

## Return of the lysergamides. Part VII: Analytical and behavioural characterization of 1-valeroyl-*D*-lysergic acid diethylamide (1V-LSD)

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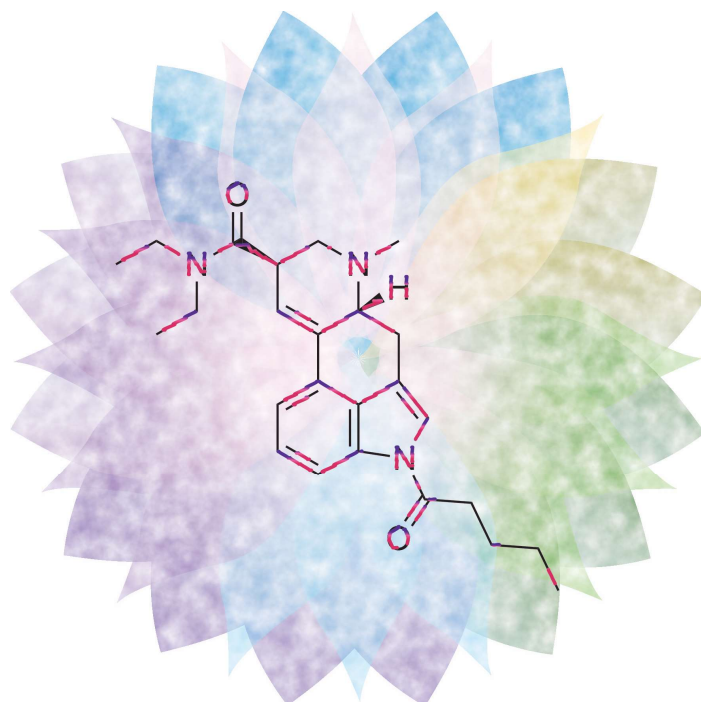
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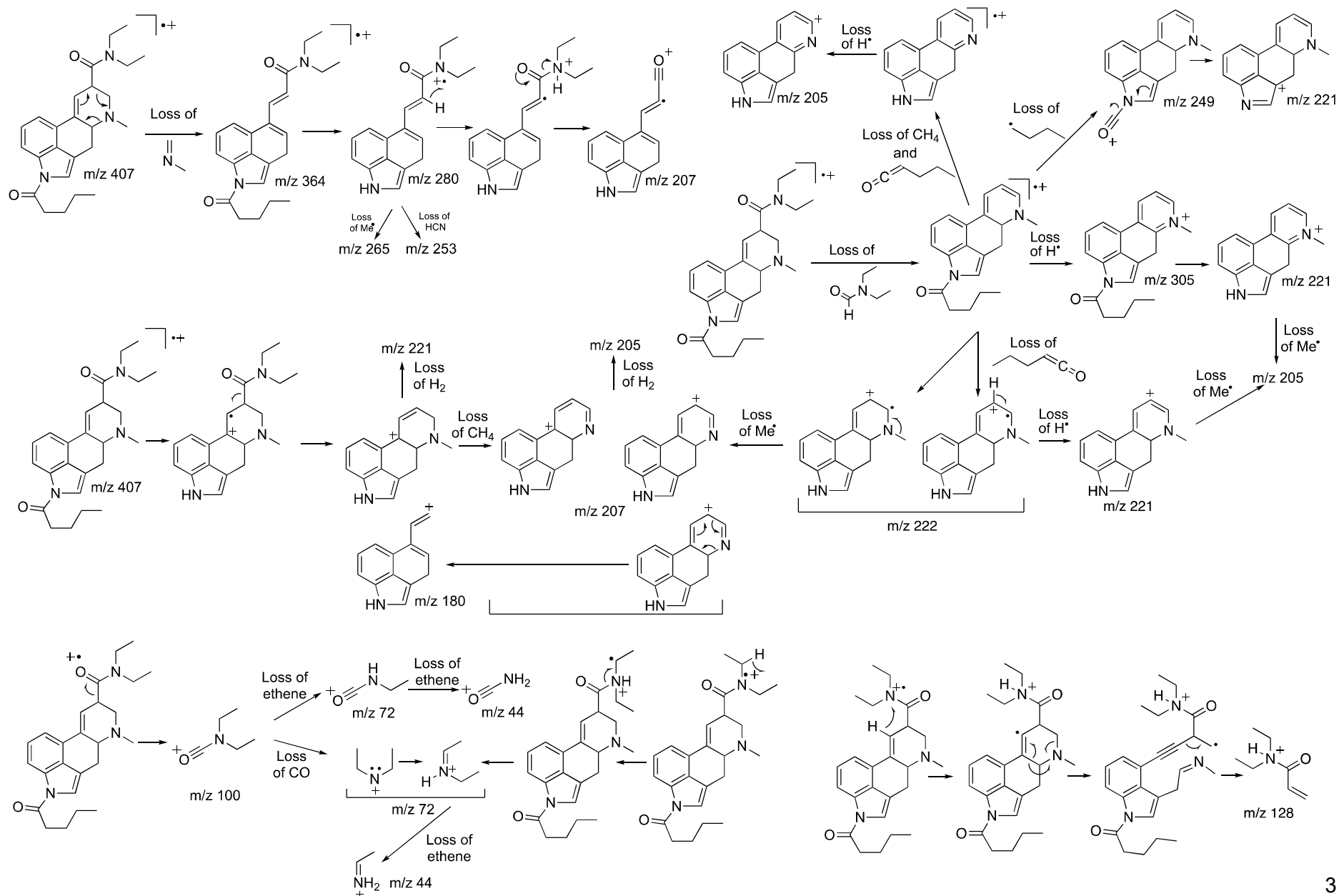
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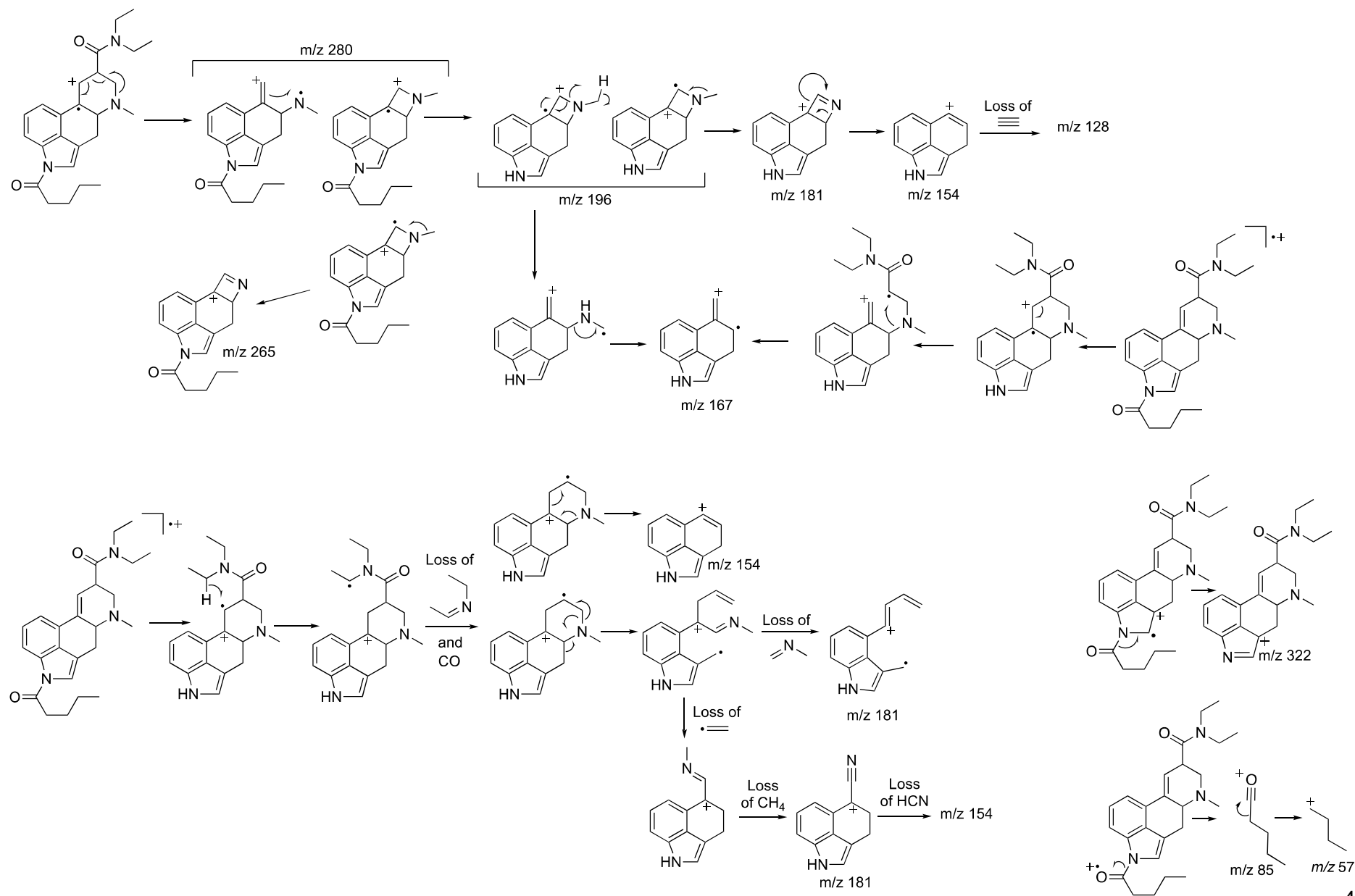
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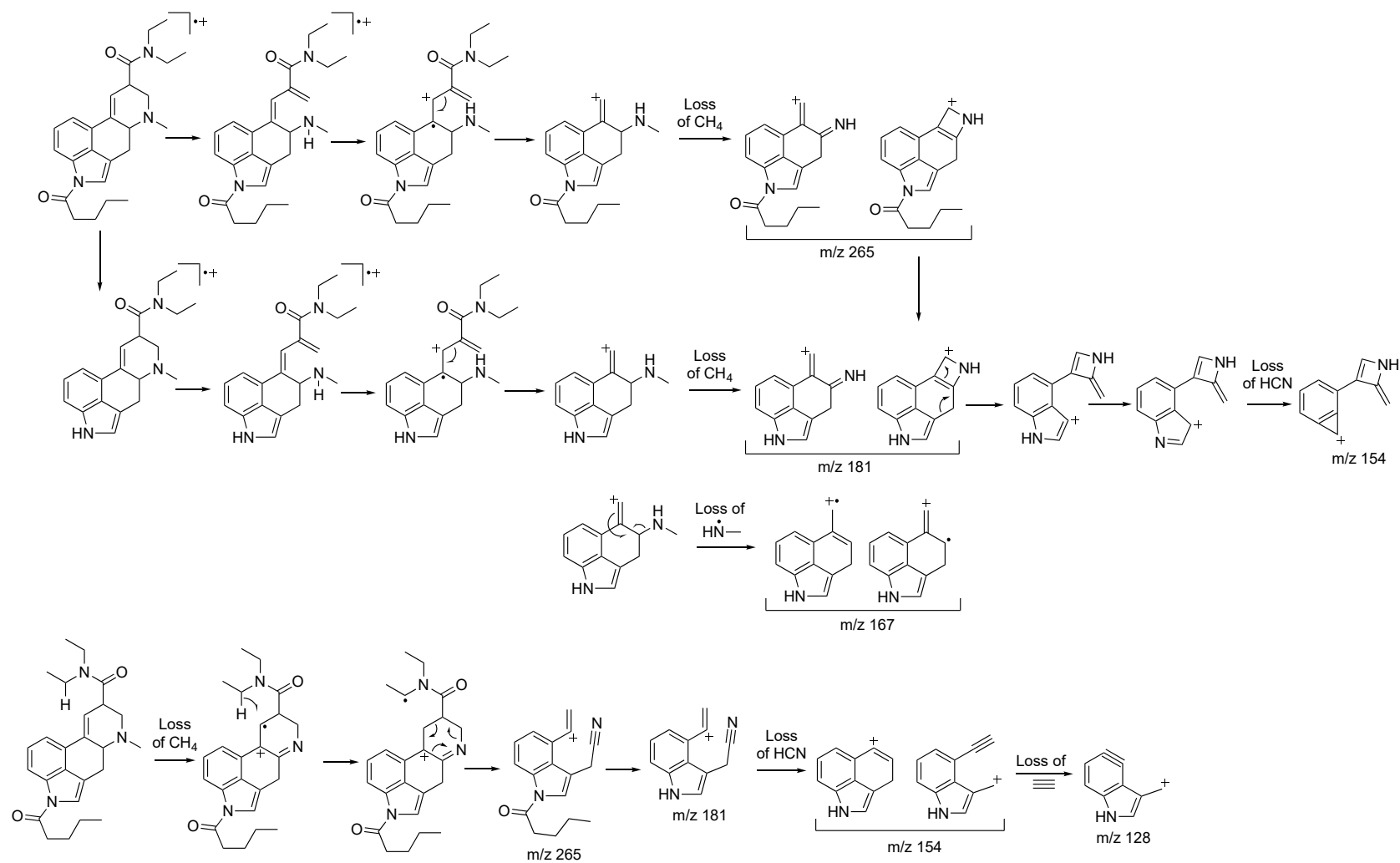


# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

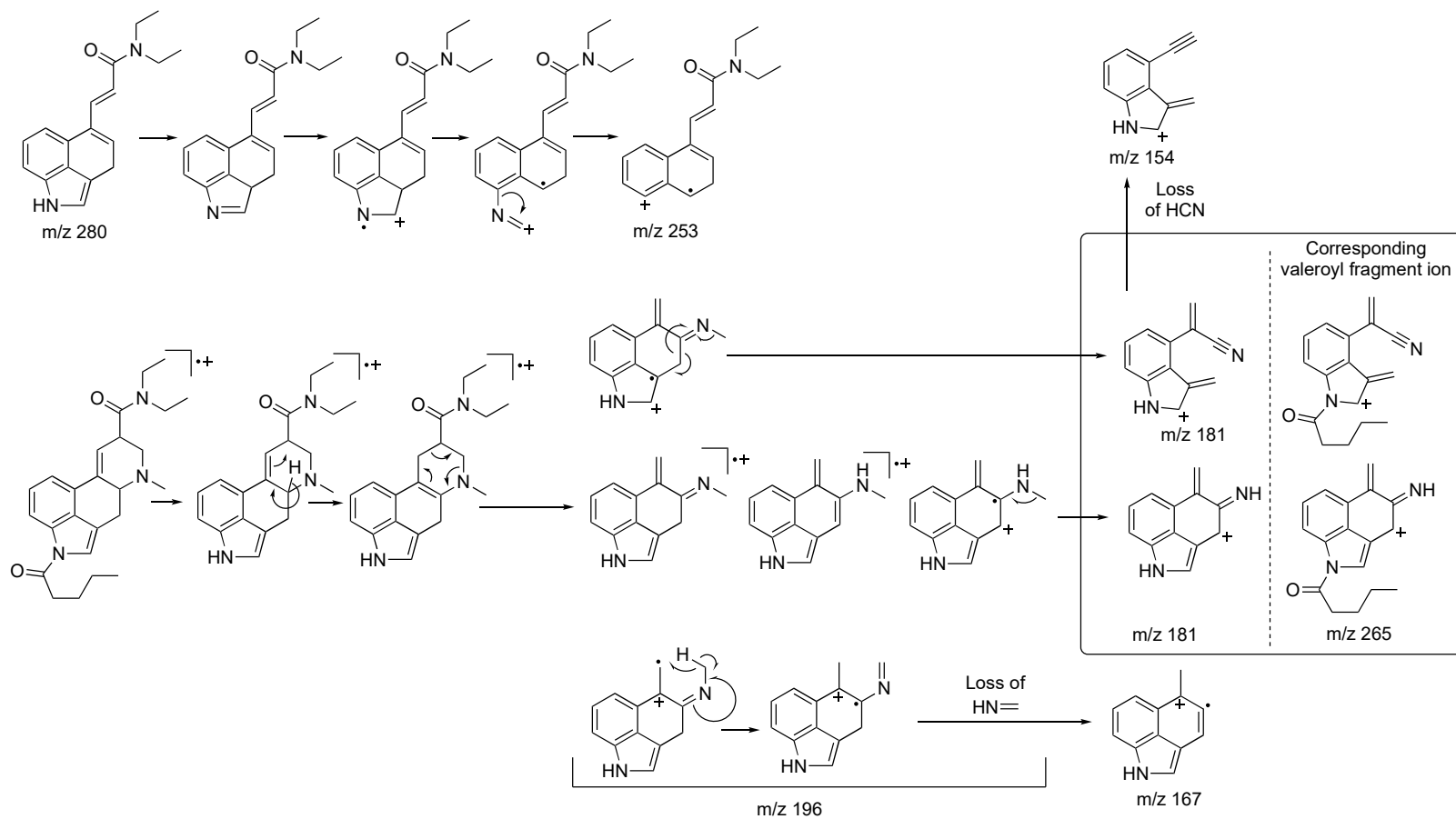




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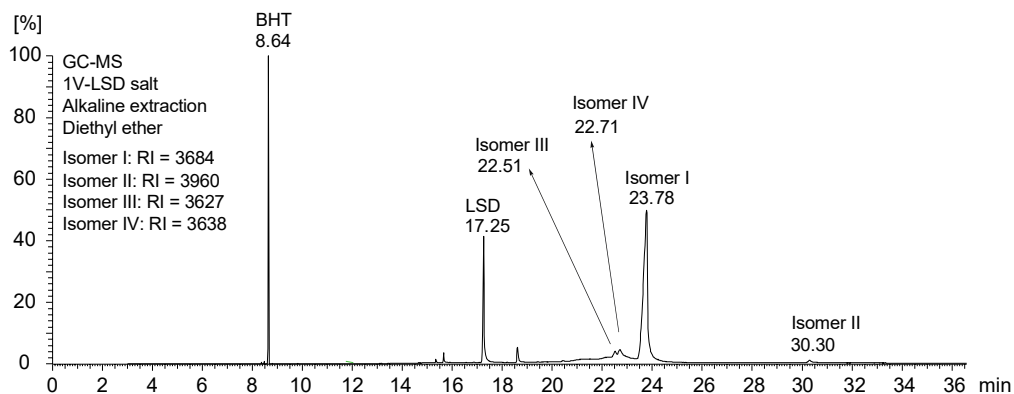


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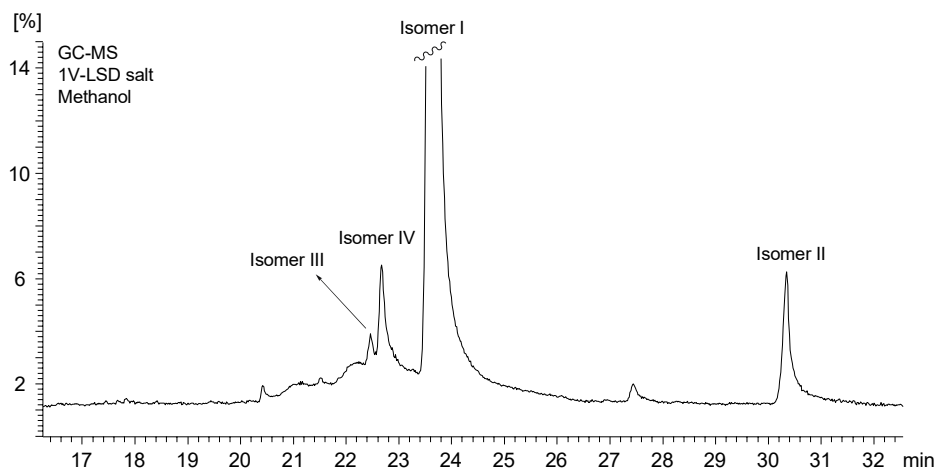


(A) GC-MS analysis of 1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1) followed by alkaline extraction and GC-induced formation of three minor 1V-LSD isomers. The alkaline extraction procedure led to formation of LSD. BHT: butylated hydroxytoluene additive in diethyl ether. (B) GC-MS analysis of 1V-LSD salt dissolved in methanol. (C) LC-ESI-ion trap-MS analysis of 1V-LSD salt in methanol (extracted ion chromatogram) without detection of other isomers.

