Supporting Information

Confined Surface-Enhanced Indole Cation-Radical Cyclization by Mass Spectrometry

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Figure S1. CID experiments to examine intermediates and product. (A) MS² CID of intermediate ion $[3+H]^+$ at m/z 186. (B) MS² CID of product ion $[4+H]^+$ at m/z 184. (C) MS² CID of intermediate ion 3^{++} ions at m/z 185. (D) MS² CID of $[3-d_1+H]^+$ at m/z 187.



Figure S2. (A) Schematic diagram of inductive nESI. (B) Mass spectrometric analysis of Ru-catalyzed indole cation-radical cyclization in confined nanopipette using inductive nESI after reacting for 20 s.



Figure S3. The formation of the cationic radical $1^{\cdot +}$.



Figure S4. (A) ¹H NMR chart of indole (a) and indole- d_1 (b). (50% D₂O/CD₃OD, 400 MHz). (B) The mass spectra of indole- d_1 .



Figure S5. EICs of [**1**-*d*₁+H]⁺ at m/z 118 (a), [**3**-*d*₁+H]⁺ at m/z 187 (b), and [**4**+H]⁺ at m/z 184 (c). *I*=Intensity



Figure S6. Optimization of the orifice size of the confined nanopipette (A) and the volume of the reaction system (B).



Figure S7. CID experiment to examine complex [Ru(bpz)₃+1]²⁺ at m/z 346.



Figure S8. CID experiment to examine complex [Ru(bpz)₃+3]²⁺ at m/z 380.

	[Ru(bpz) ₃] ²⁺	[Ru(bpz) ₃]*	Reactant 1	Cationic radical 1•+	Intermediate 3	Cationic radical 3 •+
Energy (Ha)	-1675.75613	-1676.13348	-363.82202	-363.54316	-557.59426	-557.33829

Table S1. The possible transformations of the electronic states of ruthenium, indole and intermediate 3



Figure S9. Mass spectrometric analysis of Ru-catalyzed indole cation-radical cyclization in silanized nanopipette after 20 s.



Figure S10. Calculated structure of complex [Ru(bpz)₃+3]²⁺.