

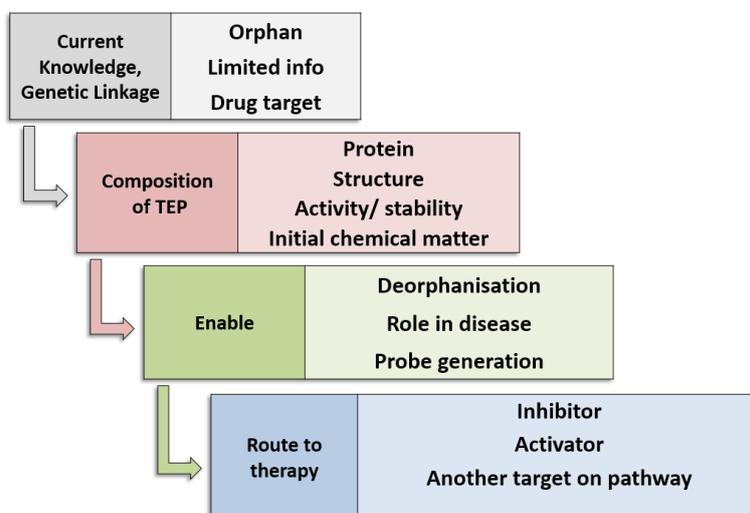


Major facilitator superfamily domain- containing protein 10 (MFSD10)



MFSD10 (also known as TETRAN in humans) has been proposed to function as an organic anion efflux pump and as a transporter for some NSAIDs. We have produced milligram quantities of purified recombinant protein and solved its structure in an outward-facing state at 2.6 Å resolution by X-ray crystallography. The structure - the first example for a human atypical SLC - provides the initial clues to understanding the broad specificity of its putative substrate-binding site.

The Target Enabling Package (TEP) programme's foundation is built upon the recognition that genetic data is proving to be a powerful tool for target validation. As such, TEPs provide a critical mass of reagents and knowledge on a protein target to allow rapid biochemical and chemical exploration and characterisation of proteins with genetic linkage to key disease areas. TEPs provide an answer to the missing link between genomics and chemical biology, provide a starting point for chemical probe generation and therefore catalyse new biology and disease understanding with the ultimate aim of enabling translation collaborations and target/ drug discovery.



Future versions of this document will contain experimental data about the TETRAN TEP.

For more information regarding any aspect of TEPs and the TEP programmes, please contact teps@cmd.ox.ac.uk or visit <https://www.cmd.ox.ac.uk/teps>