

KPV — Research Summary

Research Use Only. Not for human consumption. For laboratory/research reference purposes only.

Part of the Prolific Peptides Research Library — a summary of published third-party research, provided for informational and research purposes only. This content is separate from product listings and does not constitute a claim about any Prolific Peptides product's effects.

1. What It Is

KPV (Lys-Pro-Val, also written α -MSH(11–13)) is the C-terminal tripeptide fragment of alpha-melanocyte-stimulating hormone (α -MSH). It retains anti-inflammatory activity independent of full-length α -MSH's pigmentation effects.

Notably, KPV's anti-inflammatory action has been reported to occur independently of melanocortin receptor (MC1R) signaling in some models, and via PepT1-mediated uptake in intestinal epithelial cells in others — the mechanism is not fully unified across tissue types.

2. Reported Effects in Research Literature

Reminder: Research Use Only. Not for human consumption. The following is a summary of published research findings, not a therapeutic claim.

- Animal data only: In murine DSS-colitis and CD45RBhi transfer-colitis models, KPV treatment produced earlier recovery, stronger body-weight regain, and significantly reduced inflammatory infiltrates and myeloperoxidase activity; in MC1R-nonfunctional (MC1R^{re/e}) mice, KPV treatment rescued all treated animals from DSS-colitis mortality.
- Animal/in-vitro data: Orally administered KPV reduced severity of DSS- and TNBS-induced colitis in mice via a PepT1-mediated (not MCR-mediated) mechanism in intestinal epithelial and immune cells.
- In-vitro data: The related dimer (CKPV)₂ demonstrated anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory effects against *Candida albicans* in a rat vaginitis model via macrophage M1-to-M2 polarization, requiring MC1R.
- No human clinical trial data for KPV was identified in the literature reviewed for this summary — all located evidence is animal or in-vitro.

3. Clinical & Preclinical Study References

Kannengiesser K, Maaser C, Heidemann J, et al. Melanocortin-derived tripeptide KPV has anti-inflammatory potential in murine models of inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2008;14(3):324-331. PMID: 18092346

Dalmaso G, et al. PepT1-mediated tripeptide KPV uptake reduces intestinal inflammation. *Gastroenterology*. 2007.

Cai Y, et al. The synthetic melanocortin (CKPV)₂ exerts anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory effects against *Candida albicans* vaginitis. PMC3573073.

Regulatory/Safety Note: All identified evidence for KPV is preclinical (animal/in-vitro). No human safety or efficacy data was located; extrapolation to human outcomes is not supported by the current literature.

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.

This document is for informational and research purposes only. It does not constitute medical advice, dosing guidance, or an endorsement of human or veterinary use. For full terms governing research use, see our RUO Policy at ProlificPeptides.com.

This summary may not be reproduced, excerpted, or used as product labeling or marketing copy without written permission from Prolific Peptides, LLC.

Regulatory and research-status information reflects publicly available sources as of September 7, 2026, and may change.