



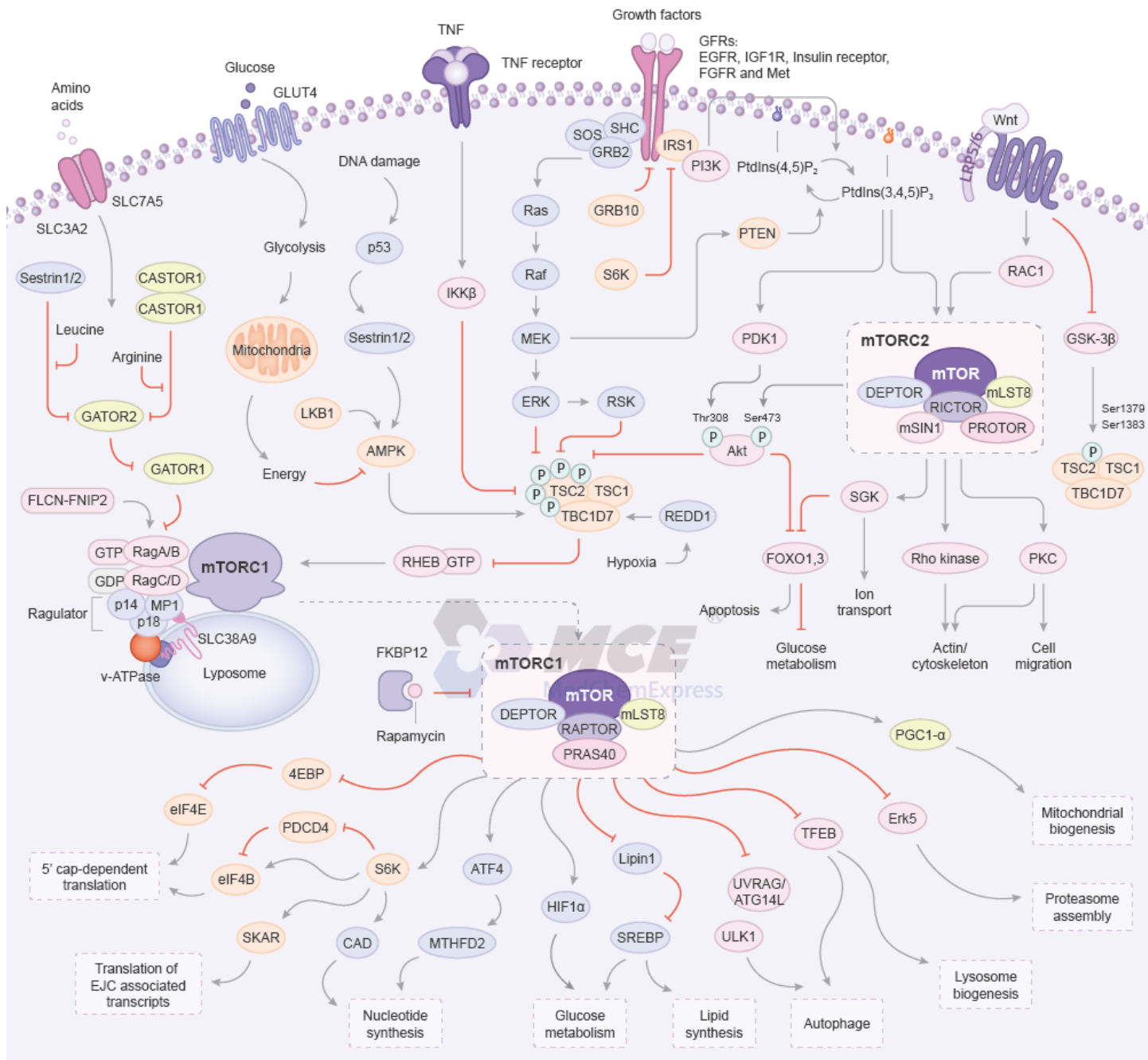
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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

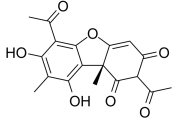
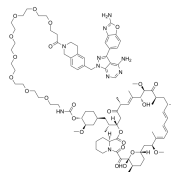
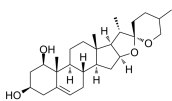
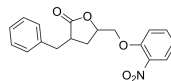
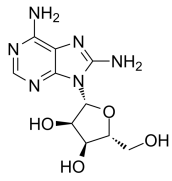
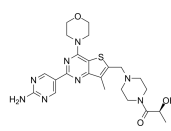
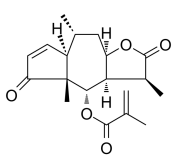
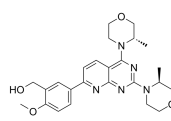
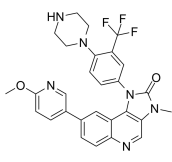
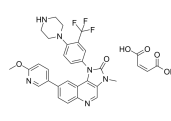
mTOR

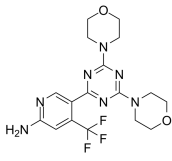
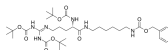
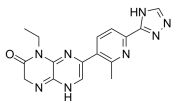
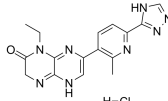
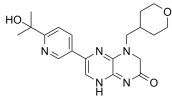
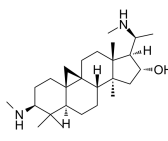
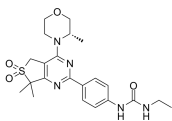
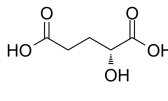
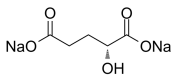
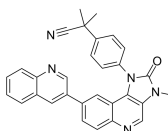
Mammalian target of Rapamycin

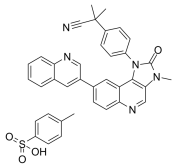
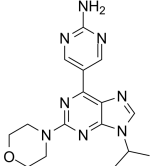
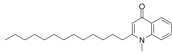
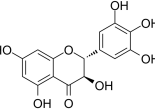
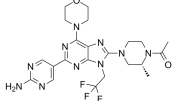
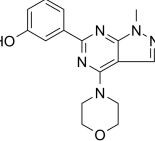
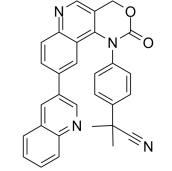
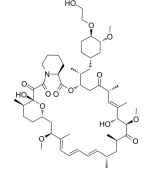
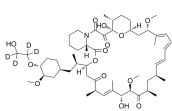
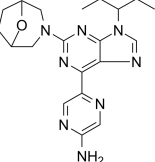
mTOR (mammalian target of Rapamycin) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the mTOR gene. mTOR is a serine/threonine protein kinase that regulates cell growth, cell proliferation, cell motility, cell survival, protein synthesis, and transcription. mTOR belongs to the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-related kinase protein family. mTOR integrates the input from upstream pathways, including growth factors and amino acids. mTOR also senses cellular nutrient, oxygen, and energy levels. The mTOR pathway is dysregulated in human diseases, such as diabetes, obesity, depression, and certain cancers. Rapamycin inhibits mTOR by associating with its intracellular receptor FKBP12. The FKBP12-rapamycin complex binds directly to the FKBP12-Rapamycin Binding (FRB) domain of mTOR, inhibiting its activity.

