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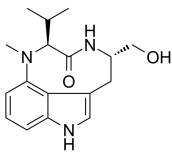
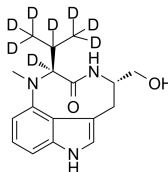
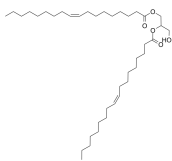
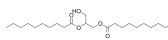
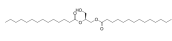
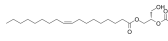
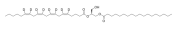
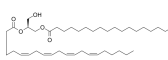
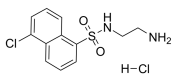
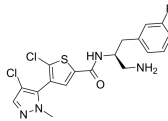
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

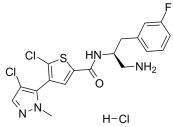
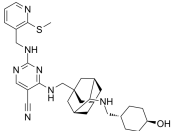
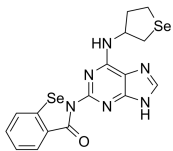
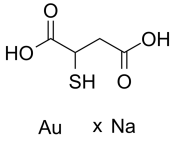
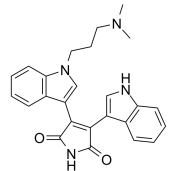
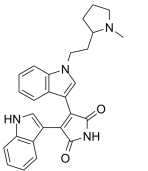
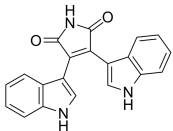
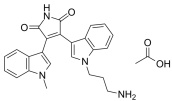
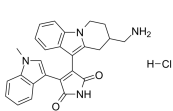
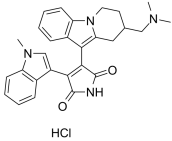
PKC

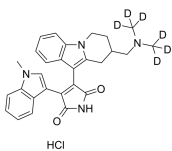
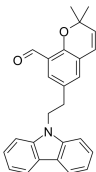
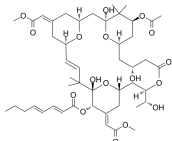
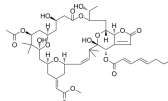
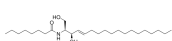
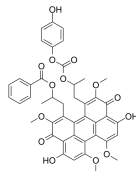
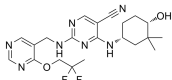
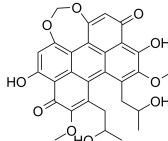
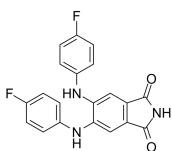
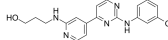
Protein kinase C

PKC (Protein kinase C) is a family of protein kinase enzymes that are involved in controlling the function of other proteins through the phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of serine and threonine amino acid residues on these proteins. PKC enzymes in turn are activated by signals such as increases in the concentration of diacylglycerol (DAG) or calcium ions (Ca^{2+}). Hence PKC enzymes play important roles in several signal transduction cascades. The PKC family consists of 15 isozymes in humans: PKC- α (PRKCA), PKC- β 1 (PRKCB), PKC- β 2 (PRKCB), PKC- γ (PRKCG), PKC- δ (PRKCD), PKC- δ 1 (PRKD1), PKC- δ 2 (PRKD2), PKC- δ 3 (PRKD3), PKC- ϵ (PRKCE), PKC- η (PRKCH), PKC- θ (PRKCQ), PKC- ι (PRKCI), PKC- ζ (PRKCZ), PK-N1 (PKN1), PK-N2 (PKN2), PK-N3 (PKN3). PKC is involved in receptor desensitization, in modulating membrane structure events, in regulating transcription, in mediating immune responses, in regulating cell growth, and in learning and memory. These functions are achieved by PKC-mediated phosphorylation of other proteins.



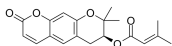
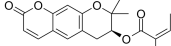


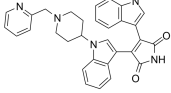
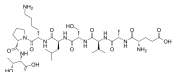
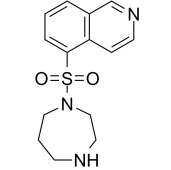
PKC Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

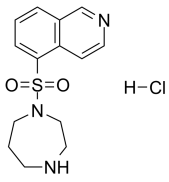
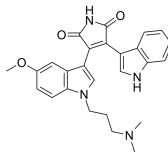
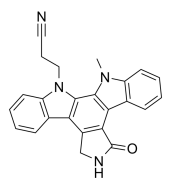
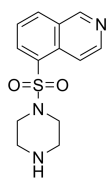
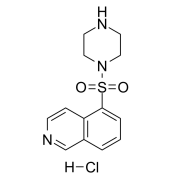
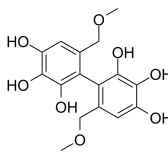
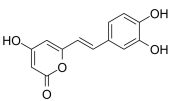
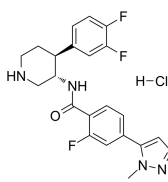
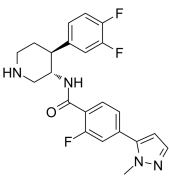
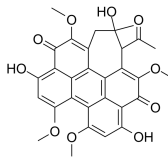
<p>(-)-Indolactam V (Indolactam V)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12307</p> <p>(-)-Indolactam V is a PKC activator, with $K_{1/2}$s of 3.36 nM, 1.03 μM for η-CRD2 (PKCη surrogate peptide), γ-CRD2 (PKCγ surrogate peptide), and $K_{1/2}$s of 5.5 nM (η-C1B), 7.7 nM (ϵ-C1B), 8.3 nM (δ-C1B), 18.9 nM (β-C1A-long), 20.8 nM (α-C1A-long), 137 nM (β-C1B), 138 nM (γ-C1A),...</p> <p>Purity: 98.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>(-)-Indolactam V-d8 (Indolactam V-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12307S</p> <p>(-)-Indolactam V-d8 (Indolactam V-d8) is the deuterium labeled (-)-Indolactam V.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>(\pm)-1,2-Diolein (1,2-Dioleoyl-rac-glycerol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115767</p> <p>(\pm)-1,2-Diolein (1,2-Dioleoyl-rac-glycerol) is a PKC activator. (\pm)-1,2-Diolein increases myotubes Ca^{2+} influx.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>1,2-Didecanoylglycerol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115769</p> <p>1,2-Didecanoylglycerol, a synthetic diacylglycerol, is metabolized by platelets to 1,2-didecanoylphosphatidic acid (PA₁₀) and activates protein kinase C (PKC).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycerol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128468</p> <p>1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycerol is a saturated diacylglycerol and a weak second messenger for the activation of PKC.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>1-Oleoyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycerol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131648</p> <p>1-Oleoyl-2-acetyl-sn glycerol is a synthetic, cell permeable diacylglycerol analog. 1-Oleoyl-2-acetyl-sn glycerol activates calcium-dependent protein kinase C (PKC) and induces the superoxide-production.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>1-Stearoyl-2-Arachidonoyl-d8-sn-Glycerol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131897S</p> <p>1-Stearoyl-2-Arachidonoyl-d8-sn-Glycerol is the deuterium labeled 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol. 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol is a diacylglycerol (DAG) containing polyunsaturated fatty acids.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131897</p> <p>1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol is a diacylglycerol (DAG) containing polyunsaturated fatty acids. 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol can activate PKC.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg/15.50 mM * 500 μL in Methyl acetate,</p>
<p>A-3 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125957</p> <p>A-3 hydrochloride is a potent, cell-permeable, reversible, ATP-competitive non-selective antagonist of various kinases. It against PKA ($K_i=4.3 \mu$M), casein kinase II ($K_i=5.1 \mu$M) and myosin light chain kinase (MLCK) ($K_i=7.4 \mu$M).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Afuresertib (GSK2110183)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15727</p> <p>Afuresertib (GSK2110183) is an orally bioavailable, selective, ATP-competitive and potent pan-Akt kinase inhibitor with $K_{1/2}$s of 0.08/2/2.6 nM for Akt1/Akt2/Akt3, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

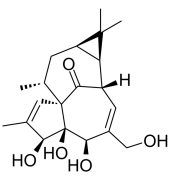
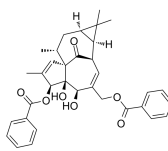
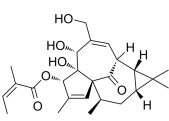
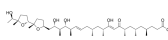
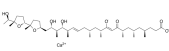
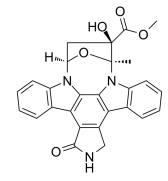
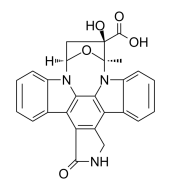
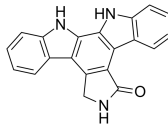
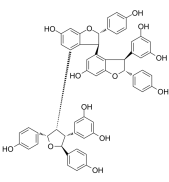
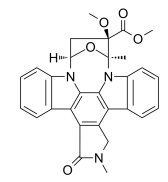
<p>Afuresertib hydrochloride (GSK2110183 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Afuresertib hydrochloride (GSK 2110183 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable, selective, ATP-competitive and potent pan-Akt kinase inhibitor with K_s of 0.08/2/2.6 nM for Akt1/Akt2/Akt3 respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.02% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>AS2521780</p> <p>AS2521780 is a novel PKCθ selective inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.48 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Aurora A/PKC-IN-1</p> <p>Aurora A/PKC-IN-1 (Compound 2e) is a potent dual inhibitor of Aurora A (AurA) and PKC (α, β1, β2, and θ) kinases with IC_{50}s of 6.9 nM and 16.9 nM for AurA and PKCα, respectively. Aurora A/PKC-IN-1 has antiproliferative activity in breast cancer cells and antimetastatic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Aurothiomalate sodium</p> <p>Aurothiomalate sodium is a potent and selective oncogenic PKC, signaling inhibitor. Aurothiomalate sodium inhibits tumor cell proliferation and not cell apoptosis. Aurothiomalate sodium is a potent thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Bisindolylmaleimide I (GF109203X; Go 6850)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide I (GF109203X) is a highly selective, cell-permeable, and reversible protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor with a K_i of 14 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Bisindolylmaleimide II (Bis II)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide II is a general inhibitor of all PKC subtypes.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Bisindolylmaleimide IV (Arcyriarubin A)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide IV (Arcyriarubin A) is a potent protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s ranging from 0.1 to 0.55 μM. Bisindolylmaleimide IV also inhibits PKA (IC_{50} = 3.1-11.8 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>Bisindolylmaleimide VIII acetate (Ro 31-7549 acetate; Bis VIII acetate)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide VIII acetate (Ro 31-7549 acetate) is a potent and selective protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 158 nM for rat brain PKC.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p> 
<p>Bisindolylmaleimide X hydrochloride (BIM-X hydrochloride; Ro31-8425 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide X hydrochloride (BIM-X hydrochloride) is a potent and selective protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor. Bisindolylmaleimide X hydrochloride is a potent cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2) antagonist with an IC_{50} of 200 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.35% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Bisindolylmaleimide XI hydrochloride (Ro 32-0432; Ro 31-8830 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide XI hydrochloride (Ro 32-0432) is a potent, selective and orally active PKC inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 9 nM, 28 nM, 31 nM, 37 nM, and 108 nM for PKCα, PKCβ1, PKCβ2, PKCγ, and PKCϵ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p> 

