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β -环糊精对 TO、NTO 分子识别的 MALDI-TOF-MS 研究

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摘要: 用基质辅助激光解吸电离-飞行时间质谱(MALDI-TOF-MS)研究了 β -环糊精对1,2-二氢化-3H-1,2,4-三唑-3-酮(TO)、3-硝基-1,2,4-三唑-5-酮(NTO)的分子识别行为,研究了不同基体、基体浓度对其质谱图的影响。研究表明 β -环糊精对TO、NTO有很强的分子识别能力,以芥子酸为基体,基体:复合物样品的摩尔比为1000:1时,这两种复合物的MALDI-TOF-MS图均可得到基峰为复合物加氢峰,从而准确得出TO、NTO的分子量。

关键词: 分析化学; β -环糊精; 基质辅助激光解吸电离-飞行时间质谱(MALDI-TOF-MS); NTO; TO; 分子识别
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1 引言

1,2-二氢化-3H-1,2,4-三唑-3-酮(TO)、3-硝基-1,2,4-三唑-5-酮(NTO)及其盐是炸药及固体推进剂中优良的催化剂。TO、NTO的GC-MS已有报道。随着LC-MS的迅猛发展,用LC-MS分析含能化合物的文章已有若干报道^[1-5],TO、NTO的LC-MS未见报道,用基质辅助激光解吸电离-飞行时间质谱(MALDI-TOF-MS)分析TO、NTO亦未见报道,因为MALDI-TOF-MS的离子化过程是以各种基质为辅助化合物电离,这就使得MALDI-TOF-MS在测定500 Da以下的化合物时,基质对小分子量的化合物有严重的干扰,因此MALDI-TOF-MS是一种很好的分析高分子量的工具,尤其在生命科学领域具有很大优势。环糊精(β -CD)作为主体分子可与小分子、中分子有机化合物能形成包结复合物已被广泛使用^[6,7],本文应用 β -环糊精与TO、NTO形成高分子量的复合物,从而用MALDI-TOF-MS间接测定了TO、NTO的分子量。

2 实验部分

2.1 仪器及参数

质谱仪为Bruker Daltonics公司BIFLEX型MALDI-TOF-MS。

氮激光器的激光波长为337 nm,采用延时引出(delayed extraction)和反射(reflection)的工作方式,加速电压为19.5 kV,反射电压为21 kV,延时引出电压为15.5 kV,延时时间为80 ns,正离子检测。

2.2 试剂

国产色谱纯乙醇,超纯水,分析纯乙酸,分析纯 β -环糊精(β -CD), α -氰基-4-羟基肉桂酸(α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid, α -CHCA),芥子酸(SA),2,5-二羟基苯甲酸(DHB),TO、NTO由西安近代化学研究所提供。

2.3 复合物的制备

分别称取适量的 β -CD(主体),用超纯水配成 $1.80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度的溶液;称取适量的TO、NTO(客体)用乙醇溶剂配成 $1.80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度的溶液。分别取10 mL的上述溶液,放在50 mL的圆底烧瓶里,装有回流冷凝管,在常温下激烈搅拌4 h,即可制得复合物。

2.4 样品配制及进样操作

以芥子酸(SA)为基体,将基体与样品按1000:1的摩尔比混合均匀后,取1 μL 滴于样品台上室温干燥,送入离子源中。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 两种复合物的MALDI-TOF-MS质谱图

按上述条件测定了这两种复合物的MALDI-TOF-MS质谱图(图1、2)。图1为 β -CD与TO复合物的MALDI-TOF-MS质谱图,图2为 β -CD与NTO复合物的MALDI-TOF-MS质谱图。从图1可知该复合物的准分子离子为 $m/z 1220 = [M + H]^+$,故该复合物的分子量为1219 Da; $m/z 1135$ 离子为 β -CD的准分子离子峰;从而TO的分子量为:复合物的准分子离子- β -CD的准分子离子峰=1220-1135=85 Da,这刚好与TO的分子量一致。从图2可知该复合物的准分子离子为 $m/z 1265 = [M + H]^+$,故该复合物的分子量为

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1264 Da; m/z 1135 离子为 β -CD 的准分子离子峰; 从而 NTO 的分子量为: 复合物的准分子离子 - β -CD 的准分子离子峰 = 1265 - 1135 = 130 Da, 这正好为 NTO 的分子量。而且两个不同复合物的质谱图只有两个强峰, 即复合物的准分子离子和 β -CD 的准分子离子峰, 质谱图相对比较简单, 这极有利于化合物分子量的测定。而且这两种复合物的准分子离子均为基峰, 说明 β -CD 可以与 TO、NTO 形成稳定的复合物。

