## $k_{\text{off}}$ determines $K_{\text{d}}$

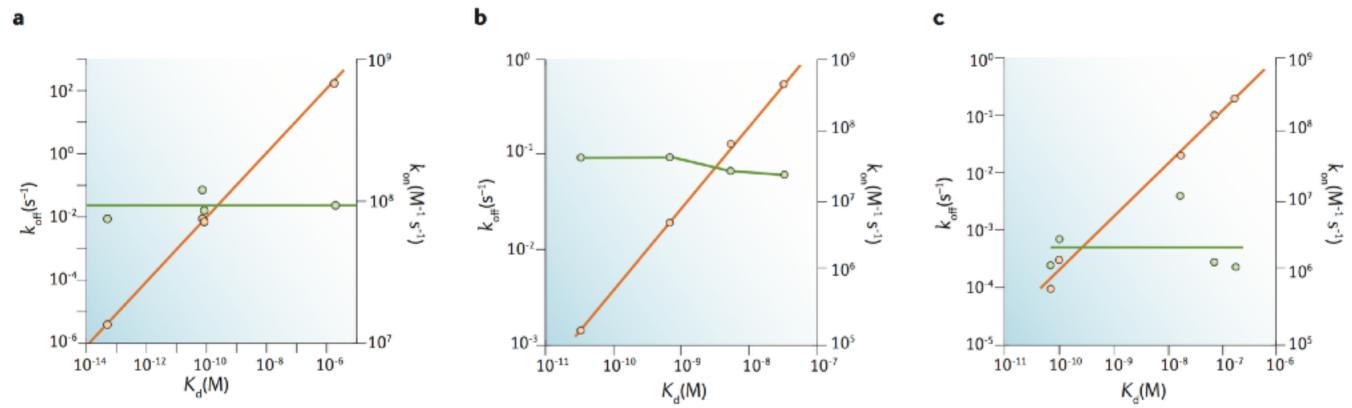


Figure 2 | **Drug affinity (target potency) is often driven by drug-target residence time.** Correlation between the dissociation rate constant  $(k_{\text{off}}; \text{ orange circles})$  or association rate constant  $(k_{\text{on}}; \text{ green circles})$  with the equilibrium dissociation constant  $(K_{\text{d}})$  for biotin binding to wild-type

and mutant forms of streptavidin<sup>16</sup> (part **a**), saquinavir binding to wildtype and resistant mutants of HIV protease<sup>17</sup> (part **b**), and a series of aminonucleoside inhibitors binding to the protein methyltransferase DOT1L<sup>18</sup> (part **c**).

Strong correlation with  $k_{\text{off}}$ , no correlation with  $k_{\text{on}}$ 

Unbinding rates have timescales of 1/minute or longer!

## Glycogen synthase kinase 3B

- Kinase involved in many signaling networks
- Possible druggable target for Alzheimer's
- Goal: Use TPS (eventually TIS) to study the unbinding of a selective inhibitor
- Initial trajectory provided by BiKi Technologies

