

转氨基作用

一、实验目的

- 学习转氨酶活性测定方法
- 熟悉转氨酶在代谢及临床诊断中的作用
- 掌握纸层析法分离氨基酸的技术

二、实验原理

➤ 转氨

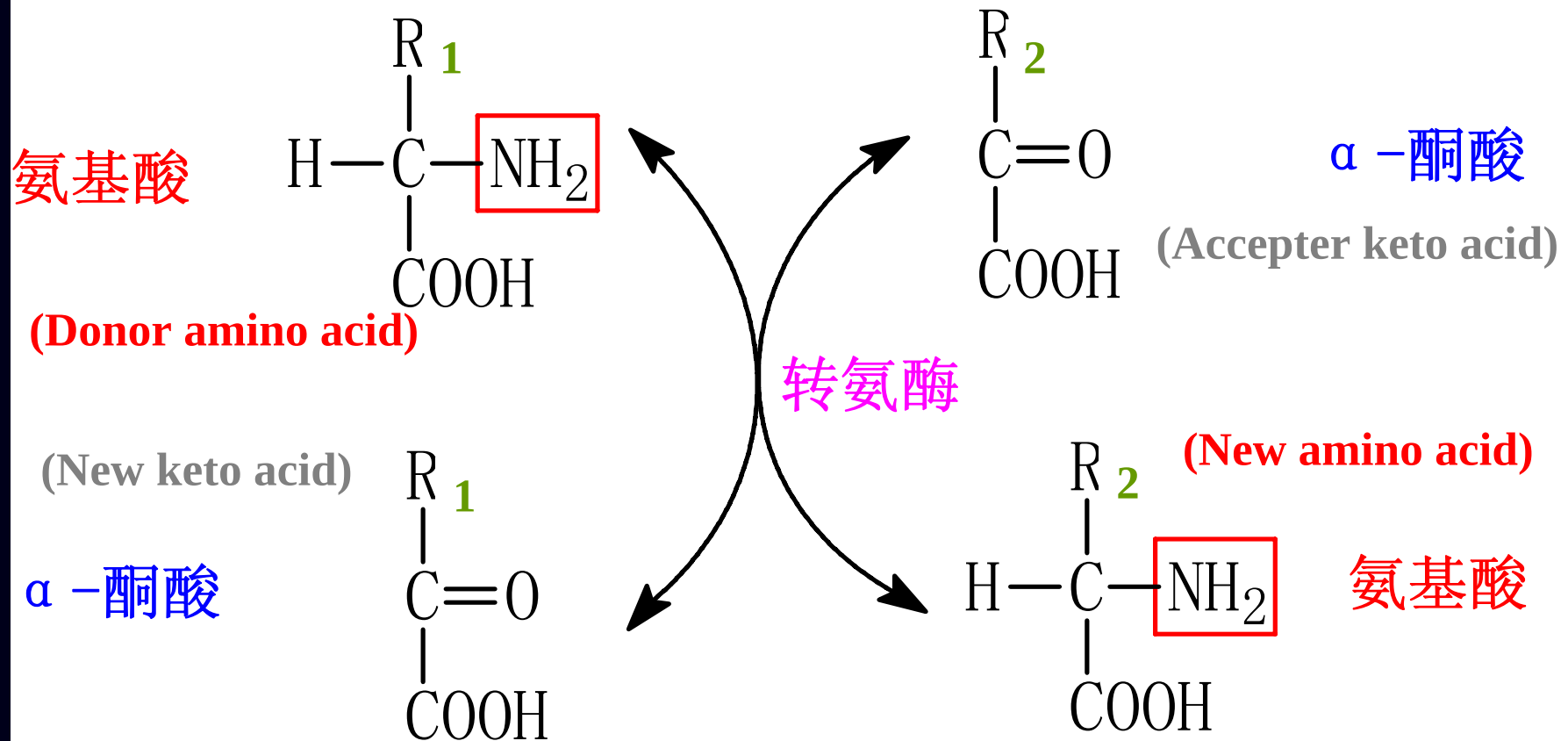
➤ 氨基酸的分离鉴定

纸层析

印三酮反应

1. 氨基酸的转氨基作(transamination)

