



Folate Cycle Genes



- Reduced folate carrier. RFC1 Receptor
- Transports folic acid. 5methyltetrahydrofolate into cells
- Transports thiamine and other anions, out of cells
- Widely expressed in all tissue

Folate receptor alpha

FOLH1

- Folate hydrolase 1, PSMA
- Enzyme that converts polyglutamated folates from food into monoglutamated folates that can be absorbed via SLC46A1
- Expressed in intestinal mucosa, prostate



- Dihydrofolate reductase
- Enzyme that converts folic acid to dihydrofolate and converts dihydrofolate to tetrahydrofolate
- Widely expressed in cells throughout the body

FOLR2

FOLR1

• Folate receptor beta

fallopian tubes

Receptor

Receptor

Moves folate into cells, endocytosis

Moves folate into cells, endocytosis

Involved in folate in the brain

Also found in kidneys, ovary,

 Found in macrophages, placenta, adipose tissue



- Proton-coupled folate receptor, PFCT Receptor
- Intestinal absorption of monoglutamated folates
- Found in small intestines, liver, brain barrier

- Folypolyglutamate Synthase Enzyme that catalyzes reactions adding glutamates to monoglutamated folates after they are transported into cells
- Widely expressed in cells throughout the body
- ADLH1L1

FPGS

- Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family L1 Enzyme that converts 10-formyl tetrahydrofolate to tetrahydrofolate
- Widely expressed in cells throughout the body





Folate Cycle Genes



- Methylenetetrahydrofolate
 dehydrogenase
- Three enzymatic functions within folate cycle
- Widely expressed in cells throughout the body



- Enzyme that converts 5,10 methylenetetrahydrofolate, a substrate for homocysteine remethylation
- Widely expressed in cells throughout the body

GGH

- Gamma-glutamyl hydrolase
- Enzyme that converts polyglutamated folates to monoglutamated folates for excretion from cells to balance folate levels
- Widely expressed
- Serine hydroxymethyltransferase
- Converts serine to glycine while also converting tetrahydrofolate to 5,10-tetrahydrofolate
- Widely expressed

TYMS

SHMTI

- Thymidylate synthase
 Enzyme that converts deoxyuridine monophosphate (dUMP) to deoxythymidine monophosphate (dTMP)
- Widely expressed



- MTR
- 5-methyltetrahydrofolate homocysteine methyltransferase
- Enzyme, B12 dependant
- Final step in methionine synthesis

Folate Cycle Notes and References

Types of supplemental folate:

- Methylfolate, 5-methyltetrahydrofolate
- Folic acid (needs conversion by DHFR)
- Folinic acid (leucovorin, Rx)

Folate absorption:

- Primarily occurs in the duodenum and jejunum
- Bacteria can produce folate in the colon
- Food folates are polyglutamated and must be transformed (FOLH1 gene) for absorption via the proton-coupled folate receptor (SLC46A1)
- Folic acid, methylfolate are monoglutamated and don't need transformation to be absorbed
- SLC46A1 is primary route, reduced folate carrier (SLC19A1) is a minor route
- The pH in the small intestine can influence absorption

Genetic Lifehacks Articles (genotype, refs):

<u>MTHFR</u> <u>DHFR</u> <u>FOLR1 & FOLR2</u> <u>MTR, MTRR</u> <u>MTHFD1</u>

Cellular folate:

- The reduced folate carrier (SLC19A1 gene) is a bidirectional transporter and moves anions, such as thiamine metabolites, out of the cell while moving folate in
- Monoglutamated folates (folic acid, methylfolate) are converted in cells to polyglutamated forms to form a folate pool that stays in the cell
- Separate folate pool within mitochondria

Methylation and Methyl Groups:

- CH3 (carbon + 3 hydrogens)
- Also called a one-carbon unit
- Methyl donors donate a methyl group in reactions (e.g. SAMe, methylB12, TMG)
- Not all compounds containing methyl groups are methyl donors

References:

| PMC3982215 | PMC4185403 |
|---------------------|------------|
| Human Protein Atlas | PMC9637735 |
| PMC2728423 | PMC5485039 |
| PMC5485039 | PMC9794768 |