

# Xenobiotics Metabolism

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# Terminology

- **Biotransformation**

- Process where by a substance is changed from one chemical to another by a chemical reaction within the body

- **Xenobiotics**

- Compounds which may be accidentally ingested or taken as drugs or compounds produced in the body by bacterial metabolism

- **Detoxification**

- Process to decrease toxic nature of substance

- Biotransformation may produce
  - Less harmful substance
  - More harmful substance
    - Bioactivation
    - e.g. Vinyl chloride-----> vinyl chloride epoxide-----  
--> liver cancer
- Xenobiotics
  - = foreign chemicals
  - e.g.
    - Drugs
    - Food additives, Pollutants
    - Some plants xenobiotics act as antioxidant
  - How xenobiotics are handled at cellular level?

# Xenobiotics metabolism

- Organ mostly commonly involved is Liver
- At least 30 different enzymes for xenobiotics metabolism
- It occurs mainly in two phases
  - It increase polarity (water solubility) so excreted by kidney
- Prodrugs/procarcinogens
  - Inactive form -----> Active form

# Phases of xenobiotics metabolism

- Phase-I
  - Hydroxylation
    - Most common
    - Monooxygenase/CytP450
  - Deamination
  - Dehalogenation
  - Desulfuration
  - Epoxidation
  - Peroxygenation
  - Reduction

- **Phase-II**

- **Conjugation**

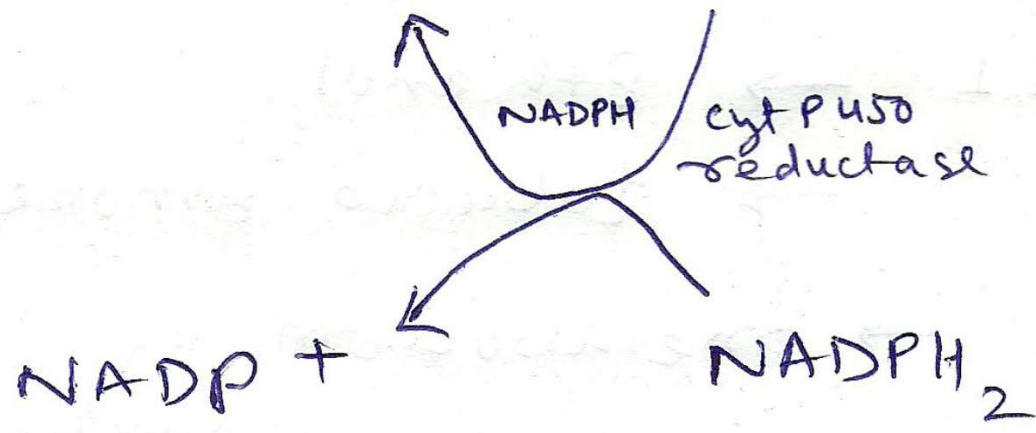
- Glucuronic acid
    - Sulfate
    - Acetate
    - Glutathione
    - Amino acids
    - Methylation

- **Hydroxylation by cytochrome P450**

- It is monooxygenases (mixed function oxidases, hydroxylase)
- $AH + O_2 + ZH_2 \text{ -----} \rightarrow AOH + Z + H_2O$
- Incorporate one oxygen
- One oxygenase reduced to  $H_2O$
- 57 CytP450 genes
- 150 different enzymes
- It contain Heme
- Located in ER (Liver, intestine), mitochondria (adrenal gland)
- Convert lipophilic substance into hydrophilic



Cyt P 450 (Reduced)      Cyt P 450 (Oxidized)





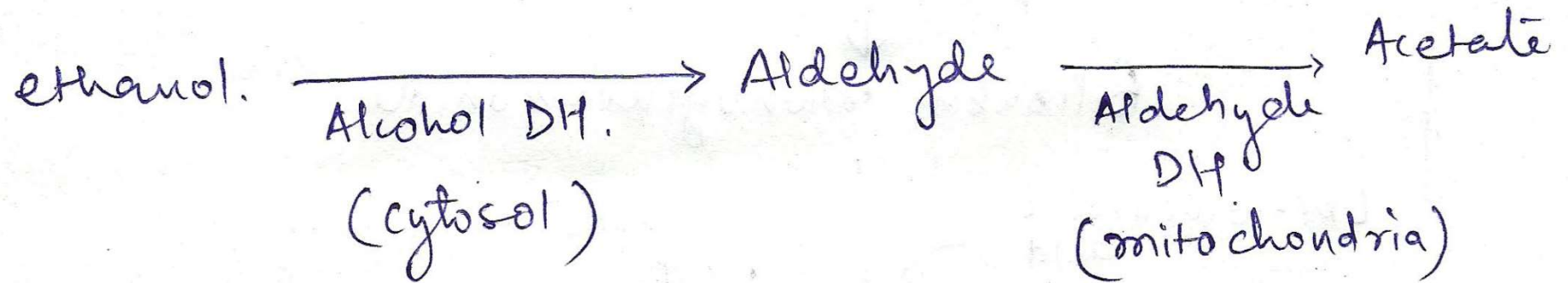
- When chemically reduced and exposed to CO spectrophotometric absorption is maximum at 450nm
- Almost 50% drugs are metabolized by CytP450
- Large no of isoforms
- *CYP1A2 (gene)* ----- → CYP1A2 (enzyme)
  - CYP- Cytochrome P450 gene
  - 1- Family
  - A- Subfamily
  - 2- Individual member of subfamily
- Wide substrate specificity (metabolized thousands chemical)

