



## What is Sermorelin?

Sermorelin is a synthetic hormone peptide composed of 29 amino acids. It is similar in structure to growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH). Sermorelin was approved by the FDA to treat children but many functional medicine doctors are using it off label to optimize growth hormone levels of adult patients. Sermorelin is best prescribed to be taken at least 30 minutes before or after consuming food. Sermorelin Acetate is normally prescribed at night to maximize the body's natural cycle of growth hormone and stimulate the pituitary gland during REM sleep.

## How does Sermorelin work?

GHRP-2 and GHRP-6 are Growth Hormone Releasing Peptides that stimulate the pituitary gland's natural production of endogenous human growth hormone. Sermorelin is an analogue growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH). Synergistic release of GH from the pituitary gland is initiated when Sermorelin is concurrently administered with a growth hormone releasing peptide (GHRP-6 or GHRP-2).

## What forms of Sermorelin are available?

Sermorelin is available in lyophilized injectable form and oral preparations.





## Why would I want to use Sermorelin?

Based on the literature, Sermorelin has been shown to:

- Increased bone density
- Strengthen Cardiovascular system
- Increase muscle mass
- Improve ability to burn fat
- Increase sex drive
- Improve recovery and repair from injuries
- Regenerate nerve tissue
- Strengthen the immune system
- Enhance energy levels
- Improve cognition and memory)

### Patient Benefits



INCREASE  
MUSCLE MASS



INCREASE  
SEX DRIVE



STRENGTHEN  
CARDIOVASCULAR  
SYSTEM



IMPROVE  
COGNITION  
AND MEMORY



INCREASED BONE  
DENSITY

### What you need to know:

Sermorelin should not be used while pregnant or breastfeeding. Always tell your physician about all medications and supplements, especially corticosteroids and thyroid medications, that you are taking. Common side effects of Sermorelin include reactions at the injection site, such as pain, redness or swelling; and less than 1% of patients report dizziness, flushing, headache or hyperactivity.