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Halogen Bonding Helps Design New Drugs

ScienceDaily (June 5, 2012) — Halogens — particularly chlorine, bromine, and iodine -- have a unique quality which allows them to positively influence the interaction between molecules. This "halogen bonding" has been employed in the area of materials science for some time, but is only now finding applications in the life sciences.

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To date, halogens -- particularly the heavier bromine and iodine -- have been underrepresented in such fragment libraries. Now, for the first time, scientists at the Pharmaceutical Institute at the University of Tübingen have described the design and application of halogen-enriched fragment libraries (HEFLibs) in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

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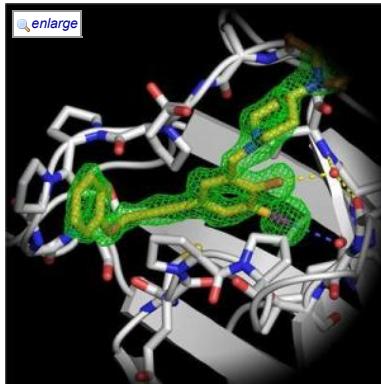
Journal Reference:

1. Rainer Wilcken, Xiangrui Liu, Markus O. Zimmermann, Trevor J. Rutherford, Alan R. Fersht, Andreas C. Joerger, Frank M. Boeckler. **Halogen-Enriched Fragment Libraries as Leads for Drug Rescue of Mutant p53**. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2012; 134 (15): 6810 DOI: [10.1021/ja301056a](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja301056a)

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- APA Universitaet Tübingen (2012, June 5). Halogen bonding helps design new drugs. *ScienceDaily*.
- MLA Retrieved August 9, 2012, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/06/120605121639.htm>

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Part of the crystal structure of the mutated tumor suppressor p53 bound to a reactivating small molecule interacting with the binding pocket via a halogen bond (purple dotted line). Compounds of the new class of substances reactivate p53 in affected cancer cells. (Credit: Prof. Frank Böckler)

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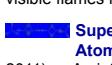
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