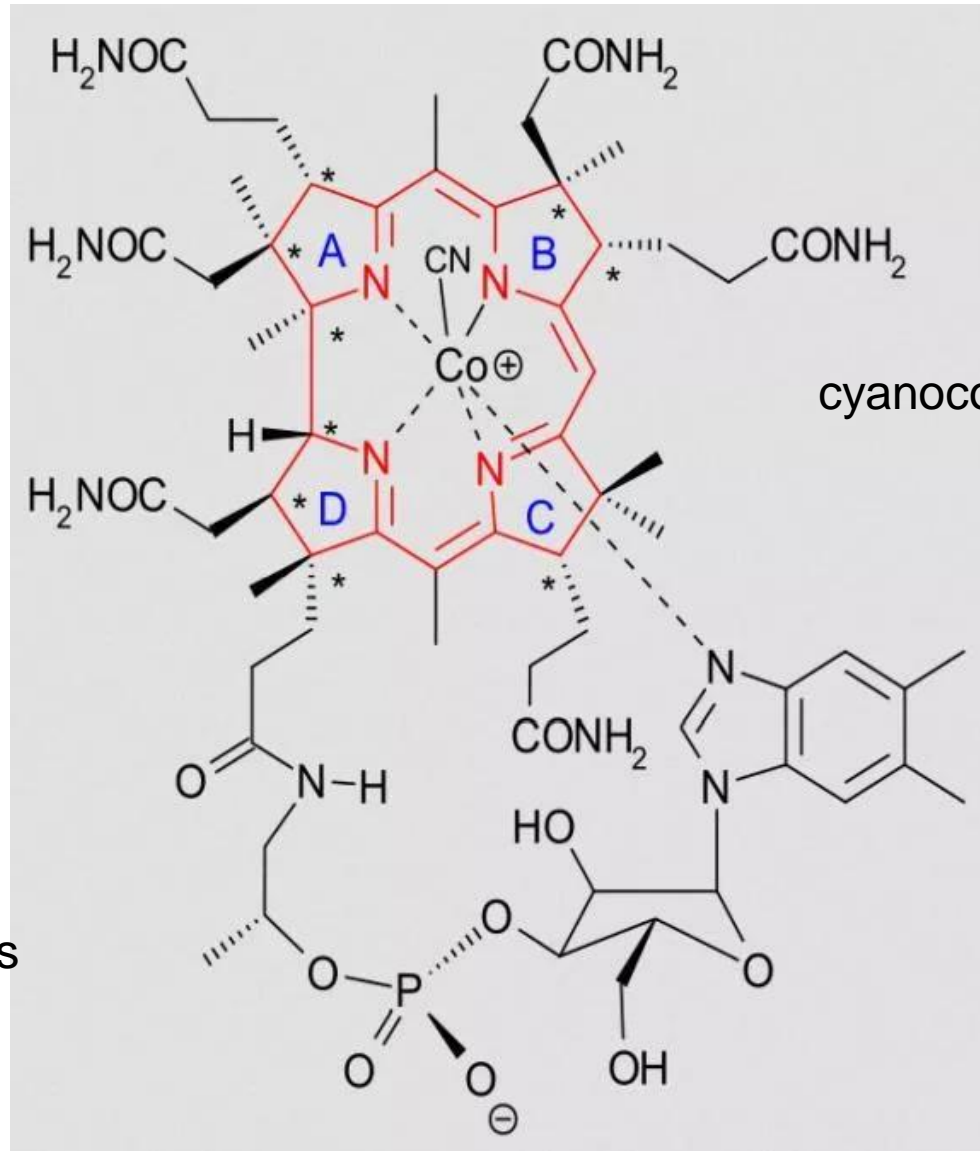


# Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>

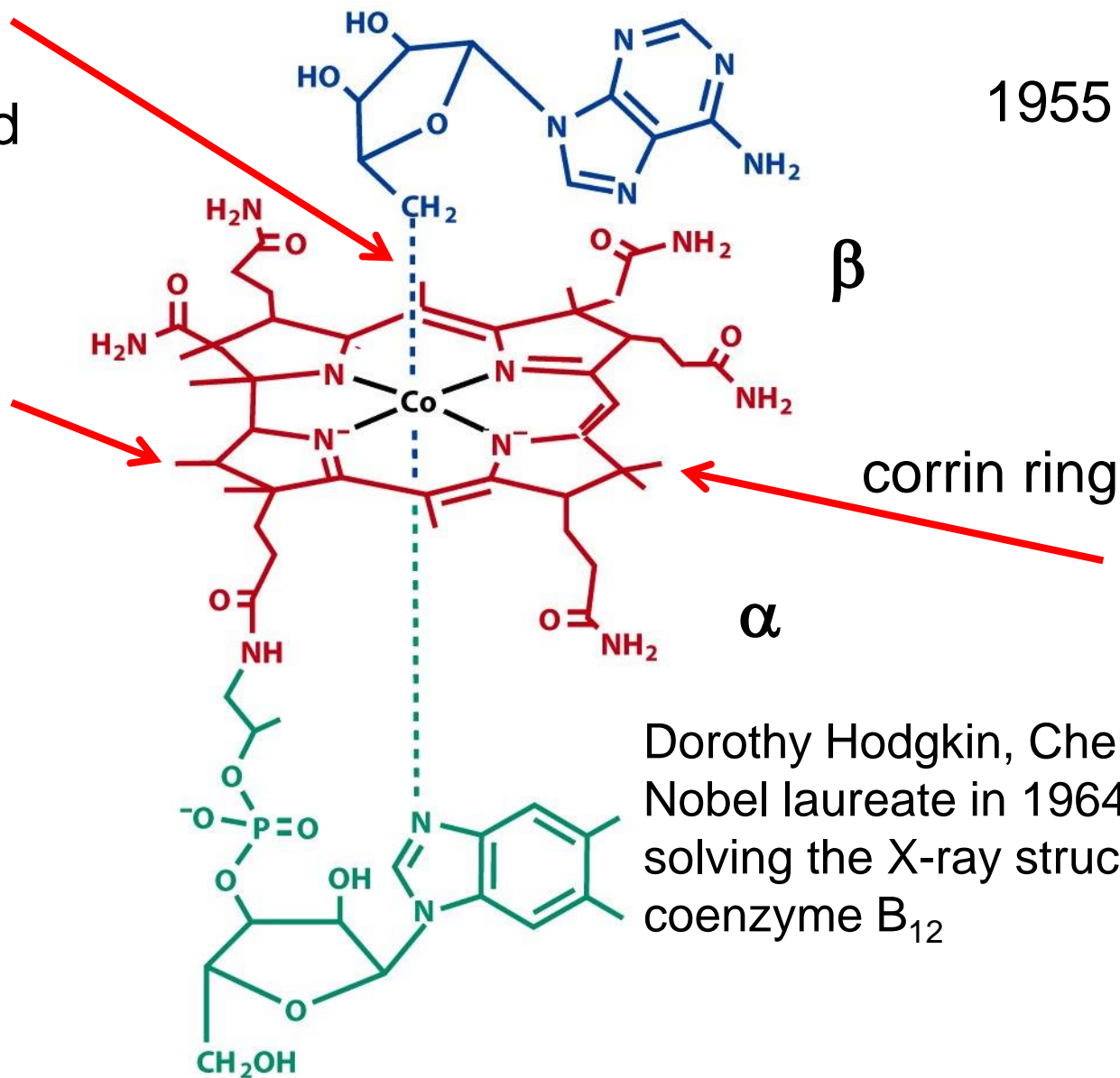


A human body contains  
ca. 1 mg of Co; daily  
uptake 1 – 5 µg

Co–C bond

1955

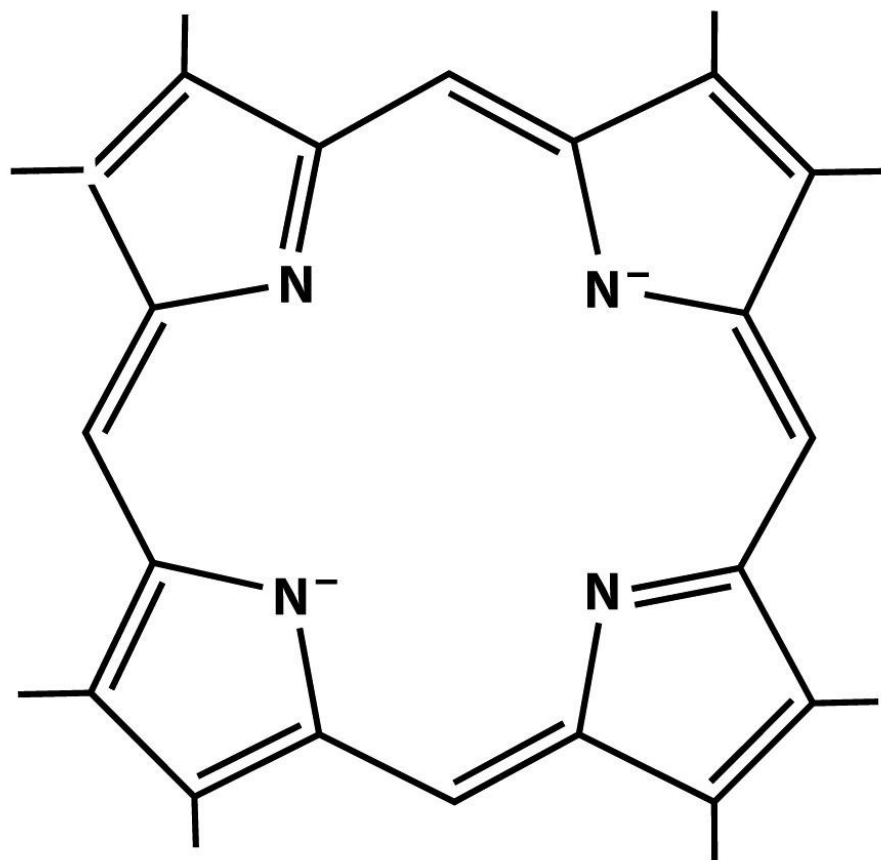
amidic chain  
(wrong  
drawing)



