

Peptide Sulfinyl Radical Ions: Gas-Phase Formation, Unimolecular Dissociation, and Ion/Molecule Reactions

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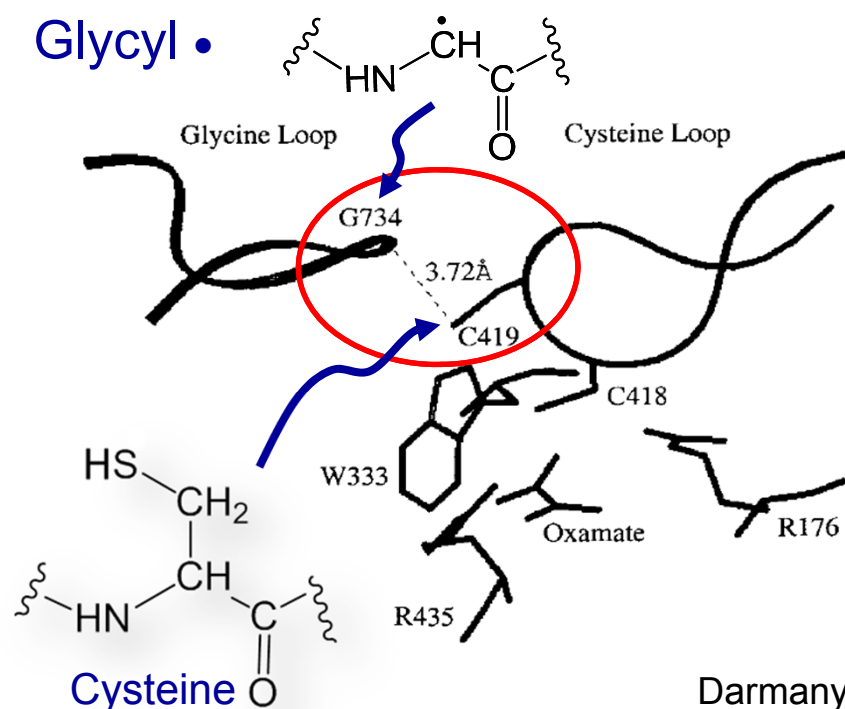
Introduction

- Sulfinyl radical (-SO•)
 - Photolysis of sulfoxide (sulfur cycle)

$$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO} + h\nu \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{SO}\cdot + \cdot\text{CH}_3$$

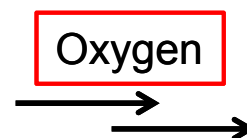
$$\text{HSO}\cdot \quad \text{CH}_3\text{SO}\cdot \quad \text{ArSO}\cdot$$
 - Observed in protein system

Inactivation of Pyruvate Formate-Lyase (PFL)

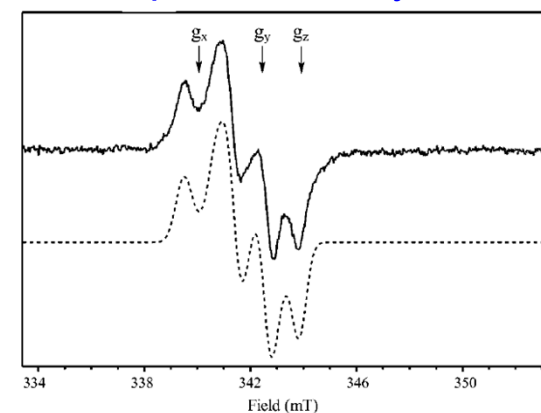


Enzyme with Radical

- Storage site: Glycyl radical
- Active site: Thiyl radical

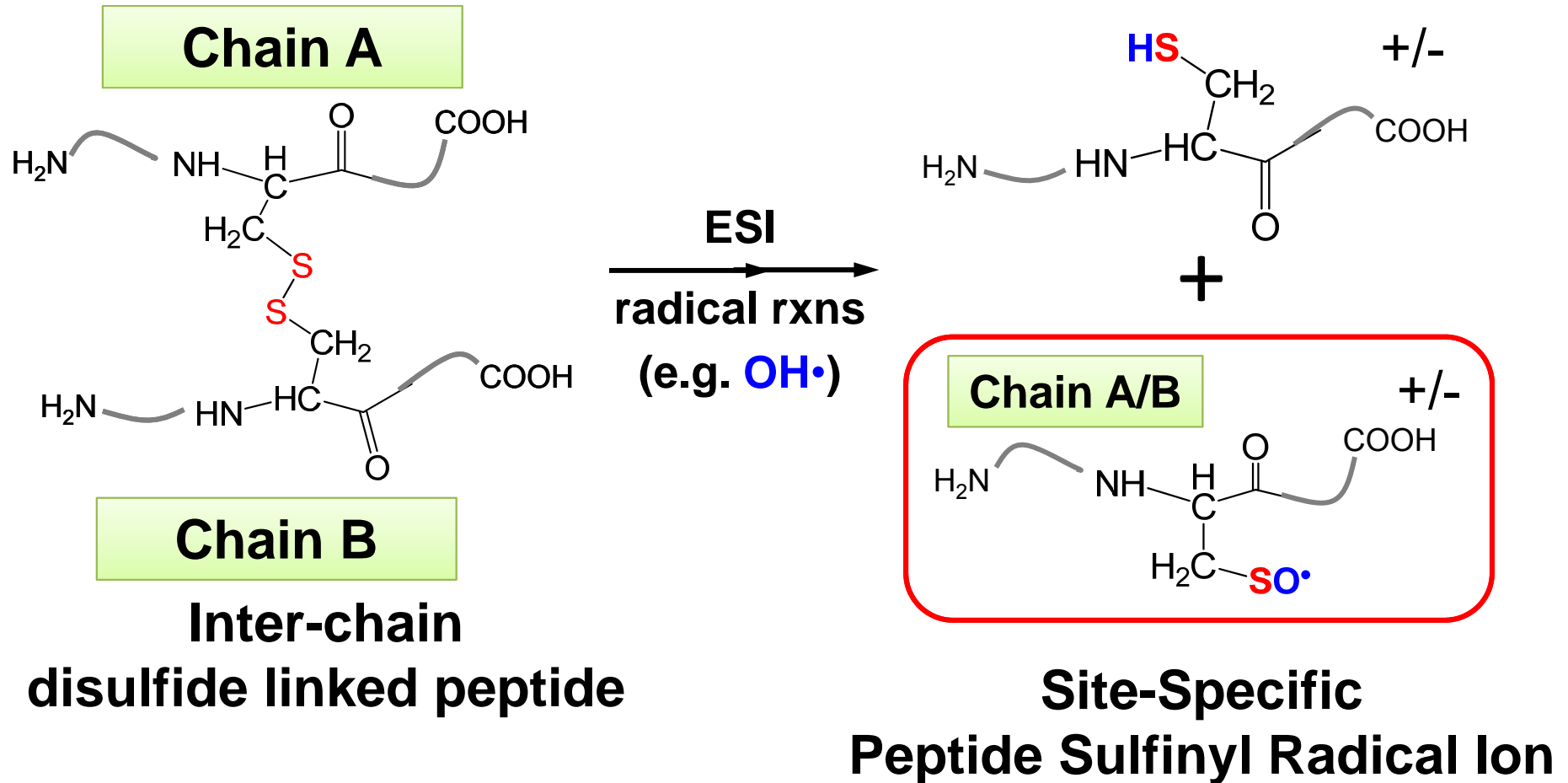


ESR of protein sulfinyl radical



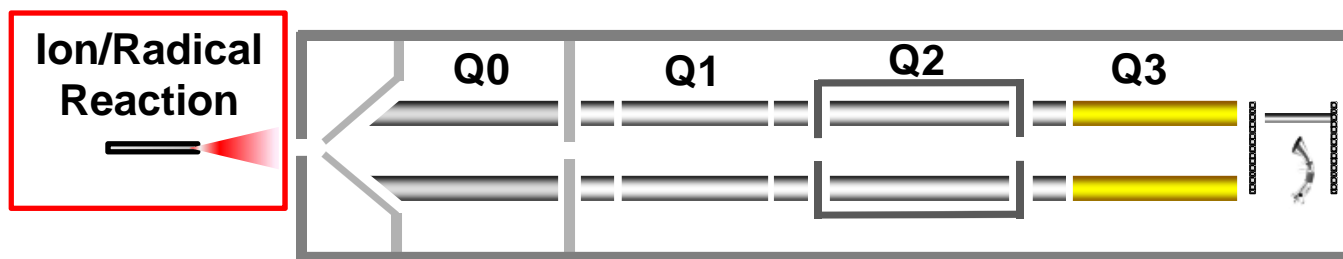
Darmanyan A.P. et al, *J. Phys. Chem. A.* **1997**, 101(37), 6855-6863
 Gault J.W.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, 122, 2035-2040

Formation of Site-Specific Sulfinyl Radical



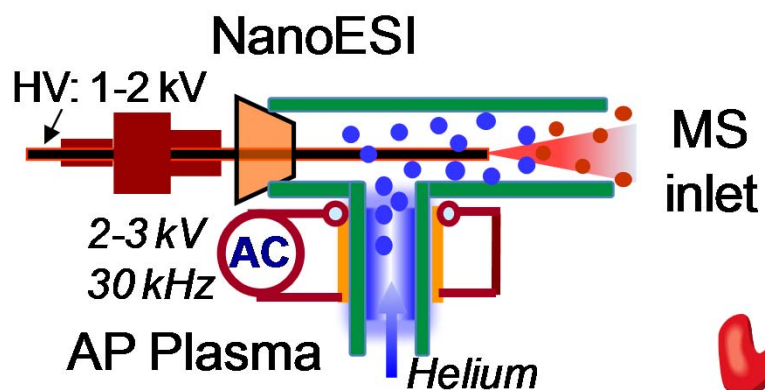
- Easy to determine the site of sulfinyl radical
- Change the polarity of ions easily.

