

# Revive MD NAC: The Staggering Array of Benefits from N-Acetyl Cysteine

written by PricePLOW Staff | January 23, 2023

If you've been in the alternative health sphere for a while you've no doubt heard of **glutathione** (GSH), which we call the body's *master antioxidant*.

We say GSH is the *master* antioxidant because it's the most abundant[1] and one of the most powerful[2] antioxidants in the human body. But the best thing about the compound is that your body *produces its own glutathione*,[1] as part of its natural antioxidant defense systems.

It appears that GSH levels are a crucial factor in overall health. Controlled longevity studies are extremely difficult to do in humans, but research on simpler organisms speaks for itself. For example, studies on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, also known as *brewer's yeast*, consistently show that organisms with higher GSH levels live significantly longer than those with less GSH.



In humans, GSH depletion has been *associated* with the onset of serious diseases ranging from dementia[3,4] to diabetes, and obesity.[5,6]

## The Problem: Oral Glutathione Doesn't Work Very Well

The problem is that *directly supplementing* with glutathione has proven to be quite a challenge. Studies have found the bioavailability of *oral* GSH supplements is bad enough that it's not possible to raise GSH blood levels by swallowing pure GSH.[7]

## What about special GSH supplements?

Over the years, special GSH preparations and compounds have been developed by manufacturers who claim that their process increases the oral bioavailability of the antioxidant.

While we do think that some of these GSH preparations would probably work well for most people, the high *cost* is a big issue.

## The Solution: GSH Precursor Supplementation (NAC)

Poor bioavailability of target molecules is a common problem in supplement science. The best way of getting around it is usually to take the *precursors* to that molecule instead. Oftentimes, they're much more bioavailable than the target itself.

Fortunately, this is *definitely* a workable solution in the case of GSH. Research consistently shows that supplementation with GSH precursors, like *cysteine* and *glycine*, can go a long way toward restoring normal levels in people whose GSH has been depleted.[6,8]

As we'll see when we get into the research, **N-acetylcysteine** (NAC) is one of the *best* supplements you can take if your goal is to boost GSH production.

The best part is that it's *much* less expensive than designer GSH supplements – usually *half* the price or less based on our current market research.

Let's do a deep dive into how NAC can benefit your health, but first, check the PricePLOW news and deals:

## Revive MD NAC – Deals and Price Drop Alerts

### Get Price Alerts

Get NAC Price Alerts Get Revive MD alerts Get Immune System Supplements price drops

Also get hot deal alerts

*No spam, no scams.*

**Disclosure:** PricePLOW relies on pricing from stores with which we have a business relationship. We work hard to keep pricing current, but you may find a better offer.

Posts are sponsored in part by the retailers and/or brands listed on this page.

## N-acetylcysteine Research



Once you understand the role of GSH in your body, it's easy to see that your health depends *immensely* on keeping GSH production at appropriate levels. Again, it's the most powerful and ubiquitous antioxidant in the body, which means it's used for *pretty much every* metabolic process.

*Out of control oxidative stress* has been linked to rapid aging and the onset of major disease, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, rheumatoid arthritis, kidney disease, and sexual dysfunction.[9]

There's a bidirectional relationship between oxidative stress and inflammation. Oxidative stress makes inflammation worse, and inflammation makes oxidative stress worse.[10,11]

And given that *chronic systemic inflammation* damages basically every tissue in the body, the potentially catastrophic results of GSH depletion are scarily apparent.

This is also, of course, a key mechanism underlying the link between GSH depletion and the metabolic and neurological diseases that we discussed in the introduction.

So if you read the following research thinking that NAC is simply *too good to be true*, remember that we're dealing with a very fundamental mechanism for human health and performance – the management of oxidative stress and inflammation. This goes a long way toward explaining NAC's extraordinary potential to improve human health.[12]

## The big one: NAC improves liver function and detoxification

Let's start with the reason *most* people seem to get interested in supplementing with NAC – its effect on *liver* health.