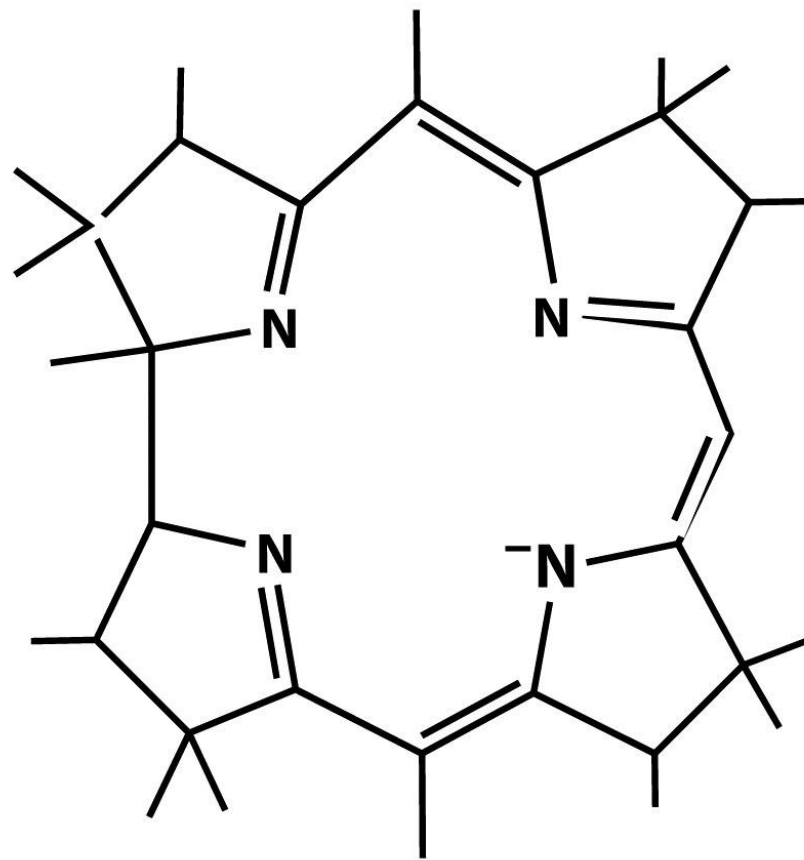
Dorothy Hodgkin, Chemistry  
Nobel laureate in 1964 for  
solving the X-ray structure of  
coenzyme B<sub>12</sub>

**Coenzyme B<sub>12</sub>**

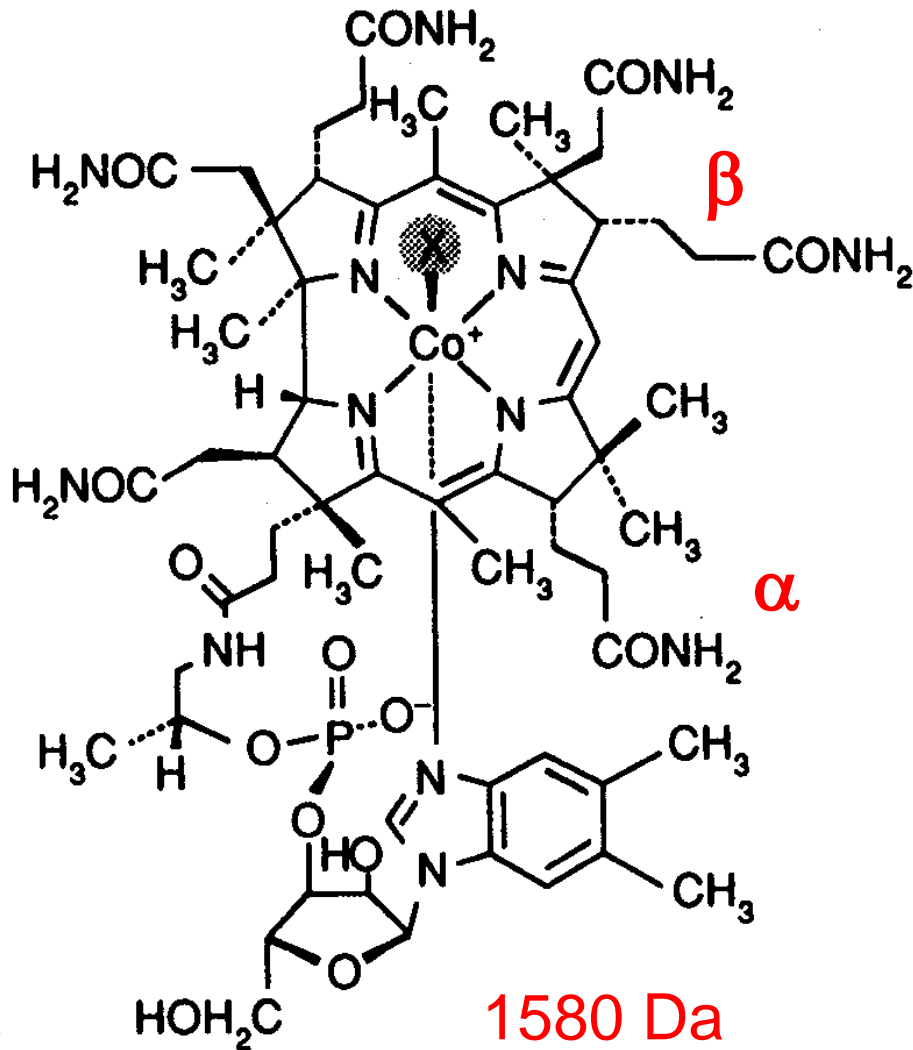
5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin



**Porphyrin<sup>2-</sup>**



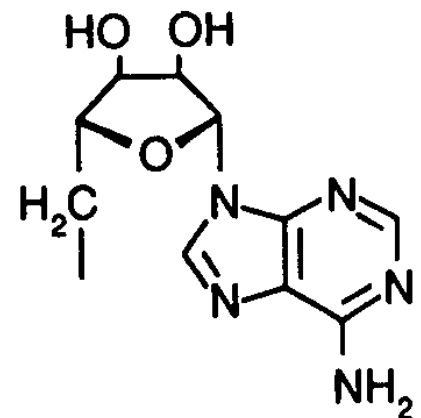
**Corrin<sup>-</sup>**



7 amidic lateral chains,  
9 chiral centers

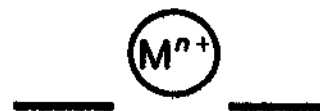
- = CH<sub>3</sub> : methylcobalamin (MeCbl or MeB<sub>12</sub>)  
 CN : cyanocobalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>)  
 OH : hydroxycobalamin  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : aquacobalamin  
 R : 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin (coenzyme B<sub>12</sub>, AdoCbl or AdoB<sub>12</sub>)

R = 5'-deoxyadenosyl





*in-plane* coordination  
(side view)



*out-of-plane* coordination  
(side view)



