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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.
Nucleic Acid metabolism
Click on any blue rectangle to see details.
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

\[
\text{AMP} + \text{ATP} \; \xleftrightarrow{\text{(adenylate kinase)}} \; 2\text{ADP}
\]

\[
\text{GMP} + \text{ATP} \; \xleftrightarrow{\text{(guanylate kinase)}} \; \text{GDP} + \text{ADP}
\]

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

Hydroxyurea inhibits this enzyme: chemotherapeutic use

\[ \text{HONH}^- \text{C} \text{NH}_2 \]
Regulation of Ribonucleotide Reductase
Nucleoside Diphosphate Kinase

\[ \text{N}_1\text{DP} + \text{N}_2\text{TP} \leftrightarrow \text{N}_1\text{TP} + \text{N}_2\text{DP} \]

\[ \text{dN}_1\text{DP} + \text{N}_2\text{TP} \leftrightarrow \text{dN}_1\text{TP} + \text{N}_2\text{DP} \]

- No specificity for base
- No specificity for ribo vs deoxy
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Feed-forward regulation by PRPP
Degradation of the Purine Nucleosides:

- Adenosine \(\xrightarrow{\text{ADA}}\) Inosine \(\xrightarrow{\text{purine nucleoside phosphorylase}}\) Hypoxanthine
- Guanosine \(\xrightarrow{\text{purine nucleoside phosphorylase}}\) Guanine \(\xrightarrow{\text{guanine deaminase}}\) Xanthine
- Hypoxanthine \(\xrightarrow{\text{xanthine oxidase}}\) Uric acid
“Salvage” Pathways for Purine Nucleotides

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

Deoxyadenosine → dAMP → dADP → dATP
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
Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase II - a *cytoplasmic* enzyme...

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

carbamoyl phosphate

...used for pyrimidine synthesis

\[
\text{carbamoyl phosphate} + \text{aspartate} \rightarrow \text{orotate}
\]
Orotate is linked to PRPP to form Uridine monophosphate:
UTP can be converted to CTP by CTP Synthetase:

Newly-synthesized uridine monophosphate will be phosphorylated to UDP and UTP, as described for the purine nucleotides.
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 thymidylate synthase, preventing the conversion of dihydrofolate to deoxythymidine monophosphate.
Complicated Pathways for Pyrimidine 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 aciduria due to OTC deficiency - please review your Urea Cycle notes.

Hereditary orotic aciduria - 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Acyclovir} & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{HSV thymidine kinase}} \quad \text{AcyclopGMP} \\
\text{5-fluorouracil} + \text{deoxyribose-1-phosphate} & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{pyrimidine phosphorylase}} \quad \text{fluorodeoxyuridine} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{uridine kinase}} \quad \text{fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate (FdUMP)}
\end{align*}
\]
5-FU efficacy depends on rate of degradation vs activation

\[
\text{5-FU} \rightarrow \text{FdUMP}\ + \text{methylene-THF} \ + \text{Thymidylate Synthase} \rightarrow \text{inactivation of TS}
\]

Degradation
(via dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase, DPD)

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

Cytosine arabinoside (araC) activation and inactivation: