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β -环糊精与阿霉素表面包络作用的电化学研究

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摘要: 研究了阿霉素(ADM)在 β -环糊精(β -CD)修饰金电极上(β -CD/Au)的电化学行为. 结果表明,ADM在 β -CD/Au电极上发生表面包络反应. 25 °C, pH = 7.0时,该电极表面包络常数为 $9.54 \times 10^4 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$,并随温度呈规律性变化,最适宜反应温度为30 °C. 该电极ADM包络呈准可逆的电化学反应,速率常数为 0.0995 s^{-1} . 在20 ~ 40 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度范围 β -CD/Au电极ADM的还原峰电流与浓度呈线性关系,线性方程 $I_p = 2.024 + 0.0057 C$,相关系数0.9911,检出限6.5 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

关键词: 阿霉素; β -环糊精; 修饰电极; 包络

中图分类号: R917

文献标识码: A

阿霉素(adriamycin, ADM)是广谱抗肿瘤药物,抗癌活性高,对白血病、肺癌、乳腺癌及恶性淋巴瘤等均有很好的疗效. 但由于它有心脏毒性、基因毒性和生殖器官毒性,服用后有突发性心动过速、呼吸困难、恶心、呕吐、腹痛、腹泻、口腔溃疡和肝功能障碍等不良反应,致使其生物利用度不高,限制了临床应用^[1]. β -CD有“内疏水,外亲水”的结构特征,其适宜的疏水空腔,能将疏水药物包络形成超分子,从而改善药物分子的水溶性、稳定性、生物利用度及控制药物的释放,甚至消除药物的异味. β -CD本身无毒,被广泛用于医疗、食品行业^[2-4]. 由此预料,研究 β -CD与ADM表面包络很有可能为提高ADM的生物利用度及降低其临床应用上的不良反应提供可信依据,并以期建立ADM微量检测方法.

ADM检测有紫外分光光度法、高效液相色谱法和荧光光谱分析法等^[5-7]. 电化学分析法,具有操作简单、快速、精密度高等特点,在药物定量分析中日益显现出广泛的应用前景^[8-9]. 已有文献报道某些电活性药物分子与 β -CD的相互作用^[10-12],但有关ADM在 β -CD/Au电极上的电化学行为至今未见报道,本文就此进行研究.

1 材料与实验方法

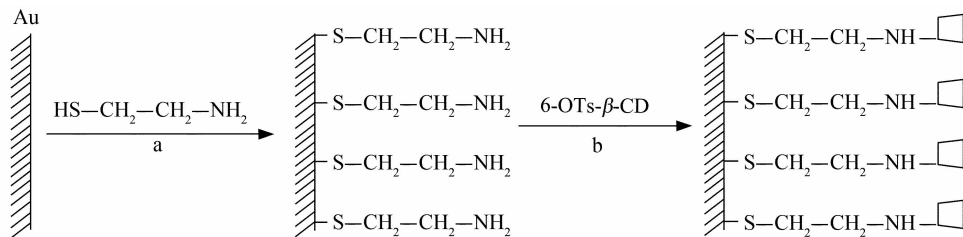
1.1 仪器和试剂

CHI660A 电化学工作站(上海辰华); β -CD(上海生化,分析纯);ADM(浙江椒江药业,注射用针剂);半胱胺(AET, Alfa Aesar公司,98%);其他试剂均为分析纯. β -CD两次重结晶;对甲苯磺酰氯(氯仿-环己烷重结晶),对甲苯磺酸基 β -CD(OTs- β -CD)按文献[13]的方法制备. 实验溶液用去离子二次蒸馏水配制.

1.2 工作电极的制备

金电极(ϕ 2.0 mm)用0.3和0.05 μm Al_2O_3 依次抛光至镜面,在蒸馏水和乙醇中各超声清洗3次(5 min/次),然后放入0.1 mol \cdot L⁻¹ H_2SO_4 溶液,于1.8 ~ 0.2 V电位区间连续扫描10次以上. 再将电极浸在浓硫酸与 H_2O_2 为7:3(by volume)的混合液中,15 min后取出,蒸馏水、乙醇中各超声清洗3次(5 min/次),干燥后得裸金电极. 用分步组装法制备 β -CD修饰电极^[14],原理如图1所示.