More specifically, there's been a huge surge of NAC-related interest in recent years thanks to the popularization of the fact that NAC can help your body manage the toxicity of *alcohol*. College students all over the U.S. swear by NAC's ability to promote recovery from a night of drinking, while preventing or diminishing the intensity of hangovers.



This claim is based on *animal studies* showing that NAC can reduce oxidative stress[13,14] and *thus* protects against some of alcohol's damaging effect.[15]

In one study, rats given NAC and alcohol had *lower liver enzymes* than rats given alcohol alone.[15] Lower liver enzymes is a *good* thing, because damaged or inflamed liver cells tend to leak their contents into the blood, including these enzymes.[16] So, lower liver enzyme levels imply less damage and inflammation to liver tissue.

In one especially interesting study, researchers took a population of rats who demonstrated a *preference* for drinking alcohol – alcoholic rats, basically – and gave them an NAC supplement. Compared to rats who *didn't* get NAC, the NAC-treated rats spontaneously drank *65% less alcohol* when given access to as much alcohol as they wanted.[17]

Because of this effect, some researchers actually propose NAC should be used for the treatment or management of *alcohol use disorder* in humans.[18]

So *how* exactly does NAC protect your liver from toxic insults? You guessed it – by restoring *glutathione* levels in *liver cells*.[19]

- In fact, NAC is *so good* at protecting the liver from toxins that it's actually a first-line treatment for acetaminophen toxicity.[20]

**Please note: NAC *probably will not* completely prevent liver toxicity induced by alcohol consumption.** For example, one rat study where liver enzymes were measured, the rats who got NAC and alcohol *still had higher liver enzymes* than those who got neither.[21]



Three new Revive MD Gut Health Supplements released on Black Friday 2022

**In other words, taking NAC is not a license to drink as much as you want.** The evidence suggests that it can *significantly reduce*, but not completely prevent, alcohol-induced liver injury.

*In one study, treatment with NAC reduced liver enzymes by about 36% in rats who consumed alcohol – but even the alcohol rats who got NAC had 37% higher liver enzymes than those who only got NAC.*[21] EtOH is an abbreviation for ethanol.

So how effective is it? Well, in the study we just mentioned, rats who got NAC and alcohol had an alanine transaminase (ALT) level of about 172, compared to about 267 in those who only got alcohol, and 126 in rats who got NAC *without* alcohol. So even if you take NAC when drinking, this study predicts that you'll still experience a significant increase in liver enzyme blood levels.

### **Can NAC combat hangovers? Its effect on aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) enzymes**

Part of NAC's ability to fortify the body against the ravages of heavy drinking can be attributed to its effect on *aldehyde dehydrogenase* (ALDH), the enzyme responsible for detoxifying the *aldehydes* produced when the body metabolizes alcohol.[22] These aldehyde metabolites are extremely toxic – the sooner you can eliminate them, the better.

Well, the good news is that NAC has been shown in at least one *animal study* to significantly upregulate ALDH activity.[23]

There's definitely not a ton of research on this subject, so it's hard to draw definitive conclusions about it right now. But given NAC's positive effect on overall liver health and function, it wouldn't surprise us in the least to see significant upregulation of ALDH and ADH (alcohol dehydrogenase, the enzyme that converts alcohol into aldehydes).

## • The psychological and neurological benefits of NAC

Because of its ability to boost GSH production, NAC can have some significant *neuroprotective* effects.

For one thing, it helps balance *glutamate* activity in the brain through its provision of *cysteine*, which helps trigger *negative feedback* on the amount of free glutamate released by neurons.[24]

Excessive glutamate activity can cause *uncontrolled neuron firing*, a condition called *excitotoxicity* that is essentially a form of low-grade neuroinflammation.[25] Because of its ability to damage brain tissue and impair cognitive function, glutamate-induced excitotoxicity has been proposed as a factor in the onset of serious psychiatric disorders.[26]



According to a meta-analysis and randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study on the subject, NAC has been shown to improve symptoms of OCD.[27,28]

An *animal study* demonstrated that NAC treatment can reverse some of the neurological changes associated with schizophrenia.[29]

As it turns out, NAC's ability to spontaneously decrease *alcohol use* may apply to other drugs as well. One study in men and women age 18 to 21 found that four weeks of NAC supplementation decreased the subjects' number of daily marijuana use, from 15.9 "hits" at the beginning of the study, to 11.9 by week four.[30] That's about a 25% *reduction* in marijuana use, just from supplementing NAC.

