

Dsip

PEPTIDES

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Delta Sleep-Inducing Peptide is a naturally occurring peptide that contributes to the regulation of sleep-wake cycles and may help induce delta-wave sleep, which is deep and restorative. While its exact mechanism isn't entirely understood, it is thought to interact with the central nervous system- particularly in the hypothalamus- to influence sleep patterns. It is primarily taken for its therapeutic applications in treating sleep disorders like insomnia and disruptions in the circadian rhythm, as it can stimulate seep in those with insomnia or other sleep disorders. It reduces the amount of time it takes to fall asleep and lengthens the total duration of sleep. Additional Benefits Has been show to lower pain levels in patients dealing with chronic, pronounced pain episodes Significantly increases resistance to acute emotional stress Powerful antioxidant Anti-epileptic qualities Improves the likelihood of survival following cerebral ischemia Improves spatial memory Reduces depression May help correct abnormal heart rhythm Often reduces blood pressure Improves blood flow via direct actions on heart function Lowers the risk of tumor growth Can enhance the effects of chemotherapeutic drugs while reducing their unwanted side effects Improves vision in diabetic patients with eye complications Is frequently used in opioid detoxification Possible Side Effects Side effects are extremely rare, but may include: Headache Low blood pressure Dizziness Ringing ears Sweating Vomiting Interactions Combining DSIP with other central nervous system (CNS) depressants can increase the risk or excessive drowsiness and/or neurological side effects. It is currently being studied for its ability to treat alcohol and opioid withdrawal. DSIP is known to interact with the opioid system, and its effects can be blocked by naloxone , an opioid antagonist. Combining DSIP with prescription sedatives or street drugs may lead to over-sedation. DSIP is degraded in the blood by aminopeptidases, and drugs that interfere with these enzymes (e.g. ACE inhibitor captopril) could potentially interfere with DSIP's metabolism. Do not use DSIP if you are taking an ACE inhibitor. DSIP can alter the locomotor (movement) effects of amphetamine , and combining the two can produce paradoxical effects like sleepiness. DSIP affects GABA activity, and those who wish to stack it with other GABA -related substances (e.g. melatonin, magnesium) should do so with extreme caution due to the risk of over-sedation. Those with severe psychiatric conditions should not use DSIP. Due to its potential influence on growth hormone, some experts advise against DSIP use in those who have a personal history of cancer. Do not use while pregnant or breastfeeding. Reconstitution and Dosing Mix DSIP 5MG with 2.5mL (250 units) BAC water Daily dosing (All 7 days/week) Subcutaneous Administration 8-12 week cycle followed by 4-8 week washout period Take dose 30 mins – 1 hour before bedtime Week 1: 5 units (100mcg) Week 2: 10 units (200mcg) Weeks 3-12: Increase dose in intervals of 100mcg as necessary to continue sustaining benefits. 15 units= 300mcg 20 units=400mcg 25 units=500mcg 30 units=600mcg 35

units=700mcg

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