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硕 士 学 位 论 文

咖啡酸衍生物的合成及其对蘑菇酪氨酸酶  
激活作用的研究

The synthesis of caffeic acid derivatives and their activated  
mechanisms on mushroom tyrosinase

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## 目录

摘要.....	1
Abstract.....	2
<b>1 前言.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 酪氨酸酶的研究进展.....	4
1.1.1 酪氨酸酶的性质研究.....	4
1.1.2 酪氨酸酶的结构研究进展.....	6
1.1.3 酪氨酸酶的催化性质.....	8
1.2 酪氨酸酶激活剂的研究概况.....	11
1.2.1 天然成分来源的酪氨酸酶激活剂.....	11
1.2.2 化学合成来源的酪氨酸酶激活剂.....	12
1.3 黑色素细胞中黑色素合成调控因子的研究概况.....	12
1.3.1 酪氨酸酶基因家族.....	13
1.3.2 小眼相关转录因子(Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor, MITF).....	13
1.3.3 $\alpha$ -黑色素细胞刺激素( $\alpha$ -MSH).....	13
1.4 咖啡酸衍生物的研究进展.....	14
1.4.1 咖啡酸酯类衍生物.....	14
1.4.2 咖啡酸酰胺类衍生物.....	15
1.4.3 咖啡酸其他类衍生物.....	15
1.5 本课题的研究内容及意义.....	15
<b>2 实验试剂与仪器.....</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 主要实验试剂.....	17
2.2 主要仪器设备.....	18
<b>3 实验方法.....</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 咖啡酸对酪氨酸酶活性的影响.....	19
3.2 咖啡酸衍生物的合成.....	19
3.3 咖啡酸衍生物的结构鉴定.....	21
3.3.1 红外光谱分析.....	21
3.3.2 质谱分析.....	21

3.3.3 核磁分析.....	21
3.4 酶学实验.....	21
3.4.1 咖啡酸衍生物作为酪氨酸酶底物的排除实验.....	21
3.4.2 咖啡酸衍生物对酪氨酸酶活性的作用.....	22
3.4.2.1 咖啡酸衍生物对二酚酶的影响.....	22
3.4.2.2 单酚酶活性测定.....	22
3.4.3 酪氨酸酶二酚酶激活类型的测定.....	22
3.4.4 全波长扫描.....	23
3.4.5 咖啡酸衍生物与不同金属离子复配后对酪氨酸酶活力的影响.....	23
3.5 咖啡酸衍生物激活作用的分析.....	23
3.5.1 铜离子结合实验.....	23
3.5.2 荧光淬灭实验.....	23
3.5.3 咖啡酸衍生物对高碘酸钠氧化 L-DOPA 反应光谱的影响.....	24
3.5.4 分子对接.....	24
3.6 咖啡酸衍生物对多巴色素自动氧化生成黑色素量的测定.....	24
3.7 咖啡酸衍生物对细胞(LO2、M14)增殖的影响.....	25
3.8 咖啡酸衍生物对 M14 细胞中酪氨酸酶的作用.....	25
3.8.1 咖啡酸衍生物对 M14 细胞内酪氨酸酶活力的影响.....	25
3.8.2 蛋白样品的制备.....	26
3.8.3 细胞内酪氨酸酶相关蛋白表达量研究.....	26
<b>4 实验结果.....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1 母环的选择.....	27
4.1.1 咖啡酸对二酚酶的激活作用.....	27
4.1.2 咖啡酸与酪氨酸酶底物的相互作用.....	27
4.2 咖啡酸衍生物的合成及结构鉴定.....	28
4.2.1 咖啡酸衍生物的结构式.....	28
4.3 咖啡酸衍生物对蘑菇酪氨酸酶活力的影响.....	39
4.3.1 咖啡酸衍生物不与蘑菇酪氨酸酶相互作用.....	39
4.3.2 咖啡酸衍生物对酪氨酸酶二酚酶的激活作用.....	42
4.3.3 咖啡酸衍生物对酪氨酸酶单酚酶的激活作用.....	43

