



Riboflavin (vitamin B2): foods, functions, how much do you need & more

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What is a fluorescent, water-soluble and neon yellow vitamin? - Riboflavin! If you read this very energetically, you already know that riboflavin is responsible for energy production!

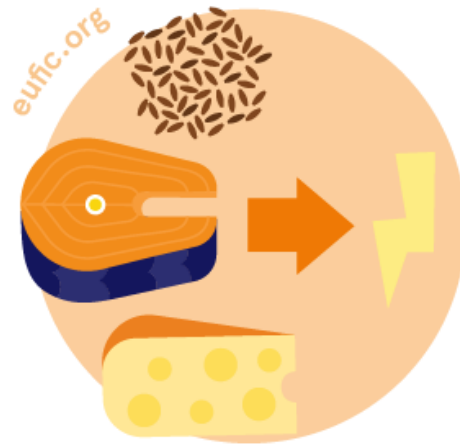
What is riboflavin?

Riboflavin, also referred to as vitamin B2, is a water-soluble vitamin that belongs to the B-vitamins family. We can find riboflavin in a variety of foods; however, this vitamin is more commonly found in animal-based products.

What are the functions of riboflavin?

Riboflavin is involved in many bodily processes. This vitamin is important to help our cells grow and function and to help our bodies convert nutrients into energy.

functions of riboflavin



helps our bodies
convert nutrients
into energy

How much riboflavin do I need per day?

How much riboflavin you need per day changes according to your age, sex and life-stage.

The dietary reference value (DRV)* set for healthy adults (over the age of 18) is 1.6 mg of riboflavin per day. During pregnancy and lactation, needs can go up to 2 mg of riboflavin per day.

We can get enough riboflavin from our diets by eating a variety of foods. Following your [country's dietary guidelines](#) on a healthy and balanced diet will help you meet your needs for riboflavin.

how much riboflavin is in these foods



* These values are based on the population reference intakes (PRI) estimates from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). They should not be interpreted as nutrient goals. To know more about DRVs in Europe [click here](#).

What foods contain riboflavin?

We can find riboflavin in a variety of foods, but some of the richest sources include:

- milk and dairy
- eggs
- meat (particularly organ meats)
- fortified foods.

Riboflavin can also be found in smaller amounts in green vegetables.

foods that contain riboflavin



Does riboflavin interact with other nutrients?

Riboflavin, alongside niacin and zinc, helps our bodies convert vitamin B6 to its active (functional) forms in our bodies. Having good amounts of these micronutrients in our diets, particularly riboflavin, is important to ensure that our bodies can use vitamin B6 in its functions.

What happens if I have too little riboflavin?

Riboflavin deficiency is rare in developed countries since most people get the recommended amounts for this vitamin from a varied diet. When it does happen, it often comes alongside other nutrient deficiencies, caused by malnutrition or specific health conditions that prevent our bodies from absorbing nutrients from foods. Because of this, it's hard to link a deficiency in riboflavin with specific health effects.

Nevertheless, a lack of riboflavin can cause skin inflammation, a sore throat, sores at the corners of the mouth, swollen and cracked lips and anaemia. However, these can also be signs of problems other than a riboflavin deficiency.

What happens if I have too much riboflavin?

It's highly unlikely to get harmful amounts of riboflavin through foods alone. Even if we exceed our daily needs, our bodies remove the riboflavin surplus through urine.

Before taking riboflavin supplements, check with your doctor or a registered dietitian/nutritionist or consult your [national dietary guidelines](#).

When should I pay extra attention to my riboflavin intake?

Most people get the recommended amounts of riboflavin through their diets.

Nevertheless, vegans and vegetarians, particularly if pregnant or lactating, need to pay extra attention to their intake of riboflavin, since we get large amounts of this vitamin from meat and other animal products (such as eggs, milk and dairy).

If you are planning to change your diet, have recently done so, or are concerned that you might not be getting enough riboflavin, we recommend that you consult a qualified nutritionist or dietitian to discuss how to best meet your own nutritional needs.

References

1. European Food Safety Authority. 2017. Scientific Opinion on Dietary Reference Values for riboflavin. EFSA Journal 2017;15(8):4919
2. World Health Organization (WHO) (2004). Vitamin and mineral requirements in human nutrition. 2nd edition. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.
3. [Public Health England. 2019. McCance and Widdowson's Composition of Foods Integrated Dataset.](#)