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高柠檬酸钼及其同系物的研究

Homocitrato Molybdates and their Homologues

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摘要

固氮酶是某些微生物在常温常压下固氮成氨的催化剂,其催化作用机理和 化学模拟一直是国际上长期致力研究的对象。最新的钼铁蛋白单晶高分辨 X 光 衍射分析表明,铁钼辅基的结构为 MoFe₇S₉N(S-cys)(N-His)(homocit)。其中, Mo 原子处于一端的角落位置上,并和 3 个 μ₃-硫配体、一个组氨酸和一个高柠 檬酸配位,形成八面体的络合物。高柠檬酸以α-烷氧基和α-羧基直接同钼形成 双齿配位。生物活性研究表明,含有高柠檬酸的固氮酶的固氮活性比其它羟基 羧酸突变种的固氮酶活性强。但在固氮酶的固氮过程中,高柠檬酸发挥什么样 的作用一直悬而未决。另外,过氧钼、钨配合物显示了独特的催化活性,若引 进羧酸配体,有可能提高过氧化物的稳定性。

为此,为进一步模拟铁钼辅基的结构,了解高柠檬酸钼的配位环境以及了 解过氧物种,本文以乙醇酸、乳酸、苹果酸、柠檬酸、氨三乙酸、高柠檬酸为 配体,钼、钨为金属源,合成了一系列配合物 1-22:K₂[MoO₂(glyc)₂]·H₂O (1), {Na₂[MoO₂(*S*-lact)₂]}₃·13H₂O (2), K₂[MoO₂(*S*-Hmal)₂]·2.5H₂O (3), Na₂[WO₂(*S*-Hmal)₂]·4H₂O (4), Na₂[WO₂(*R*,*S*-Hmal)₂] (5), K₃[W₂O₅H(nta)₂]·2H₂O (6), K₅[(MoO₂)₄O₃(*R*,*S*-Hhomo)₂]Cl·5H₂O (7),

 $K_2(NH_4)_2[(MoO_2)_4O_3(R,S-Hhomo)_2] \cdot 6H_2O(8), Na_4[(WO_2)_4O_3(R,S-Hhomo)_2] \cdot 5H_2O$ (9), $K_6[Mo_8O_{16}(glyc)_6(Hglyc)_2] \cdot 10H_2O$ (10), $K_{2.5}(NH_4)_{0.5}[Mo_2O_4H(nta)_2] \cdot 3H_2O$ (11), $Na_2(NH_4)[Mo_2O_4H(nta)_2]\cdot 7H_2O$ (12), $(NH_4)_6[Mo_2O_4(cit)_2] \cdot 3H_2O$ (13), $K_3[Mo_2O_3(O_2)_4(Ac)]$ (14), $K_{2n}[MoO(O_2)_2(S-Hmal)]_n \cdot nH_2O$ (15), $K_4[MoO(O_2)_2(cit)] \cdot 4H_2O$ (16), $K_5[MoO(O_2)_2(Hcit)H(Hcit)(O_2)_2OMo] \cdot 6H_2O$ (17), $K_3[W_2HO_4(O_2)_4] \cdot H_2O$ (18), $K_{2}[W_{2}O_{3}(O_{2})_{4}(H_{2}O)_{2}] \cdot 2H_{2}O$ (19), $K_6[W_4O_8(O_2)_6(CO_3)] \cdot 6H_2O$ (20), $K_4[W_2O_2(O_2)_4(R-tart)]$ ·3H₂O (21),K₅[WO(O₂)₂(Hcit)H(Hcit)(O₂)₂OW]·6H₂O (22)。现将主要结果总结如下:

一、1-5 的配阴离子为单核顺式 cis-MO₂L₂ (M = Mo, W)构型,配合物中的

钼或钨和两个端氧、两个羟基羧酸的α-烷氧基和α-羧基配位,形成两个五员环。 6为 M₂O₅L₂ 构型, 氨三乙酸配体通过氮、羧基氧与钨配位。7-9 为高柠檬酸钼、 钨的配合物,结构分析显示 7 和 8 均为高柠檬酸与钼的比例为 1:2 的四核钼结 构,高柠檬酸以α-烷氧基、α-羧基和β-羧基与钼配位。10-13 是还原态钼(V)的 羧酸配合物,配合物中存在金属-金属键。14-22 是含有过氧基团的钼(VI)和钨 (VI)配合物,其中羟基羧酸配体以α-烷氧基、α-羧基与金属配位。以上配合物 中,羟基羧酸都可以用α-烷氧基、α-羧基与钼、钨进行双齿配位,形成五员环, 这与固氮酶中高柠檬酸与钼的配位形式相同,因此这种配位形式是羟基羧酸与 钼相互作用的一种典型模式,这一结论为通过羟基羧酸的金属钼和钨配合物研 究固氮酶钼的配位提供了间接证据。

