



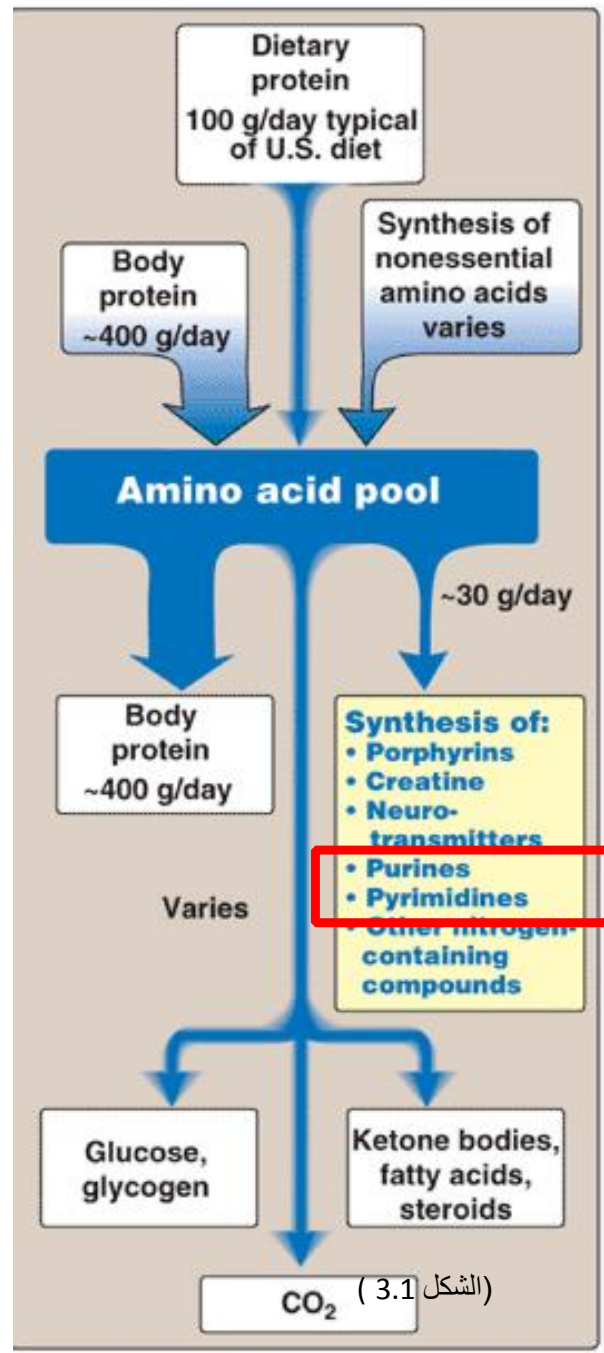
Metabolism 2
(BIOC 312)
(part 4)

Nucleotide Metabolism

Part 4

Dr. Othman Baothman

DNA and RNA -- the molecules responsible for the genetic code and protein synthesis -- contain purine and pyrimidine derivatives,



- **The Nucleic Acids**
- The nucleic acids are the building blocks of living organisms. You may have heard of DNA described the same way. Guess what? **DNA** is just one type of **nucleic acid**.

What is the importance of nucleotides?

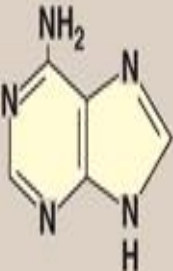
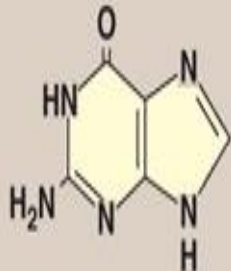
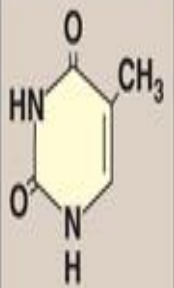
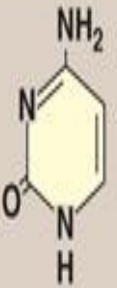
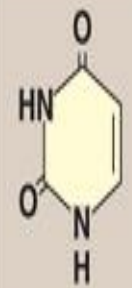
ما أهمية الأحماض النووية

- Ribonucleoside and deoxyribonucleoside phosphates (nucleotides) are essential for all cells. Without them, neither DNA nor RNA can be produced.
- Nucleotides also serve as carriers of activated intermediates in the synthesis of some carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins,.
- Structural components of several essential **coenzymes**, for example, **coenzyme A**, **FAD**, **NAD⁺**, and **NADP⁺**.
- Serve as **second messengers** in **signal transduction pathways**, such as cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP)
- Play an important role as “energy currency” in the cell.
- Are Important regulatory compounds for many of the pathways of intermediary metabolism, inhibiting or activating key enzymes.
- The purine and pyrimidine bases found in nucleotides can be synthesized de novo, or can be obtained through salvage pathways that allow the reuse of the preformed bases resulting from normal cell turnover or from the diet.

Nucleotide Structure

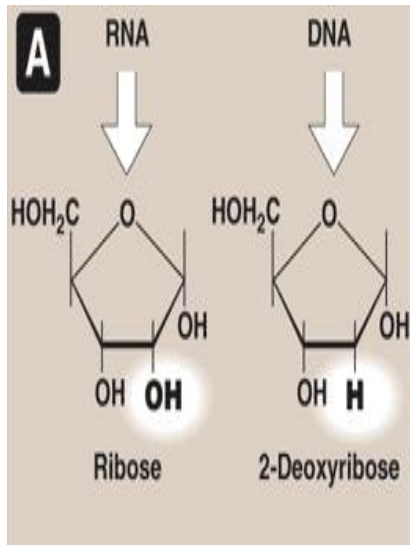
- These nucleotides are made of three parts:
 1. A five-carbon **sugar**
 2. A base that has nitrogen (N) atoms belong to two families of compounds, the purines and the pyrimidine.
 3. An ion of phosphoric acid known as phosphate (PO_4^{3-})

Purine and pyrimidine structures

DNA and RNA Purines		
 <p>Adenine (A)</p>	 <p>Guanine (G)</p>	
RNA Pyrimidines		
 <p>Thymine (T)</p>	 <p>Cytosine (C)</p>	 <p>Uracil (U)</p>
DNA Pyrimidines		

الحمض النووي RNA و DNA تحتوي على نفس قواعد البورين: الأدينين (A) والجوانين. (G) كل من الحمض النووي RNA وتحتوي على السيتوزين بيريميدين (C) لكنهما يختلفان في قاعدة بيريميدين الثانية: حيث يحتوي DNA على الثايمين (T) في حين يحتوي RNA على اليوراسيل. و U تختلف في ذلك فحسب T لديه مجموعة الميثيل. [ملاحظة: تم العثور على قواعد غير عادية أحيانا في بعض الأنواع من الحمض النووي و RNA

