Taltirelin

Also called: Ceredist; TA-0910

What it is

An orally active analogue of thyrotropin-releasing hormone, approved in Japan in July 2000 as Ceredist for spinocerebellar degeneration, and studied as a breathing stimulant in animals.

Approval status

Not FDA Approved. Approved in Japan in July 2000 and launched in September 2000 as Ceredist (Tanabe Seiyaku) for spinocerebellar degeneration, according to a 2001 drug profile (PMID 15931571). Not approved in the US: Drugs@FDA holds no record (openFDA, read October 3, 2026); no central EU authorisation in EMA's register (read October 3, 2026).

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

Used in human trials

There is no FDA label. A label from outside the US exists (see the regulatory status on this page) but was not read for this page: these are amounts given in published trials, not recommendations.

Protocol and source	Dose	Frequency	Duration	Route
Trial: ataxia in spinocerebellar degeneration **[Human study]** PMID 39428104	5 mg	Twice daily	24 weeks	Oral
Study: thyroid safety after stroke **[Human study]** PMID 8142670	2.5 to 20 mg	Daily	8 weeks	Oral

Educational information, not medical advice. Each dose above is tagged with its source: an approved label, a published human study, animal data, or amounts reported by users. 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 3 human studies carded on the page (16 study cards in all):

• **Korean trial in ataxia, 149 patients** (Human, 2024). Patients randomised to taltirelin 5 mg twice daily or control for 24 weeks; the ataxia score changed by -0.51 on taltirelin against +0.36 on control (p = 0.032), with gains in stance and speech, but no significant differences in the other secondary outcomes. **PMID 39428104**

• **Speech in Machado-Joseph disease** (Human, 2003). In 10 patients, four weeks of taltirelin made the timing of repeated syllables more regular on acoustic analysis, more so in milder cases, while the overall ataxia rating did not change significantly. **PMID 12884823**

• **Thyroid axis after stroke** (Human, 1993). In people after stroke given 2.5 to 20 mg by mouth daily for eight weeks, thyroid hormones and TSH stayed within normal ranges and the TSH response to TRH was not significantly changed. **PMID 8142670**

Interactions

A PubMed search for interaction studies of this compound with any drug (October 5, 2026, 2 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
• Thyroid hormones stayed within normal ranges over eight weeks after stroke • The trials summarised here report no major safety concerns, but their abstracts give little adverse-event detail	• Not approved in the US or EU: no US labelled dose, warnings or interactions exist • It acts on TRH receptors, which also govern thyroid hormone release • Tested athletes — see the Sport (WADA) row below

Five questions to ask

1. Taltirelin is listed here as "Not FDA Approved". 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 Taltirelin? This sheet records none published, which does not mean none exist.
3. Which side effects should make me stop and call you, for example thyroid hormones stayed within normal ranges over eight weeks after stroke?
4. Do any of the cautions on this sheet apply to me, such as: Not approved in the US or EU: no US labelled dose, warnings or interactions exist?
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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