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Visible Light-induced Formic Acid Synthesis from HCO_3^- with Formate Dehydrogenase and Water-soluble Zinc Porphyrin

Rie Miyatani¹⁾ and Yutaka Amao¹⁾

1) Dept. of Applied Chemistry, Oita University (Received: May 8, 2003)

Photochemical and enzymatic synthesis of formic acid was investigated from HCO₃⁻ with formate dehydrogenase (FDH) from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and reduced methylviologen (MV²⁺) produced by the visible light photosensitization of zinc tetrakis(4-methylpyridyl) porphyrin (ZnTMPyP) in the presence of triethanolamine (TEOA) as an electron donating reagent. Irradiation of a solution containing TEOA, ZnTMPyP, MV²⁺, NaHCO₃ and FDH in potassium phosphate buffer, with visible light resulted in formic acid production and HCO₃⁻ consumption. The optimum FDH activity was 20 units and the amount of formic acid and the yield of HCO₃⁻ to formic acid after 4 h irradiation were estimated to be 50 μmol·dm⁻³ and 5.0%, respectively.

Keywords: Formic acid synthesis, Zinc porphyrin, Formate dehydrogenase, Enzymatic synthesis



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