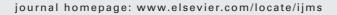
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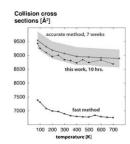
Regular Articles

1-10

A novel projection approximation algorithm for the fast and accurate computation of molecular collision cross sections (I). Method

Christian Bleiholder, Thomas Wyttenbach, Michael T. Bowers

▶ We develop the projected superposition approximation (PSA) to compute molecular collision cross sections measured in ion-mobility experiments. ▶ Molecular collision cross sections are computed as a projection approximation modified to account for collective size and shape effects. ▶ We show that the PSA algorithm is able to handle the geometries typical to proteins while being computationally highly efficient.



11-17

Collision-induced dissociation of polymer ions: Charge driven decomposition for sodium-cationized polylactides and isomeric end-group distinction

Julien De Winter, Olivier Coulembier, Philippe Dubois, Pascal Gerbaux

► An investigation of the CID behaviors of sodium-cationized polylactides is reported. ► Isomeric polymer ions with regioisomeric end-groups were submitted to dissociation. ► Competitive charge remote and charge driven dissociation processes were observed. ► The isomericend-group distinction is based on the charge induced reactions.

Charge driven fragmentation

18-25

Atmospheric pressure gas-phase ammonium/alkyl ammonium exchange studies of some crown ethers complexes using ion mobility spectrometry: A thermodynamic investigation and collision cross section measurements

Naader Alizadeh, Parvin Shahdousti, Samaneh Nabavi, Mahmoud Tabrizchi

► The effect of crown ring size on the guest-exchange affinity was study by IMS. ► The dissociation of primary crown ether-ammonium complexes is the determinant step. ► 18C6-ammonium complexes show the lowest guest-exchange affinity. ► 12C4-ammonium complexes show the highest guest-exchange affinity. ► 15C5 showed a gas phase selectivity binding to normal alkyl amine isomers.



 $\mathrm{NH_4}^+\text{-}15\text{-}\mathrm{Crown}\text{-}5 + \mathrm{R-}\mathrm{NH_3}^+ \to \mathrm{R-}\mathrm{NH_3}^+\text{-}15\text{-}\mathrm{Crown}\text{-}5 + \mathrm{NH_3}^+$

iv Contents

26-34

An ion trap CIMS instrument for combined measurements of atmospheric OH and H_2SO_4 : First test measurements above and inside the planetary boundary layer

Heinfried Aufmhoff, Markus Hanke, Jens Uecker, Hans Schlager, Frank Arnold

► Atmospheric OH and H₂SO₄ can be measured sensitively with an ion trap mass spectrometer.

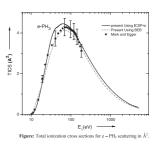
► We developed and built a calibration source and quantified these measurements. ► Our H₂SO₄ measurements helped to get new insights into new particle formation events. ► Fragmentation of product ions verified the chemical ionization detection method.

35-40

Electron impact total ionization cross sections for H₂S, PH₃, HCHO and HCOOH

Minaxi Vinodkumar, Harshad Bhutadia, Chetan Limbachiya, K.N. Joshipura

▶ Electron impact ionization for simple targets (HCHO, HCOOH, PH $_3$ and H $_2$ S). ▶ We have used improved complex scattering potential-ionization contribution (ICSP-ic) method for the calculation of Q_{ion} . ▶ Thetotal inelastic cross sections (Q_{inel}) are calculated using SCOP formalism.

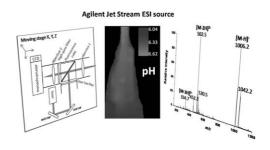


41-48

Relation between charge state distributions of peptide anions and pH changes in the electrospray plume. A mass spectrometry and optical spectroscopy investigation

Marion Girod, Xavier Dagany, Rodolphe Antoine, Philippe Dugourd

► We couple a fluorescence set-up to an Agilent electrospray mass spectrometer. ► Investigation of the pH changes in the electrospray. ► Charge states for peptide anions are controlled by the pH of the droplets.

