Target isotope: $^{87}_{37}$Rb $I^{\pi}_{\circ} = 3/2^-$ *Abundance:* 27.83(2) % $S_{\rm p} = 10613.6(15)$ keV

$^{88}_{38}$Sr(p)

$E_{\circ}$ [keV]	J^{π} T	$\Gamma_{\rm p}$ [keV]	Γ [keV]	$E^*_{\rm analog}$ [keV]	$S_{\rm pp}$	$S_{\rm dp}$	$E_{\rm cm}$ [keV]	E^* [keV]	Ref.		
5089(30)	2^-	4.6	35(5)	0.0	0.51	0.46	5031	15645(30)	88Mu09	72Sp02	68Zi03
5119(30)	3^-		27(5)	28			5061	15674(30)	88Mu09		68Zi03
5365(30)	4^-	6.6	31(4)	268	0.47	0.67	5304	15918(30)	88Mu09	72Sp02	68Zi03
5954(30)	2^-		28(5)	862			5886	16500(30)	88Mu09		68Zi03
6460							6385	17000	69Ha41		
6660		strong					6585	17200	69Ha41		
7270							7190	17800	69Ha41		
8690							8590	19200	69Ha41		
10000(100)		14*					9890	20500	69Ha41		

* $\Gamma_{\rm p_\circ}\Gamma_{\gamma_\circ}$ in $(\text{keV})^2$ instead of $\Gamma_{\rm p}$ in keV

Values $E_{\circ}$, $E_{\rm cm}$ and E^* from [88Mu09] are 30 keV larger than that in [68De06].

The following parameters for IAR in the neighbouring isotope ^{86}Sr were determimed in [68De06] as well as the possible reasons why strong IAR are apparent at $E_{\circ}$=2.5–4.5 MeV region: $E_{\circ}$=2450 keV (Γ=47 keV), 4740 (Γ=36 keV), 4850 (Γ=25 keV), 5275 (Γ=26 keV), 5380 and 5500 keV.

$S_{\rm pp}$ and $S_{\rm dp}$ are spectroscopic factors from the proton scattering and (d,p) reaction, respectively.