Supporting information

Migration Behaviour of Discontinuous Buffers in Capillary Electrophoresis during Protein Enrichment

Ting Li, Christina J. Booker and Ken K.-C. Yeung*

Department of Chemistry and Department of Biochemistry, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.
Tel: +1 (519) 661 2111
*E-mail: kyeung@uwo.ca

Figure S1. Simulated results of discontinuous buffers under various pH combinations at t = 1000 seconds. The pH values of acetate/ammonium buffer were: (A) 4.25/8.75, (B) 4.25/9.25, (C) 4.25/9.75, (D) 4.25/10.25, (E) 4.75/9.75, (F) 5.25/9.75, and (G) 5.25/10.25. Panels (A-D) correspond to single myoglobin peaks observed in Fig. 3B. Panels (E-G) correspond to split myoglobin peaks observed in Fig. 3B. Acetate conc. (—), conductivity (—), ammonium conc. (—), and pH (—). Computer simulation conditions were same as in Fig. 3A.
**Figure S2.** Simulated results of discontinuous buffers under various concentrations (acetate/ammonium, mM/mM) at $t = 1000$ seconds: (A) 10/10, (B) 10/50, (C) 50/50, and (D) 50/10. Acetate conc. (—), conductivity (—), ammonium conc. (—), and pH (—). Initial buffer junction at 10 mm, the computer simulation setup same as in Fig. 4A.