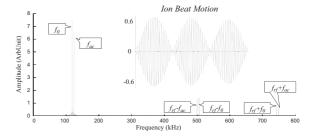


49-55

Modeling of ion transient response to dipolar AC excitation in a quadrupole ion trap

Wei Xu, William J. Chappell, Zheng Ouyang

▶ The initial transient stage of the ion motion in response to dipolar excitation is modeled. ▶ The ion motion amplitude at various frequencycan be characterized. ▶ The ion bunching and ion beat motion phenomenon can be explained using this model.



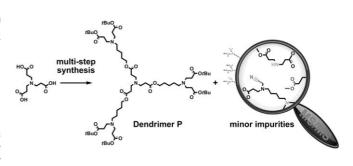
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56-64

Electrospray tandem mass spectrometry of poly (amino) ester dendrimers: Dissociation rules and structural characterization of defective molecules

Aura Tintaru, Christophe Chendo, Valérie Monnier, Camille Bouillon, Gilles Quéléver, Ling Peng, Laurence Charles

► CID of poly(amino)ester dendrimer with tert-butyl terminations has been established. ► Deviation from this reference behavior allowed defective dendrimers to be characterized. ► Propagation of defects in these dendrimer synthesis could be established.

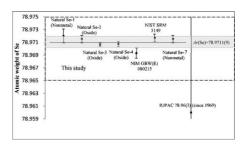


65 - 70

Absolute isotopic composition and atomic weight of selenium using multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry

Jun Wang, Tongxiang Ren, Hai Lu, Tao Zhou, Motian Zhao

▶ The absolute isotopic composition of Se has been determined by collision cell MC-ICP-MS in this study. Two series of synthetic isotope mixtures which gravimetrically prepared with enriched isotope materials ⁷⁶Se, ⁷⁸Se and ⁸²Se were used to correct the MC-ICP-MS. Three enriched isotope materials were further purified separately by sublimation in a specially designed vacuum vessel. Measurements of seven natural selenium samples including Se NIST SRM 3149 yielded the new atomic weight of selenium as 78.9711(9).

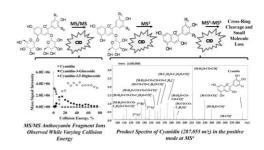


71-80

Structural characterization of cyanidin-3,5-diglucoside and pelargonidin-3,5-diglucoside anthocyanins: Multi-dimensional fragmentation pathways using high performance liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-ion trap-time of flight mass spectrometry

Jeremy S. Barnes, Kevin A. Schug

▶ Anthocyanin diglucosides were identified from a rose using LC-ESI-IT-TOF-MS. ▶ The collision energy of the trap at each MS stage was opti-mized for fragmentation. ▶ Diagnostic fragments from cross-ring cleavage and small molecule loss were identified. ▶ The compounds were differentiated based on their higher order fragmentation patterns. ▶ A computational study was used to further characterize fragmentation.

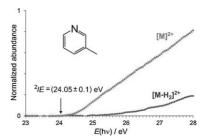


81-88

Energetics and rearrangements of the isomeric picoline dications

Lucie Ducháčková, Juraj Jašík, Ján Žabka, Daniela Ascenzi, Emilie-Laure Zins, Detlef Schröder, Stephen D. Price, Christian Alcaraz, Jana Roithová

► The double ionization threshold (2IE) for β -picoline is 24.05 ± 0.1 eV. ► 2IE of β -picoline is about 0.5 eV lower than 2IE of α - and γ -picolines. ► β -picoline dication is generated preferentially in the singlet ground state. ► α -and γ -picolines are generated as mixtures of singlet and triplet states.



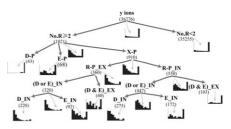
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89-97

A comprehensive investigation of proline fragmentation behavior in low-energy collision-induced dissociation peptide mass spectra

Nai-ping Dong, Liang-xiao Zhang, Yi-zeng Liang

▶ More than 130 000 proline-containing peptides mass spectra are investigated. ▶ Proline effect could be suppressed by chemically drivenspecific effect. ▶ Proline effect is significantly affected by position of proline in peptides. ▶ New interpretation for proline effect is proposed.



