CYP2A6 (cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily A, polypeptide 6)

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Identity

Other names: CPA6; CYP2A; CYP2A3; CYP11A6; P450(1); P450C2A; P450PB
HGNC (Hugo): CYP2A6
Location: 19q13.2

Note: CYP2A6 plays a major role in the oxidation of nicotine, coumarin and some pharmaceuticals in human liver microsomes. Polymorphisms in the CYP2A6 gene that affect enzyme activity have been identified.

DNA/RNA

Description
9 exons. The gene sequence: 6910 bp.

Transcription
1751 base pairs.

Protein

Note
CYP2A6 is an enzyme responsible for the metabolism of clinically used pharmaceuticals such as coumarin and valproic acid, several carcinogens such as 4-(methyltrinitrosamine)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butane and aflatoxin B1, nicotine and for the bioactivation process of tegafur to 5-FU.

The formation of 5-FU from tegafur was inhibited over 90% by a CYP2A6 selective antibody using human liver microsomes. CYP2A6 shows large interindividual and interethnic variations in its expression levels and conversion activities, which are mainly attributed to CYP2A6 genetic polymorphisms. The expression is induced by Phenobarbital and dexamethasone.

Example of CYP2A6 function.
(A) Oxidation: CYP2A6 is responsible for converting nicotine into the inactive metabolite nicotine delta 1'(5')-iminium ion, cotinine. (B) Oxidation: Camphor is oxidized to 5-exo-hydroxycamphor. (C) Hydroxylation: CYP2A6 is an enzyme responsible for the metabolism of clinically used pharmaceuticals, tegafur. Tegafur is converted enzymatically to 5-FU to exert its antitumor activity. Tegafur is converted enzymatically to 5-FU to exert its antitumor activity. (D) Hydroxylation: Coumarin is hydroxylated to 7-hydroxycoumarin.
**Description**

494 amino acids.

**Expression**

Liver.

**Localisation**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane, peripheral membrane protein, microsome membrane.

**Function**

Oxidation, reduction, coumarin 7-hydroxylase activity, electron carrier activity, heme binding, iron ion binding, oxygen binding, the hydroxylation of the anti-cancer drugs.

**Homology**

Belongs to the cytochrome P450 family.

**Mutations**

CYP2A6 shows large interindividual and interethnic variations in its expression levels and conversion activities, which are mainly attributed to CYP2A6 genetic polymorphisms. These alleles are derived from single nucleotide polymorphisms in the regulatory and coding regions, deletion mutations and conversions. Polymorphisms in the CYP2A6 gene affect enzyme activity. CYP2A6*2, a polymorphism that a single base mutation (1799T>A) cause an amino acid change from leucine at residue 160 to histidine, functionally shows no enzymatic activity in vivo and in vitro. While in Caucasian this type allele has been found in 1.1-3.0%, coding regions, deletion mutations and conversions. There are many alleles that have been listed by the Human CYP Allele Nomenclature Committee.

**Note**

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**Implicated in**

**Lung cancer**

Polymorphisms in the CYP2A6 gene that affect enzyme activity and susceptibility to lung cancer have been identified. Smoking is regarded as the main cause of lung cancer. CYP2A6 has responsible for the conversion of nicotine to inactive metabolite cotinine. A number of studies have demonstrated that CYP2A6 genetic variations are associated with nicotine kinetics and smoking behavior. People with CYP2A6 genetic variations, poor metabolizers of CYP2A6, were less likely to be smokers and tended to smoke fewer cigarettes per day.

**Disease**

There is the possibility that CYP2A6 associated smoking-related cancer, such as lung cancer, esophageal, gastric and colorectal cancer.

**Prognosis**

Poor metabolizers of CYP2A6 were less likely to be smokers and tended to smoke fewer cigarettes.

**References**


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