'doming' of the  
macrocycle



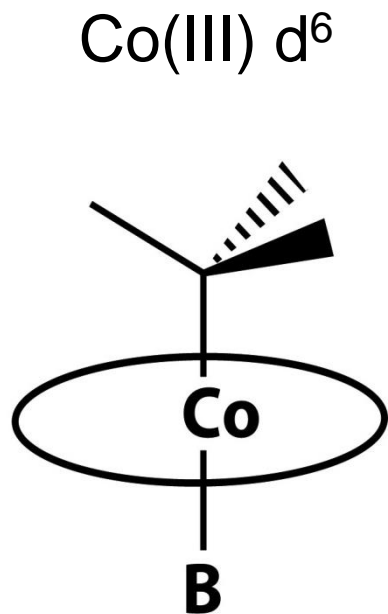
saddle-shaped  
macrocycle



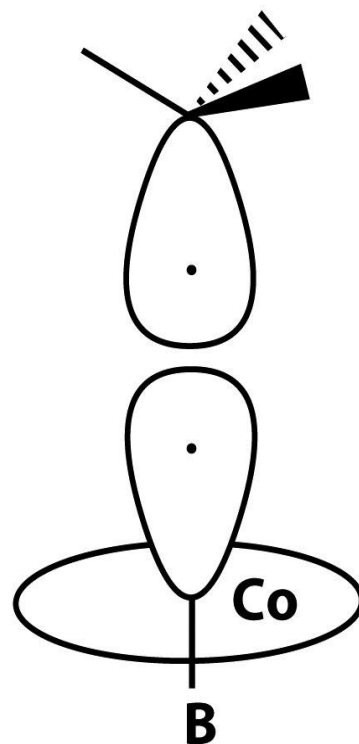
'ruffling' of the  
macrocycle

Distortion in the cobalamin

*Co is always low spin*



C. N. = 6

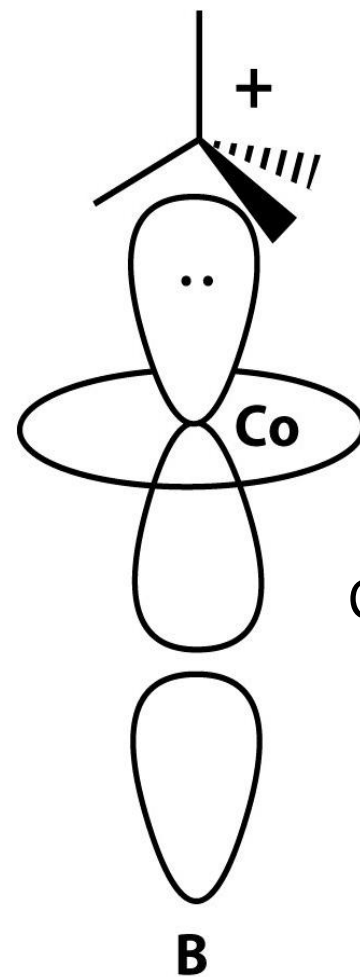


Co(II)  $d^7$

C. N. = 5

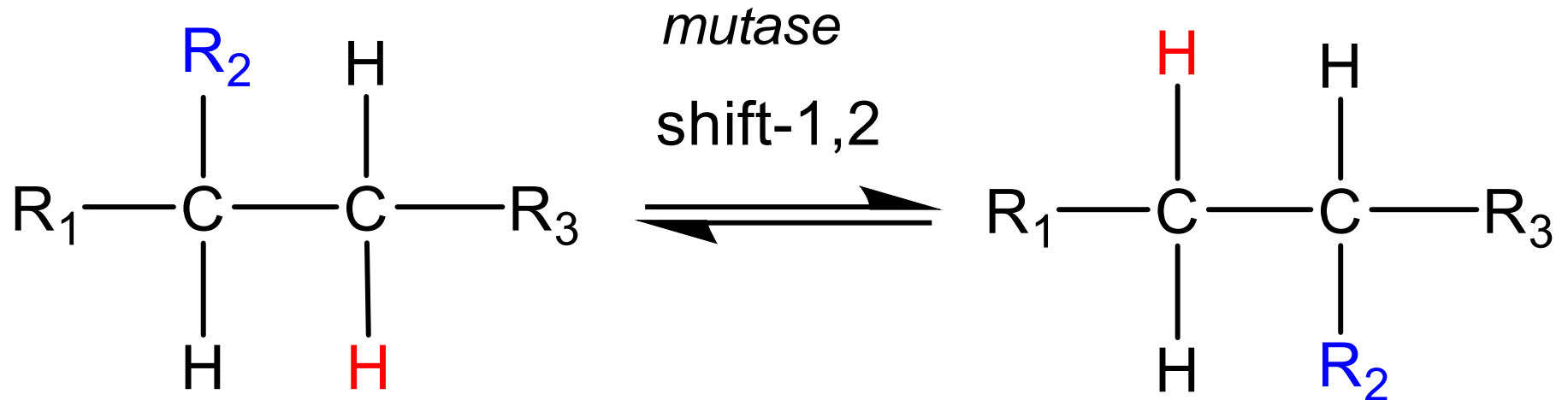
super-nucleophile

Co(I)  $d^8$



C. N. = 4

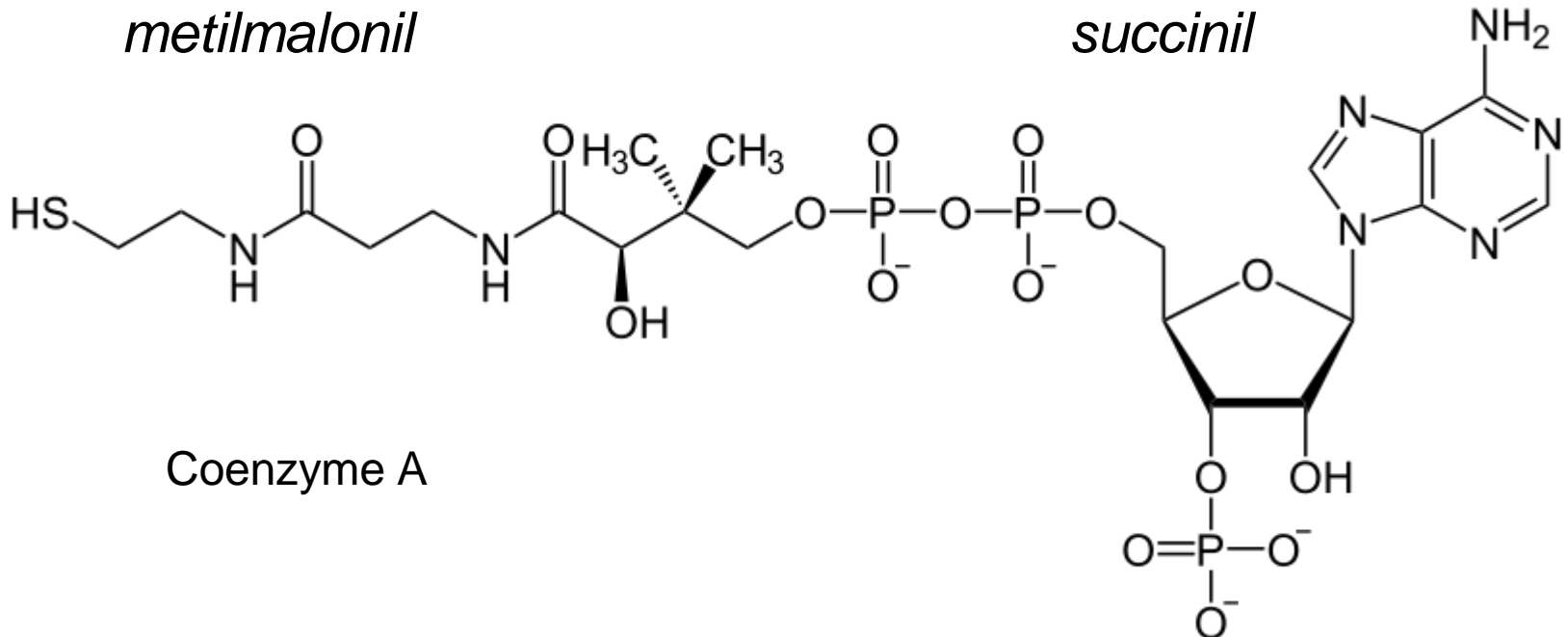
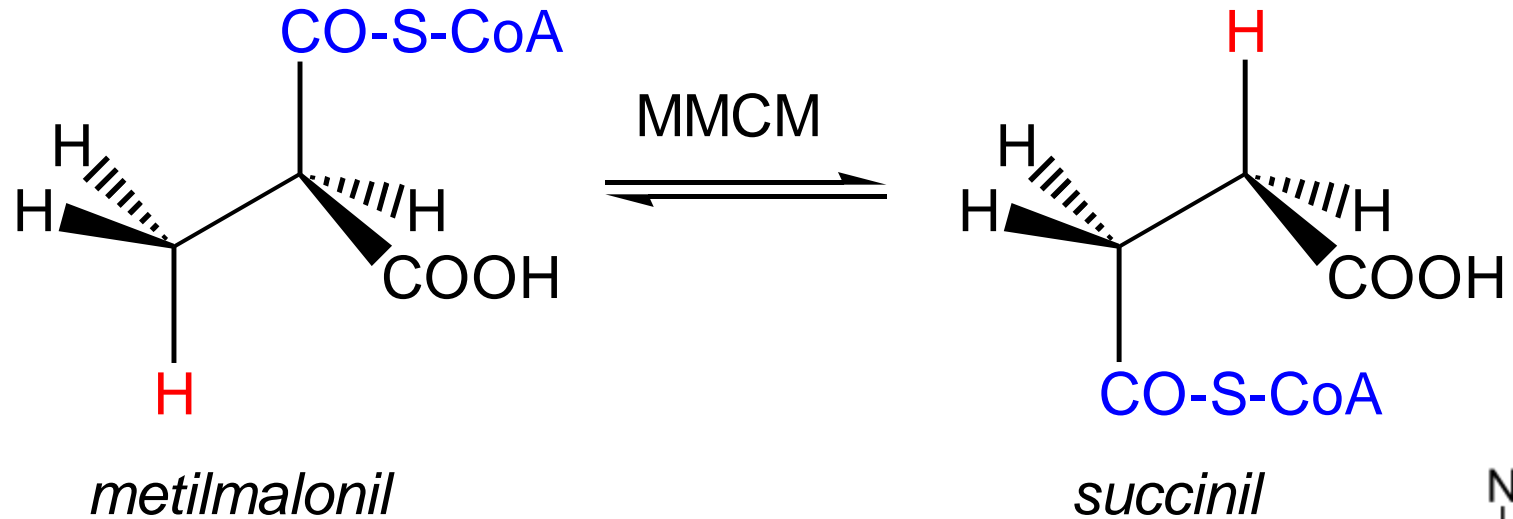
# Reactions catalyzed by B<sub>12</sub> coenzyme



Enzyme	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>
Diol dehydratase	CH <sub>3</sub>	OH	OH
Ethanolamine deaminase	H	NH <sub>2</sub>	OH
Glutamate mutase	H	CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )COOH	COOH
Glycerol dehydratase	CH <sub>2</sub> OH	OH	OH

