

ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物的合成研究进展

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摘要:自然界中的[铁铁]氢化酶高效催化质子还原产氢的能力为发展生物制氢技术解决能源危机带来了希望。合成[铁铁]氢化酶模型物并研究其催化性质,不仅有助于深入了解[铁铁]氢化酶的催化制氢机理,找到影响制氢效率的关键因素,还能够为设计合成高效、稳定的制氢催化剂提供有效途径,从而推动仿生制氢技术的发展,帮助人类解决所面临的能源紧缺和环境污染等问题。文章系统总结了ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物的各种制备方法,描述了各种制备方法的优缺点及其应用范围。期望能够加深对ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶模型物这一研究领域的了解,为今后该类模型物的合成研究提供指导。

关键词:[铁铁]氢化酶;模型物;合成

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引言

氢化酶是一类广泛存在于甲烷菌、醋酸菌、光合细菌和固氮菌等微生物体内的可以可逆地催化氢气氧化与生成的金属蛋白质。根据其所含过渡金属元素组成及结构不同,通常被分为三大类:[铁铁]氢化酶、[铁]氢化酶和[镍铁]氢化酶^[1]。由于氢化酶具有高催化质子还原生成氢气的能力,引起科研工作者极大的研究兴趣,从而成为当今的研究热点之一^[2]。例如,每摩尔从脱硫脱硫弧菌(*Desulfovibrio desulfuricans*)中分离得到的[铁铁]氢化酶以每秒9000 mol的速率催化质子还原生成氢气。

Fontecilla-Camps研究小组报道了从脱硫脱硫弧菌(*Desulfovibrio desulfuricans* ATCC 7757)中分离得到的DdH[铁铁]氢化酶单晶结构^[3-4]。通过晶体结构解析发现[铁铁]氢化酶活性中心是由一个无机的[4Fe4S]立

方烷子簇和一个[2Fe2S]蝶状子簇两部分构成,两者通过一个半胱氨酸残基的S原子连接起来(图1)。通过红外光谱等研究发现[铁铁]氢化酶活性中心[2Fe2S]蝶状子簇的两个Fe原子周围含有CO和CN⁻配体。通过研究[铁铁]氢化酶活性中心的催化过程,科研工作者普遍认为[4Fe4S]立方烷子簇主要起传递电子的作用,而[2Fe2S]蝶状子簇是催化的活性中心。另外值得一提的是[2Fe2S]蝶状子簇中的两个Fe原子通过一个氮杂丙撑二硫桥(ADT, SCH₂NHCH₂S)结构相连。

国外Rauchfuss、Darensbourg、孙立成和国内宋礼成、吴骊珠、刘小明等多个研究小组长期致力于对[铁铁]氢化酶模型物的合成研究^[5-14],取得了显著的成果,建立起了一系列制备[铁铁]氢化酶模型物的新方法,合成了大量[铁铁]氢化酶模型物。这些模型物根据二硫桥结构不同主要分为两大类:ADT和PDT类(丙撑二硫桥SCH₂CH₂CH₂S)。

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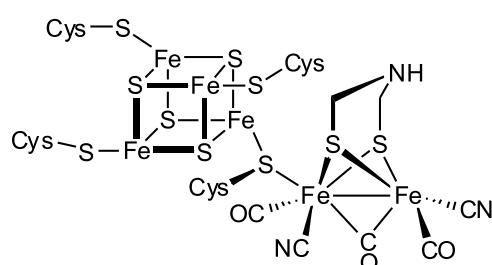


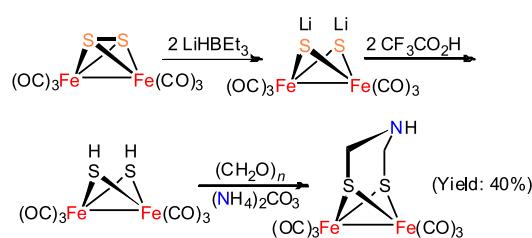
图1 [铁铁]氢化酶活性中心结构图

本文系统总结了ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物的各种制备方法,描述了各种制备方法的优缺点和其应用范围。本文的讨论将加深人们对ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶模型物这一研究领域的了解,为今后该类模型物的合成研究提供指导,从而促进未来高效、稳定制氢催化剂的设计合成,推动仿生制氢技术的发展,进一步促进生物无机化学、金属有机化学和铁硫簇合物化学的发展和学科之间的交叉。

