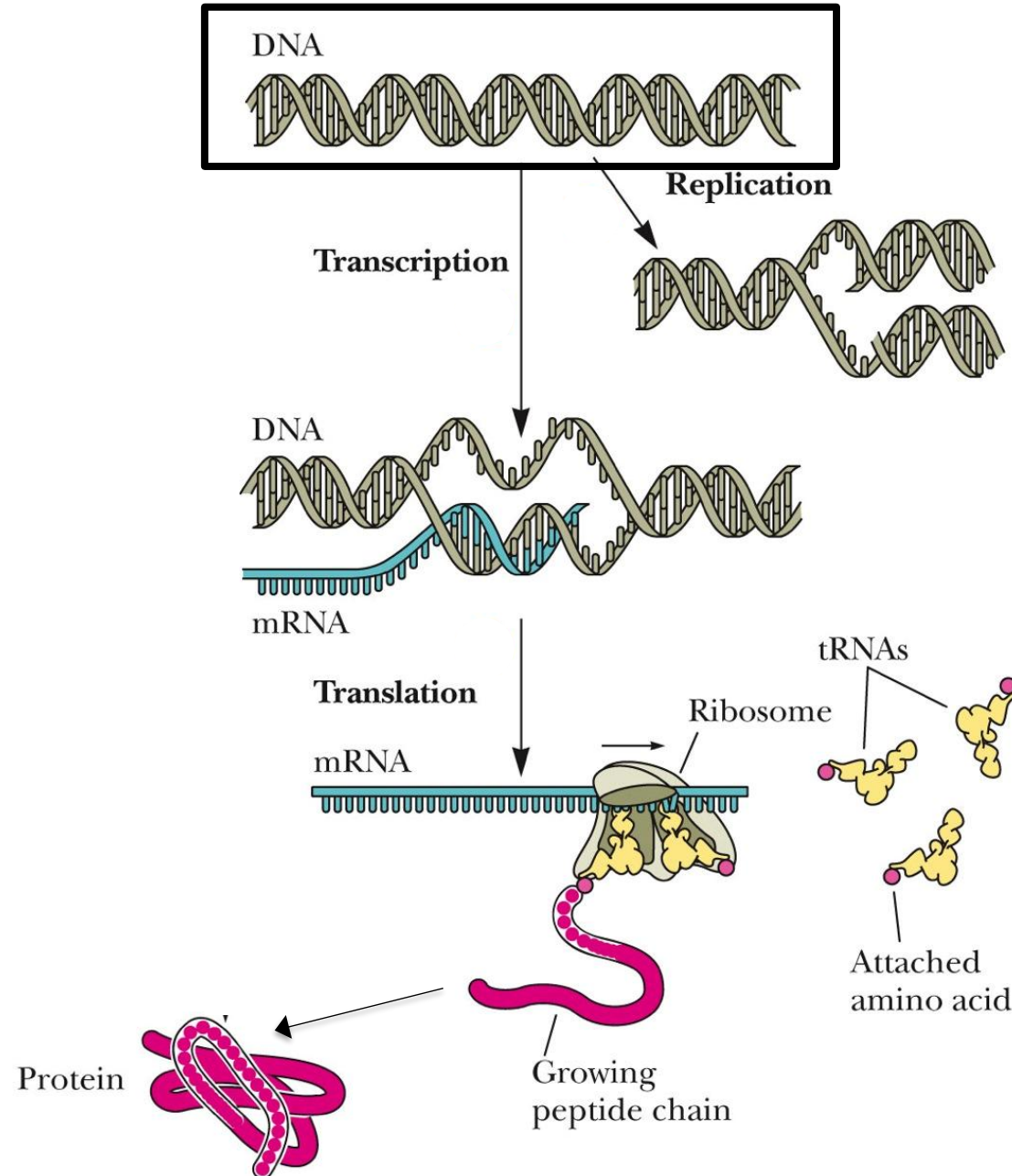


Nucleotide Biosynthesis

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.



0 response submitted

Purines have ____ rings and pyrimidines have ____ rings

Scan the QR or use
link to join



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Copy link

1, 1

2, 1

2, 2

Treemap

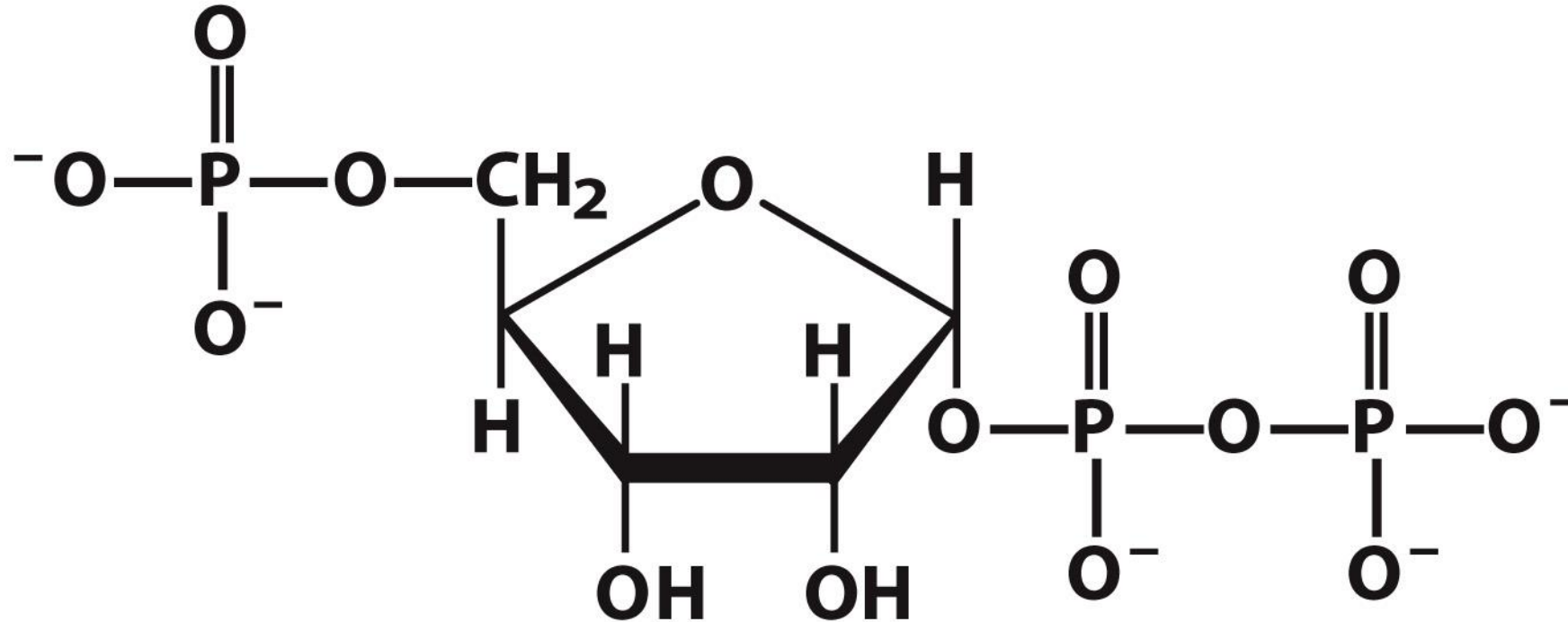
Bar



1 of 2



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



Unnumbered 22 p870a

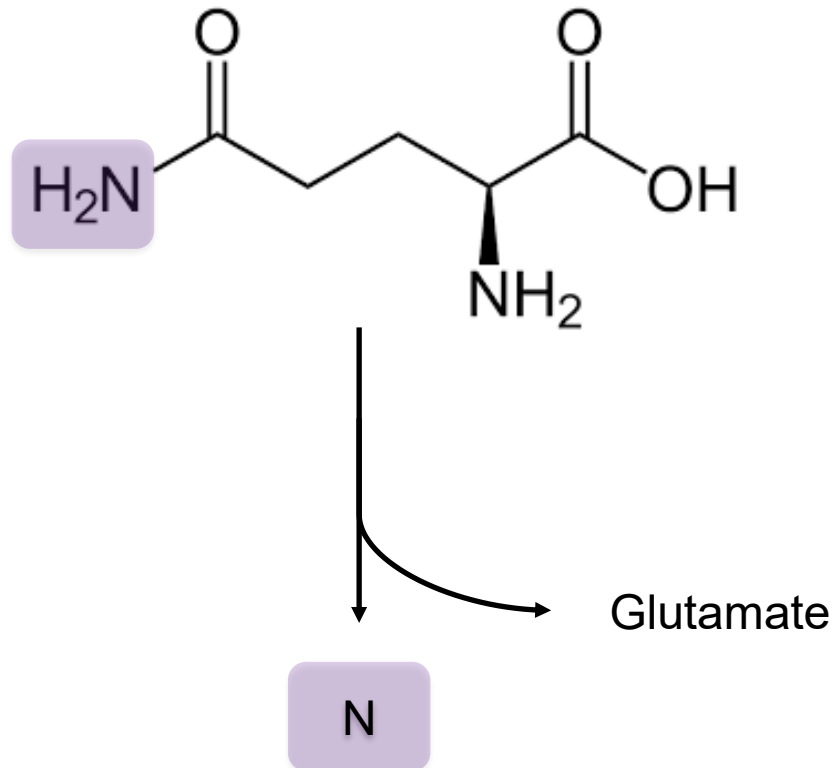
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5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate

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

Glutamine: Nitrogen donor

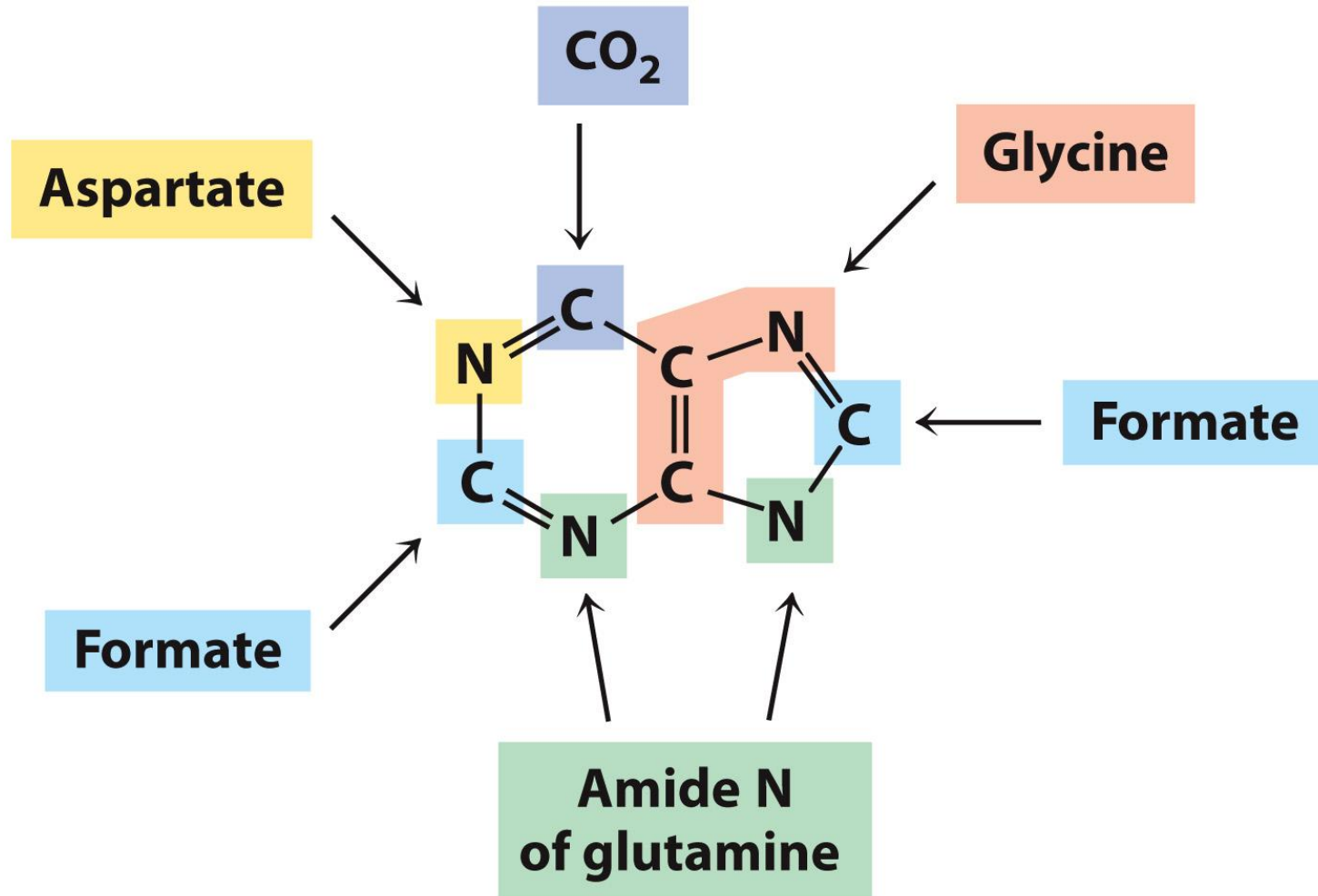


Folate: 1-Carbon Carrier

Vitamin B9

N^{10} formyl THF
N-N methylene THF

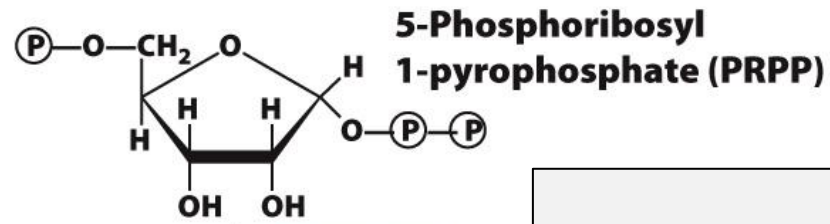
Purine biosynthesis requires components from many sources



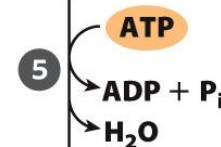
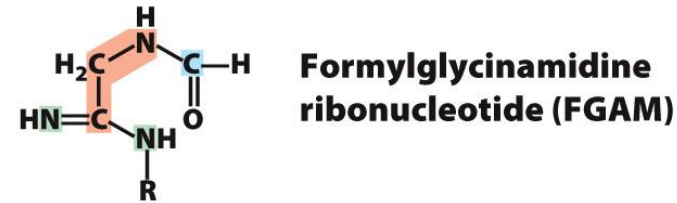
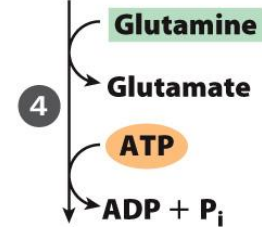
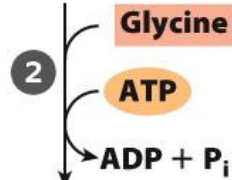
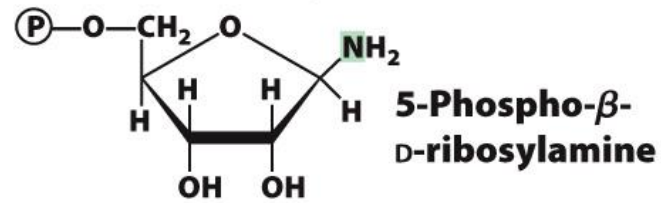
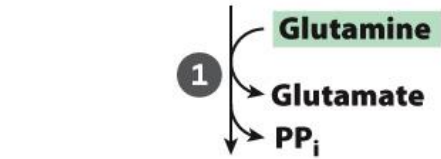
Built directly onto PRPP

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

Part I: Generating the 5-membered ring

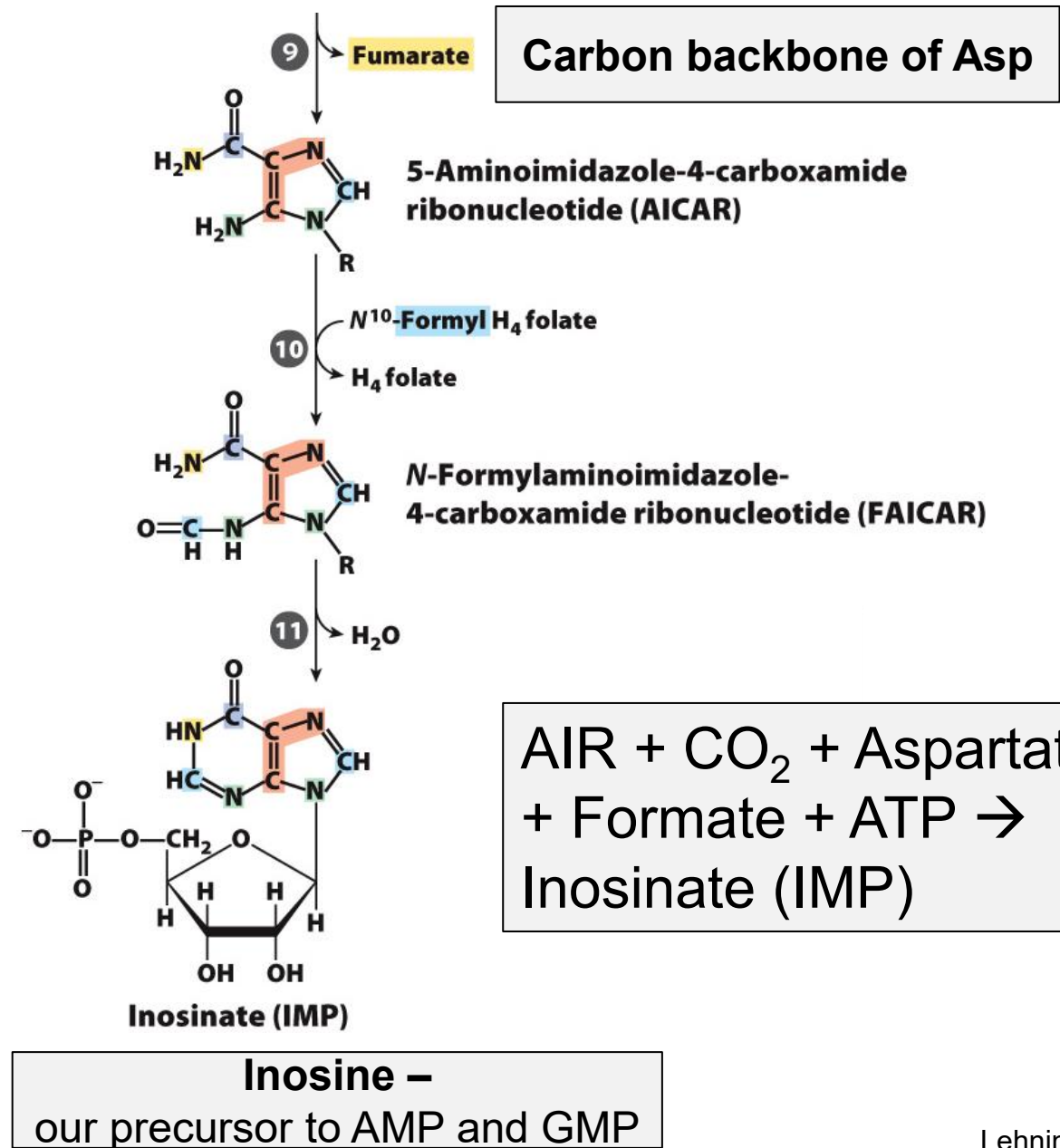
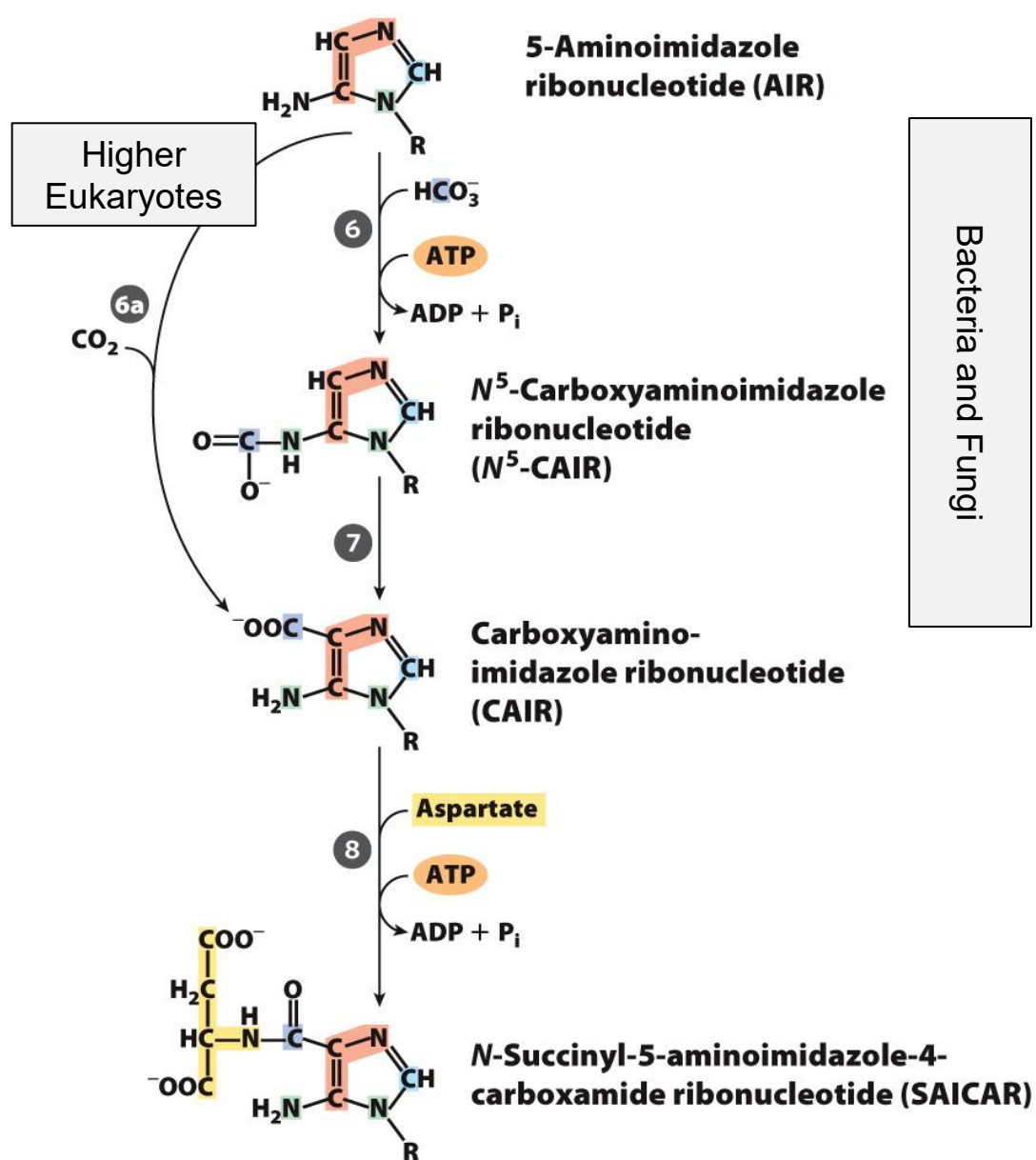


Committed Step!



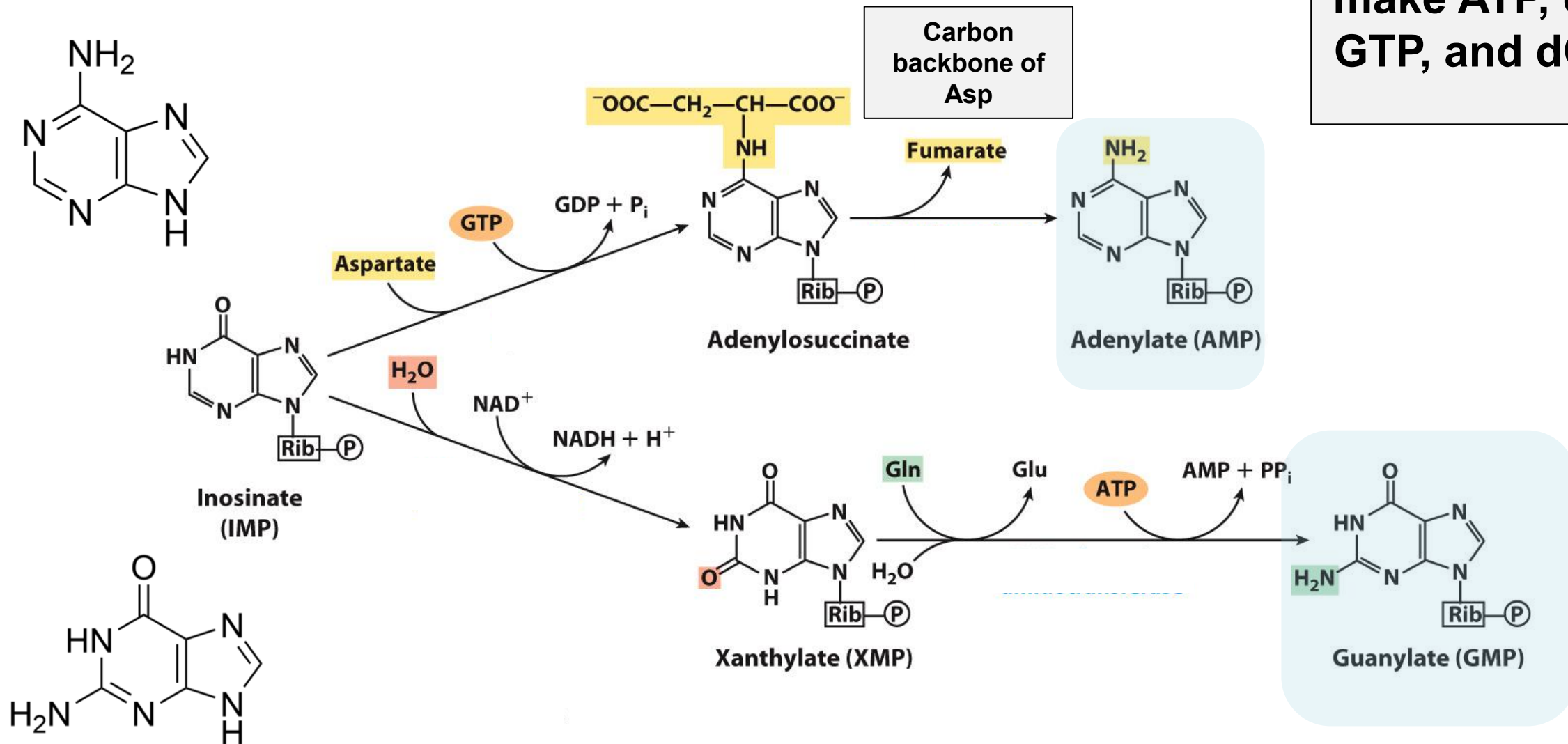
PRPP + 2 Glutamine + Glycine + Formate + 3 ATP → AIR

Part II: Generating the 6-membered ring



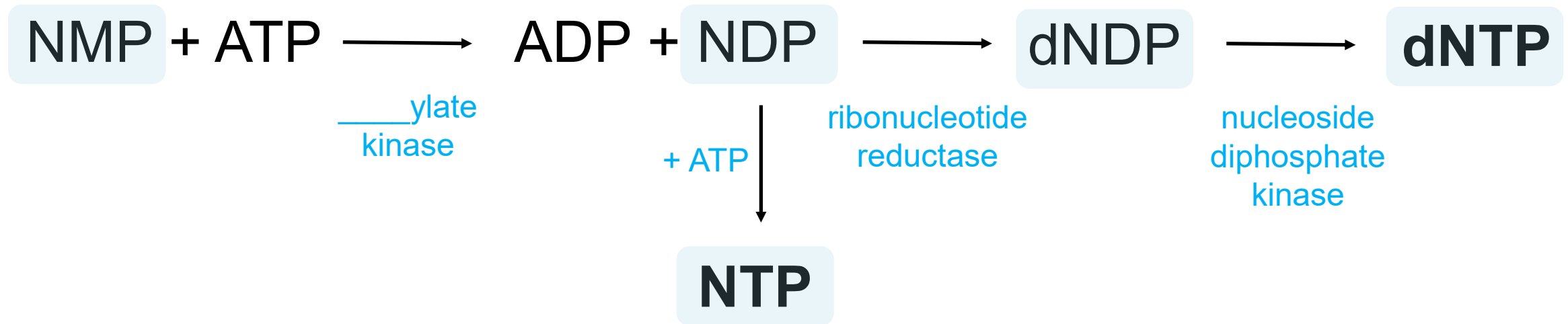
Part III: Making AMP or GMP

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

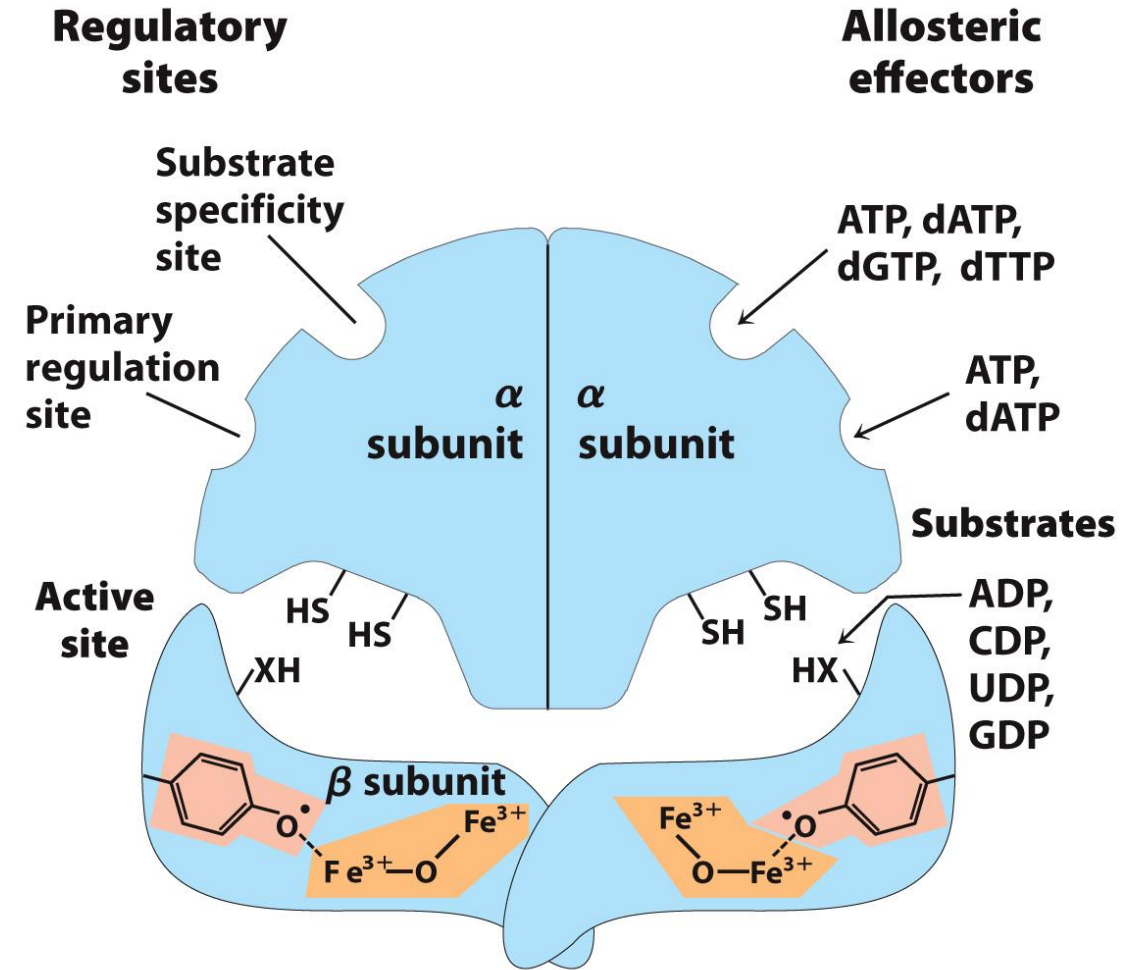
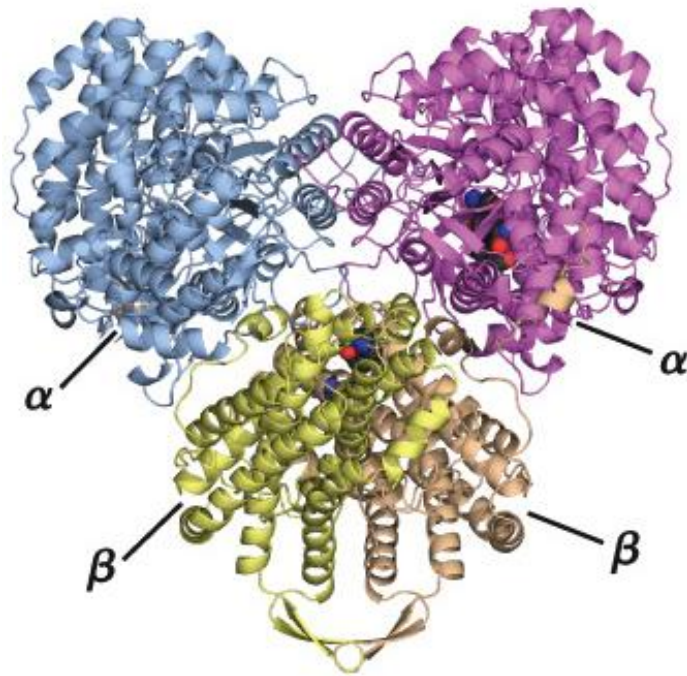
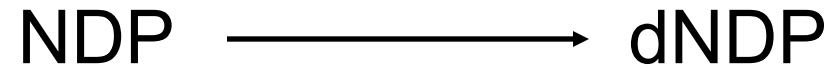
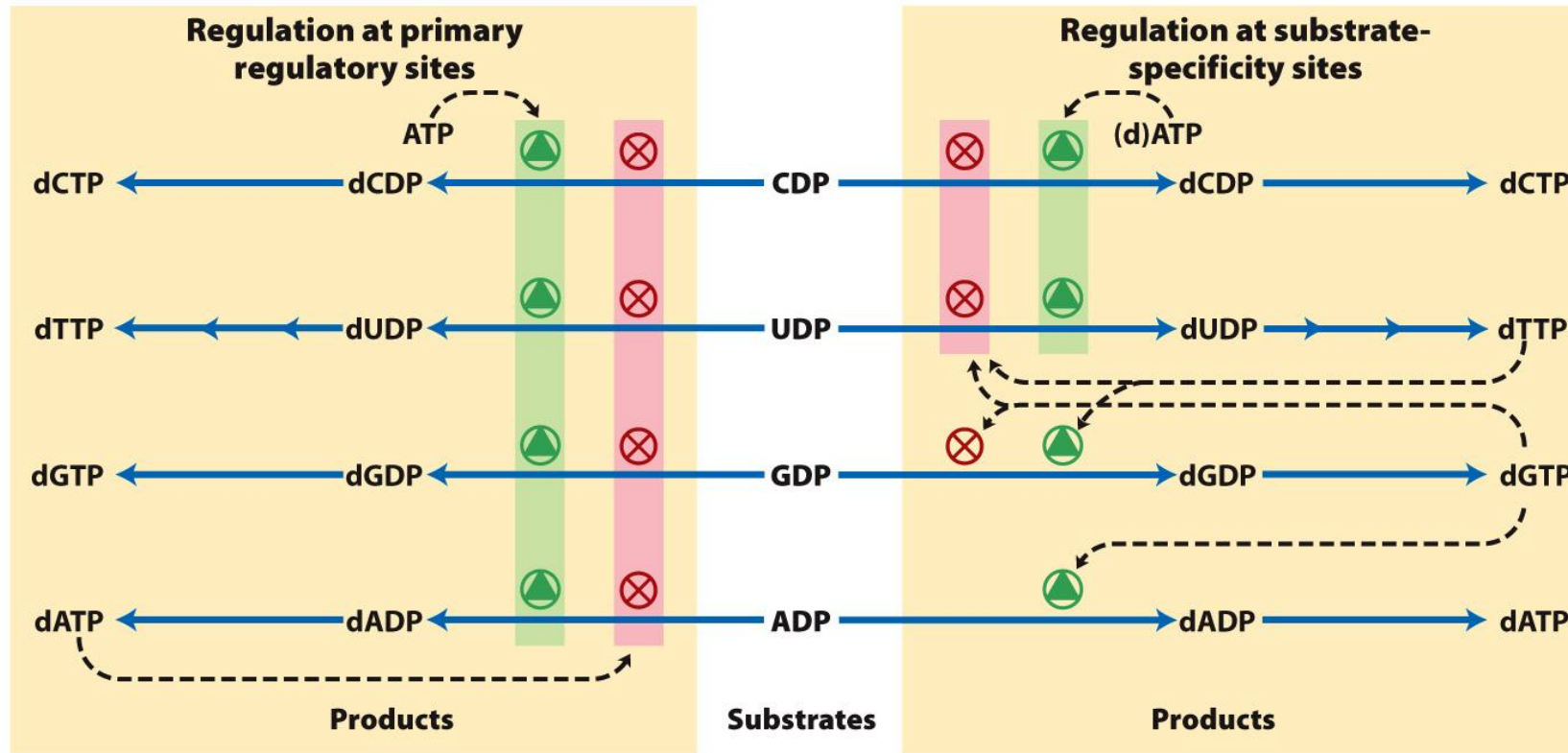


Figure 22-42a
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Ribonucleotide reductase ensures that we have balanced pool of dNTPs

Overall
Activity



Substrate
Specificity

Figure 22-44
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0 response submitted

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

Scan the QR or use
link to join



<https://forms.office.com/r/zwxzU36Q6E>

Copy link



False

Treemap

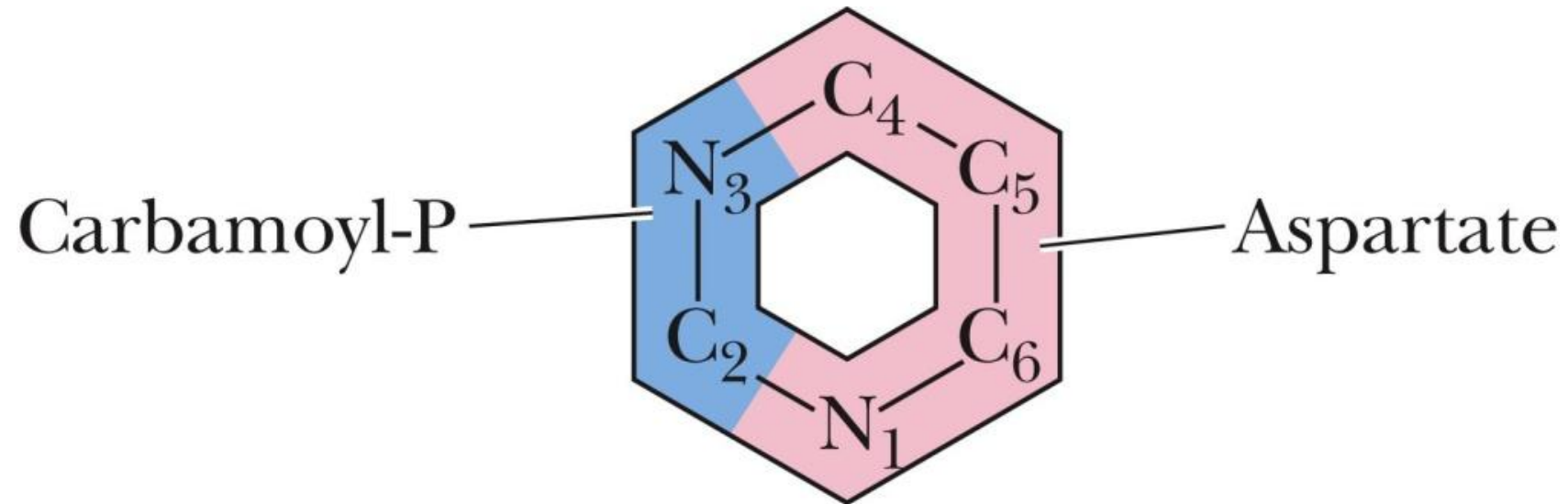
Bar



1 of 2

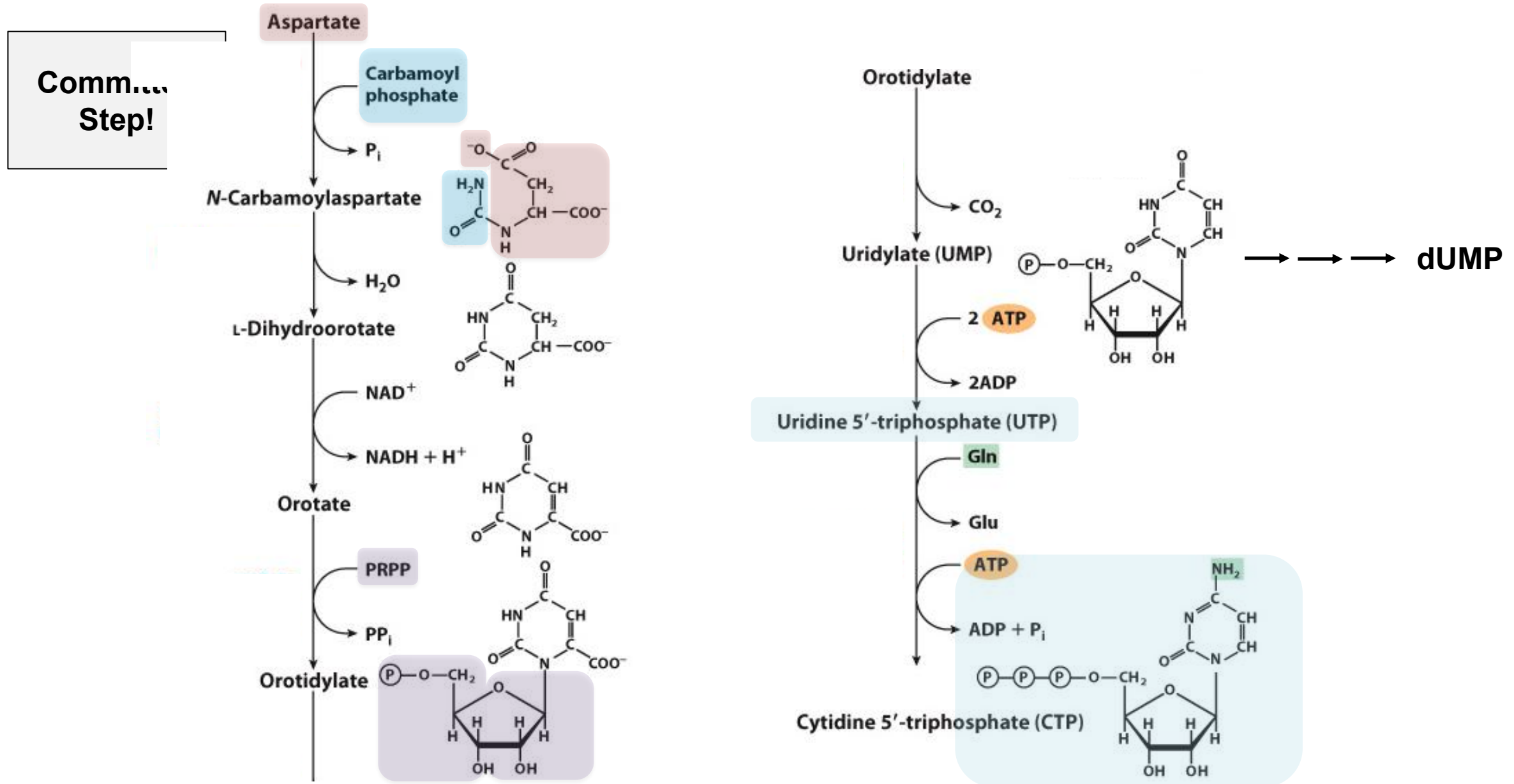


Pyrimidine biosynthesis only requires input from two precursor molecules

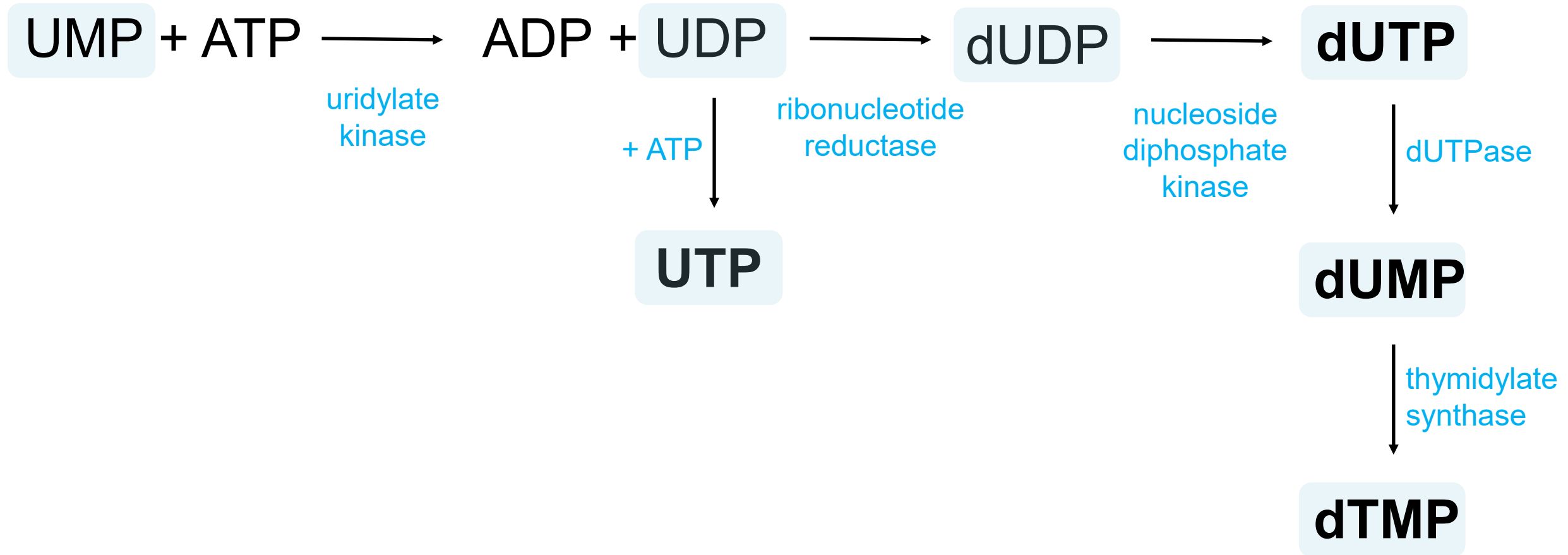


Base is built first, then condensed with PRPP

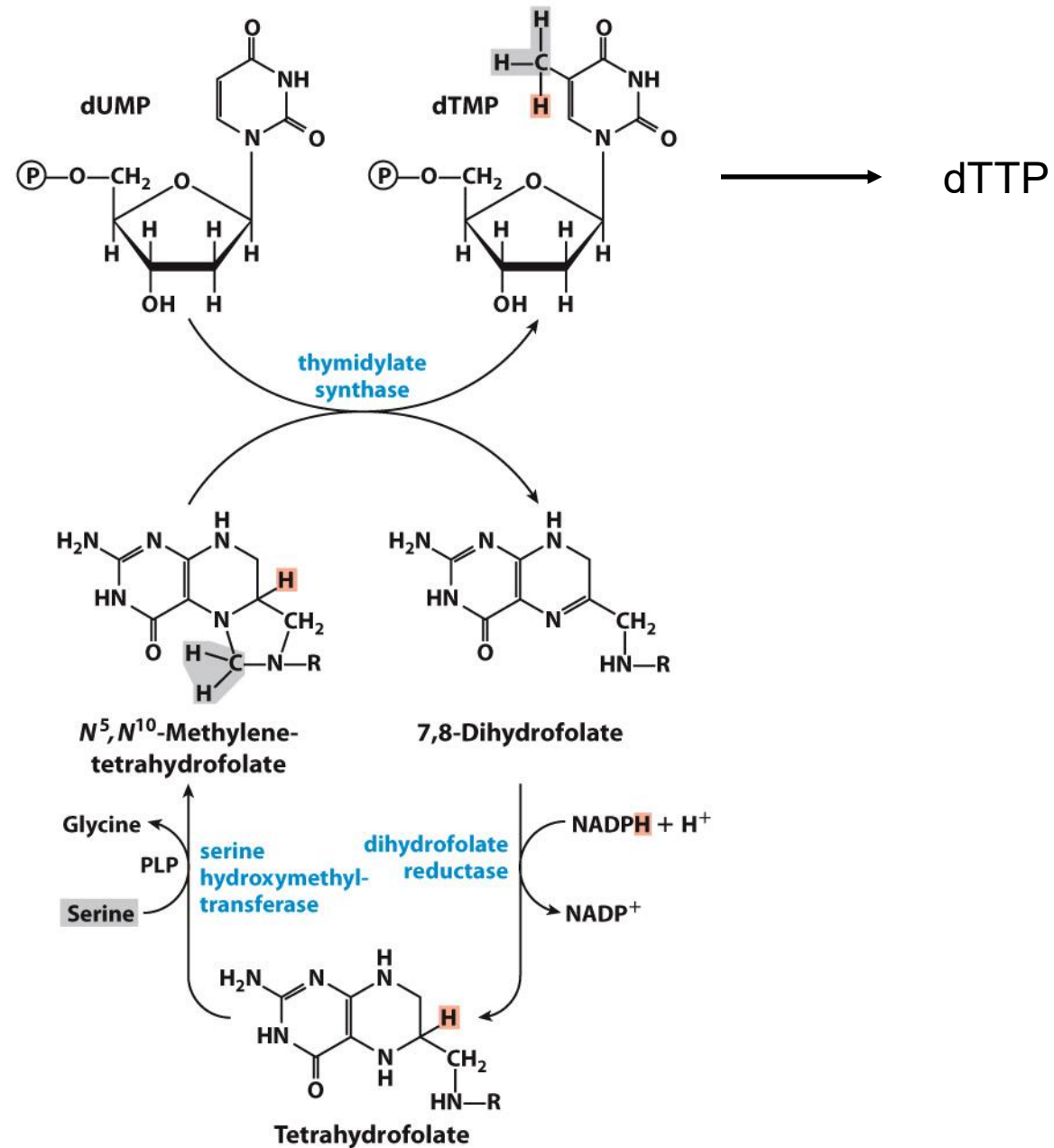
UTP and CTP synthesis are closely linked



