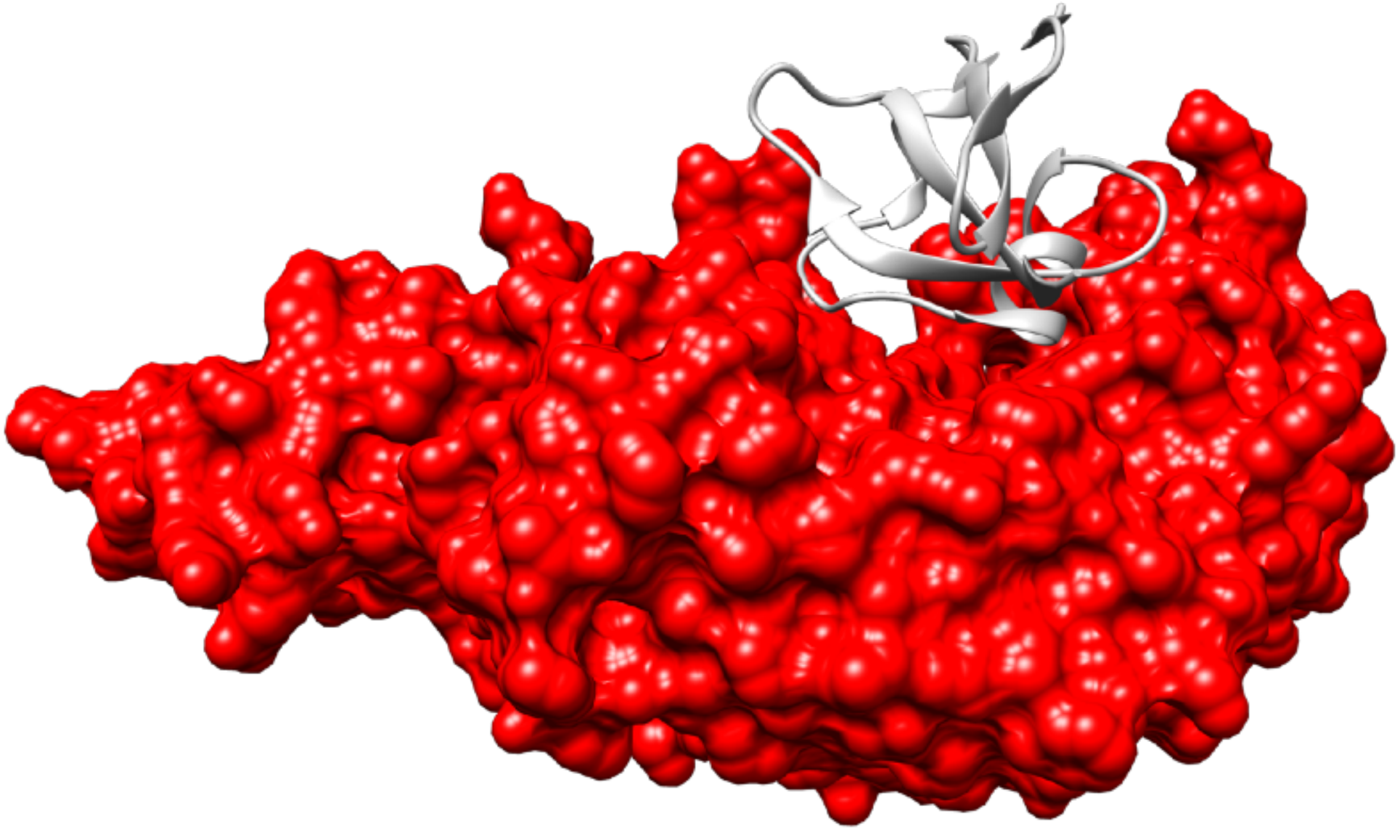


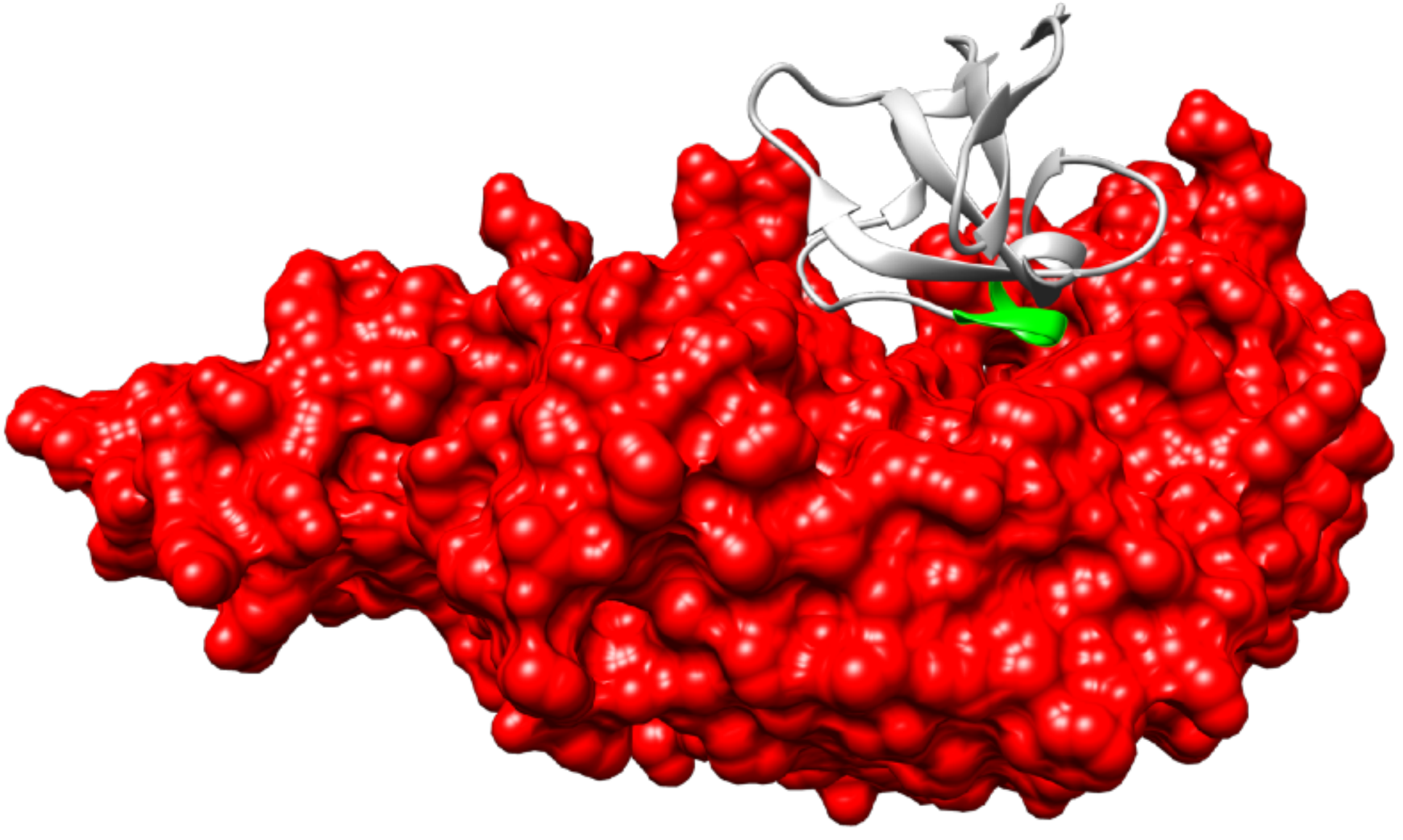
^{39}SESE^{42} is important for Cks1–Skp2 interaction

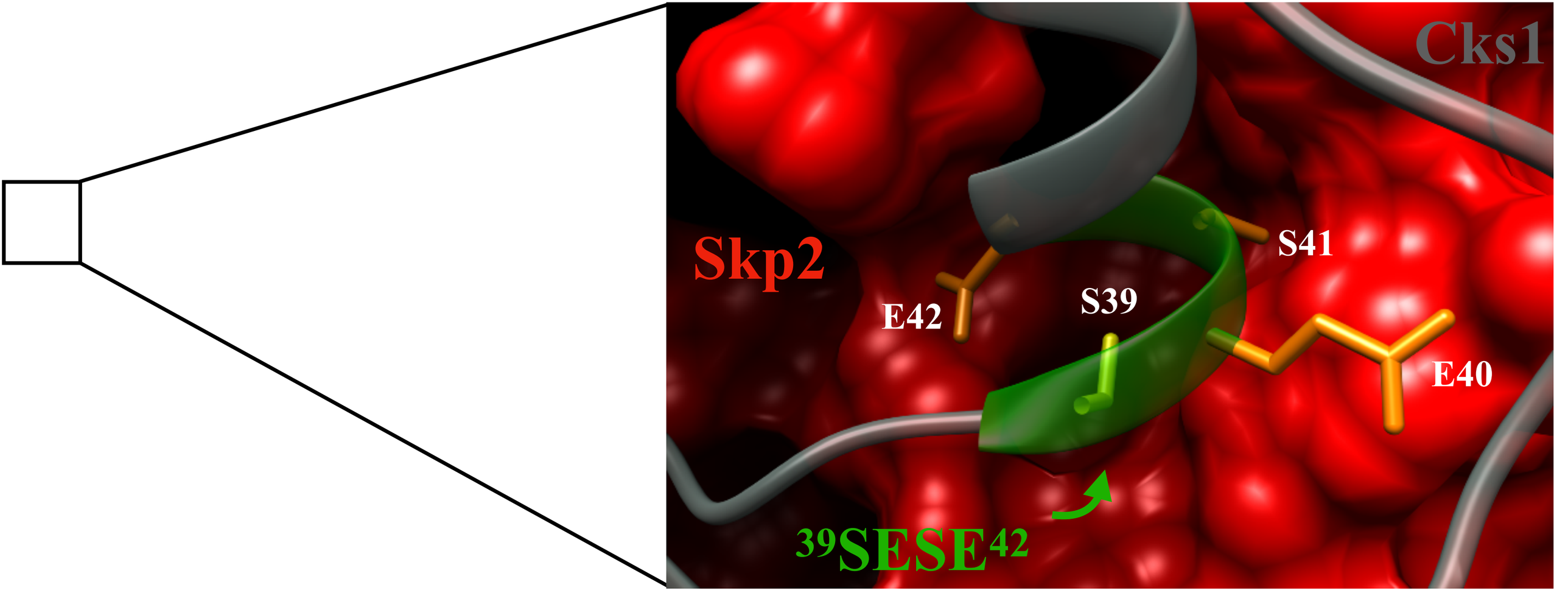
J. Gavenois et al., *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **10**, 716–722 (2014)