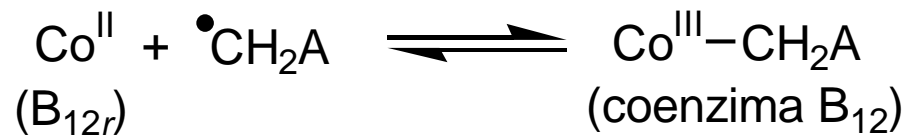
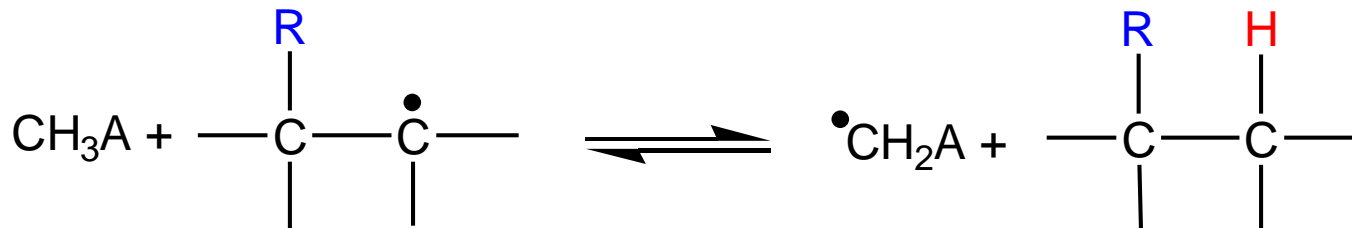
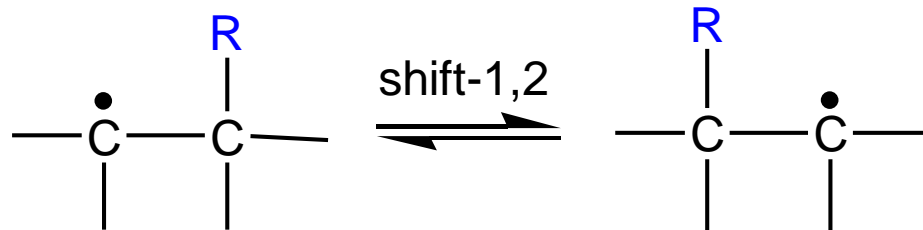
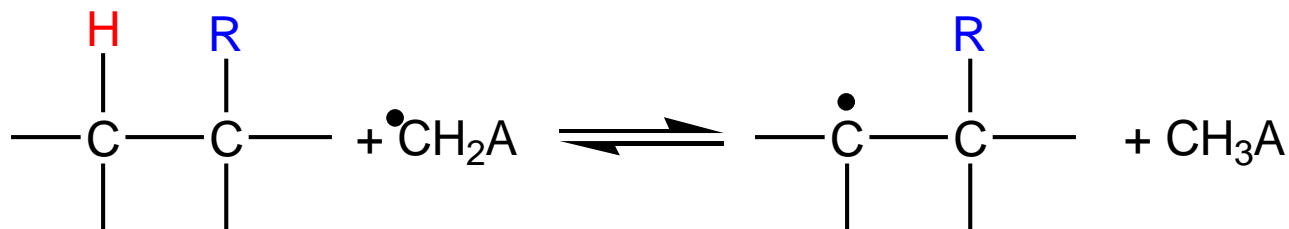
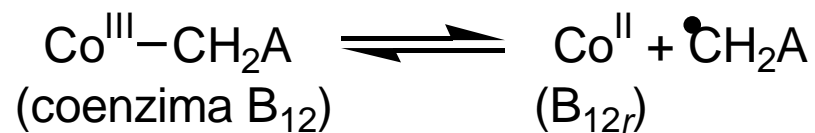
# MethylMalonyl-Coenzyme A-Mutase

(in mammals *succinyl-CoA* participates in the tricarboxylic acids cycle)

