RETATRUTIDE 10 MG - VIAL

RESEARCH USE PROTOCOL

Reconstitution	Reconstitute by adding 2 mL of bacteriostatic water to the vial.
Dosage	Microdose: Once weekly, on the same day each week Week 1: Draw 10 units (500 mcg) Weeks 2–4: Draw 20 units (1 mg) Weight Loss: Once weekly, on the same day each week Weeks 5–8: Draw 40 units (2.0 mg)
Time of Day	AM
Injection Type	Subcutaneous (abdomen, thigh, or upper arm)
Product Details	Concentration: 10 mg / 2 mL
Product Duration	Vial duration varies based on goals
Program Duration	3–6 months. Reassess based on results and individual goals.
Storage	Store refrigerated at 2–8°C (36–46°F). Do not freeze. Protect from light.

WHAT IS RETATRUTIDE ?

Retatrutide is a multi-receptor peptide studied for its interaction with metabolic signaling pathways, including GLP-1, GIP, and glucagon-related mechanisms.

It is commonly explored in research related to energy balance, metabolic regulation, and appetite-related signaling processes.

WHAT'S IN THE BOX?

HOW IT WORKS

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Retatrutide is studied for its interaction with multiple metabolic pathways:

- Associated with GLP-1 receptor–related signaling
- Linked to GIP receptor activity
- Associated with glucagon-related metabolic pathways
- Studied in appetite regulation signaling processes
- Connected to energy expenditure and metabolic balance

These mechanisms are associated with metabolic regulation and energy signaling processes.

RESEARCH OBSERVATIONS

- Studied for metabolic signaling pathways
- Studied for appetite-related processes
- Studied for energy regulation mechanisms
- Studied for glucose metabolism signaling
- Studied for body composition–related pathways

OBSERVED REACTIONS IN RESEARCH SETTINGS

Research observations have noted mild and temporary responses such as nausea, reduced appetite, gastrointestinal discomfort, fatigue, or injection site irritation. Responses may vary depending on protocol design and individual variability.

RESEARCH NOTES

In research settings, gradual dose escalation may influence observed outcomes. Factors such as dosing schedule, timing, and metabolic conditions may impact response patterns. Individual variability should be considered when interpreting results.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESEARCH USE

- Not intended for human consumption or therapeutic use
- Not suitable for use during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- Not recommended for individuals with severe gastrointestinal conditions
- Not recommended for individuals with certain endocrine-related conditions
- Use in research settings may require professional oversight
- Individual variability may influence observed outcomes