

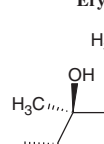
Oc1ccc2c(=O)c3cc(NCCNCCO)ccc3c(=O)c2c(O)c1CN1C=NC2=C1C(=O)N(C)C(=O)N2CCC1(C)N=C(C(=O)O)C(=O)c2cc(F)cc(N3CCCCC3)c2

The chemical structure of estradiol is shown, featuring the four-ring steroid nucleus. The A ring is aromatic and has a hydroxyl group at C-3. The D ring has a ketone at C-3. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedges and dashes at C-13, C-14, and C-17.

Cyclosporin

The chemical structure of Cyclosporin is a cyclic peptide consisting of 11 amino acid residues linked by peptide bonds. The residues are: D-Valine, D-Leucine, D-Isoleucine, D-Proline, D-Threonine, D-Serine, D-Alanine, D-Glutamine, D-Proline, D-Threonine, and D-Valine. The structure is highly complex, showing multiple stereocenters and a long unsaturated side chain on the D-Isoleucine residue.

Erythromycin

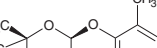


The chemical structure of Erythromycin is a 14-membered macrolide ring. It features a ketone group at C2, a hydroxyl group at C3, and a methyl group at C4. The ring is substituted with two side chains: a 2,6-dimethyl-4-penten-1-yl group at C5 and a 2,6-dimethyl-3-hydroxyheptyl group at C14. The structure is shown with stereochemistry indicated by wedges and dashes.

Diltiazem

The chemical structure of Diltiazem is shown. It features a benzothiazine ring system. The nitrogen atom is substituted with a dimethylamino group (N(CH₃)₂). The sulfur atom is substituted with a 4-methoxyphenyl group. The ring also contains a carbonyl group (C=O) and an ester group (COOCH₃).

Novobiocin



The chemical structure of Novobiocin is shown. It consists of a noviose sugar moiety linked via an ether bond to a 6-methoxy-2-naphthol moiety, which is further linked via an amide bond to a 4-(3-methylbut-3-en-1-yl)phenyl group. The noviose sugar is a six-membered ring with a methyl group at C2, a methoxy group at C3, and a hydroxyl group at C4. The 6-methoxy-2-naphthol moiety is a naphthalene ring with a methoxy group at C6 and a hydroxyl group at C1. The 4-(3-methylbut-3-en-1-yl)phenyl group is a benzene ring with a 3-methylbut-3-en-1-yl group at C4.

Riboflavin

Cc1cc2c(c1)c3c(nc(=O)[nH]c3=O)N(Cc4c(O)cc(O)cc4O)c2

Ketoconazole



The chemical structure of Ketoconazole consists of a 1,2,4-triazole ring connected via a methylene bridge to a 1,3-dioxolane ring. The dioxolane ring is further substituted with a 4-(4-(2-(4-methyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butyryloxy)phenoxy)phenyl group. The triazole ring has a methyl group at the 4-position.

COc1ccc2c(c1)cnc3c2[C@H](C[C@@H]4C=C[C@H]5C[C@H]4N5)C3COC(=O)c1ccccc1-c2cc3c(cc2)oc4cc(N)ccc4[nH+]3COC(=O)C1=C(C)NC(=C1C2=CC=CC=C2[N+](=O)[O-])C(=O)OCCOC(=O)Nc1nc2ccccc2c(=O)c1-c1ccccc1

Chemical structure of compound 10, which is a complex molecule featuring a decalin core, a benzyl group, a hydroxyl group, an amide, and a quinoline moiety.

[illegible]CCN(C)CCOC1=CC=C(C(=C1)C(=C2C=CC=CC2)C(=C3C=CC=CC3)C)C4=CC=CC=C4CN(C)CC(C)(C)C(C#N)(C)C1=CC=C(OC)C(OC)=C1