



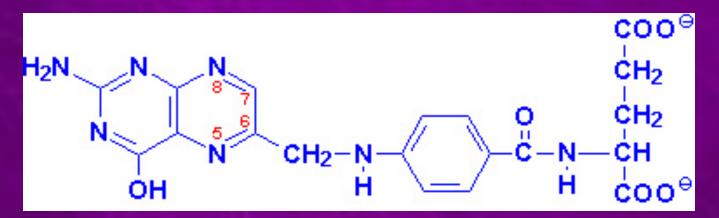




# Vitamin B9 (folic acid)

# • <u>Chemistry:</u>

- It is a combination of:
  - Pteridine nucleus.
  - *P-amino benzoic acid.*
  - Glutamic acid.



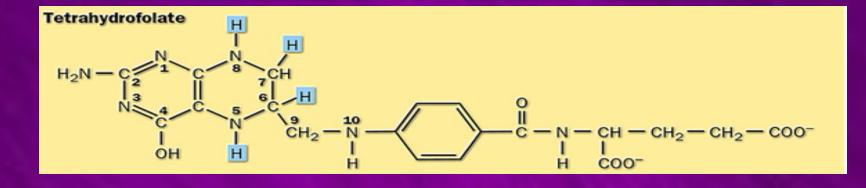
### • <u>Properties:</u>

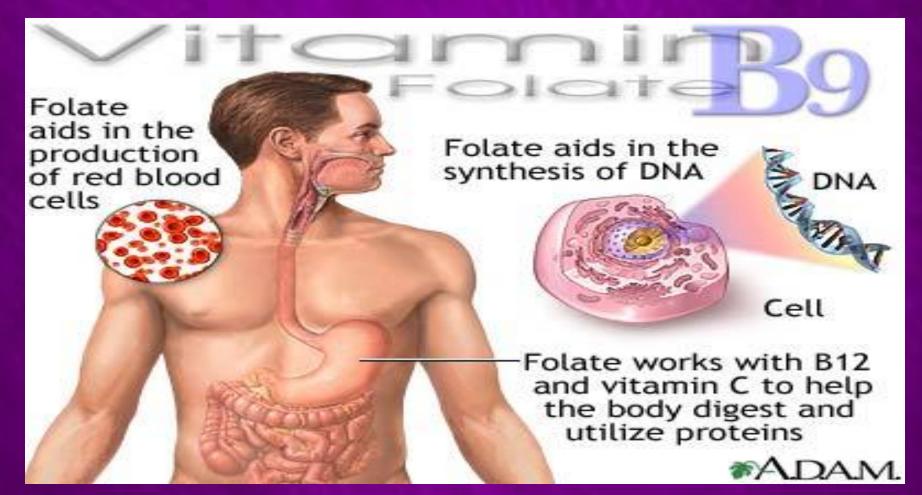
- Folic acid is inactive and it is activated in the liver by help of vitamin C into folinic acid.
- Folinic acid is essential for the growth of a certain bacillus called leuconostoc citrovorum. So it is called citrovorm factor.
- <u>Sources:</u>
  - Widely distributed in nature. They are abundant in green leafy vegetables, wheat, yeast and liver.
  - In man, it is synthesized by bacteria of larg intestine.
- <u>Requirements:</u>
  - Adults: 0.5 mg/day.
  - Pregnant and Lactating women: 0.7mg/day.

# Function:

- Folic acid is reduced to tetrahydrofolate, the active form.
- Folic acid in the form of tetrahydrofolate functions as a coenzyme in the transfer and utilization of one carbon fragments (moiety) the single carbon moity may be:
  - Formyle group
  - Formimino group.
  - Hydroxy methyle group
- Source of the one carbon moiety:
  - Glycine: it isα–carbon.
  - Serine: it is  $\beta$ –carbon.
  - Tryptophane: through the formation of formic acid.
  - Histidine: through the formation of formiminoglutamic acid (FIGLU).
  - Dimethylglycine:one of its –CH3 groups being oxidized to hydroxymethyle group then transferred to FH4 forming hydroxymethyl FH4 and sarcosine.
- Folic acid has a fundamental role in growth and reproduction, since it is used for reactions leading to synthesis of purines and pyrimidines.
- It is necessary for phospholipid metabolism.
- Synthesis of deoxythymidylic acid (dTMP).

-Methyl group -Formate group





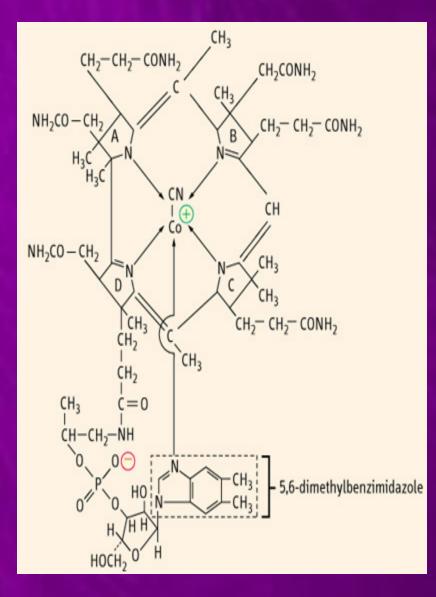
# **Deficiency**

- 1. Folic acid deficiency is common in such condition:
  - Haemolytic anaemia.
  - Anaemia of malignancy.
  - Alcoholism.
  - Pregnancy anemia.
- 2. The manifestations of deficiency result from the reduced rate of cell division. They include:
- 3. Impaired growth.
- 4. Impaired multiplication of alimentary canal epithelium.
- 5. Impaired haemopoiesis.
- 6. In the human blood picture shows macrocytic hyperchronic anemia accompanied by leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.



# Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamine)

- Anti-pernicious anemia or extrinsic factor of Castle.
- It consists of :
- Four pyrrole rings surrounding a single cobalt atom. The replcable hydrogen of every pyrrole ring is substituted by a side chain.
- The central cobalt atom is attached at one side to a cyanide group (CN) and the other side to 5.6-dimethyle benzimidazole which is attached to the side chain on ring D through ribose, phosphate and aminopropanol.
- Since vitamin B12 contains a cobalt atom and a cyanide group, so it is also called cyanocobalamine
- If the cyanide group is removed, it is called cobalamine.



### • **Properties:**

- Red in colour.
- It is stable to heating at  $100^{\circ}C$ .
- It is destroyed rapidly at pH9 on heating.
- It can give certaincoenzymes called cobomides.
- <u>Absorption:</u>
  - From ileum.
  - It depends on presence of gastric HCL and a constituent of normal gastric juice which has been called Intrinsic factor of castle.
  - It is a constituent of gastric mucoprotein.
  - It is found in the fundus and cardiac end of stomach but not in the pylorus.

# • <u>Sources:</u>

- Liver and kidney are the best sources.
- Milk, egg and meats.
- Vegetables are deficient in vitamin B12.

# • <u>Requirements:</u>

- Adults: 5ug/day.
- Pregnant and lactating female: 7 ug/day.

# <u>Function</u>

- 1. It is important for transformation of RNA to DNA.
- 2. It is essential in protein and nucleic acid synthesis.
- 3. It is essential for metabolism of haemopoitic and nervous system.
- 4. It is important in methyl group neogenesis for transmethylation reaction.
- 5. It provides a group of coenzymes known as cobamides these function as coenzymes in isomerase enzyme.
- 6. Treatment of pernicious anemia, it is regarded as the extrinsic factor, which unites with the intrinsic factor present in the stomach, to give certain factor which prevents pernicious anemia.

Brain-

# Spinalcord

Red blood cells

Vitamin B12 is important for metabolism, the formation of red blood cells, and the maintenance of the central nervous system, which includes the brain and spinal cord





- 1. Pernicious anaemia which is characterized by:
- 2. Atrophy of gastric mucosa.
- 3. Hyperchronic macrocytic anemia.
- 4. Nervous lesions.

Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency:

- Malabsorption syndrome.
- Destruction of gastric mucosa or after gastrectomy.
- Absence of secretion of the intrinsic factor.

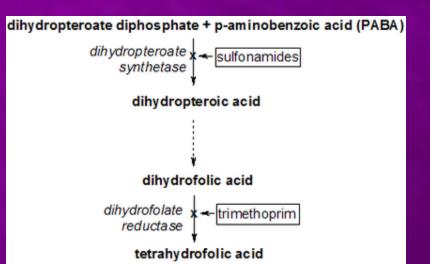
# Para aminobenzoic acid (PABA).

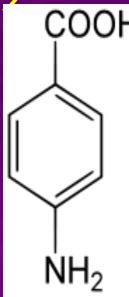
### • <u>Sources :</u>

- It is widely distributed in animal and plant tissues.
- Present in good amounts in yeast.

### • <u>Function:</u>

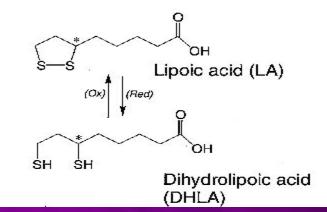
- It enter in the structure of folic acid.
- It is a growth factor of certain pathogenic bacteria.
- It is antagonized by sulphonamide which has similar structure.





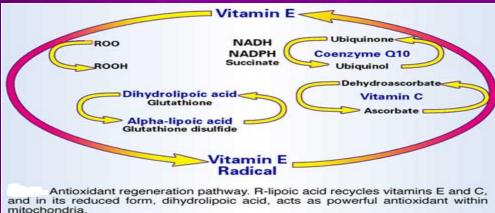
# Lipoic acid

- <u>Chemistry</u>:
  - It is sulfer containing vitamin.
    It is 6-8 dithio-octanoic acid.



### • <u>Function:</u>

- It acts in the process of oxidative decarboxylation of  $\alpha$ -keto acids e.g. pyruvic acid and  $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric acid.

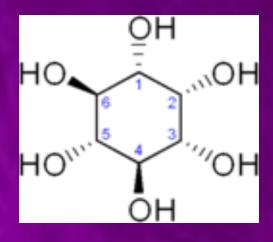


# Inositol

# • <u>Chemistry</u>:

- It is hexa-hydroxycyclohexane (sugar alcohol).
- It is derived from glucose.
- It is a cyclic compound present mainly in muscles.
- It has 9 isomers, myoinositol is the most common biologically important.
- <u>Function</u>:
- It is a lipotropic factor (prevents accumulation of fat in hepatic cells).
- Hexaphosphoric acid (phytic acid): prevents Ca++ absorption due to formation of insoluble salts.
- Enter in structure of certain phospholipids.
- <u>Deficiency</u>:
- Failure of lactation and growth.
- *Alopecia: falling of hair.*

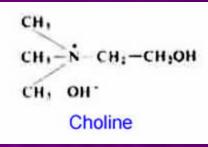




Choline

## • <u>Chemistry:</u>

- it is a trimethyle ethanolamine.
- It contains 3 methyl groups so it is a methyl donor.
- <u>Proprties:</u>
  - It was considered a member of vitamin B complex but it is no longer considered so because:
  - It can be synthesized or formed in the body.
  - It enters in the structure of choline of the tissues.
  - It is need in a big amount.
- <u>Function:</u>
  - It enters in formation of lecithin, acetyle choline and sphingomylin.
  - It is a lipotropic factor prevent accumulation of fat in the liver.
  - On oxidation it gives betain which acts as a methyl donor in creatine, adrenaline and thymine synthesis.