So, summing all this up, what is the underlying theme? *NAC seems to help*

*stabilize brain function through GSH upregulation.* This makes it *potentially* useful in a wide range of neurological ailments that have traditionally been seen as intractable – as one 2013 editorial advocating for more NAC research takes pains to point out.[31]

## • The respiratory benefits of NAC

Yet another bodily system affected by GSH production is the *respiratory system*. Depletion of GSH is associated with the onset of respiratory illnesses like *chronic obstructive pulmonary disease* (COPD),[32] *idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis*,[33] and *cystic fibrosis*. [34]

It's no surprise, then, that a 2016 *meta-analysis* of NAC literature concludes that the compound has been shown to significantly improve symptoms of COPD. [35]

A similar review from the year 2000 found that NAC can improve symptoms of *bronchitis* as well, [36] partly because its upregulation of GSH can actually thin the mucus produced in your airways.

And of course, NAC has proven its weight in gold the past few years, combating more “modern” respiratory illnesses with incredible results. [37,38]

## • NAC's pro-fertility effect

Most of us have probably heard by now that *oxidative stress* can also wreak havoc on fertility – in both men *and* women.

One particularly interesting study looking at NAC's effects on this was conducted in men with *varicocele*.



Varicocele is a condition in which veins exiting the testes become *varicose*, leading to the reflux of blood and the accumulation of toxins in testicular tissue. In some cases, varicocele can negatively affect fertility and testosterone production. [39,40]

Men enrolled in the study first had surgical correction of their varicocele, and then were randomized to either an NAC group or a placebo group so the researchers could track the impact of each treatment on their fertility.



By the end of the three month study period, the men taking 600 milligrams of NAC daily showed significantly better sperm quality than the men who took the placebo control.[41]

In another study, men with varicocele were randomized to one of *four* groups: a 600 milligram NAC per day group, a group given 200 micrograms of selenium per day, a placebo group, and finally, a group that got *both* the 600 milligrams of NAC and 200 micrograms of selenium.

Although the combination NAC and selenium group showed the *most* improvement in sperm quality by the end of the treatment period, the group that got *only* 600 milligrams of NAC also improved substantially.[42]

There's also evidence that NAC can improve fertility in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) by improving the severity of their symptoms.[43]

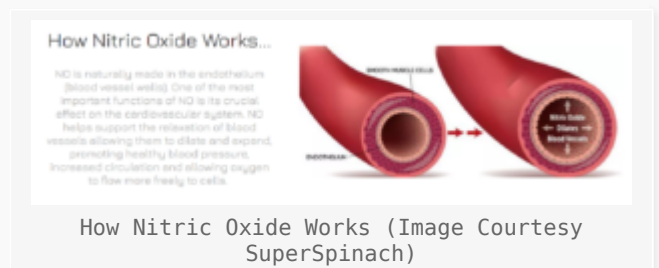
## • The anti-diabetic effects of NAC

*Inflammation and oxidative stress* can play a huge role in the onset of *insulin resistance*, the metabolic syndrome, and type 2 diabetes (T2D) as well.[44] As we alluded to in the introduction, GSH depletion is a feature of metabolic dysfunction, and is consistently observed in patients with full blown T2D.[5,6]

Although NAC seems to *not* improve symptoms in people with existing T2D,[45] animal studies suggest it can help *prevent the onset* of diabetes by normalizing blood sugar and reducing inflammation.[46,47]

## • NAC's cardioprotective effects

NAC has also been shown to *increase the body's production of nitric oxide* (NO), a gaseous molecule produced by *arterial cells* that causes *vasodilation*, an expansion of blood vessels that leads to improved circulation and causes blood pressure and resting heart rate to drop.[48]



Since reduced NO activity is a feature of cardiovascular disease (CVD),[49] this can potentially help prevent or improve the symptoms of CVD.



