



Popular Peptides

additional peptides available upon request

Wolverine Blend (BPC 157/TB 500)

— a focused peptide duo combining BPC-157 and TB-500 designed to support recovery, tissue resilience and accelerated repair. This blend pairs a gut-derived repair peptide with a thymosin-derived remodeling peptide to help promote soft-tissue healing and functional recovery after injury or intense training.

Key notes:

- BPC-157 — studied primarily in preclinical models for supporting local soft-tissue and tendon/ligament repair and modulating inflammation. Often cited for helping speed recovery of musculoskeletal injuries.
- TB-500 (thymosin beta-4 fragment) — associated with cell migration and tissue remodeling; used in research to support wound healing, reduce fibrosis and improve regenerative processes.
- Combined use — the two peptides are commonly combined in protocols aiming to enhance overall tissue repair and mobility recovery by complementary mechanisms (local repair signaling + cell migration/remodeling).

(available in 5MG/5MG and 10MG/10MG)

The Glow Blend (BPC157/TB500/GHK-CU)

— a targeted peptide complex combining 5 mg BPC-157, 5 mg TB-500 and 50 mg GHK-Cu. Formulated to support skin rejuvenation, recovery and a more youthful appearance, this trio blends tissue-repair peptides with a copper peptide known for boosting collagen and skin firmness.

Key notes:

- BPC-157 — studied for soft-tissue repair and inflammation support.
- TB-500 — associated with cell migration and tissue remodeling to aid recovery.
- GHK-Cu — a copper peptide that may promote collagen production, skin elasticity and improved texture.
- Combined use—faster wound/healing recovery and improved cosmetic outcomes (reduced scarring, firmer skin) through coordinated local repair, systemic remodeling and collagen induction.

KLOW Blend — BPC-157/TB-500/GHK-Cu/KPV

— a multi-peptide complex combining 10MG of BPC 157, 10MG of TB500, 50MG OF GHK-CU, and 10MG of KPV. This blend combines tissue-repair and skin-rejuvenation peptides with an anti-inflammatory tripeptide. Formulated to support recovery, improved skin quality and reduced local inflammation through complementary mechanisms favoring tissue remodeling, collagen stimulation and inflammatory modulation.

Key notes:

- BPC-157 — a gastric-derived peptide studied largely in preclinical models for supporting soft-tissue, tendon and gut repair and modulating local inflammatory responses.
- TB-500 (thymosin beta-4 fragment) — associated with cell migration, tissue remodeling and wound-healing processes that may aid recovery and flexibility.
- GHK-Cu — a copper peptide widely used in cosmetic research for stimulating collagen production, improving skin firmness and supporting matrix remodeling and antioxidant activity.
- KPV (Lys-Pro-Val) — a small tripeptide derived from alpha-MSH with reported anti-inflammatory and wound-healing activity in preclinical studies; often cited for local inflammation control and epithelial repair.
- Combined use- These peptides are combined to offer complementary actions: local repair and anti-inflammatory signaling (BPC-157, KPV), enhanced cell migration and remodeling (TB-500) and collagen/skin-matrix support (GHK-Cu). Users commonly position blends like this for skin rejuvenation, faster soft-tissue recovery and reduced local inflammation.

The GH Stack — (Ipamorelin + CJC-1295 (5MG / 5MG))

—a targeted GH-support blend combining 5 mg ipamorelin with 5 mg CJC-1295. This pairing is formulated to promote pulsatile growth-hormone signaling to support recovery, lean body composition and restorative sleep through complementary GHSR (ghrelin receptor) and GHRH-type mechanisms.

Key notes:

- Ipamorelin — a selective ghrelin-receptor agonist that promotes pulsatile GH release with relatively low activity on appetite, cortisol and prolactin compared with some other secretagogues.
- CJC-1295 — a GHRH analogue that increases endogenous GH secretion and can raise IGF-1 levels when used in combination with a secretagogue.
- Combined use — the two act synergistically to enhance natural GH used in protocols aimed at improved recovery, muscle repair, body composition and sleep quality.

IGF-1 LR3 (1MG)

IGF-1 LR3 is a long-acting insulin-like growth factor-1 analogue designed to extend IGF-1 activity. It is used in research and experimental contexts to support cellular growth, muscle anabolism and tissue repair by enhancing IGF-1 receptor signaling and promoting protein synthesis.

