LVL UP RX · RESEARCH COMPOUND OVERVIEW

GLP-1 Class Comparison

Liraglutide · Semaglutide · Tirzepatide · Retatrutide

COMPOUND	GENERATION	RECEPTORS TARGETED	AVG. WEIGHT LOSS	STATUS
Liraglutide / Saxenda	Earlier GLP-1	1 GLP-1	~8%	FDA APPROVED
Semaglutide / Wegovy	Next-Gen GLP-1	1 GLP-1	~14.9%	FDA APPROVED
Tirzepatide / Mounjaro Zepbound	Dual Agonist	1 2 GLP-1 + GIP	~20%	FDA APPROVED
Retatrutide LVL UP RX FEATURED	**Triple** Agonist	1 2 3 GLP-1 + GIP + Glucagon	~24.2% avg. in trials	INVESTIGATIONAL Research Compound

RECEPTOR KEY: 1 GLP-1 — Appetite & insulin regulation · 2 GIP — Metabolic amplification · 3 Glucagon — Fat mobilization & metabolic out

WHY RETATRUTIDE STANDS APART

Retatrutide is considered more advanced because it targets three metabolic pathways instead of one or two. Semaglutide mainly focuses on appetite control through GLP-1. Tirzepatide added GIP for stronger metabolic support. Retatrutide goes further by adding glucagon activity, which may support greater fat-loss potential and metabolic output.

Important: Retatrutide is still investigational and not FDA-approved. All LVL UP RX products are sold for research use only — not for human consumption. Consult a qualified healthcare professional before use.

Compound Profiles & The Triple Receptor Advantage

Understanding each generation — and why three pathways changes everything

Liraglutide / Saxenda

GLP-1 Only

~8%
avg. wt. loss

The original GLP-1 receptor agonist brought to market for weight management. Liraglutide works by mimicking the GLP-1 hormone — slowing gastric emptying, reducing appetite, and improving insulin sensitivity. Administered via daily injection, it was a

Semaglutide / Wegovy

GLP-1 Only

~14.9%
avg. wt. loss

A more potent evolution of the GLP-1 class, Semaglutide achieved significantly greater weight loss than Liraglutide through improved receptor binding affinity and a longer half-life allowing once-weekly dosing. It became the dominant weight-loss

Tirzepatide / Mounjaro

GLP-1 + GIP

~20%
avg. wt. loss

Tirzepatide represented a major leap forward by adding GIP (glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide) receptor activation alongside GLP-1. GIP amplifies the metabolic response — enhancing insulin secretion, improving fat storage regulation,

Retatrutide

GLP-1 + GIP + Glucagon

~24.2%
avg. wt. loss

Retatrutide is the most advanced compound in this class, activating all three metabolic receptors simultaneously. By adding glucagon receptor agonism to GLP-1 and GIP, it introduces a powerful fat-mobilization pathway that the other compounds

THE TRIPLE RECEPTOR ADVANTAGE

01

GLP-1

Glucagon-Like Peptide-1

THE APPETITE CONTROLLER

- Slows gastric emptying — you feel full longer
- Reduces hunger signals from the brain
- Improves insulin secretion & glucose control

ALL 4 COMPOUNDS

02

GIP

Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Peptide

THE METABOLIC AMPLIFIER

- Amplifies insulin response post-meal
- Improves fat storage and metabolism
- Works synergistically with GLP-1 to

2 COMPOUNDS

03

Glucagon

Glucagon Receptor

THE FAT MOBILIZER

- Directly stimulates energy expenditure
- Activates lipolysis — breaks down stored fat
- Raises basal metabolic rate

RETATRUTIDE ONLY

The Bottom Line:

Each generation improved on the last — but Retatrutide is the first compound to simultaneously suppress appetite, amplify metabolic response, AND directly mobilize fat. That third receptor isn't a minor addition — it's a fundamentally different mechanism.