

Supporting Information

Predictive Minisci and P450 Late Stage Functionalization with Transfer Learning

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General Materials and Methods:¹

Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals and reagents for chemical reactions were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification. Liver microsomes were purchased from the following vendors: female mouse, male rat, male cynomolgus monkey and non-transfected microsomes (Corning, Woburn, MA); dexamethasone- induced male rat, male hamster, male dog and pooled male & female human (prepared in-house at Pfizer, Groton, CT); and male guinea pig and male rabbit (Xenotech, Lenexa, KS). Note, human and monkey liver microsomes are considered biohazardous materials and appropriate precautions should be taken during handling and disposal. Recombinant human P450 enzymes heterologously expressed in microsomes from Sf9 cells were custom prepared by Panvera (Madison, WI).

Code:

The pipeline, modules, and trained models can be found at https://github.com/emmaking-smith/SET_LSF_CODE.

Liver Microsomes and Recombinant CYP Enzyme Screen Procedure:

Loratadine (20.0 μ M, 10.0 nmol) was incubated with 9 mammalian liver microsomes (2.0 mg/mL) and 9 human recombinant P450 enzymes (2.0 mg/mL). The total volume in each well was 0.5 mL which contained potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4), MgCl₂ (3.3 mM, 1.65 μ mol) and acetonitrile (0.4% v/v). The reaction was initiated with the addition of NADPH (1.3 mM, 0.65 μ mol) and agitated at 37 °C in a reciprocal shaking bath at 1" throw for 1 hour. The incubation was quenched with the addition of acetonitrile (1.5 mL), followed by centrifugation (1700 g, 5 min). The supernatant was removed and the solvent reduced using a Genevac centrifuge evaporator. The residue was reconstituted in 0.1 mL of 1% formic acid in H₂O / 20% acetonitrile, followed by centrifugation (1700 g, 5 min). The samples were analyzed using the General HPLC-MS Method for Screen Analysis.

Biomimetic Metalloporphyrin Oxidation (BMO) Screen Procedure:

A high throughput BMO screen was completed on a miniature scale, examining the key variables of metalloporphyrin, oxidant and solvent. Nine different metalloporphyrins plus control without metalloporphyrin, six oxidants and two solvents were screened in a matrix of 120 combinations. The remaining variables were held constant according to the standard protocol described below.

The reactions were set-up in two 96-well arrays using miniature 8 x 20 mm (0.2 mL) glass vials under standard glove box conditions (H₂O and O₂ <20 ppm). A 8 x 20 mm (0.2 mL) glass vial equipped with stir bar was dispensed the reaction solvent (100 μ L, 4.0 mM) followed by a solution of 1 (5.0 μ L, 0.4 μ mol), added as a 0.1 M solution in dichloroethane. Stirring was initiated before the metalloporphyrin (4.0 μ L, 0.04 μ mol) was charged, as a 10.0 mM solution in dichloroethane. The vial was treated with a 0.1 M solution of imidazole (2.4 mL, 0.24 μ mol) in H₂O, followed by a 0.4 M solution of formic acid (4.0 μ L, 0.16 μ mol) in H₂O. Finally, the oxidant (8.0 μ L, 0.08 μ mol) was added as a 0.1 M solution in dichloroethane. The reaction vial

was crimp sealed with a PTFE / Silicone / PTFE septa to the glove box environment before the reaction was left to stir at 25 °C for 18 hours. After this time period, the reaction was diluted with acetonitrile (0.2 mL) and analyzed directly by UPLC/MS. The UPLC/MS method used a 0.1% AcOH / NH₄CO₂H / H₂O gradient over 0.8 minutes, running from 5-95% acetonitrile using a Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18 30 x 2.1 mm column at 100 °C with a flow rate of 2.5 mL/min and a detection wavelength of 210-360 nm. 0.5 µL injections were made directly from diluted reaction mixtures and ionization monitored in positive mode.

General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure:

To 1-dram pressure release vial containing Diversinate™ sulfinate reagent as sodium or zinc salts e.g., RSO₂Na or (RSO₂)₂Zn (3 eq - 6eq), was added to a solution of the test substrate molecule (~2 µmol, 1 eq) in DMSO (~70-100 µL, 30 mM) and TFA (4 eq) followed by *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide, 70% in water (5 eq) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was capped and heated to 50 °C overnight. The crude reaction mixture was dissolved in 3:1 acidic mobile phase (1% acetonitrile, 0.1% formic acid) and acetonitrile (~3 mL) then purified via HPLC (XSelect 5 µm C18 130 Å, 250 x 10 mm @ 2 mL/min). The respective fractions were pooled, and solvent removed using the EZ-2 Elite Genevac (3-hour HPLC setting, 34 °C / 238 mbar to 41 °C / 7 mbar). Each isolate was characterized by MS and NMR. Due to the low amounts of isolates generated, gravimetric mass analysis is not possible; qNMR in conjunction with the enhanced sensitivity using a 1.7 mm micro-cryoprobe in DMSO-*d*₆ solvent was used to determine the concentration of the sample.

General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF₃K Salts Procedure:

To 1-dram pressure release vial containing the test substrate molecule (~2 µmol, 1 eq), potassium trifluoroborate salt of the radical (1.5 - 2 eq), in a 1:1 mixture of acetic acid and water to make a 30 mM solution and Mn(OAc)₃ was added in one portion. The resulting reaction mixture was capped and heated to 50 °C overnight. The crude reaction mixture was dissolved in 3 :1 acidic mobile phase (1% acetonitrile, 0.1% formic acid) and acetonitrile (~3 mL) then purified via HPLC (XSelect 5 µm C18 130 Å, 250 x 10 mm @ 2 mL/min). The respective fractions were pooled, and solvent removed using the EZ-2 Elite Genevac (3-hour HPLC setting, 34 °C / 238 mbar to 41 °C / 7 mbar). Each isolate was characterized by MS and NMR. Due to the low amounts of isolates generated, gravimetric mass analysis is not possible; qNMR in conjunction with the enhanced sensitivity using a 1.7 mm micro-cryoprobe in DMSO-*d*₆ solvent was used to determine the concentration of the sample.

Calculating the Fukui Indices:

Reactivity indices for electrophilicity and nucleophilicity for the i -th atom were computed by multiplying the corresponding Fukui index [$F_i(+)$ or $F_i(-)$, respectively] of the i -th atom by global electrophilicity / nucleophilicity for the given molecule.

Reactivity indices for radical reactions were taken to be equal to the corresponding Fukui indices $F_i(0)$. Global nucleophilicity of the molecule was computed as $8 \text{ eV} + \text{HOMO}$, and its global electrophilicity as $(\text{HOMO} + \text{LUMO})^2 / (4(\text{LUMO} - \text{HOMO}))$, where HOMO and LUMO are the HOMO and LUMO energies of the molecule.

Fukui indices of the i -th atom $F_i(+)$, $F_i(-)$ and $F_i(0)$ were computed as differences between the atomic charge of the i -th atom in the original molecule $q_i(N)$ with N electrons, the charge of the same atom after adding one electron to the molecule $q_i(N+1)$, and the charge of the same atom after removing one electron from the molecule $q_i(N-1)$:

$$\begin{aligned}F_i(+) &= q_i(N) - q_i(N+1) \\F_i(-) &= q_i(N-1) - q_i(N) \\F_i(0) &= [q_i(N-1) - q_i(N+1)]/2\end{aligned}$$

For electrophilicity and radical indices, quantum chemical computations were run with PBE/6-311G, and for nucleophilicity with B3LYP/6-311G**. As partial atomic charges, Mulliken charges were used. These DFT functionals, basis sets and types of atomic charges were chosen by optimizing the predicting performance of the reactivity indices in S_NAr and EAS reactions of an internal dataset of small organic molecules (unpublished). Quantum chemical computations were run in Terachem.²

Tie Breakers for F-scores:

Whilst F-scores represented an excellent first pass, it did lead to degenerate best models for a variety of loss function weightings. We thus developed our own in-house metric, EKS metric, that was more discerning than the F-score. Like the F-score, this metric would provide a single number encompassing model accuracy and precision but would be more penalizing towards errors, elucidating model performance differences more easily (Figure S1 & S2). It would also address the challenge of accurate baselines when evaluating model performance. A model that predicts nothing reacts would receive an F-score of 0, and a model that predicts everything reacts would receive a non-negative score (Eq. S1). This is slightly unintuitive, as a model that predicts most atoms will not undergo functionalization is actually representing a more chemically correct understanding of reactivity. The most functionalized molecule only saw 30% number of sites reacting, or 70% of its atoms did not react. Indeed, most of the molecules in our dataset saw 1 reaction site or fewer.

Our in-house metric would give a low score if the model yielded a high number of false positives (FP) or false negatives (FN) and a high score if the model yielded a high number of true positives (TP) or true negatives (TN). The score should also be dependent upon the scarcity of predicted reactive sites. The value of each TP and TN should be dependent on how frequently the model predicts positives and negatives, respectively. An overly cautious model which blindly guesses that all atoms are unreactive should receive a lower value for each TN it predicts compared to a model that is more judicious about its unreactive predictions. To this end, the following metric was used (Eq. S2). The variables, $pred_p$ and $true_p$ refer to the ratio of predicted positives to all reactive sites. A $pred_p$ of 1 indicates a model that predicts all sites react and a $pred_p$ of 0 indicates a model where every molecule is unreactive. As reference, on the retrospective test set, a perfect model would receive a score of 119, a model that predicts nothing reacts would receive a score of -1.83, and a model that predicts everything reacts would be given a score of -1455. If a prediction is only 3% incorrect, the model score drops to 72, and at only 5% incorrect the score becomes 46.5.

Equations:

Eq. S1:
$$\text{F-score} = \frac{2 \cdot \text{TP}}{2 \cdot \text{TP} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}}$$

Eq. S2:
$$\begin{aligned} \text{score} = & \text{FP} \cdot \log(\text{true}_p) + \text{FN} \cdot \log(1 - \text{true}_p) \\ & - \text{TP} \cdot \log(\text{pred}_p) - \text{TN} \cdot \log(1 - \text{pred}_p) \end{aligned}$$

Eq. S3:
$$\text{BCE Loss} = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \cdot (y_i \cdot \log(x_i) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log(1 - x_i))$$

Eq. S4:
$$\begin{aligned} \text{BCE weight 1} = & x \cdot y \cdot \log(\text{pred}_p) + (1 - y) \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{pred}_p) \\ & + (1 - y) \cdot x \cdot \log(\text{true}_p) + y \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{true}_p) \end{aligned}$$

Eq. S5:
$$\begin{aligned} \text{BCE weight 2} = & [x \cdot y \cdot \log(\text{pred}_p) + (1 - y) \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{pred}_p) \\ & + (1 - y) \cdot x \cdot \log(\text{true}_p) + y \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{true}_p)] \\ & + [y \cdot x \log(\text{true}_p) + (1 - y) \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{true}_p) \\ & + (1 - y) \cdot x \cdot \log(1 - \text{pred}_p) + y \cdot x \cdot \log(\text{pred}_p)] \end{aligned}$$

Eq. S6:
$$\begin{aligned} \text{BCE weight 3} = & [x \cdot y \cdot \log(\text{pred}_p) + (1 - y) \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{pred}_p) \\ & + (1 - y) \cdot x \cdot \log(\text{true}_p) + y \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{true}_p)] \\ & + 2 \cdot [y \cdot x \log(\text{true}_p) + (1 - y) \cdot (1 - x) \cdot \log(1 - \text{true}_p) \\ & + (1 - y) \cdot x \cdot \log(1 - \text{pred}_p) + y \cdot x \cdot \log(\text{pred}_p)] \end{aligned}$$

$x =$ predicted values $w =$ weighting values

$y =$ experimental values, always 0 or 1

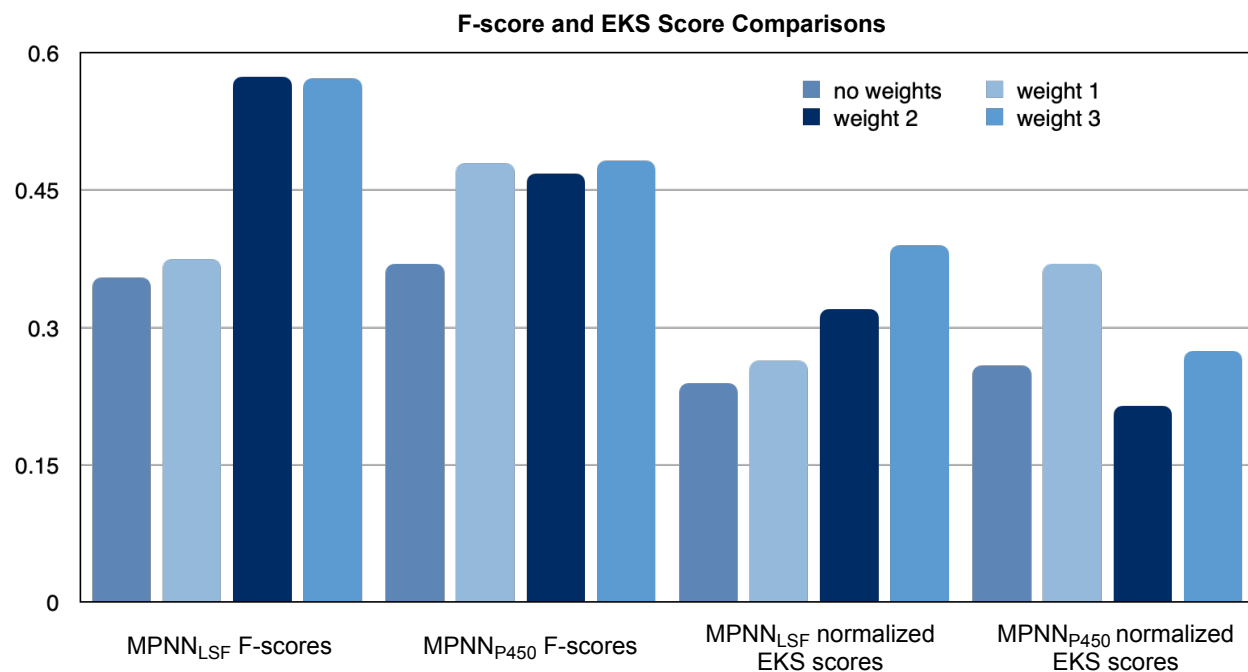


Figure S1: The comparisons of the best models', MPNN_{LSF} and MPNN_{P450}, F-scores and normalized EKS scores at various Binary Cross Entropy Loss weightings on the retrospective and P450-only test set respectively. Notice that the normalized EKS scores show more discernment in model performance between different weightings. Weight 2 for MPNN_{LSF} has a nearly identical F-score with weight 3, but EKS scores show a significant edge to weight 3.

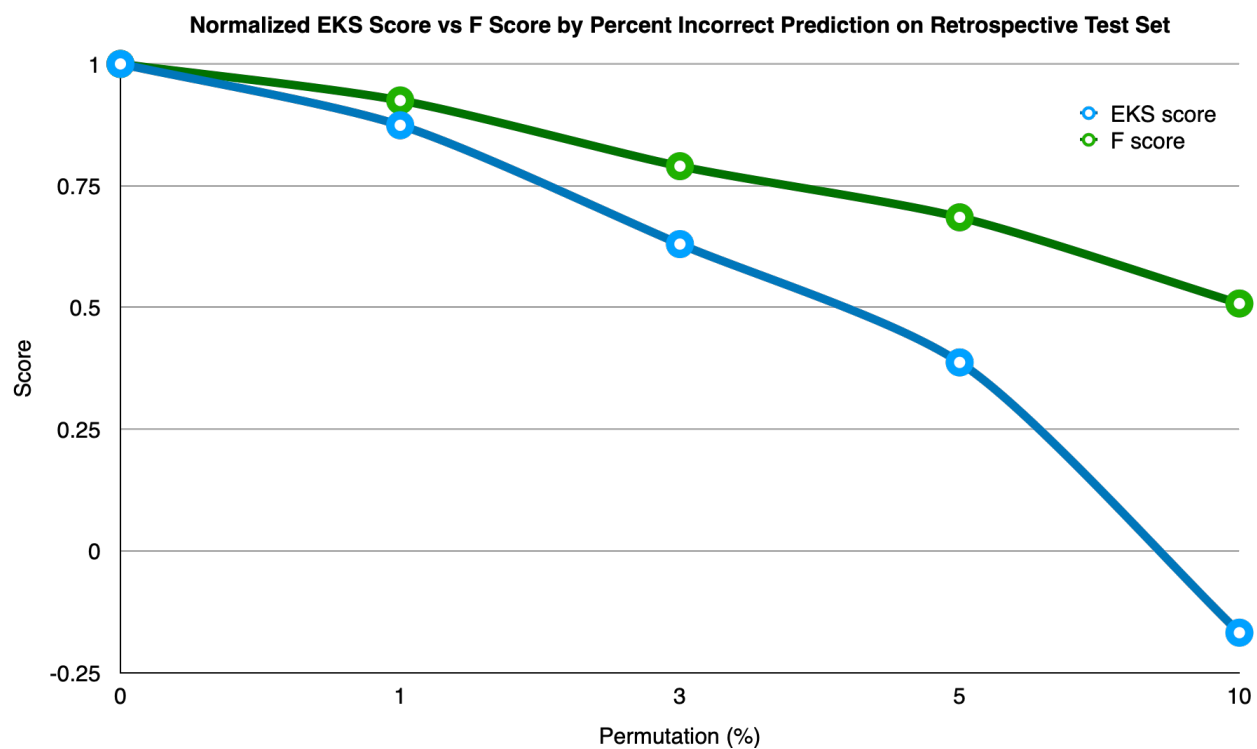


Figure S2: Comparison of sensitivity of incorrect predictions between EKS score and F-score. Analysis performed on the retrospective test set.