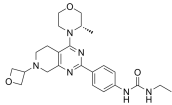
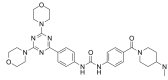
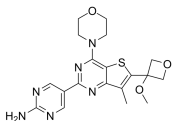
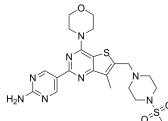
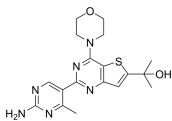
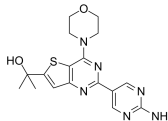
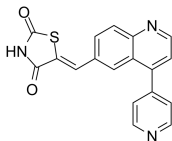
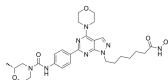
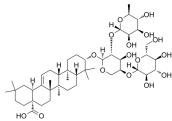
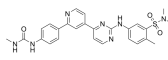


mTOR Inhibitors, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

<p>(+)-Usnic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0656A</p> <p>(+)-Usnic acid is isolated from isolated from lichens, binds at the ATP-binding pocket of mTOR, and inhibits mTORC1/2 activity.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>(32-Carbonyl)-RMC-5552</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134903</p> <p>(32-Carbonyl)-RMC-5552 is a potent mTOR inhibitor. (32-Carbonyl)-RMC-5552 inhibits mTORC1 and mTORC2 substrate (p-P70S6K-(T389), p-4E-BP1-(T37/36), AND p-AKT1/2/3-(S473)) phosphorylation with IC_{50}s of > 9, >9 and between 8 and 9, respectively (patent WO2019212990A1, example 2).</p> <p>Purity: 95.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>25(R,S)-Ruscogenin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5136</p> <p>Ruscogenin suppresses HCC metastasis by reducing the expression of MMP-2, MMP-9, uPA, VEGF and HIF-1α via regulating the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway. And Ruscogenin alleviates LPS-induced pulmonary endothelial cell apoptosis by su.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>3BDO</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00434</p> <p>3BDO is a new mTOR activator which can also inhibit autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>8-Aminoadenosine (8-NH₂-Ado)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125927</p> <p>8-Aminoadenosine (8-NH₂-Ado), a RNA-directed nucleoside analogue, reduces cellular ATP levels and inhibits mRNA synthesis. 8-Aminoadenosine blocks Akt/mTOR signaling and induces autophagy and apoptosis in a p53-independent manner. 8-Aminoadenosine has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Apitolisib (GDC-0980; GNE 390; RG 7422)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13246</p> <p>Apitolisib (GDC-0980; GNE 390; RG 7422) is a selective, potent, orally bioavailable Class I PI3 kinase and mTOR kinase (TORC1/2) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 nM/27 nM/7 nM/14 nM for PI3Kα/PI3Kβ/PI3Kδ/PI3Kγ, and with a K_i of 17 nM for mTOR.</p> <p>Purity: 98.26% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Arnicolide D</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6843</p> <p>Arnicolide D is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Centipeda minima. Arnicolide D modulates the cell cycle, activates the caspase signaling pathway and inhibits the PI3K/AKT/mTOR and STAT3 signaling pathways.</p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>AZD-8055</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10422</p> <p>AZD-8055 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable ATP-competitive mTOR kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.8 nM. AZD-8055 inhibits both mTORC1 and mTORC2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.60% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p>BGT226 (NVP-BGT226)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13334A</p> <p>BGT226 (NVP-BGT226) is a PI3K (with IC_{50}s of 4 nM, 63 nM and 38 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ and PI3Kγ)/mTOR dual inhibitor which displays potent growth-inhibitory activity against human head and neck cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>BGT226 maleate (NVP-BGT226 maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13334</p> <p>BGT226 (NVP-BGT226 maleate) is a PI3K (with IC_{50}s of 4 nM, 63 nM and 38 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ and PI3Kγ)/mTOR dual inhibitor which displays potent growth-inhibitory activity against human head and neck cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>Bimiralisib (PQR309)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12868</p> <p>Bimiralisib (PQR309) is a potent, brain-penetrant, orally bioavailable, pan-class I PI3K/mTOR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 33 nM, 451 nM, 661 nM, 708 nM and 89 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kδ, PI3Kβ, PI3Kγ and mTOR, respectively. Bimiralisib is an mTORC1 and mTORC2 inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 98.74% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Cbz-B3A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114267</p> <p>Cbz-B3A is a potent and selective inhibitor of mTORC1 signaling that appear to bind to ubiquilins 1, 2, and 4, and Cbz-B3A inhibits the phosphorylation of eIF4E-binding protein 1 (4EBP1).</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>CC-115</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16962</p> <p>CC-115 is a potent and dual DNA-PK and mTOR kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 13 nM and 21 nM, respectively. CC-115 blocks both mTORC1 and mTORC2 signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 98.04% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>CC-115 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16962A</p> <p>CC-115 hydrochloride is a potent and dual DNA-PK and mTOR kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 13 nM and 21 nM, respectively. CC-115 blocks both mTORC1 and mTORC2 signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 98.23% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>CC214-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145931</p> <p>CC214-2 is a potent and dual inhibitor of mTORC1/mTORC2. Mycobacterium tuberculosis modulates mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling to impede autophagy. CC214-2 has the potential to shorten the duration of TB.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Cyclovirobuxine D</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0107</p> <p>Cyclovirobuxine D (CVB-D) is the main active component of the traditional Chinese medicine Buxus microphylla. Cyclovirobuxine D induces autophagy and attenuates the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR.</p> <p>Purity: \geq95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p>CZ415</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100222</p> <p>CZ415 is a potent and highly selective mTOR inhibitor with a pIC₅₀ of 8.07. CZ415 inhibits mTORC1 and mTORC2 protein complex.</p> <p>Purity: 98.74% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate; (R)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid; ...)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113038</p> <p>D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100542</p> <p>D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Dactolisib (BEZ235; NVP-BEZ235)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50673</p> <p>Dactolisib (BEZ235) is an orally active and dual pan-class I PI3K and mTOR kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 4 nM/5 nM/7 nM/75 nM, and 20.7 nM for p110α/p110γ/p110δ/p110β and mTOR, respectively. Dactolisib (BEZ235) inhibits both mTORC1 and mTORC2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 

