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:

\[ R_1\text{C}\text{-coo}(-) + R_2\text{C}\text{-coo}(-) \xrightarrow{\text{α-keto acid (typically α-ketoglutarate)}} R_1\text{C}\text{-coo}(-) + R_2\text{C}\text{-coo}(-) \]

Details of reaction mechanism:

\[ \text{amino acid} \]

\[ \text{H} \]

\[ R-\text{C}\text{-coo}(-) \]

\[ \text{NH}_2 \]

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{CH}_3 \]

\[ \text{OH} \]

\[ \text{πridoxal phosphate} \]

\[ \text{H}^+ \]

\[ \text{R-CH} \text{N} \text{-coo}(-) \]

\[ \text{R-CH} \text{N} \text{-coo}(-) \]

\[ \text{R-CH} \text{N} \text{-coo}(-) \]

\[ \text{R-CH} \text{N} \text{-coo}(-) \]

\[ \text{R-CH} \text{N} \text{-coo}(-) \]

\[ \text{πridoxamine phosphate} \]
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):

\[
\text{Glutamate} + \text{oxaloacetate} \rightarrow \alpha\text{-ketoglutarate} + \text{aspartate}
\]
Getting Amines Into the Liver

Glutamate Dehydrogenase:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Glutamate} & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{NAD}(P)} \quad \text{NAD}(P)H \\
\text{NAD}(P)H & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{mito}} \quad \text{α-ketoglutarate} + \text{NH}_3
\end{align*}
\]

Glutamine Synthetase:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Glutamate} & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ATP}+\text{NH}_3} \quad \text{Glutamine} \\
\text{ATP}+\text{NH}_3 & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ADP}+\text{P}_i} \quad \text{Glutamine}
\end{align*}
\]
In the Liver: Precursors for Urea Cycle

Glutamine is hydrolyzed to glutamate and ammonia:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{Glutamine} \\
\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \\
&\text{Glutamate, } \text{NH}_3
\end{align*}
\]

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

Glutamate donates its amino group to form aspartate:

\[
\text{Glutamate-aspartate aminotransferase:}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{Glutamate, oxaloacetate} \\
\xrightarrow{\text{Glutamate-aspartate aminotransferase}} \\
&\text{Aspartate, } \alpha\text{-keto glutarate}
\end{align*}
\]
Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I

bicarbonate $\xrightarrow{\text{ATP}}$ carbonyl phosphate $\xrightarrow{\text{NH}_3, \text{Pi}}$ carbamate $\xrightarrow{\text{ATP}}$ carbamoyl phosphate
Ornithine Transcarbamoylase

Carbamoyl phosphate

\[ \text{C} - \text{H}_2 \text{C} - \text{H}_2 \text{C} \text{NH}_2^{(+)} \]

Ornithine

Citrulline

\[ \text{NH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{OOC} - \text{H}_2 \text{C} - \text{H}_2 \text{C} - \text{NH}_2^{(+)} \]

\[ \text{NH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{OOC} - \text{H}_2 \text{C} - \text{H}_2 \text{C} - \text{NH}_2^{(+)} \]
Argininosuccinate synthetase

\[ (-)\text{boc} - \overset{\text{NH}_3}{\text{H}} - \overset{\text{O}}{\text{C}} - \overset{\text{H}}{\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH} - \overset{\text{NH}_3}{\text{C}} - \overset{\text{NH}_2}{\text{H}} \]  
Citrulline

\[ \overset{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \overset{\text{aspartate}}{\text{\text{NH}_2}} \overset{\text{H}}{\text{C} - \text{CO}_2^-} \overset{\text{H}}{\text{C}} \overset{\text{H}}{\text{O}} \]  

\[ \overset{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \overset{\text{NH}_3}{\text{C}} - \overset{\text{NH}_2}{\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH} - \overset{\text{NH}_3}{\text{C}} = \text{NH}_2^+} \]  
Argininosuccinate

\[ \overset{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \overset{\text{ATP}}{\text{AMP + PP}_i} \]
Argininosuccinate lyase

Argininosuccinate $\rightarrow$ Arginine $+$ Fumarate
Arginase

Arginine $\rightarrow$ Urea $\rightarrow$ Ornithine

\[
\text{H} \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{NH}_2 \\
\text{H} \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{NH}_2
\]

\[
\text{H} \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{NH}_2
\]
The diagram illustrates the urea cycle, a series of biochemical reactions that occur in the liver. The cycle begins with the conversion of two molecules of ATP and bicarbonate to carbamoyl phosphate (Eq 1). This intermediate then combines with ornithine to form citrulline (Eq 2). Citrulline is transported from the liver mitochondria to the liver cytoplasm. In the cytoplasm, citrulline is converted to argininosuccinate, which is then hydrated to form arginine (Eq 4). Finally, arginine is converted to urea and fumarate (Eq 5).
Getting Amines Into the Liver

