某些还原性生物分子对竹红菌甲素敏化产生^10~2的抑制作用

王能辉,安静仪,蒋丽金

中国科学院感光化学研究所

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 存在还原性的生物分子如甲硫氨酸、尿酸和 还原性谷胱甘肽时,

竹红菌甲素经受单电子还原形成甲素的半醌自由基、在去氧溶液中观察到了 甲素半醌负离子自由基的ESR信号. 在充氧的溶液中检测到了超氧负离子自由基.

还原剂的存在降低了单重态氧的生成并引起超氧负离子自由基的生成.

 大键词
 甲硫氨酸
 顺磁共振
 游离基
 谷胱甘肽
 敏化
 尿酸
 半醌
 单重态氧
 竹红菌甲素

 分类号
 0644

Inhibition of singlet oxygen production from photosensitized hypocrellin A by reducing bilogical molecules.

WANG NENGHUI, AN JINGYI, JIANG LIJIN

Abstract Hypocrellin A underwent one-electron reduction to form semiquinone radical anion in the presence of reducing biol. mols. such as methionine, uric acid, and reduced glutathione. The ESR signals of hypocrellin A semiquinone radical anion were observed in deaerated solution The superoxide anion radical was detected in aerated solution Singlet oxygen production was decreased and superoxide anion radical production was initiated in the presence of reducing agents.

Key wordsMETHIONINEPARAMAGNETIC RESONANCEFREE RADICALGLUTATHIONESENSITIZATIONURIC ACIDSEMIQUINONESINGLET OXYGENHYPOCRELLIN A

DOI:

通讯作者

扩展功能

本文信息

- ► Supporting info
- ▶ **PDF**(0KB)
- ▶[HTML全文](0KB)
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶复制索引
- Email Alert
- ▶文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

相关信息

▶ <u>本刊中 包含"甲硫氨酸"的</u> 相关文章

▶本文作者相关文章

- ・ 王能辉
- 安静仪
- 蒋丽金