<p>Bisindolylmaleimide XI-d6 hydrochloride (Ro 32-0432-d6; Ro 31-8830-d6 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-117610AS</p>	<p>BJE6-106 (B106) Cat. No.: HY-117800</p>
<p>Bisindolylmaleimide XI-d6 hydrochloride (Ro 32-0432-d6) is the deuterium labeled Bisindolylmaleimide XI hydrochloride.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">HCl</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BJE6-106 (B106) is a potent, selective 3rd generation PKCδ inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.05 μM and targets selectivity over classical PKC isozyme PKCα (IC₅₀=50 μM). BJE6-106 (B106) induces caspase-dependent apoptosis. BJE6-106 (B106) possesses tumor-specific effect.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.17% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Bryostatin 1 Cat. No.: HY-105231</p>	<p>Bryostatin 3 Cat. No.: HY-108602</p>
<p>Bryostatin 1 is a natural macrolide isolated from the bryozoan Bugula neritina and is a potent and central nervous system (CNS)-permeable PKC modulator.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 μg</p>	<p>Bryostatin 3, a macrocyclic lactone, is a protein kinase C activator, with a K_i of 2.75 nM. Bryostatin 3 can block 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA) inhibition of cell proliferation, yet did not block TPA-enhanced cell-substratum adhesion.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>C8-Ceramide (N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine) Cat. No.: HY-108391</p>	<p>Calphostin C (UNC-1028C) Cat. No.: HY-105416</p>
<p>C8-Ceramide (N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine) is a cell-permeable analog of naturally occurring ceramides. C8-Ceramide has anti-proliferation properties and acts as a potent chemotherapeutic agent.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Calphostin C is a potent and specific inhibitor of protein kinase C. Calphostin C is an antitumor antibiotic. Calphostin C has 1000 times more inhibitory to protein kinase C with an IC₅₀ of 0.05 μM than other protein kinases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CC-90005 Cat. No.: HY-132304</p>	<p>Cercosporin Cat. No.: HY-N6743</p>
<p>CC-90005 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of protein kinase C-θ (PKC-θ), with an IC₅₀ of 8 nM. CC-90005 shows selectivity for PKC-θ over PKC-δ (IC₅₀=4440 nM). CC-90005 can inhibit T cell activation by IL-2 expression.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cercosporin is produced by a plant pathogen, Cercosporakichii, and the elsinochromes, pigments of the elsinoe family of fungi.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>CGP-53353 (DAPH-7) Cat. No.: HY-108600</p>	<p>CGP60474 Cat. No.: HY-11009</p>
<p>CGP-53353 (DAPH-7) is a potent PKC inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.41 mM and 3.8 mM for PKCβII and PKCβI, respectively. CGP-53353 can inhibit glucose-induced cell proliferation and DNA synthesis in AoSMC and A10 cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CGP60474, a highly potent anti-endotoxemic agent, is a potent cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor (IC₅₀ values are 26, 3, 4, 216, 10, 200 and 13 nM for CDK1/B, CDK2/E, CDK2/A, CDK4/D, CDK5/p25, CDK7/H and CDK9/T, respectively).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

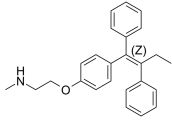
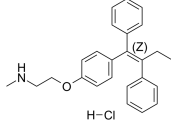
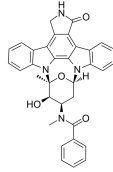
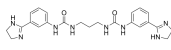
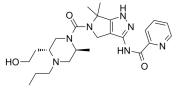
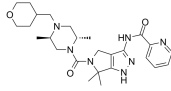
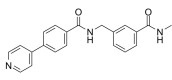
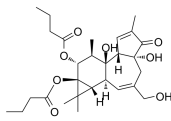
<p>Chelerythrine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2359</p>	<p>Chelerythrine chloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12048</p>
<p>Chelerythrine is a natural alkaloid, acts as a potent and selective Ca^{2+}/phospholipid-dependent PKC antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM. Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Chelerythrine chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of protein kinase C, with an IC_{50} of 660 nM. Chelerythrine chloride inhibits the Bcl-XL-Bak BH3 peptide binding with IC_{50} of 1.5 μM and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces apoptosis and autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: 98.56%</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>CMPD101</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103045</p>	<p>CRT0066854</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18713</p>
<p>CMPD101 is a potent, highly selective and membrane-permeable small-molecule inhibitor of GRK2/3 with IC_{50} of 18 nM and 5.4 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.74%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	<p>CRT0066854 is a potent and selective atypical PKC isoenzymes inhibitor. CRT0066854 is against full-length (FL) PKCα, PKCζ, and ROCK-II kinases with IC_{50} values of 132 nM, 639 nM, and 620 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>CRT0066854 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18713A</p>	<p>D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine; erythro-C18-Sphingosine; trans-4-Sphingenine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101047</p>
<p>CRT0066854 hydrochloride is a potent and selective atypical PKCs inhibitor. CRT0066854 is against full-length (FL) PKCα, PKCζ, and ROCK-II kinases with IC_{50} values of 132 nM, 639 nM, and 620 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine) is a very potent activator of p32-kinase with an EC_{50} of 8 μM, and inhibits protein kinase C (PKC). D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine) is also a PP2A activator.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>D-erythro-Sphingosine-d7 (Erythrosphingosine-d7; erythro-C18-Sphingosine-d7; trans-4-Sphingenine-d7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101047S</p>	<p>Daphnetin (7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0281</p>
<p>D-erythro-Sphingosine-d7 (Erythrosphingosine-d7) is the deuterium labeled D-erythro-Sphingosine. D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine) is a very potent activator of p32-kinase with an EC_{50} of 8 μM, and inhibits protein kinase C (PKC).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 500 μg</p>	<p>Daphnetin (7,8-dihydroxycoumarin), one coumarin derivative isolated from plants of the Genus Daphne, is a protein kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 7.67 μM, 9.33 μM and 25.01 μM for EGFR, PKA and PKC in vitro, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Daphnoretin (Dephnoretin; Thymelol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0699</p>	<p>Darovasertib (LXS196; IDE196)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101569</p>
<p>Daphnoretin (Dephnoretin), isolated from Wikstroemia indica, possesses antiviral activity. Daphnoretin likes PMA, may direct activation of protein kinase C which in turn activated NADPH oxidase and elicited respiratory burst.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Darovasertib (LXS196) is a potent, selective and orally active protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.9 nM, 0.4 nM and 3.1 μM for PKCα, PKCθ and GSK3β, respectively. Darovasertib has the potential for uveal melanoma research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.68%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