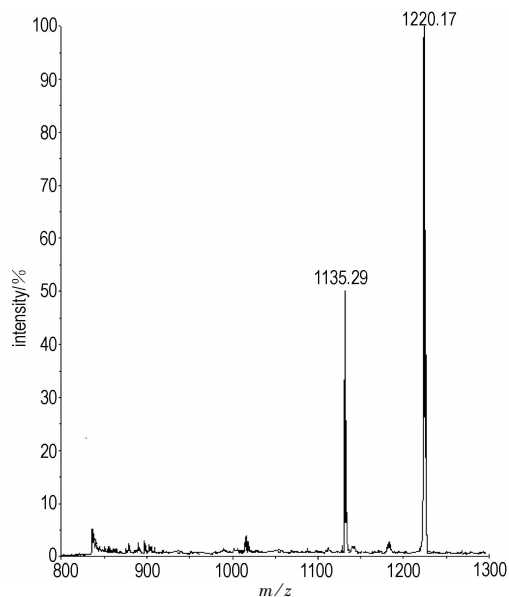


图1 β -CD 与 TO 复合物的 MALDI-TOF-MS 质谱图

Fig. 1 MALDI-TOF-MS of the complex of β -CD and TO

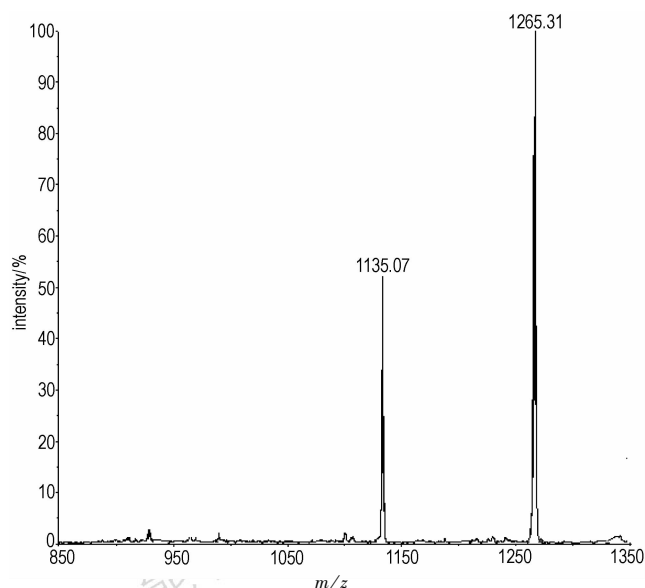


图2 β -CD 与 NTO 复合物的 MALDI-TOF-MS 质谱图

Fig. 2 MALDI-TOF-MS of the complex of β -CD and NTO

3.2 不同基体对其质谱图的影响

本文考查了其它两种基体化合物 a-CHCA、DHB 对质谱图的影响。研究表明用 a-CHCA、DHB 为基体时, 它们本身可以形成复合物, 并且复合物的离子峰 (m/z 1324、 m/z 1289) 强度较强; 而以 SA 为基体时, 在质谱图中未发现 SA 与 β -CD 形成的复合物离子峰, 即形不成干扰峰, 使得质谱图简单化, 有利于复合物的准分子离子峰的确定, 进而计算出要测化合物的分子量。

3.3 基体浓度对其质谱图的影响

基体浓度对质谱图的影响很大, 本文研究了基体与复合物样品浓度比对质谱图的影响。研究表明, 当基体: 复合物样品的摩尔比大于 1000:1 时, 可以得到比较好的质谱图。

4 结论

β -环糊精可与 TO、NTO 形成包结复合物, 然后利用 MALDI-TOF-MS 间接测定其分子量, 这有效地解决了 MALDI-TOF-MS 在测定小分子化合物时, 基体对其质谱图的影响, 成功地用 MALDI-TOF-MS 测定了这两种小分子化合物的分子量。

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Molecular Recognition of β -Cyclodextrin to TO and NTO by MALDI-TOF-MS Mass Spectrometry

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Abstract: The molecular recognition of β -cyclodextrin to 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazole-5-one (NTO) and 1,2-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-one (TO) was respectively studied by matrix-assisted laser-desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF-MS). The effects of different matrixes and concentrations on mass spectra were investigated. The results show that β -cyclodextrin has strong recognition ability to NTO and TO. While the mole ratio of sinapic acid used as matrix and complex was 100 : 1, the hydropeaks of the two kinds of complex used as base peak were determined by MALDI-TOF-MS, so that the molecular weights of TO and NTO were accurately obtained.

Key words: analytical chemistry; β -cyclodextrin; matrix-assisted laser-desorption/ionization-time-of-flight mass spectrometry; 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazole-5-one (NTO); 1,2-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-one (TO); molecular recognition

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New Type of Anti-infrared Smoke Agent Based upon Halogenated Organic Compound

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Abstract: The screening characteristics of conventional HC(halogenated organic compound) smoke to visible light and infrared were analyzed. According to the limitation and principle of HC smoke, a series of prescription of anti-infrared smoke agents were determined by a lot of experiments, such as replacing zinc with magnesium, replacing zinc oxide with manganese oxide, adding red phosphorus and other organic compounds containing rich carbon. In a medium-sized smoke chamber, the anti-infrared characteristics of the new smokes were tested. The method of evaluation test was elaborated and the typical thermal images of the infrared object screened by the smoke were given. On the basis of the experiments, two kinds of new and effective anti-infrared smoke agents based upon HC were selected and the corresponding infrared extinction coefficients and the Fourier transform infrared spectra were listed. In contrast with conventional HC smoke, the infrared extinction coefficient of the new smoke has a large increase between 41.86 percent and 78.46 percent in 3 ~ 5 microns and 8 ~ 14 microns, so that the characteristics of HC smoke were obviously improved, especially in far infrared band.

Key words: pyrotechnics; smoke; halogenated organic compound; smoke agent; aerosol; extinction coefficient; infrared spectrum