

'Chemistry at the speed of sound': Automated 1536-Well Nanoscale Synthesis of 16 Scaffolds in Parallel

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1. General information

All reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without any purification unless otherwise noted. All isocyanides were prepared in house by either performing the Ugi,¹⁻⁴ Hofmann^{5,6} or our recently described Leukart-Wallach reductive amination procedure.⁷

Other reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, ABCR, Acros, Fluorochem and AK Scientific and were used without further purification. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 500 spectrometer ¹H NMR (500 MHz), ¹³C NMR (126 MHz). Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR were reported as δ values, and coupling constants were in hertz (Hz); the following abbreviations were used for spin multiplicity: s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, dd = double of doublets, m = multiplet. Chemical shifts for ¹³C NMR reported in ppm relative to the solvent peak. Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed using precoated silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates (Merck, Darmstadt), and the spots were visualized with UV light at 254 nm or alternatively by staining with potassium permanganate, or ninhydrin solutions. Column chromatography was carried out with silica gel 60 (0.040-0.063 mm, 230-400 mesh). Electrospray ionization mass spectra (ESI-MS) were recorded on a Waters Investigator Semi-prep 15 SFC-MS instrument. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded using an LTQ-Orbitrap-Velos Pro (Thermo Fisher Scientific) in ESI-positive mode at a resolution of 60000 at m/z 400.

2. Nano-scale automated chemistry

2.1. General materials

Stock solutions were prepared in glass flat bottom vials (Screening devices, Catalog#: 9920-812FBT, 2.0 mL (Topas) Plate) and they were kept at -20 °C.

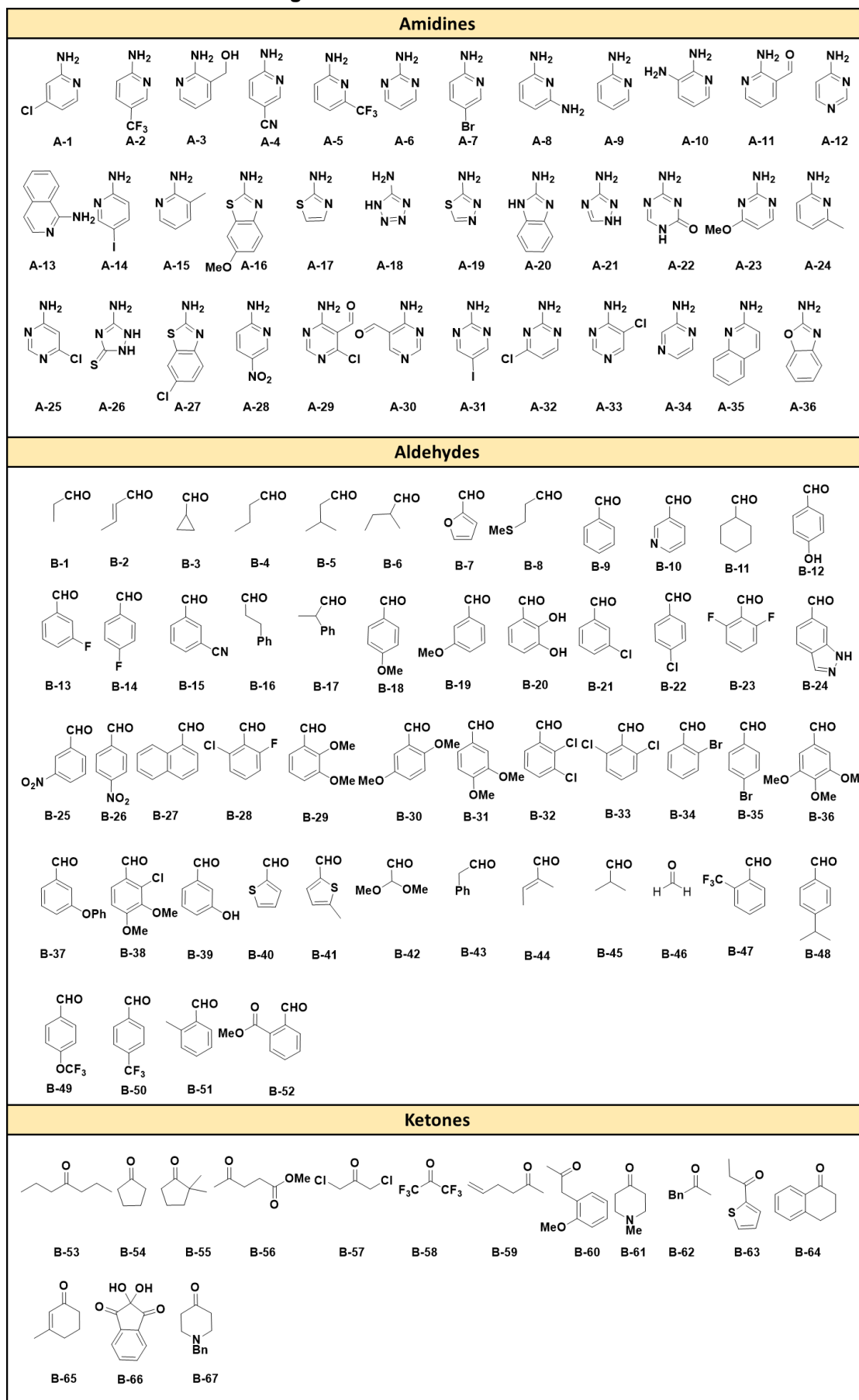
Nanomole-scale chemistry was performed using Echo qualified 384-well polypropylene microplate (Labcyte, Catalog#: PP-0200, clear, flat bottom).

384-Well source and destination plates were sealed by a sealing tape (Thermo Scientific, Catalog#: 232701, polyolefin acrylate) and were kept at -20 °C.

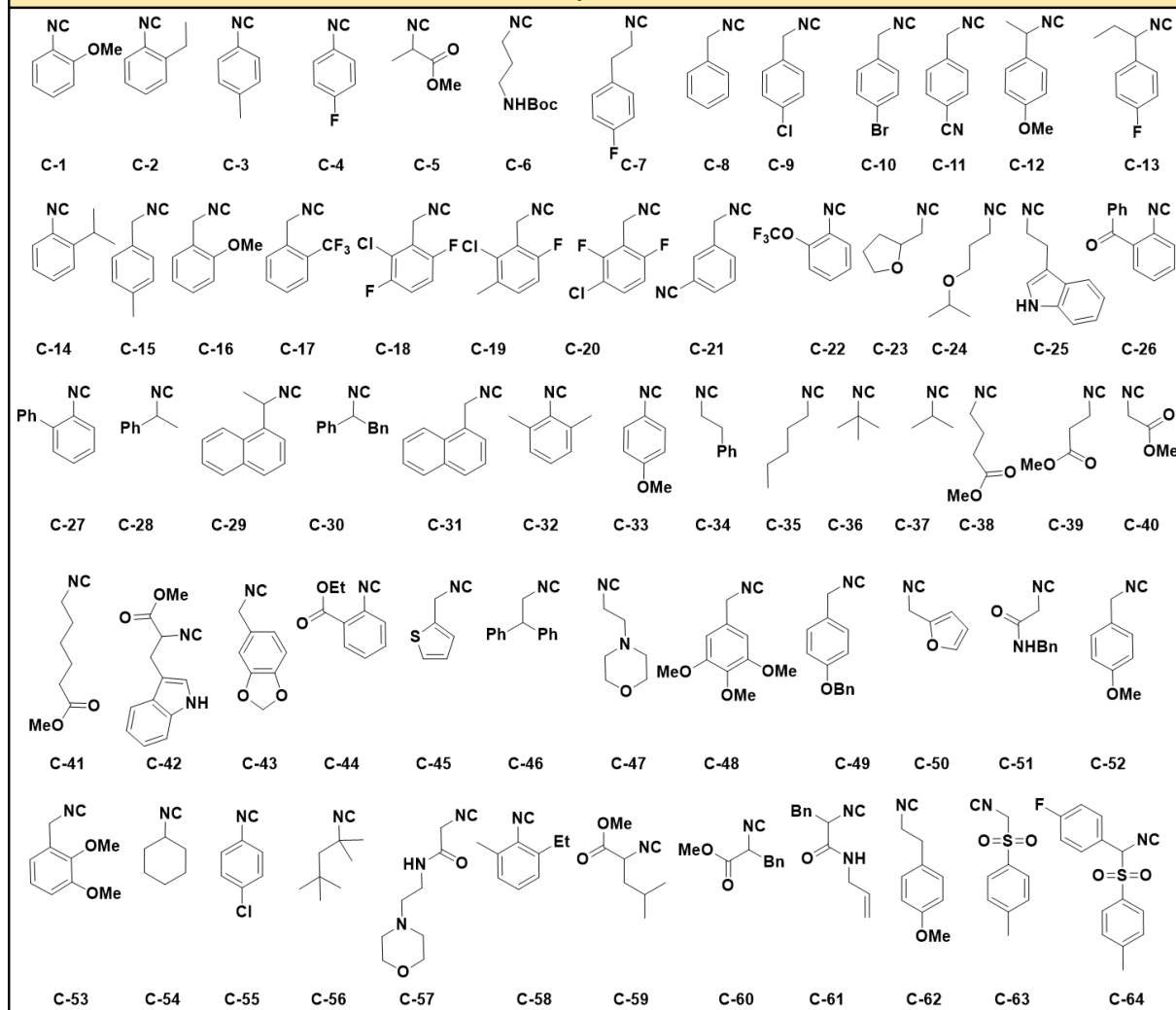
2.2. Instrumentation

The Echo 555 liquid handler (Labcyte) was used in order to transfer nL droplets of starting materials from the 384-well source plate to the 384-well destination plate.

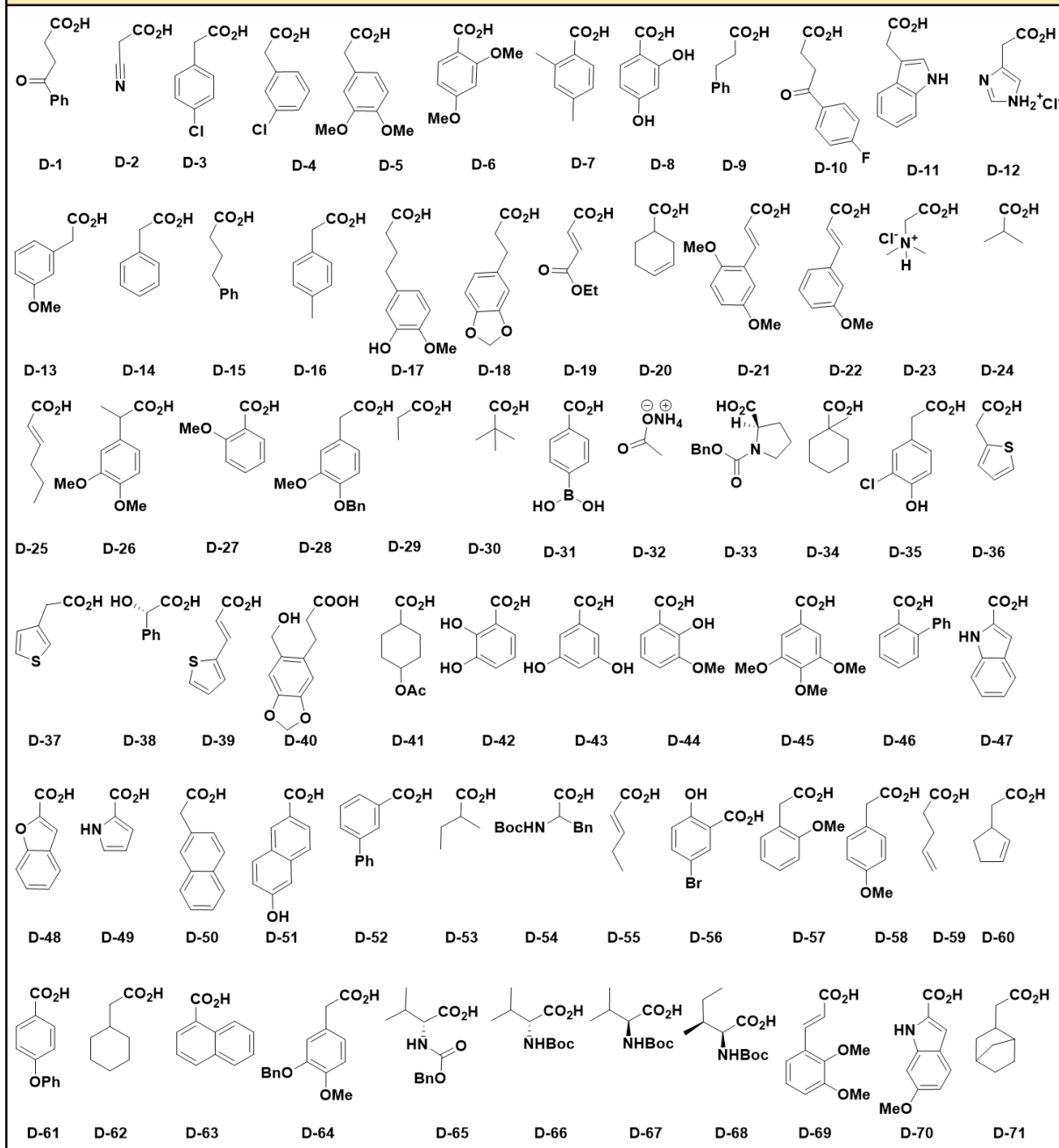
2.3. Structures of the building blocks



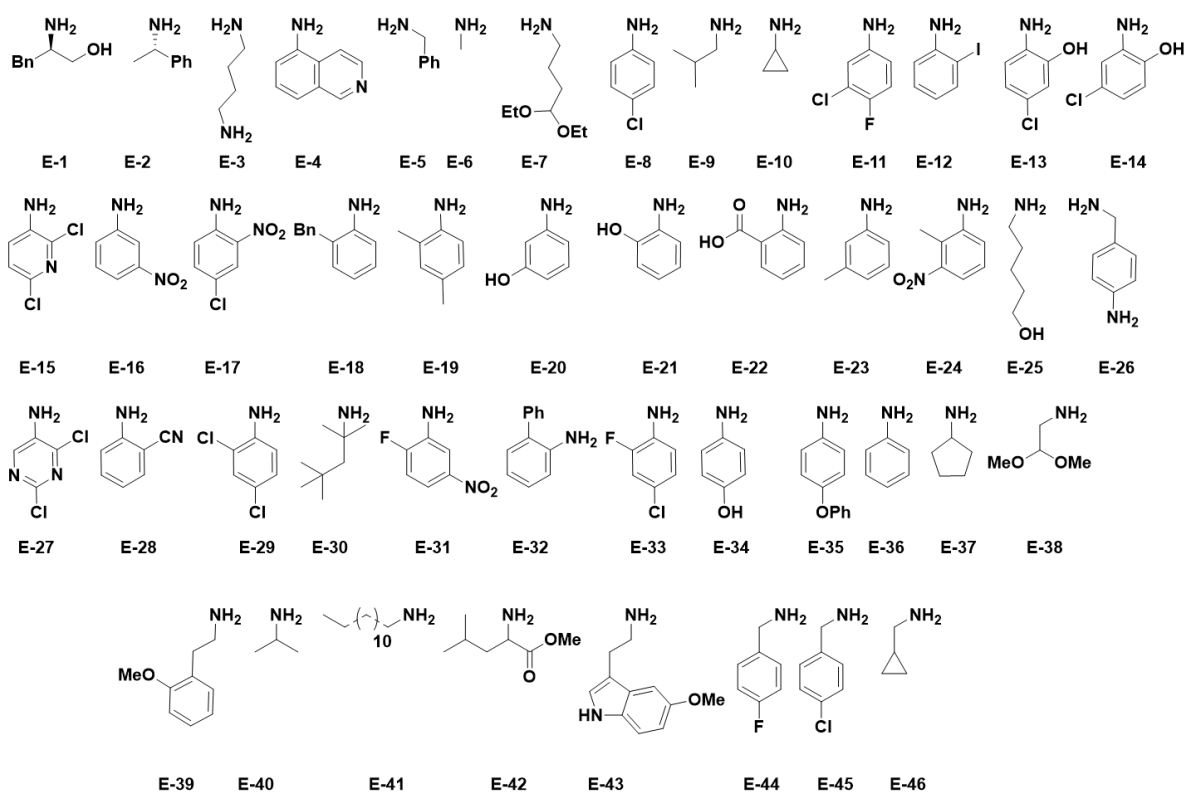
Isocyanides



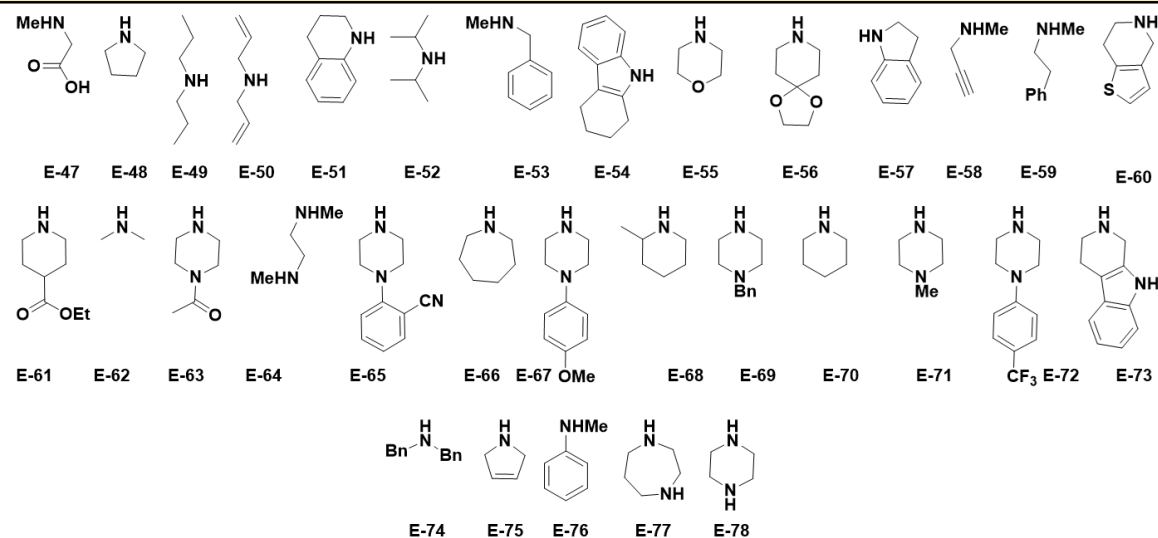
Carboxylic acids

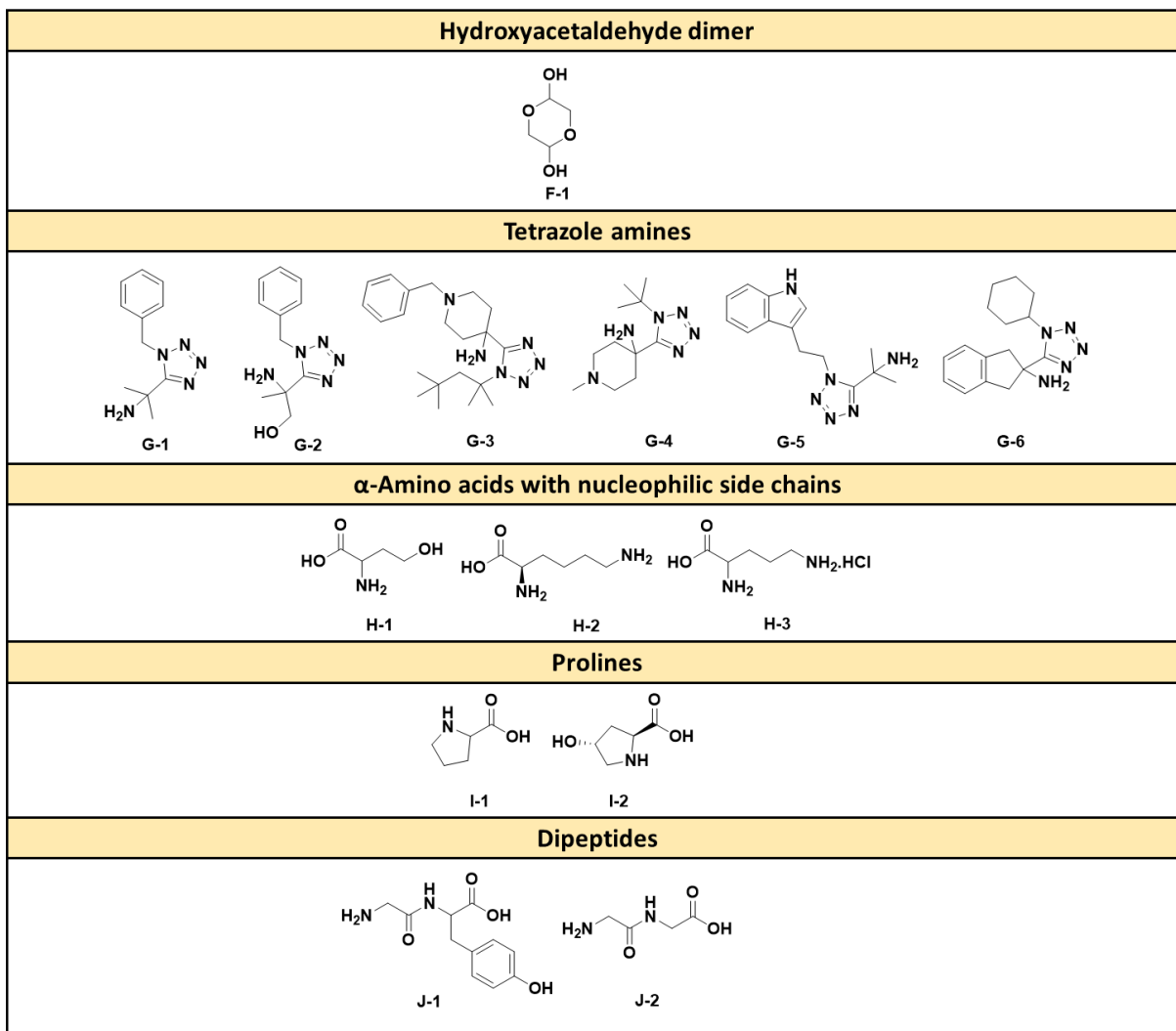


Primary amines



Secondary amines





2.4. Stock solution preparation

Stock solutions of amidines (**A2-A22**, **A34-A36**) were prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol. Due to the insolubility of some amidines in ethylene glycol, their stock solutions were instead prepared as 0.5 M: **A1** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:2); **A23-A27** in 2-methoxyethanol. Due to the insolubility of some of the amidines in 0.5 M 2-methoxyethanol, their stock solutions were diluted to 0.25 M (**A28-A30**) and 0.16 M (**A31-A33**), respectively.

Stock solutions of aldehydes and ketones (**B1**, **B3-B13**, **B18**, **B19**, **B21**, **B23**, **B40**, **B41**, **B45-B51**, **B53-B61**, **B65**) were prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol. Due to insolubility of some aldehydes and ketones in ethylene glycol, their stock solutions were instead prepared as 0.5 M: **B67** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (4:1); **B2**, **B15-B17**, **B28**, **B34**, **B35**, **B37**, **B42**, **B64** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (2:1); **B14**, **B27**, **B29-B32**, **B39**, **B43**, **B44**, **B63** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:1); **B25**, **B36** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:2); **B62** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (2:3); **B20**, **B22**, **B24**, **B26**, **B33**, **B38**, **B52**, **B66** in 2-methoxyethanol.

Stock solutions of isocyanides (**C1-C9**, **C12-C15**, **C22-C25**, **C30-C45**, **C47**, **C50**, **C52**, **C54**, **C56**, **C57-C59**, **C62**) were prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol. Due to the insolubility of some isocyanides in ethylene glycol, their stock solutions were instead prepared as 0.5 M: (**C10**, **C11**, **C16-C21**, **C26-C29**, **C46**, **C48**, **C49**, **C51**, **C53**, **C55**, **C60**, **C61**, **C64**) in 2-methoxyethanol; **C63** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:2).

Stock solutions of carboxylic acids (**D1-D11**, **D13-D22**, **D24-D39**, **D41-D68**, **D71**) were prepared as 0.5 M in 2-methoxyethanol. Due to insolubility of some carboxylic acids (**D12**, **D23**, **D40**, **D69**, **D70**) in 0.5 M 2-methoxyethanol, their stock solutions were diluted to 0.25 M.

Stock solutions of primary amines (**E2**, **E3**, **E5-E11**, **E14**, **E18**, **E23**, **E29**, **E36**, **E37**, **E38**, **E40-E42**, **E44-E46**) were prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol. Due to insolubility of some primary amines in ethylene glycol, their stock solutions were instead prepared as 0.5 M: **E19** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (5:1); **E30**, **E33** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (3:1); **E20**, **E25**, **E26**, **E28** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (2:1); **E21**, **E31**, **E32**, **E34**, **E35**, **E39** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:1); **E1**, **E4**, **E12**, **E13**, **E16**, **E17**, **E22**, **E24**, **E27** in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:2); **E15**, **E43** in 2-methoxyethanol.

Stock solutions of all secondary amines (**E47-E72**, **E74-E77**) were prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol except **E73** which was prepared as 0.5 M in 2-methoxyethanol and **E78** which was prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol/2-methoxyethanol (1:1).

Stock solution of hydroxylacetaldehyde dimer (**F1**) was prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol.

Stock solutions of aminotetrazoles were prepared as 0.5 M: **G1**, **G2**, **G4**, **G6** in dimethoxyethane; **G3**, **G5** in ethylene glycol/dimethoxyethane (1:2).

Stock solutions of α -amino acids with nucleophilic side chains were prepared as 0.5 M: **H1**, **H2** in ethylene glycol; **H3** in water. In order to make a free base, to the stock solution of **H3**, 1 eq of K_2CO_3 was added.

Stock solutions of Prolines (**I1**, **I2**) were prepared as 0.5 M in water.

Stock solutions of dipeptides were prepared as 0.5 M: **J1** in ethylene glycol and **J2** in water.

Stock solutions of KNCO and Py.HCl were prepared as 1 M in water. Stock solutions of $Sc(OTf)_3$ and $TMSN_3$ were prepared as 0.5 M in ethylene glycol.

2.5. Nano-scale synthesis

The stock solutions were dispensed to a 384-well source plate using Eppendorf multi-channel pipettes (50 μ L per well). The Echo 555 was used to transfer the starting materials into the corresponding well in the destination plate.

Destination plate I

Groebcke-Blackburn-Bienaymé reaction (GBB-3CR) was performed in wells A1-D24 of destination plate I. For GBB-3CR, amidines (1 eq, 1000 nL), aldehydes (1 eq, 1000 nL), $Sc(OTf)_3$ (10 mol%, 100 nL) and isocyanides (1 eq, 1000 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.⁸ In case of diluted amidines with 0.25 M and 0.16 M concentration, 2000 nL and 3000 nL were transferred, respectively.

Passerini reaction (P-3CR) was performed in wells E1-H24 of destination plate I. For P-3CR, oxo components (1 eq, 1000 nL), carboxylic acids (1 eq, 1000 nL), and isocyanides (1 eq, 1000 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.⁹ In case of diluted carboxylic acids with 0.25 M concentration, 2000 nL were transferred.

Ugi-4CR reaction (U-4CR) was performed in wells I1-L24 of destination plate I. For U-4CR, primary amines (1 eq, 750 nL), oxo components (1 eq, 750 nL), carboxylic acids (1 eq, 750 nL) and isocyanides (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹⁰ In case of diluted carboxylic acids with 0.25 M concentration, 1500 nL was transferred. In wells K1-L24, formaldehyde was used as oxo component.

Ugi-tetrazole reaction (UT-4CR) was performed in wells M1-P24 of destination plate I. For UT-4CR, amines (1 eq, 750 nL), oxo components (1 eq, 750 nL), isocyanides (1 eq, 750 nL) and TMSN₃ (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹¹

Once the starting material transfer to destination plate I, using Echo 555 was completed (~150 min), 10 μL of MeOH using a multichannel pipette was added to GBB-3CR, Ugi-4CR, UT-4CR (wells A1-D24, I1-P24) and 10 μL CHCl₃ was added to Passerini-3CR (wells E1-H24). The destination plate was sealed and was then placed for 12 h at 21 °C on an orbital shaker. Then, it was desealed to let the MeOH and CHCl₃ evaporated. After ~3 h evaporation time, destination plate I was sealed and was kept at -20 °C.

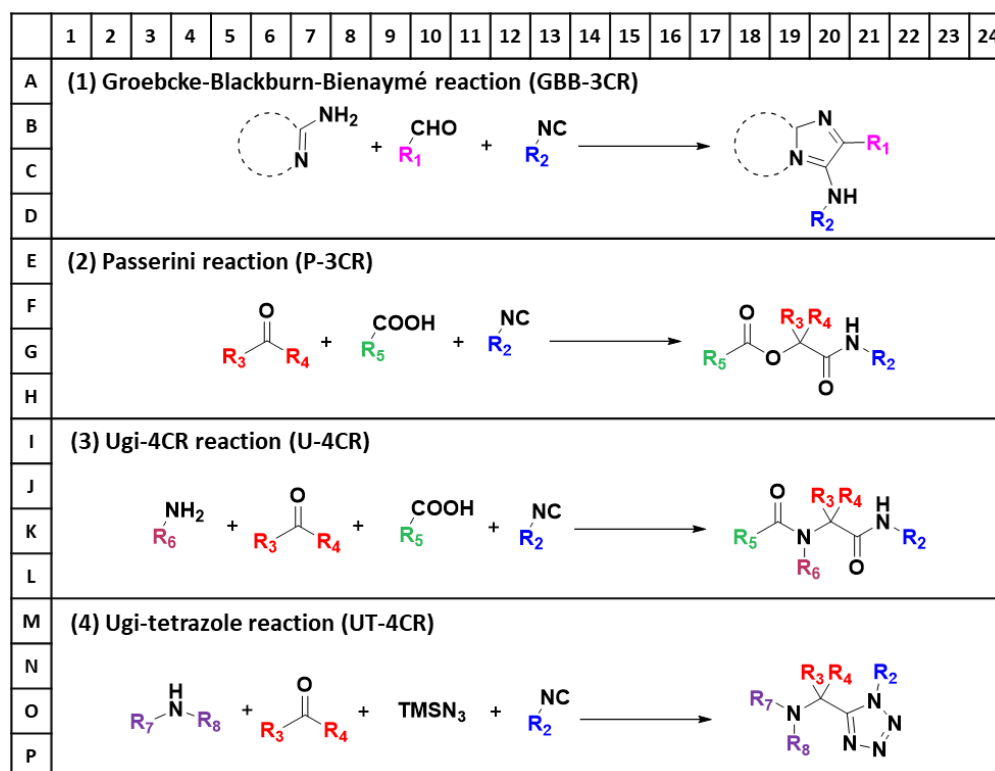


Fig. S1. Reactions in destination plate I.

Destination plate II

Intramolecular Ugi reaction with dipeptides was performed in wells A1-D24 of destination plate II. Dipeptides (1 eq, 1000 nL), oxo components (1 eq, 1000 nL) and isocyanides (1 eq, 1000 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹²

Intramolecular Ugi-type reaction of proline and hydroxyacetaldehyde (U-5C-3CR) was performed in wells E1-H24 of destination plate II. Prolines (1 eq, 1000 nL), hydroxyacetaldehyde (1 eq, 1000 nL) and isocyanides (1 eq, 1000 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹³

Ugi-hydantoin reaction (UH-4CR) was performed in wells I1-L24 of destination plate II. 600 nL of each starting material (primary amine, oxo component, KNCO, Py.HCl and isocyanide) was transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate.¹⁴

Intramolecular Ugi-type reaction of α-amino acids with nucleophilic side chains (U-5C-3CR) was performed in wells M1-P24 of destination plate II. α-Amino acids with nucleophilic side chains (1 eq,

1000 nL), oxo components (1 eq, 1000 nL) and isocyanides (1 eq, 1000 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹⁵

Once the starting material transfer to destination plate II, using Echo 555 was completed (~150 min), 10 μ L of MeOH was added to UH-4CR (wells I1-L24) and to the rest of the plate 10 μ L trifluoroethanol using a multichannel pipette was added. The destination plate was sealed and was then placed for 12 h at 21 °C on an orbital shaker. Then, it was desealed to let the MeOH and TFE evaporated. After ~5 h evaporation time, destination plate II was sealed and was kept at -20 °C.

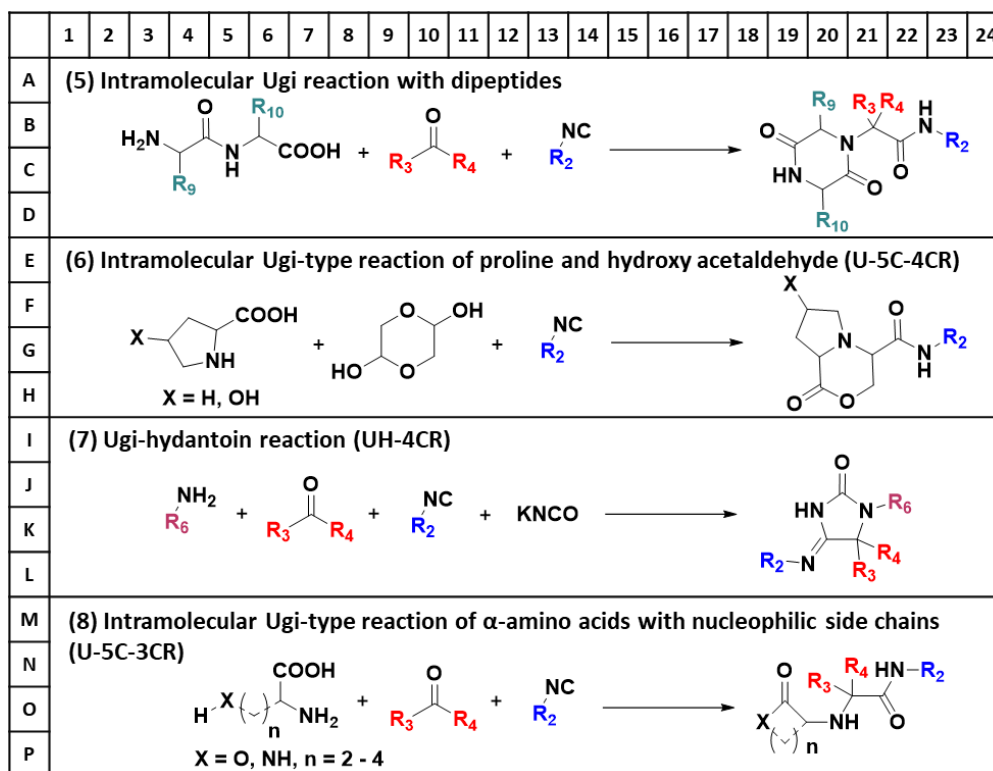


Fig. S2. Reactions in destination plate II.

Destination plate III

van Leusen reaction (vL-3CR) was performed in wells A1-D24 of destination plate III. Aldehydes (1 eq, 750 nL), primary amines (1 eq, 750 nL), tosmic isocyanides (1 eq, 750 nL) and piperazine (1.5 eq, 1125 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹⁶

Ugi-hydantoin reaction involving tetrazole amines (UH-4CR) was performed in wells E1-H24 of destination plate II. 600 nL of each starting material (tetrazole amine, oxo component, isocyanide, KNCO and Py.HCl) was transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate.¹⁷

Orru reaction (OR-3CR) was performed in wells I1-L24 of destination plate III. Aldehydes (1 eq, 1000 nL), primary amines (1 eq, 1000 nL) and α -acidic isocyanides (1 eq, 1000 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹⁸

Intramolecular Ugi-tetrazole reaction using methyl 2-formylbenzoate (iUT-4CR) was performed in wells M1-P24 of destination plate III. Primary amines (1 eq, 750 nL), methyl 2-formylbenzoate (1 eq, 750 nL), isocyanides (1 eq, 750 nL) and TMSN₃ (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.¹⁹

Once the starting material transfer to destination plate III, using Echo 555 was completed (~150 min), 10 μ L of dichloromethane was added to OR-3CR (wells I1-L24) and to the rest of the plate 10 μ L

MeOH using a multichannel pipette was added. The destination plate was sealed and was then placed for 12 h at 21 °C on an orbital shaker. Then, it was desealed to let the MeOH and dichloromethane evaporated. After ~3 h evaporation time, destination plate III was sealed and was kept at -20 °C.

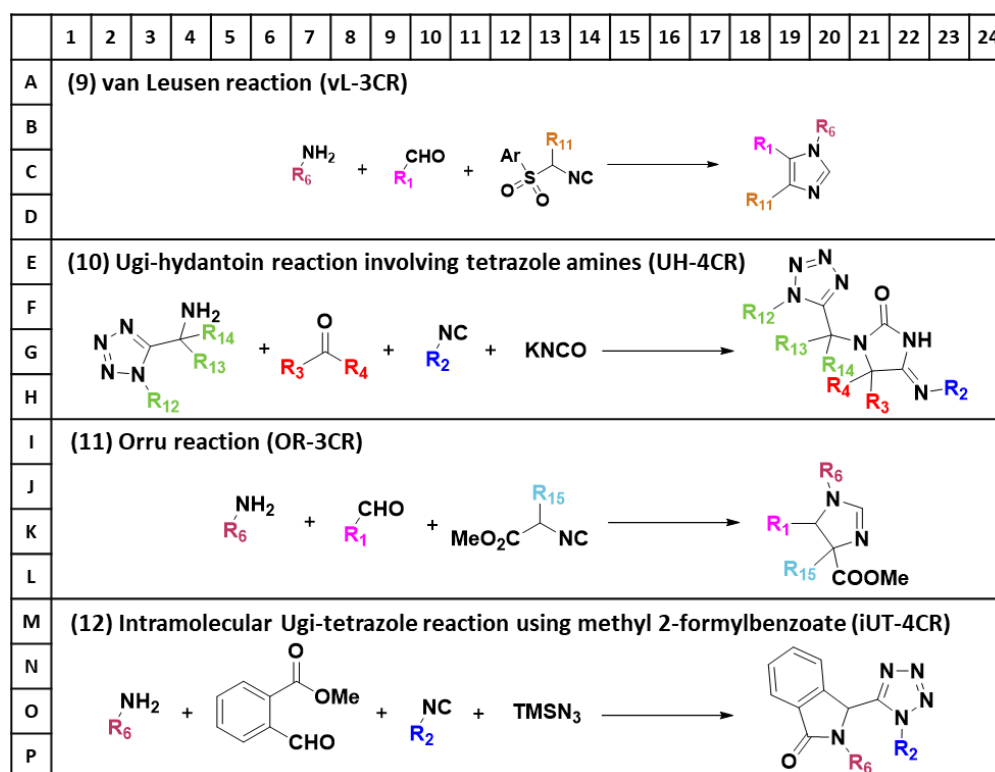


Fig. S3. Reactions in destination plate III.

Destination plate IV

U-5C-4CR reaction with additional amine was performed in wells A1-D24 of destination plate IV. Proline (1 eq, 750 nL), oxo component (1 eq, 750 nL), isocyanide (1 eq, 750 nL) and amine (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.²⁰

Ugi-Pictet-Spengler sequence (UPS-4CR) was performed in wells E1-H24 of destination plate IV. Aldehydes (1 eq, 750 nL), aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (1 eq, 750 nL), carboxylic acids (1 eq, 750 nL) and hetero/phenylethyl isocyanide (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.²¹

Split-Ugi reaction (SU-4CR) was performed in wells I1-L24 of destination plate IV. Bis-secondary amines (1 eq, 750 nL), oxo components (1 eq, 750 nL), carboxylic acids (1 eq, 750 nL) and isocyanide (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.²²

Intramolecular Ugi-tetrazole reaction using methyl isocyanoacetates (iUT-4CR) was performed in wells M1-P24 of destination plate IV. Aldehydes (1 eq, 750 nL), primary aliphatic and benzylic amines (1 eq, 750 nL), α -aminoacid derived isocyanides (1 eq, 750 nL) and TMSN₃ (1 eq, 750 nL) were transferred into the corresponding well in the destination plate, respectively.²³

Once the starting material transfer to the destination plate IV, using Echo 555 was completed (~150 min), 10 μ L of MeOH was added to the U-5C-4CR reaction with additional amine and the Ugi-Pictet-Spengler sequence (UPS-4CR) (wells A1-H24) and to the rest of the plate 10 μ L ethylene glycol using

a multichannel pipette was added. The destination plate was sealed and was then placed for 12 h at 21 °C on an orbital shaker. Then, it was desealed to let the MeOH evaporated. After ~3 h evaporation time, 10 μL of formic acid was added to UPS-4CR (wells E1-H24), the destination plate IV was sealed, and kept at 60 °C for 2 h. Then it was desealed to let the formic acid evaporated, re-sealed and was kept at -20 °C.

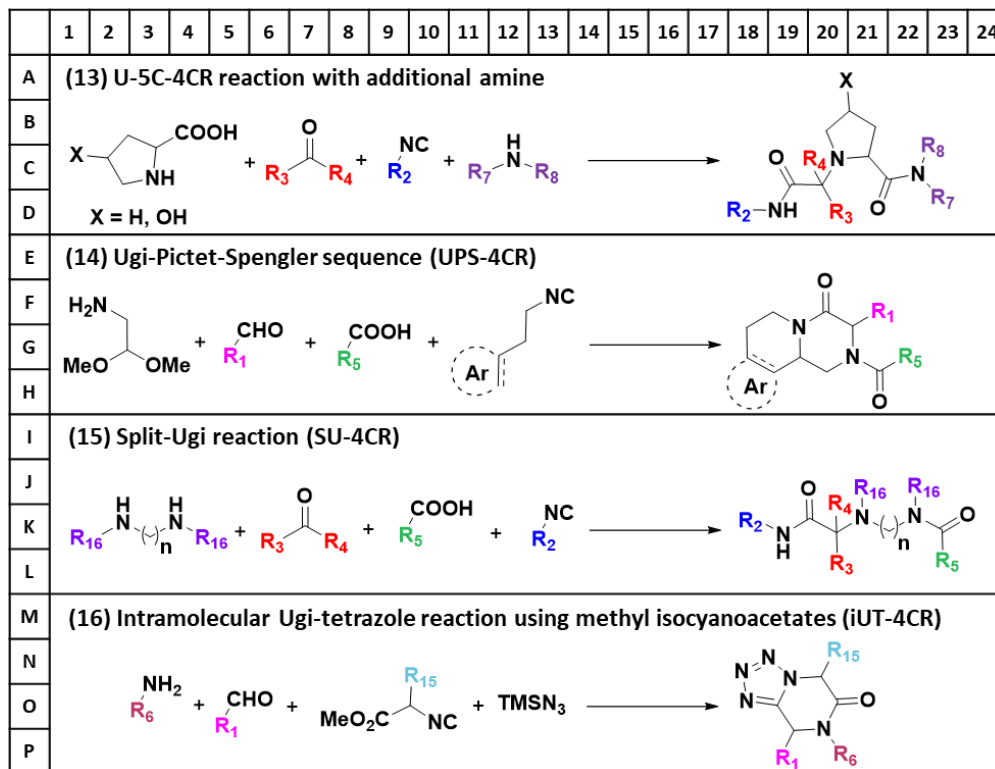
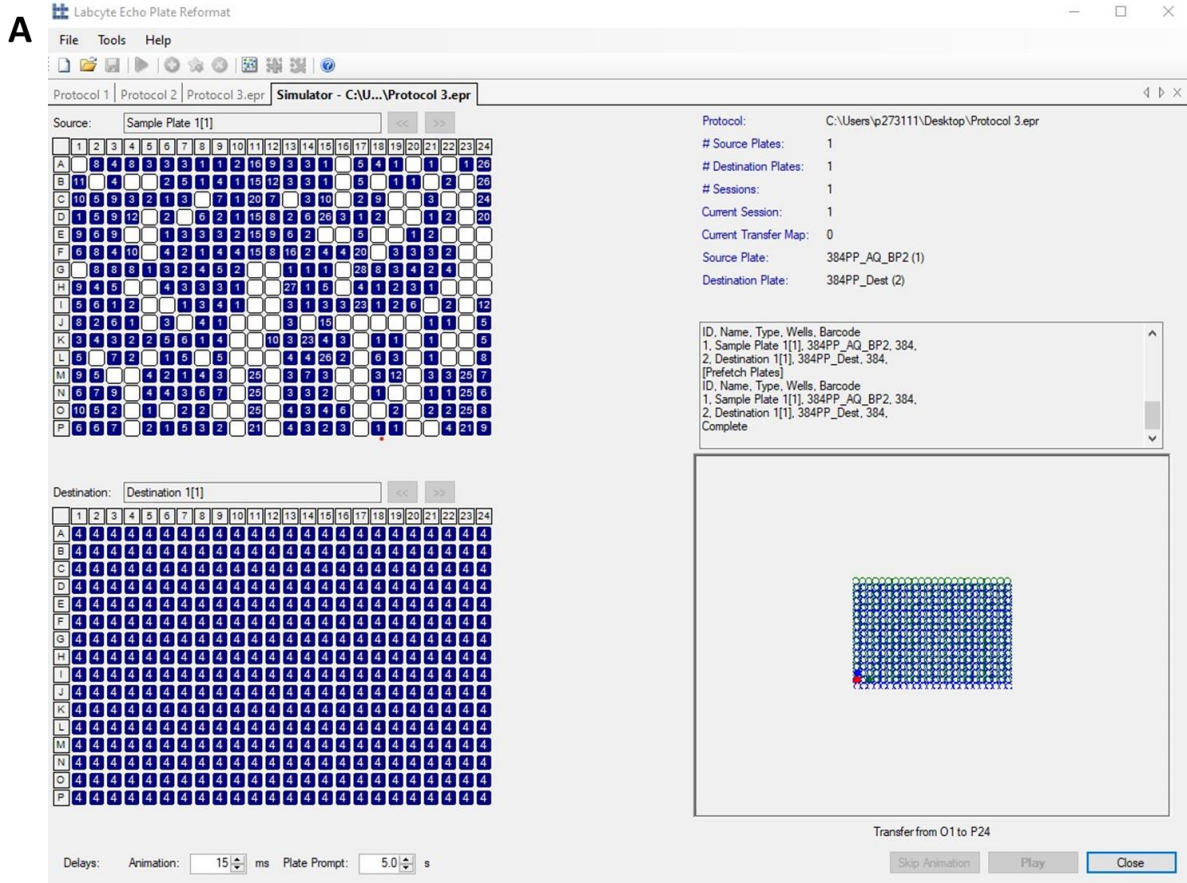


Fig. S4. Reactions in destination plate IV.

2.6. Pick list preparation

Labcyte Echo plate reformat software using custom mapping mode with the run protocol as defined by a pick list was used (Fig. S5A).

In order to generate a random library of products (N=96), a modified version of our previously reported program RandReactor was used.²⁴ The smiles files of the starting materials with the corresponding location in the source plate and mrv file of reaction were the input of the RandReactor program. The smiles file of the randomly generated products with their corresponding locations in the source and destination plate were the output of the RandReactor program. The smiles file was converted to a csv file which was the required format for Labcyte Echo plate reformat software (Fig. S5B). The structures of the products are shown in Fig. S6.



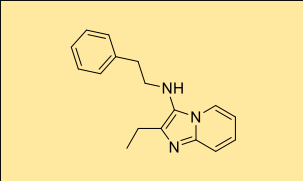
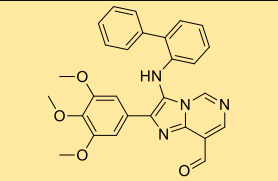
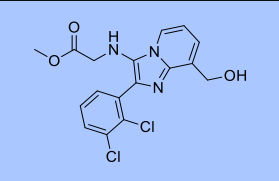

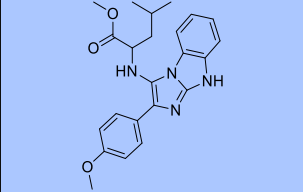
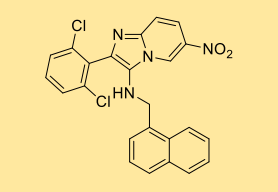
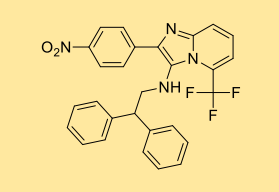
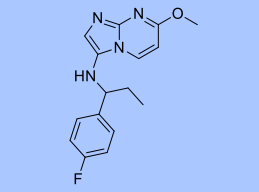
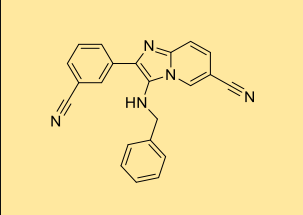
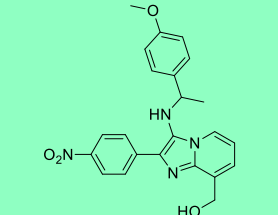
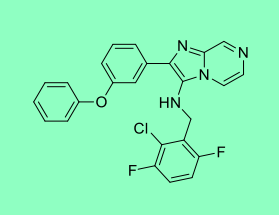
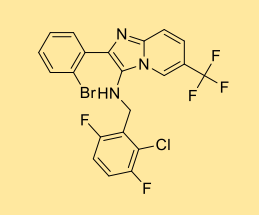
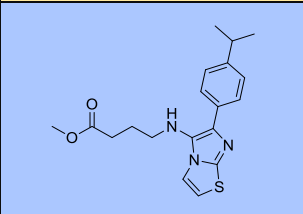
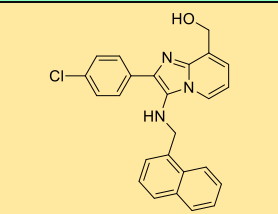
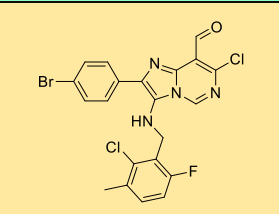
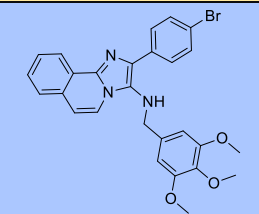
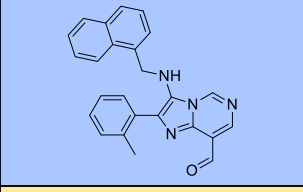

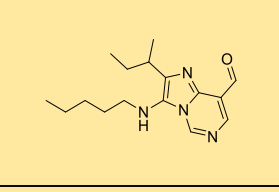

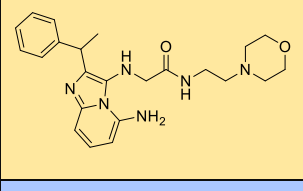
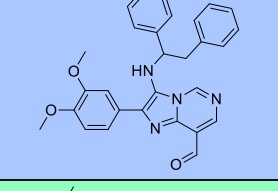
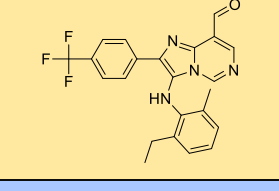
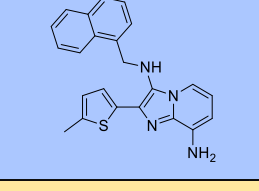
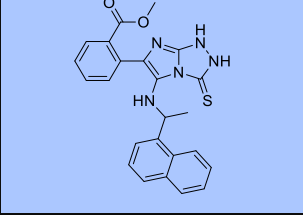
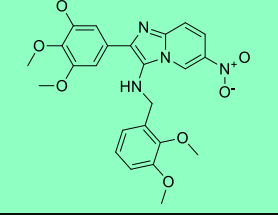
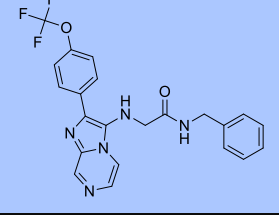
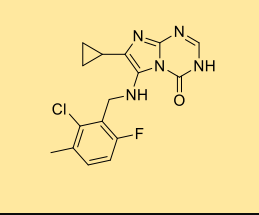
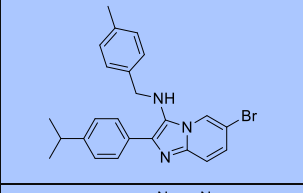
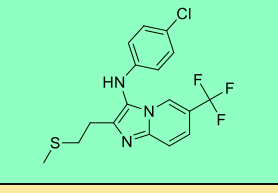
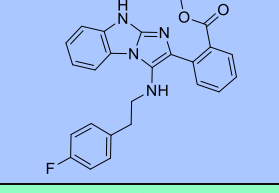
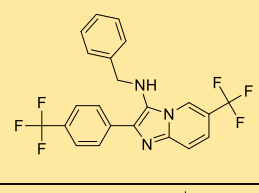
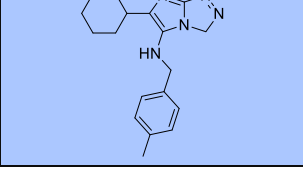
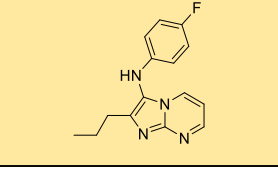
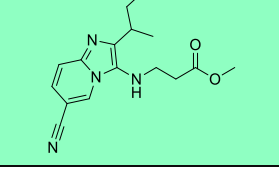
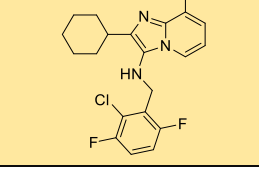
B

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Source Plate Name	Source Well	Destination Plate Name	Destination well	Transfer Volume					
2	Sample Plate 1	A24	Destination 1	A1	750					
3	Sample Plate 1	P1	Destination 1	A1	750					
4	Sample Plate 1	L13	Destination 1	A1	750					
5	Sample Plate 1	N22	Destination 1	A1	750					
6	Sample Plate 1	B24	Destination 1	A2	750					
7	Sample Plate 1	F3	Destination 1	A2	750					
8	Sample Plate 1	M14	Destination 1	A2	750					
9	Sample Plate 1	M22	Destination 1	A2	750					
10	Sample Plate 1	C24	Destination 1	A3	750					
11	Sample Plate 1	F12	Destination 1	A3	750					
12	Sample Plate 1	O16	Destination 1	A3	750					
13	Sample Plate 1	M18	Destination 1	A3	750					
14	Sample Plate 1	C24	Destination 1	A4	750					
15	Sample Plate 1	L1	Destination 1	A4	750					
16	Sample Plate 1	J13	Destination 1	A4	750					
17	Sample Plate 1	G22	Destination 1	A4	750					
18	Sample Plate 1	C24	Destination 1	A5	750					
19	Sample Plate 1	L3	Destination 1	A5	750					
20	Sample Plate 1	M14	Destination 1	A5	750					
21	Sample Plate 1	H19	Destination 1	A5	750					
22	Sample Plate 1	B24	Destination 1	A6	750					
23	Sample Plate 1	B1	Destination 1	A6	750					
24	Sample Plate 1	M15	Destination 1	A6	750					
25	Sample Plate 1	D22	Destination 1	A6	750					
26	Sample Plate 1	C24	Destination 1	A7	750					
27	Sample Plate 1	H3	Destination 1	A7	750					
28	Sample Plate 1	F17	Destination 1	A7	750					
29	Sample Plate 1	K19	Destination 1	A7	750					
30	Sample Plate 1	C24	Destination 1	A8	750					

Fig. S5. (A) Labcyte Echo plate reformat software, showing on top the source plate and below the destination plate IV; **(B)** Picklist in csv format required for Labcyte Echo plate reformat software.

Destination plate I

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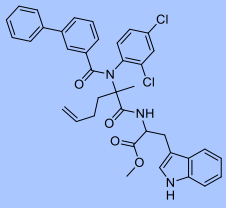
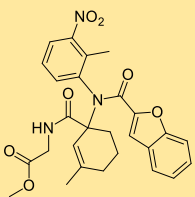
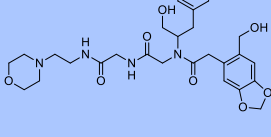
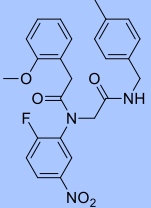
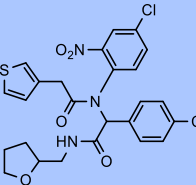
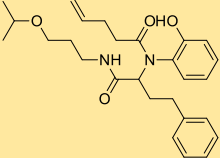
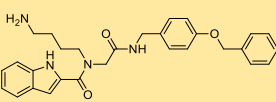
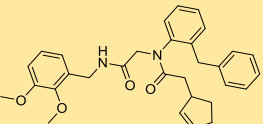
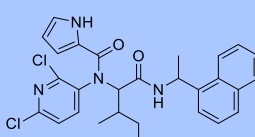
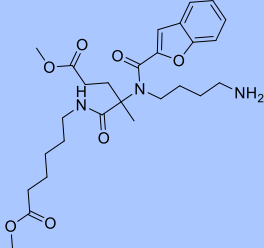
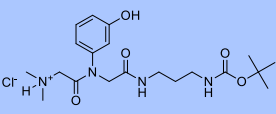
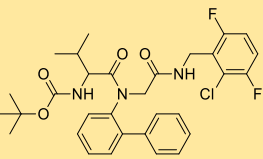
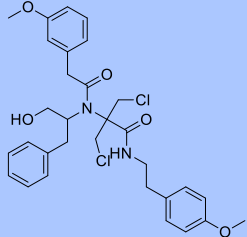
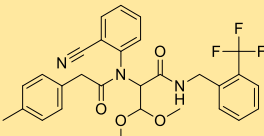
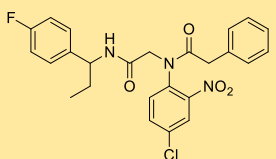
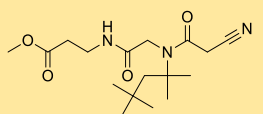
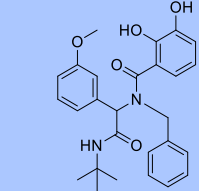
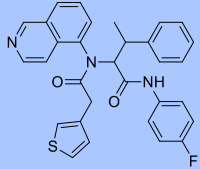
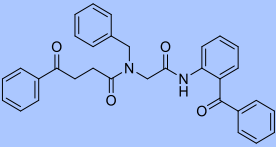
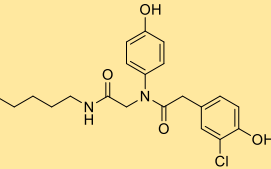
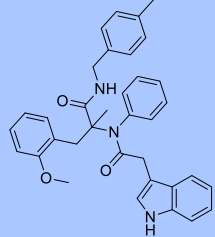
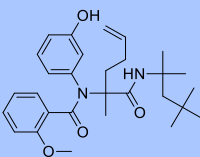
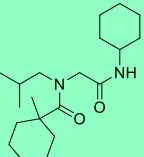
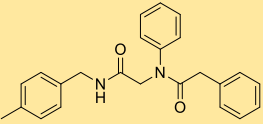
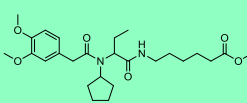
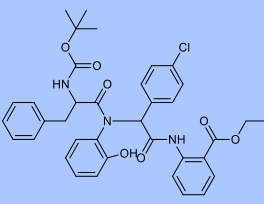
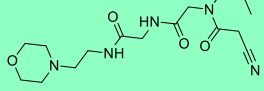
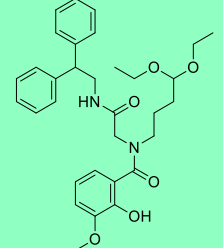
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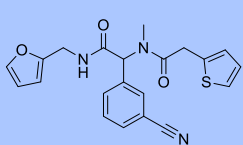
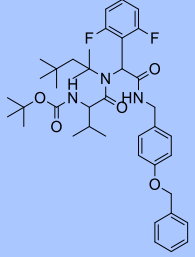
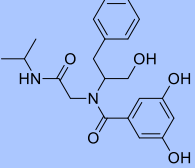
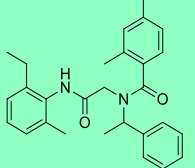
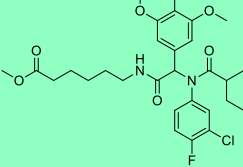
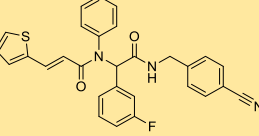
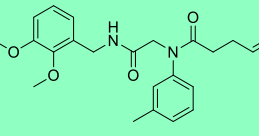
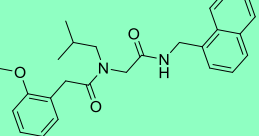
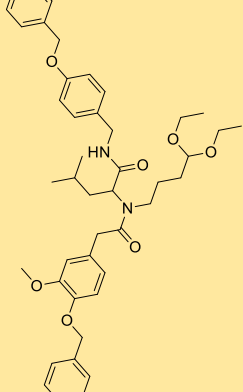
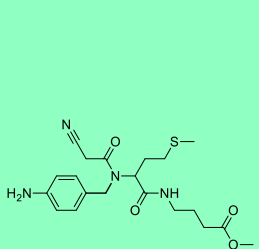
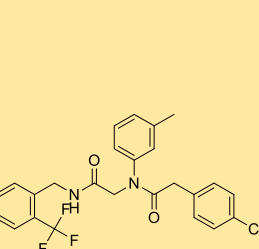
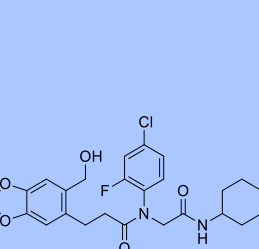
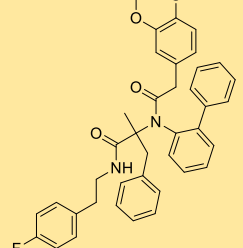
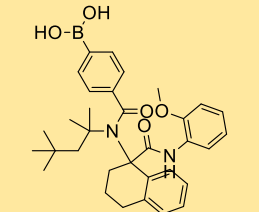
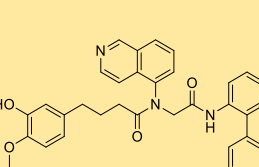
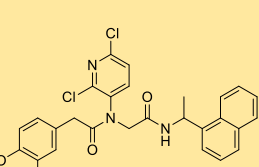
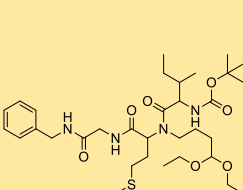
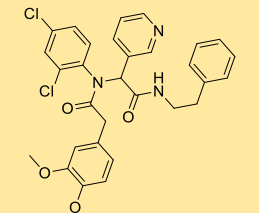
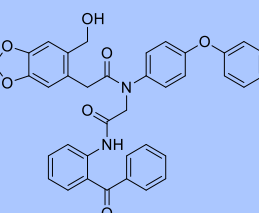
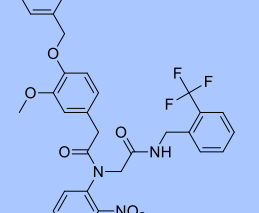
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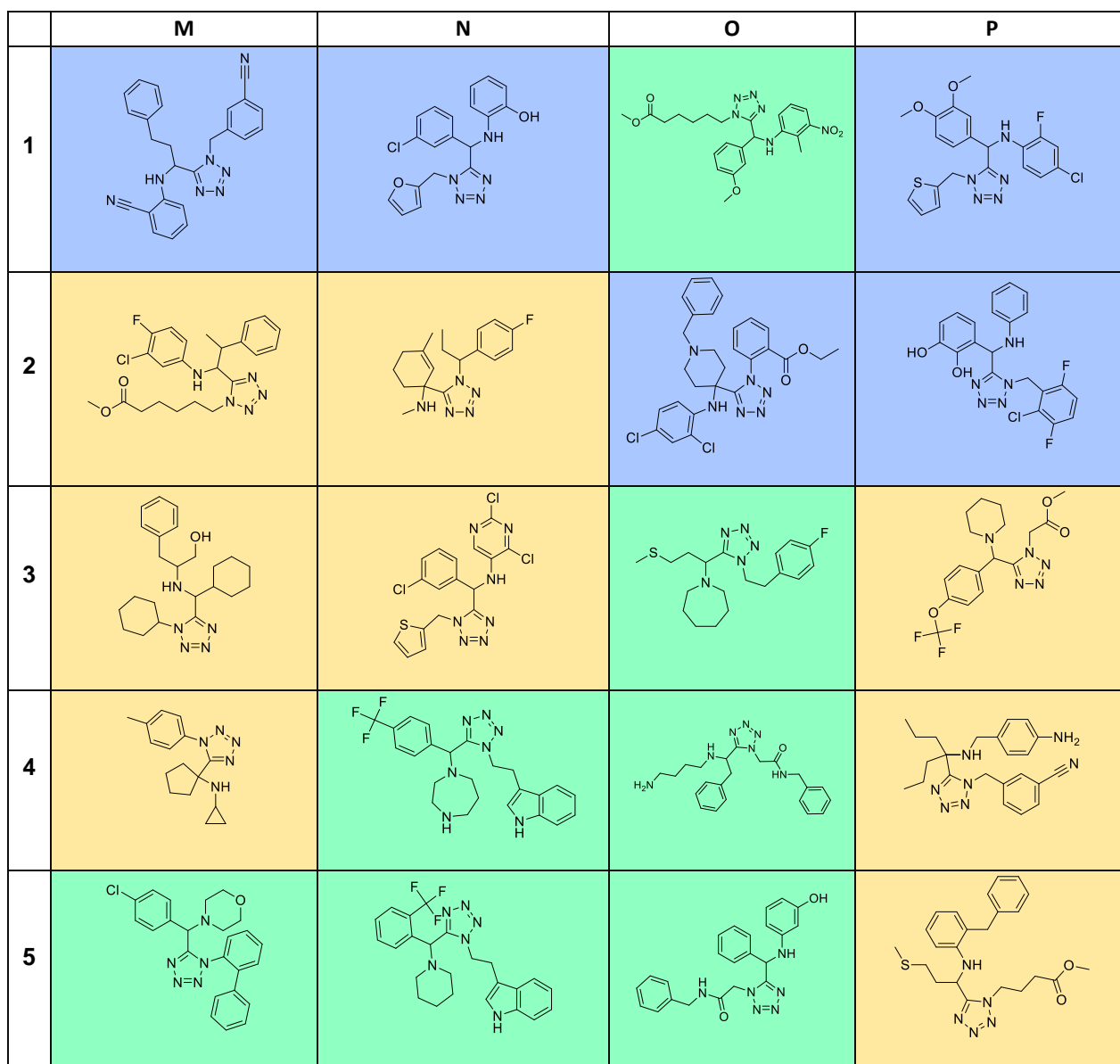
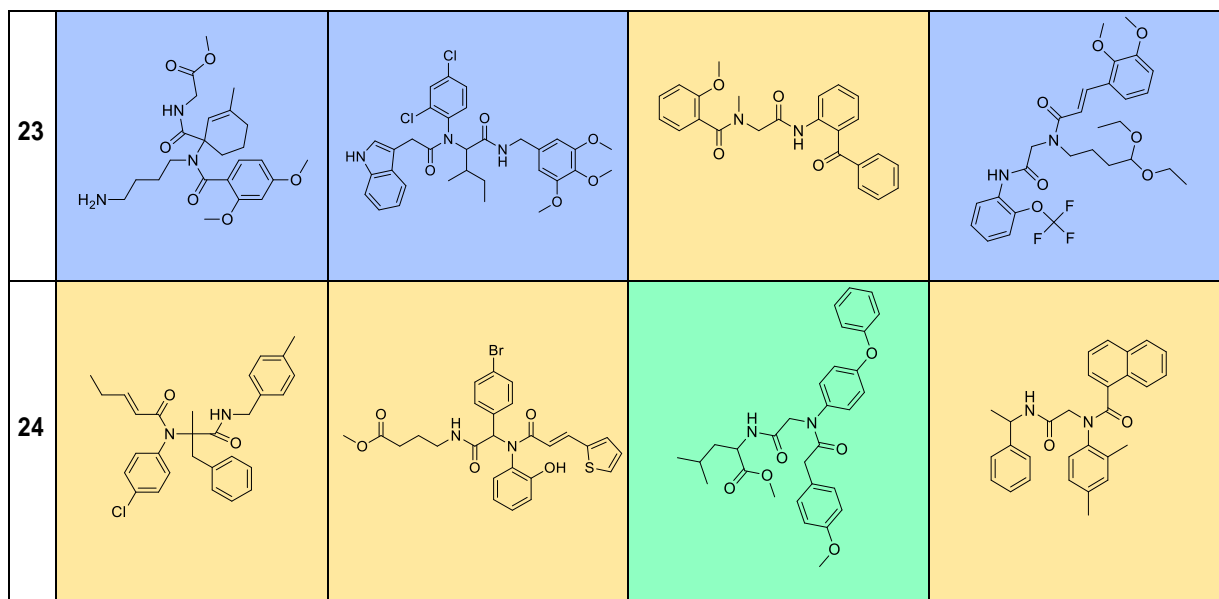
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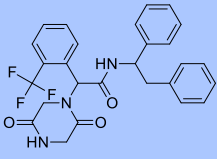
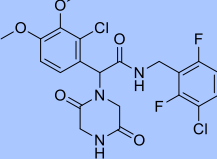
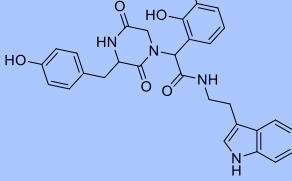
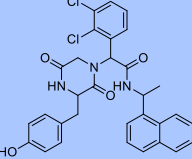
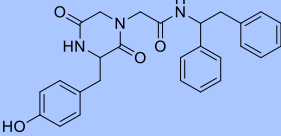
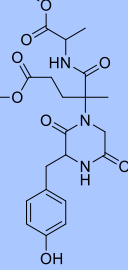
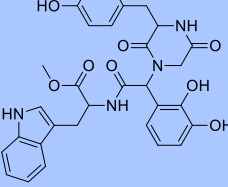
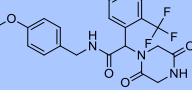
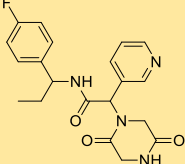
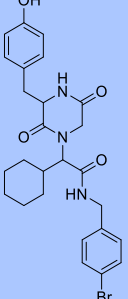
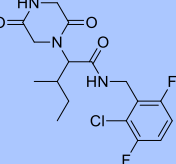
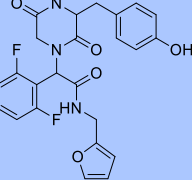
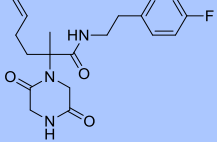
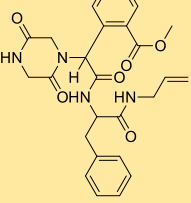
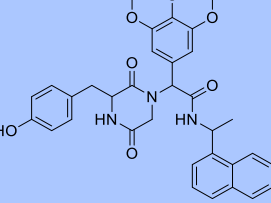
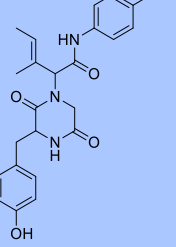
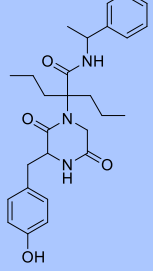
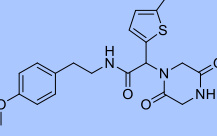
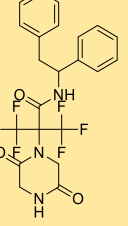
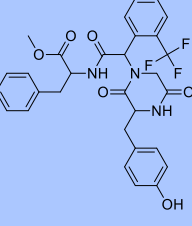
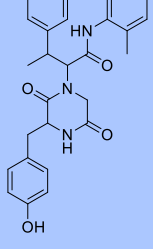

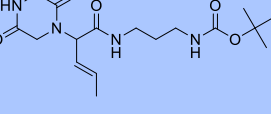
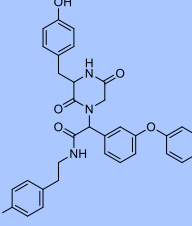
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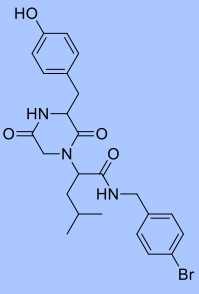
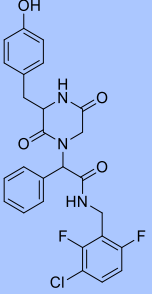
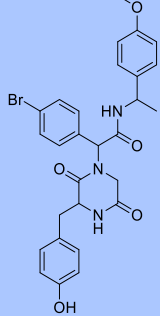

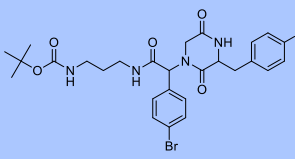
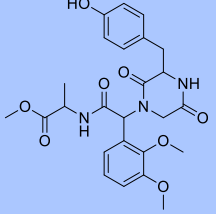
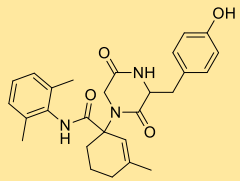
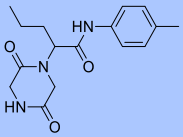
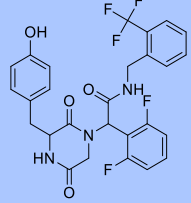
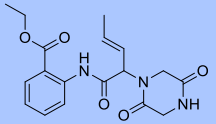
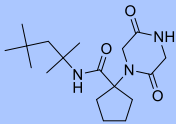
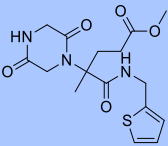
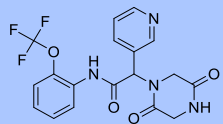
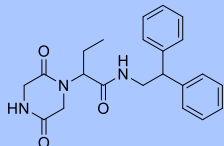
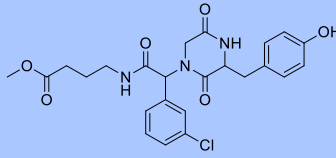
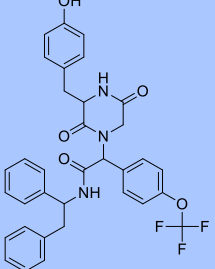
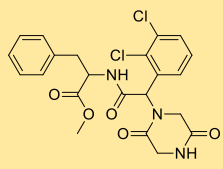
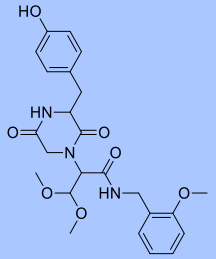
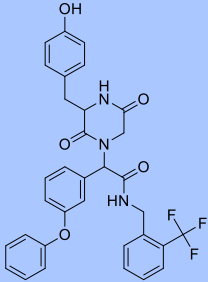
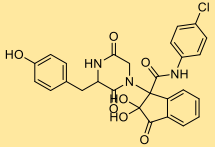
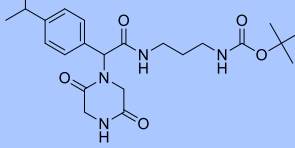
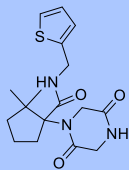
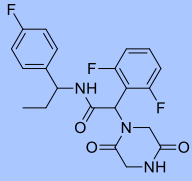
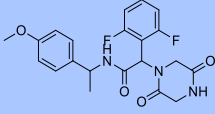
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Destination plate II

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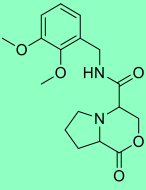
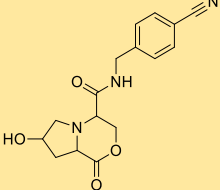
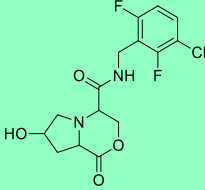
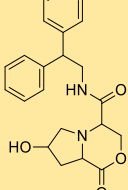
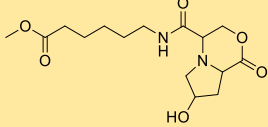
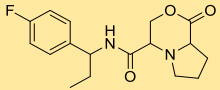
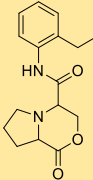
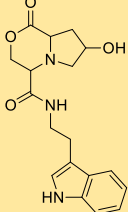
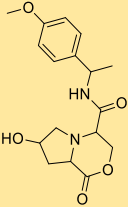
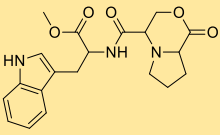
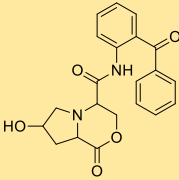
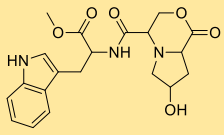
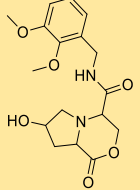
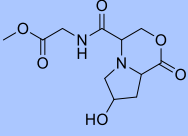
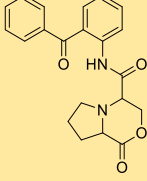
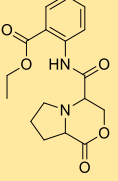
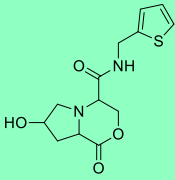
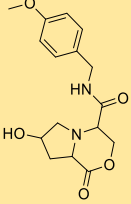
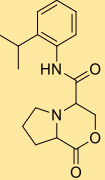
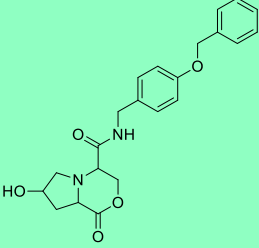
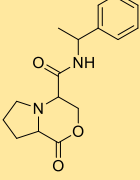
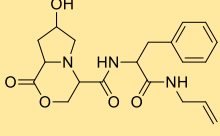
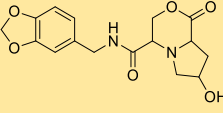
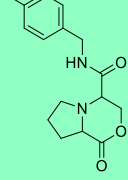
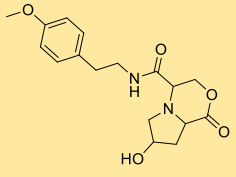
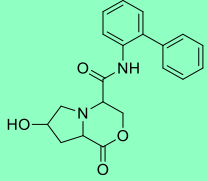
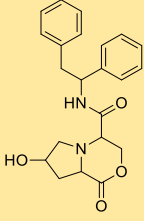
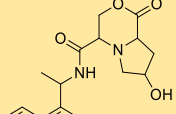
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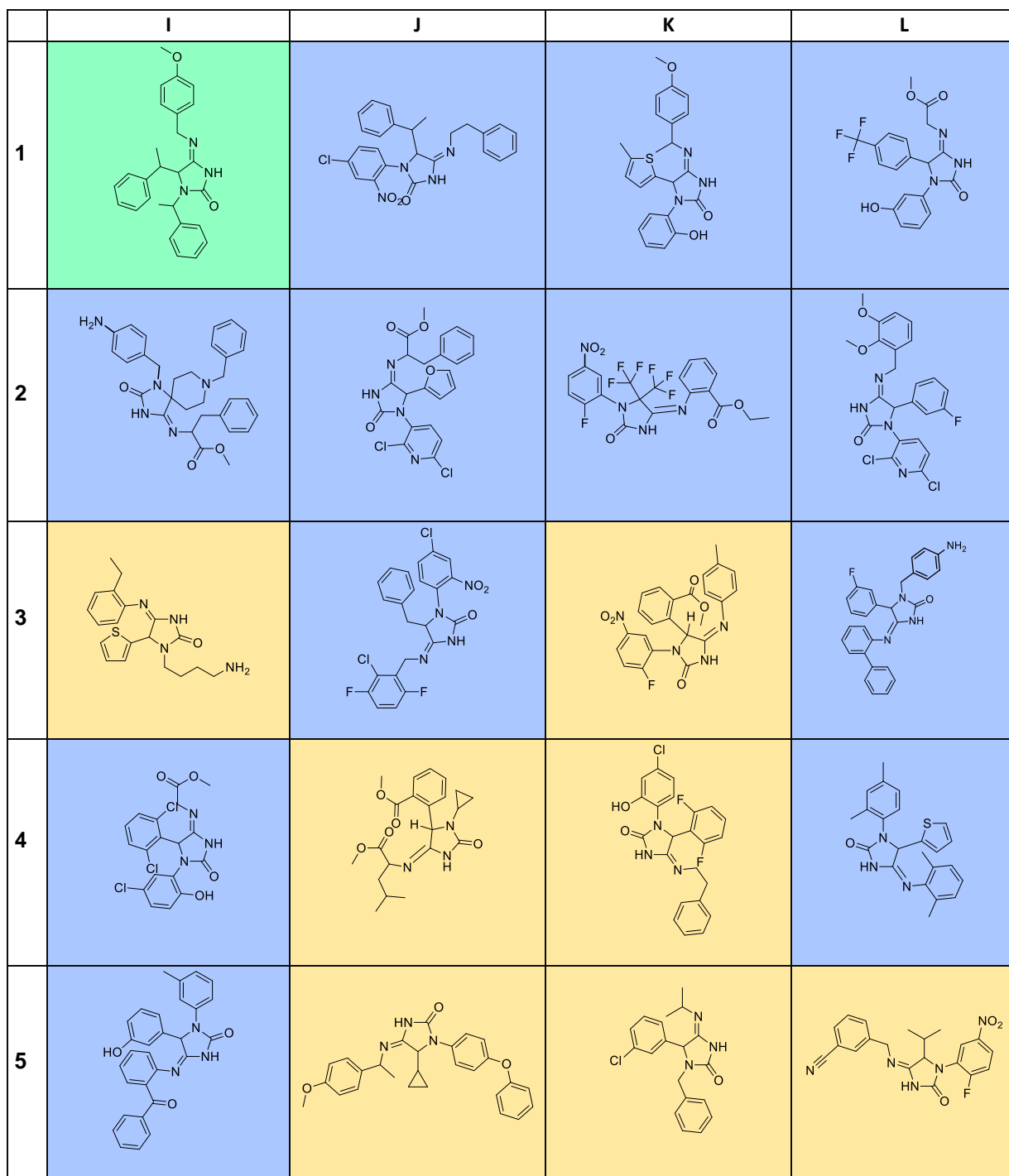
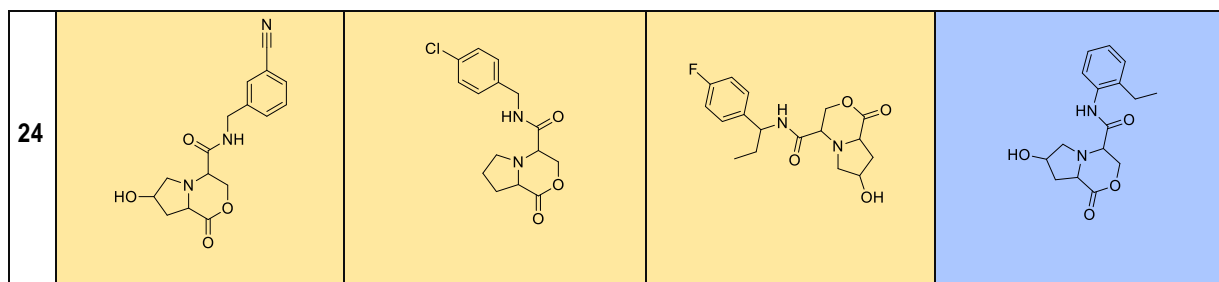
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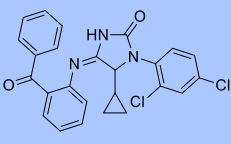
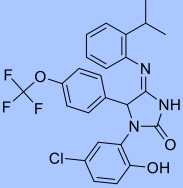
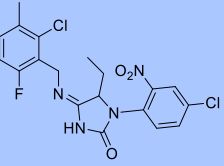
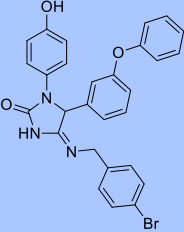

