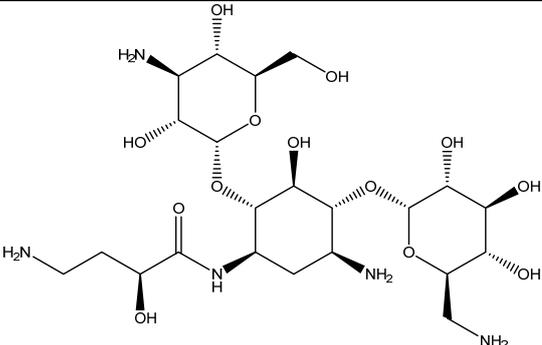
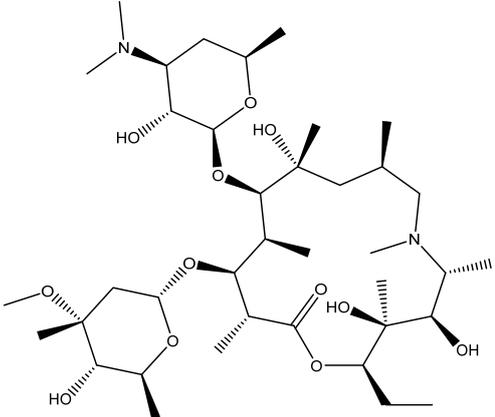
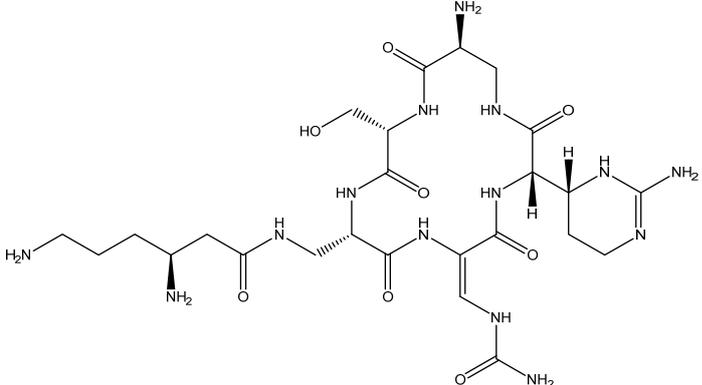
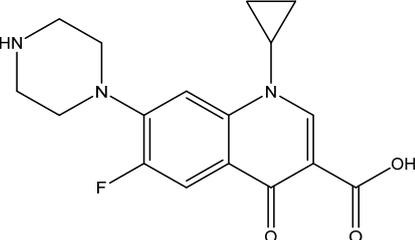
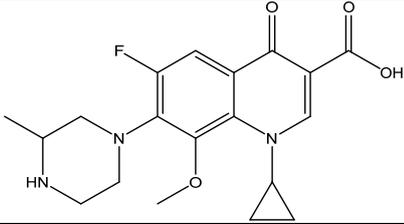
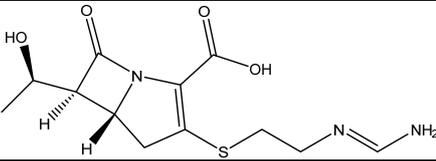
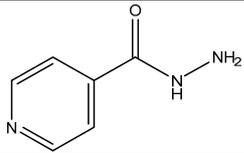
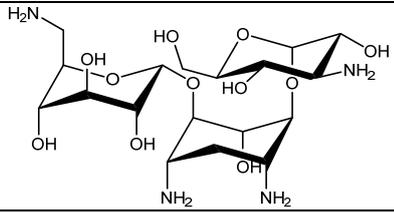
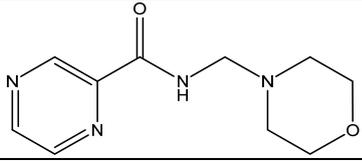
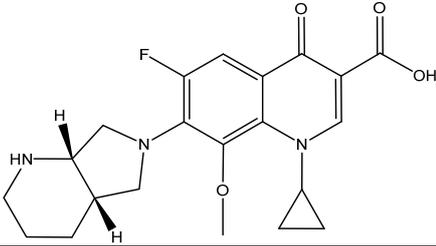
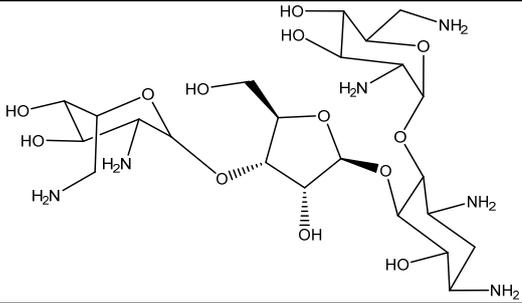
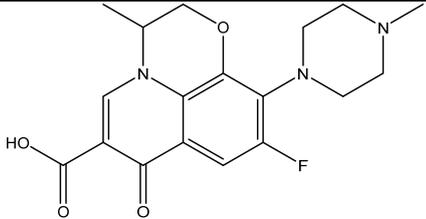
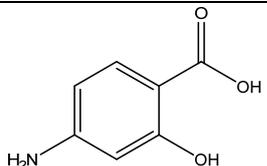
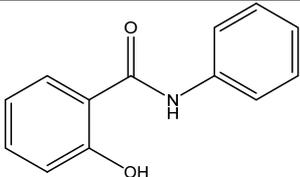
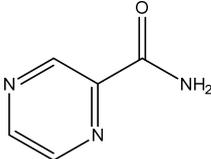
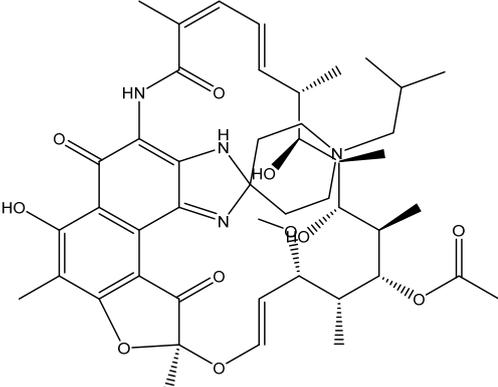
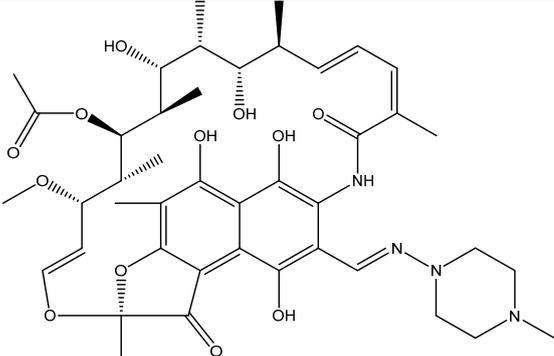
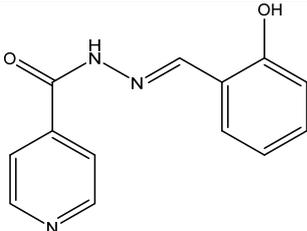
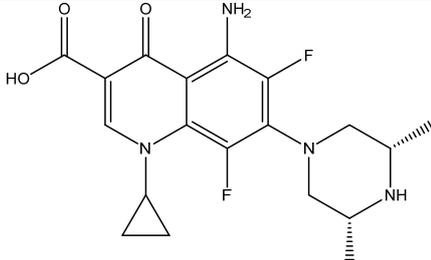
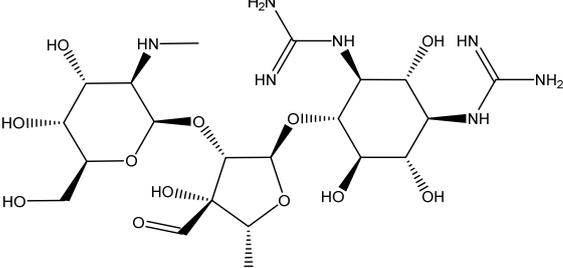
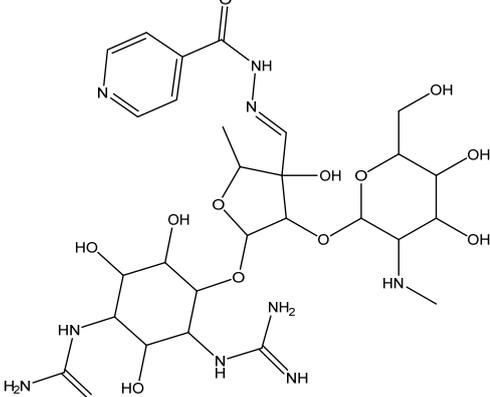
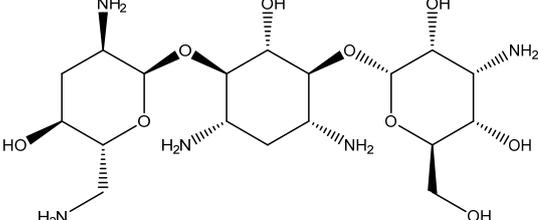
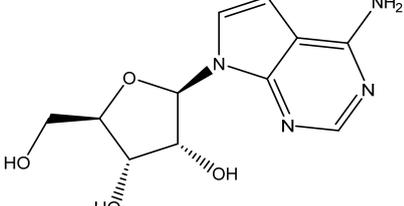
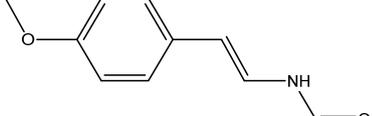
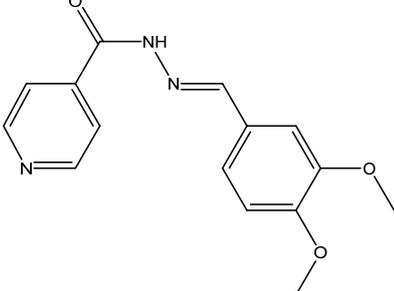


