

Supporting information for:

**Modeling the Tyrosine-Sugar Interactions in Supersonic
Expansions: The Glucopyranose-Phenol Clusters**

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Figure S1. Gibbs free energy of the 12 most stable conformers (six alpha and six beta anomers) of methyl-D-glucopyranose, relative to the most stable structure. The structure of the 12 species is depicted below, with the structural differences highlighted.

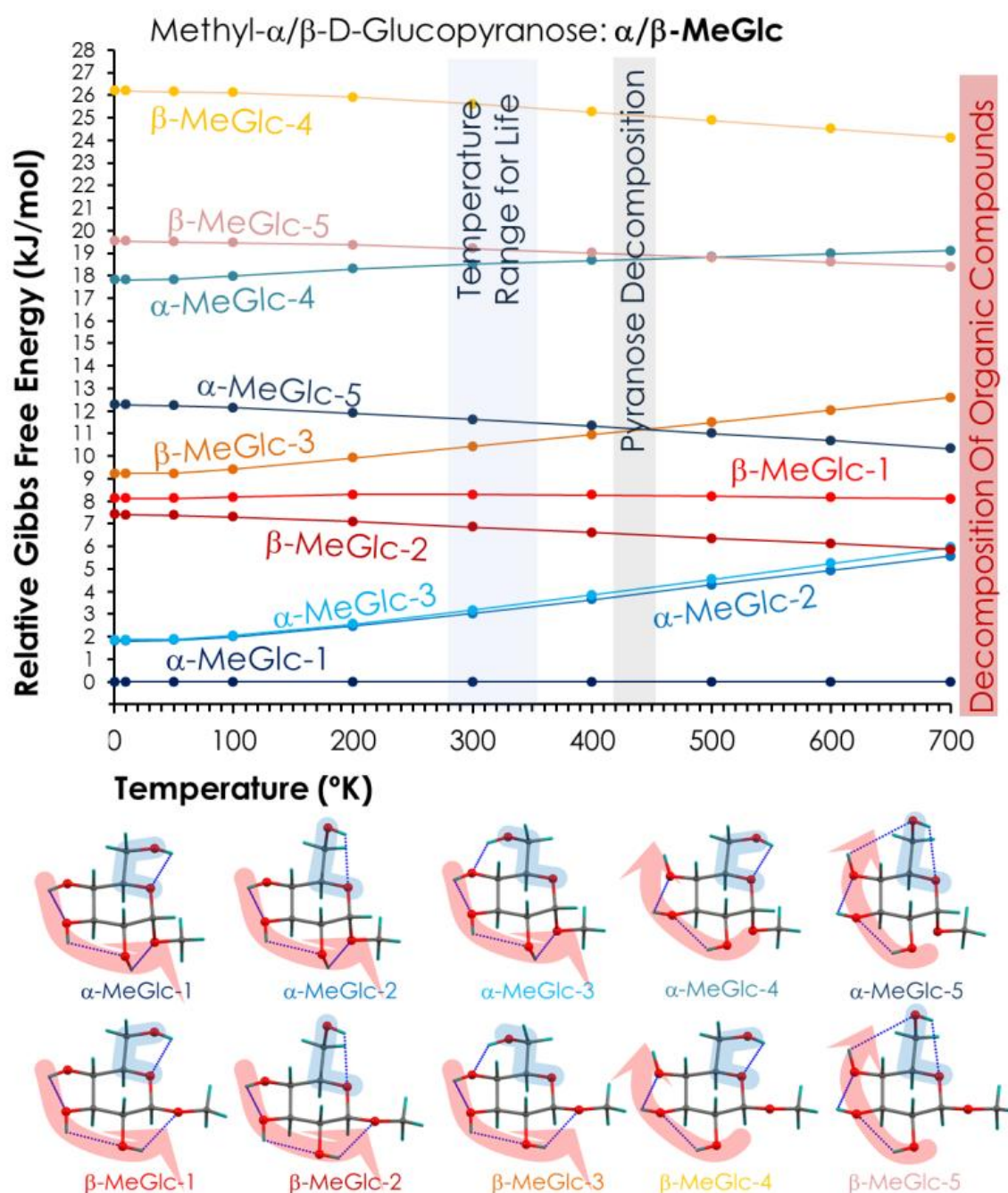


Figure S2. REMPI spectra of phenol, β -phenyl-D-glucopyranose (β -PhGlc), α -methyl-D-glucopyranose...phenol (α -MeGlc·Ph), β -methyl-D-glucopyranose...phenol (β -MeGlc·Ph) and β -phenyl-D-glucopyranose...phenol (β -PhGlc·Ph) in the 36100-37100 region.

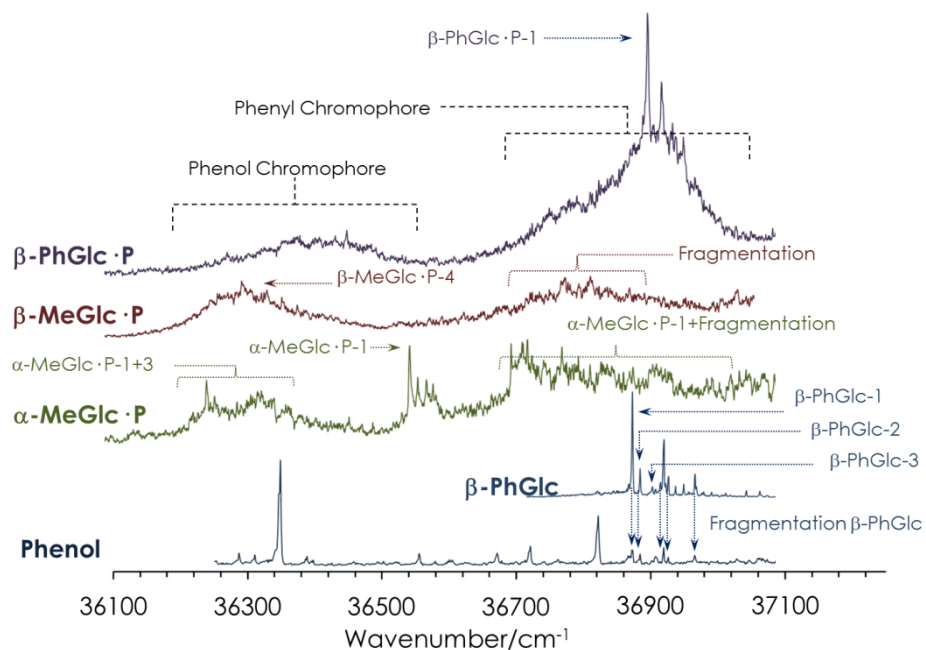


Figure S3. Six most stable structures of β -phenyl-D-glucopyranose, with the values of the dihedral angles for each of the structures

