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The Crucial Role of NAD+ in Optimal Health

Analysis by Dr. Joseph Mercola | Fact Checked

April 10, 2022

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STORY AT-A-GLANCE

- NAD+ (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) is one of the most important biomolecules in your body. It's involved in the conversion of food to energy, maintaining DNA integrity and ensuring proper cell function. Together, these functions help protect against or slow aging and disease
- NAD also acts as fuel for longevity proteins called sirtuins
- NAD levels dramatically decline with aging, leading to aging and chronic disease states. NAD is also used up by DNA repair enzymes and enzymes involved in inflammation and immunity, so that chronic inflammation, or acute illness in old age, can rapidly result in depletion
- To maintain NAD, you have to restore its NAD depletion, which primarily involves addressing the dysfunction in the NAD+ salvage pathway. By increasing enzymes in that pathway, which decline with age, your body can recycle NAD that it did naturally store it was younger

In this interview, Nicholas Conlon, Ph.D., a molecular biologist, aerospace specialist and founder of a nutraceutical company that produces an NAD+ boosting supplement.

NAD+ (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) is one of the most important biomolecules in your body. It's involved in the conversion of food to energy, maintaining DNA integrity and ensuring proper cell function. Together, these functions help protect against or slow aging and disease. As explained by Conlon:

"NAD is actually something I ended up working on in the drug development industry. I was working on cancer drugs, and I was working on aging drugs. And I ended up kind of looking at stimulating molecules that would improve our health span, which is the proportion of the life that we live in good health.

So, rather than just focusing on individual diseases, we were actually looking at underlying mechanisms of cellular aging and looking at slowing cellular aging to improve healthy lifespan.

This is when I came across NAD, which is an incredibly important molecule in the body. Going back to nutritional biology terms, NAD is important for two critical things in the body.

The first is energy production. The process that takes the energy out of the food we eat and converts it into the energy that our cells can actually use to power them, we use to survive and do all the things that we need to do, absolutely requires NAD.

Without it, we simply wouldn't be able to function and our bodies wouldn't be able to make any energy. It's estimated that if we didn't have any NAD in our body, we'd literally be dead in 30 seconds, which shows how critical it is to our cells.

The second thing that it's really important for is cellular maintenance and repair. NAD almost acts as a service to the body. It enables the cell to react to changes in energetic stress, which is basically how much energy it has and storage of the cell has. These are the two major things that NAD is known for, and because of these roles, it's absolutely fundamental to overall cellular health."

As an example, if you were to exercise or fast, that uses up cellular energy. NAD will sense this change in energy and will activate a protein called AMPK, which will then tell the cell to go into a state of stress. In response, cellular maintenance and repair processes are switched on to preserve the cell and help it survive the stress.

Some History

NAD plays a large role in the field of longevity, as it helps to pass the electrons along in the mitochondria to the electron transport chain to facilitate oxidative phosphorylation and generate energy. This was discovered in 1905, well over a century ago, but research into its role in aging is relatively new.

In the late 1990s, David Sinclair, Ph.D., while working in Leonard Guarente's lab at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), realized that NAD is the fuel for longevity proteins called sirtuins.[1] That's when it started coming into prominence as an anti-aging agent.

"It was around 2014 that I started getting involved in the aging field," Conlon says. "This is when a lot of scientists were talking about this idea that we could slow cellular aging. … [Today] there isn't a single scientist that works in the field of [gerontology – the study of aging – who doesn't say that you can slow biological."

Testing NAD Levels Is Complicated

Oftentimes, before you start supplementing something, you'll want to find out what your level is. Unfortunately, that's extremely difficult to do with NAD. We do know that NAD levels decrease with age, which is one of the reasons why people want to boost them. So, how is it tested, and how is it done?

"In scientific laboratories, we use some fairly sophisticated techniques to measure NAD," Conlon explains. "Typically, we'll use a technique called HPLC, which is high-pressure liquid and well-resonance if for you. The reality is, unfortunately, that as good as that sounds it just doesn't work that easy.

