

GLP1-S

PEPTIDES

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IMPORTANT: Read This Before Proceeding With Dosing Go to the Prep & Injection Guide for proper reconstitution, syringe sizing, and injection protocols. Mistakes here can compromise your research. the Prep & Injection Guide Originally developed as a medication to treat Type-2 Diabetes , GLP1-S has been adopted as an effective tool to combat obesity in recent years. It is a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) agonist , which mimics the GLP-1 hormone. GLP-1 is a hormone in the gut that is released in response to eating. In higher amounts, it interacts with the brain in a manner that suppresses appetite and causes a lasting feeling of fullness. After 68 weeks, half of clinical trial participants lost 17% of their initial body weight , and another third lost 20% with improved diet and exercise. Many individuals regained weight after stopping the medication, which highlights the importance of long-term strategy. Other Benefits Reduces risk of major cardiovascular events (death, heart attack, or stroke) in adults with heart disease Potent anti-inflammatory effects Helps reduce amyloid protein buildup in the brain (linked to Alzheimer's) Shown potential in treating substance use disorders by reducing cravings Improves blood sugar regulation Lowers risk of COVID-19-related complications Fewer outbreaks of hidradenitis suppurativa Side Effects Of all GLP-1 medications, GLP1-S has one of the highest rates of side effects . These may include: Nausea Diarrhea Vomiting Constipation Abdominal pain Headache Fatigue Dizziness Sulfur-smelling burps Gas and bloating Heartburn Runny nose Sore throat Less Common but More Serious Side Effects Thyroid tumors and/or cancer Inflammation of the pancreas Gallbladder disease Gastroparesis (stomach paralysis) Kidney failure Changes in vision (esp. for diabetics) Depression or suicidal ideation Increased heart rate Hypoglycemia (especially if combined with insulin or sulfonylureas) Contraindications Do NOT take GLP1-S if: You are allergic or hypersensitive to any ingredients You are pregnant or breastfeeding You have thyroid disease You or your family has a history of medullary thyroid cancer You have Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Syndrome Type 2 (MEN 2) You have gallbladder disease or pancreatitis Consult your physician before use if you have: Hypoglycemia Chronic eye disease Severe gastrointestinal disorders Pancreatic or kidney problems Type-2 diabetes with diabetic retinopathy Upcoming surgery or procedures using anesthesia Dosing Protocol (GLP1-S: 5 mg vial) Mix 5 mg with 1 mL (100 units) of bacteriostatic water Subcutaneous administration Dose once weekly , on the same day each week If prone to side effects, take the dose before bedtime Dosing Schedule (5 mg vial) 5 units = 0.25 mg 10 units = 0.5 mg 15 units = 0.75 mg 20 units = 1 mg 25 units = 1.25 mg 30 units = 1.5 mg 35 units = 1.75 mg 40 units = 2 mg 45 units = 2.25 mg 50 units = 2.5 mg Dosing Protocol (GLP1-S: 10 mg vial) Mix 10 mg with 2 mL (200 units) of bacteriostatic water Subcutaneous administration Dose once weekly , on the same day each week Remain on each dose for a minimum of 4 weeks before increasing Dosing Schedule (10 mg vial)

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AOD-9604 – improves fat loss, supports body recomposition, and helps break plateaus during GLP1-S
use L-Carnitine – enhances energy and fat oxidation, especially helpful for users experiencing fatigue
NAD+ – supports mitochondrial repair and boosts metabolism and cellular energy BPC-157 / TB-500 –
reduce gut inflammation, promote healing, and improve systemic resilience under calorie restriction
CJC-1295 / Ipamorelin – preserves lean muscle and supports GH signaling, making weight loss safer
and more sustainable Glutathione – supports liver function, detox pathways, and systemic inflammation
reduction Pancragen may help to reduce desensitization in long-term users.

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