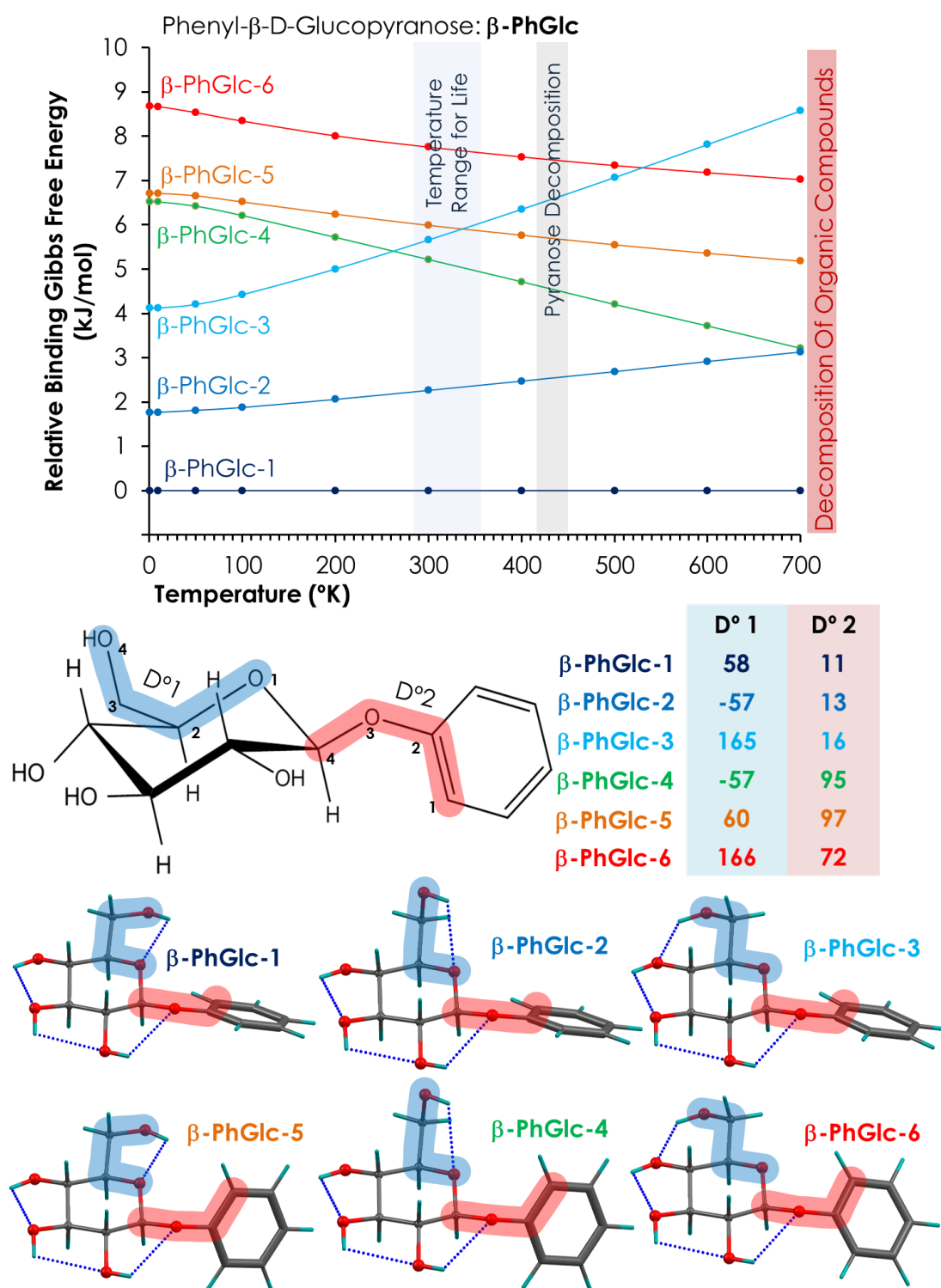


Figure S4. IR/UV spectra of α -MeGlc·Ph obtained probing the REMPI spectrum of the complex at different UV wavelengths.

