The diagram illustrates the absorption of dietary cobalamin (Cbl) bound to animal protein (P) in the digestive system.

1. **Intestine**
   - Intake of dietary cobalamin (Cbl) bound to animal protein (P).
   - Gastric secretion of HCl and pepsin releases Cbl from protein.
   - Gastric contents travel into the esophagus.

2. **Esophagus**
   - Intestinal contents enter the stomach.
   - Pancreatic protease degrades haptocorrin.

3. **Stomach**
   - Low pH favors Cbl binding to haptocorrins.
   - Intrinsic factor (IF) from parietal cells helps in absorption.
   - Failure leads to IFD.

4. **Intestine** (continued)
   - Increased pH favors Cbl binding to IF.
   - Cbl-IF complex binds to cubam receptor on ileal mucosal cells and is internalized.
   - Failure leads to IGS.

5. **Ileum**
   - Cbl-IF is released, IF is degraded, and Cbl is moved to the portal system.

6. **Portal System**
   - Serum Cbl bound to transcobalamin 2 (TC2) and haptocorrin.

**Key Processes**
- Cobalamin (Cbl) is bound to animal protein (P).
- Haptocorrin (H) is secreted by the stomach and binds to Cbl.
- Intrinsic factor (IF) is produced by parietal cells of the stomach and aids in the absorption of Cbl.
- Increased pH in the intestine favors Cbl binding to intrinsic factor (IF).
- Cbl-IF complex binds to cubam receptor on ileal mucosal cells and is internalized.