



## Cosmetic Peptides

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A variety of peptides are used in cosmetics. According to their mode of action, they have been classified into four main groups: signal peptides, carrier peptides, neurotransmitter peptides and enzyme inhibitor peptides. But according to their function, they have been classified into many groups including anti-aging, anti-pigmentation, eye care, hair growth and so on.

## Anti-aging

### Acetyl Glutamyl Heptapeptide-3

CAT#: 20-101-06

<b>Description:</b>	Acetyl Glutamyl Heptapeptide-3 or Acetyl Octapeptide-1 (or -3) (SNAP-8) is scientifically and reasonably designed of anti-wrinkle active ingredients of polypeptide. It has a similar role to Areginine Essence and has become one of the most popular raw materials around the world for upscale anti-wrinkle cosmetics.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Ac-Glu-Glu-Met-Gln-Arg-Arg-Ala-Asp-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>M.F:</b>	C <sub>41</sub> H <sub>70</sub> N <sub>16</sub> O <sub>16</sub> S
<b>M.W:</b>	1075.16

### Palmitoyl Tripeptide-38

CAT#: CPC1654

<b>Description:</b>	Palmitoyl Tripeptide-38 is the reaction product of palmitic acid and Tripeptide-38. It penetrates deep into the dermis to boost the production of collagen and the synthesis of hyaluronic acid, particularly on the forehead.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Pal-Lys-Met(O <sub>2</sub> )-Lys-OH
<b>M.F:</b>	C <sub>33</sub> H <sub>65</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>7</sub> S
<b>M.W:</b>	675.96

### Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor, Human

CAT#: 20-102-02

<b>Description:</b>	Human FGF-b is a 17.2 kDa protein containing 154 amino acid residues. The Fibroblast Growth Factor-basic (FGF-b) is a heparin binding growth factor which stimulates the proliferation of a wide variety of cells including mesenchymal, neuroectodermal & endothelial cells.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	N/A
<b>M.W:</b>	17200

### Caprooyl Tetrapeptide-3

CAT#: CPC1624

<b>Description:</b>	Caprooyl tetrapeptide-3 is a signal tetrapeptide, derived from a growth factor, boosting the production of more matrix components like collagen.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Caprooyl-Lys-Gly-His-Lys-NH <sub>2</sub>
<b>M.F:</b>	N/A
<b>M.W:</b>	565.74

### Carnosine

CAT#: 20-101-06

<b>Description:</b>	Carnosine is an aqueous antioxidant dipeptide found in muscle tissue. It can block the nonenzymatic glycosylation and protein cross-linking process induced by reactive aldehydes.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>M.W:</b>	226.23

### Copper Peptide(GHK-Cu)

CAT#: CPC1613

<b>Description:</b>	Copper peptide is a naturally occurring copper complex of a glycyl-L-histidyl-L-lysine peptide. It can promote activation of wound healing, attraction of immune cells, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects, stimulation of collagen and glycosaminoglycan synthesis in skin fibroblasts.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Gly-His-Lys•Cu•xHOAc
<b>M.F:</b>	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>22</sub> CuN <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (Cu complex)
<b>M.W:</b>	403.94

### Dipeptide Diaminobutyroyl Benzylamide Diacetate

CAT#: CPC1608

<b>Description:</b>	Dipeptide Diaminobutyroyl Benzylamide Diacetate, categorized as a neuro-peptide, is believed to block the body's uptake of Na <sup>+</sup> , which in turn causes the facial muscles to relax and prevent the formation of expression lines (wrinkles).
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>29</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )
<b>M.W:</b>	495.5733

### Dipeptide-4

CAT#: CPC1646

<b>Description:</b>	Dipeptide-4 is a synthetic dipeptide consisting of cysteine and glycine. It is an antioxidant oligopeptide.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>21</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S
<b>M.W:</b>	351

**Epidermal Growth Factor, Human**

CAT#: 20-102-01

**Description:** Epidermal growth factor is a growth factor that stimulates cell growth, proliferation and differentiation by binding to its receptor EGFR.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** 6045

**Glutathione**

CAT#: 20-101-04

**Description:** Glutathione is the major endogenous antioxidant produced by the cells. It plays the antioxidant role by converting to its oxidized form, glutathione disulfide (GSSG).

**Sequence:** Glu-Cys-Gly  
**M.F:** C10H17N3O6S  
**M.W:** 307.32

**Hexapeptide-9**

CAT#: CPC1614

**Description:** Hexapeptide-9 promotes the synthesis of dermal collagen, the regeneration of dermal-epidermal junction and the skin differentiation.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C24H38N8O9  
**M.W:** 582.61

**Myristoyl Hexapeptide-4**

CAT#: CPC1637

**Description:** Myristoyl Hexapeptide-4 is a synthetic peptide containing lysine, threonine and serine residues. It can stimulate collagens and maintain balance of extracellular matrix proteins.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Myristoyl Pentapeptide-7**

CAT#: CPC1633

**Description:** Myristoyl Pentapeptide-7 is a synthetic peptide containing lysine and threonine residues. It is often used in personal care products as a conditioning agent.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Myristoyl Pentapeptide-8**

CAT#: CPC1635

**Description:** Myristoyl Pentapeptide-8 is a synthetic peptide containing arginine, aspartic acid, glycine and lysine residues. It is supposed to be a collagen booster.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Myristoyl Pentapeptide-11**

CAT#: CPC1636

**Description:** Myristoyl Pentapeptide-11 is the product of the reaction of myristic acid and Pentapeptide-11, containing glutamine, glycine, lysine and methionine residues.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Myristoyl Octapeptide-1**

CAT#: CPC1638

**Description:** Myristoyl Octapeptide-1 is a synthetic peptide containing arginine, serine and valine residues. It promotes the differentiation and proliferation of fibroblasts within the layers of the skin.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Palmitoyl Hexapeptide-12**

CAT#: CPC1628

**Description:** Palmitoyl Hexapeptide-12 is a lipopeptide molecule consisting of a lipid connected to Hexapeptide-12. Unlike water-soluble peptides, Palmitoyl Hexapeptide-12 is highly biocompatible with skin's natural structure.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C38H68N6O8  
**M.W:** 736.98

**Palmitoyl Tripeptide-1**

CAT#: CPC1629

**Description:** Pal-GHK consists of a short chain of three amino acids (GHK peptide) connected to palmitic acid. The palmitic acid is a fatty acid added to improve the peptide's oil solubility and thus evaluate its skin penetration.

**Sequence:** Pal-Gly-His-Lys-OH  
**M.F:** C30H54N6O5  
**M.W:** 578.8

**Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4**

CAT#: CPC1628

**Description:** Pentapeptide-4 activates certain genes involved in the process of extracellular matrix renewal and cell proliferation. Its 16-carbon aliphatic chain is for improving the penetration of the molecule through the lipid structures of the skin. Stimulates collagen I, III and VI fibronectin, elastin, glucosaminoglycans production.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C39H75N7O10  
**M.W:** 802.5

**Palmitoyl Tripeptide-5**

CAT#: CPC1609

**Description:** Palmitoyl Tripeptide-5, known as the first topical TGF-Beta activator, mimics the human body's own mechanisms and speeds up collagen synthesis in the skin.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C33H65N5O5  
**M.W:** 611.9

**Pentapeptide-3**

CAT#: CPC1611

**Description:** Pentapeptide-3 is a synthetic peptide that can inhibit muscle contractions as competitive antagonist at the muscle-type nicotinic acetylcholine receptor.

**Sequence:** H-Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro-Ala-OH  
**M.F:** C21H37N9O5  
**M.W:** 495.58

**Trifluoroacetyl Tripeptide-2**

CAT#: CPC1617

**Description:** Trifluoroacetyl Tripeptide-2 is a synthetic tripeptide, designed as a matrix metalloproteinase and elastase inhibitor. It can decrease progerin synthesis, increase proteoglycan production and contract collagens.

**Sequence:** TFA-Val-Try-Val-OH  
**M.F:** C21H28F3N3O6  
**M.W:** 475.46

**GHK**

CAT#: CPC1612

**Description:** Tripeptide-1 is a synthetic peptide that can stimulate the production of the ECM components such as collagen I & III, fibronectin, elastin and laminin.

**Sequence:** H-Gly-His-Lys-OH  
**M.F:** C14H24N6O4/C16H28N6O6  
**M.W:** 340.38/400.43

**Tripeptide-1 kollaren**

CAT#: 20-101-07

**Description:** The tripeptide-1 (glycyl-L-histadyl-L-lysine or GHK) is primarily known as carrier peptides. It mainly helps to stabilize and deliver copper.