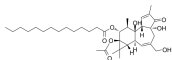
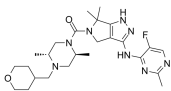
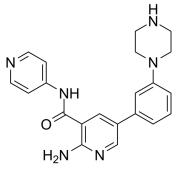
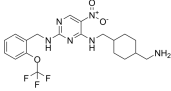
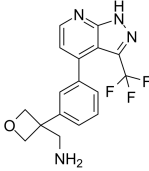
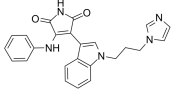
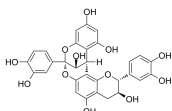
<p>DCP-LA (FR236924)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108599</p>	<p>DCPLA-ME (DCPLA methyl ester)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108599A</p>
<p>DCP-LA (FR236924), a linoleic acid derivative, selectively and directly activates PKCε.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>DCPLA-ME, the methyl ester form of DCPLA, is a potent PKCε activator for use in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Decursin (+)-Decursin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18981</p>	<p>Decursinol angelate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4322</p>
<p>Decursin ((+)-Decursin) is a cytotoxic agent and a potent protein kinase C activator from the Root of <i>Angelica gigas</i>. Decursin inhibits tumor growth, migration, and invasion in gastric cancer by down-regulating CXCR7 expression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Decursinol angelate, a cytotoxic and protein kinase C (PKC) activating agent from the root of <i>Angelica gigas</i>, possesses anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Delcasertib (KAI-9803; BMS-875944)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106262</p>	<p>Delcasertib hydrochloride (KAI-9803 hydrochloride; BMS-875944 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106262B</p>
<p>Delcasertib (KAI-9803) is a potent and selective δ-protein kinase C (δPKC) inhibitor. Delcasertib (KAI-9803) could ameliorate injury associated with ischemia and reperfusion in animal models of acute myocardial infarction (MI).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <small>Sequence 1: Cys-Tyr-Glu-Arg-Lys-Lys-Arg-Arg-Glu-Arg-Arg-Arg Sequence 2: Ser-Phe-Asp-Glu-Tyr-Glu-Lys-Gly-Ser-Lys (Disulfide bridge Cys-Cys)</small></p> <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Delcasertib (KAI-9803) hydrochloride is a potent and selective δ-protein kinase C (δPKC) inhibitor. Delcasertib (KAI-9803) hydrochloride could ameliorate injury associated with ischemia and reperfusion in animal models of acute myocardial infarction (MI).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <small>Sequence 1: Cys-Tyr-Glu-Arg-Lys-Lys-Arg-Arg-Glu-Arg-Arg-Arg Sequence 2: Ser-Phe-Asp-Glu-Tyr-Glu-Lys-Gly-Ser-Lys (Disulfide bridge Cys-Cys) (HCl salt)</small></p> <p>Purity: 98.11% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Desmethylglycitein (4',6,7-Trihydroxyisoflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5072</p>	<p>Enzastaurin (LY317615)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10342</p>
<p>Desmethylglycitein (4',6,7-Trihydroxyisoflavone), a metabolite of daidzein, sourced from Glycine max with antioxidant, and anti-cancer activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: ≥95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Enzastaurin (LY317615) is a potent and selective PKCβ inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 6 nM, showing 6- to 20-fold selectivity over PKCα, PKCγ and PKCε.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Epsilon-V1-2 (ε-V1-2; EAVSLKPT)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0154</p>	<p>Fasudil (HA-1077; AT877)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10341A</p>
<p>Epsilon-V1-2 (ε-V1-2), a PKCε-derived peptide, is a selective PKCε inhibitor. Epsilon-V1-2 inhibits the translocation of PKCε, but not α-, β-, and δPKC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.18% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Fasudil (HA-1077; AT877), is a nonspecific RhoA/ROCK inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC₅₀s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM, 12.30 μM, 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

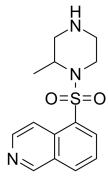
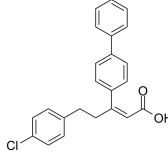
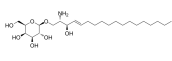
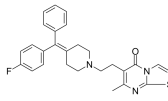
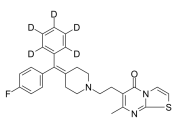
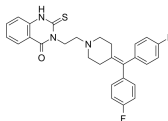
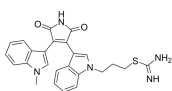
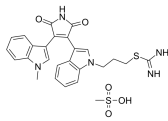
<p>Fasudil Hydrochloride (HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT-877 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Fasudil Hydrochloride (HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT877 Hydrochloride), is a nonspecific RhoA/ROCK inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC_{50}s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM, 12.30 μM, 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10341</p> 	<p>Go 6983 (Gö 6983; Goe 6983)</p> <p>Go 6983 is a pan-PKC inhibitor against for PKCα, PKCβ, PKCγ, PKCδ and PKCζ with IC_{50} of 7 nM, 7 nM, 6 nM, 10 nM and 60 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13689</p> 
<p>Go6976</p> <p>Go6976 is a Protein Kinase C (PKC) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 20 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10183</p> 	<p>HA-100</p> <p>HA-100 is a potent protein kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 μM, 8 μM, 12 μM and 240 μM for cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG), cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA), protein kinase C (PKC) and MLC-kinase, respectively. HA-100 also used as a ROCK inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-100984</p> 
<p>HA-100 hydrochloride</p> <p>HA-100 hydrochloride is a potent protein kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 μM, 8 μM, 12 μM and 240 μM for cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG), cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA), protein kinase C (PKC) and MLC-kinase, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-100984A</p> 	<p>HBDDE</p> <p>HBDDE, a derivative of Ellagic acid, is an isoform-selective PKCα and PKCγ inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 43 μM and 50 μM, respectively. HBDDE shows selective for PKCα/PKCγ over PKCδ, PKCβ and PKCζ isozymes. HBDDE induces neuronal apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-131305</p> 
<p>Hispidin</p> <p>Hispidin, a PKC inhibitor and a phenolic compound from <i>Phellinus linteus</i>, has been shown to possess strong anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, and anti-dementia properties.</p> <p>Purity: 99.57% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-100618</p> 	<p>Hu7691</p> <p>Hu7691 is an orally active, selective Akt inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4.0 nM, 97.5 nM, 28 nM for Akt1, Akt2 and Akt3, respectively. Hu7691 inhibits tumor growth and enables decrease of cutaneous toxicity in mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-132302</p> 
<p>Hu7691 free base</p> <p>Hu7691 free base is an orally active, selective Akt inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4.0 nM, 97.5 nM, 28 nM for Akt1, Akt2 and Akt3, respectively. Hu7691 free base inhibits tumor growth and enables decrease of cutaneous toxicity in mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-132302A</p> 	<p>Hypocrellin A</p> <p>Hypocrellin A, a naturally occurring PKC inhibitor, has many biological and pharmacological properties, such as antitumour, antiviral, antibacterial, and antileishmanial activities. Hypocrellin A is a promising photosensitizer for anticancer photodynamic therapy (PDT).</p> <p>Purity: 99.55% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N2575</p> 

