氢化可的松催化超氧阴离子歧化及反应动力学

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摘要 在0.1mol·L^-1NaHCO3介质中,用伏安法研究了超氧阴离子O2^.-

与糖皮质类甾体氢化可的松的化学反应。实验表明,氢化可的松清除O2^.-

的化学作用机制为氢化可的松催化O2^.-的歧化反应,氢化可的松是O2^.-的清除剂。氢化可的松催化O2^.-歧化反应的速率对O2^.-为零级表观反应,对氢化可的松则为二级表观反应,求得20℃时氢化可的松催化O2^.-歧化反应表观速率常数k为8.76×10^5L·mol^-1·s^-

1。本结果为医学组织研究结果提供了新的实验证据。在抗炎作用方面,氢化可的松除抑制磷脂酶A2的活性从而间接阻止O2^.-的产生外,还能直接化学清除产生的O2^.-,认为氢化可的松的抗炎作用应是这种生物和化学的综合作用结果。

关键词 <u>氢化可的松</u> <u>表观</u> <u>伏安法</u> <u>糖皮质激素</u> <u>超氧阴离子</u> <u>歧化反应</u> <u>反应动力学</u> <u>自由基清除</u> 分类号 0657

Dismutation of superoxide anion catalyzed by hydrocortisone and its reaction kinetics

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Abstract In o.1 mol·L^-1 NaHCO3 medium, the chemical reaction of hydrocortisone with superoxide anion O2^.- is studied by voltammetry. Experimental results prove that hydrocortisone, as a scavenger of O2^.-, can catalyze the dismutation reaction of O2^.-. The apparent reaction progression of the catalytic dismutation is zero for O2^.-, but two for hydrocortisone. The equation of rate constant for the catalytic dismutation reaction is deduced, and the apparent rate constant obtained is 8.76×10^5L·mol^-1·s^-1. The result obtained gives new evidence for biomedical research. Besides the indirect inhibition of O2^.- generation by such synthesized glucocorticoids as hydrocortisone suppressing the activity ofphospholipase A2, chemically hydrocortisone can also directly scavenge O2^.- produced. Therefore, the activity of hydrocortisone as an anti - inflammatory drug is ascribed to the combination of its biologic effectiveness and chemical scavenging for O2^.-.

Key words HYDROCORTISONE APPARENT VOLTAMMETRY GLUCOCORTICOID
DISPROPORTIONATION REACTION REACTION KINETICS RADICALS SCAVENGING

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