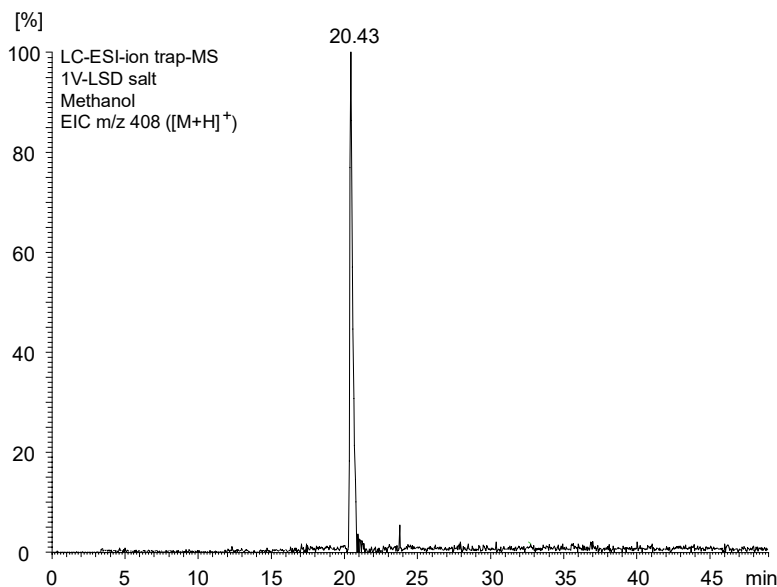
(A)



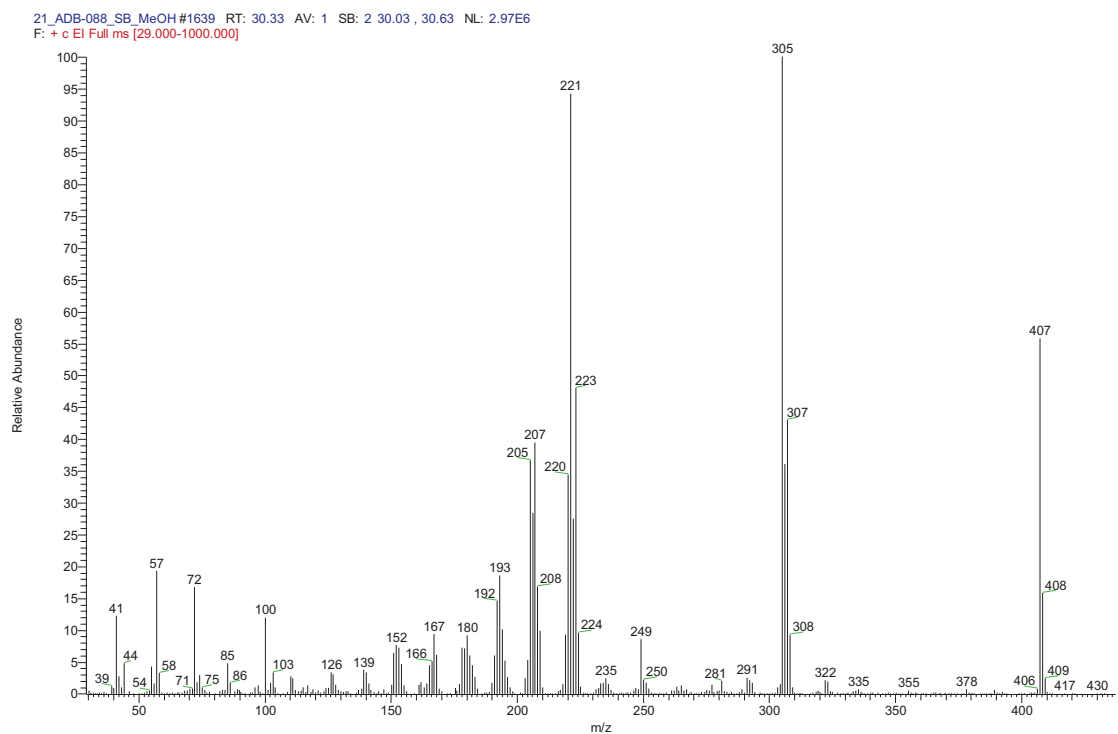
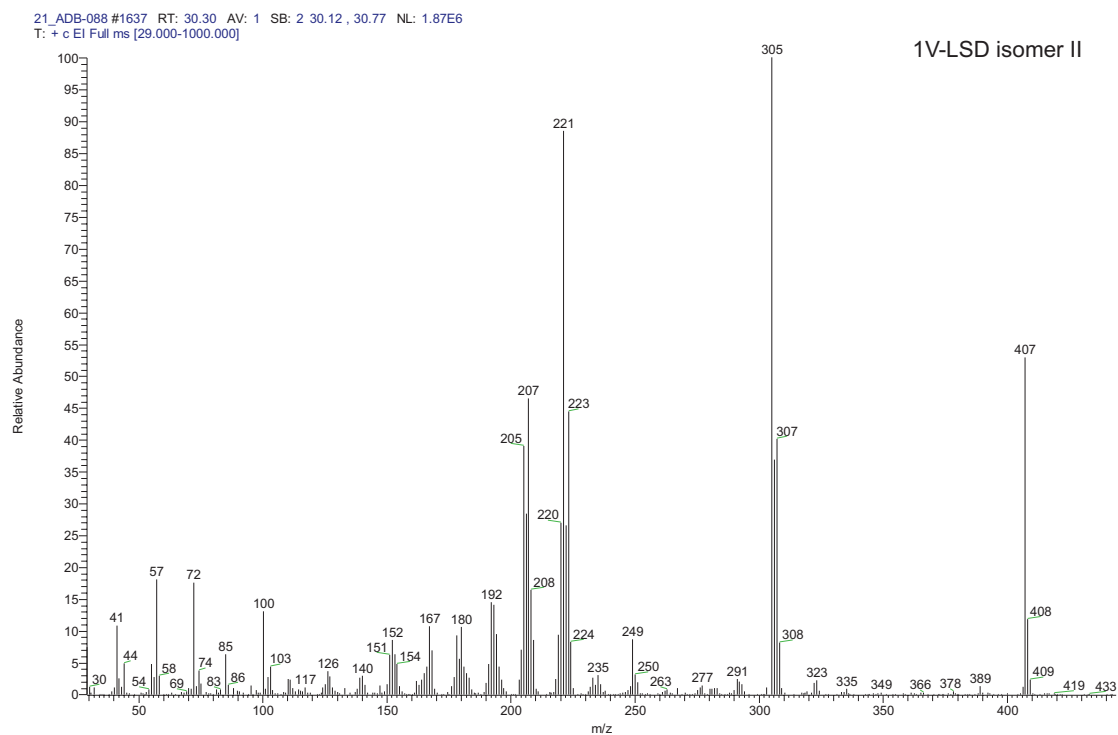
(B)



(C)

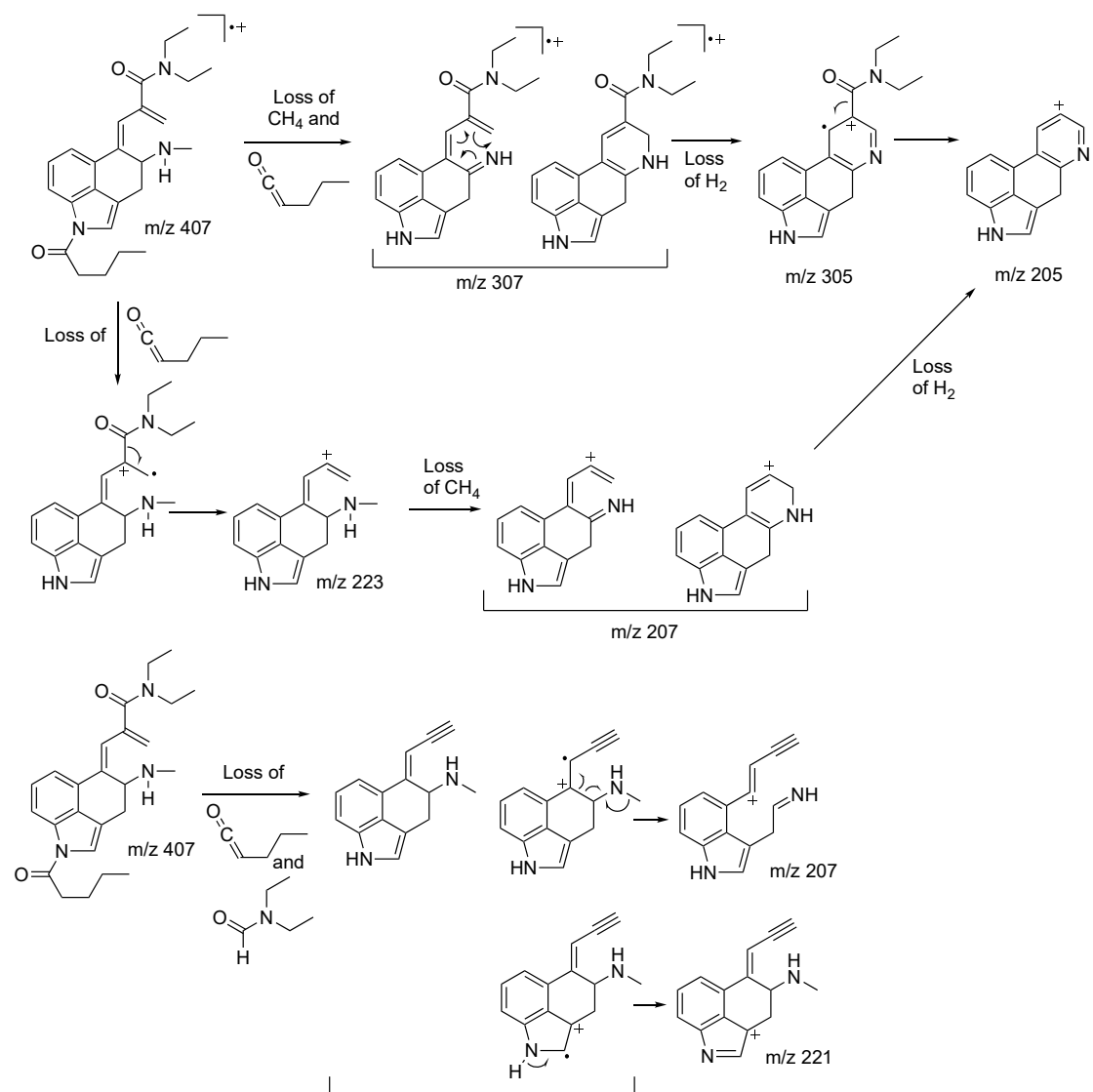


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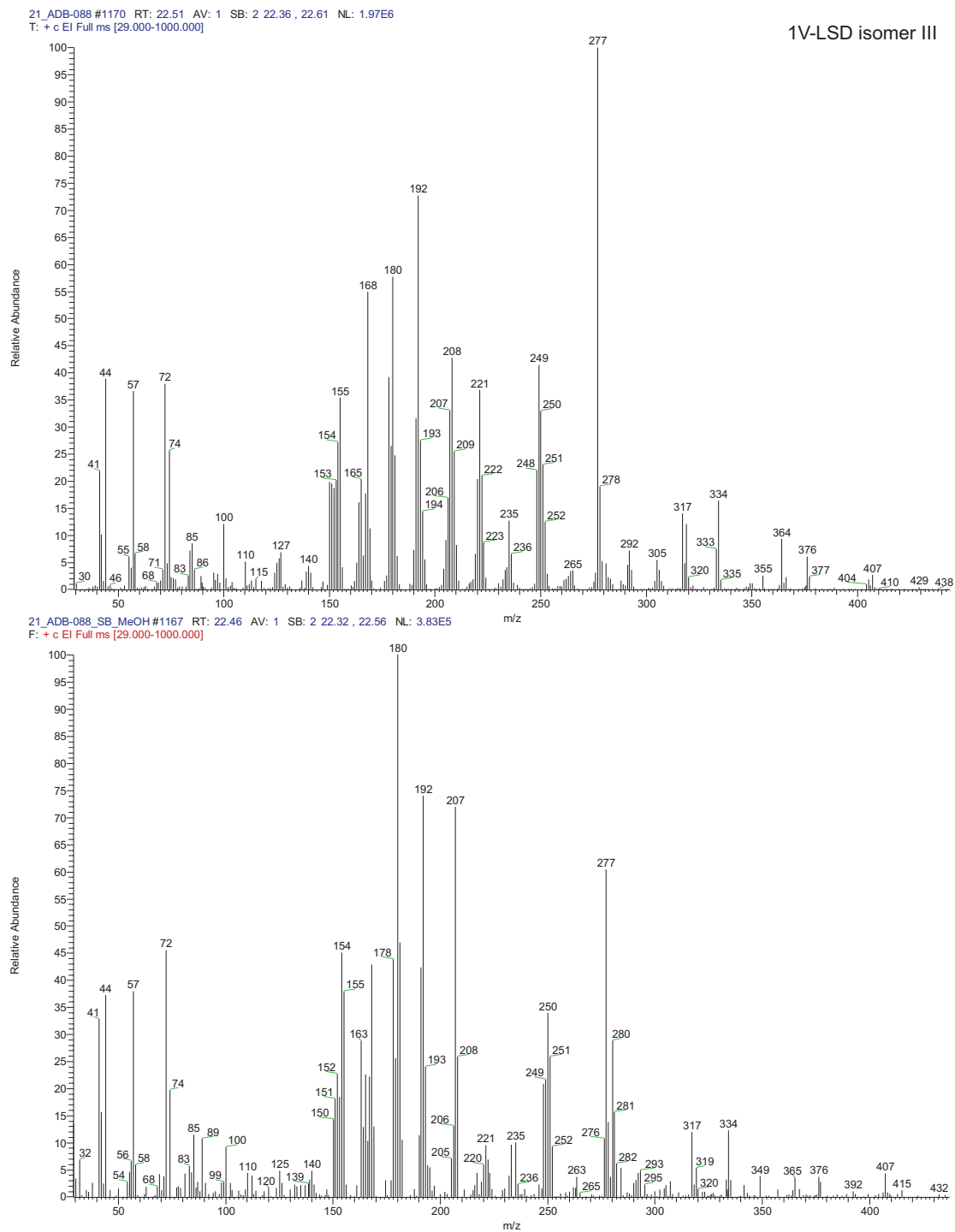


See also page 7. Top: GC-MS TIC trace following alkaline extraction into diethyl ether. Bottom: GC-MS TIC trace following analysis of 1V-LSD hemitartrate salt dissolved in methanol.

