Structure of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides

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- nucleo<u>tide</u> = ester of phosphoric acid and a nucleo<u>side</u>
- nucleoside = N-containing base + monosaccharide

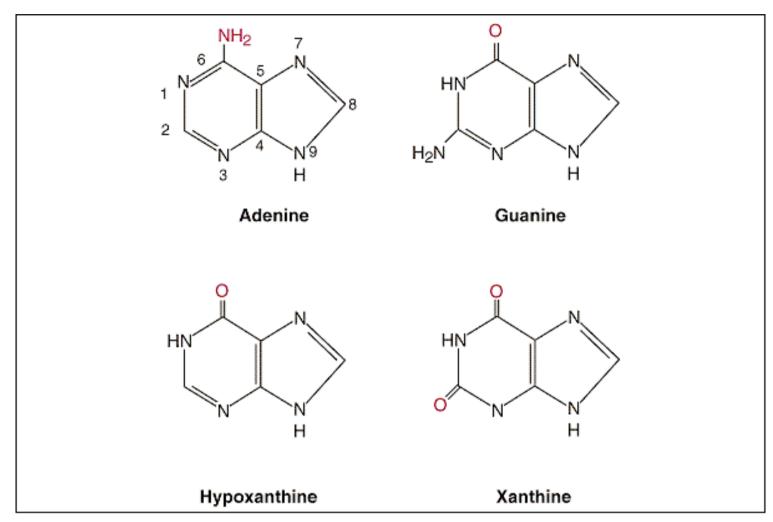
• β-N-glycosidic bond between base and saccharide

- · nucleotide bases: aromatic heterocycles
 - > purines: pyrimidine + imidazole ring
 - > pyrimidines: pyrimidine ring

Classification of nucleotides

- purine nucleotides: contain adenine, guanine,
 (and hypoxanhine and xanthine = metabolic intermediates)
- pyrimidine nucleotides: contain cytosine, uracil or thymine
- ribonucleotides (saccharide: ribose)
- · deoxyribonucleotides (saccharide: deoxyribose)
 - > formed by reduction of <u>ribonucleosides</u>

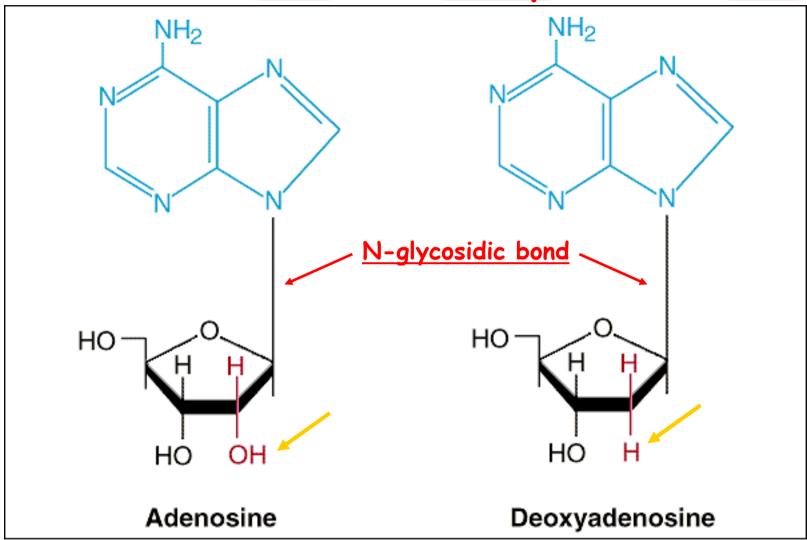
PURINE BASES



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ribonucleoside

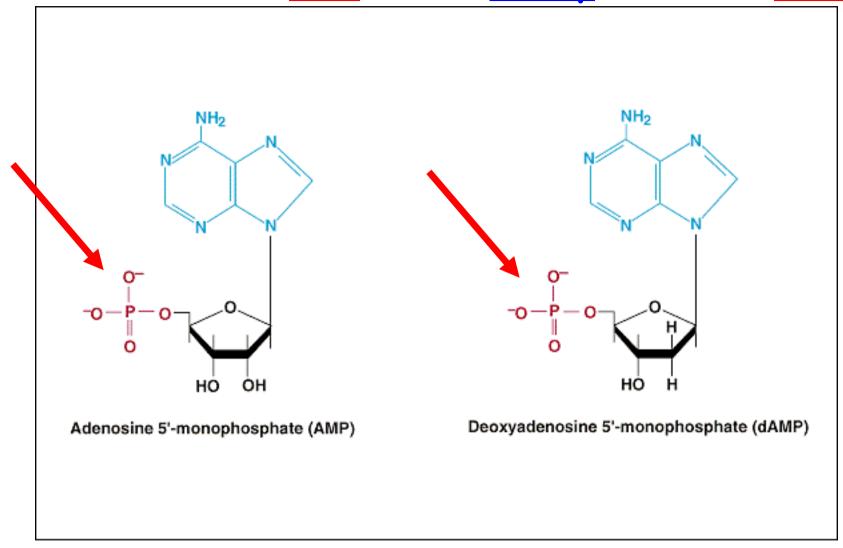
<u>deoxy</u>ribonucleo<u>side</u>



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ribonucleotide

<u>deoxy</u>ribonucleo<u>tide</u>



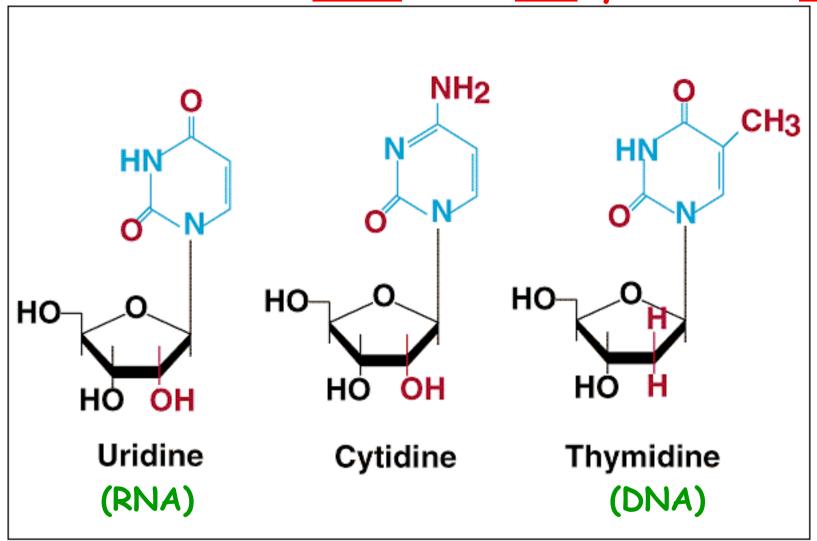
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PYRIMIDINE BASES

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ribonucleosides

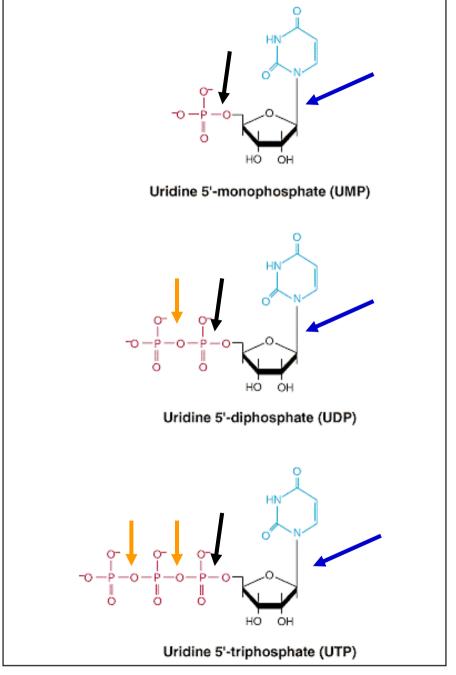
<u>deo</u>xyribonucleo<u>side</u>



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Ribonucleo<u>tides</u>

- * N-glycosidic bond
- * ester bond
- * anhydride bond (energy rich bond)



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Properties of nucleotides

- · strong absorption of UV radiation (260 nm)
- purines are less stable under acidic conditions than pyrimidines
- polar terminal phosphate groups
 - alternative names:
 e.g. adenosine triphosphate (ATP) = adenylate
 or adenylic acid