アミノ基で表面修飾されたシリカナノ粒子集合体のメソ空間への 酵素の固定化

(阪市大院工¹・阪市大人工光合成セ²) ○大島 滉主¹・田部 博康¹,²・山田 裕介¹,² Immobilization of Various Enzymes in Mesospaces of Silica Nanoparticles Assembly Modified with Amino Groups (¹Graduate School of Engineering and ²Research Center for Artificial Photosynthesis, Osaka City University) ○ Hiroyuki Oshima,¹ Hiroyasu Tabe,¹,² Yusuke Yamada¹,²

Enzymes are often immobilized on a support to be used as heterogeneous catalysts for repetitive use. Positively charged enzymes can be easily immobilized on an assembly of silica nanoparticles assembly (SiO₂NPA) by evaporating a solution containing enzymes and colloidal silica nanoparticles, because the silica surfaces are negatively charged under neutral pH conditions. However, negatively charged enzymes are hardly immobilized on SiO₂NPA due to the electrostatic repulsion. Such negatively charged enzymes can be stably supported on SiO₂NPA modified with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane possessing positively charged surfaces (SiO₂NPA-NH₂). We report herein stable immobilization of acid phosphatase that is a negatively charged enzyme in SiO₂NPA-NH₂ during the hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenylphosphate at pH 6.0.

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常温常圧で高い活性と選択性を有する酵素の工業利用が進められている。これらの酵素を反応後に回収、再利用するには、酵素を担体に固定化し不均一系触媒として利用する必要がある。担体としてよく用いられる多孔性シリカは、広いpH 範囲で負の表面電荷を持つため、表面が負に帯電した酵素を安定に担持することは難しい。そこ

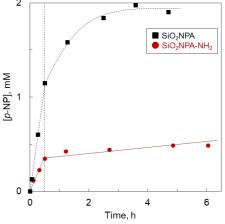


Fig. 1 Time courses of *p*-nitrophenol (*p*-NP) formation by the catalytic hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl phosphate (*p*-NPP, 2.0 mM) in a phthalate buffer solution (0.1 M, 2.0 mL, 35 °C, pH 6.0) containing acid phosphatase (AcP) immobilized in a silicananoparticles assembly (AcP/SiO₂NPA, 10.0 mg, [AcP] = 1.9 μ M, \blacksquare , broken line) and immobilized in a SiO₂NPA modified with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (AcP/SiO₂NPA-NH₂, 10.0 mg, [AcP] = 1.9 μ M, \blacksquare , solid line). The catalysts were removed from the solutions after the reaction for 0.5 h.