<p>Ingenol (-)-Ingenol)</p> <p>Ingenol is a PKC activator, with a K_i of 30 μM, with antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.17% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0865</p> 	<p>Ingenol 3,20-dibenzoate</p> <p>Ingenol 3,20-dibenzoate is a potent protein kinase C (PKC) isoform-selective agonist.</p> <p>Purity: 99.31% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137295</p> 
<p>Ingenol Mebutate (Ingenol 3-angelate; PEP005)</p> <p>Ingenol Mebutate is an active ingredient in Euphorbia peplus, acts as a potent PKC modulator, with K_S of 0.3, 0.105, 0.162, 0.376, and 0.171 nM for PKC-α, PKC-β, PKC-γ, PKC-δ, and PKC-ϵ, respectively, and has antiinflammatory and antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.07% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0719</p> 	<p>Ionomycin (SQ23377)</p> <p>Ionomycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations ($Ca > Mg > Sr = Ba$). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: $\geq 99.0\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg (14.1 mM \times 1 mL in Ethanol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13434</p> 
<p>Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium)</p> <p>Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations ($Ca > Mg > Sr = Ba$). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: 98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13434A</p> 	<p>K-252a (SF2370; Antibiotic K 252a; Antibiotic SF 2370)</p> <p>K-252a, a staurosporine analog, inhibits protein kinase, with IC_{50} values of 470 nM, 140 nM, 270 nM, and 1.7 nM for PKC, PKA, Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent kinase type II, and phosphorylase kinase, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6732</p> 
<p>K-252b</p> <p>K-252b, an indolocarbazole isolated from the actinomycete Nocardioopsis, is a PKC inhibitor. K-252b can be used to inhibit extracellular kinases of cells in culture because it can't pass through cell membrane freely.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6734</p> 	<p>K-252c</p> <p>K-252c, a staurosporine analog isolated from Nocardioopsis sp., is a cell-permeable PKC inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.45 μM. K-252c induces apoptosis in human chronic myelogenous leukemia cancer cells. K-252c also inhibits β-lactamase, chymotrypsin, and malate dehydrogenase.</p> <p>Purity: $\geq 99.0\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6736</p> 
<p>Kobophenol A</p> <p>Kobophenol A, an oligomeric stilbene, blocks the interaction between the ACE2 receptor and S1-RBD with an IC_{50} of 1.81 μM and inhibits SARS-CoV-2 viral infection in cells with an EC_{50} of 71.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126419</p> 	<p>KT5823</p> <p>KT5823, a selective the cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG) inhibitor with an K_i value of 0.23 μM, it also inhibits PKA and PKC with K_i values of 10 μM and 4 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 100 μg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6791</p> 