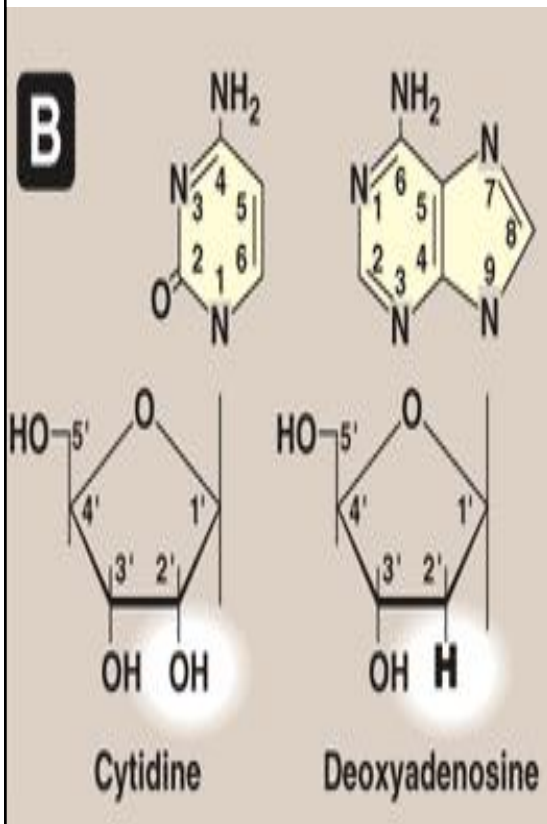
Nucleosides



The addition of a pentose sugar to a base produces a nucleoside. If the sugar is ribose, a **ribonucleoside** is produced; if the sugar is 2-deoxyribose, a **deoxyribonucleoside** is produced (Figure 22.3A). The ribonucleosides of A, G, C, and U are named adenosine, guanosine, cytidine, and uridine, respectively. The deoxyribonucleosides of A, G, C, and T have the added prefix, "deoxy-," for example, deoxyadenosine.

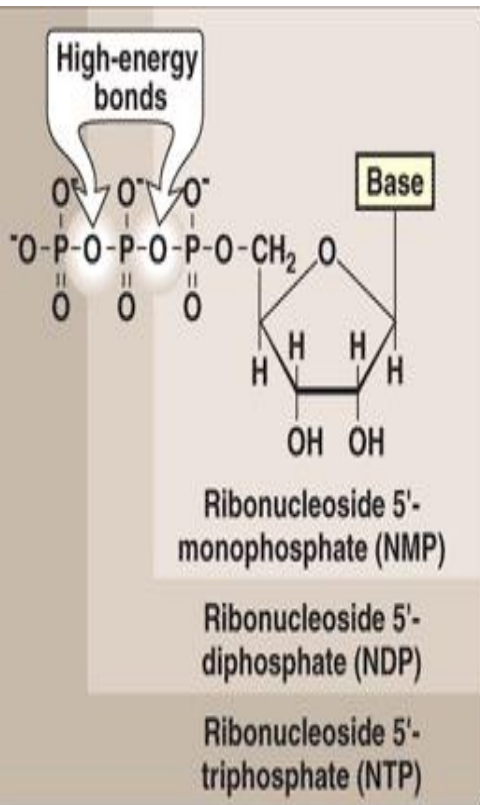
إضافة سكر البنتوز إلى قاعدة نيتروجينية تنتج نوكلئوزيد. إذا كان السكر هو الريبوز، يتم إنتاج ريبونوكلئوزيد، وإذا كان السكر هو 2-ديوكسي ريبوز، يتم إنتاج ديوكسي ريبونوكلئوتيد (انظر إلى الشكل المقابل). تتم تسمية ribonucleosides من A، G، C، U والأدينوزين، غوانوزين، سيتيدين، ويوريدين، على التوالي. و deoxyribonucleosides من A، G، C و T ويكون بادئة أضاف، "ديوكسي"، على سبيل المثال، deoxyadenosine.

Numbering nucleosides



The carbon and nitrogen atoms in the rings of the base and the sugar are numbered separately (Figure 22.3B).

Nucleotides

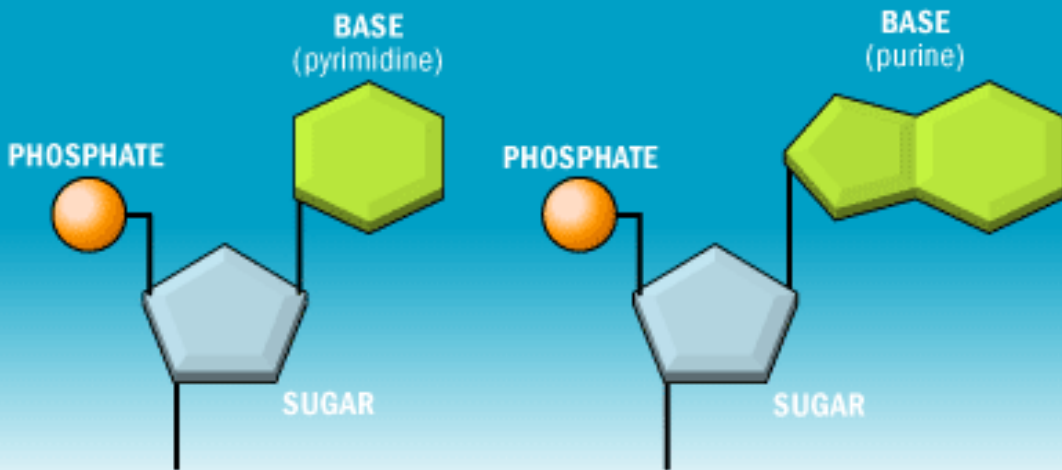


Nucleotides are composed of a **nitrogenous base** (adenine = A, guanine = G, cytosine = C, uracil = U, and thymine = T), a **pentose**, and one, two, or three **phosphate groups** (see the figure). A and G are purines; C, U, and T are pyrimidines. If the sugar is **ribose**, the nucleotide is a **ribonucleoside phosphate** (for example, AMP), and it can have several functions in the cell, including being a component of **RNA**. If the sugar is **deoxyribose**, the nucleotide is a **deoxyribonucleoside phosphate** (for example, dAMP), and will be found almost exclusively as a component of **DNA**.

