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STUDIES ON HUMAN ALCAPTONURIA. EFFECT OF THIOURACIL, PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID AND DI-IODOTYROSINE ON EXCRETION OF HOMOGENTISIC ACID

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The literature on alcaptonuria has been well summarized (1-6).

Paschkis *et al.* (7) reported that thiouracil and para-aminobenzoic acid inhibited the *in vitro* conversion of tyrosine to melanin by tyrosinase, and White (8) found that thiouracil inhibited melanuria. Lerner and associates (9) noted that the tyrosinase of mouse melanoma is a copper protein whose activity can be inhibited by the addition of substances which combine with copper (phenylthiourea and others) and then restored by the addition of an excess of copper. Since homogentisic acid is an oxidative product of tyrosine, it seemed worthwhile to determine whether the production of homogentisic acid could be inhibited by thiouracil and para-aminobenzoic acid. When 3, 5, di-iodotyrosine is fed to rabbits, about 60% (Foster and Gutman [10]) is excreted as 3, 5, di-iodo-4-hydroxyphenyllactic acid. It, therefore, occurred to us that, since the number 5 carbon on the benzene ring is blocked by iodine, the alcaptonuric patient would not be able to utilize di-iodotyrosine as he would L-tyrosine to form homogentisic acid (2, 5, dihydroxyphenylacetic acid).³

Soderbergh (12) observed that the daily administration of 3.0 gm. of potassium iodide to an alcaptonuric decreased the urinary excretion of homogentisic acid by 2.0 gm. per day. This compound was administered to our patient in an attempt to influence similarly the excretion of homogentisic acid.

EXPERIMENTAL

The subject of our study was a 59-year-old white male, M.N., History No. 43082, who noted a blackish discolora-

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³ After this experiment had been completed, we learned that in 1907 Abderhalden, Bloch, and Rona (11) fed 2 gm. of 3, 5, di-iodotyrosine to an alcaptonuric without increasing the production of homogentisic acid.

tion of the ears 25 years ago, at which time it was observed that his urine became black on standing. Stiffness of almost all the joints occurred five years later.

Extensive laboratory examinations were essentially normal except for a blood uric acid of 6.8 mgm.% and the presence of homogentisic acid in the urine. The serological reactions for syphilis were negative.

Röntgenologic examinations were reported as follows. *Spine:* Marked hypertrophic changes were present. The intervertebral discs showed calcification, especially in the lumbar region. *Pelvis:* The right hip space was considerably narrowed and there was eburnation of the contiguous portions of the joint. *Knees:* There was calcification of the quadriceps tendons bilaterally. Hypertrophic changes were seen in both knee joints. *Legs:* Linear, irregular, and amorphous calcifications were seen in the soft tissues in the lower half of both legs. There was a mild osteoporosis of all bones. The ankles and feet showed no pathological changes. The changes described were considered characteristic of alcaptonuric ochronosis.

The genetic history of this patient is of interest. His parents were first cousins, neither of whom had alcaptonuria. The patient married a cousin who has no alcaptonuria. The presence of alcaptonuria and arthritis is indicated in Figure 1.

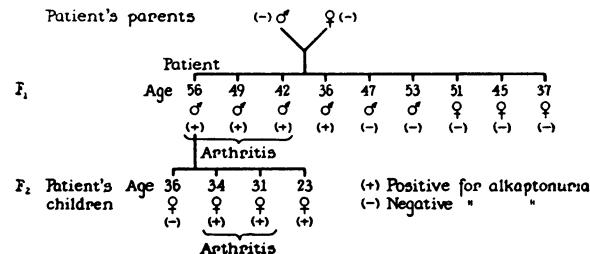


FIG. 1. GENETIC HISTORY OF ALCAPTONURIC PATIENT WHO WAS SUBJECT OF PRESENT STUDY

The effect of thiouracil and para-aminobenzoic acid on the urinary excretion of homogentisic acid was determined. In addition, the effects of potassium iodide, di-iodotyrosine and L-tyrosine were also observed.

Period 1: Control period of seven days. *Period 2:* Thiouracil 0.2 gm. t.i.d. was administered for 12 days. *Period 3:* Para-aminobenzoic acid was then given in doses of 4 gm., five times a day, with 30 c.c. of 5% NaHCO₃ accompanying each dose, for seven days. *Pe-*

TABLE I

Period	Day of experiment	Urine volume	Homogentisic acid
I Control	1	1695	4.41
	2	1560	4.84
	3	1240	3.60
	4	2580	4.89
	5	1690	4.56
	6	2330	6.76
	7	1650	3.80
Daily average for period 4.69			
II Thiouracil 0.2 gm., t.i.d.	8	1320	4.88
	9	1320	4.88
	10	1810	5.07
	11	2380	5.48
	12	1580	4.74
	13	1750	4.16
	14	1750	4.16
	15	1850	4.44
	16	1120	3.70
	17	1950	5.27
	18	1380	3.31
	19	1180	4.25
	Daily average for period 4.53		
	20	1840	4.23
	21	1850	4.81
	22	1630	4.08
	23	1995	4.99
	24	1735	4.86
	25	1950	5.46
	26	1325	4.24
	Daily average for period 4.67		
IV Control	27	1140	4.33
	28	1460	4.09
	29	1510	3.62
	30	1290	4.26
	31	1090	3.14
	Daily average for period 4.09		
V Potassium iodide 2.0 gm./day	32	1860	5.21
	33	1040	3.64
	34	2030	4.87
	Daily average for period 4.57		
VI Potassium iodide 4.0 gm./day	35	1700	3.91
	36	1715	3.60
	37	1580	4.42
	38	1460	3.50
	Daily average for period 3.86		
VII 3,5,di- iodotyrosine 8.0 gm./day	39	1270	3.94
	40	1480	4.44
	41	1385	5.40
	42	1480	6.36
	43	1310	4.45
	Daily average for period 4.92		
VIII l-tyrosine 8.0 gm./day	44	1610	4.99
	45	1380	7.87
	46	1410	8.88
	47	1810	8.69
	48	1720	9.46
Daily average for period 7.98			

