



Username:
 Password:

[forgotten login](#)

[how to register](#)

Source: [Georgia Institute of Technology](#)

Released: Fri 10-Feb-2006, 13:15 ET
 Embargo expired: Thu 16-Feb-2006, 17:00 ET

[Printer-friendly Version](#)

Scientists Model 900 Cell Receptors, Drug Targets

ABOUT NEWSWISE

[Overview of Services](#)

[Media Subscribers](#)

[Source Institutions](#)

[What's New](#)

[Contact Us](#)

LIBRARIES

[Latest News](#)

[SciNews](#)

[MedNews](#)

[LifeNews](#)

[BizNews](#)

[RSS Feeds](#)

[Search](#)

CHANNELS

[Breaking News](#)

[Features](#)

RESOURCES

[Expert Finder Tools](#)

[Contact Directory](#)

[Meetings Calendars](#)

[Awards for Journalists](#)

[Grants for Journalists](#)

SUPPORT

[Newswise Community](#)

[How to Register](#)

© Newswise.
 All Rights Reserved.

Libraries
 Science News

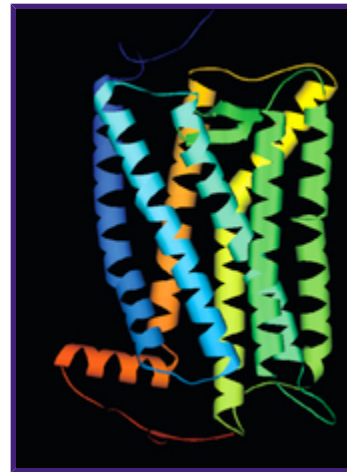
Keywords
 DRUG, PHARMACEUTICAL,
 SKOLNICK, RECEPTOR, CELL,
 TARGET

Contact Information
Available for logged-in reporters only

Description
 In an important step toward accelerating drug discovery, researchers have created computer models of more than 900 cell receptors from a class of proteins known to be important drug targets. The models promise to help scientists narrow their research inquiries, potentially speeding up the discovery of new drug compounds.

Newswise — In an important step toward accelerating drug discovery, researchers have created computer models of more than 900 cell receptors from a class of proteins known to be important drug targets. The models, which are now freely available to noncommercial users, promise to help scientists narrow their research inquiries, potentially speeding up the discovery of new drug compounds. The research appears in the February 17, 2006 issue of the *Public Library of Science Computational Biology*.

"This is the first time anyone has modeled them all with an algorithm that improves the accuracy of the structure," said Jeffrey Skolnick Georgia



Georgia Tech

This GPCR's specific function is still unknown. The database could help scientists determine the function of receptors like this one, potentially uncovering new drug targets.



Image 1 of 1



Research Alliance Eminent Scholar in Computational Systems Biology at the Georgia Institute of Technology. "I think it's going to have significant impact, because it's a major class of drug design."

One of the hottest areas in drug research, rational drug design uses three-dimensional computer simulations to study how different drugs and their cellular targets interact with each other. This technique can help research teams discover which compounds are most likely to achieve the desired results, potentially accelerating the speed of drug research and allowing for the discovery of reactions that may not have been found through traditional means.

G protein-coupled receptors are targeted by an estimated one-third of all drugs and convey chemical signals from the outside of cells to the inside. But because they tend to fall apart once they're removed from the outer membrane of the cell, scientists have only been able to solve the three-dimensional structure for a few of them. And those aren't even good drug targets. Until now, researchers wanting to model any of the others have had to base their models on the structures of the existing, non-pharmacological receptors. Since those receptors, according to Skolnick, are evolutionarily distant from the proteins thought to be good drug targets, the models aren't very accurate.

Using an algorithm they developed known as TASSER, a team of researchers led by Skolnick, then at the University of Buffalo, created three-dimensional structures of all the GPCRs below 500 amino acids in the human genome.

"The solved GPCRs are of the same approximate shape as the ones known to be good drug targets, only they differ in details. But it's the details, the packing of the helices, their angles, their size, that differentiate the drug binding sites of GPCRs from one another," said Skolnick, "TASSER appears to have the capacity to give us a reasonable picture of the structure of these proteins."

Of the 907 models TASSER has helped create, Skolnick estimates that about 820 are accurate enough to be useful to researchers.

"There's still room for significant improvement. They're like cartoons – they kind of look like reality sometimes, but they can be used to help design experiments," said Skolnick.

The mission of the Center for the Study of Systems Biology at Georgia Tech, of which Skolnick is the director, is to essentially simulate life on a computer by building accurate three-dimensional models of the components of life, such as individual proteins and collections of proteins.

"The idea is to simulate these proteins, introduce a drug structure and see how they interact," said Skolnick.

The next step for Skolnick is solving the structure of proteins that have been implicated as a factor in various types of cancer.

© 2006 Newswise. All Rights Reserved.