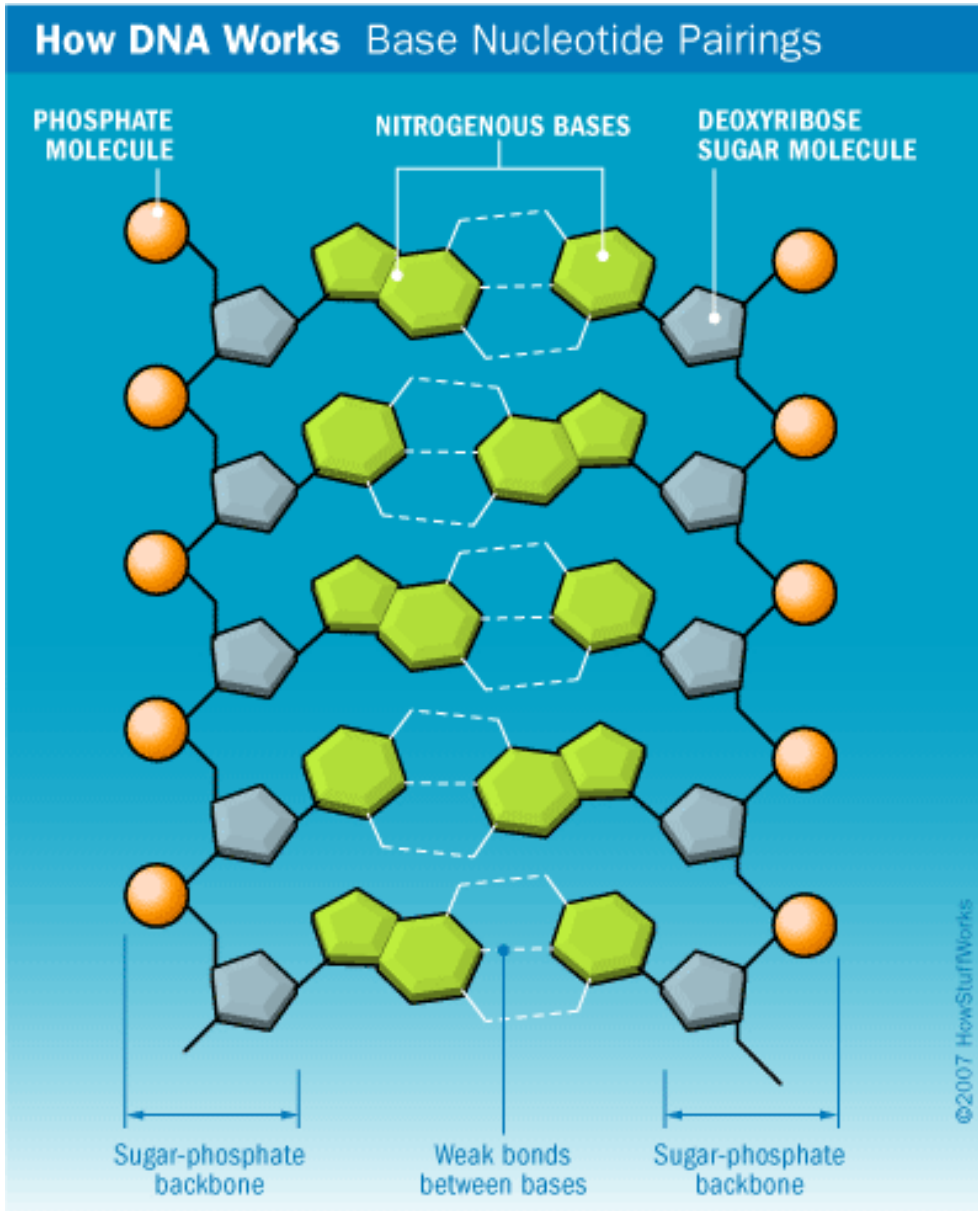
DNA

How DNA Works Nucleotides

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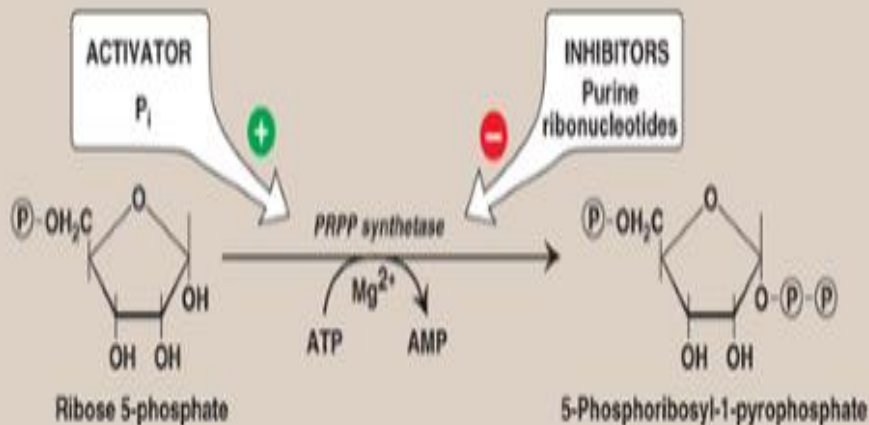
Strands of DNA are made of the sugar and phosphate portions of the nucleotides, while the middle parts are made of the nitrogenous bases. The nitrogenous bases on the two strands of DNA pair up, purine with pyrimidine (A with T, G with C), and are held together by weak hydrogen bonds.

