



5-AMINO-1MQ

An NNMT inhibitor — strong preclinical rationale, no human data

5-Amino-1MQ is not a peptide at all — it is a small molecule enzyme inhibitor, and its mechanism is one of the more interesting in metabolic research. It also has no human trials whatsoever.

● In Plain English

Fat cells contain an enzyme that quietly consumes the raw material your cells need to burn energy efficiently. Block that enzyme, the theory goes, and fat cells regain the ability to burn energy rather than store it. In mice this appears to work — they lose fat without eating less. Whether any of that carries over to people is entirely unknown, because nobody has run the study.

What people use it for. Fat loss and metabolic support, particularly by people interested in mechanisms that increase energy expenditure rather than suppress appetite.

What to know before you buy. The mechanism is genuinely one of the more interesting ideas in metabolic research, and in mice it does what it claims — fat loss without the animals eating less. But there is no human data at all. None. Every dosing protocol circulating for this compound is extrapolated from rodent studies rather than derived from human research, and the enzyme it blocks is also active in the liver and elsewhere, so what happens when you inhibit it long-term in a person is simply unknown. Worth being clear-eyed that using this is closer to participating in an experiment than following a protocol.

● What It's Used For

GOAL	WHAT THAT RESTS ON
Fat metabolism	Blocking NNMT is reported to raise NAD ⁺ inside fat cells and shift them toward burning rather than storing
Without appetite suppression	Rodents lost fat without eating less — suggesting a genuine change in energy expenditure
Honest caveat	No human trials exist. All dosing in circulation is extrapolated from rodent studies

The left column lists goals people commonly pursue with this compound; the right column states what that rests on. These are described uses and research findings, not proven outcomes or treatment claims. Individual results vary and no outcome is promised.

● Pricing & Sizes

PRICING

50mg vial

\$50

Bulk pricing: 2-3 vials -5% | 4-6 vials -10% | 7-9 vials -15% | 10+ vials -20%

Ships sealed and lyophilized — stable for years at room temperature, reconstitute before use, or ask and it will be reconstituted free at the volume shown below. **Free shipping on every order, no minimum.** Third-party COA available for every batch — HPLC purity and mass spec verification.

Reconstitution — bacteriostatic water: 50mg vial at 3mL = 16.7mg/mL, so 10 units on a 100-unit syringe draws 1.67mg. Concentrations are arithmetic from vial content and diluent volume, not a dosing recommendation.

● At a Glance

CLASS	Small molecule (quinolinium compound), not a peptide
TARGET	Nicotinamide N-methyltransferase (NNMT), an enzyme highly expressed in fat tissue
PROPOSED MECHANISM	Inhibiting NNMT is reported to increase intracellular NAD ⁺ and shift adipocyte metabolism toward energy expenditure
PRECLINICAL	Rodent work reporting reduced fat mass and improved metabolic parameters without reduced food intake
HUMAN DATA	None. No published clinical trials in humans
REGULATORY (US)	Not FDA-approved. Not on the July 2026 PCAC agenda
FORMAT	50mg vial

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HUMAN TRIALS

NNMT

ENZYME TARGET

Small
molecule

NOT A PEPTIDE

Rodent

EVIDENCE BASE

EVIDENCE STATUS — READ THIS FIRST

5-Amino-1MQ has **no published human clinical trials**. Everything reported about its effects derives from rodent and cell-culture research. It also has no long-term safety data in any species at the durations people typically use it. NNMT is expressed in tissues beyond fat, including liver, so the consequences of sustained systemic inhibition in humans are not characterised. It was not on the July 2026 PCAC agenda.



● The Mechanism, and Why It Is Interesting

NNMT consumes nicotinamide, a NAD⁺ precursor, and produces a methylated byproduct. In fat tissue, high NNMT activity effectively drains the local NAD⁺ pool that cellular energy metabolism depends on. Inhibiting the enzyme is proposed to restore that pool and shift adipocytes from storage toward expenditure.

What makes the rodent findings notable is that fat loss was reported *without* reduced food intake — suggesting a genuine change in energy expenditure rather than appetite suppression. If that translated to humans it would be a meaningfully different mechanism from the incretin drugs. The conditional in that sentence is doing a lot of work.

● What Is Not Known

- **Human efficacy.** Never tested
- **Human dosing.** Circulating protocols are extrapolated from rodent studies, not derived from human data
- **Off-target effects.** NNMT is expressed in liver and other tissues; the systemic consequences of chronic inhibition are uncharacterised
- **Long-term safety.** No data at typical use durations in any species

This is a compound where the preclinical story is genuinely compelling and the human evidence is simply absent. Both halves of that sentence should carry equal weight in any decision.

THE BOTTOM LINE

One of the more mechanistically interesting compounds in metabolic research, and one of the least studied in humans anywhere in this range. Promising in mice, entirely untested in people. Anyone using it is, in effect, the study.

● Also in the Range

Compare with **NAD⁺**. Both concern the same cellular pathway: NAD⁺ supplies the molecule directly, 5-Amino-1MQ blocks the enzyme that consumes it inside fat cells.

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