## • NAC can boost immunity

Finally, NAC has been shown to help *improve the function of the human immune system*, and has been *extraordinarily* useful the past few years.[37,38] According to one study, NAC can “fine tune” immune responses *independently* of its antioxidant effects.[50] According to the authors of this study, the GSH created by NAC supplementation doesn’t just fight oxidative stress, but also it plays an important *signaling role* for the immune system.

It might have something to do with the fact that *sulfur*, a molecule that’s abundant in NAC, modulates immune function via the H2S signaling pathway.[51]

## Conclusion



Believe it or not, everything we’ve written is really just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to NAC! Given its effect on GSH and the centrality of GSH for human *cellular* and bodily health, there is virtually *nothing* – in *theory* – that could not be potentially improved with proper NAC supplementation.

Of course, when the rubber meets the road, there are limitations, as we saw in the study where NAC was found to be ineffective for improving symptoms of full blown type 2 diabetes.

But if you have a stubborn problem and aren’t sure what to do about it, it’s worth bringing up NAC with your doctor to see what they think about starting you on an NAC supplement.

## Revive MD NAC – Deals and Price Drop Alerts

### Get Price Alerts

Get NAC Price Alerts  
 Get Revive MD alerts  
 Get Immune System Supplements price drops

Also get hot deal alerts

*No spam, no scams.*

**Disclosure:** PricePlow relies on pricing from stores with which we have a business relationship. We work hard to keep pricing current, but you may find a better offer.

Posts are sponsored in part by the retailers and/or brands listed on this page.

## References

1. Richie, John P Jr et al. "Randomized controlled trial of oral glutathione supplementation on body stores of glutathione." *European journal of nutrition* vol. 54,2 (2015): 251-63. doi:10.1007/s00394-014-0706-z <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00394-014-0706-z>
2. Exner, R et al. "Therapeutic potential of glutathione." *Wiener klinische Wochenschrift* vol. 112,14 (2000): 610-6.
3. Chen, Jinghan Jenny, et al. "Altered Central and Blood Glutathione in Alzheimer's Disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Meta-Analysis." *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*, vol. 14, no. 1, 5 Feb. 2022, p. 23, [pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35123548/](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35123548/), 10.1186/s13195-022-00961-5 <https://alzres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13195-022-00961-5>
4. Mandal, Pravat K et al. "Cognitive Improvement with Glutathione Supplement in Alzheimer's Disease: A Way Forward." *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD* vol. 68,2 (2019): 531-535. doi:10.3233/JAD-181054
