AMPLE
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY
Independent peptide testing

123 Sample Way, Suite 100
Anytown, USA 00000
www.example.com · info@example.com
(555) 010-0199

SAMPLE

Certificate of Analysis

Client	Example Customer
Accession #	2611-0457
Search code	EXC-2611-0457
Received	11/03/2026
Tested	11/04/2026
Lot	BPC-2611-01
Condition	Intact, ambient
Revision	0 (original issue)

SAMPLE SUMMARY



Sample as received

Product	BPC-157 GEPPPGKPADDAGLV	**Label claim**	10 mg per vial (gross weight)
Identity (LC-MS)	**Confirmed** (both vials)	**Purity (HPLC)**	**98.6%** ± 0.3%
Peptide per vial	**8.04 mg** · **8.11 mg** Vial 1 · Vial 2 (80.4% w/w)	**Appearance**	White lyophilized powder
Endotoxin (LAL)	< 0.5 EU/mg	**Final disposition**	PASS

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Methods: reversed-phase HPLC with UV detection; identity by electrospray mass spectrometry (LC-MS); water by Karl Fischer; residual solvents by headspace GC; endotoxin by LAL. References: USP <85> (bacterial endotoxins), USP <921> (water determination), ICH Q3C (residual solvents).

Test	Method	Method ID	Specification	Result	Disposition
Appearance	Visual	QC-VIS-001	White to off-white lyophilized powder	**Conforms**	Pass
Identity	ESI-MS	QC-MS-007	1418.70 ± 0.50 Da (monoisotopic)	**1418.71 Da**	Pass
Purity	RP-HPLC, UV 214 nm	QC-HPLC-014	≥ 98.0% (area)	**98.6%**	Pass
Net peptide content	Amino acid analysis	QC-AAA-003	Report	**80.4% w/w**	—
Water	Karl Fischer	QC-KF-002	≤ 8.0% w/w	**5.2% w/w**	Pass
Counter-ion (TFA)	Ion chromatography	QC-IC-005	Report	**11.8% w/w**	—
Residual acetonitrile	Headspace GC	QC-GC-009	≤ 410 ppm	**120 ppm**	Pass
Bacterial endotoxin	LAL, kinetic chromogenic	QC-LAL-004	Report	**< 0.5 EU/mg**	—

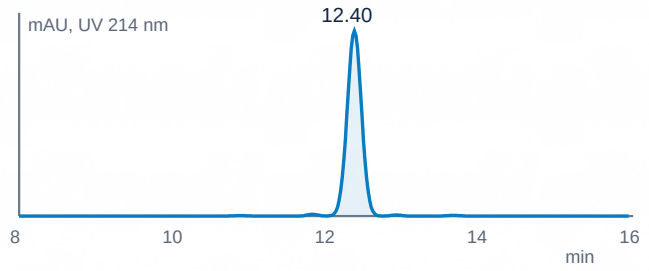
Notes: ND = not detected (< LOD) · < LOQ = below limit of quantitation · 1% = 10 mg/g = 10,000 ppm

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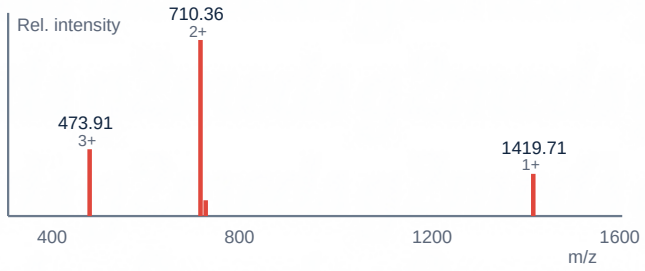
RAW DATA

Figure 1. HPLC chromatogram (UV 214 nm)



Peak	RT (min)	Area %
1	10.90	0.30
2	11.85	0.80
3	**12.40**	**98.60**
4	12.95	0.20
5	13.70	0.10

Figure 2. ESI-MS spectrum (positive mode)



Ion	m/z	Charge
$[M+3H]^{3+}$	473.91	3+
$[M+2H]^{2+}$	**710.36**	**2+**
$[M+H]^{+}$	1419.71	1+

Performed by/Date: *Alex Analyst*

Digitally signed by Alex Analyst
Date: 2026.11.04 16:42:10 -05'00'

Checked by/Date: *Quinn Reviewer*

Digitally signed by Quinn Reviewer
Date: 2026.11.05 09:18:52 -05'00'

Notes: This certificate of analysis reflects only the sample indicated on this form, as received by the laboratory in good condition. This report may not be reproduced except in full. For research use only.

Accreditation shown on the original report
ISO/IEC 17025 accredited testing laboratory

Verify this report
www.example.com/verify
Search code EXC-2611-0457

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How to read this sample COA

What every part of the report on pages 1 and 2 records, and what to check on a real one.

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Tap-to-explain version

THE DOCUMENT

Report file
The report arrived as the lab's original PDF with a digital signature. Many accredited labs sign their PDFs, and a PDF reader shows who signed the file and whether it was changed afterwards. Ask suppliers for the original PDF, not a screenshot or a photo.

