



Double Resonance Studies of the Structures and Dynamics of Cryo-cooled Peptide Ions

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40 Years of Gas Phase Laser Spectroscopy: An On-going Story
September 6th, 2022



Sandia National Laboratories

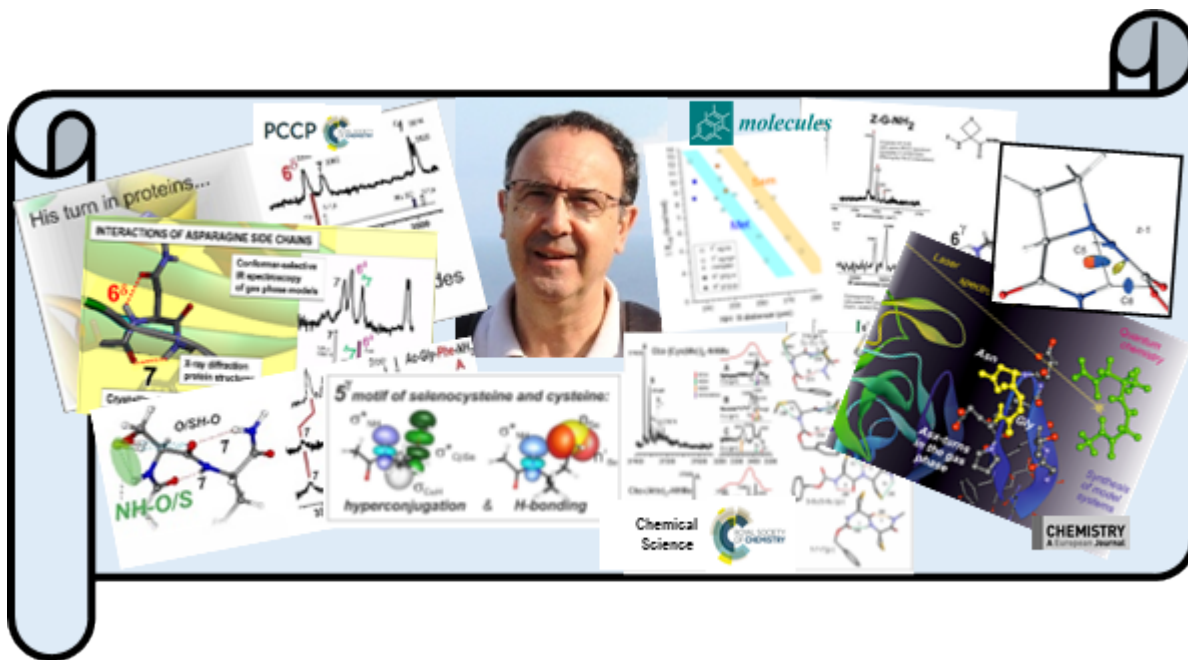
Livermore, California



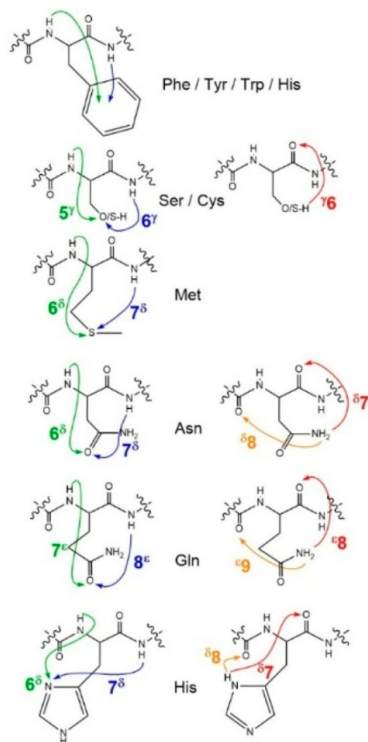
Gas Phase Chemical Physics
Sandia National Laboratories
Livermore, CA



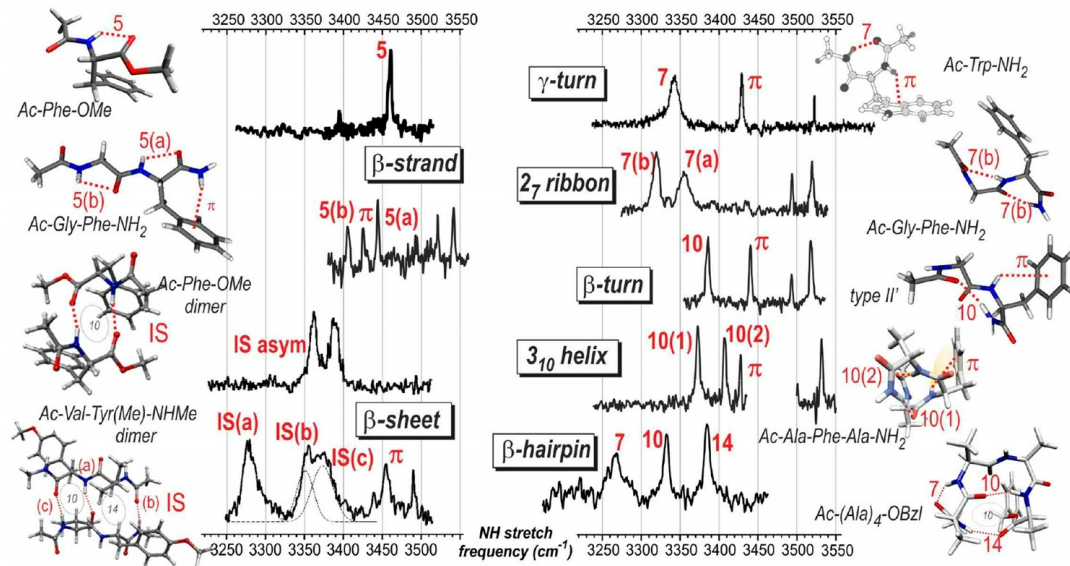
Single-Conformation Laser Spectroscopy of Neutral Peptides



Single-Conformation Laser Spectroscopy of Neutral Peptides



Backbone-side chain interactions



Secondary structures

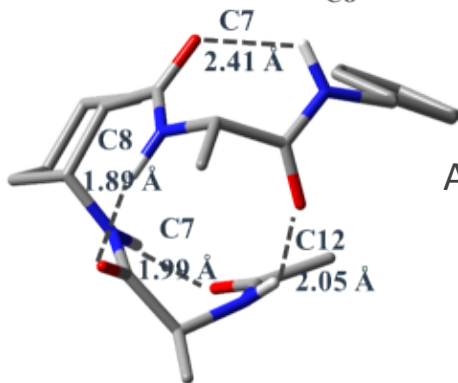
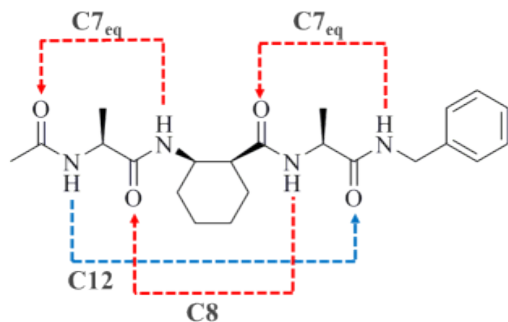
Synthetic Foldamers

$\alpha/\beta/\alpha$ with cyclically constrained β -peptide



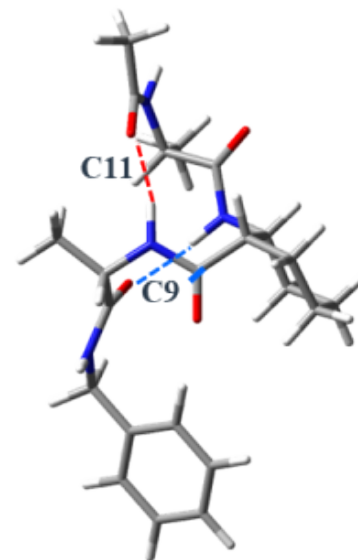
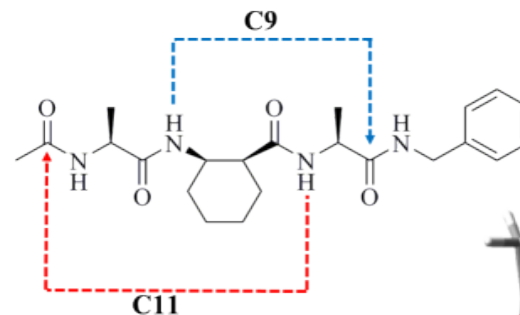
Dr. Soo Hyuk Choi
Yonsei University

Tetra-amide H-bonded cycle



All 4 NH groups
in H-bonds

9/11 mixed helix former



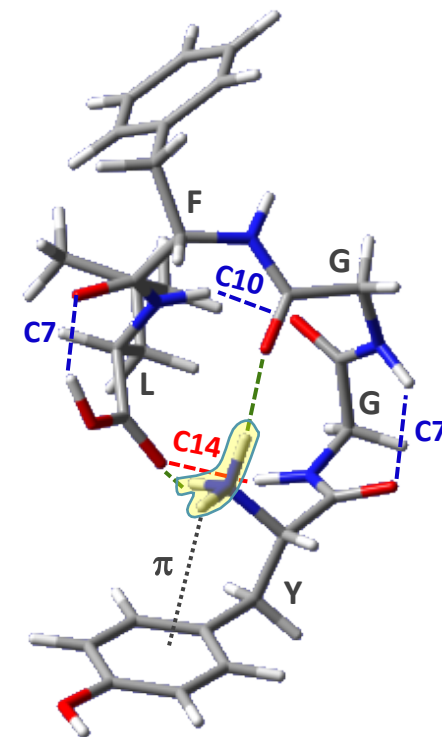
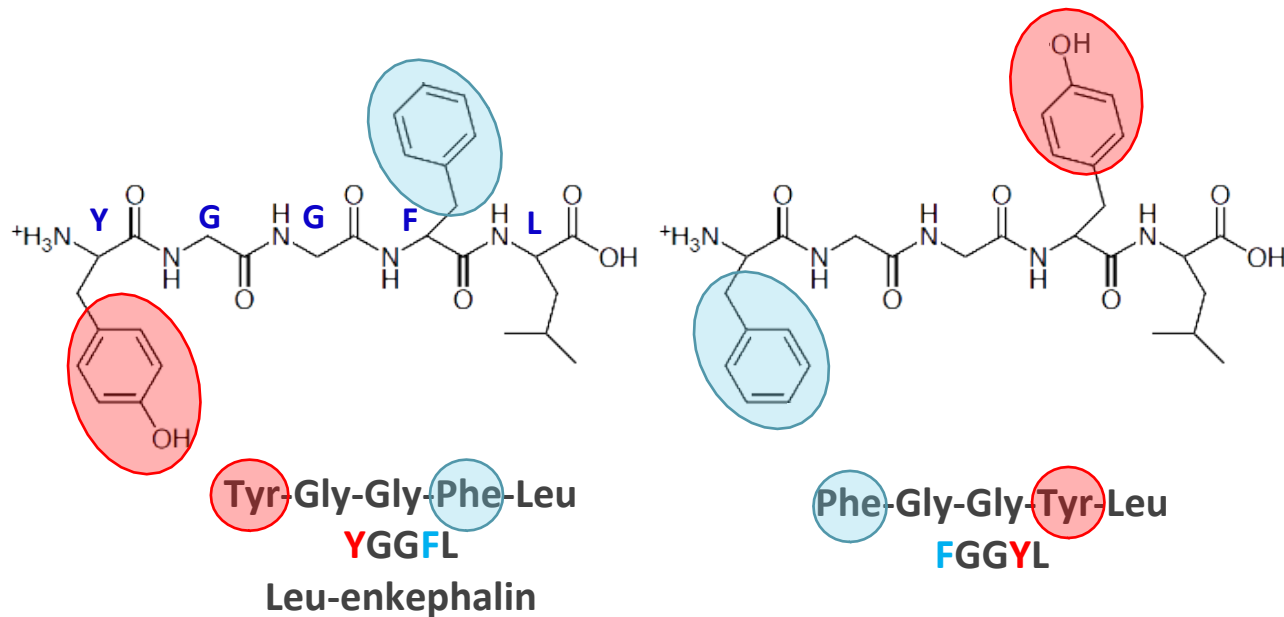
Just 2 H-bonds.
Start of mixed helix



