

# Ethanol

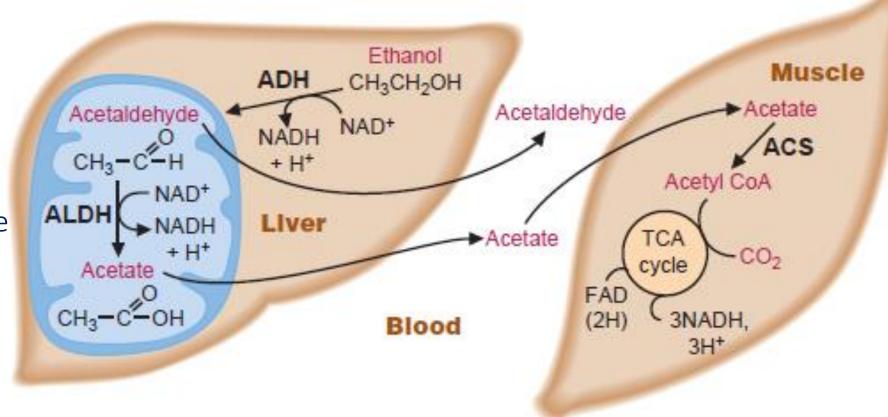
Alcohol Metabolism

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### Metabolism of Alcohol

- ✓ When alcohol is ingested, a small amount is immediately metabolized in the stomach.
- ✓ Most of the remaining alcohol is subsequently absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, primarily the stomach and upper small intestine

How do you prepare acetic acid from ethanol in organic chemistry?

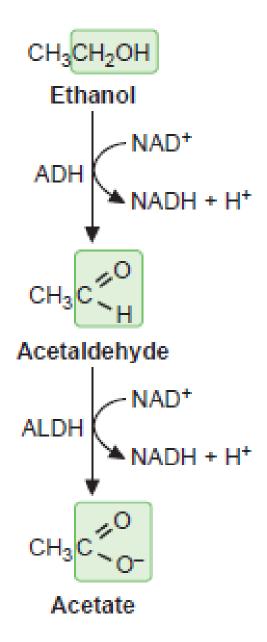


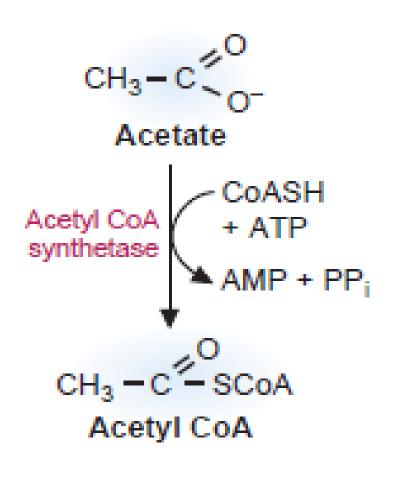
**ADH: Alcohol Dehydrogenase** 

**ALDH: Acetaldehyde Dehydrogenase** 

**ACS: Acetyl CoA Synthetase** 

## Metabolism of Alcohol-Steps



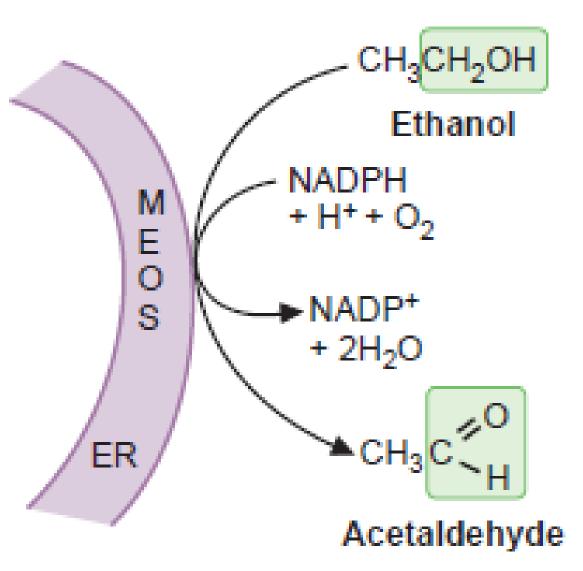


What happens when a high amount of Ethanol is metabolized?

- ✓ High NADH/NAD<sup>+</sup>
- ✓ Inhibition of FA oxidation
- ✓ Inhibition of gluconeogenesis
- ✓ Lactic acidosis

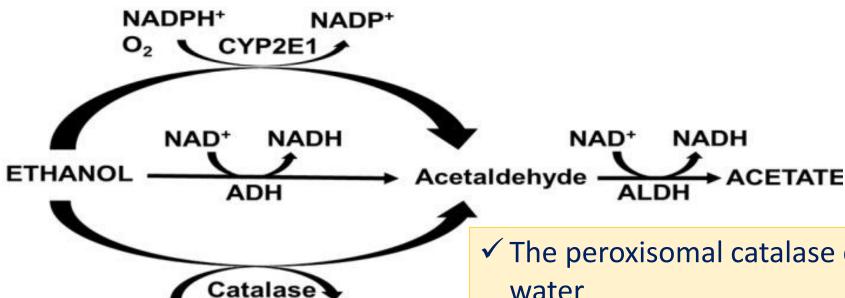
### Metabolism of Alcohol

#### MEOS: Microsomal Ethanol Oxidizing System



- ✓ An alternative pathway for ethanol metabolism
- ✓ 10-20% of the ingested ethanol
- ✓ Involves primarily the cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1)
- ✓ CYP2E1 is associated with NADPH-cytochrome P450 reductase in the
- ✓ High K<sub>m</sub> for ethanol
- ✓ Inducible by ethanol
- CYP2E1 is a major contributor of oxidative stress in the hepatocytes by generating several reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as hydrogen peroxide  $(H_2O_2)$ , hydroxyethyl radical  $(HER\cdot)$ , hydroxyl radical  $(OH^-)$  and superoxide  $(O_2^-)$

#### Metabolism of Alcohol-Catalase



 $H_2O_2$ 

- ✓ The peroxisomal catalase converts H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to oxygen and water
- ✓ It can also oxidize ethanol to acetaldehyde
- ✓ Is not a key pathway for ethanol elimination
- ✓ Catalase is ubiquitously expressed in almost all tissues
- ✓ Catalase is also expressed by colonic floras which may lead to acetaldehyde production in the lower gastrointestinal tract
- ✓ Catalase activity relies on the cellular level of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

## Ethanol Metabolism Application

- ✓ ADH has 5 classes or isoenzymes
- ✓ Different isoforms are expressed in different tissues such as liver, lung, stomach and esophagus.
- ✓ People with different races inherit different sets of ADH isoenzymes, for example African Americans have an isoform with a high maximal velocity resulting in fast ethanol metabolism