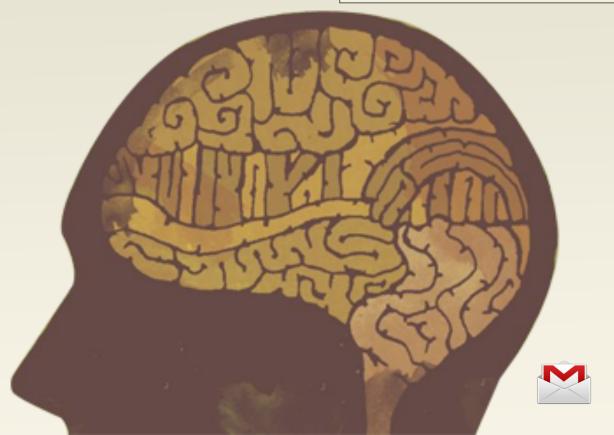


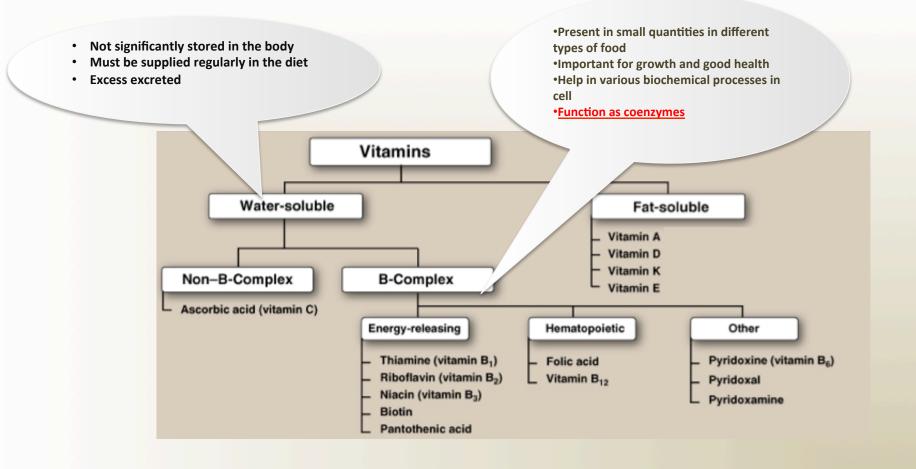
### Vitamins B<sub>6</sub> and B<sub>12</sub>



#### **·OBJECTIVES:**

- •General biochemistry
- •Functions
- Deficiency diseases

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# Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>

Forms:

Three forms (inactive)

- Pyridoxine
- □ Pyridoxal
- □ Pyridoxamine

Active form:

All 3 are converted to

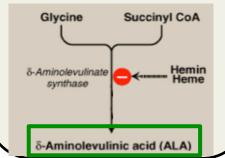
Pyridoxal phosphate (PLP)

(PLP) acts as a <u>coenzyme</u> for the following reactions:

1. <u>Condensation</u> Reaction

Formation of aminolevulinic acid (ALA) by ALA synthase

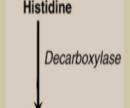
The regulatory step in hemoglobin synthesis



#### 2. Decarboxylation Reaction

- **✓** Formation of Chatecholamines: Dopamine, norepinephrine and epinephrine
- ✓ Formation of Histamine
- √ Formation of Serotonin (5-HD)





Histamine



Tryptophan

#### 3. Transamination Reaction

✓ In conversion of alanine to pyruvate by ALT (Alanine aminotransferase)

4. <u>Deamination</u>
Reaction

leads to poor activity of PLP-dependent enzymes Causing:

- ✓ Deficient amino acid metabolism
- ✓ Deficient lipid metabolism
- ✓ Deficient neurotransmitter synthesis such as;

[serotonin, epinephrine, norepinephrine and gamma amino butyric acid (GABA)]

3

## **Vitamin B**<sub>6</sub> deficiency

- Dietary deficiency
  - Rare, but it was observed in:
    - 1. Newborn infants fed on formulas low in B6
      - 2. Women on oral contraceptives
        - 3. Alcoholics
- •Isoniazid treatment for TB can lead to vitamin B6 deficiency by forming inactive derivative with PLP

Mild deficiency leads to:

☐ Irritability ☐ Nervousness

☐ Depression

Severe deficiency leads to:

☐ Peripheral neuropathy

□ Convulsions

**Because PLP is involved in the synthesis** of sphingolipids

Its deficiency leads to demyelination of nerves and consequent peripheral neuritis

## Start from here

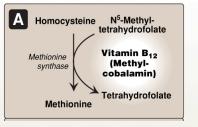
#### Forms:

- ✓ Cyanocobalamin
- √ Hydroxycobalamin
- ✓ Adenosylcobalamin
- (major storage form in the liver)

  ✓ Methylcobalamin
- (mostly found in blood circulation)

2- Conversion of homocysteine to methionine

Methionine synthase requires B12 in converting homocysteine to methionine



Both act as Coenzymes for metabolic reactions.

B<sub>12</sub>-binding proteins

#### **Functions**

Essential for normal CNS function and RBCs maturation

# **Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>**

To ileum

### Sources:

- Not synthesized in the body and must be supplied in the diet.
- Mainly found <u>in animal</u> <u>liver</u> bound to protein as <u>Methylcobalamin</u> or

5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin

✓ Absorption&store

Binds to intrinsic factor (IF) which is a protein secreted by cells in the stomach and then absorbed by the ileum

Liver stores vitamin B12 (4-5 mg) and it is the only water-soluble vitamin that is stored in the body.

