

MP Biomedicals, LLC

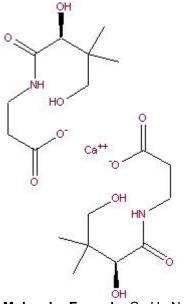
29525 Fountain Parkway Solon, Ohio 44139 Telephone: 440/337-1200 Toll Free: 800/854-0530 Fax: 440/337-1180

mailto: biotech@mpbio.com
web: http://www.mpbio.com

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Catalog Number: 101228, 194721 **D-Pantothenic acid calcium salt**

Structure:



Molecular Formula: C₁₈H₃₂N₂O₁₀Ca

Molecular Weight: 476.53

CAS # : 137-08-6

Synonyms: D-Calcium pantothenate; Vitamin B5; (R)-(+)-N-(2,4-Dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl)-b-alanine hemicalcium

salt; Chick antidermatitis factor

Physical Description: White to off-white powder

Solubility: Soluble in water (1 g/2.8 ml; pH of a 5% aqueous solution is 7.2-8.0; CO2 free water: 8.7), glycerol; slightly soluble in

ethanol or acetone.1

Description: An essential vitamin (except in horses, ruminants). Pantothenic acid is involved in a number of biological

reactions including:2

- A precursor in the biosynthesis of coenzyme A.
- The production of energy.
- The catabolism of fatty acids and amino acids.
- The synthesis of atty acids, phospholipids, sphingolipids, cholesterol and steroid hormones.
- The synthesis of heme and the neurotransmitter acetylcholine.
- Involved in the regulation of gene expression and in signal transduction.

The principal biologically active forms of pantothenic acid are <u>coenzyme A (CoA)</u> and acyl carrier protein (ACP). In both CoA and ACP, the business center of the molecule is the pantothenic acid metabolite 4'-phosphopantetheine. <u>Coenzyme A</u> is comprised of 4'-phosphopantetheine linked by an anhydride bond to the nucloetide adenosine 5'-monophosphate. 4'-Phosphopantetheine itself is comprised of pantothenic acid linked at one end, via an amide bond, to beta-mercaptoethylamine, derived from L-cysteine, and at the other end to a phosphate group. The sulfhydryl group of 4'-phosphopantetheine, which is the business end of the coenzyme, forms thioesters with acyl groups producing acyl-CoA derivatives, including <u>acetyl-CoA</u>.²

Pantothenic acid and its derivatives, 4'-phosphopantothenic acid, pantothenol and pantethine, have been shown, in vitro, to protect cells against lipid peroxidation. This protective effect is thought to be due to its stimulation of increased cellular levels of coenzyme A. It has also been shown to increase levels of cellular reduced glutathione.²

Availability:

101228	5 g 25 g 100 g 500 g
	100 g 500 g

References:

- Merck Index, 12th Ed., No. 7147.
- www.pdrhealth.com
- Anon, "Calcium pantothenate in arthritic conditions. A report from the General Practitioner Research Group." *Practitioner*, **v. 224**, 208-211 (1980).
- Aprahamian, M., et al., "Effects of supplemental pantothenic acid on wound healing: experimental study in rabbit." *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, **v. 41**, 578-589 (1985).
- Brown, G.M. and Williamson, M., Adv. Enzymol, Interscience Publishers: New York, v. 53, 345 (1982).
- Kapp, A. and Zeak-Kapp, G., "Effect of Ca-pantothenate on human granulocyte oxidative metabolism." *Allerg. Immunol. (Leipz).*, **v. 37**, 145-150 (1991).
- Kumerova, A.O., et al., "[Study of pantothenic acid derivatives as cardiac protectors in a model of experimental ischemia and reperfusion of the isolated heart."] [Article in Russian] *Biull Eksp. Biol. Med.*, v. 113, 373-375 (1992).
- Litoff, D., Scherzer, H. and Harrison, J., "Effects of pantothenic acid supplementation on human exercise." *Med. Sci. Sports Exercise*, **v. 17**, 287 (1985).
- Nice, C., et al., "The effects of pantothenic acid on human exercise capacity." J. Sports Med., v. 24, 26-29 (1984).
- Rychlik., M., "Quantification of free and bound pantothenic acid in foods and blood plasma by a stable isotope dilution assay." *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, **v. 48**, 1175-1181 (2000).
- Slyshenkov, V.S., et al., "Noxious effects of oxygen reactive species on energy-coupling processes in Ehrlich ascites tumor mitochondria and the protection by pantothenic acid." *Free Rad. Biol. Med.*, **v. 20**, 793-800 (1996).