## Radiation driven chemistry in biomolecules – is (V)UV involved in the bioactivity of argon jet plasmas?

G. Bruno<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Wenske<sup>1</sup>, H. Mahdikia<sup>3</sup>, T. Gerling<sup>1</sup>, T. von Woedtke<sup>3,4</sup>, K. Wende<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ZIK plasmatis, Leibniz Institute for Plasma Science and Technology (INP Greifswald), Germany

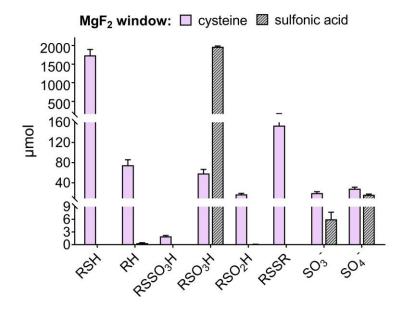
<sup>2</sup> Metabolomics Facility, Berlin Institute of Health (BIH) at Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine,

Berlin, Germany (current address)

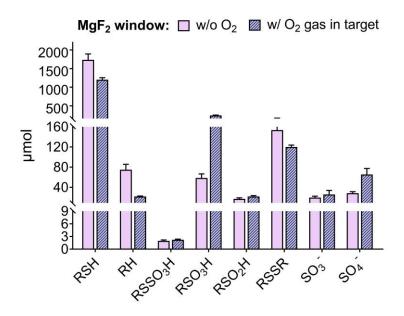
<sup>3</sup> Leibniz Institute for Plasma Science and Technology (INP Greifswald), Germany
 <sup>4</sup> Institute for Hygiene and Environmental Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Germany

\*Corresponding author (email: <u>kristian.wende@inp-greifswald.de</u>)

Keywords: cold physical plasma, kINPen, redox signaling, porcine skin model, VUV radiation



**SI figure 1**: To compare the impact of argon plasma jet (kINPen) derived (V)UV on oxidation products of cysteine, cysteine sulfonic acid was treated in an identical fashion (MgF2 window, micro-irradiation chamber, see figure 1 of main article). A cleavage of the C-S bond by the argon excimer radiation was observed. Due to the low amounts of sulfite and sulfate ions formed it can be concluded that the majority of C-S bond cleavages occurs at the cysteine or cystine level and the formed SH radicals/H<sub>2</sub>S are further oxidized to yield sulfate and sulfite.



**SI figure 2**: a deaerated solution of cysteine (standard protocol) and a solution of cysteine saturated with oxygen by 30 min of bubbling were compared. Changes in the product pattern were observed, indicative for a role of dissolved oxygen as a reaction partner (ozone formation) or educt (atomic O formation via VUV photon driven bond cleavage). Further experiments using isotopes would be necessary to identify the contribution of each reaction.