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PECULIARITIES OF OSMIUM COMPOUNDS INTERACTION WITH SOME FLAVONOIDS

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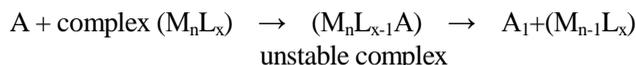
Abstract. The interaction of Os(IV) ions with morin, quercetin, luteolin has been investigated and the spectrophotometric methods of osmium determination using these reagents have been elaborated. The influence of various factors and the maximum yield of the products of Os(IV) ions interaction with flavonoids have been determined. The change of electronic absorption spectra depending on the duration of the solution heating in a boiling water bath in the presence or absence of atmospheric oxygen as well as the interaction of osmium(II, III, VI and VIII) ions with flavonoids investigated have been shown. The redox nature of osmium(IV) ions interaction with morin and quercetin has been confirmed.

Keywords: osmium, flavonoids, spectrophotometry, reaction mechanism.

1. Introduction

Medicinal raw materials and pure flavonoids are widely spread in nature and find various applications. Many of them have P-vitamin activity, decrease fragility of blood capillaries, and strengthen the medicinal action of ascorbic acid. Flavonoids have anti-inflammatory and antiulcer action. They are antioxidants, some of them have spasmodic and choleric action [1, 2]. Their complexation

reactions with some *p*-, *d*-, *f*-metals make them interesting analytical reagents. Quercetin and morin are widely applied for determining many metals [3, 4]. Luteolin forms complexes with Fe(II), Fe(III) and Cu(II) [5]. Structural formulas of the reagents are presented in Fig. 1. Besides complex formation at the interaction of flavonoids with metal ions, the process may proceed through the stage of intermediate compound formation with the following flavonoid oxidation and metal reduction [6]. Such process can be shown by the following scheme:



where L – ligand, A – organic substrate, A₁ – product of A oxidation, M_{n-1}L_x – complex of the reduced metal ion.

The interaction between the oxidized flavonoid (A₁) and the complex of reduced metal ion (M_{n-1}L_x) is not ruled out in such a scheme.

Redox behaviour of the ligand often depends on the position of the hydroxyl groups in a flavonoid structure [5]. Thus, while investigating the interaction of such reagents with metals ions it is necessary to take into account various factors which can influence the maximum yield of the components interaction product in the system investigated.

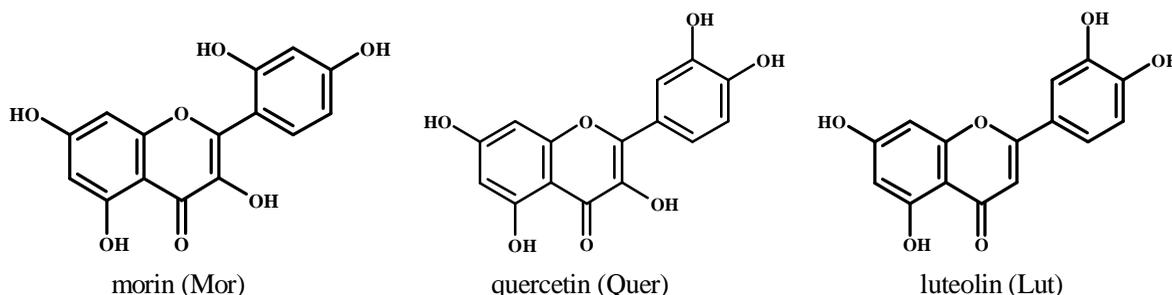


Fig. 1. Structural formulas of the utilized flavonoids

It is especially applied to osmium, which also forms coloured compounds with the above mentioned flavonoids [7, 8]. Osmium possesses interesting and individual properties (refractoriness, hardness, wear and corrosion resistance), great ability to oxidation-reduction processes in the presence of many organic and inorganic reagents and the variety of existence forms in aqueous solutions [9-11]. Just these properties make it possible to use osmium in modern engineering, in carrying out histological researches, organic synthesis and other branches, in spite of osmium toxicity, especially its volatile tetraoxide, which irritates mucous membrane and respiration organs even in minute quantities, affects skin and eyes [12].

