

Selank

Selank is a synthetic heptapeptide developed in Russia, built from the immunomodulatory tetrapeptide tuftsin extended with a Pro-Gly-Pro tail. It is studied mainly for effects on anxiety-related behavior and immune signaling.



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

Length	7 residues
Formula	$C_{33}H_{57}N_{11}O_9$
Average mass	751.87 g/mol
Monoisotopic mass	751.4341 Da
Evidence	Early clinical studies
US status	Not FDA-approved for any use
WADA	Check the current Prohibited List

Tuftsin (TKPR) extended with Pro-Gly-Pro.

Expected ions (monoisotopic)

$[M+H]^+$	$[M+2H]^{2+}$	$[M+3H]^{3+}$	$[M+4H]^{4+}$
752.4413	376.7243	251.4853	188.8658

What the COA should show

A certificate of analysis for selank should show identity by mass spectrometry matching the expected mass shown on this page, along with HPLC purity and a representative chromatogram. Because the sequence contains three prolines, closely eluting deletion sequences (for example, missing one Pro) can be a concern, and the MS data should rule them out. The salt form and net peptide content should be reported, since acetate and TFA salts differ in peptide content per milligram. Water content and residual solvents are useful additional data.

Storage and stability

Store lyophilized selank sealed at -20 °C, protected from light and moisture, and allow vials to reach room temperature before opening to limit condensation. The sequence lacks cysteine, methionine and tryptophan, so oxidative degradation is less of a concern than for many peptides, but hydrolysis in solution still occurs over time. Prepared solutions should be aliquoted, kept cold and not subjected to repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Full entry, references and latest research: <https://peptidewiki.net/compounds/selank/>
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