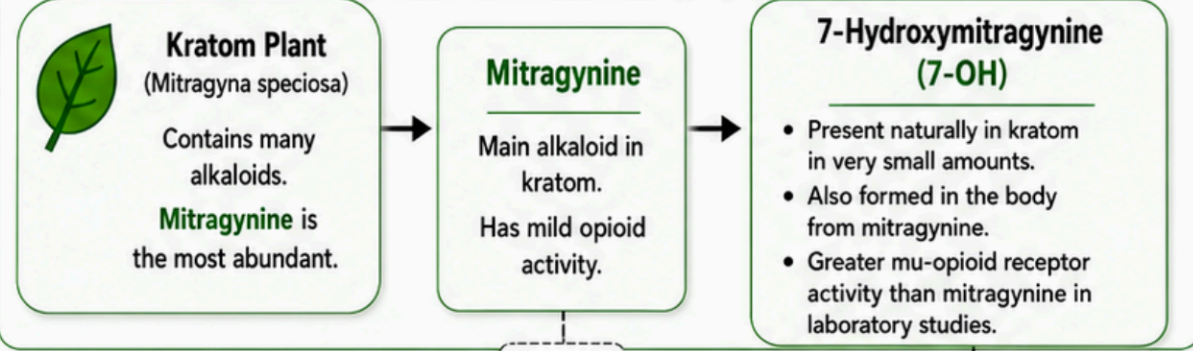


KRATOM ALKALOIDS: HOW THEY CONNECT

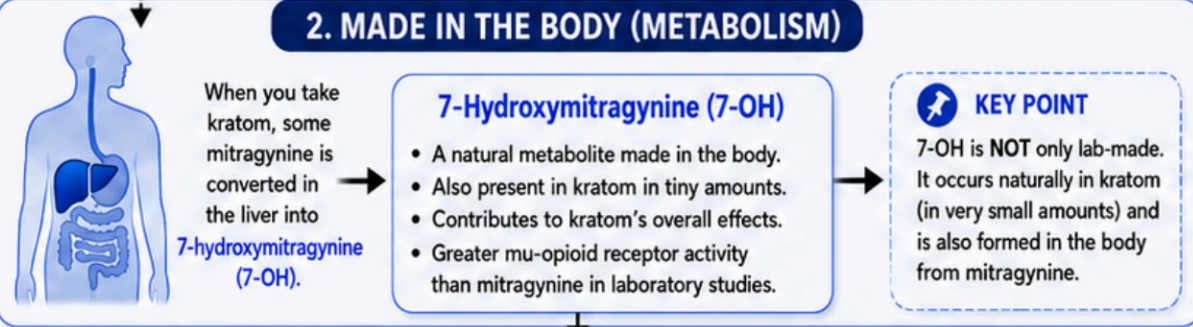
NATURAL IN THE PLANT • MADE IN THE BODY • MADE IN A LAB

1. NATURAL IN THE KRATOM PLANT

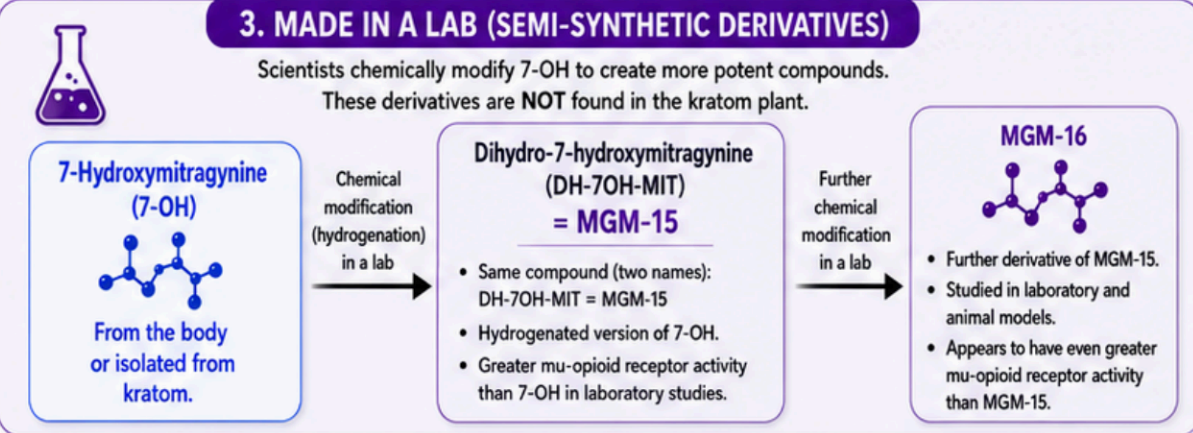


Also...

2. MADE IN THE BODY (METABOLISM)



3. MADE IN A LAB (SEMI-SYNTHETIC DERIVATIVES)



QUICK REFERENCE TABLE

COMPOUND	HOW IT OCCURS	WHAT IT IS	RELATIVE POTENCY* (vs. mitragynine)	NOTES
Mitragynine	Natural in kratom plant	Main alkaloid in kratom	1x (baseline)	Most abundant alkaloid
7-Hydroxymitragynine (7-OH)	Natural in kratom (tiny amounts) and made in body	Natural metabolite	10–20x stronger	Occurs in plant in very small amounts
Dihydro-7-hydroxymitragynine (DH-7OH-MIT) = MGM-15	Made in a lab (semi-synthetic) from 7-OH	Hydrogenated version of 7-OH	Stronger than 7-OH	Same compound as MGM-15
MGM-16	Made in a lab (semi-synthetic) from MGM-15	Further derivative	Stronger than MGM-15	Most potent (in studies so far)

MyStreetHealth Key Takeaways

- ✓ 7-OH occurs naturally in kratom (in tiny amounts) and is also formed in the body from mitragynine.
- ✓ MGM-15 = Dihydro-7-hydroxymitragynine (DH-7OH-MIT). They are the **SAME** compound.
- ✓ MGM-15 and MGM-16 are lab-made (semi-synthetic) derivatives of 7-OH and are **NOT** found naturally in kratom.
- ✓ Potency comparisons are based on laboratory and animal studies. Human effects can vary.
- ✓ All of these compounds act on opioid receptors, but potency, effects, and risk can differ.



IMPORTANT: Potencies are based on laboratory and animal studies. Effects in humans can vary. All opioid receptor agonists carry risk of tolerance, dependence, and overdose.

Considering quitting kratom or 7-OH? **MyStreetHealth can help.**

Physician-led telehealth • buprenorphine treatment • direct-pay (no insurance needed) • same-day visits often available.