

INDEX

- abortions, and RCP 166
 by immunoneutralization 159–62
 absorptive endocytosis, in cbl transport 93
 acetyl-CoA carboxylase 201–2, 202–3, 222
 adrenal gland
 ascorbate 188
 tocopherol concentration 178
 albumin
 bound to pyridoxal phosphate 190
 as riboflavin binder 156
 cAMP, IF stimulation 81
 anion transporter, folate receptor coupled 122
 antifolates 118–19, 127
 antioxidants 184
 AP-1 proteins 65–6
 ascorbate
 in adrenal cortex 188
 and collagen synthesis 189–90
 dietary 185
 intestinal transport 185
 synthesis 185
 see also ascorbic acid
 ascorbate binding protein 193
 ascorbic acid (vitamin C)
 bone formation 186
 as co-factor 184, 186
 and collagen synthesis 187
 function 186–7, 188
 inhibitor of 185–6
 neurological function 184, 188
 stereospecificity 185
 transport 184–90
 uptake, in nerve cells 187–8
 vitamin E interaction 184
 asialoglycoprotein receptor regulation 228–9
 avian riboflavinuria 139, 145
 avidin 203, 204–6
 BBP I comparison 209–10
 biotin-binding 205, 218
 stimulated by progesterone 205
 structure 204
 synthesis, and tissue damage 205–6
 BBP (hen egg biotin binding protein)
 I 209–11, 231
 II 210, 231
 requirement for tryptophan 212
 bile, and cbl
 absorption 88
 excretion 94
 binders, lipoprotein xvi
 binding protein *see specific protein*
 biocytin 200–1
 intestinal uptake 216–17
 biotin 200–1
 asialoglycoprotein receptor 228–9
 avidin interaction 204
 biosynthesis 207–8
 biotin-binding protein induction 229, 231
 in cell differentiation 223–5
 culture cell requirements 220–3
 defense mechanism 227
 deficiency in cell culture 220–3
 and embryological development 225–7
 enzymes containing 201–3
 function 201
 glucokinase activity induction 231–6
 glucokinase gene transcription induction 234–5
 growth-promoting effect 222, 223, 228
 guanylate cyclase 227–8

254 *Index*biotin (*cont.*)

- hepatic glycolytic enzymes 229, 230
- and insulin specificity similarities 238
- intestinal absorption 215–18
- lipogenesis 224–5
- locus (*E. coli*) 207
- MAbs 219–20
- non-enzymatic function 220
- operon transcription 207–8
- passive uptake 216
- repression of PEPCK 236–9
- RNA polymerase II 228
- testicular function 225
- biotin binding proteins 201
 - biotin induced 229, 231
 - carrier protein (rat) identification 217–18
 - covalently bound *see* carboxylase; decarboxylases; transcarboxylase
 - defects 203–4
 - egg yolk *see* BBP
 - hen 203; *see also* BBP
 - non-covalent 203–4; *see also* avidin; biotin holocarboxylase synthetase; biotinidase; streptavidin
 - nuclear 218–19
- biotin carboxylase 202
 - evolutionary conservation 203
 - nucleic biotin prosthetic group 218–19
- biotin holocarboxylase synthetase 203, 206–7
- biotin recognition proteins 201
- biotin repressor proteins 208–9
- biotin transport proteins 201
- biotinidase 203, 211–12
 - carboxylase deficiency syndrome 217
 - deficiency 211
 - human biotin carrier 212–15
 - intestinal biotin absorption 215–18
- bone formation, and ascorbic acid 186
- brain
 - ascorbic acid 184, 188
 - RAR 45
- cancer, effect of retinoids 29, 30–1, 48–9
- carbohydrate *see* oligosaccharide
- carbohydrate core, of cbl binding proteins 85
- carbon dioxide carrier 201
- carboxylase 201, 202–3, 222
 - deficiency syndrome 211, 217
- carotenoid pigment
 - absorption 5
 - conversion to vitamin A 3–4

