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产品名称: **PEPTIDE M**
产品别名: **Peptide M**

生物活性:													
Description	Peptide M is a 50 aa synthetic peptide derived from a streptococcal M protein containing an additional C-terminal cysteine residue. Peptide M binds monomeric and dimeric human IgA of both subclasses (IgA1 and IgA2) with high specificity and affinity.												
Solvent&Solubility	<i>In Vitro:</i> H ₂ O Peptide Solubility and Storage Guidelines: 1. Calculate the length of the peptide. 2. Calculate the overall charge of the entire peptide according to the following table:												
		<table><tr><th>Contents</th><th>Assign value</th></tr><tr><td>Acidic amino acid</td><td>Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.</td><td>-1</td></tr><tr><td>Basic amino acid</td><td>Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH₂</td><td>+1</td></tr><tr><td>Neutral amino acid</td><td>Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Contents	Assign value	Acidic amino acid	Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.	-1	Basic amino acid	Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH ₂	+1	Neutral amino acid	Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)	0
	Contents	Assign value											
	Acidic amino acid	Asp (D), Glu (E), and the C-terminal -COOH.	-1										
	Basic amino acid	Arg (R), Lys (K), His (H), and the N-terminal -NH ₂	+1										
	Neutral amino acid	Gly (G), Ala (A), Leu (L), Ile (I), Val (V), Cys (C), Met (M), Thr (T), Ser (S), Phe (F), Tyr (Y), Trp (W), Pro (P), Asn (N), Gln (Q)	0										
	3. Recommended solution:												
	Overall charge of peptide	Details											
	Negative (<0)	1. Try to dissolve the peptide in water first. 2. If water fails, add NH ₄ OH (<50 μL). 3. If the peptide still does not dissolve, add DMSO (50-100 μL) to solubilize the peptide.											
	Positive (>0)	1. Try to dissolve the peptide in water first. 2. If water fails, try dissolving the peptide in a 10%-30% acetic acid solution. 3. If the peptide still does not dissolve, try dissolving the peptide in a small amount of DMSO.											
Zero (=0)	1. Try to dissolve the peptide in organic solvent (acetonitrile, methanol, etc.) first. 2. For very hydrophobic peptides, try dissolving the peptide in a small amount of DMSO, and then dilute the solution with water to the desired concentration.												
References	[1]. Musich T et al. Purification and functional characterization of mucosal IgA from vaccinated and SIV-infected rhesus macaques. Clin Immunol. 2015 Jun;158(2):127-39.												