在转氨酶(transaminase)的作用下，某一氨基酸去掉 α -氨基生成相应的 α -酮酸，而另一种 α -酮酸得到此氨基生成相应的氨基酸的过程。



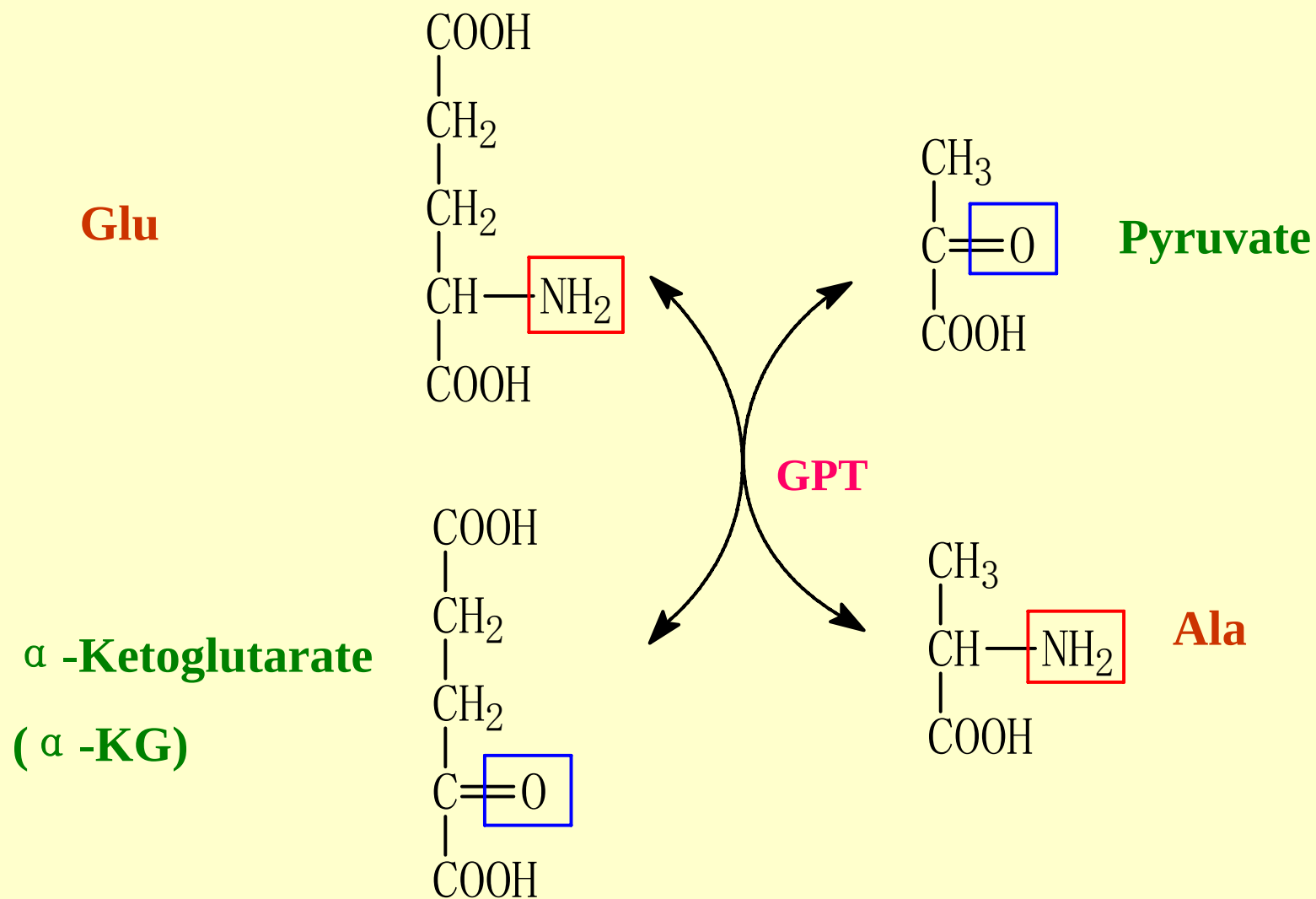
重要转氨酶: **GPT:** 丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (谷丙转氨酶,ALT)
GOT: 天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (谷草转氨酶,AST)

正常人各组织**GOT**及**GPT**活性 (单位/克湿组织)

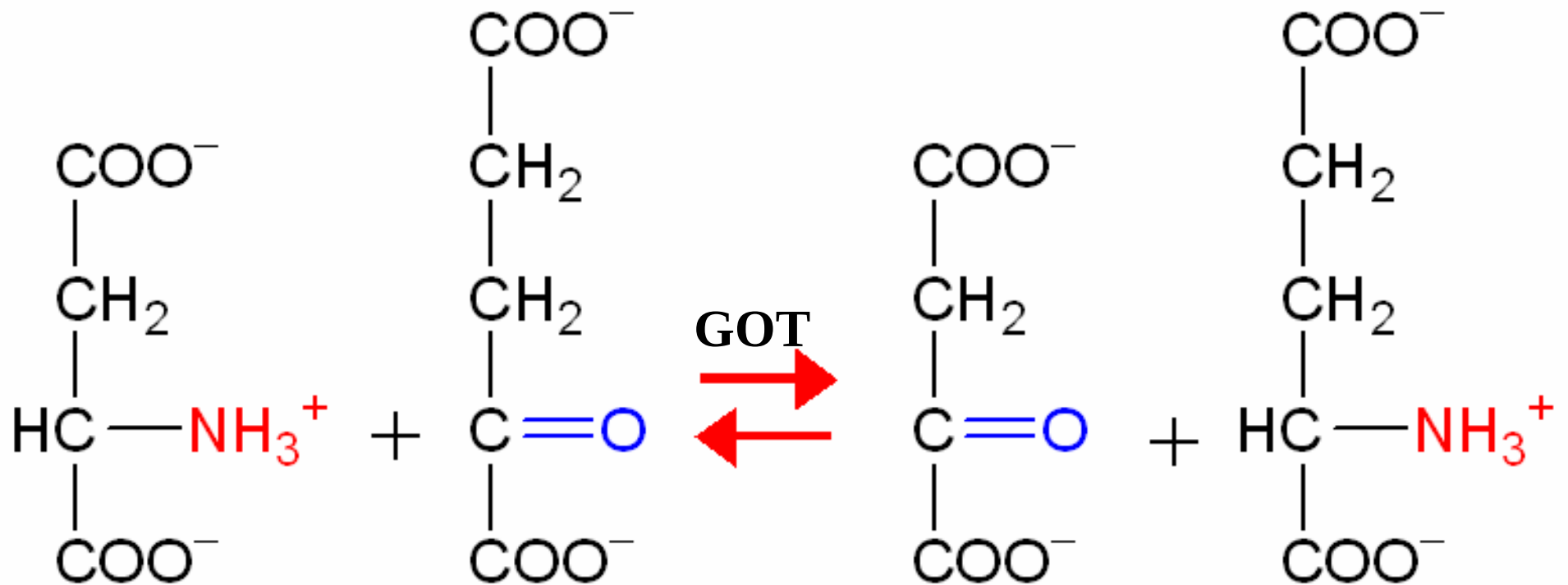
组织	GOT	GPT	组织	GOT	GPT
心	156000	7100	胰腺	28000	2000
肝	142000	44000	脾	14000	1200
骨骼肌	99000	4800	肺	10000	700
肾	91000	19000	血清	20	16