- carrier-vitamin inactivity 137
- catecholamine synthesis, ascorbate-dependent step 188
- cbl *see* cobalamin
- cell culture requirement for biotin 220–3
- cell differentiation, biotin in 223–5
- cell proliferation, and antifolates 127
- cellular retinal-binding protein 2
- cellular retinoic acid-binding proteins *see* CRABP
- cellular retinol-binding protein *see* CRBP
- cerebrospinal fluid, FBP in 116
- cis*-acting DNA sites, vitamin D₃ 62
- cleft palate, and biotin deficiency 226
- clones, CRBP 14
- cob (prefix) 78
- cobalamin (cbl) 78
 - absorption 81
 - analogs 88–9
 - as cofactors 96–7
 - deficiency diseases 88, 94, 96–7
 - intracellular release 91–2
 - transport and uptake overview 95
 - turnover 96
 - uptake and utilization 86–96
 - cell receptors 86–8
 - free 94
 - haptocorrin bound 88, 93–4
 - haptocorrin mediated 82–3
 - IF-cbl receptor 89–90
 - intestinal 88–92
 - overview 95
 - pathology 88, 94, 96–7
 - plasma 92–3
 - quantitative aspects 96
 - role of bile 88
 - and TCII, intestinal 90–2
 - and TCII, plasma 92–3
 - see also* haptocorrin; IF; TCII
- cobalamin binding proteins
 - carbohydrate core 85
 - characteristics 79
 - distribution and occurrence 79–81
 - fetal 80–1
 - function and structure 83–6
 - secretion and synthesis 81–3
- cobinamide 78
- collagen synthesis
 - ascorbate 189–90
 - ascorbic acid 187
 - vitamin C 184
- CRABP (cellular retinoic acid-binding proteins) 2, 3, 12, 13, 14
- binding 14–15

Index

255

- concentration, and retinoid levels 17–18
- location 15, 15–17
- and retinoid action 31
- CRALBP (cellular retinal-binding protein) 2
- CRBP (cellular retinol-binding protein) 1–2, 12
 - concentration, and retinoid levels 17
 - I 12–15
 - location 15, 15–17
 - III, differential binding 14
 - II 4–6, 12–15
 - localization 5
 - mRNA 4–5
 - RARE sequence 41
 - and retinoid action 31
- cysteine, in biotin binding 215, 218
- D box 39
- decarboxylases 201
- defense mechanism, and biotin 227
- egg (hen), biotin-binding proteins
 - white *see* avidin
 - yolk *see* BBP
- embryological development
 - and biotin 225–7
 - and RCP 159–62, 166
- embryonic expression, RBP 8–9
- epilepsy, low serum biotin 215
- epithelial differentiation, and vitamin A 29
- erythrocyte membrane tocopherol binding 183–4
- estrogen
 - and BBP synthesis 210
 - as modulator of mammalian RCP 156–9, 163
 - protein biosynthesis 147, 148–9
 - RCP specificity 166
- FAD (flavin adenine dinucleotide) 162
- FBP (folate binding protein) 107
 - as carrier 127
 - cellular 111–16, 117–18
 - cerebrospinal fluid 116
 - in chronic disease 115
 - early evidence 108
 - folic acid deficiency, properties 114
 - functional role 107–8
 - as membrane-bound protein 119–21
 - milk
 - analysis 110–11
 - bacterial uptake prevention 111
 - bovine 109–10
 - goat 110
 - human 110
 - RCP (chicken), similarities 142
 - as receptor 107, 126–7
 - saturated 115
 - serum 111–16
 - soluble, identity 125–6
 - sources table 112
 - structure 113
- fetal blood, ascorbic acid 186
- fetal nutrition, and RCP 152–3
- fetal resorption, in biotin deficiency 226
- fibroblasts, in rickets 69
- flavin deficiency, fatal 161–2
- flavin-binding cavity, chicken RCP 143, 144
- foetal *see* fetal
- folate
 - bacterial uptake prevention 111
 - cell uptake paths 121–4
 - defined 106
 - homeostasis, conditions for study 121
 - plasma concentration 107
 - serum, distribution 115–16
 - transport
 - carrier mediated 118–19
 - transmembrane 119–26
 - receptor mediated 121–4
 - uptake, control 122, 124
- folate binders, unsaturated 114–15
- folate binding protein *see* FBP
- folate receptor 121–3
 - and anion transporter 122
 - defined 121
 - cDNA sequence 124–5, 126
 - as glycoprotein 124
 - in vivo* distribution 124
- folic acid
 - analogue (methotrexate) 109
 - effects on PteGlu binding 120
 - deficiency, FBP properties 114
- Fos heterodimer 65
- gene transcription
 - biotin-induced 234–5
 - effect of vitamins xvi–xvii
- glucokinase
 - biotin induced 231–6
 - glucokinase mRNA correlation 233–4
- glucose, as ascorbic acid inhibitor 185–6
- cGMP 227–8
- granulocytic differentiation, and retinoic acid 48–9

