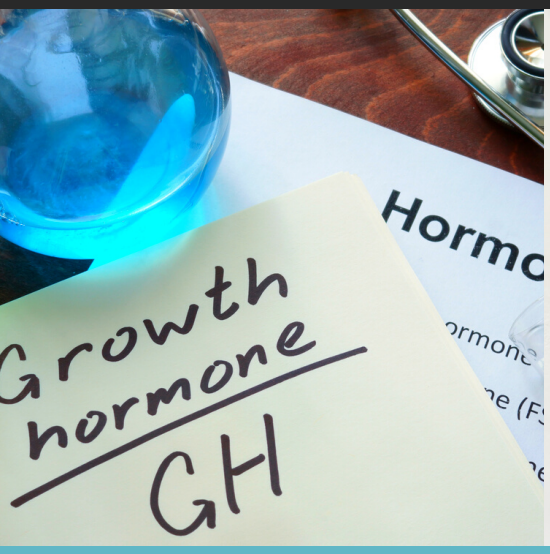
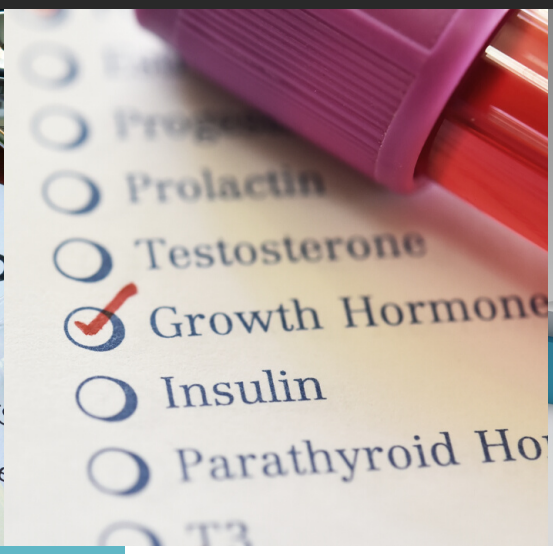
SERMORELIN
GRF 1-29





- Improvements in wellbeing and libido.
- Augmented restful sleep leads to better cognitive functions.
- Refined skin tone with stronger hair and nails.
- Decrease in mean systolic blood pressure.
- Improvement in fat loss and lean mass gains.
- Increased endurance and strength.
- Significant increases in GH release two hours after administration.
- Elevated mean 24-h GH, peak GH amplitude, and GH area under the peaks.

GH secretagogues can promote pituitary health and function during aging. Sermorelin, an analog of naturally occurring growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH) whose activity declines during aging, may presently offer a more immediate and better alternative to rhGH for GHRT in aging. Pituitary recrudescence resulting from sermorelin helps slow the cascade of hypophyseal hormone failure during aging, thereby preserving not only youthful anatomy but also youthful physiology.

Sermorelin [GRF(1-29)] is a GHRH analog derived from the first 29 amino acids of the GHRH protein. Sermorelin impacts the hypothalamic-pituitary-somatotropic axis through the GHRH receptor. Sermorelin stimulates pituitary gene transcription of hGH messenger RNA, increasing pituitary reserve and preserving more of the growth hormone neuroendocrine axis, which is the first to fail during aging. It has a half-life of about 10-20 minutes. Sermorelin is found to augment the duration of rhythmic GH release without pushing serum levels above physiologic norms. In studies, Sermorelin therapy almost doubled the 12-h mean amount of GH released. Analysis of the nocturnal GH production showed that this increase in GH release was limited to approximately two hours after sermorelin administration.

Studies indicate Sermorelin can stimulate GH and IGF-1 secretion, but this depends on the frequency of dosing and the timing of serum hormone measurement. Sermorelin stimulates the patient's pituitary gland by binding to specific receptors to increase the production and secretion of endogenous HGH.