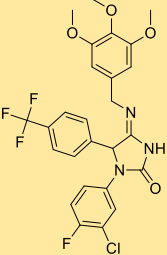
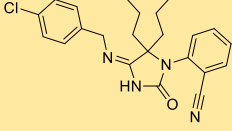
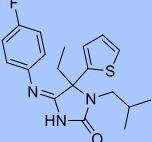
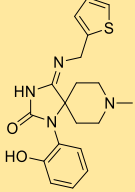
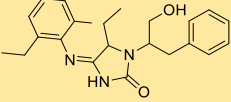

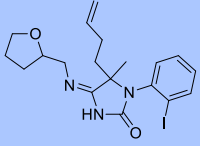
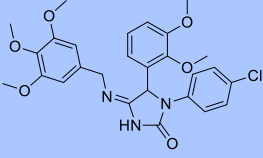

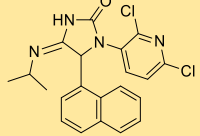

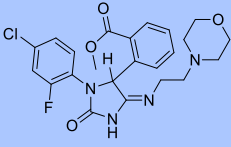
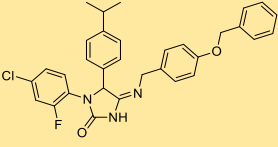
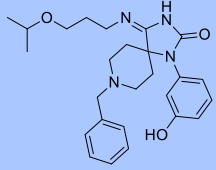
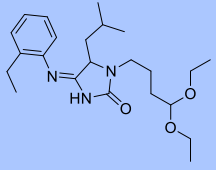
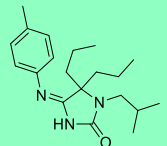
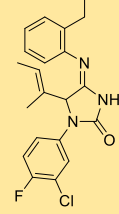
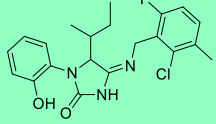
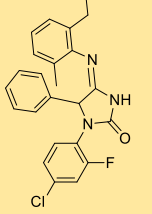
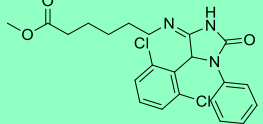
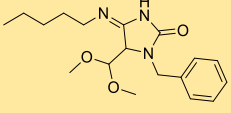
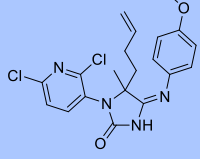
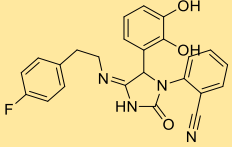
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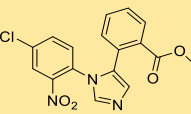
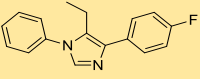


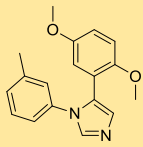
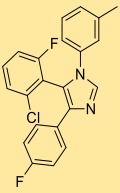
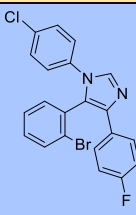
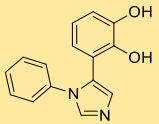
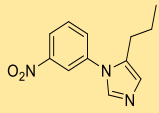
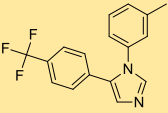
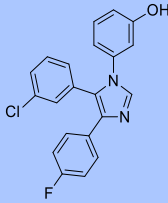
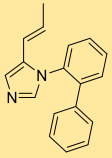
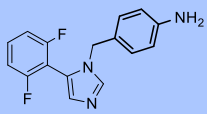
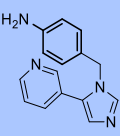
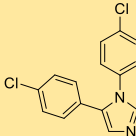
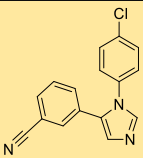
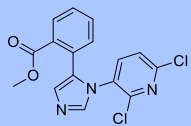
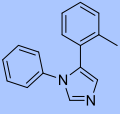
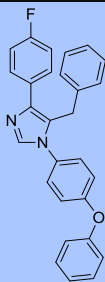
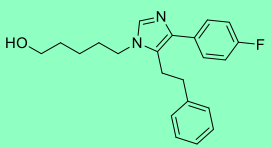
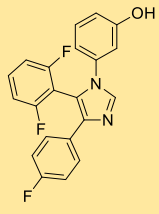
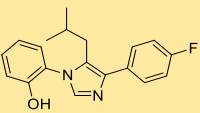

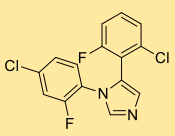
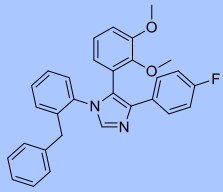
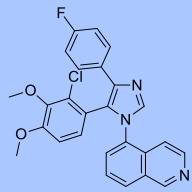
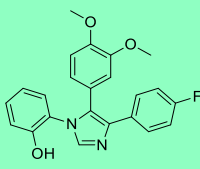
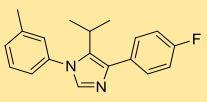
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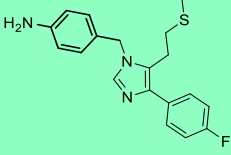
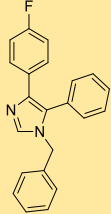
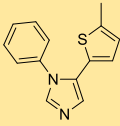
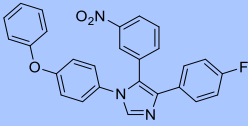
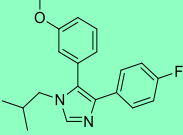
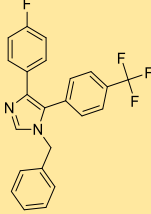
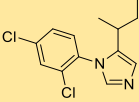
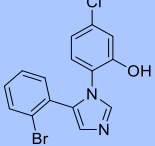
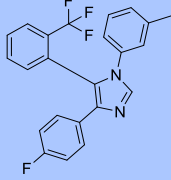
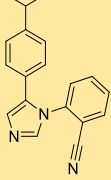
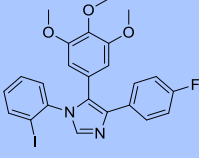
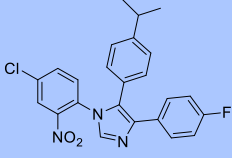
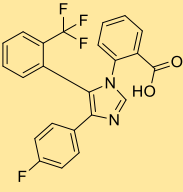
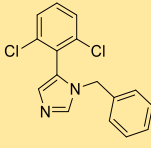
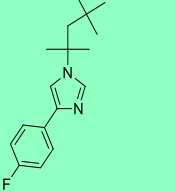
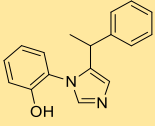
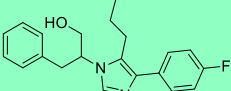
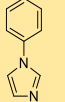
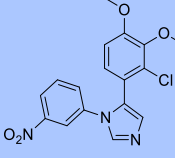
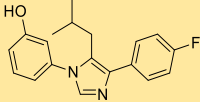
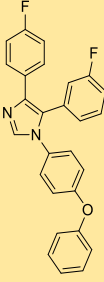
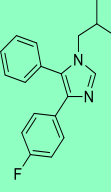
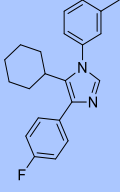
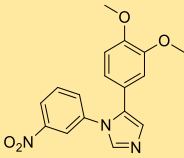
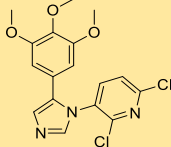
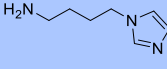
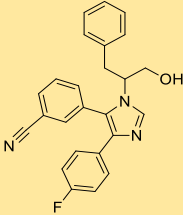

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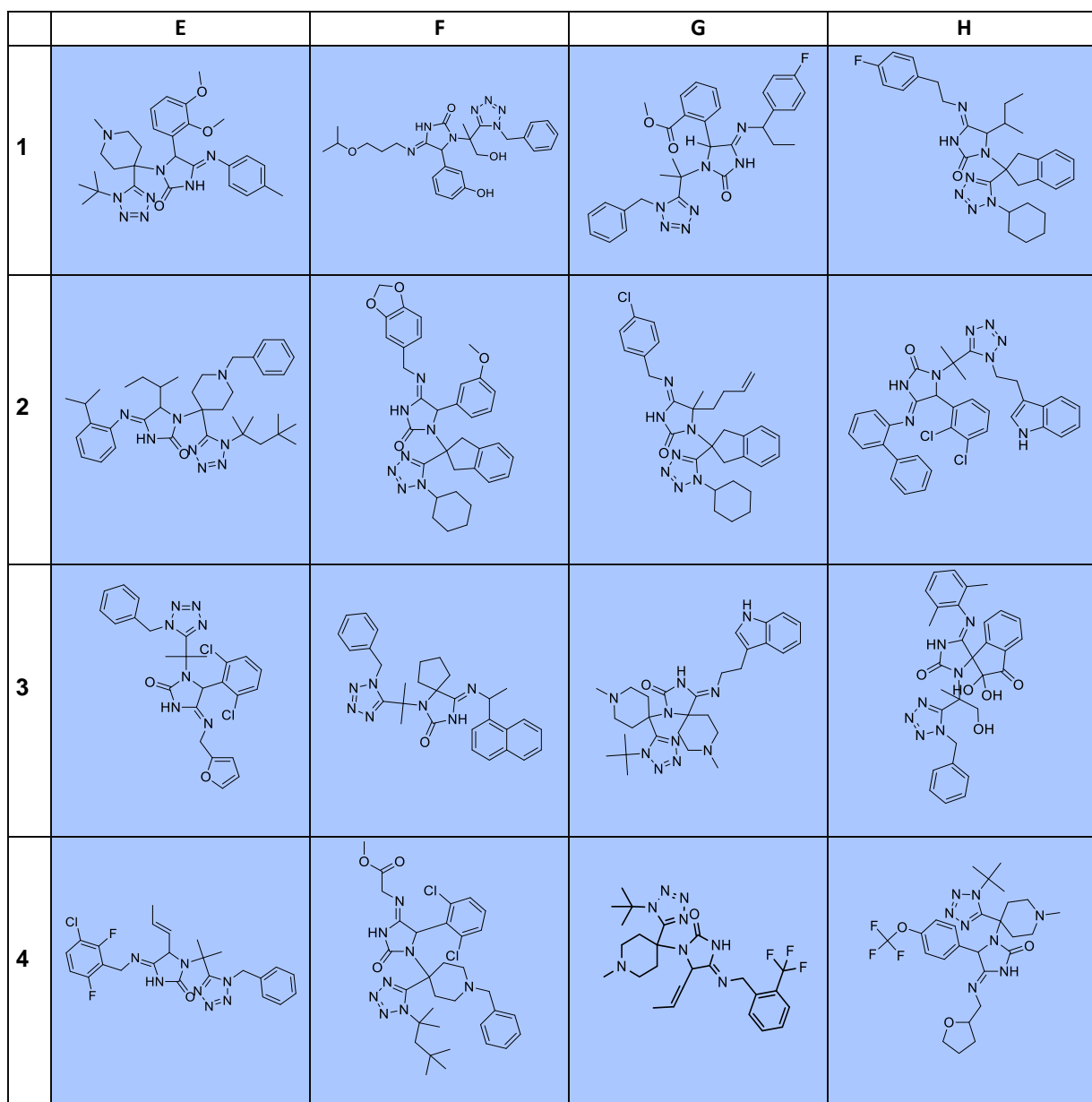
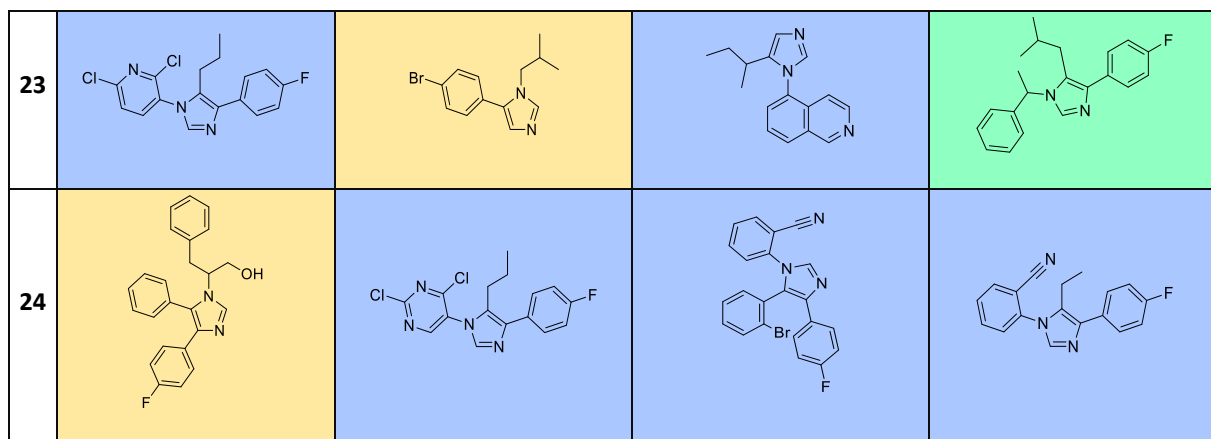
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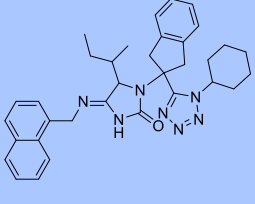
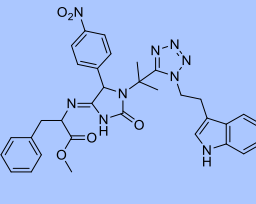
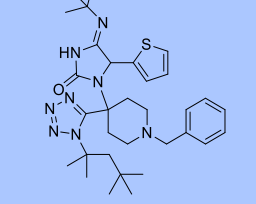
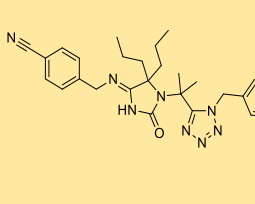
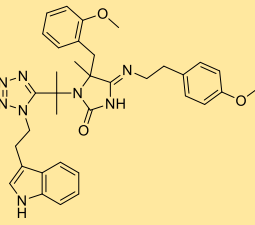
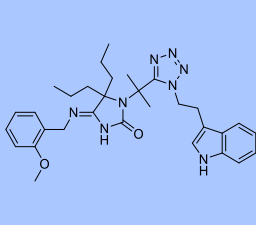
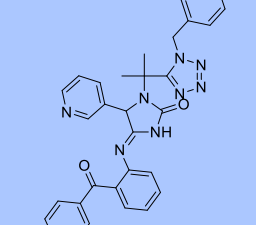
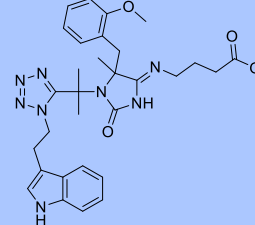
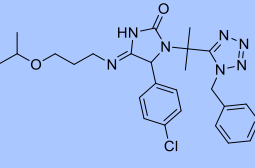
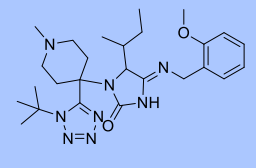
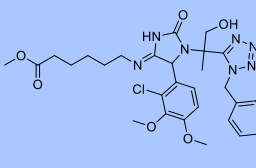
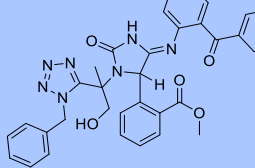
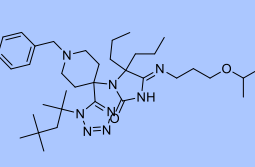
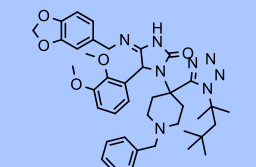
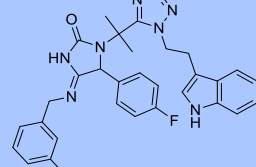
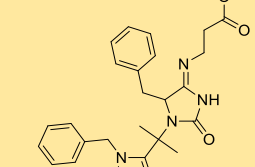
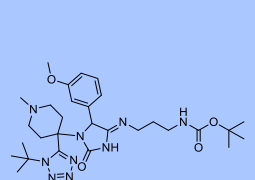
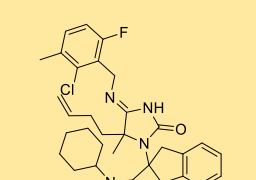
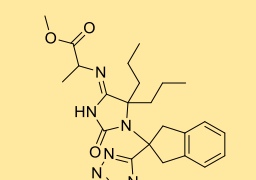
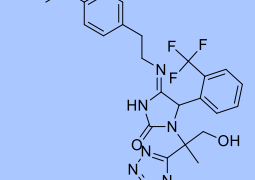
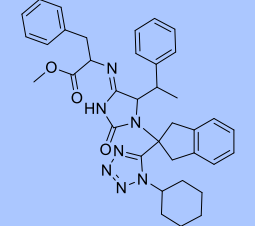
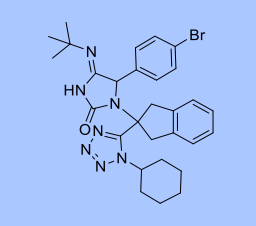
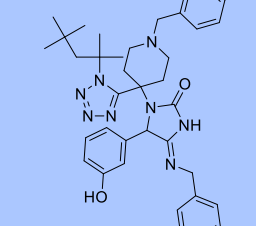
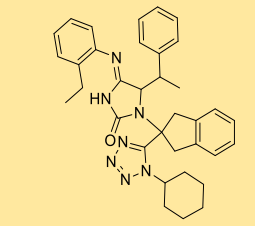
Destination plate III

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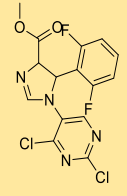
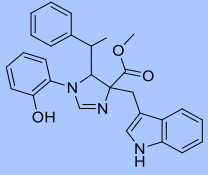
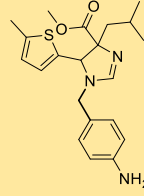
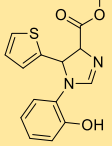
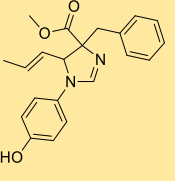
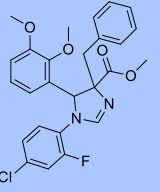
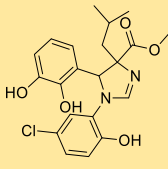
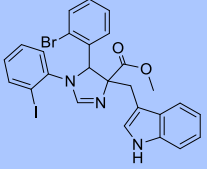
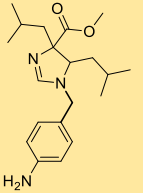
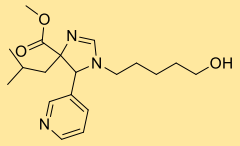
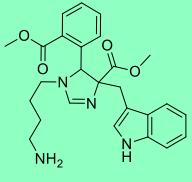


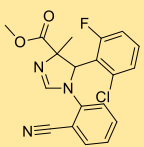
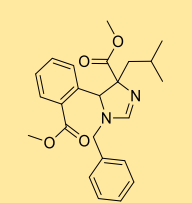
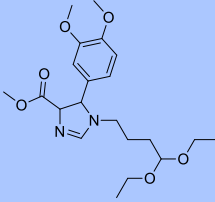
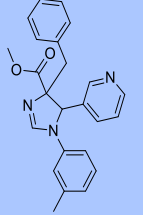
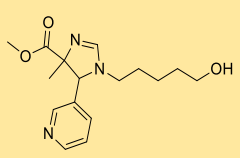
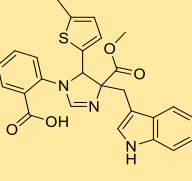
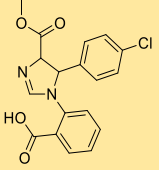
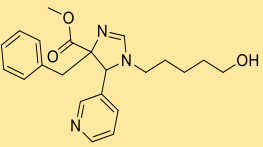
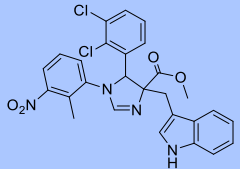
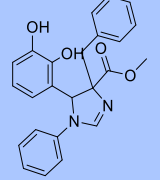
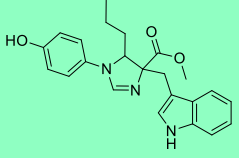
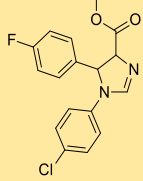
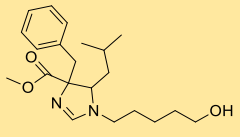
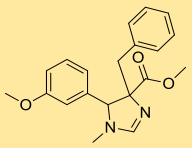
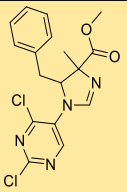
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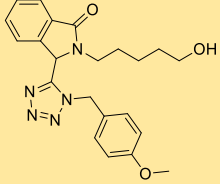
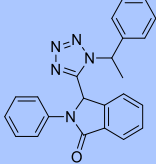
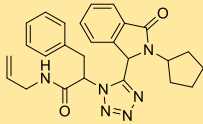
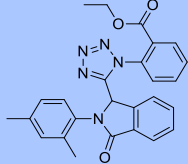
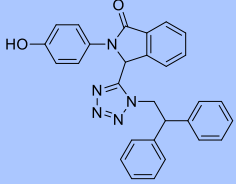
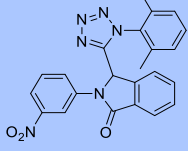
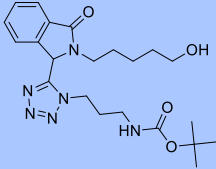
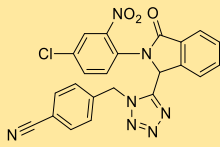
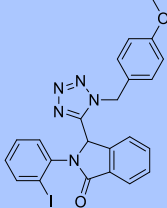
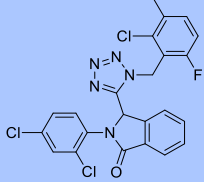
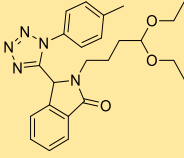
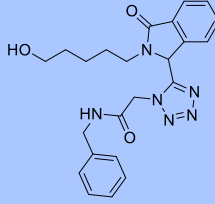
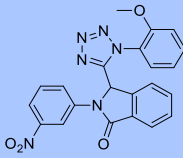
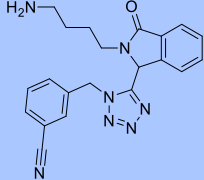


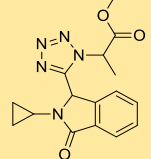
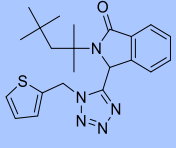
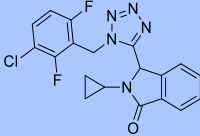
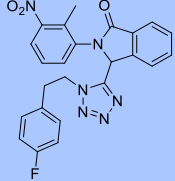
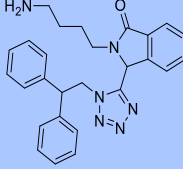
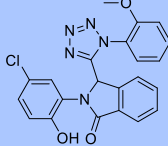
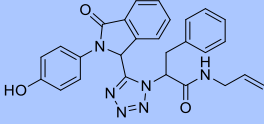
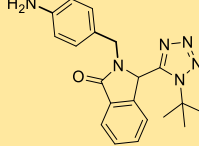

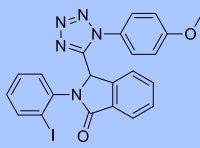
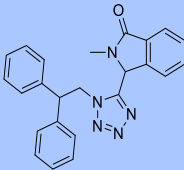
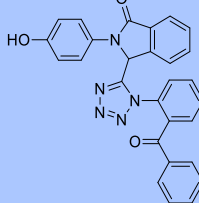
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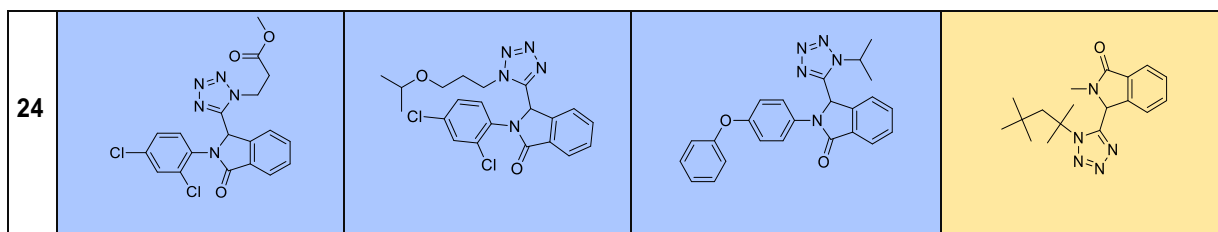
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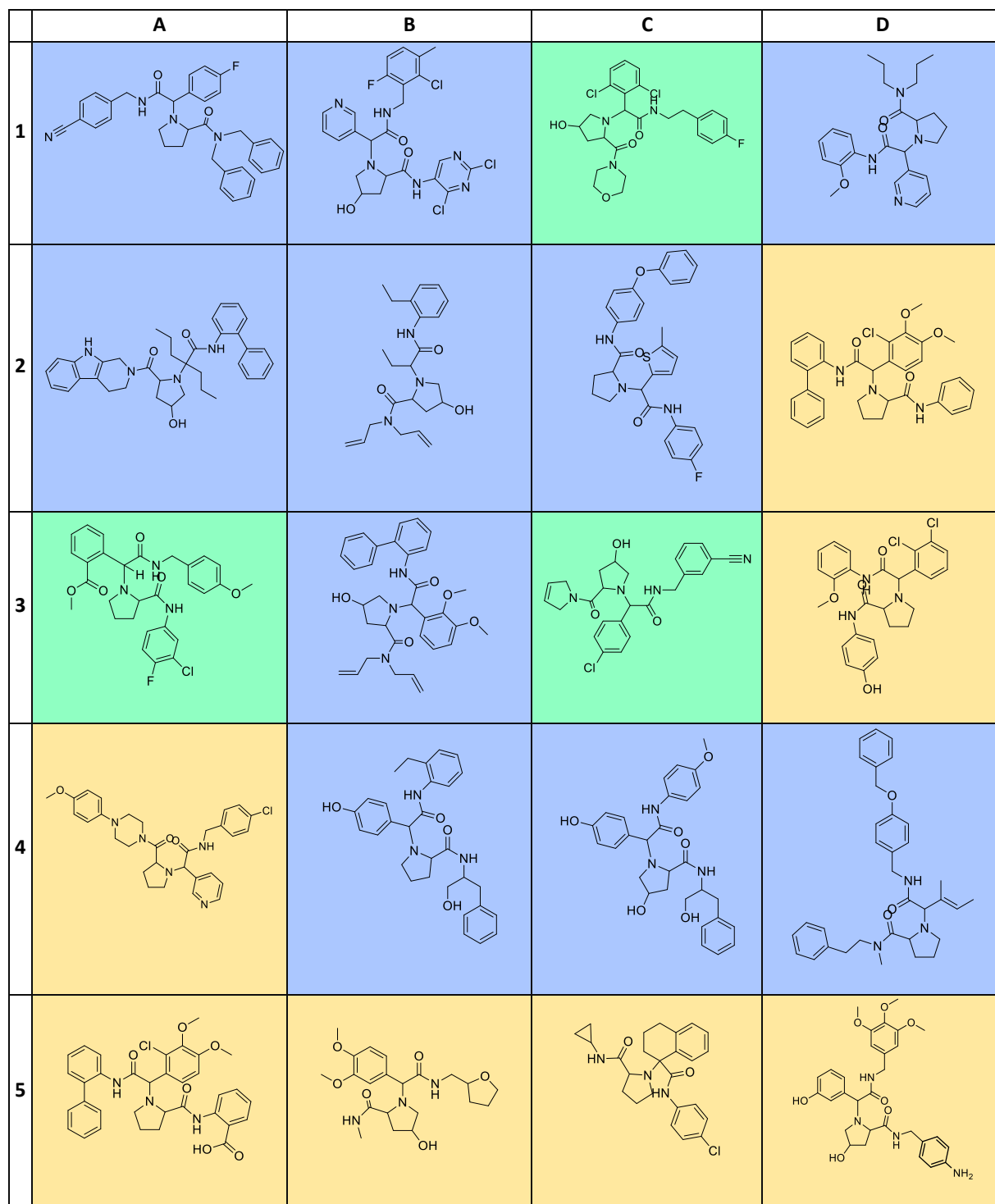
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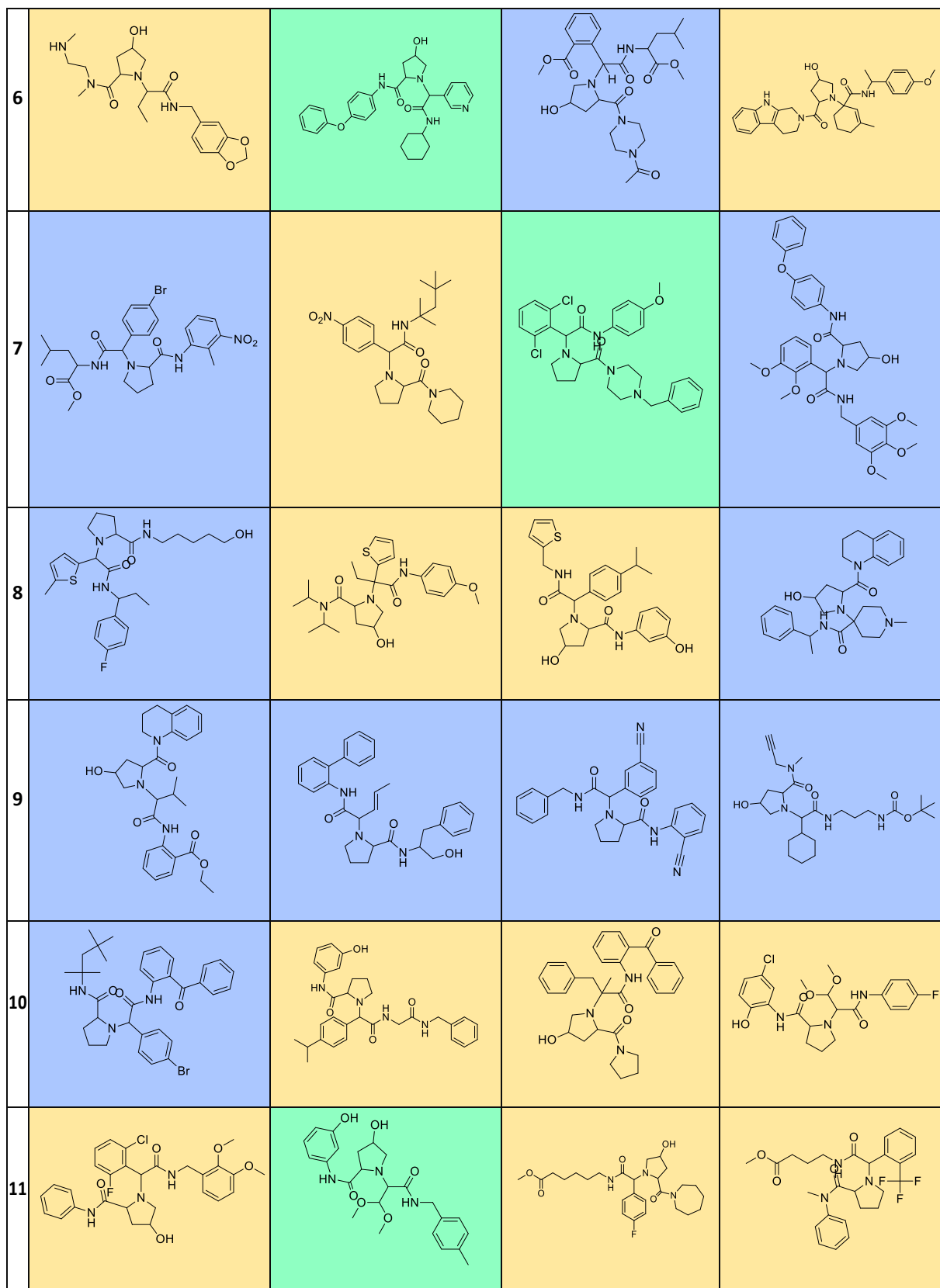
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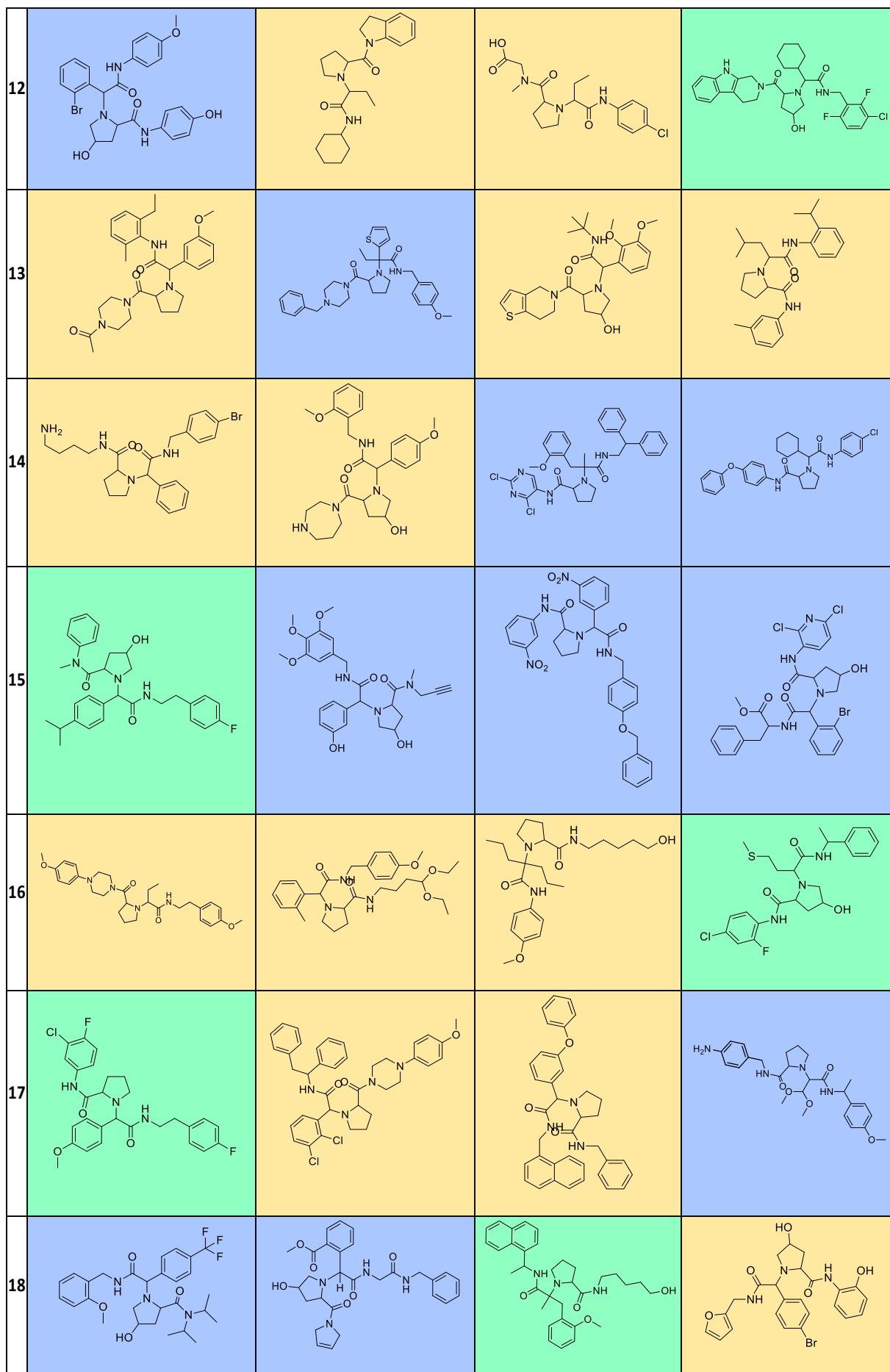
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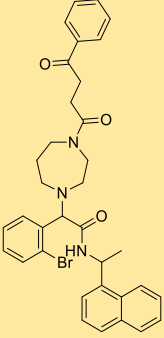
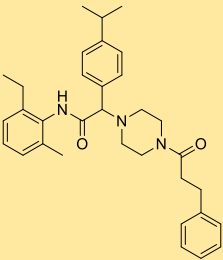
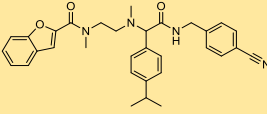
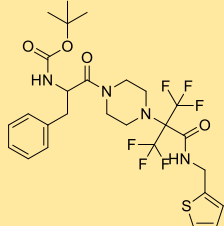
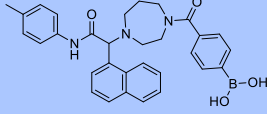
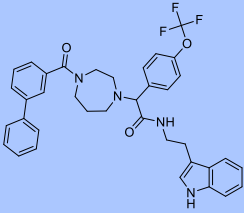
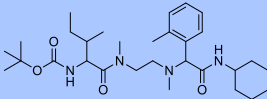
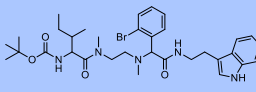
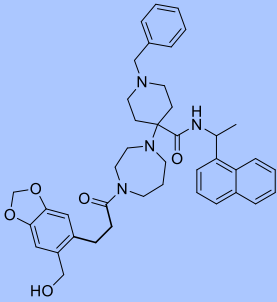
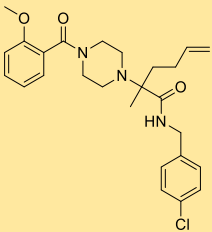
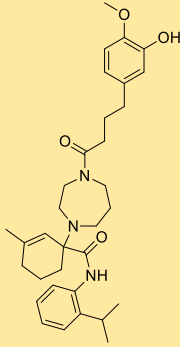
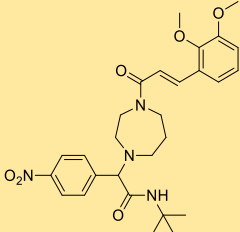
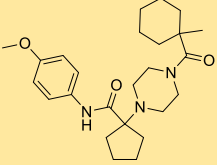
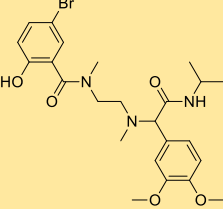
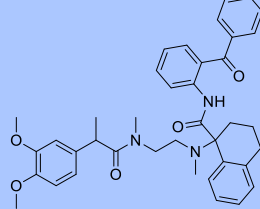
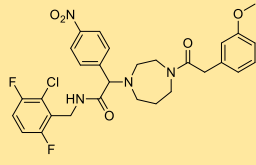
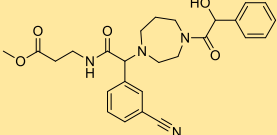
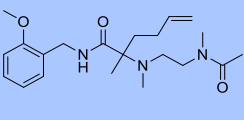
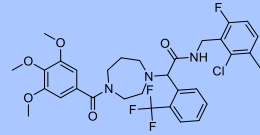
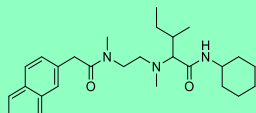
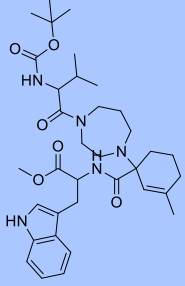
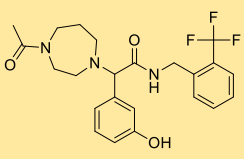
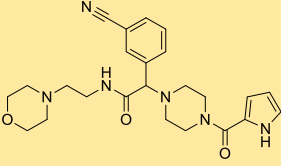
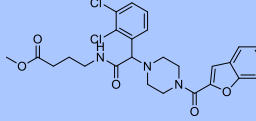
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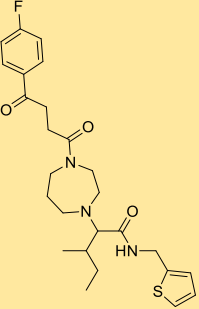
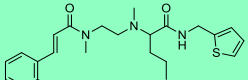
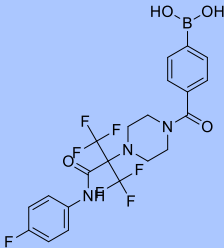
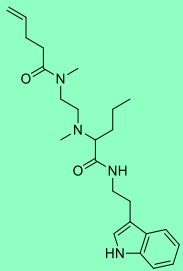
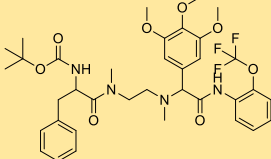
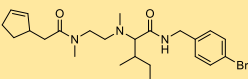
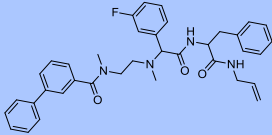
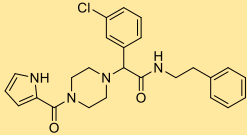
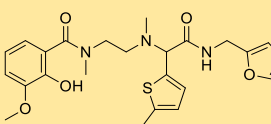
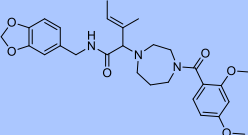
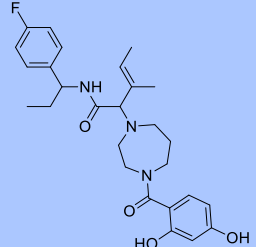
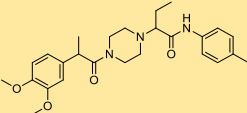
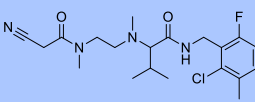
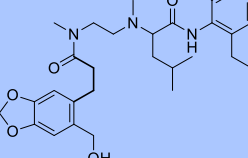
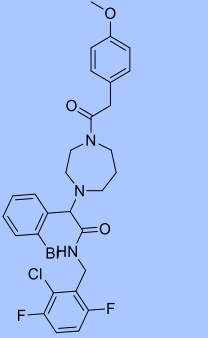
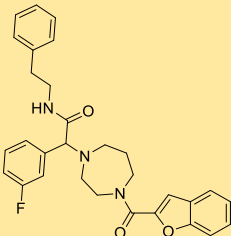
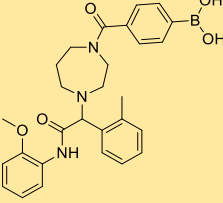
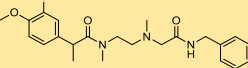
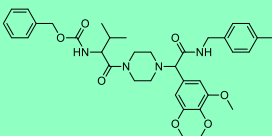
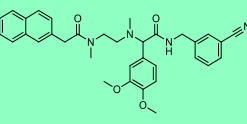
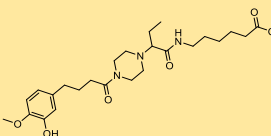
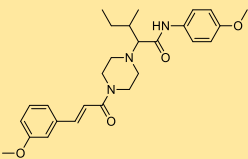
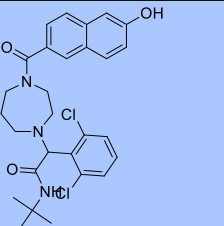
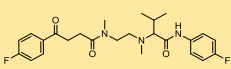
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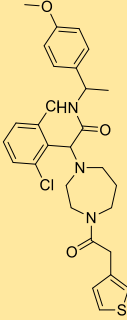
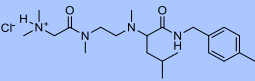
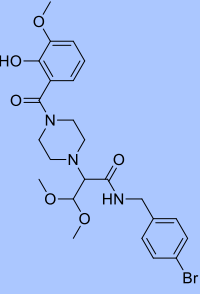
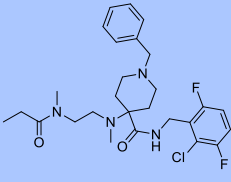
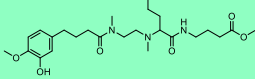
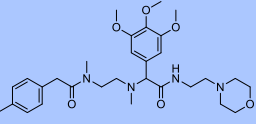
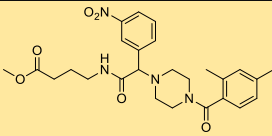
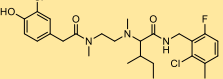
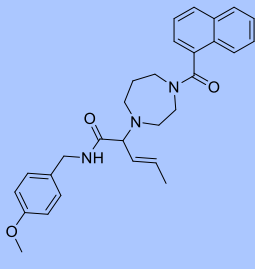
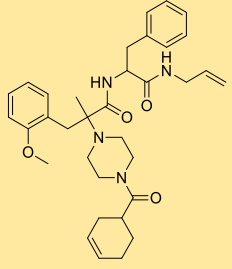
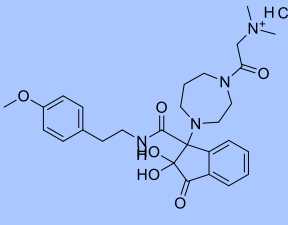
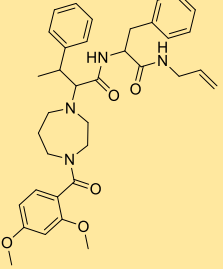
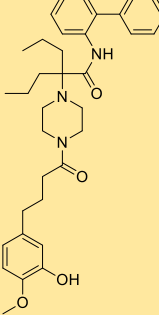
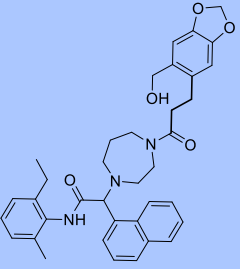
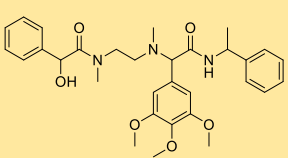
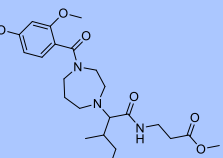
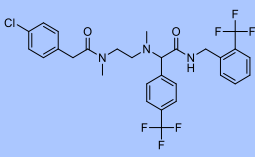
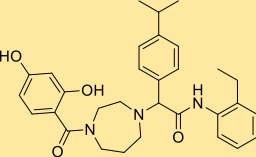
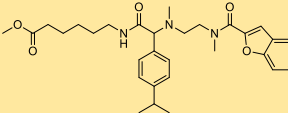
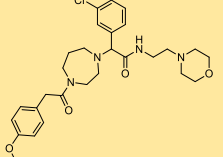
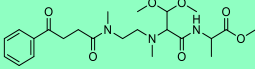
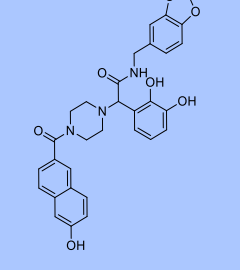
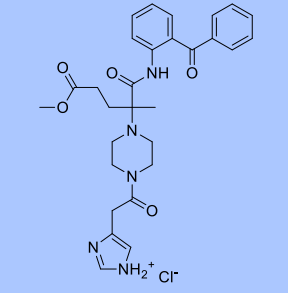
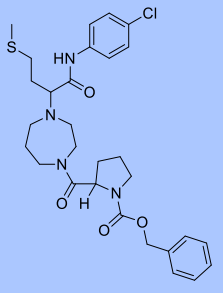
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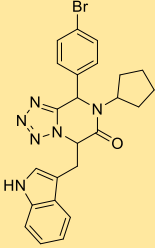
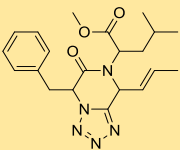
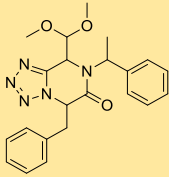
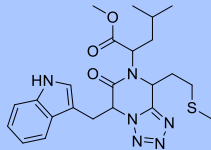
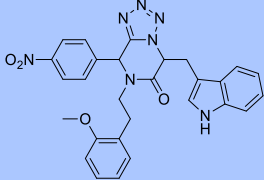
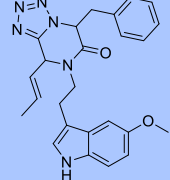
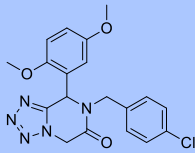
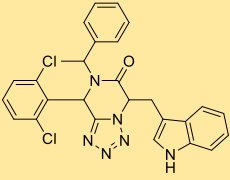
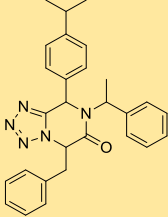
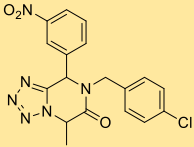
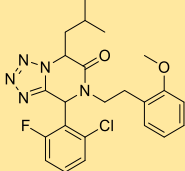
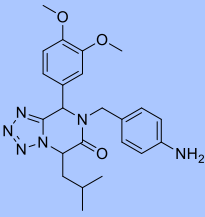
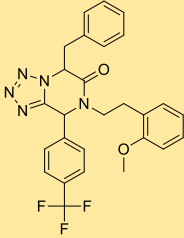
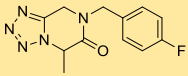
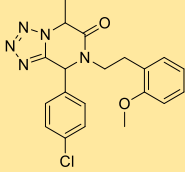
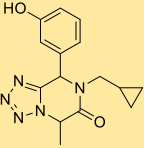
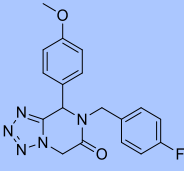
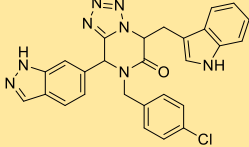

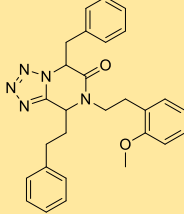
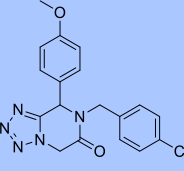

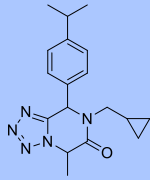
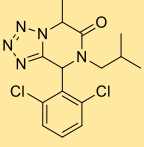
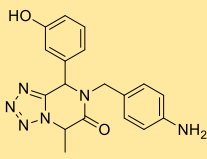
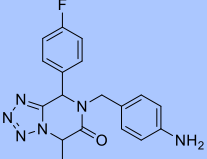

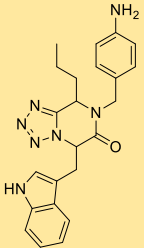
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Fig. S6. Heat maps with product structures, green for major product formation, yellow for medium product formation and blue for no product formation.

2.7. Quality control (QC)

The analytics of all wells were performed by SFC-UV-MS. Mass spectra were measured on a Waters Investigator Supercritical Fluid Chromatograph with a 3100 MS Detector (ESI⁺) via flow injection analysis (FIA) and MassLynx software.

Conditions: eluent composition: MeOH, 2% H₂O, 0.1% formic acid; run time: 2 min; flow rate: 1 mL/min.

Each well of the destination plate was diluted with 100 µL ethylene glycol and then the chromatographic analysis was done by SFC-MS using an autosampler.

The SFC analytic of one well took ~2 min, resulting in an overall measuring time for the 1536 wells of around 51.2 h.

2.7.1.Examples of SFC-MS analytics directly out of the destination plates I, II, III and IV

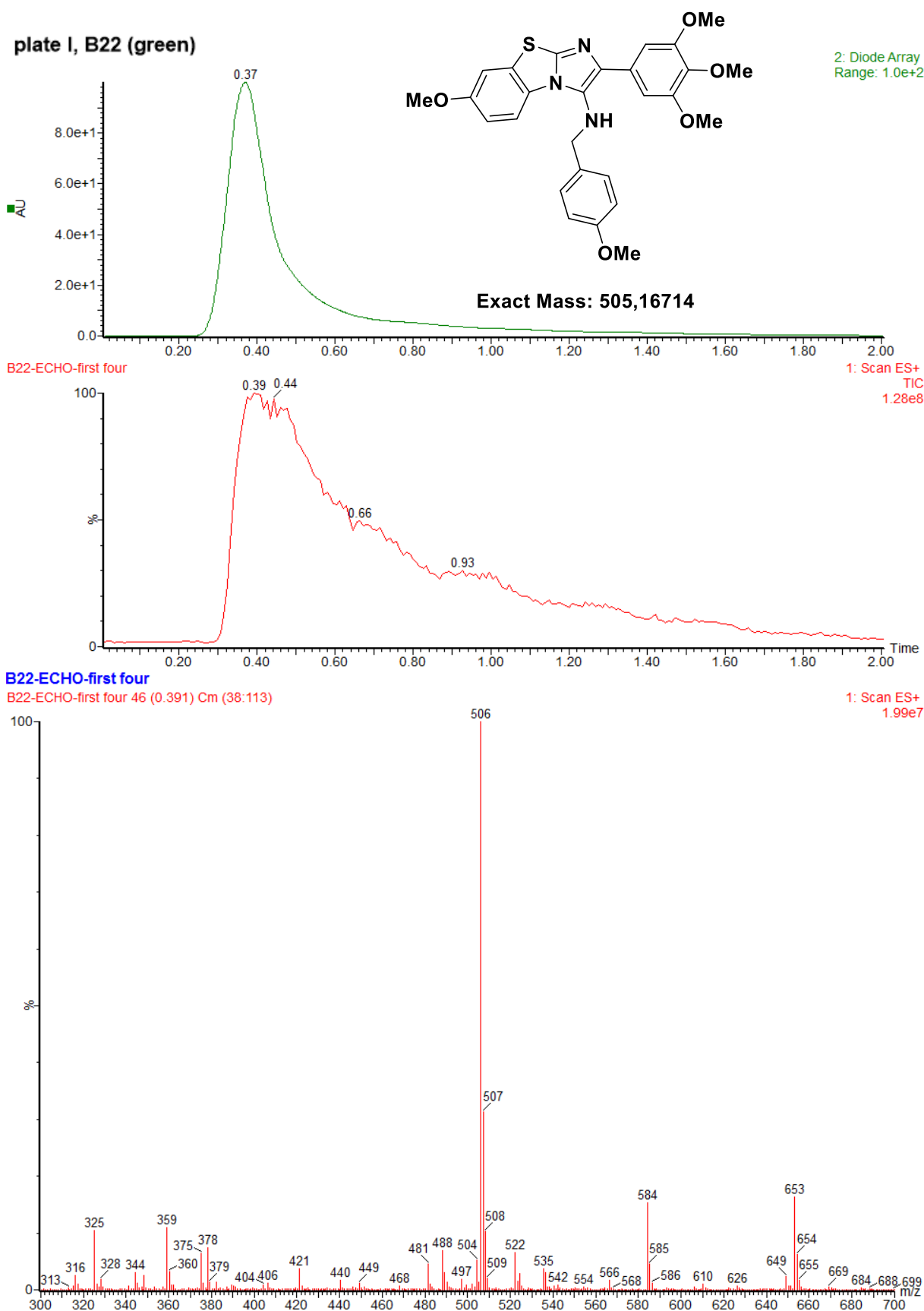
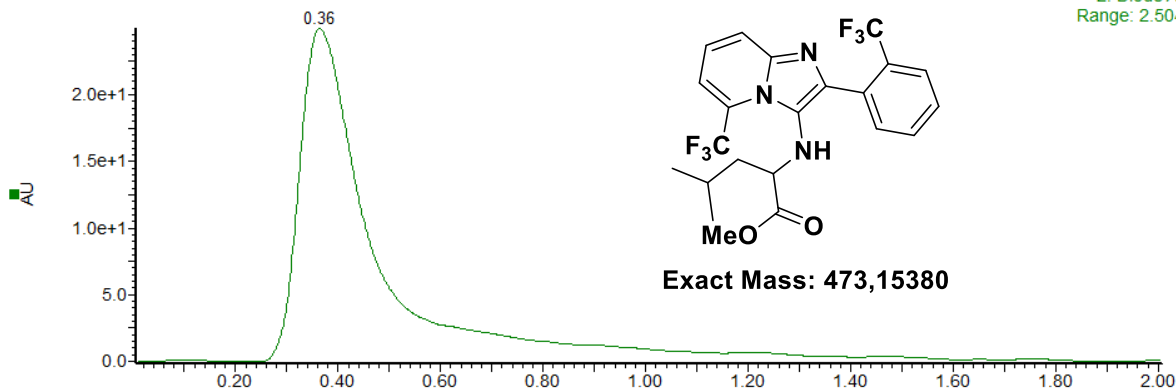


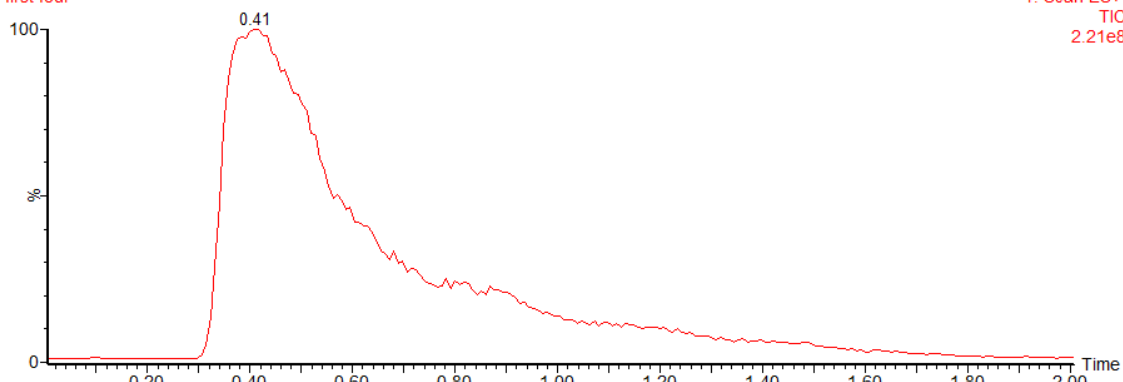
plate I, D3 (green)

2: Diode Array
Range: 2.504e+1



D3-ECHO-first four

1: Scan ES+
TIC
2.21e8



D3-ECHO-first four

D3-ECHO-first four 48 (0.408) Cm (40:93)

1: Scan ES+
4.34e7

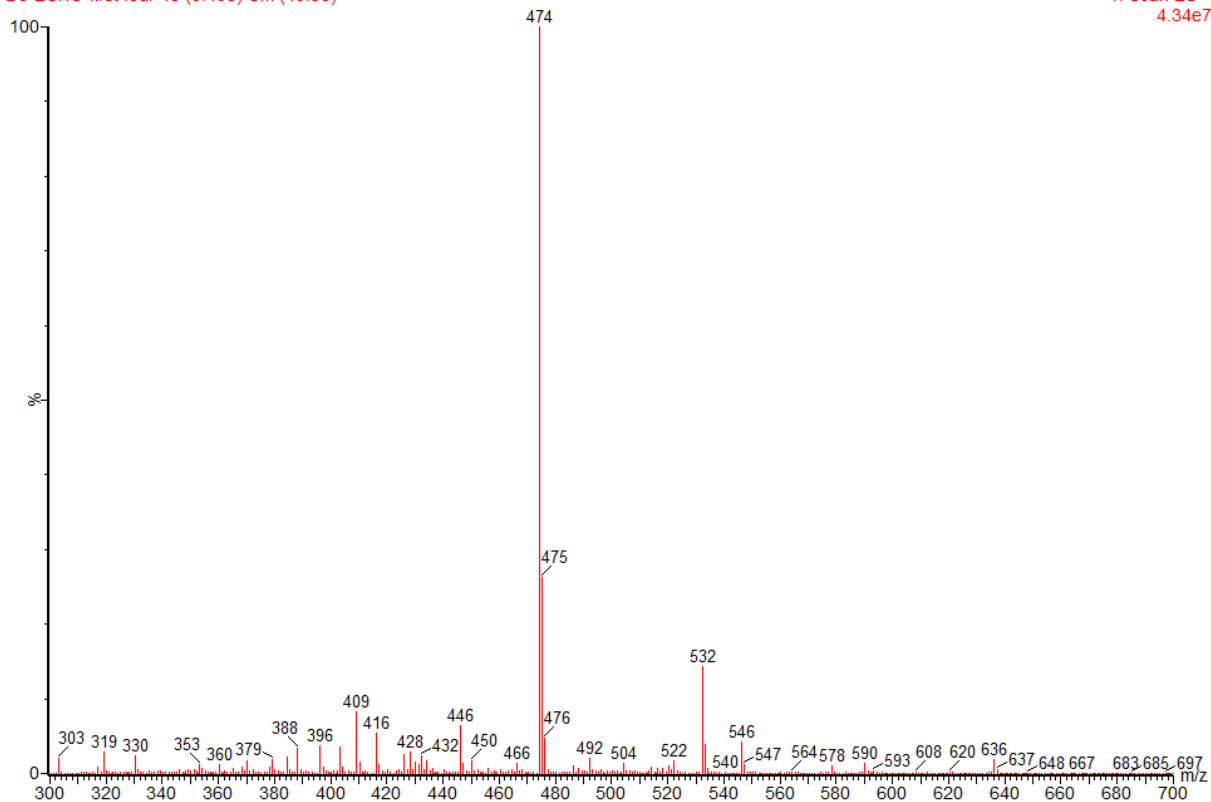
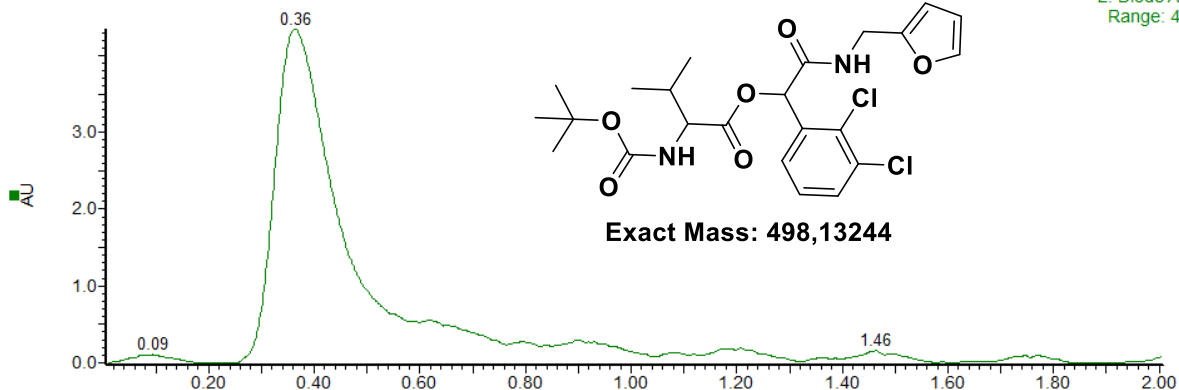
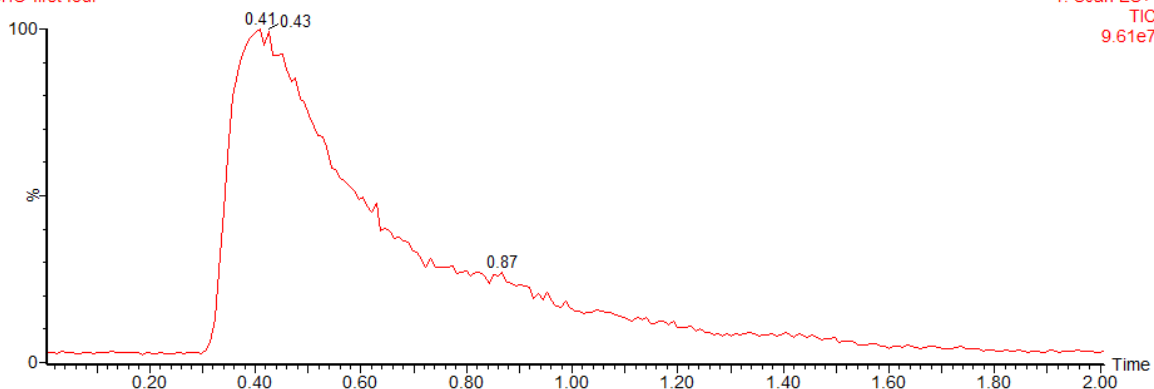


plate I, E1 (green)



E1-ECHO-first four



E1-ECHO-first four

E1-ECHO-first four 48 (0.408) Cm (40:108)

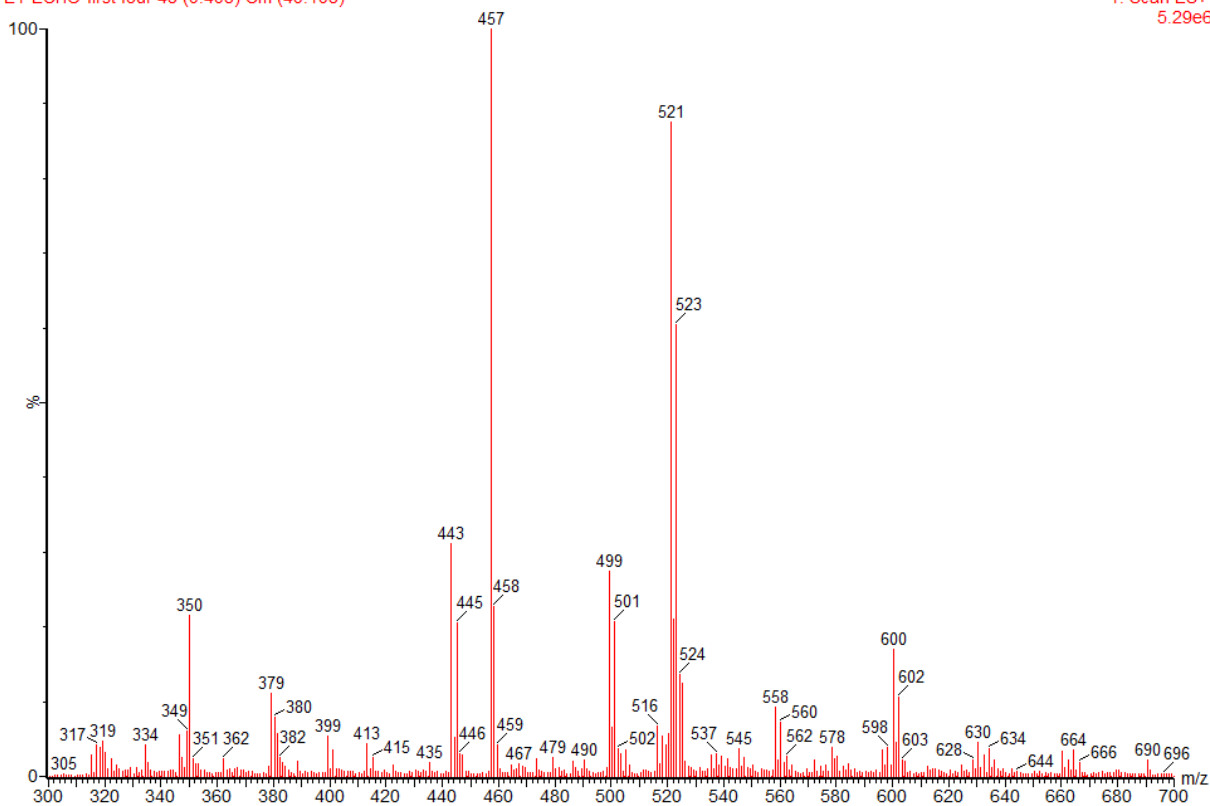
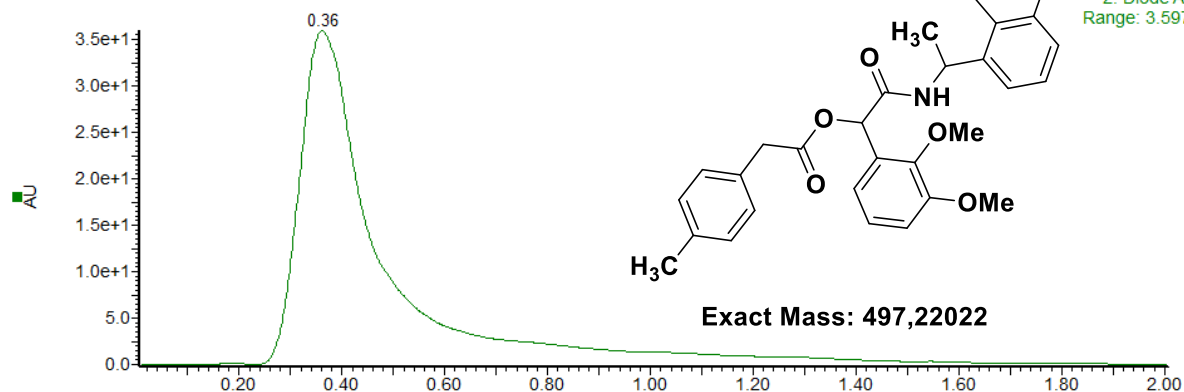
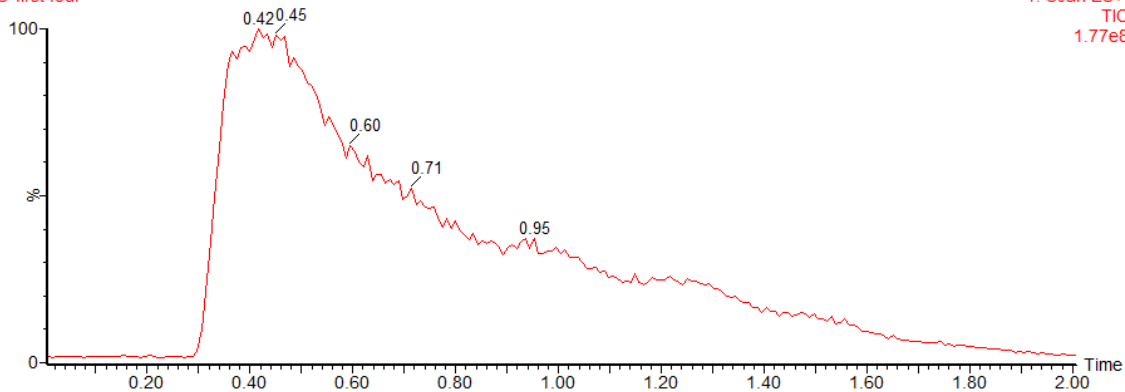


plate I, G12 (green)



G12-ECHO-first four



G12-ECHO-first four

G12-ECHO-first four 49 (0.417) Cm (37:155)

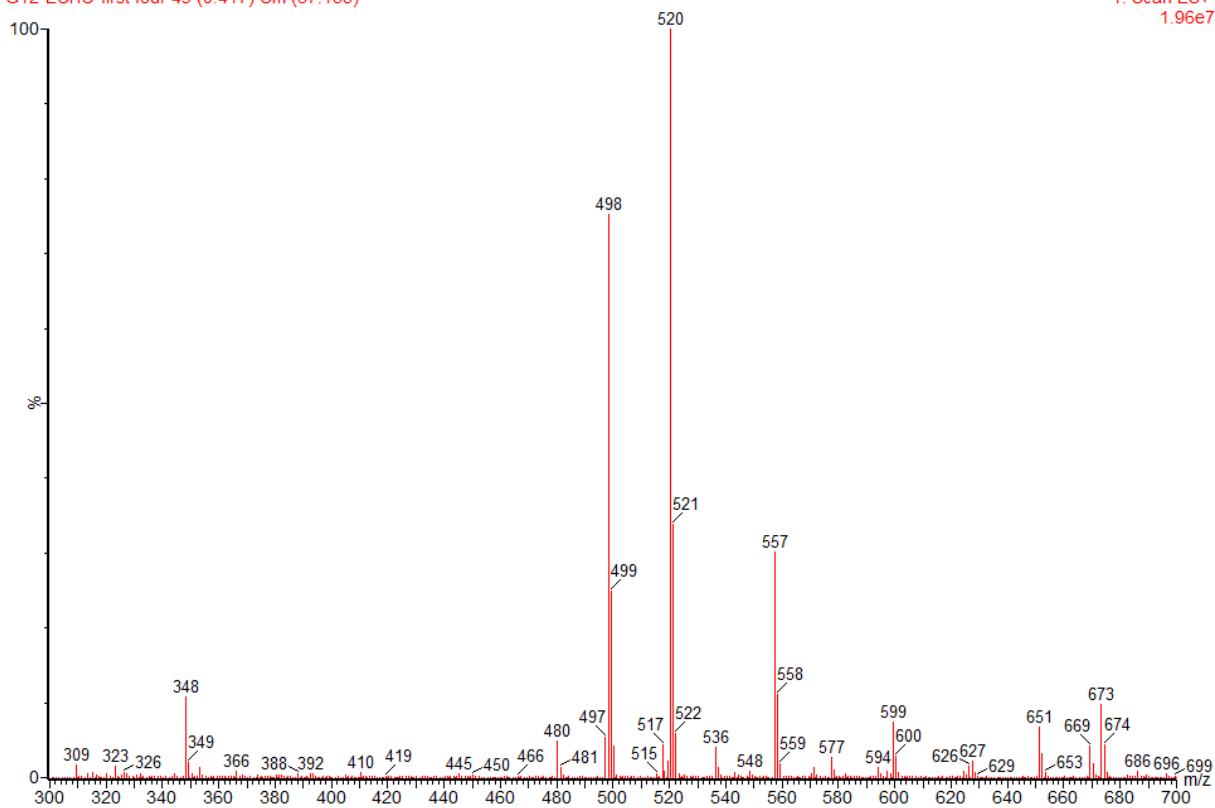
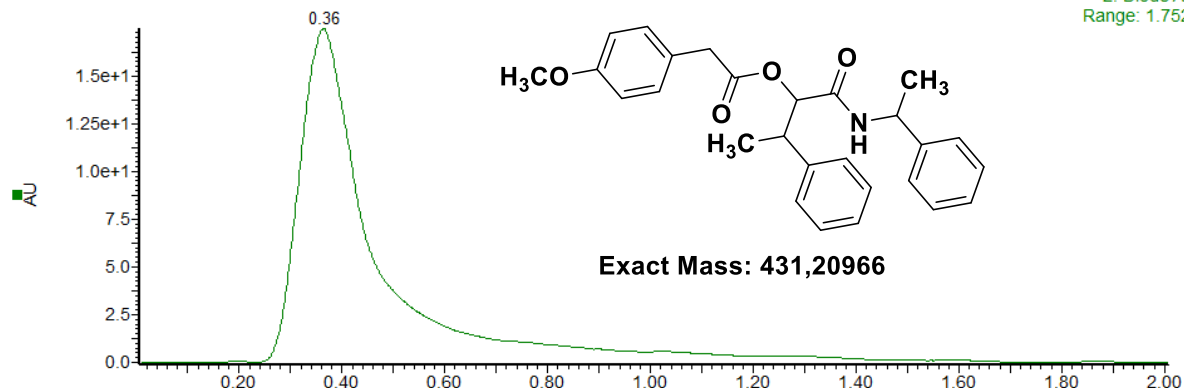


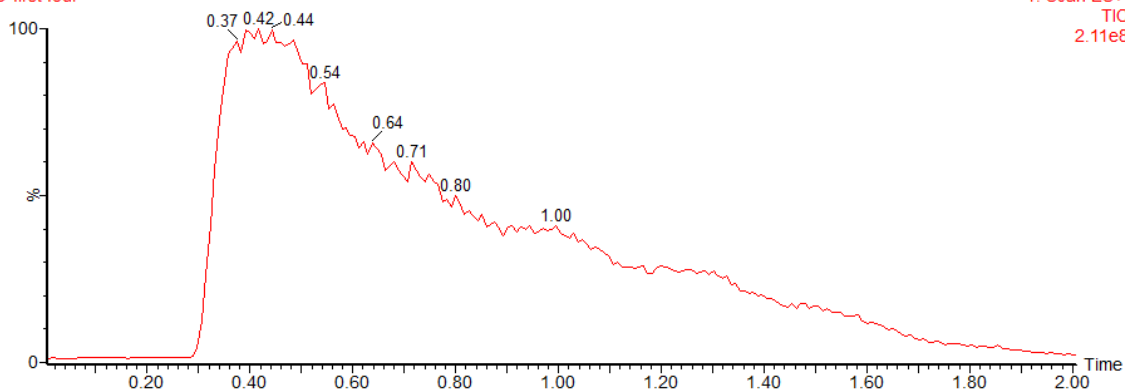
plate I, H17 (green)

2: Diode Array
Range: 1.752e+1



H17-ECHO-first four

1: Scan ES+
TIC
2.11e8



H17-ECHO-first four

H17-ECHO-first four 49 (0.417) Cm (36:186)

1: Scan ES+
2.43e7

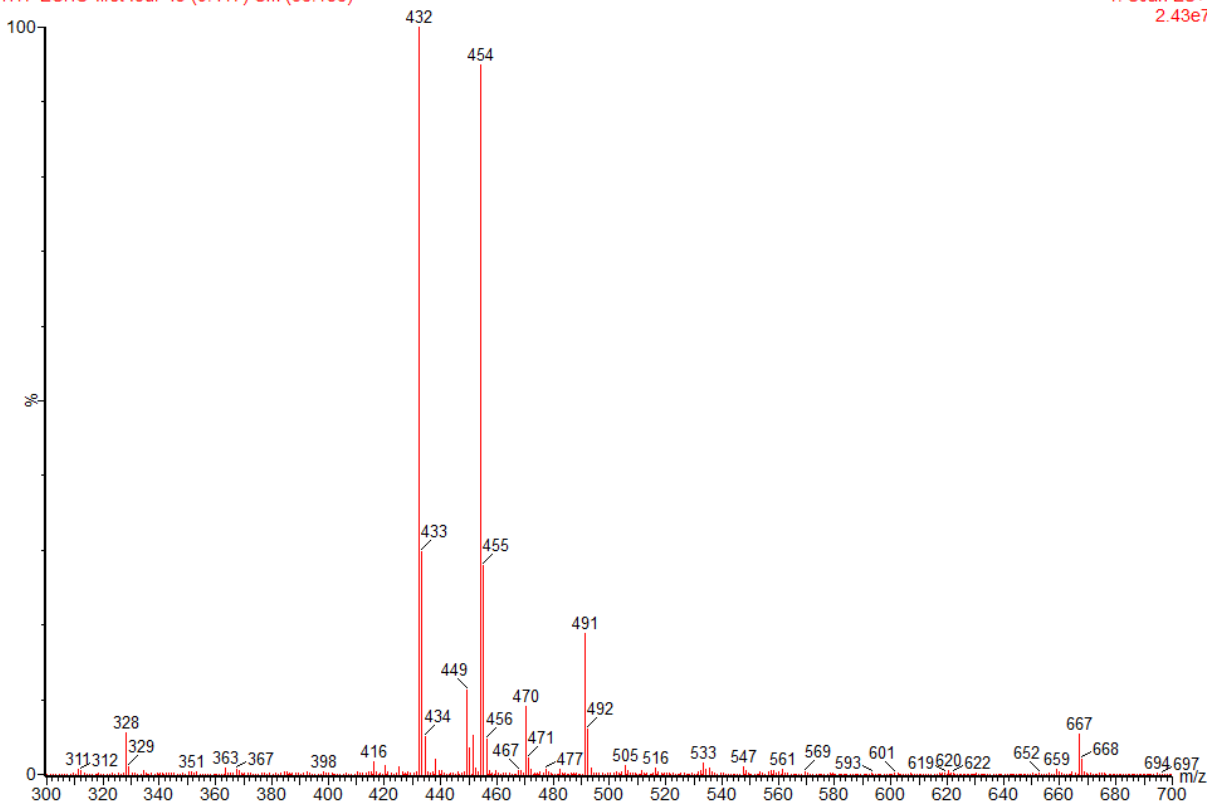
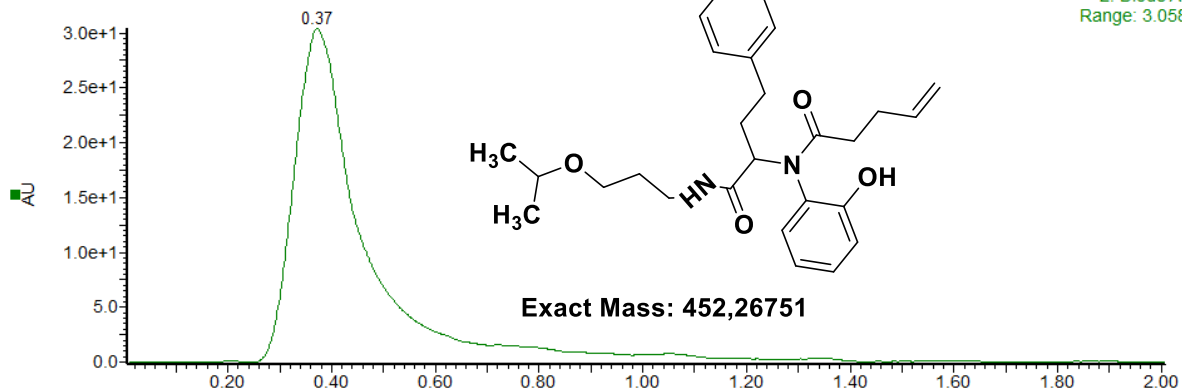
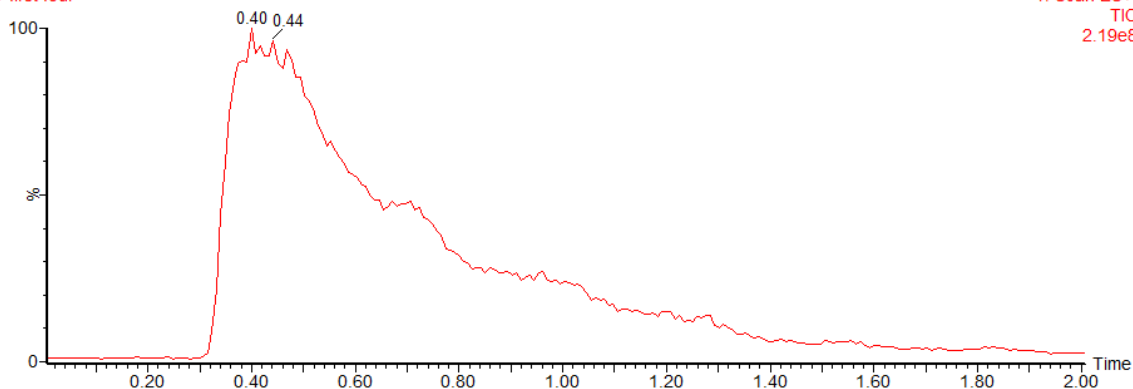


plate I, J5 (green)



J5-ECHO-first four



J5-ECHO-first four

J5-ECHO-first four 47 (0.400) Cm (36:127)

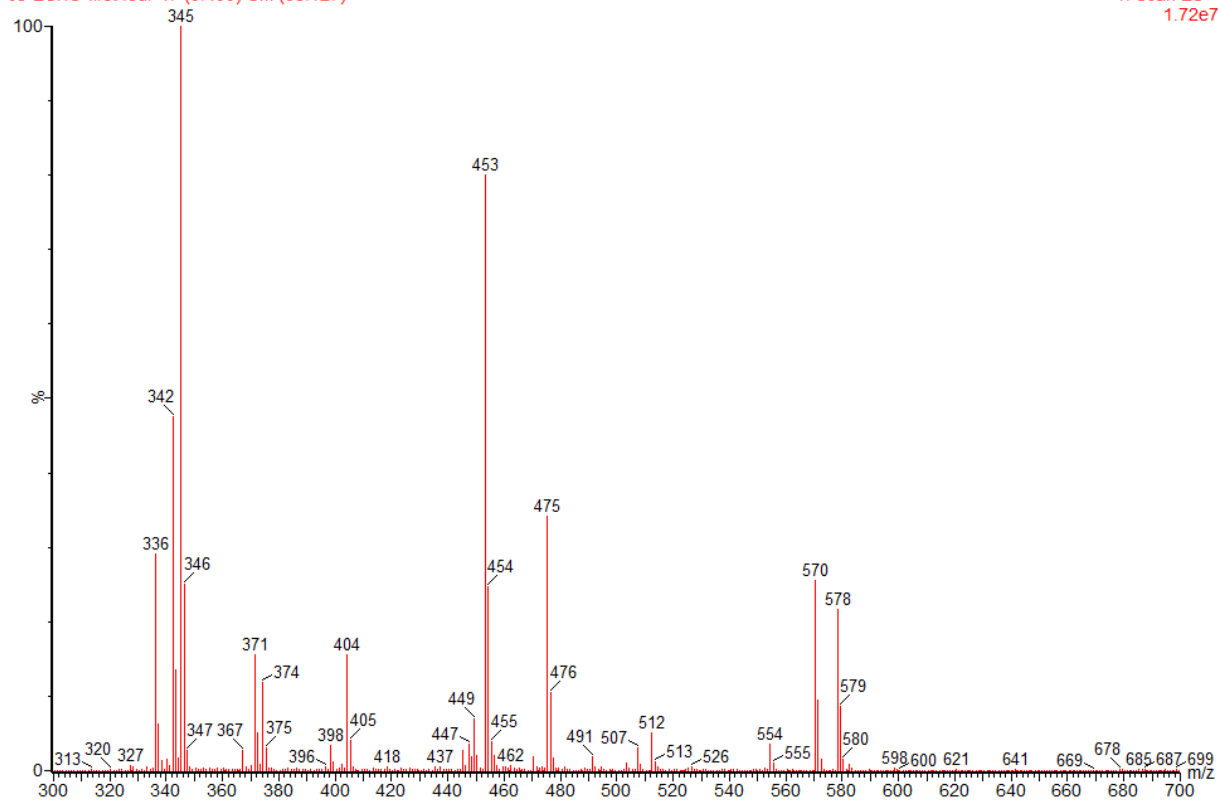
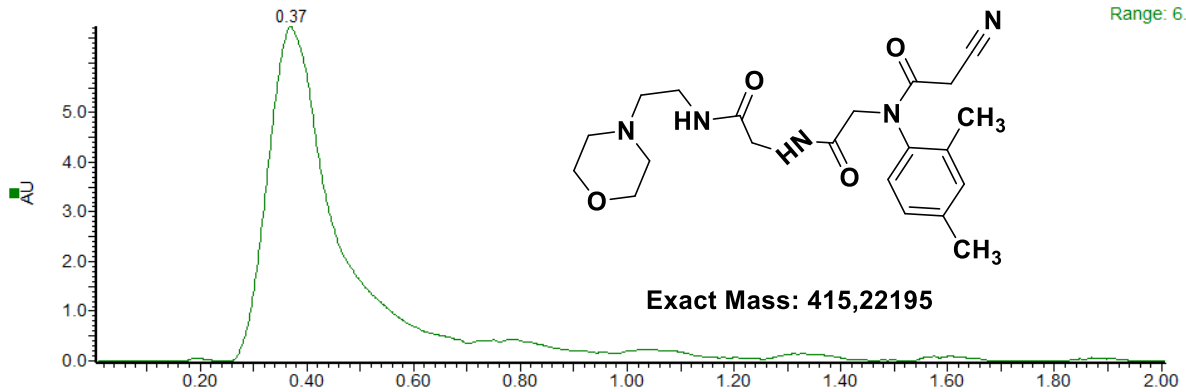
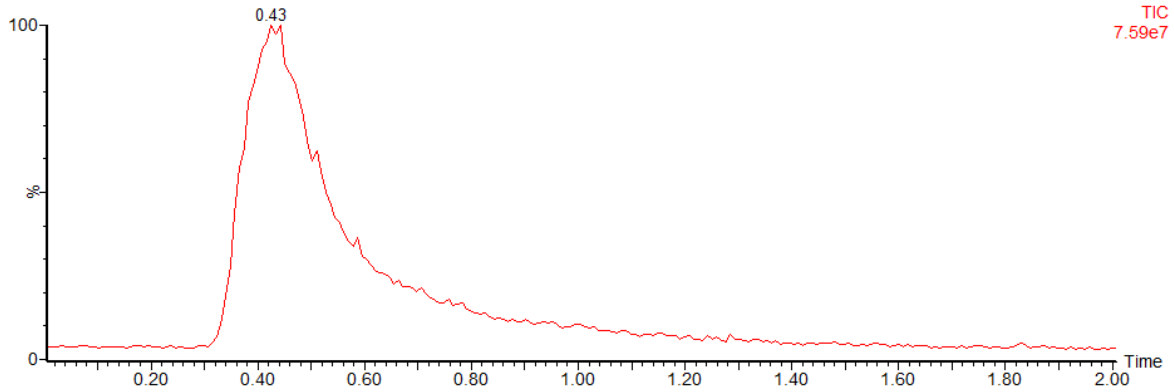


plate I, K10 (green)



K10-ECHO-first four



K10-ECHO-first four

K10-ECHO-first four 50 (0.425) Cm (32:123)

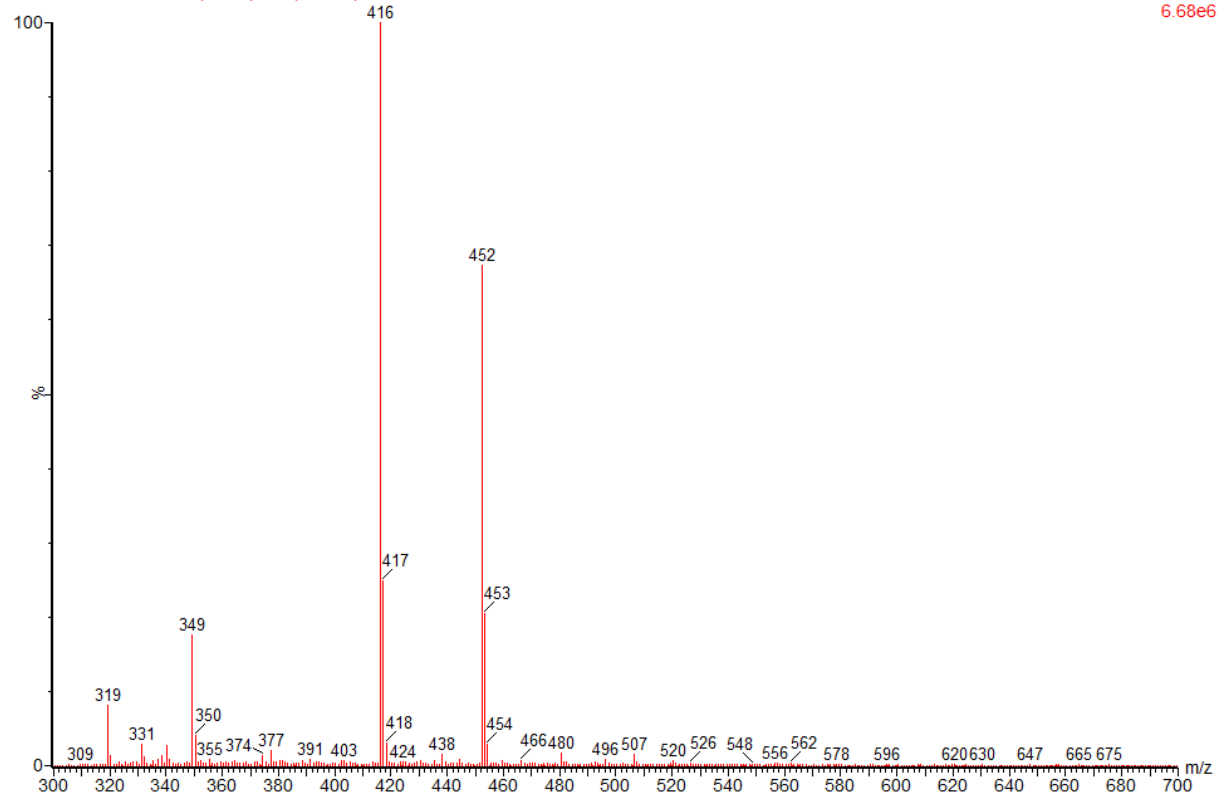
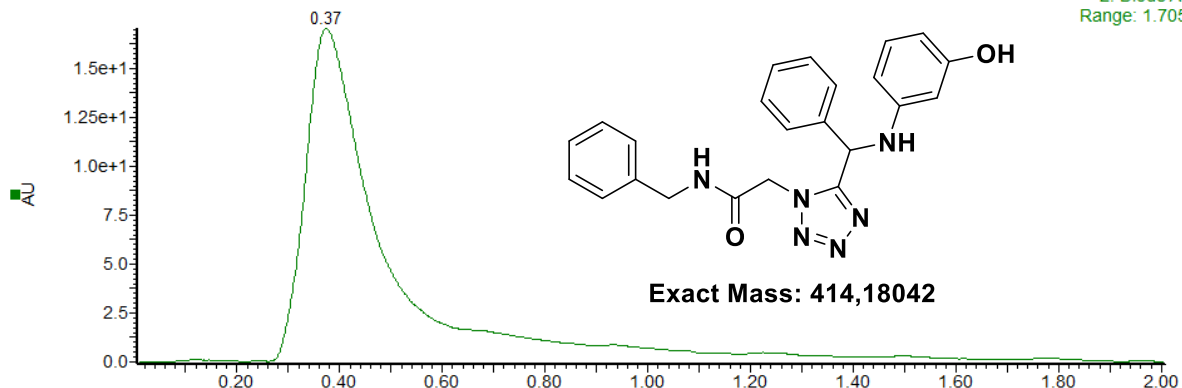
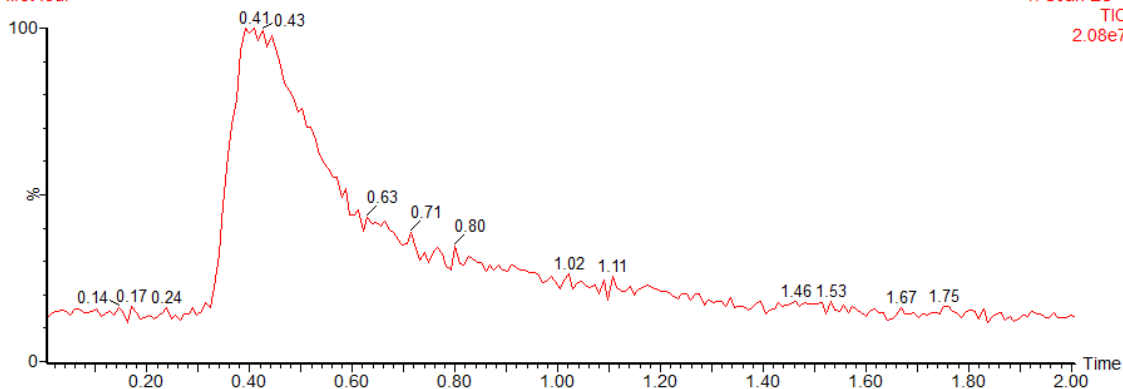


plate I, O5 (green)



O5-ECHO-first four



O5-ECHO-first four

O5-ECHO-first four 48 (0.408) Cm (36:147)

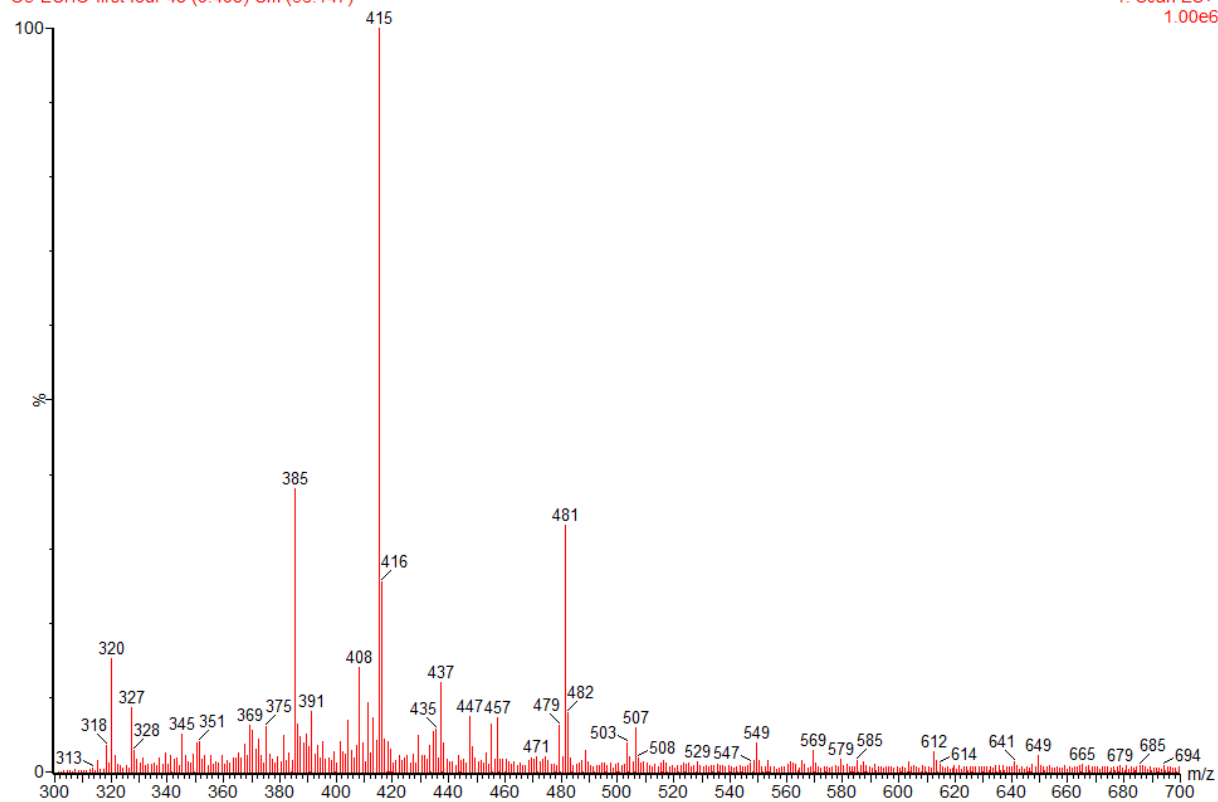
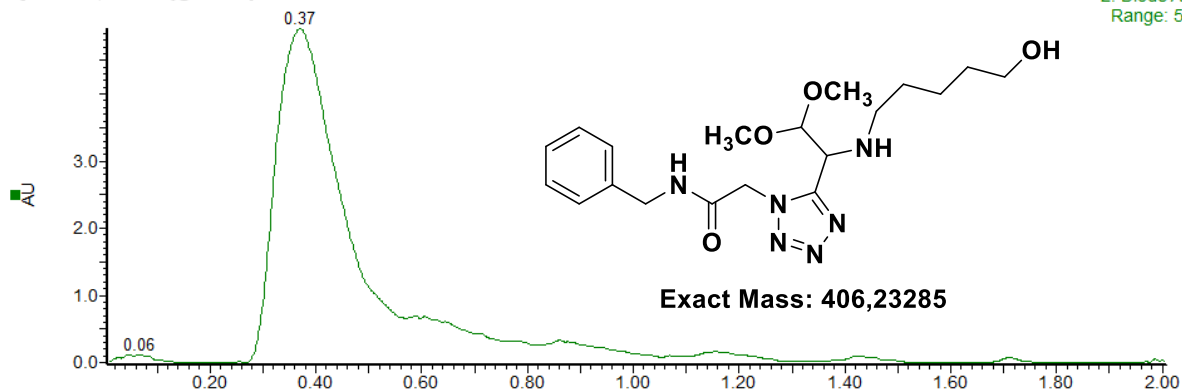
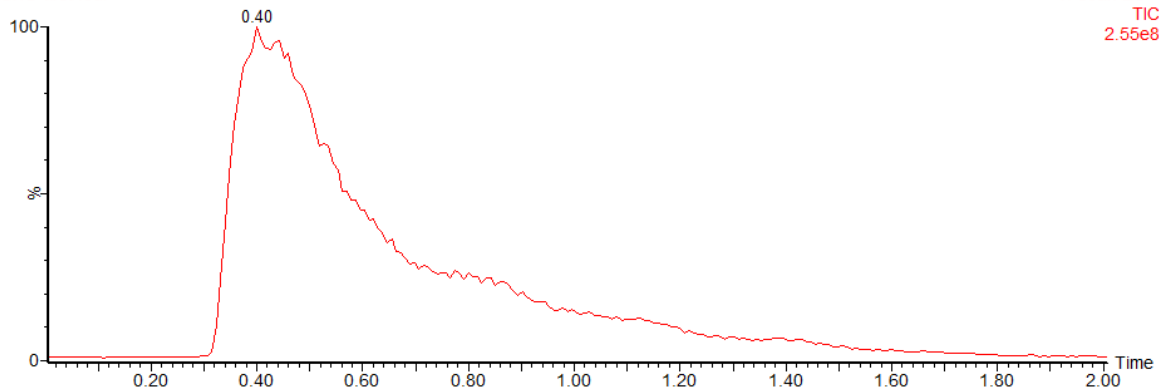


plate I, P22 (green)



P22-ECHO-first four



P22-ECHO-first four

P22-ECHO-first four 47 (0.400) Cm (35:121)

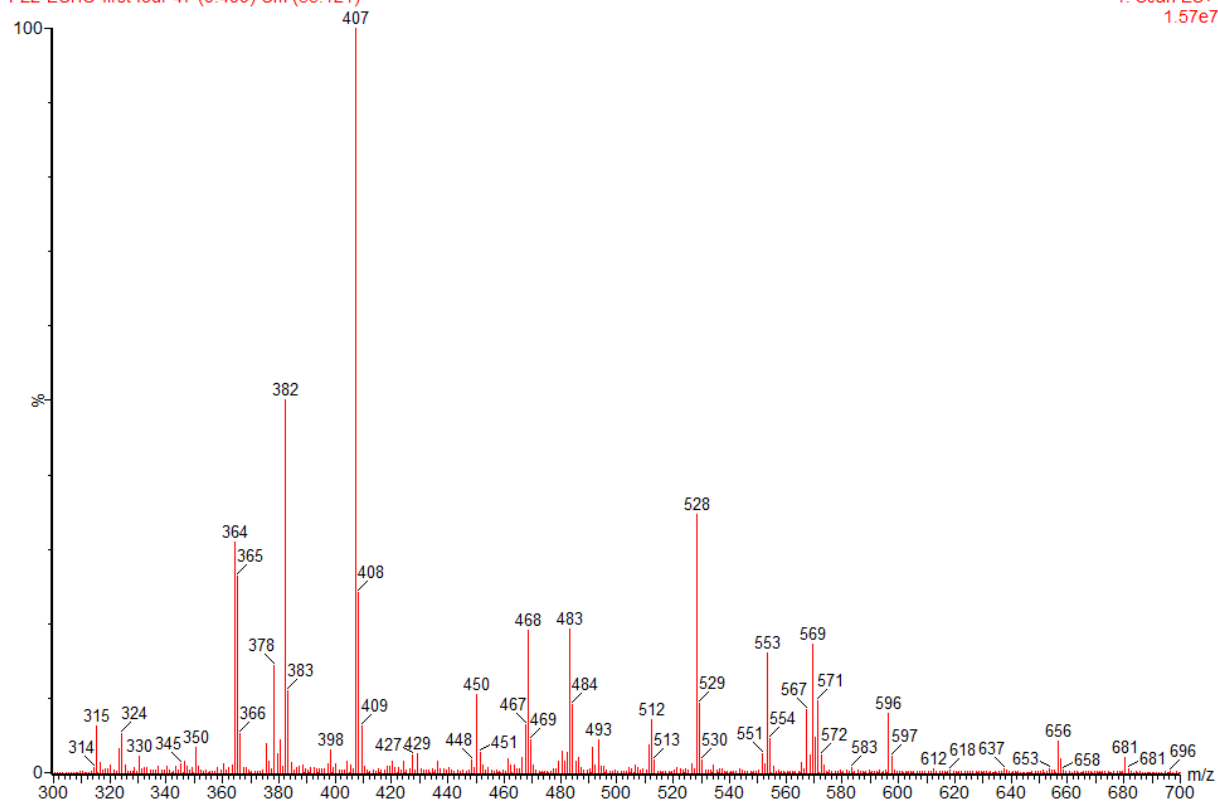
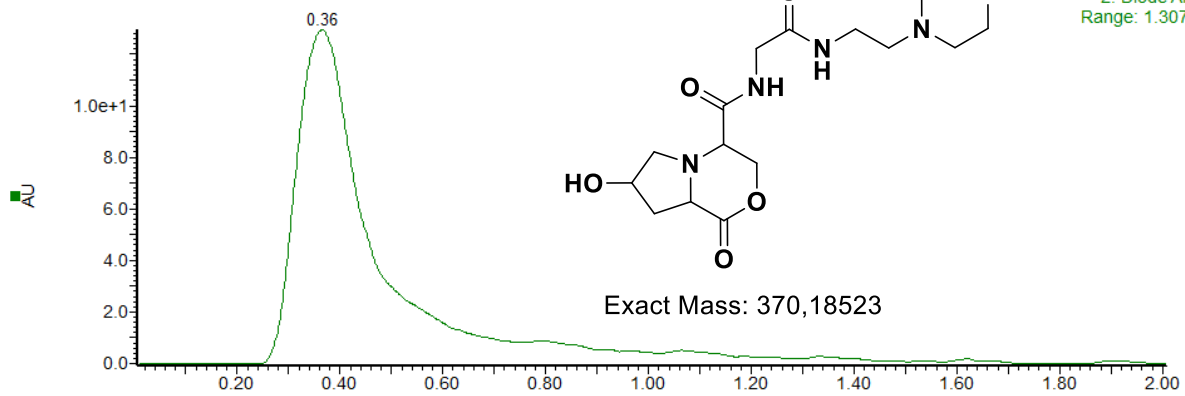
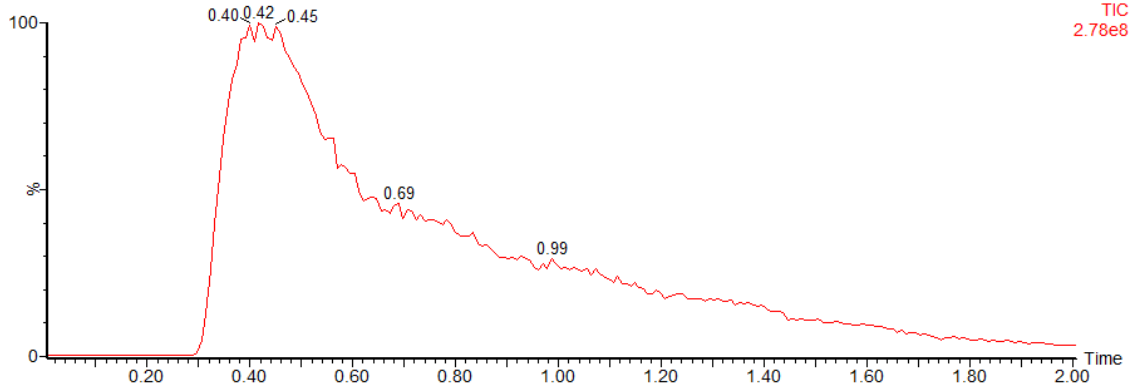


Plate II, F18 (green)



2: Diode Array
Range: 1.307e+1

F18-ECH-scd four



F18-ECH-scd four

F18-ECH-scd four 49 (0.417) Cm (33:185)

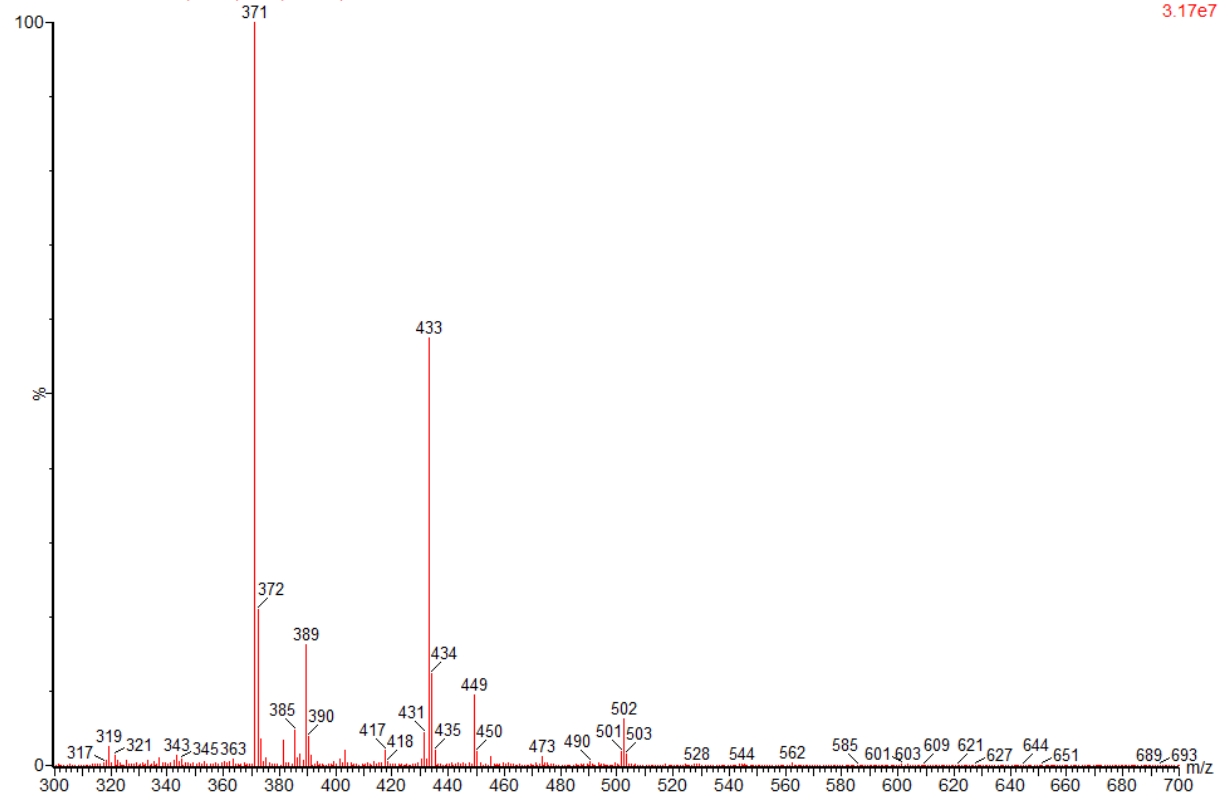
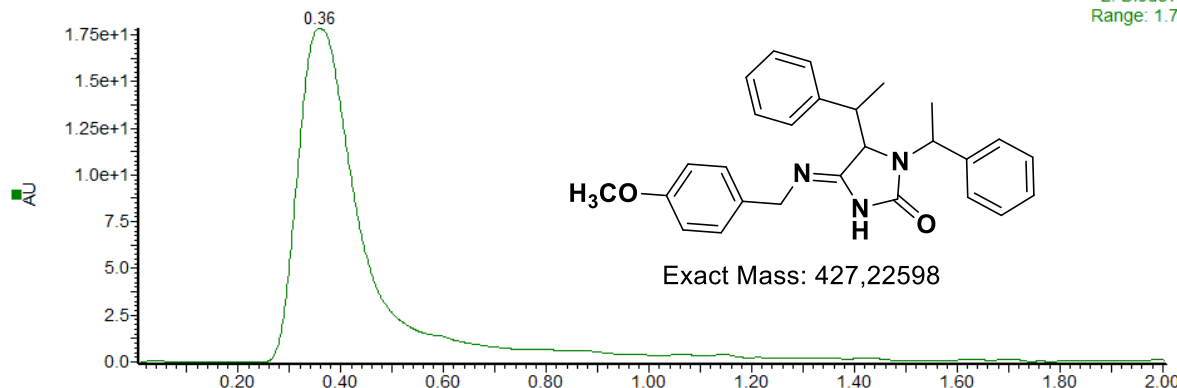


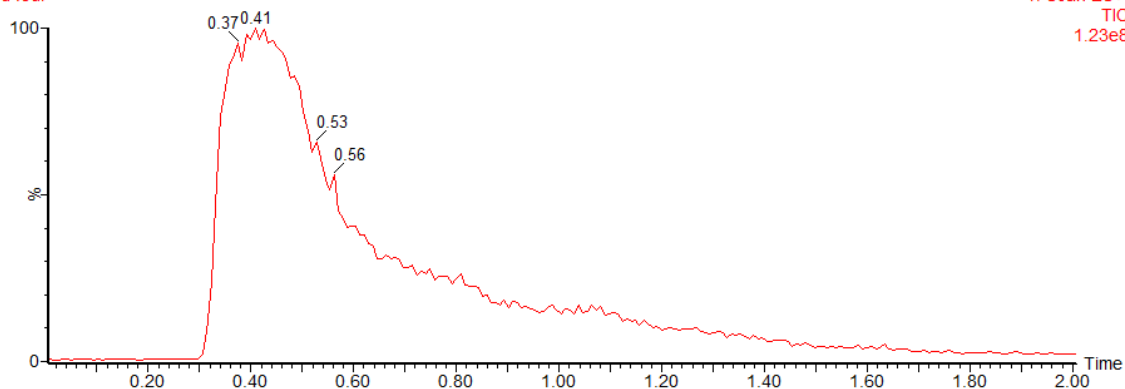
Plate II, I1 (green)

2: Diode Array
Range: 1.79e+1



I1-ECH-scd four

1: Scan ES+
TIC
1.23e8



I1-ECH-scd four

I1-ECH-scd four 48 (0.408) Cm (33:156)

1: Scan ES+
1.26e7

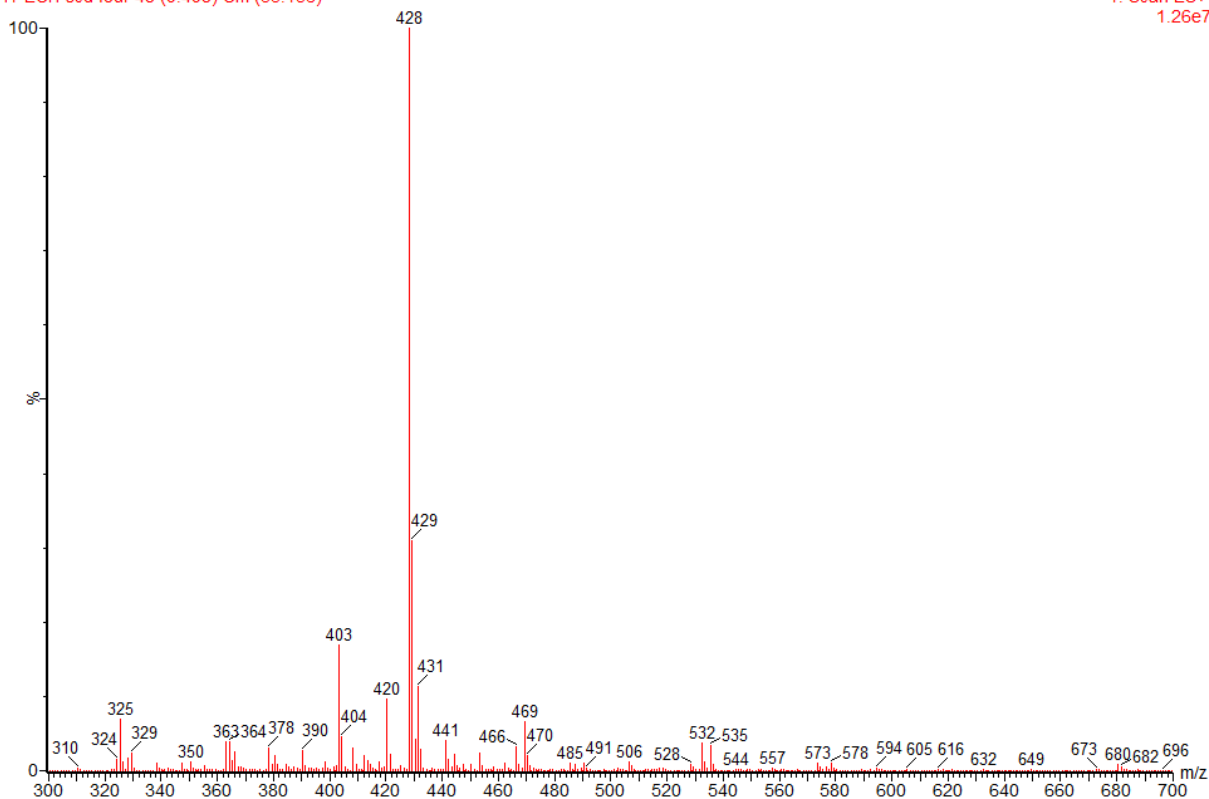
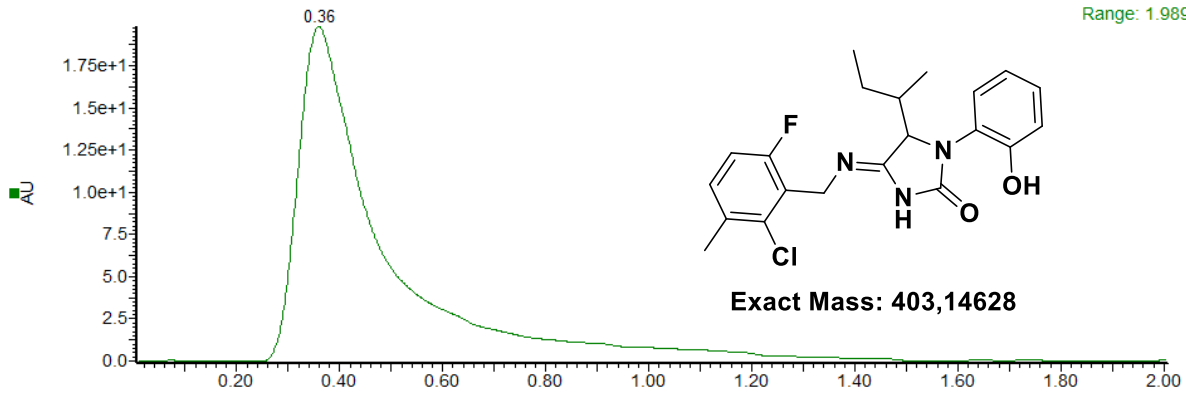


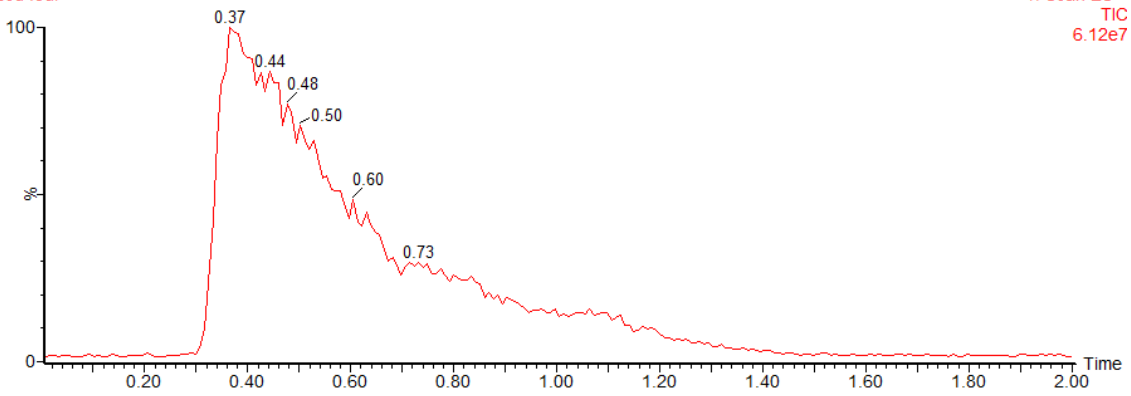
Plate II, K18 (green)

2: Diode Array
Range: 1.989e+1



K18-ECH-scd four

1: Scan ES+
TIC
6.12e7



K18-ECH-scd four

K18-ECH-scd four 43 (0.366) Cm (34:143)

1: Scan ES+
8.39e6

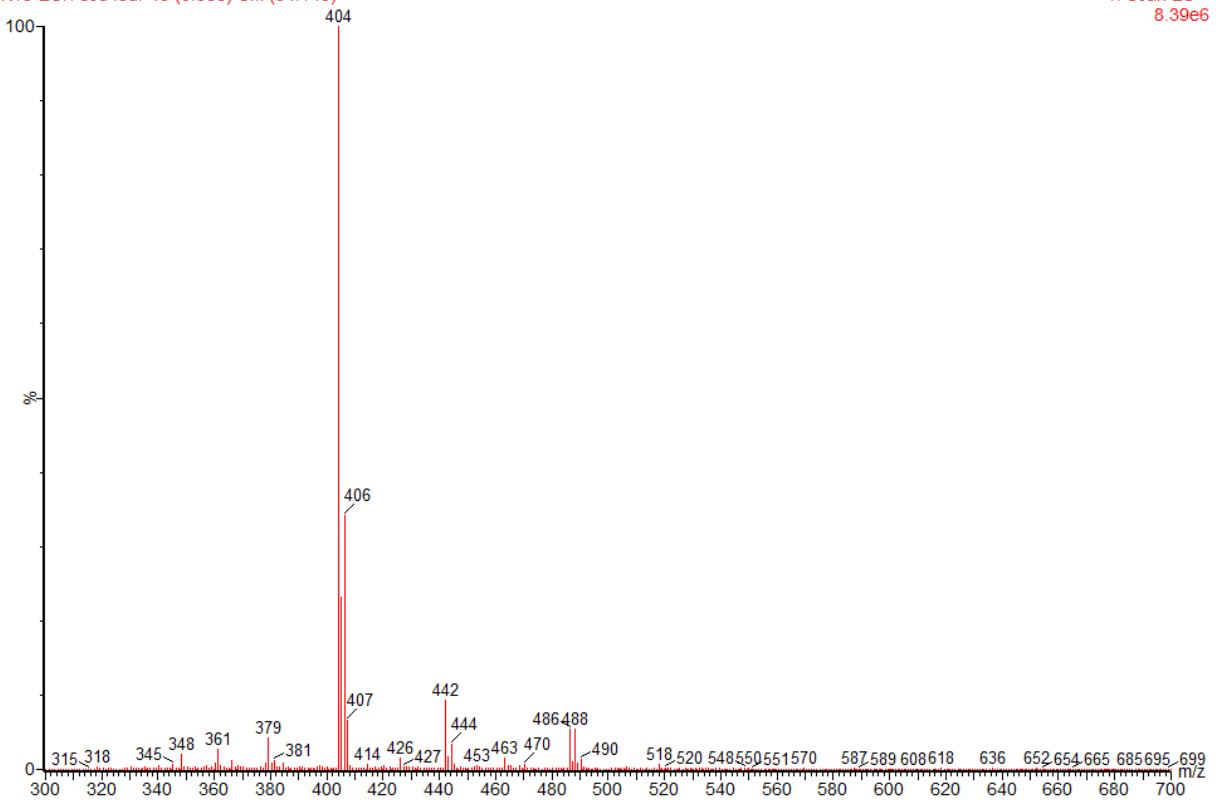
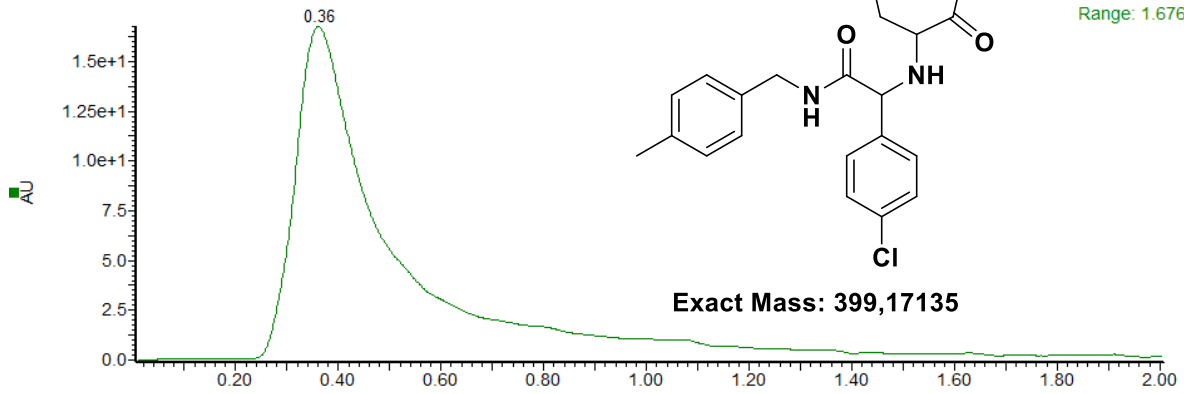
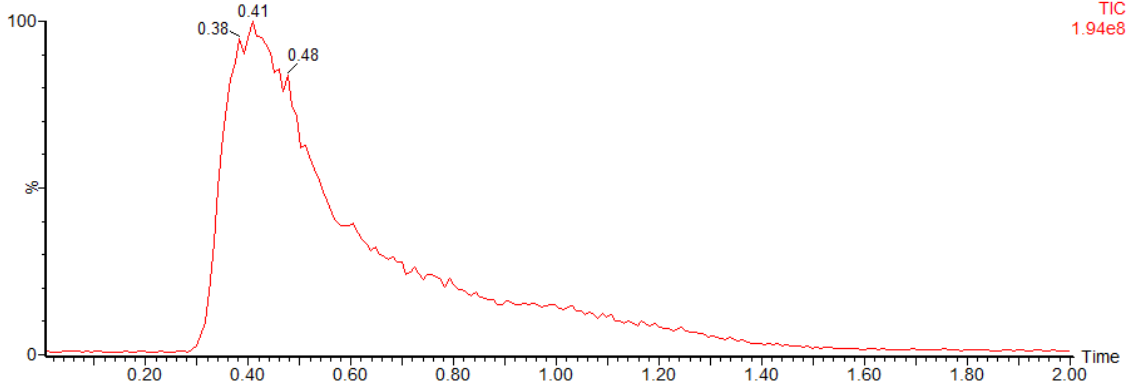


Plate II, M10 (green)



M10-ECH-scd four



M10-ECH-scd four

M10-ECH-scd four 48 (0.409) Cm (31:156)

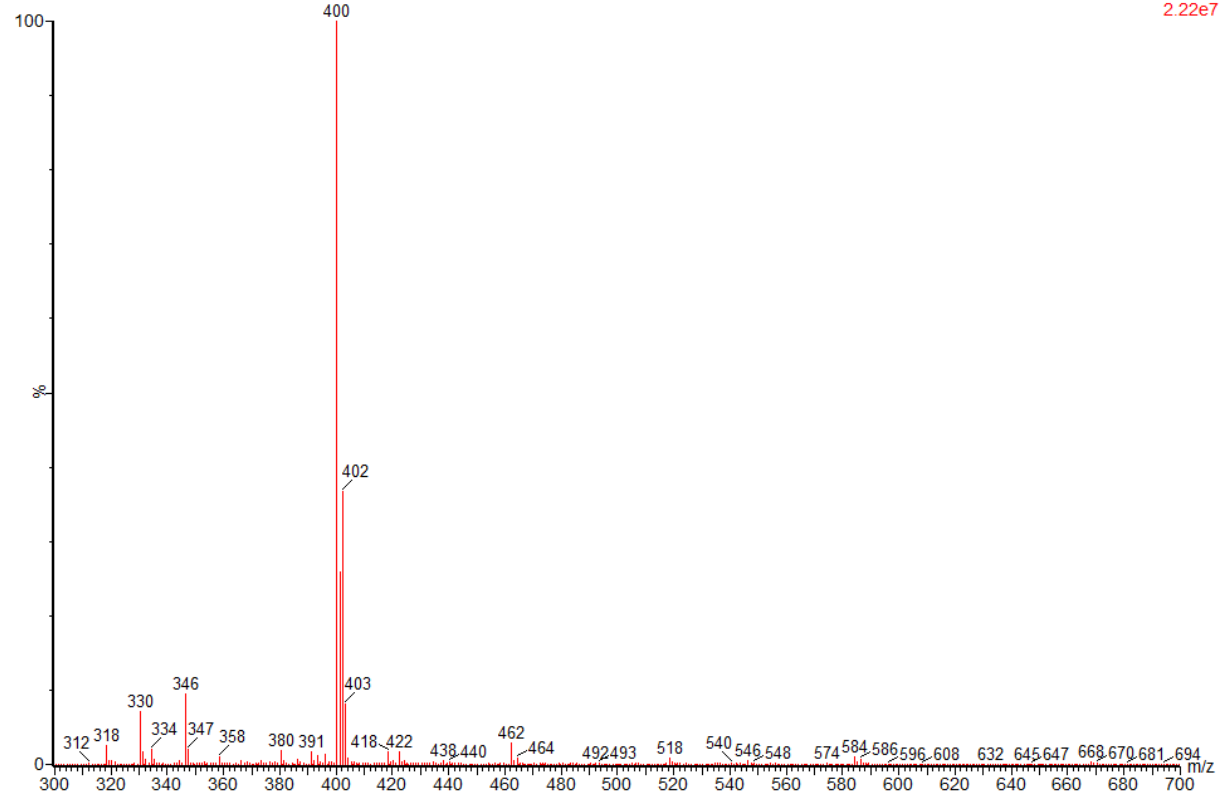
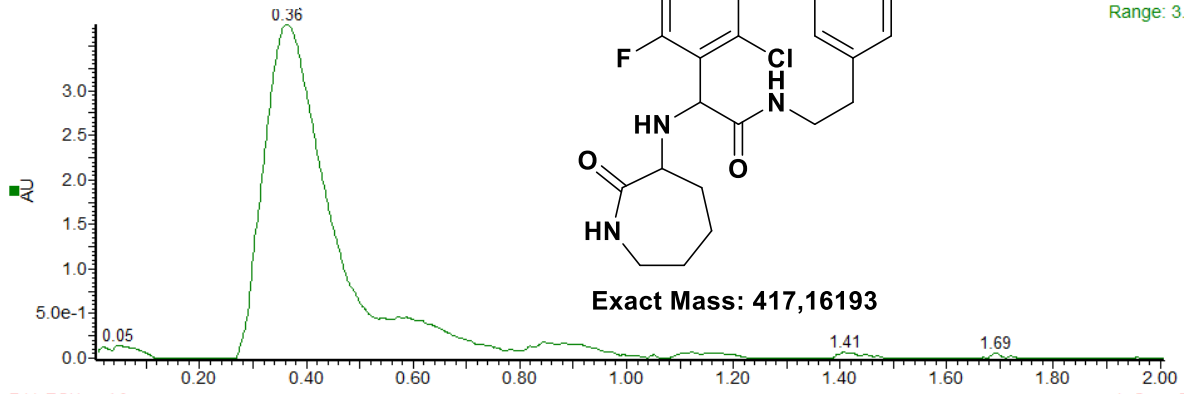
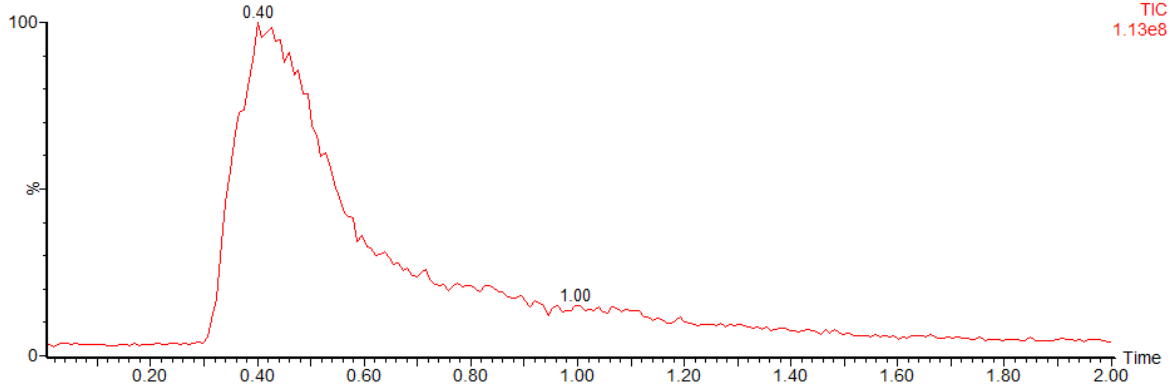


Plate II, P11 (green)



P11-ECH-scd four



P11-ECH-scd four

P11-ECH-scd four 47 (0.400) Cm (33:144)

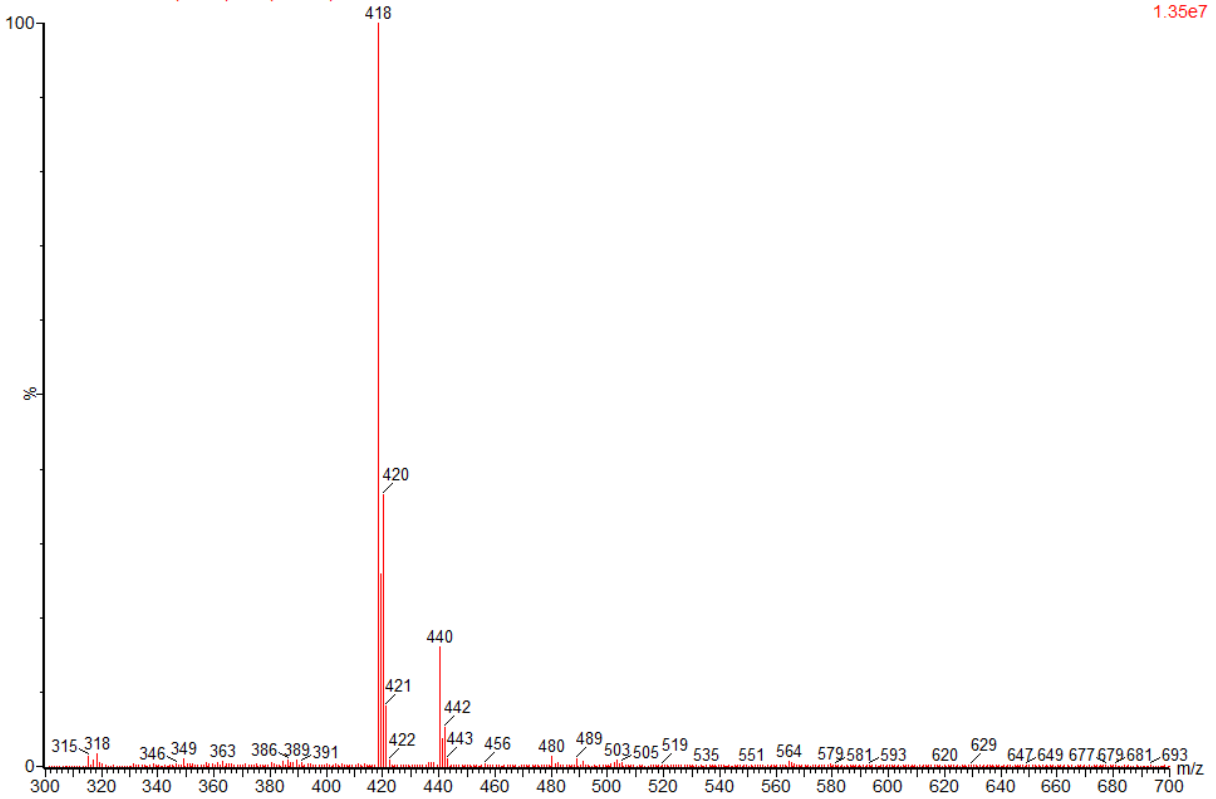
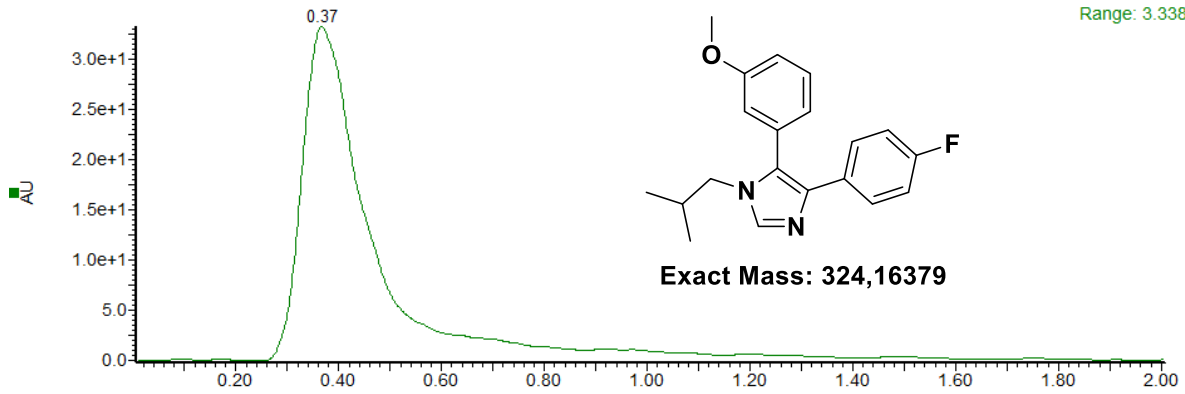
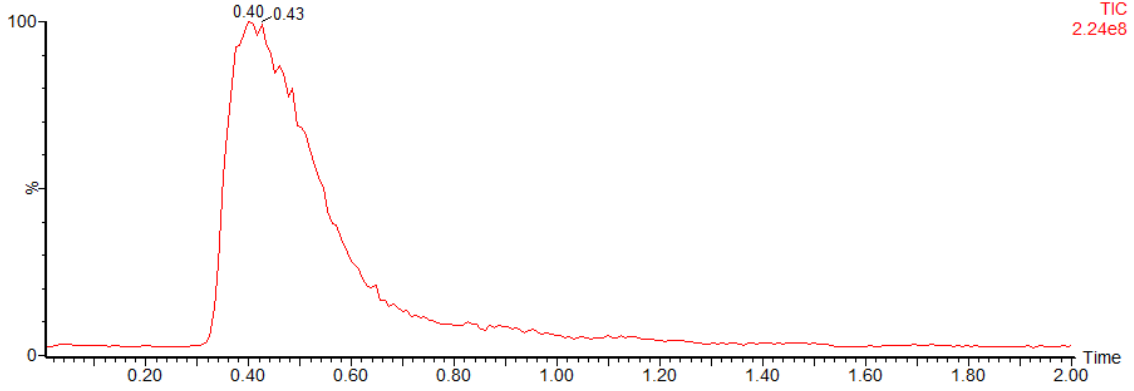


Plate III, A9 (green)



A9-ECHO-third four



A9-ECHO-third four

A9-ECHO-third four 47 (0.400) Cm (35:102)

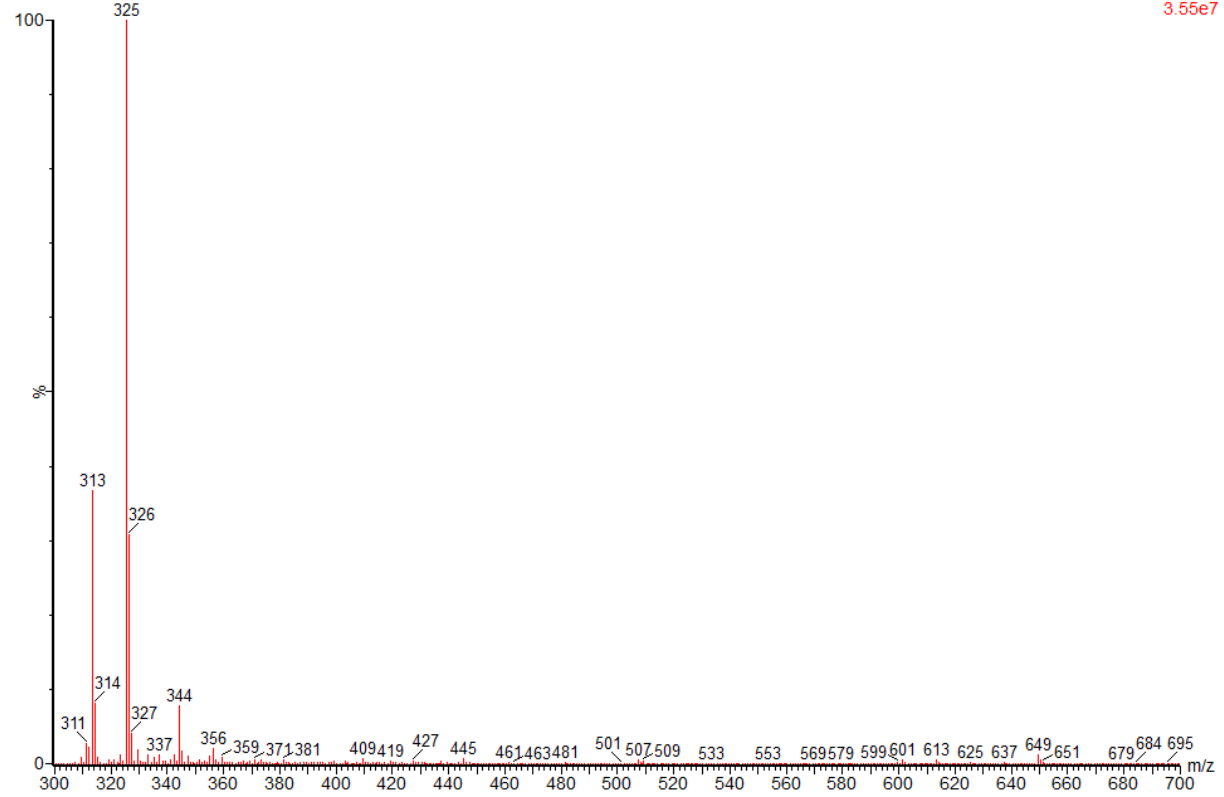
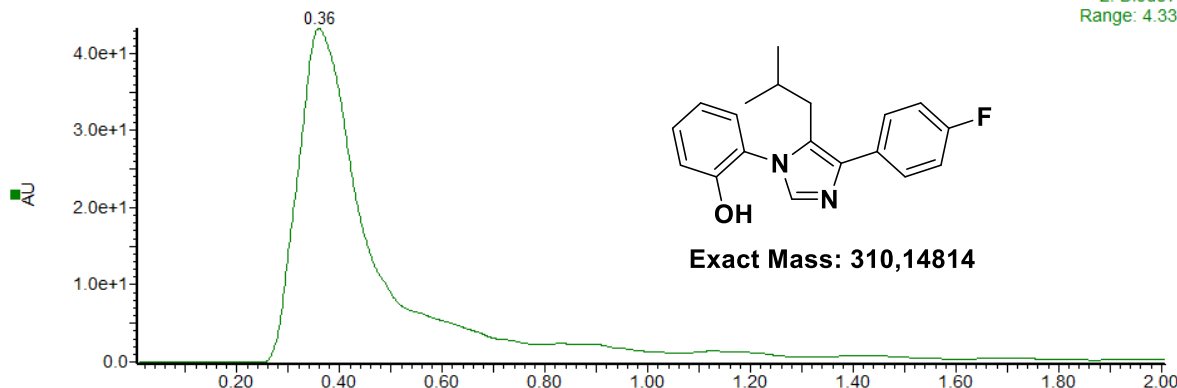


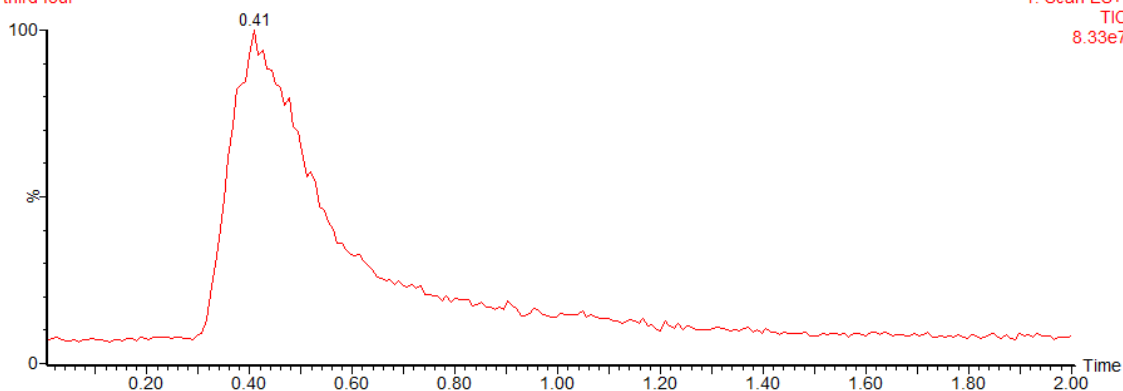
Plate III, B6 (yellow)

2: Diode Array
Range: 4.338e+1



B6-ECHO-third four

1: Scan ES+
TIC
8.33e7



B6-ECHO-third four

B6-ECHO-third four 48 (0.409) Cm (35:128)

1: Scan ES+
5.60e6

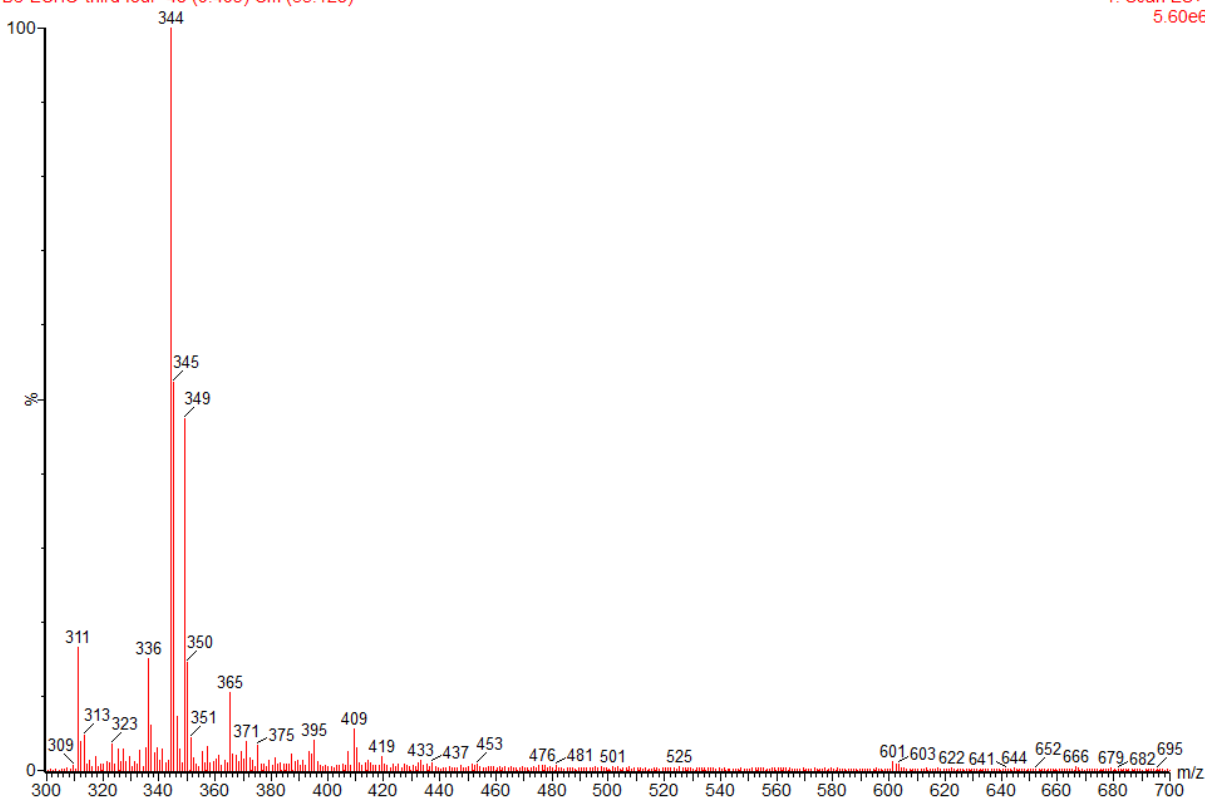
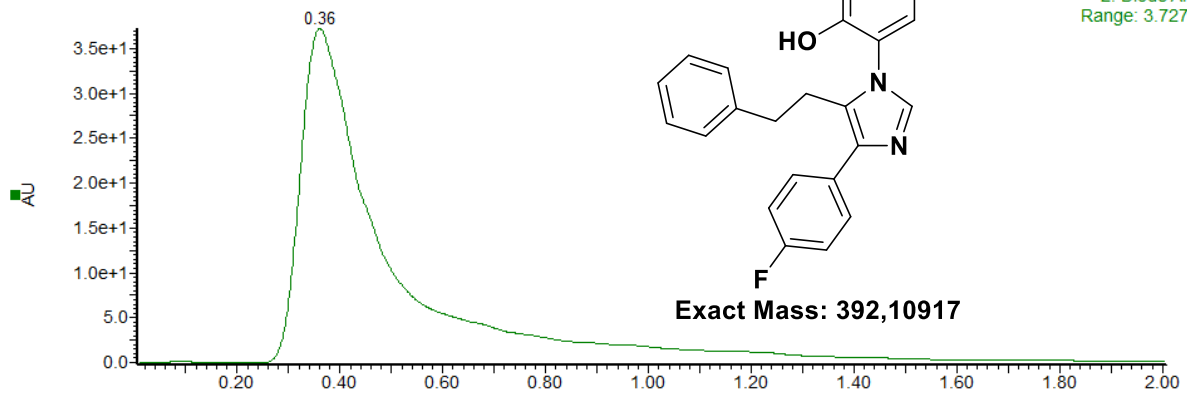
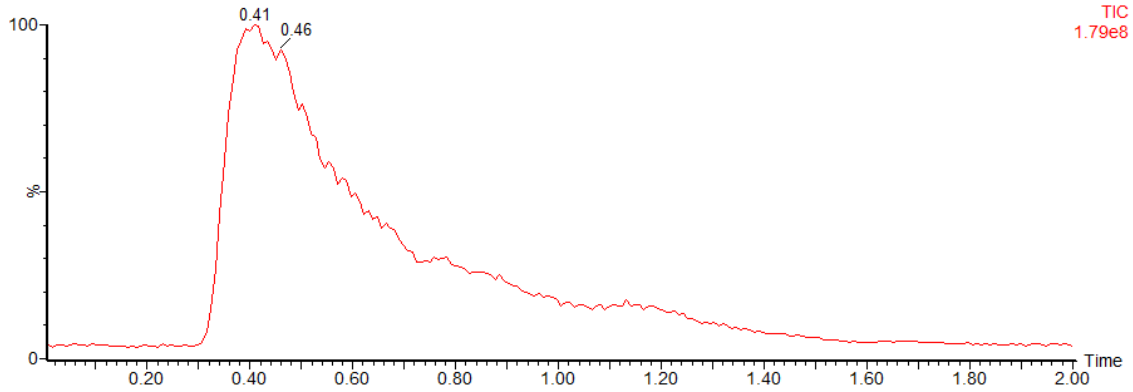


Plate III, D15 (green)



D15-ECHO-third four



D15-ECHO-third four

D15-ECHO-third four 48 (0.409) Cm (30:167)

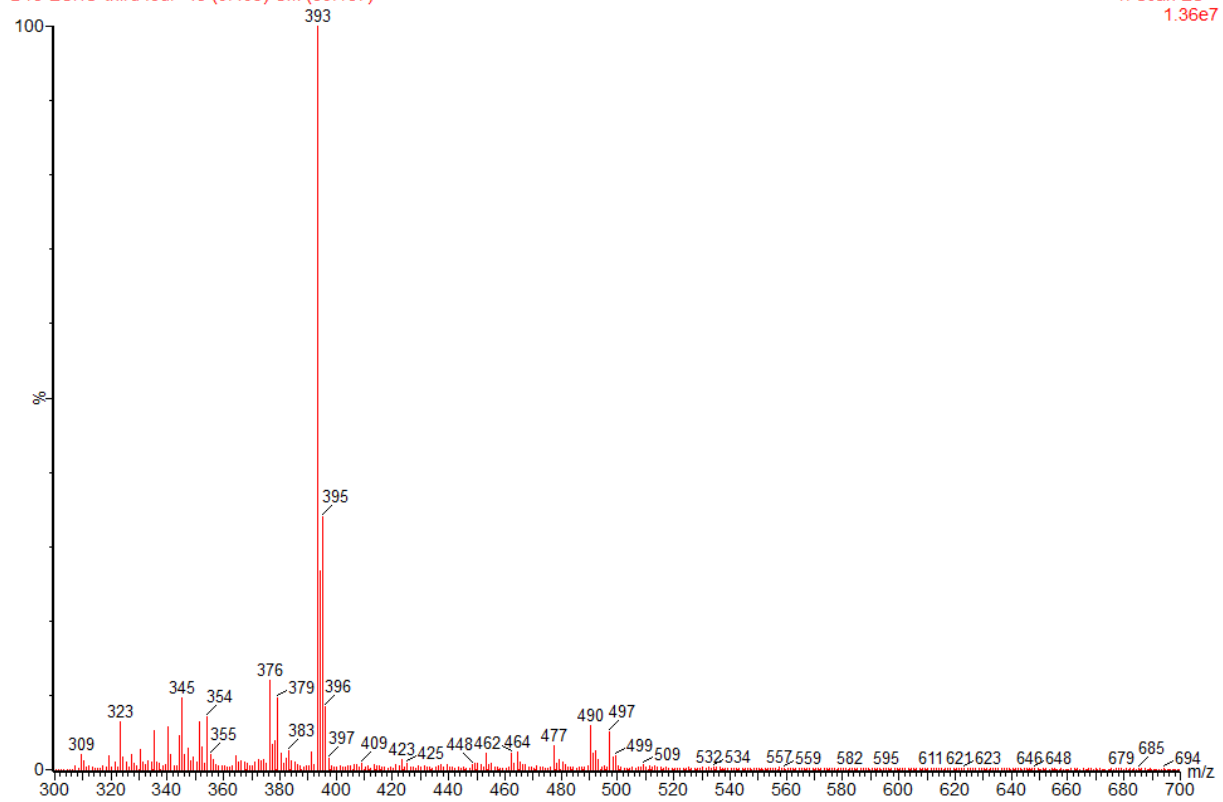
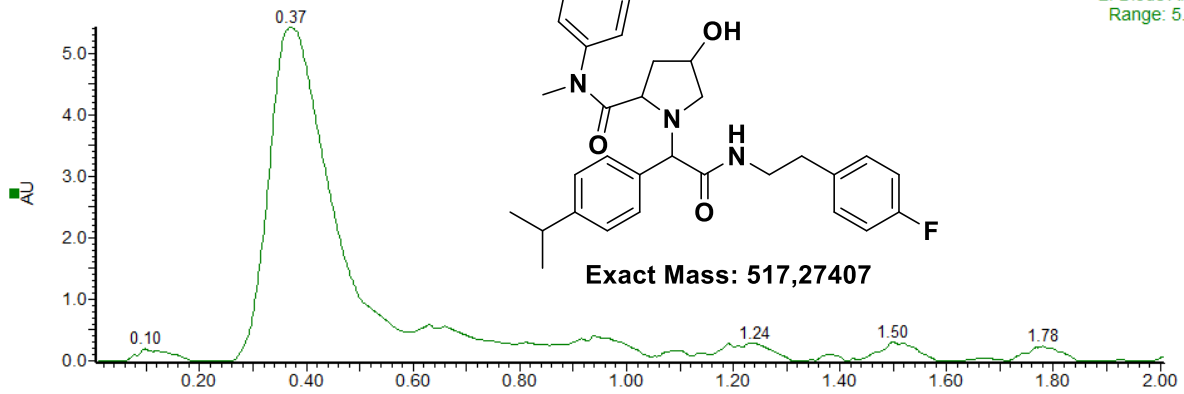
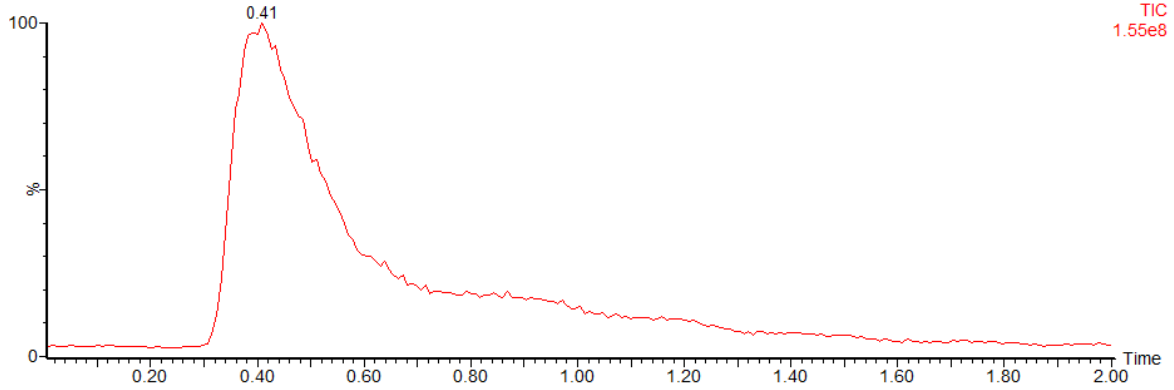


