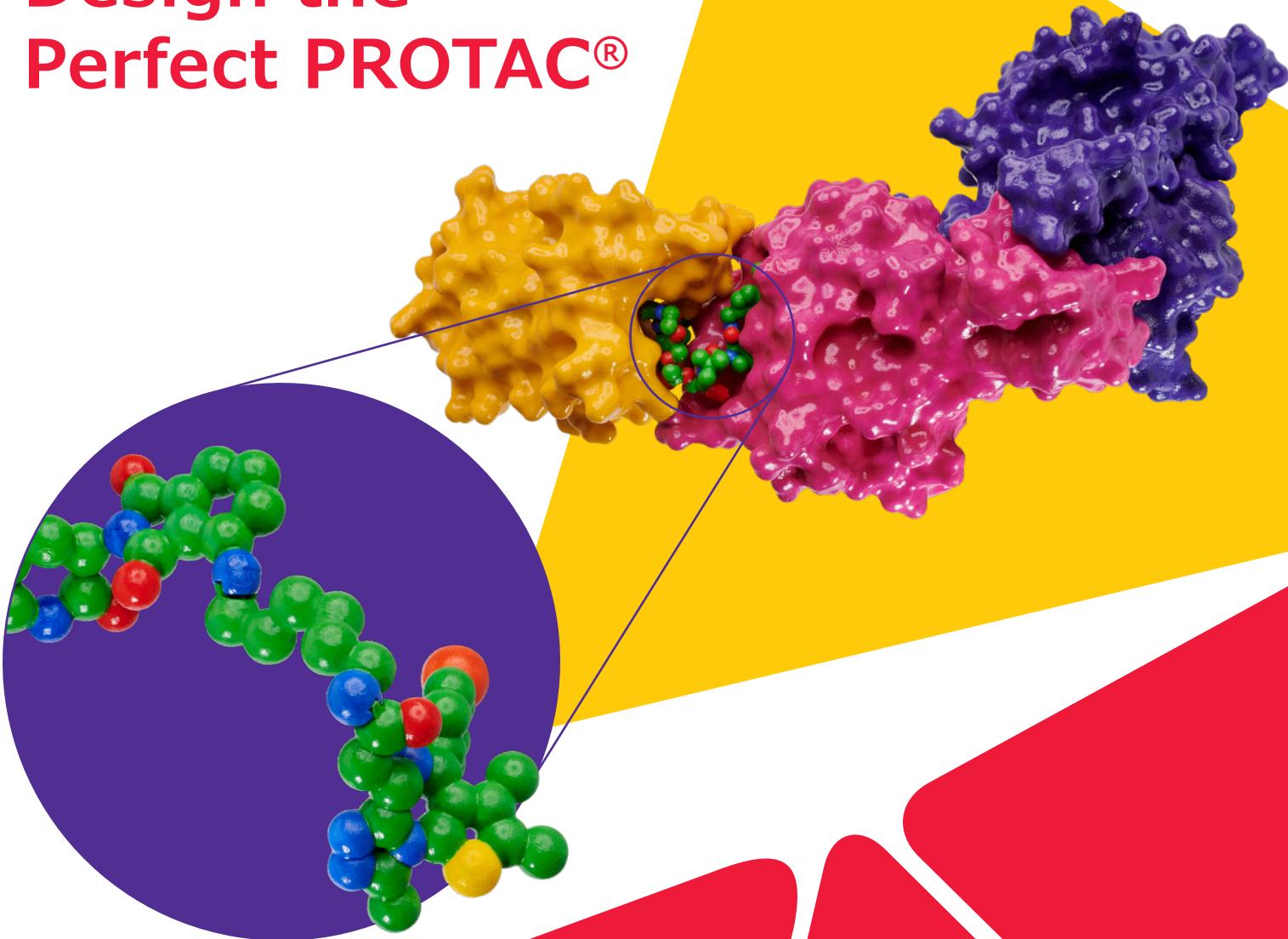


Design the Perfect PROTAC®



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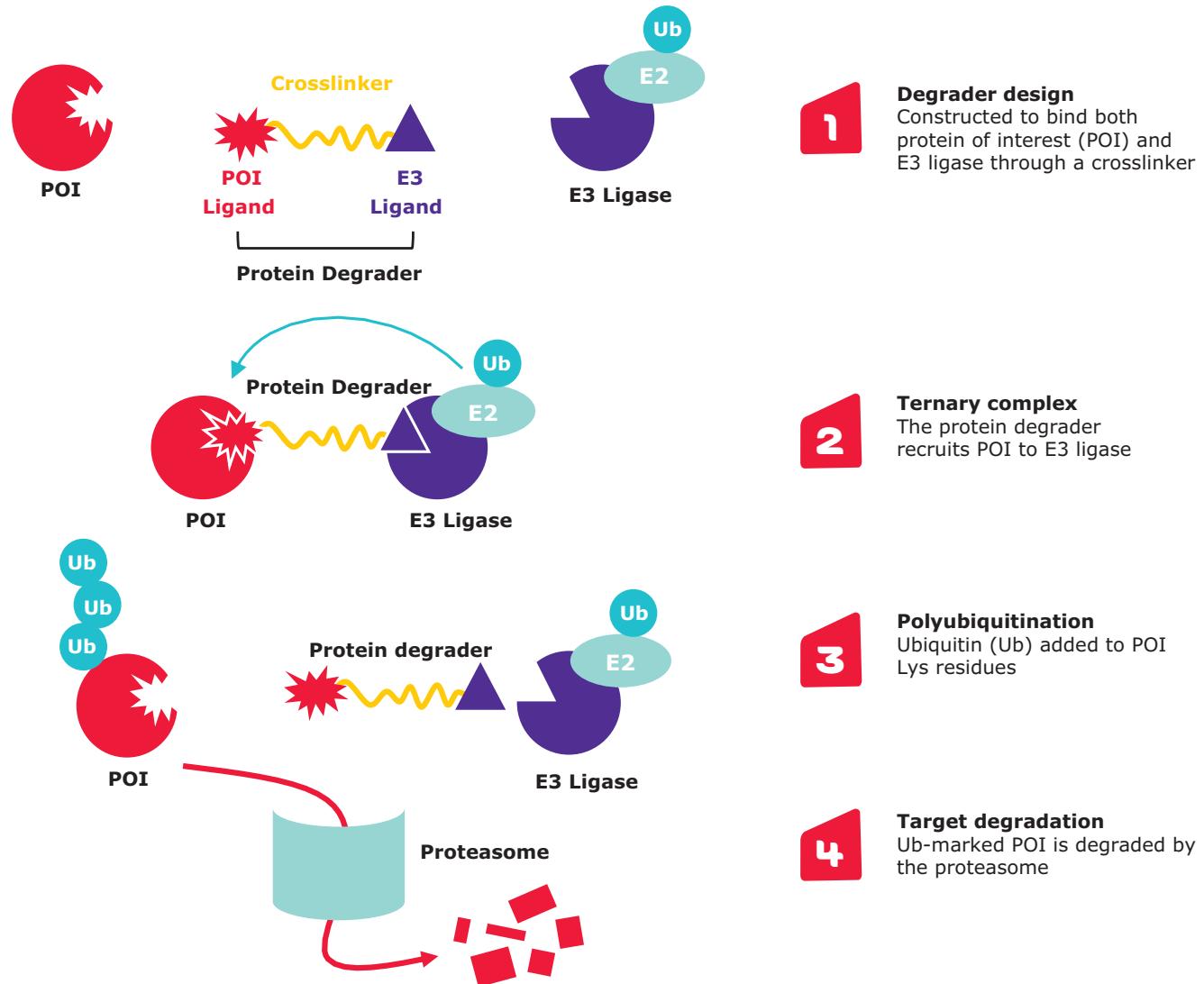
Our protein degrader building blocks are the easiest way to generate libraries of protein degraders that can be screened for effective degradation of your target from cells.

Targeted Protein Degradation

Targeted protein degradation is an emerging drug discovery strategy that allows access to difficult-to-treat diseases. While traditional small-molecule or antibody drugs may only allow access to ~20% of the proteome, degradation techniques may open the door to the other 80%.¹ The molecules used in these approaches are called protein degraders, such as proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs), bifunctional molecules that eliminate target proteins from cells (Figure 1).¹⁻⁵

Figure 1.