256 *Index*

- growth-promoting effect of biotin 222, 223, 228
guanylate cyclase, effect of biotin 227–8
- haemoglobin *see* hemoglobin
- haptocorrin (R protein) 78, 79
carbohydrate core 85
cell surface receptors 86–8
deficiency 94
function 82–3
and intestinal cbl absorption 88–92
location 79, 80
secretion and synthesis 82
structure 85–6
- haptocorrin–cbl transport 93–4
- hemoglobin, pyridoxal phosphate binding 191
- hepatocyte, TCIII–cbl binding 94
- holo-RBP (RBP-retinol) 6
- hormonal control of liver RBP 11
- HRE (hormone responsive elements) 62
- hypo-RBP proteinuria 12
- IF (intrinsic factor) 78, 79–80
antibodies 84
carbohydrate core 85
cbl binding region 84
cbl receptors 89–90
cbl transport, maximum 96
cell surface receptors 86–8
and intestinal cbl transport 88–92
location 79, 79–80, 80–1, 82
receptor binding region 84
secretion and synthesis 81–2
species comparison 91
storage 82
structure 83–4, 85
- ileal receptor, in cbl absorption 89
- immunoglobulin G, as riboflavin binder 156
- immunological characteristics, RCP (chicken) 149–51
- immunoneutralization of RCP, fetal effects 159–62
- insulin/biotin specificity similarities 238
- interphotoreceptor retinol-binding protein 2
- intestinal biotin absorption 215–18
- intestinal cell FBP 117
- intestinal metabolism, vitamin A 4–6
- intrinsic factor *see* IF
- Jun heterodimer 65
- keratinization 29
- kidney receptor, in cbl absorption 89–90
- ligand recognition 59
- ligand-binding domain, RAR/RXR 43–4
- limb morphogenesis
RAR 34
retinoids 30
- lipid-binding proteins 13
- lipids, peroxidation prevention 177
- lipogenesis, biotin mediated 224–5
- lipoprotein lipase, and tocopherol transport 182–3
- lipoproteins, as tocopherol carriers 179–80
- liver
biotin receptors 218
FBP 117
fetal, in flavin deficiency 162
pyridoxal phosphate distribution 191–2
pyridoxal phosphate synthesis 190–1
RBP synthesis 7
as source of mammalian RCP 157
 α -tocopherol binding protein from 181–2
see also PEPCK
- lysine, in biotin binding 205
- MAbs
biotin 219–20
chicken egg white RCP 150–1
- menstrual cycle, RCP variations 159
- mesenchyme
effect of retinoids 29–30
proliferation, biotin requirement 226–7
- methionine synthetase 96, 97
- methotrexate *see* MTX
- methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase 222
- methylmalonyl CoA mutase 96, 97
- molecular communication/language analogy xi
- morphogen, retinoids as 30, 46
- MTX (methotrexate) 109, 118
- muscle
pyridoxal phosphate store in 191
tocopherol transport in 180
- NAF (nuclear accessory factor) 67, 68
- neoplasm, effect of retinoids 29, 30–1, 48–9
- nerve cell, ascorbic acid uptake 187–8
- neutrophils, ascorbic acid in 186
- nuclear accessory factor *see* NAF
- nuclear receptor, anatomy 38; *see also* RAR

