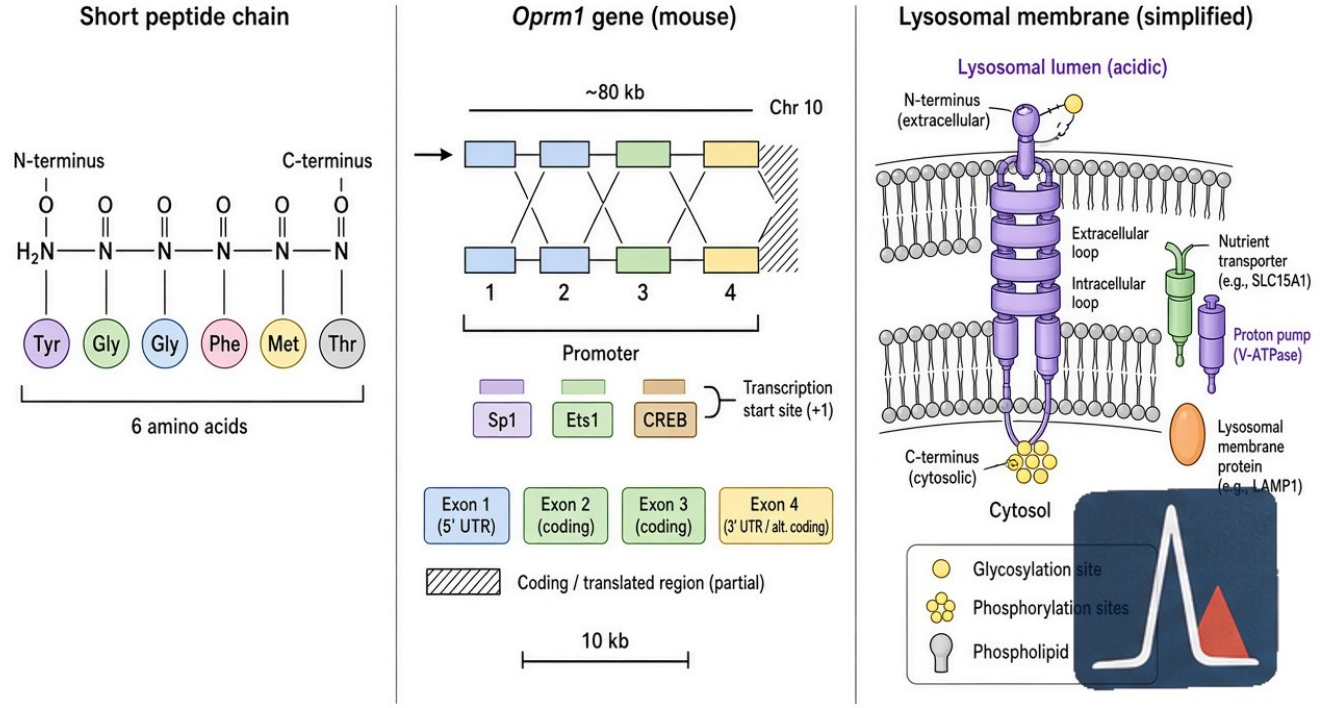
Published 2025–2026 reports on Semax

21 October 2026

Four PubMed-indexed papers from 2025–2026 report animal-model experiments or narrative reviews involving Semax. None of the records summarized here is a clinical study, and two reviews do not present original Semax measurements.



This briefing covers Semax only as described in four published records from 2025–2026. Study type is stated for each. No clinical trial is included in this set.

Animal model (2025). Liu and colleagues reported that Semax targeted the mu opioid receptor gene *Oprm1*, with reported deubiquitination-related findings, and that functional recovery measures changed after spinal cord injury in female mice. The paper also reported inhibition of lysosomal-membrane-permeabilization-related pyroptosis in neuroinflammation models. **Limitation:** the available abstract does not fully separate mouse and model results, the injury experiments are limited to female mice, and human outcomes are not reported.

Animal model (2025). Radchenko and colleagues reported an assessment of Semax and a derivative on behavioral characteristics and amyloidosis development in transgenic APPswe/PS1dE9/Blg mice used as an Alzheimer's disease model. **Limitation:** the available record states what was assessed but does not include measured outcomes or their direction.

Review (2026). Mavrych, Shypilova, and Bolgova identified Semax among peptides discussed in aging literature under a neuroprotection category. **Limitation:** this is a narrative review, not a new experiment, and the available text does not report original measurements for Semax.

Review (2026). Rahman, Lee, and Seeds stated that neuroactive peptides including Selank, Semax, and Dihexa enhance brain-derived neurotrophic factor and HGF/c-Met pathways. **Limitation:** the wording groups three peptides and does not present primary data or clinical

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results for Semax alone.

Sources

• Liu R, et al. Semax peptide targets the mu opioid receptor gene Oprm1 to promote deubiquitination and functional recovery after spinal cord injury in female mice. 2025. https://doi.org/10.1111/bph.70122 — https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40692165/
• Radchenko AI, et al. The Potential of the Peptide Drug Semax and Its Derivative for Correcting Pathological Impairments in the Animal Model of Alzheimer's Disease. 2025. https://doi.org/10.32607/actanaturae.27808 — https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41479572/
• Mavrych V, Shypilova I, Bolgova O. Therapeutic peptides in gerontology: mechanisms and applications for healthy aging. 2026. https://doi.org/10.3389/fragi.2026.1790247 — https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/42021992/
• Rahman OF, Lee SJ, Seeds WA. Therapeutic Peptides in Orthopaedics: Applications, Challenges, and Future Directions. 2026. https://doi.org/10.5435/JAAOSGlobal-D-25-00236 — https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41490200/

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