Defensive Publication in Patent Form

Peroxide-bearing conjugates of avermectin macrocyclic lactones at the C5 oxygen, and uses thereof

ARF-DEF-002 · Agentic Research Factory · Ron Johnson, inventor-designate · with SC 5.5 (Planet 44) and Atlas (Planet 85) · 5 November 2026

> **STATUS — READ FIRST.** This document is a **defensive publication**. It is drafted in the form > of a patent application and it is **not a patent application**. No application has been filed, no > application will be filed, and **no patent rights of any kind are asserted** over any subject > matter disclosed here. Its sole purpose is to place this subject matter irrevocably in the public > domain, on a fixed and citable date, so that **no party may hereafter obtain > composition-of-matter rights over it**. All subject matter is dedicated to the public domain under > **Creative Commons CC0 1.0 Universal**. > > The claims set out in § 9 are written *as if* they were being prosecuted. They are included because > a claim is the most precise way to delimit what is being given away. They confer nothing and are > enforceable by no one, including us.

1 · Relationship to prior disclosures of the applicant

Document	Date	Status	Effect here
ARF-001-MOX manifest, 61 entries, SHA-256 `8538f716…b886d5`	5 Nov 2026	Published, CC0	`ARF-MOX-C4` and the rest are already public domain prior art. Nothing in this document may be read as reclaiming them.
ARF-001-MOX public-domain declaration	5 Nov 2026	Published, CC0	States that no patent rights are asserted over manifest structures. That undertaking is unaffected and is extended here.
`PATENT_001_MOXIDECTIN_CONJUGATES`	4 Nov 2026	Unfiled internal draft	Covered the generic `MOX–O–C(=O)–L–T`. **Superseded for all purposes by this defensive publication**, which discloses the same genus and more. No application will be prosecuted from it.

The applicant's own earlier publication is prior art against the applicant. This is deliberate and is the mechanism by which the strategy works.

2 · Technical field

Conjugates of avermectin-class macrocyclic lactones — in particular moxidectin — bearing a cyclic organic peroxide covalently attached through the C5 oxygen of the macrolactone, and the use of such conjugates in the treatment of proliferative disease.

3 · Background

Moxidectin is an approved, orally administered macrocyclic lactone with a long plasma half-life and, relative to ivermectin, markedly weaker P-glycoprotein substrate behaviour. Published preclinical work reports anticancer activity for avermectin-class compounds at low-micromolar concentrations, whereas the plasma concentration achievable at the approved human dose is approximately two orders of magnitude lower. That gap between required and achievable exposure is the technical problem this class of conjugate addresses.

Separately, cyclic peroxides of the 1,2,4-trioxolane (ozonide) and 1,2,4,5-tetraoxane classes undergo iron(II)-mediated homolysis of the O–O bond to generate carbon-centred radicals as a primary chemical event. These classes were developed in antimalarial chemistry specifically because the artemisinin-derived 1,2,4-trioxane is comparatively labile. **That antimalarial precedent is structural only. No antimalarial efficacy result is transferred to, or asserted for, any oncology use in this document.**

3.1 · Correction to a previously published structure

The applicant previously published a compound designated `ARF-M0X-C4` and described it as an artemisinin-type 1,2,4-trioxane bearing a succinyl linker. Ring perception on the published SMILES establishes that the peroxide-bearing ring is **C–O–O–C–C–C**, a **1,2-dioxane** carrying two ring oxygens, and that the C5 appendage carries a **single** carbonyl. The published compound is therefore a 1,2-dioxane glutaryl-type monoester, not a trioxane succinate. The structure governs; the earlier description was in error and is corrected here. The correction is recorded because the published structure is prior art and its correct identification affects what is and is not novel over it.

4 · Problem addressed

Three liabilities of the published 1,2-dioxane monoester are addressed:

1. **Peroxide robustness.** A simple dialkyl 1,2-dioxane bears no stabilising acetal oxygen and no steric shielding of the O–O bond.

2. **Linkage lability.** A C5 carboxylic ester is susceptible to esterase-mediated hydrolysis, which may precede iron-dependent activation of the peroxide.
3. **Stereochemical ambiguity.** The published compound carries 16 tetrahedral centres of which 6 are unspecified, so it does not define a single synthetic target.