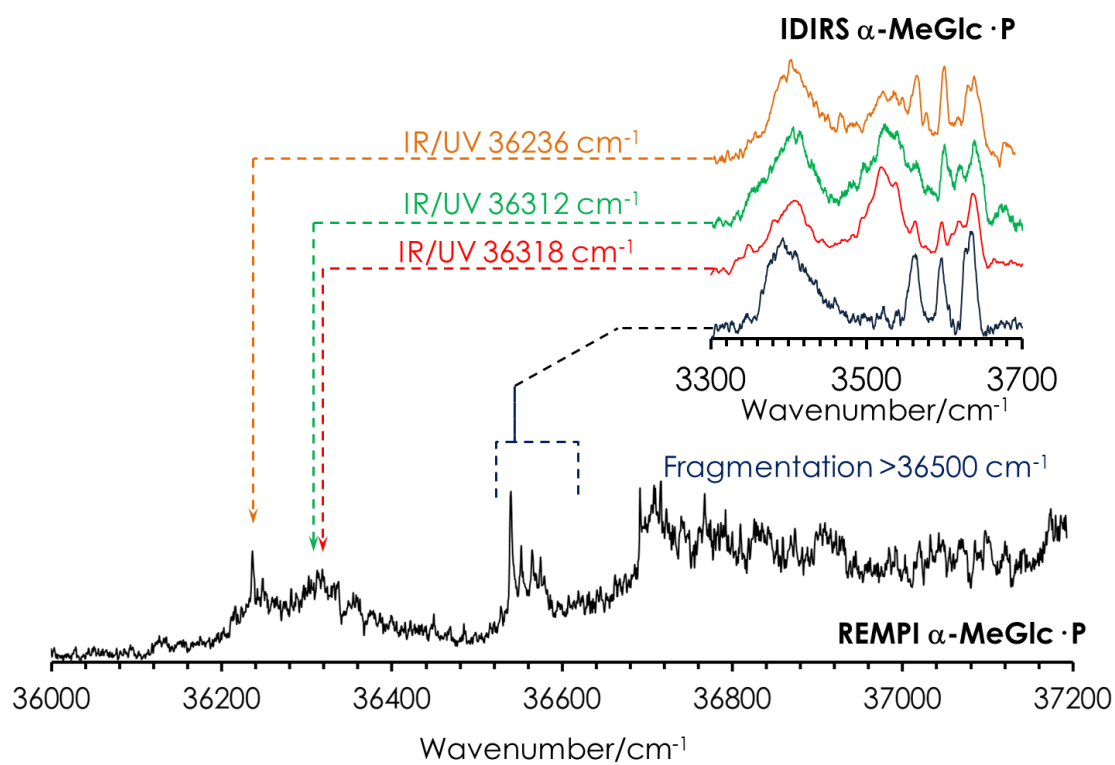


Figure S5. IR/UV hole burning of α -MeGlc·Ph obtained probing two different IR transitions. The REMPI spectra obtained are significantly different, demonstrating the existence of at least two conformers.

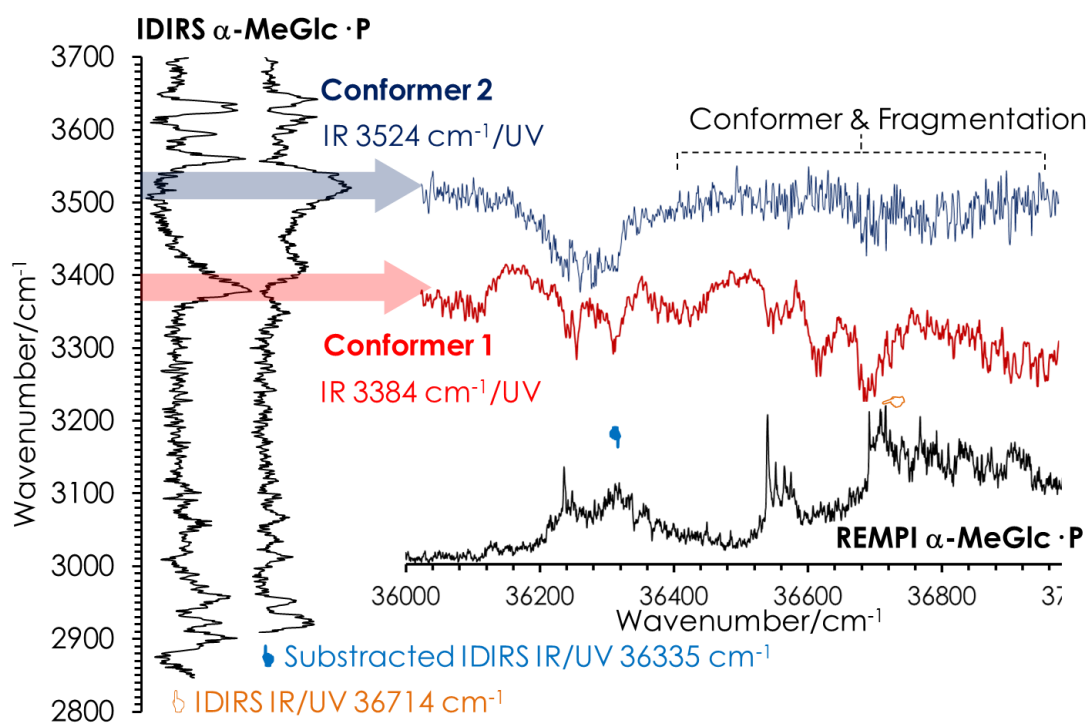


Figure S6. IR/UV hole burning of β -MeGlc·Ph obtained probing two different IR transitions. The differences in the REMPI spectra are mainly due to fragmentation, and therefore it seems that a single isomer is present.

