



Purine degradation and Gout

- Color Index:
- Important.
- Extra Information.
- Doctors slides.

Objectives:

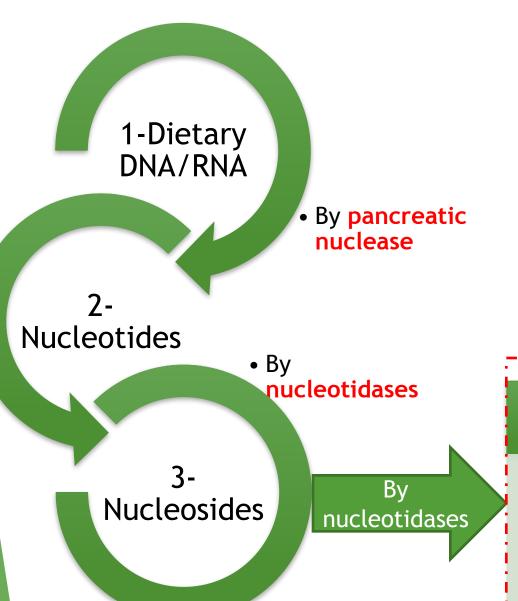
By the end of the lecture. Students should be familiar with:

- ▶ Purine degradation pathway.
- ▶ Fate of uric acid in humans.
- Gout and hyperuricemia:
- Biochemistry
- Types
- Treatment

Purine degradation pathway

- The major source of dietary nucleic acids (purines and pyrimidines) is meat.
- ► Purine and pyrimidine bases are absorbed by the intestine. (small intestine)
- ► The ingested bases are mostly degraded into different products by degradation pathways.
- ► These products are then <u>excreted</u> by the body (product for purine degradation = uric acid)
- Adenosine and guanosine (purines) are finally degraded to uric acid by purine degradation pathway.

Purine degradation pathway



- للتوضيح: *من ٢٥٥*
- 1-Degradation of the nucleic acid into its building blocks "nucleotides"
- 2-Removal of phosphate group from the nucleotides by the enzyme "nucleotidase".

٣-تنفك النيوكليوسايدز إلى مكوناتها، سكر رايبوز + قواعد نيتروجينية (إما بيورين أو بيريميدين). لاحظو ان البيورين هو اللي يعطي يوريك أسيد في نهاية المطاف وليس البيرميدينز!

Remember:

Nucleoside= Nitrogenous base + Ribose Nucleotide= Nitrogenous base + Ribose + PO₄

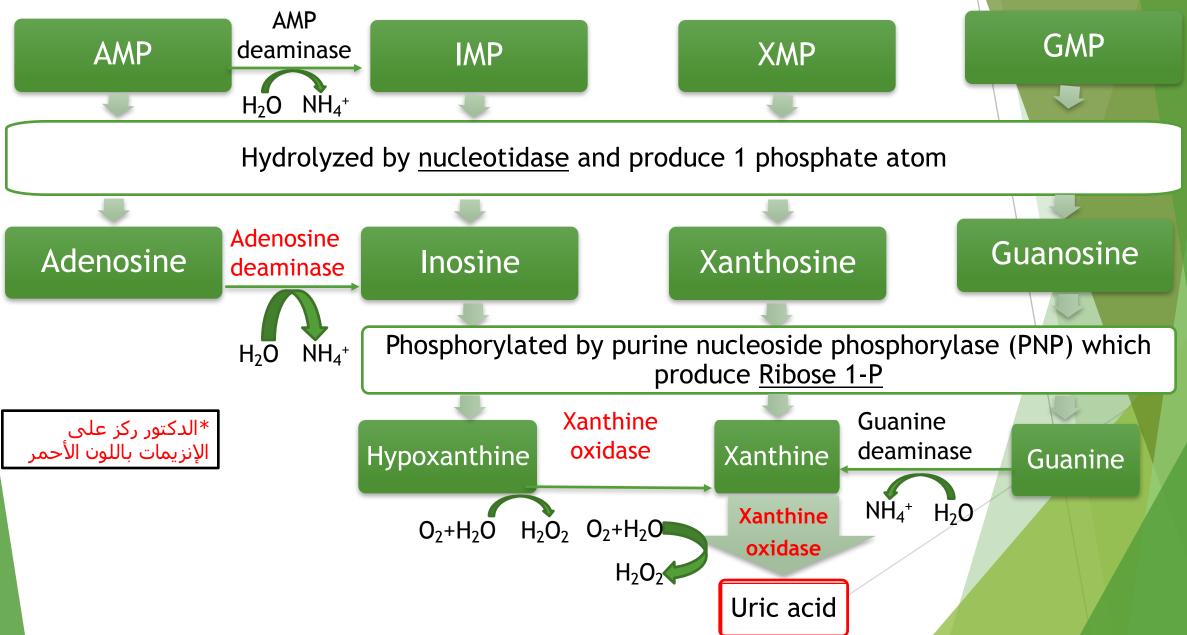
A-Free purine bases + ribose

- By purine degradation pathway
- Are converted to uric acid

B-Free pyrimidine bases + ribose

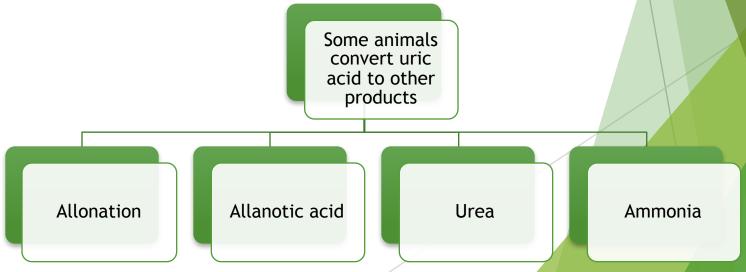
- By pyrimidine degradation pathway
- Are converted to Malonyl CoA

