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# 金电极上偶氮腺嘌呤的电化学行为研究

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**摘要:** 本文研究了光滑金电极上偶氮腺嘌呤的电化学特性, 并确定了相关动力学参数。在含偶氮腺嘌呤的 0.2 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> 的磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS, pH = 4.0~10.0)中, 发现其循环伏安图上出现一对氧化还原峰。基于对扫速和伏安峰值电位的分析, 结果表明这是一个由吸附控制的可逆偶氮腺嘌呤氧化还原电化学过程。当 pH 值从低到高改变时, 氧化还原峰值向负电位移动, 证实 H<sup>+</sup> 参与了该反应。通过进一步实验数据分析和电极表面吸附量计算, 发现该反应为分步进行的两电子两质子反应。最后, 通过快速循环伏安扫描方法确定了电化学过程的表观传递系数  $\alpha$  和表观速率常数  $k_s$ 。

**关键词:** 偶氮腺嘌呤; 表面吸附量; 循环伏安法; 金电极; 电极动力学

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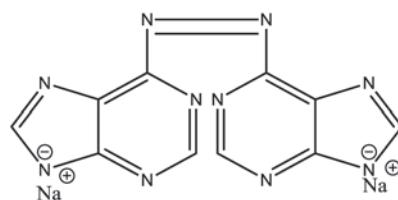
偶氮类化合物结构复杂, 品种繁多, 因其在可见光波段有吸收, 在染料和医疗领域有广泛的应用<sup>[1-4]</sup>。偶氮腺嘌呤(Azopurine)是一种芳香偶氮类化合物, 前人的研究表明其具有药物活性, 可以为抗肿瘤和免疫类相关药物<sup>[5-6]</sup>。尽管一些偶氮类化合物的电化学已有报道<sup>[7-14]</sup>, 但尚未见有关偶氮腺嘌呤的化学活性的研究。对于氧化还原物种, 通过合理设计实验, 电化学伏安法可以测量氧化还原过程的热力学和动力学量, 从而为偶氮基团氧化还原过程提供化学反应信息<sup>[24, 7]</sup>。为此, 作者以偶氮腺嘌呤为氧化还原活性物种, 开展了电化学伏安研究, 探索其化学活性和反应动力学参数。

为研究偶氮腺嘌呤分子的电化学行为, 作者对它进行常规循环伏安测定, 探究该分子在惰性金电极表面的电化学反应过程。实验表明在光滑金电极上, 偶氮腺嘌呤呈现可逆性良好的氧化还原峰, 而且并未出现单独的前波或后波, 因此作者认为这是一个弱吸附的可逆过程, 并且具有 Langmuir 型吸附特征<sup>[15-16]</sup>。由于快速扫描循环伏安法适合研究电极表面电子转移过程<sup>[17-21]</sup>, 作者利用此方法进一步研究了偶氮腺嘌呤氧化还原动力学过程, 获得了相关动力学参数。

## 1 实验

### 1.1 试剂与仪器

实验循环伏安测定采用 CHI660D 电化学工作站(上海辰华), 电解池为单室电解池的三电极体系, 即以经抛光处理的 2 mm 直径的棒状金(Au)为工作电极, 饱和甘汞电极(SCE)为参比电极,  $\Phi = 0.5$  mm 的铂丝为对电极。实验中所用偶氮腺嘌呤是根据文献方法以 6-氯嘌呤作为反应物合成<sup>[22-23]</sup>, 并采用质谱、红外、紫外和核磁共振的方法对产物进行表征, 证明确实合成了目标产物<sup>[24]</sup>。其余药品均为分析纯, 购于国药集团化学试剂有限公司。合成偶氮腺嘌呤钠盐的结构如下:



### 1.2 溶液配制

称取适量偶氮腺嘌呤钠盐, 用超纯水溶解配成  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup> 溶液。实验时取 0.5 mL 偶氮腺嘌呤溶液与 6.5 mL PBS 缓冲液, 充分混合均匀, 作为