5. Lutchmansingh, Fallon K et al. "Glutathione metabolism in type 2 diabetes and its relationship with microvascular complications and glycemia." *PloS one* vol. 13,6 e0198626. 7 Jun. 2018, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0198626 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5991679/>
6. Sekhar, Rajagopal V et al. "Glutathione synthesis is diminished in patients with uncontrolled diabetes and restored by dietary supplementation with cysteine and glycine." *Diabetes care* vol. 34,1 (2011): 162-7. doi:10.2337/dc10-1006 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3005481/>
7. Witschi, A et al. "The systemic availability of oral glutathione." *European journal of clinical pharmacology* vol. 43,6 (1992): 667-9. doi:10.1007/BF02284971 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02284971>
8. Schmitt, Bernard et al. "Effects of N-acetylcysteine, oral glutathione (GSH) and a novel sublingual form of GSH on oxidative stress markers: A comparative crossover study." *Redox biology* vol. 6 (2015): 198-205. doi:10.1016/j.redox.2015.07.012 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4536296/>
9. Pizzino, Gabriele et al. "Oxidative Stress: Harms and Benefits for Human Health." *Oxidative medicine and cellular longevity* vol. 2017 (2017): 8416763. doi:10.1155/2017/8416763 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5551541/>
10. Lugin, Jérôme et al. "The role of oxidative stress during inflammatory processes." *Biological chemistry* vol. 395,2 (2014): 203-30. doi:10.1515/hsz-2013-0241 <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/hsz-2013-0241>
11. Khansari, Nemat et al. "Chronic inflammation and oxidative stress as a major cause of age-related diseases and cancer." *Recent patents on inflammation & allergy drug discovery* vol. 3,1 (2009): 73-80. doi:10.2174/187221309787158371 <https://www.eurekaselect.com/930895/article>
12. Mokhtari, Vida et al. "A Review on Various Uses of N-Acetyl Cysteine." *Cell journal* vol. 19,1 (2017): 11-17. doi:10.22074/cellj.2016.4872; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5241507/>
13. Aydin, Seval, et al. "N-Acetylcysteine Reduced the Effect of Ethanol on Antioxidant System in Rat Plasma and Brain Tissue." *The Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine*, vol. 198, no. 2, 2002, pp. 71-77, 10.1620/tjem.198.71; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12512991/>
14. Ozaras, Resat, et al. "N-Acetylcysteine Attenuates Alcohol-Induced Oxidative Stress in the Rat." *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2003, p. 125, 10.3748/wjg.v9.i1.125; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/labs/pmc/articles/PMC4728225/>
15. Ozaras, Resat et al. "N-acetylcysteine attenuates alcohol-induced oxidative stress in the rat." *World journal of gastroenterology* vol. 9,1 (2003): 125-8. doi:10.3748/wjg.v9.i1.125 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4728225/>
16. "Elevated Liver Enzymes." *Mayo Clinic*, 2018, [www.mayoclinic.org/symptoms/elevated-liver-enzymes/basics/definition/sym-20050830](http://www.mayoclinic.org/symptoms/elevated-liver-enzymes/basics/definition/sym-20050830)