Key notes:

- Mechanism: IGF-1 LR3 is a modified IGF-1 with an extended half-life versus native IGF-1, yielding prolonged receptor activation.
- Supports muscle cell growth, recovery and protein synthesis; can influence cell proliferation and metabolic pathways.

Tesamorelin (10MG)

Tesamorelin is a synthetic growth-hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH) analogue that stimulates the anterior pituitary to increase endogenous growth-hormone secretion and downstream IGF-1 signaling. It is used clinically and in research to examine effects on body composition and metabolic regulation.

Key notes:

- Mechanism: GHRH receptor agonist that promotes pulsatile GH release from the pituitary, leading to increased circulating IGF-1.
- Clinically studied/approved use: approved indication for reduction of excess abdominal fat in HIV-associated lipodystrophy; studied in research settings for effects on visceral adiposity and body composition.
- Reduction in visceral adipose tissue, favorable changes in body composition, and increases in IGF-1 levels; also used as a probe of GH-axis function in endocrine research.

Epithalon (10MG)

Epithalon (Ala-Glu-Asp-Gly) is a synthetic tetrapeptide derived from pineal extracts, investigated for potential effects on aging, telomere biology and circadian regulation.

Key notes:

- Mechanism: reported to stimulate telomerase activity and modulate genes involved in cellular aging and circadian rhythms.
- May improve sleep quality and normalize circadian rhythms in studies reporting endocrine/circadian effects.
- May enhance cellular function and certain biomarkers of tissue resilience in preclinical and limited human studies.

Selank + Semax (5MG/5MG)

A combination of two synthetic neuropeptides: Selank (a tuftsin-derived heptapeptide) and Semax (an ACTH(4–7)-derived peptide). Both are investigated for anxiolytic, nootropic and neuroprotective effects and are used together in research exploring cognitive function, stress resilience and recovery after neural injury.

Key notes:

- Mechanisms: Selank is reported to modulate GABAergic and monoaminergic signaling, influence neurotrophic factors and have immunomodulatory activity. Semax is reported to upregulate BDNF and other neurotrophins, modulate monoamine systems and exert neuroprotective/antioxidant effects.
- Reduced anxiety and improved stress resilience (primarily associated with Selank).
- Improved attention, working memory and information processing speed (primarily associated with Semax).
- Enhanced mood, motivation and cognitive clarity from combined modulation of neurotrophic and monoaminergic systems.
- Potential neuroprotective effects and support for recovery after neural injury in preclinical/clinical research contexts.
- Combined use— reduced anxiety/stress plus improved attention, memory and neuroprotection.

NAD+

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+) is a central cellular coenzyme and signaling metabolite involved in redox reactions, energy metabolism and enzyme-dependent signaling (e.g., sirtuins, PARPs, CD38). It's widely studied for roles in aging, mitochondrial function and metabolic regulation.

Key notes:

- Supports cellular energy production and mitochondrial function
- May improve physical endurance and exercise recovery metrics
- Can support metabolic health (insulin sensitivity, lipid regulation)
- Potential neuroprotective effects and cognitive support (memory, clarity)
- May enhance DNA repair and cellular stress resilience via sirtuin/PARP pathways
- Associated with biomarkers indicative of healthy aging in some research contexts

(available in 500MG and 1000MG)

Retatrutide (GLP-3)

Retatrutide is an investigational peptide triple-agonist that activates GLP-1, GIP, and glucagon receptors to reduce appetite, improve glucose metabolism and increase energy expenditure; being developed for obesity and related metabolic disorders.

Key notes:

- Substantial, dose-dependent body-weight reduction in clinical trials
- Reduced appetite and caloric intake
- Improved glycemic control (lower fasting glucose and HbA1c)
- Decreases in waist circumference and visceral fat markers
- Favorable changes in cardiometabolic markers (triglycerides, blood pressure, lipid profile)
- Enhanced insulin sensitivity and potential benefits for fatty-liver markers
- Potential downstream improvements in physical function and quality of life as weight and metabolic health improve

(available in 15MG, 20MG, and 50MG)

SEMAGLUTIDE (GLP-1) AND TIRZEPATIDE (GLP-2) are also available