1 ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物的合成

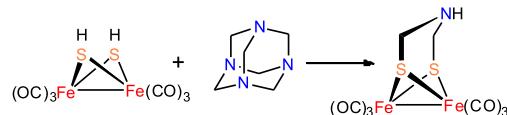
1.1 模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成

尽管[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{X}](\text{CO})_6$ ($\text{X} = \text{CH}_2, \text{O}$)可以通过双硫醇与 $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ 在甲苯或四氢呋喃溶剂中加热回流反应制备,但这种方法并不适合制备ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物,这主要是由于双硫醇 $\text{RN}(\text{CH}_2\text{SH})_2$ 极不稳定。2002年,Rauchfuss研究小组根据以杂原子为中心的缩合反应原理,以 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SH})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 、 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ 和 $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ 等为原料首次合成了ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ (通常被称为ADT母体化合物)(图2)^[15]。最近,Rauchfuss研究小组在合成模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 时,对该合成路线进行了修改,得到更高的收率^[16]。

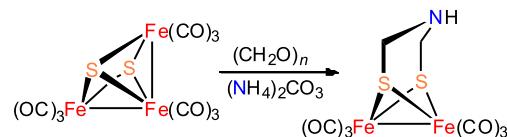
图2 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线一

模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 还可以通过 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SH})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 与乌洛托品(六亚甲基四胺)室温搅拌反

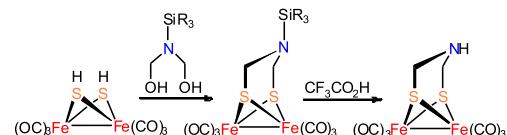
应制备得到(图3)^[15]。与第一种合成路线相比较,虽然收率稍低(35%),但这种合成方法操作相对简单。

图3 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线二

Rauchfuss研究小组还通过将 $\text{Fe}_3\text{S}_2(\text{CO})_9$ 、 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ 和 $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ 等原料进行缩合反应制备得到ADT母体化合物(图4)^[15]。与前面两种合成路线相比,这种合成方法收率相对较低,仅有28%。

图4 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线三

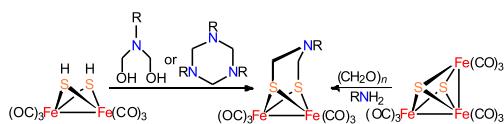
孙立成研究小组设计了一个更多步骤的合成路线,首先合成ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NSiR}_3](\text{CO})_6$ ($\text{R}_3 = \text{Et}_3, \text{Me}_2(t-\text{Bu}), (i-\text{Pr})_3$),然后通过三氟醋酸脱掉 SiR_3 基团分别以10%、32%和36%的收率制备得到模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ (图5)^[17]。

图5 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线四

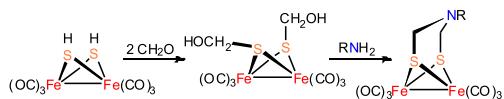
1.2 模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成

与模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成策略一致,模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 可以通过 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SH})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 与 $\text{RN}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$ 或 $(\text{RNCH}_2)_3$ 反应合成得到(图6),这是目前应用最广泛的合成路线之一,部分模型物的收率大于80%^[15]。虽然利用 $\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{CO})_9$ 合成模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的收率较低,但是以 $\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{CO})_9, t-\text{BuNH}_2$ 和 $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ 为原料合成模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{N}-t-\text{Bu}](\text{CO})_6$ 时可以得到相对较高的收率(60%)。

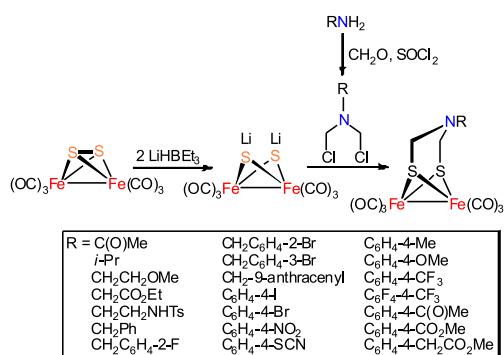
模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 还可以通过 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SCH}_2\text{OH})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 与 RNH_2 缩合反应制备,这种方法与前面合成方法相比较具有操作更加简单、成本更低、原