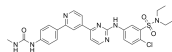
<p>Dactolisib Tosylate (BEZ235 Tosylate; NVP-BEZ 235 Tosylate)</p> <p>Dactolisib Tosylate (BEZ235 Tosylate) is a dual PI3K and mTOR kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 4, 75, 7, 5 nM for PI3Kα, β, γ, δ, respectively. Dactolisib Tosylate (BEZ235 Tosylate) inhibits mTORC1 and mTORC2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Desmethyl-VS-5584 (Desmethyl-SB2343)</p> <p>Desmethyl-VS-5584 is a dimethyl analog of VS-5584 which is an potent and selective mTOR/PI3K dual inhibitor with pyrido [2,3-d] pyrimidine structure.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Dihydroevocarpine</p> <p>Dihydroevocarpine induces cytotoxicity in acute myeloid leukemia via suppressing the mTORC1/2 activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>Dihydromyricetin (Ampelopsin; Ampeloptin)</p> <p>Dihydromyricetin is a potent inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 48 μM on dihydropyrimidinase. Dihydromyricetin can activate autophagy through inhibiting mTOR signaling. Dihydromyricetin suppresses the formation of mTOR complexes (mTORC1/2).</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>DS-7423</p> <p>DS-7423 is a dual PI3K and mTOR inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 15.6 nM, 34.9 nM for PI3Kα and mTOR, respectively. DS-7423 possesses anti-tumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>ETP-45658</p> <p>ETP-45658 is a potent PI3K inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 22.0 nM, 39.8 nM, 129.0 nM and 717.3 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ, PI3Kγ, and PI3Kδ, respectively. ETP-45658 also can inhibit DNA-PK (IC_{50}=70.6 nM) and mTOR (IC_{50}=152.0 nM). ETP-45658 can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 98.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>ETP-46464</p> <p>ETP-46464 is an effective mTOR and ATR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.6 and 14 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>Everolimus (RAD001; SDZ-RAD)</p> <p>Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active mTOR1 inhibitor. Everolimus binds to FKBP-12 to generate an immunosuppressive complex. Everolimus inhibits tumor cells proliferation and induces cell apoptosis and autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Everolimus-d4 (RAD001-d4; SDZ-RAD-d4)</p> <p>Everolimus-d4 (RAD001-d4) is the deuterium labeled Everolimus. Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active mTOR1 inhibitor. Everolimus binds to FKBP-12 to generate an immunosuppressive complex.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>FT-1518</p> <p>FT-1518 is a new generation selective, potent and oral bioavailable mTORC1 and mTORC2 inhibitor, and exhibits antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>GDC-0349</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15248</p>	<p>Gedatolisib (PKI-587; PF-05212384)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10681</p>
<p>GDC-0349 is a potent and selective ATP-competitive mTOR inhibitor with a K_i of 3.8 nM. GDC-0349 inhibits of both mTORC1 and mTORC2 complexes.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.42% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Gedatolisib (PKI-587) is a highly potent dual inhibitor of PI3Kα, PI3Kγ, and mTOR with IC_{50}s of 0.4 nM, 5.4 nM and 1.6 nM, respectively. Gedatolisib is equally effective in both complexes of mTOR, mTORC1 and mTORC2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>GENE-317</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12763</p>	<p>GENE-477</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11042</p>
<p>GENE-317 is a PI3K/mTOR inhibitor, is able to cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.31% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GENE-477 is a potent and efficacious dual PI3K (IC_{50}=4 nM)/mTOR(K_i=21 nM) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>GENE-490</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10812</p>	<p>GENE-493</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10811</p>
<p>GENE-490, a (thienopyrimidin-2-yl)aminopyrimidine, is a potent pan-PI3K inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.5 nM, 25 nM, 5.2 nM, 15 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ, PI3Kδ and PI3Kγ, respectively. GNE-490 has >200 fold selectivity for mTOR (IC_{50}=750 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GENE-493 is a potent, selective, and orally available dual pan-PI3-kinase/mTOR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.4 nM, 12 nM, 16 nM, 16 nM and 32 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ, PI3Kδ, PI3Kγ and mTOR.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.33% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>GSK1059615</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12036</p>	<p>HDACs/mTOR Inhibitor 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114414</p>
<p>GSK1059615 is a dual inhibitor of PI3K$\alpha/\beta/\delta/\gamma$ (reversible) and mTOR with IC_{50} of 0.4 nM/0.6 nM/2 nM/5 nM and 12 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HDACs/mTOR Inhibitor 1 is a dual Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) and mammalian target of Rapamycin (mTOR) target inhibitor for treating hematologic malignancies, with IC_{50}s of 0.19 nM, 1.8 nM, 1.2 nM and >500 nM for HDAC1, HDAC6, mTOR and PI3Kα, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Hederacolchiside A1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6950</p>	<p>hSMG-1 inhibitor 11e</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124760</p>
<p>Hederacolchiside A1, isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis, suppresses proliferation of tumor cells by inducing apoptosis through modulating PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>hSMG-1 inhibitor 11e is a potent and selective hSMG-1 kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <0.05 nM. hSMG-1 inhibitor 11e shows >900-fold selectivity over mTOR (IC_{50} of 45 nM), PI3Kα/γ (IC_{50}s of 61 nM and 92 nM) and CDK1/CDK2 (IC_{50}s of 32 μM and 7.1 μM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.18% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

hSMG-1 inhibitor 11j

Cat. No.: HY-124719

hSMG-1 inhibitor 11j, a pyrimidine derivative, is a potent and selective inhibitor of hSMG-1, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 nM. hSMG-1 inhibitor 11j exhibits >455-fold selectivity for hSMG-1 over mTOR (IC_{50} =50 nM), PI3K α/γ (IC_{50} =92/60 nM) and CDK1/CDK2 (IC_{50} =32/7.1 μ M).

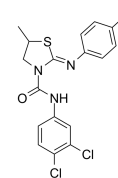


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

JR-AB2-011

Cat. No.: HY-122022

JR-AB2-011 is a selective mTORC2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.36 μ M. JR-AB2-011 inhibits mTORC2 activity by blocking Rictor-mTOR association (K_i : 0.19 μ M). JR-AB2-011 has anti-glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) properties.

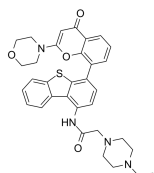


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KU-0060648

Cat. No.: HY-13431

KU-0060648 is a dual inhibitor of PI3K and DNA-PK with IC_{50} s of 4 nM, 0.5 nM, 0.1 nM, 0.594 nM and 8.6 nM for PI3K α , PI3K β , PI3K γ , PI3K δ and DNA-PK, respectively.

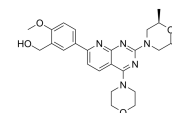


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

KU-0063794

Cat. No.: HY-50710

KU-0063794 is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor, inhibiting both the mTORC1 and mTORC2 complexes with IC_{50} s of 10 nM.

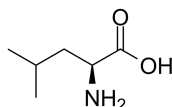


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Leucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0486

L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.

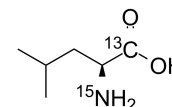


Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

L-Leucine-1-13C,15N

Cat. No.: HY-N0486S7

L-Leucine-1-13C,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.

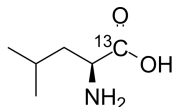


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Leucine-13C

Cat. No.: HY-N0486S1

L-Leucine-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.

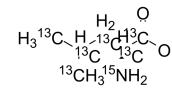


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Leucine-13C6,15N

Cat. No.: HY-N0486S8

L-Leucine-13C6,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.

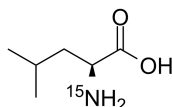


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Leucine-15N

Cat. No.: HY-N0486S3

L-Leucine-15N is the 15N-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.

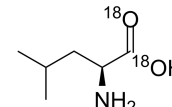


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

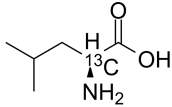
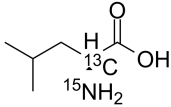
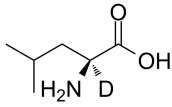
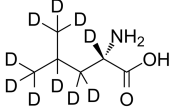
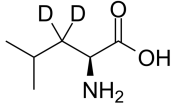
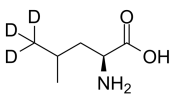
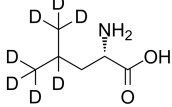
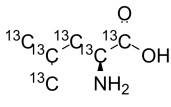
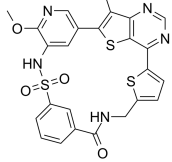
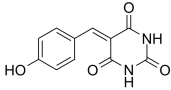
L-Leucine-18O

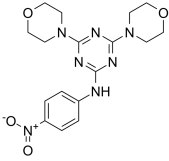
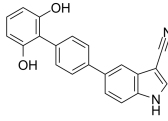
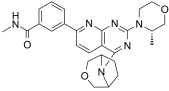
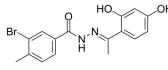
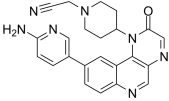
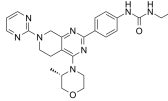
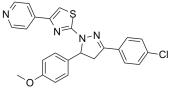
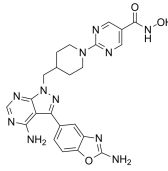
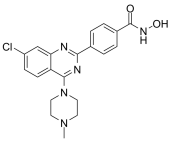
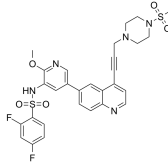
Cat. No.: HY-N0486S10

L-Leucine-18O is the 18O-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.



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

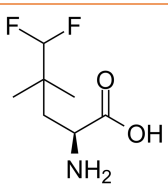
<p>L-Leucine-2-13C</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N048655</p> <p>L-Leucine-2-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Leucine-2-13C,15N</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N048656</p> <p>L-Leucine-2-13C,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>L-Leucine-d1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0486511</p> <p>L-Leucine-d1 is the deuterium labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Leucine-d10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N04865</p> <p>L-Leucine-d10 is the deuterium labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>L-Leucine-d2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0486512</p> <p>L-Leucine-d2 is the deuterium labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Leucine-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N048659</p> <p>L-Leucine-d3 is the deuterium labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>L-Leucine-d7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N048654</p> <p>L-Leucine-d7 is the deuterium labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Leucine-13C6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N048652</p> <p>Leucine-13C6 is the 13C-labeled L-Leucine. L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>MCX 28</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139832</p> <p>MCX 28, a triple PI3K/mTOR/PIM inhibitor, displays low nanomolar activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MHY-1685</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141805</p> <p>MHY-1685, a novel mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitor, provides opportunities to improve hCSC-based myocardial regeneration.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 100 mg</p>

