

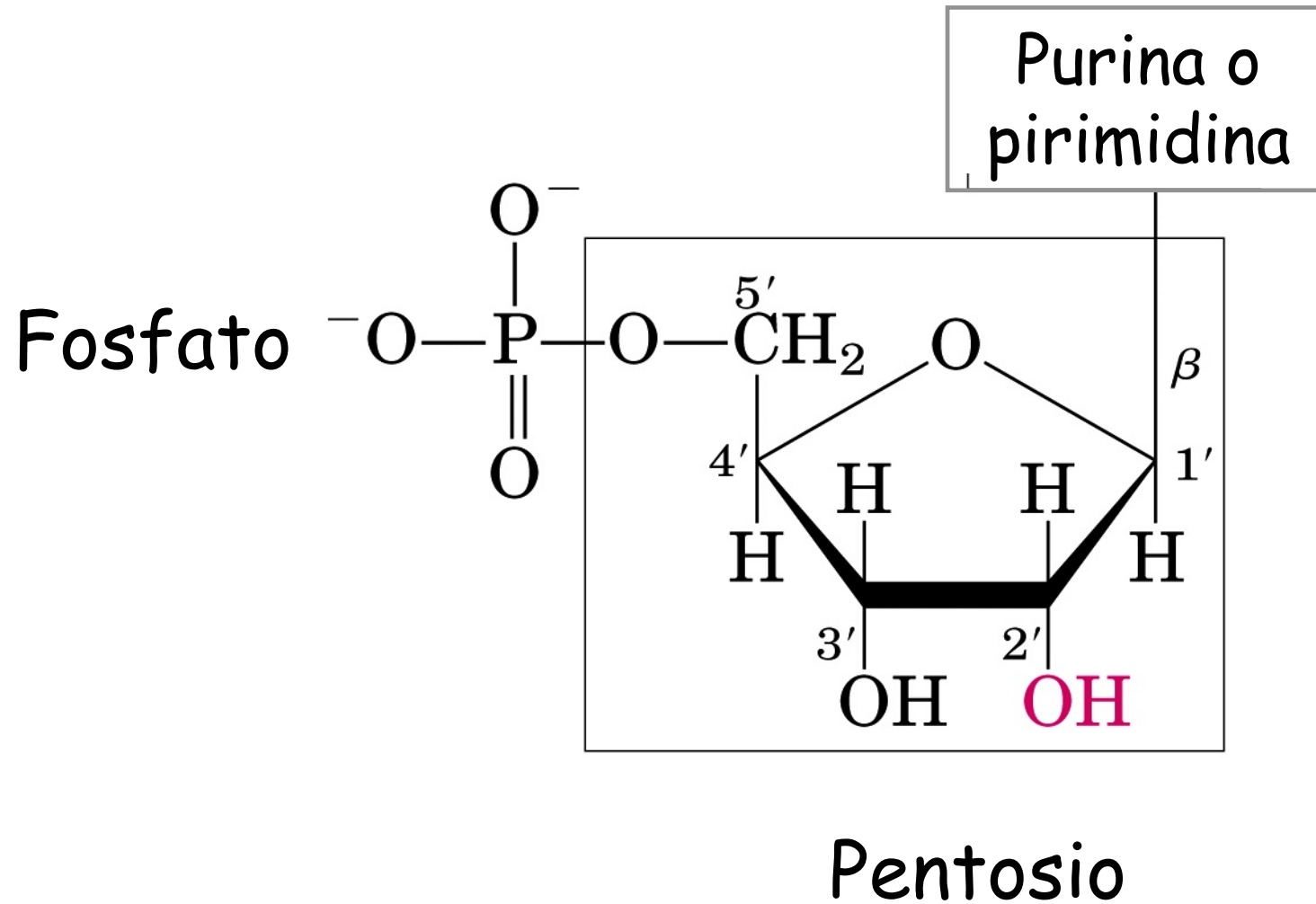
## AVVERTENZA

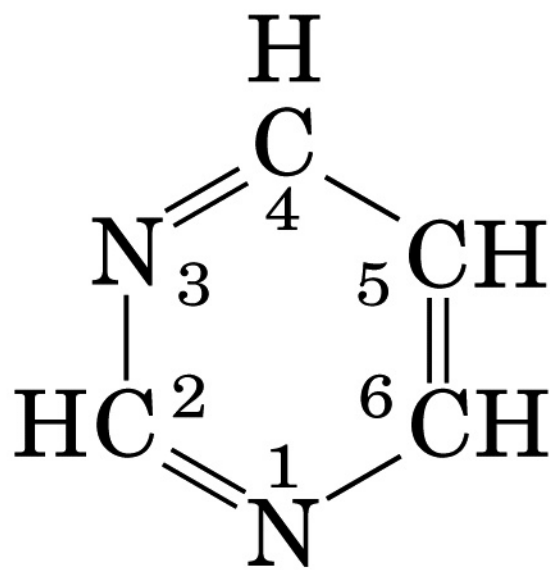
Il presente materiale didattico è messo a disposizione degli studenti per facilitare la comprensione degli argomenti trattati nel corso delle lezioni e lo studio individuale

Non sostituisce il libro di testo che rappresenta lo strumento fondamentale per lo studio della **Biochimica generale e molecolare**

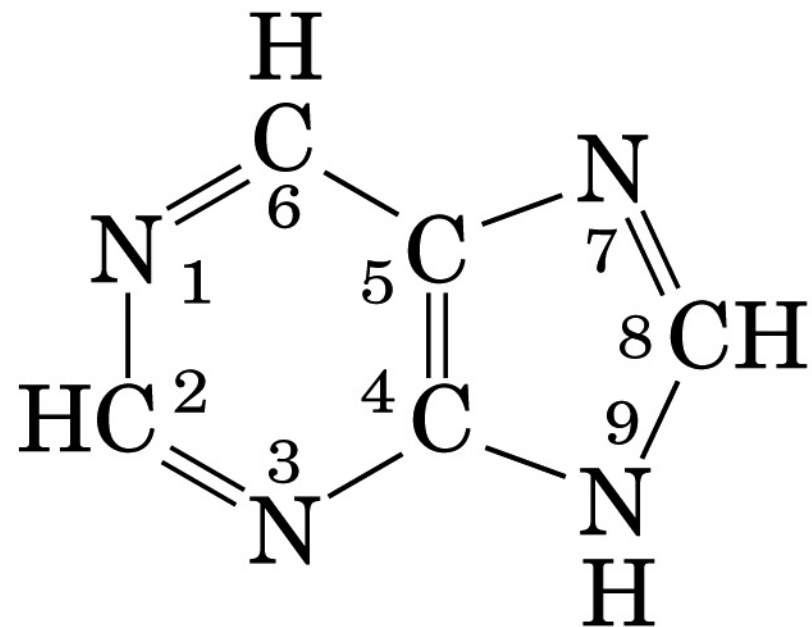
Le immagini utilizzate sono tratte dal libro di testo consigliato e da quelli da consultare indicati nelle diapositive 3-7 del file  
INTRODUZIONE

# Nucleotide





Pirimidina



Purina

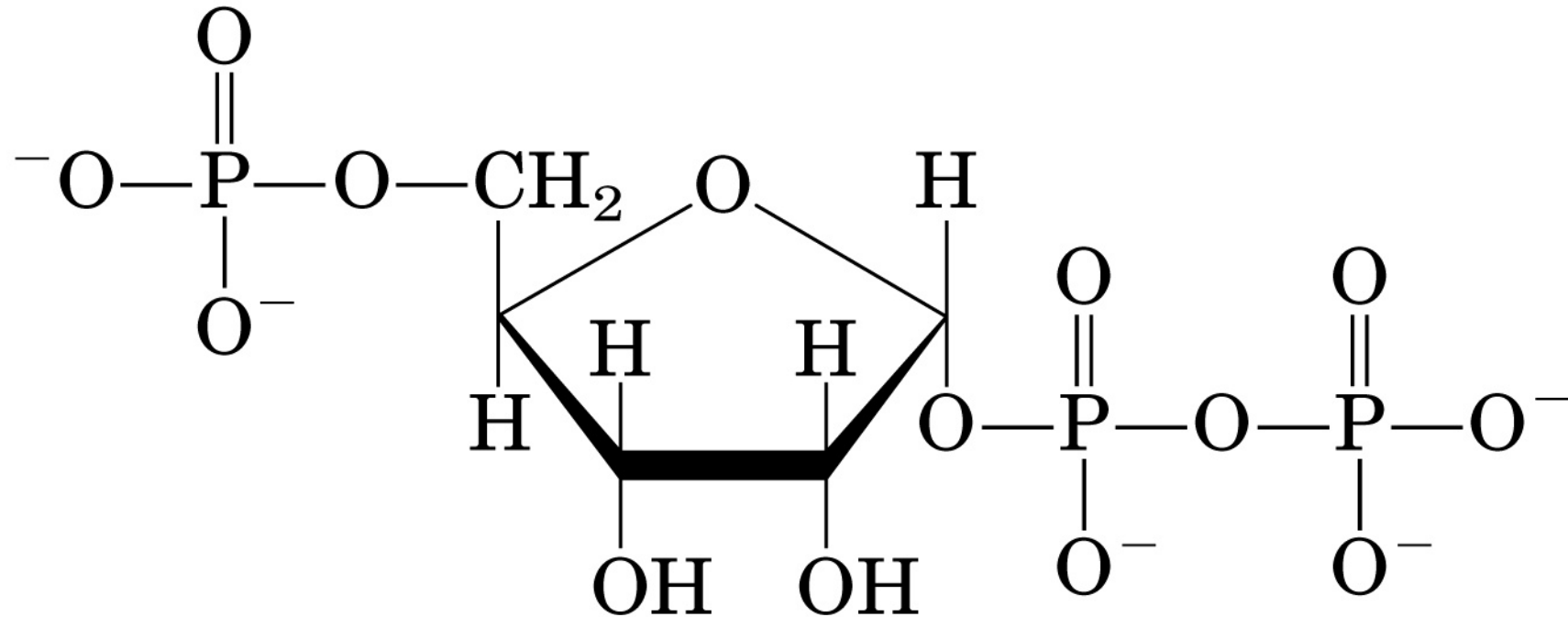
## FUNZIONI DEI NUCLEOTIDI

- I nucleosidi 5'-trifosfato sono trasportatori di energia
- ATP ha un ruolo centrale nel metabolismo energetico
- GTP importante per la sintesi proteica e nella trasduzione del segnale
- CTP importante nella sintesi dei lipidi
- UTP importante nel metabolismo dei carboidrati
- I nucleotidi ciclici sono utilizzati come segnali intracellulari e regolatori del metabolismo

# Biosintesi dei nucleotidi

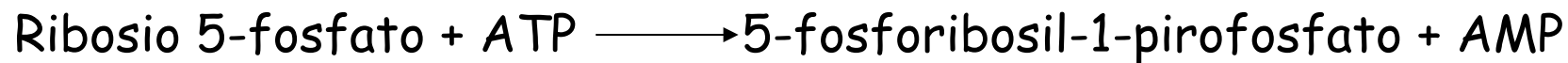
- Non ci sono riserve di nucleotidi nella cellula
- Biosintesi continua nelle cellule in divisione
- Due vie biosintetiche:
  - De novo
  - Di salvataggio

