Neuromedin B

Also called: NMB; Neuromedin-B; NMB-10

What it is

Neuromedin B (NMB) is an endogenous 10-amino-acid bombesin-like neuropeptide, isolated in 1983 and one of the two mammalian bombesin-like peptides (with gastrin-releasing peptide). It signals through the neuromedin B receptor (NMBR) across thermoregulation, feeding, thyroid-stimulating-hormone release, itch in sensory nerves (PMID 30734045), CO2-driven breathing (PMID 37290937), adipogenesis (PMID 31067509), vascular calcification (PMID 34674793) and autocrine cancer growth (PMID 39214988). The therapeutic interest is largely in blocking it. It is a research peptide, not an approved medicine, and has never been given to people in a published trial.

Approval status

Research Chemical. Not a drug: Drugs@FDA and the openFDA label endpoint hold no record, and FDA GSRS and ChEMBL hold no substance record for neuromedin B (searched November 6, 2026). It is an endogenous human neuropeptide; there is no therapeutic development of NMB itself, and no registered interventional trial of giving it to people. The therapeutic interest is in blocking its receptor with antagonists, which remain preclinical.

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

No established human dose

Neuromedin B is an endogenous human neuropeptide that has never been given to people as a treatment. It is studied as a signal and, mostly, as a drug target to BLOCK (with neuromedin B receptor antagonists in animals and cells), not to administer; human research is on patient tissue and blood.

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

The 2 human studies carded on the page (6 study cards in all):

• **Tumour-made neuromedin B drives cervical-cancer nerve invasion** (Human, 2024). In cervical cancer, neuromedin B produced by the tumour cells reprogrammed the nerve-supporting Schwann cells — changing their shape and gene expression and driving their proliferation and migration — to initiate perineural invasion, the spread of cancer along nerves. The signal ran through the NMB receptor on Schwann cells, and the authors proposed combined serum neuromedin B and CCL2 as a way to predict nerve invasion before nerve-sparing surgery. **PMID 39214988**

• **NMB receptor as a target in Cushing's disease** (Human, 2023). Pituitary tumours that cause Cushing's disease (corticotroph adenomas) carried higher levels of the neuromedin B receptor than other pituitary tumours. Blocking the receptor with PD168368 lowered ACTH output and tumour growth in mouse corticotroph cells, in tumour-bearing mice, and in several patient-derived adenoma cultures, suggesting the NMB receptor as a potential target in a disease where current drug options are limited — an experimental, preclinical result. **PMID 37642928**

Interactions

A PubMed search for interaction studies of this compound with any drug (November 6, 2026, 9 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 neuromedin B to people • In animals, neuromedin B in the skin provokes itch and scratching (PMID 30734045) • Its signalling supports processes that are usually harmful in excess — fat-cell formation, vascular calcification and tumour growth — so therapeutic work aims to block it (PMIDs 31067509, 34674793, 39214988) • Material sold online as 'neuromedin B' 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 neuromedin B • It is a laboratory research peptide and drug target, not a treatment • Its activity in disease (itch, calcification, tumour growth) is a reason to study blocking it, not a reason to take it

Five questions to ask

1. Neuromedin B 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 Neuromedin B? 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 neuromedin b 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?

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