- 血清转氨酶活性，临床上可作为疾病诊断和预后的指标之一。

谷丙转氨酶



谷草转氨酶



aspartate α -ketoglutarate oxaloacetate glutamate

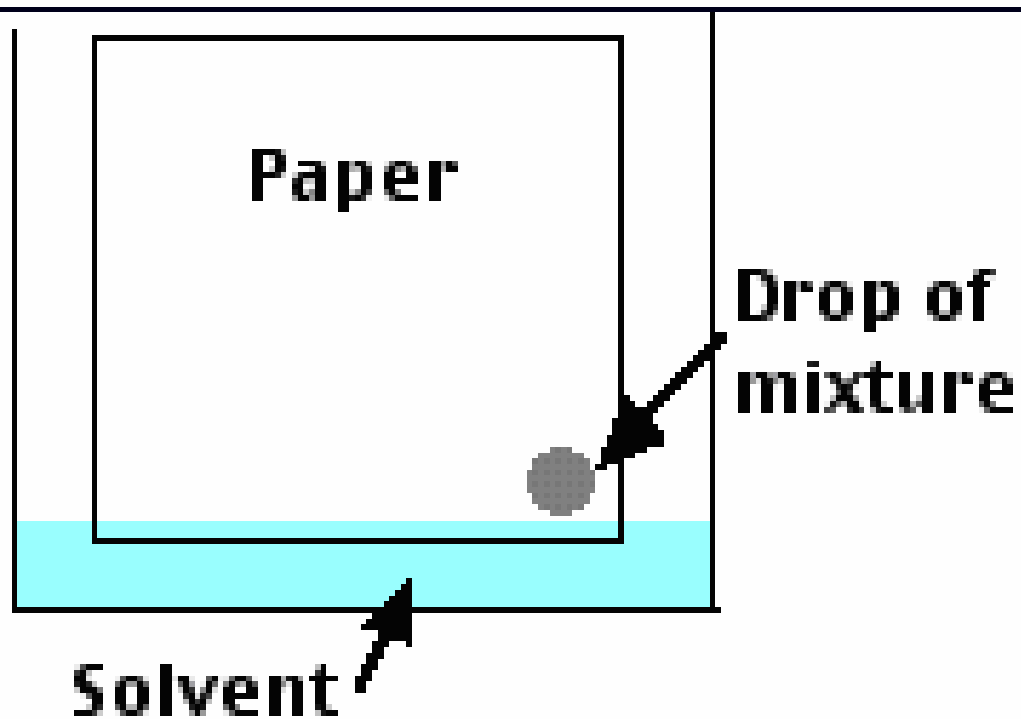
Aminotransferase (Transaminase)

2. 纸层析(paper chromatography)

纸层析是以滤纸为惰性支持物的分配层析。滤纸纤维上的羟基具有亲水性，吸附一层水作为固定相，有机溶剂为流动相。有机相流经固定相支持物时，与固定相之间连续抽提，使物质在两相间不断分配而得到分离。溶质在滤纸上的移动速度用 R_f 值表示：（物质结构、溶剂系统的物质组成等因素都会影响 R_f 值）

$$R_f = \frac{\text{原点 to 层析斑点中心的距离}}{\text{原点 to 溶剂前沿的距离}}$$

(a)



(b)

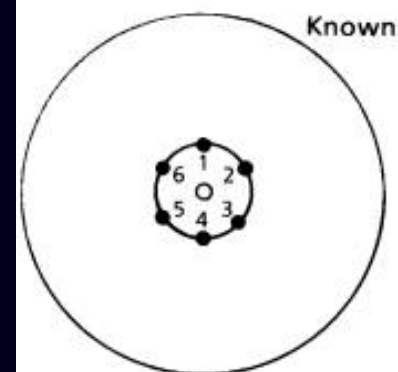
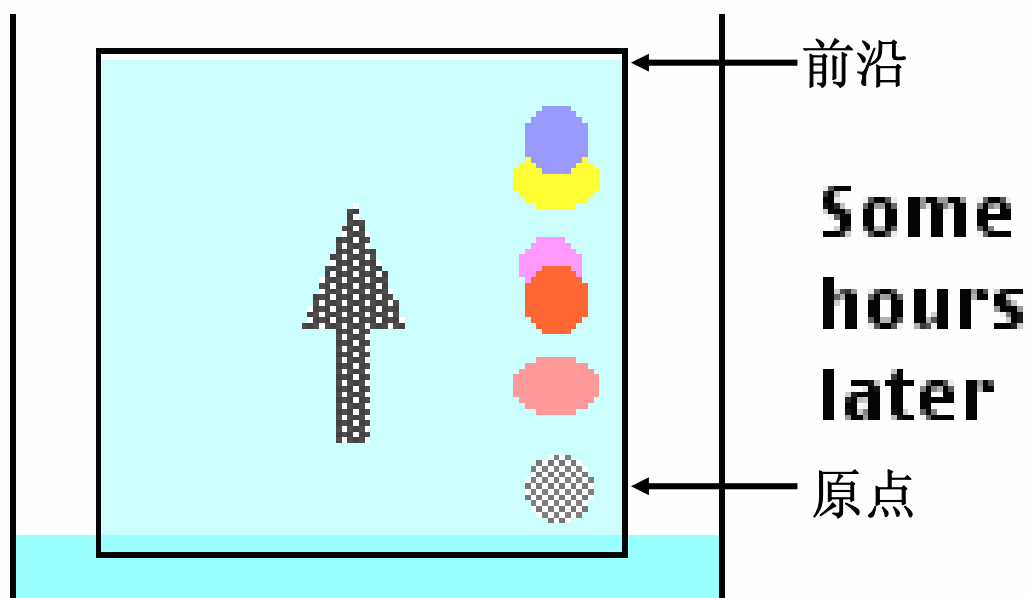