Targeted protein degradation via protein degraders (e.g. PROTACs)



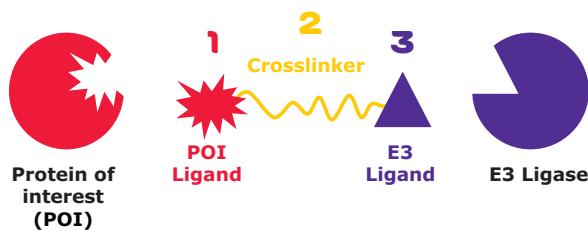
Protein degraders are designed with three primary components: 1) a ligand at one end that targets the protein of interest (POI); 2) a second ligand at the opposite end that binds an E3 ligase; and 3) a crosslinker in the middle that joins the two ends (Figure 2). The simultaneous degrader binding of two proteins brings the POI in close enough proximity for polyubiquitination by the E2 enzyme associated to the E3 ligase, which flags the POI for degradation through the proteasome.¹⁻⁵

Protein Degrader Building Blocks for Target Degradation

The design of small molecules for target degradation is not trivial since even slight alterations in ligands and crosslinkers can affect binding to the POI or E3 ligase.³⁻⁵ Thus, many analogs are synthesized – varying each structure slightly – and screened in cells to discover the optimal degrader for target degradation. To streamline this synthesis, our degrader building blocks are a collection of crosslinker-E3 ligand conjugates with a pendant functional group for covalent linkage to a target ligand (**Figure 2**). Furthermore, because the same functional group is present across a series, one target ligand can be conjugated to several degrader building blocks in parallel for facile library generation and subsequent screening (**Figure 3**).

Figure 2.

Full Protein Degrader



Degrader Building Blocks



Protein degrader building blocks are permutations of the following components:

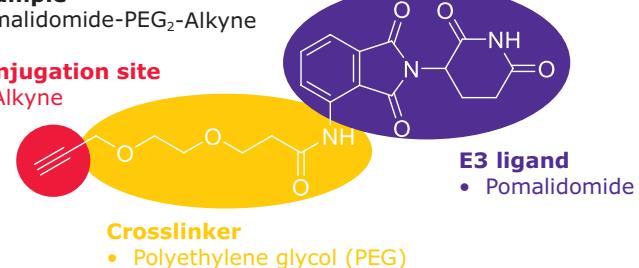
- Ligands targeting the E3 ligase Cereblon (CRBN) or von Hippel–Lindau (VHL)
- Crosslinkers with varied lengths and compositions
- Conjugation sites with reactivity for common functional groups

Degrader Building Block Components

Conjugation Site	Crosslinker	E3 Ligand
 H ₂ N—CH ₂ —CH ₂ —NH ₂ HO—CH ₂ —CH ₂ —COOH	 Alkyne: —C≡C— Alkene: —C=C—	 Purple triangle symbol
Reactivity for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common functional groups• Click chemistry	Variations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spacer length• Composition	Small molecules targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cereblon (CRBN)• von Hippel–Lindau (VHL)

Example

Pomalidomide-PEG₂-Alkyne

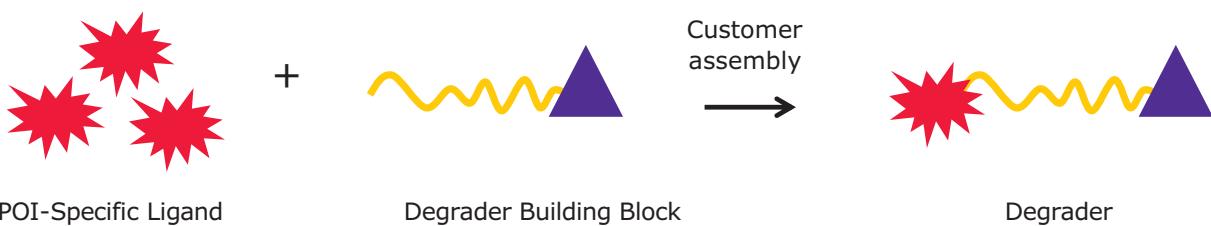


Advantages

- **Compatibility:** Linkers conjugate to common functional groups present on target ligands.
- **Molecule design:** Strategic variety encompassed in the combinations of linkers and ligands aids the design of target degraders.
- **Synthetic time-saver:** The E3 ligand-crosslinker conjugates decrease the amount of time spent on degrader synthesis.
- **Library generation:** Using degrader building blocks with the same conjugation site enables the simultaneous generation of several degraders via parallel synthesis.

