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M1 - Renal, Fall 2007

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Viewer discretion advised: Material may contain medical images that may be disturbing to some viewers.
Formation of PRPP: Phosphoribose pyrophosphate

PRPP Use in Purine Biosynthesis:
The First Purine: Inosine Monophosphate
(folates are involved in this synthesis)

Conversion to Adenosine:

Conversion to Guanosine:
Nucleoside Monophosphate Kinases

\[ \text{AMP} + \text{ATP} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{ADP} \quad \text{(adenylate kinase)} \]

\[ \text{GMP} + \text{ATP} \rightleftharpoons \text{GDP} + \text{ADP} \quad \text{(guanylate kinase)} \]

• similar enzymes specific for each nucleotide
• no specificity for ribonucleotide vs. deoxyribonucleotide
Ribonucleotide Reductase

Hydroxyurea inhibits this enzyme: chemotherapeutic use

\[
\ce{OH} \quad \ce{HONH-C-NH_2}
\]
Regulation of Ribonucleotide Reductase
Nucleoside Diphosphate Kinase

\[ N_1 \text{DP} + N_2 \text{TP} \leftrightarrow N_1 \text{TP} + N_2 \text{DP} \]

\[ \text{dN}_1 \text{DP} + N_2 \text{TP} \leftrightarrow \text{dN}_1 \text{TP} + N_2 \text{DP} \]

- No specificity for base
- No specificity for ribo vs deoxy
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP

PRPP

IMP

GMP

ATP

GTP

AMP

GTP

ATP
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Degradation of the Purine Nucleosides:

Adenosine → Inosine → Hypoxanthine

Guanosine → Guanine → Uric acid

Adenosine deaminase (ADA) → Inosine nucleoside phosphorylase → Guanine deaminase

Xanthine oxidase
“Salvage” Pathways for Purine Nucleotides

Hypoxanthine + Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase → Inosine monophosphate + PP_i

APRT - Adenine phosphoribosyl transferase - performs a similar function with adenine.
Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency:

Deoxyadenosine → dAMP → dADP → dATP

Adenosine deaminase (ADA) → Deoxynosine → 2-deoxyribose → Hypoxanthine

Guanine → Xanthine → Uric acid
Hyperuricemia can be caused by:

Accelerated degradation of purines:

- Accelerated synthesis of purines
- Increased dietary intake of purines

Impaired renal clearance of uric acid

Gout: deposition of urate crystals in joints, "tophi" in cooler periphery

Allopurinol inhibits xanthine oxidase and reduces blood uric acid levels:
The hands of a patient with a long history of gout, including high serum urate levels
Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome: Defective HGPRT

- hyperuricemia
- spasticity
- mental retardation
- self-mutilation behavior

A defect in APRT does NOT have similar consequences
Myoadenylate Deaminase ‘Fills’ the TCA Cycle in Muscle

The diagram illustrates the metabolic pathway where myoadenylate deaminase converts inosine monophosphate to adenosine monophosphate, which is then used to fill the TCA cycle. The pathway involves the following reactions:

1. Inosine monophosphate (IMP) is converted to adenosine monophosphate (AMP) by myoadenylate deaminase.
2. The AMP is then converted to Fumarate.
3. Fumarate is then used in the TCA cycle.

The reactions are as follows:

- IMP + H₂O → AMP + NH₃
- AMP → Fumarate
- Fumarate → TCA Cycle

The diagram also shows the conversion of GDP + Pi to Asp + GTP, which is part of the broader metabolic pathway linking these nucleotide derivatives to the TCA cycle.
Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase II - a *cytoplasmic* enzyme...

\[
2 \text{ATP} + \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{glutamine} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{C} = \text{O}\text{O}^2^- + \text{glutamate} + 2\text{ADP} + \text{P}_i
\]

(carbamoyl phosphate)

...used for pyrimidine synthesis

(carbamoyl phosphate + aspartate) → orotate
Orotate is linked to PRPP to form Uridine monophosphate:
Newly-synthesized uridine monophosphate will be phosphorylated to UDP and UTP, as described for the purine nucleotides.

UTP can be converted to CTP by CTP Synthetase:
Some UDP is converted to dUDP via ribonucleotide reductase.

The Thymidylate Synthase Reaction:
Methotrexate Inhibits Dihydrofolate Reductase:

Dihydrofolate builds up, levels of THF become limiting, thymidylate synthase is unable to proceed. Follow it with a dose of Leucovorin, a.k.a. formyl-THF.
FdUMP Inhibits The Thymidylate Synthase Reaction:

5-fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate (FdUMP) inhibits the thymidylate synthase reaction, preventing the conversion of thymylate synthase (THF) and dihydrofolate (DHFR) to deoxythymidine monophosphate (dTMP) and THF, respectively.
Complicated Pathways for Pyrimididine Production:

This figure is primarily a study aid; you do not need to memorize it or reproduce it. The information here merely summarizes material from previous sections.
Pathologies of pyrimidine nucleotide biosynthesis:

Orotic acidurea due to OTC deficiency - please review your Urea Cycle notes.

Hereditary orotic acidurea - deficiency of the enzyme that convert orotate to OMP to UMP. Not common.
Pyrimidine degradation:

Cytidine deaminase converts cytidine to uridine

A phosphorylase removes the sugar

Degradation of the base proceeds (products are unimportant here)
Pyrimidines can be salvaged as well:

Enzyme: Pyrimidine nucleoside phosphorylases

Thymine + deoxyribose-1-phosphate  --> thymidine

(NOT thymidine monophosphate!)

Enzyme: Thymidine kinase - adds the monophosphate back

Thymidine + ATP --> thymidine monophosphate

Herpes Simplex Virus carries its own tk gene
Certain drugs act via the pyrimidine salvage pathway:

Acyclovir \[\rightarrow\] AcycloGMP

5-fluorouracil + deoxyribose-1-phosphate \[\rightarrow\] fluorodeoxyuridine \[\rightarrow\] fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate (FdUMP)
5-FU efficacy depends on rate of degradation vs activation

5-FU $\rightarrow$ FdUMP $\rightarrow$ inactivation of TS

+ methylene-THF + Thymidylate Synthase

$\rightarrow$ inactivation of TS

Degradation
(via dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase, DPD)

DPD inhibitors can potentiate 5FU activity
Capecitabine mode of action:

Cytosine arabinoside (araC) activation and inactivation: