

# **A study of the application of graphite MALDI to the analysis of short-chain polyethylene glycols**

Ulric Conway<sup>1#</sup>, Alexander D. Warren<sup>1,2</sup>, Christopher J. Arthur<sup>1</sup> and Paul J. Gates<sup>1\*</sup>

## **Affiliations:**

1. School of Chemistry, University of Bristol, Cantock's Close, Bristol, BS8 1TS, United Kingdom.

2. Interface Analysis Centre, School of Physics, University of Bristol, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom.

# current address: Kratos Analytical, Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1GP, United Kingdom.

## **Corresponding author:**

Dr. Paul J. Gates, (paul.gates@bristol.ac.uk).

Tel: +44 (0)117 3317192

## **Supplementary information**

Table S1: Parameter values for the Gaussian modelling using equation 1.

Figure S1: ESI-MS analysis of (a) PEG200, (b) PEG400, (c) PEG600 and (d) PEGMIX.

Figure S2: The GC-MS analysis of PEG200 (a), and PEG400 (b).

Figure S3: MALDI imaging of PEG400 with various matrices.

Figure S4: MALDI imaging of PEG600 with various matrices.

Figure S5: MALDI imaging of PEG200, PEG400 and PEG600 equimolar mix with various matrices.

#### ESI-MS conditions:

ESI-MS analyses was performed on a 7 Tesla Apex IV Fourier-transform ion cyclotron resonance instrument (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA, USA) using an Apollo off-axis ESI source. The PEG polymer solutions were made up to 0.1 mg/mL in methanol:water (2:1, v/v) and introduced directly into the ESI source from a syringe pump at 100  $\mu$ L/min. The acquisition parameters were: capillary voltage, 4500 V; end plate voltage, 3500 V; capillary exit potential, 200 V and drying gas temperature, 200  $^{\circ}$ C. Spectra were obtained by summing eighty 0.5 s scans. The same stock solutions were used for ESI analysis as were used with the MALDI analysis only diluted to 1 in 50 in MeOH/Water (50/50) prior to analysis.

#### GC-MS conditions:

GC-MS analyses were performed on a GC QExactive (Orbitrap) fitted with a Trace 1310 GC system (Thermo Scientific, Hemel Hempstead, UK). The Orbitrap was run in EI mode and acquired spectra from  $m/z$  50 to 800 at 160,000 resolution. The electron energy was 12eV to minimise fragmentation. The source temperature was 200  $^{\circ}$ C, MS transfer line was 250  $^{\circ}$ C and the transfer capillary was 200  $^{\circ}$ C. The column was a TraceGOLD low polarity silarylene column (TG-5SILMS, Thermo Scientific, Hemel Hempstead, UK) with the following dimensions: 30m x 0.25 mm with 0.25 $\mu$ m film thickness. The column oven temperature was ramped from 50 to 300  $^{\circ}$ C over 30 minutes with the inlet set to 200  $^{\circ}$ C. The filament delay was set to 2 minutes. Stock solutions of PEG200 and PEG400 were dissolved to 1mg/mL in DCM and then diluted to 1 in 20 for PEG200 and 1 in 40 for PEG 400 prior to analysis.