1- Conversion of methylmalonyl-CoA to succinyl-CoA

The enzyme in this pathway, methyl-malonyl-CoA mutase, requires B12

Fatty acids
(odd number of carbons)

Methylmalonyl CoA

Methylmalonyl CoA

Mutase

Witamin B<sub>12</sub>
(Deoxyadenosyl-

Succinyl CoA

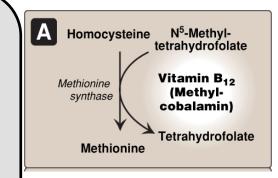
cobalamin)

Homocysteine re-methylation reaction is the only pathway where N5-methyl TH4 can be returned back to tetrahydrofolate (TH4) pool

Otherwise folate will be trapped as N5-methyltetrahydrofolate (folate trap), which leads to =>deficiency of folate and other TH4 derivatives (N5-N10 methylene TH4 and N10 formyl TH4) required for purine and pyrimidine syntheses

**TH4: Tetrahydrofolate** 

Neurological symptoms



### Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency

- •<u>Is observed in patients with (IF) deficiency due to autoimmunity or by partial or total gastrectomy</u>
- •Clinical deficiency symptoms develop in several years
- Paraesthesia (abnormal sensation) of hands and feet
- Reduced perception of vibration and position
- Absence of reflexes
- Unsteady gait and balance (ataxia)

Psychiatric symptoms

- Confusion and memory loss
- Depression
- Unstable mood

#### Disorders:

☐ Pernicious anemia:
(Megaloblastic anemia):
is mainly due to the deficiency of intrinsic factor.

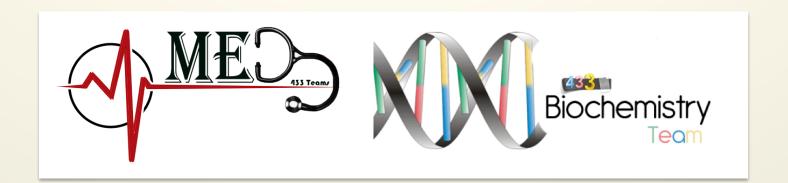
☐ Demyelination

Myelin sheath of neurons is chemically unstable and damaged

**□**Neuropathy Peripheral nerve damage:

- => Deficiency of vitamin B12
- => accumulation of methylmalonyl CoA.
- => High levels of methylomalonyl CoA is used instead of malonyl CoA for fatty acid synthesis
- => Myelin synthesized with these abnormal fatty acids is unstable and degraded causing neuropathy

1) Which of the following is the active form of vitamin $B_6$ ?	5) which of the following vitamins is stored in the liver?
- 0	
A- PLP	A- B <sub>6</sub>
B- PLL	B- B <sub>12</sub>
C- Pyridoxine	<b>C-B</b> <sub>3</sub>
D- Pyridoxamine	D- B <sub>4</sub>
2) An alcoholic was presented to the general practitioner	6) A patient suffering from pernicious anemia was
with signs of severe vitamin $\mathbf{B}_6$ deficiency, which of the	presented the GP, which of the following is the most likely
following is NOT one of his presentations?	cause of it?
A- Vomiting	A- vit. B <sub>12</sub> deficiency
<b>B- Convulsions</b>	B- vit. B <sub>6</sub> deficiency
<b>C- Depression</b>	C- vit. B <sub>3</sub> deficiency
<b>D-Irritability</b>	D- vit. B <sub>4</sub> deficiency
3) Formation of ALA with the help of PLP is an example of	7) Conversion of homocysteine to methionine requires
3) Formation of ALA with the help of PLP is an example of which of the following?	7) Conversion of homocysteine to methionine requires which of the following vitamins?
which of the following?	which of the following vitamins?
which of the following? A- Transamination Reaction	which of the following vitamins? $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}_6$
which of the following? A- Transamination Reaction B- Condensation Reaction	which of the following vitamins? A-B <sub>6</sub> B-B <sub>12</sub>
which of the following? A- Transamination Reaction B- Condensation Reaction C- Decarboxylation Reaction	which of the following vitamins?  A-B <sub>6</sub> B-B <sub>12</sub> C-B <sub>3</sub>
which of the following? A-Transamination Reaction B- Condensation Reaction C- Decarboxylation Reaction D- Deamination Reaction 4) Which ONE of the following has the highest risk of	which of the following vitamins? A- $B_6$ B- $B_{12}$ C- $B_3$ D- $B_4$
which of the following? A- Transamination Reaction B- Condensation Reaction C- Decarboxylation Reaction D- Deamination Reaction	which of the following vitamins?  A-B <sub>6</sub> B-B <sub>12</sub> C-B <sub>3</sub> D-B <sub>4</sub> 8) Which of the following accumulates as a result of the
which of the following?  A- Transamination Reaction B- Condensation Reaction C- Decarboxylation Reaction D- Deamination Reaction 4) Which ONE of the following has the highest risk of developing vitamin B <sub>6</sub> deficiency?	which of the following vitamins?  A-B <sub>6</sub> B-B <sub>12</sub> C-B <sub>3</sub> D-B <sub>4</sub> 8) Which of the following accumulates as a result of the foliate trap?
which of the following?  A- Transamination Reaction B- Condensation Reaction C- Decarboxylation Reaction D- Deamination Reaction 4) Which ONE of the following has the highest risk of developing vitamin B <sub>6</sub> deficiency?  A- PREGNANCY	which of the following vitamins?  A-B <sub>6</sub> B-B <sub>12</sub> C-B <sub>3</sub> D-B <sub>4</sub> 8) Which of the following accumulates as a result of the foliate trap?  A-Tetrahydrofolate



## Thank You!

Done by:
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Mohammed AlNafisah
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