* 48-hour urine collection and homogentisic acid output expressed per 24 hours.

riod 4: Control period of five days. Period 5: 2.0 gm. of potassium iodide per day were given orally as a 50% solution for three days. Period 6: 4.0 gm. of potassium iodide per day were given orally as a 50% solution for four days. Period 7: 8.0 gm. daily of di-iodotyrosine were given orally as a powder in four divided doses of 2.0 gm. each for five days. Period 8: 8.0 gm. daily of l-tyrosine were given orally as a powder in four divided doses of 2.0 gm. each for five days.

The daily diet during the entire period contained approximately 70 gm. protein and 1800 calories.

METHODS

Twenty-four-hour urine specimens were collected and preserved with approximately 10 c.c. concentrated HCl so that all specimens remained acid to congo red.

Homogentisic acid was determined quantitatively by the iodometric method as described by Lieb and Lanyar (13).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results are presented in Table I and Figure 2.

The average daily excretions of homogentisic acid in the control periods, 4.69 and 4.09 gm., agree well with the value of 4.65 gm. observed by Neuberger (5) in a patient receiving 60 gm. of protein daily.

Thiouracil and para-aminobenzoic acid did not inhibit the excretion of homogentisic acid since the average daily excretion was 4.53 gm. and 4.67 gm. for the respective periods. It, therefore, seems that the oxidative enzymes involved in the conversion of tyrosine to homogentisic acid are not similar to the tyrosinase concerned with the oxidation of tyrosine to melanin.

When 8.0 gm. of l-tyrosine were administered, the average daily excretion for this period was 7.98 gm. as compared with 4.09 gm. for the preceding control period. The difference, 3.89 gm., represents a conversion of 52.6%. Mittelbach (14) observed a low percentage of conversion to homogentisic acid when 15.0 gm. of l-tyrosine were given. This is in contrast with the 80% to 85% conversion of 3.0 gm. of l-phenylalanine observed by Neuberger (5).

Despite the large amounts (8.0 gm. daily) of 3, 5, di-iodotyrosine administered to our patient, the average daily excretion of homogentisic acid was 4.92, and this did not differ markedly from the control excretions. This would indicate an inability of the alcaptonuric to convert this compound to homogentisic acid.

Foster and Gutman (10) found that when 3, 5, di-iodotyrosine was fed to rabbits, about 60% was

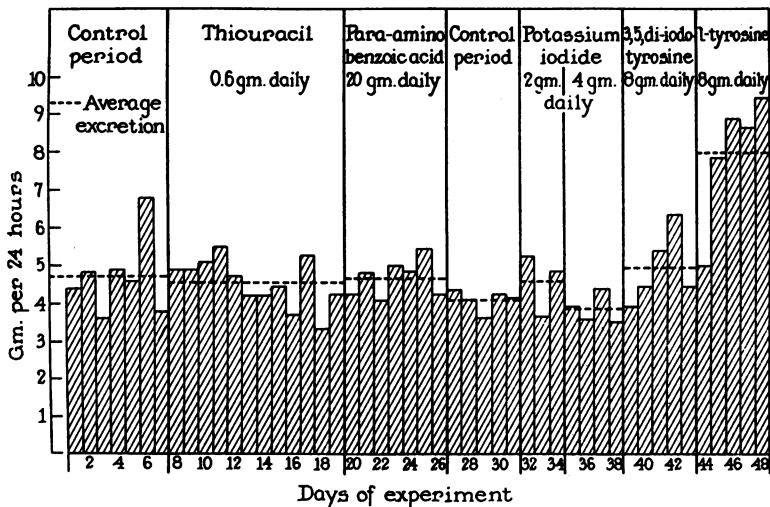


FIG. 2. THE EXCRETION OF HOMOGENTISIC ACID IN GRAMS PER 24-HOUR PERIODS UNDER VARIOUS EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

The amount of homogentisic acid is represented to the nearest tenth of a gram.

excreted as 3, 5, di-iodo-4-hydroxyphenyllactic acid. We did not expect this portion to be converted to homogentisic acid by our patient because the number 5 carbon was blocked by iodine. However, the remaining 40%, representing 3.2 gm. of the daily 8.0 gm. dose administered, might be available for conversion to homogentisic acid. This did not happen.

Soderbergh (12) observed that when an alcaptonuric patient was given 3.0 gm. of potassium iodide daily, the urinary output of homogentisic acid decreased to 6.50 gm. daily from a control level of 8.50 gm. We did not find any decrease in our patient.

CONCLUSIONS

1. An alcaptonuric patient on an approximately 70 gm. daily protein basal diet excreted a daily average of 4.69 gm. and 4.09 gm. of homogentisic acid during two control periods of seven days and five days respectively.

2. Thiouracil and para-aminobenzoic acid did not reduce the excretion of homogentisic acid.

3. 8.0 gm. daily of l-tyrosine yielded an average daily excretion of 7.98 gm. of homogentisic acid, which represented a conversion of 52.6%.

4. 8.0 gm. daily of 3, 5, di-iodotyrosine resulted in an average daily excretion of 4.92 gm. of homogentisic acid, essentially the control level.

5. Potassium iodide in doses of 2.0 gm. and 4.0 gm. daily did not decrease the urinary excretion of homogentisic acid.

6. The oxidative enzymes involved in the conversion of tyrosine to homogentisic acid differ in their lack of response to thiouracil from the tyrosinase which produces melanin.

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