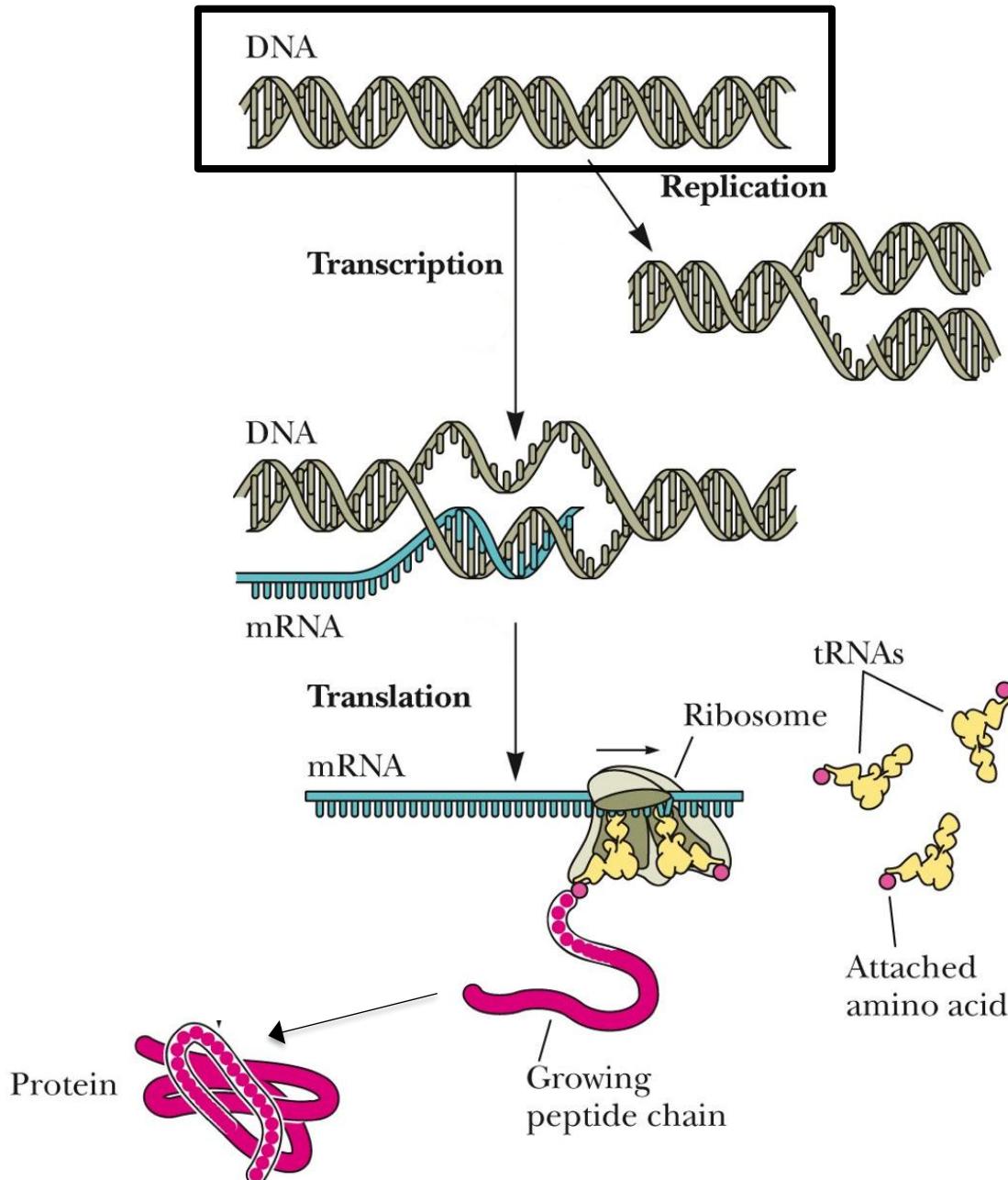


# *Nucleotide Biosynthesis*

# The central dogma of molecular biology



# Learning Objectives

1. Know the building blocks for the biosynthesis of both purine and pyrimidine nucleotides.
2. Identify the differences between purine and pyrimidine synthesis pathways.
3. Be able to describe the structure and function of ribonucleotide reductase.
4. Understand how enzymes within the biosynthetic pathways are regulated.

**Close**



0 response submitted

Purines have \_\_\_\_\_ rings and pyrimidines have \_\_\_\_\_ rings

Scan the QR or use  
link to join



[https://forms.office.com  
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1, 1

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Treemap

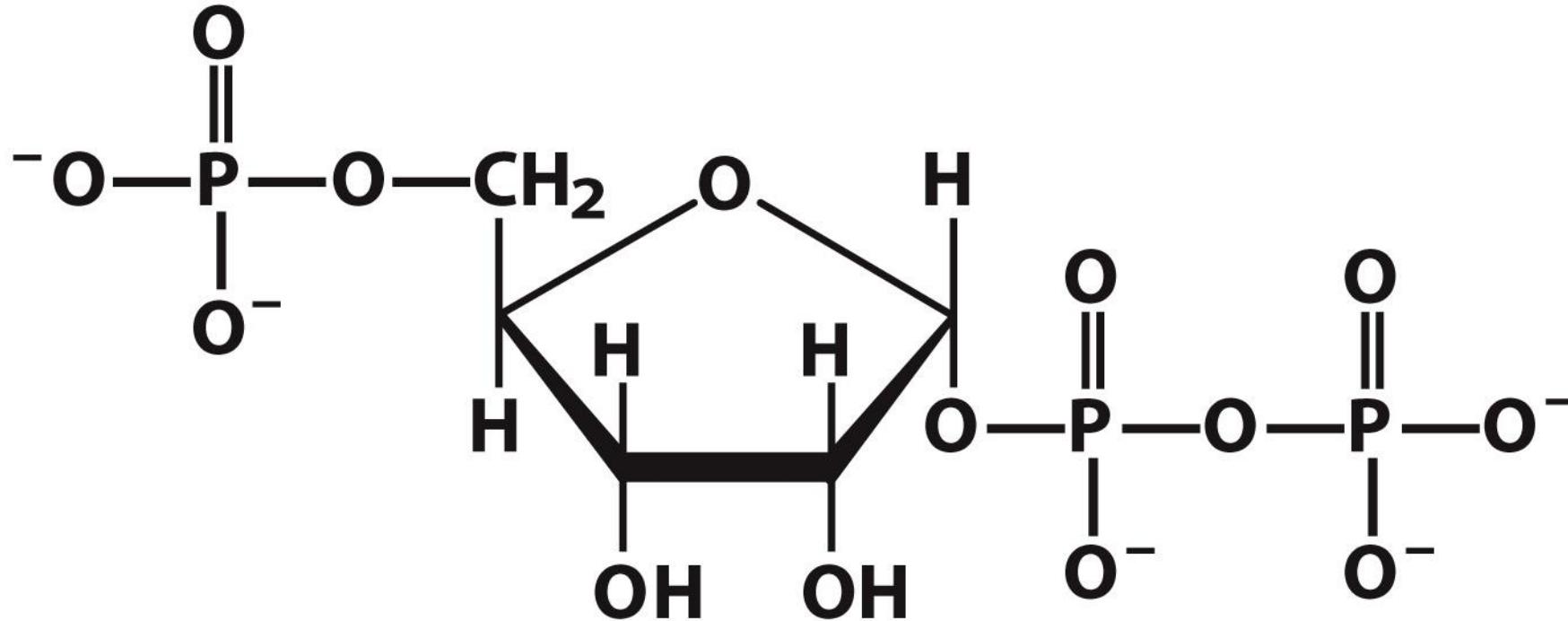
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1 of 2



In all nucleoside monophosphates, the sugar and phosphate come from PRPP



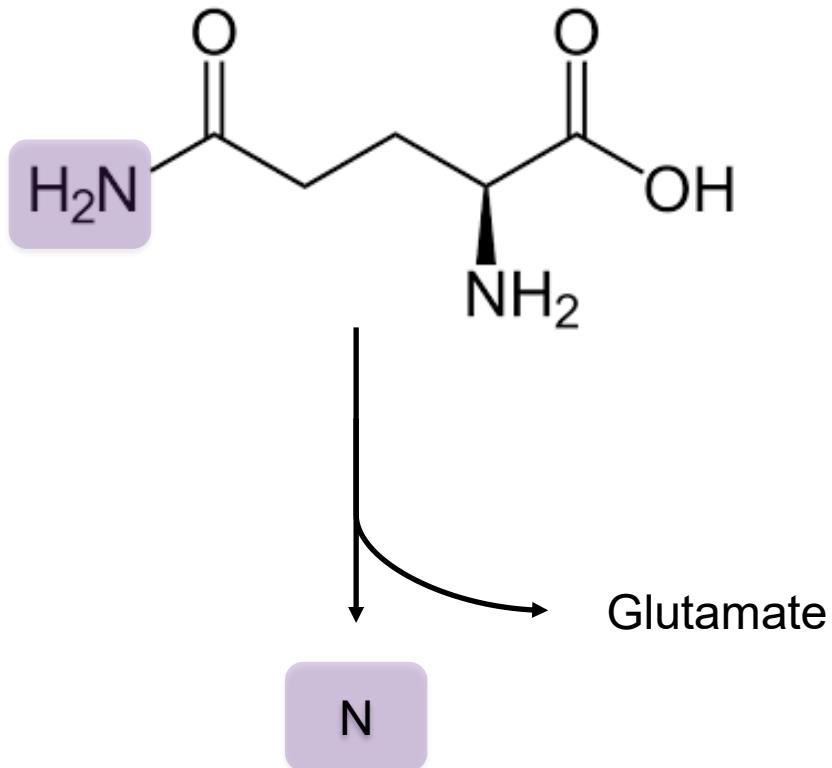
Unnumbered 22 p870a

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**5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate**

