
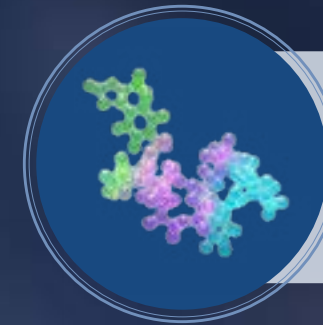





THE SCIENCE BEHIND PROTAC PROTEIN DEGRADERS


Designed to directly target disease-causing proteins and induce their elimination by harnessing the body's natural protein disposal system—**the ubiquitin-proteasome system**. 




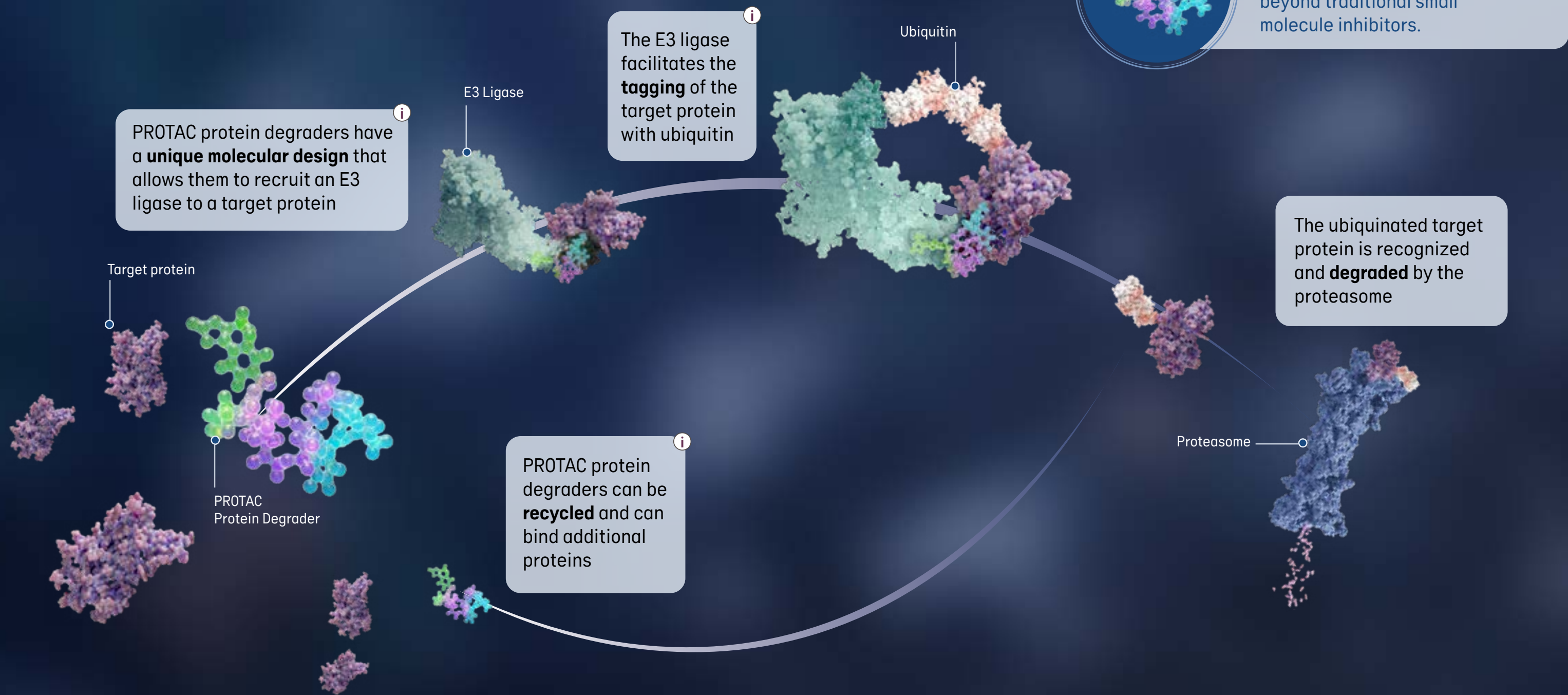
PROTAC protein degraders have many potential applications beyond traditional small molecule inhibitors. 

