



Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Sarafotoxin S6b Catalog No.: 1174 Batch No.: 5

CAS Number: 116303-65-2

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{110}H_{159}N_{27}O_{34}S_5$

Batch Molecular Weight: 2564

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Net Peptide Content: 80%

Counter Ion: Trifluoroacetate

Solubility: Soluble to 1 mg/ml in 20% acetonitrile

Storage: Desiccate at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Cys-Ser-Cys-Lys-Asp-Met-Thr-Asp-Lys-Glu-Cys-

Leu-Tyr-Phe-Cys-His-Gln-Asp-Val-Ile-Trp

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows >96% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actua
Ala			Lys	2.00	2.03
Arg			Met		
Asx	3.00	2.95	Phe	1.00	0.94
Cys			Pro		
Glx	2.00	2.00	Ser	1.00	0.91
Gly			Thr	1.00	1.08
His	1.00	0.92	Trp		
lle			Tyr	1.00	0.95
Leu	1.00	1.14	Val	1.00	0.41



Product Information

Print Date: Jan 8th 2016

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CAS Number: 116303-65-2

Description:

Vasoconstrictor peptide; non-selective endothelin receptor

agonist.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₁₁₀H₁₅₉N₂₇O₃₄S₅

Batch Molecular Weight: 2564

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Storage: Desiccate at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 1 mg/ml in 20% acetonitrile

This product is supplied as a lyophilized solid and may 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: 80% (Remaining weight made up of counterions and residual water).

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 µm filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Aimoto *et al* (1990) Studies on the disulfide bridges of sarafotoxins. Chemical synthesis of sarafotoxin S6B and its homologue with different disulfide bridges. Biochem.Int. *21* 1051. PMID: 2080919.

Bax et al (1994) Different endothelin receptors involved in endothelin-1- and sarafotoxin S6B-induced contractions of the human isolated coronary artery. Br.J.Pharmacol. **113** 1471. PMID: 7889304.

Devadason and Henry (1997) Comparison of the contractile effects and binding kinetics of endothelin-1 and sarafotoxin S6b in rat isolated renal artery. Br.J.Pharmacol. **121** 253. PMID: 9154335.

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