If you think of what NAD does, NAD is described as a redox molecule. What that means is, that it is continually flipping states. It carries electrons in the electron transport chain and then it donates those electrons to enzymes that need them. So, NAD+ is the NAD that is designed to be receive electrons, so it's really ready to take electrons.

Literally, as soon as NAD is taken out of the body, it starts to break down into its precursors. It starts to change form. Therefore, if you don't do something in a way those reactions very, very quickly, what you end up measuring is not a correct reflection of what is actually in the body and in the cell.

When we measure NAD in the laboratory, we have to make sure that as soon as it is taken out of the person, it's put straight on to ice to stop any reactions and then immediately prepared to take out the cells that we want to measure the NAD from. They're then immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen. So, it's a very, very complicated process to get the NAD. You've got around a 30-minute window to get all the data done.

After that, to work out how much NAD is in the sample, you can then use techniques such as mass spectrometry, which compares the amount of NAD in the sample to standards which are known amounts of NAD.

These are not simple techniques. They are quite advanced laboratory techniques. So, when companies that say they can provide this as a point service, at the moment, I'm quite skeptical of what they are actually measuring."

How NAD Is Made and Regenerated

Your van NAD level is the sum of what your body makes minus what it loses. If you can successfully limit the amount you lose, then you can maximize your NAD level. So, how is it made, and how is it lost?

"In a incredibly complex. It's not just a simple case of adding two things together to make NAD. It's much, much more than the sum of it. Within the cell, there are five different components that NAD can be made out of. These are the raw materials that your body uses to manufacture NAD.

You've got the B vitamins and derivatives nicotinic acid (niacinamide), niacin, nicotinamide riboside (NR) and nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN). And also the amino acid tryptophan. Once these are inside the cell, they enter various different pathways which then assemble them into NAD.

There are three main pathways. The most important pathway for NAD production is called the salvage pathway. This is where 80% to 90% of your NAD is made from the recycling of these precursor molecules that come into the cell, but it can also be made from NAD that is broken down.

A key thing that many people don't realize is that when NAD is being used up in all of these beneficial processes in the cell, such as in DNA repair and activating other cellular pathways like the sirtuins, it actually gets broken down into one of its precursor nicotinamide.

The cell is pretty clever because what it's evolved to have in this salvage pathway, a recycling pathway for this nicotinamide [nicotinamide]. Which means that when NAD is broken down, it releases nicotinamide and the nicotinamide can then be recycled and put straight back into NAD again.

This makes absolute sense, because why would the body want to rely on generating such a critical molecule using external processes? It needs to use something recycling something that it's always going to have a ready supply of.

This also means that as demand for NAD goes up, your NAD is broken down in to nicotinamide, so technically there's now one material that can simply be recycled straight back into NAD again. So, this is the most important pathway for the maintenance of NAD. So NAD production in the body.

So when we're young, we've got this awesome machinery inside our body that's extremely nicely recycled via the salvage pathway. Unfortunately, as we get older, NAD declines. This is the two main reasons for this. Firstly, more NAD is used up.

When we're old, more NAD is used up. This means more needs to be recycled to replenish NAD. But it's also been found that the salvage pathway also declines with age. So in light of the point in your life where you've got an increased demand for NAD, you've also got a reduction in the body's ability to regenerate NAD via the recycling route.

When you put those two things together, you've got an exponential decline in NAD, which is exactly what we see in human tissue throughout life. We see about a 50% decline in NAD in our tissues every 20 years, which is quite shocking considering how important it is to our lives."

How NAD Is Depleted

The thing that depletes NAD the most is when acting as a cofactor for other enzymes, such as the sirtuins and DNA repair enzymes. In that role, NAD very much like a fuel, so it gets used up, causing your level to decline. As energy production rids, it merely flips between states, so the overall amount doesn't really change. The primary enzymes that consume NAD are:[2]

- **Poly ADP-ribose polymerases (PARPs), especially PARP1, a DNA repair enzyme** — With each DNA damage event, PARP1 is activated and uses NAD+ to add chains of ADP-ribose polymer molecules to a called PARP1.[3] As that enzyme is used, it needs NAD+ as fuel. It literally takes NAD and breaks it down to form its reaction in the DNA repair action.

