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Influence of o-Phenylenediamine on the Catalysis at HRP Enzyme Electrode in I,4-Dioxane

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• 研究简报 •

邻苯二胺对1,4-二氧六环介质中HRP 酶 电极催化性能的影响[®]

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1 实验部分

辣根过氧化物酶(HRP, E. C. 1. 11. 1. 7,250 u/mg, R. Z. ~3. 0)及牛血清蛋白(BSA)均来源于上海生化研究所. 商用25%戊二醛经蒸馏后使用. 除邻苯二胺是化学纯外,其余试剂均为分析纯. 水溶液用二次蒸馏水配制,缓冲液为pH7. 0 的0. 05 ml/L 磷酸盐水溶液. 实验用的电解液以1,4-二氧六环为溶剂,四丁基高氯酸盐(TBAP)为支持电解质,并含有10%(V)的缓冲液. 如无特别说明,TBAP浓度为0.1 mol/L. 溶液用高纯氮除氧.

采用交联法制备酶电极,戊二醛作为交联剂.首先用缓冲液配制酶溶液,其中30 mg/mL HRP、50 mg/mL BSA. 玻碳电极(0.64 cm²)作基底,在4°金相砂纸上抛磨,超声波清洗器中清洗 15 min,然后用蒸馏水冲洗,晾干备用.用微量注射器抽取上述酶溶液50 μL 置于玻碳电极上,再加入1.5 μL 戊二醛溶液,搅匀.将做好的电极在干燥器中放置4 h.为了比较,用类似步骤制备不含酶的蛋白质(BSA)膜电极,此时用含80 mg/mL BSA 的溶液代替酶液.

采用普通电解池,工作电极为玻碳电极或酶电极,辅助电极为铂片,参比电极为饱和甘汞电极. SHD-I型恒电位仪和LM-15型函数记录仪用于循环伏安实验, PAR 173 恒电位仪和TWT-204型台式平衡记录仪测定控电位下的电流-时间曲线. 在电流响应测定中一般保持通N2 状态以避免O2 的影响,电解液用78-1型磁力搅拌器进行搅拌.

2 结果与讨论

图1是HRP酶电极和不含酶的BSA 膜电极在除氧溶液中的循环伏安图,可以看出在-0.4 ~-0.6 V 电位区BSA 电极对 H_2O_2 的响应(曲线b)比HRP电极上的(曲线d)小得多,说明本工作中用的HRP电极在1,4-二氧六环介质中保持生物活性,它对 H_2O_2 还原有明显的催化作用.

图 2 示出有无邻苯二胺存在时 HRP 电极的响应电流随电位变化的情况. 在-0.6 V 附近邻苯二胺的存在对电流的增大作用不甚明显,但在-0.3~-0.5 V 范围却十分显著. 这说明

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在不同条件下HRP 电极的电子传递途径可能不同. 如图 2 曲线所示,在较负电位下H₂O₂ 的还原可通过HRP 的直接电子传递途径进行(即没有电子传递体存在时的电子传递作用). 有关HRP 的直接电子传递现象文献中有过报道^[4,5],我们已在另文专门讨论^[6]. 比较曲线2 和3,可以认为在较负电位下HRP 的直接电子传递途径占很大比重.

若将电位控制在-400 mV,用 HRP 电极在分别含有5 mmol/L H_2O_2 、15 mmol/L 邻苯二胺、5 mmol/L H_2O_2 + 15 mmol/L 邻苯二胺的三种溶液中进行测试,所得到的稳态电流值分别为 $1.3 \mu A/cm^2$ 、 $3.3 \mu A/cm^2$ 和 $5.2 \mu A/cm^2$. 显然, H_2O_2 与邻苯二胺共存时的总电流并不单纯等于邻苯二胺和 H_2O_2 各自单独存在时的响应电流之和,而是大于它们的总和. 当 H_2O_2 浓度为50 mmol/L 时,亦可得到类似的结果. 因此,阴极电流的增加确实是邻苯二胺和 H_2O_2 与HRP 共同作用的结果. 由图 $2 \text{ 可知,由于邻苯二胺的存在,可使} H_2O_2$ 的检测电位正移,从而有利于减小干扰.

