competitive natriuretic peptide receptor A (NPRA) antagonist (pK $_{\rm i}$  = 9.18). Reduces brain natriuretic peptide (BNP, Cat. No. 3522)-induced scratching in mice.

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

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## **Peptide Sequence:**

Arg-Cys-Cha-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-D-Tic-Arg-Cys-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.

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.

#### References:

**Kiguchi** *et al* (2016) Spinal functions of B-type natriuretic peptide, gastrin-releasing peptide, and their cognate receptors for regulating itch in mice. J.Pharmacol.Exp.Ther. **356** 596. PMID: 26669425.

**Moro** *et al* (2004) Functional and pharmacological characterization of the natriuretic peptide-dependent lipolytic pathway in human fat cells. J.Pharmacol.Exp.Ther. *308* 984. PMID: 14634036.

**Delporte** et al (1992) Discovery of a potent atrial natriuretic peptide antagonist for ANPA receptors in the human neuroblastoma NB-OK-1 cell line. Eur. J. Pharmacol. **224** 183. PMID: 1334838.

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