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次氯酸与不饱和脂肪酸氧化机制和转化产物的理论研究 *

王露红 周莹莹 张福豪 刘永东[△] 钟儒刚

(北京工业大学环境与生命学部 北京 100124)

摘要 目的:揭示次氯酸与不饱和脂肪酸的氧化反应机制及转化产物。**方法:**运用 Gaussian 16 软件包,采用密度泛函方法 M06-2X (D3),结合 6-31+G(d) 基组,在 SMD 液相水模型水平下进行计算。**结果:**次氯酸与单不饱和脂肪酸油酸的氧化反应是先形成氯鎓离子中间体,氯鎓离子再与水分子反应生成氯醇,第一步氯鎓离子的形成是控速步骤,其反应活化自由能 ~8 kcal/mol。环氧化合物和短链的醛是两种转化产物,前者由氯醇脱氯化氢而来,而后者由环氧化合物和氯醇通过系列与次氯酸根的反应而得到,生成它们的控速步骤的反应活化自由能分别为 23 和 24 kcal/mol。选取两个乙基为取代基的乙烯为油酸模型,其与次氯酸反应的活化自由能仅比油酸高 1 kcal/mol。计算得到次氯酸与亚油酸、顺 -9, 反 -11 亚油酸、梓树酸和花生四烯酸模型氧化反应生成氯醇的活化自由能分别是 ~10、13、16 和 14 kcal/mol。**结论:**氯鎓离子中间体机制是次氯酸与不饱和脂肪酸氧化反应的主要机制,反应的活化自由能通常低于 15 kcal/mol,意味着此氧化反应动力学上容易发生。氧化产物氯醇能转化为环氧化合物和短链的醛,但活化自由能较高,约 23 和 24 kcal/mol。选取距离双键 3 个碳以内的结构为不饱和脂肪酸模型,它能够很好地反映不饱和脂肪酸的反应活性。

关键词:次氯酸;不饱和脂肪酸;氧化机制;转化产物

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Theoretical Investigation of Oxidation Mechanisms and Transformation Products of Hypochlorous Acid Reacting with Unsaturated Fatty Acids*

WANG Lu-hong, ZHOU Ying-ying, ZHANG Fu-hao, LIU Yong-dong[△], ZHONG Ru-gang

(Faculty of Environment and Life, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, 100124, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To reveal the oxidation mechanisms and transformation products of HOCl reacting with unsaturated fatty acids. **Methods:** Gaussian 16 software package was used, in which density functional method M06-2X (D3) in conjunction with 6-31+G (d) basis set along with implicit SMD solvent model were selected. **Results:** In the oxidation reaction of HOCl with oleic acid, a monounsaturated fatty acid, chloronium ion intermediate was initially generated, and then it reacted with water molecule to yield chlorohydrin. The initial chloronium ion intermediate formation was the rate-limiting step with the activation free energy of ~8 kcal/mol. Epoxide and truncated aldehyde were two transformation products. The former was produced from dehydrochlorination of chlorohydrins, while the latter was yielded from epoxide and chlorohydrin through a series of reactions with hypochlorite. Their activation free energies of the rate-limiting steps were ~23 and 24 kcal/mol, respectively. Ethylene substituted with two ethyl groups was selected as the oleic acid model, and its activation free energy in reacting with HOCl was higher than that of oleic acid by only 1 kcal/mol. The activation free energies of HOCl reacting with linoleic acid, cis-9, trans-11 LCA, catalpic acid, and arachidonic acid models to generate chlorohydrin were ~10, 13, 16, and 14 kcal/mol, respectively. **Conclusions:** The chloronium ion intermediate formation is the main mechanism in the oxidation reaction of HOCl and unsaturated fat acid and the activation free energy is generally lower than 15 kcal/mol, which indicates that this oxidation reaction is kinetically feasible to occur. The oxidation product chlorohydrin can transform into epoxide and truncated aldehyde, but the activation free energies are relatively high with the values of ~23 and 24 kcal/mol, respectively. The structure within 3 carbon atoms from the double bond in the unsaturated fat acid can be selected as the model, which can well reflect the reaction activity of unsaturated fat acid.