## Tentative identification of isomer II

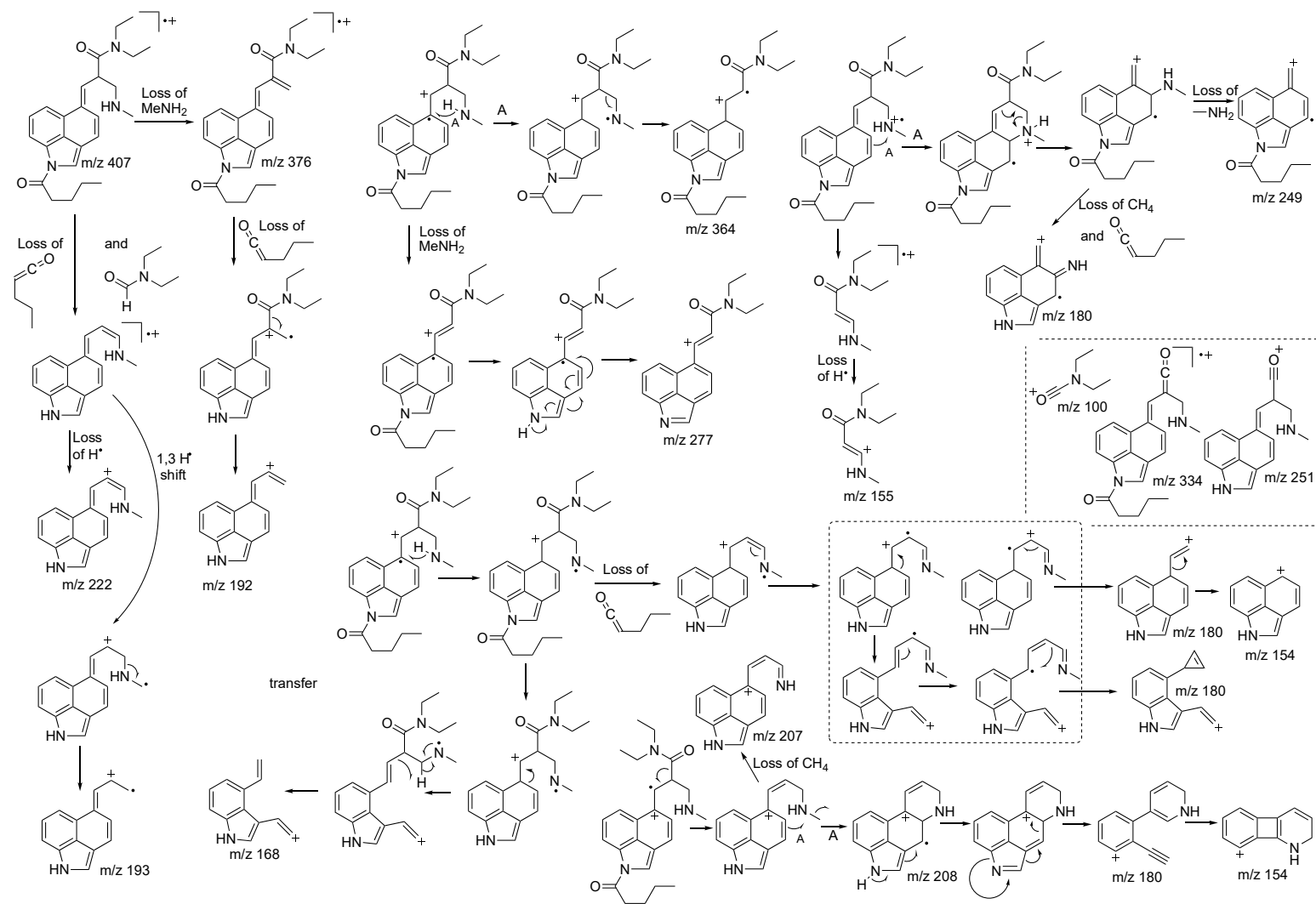


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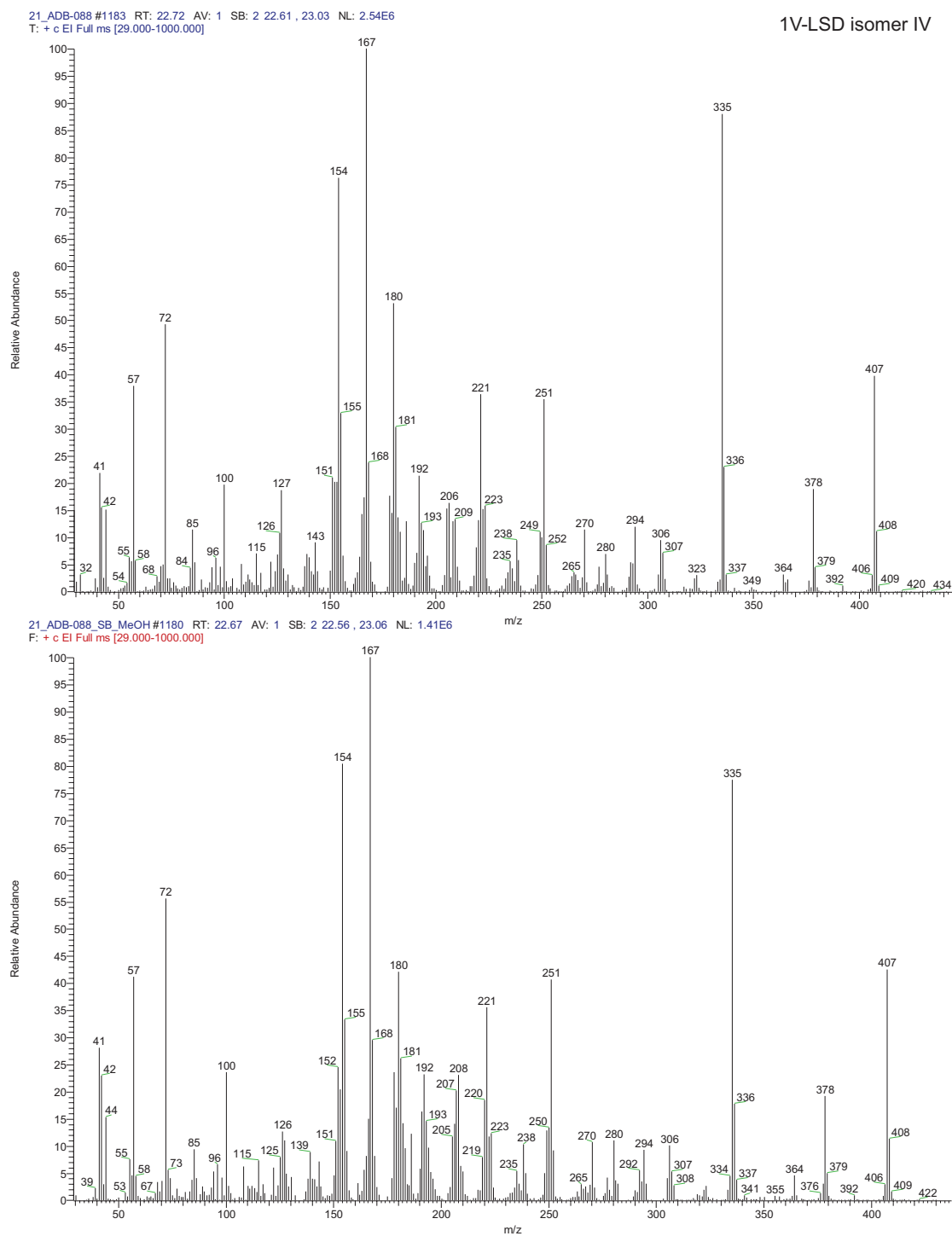


See also page 7. Top: GC-MS TIC trace following alkaline extraction into diethyl ether. Bottom: GC-MS TIC trace following analysis of 1V-LSD hemitartrate salt dissolved in methanol.

## Tentative identification of isomer III



## Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis



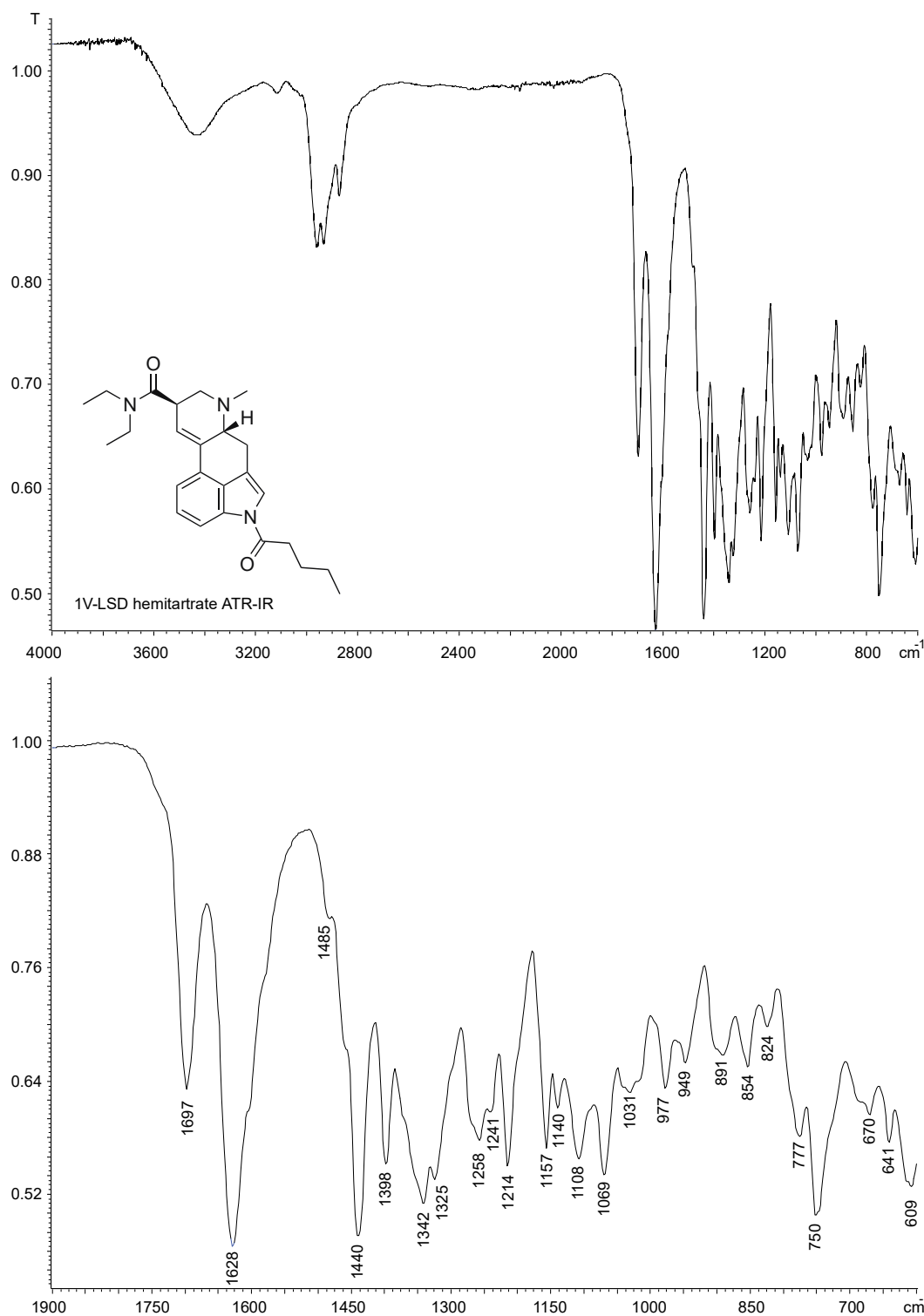
See also page 7. Top: GC-MS TIC trace following alkaline extraction into diethyl ether. Bottom: GC-MS TIC trace following analysis of 1V-LSD hemitartrate salt dissolved in methanol.



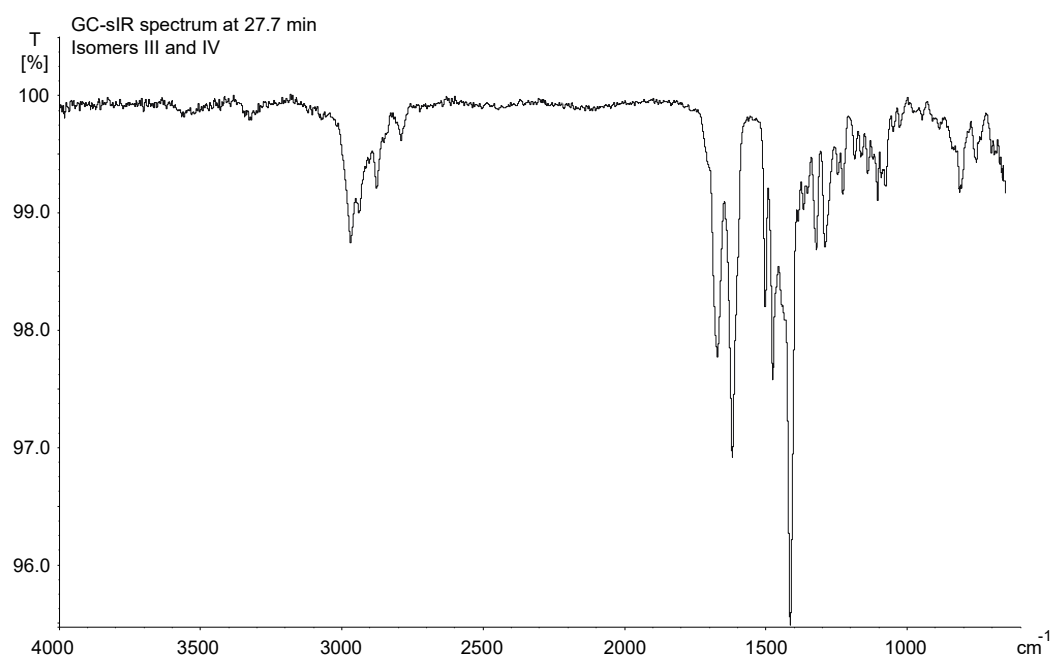
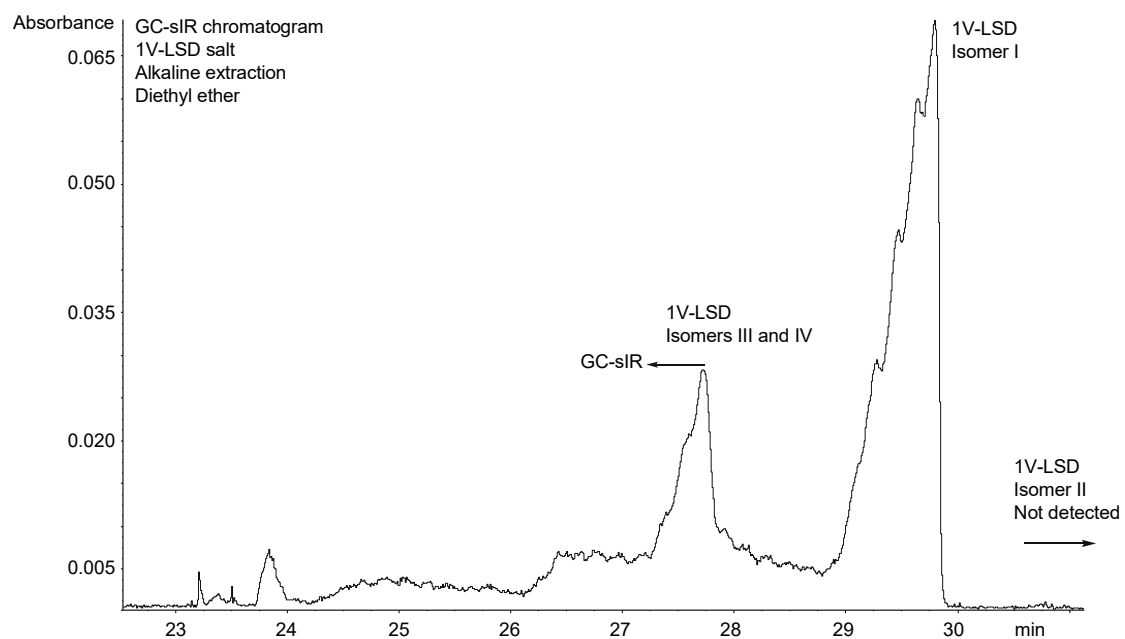


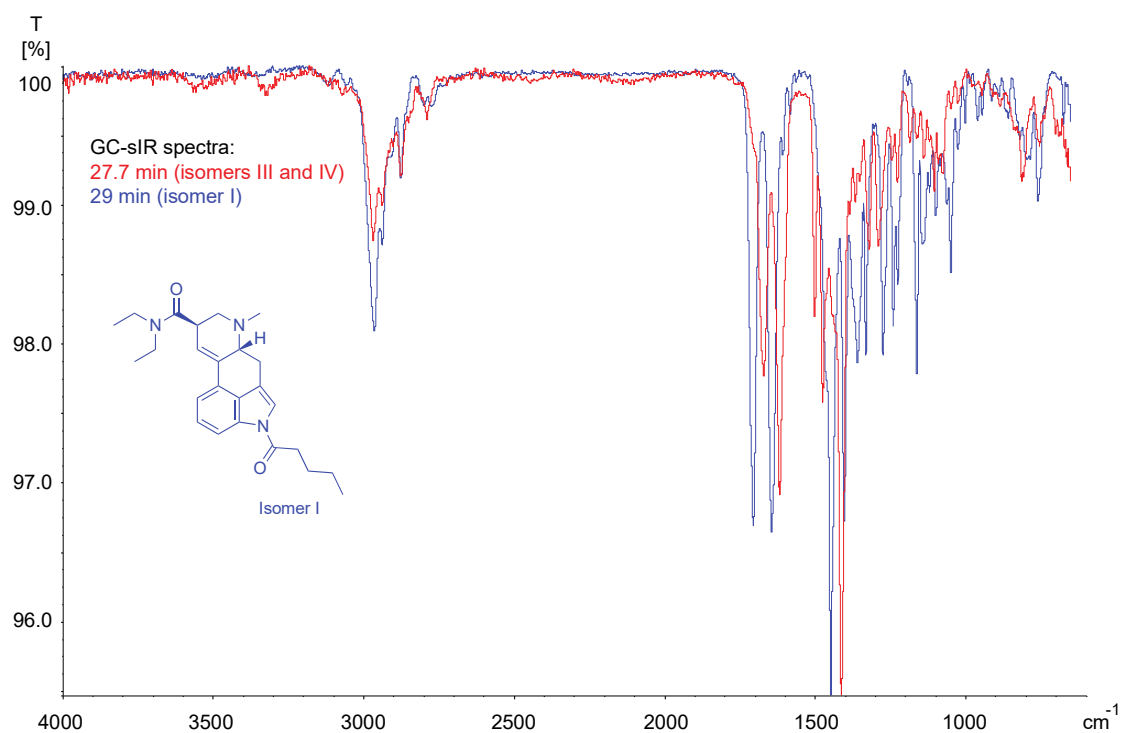
## Attenuated total reflection-infrared spectroscopy (ATR-IR)

A Nicolet 380 FT-IR spectrometer with Smart Golden Gate Diamond ATR and the software OMNIC, Ver. 7.4.127 (Thermo Electron Corporation, Dreieich, DE) were used for data acquisition and data analysis, respectively. Wavelength resolution was  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , scan range  $650\text{--}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and 32 scans/spectrum were acquired. IR spectra were recorded from the solid.

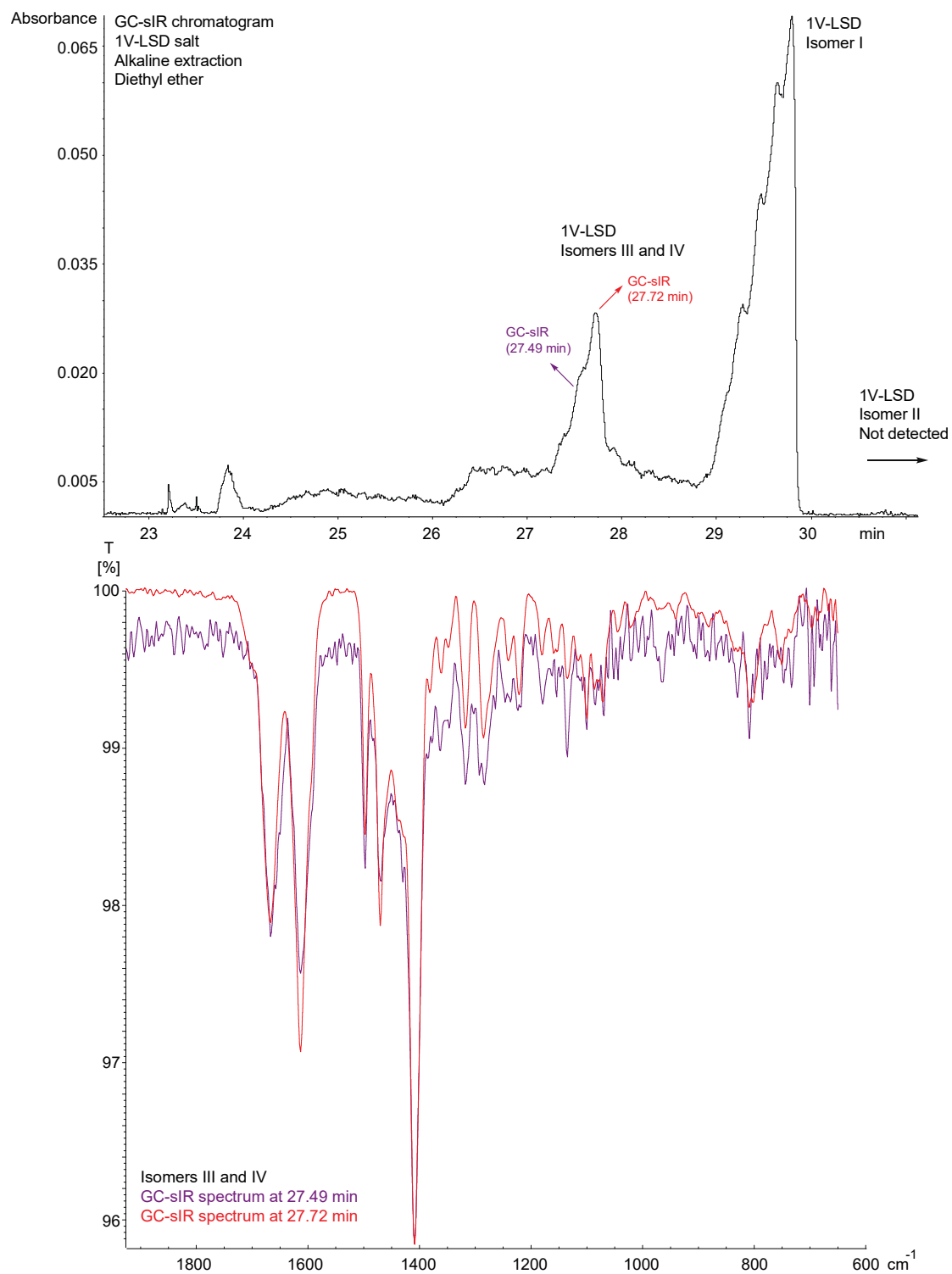


## Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis



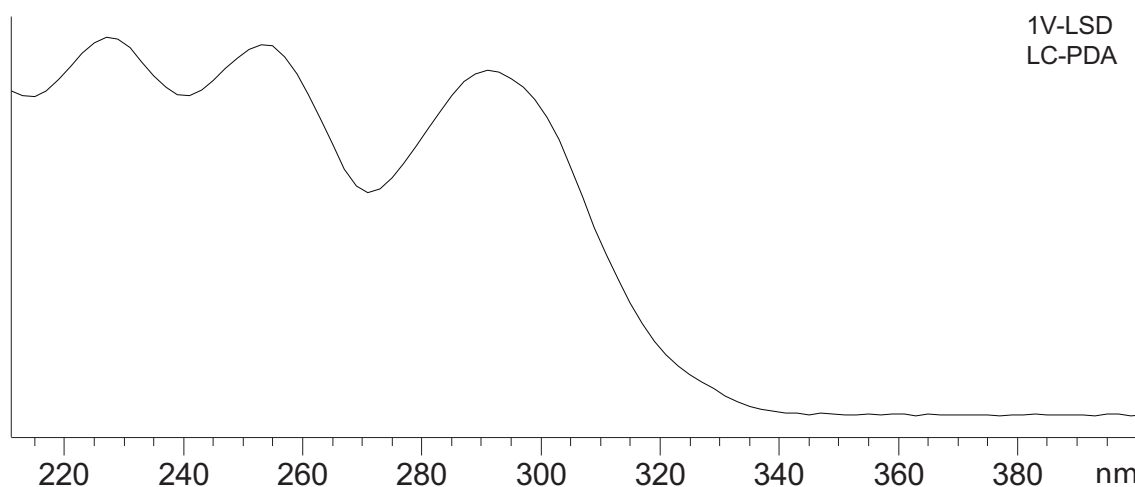
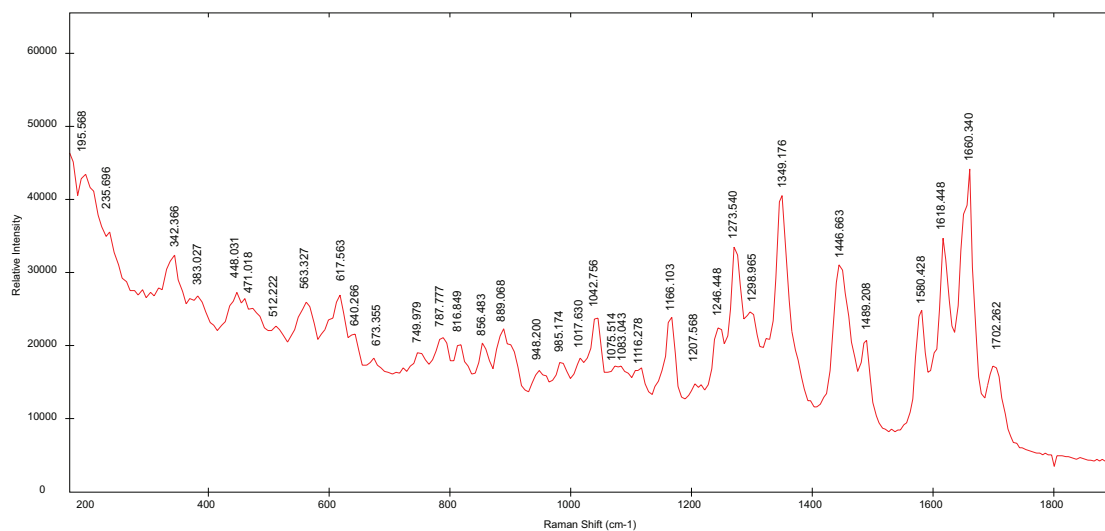


## Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

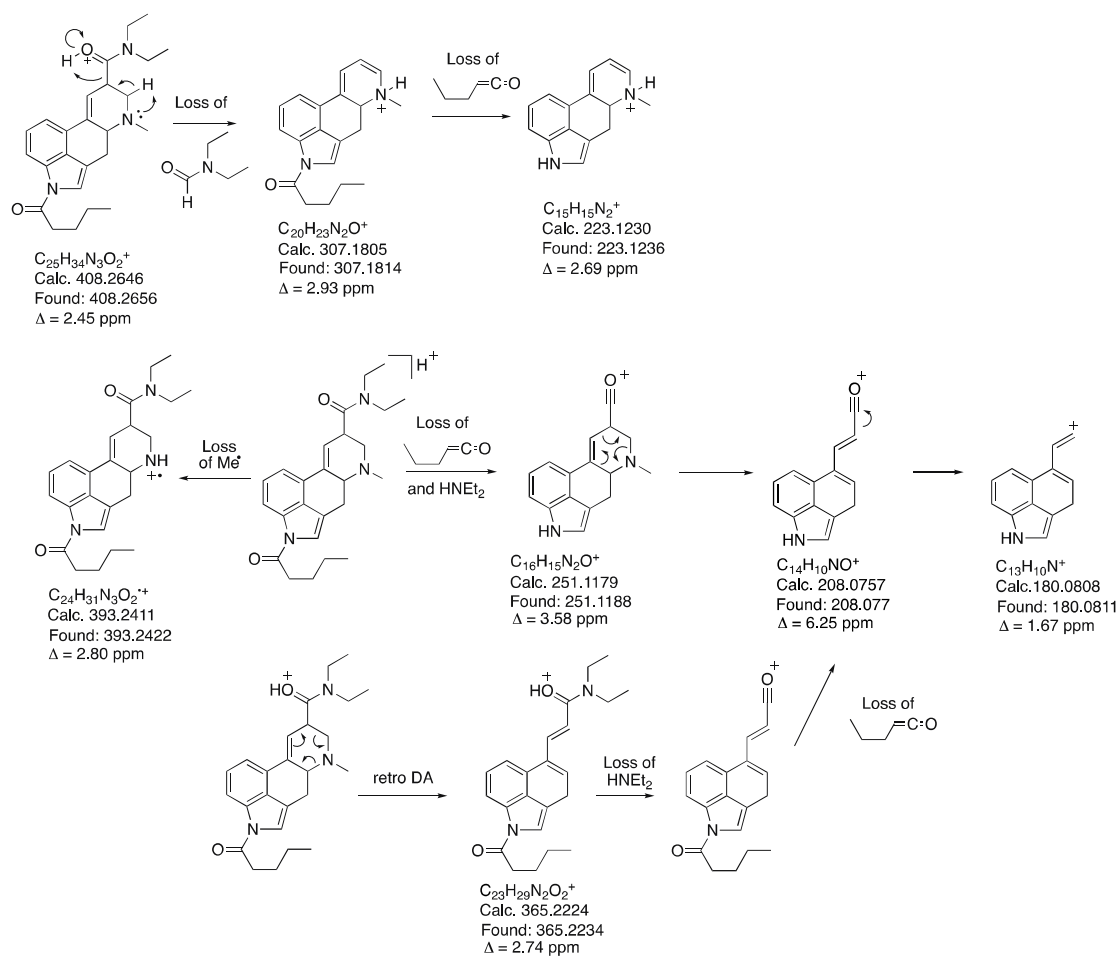


## Raman spectroscopy

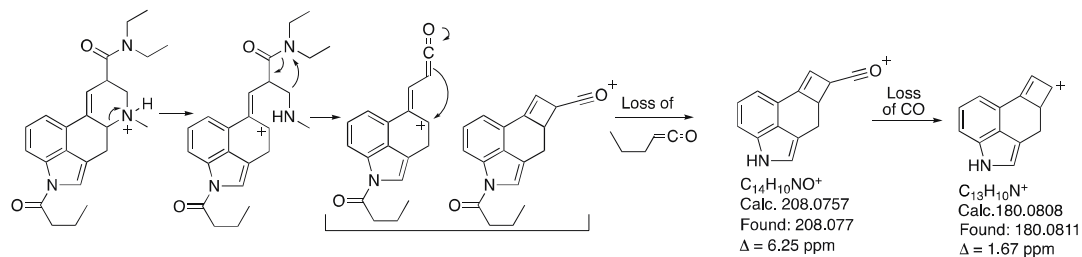
Raman spectroscopic data was acquired using laser irradiation at 1064 nm using an i-Raman<sup>®</sup> EX system and a BWS485-1064S-05 spectrometer using a scan range of 170 – 2502  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; the resolution was  $\sim 9.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  at 1296 nm. A BAC151B Raman Video Microsampling System was applied with an objective lens magnification of 20x (camera: active pixels 1280 x 1024). The applied software was BWSpec<sup>®</sup> 4.10\_4 (B&W TEK). Integration time was chosen to reach a relative intensity above 45,000 arbitrary units for the most intensive peak.



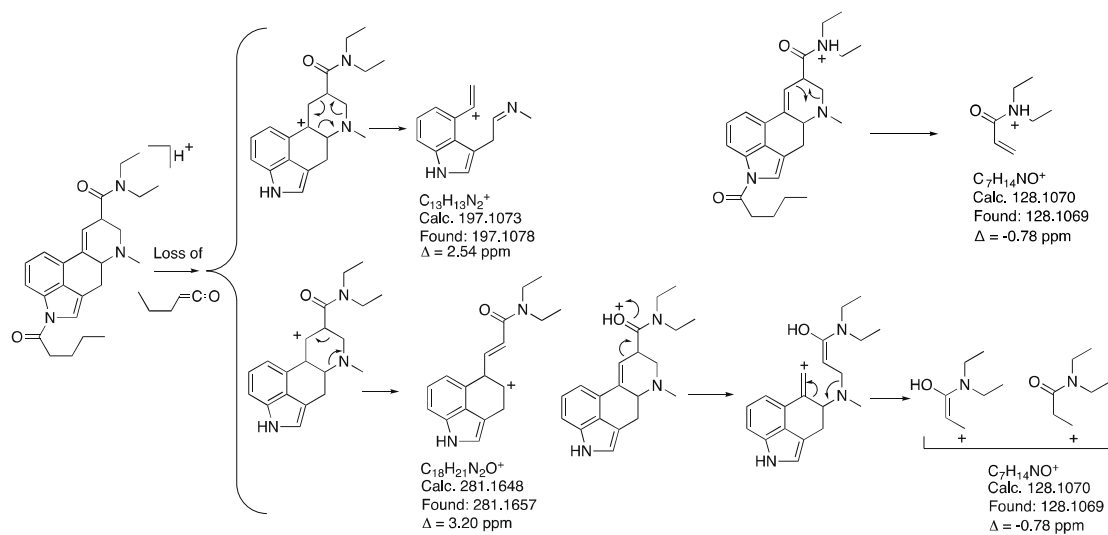
## Proposed formation of product ions following collision-induced dissociation of 1V-LSD under QTOF-MS/MS conditions



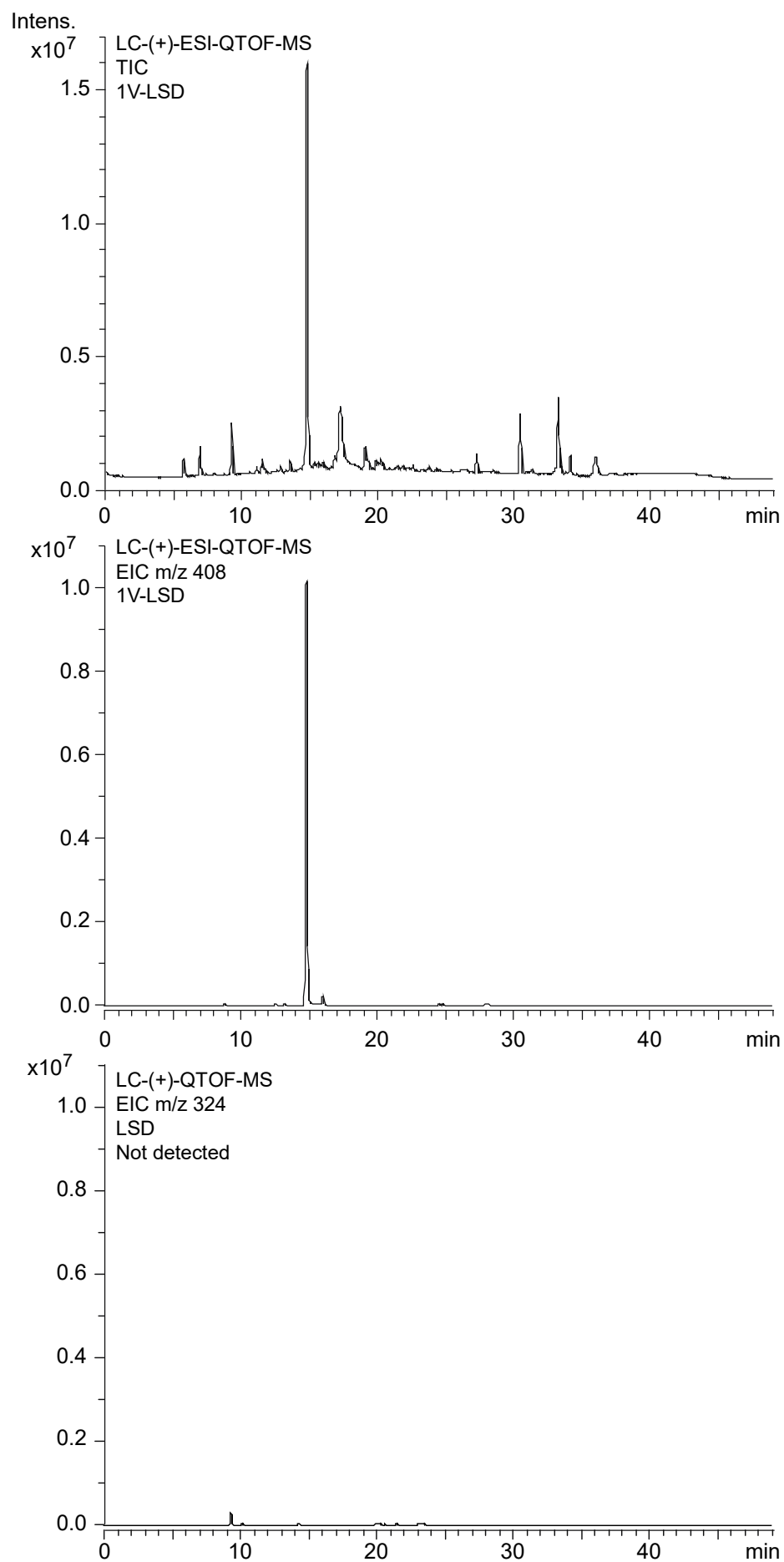
Alternative for m/z 208 and 180



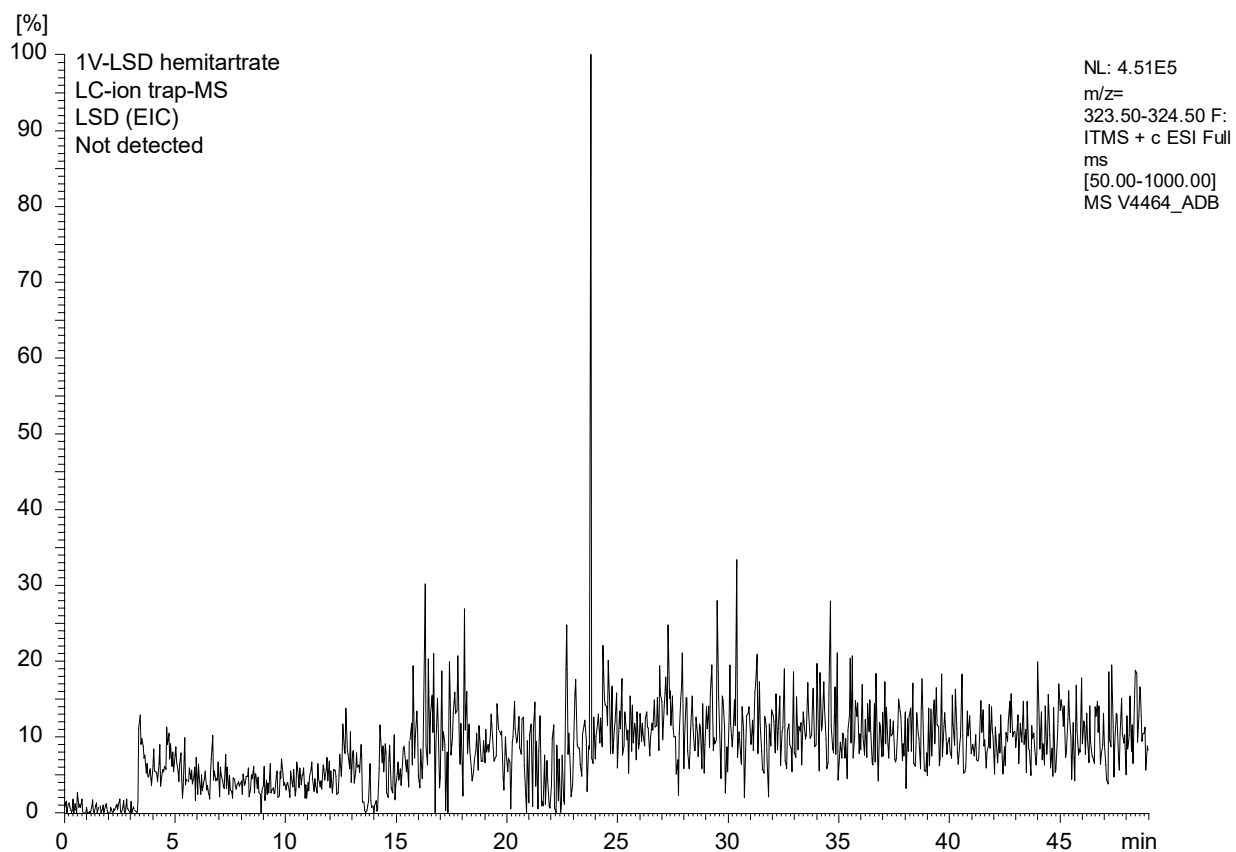
Proposed formation of product ions following collision-induced dissociation of 1V-LSD under QTOF-MS/MS conditions (continued).





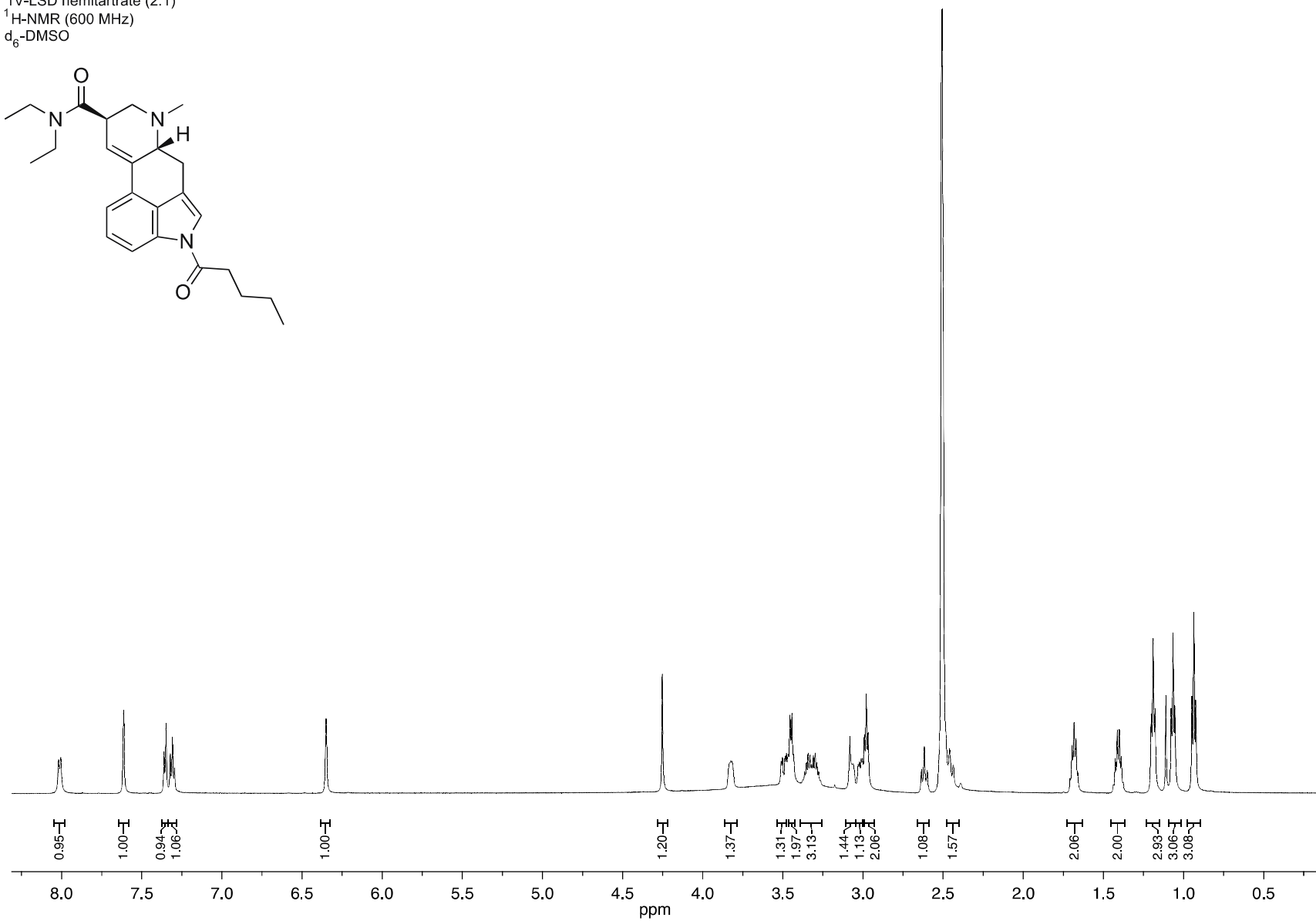
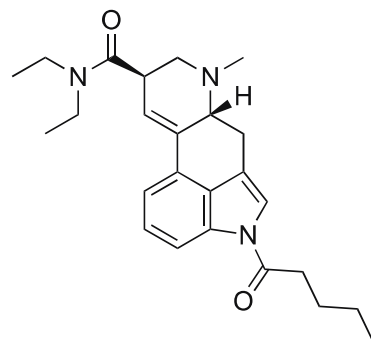


# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis



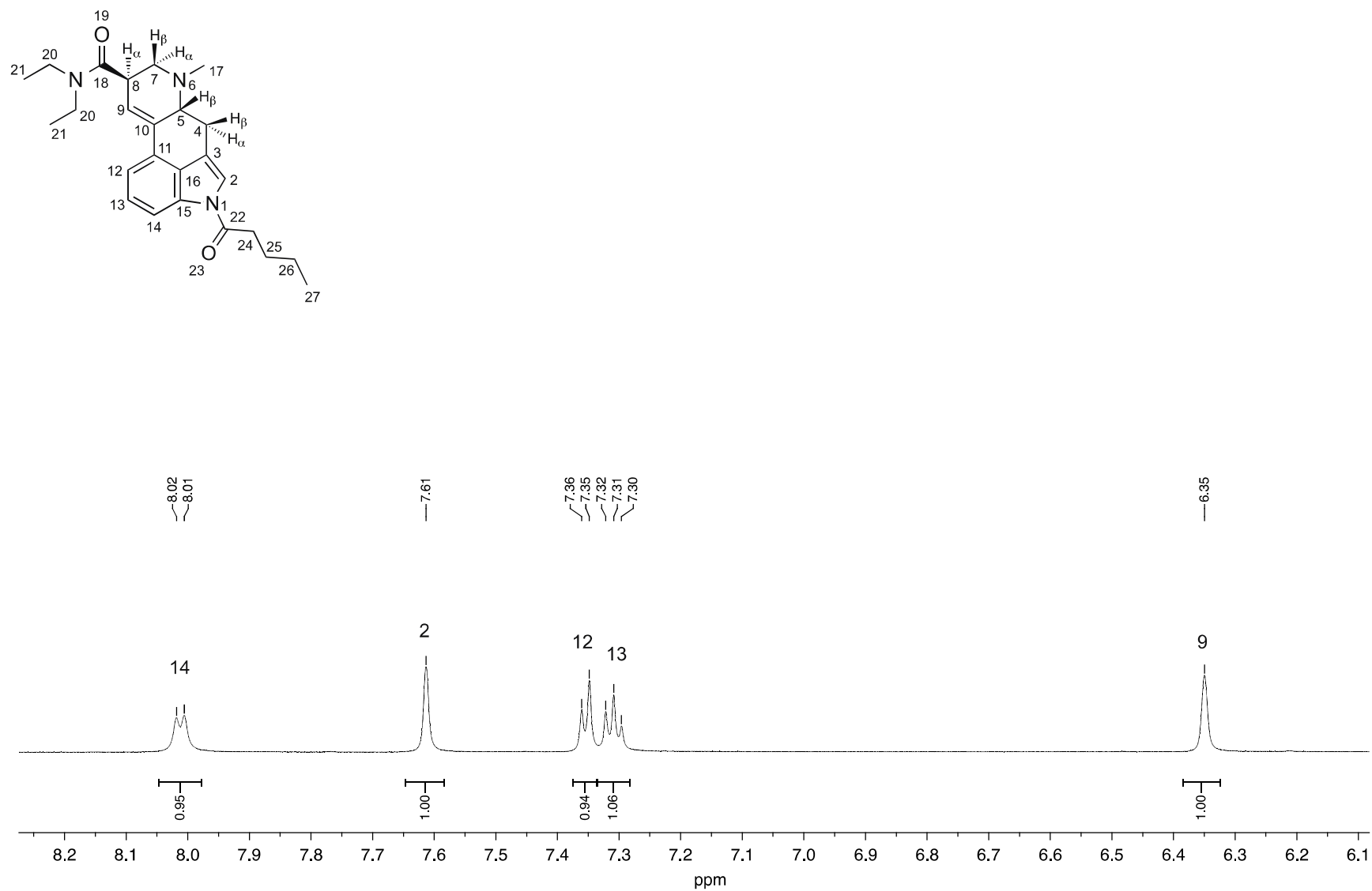
# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



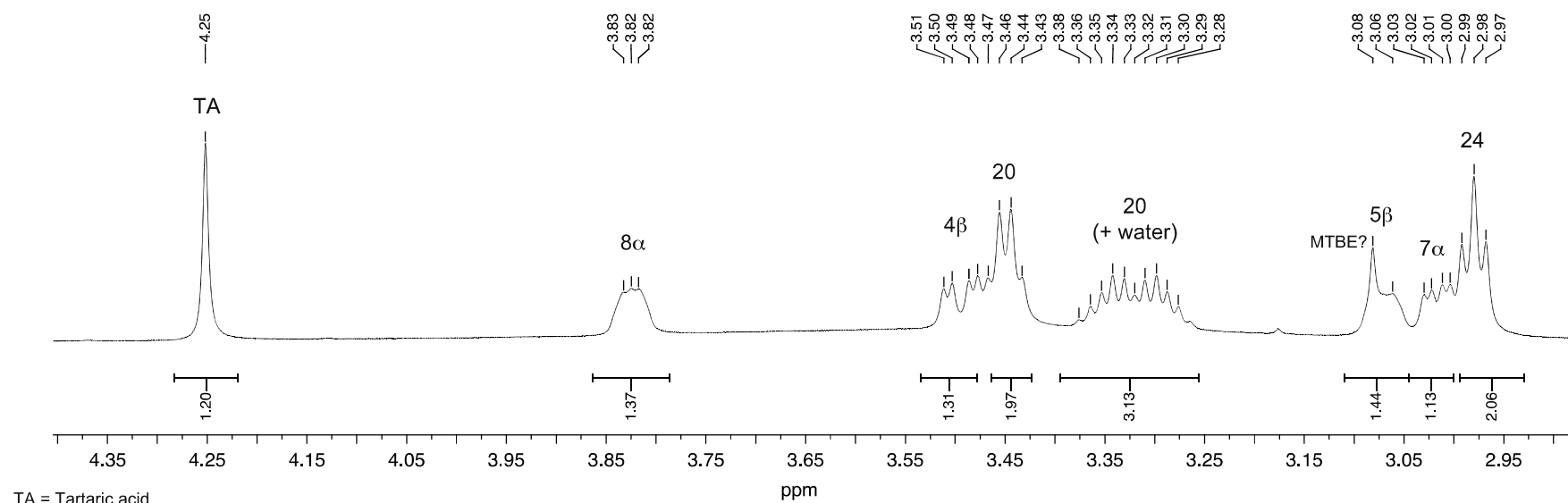
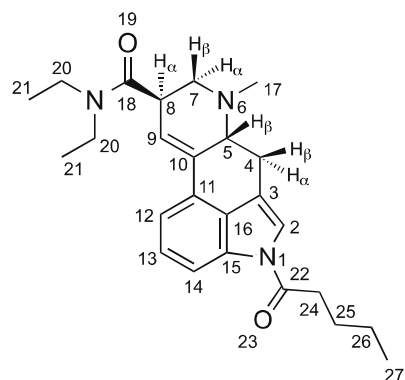
# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



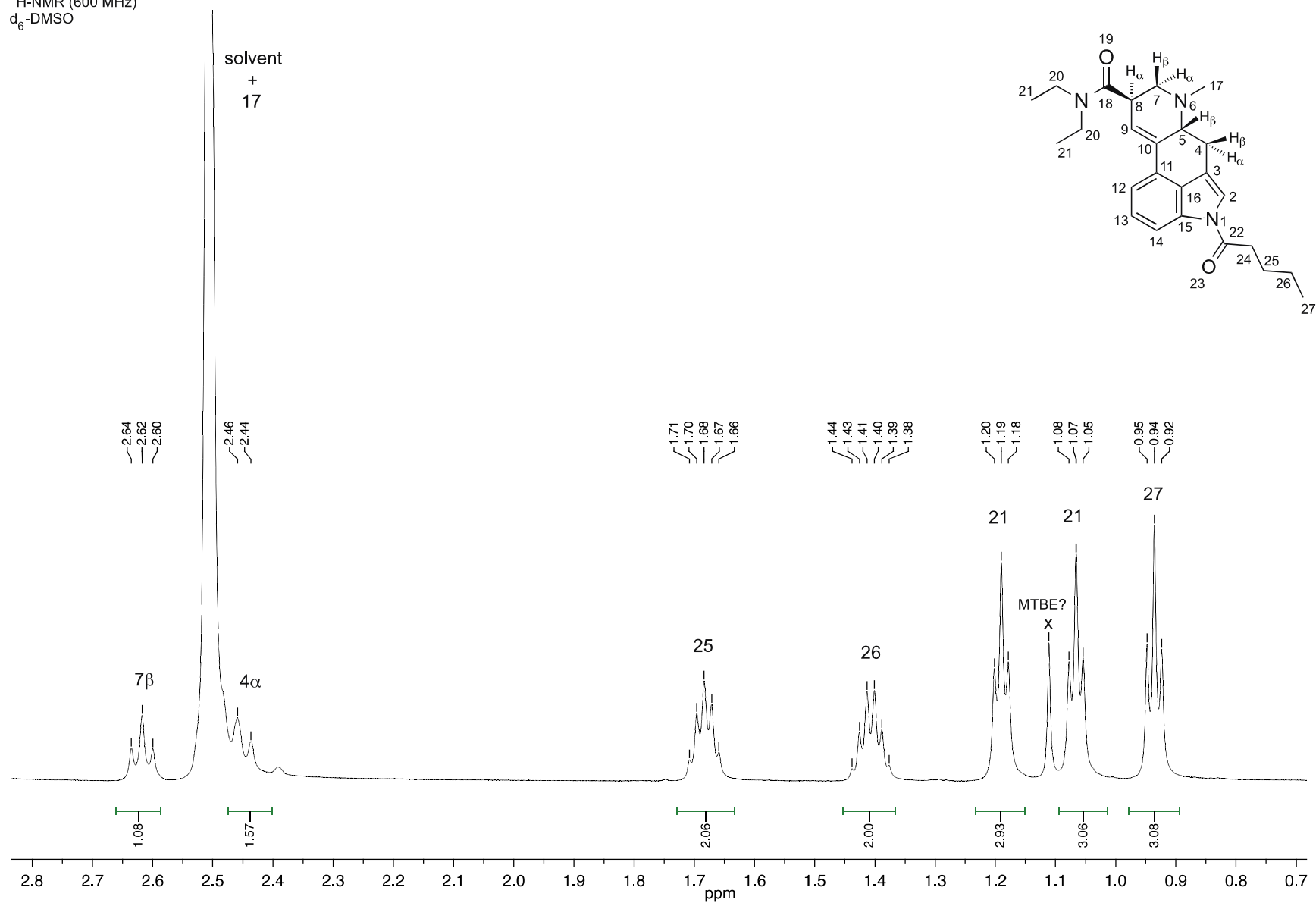
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1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



