

New Journal of Chemistry

Action-FRET of β -Cyclodextrin inclusion complexes

Quentin Duez^a, Geoffrey Knight^b, Steven Daly^b, Julien De Winter^a, Emilie Halin^a, Luke MacAleese^b, Rodolphe Antoine,^b Pascal Gerbaux^{a} and Philippe Dugourd^{b*}*

Electronic Supplementary Information

^a Organic Synthesis and Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, Interdisciplinary Center for Mass Spectrometry (CISMa), Center of Innovation and Research in Materials and Polymers (CIRMAP), University of Mons - UMONS, 23 Place du Parc, 7000 Mons, Belgium

^b Univ Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS, Institut Lumière Matière, F-69622, Villeurbanne, France.

* Corresponding author email: philippe.dugourd@univ-lyon1.fr
pascal.gerbaux@umons.ac.be

New Figure:

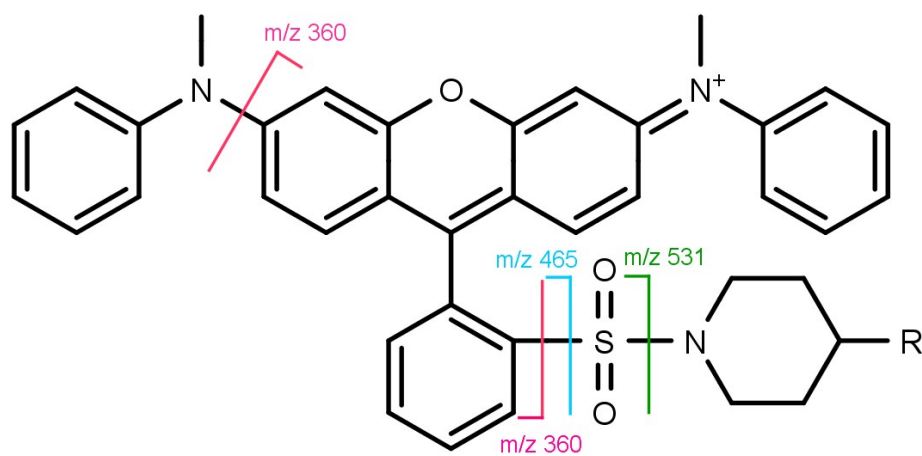


Figure SI 1, Photospecific fragmentation pathways of the acceptor chromophore QSY7. Here R denotes the position of the linker chain and tagging location of the cyclodextrin.

New Figure:

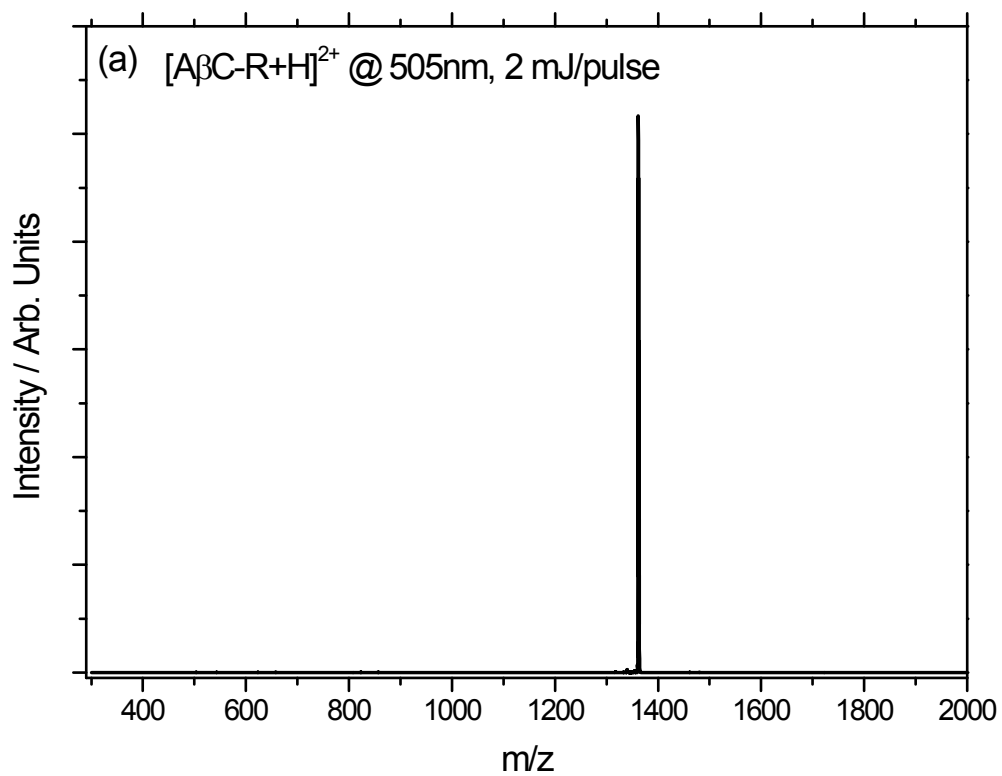


Figure SI 2, LID mass spectrum of mass selected $[A\beta C-Rh575+H]^{2+}$ ions irradiated with a single laser pulse of pulse energy 2 mJ at a wavelength of 505 nm.