图6 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线一

料易得等优点^[18]。当R为烷基时,利用该合成路线通常能够得到满意的收率,比如通过 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SCH}_2\text{OH})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 与 $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ 制备模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的收率高达80%。但是当R为芳基时,利用该方法合成ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物的收率通常较低。

图7 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线二

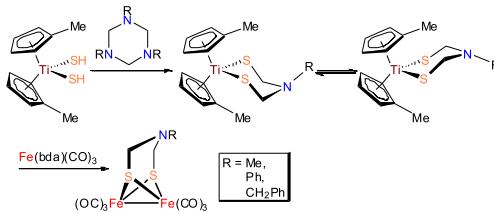
对于R为芳基的ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 经常通过双负离子锂盐 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SLi})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 与双卤代烃 $\text{RN}(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$ 缩合反应制备得到(图8)^[11,18-37]。该合成路线相对较长,但是通常能够得到较高的收率。

图8 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线三

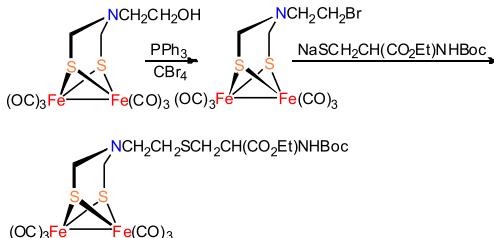
此外,模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 还可以通过 $(\text{MeC}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{Ti}(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}$ 与 $\text{Fe}(\text{bda})(\text{CO})_3$ (bda=苄叉丙酮)进行金属转移反应合成得到(图9)^[38]。需要指出的是,这条合成路线相对步骤较多,合成成本也比较高,实际应用范围受到很大限制。

1.3 复杂ADT模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成

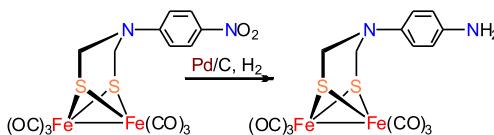
复杂的ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物可以通过将简单的ADT类模型物进行官能团转化反应得到。例如,将模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的羟

图9 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NR}](\text{CO})_6$ 的合成路线四

基官能团通过 $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}/\text{CBr}_4$ 转化(图10),再将得到的化合物与亲核试剂(S^- 离子)进行缩合反应可制备模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})\text{NHBOC}](\text{CO})_6$ ^[39]。

图10 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}](\text{CO})_6$ 的官能团转化反应

将含有硝基官能团的ADT类模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}4\text{-NO}_2](\text{CO})_6$ 在Pd/C存在的条件下催化加氢可合成含氨基官能团的ADT类模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}4\text{-NH}_2](\text{CO})_6$ (图11)^[19]。

图11 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}4\text{-NO}_2](\text{CO})_6$ 的还原反应

孙立成研究小组通过将ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}4\text{-I}](\text{CO})_6$ 先与4-ethynyl-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine进行Sonogashira偶联反应,再与Ru(terpy)(DMSO)Cl₂反应合成出含有吡啶钌骨架的ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物(图12)^[20-21]。

为了合成出具有光催化放氢能力的[铁铁]氢化酶模型物,宋礼成研究小组利用ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}4\text{-CHO}](\text{CO})_6$ 设计合成出含有光敏剂卟啉结构的ADT类[铁铁]氢化酶全簇基模型物(图13)^[11]。

