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烷基咪唑类离子液体在分子印迹聚合物中的应用

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摘要：分子印迹聚合物是具有高选择性的仿生识别材料。以烷基类离子液体为单体、致孔剂或助溶剂合成分子印迹聚合物或制备分子印迹柱，可缩短分子印迹时间，降低分子印迹柱背压，改善水溶性，提高吸附容量、选择性、识别能力和分子印迹柱渗透性，加快吸附平衡，拓宽了其在药物分离分析中的应用范围。

关键词：烷基咪唑类离子液体；分子印迹聚合物；应用

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Application of Alkylimidazolium-based Ionic Liquids on Molecularly Imprinted Polymers

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ABSTRACT: Molecularly imprinted polymers are biomimetic recognition materials with higher selectivity. To synthesize molecularly imprinted polymers or molecularly imprinted column with alkylimidazolium-based ionic liquids as porogen, functional monomer or auxiliary solvent can shorten imprinting time, reduce back pressure of imprinted column, improve compatibility with water and adsorption capacities, selectivity, recognition and permeability of imprinted column, even fast kinetics of adsorption. That broadens application range of molecularly imprinted polymers in separation and analysis of the medicine.

KEY WORDS: alkylimidazolium-based ionic liquids; molecularly imprinted polymers(MIPs); application

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分子印迹聚合物(molecularly imprinted polymer, MIP)是由模板分子、功能单体、交联剂、引发剂及致孔剂等共聚而成，并与模板分子空间结构和位点完全匹配的聚合物；洗脱模板分子后可用于高选择性识别模板分子及其结构类似物。它既具有与生物抗体相媲美的高选择性识别能力，又具有良好的机械和化学稳定性，还可重复使用等优点^[1]。

离子液体是完全由结构不对称的有机阳离子和无机或有机阴离子组成的有机低温熔融盐，具有低蒸汽压、宽黏度范围、高导电性、高离子强度等特点^[2-3]，其极性、溶解度、疏水性或亲水性等物理化学性质可通过基团修饰等进行调节^[4]。烷基咪唑类离子液体对水和空气具有良好的稳定性，已成为研究最为广泛、最深入的一类离子液体^[5]。以烷基咪唑类离子液体为功能单体、致孔剂和助溶剂制备合成的MIP广泛应用于农药残留测定^[6]、食品安全分析^[7]、体内药物分析^[8]、植物有效成分提取^[9]和手性药物分离^[10]等药物分离、分析中。笔者就近年来烷基咪唑类离子液体在MIP的应用进行归纳总结。

1 离子液体作为功能单体

模板分子与功能单体之间的相互作用强弱往往影响MIP的印迹效果。以完全由阴阳离子组成的离子液体为单体或共聚单体，一方面增强了单体与模板分子之间的静电作用力；另一方面，由于咪唑易被不同的烷基修饰，修饰在咪唑上的烷基、咪唑基与模板分子之间形成的氢键、π-π键相互作用和疏水作用力也得以增强，因而也减弱了水相中极性水分子静电作用力对MIP选择性识别的干扰和MIP对有机溶剂的记忆效应，从而使得聚合而成的MIP具有更高的选择性，更大的吸附容量和更快达到吸附平衡，更适合水相。

在MIP与咖啡因和茶碱的竞争吸附试验中发现：以溴化1-(α-甲基丙烯酸)-3-甲基咪唑离子液体为单体，悬浮聚合法制备的咖啡因为模板分子的水溶性MIP的吸附容量和相对分离因子均为以甲基丙烯酸为单体制备的MIP的2倍；离子液体为单体制备的MIP在20 min内即达到了吸附平衡；而且对咖啡因的吸附容量在水、甲醇、乙腈、二氯甲烷4种溶剂中依次减少^[11]，表明离子液体作为单体制备的咖啡因的MIP选择性高、水溶性更好，吸附容量增加，吸附平衡得以加快。Gao等^[12]