Actuality of the search of new perspective reagents for osmium determination is mainly caused by its minute amounts in the Earth crust and the presence of one or few platinum group elements in real samples. The control of osmium content in mineral raw materials, industrial products and wastes by means of accessible, expressive, sensitive and selective methods is of great importance for the development of the analytical chemistry of platinum group elements. Such samples may contain the analyte in a wide concentration range [9, 10]. Flavonoids appeared to be effective spectrophotometric reagents for osmium determination.

The aim of the present work was to determine the influence of some factors on osmium (IV) ions interaction with flavonoids in order to understand peculiarities of such interaction.

2. Experimental

2.1. Reagents

All aqueous solutions were prepared using distilled water.

Stock solution of osmium(IV) (H_2OsCl_6) was prepared by dissolving the exact mass of OsO_4 (analytical grade) from a hermetically sealed glass ampoule in the concentrated hydrochloric acid, following the modified method [13]. The obtained osmium solution was stored for 1 month for the complete transferring of Os(VIII) into Os(IV), because OsO_4 is rapidly reduced to OsCl_6^{2-} on heating and slowly at room temperature [14]. Standard working solutions of Os(IV) were prepared by dissolving an aliquot of Os(IV) initial stock solution in *ca.* $0.5\text{--}1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ HCl aqueous solution up to pH < 1. According to Ref. [10], OsCl_6^{2-} does not undergo hydrolysis under room temperature in the media of hydrochloric acid, when $C_{\text{HCl}} > 0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$.

The solutions of morin (LOBA CHEMIE, Czech Republic), quercetin (CHEMAPOL, Czech Republic) and luteolin (Ukrainian Scientific Centre of Medicines Quality, Ukraine) were prepared by the dissolving the exact mass of the reagent in 96 % v/v ethanol.

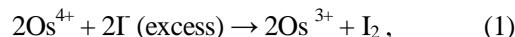
The solutions of hydrochloric and nitric acids, sodium hydroxide, sodium chloride and sodium tetraborate were prepared from the chemicals of the analytical grade.

2.2. Apparatus

UV-Vis absorbance measurements were performed with a UV-VIS scanning spectrophotometer CARY.WIN – UV-Vis-50 (Varian, USA), SPECORD M40 (Germany) and photometer KFK-2 – UHL 4.2 (Zagorsky Mechanical-Optical Plant, Russia) using 1–5 cm cuvettes. All absorbance measurements were performed at *ca.* 293 K. pH measurements were carried out with a pH-meter, model pH-150 M (Gomelsky Plant of Measuring Devices, Belarus), equipped with a glass electrode. pH of each solution was adjusted using diluted HCl and NaOH solutions.

2.3. Standardization and Identification of Osmium (IV) Solutions

In order to establish an exact concentration of the obtained OsCl_6^{2-} solution, a standardization was carried out titrimetrically using KI as a titrant; the generated I_2 was back-titrated with standardized $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$:



The identification of osmium(IV) solutions was carried out spectrophotometrically by comparing the recorded electronic absorption spectra (Fig. 2) with the literature data [15, 16].

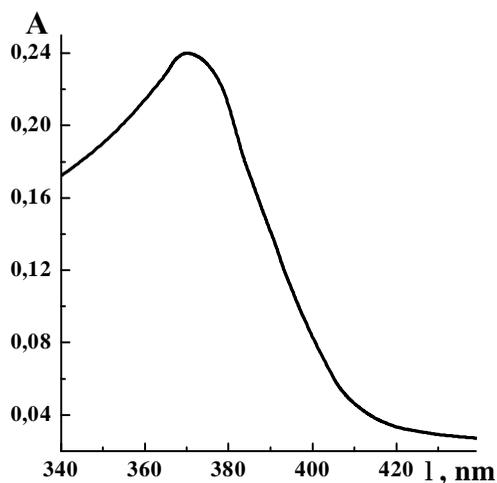


Fig. 2. Absorption spectrum of OsCl_6^{2-} solution; $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = 3.78 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, $C_{\text{HCl}} = 1.0\text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$

As it followed from the obtained spectra, in standard stock solutions of osmium(IV) the ionic form of OsCl_6^{2-} dominates.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Spectrophotometry of Osmium(IV) Interaction Products with Flavonoids

As it has been experimentally established, flavonoids enter reactions with osmium(IV) ions forming coloured compounds. Morin forms two absorption bands at 335 nm and a visible spectral range at 485 nm in the alkaline media (Fig. 3).

