



Ferrous porphyrins with an "unusually" large quadrupole splitting.

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Streszczenie

High-spin ferrous metalloporphyrins $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{NCH}_3\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$, $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{NCH}_3\text{TPP})\text{Br}$, $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{NCH}_3\text{TPP})\text{ClO}_4$, and $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{NCH}_3\text{OEP})\text{Cl}(\text{NCH}_3\text{TPP-N-methyltetraphenylporphyrin, NCH}_3\text{OEP-N-methyloctaethylporphyrin})$ have been characterized by Mössbauer spectroscopy. Values of I/S (0.8 mm/s versus $\alpha\text{-Fe}$) typical for high-spin ferrous porphyrin and very large quadrupole splittings (≈ 4 mm/s) have been observed. Iron(II) N-methylporphyrins should be readily detected in proteins by means of Mössbauer spectroscopy. Such parameters are similar to those of symmetrical anionic five coordinate high-spin porphyrins $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TPP})\text{X}]^-$ (X-halide).

Strona internetowa wydawcy

<http://link.springer.com>