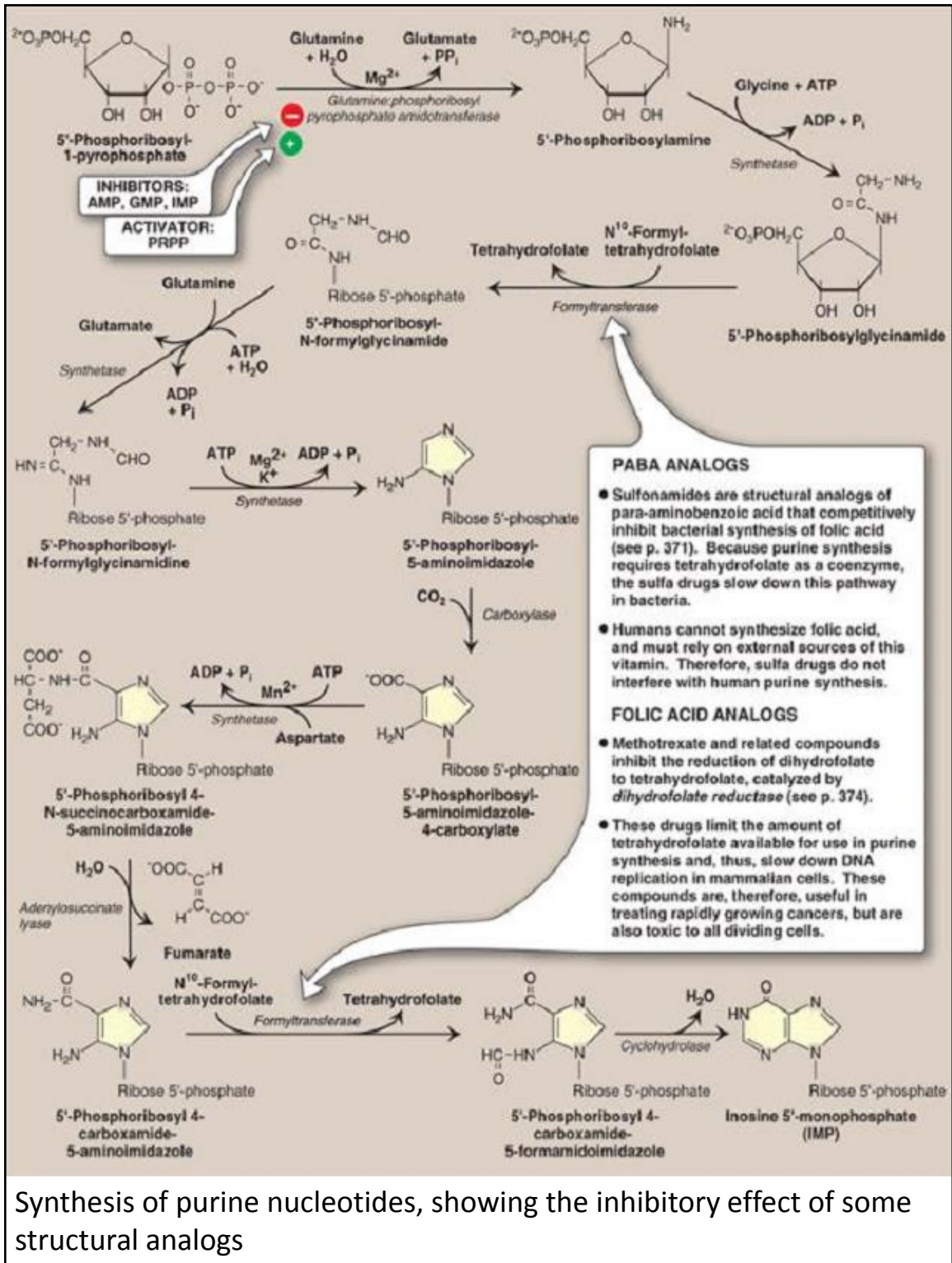


Synthesis of Purine Nucleotides

- Synthesis of 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP)

The **committed step** in purine synthesis uses 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (**PRPP**, an “activated pentose” that provides the ribose-phosphate group for de novo purine and pyrimidine synthesis and purine salvage) and nitrogen from glutamine to produce phosphoribosyl amine. The enzyme is glutamine:PRPP amidotransferase, and is inhibited by AMP, GMP, and IMP (the end products of the pathway) and activated by PRPP.