将处理好的金电极浸入已除氧的1.0 mmol \cdot L⁻¹的AET乙醇溶液中,控制温度10 ~ 15 °C,停留12 h以上,取出后立即浸入已除氧的0.1 mmol \cdot L⁻¹ OTs- β -CD水溶液,在80 °C水浴中反应48 h以上,之后用蒸馏水冲洗除去表面物理吸附

图1 金电极上组装 β -CD原理Fig. 1 Assembly of β -CD on a gold electrode

的 β -CD和AET,得 β -CD单层修饰电极.应用循环伏安法在 $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ 溶液表征该电极,结果与文献报道的一致^[14],表明 β -CD已经修饰到金电极上.

1.3 电化学测试

三电极体系以Au或 β -CD/Au为工作电极,饱和甘汞为参比电极,铂为对电极.电解液由20% (by volume) 甲醇 + $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸盐缓冲溶液 (pH=7.0) 或ADM溶液组成.循环伏安测试实验前,通高纯氮气15 min除 O_2 ,测定过程保持氮气气氛.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 ADM的循环伏安曲线和反应动力学

图2示出 25°C 时Au和 β -CD/Au电极在20% (by volume) 甲醇 + $0.08 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ADM + $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸盐缓冲溶液 (pH=7.0) 中的循环伏安曲线.由图可见,曲线a出现一不对称的氧化还原峰,分别位于 -0.60 和 -0.70 V 处,峰电流各为 -0.5 和 $8.5 \mu\text{A}$.说明ADM在Au电极上的电化学反应是准可逆的.同样, β -CD/Au电极(曲线b)也显示一准可逆的氧化还原峰,其峰电位分别为 -0.59 和 -0.65 V ,峰电流各为 -1.0 和 $12.0 \mu\text{A}$.与Au电极相比,前者氧化峰电位正移 10 mV ,而还原峰电位正移了 50 mV ,且还原峰电流显著上升,峰面积增大.原因是吸附在 β -CD/Au电极表面的ADM,进入 β -CD空腔内发生氧化还原反应,加速了ADM的电子转移^[11-12,15].

图3给出 β -CD/Au电极(25°C , pH=7.0) ADM的还原峰电流~扫描速率变化曲线.由图可见,其还原峰电流与扫速呈线性关系(A),然而与扫速的平方根不呈线性关系(B),表明在 β -CD/Au电极上ADM与 β -CD的络合受表面过程控制^[8,18].

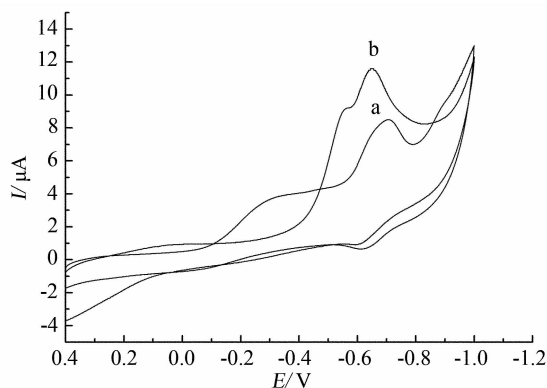


图2 Au电极(a)和 β -CD/Au电极(b)的循环伏安曲线(20% (by volume) 甲醇 + $0.08 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ADM + $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸盐缓冲溶液 (pH=7.0), 扫速 $100 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)

Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms of the bare (a) and β -CD modified (b) Au electrode ($0.08 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ADM in $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ phosphate buffer solution with 20% methanol, 25°C , pH=7.0, scan rate: $100 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)

对不可逆的电化学反应,其 E_p 与扫速的关系式^[19]为

$$E_p = E^0 + \frac{RT}{\alpha n F} \ln k^0 - \frac{RT}{\alpha n F} \ln \nu \quad (1)$$

式中 E_p 峰电位, E^0 式量电位。 k^0 反应速率常数, ν 扫描速率, α 电荷传递系数, n 反应电子数.根据实验 E_p 随扫速变化,得其线性方程 $E_p = -0.761 - 0.0346 \ln \nu$,相关系数 0.9902 ,直线斜率 $-\frac{RT}{\alpha n F} = -0.0346$,截距 -0.761 V .由斜率求得 $\alpha n = 0.74$.因ADM的蒽醌基为2电子还原^[8],即 $n=2$,所以 $\alpha = 0.37 (25^\circ\text{C})$.由 E_p 与 ν 的曲线外推可得 $E^0 = -0.681 \text{ V}$, 25°C 时,该电极表面吸附反应的速率常数 $k^0 = 0.0995 \text{ s}^{-1}$. k^0 较小,该电极反应的不可逆程度较高.

