

GHK-Cu

The human blood tripeptide GHK possesses many positive effects but declines with age. It improves wound healing and tissue regeneration (skin, hair follicles, stomach, and intestinal linings, and boney tissue), increases collagen and glycosaminoglycans, stimulates the synthesis of decorin, increases angiogenesis, and nerve outgrowth, possesses antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects, and increases cellular stemness and the secretion of trophic factors by mesenchymal stem cells

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- Possesses antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.
- The Suppression of Fibrinogen Synthesis.



- Activation of the Ubiquitin/Proteasome System (UPS).
- Activation of DNA Repair Genes.
- Antioxidant Genes.
- Suppression of Insulin and Insulin-Like Genes.
- Tissue Repair by TGF Superfamily.
- Cancer Controlling Genes.