"What you see is that if you've got increased levels of DNA damage, you've got an increased activity of this enzyme and you get NAD depletion," Conlon says. Studies suggest that NAD levels can actually fall as soon within five minutes damage to the DNA and that can fall to about 5% to 15% of what it started out with.

Some studies have shown that DNA damage is electromagnetic field exposures (EMFs) from cell phones and wireless technologies. Some studies have shown that every time PARP1 is activated it kills about 5 consumes 130 NAD molecules.

- **CD38** — Another enzyme called CD38, found on the surface of many immune cells, also consumes massive amounts of NAD+ when activated. CD38 is a type of NADase. This is an enzyme involved in sending calcium signals throughout the cell and is a regulator of your immune system.

"CD38 is one of the biggest NAD consumer in the body because of the fact it is so inefficient at using NAD," Conlon says. "It's been found that even if you can inhibit CD38 by just a very, very small amount, you can have a significant impact on how NAD levels because it is so inefficient."

The Challenges of Exogenous NAD Supplementation

Unfortunately, boosting NAD is no easy feat either. Many see NR or NMN, but the bioavailability of these are a mystery to me. It's kind of like swallowing biochemical hormones. It's true that when you swallow it, but your liver has a tendency to store it and literally put it into triglycerides or adds to methyl groups to facilitate excretion. So, they don't really have time to transfer to your blood

> **"It's clearly now demonstrated that to restore NAD, you need to fix the root causes. You need to fix that salvage pathway. You need to increase the enzymes in that pathway that are actually declining with age so that your body can recycle NAD like it did naturally when it was younger. – Nicholas Conlon, Ph.D."**

Conlon and her team discovered another way of boosting NAD.

"When we started looking at NAD, the first thing we did was to look for evidence that you could use molecules or supplements to boost NAD. At the time, everyone was looking at enhancing NAD levels with nicotinamide riboside or nicotinamide mononucleotide, which are the precursors or the raw materials that the body uses to make NAD.

But there was no evidence that the reason that NAD was declining was because the body had a lack of availability of these precursors. In fact, still to this day, there is evidence that our bodies have a reduced capacity to absorb these or that there's a reduced amount circulating in the plasma for cells to use.

Over the last couple of years, more and more evidence of NAD decline has emerged. It's clearly now demonstrated that to restore NAD, you need to fix the root causes. You need to fix that salvage pathway. You need to increase the enzymes in that pathway that are actually declining with age so that your body can recycle NAD like it did naturally when it was younger.

You also need to look at those processes that are wasting NAD. You need to look at inflammation. You need to look at DNA damage and figure out how efficient it is at using NAD. You also need to look at reducing DNA damage and being more efficient in its repair so you don't have the constant chronic activation of DNA repair, which is also using up NAD."

Conlon and her team decided to pursue a multi-target strategy. Rather than just putting more raw material into the cell, the aim is to fix the cell. In experiments, they've demonstrated that you can boost NAD levels in the cells without putting any precursor in. You can actually just use ingredients that help the cell fix its salvage pathway and reduce inflammation and DNA damage. The well-known NAD without having to add more raw materials to the cell.

NAMPT Is a Rate Limiting Enzyme for NAD Production

NAMPT is really important because that's the bottleneck, the rate limiting enzyme for the production of NAD. Conlon explains:

"The reason the salvage pathway declines with age is because of this one key enzyme. NAMPT is really impulse nicotinamide and converts it into NMN, which then gets converted back into NAD. The rate limiting step, the bottleneck in that process, is NAMPT. And it's not NAMPT, that is the key enzyme that declines as we get older.

Studies have demonstrated that you get a 50% decrease in this enzyme between the ages of 20 and 70. That significant decline considering how important this is for how NAD is produced. The decline in the levels of the enzyme again correlate with the decline in NAD that we experience.