Figure 4-1

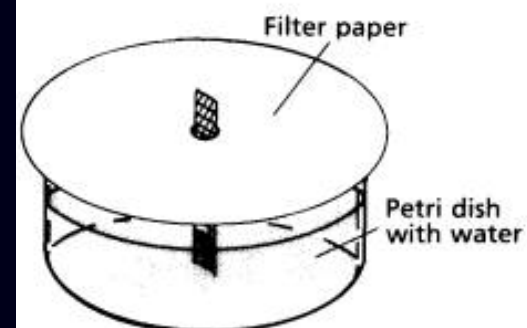


Figure 4-2

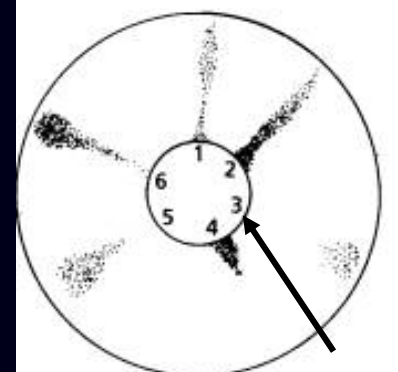


Figure 4-3

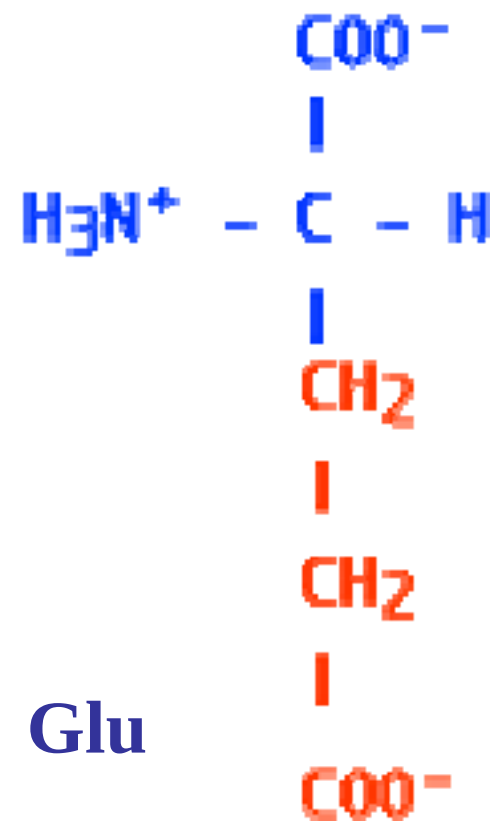
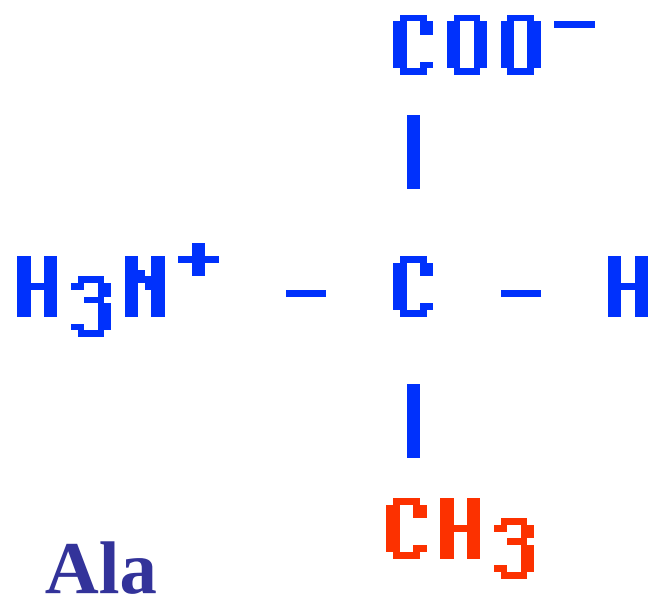
原点

氨基酸的结构和性质



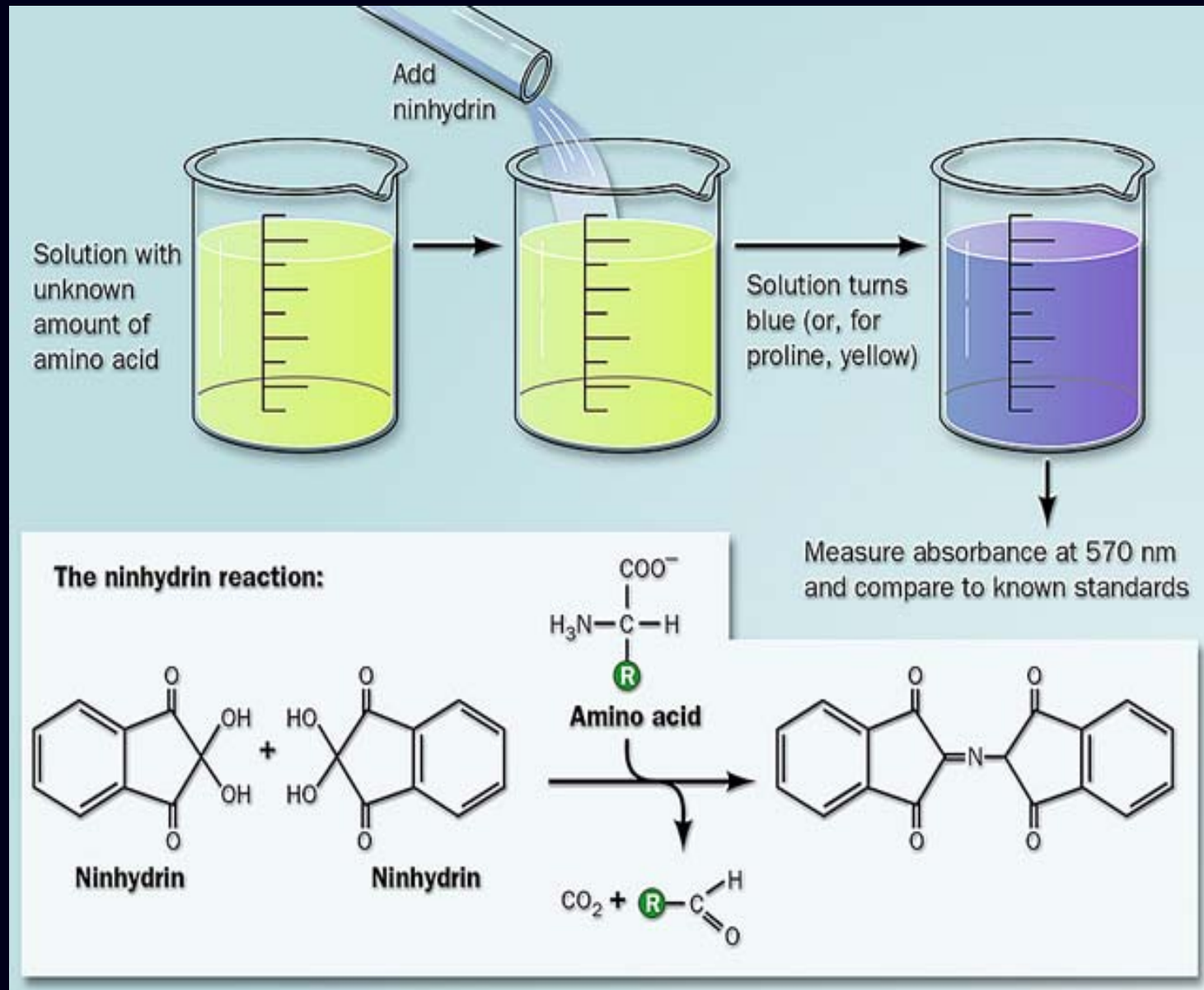
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_3 \\ \\ \text{NH} \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{NH}_2 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ Arginine (Arg / R)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ Glutamine (Gln / Q)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} $ Phenylalanine (Phe / F)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $ Tyrosine (Tyr / Y)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{N}_2 \end{array} $ Tryptophan (Trp / W)
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_4 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ Lysine (Lys / L)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} $ Glycine (Gly / G)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ Alanine (Ala / A)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{N}_2 \end{array} $ Histidine (His / H)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $ Serine (Ser / S)
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \end{array} $ Proline (Pro / P)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array} $ Glutamic Acid (Glu / E)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array} $ Aspartic Acid (Asp / D)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{C} - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ Threonine (Thr / T)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{SH} \end{array} $ Cysteine (Cys / C)
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{S} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ Methionine (Met / M)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ Leucine (Leu / L)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} $ Asparagine (Asn / N)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{HC} - \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ Isoleucine (Ile / I)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{C} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O}^- \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $ Valine (Val / V)

丙氨酸与谷氨酸



丙氨酸与谷氨酸侧链极性的差异使其在纸层析过程中有不同的迁移率。

3. 氨基酸的鉴定---印三酮反应

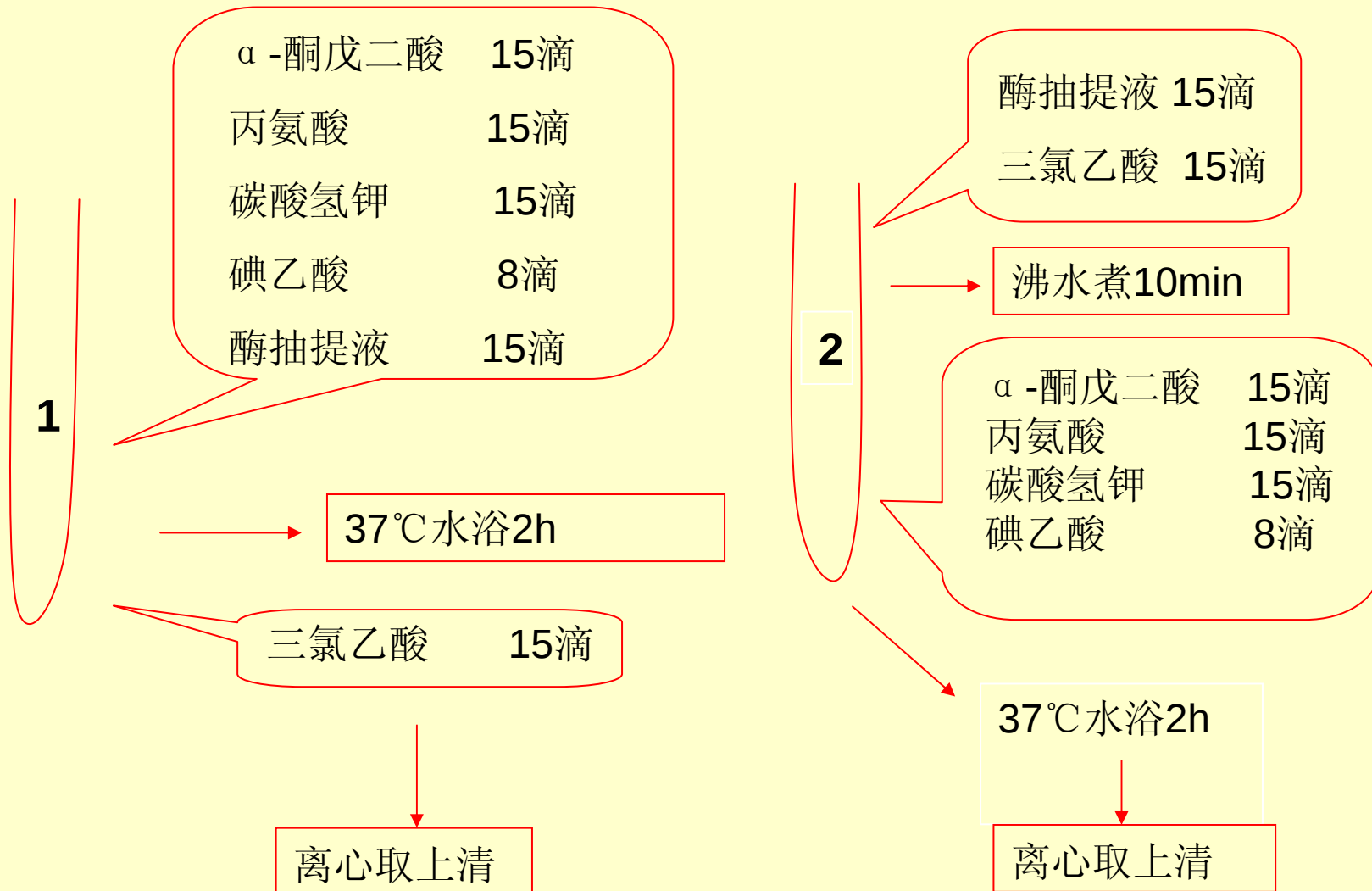


三、操作步骤

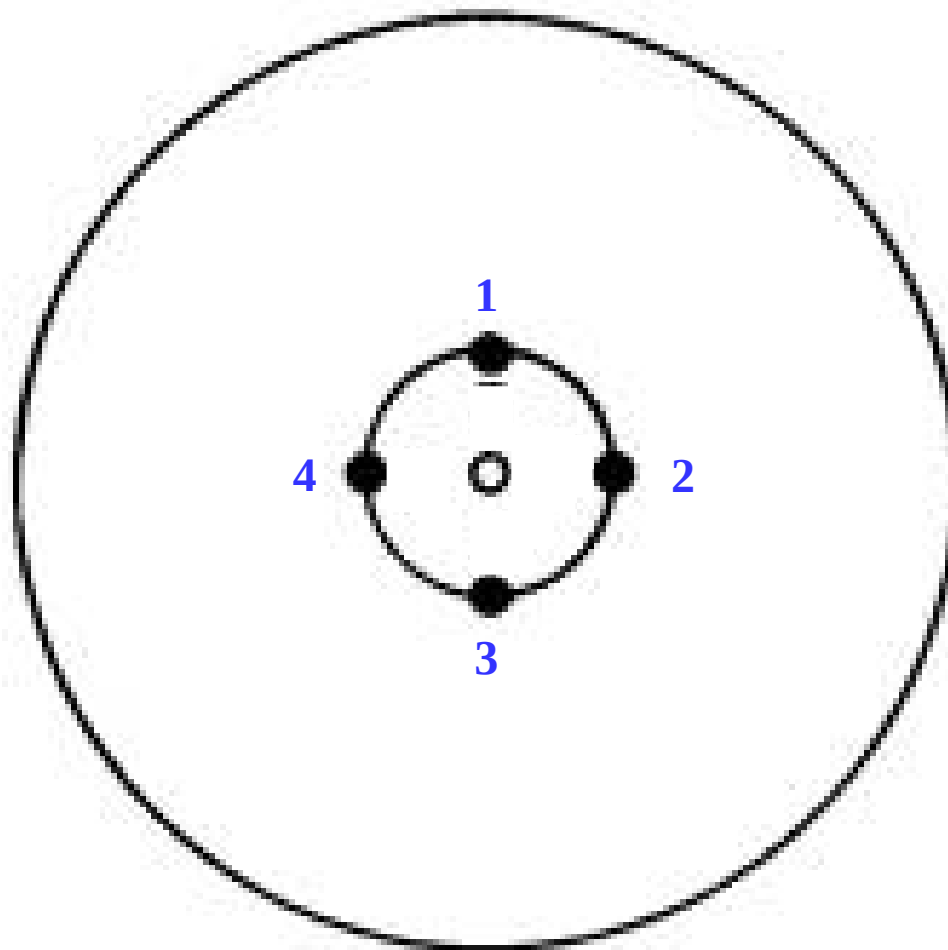
1. 酶抽提液的制备

- 3g新鲜动物肝脏，剪碎。
- 匀浆：1+2ml冷 1/15mol/L pH8.0磷酸缓冲液，冰浴匀浆5-10min。
- 离心（1.5ml管）：14000rpm/min，4℃，10min，收集上清液——酶抽提液。