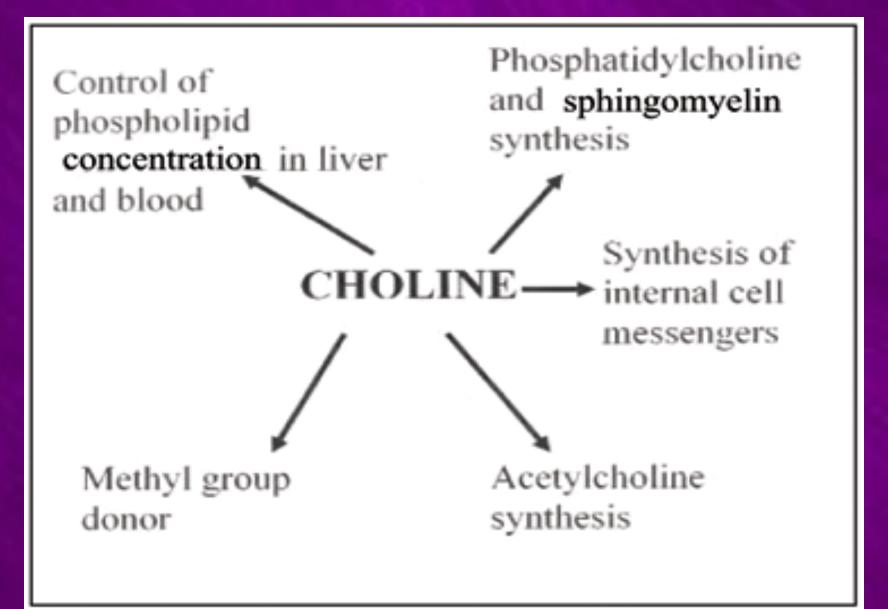


Diagram showing the major functions of choline in the body

# References

- Medical biochemistry. Prof.dr. Mohamid Amine Bakry. Part 1. 1993.
- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://healthmatter.files.wordp ress.com/2009/10/vitamin-

e.jpgLimgrefurl=http://healthmatter.wordpress.com/2009/10/11/vita mins/Lusg=\_\_kFibk2aOLhhh\_Yp0d4Gupkrd1DQ=Lh=320Lw=400 Lsz=22Lhl=arLstart=2Lum=1Litbs=1Ltbnid=E8Wo4BdSVof78 M:Ltbnh=99Ltbnw=124Lprev=/images%3Fq%3Dvitamin%2Be%26 um%3D1%26hl%3Dar%26sa%3DX%26tbs%3Disch:1

- http://graphics8.nytimes.com/images/2007/08/01/health/adam/18103.j
   pg
- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://www.healthfitness.com.au/images/vitamin-b1.jpgLimgrefurl=http://www.healthfitness.com.au/vitamin-b-

complex/Lusg=\_\_xRtHZ2mkhu2IGu3HJuLdGD4YWrE=Lh=320L w=400Lsz=22Lhl=arLstart=58Lum=1Litbs=1Ltbnid=0lk3pdcFR zZ0zM:Ltbnh=99Ltbnw=124Lprev=/images%3Fq%3Dvitamins%2 6start%3D40%26um%3D1%26hl%3Dar%26sa%3DN%26ndsp%3D20 %26tbs%3Disch:1

- http://www.rowett.ac.uk/divisions/ghp/g\_duthie\_ppt/MSc\_vitamin\_C.pps
- http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/images/ency/fullsize/2344.jpg
- http://phoenity.com/diseases/images/scurvy\_gingival\_hemorrhage.jpg
- http://1.bp.blogspot.com/\_DZH2cmCoois/ReSMp-4z8dI/AAAAAAABH0/VaM2JMZ-5y4/s400/scurvy\_skin\_lesions.jpg
- http://img.tfd.com/mosby/thumbs/50021X-fx9.jpg
- http://www.cda.org/library/cda\_member/pubs/journal/jour399/mucosal/3a.jpg
- http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hARDIN/MD/pictures22/dermnet/seborrheic\_dermatitis \_\_248.jpg
- http://www.nature.com/eye/journal/v17/n4/images/6700387f1.jpg
- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://www.moondragon.org/health/graphics/ beriberi1.jpgLimgrefurl=http://www.moondragon.org/health/disorders/beriberi.html Lusg=\_\_pr4\_\_C8cmagfzJc7a13SCnwnZ0=Lh=516Lw=368Lsz=33Lhl=arLstart=1Lum=1Litbs=1Ltbnid=myENN