Cryo-cooled Ions

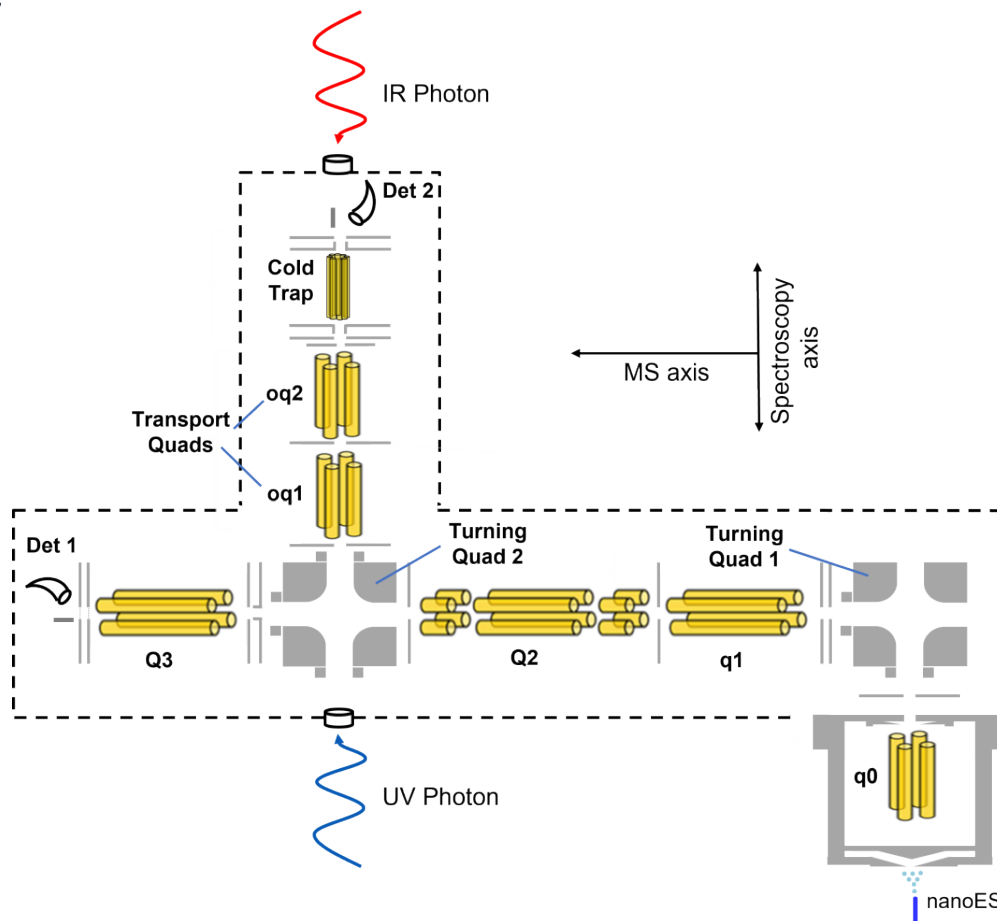
Peptide Scaffold: YGGFL vs. FGGYL

- Effect of Charge
- Larger H-bonded network

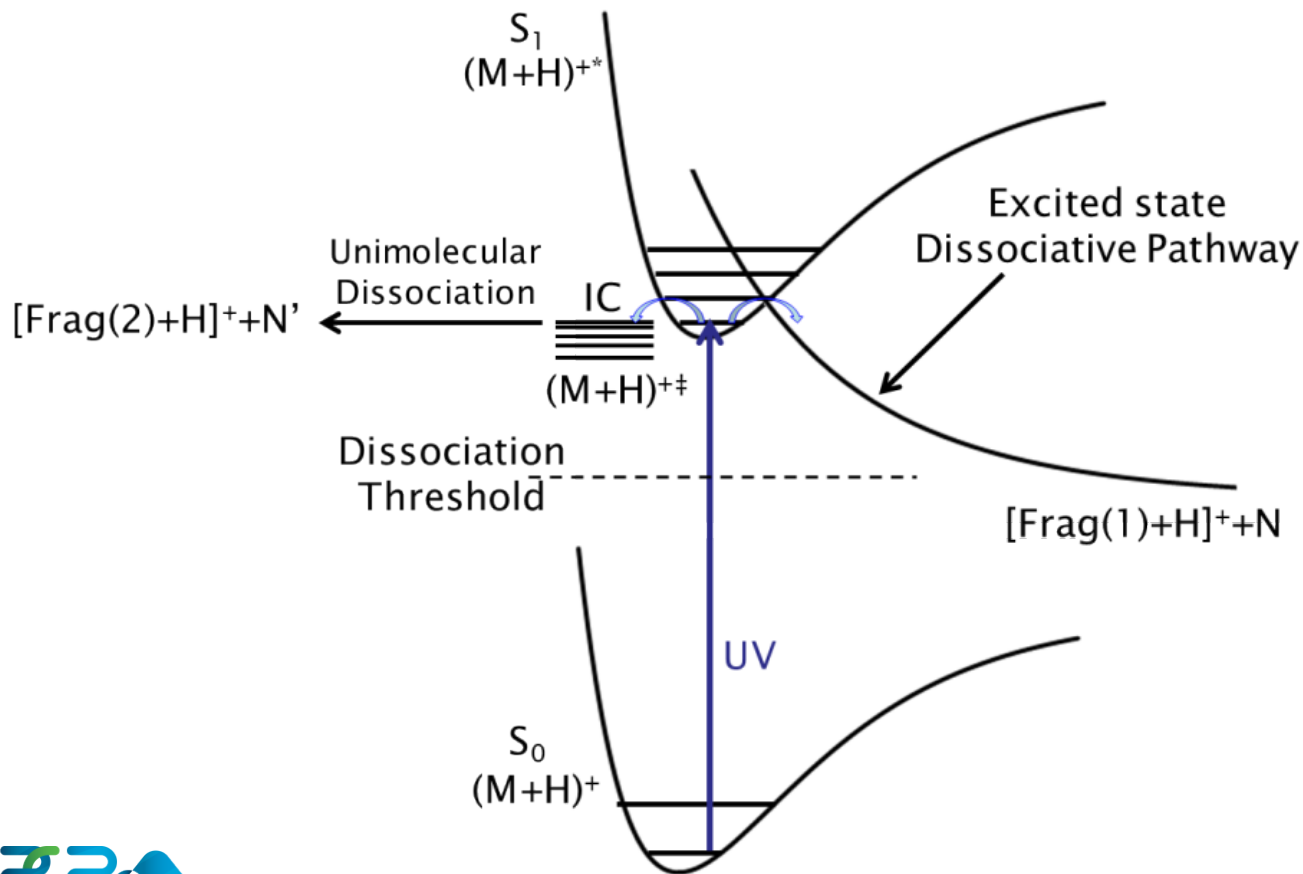


Instrumentation and Methods for Cold Ion Spectroscopy

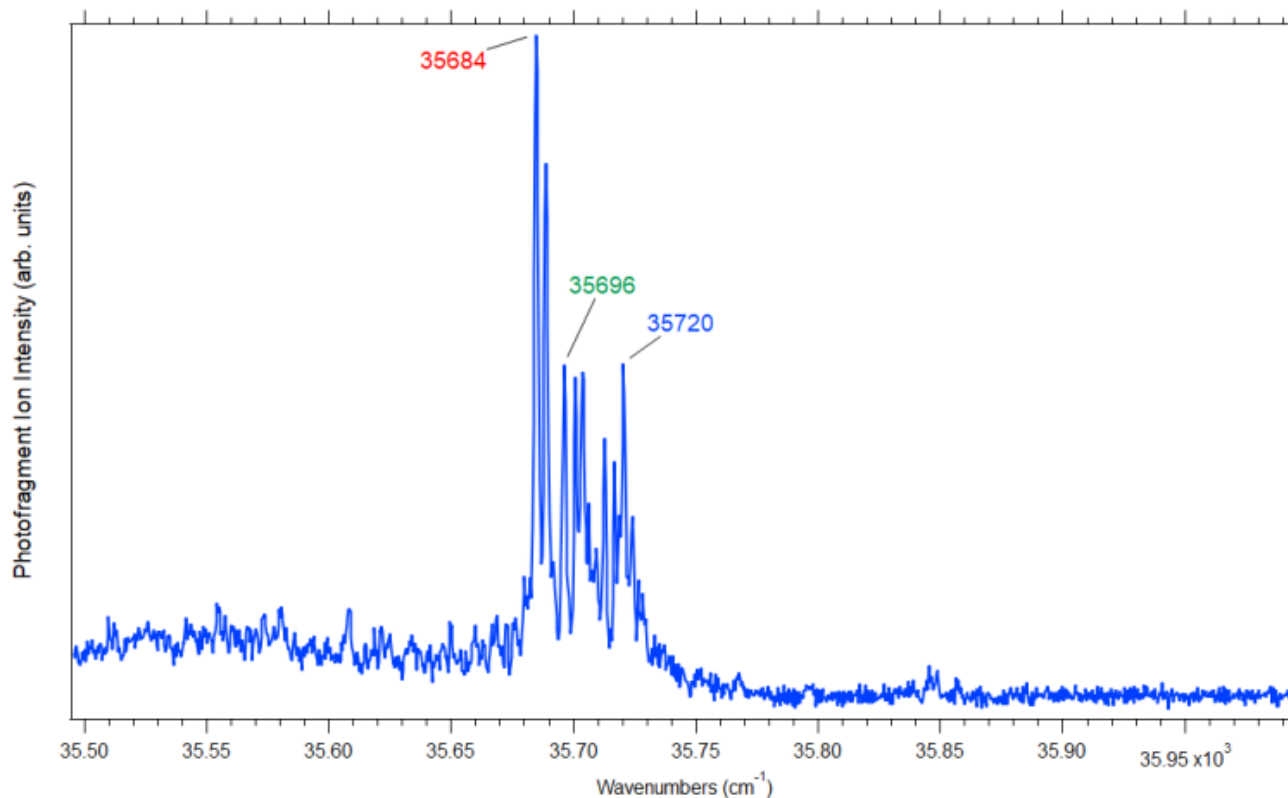
- Nano-ESI
- Parent isolation in Q2
- Cooling of parent ions in cold trap
- IR and UV spectroscopy of cold ions in cold trap
- Fragment scanned out up to parent mass
- Photofragment analysis in Q3



UV Photofragment Spectroscopy on Cold Ions

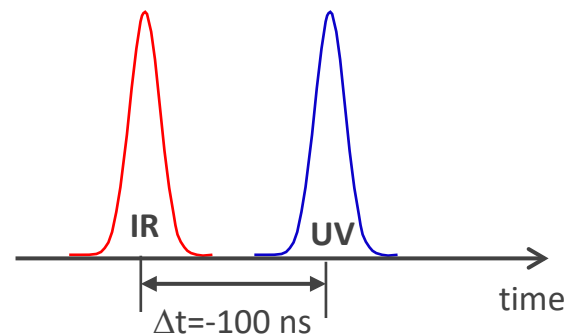
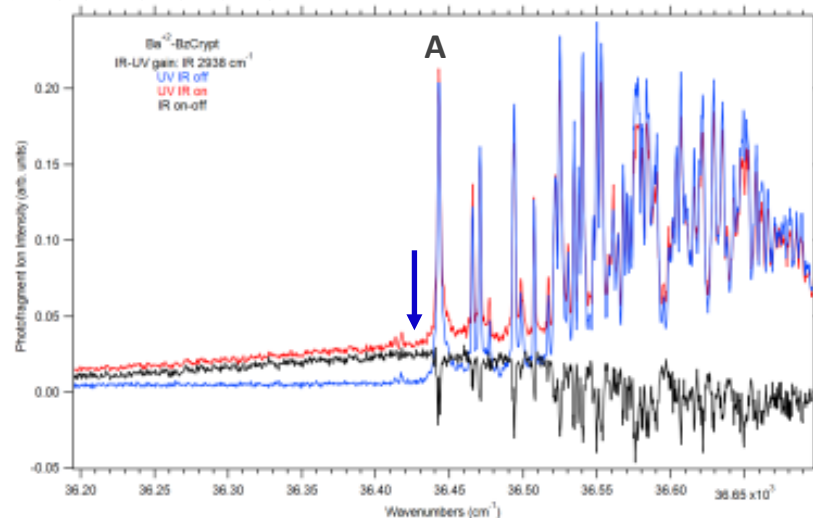
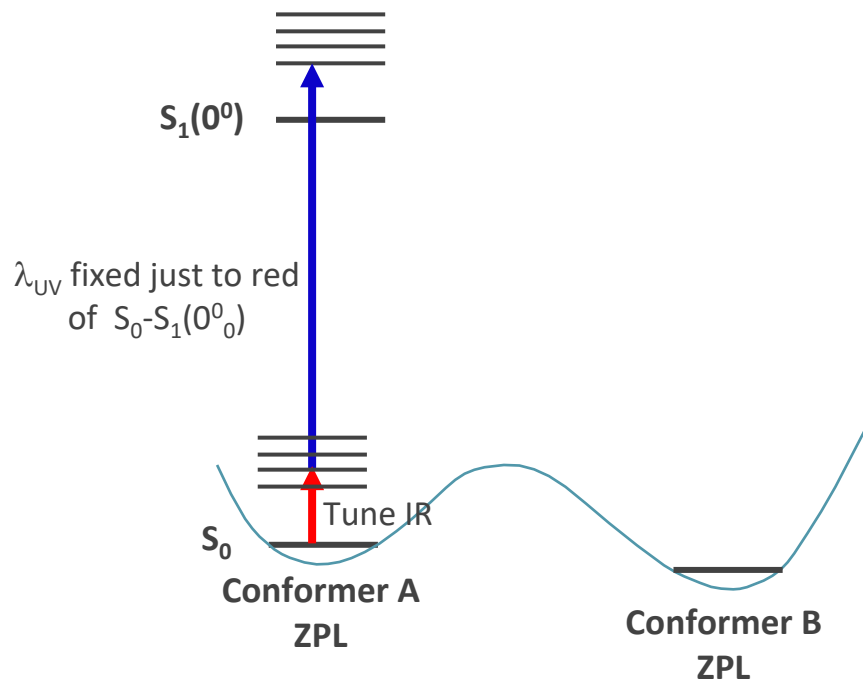