17. Quintanilla, María Elena et al. "N-Acetylcysteine and Acetylsalicylic Acid Inhibit Alcohol Consumption by Different Mechanisms: Combined Protection." *Frontiers in behavioral neuroscience* vol. 14 122. 31 Jul. 2020, doi:10.3389/fnbeh.2020.00122 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC32848653/>
18. Morley, Kirsten C et al. "N-acetyl cysteine in the treatment of alcohol use disorder in patients with liver disease: Rationale for further research." *Expert opinion on investigational drugs* vol. 27,8 (2018): 667-675. doi:10.1080/13543784.2018.1501471 <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13543784.2018.1501471>
19. Nguyen-Khac, Eric, et al. "Glucocorticoids Plus N-Acetylcysteine in Severe Alcoholic Hepatitis." *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 365, no. 19, 10 Nov. 2011, pp. 1781–1789, 10.1056/nejmoa1101214. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1101214>
20. El-Serafi, Ibrahim et al. "The effect of N-acetyl-l-cysteine (NAC) on liver toxicity and clinical outcome after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation." *Scientific reports* vol. 8,1 8293. 29 May. 2018, doi:10.1038/s41598-018-26033-z <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29844459/>
21. Ronis, Martin J J et al. "Effects of N-acetylcysteine on ethanol-induced hepatotoxicity in rats fed via total enteral nutrition." *Free radical biology & medicine* vol. 39,5 (2005): 619-30. doi:10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2005.04.011 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2956427/#!po=31.2500>
22. Ehrig, T et al. "Alcohol and aldehyde dehydrogenase." *Alcohol and alcoholism (Oxford, Oxfordshire)* vol. 25,2-3 (1990): 105-16. doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.alcalc.a044985 <https://academic.oup.com/alcalc/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/oxfordjournals.alcalc.a044985>
23. Wang, Jiali et al. "Inhibition of aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 by oxidative stress is associated with cardiac dysfunction in diabetic rats." *Molecular medicine (Cambridge, Mass.)* vol. 17,3-4 (2011): 172-9. doi:10.2119/molmed.2010.00114 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3060979/>
24. Dean, Olivia et al. "N-acetylcysteine in psychiatry: current therapeutic evidence and potential mechanisms of action." *Journal of psychiatry & neuroscience : JPN* vol. 36,2 (2011): 78-86. doi:10.1503/jpn.100057 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3044191/>
25. Ambrogini, Patrizia et al. "Excitotoxicity, neuroinflammation and oxidant stress as molecular bases of epileptogenesis and epilepsy-derived neurodegeneration: The role of vitamin E." *Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular basis of disease* vol. 1865,6 (2019): 1098-1112. doi:10.1016/j.bbadis.2019.01.026 [https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0925-4439\(19\)30032-8](https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0925-4439(19)30032-8)
26. Olloquequi, Jordi, et al. "Excitotoxicity in the Pathogenesis of Neurological and Psychiatric Disorders: Therapeutic Implications." *Journal of Psychopharmacology*, vol. 32, no. 3, 15 Feb. 2018, pp. 265–275, 10.1177/0269881118754680. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0269881118754680>
27. Fernandes, Brisa S et al. "N-Acetylcysteine in depressive symptoms and functionality: a systematic review and meta-analysis." *The Journal of clinical psychiatry* vol. 77,4 (2016): e457-66. doi:10.4088/JCP.15r09984 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27137430/>
28. Paydary, K et al. "N-acetylcysteine augmentation therapy for moderate-to-severe obsessive-compulsive disorder: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial." *Journal of clinical pharmacy and therapeutics* vol. 41,2 (2016): 214-9. doi:10.1111/jcpt.12370 <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpt.12370>
29. Pósfai, B et al. "Synaptic and cellular changes induced by the schizophrenia susceptibility gene G72 are rescued by N-acetylcysteine treatment." *Translational psychiatry* vol. 6,5 e807. 10 May. 2016, doi:10.1038/tp.2016.74 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC27163208/>
30. Gray, Kevin M et al. "N-acetylcysteine (NAC) in young marijuana users: an open-label pilot study." *The American journal on addictions* vol. 19,2 (2010): 187-9. doi:10.1111/j.1521-0391.2009.00027.x <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2826714/>
31. Berk, Michael et al. "The promise of N-acetylcysteine in neuropsychiatry." *Trends in pharmacological sciences* vol. 34,3 (2013): 167-77. doi:10.1016/j.tips.2013.01.001 [https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0165-6147\(13\)00002-3](https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0165-6147(13)00002-3)
32. Zinellu, Elisabetta et al. "Glutathione Peroxidase in Stable Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Antioxidants (Basel, Switzerland)* vol. 10,11 1745. 30 Oct. 2021, doi:10.3390/antiox10111745 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC34829616/>
33. Beeh, K M et al. "Glutathione deficiency of the lower respiratory tract in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis." *The European respiratory journal* vol. 19,6 (2002): 1119-23. doi:10.1183/09031936.02.00262402 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12108866/>
34. Roum, J H et al. "Systemic deficiency of glutathione in cystic fibrosis." *Journal of applied physiology (Bethesda, Md. : 1985)* vol. 75,6 (1993): 2419-24.

