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手性起源模型化合物—核昔-5'-N-磷酰化氨基酸甲酯化合物的合成及其分子模拟

Synthesis and Molecular Modeling

Chiral Model Compounds - Amino Acid Methyl Ester

5'-Phosphoramides of Nucleoside

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Chiral Model Compounds - Amino Acid  
Methyl Ester 5'-Phosphoramidates of  
Nucleoside

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## 摘要

生物分子的手性均一是怎么产生的？在生命体中，蛋白质都是由 L 型氨基酸和甘氨酸（无光学活性）构成， RNA、DNA 聚合物全部是由 D 型核糖构成。自从巴斯德发现了生物分子的光学活性之后，这个问题就一直困扰着科学家，至今仍然是个未解之谜。我们实验小组在以前的实验中发现了核昔-5'-N-磷酰化氨基酸甲酯化合物的核昔碱基以顺式构象存在。由此，我们推测核昔对 L 型氨基酸的选择是由于氨基酸与核昔上碱基弱相互作用，因此本文首先合成一系列的核昔-5'-N-磷酰化氨基酸甲酯化合物，试图观察核昔上碱基与氨基酸甲酯的 NOE，并建立一个手性模型，进行分子模拟，计算相对生成焓。

首先利用 Abuzov 反应的原理，一锅法合成核昔-5'-氢亚磷酸酯。将保护的天然核昔先与三氯化磷反应，然后与醇解试剂作用，简单方便地合成了保护的天然核昔-5'-氢亚磷酸酯。叔丁醇与其它醇(1:1)混合为醇解试剂，可以较高的产率得到核昔-5'-氢亚磷酸酯。使用不同的醇解试剂，可以得到相应的不同核昔-5'-氢亚磷酸酯。然后利用 Atherton-Todd 反应，在四氯化碳和三乙胺条件下，以核昔-5'-氢亚磷酸酯和氨基酸甲酯为原料，合成了一系列核昔-5'-N-磷酰化氨基酸甲酯。该方法具有反应条件温和，反应时间短，产率较高等优点。

论文对一些尿昔-5'- N-磷酰化氨基酸甲酯化合物进行电喷雾质谱多级质谱分析，发现了一个质谱中的重要的重排机理，即钠离子加合物中氨基酸甲酯上的甲氧基从羧基到磷酰基的重排。这个裂解规律以及重排机理对鉴定此类化合物结构是很有用的。

最后，我们建立了手性起源的模型，利用 *hyperchem6.0* 软件的 MM 力场计算此类化合物的相对生成焓。计算结果显示了核昔对 L 型氨基酸的优先结合几率是 59.21%，而对 D 型氨基酸的优先结合几率为 40.79%。比较有意思的是，在五种古老氨基酸中，L 型氨基酸被 A、G、C、U 四种核昔的选择率皆为 90.00%，而 D 型氨基酸的选择率则为 10.00%。因此，古老氨基酸手性的选择似乎遵守了“立体化学/物理化学决定论”，这和基因密码子起源是一致的。另外，计算结果还显示了氨基酸对核昔也有选择性。最低生成焓的化合物主要是鸟昔和胞昔衍生物，尤其是鸟昔衍生物。

**关键词：** 手性均一；核昔-5'-N-磷酰化氨基酸甲酯；ESI-MS；分子模拟

## Abstract

How life biomolecular homochirality emerged? In living organisms, proteins are built of L-amino acids and glycine (no optical activity); polymers of DNA and RNA are associated with D-sugars. The question has intrigued scientists ever since Paster's discovery of the optical activity of biomolecules. It is still an unresolved puzzle. We found that the base on amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside occurred in the form of *syn*-conformation in previous experiment. Hence, it was deduced that L-amino acids might choose nucleotide through the weak interaction (hydrogen bond) between amino acid and base on the nucleotide. In this dissertation, a series of amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside were synthesized, and the NOE effect between amino acid and base on the nucleotide was investigated. Then a chiral model was built up to check the relative formation potentials of each conformation.

