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取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺- 银纳米超分子体系荧光光谱

李路瑶,曹朝暾*,刘军兰

(湖南科技大学 化学化工学院,理论有机化学与功能分子教育部重点实验室
分子构效关系湖南省普通高等学校重点实验室,湖南 湘潭 411201)

摘要:为了探索在银纳米粒子(AgNPs)的作用下,取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺的荧光性能,本文合成了30个取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺模型化合物(MC),并制备了银纳米溶液.以无水乙醇为溶剂,分别测定了MC溶液的荧光光谱以及MC-AgNPs溶液的荧光光谱.结果表明:(1)取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺及其与银纳米形成超分子体系在乙醇溶剂中均可发射荧光.与取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺溶液的荧光波长相比,取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺-银纳米超分子体系的荧光波长均有明显变化,偏移值一般在10 nm以上,有的红移,有的蓝移.(2)大部分取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺在银纳米的作用下,其荧光发射强度增加,少部分荧光发射强度降低.(3)如果基团对X-Y相同,相对于取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚甲基)苯胺,一般而言,取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺在银纳米作用下的荧光发射波长要长一些.本文观察到的实验现象,对于利用银纳米进行生物检测或有机化合物的检测,具有重要参考价值.

关键词:N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺;银纳米粒子;超分子体系;荧光波长;荧光相对强度

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Fluorescence Spectra of the Suprarmolecular System Involving Substituted N-(2-hydroxyl-phenyl-ethylene)-Anilines-Silver Nanoparticles

Li Luyao, Cao Chaotun, Liu Junlan

(Key Laboratory of Theoretical Organic Chemistry and Function Molecule, Ministry of Education, Key Laboratory of QSAR/QSPR of Hunan Provincial University, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hunan University of Science and Technology, Xiangtan 411201, China)

Abstract: To explore the fluorescence properties of substituted N-(2-hydroxyl-phenyl-ethylene)-anilines (2-OH-XPEAY) which are in the action of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), 30 samples of model compounds 2-OH-XPEAY (MC) were synthesized and silver nanoparticles solution was prepared. Taking anhydrous ethanol as solvent, the fluorescence spectra of the MC and the MC-AgNPs solutions was measured, respectively. The results show that: (1) both the MC and the suprarmolecular system MC-AgNPs solutions all can emit fluorescence in the ethanol solvent, compared with the fluorescence wavelengths (E_m) of MC solutions, these of MC-AgNPs solutions have change obviously, their E_m change value are generally more than 10 nm, in which

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*通信作者,E-mail: caoxtchem@163.com

some of MC-AgNPs solutions appear Em red shift and some of them appear Em blue shift; (2) as regarding the fluorescence emission intensity (H), most of MC-AgNPs solutions increase and only a few MC-AgNPs solutions decrease, compared with the H of MC; (3) in case that the group pairs X-Y is the same, the Em of 2-OH-XPEAY is generally longer than that of substituted *N*-(2-hydroxy-benzylidene)-anilines reported by literature in the action of silver nanoparticles. The observed experimental phenomena have important reference value for using silver nanoparticles to detect biological substance and organic compounds.

Keywords: *N*-(2-hydroxy-ethylene)-aniline; silver nanoparticles; supramolecular system; fluorescence wavelength; fluorescence intensity

银纳米粒子(AgNPs)可以与有机化合物作用.当有机物含有COOH, OH, SH以及NH₂等官能团时, AgNPs会使有机化合物的光学性能发生显著变化^[1-4],例如,荧光发射和紫外吸收波长的改变,荧光发射强度和紫外吸收强度的增强等.由于AgNPs的生物毒性低,因而在生物检测、标记等方面得到广泛应用^[5-10].如谷胱甘肽、蛋白质以及生长因子的检测^[11-12],巯基苯胺的检测^[13],以及叶酸^[14]、mRNA^[5]和抗体^[9]的检测等.