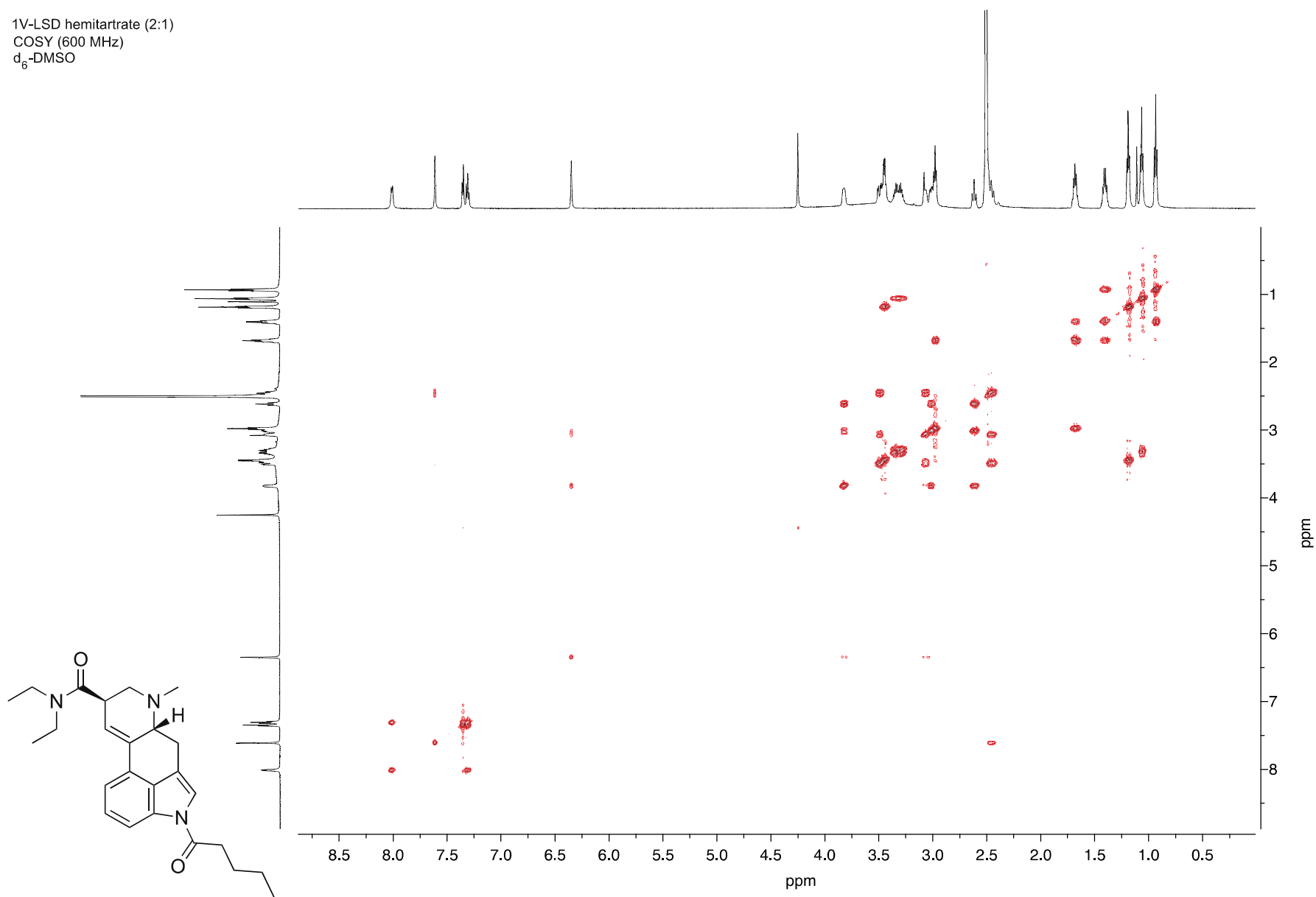
# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



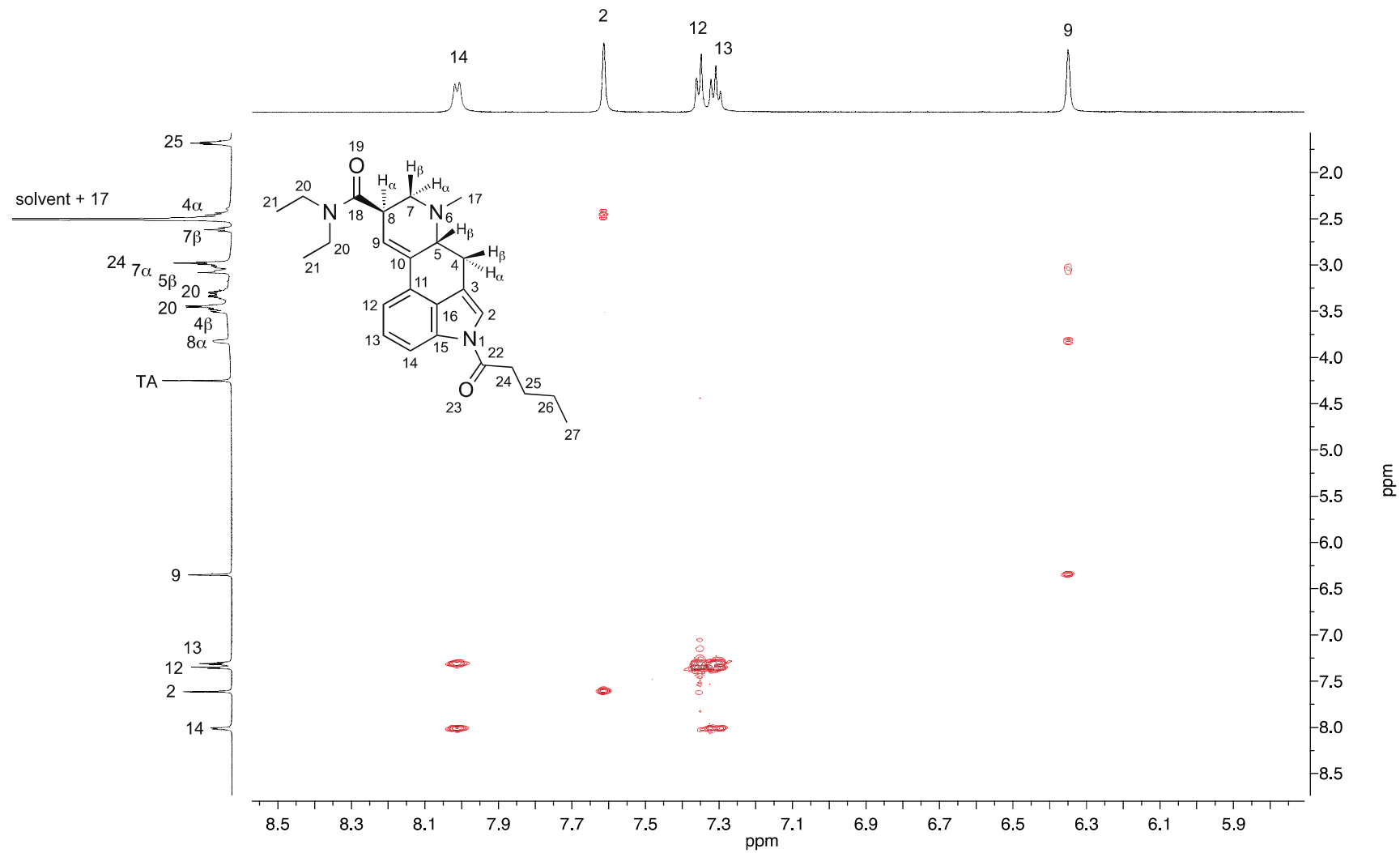
# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
COSY (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
COSY (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO

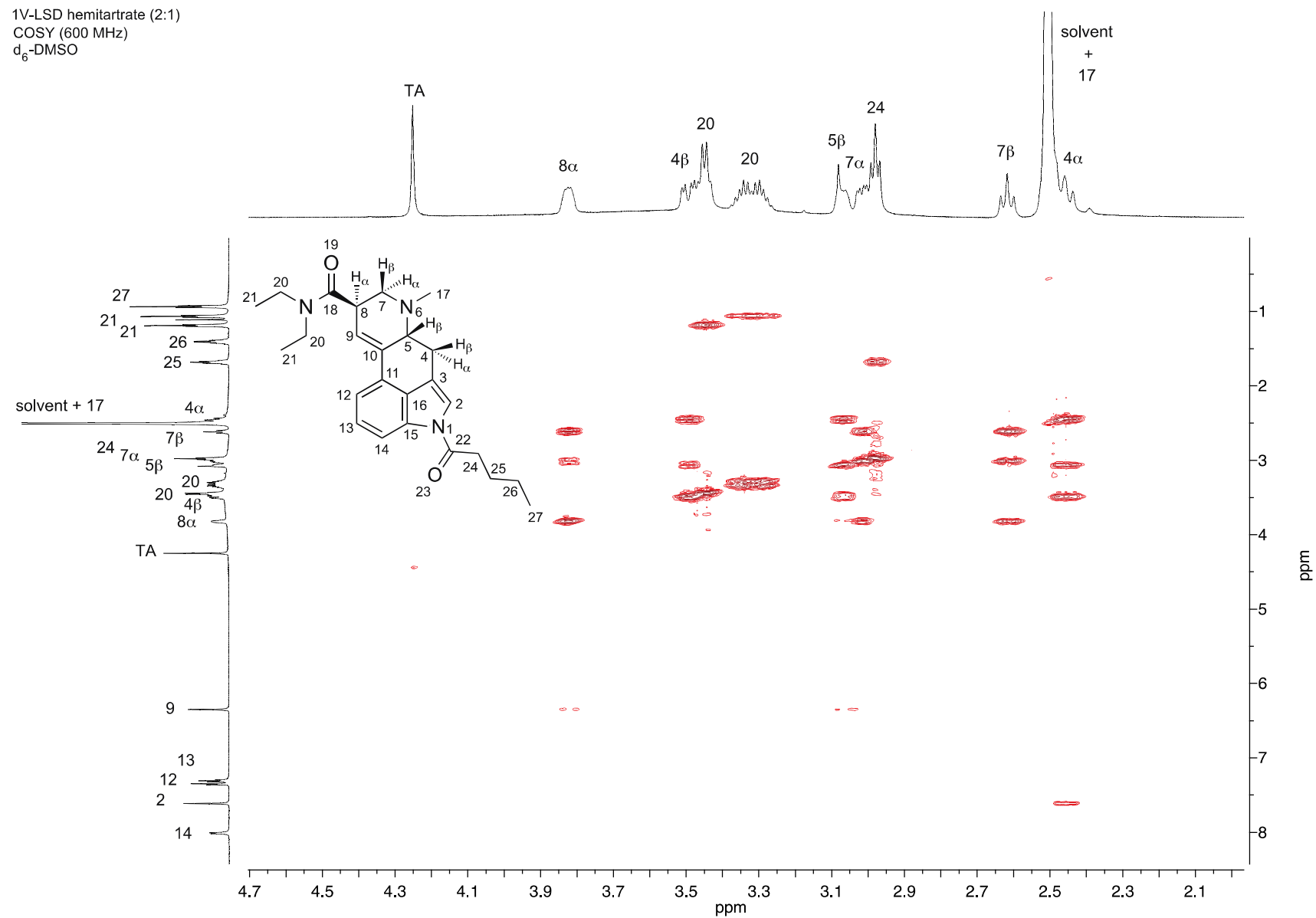


TA = Tartaric acid



# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

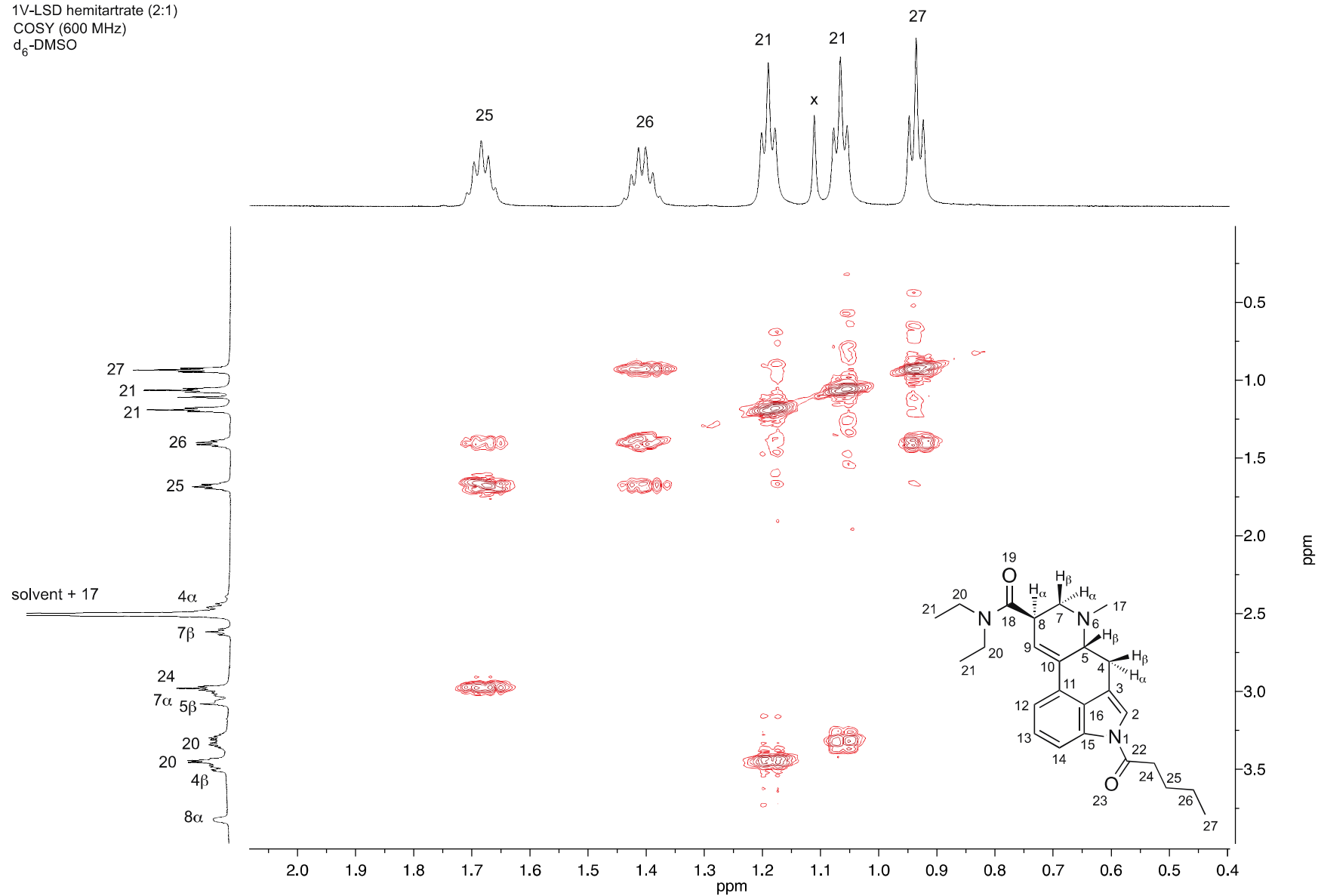
1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
COSY (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



TA = Tartaric acid

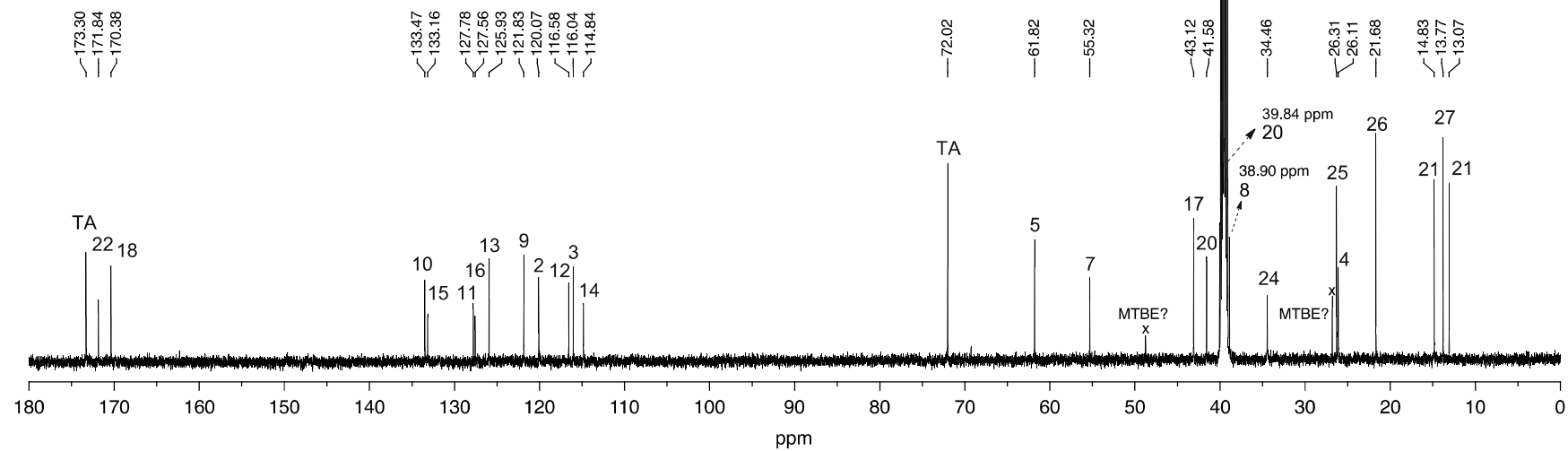
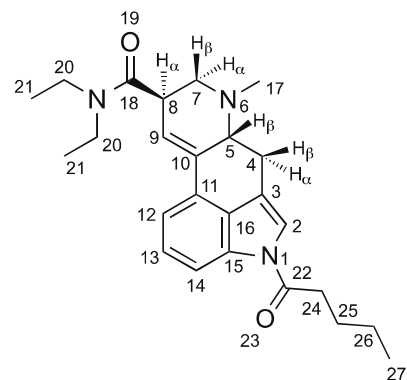
# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
COSY (600 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