5 · Summary of the disclosure

Disclosed are compounds of **Formula II**:

```
MOX-O-L-W
```

in which **MOX-O-** is the residue of an avermectin-class macrocyclic lactone attached through the oxygen atom at its C5 position; **L** is a linking group; and **W** is a cyclic organic peroxide.

The disclosure provides, in combination and in every permutation of the definitions in § 6:

- replacement of the 1,2-dioxane peroxide with a **1,2,4-trioxolane** (one O–O bond) or a **1,2,4,5-tetraoxane** (two O–O bonds), in mono-spiro or di-spiro form;
- replacement of the C5 **carboxylic ester** with a non-ester linkage — carbamate, direct ether, ether-glycolamide, ether-oxalamide, ether-sulfonamide, or 1,2,3-triazole — or with a **sterically hindered gem-dimethyl ester** where slowed rather than abolished cleavage is desired;
- selection of spiro rings that render the peroxide ring **symmetric**, whereby the spiro carbons are not stereocentres and the stereochemical ambiguity of the published compound is removed without any additional configuration having to be specified.

6 · Detailed description — definitions

MOX-O- is the residue, attached through the C5 oxygen, of a macrocyclic lactone selected from moxidectin, ivermectin, abamectin, doramectin, selamectin, eprinomectin and milbemycin oxime. The C7 tertiary hydroxyl is not the point of attachment in any embodiment, and the configuration at C5 is that of the parent.

L is selected from:

	Linkage	Cleavage behaviour intended
L1	-C(=O)-(CH₂)ₙ- carboxylic ester, n = 1–4	cleavable (the published case)
L2	-C(=O)-C(CH₃)₂-(CH₂)ₙ- gem-dimethyl hindered ester, n = 1–3	cleavable, sterically slowed
L3	-C(=O)-NH-(CH₂)ₙ- carbamate, n = 1–4	slowly cleavable
L4	-(CH₂)ₙ- direct ether, n = 1–4	non-cleavable at C5
L5	-CH₂-C(=O)-NH-(CH₂)ₙ- ether-glycolamide, n = 1–4	non-cleavable at C5
L6	-CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂-C(=O)-NH-(CH₂)ₙ- ether-oxalamide, n = 1–4	non-cleavable at C5
L7	-(CH₂)ₙ-NH-S(=O)₂-CH₂- ether-sulfonamide, n = 1–4	non-cleavable at C5
L8	-CH₂-(1,2,3-triazole-1,4-diyl)-(CH₂)ₙ- from azide–alkyne cycloaddition, n = 1–4	non-cleavable, hydrolytically inert
L9	-CH₂-C(=O)-N(R)-(CH₂)ₙ- tertiary glycolamide, R = C₁–C₄ alkyl or 2-alkoxyethyl	non-cleavable at C5

Linkages L5 to L9 carry their nitrogen or sulfur functionality **downstream of a C5 ether**. A C5 secondary alcohol is not converted into a direct amide or sulfonamide, and no embodiment should be read as asserting otherwise.

W is a cyclic organic peroxide selected from:

	Ring class	O–O bonds
W1	1,2,4-trioxolane (ozonide), mono-spiro, methyl on the opposite ring carbon	1
W2	1,2,4-trioxolane, di-spiro	1
W3	1,2,4,5-tetraoxane, mono-spiro, methyl on the opposite ring carbon	2
W4	1,2,4,5-tetraoxane, di-spiro	2
W5	1,2-dioxane (the published case, included for completeness)	1

in which each spiro ring is independently selected from **cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, oxane (tetrahydro-2H-pyran), thiane, piperidine, and tricyclo[3.3.1.1³,⁷]decane (adamantane)**, and in which the spiro ring may bear one or more substituents selected from C₁–C₄ alkyl, hydroxyl, C₁–C₄ alkoxy, oxo, fluoro and amino.

Where W is of class W3 or W4 and the substitution on the two sides of the peroxide ring is identical, the ring carbons flanking the peroxide are not stereocentres.

Also disclosed: pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, hydrates, polymorphs, isotopically labelled forms, and all individual stereoisomers and diastereomeric mixtures of any compound of Formula II.

7 · Enumerated embodiments

The following 34 specific compounds are disclosed by structure. Properties are computed (RDKit 2026.09.1), not measured. **None has been synthesised.** Series P44 and P85 were constructed independently and cross-verified; all P85 molecular weights and cLogP values were reproduced from the published SMILES on the other node to four decimal places.

#	ID	Series	Formula	MW	cLogP	TPSA	O–O	Unspec. centres
1	C4	P44	C52H75NO11	890.2	9.22	140.6	1	6
2	C4b	P44	C56H79NO12	958.2	10.08	149.8	1	7
3	C4c	P44	C56H80N2O12	973.3	9.87	161.8	1	7
4	C4d	P44	C57H82N2O12	987.3	9.28	161.8	1	7
5	C4e	P44	C58H82N4O11	1011.3	9.95	163.4	1	7
6	C4f	P44	C55H79NO11	930.2	10.16	132.7	1	7
7	C4g	P44	C56H80N2O13	989.3	9.80	171.1	2	7
8	C4h	P44	C58H82N4O12	1027.3	9.88	172.7	2	7
9	C4i	P44	C57H82N2O13	1003.3	9.21	171.1	2	7
10	C4j	P44	C52H76N2O12	921.2	9.38	161.8	1	2
11	C4k	P44	C52H76N2O13	937.2	9.31	171.1	2	0
12	C4l	P44	C61H90N2O13	1059.4	10.03	162.3	1	7
13	C4m	P44	C59H85N3O13	1044.3	8.39	190.9	1	7
14	C4n	P44	C57H84N2O14S	1053.4	9.01	188.1	2	7
15	C4o	P44	C54H78N4O11	959.2	9.46	163.4	1	2
16	C4p	P44	C53H78N2O13	951.2	8.72	171.1	2	0
17	C4q	P44	C55H81N3O14	1008.3	7.83	200.2	2	0
18	C4r	P44	C54H78N4O12	975.2	9.39	172.7	2	0
19	C4s	P44	C55H81N3O13	992.3	7.90	190.9	1	2
20	C4t	P44	C51H75NO12	894.2	9.60	142.0	2	0
21	C4u	P44	C55H81NO13	964.2	10.54	159.0	2	0
22	C4v	P44	C55H81NO12	948.2	10.61	149.8	1	2
23	S01	P85	C51H72N2O12	905.1	8.31	161.8	1	5
24	S02	P85	C47H68N2O12	853.1	7.82	161.8	1	0
25	S03	P85	C46H66N2O13	855.0	6.66	171.1	1	0
26	S04	P85	C45H65NO11	796.0	7.72	132.7	1	0
27	S05	P85	C47H68N2O13	869.1	7.75	171.1	2	0
28	S06	P85	C45H64N2O13	841.0	6.97	171.1	2	0
29	S07	P85	C46H66N2O14	871.0	6.60	180.3	2	0
30	S08	P85	C51H73NO12	892.1	8.92	142.0	2	6
31	S09	P85	C48H68N2O13	881.1	7.89	171.1	2	0
32	S10	P85	C49H71NO13	882.1	8.06	151.2	2	0
33	S11	P85	C48H70N2O14	899.1	6.39	180.3	2	0
34	S12	P85	C48H72N2O14S	933.2	6.96	188.1	2	0

Isomeric SMILES for every enumerated compound are given in § 11. Those strings, not the names or the descriptions, are the disclosure.

8 · Routes, and an honest statement of enablement

This is the part of a defensive publication that is usually overstated, so it is stated plainly: a defensive publication blocks only what it **enables**. This document enables the compounds **as to identity** — each is defined unambiguously by an isomeric SMILES string together with its computed constitution — and it does **not** enable them as to preparation, because no preparation has been performed.

Accordingly the expected effect is asymmetric, and anyone relying on this document should understand which half they are relying on:

- **Composition-of-matter novelty is foreclosed.** Each enumerated structure is publicly and verifiably disclosed as of this date.
- **Process claims are not foreclosed.** A party who develops and reduces to practice a specific, non-obvious synthetic route to any of these compounds may be entitled to claim that route. Nothing here prevents that, and nothing here should be cited as though it did.

