

Supporting information

Thermal Formation of Homochiral Serine Clusters

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Figure Captions

Figure s1 Apparatus used to generate amino acid clusters by (a) electrospray and (b) sonic spray

Figure s2 Absolute ion abundance of amino acid clusters generated by sublimation/APCI at heated capillary temperatures of 150 °C

Figure s3 Ion chronogram of serine octamer, $[\text{Ser}_8+\text{H}]^+$, generated from solid L-serine at various heating rates from 0.5 °C/s up to 3 °C/s

Figure s4 Ion chronogram of serine octamer, $[\text{Ser}_8+\text{H}]^+$, generated from (a) the homochiral mixture (L-Ser/L-Thr) and (b) the heterochiral mixture (D-Ser/L-Thr), and the corresponding mass spectra. The clusters are labeled by their component units (# of L/D-serines + # of L-threonines).

Figure s5 Ion chronogram of the serine/cysteine octamer, $[\text{Ser}_7\text{Cys}_1+\text{H}]^+$, generated from (a) the homochiral mixture (L-Ser/L-Cys) and (b) the heterochiral mixture (D-Ser/L-Cys), and the corresponding mass spectra. The clusters are labeled by their component units (# of L/D-serines + # of L-cysteines). (The starred peaks are serine octamers substituted by serine pyrolysis products.)

Figure s6 Ion chronogram of the serine/tryptophan octamer, $[\text{Ser}_7\text{Trp}_1+\text{H}]^+$, generated from (a) the homochiral mixture (L-Ser/L-Trp) and (b) the heterochiral mixture (D-Ser/L-Trp), and the corresponding mass spectra. The clusters are labeled by their component units (# of L/D-serines + # of L-tryptophans). (The starred peaks are serine octamers substituted by serine pyrolysis products.)

Figure s7 Gas chromatography and mass spectra of the derivatized pyrolysis products from the thermal sublimation of L-serine (EA represents ethanolamine.)

Figure s8 Gas chromatography and mass spectra of the derivatized standard mixture, D/L-alanine, glycine and D/L-serine

Figure s9 Sublimation/APCI mass spectrum of mixtures of L-alanine and L-serine at 220 °C with a varied mol ratio of (a) 1:1 (b) 1:5 and (c) 1:10. The clusters are labeled by their component units (# of L-alanines + # of L-serines).

Table Caption

Table s1 Clustering of amino acids via sublimation/APCI at heated capillary temperatures of 50 °C and 150 °C

Figures

Figure s1.