<p>MHY1485</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0795</p> <p>MHY1485 is a potent cell-permeable mTOR activator that targets the ATP domain of mTOR. MHY1485 inhibits autophagy by suppression of fusion between autophagosomes and lysosomes.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p>MT 63-78</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W058849</p> <p>MT 63-78 is a specific and potent direct AMPK activator with an EC_{50} of 25 μM. MT 63-78 also induces cell mitotic arrest and apoptosis. MT 63-78 blocks prostate cancer growth by inhibiting the lipogenesis and mTORC1 pathways. MT 63-78 has antitumor effects.</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>MTI-31</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126077</p> <p>MTI-31 is a potent, orally active and highly selective inhibitor of mTORC1 and mTORC2. MTI-31 is selective for mTOR (K_d: 0.20 nM) versus PIK3CA, PIK3CB and PIK3G with >5,000 fold selectivity in mTOR binding assays.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>mTOR inhibitor-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112914</p> <p>mTOR inhibitor-1 is a novel mTOR pathway inhibitor which can suppress cells proliferation and inducing autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: 99.50% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>mTOR inhibitor-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111370</p> <p>mTOR inhibitor-2 is a highly potent, selective and oral mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM. mTOR inhibitor-2 inhibits cellular phosphorylation of mTORC1 (pS6 and p4E-BP1) and mTORC2 (pAKT (S473)) substrates.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>mTOR inhibitor-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18353</p> <p>mTOR inhibitor-3 is a remarkably selective mTOR inhibitor with a K_d of 1.5 nM. mTOR inhibitor-3 suppresses mTORC1 and mTORC2 in cellular and in vivo pharmacokinetic (PK)/pharmacodynamic (PD) experiments.</p> <p>Purity: 99.08% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>mTOR inhibitor-8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131344</p> <p>mTOR inhibitor-8 is an mTOR inhibitor and autophagy inducer. mTOR inhibitor-8 inhibits the activity of mTOR via FKBP12 and induces autophagy of A549 human lung cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: 98.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>mTOR/HDAC-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141701</p> <p>mTOR/HDAC-IN-1 (Compound 50) is a selective mTOR and HDAC dual inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.49 and 0.91 nM against mTOR and HDAC1, respectively. mTOR/HDAC-IN-1 can be studied as an anti-cancer agent.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144449</p> <p>mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1 is a potent mTOR and HDAC6 dual inhibitor (IC_{50}s of 133.7 nM and 56 nM for mTOR and HDAC6, respectively). mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1 can induce significant autophagy, apoptosis and suppress migration. mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1 has potential to research Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>NSC781406</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100470</p> <p>NSC781406 is a highly potent PI3K and mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM for PI3Kα.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

NV-5138

Cat. No.: HY-114384

NV-5138, a leucine analog, is the first selective and orally active brain **mTORC1** activator, binding to Sestrin2. NV-5138 is used for antidepressant studies.

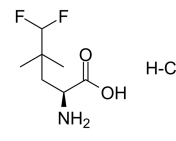


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NV-5138 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-114384B

NV-5138 hydrochloride, a leucine analog, is the first selective and orally active brain **mTORC1** activator, binding to Sestrin2. NV-5138 hydrochloride is used for antidepressant studies.

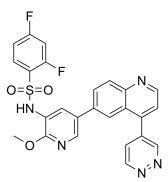


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ompalisib
(GSK2126458; GSK458)

Cat. No.: HY-10297

Ompalisib (GSK2126458) is an orally active and highly selective inhibitor of **PI3K** with K_s of 0.019 nM/0.13 nM/0.024 nM/0.06 nM and 0.18 nM/0.3 nM for p110 α / β / δ / γ , **mTORC1/2**, respectively. Ompalisib has anti-cancer activity.

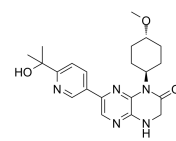


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Onatasertib
(CC-223; ATG-008)

Cat. No.: HY-16956

Onatasertib (CC-223) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable inhibitor of **mTOR** kinase, with an IC_{50} value for **mTOR** kinase of 16 nM. Onatasertib inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.

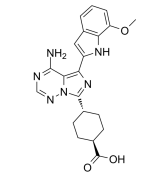


Purity: 95.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OSI-027
(ASP7486)

Cat. No.: HY-10423

OSI-027 (ASP7486) is a potent, selective, orally active and ATP-competitive **mTOR** kinase activity inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. OSI-027 targets both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** with IC_{50} s of 22 nM and 65 nM, respectively.

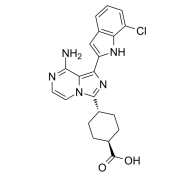


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

OXA-01

Cat. No.: HY-111065

OXA-01 is a potent **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 29 nM and 7 nM, respectively.

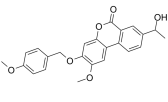


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Palomid 529
(P529)

Cat. No.: HY-14581

Palomid 529 is a potent inhibitor of **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** complexes.

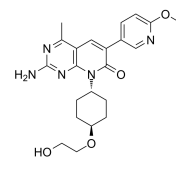


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-04691502

Cat. No.: HY-15177

PF-04691502 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **PI3K** and **mTOR**. PF-04691502 binds to human **PI3K α** , β , δ , γ and **mTOR** with K_s of 1.8, 2.1, 1.6, 1.9 and 16 nM, respectively.

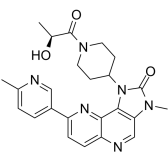


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-04979064

Cat. No.: HY-100398

PF-04979064 is a potent and selective **PI3K/mTOR** dual kinase inhibitor with K_s of 0.13 nM and 1.42 nM for **PI3K α** and **mTOR**, respectively.

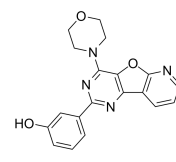


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

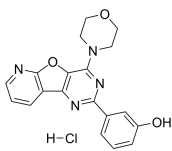
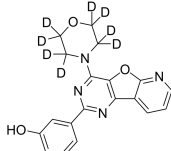
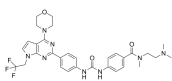
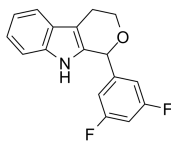
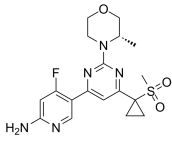
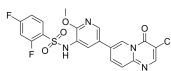
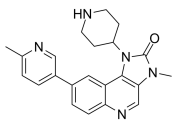
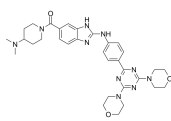
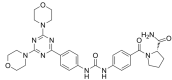
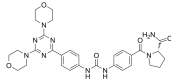
PI-103

Cat. No.: HY-10115

PI-103 is a potent **PI3K** and **mTOR** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 8 nM, 88 nM, 48 nM, 150 nM, 20 nM, and 83 nM for p110 α , p110 β , p110 δ , p110 γ , **mTORC1**, and **mTORC2**. PI-103 also inhibits **DNA-PK** with an IC_{50} of 2 nM. PI-103 induces **autophagy**.



