

Molecular taphonomy of heme: Chemical degradation of hemin under presumed fossilization conditions

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Table of Contents

I. ¹ H-NMR and ¹³ C-NMR spectra of isolated hematinic acid	2
II. High-resolution mass spectra of isolated hematinic acid	3

I. ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectra of isolated hematinic acid

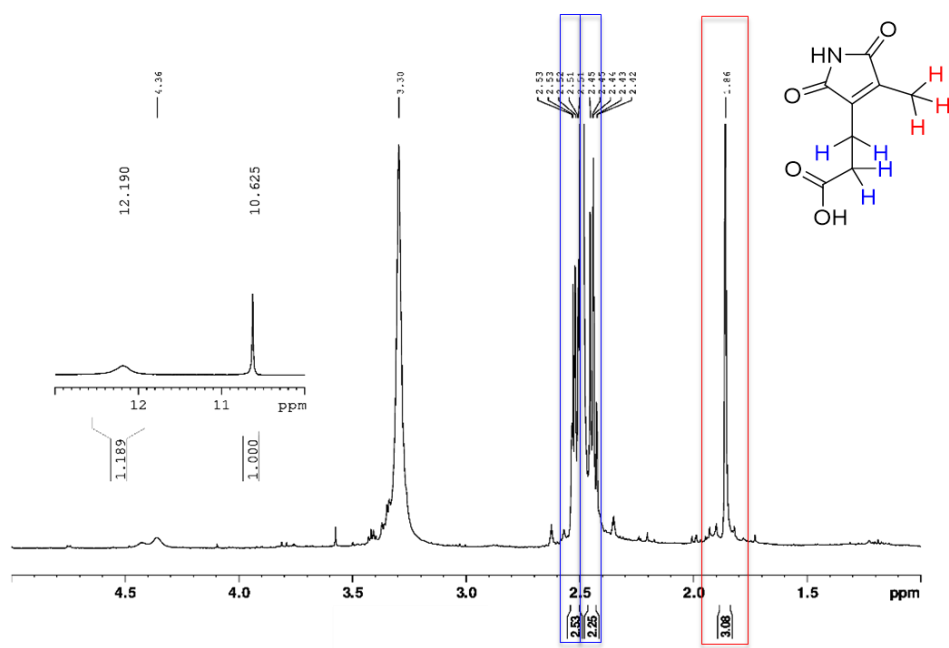


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of isolated hematinic acid determined in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

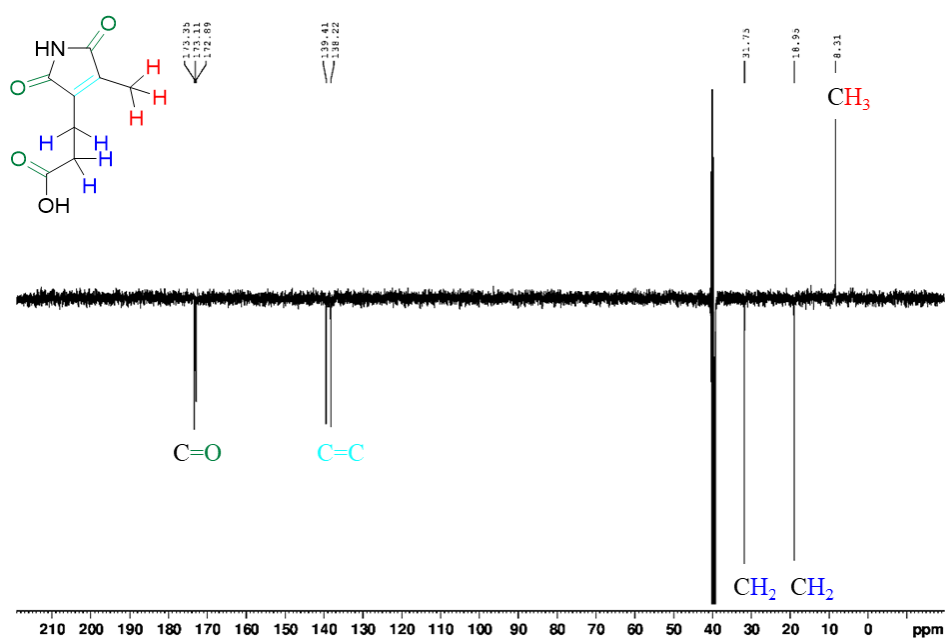


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (attached proton test, APT) of isolated hematinic acid determined in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