Firstly, by Abuzov reaction, one-pot synthesis of hydrogen phosphonate derivatives of protected nucleoside by reacting protected nucleoside with  $\text{PCl}_3$ , followed by alcoholysis with corresponding alcohols, protected nucleoside 5'-*H*-phosphonates derivatives were obtained in reasonable yields. By using mixture of t-butanol and another alcohol (1:1) as alcoholysis agents, the protected nucleoside 5'-*H*-phosphonates derivatives were generated in satisfactory yields. Using different alcohol as alcoholysis agents, different protected nucleoside 5'-*H*-phosphonates derivatives were obtained. Then the amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside were synthesized in the presence of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  and  $\text{CCl}_4$  in high yields by Atherton-Todd reaction. Compared with other methodologies, this method is a fast, convenient and efficient method in mild reaction conditions.

Some synthesized amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside were investigated by electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) in conjunction with multistage tandem mass spectrometry. The fragmentation pathways were investigated. An important rearrangement was found that for the sodium ion adduct the methoxy group of amino acid methyl ester could migrate from the carbonyl group

to the phosphoryl group. The fragmentation pathways and the rearrangement mechanism are useful for the structural elucidation of amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidate of nucleosides.

A chiral model was built up to do the molecular simulation. The relative formation potentials of amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside were calculated by Molecular Mechanics (MM) method of *Hyperchem6.0* software. It was indicated that uridine selectively chose L-amino acid in the proportion of 59.21% while D-amino acid 40.7%. For the old amino acids, uridine selectively chose L-amino acid in the proportion of 90 % while D-amino acid only 10 %. It is indicated that the chiral choice of the old amino acids seems to be by “Stereometrical \physicalchemical theory”. It is relatively consistent with the origin of genetic code. Moreover, the calculation showed the lowest formation potentials of most of amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside were the derivatives of guanosine and cytidine, especially guanosine.

**Keyword:** Homochirality; Amino acid methyl ester 5'-phosphoramidates of nucleoside; ESI-MS; Molecular modeling.

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## 第一章 前言

50 年代初，Miller<sup>[1]</sup>（1953）在模拟原始地球条件的试验系统中，以含有 C、H、N 和 O 原子的小分子为原料，意外地获得了氨基酸等多种生物分子，从而激起了探索生命起源的高潮。此后，关于生命起源的研究取得了巨大的进展。然而，还有几个带基本性质的问题，至今未能取得突破。它们已成为这个领域发展的巨大障碍。其中最令人感到困惑的两个难题是：一个是，遗传密码的起源问题。究竟是一种什么样的神秘自然力，使得 4 类碱基组成的三联体密码子，去编码 20 种氨基酸？另一个是，生命分子的手性均一（homochirality）问题即生命起源中的对称性破缺问题。自然界中组成蛋白质的 20 种氨基酸（除甘氨酸无不对称碳原子外）全部是 L 型，组成 RNA、DNA 中的核糖却全部是 D 型。无人为外加不对称因素时，天然的或实验室化学合成产物中，L、D 型分子出现的几率是相同的，但在生物体尤其是高等动物中这种选择是特有的，是什么力量在所有生物体内，从 D、L 分子中挑选出一半呢？这个问题是生命科学中的长期未解之谜，引起广大科学家的兴趣<sup>[2-6]</sup>。如果说生命起源是个谜，那么生命起源中对称性破缺则是谜中之谜。

自然界的 hand性分子是如何产生的或者手性是如何起源，这个问题与生命的起源密切相关，大多数学者认为“没有手性就没有生命”、“手性起源于生命”。在生命形成过程中，可能有一个从非手性到手性的选择过程，离开生命起源谈手性起源是没有意义的，因此我们首先来了解生命起源，为手性起源问题提供重要启示。

### 1.1 生命起源学说

什么是生命？美国航空航天局在星际探索和搜索生命时对生命所下的定义是：生命是能够经历达尔文进化的一种自我维持的化学系统<sup>[7]</sup>。

生命的起源，是指地球上非生命物质演变成原始生命的过程，即生物进化中的化学进化阶段。近些年来，有关生命起源的研究取得一定的进展，新

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