一般而言,将AgNPs用于有机物或生物检测,大都是基于体系的荧光光谱或紫外光谱发生改变的原理来达到检测目的.因此,要使AgNPs-有机物体系能在检测过程中得到良好应用,必须清楚2个基本要素,即荧光发射或紫外吸收光谱的波长变化,以及光谱的发射或吸收强度的变化.如果一个体系这两方面变化很小,就难于在有机物或生物检测中得到应用.因而,有机化合物在AgNPs作用下光谱性能的变化,是一个值得研究的理论问题.最近,曹晨忠^[15-18]研究小组对取代-N-(苯亚甲基)苯胺(XBAY)-银纳米超分子体系、取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺(2-OH-XPEAY)-银纳米超分子体系,以及二芳基硝酮(XNPY)-银纳米超分子体系的紫外吸收光谱进行了研究,得到有意义的结果.我们注意到,对于在银纳米作用下的有机物荧光变化规律很少有系统研究.曹丽波^[19]对取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚甲基)苯胺(2-OH-XBAY)-银纳米超分子体系的荧光光谱进行了研究,发现取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚甲基)苯胺的荧光发射波长和强度在AgNPs的作用下发生明显变化,与分子中的取代基效应有着密切的关系.然而,取代-N-(苯亚乙基)苯胺-银纳米超分子体系的荧光光谱有什么变化规律,目前尚不清楚,考虑到取代-N-(苯亚乙基)苯胺与取代-N-(苯亚甲基)苯胺的母体分子结构非常相似,前者的桥基为C(Me)=N,后者的桥基为CH=N.那么前者桥基上多了一个甲基Me后,该类化合物在AgNPs的作用下荧光发射波长和强度有什么差异,这一课题引起了我们的兴趣.对它的探索有助于我们理解AgNPs-有机物体系的荧光光谱变化.本文探讨银纳米粒子作用下,取代-N-(苯亚乙基)苯胺的荧光光谱变化规律,期望得到有意义的结果.

1 实验部分

实验中,化学试剂(分析纯)均购自百灵威科技公司,鱼精DNA购自上海伯奥生物科技公司.

1.1 取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺的合成

以取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺2-OH-XArC(Me)=NArY(简称2-OH-XPEAY)为模型化合物,合成则参照文献[20-21]报导的方法进行(如图1).即将等摩尔的取代苯胺和邻羟基取代苯乙酮置于50 mL圆底烧瓶中,以甲苯作溶剂,加入少量对甲苯磺酸作催化剂,磁力搅拌至120 ℃回流6~8 h.待反应体系冷却至室温以后,用柱色谱对产物进行分离提纯.得到的模型化合物用核磁共振谱(NMR)的¹H NMR和¹³C NMR表征,确认其分子结构.

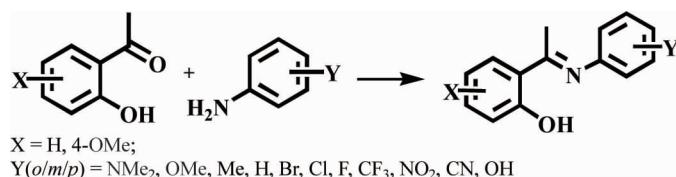


图1 模型化合物2-OH-XPEAY的合成

1.2 银纳米粒子溶液的制备

按照文献[22]报导的方法合成银纳米粒子溶液:(1)取鱼精DNA溶液($1\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)96 mL,在水浴中(95 °C)加热15 min,然后快速冷却到室温,再加入 AgNO_3 溶液(20 mM)4 mL.得到的混合溶液让其反应4 h(避光保存于4 °C冰箱内);(2)在上一步混合溶液中加入10 mL NaBH_4 溶液(2 mM),见到溶液从无色透明迅速变为黄色,让反应在室温避光条件下进行4 h,则得到银纳米粒子(AgNPs)溶液,其中含Ag浓度为0.727 mM.

1.3 荧光光谱的测定

将模型化合物2-OH-XPEAY(简称MC)溶于无水乙醇,浓度为7.27 mM.在F-4500荧光光谱仪上分别测定MC溶液和AgNPs溶液的荧光发射光谱.找到最佳激发波长 E_x (nm),扫描范围为200~600 nm,狭缝为10~20.在此条件下,测定MC的最大发射波长 $E_{m_{MC}}$ (nm).对于MC-AgNPs超分子体系,实验表明当摩尔比 $n_{MC}:n_{Ag}$ 达到1:7以上,其最大发射波长 $E_{m_{mix}}$ (nm)不再变化,因而以 $n_{MC}:n_{Ag}$ 为1:7的最大发射波长作为MC-AgNPs超分子体系的荧光发射波长 $E_{m_{mix}}$.所得数据列于表1.