以溴化1-(三乙氧基硅)丙基-3-氨基咪唑离子液体为单体，溶胶凝胶技术表面聚合法制备的以双酚A为伪模板的MIP，在双酚A为100 mg·L⁻¹时，5 min内达到了饱和吸附容量的75%，60 min内即达到了吸附平衡；与同等条件下制备的NIP相比较，MIP不仅在每个测试浓度下对模板的吸附量均高于NIP，而且在双酚A为200 mg·L⁻¹时，MIP吸附容量达到了NIP的2倍。通常情况下，本体聚合法制备的MIP达到吸附平衡较慢，而Guo等^[13]以氯化1-乙烯基-3-丁基咪唑离子液体为单体，本体聚合法制备合成的绿黄隆为模板的MIP在5 min内即达到了吸附平衡。与甲基丙烯酸、4-乙烯基吡啶为单体合成的MIP粒径在0.5~1.0 μm之间相比较，Zhao等^[14]以溴化1-(α-甲基丙烯酸)-3-甲基咪唑离子液体为功能单体，自由基聚合法合成的MIP粒径仅为0.2 μm，MIP微粒大小更整齐一致，揭示烷基咪唑类离子液体为单体合成的MIP具有更大的表面积。

以甲基丙烯酸为单体的MIP常用于固相萃取分离酚酸，Bi等^[15]以溴化1-烯丙基-3-乙基咪唑和甲基丙烯酸为共聚单体热引发聚合法制备以酚酸为模板的MIP，当二者之比分别为3:0, 2:1, 1:2, 0:3时，对酚酸的吸附容量依次减小，表明离子液体为单体或提高其在共聚单体中的比例可增加制备的MIP的吸附容量；Bi还比较了溴化1-烯丙基-3-乙基咪唑、氯化1-烯丙基-3-丁基咪唑、氯化1-烯丙基-3-己基咪唑、氯化1-烯丙基-3-辛基咪唑分别为单体制备的MIP吸附容量情况，结果表明随着咪唑环上烷基链增长而吸附容量降低。Fan等^[16]以沉淀聚合法制备辛弗林为模板的MIP时，发现溴化1-乙烯基-3-羧丁基咪唑为单体的MIP吸附容量比以溴化1-乙烯基-3-羧甲基咪唑、溴化1-乙烯基-3-羧乙基咪唑、溴、溴化1-乙烯基-3-羧戊基咪唑为单体都大，烷基链长短对吸附容量大小影响规律并不明显。这些试验表明，在以咪唑环1位修饰不同的基团的烷基类咪唑离子液体为单体时，烷基链长短、烷基种类可能对分子印迹效果都有不同程度的影响，应在实际试验过程中总结其规律。

2 离子液体作为助溶剂和致孔剂

烷基咪唑类离子液体可通过静电作用、离子交换作用等促使模板与单体之间产生更多、更稳定的结合位点，从而改善分子印迹效果；加速聚

合过程，从而缩短聚合时间；降低 MIP 收缩和膨胀系数，从而提高 MIP 稳定性，因而常作为制备 MIP 的助溶剂和致孔剂来提高 MIP 的选择性识别能力、增加吸附容量和加快吸附平衡^[17]。Yan 等^[18]以溴化 1-烯丙基-3-甲基咪唑为助溶剂和致孔剂，沉淀聚合法合成的 α -氯-二氯二本三氯乙烷为模板的 MIP，在静态吸附试验中最大吸附浓度和动态吸附试验最大浓度均比没有以离子液体为助溶剂时合成的 MIP 大。Xu 等^[19]以 1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑六氟磷酸盐为助溶剂本体聚合法合成的敌敌畏为模板的 MIP 的吸附容量是没有以离子液体为助溶剂时的 1.1 倍。Tian 等^[20]以 9,10-菲二酮为模板(与丹参酮 I、丹参酮 II、隐丹参酮结构相近)、离子液体和预先制备的未添加模板的聚合物一起回流，获得离子液体修饰的 MIP，结果表明，修饰后的 MIP 表面积更大，选择性更高，吸附容量更多；并且，氯化 1-咪唑乙酸、氯化 1-(2-氰基)-2-甲基咪唑、氯化 1-(3-氨基丙基)-咪唑、氯化 1-甲基咪唑修饰的 MIP 吸附容量依次减弱，这可能与离子液体中咪唑上修饰的不同基团与模板分子之间作用力强弱有关：羧基与模板分子能形成很强的氢键，氨基和氰基虽然可与模板分子形成疏水作用力、氢键和偶极-偶极作用，但是较长的碳链阻碍了咪唑基与模板分子之间的 $\pi-\pi$ 键形成，而甲基咪唑与模板之间仅有很弱的 $\pi-\pi$ 键合疏水作用力。