Experiment Setup

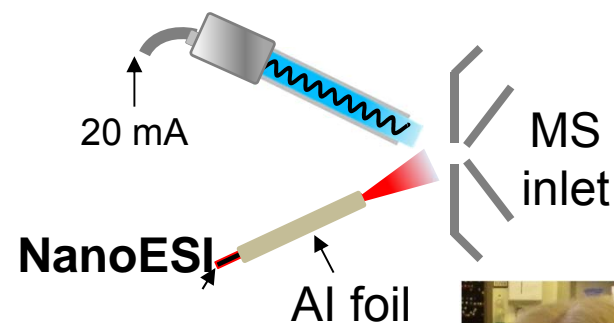


4000 QTRAP

1. Helium Atmospheric Pressure (AP) Low Temperature Plasma



2. Low Pressure Hg Lamp – 185 nm , 248 nm



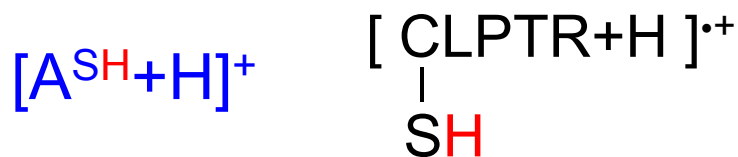
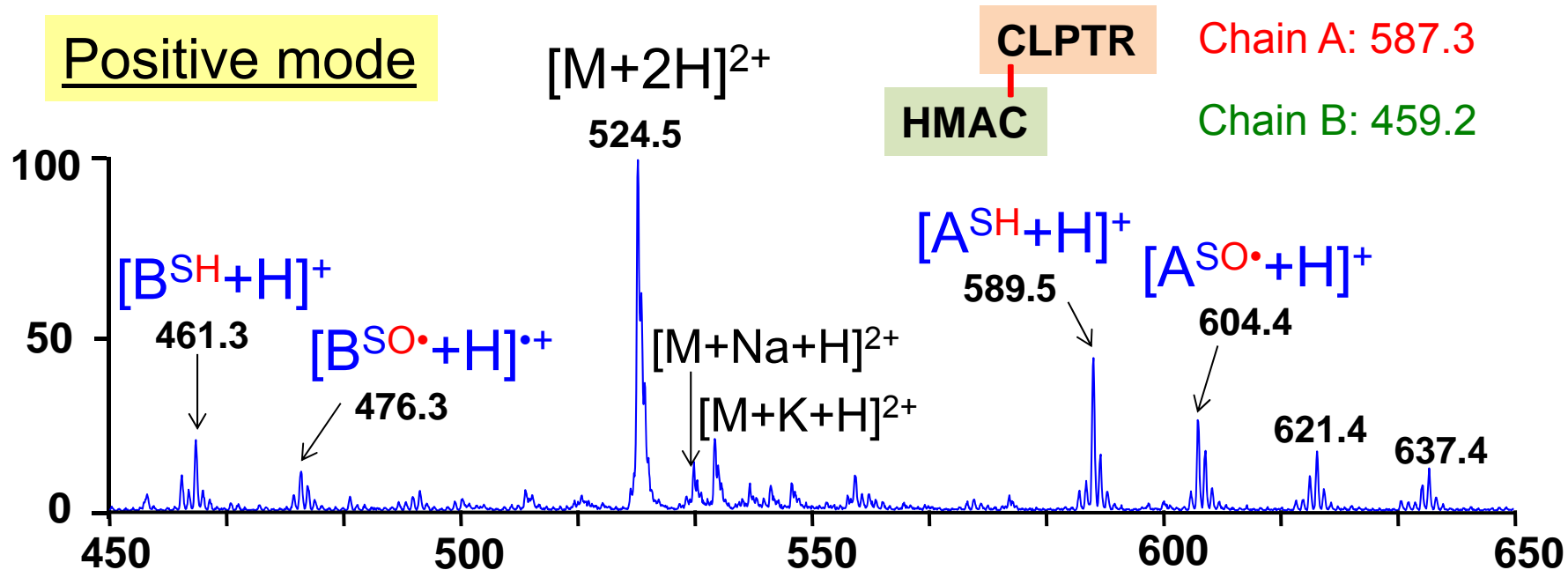
Wed. Poster
WP 760

Craig Stinson



Formation of Site-Specific Peptide Sulfinyl Radical Ions

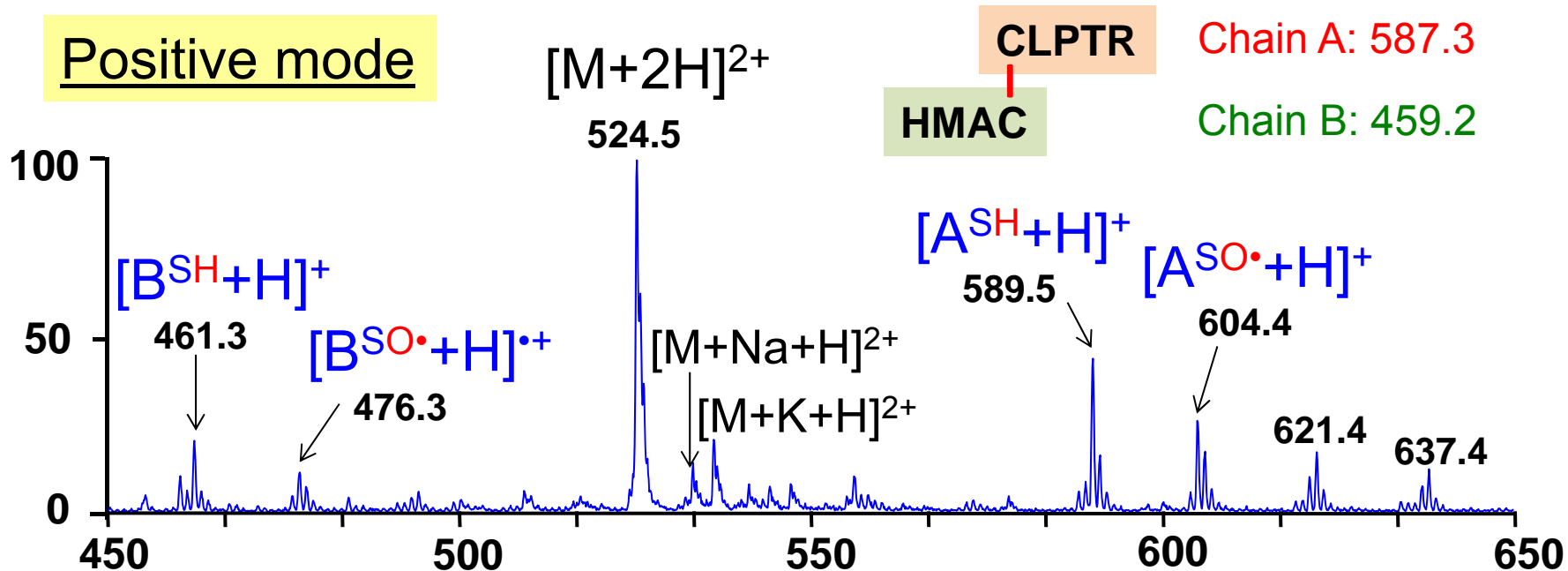
Formation of Site-Specific Peptide Sulfinyl Ion



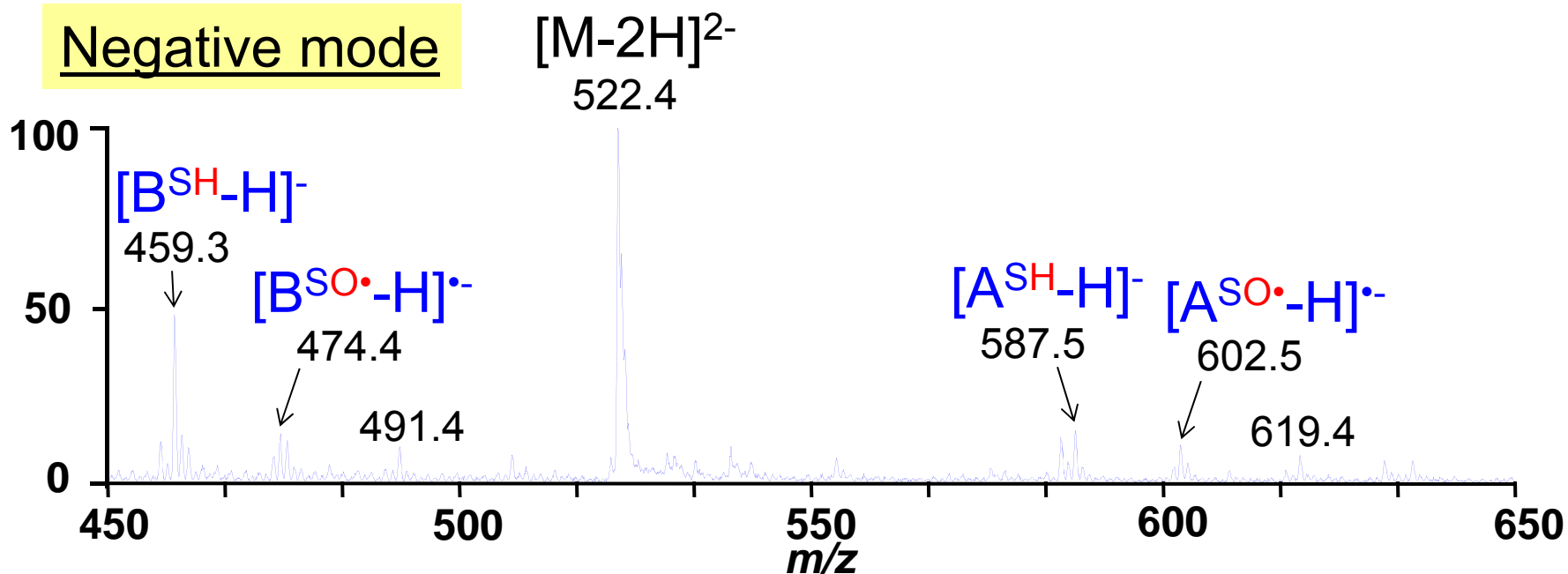
Sulfinyl Radical

Formation of Site-Specific Peptide Sulfinyl Ion

Positive mode



Negative mode

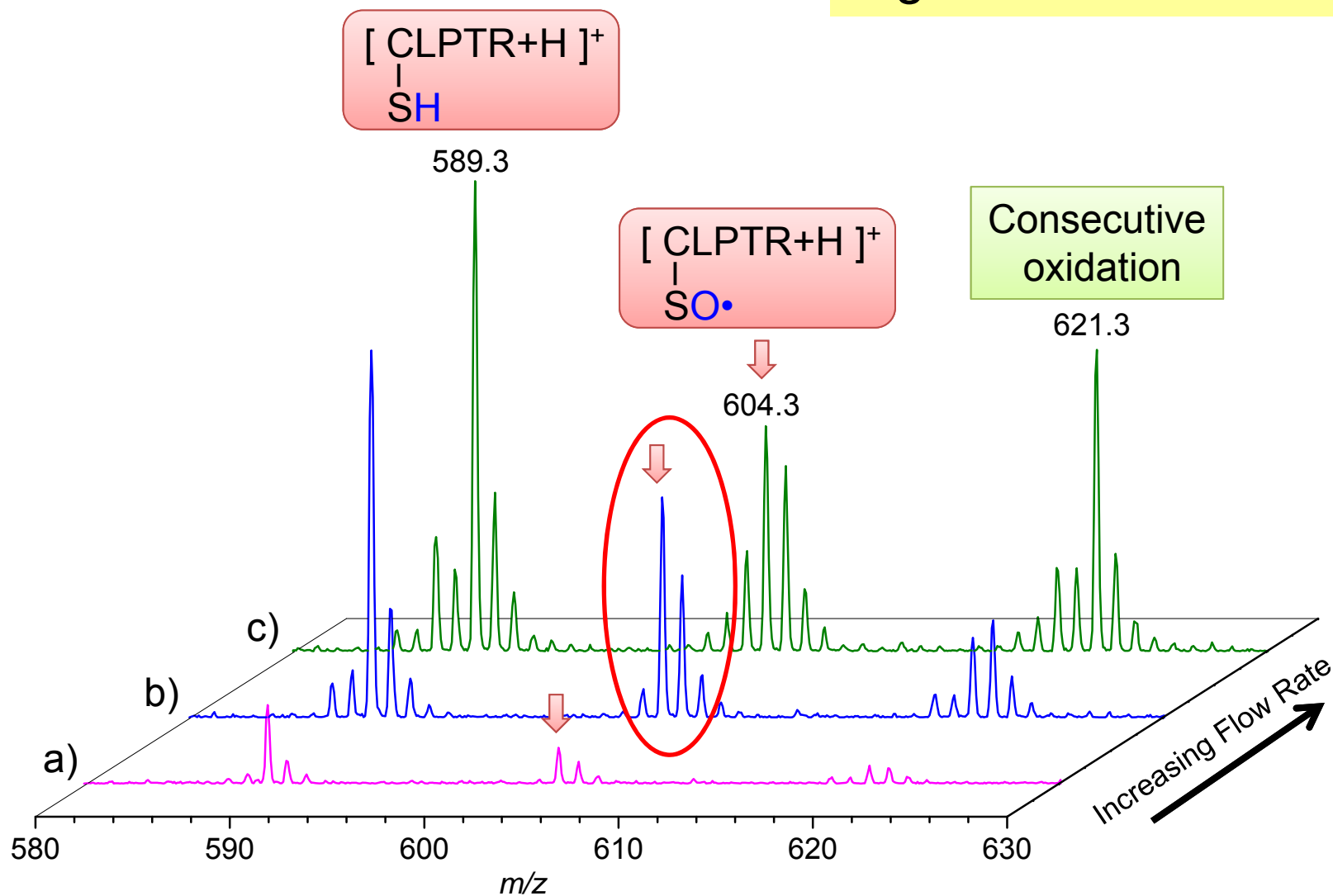


Formation of Sulfinyl Radical Ion

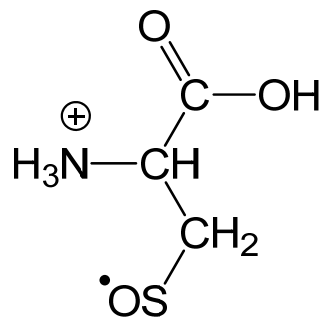
Higher Helium Flow Rate



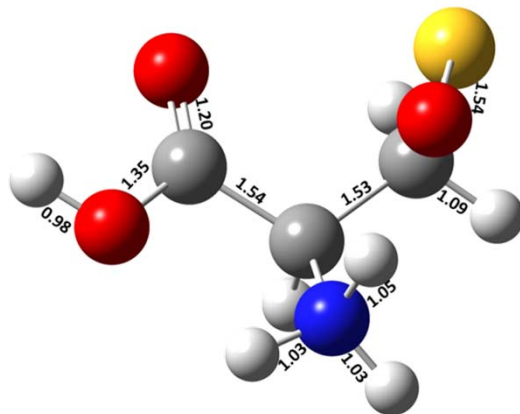
More Intense Plasma
Higher Radical Density



Structure of Cysteine Sulfinyl Radical Ions



Cys-SO•, 137 *m/z*



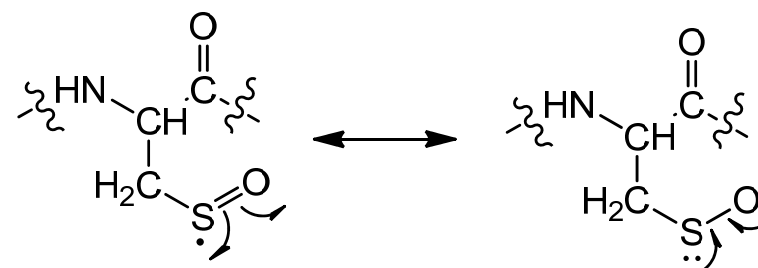
Chasity Love



Joe Francisco

Tue. Poster: TP 761

Cys-SO•	Spin densities
Neutral	S: 0.510 O: 0.488
Protonated at NH ₂	S: 0.543 O: 0.456
Protonated at C=O	S: 0.552 O: 0.453



Protonation	Energy
NH ₂	0 kJ/mol
C=O	+112.9 kJ/mol

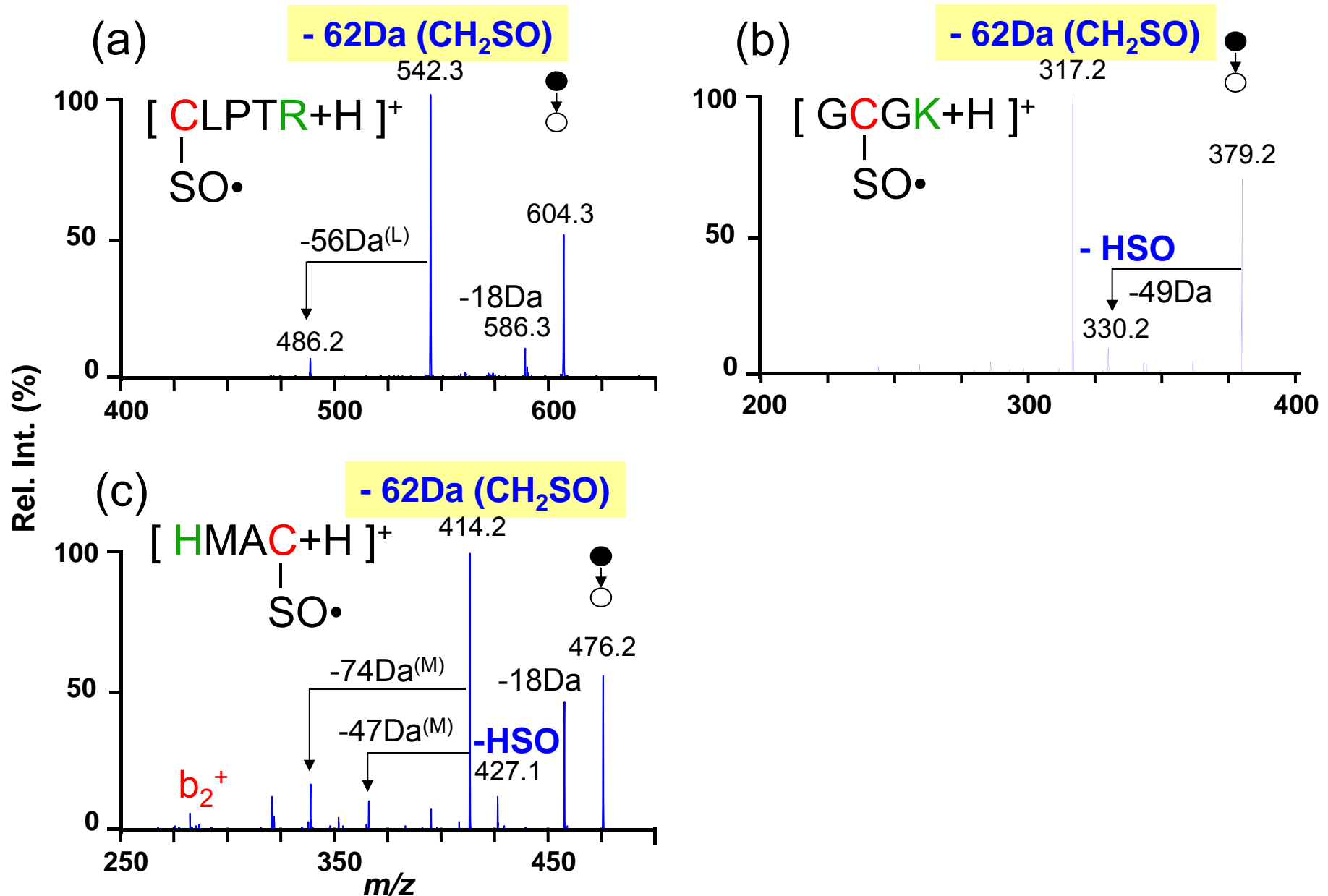
Distonic Ion!

All calculation was carried out using Gaussian, MP2/6-31G and B3LYP/6-31G*

Collisional Induced Dissociation (CID) of Peptide Sulfinyl Radical Ions

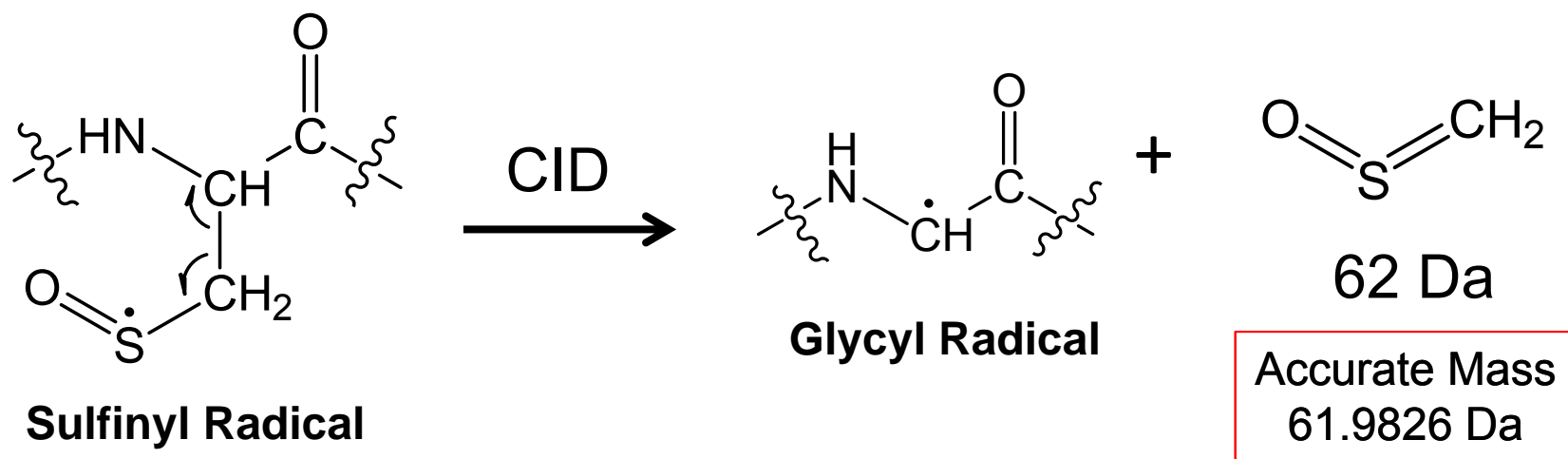
- Radical v.s. Charge Driven Dissociation

