用桑蚕丝素蛋白固定脲酶的研究及脲酶电极的制备

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摘要 提出了一种新的酶固定化方法,即通过甲醇处理,使蚕丝素蛋白膜的构象由random coil向β-sheet发生根本性的变化,从而将酶固定在β-sheet所特有的分子间氢键中。利用此方法所制成的脲酶电极,在合适的操作条件下,

各项响应指标均令人满意,并且脲酶的耐温性能被大大提高,

电极的有效使用寿命长达三个月以上。此种酶固定化方法原则上能够应用于其他不破坏蚕丝素蛋白分子结构的可溶性酶。 关键词 甲醇 酶电极 拉曼光谱法 丝素蛋白 脲酶

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## Bombyx mori silk fibroin material for immobilization of urease and preparation of urea electrode

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Abstract A novel method for enzyme immobilization was developed, which is based on the structural transition of the silk fibroin membrane from random coil or  $\alpha$ -helix to  $\beta$ -sheet by using methanol, the enzyme was immobilized in the spaces formed by the intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the  $\beta$ -sheet conformation. The resulting urease electrode performs satisfactorily under appropriate operation conditions. It exhibits excellent thermal stability and over three months useful lifetime. In principle, this method should be applicable to immobilize other soluble enzymes which do not destroy the molecular structure of silk fibroin.

Key words METHANOL ENZYME ELECTRODES RAMAN SPECTROMETRY UREASE

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