When clinicians and I know that are associated with NAD decline tend to have a decrease in a reduction in this enzyme. So, it's absolutely critical to try and improve the activation and expression of this enzyme in the body to enhance NAD. It enhances NAD in your body. NAD levels when we were younger, so why not restore it back to that?"

How Much Does NAD Decline Over Time?

NAD starts declining from the day you're born. For every 20 years they decrease by about 50%. So, by the time you're 20, your NAD level is half of what you had at birth. By age 40, it's halved again and by the time you're 60, it's halved again. Conlon explains that while this is true for the average people's bosses, they really haven't been much work.[4] I believe this may be one of the many reasons why elderly people are so susceptible to COVID. Perhaps even a primary one.

Conlon cites research showing SARS-CoV-2 infection does cause massive NAD depletion by over activating the PARPs. When PARP1 is involved in DNA repair, some of the other PARPs are involved in inflammatory responses, and they too need NAD.

"The running theory is that if we're older or sicker we have lower levels of NAD to begin with. When we get infected with COVID, we have a massive drain on our NAD levels, and our salvage pathway and key high NAD, and we're not effective, they're already got quite a good base to begin with, so even when that gets depleted, we're still not at the point where they had adequate supplies to begin with.

The other really interesting thing is what the cell does in response to the virus to try and mitigate this. All of the genes that the cell regulates to try and protect itself from the virus with NAD salvage. The actually enzyme links to increase NAMPT to protect itself because it knows that's the best way to produce NAD and modify the problem."

NAD Restoration for Optimal Health

According to Conlon, preclinical animal studies have shown NAD restoration vastly slows help biological aging and improves health. It's also been demonstrated to improve the health span of mice. But they've not been able to replicate the preclinical results. Conlon suspects this is because NR and other precursors simply don't address the root causes of NAD decline.

"NAMPT is an enzyme, and you can get antibodies which will selectively perform IHC to measure it, so see a Western blot, which basically measures the amount of NAMPT protein that's in the cell and it shows us a dark band. Basically, the darker the band, the more NAMPT.

Also Spain, and works by increasing the activation of another energy sensor in the body called SIRT1. SIRT1 is a sensor of any energy stress. When there's an increase in energy in the body, AMPK goes on and it basically activates NAMPT so that it can increase NAD levels in the cells," Conlon explains.

Best and Least Expensive Way to Improve Your NAD+ Levels

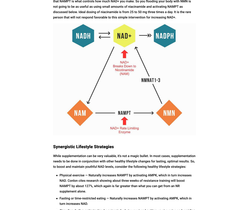
So deeply appreciate Dr. Conlon's insights and expertise on NAD+ precursors. Although I have read dozens if not hundreds of papers on NAD+ the entire subject is a complex one to realize it is. Really knowing precisely what to do to optimize your personal level is not recommended more frequently than I would have originally agree with me the fact that the best way NAD+ is to take niacinamide, not niacin, NR or NMN.

It is now beyond obvious to me why no one is promoting niacinamide. This is because it costs less than one cent a day and as a result there is simply no money to be made in promoting it. Simply just buy niacinamide powder and use 1 x 1/2 of 1/4th** of a teaspoon three times a day (0.50 mg).

You will need a good measuring spoon to measure this small a dose. This is because niacin is most definitely not better and much worse. If you use too much you will actually inhibit sirtuins which are important longevity proteins.

Spending $11 on 250 grams of niacinamide powder will give you a nearly four year supply of niacinamide. You can cut by 25 cents a month or less than one penny a day. Compare that to NMN in therapeutic doses of 1 grams/day but can be up to two hundred dollars a month or 600 times more than niacinamide powder supplementation.

So let me review the reasons why Dr. Conlon and I both are convinced that niacinamide is the best NAD+ precursor. The immediate breakdown product of NAD+ is niacinamide and the enzyme NAMPT is the rate limiting enzyme in the salvage pathway to restore nicotinamide back to NAD+. As you can see by the pathway below niacinamide is actually first converted to NMN before it's converted to NAD+ by the enzymes NMNAT1-3 that are common to both pathways.