The E3 ligase facilitates the **tagging** of the target protein with ubiquitin 

PROTAC protein degraders have a **unique molecular design** that allows them to recruit an E3 ligase to a target protein 

PROTAC protein degraders can be **recycled** and can bind additional proteins 

The ubiquitinated target protein is recognized and **degraded** by the proteasome 



REFERENCES 

THE SCIENCE BEHIND

PROTAC

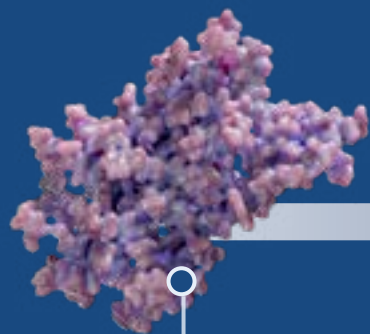
The UPS—A Natural Protein Disposal System

Designed to direct
harnessing the body's

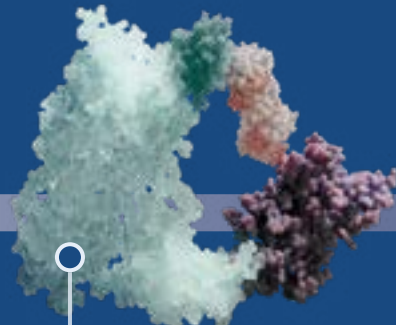
The ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS) is involved in many basic cellular processes, including regulation of

- Cell cycle
- Immune and inflammatory responses
- Signaling pathways
- Development and differentiation

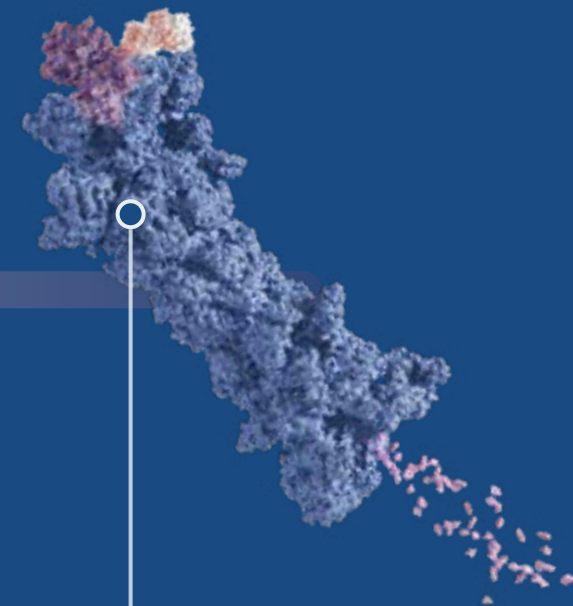
The UPS induces **DEGRADATION OF DAMAGED OR UNNEEDED PROTEINS**



Protein
Misfolded,
damaged, or
unnneeded



E3 Ligase
Facilitates ubiquitin
tagging and formation of
a chain on the protein



Proteasome
Recognizes
ubiquitinated protein
and then degrades it

See how a PROTAC protein degrader is uniquely designed to harness the UPS



THE SCIENCE BEHIND PROTAC PROTEIN DEGRADERS

Designed to directly target disease-causing proteins and induce their elimination by harnessing the ubiquitin-proteasome system—the ubiquitin-proteasome system. **i**