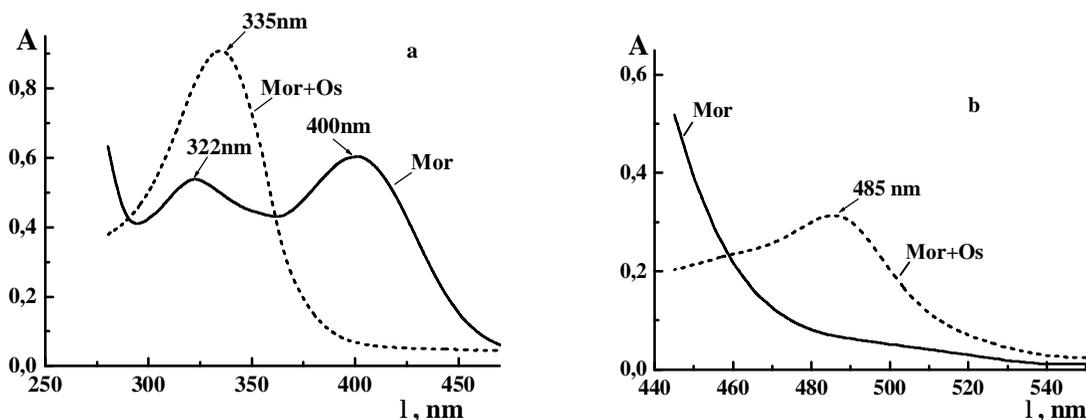


Fig. 3. Absorption spectra of morin solutions and products of Os(IV) interaction with morin: $C_{Os(IV)} = 3.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$, $C_{Mor} = 3.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$ (a) and $C_{Os(IV)} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$, $C_{Mor} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$ (b). $\text{pH} = 9.5$; $C(\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7) = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$

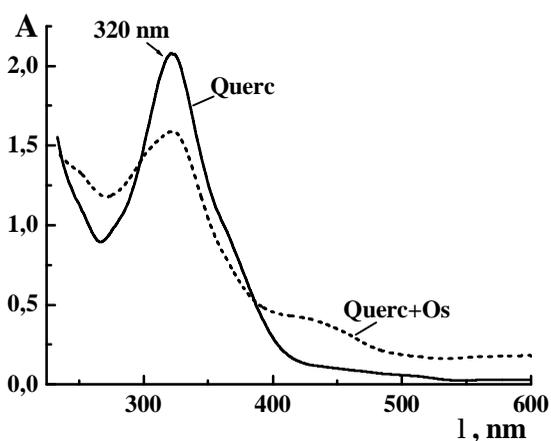


Fig. 4. Absorption spectra of quercetin and Os(IV)-quercetin compound; $\text{pH} = 10.0$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C_{Os(IV)} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{Querc} = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$

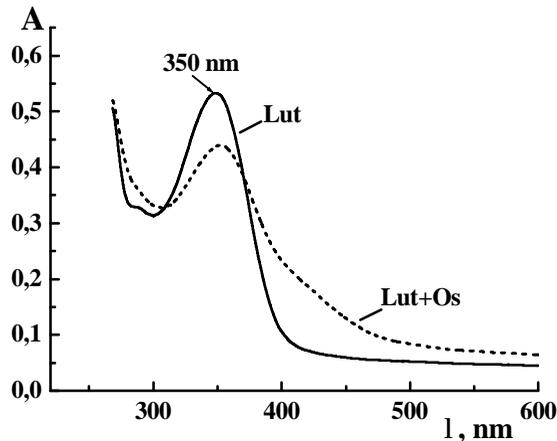


Fig. 5. Absorption spectra of luteolin and Os(IV)-luteolin compound; $\text{pH} = 6.0$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C_{Os(IV)} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{Lut} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; 10 % v/v $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