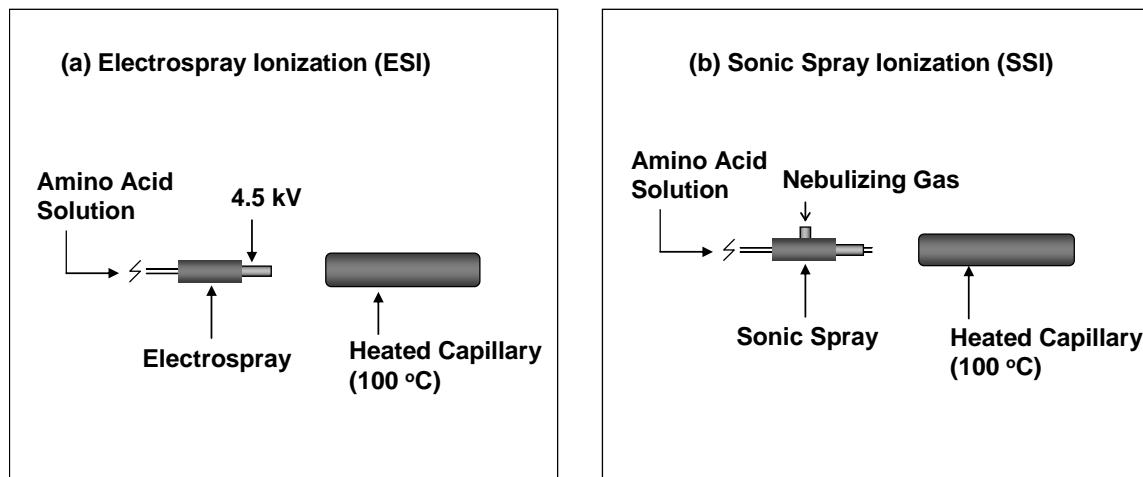


Figure s2

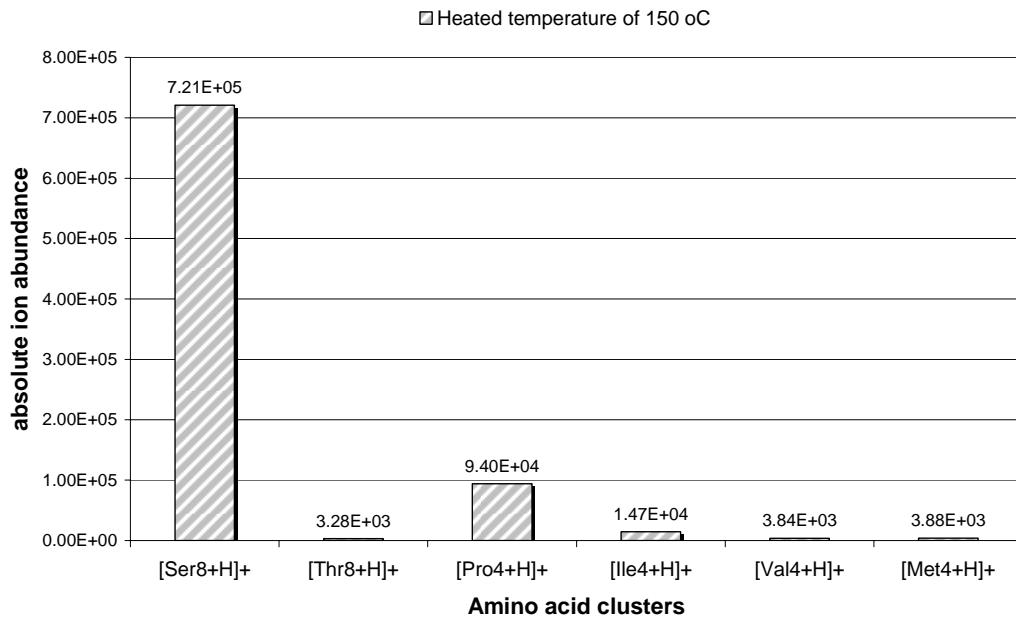


Figure s3