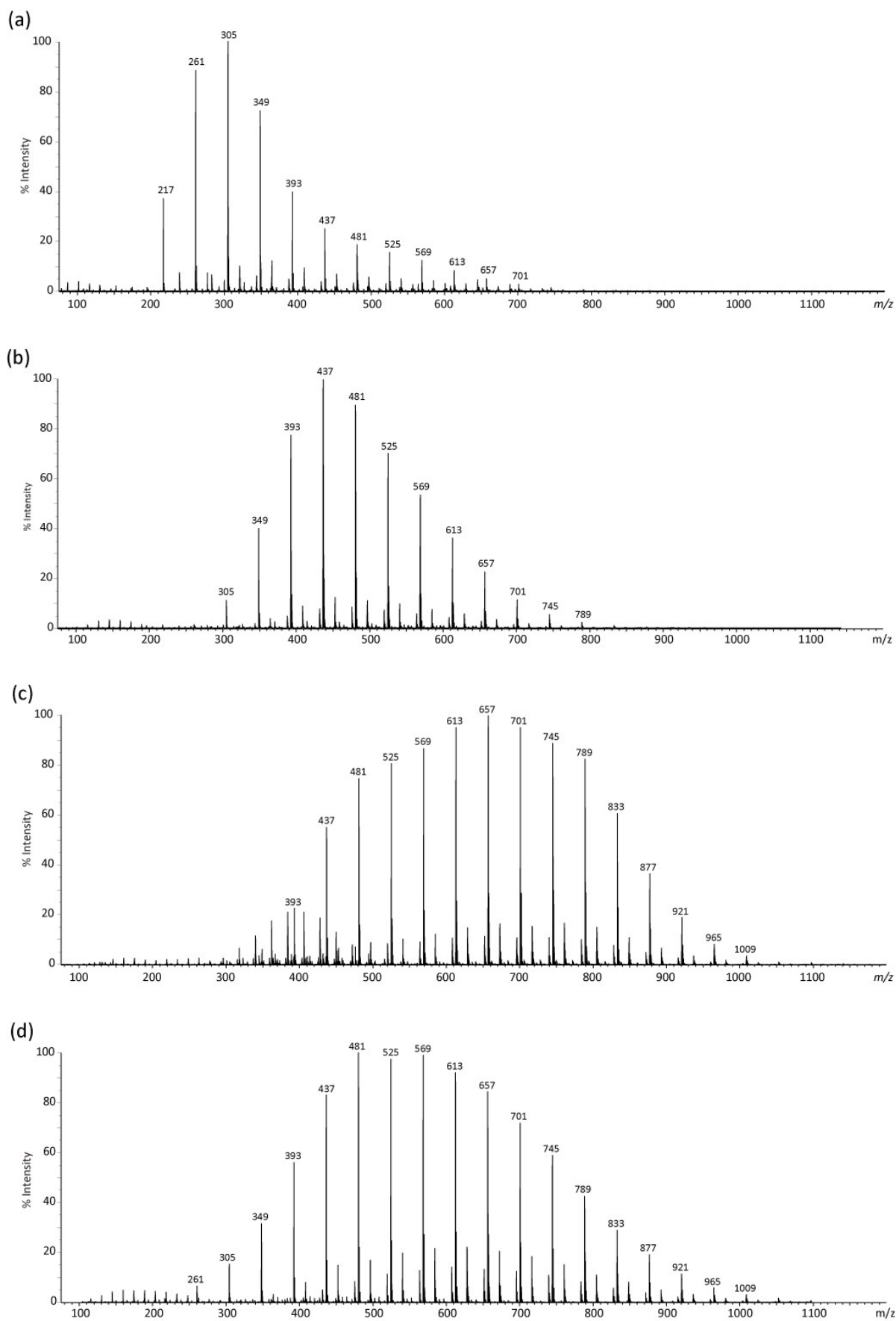
#### Gaussian modelling:

The Gaussian model used the following equation for the curve fitting in figures 2 and 3:

$$y = \frac{A}{\omega\sqrt{\pi/2}} \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{x-x_c}{\omega}\right)^2\right] + y_0$$

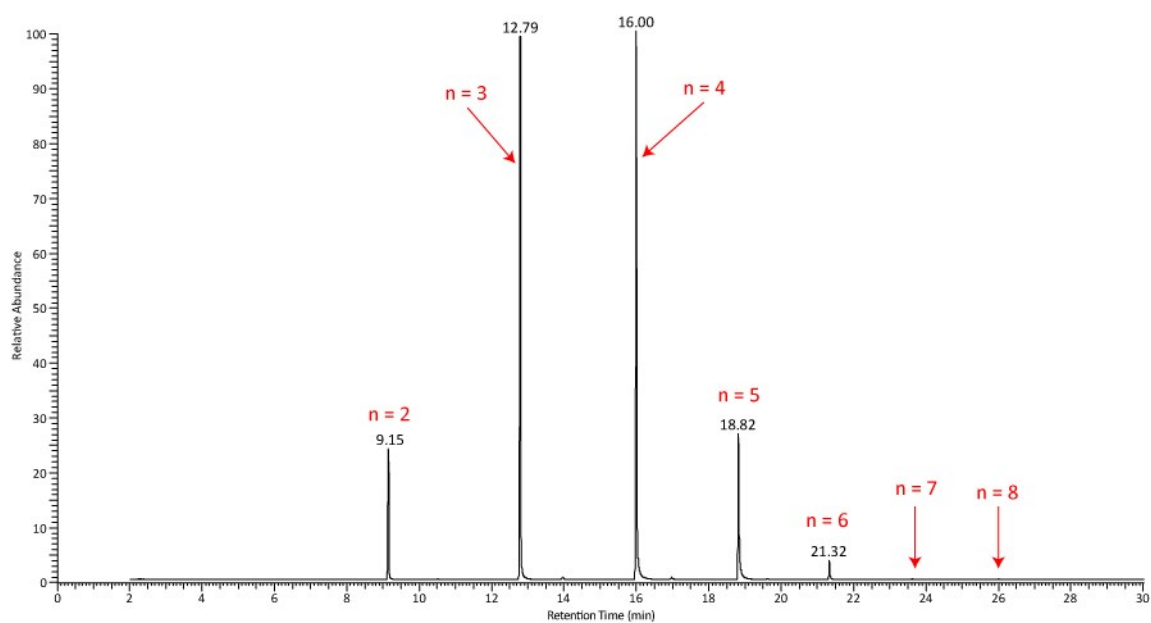
**Table S1:** Parameter values for the Gaussian modelling above.

