

## What is IGF-1 LR3?

The polypeptide IGF-1 LR3, also known as Long r3 igf-1, has a molecular structure of C990H1528N262O300S7 and a molecular weight of 9200. It is made up of a chain of 83 amino acids, and sometimes gets mixed up with the peptide chain Long r2 igf-1 because it has a similar molecular build and similar structural properties.

### IGF-1 LR3 and the Liver



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Scientific study that has been based on animal test subjects has determined that IGF-1 LR3's functionality can be partially traced to the relationship that it has with the liver. This vital organ is primarily responsible for regulating an animal test subject's detoxification, digestion, and protein synthesis processes. Specifically, the association with the organ can be tied to the expression of a specific secretion known as IGF-1, also known as Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 or Somatomedin C. The downside of this secretion is its rapid half-life, which only lasts for around 20 minutes. However, it has been determined that the presence of IGF-1 LR3 can significantly boost this half-life to an interval of time that lasts around 20 hours.

### IGF-1 LR3 and the Pancreas

Further scientific study that has been based on animal test subjects has also determined that IGF-1 LR3's sense of operational mechanics can also be partially tied to the

pancreas. This is the glandular organ and key member of the endocrine system that has been shown to play a key role in the production of hormones as they relate to an animal test subject's overarching functional processes. Specifically, the peptide's relationship with the pancreas is completely tied to its production of insulin; the secretion whose expression is responsible for enabling the cells in the liver, skeletal muscles, and fat tissues to absorb glucose from the bloodstream in a proper manner. IGF-1 LR3 has been shown to help this absorption process along by acting to accelerate insulin transport throughout an animal test subject's bloodstream.

#### What IGF-1 LR3's Function Means

This process of elevated glucose transport that IGF-1 LR3 can influence through its relationship with the pancreas has a direct impact on its relationship with the liver. Because it has been shown to lengthen the functionality of the liver-based secretion IGF-1, this boosted interval of action is fueled by the peptide's ability to provide it with the fuel that it needs on a more efficient basis. Ultimately, this has led scientific study based on animal test subjects to note that the peptide has the faculty to produce an increased synthesis of proteins and RNA as well as a decrease in protein degradation.

Because of these elevated processes, scientific study that has been based on animal test subjects has determined that IGF-1 LR3 can be linked to a trio of hypothetical benefits. These benefits are:

- **An increased measure of endurance** – Scientific study that has been conducted on animal test subjects have determined that IGF-1 LR3's properties regarding the promotion of protein synthesis and its ability to block protein degradation enables an animal test subject to experience a more consistent measure of physical activity at an increased interval of time before the negative effects of fatigue begin to kick in.

- ***An increase in muscle retention*** – Because IGF-1 LR3 has been shown to extend the half-life of the secretion IGF-1, it can inevitably influence a longer period of the secretions that regulate muscular repair and growth to occur. Therefore, studies have determined that the results of this extended half-life can cause an increased capacity for an animal test subject to maintain its muscular shape and tone.
- ***A more efficient means of injury recovery*** – IGF-1 LR3's ability to extend the half-life of IGF-1 has enabled scientific study based on animal test subjects to determine it ultimately promotes an elevated rate of repair amongst muscles, tissues, and skeletal structures. As such, it has been thought that it could play a vital role in enabling an animal test subject to heal from a muscle or bone-related injury faster.

While plenty of research has been conducted regarding the overall functionality and [mechanics of IGF-1 LR3](#), the peptide is still solely intended for the use of scientific study. Specifically, any research and the subsequent results of such research have solely been built on scientific study that has been based on animal test subjects. Thus, it needs to be emphasized that any observations in relation to IGF-1 LR3's overall functionality or mechanics should be contained to a controlled environment like a medical research facility or a laboratory only.