



BRANDS[®]

Vitamin Supplement

Broad-spectrum B-vitamin complex

- Helps to maintain cognitive function, normal immune function and energy production
- Aids in the maintenance of healthy hair, nails and skin .
- Convenient liquid format
- Great-tasting, natural tangerine-cherry flavour
- . Improved
 - Now available in a 450 ml bottle _

Liquid B Complex is a delicious combination of seven B vitamins, plus choline and inositol. It provides the adult Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for thiamine, riboflavin, niacinamide, vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, biotin and pantothenic acid. B vitamins play an important role in energy metabolism as cofactors for numerous biochemical reactions in the body.¹ Vitamins B₆, B₁₂ and riboflavin are particularly critical in the metabolism of the amino acid metabolite homocysteine.¹ Vitamin B₁₂ has an additional role helping in the normal function of the immune system and is involved in red blood cell formation alongside vitamin B₆. In addition, biotin helps maintain cognitive functions as well as healthy hair, nails, mucous membranes and skin. Liquid B Complex also provides choline, a lipotrope that helps support liver function, plus inositol, an important second messenger and component of the phospholipid membrane.¹



EACH TEASPOON (5 ml) CONTAINS:

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	mg mg mg mcg mcg mg mg mg
Non-Medicinal Ingredients: Purified water, concentrated apple juice, glyc natural flavours, citric acid, rebaudioside A (stevia leaf extract), xanthan potassium sorbate	erin, gum,

Recommended Adult Dose: Take one teaspoon two times daily with meals or as recommended by your healthcare practitioner. Shake well before each use.

Product Size: 450 ml Liquid

NPN 80081066







REFERENCES

1. Combs, GF. (2012). The Vitamins (4th ed.). USA: Elsevier.

The information contained herein is for informational purposes only and does not establish a doctor-patient relationship. Please be sure to consult your physician before taking this or any other product. Consult your physician for any health problems

This product may not be right for everyone. Always read and follow the label.

^{© 2018} Seroyal. All rights reserved.

Liquid B Complex

Vitamin Supplement

Scientific Rationale:

Thiamine (vitamin B₁) is involved in nutrient metabolism and energy production through its coenzyme form, thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP), also known as thiamine diphosphate.¹ Within the mitochondria, TPP is an important coenzyme for the production of acetyl-CoA, succinyl-CoA and branched-chain amino acid metabolites, which play key roles in the Krebs cycle (a metabolic pathway that helps produce energy from food).^{1,2} TPP is also necessary for the hexose monophosphate shunt (also known as the pentose phosphate pathway).¹ This pathway helps generate pentoses and NADPH, a niacin-containing enzyme involved in various biosynthetic reactions.¹

Riboflavin (vitamin B₂) is an important component of flavin mononucleotide (FMN) and flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD).² These coenzymes are responsible for electron transfer in many oxidation-reduction (red-ox) reactions.² Riboflavin-dependent enzymes are particularly essential for nutrient metabolism and can help activate pyridoxine and folate to their respective coenzyme forms.¹ Riboflavin also helps to maintain normal red blood cells by protecting them against oxidative stress.¹ In its coenzyme form FAD, riboflavin is required for the function of glutathione reductase, which supports intracellular levels of reduced glutathione, an important intracellular antioxidant.¹ Furthermore, riboflavin can form complexes with divalent cations, such as Fe²⁺.¹ As such, it may influence iron bioavailability and nutrient metabolism.¹

Niacin is necessary for the synthesis of the pyridine nucleotides NAD(H) and NADP(H), the primary electron carriers in cells.¹ These enzyme co-substrates participate in nearly all aspects of metabolism, including more than 200 reactions involving intracellular respiration and the oxidation of fuel molecules.² NAD, the oxidized form, accepts hydrogen ions to form NADH, which can donate hydrogen ions to the mitochondrial respiratory chain for ATP production.¹ NAD can be phosphorylated to NADP and reduced to NADPH, important compounds in the biosynthesis of steroids and fatty acids.¹ NADPH is also involved in the oxidation of glucose 6-phosphate in the hexose monophosphate shunt.¹

The metabolically active form of **vitamin B**₆ is pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP).¹ PLP is a coenzyme of more than 140 enzymes primarily involved in the synthesis and breakdown of amino acids.^{1,2} It has an important role in gluconeogenesis, the production of glucose from non-carbohydrate precursors, including amino acids.¹ As a coenzyme for glycogen phosphorylase, PLP is also required for the release of glucose from glycogen.¹ Although most of the body's vitamin B₆ is present in the muscle (70-80%), red blood cells contain high levels of the vitamin.¹ PLP supports

red blood cell formation through the synthesis of heme, an iron-containing part of hemoglobin.¹ In addition, vitamin B₆ is a cofactor for two enzymes in the tryptophan-kynurenine pathway, which converts tryptophan into the niacin coenzyme NAD.¹

Vitamin B₁₂ plays an important role in metabolism through its coenzyme form, methylcobalamin.¹ Methylcobalamin is required for methionine synthase, an enzyme that converts homocysteine to methionine.^{1,2} In turn, methionine is needed for the production of S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), a donor of methyl groups for more than 100 metabolic reactions, including creatine, phospholipid and acetylcholine synthesis.¹ In addition, vitamin B₁₂ helps in normal immune system function and red blood cell formation.^{1,2} As this vitamin is synthesized by bacteria and rarely present in plant-based foods, individuals consuming strict vegetarian or vegan diets may benefit from vitamin B₁₂ supplementation.¹

Biotin is involved in nutrient metabolism as a component of five biotindependent carboxylases.^{1,2} These carboxylases play important roles in gluconeogenesis, as well as fatty acid synthesis, elongation and oxidation.¹ Biotin also helps to maintain cognitive function and healthy hair, nails, mucous membranes, and skin. As a result, low levels of biotin can result in hair loss and dry, itchy or red skin.¹

Pantothenic acid (vitamin B₅) has a key role in nutrient metabolism as a component of coenzyme-A (CoA) and acyl-carrier protein (ACP).¹ CoA is a cofactor for 4% of known enzymes.¹ It is involved in the transfer of acyl groups in reactions primarily associated with energy metabolism.¹ CoA also has an important role in the production of fatty acids, membrane phospholipids, cholesterol, amino acids, vitamins A and D, and the neurotransmitter acetylcholine.^{1,2} Similarly, ACP is required for the function of fatty acid synthase, an enzyme complex responsible for the production of fatty acids.¹

Choline is found in all tissues as an important structural component of the phospholipid membrane.² Choline helps support liver function by promoting the export of very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) from the liver.¹ Furthermore, choline is required for the production of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine and has a role in methyl metabolism, including the transfer of methyl groups for homocysteine metabolism.¹

Inositol plays a key role in membrane structure and function in the form of phosphatidylinositol.¹ It also serves as a second messenger in the form of inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (IP3), which helps release calcium ions from intracellular storage.¹

REFERENCES

Seroyal.ca | 1.800.263.5861



© 2018 Seroyal. All rights reserved.

The information contained herein is for informational purposes only and does not establish a doctor-patient relationship. Please be sure to consult your physician before taking this or any other product. Consult your physician for any health problems This product may not be right for everyone. Always read and follow the label.

^{1.} Combs, GF. (2012). The Vitamins (4th ed.). USA: Elsevier.

^{2.} Otten, JJ, Pitzi Hellwig, J, Meyers, LD. (2006). Dietary Reference Intakes: The Essential Guide to Nutrient Requirements. USA: National Academies Press.