Report revision
Labs correct a report by issuing a new revision rather than editing the old one. Revision 0 is the original issue. If you find two versions of the same report, use the latest revision and ask the lab which one is current.

Document control
A form number, revision and page count show the report comes from a controlled template and that you are looking at every page. The statement that results relate only to the sample as received is standard wording.

WHO TESTED IT

Laboratory
The report names the laboratory that ran the tests, with an address and contact details. The single best check is to call or email the lab yourself, using the contact details on the lab's own website rather than the ones printed on the report, and ask them to confirm the sample ID and results. ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation means an independent body has audited the lab's quality system and methods. Accreditation covers a defined scope of tests, and careful labs flag any result that falls outside it.

Verification code
Many peptide testing labs print a search code or QR code that opens the original report on the lab's own website. Type the code into the lab's site yourself instead of following a link supplied by the seller, and check that the product, lot and results match. Forged reports often reuse a genuine code from a different product.

Sign-off
Two named people: the analyst who ran the tests and a second person who checked the data. Two-person review and dated signatures are standard practice in an accredited laboratory.

WHICH SAMPLE

Client
Who submitted the sample to the lab. Resellers sometimes replace this name with their own to keep their supplier private. The results may be unchanged, but the document is no longer the original, so confirm the sample ID with the lab before relying on it.

Sample ID
The lab's own tracking number for the sample. Quote it when you contact the lab to confirm a report.

Product
The compound name with its sequence. BPC-157 is GEPPPGKPADDAGLV. Identity results only mean something when they are checked against the right structure.

Lot number
The lot number ties the report to one production lot. It must match the lot printed on your vial. A report showing no lot number, or "N/A", cannot be linked to any specific vial.

Dates
Testing should happen on or after the date the lab received the sample, and both dates should be plausible for the age of the lot you were shipped.

Condition on receipt
How the sample arrived at the lab. Labs note broken seals, leaks or temperature problems because they can affect results. "Intact, ambient" means it arrived sealed and at room temperature.

Label claim
What the vial is supposed to contain, and on what basis. Gross weight is the weight of the powder, including water and counter-ions, so the peptide itself is less than 10 mg.

THE RESULTS

Appearance
A simple visual check. Lyophilized peptides are normally a white to off-white powder or cake. Discoloration or a collapsed cake can point to moisture or degradation.

Identity (mass spec)
Mass spectrometry confirms the molecule is the right one. The measured monoisotopic mass, 1418.71 Da, is within 0.01 Da of the theoretical 1418.70 Da and inside the ± 0.50 Da specification.

Purity (HPLC)
Reversed-phase HPLC with UV detection at 214 nm, where the peptide bond absorbs. 98.6% is the main peak's share of total peak area, and it passes the ≥ 98.0% specification. It is an area percentage, not a percentage of the powder's weight. The ± figure on the summary is the measurement uncertainty: a repeat test would usually land within that range.

Net peptide content
The share of the powder's weight that is peptide, measured here by amino acid analysis. Together with water, counter-ion and solvent results, the weight percentages should add up to roughly 100%. Many peptide labs also report milligrams of peptide per vial and test two vials. 80.4% of a 10 mg (gross) vial is about 8.0 mg, and small differences between vials, such as 8.04 mg and 8.11 mg, are normal fill and measurement variation.

Water
Water held in the powder, measured by Karl Fischer titration. Lyophilized peptides are hygroscopic, so a few percent is normal.

Counter-ion (TFA)
Trifluoroacetate bound to the peptide as a salt after HPLC purification, reported as a percentage by weight. It is a big reason net peptide content is below 100%.

Residual solvent
Acetonitrile left over from purification, measured by headspace gas chromatography. Seeing a residual solvent on a report is normal: almost any purified material keeps a trace. What matters is the amount compared with the limit. 120 ppm means 120 micrograms per gram of powder (0.012%), well under the 410 ppm ICH Q3C benchmark.

Endotoxin
Bacterial endotoxin by the LAL test (USP <85>), in endotoxin units per milligram. "< 0.5" means nothing was detected above the test's reporting limit.

Notes and limits
LOD (limit of detection) is the lowest level a method can tell apart from zero. LOQ (limit of quantitation) is the lowest level it can measure reliably. "ND" means below the LOD, and "< LOQ" means possibly present but too low to put a number on. 1% equals 10 mg/g, which equals 10,000 ppm.

THE RAW DATA

HPLC chromatogram
The trace behind the purity number. The tall peak at 12.4 minutes is BPC-157; the small peaks around it are related impurities such as truncated sequences. A complete report shows the chromatogram, not just the percentage.

Mass spectrum
Electrospray adds protons, so one molecule shows several peaks: $[M+3H]^{3+}$ at m/z 473.91, $[M+2H]^{2+}$ at 710.36 and $[M+H]^{+}$ at 1419.71. All three point to the same 1418.70 Da peptide. The small peak at 721.35 is a sodium adduct, not an impurity.

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