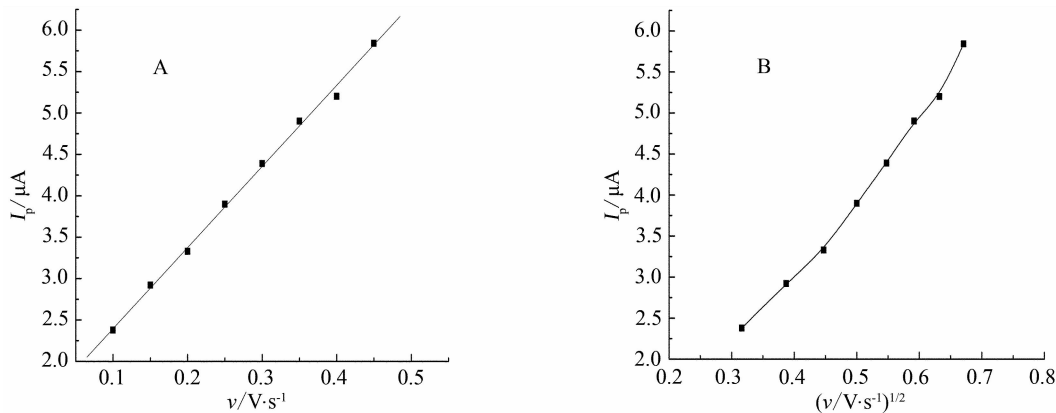


图 3 β-CD/Au 电极 ADM 还原峰电流 ~ 扫速曲线 (25 °C, pH=7.0)

Fig. 3 Plots for the cathodic peak current of ADM vs scan rate (A) or the square root of scan rate (B) (25 °C, pH=7.0)

2.2 ADM 表面包络、线性范围和检出下限

实验表明,在 pH 值 2.0 ~ 8.0 范围内, ADM 还原峰电流先随 pH 值增加而升高,并在 pH 6.8 左右达到最大,之后下降. 故选取 pH=7.0 的磷酸盐缓冲液为介质.

图 4 为 ADM(25 °C, pH=7.0)β-CD/Au 电极的还原峰电流 ~ 浓度变化曲线. 由图可见,当 ADM 浓度 < 0.04 mmol · L⁻¹ 时,ADM 峰电流与浓度呈线性关系. 浓度 > 0.06 mmol · L⁻¹ 时,该峰电流趋于定值,此时 β-CD 单元与 ADM 的包络反应已达到饱和,该曲线形状与 Langmiur 单层等温吸附线相似^[15-17]:

$$\frac{C_{ADM}^0}{I_p} = \frac{1}{kI_{max}} + \frac{C_{ADM}^0}{I_{max}} \quad (2)$$

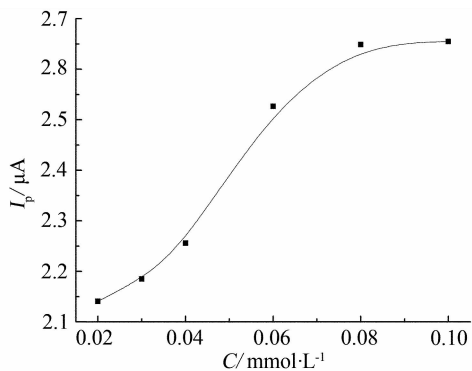


图 4 β- CD/Au 电极 ADM 还原峰电流 ~ 浓度曲线(扫速 100 mV · s⁻¹)

Fig. 4 Variations of the cathodic peak current of ADM at β-CD modified Au electrode with the concentrations of ADM (25 °C, solution pH = 7.0, scan rate: 100 mV · s⁻¹)

式中 I_p ADM 初始浓度 (C_{ADM}^0) 的峰电流, I_{max} 最大峰电流, k 为 ADM 与 β-CD 的表面包络常数. 在给定浓度范围内,以 C_{ADM}^0/I_p 与 C_{ADM}^0 作图得一直线(图 5). 由直线斜率及其截距估算,得表面包络常数为 $9.54 \times 10^4 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$,图中线性关系良好,表明电极上 ADM 与 β-CD 达到 1:1 包络平衡^[15-17].

