

Certificate of Analysis

Print Date: Sep 18th 2025

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Product Name: Z-DEVD-FMK Caspase-3 Inhibitor Catalog No.: 8009 Batch No.: 3

CAS Number: 634911-78-7

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₃₀H₄₁FN₄O₁₂

Batch Molecular Weight: 668.67

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Counter Ion: Trifluoroacetate

Solubility: Soluble to 1 mg/ml in DMSO

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Z-Asp(OMe)-Glu(OMe)-Val-DL-Asp(OMe)-FMK

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 95.9% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid Theoretical Actual Amino Acid Theoretical Actual

Ala			Lys	
Arg			Met	
Asx	1.00	1.06	Phe	
Cys			Pro	
Glx	1.00	1.07	Ser	
Gly			Thr	
His			Trp	
lle			Tyr	
Leu			Val	

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

1.00

0.87



Product Information

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CAS Number: 634911-78-7

Description:

Z-DEVD-FMK Caspase-3 Inhibitor is a cell-permeable, irreversible inhibitor of caspase-3/CPP32. It inhibits tumor cell apoptosis. In vivo, it has a neuroprotective effect in rat hippocampus following seizures. It also significantly reduces post-traumatic apoptosis, and improved neurological recovery, before and after induced traumatic brain injury in rat.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₃₀H₄₁FN₄O₁₂ Batch Molecular Weight: 668.67

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Z-Asp(OMe)-Glu(OMe)-Val-DL-Asp(OMe)-FMK

Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 1 mg/ml in DMSO

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: Trifluoroacetate

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:

Henshall *et al* (2000) Involvement of caspase-3-like protease in the mechanism of cell death following focally evoked limbic seizures. J.Neurochem. **74** 1215. PMID: 10693954.

Kugawa *et al* (2000) Apoptosis of NG108-15 cells induced by Bupren. hydrochloride occurs via the caspase-3 pathway. Biol.Pharm.Bull. **23** 930. PMID: 10963298.

Brocksted *et al* (1998) Identification of apoptosis-associated proteins in a human Burkitt lymphoma cell line. J.Biol.Chem. **273** 28057. PMID: 9774422.

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