New Figure:

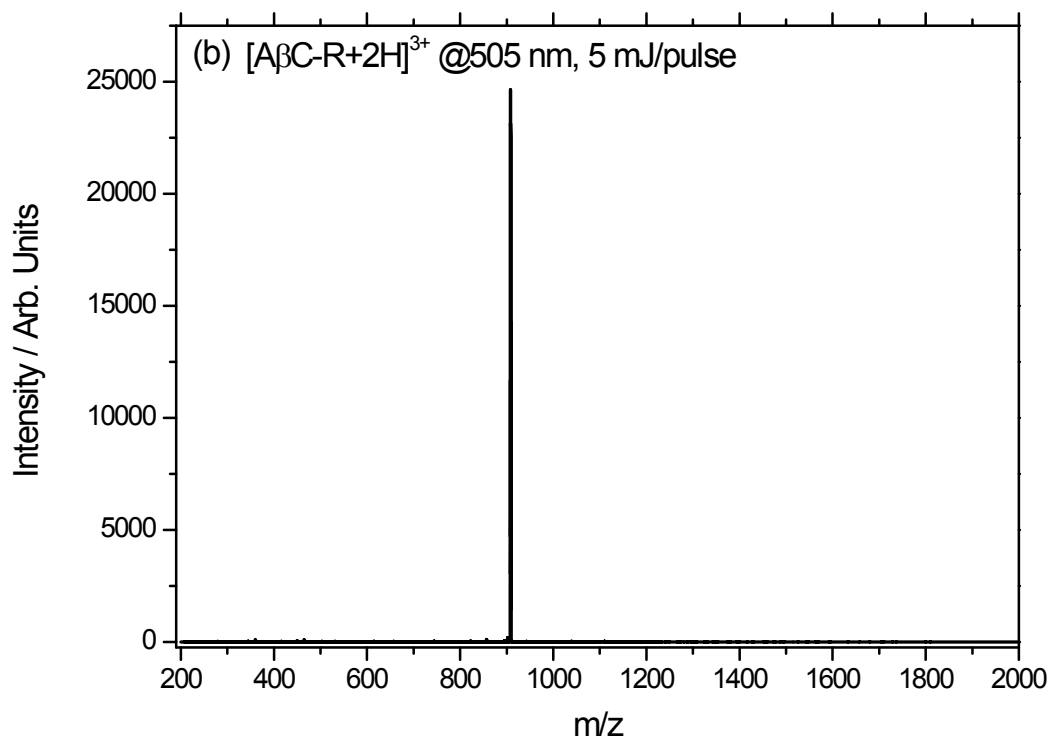


Figure SI 3, LID mass spectrum of mass selected $[A\beta C-Rh575+2H]^{3+}$ ions irradiated with a single laser pulse of pulse energy 5 mJ at a wavelength of 505 nm.

New Figure:

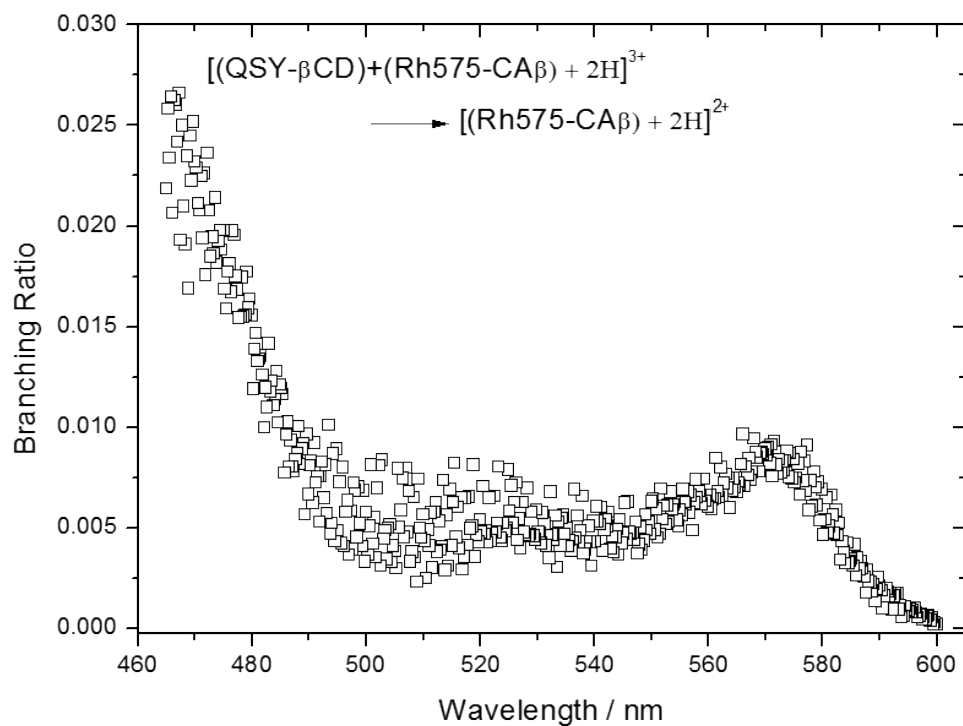


Figure SI 4, Branching ratio for the fragmentation $[(\text{QSY}-\beta\text{CD})+(\text{Rh575}-\text{CA}\beta)+2\text{H}]^{3+} \rightarrow [(\text{Rh575}-\text{CA}\beta)+2\text{H}]^{2+}$. The branching ratio is defined as the ratio between the fragment intensity and the parent intensity in the LID spectrum.

New Figure:

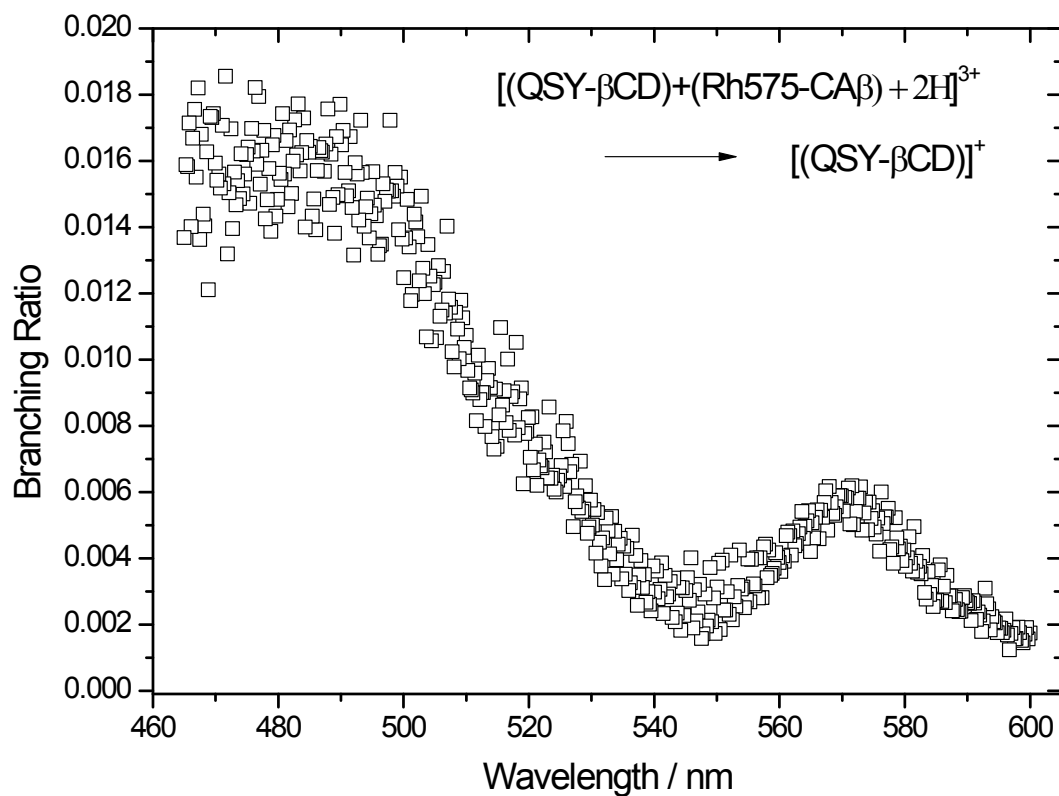


Figure SI 5, Branching ratio for the fragmentation $[(\text{QSY}-\beta\text{CD})+(\text{Rh}575\text{-CA}\beta)+2\text{H}]^{3+} \rightarrow [(\text{QSY}-\beta\text{CD})]^+$. The branching ratio is defined as the ratio between the fragment intensity and the parent intensity in the LID spectrum.