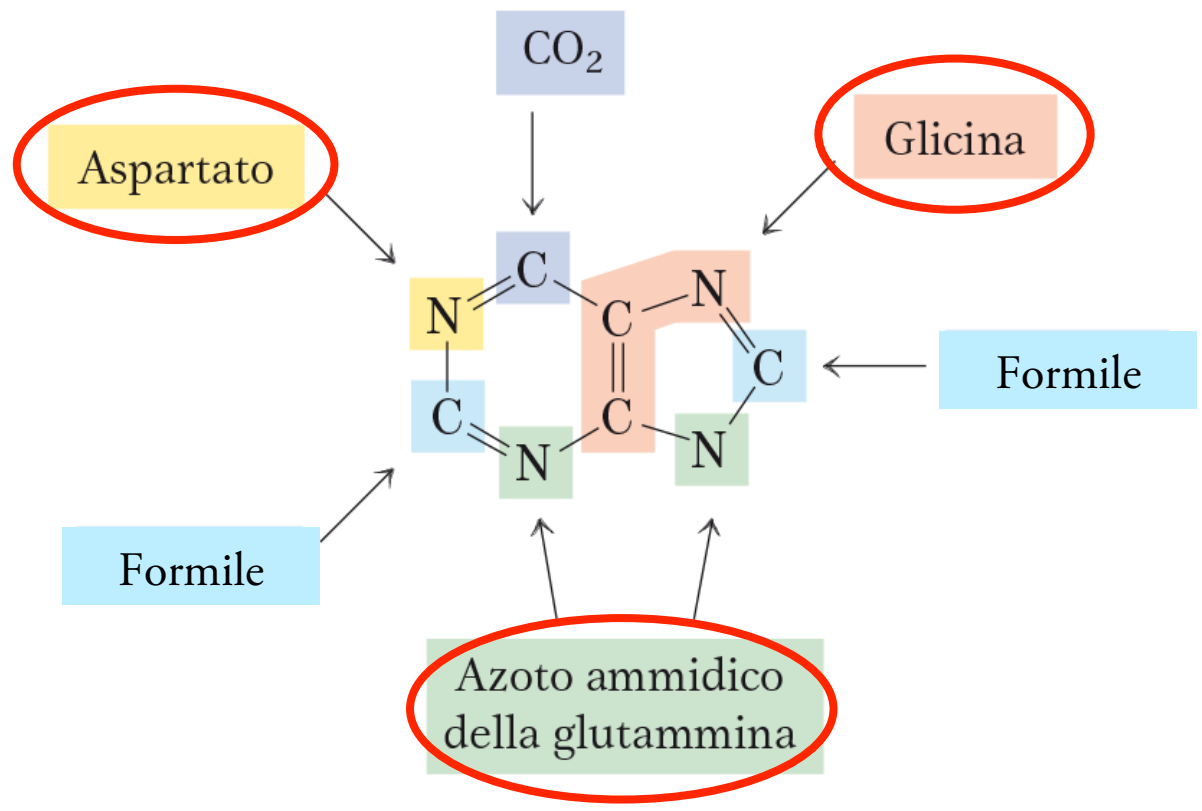
Nella biosintesi dei nucleotidi, sia con la via de novo che con la via di salvataggio, è indispensabile il ribosio attivato, PRPP



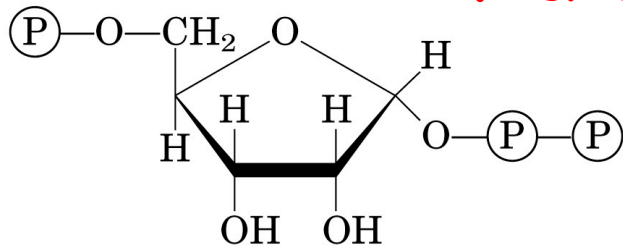
## 5-Fosforibosil-1-pirofosfato (PRPP)

Ribosio fosfato pirofosfochinasi (PRPP sintetasi)





# Via de novo della biosintesi dei nucleotidi purinici



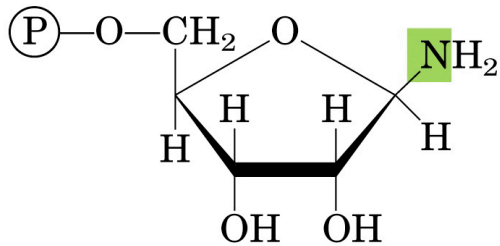
**Glutamina-PRPP  
ammidotransferasi**

①

Glutamina

Glutammato

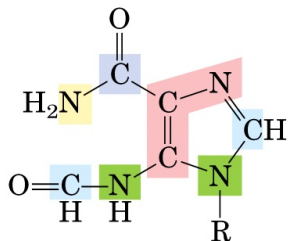
PP<sub>i</sub>



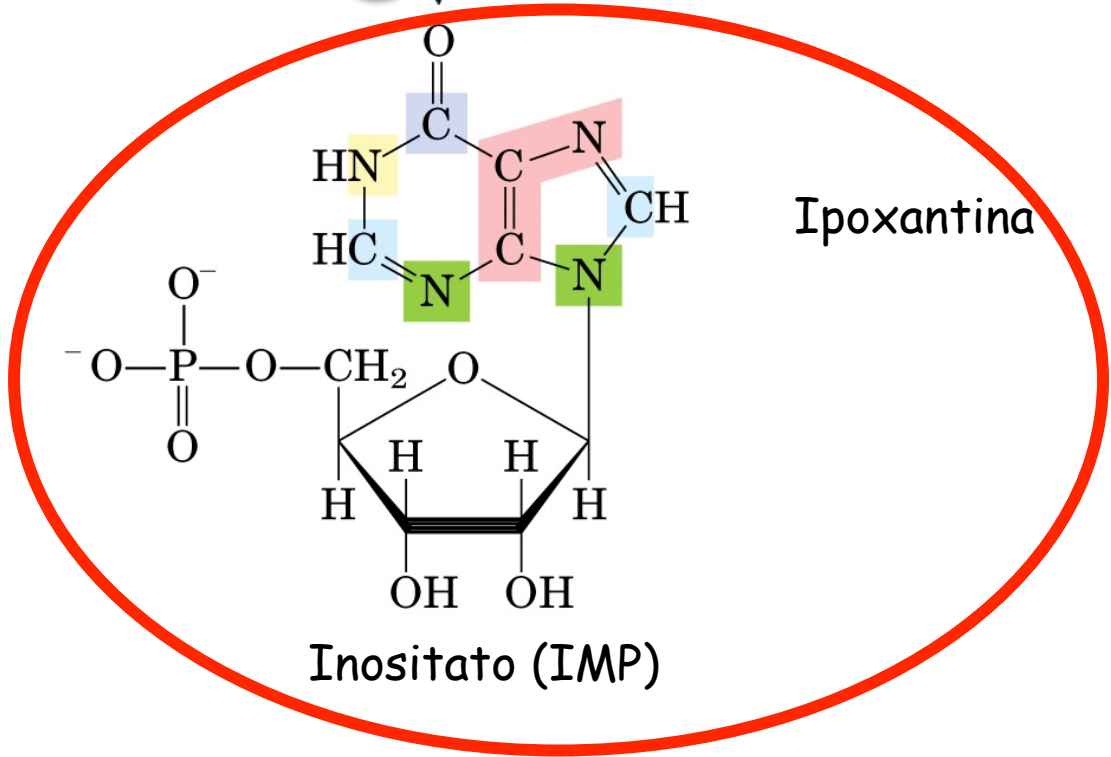
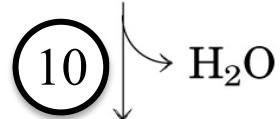
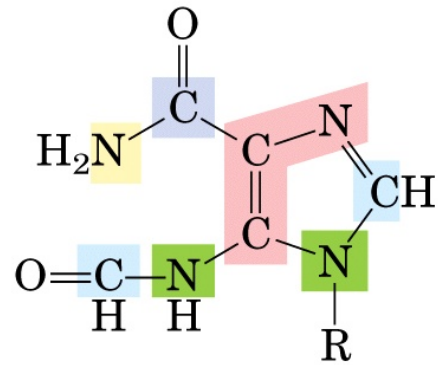
La base azotata si costruisce sul ribosio

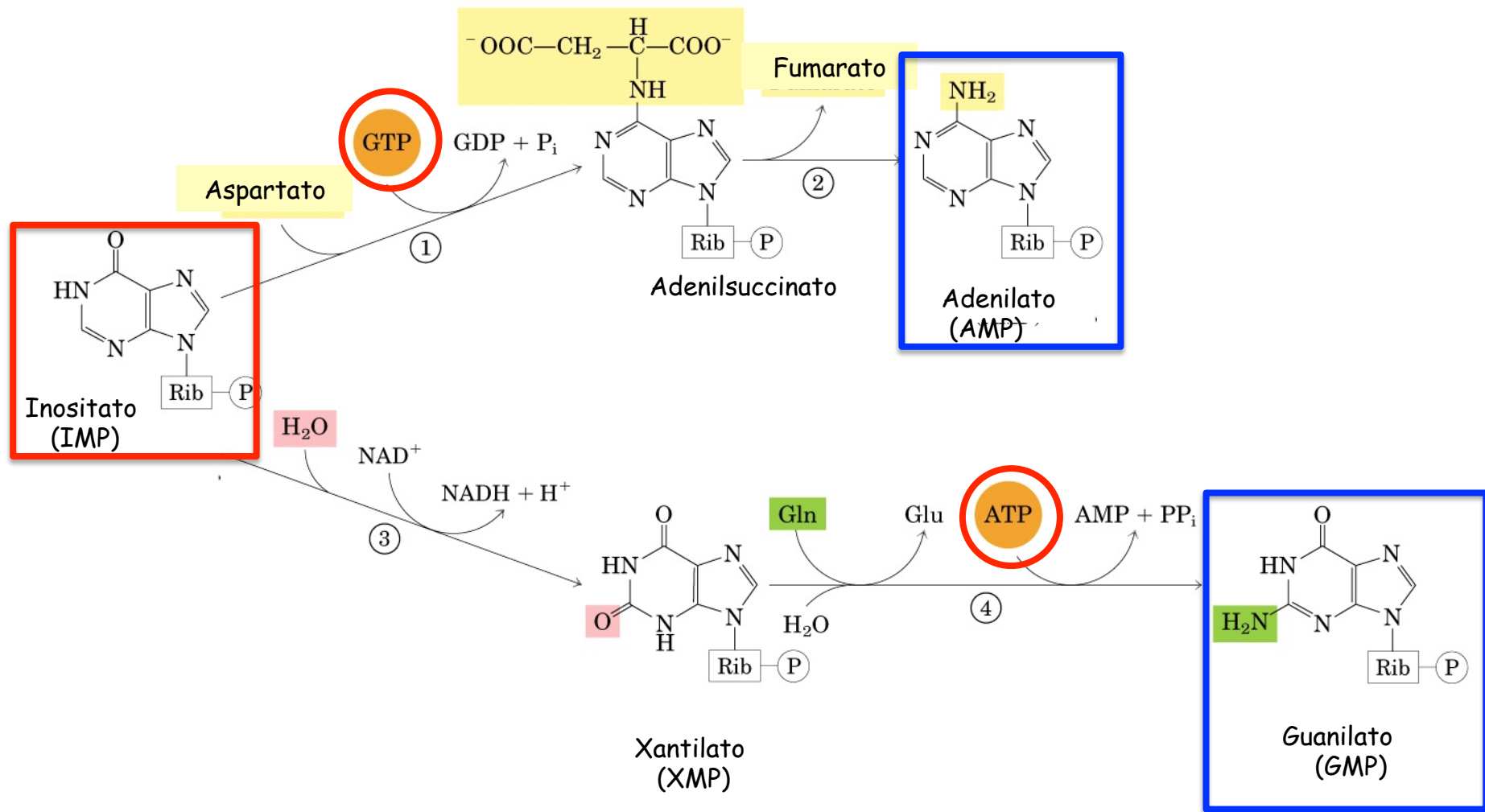
②

③

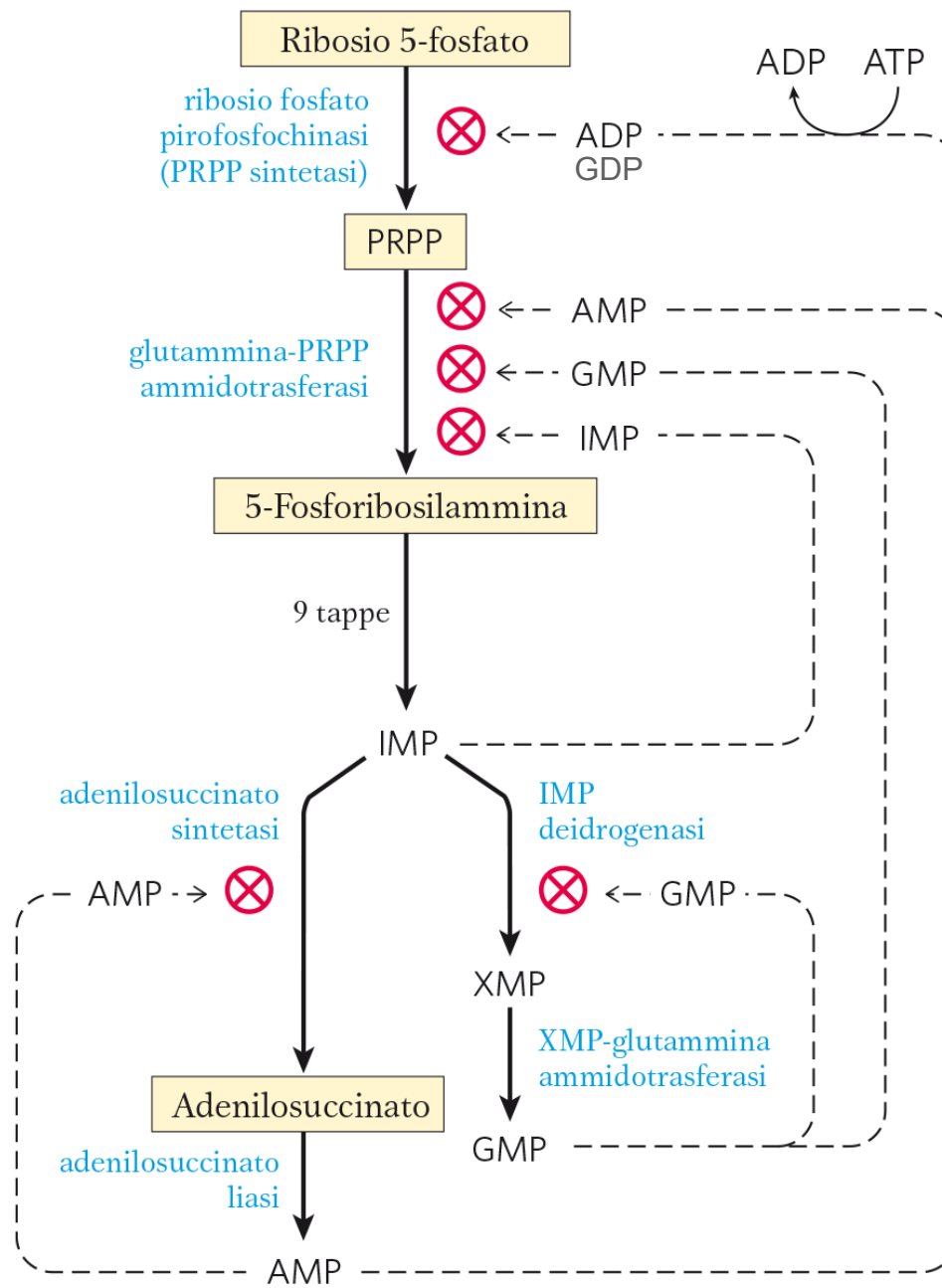


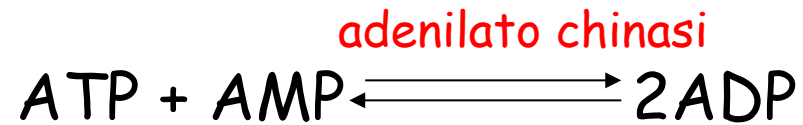




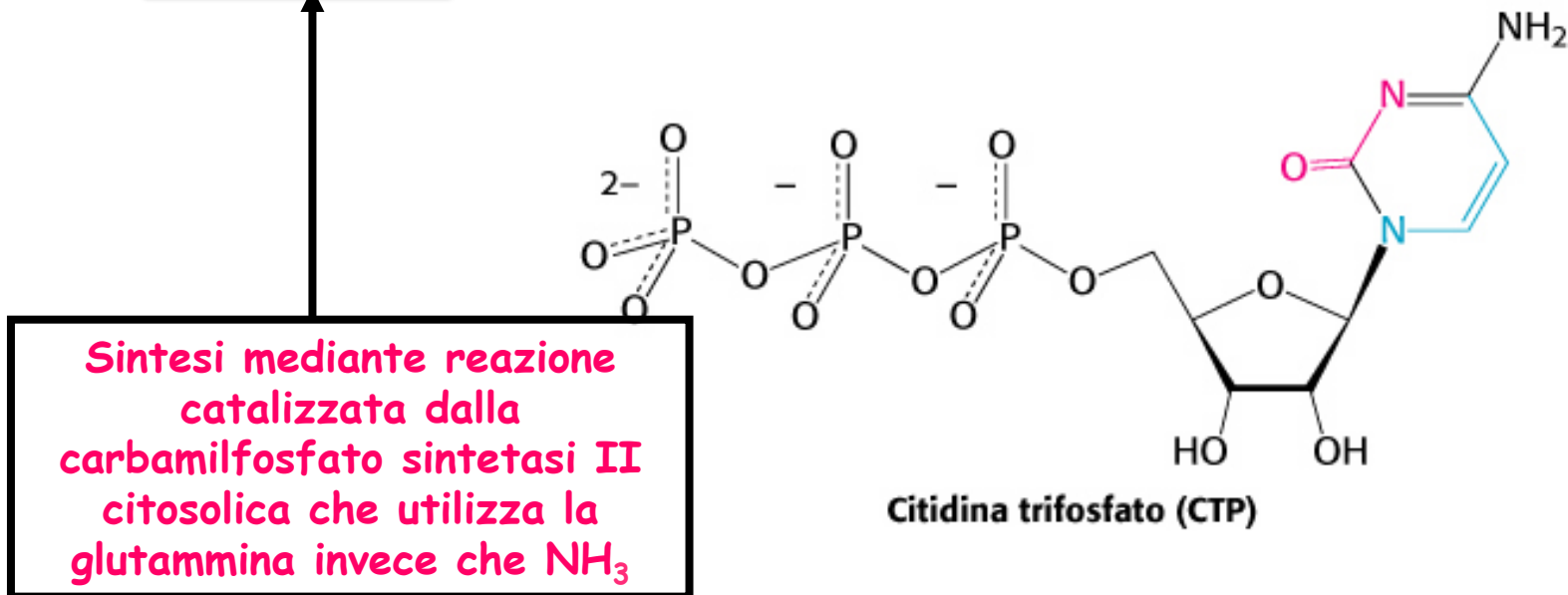
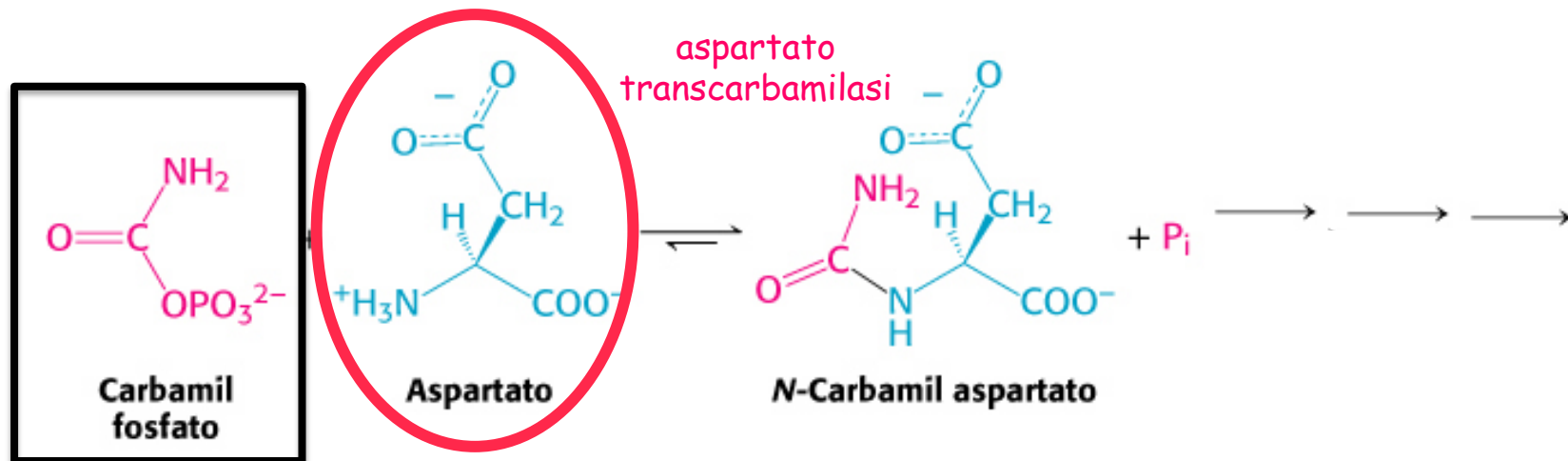


- La sintesi dell'AMP necessita dell'idrolisi di 8 legami fosfoandridici
- La sintesi di GMP necessita dell'idrolisi di 9 legami fosfoandridici