Parameter	Value	Standard Error
Reduced $\chi^2$	1.56842x10 <sup>7</sup>	
Adjusted R Squared	0.97869	
$y_0$	-590.40659	1092.56816
$x_c$	9.36094	0.07417
$\omega$	4.08577	0.16752
$A$	415144.22146	17641.04104
$\sigma (\omega/2)$	2.04288	0.08376
FWHM	4.81063	0.19724
Height	81070.93444	2663.54797

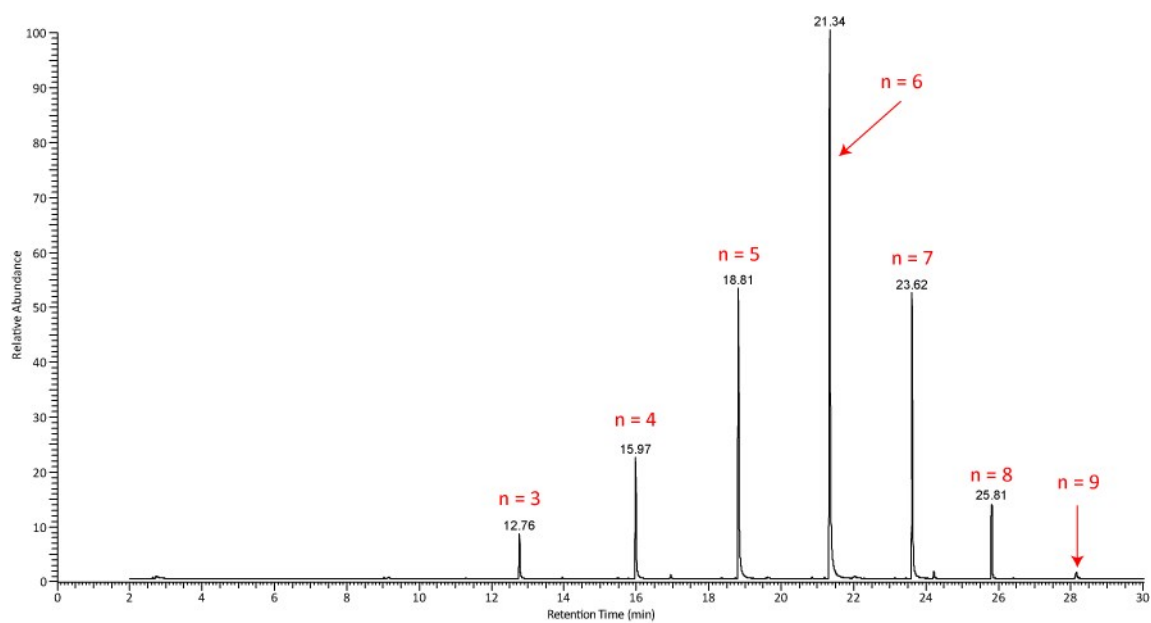


**Figure S1:** The ESI-MS analysis of PEG200 (a), PEG400 (b), PEG600 (c) and PEGMIX (d).

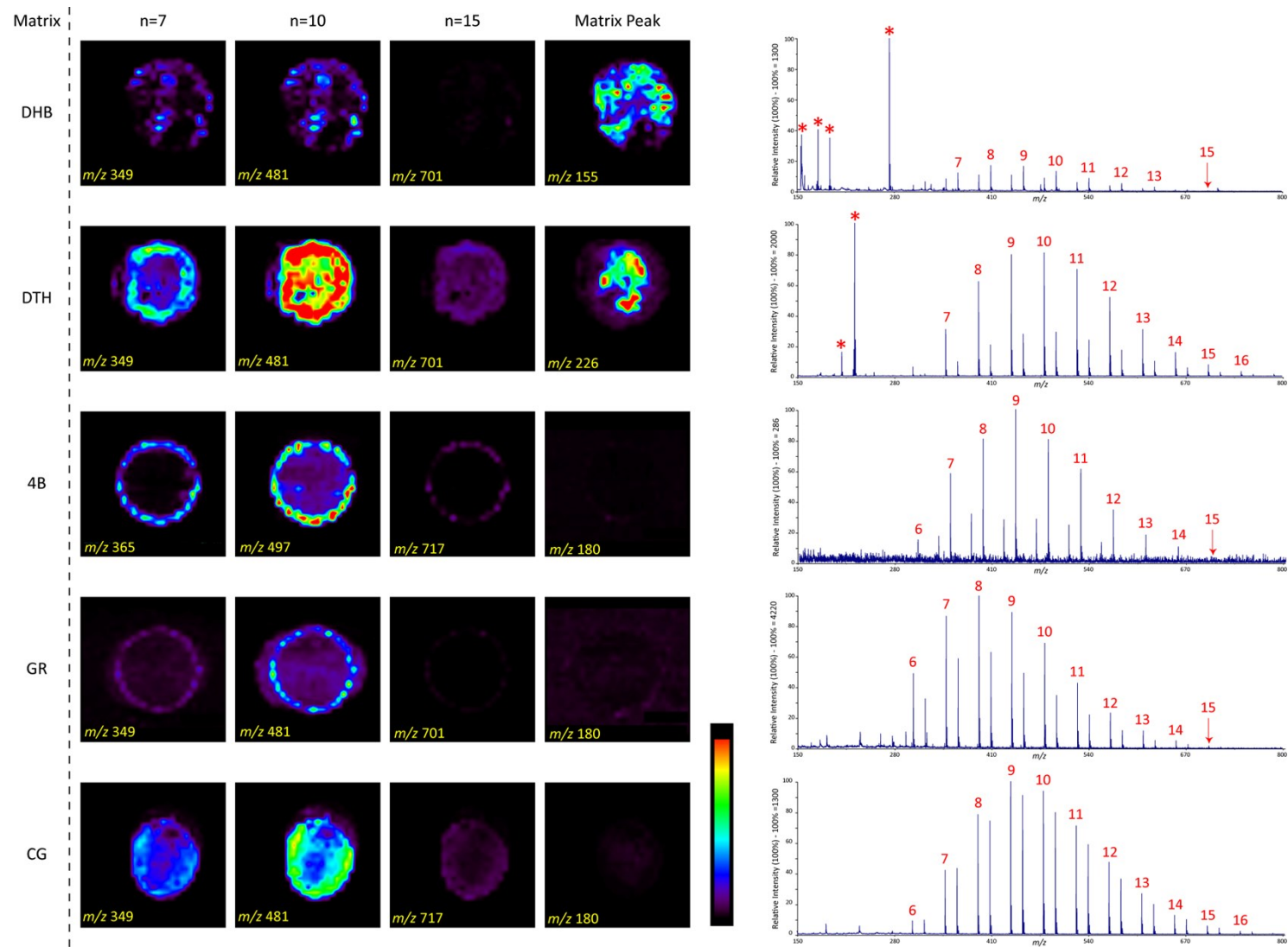
(a)