UV Photofragment Spectrum of $[\text{YGGFL}+\text{H}]^+$

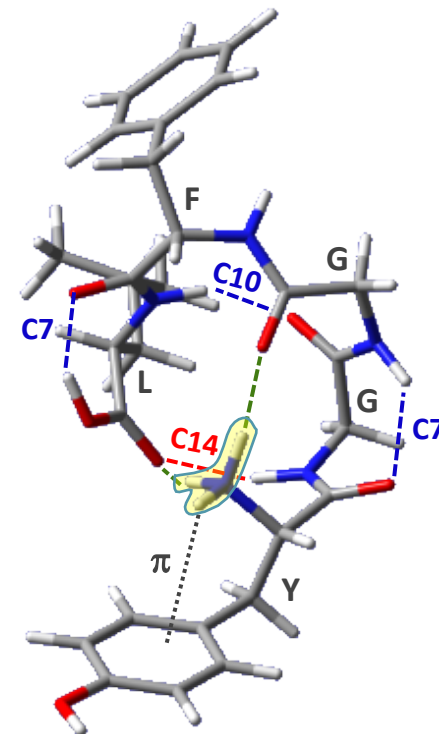
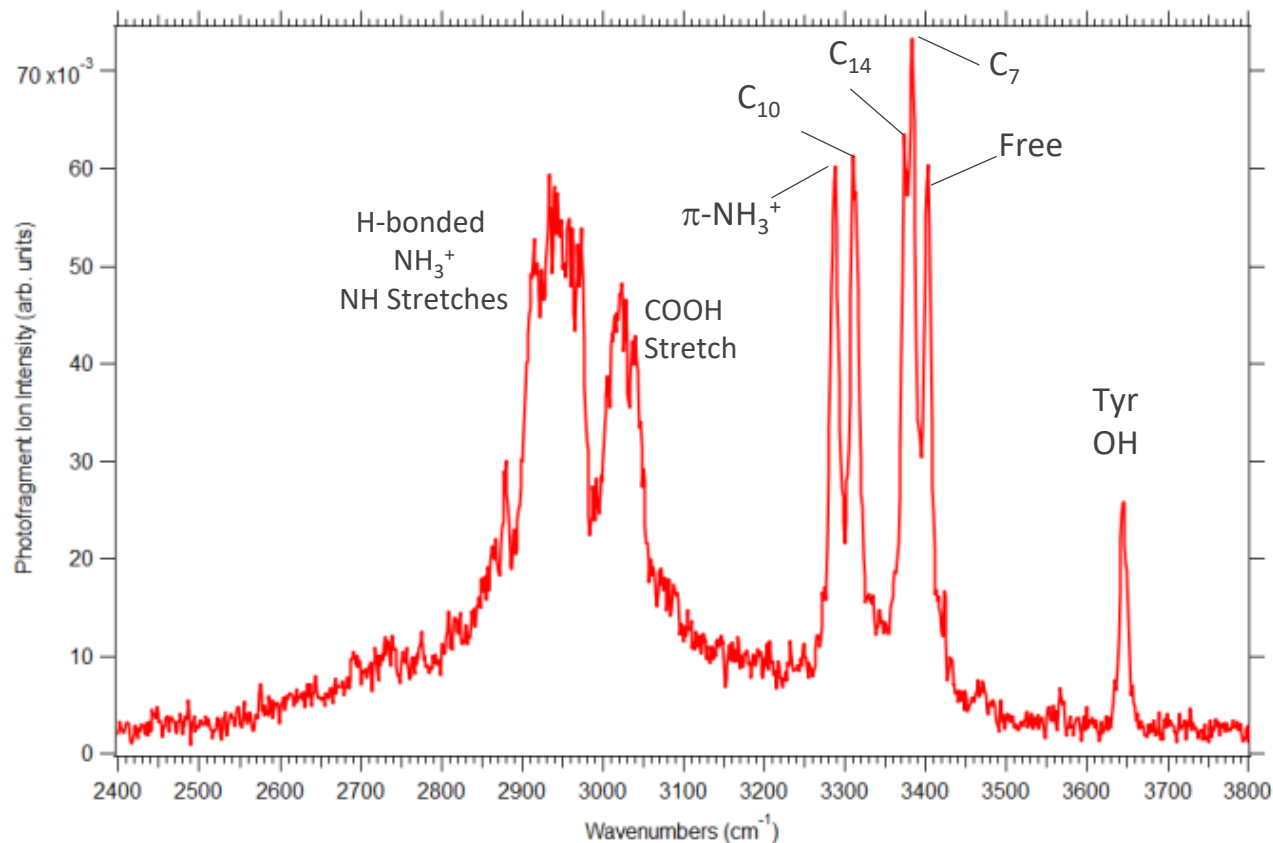


IR-UV Ion Gain Spectroscopy:

IR Spectra in the Ground State



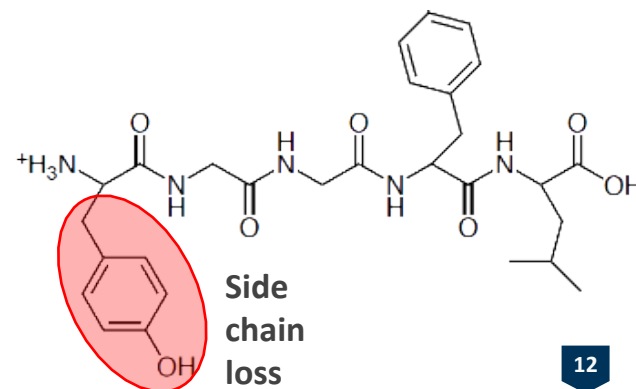
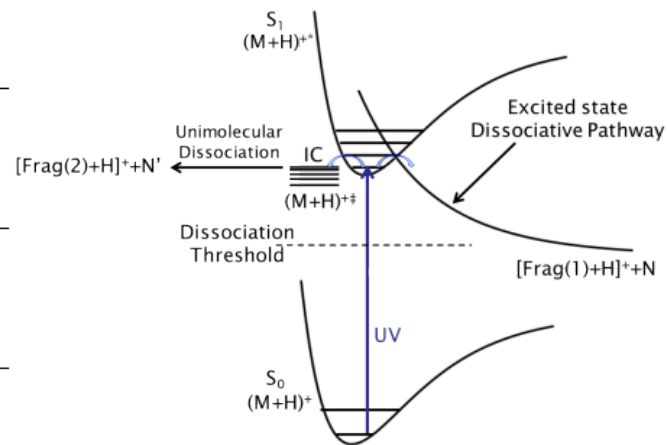
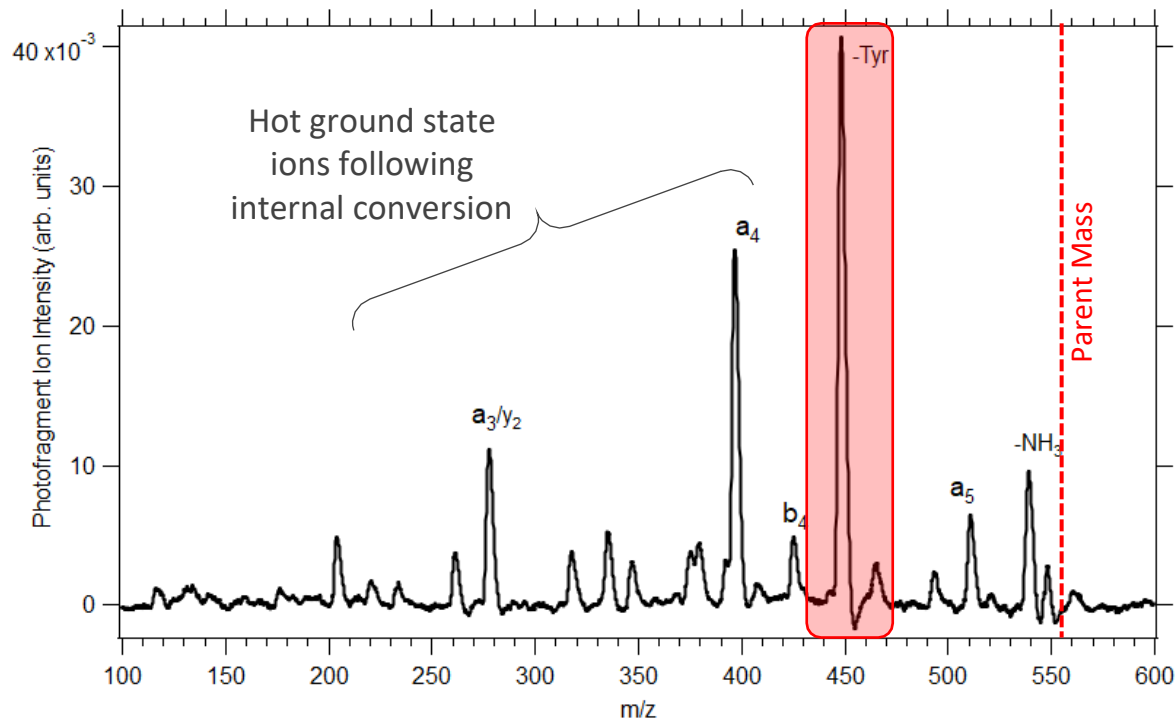
YGGFL IR-UV Ion Gain Spectroscopy



Assigned Structure for
[YGGFL+H]⁺

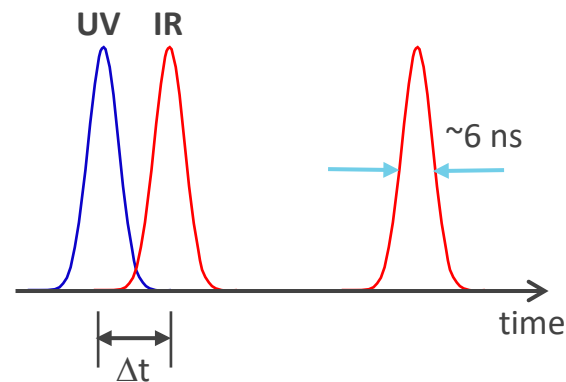
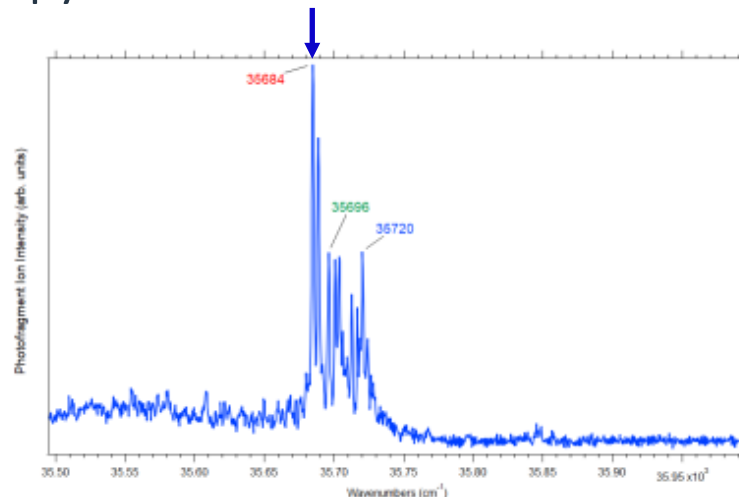
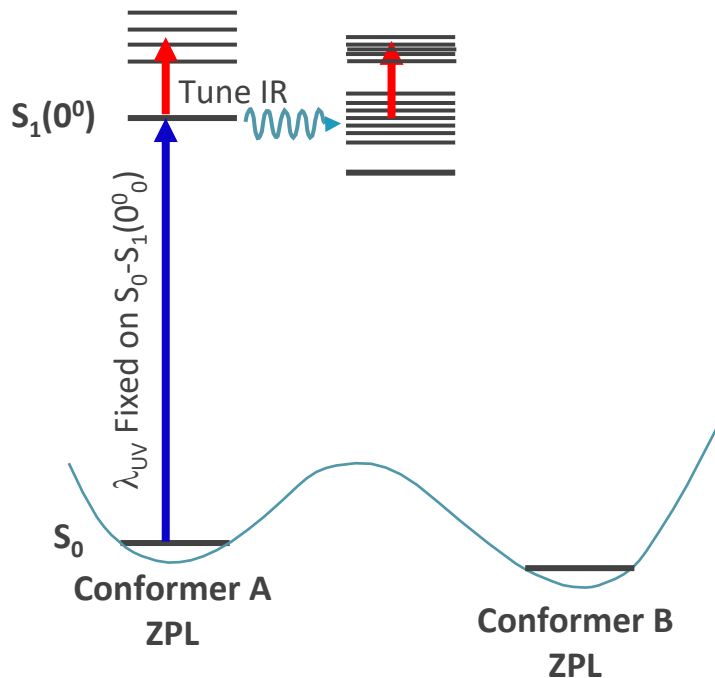


Cryo-cooled [YGGFL+H]⁺ UV photofragment mass spectrum

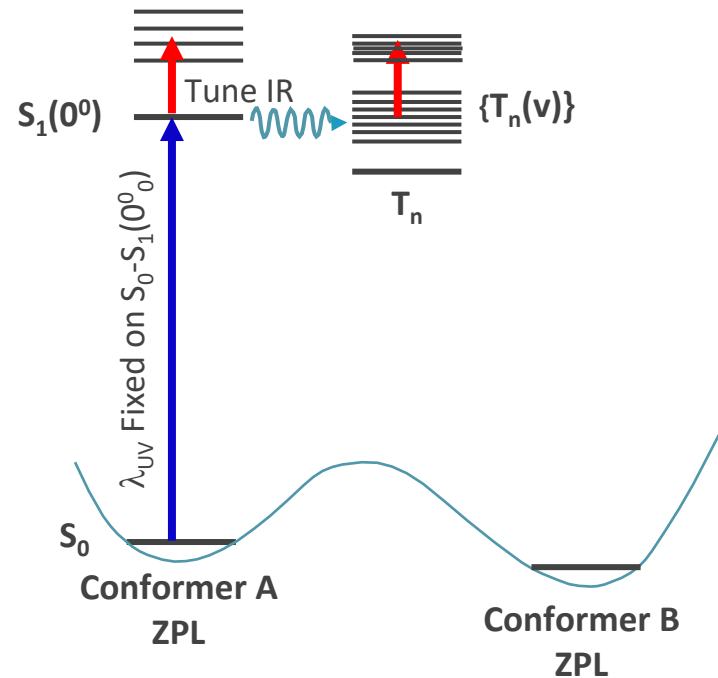
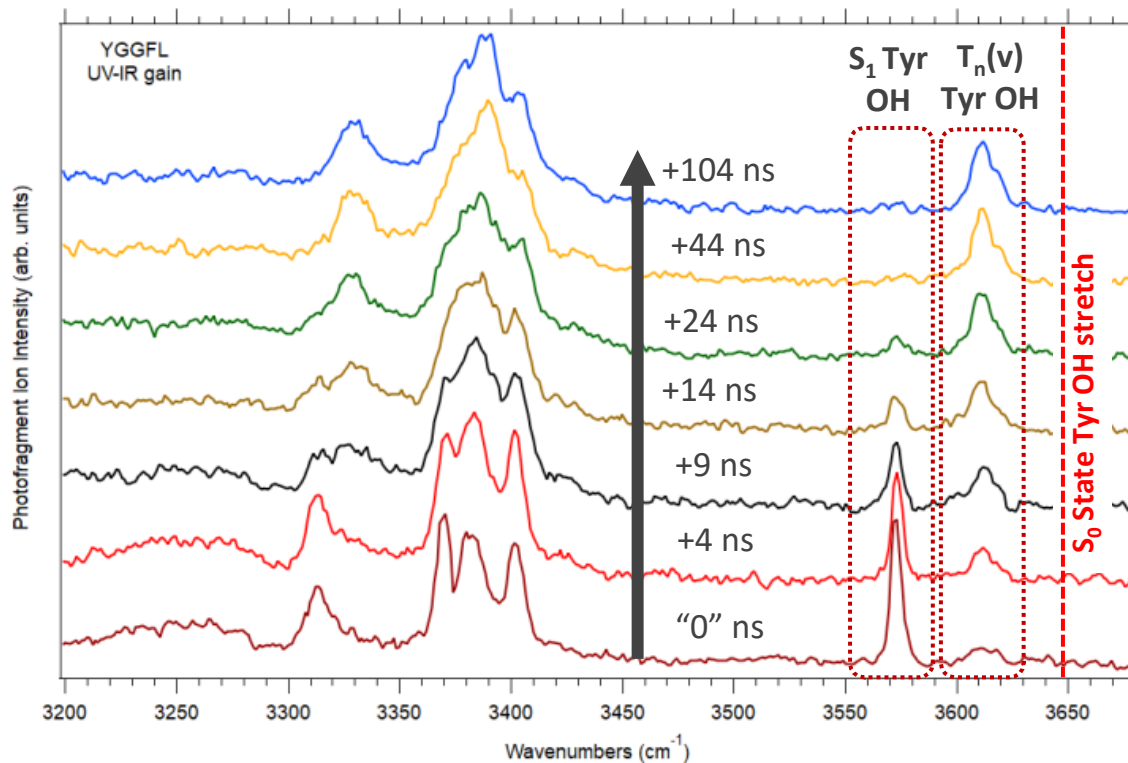


- CID-like ions: Hot grd state fragment ions
- Side-chain loss: Excited state process

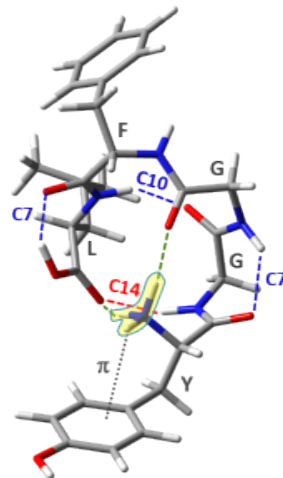
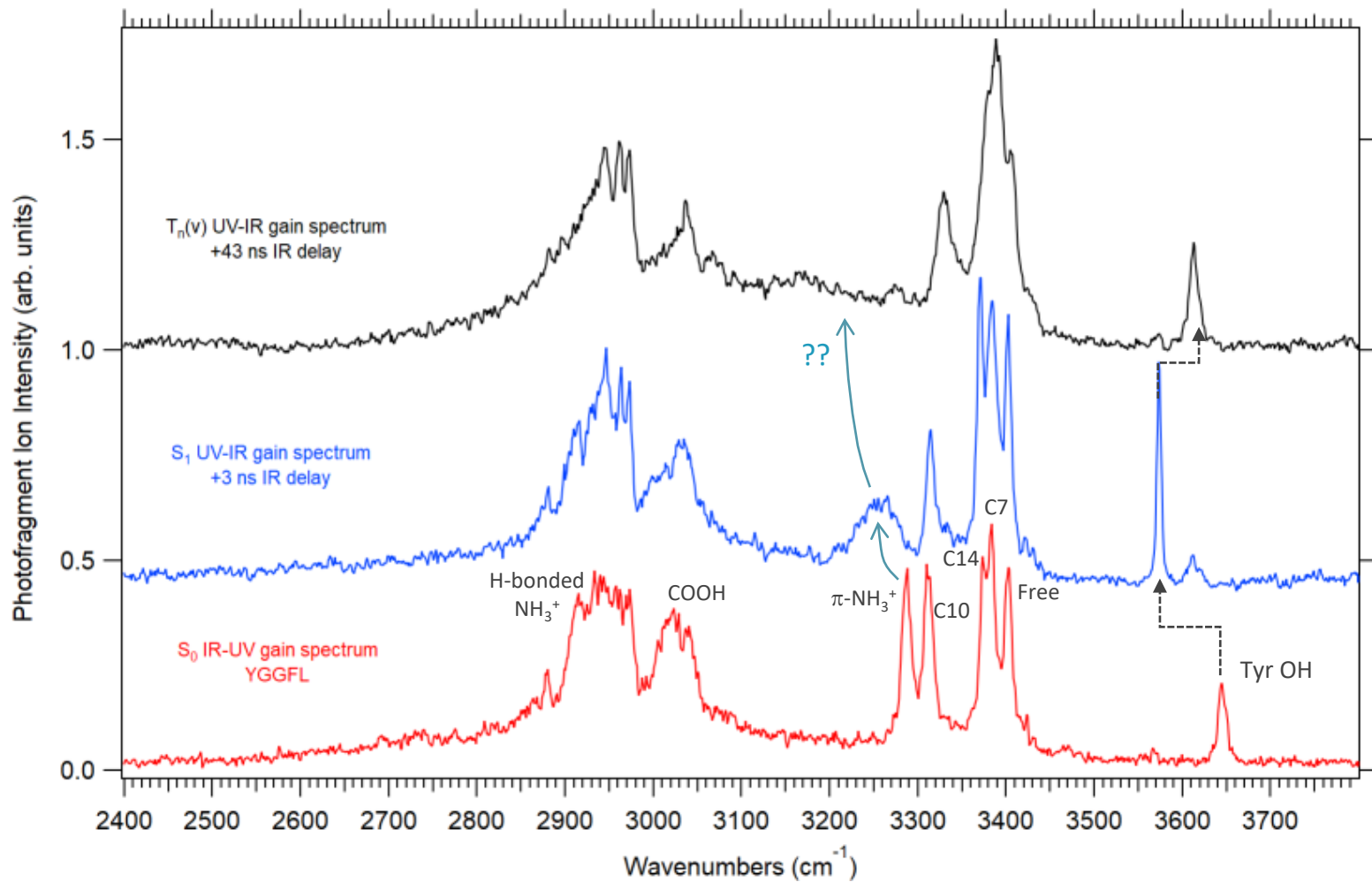
UV-IR Ion Gain Spectroscopy: Single Conformation spectroscopy in the Excited State



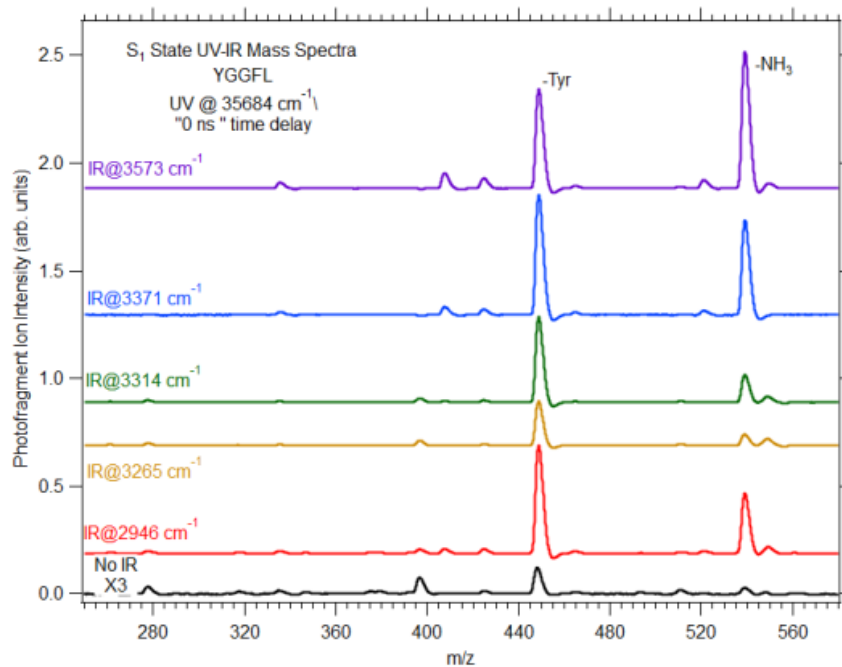
YGGFL UV-IR gain spectra



[YGGFL+H]⁺ Electronic State Dependence of IR spectra

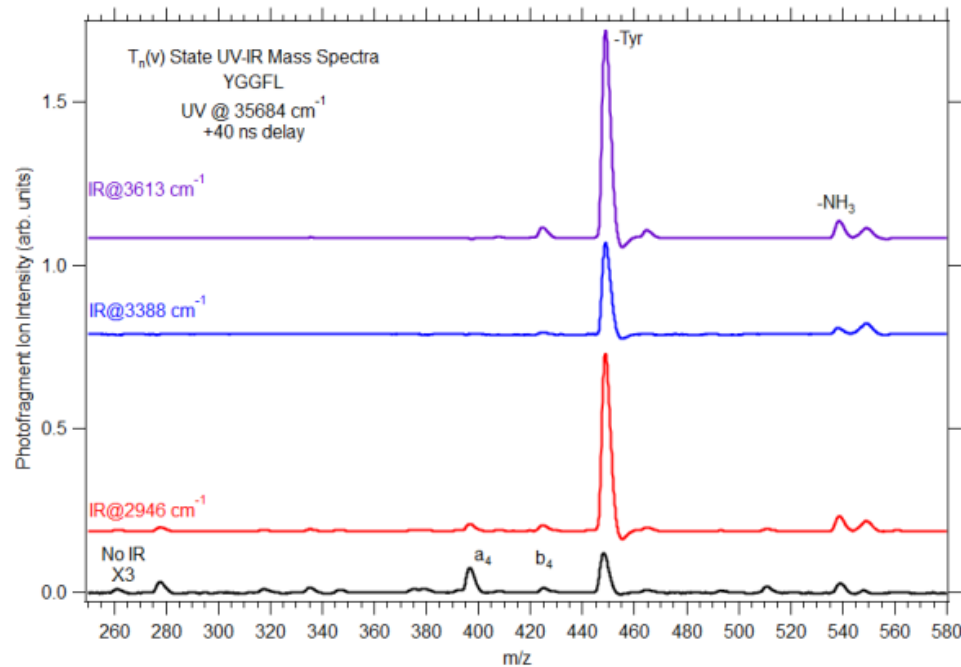


YGGFL IR-induced Photofragments out of S_1 , T_n



$\pi\pi^*$ singlet state of Tyr:

- Loss of Tyr side chain
 - Loss of $\text{NH}_3 \Rightarrow \text{ET}$ involved
 - $\frac{\phi_{\text{NH}_3}}{\phi_{\text{Tyr}}}$ non-monotonic in λ_{IR}
- In competition

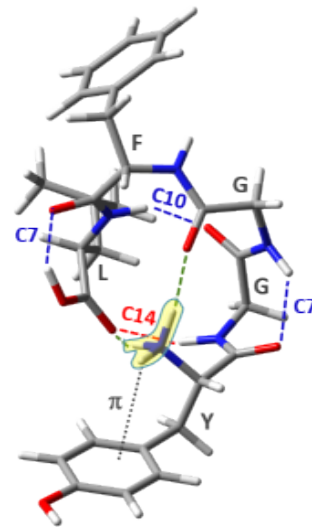
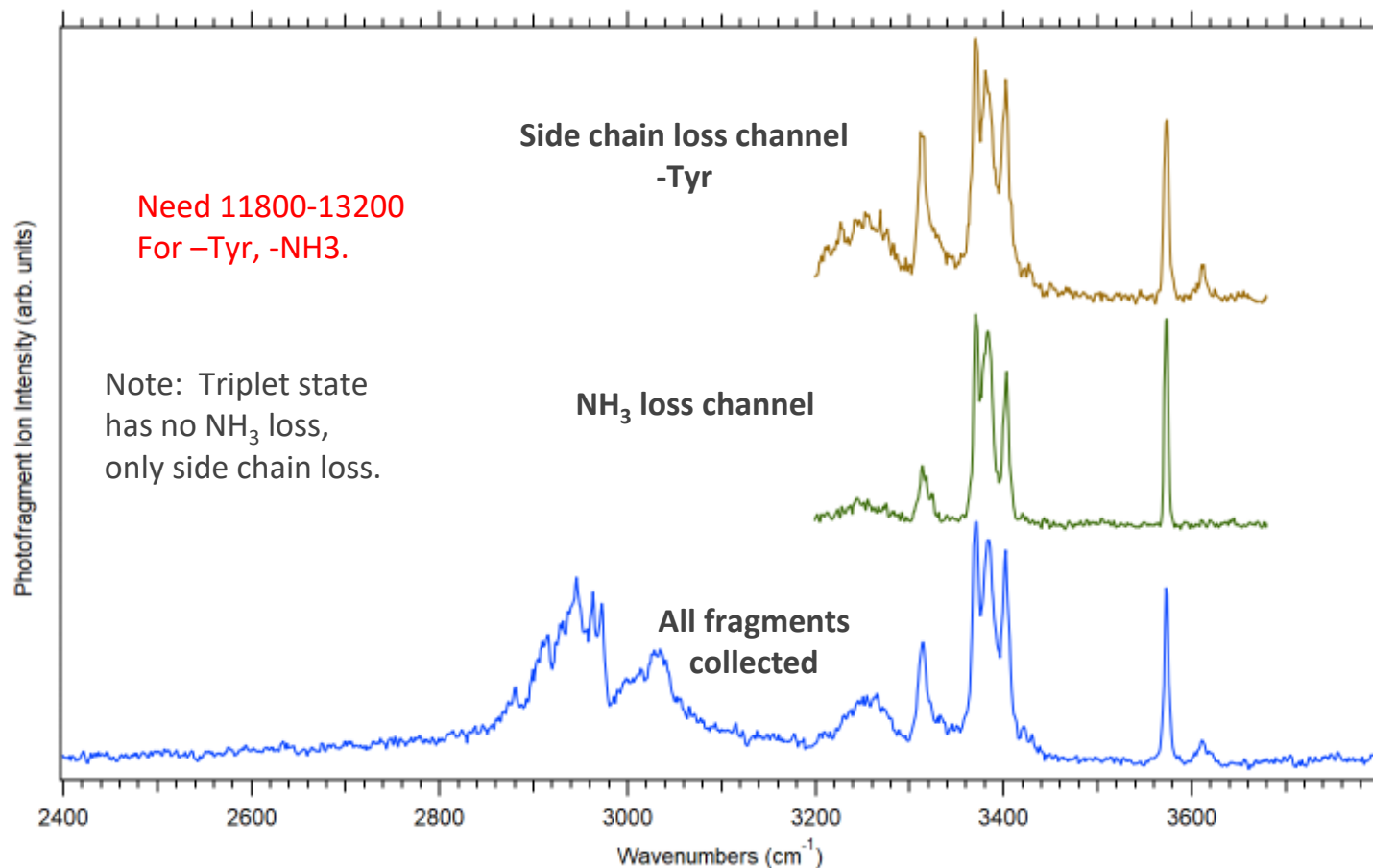


Triplet state(s) of Tyr:

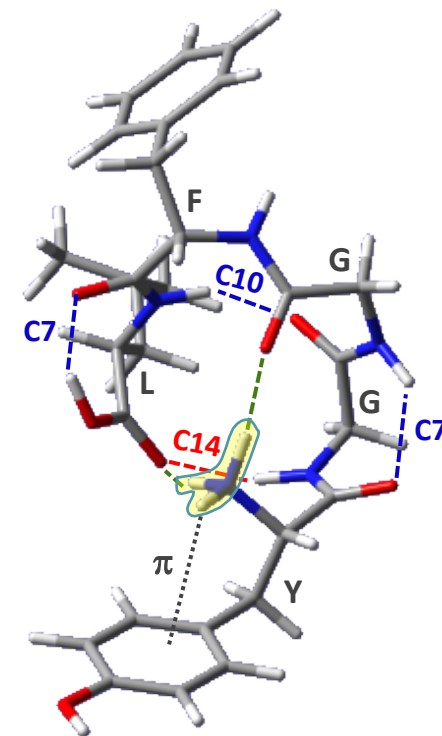
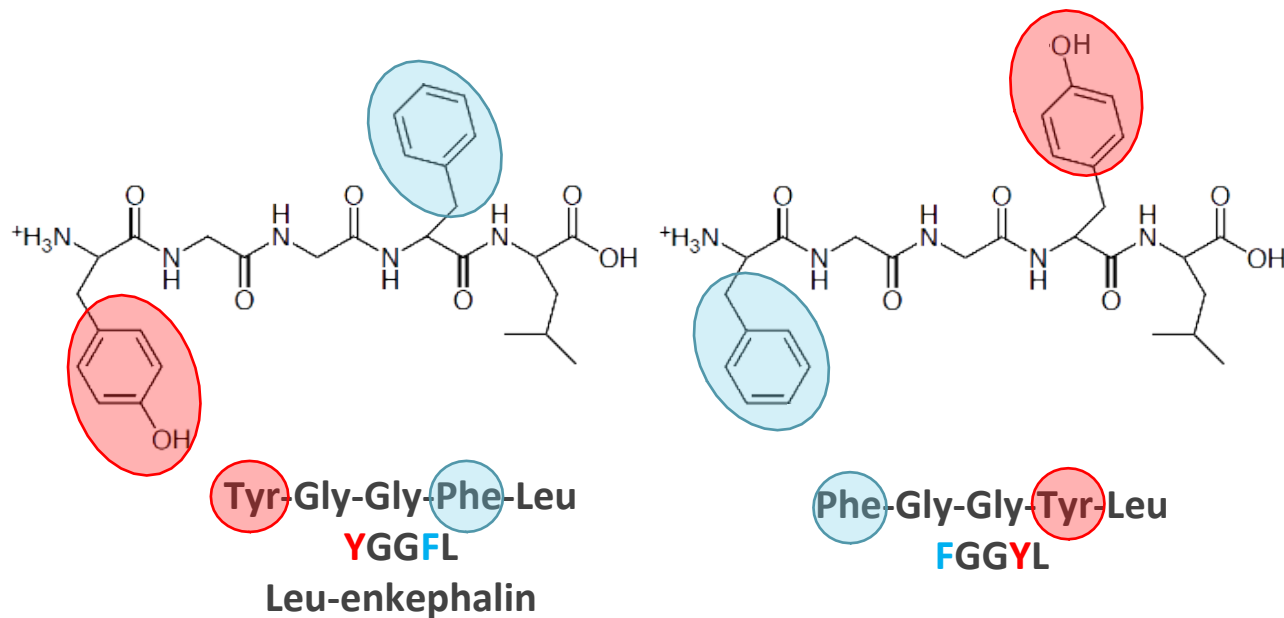
- Loss of Tyr side chain dominates
- No loss of $\text{NH}_3 \Rightarrow \text{ET}$ suppressed or side chain enhanced?



[YGGFL+H]⁺ Mass-resolved S₁ state IR spectra



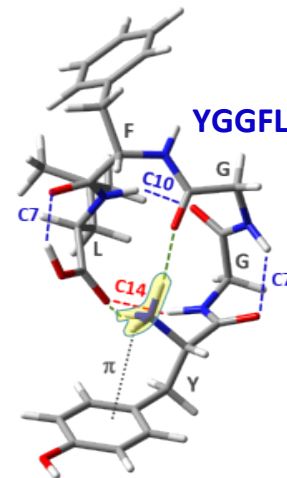
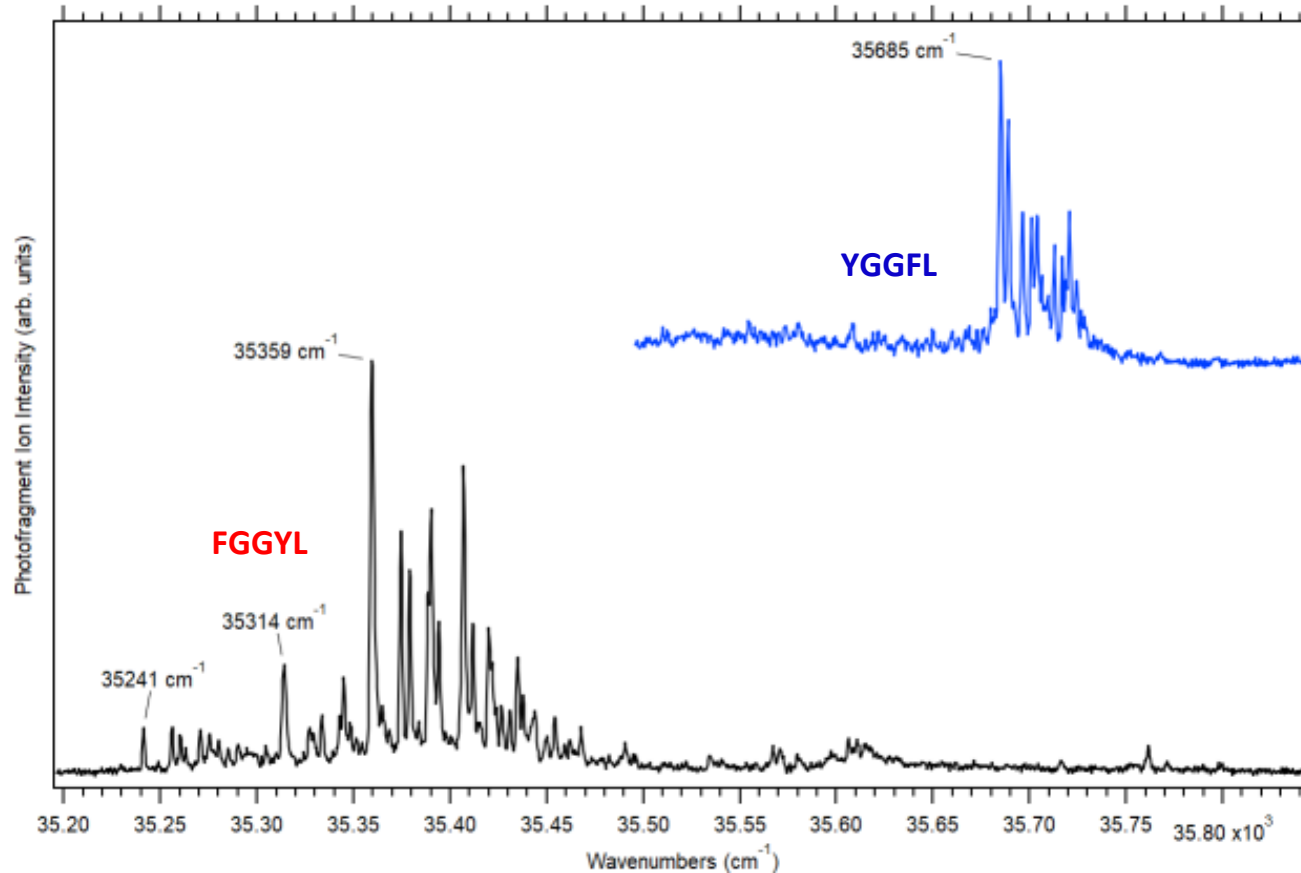
Peptide Scaffold: YGGFL vs. FGGYL



Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-Leu
YGGFL
Leu-enkephalin



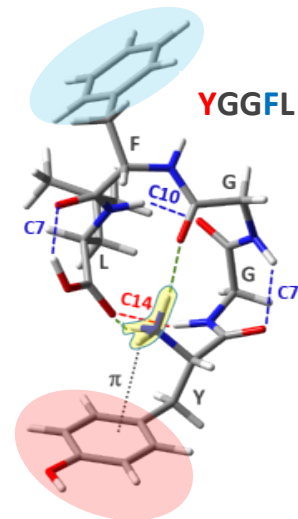
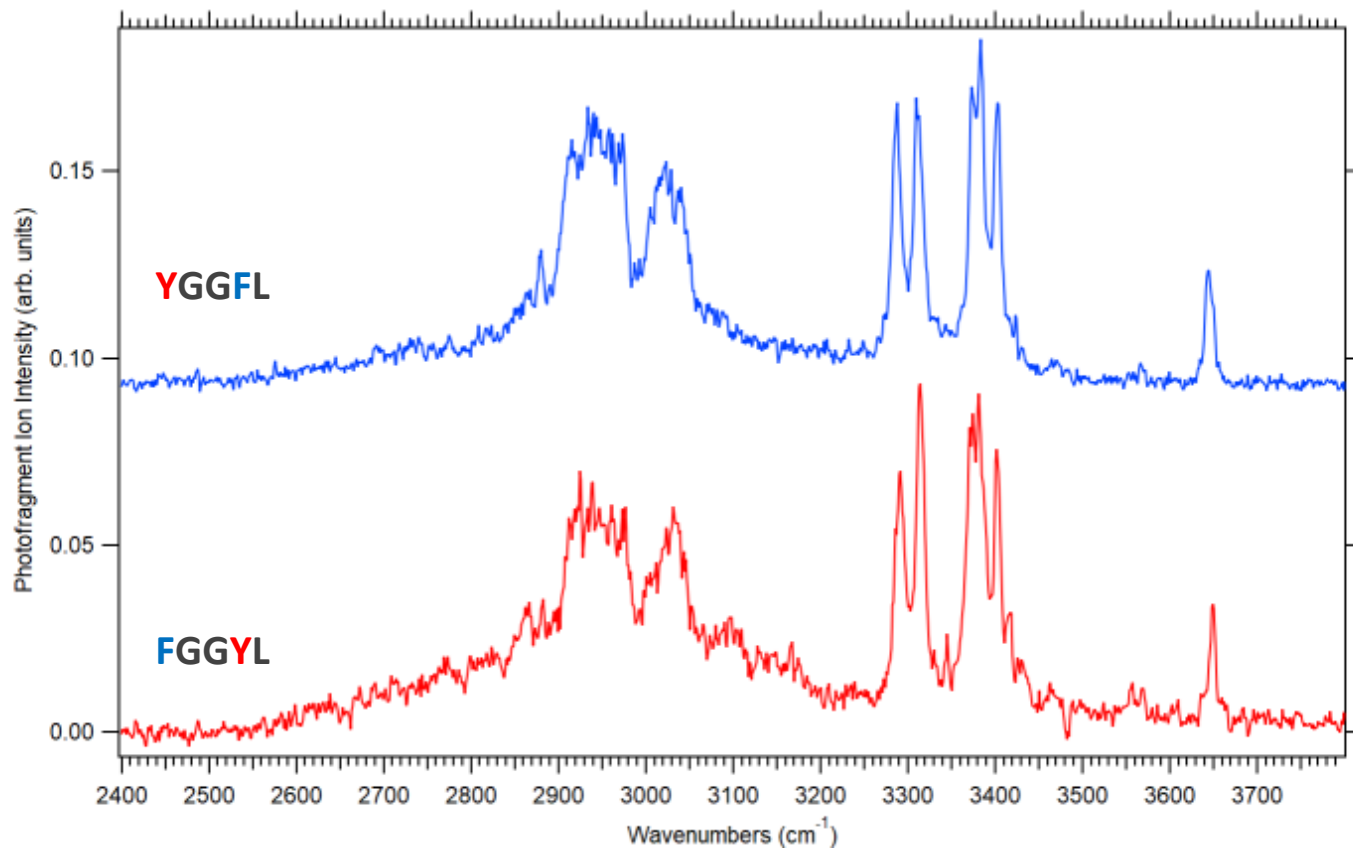
FGGYL vs YGGFL: UV photofragment spectra



FGGYL ??

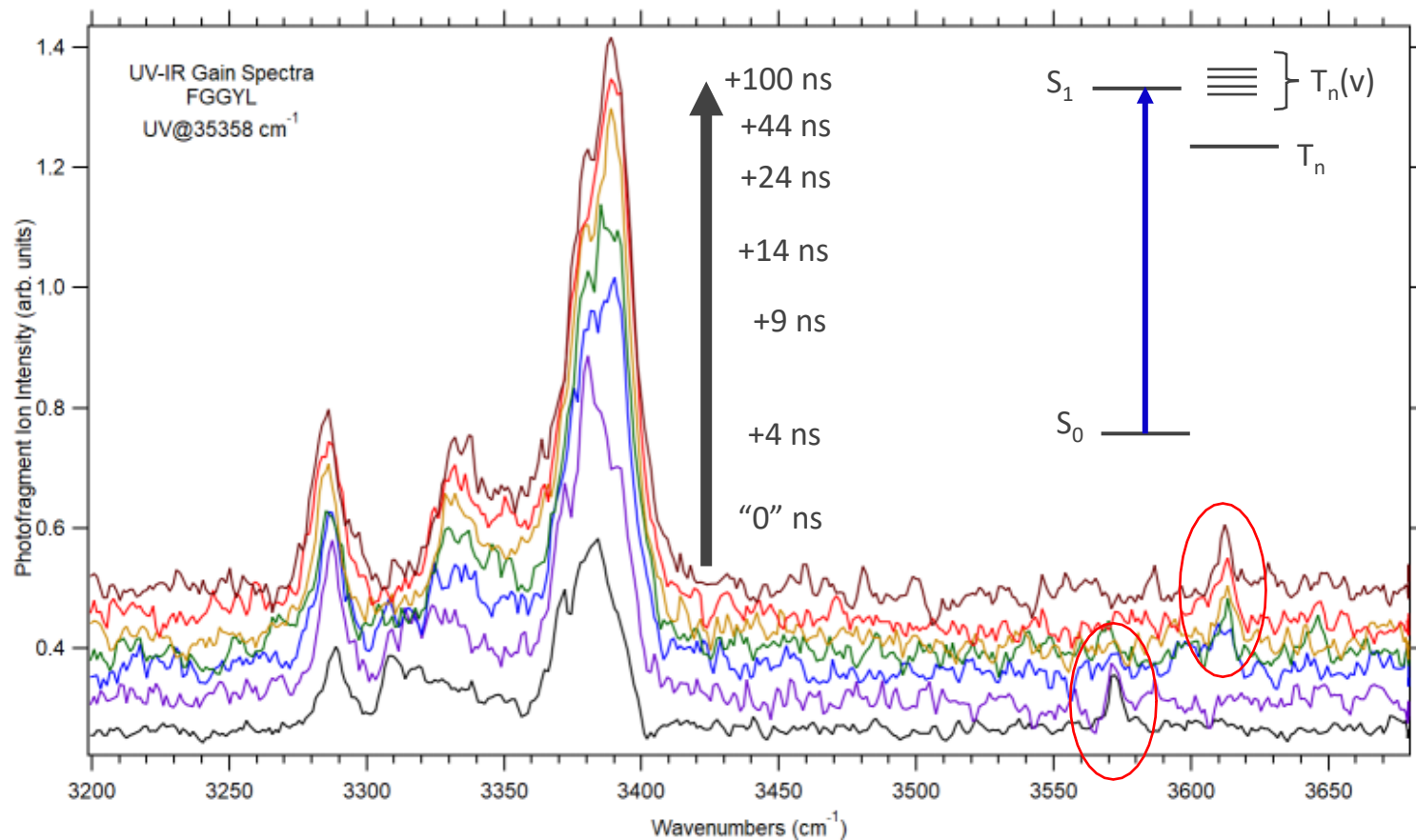
- Is the YGGFL structure maintained in FGGYL?

