

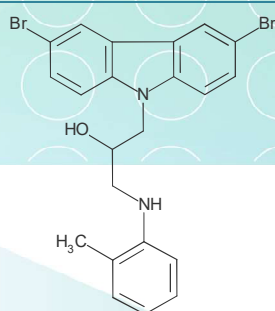
## SL-66. Inhibitors of microRNA-21

Aberrant expression of microRNA-21 (miR-21) has been observed in many different types of cancer such as glioblastoma, lymphoma, breast, pancreatic, cervical, colorectal, ovarian, etc in addition to being associated with autoimmune and neurological responses [1].

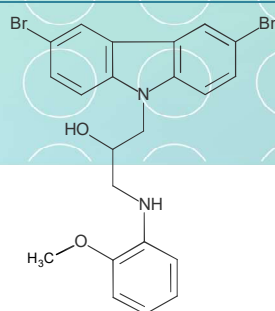
Small molecules that can bind directly to miR-21 have been suggested as a promising new therapy for the treatment of cancer [2]. Screening a large library of druglike

small molecules has identified several chemotypes that bind to the pre-miR-21 hairpin with high selectivity against other oligonucleotides. The most potent hit molecules share the common 1-amino-3-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)propan-2-ol scaffold which can be considered a privileged fragment.

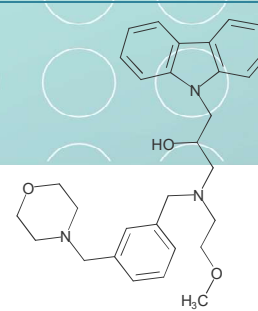
80 molecules containing this privileged fragment were included in this library.



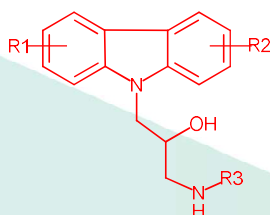
LAS 00340464



LAS 00340482



LAS 52133541



Preferred Scaffold for miR-21 binding[2]

### Signature Library 66

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#66_miR-21.sdf

#### References:

1. *Biomed Rep.* 2016 Oct; 5(4): 395–402. doi: 10.3892/br.2016.747
2. *ACS Chemical Biology.* (2016). doi:10.21/acschembio.6b00945.

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