# Glutamine and folate are other common players in purine and pyrimidine synthesis

**Glutamine:** Nitrogen donor

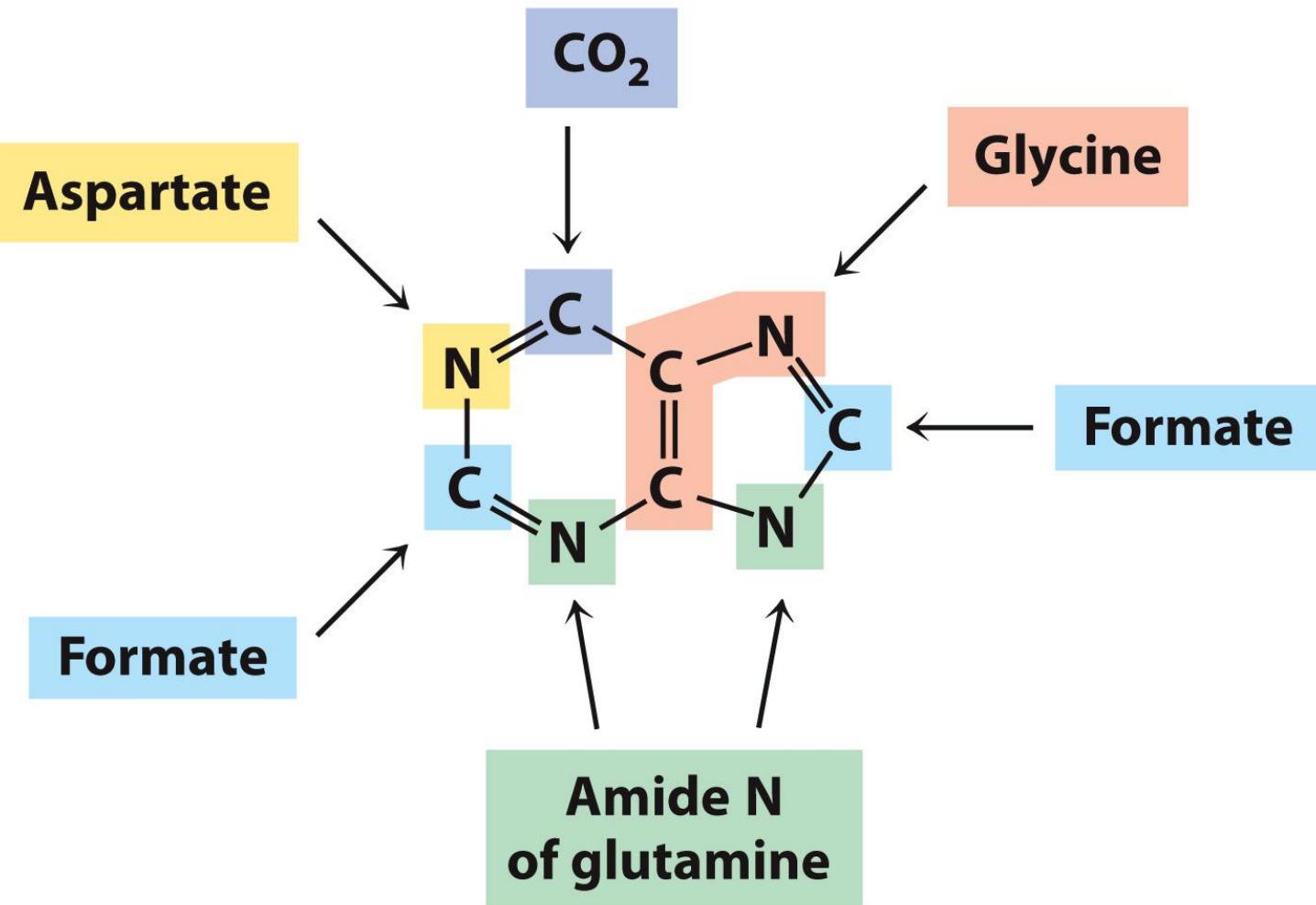


**Folate:** 1-Carbon Carrier

Vitamin B9

$\text{N}^{10}$  formyl THF  
 $\text{N-N}$  methylene THF

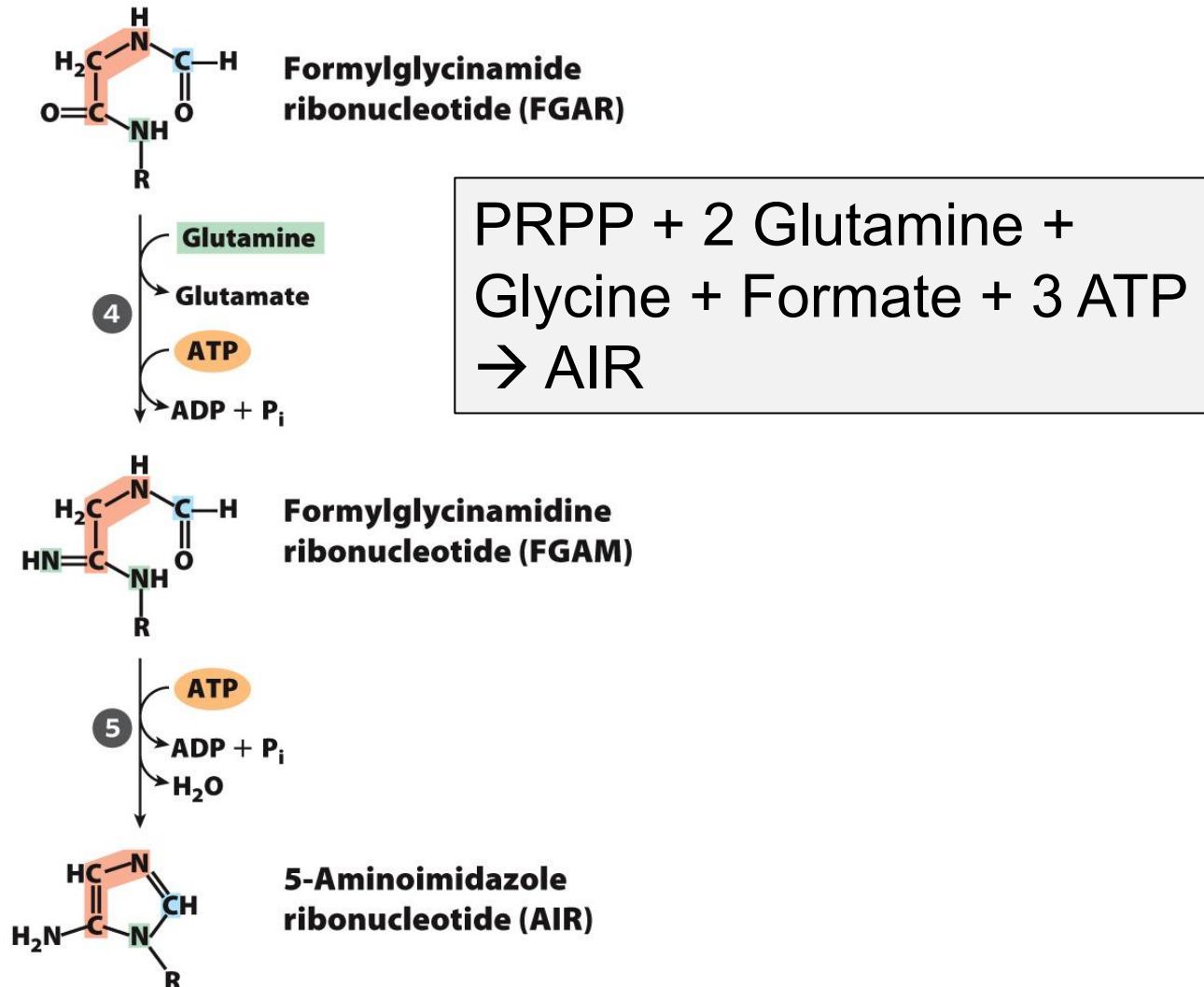
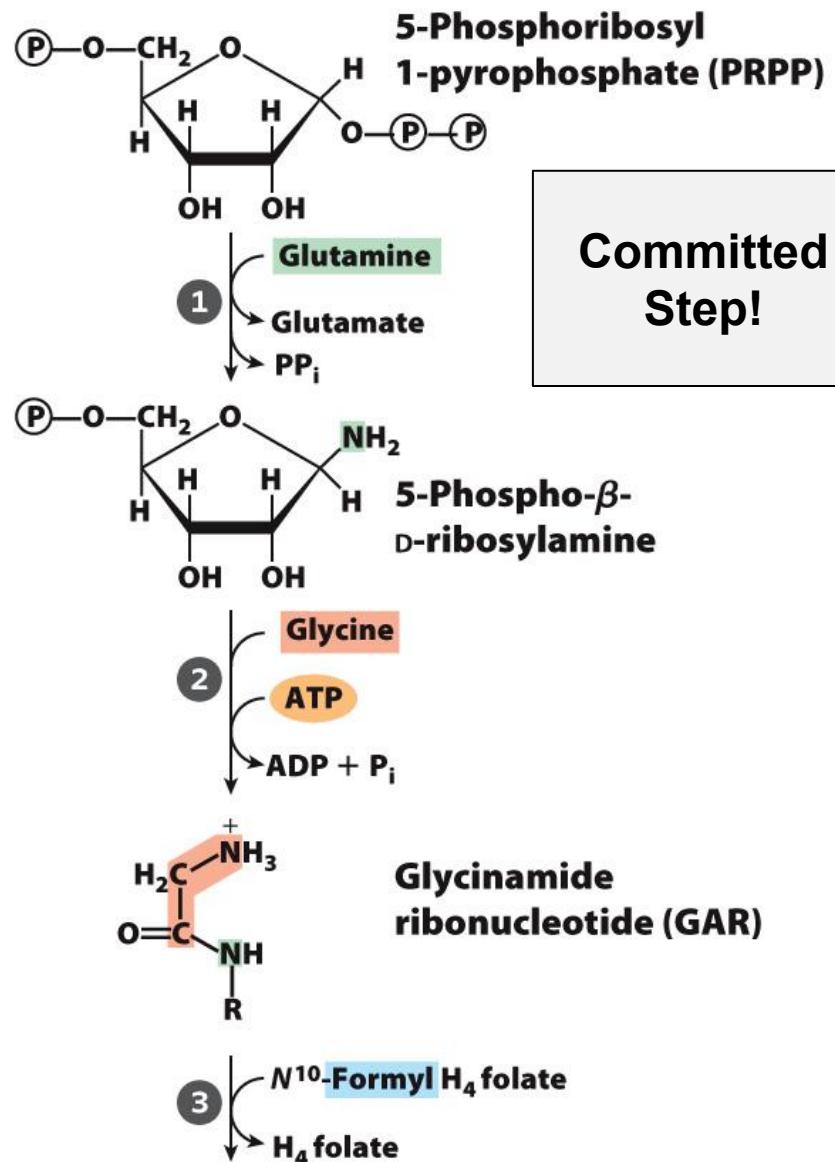
# Purine biosynthesis requires components from many sources



