

Peptide Reconstitution Reference Chart

Resulting concentration in mg/ml for a given vial mass and diluent volume

THE ONLY EQUATION YOU NEED

$$\text{Concentration (mg/ml)} = \text{peptide mass (mg)} / \text{diluent volume (ml)}$$

COMPOUND	VIAL	1 ml	2 ml	3 ml	5 ml
Ipamorelin	5 mg	5.0	2.5	1.7	1.0
Semax	5 mg	5.0	2.5	1.7	1.0
Retatrutide	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
Kisspeptin-10	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
KPV	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
MOTS-c	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
PT-141	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
Selank	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
Semax	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
Melanotan I	10 mg	10	5.0	3.3	2.0
Retatrutide	20 mg	20	10	6.7	4.0
GHK-Cu	50 mg	50	25	16.7	10

All figures in mg/ml. Values are mathematical conversions for preparing laboratory solutions.

Volume containing a given mass

Volume to draw (ml) = mass wanted (mg) / concentration (mg/ml)

Example: 1 mg from a 5 mg/ml solution = 1 / 5 = 0.200 ml

If it will not dissolve

Net charge negative (acidic)

Small amount of 0.1M ammonium bicarbonate, then dilute with water

Net charge positive (basic)

Small amount of 25% acetic acid, then dilute with water

Near neutral / hydrophobic

Organic solvent (DMSO, ACN, DMF) added sparingly, then dilute

Contains Cys (C) or Met (M)

Avoid DMSO where possible - both oxidise readily

BEFORE YOU OPEN THE VIAL

Let the closed vial reach room temperature first. Lyophilised peptide is hygroscopic, and a cold surface pulls moisture from the air into the powder you have not used yet.

[illegible]

- Refrigerate at 2-8 C and protect from light. Do not leave at room temperature.
- Aliquot into single-use portions before freezing so the stock sees one freeze-thaw cycle, not one per use.
- Sequences containing N, Q, C, M or W are least stable in solution - use these soonest.
- Asp-Pro and Asp-Gly pairs are the most hydrolysis-prone points in a chain.