RIPPEDTIDE BIOLABS
DRIVEN BY RESEARCH. BUILT FOR TRANSFORMATION.

TIRZEPATIDE

DUAL GIP / GLP-1 PRESCRIPTION THERAPY

Benefits, research claims, evidence boundaries, and safety context—in one page.

DUAL AGONIST

FDA-APPROVED RX

WHAT THE EVIDENCE IS STUDYING

Tirzepatide is a once-weekly prescription medicine that activates GIP and GLP-1 receptors. Approved indications and brand-specific labeling—not ingredient name alone—define appropriate clinical use.

RESEARCH PROFILE

- **Mounjaro**
  Type 2 diabetes
- **Zepbound**
  Chronic weight management
- **Zepbound**
  OSA in adults with obesity

EVIDENCE REALITY CHECK

Large randomized trials support glucose lowering and clinically meaningful weight reduction. Benefits require medical screening, dose escalation, follow-up, and use of an FDA-approved product for an on-label indication.

BEST WAY TO DESCRIBE IT

An evidence-based prescription medicine with important limits and monitoring needs.

SCAN FOR THE LIVE GUIDE

Opens the current printable PDF at rippedtidebiolabs.com.

Permanent Education Center resource link.

1 TYPE 2 DIABETES

Mounjaro is approved to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes, with diet and exercise. Individual response and medication combinations affect hypoglycemia risk.

2 CHRONIC WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

Zepbound is approved for chronic weight management in qualifying adults. In SURMOUNT-1, higher doses produced large average weight reductions over 72 weeks.

3 OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

Zepbound also has an FDA-approved indication for moderate-to-severe obstructive sleep apnea in adults with obesity, used with diet and increased physical activity.

4 LABEL MATTERS

Approved tirzepatide products have defined manufacturing, dosing, contraindications, and pharmacovigilance. Compounded or mislabeled products are not automatically equivalent.

IMPORTANT SAFETY + REGULATORY NOTE

Prescribing information carries a boxed warning about thyroid C-cell tumors seen in rats; avoid with personal/family history of medullary thyroid carcinoma or MEN2. Other risks include severe GI effects, gallbladder disease, pancreatitis, dehydration-related kidney injury, and hypoglycemia with insulin/secretagogues. Prescription oversight is essential.

Sources: FDA Zepbound Prescribing Information (rev. 2026); Jastreboff et al., N Engl J Med. 2022;387:205-216. DOI 10.1056/NEJMoa2206038.