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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

ERK

Extracellular signal regulated kinases

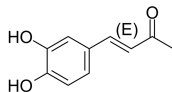
ERKs (Extracellular-signal-regulated kinases) are widely expressed protein kinase intracellular signalling molecules that are involved in functions including the regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic functions in differentiated cells. Many different stimuli, including growth factors, cytokines, virus infection, ligands for heterotrimeric G protein-coupled receptors, transforming agents, and carcinogens, activate the ERK pathway. In the MAPK/ERK pathway, Ras activates c-Raf, followed by mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (abbreviated as MKK, MEK, or MAP2K) and then MAPK1/2 (below). Ras is typically activated by growth hormones through receptor tyrosine kinases and GRB2/SOS, but may also receive other signals. ERKs are known to activate many transcription factors, such as ELK1, and some downstream protein kinases. Disruption of the ERK pathway is common in cancers, especially Ras, c-Raf and receptors such as HER2.

ERK Inhibitors, Activators & Agonists

(E)-Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N1966

(E)-Osmundacetone is the isomer of Osmundacetone. Osmundacetone significantly suppresses the phosphorylation of MAPKs, including JNK, ERK, and p38 kinases. Osmundacetone has a neuroprotective effect against oxidative stress.

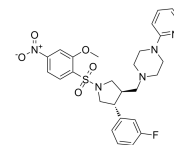


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(rel)-AR234960

Cat. No.: HY-120006A

(rel)-AR234960 is an active relative configuration of AR234960. AR234960, a non-peptide MAS (a G protein-coupled receptor) agonist, increases both mRNA and protein levels of CTGF via ERK1/2 signaling in HEK293-MAS cells and adult human cardiac fibroblasts.

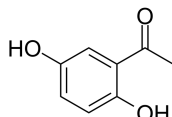


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W001174

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone, isolated from *Rehmanniae Radix Preparata*, inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators in activated macrophages by blocking the ERK1/2 and NF-κB signaling pathways.



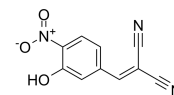
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

AG126

(Tyrphostin AG126)

Cat. No.: HY-108330

AG126 is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor which can prevent the activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase p42MAPK (ERK2).

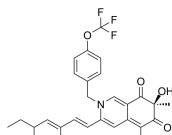


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AKT-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-144253

AKT-IN-11 is one of the most effective antibacterial agents against human hepatoma BEL-7402 cell line with an IC₅₀ value of 1.15 μM.



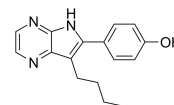
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloisine A

(RP107)

Cat. No.: HY-112363

Aloisine A (RP107) is a potent cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.15 μM, 0.12 μM, 0.4 μM, 0.16 μM for CDK1/cyclin B, CDK2/cyclin A, CDK2/cyclin E, CDK5/p35, respectively. Aloisine A inhibits GSK-3α (IC₅₀=0.5 μM) and GSK-3β (IC₅₀=1.5 μM).

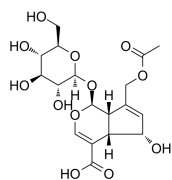


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6246

Asperulosidic Acid (ASP), a bioactive iridoid glycoside, is extracted from the herbs of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. Asperulosidic Acid (ASP) has anti-tumor, anti-oxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.

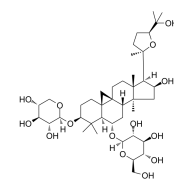


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N0431

Astragaloside IV, an active component isolated from *Astragalus membranaceus*, suppresses the activation of ERK1/2 and JNK, and downregulates matrix metalloproteinases (MMP)-2, (MMP)-9 in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells.

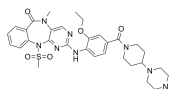


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AX-15836

Cat. No.: HY-101846

AX-15836 is a potent and selective ERK5 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 8 nM.