Plate IV, A15 (green)



A15-ECHO-fourth four



A15-ECHO-fourth four

A15-ECHO-fourth four 48 (0.409) Cm (34:156)

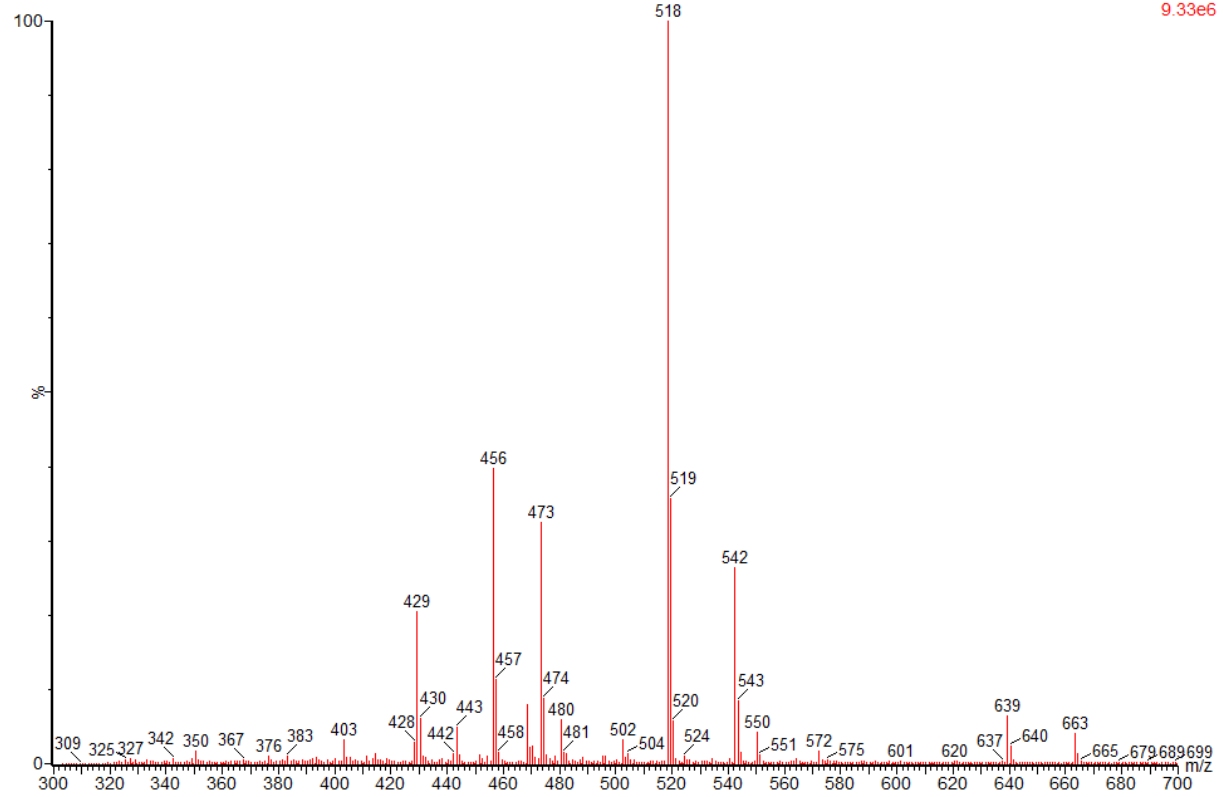
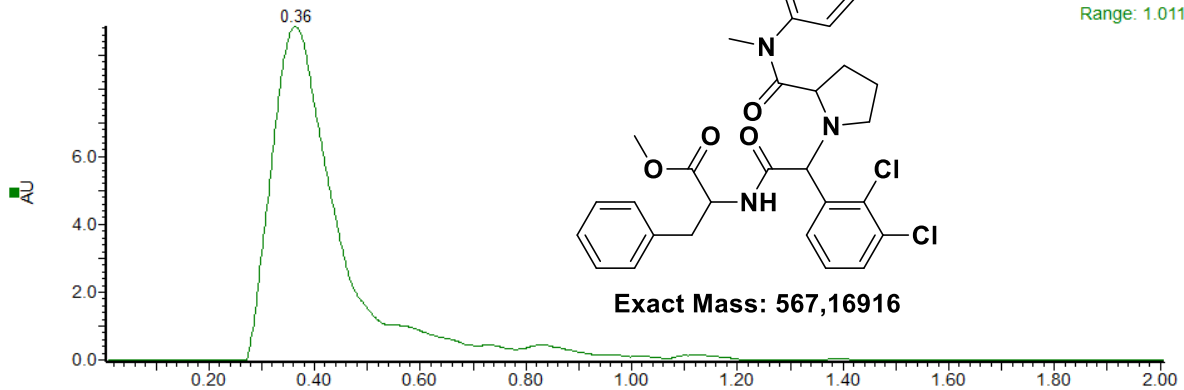
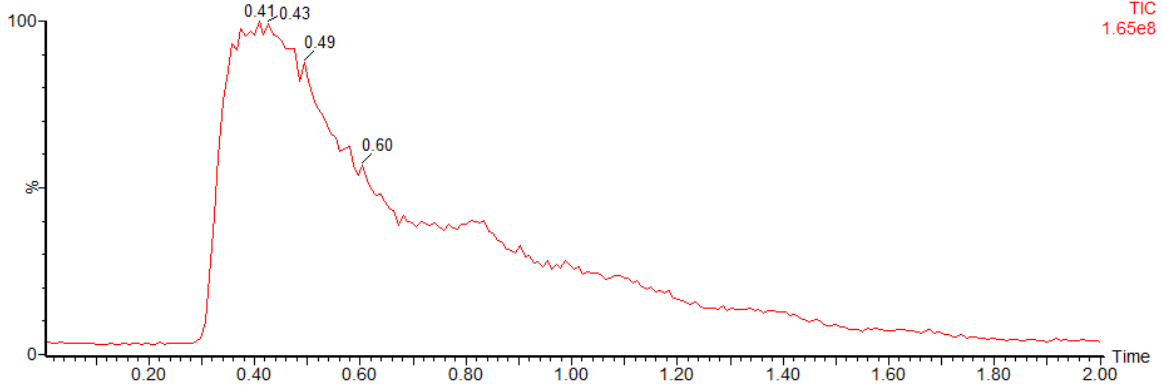


Plate IV, C20 (green)



C20-ECHo-fourth four



C20-ECHo-fourth four

C20-ECHo-fourth four 48 (0.409) Cm (29:168)

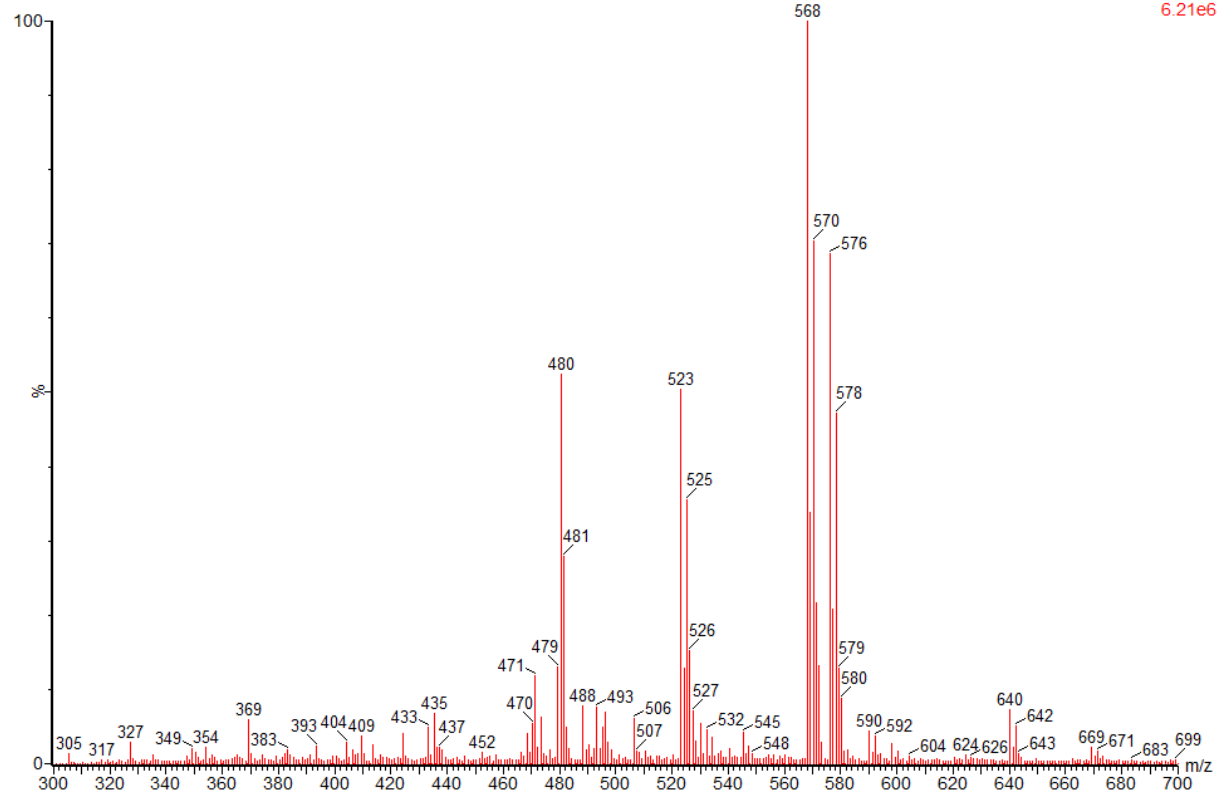
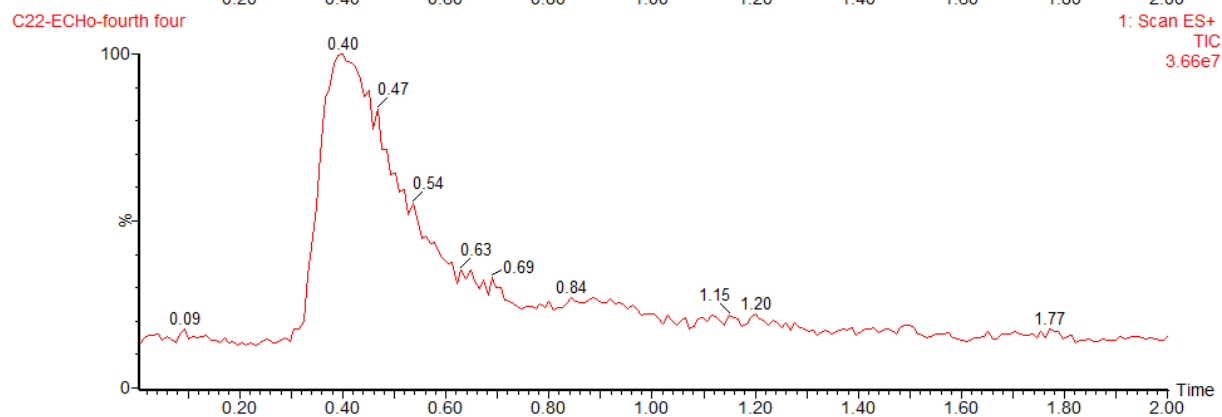
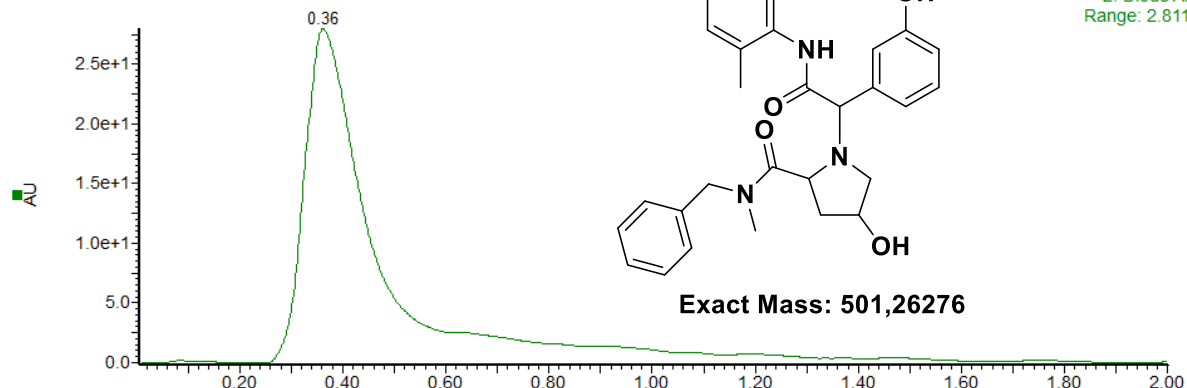


Plate IV, C22 (yellow)



C22-ECHO-fourth four

C22-ECHO-fourth four 47 (0.400) Cm (32:116)

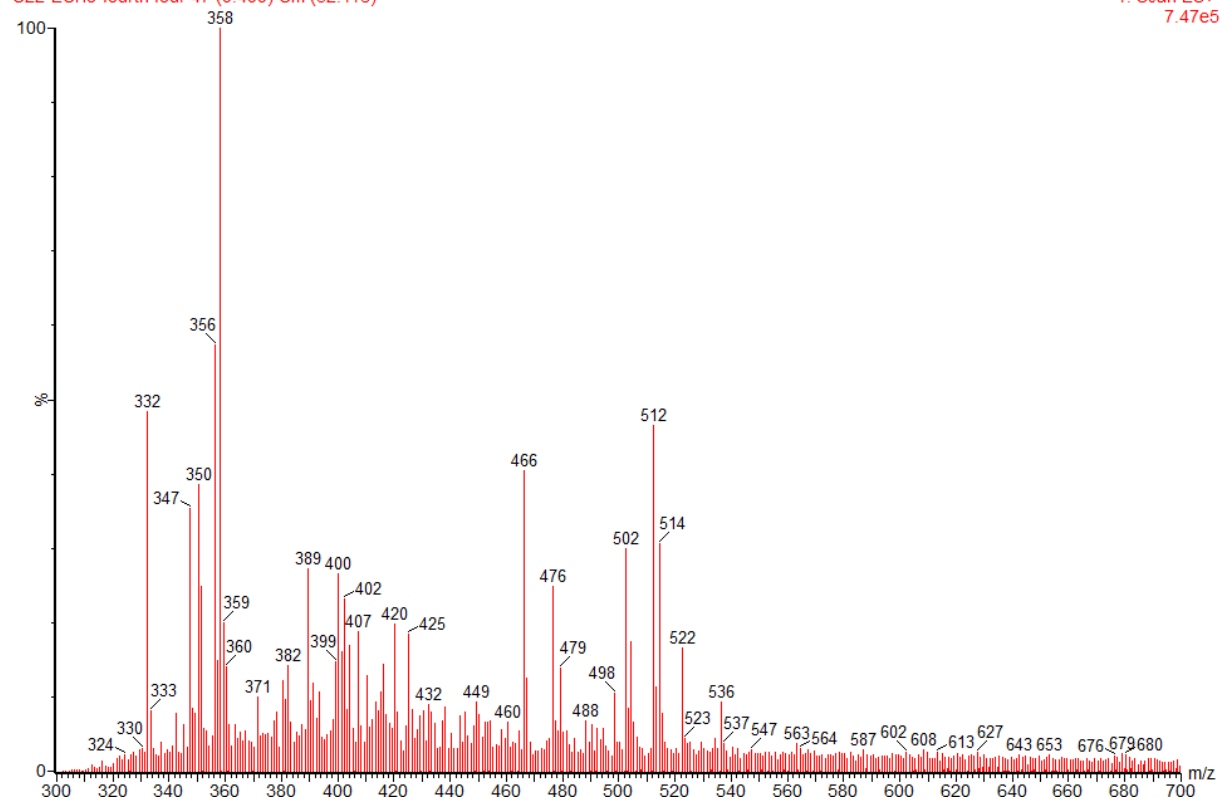
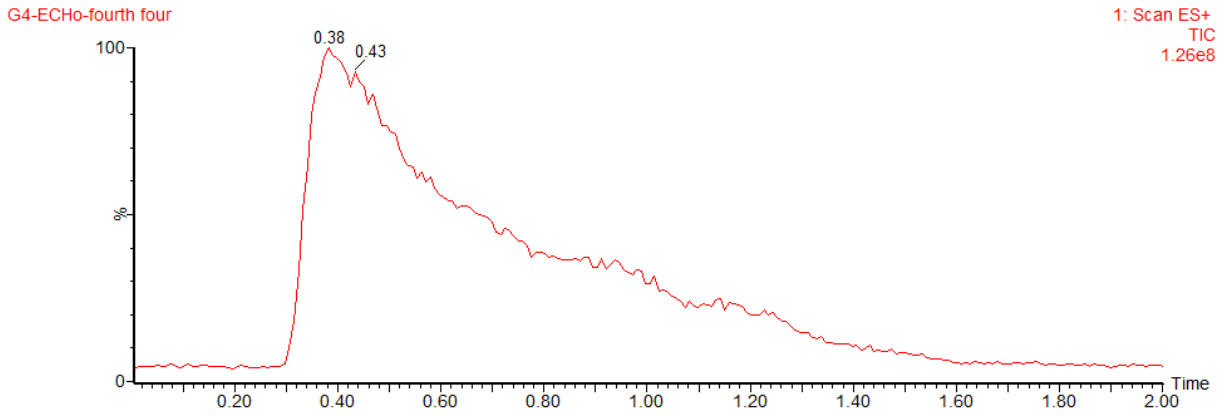
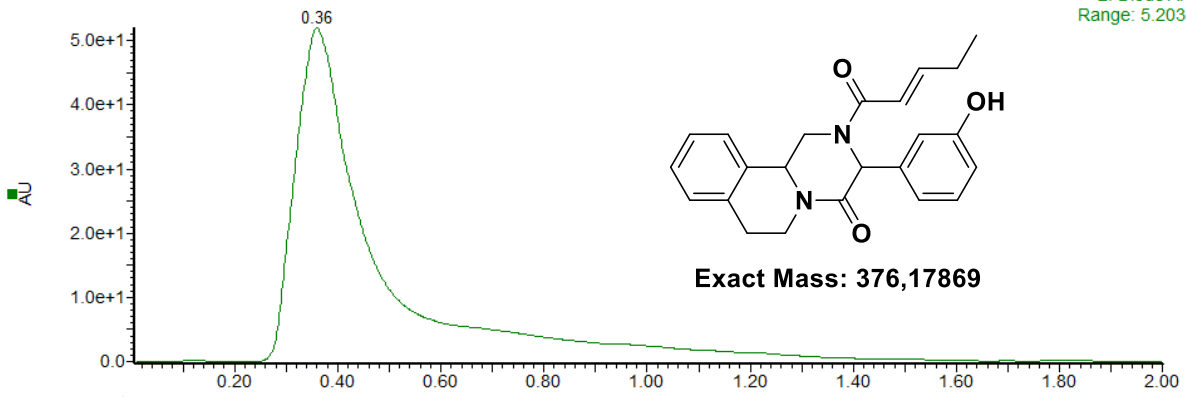


Plate IV, G4 (green)



G4-ECHO-fourth four

G4-ECHO-fourth four 45 (0.383) Cm (34:157)

1: Scan ES+
6.81e6

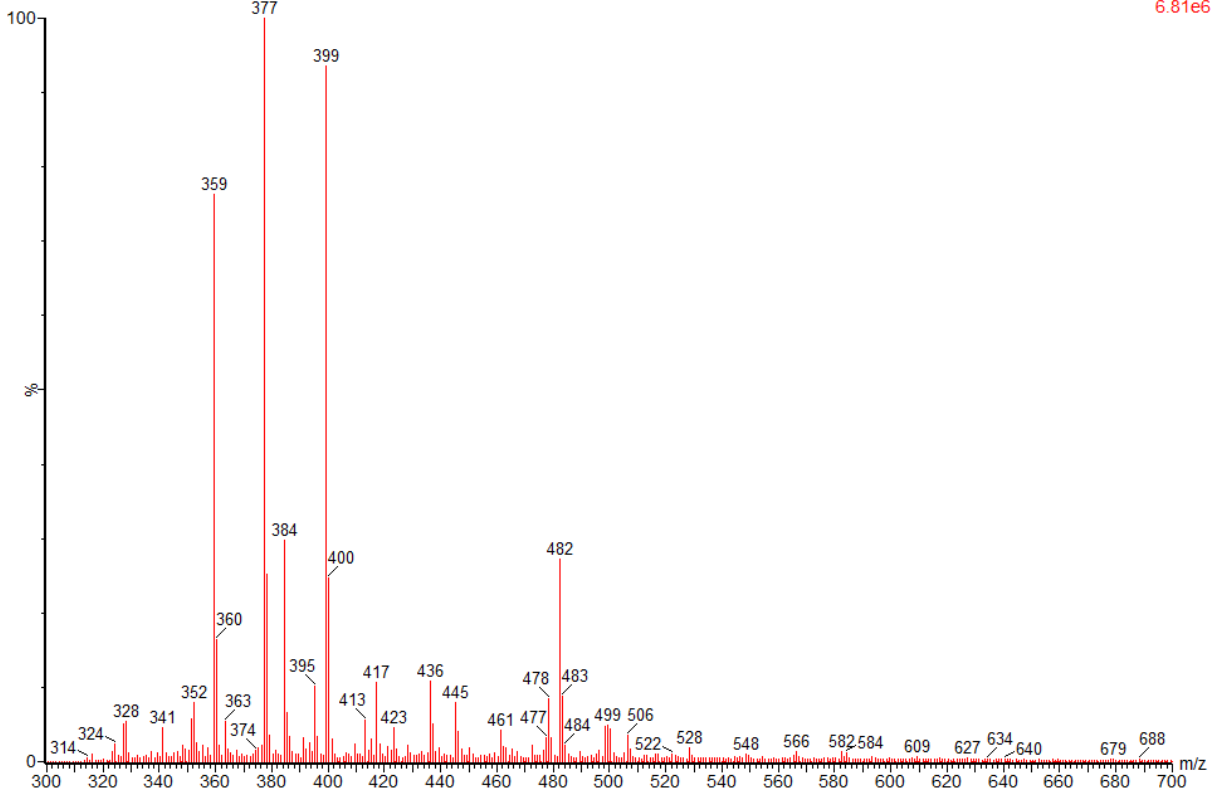
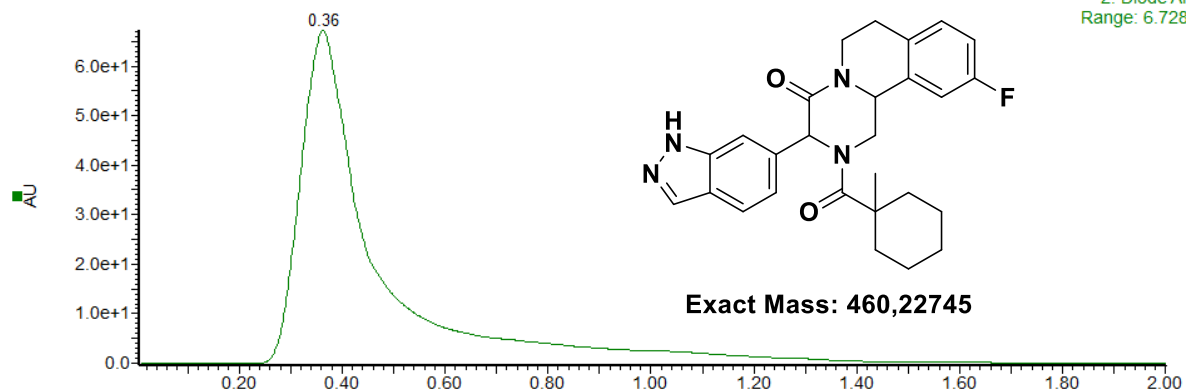
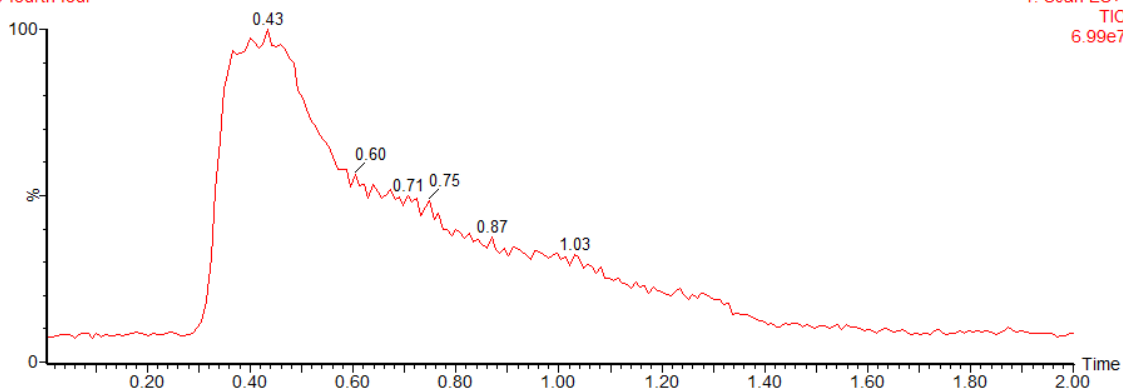


Plate IV, H12 (green)



H12-ECHO-fourth four



H12-ECHO-fourth four

H12-ECHO-fourth four 51 (0.434) Cm (31:165)

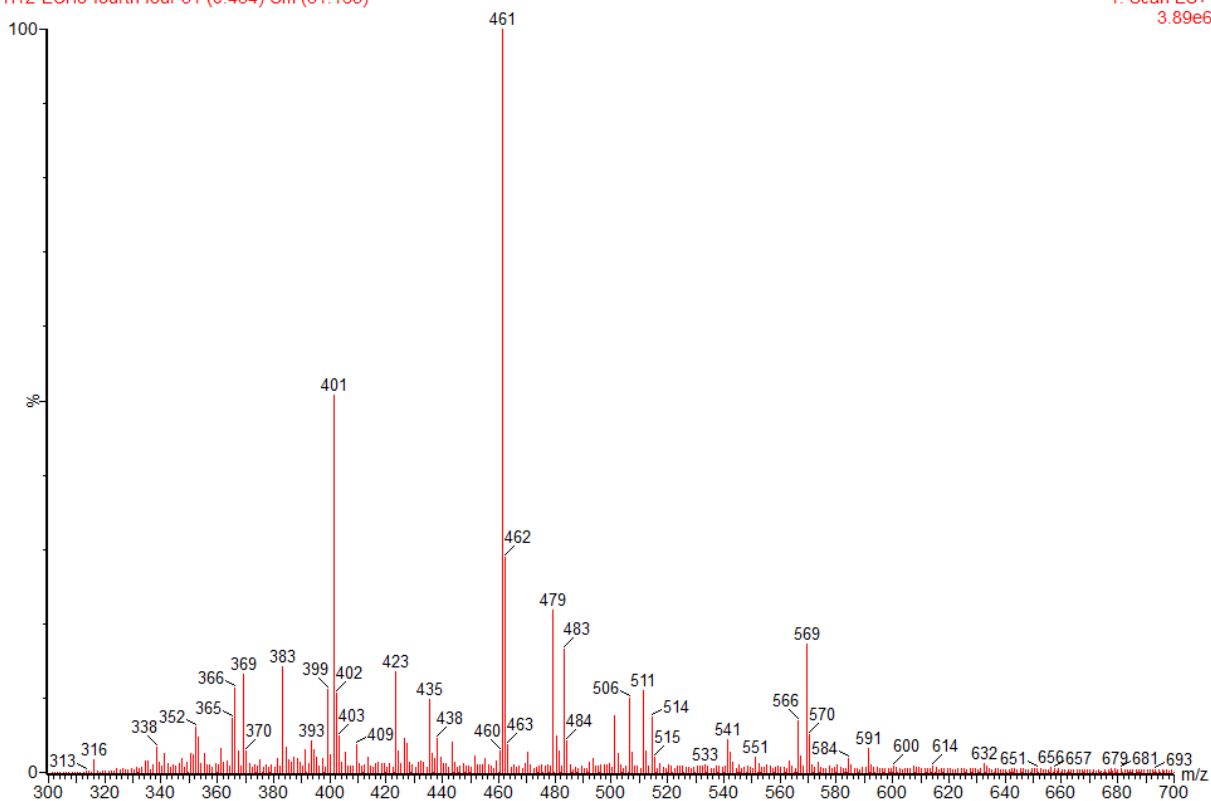
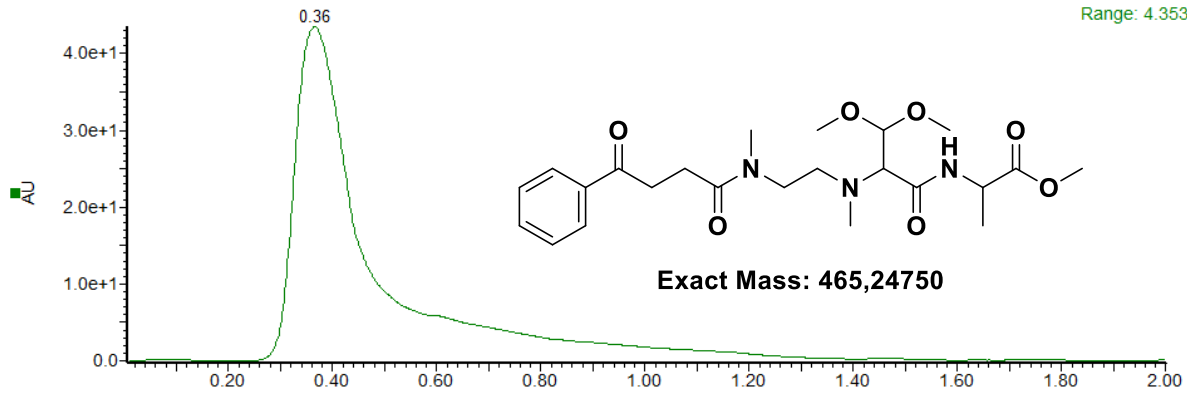


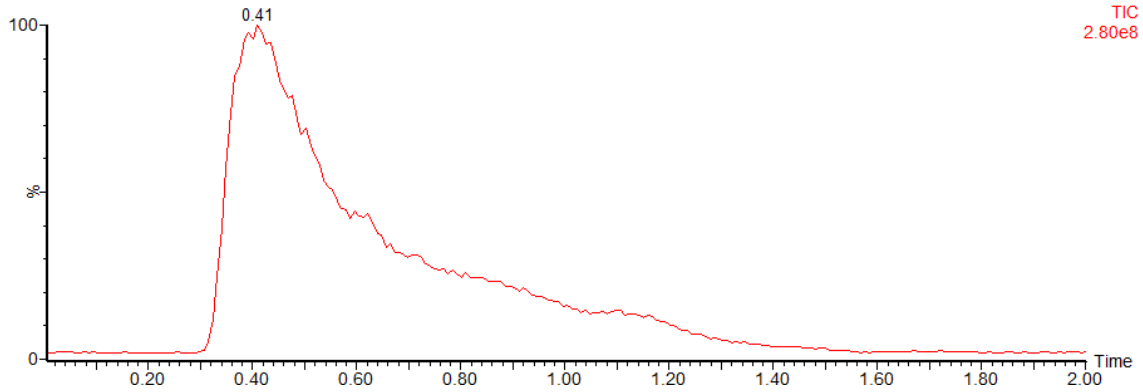
Plate IV, I21 (green)

2: Diode Array
Range: 4.353e+1



I21-ECHO-fourth four

1: Scan ES+
TIC
2.80e8



I21-ECHO-fourth four

I21-ECHO-fourth four 48 (0.409) Cm (33:151)

1: Scan ES+
1.22e7

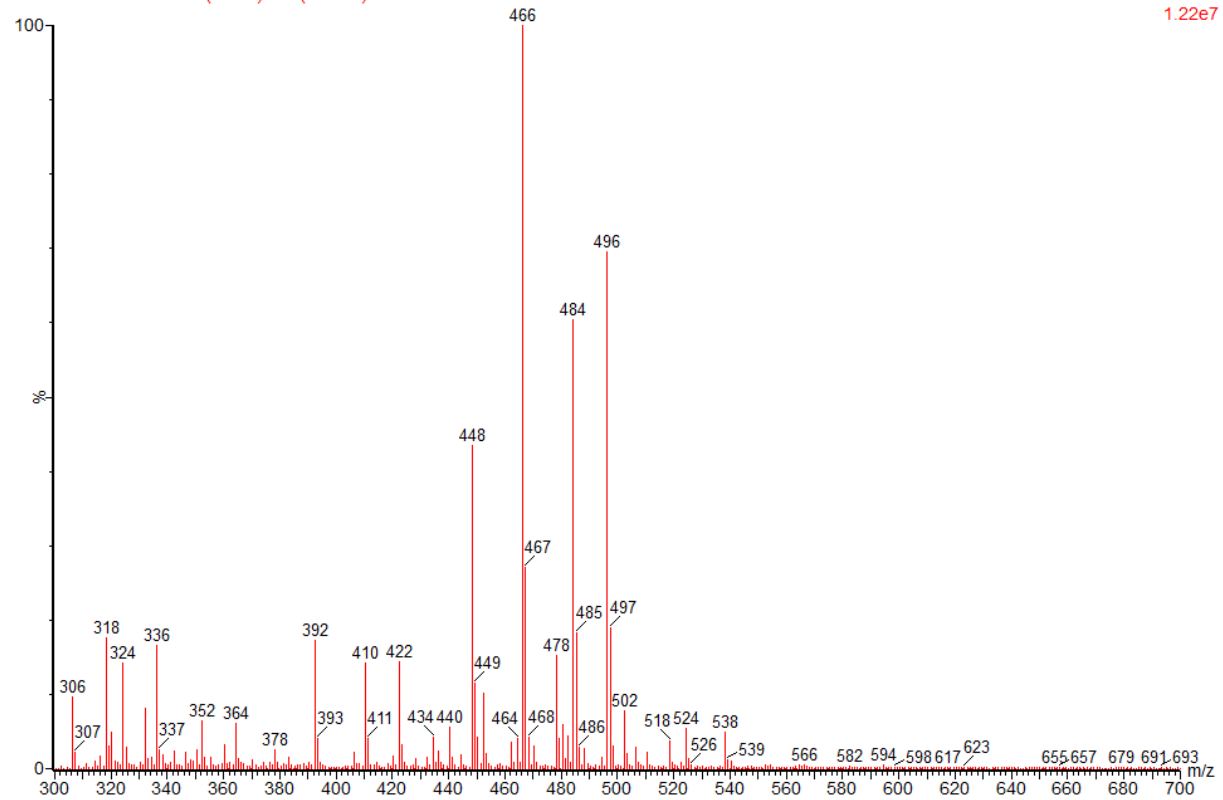
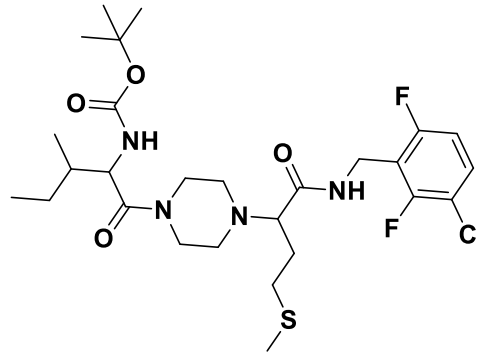
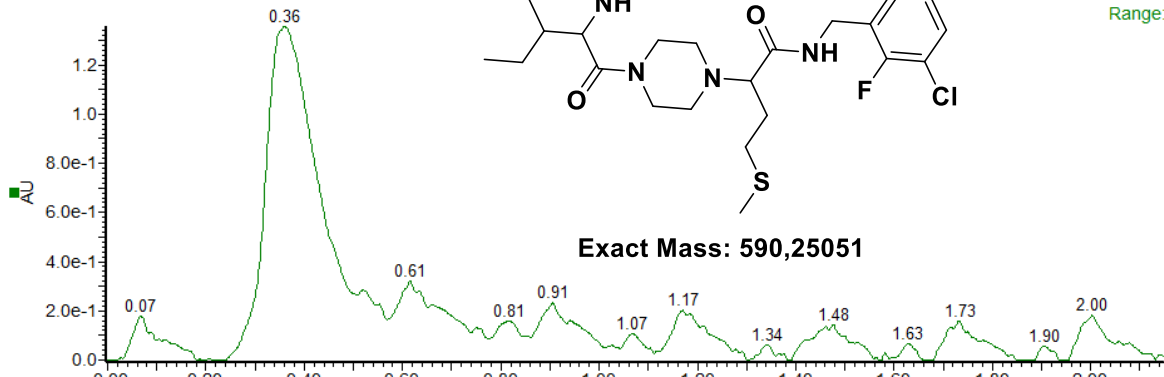


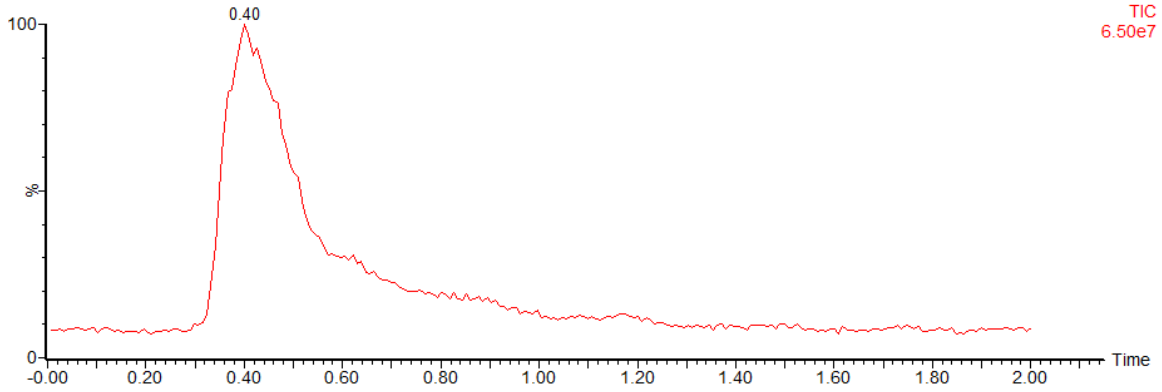
Plate IV, K2 (green)



2: Diode Array
Range: 1.389

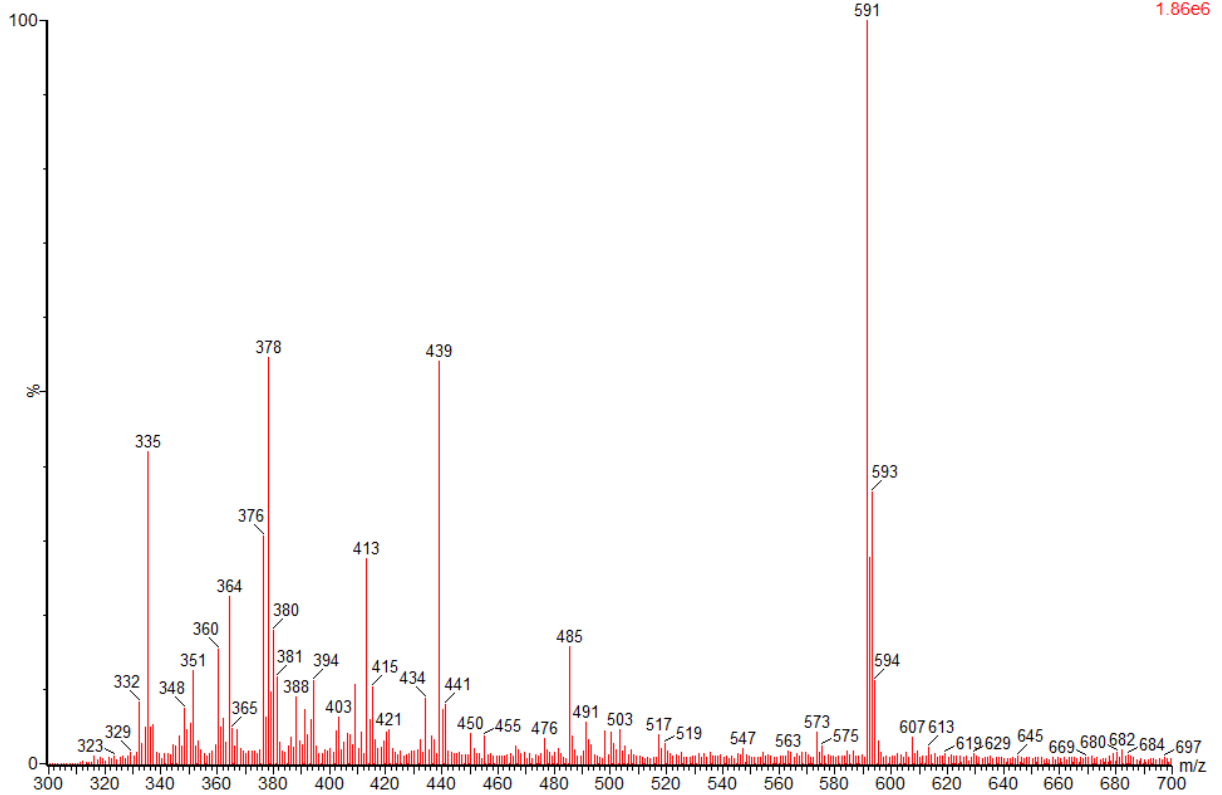


K2-ECHO-fourth four



K2-ECHO-fourth four

K2-ECHO-fourth four 47 (0.400) Cm (30:121)



2.8. Automated analysis of mass spectrometry data

2.8.1. Preparation

Mass spectrometry (MS) data were automatically analyzed using in-house software written in Python. This software makes use of the mzXML file format that first needs to be created. For this purpose, mzXML files were converted from Waters RAW using the MSConvert tool (version 3.0) from the ProteoWizard project using the default settings. These resulting files were consecutively used in the in-house written program, which is documented in an online repository (https://bitbucket.org/ca_warmerdam/auto-ms-analysis). In addition to the mass spectrometry files, a txt file with the smiles and the location of the expected product per well on the plate were entered. These locations are used both to create an output matrix and as an identifier for matching the expected product to an mzXML file. The expected time range for the bulk of the peaks was set to 0.2-1.2 min. The expected M/Z range that was specified as 100-1000 corresponds to the range the mass spectrometer was set to detect. For running the software Python 3.6.6 was used with the additional packages which were in concordance with the requirements specified within the repository.

2.8.2. Processing mzXML files into spectra

Within the python software, mzXML files are first parsed into a queryable data structure using the Python XML parser module. Next, the MS data, comprised of scans that together represent the spectrum, are filtered in order to remove uninformative scans that are labelled with an msLevel of 0. In addition, scans that are outside of the specified time range are discarded. The contents of the scans are subsequently decoded as these are Base64 encoded by default, and the resulting values are thereafter decompressed using the decompression functionality within the zlib Python module. This results in a regular collection of pairs consisting of a mass-to-charge ratio with corresponding intensities. Intensity values were considered erroneous, and are thus removed, if they expand further than 5000 times the inter quantile range of the intensities within the specific well. Afterwards, the mass-to-charge ratios are collected in bins of size 1 around an integer value. Within this process, the intensity values are summed for every bin.

2.8.3. Prediction procedure

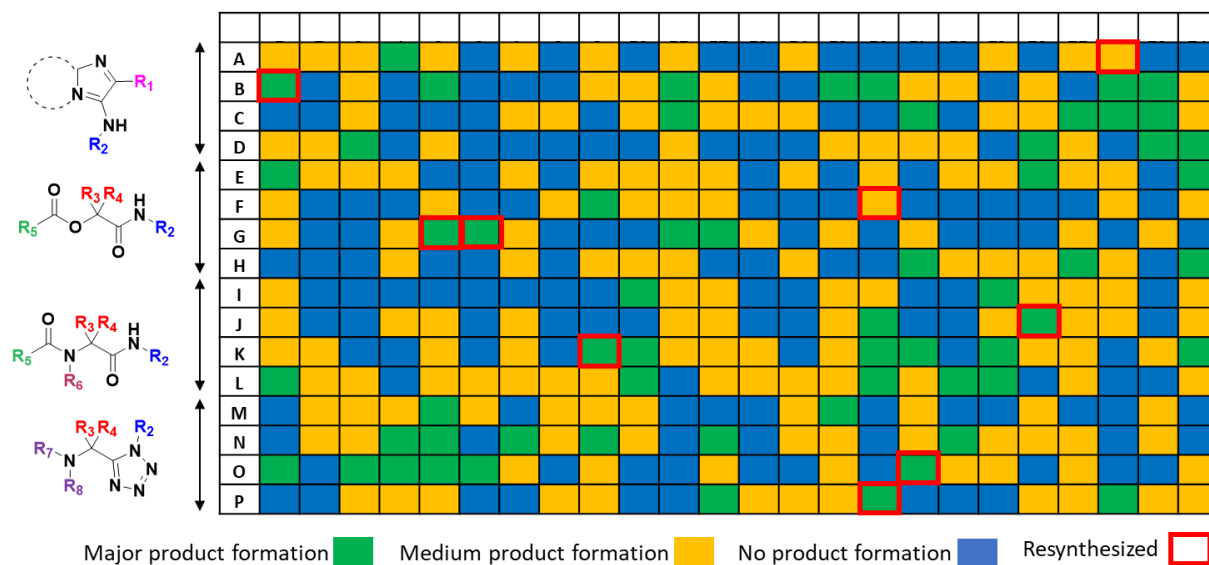
To assign a prediction of abundance for a product, from the peaks corresponding to all user-specified adduct masses (M+H, M+Na, M+K peaks) (± 0.5), the highest peak within a well is isolated. The intensity of this peak relative to the highest peak represents the initial prediction for a product. The values are being rounded to one decimal place. After having run the software, predictions with values equal to 1 were classified as green, predictions with values equal to 0 were classified as blue, and predictions with values between these thresholds were classified as yellow.

2.8.4. Python code

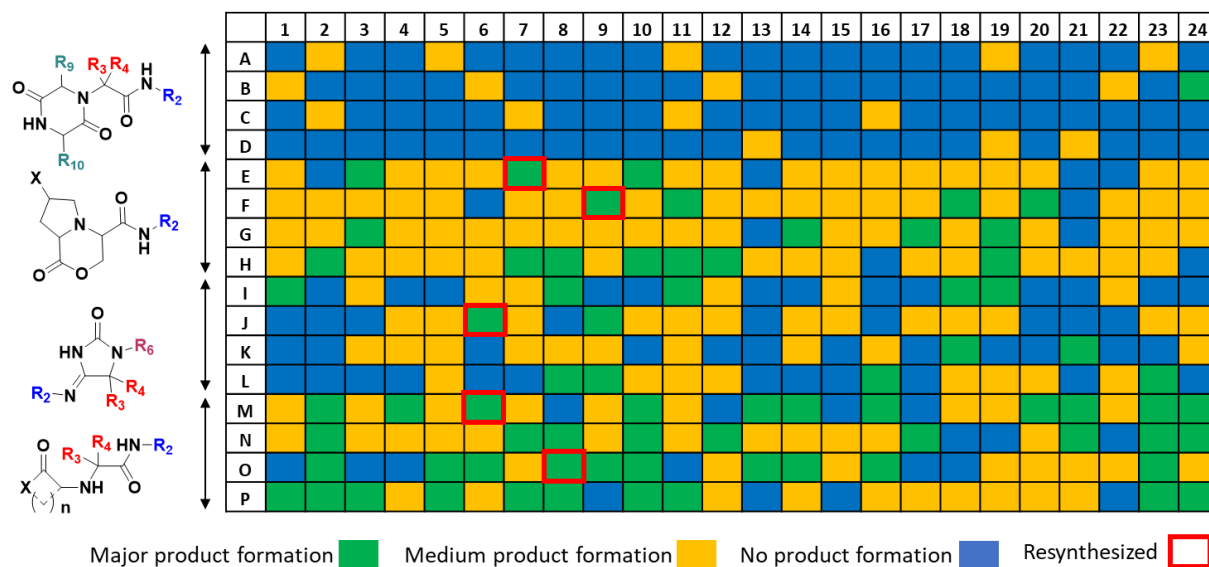
Please refer to our previous publication.²⁵

2.9. Heat maps

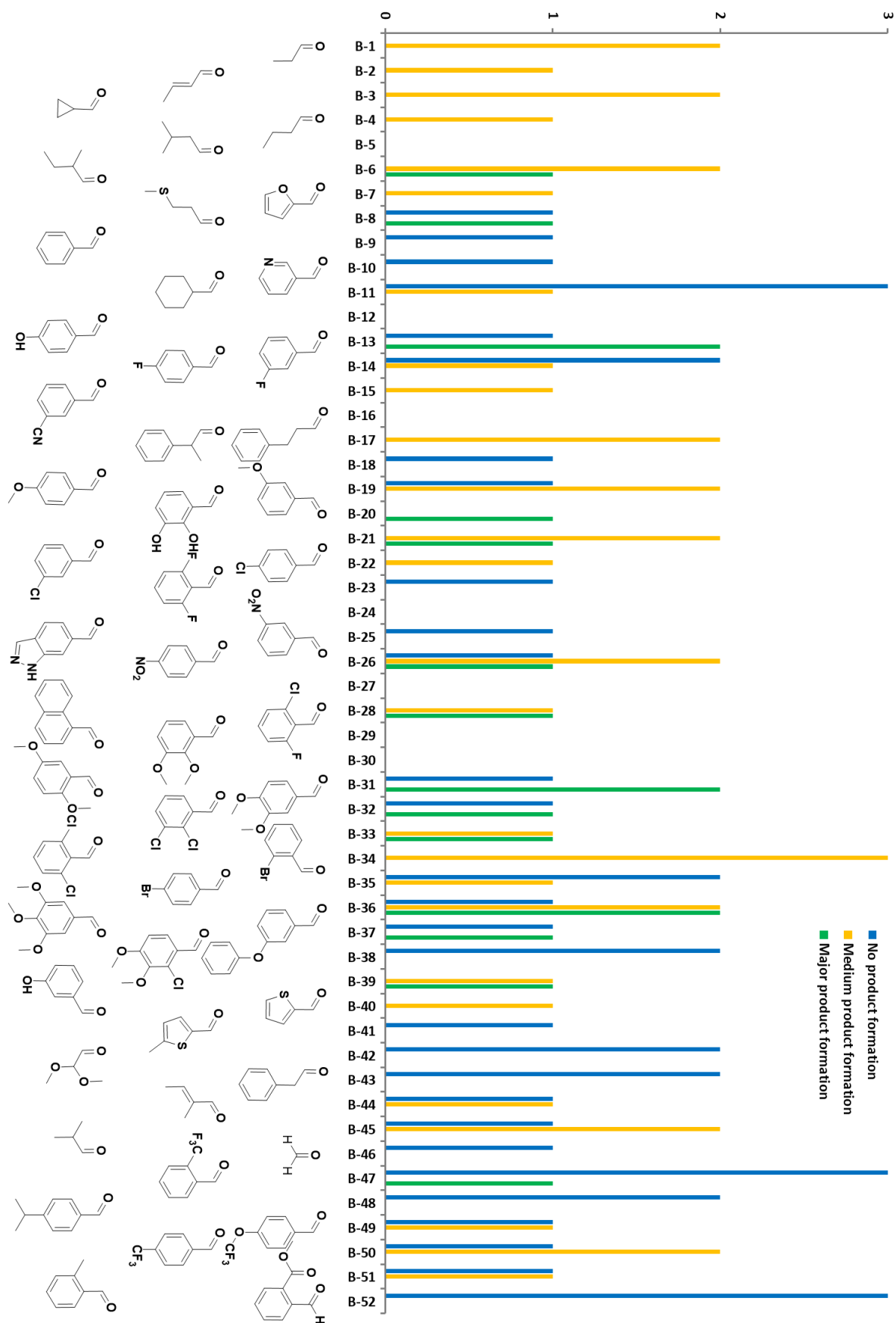
Destination plate I



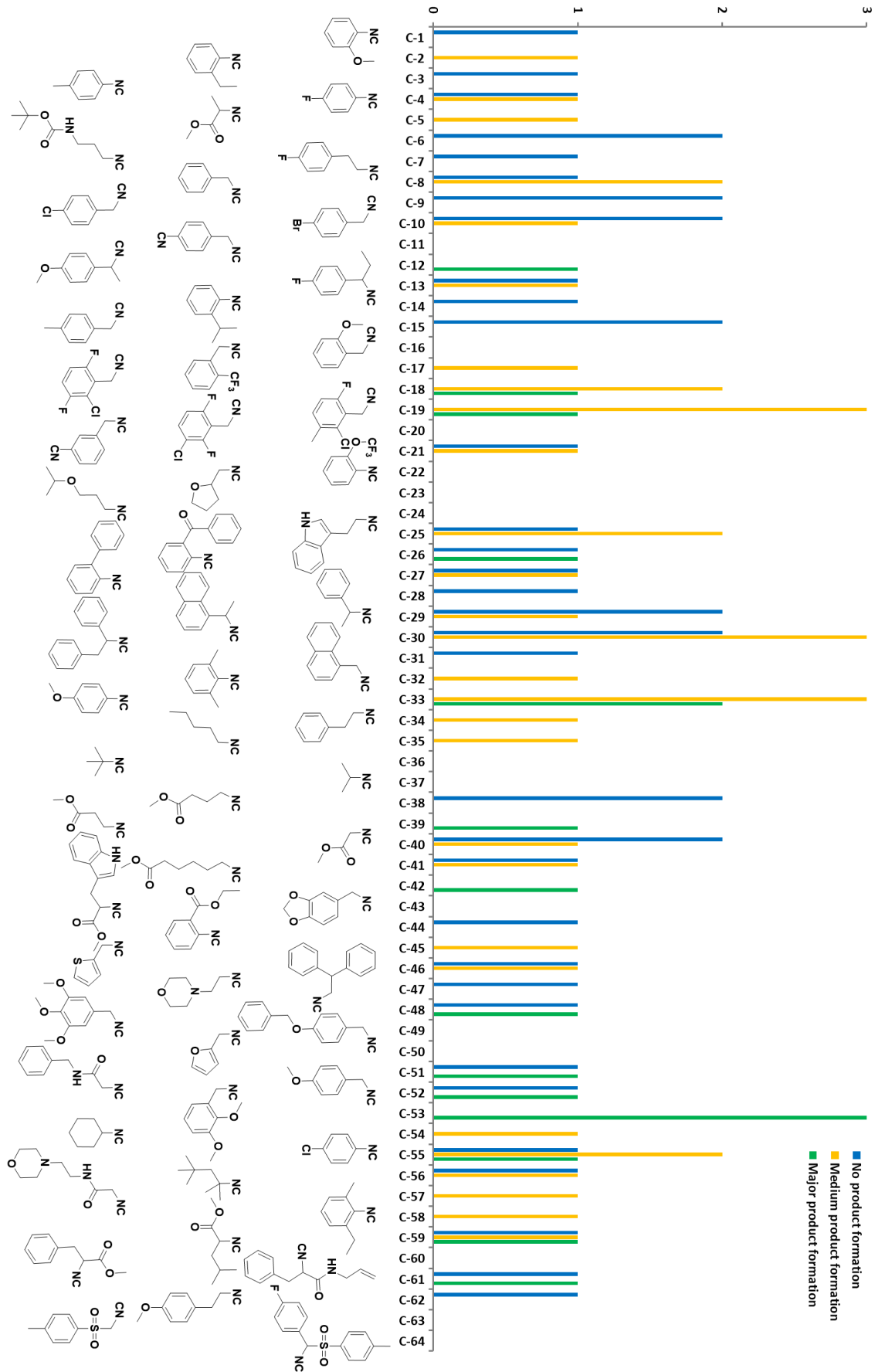
Destination plate II



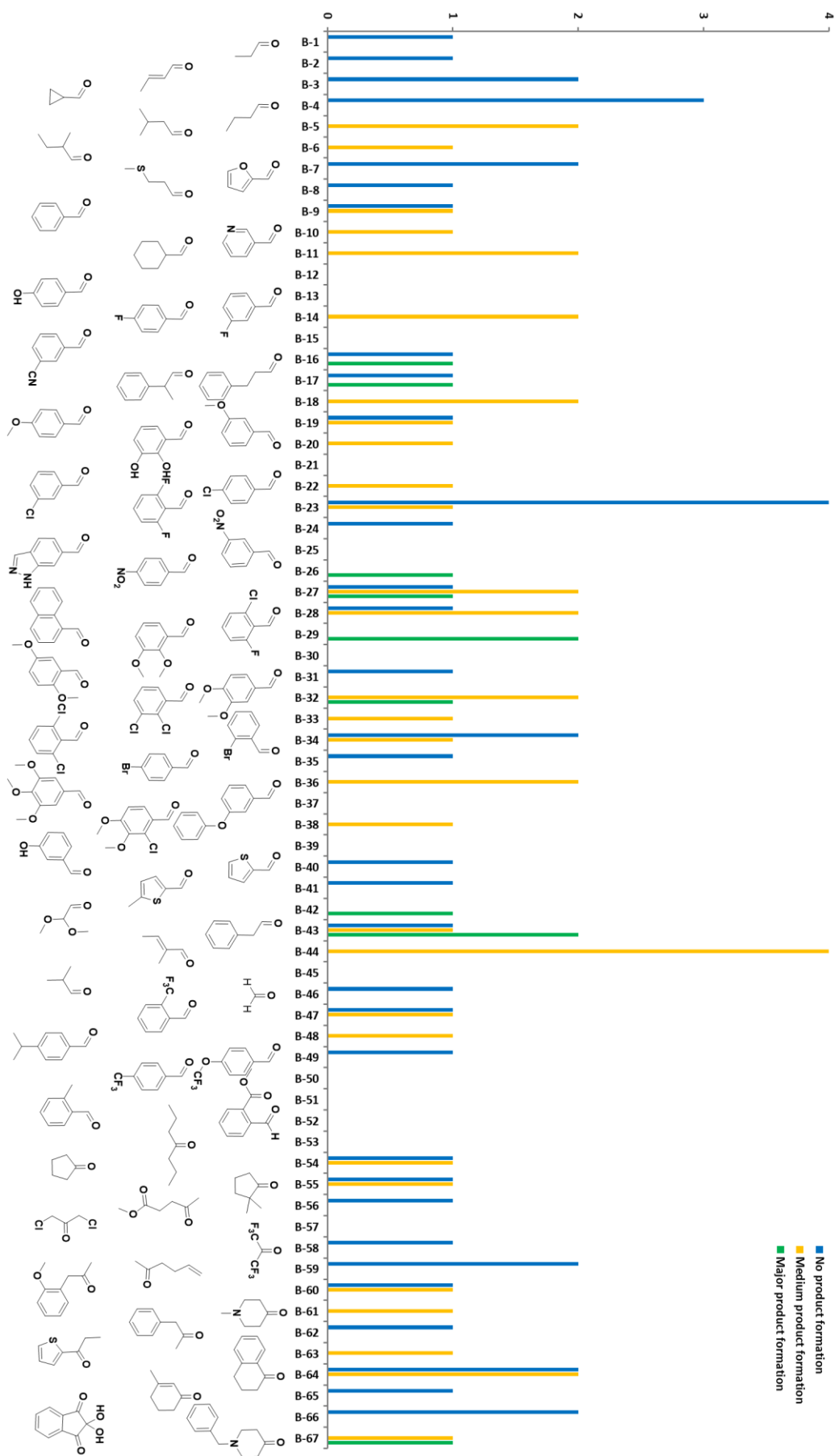
3. Statistical reaction analysis



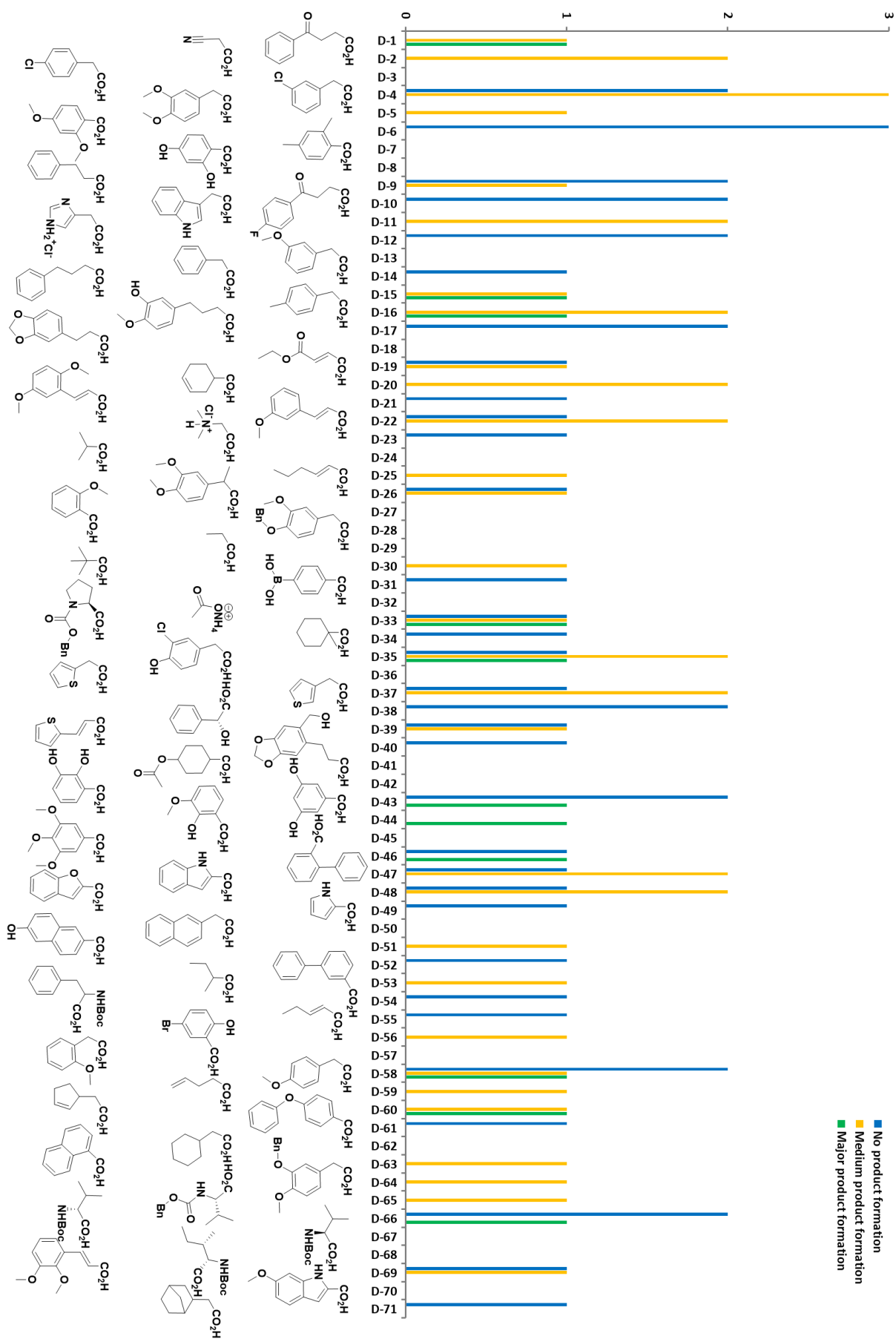
Scheme S1. Performance of aldehydes in GBB-3CR in destination plate I.



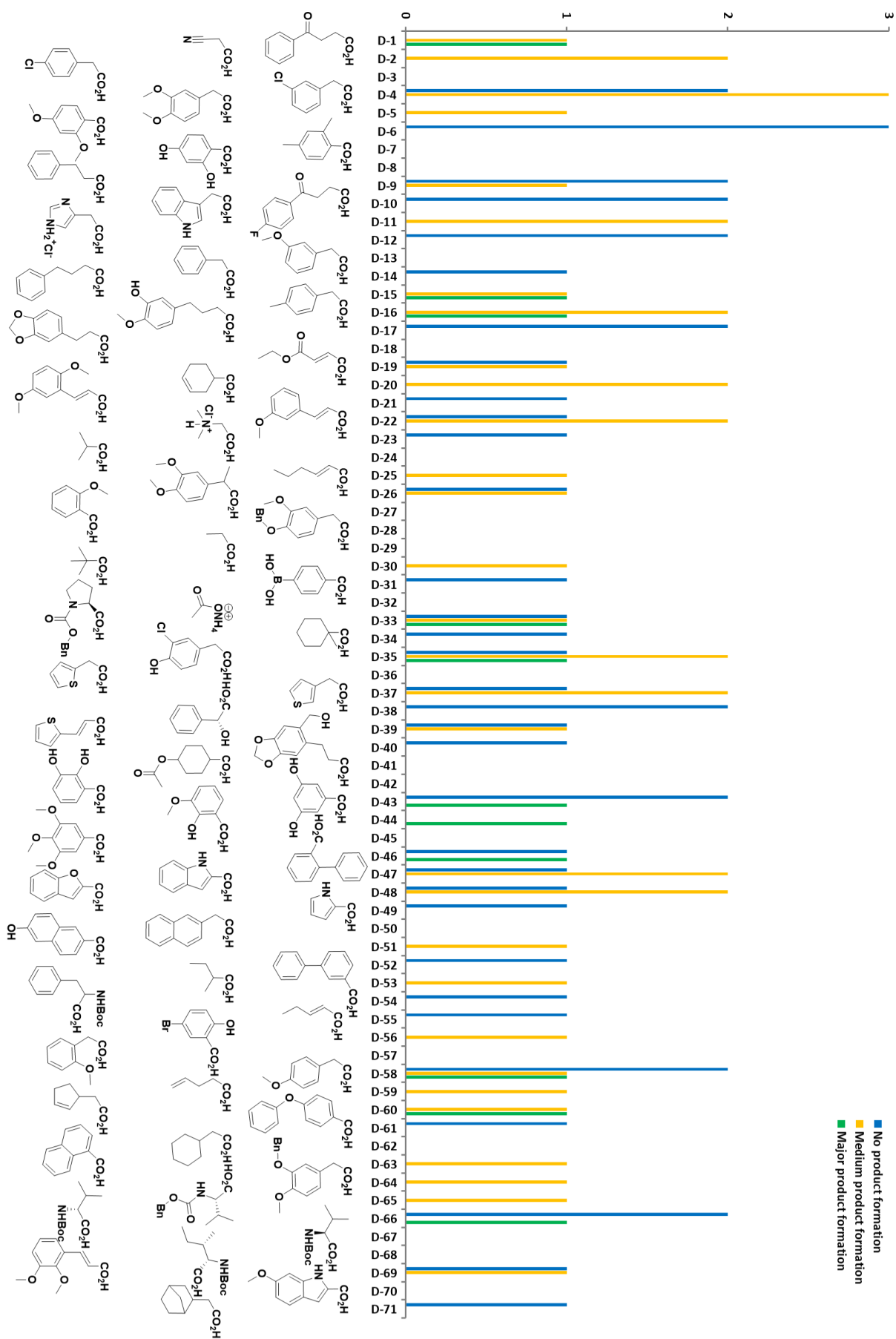
Scheme S2. Performance of isocyanides in GBB-3CR in destination plate I.



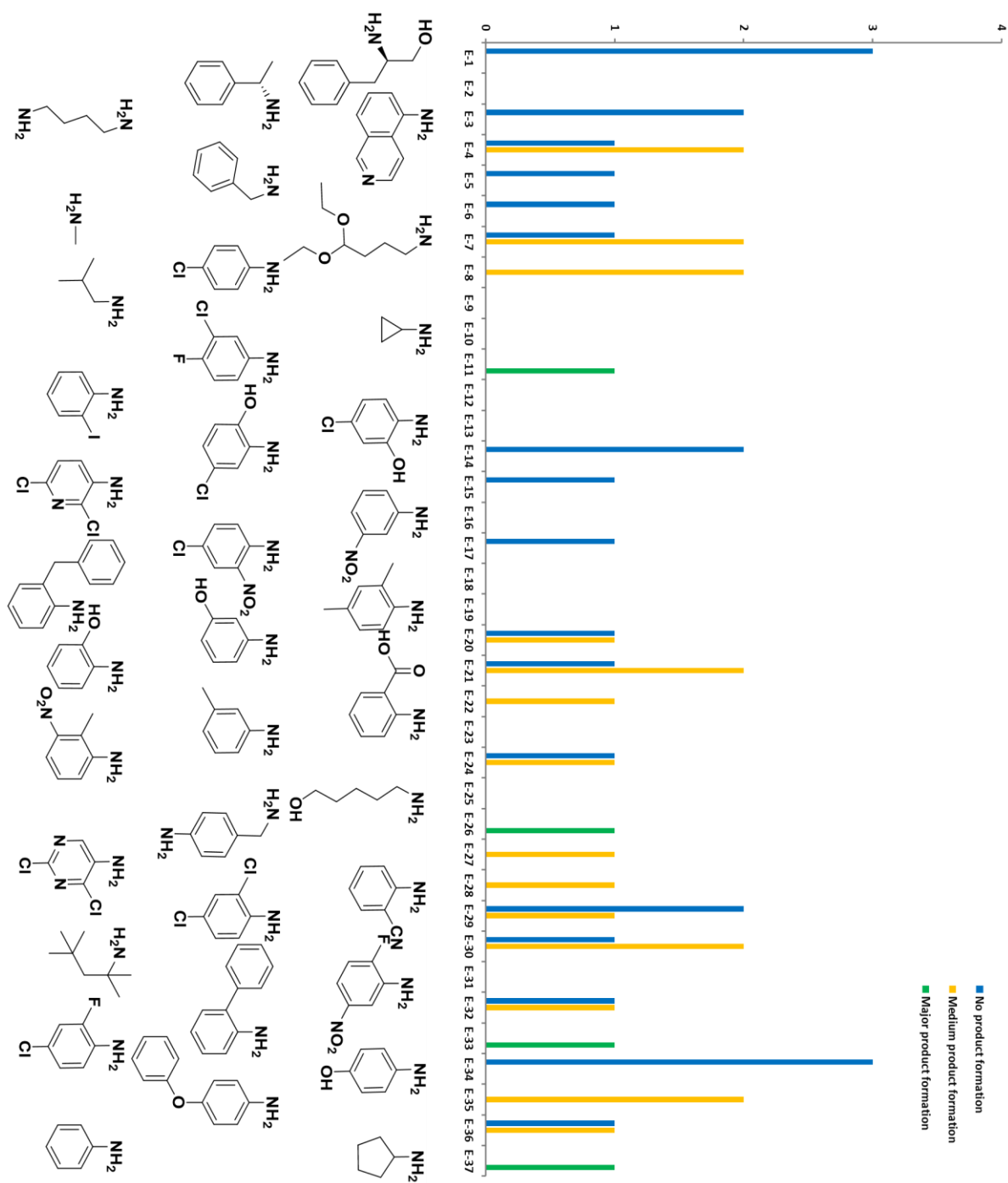
Scheme S3. Performance of oxo components in P-3CR in destination plate I.



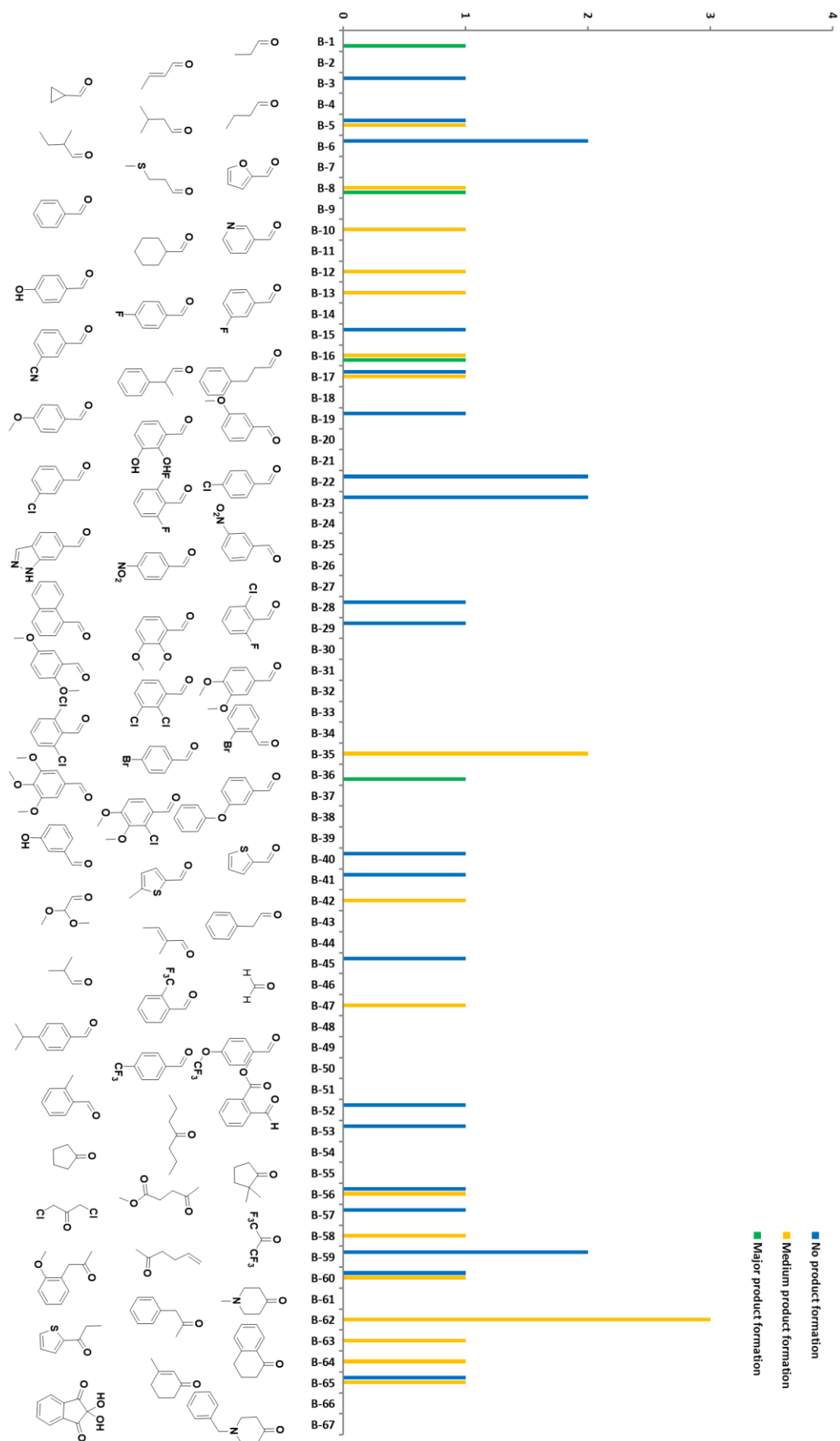
Scheme S4. Performance of carboxylic acids in P-3CR in destination plate I.



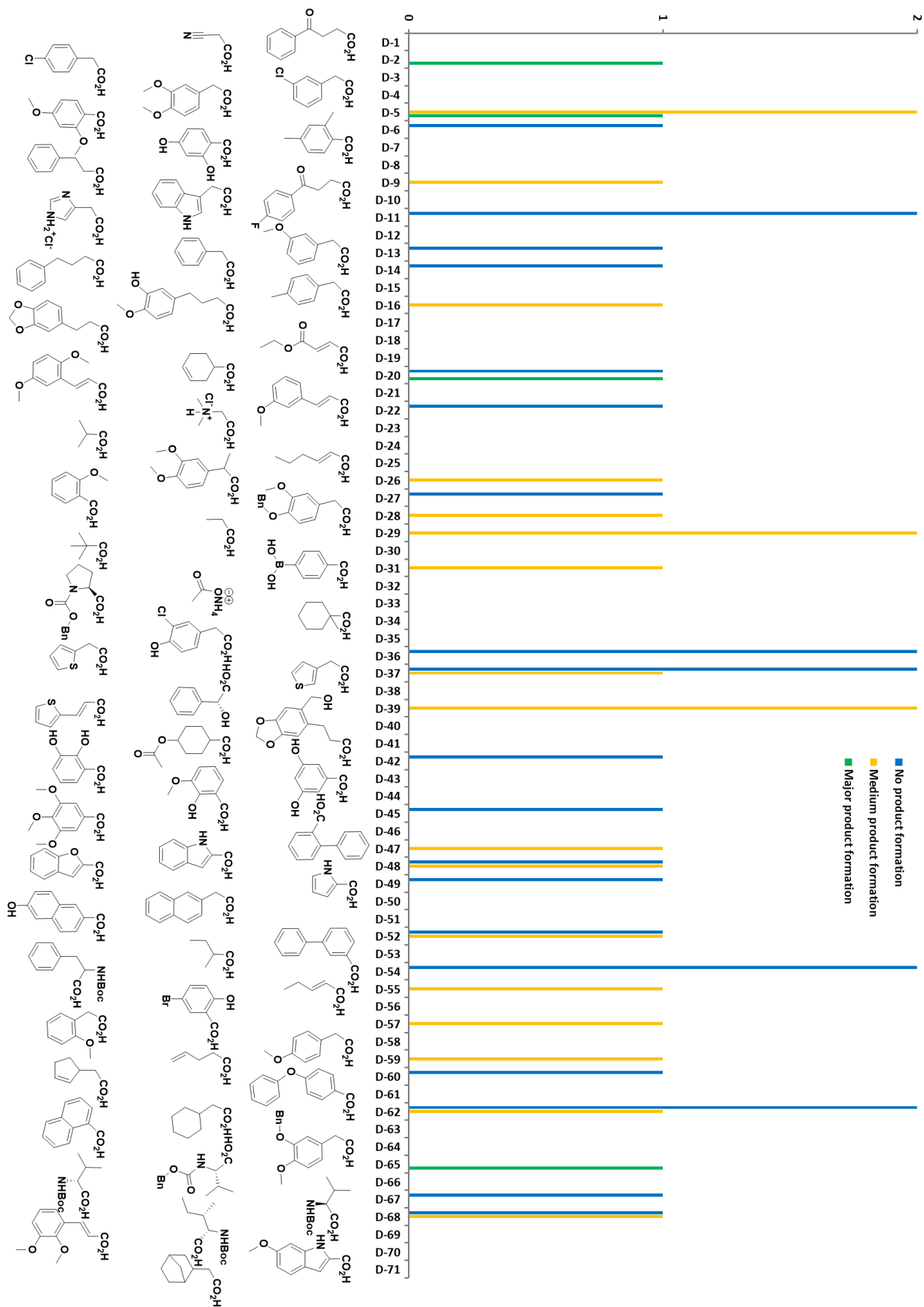
Scheme S5. Performance of isocyanides in P-3CR in destination plate I.