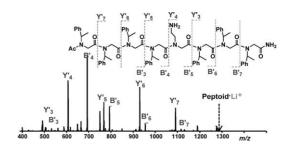
Proline fragmentation map (part)

98-108

Tandem mass spectrometry studies of protonated and alkali metalated peptoids: Enhanced sequence coverage by metal cation addition

Kiran K. Morishetti, Scott C. Russell, Xiaoning Zhao, David B. Robinson, Jianhua Ren

► Charged oligo-peptoids exhibited characteristic fragmentation patterns under CID conditions. ► Protonated peptoids dissociated by pro-ducing the ions mainly retaining the C-termini. ► Alkali metalated peptoids fragmented by forming the ions with both the N- and the C-termini. ► A mobile metal cation mechanism was proposed.

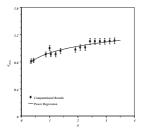


109-113

Numerical investigation of stability regions in a cylindrical ion trap

Houshyar Noshad, Behjat-Sadat Kariman

▶ We analyzed a cylindrical ion trap using the fifth-order Runge–Kutta (RK5) method. ▶ We computed three stability regions of the trapusing the RK5 and RK6 techniques. ▶ The ratio of the area of a region for the CIT to that of a Paul trap is same. ▶ The effect of the trapdimensions on the first stability region was investigated. ▶ The area of the second region is enlarged by doubling the trap sizes.

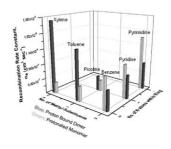


114-117

The effect of N-heteroatoms and CH_3 substituents on dissociative electron–ion recombination of protonated single six membered ring compounds at room temperature

David S. Osborne Jr, Patrick A. Lawson, Nigel G. Adams

▶ Protonated ring rates increase with number of nitrogens within the ring. ▶ Protonated ring rates decrease with the number of methyladditions. ▶ Proton bound ring dimers have the opposite effect of the protonated forms. ▶ Isomeric form has little effect on the rate.



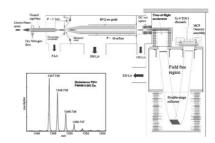
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118-125

A TOF mass spectrometer for the study of noncovalent complexes

V.I. Kozlovski, L.J. Donald, V.M. Collado, V. Spicer, A.V. Loboda, I.V. Chernushevich, W. Ens, K.G. Standing

▶ We have constructed a new time-of-flight mass spectrometer with ESI source. ▶ Accelerating voltageof 16 kV improves both transmission and detection efficiency. ▶ Quadrupole ion cooling and a two-stageion mirror give mass resolution up to 18,000. ▶ High m/z compounds can be seen with no resolutionloss at low m/z. ▶ The mass accuracy for noncovalent compounds is in the range of 30–40 ppm.

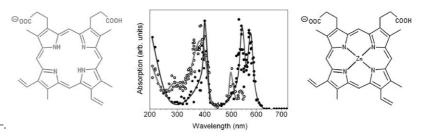


126-132

Gas-phase action spectroscopy of protoporphyrin IX (PP) and zinc-PP anions from 210 nm to 720 nm

Jean Ann Wyer, Camilla Skinnerup Jensen, Steen Brøndsted Nielsen

► Action spectra of gas-phase protoporphyrin IX (PP) and zinc-PP anions were measured. ► The action spectra of isolated chromophores arevaluable for protein biospectroscopy. ► Time spectra at each wavelength were measured. ► Absorption bands were measured at 299 nm, 386 nm, 499 nm, 535 nm and 581 nm for PP-. ► Absorption bands were measured at 401 nm, 542 nm and 576 nm for ZnPP-.



Short communication

133-136

Cleavage of multiple disulfide bonds in insulin via gold cationization and collision-induced dissociation

Marija Mentinova, Scott A. McLuckey

▶ 1 or 2 Au cations are inserted into multiply protonated insulin via ion/ion reactions. ▶ Incorporation of 2 Au cations leads to separation ofthe two chains of insulin. ▶ Both gold cations remain in the same chain upon separation.