

## **Ionization characteristics of glycosides in direct analysis in real time quadrupole-time of flight mass spectrometry**

Hongmei Yang,<sup>\*,a,d</sup> Ge Gao,<sup>c</sup> Yihan Wang,<sup>a</sup> Jinrong Liu,<sup>b</sup> Zongjun Li<sup>d</sup>, Rui Su,<sup>a,b</sup>  
Bing Wang,<sup>b</sup> Wenhui Lian,<sup>a</sup> Xinhua Guo<sup>b</sup> and Shuying Liu<sup>\*,a,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Changchun University of Chinese Medicine, Changchun 130117, China.

E-mail: yanghm0327@sina.cn, syliu19@ciac.ac.cn

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China.

<sup>c</sup>Department of pathology, China-Japan Union Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun 130033, China.

<sup>d</sup>Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 5625 Renmin Street, Changchun 130022, China.

## Supplemental Information

### Figure Legends

**Fig. S1** Plots of influence of temperature on signal intensity. (a) 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  2-nitrophenyl  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside, (b) 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  hyperoside, and (c) 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  2'-deoxyadenosine in positive ion mode.

**Fig. S2** He-DART mass spectra of 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  hyperoside at different fragmentor voltages. (a) fragmentor voltage: 10 V; (b) fragmentor voltage: 50 V; (c) fragmentor voltage: 100 V; (d) fragmentor voltage: 200 V; (e) fragmentor voltage: 300 V; (f) fragmentor voltage: 400 V.

**Fig. S1**

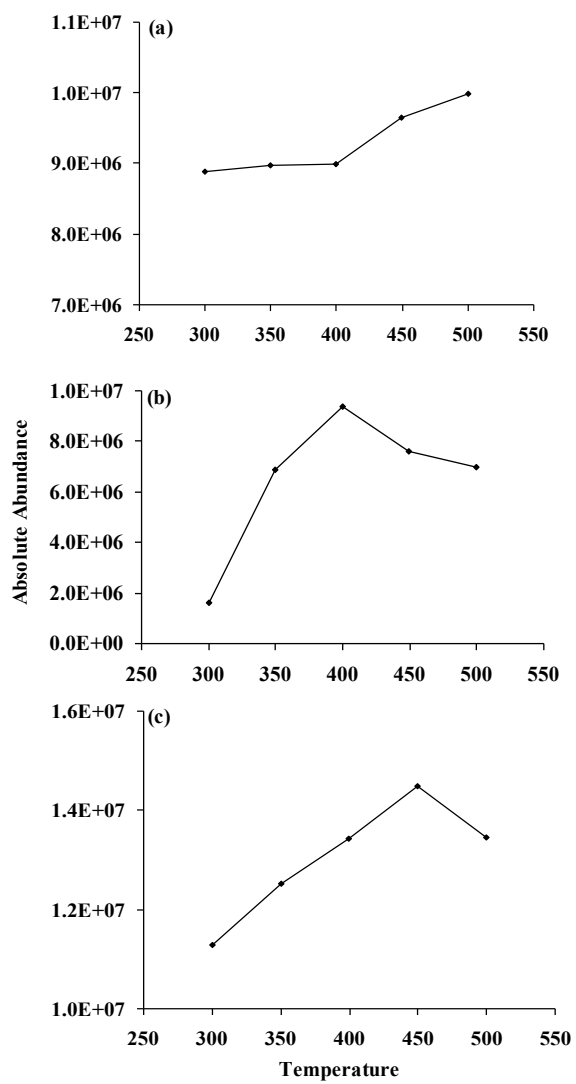


Fig. S2