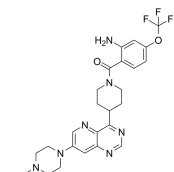


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BAY885

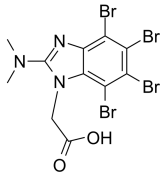


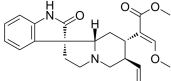
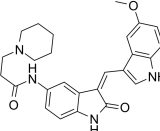
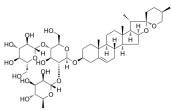
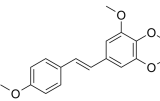
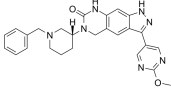
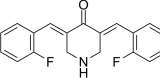
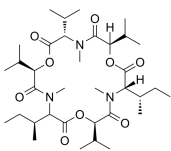
Cat. No.: HY-112082

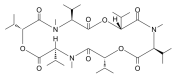
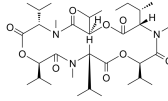
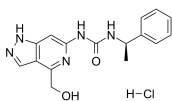
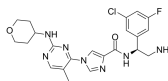
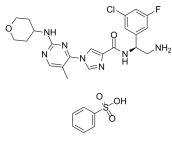
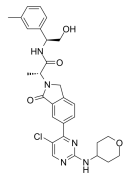
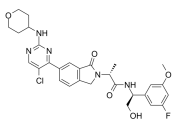
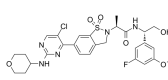
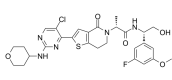
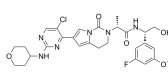
BAY885 is a highly potent and selective ERK5 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 35 nM. BAY885 shows weak inhibition on others kinases.



Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

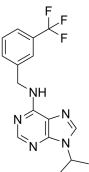
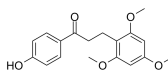
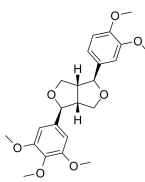
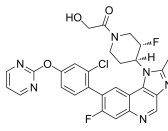
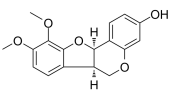
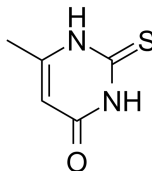
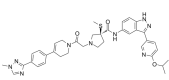
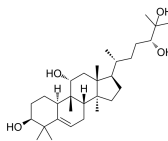
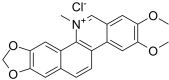
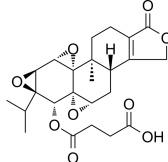
<p>BIX02188</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12055</p>	<p>BIX02189</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12056</p>
<p>BIX02188 is a potent MEK5-selective inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.3 nM. BIX02188 inhibits ERK5 catalytic activity, with an IC_{50} of 810 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BIX02189 is a potent and selective MEK5 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. BIX02189 also inhibits ERK5 catalytic activity with an IC_{50} of 59 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Bohemine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12843</p>	<p>C16-PAF (PAF (C16))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108635</p>
<p>Bohemine is a purine analogue and is a synthetic and selective CDK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4.6 μM, 83 μM, and 2.7 μM for Cdk2/cyclin E, Cdk2/cyclin A, and Cdk9/cyclin T1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>C16-PAF (PAF (C16)), a phospholipid mediator, is a platelet-activating factor and ligand for PAF G-protein-coupled receptor (PAFR). C16-PAF exhibits anti-apoptotic effect and inhibits caspase-dependent death by activating the PAFR.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Cafestol</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6257</p>	<p>CC-90003</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112570</p>
<p>Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a ERK inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE_2 production and the mRNA expression of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>CC-90003 is an irreversible and selective inhibitor of ERK 1/2 with antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.41%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Cearoin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8418</p>	<p>Chicanine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2270</p>
<p>Cearoin increases autophagy and apoptosis through the production of ROS and the activation of ERK.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Chicanine is a lignan compound of Schisandra chinensis, inhibits LPS-induced phosphorylation of p38 MAPK, ERK 1/2 and IκB-α, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>CHPG</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101364</p>	<p>CHPG sodium salt</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101364A</p>
<p>CHPG is a selective mGluR5 agonist, and attenuates SO_2-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through TSG-6/NF-κB pathway in BV2 microglial cells.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>CHPG sodium salt is a selective mGluR5 agonist, and attenuates SO_2-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through TSG-6/NF-κB pathway in BV2 microglial cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.17%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>

