

纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料应用研究进展

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摘要:纤维素在自然界中储量丰富,其自身具有较好的生物兼容性和生物降解性,具有较高的开发价值,但其自身存在延展性不足、溶解性差,难成型等缺点,限制了其在食品、医药等诸多领域的进一步应用。利用壳聚糖与之复合后,有望增加纤维素复合材料的成型性和抗菌性,从而扩大其应用范围。本文在国内外文献的基础上,综述了纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料的制备及改性的研究进展,概述了其在食品工业、医药工业、重金属吸附等多领域的应用现状,以期为今后纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料的制备工艺和应用的发展提供参考。

关键词:纤维素,壳聚糖,复合材料,制备,应用

A review on the preparation and application of cellulose/chitosan composite materials

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Abstract: Biological materials such as cellulose and chitosan are widely distributed in nature, with obvious advantages of renewable, non-toxic and compatibility. However there are, some shortcomings, such as poor hydrophilicity of cellulose, low strength of chitosan, which limits the use and development of a single component in many areas. The cellulose/chitosan composite can improve their single components of biocompatibility, biodegradability and antibacterial properties, thus expanding the scope of applications of the single components. In this review, the preparation and modification of cellulose/chitosan composite were summarized based on related literature reported in recent years. In addition, the application of cellulose/chitosan composite in many fields, such as food industry, pharmaceuticals industry and heavy metal adsorption, was preliminarily stated. This review was expected to provide a reference for further development of preparation process and application of cellulose/chitosan composite.

Key words: cellulose; chitosan; composite material; preparation; application

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纤维素广泛存在于木、棉、麻等植物中,还可由某些藻类、被囊动物、细菌等合成,是含量最为丰富的天然高分子材料。纤维素具有可再生性、生物降解性等特点,并具有一定的力学强度,但也存在成膜性较差等缺点。壳聚糖有优良的成膜性、抗菌性^[1-2],但存在机械强度差、易溶胀等特点。针对纤维素和壳聚糖各自的特性,选用两者复合制备而成材料的机械性能、抗菌性、生物相容性、成型性都会得到较大提升,可以弥补纤维素和壳聚糖单一组分的不足。近年来,纤维素与壳聚糖复合材料的制备工艺及其应用领域的相关研究逐渐引起广大科技工作者的关注。因此,本文对纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料的制备、应用等方面的研究进展进行综述,以期为我国纤维素/壳聚糖的深度研发与应用提供一定的借

鉴意义。

1 纤维素及壳聚糖特点

1.1 纤维素

纤维素(cellulose)是D-葡萄糖以 β -1,4-糖苷键组成的大分子多糖^[3]。其刚性强度高,纤维素不溶于水和常规有机溶剂(如乙醇、乙醚、苯等)、亦不溶于稀碱溶液。纳米级纤维素的制备工艺及其应用研究是相对较新的研究。纳米纤维素目前已被证实可用于伤口敷料、组织支架、固定酶类、金属沉积、通讯等很多领域^[3]。纳米级纤维素包括微纤丝、微纤化纤维素(MFC)、纤维素晶须等^[4]。与原生纤维素及微晶纤维素相比,纳米级纤维素具有高聚合度、高亲水性、高纯度、高精细度等优点。纳米纤维素可由酸解

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木、棉、麻等原料,或者机械处理纤维素、生物酶解等方法制得^[5],目前应用较广泛的是化学酸解和微生物酶法。

1.2 壳聚糖

壳聚糖(chitosan)又称脱乙酰甲壳素,由自然界广泛存在的甲壳素(chitin)经过脱乙酰作用制得^[6]。一般而言,N-乙酰基脱去55%以上的就可称之为壳聚糖。基于壳聚糖基的抗菌薄膜及其衍生物已被证明是非常好的食品包装材料,可有效延长食品保质期^[7]。壳聚糖作为增稠剂、被膜剂已被列入国家添加剂使用标准,在食品行业中具有良好的应用前景。

2 纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料制备

纤维素与壳聚糖的复合方法有很多,不同的方法制备的复合材料性质存在着较大差异性,其应用领域也不尽相同。目前,纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料的制备方法主要可分为化学、物理、生物三大类。