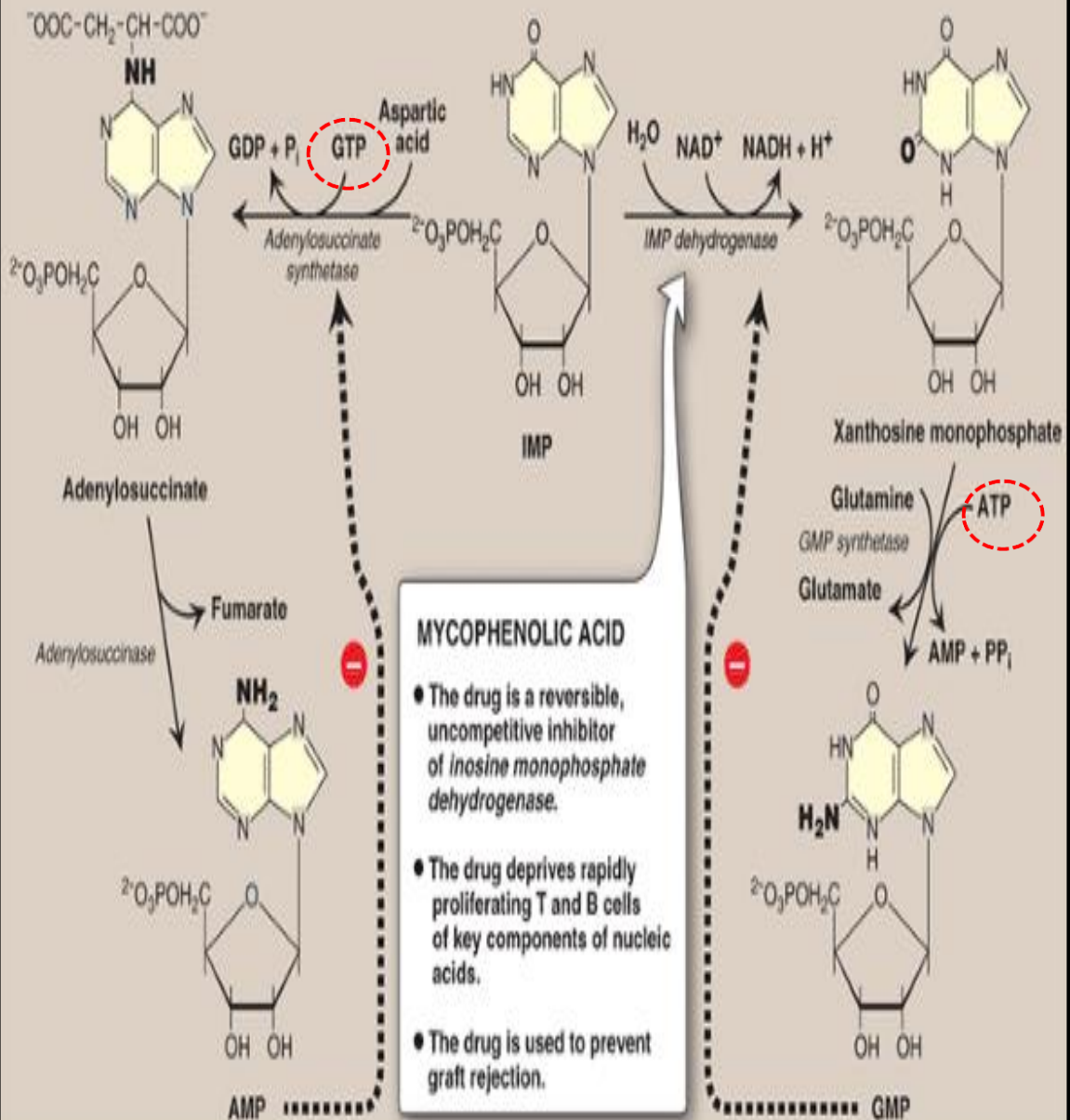
Inhibitors of purine synthesis drugs

- **Sulfonamides** : inhibit the growth of rapidly dividing microorganisms without interfering with human cell functions
- **Methotrexate**: Similar to folic acid, are used to control the spread of cancer by interfering with the synthesis of DNA and RNA.
- **Trimethoprim**: Similar to folic acid, has strong antibacterial activity because of its selective inhibition of bacterial dihydrofolate reductase.

Synthesis of Purine Nucleotides

- B. Synthesis of 5'-phosphoribosylamine**
- C. Synthesis of inosine monophosphate, the “parent” purine nucleotide**
- D. Synthetic inhibitors of purine synthesis**
- E. Conversion of IMP to AMP and GMP**

Conversion of IMP to AMP and GMP showing feedback inhibition





- **Mycophenolic acid** is a strong, reversible, uncompetitive **inhibitor of IMP dehydrogenase** that is being used successfully in preventing graft rejection. It blocks the de novo formation of GMP (see above figure), thus stop rapid proliferating cells, including T and B cells, of a key component of nucleic acids.

X

F. Conversion of nucleoside monophosphates to nucleoside diphosphates and triphosphates

Base-specific nucleoside monophosphate kinases



Nucleoside diphosphate kinase

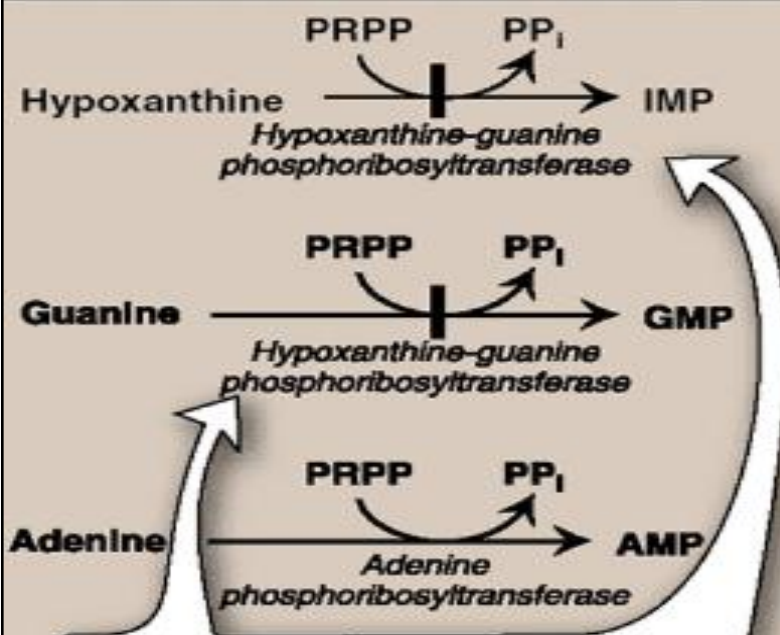


Salvage pathway for purines

مسارات انقاذ البيورينات

Purines that result from the normal turnover of cellular nucleic acids, or that are obtained from the diet and not degraded, can be converted to nucleoside triphosphates and used by the body. This is referred to as the “salvage pathway” for purines.

البيورينات التي تنتج عن الدوران الطبيعي الخلوي للأحماض النووية، أو المتحصلة من الغذاء وليست المتدهورة، يمكن تحويلها إلى نوكلبيوزيد triphosphates واستخدامها من قبل الجسم. ويشار إلى هذه على أنها "مسار الإنقاذ" للبيورينات.



LESCH-NYHAN SYNDROME

- This is an X-linked, recessive, inherited disorder associated with a virtually complete deficiency of *hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase* and, therefore, the inability to salvage hypoxanthine or guanine.
- The enzyme deficiency results in increased levels of PRPP and decreased levels of IMP and GMP, causing increased de novo purine synthesis.
- This results in the excessive production of uric acid, plus characteristic neurologic features, including self-mutilation and involuntary movements.

مسارات انقاذ البورينات

هذه المتلازمة هي مرتبطة X، اضطراب المتنحية مرتبطة نقص كامل تقريبا من انزيم HGPRT . وهذا ينقص من عدم القدرة على إنقاذ هيپوزانتين أو جوانين، من التي يتم إنتاجها كميات زائدة من حمض اليوريك، مما يؤدي الى اعراض عصبية مثل : تشويه الذات وحركات لا إرادية.

Lesions on the lips of
Lesch-Nyhan
patients caused by
self-mutilation

آفات على شفاه المرضى
بمرض ليش نيهان-
الناجمة عن تشويه الذات.

