

Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

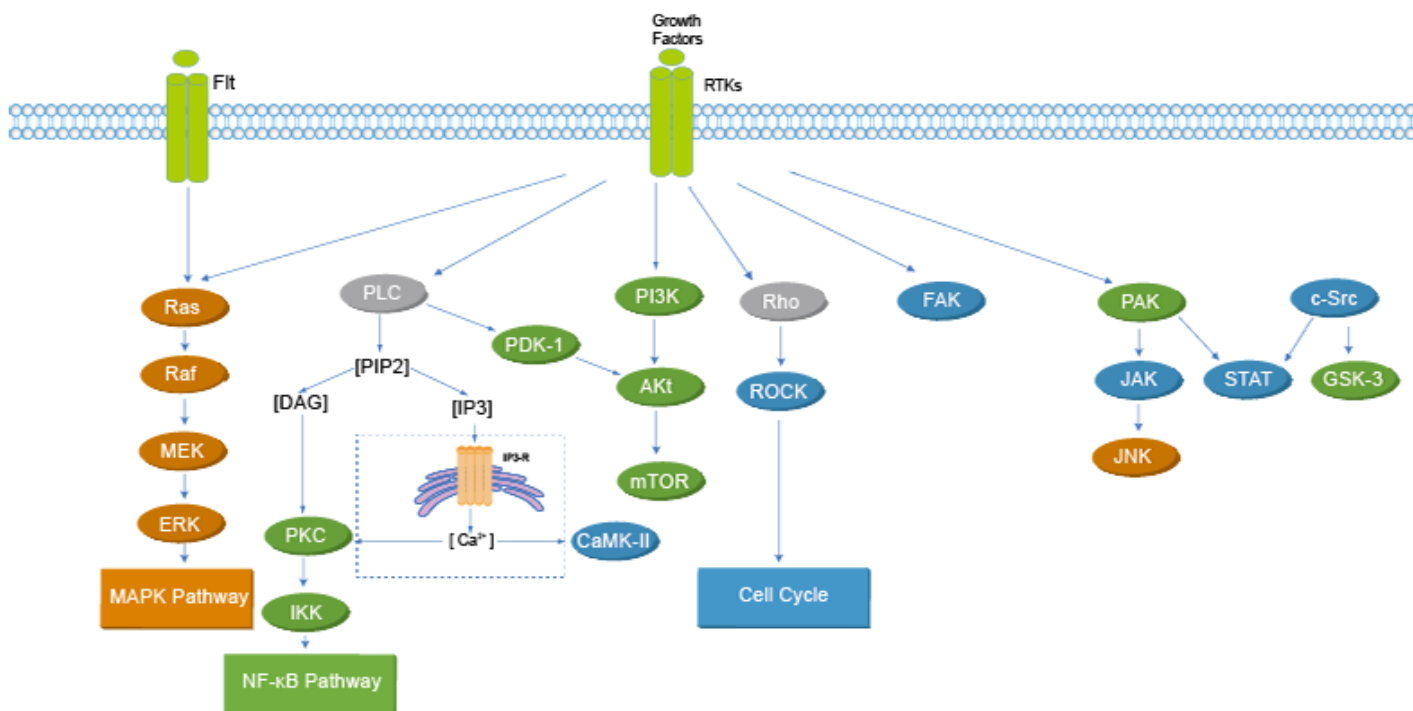
Protein-tyrosine kinases (PTKs) catalyze the transfer of the γ -phosphate of ATP to tyrosine residues of protein substrates, are critical components of signaling pathways that control cellular proliferation and differentiation. Two classes of PTKs are present in cells: the transmembrane receptor PTKs and the nonreceptor PTKs.

The RTK family includes the receptors for insulin and for many growth factors, such as EGF, FGF, PDGF, VEGF, and NGF. RTKs are transmembrane glycoproteins that are activated by the binding of their ligands, and they transduce the extracellular signal to the cytoplasm by phosphorylating tyrosine residues on the receptors themselves (autophosphorylation) and on downstream signaling proteins. RTKs activate numerous signaling pathways within cells, leading to cell proliferation, differentiation, migration, or metabolic changes. In addition, nonreceptor tyrosine kinases (NRTKs), which include Src, JAKs, and Abl, among others, are integral components of the signaling cascades triggered by RTKs and by other cell surface receptors such as GPCRs and receptors of the immune system. NRTKs are critical components in the regulation of the immune system.

