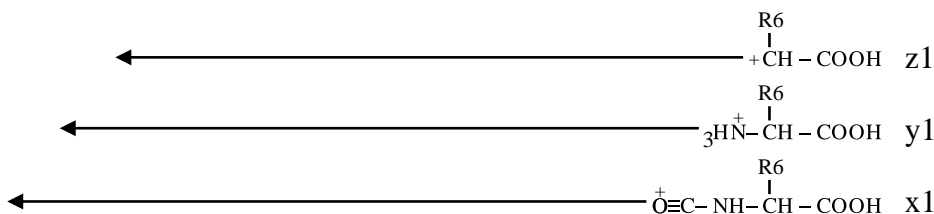


$m(a1) = m(\text{monomer } 1) - \text{C1O1} + \text{left cap (H1)}$

$m(b1) = m(\text{monomer } 1) + \text{left cap (H1)}$

$m(c1) = m(\text{monomer } 1) + \text{N1H3} + \text{left cap (H1)}$



* $m(z1) = m(\text{monomer } 6) - \text{N1H1} + \text{right cap (O1H1)}$ (variant: +H1)

$m(y1) = m(\text{monomer } 6) + \text{H2} + \text{right cap (O1H1)}$

$m(x1) = m(\text{monomer } 6) + \text{C1O1} + \text{right cap (O1H1)}$

* Note how a z fragment is identical to a [y –NH3] fragment.

In some cases (high CID energy) the z fragment is often seen as a species of mass z+1

