

论文
阿霉素在Co/GC离子注入修饰超微电极上的电化学反应及其应用

毛燕宁;于泳;李启隆

宁夏大学化学系, 银川 750021;1.北京师范大学化学系, 北京 100875

摘要:

目的: 研究阿霉素在Co/GC离子注入修饰超微电极上的电化学反应。方法: 阿霉素在0.1 mol.L⁻¹ HAc-NaAc (pH 4.73)缓冲溶液中, 用Co/GC离子注入修饰超微电极进行伏安测定。结果: 得到一良好的还原峰, 峰电位E_p=-0.520 V(vs.SCE)。峰电流与阿霉素的浓度在1.0×10⁻⁷~2.0×10⁻⁶ mol.L⁻¹和2.0×10⁻⁶~1.0×10⁻⁵ mol.L⁻¹范围内成线性关系。检出限为3.0×10⁻⁸ mol.L⁻¹。用于病人尿样测定, 得到满意的结果,回收率为96.3%~106.1%。用线性扫描和循环伏安法研究了体系的电化学反应及电极反应机理。结论: 实验表明, 体系属两电子还原的准可逆吸附过程。

关键词: 阿霉素; 电化学反应; 离子注入; 修饰超微电极

ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF ADRIAMYCIN AND ITS APPLICATION AT Co/GC ION IMPLANTATION MODIFIED ULTRAMICROELECTRODE

Mao Yanning Yu Yong Li Qilong

Abstract:

AIM: To study the electrochemical behavior of adriamycin at Co/GC ion implantation modified ultramicroelectrode. METHODS: With Co/GC ion implantation modified ultramicroelectrode as working electrode, the behavior of adriamycin was studied by voltammetry in 0.1 mol.L⁻¹ HAc-NaAc (pH 4.73) solution. RESULTS: A sensitive reductive wave of adriamycin was obtained by linear sweep voltammetry. The peak potential was -0.520 V (vs.SCE). The peak current was proportional to the concentration of adriamycin over the range of 1.0×10⁻⁷~2.0×10⁻⁶ mol.L⁻¹ and 2.0×10⁻⁶~1.0×10⁻⁵ mol.L⁻¹ with the detection limit of 3.0×10⁻⁸ mol.L⁻¹. The behavior of the reduction wave was studied and applied to the determination of adriamycin in human urine. CONCLUSION: The reduction process was quasi-reversible. The catalysis behavior and mechanism at Co/GC modified electrode were also studied.

Keywords: electrochemical behavior ion implantation modified microelectrode adriamycin

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作者简介:

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