作为助溶剂和致孔剂的烷基咪唑类离子液体在改善 MIP 整体柱渗透性和降低 MIP 整体柱背压方面表现优异。与癸醇和十二烷醇混合溶剂作为致孔剂和助溶剂相比较，Sun 等^[21]以 1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑四氟硼酸盐为致孔剂和助溶剂制备的诺氟沙星为模板的分子印迹整体柱，具有更大更一致的孔；相对于非印迹整体柱，模板分子的柱保留时间更长，模板分子色谱峰更拖尾，表明以离子液体为致孔剂和助溶剂既改善了分子印迹整体柱渗透性又获得了更高的模板分子选择性。而在以二甲亚砜和 1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑四氟硼酸盐为致孔剂和助溶剂制备的以卡洛芬为模板的热响应智能分子整体柱的试验表明，在离子液体比例低于 44% 时，随着二甲亚砜增加，印迹整体柱对模板分离的容量因子和印迹因子随之下降，在离子液体比例为 44% 时印迹因子达到最大，同时由于减少了二甲亚砜的使用量，印迹整体柱背压大大降低^[22]。

断裂转移试剂 2-苯基-2-丙基并二硫在四氢呋喃中溶解度较好，Ban 等^[23]以四氢呋喃-二甲亚砜-1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑四氟硼酸盐 3 种混合溶剂作为致孔剂和助溶剂合成的卡洛芬为模板的分子印迹整体柱不仅具有较好的柱渗透性，在 200 s 内即将卡洛芬与其结构类似物质分离，而且，其理论板数还达到 12 070，不过其印迹因子并不高。为提高印迹因子，在单体中引入金属离子，增加模板分子与单体、单体与金属离子、金属离子与模板分子之间的作用力，从而形成以金属离子为中心的分子印迹整体柱。金属配位作用具有方向性、强度高和结合快速、可逆等特点，在 MIP 制备中引入可产生配位作用的金属离子来提高分子印迹效果也是当前 MIP 应用研究中的一个热点^[24]，而离子液体作为助溶剂和致孔剂，有效解决了金属离子在非极性体系中的低溶解度，Zhong 等^[25]以没食子甲酸酯为模板，4-乙烯基吡啶、乙烯基甘油二甲丙烯酸和醋酸钴为单体，二甲亚砜、四氢呋喃、1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑四氟硼酸为三重致孔剂和助溶剂制备的分子印迹整体柱，试验表明：离子液体比例低于 63.2%，几乎没有印迹效果；高于 63.2% 时，吸附因子和印迹因子均随着比例提高而增加；随之增加的吸附因子和印迹因子则会导致峰拖尾和模板分子的长时间保留，不利于分离。硅胶基质分子印迹整体柱机械稳定性和溶剂耐受性强，但却因为制备过程使用高温，导致分子印迹整体柱印迹效果较差。He 等^[26]通过两步法在预先制备好的硅胶整体柱多孔硅表面，以 1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑六氟磷酸盐、乙腈、甲苯为混合致孔剂和助溶剂制备成以磺胺基嘧啶为模板的分子印迹膜整体柱，结果分子印迹柱渗透性和稳定性得以大幅度提高。

3 结语

烷基类离子液体作为功能单体、致孔剂和助溶剂应用于分子聚合物，缩短了聚合时间，提高了 MIP 水溶性、吸附容量、选择性、识别能力，加快达到吸附平衡，降低分子印迹柱背压以及提高分子印迹柱渗透性，有效克服了传统 MIP 和分子印迹整体柱自身的不足，拓宽了 MIP 在药物分离分析中的应用范围。然而，烷基类离子液体在分子聚合物的应用研究仍然处于起步阶段，以烷基咪唑类离子液体作为功能单体、共聚单体、助

溶剂和致孔剂制备 MIP 的规律有待更深入、更广泛的探索。我们相信，随着烷基类离子液体在 MIP 中的应用研究的深入，基于 MIP 的烷基类离子液体在药物分离分析中将会越来越广泛。

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