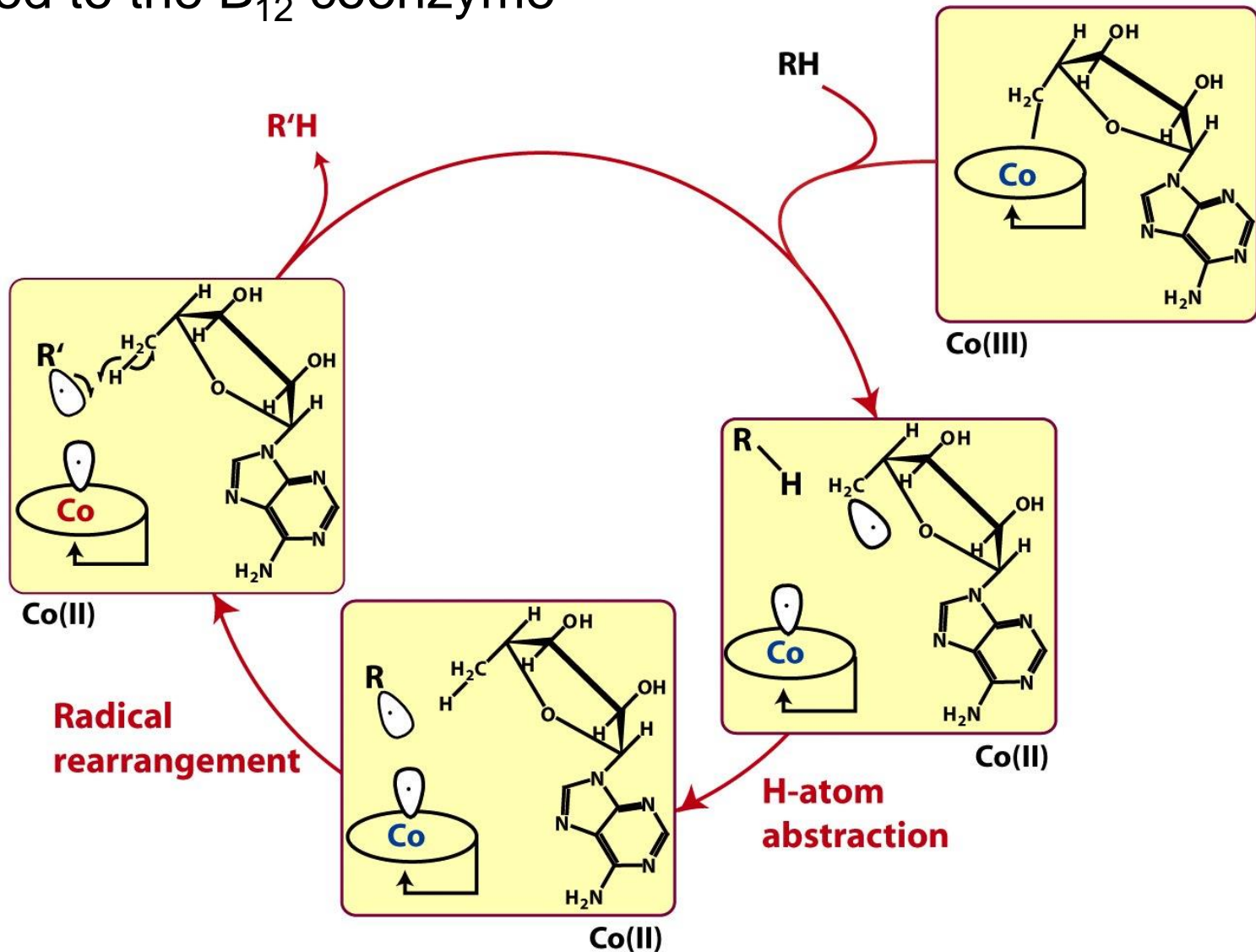




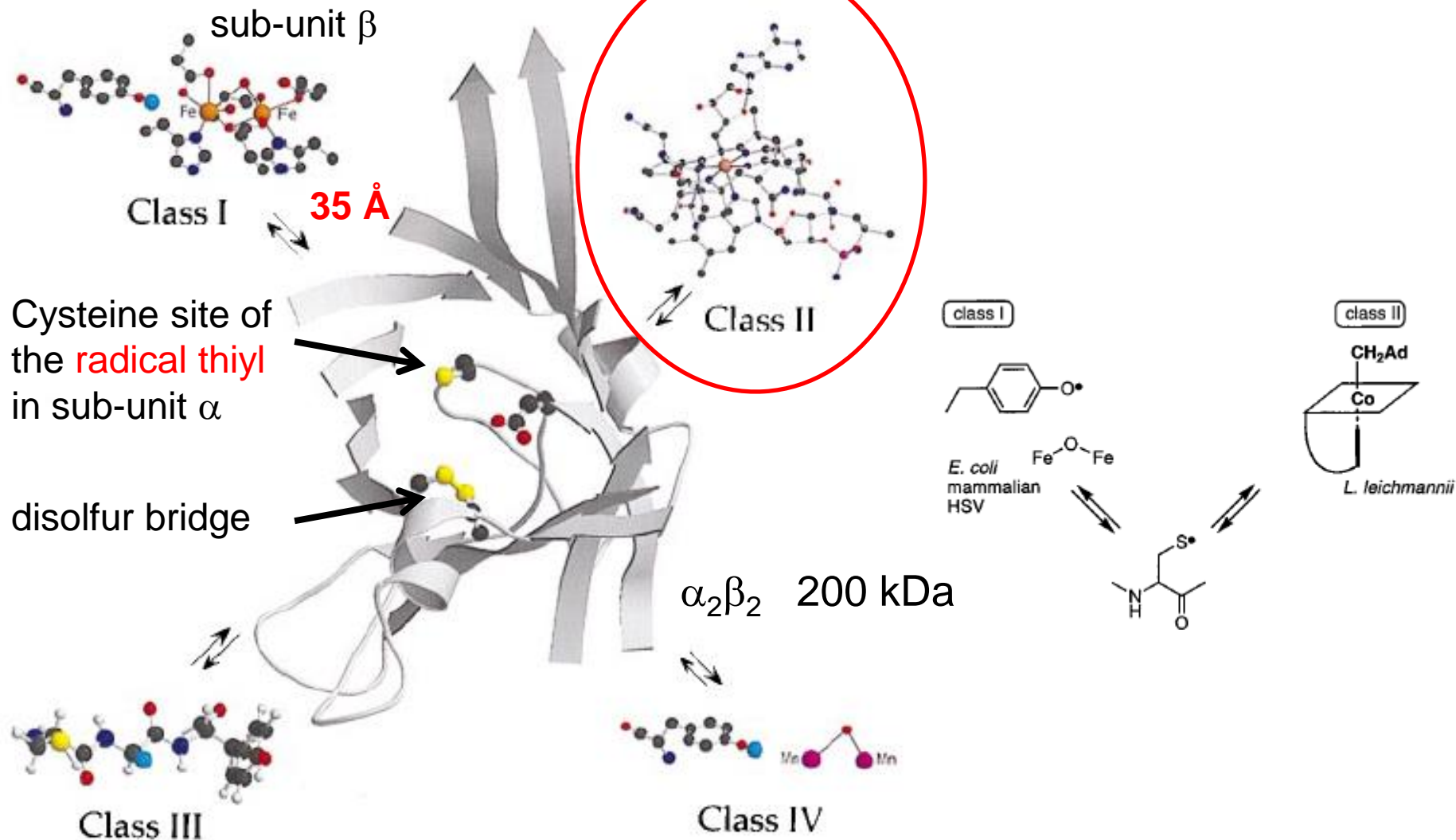
d<sup>7</sup>, low spin



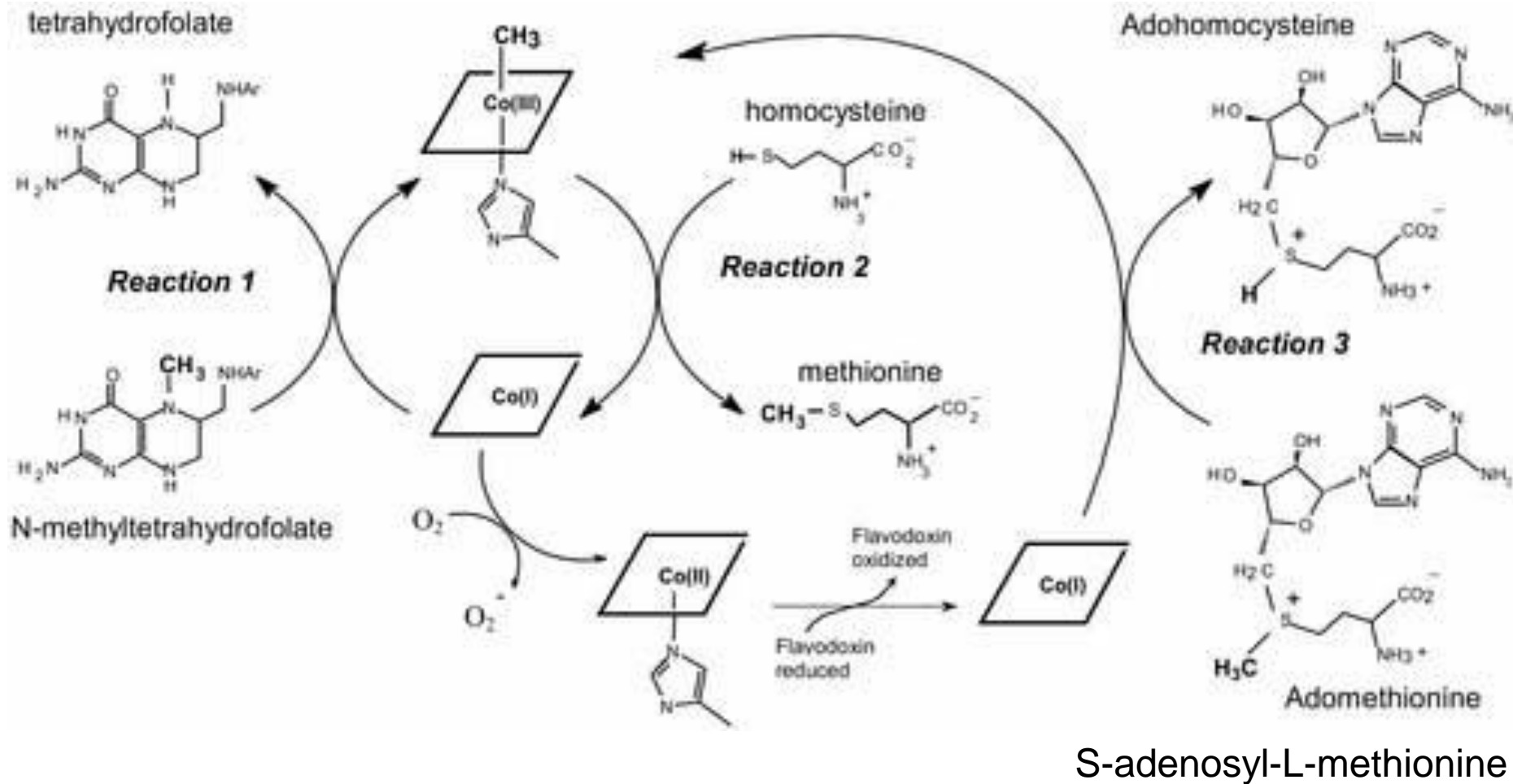
The cleavage of the Co–C is  $10^{12}$  times faster in the full enzyme compared to the  $B_{12}$  coenzyme



