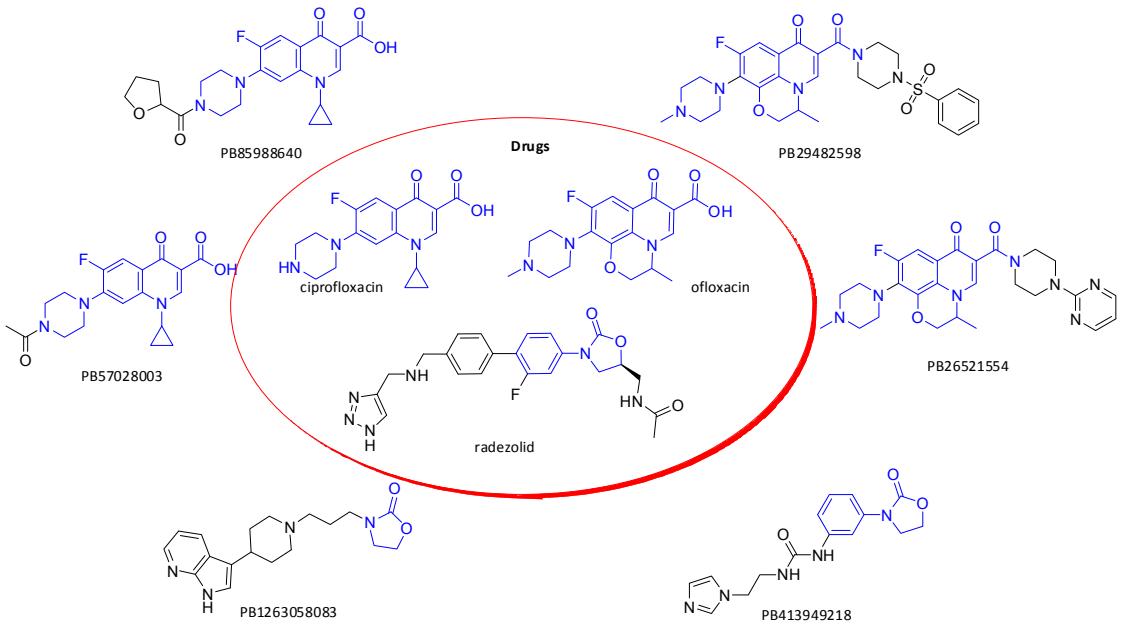
UORSY
unlimited
discovery
opportunities

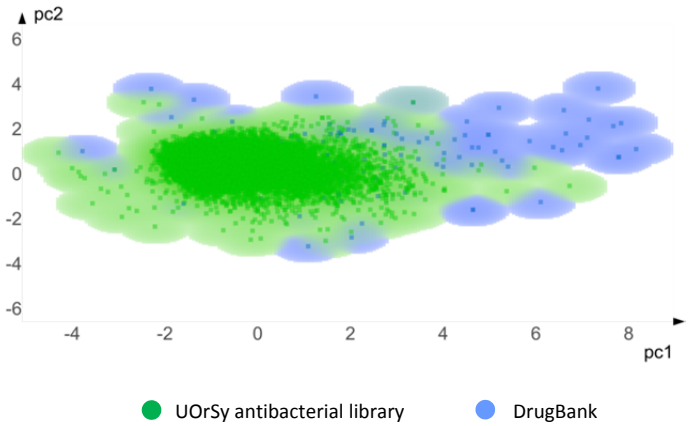
UORSY Antibacterial Library

Starting from discovery of penicillin in 1928, antibiotics have become essential drugs, if not for them we would return to medieval death-rate. But growing resistance in bacteria requires new medicines to fight microbes. No splash in this area of research, however, has been observed since the golden age in 1940-1960s: most classes of antibiotics have been discovered before 1987.[1]

A remained need for starting points to novel antibacterial drugs motivated us to create **UORSY antibacterial library**. Designing the library, we aimed to efficiently represent chemical space of the antibacterials for effective hit-finding. To achieve this, we selected compounds based on similarity to the known antibacterial agents (ECFP4 fingerprints, Tanimoto score > 0.7) and on novel chemotypes with favorable physicochemical profiles.[2]



- Novel chemotypes with antibacterial-like physicochemical profiles to explore the unknown space:



Principle component analysis of UOrSy antibacterial library and the known antibacterial agents

UORSY antibacterial library is available in stock and could be delivered within 2 weeks in any customer-preferred format: as powders, dry films or DMSO solutions formatted in vials, 96 or 384-well plates. All compounds have a minimum purity of 90% assessed by H NMR; analytical data is provided.

For more information, please contact us at **screenlibs@uorsy.com**

[1] Cynthia C. Knapp and John A. Washington, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, **1986**, 30(6), 938-939
[2] O'Shea R, Moser HE, *J Med Chem*, **2008**, 51(10), 871-878