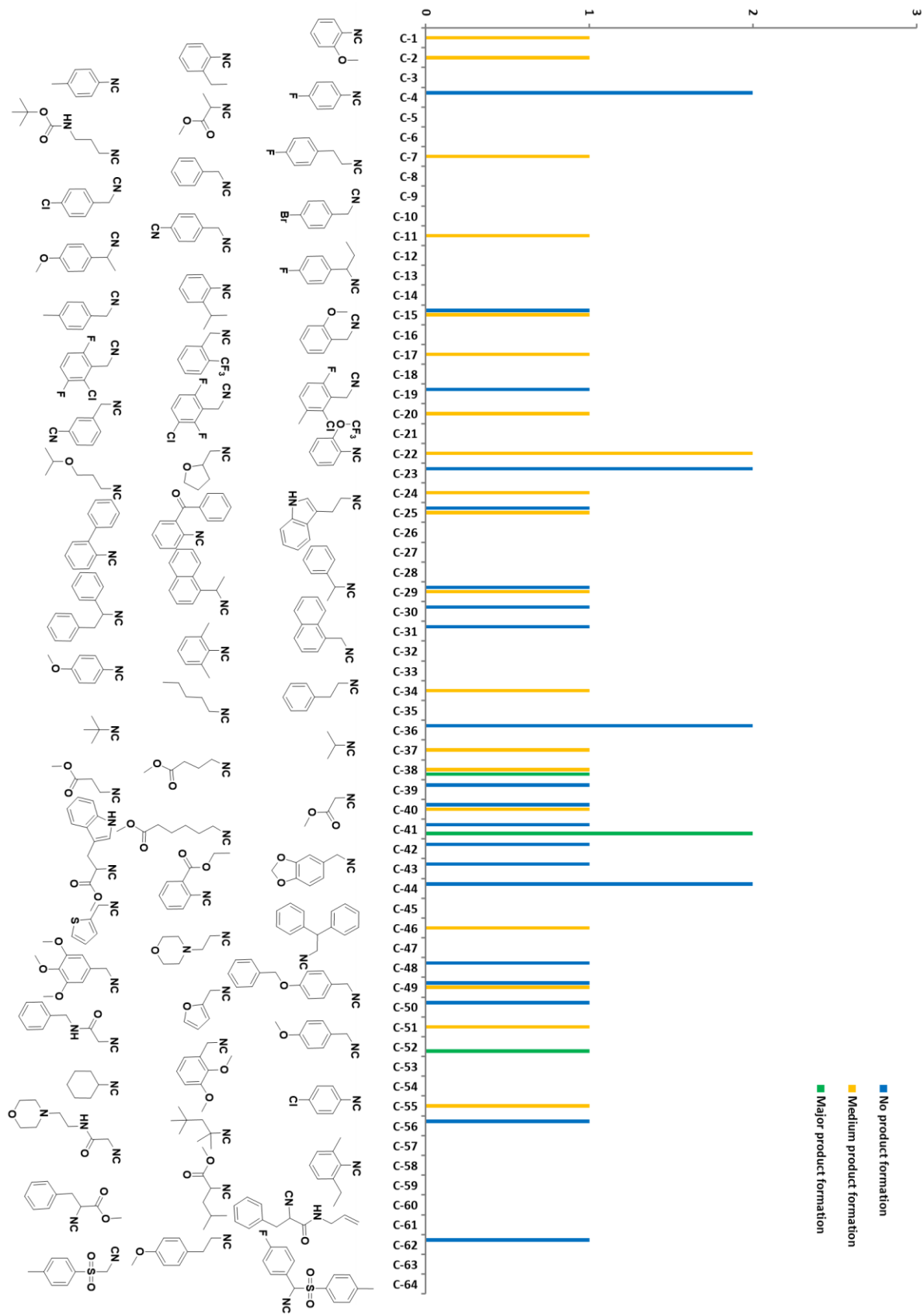
Scheme S6. Performance of amines in U-4CR in destination plate I, wells I1-J24.



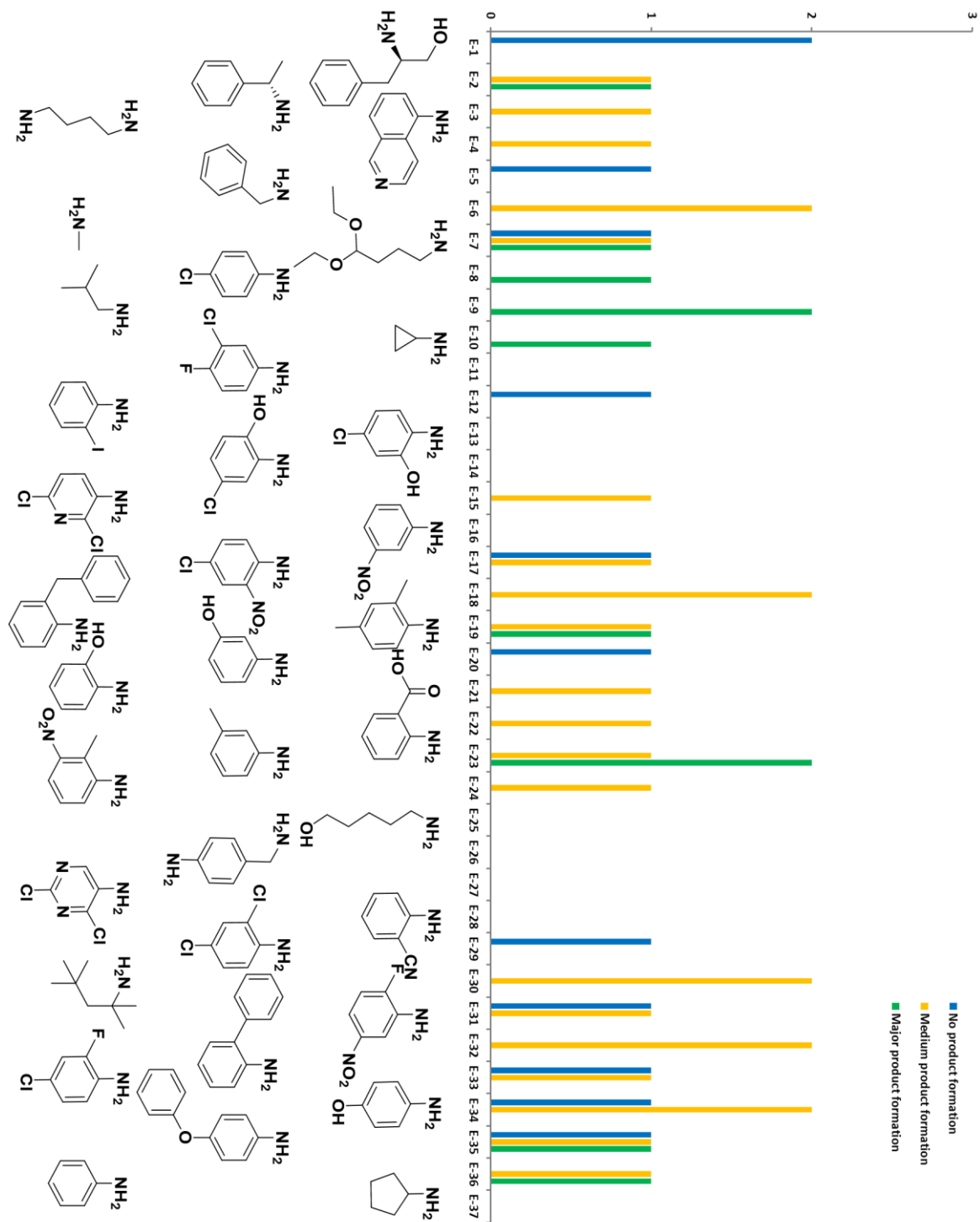
Scheme S7. Performance of oxo components in U-4CR in destination plate I, wells I1-J24.



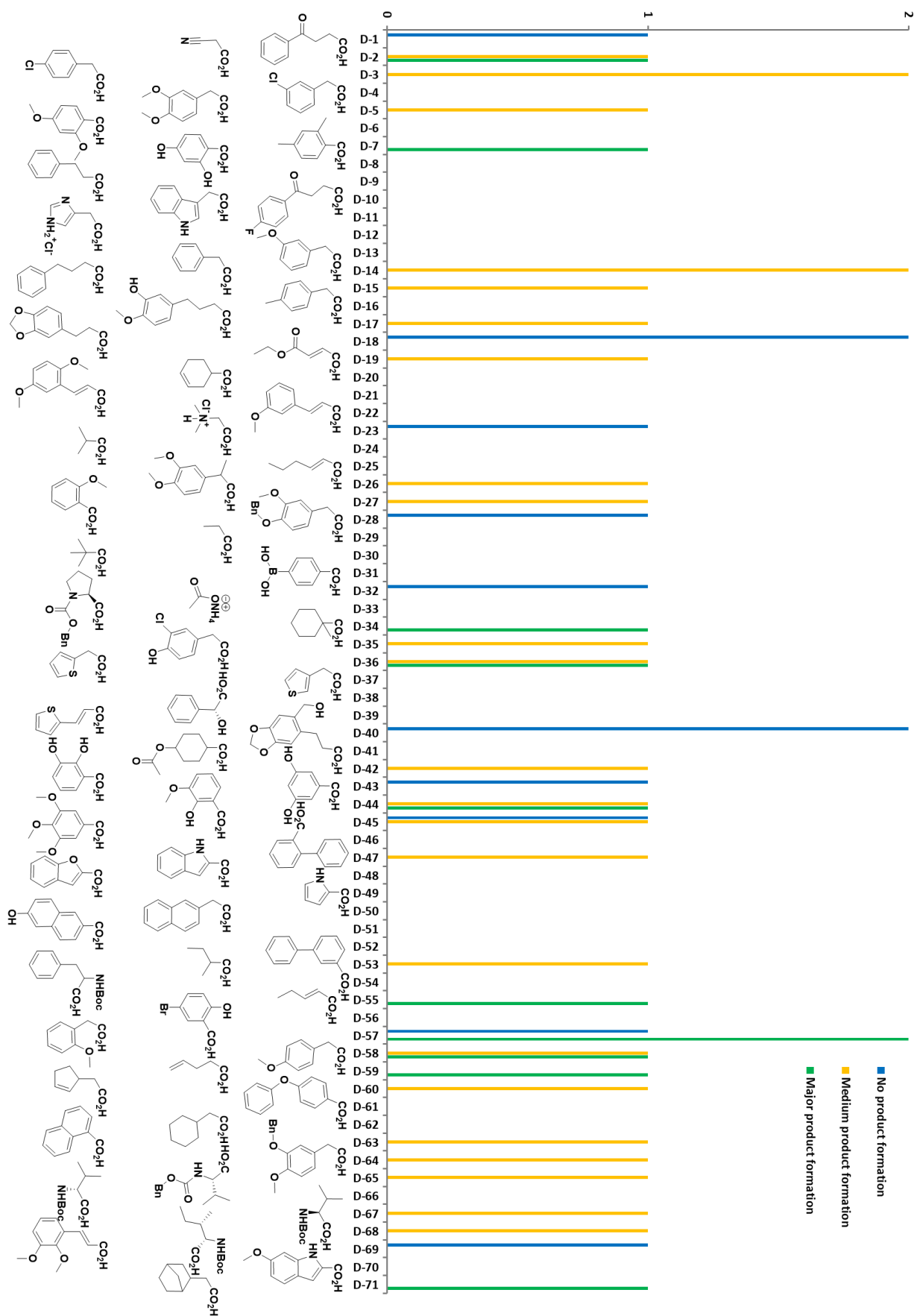
Scheme S8. Performance of carboxylic acids in U-4CR in destination plate I, wells I1-J24.



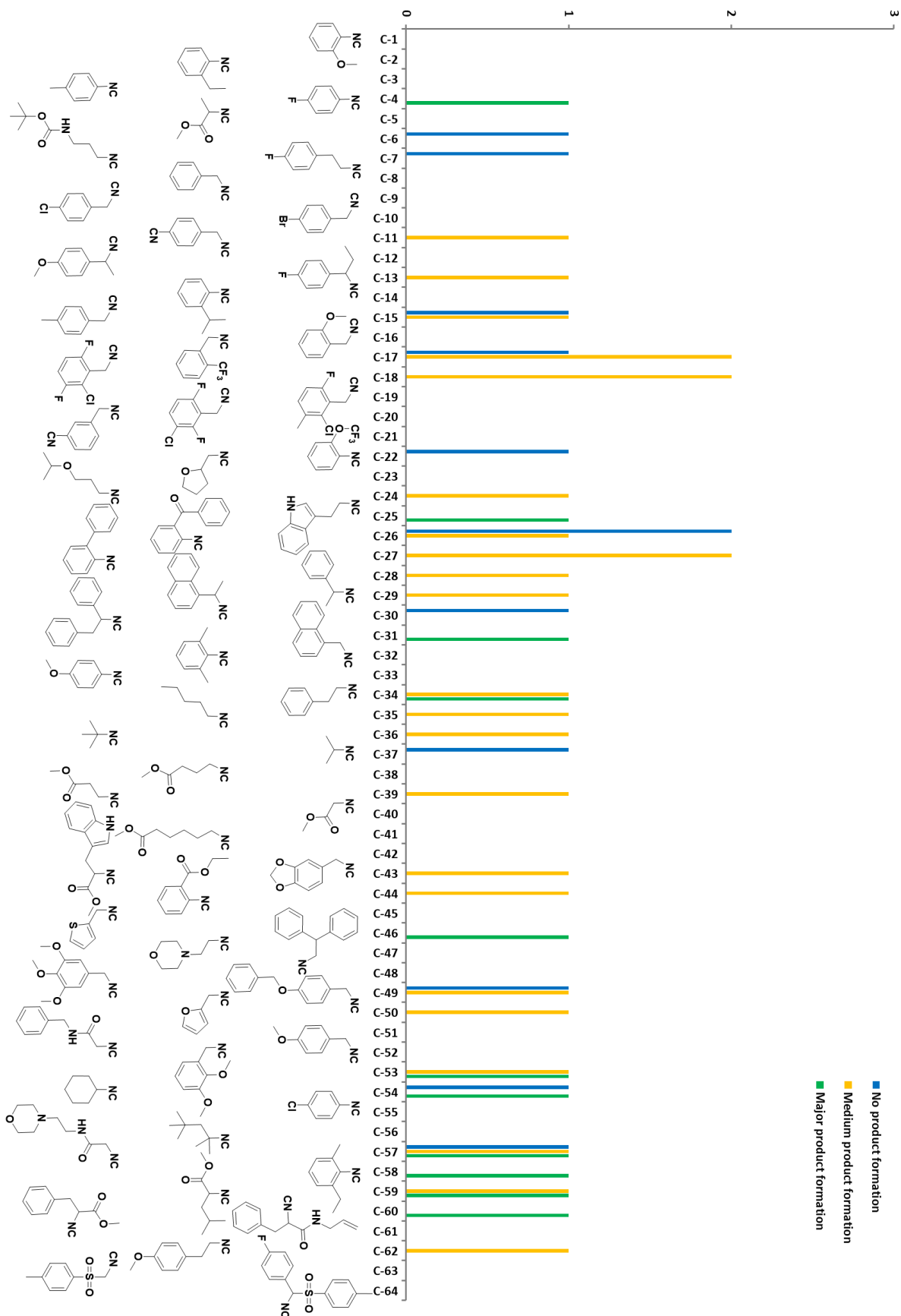
Scheme S9. Performance of isocyanides in U-4CR in destination plate I, wells I1-J24.



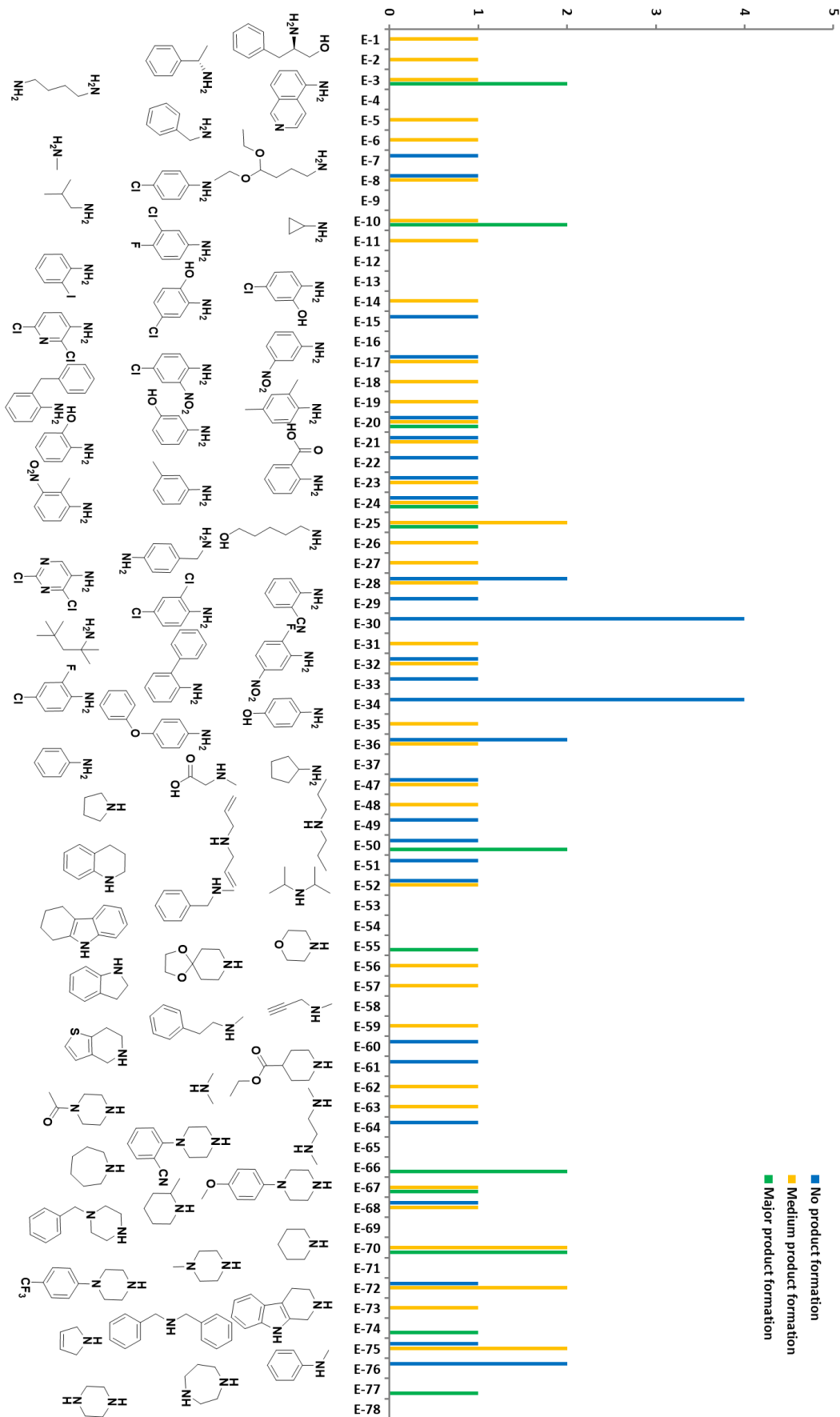
Scheme S10. Performance of amines in U-4CR with formaldehyde in destination plate I, wells K1-L24.



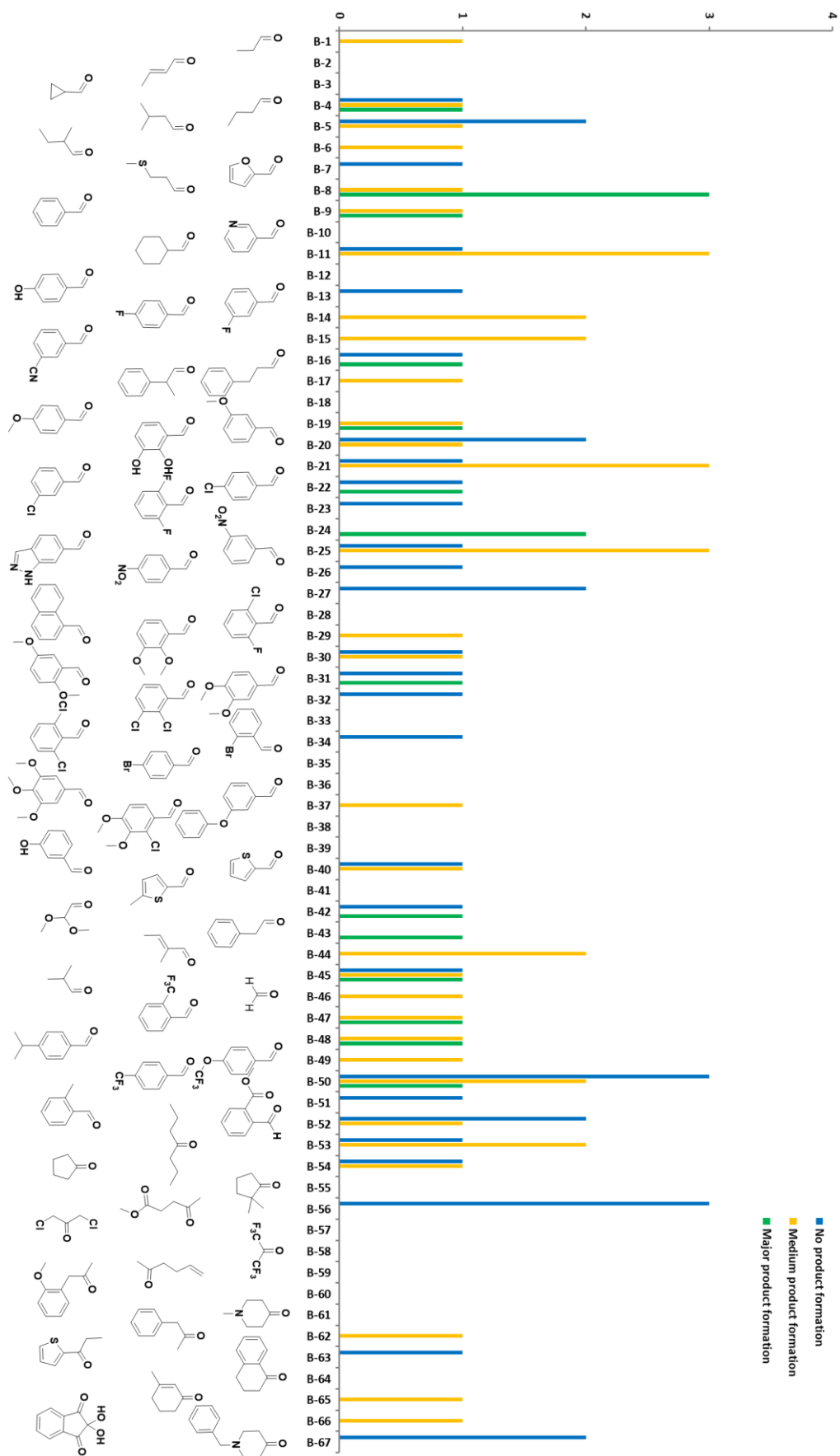
Scheme S11. Performance of carboxylic acids in U-4CR with formaldehyde in destination plate I, wells K1-L24.



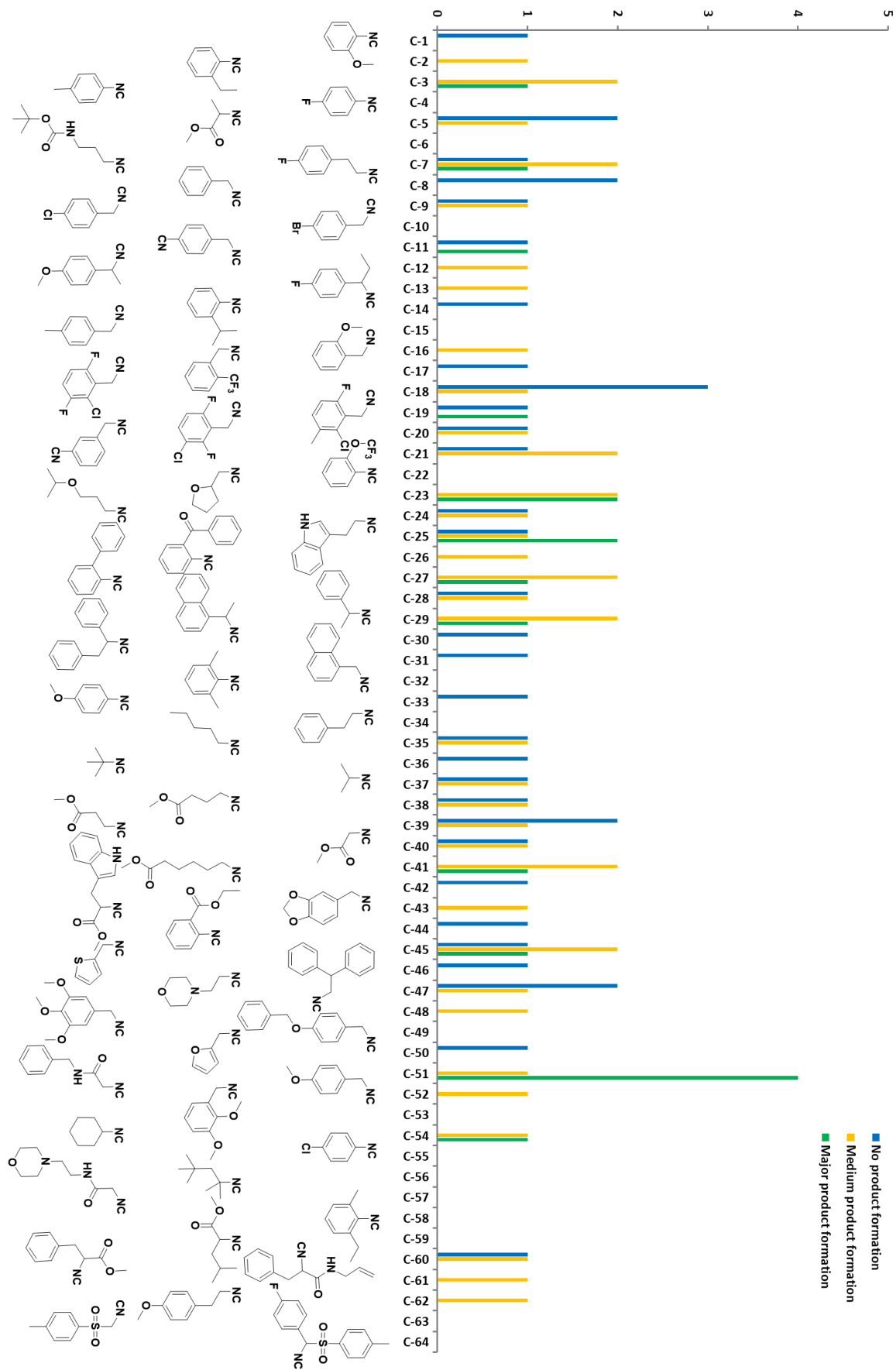
Scheme S12. Performance of isocyanides in U-4CR with formaldehyde in destination plate I, wells K1-L24.



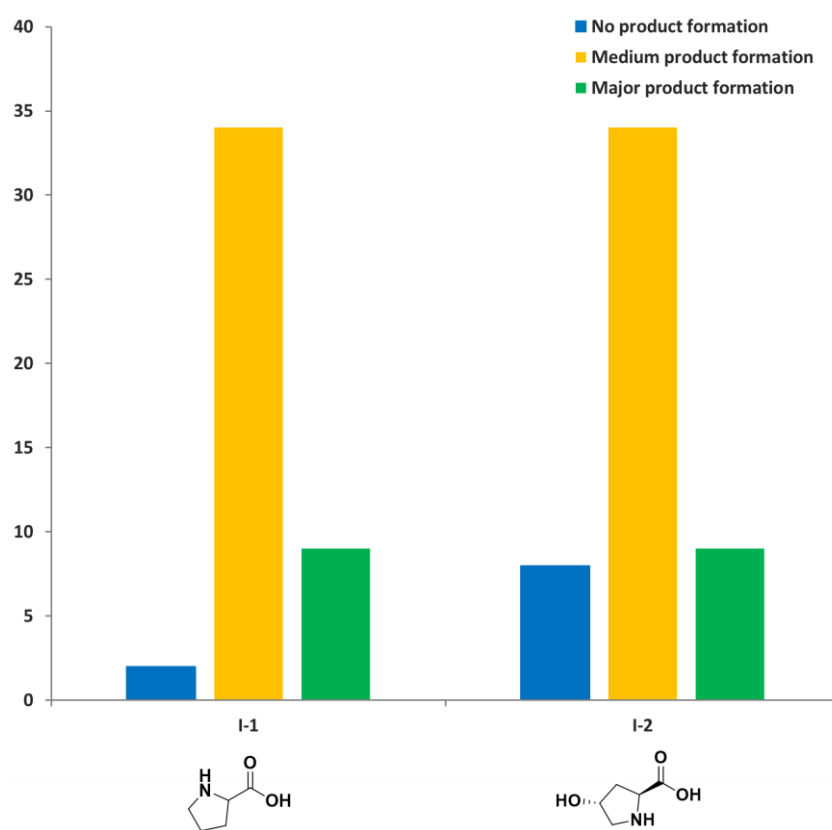
Scheme S13. Performance of amines in UT-4CR in destination plate I.



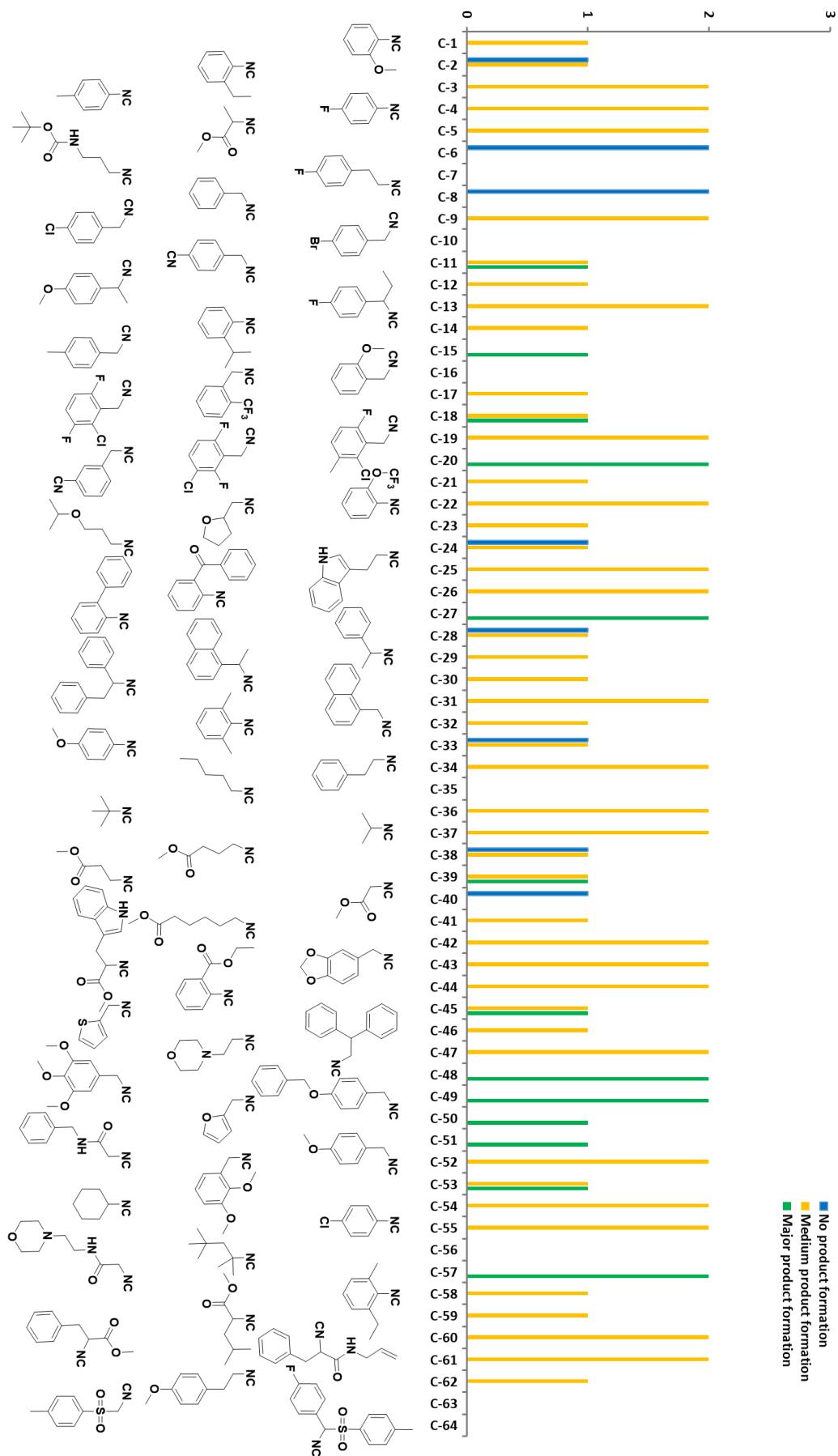
Scheme S14. Performance of oxo components in UT-4CR in destination plate I.



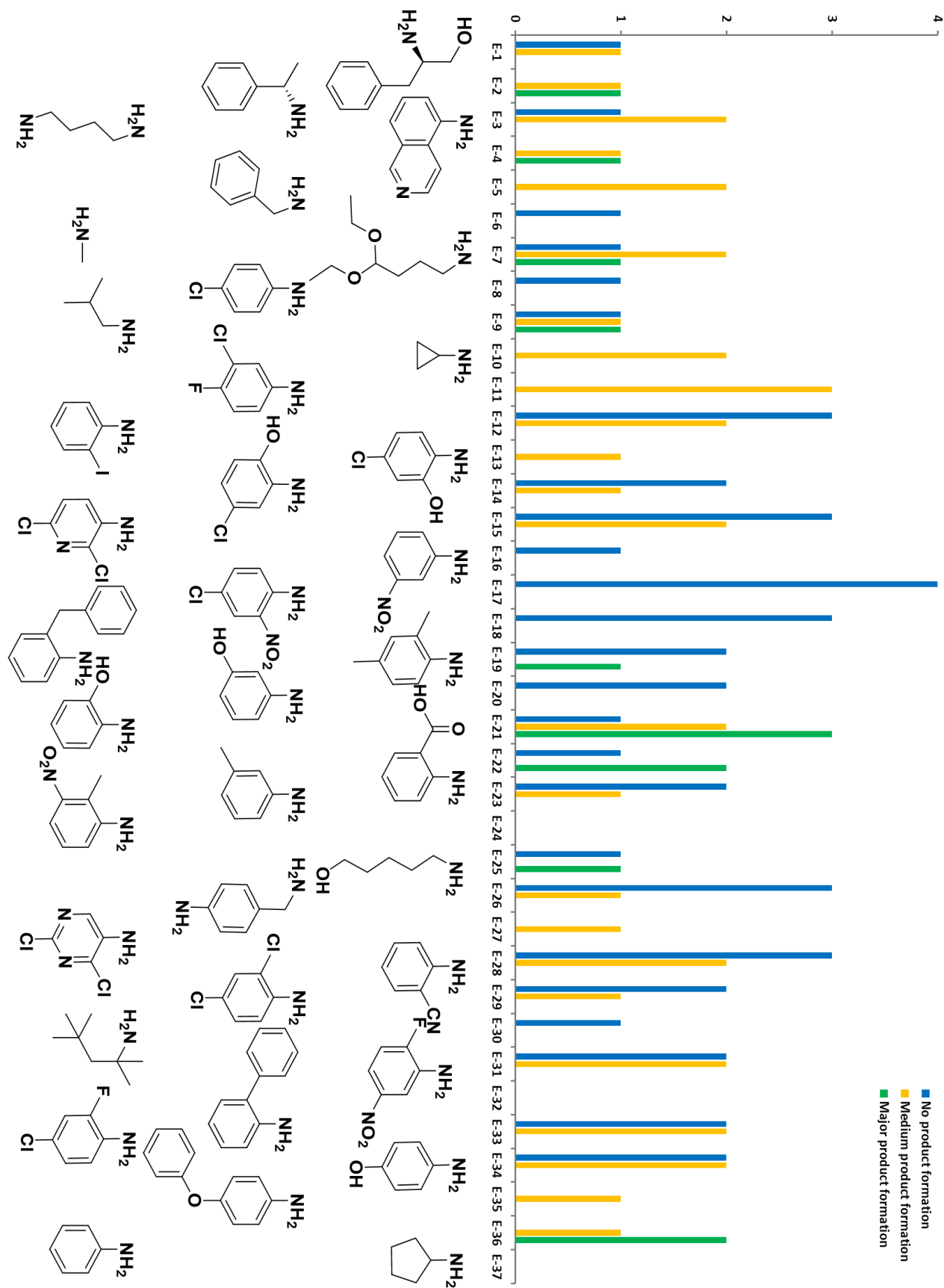
Scheme S15. Performance of isocyanides in UT-4CR in destination plate I.



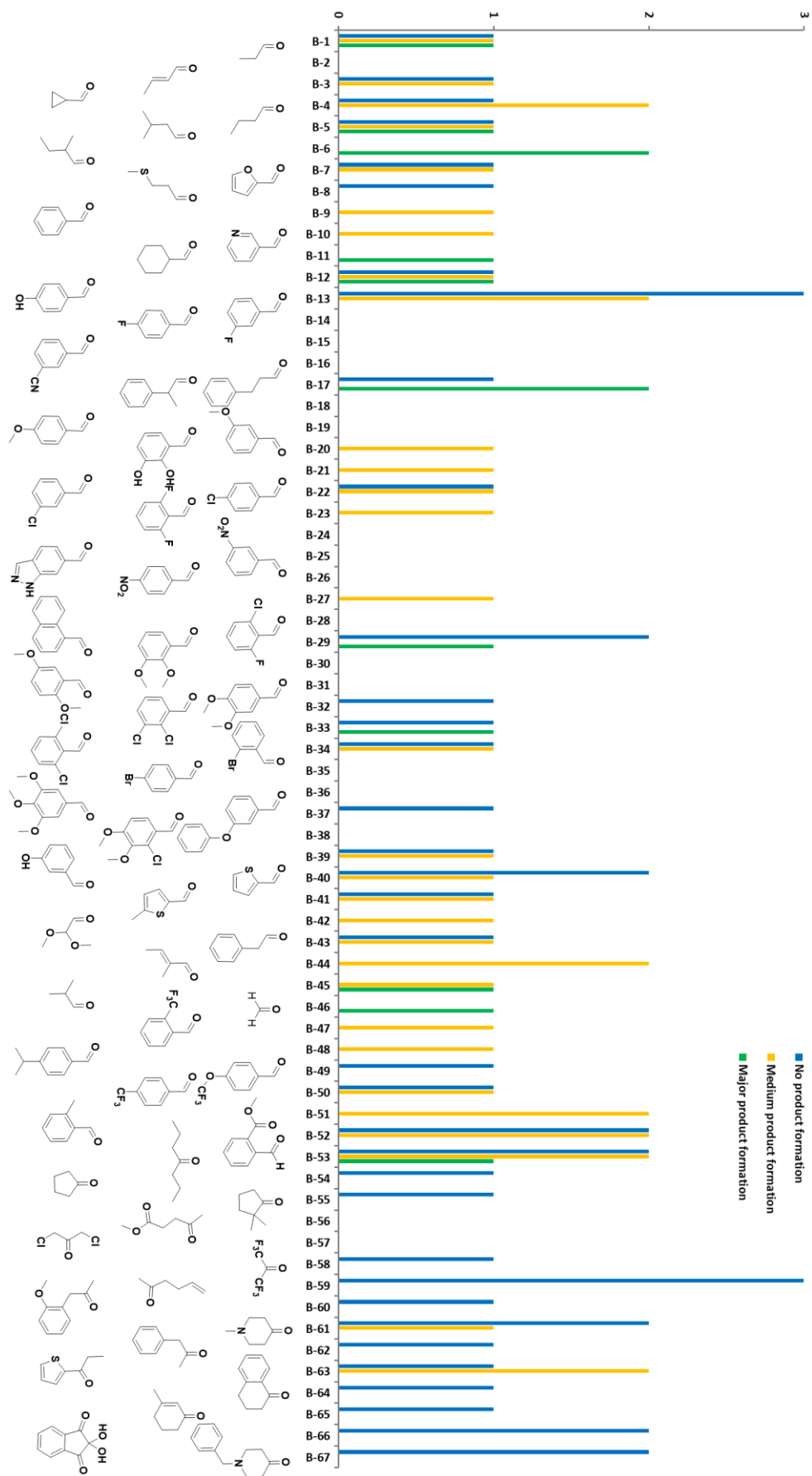
Scheme S16. Performance of prolines in U-5C-3CR in destination plate II.



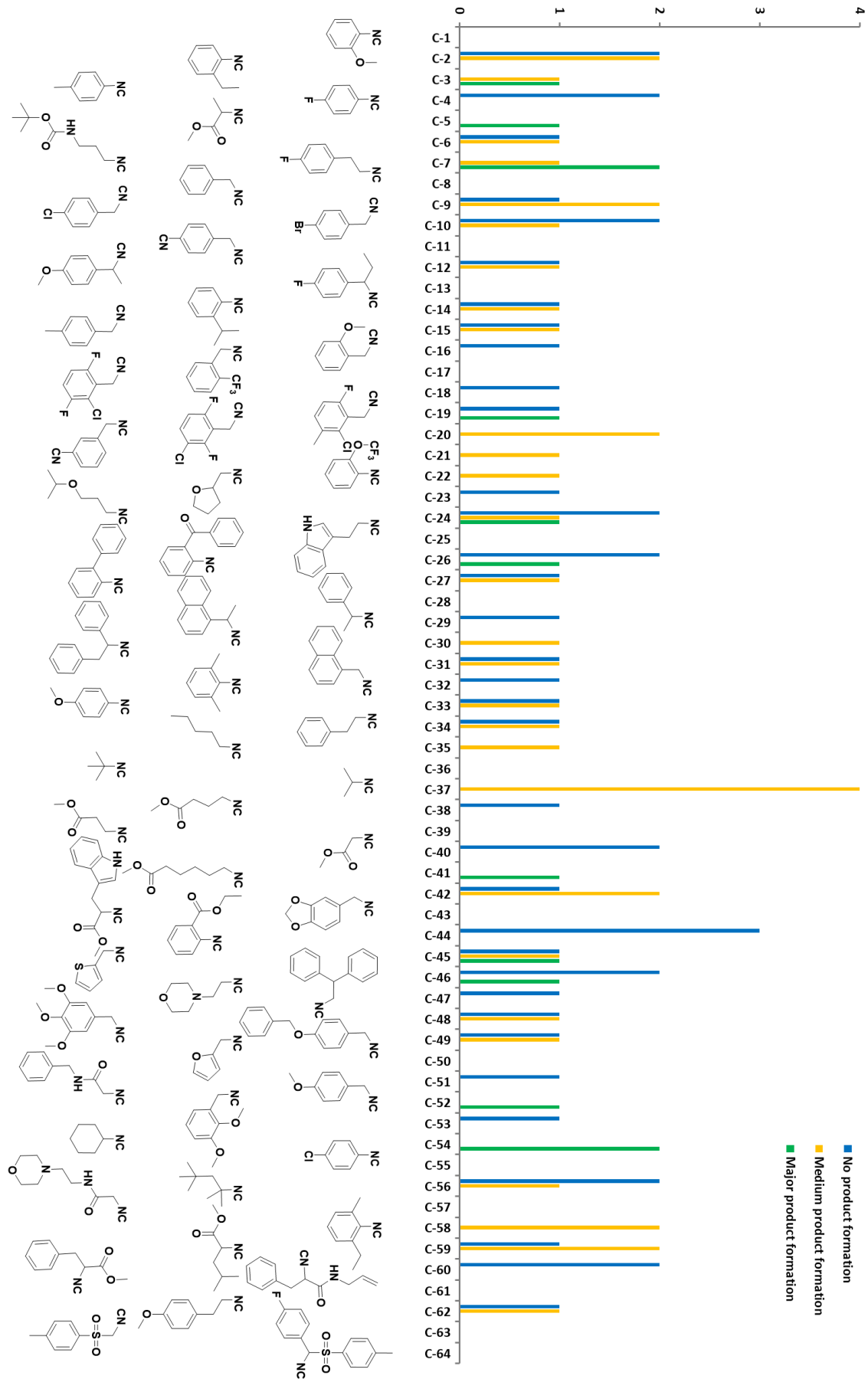
Scheme S17. Performance of isocyanides in U-5C-3CR with prolines in destination plate II.



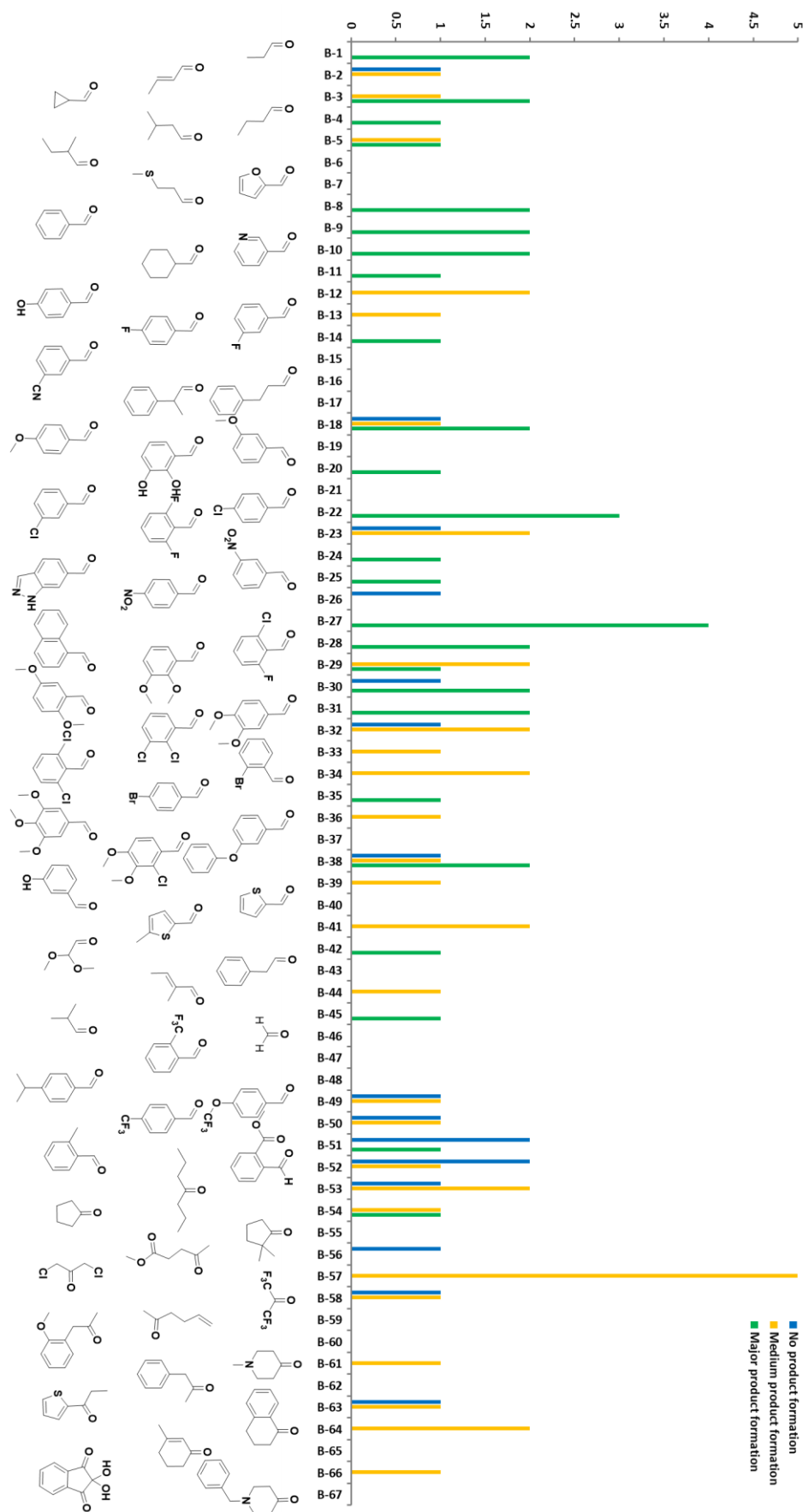
Scheme S18. Performance of primary amines in UH-4CR in destination plate II.



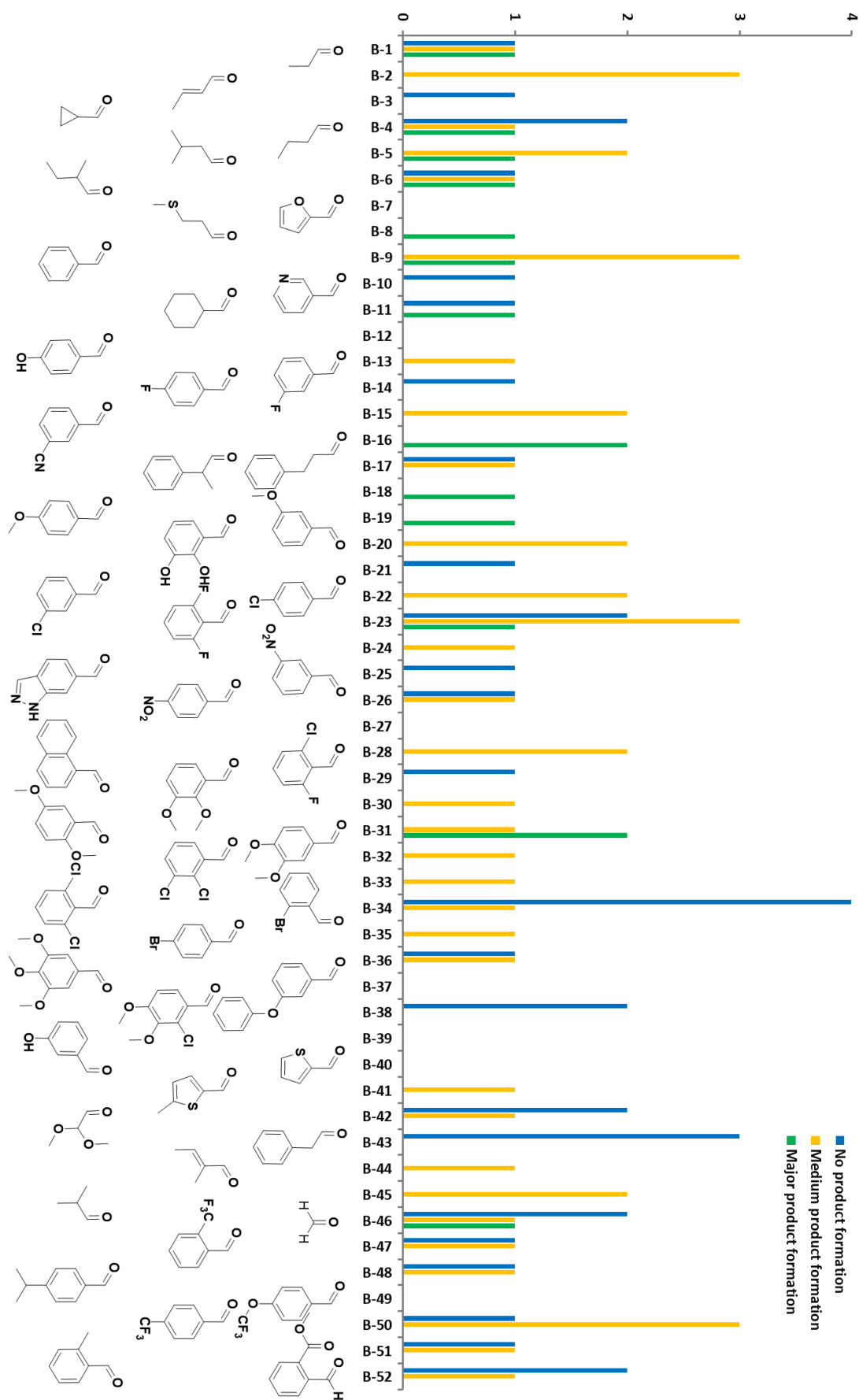
Scheme S19. Performance of oxo components in UH-4CR in destination plate II.



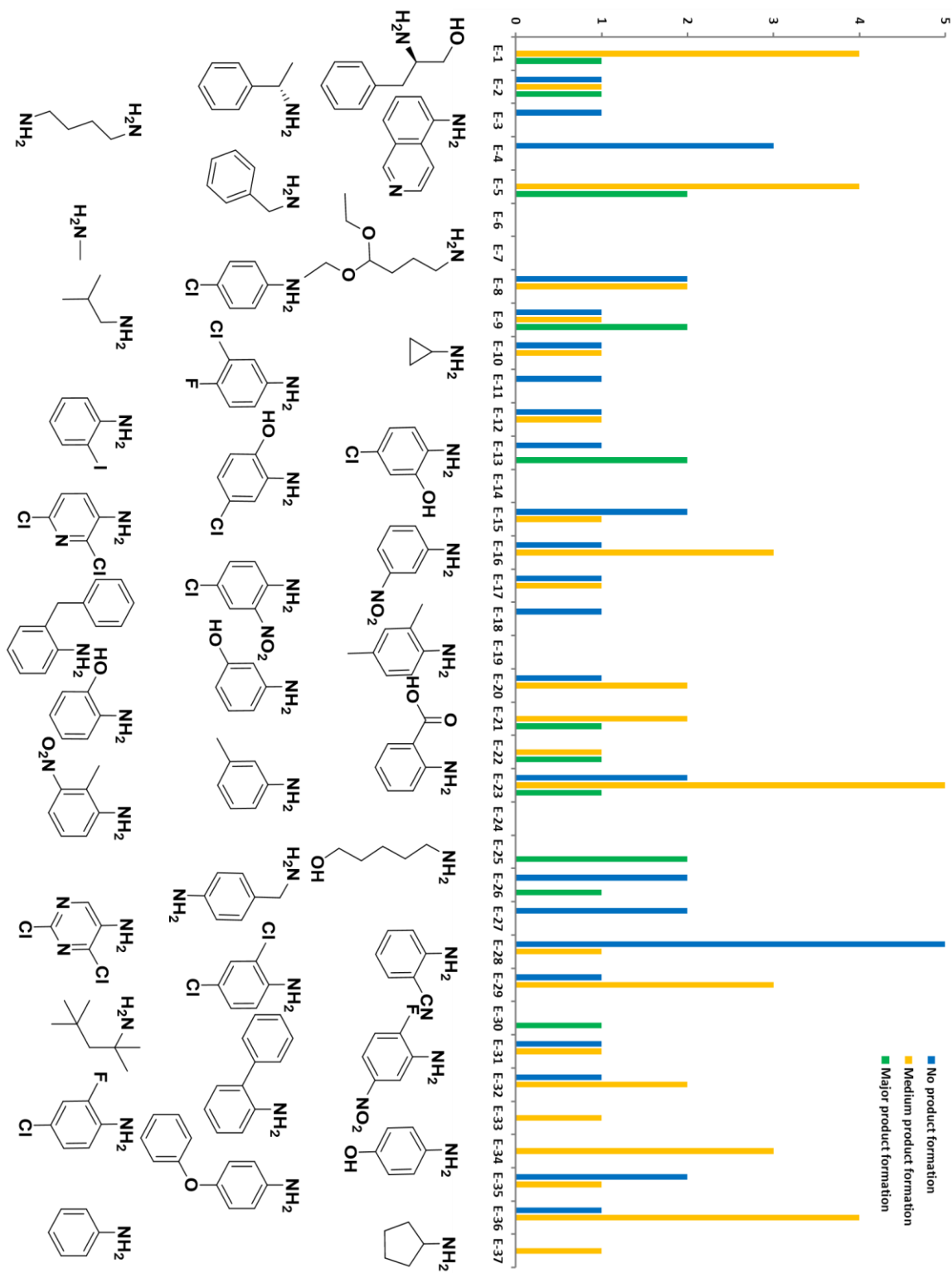
Scheme S20. Performance of isocyanides in UH-4CR in destination plate II.



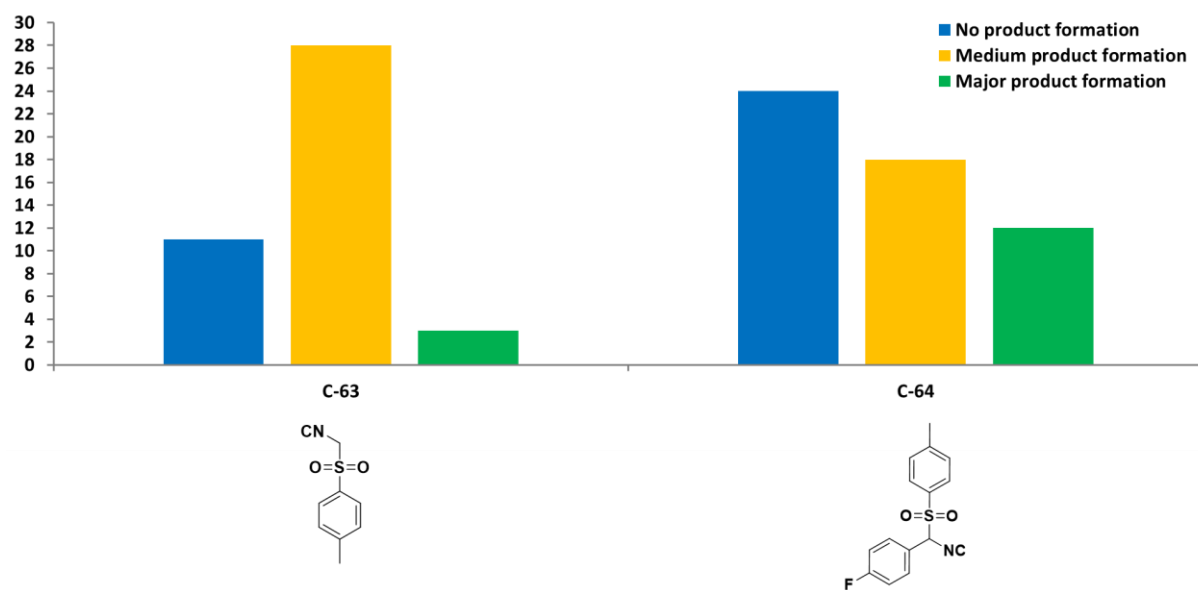
Scheme S21. Performance of oxo components in U-5C-3CR with α -amino acids with nucleophilic side chains in destination plate II.



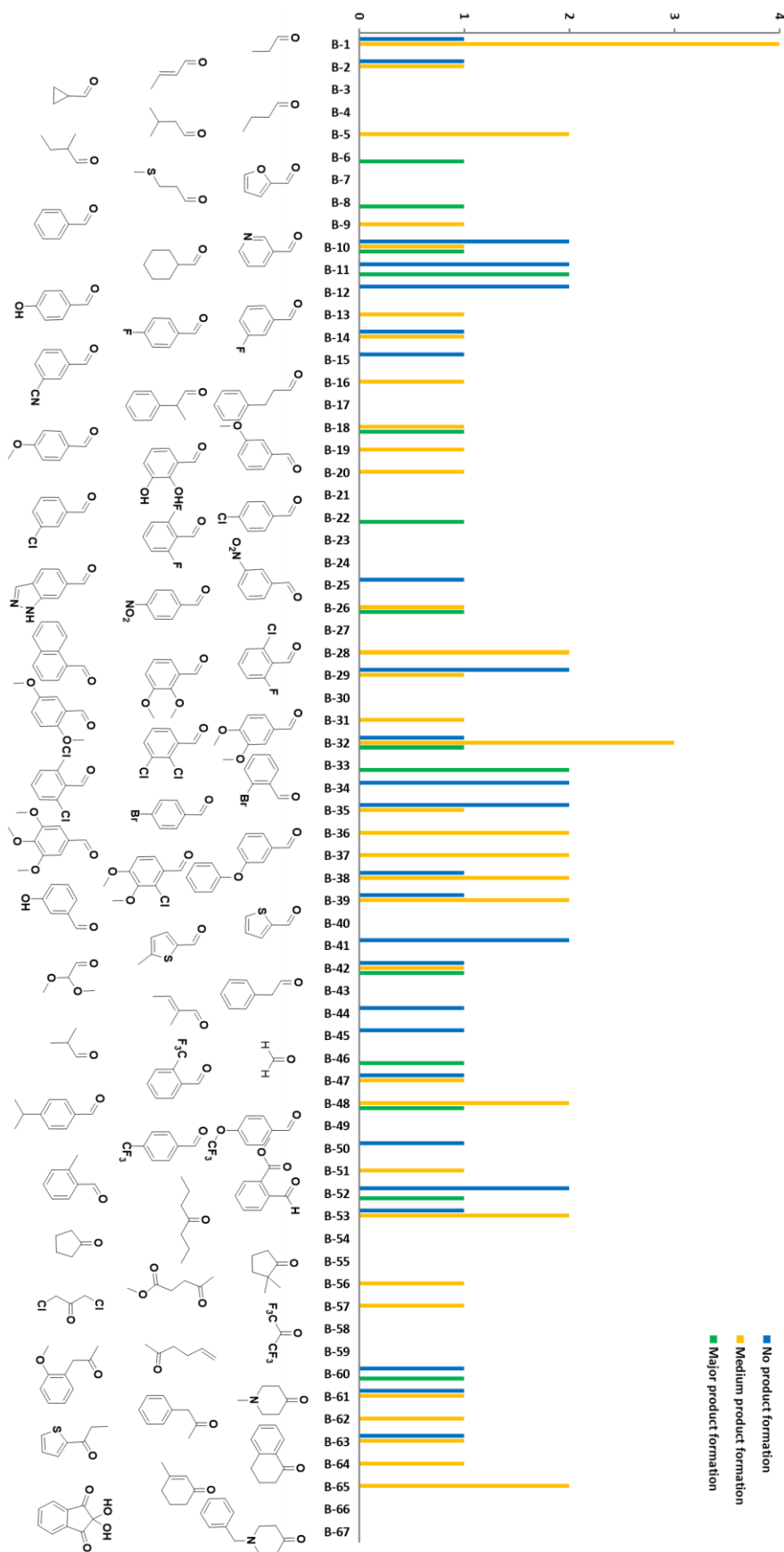
Scheme S22. Performance of aldehydes in vL-3CR in destination plate III.



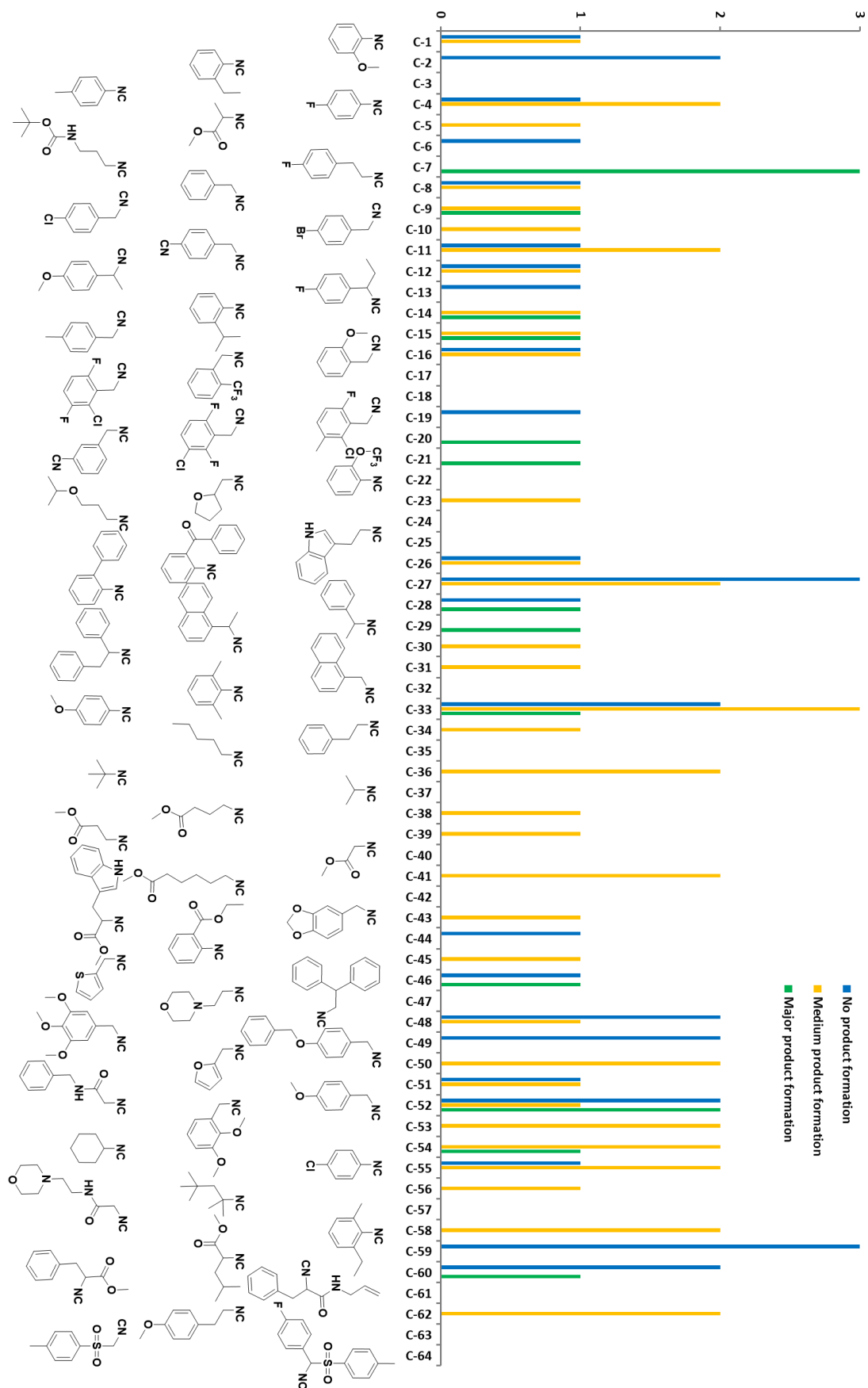
Scheme S23. Performance of amines in vL-3CR in destination plate III.



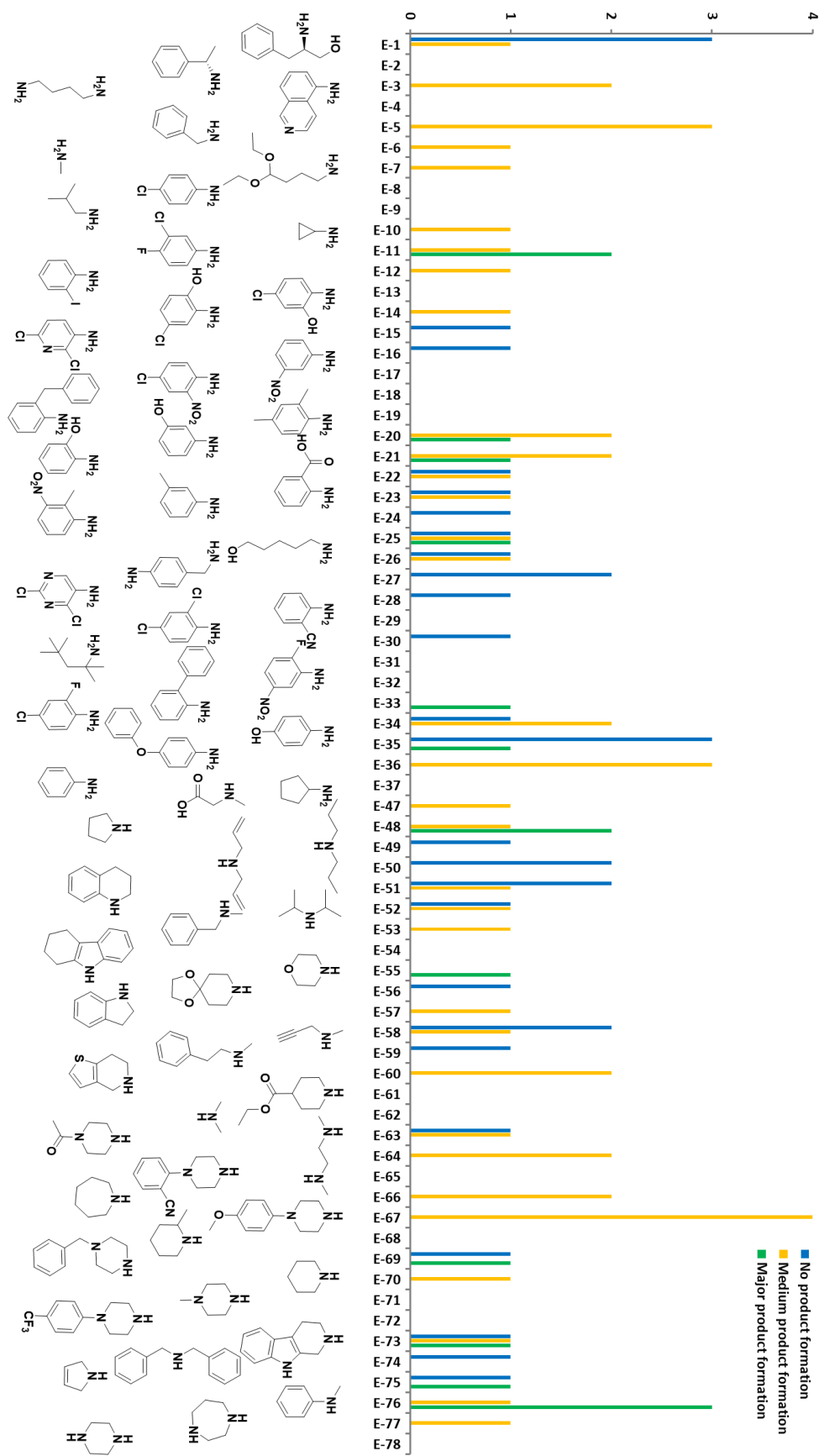
Scheme S24. Performance of tosmic isocyanides in vL-3CR in destination plate III.



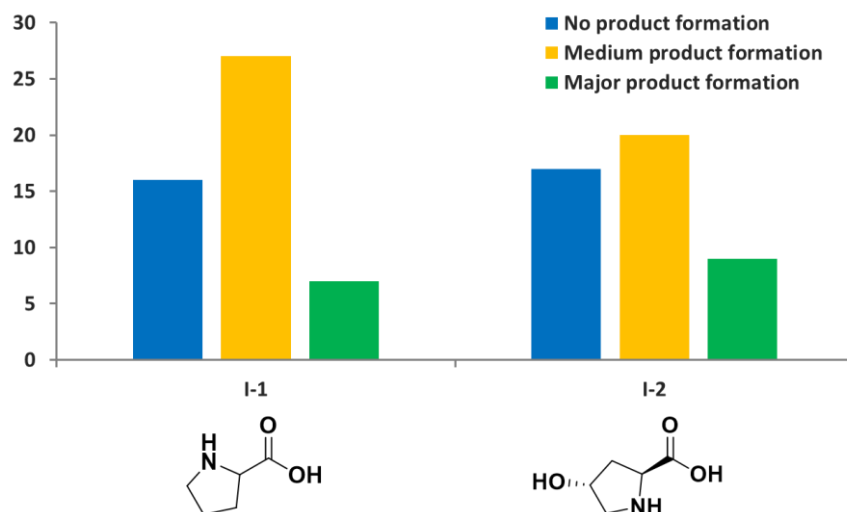
Scheme S25. Performance of oxo components in U-5C-4CR reaction with additional amine in destination plate IV.



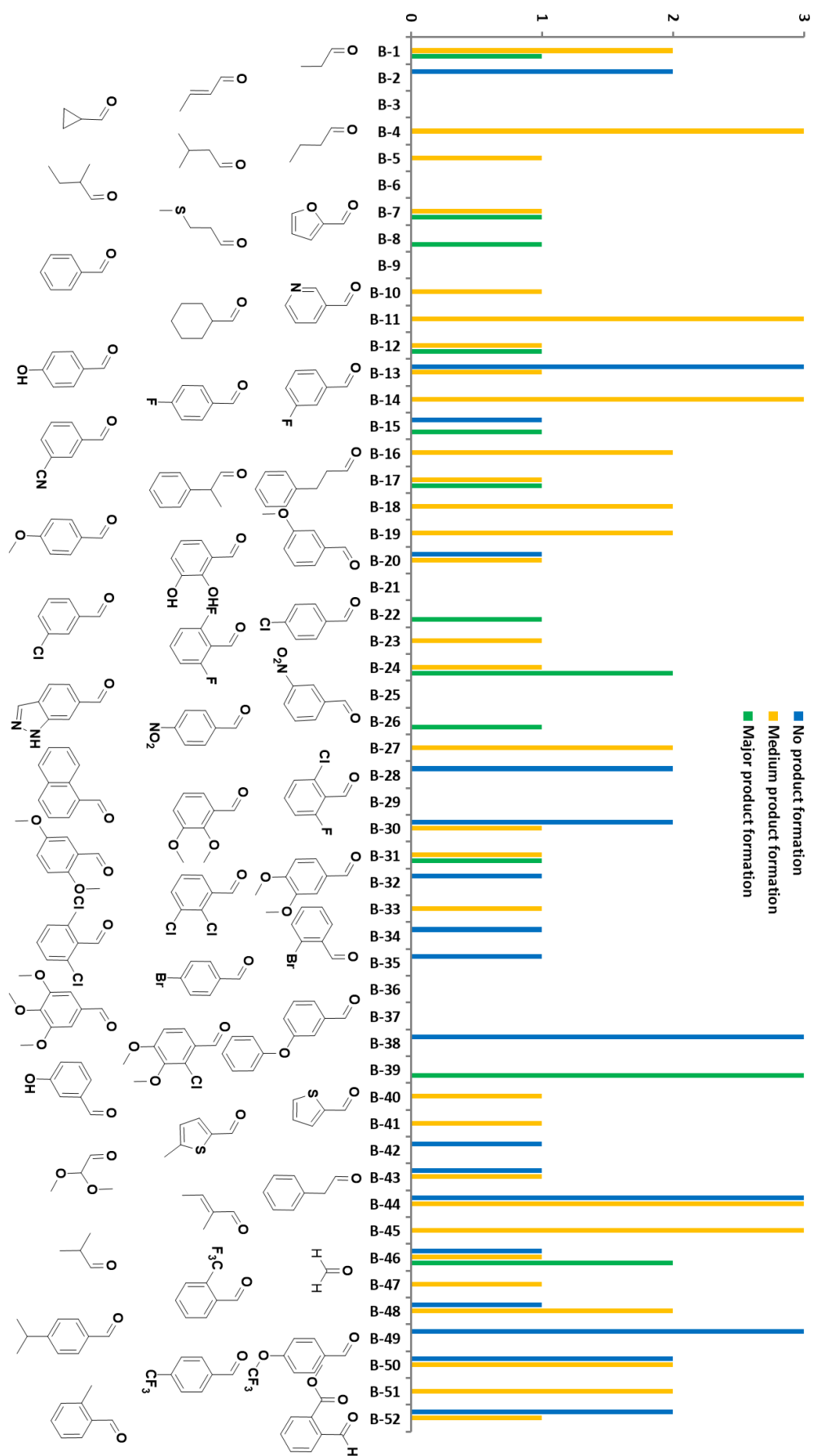
Scheme S26. Performance of isocyanides in U-5C-4CR reaction with additional amine in destination plate IV.



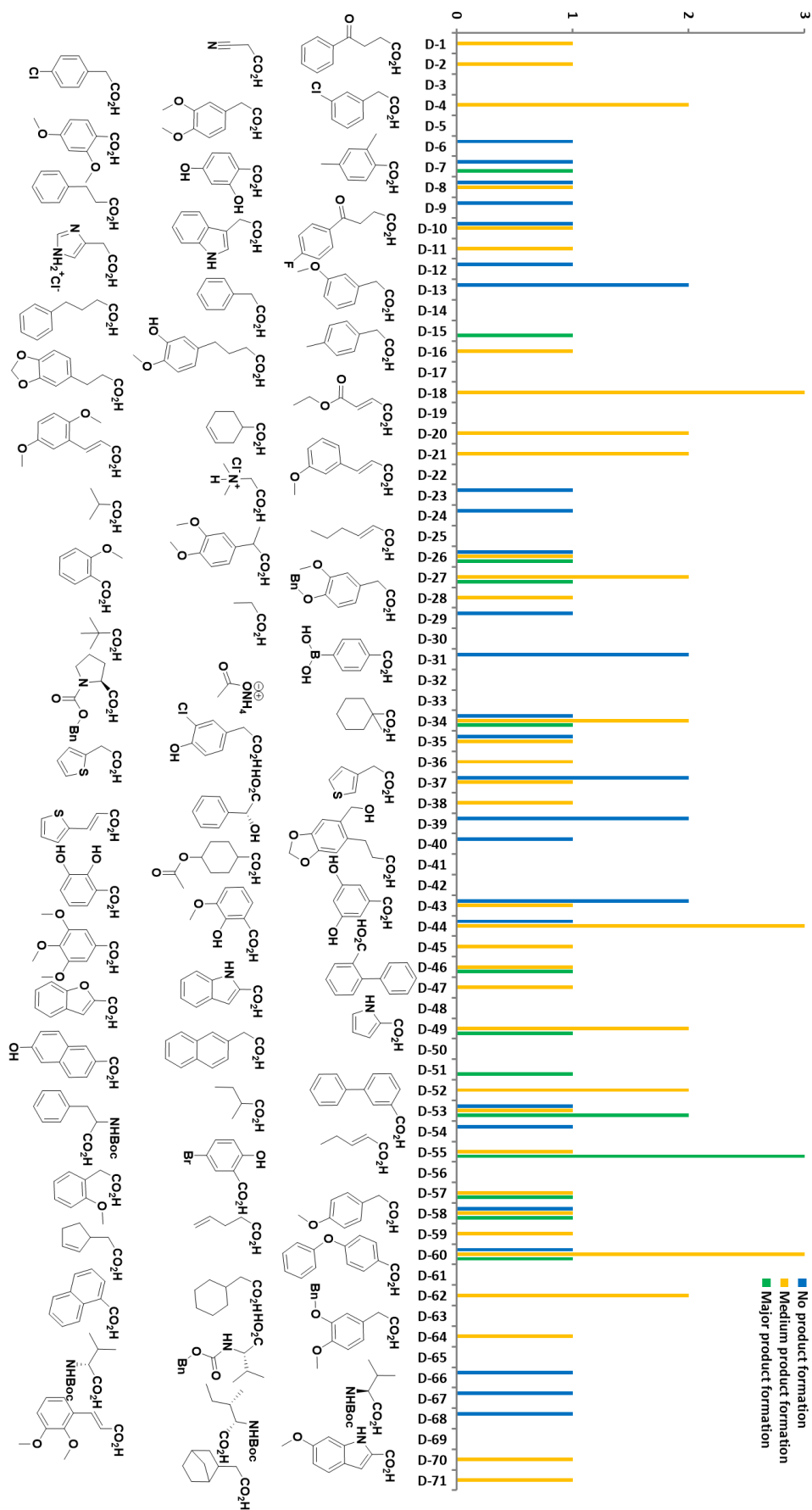
Scheme S27. Performance of amines in U-5C-4CR reaction with additional amine in destination plate IV.



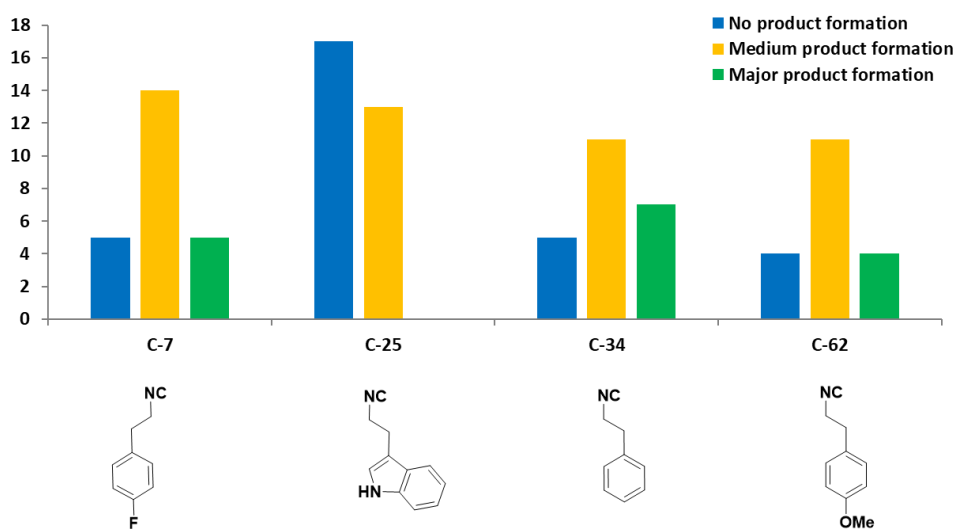
Scheme S28. Performance of prolines in U-5C-4CR reaction with additional amine in destination plate IV.



