ACETYL L-CARNITINE





CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

- Supports Cognitive Function, Memory and Mood Health
- Promotes Cardiovascular Health
- Supports Nerve Health
- Improves Cellular Energy

ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS

What is Acetyl L-Carnitine?

A modified form of the amino acid L-Carnitine, acetylated L-Carnitine has been shown to have distinct cognitive benefits from the non-acetylated form, namely enhancing production of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. Acetyl L-Carnitine (ALC) benefits mood health and supports brain function. Studies have shown that ALC also supports nerve and cardiovascular health by supporting metabolism and boosting energy production within the cells' mitochondria. Each capsule of Acetyl L-Carnitine includes 500 mg of acetyl L-carnitine for maximum support.

Overview

Acetyl L-carnitine is an ester of the trimethylated amino acid, L-carnitine, and is synthesized in the human brain, liver and kidney by the enzyme ALC transferase. Acetyl L-carnitine transports long-chain fatty acids across mitochondrial membranes into the mitochondria, where they are burned as fuel and produce cellular energy known as ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate). Acetyl L-carnitine also transports small chain fatty acids out of the mitochondria, helping to maintain coenzyme A levels crucial for maintaining the energy production cycle. In brain health, Acetyl L-carnitine plays a role in the formation of acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter (brain chemical), which is essential in learning and concentration. Research has found that ALC is particularly beneficial in cognitive health, supporting mood in the elderly and promoting nerve and cardiovascular health.¹⁻³

Cognitive Health⁺

Acetyl L-carnitine has multiple roles in neuro-protection.⁴ ALC readily crosses the blood-brain barrier, where it stabilizes cell membranes, acts as an effective antioxidant and protects brain

cells from toxic chemicals and stress-induced changes.⁵⁻⁷ ALC also has been shown to enhance energy production in nerves, facilitate transport of fuel and waste products into and out of the mitochondria and support production of acetylcholine.⁶⁻⁸ Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of ALC in improving cognitive performance using oral dosages of 1-3 g per day, with improvements noted in spatial learning tasks, timed tasks of attention, discrimination learning, and personal recognition.⁹⁻¹¹

Mood Support⁺

Animal studies have indicated that ALC administration may have an inhibitory effect on the body's stress response system, the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. ALC administration decreased HPA axis activity, resulting in a reduction of cortisol levels and a consequent improvement in mood.¹² ALC may also impair the glucocorticoid receptor processing, resulting in limited cellular effects of stress.¹³ ALC has both acetylcholine-like action and an effect on serotonergic synapses. In a two month study of 24 elderly patients, ALC was found to be highly effective in supporting mood regulation.¹⁴ In another study, 28 elderly patients (aged 70-80 years) were randomly assigned to receive, in double-blind fashion, ALC (500 mg 3 times per day) or placebo for 60 days. Compared with placebo, ALC demonstrated a significant improvement in supporting mental outlook.¹⁵

Cardiovascular Health⁺

ALC supports cellular energy support by enhancing fatty acid transport for ATP production in the mitochondria of skeletal and heart muscle and providing protection from free-radical damage.¹⁶ Animal studies have shown that ALC reverses the age-associated decline in cardiolipin (a key phospholipid necessary for mitochondrial energy production) in heart tissue mitochondria.¹⁷

*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease



Nerve Health[†]

Imbalances in carnitine metabolism have been associated with blood sugar- related nerve issues have been demonstrated in animal studies.¹⁸ Human studies have shown ALC administration via injection resulted in decreased nerve discomfort and improved nerve function.^{19,20} Additional studies have showed that ALC administration improved vibration sensation in the legs and increasing nerve regeneration along with nerve conduction velocities.^{21,22}

Directions

1 capsule per day or as recommended by your health care professional.

Does Not Contain

Gluten, yeast, artificial colors and flavors.

Cautions

If you are pregnant or nursing, consult your physician before taking this product.