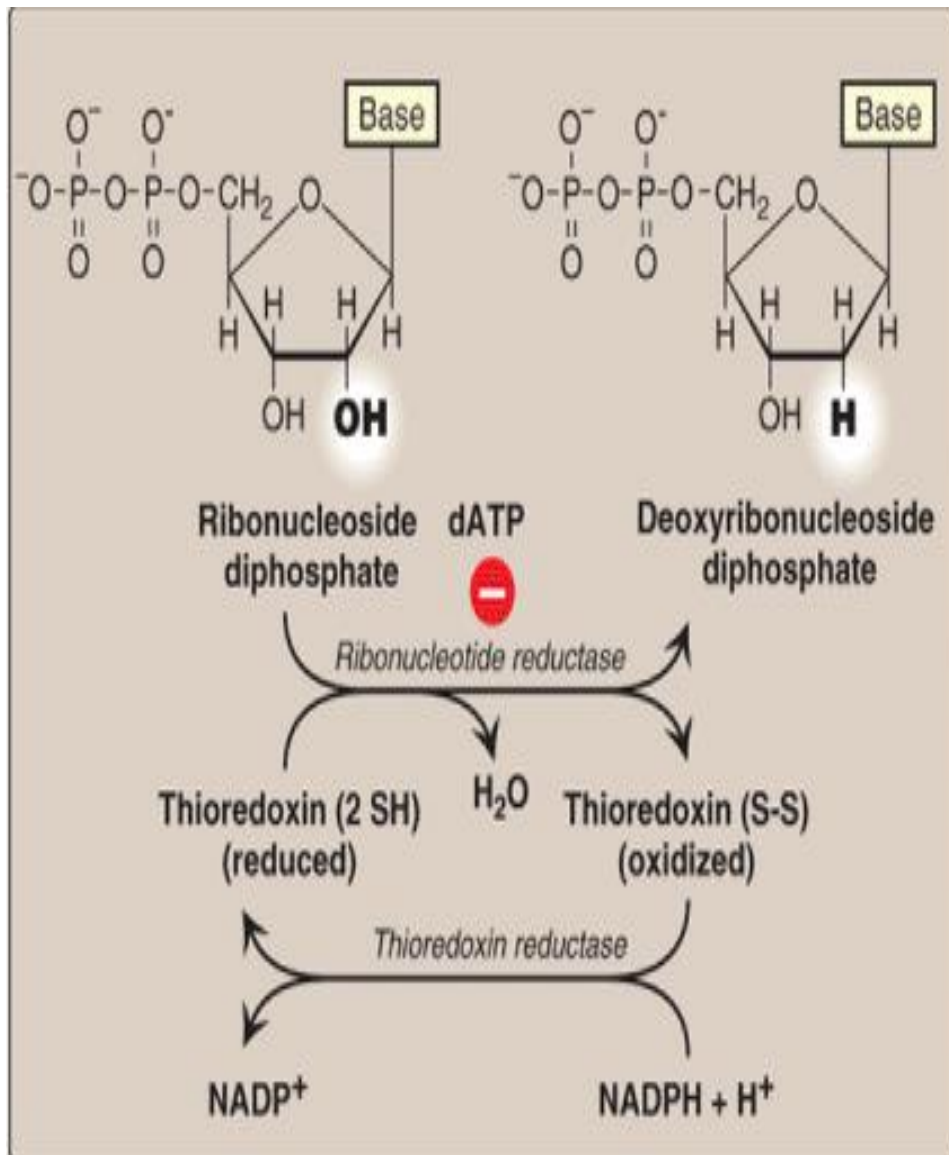


Synthesis of Deoxyribonucleotides

- The nucleotides described thus far all contain ribose (ribonucleotides). The nucleotides required for DNA synthesis, however, are 2'-deoxyribonucleotides, which are produced from ribonucleoside diphosphates by the enzyme **ribonucleotide reductase** during the cell cycle.

- النيوكليوتيدات التي وصفت حتى الآن كلها تحتوي على الريبوز (ribonucleotides). لكن النيوكليوتيدات المطلوبة لتصنيع الحمض النووي DNA، والتي يتم إنتاجها من diphosphates ريبونوكليوزيد من قبل انزيم اختزال ريبونوكليوتيد خلال المرحلة S من دورة الخلية

Conversion of ribonucleotides to deoxyribonucleotides.



Regulation of deoxyribonucleotide synthesis

- **Ribonucleotide reductase** is highly regulated, for example, it is strongly inhibited by dATP—a compound that is overproduced in bone marrow cells in individuals having adenosine deaminase deficiency.

- وهذا الانزيم عالي التنظيم، على سبيل المثال، يثبط بقوة من قبل dATP-المركب الذي ينتج في خلايا نخاع العظام في الأفراد وجود نقص في انزيم adenosine deaminase

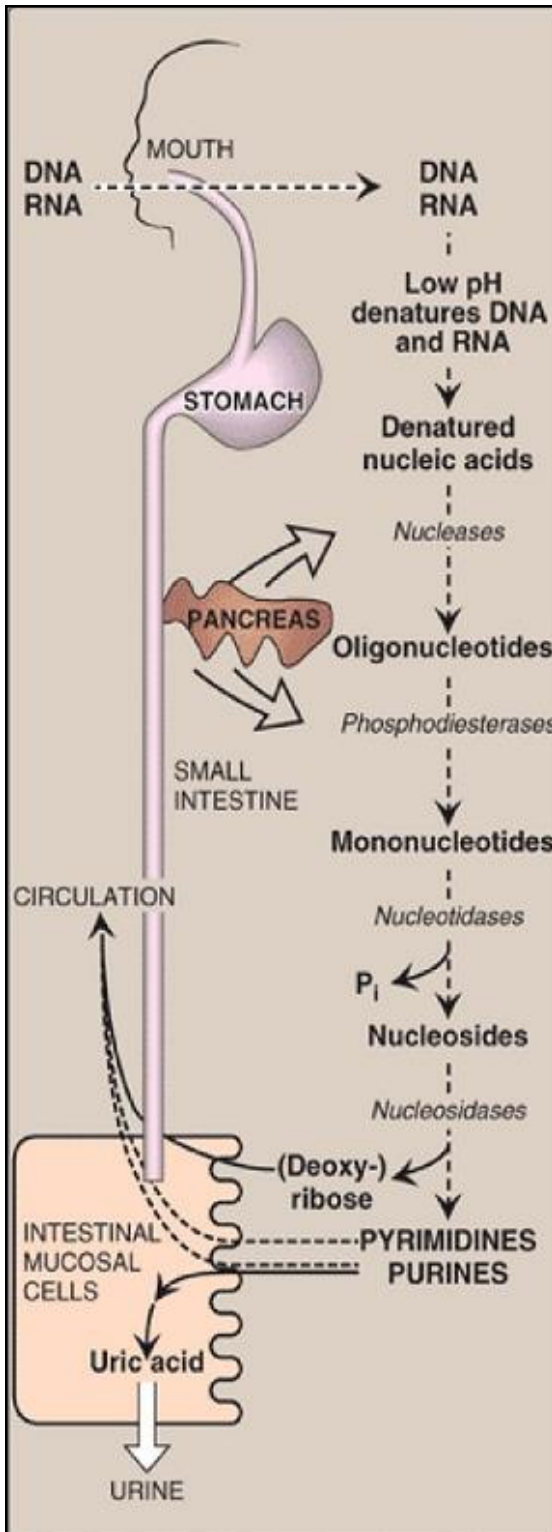
Degradation of Purine Nucleotides

هدم البيورينات

- Degradation of dietary nucleic acids occurs in the small intestine, where a family of pancreatic enzymes hydrolyzes the nucleotides to nucleosides and free bases. Inside cells, purine nucleotides are sequentially degraded by specific enzymes, with **uric acid** as the end product of this pathway

- هدم الأحماض النووية الغذائية يحدث في الأمعاء الدقيقة، حيث توجد عائلة من أنزيمات البنكرياس التي تحلل النيوكليوتيدات إلى النيوكليوسيدات والقواعد الحرة. داخل الخلايا، نيوكليوتيدات البيورين تهدم بالتتابع بواسطة أنزيمات خاصة، مع **حمض اليوريك** كمنتج نهاية هذا المسار.