宋礼成研究小组利用吡啶氮原子的配位能力,将

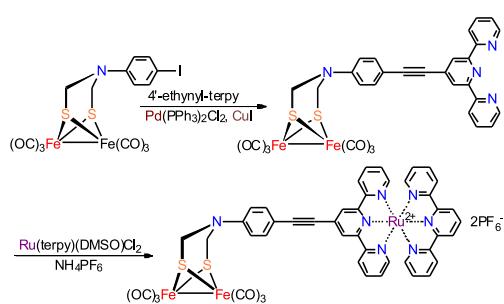


图 12 含吡啶钉结构的[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物

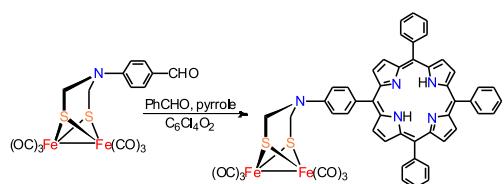


图 13 含卟啉结构的[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物

ADT 母体化合物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NH}](\text{CO})_6$ 与吡啶酰氯进行缩合反应, 再将制备得到的中间体化合物 $\text{Fe}_2[(\text{SCH}_2)_2\text{NC(O)-4-Py}](\text{CO})_6$ 与金属卟啉 ZnTPP 进行反应, 合成出了含有 ZnTPP 结构的 ADT 类[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物(图 14)^[40]。

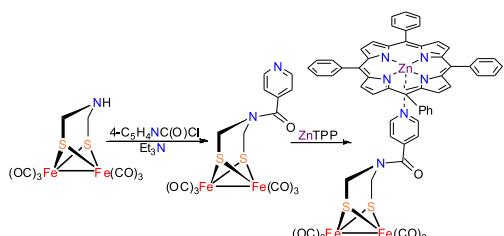


图 14 含有 ZnTPP 结构的[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物

2 展望

本文总结了 ADT 类[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物的各种制备方法, 概述了各种制备方法的优缺点和其应用范围。主要方法包括:

(1) 以 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SH})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 、 $(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{CO})_3$ 和 $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ 等为原料, 根据 Sharpless 等基于 Mannich 反应原理制备。

(2) 通过双负离子锂盐 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SLi})_2(\text{CO})_6$ 与双卤代烃 $\text{RN}(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$ 缩合反应制备。

本文还介绍了通过简单 ADT 类[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物制备复杂结构 ADT 类[铁铁]氢化酶全碳基模型物的方法。希望通过本文的介绍能够加深人们对

ADT 类[铁铁]氢化酶模型物这一研究领域的了解, 为今后该类模型物的合成研究提供指导。

众所周知, 近年来围绕[铁铁]氢化酶活性中心结构和功能模拟而展开的仿生化学研究取得了一定的成果, 促进了与之相关的生物无机化学、无机配位化学和金属有机化学等学科的迅速发展。未来对于[铁铁]氢化酶仿生化学研究将进一步围绕如何提高[铁铁]氢化酶模型物的催化制氢效率, 如何利用[铁铁]氢化酶模型物实现光催化高效制氢, 如何为设计制氢效率高、成本低的制氢催化剂提供理论与实践基础等方面的问题展开。可以预见, 对于[铁铁]氢化酶的仿生化学研究将会得到更加振奋人心的结果, 为新型高效、稳定的制氢催化剂的设计合成提供新的思路和途径, 推动仿生制氢技术的发展, 帮助人类解决所面临的能源危机和环境污染等问题。

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Progress in the Synthesis of Diiron Azadithiolato Hexcarbonyls as Models for the [FeFe]-Hydrogenase

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Abstract: [FeFe]-Hydrogenase brings the hope to develop biological hydrogen production technology and solve the problem of energy crisis because of its catalytic ability and high efficiency of reduction of proton. Studies on the syntheses and catalytic properties of [FeFe]-hydrogenase models will not only enrich a systematic understanding of the mechanism of enzyme-catalyzed reaction of producing hydrogen and find the key factors of affecting catalytic efficiency, but also provide an effective route to design and synthesize high efficient and stable catalysts for hydrogen production. Furthermore, it will promote the development of biological hydrogen production technology and help us to solve the problems of energy crisis and environmental pollution. This paper systematically summarizes the syntheses of diiron azadithiolato hexcarbonyls as active site models for the [FeFe]-hydrogenase, and the various advantages as well as disadvantages of those methods. This review is anticipated to deepen the understanding of the research field where diiron azadithiolato hexcarbonyls as active site models for the [FeFe]-hydrogenase and hence provide guidance for the syntheses of those models.

Key words: [FeFe]-hydrogenase; models; synthesis