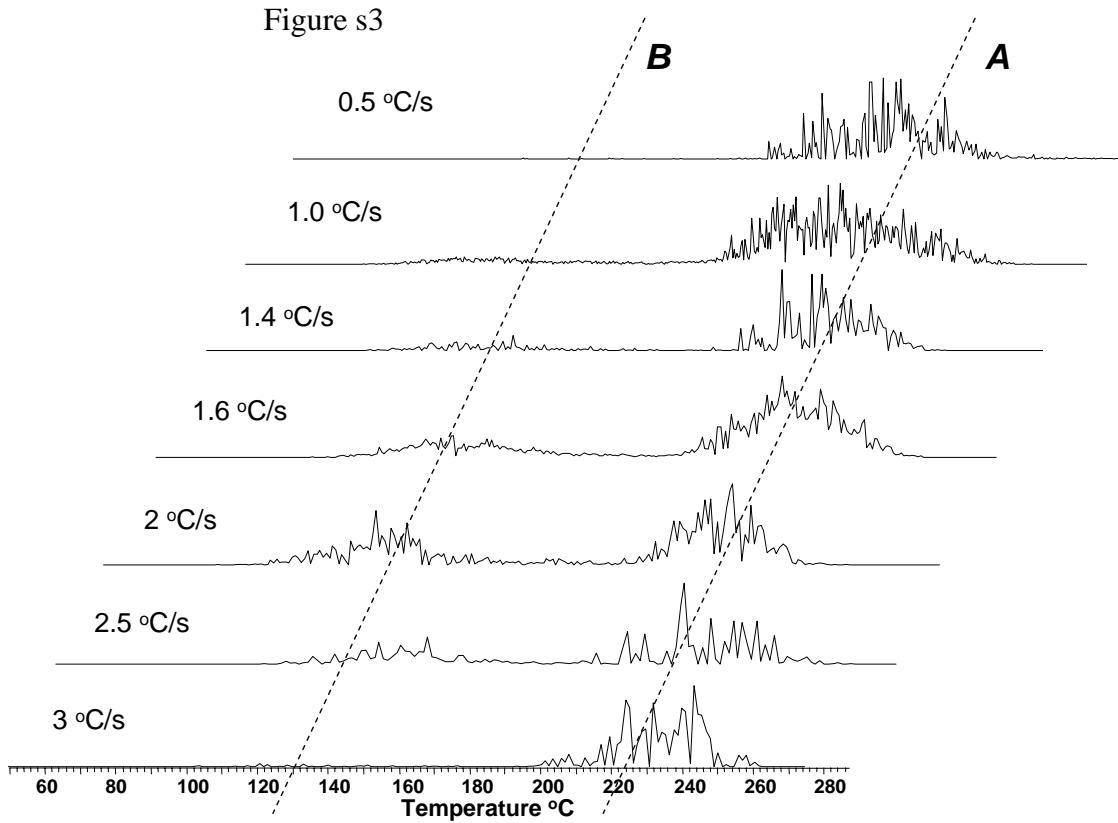


Figure s4

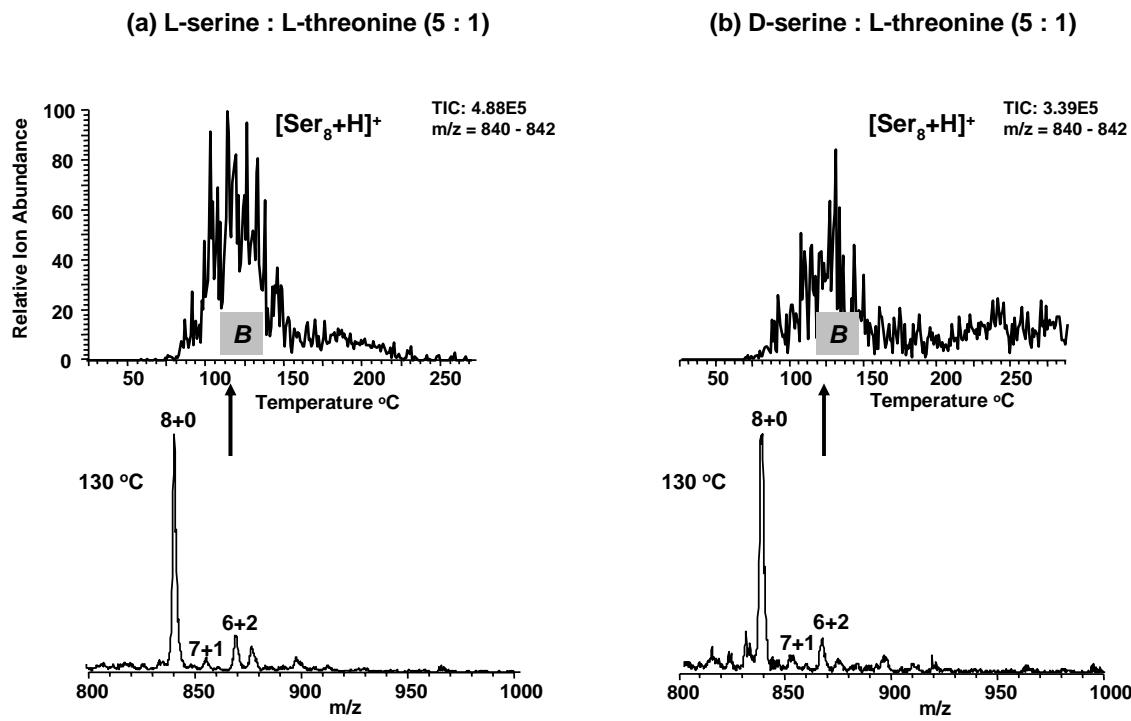


Figure s5

