



SAMPLE: 6-Methylpterin

MEDIUM: 0.1 M Sodium Phosphate, pH 2.5

CONC: ~1mM

RATE: 50 mV/s

ETRODE: GC

REF: Ag/AgCl

MODEL: BAS-100

The heterocyclic pterins are suspected to be regulators in neurotransmitter metabolism. Their ability to serve as enzyme cofactors is related to their unique electrochemistry.

The fully oxidized form of 6-methylpterin (MP) is reversibly reduced (waves III<sub>c</sub>/IV<sub>a</sub>) to 5,8-dihydro-6-methylpterin. This species rapidly tautomerizes to 7,8-dihydro-6-methylpterin (MPH2). MPH2 can either be oxidized to MP, (wave III<sub>a</sub>) or be further reduced to 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-methylpterin (MPH4, wave IV<sub>c</sub>). MPH4 undergoes reversible oxidation to quinonoid dihydro-6-methylpterin (qMPH2, waves I<sub>a</sub>/I<sub>c</sub>). qMPH2 also tautomerizes to MPH2.

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