

A smart chemoenzymatic method detects and removes hazardous phenols

August 8 2019



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Many industrial and agriculture processes use chemicals that can be harmful for workers and the ecosystems where they accumulate. Researchers from Thailand have now developed a bioinspired method to

detect and detoxify these chemicals in only one step. As they report in the journal *Angewandte Chemie*, a combination of two natural enzymatic reactions convert harmful chloro- and nitrophenols into the substance that causes the characteristic glowing of fireflies: luciferin.

Oxygenated benzene or [phenol](#) molecules are part of the chemical structure of many organic substances, from lignin and tar, to pharmaceuticals, dyes, and herbicides. Phenol-derived compounds are added to plastics as plasticizers. Although many of these chemicals are not harmful as such, pesticides, herbicides, or flame retardants may degrade to cancerous and stable nitrophenols and halogenated phenols that accumulate in the workplace or in fields.

Phenolic compounds are usually detected with techniques such as mass spectrometry. Biochemist Pimchai Chaiyen at the Vidyasirimedhi Institute of Science and Technology, Thailand, and colleagues, have now developed a more practical approach. They combined an established biodegradation method with [chemical](#) and biochemical conversion schemes to detect and remove contaminants in one step. The key product is witnessed widely on summer nights in gardens and in the countryside: luciferin—the bioluminescent compound produced by fireflies.

Nature has developed several mechanisms to degrade and detoxify chemicals. Bacteria use specialized enzymes to dehalogenate phenols and convert them into oxidized compounds called benzoquinones, which can be metabolized by organisms. Enzymes called dehalogenases or monooxygenases have thus been used in industry for biological detoxification.

Chaiyen and colleagues went further than pure detoxification and coupled the enzymatic process with a method to convert the benzoquinone product into luciferin. "The developed chemoenzymatic cascade offers additional value: it provides biodegradation technology for nitrophenols and halogenated phenols," they claim. The chemoenzymatic

cascade entails conversion of the product from the first enzymatic conversion step, benzoquinone, into luciferin in a second step, but within the same reaction vessel.

To achieve conversion of benzoquinone into luciferin, the authors added the natural compound cysteine to the reaction mixture. They then included a third step in the reaction sequence and detected the luciferin product through the glowing reaction caused by an enzyme called luciferase, which is also present in fireflies. The authors also proved that their detoxification–luciferin production and detection scheme was robust and capable of quantitative conversion of hazardous phenols into luciferin.

Simultaneous detoxification and luciferin production may offer additional benefits. Luciferin is a highly valued compound in biomedicine. The authors point out that their approach is a remarkably straightforward and useful strategy for analysis and detoxification of the workplace in one step, and it can be used to synthesize [luciferin](#) from waste chemicals.

More information: Pratchaya Watthaisong et al. A Chemo-Enzymatic Cascade for the Smart Detection of Nitro- and Halogenated Phenols, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* (2019). [DOI: 10.1002/anie.201904923](#)

Provided by Angewandte Chemie

Citation: A smart chemoenzymatic method detects and removes hazardous phenols (2019, August 8) retrieved 19 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-08-smart-chemoenzymatic-method-hazardous-phenols.html>

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