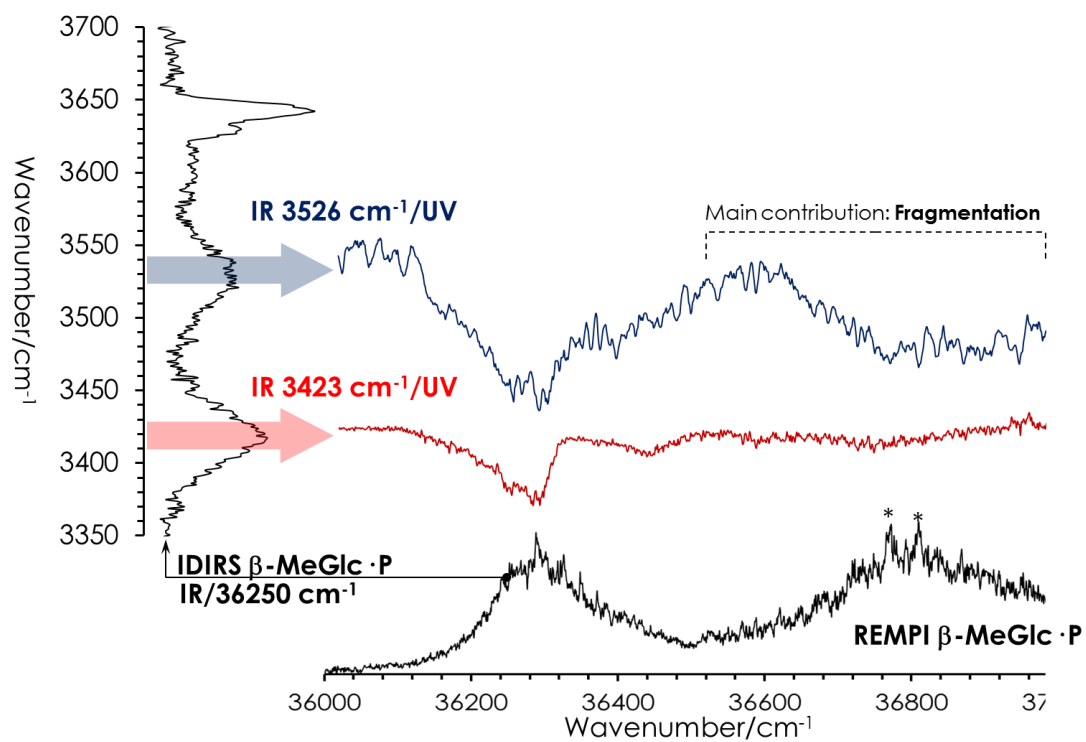


Figure S7. IR/UV spectra of β -PhGlc·Ph obtained probing the REMPI spectrum of the complex at different UV wavelengths. The fragmentation from β -MeGlc· β -PhGlc appears in the IR trace of the β -MeGlc·P complex, indicating that the IR laser triggers a complex fragmentation mechanism in the β -MeGlc· β -PhGlc complex.

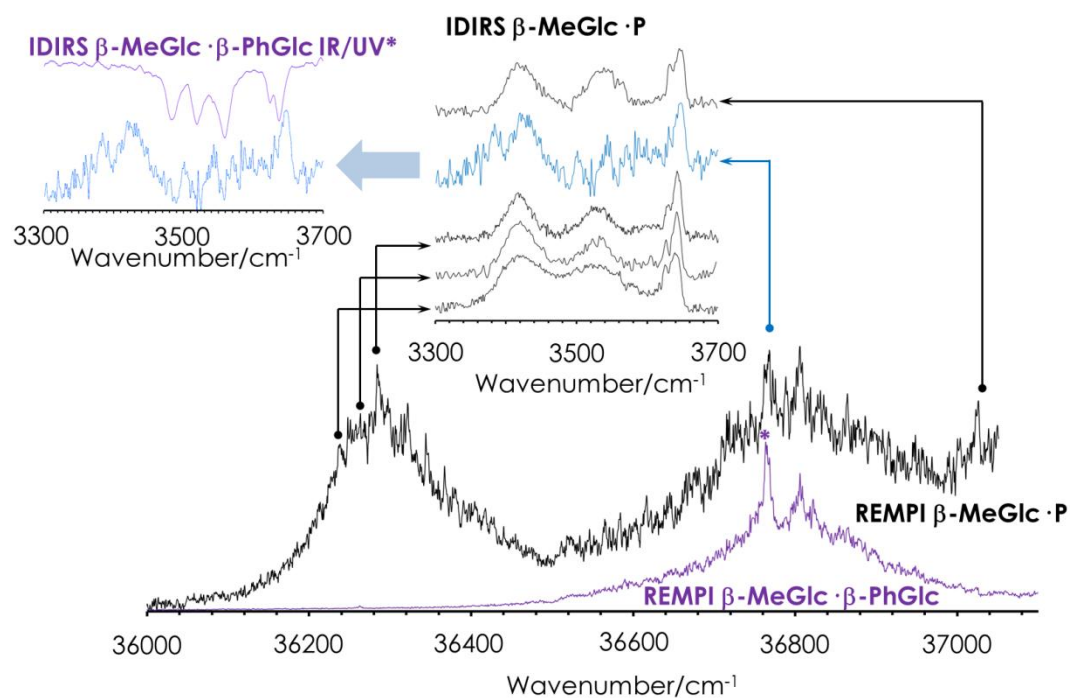


Figure S8. UV/UV hole burning of β -PhGlc·Ph obtained tuning the depopulation laser at 36892 cm^{-1} . The differences with the REMPI spectrum are due to interferences with the bare molecule that produces a very strong signal. The experiment points to the existence of a single isomer.

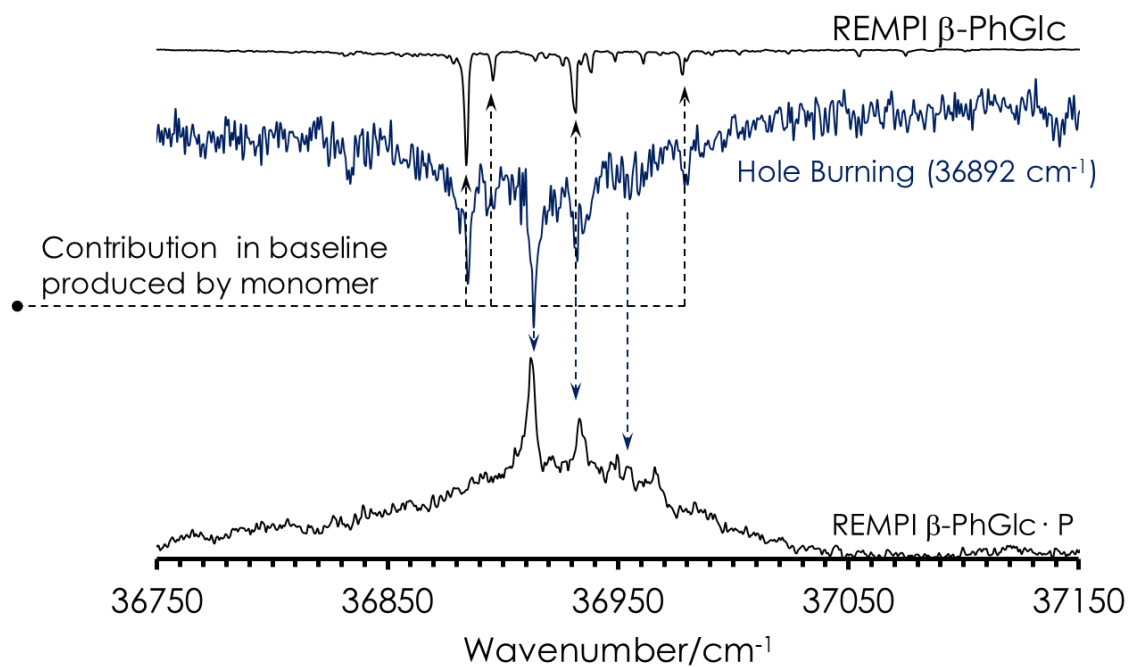


Figure S9. Comparison between the IR/UV spectra of all the species detected with the simulated spectra for the calculated structures to which they have been assigned.