# Active site and metal cofactors in different classes of Ribonucleotide reductases

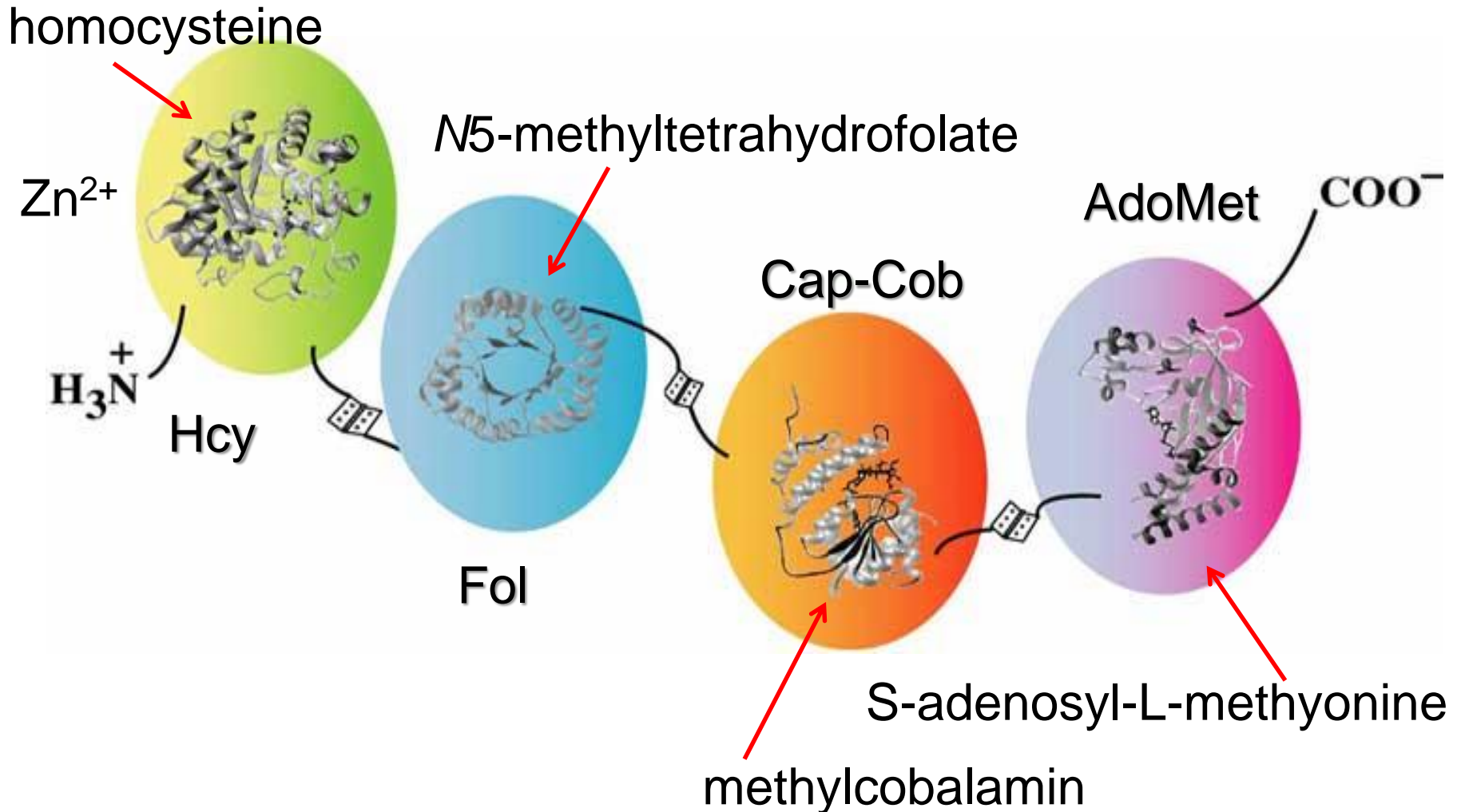


# Methylcobalamin: cofactor in Methionine Synthase

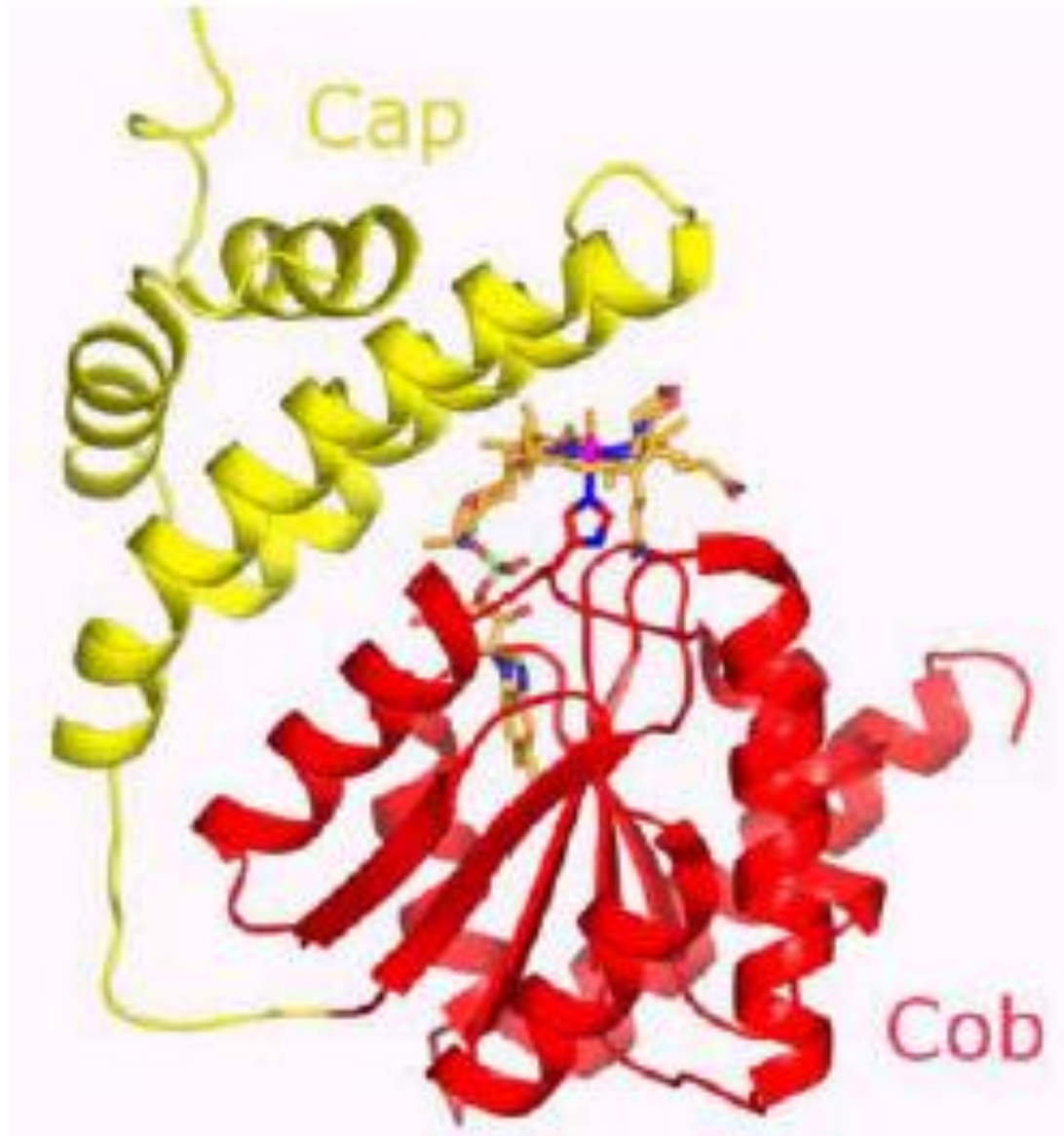


*Methyl is transferred as CH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>*

# The four domains of Methyionine Syntase

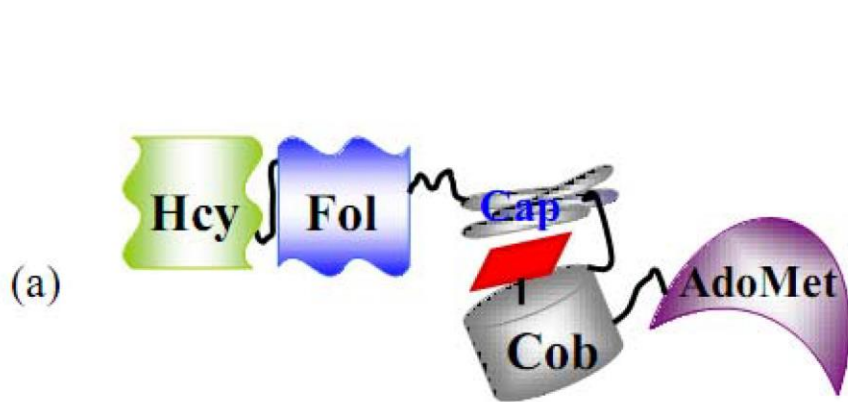


# Methylcobalamin in Cap-Cob: *base-off/His-on*

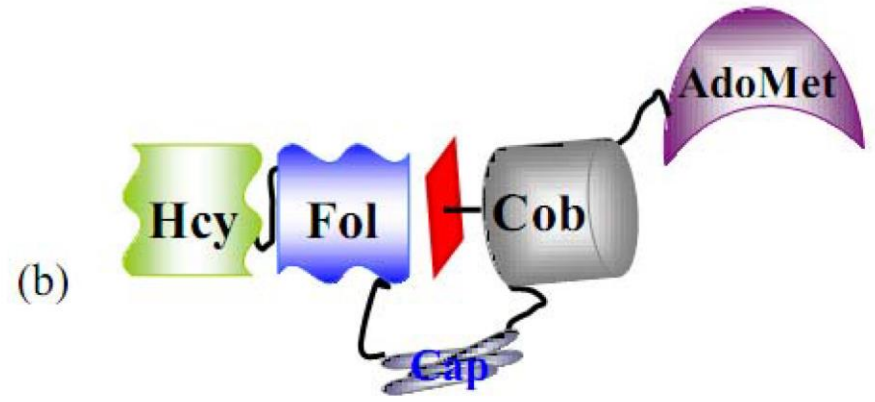




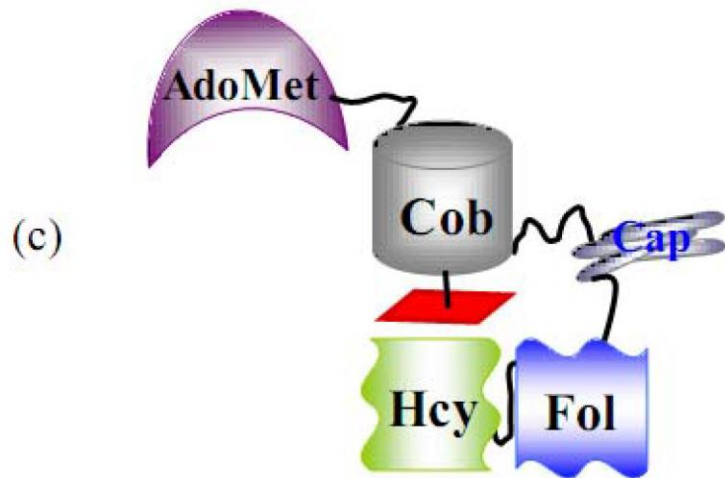
# Conformational changes in methyonine syntase