<p>CK2/ERK8-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135906</p> <p>CK2/ERK8-IN-1 is a dual casein kinase 2 (CK2) (K_i of 0.25 μM) and ERK8 (MAPK15, ERK7) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.50 μM. CK2/ERK8-IN-1 also binds to PIM1, HIPK2 (homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2), and DYRK1A with K_is of 8.65 μM, 15.25 μM, and 11.9 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.82% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>CKLF1-C27</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3418</p> <p>CKLF1-C27, a C-terminal peptide of CKLF1, binds to CCR4 receptor and activates ERK1/2 pathway. CKLF1-C27 can abrogate the effect of CKLF1 on cells by competing for CCR4 receptor. CKLF1-C27 shows great effect on promoting proliferation on HUVECs.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>CKLF1-C27 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3418A</p> <p>CKLF1-C27, a C-terminal peptide of CKLF1, binds to CCR4 receptor and activates ERK1/2 pathway. CKLF1-C27 can abrogate the effect of CKLF1 on cells by competing for CCR4 receptor. CKLF1-C27 shows great effect on promoting proliferation on HUVECs.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Corynoxetine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0590</p> <p>Corynoxetine, isolated from the hook of <i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i>, is a potent ERK1/ERK2 inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>DEL-22379</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18932</p> <p>DEL-22379 is an ERK dimerization inhibitor. DEL-22379 readily binds to ERK2 with a K_d estimated in the low micromolar range, though binding is detectable even at low nanomolar concentrations. ERK2 dimerization is progressively inhibited with an IC_{50} of \sim0.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Deltonin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2283</p> <p>Deltonin, a steroidal saponin, isolated from <i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i> Wright, with antitumor activity; Deltonin inhibits ERK1/2 and AKT activation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 
<p>DMU-212</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137977</p> <p>DMU-212 is a methylated derivative of Resveratrol (HY-16561), with antimitotic, anti-proliferative, antioxidant and apoptosis promoting activities. DMU-212 induces mitotic arrest via induction of apoptosis and activation of ERK1/2 protein. DMU-212 has orally active.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Edaxeterkib</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139571</p> <p>Edaxeterkib is a potent extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) inhibitor for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EF24</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119272</p> <p>EF24 is a curcumin analogue with greater anti-tumor efficacy and oral bioavailability via deactivation of the MAPK/ERK signaling pathway in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Enniatin A1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6704</p> <p>Enniatin A1 isolated from <i>Fusarium</i> mycotoxins is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide consisting of alternating D-α-hydroxyisovaleric acids and N-methyl-L-amino acids.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p> 