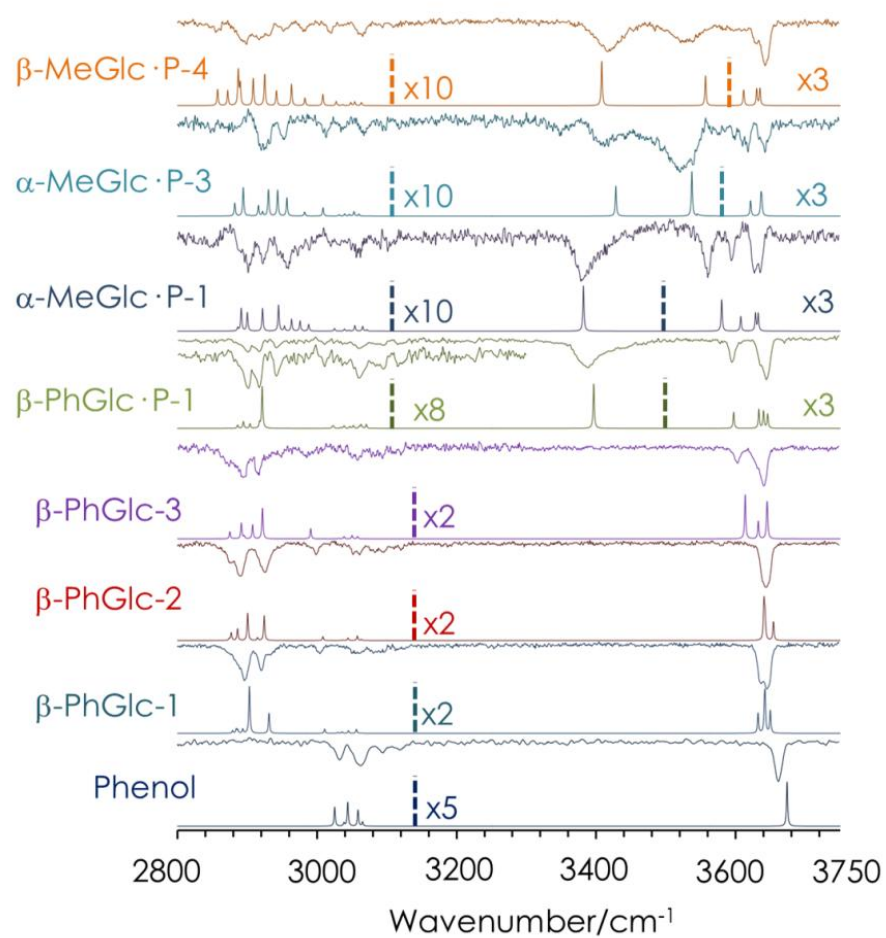
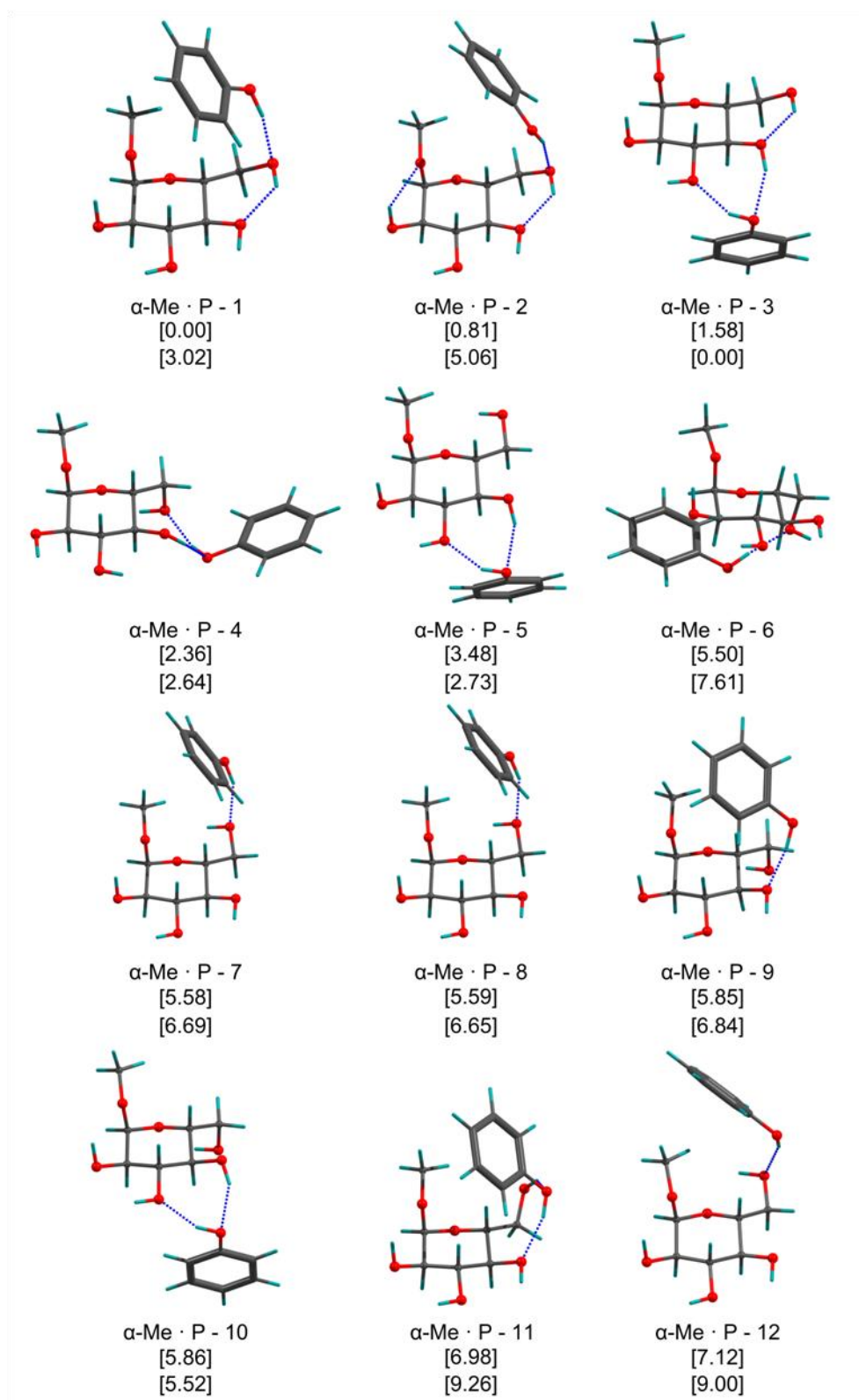


