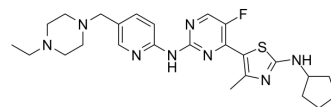


## Ulecacilib

Cat. No.:	HY-147409
CAS No.:	2075750-05-7
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>33</sub> FN <sub>8</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	496.65
Target:	CDK
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Ulecacilib is an orally activitive inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK), with K <sub>i</sub> values of 0.62 μM (CDK2/Cyclin A), 0.2 nM (CDK4/Cyclin D1), 3 nM (CDK6/Cyclin D3), and 0.63 μM (CDK7/Cyclin H), respectively. Ulecacilib can cross blood brain barrier and has good pharmacokinetic characteristics <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .											
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	cdk2/cyclin A 0.62 μM (Ki)	Cdk4/cyclin D1 0.2 nM (Ki)	cdk6/cyclin D3 3 nM (Ki)	cdk7-cyclin H 0.63 μM (Ki)								
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Ulecacilib (compound 2) (40 min) displays inhibitory effect on CDK kinase with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.62 μM (CDK2/A), 0.2 nM (CDK4/Cyclin D1), 3 nM (CDK6/Cyclin D3), 0.63 μM (CDK7/H), respectively<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ulecacilib (72 h) exhibits a strong antiproliferative activity against leukemia cells with a growth inhibition GI<sub>50</sub> value of 10 nM<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ulecacilib (72 h) inhibits tumor growth with GI<sub>50</sub>s range from 0.04-5.09 μM and inhibits Ovarian A2780 with an GI<sub>50</sub> value of 40 nM, in particularly<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[2]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>U87, U251, T98G (mycoplasma-free); and MB453, Colo205, H460, A2780, PANC1, LNC, M229</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0-10 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>72 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited cancer cells growth with GI<sub>50</sub>s of 2.17 μM (U87), 5.09 μM (U251), 4.18 μM (T98G), 0.62 μM (MB453), 1.55 μM (Colo205), 0.41 μM (H460), 0.04 μM (A2780), 1.21 μM (PANC1), 0.28 μM (LNC), 0.83 μM (M229).</td> </tr> </table>				Cell Line:	U87, U251, T98G (mycoplasma-free); and MB453, Colo205, H460, A2780, PANC1, LNC, M229	Concentration:	0-10 μM	Incubation Time:	72 hours	Result:	Inhibited cancer cells growth with GI <sub>50</sub> s of 2.17 μM (U87), 5.09 μM (U251), 4.18 μM (T98G), 0.62 μM (MB453), 1.55 μM (Colo205), 0.41 μM (H460), 0.04 μM (A2780), 1.21 μM (PANC1), 0.28 μM (LNC), 0.83 μM (M229).
Cell Line:	U87, U251, T98G (mycoplasma-free); and MB453, Colo205, H460, A2780, PANC1, LNC, M229											
Concentration:	0-10 μM											
Incubation Time:	72 hours											
Result:	Inhibited cancer cells growth with GI <sub>50</sub> s of 2.17 μM (U87), 5.09 μM (U251), 4.18 μM (T98G), 0.62 μM (MB453), 1.55 μM (Colo205), 0.41 μM (H460), 0.04 μM (A2780), 1.21 μM (PANC1), 0.28 μM (LNC), 0.83 μM (M229).											
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Ulecacilib (compound 2) (2 mg/kg for i.v.; 10 mg/kg for p.o.) demonstrates a significantly propensity to cross the blood brain barrier in mice, with the brain/plasma ratios are &gt;1.2 (i.v.) or &gt;0.7 (p.o.), respectively<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ulecacilib (200 mg/kg; p.o.; daily; 21 d) displays in vivo anti-tumour efficacy in mice<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ulecacilib (25 mg/kg; p.o.; daily; 10 d) demonstrates significant anti-tumour efficacy at lower doses in combination with TMZ (5 mg/kg; p.o.; 5 d/week; 2 weeks) in mice<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ulecacilib (compound A) (50 mg/kg; p.o.) shows an oral bioavailability of about 21.8%, and good pharmacokinetic profile with T<sub>max</sub> of 6.67 h and an half- of 8.34 h, while C<sub>max</sub> =643 ng/mL, AUC<sub>(0-24)</sub> =9543 ng•h/mL in male cynomolgus monkeys<sup>[3]</sup>.</p>											

Pharmacokinetic of Ulecaciclib in cynomolgus monkeys<sup>[3]</sup>

Route	Dose (mg/kg)	T <sub>1/2</sub> (h)	T <sub>max</sub> (h)	C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	AUC <sub>(0-t)</sub> (h•ng/mL)	AUC <sub>(0-∞)</sub> (h•ng/mL)	V <sub>d</sub> (L/kg)	CL (mL/min/kg)	MRT <sub>(0-t)</sub> (h)	F (%)
i.v.	5	6.53	/	447	4187	4560	9.79	19.4	6.64	/
p.o.	50	8.34	6.67	643	9543	7305	/	/	10.4	21.8

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	CD1 nu/nu female mice (5-6 weeks old; injected with U87 GBM cells, s.c.) <sup>[2]</sup>
Dosage:	200 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; daily; 21 days
Result:	Reduced tumour growth markedly without any overt toxicity.
Animal Model:	GBM orthotopic mouse xenograft models <sup>[2]</sup>
Dosage:	120 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; daily for 2 days
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth on day 21 and increased life span ratio (ILS) of 154.8% for treated mice. ILS = (DaysT - DaysC)/DaysC, where DaysC = days survived by control group and DaysT = days survived by treatment group.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN). WHO Drug Information. 2022. 36(2):337.
- [2]. Wang Shudong, et al. Treatment of proliferative diseases of the CNS using a class of thiazole-pyrimidine compounds that inhibit the activity of CDK4 and/or CDK6[P]. World Intellectual Property Organization, WO2021222967 A1 2021-11-11.
- [3]. Wang Shudong, et al. Succinate and crystal form thereof as therapeutics[P]. World Intellectual Property Organization, WO2022099357 A1 2022-05-19.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA