Supporting Information
Manuscript: ac 071124y
Title: Capillary Electrochromatography-Mass Spectrometry of Nonionic Surfactants
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Figure S1. Effect of mobile phase pH on the CEC-MS separation of Triton series (A)TX-45, (B) TX-165. Conditions 90% (v/v) ACN, 2.5 mM Tris, pH 8.0. Sheath liquid: flow rate 5 µL/min, 80/20 MeOH/H_2O, 1 mM HCO_2NH_4. MS spray chamber: drying gas flow 10 L/min, nebulizer pressure 10 psi, drying gas temperature 300 ºC, fragmentor voltage 125 V, capillary voltage 4000 V, gain 4. SIM ions as described in Table 2, applied voltage 16 kV runs, 6 kV 6 sec injection. Analytes: 10 mg/mL 65/35 ACN/H_20.

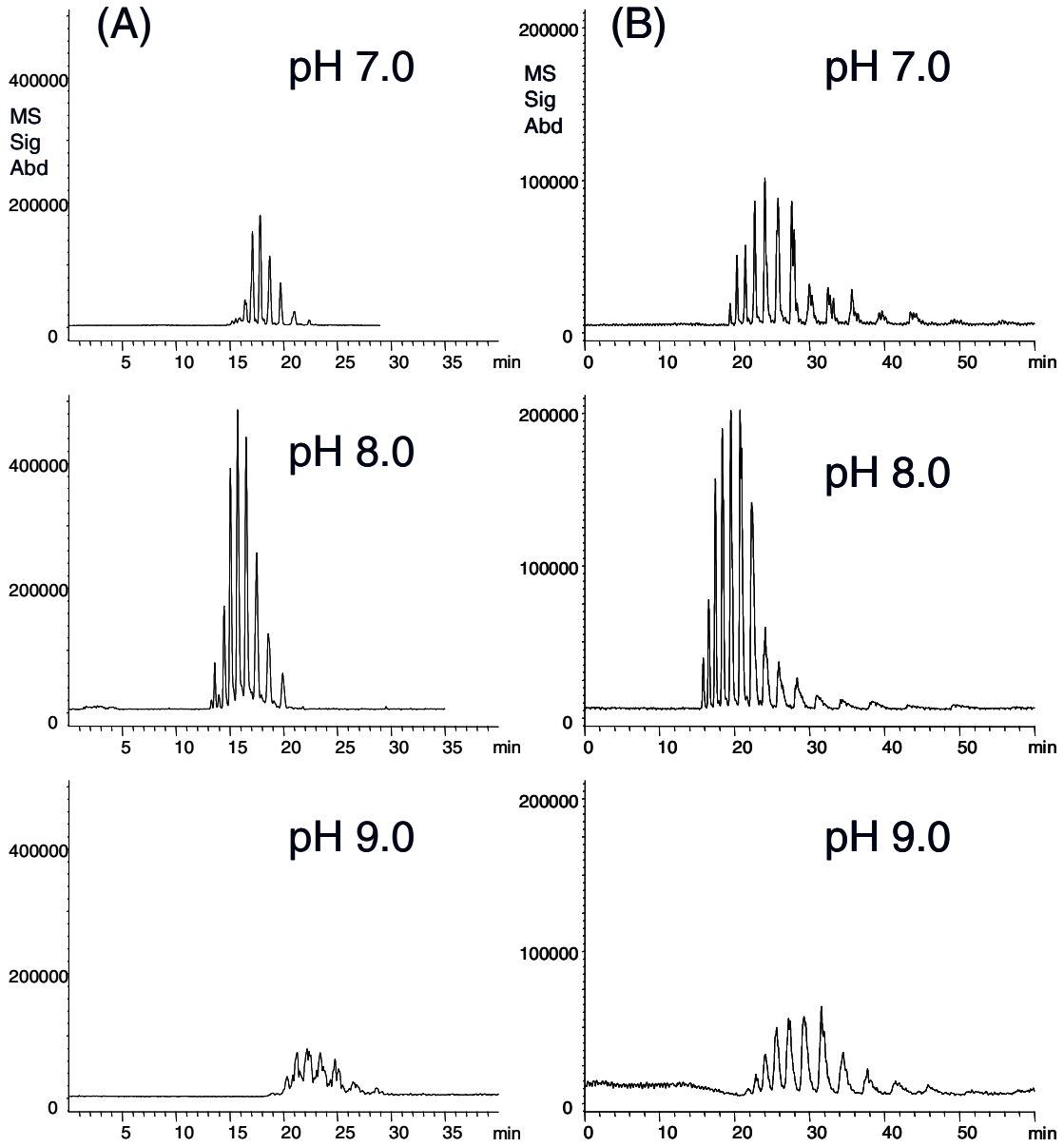

Figure S2. Variation in sheath liquid MeOH composition in the range 50-90% (v/v) for effects on *S/N* (A) TX-15, (B) TX-45, (C) TX-100, (D) TX-165. Conditions are the same as Figure S1. except pH = 8.

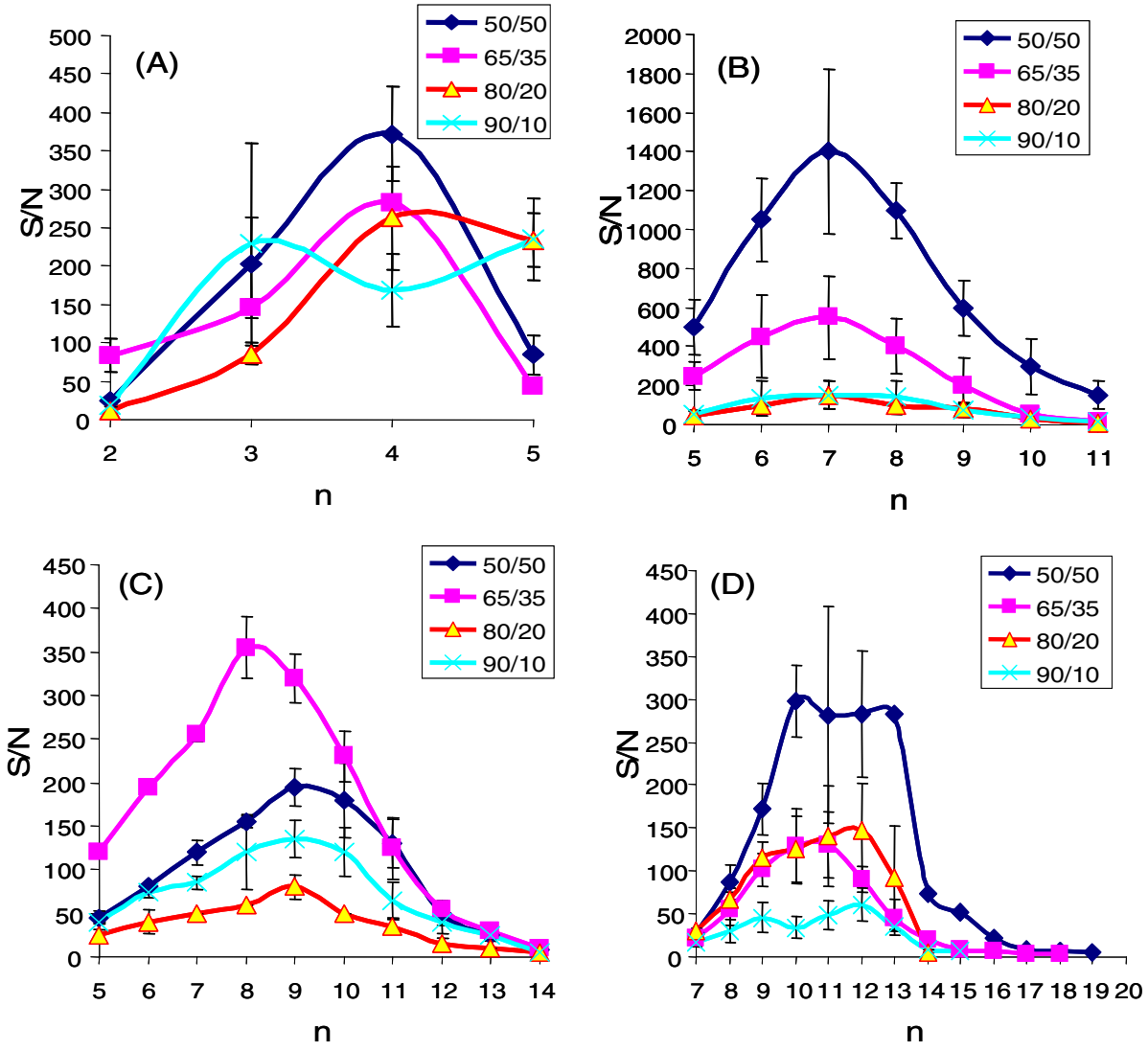

Figure S3. Variation in sheath liquid HCO_2NH_4 concentration in the range 1-50 mM for effects on *S/N*: (A) TX-15, (B) TX-45, (C) TX-100, (D) TX-165. Conditions are the same as Figure S2 except MeOH/H_2O 50/50.

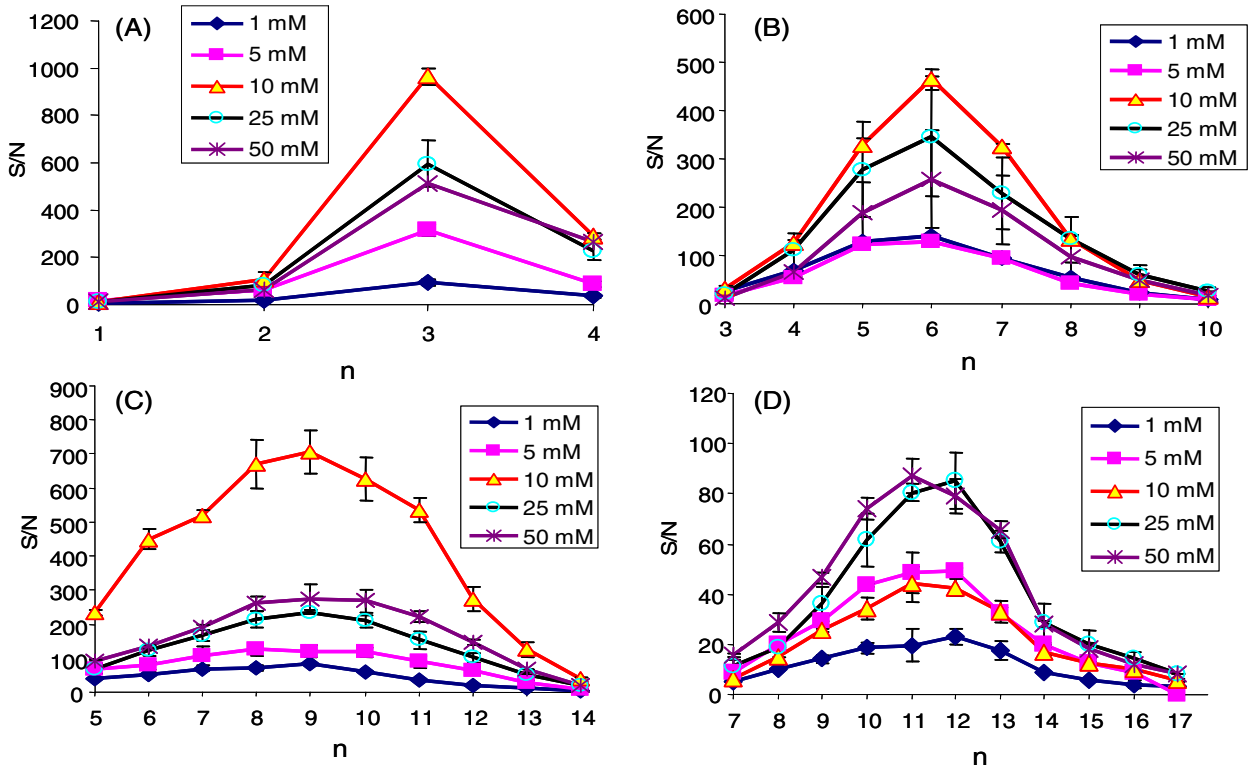

Figure S4. Investigation of MS capillary voltage in the range of 2000-5000 V for effects on S/N. TX-100 was used as the model analyte. Conditions: mobile phase: 90% ACN/2.5 mM Tris, pH 8.0; sheath liquid:10 mM HCO_2NH_4, MeOH/H_2O 50/50; spray chamber: drying gas flow set to 6 mL/min, nebulizer pressure = 5 psi, and drying gas temperature set to 200 °C.

