

Insulin like growth factor

The insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) are [proteins](#) with high sequence similarity to [insulin](#). IGFs are part of a complex system that cells use to communicate with their physiologic environment. This complex system (often referred to as the IGF “axis”) consists of two cell-surface receptors (IGF1R and IGF2R), two ligands (Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-I) and Insulin-like growth factor 2 ([IGF-2](#))), a family of six high-affinity IGF-binding proteins (IGFBP-1 to IGFBP-6), as well as associated IGFBP degrading enzymes, referred to collectively as proteases.

see [IGF-1](#).

see [IGF-2](#).

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