Digestion of dietary nucleic acids

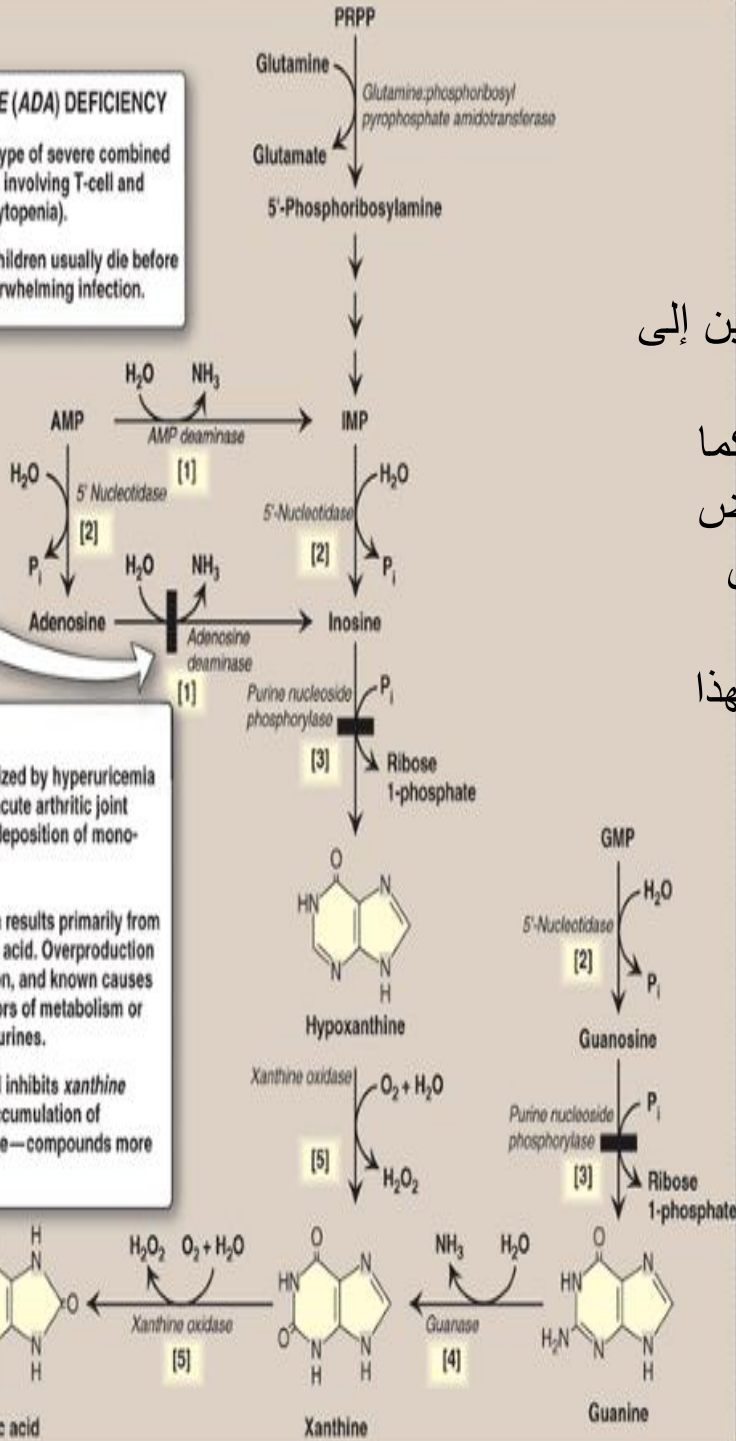


ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (ADA) DEFICIENCY

- This deficiency causes a type of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), involving T-cell and B-cell depletion (lymphocytopenia).
- Untreated ADA-deficient children usually die before two years of age from overwhelming infection.

GOUT

- This disorder is characterized by hyperuricemia with recurrent attacks of acute arthritic joint inflammation, caused by deposition of monosodium urate crystals.
- In gout, the hyperuricemia results primarily from the underexcretion of uric acid. Overproduction of uric acid is less common, and known causes involve certain inborn errors of metabolism or increased availability of purines.
- Treatment with allopurinol inhibits *xanthine oxidase*, resulting in an accumulation of hypoxanthine and xanthine—compounds more soluble than uric acid.



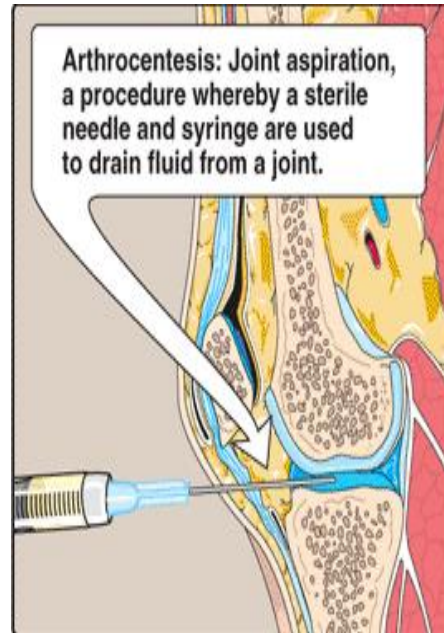
هدم البيورين إلى حمض اليوريك، كما يوضح بعض الأمراض الوراثية المرتبطة بهذا المسار.

Diseases associated with purine degradation

- Gout
- Adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency:



Tophaceous gout
النقرس الحصوي



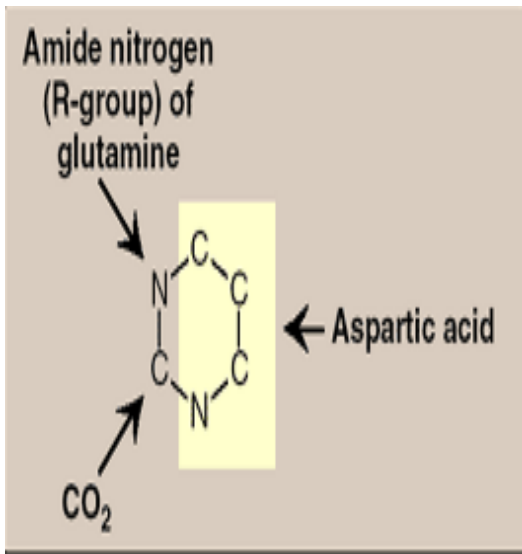
Analysis of joint fluid can help to define causes of joint swelling or arthritis, such as infection, gout, and rheumatoid disease.