T. Siegert et al., *Methods Mol. Biol.* **1561**, 255-277 (2017)

B. Hal et al., *Mol. Cell* **20**, 9-19 (2005)

Background | Project Description | Results | Conclusion




Cks1
Skp2
S41
E42
S39
E40
39SESE42

Yellow: residues contributing > 1 kcal/mol binding energy

Orange: residues contributing > 2 kcal/mol binding energy

PDB: 2ASS

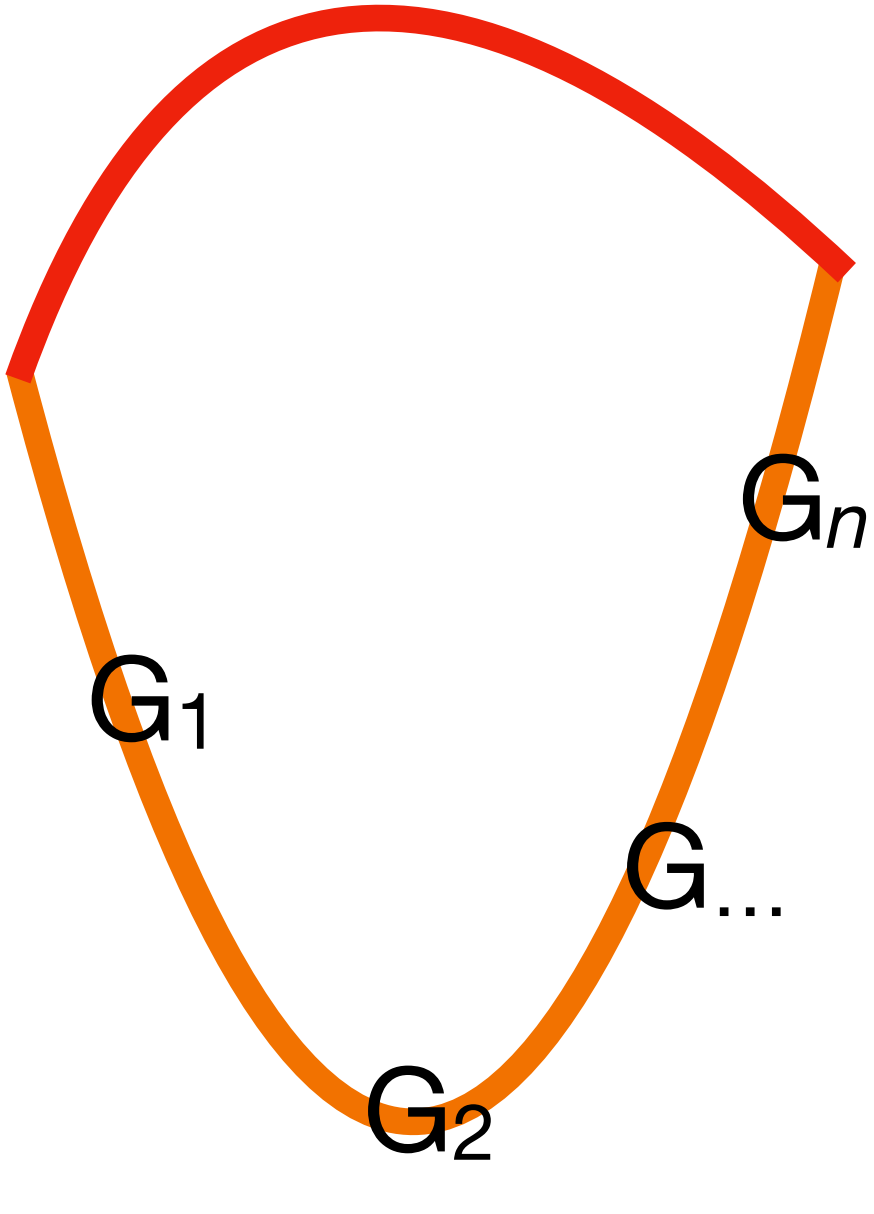