二、通过比较氧化态和还原态的钼配合物,我们发现α-烷氧基的 Mo-O 键 长对氧化态的变化敏感,键长随氧化态的降低而变长;而α-羧基的 Mo-O 键长 几乎不随氧化态的变化而变化。由此说明当氮分子活化采用高柠檬酸断裂方式 进行时,α-烷氧基质子化的活化比α-羧基有利。这种活化方式与 Durrant 等认 为的α-羧基断裂活化不同。

三、柠檬酸钼(VI)、柠檬酸钼(V)和柠檬酸过氧钼(VI)之间可以相互转化, 而且当柠檬酸钼(VI)转化为相应的过氧配合物时,柠檬酸的β-羧基不参与配位, 这说明了β-羧基与钼的弱配位,最终在固氮酶生物合成中形成高柠檬酸与金属 的双齿配位。

 $[Mo_2O_4(cit)_2]^{6-} \overset{N_2H_4 \cdot 2HCl}{\longleftarrow} [MoO_3(cit)]^{4-} \overset{H_2O_2}{\longrightarrow} [MoO(O_2)_2(cit)]^{4-} \overset{+H^+}{\longrightarrow} [MoO(O_2)_2(Hcit)]^{3-} \overset{+H^+}{\longleftarrow} \overset{+H^+}{\longleftrightarrow} \overset{+H^+}{\longleftrightarrow}$

 $[MoO(O_2)_2(H_2cit)]^{2-} \xrightarrow{-H^+} [MoO(O_2)_2(Hcit)H(Hcit)(O_2)_2OMo]^{5-}$

四、含有过氧的柠檬酸钼的配合物合成和表征显示,pH 值对产物的分离 具有至关重要的作用。在反应比例一定,pH 值在一定范围的情况下,柠檬酸 配体中质子的分步加合与离解并不影响其与金属离子的配位形式。这个性质为 羟基多元羧酸在固氮酶反应体系中作为质子传递链提供了可能性,也为固氮酶

IV

中高柠檬酸搭桥的质子(电子)传递途径提供了依据。

五、配合物的绝对构型比较表明:外消旋高柠檬酸、非手性乙醇酸、柠檬酸与金属钼、钨配位时,得到的只能是外消旋产物;而手性的 *S*-乳酸、*S*-苹果酸、*R*-酒石酸配体制备的络合物可导致手性配合物的分离,从而得到唯一构型的产物。这暗示了光学纯高柠檬酸在固氮酶铁钼辅基合成中的作用:*R*-高柠檬酸配体可能诱导含手性中心金属钼原子的 Δ-*R* 和 Δ-*R* 非对映异构体的分离。

六、过氧配合物的反应体系比较复杂,pH 值在整个反应中起了很重要的 作用。羧酸配体能够和钼、钨形成配位,增强了过氧配合物的稳定。过氧配合 物的稳定性因配体不同而不同。有的配体甚至发生氧化还原反应而转化为其它 配体。如:苹果酸配体在一定的条件下可以转化为草酸配体,乳酸配体可以转 化为乙酸配体。

关键词:高柠檬酸;铁钼辅基;过氧配合物

ABSTACT

Nitrogenase catalyzes the reduction of dinitrogen to ammonia in the process of biological nitrogen fixation. In the past few decades, its catalytic mechanism and chemical simulation have been widely studied. The recent high resolution (1.16 Å) X-ray structural analysis of the MoFe protein of nitrogenase reveals the FeMo-co (iron molybdenum cofactor) as a cage structure, MoFe₇S₉N(S-cys)(N-His)(homocit). The molybdenum atom is coordinated with three sulfur atoms, a nitrogen atom from histidine and two oxygen atoms from homocitrate. The homocitrate entity employs its α -alkoxyl and α -carboxyl oxygen atoms chelating to the molybdenum atom. Substitution of polycarboxylic acids for homocitrate resulted in lower N₂ reduction activity. In spite of the large volume of information available, it is still unknown for the role of homocitrate in substrate reduction.