تحليل سائل المفاصل يمكن أن تساعد على تحديد أسباب تورم المفاصل أو التهاب المفاصل، مثل العدوى، والنقرس، ومرض الروماتويد.

Pyrimidine Synthesis

- Unlike the synthesis of the purine ring, which is constructed on a preexisting ribose 5-phosphate, the pyrimidine ring is synthesized before being attached to ribose 5-phosphate, which is donated by PRPP. The sources of the atoms in the pyrimidine ring are glutamine, CO₂, and aspartic acid

• خلافاً لتركيبة حلقة البيورين، التي شيدت على مركب الريبوز 5 فوسفات الموجود مسبقاً، فإن حلقة البيريميدين تصنع قبل أن ترتبط بالريبوز 5 فوسفات، المتبرع من PRPP. مصادر الذرات في حلقة بيريميدين هي الجلوتامين، CO₂، وحمض الأسبارتيك.

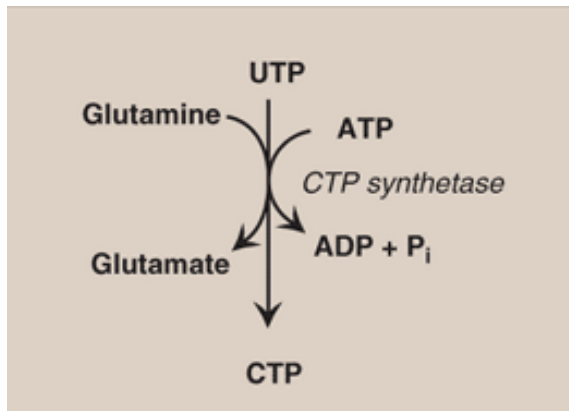


- Sources of the individual atoms in the pyrimidine ring.

• مصادر الذرات
الفردية في حلقة
بيريميدين

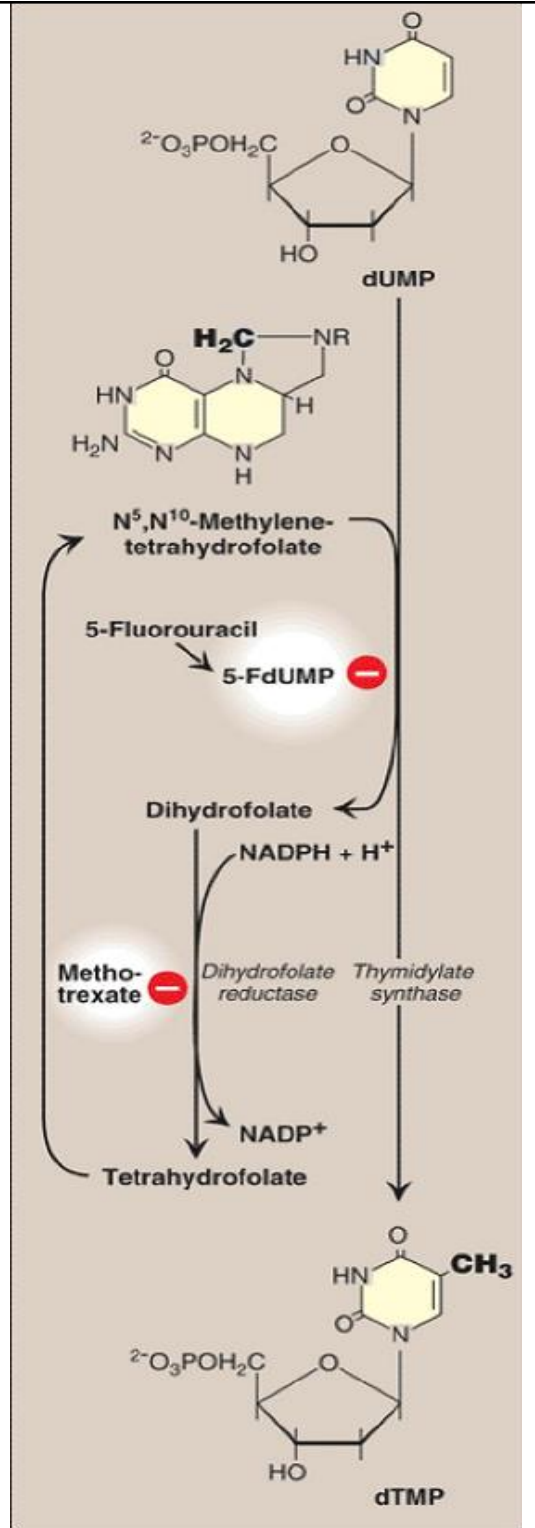
- The first step in pyrimidine synthesis—the production of **carbamoyl phosphate** by **carbamoyl phosphate synthetase II**—is the regulated step in this pathway (it is inhibited by UTP and activated by ATP and PRPP). The UTP produced by this pathway can be converted to CTP. dUMP can be converted to dTMP using **thymidylate synthase**—an enzyme targeted by anticancer drugs such as 5-fluorouracil

- الخطوة الأولى في تصنيع البيريميدين-إنتاج الفوسفات الكربامويل بواسطة مركب الكربامويل الفوسفات II، هو الخطوة المنظمة في هذا المسار (تثبط عن طريق uridine triphosphate (UTP) وتنشط عن طريق ATP و PRPP. ال UTP المنتج من هذا المسار يمكن تحويلها إلى CTP. dUMP يمكن تحويلها إلى dTMP باستخدام انزيم ثيميديلات سينسيز-المستهدف عن طريق الأدوية المضادة للسرطان مثل 5-فلورويوراسيل.



Synthesis of dTMP from dUMP, illustrating sites of action of antineoplastic drugs

مسار تصنيع dTMP من dUMP، موضحاً
فيها مواقع الأدوية التي تعمل كمضادات
الأورام





Fluorouracil

(**5-FU**) (trademarked as **Adrucil** , **Carac** , **Efudex** and **Efudix**)

- Is a **drug** that is a **pyrimidine analog** which is used in the treatment of cancer. It is a suicide inhibitor and works through irreversible **inhibition of thymidylate synthase**.
- Fluorouracil has been given systemically for anal, breast, colorectal, esophageal, stomach, pancreatic and skin cancers (especially head and neck cancers).