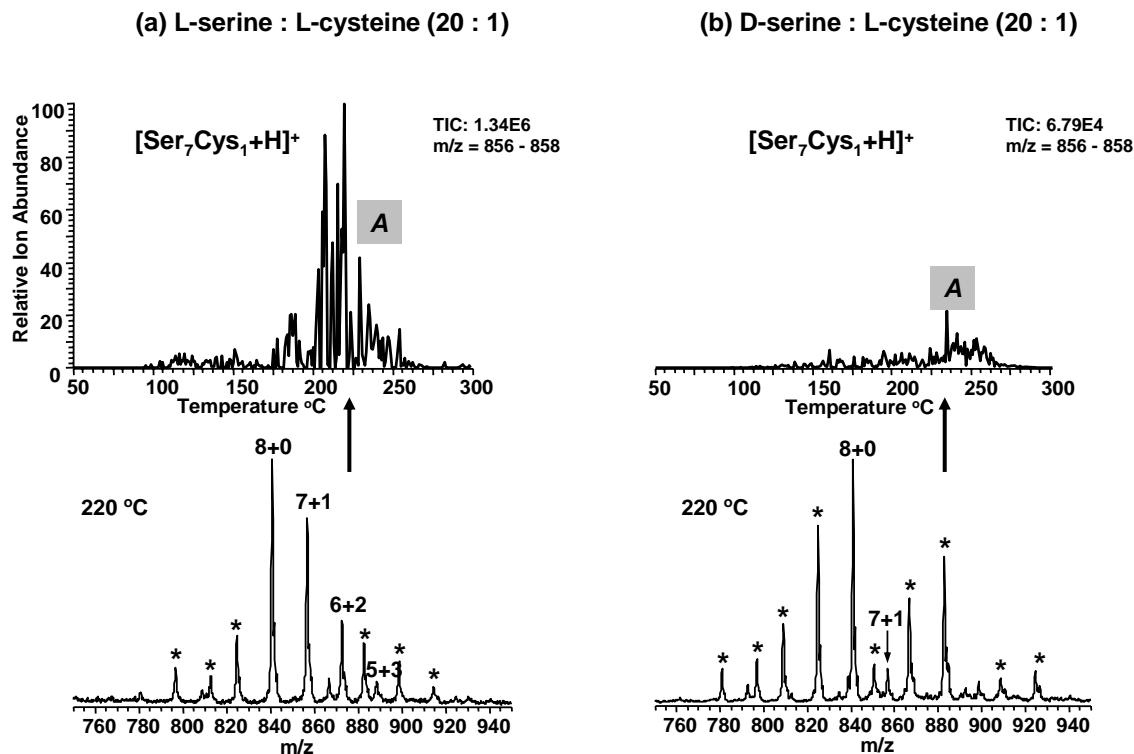


Figure s6

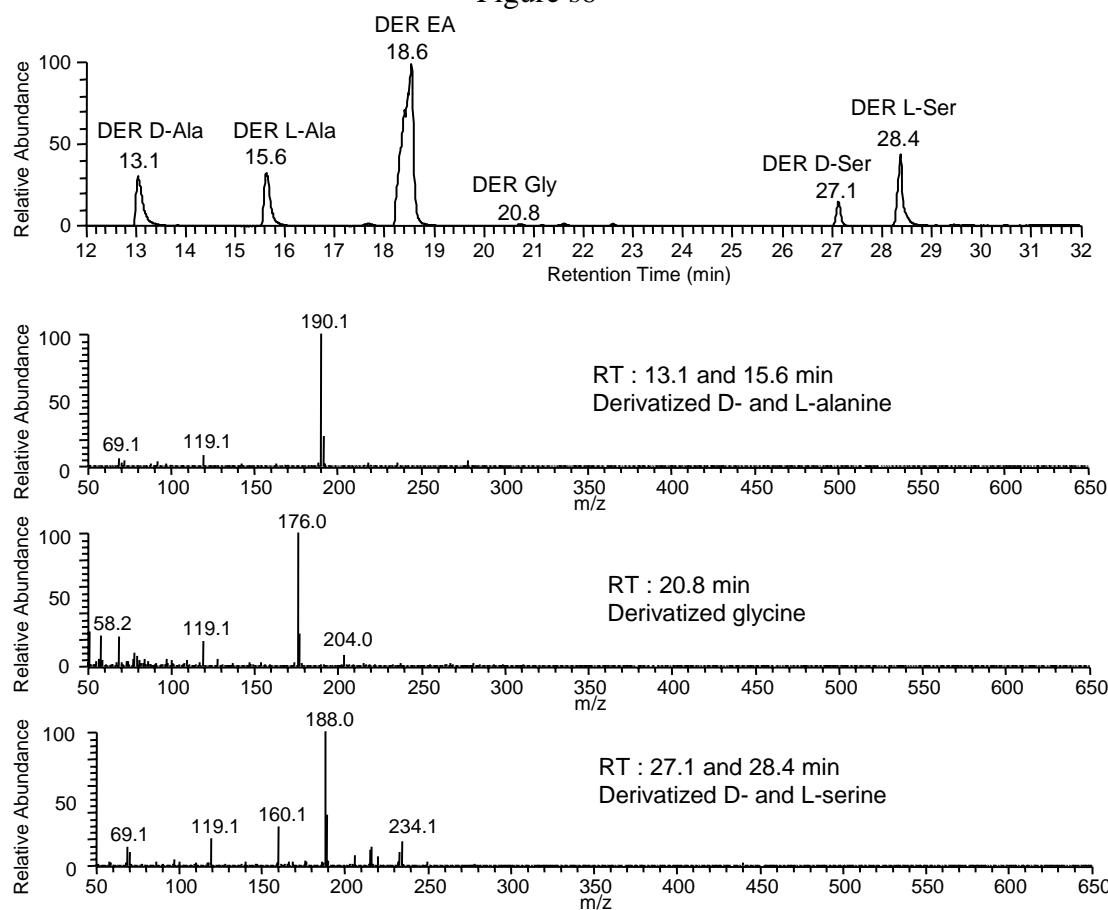
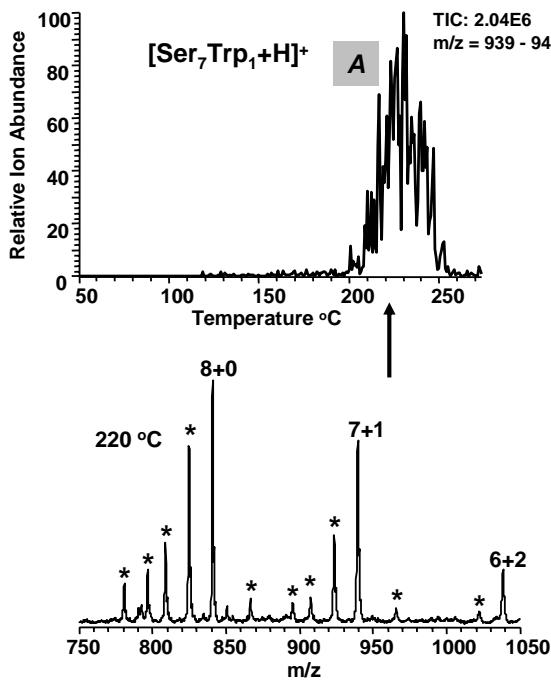


Figure s7

(a) L-serine : L-tryptophan (1 : 1)



(b) D-serine : L-tryptophan (1 : 1)

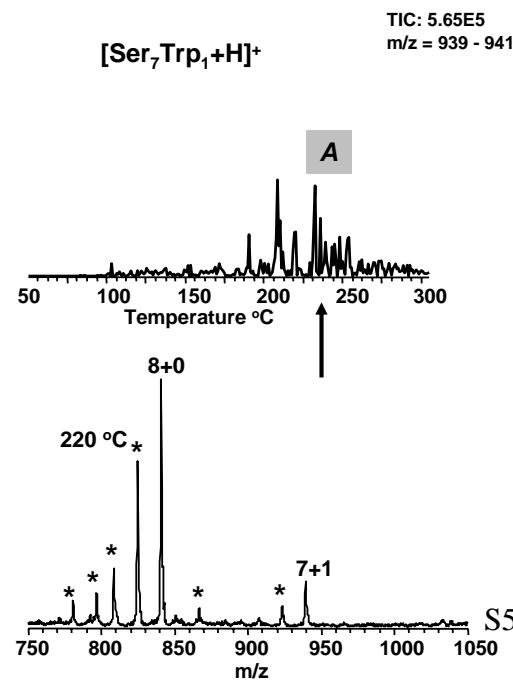


Figure s8

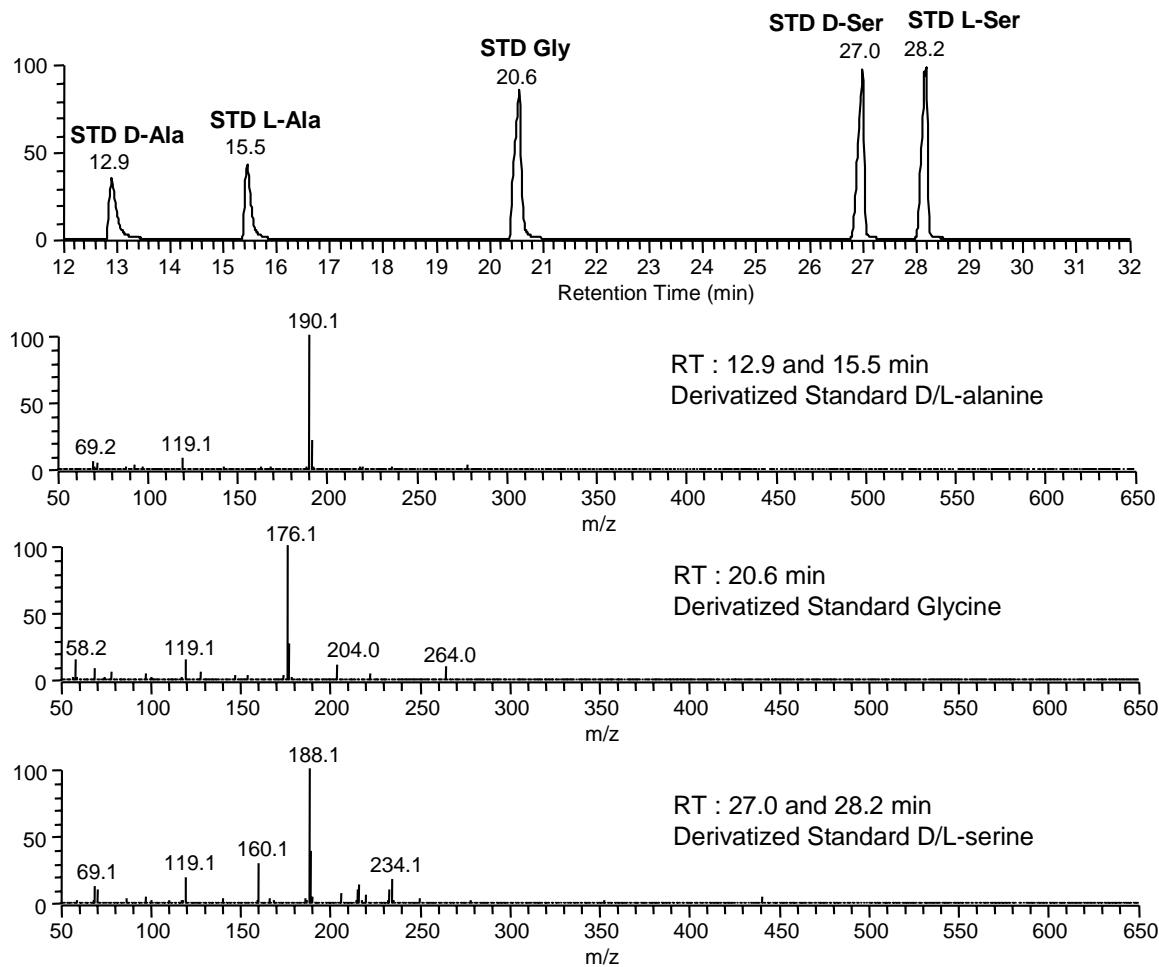


Figure s9

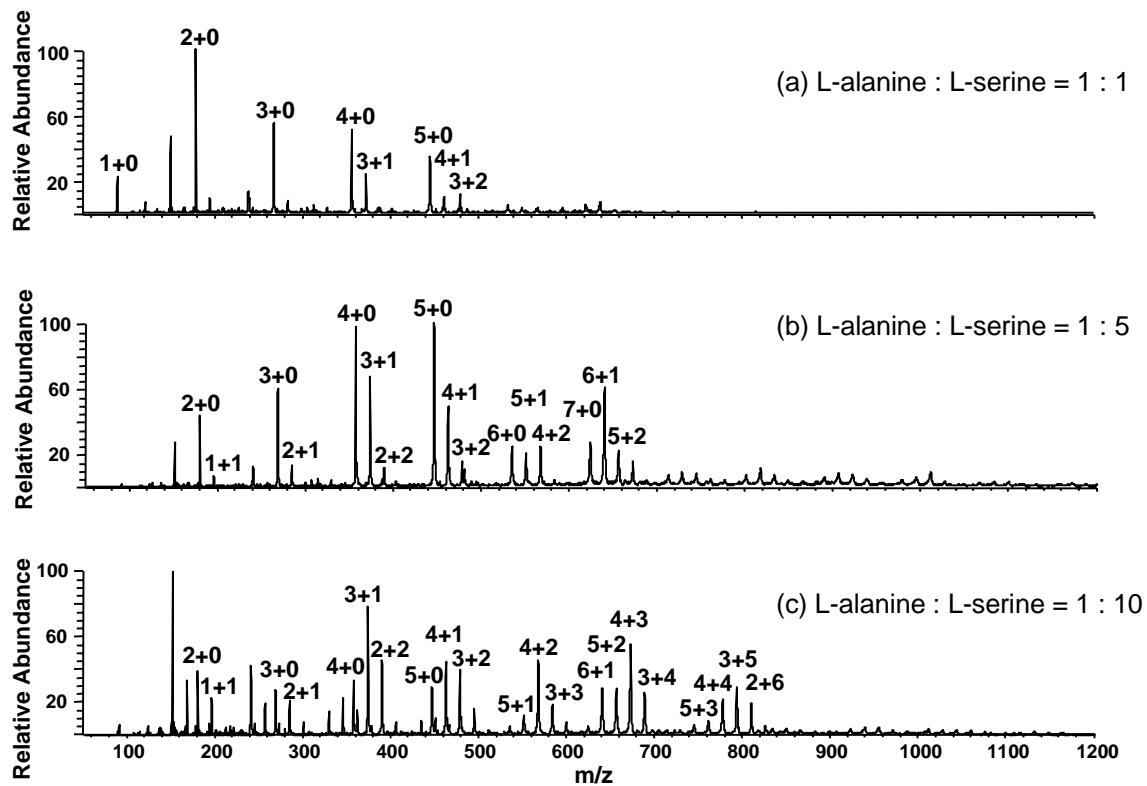


Table s1 Clustering of amino acids via sublimation/APCI at heated capillary temperatures of 50 °C and 150 °C

Temperature of Heated Capillary (°C)	Amino Acids	Optimum Clustering Temperature (°C)	Relative abundance of protonated clusters observed showing size n									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	L-Ser	220	38	50						100		
	L-Thr	230	42	18	8	26	10			100		
	L-Pro	200	100	53	22	89	23	22	5			13
	L-Ala	200	57	100	63	35	19					28
	L-Val	205	100	81	29	77	11					
	L-Lue	210	100	63	14	19						
	L-Ile	210	100	38	27	99	22	8	10			
	L-Met	230	100	44	7	31						
	L-Cys	200	100	56	5							
	L-Lys	210	100	42	29	29						
150	L-Ser	220	29	68						100		
	L-Thr	230	45	100						33		
	L-Pro	200	41	100	7	64	12	6				
	L-Ala	200	21	100								
	L-Val	205	7	100	5	15						
	L-Lue	210	19	100		19						
	L-Ile	210	32	100		20						
	L-Met	230	100	23	6							
	L-Cys	200	100	96								
	L-Lys	210	100	28								