1

Vitamin B-12 500 mcg

DESCRIPTION

Vitamin B12 tablets, provided by Douglas Laboratories, supply 500 mcg of Vitamin B-12 in each easy to swallow tablet.

FUNCTIONS

Vitamin B12 is essential for normal energy metabolism of carbohydrate, fat and protein. As a cofactor for methylmalonyl-CoA mutase enzymes, vitamin B12 helps convert odd chain fatty acids and branched chain amino acids into succinyl-CoA, a common citric acid cycle intermediate. Vitamin B12 is also required for nucleic acid (DNA) synthesis, methionine synthesis from cysteine, and normal myelin synthesis in the nervous system. Along with vitamin B6 and folic acid, adequate levels of vitamin B12 are required to maintain normal plasma homocysteine levels. Elevated plasma homocysteine may be an independent risk factor for developing cardiovascular disease.

There are two distinct mechanisms for intestinal vitamin B12 absorption; receptor-mediated absorption and passive diffusion. In the first, vitamin B12 attaches to a salivary "R-binder" protein which transports it into the small intestine, where vitamin B12 is released. The vitamin then binds to "Intrinsic Factor" (IF), a glycoprotein normally produced by the gastric parietal cells. This vitamin B12-IF complex is carried down to the ileum, where it binds to mucosal receptors. Finally, the complex is absorbed and bound to serum vitamin B12-binding proteins. The second absorption mechanism, passive diffusion, does not require any carriers, such as B-binder or IF. Only about 1% of free vitamin B12 is passively absorbed, but this can be nutritionally significant with higher dietary vitamin B12 intakes.

Almost 40% of the population is suggested to have "low normal" plasma B12 levels. Strict vegetarians, the elderly, and, HIV/AIDS patients are often at risk for vitamin B12 deficiency, either due to low dietary intake or impaired absorption. In the elderly, hypo- or achlorhydria maintains the binding of the vitamin with dietary proteins, leading to malabsorption. Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to CNS impairment, including cognition.

INDICATIONS

Vitamin B-12 may be a useful dietary supplement for individuals who wish to increase their intake of vitamin B12.

FORMULA (#7928)

SUGGESTED USE

Adults take 1 tablet daily with meals or as directed by a healthcare professional.

SIDE EFFECTS

No adverse side effects have been reported.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place, away from direct light. Keep out of reach of children.

Vitamin B-12 500 mcg

REFERENCES

Boushey CJ, Beresford SAA, Omenn GS, Motulsky AG. A quantitative assessment of plasma homocysteine as a risk factor for vascular disease - Probable benefits of increasing folic acid intakes. JAMA 1995;274:1049-1057.

Curtis D, Sparrow R, Brennan L, Van Der Weyden MB. Elevated serum homocysteine as a predictor for vitamin B12 or folate deficiency. Eur J Haematol 1994;52:227-232.

Ehrenpreis ED, Carlson SJ, Boorstein HL, Craig RM. Malabsorption and deficiency of vitamin B12 in HIVinfected patients with chronic diarrhea. Dig Dis Sci 1994;39:2159-2162.

Flynn MA, Irvin W, Krause G. The effect of folate and cobalamin on osteoarthritic hands. J Am Coll Nutr 1994;13:351-356.

Harriman GR, Smith PD, Horne MK, et al. Vitamin B12 malabsorption in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Arch Intern Med 1989;149:2039-2041

For more information Pantothenic Acid visit douglaslabs.com

† These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

Manufactured by Douglas Laboratories 600 Boyce Road Pittsburgh, PA 15205 800-245-4440 douglaslabs.com



You trust Douglas Laboratories. Your patients trust you.

© 2013 Douglas Laboratories. All Rights Reserved