KPV

Animal research.



Guide prepared November 13, 2026 · profile review dates retained

KEEP IN MIND Evidence applies to the studied formulation, route, population and outcome—not every product sharing a name.

01 What is it?

KPV is a three-amino-acid fragment associated with the alpha-MSH signaling family. Researchers study its effects on inflammation, especially in intestinal models. Its small size and biological rationale do not establish that it treats inflammatory disease in people. [1]

02 Potential benefits

Shows anti-inflammatory activity in laboratory and animal models. Derived from the melanocortin peptide alpha-MSH. [1]

03 Evidence & its limits

The cited work used cells and mice, not a clinical treatment trial. Reduced inflammatory signaling in those models does not establish patient benefit. Human efficacy and safety remain unresolved, including whether a commercial preparation reproduces the experimental material. [1]

04 Risks & unknowns

Human efficacy and safety are not established. Commercial claims often leap beyond preclinical evidence. [1]

05 Status & scope

The cited evidence is preclinical. Animal and cell studies cannot establish a clinical treatment benefit or human safety. [1]

06 The question to ask

Does the evidence match the exact product, route, condition and outcome being discussed? Check the full record and its review dates. This summary is selective; the product label and clinical assessment contain additional warnings and contraindications.

SOURCES / Tap a reference to open

[1] Full evidence record, references and review dates
[2] FDA KPV safety information
[3] PepT1-mediated KPV uptake: cell and mouse experiments, 2008

Selective educational summary, not treatment or dosing advice. Existing profile review dates retained; no independent clinical review.