2.转氨基反应



3. 点样



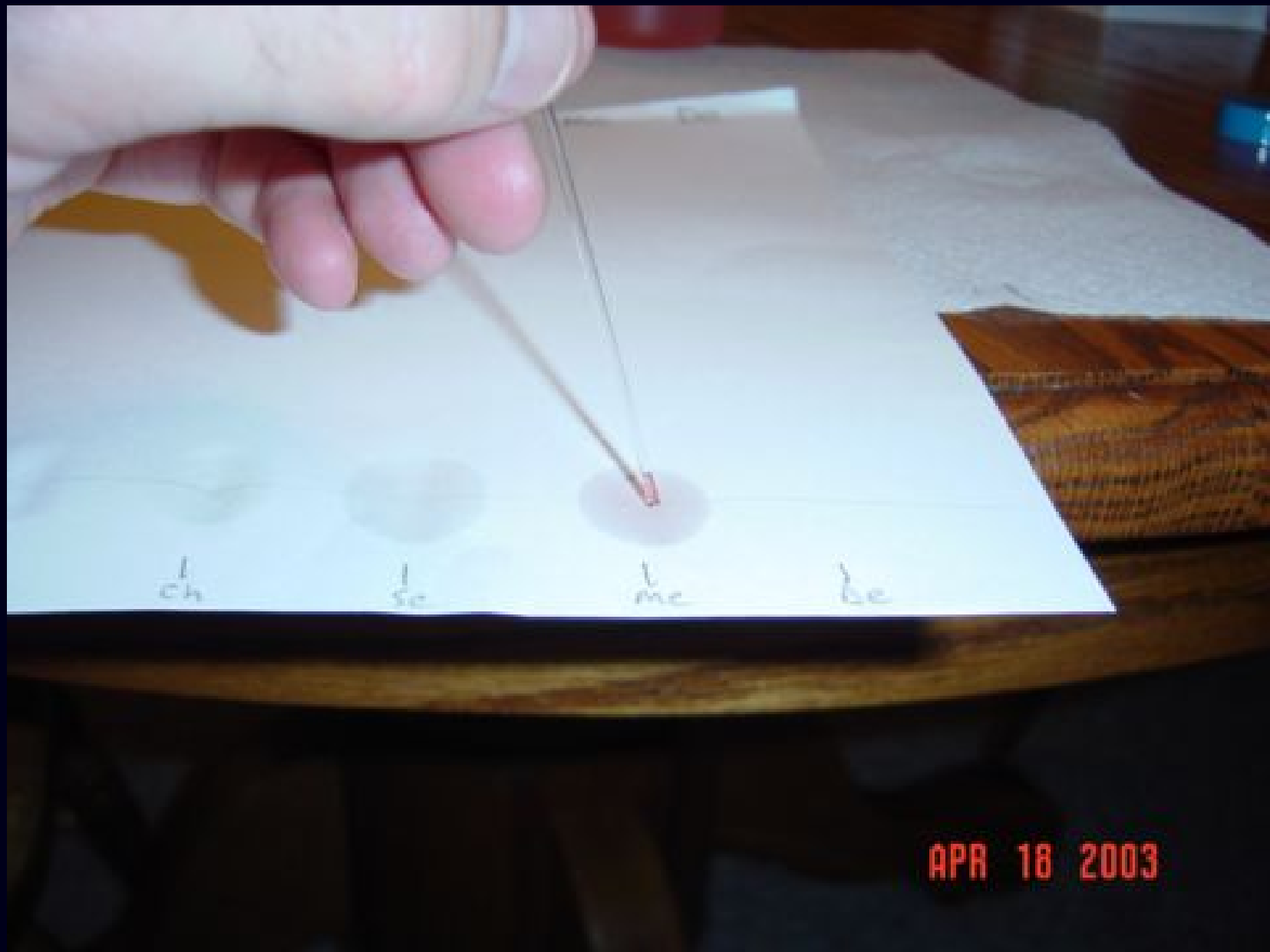
1: 标准Ala

2: 标准Glu

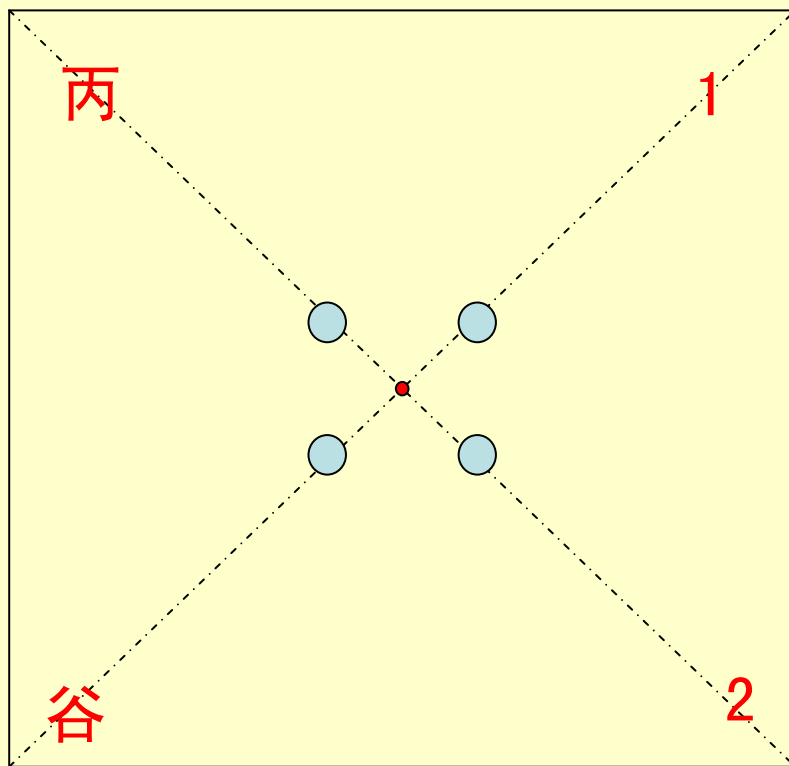
3: 1号管

4: 2号管

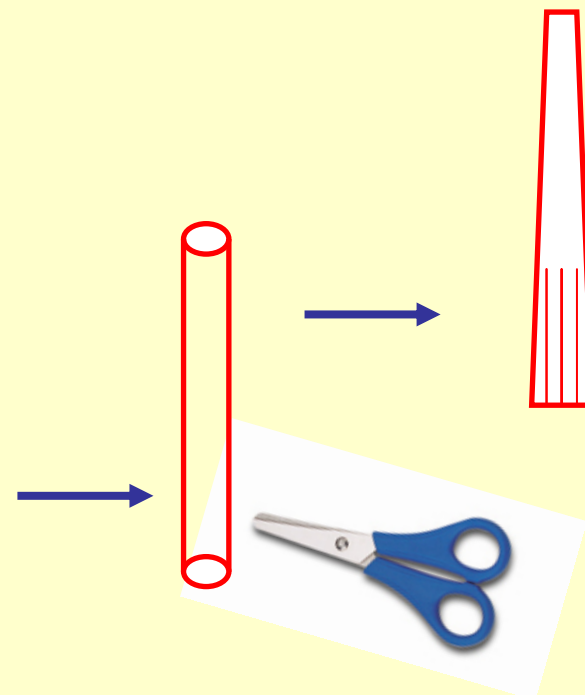
毛细管点样：每一样品点3次



准备灯芯



滤纸条沿纵
轴捻成灯芯



4. 层析

➤ A、E: 15cm平皿

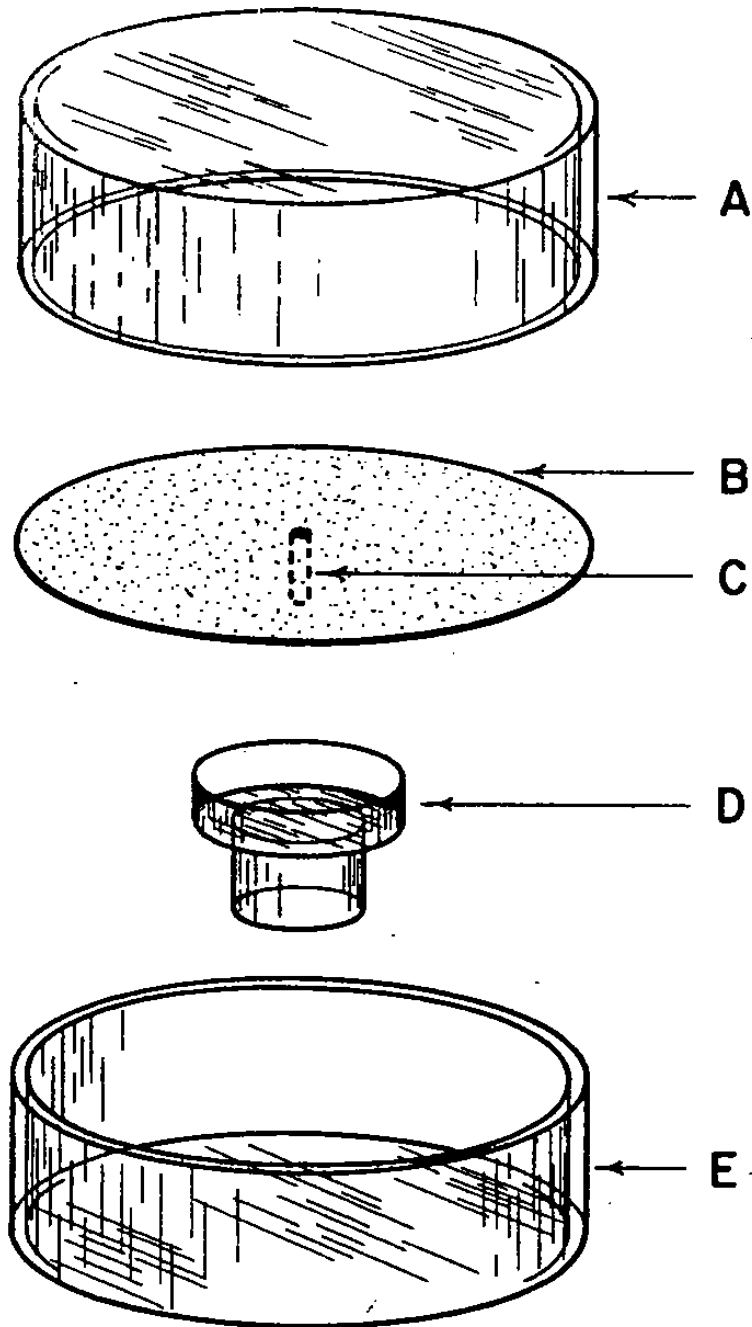