**Sequence:** H-Gly-His-Lys-OH  
**M.F:** C14H24N6O4  
**M.W:** 340.5

**Tripeptide-10 Citrulline**

CAT#: CPC1618

**Description:** Tripeptide-10 Citrulline is a new cosmetic active, designed as a substitute of decorin, that specifically targets collagen fibre organization to regulate collagen fibrillogenesis.

**Sequence:** Lys-alpha-Asp-Ile-Citrulline  
**M.F:** C22H42N8O7  
**M.W:** 530.6228

**Tripeptide-3**

CAT#: CPC1643

**Description:** Tripeptide-3 is a synthetic peptide containing glycine, serine and valine residues.

**Sequence:** H-Gly-His-Arg-OH  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Hexanoyl dipeptide-3 Norleucine acetate**

CAT#: CPC1659

**Description:** Hexanoyl Dipeptide-3 Norleucine Acetate is the acetate salt of the reaction product of Dipeptide-3 with hexanoic acid and norleucine

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C21H41N7O4  
**M.W:** 455.6

**Acetyl Tetrapeptide-2**

CAT#: CPC1665

**Description:** Acetyl Tetrapeptide-2 is product obtained by the acetylation of Tetrapeptide-2.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C26H39N5O9  
**M.W:** 565.62

**Acetyl Tetrapeptide-22**

CAT#: CPC1666

**Description:** Acetyl Tetrapeptide-22 is the reaction product of acetic acid and Tetrapeptide-22

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C26H45N9O5

**M.W:** 579.7

**Tetrapeptide-26**

CAT#: CPC1667

**Description:** Tetrapeptide-26 is the synthetic peptide consisting of glutamine, leucine, proline and serine

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C19H34N6O6

**M.W:** 442.6

**Pentapeptide-31**

CAT#: CPC1668

**Description:** Pentapeptide-31 is the synthetic peptide consisting of alanine, glutamine, glycine, leucine and serine.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C19H34N6O8

**M.W:** 474.51

**Acetyl Hexapeptide-37**

CAT#: CPC1669

**Description:** Acetyl Hexapeptide-37 is the product obtained by the acetylation of Hexapeptide-37

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C22H34N6O8

**M.W:** 526.55

**Hexapeptide-42**

CAT#: CPC1671

**Description:** Hexapeptide-42 is the synthetic peptide consisting of alanine, arginine, cystine, glutamine, glycine, and isoleucine.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C25H46N10O8

**M.W:** 646.96

**Hexapeptide-2**

CAT#: CPC1672

**Description:** Hexapeptide-2 is a synthetic peptide containing Alanine, histidine, lysine, phenylalanine and tryptophane hexapeptide.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C50H64N12O6

**M.W:** 929.14

**Acetyl sh-Heptapeptide-1**

CAT#: CPC1673

**Description:** Acetyl sh-Heptapeptide-1 is the product obtained by the acetylation of sh-Heptapeptide-1

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C36H49N7O17

**M.W:** 867.79

**Decapeptide-4**

CAT#: CPC1674

**Description:** Decapeptide-4 is a synthetic peptide consisting of arginine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, leucine, methionine and tyrosine.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C53H88N16O16

**M.W:** 1301.8

**Oligopeptide-20**

CAT#: CPC1675

**Description:** Oligopeptide-20 is a synthetic 12 amino acid peptide consisting of alanine, arginine, cysteine, glutamic acid, leucine, lysine, methionine, proline and tyrosine.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C65H109N19O16

**M.W:** 1476.99

**Oligopeptide-24**

CAT#: CPC1677

**Description:** Oligopeptide-24 is a 13 amino acids synthetic peptide consisting of arginine, aspartic acid, cysteine, isoleucine, glutamic acid, glycine, methionine, and tyrosine.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C50H78N16O19

**M.W:** 1271.62

**Oligopeptide-6**

CAT#: CPC1678

**Description:** Oligopeptide-6 is a synthetic peptide consisting of alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, phenylalanine and threonine

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C85H143N29O21

**M.W:** 1907.49

**Diaminopropionyl Tripeptide-33**

CAT#: CPC1679

**Description:** Diaminopropionyl Tripeptide-33 is the product obtained by the reaction of 2,3-diaminopropionic acid and Tripeptide-33

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C17H23N7O3

**M.W:** 373.5

**Hexapeptide-33**

CAT#: CPC1680

**Description:** Hexapeptide-33 is the synthetic peptide consisting of arginine, leucine, lysine, phenylalanine, serine and tyrosine.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C39H60N10O9  
**M.W:** 813.1