<p>Enniatin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3806</p>	<p>Enniatin B1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3807</p>
<p>Enniatin B is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 113 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of ERK (p44/p42).</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin B1 is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 73 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>ERK-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133084</p>	<p>ERK-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136579</p>
<p>ERK-IN-2 is a ERK2 inhibitor probe with an IC_{50} value of 1.8 nM. ERK-IN-2 might lead to off-target toxicity and/or off-target activity at dose >10 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK-IN-3 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of ERK. ERK-IN-3 inhibits ERK1/2 with low single-digit nM IC_{50} values. ERK-IN-3 can be used for the research of cancers driven by RAS mutations.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ERK-IN-3 benzenesulfonate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136579A</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112287</p>
<p>ERK-IN-3 benzenesulfonate is a potent and orally active inhibitor of ERK. ERK-IN-3 benzenesulfonate inhibits ERK1/2 with low single-digit nM IC_{50} values. ERK-IN-3 benzenesulfonate can be used for the research of cancers driven by RAS mutations.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.06%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 1 is a potent, orally bioavailable ERK1/2 inhibitor, showing 60% inhibition at 1 nM and an IC_{50} of 3.0 nM against ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.16%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126288</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145025</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 2 (Example 1) is a potent dual ERK1/2 inhibitor. ERK1/2 inhibitor 2 has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.75%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 3 is a potent inhibitor of ERK1/2. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) plays an extremely important role in the signal transduction pathway, and extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) is a member of the MAPK family.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145026</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145027</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 5 is a potent inhibitor of ERK1/2. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) plays an extremely important role in the signal transduction pathway, and extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) is a member of the MAPK family.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 5 is a potent inhibitor of ERK1/2. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) plays an extremely important role in the signal transduction pathway, and extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) is a member of the MAPK family.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145028</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142433</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 6 is a potent inhibitor of ERK1/2. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) plays an extremely important role in the signal transduction pathway, and extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) is a member of the MAPK family.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 7 is a potent ERK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.94 nM for ERK2 (WO2021110168A1, WX006).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142437</p>	<p>ERK2 IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112300</p>
<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 8 is a potent ERK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.48 nM for ERK2 (WO2021110168A1, WX007).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK2 IN-1 is a selective ERK2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ERK5-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14403</p>	<p>ERK5-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128341</p>
<p>ERK5-IN-1 is a potent ERK5 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 87 ± 7 nM. ERK5-IN-1 also inhibits LRRK2[G2019S] with an IC_{50} of 26 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ERK5-IN-2 is an orally active, sub-micromolar, selective ERK5 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.82 μM, 3 μM for ERK5 and ERK5 MEF2D, respectively. ERK5-IN-2 does not interact with the BRD4 bromodomain.</p> <p>Purity: 98.97%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>FR 180204</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12275</p>	<p>Gypenoside L</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8211</p>
<p>FR 180204 is an ATP-competitive and selective ERK inhibitor. FR 180204 inhibits ERK1 and ERK2 with IC_{50}s of 0.51 μM ($K_i=0.31$ μM) and 0.33 μM ($K_i=0.14$ μM), respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.47%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Gypenoside L is a saponin that can be found in <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>. Gypenoside L increases the SA-β-galactosidase activity, promotes the production of senescence-associated secretory cytokines.</p> <p>Purity: 99.42%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Hirsutenone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4042</p>	<p>Honkiol (NSC 293100)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0003</p>
<p>Hirsutenone is an active botanical diarylheptanoid present in <i>Alnus</i> species and exhibits many biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor promoting and anti-atopic dermatitis effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Honkiol is a bioactive, biphenolic phytochemical that possesses potent antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic, and anticancer activities by targeting a variety of signaling molecules. It inhibits the activation of Akt.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>Hypothemycin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107417</p>	<p>JWG-071</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108886</p>
<p>Hypothemycin, a fungal polyketide, is a multikinase inhibitor with K_{i}s of 10/70 nM, 17/38 nM, 90 nM, 900 nM/1.5 μM, and 8.4/2.4 μM for VEGFR2/VEGFR1, MEK1/MEK2, FLT-3, PDGFRβ/PDGFRα, and ERK1/ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.10%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>JWG-071 is the first reported kinase-selective chemical probe for ERK5. JWG-071 improves ERK5 activity and BRD4 selectivity. JWG-071 will be a much-needed chemical probe for deconvoluting ERK5 and BRD4 pharmacology.</p> <p>Purity: 99.78%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>KO-947</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112181</p>	<p>Lidocaine (Lignocaine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185</p>
<p>KO-947 is a potent and selective inhibitor of ERK1/2 kinases with potential utility in MAPK pathway dysregulated tumors.</p> <p>Purity: 99.45%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p>Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185A</p>	<p>Lidocaine-d10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185S1</p>
<p>Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Lidocaine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Lidocaine-d10 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS</p>	<p>Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185S</p>
<p>Lidocaine-d10 (Lignocaine-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine hydrochloride. Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Lidocaine-d6 hydrochloride (Lignocaine-d6 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS1</p>	<p>LM22B-10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104047</p>
<p>Lidocaine-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Lidocaine (hydrochloride). Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LM22B-10 is an activator of TrkB/TrkC neurotrophin receptor, and can induce TrkB, TrkC, AKT and ERK activation in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

