



B12 Methylcobalamin

Biologically Active Form of B12 · 1000 mcg

- Methylcobalamin is the form of vitamin B12 that is active in the central nervous system*
- Superior bioavailability*1
- Supports healthy homocysteine levels already within the normal range, in support of cardiovascular health*
- Lozenges dissolve quickly in the mouth and are easy to take

Code: 9420 Size: 60 Lozenges

Actual Size: 8.04 mm diameter



PRODUCT SUMMARY

Vitamin B12 is the cofactor in enzymatic reactions with diverse physiological functions. Methylcobalamin, the principal circulating form of B12 and the one transported into peripheral tissues, has been shown to support normal homocysteine levels, help organize the body's response to cellular damage, maintain cardiovascular health, and support healthy neuronal function.*5-8

Cobalamin is also required to remove the methyl group from methyltetrahydrofolate and generate tetrahydrofolate, a necessary step in DNA synthesis. Consequently, B12 is needed for the healthy growth, function, and repair of all cells, including red blood cells.*9 Vitamin B12 supplementation is of particular importance to vegetarians and those suffering from vitamin B12 deficiency.* B12 in lozenge form, at an amount of 1000 mcg per day, can help maintain B12 levels already within the normal range equivalently to other routes of administration.*10-13



To Place Your Order Email: customersupport@bioclinicnaturals.com **Call:** 1·877·433·9860 • **Fax:** 1·877·433·9862





B12 METHYLCOBALAMIN

BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE FORM OF B12 · 1000 MCG



Supplement Facts Amount Per Serving % Daily Value Vitamin B12 (methylcobalamin) 41.667% 1000 mca

Other ingredients: Lactose (from milk), microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate (vegetable grade)

Serving Size: 1 Lozenge Servings Per Container: 60

Suggested Usage: 1 lozenge per day or as directed by a health care professional. Chew or hold in mouth until dissolved.

Caution: Consult your health care professional prior to use if you are pregnant, trying to become pregnant, breastfeeding, taking medication, have a medical condition, or anticipate surgery. Keep out of reach of children.

Contraindications: Supplemental folic acid may mask a B12 deficiency, which should be ruled out. Folic acid, as well as increased potassium intake, is recommended with B12 therapy.

Drug Interactions: Although several classes of drugs, such as aminoglycosides, anticonvulsants, bile acid sequestrants, and proton pump inhibitors, antihyperglycemic medications (Metformin), acne therapy (isotretinoin) are known to interfere with B12 absorption or function, there are no known negative interactions caused by B12 supplementation with any medications.¹⁵⁻²¹

Contains no artificial colors, preservatives, or sweeteners; no starch, sugar, wheat, gluten, yeast, soy, corn, egg, fish, shellfish, salt, tree nuts, or GMOs. Suitable for vegetarians. Sealed for your protection. Do not use if seal is broken. For freshness, store in a cool, dry place.

References

- [No authors listed]. (1998). Methylcobalamin. Altern Med Rev, 3(6), 461-3.
- Guéant, J.L.1, Caillerez-Fofou, M., Battaglia-Hsu, S., et al. (2013). Biochimie, 95(5),
- Calderón-Ospina, C.A., Nava-Mesa, M.O. (2020). CNS Neurosci Ther, 26(1), 5-13. Austin, R.C., Lentz, S.R., Werstuck, G.H. (2004). Cell Death Differ, 11(1), S56-64.
- Miranda-Massari, J.R., Gonzalez, M.J., Jimenez, F.J., et al. (2011). Curr Clin Pharmacol, 6(4), 260-73.
- Yuan, M., Wang, B., Tan, S. (2018). Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992), 64(5), 428-32.
- Jiang, D.Q., Zhao, S.H., Li, M.X., et al. (2018). Medicine (Baltimore), 97(44), e13020.
- Buesing, S., Costa, M., Schilling, J.M., et al. (2019). *Pain Physician, 22*(1), E45-E52. Parry, T.E. (1987). *Baillieres Clin Haematol, 1*(2), 315-53.
- Kim, H.I., Hyung, W.J., Song, K.J., et al. (2011). Ann Surg Oncol, 18(13), 3711-7.
- Schijns, W., Homan, J., van der Meer, L., et al. (2018). Am J Clin Nutr, 108(1), :6-12.
- 12. Bolaman, Z., Kadikoylu, G., Yukselen, V., et al. (2003). Clin Ther, 25(12), 3124-34.
- Bensky, M.J., Ayalon-Dangur, I., Ayalon-Dangur, R., et al. (2019). Drug Deliv Transl Res, 9(3), 625-30
- Paul, C., Brady, D.M. (2017). Integr Med (Encinitas), 16(1), 42-9.
 McColl, K.E. (2009). Am J Gastroenterol, 104(12), S5-9.
- 16. Aslan, K., Bozdemir, H., Unsal, C., et al. (2008). Int J Lab Hematol, 30(1), 26-35.
- de Jager, J., Kooy, A., Lehert, P., et al. (2010). *BMJ*, 340, c2181. Aroda, V.R., Edelstein, S.L., Goldberg, R.B., et al. (2016). *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 101(4),
- 19. Markkanen, T., Salmi, H.A., Sotaniemi, E. (1965). Z Vitam Horm Fermentforsch, 14(1),
- Karadag, A.S., Tutal, E., Ertugrul, D.T., et al. (2011). Int J Dermatol, 50(12), 1564-9.
- 21. Dierkes, J., Westphal, S., Kunstmann, S., et al. (2001). Atherosclerosis, 158(1), 161-4.



· GUARANTEED ·

Bioclinic Naturals® products are guaranteed to meet or exceed Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Health Canada, and the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) of Australia.



Container

PRODUCT OF CANADA Manufactured for and distributed by Bioclinic Naturals® U S 14224 167th Ave. SE, Monroe WA, USA 98272 bioclinicnaturals.com