FGGYL vs YGGFL: IR-UV gain spectra

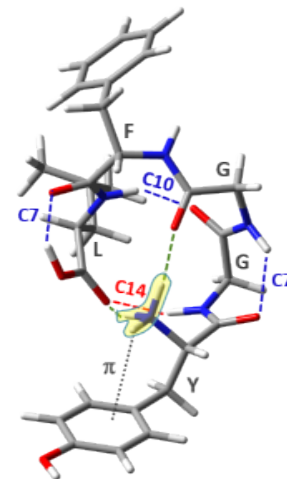
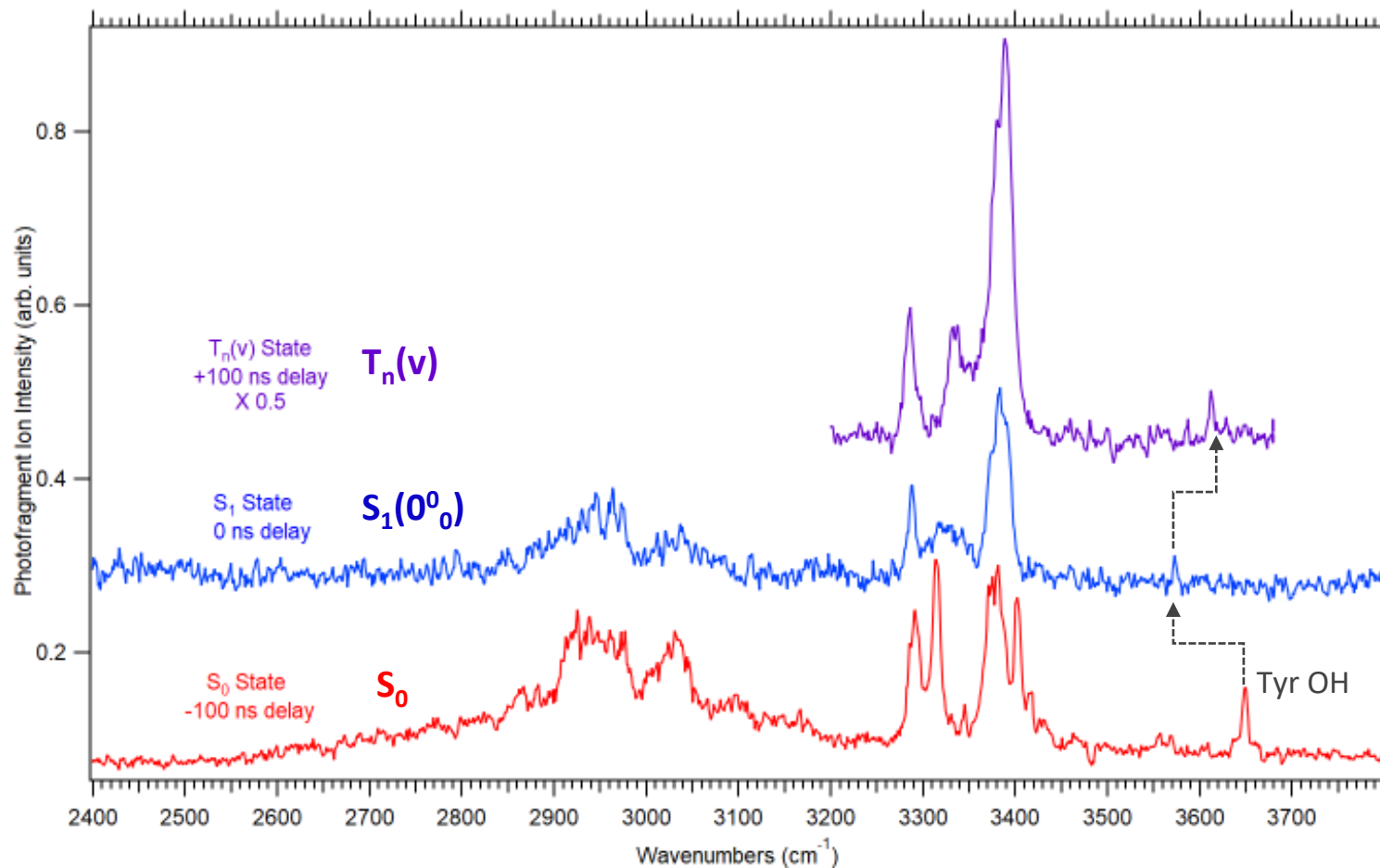


FGGYL

[FGGYL+H]⁺ IR Time Delay Profile



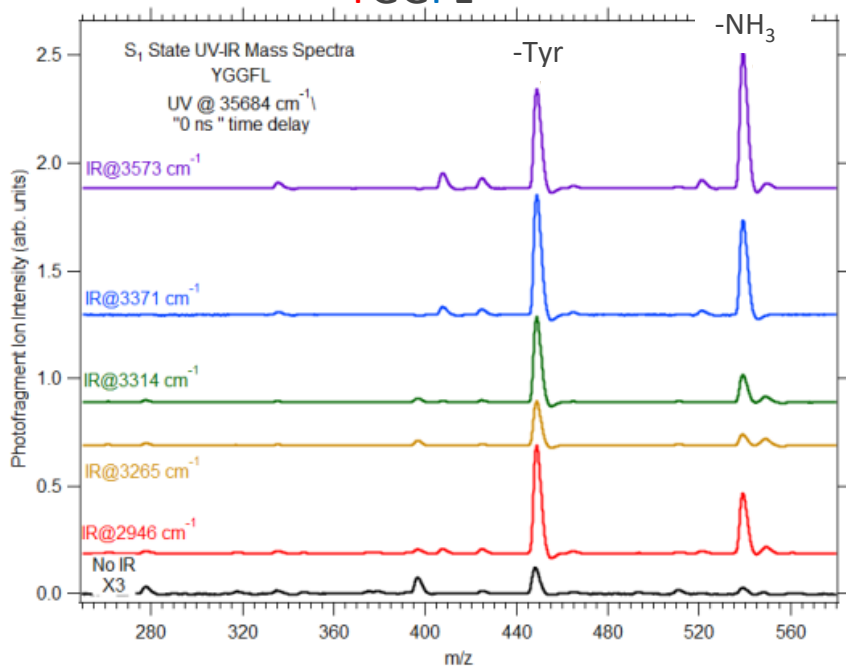
[FGGYL+H]⁺ Electronic State Dependence of IR spectra



Change to FGGYL

IR-induced Photofragments out of S_1

YGGFL

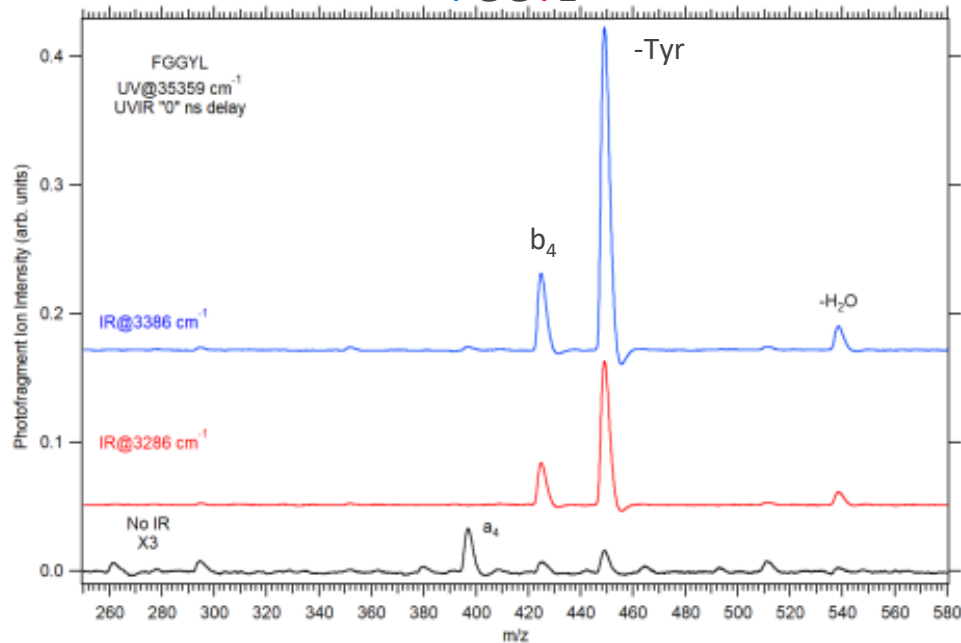


$\pi\pi^*$ singlet state of Tyr(1):

- Loss of Tyr side chain
 - Loss of NH₃ => ET involved
 - $\frac{\Phi_{\text{NH}_3}}{\Phi_{\text{Tyr}}}$ non-monotonic in λ_{IR}
- In competition



FGGYL



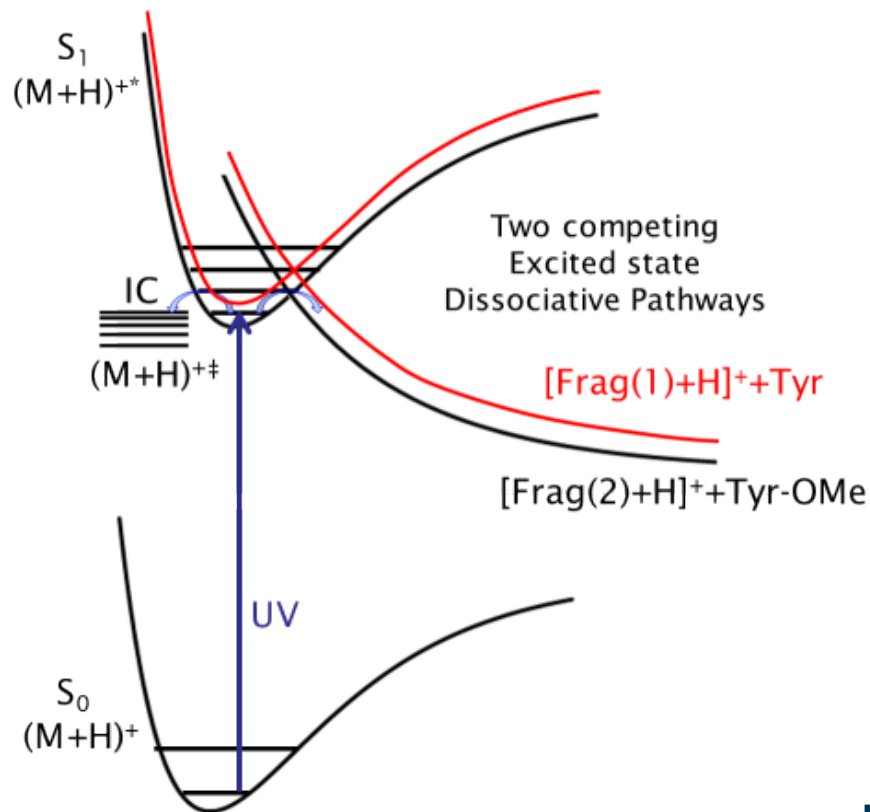
$\pi\pi^*$ singlet state of Tyr(4):

- Loss of Tyr side chain
- **No** Loss of NH₃ => ET channel turned off
Tyr remote from NH₃⁺
- Is b₄ related to proton conduit?

Electronic Energy Transfer

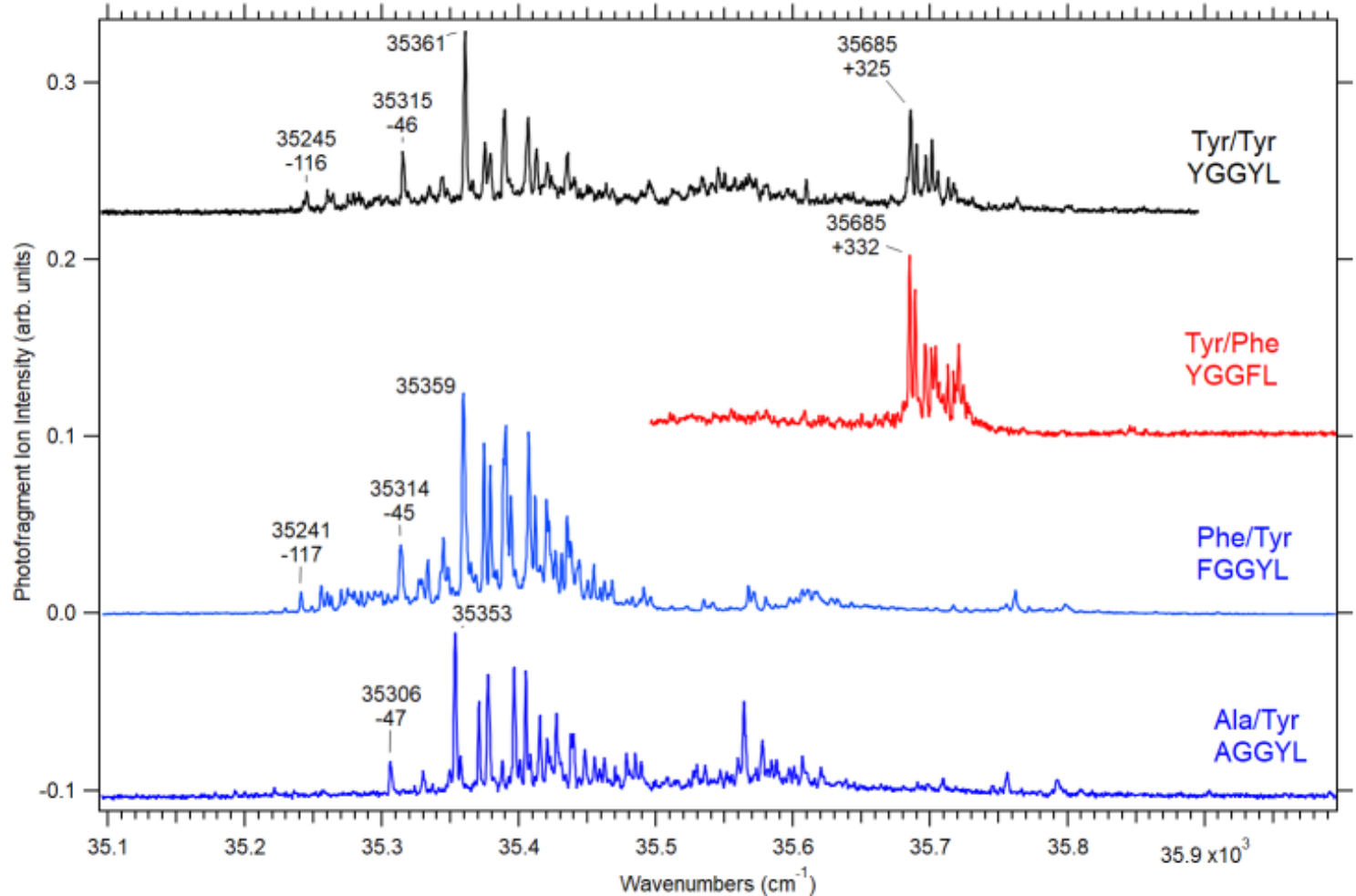
between near-degenerate UV chromophores

- Close-lying excited states: Model for chromophore array (e.g., photosynthesis)
- Excitation of single vibronic levels in either chromophore
- Collision-free probing of EET
- Well-defined, known starting geometry