II. High-resolution mass spectra of isolated hematinic acid

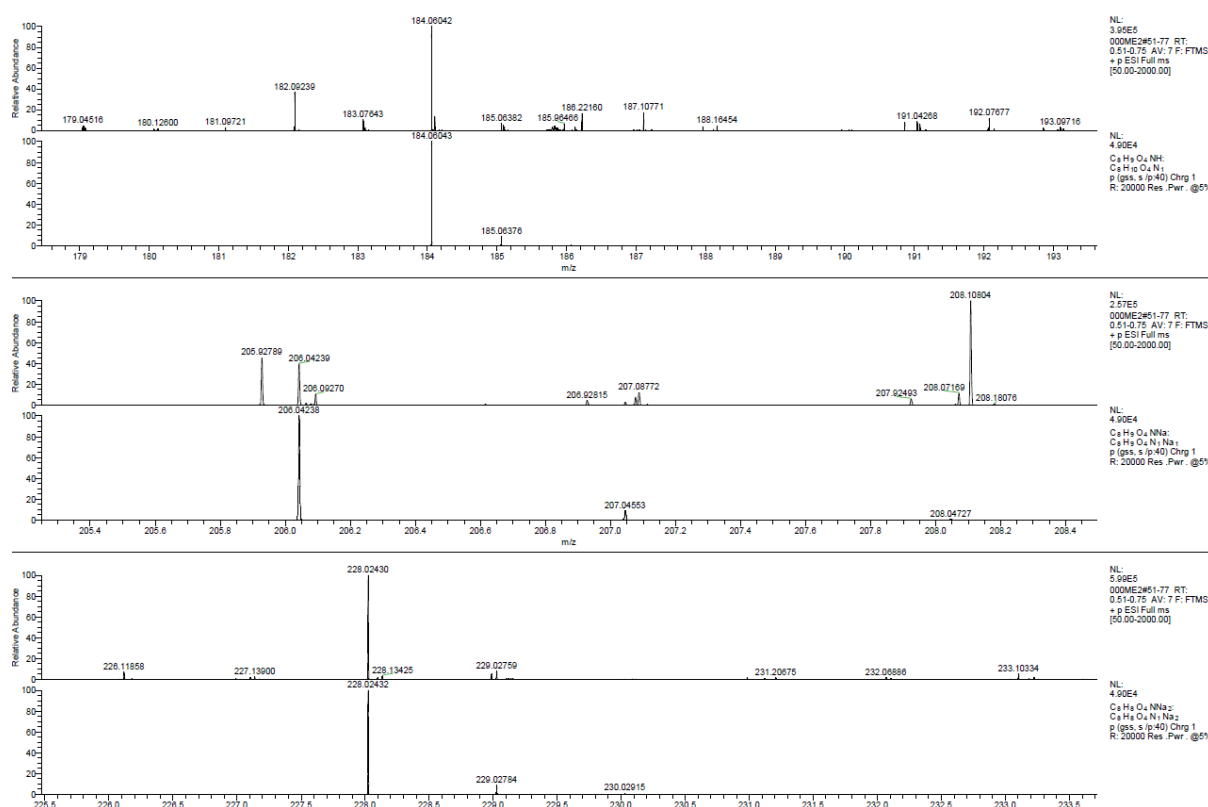


Figure S3. High resolution direct infusion electrospray mass spectra (Orbitrap XL) of isolated hematinic acid showing its molecular ions $[M+H]^+$ at m/z 184.06043 (top), $[M+Na]^+$ at m/z 206.04239 (top), and $[M+2Na-H]^+$ at m/z 228.02430 (bottom). In each case, the measured spectrum is shown above, the calculated one below for comparison.

