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## Effect of vitamin B6 deficiency on glyoxylate metabolism in rats with or without glyoxylate overload

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## ABSTRACT

We examined the effect of vitamin B6 deficiency on glyoxylate metabolism and hepatic alanine: glyoxylate aminotransferase (AGT) activity in rats with normal or high glyoxylate intake. Male rats were divided into four groups: a control group, a vitamin B6-free diet group, a glyoxylate water group, and a vitamin B6-free diet + glyoxylate water group. Each group was given special diet (control or vitamin B6-deficient diet) and drinking water (plain or 0.5% glyoxylate water) for 4 weeks, after which biochemical parameters and hepatic AGT mRNA level were measured. Compared with control rats, the urinary oxalate/creatinine ratio was higher in each of the other 3 groups. The urinary glycolate/creatinine ratio was also higher in the vitamin B6-free diet group and the vitamin B6-free diet + glyoxylate water group than the control group, while the urinary glycine/creatinine and citrate/creatinine ratio was lower in both groups. The hepatic AGT mRNA level was reduced in the vitamin B6-free diet group, but was increased in the glyoxylate water group than the control group, but was increased in the glyoxylate water group than the control group, but was increased in the glyoxylate water group than the control group. These results suggest that vitamin B6 is necessary for glyoxylate metabolism as a coenzyme of AGT. Especially in the presence of a high glyoxylate intake, vitamin B6 deficiency leads to severe hyperoxaluria and hypocituria.





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