In another aspect, the chemistry of peroxomolybdates and peroxotungstates has received special attention due to their importance in a variety of industrial, pharmaceutical and biological processes. It is expected that stabilities of peroxomolybdates and peroxotungstates may be improved by the coordination of carboxylate ligands.

In order to further mimic the coordinative environment of molybdenum in FeMo-co and understand the peroxo species in solutions, we have studied complexes 1-22 with glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, homocitric acid as ligands: $K_2[MoO_2(glyc)_2] \cdot H_2O$ (1), $\{Na_2[MoO_2(S-lact)_2]\}_3 \cdot 13H_2O$ (2), $K_2[MoO_2(S-Hmal)_2] \cdot 2.5H_2O$ (3), $Na_{2}[WO_{2}(S-Hmal)_{2}]\cdot 4H_{2}O$ (4), $Na_{2}[WO_{2}(R,S-Hmal)_{2}]$ (5), $K_{3}[W_{2}O_{5}H(nta)_{2}]\cdot 2H_{2}O$ (6), $K_5[(MoO_2)_4O_3(R,S-Hhomo)_2]Cl \cdot 5H_2O$ (7), $K_2(NH_4)_2[(MoO_2)_4O_3(R,S-Hhomo)_2] \cdot 6H_2O$ (8), $Na_4[(WO_2)_4O_3(R,S-Hhomo)_2] \cdot 5H_2O$

(9), $K_6[Mo_8O_{16}(glyc)_6(Hglyc)]$) ₂]·10H ₂ O (1 0), K _{2.5} (NH ₄)	$_{0.5}[Mo_2O_4H(n_1)]$	$ta)_2]\cdot 3H_2O$	(11),
$Na_2(NH_4)[Mo_2O_4H(nta)_2]\cdot7H_2$	₂ O (12),	(NH ₄) ₆	$Mo_2O_4(cit)_2]$	3H ₂ O	(13),
$K_3[Mo_2O_3(O_2)_4(Ac)]$ (2)	14), K ₂	$_{2n}[MoO(O_2)_2$	(S-Hmal)] _n ∙nF	H_2O	(15),
$K_4[MoO(O_2)_2(cit)] \cdot 4H_2O$ (16)	6), K ₅ [MoO(O ₂) ₂ (Hcit)H	(Hcit)(O ₂) ₂ ON	lo]∙6H ₂ O	(17),
$K_3[W_2HO_4(O_2)_4]$ · H_2O	(18),	K ₂ [W ₂ O ₃ (O	₂) ₄ (H ₂ O) ₂]·2H	20	(19),
$K_6[W_4O_8(O_2)_6(CO_3)] \cdot 6H_2O$	(20),	$K_4[W_2O_2($	$O_2)_4(R-tart)]\cdot 3$	H ₂ O	(21),
K ₅ [WO(O ₂) ₂ (Hcit)H(Hcit)(O ₂)	2)2OW]·6H2O	(22). The	results are	summarize	ed as
follows:					

1 Anions of complexes 1-5 can be formulated as MO_2L_2 (M=Mo, W), in which each molybdenum or tungsten is coordinated by two cis-oxo groups, two bidentate hydrocarboxylate ligands via their α -alkoxyl and α -carboxyl groups. The anion of complex 6 can be typed as $M_2O_5L_2$ and nitrilotriacetate uses its nitrogen atom and two oxygen atoms from carboxyl groups to coordinate molybdenum. Homocitrate acts as tridentate ligand in complexes 7-9. Structural analyses show 7 and 8 are tetrameric homocitrate molybdates, which represent the first examples of the synthetic homocitrate molybdate. Strong metal-metal bonds have been found in molybdenum(V) reductive complexes **10-13**. In peroxomolybdates and peroxotungstates 14-22, hydrocarboxylate ligands offer their α -alkoxyl and α -carboxyl groups to coordinate the central metal. The bidentate coordination modes of molybdenum or tungsten in these hydrocarboxylato complexes are similar to that of homocitrato molybdate in FeMo-co. It seems that the complexes could be served as model complexes for exploring the coordination environment of molybdenum in nitrogenase.

2 The distance of Mo-O_{α -alkoxyl} in hydrocarboxylato molybdates is sensitive to oxidation state. The lower the oxidation state, the longer the distance. However, the distance of M-O_{α -carboxyl} is less susceptible to the oxidation state. Thus, it is proposed

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