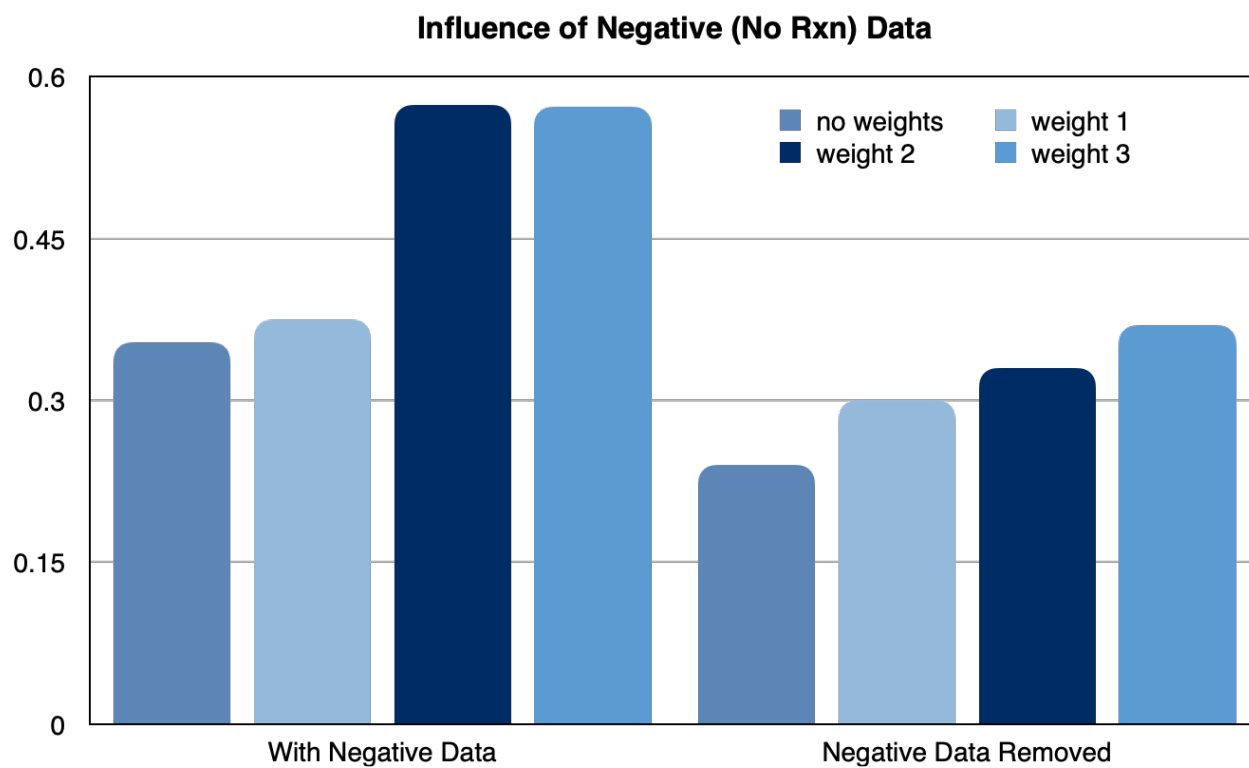


Figure S3: The effect of removing datapoints that saw no reaction.

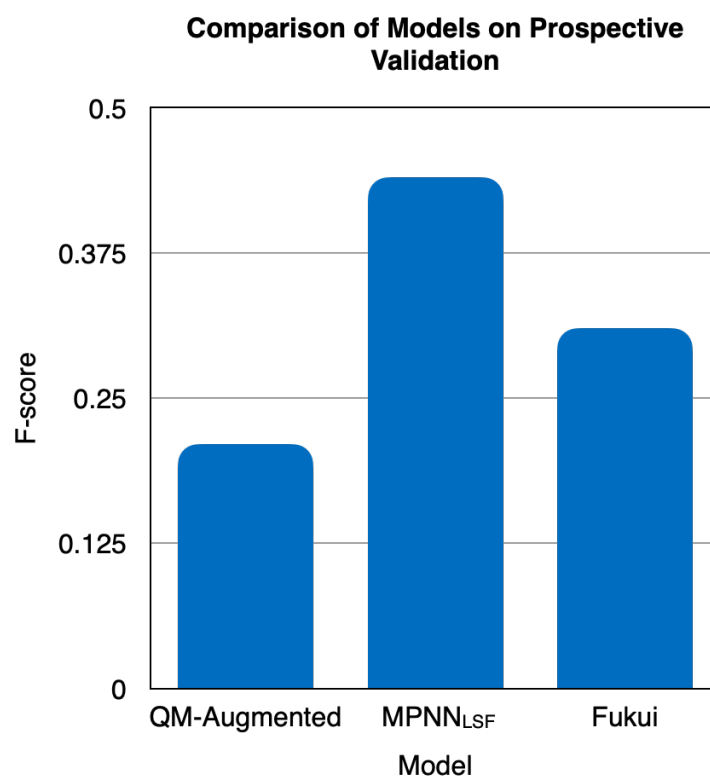
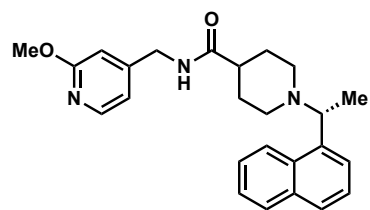
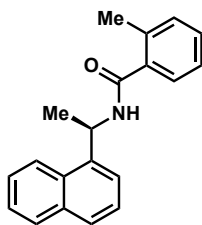


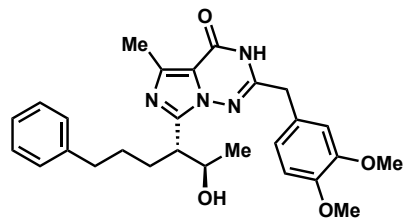
Figure S4: Comparison of MPNN_{LSF} to QM-augmented MPNN (molecular dynamics simulations on atomic density representations).



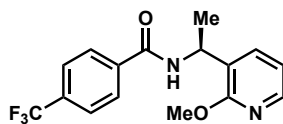
P450S1



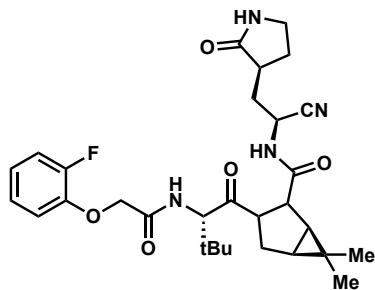
P450S2



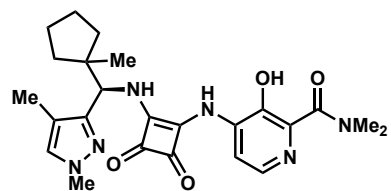
P450S3



P450S4



P450S5



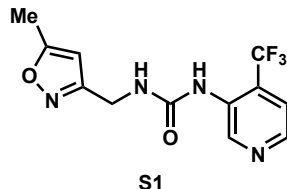
P450S6

Figure S5: Representative molecules in the P450-only test set.

Table S1: Unique Reaction Conditions

<i>Reagents</i>	<i>Reagents (Cont.)</i>	<i>Acids</i>	<i>Additives</i>	<i>Solvents</i>
O ₂	NH(Boc)CH ₂ BF ₃ K	None	None	K phosphate buffer
(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂ Zn	N-methyl acetamide	TFA	FeSO ₄	DMSO
(HCF ₂ SO ₂) ₂ Zn	glycine	AcOH	pyridine N-oxide	DMSO/H ₂ O
MeOCH ₂ BF ₃ K	1-pyrrolidine-Me-BF ₃ K	H ₂ SO ₄	AgNO ₃	AcOH/ H ₂ O
N-Me formamide	iodo methyl nitrile	HCl	dicumyl peroxide	MeCN
HOCH ₂ SO ₂ Na	N,N-diMeCH ₂ BF ₃ K	AcOH/H ₂ O	NiCl ₂	DCM
DAST	cPrCO ₂ H	TFA/AcOH/H ₂ O	benzoyl peroxide	MeCN/ H ₂ O
Selectfluor	2-CH ₃ cPrSO ₂ Na	TBAF	tBBP	TFE
H ₂ O	BnO-nBu	HBr	Fe(acac) ₃	H ₂ O
NFSI	HO(CH ₂) ₅ CO ₂ Na		Mn(OAc) ₃	CHCl ₃
RBF ₃ K	(nPrSO ₂) ₂ Zn		FeCl ₃	None
1,2,3-triazole	AcNHCH ₂ BF ₃ K		Fe(NO ₃) ₃	benzene
cBuBF ₃ K	(FCH ₂ SO ₂) ₂ Zn		FeCl ₂	Et ₂ carbonate/H ₂ O
CF ₃ SO ₂ Na	(cHexSO ₂) ₂ Zn		pyridine	acetone
CH ₃ CO ₂ H	(ClCH ₂ SO ₂) ₂ Zn		imidazole	DCE
tBuOOAc	PhIO		AgF	MeOH
THFSO ₂ Na	NaOCl		NaOH	AcOH
iodo-oxetane	2,6-Cl ₂ PyNO			DMSO/AcOH/ H ₂ O
MeOH	PIDA			MeCN/MeOH
NBocAzetidineSO ₂ Na	mCPBA			DCM/H ₂ O
NBocAzetidineBF ₃ K	[nBu ₄ N]IO ₄			DCM/ H ₂ O
iodo NBocAzetidine	CH ₃ CF ₂ SO ₂ Na			/DMSO
1-CF ₃ -cPrSO ₂ Na	NHBoc glycine			DCE/ H ₂ O
iPrBF ₃ K	HCF ₂ CO ₂ H			/DMSO
iPrCO ₂ H	(CF ₃ CH ₂ SO ₂) ₂ Zn			PhCF ₃ / H ₂ O
N-Chlorosuccinimide	3,3-diF cBuBF ₃ K			CHCl ₃ / H ₂ O
B(OMe) ₃				perfluorotoluene/ H ₂ O
CF ₃ (CH ₂) ₂ SO ₂ Na				perfluorohexane/ H ₂ O
cPrBF ₃ K				DCE/H ₂ O
tBuBF ₃ K				PhOMe/H ₂ O
4,4-diF				MeCN/DCM
cHexCH ₂ BF ₃ K				CF ₃ C ₆ H ₅
4,4-diF cHexSO ₂ Na				MeOH/H ₂ O
cBuOCH ₂ BF ₃ K				
cHexBF ₃ K	Oxidants:			
THPBF ₃ K	NADPH, P450			
cPrCH ₂ BF ₃ K	TBHP			
pyrazole	Mn(OAc) ₃			
1,2,4-triazole	Et ₄ N • BF ₄			
CBMG	TBADT			
(iPrSO ₂) ₂ Zn	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈			
cPrCH ₂ OCH ₂ BF ₃ K	Ir[dF(CF ₃)ppy] ₂ (dtbbpy)][PF ₆]			
CH ₃ CH ₂ SO ₂ Na	Ir[dFppy] ₃ [PF ₆]			
oxetane-BF ₃ K	Ru(bpy) ₃ Cl ₂			
Et ₃ N • 3HF	H ₂ O ₂			
HCF ₂ SO ₂ Na	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈			
Pivalic acid	Cu(OAc) ₂			
N-acetyl glycine	Pd(OAc) ₂			
N-methyl glycine	KMnO ₄			
N,N-diemthyl glycine	Ce(SO ₄) ₂			
CF ₃ BF ₃ K	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇			
	benzoquinone			
	M[TFPP]			

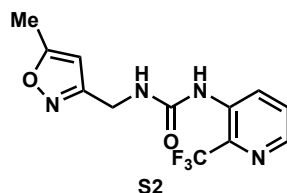
Compound Characterizations:



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.16 (s, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.34 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H).

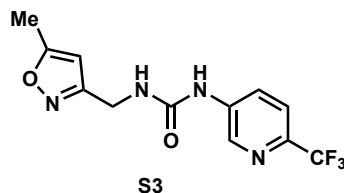
LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₁F₃N₄O₂H⁺ ([M+H]) 301.1, found 301.1.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.42 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H).

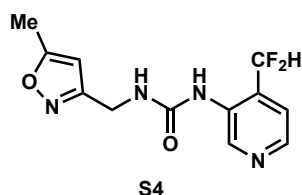
LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₁F₃N₄O₂H⁺ ([M+H]) 301.1, found 301.1.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.69 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

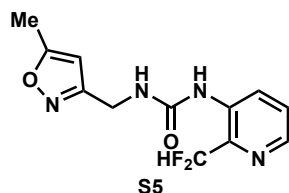
LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₁F₃N₄O₂H⁺ ([M+H]) 301.1, found 301.1.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.96 (s, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.41 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 54.4 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H).

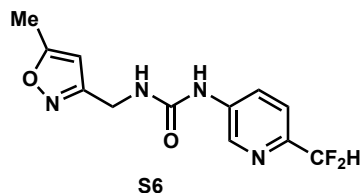
LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂N₄O₂H⁺ ([M+H]) 283.1, found 283.1.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.32 – 8.29 (m, 2H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 53.8 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H).

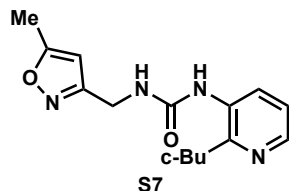
LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂N₄O₂H⁺ ([M+H]) 283.1, found 283.1.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.19 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (t, *J* = 55.3 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂N₄O₂H⁺ ([M+H]) 283.1, found 283.1.

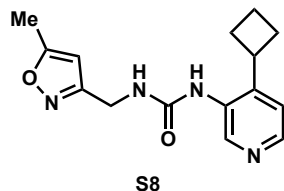


Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF₃K Salts Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.19 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz,

2H), 3.76 (p, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.35 – 2.24 (m, 4H), 2.04 – 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.85 – 1.78 (m, 1H).

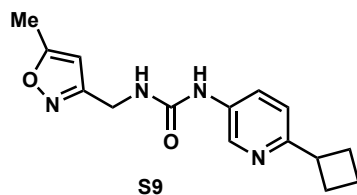
LCMS (APCI): calcd for $C_{15}H_{16}N_4O_2H^+$ ($[M+H]$) 287.2, found 287.2.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF_3K Salts Procedure.

1H NMR (600 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$): δ 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.14 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 4.31 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.61 (p, $J = 9.0, 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.39 – 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.09 – 1.96 (m, 3H), 1.84 – 1.77 (m, 1H).

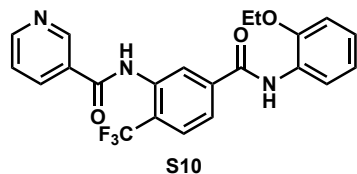
LCMS (APCI): calcd for $C_{15}H_{16}N_4O_2H^+$ ($[M+H]$) 287.2, found 287.2.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF_3K Salts Procedure.

1H NMR (600 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$): δ 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 4.30 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.57 (p, $J = 8.4, 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.27 – 2.19 (m, 4H), 2.00 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.78 (m, 1H).

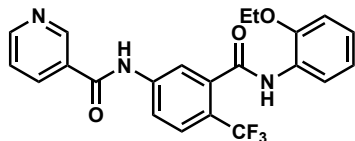
LCMS (APCI): calcd for $C_{15}H_{16}N_4O_2H^+$ ($[M+H]$) 287.2, found 287.2.



Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

1H NMR (600 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$): δ 10.57 (s, 1H), 9.76 (s, 1H), 9.13 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.81 (dd, $J = 4.9, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.31 (dt, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J = 8.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.11 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.34 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for $C_{22}H_{18}F_3N_3O_3H^+$ ($[M+H]$) 430.1, found 430.1.

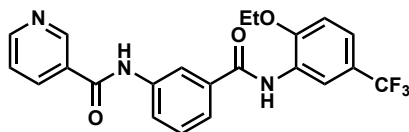


S11

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.90 (s, 1H), 9.64 (s, 1H), 9.15 (s, 1H), 8.81 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (dt, *J* = 8.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₈F₃N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 430.1, found 430.1.

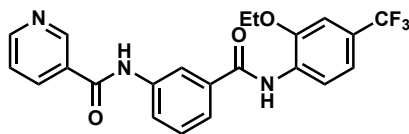


S12

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.68 (s, 1H), 9.55 (s, 1H), 9.15 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.79 (dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.34 (dt, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₈F₃N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 430.1, found 430.1.

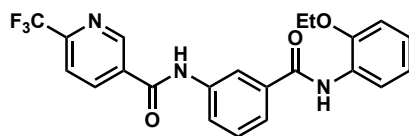


S13

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.68 (s, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.15 (s, 1H), 8.79 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.34 (dt, *J* = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₈F₃N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 430.1, found 430.1.

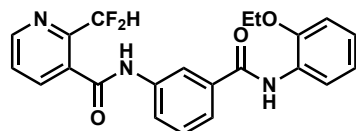


S14

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.85 (s, 1H), 9.35 (s, 1H), 9.28 (s, 1H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₈F₃N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 430.1, found 430.1

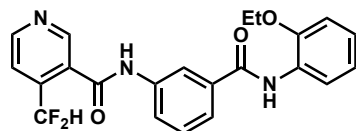


S15

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.87 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 8.85 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.92 – 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.75 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 53.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₉F₂N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 412.2, found 412.1.

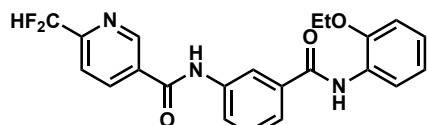


S16

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.96 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 8.94 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.93 – 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₉F₂N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 412.2, found 412.1.

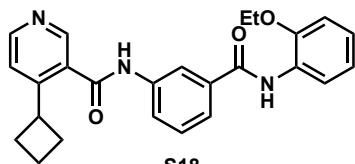


S17

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.78 (s, 1H), 9.35 (s, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.53 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 55.1 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₁₉F₂N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 412.2, found 412.1.

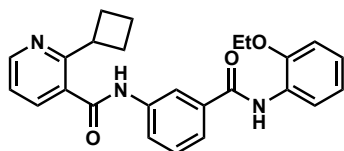


S18

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF₃K Salts Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.75 (s, 1H), 9.31 (s, 1H), 8.80 – 8.64 (m, 2H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (p, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.34 – 2.25 (m, 2H), 2.22 – 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.05 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₅H₂₅N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 416.2, found 416.2.

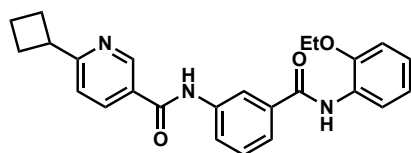


S19

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF₃K Salts Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.66 (s, 1H), 9.31 (s, 1H), 8.70 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.93 – 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (p, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.45 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.26 – 2.16 (m, 2H), 2.03 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₅H₂₅N₃O₃H⁺ ([M+H]) 416.2, found 416.2.

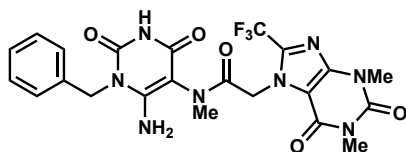


S20

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF_3K Salts Procedure.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 10.62 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 9.12 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.40 – 8.32 (m, 2H), 8.01 (dd, $J = 8.1, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, $J = 7.9, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.16 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.79 (p, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.41 – 2.28 (m, 4H), 2.11 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.94 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.39 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{H}^+$ ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]$) 416.2, found 416.2.

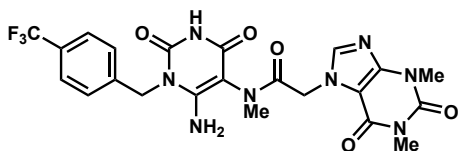


S21

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 11.01 (s, 1H), 7.35 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.21 (m, 5H), 5.16 (q, $J = 17.5, 17.0$ Hz, 2H), 5.05 (d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{N}_8\text{O}_5\text{H}^+$ ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]$) 535.2, found 535.2.

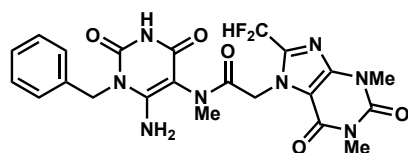


S22

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 11.07 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 5.23 (q, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.08 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.95 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{N}_8\text{O}_5\text{H}^+$ ($[\text{M}+\text{H}]$) 535.2, found 535.2.

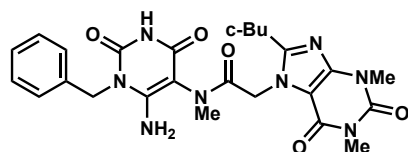


S23

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Baran Diversinates™ Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 11.04 (s, 1H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.23 (m, 5H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 51.7 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 5.15 (q, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H).

LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₂H₂₂F₂N₈O₅H⁺ ([M+H]) 517.2, found 517.2.



S24

Prepared according to General Minisci Functionalization with Molander BF₃K Salts Procedure.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 11.02 (s, 1H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.29 – 7.23 (m, 5H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (p, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.45 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.17 (m, 3H), 2.00 – 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.87 – 1.79 (m, 1H).

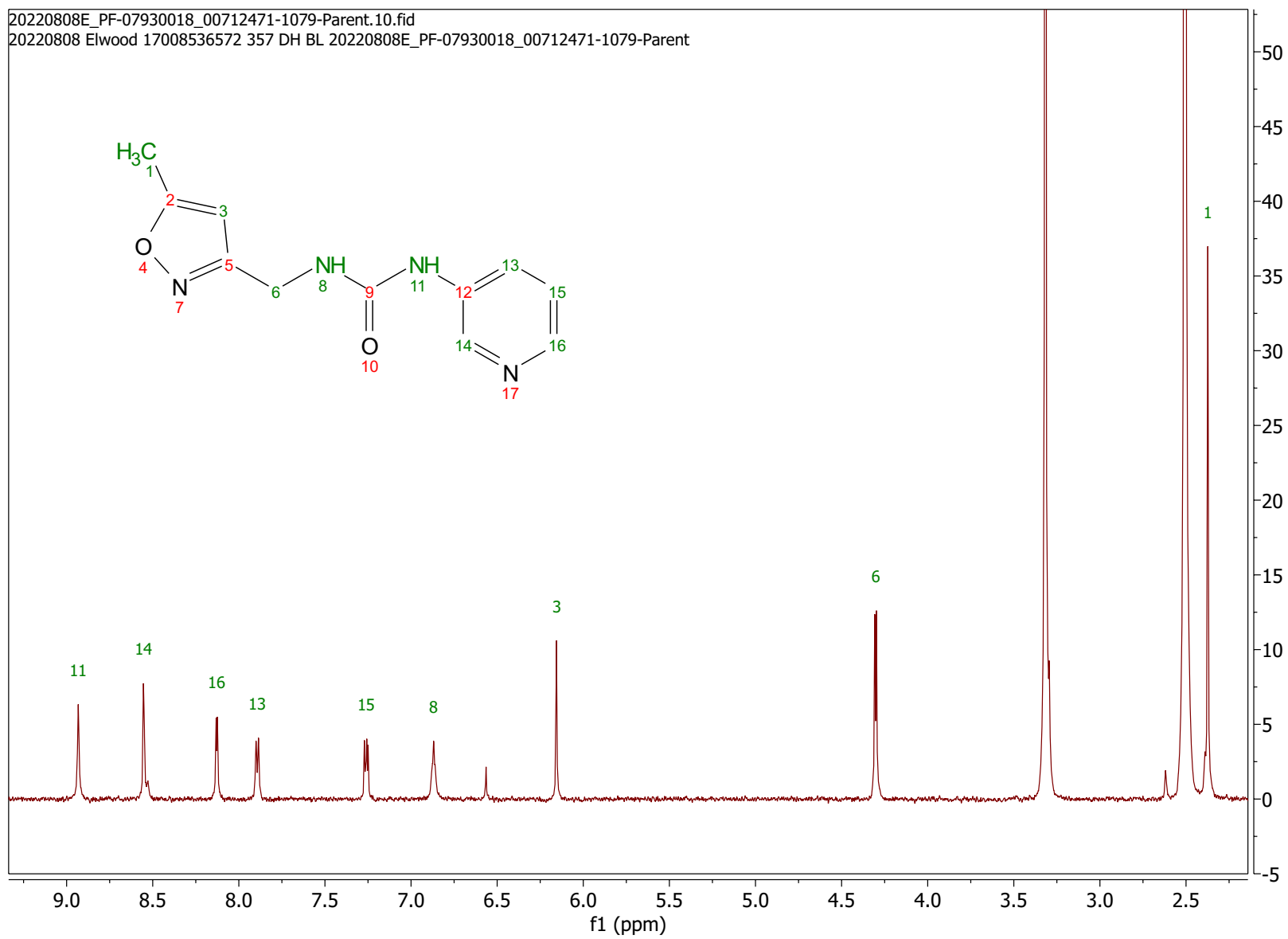
LCMS (APCI): calcd for C₂₅H₂₈N₈O₅H⁺ ([M+H]) 521.2, found 521.2.

References:

- (1) Lall, M. S.; Bassyouni, A.; Bradow, J.; Brown, M.; Bundesmann, M.; Chen, J.; Ciszewski, G.; Hagen, A. E.; Hyek, D.; Jenkinson, S.; et al. Late-Stage Lead Diversification Coupled with Quantitative Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy to Identify New Structure–Activity Relationship Vectors at Nanomole-Scale Synthesis: Application to Loratadine, a Human Histamine H1 Receptor Inverse Agonist. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **2020**, 63 (13), 7268–7292. DOI: 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.0c00483.
- (2) Seritan, S.; Bannwarth, C.; Fales, B. S.; Hohenstein, E. G.; Isborn, C. M.; Kokkila-Schumacher, S. I. L.; Li, X.; Liu, F.; Luehr, N.; Snyder Jr, J. W.; et al. TeraChem: A graphical processing unit-accelerated electronic structure package for large-scale ab initio molecular dynamics. *WIREs Computational Molecular Science* **2021**, 11 (2), e1494, <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcms.1494>. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcms.1494> (accessed 2022/11/18).

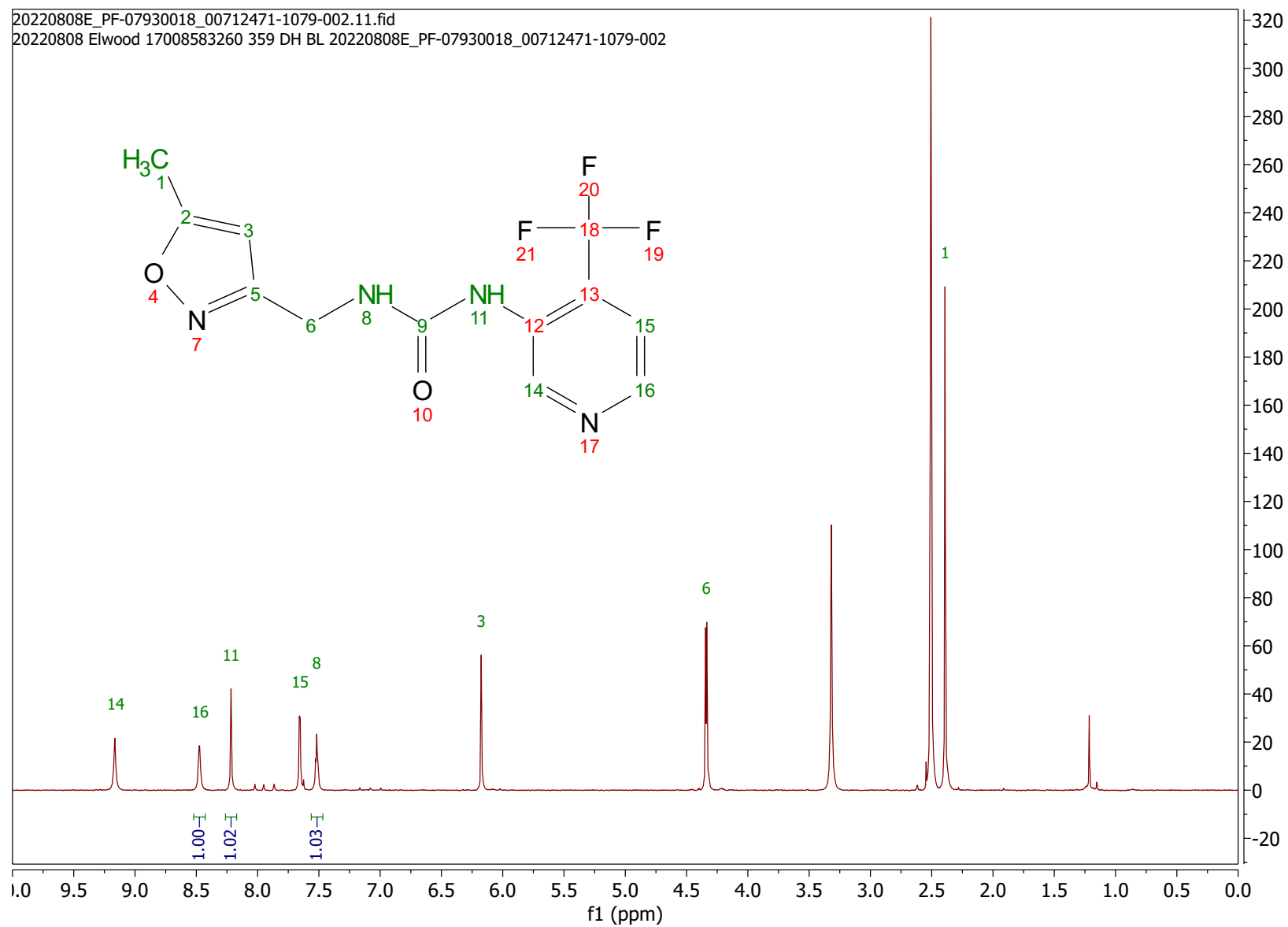
20220808E_PF-07930018_00712471-1079-Parent.10.fid

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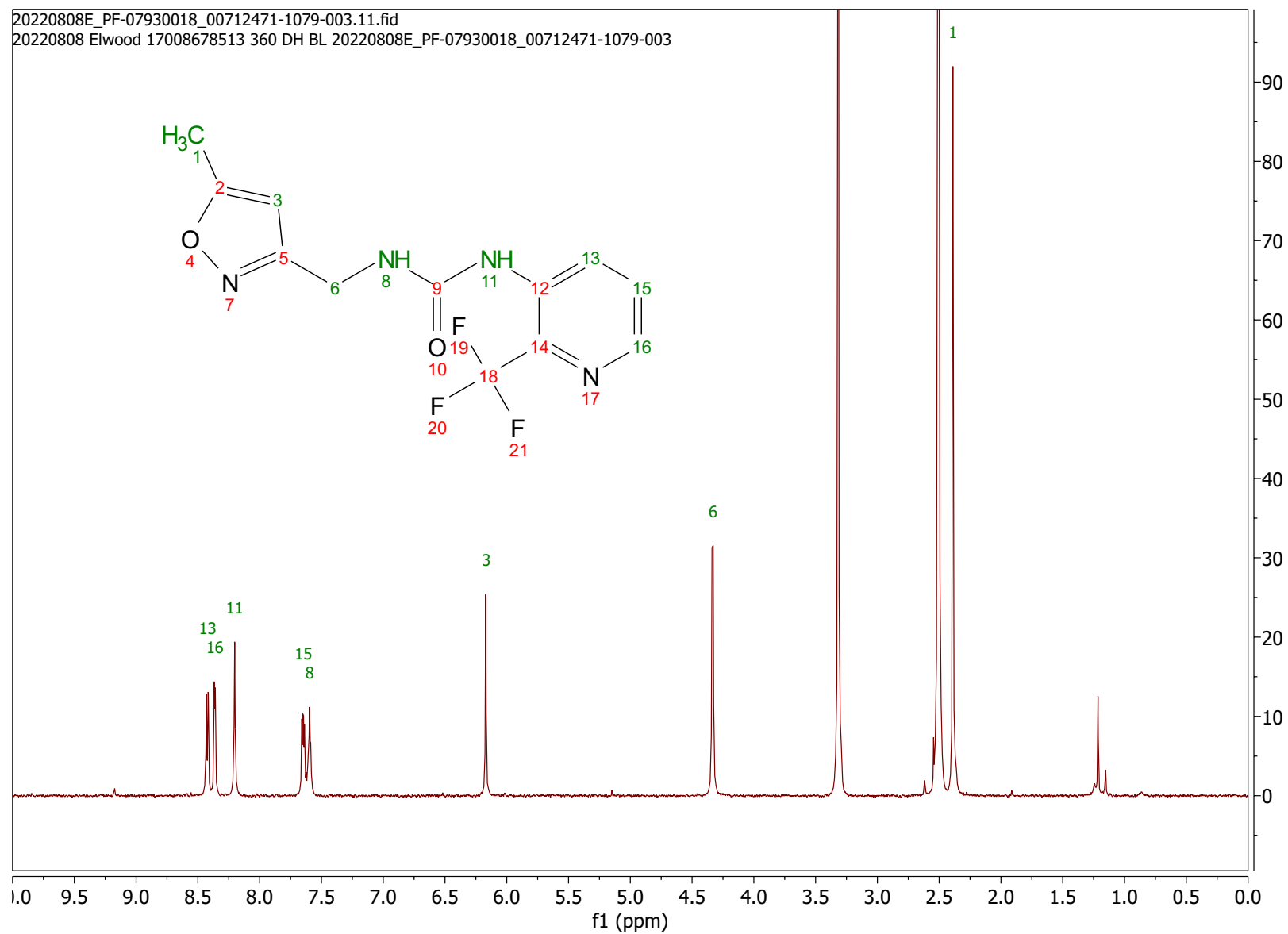
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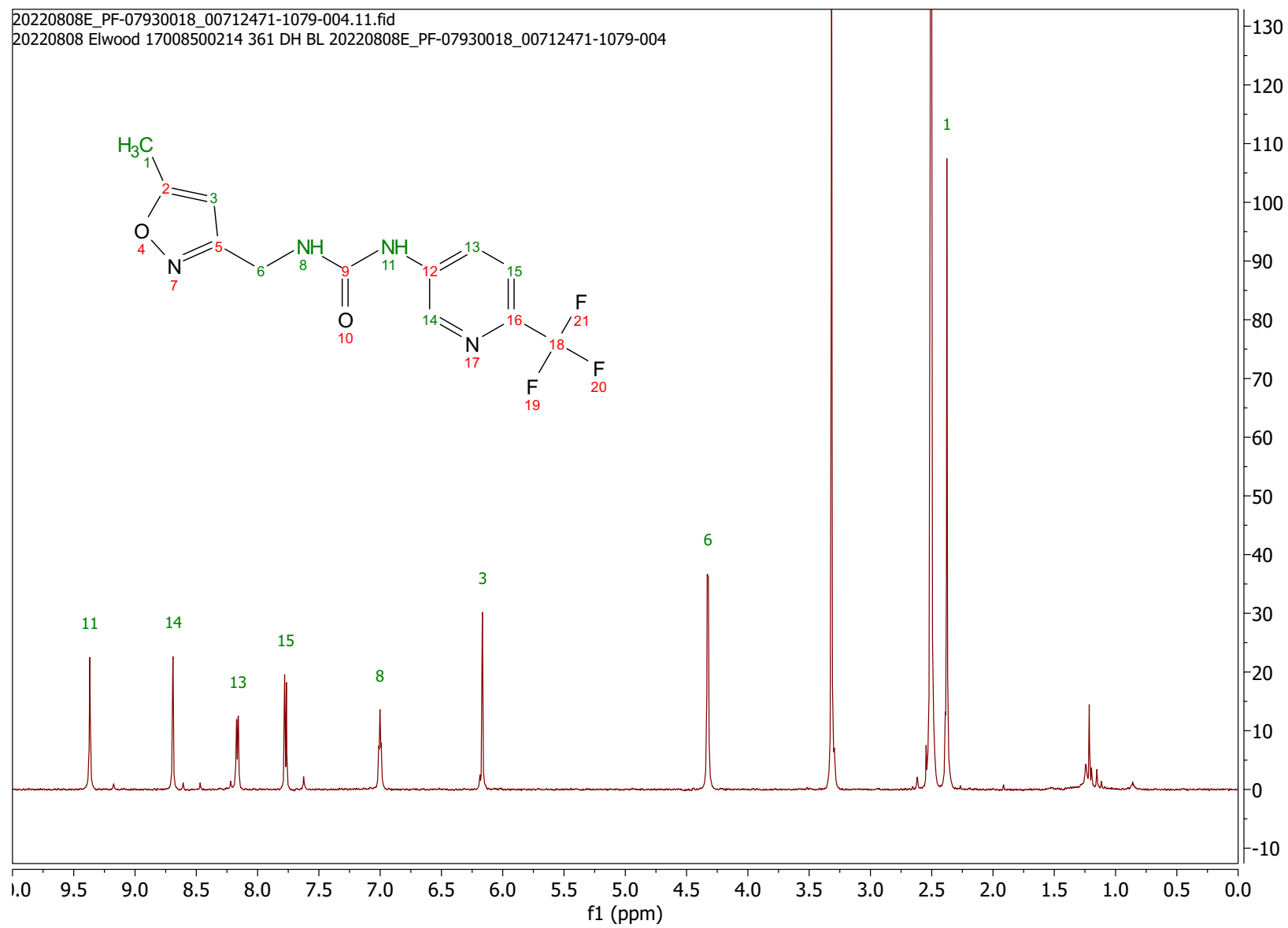
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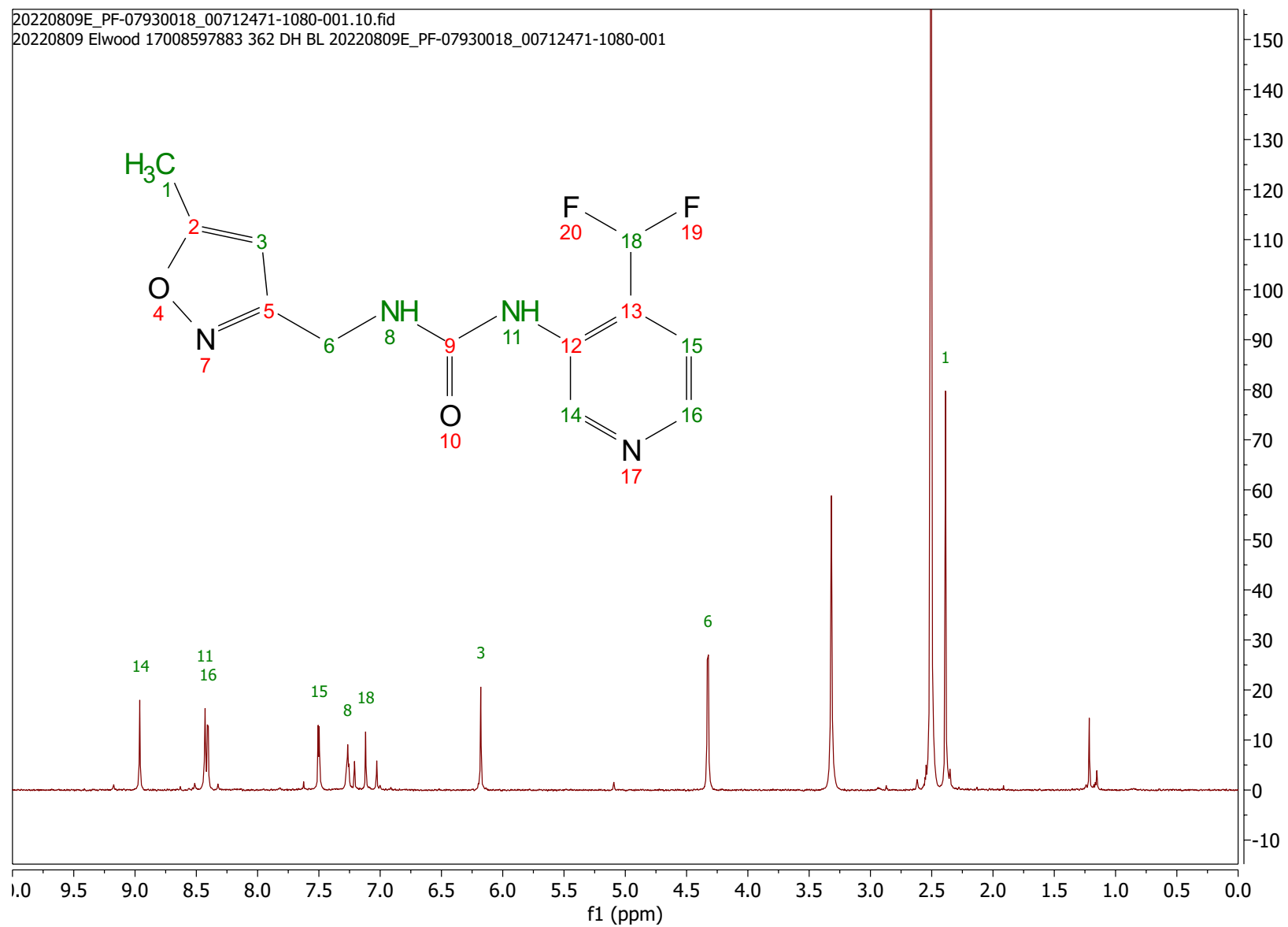
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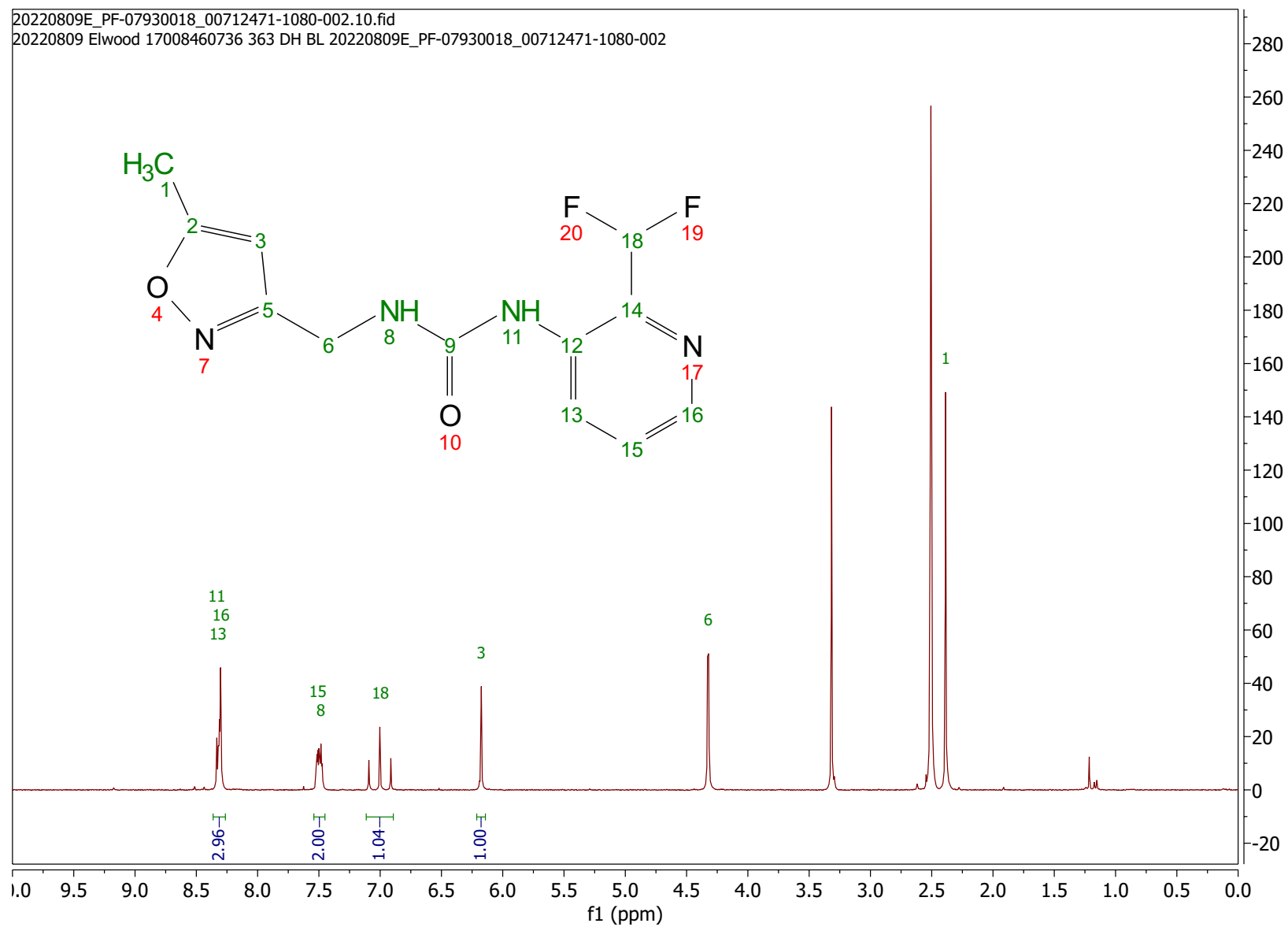
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20220809 Elwood 17008597883 362 DH BL 20220809E_PF-07930018_00712471-1080-001



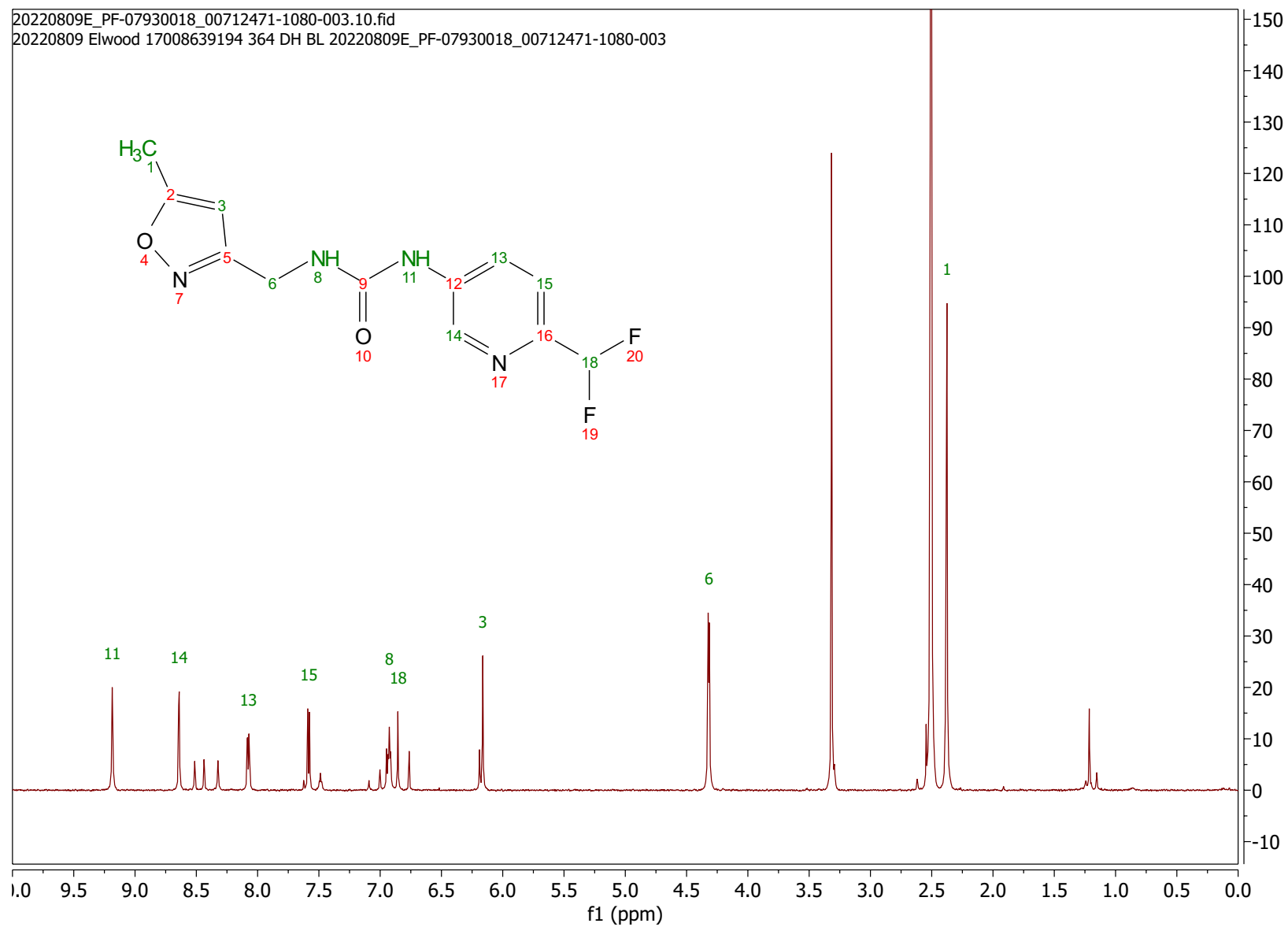
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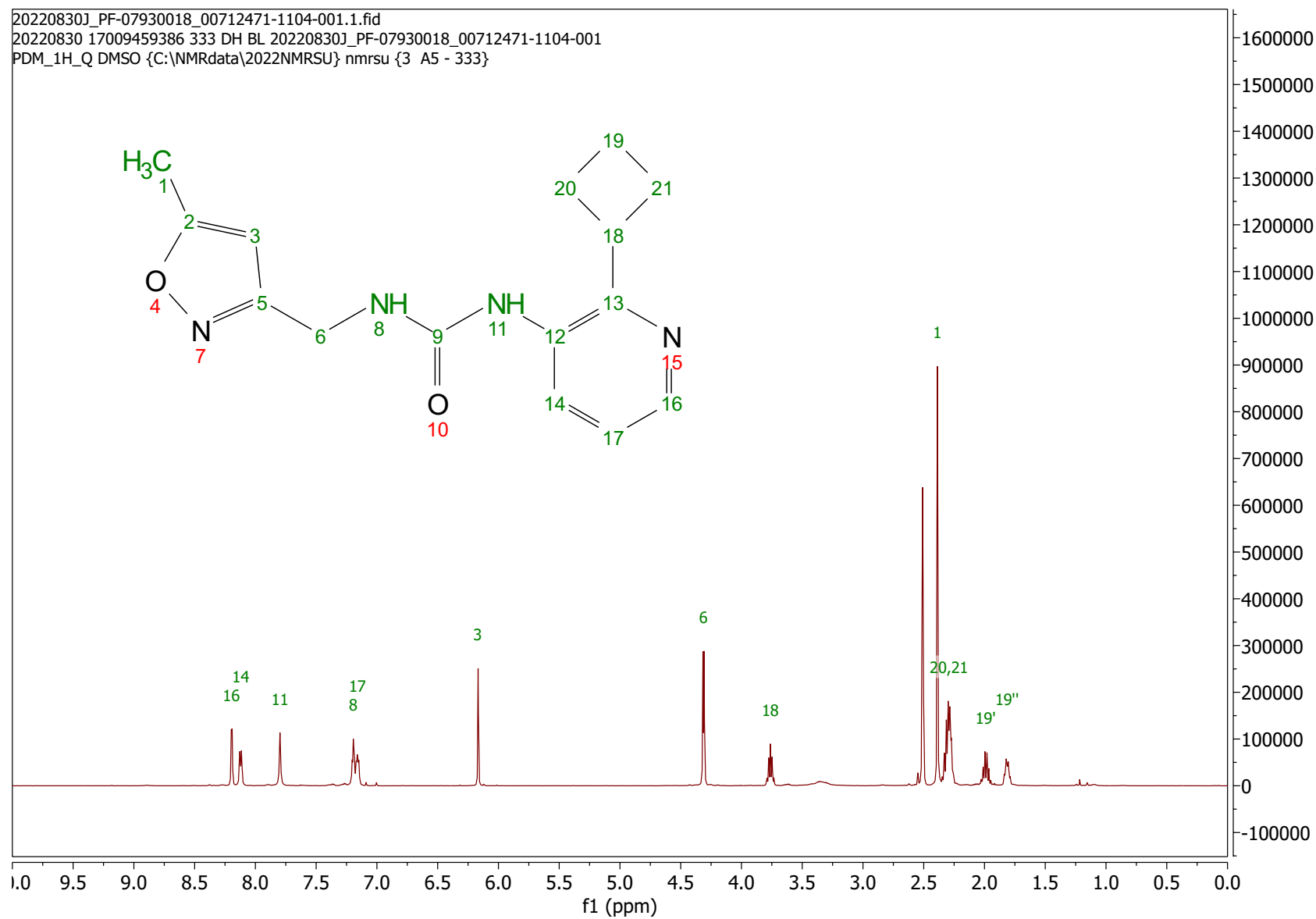


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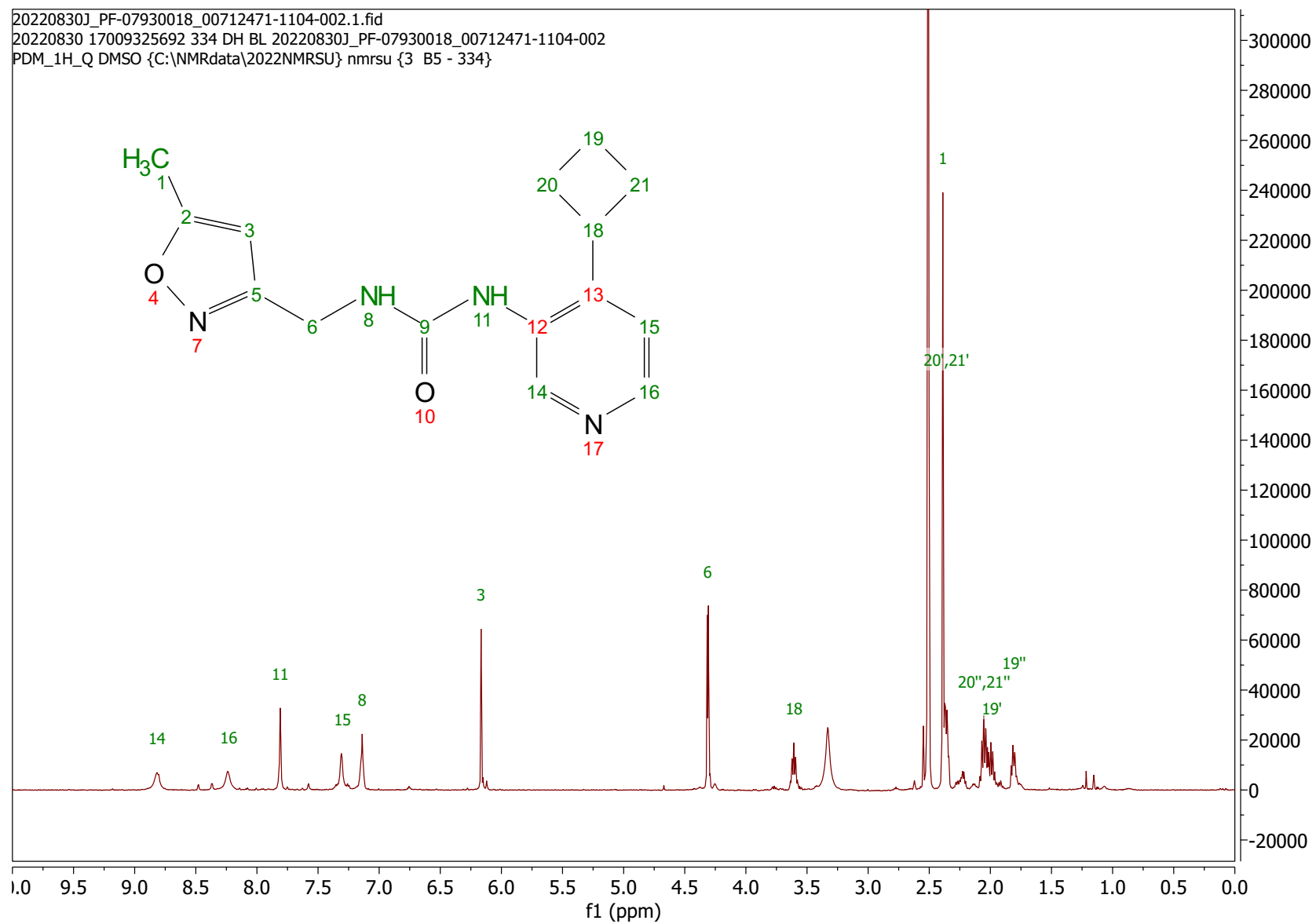
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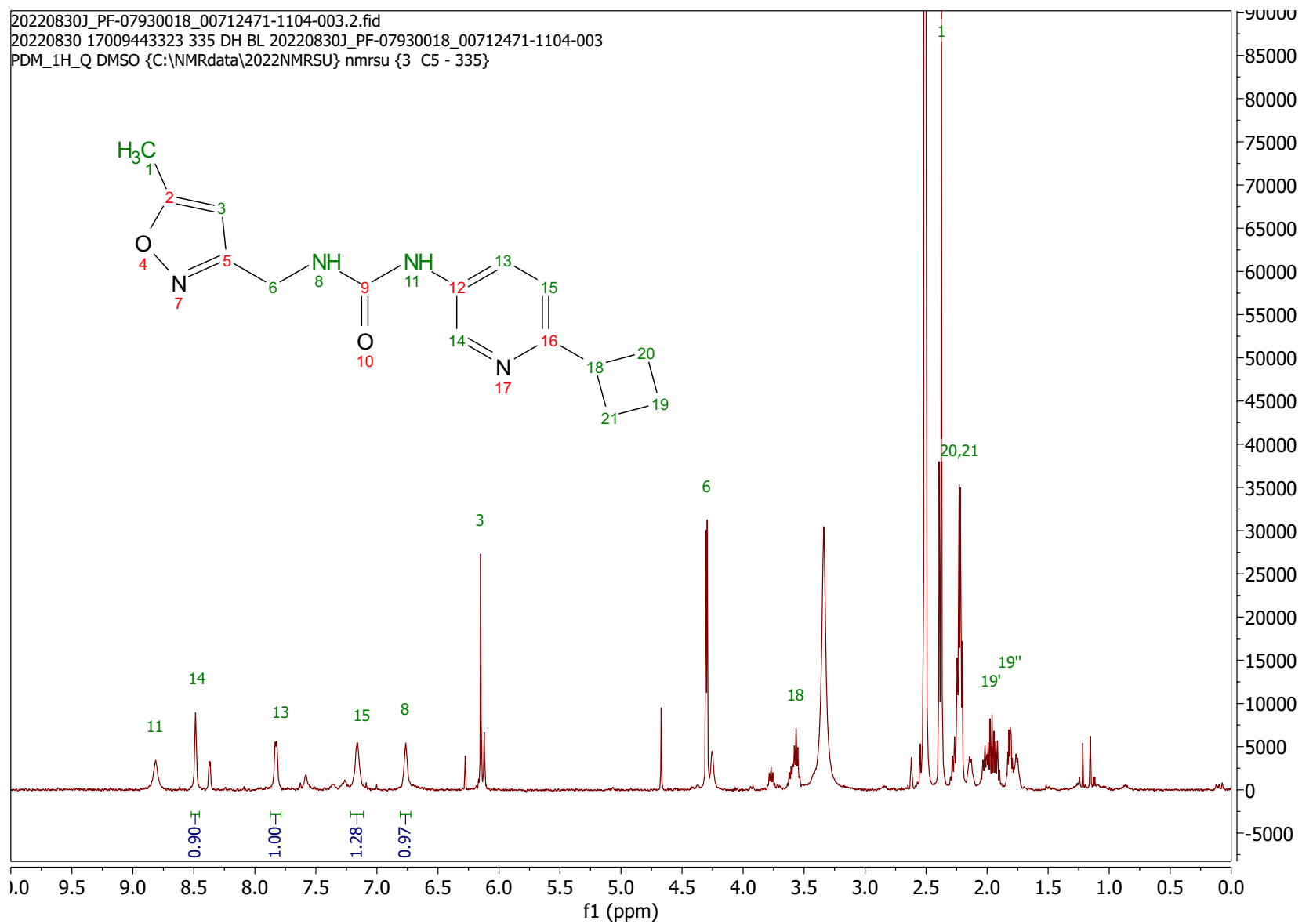
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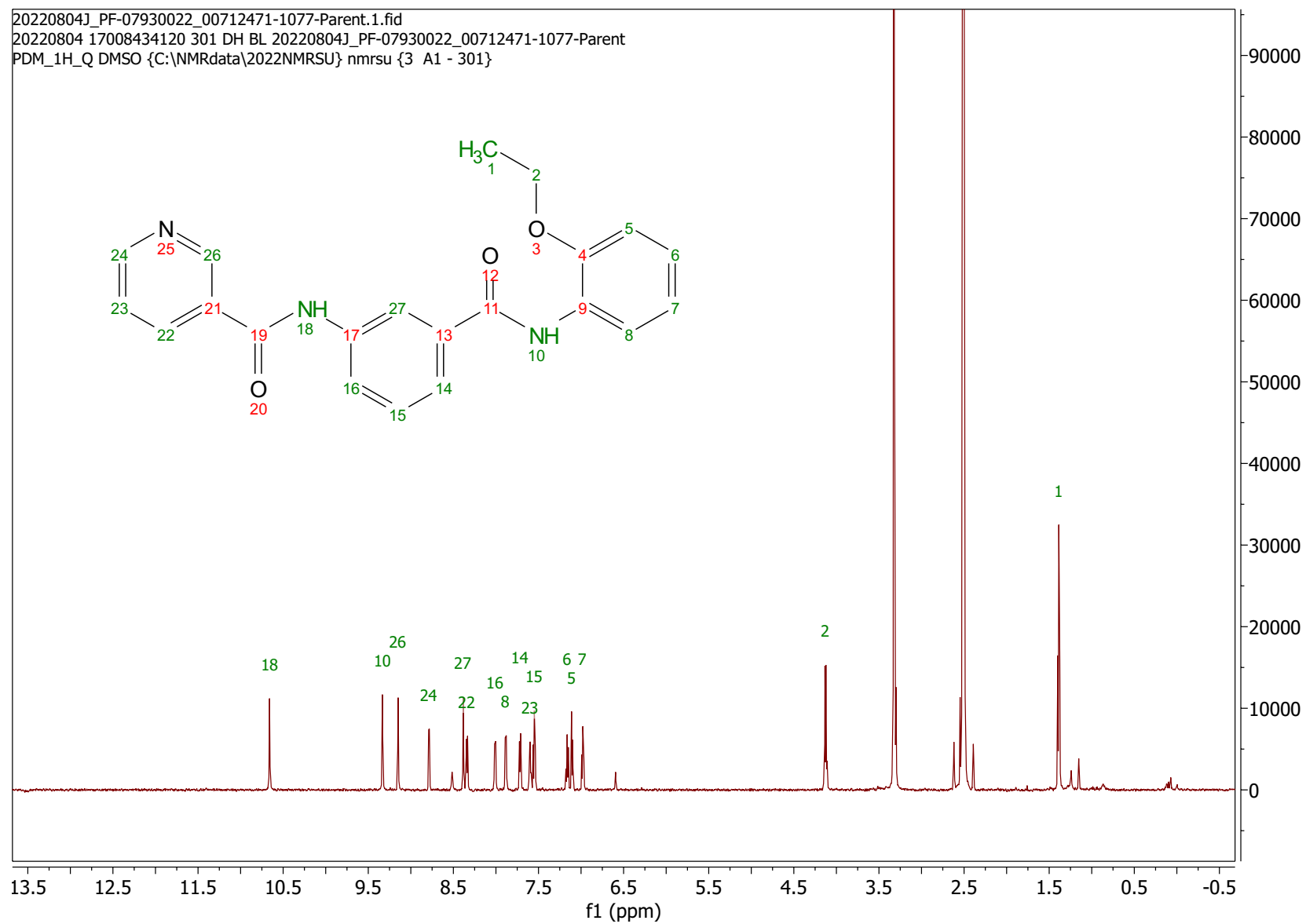
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PDM_1H_Q DMSO {C:\NMRdata\2022NMRSU} nmrsu {3 B5 - 334}



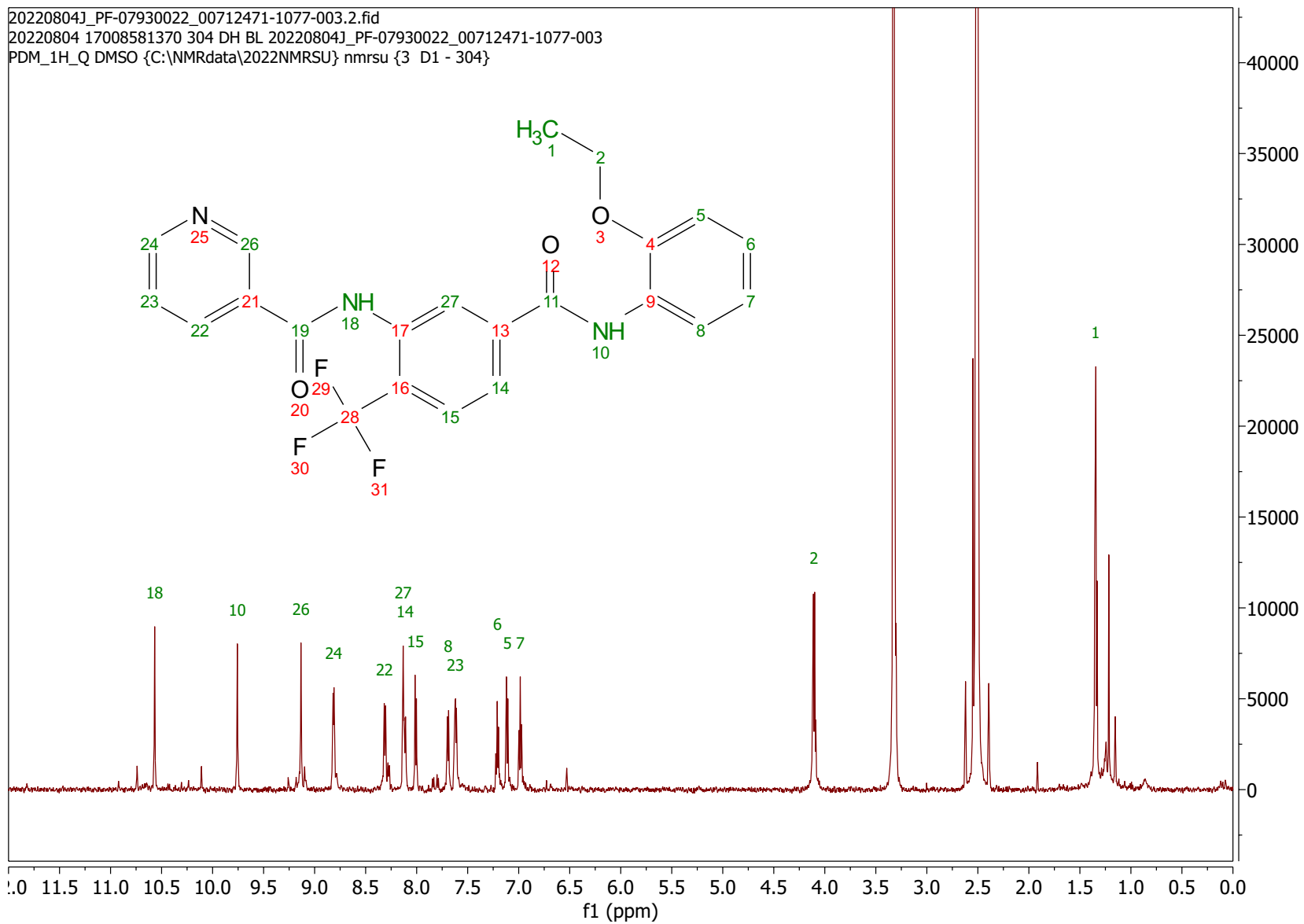
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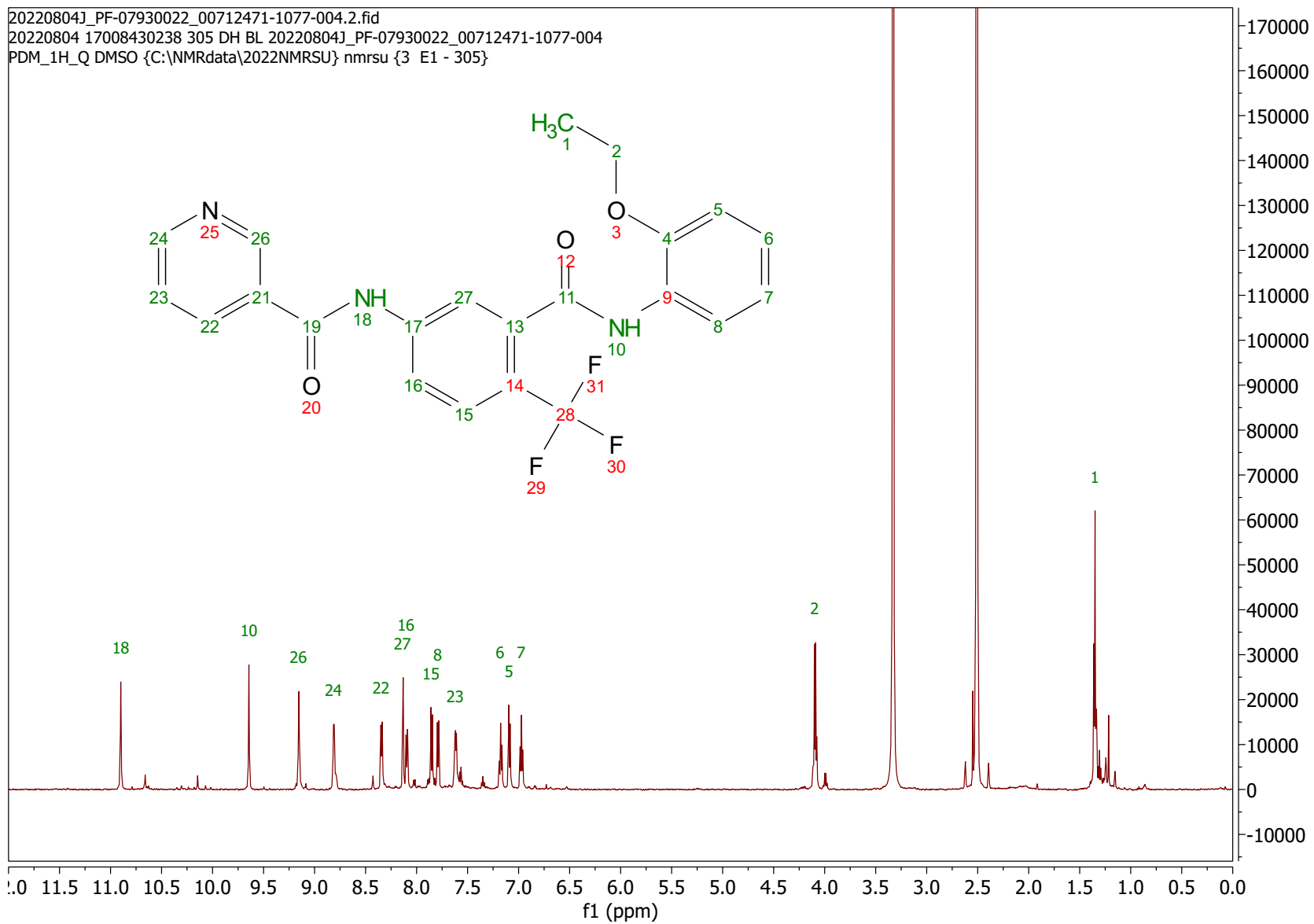
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PDM_1H_Q DMSO {C:\NMRdata\2022NMRSU} nmrsu {3 A1 - 301}



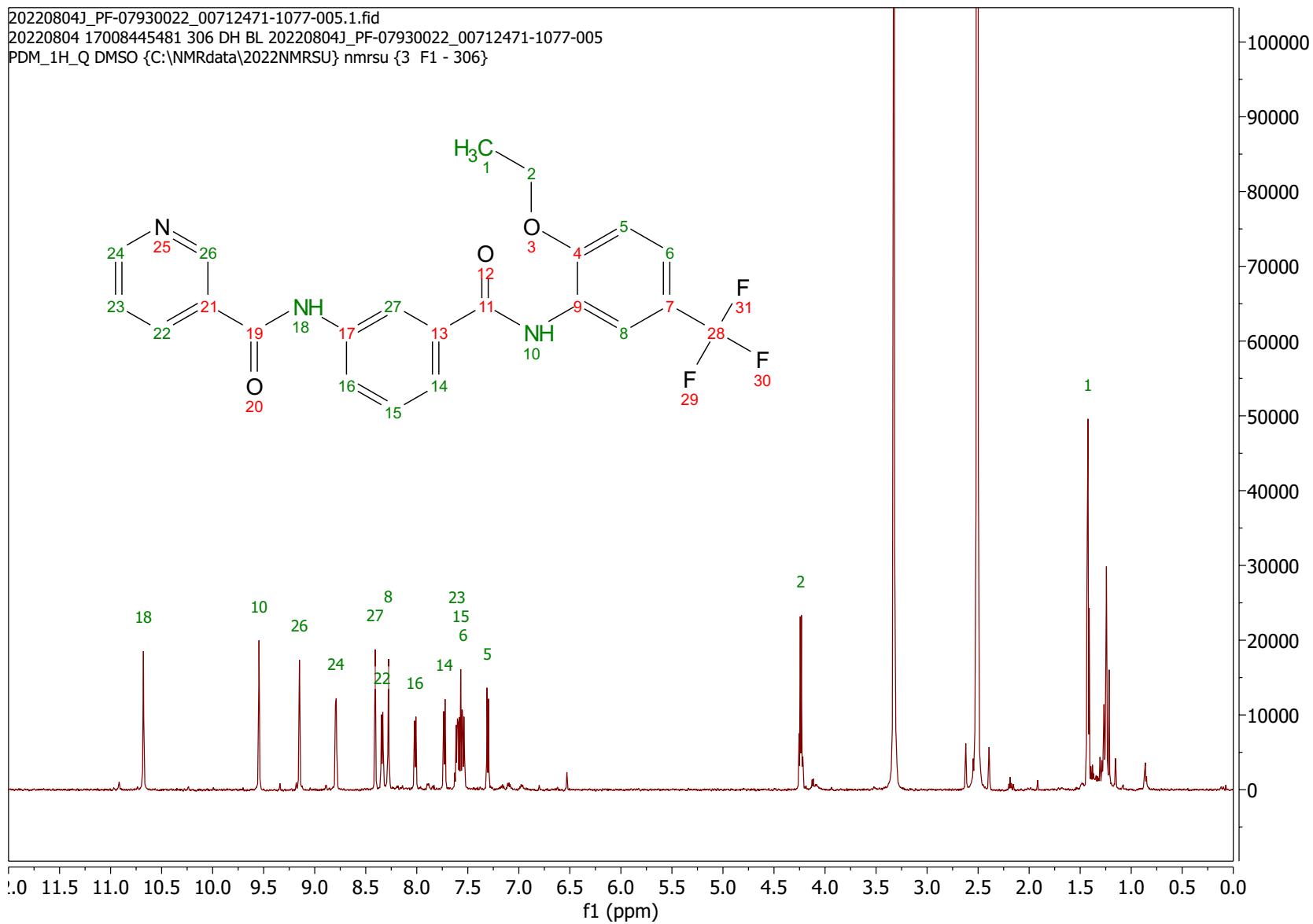
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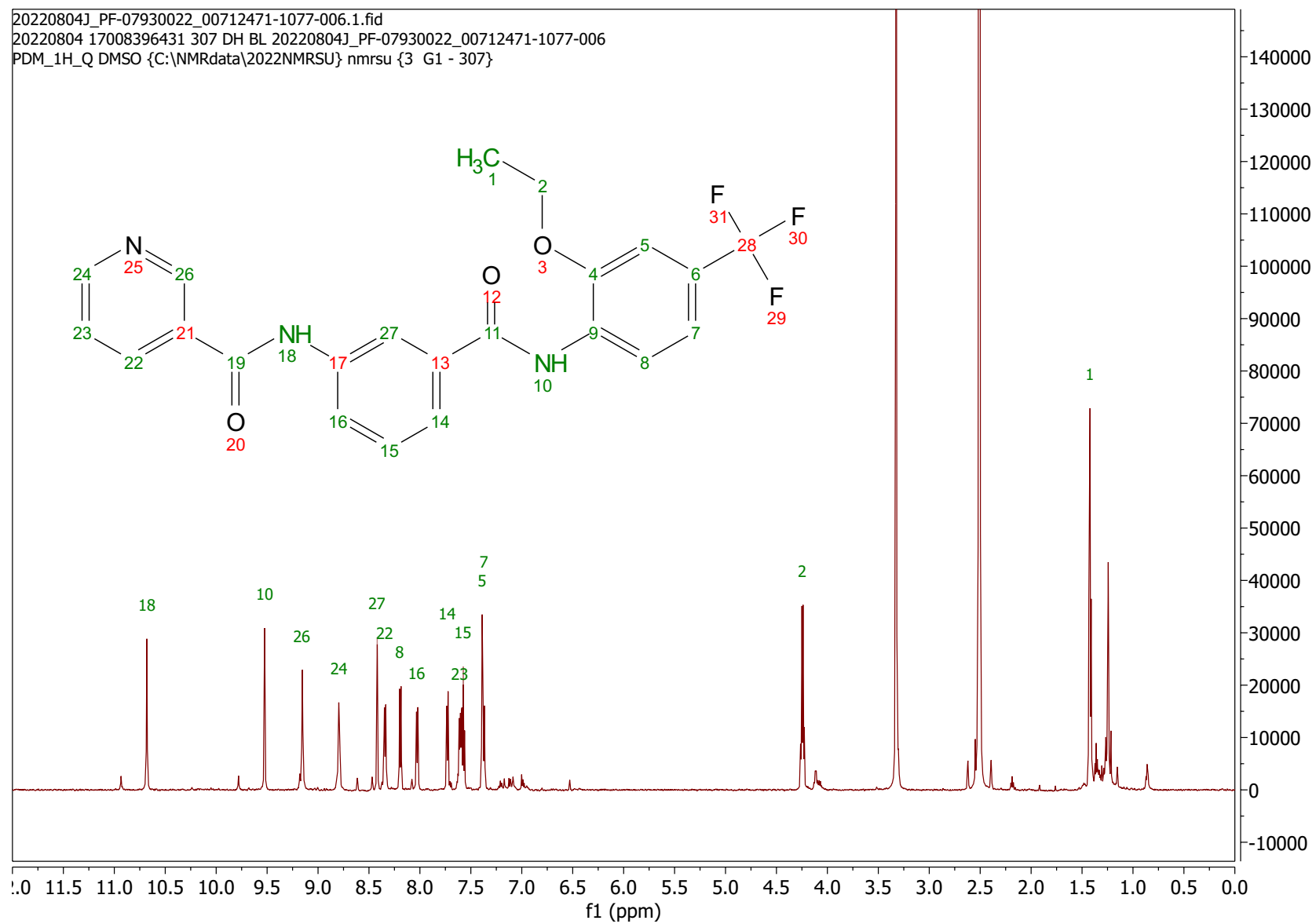
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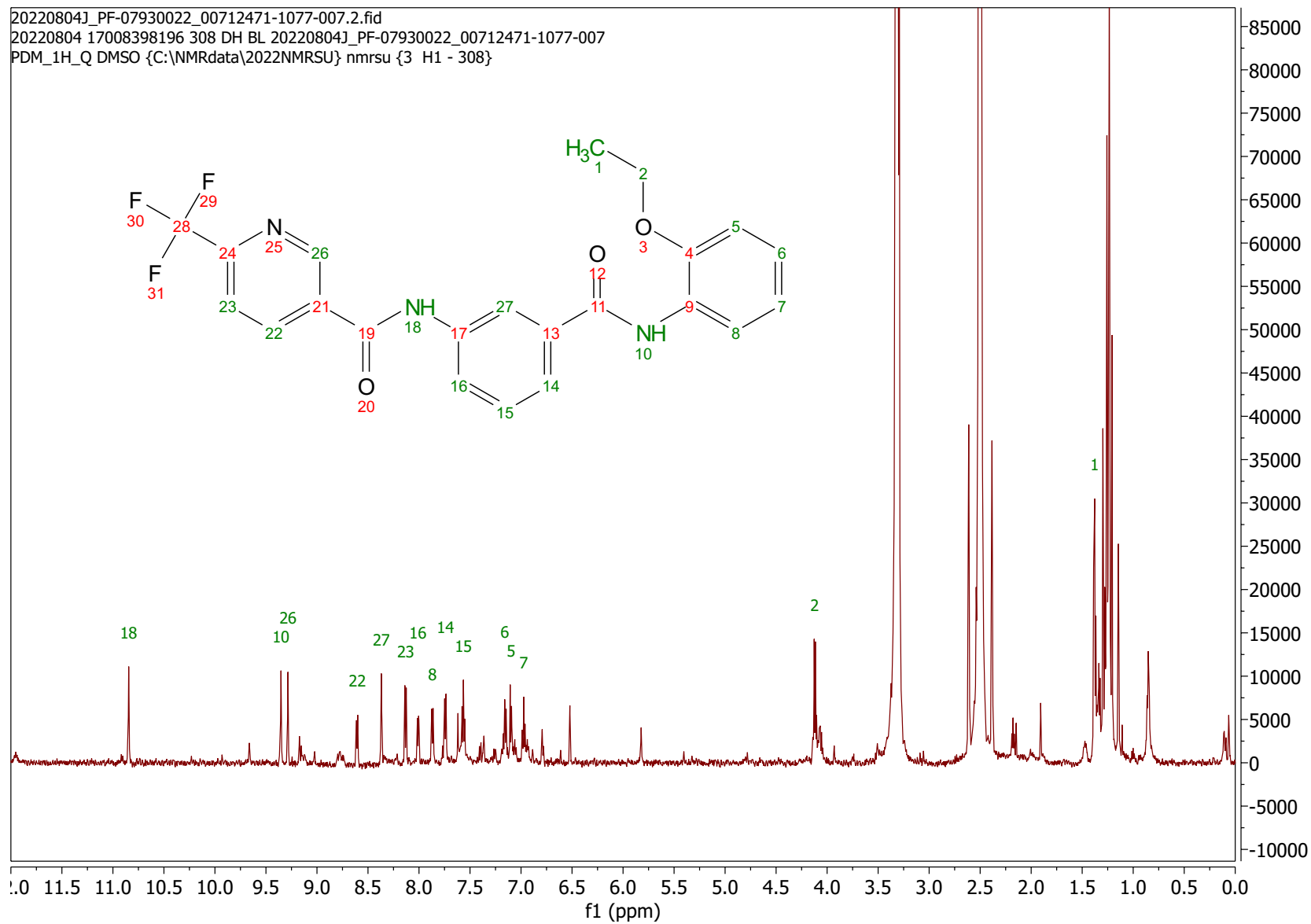
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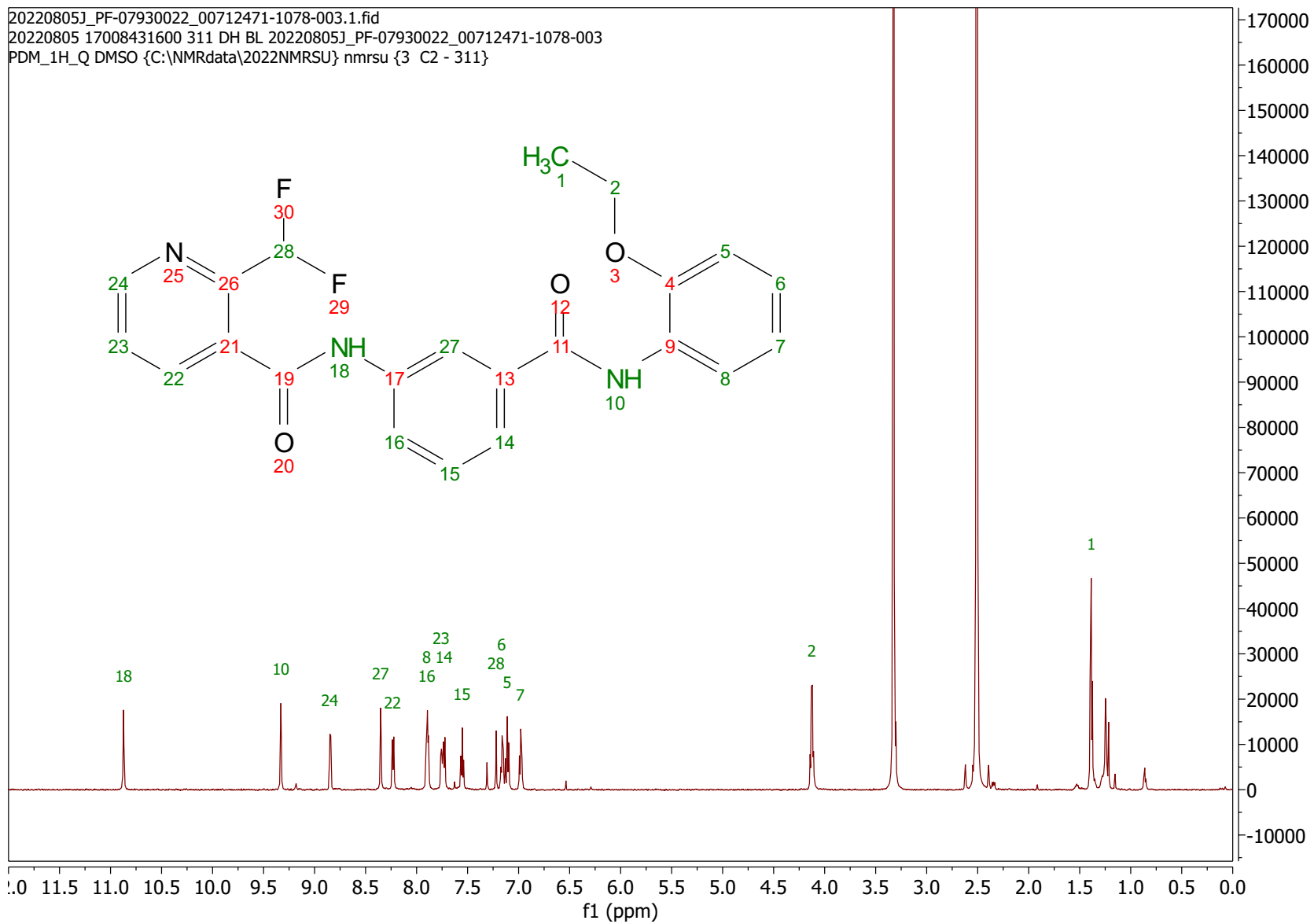
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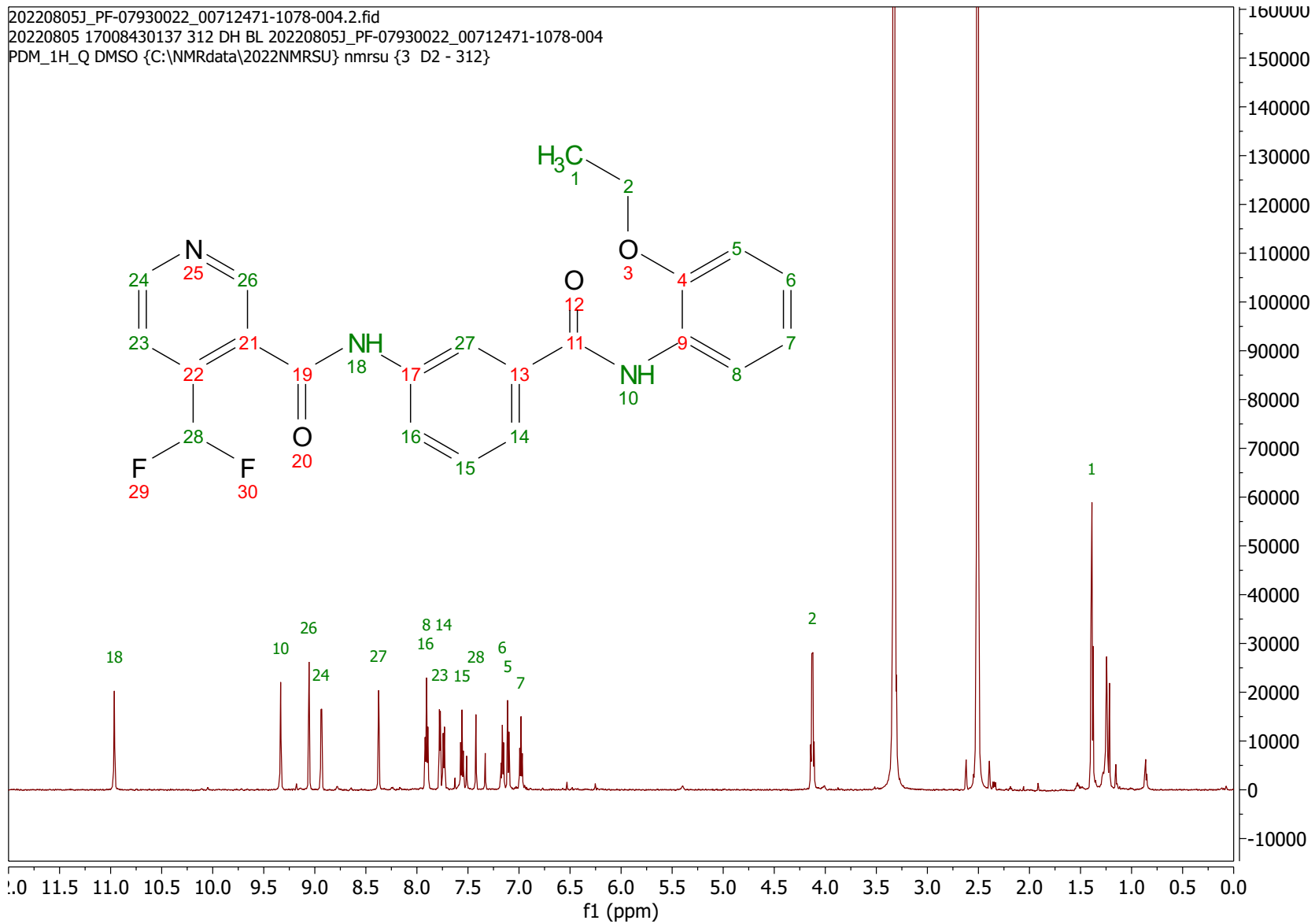


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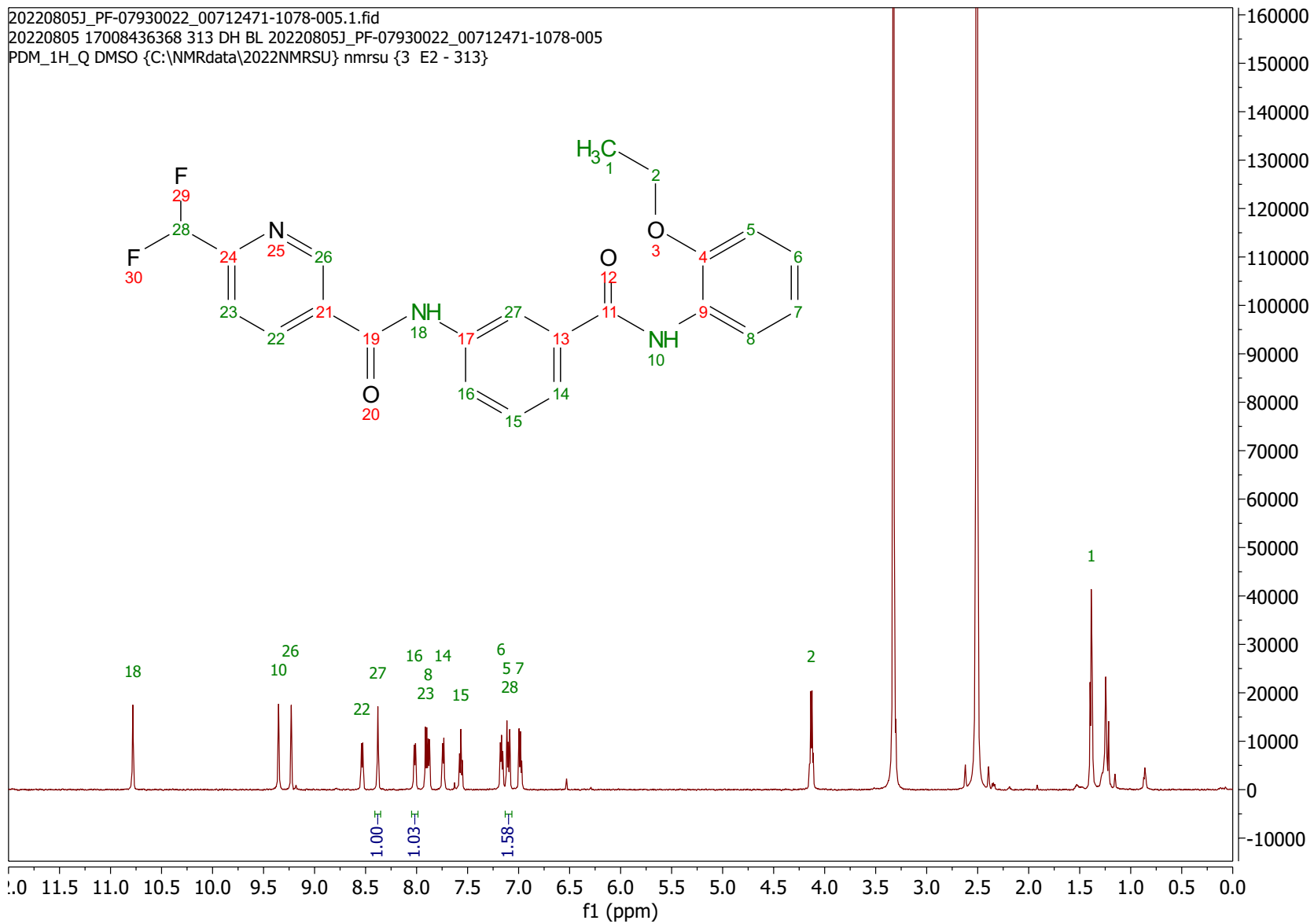


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PDM_1H_Q DMSO {C:\NMRdata\2022NMRSU} nmrsu {3 C2 - 311}



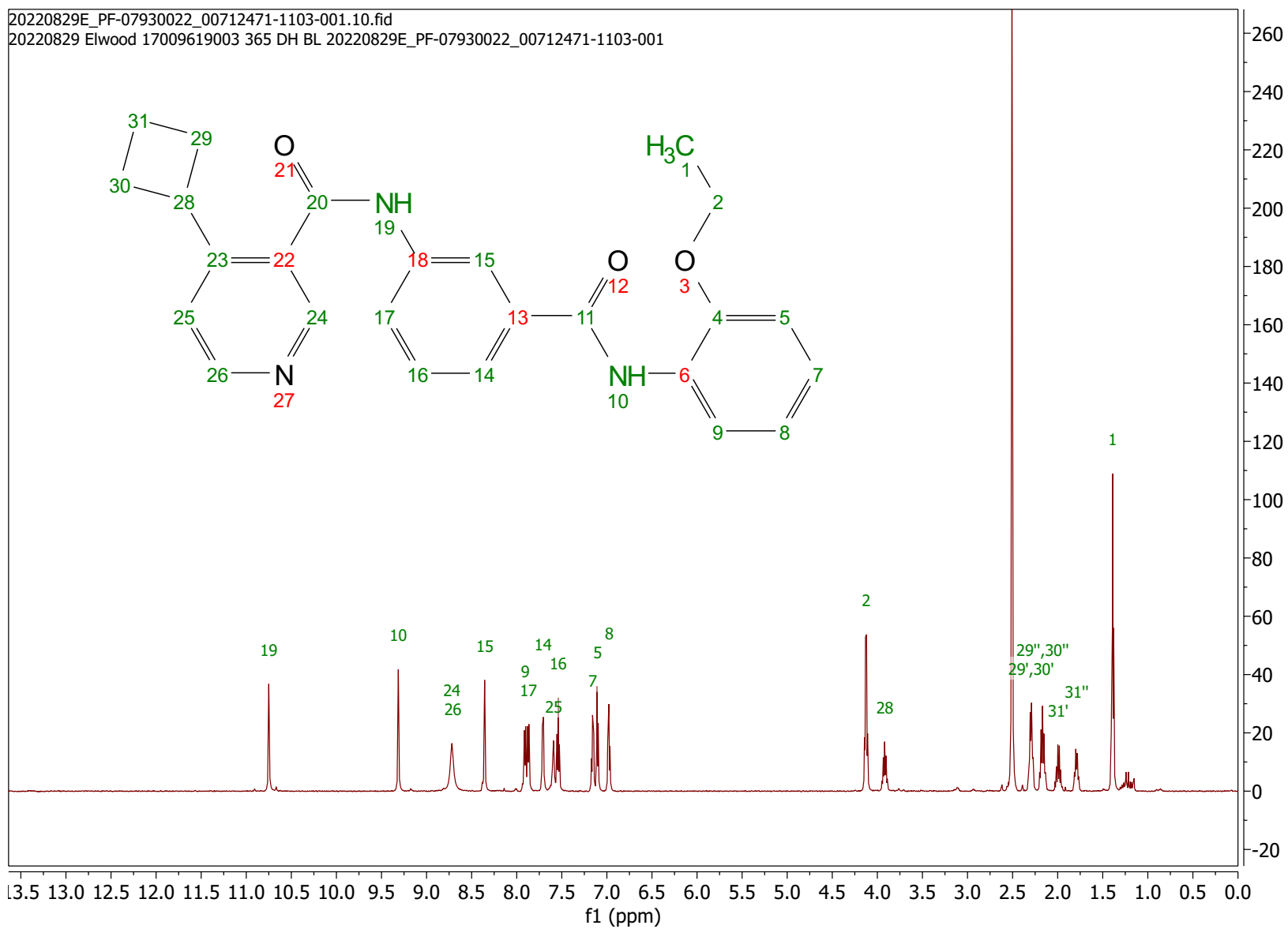


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 PDM_1H_Q DMSO {C:\NMRdata\2022NMRSU} nmrsu {3 E2 - 313}



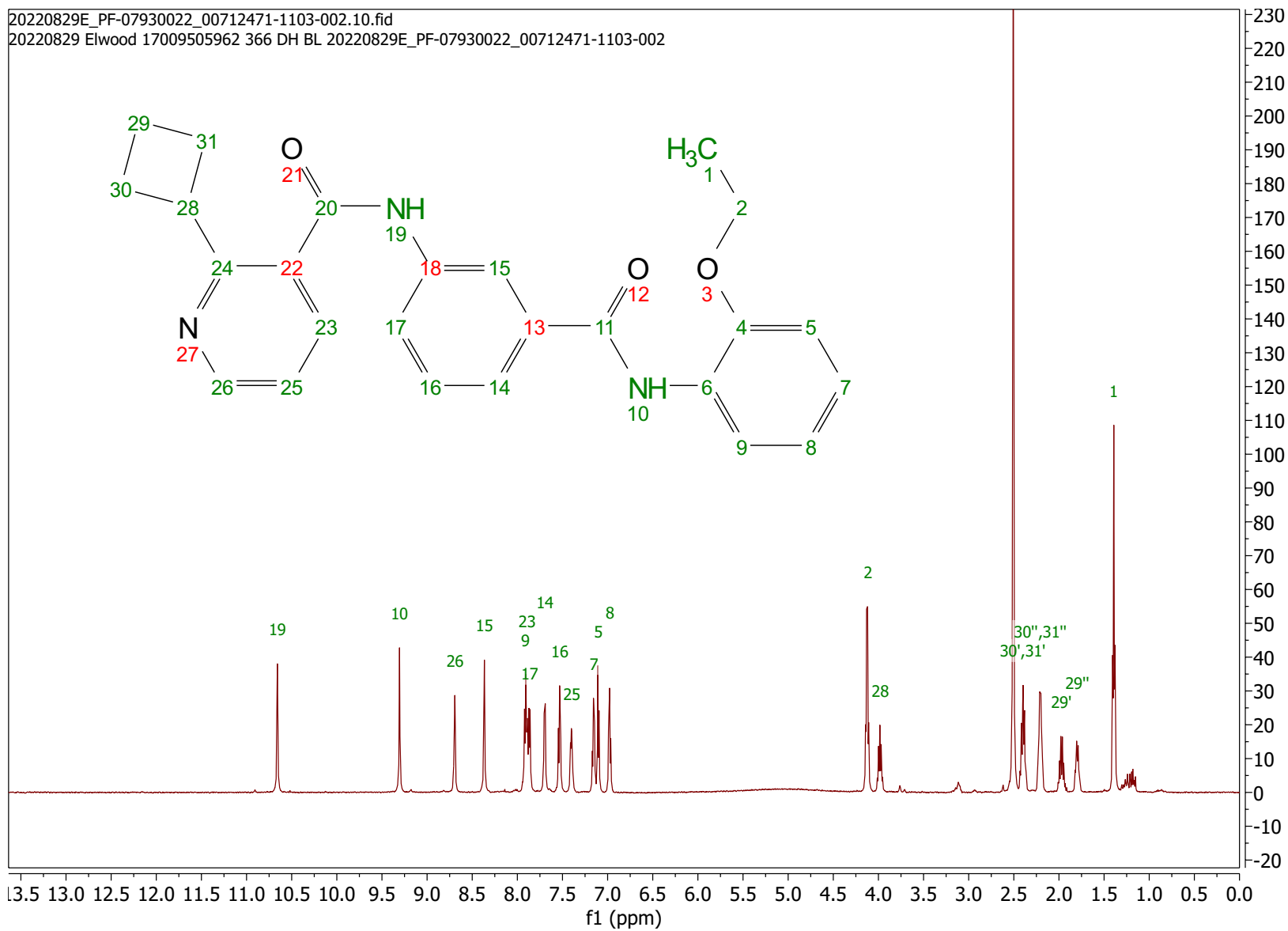
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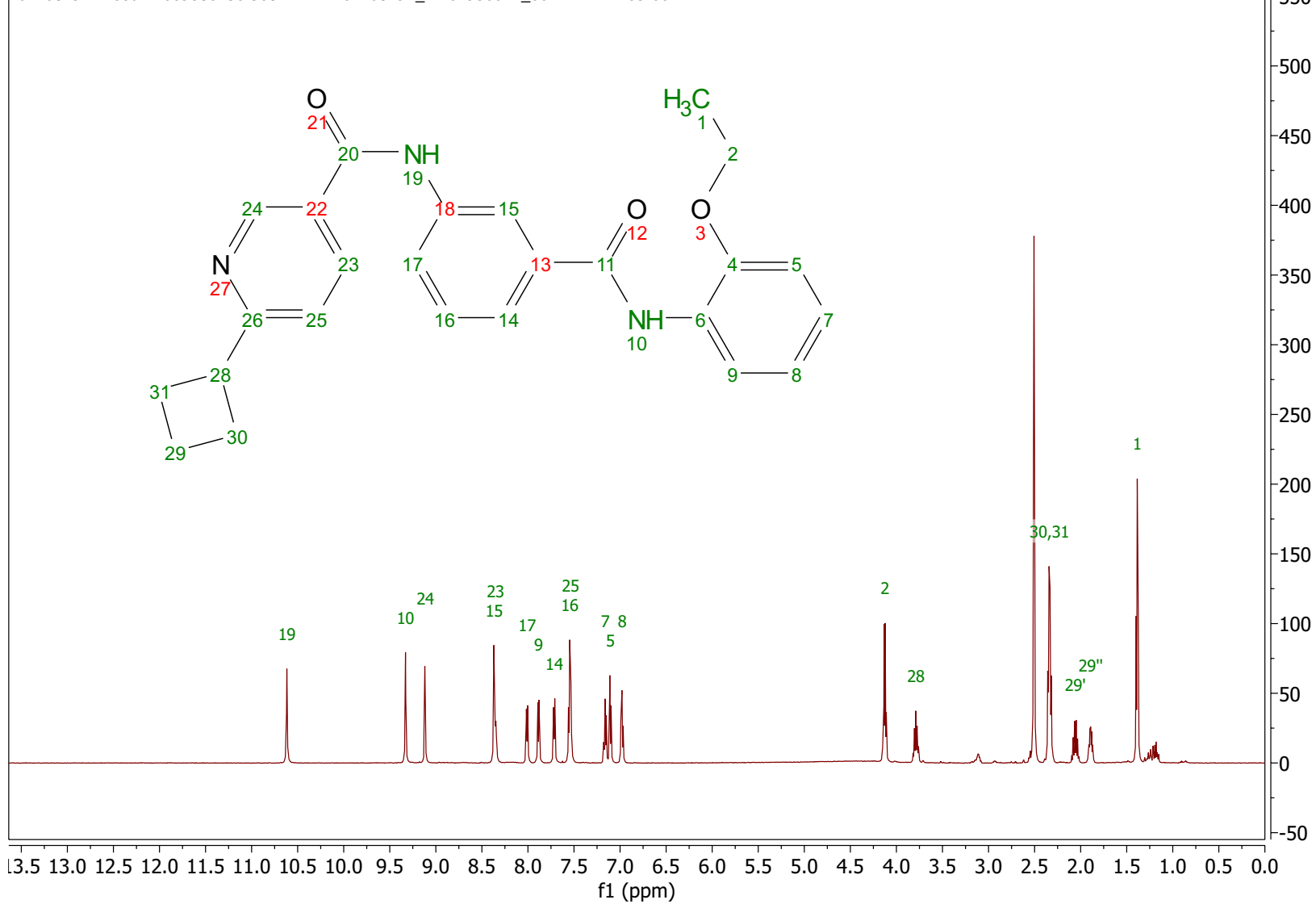
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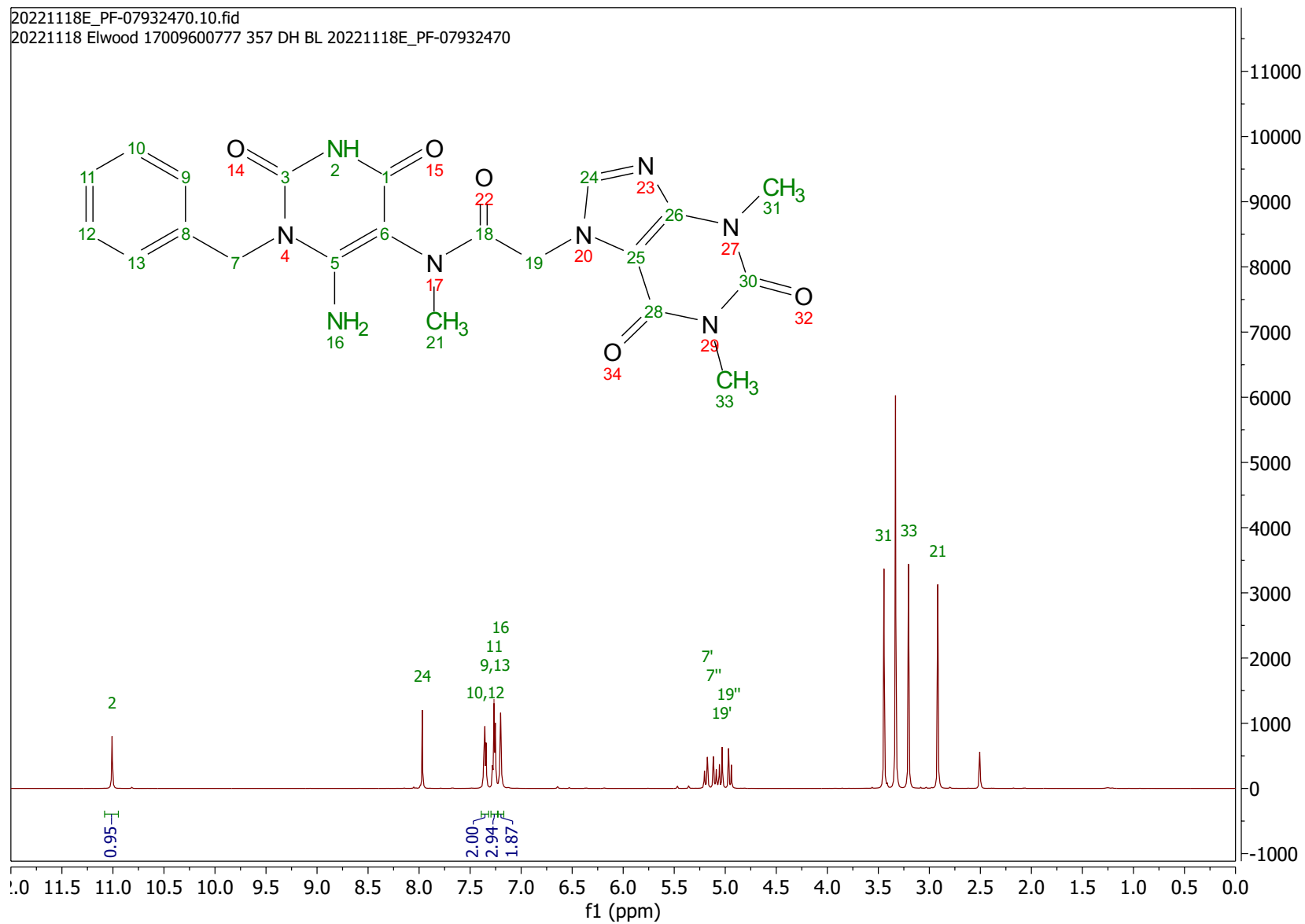
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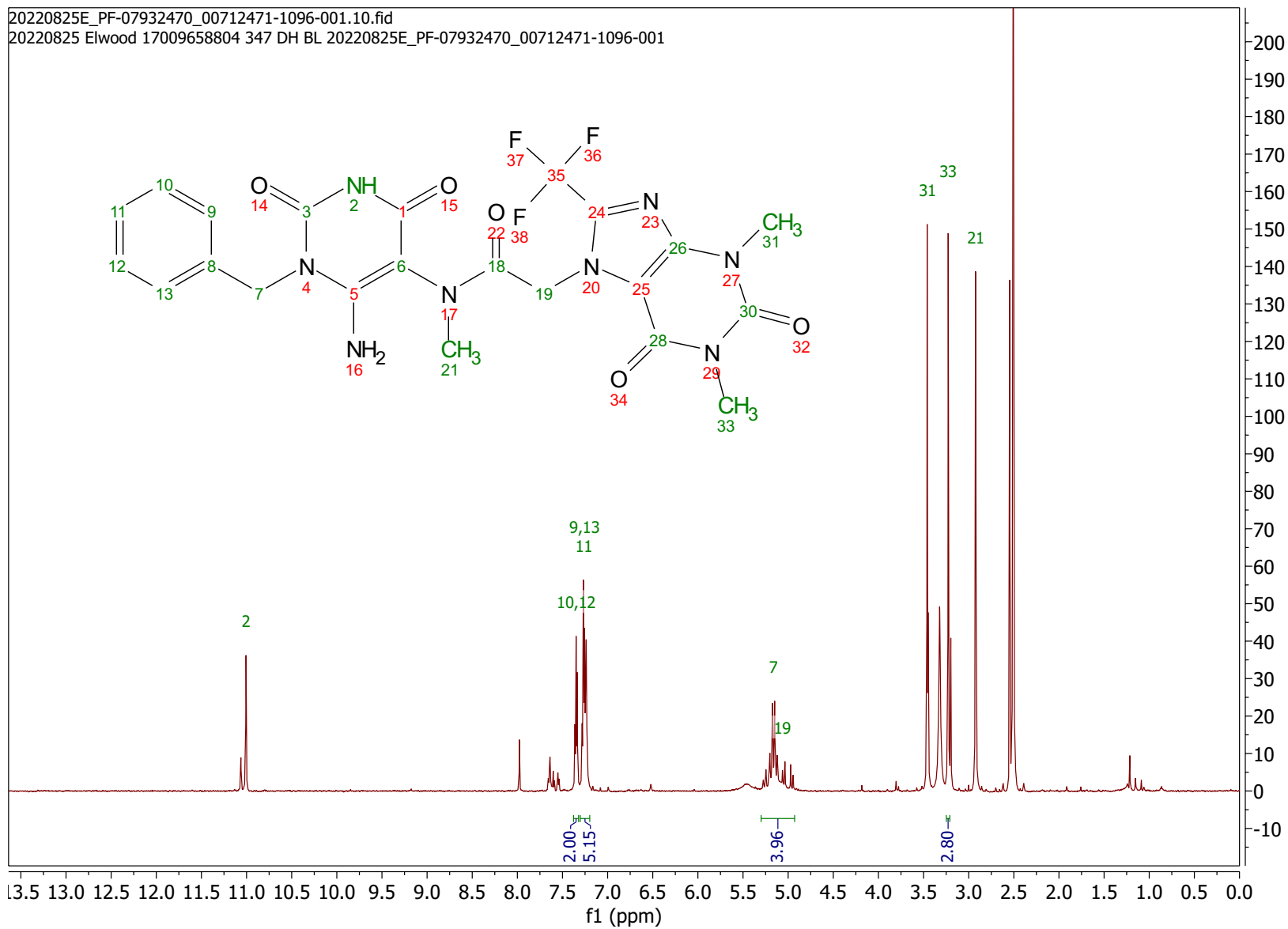
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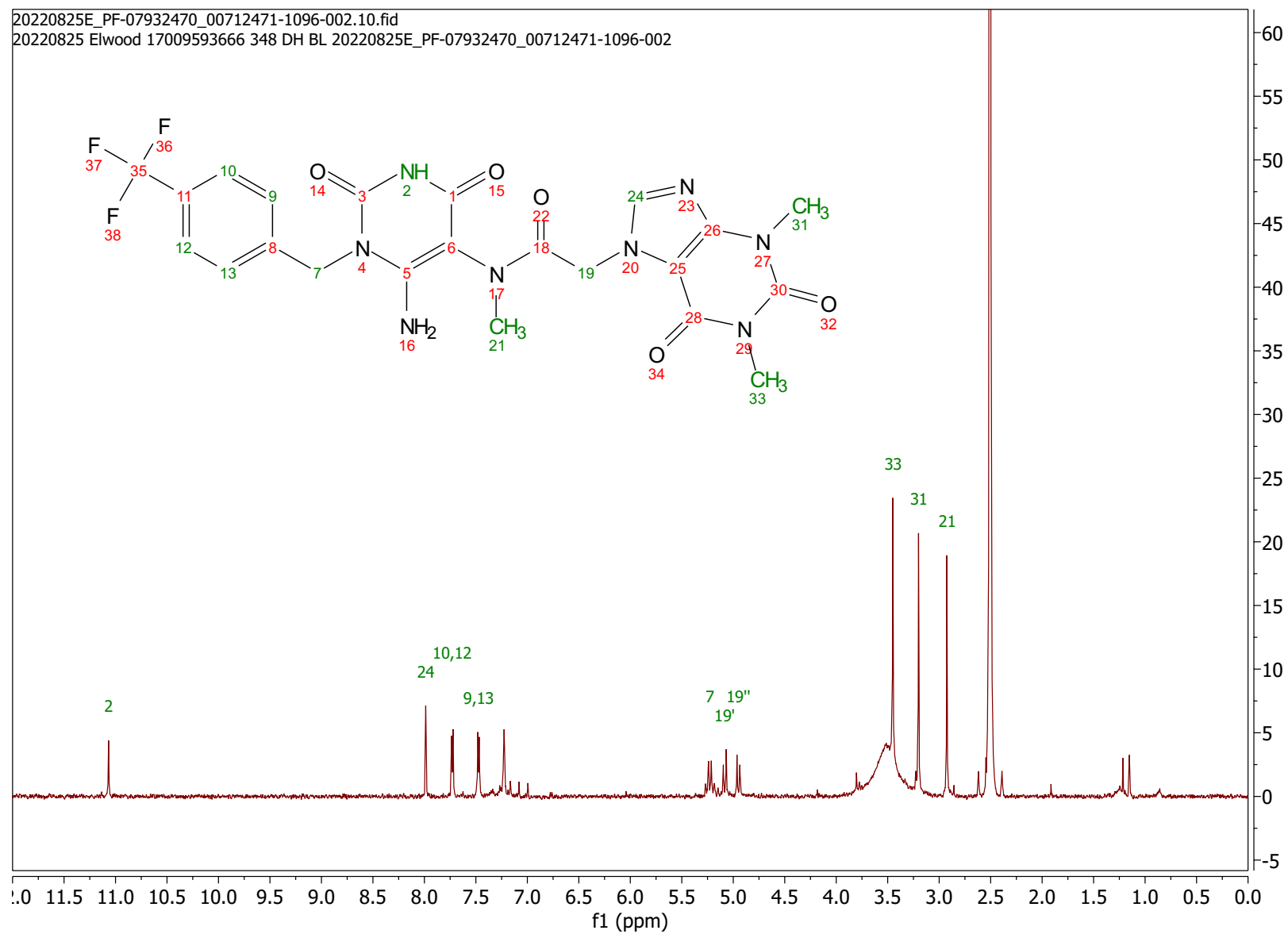
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20220825 Elwood 17009658804 347 DH BL 20220825E_PF-07932470_00712471-1096-001



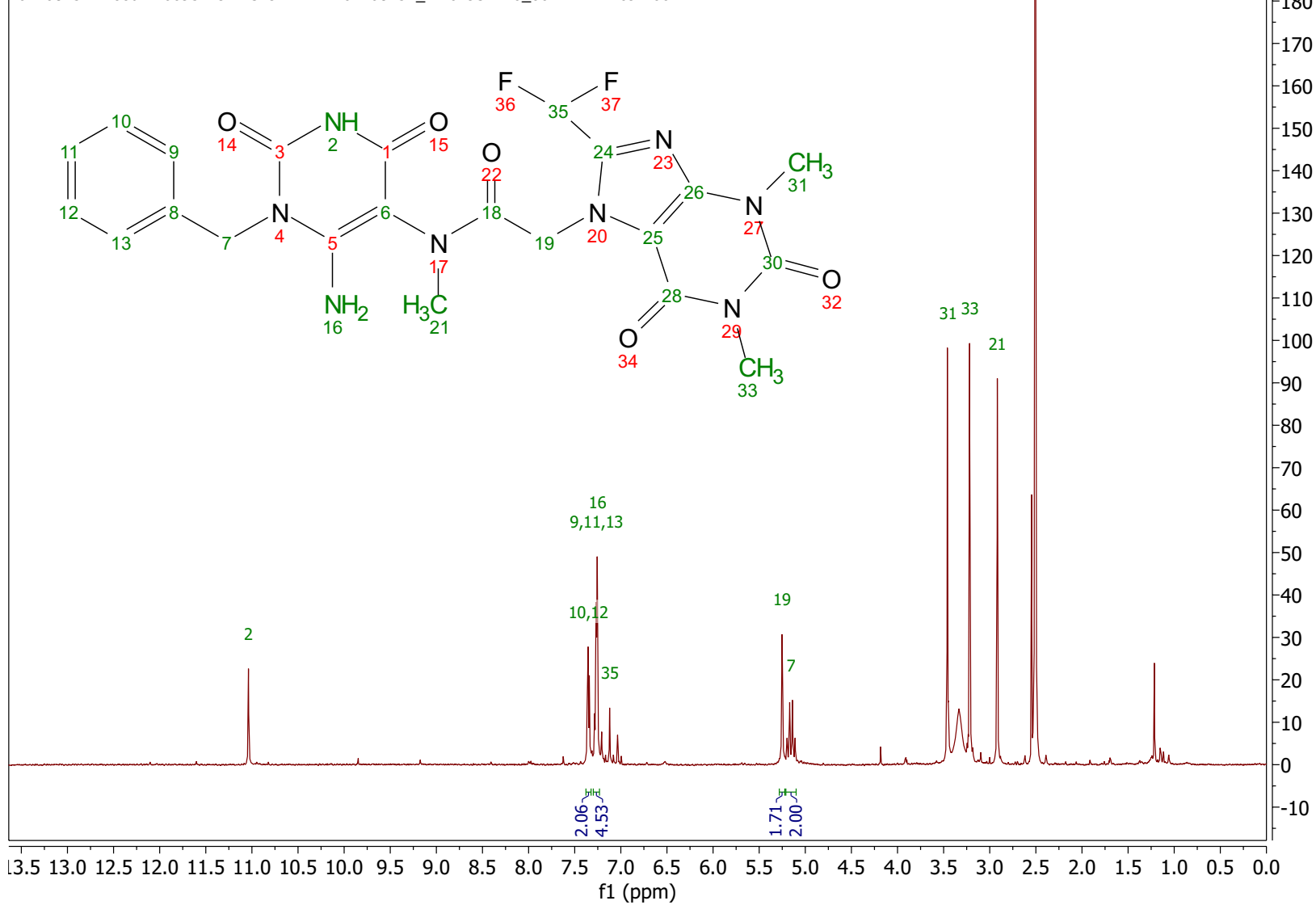
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20220825 Elwood 17009574924 349 DH BL 20220825E_PF-07932470_00712471-1097-001



20220831E_PF-07932470_00712471-1105-001.10.fid

20220831 Elwood 17009590629 341 DH BL 20220831E_PF-07932470_00712471-1105-001