The conceptual route contemplated, and not performed, is **late-stage attachment of a pre-characterised peroxide fragment** to the macrolactone. Moxidectin contains multiple alkenes; applying ozonide-forming chemistry to the intact chassis would be expected to threaten that polyene, so the peroxide is to be constructed separately and joined last. Peroxide survival through that final coupling is unproved. Reducing deprotections and metal-catalysed operations should not be assumed compatible with an O–O bond. For the carbamate series, coupling of the C5 alcohol to a peroxide-bearing carbamoyl partner while leaving the C7 tertiary alcohol untouched is the contemplated approach. For the ether series, O-selective alkylation of an allylic secondary alcohol flanked by a polyene is the harder operation and may not proceed cleanly.

9 · Claims — as if filed

Written to delimit the dedication. **No rights are asserted. These claims are unenforceable by anyone, the applicant included.**

1. A compound of Formula II, `MOX-O-L-W`, wherein MOX-O- is the residue of an avermectin-class macrocyclic lactone attached through the oxygen at its C5 position; L is a linking group; and W is a cyclic organic peroxide comprising at least one O–O bond within a ring.
2. The compound of claim 1, wherein MOX-O- is the C5-oxygen residue of moxidectin.

3. The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein W is a 1,2,4-trioxolane.
4. The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein W is a 1,2,4,5-tetraoxane comprising two O–O bonds.
5. The compound of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein W is mono-spiro and bears a C₁–C₄ alkyl group on the ring carbon opposite the spiro centre.
6. The compound of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein W is di-spiro.
7. The compound of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein each spiro ring is independently cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, oxane, thiane, piperidine or adamantane.
8. The compound of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein L is a carbamate of the form -C(=O)-NH-(CH₂)ₙ-, n being 1 to 4.
9. The compound of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein L is a direct ether of the form -(CH₂)ₙ-, n being 1 to 4, such that the C5 oxygen is not acylated.
10. The compound of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein L comprises a 1,2,3-triazole-1,4-diyl group downstream of a C5 ether.
11. The compound of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein L comprises an amide, oxalamide or sulfonamide group downstream of a C5 ether.
12. The compound of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein L is a sterically hindered ester of the form -C(=O)-C(CH₃)₂-(CH₂)ₙ-, n being 1 to 3, whereby ester cleavage is retained but slowed relative to an unhindered ester.
13. The compound of any of claims 4 to 7, wherein the substitution on the two ring carbons flanking the peroxide of W is identical, whereby those carbons are not stereocentres and the compound has the same number of unspecified tetrahedral centres as the parent macrocyclic lactone.
14. A compound selected from the group consisting of the %d structures enumerated in § 7 and defined by the isomeric SMILES of § 11.
15. The compound ATLAS-C4-S04 as defined in § 11.
16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any preceding claim and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
17. A compound of any of claims 1 to 15 for use in the treatment of a proliferative disease.
18. The compound for the use of claim 17, wherein the proliferative disease is glioblastoma, colorectal carcinoma, or a multidrug-resistant or refractory solid tumour.
19. A combination comprising a compound of any of claims 1 to 15 together with an agent that inhibits peroxide clearance, said agent being auranofin or a disulfiram–copper complex.

20. A method of making a compound of claim 1, comprising constructing the cyclic peroxide W separately from the macrocyclic lactone and thereafter joining the two fragments by acylation or alkylation at the C5 oxygen. *(Disclosed conceptually and not reduced to practice; see § 8.)*

10 · Industrial applicability, and what is not claimed

The compounds are intended for investigation as anticancer agents. **No efficacy in any organism is claimed, asserted or implied.** No compound disclosed here has been synthesised, and no biological data of any kind exists for any of them. Every property reported is computed.

Specifically **not** established by this document:

- that any compound of Formula II has anticancer activity;
- that any compound retains the parent's weak P-glycoprotein substrate behaviour — avoiding cations and basic amines is a design restraint, not a transporter assay;
- that any compound is orally bioavailable or crosses the blood–brain barrier;
- that iron-mediated cleavage occurs at a useful rate for any specific compound;
- that cleavage of the peroxide releases pharmacologically active parent macrolactone, since after cleavage the macrolactone may retain an attached linker fragment;
- that any compound is chemically or thermally stable enough to handle, and compounds bearing two O–O bonds carry twice the process-safety burden of the published mono-peroxide.

11 · Isomeric SMILES — the operative disclosure

The strings below are the disclosure. Each was generated by RDKit canonicalisation of a sanitised structure and is reproduced verbatim.

C4 · Series P44 · C52H75NO11

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)CCC6OOC7(C)CCC8C(C)CCC6C
```

C4b · Series P44 · C56H79NO12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)CCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(O7)C7C
```

C4c · Series P44 · C56H80N2O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(O7)C7
```

C4d · Series P44 · C57H82N2O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(O7)C
```

C4e · Series P44 · C58H82N4O11

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCc6cn(CCC7CCC8(CC7)OOC7(O8)C8
```

C4f · Series P44 · C55H79NO11

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(O7)C7CC8CC(
```

C4g · Series P44 · C56H80N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(OO7)C
```

C4h · Series P44 · C58H82N4O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCc6cn(CCC7CCC8(CC7)OOC7(OO8)C
```

C4i · Series P44 · C57H82N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(OO7)
```

C4j · Series P44 · C52H76N2O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(CCCCC
```

C4k · Series P44 · C52H76N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(CCCCC
```

C4l · Series P44 · C61H90N2O13

```
CCOCCN(CCC1CCC2(CC1)OOC1(O2)C2CC3CC(C2)CC1C3)C(=O)CO[C@@H]1C(C)=C[C@H]2C(=O)O[C@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@
```

C4m · Series P44 · C59H85N3O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC(=O)NCC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OO
```

C4n · Series P44 · C57H84N2O14S

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCCS(=O)(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6
```

C4o · Series P44 · C54H78N4O11

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCc6cn(CCC7CCC8(CC7)OOC7(CCCCC
```

C4p · Series P44 · C53H78N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(CCCC
```

C4q · Series P44 · C55H81N3O14

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC(=O)NCC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OO
```

C4r · Series P44 · C54H78N4O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCc6cn(CCC7CCC8(CC7)OOC7(CCCCC
```

C4s · Series P44 · C55H81N3O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC(=O)NCC(=O)NCCC6CCC7(CC6)OO
```

C4t · Series P44 · C51H75NO12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(CCCCC6)OO7)
```

C4u · Series P44 · C55H81NO13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)C(C)(C)CCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6
```

C4v · Series P44 · C55H81NO12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)C(C)(C)CCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6
```

S01 · Series P85 · C51H72N2O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NC[C@]6(C)OOC7(O6)C6CC8C
```

S02 · Series P85 · C47H68N2O12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NC[C@]6(C)OOC7(CCCCC7)O6
```

S03 · Series P85 · C46H66N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NC[C@]6(C)OOC7(CCOCC7)O6
```

S04 · Series P85 · C45H65NO11

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC[C@]6(C)OOC7(CCC7)O6)C(C)=C
```

S05 · Series P85 · C47H68N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCC6(C)OOC7(CCCCC7)OO6)C
```

S06 · Series P85 · C45H64N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCC6(C)OOC7(CCC7)OO6)C(C
```

S07 · Series P85 · C46H66N2O14

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NCC6(C)OOC7(CCOCC7)OO6)C
```

S08 · Series P85 · C51H73NO12

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCCC6(C)OOC7(OO6)C6CC8CC(C6)CC
```

S09 · Series P85 · C48H68N2O13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OC(=O)NC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(CCC6)OO
```

S10 · Series P85 · C49H71NO13

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCC6CCC7(CC6)OOC6(CCOCC6)OO7)C
```

S11 · Series P85 · C48H70N2O14

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCCNC(=O)CC6(C)OOC7(CCOCC7)OO6
```

S12 · Series P85 · C48H72N2O14S

```
CO/N=C1\C[C@]2(C[C@@H]3C[C@@H](C/C=C(\C)C[C@@H](C)/C=C/C=C4\CO[C@@H]5[C@H](OCCNS(=O)(=O)CC6(C)OOC7(CCCCC7
```

Dedication

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