Key words: Hypochlorous acid; Unsaturated fatty acid; Oxidation mechanism; Transformation products

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): Q599; Q591 **Document code:** A

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前言

次氯酸(HOCl)作为人体的免疫因子,在病原体入侵后,由激活的血红素髓过氧化物酶催化 H₂O₂ 和 Cl⁻ 生成,它通过与病

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作者简介:王露红(1998-),女,硕士,研究方向:环境理论化学,E-mail: 1845447425@qq.com

△ 通讯作者:刘永东(1975-),女,博士,教授,研究方向:环境理论化学,E-mail: ydliu@bjut.edu.cn

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原体的蛋白质和核酸等生物大分子的反应,造成病原微生物的致死性伤害^[1-6]。然而,研究也发现体内过量的 HOCl 或是环境中的 HOCl 进入体内后会氧化脂质中的不饱和脂肪酸^[7-10],不但改变脂质的结构导致膜等组织的损伤,还生成了具有细胞毒性的氯醇等产物,这些可能与动脉粥样硬化、胰腺炎和肺部炎症等疾病相关^[11-17]。为此,有关 HOCl 与不饱和脂肪酸的反应受到了广泛关注。

有研究已发现不饱和脂肪酸中的油酸、亚油酸和花生四烯

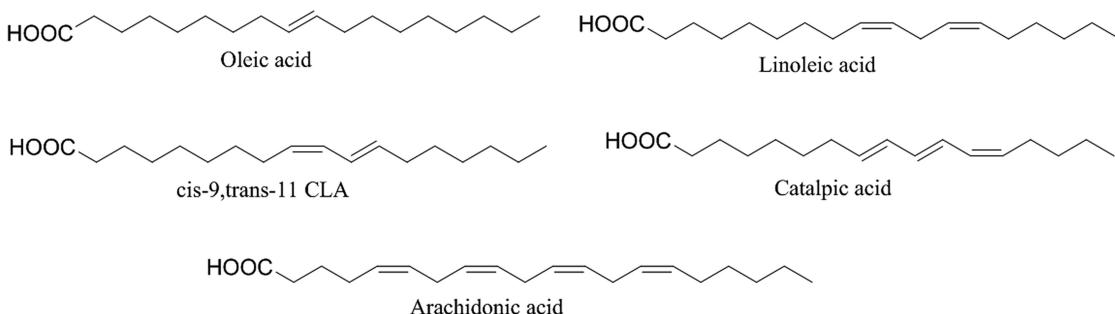


图 1 不饱和脂肪酸的结构

Fig.1 Structure of unsaturated fatty acids

1 计算方法

本研究使用 Gaussian 16 软件包,运用量子化学密度泛函方法^[24,25]M06-2X(D3),在 6-31+G(d)基组下^[26,27],结合 SMD 液相模型进行计算^[28]。本文对反应物、过渡态和产物的几何构型进行全优化,得出每一步反应的活化自由能和反应焓变。同时在此水平上计算振动频率,确认所得到的构型为无虚频的能量稳定点或者是具有一个虚频的过渡态,并且通过内禀反应坐标(IRC)验证,确认所得到的过渡态是连接反应物和产物的最低能量路径。反应活化自由能都是过渡态优化后的能量与反应物优化后的能量差。反应焓变是产物优化后的能量与反应物优化

后的能量差。具体分别如公式(1)和(2)所示:

$$\Delta G^\ddagger = G(\text{transition state}) - G(\text{reactant complex}) \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta H = H(\text{product complex}) - H(\text{reactant complex}) \quad (2)$$

2 结果

2.1 油酸的氧化机制

本文首先以单不饱和脂肪酸 - 油酸(Oleic acid)为研究对象,探讨其与次氯酸的氧化反应。氧化反应中,如图 2 所示,次氯酸中的 Cl⁺离子先进攻双键,形成氯鎓离子中间体,此中间体再与水反应生成氯醇。氯鎓离子中间体的形成是在 4 个水分子协助下完成的。

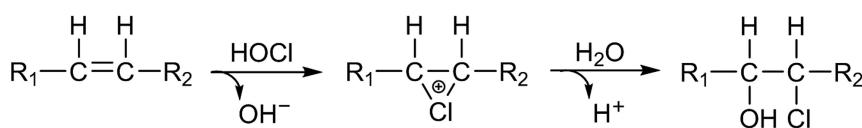


图 2 次氯酸与不饱和双键的反应机制

Fig.2 Reaction mechanism of unsaturated bonds and hypochlorous acid

鉴于油酸含有 18 个碳原子,对其计算会有较大机时的消耗。为减少计算量并不影响其反应活性,本文选择了两个乙基为取代基的乙烯为油酸模型,研究了其与 HOCl 氧化反应形成氯鎓离子这一控速步骤。次氯酸和油酸及其模型反应的过渡态的结构及重要几何参数列于图 3 中。

2.2 油酸模型转化产物的形成机制

本文以油酸模型和次氯酸的氧化产物 -4- 氯己烷 -3- 醇(4-chlorohexan-3-ol)为对象,研究了其转化生成环氧化合物和短链醛的机制,所得反应机制如图 4 所示。环氧化合物可以由 4- 氯己烷 -3- 醇通过步骤 a 在次氯酸根协助下脱氯离子和氢质子生成,反应活化自由能为 22.5 kcal/mol。关于短链醛的形成机制,首先,4- 氯己烷 -3- 醇与次氯酸根通过步骤 b 反应生成 Compound 1, 反应活化自由能为 23.6 kcal/mol。随后,在步骤 c

中,Compound 1 中的氯离子和氢质子在次氯酸根的协助下离去,同时双键断裂,生成两分子短链醛,反应的活化自由能为 17.0 kcal/mol。短链醛还可以由环氧化合物通过步骤 d 与次氯酸根反应生成 Compound 1, 反应的活化自由能是 24.0 kcal/mol, 然后再通过步骤 c 形成短链醛。

2.3 多不饱和脂肪酸的反应机制

基于获得的不饱和脂肪酸的研究结果,本文将扩展研究亚油酸和花生四烯酸等多不饱和脂肪酸与 HOCl 的反应。对于多不饱和脂肪酸,本文也选取了简化模型如图 5 所示。油酸与次氯酸的研究结果表明,氧化产物氯醇 -4- 氯己烷 -3- 醇是最主要的产物。为此,在对多不饱和脂肪酸与次氯酸反应机制的研究中,主要关注主产物氯醇的形成,计算了其形成的控速步骤的活化自由能和焓变,具体结果列在表 1 中,过渡态展示在图 6 中。

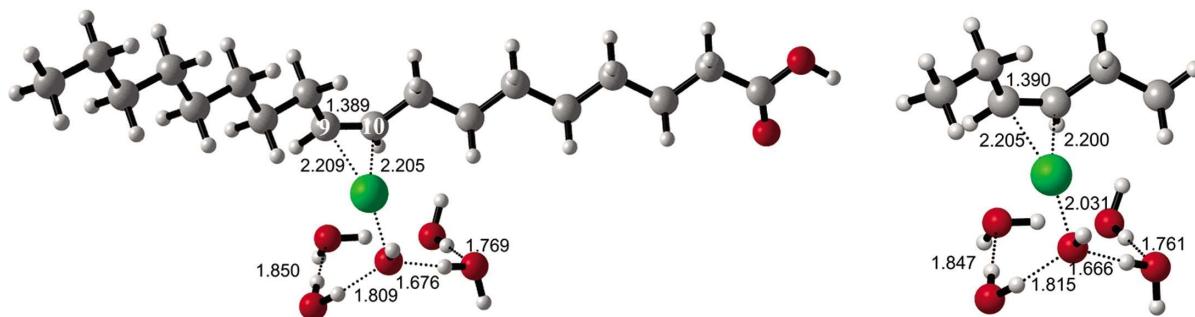


图 3 次氯酸与油酸和油酸模型反应过渡态的几何结构

Fig.3 Structures of the transition states of HOCl reacting with oleic acid and oleic acid model

红色、蓝色、灰色、白色及绿色分别表示 O, C, H 及 Cl 原子; 键长单位: Å

Red, blue, gray, white, and green represent O, C, H, and Cl atoms, respectively; bond length unit: Å