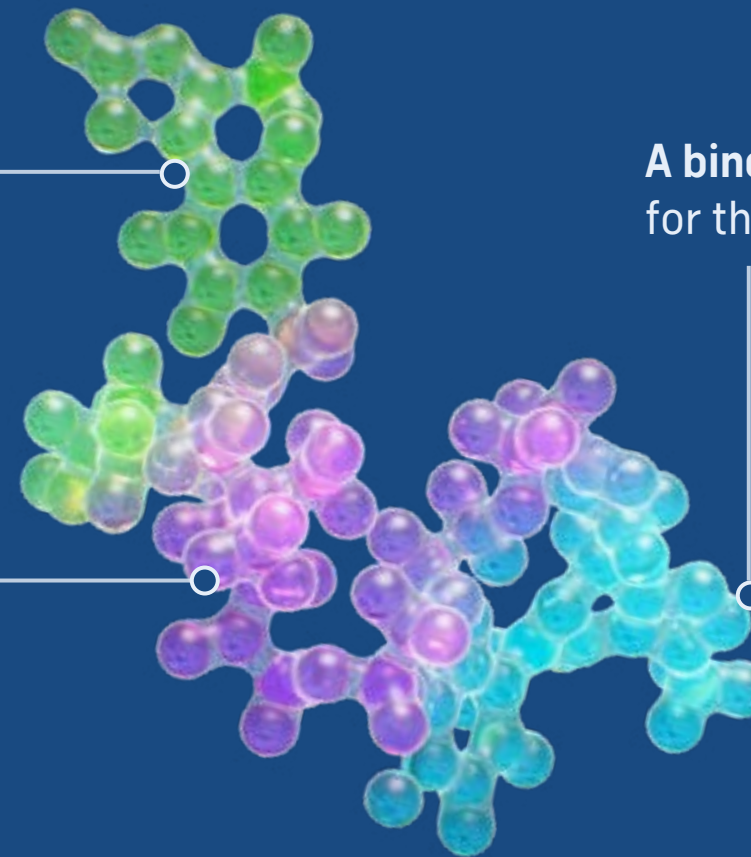
Unique Molecular Design

A PROTAC protein degrader is a uniquely designed small molecule composed of three parts

A binding domain
for the specific E3 ligase

A linker
that connects and
positions the two domains

A binding domain
for the target protein



See how this design facilitates
targeted protein degradation **▶**

THE SCIENCE BEHIND PROTAC PROTEIN DEGRADERS

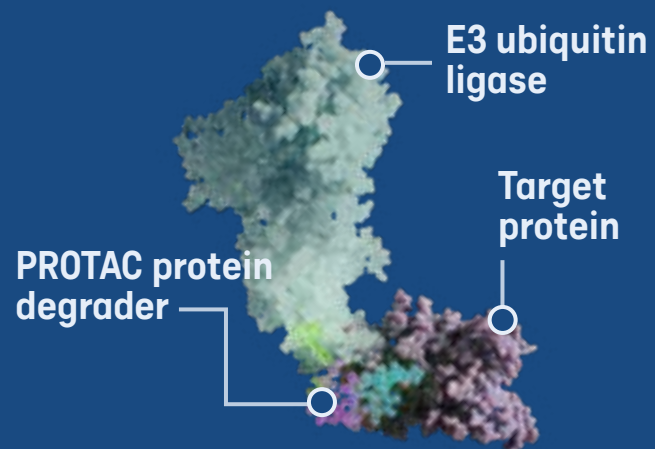
Designed to directly target disease-causing proteins and induce their elimination by harnessing **the ubiquitin-proteasome system.**

Targeted Protein Degradation

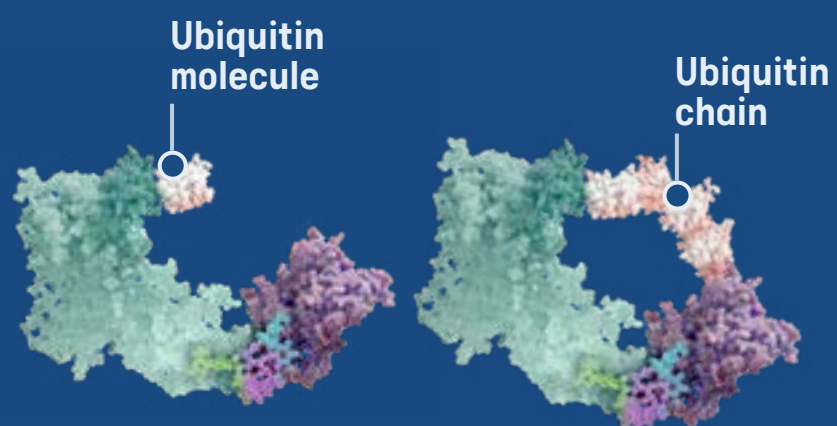
PROTAC protein degraders are designed to directly induce the ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS) to eliminate the target protein.

