

The Peptide Split: How GLP-1s, Lutathera, Vosoritide, and Peptide Cancer Vaccines Are Quietly Rewriting Medicine While BPC-157, TB-500, MOTS-c, and the Wellness Grift Borrow Their Halo

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Abstract

- Peptides are running two simultaneous revolutions and almost nobody is tal about them as separate stories.
- Real revolution: GLP-1 and GIP/GLP-1 agonism is now backed by hard outc data across cardiovascular events (SELECT, 20% MACE reduction), kidney d (FLOW, 24% reduction in major kidney outcomes), heart failure with preser ejection fraction plus obesity (SUMMIT, 38% reduction in worsening HF eve obstructive sleep apnea (SURMOUNT-OSA), and steatohepatitis (ESSENCE, 62.9% MASH resolution vs 34.3% placebo). Peptide radioligands like Lu-177 dotatate (NETTER-1, NETTER-2) and Lu-177 PSMA-617 (VISION, PSMAfo PSMAddition) are turning small targeting peptides into precision oncology delivery vehicles. CNP analogues (vosoritide) and PTH prodrugs (palopegteriparatide) are correcting specific developmental and endocrine d Peptide cancer vaccines targeting clean antigens like mutant KRAS (ELI-002 AMPLIFY-201) and the DNAJB1-PRKACA fusion in fibrolamellar carcinom producing credible immune and clinical signals in MRD settings.
- Wellness gift running in parallel: BPC-157, TB-500, MOTS-c, Semax, Epita DSIP, KPV, CJC-1295, ipamorelin, AOD-9604, and friends are sold by longe clinics and “research use only” mail-order vendors with claims far ahead of human RCT. FDA classifies most of these as Category 2 (substances with saf concerns) for 503A compounding. DOJ has prosecuted at least one major

compounder. WADA has banned several. Zero of these have a published large scale, randomized, placebo-controlled human trial behind them.

- Major disappointments in the legit pipeline that the press has mostly underplayed: oral semaglutide failed both phase 3 Alzheimer's trials (EVOK EVOKE+), exenatide failed phase 3 in Parkinson's (Exenatide-PD3), CagriSer missed its 25% weight loss target and lost a head-to-head non-inferiority test against tirzepatide (REDEFINE 4), and efruxifermin missed its primary endpoint in compensated MASH cirrhosis at week 36.
- Misreported as a problem when it isn't: GLP-1 suicidality. FDA's 2026 review found no increased risk and asked sponsors to remove the warning language.
- Misreported as a solution when it isn't yet: Stanford's BRP peptide ("natural Ozempic") is mouse and minipig data, no humans.

What this essay argues:

- The real story is not "peptides." It is engineered signaling biology, which is mature enough to power generational therapeutic categories.
- The wellness peptide market is borrowing the halo of these drugs and the regulatory enforcement gap is widening.
- Investors, operators, and clinicians who treat "peptide" as a single category are going to make bad decisions in both directions, missing real platform opportunities and tolerating products that do not have the evidence to justify their claims.

Section one: peptides are not supplements, they are programmable physiology

There is a vocabulary problem at the heart of the peptide conversation and it is a real damage. The word peptide covers semaglutide, which has multi-organ outcome data across hundreds of thousands of patient-years of exposure, and it also covers some sketchy vial labeled "BPC-157, research use only, not for human consumption."

sold through a mail-order site that takes crypto. Same word. Wildly different things. A peptide is just a short chain of amino acids, usually defined as somewhere under fifty residues, longer than that and you are calling it a protein. So the category includes everything from insulin (which is technically two short chains) through GLP-1 agonists, somatostatin analogues, calcitonin gene-related peptide blockers, gonadorelin analogues, and the entire pipeline of next-gen incretin agonists and peptide vaccines. The point is, “peptide” tells you almost nothing about the molecule’s pharmacology, evidence base, regulatory status, or risk profile. It just tells you the chemistry class.

The right way to think about peptides is as programmable signaling. Most peptide drugs are doing one of a few things: agonizing or antagonizing a receptor that evolved to bind an endogenous peptide hormone (GLP-1, GIP, glucagon, amylin, somatostatin, PTH, ANP, CNP, the melanocortins), serving as a homing ligand to deliver a payload (Lu-177 dotatate, Lu-177 PSMA-617, melflufen), presenting a tumor antigen to the immune system (neoantigen vaccines, mutant KRAS vaccines, fusion antigen vaccines) or modulating immunity directly (some antimicrobial peptides, some immune checkpoint adjacent work). What unites the legitimate side of the field is that they all exploit a specific, characterized pathway with a specific, measurable target engagement story. Receptor binding kinetics, downstream signaling, pharmacokinetics, dose response, the whole boring drug development apparatus. What unites the wellness side of the field is that none of that is true. The mechanism is hand-waved at, the dosing is whatever the clinic feels like, the manufacturing is opaque, and the evidence base is rodent studies plus testimonials.

The reason this matters now and not five years ago is that the credible side of peptide medicine has reached escape velocity. GLP-1 agonism has the cleanest cardiometabolic outcomes data of any drug class developed in the last twenty years. Peptide radioligands are eating into solid tumor categories that were considered locked, peptide cancer vaccines are showing real immune readouts in pancreatic cancer and rare hepatocellular variants, and the manufacturing economics for peptides have improved enough that the field is starting to compete with small molecules on cost. Meanwhile, the wellness peptide market is also at escape velocity.

just on TikTok instead of in NEJM. Both things are happening at once, both are the same word, and most healthcare media coverage flattens them into a single s

Section two: GLP-1s proved peptide drugs can change hard outcomes, not just biomarkers



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