大分子链上悬挂功能基团尺寸对于糖淀粉螺旋内穴中受物反应性的影响

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摘要 本文作者曾报导同时带有咪唑基, 羧基和羟基三种功能团的糖淀粉衍生物(CHA)能有效地催化N-十二烷基-3-乙酰氧基吡啶盐碘化物的水解, 并推断出反应系在螺旋端部进行,

如果受物的反应部位进入了螺旋内穴,情况又为何呢?本工作通过使用三种不同的受物,N-十二烷基-2-氯代吡啶盐碘化物(DCPI),N-十二烷基-3-乙酰氧基吡啶盐碘化物(DAPI)和对硝基苯酚月桂酸酯(PNPL)和改变糖淀粉链上悬挂功能团的尺寸来回答上述问题。

关键词吡啶 P咪唑 P水解氯代烃碘化物羟基羧基十二碳化合物包合物糖淀粉螺旋(分子生物学)受主大分子化合物

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# The effects of functional group size in macromolecular chain on the reactivity of substrates in helical cavity of amylose

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Abstract The different effects of some amylose derivatives on the hydrolysis of N-dodecyl-2-chloropyridinium iodide (I) and p-nitrophenyl laurate (II) have been studied. Either aminoethylamylose (AEA) or imidazole catalyzes the hydrolysis of I, but carboxymethylhistaminoacylmethylamylose (CHA) inhibits the reaction. This result could be attributed to the size differential between amino and imidazole groups, in same way, carboxymethyldiaminoethylacylmethylamylose (CAA) catalyzes the hydrolysis of a neutral substrate II much efficiently than CHA. From the study of degree of substitution in CHA on hydrolysis of N-dodecyl-3-acetyloxypyridinium iodide, a same conclusion from enzyme catalysis that a loose complex between host and substrate possesses higher catalytic efficiency can be derived based on this model system.

Key wordsPYRIDINE PIMIDAZOLE PHYDROLYSISCHLOROHYDROCARBONIODIDEHYDROXYGROUPCARBOXY GROUPC12 COMPOUNDSCLATHRATESAMYLOSEHELIX (MOLECULARBIOLOGY)ACCEPTORMACROMOLECULAR

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