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M1 - Renal, Fall 2007

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Nitrogen Metabolism (and Related Topics)

- Amino Acid Metabolism (Nitrogen metabolism)
- Folate Metabolism ("One-Carbon pathways")
- Nucleotide Metabolism

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There are also PDF’s of class handouts with supplemental information available in the table of contents for this course.

Supplementary study material on the Web:
http://seqcore.brcf.med.umich.edu/mcb500
Protein Degradation:

• Endogenous proteins degrade continuously
  - Damaged
  - Mis-folded
  - Un-needed
• Dietary protein intake - mostly degraded

Nitrogen Balance - expresses the patient’s current status - are they gaining or losing net Nitrogen?
Transaminases Collect Amines

General reaction overview:

\[ R_1\text{-C-}\text{coo}^(-) + R_2\text{-C-}\text{coo}^(-) \rightarrow R_1\text{-C-}\text{coo}^(-) + R_2\text{-C-}\text{coo}^(-) \]

\[ \alpha\text{-keto acid (typically \alpha\text{-ketoglutarate})} \]

Details of reaction mechanism:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{amino acid} & \quad \text{H} \\
R\text{-C-}\text{coo}^(-) & \quad \text{NH}_2 \\
\text{OH} & \quad \text{OC} \\
\text{CH}_3 & \quad \text{CH}_3 \\
\text{pyridoxal phosphate} & \quad \text{H}_2\text{O}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \text{R-C-COO}^(-) \rightarrow \text{R-C-COO}^(-) \rightarrow \text{R-C-NH}^+ \rightarrow \text{R-C-NH}_2 \]

\[ \text{H}^+ \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{R-C-COO}^(-) & \quad \text{R-C-COO}^(-) \\
\text{NH}_2 & \quad \text{OH} \\
\text{HCH} & \quad \text{HCH} \\
\text{pyridoxamine phosphate} & \quad \text{pyridoxamine phosphate}
\end{align*} \]
Transfer the amine back to an acceptor $\alpha$-keto acid
In peripheral tissues, transaminases tend to form Glutamate when they catabolize amino acids.

In other words, alpha-ketoglutarate is the preferred acceptor, and Glutamate is the resulting amino acid:

Some amino acid + α-ketoglutarate → some alpha keto acid + Glutamate
Glutamate can donate its amines to form other amino acids as needed

A specific example - production of Aspartate in liver (described a few slides from now):

Glutamate + oxaloacetate $\rightarrow$ $\alpha$-ketoglutarate + aspartate
Getting Amines Into the Liver

Glutamate Dehydrogenase:

\[ \text{glutamate} \rightarrow \text{NAD(P)} \rightarrow \alpha\text{-ketoglutarate} + \text{NH}_3 \]

Glutamine Synthetase:

\[ \text{glutamate} + \text{ATP} + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{glutamine} \]
Ammonia can also be formed by the glutamate dehydrogenase reaction and several other reactions as well.

Glutamine is hydrolyzed to glutamate and ammonia:

\[
\text{Glutamine} \rightarrow \text{Glutamate} + \text{NH}_3
\]

Ammonia can also be formed by the glutamate dehydrogenase reaction and several other reactions as well.

Glutamate donates its amino group to form aspartate:

\[
\text{Glutamate-aspartate aminotransferase:} \\
\text{Glutamate} + \text{Oxaloacetate} \rightarrow \text{Aspartate} + \alpha\text{-keto glutarate}
\]
Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I

bicarbonate → carbonyl phosphate → carbamate → carbamoyl phosphate
Ornithine Transcarbamoylase

Carbamoyl phosphate

Ornithine

Citrulline
Argininosuccinate synthetase

\[ \text{Citrulline} \rightarrow \text{Argininosuccinate} \]

\[ \text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{AMP} + \text{PP}_\text{i} \]
Argininosuccinate lyase

Argininosuccinate $\rightarrow$ Fumarate $\rightarrow$ Arginine

$\text{(-)}$\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{C} - \text{CO}_2 \text{(-)}$

$\text{H}$

$\text{NH}_2$

$(+)$

$\text{(-)}$\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH} - \text{C} = \text{NH}_2 \text{(+)}$

$\text{(-)}$\text{O}_2\text{C}-\text{C} = \text{C} - \text{CO}_2 \text{(-)}$

$\text{H}$

$\text{NH}_2$

$(+)$
Arginase

Arginine $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ Ornithine

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(-)OOCC}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{C-NH}_2 \\
\text{NH}_2^{(+)}
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(-)OOCC}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^{(+)} \\
\text{NH}_2^{(+)}
\end{array}
\]
Urea Cycle Connects to TCA Cycle

- Ornithine
- Citrulline
- Argininosuccinate
- Arginine
- Urea

- Oxaloacetate
- Malate
- Fumarate
- α-Ketoglutarate
- Citrate

Aspartate

Red and blue arrows indicate the flow from Urea Cycle to TCA Cycle and vice versa.
Getting Amines Into the Liver

**Glutamate Dehydrogenase:**

\[
\text{(-)}\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2^{(-)} + \text{NH}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{NAD}(P)} \text{(-)}\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2^{(-)} + \text{H}_2\text{N_3} \]

**Glutamine Synthetase:**

\[
\text{(-)}\text{OOC}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{COO}^{(-)} + \text{ATP} + \text{NH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{ADP} + P_i} \text{(-)}\text{OOC}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{NH}_3^{(+)}
\]
CPS I is Stimulated by NAG

\[
(-)\text{OOC-C-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{O} + \text{CoA-C}=\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{glutamate synthetase}} \text{N-acetyl glutamate (NAG)}
\]

(repeating the figure from page 3 of your handout)

\[
\text{HO-C-O}^- \xrightarrow{\text{ATP}} \text{HO-C-P} \xrightarrow{\text{NH}_3} \text{HO-C-NH}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{ATP}} \text{P}\text{O-C-NH}_2
\]

bicarbonate  | carbonyl phosphate  | carbamate  | carbamoyl phosphate
Complicating the picture: Other tissues may be involved.
Why is Ammonia Toxic?
Why is Ammonia Toxic?