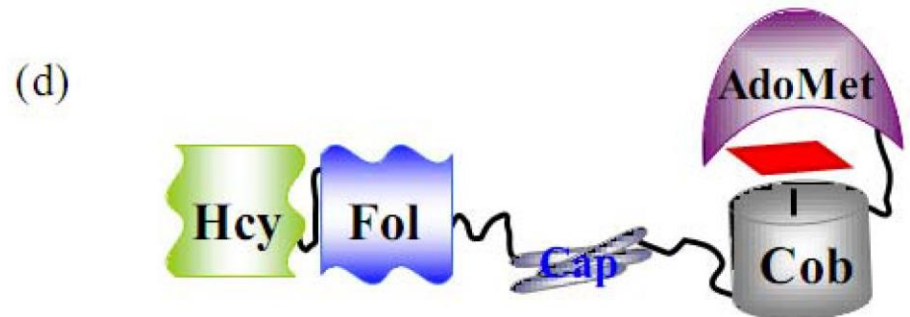
*Rest conformation*



*Reaction 1*

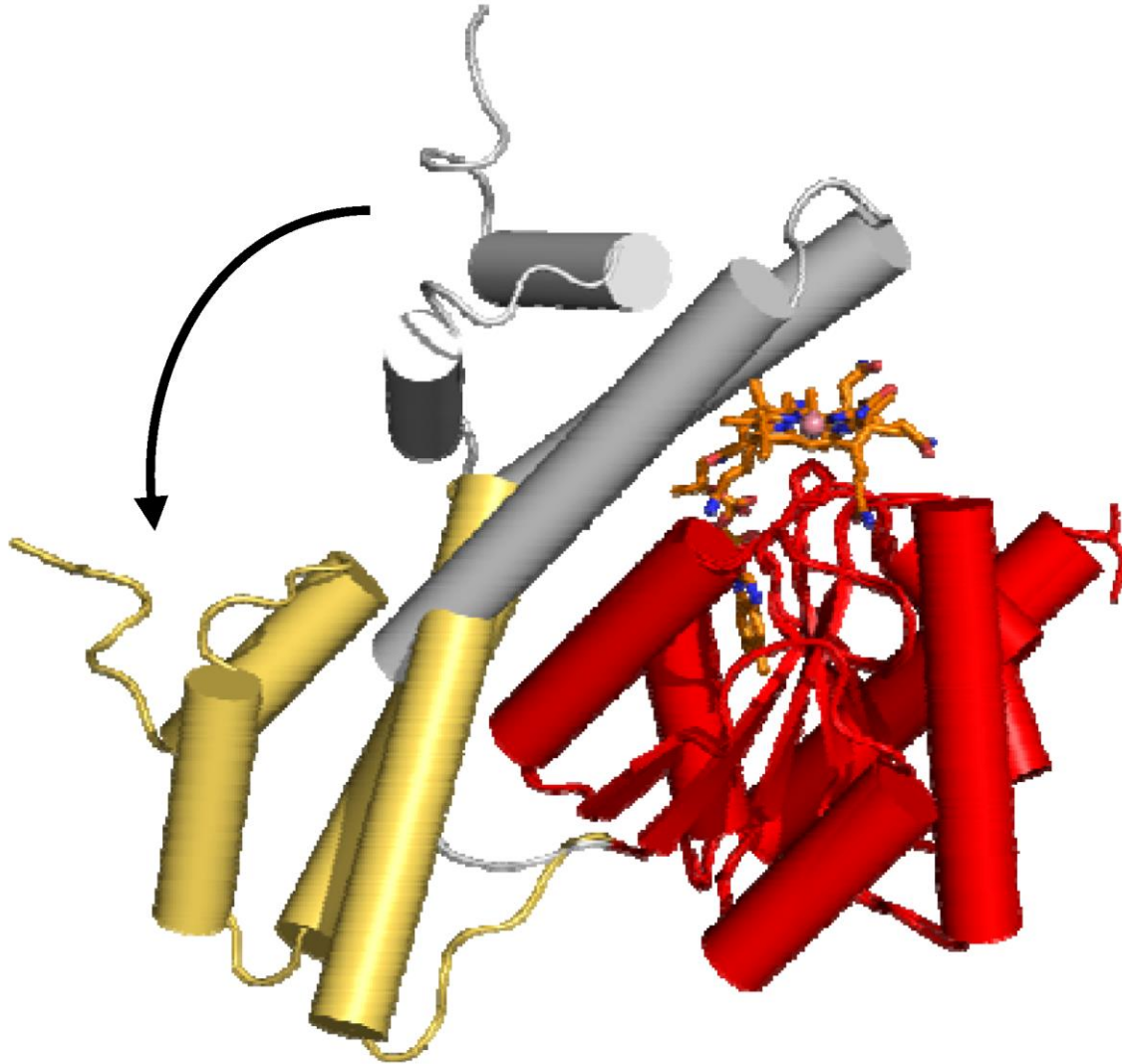


*Reaction 2*



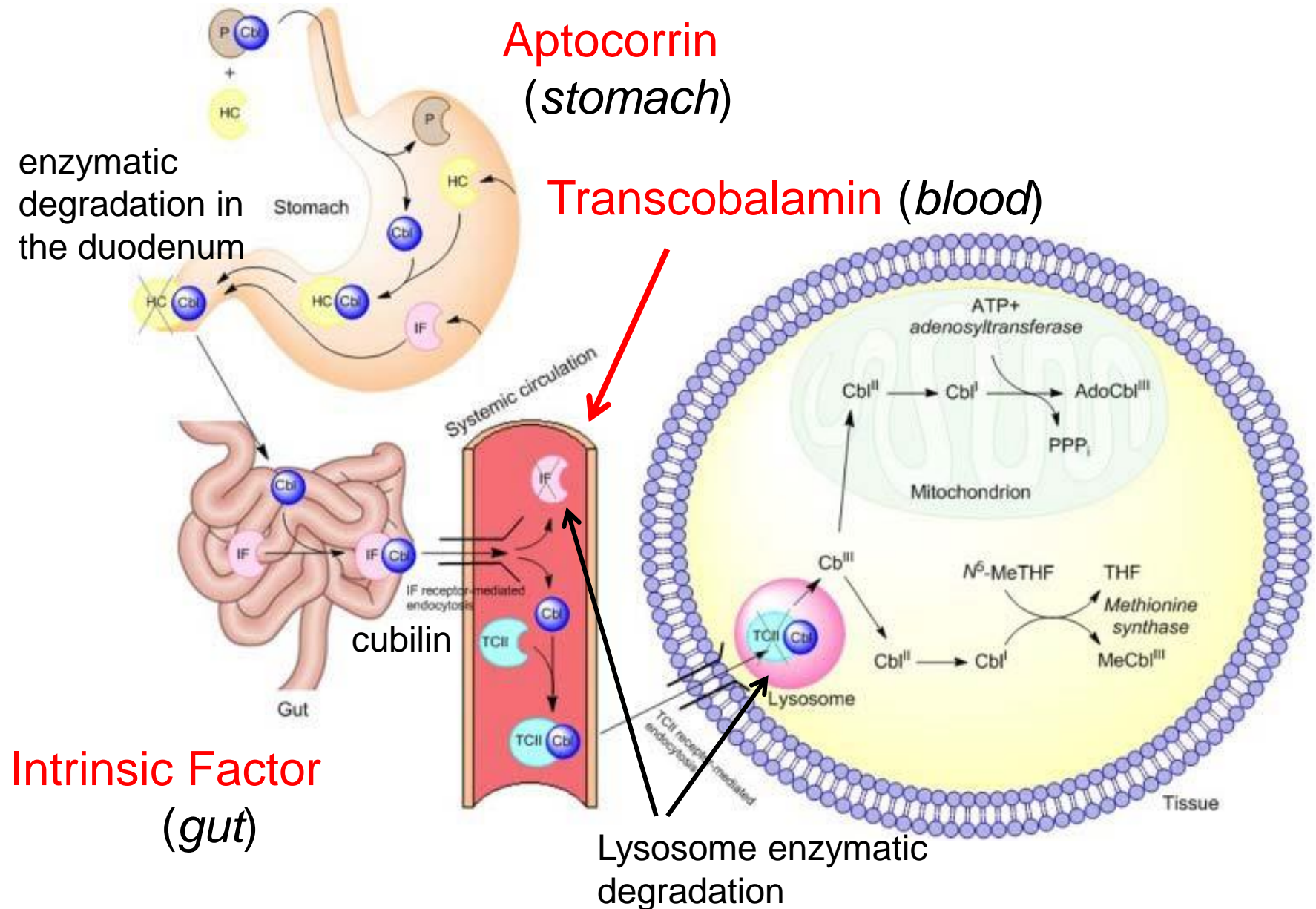
*Reaction 3*

# Conformational changes in the Cap sub-domain

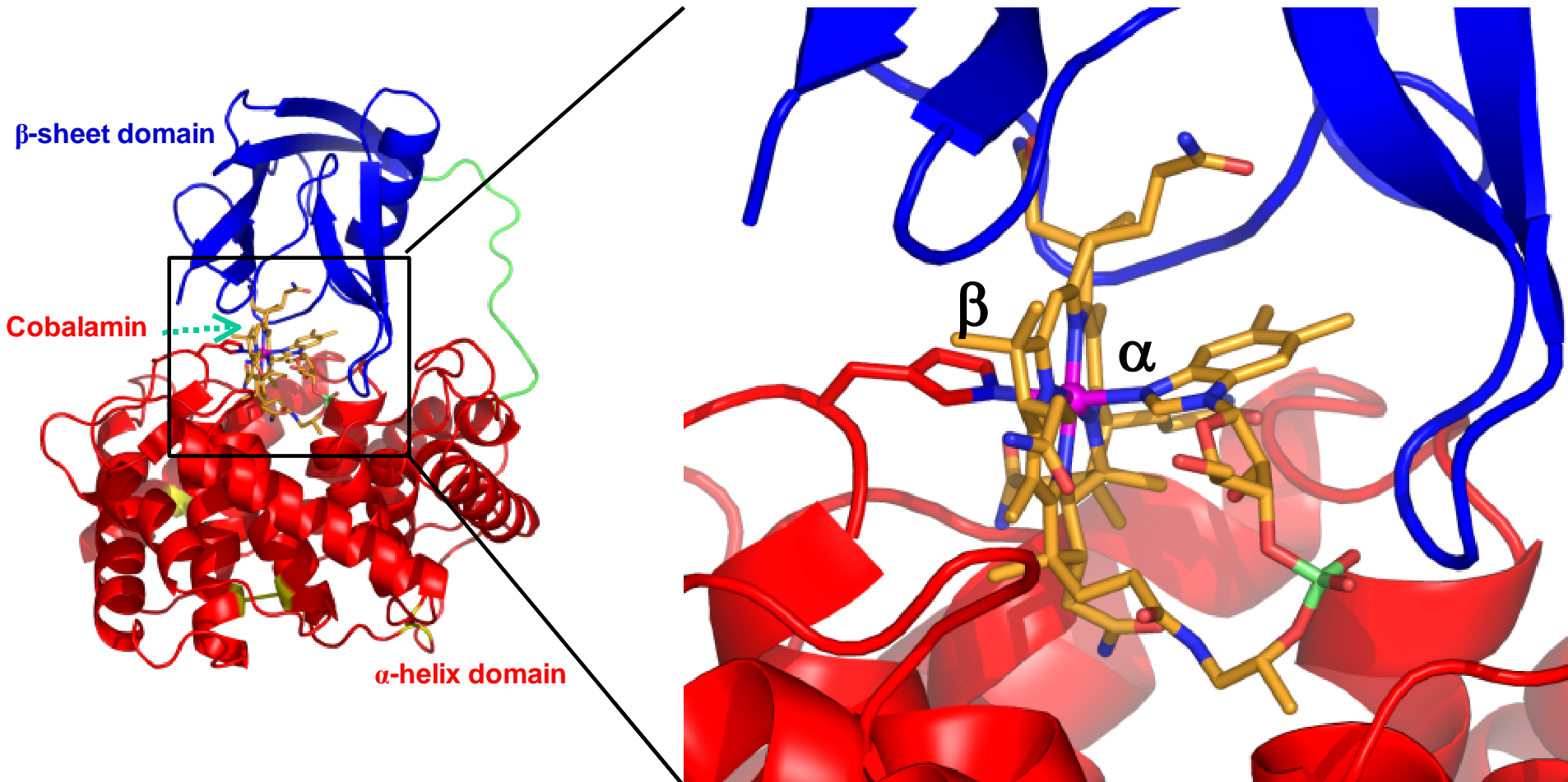




# The 3 proteins for the uptake and transport of Cobalamin

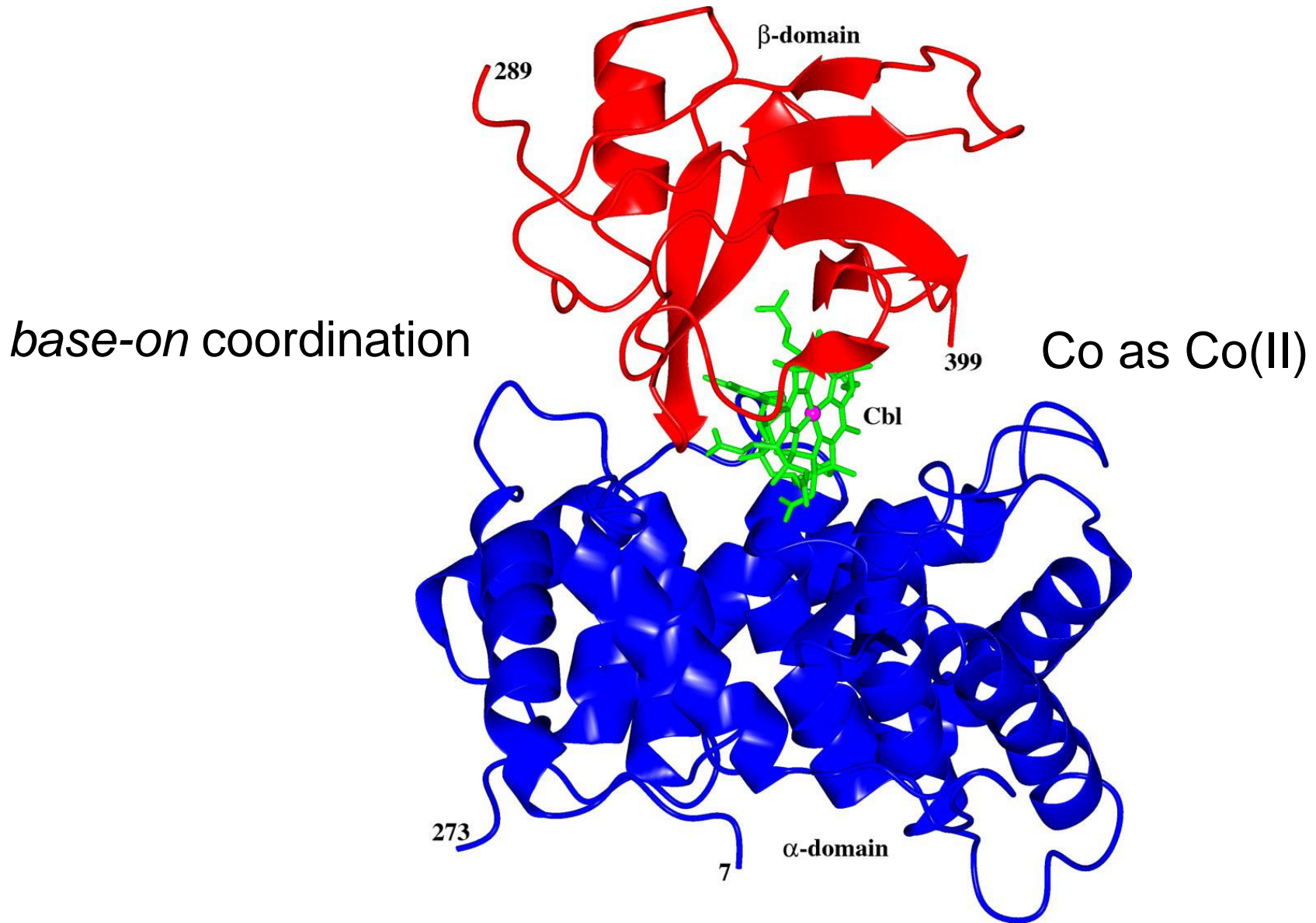


