



Figure 3. The biosynthesis pathway of S-adenosyl methionine (SAM) and its involvement in chromatin-related processes. SAM is an essential cofactor for PRMT, DNMT, and KMT chromatin-modifying enzymes. This pathway is metabolically influenced by the NAD salvage pathway by virtue that the SAH hydrolase (SAHH) enzyme in its biosynthesis pathway uses NAD. The primary product of SAM metabolism is SAH, which has an inhibitory effect on all the SAM-dependent chromatin-modifying complexes. SAH, S-adenosyl homocysteine; Hcy, homocysteine.