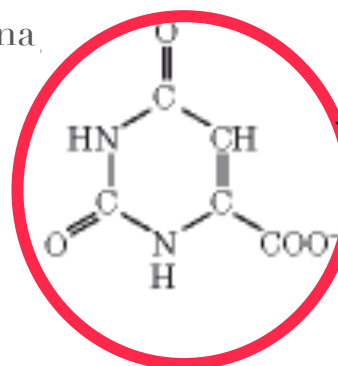
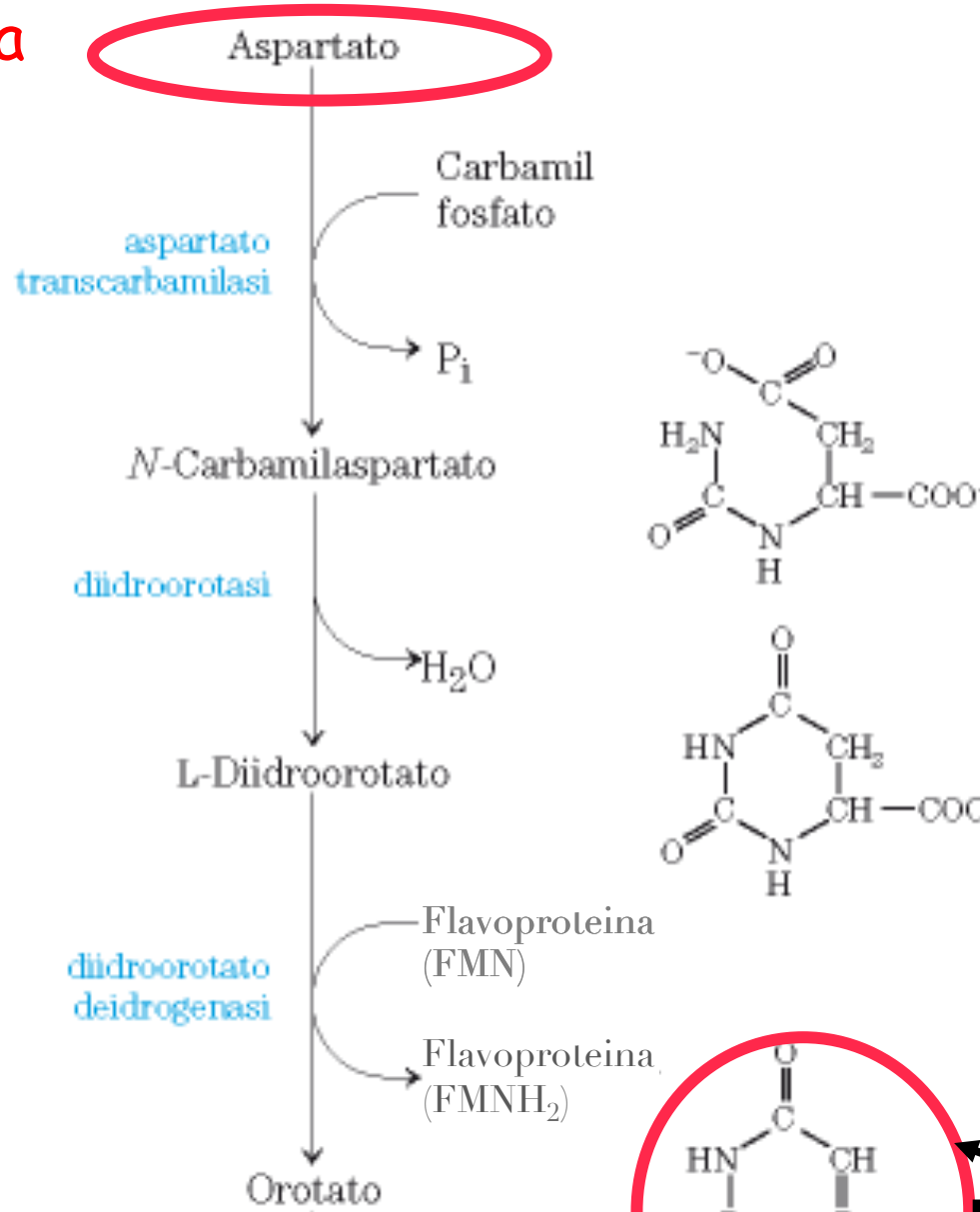




# Via de novo della biosintesi dei nucleotidi pirimidinici

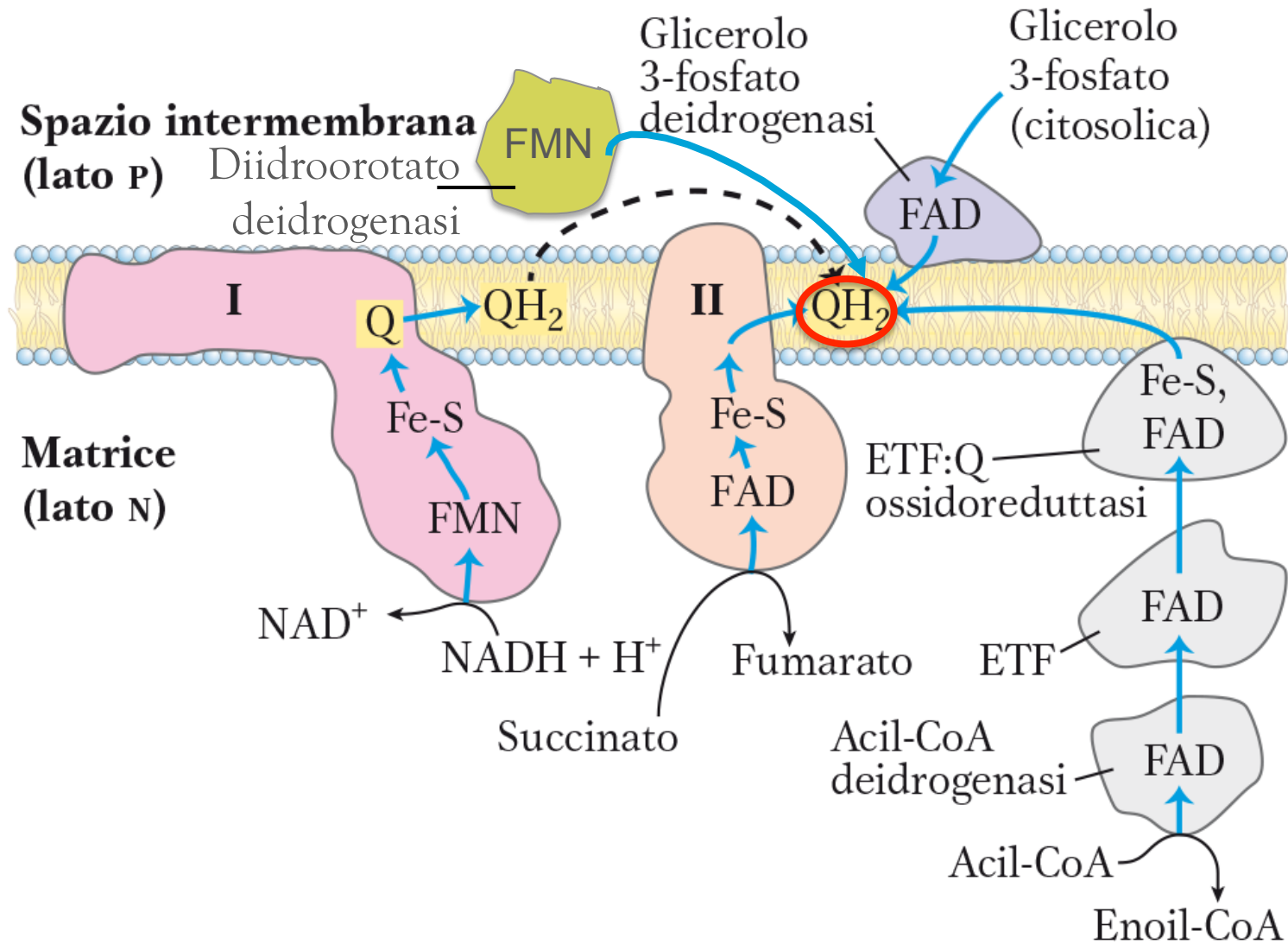


Via de novo della biosintesi dei nucleotidi pirimidinici

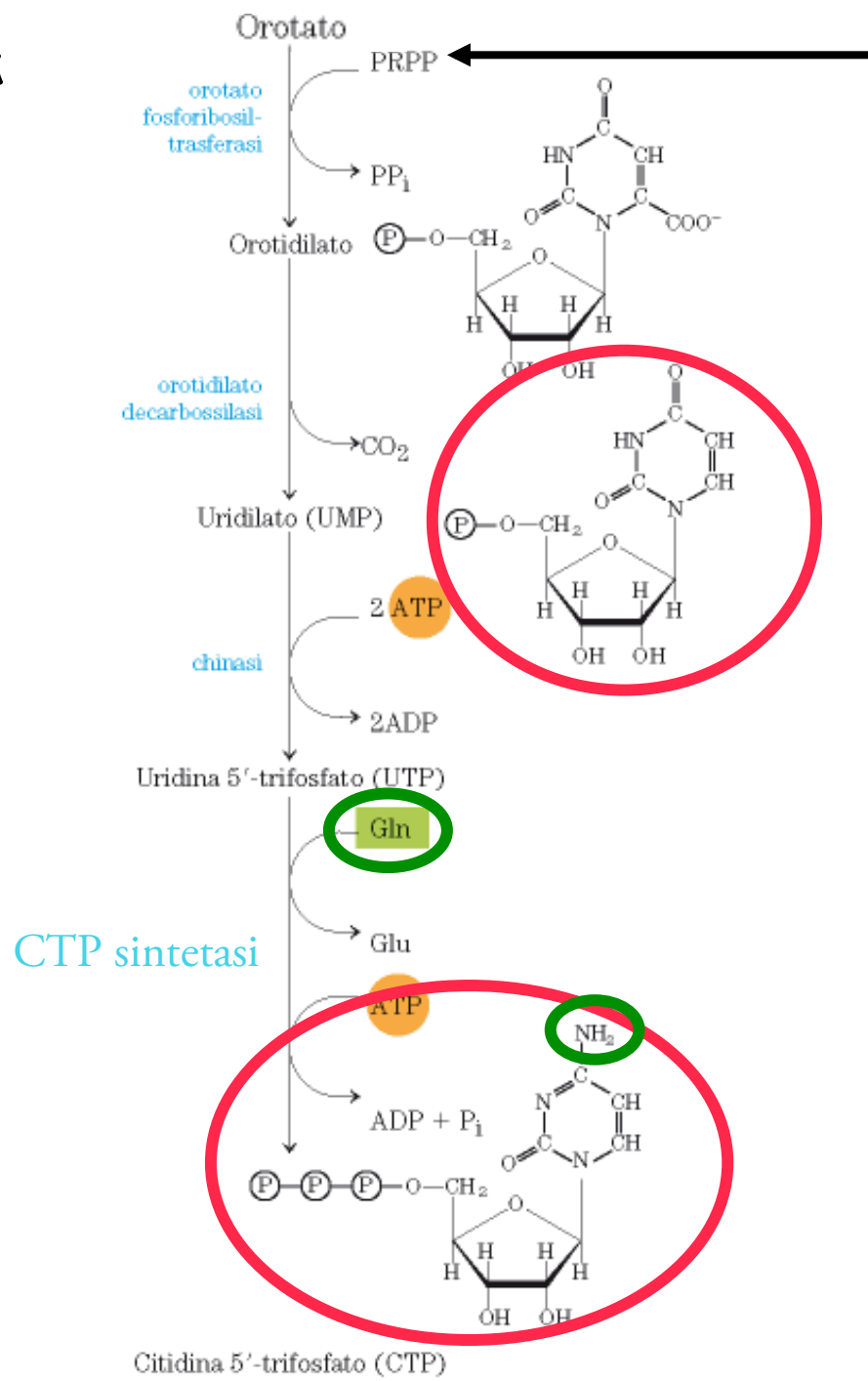


Base pirimidinica non presente negli acidi nucleici

# VIE DI TRASFERIMENTO DEGLI ELETTRONI ALL'UBICHINONE



# Via de novo della biosintesi dei nucleotidi pirimidinici



Dopo la formazione della base azotata si ha il trasferimento sul ribosio

Gln  
Glu  
CTP sintetasi

Citidina 5'-trifosfato (CTP)