Recruitment of the UPS

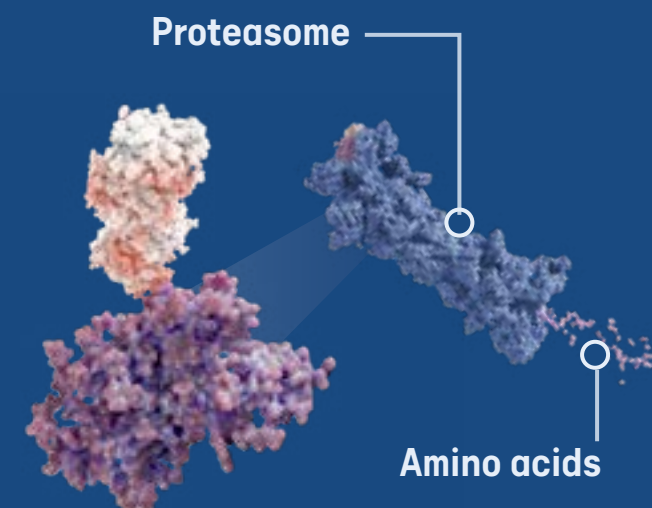
- 1 Ternary Complex**
The unique design results in the formation of a ternary complex consisting of the PROTAC molecule, the target protein and the E3 ligase



- 2 Ubiquitin Tagging**
The complex triggers the E3 ligase to facilitate the transfer of ubiquitin molecules to the target protein to form a chain



- 3 Degradation**
The ubiquitinated target protein will be directed to the proteasome where it is subsequently degraded



See how this process repeats

THE SCIENCE BEHIND PROTAC PROTEIN DEGRADERS

Repeat Degradation

Designed to...
harnessing the b...

The unique iterative activity of the PROTAC protein degrader allows for repeat degradation events.

Once the protein is tagged for degradation, the PROTAC protein degrader is released

The PROTAC protein degrader is able to bind additional molecules of the target protein


A single PROTAC degrader molecule is able to induce tagging and subsequent degradation of multiple molecules of the target protein—up to hundreds of times.

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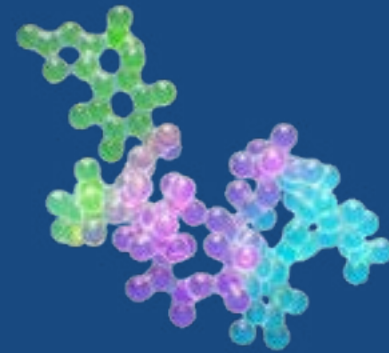
THE SCIENCE BEHIND PROTAC PROTEIN DEGRADERS

Designed to directly target and harness the body's natural

PROTAC protein degraders have a **unique molecular structure** that allows them to recruit an E3 ubiquitin ligase to a target

Target protein

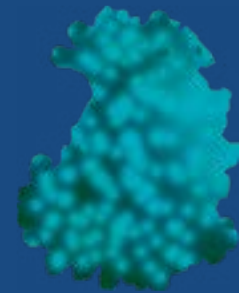
PROTAC Protein Degrader



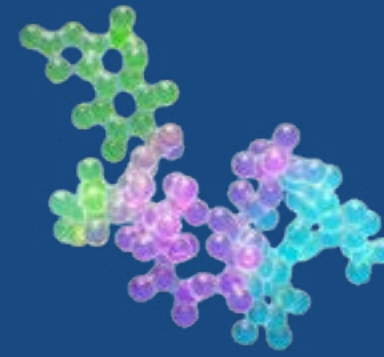
The PROTAC Protein Degradation Difference

PROTAC protein degraders can be developed to target multiple types of disease-causing proteins, including those that were previously considered undruggable due to a lack of a suitable active site or due to competitive inhibition.

PROTAC Protein Degradation has many potential applications beyond traditional small molecule inhibitors.



Traditional Small Molecule Inhibitors



PROTAC Protein Degradation

Typically inhibit enzymatic functions	Designed to eliminate the target protein and its functions
Require an active or allosteric site for binding	Do not need to bind an active or allosteric site for target protein elimination
Require tight and often prolonged binding	Do not require tight and prolonged binding and therefore may eliminate target proteins after only weak and transient interactions
Typically do not have an iterative mechanism	Have iterative mechanism of action that allows for removal of target proteins regardless of protein levels


PROTAC protein degraders have many potential applications beyond traditional small molecule inhibitors.

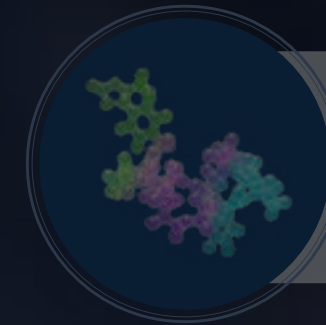
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


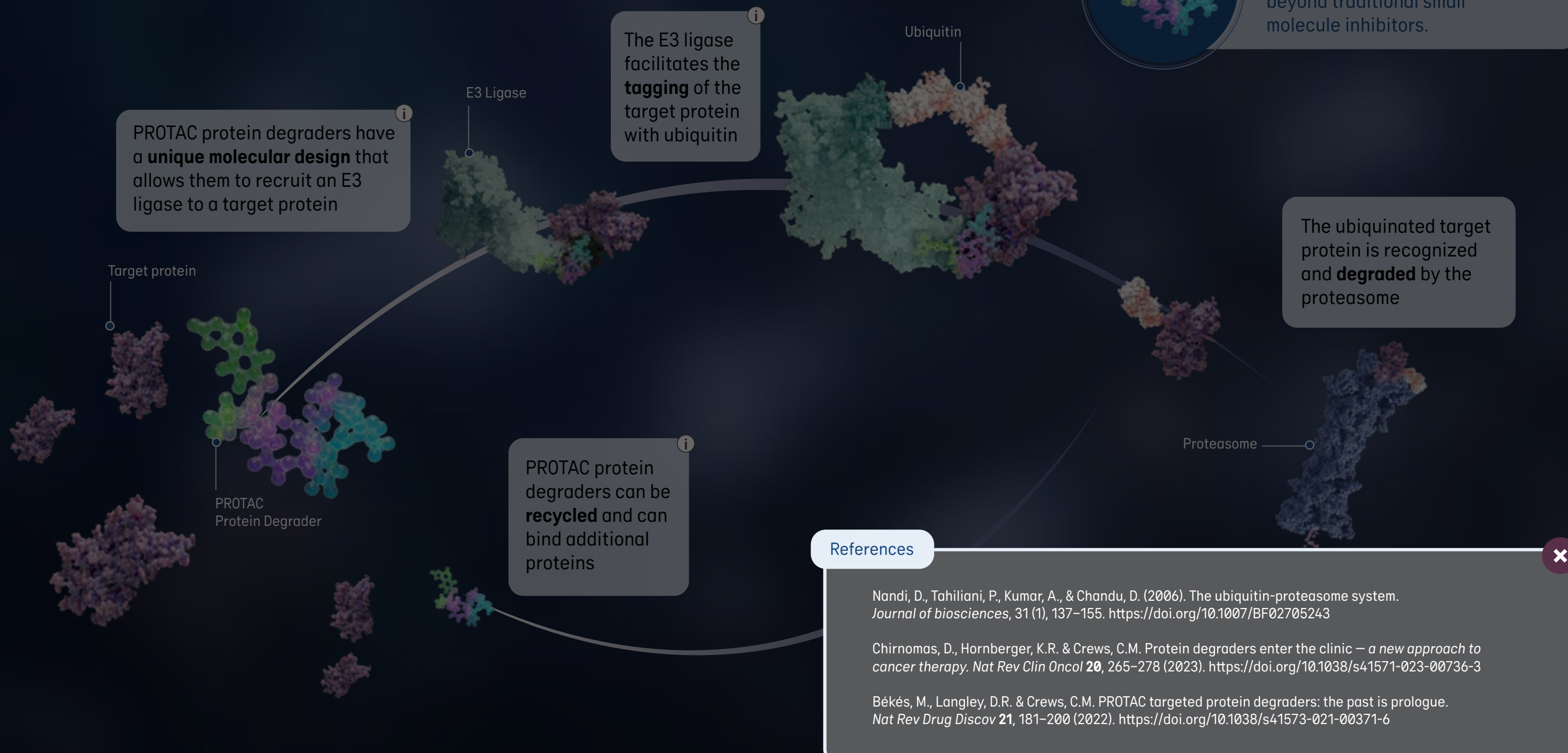
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References

Nandi, D., Tahiliani, P., Kumar, A., & Chandu, D. (2006). The ubiquitin-proteasome system. *Journal of biosciences*, 31 (1), 137–155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02705243>

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