化学法一般先将其中某个组分充分溶解于酸溶液中,在加入另一组分时辅以搅拌或者振荡使其完全分散于溶液体系中,复合充分后在将其与溶剂分离,得到所需复合产物。这些产物拥有较好生物兼容性和抗菌性,应用范围可涉及食品、医学、化工等诸多领域。将适量纳米纤维素晶须(NCW),与溶入适量壳聚糖的质量分数1%的醋酸溶液充分混合,在适宜温度下搅拌充分混合后用超声波震荡处理,将处理完的样品脱泡后流延到培养皿中,置于干燥箱内烘干即可制成混合膜^[8]。Ma等^[9]以甘氨酸盐酸盐和1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑氯化物组成的新型二元溶剂系统,在一定条件下充分溶解壳聚糖和纤维素,通过干湿式纺丝及湿式纺丝两种工艺以水为凝固浴制备出混合物,风干后制得可再生的壳聚糖/纤维素复合纤维。分析结果表明复合纤维的延展性和热稳定性得到了提升。李勤奋等^[10]将CMC(羧甲基纤维素)粉末溶于去离子水后,搅拌完全后加入不同比例CS(壳聚糖)粉末,调节pH后继续搅拌得淡黄色透明凝胶状物,铸膜后干燥,用去离子水洗至中性,再次干燥即得羧甲基纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料。Wu等^[11]将壳聚糖与纤维素分别以不同比例混合溶于三氟乙酸,通过浇筑共混物制备成薄膜状,然后将膜置于NaOH溶液中除去酸溶剂,清洗干燥后制得纤维素/壳聚糖复合膜。

物理法可通过研磨、机械振荡、高压、离心等作用使各组分尺寸缩小并充分混合形成复合物,物理法较之化学法对设备和操作要求相对较高,但所得产物纯度更高,后处理相对简单。此法制备的复合材料机械性能提升较大,是很好的生物组织材料及生物填料。Shih等^[12]用稳定的氧化钇和氧化锆研磨球对纤维素样品研磨筛分,将所得粉末在室温下与壳聚糖以不同比例混合后一起置于NMMO溶液中充分搅拌溶解,待溶解充分后置于两块钢材之间加热压缩,将压缩后的薄膜用去离子水漂洗三次,干燥后即得纤维素/壳聚糖复合膜。材料的性能表征结果表明,复合膜的强度随壳聚糖含量升高而上升,但是,当壳聚糖含量与纤维素含量比达到1:19时,复合

膜的稳定性有所下降,导致其抗拉强度降低。Jiang等^[13]通过不同比例的壳聚糖与羧甲基纤维素混合,加入纳米羟基磷灰石浆料中室温下搅拌至粉末充分分散与浆料中,再添加2%重量的乙酸,继续搅拌至混合物固化,冻结干燥后制得纳米羟基磷灰石/壳聚糖/羧甲基多孔复合支架。

生物法主要是利用微生物的生长代谢特性实现对两种材料的复合,细菌纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料拥有机械性能、抗菌性、保水性等优点,在生物医学领域表现出很强的潜力^[14]。Phisalaphong等^[15]将Acetobacter杆菌产生的细菌纤维素放入含有壳聚糖的培养基中进行培养后,生成了更为均匀和致密的薄膜结构。结果分析表明,该膜有着致密的微孔结构,较强的抗微生物能力和拉伸强度。Ciechańska等^[16]以Acetobacter xylinus制备的细菌纤维素为基础,在培养基中加入壳聚糖作为改性剂,制备新的改性细菌纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料,该材料生物活性及生物相容性十分出色,具有良好的机械性能,且能有效抑制多种细菌生长。Kim等^[17]以细菌纤维素和壳聚糖为底料,用Gluconacetobacter杆菌成功的制备了新型的纤维素/壳聚糖复合物,通过不同的成型处理可形成膜结构或者支架结构。

3 纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料的应用

3.1 食品工业方面

纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料由于其出色的生物降解性、生物相容性、无毒害等特点,在食品包装保藏领域有不错的前景^[18]。脱乙酰壳多糖与细菌纤维素通过聚乙烯醇合成复合膜具有高效抗微生物性能^[19]。方健等^[20]用淀粉和壳聚糖复合制成可食性膜对大肠杆菌有着明显的抑制效果。吴晓霞等^[21]将魔芋葡甘聚糖、壳聚糖、羧甲基纤维素钠复合作为基质制备了性能优异的可食性保鲜膜。Liu等^[22]用溶胶-凝胶转化技术制备了磁性Fe₃O₄纤维素壳聚糖复合微球,该微球成功的固定了葡萄糖氧化酶,使该酶具有更高的热稳定性和转化效率。Aider^[23]制备了羟丙基甲基纤维素可食膜并将之与壳聚糖复合形成新的复合膜,提高了膜的拉伸性能和水蒸汽渗透性能。Liu等^[24]在海藻酸钠膜的基础上复合维纤化纤维素/壳聚糖-苯扎氯铵纳米颗粒做成了一种新的具有优良强度的抗菌性能良好的可用于食品包装的生物薄膜。