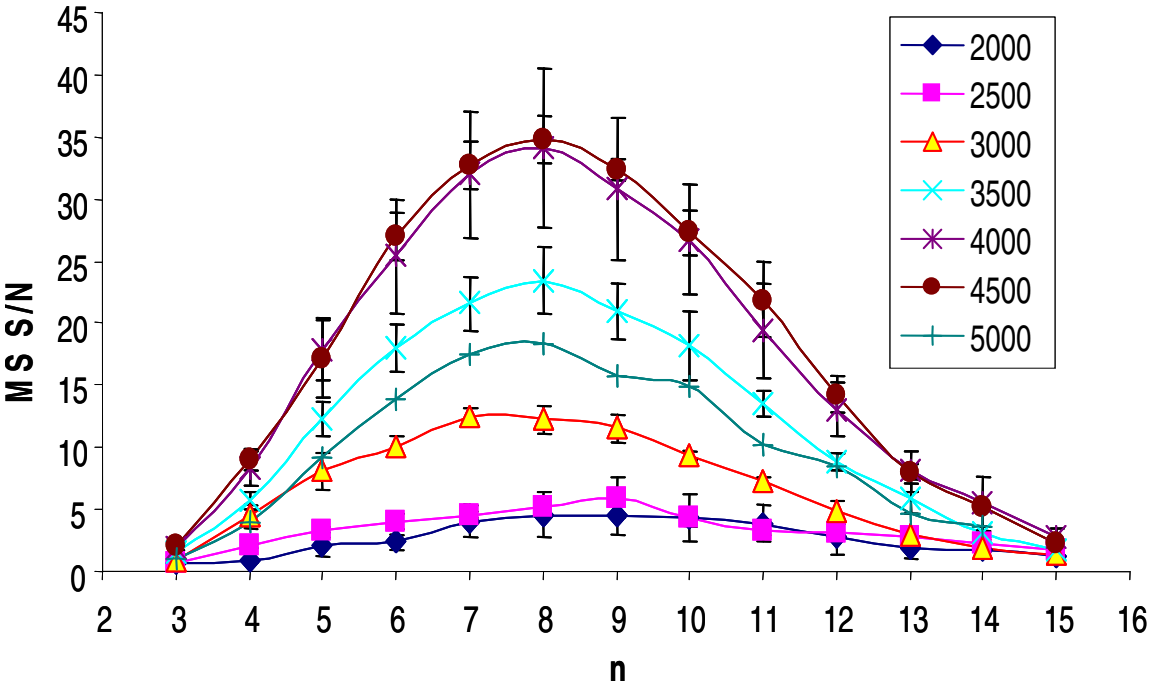
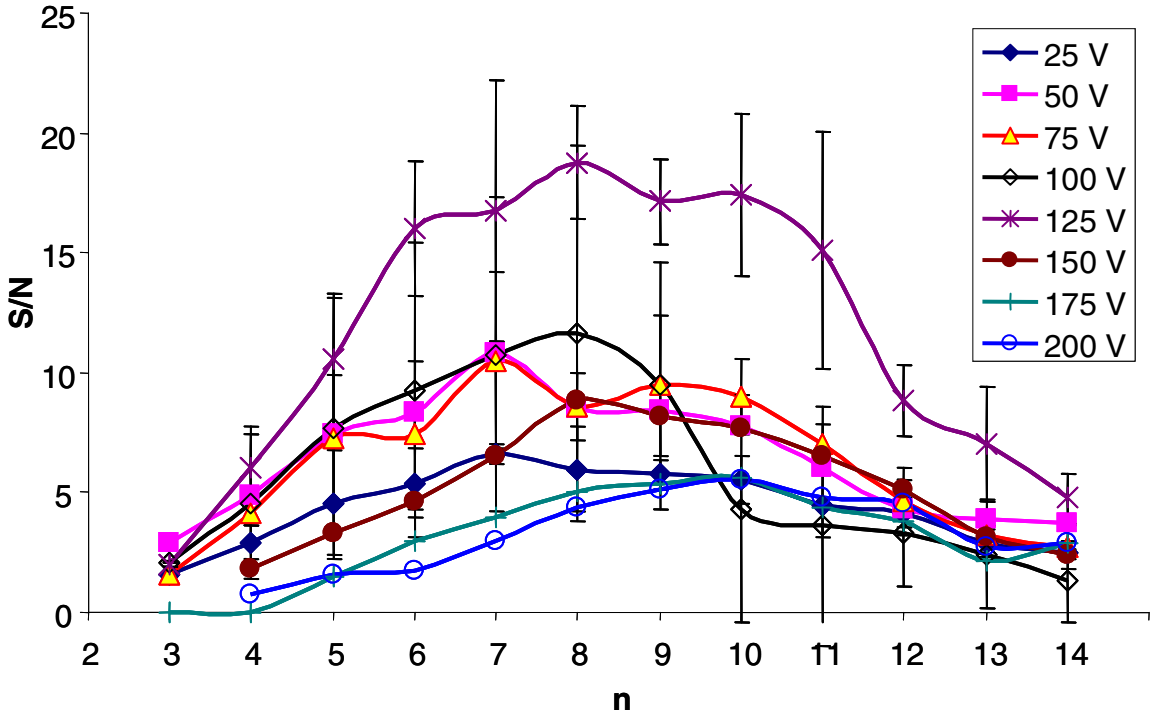
Figure S5. Variation in MS fragmentor voltage range 25-200 V. TX-100 was used as a representative surfactant. Conditions are the same as Figure S4 except V_{cap} = 3000 V