RESEARCH COMPOUND LIBRARY

Informational Use Only

This document provides scientific context for compounds studied in laboratory and preclinical research settings.

All compounds are intended strictly for **in vitro / laboratory research use only**.
They are not intended for human or veterinary use.

This guide describes **biological mechanisms and research pathways**, not effects, outcomes, or uses in humans.

HOW TO READ THIS PAGE

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PEPTIDES & RESEARCH COMPOUNDS

AOD-9604

Studied in research related to growth hormone fragment signaling and metabolic regulation pathways.

B-12 (Cobalamin forms)

Studied in cellular energy metabolism, methylation pathways, and neurological function support mechanisms.

BPC-157

Studied in tissue repair signaling pathways, angiogenesis processes, and extracellular matrix regeneration models.

CAGRI-LINTIDE

Studied in amylin receptor signaling and appetite-regulating metabolic pathways.

CJC-1295 (DAC)

Studied in growth hormone releasing hormone receptor activation and endocrine signaling regulation.

DSIP

Studied in neurochemical signaling pathways associated with sleep-wake cycle regulation and central nervous system modulation.

EPITHALON

Studied in telomere biology, gene expression regulation, and cellular aging pathway research.

GHRP-2

Studied in growth hormone secretagogue receptor activation and pituitary endocrine signaling pathways.

GHRP-6

Studied in GH axis signaling pathways and hypothalamic-pituitary regulation mechanisms.

GHK-Cu

Studied in copper-binding peptide activity, extracellular matrix remodeling, and collagen synthesis signaling pathways.

IPAMORELIN

Studied in selective growth hormone secretagogue receptor activity and endocrine signaling regulation.

KISSPEPTIN

Studied in reproductive hormone signaling pathways and hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis regulation.

KLOW (multi-peptide blend)

Studied in combined peptide signaling pathways related to extracellular matrix interaction and regenerative biology models.

MELANOTAN II

Studied in melanocortin receptor signaling and pigment cell (melanocyte) activation pathways.

MOTS-c

Studied in mitochondrial signaling pathways, metabolic regulation, and cellular energy homeostasis research models.

NAD+ (related compounds / precursors)

Studied in redox biology, mitochondrial energy metabolism, and DNA repair enzyme activity pathways.

OXYTOCIN

Studied in neuroendocrine signaling pathways and receptor-mediated social and physiological response systems.

PT-141

Studied in melanocortin receptor activity within central nervous system signaling pathways.

SELANK

Studied in neuropeptide signaling pathways related to stress response modulation and cognitive processing systems.

SEMAX

Studied in neurotrophic factor signaling pathways and cognitive-related neural regulation models.

SERMORELIN

Studied in growth hormone releasing hormone receptor signaling and endocrine regulation pathways.

SNAP-8

Studied in neuromuscular signaling pathways and topical peptide interaction with neurotransmitter release mechanisms.

SS-31

Studied in mitochondrial membrane stabilization, oxidative stress response, and cellular energy production pathways.

TESAMORELIN

Studied in growth hormone releasing hormone receptor signaling and metabolic regulation pathways.

RETATRUTIDE

Studied in multi-receptor metabolic signaling pathways including GLP-1, GIP, and glucagon receptor systems.

TIRZEPATIDE

Studied in dual incretin receptor signaling pathways involved in glucose metabolism regulation.

SEMAGLUTIDE

Studied in GLP-1 receptor signaling pathways related to glucose metabolism and endocrine regulation.

GENERAL RESEARCH AREAS

These compounds are commonly studied in relation to:

- metabolic signaling pathways
- endocrine system regulation
- neurochemical communication systems
- cellular repair and regeneration mechanisms
- receptor binding and intracellular signaling
- mitochondrial energy metabolism

SCIENTIFIC REFERENCE RESOURCES

For detailed information on these compounds, refer to publicly available scientific literature sources such as:

- PubMed (NIH database)
- Peer-reviewed pharmacology journals
- Biochemistry and molecular biology publications

Customers are encouraged to consult independent scientific literature for additional context.

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