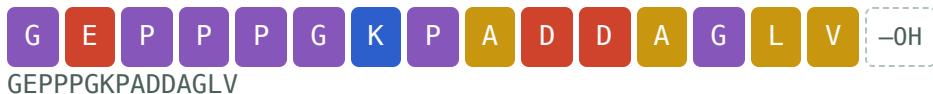


BPC-157

BPC-157 is a synthetic 15-amino-acid peptide whose sequence was derived from a protein fraction of gastric juice. It is studied mainly in rodent models of gastrointestinal, tendon and soft-tissue injury and is not approved for any use.



■ Hydrophobic
 ■ Acidic
 ■ Basic
 ■ Polar
 ■ Gly, Pro, Cys
 ■ Non-standard

Length	15 residues
Formula	C ₆₂ H ₉₈ N ₁₆ O ₂₂
Average mass	1,419.54 g/mol
Monoisotopic mass	1,418.7042 Da
Evidence	Early clinical studies
US status	Not FDA-approved; PCAC recommended 503A listing (July 2026), FDA action pending
WADA	Prohibited (S0)

Linear 15-residue peptide; free acid C-terminus.

Expected ions (monoisotopic)

[M+H] ⁺	[M+2H] ²⁺	[M+3H] ³⁺	[M+4H] ⁴⁺
1,419.7114	710.3594	473.9087	355.6833

What the COA should show

A good certificate of analysis should confirm identity by mass spectrometry, with the observed mass matching the expected mass shown on this page, and report purity by reverse-phase HPLC with the chromatogram. Because research material circulates as acetate, TFA and arginine salt forms, the COA should name the counter-ion and ideally report net peptide content, since salt and water can make up a substantial fraction of the powder. Sequence errors such as deletions in the proline-rich stretch or substitutions near the aspartate residues are a known characterization risk, so MS/MS or amino acid analysis adds confidence. Aspartate-glycine and aspartate-alanine motifs can be sites of degradation, so related-substance peaks should be reported.

Storage and stability

Store lyophilized BPC-157 sealed at -20 °C or colder, protected from light and moisture, and allow vials to reach room temperature before opening to limit condensation. The peptide lacks cysteine and methionine, so oxidation is less of a concern than for many peptides, but hydrolysis and aspartate-related degradation can still occur in solution. Prepare solutions in sterile buffer or water for lab use, keep them refrigerated for short-term work, aliquot for longer storage at -20 °C or below, and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.