表1 化合物2-OH-XPEAY及其银纳米溶液的荧光性能

No.	X	Y	E_x^a/nm	$E_{m_{MC}}^b/\text{nm}$	H_{MC}^c	$E_{m_{mix}}^d/\text{nm}$	H_{mix}^e
1	H	4'-NMe ₂	449	548	66.0	552	296.6
2	H	4'-OMe	249	453	4 118.0	443	461.4
3	H	4'-Me	408	459	3 522.0	476	289.2
4	H	H	240	418	818.0	444	580.6
5	H	4'-Br	407	548	167.9	476	267.5
6	H	4'-Cl	405	462	8 624.0	472	275.7
7	H	4'-F	404	435	1 990.0	474	286.5
8	H	4'-CF ₃	405	449	8 598.0	469	278.2
9	H	4'-CN	402	428	5 888.0	463	280.4
10	H	3'-Me	402	474	7 450.0	462	278.8
11	H	3'-Br	403	443	1 815.0	465	273.6
12	H	3'-Cl	402	443	1 856.0	464	282.8
13	H	3'-F	402	541	167.7	463	285.9
14	H	3'-CF ₃	403	452	586.2	464	278.6
15	H	3'-NO ₂	403	445	890.6	466	283.5
16	H	2'-OH	471	535	1 107.0	548	317.1
17	4-OMe	4'-OMe	444	547	40.5	518	307.2
18	4-OMe	4'-Me	446	545	99.1	518	312.1
19	4-OMe	H	444	544	67.6	519	304.2
20	4-OMe	4'-Br	435	497	227.9	509	289.5
21	4-OMe	4'-Cl	440	497	235.5	513	333.9
22	4-OMe	4'-F	441	542	111.1	515	330.0
23	4-OMe	4'-CF ₃	435	542	168.5	510	296.6
24	4-OMe	4'-OH	454	551	109.0	530	303.9
25	4-OMe	3'-Me	445	508	296.3	518	330.6
26	4-OMe	3'-Br	439	490	155.2	512	332.7
27	4-OMe	3'-Cl	435	524	82.6	508	321.1
28	4-OMe	3'-F	435	550	20.7	507	304.6
29	4-OMe	3'-CF ₃	435	504	187.9	507	299.6
30	4-OMe	3'-CN	428	542	67.0	500	298.2

注:a为激发波长;b为2-OH-XPEAY纯溶液的发射波长;c为2-OH-XPEAY纯溶液的发光强度;d为化合物-银纳米(2-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs)溶液的发射波长;e为化合物-银纳米(2-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs)溶液的发光强度

2 结果讨论

2.1 模型化合物及超分子体系荧光性能对比

从表1可以看出,与模型化合物2-OH-XPEAY纯溶液的荧光发射波长 $E_{m_{MC}}$ 相比,MC-AgNPs超分子体系的荧光发射波长 $E_{m_{mix}}$ 均发生了偏移。绝大部分MC-AgNPs体系的偏移量($\Delta E_m = E_{m_{mix}} - E_{m_{MC}}$)均超过10 nm,小于10 nm的只有2个化合物体系,其中,2-OH-HPEAF-4'-AgNPs(表1的No.7)红移了39 nm,即 $\Delta E_m = 39$;2-OH-HPEAF-3'-AgNPs(表1的No.13)蓝移了78 nm,即 $\Delta E_m = -78$ 。为了直观地表达这种偏移现象,我们将MC和MC-AgNPs的荧光发射波长作图,见图2。可见,MC-AgNPs超分子体系的荧光偏移与取代基的种类和取代基所处的位置有密切关系。

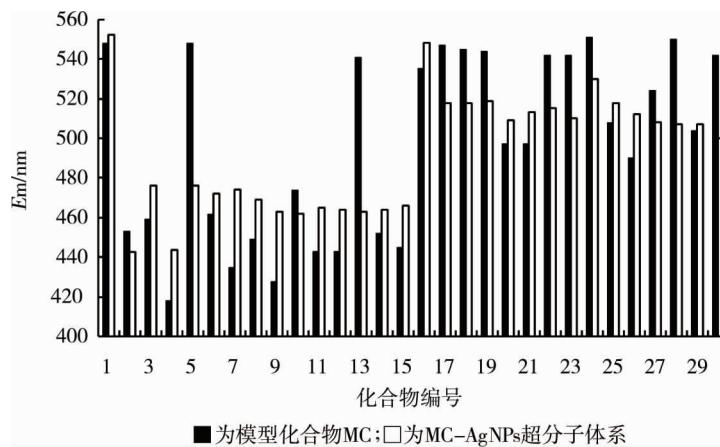


图2 模型化合物MC及MC-AgNPs超分子体系的荧光发射波长 E_m (化合物编号见表1)

