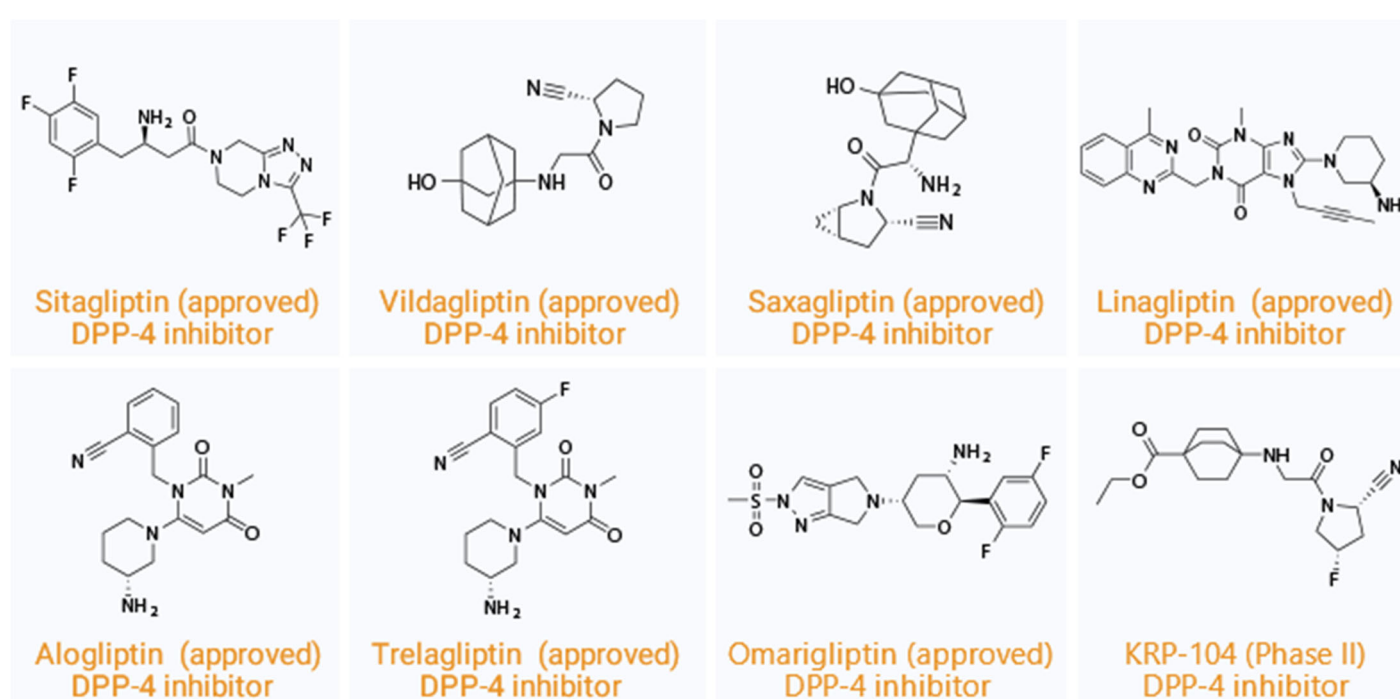


Building Blocks / Pharmaceutical Intermediates / Catalysts & Ligands

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Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) is a serine protease and widely distributed throughout the body like expressed as an ectoenzyme on endothelial cells, present on the surface of T lymphocytes, and in a circulating form^[1]. It is responsible for the rapid inactivation of the incretin hormones glucagon-like peptide (GLP)-1 and glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP) via cleavage of a dipeptide from the N-terminus of these oligopeptides. Inhibition of GLP-1 and GIP metabolic breakdown improves glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes, making DPP-4 a good therapeutic target. Thus, a number of potent DPP-4 inhibitors were developed and play a rapidly evolving role in the management of type 2 diabetes in recent years. Approved DPP-4 inhibitors such as sitagliptin, vildagliptin, saxagliptin, linagliptin, and alogliptin have demonstrated their efficacy in improving glycaemic control, and major advantages including low risk of hypoglycemia and beneficial effect on weight^[2-8].



A series of building blocks will be used as molecular fragments in the design of DPP-4 inhibitors.

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