**Decarboxy Carnosine HCl**

CAT#: CPC1681

**Description:** 3-Amino-N-(2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl) propanamide dihydrochloride

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C8H16Cl2N4O  
**M.W:** 255.14

**Tripeptide-29**

CAT#: CPC1682

**Description:** Tripeptide-29 is the synthetic peptide consisting of glycine, proline and hydroxyproline.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C12H19N3O5  
**M.W:** 285.3

**Acetyl dipeptide-1 Cetyler**

CAT#: CPC1684

**Description:** A soothing dipeptide (tyrosine + arginine) based molecule that functions as a "messenger of tranquility and muscle relaxation". It works via stimulating the skin nerve cells to release met-enkephalin, which is an opioid (i.e. relaxing, pain-relieving) messenger molecule.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C33H57N5O5  
**M.W:** 603.84

**Acetylarginyltryptophyl Diphenylglycine**

CAT#: CPC1685

**Description:** Acetylarginyltryptophyl Diphenylglycine is the product obtained by the reaction of acetic acid, arginine, phenylglycine and tryptophan

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C35H40N8O6  
**M.W:** 668.75

**Tetrapeptide-1**

CAT#: CPC1686

**Description:** Tetrapeptide-1 is a synthetic peptide containing leucine, proline, threonine, and valine.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C20H36N4O6  
**M.W:** 428.6

**Acetyl decapeptide-3**

CAT#: CPC1687

**Description:** Acetyl Decapeptide-3 is the product formed by the reaction of acetic acid and Decapeptide-3.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C73H96N18O17  
**M.W:** 1513.82

**Pentapeptide-18**

CAT#: CPC1688

**Description:** Pentapeptide-18 is a synthetic peptide consisting of alanine, glycine, leucine, phenylalanine and tyrosine.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C20H35N5O7  
**M.W:** 457.56

## Anti-pigmentation

**Nonapeptide-1**

CAT#: CPC1650

**Description:** Nonapeptide-1 can prevent melanin synthesis and unwanted pigmentation by preventing activation of the tyrosinase, thus allowing for a better control over skin tone.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C61H87N15O9S  
**M.W:** 1206.52

**Oligopeptide-34**

CAT#: CPC1676

**Description:** Oligopeptide-34 is a small protein molecule (also known as a peptide) consisting of 13 amino acids strung together to create a highly efficient and active molecule that addresses melanin formation.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C61H87N15O9S  
**M.W:** 1206.52

## Eye Care

### Dipeptide-2

CAT#: CPC1652

<b>Description:</b>	Dipeptide-2 inhibits the enzyme ACE that causes fluid retention and interferes with lymphatic drainage. Its structure resembles lipids found in the epidermis of the skin that help skin retain moisture.
<b>Sequence:</b>	H-Val-Tyr-OH
<b>M.F:</b>	C16H21N3O3
<b>M.W:</b>	303.36

### Acetyl Tetrapeptide-5

CAT#: CPC1610

<b>Description:</b>	Acetyl Tetrapeptide-5 is the product obtained by the acetylation of Tetrapeptide-5. It's most often found in eye creams.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C20H28N8O7
<b>M.W:</b>	492.49

### Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7

CAT#: CPC1626

<b>Description:</b>	Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7 can suppress the production of excess interleukins, therefore inhibiting unnecessary inappropriate inflammatory responses and glycation damage.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C34H62N8O7
<b>M.W:</b>	694.91

## Hair Growth

### Acetyl Hexapeptide-1

CAT#: CPC1615

<b>Description:</b>	Acetyl Hexapeptide-1 is the reaction product of Alanine, arginine, histidine, leucine, phenylalanine and tryptophane hexapeptide with acetic acid. It activates the regulation of melanin synthesis, relating the protection of natural light and inflammatory regulator.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Acetyl Hexapeptide-1
<b>M.F:</b>	C43H59N13O7
<b>M.W:</b>	870

### Biotinoyl Tripeptide-1

CAT#: CPC1632

<b>Description:</b>	Biotinoyl Tripeptide-1 can have positive effects on hair follicles by promoting scalp micro-circulation and reducing follicle atrophy and aging.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Biotinoyl Tripeptide-1
<b>M.F:</b>	C24H38N8O6S
<b>M.W:</b>	566.67