从相对发光强度 H 来看,所有MC纯溶液都有一定的荧光强度。但加入AgNPs以后形成的MC-AgNPs超分子体系,大多数发生了明显的荧光淬灭现象,只有少部分荧光强度增强。我们采用其比值 H_{mix}/H_{MC} 来衡量,即 H_{mix}/H_{MC} 小于1表示荧光淬灭; H_{mix}/H_{MC} 大于1表示荧光增强。图3是MC和MC-AgNPs的相对发光强度比较,其中13个化合物的 H_{mix}/H_{MC} 均小于1。

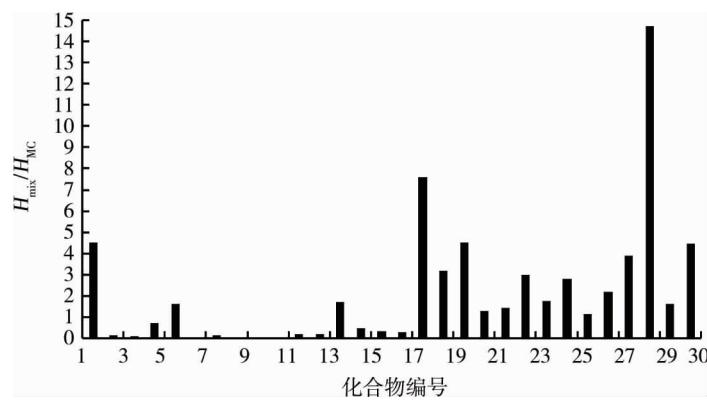


图3 MC-AgNPs超分子体系与MC荧光相对发光强度 H 比较(化合物编号见表1)

2.2 超分子体系2-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs与2-OH-XBAY-AgNPs的荧光对比

曹丽波^[19]曾经报导2-OH-XBAY-AgNPs体系的荧光发射波长。化合物2-OH-XBAY的桥键为CH=N,而本文模型化合物2-OH-XPEAY的桥键为C(Me)=N,两者的桥键有微小差异,它们在AgNPs的作用下有什么差别,值得比较。我们选取部分化合物与曹丽波^[19]报导的2-OH-XBAY-AgNPs体系的荧光发射波长对比,观察到如下现象:如果X-Y基团对相同,本文2-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs体系荧光发射波长大多数要长一些,可能这是桥键上多了一个甲基产生的影响。表2是一些化合物的荧光发射波长对比。

表2 化合物2-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs和2-OH-XBAY-AgNPs的 $E_{\text{m}}^{\text{mix}}$ 的对比

X	Y	$E_{\text{m}}^{\text{mix}}/\text{nm}$		$\Delta E_{\text{m}}^{\text{mix}}\text{b}$
		2-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs	2-OH-XBAY-AgNPs ^a	
H	4'-NMe ₂	552	558	-6
H	4'-OMe	443	548	-105
H	4'-Me	476	460	16
H	H	444	461	-17
H	4'-Br	476	416	60
H	4'-Cl	472	464	8
H	4'-F	474	456	18
H	4'-CN	463	365	98
H	3'-Br	465	410	55
H	3'-Cl	464	406	58
H	3'-F	463	408	55
H	3'-CF ₃	464	371	93

注:a 来自文献[19];b 为 $\Delta E_{\text{m}}^{\text{mix}} = E_{\text{m}}^{\text{mix}}(2\text{-OH-XPEAY-AgNPs}) - E_{\text{m}}^{\text{mix}}(2\text{-OH-XBAY-AgNPs})$

3 结论

1) 取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺及其与银纳米形成的超分子体系在乙醇溶剂中均可发射荧光.与取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺溶液的荧光波长比较,取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺-银纳米超分子体系的荧光波长均有明显变化,偏移值一般在10 nm以上,有的红移,有的蓝移.

2) 大部分取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺在银纳米作用下,其荧光发射强度增加,少部分荧光发射强度降低.

3) 如果基团对X-Y相同,相对于取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚甲基)苯胺,一般而言,取代-N-(2-羟基苯亚乙基)苯胺在银纳米作用下的荧光发射波长要长一些.

4) 本文得到的实验结果对于利用银纳米粒子进行生物检测或有机化合物的检测,具有重要参考意义.

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