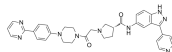
<p>Longdaysin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18285</p> <p>Longdaysin is a inhibitor of the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway, which exerts antitumor effect through blocking CK1δ/ϵ-dependent Wnt signaling. Longdaysin inhibits CK1α, CK1δ, CDK7, and ERK2 with IC₅₀s of 5.6 μM, 8.8 μM, 29 μM, and 52 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Loureirin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1504</p> <p>Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from <i>Dracaena cochinchinensis</i>, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), with an IC₅₀ of 26.10μM; Loureirin B also inhibits K_{ATP}, the phosphorylation of ERK and JNK, and has anti-diabetic activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.16% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Magnolin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1374</p> <p>Magnolin, a major component of Magnolia flos (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of ERK1 and ERK2 with IC₅₀s of 87 nM and 16.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>MAP855</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145702</p> <p>MAP855 is a highly potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active MEK1/2 kinase inhibitor (MEK1 ERK2 cascade IC₅₀=3 nM, pERK EC₅₀=5 nM). MAP855 shows equipotent inhibition of wild-type and mutant MEK1/2.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Methylnissolin (Astrapterocarpan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2484</p> <p>Methylnissolin (Astrapterocarpan), isolated from <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>, inhibits platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-BB-induced cell proliferation with an IC₅₀ of 10 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Methylthiouracil (MTU)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0513</p> <p>Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production TNF-α and IL-6, and the activation of NF-κB and ERK1/2.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>MK-8353 (SCH900353)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111407</p> <p>MK-8353 (SCH900353) is a potent, selective and orally available ERK1/2 inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 23.0 nM and 8.8 nM, respectively; MK-8353 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Mogrol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2312</p> <p>Mogrol is a biometabolite of mogrosides, and acts via inhibition of the ERK1/2 and STAT3 pathways, or reducing CREB activation and activating AMPK signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 99.25% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>Nitidine chloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0498</p> <p>Nitidine chloride, a potential anti-malarial lead compound derived from <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing apoptosis, inhibiting STAT3 signaling cascade, DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A, ERK and...</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p>Omtriptolide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16363</p> <p>Omtriptolide (PG490-88) is a derivative prodrug of triptolide purified from the Chinese herb.</p> <p>Purity: 98.23% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p>Pachymic acid (3-O-Acetyltumulosic acid)</p> <p>Pachymic acid is a lanostane-type triterpenoid from <i>P. cocos</i>. Pachymic acid inhibits Akt and ERK signaling pathways.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pamoic acid</p> <p>Pamoic acid is a potent GPR35 agonist with an EC₅₀ of 79 nM. Pamoic acid exhibits neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 g</p>
<p>Pamoic acid disodium</p> <p>Pamoic acid disodium is a potent GPR35 agonist with an EC₅₀ value of 79 nM. Pamoic acid disodium induces GPR35 internalization and activates ERK1/2 with EC₅₀ values of 22 nM and 65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>PD98059</p> <p>PD98059 is a potent and selective MEK inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 5 μM. PD98059 binds to the inactive form of MEK, thereby preventing the activation of MEK1 (IC₅₀ of 2-7 μM) and MEK2 (IC₅₀ of 50 μM) by upstream kinases. PD98059 is a ERK1/2 signaling inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Piperlongumine (Piplartine)</p> <p>Piperlongumine is an alkaloid, possesses anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: 99.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pluripotin (SC1)</p> <p>Pluripotin is a dual inhibitor of ERK1 and RasGAP with K_ds of 98 nM and 212 nM, respectively. Pluripotin also inhibits RSK1, RSK2, RSK3, and RSK4 with IC₅₀s of 0.5, 2.5, 3.3, and 10.0 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994)</p> <p>Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) is an orally active ERK kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 6.1 nM and 3.1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ravoxertinib hydrochloride (GDC-0994 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Ravoxertinib hydrochloride (GDC-0994 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor selective for ERK kinase activity with IC₅₀ of 6.1 nM and 3.1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.99% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Rineterkib</p> <p>Rineterkib (compound B) is an orally active RAF and ERK1/2 inhibitor in the study of a proliferative disease characterized by activating mutations in the MAPK pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Rineterkib hydrochloride</p> <p>Rineterkib hydrochloride (compound B) is an orally active RAF and ERK1/2 inhibitor in the treatment of a proliferative disease characterized by activating mutations in the MAPK pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

SCH772984

Cat. No.: HY-50846

SCH772984 is a highly selective and ATP-competitive ERK inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 4 and 1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively. SCH772984 has antitumor activity in MAPK inhibitor-naïve and MAPK inhibitor-resistant cells containing BRAF or RAS mutations.

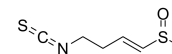


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sulforaphene

Cat. No.: HY-N2450

Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED_{50} against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2×10^{-4} M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting EGFR, p-ERK1/2, NFκB and other signals.



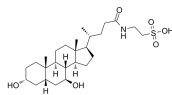
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA; UR 906)

Cat. No.: HY-19696

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as caspase-3 and caspase-12. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits ERK.

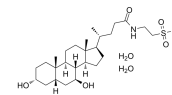


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate dihydrate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid dihydrate; TUDCA dihydrate; UR 906 dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-19696B

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) dihydrate is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as caspase-3 and caspase-12. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits ERK.

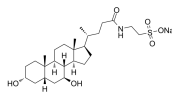


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid sodium; TUDCA sodium; UR 906 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696A

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as caspase-3 and caspase-12. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits ERK.



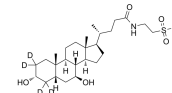
Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4; TUDCA-d4; UR 906-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-19696S1

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 is deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

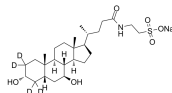


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4 sodium; TUDCA-d4 sodium; UR 906-d4 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696AS

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4) sodium is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

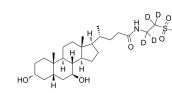


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4-1; TUDCA-d4-1; UR 906-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-19696S2

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

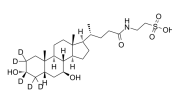


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5

Cat. No.: HY-19696S

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.