Ion trap CID of Peptide Sulfinyl Cation



Loss of 62 Da (CH₂SO)

Radical Directed Dissociation

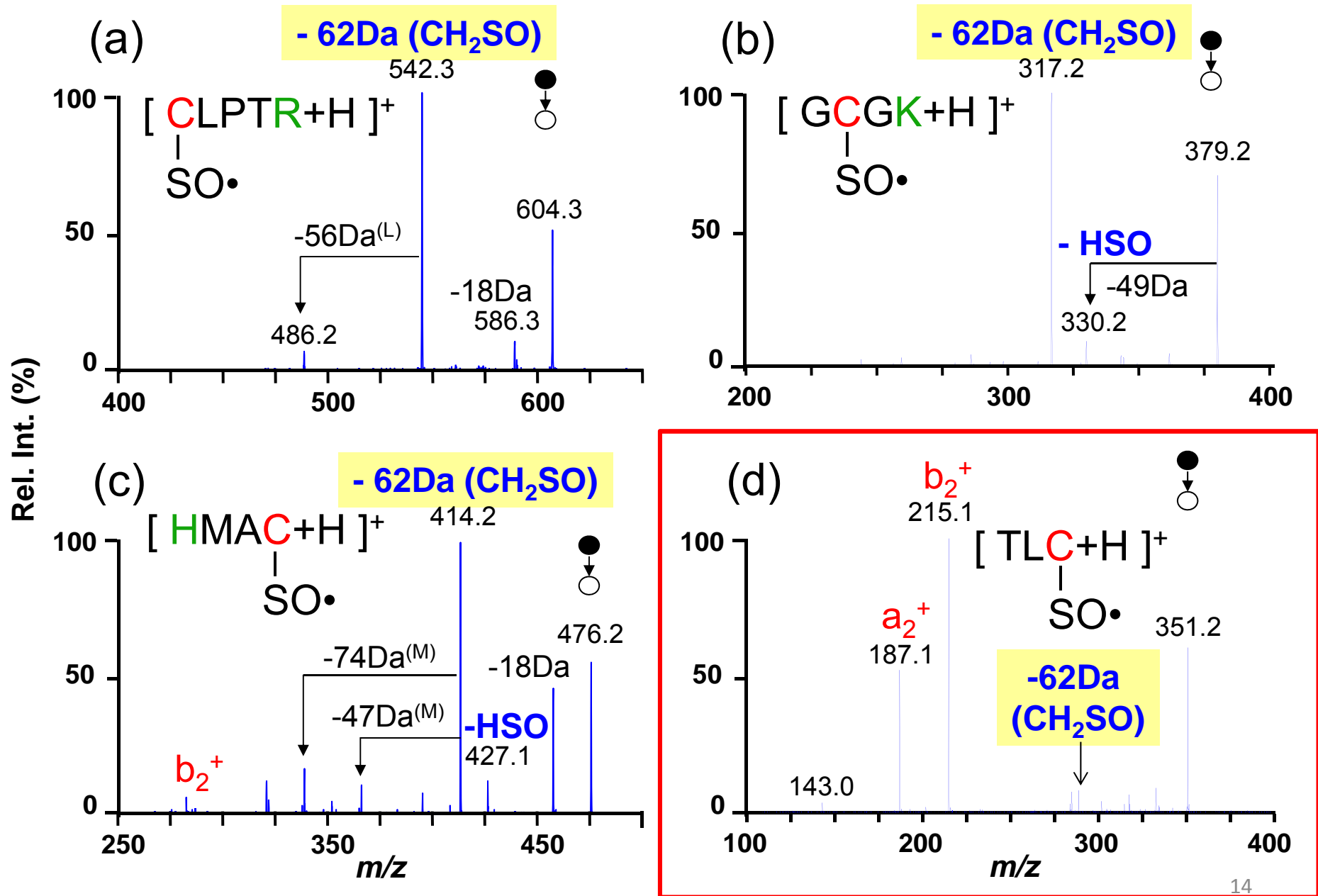


Activation energy: **38.7 ± 1.4 kcal/mol**

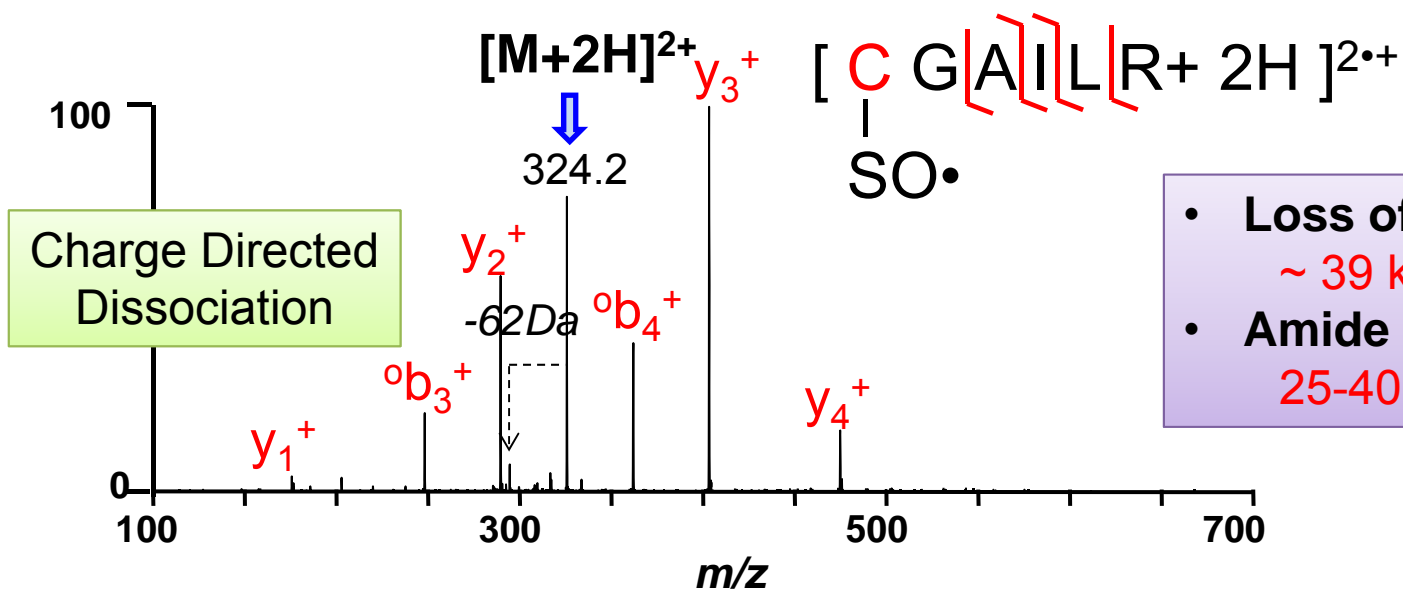
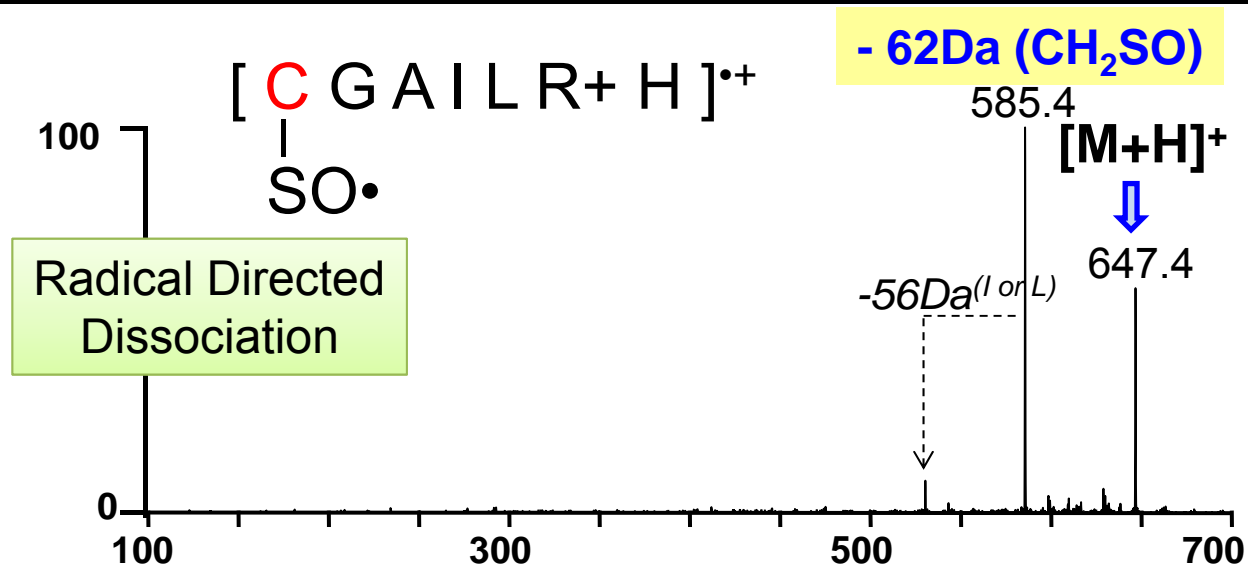
* Calculation based on neutral cysteine sulfanyl radical