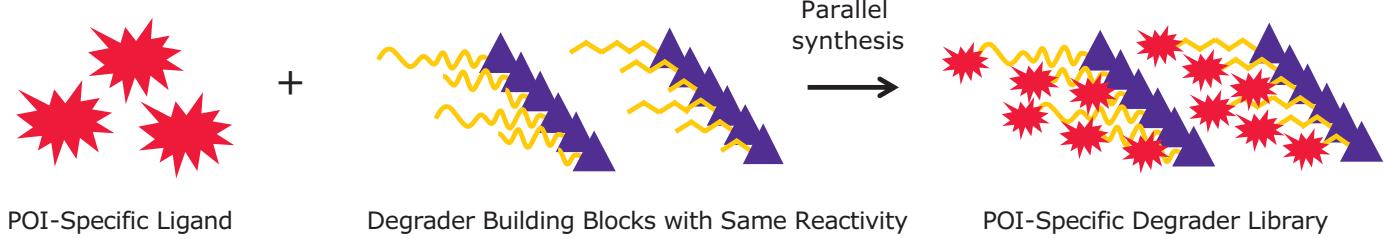
Figure 3.

Degrader Synthesis



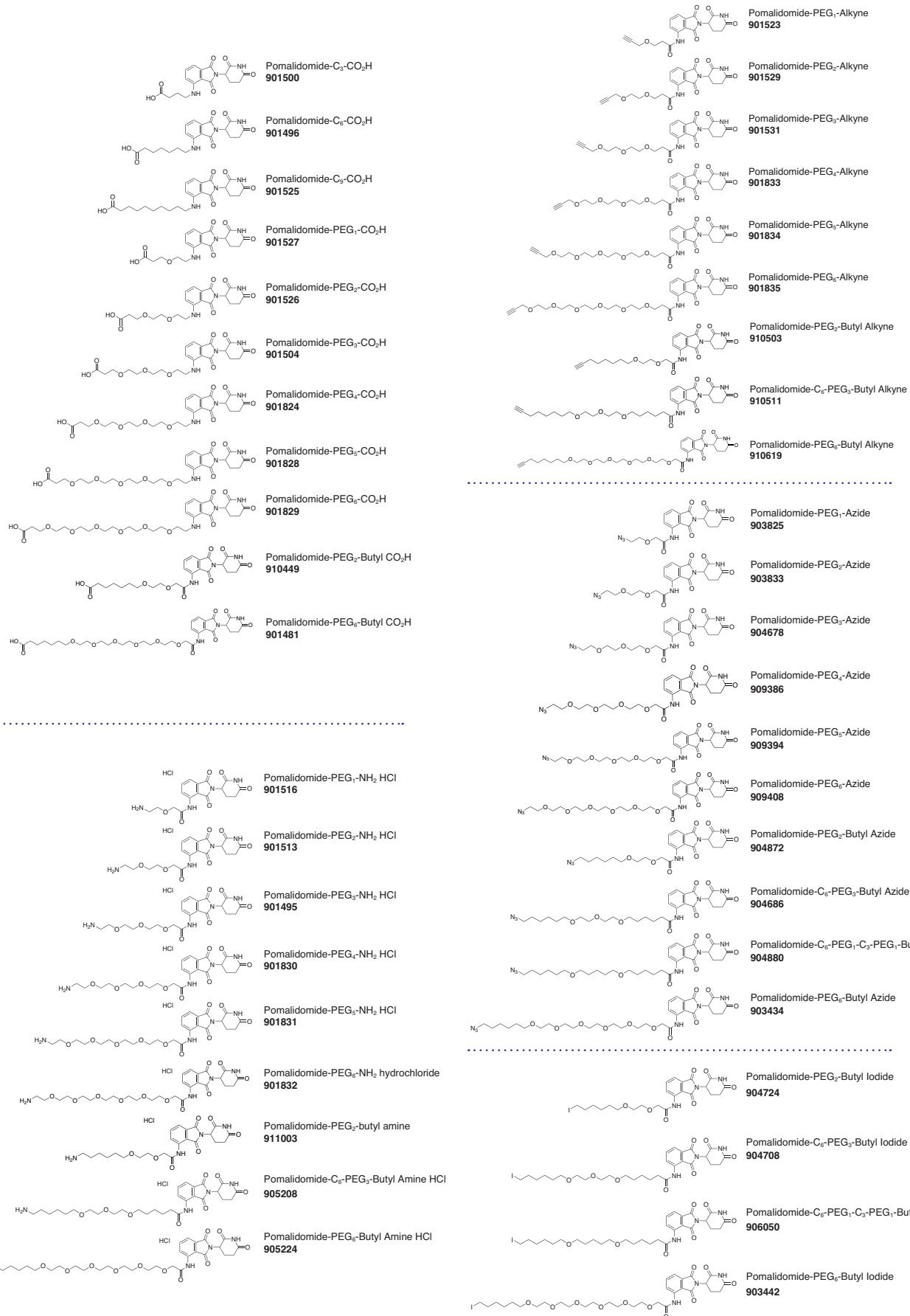
Degrader building blocks simplify the synthesis of PROTACs.

