

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: GRP (human)

Catalog No.: 1789

Batch No.: 9

CAS Number: 93755-85-2

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₁₃₀H₂₀₄N₃₈O₃₁S₂
Batch Molecular Weight: 2859.4
Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid
Counter Ion: TFA
Solubility: Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water
Storage: Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence: Val-Pro-Leu-Pro-Ala-Gly-Gly-Gly-Thr-Val-Leu-Thr-Lys-Met-Tyr-Pro-Arg-Gly-Asn-His-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 97.1% purity
Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid		Theoretical	Actual
Ala	2.00	1.93	Lys	1.00	1.01		
Arg	1.00	1.01	Met	2.00	2.06		
Asx	1.00	1.03	Phe				
Cys			Pro	3.00	3.01		
Glx			Ser				
Gly	5.00	4.96	Thr	2.00	1.71		
His	2.00	2.05	Trp	1.00	0.50		
Ile			Tyr	1.00	1.04		
Leu	3.00	2.96	Val	3.00	2.94		

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

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CAS Number: 93755-85-2

Description:

GRP (human) is a mammalian bombesin-like peptide neurotransmitter that is an agonist for the gastrin-releasing peptide receptor (GRPR). GRP has been reported to activate GABAergic interneurons in the amygdala leading to increased GABA release and fear suppression in mice in vivo. Also involved in mitogenesis, and GI tract and appetite regulation.

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Batch Molecular Weight: 2859.4

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Val-Pro-Leu-Pro-Ala-Gly-Gly-Gly-Thr-Val-
Leu-Thr-Lys-Met-Tyr-Pro-Arg-Gly-Asn-His-
Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂

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 µm filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Dudai (2003) Neurobiology: Fear thou not. *Nature* **421** 325. PMID: 12540884.

Shumyatsky et al (2002) Identification of a signaling network in lateral nucleus of amygdala important for inhibiting memory specifically related to learned fear. *Cell* **111** 905. PMID: 12526815.

Woodruff et al (1996) Bombesin receptors in the brain. *Ann.N.Y.Acad.Sci.* **780** 223. PMID: 8602736.

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