

Certificate of Analysis

Print Date: May 27th 2025

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Product Name: Ac2-26 Catalog No.: 1845 Batch No.: 32

CAS Number: 151988-33-9

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₁₄₁H₂₁₀N₃₂O₄₄S

Batch Molecular Weight: 3089.46

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Counter Ion: TFA

Solubility: Soluble to 1 mg/ml in PBS

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Ac-Ala-Met-Val-Ser-Glu-Phe-Leu-Lys-Gln-Ala-

Trp-Phe-Ile-Glu-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gln-Glu-Tyr-

Val-Gln-Thr-Val-Lys

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 96.8% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	l Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretica	Actual
Ala	2.00	1.94	Lys	2.00	2.01
Arg			Met	1.00	0.94
Asx	1.00	1.03	Phe	2.00	1.98
Cys			Pro		
Glx	8.00	7.92	Ser	1.00	1.03
Gly			Thr	1.00	1.04
His			Trp	1.00	Not Detected
lle	1.00	0.99	Tyr	1.00	0.99
Leu	1.00	1.02	Val	3.00	2.98

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



Product Information

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Product Name: Ac2-26 Catalog No.: 1845 Batch No.: 32

CAS Number: 151988-33-9

Description:

Ac2-26 is an annexin/lipocortin 1-mimetic peptide; inhibits leukocyte extravasation. Ac2-26 reduces neutrophil adhesion and emigration, promotes detachment of neutrophils from activated mesenteric endothelium and accelerates epithelial wound repair after induced colonic injury in mice in vivo. Anti-inflammatory. Ac2-26 inhibits the proliferation of human larynx epidermoid carcinoma Hep-2 cells in vitro. Ac2-26 decreases proliferation and increases mobility of cervical cancer cells. Negative control also available.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{141}H_{210}N_{32}O_{44}S$

Batch Molecular Weight: 3089.46

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Ac-Ala-Met-Val-Ser-Glu-Phe-Leu-Lys-Gln-Ala-Trp-Phe-lle-Glu-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gln-Glu-Tyr-Val-Gln-Thr-Val-Lys Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 1 mg/ml in PBS

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 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:

Cardin et al (2019) Annexin A1 peptide and endothelial cell-conditioned medium modulate cervical tumorigenesis. FEBS Open Bio 9 668. PMID: 30984541.

Leoni *et al* (2015) Annexin A1-containing extracellular vesicles and polymeric nanoparticles promote epithelial wound repair. J.Clin.Invest. *125* 1215. PMID: 25664854.

Silistino-Souza et al (2007) Annexin 1: differential expression in tumor and mast cells in human larynx cancer Int.J.Cancer 120 2582. PMID: 17340616.

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