Synergistic Lifestyle Strategies

While supplementation can be very valuable, it's not a magic bullet. In most cases, supplementation needs to be done in conjunction with other healthy lifestyle changes for lasting, optimal results. So, to boost and maintain youthful NAD levels, consider the following healthy lifestyle strategies:

- Physical exercise — Research[5] increases NAMPT by activating AMPK, which in turn increases NAD. Conlon cites research showing about three weeks of resistance training will boost NAMPT by about 137%, which again is far greater than you can get from an NR supplement alone.
- Fasting and caloric restriction — Naturally increases NAMPT by activating AMPK, which in turn increases NAD.
- Circadian rhythm optimization by going to bed at sunset and getting up at sunrise and limiting blue light after sunset will have profound impacts on increasing NAMPT.
- Avoid radiation exposure — To protect your NAD by preventing its consumption by PARP1, consider avoiding EMFs in the form of your cell phone and Wi-Fi and other forms of EMFs damaging radiation, such as unnecessary medical x-rays and CAT scans.
- Exercise/sitting — Feed versus drive NAD+ levels.

Considering you can't really measure your NAD level, how can you your levels are improving? Conlon replies:

"We have three things that people always reject back on. The first is energy levels, which is not surprising whenever you like the way into that NAD has on the body of producing our energy. It's not an energy boost where people feel wired… It's more like having enthusiasm for life, I guess, is the best way to describe it.

The other two that we look at are fitness. And the final thing is sleep. NAD levels are actually circadian and cyclical and can fluctuate throughout your day … So you get after and NAD levels decline, the people will change their circadian rhythm, and ensure your sleep quality isn't as good. Those three things are the ones that we look at.

I have a very opinionated lifestyle that optimizes my NAD+ to youthful levels. I do this through an 18 hour fast, 6 hour eating window, intermittent fasting. I also do a 3 day water fast every month. I also have access at 100 degrees F for 20 minutes. I currently use 50 mg of my niacinamide powder I described above.

Even though I am rapidly approaching 70, my levels are full of someone much younger because of the activities I engage in that radically upregulate NAMPT. If you want to optimize your levels of NAD+, I encourage you to incorporate some of these strategies.

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Stefanos — Posted 04-10-2022 8:47:00 AM — Mercola Fellow | Total Message

Excellent report by Dr. Mercola on the nonsustainable importance of NAD in health and the routes to increase it. Mitochondria attribute to the aging process and the importance of NAD+ in their function. Sirtuins are NAD+ dependent enzymes that play a role in the aging process via reactive oxygen species production, inflammation, DNA damage, and oxidative stress. Sirtuins are also involved in the modulating enzymes such as acetyl, glucose, and lipid metabolism, and HIF mechanisms.

Sirtuins and Aging: Influence on Oxidative Stress, Immunity, and Cellular Senescence, Front Immunol. (2021). (2021)

NAD is largely involved in mitochondrial health functions, such as glucose and fat regulation, and antioxidant defense. It has been associated with the development of obesity, type 2 diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease, disease and longevity. Nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) is a precursor to NAD+ that is naturally found in foods and is also available as a supplement. NMN has been shown to improve physical performance, increase energy metabolism, and reduce obesity and age-related diseases. Journals.lww.com/acsm-csmr/Abstract/2021/03000/Sirtuins,_a_Promising_Target_in_Exercise_and_Exercise.3.aspx, The Lancet. (2021)

NMN is a critical component that serves as an endogenous cellular source to replenish NAD+ molecules, and is also used as a nutraceutical to increase energy such as sirtuins, adenosine triphosphate (those mainframes), and pathways. Through these activities, NMN metabolism has been shown to improve a variety of physiological functions, including insulin sensitivity, vascular function, and oxidative stress. Nicotinamide mononucleotide: emerging biomarker elevated by exercise, Eur J Appl Physiol. (2020)

Reply | Mark as Spam | Posted On: 10/7/2022 12:07:00 AM

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Stefanos — Posted 04-10-2022 8:47:00 AM — Mercola Fellow | Total Message

