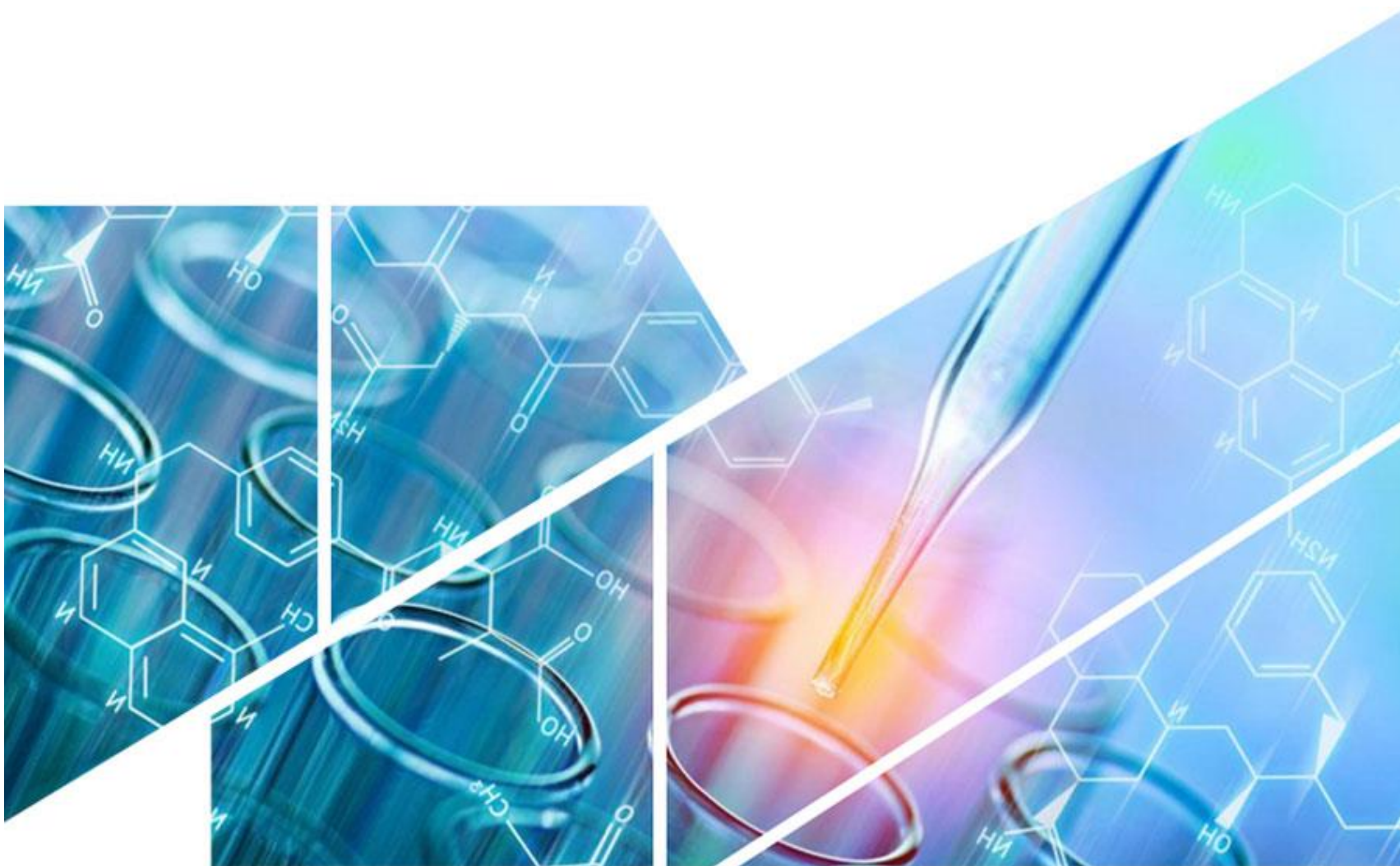


## DAPK Inhibitors

### (inhibitors, agonists and modulators)



Death-associated protein kinase (DAPK) is a stress-regulated protein kinase that mediates a range of processes, including signal-induced cell death and autophagy. Although the kinase domain of DAPK has a range of substrates that mediate its signalling, the additional protein interaction domains of DAPK are relatively ill defined.



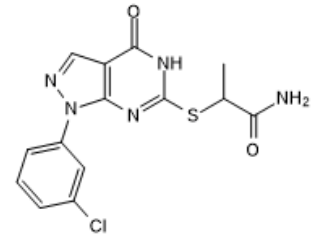
### **HS 38 - CAS 1030203-81-6**

**Catalog Number:**

**Molecular Weight:** 349.8

**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ClN<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

**Description:** HS 38 is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of DAPK (IC<sub>50</sub> = 200 nM) and ZIPK (K<sub>d</sub> = 280 nM). It also inhibits PIM3 kinase (IC<sub>50</sub> = 200 nM) with no significant effect on Src or Abl kinases. HS 38 regulates programmed cell death and phosphorylation of non-muscle and smooth muscle myosin.



### **TC-DAPK 6 - CAS 315694-89-4**

**Catalog Number:** 315694-89-4

**Molecular Weight:** 276.29

**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

**Description:** An oxazalone compound that acts as a potent, ATP-competitive, and highly selective death-associated protein kinase (DAPK) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 69 and 225 nM against DAPK1 and DAPK3, respectively, with 10 μM ATP), while exhibiting much reduced or no activity against a panel of 48 other kinases even at concentrations as high as 10 μM.

