

Figure S7



## Supplementary Materials

## Unexpected Reaction Pathway of the Alpha-Aminoalkyl Radical Derived from One-Electron Oxidation of S-Alkyl-Glutathiones

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**Figure S1.** HPLC-DAD chromatogram of non-irradiated (upper) and irradiated for 10 minutes (lower) 3CB (3 mM) - S-Me-Glu (10 mM) system at pH 6.0. Only traces (as compared with pH 11) of the irradiation products at m/z 259 can be seen at retention time of approximately 2.5 min.



**Figure S2.** 3CB + S-Me-Glu, irradiation time 10 min—mass spectra of the LC-MS chromatogram for all detected peaks with their retention times.



**Figure S3.** LFP kinetic traces monitored at 520 nm (A) and 600 nm (B). The 3CB triplet state is quenched efficiently by S-Me-Glu, shortening its lifetime to approximately 100 ns ([3CB] = 4 mM, [S-Me-Glu] = 10 mM, pH = 11.2).



Figure S4. Structure of a 9-membered cyclic (S∴N)-bonded radical cation.



 $\alpha$ -aminoalkyl radical ( $\alpha$ N)

Figure S5. Structure of *α*-aminoalkyl radical derived from S-Methyl-Glutathione (S-Me-Glu).



**Scheme SI.** Mechanism of primary reactions in 3CB sensitized photooxidation of S-Me-Glu at pH = 11.2.





P4 Sens-Sens m/z 455

**Figure S6.** Suggested structures of products: **P2** m/z 548 - adduct of S-Me-Glu  $\alpha$ -thioalkyl radical ( $\alpha$ S) with 3CB ketyl radical; **P3** m/z 641 -  $\alpha$ S radical dimer; **P4** m/z 455 - 3CB ketyl radical dimer.

## from Scheme SI



Scheme SII. Suggested mechanism of cyclic product formation from the  $\alpha N^+$  derived from S-Me-Glu.



Figure S7. Structure of a 10-membered cyclic (S∴O)-bonded transient postulated in the work of [32].