# Via de novo della biosintesi dei nucleotidi pirimidinici

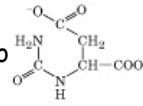
aspartato

Aspartato transcarbamilasi

carbamilfosfato

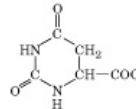
P<sub>i</sub>

N-Carbamilaspartato



H<sub>2</sub>O

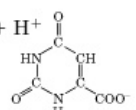
Diidroorotato



NAD<sup>+</sup>

NADH + H<sup>+</sup>

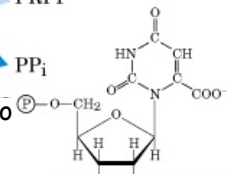
orotato



PRPP

PP<sub>i</sub>

orotidilato



CO<sub>2</sub>

Uridilato (UMP)

2 ATP

2 ADP

Uridina 5'-trifosfato (UTP)

Gln

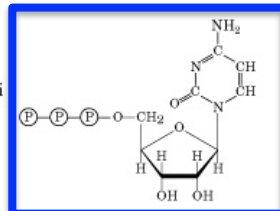
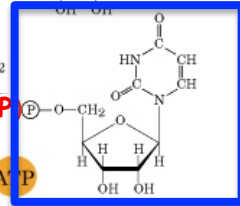
Glu

ATP

ADP + P<sub>i</sub>

Citidina 5'-trifosfato (CTP)

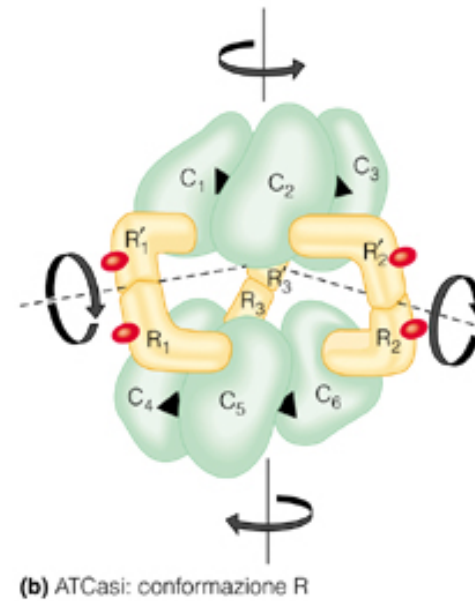
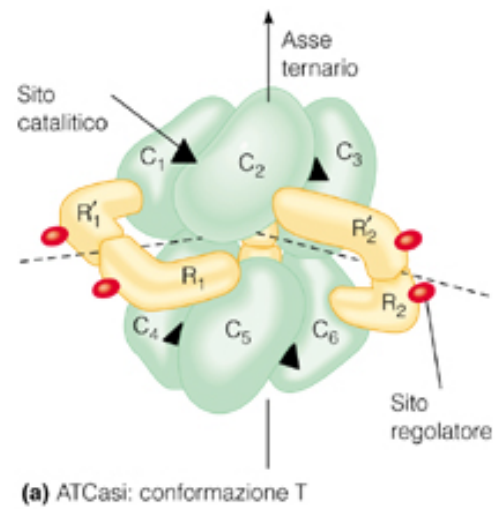
Inibizione a feedback



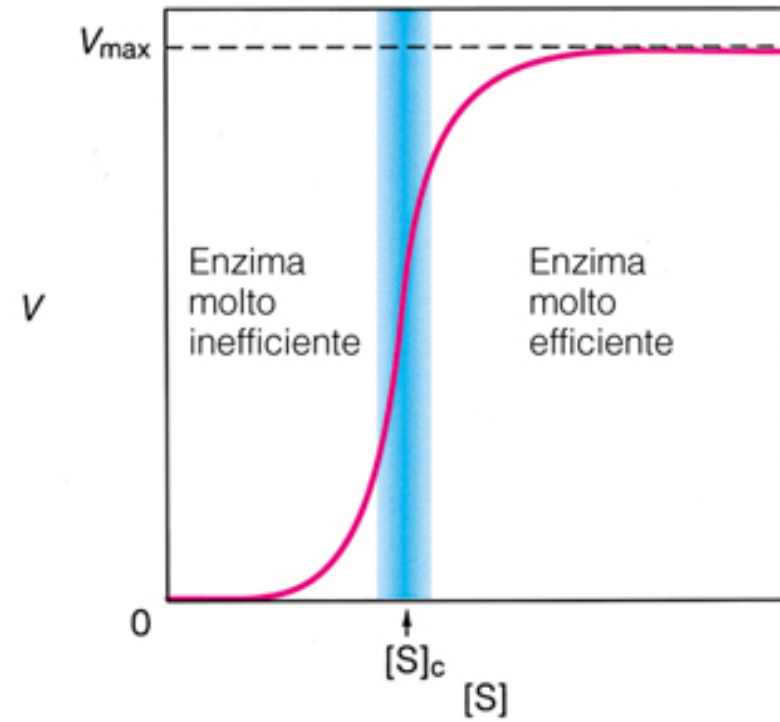
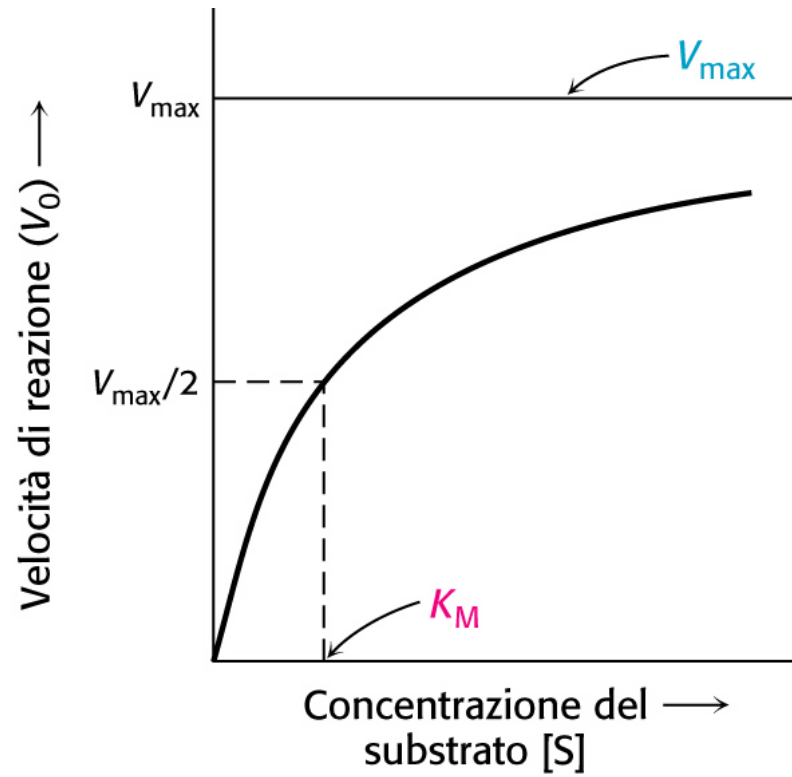
# Regolazione allosterica

C = subunità catalitica

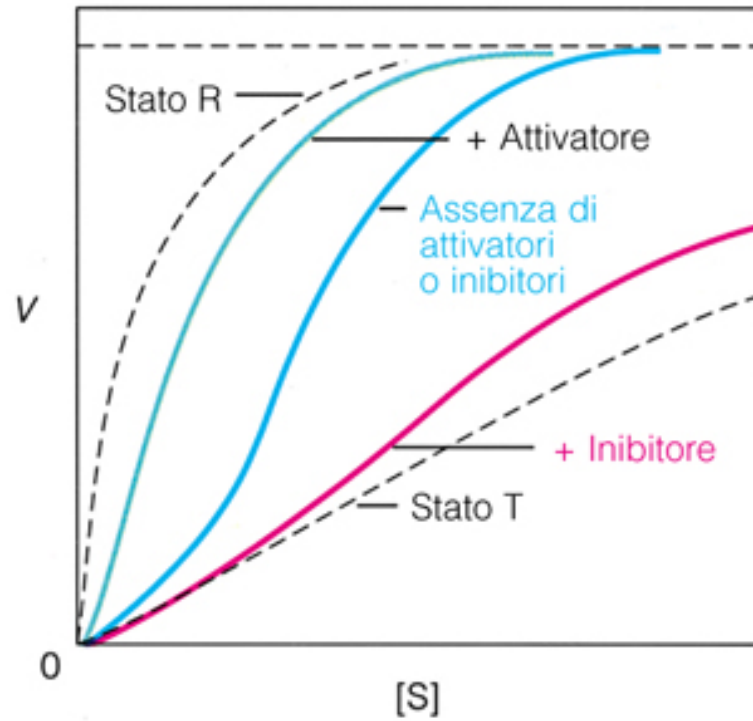
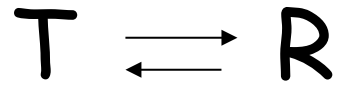
R = subunità regolatrice