Table 1

The conditions of the formation and some characteristics of osmium (IV) compounds with flavonoids

System	λ_{max} , nm	pH_{opt}	Medium	τ_{heating} , min	Reagent's excess	$\epsilon_{\lambda} \cdot 10^{-4}$, $\text{l} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$
Os(IV)-Mor	335	9.5-10.0	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$	3	10-fold	16.2
Os(IV)-Mor	485	9.3-9.5		30	10-fold	1.5
Os(IV)-Quer	440	9.5-10.3	0.1M NaCl	6	8-fold	1.3
Os(IV)-Lut	400	6.0-6.5	10 % v/v $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, 0.1M NaCl	*	1-fold	0.74

*- compound is formed at room temperature (291–295 K)

Table 2

The validation parameters of osmium(IV) spectrophotometric determination with flavonoids
 $n = 5, P = 0.95$

System	Linear range $C_{Os}, \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	Regression equation of calibration plot, $C_{Os}, \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	Limit of quantification, $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	Correlation coefficient, R
Os(IV)–morin	0.006-0.036	$\Delta A_{335} = 0.021 + 2.45 \times C_{Os}$	0.004	0.9982
	0.07-0.72	$\Delta A_{485} = 0.005 + 0.309 \times C_{Os}$		0.9991
	0.85-4.30	$\Delta A_{485} = 0.197 + 0.075 \times C_{Os}$		0.9999
Os(IV)–quercetin	0.18-1.45	$\Delta A_{440} = -0.031 + 0.358 \times C_{Os}$	0.120	0.9992
Os(IV)–luteolin	0.45-11.50	$\Delta A_{400} = 0.035 + 0.062 \times C_{Os}$	0.350	0.9984

The optimum conditions of photometric measurements and some spectrophotometric characteristics of the obtained compounds are presented in Table 1.

The validation parameters of osmium(IV) spectrophotometric determination with flavonoids are given in Table 2. According to the tabular data, the sensitivity of osmium determination differs depending on the nature of the reagent. The reaction of osmium with morin is the most sensitive, at 335 nm it can be determined up to $0.004 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$, but at 485 nm the quantification of an analyte can be carried out in the wide concentration range. Therefore, when analysing real samples it is possible to choose the conditions for carrying out the experiments depending on the quantity of osmium and the presence of foreign components in such samples.

3.2. The Influence of Heating on the Formation of Osmium (IV) Compounds with Flavonoids

Taking into account the substantial kinetic inertness of the initial complex $[\text{OsCl}_6]^{2-}$, its interaction with morin and quercetin takes place after thermal activation of solutions and after mixing of the reagents (Fig. 6), while the

interaction of osmium (IV) with luteolin occurs at room temperature.

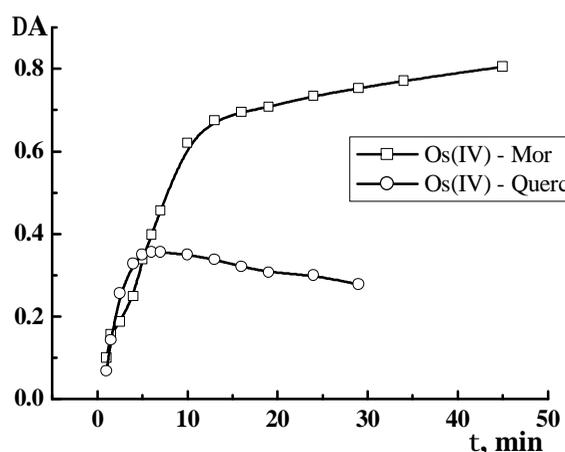


Fig. 6. The influence of heating time ($\sim 371 \text{ K}$) on the maximum yield of coloured osmium(IV) compounds with morin at 485 nm ($C_{Os(IV)} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{Mor} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $C(\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7) = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $\text{pH} = 9.5$) and quercetin at 440 nm ($C_{Os(IV)} = 7.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{Quer} = 6.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $\text{pH} = 10.0$); $l = 3 \text{ cm}$

