Thymosin-beta 4 (TB4) is a small naturally occurring peptide found in almost all cells in the body. It is smaller than most growth factors so it can penetrate and affect most every tissue in the body, where it provides a remarkably diverse range of beneficial effects. TB4 is beneficial for a uniquely wide-range of conditions and has a profound ability to stimulate tissue repair and regeneration. TB4 is shown to down-regulate inflammation and pain; increase ATP formation; increase antioxidant and glutathione production; improve IGF-1 levels; stimulate mesenchymal stem cells proliferation and maturation; bind and prevent damage from environmental toxins; modulate dysfunctional immunity; and significant antimicrobial functions.

TB4 is shown to be beneficial for traumatic brain injury; myocardial infarction; heart failure; peripheral neuropathy; multiple sclerosis; chronic infections; sepsis; liver and kidney damage; wound healing; hypercoagulability; and diabetes. It is also shown to block the progression of Alzheimer's disease and alleviate the sickness symptoms that are associated with chronic infection (herxheimer).  

Clinical Effects of Thymic Peptides (Thymosin Beta-4, Thymulin, Thymogen)

- Reverses the immune dysfunction that is seen with autoimmune disease, diabetes and chronic infections, such as Lyme disease
- Effective antimicrobial
- Improves host defense to infection and to numerous types of cancer
- Increases antioxidant and glutathione production
- Effective for treatment of multiple cancers
- Improves antibody and immune response to vaccination in the elderly (70% response in previously vaccine nonresponsive patients)
- Protects and reverses effects of diabetes Mellitus, including peripheral neuropathy, kidney and cardiovascular disease
- Effective for acute and chronic traumatic brain injury
- Reverses multiple sclerosis and other autoimmune disease

Side effects: The thymosin peptides have an excellent safety profile over a large therapeutic window (> 100 fold). There can be mild side effects, such as temporary nausea, flushing or a local reaction at the injection site. There is no reported instance of a deliberate or accidental overdose in a human. In extremely rare cases, there have been a few reported cases of a strange skin odor with high doses of thymosin beta-4 that resolves with dose reduction.

Dosing protocol: Add 5 cc of bacteriostatic water to the 30mg vial. Insert the insulin syringe and pull back to number 10 and inject into fatty tissue - often easiest is inner thigh or stomach. Continue injecting the level of #10 for one week and then increase to #20 for one week and then increase to #30 if there are no negative side-effects. After reaching #30 per day, continue at that level for 5 days on and 2 days off and 4 weeks on and 1 week off. Continue until 3 bottles are finished and reassess with your doctor.