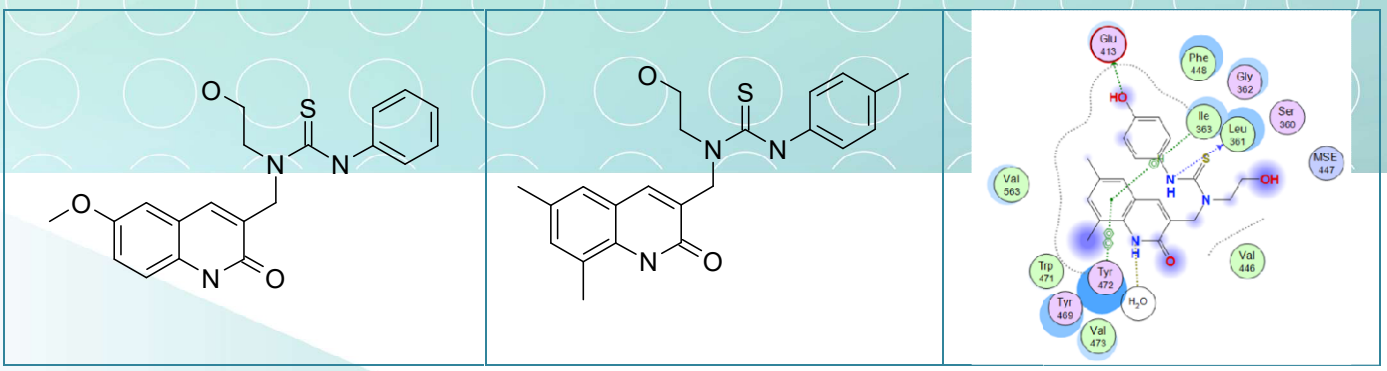
SL-62.Microbialb-glucuronidase inhibitors

It is increasingly recognized that the human microbiota plays an important role in the efficacy of therapeutics [1]. A growing appreciation of the chemical roles bacteria play in mammalian systems has led to the discovery of the microbial b-glucuronidases, a promising new set of targets for controlling drug-induced gastrointestinal toxicity caused by chemotherapeutic intervention [2].

In mice models, several potent (sub-mM) inhibitors of bacterial b-glucuronidases have shown that they significantly reduce the GI damage caused by chemotherapeutic agents [2]. Specifically, several qunoline-containing thioureas demonstrated robust selectivity toward bacterial b-glucuronidases over the human enzyme orthologs with accompanying efficacy *in vivo*.

80 close analogs of the reported inhibitors have been included in this library.



Signature Library 62

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#62_Mic_bGluc.sdf

References:

1. *CurrOpinChem Biol.* 2013; 17(3): 379–384. doi:10.1016/j.cbpa.2013.04.011

2.*Chemistry & Biology 22, (2015), 1238–1249. 10.1016/j.chembiol.2015.08.005*

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