VZBga9A-

M: Itbnh=131 Itbnw=93 Iprev=/images%3Fq%3 Dberiberi%26um%3D1%26hl%3 Dar%26sa%3 DX%26tbs%3 Disch:1

- http://www.whyweage.com/files/u2/Vitamin\_E\_image.jpg
- http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a3/Vitamin\_A.gif

- http://www.blog.ayurhealing.info/wp-content/plugins/wp-omatic/cache/71e2e\_vitamind.jpg
- http://betterifyouwant.files.wordpress.com/2009/04/body-vitamind.jpg
- http://www.functionalwellnessonline.com/wpcontent/uploads/vitdmetabolism.jpg
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin\_D
- http://www.biochemie-nachhilfe.de/downloads/vitamin\_d.jpg
- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://www.elmhurst.edu/~ch m/vchembook/images/533cistransretinal.gifLimgrefurl=http://www.el mhurst.edu/~chm/vchembook/533cistrans.htmlLusg=\_\_\_H21dYkIsD0 mrTh1YKKgmtTsJsN0=Lh=382Lw=552Lsz=15Lhl=arLstart=5L um=1Litbs=1Ltbnid=ErxX5f3R12Ju6M:Ltbnh=92Ltbnw=133Lpr ev=/images%3Fq%3Dcis%2B%2Bretinol%26um%3D1%26hl%3Dar% 26sa%3DG%26tbs%3Disch:1
- http://education.vetmed.vt.edu/Curriculum/VM8054/EYE/RETINA LYELLOW.JPG
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4-Aminobenzoic\_acid
- http://www.healthyfellow.com/images/2009/lipoic-acid.jpg

- http://bob.usuhs.mil/biochem/nutrition/images/wein-6-11.jpg
- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://i23.photobucket.com/albums/b377/Hik\_aruuchi/B1TPP.jpgLimgrefurl=http://hikaeru.livejournal.com/28418.htmlLusg=\_\_0yqYcUgKiwWxXCPXxT0MNzEUsvI=Lh=240Lw=890Lsz=35Lhl=arLstart=10Litbs=1Ltbnid=a\_F6nWZGhvnw0M:Ltbnh=39Ltbnw=146Lprev=/images%3Fq%3Dthiochrome%26um%3D1%26hl%3Dar%26sa%3DX%26tbs%3Disch:1
- http://www.vrp.com/graphics/OCT04K2fig1.jpg
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiamine
- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://bob.usuhs.mil/biochem/nutrition/image s/wein-6-

11.jpgLimgrefurl=http://bob.usuhs.mil/biochem/nutrition/NOTES/Lusg=\_\_fTRQ UaKoIyOb9bSLqfkh0S5GDgQ=Lh=389Lw=475Lsz=181Lhl=arLstart=3Litbs= 1Ltbnid=AKM097p5EVqedM:Ltbnh=106Ltbnw=129Lprev=/images%3Fq%3D Wernicke-

Korsakoff%2Bsyndrome%26hl%3Dar%26sa%3DG%26gbv%3D2%26tbs%3Disch:1

- http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://vitamind.ucr.e du/Images/chem1.gifLimgrefurl=http://vitamind.ucr.edu/ch em.htmlLusg=\_\_\_bfh7oJEMqBVLbE-
  - 5\_\_\_\_V9g3ebF1U=Lh=683&Lw=642&Lsz=30&Lhl=ar&Lstart= 21&Lum=1&Litbs=1&Ltbnid=aLRc4vmD818\_iM:&Ltbnh=139 &Ltbnw=131&Lprev=/images%3Fq%3Dvitamin%2Bd%26sta rt%3D20%26um%3D1%26hl%3Dar%26sa%3DN%26ndsp %3D20%26tbs%3Disch:1
- http://www.sjhsyr.org/sjhhc/hidc07/graphics/images/en/180 96.jpg
- http://www.vivo.colostate.edu/hbooks/pathphys/misc\_topic s/vitamina.gif

