

Product Data Sheet

Nicotinamide riboside

 Cat. No.:
 HY-123033

 CAS No.:
 1341-23-7

 Molecular Formula:
 $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_5$

Molecular Weight: 255.25

Target: Sirtuin; Endogenous Metabolite

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Nicotinamide riboside, an orally active NAD⁺ precursor, increases NAD⁺ levels and activates SIRT1 and SIRT3. Nicotinamide riboside is a source of vitamin B3 (niacin) and enhances oxidative metabolism, protection against high fat diet-induced metabolic abnormalities^[1]. Nicotinamide riboside reduces cognitive deterioration in a transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease^[2].

IC-^		

SIRT1

SIRT3

Human Endogenous Metabolite

In Vitro

Nicotinamide riboside (0.5 nM; 24 hours) reduces the acetylation status of Ndufa9 and SOD2^[1].

Nicotinamide riboside increases intracellular and mitochondrial NAD $^+$ content in C2C12, Hepa1.6, and HEK293 cells in a concentration-dependent manner at concentrations ranging from 1-1000 μ M $^{[1]}$.

Nicotinamide riboside boosts NAD to restore antiviral poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) functions to support innate immunity for coronavirus (CoVs), a cause of COVID-19^[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	HEK293T cells
Concentration:	0.5 nM
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Reduced the acetylation status of Ndufa9 and SOD2.

In Vivo

Chronic Nicotinamide riboside (p.o.; 400 mg/kg/day; for 16 weeks) supplementation increases plasma and intracellular NAD⁺ content in a tissue-specific manner^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	10-week-old C57Bl/6J mice ^[1]
Dosage:	400 mg/kg
Administration:	p.o.; daily; for 16 weeks

Result: Increase	d plasma and intracellular NAD ⁺ content in a tissue-specific manner.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2023 Jan 16;14(1):240.
- Mol Ther. 2022 Sep 21;S1525-0016(22)00567-6.
- Redox Biol. 2022 Oct 11;57:102507.
- Cell Biosci. 2021 Nov 10;11(1):192.
- Commun Biol. 2023 Mar 2;6(1):235.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Cantó C, et al. The NAD(+) precursor nicotinamide riboside enhances oxidative metabolism and protects against high-fat diet-induced obesity. Cell Metab. 2012 Jun 6;15(6):838-47.

[2]. Bing Gong, et al. Nicotinamide Riboside Restores Cognition Through an Upregulation of Proliferator-Activated Receptor- γ Coactivator 1α Regulated β -Secretase 1 Degradation and Mitochondrial Gene Expression in Alzheimer's Mouse Models. Neurobiol Aging. 2013 Jun;34(6):1581-8.

[3]. Collin D Heer, et al. Coronavirus and PARP Expression Dysregulate the NAD Metabolome: A Potentially Actionable Component of Innate Immunity. bioRxiv. 2020 Apr 30;2020.04.17.047480.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA