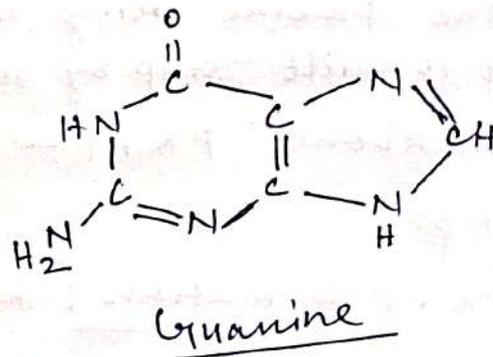
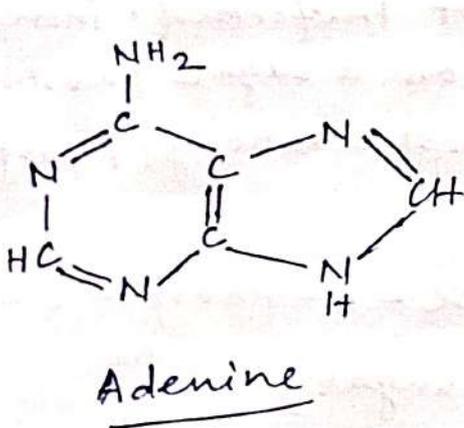
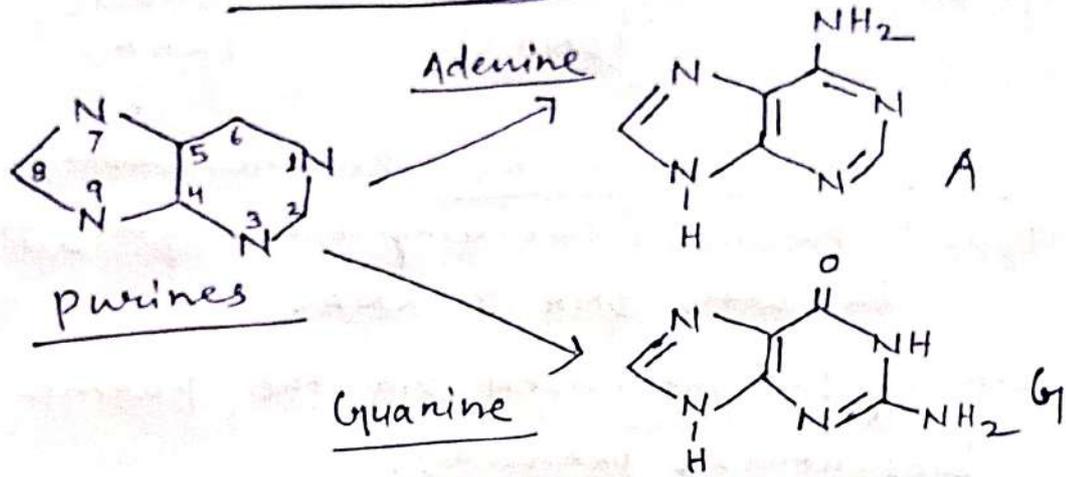


