

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Z-VAD-FMK

Catalog No.: 2163

Batch No.: 24

CAS Number: 634911-81-9

IUPAC Name: Benzyloxycarbonyl-Val-Ala-Asp(OMe)-fluoromethylketone

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₂₂H₃₀FN₃O₇
Batch Molecular Weight: 467.49
Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid
Counter Ion: Trifluoroacetate
Solubility: Soluble to 9.35 mg/ml in DMSO
Storage: Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence: Z-Val-Ala-DL-Asp(OMe)-FMK

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 96.0% purity
Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid Theoretical		Actual		Amino Acid Theoretical		Actual	
Ala				Lys			
Arg				Met			
Asx	1.00	1.00		Phe			
Cys				Pro			
Glx				Ser			
Gly				Thr			
His				Trp			
Ile				Tyr			
Leu				Val	1.00	1.00	

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

bio-techne.com

info@bio-techne.com

techsupport@bio-techne.com

North America

Tel: (800) 343 7475

China

info.cn@bio-techne.com

Tel: +86 (21) 52380373

Europe Middle East Africa

Tel: +44 (0)1235 529449

Rest of World

www.tocris.com/distributors

Tel: +1 612 379 2956

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CAS Number: 634911-81-9

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Description:

Z-VAD-FMK is a cell-permeable, irreversible pan-caspase inhibitor. Inhibits caspase processing and apoptosis induction in tumor cells in vitro (IC₅₀ = 0.0015 - 5.8 mM). Active in vivo.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₂₂H₃₀FN₃O₇

Batch Molecular Weight: 467.49

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Z-Val-Ala-DL-Asp(OMe)-FMK

Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 9.35 mg/ml in DMSO

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.

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:

Garcia-Calvo *et al* (1998) Inhibition of human caspases by peptide-based and macromolecular inhibitors. *J.Biol.Chem.* **273** 32608. PMID: 9829999.

King *et al* (1998) Processing/activation of caspases, -3 and -7 and -8 but not caspase-2, in the induction of apoptosis in B-chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells. *Leukemia* **12** 1553. PMID: 9766499.

Kunstle *et al* (1997) ICE-protease inhibitors block murine liver injury and apoptosis caused by CD95 or by TNF-α. *Immunol.Lett.* **55** 5. PMID: 9093874.

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