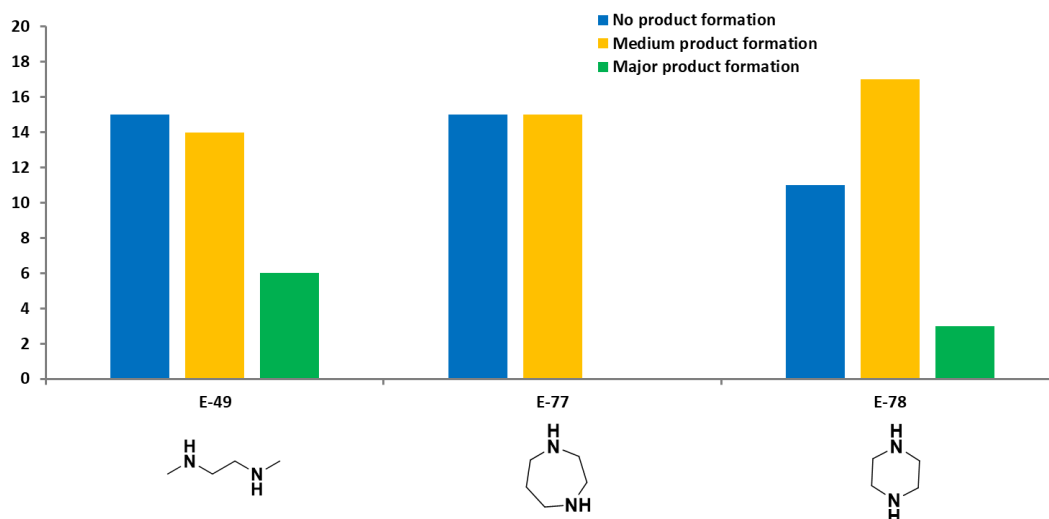
Scheme S29. Performance of aldehydes in UPS-4CR in destination plate IV.



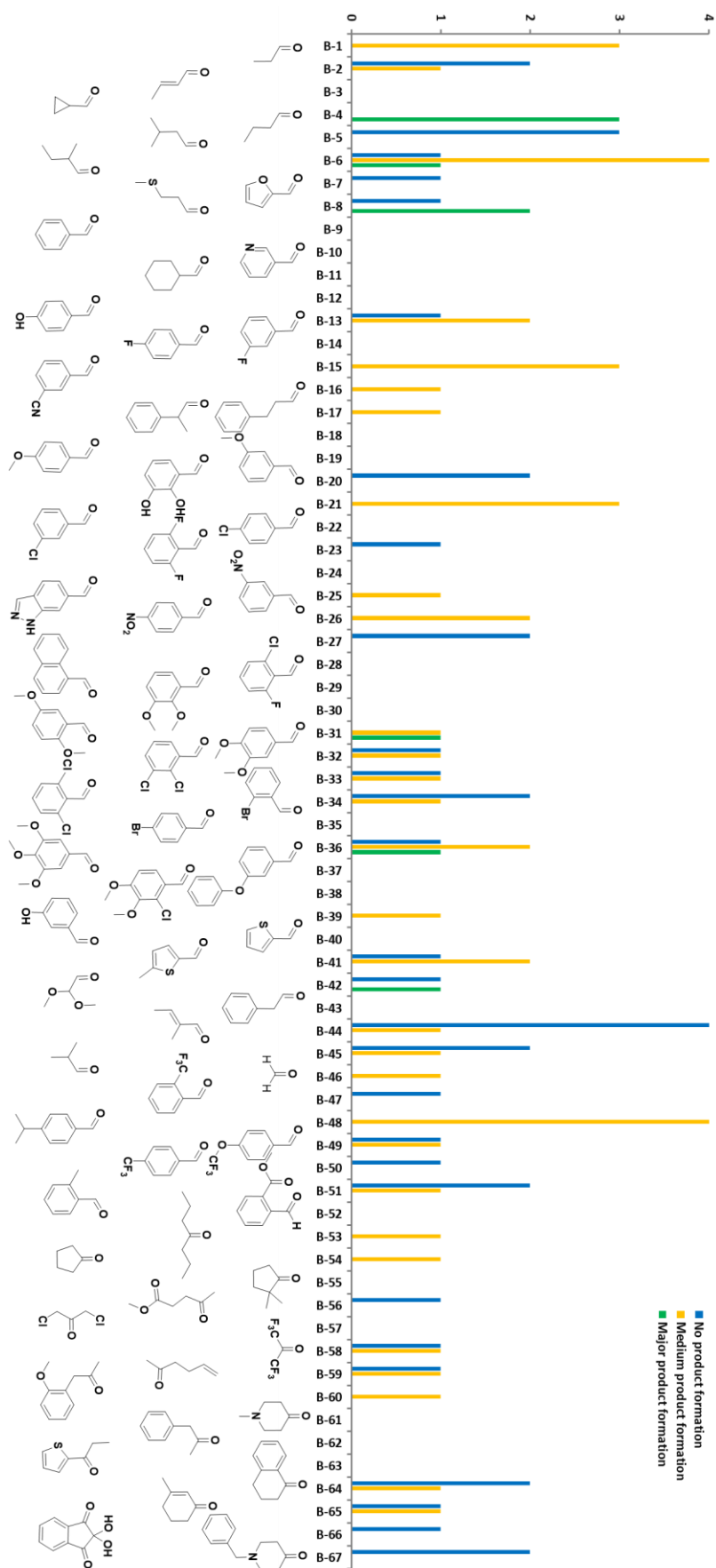
Scheme S30. Performance of carboxylic acids in UPS-4CR in destination plate IV.



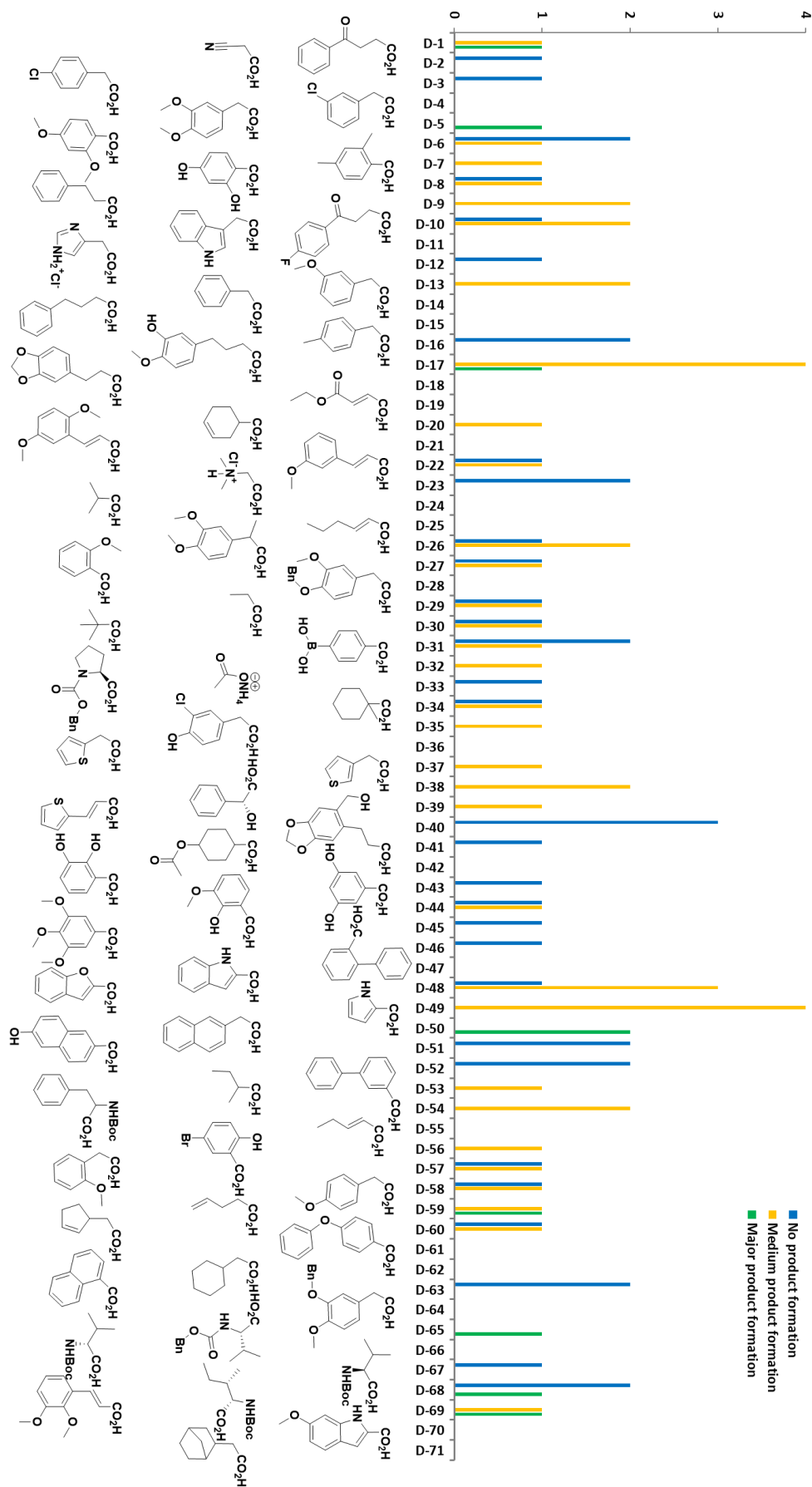
Scheme S31. Performance of hetero/phenylethyl isocyanide in UPS-4CR in destination plate IV.



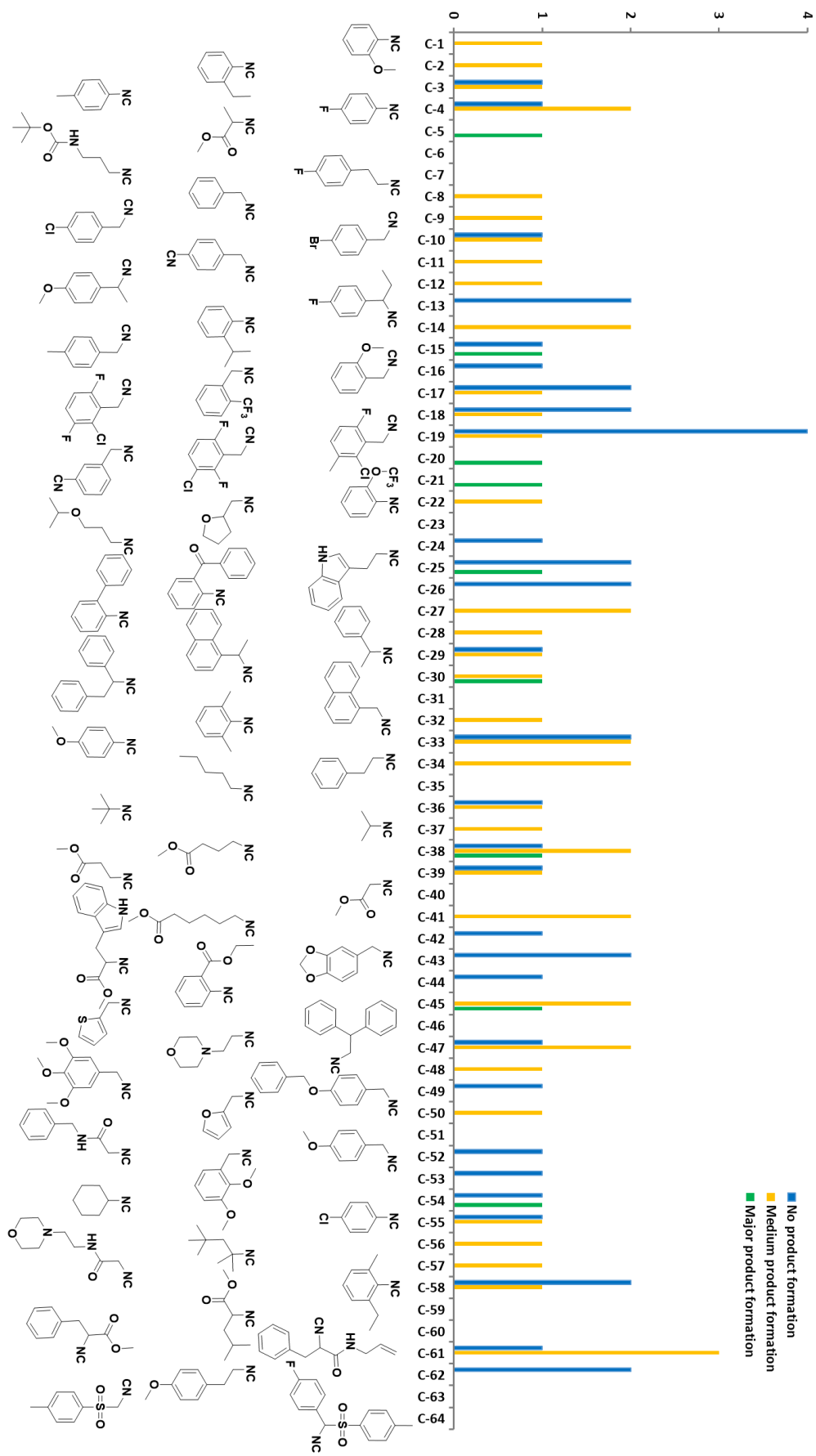
Scheme S32. Performance of bis-secondary amines in SU-4CR in destination plate IV.



Scheme S33. Performance of oxo components in SU-4CR in destination plate IV.



Scheme S34. Performance of carboxylic acids in SU-4CR in destination plate IV.



Scheme S35. Performance of isocyanides in SU-4CR in destination plate IV.

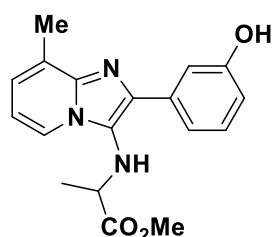
4. Milligram scale reactions

4.1. Synthetic procedures and analytical data

4.1.1. GBB-3CR

To a stirred solution of amidine (1 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol), isocyanide (1 mmol) and Sc(OTf)₃ (10 mol%). The reaction mixture was heated under microwave at 120 °C for 0.5 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (5:1-2:1) affording the target products.

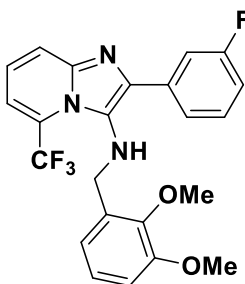
Methyl (2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-yl)alaninate (Destination plate I, A22)



[M+H]⁺: 326.14987.

Yellow solid, 280mg, 86% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.98 – 6.94 (m, 1H), 6.79 – 6.69 (m, 2H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.85 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.25 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.7, 157.3, 141.9, 136.5, 134.5, 129.5, 127.0, 124.1, 123.8, 120.6, 118.7, 115.7, 115.3, 112.2, 55.6, 52.2, 18.8, 16.7; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calculated for C₁₈H₂₀N₃O₃ [M+H]⁺: 326.14992, found

N-(2,3-dimethoxybenzyl)-2-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-amine (Destination plate I, B1)



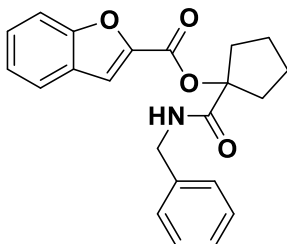
C₂₃H₂₀F₄N₃O₂ [M+H]⁺: 446.14862, found [M+H]⁺: 446.14856.

Yellow solid, 170mg, 38% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 – 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.05 – 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.78 – 3.74 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.9 (d, *J* = 244.4 Hz), 152.4, 147.4, 142.2, 137.7 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 136.0 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 132.3, 129.8 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 128.7, 125.0 (q, *J* = 36.2 Hz), 123.9, 123.2 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 122.3, 121.7, 121.3, 120.9 (q, *J* = 271.5 Hz), 114.7 – 114.2 (m), 111.8, 60.6, 55.6, 48.7 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz); HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calculated for

4.1.2. P-3CR

To a stirred solution of aldehyde or ketone (1 mmol) in CHCl₃ (2 mL) was added carboxylic acid (1 mmol), and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (2:1) affording the target products.

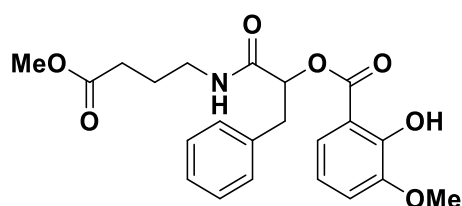
1-(Benzylcarbamoyl)cyclopentyl benzofuran-2-carboxylate (Destination plate I, F16)



Yellow solid, 69mg, 19% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.53 – 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.47 – 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.27 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 6.32 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.53 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.33 – 2.19 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.79 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.9, 158.3, 155.7, 145.1, 138.0, 128.6, 127.9, 127.5, 127.4, 126.7, 123.9, 122.8, 114.7, 112.3, 91.6, 43.5, 37.0, 24.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calculated for C₂₂H₂₂NO₄ [M+H]⁺: 364.15433,

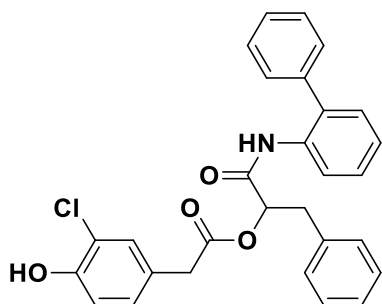
found $[M+H]^+$: 364.1546.

1-((4-Methoxy-4-oxobutyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoate
(Destination plate I, G5)



White solid, 228mg, 55% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.50 (s, 1H), 7.41 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 – 7.16 (m, 5H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 – 6.82 (m, 1H), 6.82 – 6.73 (m, 1H), 5.58 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.36 – 3.26 (m, 3H), 3.26 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.26 – 2.14 (m, 2H), 1.78 – 1.66 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.4, 168.6, 168.3, 151.5, 147.9, 135.3, 129.2, 128.0, 126.7, 120.6, 118.4, 116.5, 111.7, 74.8, 55.6, 51.2, 38.4, 37.5, 30.9, 23.8; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_7$ $[M+H]^+$: 416.17038, found $[M+H]^+$: 416.17035.

1-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylamino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl 2-(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)acetate
(Destination plate I, G6)

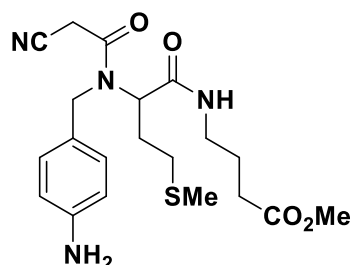


Brown oil, 218mg, 45% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.39 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.43 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 5H), 7.13 – 7.05 (m, 2H), 7.02 – 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.94 – 6.85 (m, 2H), 6.73 – 6.66 (m, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 5.45 (t, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.22 – 3.11 (m, 2H), 3.11 – 2.98 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.0, 166.7, 150.9, 137.6, 135.0, 133.5, 132.0, 129.9, 129.7, 129.6, 129.3, 129.0, 128.9, 128.5, 128.3, 127.8, 126.9, 125.5, 124.6, 120.6, 119.9, 116.4, 74.4, 39.5, 37.4; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{25}\text{ClNO}_4$ $[M+H]^+$: 486.14666, found $[M+H]^+$: 486.14688.

4.1.3. U-4CR

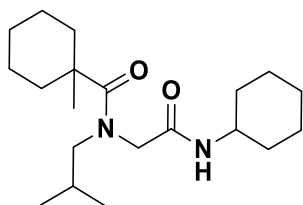
To a stirred solution of amine (1 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was added aldehyde (1.2 mmol), carboxylic acid (1 mmol), and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (9:1) affording the target products.

Methyl 4-(2-(N-(4-aminobenzyl)-2-cyanoacetamido)-4-(methylthio)butanamido)butanoate
(Destination plate I, J20)



Brown oil, 92mg, 22% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.95 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.67 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.61 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.10 – 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.58 – 4.43 (m, 2H), 3.76 (br s, 2H), 3.69 (s, 4H), 3.57 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.30 – 3.20 (m, 2H), 2.53 – 2.41 (m, 2H), 2.36 – 2.31 (m, 3H), 2.06 (s, 4H), 1.94 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.85 – 1.77 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.7, 169.2, 164.3, 146.4, 127.2, 124.8, 115.6, 113.9, 57.6, 51.8, 49.0, 38.9, 31.4, 30.7, 27.7, 26.1, 24.4, 15.3; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}$ $[M+H]^+$: 421.1904, found $[M+H]^+$: 421.19037.

N-(2-(cyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-isobutyl-1-methylcyclohexane-1-carboxamide
(Destination plate I, K9)



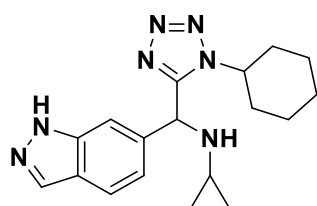
White solid, 245mg, 73% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.49 (br s, 1H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 3.87 – 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.28 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.17

– 2.03 (m, 3H), 1.92 – 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.74 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.44 (m, 6H), 1.41 – 1.30 (m, 5H), 1.26 – 1.23 (m, 3H), 1.20 – 1.10 (m, 3H), 0.94 – 0.85 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.3, 168.6, 56.7, 53.1, 47.9, 43.2, 37.3, 32.8, 26.7, 25.8, 25.3, 24.7, 24.6, 23.2, 19.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₂₀H₃₇N₂O₂ [M+H]⁺: 337.28495, found [M+H]⁺: 337.2850.

4.1.4. UT-4CR

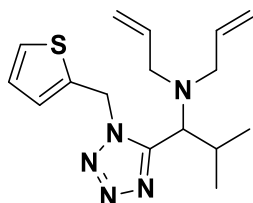
To a stirred solution of amine (1 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol), TMSN₃ (1 mmol), and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1:1) affording the target products.

N-((1-cyclohexyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)(1H-indazol-6-yl)methyl)cyclopropanamine (Destination plate I, O17)



White solid, 300mg, 89% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.77 (br s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (s, 1H), 4.33 – 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.00 (s, 1H), 2.18 – 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.82 (m, 3H), 1.82 – 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.69 – 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.49 – 1.39 (m, 1H), 1.38 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.26 – 1.12 (m, 2H), 0.56 – 0.35 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.0, 140.2, 136.9, 134.2, 123.0, 121.5, 120.4, 108.9, 58.0, 57.8, 32.6, 32.3, 28.7, 25.2, 25.1, 24.6, 6.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₁₈H₂₄N₇ [M+H]⁺: 338.20877, found [M+H]⁺: 338.20905.

N-allyl-N-(2-methyl-1-(1-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)propyl)prop-2-en-1-amine (Destination plate I, P16)

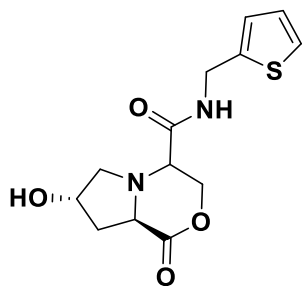


Off-white solid, 279mg, 88% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.99 – 6.94 (m, 1H), 5.87 – 5.76 (m, 3H), 5.57 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 5.29 – 5.16 (m, 4H), 3.70 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 3.62 – 3.49 (m, 2H), 2.76 – 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.53 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.27 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.5, 136.8, 135.5, 128.0, 127.1, 127.1, 117.0, 59.4, 52.9, 45.6, 30.3, 20.3, 19.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₁₆H₂₄N₅S [M+H]⁺: 318.17469, found [M+H]⁺: 318.17459.

4.1.5. U-5C-3CR of proline and hydroxy acetaldehyde

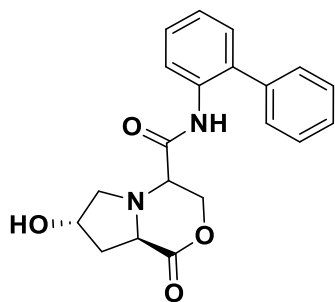
To a stirred solution of proline (1 mmol) in CF₃CH₂OH (10 mL) was added hydroxyacetaldehyde dimer (1 mmol) and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1:1) affording the target products.

(7S,8aR)-7-Hydroxy-1-oxo-N-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)hexahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazine-4-carboxamide (Destination plate II, E7)



Red oil, 92mg, 31% yield; dr 1:1, mixture of diastereomers ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.04 – 6.98 (m, 1H), 6.95 – 6.87 (m, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 2H), 4.68 – 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.42 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.23 – 4.15 (m, 1H), 4.02 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.77 – 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.09 – 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.67 – 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.27 – 2.08 (m, 1H); mixture of diastereomers ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD) δ 174.9, 174.7, 172.6, 171.1, 142.7, 140.3, 128.5, 127.7, 127.4, 126.7, 126.4, 125.9, 71.0, 68.2, 64.1, 63.7, 62.5, 62.3, 59.1, 57.0, 40.1, 38.7, 37.8, 37.5; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₁₃H₁₇N₂O₄S [M+H]⁺: 297.09035, found [M+H]⁺: 297.09055.

(7S,8aR)-N-([1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)-7-hydroxy-1-oxohexahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazine-4-carboxamide (Destination plate II, F9)

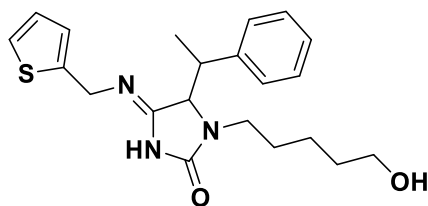


Off-white solid, 109mg, 31% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.41 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.28 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 4.59 (dd, $J = 11.9, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.26 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 4.10 (t, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dd, $J = 8.6, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, $J = 11.3, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.86 – 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.64 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.45 (dd, $J = 10.2, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.96 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.8, 166.2, 138.3, 133.6, 133.0, 130.1, 129.4, 128.8, 128.4, 127.8, 125.0, 121.3, 69.5, 66.9, 62.4, 62.0, 55.6, 35.7; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 353.14958, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 353.14944.

4.1.6. UH-4CR

To a stirred solution of the primary amine (1 mmol) in MeOH/ H_2O (1:1, 1 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol), isocyanide (1 mmol), KNCO (2 mmol) and Py·HCl (2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with MeOH/DCM (4%) affording the target products.

(Z)-1-(5-Hydroxypentyl)-5-(1-phenylethyl)-4-((thiophen-2-ylmethyl)imino)imidazolidin-2-one (Destination plate II, J6)

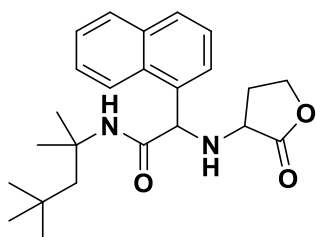


Brown solid, 100mg, 26% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 6.97 – 6.86 (m, 2H), 5.04 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.87 – 4.73 (m, 1H), 4.44 – 4.32 (m, 2H), 3.93 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.62 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.17 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.99 (br s, 1H), 1.73 – 1.56 (m, 4H), 1.49 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.16 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 174.9, 167.9, 138.9, 138.7, 128.9, 127.8, 127.5, 126.8, 125.4, 65.3, 62.0, 40.6, 40.1, 37.7, 32.0, 27.9, 22.9, 11.1; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 386.18967, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 386.1893.

4.1.7. Intramolecular U-5C-3CR of α -amino acids with nucleophilic side chains

To a stirred solution of α -amino acid with nucleophilic side chains (1 mmol) in $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (10 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol) and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (50%-30%) affording the target products.

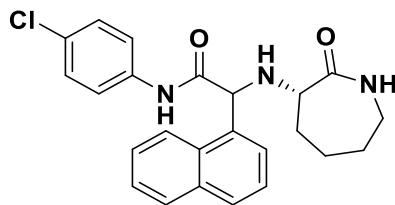
2-(Naphthalen-1-yl)-2-((2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)amino)-N-(2,4,4-trimethylpentan-2-yl)acetamide (Destination plate II, M6)



Brown oil, 242mg, 61% yield; dr 10:7, major diastereomer ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.24 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 – 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.58 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 4.16 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.97 – 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.43 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 2.83 (br s, 1H), 2.48 – 2.39 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 0.72 (s, 9H); mixture of diastereomers ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 176.8, 176.5, 170.2, 170.0, 134.5, 134.4, 134.0, 133.9, 131.2, 131.1, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 126.3, 126.1, 125.7, 125.6, 125.0, 124.1, 123.3, 65.3, 65.1, 54.9, 54.8, 54.5, 52.6,

52.4, 31.2, 31.1, 31.0, 30.9, 30.4, 30.3, 28.2, 27.7; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₂₄H₃₃N₂O₃ [M+H]⁺: 397.24857, found [M+H]⁺: 397.24844.

N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(naphthalen-1-yl)-2-(((S)-2-oxoazepan-3-yl)amino)acetamide (Destination plate II, O8)

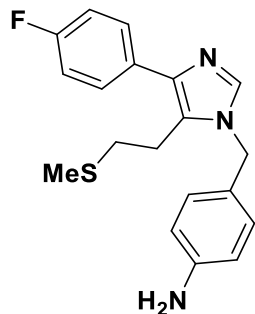


White solid, 168mg, 40% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.65 – 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.57 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 3.45 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 3.24 – 3.03 (m, 2H), 2.03 – 1.31 (m, 7H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.9, 170.8, 136.8, 135.0, 134.2, 131.3, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 126.7, 126.0, 125.9, 125.4, 123.6, 120.7, 64.1, 59.8, 41.9, 32.5, 28.7, 28.1; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₂₄H₂₅ClN₃O₂ [M+H]⁺: 422.16298, found [M+H]⁺: 422.1631.

4.1.8. vL-3CR

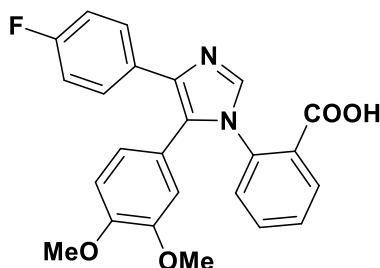
To a stirred solution of primary amine (1 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol), substituted tosmic isocyanide (1 mmol) and piperazine (1.3 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1:1) or MeOH/DCM (3%-8%) affording the target products.

4-((4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)aniline (Destination plate III, A8)



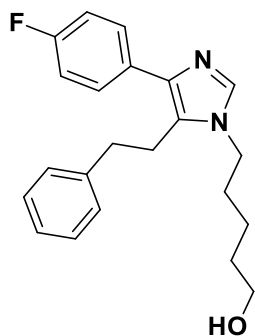
Light yellow solid, 181mg, 53% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.08 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.03 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.53 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.7 (d, *J* = 245.4 Hz), 146.4, 138.2, 136.9, 131.3 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 128.3 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 128.1, 125.9, 125.4, 115.3 (d, *J* = 21.5 Hz), 115.2, 48.7, 33.1, 24.4, 15.5; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₁₉H₂₁FN₃S [M+H]⁺: 342.14347, found [M+H]⁺: 342.14343.

2-(5-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)benzoic acid (Destination plate III, B18)



Light yellow solid, 150mg, 36% yield; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.23 (br s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.96 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.74 – 6.67 (m, 5H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.7, 161.8 (d, *J* = 247.1 Hz), 149.1, 148.7, 137.5, 134.1, 133.6, 132.8, 131.1, 131.0, 129.8, 129.3, 128.8 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 128.6, 128.1 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 123.6, 120.7, 115.2 (d, *J* = 21.5 Hz), 113.4, 110.9, 55.7, 55.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₂₄H₂₀FN₂O₄ [M+H]⁺: 419.14016, found [M+H]⁺: 419.1400.

**5-(4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)pentan-1-ol
(Destination plate III, D5)**

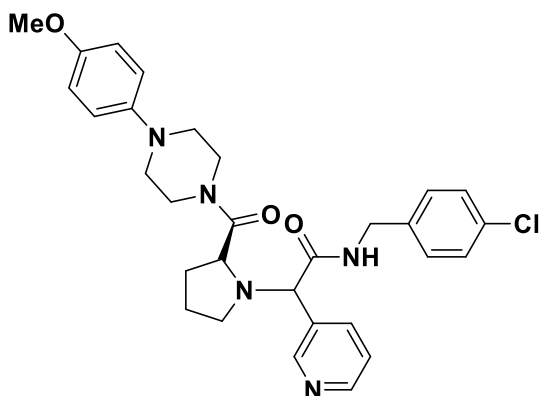


Light yellow solid, 278mg, 79% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.61 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.23 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.00 (m, 4H), 3.65 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.58 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.16 – 2.96 (m, 3H), 2.83 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.74 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.41 – 1.30 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.6 (d, $J = 245.2$ Hz), 140.3, 137.2, 135.8, 131.4 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz), 128.5, 128.4 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 128.2, 126.4, 115.1 (d, $J = 21.4$ Hz), 61.8, 44.7, 35.7, 32.0, 30.7, 25.8, 23.1; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{FN}_2\text{O}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 353.20237, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 353.20251.

4.1.9. U-5C-4CR with additional amine

To a stirred solution of proline (1 mmol) in MeOH/H₂O (4:1, 10 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol), amine (1 mmol), and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (100%-70%) or MeOH/DCM (3%-8%) affording the targeted compounds.

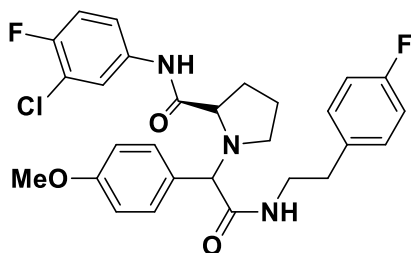
N-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-((R)-2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-2-(pyridin-3-yl)acetamide (Destination plate IV, A4)



Brown solid, 181mg, 33% yield; dr 5:2, mixture of diastereomers ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.38 (t, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.61 – 8.45 (m, 2H), 7.74 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.27 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.21 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 6.91 – 6.79 (m, 4H), 4.60 – 4.32 (m, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.74 – 2.71 (m, 10H), 2.50 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.13 – 1.64 (m, 4H); mixture of diastereomers ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.2, 172.1, 171.8, 170.9, 154.5, 154.4, 151.1, 150.6, 149.6, 149.2, 144.9, 137.4, 137.3, 137.2, 136.4, 132.9, 129.2, 129.0, 128.6, 123.3, 123.1, 118.9, 118.8, 114.5, 70.2, 67.3, 60.7, 58.7, 55.5, 54.9, 51.0,

50.9, 50.7, 50.6, 49.2, 45.1, 44.7, 42.6, 42.5, 42.1, 42.0, 30.8, 29.7, 24.4, 23.5; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{35}\text{ClN}_5\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 548.24229, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 548.24243.

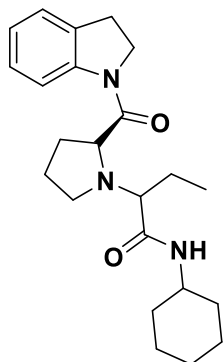
(2S)-N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1-(2-((4-fluorophenethyl)amino)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (Destination plate IV, A17)



Light yellow oil, 111mg, 21% yield; dr 4:1, major diastereomer ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.17 (s, 1H), 7.81 (dd, $J = 6.7, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.49 – 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.19 – 6.74 (m, 9H), 5.72 – 5.57 (m, 1H), 4.08 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.65 – 2.67 (m, 7H), 2.10 – 1.68 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.6, 172.1, 161.6 (d, $J = 244.6$ Hz), 159.9, 154.4 (d, $J = 245.2$ Hz), 134.9 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 134.1 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 130.3, 130.1, 128.0, 121.3, 118.9

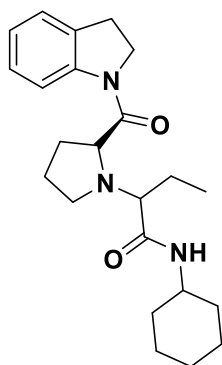
(d, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 116.4 (d, $J = 22.0$ Hz), 115.3 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz), 114.3, 71.8, 63.8, 55.2, 53.9, 40.7, 34.7, 31.0, 24.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{29}\text{ClF}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 528.18600, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 528.18604.

N-cyclohexyl-2-((R)-2-(indoline-1-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)butanamide (Destination plate IV, B12, diastereomer A)



Light yellow oil, 19mg, 5% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.26 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 4.16 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 4.05 – 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.82 (dd, $J = 9.7, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.68 – 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.20 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.16 – 3.11 (m, 2H), 2.78 – 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.21 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.02 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.85 (m, 4H), 1.79 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.37 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.25 – 1.20 (m, 2H), 1.15 – 1.10 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.8, 172.2, 143.1, 130.8, 127.5, 124.5, 123.8, 117.3, 67.7, 64.6, 48.9, 47.8, 47.4, 33.1, 32.3, 30.5, 28.2, 25.6, 24.8, 24.7, 24.3, 23.0, 10.9; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 383.26455, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 384.26465.

N-cyclohexyl-2-((R)-2-(indoline-1-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)butanamide (Destination plate IV, B12, diastereomer B)

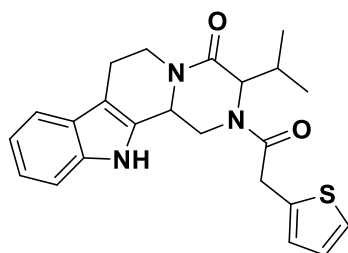


Light yellow oil, 42mg, 11% yield; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.26 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.06 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 4.14 – 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.87 (dd, $J = 9.2, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 – 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.31 – 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.21 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.17 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.84 (q, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.24 – 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.82 (m, 4H), 1.77 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.60 – 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.41 – 1.28 (m, 3H), 1.22 – 1.09 (m, 3H), 0.94 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.6, 172.7, 143.2, 130.9, 127.5, 124.5, 123.8, 117.2, 68.0, 60.4, 52.4, 47.6, 47.4, 33.1, 32.9, 30.5, 28.2, 25.5, 24.8, 24.4, 23.7, 11.3; HRMS (ESI $^+$) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 383.26455, found $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 384.26436.

4.1.10. UPS-4CR

To a stirred solution of aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (1 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was added aldehyde (1.2 mmol), carboxylic acid (1 mmol), and hetero/phenylethyl isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (30%-20%) or MeOH/DCM (2%-3%) affording the Ugi-4CR compounds. The corresponding Ugi-4CR compound was refluxed in formic acid (1.2 equivalent) at 60 °C to give the Pictet-Spengler product which was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (50%-20%).

3-Isopropyl-2-(2-(thiophen-2-yl)acetyl)-2,3,6,7,12,12b-hexahydropyrazino [1',2':1,2]pyrido[3,4-b]indol-4(1H)-one (Destination plate IV, H2)



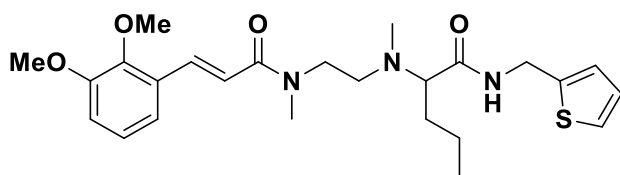
Yellow solid, 277mg, 68% yield; dr 3:1, major diastereomer ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 7.47 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.35 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 – 6.87 (m, 2H), 5.20 – 5.10 (m, 1H), 4.76 – 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.48 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.33 – 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.20 – 4.11 (m, 2H), 3.80 (d, $J = 16.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.04 – 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.78 – 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.34 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.83 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H); mixture of diastereomers ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 168.8, 168.6, 167.4, 166.8, 136.6, 136.0, 132.2, 131.4, 126.5, 126.3, 125.3, 125.2, 125.0,

121.5, 118.9, 117.9, 111.3, 109.4, 108.6, 60.1, 52.1, 51.9, 43.8, 40.8, 33.4, 30.2, 29.9, 20.0, 19.9, 19.8, 19.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₂₃H₂₆N₃O₂S [M+H]⁺: 408.17402, found [M+H]⁺: 408.17404.

4.1.11. SU-4CR

To a stirred solution of bis-secondary amines (1 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added aldehyde (1 mmol), carboxylic acid (1 mmol) and isocyanide (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed at 60 °C for 2 h. Afterwards, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (100%-50%) affording the target products.

(E)-2-((2-(3-(2,3-Dimethoxyphenyl)-N-methylacrylamido)ethyl)(methyl)amino)-N-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)pentanamide (Destination plate IV, J10)

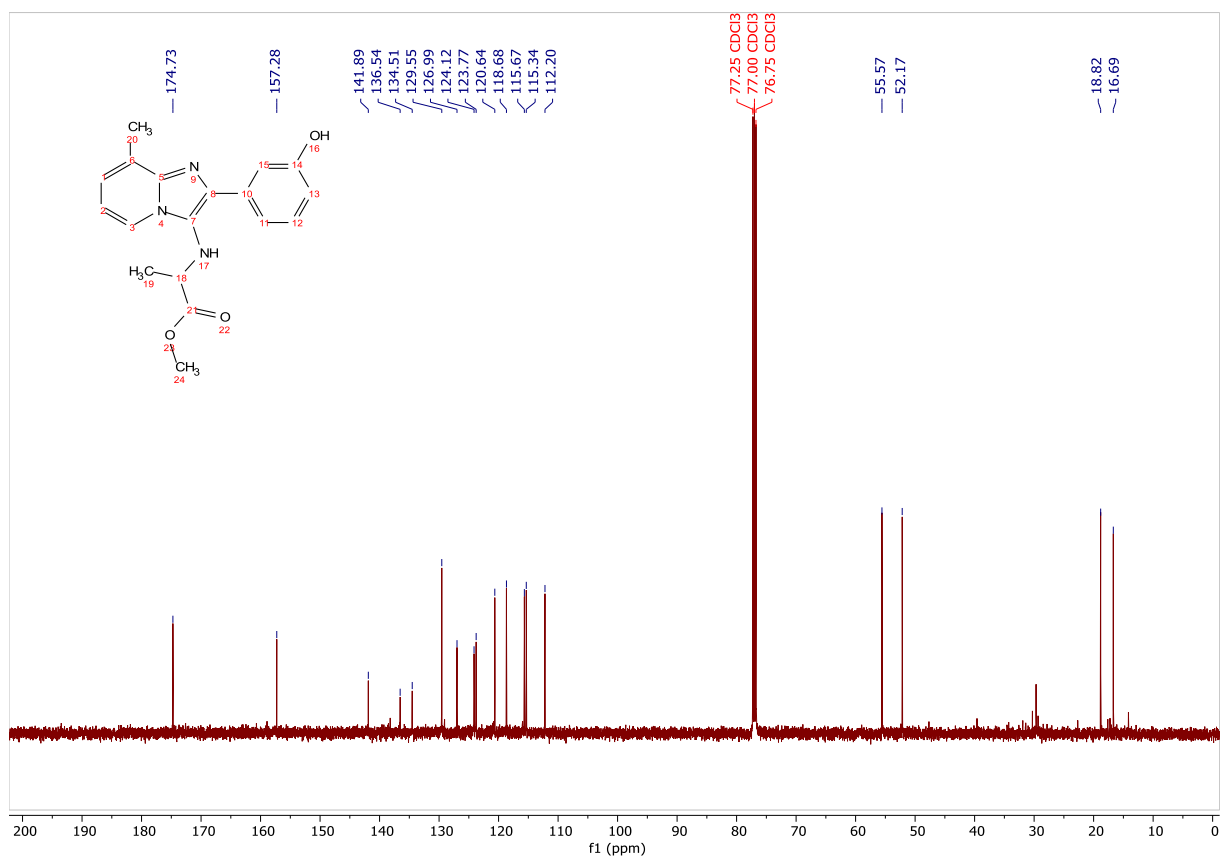
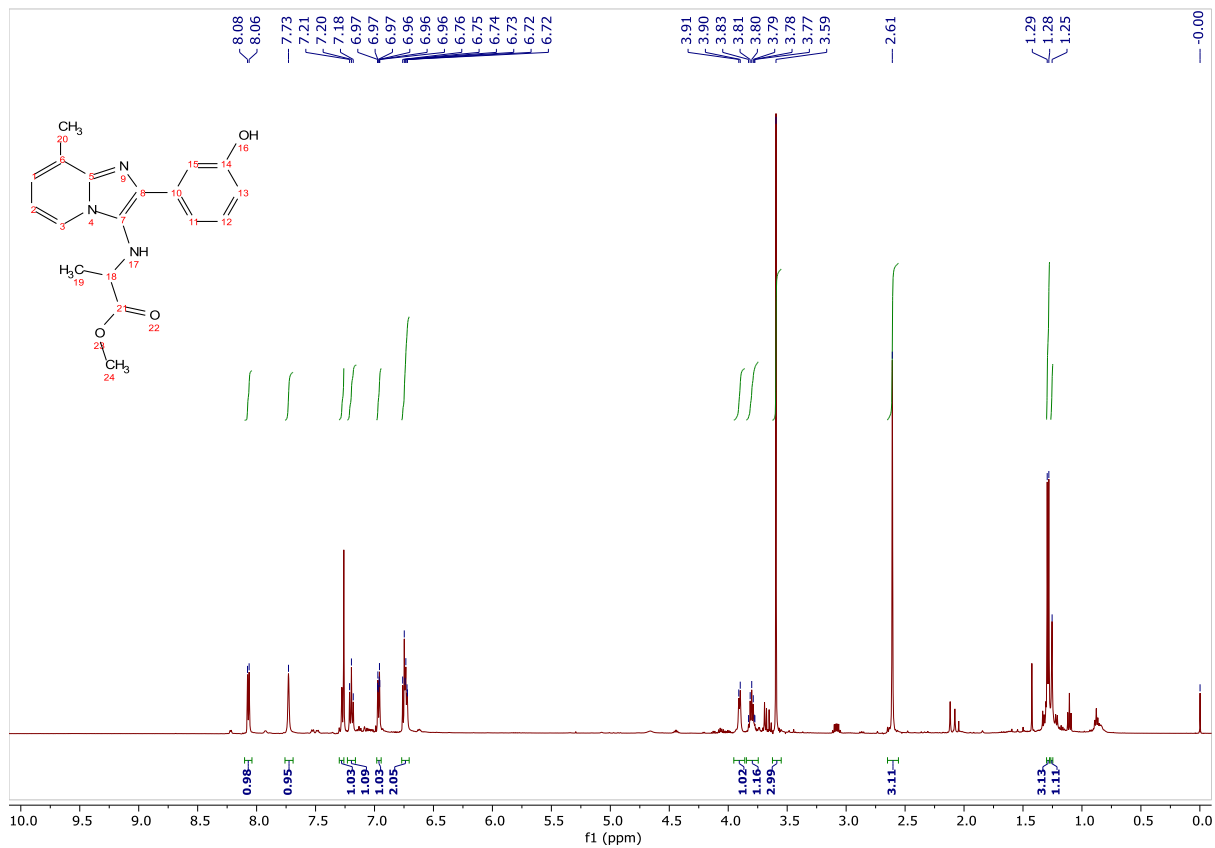


Brown oil, 114mg, 24% yield; mixture of rotamers ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.21 – 6.80 (m, 7H), 4.68 – 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.58 – 4.45 (m, 1H), 3.92 – 3.80 (m, 6H),

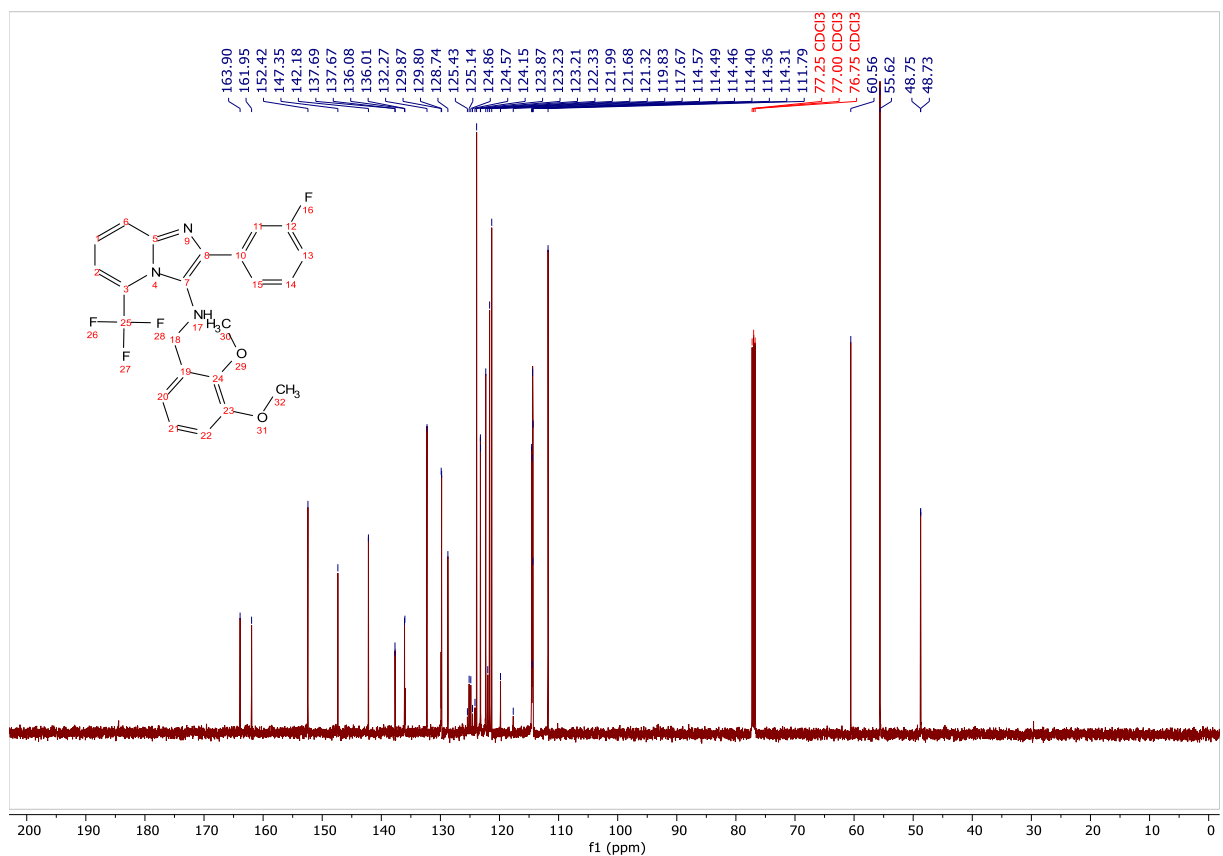
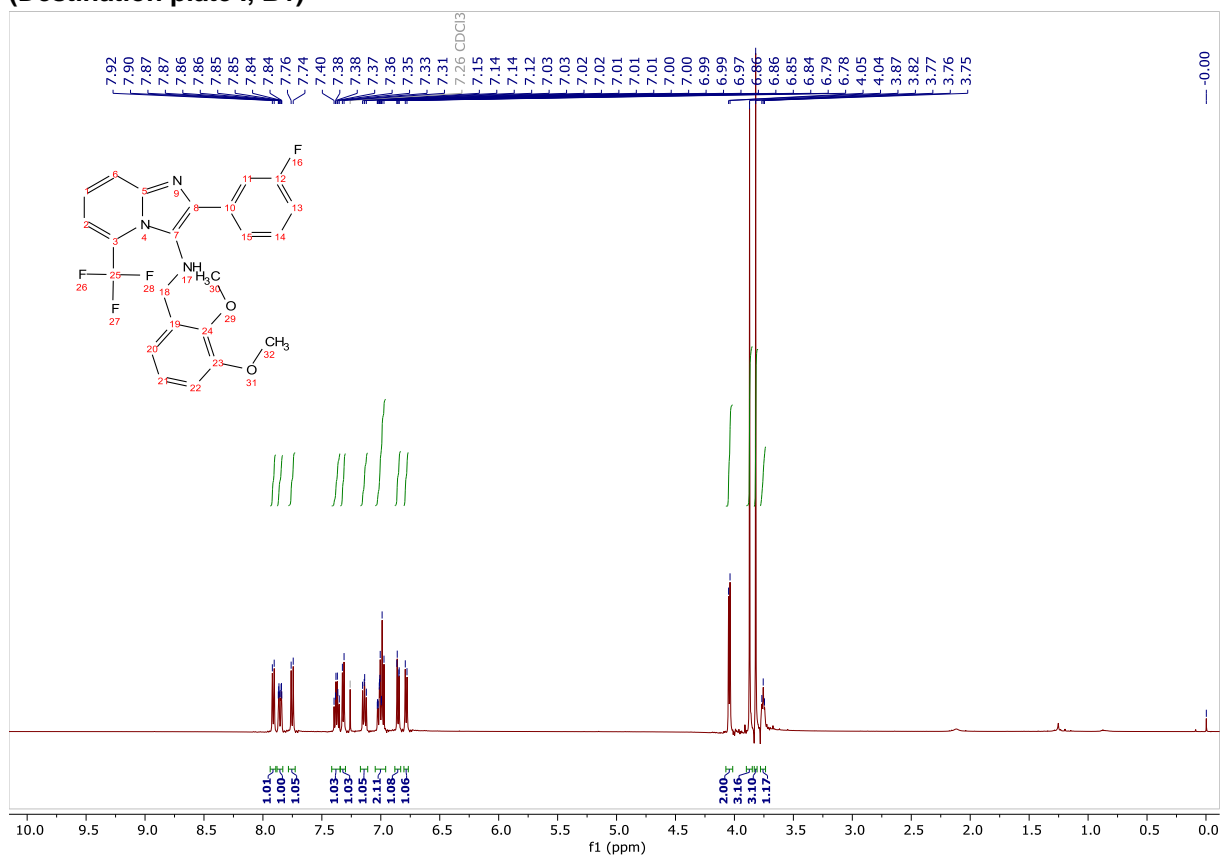
3.70 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.20 – 2.94 (m, 4H), 2.80 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 2.39 – 2.29 (m, 3H), 1.91 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.62 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.51 – 1.41 (m, 1H), 1.39 – 1.30 (m, 1H), 0.98 – 0.86 (m, 3H); mixture of rotamers ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.7, 172.5, 167.0, 153.1, 148.2, 141.7, 141.3, 137.7, 137.4, 129.3, 126.6, 125.8, 125.5, 124.9, 124.6, 124.1, 124.0, 119.7, 119.5, 119.0, 118.7, 113.3, 113.2, 68.7, 67.2, 61.0, 60.9, 55.8, 53.3, 52.6, 48.3, 46.4, 38.9, 38.3, 37.8, 37.7, 35.6, 34.4, 29.6, 28.8, 20.6, 20.5, 14.2, 14.1.; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calculated for C₂₅H₃₅N₃O₄S [M+H]⁺: 474.2421, found [M+H]⁺: 474.24194.

4.2. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

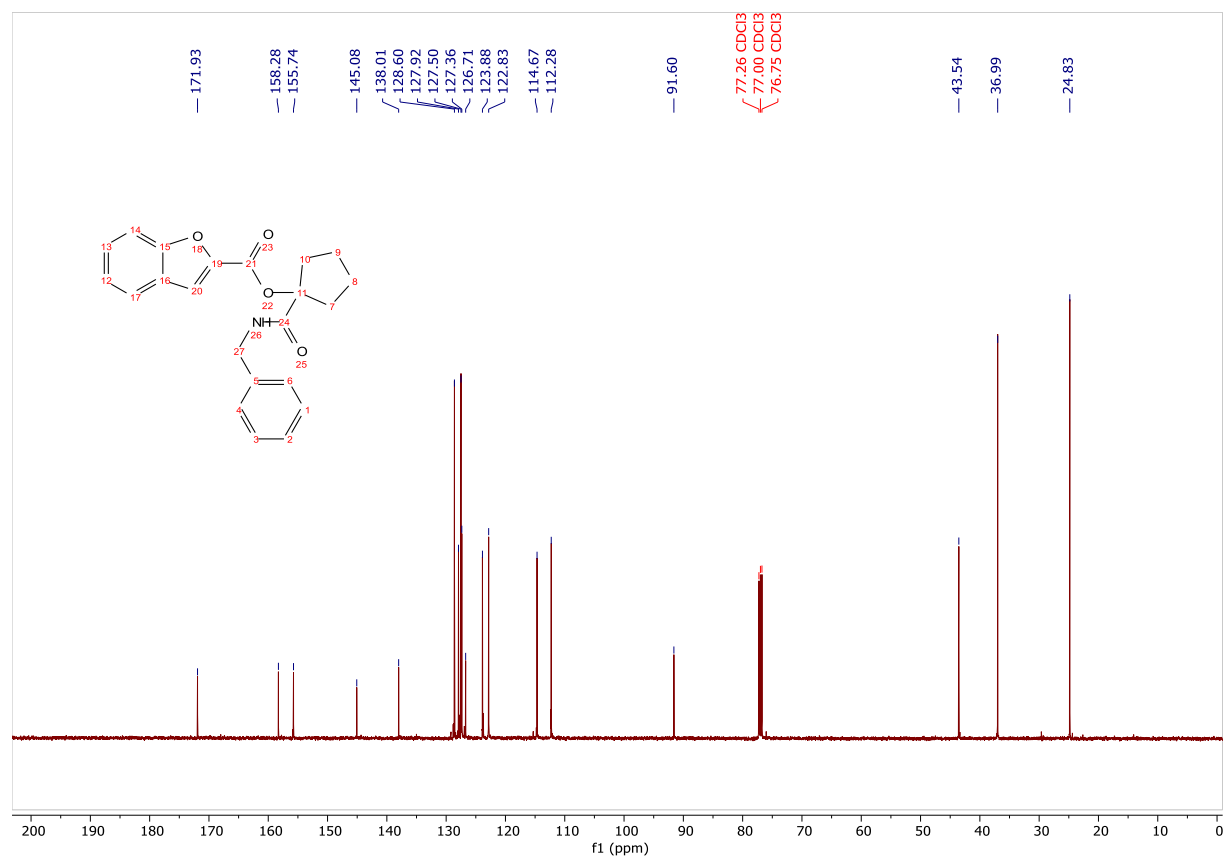
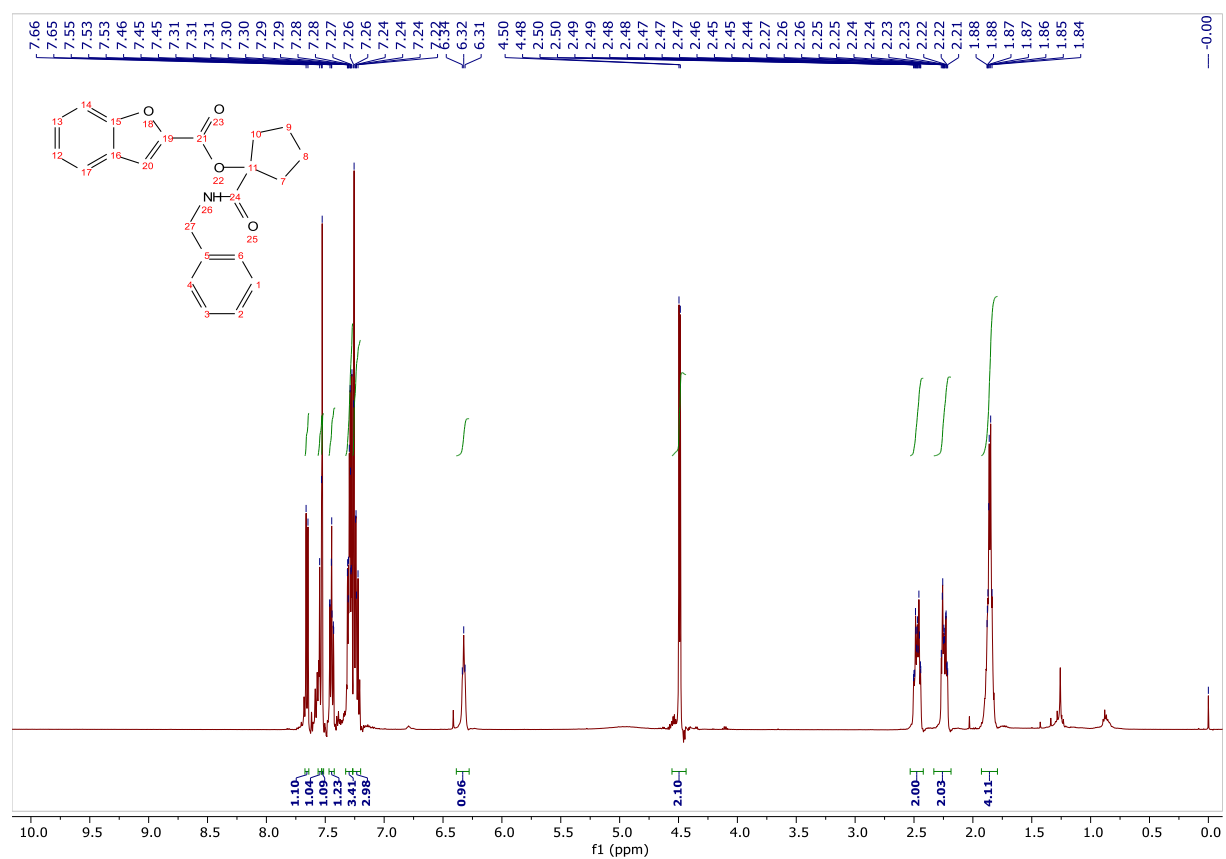
Methyl (2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-yl)alaninate (Destination plate I, A22)



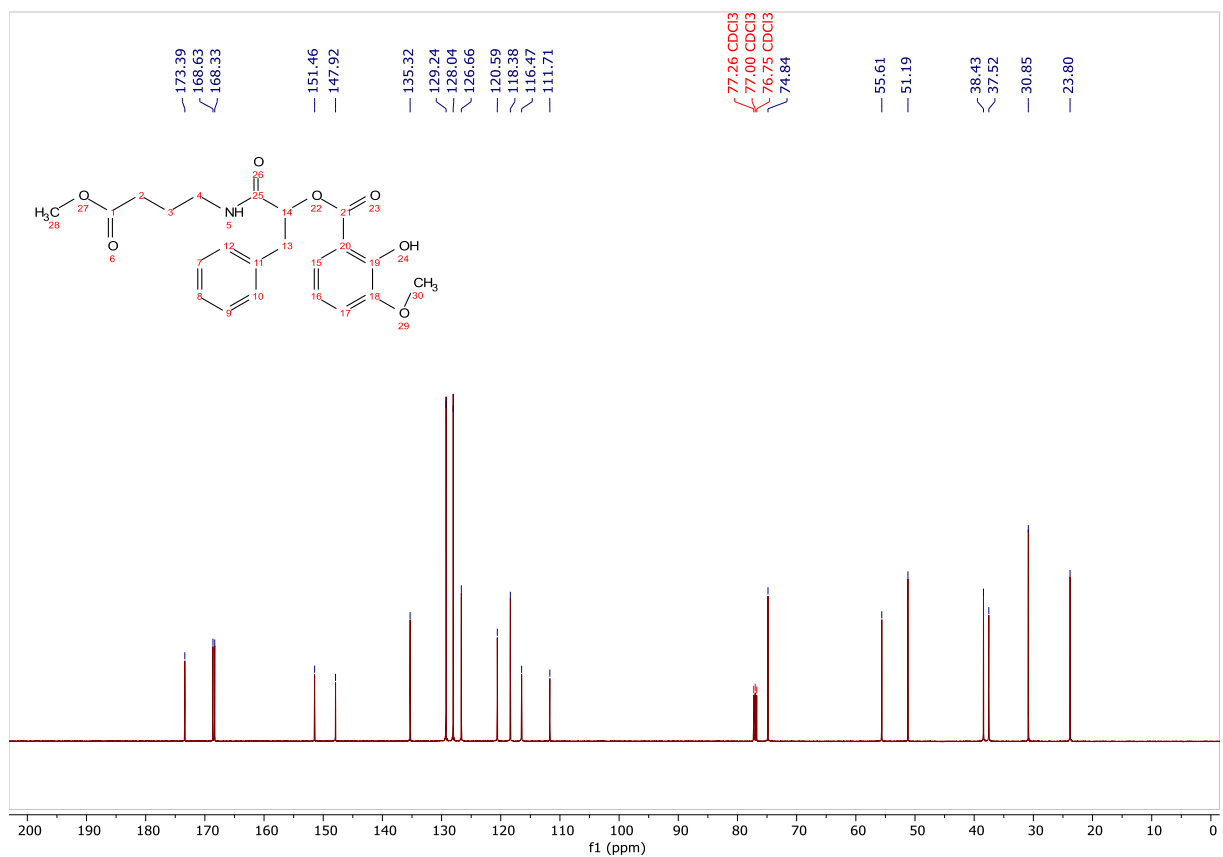
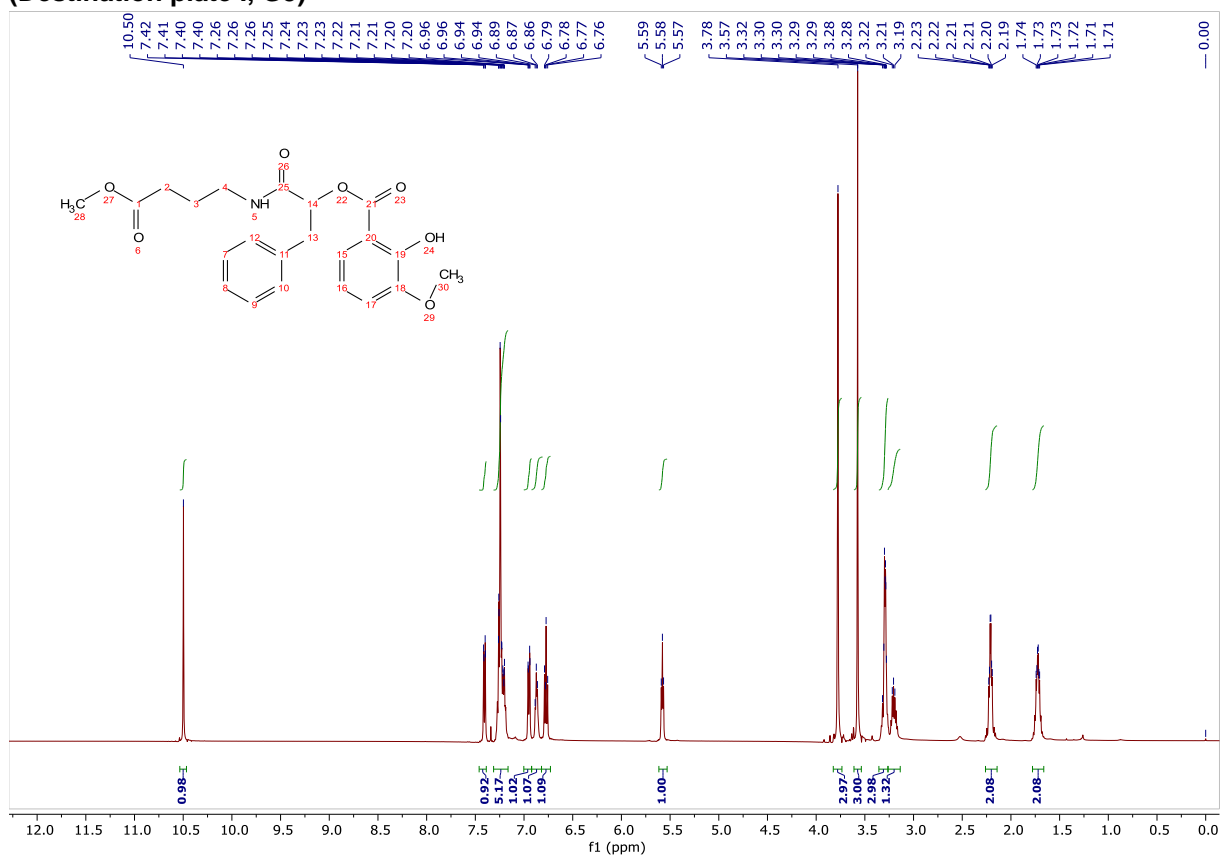
N-(2,3-dimethoxybenzyl)-2-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-amine
 (Destination plate I, B1)



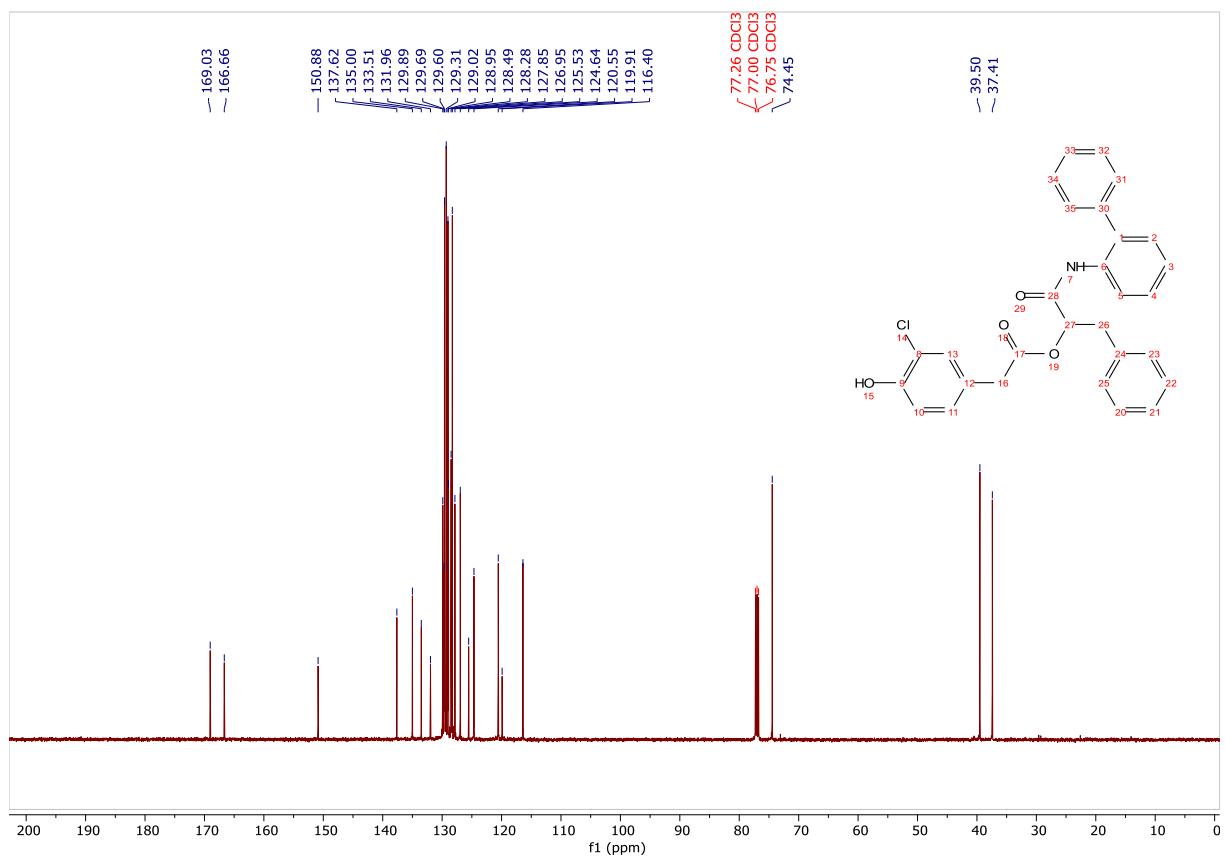
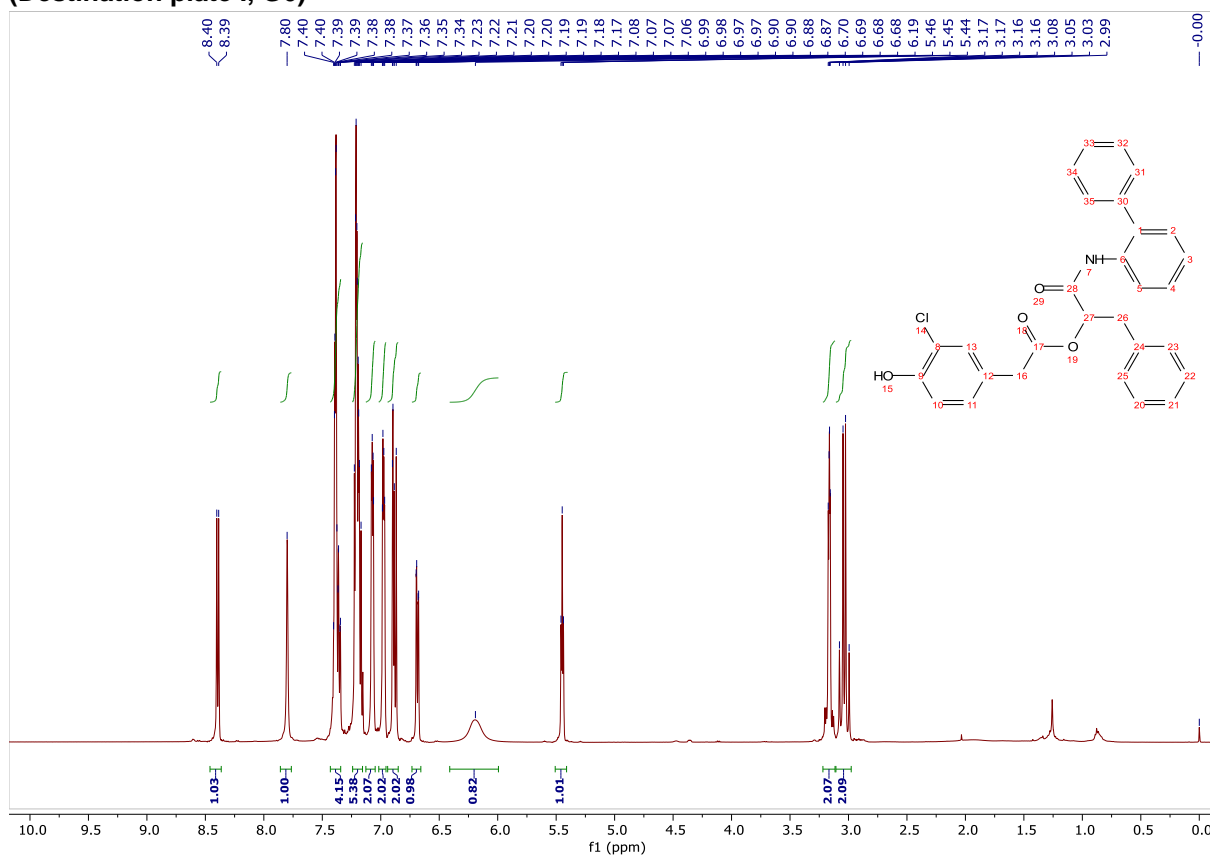
1-(Benzylcarbamoyl)cyclopentyl benzofuran-2-carboxylate (Destination plate I, F16)



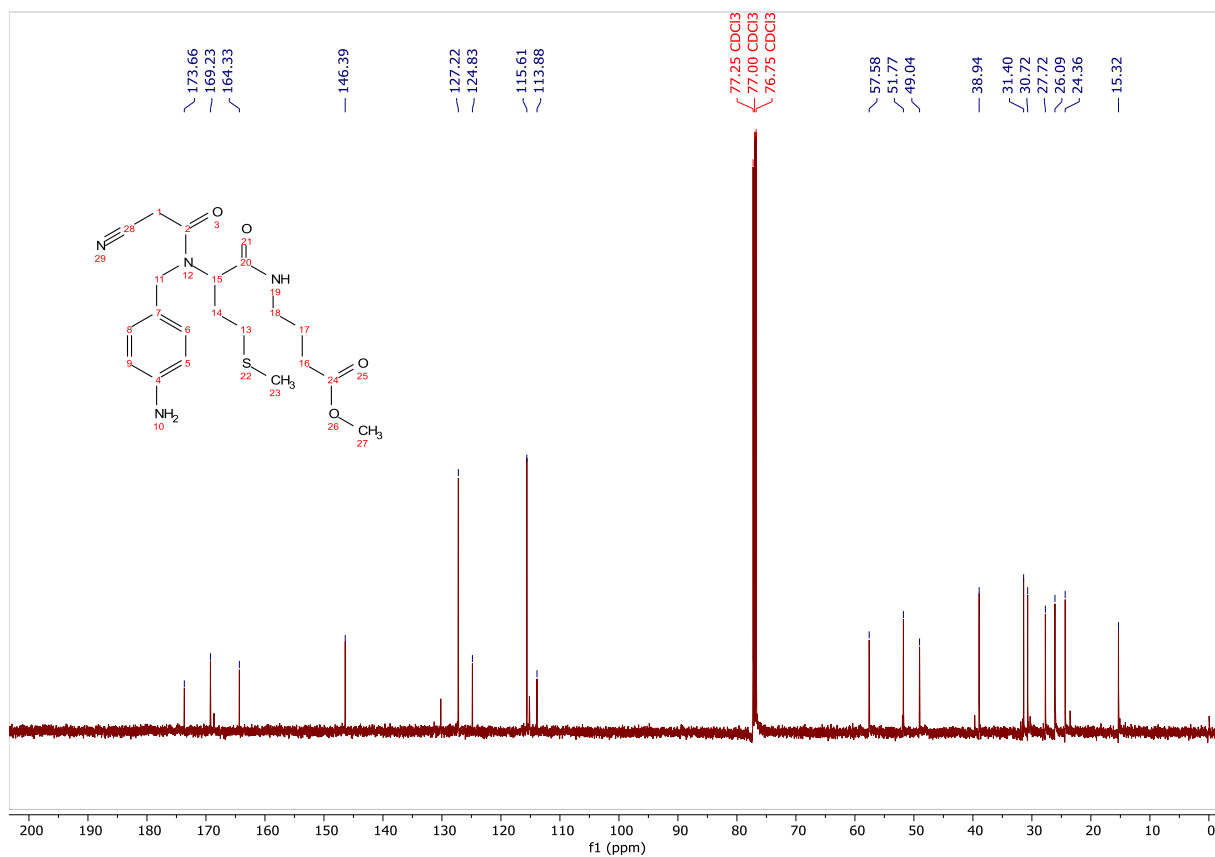
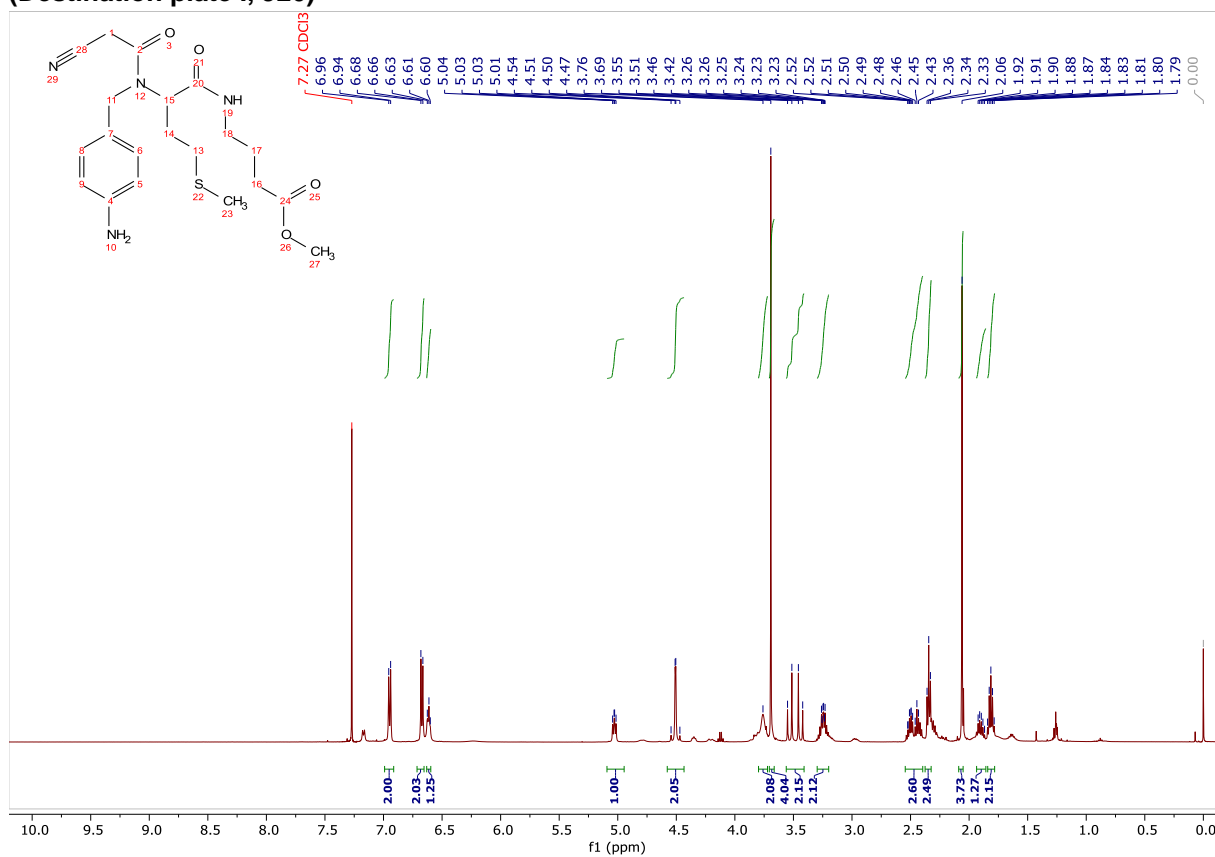
1-((4-Methoxy-4-oxobutyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoate
 (Destination plate I, G5)



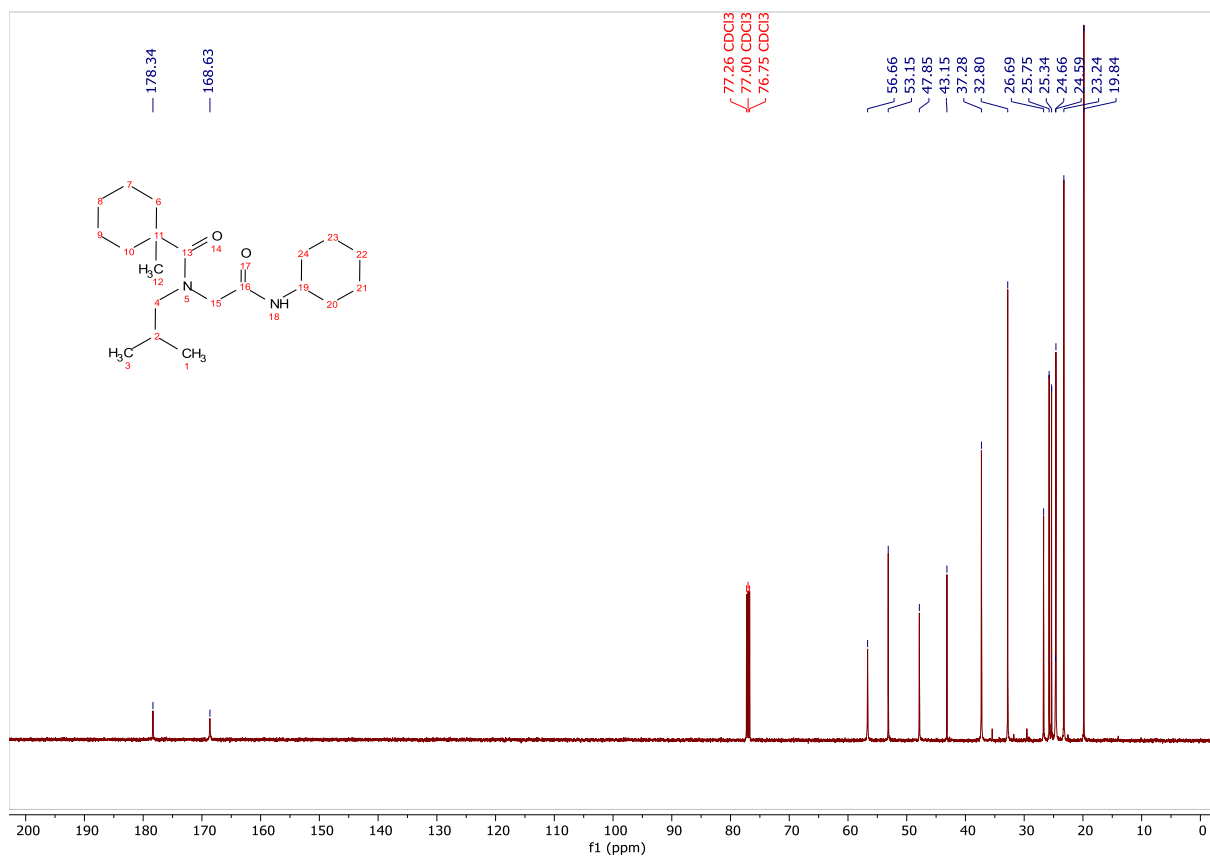
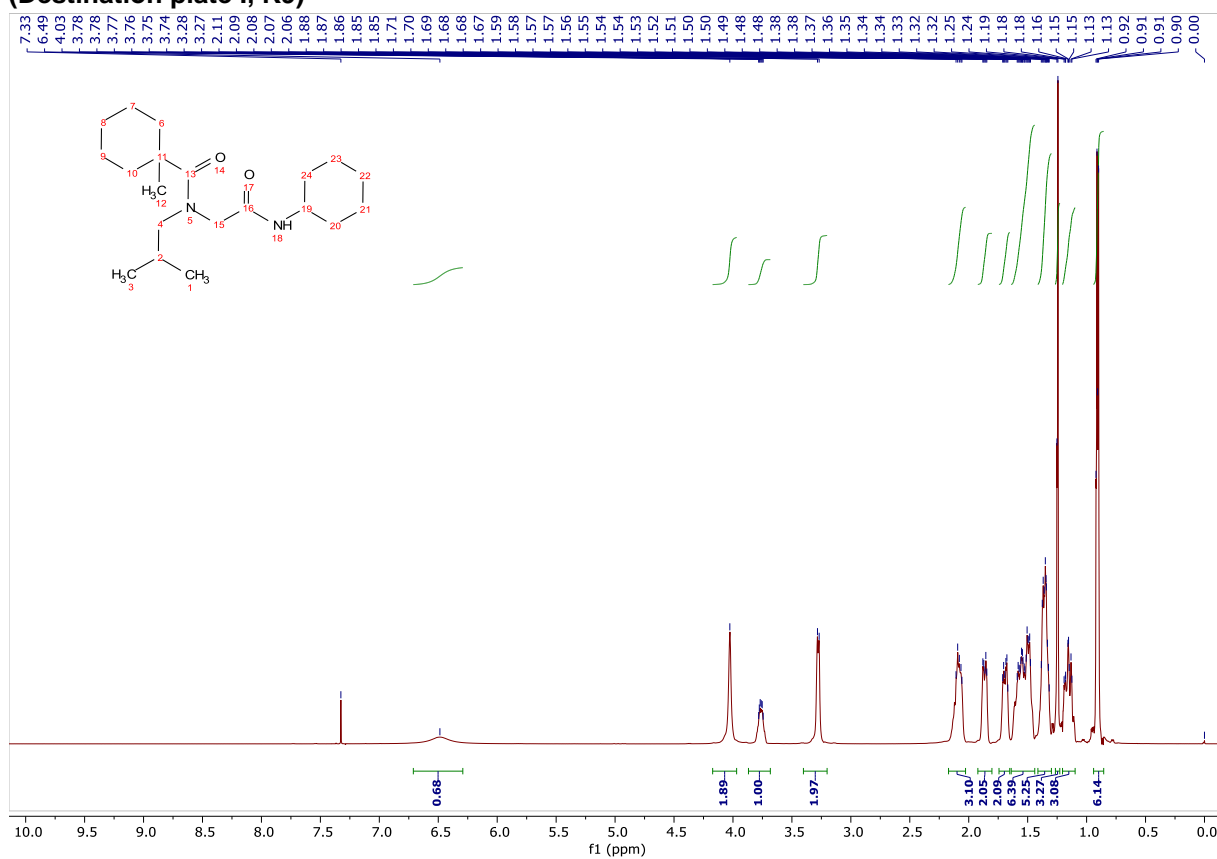
1-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylamino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl 2-(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)acetate
 (Destination plate I, G6)



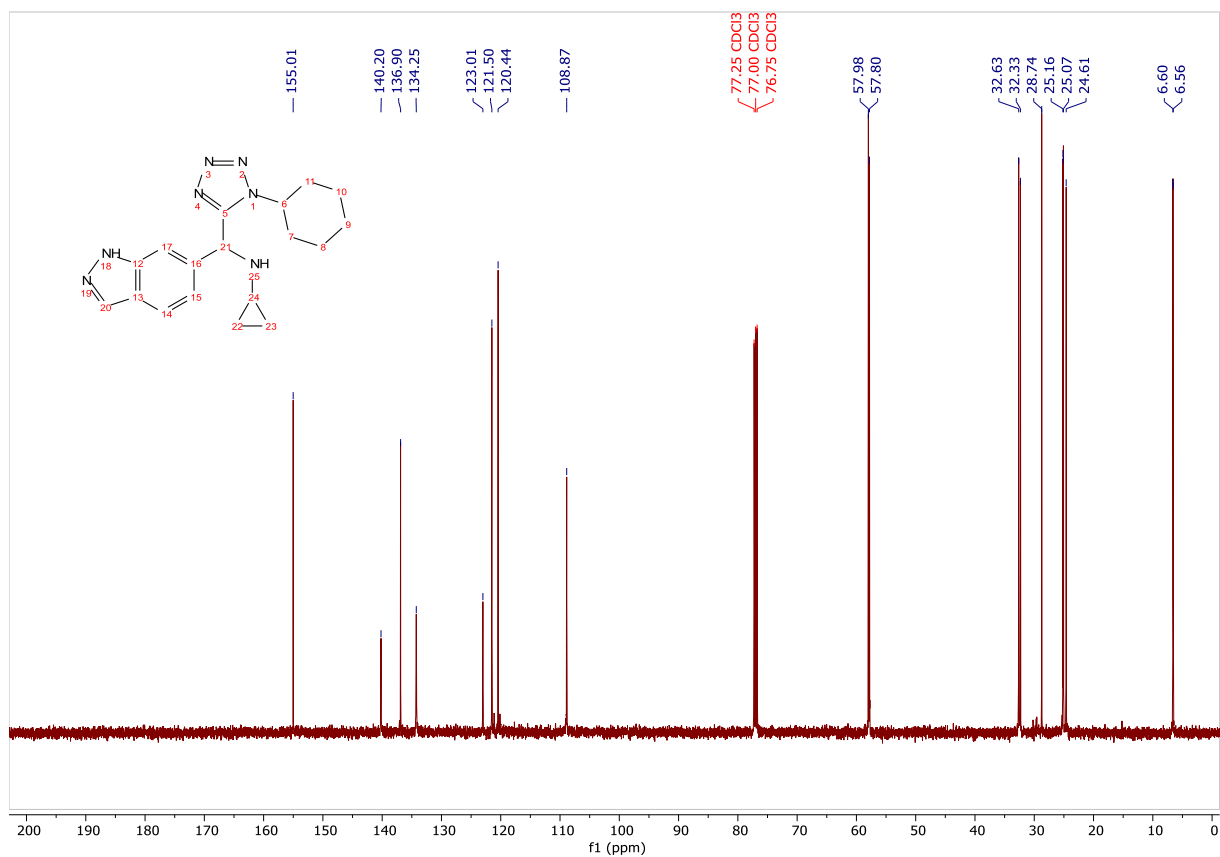
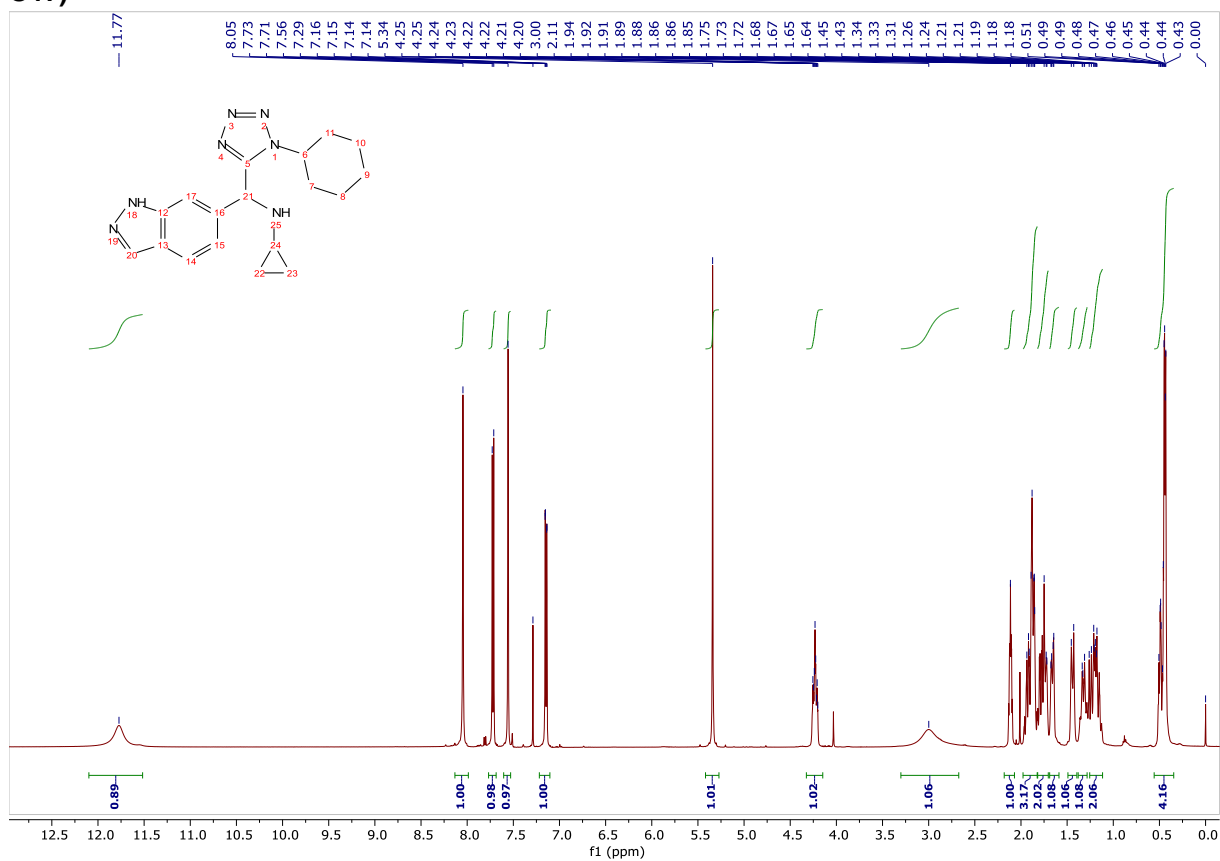
Methyl 4-(2-(N-(4-aminobenzyl)-2-cyanoacetamido)-4-(methylthio)butanamido)butanoate
(Destination plate I, J20)



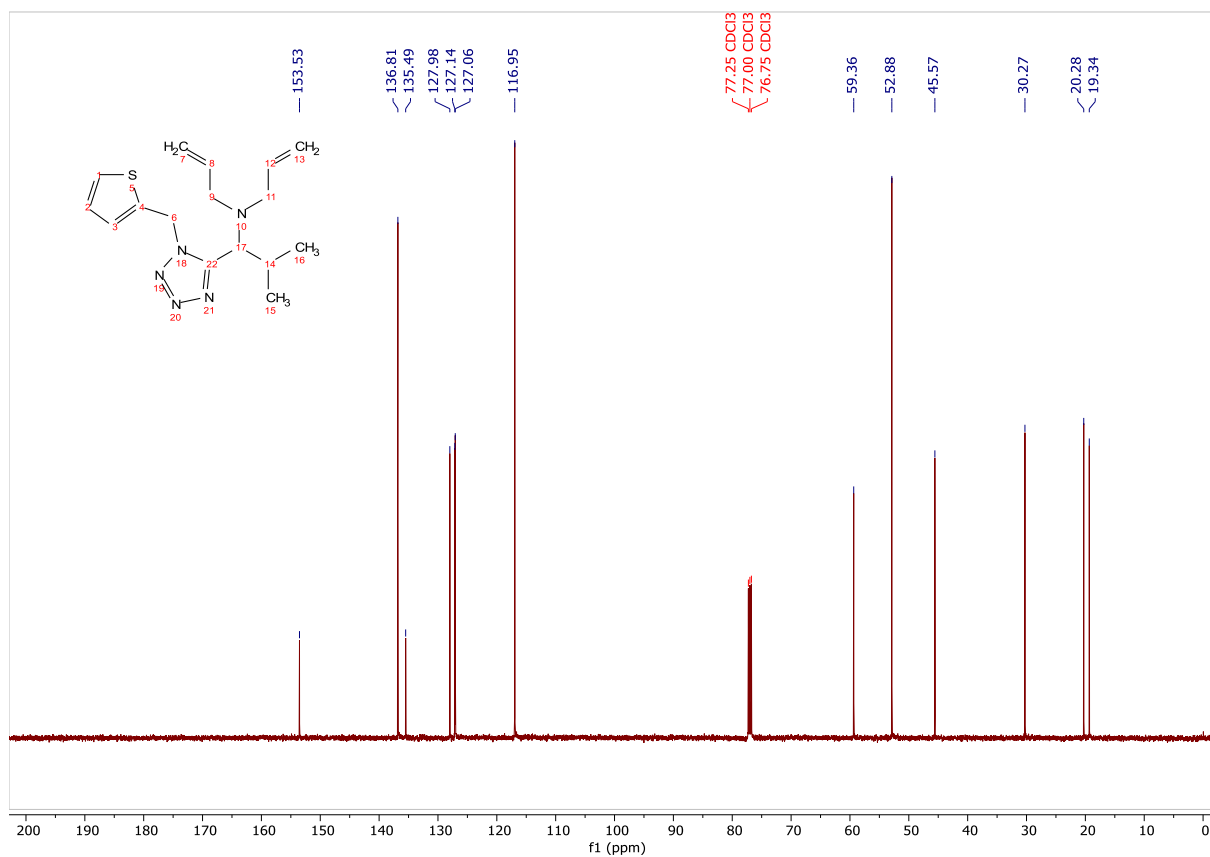
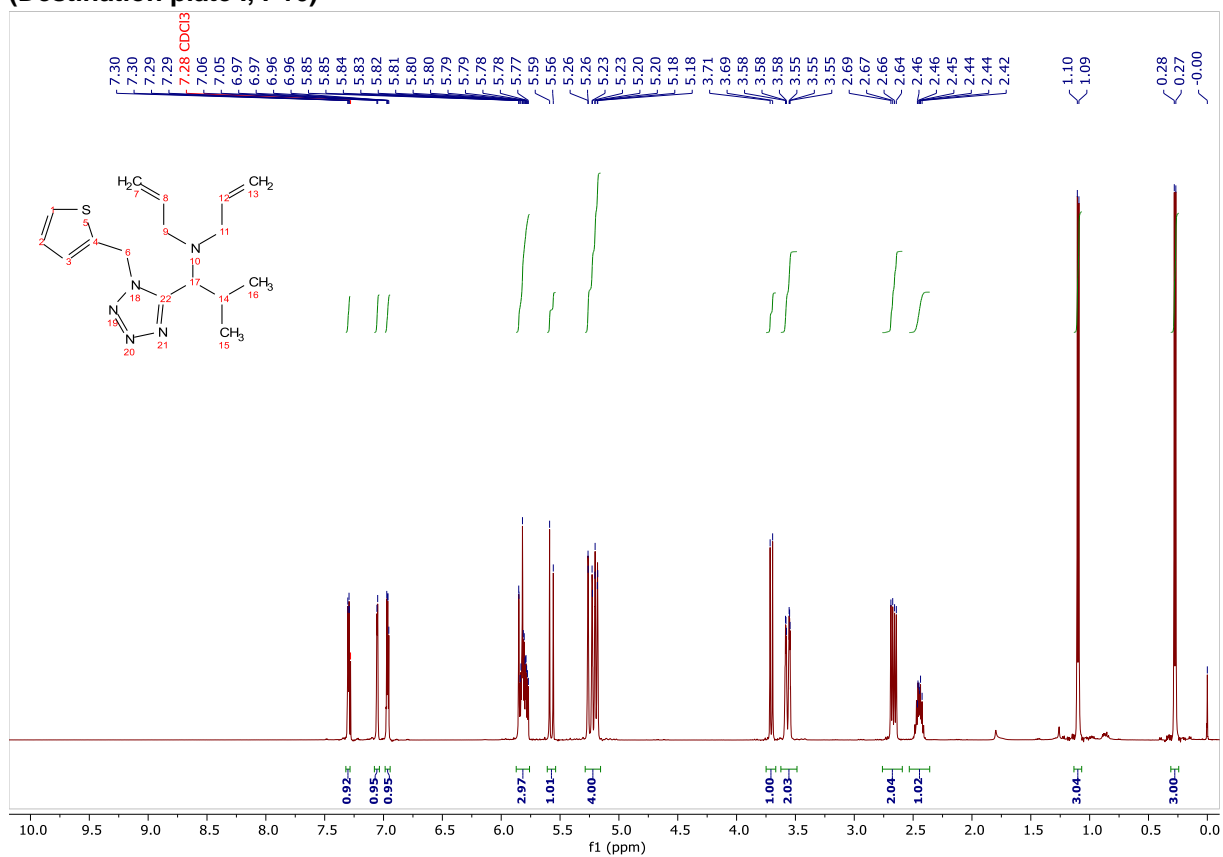
N-(2-(cyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-isobutyl-1-methylcyclohexane-1-carboxamide
(Destination plate I, K9)



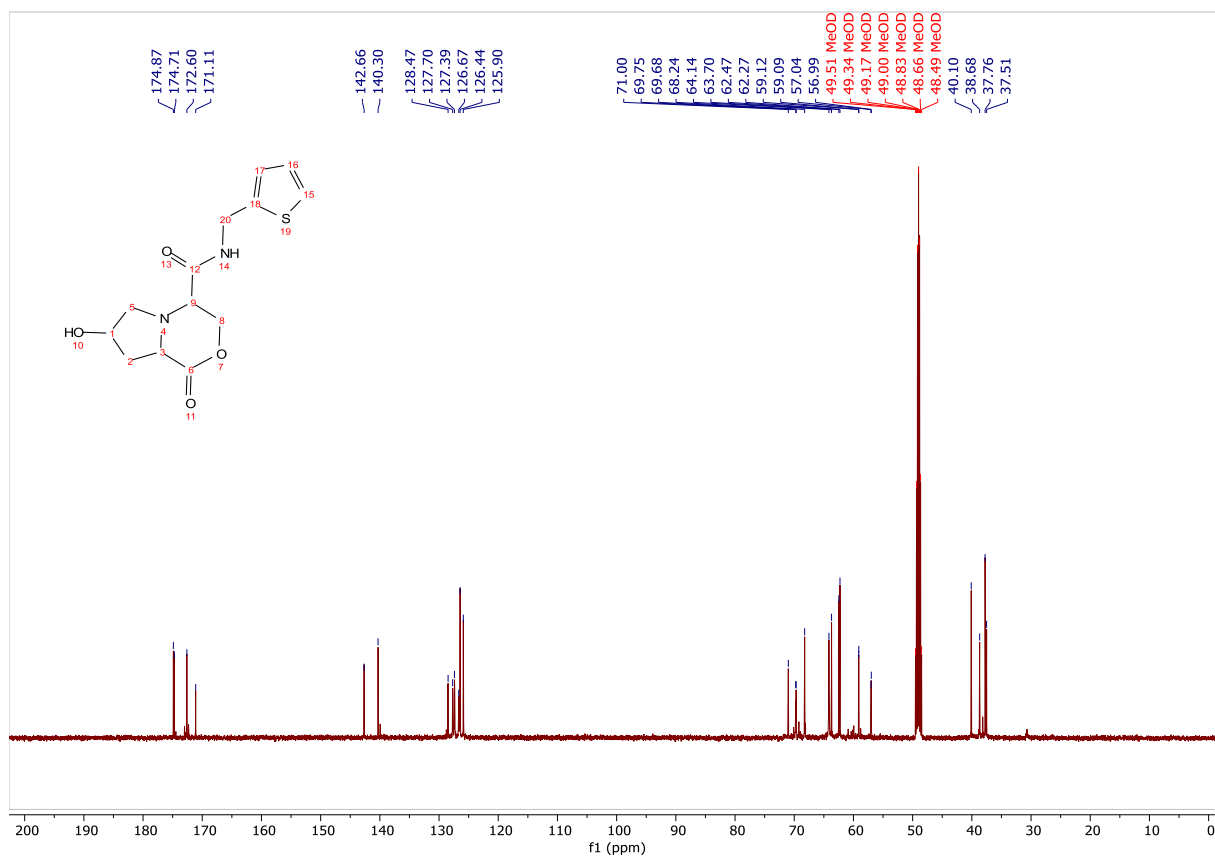
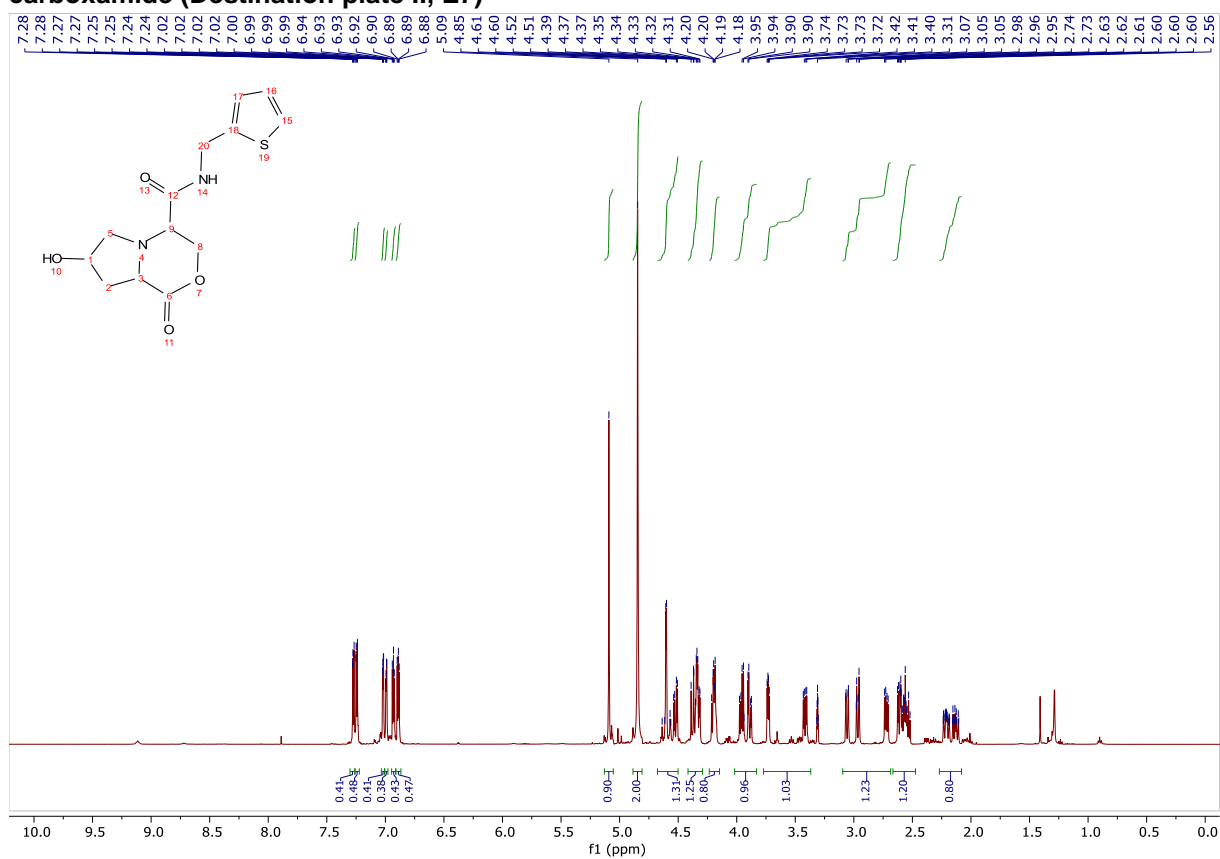
N-((1-cyclohexyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)(1H-indazol-6-yl)methyl)cyclopropanamine (Destination plate I, O17)



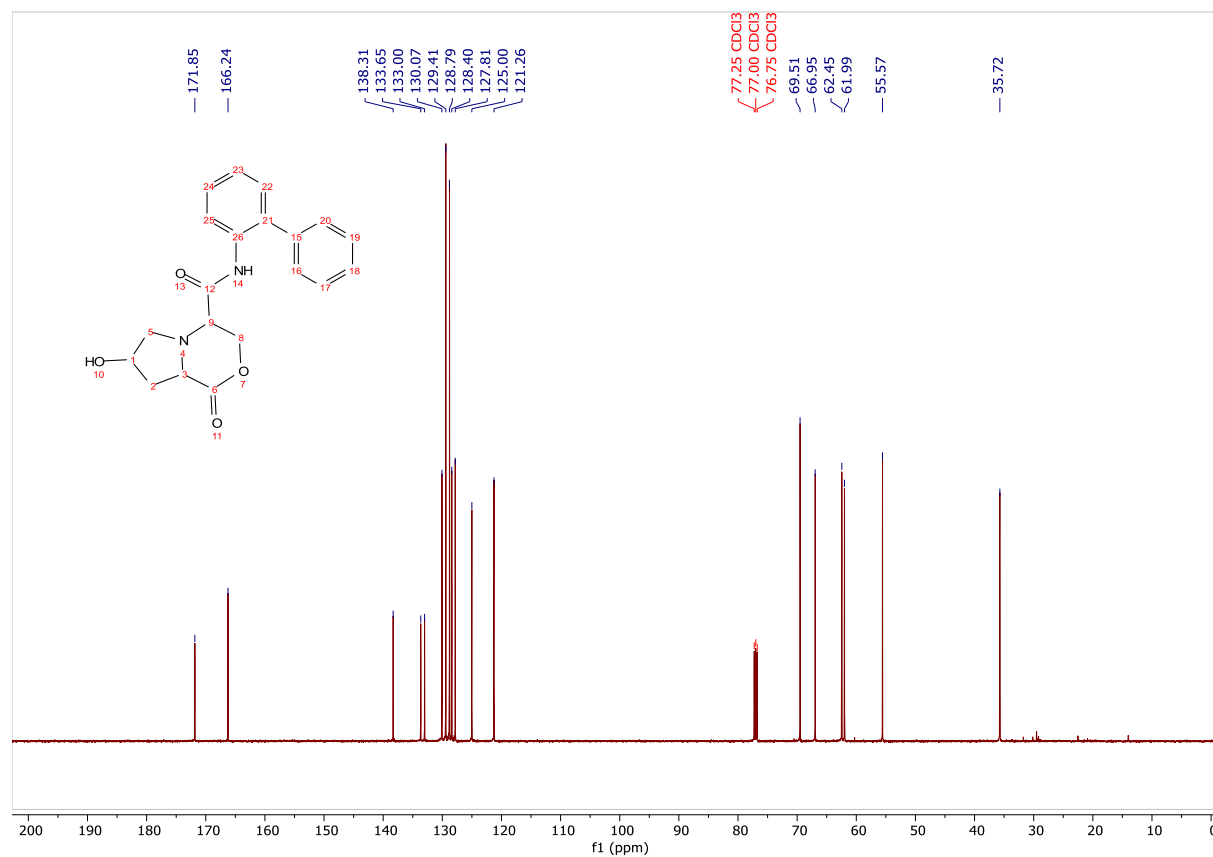
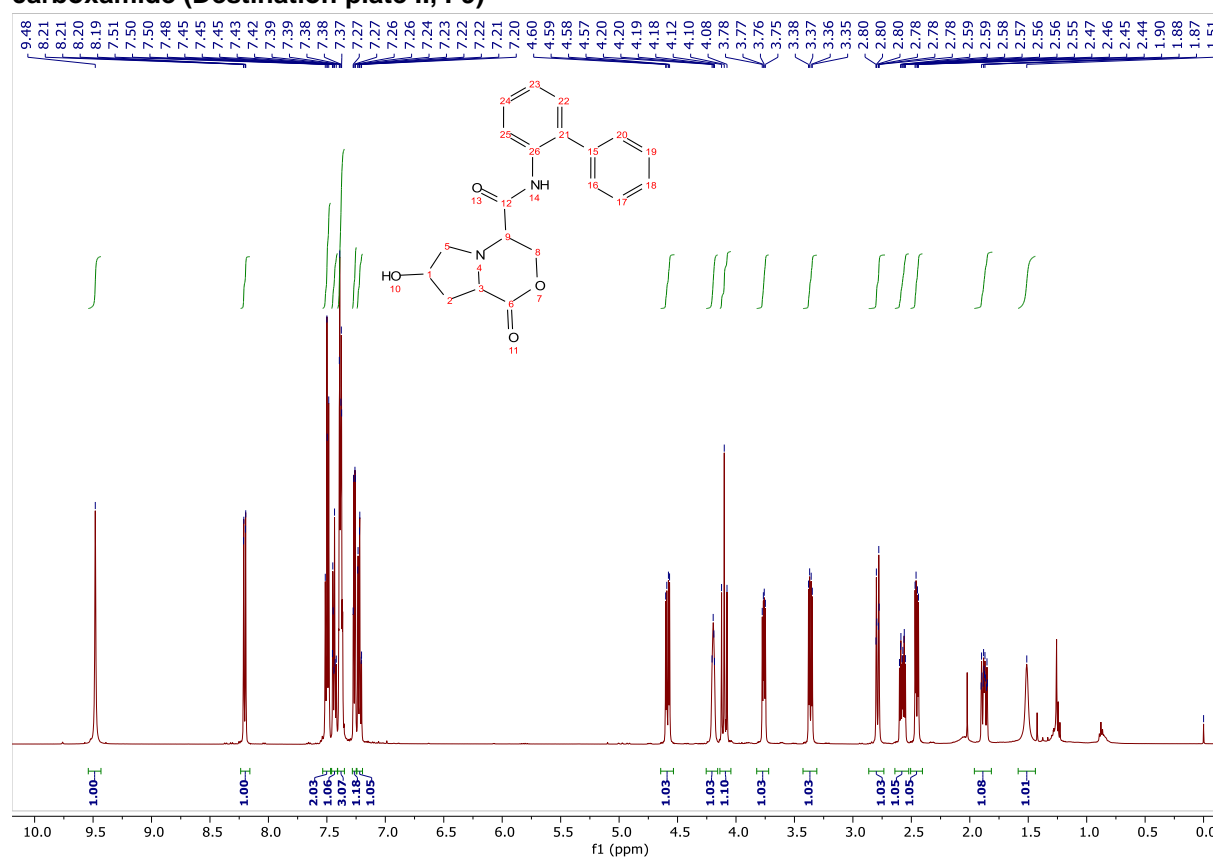
N-allyl-N-(2-methyl-1-(1-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)propyl)prop-2-en-1-amine
 (Destination plate I, P16)



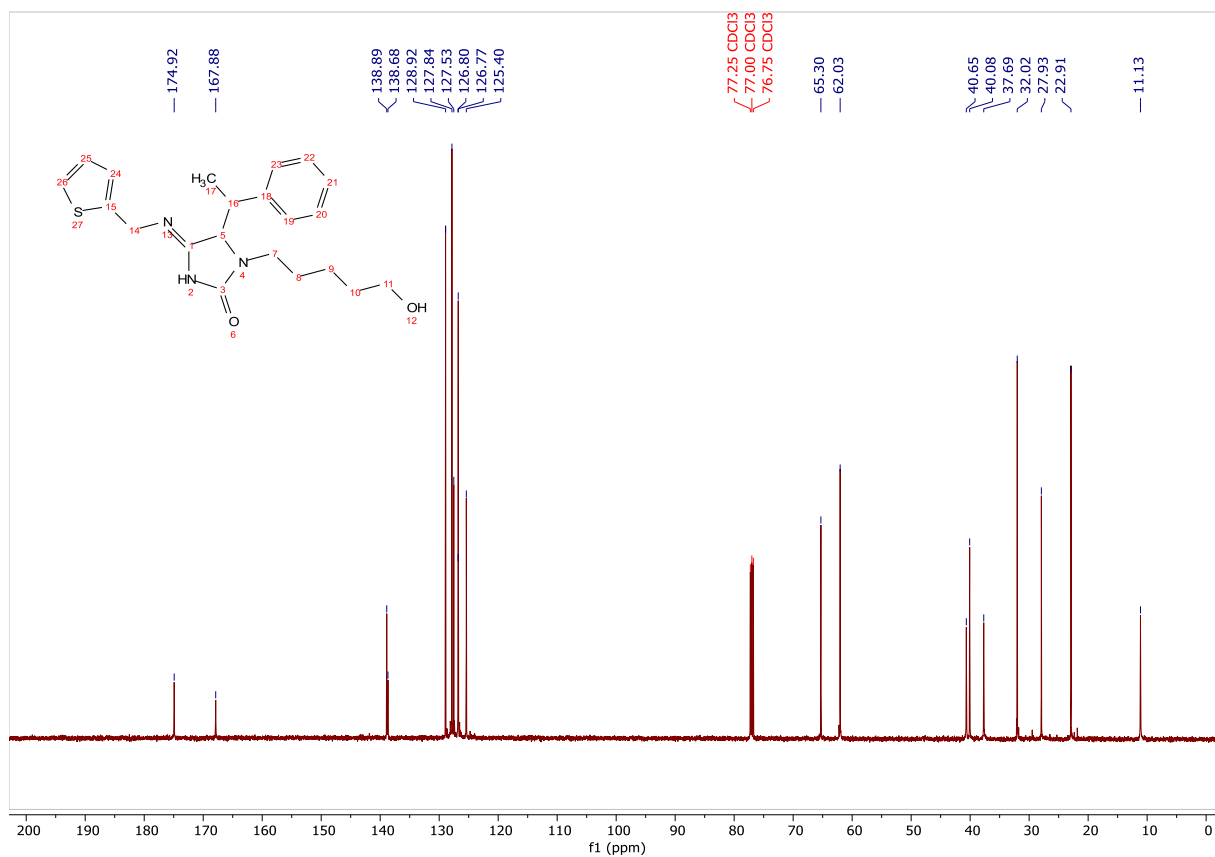
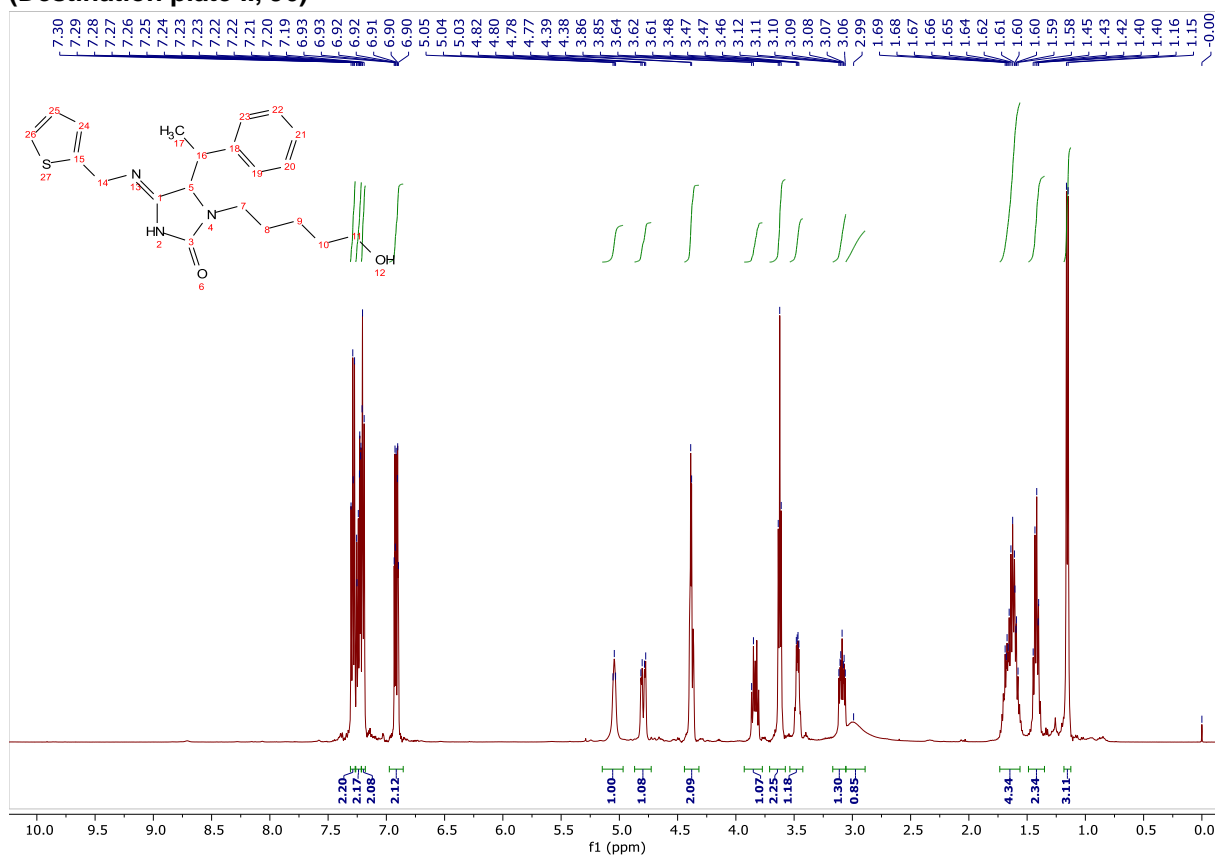
(7S,8aR)-7-Hydroxy-1-oxo-N-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)hexahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazine-4-carboxamide (Destination plate II, E7)



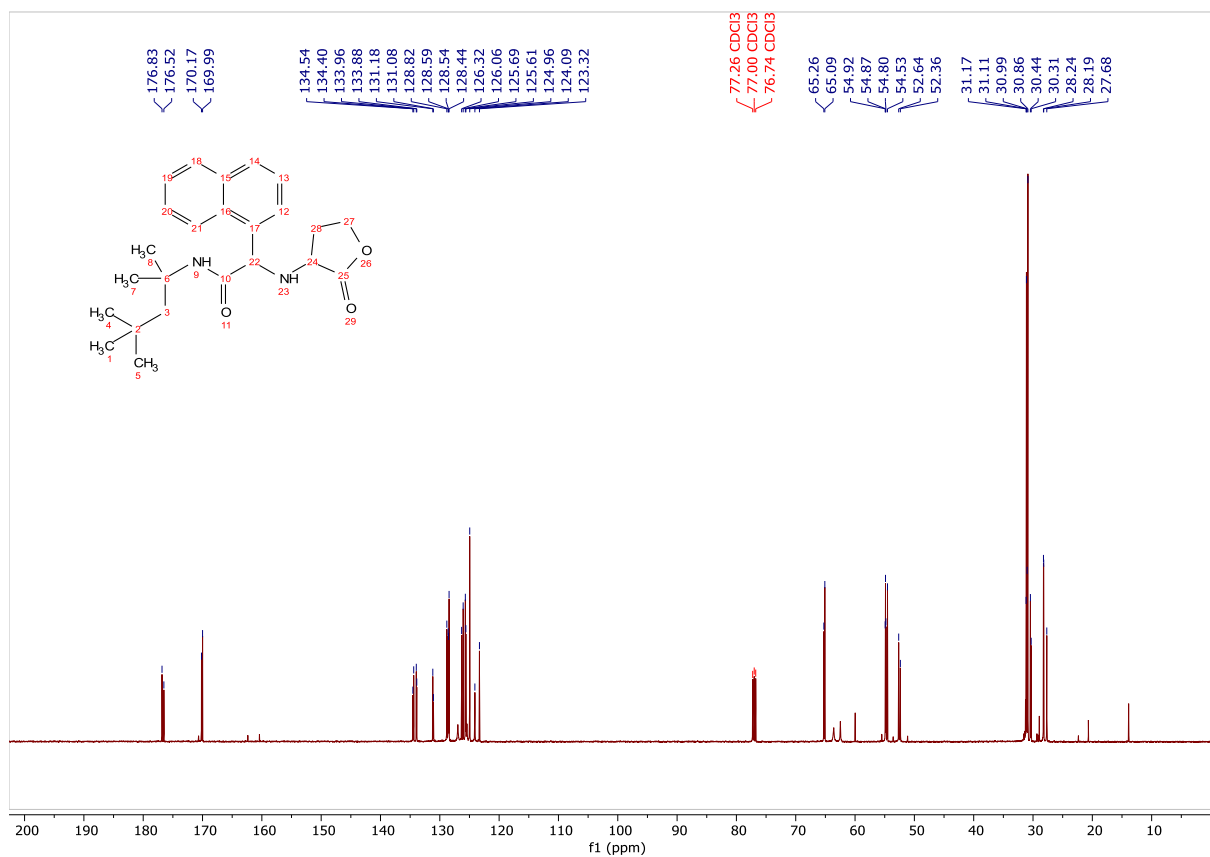
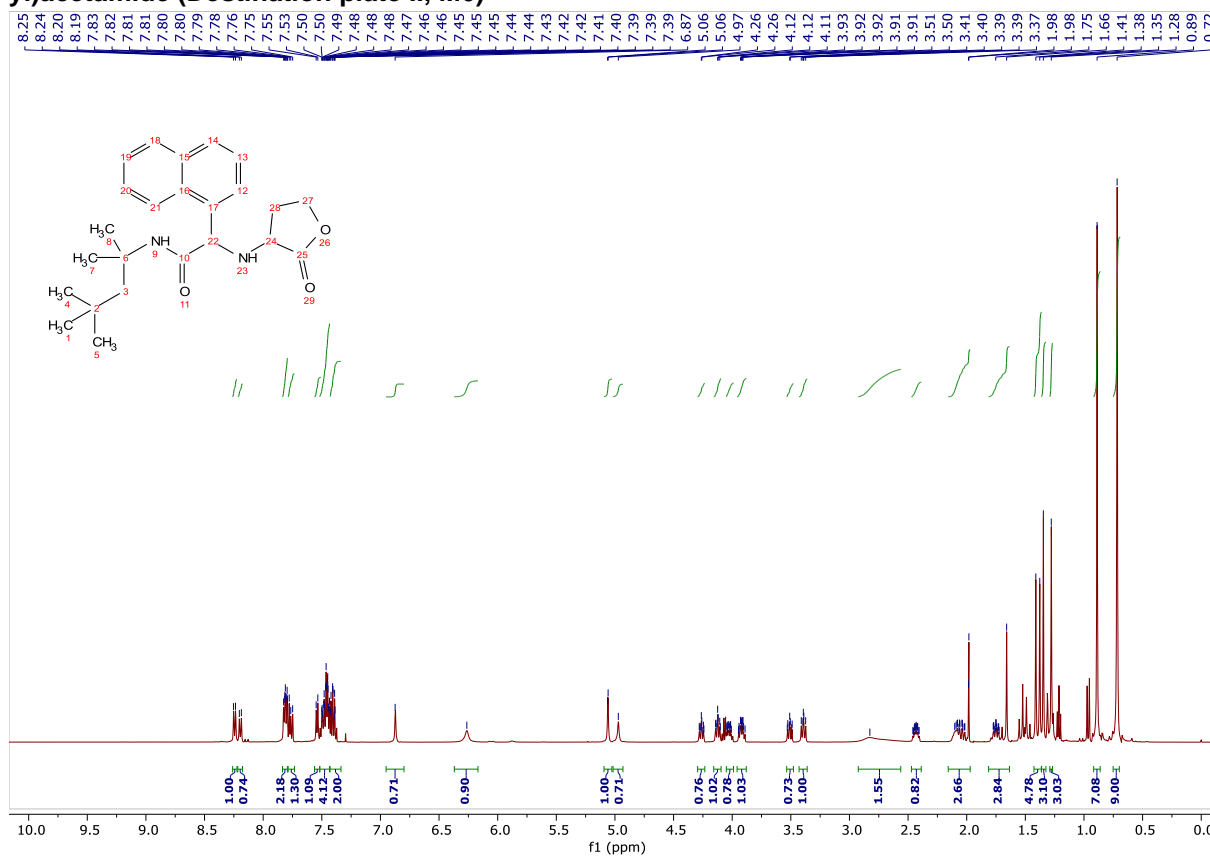
(7S,8aR)-N-([1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)-7-hydroxy-1-oxohexahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazine-4-carboxamide (Destination plate II, F9)



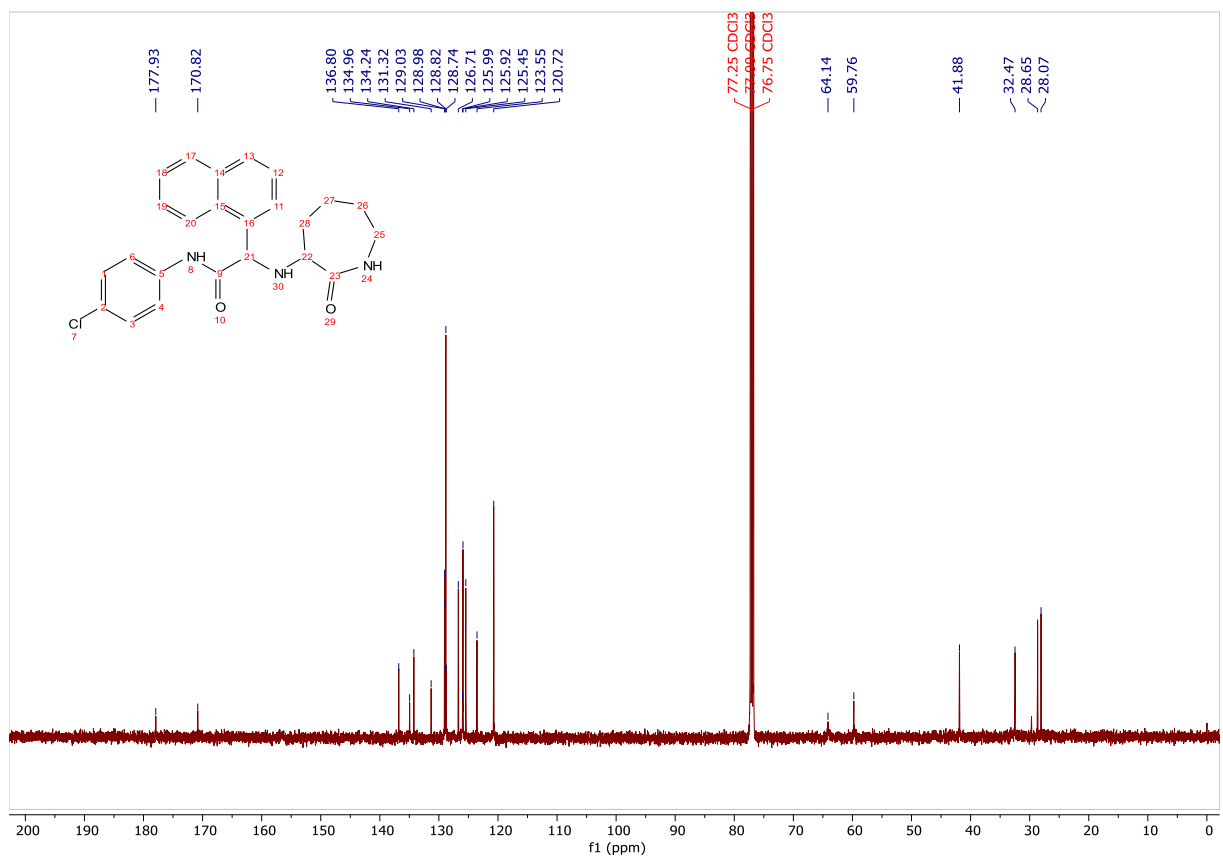
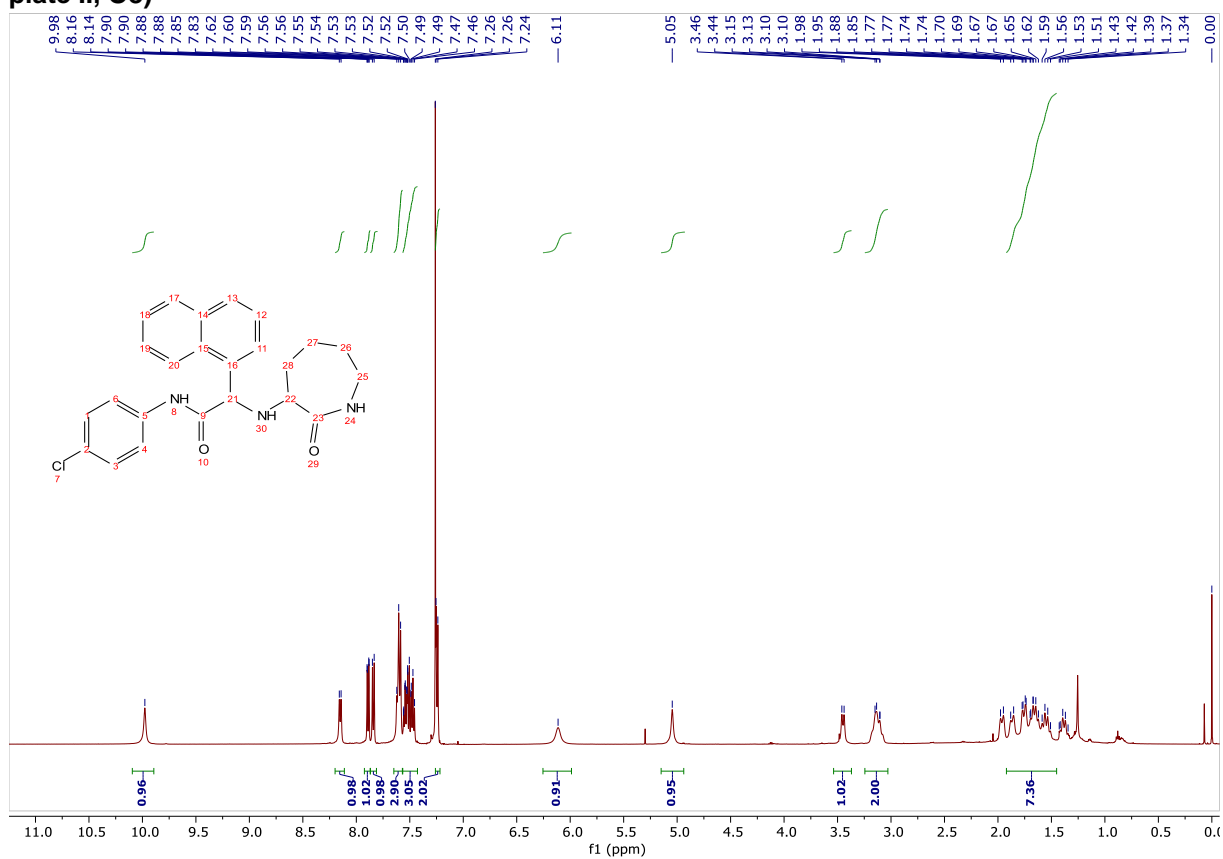
(Z)-1-(5-Hydroxypentyl)-5-(1-phenylethyl)-4-((thiophen-2-ylmethyl)imino)imidazolidin-2-one
(Destination plate II, J6)



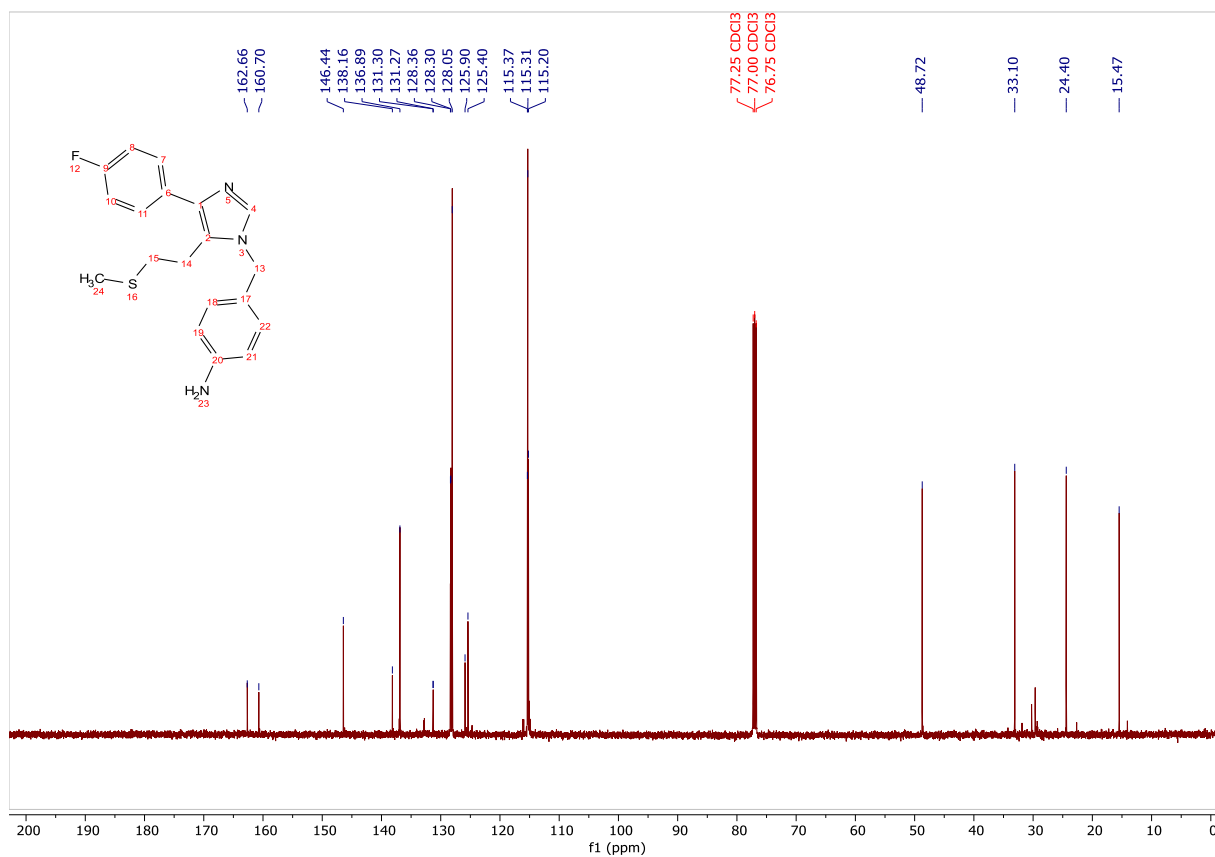
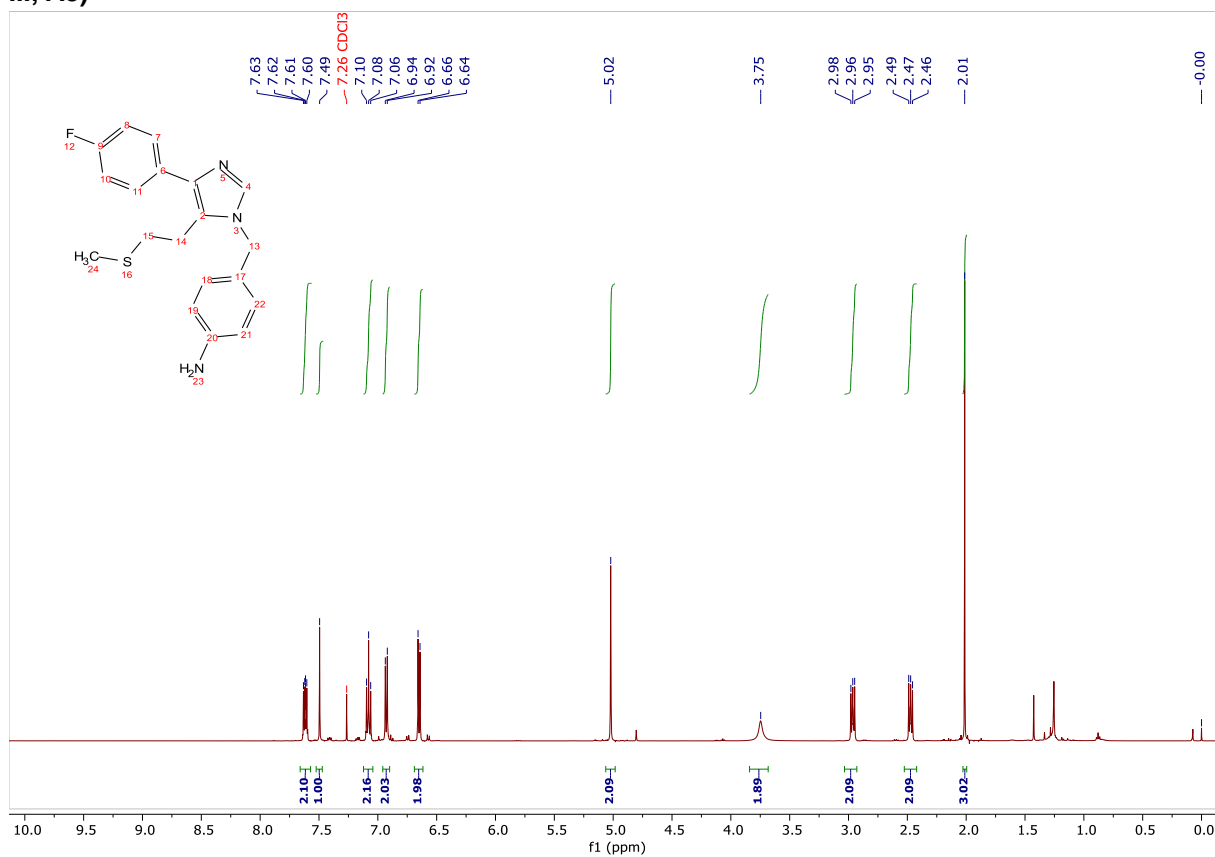
2-(Naphthalen-1-yl)-2-((2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)amino)-N-(2,4,4-trimethylpentan-2-yl)acetamide (Destination plate II, M6)



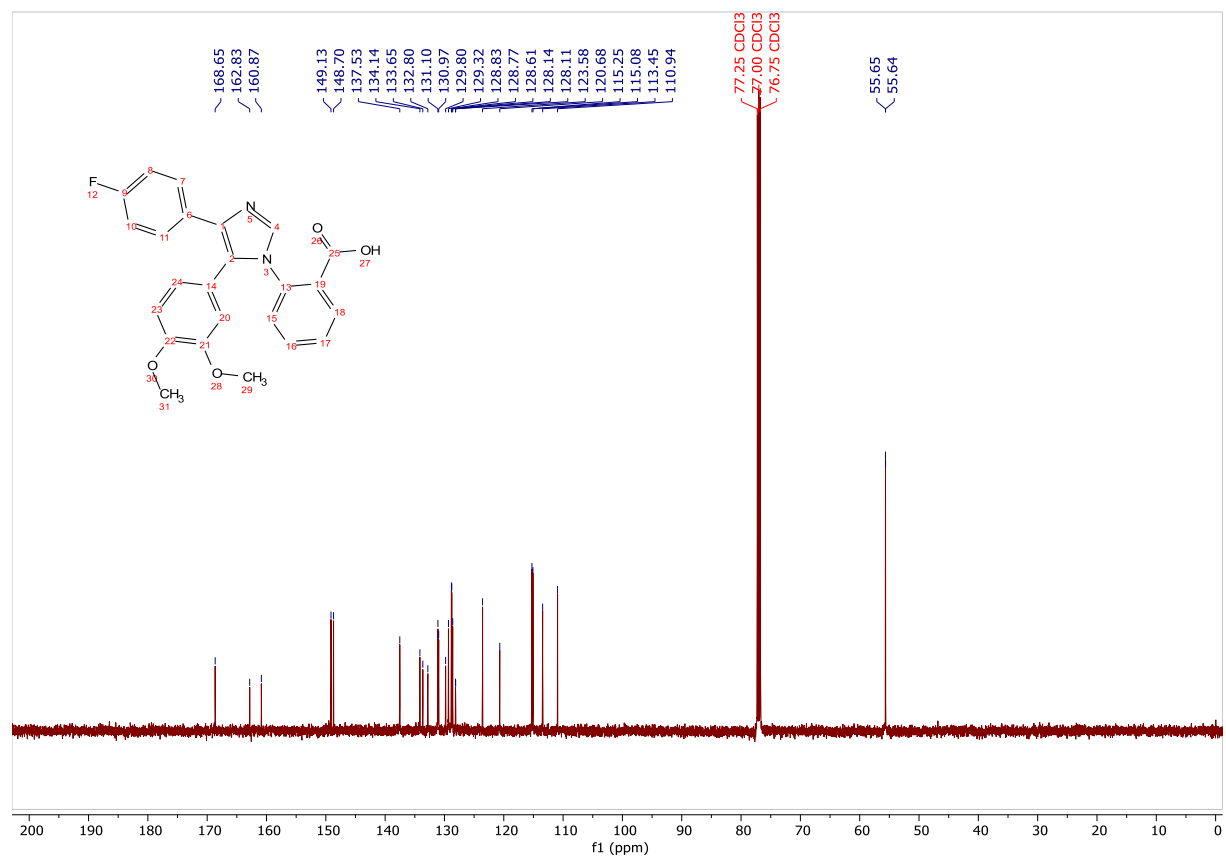
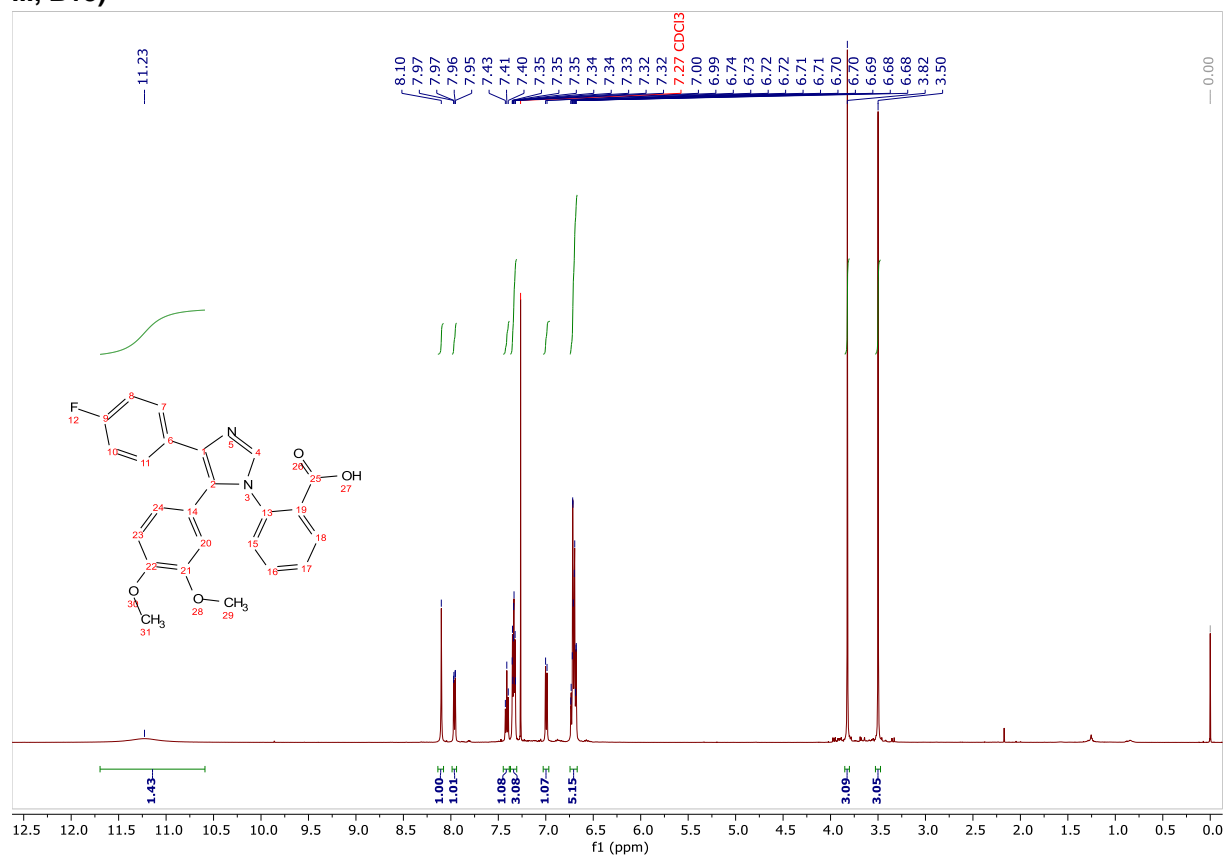
N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(naphthalen-1-yl)-2-(((S)-2-oxoazepan-3-yl)amino)acetamide (Destination plate II, O8)



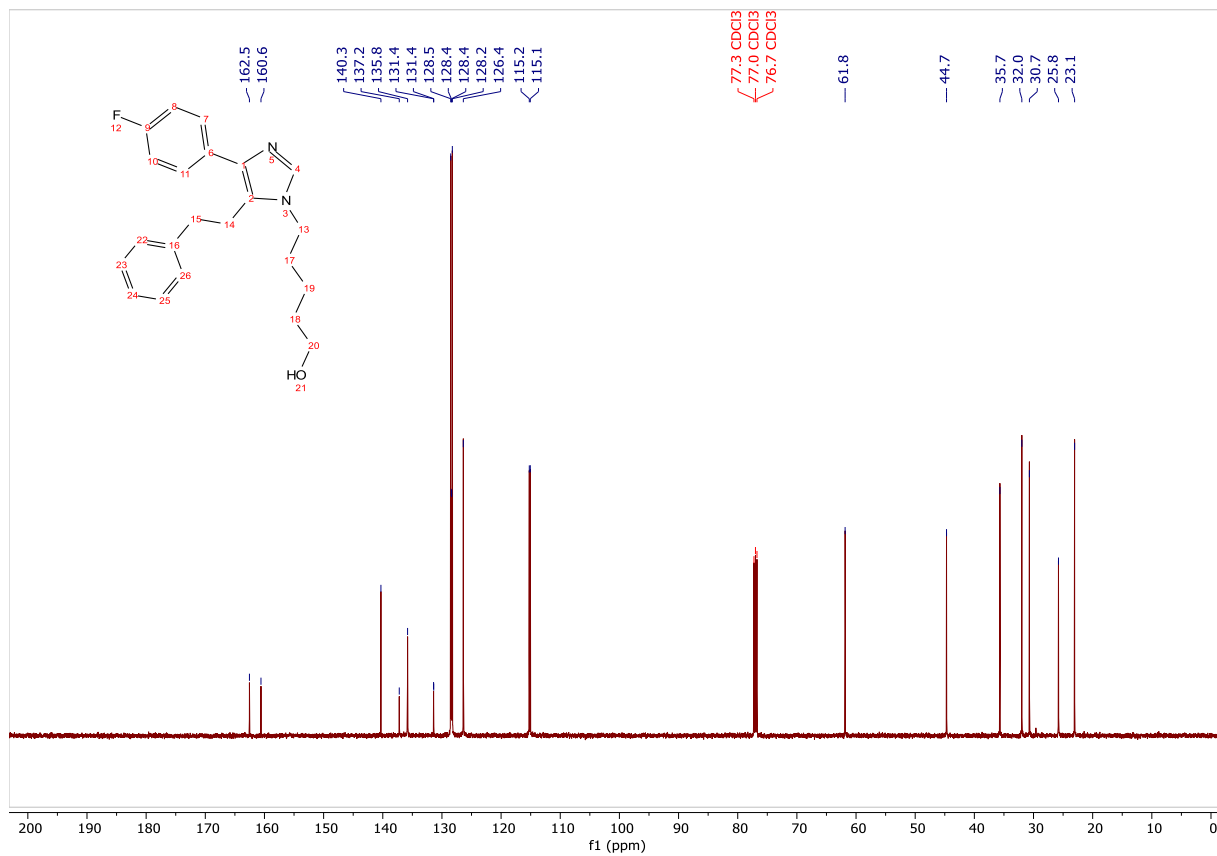
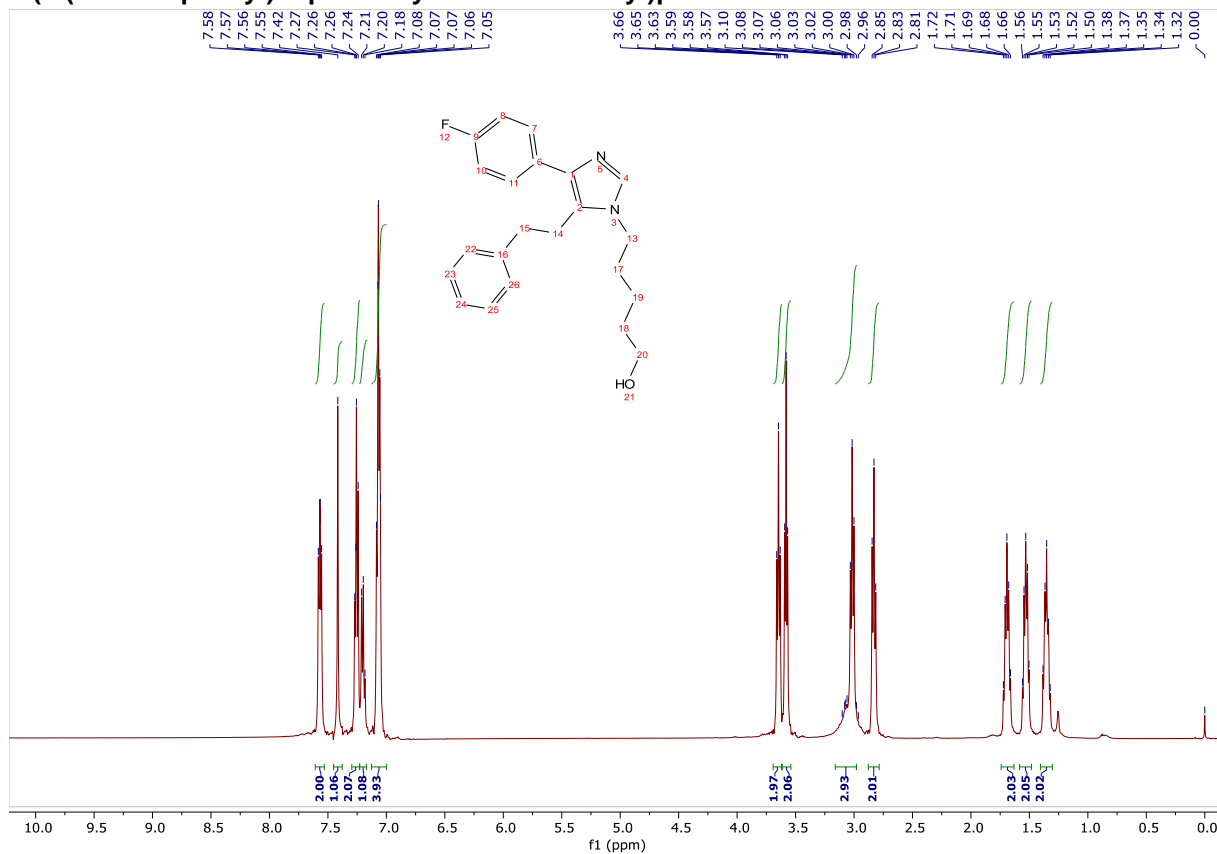
4-((4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)aniline (Destination plate III, A8)



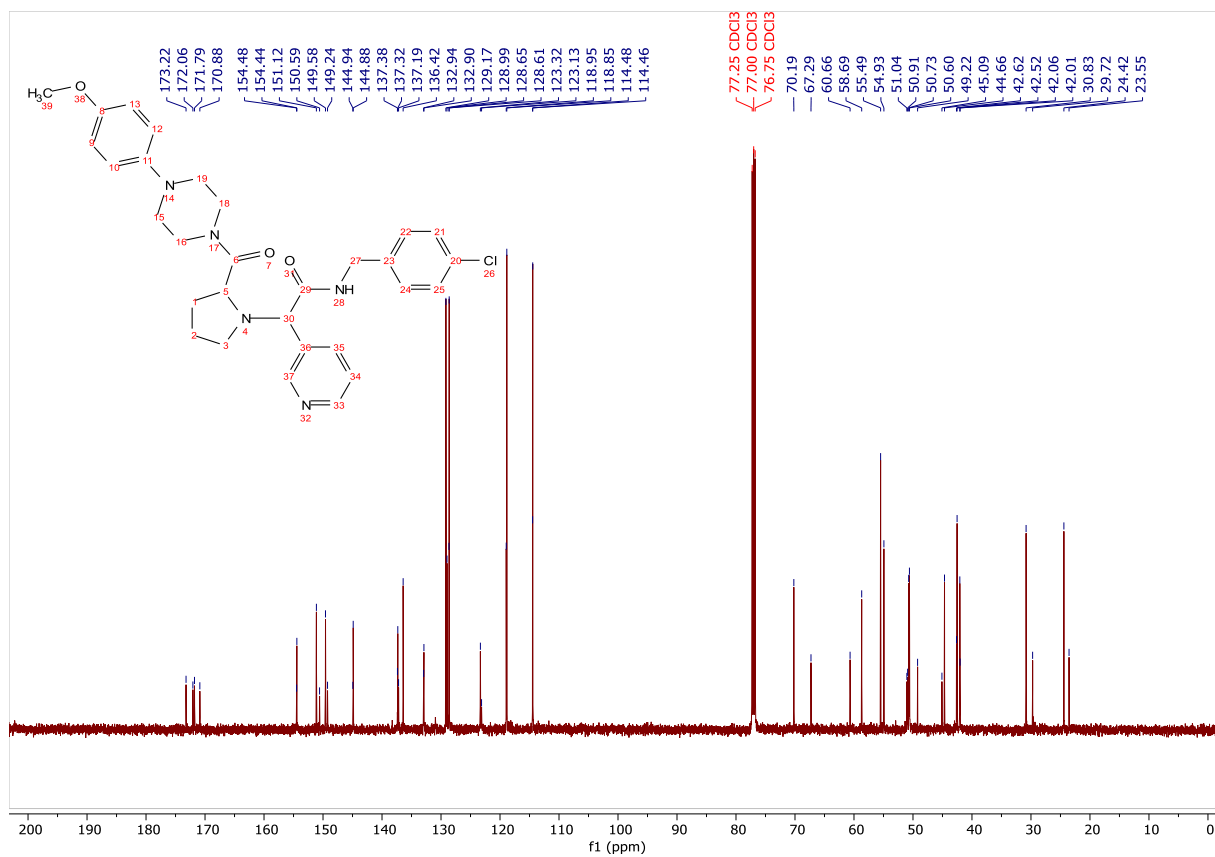
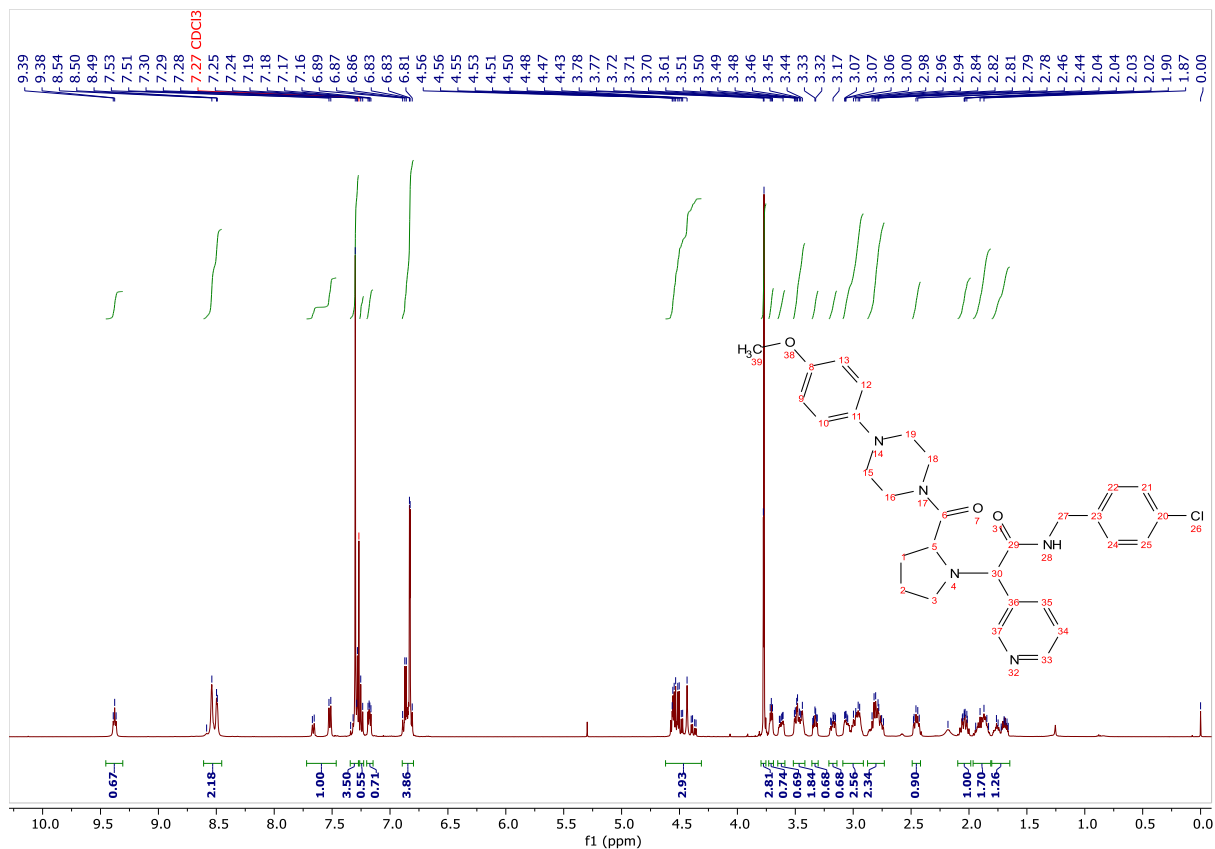
2-(5-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)benzoic acid (Destination plate III, B18)



