



Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: FSLLRY-NH2 Catalog No.: 4751 Batch No.: 7

CAS Number: 245329-02-6

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{39}H_{60}N_{10}O_8$ Batch Molecular Weight: 796.97

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Counter Ion: TFA

Solubility: Soluble to 1 mg/ml in water

Storage: Store at -20°C

Peptide Sequence: Phe-Ser-Leu-Leu-Arg-Tyr-NH₂

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 98.2% purity

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino A	Acid Theor	etical Actua	I Δmino	Acid Theor	etical Actual
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Ala			Lys		
Arg	1.00	1.02	Met		
Asx			Phe	1.00	1.03
Cys			Pro		
Glx			Ser	1.00	0.78
Gly			Thr		
His			Trp		
lle			Tyr	1.00	0.93
Leu	2.00	2.03	Val		

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

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Product Information

Print Date: Jan 3rd 2025

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Product Name: FSLLRY-NH2 Catalog No.: 4751 Batch No.: 7

CAS Number: 245329-02-6

Description:

FSLLRY-NH2 is a selective PAR₂ peptide antagonist. Reverses taxol-induced mechanical allodynia, heat hyperalgesia and PKC activation in ICR mice. Blocks ERK activation and collagen production in isolated cardiac fibroblasts. Also reduces symptoms in a mouse model of dermatophyte-associated itch. FSLLRY-NH2 inhibits C. albicans induced inflammation in oral mucosal cells in vitro.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₃₉H₆₀N₁₀O₈ Batch Molecular Weight: 796.97

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Phe-Ser-Leu-Leu-Arg-Tyr-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 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:

Kumar *et al* (2022) *Candida albicans* Sap6 initiates oral mucosal inflammation via the protease activated receptor PAR2. Front.Immunol. *13* 912748. PMID: 35844627.

Andoh *et al* (2012) Involvement of serine protease and proteinase-activated receptor 2 in dermatophyte-associated itch in mice. J.Pharmacol.Exp.Ther. **343** 91. PMID: 22761302.

Chen et al (2011) Proteinase-activated receptor 2 sensitizes transient receptor potential vanilloid 1, transient receptor potential vanilloid 4, and transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 in PacT.-induced neuropathic pain. Neuroscience **193** 440. PMID: 21763756.

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