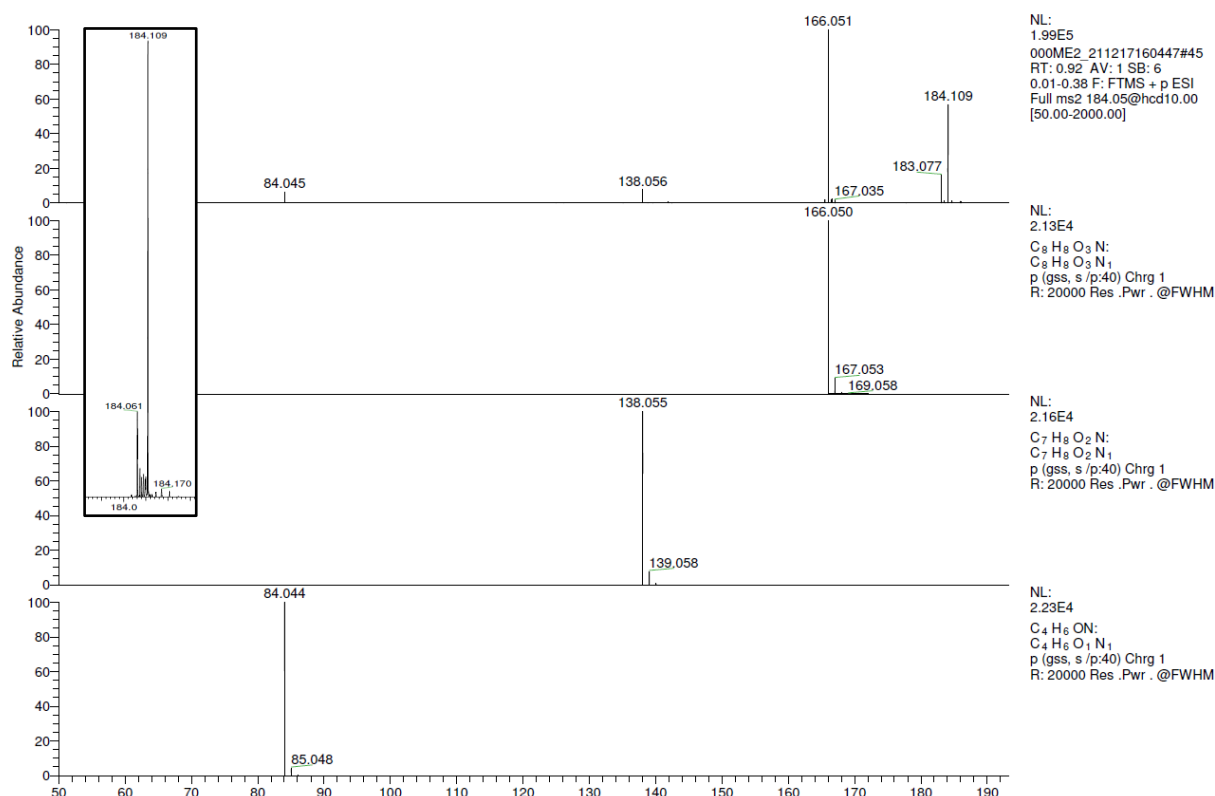


Figure S4. Collision-induced dissociation (CID) high resolution mass spectrum of mass-selected protonated hematinic acid showing its fragmentation pattern starting with consecutive losses of H_2O and CO , calculated spectra for the fragments below for comparison. The inset on the top left shows a zoom into the mass-selected region in the measured CID spectrum. Two signals with m/z 184 were present in the original spectrum (see Figure S3 top row), most of the molecular ion of hematinic acid (m/z 184.061) was fragmented by CID.