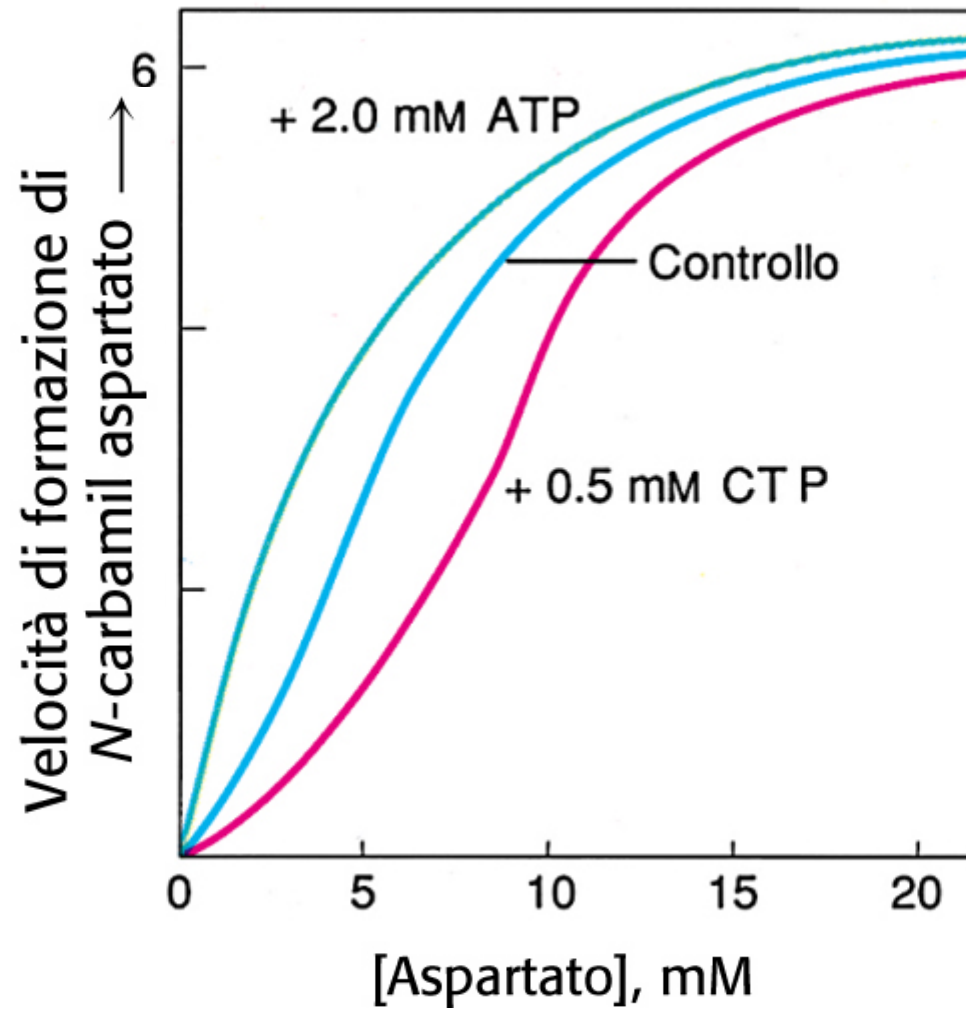
# Regolazione allosterica



# Regolazione allosterica



## Regolazione allosterica



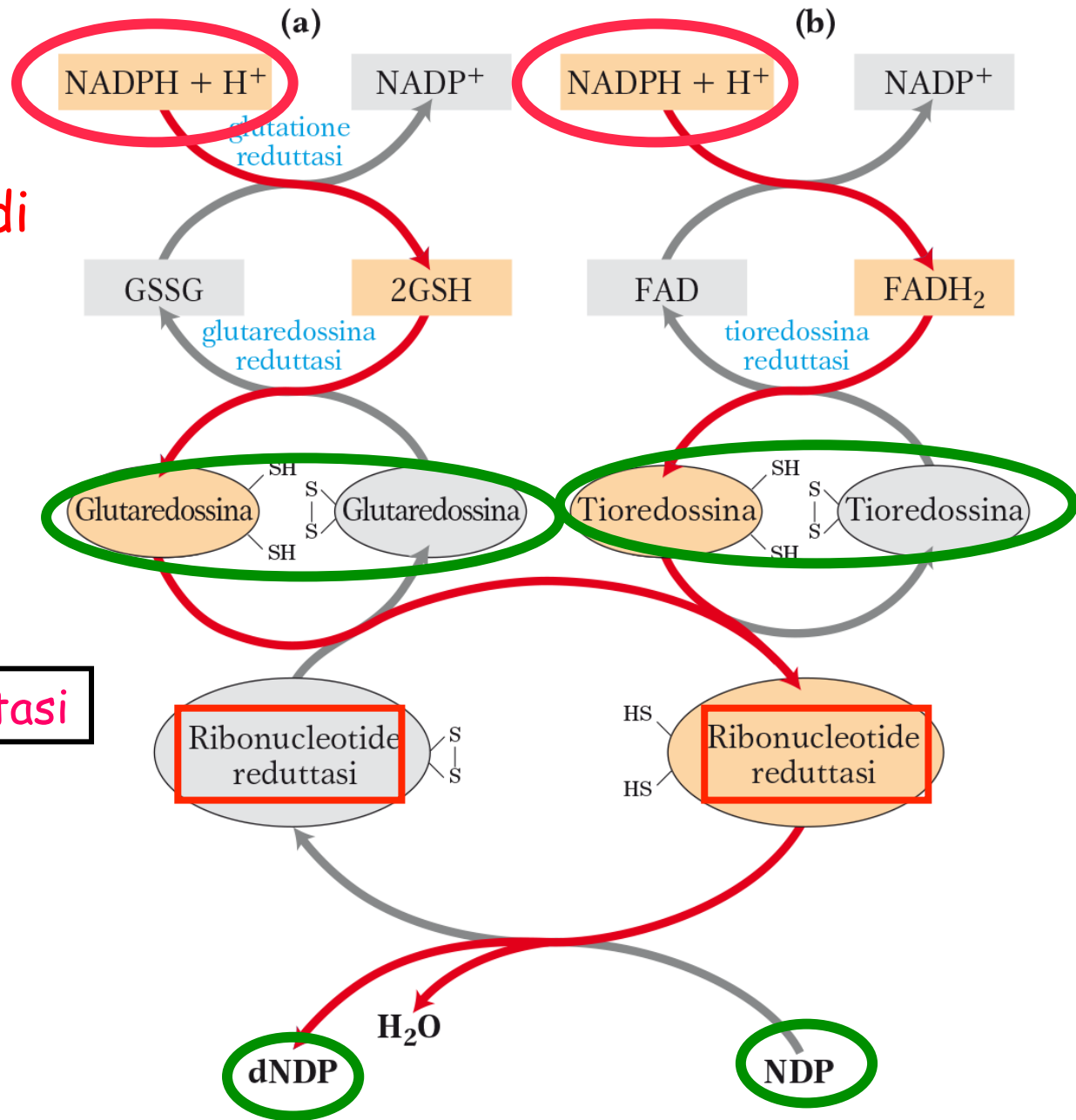
# Via di salvataggio delle basi azotate

- E' più importante per il recupero delle basi puriniche (la carenza, su base genetica, di enzimi di questa via causa gravi malattie)
- Indispensabile il PRPP