在一0.4 V下,虽然HRP仍有可能与电极发生直接的电子交换,但此时更重要的电子交换途径是通过邻苯二胺进行的:

$$E + H_2O_2 = \frac{k_1}{k_2} E_1 + H_2O$$
 (1)

$$E_1 + 2e^- + 2H^+ \xrightarrow{K_2} E + H_2O$$
 (2)

$$E_1 + 2AH \xrightarrow{k_3} E + 2A \cdot \tag{3}$$

$$A \cdot e^- + H^+ \longrightarrow AH \tag{4}$$

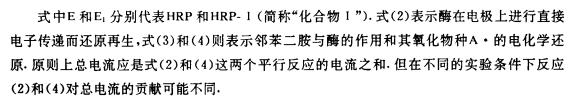


图 3 表示电位控制在-0.4 V,邻苯二胺存在时HRP 电极的响应电流 i 与底物H₂O₂ 浓度C 的关系曲线. 在含有5 mmol/L 邻苯二胺的体系中,不仅灵敏度提高了,而且H₂O₂ 的检测下限明

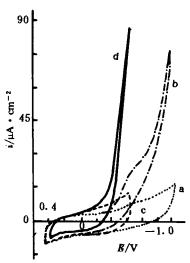


图1 BSA 膜电极(曲线a 和b)及HRP 酶电极(曲线c 和d)在除氧磷酸盐溶液中(曲线a 和c)和含50 mmol/LH₂O₂溶液(曲线b 和d)中的循环伏安图

扫描逐度:50 mV/s

Fig. 1 Cyclic voltammograms of PSA electrodes (curve a and b) and HRF electrode (curve c and d) in deoxygenated phosphate buffer (curve a and c) and the solution with 50 mmol/L

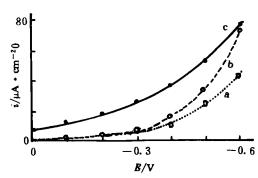


图 2 HPR 电极的响应电流随电位的变化
Fig. 2 Variation of Response currents of HRP electrode with electrode potentials. curve a; in blank solution; b; solution containing 5 mmol/L H₂O₂; c; solution containing 5 mmol/L H₂O₂ + 5 mmol/L 0-pheylenelamine

显降低,我们测得其线性浓度范围为0.012~0.8 mmol/L.

研究邻苯二胺时HRP 电极性能的影响,还为利用HRP 电极作为测定邻苯二胺的探针提供了依据. 我们分别在含5 mmoi/L H₂Q₂ 的溶液中,逐步加入一定浓度的邻苯二胺溶液,测定不同电位下的响应电流,结果如图4 所示,由图可看到,在含有5 mmoi/L H₂Q₂ 的溶液中,设置的电位越负,HRP 电极对邻苯二胺的响应电流也越大. 在含有50 mmoi/L H₂Q₂ 的溶液中,也可得到类似的结论,但其响应电流值比起低浓度H₂Q₂ 时的情况要低得多. 这也说明邻苯二胺对低浓度H₂Q₂ 的电流响应有较大的改善. 这些结果对选择邻苯二胺的测试条件是有帮助的.

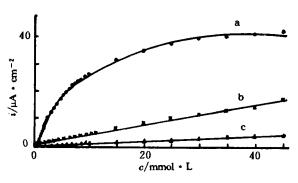


图3 在-400 mV 下HRP 电极的响应电流 i 与H₂O₂ 浓度 C. 关系曲线 溶液中邻苯二胺溶液浓度 (mmol/L) a. 5; b. 2; c. 0

Fig. 3 Response current of HRP electrode at -400 mV vs. concentration of H₂O₂, 0-phenylenedamine concentration in the solution; a. 5 mmol/L; b. 2 mmol/L; c. none

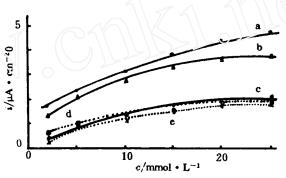


图 4 不同电位下HRP 电极的响应电流 i 与邻苯二胺浓度 C. 的关系 曲线: a. -0.5 V, b. -0.4 V, c. -0.3 V(H₂O₂ 浓度 5 mmol/L), d. -0.4 V, e. -0.3 V(H₂O₂ 浓度 50 mmol/L)

Fig. 4 Response current of HRP electrode vs.

concentrations of o-penylenediamine at
different potentials

Influence of o-Phenylenediamine on the Catalysis at HRP Enzyme Electrode in 1,4-Dioxane

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Abstract Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) was immobilized by crosslinkage on the glassy carbon electrode to prepare the enzyme electrode, where the reduction of H_2O_2 was studied in 1,4-dioxane media. It was shown that HRP electrode can catalyze the reduction of H_2O_2 without any mediator, however, as an activator, o-phenylenediamine can promote the bio-catalysis. In the presence of the activator, the parallel reactions occurred on the enzyme electrode. The working condition of the HRP electrode was investigated as the sensors for H_2O_2 and o-phenylenediamine, also the influence of water content in organic phase was discussed on the performance of the enzyme electrode in organic phase.

Key words Horseradish peroxidase, Organic phase enzyme electrode, Activator, Bioelectronic-catalysis

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