**Built directly onto PRPP**

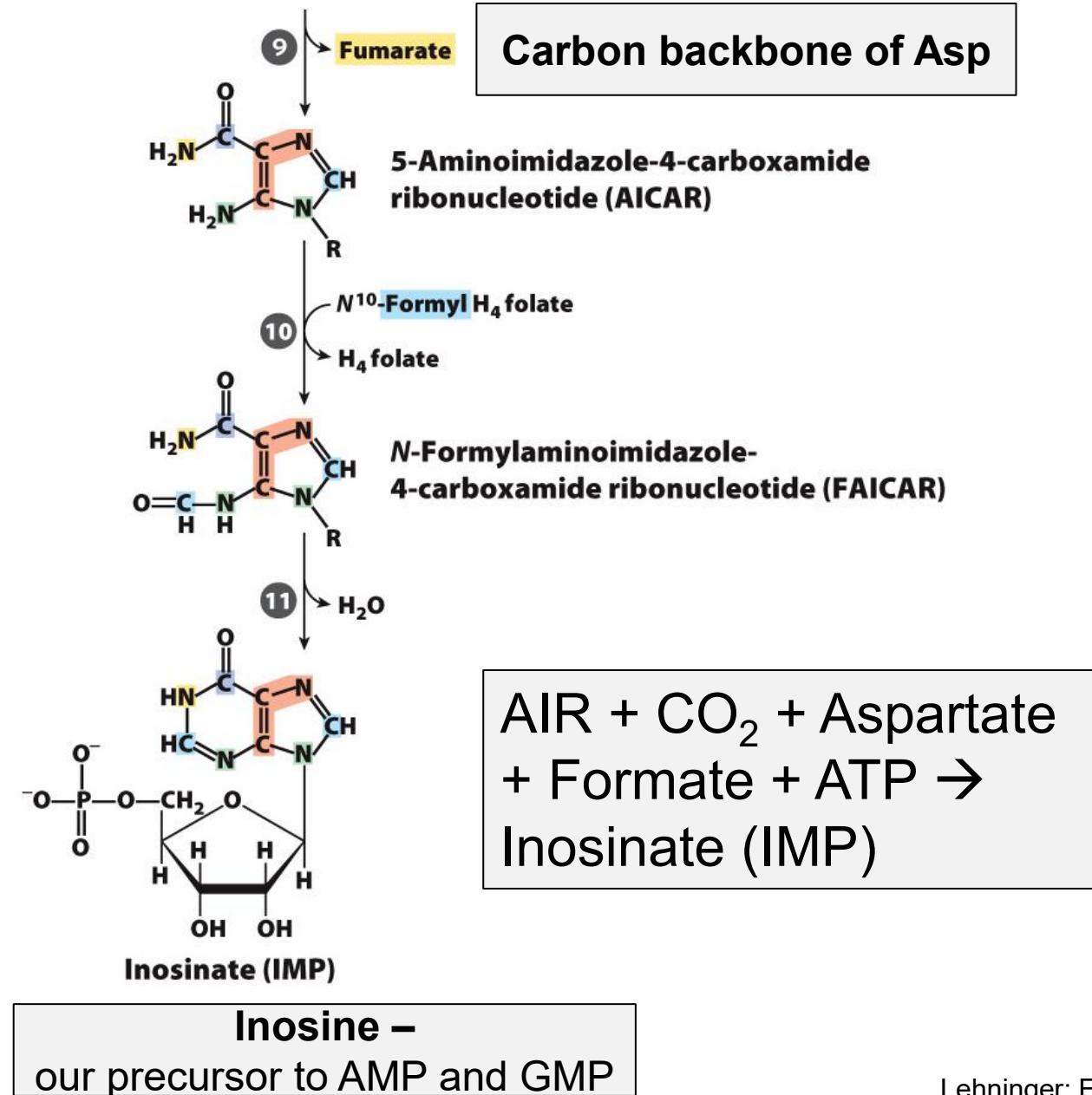
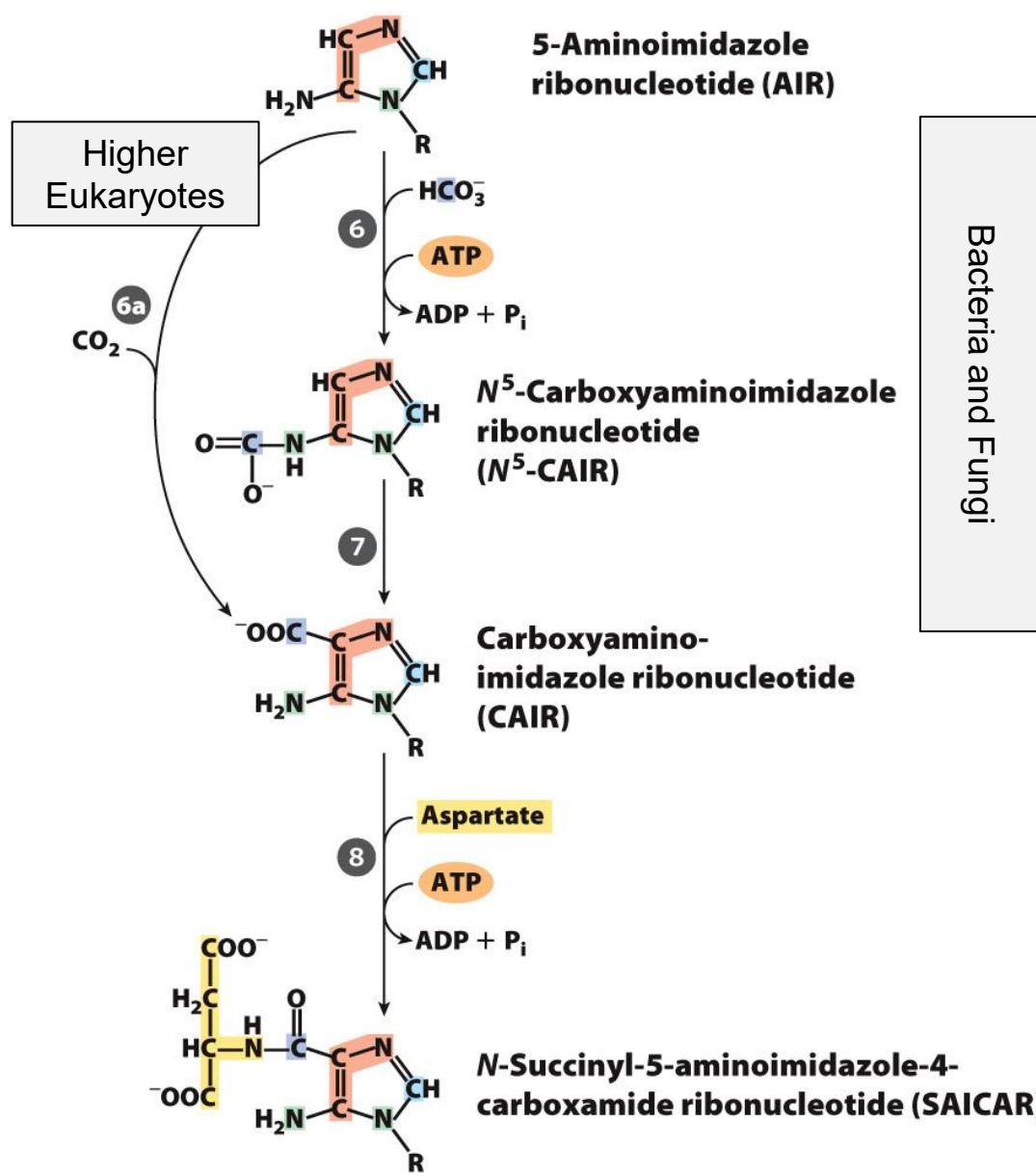
1. 5-membered ring
2. 6-membered ring

