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Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Dynamin inhibitory peptide, myristoylated (control) **Catalog No.:** 1776 **Batch No.:** 6

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula:	$C_{61}H_{107}N_{19}O_{14}$
Batch Molecular Weight:	1330.64
Physical Appearance:	White lyophilised solid
Net Peptide Content:	76%
Counter Ion:	TFA
Solubility:	Soluble to 0.67 mg/ml in 30% acetonitrile / water
Storage:	Desiccate at -20°C
Peptide Sequence:	Myr-Gln-Pro-Pro-Ala-Ser-Asn-Pro-Arg-Val-Arg-NH_2

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC:	Shows 95% purity
Mass Spectrum:	Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual
Ala	1.00	0.93	Lys		
Arg	2.00	2.05	Met		
Asx	1.00	1.04	Phe		
Cys			Pro	3.00	2.94
Glx	1.00	0.99	Ser	1.00	1.00
Gly			Thr		
His			Trp		
Ile			Tyr		
Leu			Val	1.00	0.98

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Product Name: Dynamin inhibitory peptide, myristoylated (control) **Catalog No.:** 1776 **Batch No.:** 6

Description:

Control peptide version of dynamin inhibitory peptide, myristoylated, an inhibitor of the GTPase dynamin that competitively blocks binding of dynamin to amphiphysin, preventing endocytosis. In contrast to dynamin inhibitory peptide, has no significant effect on $GABA_A$ receptor-mediated miniature IPSPs. Active Analog also available.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{61}H_{107}N_{19}O_{14}$

Batch Molecular Weight: 1330.64

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Myr-Gln-Pro-Pro-Ala-Ser-Asn-Pro-Arg-Val-Arg-NH_2

Storage: Desiccate at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 0.67 mg/ml in 30% acetonitrile / water

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: 76% (Remaining weight made up of counterions and residual water).

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 µm filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Nong *et al* (2003) Glycine binding primes NMDA receptor internalization. Nature ***422*** 302. PMID: 12646920.

Kittler *et al* (2000) Constitutive endocytosis of $GABA_A$ receptors by an association with the adaptin AP2 complex modulates inhibitory synaptic currents in hippocampal neurons. J.Neurosci. ***20*** 7972. PMID: 11050117.

Grabs *et al* (1997) The SH3 domain of amphiphysin binds the proline-rich domain of dynamin at a single site that defines a new SH3 binding consensus sequence. J.Biol.Chem. ***272*** 13419. PMID: 9148966.