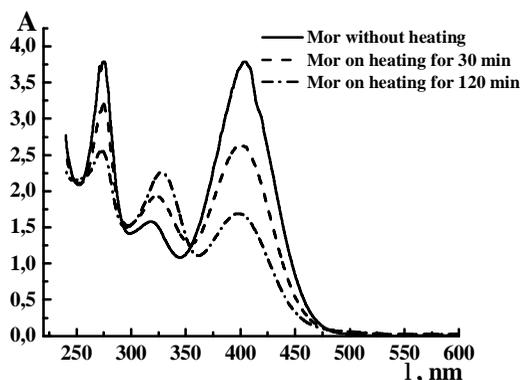


Fig. 7. Absorption spectra of morin solutions depending on heating time on a boiling water bath ($\text{pH} = 9.5$; $C(\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7) = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C_{Mor} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$)

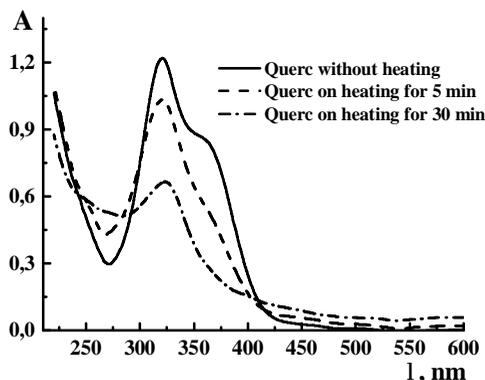


Fig. 8. Absorption spectra of quercetin solution depending on heating time on a boiling water bath ($\text{pH} = 10.0$; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C_{Quer} = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$)

The spectral changes of morin and quercetin solutions under optimum investigation conditions depending on the duration of heating on boiling water bath (~ 371 K) is shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

As it is shown on the electronic absorption spectra (Figs. 7 and 8), the decrease of absorption maxima is observed under heating the solutions of these reagents, which confirms their partial oxidation with atmospheric oxygen. But their character differs from the absorption spectra of the investigated flavonoids in the presence of Os(IV) ions (Figs. 3-5). Concerning the stability of the formed analytical forms, the value of the analytical signal remains stable within two hours in all cases, and the product with morin at 485 nm is stable within few days.

3.3. The Role of Atmospheric Oxygen at the Formation of the Products of Osmium (IV) Interaction with Flavonoids

Taking into account the substantial antioxidant properties of flavonoids and the ability of Os(IV, VI and VIII) ions to act as a catalyst of oxidation processes of organic reagents by atmospheric oxygen [17], the formation of the products of osmium(IV) interaction with flavonoids in

the presence of oxygen and in the oxygen free media has been investigated (the dissolved oxygen was removed by the barbotage of argon within 15 min through the solutions of the reagents before heating them on the boiling water bath). Obtained experimental results are shown in Figs. 9-11.

As it is seen from the presented plots, for the system Os(IV)-Mor the maximum yield is observed in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, while in the oxygen free media the absorbance band at 485 nm is not formed at all, but at 335 nm ΔA increases slightly. The similar situation is observed for the system Os(IV)-Quer, that is, the formation of absorbance shoulder is not observed in the oxygen free media. Therefore, oxidation of these flavonoids by atmospheric oxygen is evident. Here Os(IV) acts as the catalyst with the further formation of the coloured compounds. Very high sensitivity of osmium determination with morin can be explained by the catalytic nature of the reaction. As for the interaction of luteolin with Os(IV) ions, probably, the complexation reaction occurs, since the value of analytical signal on the absorbance shoulder increases slightly in the oxygen free media. That is, in this case flavonoids oxidation reaction is competitive and influences negatively the formation process of coloured complex compound.

