NMN 300



β-NMN - The Most Bioavailable Precursor of NAD+ | VA-169 / VA-992

Key Features:

- · Contains ONLY the Bio-identical Beta-Form
- Derived from a series of enzymatic manufacturing processes - higher yield & purity than the chemical and fermentation processes
- · Therapeutic dosage (300mg) in a Single Capsule

Indications:

- · Anti-Aging and Longevity
- · Mitochondrial Support
- · Improves Physical Performance
- · Enhances Insulin Sensitivity
- · Post-Viral Infection Recovery
- · Cardiovascular Support
- · Neurodegeneration and Cognitive Decline

Description:

NAD+ (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) is a co-enzyme that plays a vital role in myriad physiological processes in the body, including mitochondrial biogenesis, cardiovascular protection, neuroprotection, oxidative stress, DNA damage repair, stem cell rejuvenation, and inflammation. However, supplementing NAD+ directly is not a practical way to increase NAD+ levels in the plasma as it is readily degraded to nicotinamide in the digestive tract. Place Therefore, most research has been focused on the precursors of NAD+.

NAD+ Precursors: NMN vs. NR vs. Nicotinamide

The 3 most common precursors of NAD+ with potentials to increase cellular NAD+ levels are: nicotinamide, NR, and NMN.

Nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) has garnered much attention in recent years as a potent anti-aging molecule due to its being the most immediate precursor to NAD+. There is a common misconception that NMN supplements need to be refrigerated, but this is only the case when NMN is mixed into a liquid solution. In its solid

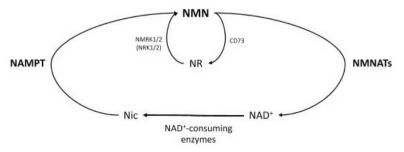


Figure 1. The NAD + biosynthetic pathway from the precursor nicotinamide. [5]

Quantity: 42 Vegetarian Capsules

Ingredients (per capsule):

NMN (β-Nicotinamide Mononucleotide).....300 mg

Non-medicinal Ingredients: L-leucine, silicon dioxide, hypromellose (capsule)

Suggested Use: Adults - Take 1 capsule, or as directed by your health care practitioner.

form, NMN is very stable. Upon ingestion, NMN is absorbed very fast (within minutes) and immediately converted to NAD+ when it reaches tissues. [4] Increasing NAD+ levels through supplemental NMN has demonstrated the ability to protect against age-associated diseases such as metabolic disorders, neurodegenerative disease, and age-related physiological decline.

While nicotinamide riboside (NR) is also a NAD+ precursor, it must be converted to NMN before NAD+ can be formed; so NMN is one step further down the pathway to NAD+ synthesis compared to NR. (Figure 1) **NMN is also more stable as NR is rapidly degraded to niacin in the plasma** and, therefore, unable to be utilized by the cells directly.^[3]

Nicotinamide is the least modified precursor of the three and, hence, often considered the least effective in increasing serum NAD+ concentrations.

In the major biosynthesis pathway for NAD+, nicotinamide is converted to NMN by the rate-limiting enzyme NAMPT. Supplemental NMN is rapidly absorbed in the gut and bypasses this rate-limiting enzyme to increase the body's levels of NAD+. A double-blind RCT of 66 healthy subjects between 40 and 65 years old were given **300 mg NMN daily** or placebo for 60 days. [6] At the end of the trial period, the

NMN group had a **38% increase in NAD+/NADH levels** compared to baseline, versus a 14% increase in the placebo group.

Longevity and Anti-Aging

The process of aging is a combination of DNA damage, chronic inflammation, oxidative stress, and an increase in NAD+consuming enzymes (sirtuins, CD38/CD157, PARP, TNKS and BST), all of which accelerate the degradation of NAD+.[7] (Figure



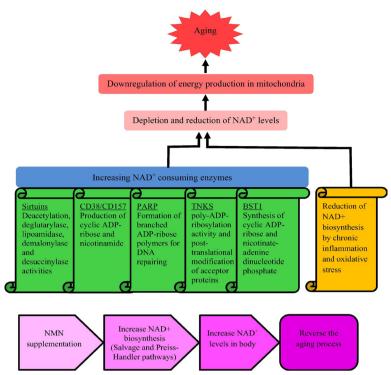


Figure 2. Causes for reducing NAD+ levels when aging and mechanism underlying anti-aging activity of NMN.^[7]

2) The reduced levels of NAD+ cause downregulation of energy production in the mitochondria, leading to aging and various age-associated diseases. NMN supplementation can reinstate NAD+ levels in the body through biosynthesis pathways, reversing the aging process and preventing age-associated diseases.

Numerous research studies have pointed to a variety of mechanisms underlying the health benefits of NMN, including enhancing cellular energy levels and oxygen utilization, improving insulin sensitivity, supporting mitochondrial function, and helping prevent age-related changes in gene expression.^[8]

Potential Clinical Applications Associated with Anti-Aging

- NMN (>250 mg/day) is clinically shown to improve physical performance (gait speed, grip strength, lower limb function) in elderly individuals, [9,10] as well as aerobic capacity in runners by enhancing the oxygen utilization (VO2 and VO2 max)[1].
- NMN (250 mg/day) enhances insulin sensitivity & restores insulin secretion in islet cells.^[11,12]
- Supports neurodegenerative disorders and cognitive function by boosting NAD+ levels, improving the

- survival of neurons, energy metabolism, and reducing reactive oxygen species. [1,13,14]
- Supports cardiovascular function by protecting the heart from ischemia/reperfusion^[1] injury, as well as improving vascular endothelial function. ^[15]
- Potentials in protection against post-COVID-19 infection syndrome. [16,17]

Reference:

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