KAMBO SCIENCE

THE POWER OF PEPTIDES

DERMORPHIN & DELTORPHINS



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Opioid peptides - types of neuropeptides that bind to mu-opioid and delta-opioid receptors in the brain and nervous system.

- Dermophin exerts significant effects on pain perception: it is 40 times more potent than morphine, without the same addictive properties.

- Deltorphins possess powerful analgesic properties and also affect emotional responses, potentially influencing mood and anxiety whilst promoting a sense of calm.

CAERULEIN & PHYLLOCAERULEIN



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Caerulein and Phyllocaerulein are peptides structurally similar to cholecystokinin (CCK), a hormone involved in digestion.
- These peptides encourage smooth muscle contraction, supporting digestion and the removal of toxins.
- They also demonstrate pain-relieving and anti-inflammatory effects.

SAUVAGINE



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Sauvagine influences the stress response by interacting with the pituitary-adrenal axis, helping to lower cortisol levels and encourage a state of relaxation.

ADENOREGULIN



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Adenoregulin is known to enhance blood flow and improve circulation.
- It also boosts cellular energy production, regulates the body’s inflammatory response, and modulates the immune system.

DERMASEPTINS



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Dermaseptins, a group of antimicrobial peptides, prevent the growth of fungi, bacteria and cancer cells.

- Dermaseptin B2 has demonstrated potential antitumour properties, such as reducing tumour growth and blocking the formation of blood vessels.

PHYLLOKININ



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Phyllokinin is a peptide known to have cardiovascular effects, such as promoting vasodilation and helping to regulate blood pressure.

TRYPTOPHYLLIN



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Tryptophyllin provides antioxidant benefits, shielding cells from oxidative stress and supporting overall cellular well-being.

BOMBESIN



Image courtesy of the KPA

- Bombesin helps to regulate appetite by acting as a signal for fullness, decreasing hunger, and playing a role in thermoregulation.
- It promotes the release of digestive enzymes and hormones such as gastrin and cholecystokinin, supporting the digestive process.
- Additionally, Bombesin has been associated with cell growth and proliferation, which has drawn attention in cancer research.