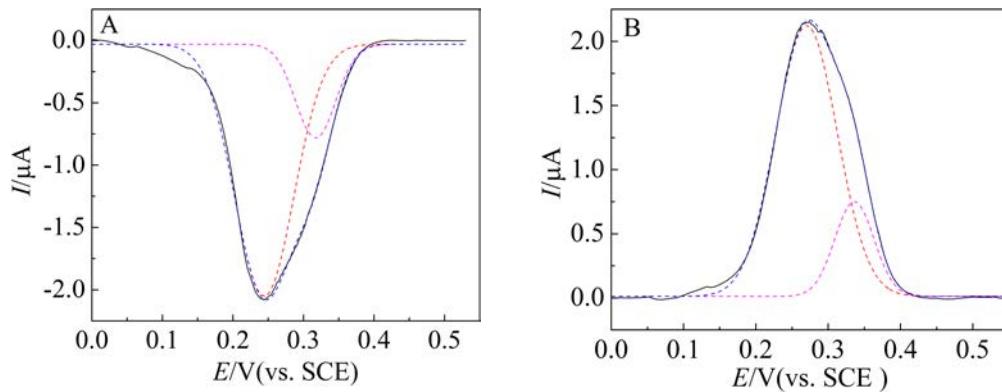


图3 校正后的实验曲线(实线)和双峰拟合结果(虚线)A. 还原;B. 氧化

Fig. 3 Experimental curves (solid line) after the calibration and double-peak fitting (dash line) of  $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  azopurine at  $\text{pH} = 4.0$  in  $0.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  PBS with scan rate of  $0.1 \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . A. Reduction; B. Oxidation

全可逆的氧化还原过程<sup>[25]</sup>。图2B是取多个不同扫速的峰电流  $i_p$  的对数值  $\lg i_p$  对  $\lg v$  作图,发现具有很强的线性关系。对于大多数电极反应,  $\lg i_{pa} \sim \lg v$  和  $\lg i_{pc} \sim \lg v$  的斜率都在  $0.5 \sim 1.0$  之间。当斜率为 0.5 时是纯扩散控制,斜率为 1.0 时是纯吸附控制,介于两者之间则为吸附-扩散混合控制,且越靠近两个极值,相对应的控制因素所占比重越大<sup>[26]</sup>。因偶氮腺嘌呤在光滑金电极上的  $\lg i_{pa} \sim \lg v$  斜率为 0.936,  $\lg i_{pc} \sim \lg v$  斜率为 0.921,介于  $0.5 \sim 1.0$  之间,且非常接近于 1.0,因此可以认为这是一个吸附-扩散混合控制,且以吸附为主要控制因素的完全可逆反应。

观察偶氮腺嘌呤的氧化还原峰,发现其峰形与标准的钟形吸附曲线并不完全一致。在常规扫速情况下,呈现出峰左侧较陡,峰右侧较缓的

现象。由此作者推测,这有可能是一个多电子转移的多步反应。图3是校正基线后对实验结果进行的多峰拟合,发现两个峰的拟合结果与实验测得峰形最为吻合。上面的实验结果分析表明,这是一个吸附过程为控制步骤的反应。因此拟合结果参考吸附过程的钟形曲线,采用 Gaussian<sup>[15]</sup>方法。双峰拟合结果  $R^2 > 0.99$ ,说明拟合结果非常好。

图4是拟合峰的峰电流随扫速的变化,图4A对应图3中较大的拟合峰的峰电流随扫速变化的关系,图4B对应图3中较小的拟合峰的峰电流随扫速变化的关系。可以看出两对拟合峰都呈现峰电流随扫速的线性变化趋势,即为吸附控制反应<sup>[27-29]</sup>。因此,作者认为,这两个过程都与偶氮腺嘌呤的氧化还原有关,而不是环境中的杂质

