



Pressemitteilung

The Basis of an Inflammatory Inhibitor

Human cells have 518 protein kinases which act as signal pathways and are also responsible for disease. Tübingen scientists have developed skepinone-L, an agent which enables individual protein kinases to be selectively inhibited.

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Wir bitten um Zusendung von
Belegexemplaren! Danke.

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Protein kinases are promising drug targets for the new medicines of the 21st century. The human genome contains a total of 518 of these enzymes, which are responsible for passing on signals within cells. At least 244 of them play a role when it comes to disease. If a protein kinase goes wrong, it can lead to the growth of tumors or, in the case of auto-immune disorders, constant inflammation.

Until now, a lack of inhibitors with high potency and selectivity *in vivo* has hampered investigation of the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway. University of Tübingen researchers have now described the design of skepinone-L, which appears to be the first ATP-competitive p38 MAPK inhibitor with excellent *in vivo* efficacy and selectivity. Therefore, skepinone-L is a valuable probe for chemical biology research, and it may foster the development of a unique class of kinase inhibitors.

Read the full article in *Nature Chemical Biology*:

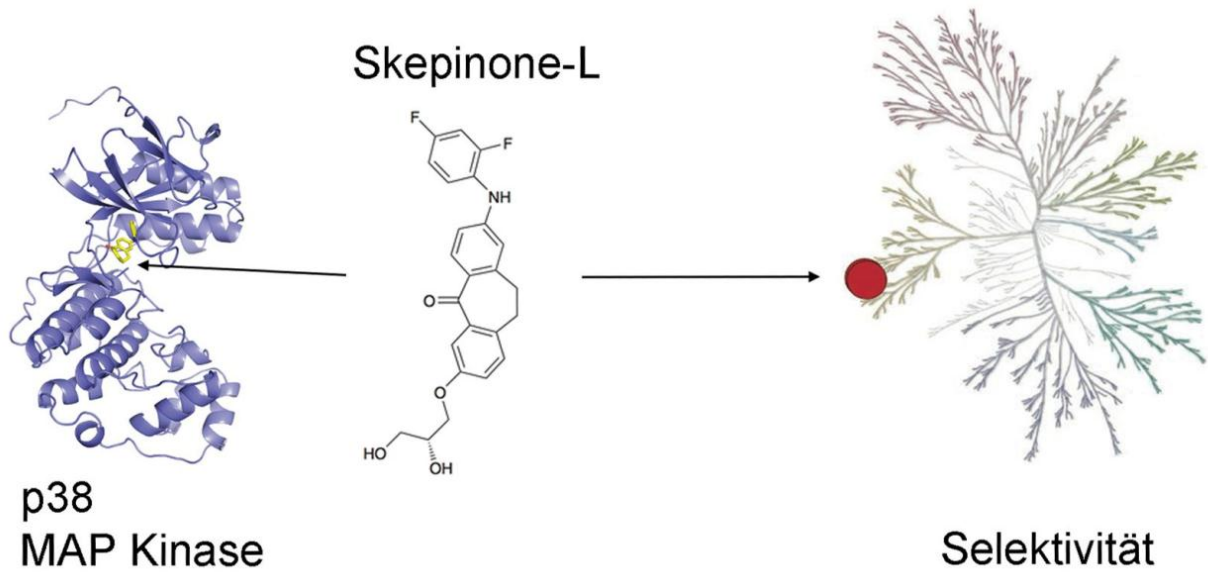
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The protein kinase inhibitor Skepinone-L blocks p38 MAP-Kinase (left) and takes a selective effect (right). Diagram: Prof. Thilo Stehle