# X-ray structure of TC+Cobalamin (2006)

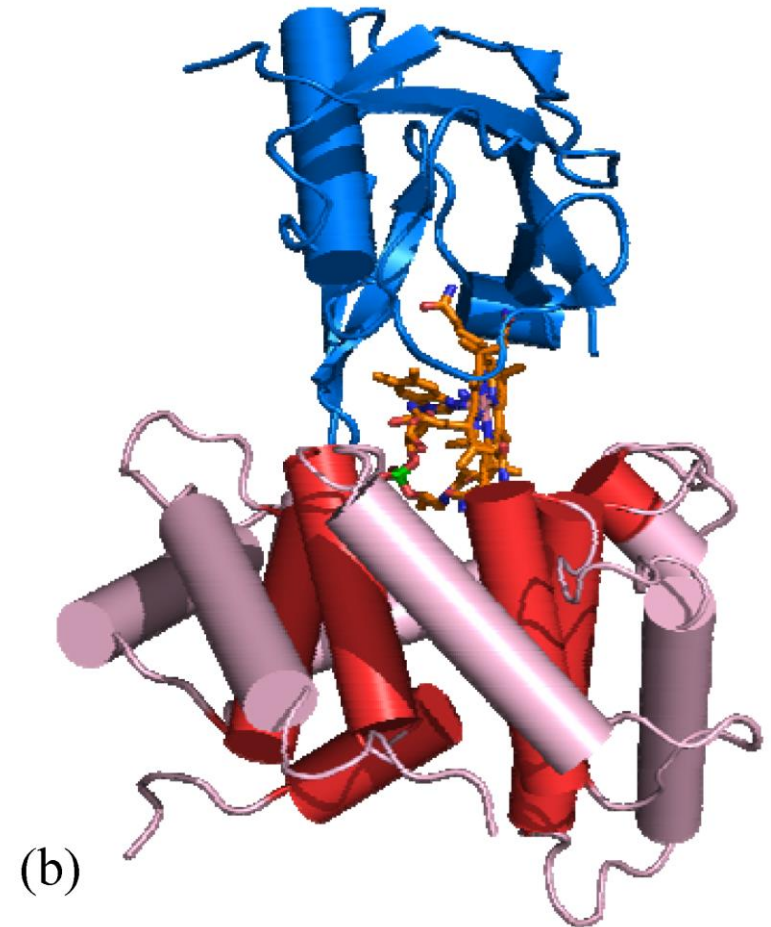
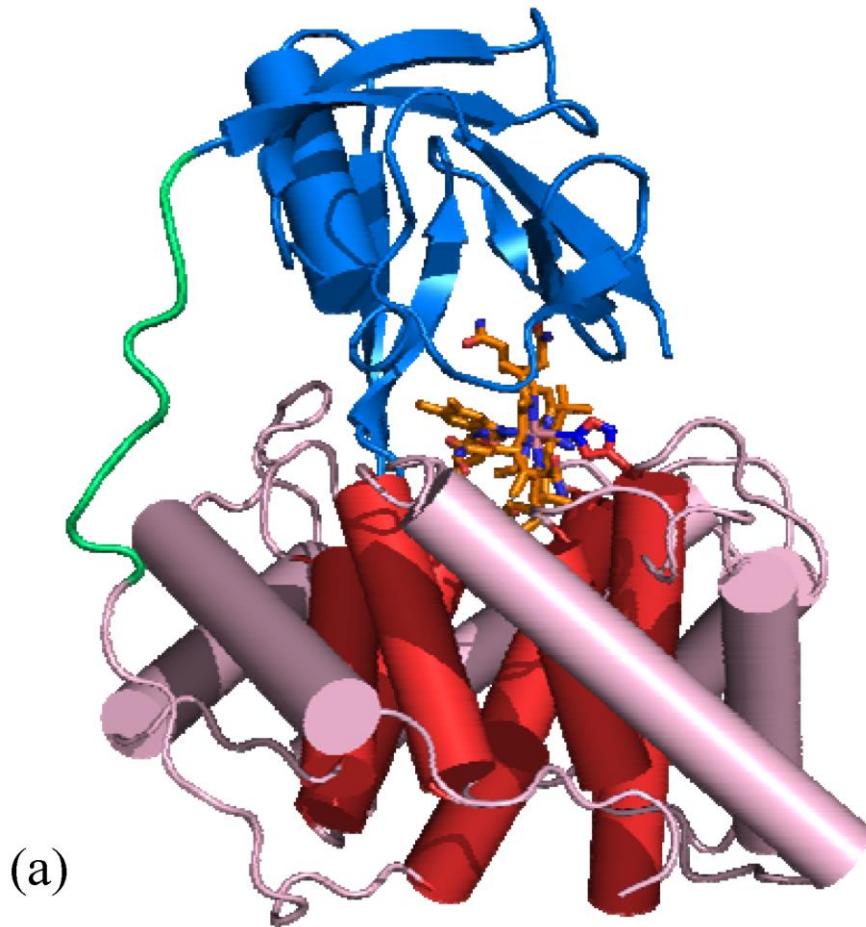


Coordination *base-on/His-on* (on  $\beta$ )

# X-ray structure of IF-Cobalamin (2007)



# Comparison between the structures of TC-Cbl (a) and IF-Cbl (b)





# Adduct of IF-Cbl with CUB<sub>5-8</sub> receptors of cubilin

