Healing Peptides

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Basics on Peptides

Small chains of amino-acids from 3 to 40 aa long

Linear in configuration, when they take on 3D we call them proteins.

Messengers but way safer than **steroid** hormone messengers

Administered mostly via SQ injection, but can be taken orally (gut stable ones), SL, mouth/tongue spray, IV and topical.

Can be used alone, in combo or stacked

Can be pulsed; sometimes one and done (after a 2 to 3month course)

Lots of emerging science and research in the West. Pioneered by researchers in the USSR decades ago.

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What is a Peptide?

A peptide is a short chain of amino acids linked together. If there are more than 50 amino acids in a chain, it is considered a protein. Think of a peptide as a small protein in linear form (not 3D). Peptides are found in all living cells; the human body has over 7,000 known peptides. Each peptide activates a specific function in the body. Therefore, there can be many different types of peptide therapy.

The FDA has approved some peptides for medical purposes that are currently in use. Insulin and endorphins are early and generally known examples. European physicians and researchers (especially in Russia, Ukraine, Sweden, etc.) have been using peptides for over 30 years. However, in the United States & Canada, peptide therapy is a budding science only in the past half decade or so.

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What is a Peptide?

Peptide production in the human body declines with age. Therefore, replenishing specific peptides can be used to maintain wellness, and enhance performance. Their use in medicine has been mostly to treat illness. However, Peptide therapy has now moved into the preventive medicine arena. Peptides affect multiple pathways that can be targeted for repair, prevention, and enhancement of the human body.

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What is a Peptide?

Peptides treat specific conditions in the body and provide a wide range of benefits. They can direct good genes to turn on and bad genes to turn off. Peptides suppress organ rejection after a transplant. Because peptides are so useful in boosting the immune system, they have been enormously helpful in the treatment of many conditions, such as Lyme disease, COVID infections, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus, recurrent cancer, scleroderma, HIV, chronic EBV, mold illness, chronic pain, CIRS, MCAS, Autoimmune, and fibromyalgia.

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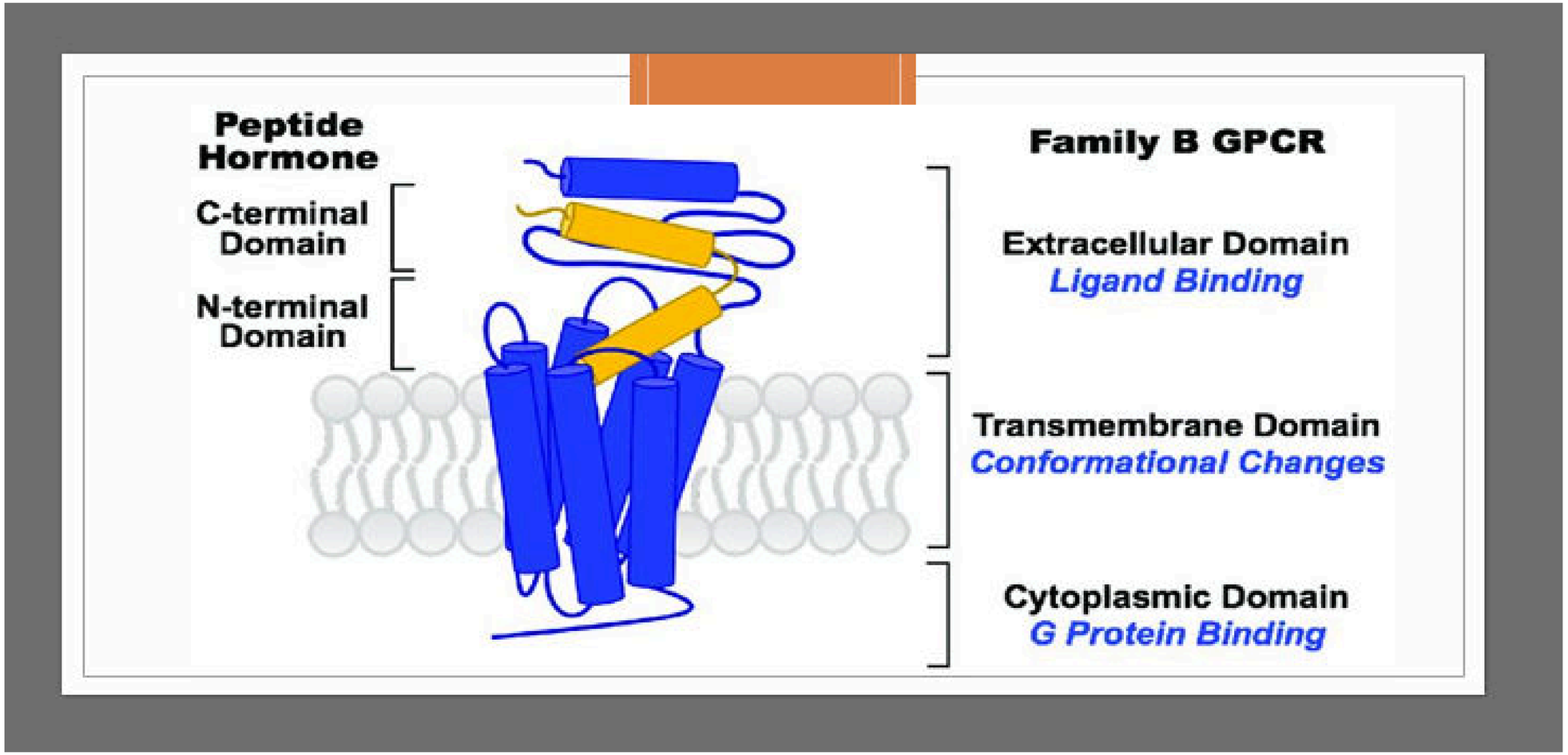
What is a Peptide?



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What is a Peptide?

Peptides are naturally occurring biological molecules. Peptides are found in all living organisms and play a key role in all manner of biological activity. Like proteins, peptides are formed (synthesized) naturally from transcription of a sequence of the genetic code, DNA. Technology now allows us to reproduce them identically in the laboratory.

Peptides are smaller versions of proteins.

Many health and cosmetic products contain different peptides for many uses, such as their potential anti-aging, anti-inflammatory, or muscle building properties. Recent research indicates that some types of peptides could have a beneficial role in slowing down the aging process, reducing inflammation, and destroying microbes.

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What Can Peptides Do?

Lower high blood pressure, kill microbes, reduce inflammation, prevent blood clot formation, improve immune function, act as antioxidants, slow down the aging process, improve tissue/tendon and wound healing, prevent age-related bone loss, build and strengthen muscle mass, fight cancer cells, get rid of worn-out cells, improve sexual health, repair leady gut (and leaky brain), and much more.

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What Can Peptides Do?

◦ Peptides bind to G-Receptors in cell wall… so they don’t go intracellular and are Quick ON and Quick OFF.

◦ That starts a process within the cell that signals other hormone or messengers to “tell’” the nucleus and other cell organelles what to do.

◦ Unlike steroid hormones for example that must be dragged into the cell and proceed to the nucleus to exact their actions directly on DNA transcription.

◦ Shorter acting, less lag time and safer with less fuss in dosing and micromanagement.

Bioregulators because of their small size can enter the nucleus and interact with histones on DNA.

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Wolverine Blend

BPC-157, TB-500 (Blend)

BPC-157 and TB-500 (Thymosin Beta-4) are peptides commonly studied for their potential in promoting tissue repair and healing. Both have distinct yet complementary mechanisms that, when combined, may offer synergistic benefits. BPC-157, a stable gastric pentadecapeptide, is derived from a protective protein found in the stomach lining. It has been shown in preclinical studies to accelerate healing of muscles, tendons, and ligaments by promoting angiogenesis (the formation of new blood vessels) and regulating the production of growth factors. Similarly, TB-500, a fragment of the naturally occurring Thymosin Beta-4 protein, plays a key role in cell migration, tissue regeneration, and reducing inflammation.

The potential synergy between these peptides arises from their overlapping yet distinct pathways in tissue repair. While BPC-157 excels at improving blood flow and reducing inflammation, TB-500 focuses on facilitating cellular migration to the injury site and supporting the repair process at the cellular level. Together, they may accelerate healing by addressing multiple aspects of tissue recovery, particularly in sports injuries or chronic conditions where regeneration is compromised. Early animal studies suggest this combination may lead to faster recovery times and improved structural integrity of repaired tissues.