<p>Leucosceptoside A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8018</p>	<p>Malantide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1597</p>
<p>Leucosceptoside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hypertensive activities. Leucosceptoside A shows inhibitory activity against α-glucosidase and PKCα (IC₅₀ of 19.0 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Malantide is a synthetic dodecapeptide derived from the site phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) on the β-subunit of phosphorylase kinase.</p> <p>Purity: 98.56%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Malantide TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1597A</p>	<p>Mezerein</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7466</p>
<p>Malantide TFA is a synthetic dodecapeptide derived from the site phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) on the β-subunit of phosphorylase kinase.</p> <p>RTKRSGSVYEPLKI (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Mezerein is a PKC activator that exhibits antileukemic properties. Mezerein inhibits the growth of yeast expressing PKC alpha (IC₅₀=1190 nM), PKC beta1 (IC₅₀=908 nM), and PKC delta (IC₅₀=141 nM) but not of yeast expressing PKC.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10230</p>	<p>Mitoxantrone (mitozantrone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13502</p>
<p>Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251) is a multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor which inhibits PKC$\alpha/\beta/\gamma$, Syk, Flk-1, Akt, PKA, c-Kit, c-Fgr, c-Src, FLT3, PDFRβ and VEGFR1/2 with IC₅₀s ranging from 22-500 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mitoxantrone is a topoisomerase II inhibitor; also inhibits protein kinase C (PKC) activity with an IC₅₀ of 8.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.28%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Mitoxantrone dihydrochloride (mitozantrone dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13502A</p>	<p>Mitoxantrone-d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13502S</p>
<p>Mitoxantrone dihydrochloride is a topoisomerase II inhibitor; also inhibits protein kinase C (PKC) activity with an IC₅₀ of 8.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.55%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mitoxantrone-d8 (mitozantrone-d8) is the deuterium labeled Mitoxantrone. Mitoxantrone is a topoisomerase II inhibitor and also inhibits protein kinase C (PKC) activity with an IC₅₀ of 8.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data:</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Myelin Basic Protein (MHP4-14)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1821</p>	<p>Myelin Basic Protein TFA (MHP4-14 TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1821A</p>
<p>Myelin Basic Protein (MHP4-14), a synthetic peptide comprising residues 4-14 of myelin basic protein, is a very selective PKC substrate (K_m=7 μM).</p> <p>QKRPSQRSKYL</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Myelin Basic Protein (MHP4-14) TFA, a synthetic peptide comprising residues 4-14 of myelin basic protein, is a very selective PKC substrate (K_m=7 μM).</p> <p>QKRPSQRSKYL (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 95.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>N-Desmethyltamoxifen</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129099</p>	<p>N-Desmethyltamoxifen hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129099A</p>
<p>N-Desmethyltamoxifen is the major metabolite of tamoxifen in humans. N-Desmethyltamoxifen, a poor antiestrogen, is a ten-fold more potent protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor than Tamoxifen.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N-Desmethyltamoxifen hydrochloride is the major metabolite of tamoxifen in humans. N-Desmethyltamoxifen, a poor antiestrogen, is a ten-fold more potent protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor than Tamoxifen.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.62%</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>O-Desmethyl Midostaurin (CGP62221; O-Desmethyl PKC412)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129491</p>	<p>p32 Inhibitor M36 (M36)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124718</p>
<p>O-Desmethyl Midostaurin (CGP62221; O-Desmethyl PKC412) is the active metabolite of Midostaurin (HY-10230) via cytochrome P450 liver enzyme metabolism. O-Desmethyl Midostaurin can be used as an indicator for Midostaurin metabolism in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: 95.48%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>p32 inhibitor M36 (M36) is a p32 mitochondrial protein inhibitor, which binds directly to p32 and inhibits p32 association with LyP-1.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</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>Pep2m, myristoylated (Myr-Pep2m)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1399</p>	<p>Pep2m, myristoylated TFA (Myr-Pep2m TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1399A</p>
<p>Pep2m, myristoylated (Myr-Pep2m) is a cell-permeable peptide. Pep2m, myristoylated can disrupt the protein kinase ζ (PKMζ) downstream targets, N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor/glutamate receptor subunit 2 (NSF/GluR2) interactions.</p> <p>(Myr)-KRMKVAKNAQ</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pep2m, myristoylated TFA (Myr-Pep2m TFA) is a cell-permeable peptide. Pep2m, myristoylated TFA can disrupt the protein kinase ζ (PKMζ) downstream targets, N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor/glutamate receptor subunit 2 (NSF/GluR2) interactions.</p> <p>(Myr)-KRMKVAKNAQ (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 99.77%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>PF-03622905</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139466</p>	<p>PF-04577806</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139467</p>
<p>PF-03622905 is a potent and ATP-competitive PKC inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.6 nM, 14.5 nM, 13 nM, 37.7 nM, and 74.1 nM for PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, PKCγ, and PKCθ, respectively. PF-03622905 shows high specificity for PKC over other protein kinases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-04577806 is a potent, selective and ATP competitive PKC inhibitor. PF-04577806 shows potent inhibitory activity towards PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, PKCγ, and PKCθ with IC_{50}s of 2.4 nM, 8.1 nM, 6.9 nM, 45.9 nM, and 29.5 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PF-4950834</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122011</p>	<p>Phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate (Phorbol dibutyrate; PDBu)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18985</p>
<p>PF-4950834 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive rho kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 8.35 nM and 33.12 nM against ROCK2 and ROCK1, respectively. PF-4950834 inhibits neutrophil migration.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate (Phorbol dibutyrate) is a PKC activator and a potent skin tumor promoter.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.28%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

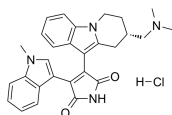
<p>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA; TPA; Phorbol myristate acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18739</p>	<p>PKC β pseudosubstrate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1286</p>
<p>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), a phorbol ester, is a dual SphK and protein kinase C (PKC) activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate is a NF-κB activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate induces differentiation in THP-1 cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>PKC β pseudosubstrate is a selective cell-permeable inhibitor of PKC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Sequence 1:CRQIKWFGNRRMKMKK Sequence 1':CFARKGALRQKNV (Disulfide bridge:Cys1-Cys1')</small></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PKC β pseudosubstrate TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1286A</p>	<p>PKC-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16903</p>
<p>PKC β pseudosubstrate TFA is a selective cell-permeable inhibitor of PKC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Sequence 1:CRQIKWFGNRRMKMKK Sequence 1':CFARKGALRQKNV (Disulfide bridge:Cys1-Cys1') (TFA salt)</small></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PKC-IN-1 is a potent, ATP-competitive and reversible inhibitor of conventional PKC enzymes with K_is of 5.3 and 10.4 nM for human PKCβ and PKCα, and IC_{50}s of 2.3, 8.1, 7.6, 25.6, 57.5, 314, 808 nM for PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, PKCθ, PKCγ, PKC μ and PKCϵ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PKC-iota inhibitor 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126146</p>	<p>PKC-theta inhibitor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112681</p>
<p>PKC-iota inhibitor 1 (compound 19) is a protein kinase C-iota (PKC-ι) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.34 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PKC-theta inhibitor is a selective PKC-θinhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 12 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PKC-theta inhibitor 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126328</p>	<p>PKCβ inhibitor 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13335</p>
<p>PKC-theta inhibitor 1 is the PKCθ inhibitor with an K_i value of 6 nM, inhibits IL-2 production in vivo with an IC_{50} of 0.19 μM. PKC-theta inhibitor 1 demonstrates a reduction of symptoms in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PKCβ inhibitor 1 is a potent, ATP-competitive, and selective PKCβ inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 21 and 5 nM for human PKCβ1 and PKCβ2, respectively. PKCβ inhibitor 1 exhibits selectivity of more than 60-fold in favor of PKCβ2 relative to other PKC isozymes (PKCα, PKCγ, and PKCϵ).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Procyanidin A1 (Proanthocyanidin A1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2344</p>	<p>Protein Kinase C (19-31) (PKC (19-31))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1746</p>
<p>Procyanidin A1 (Proanthocyanidin A1) is a procyanidin dimer, which inhibits degranulation downstream of protein kinase C activation or Ca^{2+} influx from an internal store in RBL-213 cells. Procyanidin A1 has antiallergic effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Protein Kinase C (19-31), a peptide inhibitor of protein kinase C (PKC), derived from the pseudo-substrate regulatory domain of PKCα (residues 19-31) with a serine at position 25 replacing the wild-type alanine, is used as protein kinase C substrate peptide for testing...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RFARKGALRQKNV</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Protein Kinase C (19-31) (TFA) (PKC (19-31) (TFA))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1746A</p>	<p>Protein Kinase C (19-36)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1401</p>
<p>Protein Kinase C (19-31) TFA, a peptide inhibitor of protein kinase C (PKC), derived from the pseudo-substrate regulatory domain of PKCa (residues 19-31) with a serine at position 25 replacing the wild-type alanine, is used as protein kinase C substrate peptide for testing...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RFARKGALRQKNV (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Protein Kinase C (19-36) is a pseudosubstrate peptide inhibitor of protein kinase C (PKC), with an IC_{50} of 0.18 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RFARKGALRQKNVHEVKK</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Protein kinase inhibitor H-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131900</p>	<p>PS315</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124308</p>
<p>Protein kinase inhibitor H-7 is a potent inhibitor of protein kinase C (PKC) and cyclic nucleotide dependent protein kinase, with a K_i of 6 μM for PKC.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PS315, a derivative of PS48 (HY-15967), is an allosteric PKC inhibitor by binding to the PIF-pocket of aPKC and inducing a displacement of the active site residue Lys111. PS315 inhibits the full-length and catalytic domain constructs of PKCζ (IC_{50}=10 μM) and PKCη (IC_{50}=30 μM).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Psychosine (Galactosylsphingosine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136490</p>	<p>R 59-022 (DKGI-I; Diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor I)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107613</p>
<p>Psychosine (Galactosylsphingosine), a substrate of the galactocerebrosidase (GALC) enzyme, is a potential biomarker for Krabbe disease.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>R 59-022 (DKGI-I) is a diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}=2.8 μM). R 59-022 is a 5-HTR antagonist, and activates protein kinase C (PKC).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>R 59-022-d5 (DKGI-I-d5; Diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor I-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107613S</p>	<p>R59949</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108355</p>
<p>R 59-022-d5 (DKGI-I-d5) is the deuterium labeled R 59-022. R 59-022 (DKGI-I) is a diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}=2.8 μM). R 59-022 is a 5-HTR antagonist, and activates protein kinase C (PKC).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>R59949 is a pan diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 300 nM. R59949 strongly inhibits the activity of type I DGK α and γ and moderately attenuates the activity of type II DGK θ and κ.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 97.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ro 31-8220 (Bisindolylmaleimide IX)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13866A</p>	<p>Ro 31-8220 mesylate (Ro 31-8220 methanesulfonate; Bisindolylmaleimide IX mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13866</p>
<p>Ro 31-8220 is a potent PKC inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 5, 24, 14, 27, 24 and 23 nM for PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, PKCγ, PKCϵ and rat brain PKC, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ro 31-8220 mesylate is a potent PKC inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 5, 24, 14, 27, 24 and 23 nM for PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, PKCγ, PKCϵ and rat brain PKC, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

