

What is in the vial

GLOW with a fourth peptide: 50 mg GHK-Cu, 10 mg BPC-157, 10 mg TB-500, and 10 mg KPV freeze-dried together in an 80 mg vial. KPV is the three-amino-acid tail of a natural hormone, studied in mouse colitis and never in a person. By weight the vial is still copper peptide.

SOLD FOR	Skin, hair, healing, and inflammation, at once
PRICE	\$95–\$160 a vial; about a month
STATUS	No approval, no pharmacy pathway, no human study of the combination or of KPV
ANTI-DOPING	BPC-157 and TB-500 are WADA-prohibited: two banned substances per injection

FOUR PEPTIDES, ONE REACTION YOU CANNOT TRACE

One ratio, one dose, one schedule. The added ingredient is the least studied and is dosed by whatever the other three need.

This pamphlet is for adults using or being offered KLOW. It is a summary of the published record for each ingredient, not medical advice.

Before using KLOW, ask

- ☐ Which ingredient am I buying this for, and would it alone do the job?
- ☐ If it is KPV: do I know no person has received it in a published study?
- ☐ What does each ingredient get per dose at my water volume?
- ☐ If I react, how will I know which of four peptides caused it?
- ☐ Certificate of analysis with identity, ratio, and sterility?
- ☐ Cancer history, copper disorder, bowel disease under treatment, or anti-doping rules?

SOURCES

- 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.
- Józwiał M, et al. Multifunctionality and possible medical application of the BPC 157 peptide: literature and patent review. *Pharmaceuticals.* 2025;18(2):185.
- Lee E, Padgett B. Intra-articular injection of BPC 157 for multiple types of knee pain. *Altern Ther Health Med.* 2021;27(4):8-13.
- Dalmaso G, et al. PepT1-mediated tripeptide KPV uptake reduces intestinal inflammation. *Gastroenterology.* 2008;134(1):166-178.
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Meeting of the Pharmacy Compounding Advisory Committee, July 23-24, 2026 (BPC-157, TB-500, KPV, MOTS-c, epitalon, Semax, emideltide).
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Bulk drug substances nominated for compounding under section 503A (April 2026: withdrawn nominations including GHK-Cu, BPC-157, TB-500, KPV).
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Bulk drug substances that may present significant safety risks (injectable GHK-Cu); and warning letters to five peptide vendors, August 24, 2026.
- World Anti-Doping Agency. The Prohibited List 2026: S0 (non-approved substances, including BPC-157) and S2 (including TB-500).
- Representative KLOW (80 mg) and GLOW (70 mg) blend listings and reconstitution instructions from research-chemical vendors, as sold September 2026.
- Kannengiesser K, 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.

This guide is an educational summary of published sources and is not medical advice. KLOW is a research-chemical product with no approval, no pharmacy pathway, and no human study of the combination; its ingredients are unapproved drugs when injected. Doses described are reported as sellers instruct, not recommended. Status statements are current as of the edition date.

Newport Peptide Society

NEWPORTPEPTIDESOCIETY.COM/GUIDES/KLOW

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READER'S GUIDE

KLOW

A guide to the four-peptide blend vial: GLOW with a gut-inflammation tripeptide added, sold on a mouse colitis model, and a July 2026 committee vote that changed nothing yet

KLOW is GLOW with a fourth ingredient: 50 mg of GHK-Cu, 10 mg of BPC-157, 10 mg of TB-500, and 10 mg of KPV freeze-dried together in one 80 mg vial and sold for skin, healing, and inflammation at once. KPV is the three-amino-acid tail of a natural hormone, alpha-MSH, and its whole record is mouse colitis models and cell studies; no person has received it in a published trial. This guide takes the vial apart: what KPV is and why it was added, what each of the four ingredients has on its own, what the dose arithmetic does to each at the vendor's 3 mL, why a fixed-ratio blend of four is a worse decision than a blend of three, and where each ingredient stands with the FDA after the July 2026 advisory vote.

What each ingredient has, and what the blend has

HUMAN EVIDENCE, BY INGREDIENT

INGREDIENT	EVIDENCE	INJECTED
GHK-Cu	Small cream studies: firmer skin	None
BPC-157	3 small uncontrolled reports	Those 3
TB-500	None for the fragment	None
KPV	Mouse colitis, cell studies	None

The combination: no study, no case series, no measurement in anyone.

KPV's record: two 2008 mouse colitis studies, one tracing the effect to a gut transporter that carries the tripeptide into intestinal cells, and cell work on the NF-kB pathway. A real mechanism, a real animal result, and no human trial in eighteen years.

WHAT A RATIONAL COMBINATION NEEDS

TEST	KLOW
Each part works alone	One, as a cream
Different mechanisms	Three on one story; KPV differs, and has no human data
Tested at this ratio	Never; 50:10:10:10 is convenience
Mixture stability	Untested

THE INGREDIENT IT IS NAMED FOR HAS THE LEAST EVIDENCE

GHK-Cu carries the only human evidence, all from creams. The K in KLOW was added last and dosed by convenience.

How it is used, and where the FDA stands

VENDOR PROTOCOL, 80 MG VIAL + 3 ML (26.7 MG/ML). NO HUMAN STUDY. DAILY.

WEEKS	DOSE	UNITS	PER 4 WK
1-4	2.67 mg blend	10	75 mg (1 vial)
5-8	Same, or stop	10	75 mg

After 8 Reassess

Per 10-unit dose: 1.67 mg GHK-Cu (a full clinic dose), 333 mcg each of BPC-157 and KPV (full seller doses), 333 mcg TB-500 (half to a quarter of its own protocol). 30 doses a vial; the same draw as GLOW.

GHK-CU Left Category 2 in Apr 2026 by withdrawal; FDA safety concern never retracted; review by Feb 2027

BPC-157, TB-500, KPV Advisory committee voted 8-6 (one abstaining) in Jul 2026 to recommend each; rulemaking pending; none listed

THE BLEND No pathway at all, now or after any listing: pharmacies compound to a prescription, not to a vendor recipe

EVEN THE BEST CASE LEAVES THE BLEND OUTSIDE THE LAW

List every ingredient and KLOW is still a research-chemical product by nature, not by timing.

Blend arithmetic, and safety

INGREDIENT PER DOSE = BLEND DOSE x (INGREDIENT ÷ VIAL)

80 mg in 3 mL is 26.7 mg/mL; 10 units is 2.67 mg of blend: 1.67 mg GHK-Cu and 0.33 mg each of BPC-157, TB-500, and KPV. The vial mixes blue; clear means no copper peptide.

80 MG VIAL + 3 ML, ILLUSTRATION ONLY

DRAW	GHK-CU	BPC / TB / KPV EACH
5 units	0.83 mg	167 mcg
10 units	1.67 mg	333 mcg
20 units	3.33 mg	667 mcg

- Reported: site pain and swelling, flushing, fatigue, light-headedness; uncouncted.
- A reaction cannot be traced to one of four peptides; the only remedy is stopping all of them.
- Three promote vessel growth; never studied in anyone with a cancer history. KPV has no human safety data by any route.
- Four syntheses' impurities, an untested mixture, no sterility certification, opened daily for a month.
- Two WADA-prohibited substances per injection.

WHAT DOES HAVE EVIDENCE

Sunscreen, tretinoin, and copper peptide serums for skin; loading and time for tendons; a gastroenterologist and the approved bowel-disease drugs for the gut. All of it has more human evidence than the vial.