Index

257

- nuclear retinoic acid receptors *see* RAR
nuclei, biotin function in 218–19
- OC gene 61
 VDRE location 62–4
 VDRE sequence 64–5
- oestrogen *see* estrogen
- oligosaccharides
 biotin binding 205
 RCP (chicken), 142, 146
 secretory glycoprotein similarities 146
- OP gene 61
 VDRE location 62–4
 VDRE sequence 64–5
- P box 38–9
- PAM 188
- PEPCK (phosphoenolpyruvate
 carboxykinase) 232
 biotin repression 236–9
- pernicious anaemia 84–5
- phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase *see*
 PEPCK
- phosphofructokinase, and biotin 229
- phosphohexose isomerase, and biotin 229,
 230
- plasma tocopherol 178
- plasma transport of cbl 92–3
- PLP (pyridoxine-derived pyridoxal
 phosphate) 219
- pregnancy
 IF-cbl receptor 90
 RCP immunoneutralization 159–62
- progesterone
 avidin stimulation 205
 RCP (chicken) synthesis 148
- promoters
 vitamin D₃ 61
 vitamin D₃, *cis*-acting DNA sites 62
- propionyl CoA carboxylase 202, 222
- protease, pancreatic, and cbl absorption 88
- protease resistance, of IF 85–6
- PteGlu binding, and folic acid 120
- pyridoxal phosphate (vitamin B6)
 hemoglobin binding 191
 in liver 191–2
 pyridoxine-derived 219
 steroid hormone activity 192
 store 191
 synthesis 190–1
- pyridoxal phosphate binding proteins 190–
 2, 193
- pyrimidine, in thiamine binding proteins
 190
- pyruvate carboxylase 202
- pyruvate kinase, and biotin 229
- R protein *see* haptocorrin
- RA response element 14, 40–2
- RAR (nuclear retinoic acid receptors) 2,
 35
 co-factors 44–5
 in development 46–8
 distribution 45, 46
 DNA-binding 38–42
 domains 37–8
 function 28
 as heterodimers 44–5
 identification 31–2
 isoforms 34, 35, 36
 ligand-binding 43–4
 multiple genes 32–4, 36
 N-terminal 42–3
 RXR sequence compared 37
 subtypes 32–4, 36
 DNA-binding domain conservation
 39–40
- RAR genes, genomic organization 34–6
- RARE (retinoic acid response element)
 14, 40–2
- RBP (retinol-binding protein) 1, 3
 analysis 6–7
 embryonic expression 8–9
 estrogen-modified kinetics 148–9
 extra-hepatic
 function 9–10
 kidney-derived 8, 9
 lacrimal gland 9, 10
 and intra-liver retinol transport 10
 level control 10–11
 liver, hormonal control 11
 retinoid binding 6
 mRNA levels 7–8
 synthesis 7–8
 vitamin A plasma transport 6
- RBP-plasma membrane receptor 11
- RBP–retinol 6
- RCP (riboflavin carrier protein) 138
 chicken 138–51
 antigenic sites 149
 bacteriostatic role 145
 binding characteristics 143–5
 C-terminal end 150–1
 dysfunctional 139
 estrogen-dependent synthesis 147,
 148–9
 FBP similarities 143
 folded structure 144–5

258 *Index*RCP (*cont.*)

- function 138–9
- hepatic synthesis 147
- hydrophobic cavity 143, 144
- immunological characteristics 149–51
- ligand binding sites 149
- oligosaccharides 142, 146
- oviduct synthesis 148
- phosphopeptide region 146–7
- protective flavin binding 143–4
- protein folding and immunogenicity 149
- riboflavin deposition 139
- structure 140–2
- yolk deposition 145
- egg layers 151–2
- estrogen specificity 166
- evolutionary conservation 151–2, 159, 166
- human, pregnancy 162–4
 - complications 163–4
 - estrogen dependence 163
 - placental villus 162
 - synthesis 162
 - umbilical cord 162
- mammalian 152–68
 - estrogen modulation 156–9
 - evidence for 153–4
 - evolutionary conservation 159
 - fetal 157–8
 - and fetal development overview 166–7
 - fetal nutrition 152–2
 - fetoplacental 157
 - hepatic induction 157
 - hepatocyte synthesis 157–9
 - immunoneutralization 159–62
 - MAbs identification 154–5
 - mammary gland 164
 - plasma concentration 158
 - sequence conservation 154, 155
 - spermatogenesis 165
 - structure, and transplacental vitamin transport 150
- RCP–flavokinase complex 157–8
- receptor–ligand interaction xi–xii
- recognition factors xv
- repressor function of biotin 208–9
- response element, plasticity 66
- retinal, and CRBP-II 5; *see also* CRALBP
- retinal esters, hydrolysis 4
- retinoic acid
 - binding 14–15
 - and cancer 48–9; *see also* cancer control of gene expression 33
 - in CRABP 12
 - developmental effect 30
 - hematopoietic cell stimulation 48–9
 - mechanism of biological effect 32, 33
 - as morphogen 18, 46
 - 9-*cis* 35, 37
 - as OC VDRE activator 65
 - retinoic acid receptor *see* RAR; RXR
 - retinoic acid response element *see* RARE
 - retinoid status, and CRABP/CRBP
 - concentration 17–18
 - retinoid X receptor *see* RXR
 - retinoids 1, 2, 28
 - CRBP binding 14
 - function 29–31
 - intracellular role 18
 - teratogenic effects 30
 - see also* retinol; retinal; retinoic acid
- retinol
 - intra-liver transport 10
 - RBP secretion control 10–11
 - recycling 9
 - as vitamin A source 4
 - see also* CRABP; CRBP; RBP
- retinol-binding protein *see* CRBP; RBP
- retinyl esters 6, 10
- riboflavin
 - blood concentration 138
 - in fetal nutrition 152–3
 - in mammary gland 164
 - yolk deposition 139
- riboflavin carrier (binding) protein *see* RCP
- rickets, vitamin D₃ dependent 68–72
 - fibroblast model 69
 - genetic lesions 69–70, 71
 - receptor activity 70, 72
 - receptor phenotypes causing 69
- RNA polymerase II, effect of biotin 228
- mRNA
 - CRBP-II 4–5
 - RBP 7–8
 - RXR 33, 35, 36–7
 - in development 46–8
 - distribution 45–6
 - ligand 37, 43–4
 - as RAR co-factors 44–5
 - subtype, differential expression 47
 - RXRE 40, 41
- saturability, of intestinal biotin uptake 216–17
- serum folate distribution 115–16
- sodium transport 201
- spacer rule 40, 42