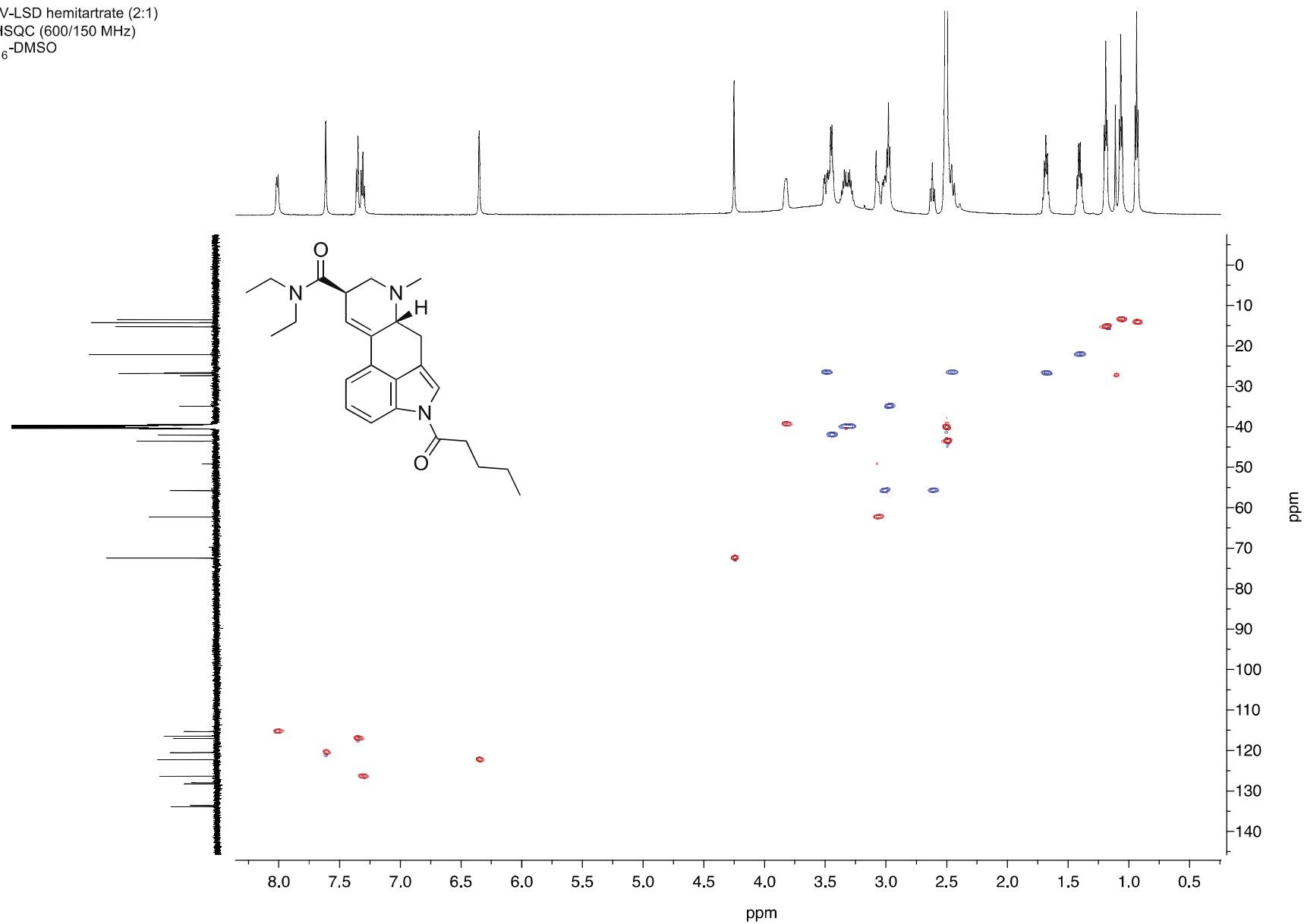
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d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



TA = Tartaric acid

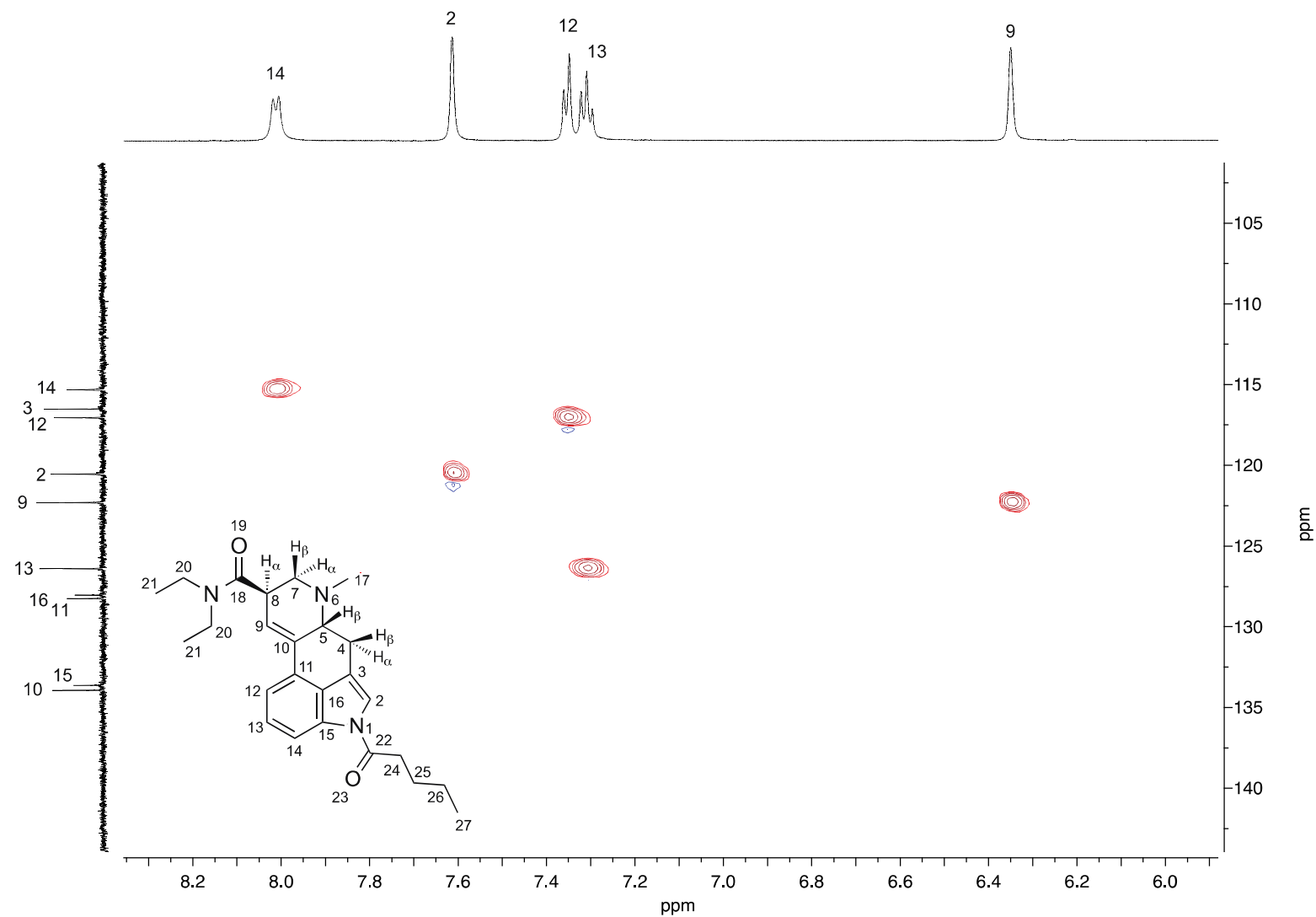
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HSQC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



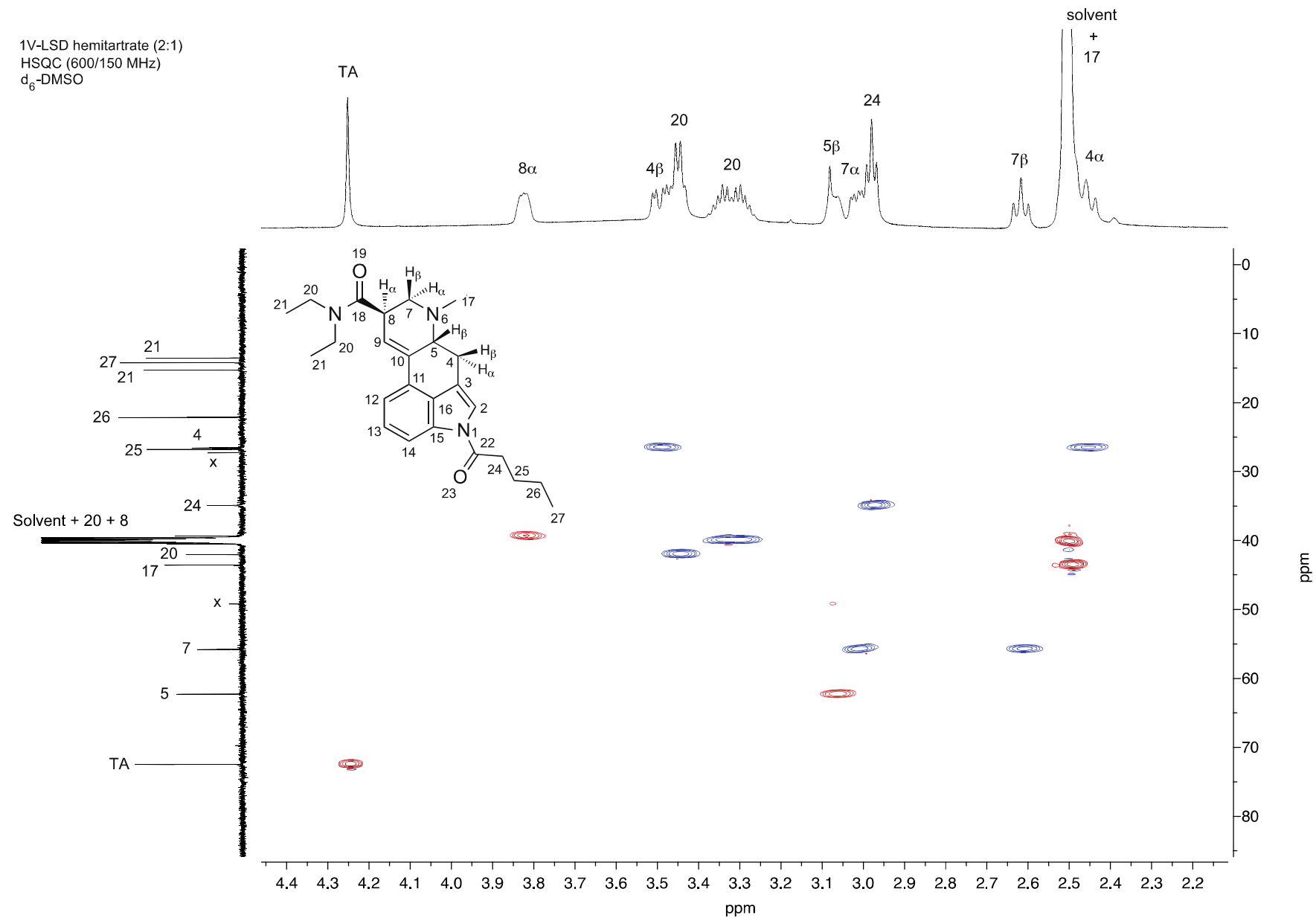
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1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
HSQC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

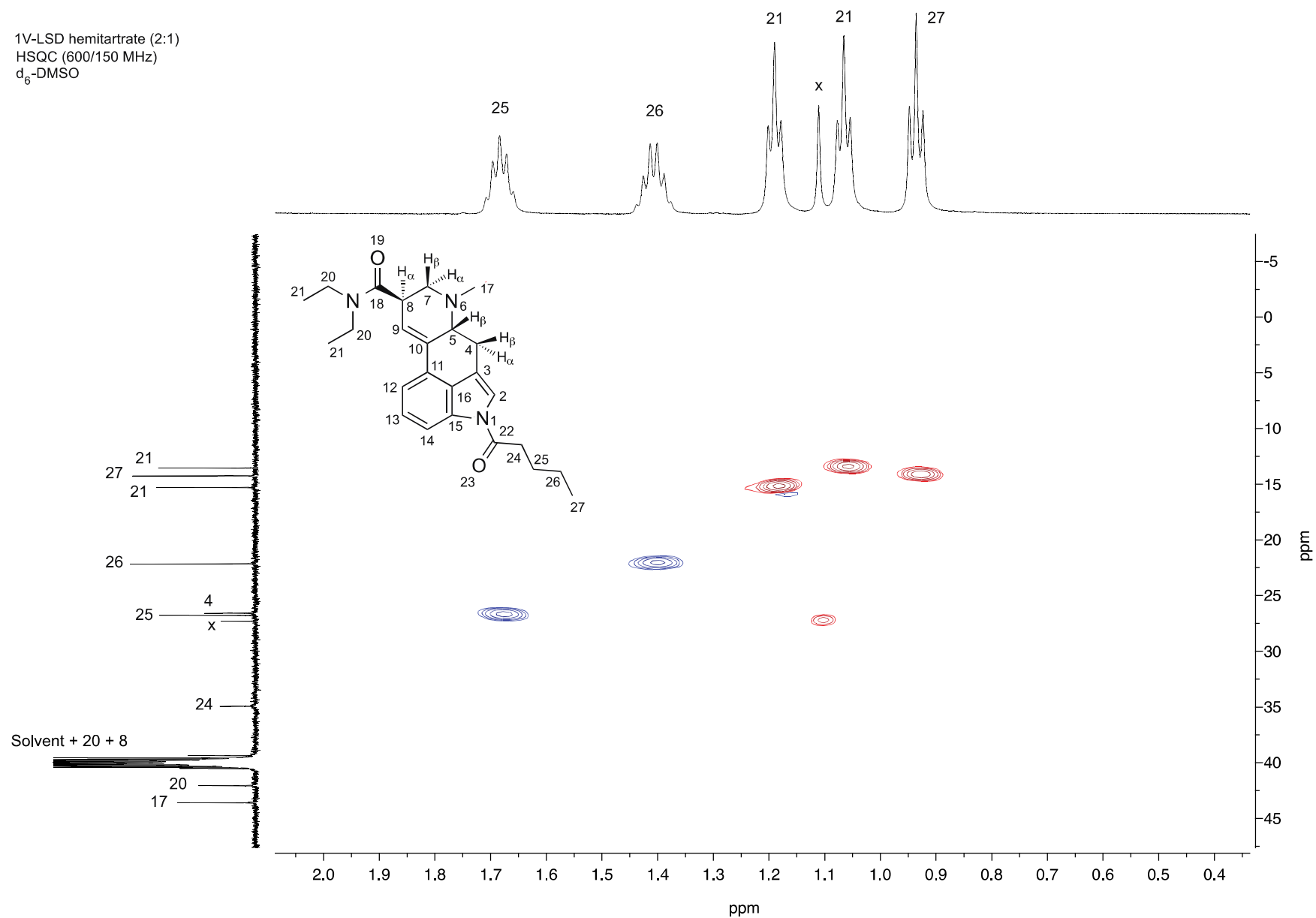
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HSQC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