• Possible neurotoxic effects on glutamate levels (and also GABA) (due to shifting equilibria of reactions involving these compounds)
Why is Ammonia Toxic?

• Possible neurotoxic effects on glutamate levels (and also GABA) (due to shifting equilibria of reactions involving these compounds)

• Possible metabolic/energetics effects:
  - alpha-ketoglutarate levels
  - glutamate levels
  - glutamine
Inherited Defects of Urea Cycle Enzymes: Diagnosis

Defects are diagnosed based on the metabolites seen in the blood and/or urine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inheritance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPSD</td>
<td>No elevation except ammonia; diagnosed by elimination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTCD</td>
<td>Elevated CP causes synthesis of Orotate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASD</td>
<td>Elevated citrulline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALD</td>
<td>Elevated argininosuccinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Elevated arginine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CPS I is Stimulated by NAG

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{glutamate} & \quad + \quad \text{acetyl CoA} \\
\text{N-acetyl glutamate (NAG)} &
\end{align*}
\]

(repeating the figure from page 3 of your handout)
The diagram illustrates the urea cycle, which is situated in the liver mitochondria and cytoplasm. The cycle begins with the conversion of ammonia and carbamoyl phosphate to citrulline using ATP and ADP. Citrulline is then converted to ornithine in the liver cytoplasm, which is further converted to argininosuccinate by the addition of aspartate and ATP. Argininosuccinate is then hydrolyzed to arginine and fumarate.
Clinical Management of Urea Cycle Defects

• Dialysis to remove ammonia
• Provide the patient with alternative ways to excrete nitrogenous compounds:
  * Intravenous sodium benzoate or phenylacetate
  * Supplemental arginine

• Levulose - acidifies the gut
• Low protein diet
Degrading the Amino Acid Carbon Backbone
Easily-degraded products after transamination:

We also already know how to degrade Glutamine:

\[
\text{Glutamine} \xrightarrow{\text{glutaminase}} \text{glutamate} + \text{ammonia}
\]

...and by analogy, how to degrade Asparagine:

\[
\text{Asparagine} \xrightarrow{\text{asparaginase}} \text{aspartate} + \text{ammonia}
\]
Amino Acids are categorized as ‘Glucogenic’ or ‘ketogenic’ or both.

Many amino acids are purely glucogenic: Glutamate, aspartate, alanine, glutamine, asparagine,…

Some amino acids are both gluco- and ketogenic: Threonine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan

The only PURELY ketogenic Amino Acids: leucine, lysine
Amino acids with 5-carbon backbones tend to form α-ketoglutarate.
Degradation and Biosynthesis of Serine and Glycine

Glycine Synthase:

\[
\text{Glycine} \xrightarrow{\text{NAD}^+} \text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_4^+ \]

\[
\text{Glycine} \xrightarrow{\text{THF}} \text{N}^6\text{-N}^\delta\text{-methylene THF} \]

Serine Hydroxymethyltransferase:

\[
\text{Serine} \xrightarrow{\text{THF}} \text{N}^6\text{-N}^\delta\text{-methylene THF} \xrightarrow{\text{Glycine}} \text{Glycine} \]

Serine Dehydratase:

\[
\text{Serine} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{OOC} - \text{C} - \text{NH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{NH}_4^+} \text{OOC} - \text{C} = \text{N}^\delta \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{OOC} - \text{C} = \text{NH}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{OOC} - \text{C} - \text{O} \]
Methionine Cycle
And Biological Methyl Groups
Phenylalanine and Tyrosine

(Normal path shown in black, pathological reaction shown in red)

Phenylalanine

\[\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{COO}^-\]

\[\text{NH}_3\]

\[\text{(+)}\]

Enzyme: Phenylalanine hydroxylase

Tyrosine

\[\text{HO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{COO}^-\]

\[\text{NH}_3\]

\[\text{(+)}\]

Deficiency: Alkaptonuria

“Ochronosis”

Phenylpyruvate

\[\text{CH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{COO}^-\]

Enzyme: homogentisate dioxygenase

Homogentisate

(you don’t need to know the rest)
Branched Chain Amino Acids

Isoleucine

Leucine

Valine

Transamination

Branched-chain α-keto acid dehydrogenase

(continues on to degradation path similar to β-oxidation of fatty acids)
Synthesis of Bioactive Amines

Tyrosine $\xrightarrow{\text{Tyrosine hydroxylase}}$ Dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA)

Dopamine $\xrightarrow{}$ Norepinephrine $\xrightarrow{}$ Epinephrine
Synthesis of Bioactive Amines

Tryptophan → 5-hydroxytryptophan → Serotonin

Tryptophan hydroxylase

PLP-dependent decarboxylation

NAD⁺
Synthesis of Bioactive Amines

\[
\text{COO}^-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}^-\text{COO} \xrightarrow{\text{Glutamate decarboxylase (PLP-dependent)}} \text{COO}^-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+
\]

\[
\text{Histidine} \xrightarrow{\text{Histidine decarboxylase (PLP-dependent)}} \text{Histamine}
\]
NON-Essential Amino Acids:

Glutamate, aspartate, alanine, glutamine, asparagine, (proline), glycine, serine (cysteine, tyrosine)

Essential Amino Acids:

Arginine (!), phenylalanine, methionine, histidine, Isoleucine, leucine, valine, threonine, tryptophan, lysine