



The ULK (UNC51-like) enzymes are a family of mammalian kinases that have critical roles in autophagy and development. The ULK family of kinases comprises 5 genes in mammals: ULK1 through ULK4 and STK36. In mammals, ULK1 and ULK2 have been shown to be necessary for the proper autophagy induction and contribute to various developmental, physiological, and pathological processes.

The serine/threonine-protein kinases ULK1 and ULK2 are evolutionarily conserved serine/threonine kinase orthologs of the yeast autophagy related (Atg) family member Atg1, that have redundant roles in the regulation of autophagy. Autophagy targets long-lived proteins or organelles for degradation in lysosomes, and the products of this process are then recycled for other cellular pathways. The canonical ULK/Atg1 complex is composed of ULK1, ATG13, RB1CC1/FIP200/ATG17, and ATG101. It initiates autophagosome formation, at least in part by phosphorylating components of the autophagy-inducing class III phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase complex (e.g., PI3K3C/Vps34, PIK3R4/Vps15, BECN1/Vps30/ATG6, ATG14). ULK/Atg1 also promotes membrane recycling via ATG9. Consistent with the established role of ULK1/2 in autophagy, disrupting ULK1 expression in mice results in a defect in autophagy-mediated clearance of mitochondria during red blood cell maturation, and mice lacking both ULK1 and ULK2 expression die shortly after birth due to a defect in glycogen metabolism, which is similar to other autophagy-defective mice.

## **ULK Inhibitors & Activators**



| SBI-0206965   |  | SBP-7455   |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | Cat. No.: HY-16966   |  | Cat. No.: HY-137742  |
| SBI-0206965 is a potent, selective and cell permeable autophagy kinase ULK1 inhibitor with $IC_{s0}$ s of 108 nM for ULK1 kinase and 711 nM for the highly related kinase ULK2.   | B<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N | SBP-7455 is a potent, high affinity and orally<br>active dual ULK1/ULK2 autophagy inhibitor with<br>$IC_{s0}$ s of 13 nM and 476 nM in the ADP-Glo assays,<br>respectively. SBP-7455 potently inhibits ULK1/2<br>enzymatic activity and can be used for<br>triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) research.                      | N N N  |
| Purity:         99.39%           Clinical Data:         No Development Reported           Size:         10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  |  | Purity:98.29%Clinical Data:No Development ReportedSize:5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg   |  |
| ULK-101   |  | ULK1-IN-2  |  |
|   | Cat. No.: HY-114490  |  | Cat. No.: HY-143466  |
| ULK-101 is a potent and selective <b>ULK1</b> inhibitor,<br>with <b>IC</b> <sub>50</sub> values of 1.6 nM and 30 nM for ULK1 and<br>ULK2, respectively. ULK-101 suppresses autophagy<br>and sensitizes cancer cells to nutrient stress. | F C C N N<br>N C F F F   | ULK1-IN-2 (compound 3s) is a potent <b>ULK1</b><br>inhibitor. ULK1-IN-2 shows highest cytotoxic<br>effect against cancer cell lines, with <b>IC</b> <sub>50</sub> of<br>1.94 µM in A549. ULK1-IN-2 can induce apoptosis<br>and simultaneously block autophagy, and can be<br>used to study NSCLC (Non-small cell lung cancer). | on the second se |
| Purity:99.96%Clinical Data:No Development ReportedSize:10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg  | Δ  | Purity:     >98%       Clinical Data:     No Development Reported       Size:     1 mg, 5 mg   |  |
| VCT 14  |  |  |  |
| XSI-14  | Cat. No.: HY-137506  |  |  |
| XST-14 is a potent, competitive and highly selective ULK1 inhibitor with an $IC_{s0}$ of 26.6 nM. XST-14 induces <b>autophagy</b> inhibition by reducing the phosphorylation of the ULK1 downstream substrate.                          |  |  |  |

 Purity:
 99.69%

 Clinical Data:
 No Development Reported

 Size:
 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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