# Part I: Generating the 5-membered ring



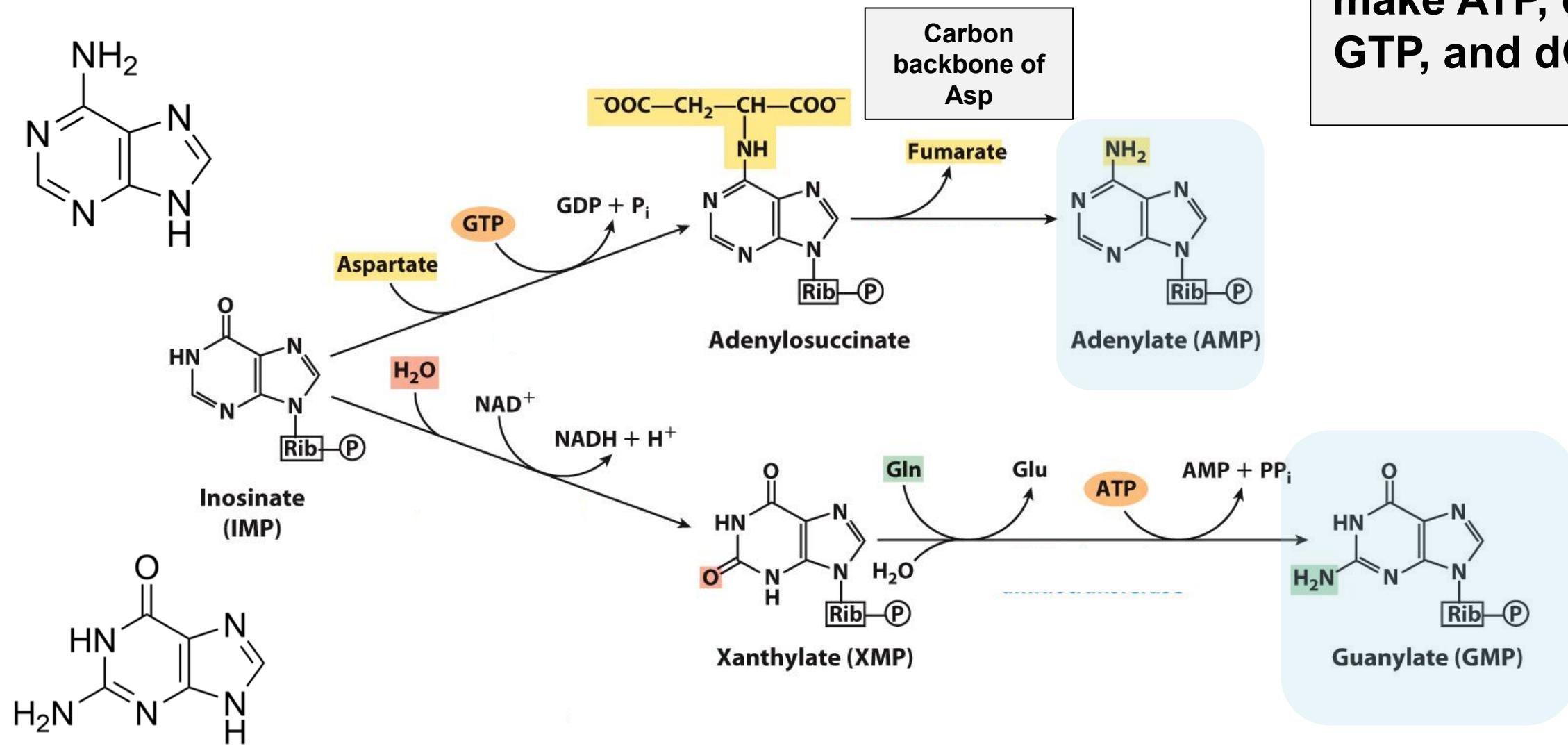
**PRPP + 2 Glutamine + Glycine + Formate + 3 ATP → AIR**

# Part II: Generating the 6-membered ring



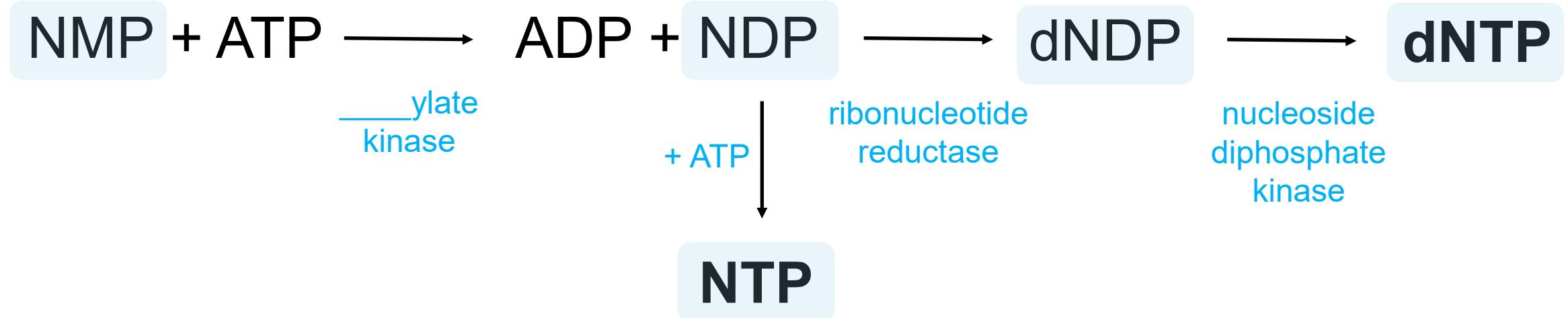
# Part III: Making AMP or GMP

But how do we make ATP, dATP, GTP, and dGTP?



# Part IV: Creating triphosphates and deoxy triphosphates

Deoxynucleotides can only  
be formed from  
ribonucleoside diphosphates



# Ribonucleotide reductase is a heterotetramer

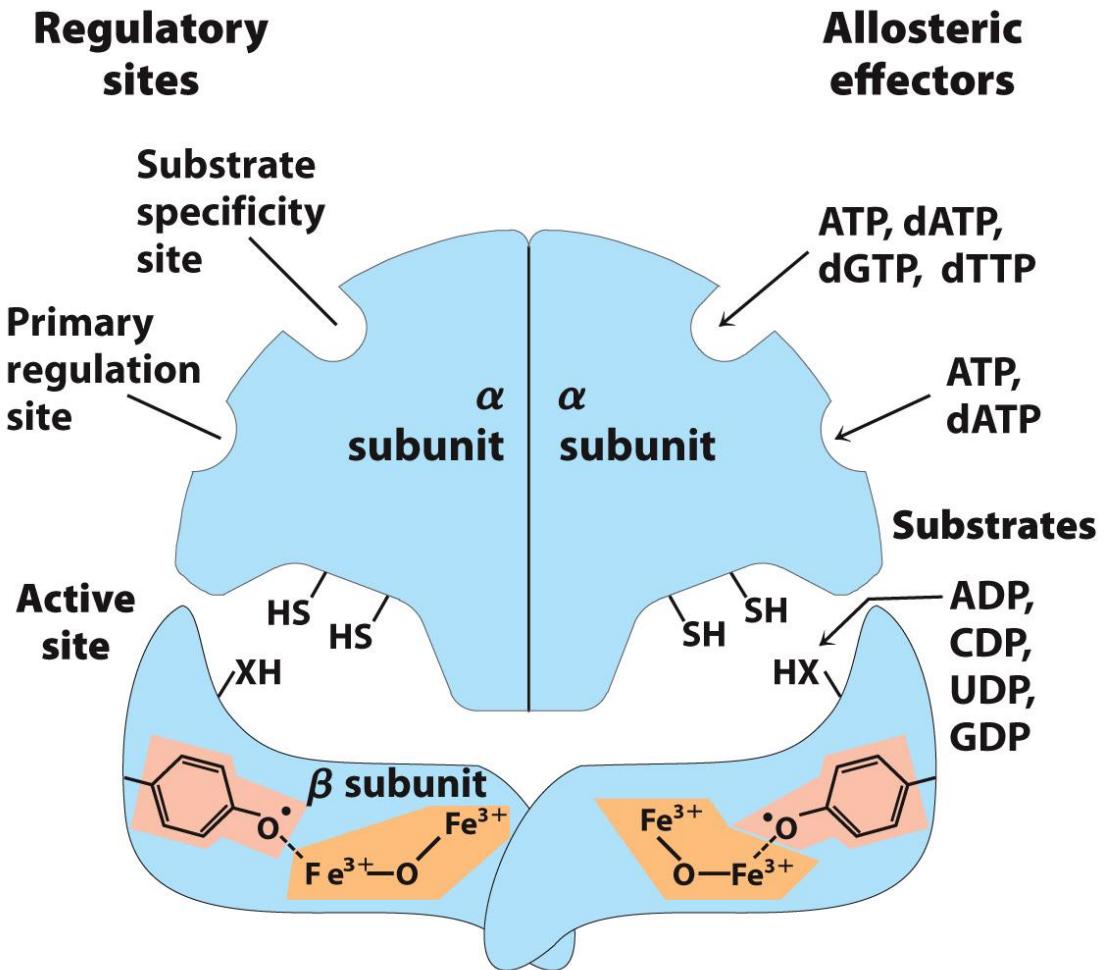
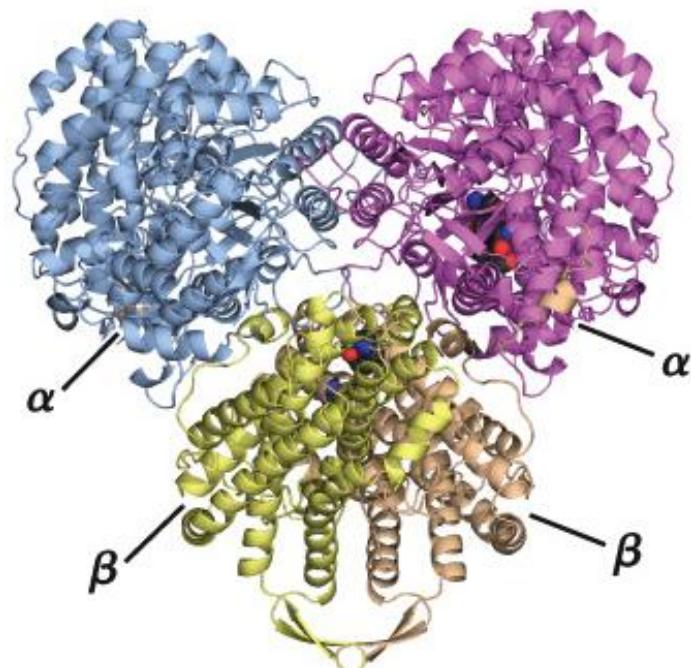


Figure 22-42a

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# Ribonucleotide reductase ensures that we have balanced pool of dNTPs

Overall  
Activity

Substrate  
Specificity

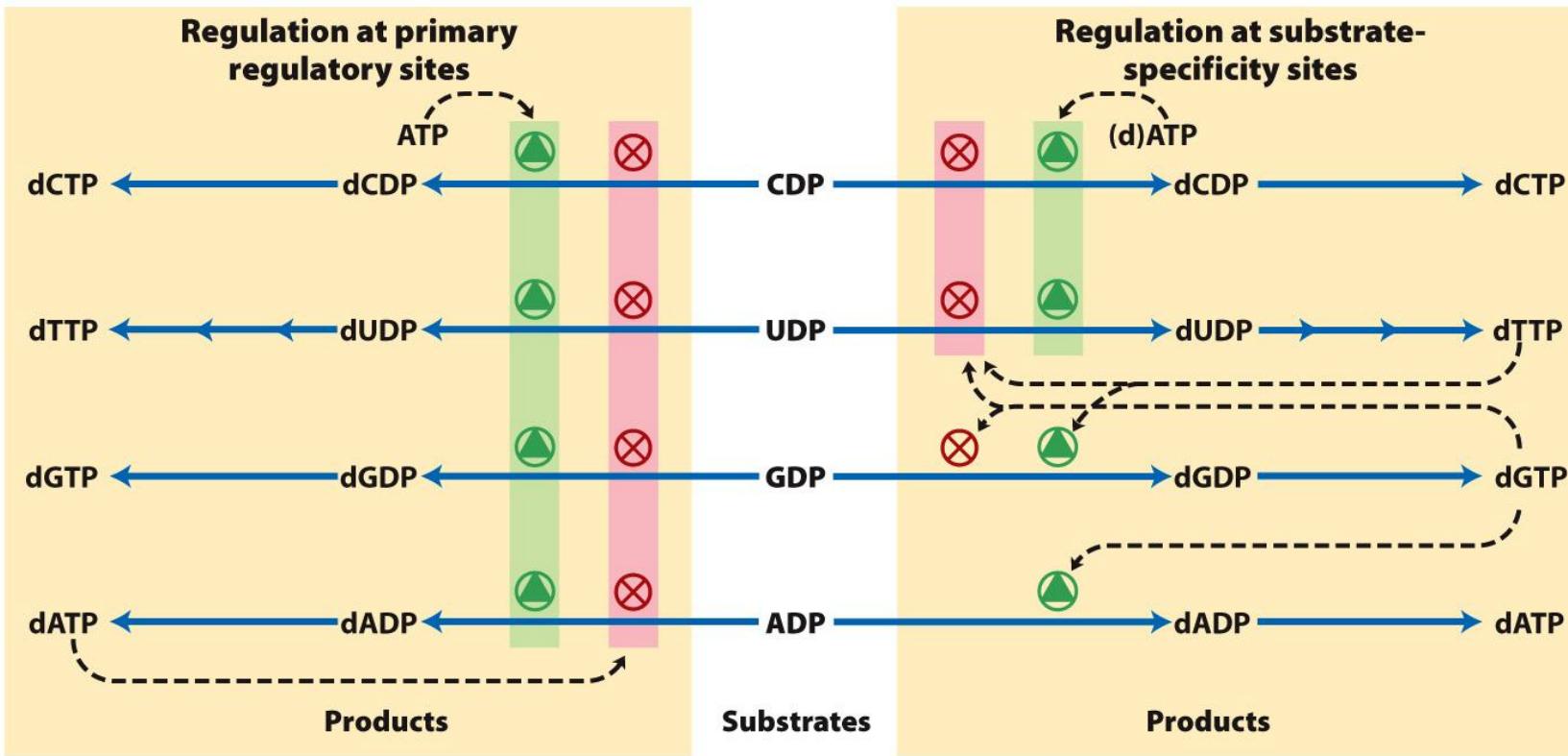


Figure 22-44

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**Close**



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During purine biosynthesis, the six-membered ring is synthesized first.

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False

Treemap

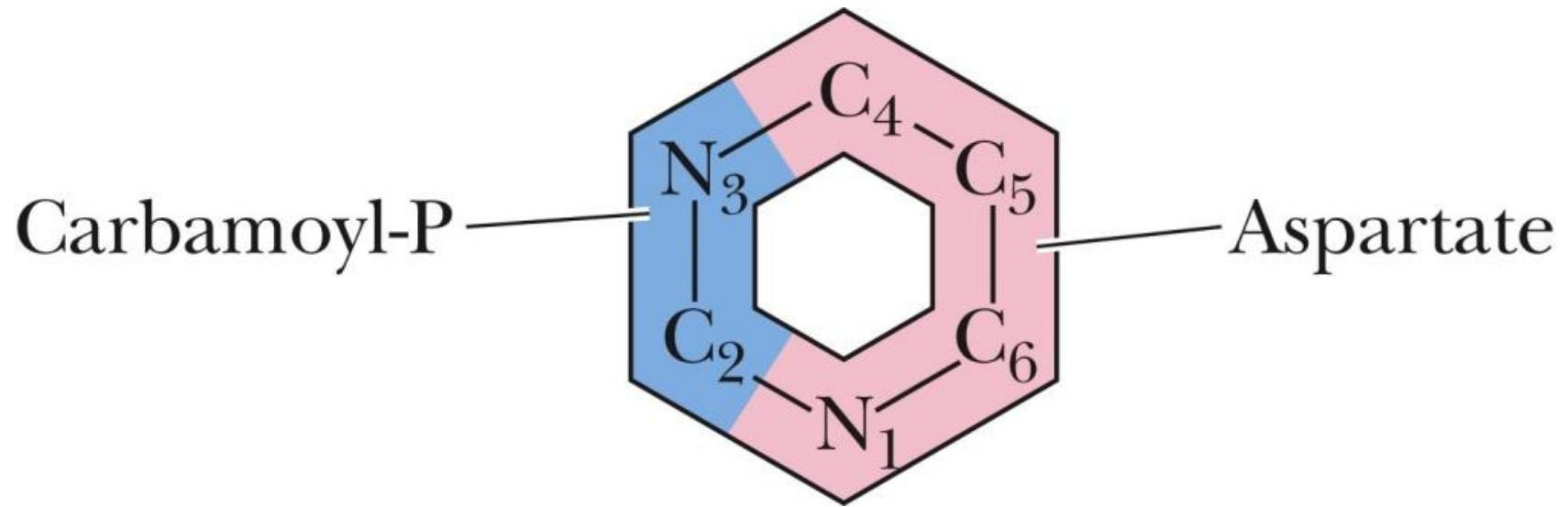
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1 of 2