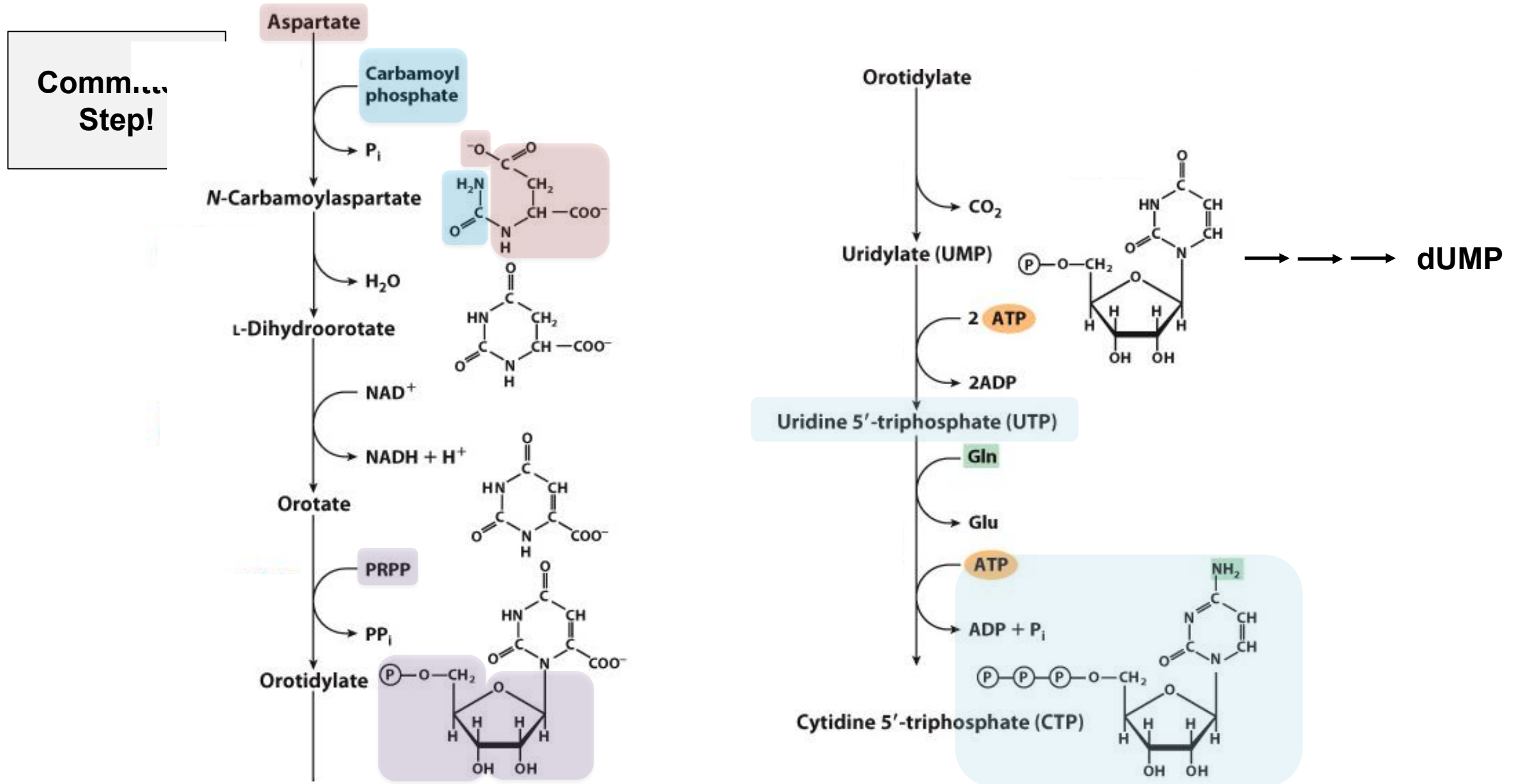
We cannot allow dUTP to accumulate in the cell