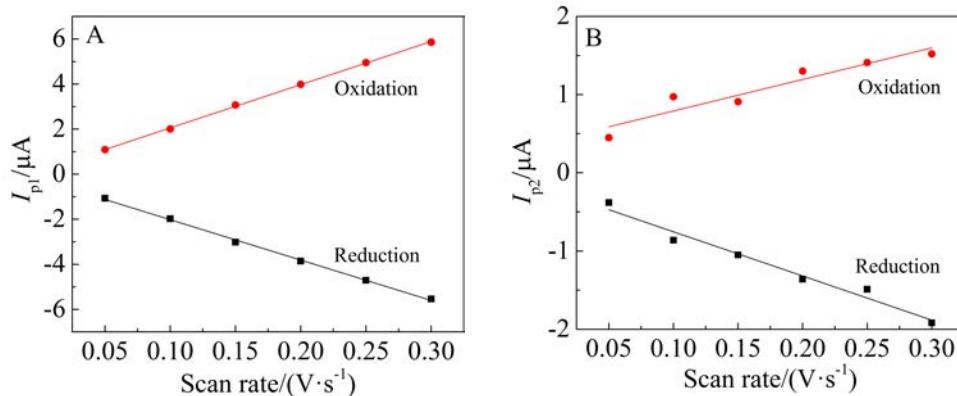


图4  $\text{pH}=4.0, 0.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  PBS 中双峰拟合的峰电流与扫速的  $i_p-v$  关系和拟合曲线. A. Peak 1; B. Peak 2

Fig. 4 The relationship between peak current  $i_p$  and scan rate  $v$  of two fitting peaks at  $\text{pH}=4.0$ , in  $0.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  PBS. A. Peak 1; B. Peak 2

对电极反应过程的干扰.

## 2.2 实验条件对偶氮腺嘌呤电化学性质的影响

下面作者考查了支持电解质 pH 值、偶氮腺嘌呤浓度和循环伏安扫速对伏安图的影响. 图 5 给出低扫速和高扫速情况下的实验数据. 首先, 改变溶液的 pH 值, 在  $\text{pH} = 4.0 \sim 10.0$  范围内, 考查了支持电解质的 pH 对偶氮腺嘌呤电化学反应中的氧化还原峰电位的影响. 从图 5A 中可以看出随着碱性增强, 氧化还原的峰值均向负电位移动, 根据能斯特方程可以推断反应过程有质子的参与. 表 1 列出了不同 pH 值下  $\lg i_p \sim \lg v$  线性关系的斜率, 发现 pH 变大, 偶氮腺嘌呤在金电极上的氧化还原过程依然遵循吸附-扩散混合控制, 且吸附为主要控制因素的规律. 与 pH = 4.0 时的情形类似, 在其它

三个 pH 值条件下的氧化还原峰也都可以分成两个峰.

其次, 在保持温度、扫速等其它实验条件不变时, 在  $\text{pH}=4.0, 0.2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  PBS 溶液中考察不同浓度的偶氮腺嘌呤的电化学行为. 图 5B 为扫速  $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  条件下,  $0.36 \sim 24.48 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  的偶氮腺嘌呤在  $0.60 \sim 0.00 \text{ V}$  的电位窗口内的循环伏安图. 可以看出, 在考查的浓度区间内, 偶氮腺嘌呤均表现出良好的可逆性. 随着溶液浓度提高, 氧化还原峰电流提高. 当浓度高于  $1.78 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  时, 伏安图已经不发生改变, 峰电流值基本相同, 说明已经达到饱和吸附. 图 5C 的结果表明峰电流值的改变与浓度不是线性关系, 这与该过程为吸附控制一致, 因此不同于扩散控制规律. 表 2 结果表明, 当浓度很低时,  $\lg i_p \sim \lg v$  的斜率减小, 斜率随着浓度

