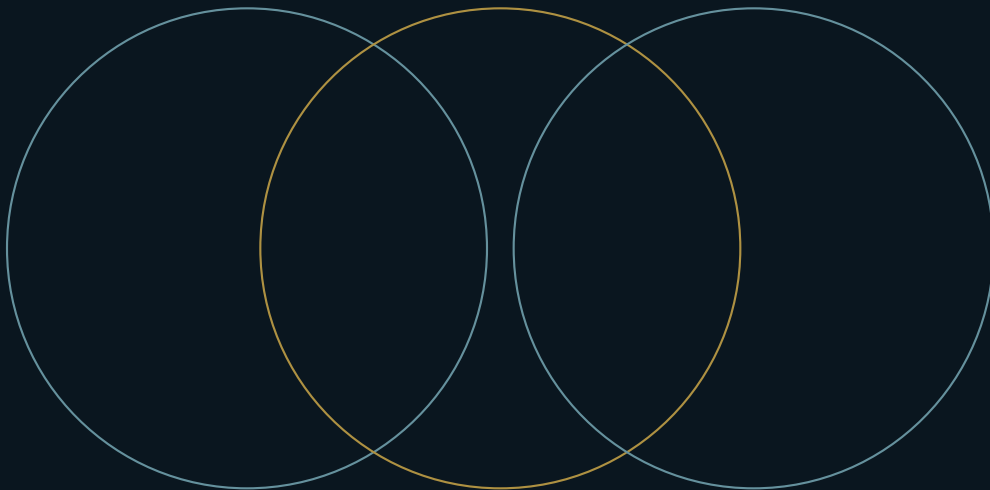


Nasal vs. Injectable: A Research Guide

Same compound name does not mean the same exposure or experiment.



01 / THE RESEARCH MAP

Start with the question.

Route is part of a study design. This guide compares the questions researchers ask about nasal and parenteral delivery, using oxytocin research as a worked example. It also explains why a liquid spray, vial, or capsule should be evaluated as a specific formulation.

- Understand route and formulation as separate variables
- Read an oxytocin route-comparison study
- Identify product-to-paper mismatches
- Use a route comparison worksheet

How to use this guide

Read the research map, then use the chapter checklists to build a specific evidence record. Follow the source links for the original context. Product links identify materials for laboratory procurement, not validated personal-use protocols.

For laboratory research education. Real Peptides materials are not intended for human or animal use. Published study methods are not instructions for personal administration.

CHAPTER 01

Ask about exposure, not convenience

A route comparison should ask where the material is expected to go, how exposure is measured, and what endpoint is being evaluated. Convenience is not evidence of equivalent exposure. Dose labels alone cannot demonstrate equivalence.

Formulation includes solvent, concentration, excipients, container, and delivery device. A different device or chemical variant can change the relevance of a study even when the familiar compound name stays the same.

PRACTICAL RESEARCH CHECKLIST

- ☐ Record route
- ☐ Record device and formulation
- ☐ Identify exposure measurements
- ☐ Keep convenience separate from evidence

YOUR RESEARCH RECORD

Study / document, model, and method:

Measured outcome / handling requirement:

Limitations and next verification step:

CHAPTER 02

Oxytocin: a worked comparison

A 2020 human study compared standard nasal spray, a nasal nebulizer, and intravenous oxytocin using regional cerebral blood-flow measurements. Some findings related to systemic exposure, while others supported route-specific brain effects. It illustrates why route claims need direct testing. [1]

The result concerns oxytocin under that study design. It does not prove that every peptide spray reaches the same targets or that a commercial spray duplicates the study device. The paper also has a published correction, which should be read with the original.

PRACTICAL RESEARCH CHECKLIST

- ☐ Read the comparison arms
- ☐ Check how systemic exposure was assessed
- ☐ Read the correction
- ☐ Do not generalize one peptide to all sprays

YOUR RESEARCH RECORD

Study / document, model, and method:

Measured outcome / handling requirement:

Limitations and next verification step:

CHAPTER 03

A product is not a research protocol

The Real Peptides catalog includes prepared Semax and Selank liquid sprays and separate peptide variants. Match the exact identity and format to your research method. An amidated analog should not be treated as interchangeable with the parent peptide without supporting evidence.

Injectable in a product label does not mean the material is approved for clinical administration. This guide describes research design; it does not provide instructions for personal nasal use or injection.

PRACTICAL RESEARCH CHECKLIST

- ☐ Compare identity and variant
- ☐ Check analytical documentation
- ☐ Record container and formulation
- ☐ Use an approved laboratory method

YOUR RESEARCH RECORD

Study / document, model, and method:

Measured outcome / handling requirement:

Limitations and next verification step:

CHAPTER 04

Your comparison worksheet

Create one row per route with fields for the research question, compound identity, vehicle, device, model, exposure measurement, endpoint, and limitation. If exposure was not measured, mark it unknown rather than assuming equivalence.

When sourcing research materials, evaluate the format that fits the approved experiment. Review current certificates and handling instructions first. Choose materials for a defined method instead of selecting a route based on a general benefit claim.

PRACTICAL RESEARCH CHECKLIST

- ☐ Define the question
- ☐ Record all formulation variables
- ☐ Mark missing information
- ☐ Compare matched endpoints
- ☐ Review quality and handling documentation

YOUR RESEARCH RECORD

Study / document, model, and method:

Measured outcome / handling requirement:

Limitations and next verification step:

MATERIALS / PROCUREMENT

Match the material to the method.

Review exact identity, format, availability, handling instructions, and current lot documentation before laboratory procurement. A certificate describes the tests performed on a batch. It does not establish a health outcome.

Semax Liquid Spray

Prepared laboratory format; not proof of equivalence to a study spray.

[View material and documentation](#)

Selank Liquid Spray

Match the exact formulation to the approved method.

[View material and documentation](#)

50% first-purchase offer

The guide funnel includes a first-purchase offer. Use the offer delivered through the launch email flow and review its checkout terms. A new discount should not be assumed to stack with a sitewide promotion.

SOURCES / FURTHER READING

Keep the context visible.

1. Oxytocin route comparison and cerebral blood flow, 2020

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32127545/>

PubMed abstract or indexed study summary reviewed; full-text verification required before expanding claims.

2. Published correction to the route-comparison paper, 2022

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35361784/>

Correction identified in the PubMed record; consult alongside original.

Study summaries reviewed October 8, 2026. Abstract-based summaries do not replace the full paper. Read methods, limitations, and any corrections before developing additional claims.

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