4.4 咖啡酸衍生物对蘑菇酪氨酸酶的激活类型.....	44
4.4.1 咖啡酸衍生物 Z-1 的激活类型及激活常数.....	44
4.4.2 咖啡酸衍生物 Z-2 的激活类型及激活常数.....	45
4.4.3 咖啡酸衍生物 Z-3 的激活类型及激活常数.....	46
4.4.4 咖啡酸衍生物 Z-4 的激活类型及激活常数.....	47
4.4.5 咖啡酸衍生物 Z-5 的激活类型及激活常数.....	48
4.5 咖啡酸衍生物对酪氨酸酶催化 L-DOPA 氧化反应光谱的影响.....	49
4.6 咖啡酸衍生物与不同金属离子复配.....	51
4.6.1 Z-1 与不同金属离子复配后对酪氨酸酶活力的影响.....	51
4.6.2 Z-3 与不同金属离子复配后对酪氨酸酶活力的影响.....	51
4.6.3 Z-5 与不同金属离子复配后对酪氨酸酶活力的影响.....	52
4.7 咖啡酸衍生物与酪氨酸酶的作用机理研究.....	53
4.7.1 咖啡酸衍生物与铜离子结合实验.....	53
4.7.2 荧光淬灭实验.....	54
4.7.3 咖啡酸衍生物对高碘酸钠氧化 L-DOPA 反应光谱的影响.....	56
4.7.4 咖啡酸衍生物与酪氨酸酶 PPO3 模型的分子对接研究.....	57
4.8 咖啡酸衍生物对 L-DOPA 自动氧化生成黑色素的影响.....	60
4.9 MTT 法检测咖啡酸衍生物对细胞的增殖影响.....	60
4.10 咖啡酸衍生物对 M14 细胞中酪氨酸酶的作用.....	62
4.10.1 咖啡酸衍生物对 M14 细胞中酪氨酸酶的激活作用.....	62
4.10.2 咖啡酸衍生物对 M14 细胞的酪氨酸酶相关蛋白表达影响.....	62
<b>5 结论与讨论.....</b>	<b>64</b>
5.1 咖啡酸衍生物对蘑菇酪氨酸酶的激活作用比较.....	64
5.2 咖啡酸衍生物对蘑菇酪氨酸酶的紫外可见光谱研究.....	65
5.3 咖啡酸衍生物激活机制的探究.....	65
5.4 咖啡酸衍生物对细胞体外增殖的影响.....	66
5.5 咖啡酸衍生物对人体黑色素瘤 M14 细胞中酪氨酸酶的影响.....	66
5.6 咖啡酸衍生物对 M14 细胞中黑色素生产的影响.....	66
<b>6 展望.....</b>	<b>68</b>

参考文献.....	69
硕士期间发表的文章.....	78
致谢.....	79

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

## Contrnts

<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 The research progress of tyrosinase.....	4
1.1.1 The nature of the tyrosinase.....	4
1.1.2 The structure of tyrosinase were reviewed.....	6
1.1.3 The catalytic properties of tyrosinase.....	8
1.2 The research situation of tyrosinase activators.....	11
1.2.1 The source of natural ingredients tyrosinase activators.....	11
1.2.2 The source of chemical synthesis of tyrosinase activators.....	12
1.3 General research situation of melanin synthesis in melanocytes regulation factor.....	12
1.3.1 The gene families of tyrosinase.....	13
1.3.2 Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor.....	13
1.3.3 $\alpha$ -MSH.....	13
1.4 The research progress of caffeic acid derivatives.....	14
1.4.1 Caffeic acid ester.....	14
1.4.2 Caffeic acid amine substance.....	15
1.4.3 The other substance of caffeic acid derivatives.....	15
1.5 This topic research content and significance.....	15
<b>2 The experiment reagent and instrument.....</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 The main laboratory reagents.....	17
2.2 The main equipment.....	18
<b>3 The experimental method.....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 The effect of caffeic acid on tyrosinase activity.....	19
3.2 The synthesis of caffeic acid derivatives.....	19
3.3 The structure of the compounds identified.....	21
3.3.1 Infrared spectrum analysis.....	21
3.3.2 Mass spectrometry analysis.....	21



