微透析高效液相色谱法研究金属酶与小分子的相互作用

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摘要 将微透析(microdialysis)高效液相色谱法(high performance liquid chromatography,HPLC) 联用技术应用于定量研究超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase)

与组氨酸和组氨酸一金属离子配合物的相互作用。实验结果表明: Cu2Zn2SOD酶不仅与组氨酸,而且还可以与组氨酸一Co(II) 和组氨酸一Ni(II)相互 作用,Cu2Zn2SOD酶中的部分Cu(II)和Zn(II) 被诱导和置换出来,并相应地影响了 酶的活性;组氨酸一金属离子配合物的作用比组氨酸强,酶活性降低也更明显;酶 中结合的外来金属离子的量比从酶上被诱导和顶替下来的金属离子的量要少,说明在溶液中有脱辅基酶的存在。

关键词 <u>金属</u><u>酶</u><u>分子</u><u>固态配合物</u><u>超氧化物歧化酶</u>相互作用 <u>高速液相色谱</u> 分类号 Q55

#### Interaction of Metalloenzyme with Small Molecules Studied by Microdialysis/HPLC

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Abstract In this paper, a method of microdialysis coupled with high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was established to study the quantitative interaction of superoxide dismutase (Cu\_2Zn\_2SOD) with histidine and histidine-metal ion complexes. It was observed that not only histidine, but also histidine-Co(II) and histidine-Ni(II) could induce and substitute some Cu(II) and Zn(II) from Cu\_2Zn\_2SOD, eventually influence the activity of this metalloenzyme. Histidine-metal ion complexes have stronger ability than histidine to displace the bound metal ion from SOD. In addition, the amount of foreign metal ion binding to the SOD was less than that of metal ion lost from SOD. It obviously means that there was apoenzyme in the solution.

Key wordsMETALENZYMEMOLECULARSOLID COMPLEXSUPEROXIDE DISMUTASEINTERACTIONSHIGH-SPEED LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

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#### 扩展功能

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