Table S1. Structures of the 32 compounds in the group of active substances.

Name	Structure
Amikacin	 <p>The chemical structure of Amikacin is a complex aminoglycoside. It features a central 2-deoxystreptamine core. Attached to this core are two 2-deoxy-L-xylofuranose rings and one 2-deoxy-L-glucopyranose ring. The 2-deoxy-L-glucopyranose ring is further substituted with a 4-amino-2-hydroxybutyl side chain. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>
Azithromycin	 <p>The chemical structure of Azithromycin is a 15-membered macrolide ring system. It contains a nitrogen atom at the 9-position and a methyl group at the 10-position. The ring is substituted with several hydroxyl groups and methyl groups. A 2-methoxyethyl side chain is attached to the 4-position of the ring. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>
Capreomycin	 <p>The chemical structure of Capreomycin is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central 1,4-diazepane ring system. This core is substituted with a 4-amino-2-hydroxybutyl side chain, a 2-aminoethyl side chain, and a 2-aminoethyl side chain. The structure is highly complex with multiple amide and hydroxyl groups. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>
Ciprofloxacin	 <p>The chemical structure of Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone. It consists of a central quinolone ring system. The ring is substituted with a piperazine ring at the 7-position, a fluorine atom at the 6-position, and a carboxylic acid group at the 3-position. Stereochemistry is indicated with wedged and dashed bonds.</p>

Gatifloxacin	
Imipenem	
Isoniazid	
Kanamycin	
Morphazinamide	
Moxifloxacin	
Neomycin	
Ofloxacin	
p-aminosalicylic acid	

<p>Phenyl P-aminosalicylate</p>	 <p>The structure shows a benzene ring with a hydroxyl group (-OH) at the 3-position and a benzamide group (-NH-C(=O)-C₆H₅) at the 4-position.</p>
<p>Pyrazinamide</p>	 <p>The structure shows a pyrazine ring with an amide group (-NH₂) attached to one of the carbon atoms.</p>
<p>Rifabutin</p>	 <p>The structure is a complex polycyclic molecule featuring a central naphthalene-like core with multiple hydroxyl groups, a lactone ring, and a side chain containing a diene system and a methyl group.</p>
<p>Rifampin</p>	 <p>The structure is a complex polycyclic molecule with a central naphthalene-like core, multiple hydroxyl groups, a lactone ring, and a side chain containing a diene system, a methyl group, and a piperazine ring.</p>
<p>Salinazid</p>	 <p>The structure shows a pyridine ring with an amide group (-NH-C(=O)-) at the 2-position and a phenylhydrazide group (-NH-N=C-C₆H₄-OH) at the 3-position.</p>
<p>Sparfloxacin</p>	 <p>The structure shows a quinolone core with a cyclopropyl group at the 7-position, a carboxylic acid group at the 4-position, an amino group at the 5-position, and a piperazine ring at the 1-position.</p>

Streptomycin	 <p>The chemical structure of Streptomycin is a complex polycyclic molecule. It consists of a central streptidine ring system linked to two streptose rings and one garosamine ring. The streptidine ring has two amino groups (H₂N) and two methylamino groups (NH-CH₃). The streptose rings are substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH) and amino groups (NH₂). The garosamine ring is a six-membered ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃).</p>
Streptonicozid	 <p>The chemical structure of Streptonicozid is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central streptidine ring system linked to two streptose rings and one garosamine ring. The streptidine ring is substituted with a nicotinic acid derivative (a pyridine ring attached to a carboxamide group) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃). The streptose rings are substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH) and amino groups (NH₂). The garosamine ring is a six-membered ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃).</p>
Tobramycin	 <p>The chemical structure of Tobramycin is a complex polycyclic molecule. It consists of a central streptidine ring system linked to two streptose rings and one garosamine ring. The streptidine ring is substituted with two amino groups (NH₂) and two methylamino groups (NH-CH₃). The streptose rings are substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH) and amino groups (NH₂). The garosamine ring is a six-membered ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃).</p>
Tubercidin	 <p>The chemical structure of Tubercidin is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central streptidine ring system linked to two streptose rings and one garosamine ring. The streptidine ring is substituted with a pyrimidine ring system (a six-membered ring with two nitrogen atoms) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃). The streptose rings are substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH) and amino groups (NH₂). The garosamine ring is a six-membered ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃).</p>
Tuberin	 <p>The chemical structure of Tuberin is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central streptidine ring system linked to two streptose rings and one garosamine ring. The streptidine ring is substituted with a pyridine ring system (a six-membered ring with one nitrogen atom) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃). The streptose rings are substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH) and amino groups (NH₂). The garosamine ring is a six-membered ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃).</p>
Verazide	 <p>The chemical structure of Verazide is a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central streptidine ring system linked to two streptose rings and one garosamine ring. The streptidine ring is substituted with a pyridine ring system (a six-membered ring with one nitrogen atom) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃). The streptose rings are substituted with multiple hydroxyl groups (OH) and amino groups (NH₂). The garosamine ring is a six-membered ring with a hydroxyl group (OH) and a methylamino group (NH-CH₃).</p>

Viomycin