3.2 重金属吸附方面

纤维素,壳聚糖对很多重金属离子具有吸附作用,过去十年内科学家们相继用多种材料修饰脱乙酰壳多糖并对其对重金属离子的吸附性能进行了相关研究^[25],羟基衍生化改性纤维素吸附剂对Cr³⁺、Al³⁺、Cu²⁺、Zn²⁺都有着较高的吸附能力^[26]。壳聚糖在与纤维素复合形成的新型复合材料,其重金属离子吸附能力出色,且大多数持续时间较长。新型的纳米级多孔磁性纤维素/壳聚糖复合微球(NMCMs)可吸收离子溶液中Cu²⁺,该微球不仅吸附效率高,而且拥有可再生与重复利用的优点^[27]。韩锐等^[28]将壳聚糖与菠萝皮渣纤维素复合制备成交联

复合物,其对 Cu^{2+} 有着较高的吸附容量。壳聚糖包覆纤维素可吸收水溶液中 Au^{3+} ,该材料在 pH3 是优先吸收 Au^{3+} ,因此可用于贵重金属金的回收^[29]。Hu 等^[30]将甲壳素/纤维素共混膜经过一定溶解条件的处理,形成的复合物可高效去除水溶液中汞、铅、铜等重金属。用碱处理松木、柳枝等聚合木质纤维素材料可提取半纤维素制成生物吸附剂,该吸附剂可用于海水淡化,再交联脱乙酰壳多糖后其对铅、镍、铜等离子还具有吸附作用^[31]。Zhou 等^[32]将羧甲基纤维素纳米纤维(CCNFs)、聚乙烯醇(PVA)、脱乙酰壳多糖(CS)通过瞬时凝胶化形成的磁性凝胶可用作吸附剂清除水溶液中 Pb^{2+} ,其吸附效力可维持四个周期。Abou 等^[33]制备了改性磁性壳聚糖树脂吸附剂可有效吸附工业废水中的 Cr 和 As,在水质净化方面有巨大的前景。Yu 等^[34]发现磁性壳聚糖/铁(III)的水凝胶可用于水溶液中吸附有毒的铬,该吸附剂吸附速率在 30min 达到平衡,且可保持较高吸附效率 5 个循环周期以上。

3.3 生物医药应用方面

纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料具有出色的生物抗菌性和相容性,几乎不会引起人体的过敏或者排斥反应,因此,在医学方面有良好的发展前景。其作为人体外伤敷药的材料或者内用药物的包装能很好的避免细菌对人体造成感染,其溶解性与稳定性也使得它可以对药物的运输传导进行靶向控释。Twu 等^[35]用三氟乙酸作为共溶剂,制备成脱乙酰壳多糖和纤维素的共混膜,该膜能够防止伤口过度脱水,可作为伤口敷料。Baumann 等^[36]对壳聚糖和纤维素衍生物做了区域选择性改性,通过在膜的固定化区域选择性修饰了水溶性衍生物,使其在医药辅料和生物材料的表面涂料方面有良好的发展前景。Da Róz 等^[37]利用含阴离子位点的超薄壳聚糖层与带正电荷的纤维素膜吸附并结合成复合膜可作为抗菌敷料和杀菌剂。Park 等^[38]采用静电纺丝的方法混合壳聚糖和纤维素,然后用与纤维素和壳聚糖均不相溶的白细胞介素分离得到三维形式的纯壳聚糖纤维复合材料,该材料具有抗微生物活性,可用于治疗烧伤、褥疮和皮肤溃疡以及作伤口敷料。此外,纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料在药物的运输和控释上也有很好的发展前景。Remunan-Lopez 等^[39]把壳聚糖(CS)包埋于疏水性纤维素从而形成聚合物,可用于微粒型药物及蛋白的释放,解决了壳聚糖口服速溶的问题。Wang 等^[40]用硫酸水解木浆制得阳离子多糖和纤维素纳米晶体(CNC),再用壳聚糖溶液悬浮滴定,制成一种新的聚电解质,其纳米粒子在药物递送方面有较好的应用前景;Zhou 等^[41]用制备 W/O/W 型乳液的方法,利用聚糖/醋酸纤维素聚合材料加载不同的药物,用于药物的定向运输。Angadi 等^[42]混合编制海藻酸钠内含硅酸镁铝的颗粒和肠溶包衣壳聚糖羧甲基纤维素钠复合微球,该复合微球可用于药物的释放。并且测得其有较宽范围的包封率(从 52% 至 92% 不等),其药物的释放能力取决于共混物的组合。另一方面,纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料也有望作为人体组织

材料应用于医学事业,细菌纤维素/壳聚糖多孔支架的研究为开发多种组织聚合支架打下了一定基础^[43]。Jiang 等^[13]利用羧甲基纤维素和羟基磷灰石以及壳聚糖聚合成一种 n-HA/CS/CMC 的新型复合物,它具有理想的多孔结构,同时又具有生物可降解性和良好的生物活性可作为组织工程材料。Peschel 等^[44]对纤维素进行区域选择性硫酸化,羧基化和羧甲基化,再与壳聚糖聚合成复合物,研究表明,区域选择性硫酸化的羧甲基纤维素/壳聚糖复合物具有成骨活性,有望应用在骨组织工程方面。Wang 等^[45]通过原位沉淀法成功构建了纤维素/壳聚糖型生物降解杆(CF/CS 杆),这种层层结构的材料具有良好的机械性能,在骨折内固定方面有很大发展的潜力。

3.4 新材料及生物化工方面

近年发现壳聚糖以及纤维素聚合物在文物保护方面有很好的发展前景。Cao 等^[46]采用硫酸钾作为引发剂,并用纤维素接枝共聚壳聚糖处理石材的历史遗迹,能保持其光泽度和颜色鲜艳。Christensen 等^[47]利用纳米纤维素和壳聚糖材料来构建一个具有仿生特性的“蜘蛛网”网络结构的框架,然后与其他化合物混合优化后,可用于处理出土文物和修补考古木材。此外,壳聚糖和纤维素聚合物在造纸业上也有一定的作用,可以提升纸张的强度^[48]并改善其抗撕裂性能^[49]。

壳聚糖/纤维素复合材料在生物和化工方面的研究也非常广泛。Liu 等^[50]利用离子液体为溶剂溶解纤维素和壳聚糖,再用再生溶胶-凝胶转变的技术构建一种磁性 Fe_3O_4 -纤维素-壳聚糖混合凝胶微球,并且用戊二醛法把酶固定在混合凝胶微球上,研究表明,固定化酶呈现较高的热稳定性和具有较大的最适 pH,在生物催化领域具有较好的应用潜力。Prakrajang 等^[51]采用壳聚糖与纤维素膜来模拟细胞信封和表征离子束改性膜的行为,表明壳聚糖与纤维素膜可模拟生物膜用于生物化学领域的研究。Dumore 等^[52]用吸附固定的方法把 Triacylglycerin 脂肪酶固定在壳聚糖、硅藻土和纤维素乙酸的聚合物上,该固定酶可以去除油污,可用于洁净剂制造工业。Kibedi-Szabo 等^[53]以开发可生物降解的复合材料为主要目标,以聚(乙烯醇)(PVA)、细菌纤维素(BC)和脱乙酰壳多糖(CTS)为原料,制备而得一种具有生物降解性能的聚合材料,命名为 PVA/BC/CTS,可用在环境保护等方面。

3.5 色素染料吸附方面

纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料对水中的色素及染料等有机污染物也同样具有很好的吸附作用。刘秉涛等^[54]把壳聚糖与纤维素聚合成聚合物,其具有吸附性,然后用静态吸附的方法对酸性有色染料进行脱色实验,结果表明该材料对有色染料具有良好的吸附性,在纺织染色工业有很好的发展潜力。Zhou 等^[55]研究发现一种基于纤维素基的新型吸附剂对于水溶液中的阳离子染料有十分高的吸附能力,通过动态吸附/解吸实验证明,该吸附剂可重复使用 4~5 个周期,且吸附率一直保持在 85% 以上。张成桂

等^[56]通过实验制备了新型的羧甲基纤维素/壳聚糖/膨润土三种材料复合而成的凝胶吸附剂,他们在传统的壳聚糖/膨润土吸附剂的基础上,通过 Fe^{3+} 交联作用引入羧甲基纤维素制备成新型的吸附剂,克服了传统吸附剂机械强度低的缺点,新型吸附剂对水中苯酚具有很好的吸附效果,最高吸附率可达92.6%,且再生实验表明该凝胶可回收重复利用。Yang等^[57]通过在滤纸上涂布壳聚糖经过一系列后处理制成一种新型壳聚糖/纤维素复合膜,该膜可与免疫球蛋白(IgG)结合后固化蛋白A,这种新型的滤纸相比传统滤纸可达四倍的吸附力。

4 展望

纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料应用领域涉及广泛,显示出巨大的研究意义及市场潜力。纤维素与壳聚糖复合后,其拉伸强度、抗菌性得到了大幅提升,比起其单一组分材料显示出巨大的优越性。目前,已研究和制备出的纤维素/壳聚糖复合材料,由于原料比例、制备工艺等不同而具有不同的性质特点和应用领域。但这些新材料的开发与应用仍有许多问题需要解决,如:制备过程中成本控制、机械性能的合理有效调控以及控制降解等问题。随着科技的发展和研究的深入,可以预期该类复合材料的制备工艺和应用领域将会在今后有进一步的突破,这需要多学科研究的交叉合作,不断完善和开发出更多的复合材料,为满足新领域发展的需要奠定良好的基础。

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