

# Certificate of Analysis

**Product Name:** ω-Conotoxin GVIA

**Catalog No.:** 1085

**Batch No.:** 42

CAS Number: 106375-28-4

## 1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Batch Molecular Formula:** C<sub>120</sub>H<sub>182</sub>N<sub>38</sub>O<sub>43</sub>S<sub>6</sub>  
**Batch Molecular Weight:** 3037  
**Physical Appearance:** White lyophilised solid  
**Counter Ion:** TFA  
**Solubility:** Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water  
**Storage:** Store at -20°C  
**Peptide Sequence:**  
 Cys-Lys-Ser-Hyp-Gly-Ser-Ser-Cys-Ser-Hyp-  
 Thr-Ser-Tyr-Asn-Cys-Cys-Arg-Ser-Cys-Asn-  
 Hyp-Tyr-Thr-Lys-Arg-Cys-Tyr-NH<sub>2</sub>

## 2. ANALYTICAL DATA

**HPLC:** Shows 96.8% purity  
**Mass Spectrum:** Consistent with structure

## 3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid Theoretical Actual			Amino Acid Theoretical Actual		
Ala			Lys	2.00	1.93
Arg	2.00	2.01	Met		
Asx	2.00	2.06	Phe		
Cys	6.00	Not Detected	Pro		
Glx			Ser	6.00	5.92
Gly	1.00	1.04	Thr	2.00	1.91
His			Trp		
Ile			Tyr	3.00	3.00
Leu			Val		

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

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**42**

CAS Number: 106375-28-4

**Description:**

$\omega$ -Conotoxin GVIA is a peptide neurotoxin; selectively and reversibly blocks N-type calcium channels ( $IC_{50}$  = 0.15 nM). Reduces (RS)-3,5-DHPG (Cat. No. 0342)-induced long term depression in vivo.

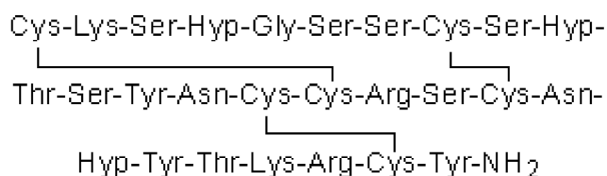
**Physical and Chemical Properties:**

Batch Molecular Formula:  $C_{120}H_{182}N_{38}O_{43}S_6$

Batch Molecular Weight: 3037

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

**Peptide Sequence:**



**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 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  $\mu$ m filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

**References:**

**Connelly *et al*** (2011) Distinct mechanisms contribute to agonist and synaptically induced metabotropic glutamate receptor long-term depression. *Eur.J.Pharmacol.* **667** 160. PMID: 21575629.

**Wright and Angu** (1997) Prolonged cardiovascular effects of the N-type  $Ca^{2+}$  channel antagonist  $\omega$ -conotoxin GVIA in conscious rabbits. *J.Cardiovasc.Pharmacol.* **30** 392. PMID: 9300325.

**Sato *et al*** (1993) Role of basic residues for the binding of omega-conotoxin GVIA to N-type calcium channels. *Biochem.Biophys.Res.Comm.* **194** 1292. PMID: 8394704.

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