An organometallic arylcobalamin ...

... is a “locked” form of vitamin B$_{12}$ or “antivitamin B$_{12}$”, and is accessible by a radical reaction, as reported by B. Kräutler et al. in their Communication on page 2606 ff. “Antivitamins B$_{12}$” are novel molecular tools to induce functional vitamin B$_{12}$ deficiency in laboratory animals. These studies may be helpful in clarifying controversial questions dealing with irreparable damage in the central and peripheral nervous system that is associated with vitamin B$_{12}$ deficiency in humans.