

KPV/GHK-Cu/BPC-157/TB-500 — Research Summary

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1. What It Is

KPV/GHK-Cu/BPC-157/TB-500 is a four-peptide research blend combining GHK-Cu, BPC-157, and TB-500 with KPV added, aimed at layering in KPV's anti-inflammatory research profile alongside the other three peptides' tissue-repair focus. Ratios vary by supplier; confirm the specific split on your product's COA.

2. Reported Effects in Research Literature

No published human data exists for this four-component blend as a combined formulation. Component-level evidence is summarized briefly below.

- GHK-Cu: The most clinically documented component — accelerated wound healing, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activity, and human RCT-level data on dermal collagen density and hair growth (vs. minoxidil).
- BPC-157: Extensive preclinical GI/soft-tissue repair evidence, but very thin published human trial data. Newer additions: a 2024 pilot study of intravesical BPC-157 for interstitial cystitis (12 patients, 10/12 complete resolution) and a retrospective knee-pain case series (16 patients, 87.5% relief). No completed RCTs as of 2026.
- TB-500: Preclinical wound-healing and cytoskeletal-remodeling evidence; most human trial data pertains to full-length thymosin beta-4, not the shorter TB-500 fragment specifically.
- KPV (the added component): A tripeptide fragment of α -MSH, first identified as retaining anti-inflammatory activity independent of melanocortin receptor binding by Hiltz and Lipton (1989). Preclinical research reports KPV inhibits NF- κ B signaling and reduces pro-inflammatory cytokine production (TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6), with efficacy demonstrated in animal models of inflammatory bowel disease, contact dermatitis, and bronchial inflammation. KPV is orally active in preclinical models, generating research interest in gut-inflammation applications specifically.
- KPV, like BPC-157, has essentially no published controlled human trial data — its evidence base is preclinical (in vitro and animal models).
- No combined-formulation studies exist for any subset of these four peptides together, let alone all four. None of the four components is FDA-approved for any indication.
- PCAC update (July 23, 2026): The FDA's Pharmacy Compounding Advisory Committee voted to recommend KPV, BPC-157, and TB-500 for inclusion on the 503A Bulk Drug Substances List (8–6, one abstention, for each), overriding FDA staff's own recommendation against inclusion. GHK-Cu was not part of this review; a separate PCAC session on GHK-Cu (non-injectable routes) is expected before the end of February 2027. This is a non-binding advisory recommendation only.

3. Clinical & Preclinical Study References

- Pickart L, Margolina A. "Regenerative and Protective Actions of the GHK-Cu Peptide in the Light of the New Gene Data." *Int J Mol Sci.* 2018;19(7):1987. PMID: 29986520
- Sikircic P, et al. "Stable gastric pentadecapeptide BPC 157: novel therapy in gastrointestinal tract." *Curr Pharm Des.* 2011. PMID: 21548867
- Lee E, Walker C, Ayadi B. Interstitial cystitis pilot study. *Alt Ther Health Med.* 2024;30(10):12-17. PMID: 39325560
- Ehrlich HP, Hazard SW 3rd. "Thymosin beta4 enhances repair by organizing connective tissue." *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 2010. PMID: 20536458
- Kannengiesser K, Maaser C, et al. "Alpha-MSH and its tripeptide fragment KPV in inflammatory bowel disease." *Gut.* 2008. PMID: 19124017
- Catania A, Gatti S, et al. "ACTH and melanocortin peptides: structure and therapeutic implications." *Pharmacol Rev.* 2004. PMID: 16460689
- Hiltz ME, Lipton JM. "Anti-inflammatory activity of a COOH-terminal fragment of the neuropeptide alpha-MSH." *FASEB J.* 1989. (Foundational discovery paper.)

Regulatory/Safety Note: None of GHK-Cu, BPC-157, TB-500, or KPV is approved by the FDA for the diagnosis, treatment, cure, or prevention of any disease, and this four-component blend has not been independently studied as a combined formulation.

Verification Update: The same new BPC-157 human pilot studies apply here at the component level. No new GHK-Cu, TB-500, or KPV-specific human data was identified.

This compound has not been evaluated by the FDA and is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease in humans or animals.

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