PRODUCT INFORMATION



Vitamin B₁₂ (hydrate) Item No. 18425

CAS Registry No.: 194937-59-2

Formal Name: 5,6-dimethyl-1-(3-O-phosphono- α -D-

ribofuranosyl)-1H-benzimidazole monoester

with cobinamide cyanide, inner salt, hydrate

Synonym: Cobalamin

MF: $C_{63}H_{88}CoN_{14}O_{14}P \bullet XH_2O$

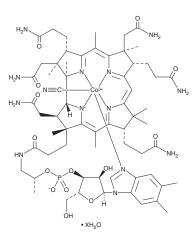
FW: 1,355.4 Purity:

 λ_{max} : 208, 278, 360, 548 nm UV/Vis.:

A crystalline solid Supplied as:

-20°C Storage: Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



Laboratory Procedures

Vitamin B₁₂ (hydrate) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the vitamin B₁₂ (hydrate) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Vitamin B₁₂ (hydrate) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol and DMSO. The solubility of vitamin B_{12} (hydrate) in these solvents is approximately 10 and 75 mg/ml, respectively. Vitamin B_{12} (hydrate) is also soluble in water at a concentration of 50 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Vitamin B₁₂ is a water-soluble vitamin with roles in brain and nervous system functioning and blood formation through regulation of DNA synthesis, cellular metabolism, fatty acid metabolism, and amino acid metabolism. It belongs to the corrinoid group of compounds, which contain a corrin macrocycle, and is produced only by certain bacteria and archaea.² Reference to vitamin B₁₂ usually encompasses a group of cobalt-containing compounds (or cobalamins), which include cyanocobalamin, hydroxocobalamin, 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin (AdoB₁₂), and methylcobalamin (MeB₁₂). These forms serve as cofactors in isomerase-, methyltransferase-, and dehalogenase-catalyzed reactions.³ For example, methylmalonyl coenzyme A mutase acts on AdoB₁₂ to convert methylmalonyl-CoA to succinyl-CoA, an important step before entry into the Kreb's cycle. $\overrightarrow{Additionally}$, methionine synthase uses MeB_{12} to transfer a methyl group from 5-methyltetrahydrofolate to homocysteine to generate tetrahydrofolate and methionine, which is important for DNA synthesis.4

References

- 1. Vitamin B₁₂, Chapter 9, in Dietary reference intakes for thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B₆, folate, vitamin B₁₂, pantothenic acid, biotin, and choline. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC, 306-356 (1998).
- 2. Moore, S.J., Lawrence, A.D., Biedendieck, R., et al. Elucidation of the anaerobic pathway for the corrin component of cobalamin (vitamin B₁₂). Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 110(37), 14906-14911 (2015).
- Banerjee, R. and Ragsdale, S.W. The many faces of vitamin B₁₂: Catalysis by cobalamin-dependent enzymes. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 72, 209-247 (2003).
- 4. Ragsdale, S.W. Catalysis of methyl group transfers involving tetrahydrofolate and B₁₂. Vitam. Horm. 79, 293-324 (2008).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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