doi:10.1152/jappl.1993.75.6.2419

[https://journals.physiology.org/doi/10.1152/jappl.1993.75.6.2419?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%20%20pubmed](https://journals.physiology.org/doi/10.1152/jappl.1993.75.6.2419?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%20%20pubmed)

35. Sanguinetti, Claudio M. "N-acetylcysteine in COPD: why, how, and when?." *Multidisciplinary respiratory medicine* vol. 11 8. 3 Feb. 2016, doi:10.1186/s40248-016-0039-2  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4744393/>
36. Stey, C., et al. "The Effect of Oral N-Acetylcysteine in Chronic Bronchitis: A Quantitative Systematic Review." *European Respiratory Journal*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1 Aug. 2000, pp. 253–262  
<https://erj.ersjournals.com/content/16/2/253.short>
37. Izquierdo-Alonso, José Luis, et al. "N-Acetylcysteine for Prevention and Treatment of COVID-19: Current State of Evidence and Future Directions." *Journal of Infection and Public Health*, vol. 15, no. 12, Dec. 2022, pp. 1477–1483, 10.1016/j.jiph.2022.11.009;  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9651994/>
38. Shi, Zhongcheng, and Carlos A Puyo. "N-Acetylcysteine to Combat COVID-19: An Evidence Review." *Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management*, vol. Volume 16, Nov. 2020, pp. 1047–1055, 10.2147/tcrm.s273700; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7649937/>
39. Çayan, Selahittin et al. "Effect of Varicocele and Its Treatment on Testosterone in Hypogonadal Men with Varicocele: Review of the Literature." *Balkan medical journal* vol. 37,3 (2020): 121-124. doi:10.4274/balkanmedj.galenos.2020.2020.1.85  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/pmid/32070086/>
40. Kupis, Łukasz et al. "Varicocele as a source of male infertility – current treatment techniques." *Central European journal of urology* vol. 68,3 (2015): 365-70.  
doi:10.5173/ceju.2015.642 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4643713/>
41. Barekat, Foroogh et al. "A Preliminary Study: N-acetyl-L-cysteine Improves Semen Quality following Varicolectomy." *International journal of fertility & sterility* vol. 10,1 (2016): 120-6. doi:10.22074/ijfs.2016.4777  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4845522/>
42. Safarinejad, Mohammad Reza, and Shiva Safarinejad. "Efficacy of selenium and/or N-acetylcysteine for improving semen parameters in infertile men: a double-blind, placebo controlled, randomized study." *The Journal of urology* vol. 181,2 (2009): 741-51.  
doi:10.1016/j.juro.2008.10.015 <https://www.auajournals.org/doi/10.1016/j.juro.2008.10.015>
43. Thakker, Divyesh et al. "N-acetylcysteine for polycystic ovary syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials." *Obstetrics and gynecology international* vol. 2015 (2015): 817849. doi:10.1155/2015/817849  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4306416/>
44. Esser, Nathalie et al. "Inflammation as a link between obesity, metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes." *Diabetes research and clinical practice* vol. 105,2 (2014): 141-50.  
doi:10.1016/j.diabres.2014.04.006  
[https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0168-8227\(14\)00187-9](https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0168-8227(14)00187-9)
45. Szkudlinska, Magdalena A et al. "The antioxidant N-Acetylcysteine does not improve glucose tolerance or  $\beta$ -cell function in type 2 diabetes." *Journal of diabetes and its complications* vol. 30,4 (2016): 618-22. doi:10.1016/j.jdiacomp.2016.02.003  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4834245/>
46. Ma, Yongjie et al. "N-acetylcysteine Protects Mice from High Fat Diet-induced Metabolic Disorders." *Pharmaceutical research* vol. 33,8 (2016): 2033-42.  
doi:10.1007/s11095-016-1941-1 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/pmid/27161488/>
47. Dłudla, Phiwayinkosi V et al. "A Systematic Review on the Protective Effect of N-Acetyl Cysteine Against Diabetes-Associated Cardiovascular Complications." *American journal of cardiovascular drugs : drugs, devices, and other interventions* vol. 18,4 (2018): 283-298.  
doi:10.1007/s40256-018-0275-2 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40256-018-0275-2>
48. Anfossi, G et al. "N-acetyl-L-cysteine exerts direct anti-aggregating effect on human platelets." *European journal of clinical investigation* vol. 31,5 (2001): 452-61.  
doi:10.1046/j.1365-2362.2001.00815.x  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/resolve/openurl?genre=article&sid=nlm:pubmed&issn=0014-2972&date=2001&volume=31&issue=5&spage=452>
49. Naseem, Khalid M. "The role of nitric oxide in cardiovascular diseases." *Molecular aspects of medicine* vol. 26,1-2 (2005): 33-65. doi:10.1016/j.mam.2004.09.003  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15722114/>
50. Diotallevi, Marina et al. "Glutathione Fine-Tunes the Innate Immune Response toward Antiviral Pathways in a Macrophage Cell Line Independently of Its Antioxidant Properties." *Frontiers in immunology* vol. 8 1239. 29 Sep. 2017, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2017.01239  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/pmid/29033950/>
51. Rodrigues, Camila, and Susan Percival. "Immunomodulatory Effects of Glutathione, Garlic Derivatives, and Hydrogen Sulfide." *Nutrients*, vol. 11, no. 2, 30 Jan. 2019, p. 295,