3.3.3 Nuclear magnetic analysis.....	21
3.4 Enzymology experiments.....	21
3.4.1 Rule out experiment of caffeic acid derivatives as a tyrosinase substrate.....	21
3.4.2 The effect of caffeic acid derivatives on tyrosinase activity.....	22
3.4.2.1 Activation effects of caffeic acid derivatives on mushroom tyrosinase.....	22
3.4.2.2 Activation effects of caffeic acid derivatives on monophenolase activity of tyrosinase.....	22
.....	22
3.4.3 Activation type of caffeic acid derivatives on mushroom tyrosinase.....	22
3.4.4 The wavelength scanning.....	23
3.4.5 Caffeic acid derivatives with different metal ion compound with after effects on tyrosinase activity.....	23
3.5 The analysis of activation on caffeic acid derivatives.....	23
3.5.1 Copper ions combining with experiment.....	23
3.5.2 Fluorescence quenching experiment.....	23
3.5.3 Caffeic acid derivatives by sodium periodate oxidation L - DOPA reaction the influence of the spectrum.....	24
3.5.4 Molecular docking.....	24
3.6 Automatically generated oxide caffeic acid derivatives on dopamine pigment melanin content determination.....	24
3.7 The effects on cell(LO2、 M14) proliferation with caffeic acid derivatives.....	25
3.8 Caffeic acid derivatives of M14 intracellular tyrosine enzyme activation.....	25
3.8.1 Activatory effects of caffeic acid derivatives on the activity of free cell tyrosinase from M14 melanoma.....	25
3.8.2 The preparation of protein samples.....	26
3.8.3 The study of the amount of tyrosinase related protein expression intracellular.....	26
<b>4 The experimental results.....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1 The selection of the mother's ring.....	27
4.1.1 The effect of caffeic acid on tyrosinase activity.....	27
4.1.2 Rule out experiment of caffeic acid as a tyrosinase substrate.....	27
4.2 Synthesis and structure identification of caffeic acid derivatives.....	28

4.2.1 The structural formula of caffeic acid derivatives.....	28
4.3 The effect of caffeic acid derivatives on tyrosinase activity.....	39
4.3.1 Rule out experiment of caffeic acid derivatives as a tyrosinase substrate.....	39
4.3.2 Activation effects of caffeic acid derivatives on mushroom tyrosinase.....	42
4.3.3 Activation effects of caffeic acid derivatives on monophenolase activity of tyrosinase..	43
4.4 Activation type of caffeic acid derivatives on mushroom tyrosinase.....	44
4.4.1 Activation type of Z-1 on mushroom tyrosinase.....	44
4.4.2 Activation type of Z-2 on mushroom tyrosinase.....	45
4.4.3 Activation type of Z-3 on mushroom tyrosinase.....	46
4.4.4 Activation type of Z-4 on mushroom tyrosinase.....	47
4.4.5 Activation type of Z-5 on mushroom tyrosinase.....	48
4.5 Consecutive spectra obtained during the oxidation of L-DOPA with caffeic acid derivatives	49
4.6 Caffeic acid derivatives with different compound with metal ions.....	51
4.6.1 Z-1 with different compound with metal ions.....	51
4.6.2 Z-3 with different compound with metal ions.....	51
4.6.3 Z-5 with different compound with metal ions.....	52
4.7 The study of caffeic acid derivatives with tyrosinase on mechanism of action.....	53
4.7.1 Caffeic acid derivatives with copper ions combining with experiment.....	53
4.7.2 Fluorescence quenching experiment.....	54
4.7.3 Caffeic acid derivatives by sodium periodate oxidation L - DOPA reaction the influence of the spectrum.....	56
4.7.4 Molecular docking of caffeic acid derivatives with PPO3.....	57
4.8 Automatically generated oxide caffeic acid derivatives on dopamine pigment melanin content determination.....	60
4.9 In vitro proliferation of caffeic acid derivatives on cell by MTT.....	60
4.10 The effects of caffeic acid derivatives on the activity of free cell tyrosinase from M14 melanoma.....	62
4.10.1 Activatory effects of caffeic acid derivatives on the activity of free cell tyrosinase from M14 melanoma.....	62
4.10.2 The effects of caffeic acid derivatives on the M14 cellular tyrosinase related protein	

