Types of Screening Libraries

In drug discovery, chemical screening libraries are ways to double check the synthesized compounds in their desired forms when chemical synthesis is completed. They're helpful in producing chemical and pharmaceutical compounds, featuring rapid identification of active or inactive compounds, antibodies or even genes that regulate specific biochemical pathways.

During the process of drug design, many screening libraries are applied. Here are three types for reference.

1. Activity-based Libraries

Activity-based libraries are designed to specifically for biologically active molecules. This type library classify and collect those active molecules according to their different potential applications, anti-cancer databases for instance.

2. Fragment Libraries

Fragment-based drug design (FBDD) determines the "birth" of fragment libraries. In molecular drug design, the differences of those libraries just depend on the molecular fragments and their converting to the desired drug.

3. HTS Libraries

Since high throughput screening (HTS) is a useful method that sets foot in both biology and chemistry fields, it is widely applied in drug discovery, especially at the start point of the drug design and during the identification process of chemicals and biochemicals.

Reference: www.bocsci.com/solutions/screening-libraries.htm