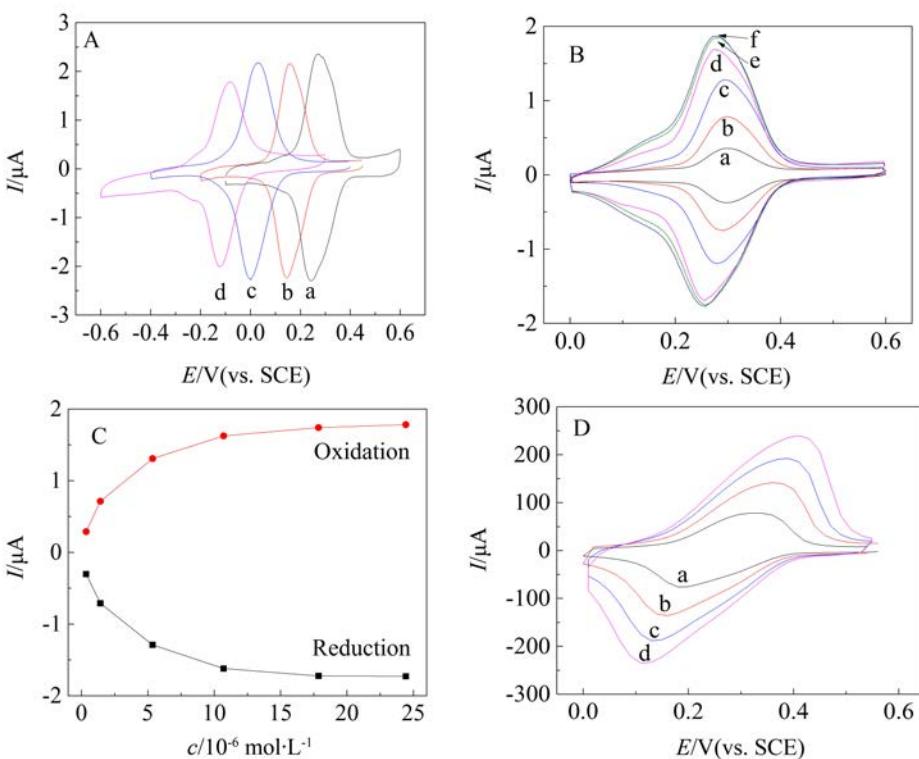


图 5 实验条件对偶氮腺嘌呤伏安图的影响. A. 偶氮腺嘌呤在  $\text{pH}=4.0$  (a), 6.0 (b), 8.0 (c), 10.0 (d) 的  $0.2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  PBS 中的循环伏安图, 浓度  $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , 扫速  $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ; B.  $0.36$  (a),  $1.78$  (b),  $5.36$  (c),  $10.71$  (d),  $17.86$  (e),  $24.48$  (f)  $\times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  偶氮腺嘌呤的循环伏安图,  $\text{pH}=4.0$ , 扫速  $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ; C. 峰电流与浓度  $i_p$  的关系; D.  $5$  (a),  $10$  (b),  $15$  (c),  $20$  (d)  $\text{V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  扫速下偶氮腺嘌呤的循环伏安图, 浓度  $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{pH}=4.0$ .

Fig. 5 Influences of experimental conditions on the volt-ampere responses of azopurine. A. CV curves of azopurine at  $\text{pH} = 4.0$  (a), 6.0 (b), 8.0 (c), 10.0 (d), in  $0.2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  PBS with scan rate of  $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , concentration of  $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ; B. CV curves of  $0.36$  (a),  $1.78$  (b),  $5.36$  (c),  $10.71$  (d),  $17.86$  (e),  $24.48$  (f)  $\times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  azopurine at  $\text{pH} = 4.0$ , in  $0.2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  PBS with scan rate of  $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ; C. Variation of peak current  $i_p$  with concentration  $c$ ; D. CV curves of azopurine at the concentration of  $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  with scan rate of  $5$  (a),  $10$  (b),  $15$  (c),  $20$  (d)  $\text{V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  at  $\text{pH} = 4.0$ , in  $0.2 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  PBS solution.