Degrader Library Generation

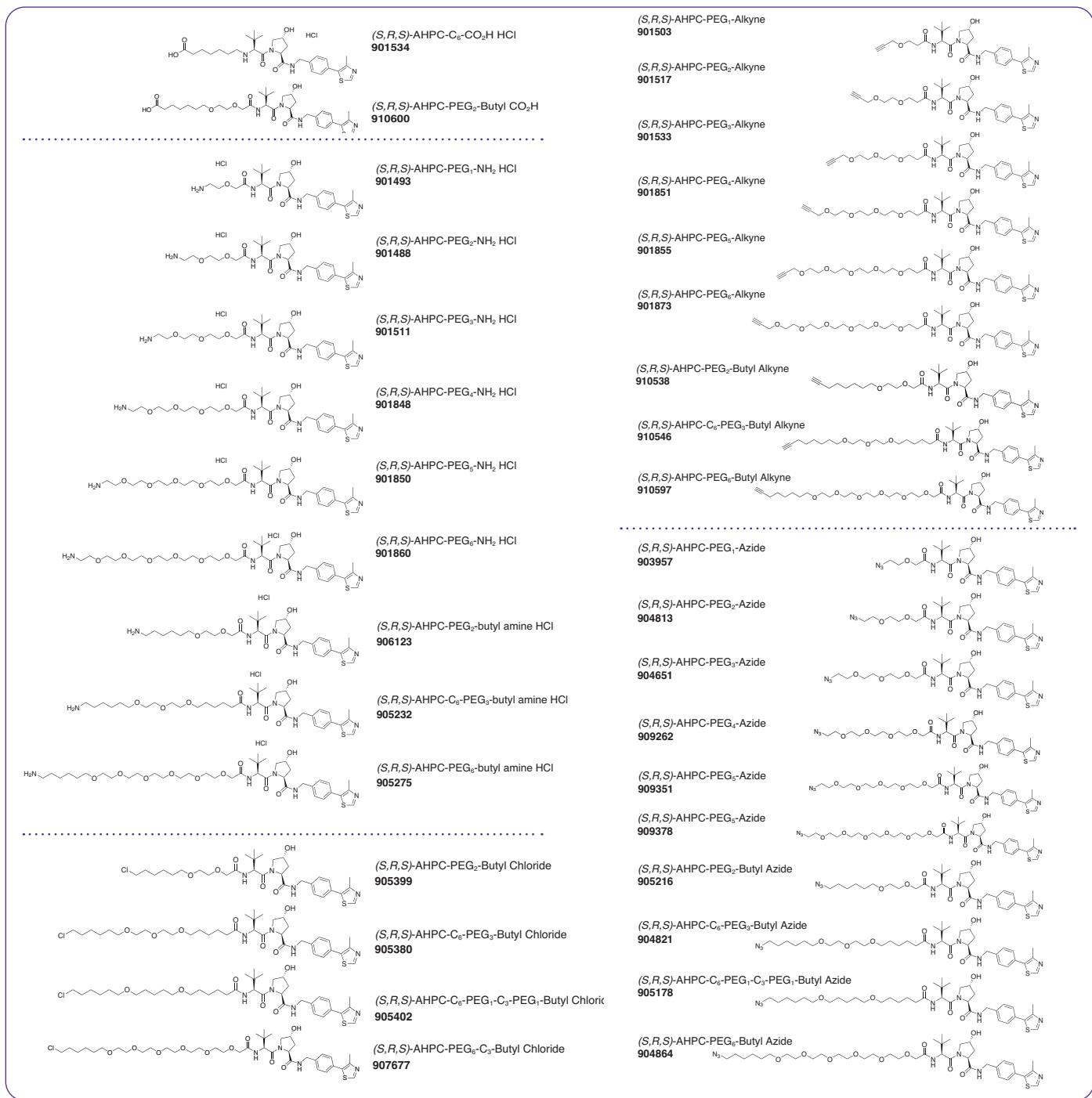


Use of a set of degrader building blocks with the same conjugation site streamlines the synthesis of libraries.

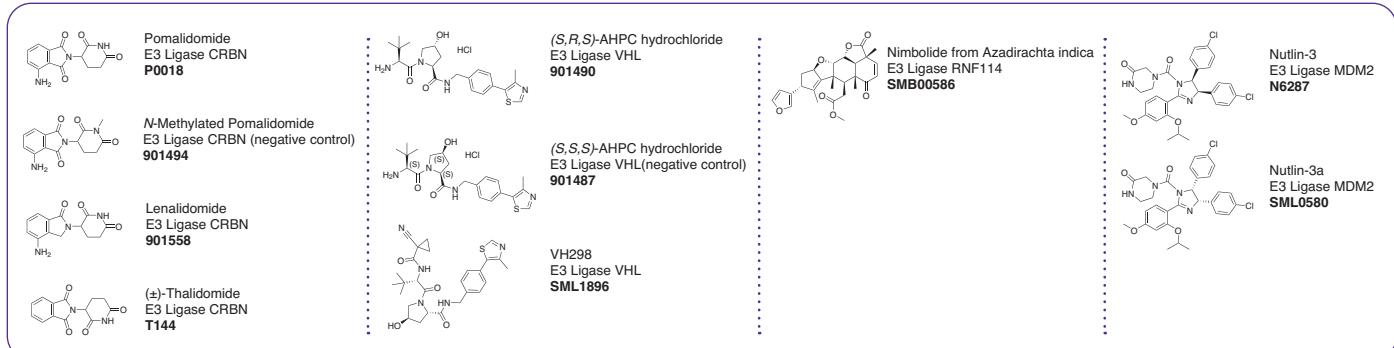
Protein Degrader Building Blocks for CRBN