**Glutamate Dehydrogenase:**

\[
\text{H} \quad \text{NAD(P)} \\
\text{NH}_2 \quad \text{NAD(P)H} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{glutamate} \quad \alpha\text{-ketoglutarate} \quad \text{ammonia}
\]

**Glutamine Synthetase:**

\[
\text{H} \quad \text{ATP} + \text{NH}_3 \\
\text{NH}_3 \quad \text{ADP} + P_i \\
\text{glutamate} \quad \text{glutamine}
\]
CPS I is Stimulated by NAG

(Using the figure from page 3 of your handout)

bicarbonate + ATP → carbonyl phosphate + ADP

carbonyl phosphate + NH₃ → carbamate + ADP

carbamate + ATP → 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>Enzyme</th>
<th>Condition</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

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

(repeating the figure from page 3 of your handout)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bicarbonate} & \quad \text{ATP} \\
& \quad \text{ADP} \\
\text{carbonyl phosphate} & \quad \text{ATP} \\
& \quad \text{ADP} \\
\text{carbamoyl phosphate}
\end{align*}
\]
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:

- Glutamine: \[ \text{NH}_3 \text{H} \ H \ (-\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2^-) \rightarrow \text{glutamate} + \text{ammonia} \]
- Asparagine: \[ \text{NH}_3 \text{H} \ H \ (-\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2^-) \rightarrow \text{aspartate} + \text{ammonia} \]

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

Asparagine \[ \text{NH}_3 \text{H} \ H \ (-\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2^-) \rightarrow \text{aspartate} + \text{ammonia} \]
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 $\alpha$-ketoglutarate.
Degradation and Biosynthesis of Serine and Glycine

**Glycine Synthase:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Glycine} & \quad \text{THF} \quad N^5-N^1-\text{methylene THF} \\
\text{Serine} & \quad \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{NH}_4^{(+)} \\
\text{Serine Dehydratase:} & \quad \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{NH}_4^{(+)}
\end{align*}
\]
Methionine Cycle
And Biological Methyl Groups
Phenylalanine and Tyrosine

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

Phenylalanine

\[
\text{NH}_3 + \text{CH}_2\text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{COO}^{-} \xrightarrow{(+) Tetrahydrobiopterin + O}_2 \xrightarrow{(+) Dihydrobiopterin + H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Enzyme: Phenylalanine hydroxylase}} \text{HO} - \text{CH}_2\text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{COO}^{-} \xrightarrow{\text{Tyrosine}} \text{NH}_3
\]

Phenylketonuria (no phenylalanine hydroxylase)

Phenylpyruvate

Deficiency: Alkaptonuria “Ochronosis”

Homogentisate

Enzyme: homogentisate dioxygenase

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

Isoleucine: \( 	ext{CH}_3	ext{CH}_2	ext{CH}-	ext{CH}-	ext{COO}^{(-)} \)

Leucine: \( 	ext{CH}_3	ext{CHCH}_2-\text{CH}-	ext{COO}^{(-)} \)

Valine: \( 	ext{CH}_3\text{CH}-\text{CH}-	ext{COO}^{(-)} \)

------------- Transamination -------------

Glu

------------- Branched-chain \( \alpha \)-keto acid dehydrogenase -------------

\( 	ext{CH}_3	ext{CH}_2	ext{CH}-\text{C}-\text{S-CoA} \)

\( 	ext{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2-\text{C}-\text{S-CoA} \)

\( 	ext{CH}_3\text{CH}-\text{C}-\text{S-CoA} \)

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

Tyrosine $\rightarrow$ Dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA)

Tyrosine hydroxylase

Dopamine $\rightarrow$ Norepinephrine $\rightarrow$ Epinephrine
Synthesis of Bioactive Amines

1. Tryptophan
2. Tryptophan hydroxylase
3. 5-Hydroxytryptophan
4. PLP-dependent decarboxylation
5. Serotonin

NAD⁺
Synthesis of Bioactive Amines

Glutamate

\[ \text{COO}(-)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(-)\text{COO} \]

Glutamate decarboxylase (PLP-dependent)

\[ \gamma\text{-aminobutyric acid (GABA)} \]

Histidine

\[ \text{N} \]

\[ \text{NH}_3 \]

\[ \text{NH}_3 \]

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