BRING THIS TO YOUR DOCTOR · GREY PEPTIDES

Colivelin (CLN)

Also called: Colivelin; CLN peptide

What it is

Colivelin (CLN) is a synthetic 26-amino-acid hybrid of activity-dependent neurotrophic factor (ADNF) and a potent Humanin derivative, designed as a femtomolar-acting Humanin superagonist (PMID 16267233). It suppresses Alzheimer's-related neuronal death via two pathways (ADNF→CaMKIV and Humanin→STAT3), rescues memory in Alzheimer's animal models even given intranasally (PMID 17928813), and prolongs survival in ALS mice (PMID 16564029). It is a synthetic neuroprotective lead, not an approved medicine, and has never been given to people as a treatment.

Approval status

Research Chemical. Not a drug: Drugs@FDA and the openFDA label endpoint hold no record, and FDA GSRS and ChEMBL hold no drug record for colivelin (searched November 7, 2026). It is a synthetic hybrid peptide; there is no therapeutic development to market and no registered interventional trial of giving it to people. It is studied as a femtomolar-potent Humanin superagonist and a neuroprotective lead for Alzheimer's disease and ALS, which remains preclinical.

Dosing, as printed in the page's Recommended Dosing box

No established human dose

Colivelin is a synthetic peptide that has never been given to people as a treatment. The work is in animals and cells, where it is given into the brain, by injection, or intranasally at experimental amounts that do not carry over to people.

Educational information, not medical advice. None is a recommendation for you. An unapproved compound has no established safe or effective human dose, and products sold for "research use only" are not made or tested for people. Talk to a doctor before acting on anything on this site, including before you start, stop or change any medicine or dose.

Key human evidence

No human study is carded on the page; its 6 study cards are reviews, animal or cell work. The first 2:

• **Discovery of colivelin, a femtomolar Humanin superagonist** (In Vitro, 2005). A hybrid peptide, colivelin, was made by fusing ADNF to the Humanin derivative AGA-(C8R)HNG17. It completely suppressed neuronal death from familial-Alzheimer's genes and amyloid-beta at 100 femtomolar (vs 10 picomolar for the derivative alone) via two pathways — ADNF-triggered CaMKIV and Humanin-triggered STAT3 — and, given into the brain or intraperitoneally in mice, reversed amyloid-beta-induced memory impairment and CA1 neuron loss (a discovery and characterisation study). **PMID 16267233**

• **Colivelin prolongs survival of an ALS model mouse** (Animal, 2006). In G93A-SOD1 transgenic ALS mice, intracerebroventricular colivelin dose-dependently improved motor performance AND prolonged survival — unlike ADNF alone, which had improved motor function without extending life — with increased motor-neuron survival in the spinal cord, marking colivelin as a promising neurotrophic peptide for ALS (a preclinical result). **PMID 16564029**

Interactions

A PubMed search for interaction studies of this compound with any drug (November 7, 2026, 3 records) found none in people. That is not evidence that it is safe to combine with anything.

Side effects and cautions

Reported side effects	Contraindications and cautions
• No human adverse-event data exist: no published study has administered colivelin to people • In animal studies it was given to protect neurons and improve memory/survival without reported overt toxicity (PMIDs 16564029, 17928813) — a preclinical signal, not a human safety profile • As a potent activator of growth/survival (STAT3) signalling, long-term effects on cell proliferation would be an expected area of caution — a mechanistic inference, not human data for this peptide • Material sold online as 'colivelin' is an unregulated research chemical of unverified content	• Not a medicine: no FDA application or label, and no approval anywhere • No human dosing, interaction, pregnancy or long-term safety data exist for administered colivelin • It is a laboratory research peptide, not a treatment • Its potent prosurvival (STAT3) signalling warrants caution about effects on cell proliferation in any use

Five questions to ask

1. Colivelin (CLN) is listed here as "Research Chemical". What does the evidence on this sheet mean for someone in my situation, and is there an approved treatment I should consider instead?
2. Here are the medicines and supplements I take. Do any of them interact with Colivelin (CLN)? This sheet records none published, which does not mean none exist.
3. Which side effects should make me stop and call you, for example no human adverse-event data exist: no published study has administered colivelin to people?
4. Do any of the cautions on this sheet apply to me, such as: Not a medicine: no FDA application or label, and no approval anywhere?
5. What should we check before I start and while I am on it (blood tests, blood pressure, weight), and how often?

Grey Peptides is a vendor-neutral encyclopedia: it sells nothing and names no seller. This sheet is educational, not medical advice, and is not a prescription.