Major pathway of purine catabolism in animals



Fate of uric acid in humans

- In humans, primates, birds and reptiles the final product of purine degradation is uric acid, which is then excreted in the urine.
- Uric acid is less soluble in water.
- Reptiles, insects and birds excrete uric acid as a <u>paste of crystals</u> to save water.
- Humans excrete uric acid in the urine, they do not have enzymes to further degrade uric acid.
- Excessive production of uric acid causes deposition of uric acid crystals in the joints leading to:
- a. Gout.
- b. Hyperuricemia.



Fate of uric acid in Animals

Uric acid

- Primates
- Birds
- Reptiles

Urate oxidase

Allonation

Other mammals

**Degradation of uric acid to ammonia in some animals, doctor said only read names *girls*

Allonatioc Acid

• Teleost fish

Allonatiocase

Ammonia

Invertebrates



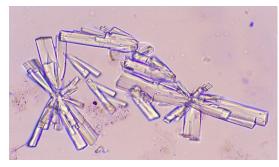
Urea

 Cartilaginous fish

Allonationase

Gout

- Gout is a disease due to high levels of uric acid in body fluids.
- ▶ 7.0 mg/dL and above
- Uric acid accumulates because of:
- a. Overproduction
- b. Underexcretion
- ▶ Painful arthritic joint inflammation due to deposits of insoluble sodium urate crystals (especially big toe).
- ► Affects 3 per 1000 people.
- Sodium urate crystals accumulate in kidneys, ureter and joints leading to chronic gouty arthritis.



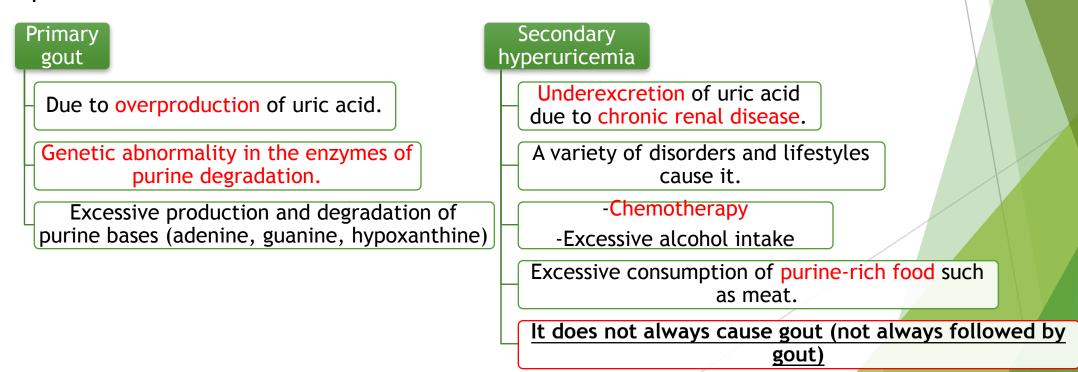
Sodium urate crystals in urine



Swollen joints

Gout

- Inaccurately associated with overtreating and drinking.
- ▶ Alcohol used to be contaminated with lead during manufacture and storage, and lead decreases excretion of uric acid from kidneys causing hyperuricemia and gout.
- Excessive meat consumption increases uric acid production in some individuals.
- There are two main causes of gout:
- Overproduction of uric acid.
 Underexcretion of uric acid.



Treatment

Analgesic, anti-inflammatory drugs	To reduce pain and inflammation
Uricoseric acid	To increase uric acid <u>excretion</u>
Xanthine oxidase inhibitor (rate limiting enzyme) • Febuxostat • Allopurinol	To reduce uric acid <u>production</u>

Videos

Gout: treatment, causes, massage therapy, prevention:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QOa7TLnwFXs&spfreload=10

Gout treatment tips and advice:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=btuhyPTwD7Q

► Recall:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MA-ouz1LtpM

Gout:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=103F-b8FfDY

Quiz

https://www.onlinequizcreator.com/purine-degradation-and-gout/quiz-239407

► Girls team members:

1-هبة الناصر.

2- زينة الكاف

3-ابتسام المطيري

4- بشرى قوقندي

5-ربی برناوي

6- سمية الغامدي

▶ Boys team members:

1- محمد المهوس.

-Contact us:

Biochemistryteam436@gmail.com

twitter.com/436biochemteam

-Team leaders:

رانیا العیسی. عبدالله المانع.

Reference:

Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews Biochemistry: Unit II, Chapter 11, Pages 125 - 136.

436 Biochemistry team