Index

259

- specificity, and *trans*-activating domain 42
 steroid hormone
 and pyridoxal phosphate 192
 retinoids analogy 18
 and vitamin D₃ 59–60
 steroid receptor family 60
 and RAR 37–8, 40
 streptavidin 203, 204
 biotin-binding site 205
- TCII 78–9
 cell surface receptors 86–8
 deficiency 94
 genetic polymorphism 86
 and intestinal cbl transport 90–2
 location 80
 and plasma cbl transport 92–3
 properties 79
 secretion 83
 structure 86
- TCII–cbl receptors 92–3
 termination codon, in rickets 70
 testosterone production, and biotin 225
 TGFB (transforming growth factor B) 187
 thiamine binding proteins 190, 193
 tissue damage, and avidin synthesis 205–6
 tocopherol
 binding 192–3
 cholesterol uptake similarities 179
 differential uptake 178
 dynamic equilibrium 179
 in RBC 179
 tissue location 177–9
 transport 179–80
 muscle cells 180
 lipoprotein lipase 182–3
- α -tocopherol
 binding to erythrocytes 183–4
 intestinal absorption 180–1
 transport 177, 182
 uptake in LDL fibroblasts 180
- α -tocopherol binding proteins 177–84
 γ -tocopherol 177–8
trans-activation domains, RAR 42–3
 transcaboxylase 201
 transcobalamins 78
 transcription
 biotin operon 207–8
 biotin induced 234–5
 effect of vitamins xvi–xvii
 response to vitamin D₃ 61
 see also RNA
- transcriptional interference, RAR- α 42
 transplacental vitamin transport 150
 transport kinetics, folate 118–19
- tryptophan
 in biotin binding 205, 218
 in biotin-binding proteins 212, 215
 for RCP (chicken) ligand binding 143
 tyrosine, in biotin binding proteins 205
- VDR (vitamin D₃ receptor) xvii, 60
 defective see rickets, vitamin D₃
 dependent
 DNA interaction, additional factors 66,
 68
 homodimer absence 68
 structure 60–1
 as *trans*-activator 62
 VDRE interaction 66–8
- VDRE (vitamin D₃ responsive elements)
 62–8
 activation 65, 65–6
 consensus sequence 66
 location 62–4
 plasticity 66
 sequence 64–5
- vitamin A
 and binding protein 2
 dietary sources 3
 function 29
 intestinal metabolism see CRBP
 intracellular transport see CRBP;
 CRABP
 plasma transport see RBP
 transport 1
 see also retinoids
- vitamin B₆ see pyridoxal phosphate
 vitamin C see ascorbic acid
 vitamin D₃
 action 60
 function 59–60
 hormone mechanism 59–60
 receptor see VDR
 responsive elements see VDRE
 transcriptional response to 61
- vitamin D binding protein, yolk deposition
 145
- vitamin E 177;
 ascorbic acid interaction 184
 see also α -tocopherol
- vitamin-carrier inactivity 137
 ‘vitamin function’ xv
 vitamin transport, transplacental 150
 vitamins xv–xvi
- zinc finger 38
 VDR 60–1
 in vitamin D₃ dependent rickets 70
- zinc twist 38
 zone of polarizing activity (ZPA) 30