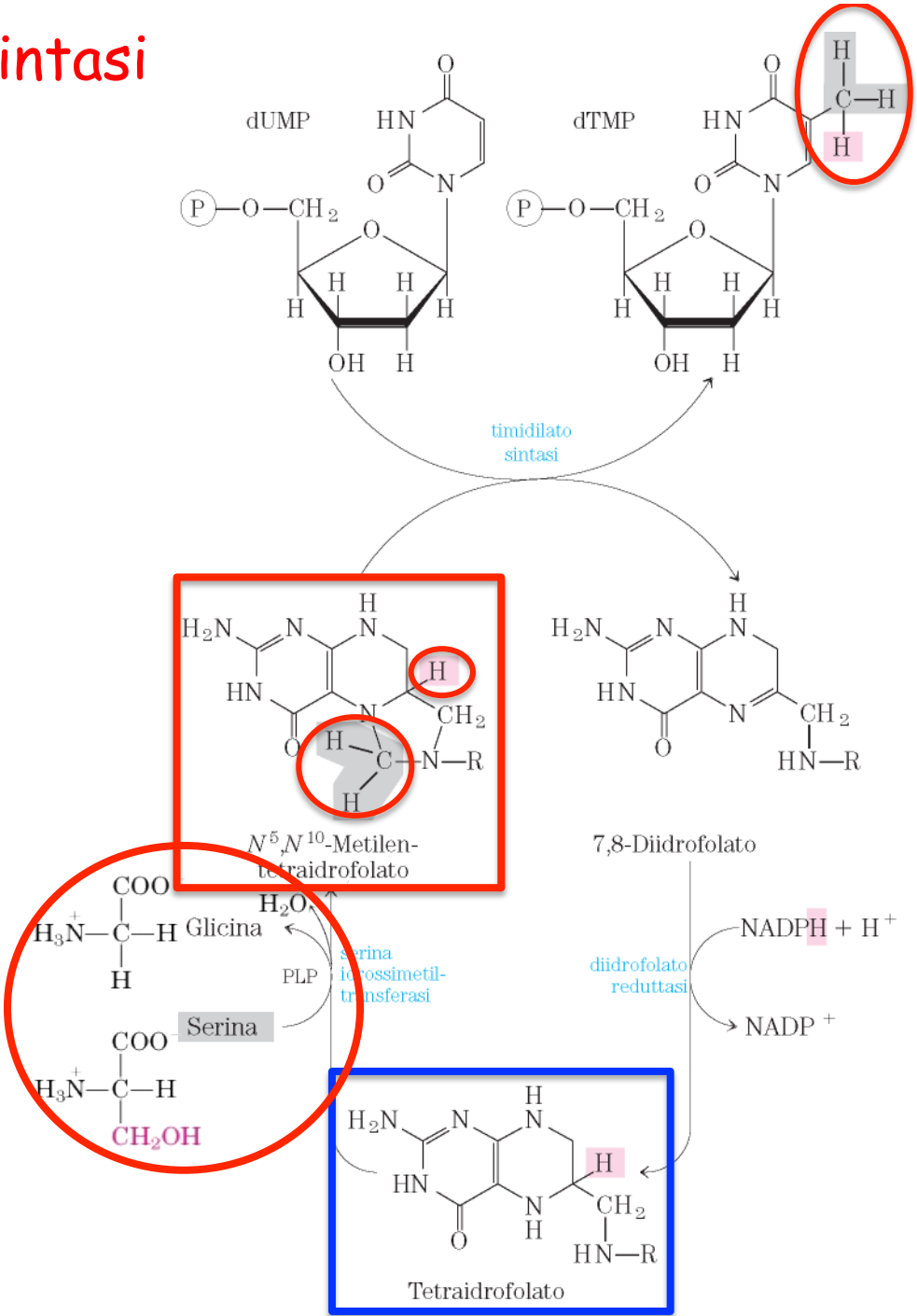


# Sintesi dei deossiribonucleotidi difosfato

Ribonucleotide reduttasi

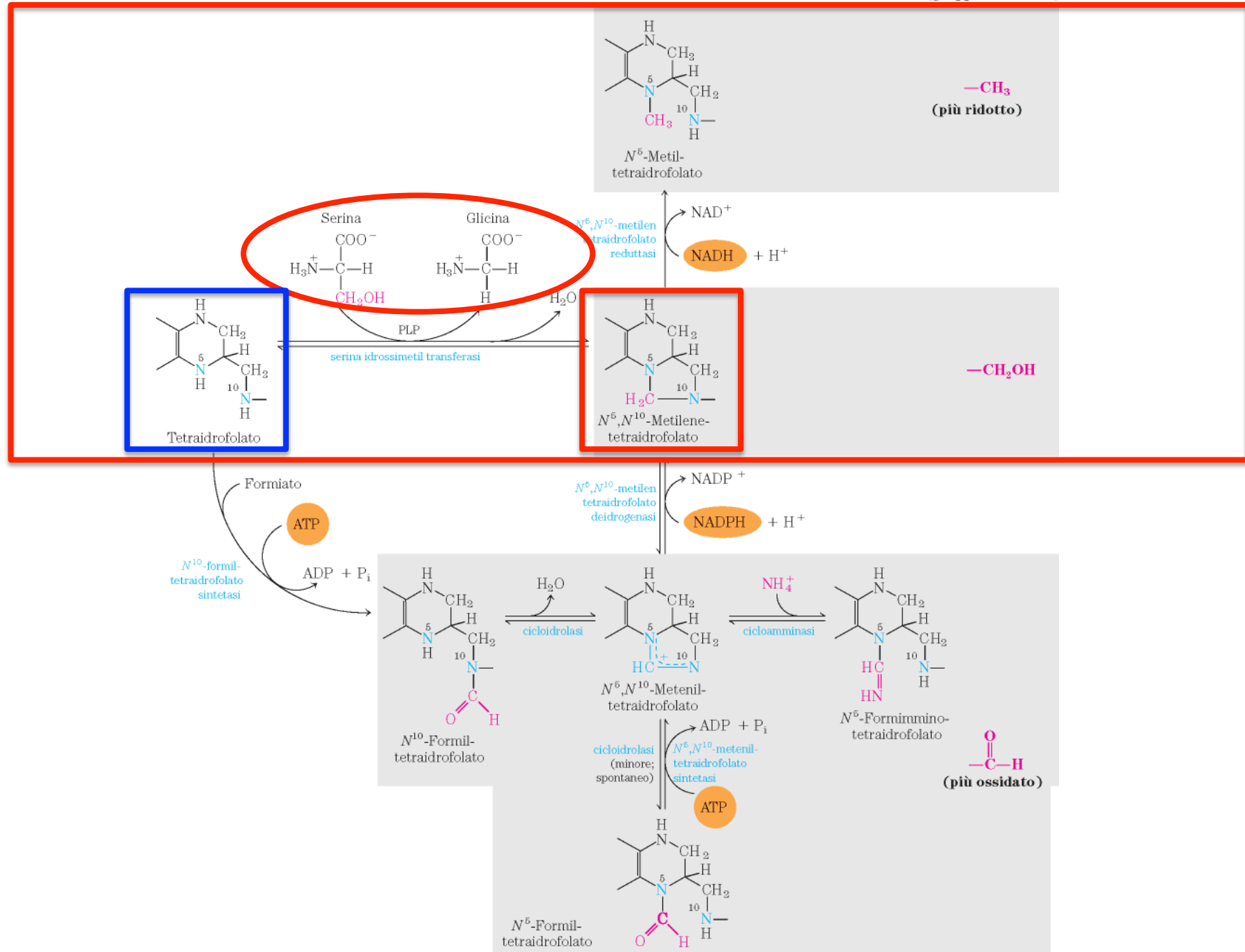


# Timidilato sintasi

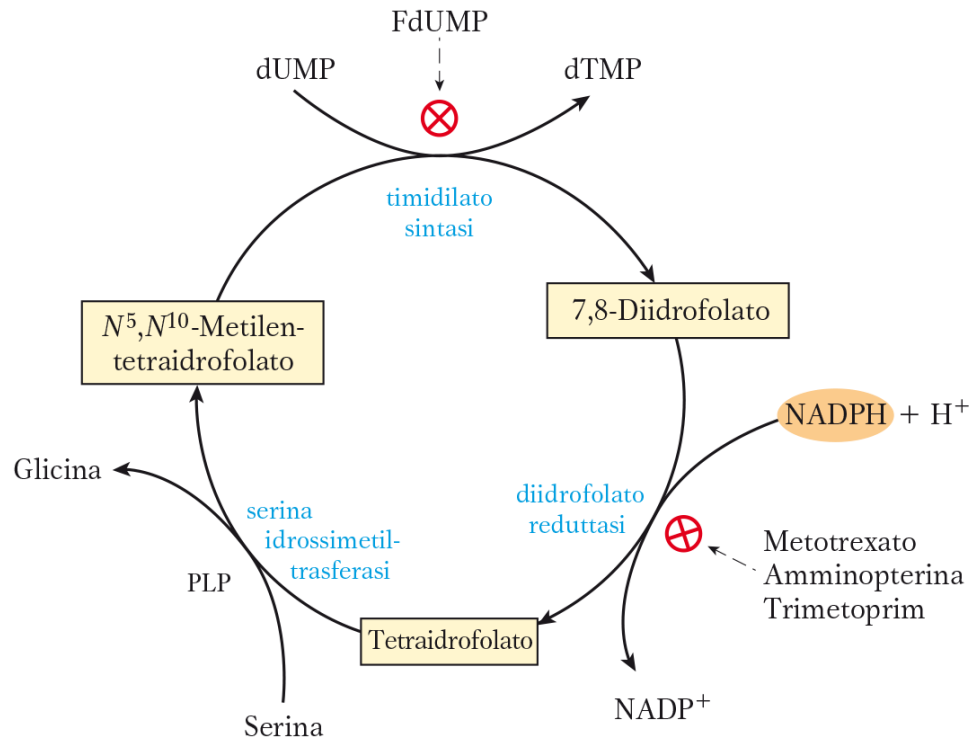




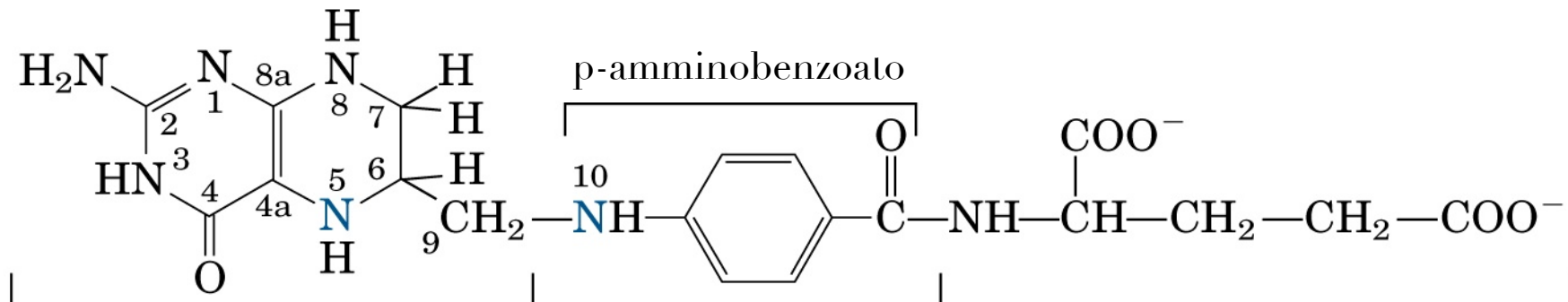
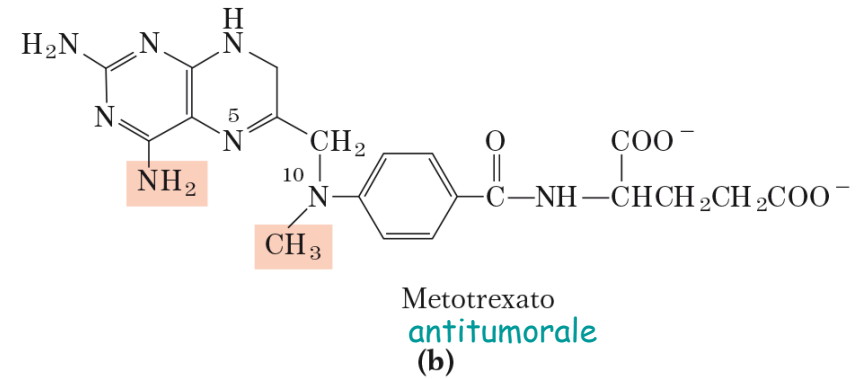
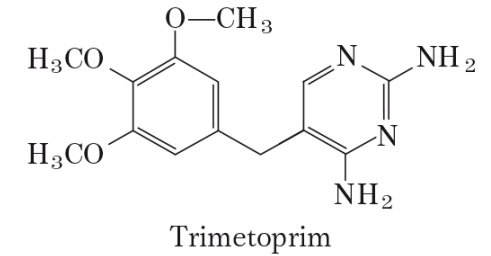
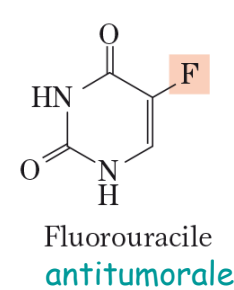
Stato di ossidazione  
(gruppo trasferito)



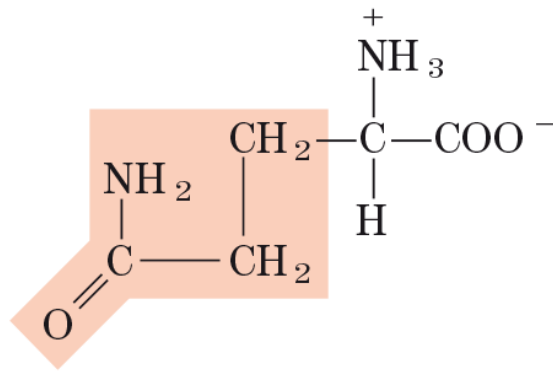
# Numerosi farmaci antitumorali ed antibiotici interferiscono con reazioni delle vie biosintetiche dei nucleotidi in cui sono coinvolti i folati



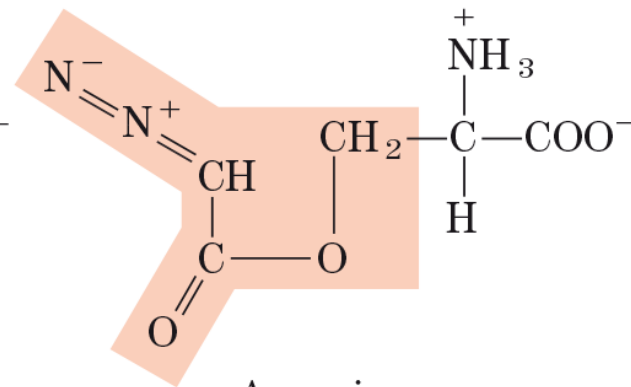
(a)



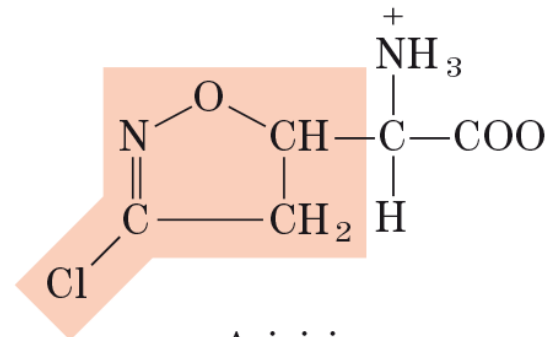
Numerosi farmaci antitumorali ed antibiotici interferiscono con reazioni delle vie biosintetiche dei nucleotidi



Glutammina



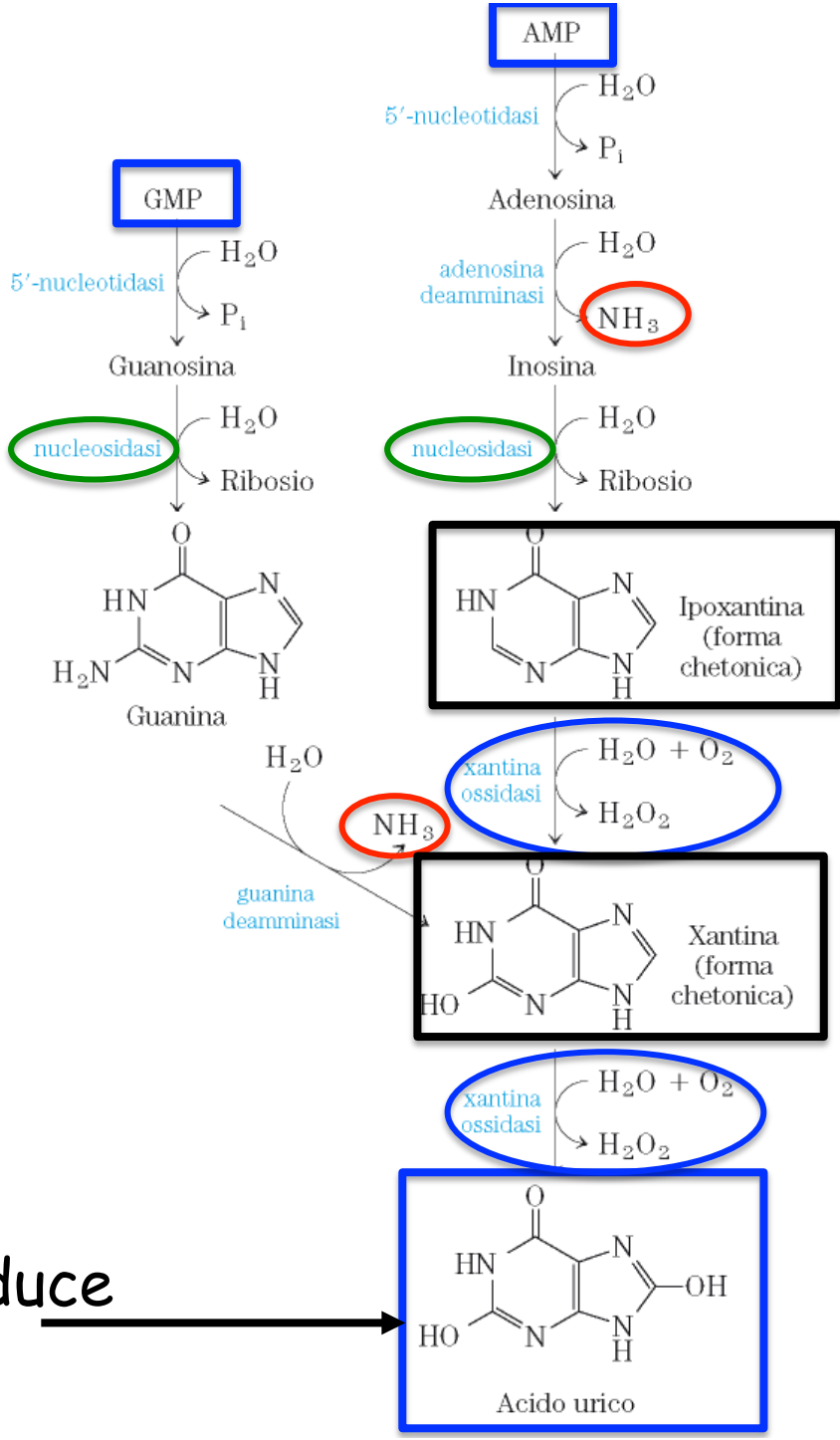
Azaserina  
antitumorale



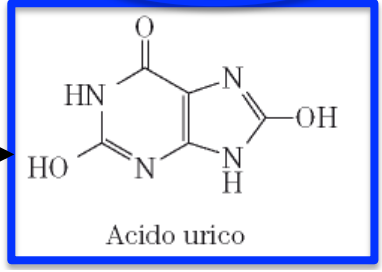
Acivicina  
antitumorale

# Catabolismo dei nucleotidi purinici

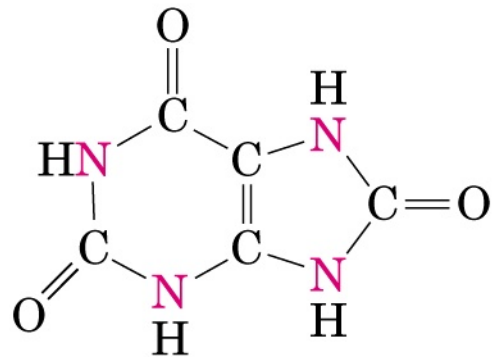
Rilascio della base azotata con una nucleosidasi o fosforilasi



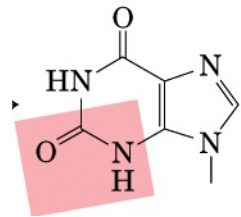
La degradazione delle purine produce



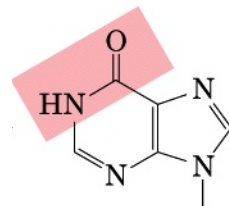
La degradazione delle purine produce:



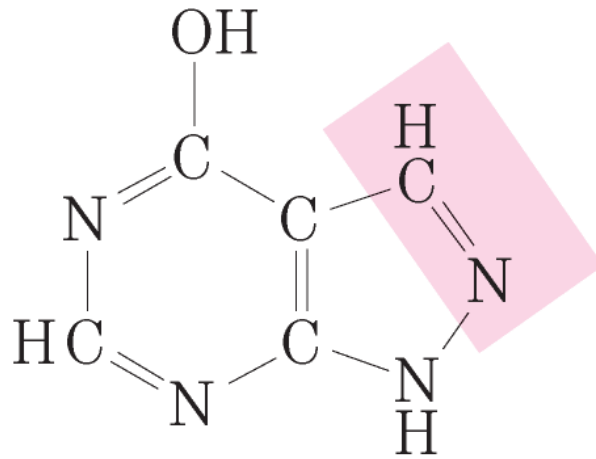
Acido urico



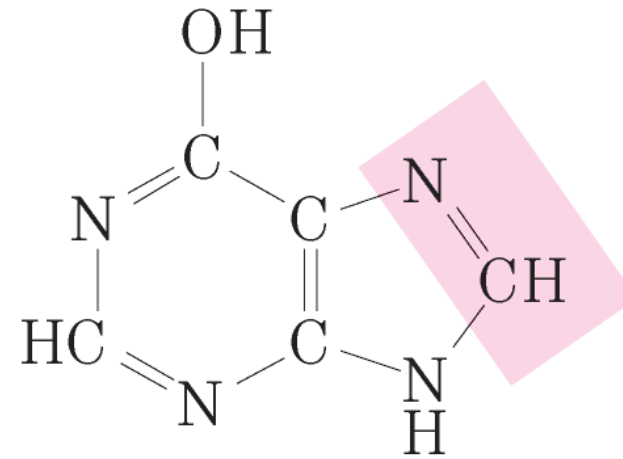
Xantina



Ipoxantina

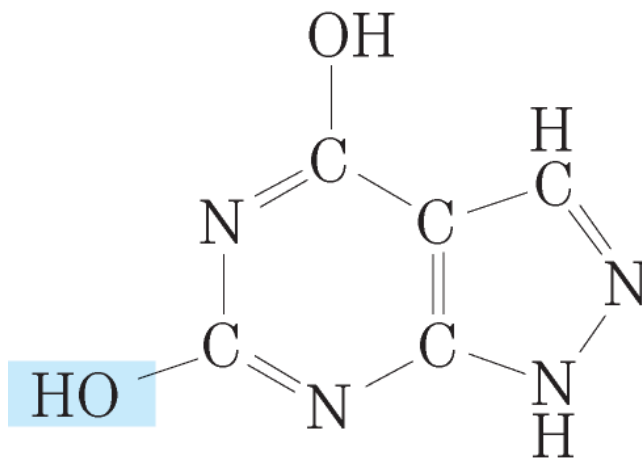


Allopurinolo



Ixoxantina  
(forma enolica)

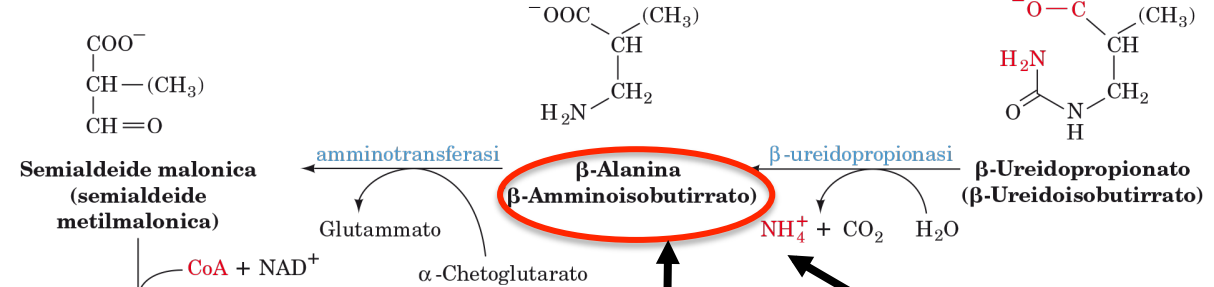
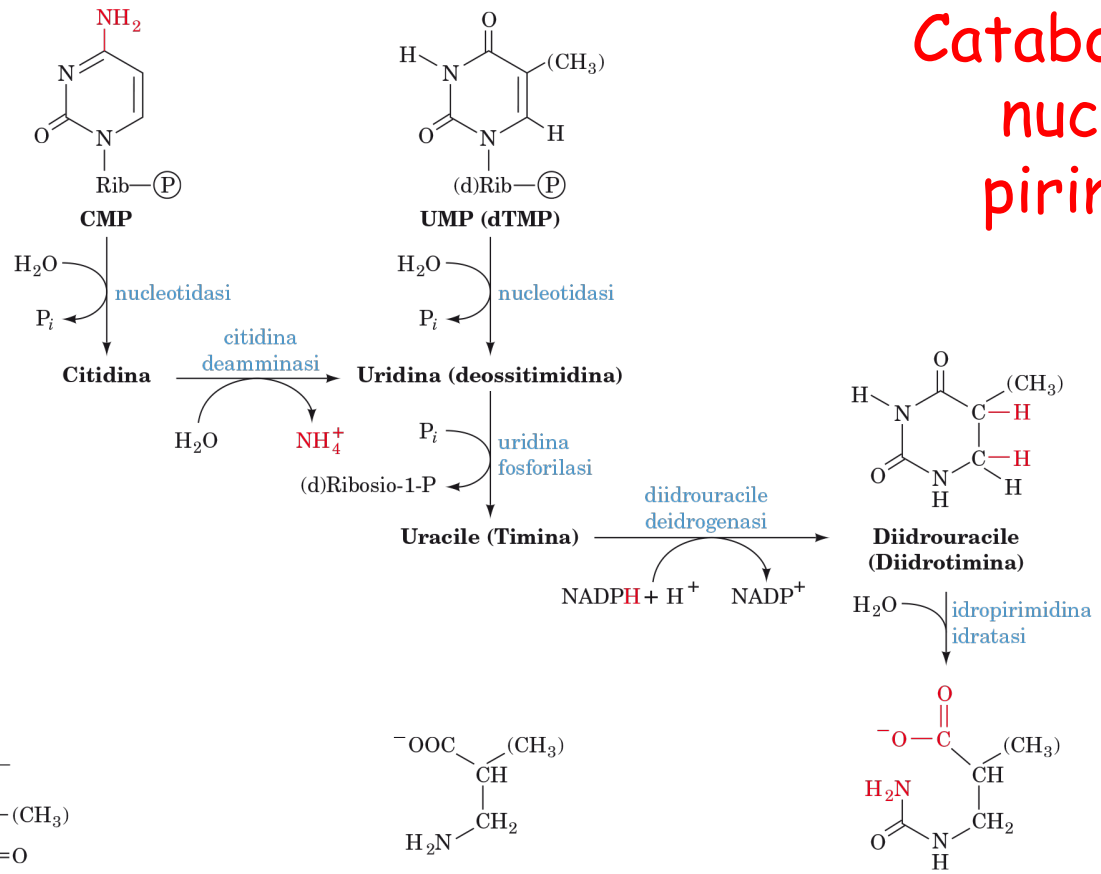
xantina  
ossidasi



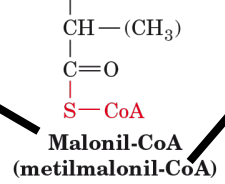
Ossipurinolo

L' allopurinolo è un  
inibitore della xantina  
ossidasi e impedisce la  
produzione di acido  
urico favorendo  
l' eliminazione di  
ixoxantina e xantina

# Catabolismo dei nucleotidi pirimidinici



Precursore della sintesi degli acidi grassi



I prodotti finali del catabolismo dei nucleotidi pirimidinici sono 2 aminoacidi

La degradazione delle pirimidine libera  $\text{NH}_4^+$