It is crucial to note that while promising, much of the research on BPC-157

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GLOW

BPC-157, TB-500, GHK-Cu (Glow Blend)

BPC-157 5mg, TB-500 (Thymosin Beta-4) 5mg, GHK-Cu 20mg (30mg Total Glow Blend)

BPC-157 10mg, TB-500 (Thymosin Beta-4) 10mg, GHK-Cu 40mg (60mg Total Glow Blend)

Mechanisms and Synergy

- **BPC-157**: A stable gastric pentadecapeptide shown to accelerate angiogenesis, fibroblast migration, and epithelial repair via modulation of VEGFR2, FAK-paxillin pathways, and nitric oxide signaling. It enhances tendon, muscle, and intestinal healing in preclinical models.
- **TB-500 (Thymosin Beta-4)**: A 43-amino acid actin-sequestering peptide that promotes tissue regeneration through cell migration, angiogenesis (via VEGF upregulation), and anti-inflammatory effects. It mobilizes progenitor cells and accelerates repair of myocardium, dermis, and connective tissue.
- **GHK-Cu**: A copper-binding tripeptide (glycyl-L-histidyl-L-lysine) that stimulates wound healing, collagen synthesis, and hair growth. It modulates gene expression linked to tissue remodeling and exerts antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects through TGF-β and metalloproteinase regulation.

Synergistic Benefits:
Combined research with BPC-157, TB-500, and GHK-Cu may offer synergistic tissue regeneration and anti-inflammatory benefits by

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KLOW

BPC-157, TB-500, KPV, GHK-Cu 80mg (Klow Blend)

BPC-157 10mg, TB-500 (Thymosin Beta-4) 10mg, KPV 10mg, GHK-Cu 50mg
(80mg Total Klow Blend)

The **BPC157, TB500** (43 amino acid Thymosin Beta-4), **KPV, and GHK-Cu** quad blend combines four well-studied peptides that work through different but complementary pathways. BPC157 has been researched for supporting faster tissue healing, new blood vessel growth, and protection of the stomach and gut lining. TB500, the full 43aa Thymosin Beta-4 peptide, helps regulate actin, a key protein for cell movement and repair, and plays an important role in wound healing and tissue regeneration. KPV, a short fragment of alpha-MSH, is known for its anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects, mainly by reducing overactive immune signaling. GHK-Cu is a natural copper-binding peptide that stimulates collagen production, skin and hair regeneration, and cellular repair. Together, these four peptides may act synergistically—BPC157 and Thymosin Beta-4 strengthen repair and blood flow, KPV calms inflammation, and GHK-Cu drives tissue remodeling and renewal—making this blend a broad research platform for studying healing and regeneration.

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Repair and Recovery (60 Capsules) (Stable BPC-157 Arginate, Thymosin Beta-4 Fragment)

Each capsule contains 500mcg Stable BPC-157 Arginate Form and 2.5mg Thymosin Beta-4 Fragment (Ac-SDKP)

Both **Thymosin Beta 4 Fragment (Ac-SDKP)** and **Stable BPC-157 Arginate** have shown a significant increase in oral bioavailability and stability. These two peptides have undergone extensive research for their ability to promote wound healing and increase the rate of tissue repair. BPC-157 and TB-500 research has shown them to significantly improve the health of the nervous system by reducing inflammation and oxidative stress, protecting cells that support neurons and improving the migration of cells involved with tissue repair. Much research is also being done with these two peptides in the setting of traumatic brain injury, stroke, and neurodegenerative diseases like ALS and Alzheimer's.

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Dosing is very individualized

Course is from 14 days to 3 months

Reconstitution of dry vial peptide is with bacteriostatic water, gentle mix (no shaking), refrigerate x 2-hrs and then ready to inject SQ usually 0.1ml (10u) or higher

NS (Semax / Selank)

Oral (BPC157, TB500, KPV, GHK-Cu)

SL (Pinealon 200mcg tabs)

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Peptides that may help with cancer

- Selank (TP-7)
- Thymosin-alpha-1 (TA-1)
- LL-37 (CAP-18)
- Epithalon
- Kisspeptin (KISS-1)
- PT-141 (Bremelanotide)
- 5-Amino-1MQ
- Customized NEO7Bioscience designer peptides ($$$$)

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Peptides to avoid with cancer

- BPC-157
- KPV
- MOTS-C
- CJC-1295 (MOD GRF)

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Exciting News

We are only breaking the surface with Healing Peptide Therapy