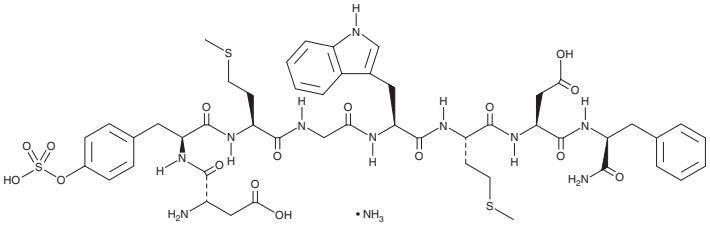
PRODUCT INFORMATION

CCK Octapeptide (sulfated) (ammonium salt)

Item No. 44102

CAS Registry No.:	70706-98-8
Formal Name:	5-L-methionine-3-10-caerulein, monoammonium salt
Synonyms:	Asp-Tyr(SO3H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH_2, CCK-8S, Cholecystokinin (26-33), Sincalide, SQ 19,844
Peptide Sequence:	D-sY-MGWMDF-NH_2 (sY = sulfated tyrosine)
MF:	$C_{49}H_{62}N_{10}O_{16}S_3 \bullet NH_3$
FW:	1,160.3
Purity:	≥98%
Supplied as:	A solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

CCK octapeptide (sulfated) (ammonium salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the CCK octapeptide (sulfated) (ammonium salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. CCK octapeptide (sulfated) (ammonium salt) is slightly soluble (0.1-1 mg/ml) in DMSO.

CCK octapeptide (sulfated) (ammonium salt) is slightly soluble in aqueous solutions. To enhance aqueous solubility, dilute the organic solvent solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline. If performing biological experiments, ensure the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Cholecystokinin (CCK) octapeptide is a peptide hormone found in the intestine and brain that stimulates digestion, mediates satiety, and is involved in anxiety.[1,2] It is a cleaved product of the full CCK preprohormone that is more potent than the full-length enzyme in stimulating contraction of guinea pig gallbladder but with a shorter duration.[1,3] CCK octapeptide (sulfated) is 300-fold more active than the non-sulfated CCK octapeptide (Item No. 24404).[1]

References

1. Downey, J.A., Nickel, J.C., Clapham, L., *et al*. *In vitro* inhibition of struvite crystal growth by acetohydroxamic acid. *Br. J. Urol.* **70(4)**, 355-359 (1992).
2. Phillips, K., Munster, D.J., Allardyce, R.A., *et al*. Antibacterial action of the urease inhibitor acetohydroxamic acid on Helicobacter pylori. *J. Clin. Pathol.* **46(4)**, 372-373 (1993).
3. Rubin, B., Engel, S.L., Drungis, A.M., *et al*. Cholecystokinin-like activities in guinea pigs and in dogs of the C-terminal octapeptide (SQ 19,844) of cholecystokinin. *J. Pharm. Sci.* **58(8)**, 955-959 (1969).

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