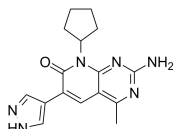
Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>PI-103 Hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10115A</p> <p>PI-103 Hydrochloride is a dual PI3K and mTOR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8 nM, 88 nM, 48 nM, 150 nM, 20 nM, and 83 nM for p110α, p110β, p110δ, p110γ, mTORC1, and mTORC2. PI-103 Hydrochloride also inhibits DNA-PK with an IC_{50} of 2 nM. PI-103 Hydrochloride induces autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: 98.06%</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>PI-103-d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10115S</p> <p>PI-103-d8 is the deuterium labeled PI-103. PI-103 is a potent PI3K and mTOR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8 nM, 88 nM, 48 nM, 150 nM, 20 nM, and 83 nM for p110α, p110β, p110δ, p110γ, mTORC1, and mTORC2. PI-103 also inhibits DNA-PK with an IC_{50} of 2 nM. PI-103 induces autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PI3K-IN-22</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10620</p> <p>PI3K-IN-22 is a PI3Kα/mTOR dual kinase inhibitor. PI3K-IN-22 has IC_{50}s of 0.9, 0.6 nM for PI3Kα and mTOR, respectively. PI3K-IN-22 can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146751</p> <p>PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2 is a PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway inhibitor. PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2 possess anti-cancer effects and selectivity against MDA-MB-231 cells with IC_{50} value of 2.29 μM. PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2 can induce cancer cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112602</p> <p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-1 is a potent, orally bioavailable dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20/376/204/46 nM and 186 nM for PI3Kα/PI3Kβ/PI3Kγ/PI3Kδ and mTOR, respectively. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111508</p> <p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-2 is a potent dual pan-PI3K/mTOR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.4/34/16/1 nM for PI3Kα/PI3Kβ/PI3Kδ/PI3Kγ and 4.7 nM for mTOR. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.25%</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>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141476</p> <p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-3 (compound 12), an imidazole, is a potent PI3K and mTOR dual inhibitor. PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-3 has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146016</p> <p>PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-5 (compound 19a) is a potent and dual PI3K and mTOR inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 86.9 nM and 14.6 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PI3Kα-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144295</p> <p>PI3Kα-IN-5 (compound 6 ab) is a potent PI3Kα/mTOR inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 nM and 3.3 nM, respectively. PI3Kα-IN-5 can be used for the research of colorectal cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PI3Kα-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144829</p> <p>PI3Kα-IN-5 (Compound 6ab) is a potent PI3Kα inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.7 nM. PI3Kα-IN-5 shows antitumor activity with good metabolic stabilities and safety profiles.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

PI3K α /mTOR-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00326

PI3K α /mTOR-IN-1 is a potent PI3K α /mTOR dual inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 7 nM for PI3K α in a cell assay, and K_S of 10.6 nM and 12.5 nM for mTOR and PI3K α in a cell free assay, respectively.

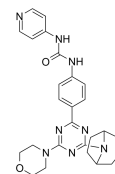


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PKI-179

Cat. No.: HY-11080

PKI-179 is a potent and orally active dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 8 nM, 24 nM, 74 nM, 77 nM, and 0.42 nM for PI3K- α , PI3K- β , PI3K- γ , PI3K- δ and mTOR, respectively. PKI-179 also exhibits activity over E545K and H1047R, with IC_{50} s of 14 nM and 11 nM, respectively.

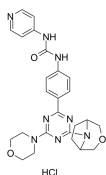


Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PKI-179 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-11080A

PKI-179 hydrochloride is a potent and orally active dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 8 nM, 24 nM, 74 nM, 77 nM, and 0.42 nM for PI3K- α , PI3K- β , PI3K- γ , PI3K- δ and mTOR, respectively.

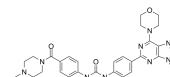


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PKI-402

Cat. No.: HY-10683

PKI-402 is a selective, reversible, ATP-competitive inhibitor of PI3K, including PI3K- α mutants, and mTOR (IC_{50} =2, 3, 7,14 and 16 nM for PI3K α , mTOR, PI3K β , PI3K δ and PI3K γ).

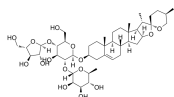


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polyphyllin I

Cat. No.: HY-N0047

Polyphyllin I is a bioactive constituent extracted from Paris polyphylla, has strong anti-tumor activity. Polyphyllin I is an activator of the JNK signaling pathway and is an inhibitor of PDK1/Akt/mTOR signaling. Polyphyllin I induces autophagy, G2/M phase arrest and apoptosis.

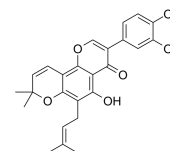


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pomiferin (NSC 5113)

Cat. No.: HY-N4315

Pomiferin (NSC 5113) acts as a potential inhibitor of HDAC, with an IC_{50} of 1.05 μ M, and also potently inhibits mTOR (IC_{50} , 6.2 μ M).

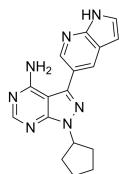


Purity: 97.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PP121

Cat. No.: HY-10372

PP121 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 10, 60, 12, 14, 2 nM for mTOR, DNK-PK, VEGFR2, Src, PDGFR, respectively.

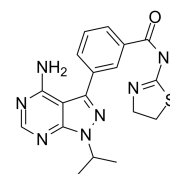


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PP30

Cat. No.: HY-15269

PP30, a TORKinib, is a potent, selective, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of mTOR with an IC_{50} of 80 nM.

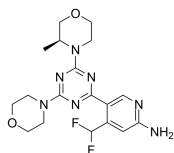


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PQR530

Cat. No.: HY-107365

PQR530 is a potent, ATP-competitive, orally bioavailable and brain-penetrant dual pan-PI3K/mTORC1/2 inhibitor, with a subnanomolar K_d toward PI3K α and mTOR (0.84 and 0.33 nM, respectively). Antitumor activity.