➤ B: 层析滤纸

➤ C: 滤纸芯

➤ D: 6cm平皿, 5-10ml

水饱和酚

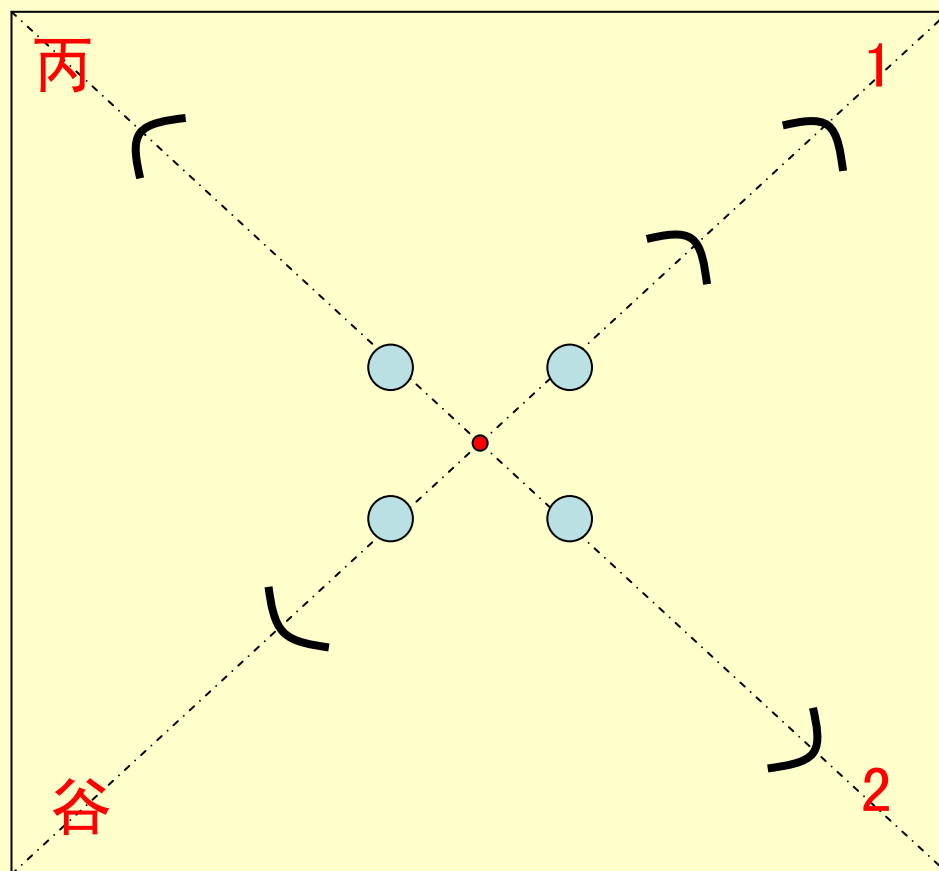
* 展层2h



5. 显色及结果分析

- 吹干层析滤纸
- 向层析滤纸上喷洒茚三酮（0.1%乙醇溶液）
- 60-80 °C干燥层析滤纸5-10min
- 计算各氨基酸 R_f 值，鉴定样品1、2中的氨基酸

茚三酮显色结果



思考题

- 影响纸层析中样品迁移率的主要因素有哪些？
- 层析结果背景过高（泛红或局部不洁）的可能原因是什么？