

Advantages

- more stable peptide analogues with enhanced conformational stability
- structure of biologically active peptide forms can be mimicked (e.g. peptide hormones)
- analogues of natural peptides with higher biostability are available
- depot effects of biological active peptides
- stability towards proteases

Product offering

		2 mg	5 mg	10 mg	20 mg	50 mg	100 mg
Cyclisation via	NH ₂ to COOH (via disulfide bridge)	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Cys to Cys (homodetic cyclization)	•	•	•	•	•	•

Literature

1. Janecka A, Kruszynski R (2005) Conformationally restricted peptides as tools in opioid receptor studies *Curr Med Chem.* 12(4): p. 471-481.
2. Davies JS (2003) The cyclization of peptides and depsipeptides. *J Pept Sci.* 9(8): p. 471-501. Li P et al., (2002) Cyclization strategies in peptide derived drug design. *Curr Top Med Chem.* 2(3): p. 325-341.
3. Büllsbach EE (1992) Site-directed Disulfide Formation in Peptide Synthesis. *Merck Kontakte (Darmstadt)*, (1), p. 21-29.

Applications

- Structural studies of peptides
- Investigation of peptides and their biological function (hormones, etc.)
- Biochemistry: enzyme function and kinetics

In addition to these offices, Thermo Fisher Scientific maintains a network of representative organizations throughout the world.

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