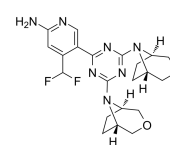


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

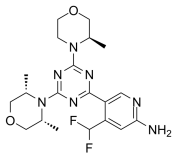
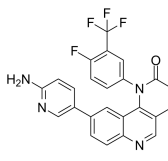
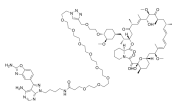
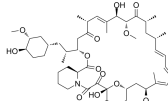
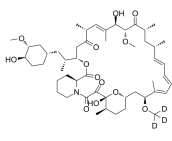
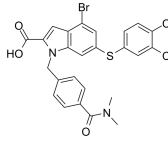
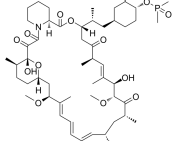
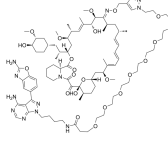

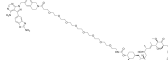
PQR620

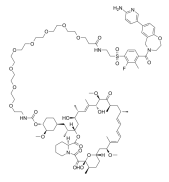
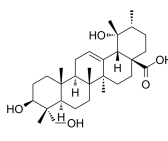
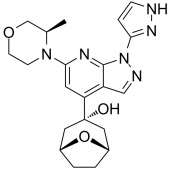
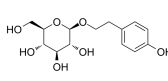
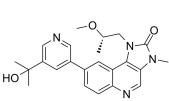
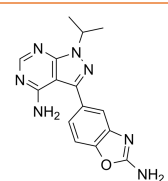
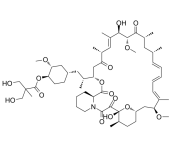
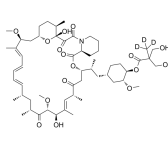
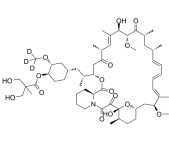
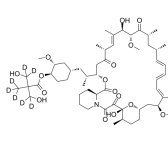
Cat. No.: HY-100026

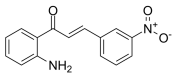
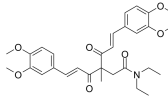
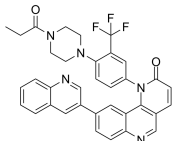
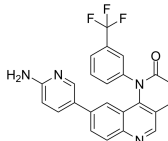
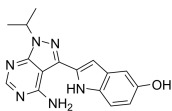
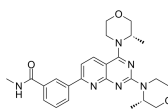
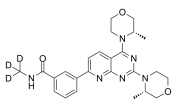
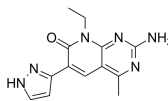
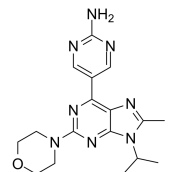
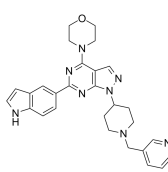
PQR620 is an orally bioavailable and selective brain penetrant inhibitor of mTORC1/2.



Purity: 97.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>PQR626</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136660</p>	<p>QL-IX-55</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15281</p>
<p>PQR626, a rapamycin derivative, is a potent, selective, orally active, and brain-penetrant mTOR inhibitor, with an IC_{50} and K_i of 5 nM and 3.6 nM, respectively. PQR626 can be used for the research of neurological disorders.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.02% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>QL-IX-55 is a selective ATP-competitive inhibitor of mTORC1/2 with IC_{50}s of 50/50/10-50 nM for Human mTORC1/Yeast mTORC1/Yeast mTORC2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>RapaLink-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111373</p>	<p>Rapamycin (Sirolimus; AY-22989)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10219</p>
<p>RapaLink-1, the third-generation bivalent mTOR inhibitor, combines Rapamycin (HY-10219) with MLN0128 (HY-13328, a second-generation mTOR kinase inhibitor) by an inert chemical linker.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Rapamycin (Sirolimus; AY 22989) is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of mTORC1. Rapamycin is an autophagy activator, an immunosuppressant.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Rapamycin-d3 (Sirolimus-d3; AY-22989-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10219S</p>	<p>Rheb inhibitor NR1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124798</p>
<p>Rapamycin-d3 (Sirolimus-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rapamycin. Rapamycin is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of mTORC1.</p>  <p>Purity: 95.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Rheb inhibitor NR1 is a Rheb inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.1 μM in the Rheb-IVK assay. Rheb inhibitor NR1 also is a selective mTORC1 inhibitor. NR1 inhibits the phosphorylation of ¹³⁸⁹pS6K1 and increases the phosphorylation of ⁵⁴⁷³pAKT in a dose-dependent manner.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Ridaforolimus (MK-8669; Deforolimus; AP23573)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50908</p>	<p>RMC-4529</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115869</p>
<p>Ridaforolimus (MK-8669) is a potent and selective mTOR inhibitor; inhibits ribosomal protein S6 phosphorylation with an IC_{50} of 0.2 nM in HT-1080 cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.83% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>RMC-4529 has an IC_{50} value of 1.0 nM against p-4E-BP1-(T37/46) in mTOR kinase cellular assay.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>RMC-4627</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143510</p>	<p>RMC-5552</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132168</p>
<p>RMC-4627 is a selective mTORC1 inhibitor that activates 4EBP1 and inhibits tumor growth.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RMC-5552 is a potent and selective inhibitor of mTORC1. RMC-5552 inhibits phosphorylation of mTORC1 pS6K and p4EBP1 with IC_{50}s of 0.14 nM and 0.48 nM, respectively. RMC-5552 has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

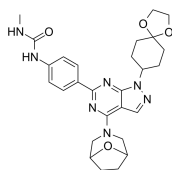
<p>RMC-6272 (RM-006)</p> <p>RMC-6272 (RM-006) is a bi-steric mTORC1-selective inhibitor. RMC-6272 exhibits potent and selective (> 10-fold) inhibition of mTORC1 over mTORC2. RMC-6272 shows improved inhibition of mTORC1 in comparison to Rapamycin, and induces more cell death in TSC2 null tumors.</p> <p>Purity: 95.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-134904</p> 	<p>Rotundic acid</p> <p>Rotundic acid, a triterpenoid obtained from <i>I. rotunda</i>, induces DNA damage and cell apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma through AKT/mTOR and MAPK Pathways. Rotundic acid possesses anti-inflammatory and cardio-protective abilities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N2217</p> 
<p>RP-3500 (ATR inhibitor 4)</p> <p>RP-3500 (ATR inhibitor 4) is an orally active, selective ATR kinase inhibitor (ATRi) with an IC₅₀ of 1.00 nM in biochemical assays. RP-3500 shows 30-fold selectivity for ATR over mTOR (IC₅₀=120 nM) and >2,000-fold selectivity over ATM, DNA-PK, and PI3Kα kinases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-139609</p> 	<p>Salidroside (Rhodiolside)</p> <p>Salidroside is a prolyl endopeptidase inhibitor. Salidroside alleviates cachexia symptoms in mouse models of cancer cachexia via activating mTOR signalling. Salidroside protects dopaminergic neurons by enhancing PINK1/Parkin-mediated mitophagy.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N0109</p> 
<p>Samotolisib (LY3023414)</p> <p>Samotolisib (LY3023414) potently and selectively inhibits class I PI3K isoforms, DNA-PK, and mTORC1/2 with IC₅₀s of 6.07 nM, 77.6 nM, 38 nM, 23.8 nM, 4.24 nM and 165 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ, PI3Kδ, PI3Kγ, DNA-PK and mTOR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.42% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12513</p> 	<p>Sapanisertib (INK-128; MLN0128; TAK-228)</p> <p>Sapanisertib (INK-128; MLN0128; TAK-228) is an orally available, ATP-dependent mTOR1/2 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 1 nM for mTOR kinase.</p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13328</p> 
<p>Temsirolimus (CCI-779)</p> <p>Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of mTOR with an IC₅₀ of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates autophagy and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.</p> <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-50910</p> 	<p>Temsirolimus-d3 (CCI-779-d3)</p> <p>Temsirolimus-d3 (CCI-779-d3) is the deuterium labeled Temsirolimus. Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of mTOR with an IC₅₀ of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates autophagy and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-50910S</p> 
<p>Temsirolimus-d3-1 (CCI-779-d3-1)</p> <p>Temsirolimus-d3-1 (CCI-779-d3-1) is the deuterium labeled Temsirolimus. Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of mTOR with an IC₅₀ of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates autophagy and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-50910S2</p> 	<p>Temsirolimus-d7 (CCI-779-d7)</p> <p>Temsirolimus-d7 (CCI-779-d7) is the deuterium labeled Temsirolimus. Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of mTOR with an IC₅₀ of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates autophagy and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-50910S1</p> 