Activation energy for amide bond cleavage: **25-40 kcal/mol**

Ion trap CID of Peptide Sulfinyl Cation

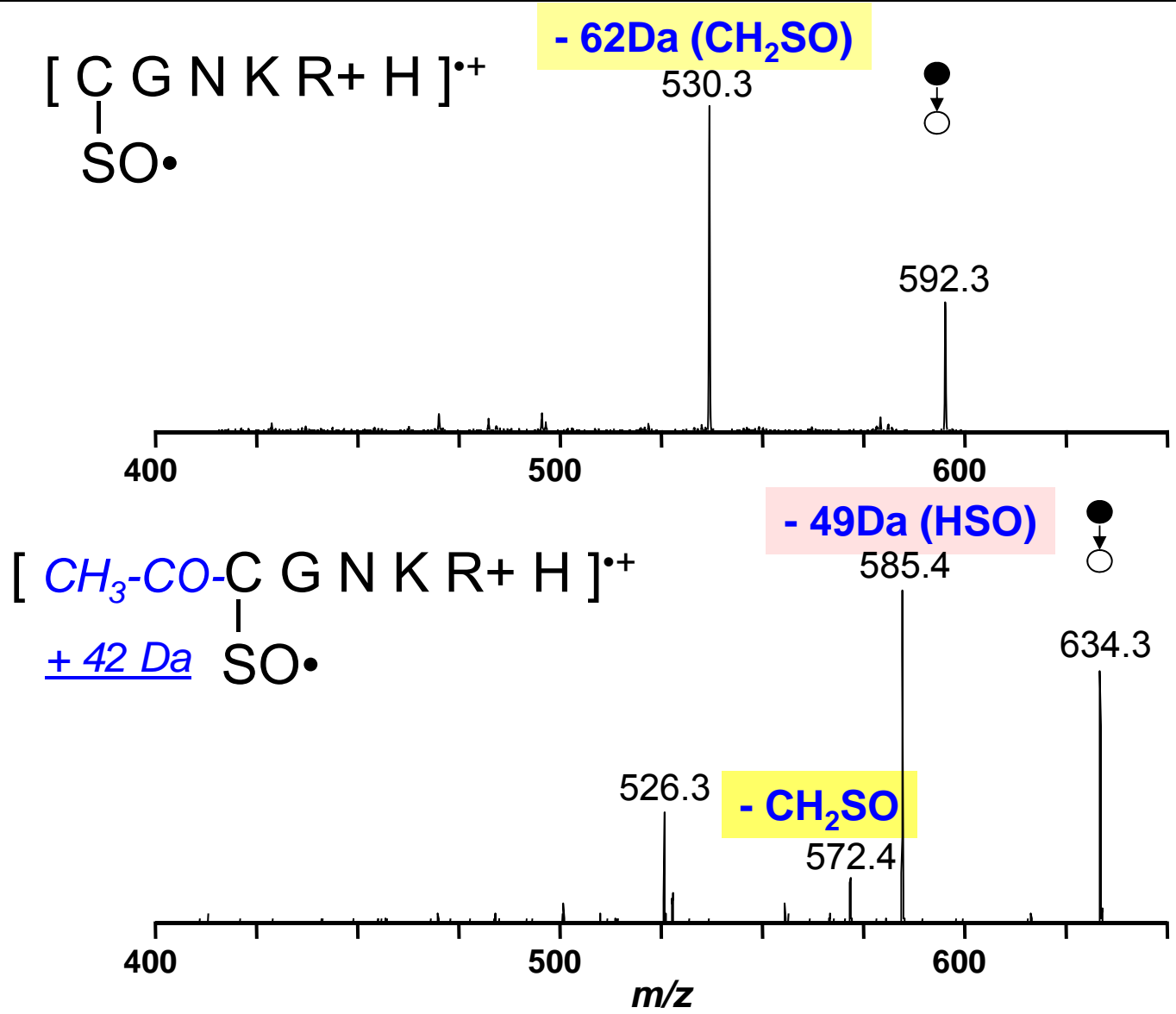


Radical v.s. Charge Directed Dissociation - Charge States



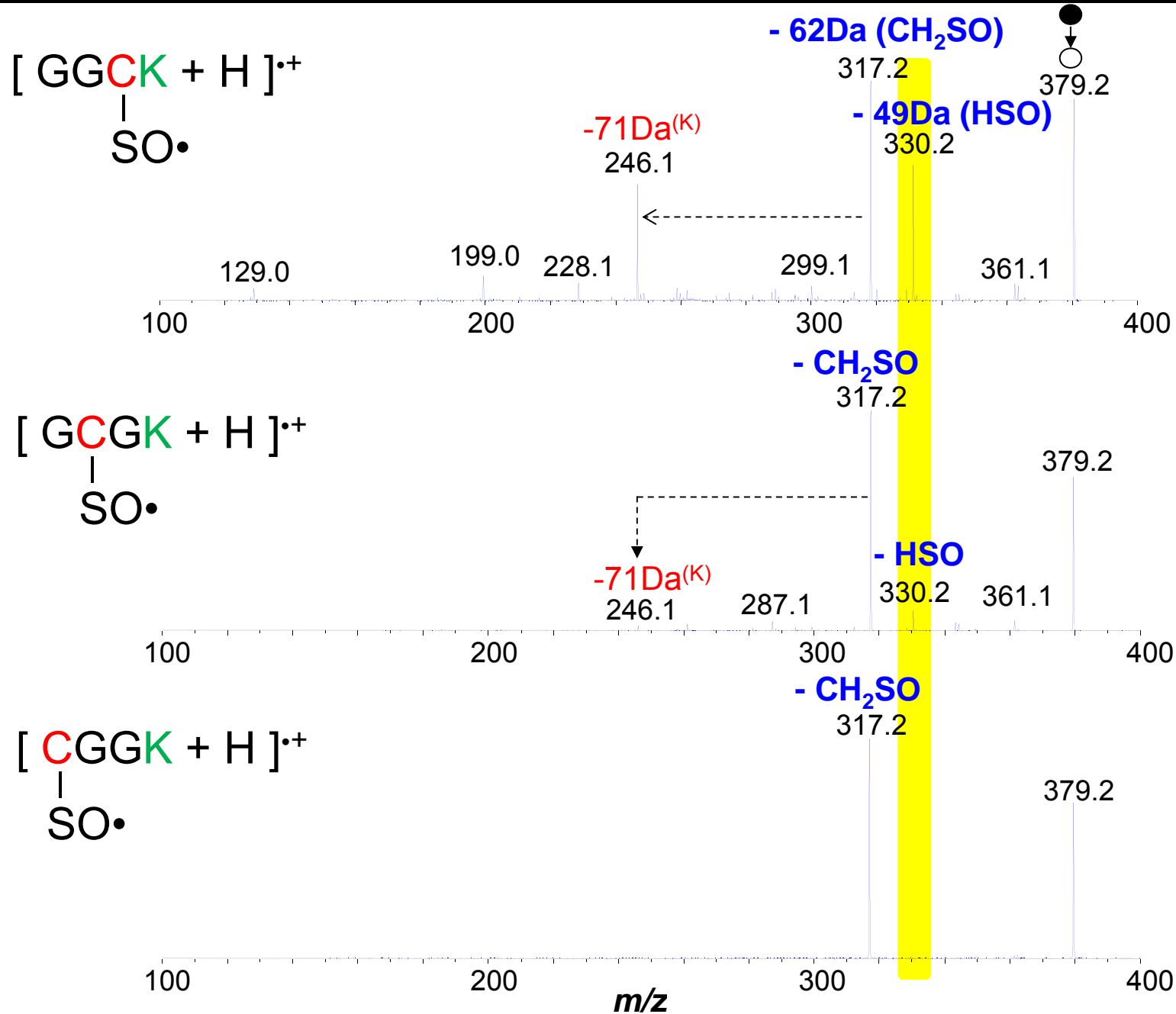
- Loss of CH_2SO
~ 39 kcal/mol
- Amide bond cleavage
25-40 kcal/mol

N-terminal Acetylation

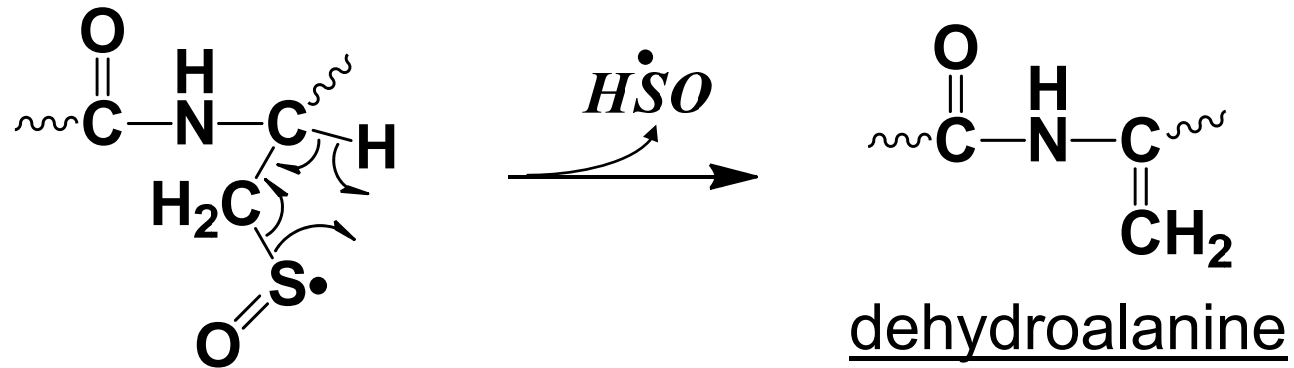
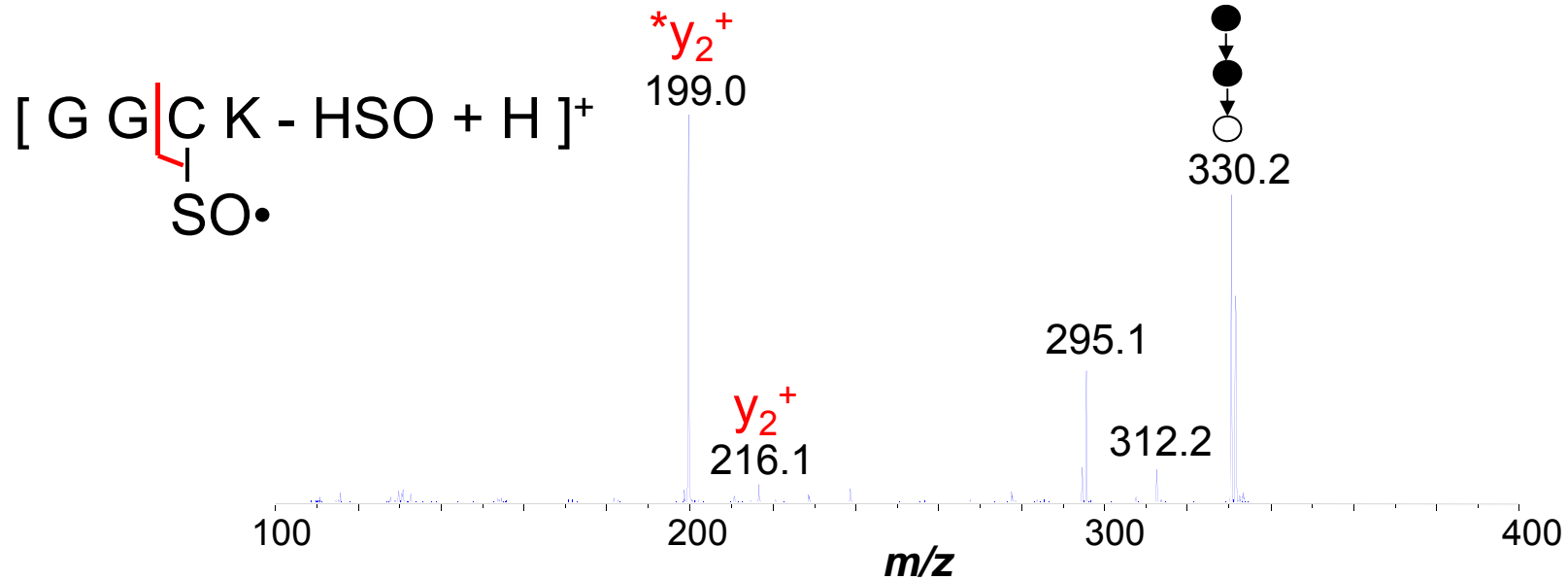


Acetylation can promote 49Da (HSO) loss!