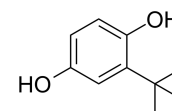
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TBHQ

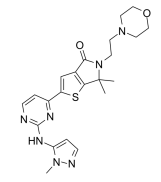
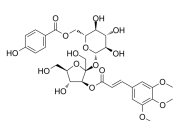
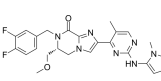
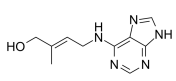
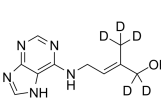
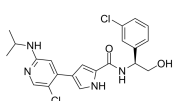
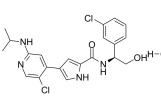
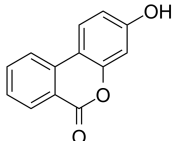
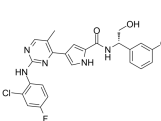
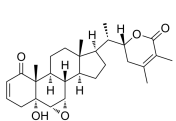
(tert-Butylhydroquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-100489

TBHQ (tert-Butylhydroquinone) is a widely used Nrf2 activator, protects against Doxorubicin (DOX)-induced cardiotoxicity through activation of Nrf2.



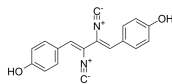
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

<p>Temuterkib (LY3214996)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101494</p> <p>Temuterkib (LY3214996) is a highly selective inhibitor of ERK1 and ERK2, with IC_{50} of 5 nM for both enzymes in biochemical assays. Temuterkib potently inhibits cellular p-RSK1 in BRAF and RAS mutant cancer cell lines.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tenuifoliside A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6076</p> <p>Tenuifoliside A is isolated from <i>Polygala tenuifolia</i>, has anti-apoptotic and antidepressant-like effects. Tenuifoliside A exhibits its neurotrophic effects and promotes cell proliferation through the ERK/CREB/BDNF signal pathway in C6 cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Tizaterkib (AZD0364)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111483</p> <p>Tizaterkib (AZD0364) is a potent and selective ERK2 inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017080979A1, compound example 18, has an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>trans-Zeatin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19700</p> <p>trans-Zeatin is a plant cytokinin, which plays an important role in cell growth, differentiation, and division; trans-Zeatin also inhibits UV-induced MEK/ERK activation.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>trans-Zeatin-d5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19700S</p> <p>trans-Zeatin-d5 is deuterium labeled trans-Zeatin. trans-Zeatin is a plant cytokinin, which plays an important role in cell growth, differentiation, and division; trans-Zeatin also inhibits UV-induced MEK/ERK activation.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ulixertinib (BVD-523; VRT752271)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15816</p> <p>Ulixertinib (BVD-523; VRT752271) is a potent, orally active, highly selective, ATP-competitive and reversible covalent inhibitor of ERK1/2 kinases, with an IC_{50} of <0.3 nM against ERK2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Ulixertinib hydrochloride (BVD-523 hydrochloride; VRT752271 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15816A</p> <p>Ulixertinib hydrochloride (BVD-523 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, highly selective, ATP-competitive and reversible covalent inhibitor of ERK1/2 kinases, with an IC_{50} of <0.3 nM against ERK2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Urolithin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126307</p> <p>Urolithin B is one of the gut microbial metabolites of ellagitannins, and has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>VX-11e</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14178</p> <p>VX-11e is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable inhibitor of ERK with $K_i < 2$ nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Withanolide B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129566</p> <p>Withanolide B is an active component of <i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal. Withanolide B promotes osteogenic differentiation of hBMSCs via ERK1/2 and Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathways.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

Xantocillin (Xanthocillin X)

Cat. No.: HY-122404

Xantocillin (Xanthocillin X) is a marine agent extracted from *Penicillium commune*, induces **autophagy** through inhibition of the MEK/ERK pathway.

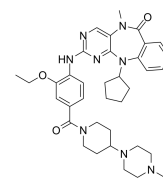


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

XMD17-109

Cat. No.: HY-15665

XMD17-109 is a novel, specific ERK-5 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 162 nM.

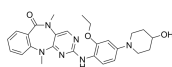


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XMD8-92

Cat. No.: HY-14443

XMD8-92 is a potent ERK5 (BMK1)/BRD4 inhibitor with K_{d} s of 80 and 190 nM, respectively. XMD8-92 inhibits DCAMKL2, PLK4 and TNK1 with K_{d} s of 190, 600 and 890 nM, respectively. Anti-cancer activity.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg