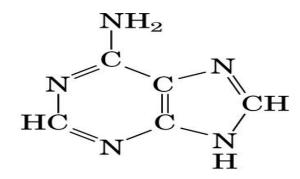
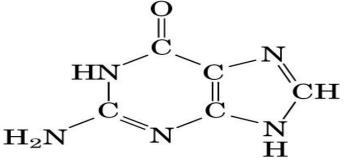
Purine Nucleotide Metabolism

Anabolism

Purines And Pyrimidines

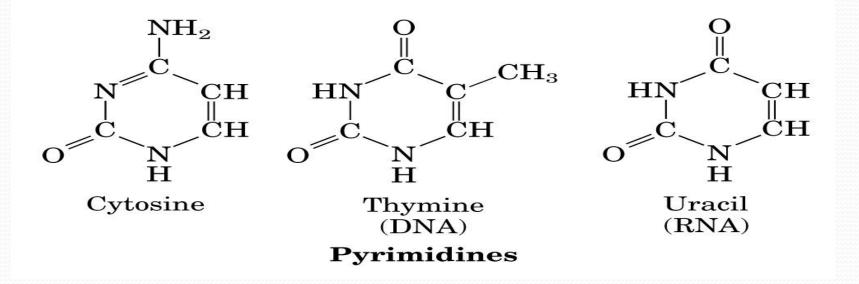




Adenine

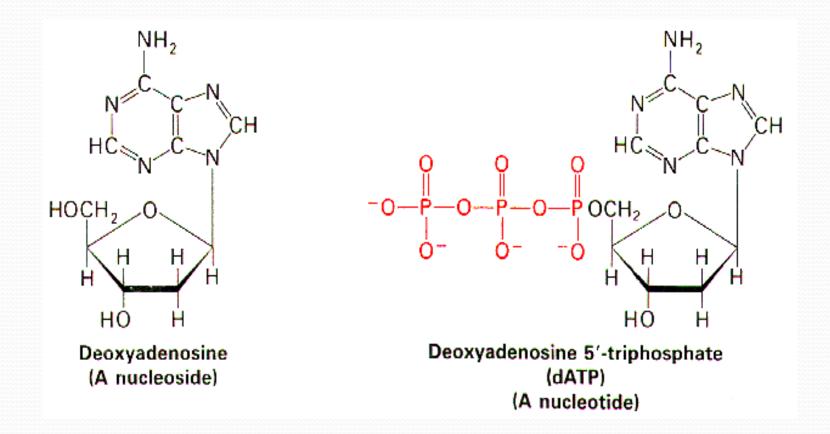
Guanine

Purines



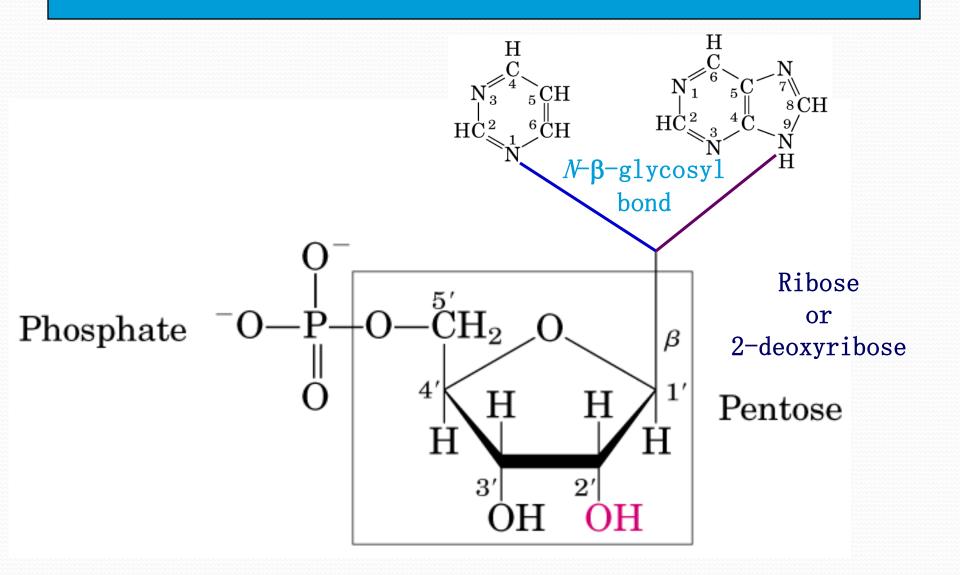
Nucleoside and Nucleotide

- Nucleoside = Nitrogenous base Ribose
- Nucleotide = Nitrogenous base Ribose Phosphate



Nucleotides are **Building blocks** of **Nucleic acids**

Structure of Nucleotides



There are two pathways leading to Biosynthesis of Nucleotides

• De Novo Biosynthesis:

This is a main synthetic pathway.

 The biosynthesis of nucleotides begins /very new with the use of small metabolic precursors as a raw material:

Amino acids, Ribose-5-phosphate,
 CO2, and One-carbon units.

Salvage pathways: The synthesis of nucleotide by recycle of the free Nitrogen bases or nucleosides released from nucleic acid breakdown. • This is important in **Brain and Bone**

marrow

De Novo Biosynthesis Of Purine Nucleotides

Site Of Purine Nucleotide Biosynthesis:

Predominantly In cytosol of Liver,

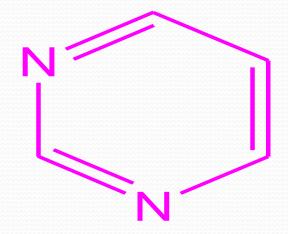
- To some extent in small intestine and Thymus.
- In humans, all necessary enzymes for Purine Nucleotide biosynthesis are found in the cytoplasm of the cell.