- NADPH is required not NADH
- Phosphatidyl choline is component
- Inducible
  - CYP2C9
    - Warfarin
    - Phenobarbital
  - CYP2E1
    - Ethanol
    - Tobacco
- CYP1A1
  - Metabolism of PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)

- Polymorphic forms
  - Variation in drug response
  - CYP2A6
    - Metabolism of nicotine-----→ conitine-----→  
cancer, dependency
    - Three polymorphic forms
      - Two null type- no effect
      - One wild type- dependency
- Also for
  - Vit D activation
  - Steroid hormone synthesis

- Oxidation

- e.g. Alcohol



- It may increase toxicity

- Methanol-----→ formic acid

- **Reduction**

- Nitro compounds

- **Hydrolysis**

- Aspirin
- Procaine
- xylocaine

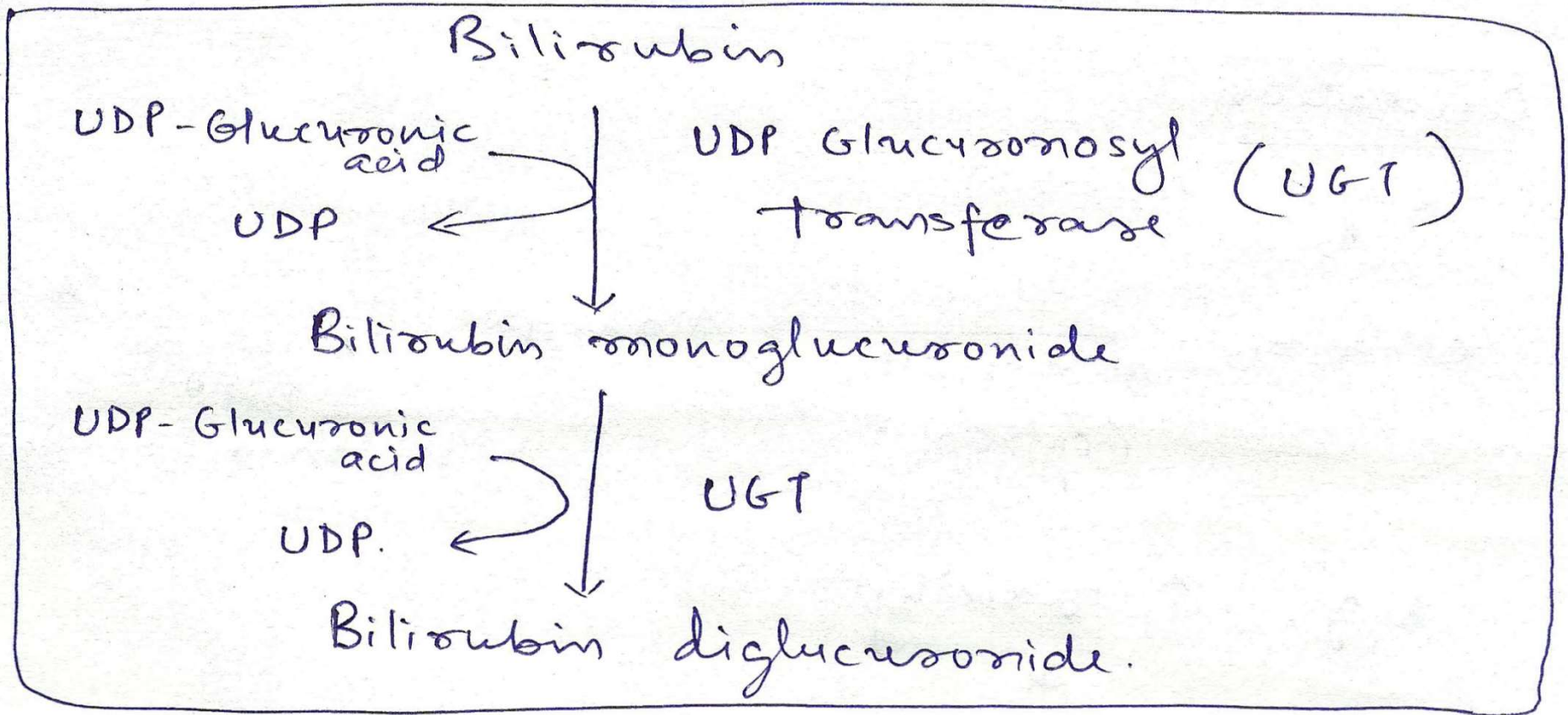
- **Phase-II (Conjugation)**

- Molecules normally present in the body added to the reaction site
- Non toxic + easily excretable

1. Glucuronidation

- Most common conjugation
- e.g. aniline, benzoic acid, phenol, steroids

For understanding.



- **Sulphate conjugation**

- Phenolic
- Alcoholic compounds
- Enzyme- sulfo-transferase
- Group transferred- PAPS (Phospho adenosine phosphor sulphate)

- **Glutathione**

- Enzyme- Glutathione-S-transferase
- Group- Cysteine
- E.g.- Alkyl or aryl halides, epoxides



- **Acetylation**

- Enzyme- acetyl transferase
- Group- acetate
- e.g.- Sulfanilamide, INH, PAS

- **Glycine**

- Benzoic acid + Glycine -----> Hippuric acid

- **Glutamine**

- Phenyl acetate

- **Methylation**

- Enzyme- methy transferase
- Group- SAM (S- adenosyl methionine)
- It decrease water solubility
  - E.g.- mercury -----→ Lipophilic -----→ Neurotoxic

- **Phase- III**

- Further conjugation with glutathione
- Factors affecting xenobiotics metabolism
  - Genetic factors
  - Age
  - Gender

*Thank You*