dTMP is synthesized from dUMP



UTP and CTP synthesis are closely linked

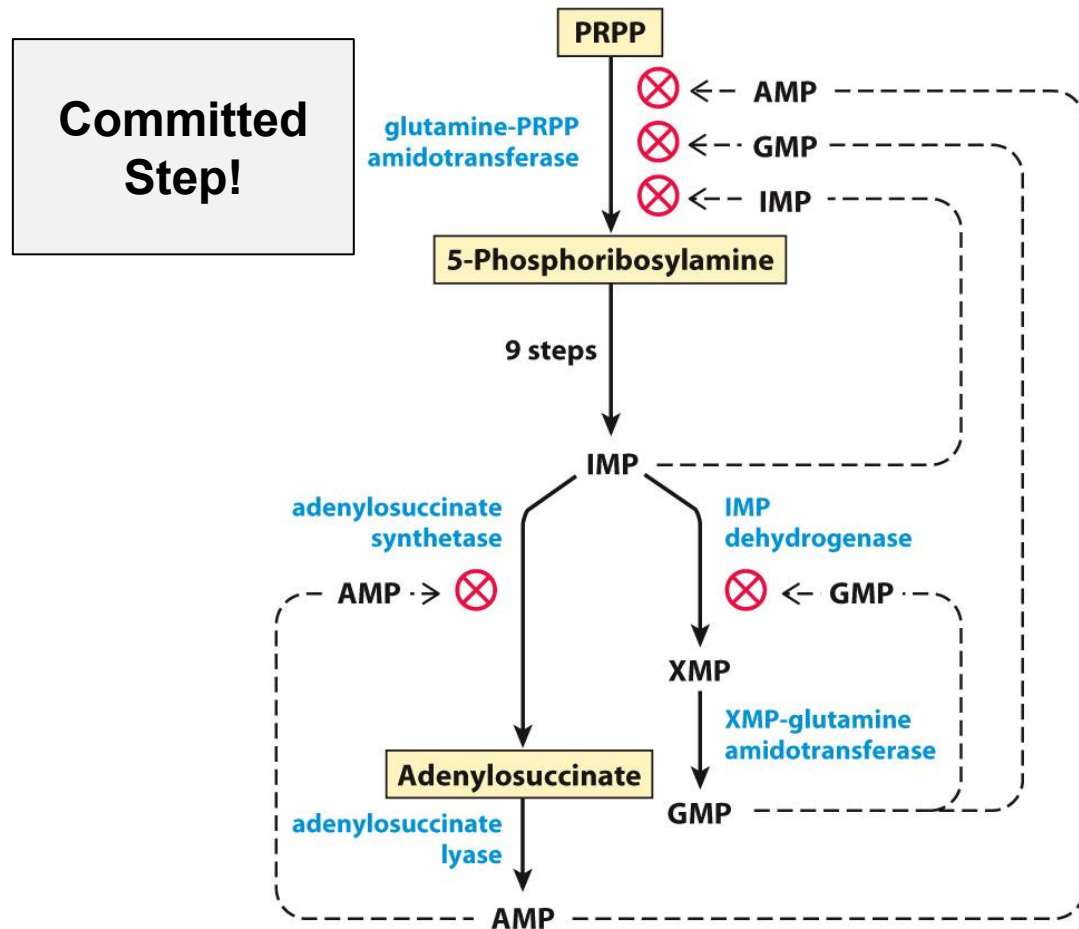


Making dCTP

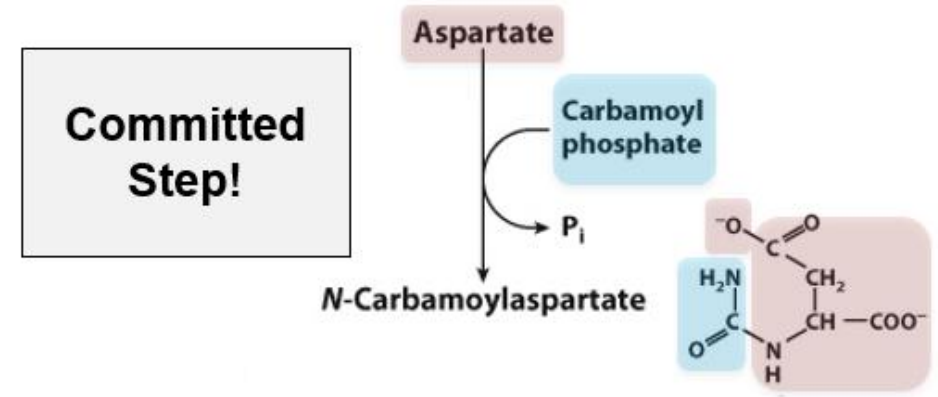


Feedback inhibition is an important regulator of nucleotide synthesis

Purines



Pyrimidines



Aspartate transcarbamoylase is inhibited by CTP

Nucleotide biosynthesis pathways are attractive pharmaceutical targets

Nucleotide Analogs

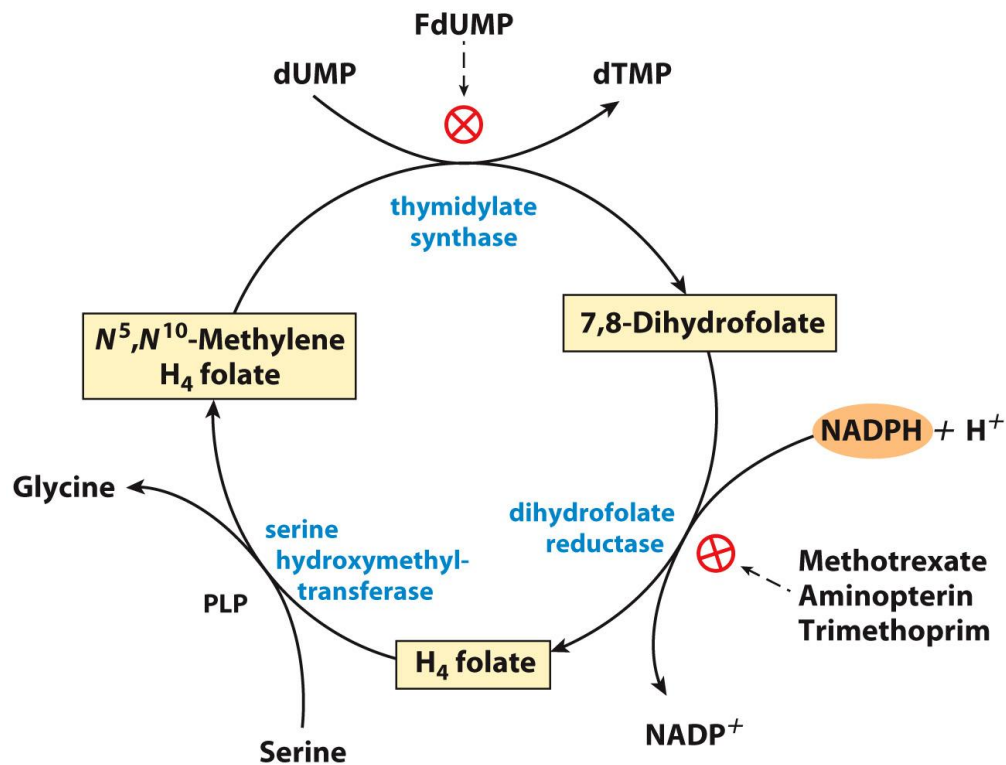
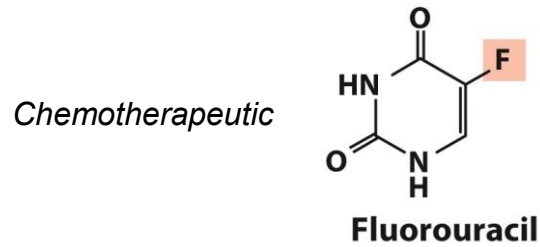
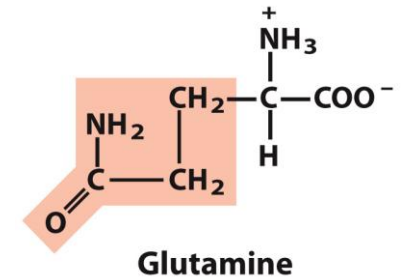
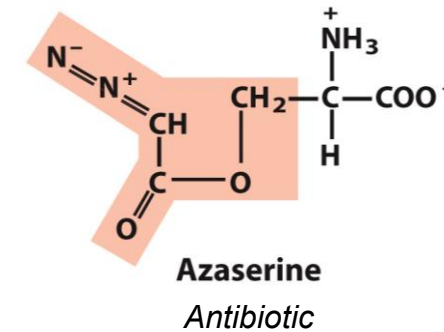


Figure 22-52a
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Glutamine Analogs



Folate Analogs

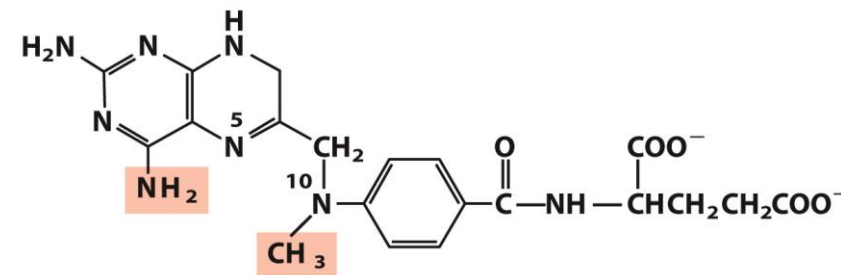
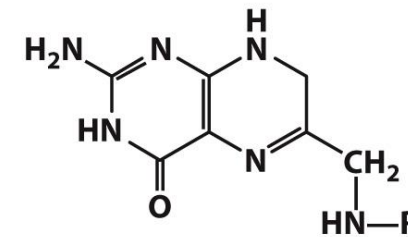
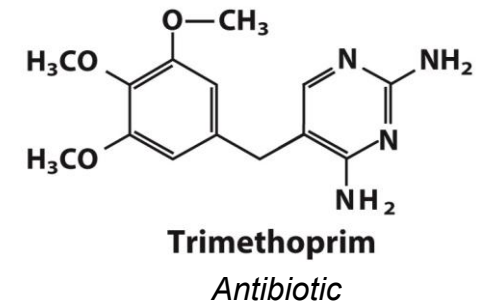


Figure 22-52b





0 response submitted

Which of the following about pyrimidine biosynthesis is true?

Scan the QR or use
link to join



<https://forms.office.com/r/JlyGUNUjcH>

Copy link

The ring is
directly onto

Aspartate
transcarbamoylase
is feedback
inhibited by CTP

Asparagine is a key
nitrogen donor
during ring
formation

Treemap

Bar



1 of 2