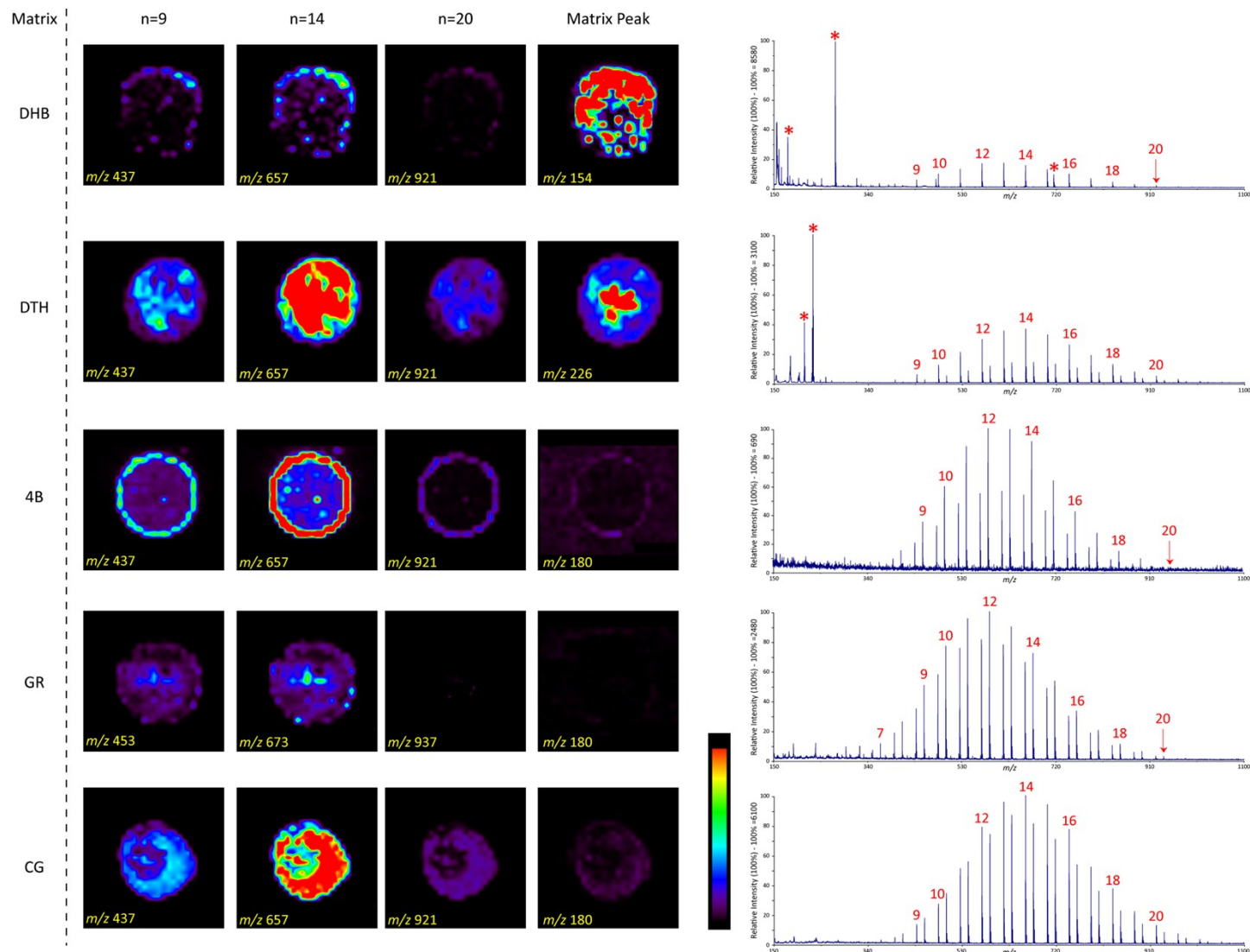
(b)



