

## Full Papers

 **$\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\beta$ -ZnT(*o*-BocThr)APP对咪唑衍生物和氨基酸酯的分子识别研究**阮文娟<sup>1</sup>, 赵小箐<sup>1</sup>, 王树军<sup>1</sup>, 章应辉<sup>1</sup>, 张智慧<sup>1</sup>, 南晶<sup>1</sup>, 朱志昂<sup>1</sup>, 王建国<sup>2</sup>, 马毅<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>南开大学化学系, 天津, 300071<sup>2</sup>南开大学农药工程中心, 天津, 30071

收稿日期 2005-1-5 修回日期 2005-6-14 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 本文采用UV-Vis光谱滴定法、核磁、圆二色光谱、构象分析和量化计算等方法研究了手性主体 $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\beta$ -四-[邻-(叔丁氧羰苏氨酸)氨基苯基]卟啉锌,  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\beta$ -ZnT(*o*-BocThr)APP **1**,

对手性氨基酸酯类和咪唑类客体的分子识别。采用UV-Vis光谱滴定法测得了主客体之间的缔合常数和热力学参数。<sup>1</sup>H NMR研究表明, 与主体键合的客体的质子化学位移均向高场移动。圆二色光谱的研究表明, 主体**1**

分别与L型和D型氨基酸酯缔合表现出完全对称的圆二色谱图。构象分析的研究表明,

缔合常数大的主客体配合物具有更稳定的构象,

主体与D型氨基酸酯的配合物的构象比L型的稳定。量化计算的结果从分子层次上对识别作用机制给出了合理的解释。

关键词 [手性卟啉](#), [分子识别](#), [圆二色光谱](#), [构象分析](#), [量子化学计算](#)

分类号

### Study on the Molecular Recognition of $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\beta$ -ZnT(*o*-BocThr)APP toward Imidazole Derivatives and Amino Acid Esters

RUAN Wen-Juan<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Xiao-Jing, WANG Shu-Jun<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Ying-Hui<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Zhi-Hui<sup>1</sup>, NAN Jing<sup>1</sup>, ZHU Zhi-Ang<sup>1</sup>, WANG Jian-Guo<sup>2</sup>, MA Yi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China<sup>2</sup> National Pesticide Engineering Research Center, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China

**Abstract** Molecular Recognition of  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\beta$ -ZnT(*o*-BocThr)APP (**1**) toward a series of imidazole derivatives and amino acid esters was investigated. Association constants were determined in chloroform by means of UV-Vis titration method. The association constants of **1** with imidazole derivatives are larger than those of **1** with amino acid esters. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were investigated to describe the binding mode of the recognition system, showing that all the protons of the guests were shifted to upfield. The circular dichroism spectra of **1**-L-/D-ValOMe showed a split cotton effect in Soret region, while those of **1**-L-/D-PheOMe showed no split cotton effect. Molecular modeling was performed to understand chiral recognition on a molecular level. Quantum chemical calculation was carried out based on the stable conformations of these recognition systems, which gave a reasonable explanation for the behavior of molecular recognition. The results indicated that the conformation of **1**-D-ValOMe was more stable than that of **1**-L-ValOMe.

**Key words** [chiral porphyrin](#) [molecular recognition](#) [circular dichroism spectra](#) [configuration analysis](#) [quantum chemistry calculation](#)

DOI:

通讯作者 朱志昂 [zazhu@nankai.edu.cn](mailto:zazhu@nankai.edu.cn)

## 扩展功能

## 本文信息

▶ [Supporting info](#)▶ [PDF\(OKB\)](#)▶ [\[HTML全文\]\(OKB\)](#)▶ [参考文献](#)

## 服务与反馈

▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)▶ [加入我的书架](#)▶ [加入引用管理器](#)▶ [复索引](#)▶ [Email Alert](#)▶ [文章反馈](#)▶ [浏览反馈信息](#)

## 相关信息

▶ [本刊中 包含“手性卟啉, 分子识别, 圆二色光谱, 构象分析, 量子化学计算”的 相关文章](#)

▶ 本文作者相关文章

- [阮文娟](#)
- [赵小箐](#)
- [王树军](#)
- [章应辉](#)
- [张智慧](#)
- [南晶](#)
- [朱志昂](#)
- [王建国](#)
- [马毅](#)