

Aicar GW1516 Price Vs. Scientific Research of Aicar

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Aicar refers to 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide which is an intermediate chemical in the generations of inosine monophosphate. Research for this product often focuses on protecting an animal's cardiac tissue from damage, after a myocardial infarct. This chemical is often applied in animal test subjects alongside GW1516 because it aicar can enhance the effects of this chemical during trials.



[GW1516](#) acts as a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta that is limited to a research setting, due to its potential connections to cancer. Research indicates that this peptide could have an impact on improving treatment for cardiovascular disease, particularly when this condition is linked to diabetes, obesity or dyslipidemia.

Scientific Research of Aicar

Research indicates that there is a small coronary arterial occlusion before a reperfusion and prolonged ischemia where the tissues can be protected.

- Preconditioning that precedes a myocardial infarction can delay the death of cells in this tissue, which may allow medical professionals to salvage greater amounts to tissue during reperfusion therapy.
- During research trials, Aicar applied to animals has been found to precondition the heart, causing an anti-inflammatory state which prevents endothelial nitric oxide synthase. Trials which applied this chemical 24 hours

before an induced reperfusion saw no increase in adhesive interactions.

- During these applications the animals also received an ATP-sensitive potassium channel as well as hemeoxygenase-dependent mechanisms.

Applying Aicar in animal test subjects has created an indication that it may be capable of increasing AMPK-dependent recruitment of items, including ATP-sensitive K channels which will then move to the sarcolemma that can shorten the risk of calcium overload during reperfusion.

This can lengthen the time period that can be used for preconditioning.

Research using rabbits has indicated that preconditioning can be extended up to 2 hours when undergoing coronary ligation.

Safety Concerns of GW1516

Recent publications from ongoing studies note that animal test subjects exposed to this chemical have shown mixed results regarding the development of side effects.

- A 2004 study noted that specially-bred mice exposed to GW1516 saw an increase in the development of polyps. Development of this peptide has continued after this study to better determine what may trigger this risk.

Recent studies note that rats at all application levels of GW1516 increased the risk of cancer in all organs of an animal, most notably the testes, womb, ovaries, thyroid, bladder, stomach, liver, and skin. Clinical trials for any use of GW1516 have been banned by the WADA.

The combination of [Aciar and GW1516](#) has been applied to animal test subjects to increase the exercise endurance of these test subjects. This increase far surpassed the effects of either chemical when applied alone. This increase in endurance may improve the animal's ability to improve cardiac health following a heart attack or stroke. Ongoing research is investigating the safety of constant application of these chemicals in high concentrations.

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