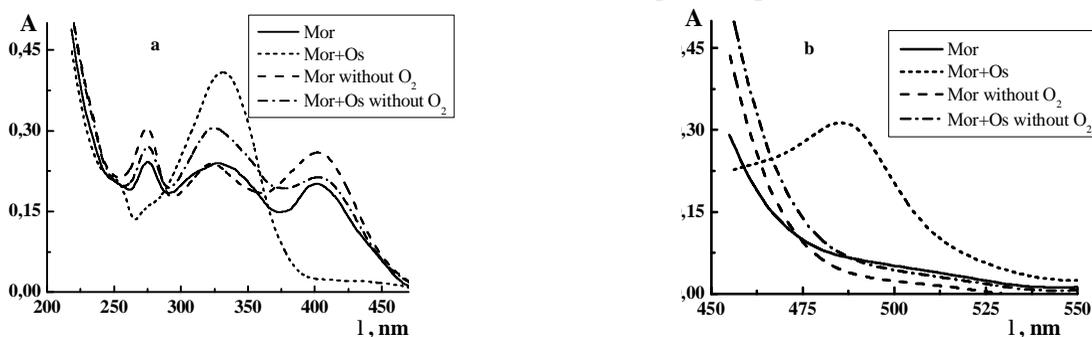


Fig. 9. Absorption spectra of morin and the products of Os(IV) interaction with morin, obtained in the presence and in the absence of atmospheric oxygen ($\text{pH} = 9.5$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C(\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7) = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{\text{Mor}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $\tau_{\text{heating}} = 3 \text{ min}$) and $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{\text{Mor}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $\tau_{\text{heating}} = 30 \text{ min}$) (b)

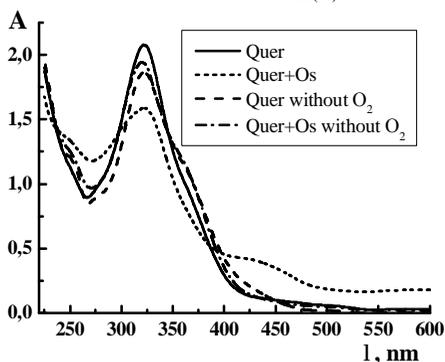


Fig. 10. Absorption spectra of quercetin and Os(IV)-quercetin compound, obtained in the presence and in the absence of atmospheric oxygen ($l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{\text{Quer}} = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $\text{pH} = 10.0$)

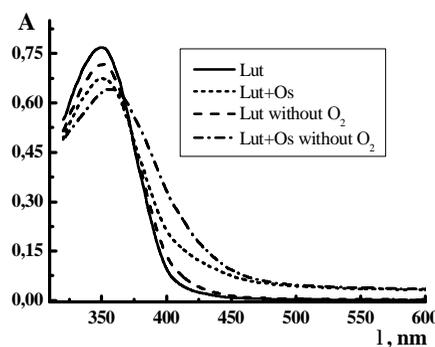


Fig. 11. Absorption spectra of luteolin and Os(IV)-luteolin compound, obtained in the presence and in the absence of atmospheric oxygen ($\text{pH} = 6.0$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{\text{Lut}} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$; 10 % v/v $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$)

3.4. Interaction of Osmium(II, III, VI, VIII) Ions with Flavonoids

Considering the redox nature of osmium interaction with flavonoids, we compared the electronic absorption spectra of the products of their interaction with Os(II, III, IV, VI, VIII), which differ by their oxidation-reduction potentials (Table 3) [9, 10, 18].

Os(II), Os(III) and Os(VIII) were obtained under the action of chloride acidic hydroxylamine [19], ascorbic acid [19-21] and concentrated nitric acid on Os(IV) solutions,

respectively. Os(VI) was obtained at the dissolution of OsO_4 in 5 M solution of KOH [9]. The obtained spectra are presented in Fig. 12-14.

According to the obtained electronic absorption spectra, oxidants Os(IV), Os(VI) and Os(VIII) interact with morin and quercetin in a similar way. The spectra of these polyphenols with Os(II) and Os(III), oxidizing properties of which are substantially weaker, almost do not differ from the spectra of the reagent, except morin, which interacts with all forms of osmium at 335 nm, except Os(III) (Fig. 12), that can

Table 3

Standard oxidation-reduction potentials of the systems in acidic and neutral media with osmium at various oxidation states

Higher oxidation state	+ nē	Lower oxidation state	E^0, V
Os^{2+}	+ 2ē	$\text{Os}\downarrow$	0.55
OsCl_6^{3-}	+ 3ē	$\text{Os}\downarrow + 6\text{Cl}^-$	0.71
OsCl_6^{3-}	+ ē	$\text{Os}^{2+} + 6\text{Cl}^-$	0.40
OsCl_6^{2-}	+ ē	OsCl_6^{3-}	0.85
$\text{OsO}_4 + 6\text{Cl}^- + 8\text{H}^+$	+ 4ē	$\text{OsCl}_6^{2-} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.96
$\text{OsO}_4 + 8\text{H}^+$	+ 8ē	$\text{Os}\downarrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.85

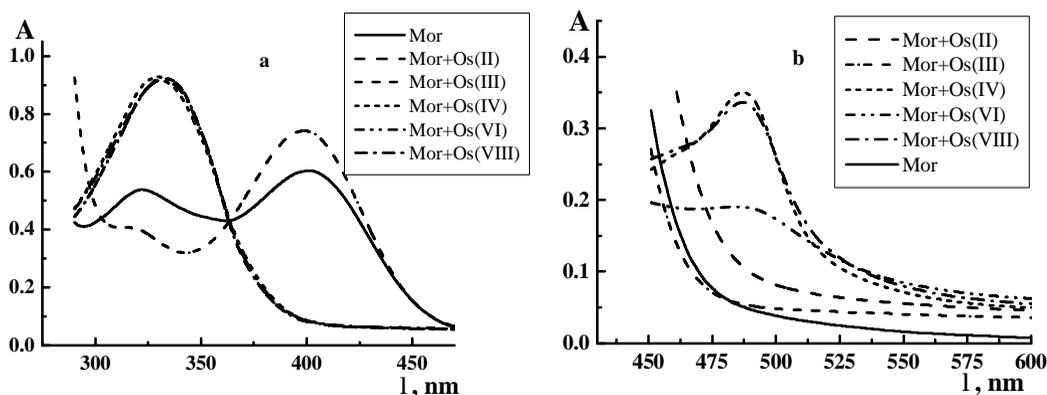


Fig. 12. Absorption spectra of morin and the products of morin interaction with Os(IV, II, III, VI, VIII); $C(\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7) = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $l = 1 \text{ cm}$; $\text{pH} = 9.5$; $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = C_{\text{Os(II)}} = C_{\text{Os(III)}} = C_{\text{Os(VI)}} = C_{\text{Os(VIII)}} = 3.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $C_{\text{Mor}} = 3.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $\tau_{\text{heating}} = 3 \text{ min}$ (a) and $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = C_{\text{Os(II)}} = C_{\text{Os(III)}} = C_{\text{Os(VI)}} = C_{\text{Os(VIII)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, $C_{\text{Mor}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, $\tau_{\text{heating}} = 30 \text{ min}$ (b)

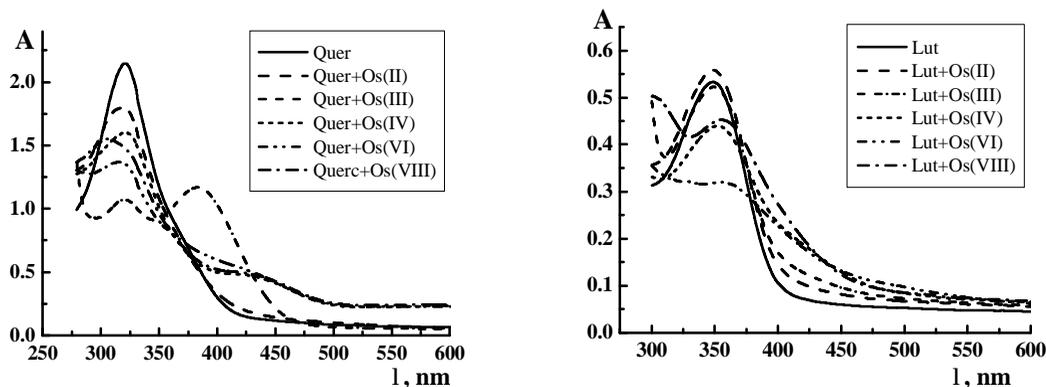


Fig. 13. Absorption spectra of quercetin and its compounds with Os(IV, II, III, VI, VIII); $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = C_{\text{Os(II)}} = C_{\text{Os(III)}} = C_{\text{Os(VI)}} = C_{\text{Os(VIII)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, $C_{\text{Quer}} = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $\text{pH} = 10.0$, $l = 1 \text{ cm}$, $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$