TA = Tartaric acid

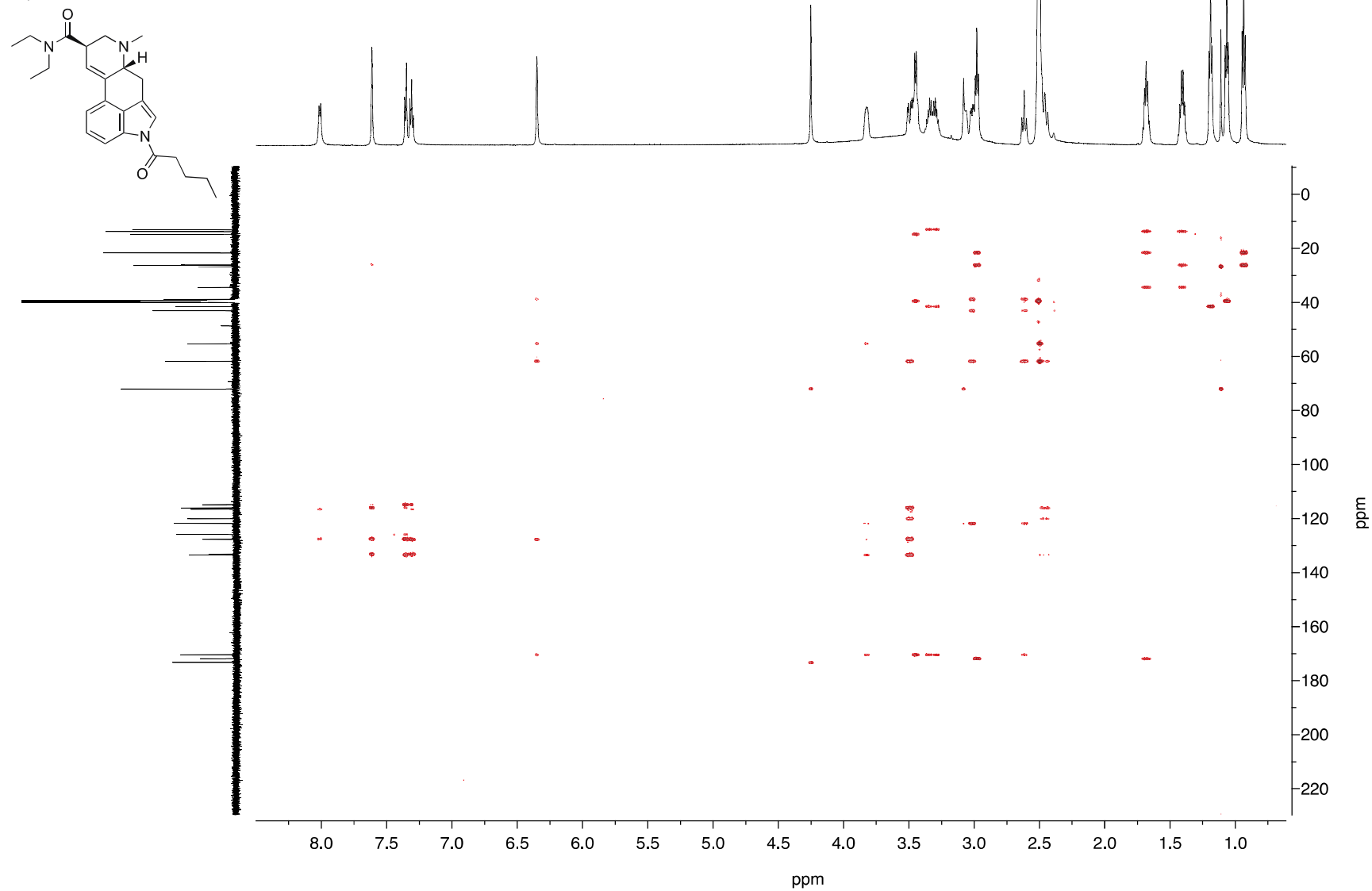
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1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
HSQC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



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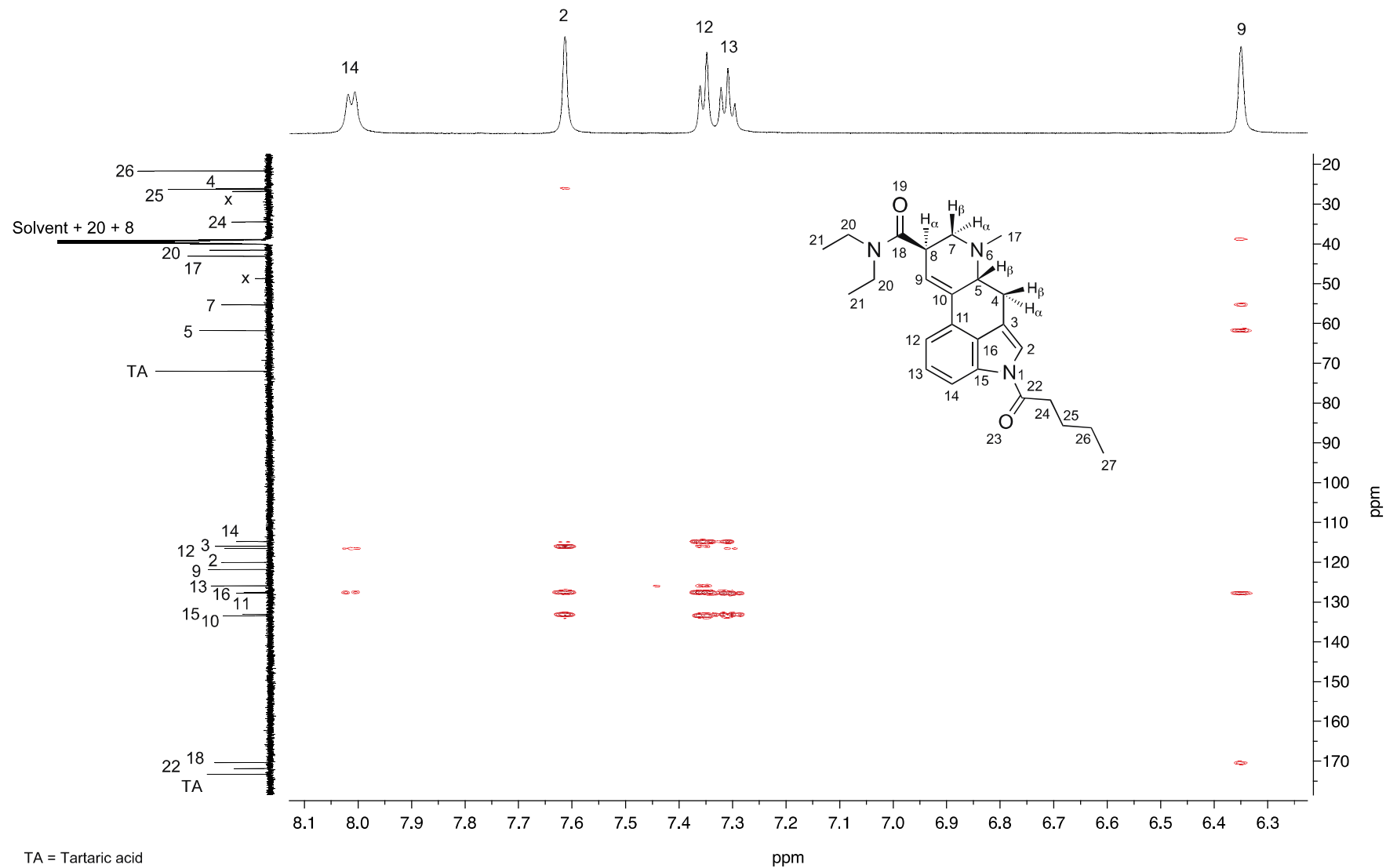
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HMBC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO





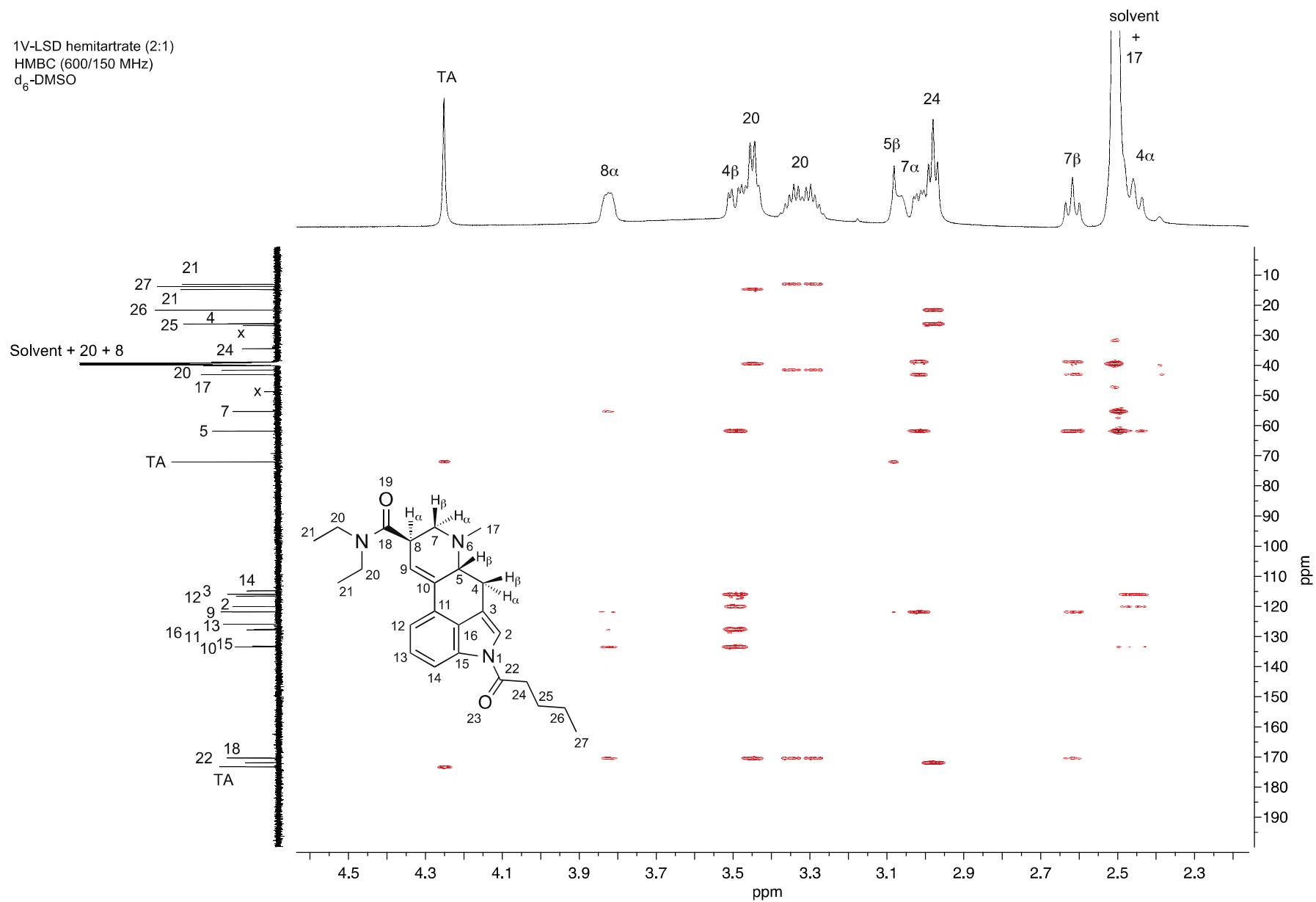
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1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
HMBC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



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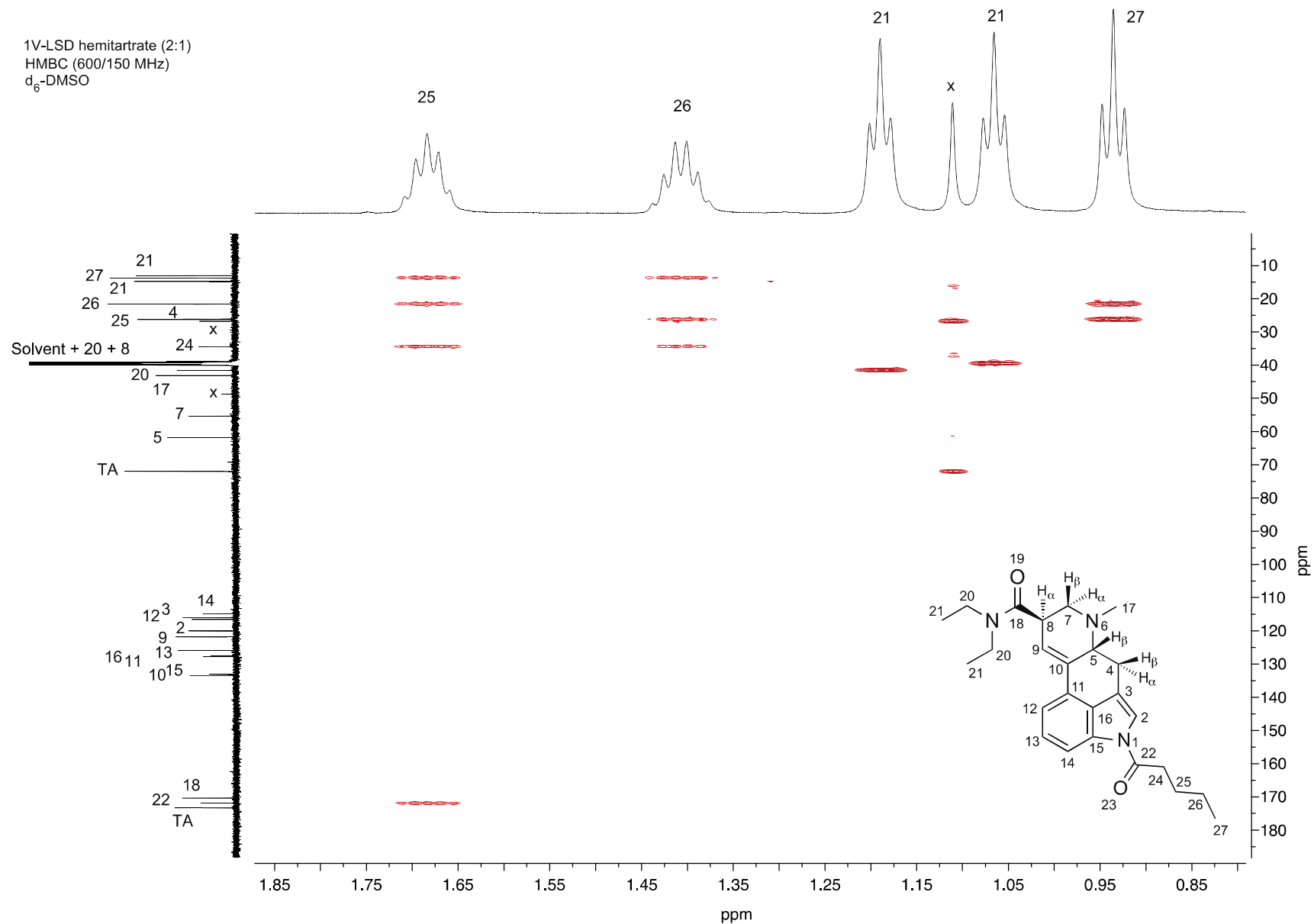
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 HMBC (600/150 MHz)  
 $d_6$ -DMSO



TA = Tartaric acid

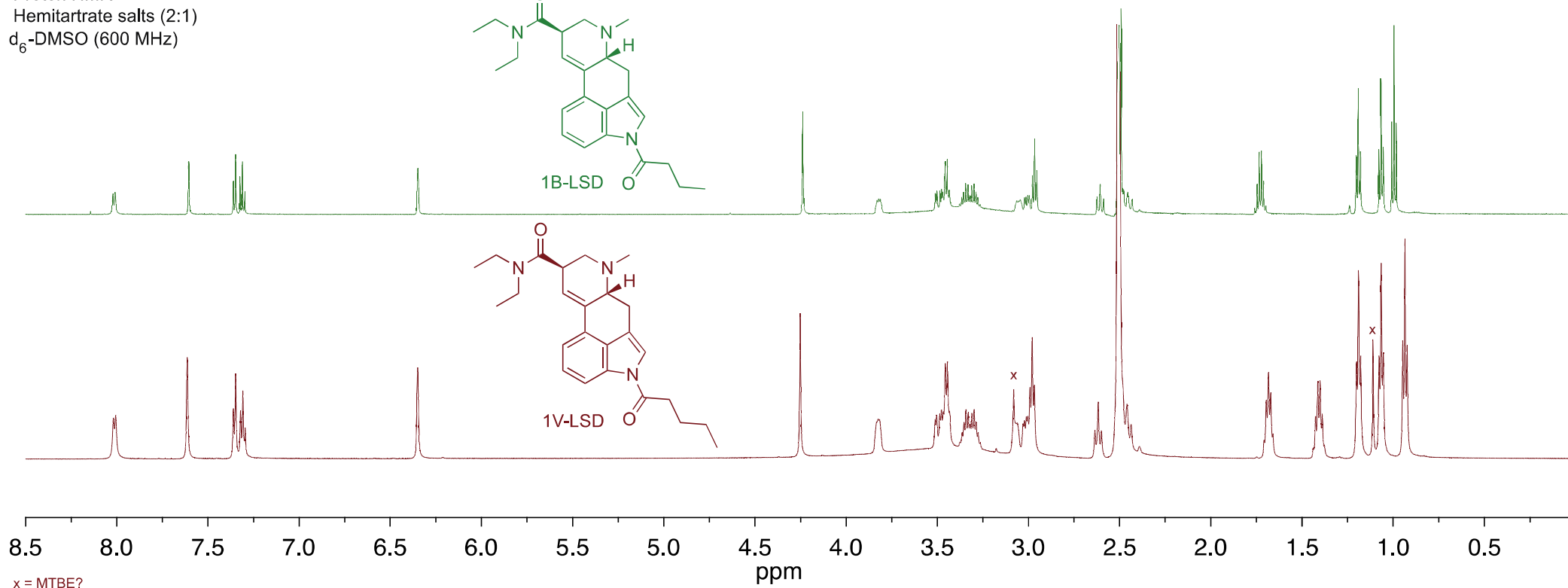
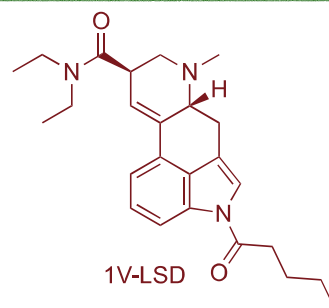
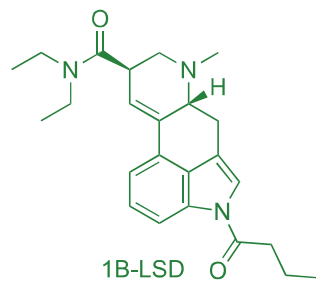
# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

1V-LSD hemitartrate (2:1)  
HMBC (600/150 MHz)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO



# Supporting Information – Drug Testing and Analysis

Proton NMR  
Hemitartrate salts (2:1)  
d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO (600 MHz)



Lysergamides - hemitartrate salts (2:1)  
Carbon NMR (150 MHz)  
DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>