Skp2

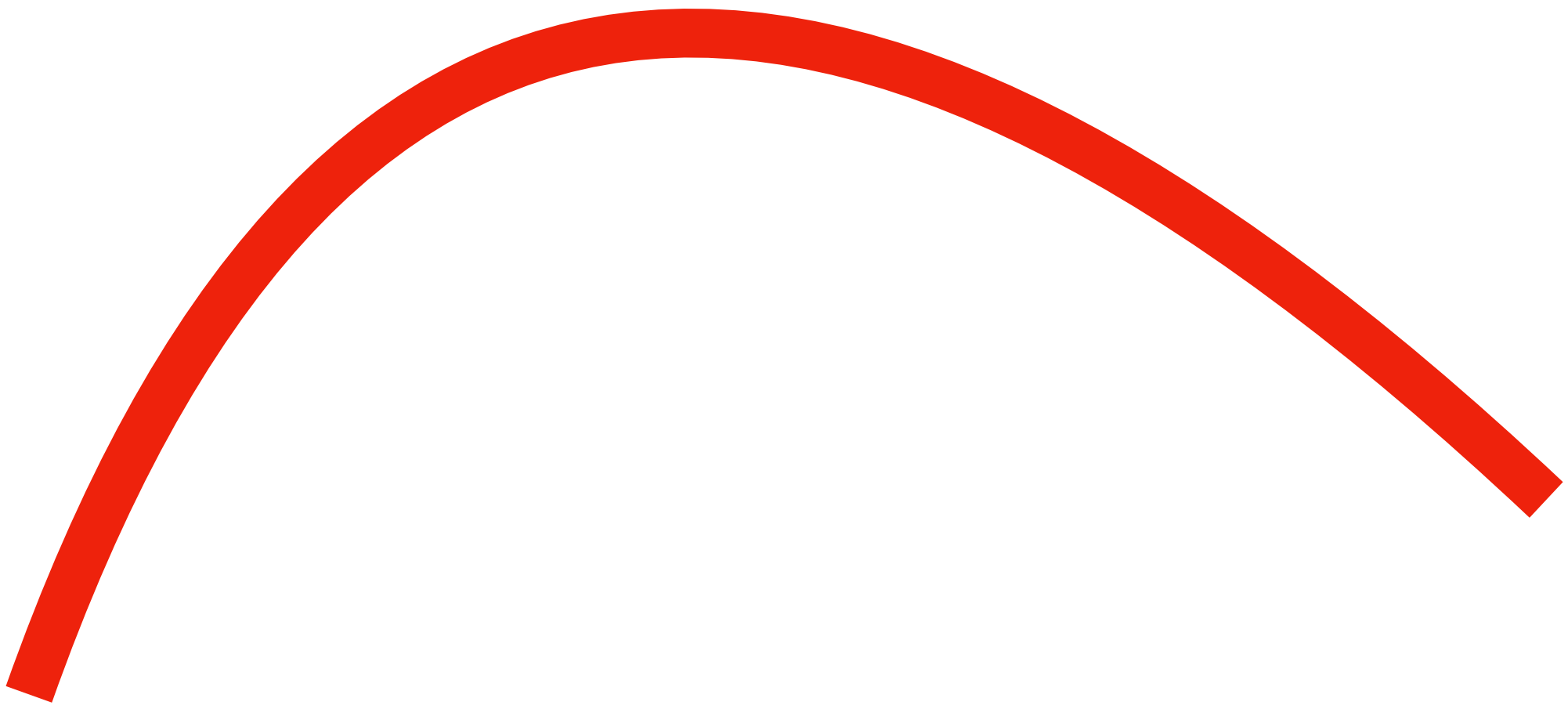

Cks1

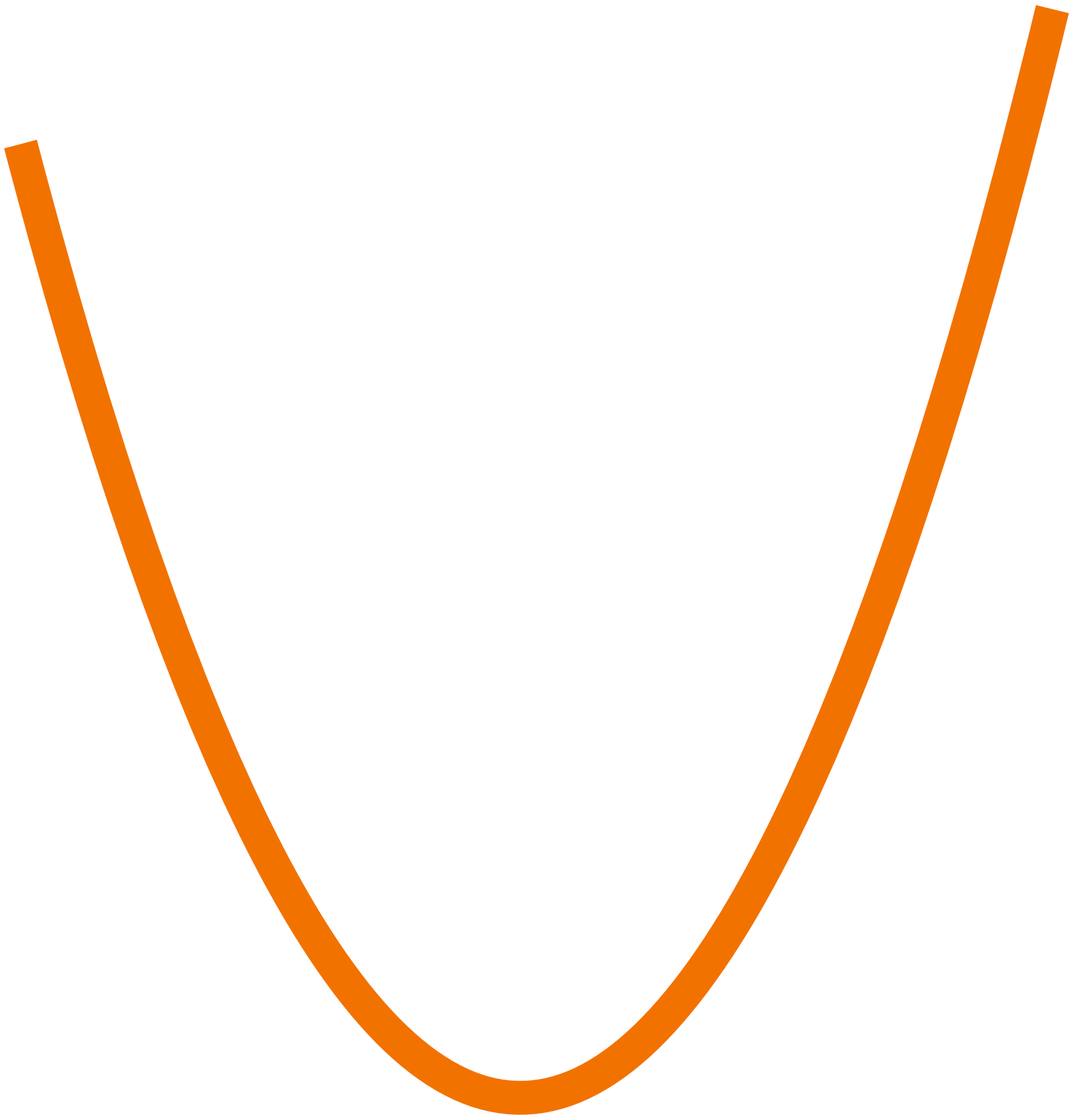
T. Siegert et al., *Methods Mol. Biol.* **1561**, 255-277 (2017)

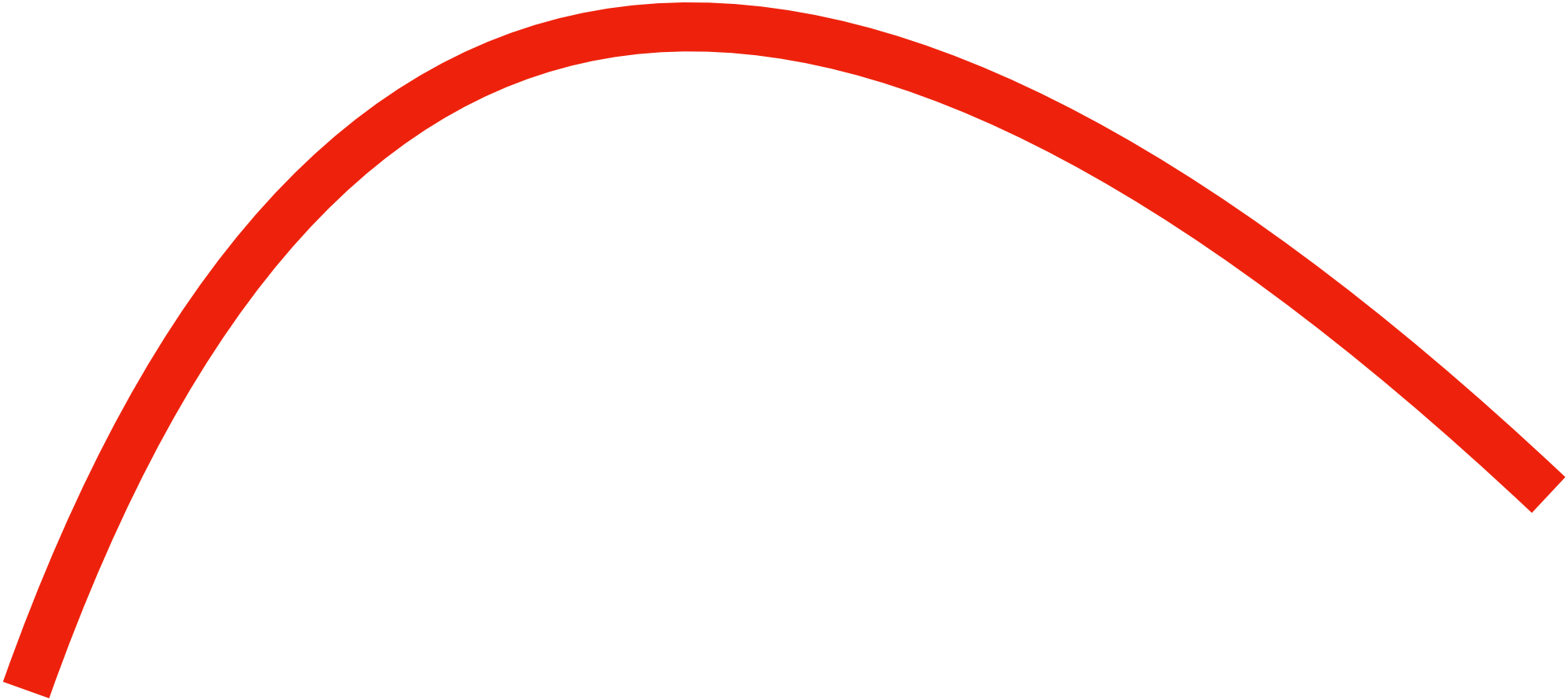
J. Gavenois et al., *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **10**, 716–722 (2014)

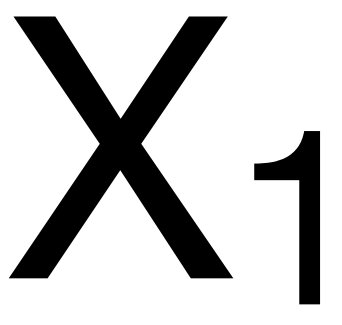
B. Hal et al., *Mol. Cell* **20**, 9-19 (2005)


G_n
G_1
$G_{...}$
G_2







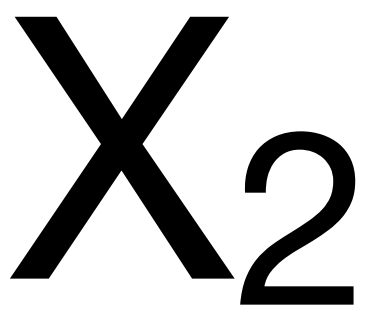

X1

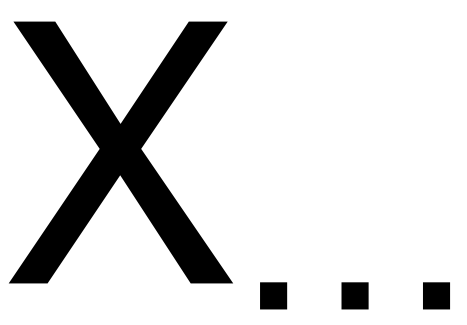
1. Identify a region important for binding

2. Search for the best linker size

3. Find linker sequence

Cyclic-peptide design is a 3-step process


X2




X
n