Fig. 14. Absorption spectra of luteolin and its compounds with Os(IV, II, III, VI, VIII); $C_{\text{Os(IV)}} = C_{\text{Os(II)}} = C_{\text{Os(III)}} = C_{\text{Os(VI)}} = C_{\text{Os(VIII)}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, $C_{\text{Lut}} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$; $\text{pH} = 6.0$, $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, 10 % v/v $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, $l = 1 \text{ cm}$

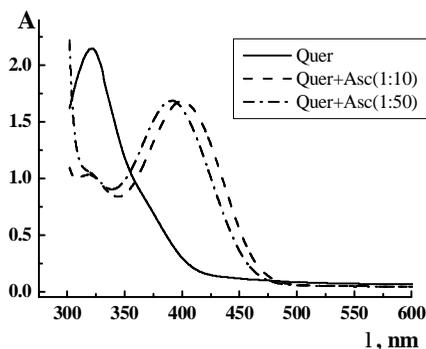


Fig. 15. Absorption spectra of quercetin in the presence of various quantities of ascorbic acid (Asc) and in its absence (pH = 10.0; $l = 1$ cm; $C_{\text{Quer}} = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol·l⁻¹; $C(\text{NaCl}) = 0.1$ mol·l⁻¹, $\tau_{\text{heating}} = 6$ min)

be connected with the specific action of ascorbic acid on the interaction of osmium with all flavonoids, by means of which Os(III) can be obtained in the solution, according to the methods [19-21]. That is why it is impossible to affirm the absence of interaction between morin, quercetin and Os(III). The influence of ascorbic acid on these flavonoids taking quercetin as the example is given in Fig. 15.

In the case of luteolin, osmium ions interact at all oxidation stages and the value of absorbance increases from Os (II) to Os (VIII) (Fig. 13). The influence of ascorbic acid on such interaction is smaller, the decrease of the absorbance is observed at its 50-fold excess, showing another nature of interaction, namely complex formation.

The obtained results confirm the redox nature of the interaction between morin and quercetin and also the catalytic role of osmium ions at the formation of coloured compound.

4. Conclusions

It has been established, that osmium (IV) ions interact with morin and quercetin in the alkaline medium on heating on the boiling water bath, while they interact with luteolin in the weakly acidic medium at room temperature. It has been shown, that the sensitivity of osmium determination and the mechanism reaction depend on the flavon nature and the conditions for carrying out the reaction. The role of atmospheric oxygen at the interaction of Os (IV) ions with flavonoids has been investigated and it has been stated that in the oxygen free medium the interaction takes place only with luteolin. The interaction of morin, quercetin and luteolin with osmium at various oxidation states under optimum conditions of Os(IV) ions interaction with these flavonoids has been investigated for the first time. The oxidants Os(VI) and Os(VIII) interact with flavonoids in the same way as Os(IV) does, while Os(II) interacts with luteolin only slightly and forms the band with morin at 335 nm. To test the possibility of Os(III) ions to form compounds with morin and quercetin was not

successive because of a negative influence of ascorbic acid, and Os(III) ions interact weakly with luteolin.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ СПЛУК ОСМІЮ З ДЕЯКИМИ ФЛАВОНОЇДАМИ

Анотація. Досліджено взаємодію іонів осмію (IV) з морином, кверцетином, лутеоліном та розроблено спектрофотометричні методи його визначення з використанням цих реагентів. Вивчено вплив різних чинників на максимальний вихід продуктів взаємодії іонів Os (IV) з флавоноїдами: показано зміну електронних спектрів абсорбції в залежності від тривалості нагрівання розчинів на киплячій водянній бані, у присутності та за відсутності кисню повітря, а також взаємодію іонів осмію (II, III, VI та VIII) з досліджуваними флавоноїдами. Підтверджено окисно-відновну природу взаємодії іонів осмію (VI) з морином та кверцетином.

Ключові слова: осмій, флавоноїди, спектрофотометрія, механізм реакції.