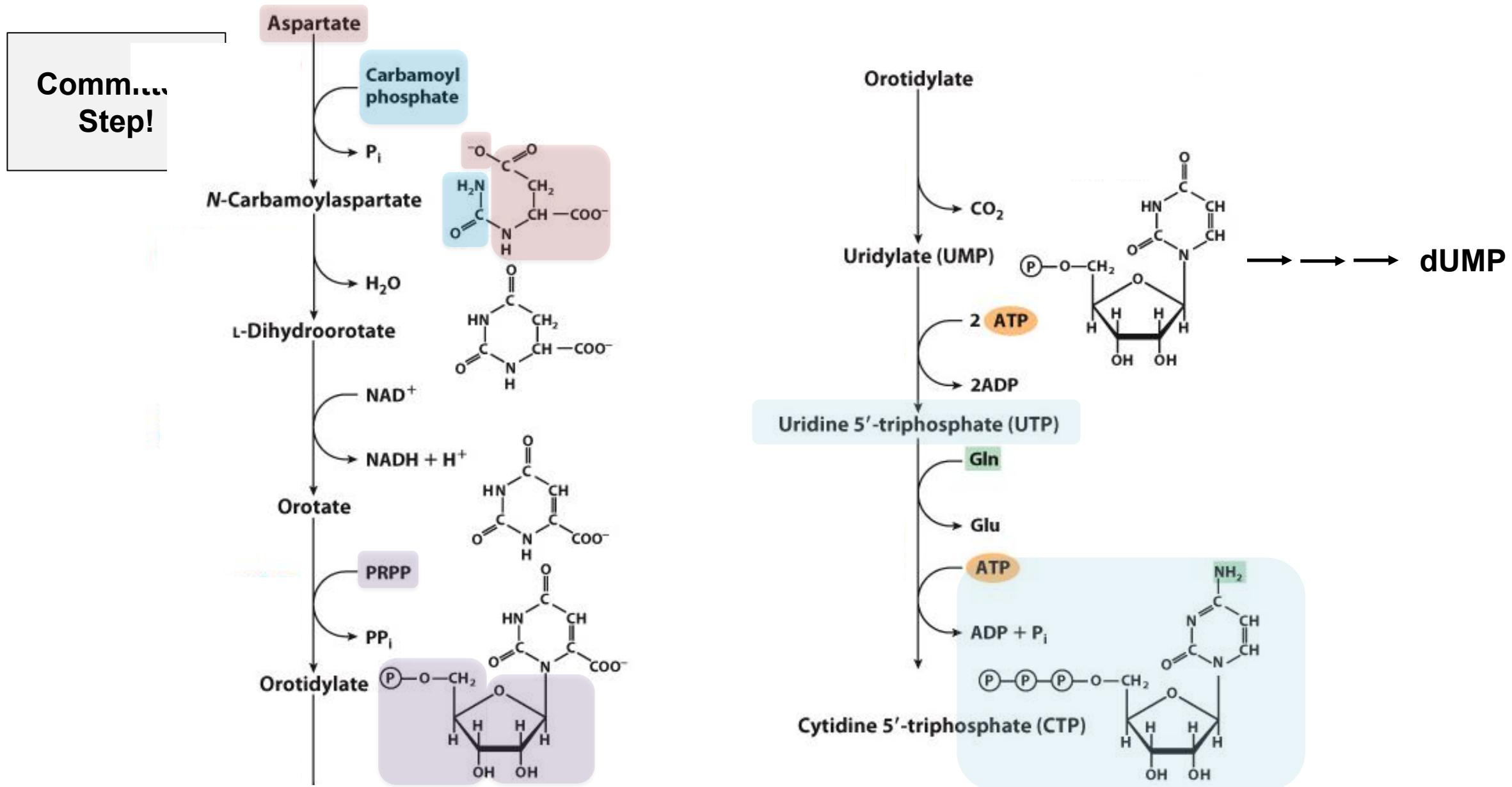


Pyrimidine biosynthesis only requires input from two precursor molecules

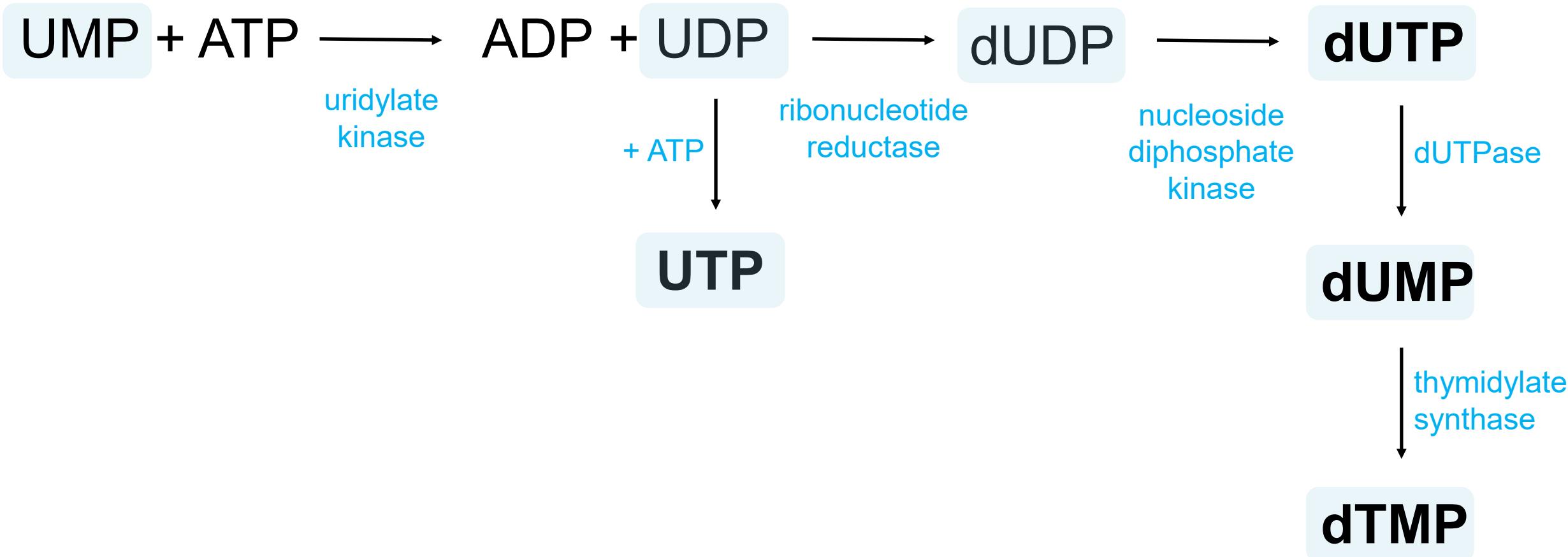


Base is built first, then condensed with PRPP

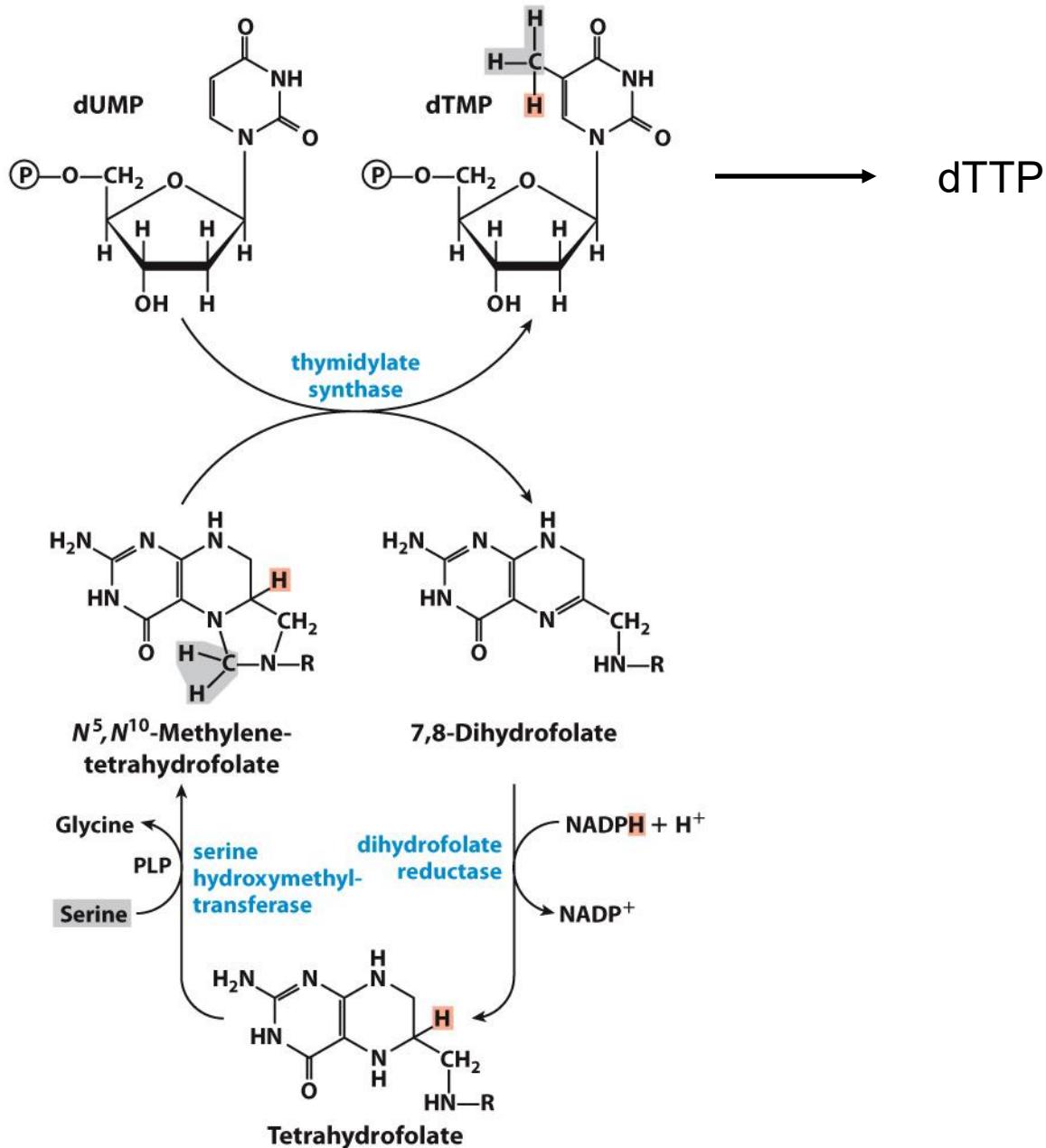
# UTP and CTP synthesis are closely linked