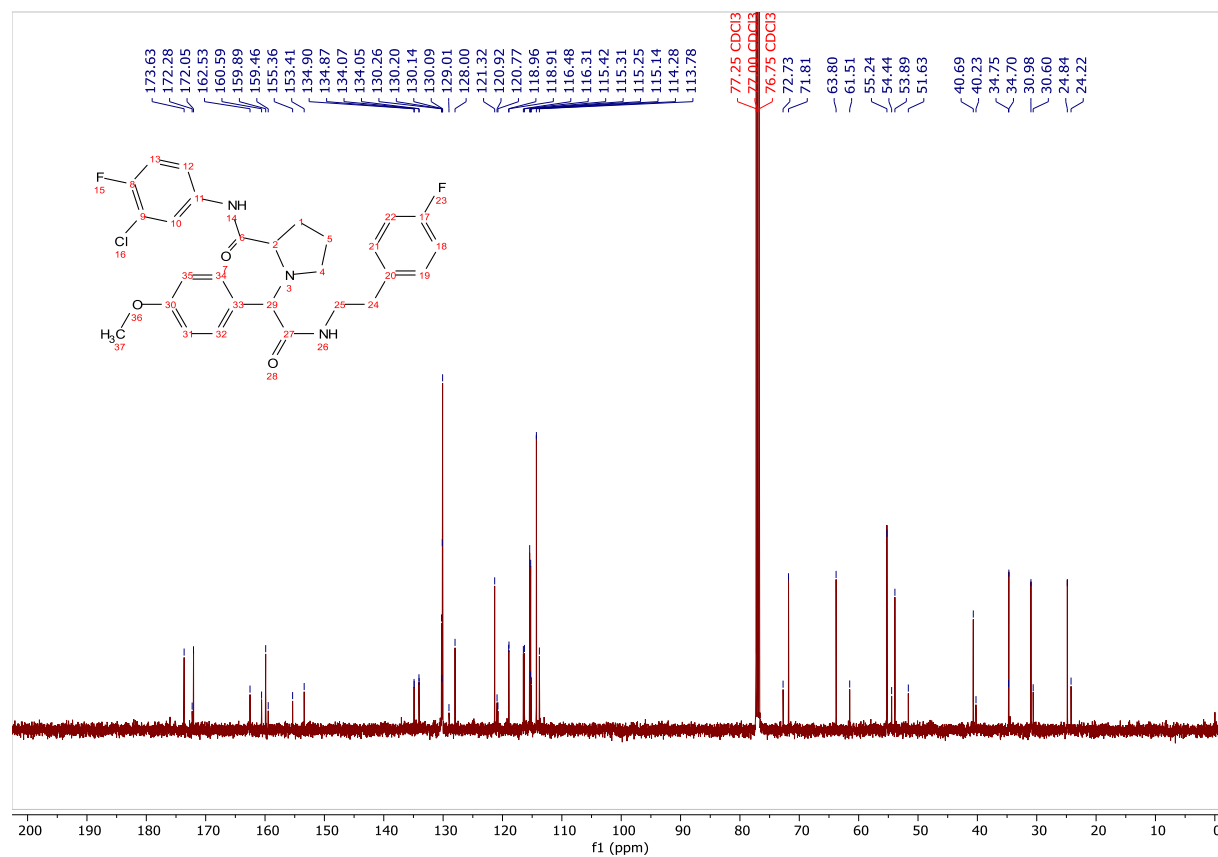
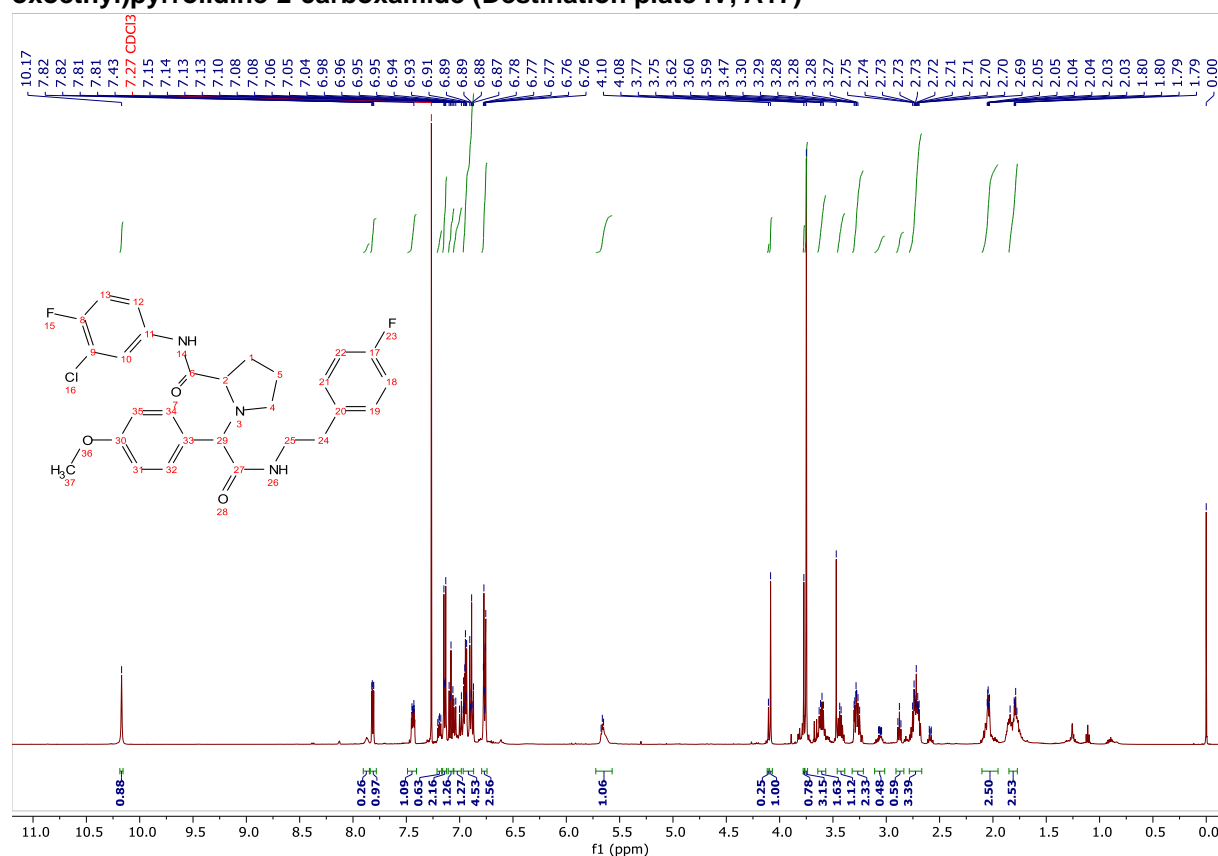
5-(4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)pentan-1-ol



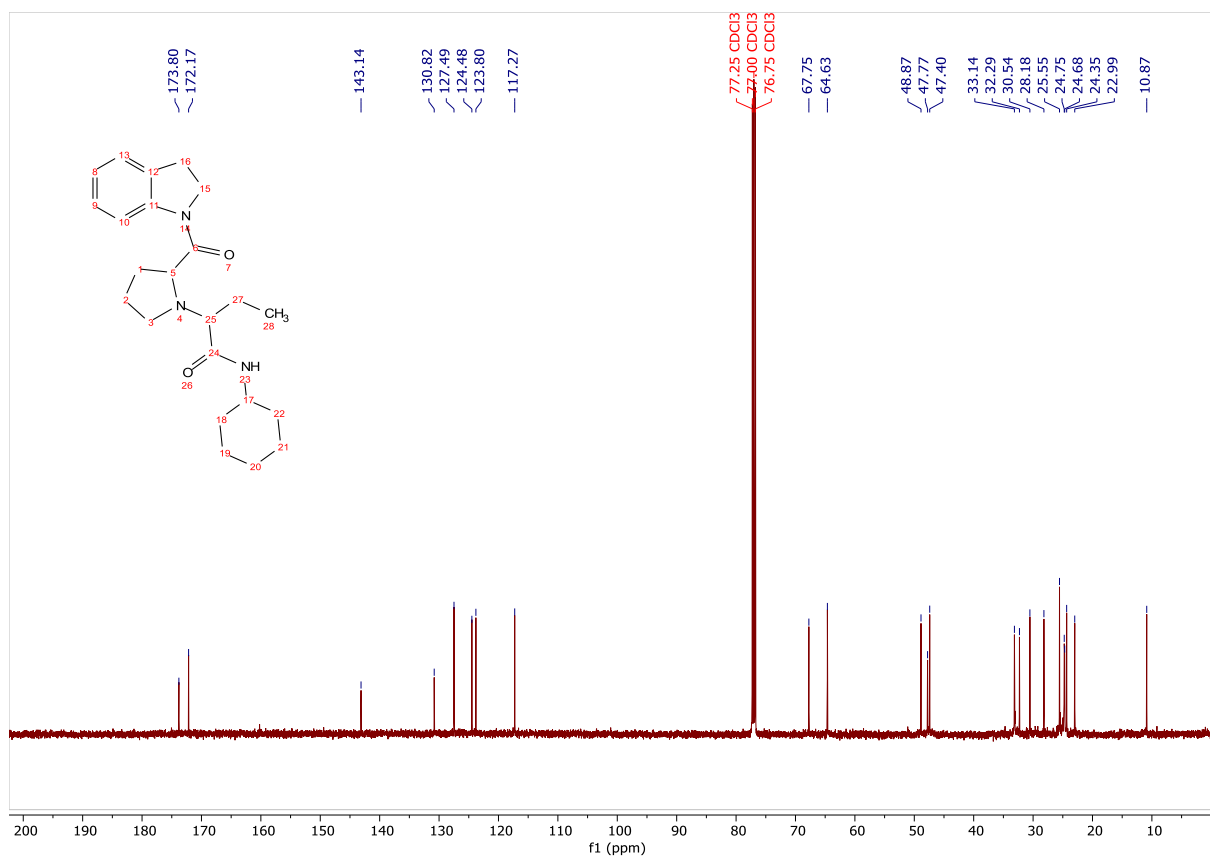
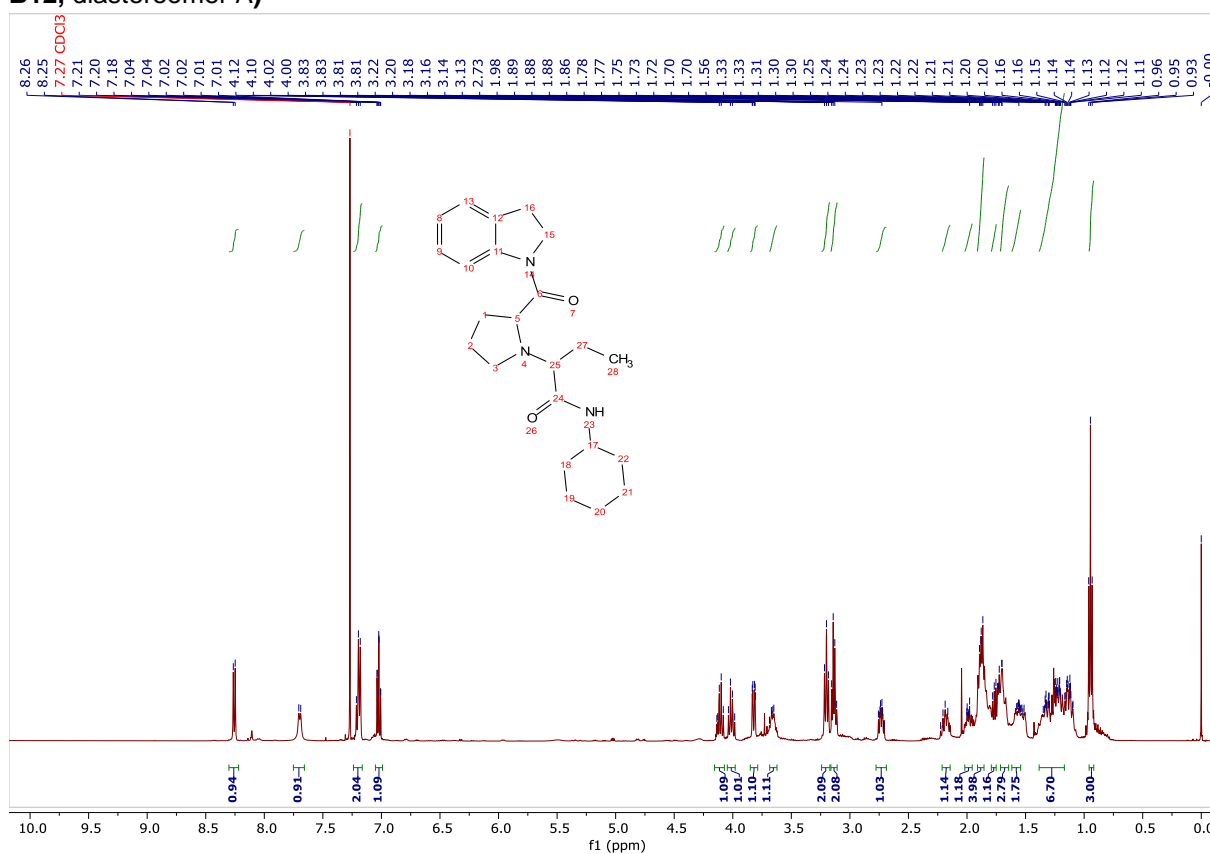
N-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-((R)-2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-2-(pyridin-3-yl)acetamide (Destination plate IV, A4)



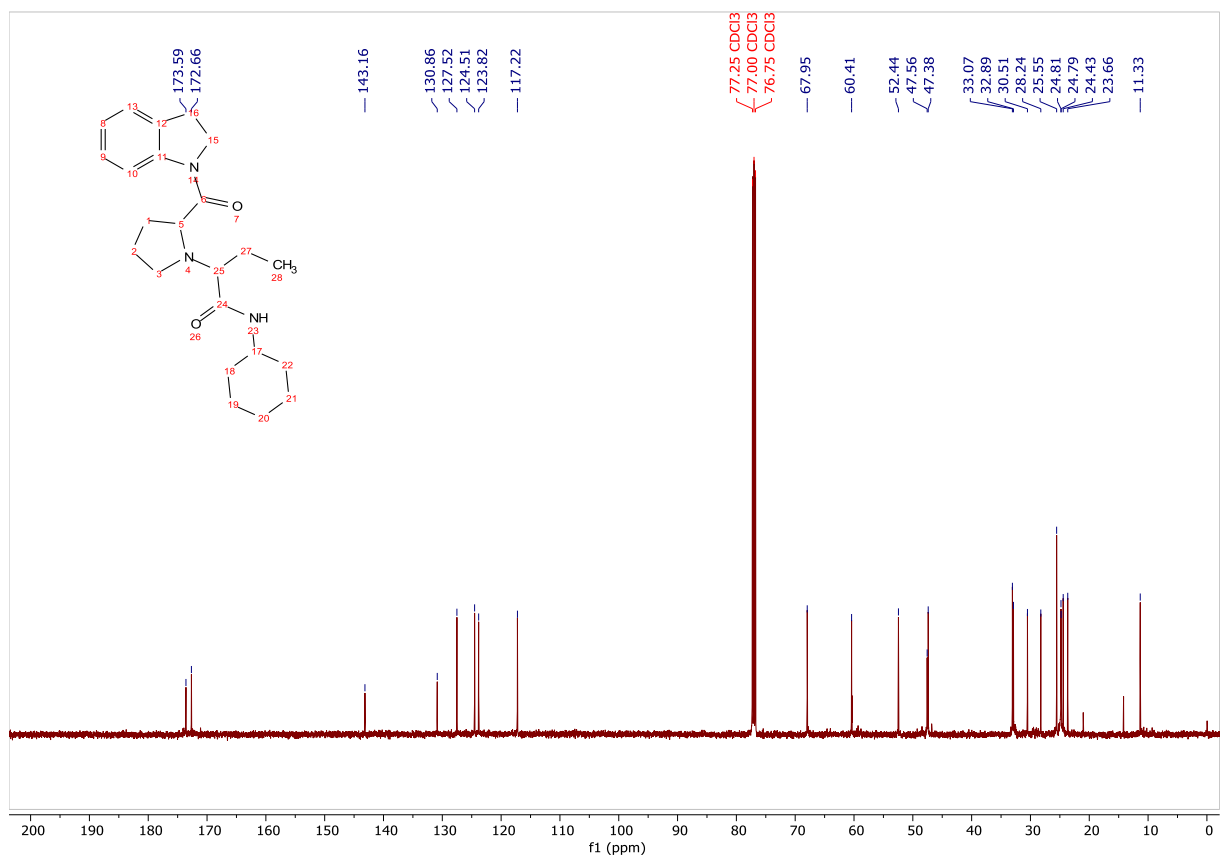
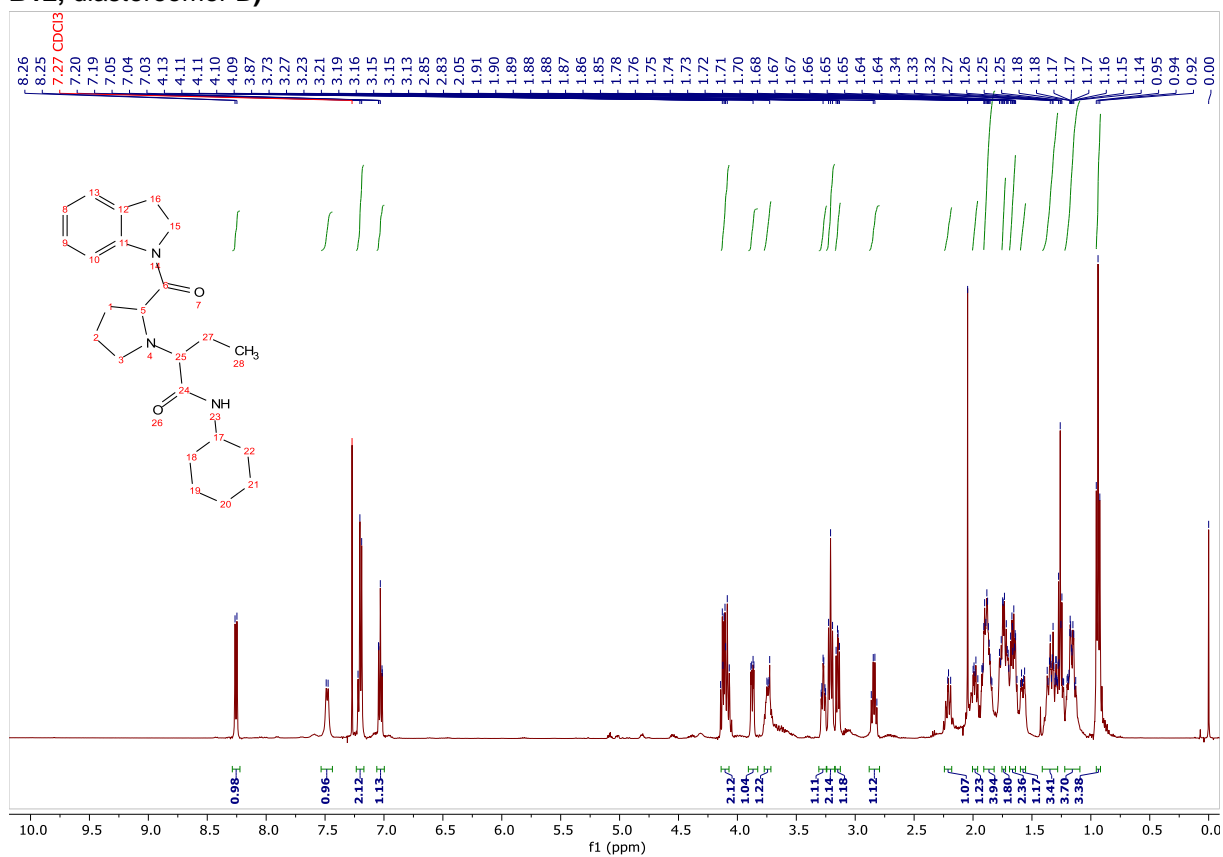
(2S)-N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1-(2-((4-fluorophenethyl)amino)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (Destination plate IV, A17)



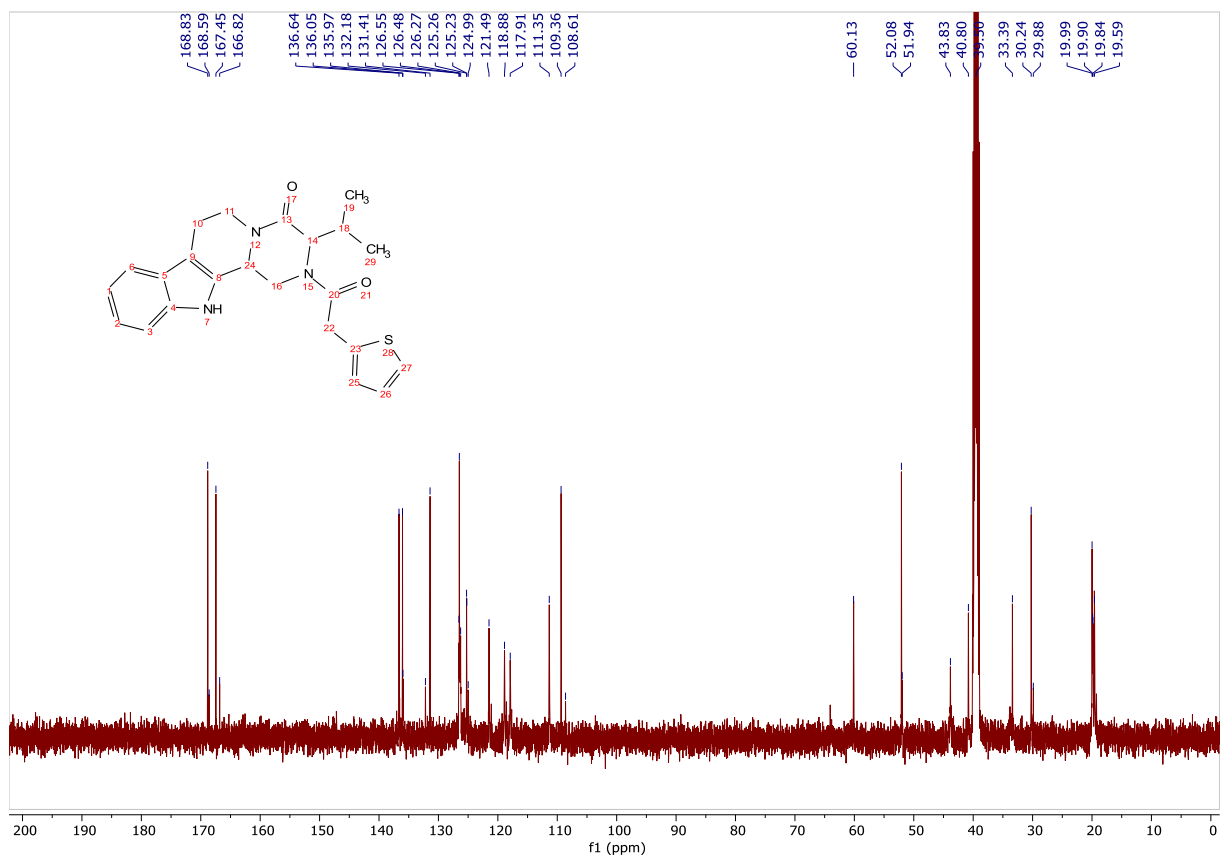
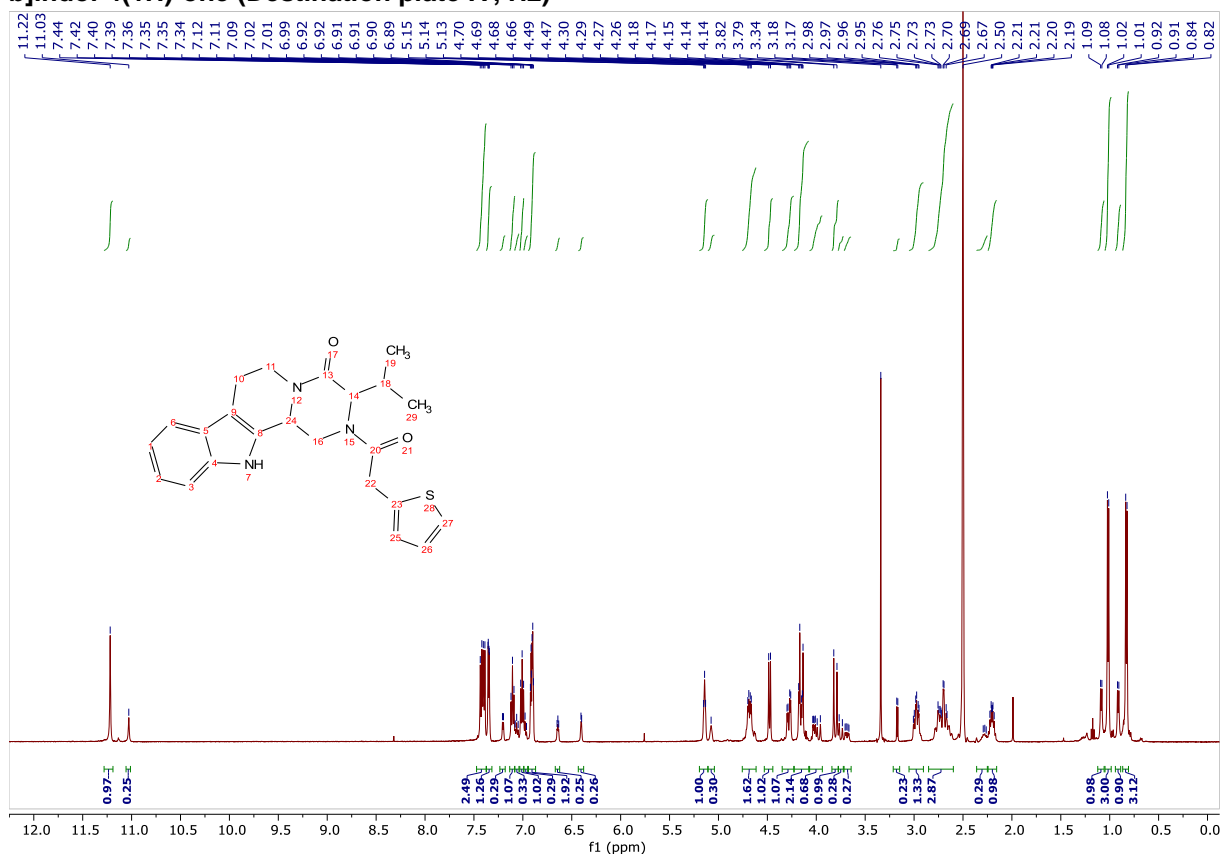
N-cyclohexyl-2-((R)-2-(indoline-1-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)butanamide (Destination plate IV, B12, diastereomer A)



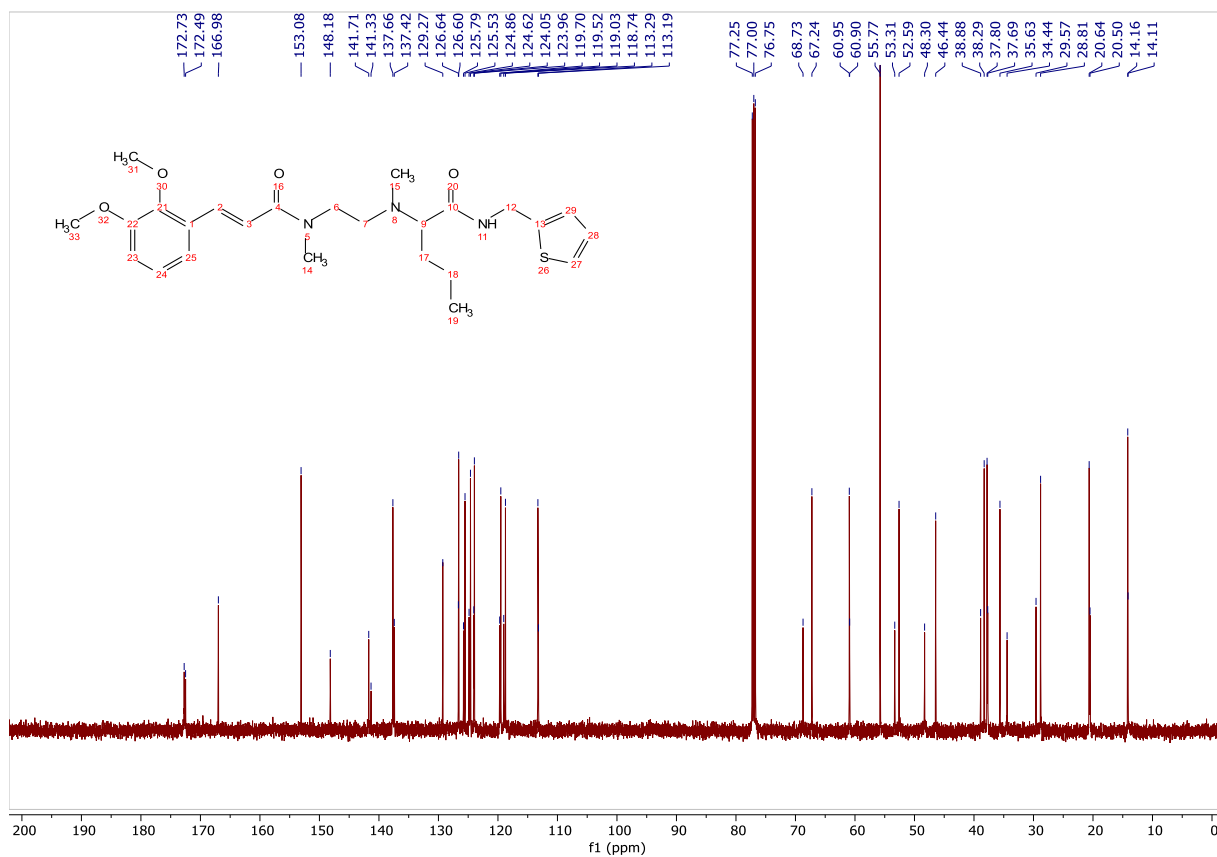
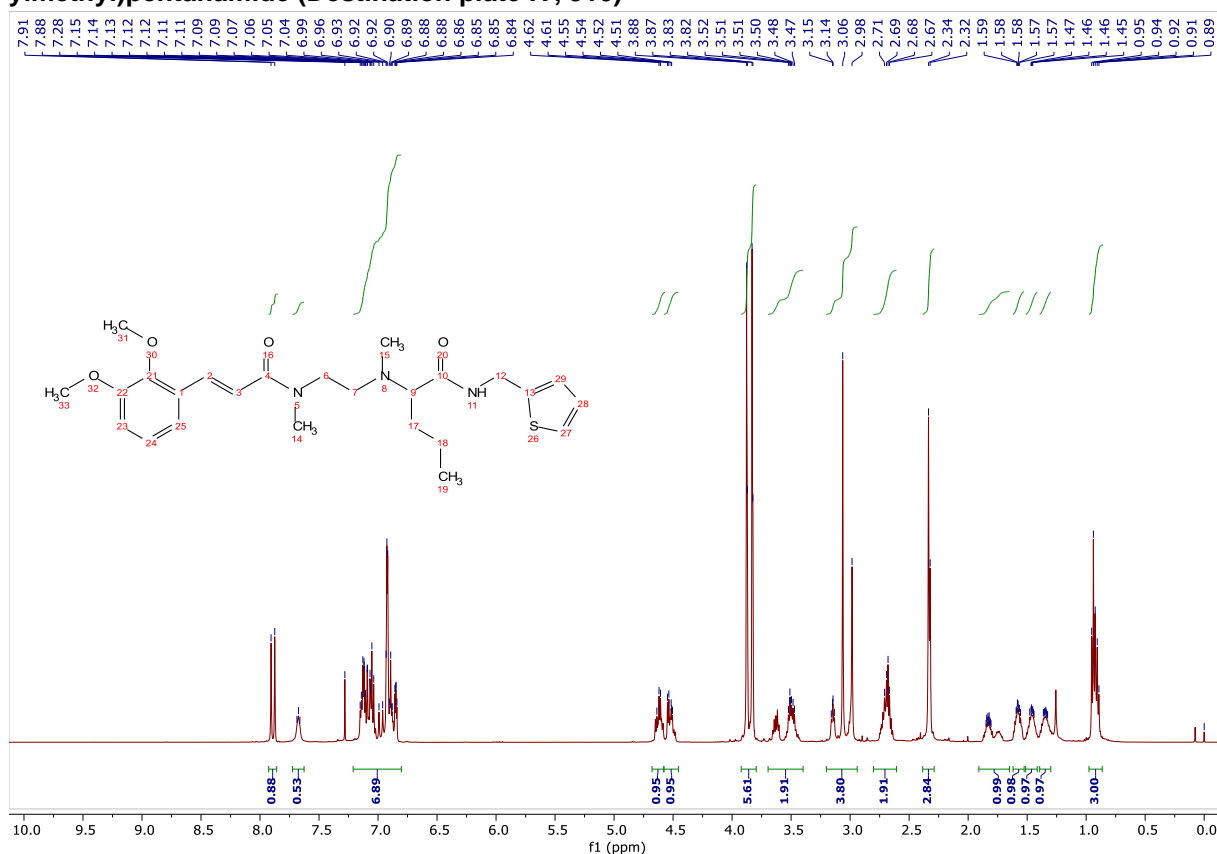
N-cyclohexyl-2-((R)-2-(indoline-1-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)butanamide (Destination plate IV, B12, diastereomer B)



3-Isopropyl-2-(2-(thiophen-2-yl)acetyl)-2,3,6,7,12,12b-hexahydropyrazino [1',2':1,2]pyrido[3,4-b]indol-4(1H)-one (Destination plate IV, H2)



(E)-2-((2-(3-(2,3-Dimethoxyphenyl)-N-methylacrylamido)ethyl)(methyl)amino)-N-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)pentanamide (Destination plate IV, J10)



5. Computational chemistry

5.1. Dataset preparation

For our chemoinformatic analysis, we used 1536 SMILES strings as input format. The corresponding 2D coordinates were initially predicted with OpenBabel (v2.4.0)²⁶ and then converted to 3D with Mol3d (<http://www.moloc.ch/>). As a comparison dataset we fetched 1993 FDA-approved molecules from e-Drug3D.²⁷ Each molecule of this dataset consists in one 3D conformer calculated with CORINA (Molecular Networks GmbH). The most probable tautomeric form and ionic state at pH 7.4 were predicted with Filter and QUACPAC/Tautomers from OpenEye Scientific Software Inc. During the preparation of this dataset, we excluded 48 high-molecular weight polypeptides including four neuromuscular blocking agents (mivacurium, doxacurium, demecarium, cisatracurium), resulting in a final dataset of 1941 molecules. The list of the excluded molecules can be found in the supporting information (excluded.csv).

5.2. Molecular descriptors

Nano-scale library plates I-IV and FDA datasets were merged as a unique .sdf file format. Each entry was then parsed as a RDKit objectsanitized for the calculation of 2D (e.g., MW, NHA, NHD, LogP and NumRotBonds) and 3D properties (TPSA and NPR1/2). Optimization of the 3D structure of the molecules was conducted with MMFF94s force field in MMFFOptimizeMolecule module in RDKit (v2020.09.1, www.rdkit.org). The LogD calculation has been operated with Instant JChem, Chemaxon (v21.15.0). A comprehensive descriptive statistics of all 16 reactions and reference FDA datasets can be found in the supplementary files "statistics_echo.csv" and "statistics_FDA.csv".

5.3. Bioavailability filters

Lipinski, Ghose and Muegge profiles and CNS MPO score prediction were calculated for each molecule with InstantJChem (v21.4.0, ChemAxon (<http://www.chemaxon.com>)). While Lipinski rule of 5 consider the pharmacokinetic aspects to be relevant for a drug like compound, the Muegge rule implements pharmacophore points to distinguish between drug-like and nondrug-like compounds. On the other hand, we have chosen the Ghose rule since the chemical and physical properties presented are suitable for the design of combinatorial libraries.²⁸ The commands are illustrated in **Table S5**. The summary of scaffolds with at least 50% of the molecules passing all three filters can be found in the file Summary_pc.xlsx.

5.4. Principal component analysis

Principal component analysis is a dimensional reduction technique that starting from a given dataset with high correlation between variables creates a new one with less correlation. In the new system of 2D axes created, the new variable with the highest variance is projected onto the first axis while the new variable, second in size in terms of variance, onto the second axis and so on. Complexity reduction is achieved by analyzing the main ones, by variance, among the new variables. Both PCA and physiochemical descriptor normalization were performed with "StandardScaler", embedded in Scikit learn (v0.22.2) which by definition standardizes features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance. Finally, the new coordinates were plotted using two components with pyplot module in matplotlib (v3.4.2).

5.5. Normalized principal moments of inertia and cumulative distribution

NPR1/2 were calculated as described in "Molecular descriptors" paragraphs. Following a previous study by Morgan and coworkers,²⁹ the data were plotted in a triangular graph whose vertices determine a sphere (1.0, 1.0), a rod (0, 1.0), and a disc (0.5, 0.5), respectively. No Boltzmann average was applied. Subsequently, the main triangle was again divided into four equilateral sub-triangles. Finally, using a python script written ad hoc, we counted the number of molecules falling in each specific area of each sub-triangle. The Euclidean distance of each dataset molecule from sphere, rod and disc was calculated using "linalg" module in numpy (v1.20.3). Finally, the cumulative distribution graphs were produced using the ecdfplot module in seaborn (v0.11.2).

5.6. Similarity analysis

For the similarity map, we compared the columns containing the Structure [Flexophore] fields, adopting a similarity limit of 85% and opting only to create the symmetric matrix. This method creates an additional column for each possible pairwise comparison with molecules having similar shape, size, flexibility and pharmacophore points corresponding in high Flexophore similarity. Next, molecules belonging to FDA and nano-scale library plates I-IV were binned separately and subsequently compounds with similarity greater than 95% with at least one neighbor were connected with purple lines using the option “suppress/show connection lines” (April 2021 update) contained in the “Set Connection Line” display panel. Finally, the representation of chemical structures in the dendrograms was done with ChemDraw (v20.0, PerkinElmer Informatics).

5.7. t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding visualization of the chemical space was done with DataWarrior (v5.5.0, access date May 2021). By default, DataWarrior adopts a Barnes-Hut algorithm with a perplexity value of 20.0 and a maximum of 1000 iterations. SkeletonSpheres descriptors calculated from the Structure [SkelSpheres] field were provided for the two tSNE coordinates calculation.

5.8. Statistical Analysis

All cheminformatic statistical analysis between nano-scale library plates I-IV and FDA-approved molecules were performed with scikit-posthocs (v0.6.8), a scipy/statsmodels-based python package for parametric and nonparametric post hoc tests and plotting options.³⁰ A preliminary Kruskal-Wallis analysis of variance per each group was performed with stats module in scipy (v1.6.3) (**Table S8**), followed by Conover's test pairwise comparisons with holm p-values adjustment. On the other hand, for the rod, disc, and sphere distributions, a nonparametric two-sample, two-sided, nonparametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was run with stats module in scipy (v1.6.3).

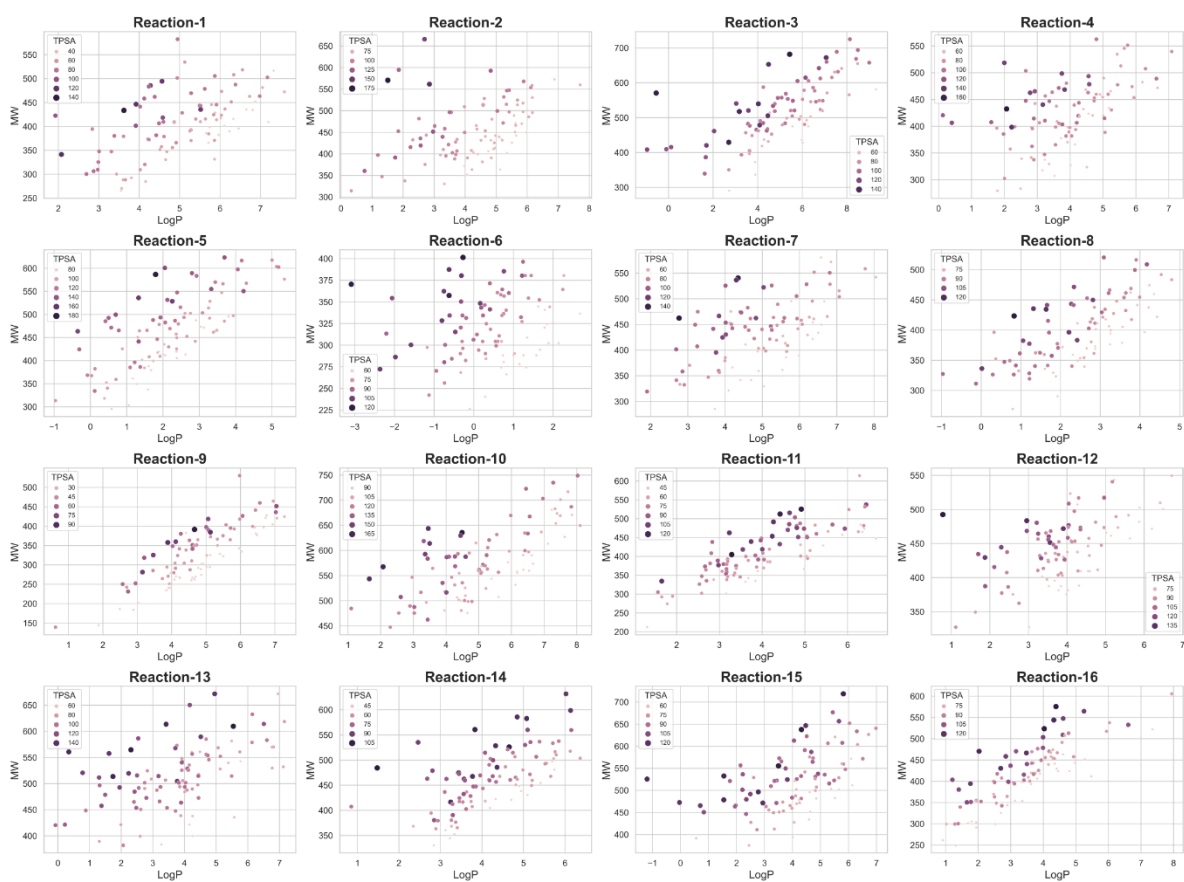
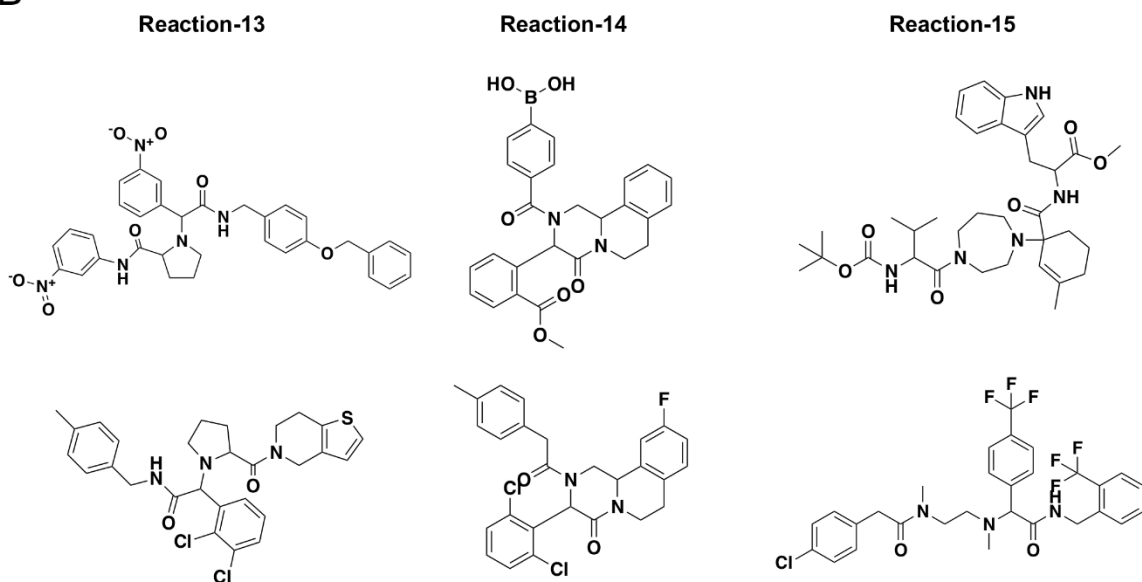
A**B**

Fig. S7. (A) Plots of LogP vs MW for the nano-scale library plates I-IV. Data points were scaled and coloured from the most polar compound (dark purple) to the least polar compound (pink); **(B)** Exemplified outliers spotted in reactions 13,14 and 15 with lowest polarity and their chemical structures.

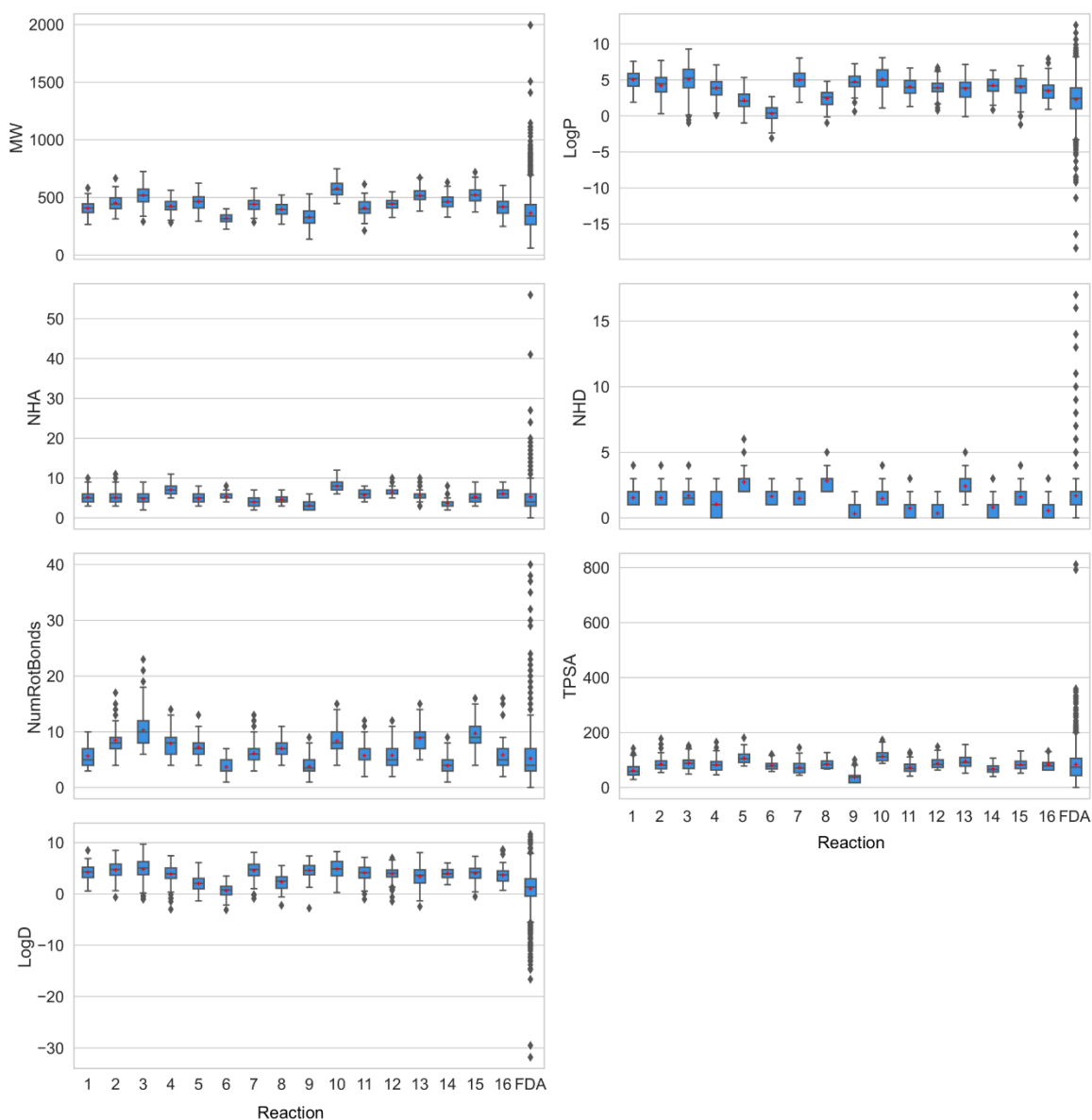


Fig. S8. Box plots distribution of seven physiochemical properties including molecular weight (MW), octanol/water logarithmic partition coefficient (LogP), octanol/water logarithmic partition coefficient at pH 7.4 (LogD), number of hydrogen bond donors (NHD), acceptors (NHA), number of rotatable bonds (NumRotBonds) and topological polar surface area (TPSA). Median is indicated as a black line while the mean as a red cross.

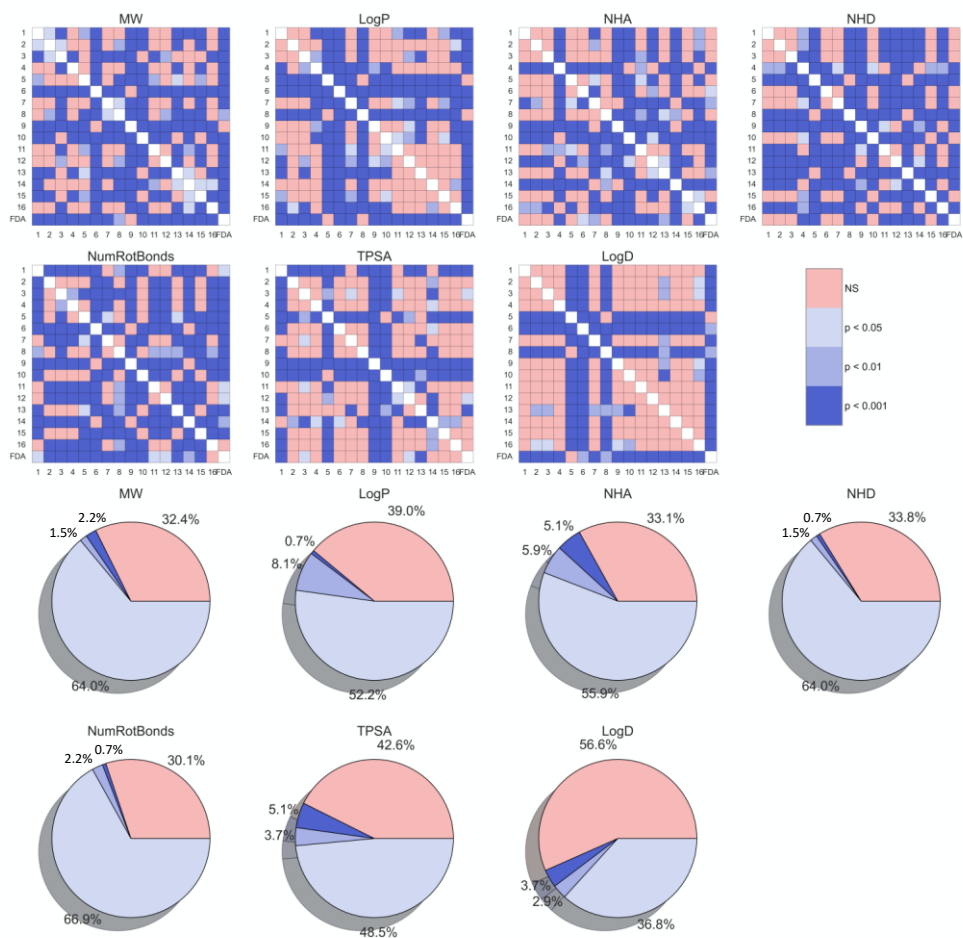


Fig. S9. (A) Kruskal-Wallis significance matrices for each possible pairwise combination. Depending on the p-value, the colour ranges from pink (not significant) to shades of purple; (B) pie chart representation showing the frequency of pairwise combinations within a specific p-value threshold.

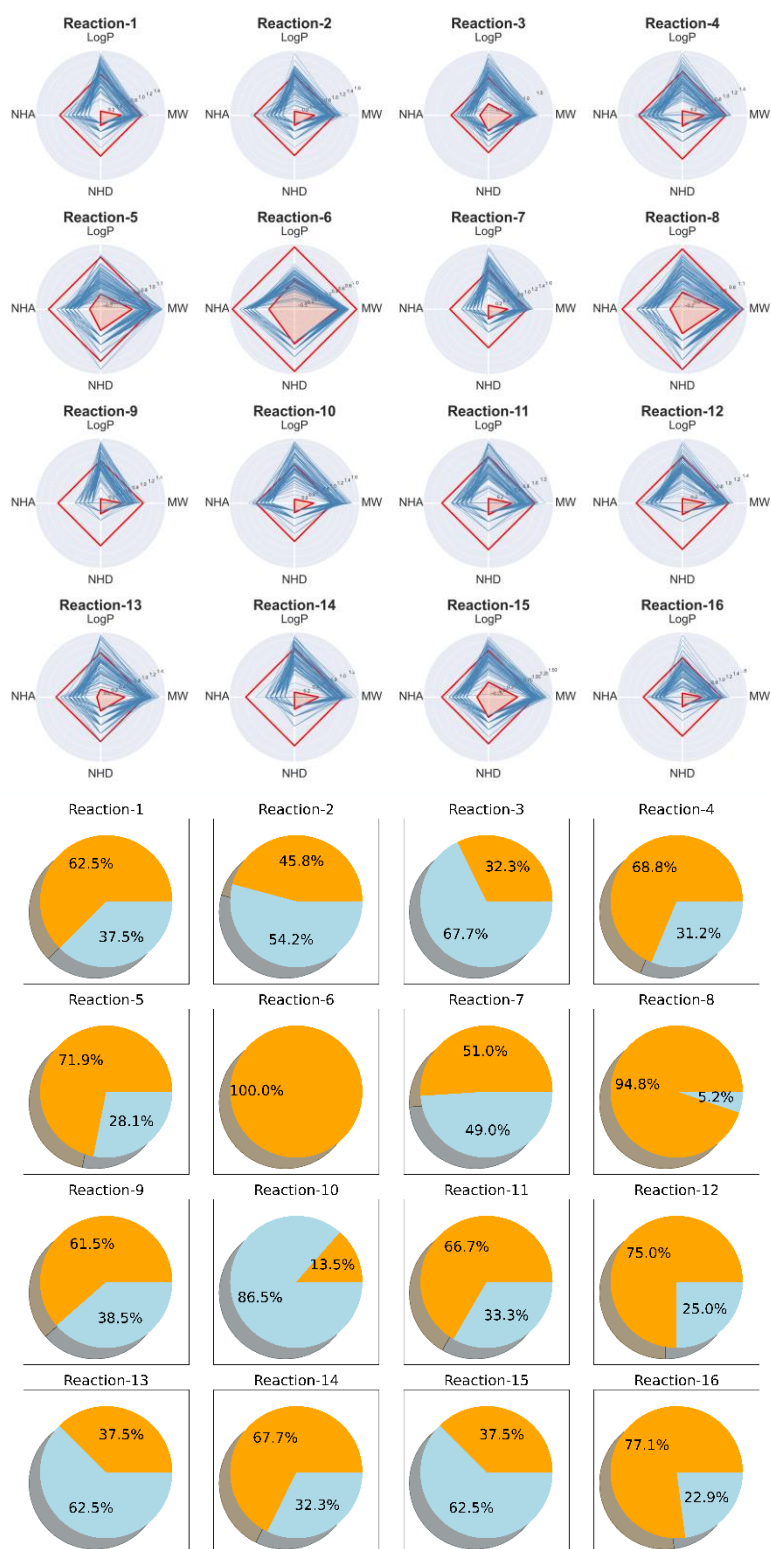


Fig. S10. Lipinski's rule of five (Ro5) analysis. **(A)** Spider plots of molecular weight (MW), number of hydrogen bond donors (NHD), acceptors (NHA) and logarithmic partition coefficient (LogP). The blue line represents each molecule with the density indicating the frequency while the limit of acceptability is represented by a red line. **(B)** Pie charts showing the fraction of compounds passing the Lipinski rule (light blue) and those that do not (orange).

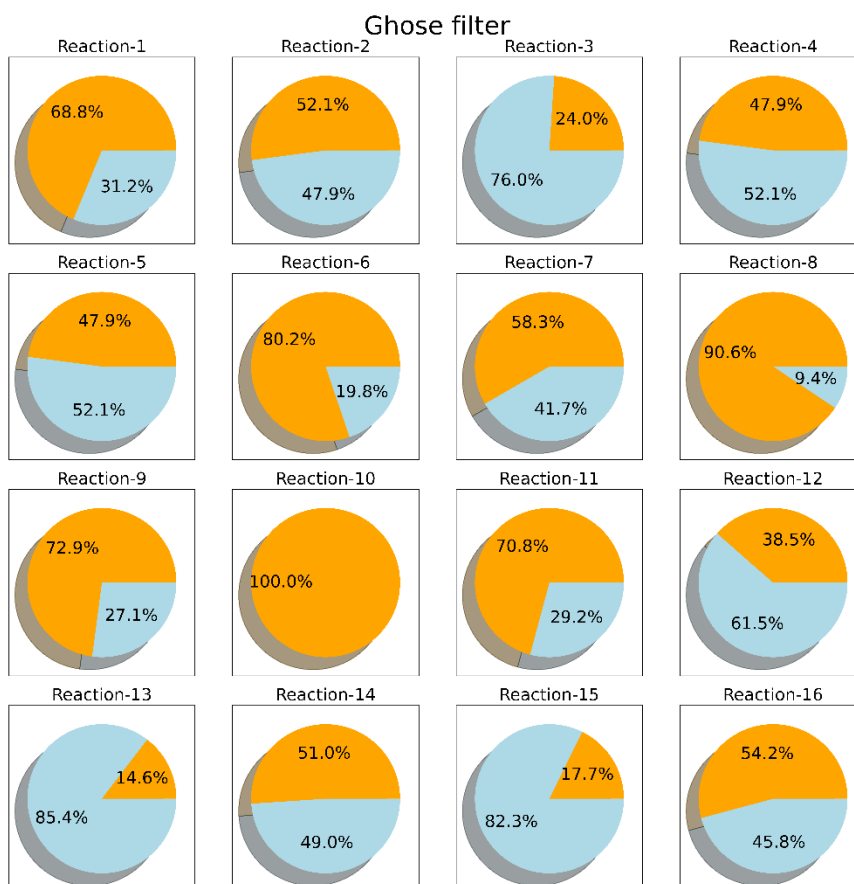
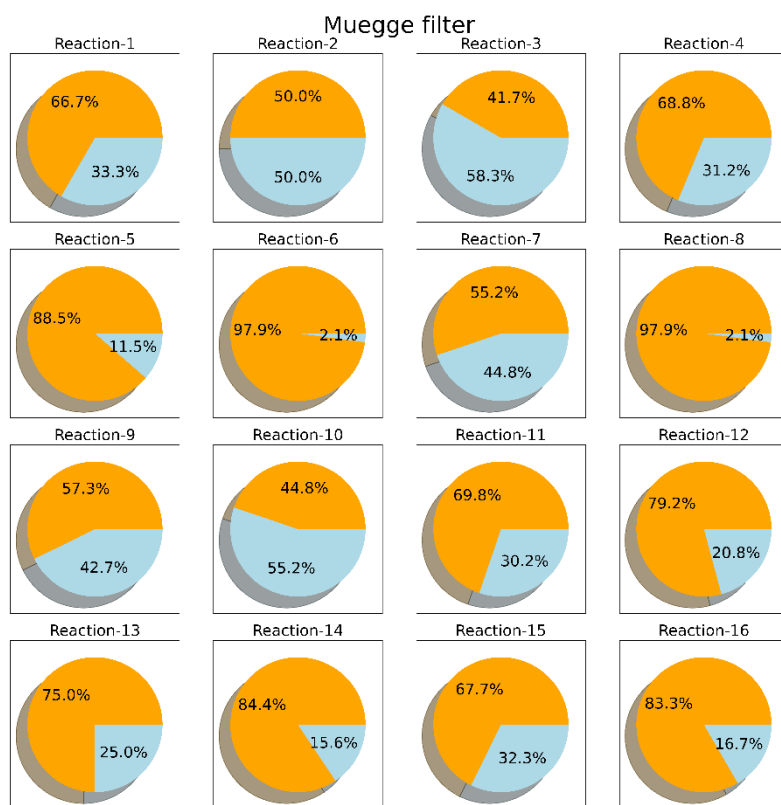


Fig. S11. Nano-scale plates I-IV bioavailability analysis with (A) Muegge and (B) Ghose filters. The colour description is the same as Fig. S8B.

CNS MPO Desirability Score Distribution

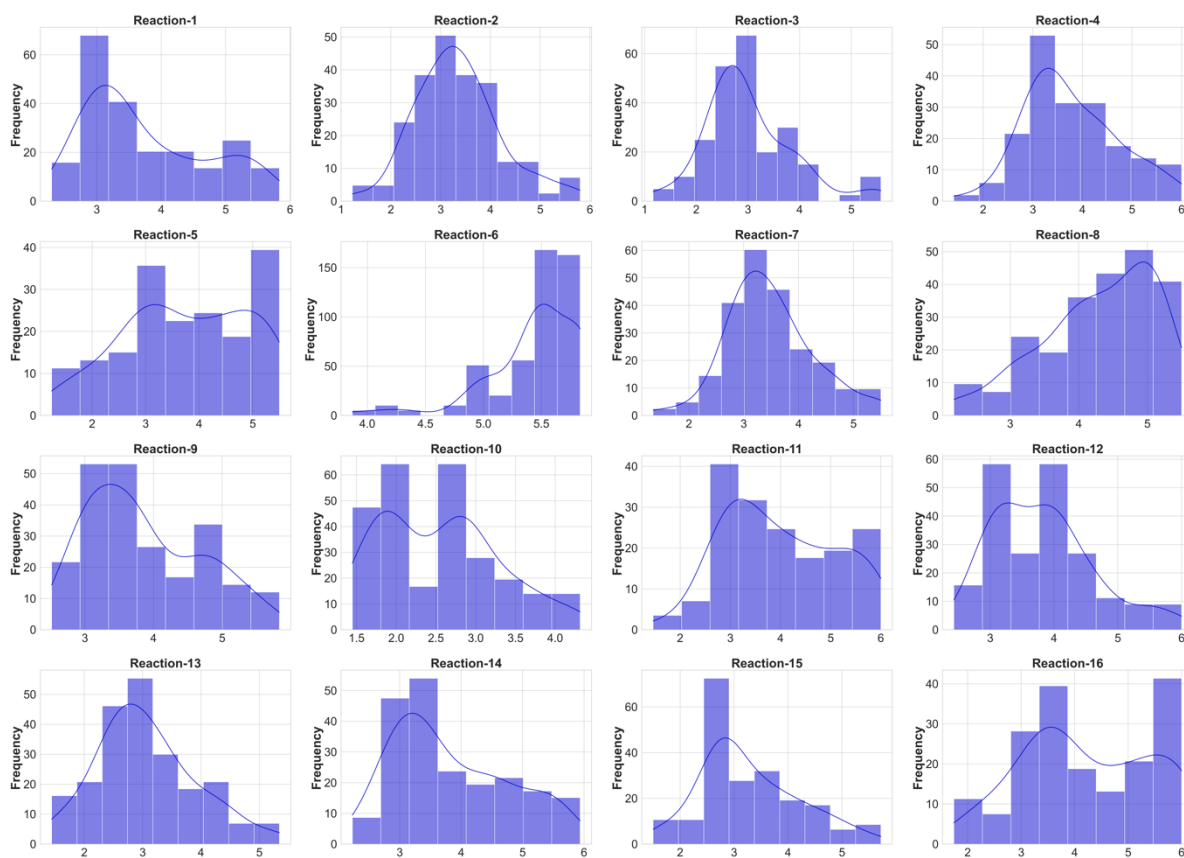


Fig. S12. Histograms of CNS MPO desirability score across the sixteen reactions. Kernel density estimation smoothing the distribution is displayed as a blue line. Y-axis (frequency) represents the number of observations divided by the bin width.

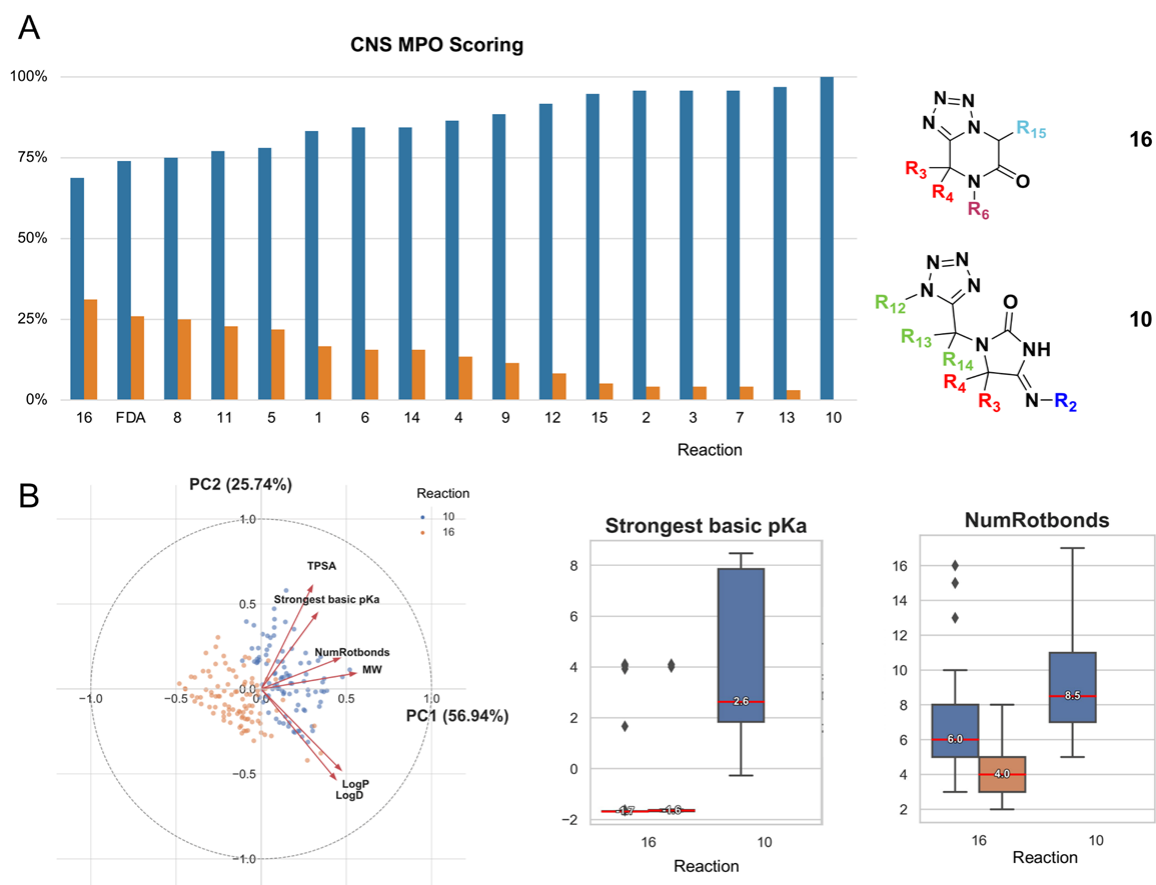


Fig. S13. CNS MPO scoring analysis. **(A)** Bar plot of the nano-scale library and FDA reference group ordered from highest to lowest score (orange bar, left to right). The blue bars indicate the percentage fraction of compounds with CNS MPO < 2. Framed to the side, the chemical structure of the top best (16) and worst scored (10) scaffold; **(B)** Principal component analysis plots based on the six physiochemical properties defining the CNS MPO score and box pots distributions of basicity and molecular flexibility quantified by the strongest basic pKa and number of rotatable bonds. The percent contribution of the two components is indicated on each axis while the eigenvalues are represented as red arrows. Median is indicated as a red line while outliers as black dots.

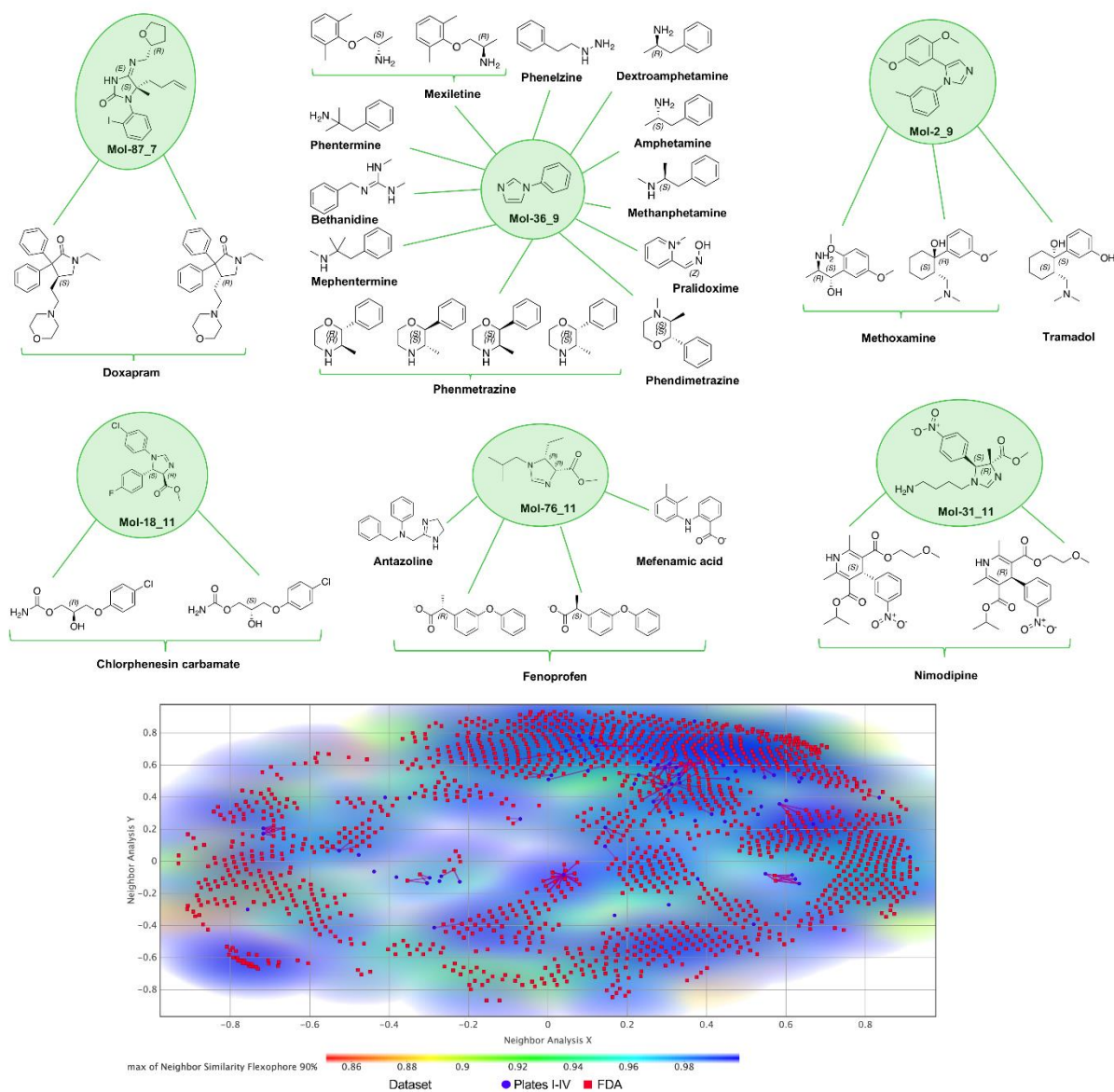


Fig. S14. Similarity analysis of the nano-scale plates I-IV. Upper part, lists some examples of similar molecules extracted from the similarity map. An underscore separates the compound identifier from the reaction number as shown in Table 1. Bottom part presents the similarity map employing Flexophore descriptor in DataWarrior. A purple line connects the molecules from plates I-IV (blue circles) with at least one neighbor (> 95% Flexophore similarity) of FDA drugs (red squares).

Table S1. PCA Eigenvectors.

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6
Eigenvalue	3.416	1.544	0.623	0.350	0.064	0.003
Variability (%)	56.940	25.735	10.381	5.830	1.067	0.047
Cumulative %	56.940	82.675	93.057	98.886	99.953	100.000

Table S2. PCA factor loadings.

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5
MW	0.963	0.108	0.047	-0.127	0.206
LogP	0.820	-0.562	0.069	-0.057	-0.044
NumRotbonds	0.791	0.210	-0.355	0.451	-0.015
LogD	0.767	-0.627	-0.015	-0.101	-0.086
Strongest basic pKa	0.570	0.519	0.625	0.107	-0.066
TPSA	0.285	0.575	-0.399	-0.548	-0.350

Table S3. PCA Contribution of the variables (%).

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5
MW	27.152	0.754	0.361	4.628	66.059
LogP	19.689	20.451	0.762	0.943	3.058
NumRotbonds	18.326	2.844	20.254	58.205	0.349
LogD	17.221	25.431	0.034	2.921	11.460
Strongest basic pKa	9.508	17.441	62.637	3.246	6.798
TPSA	8	33.079	15.952	30.057	12.276

Table S4. Pharmacophoric similarity matrix. Data below the average are indicated in red.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	FDA
1	0.58	0.34	0.32	0.43	0.2	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.5	0.36	0.45	0.29	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.3	0.31
2	0.34	0.56	0.49	0.33	0.36	0.3	0.41	0.42	0.26	0.39	0.41	0.4	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.27
3	0.32	0.49	0.55	0.31	0.43	0.3	0.47	0.44	0.25	0.45	0.3	0.43	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.38	0.26
4	0.43	0.33	0.31	0.55	0.18	0.2	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.41	0.39	0.47	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.27
5	0.2	0.36	0.43	0.18	0.72	0.23	0.39	0.41	0.14	0.36	0.17	0.39	0.47	0.58	0.45	0.28	0.21
6	0.27	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.23	0.78	0.29	0.33	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.22	0.25
7	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.33	0.39	0.29	0.59	0.46	0.38	0.54	0.37	0.5	0.47	0.48	0.4	0.37	0.3
8	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.34	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.55	0.37	0.41	0.37	0.4	0.5	0.46	0.41	0.35	0.3
9	0.5	0.26	0.25	0.38	0.14	0.22	0.38	0.37	0.57	0.34	0.45	0.22	0.34	0.26	0.31	0.21	0.31
10	0.36	0.39	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.54	0.41	0.34	0.65	0.33	0.57	0.45	0.44	0.4	0.49	0.28
11	0.45	0.41	0.3	0.39	0.17	0.23	0.37	0.37	0.45	0.33	0.6	0.24	0.35	0.26	0.31	0.24	0.3
12	0.29	0.4	0.43	0.47	0.39	0.21	0.5	0.4	0.22	0.57	0.24	0.74	0.42	0.49	0.37	0.53	0.22
13	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47	0.5	0.34	0.45	0.35	0.42	0.62	0.52	0.52	0.37	0.3
14	0.31	0.45	0.51	0.28	0.58	0.3	0.48	0.46	0.26	0.44	0.26	0.49	0.52	0.74	0.47	0.38	0.27
15	0.34	0.45	0.48	0.35	0.45	0.3	0.4	0.41	0.31	0.4	0.31	0.37	0.52	0.47	0.56	0.36	0.27
16	0.3	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.28	0.22	0.37	0.35	0.21	0.49	0.24	0.53	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.72	0.22
FDA	0.31	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.31	0.28	0.3	0.22	0.3	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.24

Table S5. Pharmacokinetic filters from InstantJChem and the expression used to call them.

Description	Filter expression
Lipinski rule of 5	mass() \leq 500 logP() \leq 5 donorCount() \leq 5 acceptorCount() \leq 10
Ghose rule	logP() \geq -0.4 logP() \leq 5.6 mass() \geq 160 mass() \leq 480 atomCount() \geq 20 atomCount() \leq 70 refractivity() \geq 40 refractivity() \leq 130
Muegge rule	mass \geq 200 and mass \leq 600 and ringCount \leq 7 and atomCount('6') \geq 5 and (atomCount - atomCount('6') - atomCount('1')) \geq 2 and (rotatableBondCount \leq 15) and donorCount \leq 5 and acceptorCount \leq 10 and logP \geq -2 and logP \leq 5 and PSA \leq 150
CNS MPO	logPvar = logP; logDvar = logD("7.4"); massvar = mass; psavar = psa; donorCountvar = donorCount; basicpKavar = basicpKa("1"); (logPvar \leq 3) + (logPvar > 3 AND logPvar < 5) * (2.5 - logPvar / 2) + (logDvar \leq 2) + (logDvar > 2 AND logDvar < 4) * (2 - logDvar / 2) + (massvar \leq 360) + (massvar > 360 AND massvar < 500) * (500 / 140 - massvar / 140) + (psavar > 40 AND psavar \leq 90) + (psavar > 90 AND psavar < 120) * (4 - psavar / 30) + (psavar > 20 AND psavar \leq 40) * (psavar / 20 - 1) + (donorCountvar \leq 0.5) + (donorCountvar > 0.5 AND donorCountvar < 3.5) * (3.5 / 3 - donorCountvar / 3) + (basicpKavar \leq 8) + (basicpKavar > 8 AND basicpKavar < 10) * (5 - basicpKavar / 2)

Table S6. Molecules count into the shapes defined by the four sub-triangle areas.

Library	Rod	Hybrid	Disc	Sphere	Total
Nano-scale synthesis plates I-IV	624	515	373	24	1536
FDA	1255	304	361	21	1941

Table S7. Summary table of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical analysis.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	
Nano-scale synthesis plates I-IV / FDA	
Shape	p-values
Rod	< 0.001
Disc	< 0.001
Sphere	< 0.001
Hybrid	< 0.001

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