### Myristoyl Pentapeptide-16

CAT#: CPC1639

<b>Description:</b>	Myristoyl Pentapeptide-16 is a synthetic peptide containing leucine, lysine and serine residues.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Myristoyl Pentapeptide-16
<b>M.F:</b>	N/A
<b>M.W:</b>	N/A

### Myristoyl Pentapeptide-17

CAT#: CPC1639

<b>Description:</b>	Myristoyl Pentapeptide-17 is the reaction product of myristic acid and Pentapeptide-17. It promotes the delivery of key ingredients for quicker lash growth, thus stimulates the hair growth at the follicle.
<b>Sequence:</b>	Myristoyl Pentapeptide-17
<b>M.F:</b>	C41H81N9O6
<b>M.W:</b>	796.14

<b>AHK</b>	
CAT#: CPC1656	
<b>Description:</b>	The tripeptide AHK (tripeptide-3), a GHK analog, also forms complexes with Cu(II).
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C15H26N6O4
<b>M.W:</b>	354.4

<b>(AHK)2Cu</b>	
CAT#: CPC1657	
<b>Description:</b>	N/A
<b>Sequence:</b>	(Ala-His-Lys)2-Cu
<b>M.F:</b>	C30H50N12O8Cu
<b>M.W:</b>	770.34

<b>Copper Peptide (GHK)2-Cu</b>	
CAT#: CPC1658	
<b>Description:</b>	Copper peptide GHK-Cu is a naturally occurring copper complex of a glycyl-L-histidyl-L-lysine peptide. Since it has three amino acids it is called tripeptide. The GHK-Cu tripeptide has strong affinity for copper(II) and was first isolated from human plasma. It can be found also in saliva and urine.
<b>Sequence:</b>	(Gly-His-Lys)2.Cu.xHAc
<b>M.F:</b>	C28H46CuN12O8
<b>M.W:</b>	744.32

<b>Dipeptide-15</b>	
CAT#: CPC1660	
<b>Description:</b>	Dipeptide-15 is the synthetic peptide consisting of glycine.
<b>Sequence:</b>	DIPEPTIDE-15
<b>M.F:</b>	C4H8N2O3
<b>M.W:</b>	132.12

<b>Acetyl tetrapeptide-3</b>	
CAT#: CPC1690	
<b>Description:</b>	Acetyl Tetrapeptide-3 is product obtained by the acetylation of Tetrapeptide-3
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C22H39N9O5
<b>M.W:</b>	509.6

<b>Oligopeptide-74</b>	
CAT#: CPC1691	
<b>Description:</b>	Oligopeptide-74 is the synthetic peptide containing of 11 amino acids consisting of glutamine, glycine, histidine, leucine, lysine, methionine, serine, threonine and tyrosine.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C55H90N16O17
<b>M.W:</b>	1279.48

<b>Oligopeptide-41</b>	
CAT#: CPC1692	
<b>Description:</b>	Oligopeptide-41 is a synthetic peptide containing 13 amino acids consisting of alanine, asparagine, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, serine, threonine and tryptophan
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C63H90N18O19
<b>M.W:</b>	1435.72

## Others

<b>Acetyl Dipeptide-3 Aminohexanoate</b>	
CAT#: CPC1622	
<b>Description:</b>	Acetyl Dipeptide-3 Aminohexanoate is the reaction product of acetic acid and Dipeptide-3 with 6-aminohexanoic acid. It's a new tripeptide discovery that maintains the balance between commensal microbes and pathogens in the skin.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C11H23N5O5
<b>M.W:</b>	305.33, 131.17

<b>Acetyl Tetrapeptide-11</b>	
CAT#: CPC1621	
<b>Description:</b>	Acetyl Tetrapeptide-11 is the reaction product of Acetic Acid and tetrapeptide-11, containing leucine, proline and tyrosine residues. It promotes the cell growth, Syndecan-1 and Collagen XVII synthesis.
<b>Sequence:</b>	N/A
<b>M.F:</b>	C27H38N4O7
<b>M.W:</b>	530.6



**Acetyl Tetrapeptide-9**

CAT#: CPC1620

**Description:** Acetyl Tetrapeptide-9 plays a role in the stimulation of basement membrane polysaccharide (lumican) and the synthesis of collagen I.

**Sequence:** N-Acetyl-Gln-Asp-Val-His

**M.F:** C22H33N7O9

**M.W:** 539.5427

**Heptapeptide**

CAT#: CPC1641

**Description:** Heptapeptide-4 is a synthetic peptide composed of alanine, arginine, glutamic acid, glutamine and methionine. It smooths wrinkles through a mechanism similar to that of Botulinum toxin.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** N/A

**M.W:** N/A

**Hexapeptide-11**

CAT#: CPC1625

**Description:** Hexapeptide-11 (Phe-Val-Ala-Pro-Phe-Pro) is originally isolated from yeast extracts and later synthesized by solid state synthesis to high purity.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C36H48N6O7

**M.W:** 676.80232

**Palmitoyl Dipeptide-5 Diaminobutyloyl Hydroxythreonine  
Palmitoyl Dipeptide-6 Diaminohydroxybutyrate**

CAT#: CPC1648

**Description:** Palmitoyl Dipeptide-5 Diaminobutyloyl Hydroxythreonine Palmitoyl Dipeptide-6 Diaminohydroxybutyrate are two peptides that interact with the most relevant protein structures of the dermal-epidermal junction including laminin, integrin and various collagens.

**Sequence:** Palm-Lys-Val-Dab-Thr, Palm-Lys-Val-Dab

**M.F:** C35H68N6O7, C31H61N5O5

**M.W:** 684.95, 583.84

**Pal-tetrapeptide-3(7)+ Dipeptide-2**

CAT#: CPC1604

**Description:** Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7 decreases inflammation and improves skin firming and elasticity. Dipeptide-2 improves lymphatic circulation. Their anti-inflammatory properties help minimize eye puffiness and fluid retention under the eyes.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** N/A

**M.W:** N/A

**Hexapeptide-10**

CAT#: CPC1619

**Description:** Hexapeptide-10 is a synthetic peptide containing Alanine, Isoleucine, Lysine, Serine and Valine residues. It increases the synthesis of laminin V and  $\alpha$ 6-integrin to promote cell binding, with extraordinary visible skin restructuring and firming abilities.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C28H53N7O8

**M.W:** 615.76252

**Myristoyl Hexapeptide-23**

CAT#: CPC1640

**Description:** Myristoyl Hexapeptide-23 is a synthetic peptide consisting of alanine, leucine and lysine residues.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C28H53N7O8

**M.W:** 615.76252

**Palmitoyl Oligopeptide and Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7**

CAT#: CPC1630

**Description:** Palmitoyl oligopeptide has the similar substructure of collagen type I and improves collagen synthesis based on a feedback regulation mechanism. Palmitoyl tetrapeptide-7 inhibits the expression of interleukine 6 (IL-6) being responsible for inflammatory processes in the skin.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** N/A

**M.W:** N/A

**Alanyl Glutamine**

CAT#: CPC1661

**Description:** Alanylglutamine is a nutritional supplement containing a stable, water-soluble dipeptide comprised of the amino acids L-glutamine and L-alanine, with potential protective and absorption enhancing activities.

**Sequence:** N/A

**M.F:** C8H15N3O4

**M.W:** 217.29

**Poly(Tripeptide-6)**

CAT#: CPC1662

**Description:** Polypeptide composed of tripeptide-6; glycine, synthetic tripeptide with hydroxyproline and proline, polymerized

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** N/A  
**M.W:** N/A

**Glycyl Tyrosine**

CAT#: CPC1663

**Description:** Peptides are compounds containing an amide derived from two or more amino carboxylic acid molecules (the same or different) by formation of a covalent bond from the carbonyl carbon of one to the nitrogen atom of another.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>  
**M.W:** 238.24

**Acetyl Tetrapeptide-15**

CAT#: CPC1664

**Description:** Acetyl Tetrapeptide-15 is the reaction product of acetic acid and Tetrapeptide-15

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>39</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub>  
**M.W:** 613.7

**Acetyl Hexapeptide-49**

CAT#: CPC1670

**Description:** Acetyl Hexapeptide-49 is the product obtained by the acetylation of Hexapeptide-49.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>6</sub>  
**M.W:** 738.02

**Dipeptide-8**

CAT#: CPC1683

**Description:** Dipeptide-8 is a synthetic peptide consisting of alanine and hydroxyproline.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>  
**M.W:** 202.22

**Acetyl Hexapeptide-38**

CAT#: CPC1689

**Description:** Acetyl Hexapeptide-38 is the product obtained by the acetylation of Hexapeptide-38.

**Sequence:** N/A  
**M.F:** C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>55</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>9</sub>  
**M.W:** 702.02