Pyridoxine is a derivative of vitamin B6. In a clinical setting, pyridoxine decreases photosensitivity in subjects with erythropoietic protoporphyria. Pyridoxine exhibits antioxidative activity, inhibiting oxidized LDL-induced generation of superoxide anions, decreases in PKC activity, and decreases in p-eNOS and NO levels. In platelets, pyridoxine increases NO levels and inhibits platelet aggregation, displaying some antithrombotic benefit as well. Pyridoxine increases expression of IGF-binding protein 3 (IGF-BP3) in breast cancer cells through a p53-mediated mechanism. In synaptosomes, this compound inhibits release of glutamate but suppressing cellular influx of Ca2+ and activity of PKC. In erythrocytes exposed to high concentrations of glucose, pyridoxine decreases lipid peroxidation and protein glycosylation and increases Na2+/K+ ATPase activity.

References


Caution: This product is intended for laboratory and research use only. It is not for human or drug use.