

VIP (Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide) — Research Summary

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1. What It Is

VIP is an endogenous 28-amino-acid neuropeptide produced by neurons and immune/endocrine cells, acting via VPAC1 and VPAC2 G-protein-coupled receptors. It plays a coordinating role between the nervous, endocrine, and immune systems, with reported immunomodulatory, neuroprotective, and vasodilatory activity.

2. Reported Effects in Research Literature

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- Animal data: VIP-knockout mice show enhanced cellular immune responses; a VIP-receptor antagonist (VIPhyb) enhanced antiviral immunity and survival in murine cytomegalovirus infection, indicating VIP's native role in dampening Th1-mediated immunity.
- Animal/in-vitro data: VIP demonstrated neuroprotective effects on cultured rat myenteric neurons, including counteracting mast-cell-induced neuronal death.
- Human data: A synthetic VIP analog (aviptadil) received FDA Fast Track Designation for COVID-19 ARDS (not ultimately approved) and has been studied via inhalation in pulmonary hypertension and COPD clinical trials.
- Human data: A systematic review evaluated VIP as a diagnostic/prognostic biomarker in multiple sclerosis, concluding preclinical immunomodulatory effects are established but human biomarker utility remains uncertain.

3. Clinical & Preclinical Study References

Gonzalez-Rey E, et al. A Clinical Approach for the Use of VIP Axis in Inflammatory and Autoimmune Diseases. PMC6982157.

Delgado M, et al. Potential clinical applications of vasoactive intestinal peptide: a selected update. ScienceDirect, 2004.

Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide in COPD. NCT00464932 (human clinical trial).

Vasoactive intestinal peptide as a diagnostic or prognostic biomarker in multiple sclerosis: A systematic review. PMID: 42447728

Regulatory/Safety Note: The compounded VIP nasal spray form sold in wellness/RUO channels is distinct from aviptadil (the FDA Fast-Track but never-approved synthetic analog); no VIP formulation is currently FDA-approved for any indication.

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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