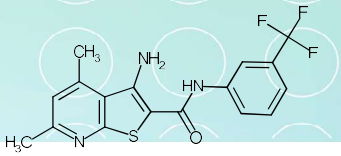
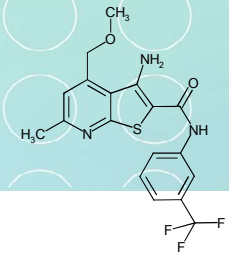
SL-70. HIV TAR RNA small molecule binders

ASINEX
Signature Libraries

HIV transactivation response (TAR) RNA hairpin is an element of viral RNA essential for HIV replication [1]. TAR RNA has long been considered to be an attractive drug target for the treatment of HIV infection. Until recently, however, the identification of small molecules that can directly bind to HIV TAR RNA represented a significant challenge. Using a combination of biophysical and cell-based experiments a group from the National Cancer Institute has identified several derivatives of thienopyridine and phenothiazine that bind to TAR with high potency and selectivity [1]. Close analogs of the reported hits might be interesting for further SAR exploration and elucidation of specific RNA-binding elements.



LAS 02054032



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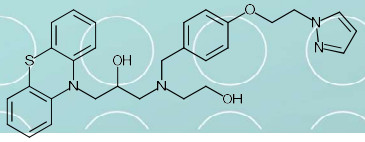

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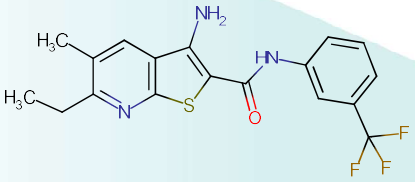
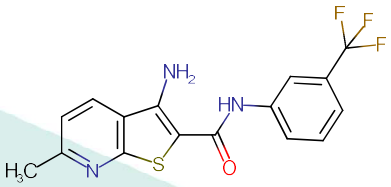
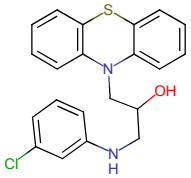


Compound 1 [1]



Compound 4 [1]



Compound 2 [1]

Signature Library 70

Formats	Supplementary Information
80 compounds per plate 0.1 mg; 1 mg; 2 mg dry film/powder 0.1 µmol; 1 µmol DMSO solutions	SL#70_HIV_TAR_binder.sdf

References:

1. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 8402−8410. doi: 10.1021/ja502754f

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