Ro 32-0432 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108601A

Ro 32-0432 hydrochloride is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active PKC inhibitor. The IC_{50} values of Ro 32-0432 hydrochloride for PKC α , PKC β I, PKC β II, PKC γ and PKC ϵ are 9.3 nM, 28 nM, 30 nM, 36.5 nM and 108.3 nM, respectively.



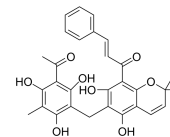
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rottlerin

(Mallotoxin; NSC 56346; NSC 94525)

Cat. No.: HY-18980

Rottlerin, a natural product purified from *Mallotus Philippinensis*, is a specific PKC inhibitor, with IC_{50} values for PKC δ of 3-6 μ M, PKC α , β , γ of 30-42 μ M, PKC ϵ , η , ζ of 80-100 μ M.

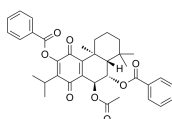


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Roy-Bz

Cat. No.: HY-111364

Roy-Bz is a selective PKC δ activator. Roy-Bz potently inhibits the proliferation of colon cancer cells by inducing a PKC δ -dependent mitochondrial apoptotic pathway involving caspase-3 activation.



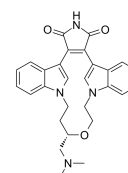
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ruboxistaurin

(LY333531)

Cat. No.: HY-10195

Ruboxistaurin (LY333531) is an orally active, selective PKC β inhibitor (K_i =2 nM). Ruboxistaurin exhibits ATP dependent competitive inhibition of PKC β I with an IC_{50} of 4.7 nM. Ruboxistaurin inhibits PKC β II with an IC_{50} of 5.9 nM.



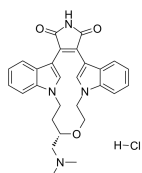
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ruboxistaurin hydrochloride

(LY333531 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10195B

Ruboxistaurin (LY333531) hydrochloride is an orally active, selective PKC β inhibitor (K_i =2 nM). Ruboxistaurin hydrochloride exhibits ATP dependent competitive inhibition of PKC β I with an IC_{50} of 4.7 nM.

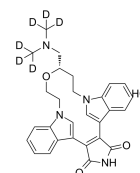


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Ruboxistaurin-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-10195BS

Ruboxistaurin-d6 (LY333531-d6) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ruboxistaurin hydrochloride. Ruboxistaurin (LY333531) hydrochloride is an orally active, selective PKC β inhibitor (K_i =2 nM).



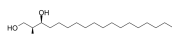
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Safingol

(L-threo-dihydrospingosine)

Cat. No.: HY-112384

Safingol is a lyso-sphingolipid PKC (protein kinase C) inhibitor.



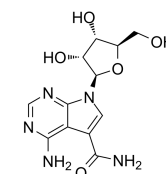
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sangivamycin

(NSC 65346; BA-90912)

Cat. No.: HY-118384

Sangivamycin (NSC 65346), a nucleoside analog, is a potent inhibitor of protein kinase C (PKC) with an K_i of 10 μ M. Sangivamycin has potent antiproliferative activity against a variety of human cancers.

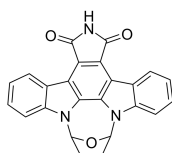


Purity: 97.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SB-218078

Cat. No.: HY-107407

SB-218078 is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and cell-permeable checkpoint kinase 1 (Chk1) inhibitor that inhibits Chk1 phosphorylation of cdc25C with an IC_{50} of 15 nM. SB-218078 is less potently inhibits Cdc2 (IC_{50} of 250 nM) and PKC (IC_{50} of 1000 nM).



