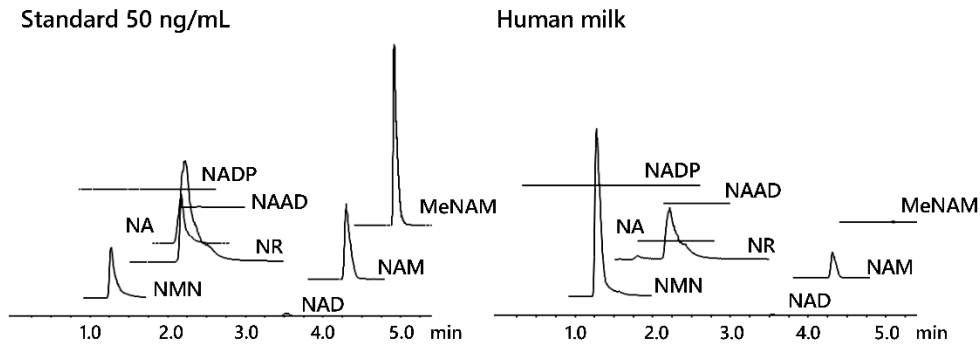


Online Supplementary Material

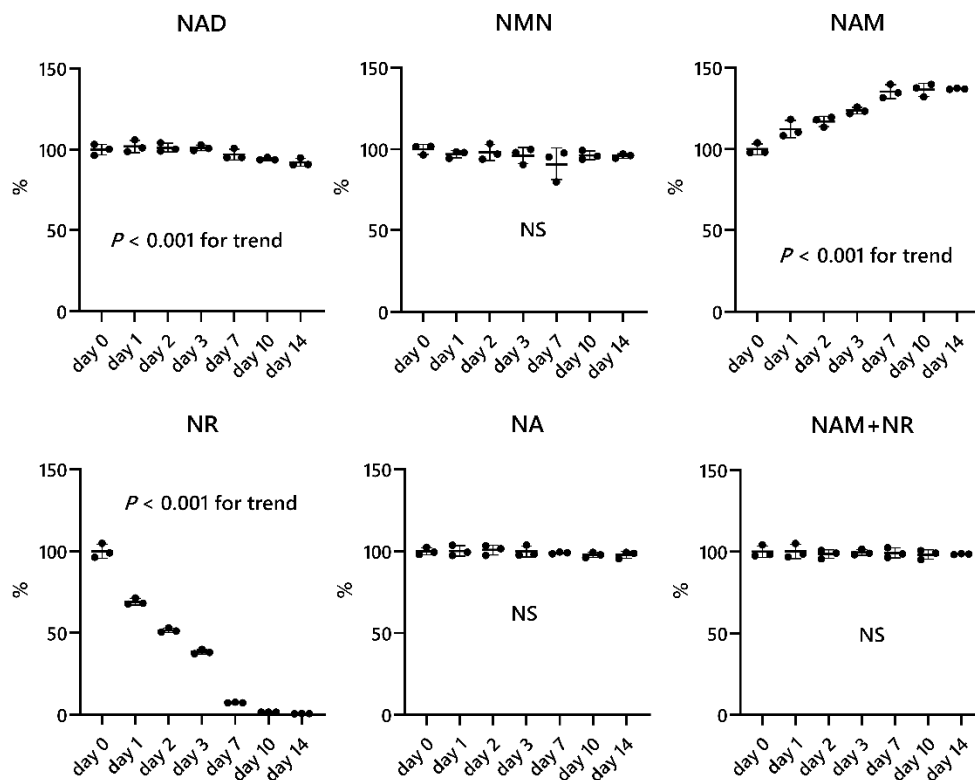
Effect of nicotinamide mononucleotide concentration in human milk on neurodevelopmental outcome: the Tohoku Medical Megabank Project Birth and Three-Generation Cohort Study.

Yoshie Saito et al.

A



B



Supplementary Figure S1. A) Analysis of NAD-related substances in breast milk samples. HPLC-MS/MS chromatograms obtained from analysis of standard and human milk for NAD-related substances are shown. Representative chromatograms for a standard solution (50 ng/mL) of the indicated compound are shown on the left,

Online Supplementary Material

and those for breast milk samples are shown on the right. B) Measurement of the stability of NAD-related substances. The concentrations of NAD-related substances in breast milk after storage at 4 °C for 14 days were analyzed using HPLC-MS/MS. The percentage of compound remaining after the storage period is shown. The average value on day 0 was set as 100%. Average values are shown (Mean \pm SD, $N = 3$; Jonckheere-Terpstra Test). NAD: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NMN: nicotinamide mononucleotide, NAM: nicotinamide, NR: nicotinamide riboside, NA: nicotinic acid, MeNAM: methyl nicotinamide, NAAD: nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide, and NADP: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate.