

# Niacin increased glucose, insulin, and C-peptide levels in sedentary nondiabetic postmenopausal women

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**Abstract:** The current study examined the effects of niacin and a single bout of aerobic exercise on plasma glucose, insulin, and C-peptide in sedentary, nondiabetic postmenopausal women. As a crossover design, 17 participants underwent four different trials: rest during the no-niacin condition (R), exercise during the no-niacin condition (E), rest during the with-niacin condition (RN), and exercise during the with-niacin condition (EN). All participants took 1,000 mg/day of extended-release niacin for 4 weeks during the with-niacin conditions (RN and EN). The exercise treatment consisted of a single bout of treadmill walking at 60% heart rate reserve until 400 kcal were expended. Blood samples were collected at 24 hours after each trial and analyzed for changes in plasma glucose, insulin, and C-peptide. A two by two analysis of variance was used to examine the changes in dependent variables, and the Bonferroni adjustment was employed as the post hoc test. The level of statistical significance was set at  $P < 0.05$ . There was no significant interaction between exercise and niacin, nor was there a main effect of exercise for changes in glucose, insulin, or C-peptide. However, there was a significant main effect for niacin as mean glucose, insulin, and C-peptide values significantly increased with niacin; glucose increased 10.6% ( $P=0.001$ ), from  $95.03 \pm 10.67$  mg/dL to  $105.07 \pm 13.56$  mg/dL; insulin increased 61.8% ( $P=0.001$ ), from  $16.98 \pm 12.49$   $\mu$ U/mL to  $27.48 \pm 14.84$   $\mu$ U/mL; and C-peptide increased 46.1% ( $P=0.001$ ), from  $1.65 \pm 0.75$  ng/mL to  $2.41 \pm 0.97$  ng/mL. Although niacin was generally well tolerated, given its adverse effects on glucose, insulin, and C-peptide profiles, the use of niacin should be done so with caution and under medical supervision.

**Keywords:** Niaspan, exercise, lipids and lipoproteins, hyperglycemia

## Introduction

Genetic and environmental factors such as aging, obesity, physical inactivity, and poor diet are associated with glucose intolerance, insulin resistance, and impaired insulin sensitivity, which contribute to the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), a disease with both societal and healthcare implications.<sup>1-3</sup> Aerobic exercise may positively influence glucose and insulin metabolism by lowering plasma glucose and insulin, while increasing glucose uptake and insulin sensitivity.<sup>4</sup> In particular, postmenopausal women who have increased risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease (CVD) and T2DM due to physiological changes associated with menopause may benefit from aerobic exercise.<sup>5</sup>

Niacin, a B vitamin, has been widely recommended for the treatment of dyslipidemia since it can significantly increase high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and decrease triglycerides and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.<sup>6-11</sup> Both immediate- and extended-release (ER) formula of niacin can effectively modify blood lipids and

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lipoproteins, which in turn reduce CVD risk factors.<sup>7,12</sup> However, compliance to the immediate-release formula of niacin is relatively low due to its adverse side effects, such as flushing, itching, or swelling and can include the instability in glucose homeostasis, which may result in the termination of niacin therapy and/or changes in diabetic medication dosages.<sup>7</sup> In contrast, the ER formula of niacin is relatively well tolerated, with minimum side effects and appears to positively alter blood lipids and lipoproteins.<sup>8,10,12–14</sup> Despite its beneficial effects on lipid and lipoprotein metabolism, niacin may cause some negative effects on glucose and insulin metabolism by exacerbating glucose control and insulin sensitivity that can further lead to hyperglycemia.<sup>10,15</sup>

Given the positive effects of aerobic exercise on glucose regulation<sup>16–18</sup> and niacin on lipid and lipoprotein profiles,<sup>9,11,14,19</sup> niacin combined with aerobic exercise could yield a synergetic effect on glucose and lipid metabolism, and possibly be prescribed as a treatment plan for postmenopausal women, who have elevated risk factors for CVD or T2DM. Improving lipid profiles in this population could lower risk factors for CVD and metabolic syndrome, thus decreasing the risk of developing glucose intolerance, insulin resistance, and/or T2DM. Therefore, the current study examined if the ER formula of niacin (1,000 mg/day) and a single bout of moderate intensity aerobic exercise (400 kcal) would positively affect glucose, insulin, and C-peptide profiles in sedentary, nondiabetic postmenopausal women.

## Materials and methods

### Participants

Sedentary, nondiabetic postmenopausal women between the ages of 40 and 80 years were solicited via flyers and an advertisement in the local newspaper. Inclusion criteria for the study were as follows: a) have been postmenopausal at least 1 year (naturally or surgically), b) have not been on hormone replacement therapy, c) have no known heart or organ disease, d) have no diabetes mellitus, e) have not taken any medications that alter the levels of glucose, insulin, C-peptide, lipids, or lipoproteins, g) have not smoked or quit within the past 6 months, and h) have not participated in regular physical activity (three or more times per week, at least 20 minutes per session). In addition to meeting the aforementioned requirements, each participant abstained from partaking in any form of physical activity (aerobic and anaerobic) and was encouraged to maintain their normal diet throughout the duration of participation in the study. Upon acceptance into the study, each participant signed informed consent, filled out a medical history questionnaire, and received permission

from a personal physician to participate. The methods and procedures for the current study were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board.

### Exercise testing

The participants performed a submaximal exercise test on a treadmill (Quinton Instruments, Bothell, WA, USA) to determine the appropriate exercise intensity for 60% heart rate reserve (HRR). The submaximal exercise test began with a warm-up stage for 2 minutes at 0% grade with the speed of 3.0 mph. After the warm-up, the grade increased by 2.0% every 2 minutes, while the speed remained at 3.0 mph until the participants reached their 60% HRR. The 60% HRR was calculated by subtracting the resting heart rate (HR) from the age-estimated maximum HR ( $220 - \text{age}$ ), and this value was then multiplied by 60% (the % exercise intensity for the current study), followed by adding the resting HR. In equation form, it is as follows:<sup>20</sup>

$$60\% \text{ HRR} = [(220 - \text{age}) - \text{resting HR}] \times 60\% + \text{resting HR} \quad (1)$$

During the submaximal exercise test, 12-lead electrocardiograph (ECG), HR, blood pressure, and the ratings of perceived exertion were recorded. HR and 12-lead ECG were continuously monitored during the submaximal exercise test via a Quinton Q4500 12-lead ECG (Quinton Instruments). Blood pressure and ratings of perceived exertion using the 6–20 Borg's scale were recorded at the end of each stage. To determine the energy expenditure of 400 kcal, expired respiratory gases were collected using the Parvo Medics Truemax 2400 metabolic measurement system (Consentius Technologies, Sandy, UT, USA) at three different time points (beginning, middle, and the end of submaximal exercise test) for 15 minutes each. However, only the last 10 minutes of expired gases for each time point were analyzed to determine the average oxygen consumption ( $\text{VO}_2$ ), which later was used to determine total energy expenditure using a thermal equivalents table of oxygen for respiratory exchange ratio.<sup>21</sup>

### Study design

Due to the known potential side effects, all participants were first assigned to the no-niacin condition followed by the with-niacin condition for 4 weeks. During the no-niacin and with-niacin conditions, both rest and exercise trials were randomly assigned to each condition (rest during the no-niacin condition [R], exercise during the no-niacin condition [E], rest during the with-niacin condition [RN], and exercise

during the with-niacin condition [EN]). Each participant completed each of the four trials (see Figure 1). The exercise trial consisted of performing a single bout of aerobic exercise at 60% HRR on the treadmill until 400 kcal were expended, whereas the participants did not perform any exercise during the rest trial. At least 1 week between the rest and exercise trials within the no-niacin and with-niacin conditions was required to avoid any effects the last bout of exercise might have on glucose, insulin, and C-peptide.

## Body composition assessment

Body composition was assessed by a Lunar DPX-IQ dual-energy x-ray absorptiometer (Lunar, Madison, WI, USA). During the assessment, participants lay supine, fully clothed, on a padded table for the scan. All X-ray scans were conducted by a licensed X-ray technician.

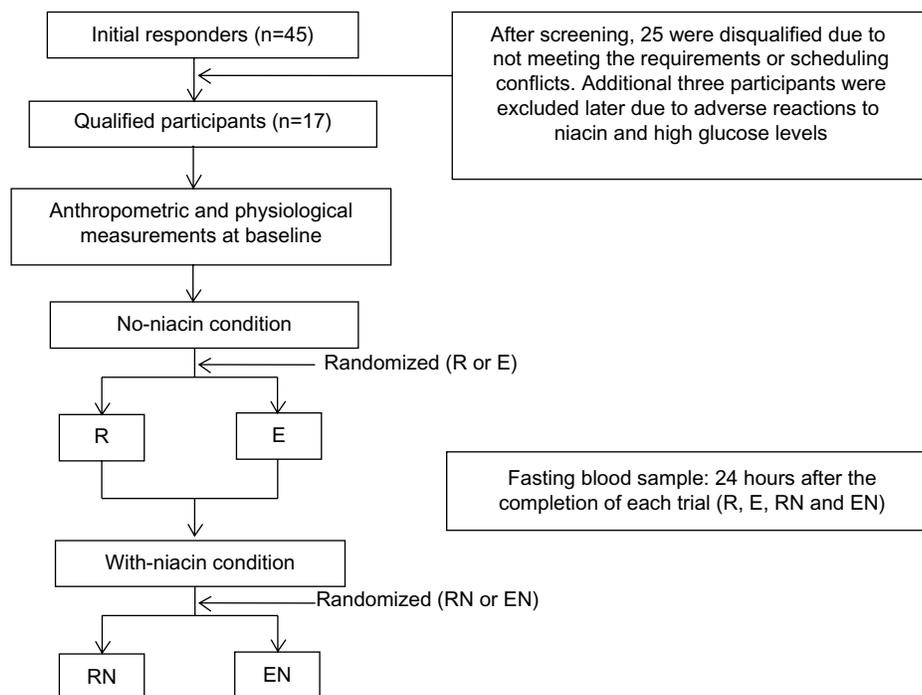
## Niacin supplements

After completing the no-niacin condition, the participants began with the with-niacin condition, where they received the ER formula of niacin (Niaspan; Kos Pharmaceuticals, Miami, FL, USA) tablets, which were labeled by trial week and placed in plastic bags. To reach a target dosage of 1,000 mg/day, the participants began with one 250 mg dose of niacin/day (Slo-Niacin; Upsher-Smith Laboratory, Minneapolis,

MN, USA) during the first week of the with-niacin condition since the lowest dosage of Niaspan available was 500 mg. During the second week of the with-niacin condition, the dosage of niacin was increased to 500 mg/day. The participants ingested 1,000 mg of niacin/day for 4 weeks thereafter (from third to sixth week). To minimize the possible side effects, the participants were allowed to ingest a 325 mg aspirin or a 200 mg ibuprofen 30 minutes prior to administering the niacin if needed.

## Blood analysis

The participants arrived at the laboratory after the minimum of 10 hours of fasting in the morning between 6.00 am and 8.00 am to have blood drawn at 24 hours after the completion of each trial (R, E, RN, and EN). Upon arrival, the participants rested in a chair for 20 minutes, and venous blood samples were collected into an ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) plasma tube and a serum separator tube. The EDTA plasma sample was gently mixed and centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 20 minutes to separate plasma. The serum blood sample remained at room temperature for 20 minutes to be clotted, and was then centrifuged (3,000 rpm) at 4°C for 20 minutes to separate serum. Plasma and serum samples were allocated into microcentrifuge tubes and immediately frozen at -80°C for the further biochemical analyses.



**Figure 1** Study design flow chart.

**Abbreviations:** E, exercise during the no-niacin condition; EN, exercise during the with-niacin condition; R, rest during the no-niacin condition; RN, rest during the with-niacin condition.

Plasma samples were used in the analysis of glucose (Glucose UV reagent #R84682; Raichem, San Diego, CA, USA). Serum samples were used in the analyses of insulin (Insulin ELISA #DSL-10-1600; Diagnostic Systems Laboratories, Inc., Webster, TX, USA) and C-peptide (C-peptide ELISA #DSL-10-7000; Diagnostic Systems Laboratories, Inc.). Each assay procedure was performed as instructed by each assay protocol, and the optical density was measured using a PowerWave™ XS microplate spectrophotometer (Bio Tek Instruments, Winooski, VT, USA). The intraassay coefficient of variations for glucose, insulin, and C-peptide were 1.70%, 6.40%, and 4.50%, respectively. The interassay coefficient of variations were 1.90%, 4.70%, and 8.40% for glucose, insulin, and C-peptide, respectively. The concentrations of glucose, insulin, and C-peptide were corrected, if necessary, for any postexercise plasma volume changes using the Dill and Costill equation.<sup>22</sup>

## Statistical analysis

Changes in glucose, insulin, and C-peptide were determined by a two (conditions: no-niacin and with-niacin) by two (trials: rest or exercise) analysis of variance (ANOVA), and the Bonferroni adjustment was used as the post hoc test. All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The data are reported as mean ± standard deviation. The level of statistical significance was set at  $P < 0.05$ .

## Results

Of the 45 applicants who initially responded to the advertisement for this study, 25 were disqualified due to not meeting the study criteria or scheduling conflicts. Twenty qualified participants volunteered for the study, but three participants were excluded due to the following reasons: 1) two participants dropped out prior to the completion of the study due to the adverse reactions of itching, flushing, and/or swelling, which occurred during the 1,000 mg dosage of niacin; 2) one participant completed the study, but was later found to have abnormally high glucose values ( $>126$  mg/dL). Therefore, the remaining 17 participants were included in the final data analysis. The baseline measurements of the participants are presented in Table 1. Fasting plasma volumes for rest and exercise trials were not different; therefore, no correction was made for plasma volume change.

Four weeks of niacin therapy consisting of 1,000 mg/day resulted in a statistically significant increase ( $P=0.001$ ) in glucose, insulin, and C-peptide (Table 2). The mean value of fasting glucose for the no-niacin condition

**Table 1** Anthropometric and physiological characteristics of participants at baseline

	Mean ± SD	Minimum	Maximum
Age (years)	57.6±7.5	46.0	71.0
Height (cm)	160.1±7.0	147.0	171.4
Weight (kg)	77.2±14.8	57.5	115.4
BMI	30.1±4.8	21.1	39.3
Body fat (%)	47.0±6.2	34.1	55.6
Postmenopausal status (years)	13.7±7.9	2.0	28.0
WHR	0.8±0.03	0.8	0.9
HR <sub>rest</sub> (bpm)	71.2±9.7	60.0	96.0
HR <sub>max</sub> (bpm)	163.5±6.5	149.0	174.0
60% HRR (bpm)	134.1±6.2	118.0	141.0
Total exercise time (min) to expend 400 kcal	61.6±9.0	45.0	80.0

**Notes:** All values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD).  $HR_{max} = (220 - \text{age})$ .  $HRR = ([HR_{max} - HR_{rest}] \times \text{intensity} + HR_{rest})$ .

**Abbreviations:** BMI, body mass index;  $HR_{max}$ , age-estimated maximum heart rate;  $HR_{rest}$ , resting heart rate; HRR, heart rate reserve; WHR, waist to hip ratio.

was  $95.03 \pm 10.67$  mg/dL, but this value increased to  $105.07 \pm 13.56$  mg/dL (or 10.6%) after the 4 weeks of niacin therapy. Fasting insulin for the no-niacin condition was  $16.98 \pm 12.49$   $\mu\text{U/mL}$  and increased by 61.8% ( $27.48 \pm 14.84$   $\mu\text{U/mL}$ ) with niacin. The mean value for fasting C-peptide for the no-niacin condition was  $1.65 \pm 0.75$  ng/mL, and increased to  $2.41 \pm 0.97$  ng/mL (or 46.1%) with niacin. However, the main effect for exercise or the interactions for niacin and exercise was not significant for any dependent variables as shown in Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

## Discussion

The present study investigated the independent and combined effects of niacin (1,000 mg/day for 4 weeks) and a single bout of aerobic exercise (60% HRR) on glucose, insulin, and C-peptide profiles in sedentary, nondiabetic, postmenopausal women. The effects of niacin and exercise on lipids and lipoproteins have been previously reported elsewhere.<sup>13</sup> In brief, niacin increased both HDL-C and HDL<sub>2</sub>-C and lowered the total cholesterol to HDL-C ratio. The primary finding of the present study was that niacin increased glucose, insulin, and C-peptide in nondiabetic, postmenopausal women.

**Table 2** The main effects of niacin on glucose, insulin, and C-peptide

	No niacin	With niacin	P
Glucose (mg/dL)	95.03±10.67	105.07±13.56	0.001*
Insulin ( $\mu\text{U/mL}$ )	16.98±12.49	27.48±14.84	0.001*
C-peptide (ng/mL)	1.65±0.75	2.41±0.97	0.001*

**Notes:** All values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation; \*represents significant difference between the no-niacin and with-niacin conditions.

**Table 3** The main effects of exercise on glucose, insulin, and C-peptide

	Rest	Exercise	P
Glucose (mg/dL)	101.68±14.04	98.43±14.43	0.115
Insulin (μU/mL)	21.04±12.99	18.37±10.19	0.079
C-peptide (ng/mL)	2.10±1.10	1.96±0.94	0.087

**Note:** All values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

The niacin-induced increase in glucose observed in the present study is consistent with the results from other studies.<sup>6,12,14,23,24</sup> Similar to the current study, glucose increased up to 7.0% from baseline values after participants (men and women with hypercholesterolemia) took 1,000 mg/day of niacin for 96 weeks.<sup>6,14</sup> Chang et al<sup>24</sup> have reported that 2 weeks of niacin therapy increased fasting glucose levels, with the largest increase seen in the older impaired glucose tolerance group. In contrast, some studies have reported no changes or a decrease in glucose with niacin therapy.<sup>8,10,11,25,26</sup> In one study, glucose levels decreased from baseline in nonobese, healthy, physically active men and women with normal glucose tolerance during 4 hours of continuous intravenous infusion of niacin.<sup>26</sup> Fasting glucose levels were not significantly changed after 4 months of niacin therapy in men (43–69 years old) with T2DM or impaired fasting glucose who took a niacin dosage of 2,000 mg/day.<sup>11</sup> Elam et al<sup>25</sup> have reported that niacin therapy of up to 60 weeks initially increased glucose in patients with controlled T2DM, but the increased glucose values returned to baseline with continued therapy. In addition, Goldberg et al<sup>8</sup> and Grundy et al<sup>10</sup> found initial increases in fasting blood glucose, but by the conclusion of the studies, the increased glucose values had returned to baseline values. Findings by Goldberg et al<sup>8</sup> were similar to the current study, in that the 1,000 mg/day dose caused a significant increase (5.4%) in fasting glucose concentrations from baseline in men and women (21–75 years old). However, the similarity ends at an increased dosage (3,000 mg/day), where fasting glucose levels decreased by 0.4% from baseline. The turnaround in glucose values could be attributed to a long duration of therapy (up to 60 weeks) because disturbances in glucose values associated

with a niacin therapy have been found to resolve after several weeks of niacin therapy. Grundy et al<sup>10</sup> also found minimal changes in fasting glucose values during a 16-week trial involving male and female patients with T2DM who took 1,000 mg or 1,500 mg/day of niacin. These changes were usually seen during the 1,500 mg/day dose but were negligible and not statistically significant. The overall lack of change in glucose values is credited to adjustments made in diabetic medications for the patients taking the higher dose. Although the exact mechanism by which niacin incurs mild hyperglycemia has not been clearly understood, it may be associated with a niacin-induced decrease in insulin sensitivity, which is caused by a rebound in plasma free fatty acids following niacin ingestion.<sup>27</sup>

In the current study, niacin increased insulin from baseline by 61.8%, which is consistent with other studies.<sup>24,28</sup> A significant increase in fasting insulin levels as well as a significant decrease in insulin sensitivity were observed during 2,000 mg of niacin therapy for 2 weeks in healthy men and women.<sup>24</sup> This niacin-induced increase in insulin may be attributed to aging and the impairment of β-cell compensation to insulin resistance.<sup>24</sup> According to Kahn et al,<sup>28</sup> 2 weeks of niacin administration caused fasting insulin levels to double, insulin sensitivity to decrease, and insulin resistance to develop in young, healthy men. However, Alvarsson and Grill<sup>29</sup> reported that 14 days of niacin therapy did not significantly alter insulin in healthy, nonobese men and women (25–61 years old) without diabetes. In addition, a short duration of niacin therapy (14 days) did not significantly change mean fasting insulin levels in healthy, nonobese men and women, possibly due to low dosage of niacin (500 mg/day for 7 days and 1,000 mg/day for 7 days).<sup>30</sup> The inconsistent results observed between the present and aforementioned studies may be due to the different characteristics of the study population such as age, body mass index (BMI), and physical activity levels. For instance, the average age in the Alvarsson and Grill study<sup>29</sup> that showed no change in insulin levels with niacin was 45 years, with 23.9 (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) BMI, whereas the average age of participants in the present study was 58 years, with 30.1 (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) BMI. Aging is associated

**Table 4** The interaction of niacin and exercise on glucose, insulin, and C-peptide

	R	E	RN	EN	P
Glucose (mg/dL)	96.58±11.39	93.48±12.98	106.77±14.89	103.37±14.47	0.941
Insulin (μU/mL)	15.62±9.25	13.19±4.96	26.46±14.18	23.54±11.53	0.945
C-peptide (ng/mL)	1.67±0.95	1.63±0.84	2.52±1.11	2.29±0.95	0.506

**Note:** All values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

**Abbreviations:** E, exercise during the no-niacin condition; EN, exercise during the with-niacin condition; R, rest during the no-niacin condition; RN, rest during the with-niacin condition.

with  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction, insulin resistance, and an increase in visceral fat, resulting in an increase in BMI. Differences may also be attributed to the level of physical activity since inactivity could contribute to the insulin resistance incurred during niacin therapy.

Niacin significantly increased C-peptide by 46.1% in the current study. In contrast to the present study, some studies have reported no changes in C-peptide with niacin therapy in healthy, nonobese men and women.<sup>29,31</sup> C-peptide levels are nearly parallel with insulin levels, which can be expected since C-peptide is released in equimolar amounts to insulin. Though the exact mechanisms are not fully understood, free fatty acids are believed to play a role in the secretion of insulin and C-peptide. In a study by Dobbins et al,<sup>31</sup> insulin levels significantly changed without changes in C-peptide levels, which suggests a change in insulin clearance occurred rather than a change in the rate of insulin secretion.

Exercise may positively influence metabolic risk factors including glucose and insulin profiles.<sup>4,32</sup> In the current study, however, a single bout of aerobic exercise did not significantly lower glucose, insulin, or C-peptide. This finding is consistent with other studies.<sup>33–35</sup> Baynard et al<sup>33</sup> reported single or multiple bouts of moderate intensity aerobic exercise (60% peak attainable  $\text{VO}_2$ ) did not alter glucose or insulin in sedentary, obese women with T2DM. One hour walking exercise for 24 weeks (3 days/week) at 60%–70% maximum  $\text{VO}_2$  did not alter glucose or insulin levels in moderately-obese, postmenopausal women, even though there were significant decreases in mean body weight, BMI, and percent body fat.<sup>34</sup> Multiple bouts of aerobic exercise in obese, postmenopausal women with T2DM also resulted in no significant change in fasting glucose levels.<sup>35</sup> The lack of change in glucose or insulin levels following acute or chronic exercise performed at moderate intensity may indicate that a higher intensity level is required to effectively modify glucose and insulin. In contrast to the current study, several investigations involving repeated bouts of aerobic exercise reported changes in glucose and insulin.<sup>3,36</sup> Mean plasma glucose levels decreased without any changes in mean fasting insulin levels in sedentary, postmenopausal women, who expended 1,500 kcal per week while exercising at 65% maximum  $\text{VO}_2$ .<sup>3</sup> A possible explanation for the decrease in mean glucose levels in the aforementioned study was the total amount of calories expended, which was almost four times as much as the current study, and lasted for 15 weeks. Acute bouts of exercise at moderate intensity requiring a caloric expenditure of 1,500 kcal/week may be required as minimal requirements to improve CVD risk factors.<sup>3</sup> Insulin levels were decreased

about 30% with aerobic exercise in obese, young men and women (26–42 years old) who followed a training program of 1 hour, 3 days/week for 6 weeks.<sup>37</sup> In another training study, fasting insulin levels at 24 hours postexercise in healthy men and women (30–37 years old) decreased 8.0%, and insulin sensitivity increased by 10%. However, this improvement was short lived, reverting to baseline values after 72 hours.<sup>16</sup> After a single bout of moderate or high intensity exercise, insulin sensitivity improved by 51% and 85%, respectively, in middle-aged prediabetic adults, and there was no difference between moderate and high intensity exercise sessions.<sup>38</sup> An acute bout of exercise decreased the levels of insulin and C-peptide in middle-aged, nonobese and obese nondiabetic women but not in obese T2DM women. However, the exercise-induced increase in insulin returned to baseline level during recovery. Interestingly, the level of insulin during recovery increased above the resting value in obese, nondiabetic and diabetic women,<sup>39</sup> indicating that obese individuals may have a slower rate of glucose clearance than their nonobese counterparts.

## Conclusion

Although the use of niacin has often been recommended for the treatment of dyslipidemia, further study may be necessary to determine the safety and efficacy of its use in sedentary, postmenopausal women, especially those with T2DM given the increased frequency seen in persons of 60 years of age and older. Future clinical studies examining the effects of niacin alone or combined with aerobic exercise should entail a protocol of several months, possibly resulting in an improved metabolic response given that the increases in glucose caused by niacin therapy may return to baseline levels after a few months. Given the adverse effects of niacin, the use of niacin in postmenopausal women should proceed with caution under medical supervision until further investigations are conducted.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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