

Research Peptide Lab Handling Checklist

RUO Peptide Research Starter Guide

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. Laboratory research materials. Not a drug, food, or cosmetic. Not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. No therapeutic or medical claims. Intended solely for qualified research settings.

1. What Research Use Only (RUO) Means

RUO materials are supplied for laboratory and scientific research by qualified personnel. They are research peptides for in-vitro or other authorized research protocols as defined by your institution. PureForm Peptides LLC does not provide medical advice, therapeutic guidance, or clinical recommendations. Products are labeled and marketed strictly as research materials - not as drugs or finished pharmaceuticals.

2. Receiving and Intake Checklist

- Verify outer packaging integrity and cold-chain indicators (if applicable).
- Confirm vial labels match purchase order / lot numbers.
- Locate the Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the lot; file with lab records.
- Log receipt date, storage location, and responsible researcher.
- Inspect for broken seals, cracked glass, or label damage before opening.

3. Storage Fundamentals (Lab Context)

Follow your institution's SOPs and the supplier COA / datasheet. General research-lab practice for lyophilized peptides often includes:

- Store lyophilized material cold and dry, typically refrigerated or frozen per datasheet.
- Protect from light and moisture; keep vials sealed until use in the research protocol.
- Minimize freeze-thaw cycles for reconstituted solutions; aliquot when appropriate.
- Label reconstituted aliquots with compound ID, lot, concentration, solvent, and date.
- Segregate RUO materials from clinical / pharmaceutical inventory to avoid mix-ups.

4. Reconstitution Fundamentals (Research Bench)

Reconstitution is a laboratory technique for preparing research solutions. Use aseptic technique appropriate to your protocol. Typical research notes (always defer to your SOP and COA):

- Choose solvent specified by your protocol (e.g., sterile water, bacteriostatic water, or buffer).
- Allow cold vials to equilibrate briefly to reduce condensation risk before opening.
- Add solvent gently along the vial wall; avoid aggressive foaming or shaking unless directed.
- Record exact volume and resulting nominal concentration in the lab notebook.
- Filter or handle per protocol if sterility for the assay requires it.

5. Reading a Certificate of Analysis (COA)

A useful research COA typically documents:

- Compound identity and lot / batch number.
- Purity (often HPLC) and related analytical methods.
- Appearance, molecular weight confirmation, and residual solvents if reported.
- Storage recommendations and testing date / analyst identifiers when provided.
- Mismatch between label and COA? Quarantine the lot and contact the supplier.

6. Lab Safety and Documentation Habits

- Use PPE required by your institutional chemical hygiene plan.
- Work in designated research areas; follow waste disposal rules for solvents and vials.
- Keep MSDS / SDS and COA accessible to the research team.
- Never relabel vials for non-research purposes; maintain chain-of-custody for audits.

7. Quick Intake Checklist (Print / Laminate)

- ☐ Packaging intact; cold chain OK
- ☐ Label matches PO / catalog ID
- ☐ COA on file for this lot
- ☐ Storage location logged
- ☐ RUO labeling visible on vial and records
- ☐ Research protocol / PI authorization on file

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