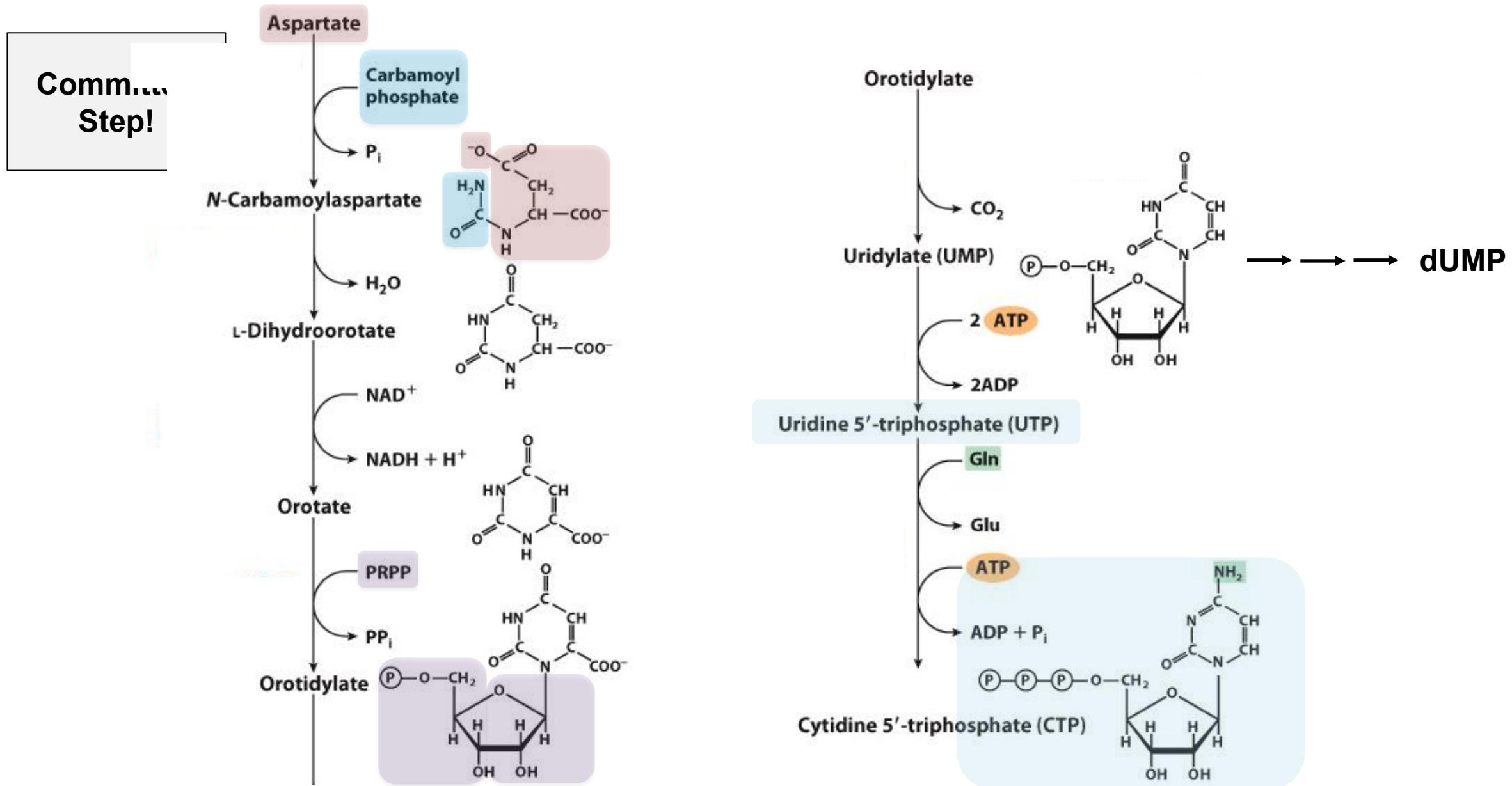
# We cannot allow dUTP to accumulate in the cell