**Figure S2:** The GC-MS analysis of PEG200 (a), and PEG400 (b). The degree of polymerisation is labelled in red.

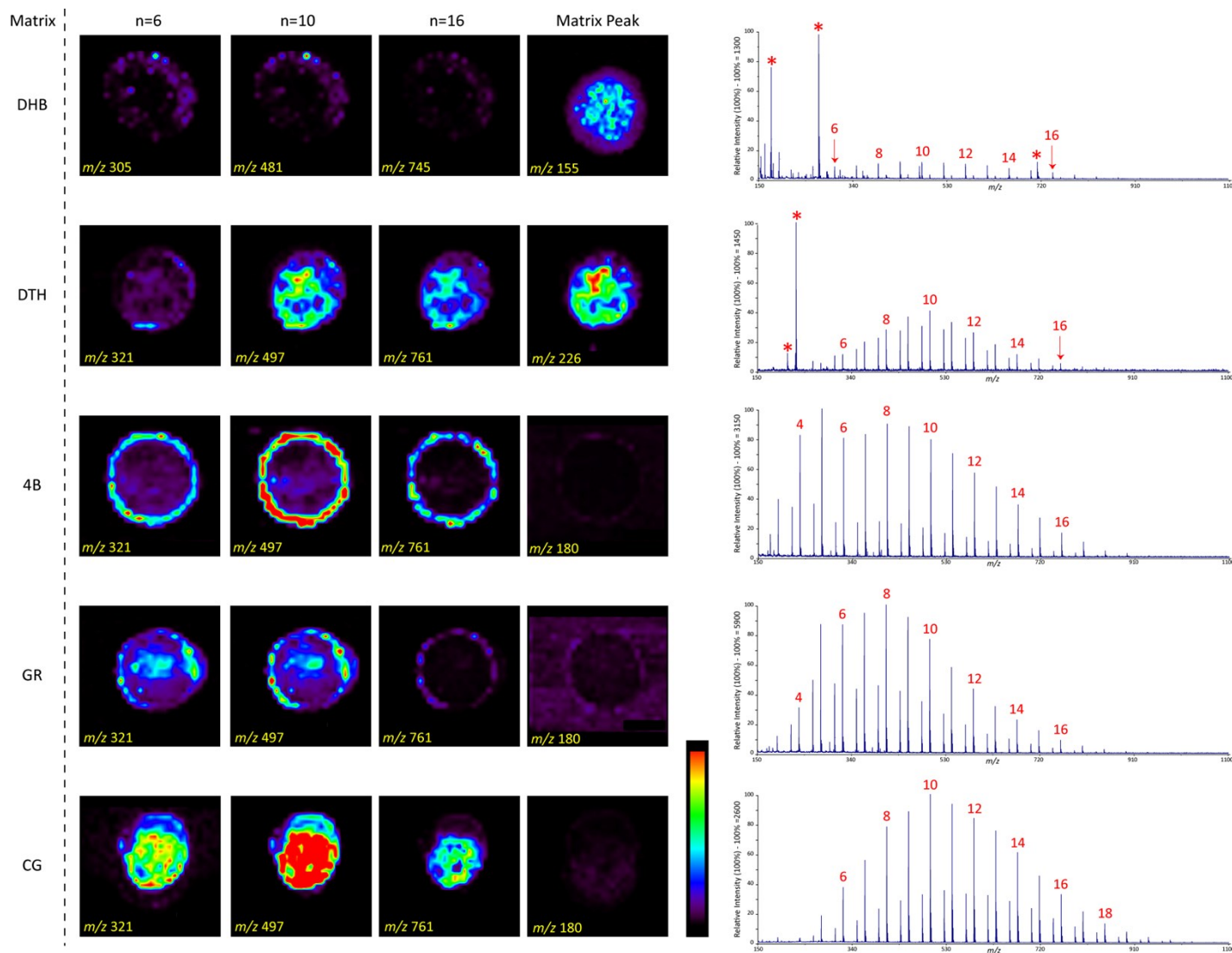


**Figure S3:** MALDI imaging of PEG400 with various matrices. The 5 matrices (DHB, DTH, 4B, GR and CG) are all imaged at fixed oligomer masses for the PEG400 ( $n = 7, 10$  and  $15$ ) and a monitoring mass for the matrix ( $m/z$  155 for DHB,  $m/z$  226 for DTH and  $m/z$  180 for 4B, GR and CG). A linear colour scale is also provided from red (high intensity) to purple/black (low intensity). The mass spectrum of the same spot is provided on the right-hand side. Matrix peaks for DHB and DTH are indicated by a red star and PEG peaks with the corresponding chain length in red.



**Figure S4:** MALDI imaging of PEG600 with various matrices. The 5 matrices (DHB, DTH, 4B, GR and CG) are all imaged at fixed oligomer masses for the PEG400 ( $n = 9, 14$  and  $20$ ) and a monitoring mass for the matrix ( $m/z$  155 for DHB,  $m/z$  226 for DTH and  $m/z$  180 for 4B, GR and CG). A linear colour

scale is also provided from red (high intensity) to purple/black (low intensity). The mass spectrum of the same spot is provided on the right-hand side. Matrix peaks for DHB and DTH are indicated by a red star and PEG peaks with the corresponding chain length in red.



**Figure S5:** MALDI imaging of a equimolar mix of PEG200, PEG400, PEG600 with various matrices. The 5 matrices (DHB, DTH, 4B, GR and CG) are all imaged at fixed oligomer masses for the PEG400 ( $n = 6, 10$  and  $16$ ) and a monitoring mass for the matrix ( $m/z$  155 for DHB,  $m/z$  226 for DTH and  $m/z$  180 for 4B, GR and CG). A linear colour scale is also provided from red (high intensity) to purple/black (low intensity). The mass spectrum of the same

spot is provided on the right-hand side. Matrix peaks for DHB and DTH are indicated by a red star and PEG peaks with the corresponding chain length in red.