Print Date: Mar 8th 2024

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name:	Cetrorelix Acetate
CAS Number:	145672-81-7

biotechne[®]

TOCRIS

Catalog No.: 3536 Batch

Batch No.: 1

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula:	C ₇₀ H ₉₂ CIN ₁₇ O ₁₄ .C ₂ H ₄ O ₂
Batch Molecular Weight:	1491.11
Physical Appearance:	White lyophilised solid
Net Peptide Content:	100%
Counter Ion:	Acetate
Solubility:	Soluble in water
Storage:	Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence:	Ac-D-2-Nal-D-(4-Cl-Phe)-D-(3-Pyridly-Ala)-Ser- Tyr-D-Cit-Leu-Arg-Pro-D-Ala-NH ₂ .CH ₃ CO ₂ H
2. ANALYTICAL DATA	
HPLC:	Shows 100% purity

Mass Spectrum:

Shows 100% purity Consistent with structure

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

Product Information

Product Name: Cetrorelix Acetate

CAS Number: 145672-81-7

Description:

Cetrorelix Acetate is a potent gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonist ($K_D = 0.202 \text{ nM}$, $IC_{50} = 1.21 \text{ nM}$). Suppresses production of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) from the pituitary gland, which inhibits ovulation. Exhibits antiproliferative effects and displays efficacy against hormone-sensitive cancers in vivo. Also exhibits anxiolytic and antidepressant activity in vivo.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₇₀H₉₂ClN₁₇O₁₄.C₂H₄O₂ Batch Molecular Weight: 1491.11 Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Ac-D-2-Nal-D-(4-Cl-Phe)-D-(3-Pyridly-Ala)-Ser-Tyr-D-Cit-Leu-Arg-Pro-D-Ala-NH₂.CH₃CO₂H

Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble 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.

Net Peptide Content: 100% (Remaining weight made up of counterions and residual water).

Counter Ion: Acetate

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:

Telegdy *et al* (2009) Effects of the LHRH antagonist cetro. on the brain function in mice. Neuropeptides **43** 229. PMID: 19375162. **Grundker and Emons** (2003) Role of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) in ovarian cancer. Reprod.Biol.Endocrinol. **1** 65. PMID: 14594454.

Beckers *et al* (1997) Characterization of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs based on a sensitive cellular luciferase reporter gene assay. Anal.Biochem. **251** 17. PMID: 9300077.

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