NAD+ supplementation in humans ameliorates ultrasound-measured endothelial dysfunction of FMD in diffusion models of

Alzheimer's disease. Proposed neuroprotective mechanisms include: [among others, attenuation of oxidative stress](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/), [reduction of inflammation](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/), and [inhibition of amyloid-β aggregation](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/). [EGCG](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) is found in green tea and has potent antioxidant activity associated with consumption. So it may be involved in the pathology of depression or affective conditions in [osteoarthritis](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/), by a mechanism that binds the NAD dependent deacetylase SIRT-1 and its modulation by [resveratrol](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/). [Resveratrol](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) is found in red wine.

Superoxide and peroxynitrite induce NADH nitrosylation and inhibition of the multifunctional protein. EGCG binds to mitochondria, with a 2h/3 dependent interaction. EGCG [increases](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) brain [derived neurotrophic factor](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) (BDNF) leading to [neuroprotection](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) against [neurotoxicity](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/). [EGCG](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [activates](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [Nrf2](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) leading to [antioxidant](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [response element](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) (ARE) [activation](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/). [EGCG](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [activates](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [Nrf2](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) leading to [antioxidant](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [response element](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) (ARE) activation. [EGCG](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [activates](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [Nrf2](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) leading to [antioxidant](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) [response element](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/) (ARE) [activation](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3335923/).

jpw1

Joined On 6/19/2006 7:03:34 AM

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Peak Supplements in the UK sell it in powder form. Their smallest bag is 25g, which goes quite a long way and means you can try it out very cheaply. I bought metal micro-spoons on Amazon and am using 1 level 1/64th tsp three times a day. Too early to say about effects. I tried buying micro-scales (Peak Supplements recommend NOT using spoons, due to innaccuracy...), but the scales were not accurate, despite their spec suggesting they could measure 25 - 50mg. I sent them back and got a refund. I would have to spend too much to get micro-scales that would be capable of measuring that amount. The micro-spoon method is ok, but I'd much rather buy 50mg or 100mg capsules. Jon

Mark as Spam | Posted On 4/10/2022 5:51:11 AM

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mindig

Joined On 2/27/2010 8:38:08 AM

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So I'm getting way too much niacinamide in my BComplex vitamin according to this information. I feel like I need to get a balance of the b vitamins and have not seen one that has these very small amounts of niacinamide. Not sure what to do.....

Reply | Mark as Spam | Posted On 4/10/2022 7:20:44 AM

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WildDervish

Joined On 7/29/2020 9:08:38 AM

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Question: I purchased Tru Niagen (nicotinamide ribocide chloride) and it makes me very energized in a not so good way, speedy. Is that common? What are some sirtuin supplements we can take? Thanks!

Reply | Mark as Spam | Posted On 4/10/2022 10:40:26 AM

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jpw1

Joined On 6/19/2006 7:03:34 AM

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Please can someone (Dr Mercola?) answer 2 questions. Why does he state the dose is 1 - 1/2 of 1/64th teaspoon, which is 25-50mg? Why is the teaspoon dose given largest first (1) followed by smallest (1/2), but the mg dose is the other way round? Normally you would say '1/2 to 1 (of 1/64th tsp) which is 25-50mg'. Is the 1 - 1/2 a misprint? Should it be 1 - 2? Secondly, I bought nicotinamde powder (from Peak Supplements in the UK) and they recommend consuming up to 100mg per day, which agrees well with Dr Mercola. But, most sellers (including Peak Supplements) also sell capsules with 500mg in them.

Why, if the maximum dose is around 100mg? A comment below said the capsules have a filler in them, which may be true, but they surely still contain 500mg of nicotinamide PLUS the filler? I questioned Peak Supplements on the difference between dose in powder and capsules and they could not answer except to say 'consumer choice'. I understand that capsules or powder is consumer choice, but maximum dose isn't - that is about safety. No-one sells 100mg capsules. Why?

Reply | Mark as Spam | Posted On 4/10/2022 5:03:04 AM

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