Protein Degrader Building Blocks for VHL

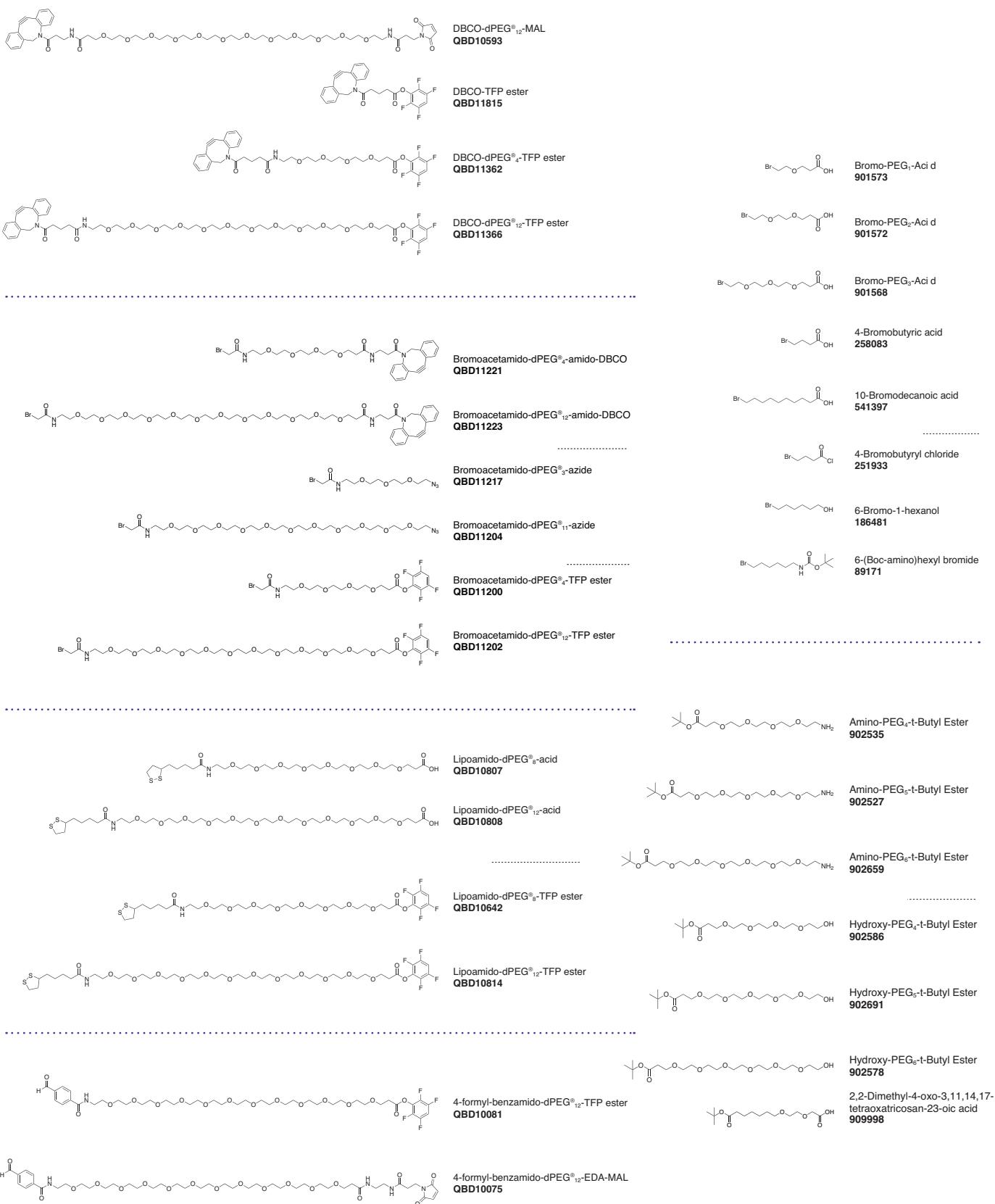


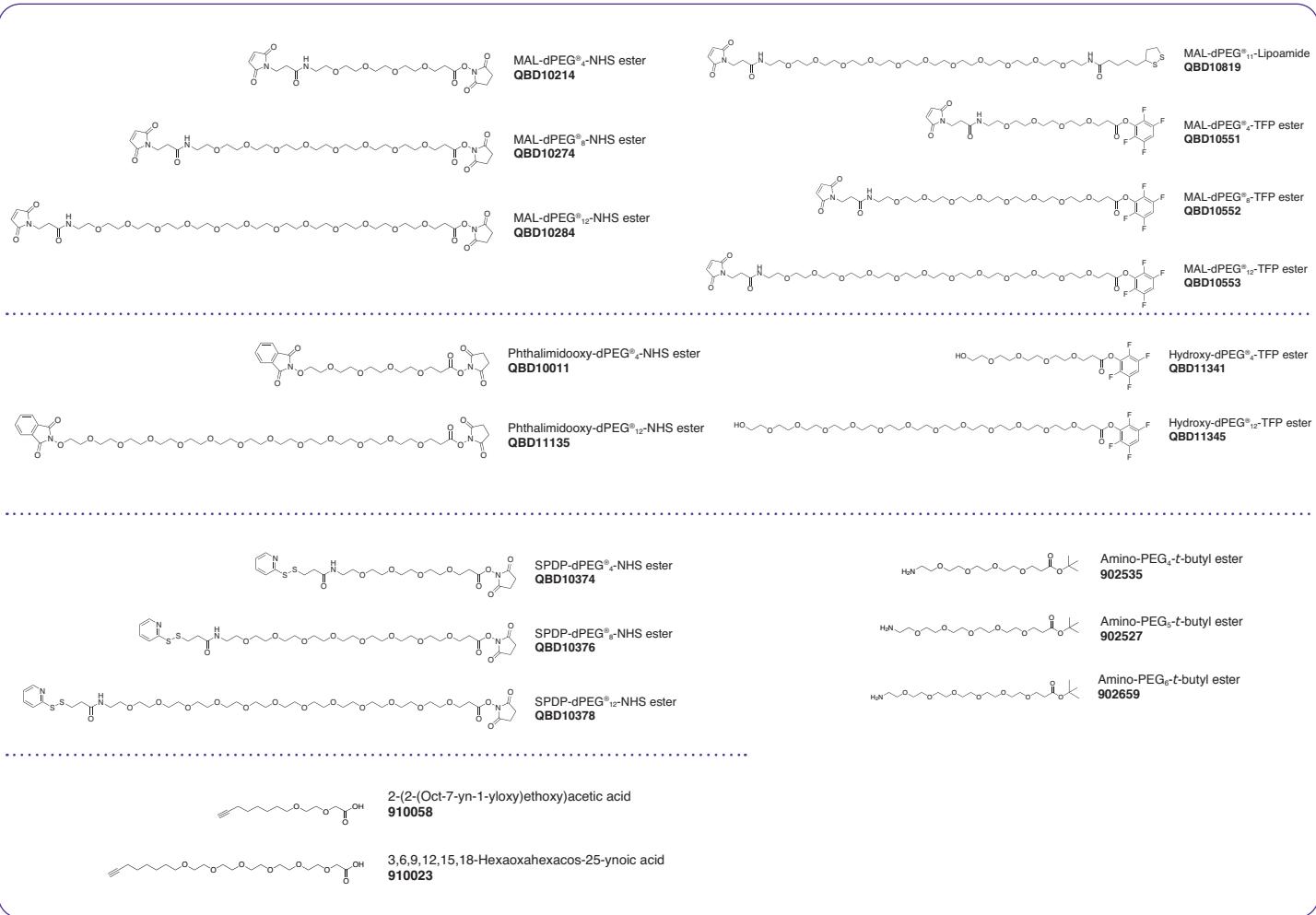
Ligands



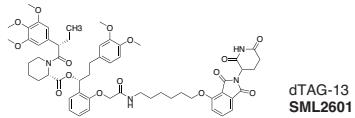
	<i>N</i> -Boc-ethanolamine 382027		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₄ -TFP ester QBD11000
	3-(Boc-amino)-1-propanol 416444		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₈ -TFP ester QBD11005
	4-(Boc-amino)-1-butanol 15302		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₁₂ -TFP ester QBD11006
	6-(Boc-amino)-1-hexanol 15304		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₄ -NHS ester QBD10994
	5-(Boc-amino)-1-pentanol 15307		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₈ -NHS ester QBD10995
	<i>N</i> -Boc-ethylenediamine 15369		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₁₂ -NHS ester QBD10996
	<i>N</i> -Boc- <i>N</i> -methylmethylenediamine 15567		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₄ -acid QBD10213
	<i>N</i> -Boc-1,3-propanediamine 15408		Fmoc-N-amido-dPEG ₈ -acid QBD10283
	<i>N</i> -Boc-1,4-butanediamine 15404		N-Fmoc- <i>N</i> -Succinyl-4,7,10-Trioxa-1,13-Tridecanediamine 671517
	<i>N</i> -Boc-cadaverine 15406		Acid-dPEG ₈ -NHS ester QBD10109
	<i>N</i> -Boc-1,6-hexanediamine 79229		Acid-dPEG ₉ -NHS ester QBD10119
	2-(Boc-amino)ethyl bromide 17354		Acid-dPEG ₁₃ -NHS ester QBD10127
	3-(Boc-amino)propyl bromide 17356		Amino-dPEG ₆ -acid QBD10067
	4-(Boc-amino)butyl bromide 90303		Amino-dPEG ₈ -acid QBD10277
	<i>N</i> -Boc-1,6-hexanediamine hydrochloride 437018		Amino-dPEG ₁₂ -acid QBD10287
	<i>N</i> -Boc-2-isothiocyanatoethylamine 15524		Amino-dPEG ₄ -OH QBD10249
	<i>N</i> -Boc-3-isothiocyanatopropylamine 15530		Amino-dPEG ₈ -OH QBD10240
	Benzyl <i>N</i> -(3-hydroxypropyl)carbamate 478709		
	<i>N</i> -(4-Bromobutyl)phthalimide 100919		
	<i>N</i> -(2-Bromoethyl)phthalimide B66302		

Heterobifunctional Crosslinkers (continued)

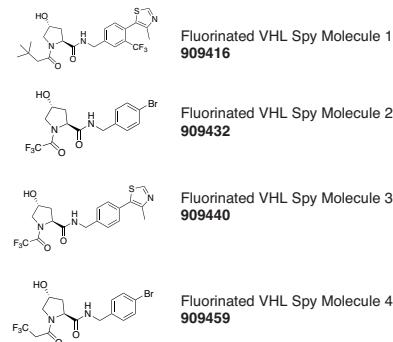




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