Charge/Radical Location

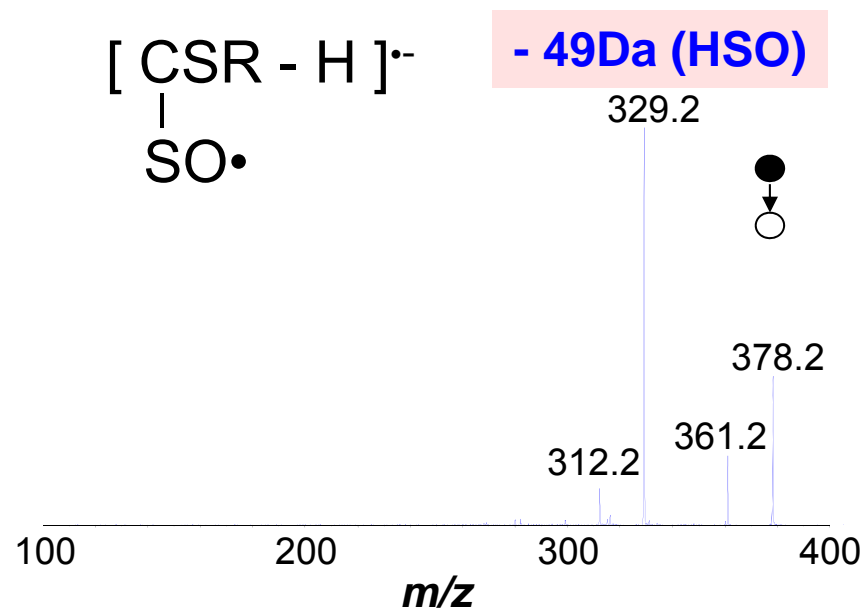
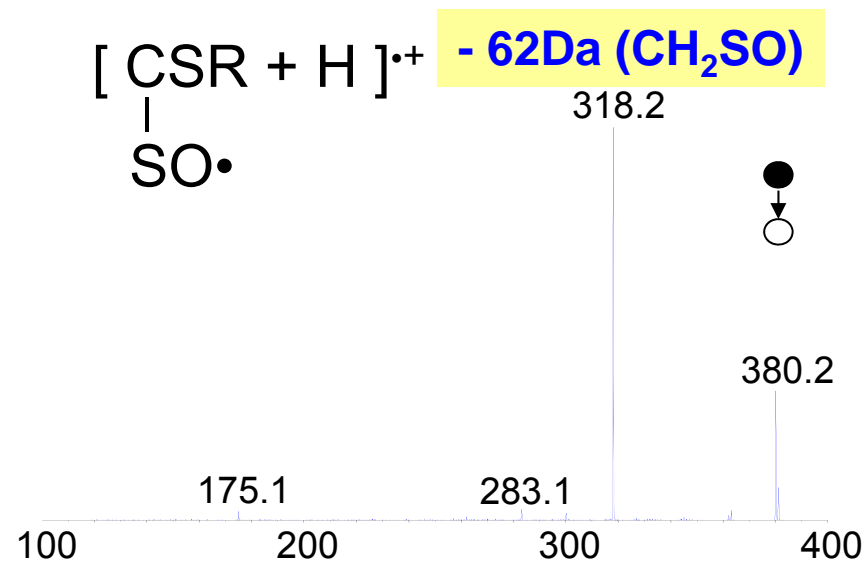


Loss of 49Da (HSO•)



But somehow affected by charge...

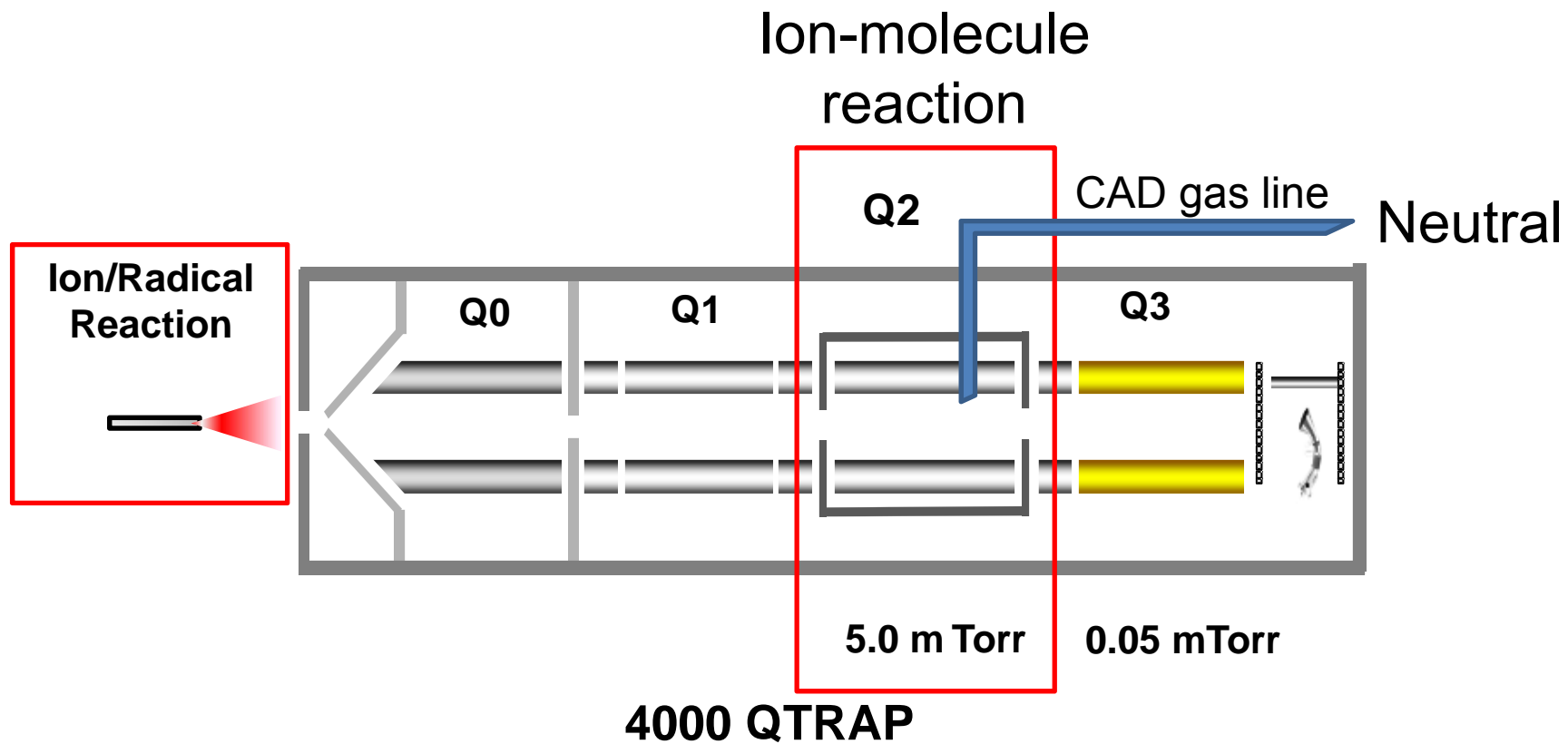
Charge Polarity



Reactivity of Sulfinyl Radical

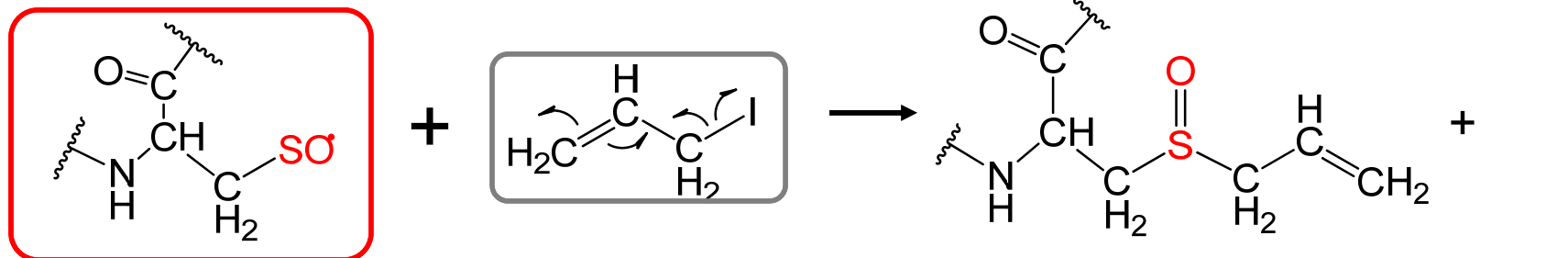
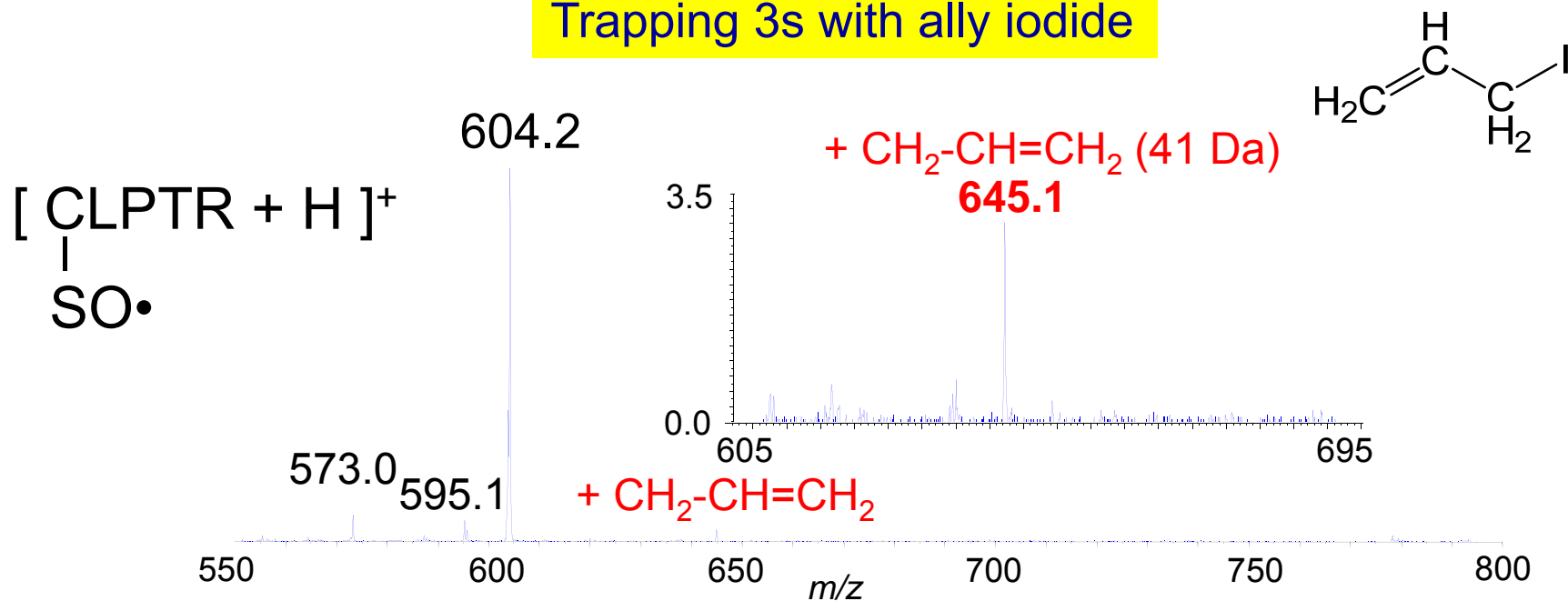
- The fate of sulfinyl radical
- Ion/molecular reaction