<p>TMBIM6 antagonist-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137175</p>	<p>TML-6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137315</p>
<p>TMBIM6 antagonist-1, a potential TMBIM6 antagonist, prevents TMBIM6 binding to mTORC2, decreases mTORC2 activity, and also regulates TMBIM6-leaky Ca²⁺.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TML-6, an orally active curcumin derivative, inhibits the synthesis of the β-amyloid precursor protein and β-amyloid (Aβ). TML-6 can upregulate Apo E, suppress NF-κB and mTOR, and increase the activity of the anti-oxidative Nrf2 gene.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Torin 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13003</p>	<p>Torin 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13002</p>
<p>Torin 1 is a potent inhibitor of mTOR with an IC₅₀ of 3 nM. Torin 1 inhibits both mTORC1/2 complexes with IC₅₀ values between 2 and 10 nM. Torin 1 is an effective inducer of autophagy.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Torin 2 is an mTOR inhibitor with EC₅₀ of 0.25 nM for inhibiting cellular mTOR activity, and exhibits 800-fold selectivity over PI3K (EC₅₀: 200 nM). Torin 2 also inhibits DNA-PK with an IC₅₀ of 0.5 nM in the cell free assay. Torin 2 can suppress both mTORC1 and mTORC2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Torkinib (PP 242)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10474</p>	<p>Vistusertib (AZD2014)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15247</p>
<p>Torkinib (PP 242) is a selective and ATP-competitive mTOR inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 8 nM. PP242 inhibits both mTORC1 and mTORC2 with IC₅₀s of 30 nM and 58 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Vistusertib (AZD2014) is an ATP competitive mTOR inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.81 nM. AZD2014 inhibits both mTORC1 and mTORC2 complexes.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Vistusertib-d3 (AZD2014-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15247S</p>	<p>Voxtalisib (XL765; SAR245409)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15900</p>
<p>Vistusertib-d3 (AZD2014-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vistusertib. Vistusertib (AZD2014) is an ATP competitive mTOR inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.81 nM. AZD2014 inhibits both mTORC1 and mTORC2 complexes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Voxtalisib (XL765) is a potent PI3K inhibitor, which has a similar activity toward class I PI3K (IC₅₀s=39, 113, 9 and 43nM for p110α, p110β, p110γ and p110δ, respectively), also inhibits DNA-PK (IC₅₀=150nM) and mTOR (IC₅₀=157nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>VS-5584 (SB2343)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16585</p>	<p>WAY-600</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15272</p>
<p>VS-5584 is a pan-PI3K/mTOR kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 16 nM, 68 nM, 42 nM, 25 nM, and 37 nM for PI3Kα, PI3Kβ, PI3Kδ, PI3Kγ and mTOR, respectively. VS-5584 simultaneously blocks mTORC2 as well as mTORC1.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.15% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>WAY-600 is a potent, ATP-competitive, and selective mTOR inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 9 nM for recombinant mTOR enzyme. WAY-600 blocks mTOR complex 1/2 (mTORC1/2) assemble and activation.</p>  <p>Purity: 95.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

WYE-132
(WYE-125132)

Cat. No.: HY-10044

WYE-132 (WYE-125132) is a highly potent, ATP-competitive, and specific **mTOR** kinase inhibitor (IC_{50} : 0.19 ± 0.07 nM; > 5,000-fold selective versus PI3Ks). WYE-132 (WYE-125132) inhibits **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.

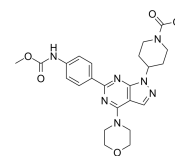


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WYE-354

Cat. No.: HY-12034

WYE-354 is an ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM. WYE-354 also inhibits **PI3K α** and **PI3K γ** with IC_{50} s of 1.89 μ M and 7.37 μ M, respectively. WYE-354 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**. WYE-354 induces autophagy activation in vitro.

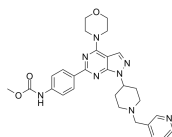


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

WYE-687

Cat. No.: HY-15271

WYE-687 is an ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM. WYE-687 concurrently inhibits activation of **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**. WYE-687 also inhibits **PI3K α** and **PI3K γ** with IC_{50} s of 81 nM and 3.11 μ M, respectively.

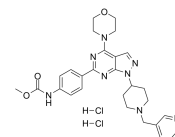


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WYE-687 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15271A

WYE-687 dihydrochloride is an ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM. WYE-687 dihydrochloride concurrently inhibits activation of **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**. WYE-687 also inhibits **PI3K α** and **PI3K γ** with IC_{50} s of 81 nM and 3.11 μ M, respectively.

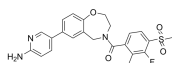


Purity: $\geq 98.0\%$
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

XL388

Cat. No.: HY-13806

XL388 is a highly potent and ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9.9 nM. XL388 simultaneously inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.



Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg