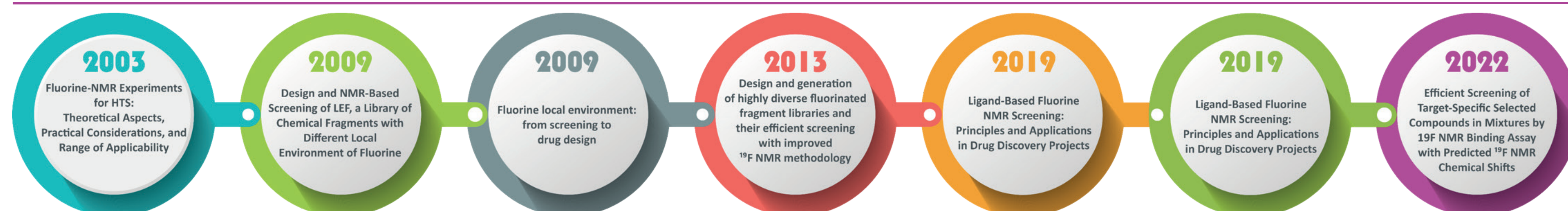


Creating cocktails for ^{19}F NMR-assisted FBDD approach based on Enamine's in-stock collection

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Status quo of ^{19}F NMR-assisted FBDD

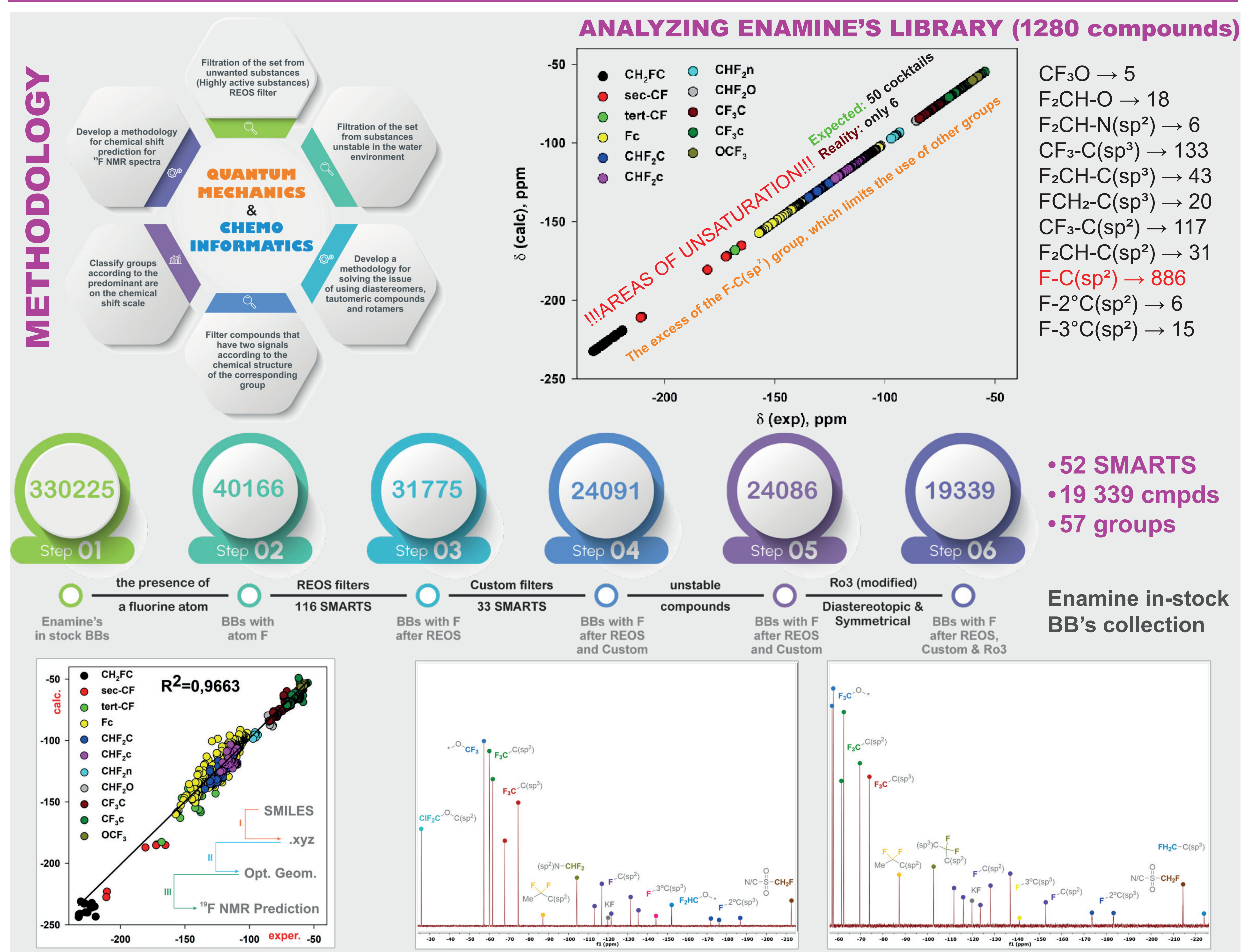


+FAXS (FLUORINE CHEMICAL SHIFT ANISOTROPY AND EXCHANGE FOR SCREENING)-

- One of the biophysically available and **highly effective tools** for analyzing the presence of ligand-protein
- **Fast and requires only a limited amount of protein**, and therefore compares favorably with other established non-NMR methods used in high throughput screening
- Although ^1H detection was used in the original competition-based approaches, there are significant advantages of using ^{19}F detection
- **The absence of spectrum overlap** allows you to check large chemical mixtures and automatically analyze spectra even in the presence of protonated buffers, solvents, and detergents.

- The problems with human/semiautomated data mining (especially for diastereomeric " CF_2 " cpd)
- Doubling of signals in amide spectra (hindered rotation) and NH-pyrazoles (slow tautomeric exchange)
- Doubling of signals due to their instability in the aquatic environment (oxadiazoles)
- Solubility problems for some compounds
- The presence of a mixture of diastereomers and compounds with two non-equivalent fluorines
- Not everyone passed the filters for unwanted compounds

Cocktails for ^{19}F NMR Fragment Screening: From Theory to Application



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