# Article information:

Design of a Potent TLX Agonist by Rational Fragment Fusion | Journal of Medicinal Chemistry  
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c01757>

# Article summary:

1. The human tailless homologue of drosophila (TLX, NR2E1) is an orphan nuclear receptor (NR) that acts as a transcriptional repressor and recruits co-repressors.

2. Early pharmacological studies have demonstrated that a loss of TLX or diminished TLX activity is associated with bipolar disorders, cognitive impairment, and neurodegeneration.

3. A series of candidate designs were identified to design TLX activators by ligand-based pharmacophore modeling and rational fragment fusion, resulting in the most active TLX agonist with submicromolar potency (EC50 = 0.25 μM).

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Design of a Potent TLX Agonist by Rational Fragment Fusion” published in the Journal of Medicinal Chemistry provides an overview of the development of a potent TLX agonist through rational fragment fusion. The article is well written and provides detailed information on the process used to develop the agonist, as well as its effects on various systems. The authors provide evidence for their claims through experiments and data analysis, which makes it reliable and trustworthy. However, there are some points that could be improved upon in order to make it more comprehensive. For example, while the authors discuss potential therapeutic applications for this agonist, they do not explore any potential risks associated with its use or any possible side effects that may arise from its use. Additionally, while they discuss the effects of this agonist on various systems, they do not provide any information on how these effects may differ between different individuals or populations. Finally, while they discuss the potential therapeutic applications for this agonist, they do not explore any other possible uses or implications for its use beyond those discussed in the article. All in all, this article is reliable and trustworthy but could benefit from further exploration into potential risks associated with its use as well as other possible implications for its use beyond those discussed in the article.

# Topics for further research:

* Potential risks associated with TLX agonist use
* Side effects of TLX agonist use
* Differences in TLX agonist effects between individuals
* Therapeutic applications of TLX agonist beyond those discussed in the article
* Other possible uses of TLX agonist
* Implications of TLX agonist use

# Report location:

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