Figure S10. The 20 most stable structures of α -MeGlc \cdot Ph calculated at M06-2X/6-31+G(d) level together with their relative stability (kJ/ mol) and Gibbs relative energies (kJ/ mol) in brackets. ZPE correction was applied to all energy values.



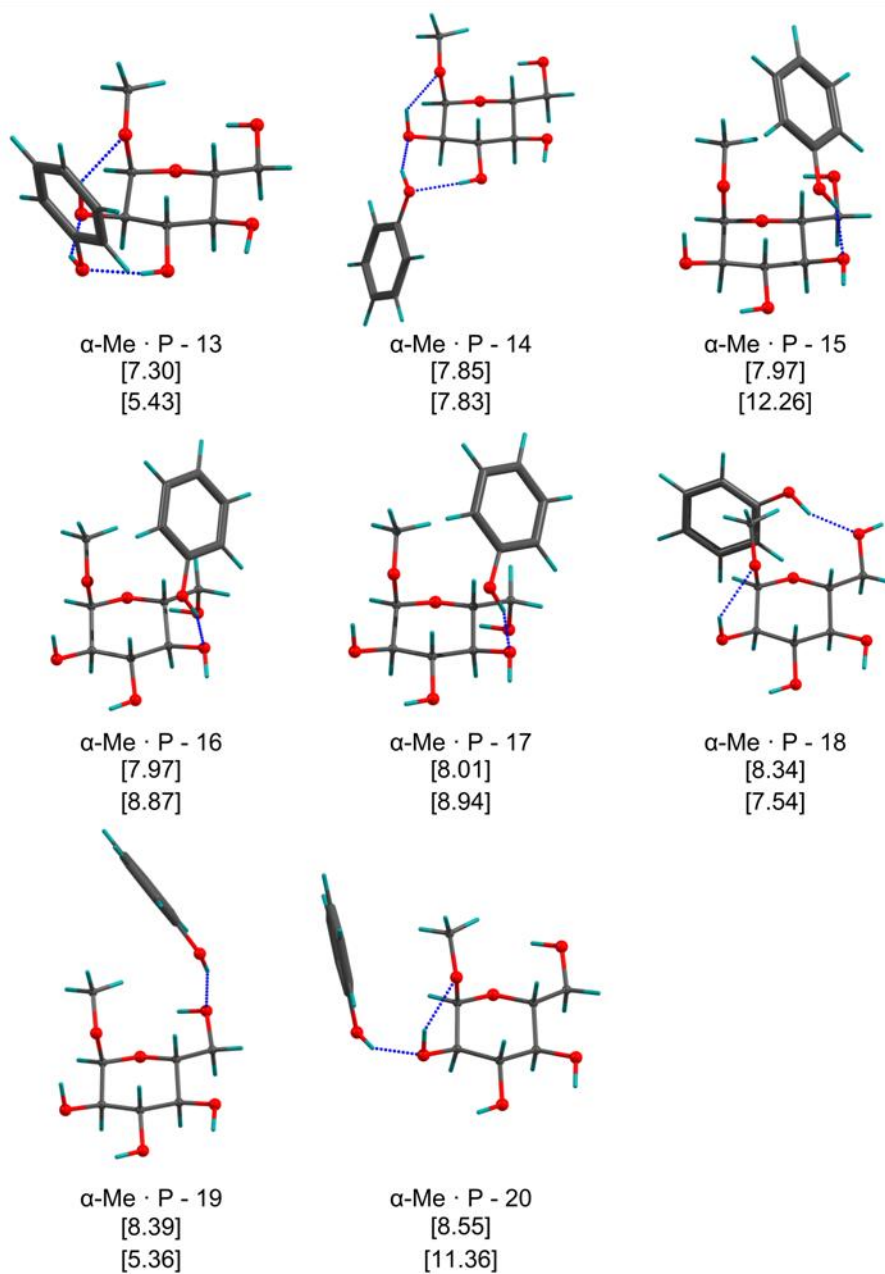
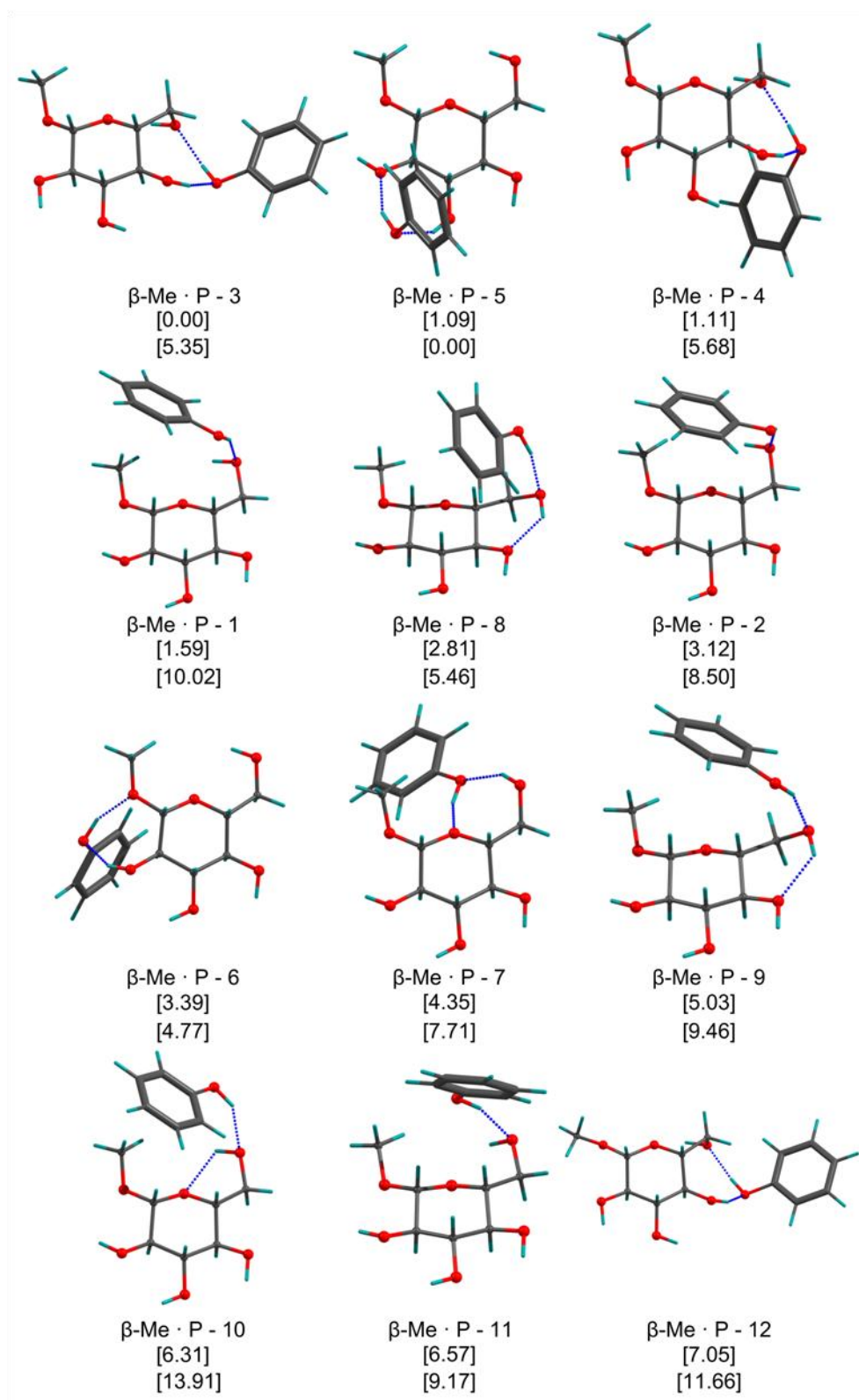
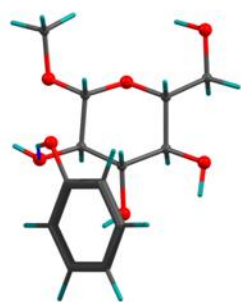
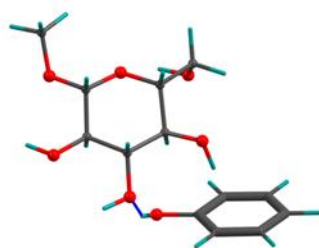


Figure S11. The 20 most stable structures of β -MeGlc \cdot Ph calculated at M06-2X/6-31+G(d) level together with their relative stability (kJ/mol) and Gibbs relative energies (kJ/mol) in brackets. ZPE correction was applied to the energy values.

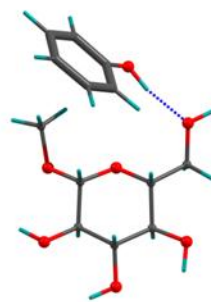




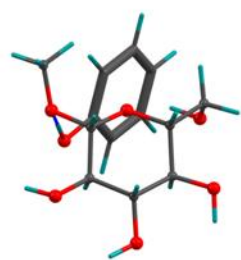
β -Me · P - 13
[7.41]
[11.69]



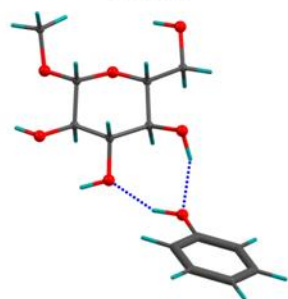
β -Me · P - 14
[7.51]
[13.03]



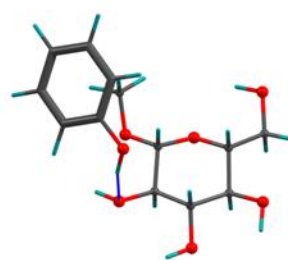
β -Me · P - 15
[8.00]
[17.37]



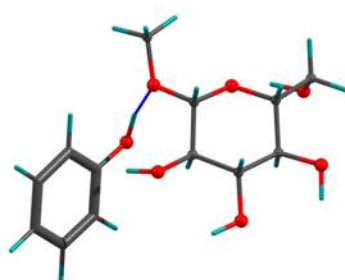
β -Me · P - 16
[8.30]
[14.29]



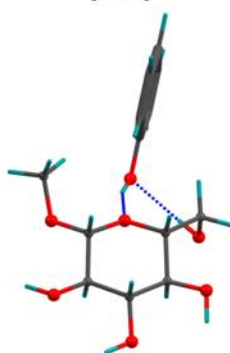
β -Me · P - 17
[8.99]
[7.95]



β -Me · P - 18
[9.09]
[16.66]