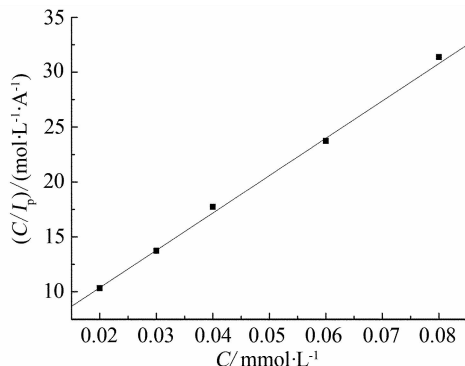


图 5 β- CD/Au 电极 ADM 等温吸附曲线(扫速 100 mV · s⁻¹)

Fig. 5 The adsorption isotherm of ADM at β-CD modified Au electrode (25 °C, solution pH = 7.0, scan rate: 100 mV · s⁻¹)

表 1 列出不同温度下 ADM 与 β-CD 的包络常数. 可以看出,其表面包络反应与温度有关. 当温度 < 30 °C 时,该包络常数随着温度上升而增大,温度升高反而减小. 以上温度的影响有热力学因素和动力学因素,温度升高,溶液中分子的扩散速率增大,利于电极表面包络反应,但对放热反应不利. 荧光光谱法研究表明,β-CD 与 ADM 的相互作用属放热反应^[18]. 温度 < 30 °C 时,动力学因素起主导作用;而温度 > 30 °C 时,热力学因素起主导作

用. 故 β -CD 与 ADM 的表面包络反应选取 30 °C 为宜.

表 1 不同温度下 ADM 与 β -CD 的包络常数
(pH = 7.0, 扫速 100 mV · s⁻¹)

Tab. 1 The inclusion constants k of ADM and β -CD at different temperatures (pH = 7.0, scan rate: 100 mV · s⁻¹)

$t/^\circ\text{C}$	25	28	30	33	35	38	40
$k/10^5 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	0.95	2.03	2.91	2.21	1.72	1.17	0.81

β -CD/Au 电极 (pH = 7.0, 25 °C) 上 ADM 的还原峰电流与浓度在 20 ~ 40 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的浓度范围内呈良好的线性关系, 线性方程: $I_p = 2.024 + 0.0057C$, I_p ADM 还原峰电流 (μA), C_{ADM} 浓度 ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$); 相关系数 0.9911, 检出下限 6.5 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

3 结 论

β -CD/Au 电极 ADM 发生表面包络反应, 其表面包络常数随温度呈规律性变化, 反应温度选取 30 °C 为宜. 该电极发生 ADM 准可逆的表面包络反应, 反应受表面吸附过程控制, 速率常数 $k^0 = 0.0995 \text{ s}^{-1}$, 在 20 ~ 40 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度范围, ADM 还原峰电流与浓度呈线性关系, 检出下限为 6.5 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

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Electrochemical Studies on Surface Inclusion of β -Cyclodextrin with Adriamycin

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Abstract: The β -cyclodextrin (β -CD) modified gold electrode (β -CD/Au) was fabricated to study the electrochemical behavior of adriamycin (ADM). The results indicated that the complexing reaction of ADM with β -CD took place at the β -CD/Au surface. At 25 °C, the complexing constant (k) was $9.54 \times 10^4 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ in pH = 7.0. The k values changed regularly with temperature, and the most suitable temperature of the surface inclusion reaction was 30 °C. The complexing reaction of ADM with β -CD at the β -CD/Au surface could undergo the quasi-reversible electrochemical reaction with the rate constant being 0.0995 s^{-1} . The cathodic peak current (I_p) of ADM was proportional to the concentration of ADM in the 20 ~ 40 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. The linear regression equation for the quantitative determination of ADM concentration (C) by β -CD/Au was $I_p = 2.024 + 0.0057C$ with a correlation coefficient of 0.9911. The detection limit was 6.5 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

Key words: adriamycin; β -cyclodextrin; modified electrode; complex