 Denovo biosynthesis occurs in most of the cells' cytosol • Except human Brain, Polymorphonuclear leukocytes and **Erythrocytes.**

Requirements For De Novo Biosynthesis of Purine Nucleotides *Purines are synthesized using 5PhosphoRibose (R-5-P) as the starting mateRequirements For De Novo Biosynthesis

PRPP (5-Phosphoribosyl-1-Pyrophosphate) is an active donor of R-5-P.

Biosynthesis Of Pyrimidines Nucleotides



Pyrimidine Nucleotide Metabolism

- There are also two synthesis pathways of Pyrimidine nucleotides:
- Denovo Synthesis and Salvage pathway.

De Novo Synthesis Pathway

 In De novo pathway the Pyrimidine ring is assembled first and then linked to Ribose phosphate. • The carbon and nitrogen atoms in the Pyrimidine ring are derived from:

- Bicarbonate
- •Aspartate
- Glutamine

Salvage Pathway

- The significance of salvage pathway :
 Save the fuel.
 - Some tissues and organs such as brain and bone marrow are only capable of synthesizing nucleotides by salvage pathway.

Catabolism Of Purine Nucleotides

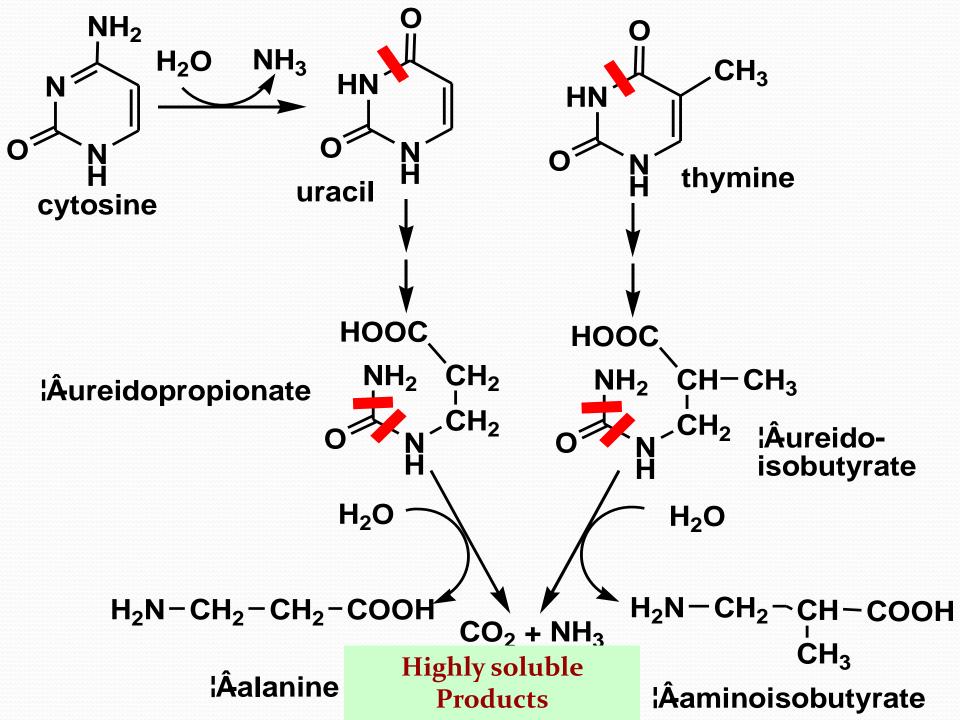
- Uric acid is waste <u>excreted end product of</u> <u>Purine</u> catabolism.
- The rate of uric acid excretion by the normal adult human is about 0.6 g/24 h in urine.
- The normal concentration of uric acid in the serum of adults is in the range of 3-7 mg/dl.

Catabolism Of Pyrimidines

- Catabolism of Pyrimidine
- Nitrogen Bases Cytosine and Uracil yields :
 - β-Alanine,
 - Ammonium ions
 - CO₂

 \bullet $\beta\mathchar`-Alanine can be recycled into the synthesis of coenzyme A$

- Catabolism of **Thymine** yields:
 - β-Aminoisobutyric acid
 - Ammonium ions
 - CO₂



Principal differences between metabolism of Purines and Pyrimidines

Character	Purines De Novo Synthesis	Pyrimidines De Novo Synthesis
Number Of Steps Involved	11 Steps	6 Steps
Precursors Of Ring	Amino acids :Asp Gly and Gln N10FormyITHF CO2	Amino acids :Asp and Gln CO2
Major Portion Of Ring provided by	Glycine	Aspartate

Character	Purines De Novo Synthesis	Pyrimidines De Novo Synthesis
Acquisition of Ribose- Phosphate	In Starting Steps	In End Steps
Formation of N-Glycosidic bond	In 1 st step of their biosynthesis (PRPP is the 1 st Substrate)	a heterocyclic ring is formed first, then it reacts with PRPP
products of degradation	Uric acid (poor solubility in H ₂ O) NH ₃	CO_2 , NH ₃ , β -Amino Isobutyrate and β Ala (soluble in H ₂ O)

Character	Purines De Novo Synthesis	Pyrimidines De Novo Synthesis
Number Of ATPs Involved	6 ATPs	2ATPs
Nucleotide Produced in End	IMP	UMP
Ring Closure At	6 and 11 steps	3 rd Step