

# GHRP-6 Acetate

Research peptide · 5 mg / vial

## Specifications

|                     |                                                                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAS number          | 87616-84-0                                                                            |
| Molecular formula   | C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>56</sub> N <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>                        |
| Molecular weight    | 873.01 g/mol                                                                          |
| HPLC purity         | ≥99%                                                                                  |
| Physical form       | Lyophilized powder                                                                    |
| Vial size           | 5 mg / vial                                                                           |
| Amino-acid sequence | His-D-Trp-Ala-Trp-D-Phe-Lys-NH <sub>2</sub>                                           |
| Storage             | Store lyophilized at -20 °C, protected from light. Stable 24 months from manufacture. |

## Every lot is independently verified

HPLC purity and mass-spec identity are published for every batch. Enter the lot number printed on your vial at [pepbiotics.com/lab-results](https://pepbiotics.com/lab-results) to read the exact certificate of analysis for your material.

## Reconstitution & handling

For laboratory research use only. Reconstitute with bacteriostatic water or 0.9% sodium chloride under aseptic technique. Add diluent slowly against the vial wall and swirl - do not shake. Store the reconstituted solution at 2-8 °C and use within the study window. Not for injection into humans or animals.

## Studied research applications

- GH-axis research**  
Used in research on growth-hormone-releasing-hormone and secretagogue signaling and pulsatile GH secretion in model systems.
- IGF pathways**  
Investigated for effects on IGF-1 signaling and downstream growth pathways in cell and animal models.