expression.....	62
<b>5 Conclusion and Discussion.....</b>	<b>64</b>
5.1 The compare of caffeic acid derivatives on mushroom tyrosinase of activation.....	64
5.2 The study of caffeic acid derivatives with mushroom tyrosinase on uv-vis spectroscopy... 65	65
5.3 The study of activation mechanism of caffeic acid derivatives.....	65
5.4 The effects of in vitro proliferation of caffeic acid derivatives on cell.....	66
5.5 The effects of caffeic acid derivatives on the activity of free cell tyrosinase from M14 melanoma.....	66
5.6 The influence of compound of M14 cells melanin production.....	66
<b>6 Expectation.....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Published papers and patents.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Acknowledgement.....</b>	<b>79</b>

缩略语中英文对照表

简称	英文全称	中中文全称
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine	4-二甲氨基吡啶
DMEM	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium	改良杜氏伊格尔培养基
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide	二甲基亚砷
EC <sub>50</sub>	50% Enhancement Concentration	半激活质量浓度
EDC-HCl	1-Ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride	1-乙基-(3-二甲基氨基丙基)碳酰二亚胺盐酸盐
GAPDH	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	
<sup>1</sup> H NMR	Hydrogen Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	氢原子核磁共振
LC-MS	liquid chromatograph-mass spectrometer	液相色谱仪-质谱仪
L-DOPA	L-3, 4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine	多巴
$\alpha$ -MSH	$\alpha$ -melanocyte stimulating hormone	$\alpha$ -黑色素细胞刺激素
MTT	Methyl Thiazolylerazolium	噻唑蓝
PBS	Phosphate buffer	磷酸缓冲液
TRP-1	tyrosinase related protein 1	酪氨酸酶相关蛋白 1
TRP-2	tyrosinase related protein 2	酪氨酸酶相关蛋白 2
TYR	tyrosinase	酪氨酸酶
Z-1	caffeic acid-4-(2-hydroxy ethyl ester morpholine	咖啡酸-4-(2-羟乙基)吗啉酯
Z-2	caffeic acid-4-(3-hydroxy propyl ester morpholine	咖啡酸-4-(3-羟丙基)吗啉酯
Z-3	Caffeic acid - 2 - aminoethyl morpholine amine	咖啡酸-2-氨基乙基吗啉胺
Z-4	Caffeic acid - N - propyl ammonia morpholine amine	咖啡酸-N-氨基丙基吗啉胺
Z-5	Caffeic acid lactone	咖啡酸内酯

## 摘要

酪氨酸酶广泛存在于各生物体内，其产物多巴醌能与氨基酸或者蛋白质聚合形成黑色素，是黑色素合成的关键酶。黑色素合成不足会引起白癜风等疾病及白发。因此，酪氨酸酶抑制剂和激活剂在制药及化妆品行业有重要开发价值。

咖啡酸属于多羟基苯乙烯酸类化合物，具有多种生物活性，且对蘑菇酪氨酸酶的单酚酶和二酚酶活力具有激活作用，而吗啉类衍生物含有仲胺基团，具有仲胺基团的所有典型反应特征。本文以咖啡酸为母核与吗啉衍生物(4-(2-羟乙基)吗啉、4-(3-羟丙基)吗啉、2-氨基乙基吗啉及 N-氨基丙基吗啉)反应，合成了 4 种咖啡酸衍生物：咖啡酸-4-2-羟乙基吗啉酯(Z-1)，咖啡酸-4-3-羟丙基吗啉酯(Z-2)，咖啡酸-2-氨基乙基吗啉胺(Z-3)，咖啡酸-N-氨基丙基吗啉胺(Z-4)，以及咖啡酸本身形成内环的化合物 Z-5。反应于二氯甲烷或三氯甲烷溶液中回流 6 h，旋蒸，过硅胶柱，烘干得到粉末。再经 LC-MS、红外光谱及  $^1\text{H NMR}$  等鉴定其分子结构。

以蘑菇酪氨酸酶为模型，对其进行活性筛选，结果表明 5 种衍生物均具有激活作用，其激活二酚酶的  $\text{EC}_{50}$  分别为 0.075, 0.0375, 0.06, 0.1 以及 0.45 mmol/L。探究激活机理，发现 Z-1 和 Z-2 的双倒数直线相交于第二象限，属于非竞争性激活；Z-3 和 Z-4 则相交于 X 轴的负半轴，属于混合型激活；Z-5 则相交于 Y 轴，属于竞争性激活。酶学实验结果表明化合物具有很好的酪氨酸酶激活效果，其中，咖啡酸吗啉酯(包括 Z-1 和 Z-2)对酪氨酸酶的激活效果明显强于咖啡酸吗啉胺类物质，说明咖啡酸衍生物对酪氨酸酶二酚酶的激活效应与分子结构有关。

通过铜离子结合实验、荧光淬灭、分子对接实验研究激活剂分子与酪氨酸酶的作用机理。实验结果表明，激活剂可能与酪氨酸酶的活性中心氨基酸残基形成氢键，生成复合物，通过改变酶的构象从而影响酶的活力。

Z-1、Z-2、Z-3、Z-4 及 Z-5 对人正常的肝细胞 LO2 及人的黑色素瘤细胞 M14 的增殖都没有抑制作用，这表明咖啡酸衍生物对细胞增殖没有影响，且对 M14 细胞中酪氨酸酶的表达均具有上调作用。

综合实验结果表明合成的 5 种咖啡酸衍生物均是酪氨酸酶激活剂，在治疗白癜风、少年白头等方面具有潜在的应用价值。

**关键词：**咖啡酸衍生物；化学合成；酪氨酸酶激活剂

## Abstract

Tyrosinase is the key enzyme for the synthesis of melanin and widely exists in various organisms. The dopaquinone which product of enzyme, can aggregate melanin with amino acids or proteins. And melanin synthesis insufficient will cause diseases such as vitiligo or white hair. Therefore, control of tyrosinase activity research in pharmaceutical industry and cosmetics industry has great development value.

Caffeic acid belongs to the styrene hydroxy acid compounds, with a variety of biological activity. And have cativation effect on the monophenolase and odiphenolase activity of mushroom tyrosinase. Morpholine derivatives containing secondary amine groups, with secondary amine groups all typical response characteristics. Based on caffeic acid with the parent nucleus of morpholine derivatives reaction, synthesis of a series of activator. Reaction in methylene chloride or chloroform solution, reflow 6 h, steamed, silica gel column, drying of powder. After LC-MS, IR and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR experiment method identified its molecular structure.

Model is mushroom tyrosinase, activity screening of the series compounds. The results show that the caffeic acid with 4-(2-hydroxyethyl) morpholine, 4-(3-hydroxypropyl) morpholine, 2-ethylammonia morpholine and N-propyl ammonia morpholine four compounds were synthesized, respectively. And caffeic acid itself to form the inner ring. Caffeic acid derivatives have strong activation activity, the activation of mushroom tyrosinase  $\text{EC}_{50}$  is 0, 0.75, 0.0375, 0.06, 0.1 and 0.45 mmol/L, respectively. Further explore inhibitory mechanisms, found that the double bottom line of Z-1 and Z-2 intersect in the second quadrant, which belong to noncompetitive activating. The double bottom line of Z-3 and Z-4 intersect in the X axis negative half shaft, which belong to mixed activating type. The double bottom line of Z-5 intersect in the Y axis, which belong to competitive activating. Enzymology experiments results showed that caffeic acid derivatives have good effect of tyrosine enzyme activation. The activation effect of caffeic acid ester (such as Z-1 and Z-2 ) is better than caffeic acid amine substance, which suggest that the

activity related to the molecular structure.

Copper interacting, fluorescence quenching and molecular docking experiments were used to reveal the activator mechanism of tyrosinase activators. The experimental results showed that the activators and enzyme may generate new compounds through hydrogen bonds between inhibitors and amino acid residues of the active center of tyrosinase, and the interacting process may change the conformation of enzyme.

Z-1,Z-2,Z-3,Z-4 and Z-5 have no impact on the proliferation of melanoma cells of mice and normal liver cells of human to prove that caffeic acid derivatives have no effect on cell proliferation. And caffeic acid derivatives could suppress the expression of tyrosinase in M14 cells.

In a word, the compounds are potential tyrosinase inhibitors, but further works such as security, stability should be researched.

**Keywords:** caffeic acid derivatives; synthesis; activator tyrosinase

## 1 前言

### 1.1 酪氨酸酶的研究进展

#### 1.1.1 酪氨酸酶的性质研究

人类对酪氨酸酶的认识是从 1895 年开始的，当时人们发现蘑菇暴露在空气中，颜色会由白色慢慢转变成黑色，从此开始了对酪氨酸酶的研究和探索过程。Chakraborty A K 等<sup>[1-4]</sup>研究发现酪氨酸酶(EC 1.14.18.1, tyrosinase, TYR)又称为儿茶酚氧化酶、多酚氧化酶等，是一种结构复杂的含多亚基的含铜氧化还原酶，广泛存在于细菌、真菌、裸子植物、被子植物、哺乳动物等生物中，是生物体合成黑色素的关键酶。Liu 等<sup>[5]</sup>研究发现在生物体内，酪氨酸酶通过先将酪氨酸羟基化形成多巴的单酚后，再将多巴进一步氧化成为多巴醌。Wakamatsu, Kavanagh 等<sup>[6-8]</sup>研究又表明，多巴醌再经过一系列的酶促和非酶促反应与氨基酸或者蛋白质聚合成黑色素，黑色素又分为优黑素 (Eumelanins) 和褐黑素 (Pheomelanins) 两种，前一种为棕黑色，后一种为红棕色，两种色素的比例不同造成毛发皮肤颜色的不同。Prota<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现毛发、眼睛、昆虫表皮、果实等其中的色素都是酪氨酸酶作用的结果。Solomon<sup>[10]</sup>等研究发现，酪氨酸酶具有催化单酚酶邻位羟基化和催化双酚氧化成对应的醌的活性(儿茶酚酶活性)，如图 1 所示。

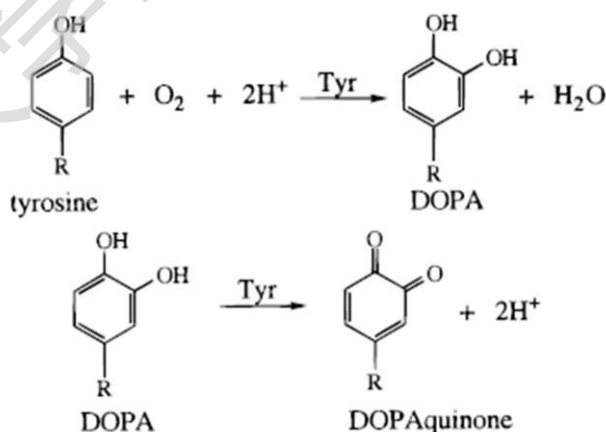


图 1.酪氨酸酶催化酪氨酸和多巴的反应方程式

Fig.1 The reaction equation of tyrosine and DOPA catalysed by tyrosinase



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