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Capsule Servings Per Container 60

1 capsule contains	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Acetyl L-Carnitine Hydrochloride	500 mg	*
* Daily Value not established		

ID# 740060 60 Capsules



References

- 1. Murray M, Pizzorno J. Encyclopedia of Natural Medicine. Rocklin, CA: Prima Publishing;1998:230.
- 2. Spagnoli A, Lucca U, Menasce G, et al. Long-term acetyl-L-carnitine treatment in Alzheimer's disease. *Neurology* 1991;41:1726-1732.
- Furlong JH. Acetyl-L-Carnitine: Metabolism and applications in clinical practice. *Altern Med Rev* 1996;1:85-93.
- 4. Picconi B, Barone I, Pisani A, et al. Acetyl-L-carnitine protects striatal neurons against in vitro ischemia: the role of endogenous acetylcholine. *Neuropharmacology*. 2006 Jun;50(8):917-23.
- 5. Steffen V, Santiago M, de la Cruz CP, et al. Effect of intraventricular injection of 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium: protection by acetyl-L-carnitine. *Hum Exp Toxicol*. 1995 Nov;14(11):865-71.
- 6. Sorbi S, Forleo P, Fani C, et al. Double-blind, crossover, placebo-controlled clinical trial with L-acetylcarnitine in patients with degenerative cerebellar ataxia. *Clin Neuropharmacol.* 2000 Mar-Apr;23(2):114-8.
- 7. Jones LL, McDonald DA, Borum PR. Acylcarnitines: role in brain. *Prog Lipid Res.* 2010 Jan;49(1):61-75. Review.
- 8. Kobayashi S, Iwamoto M, Kon K, et al. Acetyl-L-carnitine improves aged brain function. *Geriatr Gerontol Int.* 2010 Jul;10 Suppl 1:S99-106.
- 9. Rai G, Wright G, Scott L, et al. Double-blind, placebo controlled study of acetyl-l-carnitine in patients with Alzheimer's dementia. *Curr Med Res Opin* 1990;11:638-647.
- 10. Bonavita E. Study of the efficacy and tolerability of L-acetylcarnitine therapy in the senile brain. *Int J Clin PharmTher Toxicol* 1986;24:511-516.
- 11. Sano M, Bell K, Cote L, et al. Double-blind parallel design pilot study of acetyl levocarnitine in patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Arch Neurol* 1992;49:1137-1141.
- 12. Gecele M, Francesetti G, Meluzzi A. Acetyl-Lcarnitine in aged subjects with major depression: clinical efficacy and effects on the circadian rhythm of cortisol. *Dementia* 1991;2:333-337.
- 13. Russo SJ, Charney DS. Next generation antidepressants. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2013 Mar 19;110(12):4441-2.
- Tempesta E, Casella L, Pirrongelli C, et al. L-acetylcarnitine in depressed elderly subjects. A crossover study vs placebo. *Drugs Exp Clin Res* 1987;13:417-423.

- 15. Garzya G, Corallo D, Fiore A, et al. Evaluation of the effects of L-acetylcarnitine on senile patients suffering from depression. *Drugs Exp Clin Res* 1990;16:101-106.
- 16. Di Giacomo C, Latteri F, Fichera C, et al. Effect of acetyl-L-carnitine on lipid peroxidation and xanthine oxidase activity in rat skeletal muscle. *Neurochem Res* 1993:18:1157-1162.
- 17. Paradies G, Petrosillo G, Gadaleta MN, Ruggiero FM. The effect of aging and acetyl-L-carnitine on the pyruvate transport and oxidation in rat heart mitochondria. *FEBS Lett* 1999;454:207-209.
- 18. Ido Y, McHowat J, Chang KC, et al. Neural dysfunction and metabolic imbalances in diabetic rats. Prevention by acetyl-L-carnitine. *Diabetes* 1994;43:1469-1477.
- 19. Onofrj M, Fulgente T, Melchionda D, et al. L-acetylcarnitine as a new therapeutic approach for peripheral neuropathies with pain. *Int J Clin Pharm Res* 1995;15:9-15.
- 20. Lowitt S, Malone JI, Salem AF, et al. Acetyl-L-carnitine corrects the altered peripheral nerve function of experimental diabetes. *Metabolism* 1995;44:677-680.
- 21. Evans JD, Jacobs TF, Evans EW. Role of acetyl-Lcarnitine in the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. *An Pharmacother* 2008; 42(11):1686-91.
- 22. De Grandis D, Minardi C. Acetyl-L-carnitine (levacecarnine) in the treatment of diabetic neuropathy. A long-term, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Drugs R D* 2002;3(4):223-31.