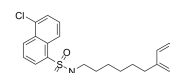
Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SC-9

(NCM 119)

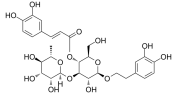
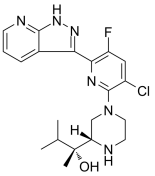
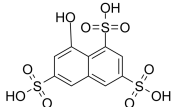
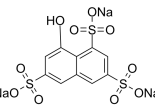
Cat. No.: HY-100934

SC-9 is a PKC activator in the presence of Ca^{2+} .



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

<p>Sotrastaurin (AEB071)</p> <p>Sotrastaurin (AEB071) is a potent and orally-active pan-PKC inhibitor, with K_s of 0.22 nM, 0.64 nM, 0.95 nM, 1.8 nM, 2.1 nM and 3.2 nM for PKCθ, PKCβ, PKCα, PKCη, PKCδ and PKCϵ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Sphingosine (d14:1) (Tetradecasphing-4-ene)</p> <p>Sphingosine (d14:1) (Tetradecasphing-4-ene), a sphingolipid, is a potent Protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor. Sphingosine (d14:1) prevents its interaction with sn-1,2-diacylglycerol (DAG)/Phorbol esters.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Spisulosine (ES-285)</p> <p>Spisulosine (ES-285) is an antiproliferative (antitumoral) compound of marine origin. Spisulosine inhibits the growth of the prostate PC-3 and LNCaP cells through intracellular ceramide accumulation and PKCζ activation.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Staurosporine (Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)</p> <p>Staurosporine is a potent, ATP-competitive and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for PKC, PKA, c-Fgr, and Phosphorylase kinase respectively. Staurosporine also inhibits TAOK2 with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>TAS-301</p> <p>TAS-301 is an inhibitor of smooth muscle cell migration and proliferation, and inhibits PKC activation induced by PDGF.</p> <p>Purity: 99.50% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TCS 21311 (NIBR3049)</p> <p>TCS 21311 (NIBR3049) is a potent, highly selective JAK3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM, it displays >100-fold selectivity over JAK1, JAK2 and TYK2. TCS 21311 (NIBR3049) inhibits PKCα, PKCθ, and GSK3β with IC_{50}s of 13, 68, and 3 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Teleocidin A1 (Lyngbyatoxin A)</p> <p>Teleocidin A1 (Lyngbyatoxin A), a highly toxic skin irritant, is a potent activator of protein kinase C (PKC). Teleocidin A1 shows antiproliferative activity against HeLa cancer cells (IC_{50}=9.2 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TPPB</p> <p>TPPB is a cell-permeable benzolactam-derived protein kinase C (PKC) activator with a K_i of 11.9 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>UCN-02 (7-epi-Hydroxystaurosporine)</p> <p>UCN-02 (7-epi-Hydroxystaurosporine) is a selective protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor produced by Streptomyces strain N-12, with IC_{50}s of 62 nM and 250 nM for PKC and protein kinase A (PKA), respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Valrubicin (AD-32)</p> <p>Valrubicin is a chemotherapy agent, inhibits TPA- and PDBu-induced PKC activation with IC_{50}s of 0.85 and 1.25 μM, respectively, and has antitumor and antiinflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.60% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Verbascoside (Acteoside; Kusagin; TJC160)</p> <p>Verbascoside is isolated from <i>Lantana camara</i>, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of PKC, with an IC_{50} of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0021</p>	<p>VTX-27</p> <p>VTX-27 is a selective protein kinase C θ (PKC θ) inhibitor, with K_s of 0.08 nM and 16 nM for PKC θ and PKC δ.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-112782</p>
<p>ZIP</p> <p>ZIP is a selective peptide inhibitor of PKMζ. ZIP injections can block the impairment in morphine conditioned place preference induced.</p> <p>{Myr-Ser}-IYRRGARRWRKL</p> <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1284</p>	<p>ZIP TFA</p> <p>ZIP TFA is a selective peptide inhibitor of PKMζ. ZIP TFA injections can block the impairment in morphine conditioned place preference induced.</p> <p>{Myr-Ser}-IYRRGARRWRKL (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1284A</p>
<p>[Ala107]MBP(104-118)</p> <p>[Ala107]MBP(104-118) is a noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of protein kinase C (PKC), with IC_{50}s ranging from 46-145 μM.</p> <p>GKGAGLSLRSFWSGA</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1289A</p>	<p>[Ala107]MBP(104-118) TFA</p> <p>[Ala107]MBP(104-118) TFA is a noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of protein kinase C (PKC), with IC_{50}s ranging from 46-145 μM.</p> <p>GKGAGLSLRSFWSGA (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1289B</p>
<p>[Ala113]MBP(104-118)</p> <p>[Ala113]MBP(104-118) is a noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of protein kinase C (PKC), with IC_{50}s ranging from 28-62 μM.</p> <p>GKGRGLSLSAFWSGA</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1289</p>	<p>[Ala113]MBP(104-118) TFA</p> <p>[Ala113]MBP(104-118) TFA is a noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of protein kinase C (PKC), with IC_{50}s ranging from 28-62 μM.</p> <p>GKGRGLSLSAFWSGA (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1289C</p>
<p>ζ-Stat (NSC37044)</p> <p>ζ-Stat (NSC37044) is a specific and atypical PKC-ζ inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM. ζ-Stat can reduce melanoma cell lines proliferation and induce apoptosis, and has antitumor activity in vitro.</p> <p>Purity: \geq95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-123979</p>	<p>ζ-Stat trisodium (NSC37044 trisodium)</p> <p>ζ-Stat trisodium (NSC37044 trisodium) is a specific and atypical PKC-ζ inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM. ζ-Stat trisodium can reduce melanoma cell lines proliferation and induce apoptosis, and has antitumor activity in vitro.</p> <p>Purity: \geq97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-123979A</p>