# dTMP is synthesized from dUMP



# UTP and CTP synthesis are closely linked

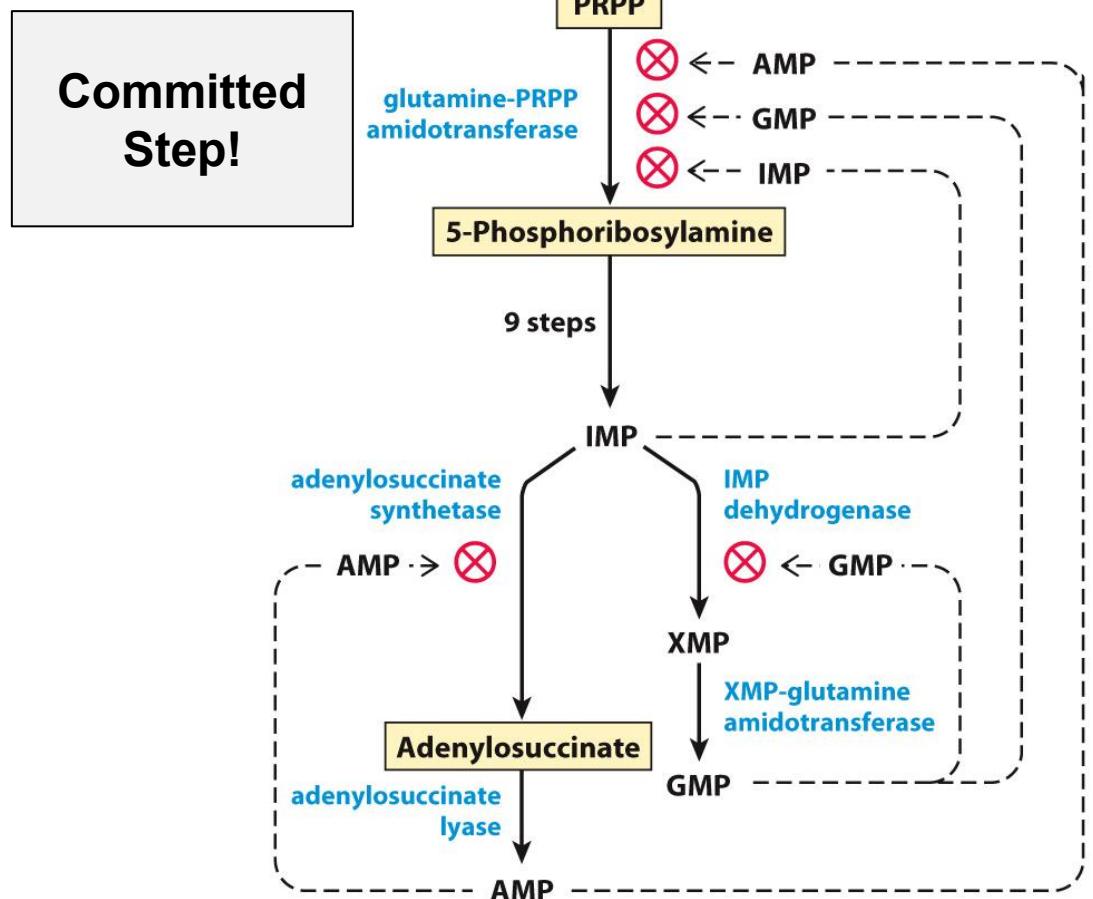


# Making dCTP

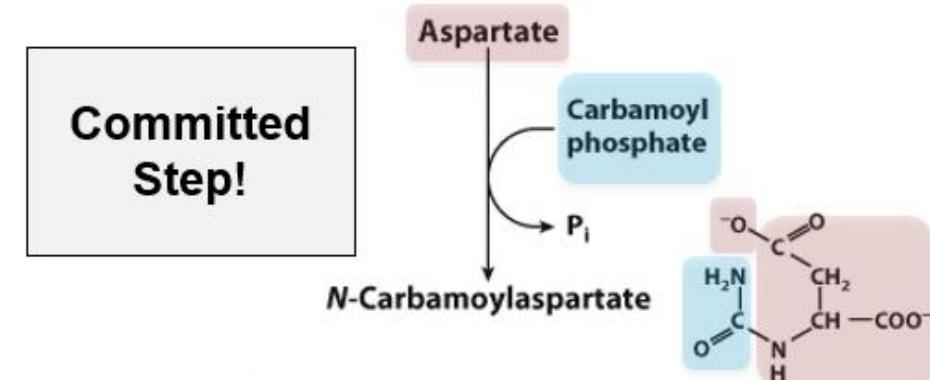


# Feedback inhibition is an important regulator of nucleotide synthesis

## Purines

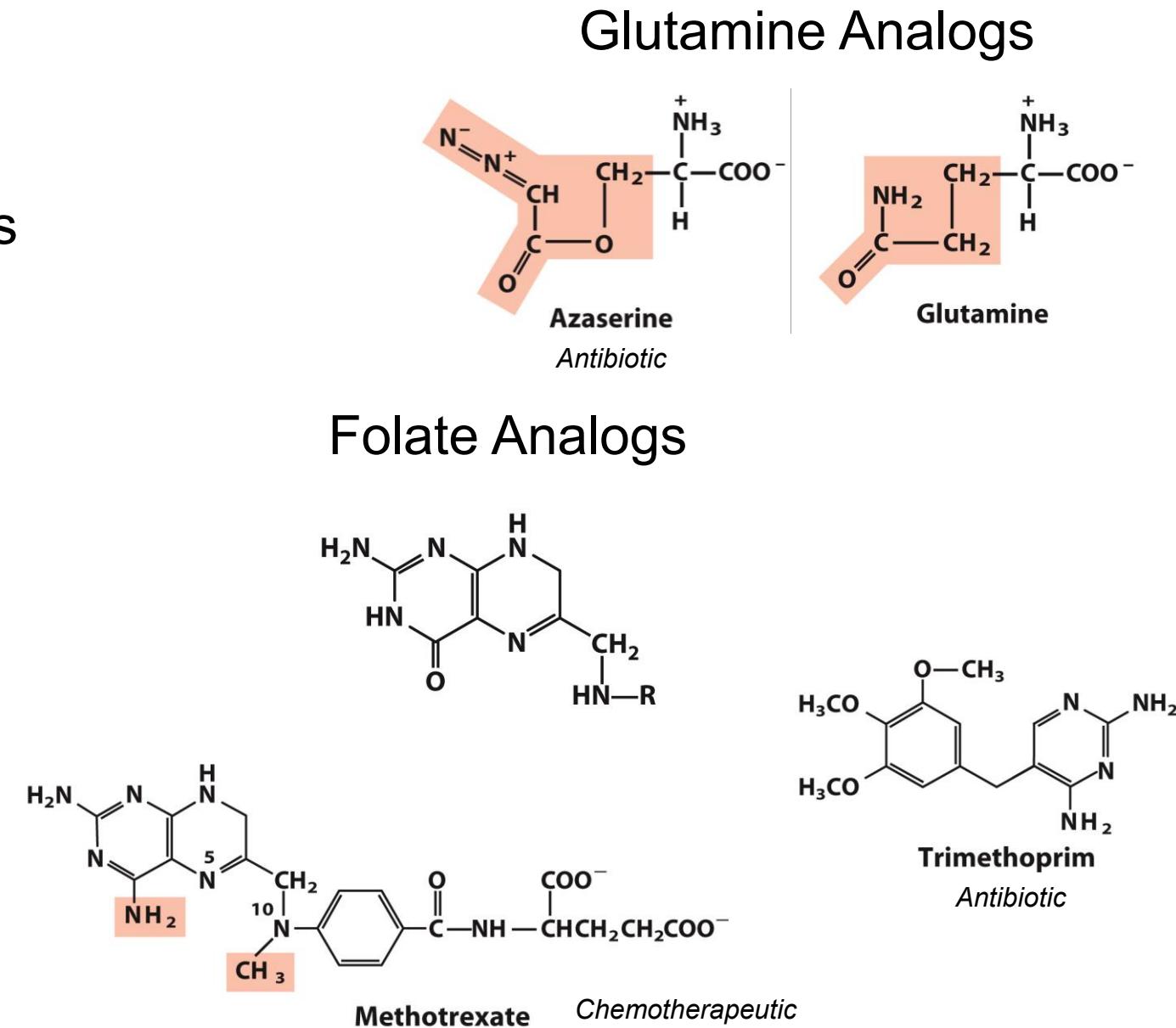
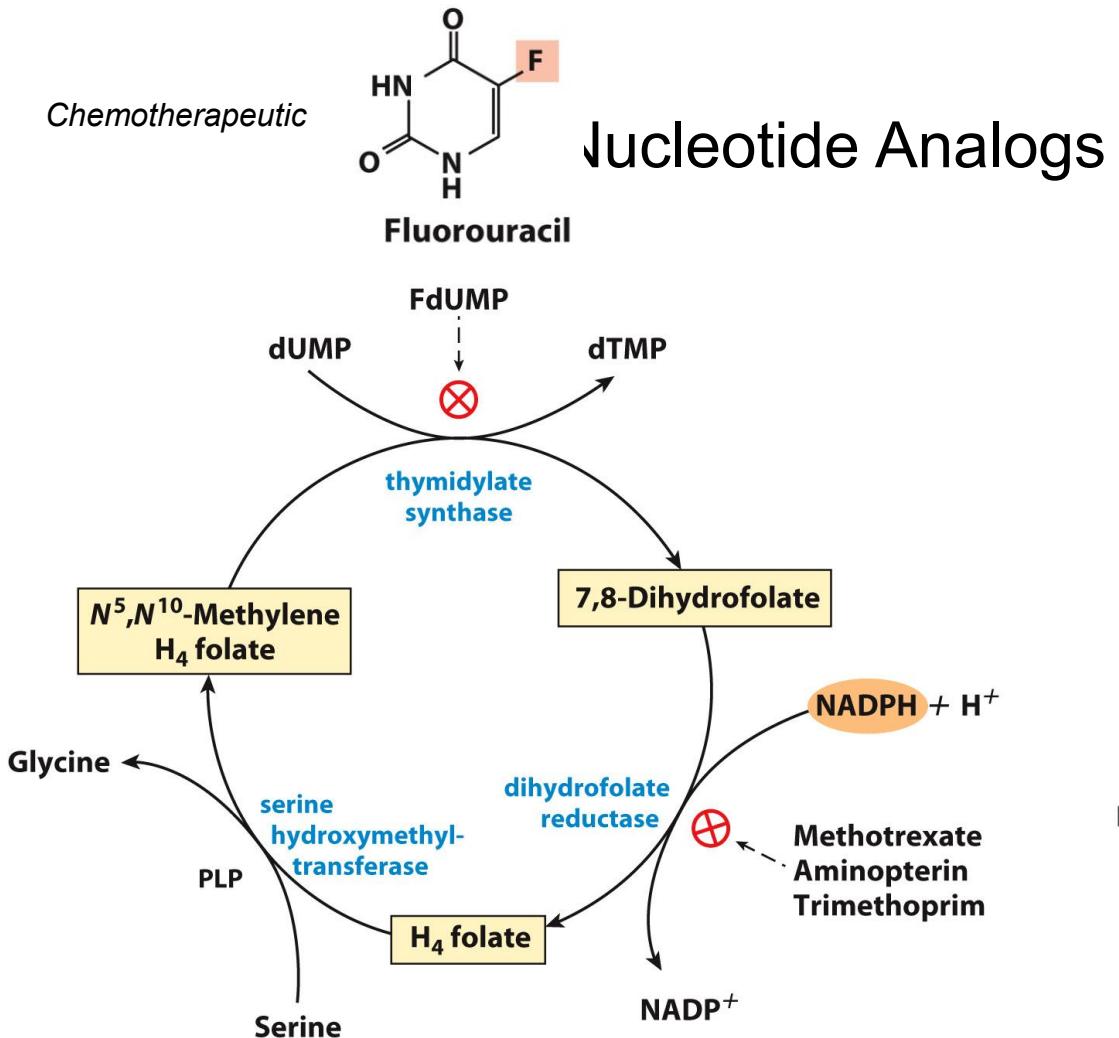


## Pyrimidines



Aspartate transcarbamoylase is inhibited by CTP

# Nucleotide biosynthesis pathways are attractive pharmaceutical targets





0 response submitted

## Which of the following about pyrimidine biosynthesis is true?

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link to join



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The ring is  
directly onto



Aspartate  
carbamoylase  
is feedback  
inhibited by CTP

Asparagine is a key  
nitrogen donor  
during ring  
formation

Treemap

Bar



1 of 2