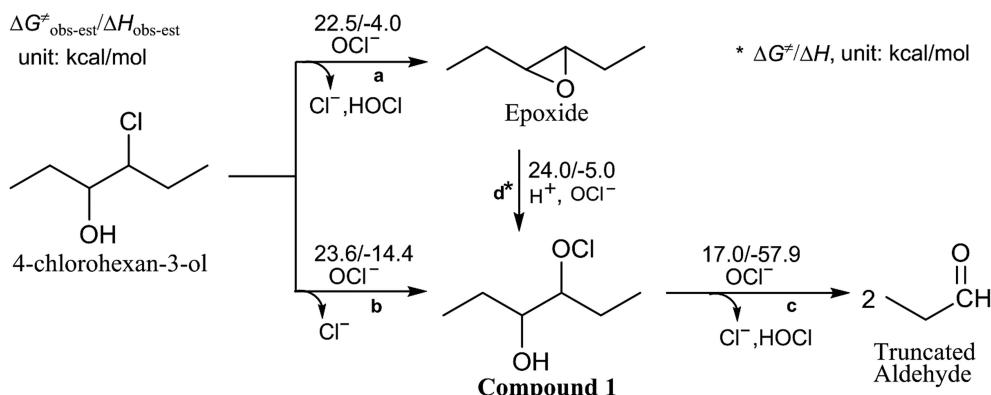


图 4 油酸模型转化产物的形成机制

Fig.4 Formation mechanism of transformation products of oleic acid model

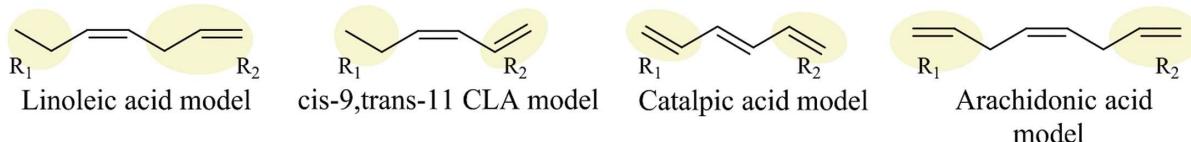


图 5 多不饱和脂肪酸模型结构

Fig.5 The structure of unsaturated fatty acids models

表 1 次氯酸与多不饱和脂肪酸反应的活化自由能和焓变

Table 1 The ΔG^{\ddagger} and ΔH values of the reaction of polyunsaturated fatty acid models and hypochlorous acid (unit: kcal/mol)

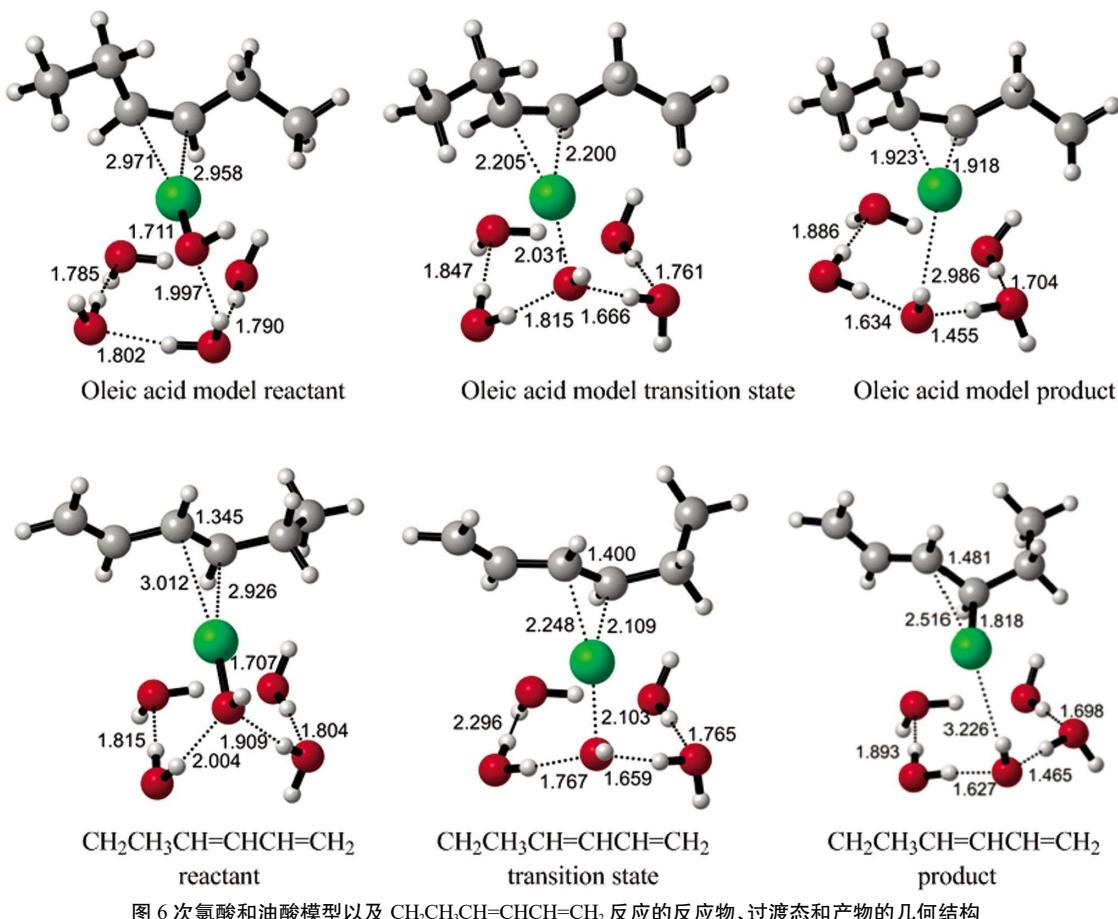
R_1	R_2	$\Delta G^{\ddagger}/\Delta H$
CH_2CH_3	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	10.2/-1.6
CH_2CH_3	$\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	13.3/2.1
$\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	16.4/10.9
$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	13.7/2.3