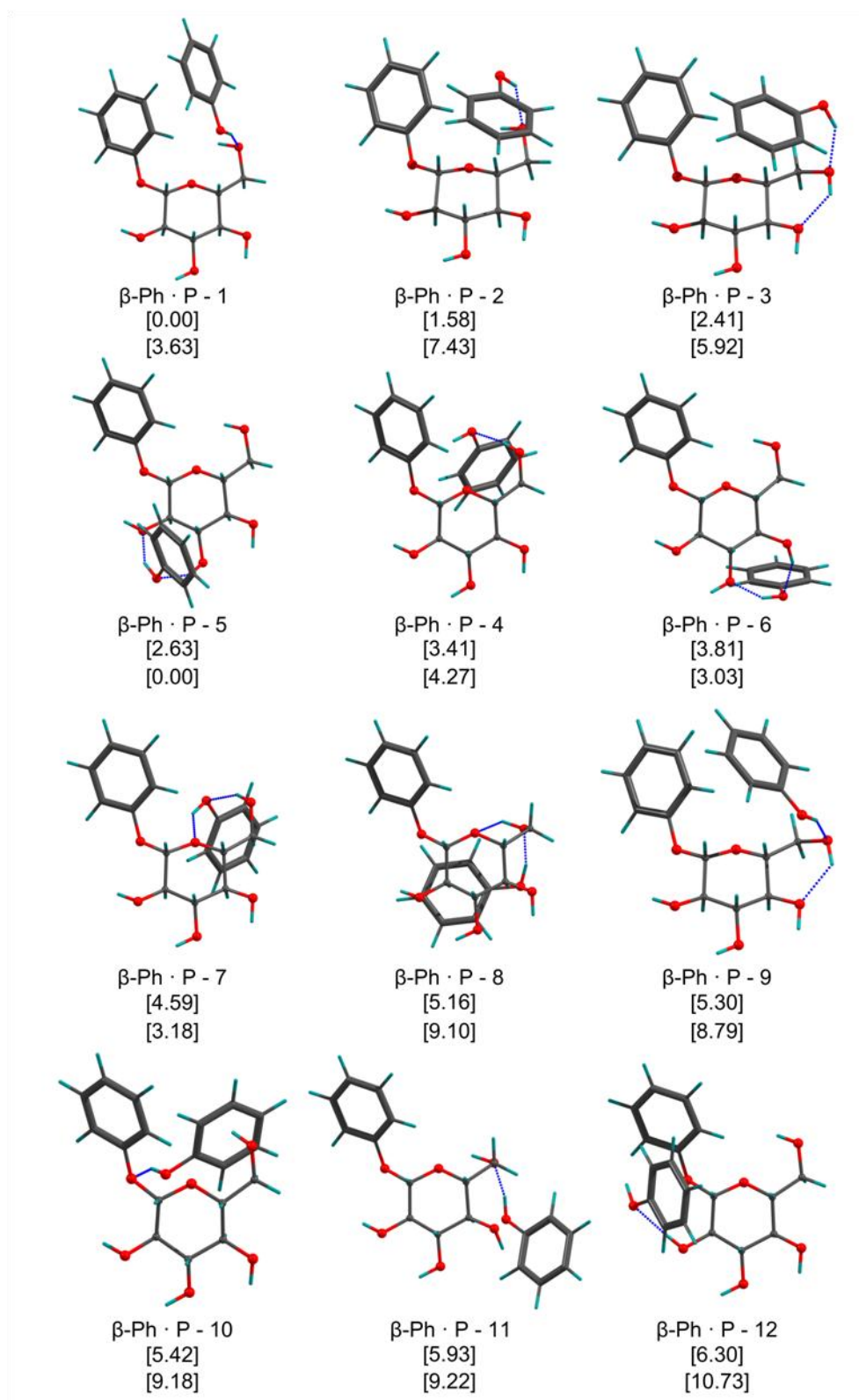


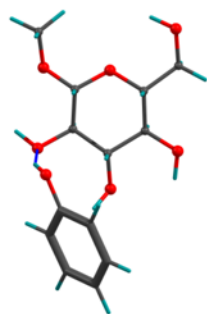
β -Me · P - 19
[9.29]
[13.06]



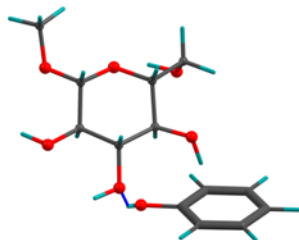
β -Me · P - 20
[9.44]
[15.47]

Figure S12. The 20 most stable structures of β -PhGlc \cdot Ph calculated at M06-2X/6-31+G(d) level together with their relative stability (kJ/mol) and Gibbs relative energies (kJ/mol) in brackets. ZPE correction was applied to the energy values.

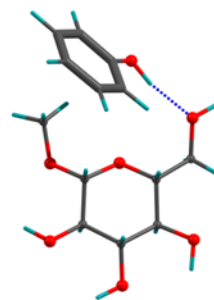




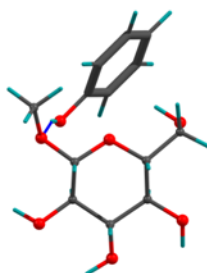
β -Ph · P - 13
[6.68]
[5.38]



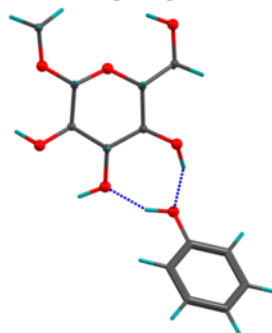
β -Ph · P - 14
[6.96]
[6.03]



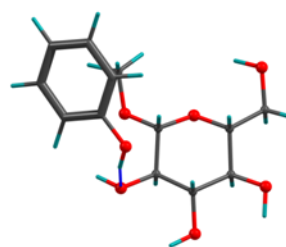
β -Phe · P - 15
[7.11]
[5.49]



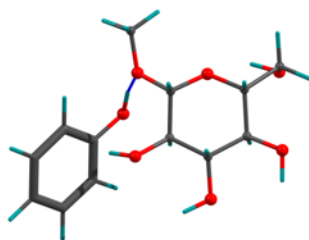
β -Ph · P - 16
[9.39]
[15.83]



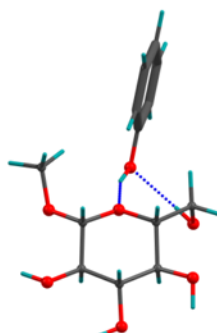
β -Ph · P - 17
[11.24]
[16.30]



β -Ph · P - 18
[12.26]
[9.28]



β -Ph · P - 19
[12.40]
[16.12]



β -Ph · P - 20
[12.44]
[13.35]