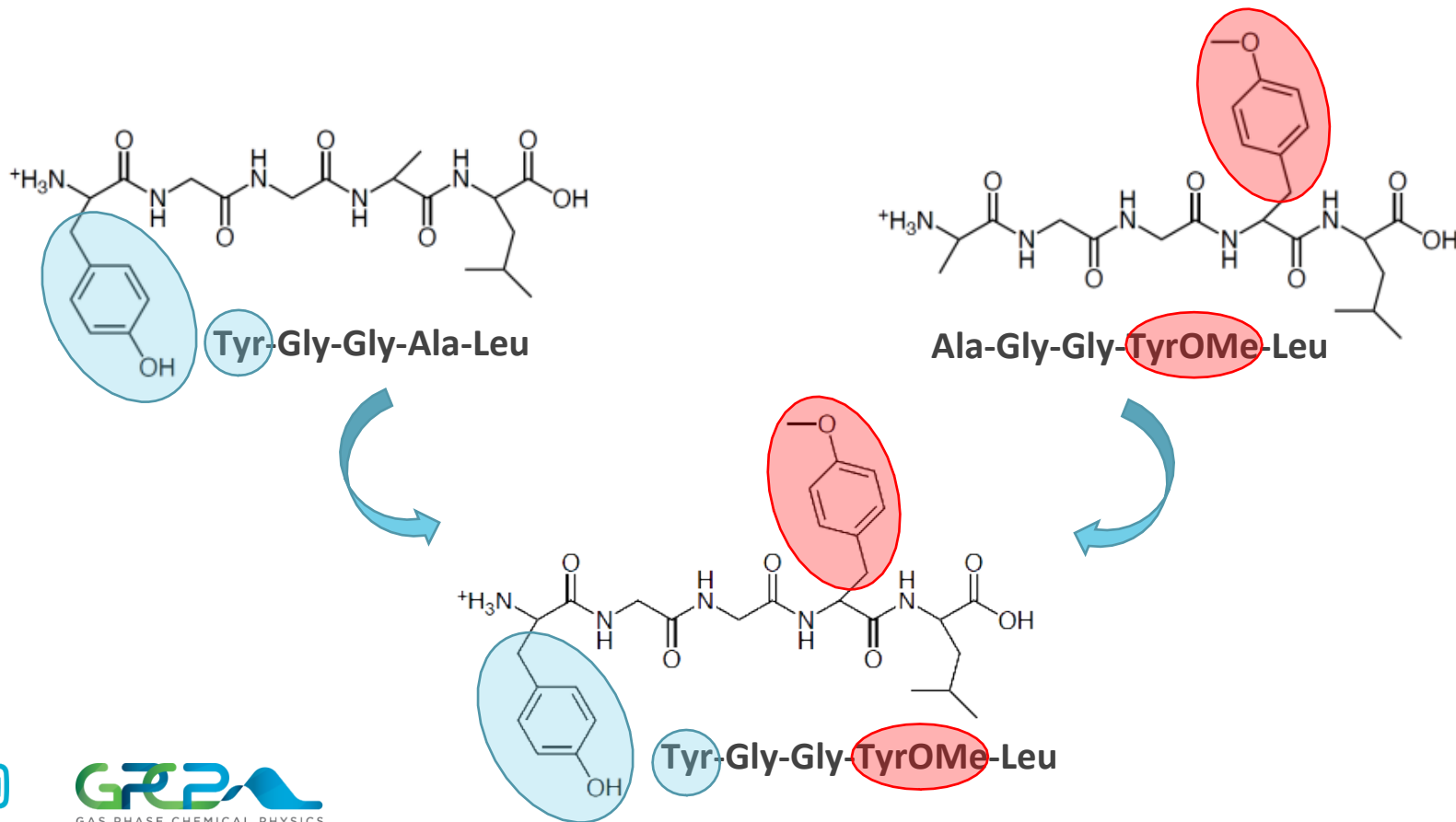


YGGYL Bichromophore c.f. YGGFL and FGGYL

- OH orientation
- Phe rotamers
- Tyr rotamers
- Leucine rotamers



Peptide Scaffold: Tyrosine-OH and Tyrosine-OMe

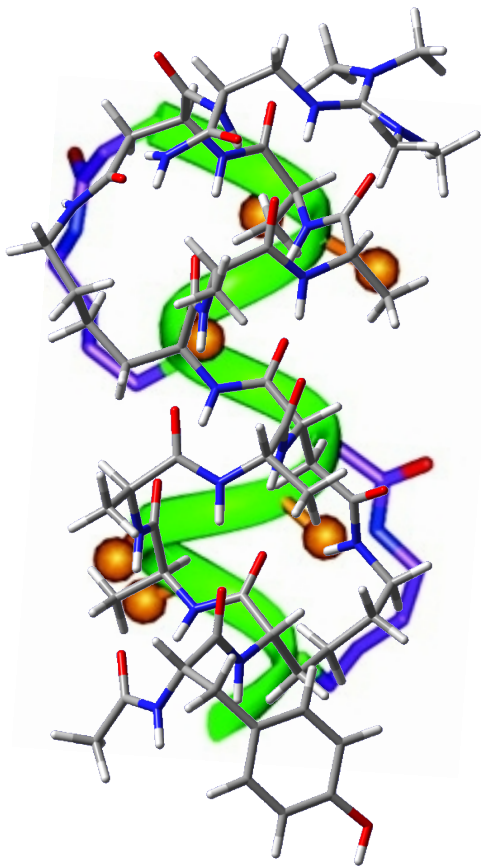


Stapled α -helices as Scaffolds to study Electronic Energy Transfer



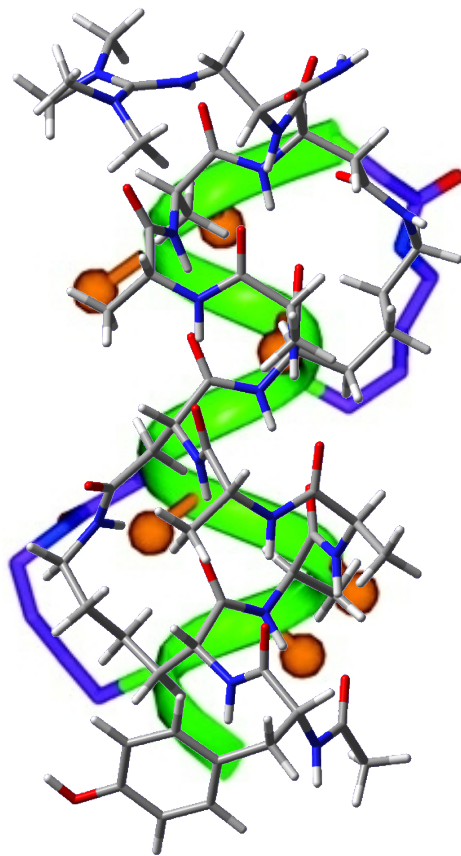
Timothy Hill

LL
Fully
RH
 α -Helix



David Fairlie

DD
Fully
LH
 α -Helix



Acknowledgements

- Casey Foley (Sandia, Univ. Missouri)
- Kendrew Au (Sandia)
- Matt Kubasik (Fairfield University)
- Etienne Chollet (Fairfield University)



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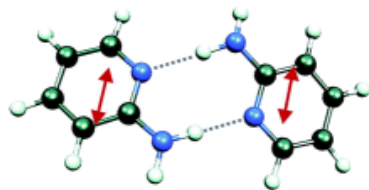
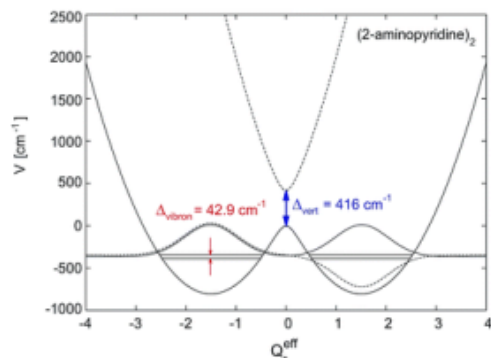
—

b_3 — 1.42 eV
 b_5 — 1.20 eV
 b_4 — 1.14 eV
 a_4 — 1.30 eV
y ions — 1.30 eV

— YGGFL S_0



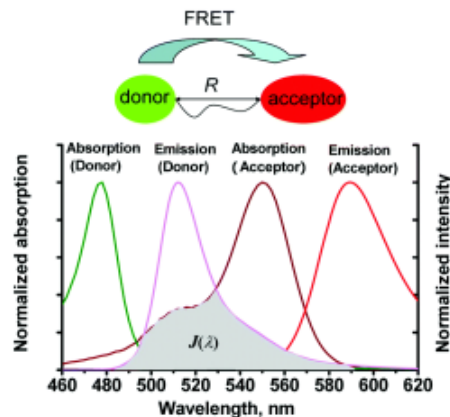
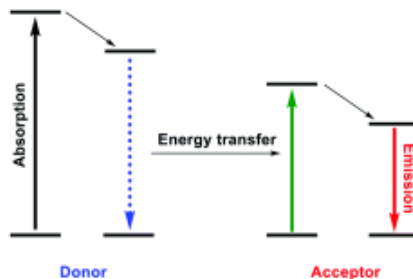
Resonant Energy Transfer



c) $(2\text{-aminopyridine})_2$

Excitonic coupling

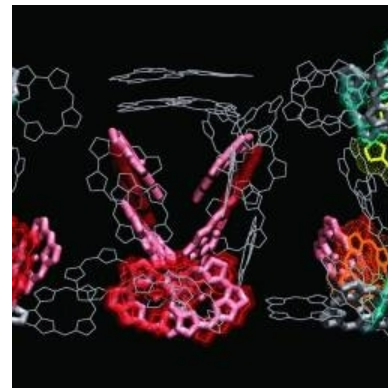
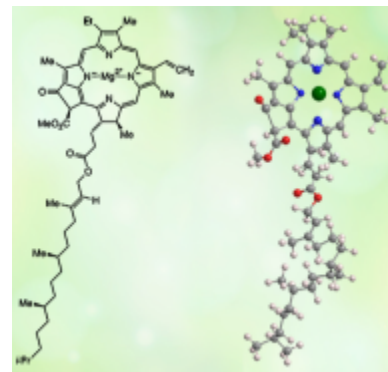
- 2 identical chromophores in symmetric positions
- Chromophores 'touching'



FRET

- Well-defined Donor-acceptor
- Large ΔE
- Large R (20-60 Å): Weak coupling

Chem. Soc. Rev., 2020, **49**, 5110-5139



Photosynthetic Reaction Center (PSII)

- Many near-identical chromophores spaced over range of distances.
- Different local environments.
- Exquisite efficiency, directed EET.

01/21/2019 ACS Molecule of the Week

Chem. Sci., 2015, **6**, 6059-