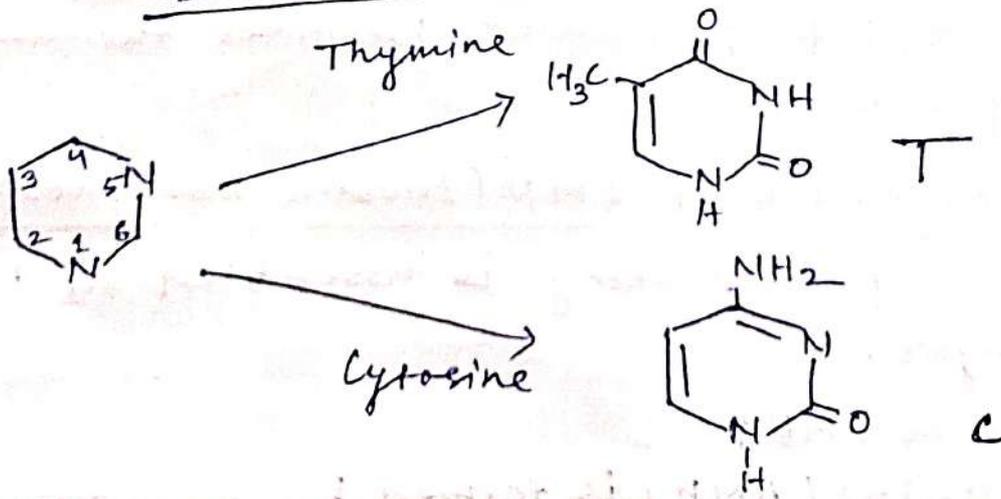
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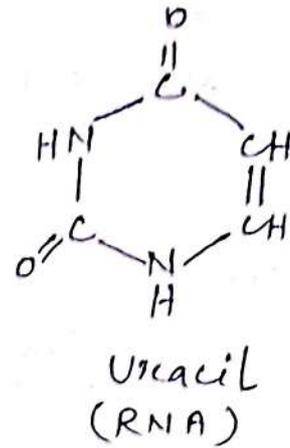
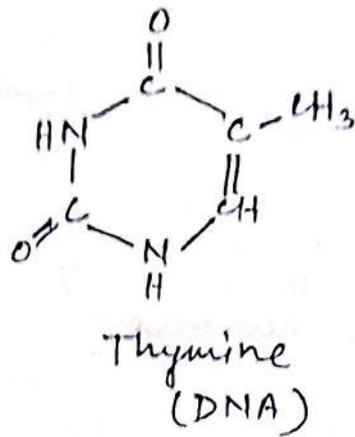
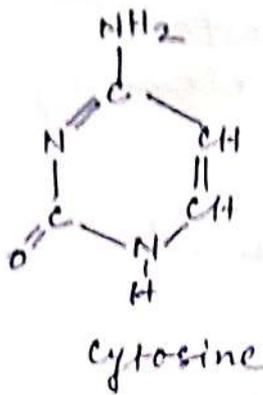
Structure and synthesis of Nucleotide
Bases - purines



Bases - Pyrimidines



(2)



[1] Adenine & Guanine (Purines Bases)

Type: purines (two-ring heterocycle) found in both DNA & RNA.

Pathway: - synthesized via the purine biosynthesis pathway.

- The purine ring is not preformed; instead, it is built step by step on a sugar phosphate backbone (PRPP - phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate) steps:

PRPP formation: Ribose - 5 - phosphate →
PRPP (activated sugar)

Formation of phosphoribosylamine:

PRPP + glutamine provides the amino group.

Formation of IMP (Inosine monophosphate):

The purine ring is assembled on the sugar.

from IMP:

Adenine (AMP) is formed by aminotransferase reactions.

(3)

Guanine (GMP) is formed after oxidation then amino substitution.

N.B. IMP is the branch point for both A and G.

Important conclusions:

- Adenine and Guanine synthesis share a common IMP intermediate.
- Purine synthesis requires many enzymes and is energetically costly.
- PRPP is a central activated intermediate linking both Purine and Pyrimidine pathways.

[2] Cytosine, Uracil & Thymine (Pyrimidine Bases)

Type: one ring heterocycle, Pyrimidines.

- Cytosine found in DNA & RNA
- Uracil in RNA only
- Thymine in DNA only

Pathway:

- Pyrimidine ring is synthesized first as a complete ring before attachment to PRPP (unlike Purines).
- The key initial intermediate is Orotate formed from carbamoyl phosphate and aspartate.
- Orotate then reacts with PRPP \rightarrow Orotidine monophosphate (OMP) \rightarrow decarboxylated to UMP (Uridine monophosphate).

steps:

carbamoyl phosphate + Aspartate \longrightarrow

carbamoyl aspartate \longrightarrow Orotate.

Orotate + PRPP \longrightarrow OMP (Orotidine mono-phosphate).

OMP decarboxylation \longrightarrow UMP (Uridine mono-phosphate).

Cytosine (CTP) is formed by amination of UTP

Thymine (dTMP) pathway involves methylation, usually using methyl group donors

(e.g. - 5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate) in DNA metabolism.

(Uracil and cytosine are directly synthesized; thymine requires an extra methylation step.