



Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Lauryl-LF 11 Catalog No.: 4422 Batch No.: 1

CAS Number: 832729-14-3

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: C₈₁H₁₃₄N₂₆O₁₅

Batch Molecular Weight: 1712.11

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Net Peptide Content: 71%
Counter Ion: TFA

Solubility: Soluble to 2 mg/ml in 30% acetonitrile / water

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: CH₃-(CH₂)₁₀-CO-NH-Phe-Gln-Trp-Gln-Arg-Asn-Ile-

Arg-Lys-Val-Arg-NH₂

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 96% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	l Theoretica	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretica	l Actual
Ala			Lys	1.00	1.01
Arg	3.00	3.02	Met		
Asx	1.00	1.07	Phe	1.00	1.02
Cys			Pro		
Glx	2.00	1.98	Ser		
Gly			Thr		
His			Trp		
lle	1.00	0.94	Tyr		
Leu			Val	1.00	0.97

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

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Product Information

Print Date: Nov 16th 2018

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Lauryl-LF 11 Catalog No.: 4422 Batch No.: 1

CAS Number: 832729-14-3

Description:

Product Name:

N-terminally acylated analog of LF 11 (Cat. No. 4421). Displays enhanced antibacterial and LPS-binding activities.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{81}H_{134}N_{26}O_{15}$ Batch Molecular Weight: 1712.11

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

CH₃-(CH₂)₁₀-CO-NH-Phe-Gin-Trp-Gin-Arg-Asn-Ile-Arg-Lys-Val-Arg-NH₂ Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 2 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: 71% (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 μ m filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Rosenfeld et al (2010) Effect of the hydrophobicity to net positive charge ratio on antibacterial and anti-endotoxin activities of structurally similar antimicrobial peptides. Biochemistry 49 853. PMID: 20058937.

Zweytick et al (2006) Influence of N-acylation of a peptide derived from human lactoferricin on membrane selectivity. Biochim.Biophys.Acta **1758** 1426. PMID: 16616888.

Andra et al (2005) Enhancement of endotoxin neutralization by coupling of a C12-alkyl chain to a lactoferricin-derived peptide. Biochem.J. 385 135. PMID: 15344905.

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