

NiAtiDe™ Niacinamide Series

- Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)
- Nicotinamide Riboside Chloride
- β -Nicotinamide Mononucleotide
- β -Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
- Disodium β -Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)

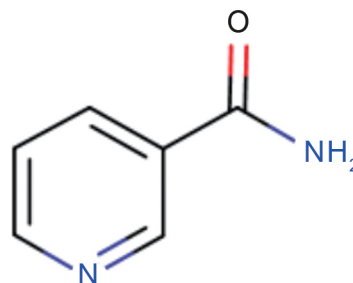
CAS No: 98-92-0;

Chemical Formula: $C_6H_6N_2O$

Molecular Weight: 122.12

INCI: Nicotinamide

Appearance: White crystalline powder



Description

Nicotinamide, also known as niacinamide and nicotinic acid amide, is the amide of nicotinic acid (vitamin B3 /niacin). Nicotinamide is a water-soluble vitamin and is part of the vitamin B group.

Specifications

Niacinamide (Vitamin B3) USP/EP/BP

Niacinamide (Vitamin B3) Cosmetic Grade Niacin 200ppm BP

Niacinamide (Vitamin B3) Cosmetic Grade Niacin 100ppm USP

Niacinamide (Vitamin B3) Cosmetic Grade Niacin 0.2% BP

Functions

- Help build keratin
- Reduce inflammation
- Keep skin smooth and moisturized
- Protect against sun damage
- Treat hyperpigmentation
- Minimize fine lines and wrinkles
- Protect against oxidative stress
- Treat acne

Dosage

▶ For supplement

Dosage recommendations for vitamins are referred to as reference daily intakes (RDI). According to the clinical reference MD Consult, men and adolescent boys should get 16 mg of niacinamide per day, while women and adolescent girls need 14 mg. If you're a pregnant or breast-feeding woman, the recommended dosages increase to 18 mg and 17 mg, respectively.

▶ For cosmetic

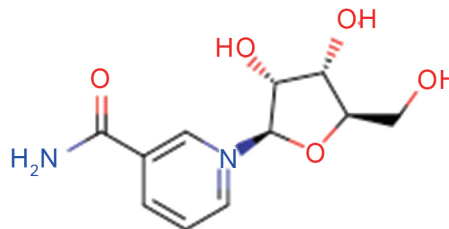
Add to water phase of formula or directly into a finished cream or cream base. Typical concentration is 1-6 %, with 5% being a typical and effective concentration. For external use only. Avoid adding to an acidic product, ideal final pH of product should be 6. Should not be combined with l-ascorbic acid. It can hydrolyze and form nicotinic acid at higher or lower pH, which can result in skin irritation. For external use only.

Nicotinamide Riboside Chloride

CAS No: 23111-00-4

Chemical Formula: $C_{11}H_{15}ClN_2O_5$

Molecular Weight: 290.70

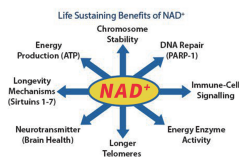


Description

Nicotinamide riboside chloride is a chloride form of nicotinamide riboside (NR), which is a pyridine-nucleoside form of vitamin B3 that functions as a precursor to nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide or NAD⁺. Nicotinamide riboside chloride is more stable than Nicotinamide riboside, and it has the same function as nicotinamide riboside, so it is commercially called as Nicotinamide riboside.

Specifications

Nicotinamide Riboside Chloride 98%



Functions

- Extend lifespan
- Protect the brain, liver and mitochondria
- Improve muscle function
- Fight cancer and brain diseases like Alzheimer's
- Decrease symptoms of diabetes
- Help to prevent hearing loss
- Increase metabolism
- Regulate the circadian rhythm, or sleep cycle
- Help with weight loss

Nicotinamide riboside is a precursor to NAD⁺ and could be the world's best way to synthesize NAD⁺ within our bodies. Instead of using an 8 step process to create NAD⁺, scientists could use nicotinamide riboside to make it a 2 step process, making the anti-aging process significantly more efficient.

Dosage

Basically, all dosages are considered safe, although most nicotinamide riboside supplements have not been approved by the FDA and should be taken with caution and only after consulting with a physician.

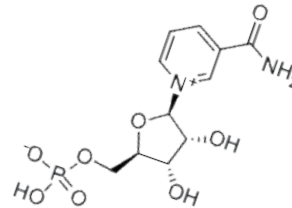
The suggested dose for nicotinamide riboside is anywhere from 1 to 200 mg per day. Higher doses have shown minimal adverse effects, but any side effects may be more prominent at higher doses. Users may notice greater differences in energy with higher doses.

β -Nicotinamide Mononucleotide (β -NMN)

CAS No: 1094-61-7

Chemical Formula: $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_8P$

Molecular Weight: 334.22



Description

Nicotinamide mononucleotide ("NMN" and " β -NMN") is a nucleotide derived from ribose and nicotinamide. Like nicotinamide riboside, NMN is a derivative of niacin, and humans have enzymes that can use NMN to generate nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH).

Specifications

β -Nicotinamide Mononucleotide 98%

Functions

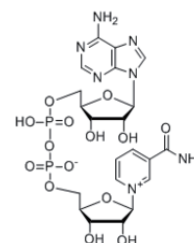
- Anti-aging
- Promote anti-aging DNA-repair
- Keep skin smooth and moisturized
- Decrease symptoms of diabetes
- Sirtuin activation & energy metabolism

β -Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (β -NAD⁺)

CAS No: 53-84-9

Chemical Formula: $C_{21}H_{27}N_7O_{14}P_2$

Molecular Weight: 663.43



Description

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide is a cofactor that is central to metabolism. Found in all living cells, NAD is called a dinucleotide because it consists of two nucleotides joined through their phosphate groups. One nucleotide contains an adenine nucleobase and the other nicotinamide. NAD exists in two forms: an oxidized and reduced form, abbreviated as NAD⁺ and NADH respectively.

Specifications

β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide Purity 98%; Assay 97%

Functions

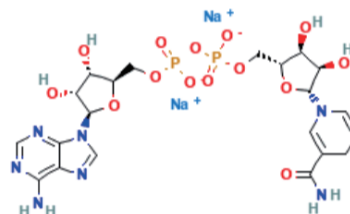
- Repair DNA
- Provide more energy for cells
- Protect the brain

Disodium β-Nicotinamideadeninedinucleotide (NADH)

CASNo:606-68-8

ChemicalFormula: C₂₁H₂₇N₇O₁₄P₂

MolecularWeight:709.4



Description

The β-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide disodium salt, NADH, plays an important role in maintaining cell growth, differentiation and energy metabolism, as well as cell protection. NAD⁺ is an oxidized coenzyme I that accepts electrons and is reduced to NADH. NADH transfers these electrons to other molecules to perform functions required by the cell (such as making ATP).

As a reduced prototype of NAD, NADH has a shorter half-life than NAD and is absorbed and utilized faster in the human body. The effect of the same dose of NADH is much better than that of NAD, especially in its anti-alcohol effect.

Specifications

Disodium β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide Purity 95%; Assay 90%

Functions

- Repair DNA
- Provide more energy for cells
- Protect the brain

NiAtiDe™ 烟酰胺系列

- 烟酰胺（维生素B3）
- 烟酰胺核苷氯化物
- 烟酰胺单核苷酸
- β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸
- β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸二钠盐

烟酰胺(维生素B3)

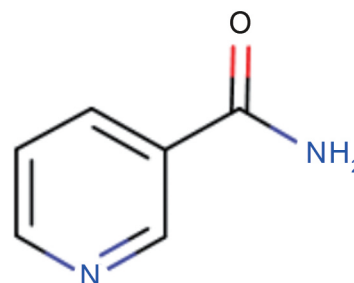
CAS No: 98-92-0;

分子式: $C_6H_6N_2O$

分子量: 122.12

INCI: Nicotinamide

外观: 白色结晶粉末



描述

烟酰胺，又称烟酸酰胺，是烟酸（维生素 B3 / 烟酸）的酰胺。烟酰胺是一种水溶性维生素，是维生素 B 族的一部分。

规格

烟酰胺（维生素 B3）USP/EP/BP

烟酰胺（维生素 B3）化妆品级 烟酸 200ppm BP

烟酰胺（维生素 B3）化妆品级 烟酸 100ppm USP

烟酰胺（维生素 B3）化妆品级 烟酸 0.2% BP

功能

- 帮助建立角蛋白
- 消炎
- 保持肌肤光滑水润
- 防止晒伤
- 治疗色素过度沉着
- 减少细纹和皱纹
- 防止氧化应激
- 治疗痤疮

剂量

▶ 膳食补充剂

维生素的推荐剂量称为参考日摄入量 (RDI)。根据临床参考医学博士咨询，男性和青春期男孩每天需要 16 毫克烟酰胺，女性和青春期女孩每天需要 14 毫克。如果你是孕妇或哺乳期妇女，建议剂量分别增加到 18 毫克和 17 毫克。

▶ 化妆品

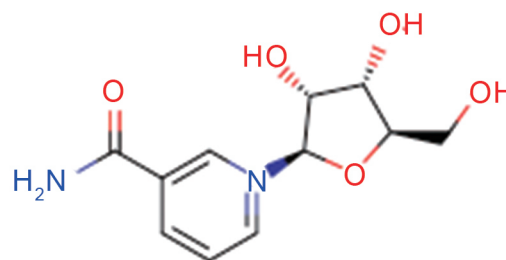
加入水相配方或直接加入成品护肤霜或霜基底。典型浓度为 1- 6%，典型有效浓度为 5%。仅供外用。避免加入酸性产品，产品的理想最终 pH 值应为 6。不应与 1- 山梨酸配伍。不应与 1- 抗坏血酸结合。它能在较高或较低的 pH 下水解并形成烟酸，从而刺激皮肤。仅供外用。

烟酰胺核苷氯化物

CAS No: 23111-00-4

分子式: $C_{11}H_{15}ClN_2O_5$

分子量: 290.70



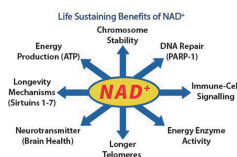
描述

烟酰胺核苷氯化物是烟酰胺核苷 (NR) 的一种氯化物形式，是维生素 B3 的吡啶 - 核苷形式，是烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸或 NAD⁺ 的前体。烟酰胺核苷氯化物比烟酰胺核苷更稳定，且具有与烟酰胺核苷相同的功能，所以在商业上称为烟酰胺核苷。

规格

烟酰胺核苷氯化物 98%

功能



- 延长寿命
- 保护大脑，肝脏和线粒体
- 改善肌肉功能
- 对抗癌症和阿尔兹海默症等脑部疾病
- 减轻糖尿病症状
- 预防听力损失
- 增加代谢水平
- 调节昼夜节律或睡眠周期
- 帮助减肥

烟酰胺核苷是 NAD⁺ 的前体，可能是世界上合成 NAD⁺ 的最佳途径。科学家们可以用烟酰胺核苷将合成 NAD⁺ 的过程分成两步进行，而不是采用八步制的方法，从而显著提高抗衰老过程的效率。

剂量

基本上，所有的剂量都被认为是安全的，尽管大多数烟酰胺核苷补充剂还没有得到 FDA 的批准，应该谨慎使用，并且只有在咨询医生之后才可以使用。

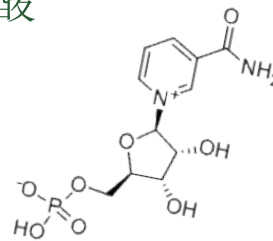
烟酰胺核苷的建议剂量为每天 1 - 200 毫克。高剂量的副作用很小，但任何副作用在高剂量时可能更明显。使用者可能会注意到较高剂量下的能量差异较大。

烟酰胺单核苷酸

CAS No: 1094-61-7

分子式: $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_8P$

分子量: 334.22



描述

烟酰胺单核苷酸（“NMN”和“β-NMN”）是一种由核糖和烟酰胺衍生而来的核苷酸。和烟酰胺核苷一样，NMN 是烟酸的衍生物，人类也有利用 NMN 产生烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (NADH) 的酶。

规格

β-烟酰胺单核苷酸 98%

功能

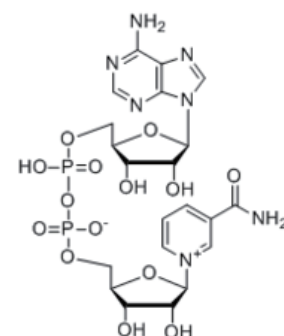
- 抗衰老
- 保持肌肤光滑水润
- 激活 sirtuin 和能量代谢
- 促进抗衰老 DHA 修复
- 减轻糖尿病症状

β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸

CAS No: 53-84-9

分子式: $C_{21}H_{27}N_7O_{14}P_2$

分子量: 663.43



描述

烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸是一种辅助因子，是新陈代谢的中心。NAD 存在于所有活细胞中，它被称为二核苷酸，因为它由两个核苷酸通过它们的磷酸基连接而成。一个核苷酸含有一个腺嘌呤碱基和另一个烟酰胺。NAD 有两种形式：氧化型和还原型，分别缩写为 NAD⁺ 和 NADH。

规格

β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 纯度 98%；含量 97%

功能

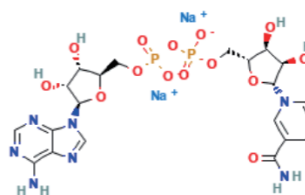
- 修复 DHA
- 保护大脑
- 为细胞提供更多能量

β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸二钠盐

CAS 号：606-68-8

分子式：C₂₁H₂₇N₇O₁₄P₂

分子量：709.4



描述

β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸二钠盐 NADH，在维持细胞生长、分化和能量代谢以及细胞保护方面起着重要作用。NAD⁺ 是氧化型辅酶 I，可以接受电子并被还原为 NADH。NADH 则可将这些电子转移到其他分子中，以执行细胞所需的功能（如制造 ATP）。

NADH 作为 NAD 的还原型，相比于 NAD 具有更短的半衰期，在人体内吸收利用更快。

同剂量的 NADH 作用效果远远好于 NAD，尤其体现在其解酒的作用上。

规格

β-烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸二钠盐纯度 95%；含量 90%

功能

- 修复 DHA
- 保护大脑
- 为细胞提供更多能量