Experiment Setup



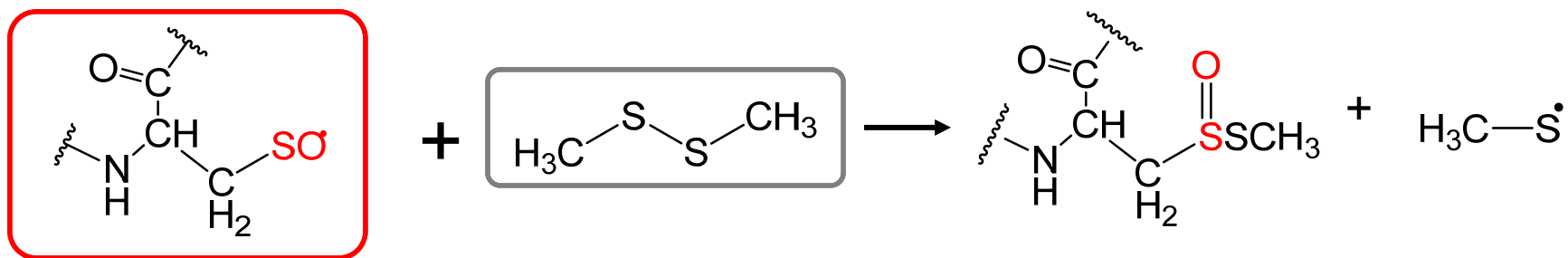
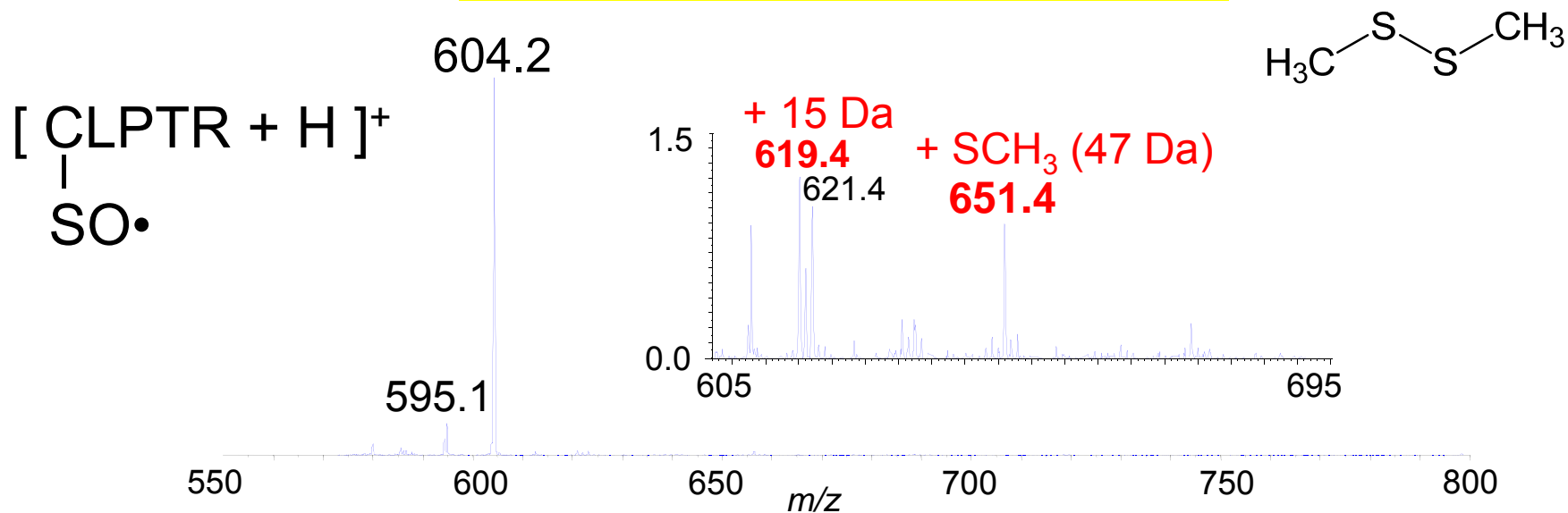
Ion-Molecule Rxns of Peptide Sulfinyl Radical Ions

Trapping 3s with ally iodide



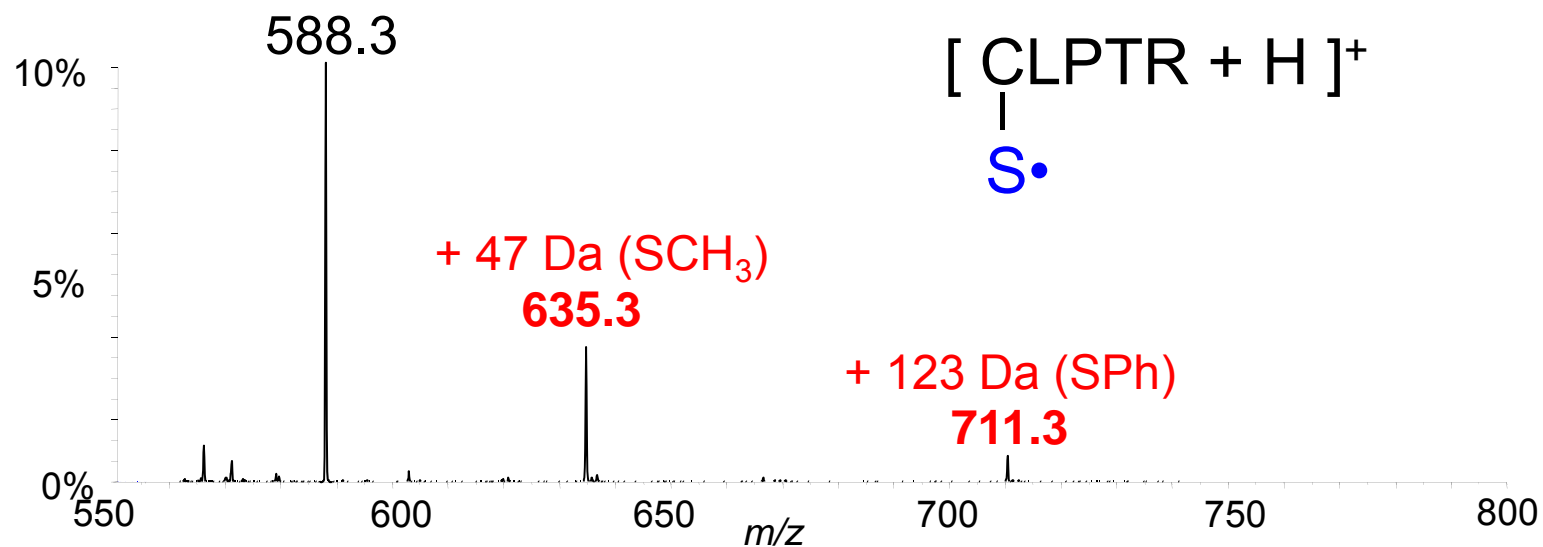
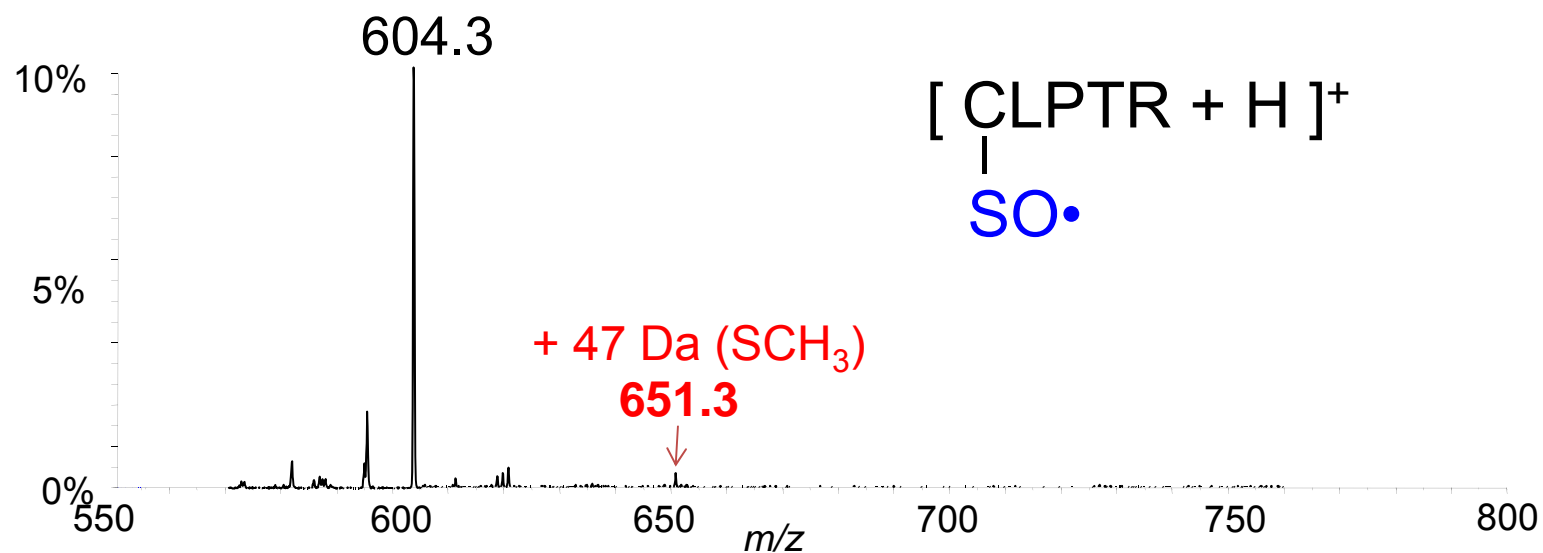
Ion-Molecule Rxns of Peptide Sulfinyl Radical Ions