3 讨论

对于次氯酸与油酸的氧化反应,计算得到的两反应步骤的活化自由能分别为 8.3 和 0.6 kcal/mol,由此可得第一步氯𬭩离子的形成步骤是此氧化反应的控速步骤。此氧化反应的活化自由能低于 10 kcal/mol,表明了油酸分子在体内很容易被次氯酸氧化。对于简化模型,如图 3 所示,油酸模型反应的过渡态的几何结构与油酸基本相同,键长的差别仅为 0.001 Å;而且其反应

的活化自由能仅比油酸高 ~1 kcal/mol。这些数据表明两个乙基取代乙烯的油酸模型能够很好的反应出油酸的反应活性,由此可见,选取距离双键 3 个碳以内的结构足以反应出整个化合物与次氯酸的反应活性。

对于转化产物环氧化合物,如图 4 所示,研究发现油酸的氧化产物氯醇可在次氯酸根协助下脱氯化氢生成环氧化合物,其反应活化自由能是 22.5 kcal/mol。结果表明环氧化合物形成比氯醇形成的 ΔG^{\ddagger} 值高约 14 kcal/mol,这也解释了实验上检测

图 6 次氯酸和油酸模型以及 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2$ 反应的反应物、过渡态和产物的几何结构Fig.6 The structures of reactant, transition states, and product of HOCl reacting with oleic acid model and $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2$

红色、蓝色、灰色、白色及绿色分别表示 O,C,H 及 Cl 原子;键长单位: Å

Red, blue, gray, white, and green represent O, C, H, and Cl atoms, respectively; bond length unit: Å

到氯醇产物的含量多于环氧化合物含量^[13]。对于转化产物短链醛,它可由氯醇和环氧化合物反应生成。在氯醇形成短链醛的路径中,4-氯己烷-3-醇通过步骤 b 与 OCl⁻发生 SN2 反应,生成 Compound 1, 反应的活化自由能为 23.6 kcal/mol。随后,Compound 1 在次氯酸盐的协助下通过步骤 c 发生碎片化反应,最终生成两分子的短链醛,反应的活化自由能是 17.0 kcal/mol。在环氧化合物形成短链醛的路径中,环氧化合物和次氯酸根反应生成 Compound 1, 反应活化自由能是 24.0 kcal/mol, 随后,Compound 1 通过步骤 c 生成短链醛。通过对比三种产物(氯醇、环氧化合物和短链醛)形成的反应活化自由能,结果表明氯醇在动力学上更容易生成^[29]。

基于获得的次氯酸与油酸反应的研究结果,本文研究了多不饱和脂肪酸(亚油酸、顺-9,反-11 亚油酸、梓树酸和花生四烯酸)和次氯酸生成氯醇的反应。结果表明亚油酸、顺-9,反-11 亚油酸、梓树酸模型和花生四烯酸和次氯酸反应的活化自由能约 10,13,16 和 14 kcal/mol。其中次氯酸与亚油酸、梓树酸和花生四烯酸模型主要是通过氯鎓离子中间体反应生成氯醇,而顺-9,反-11 亚油酸是通过碳正离子中间体机制生成氯醇,即次氯酸中的氯基团加成到与乙基相连的碳原子上,这可能是两个双键之间形成了 $\pi-\pi$ 共轭有利于碳正离子的稳定所导致的^[30]。本文得到的次氯酸和不饱和脂肪酸之间的反应机制及转化产物,将有助于了解次氯酸对脂质等的损伤机制和与相关疾

病的潜在相关性。

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