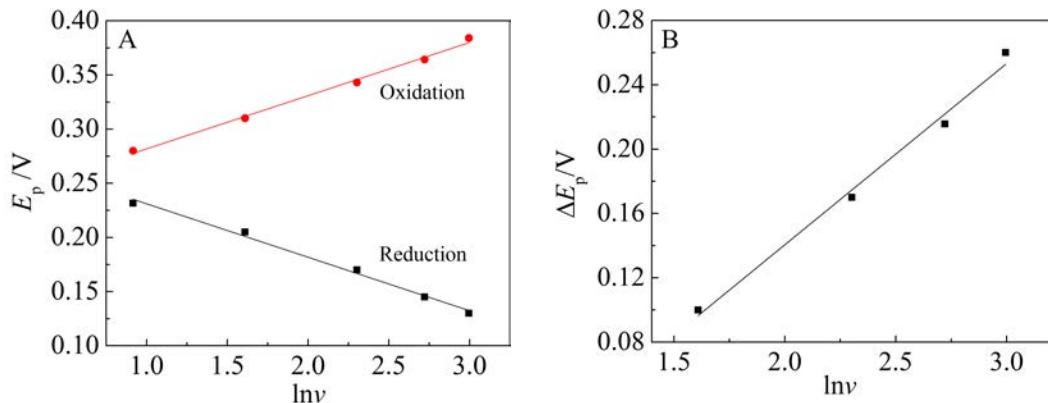


图8 偶氮腺嘌呤的动力学参数的确定(pH = 4.0) A. \$E\_p\$ 随 \$\ln v\$ 的变化关系; B. \$\Delta E\_p\$ 随 \$\ln v\$ 的变化关系

Fig. 8 Determination of kinetics parameters of azopurine redox process with pH = 4.0 in 0.2 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> PBS. A. The relationship between \$E\_p\$ and \$\ln v\$; B. The relationship between \$\Delta E\_p\$ and \$\ln v\$

$$m = \frac{RTk_s}{nF} \times \frac{1}{v}$$

当 \$\Delta E\_p > (200/n)\$ mV 时, \$\Delta E\_p\$ 对 \$\ln v\$ 呈现直线关系, 即:

$$\Delta E_p = \frac{4RT}{nF} \ln v + \frac{4RT}{nF} \ln \frac{nF}{2RTk_s}$$

由线性关系的斜率和截距即可求得 \$k\_s\$. 实验中采用 \$5 \sim 20\$ V·s<sup>-1</sup> 的较快扫速, 得到一条关系曲线, 如图 8B. 拟合得到的线性直线斜率为 0.11, 代入公式计算得到 \$k\_s = 82.6\$ s<sup>-1</sup>. 同理, 可以计算其它 3 个 pH 值下的 \$k\_s\$ 值分别为 126.0、76.2 和 55.2 s<sup>-1</sup>.

### 3 结 论

电化学研究结果表明, 偶氮腺嘌呤是一种对 pH 敏感的偶氮类有机物. 在常规电势扫描速率条件下, 浓度为 \$3.5 \times 10^{-5}\$ mol·L<sup>-1</sup> 的偶氮腺嘌呤在光滑金电极上发生可逆的氧化还原过程, 该过程是由吸附控制的两电子两质子过程. 改变 pH 值和溶液浓度, 反应仍然主要由吸附控制. 基于 Laviron 理论和系列快扫速的循环伏安曲线, 作者进一步确定了在光滑金电极上表观动力学参数, 其中电荷传递系数为 0.567, 说明反应能垒较为对称; 电解质 pH 影响电化学反应的表观速率常数, 在 pH = 4.0 时 \$k\_s = 82.6\$ s<sup>-1</sup>. 最后, 需要强调的是, 在光滑金电极上偶氮腺嘌呤和它的还原物构成一个能快速响应、可逆性非常好的电化学反应体系.

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## Electrochemical Behaviors of Azopurine on Gold Electrodes

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we studied the electrochemical behaviors of azopurine on polished gold electrodes with cyclic voltammetry (CV). On the basis of analyzing scan rate and peak current, it was supposed that the redox process belonged to a reversible process controlled by adsorption in  $0.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  PBS ( $\text{pH} = 4.0 \sim 10.0$ ) solutions. The potentials of redox peaks moved more negatively with increasing pH value. This proved that the  $\text{H}^+$  proton has participated in the electrochemical reaction. The further data analysis and the calculation of surface adsorption excess demonstrated that the reaction was a two-proton and two-electron process. Finally, the apparent transfer coefficient  $\alpha$  and the apparent rate constant  $k_s$  were determined by the fast-scan cyclic voltammetry method.

**Key words:** azopurine; surface adsorption excess; cyclic voltammetry; gold electrode; electrode kinetics