Trapping 3s with dimethyl disulfide

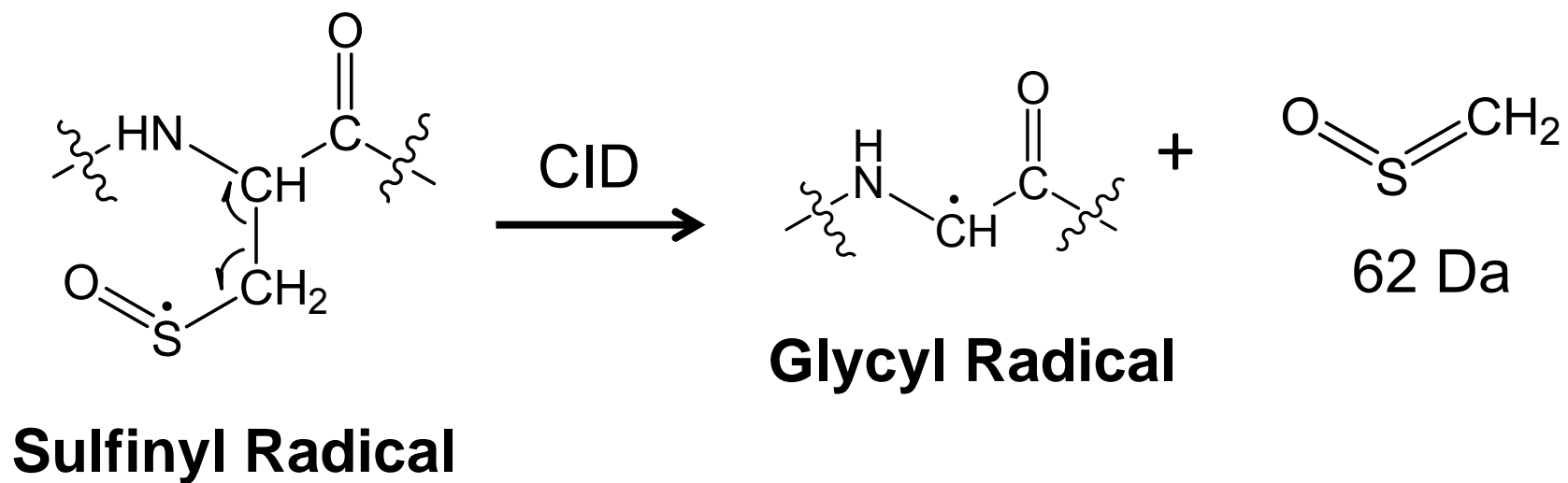


Ion-Molecule Rxns: Sulfinyl v.s. Thiyl

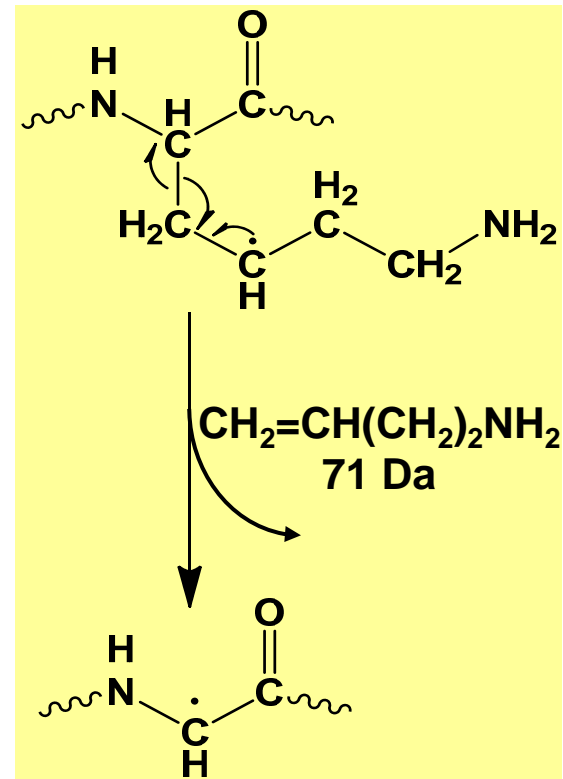
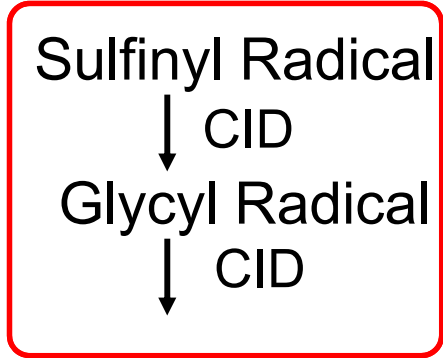
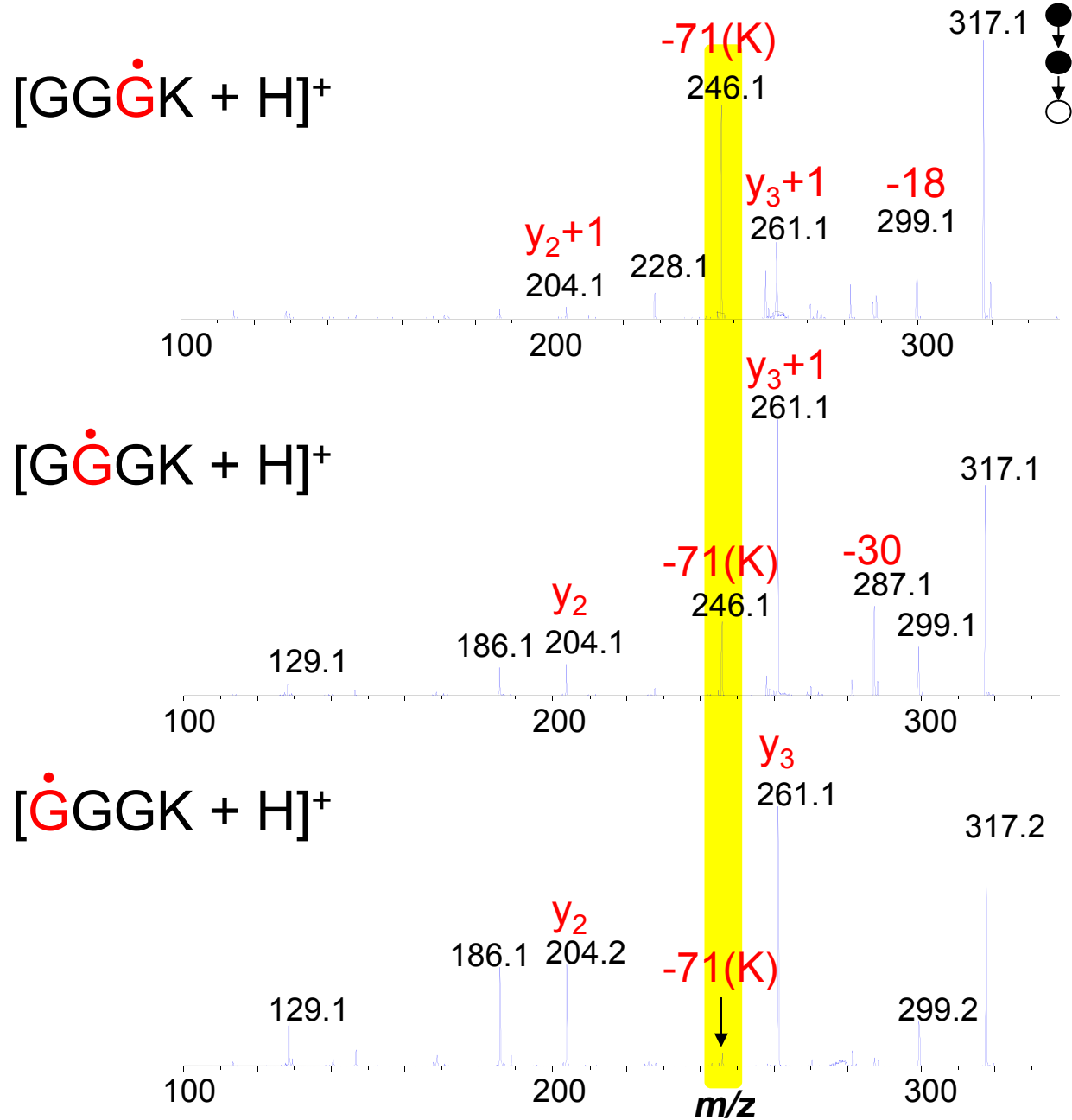
Trapping 3 s with CH₃-S-S-Ph



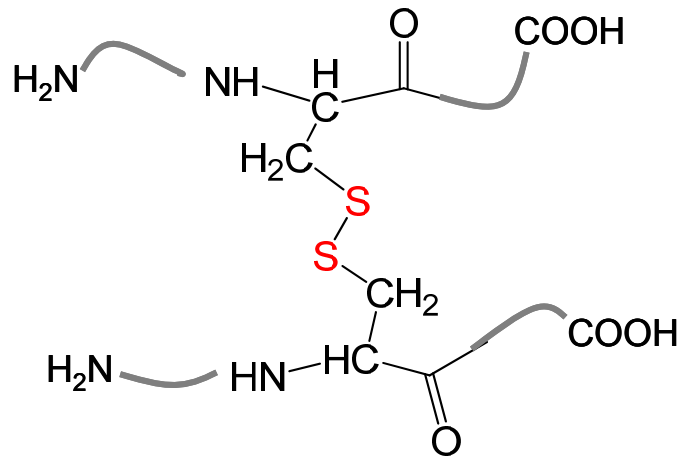
Formation of Site-Specific Glycyl Radical



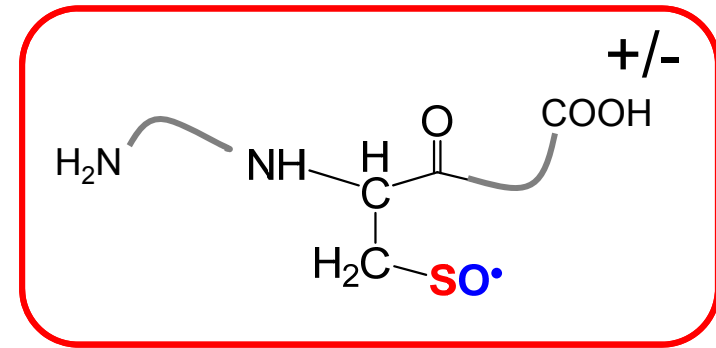
Tracking Radical Migration



Summary



ESI
radical rxns
(e.g. OH•)



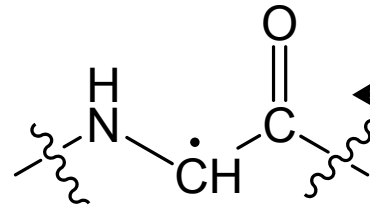
Sulfanyl Radical

Ion-molecule
reaction

- -S-S-
 - CH₂=CH-CH₂-I
- Low reactivity

CID

- CH₂SO



Glycyl Radical

- Basic amino acid
- Charge state
- Charge location
- Charge polarity²⁷

Acknowledgement

PURDUE
RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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Dr. Joe Francisco

