α-helix is the most common type of secondary structure in proteins [1]. It is well known that α-helix mimetics are biologically active in a number of therapeutically significant protein-protein interactions (PPIs). Notable examples include HDM2/HDM4/p53 and the BCL-2 family of proteins.

Using extensive computer modeling supported by in vitro experiments, ASINEX has created a number of structurally sophisticated, novel molecules based on the tetrahydropyrane scaffold that work as effective epitope mimetics of more than 20 various helical protein interfaces (e.g. ATG3/ATG12, Bcl-2, Aquaporin 2, Protein S100-A9). Additionally, the resulting molecules demonstrate a favorable balance of lipophilicity and solubility due to the presence of hydrophobic groups and ionizable terminal moieties. The range of potential applications of α-helix mimic compounds in drug discovery extends beyond PPIs and includes Family B GPCRs, ion channels, and the rapidly emerging target class of solute carrier (SLC) proteins [2,3].

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**Signature Library 30**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formats</th>
<th>Supplementary Information</th>
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<td>80 compounds per plate</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.1 µmol; 1 µmol DMSO solutions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**References:**

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