Eloralintide vs. retatrutide

Mechanism-first research reference. Sources checked November 11, 2026. Both are investigational; this is not a treatment comparison.

Eloralintide / LY3841136

A modified 37-residue amylin analogue with non-coded residues, a modified bridge and a lipid-containing side chain; the discovery paper describes preferential human AMY1 receptor activity in its assays, not GIP/GLP-1/glucagon triple agonism.[1]

Retatrutide / RETA

An investigational single-molecule agonist of GIP, GLP-1 and glucagon receptors; Lilly's current development overview describes Phase 3 research and states that it is not approved.[2]

A shared research area is not a shared mechanism

Both appear in obesity research, but their receptor targets differ; neither the term “peptide” nor a shared weight-management objective makes them interchangeable.[1, 2]

EloraTZP is a different intervention

EloraTZP combines eloralintide with tirzepatide; it is not another name for retatrutide or evidence that eloralintide alone produced a combination arm's result.[3]

Use this distinction when reading

Name the exact molecule or combination first. Then record the trial population, comparator, outcome, time point and source type before drawing a conclusion.

PAGE SOURCES

1. Eloralintide discovery paper: https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12640043/

2. Lilly retatrutide overview: https://www.lilly.com/news/stories/what-to-know-about-retatrutide

3. Lilly EloraTZP update: https://investor.lilly.com/news-releases/news-release-details/lillys-eloratzp-combination-eloralintide-and-tirzepatide

What the evidence does not settle

Keep each result attached to its trial. No cross-trial ranking or individual outcome prediction is offered here.

A specific monotherapy result

The 2025 Phase 2 trial randomized 263 adults without type 2 diabetes for 48 weeks; in the fixed 9 mg study arm, the efficacy-estimand mean body-weight change was approximately −20% (95% CI −22.7 to −17.5; n=54), versus −0.4% (−2.2 to 1.4; n=53) for placebo.[1]

These are trial-exposure labels and arm-level estimates, not administration instructions, guarantees or a recommendation to use an investigational product.[1]

Not a head-to-head RETA result

The cited monotherapy trial did not include retatrutide; it therefore cannot establish eloralintide's superiority or comparative safety against retatrutide.[1]

Phase 3 is a research stage, not approval

ENLIGHTEN-1 is listed as enrolling, with an enrollment goal of 1,980; the listing does not present completed efficacy outcomes and can change as the trial proceeds.[2]

Combination evidence needs its own record

The September 2026 sponsor announcement concerns a 48-week study in participants with type 2 diabetes and includes combination arms; its findings must not be merged with the 2025 monotherapy result.[3]

Read more: https://valrexa.com/pro-sample.html

PAGE SOURCES

1. Billings et al., Phase 2 monotherapy: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41207310/

2. ENLIGHTEN-1 listing: https://trials.lilly.com/en-US/trial/664295

3. Lilly Phase 2b combination update: https://investor.lilly.com/news-releases/news-release-details/lillys-eloratzp-combination-eloralintide-and-tirzepatide