RTKs and NRTKs have been implicated in the progression of diseases such as cancer, diabetic retinopathy, atherosclerosis, and psoriasis. Protein kinases, including RTKs, are one of the most frequently mutated gene families implicated in cancer, which has prompted numerous studies on their role in cancer pathogenesis. There are four main mechanisms of RTK dysregulation in human cancers: genomic rearrangements, autocrine activation, overexpression and gain- or loss-of-function mutations. Currently, there are several clinically available small molecule inhibitors and monoclonal antibodies against specific RTKs.

References:

- [1] Hubbard SR, et al. *Annu Rev Biochem.* 2000;69:373-98.
- [2] Robinson DR, et al. *Oncogene.* 2000 Nov 20;19(49):5548-57.
- [3] McDonnell LM, et al. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2015 Oct 15;24(R1):R60-6.



Target List in Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

• Ack1	4	• ROS	177
• ALK	6	• Src	185
• Bcr-Abl	14	• Syk	196
• BMX Kinase	24	• TAM Receptor	201
• Btk	26	• Trk Receptor	207
• c-Fms	37	• VEGFR	215
• c-Kit	42		
• c-Met/HGFR	51		
• Discoidin Domain Receptor	60		
• DYRK	63		
• EGFR	68		
• Ephrin Receptor	98		
• FAK	101		
• FGFR	107		
• FLT3	121		
• IGF-1R	135		
• Insulin Receptor	139		
• Itk	145		
• PDGFR	148		
• PKA	161		
• Pyk2	168		
• RET	170		



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Ack1

Activated Cdc42 kinase 1; TNK2

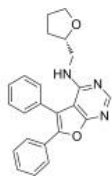
Ack1 (Activated Cdc42 kinase 1) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the TNK2 gene. Ack1 binds to multiple receptor tyrosine kinases e.g. EGFR, MERTK, AXL, HER2 and insulin receptor (IR). Ack1 also interacts with Cdc42Hs in its GTP-bound form and inhibits both the intrinsic and GTPase-activating protein (GAP)-stimulated GTPase activity of Cdc42Hs. Ack1 is a survival kinase and shown to be associated with tumor cell survival, proliferation, hormone-resistance and radiation resistance. Ack1 has emerged as a new cancer target and multiple small molecule inhibitors have been reported.

Ack1 Inhibitors

AIM-100

Cat. No.: HY-15290

AIM-100 is a potent and selective Ack1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21.58 nM. AIM-100 also inhibits Tyr²⁶⁷ phosphorylation. AIM-100 does not inhibit other kinases including PI3-kinase and AKT subfamily members. AIM-100 has an anticancer effect.

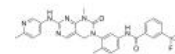


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GNF-7

Cat. No.: HY-10943

GNF-7 is a multikinase inhibitor. GNF-7 is a Bcr-Abl inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 133 nM and 61 nM for Bcr-Abl^{WT} and Bcr-Abl^{T315I}, respectively.

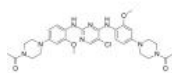


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KRCA-0008

Cat. No.: HY-12331

KRCA-0008 is a potent and selective ALK/Ack1 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 12 nM/4 nM for ALK and Ack1 respectively; displays drug-like properties without hERG liability.



Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

ALK

Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; CD246; Cluster of differentiation 246

Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), a receptor tyrosine kinase in the insulin receptor superfamily, is predominantly expressed in the brain and implicated in neuronal development and cognition. ALK catalyzes the transference of a gamma-phosphate group from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to a tyrosine residue on a substrate protein. Therefore, it catalyzes a tyrosine residue phosphorylation reaction on its substrate proteins. The phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of proteins are critical reactions catalyzed by different enzymes (kinases and phosphatases), which play critical roles in various cellular functions.

ALK gene activation is involved in the carcinogenesis process of several human cancers such as anaplastic large cell lymphoma, lung cancer, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors and neuroblastoma, as a consequence of fusion with other oncogenes (NPM, EML4, TIM, etc) or gene amplification, mutation or protein overexpression. ALK is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor that, upon ligand binding to its extracellular domain, undergoes dimerization and subsequent autophosphorylation of the intracellular kinase domain. When activated in cancer it represents a target for specific inhibitors, such as Crizotinib, Ceritinib, Alectinib etc. which use has demonstrated significant effectiveness in ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer particularly.

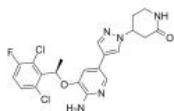
ALK Inhibitors

2-Keto Crizotinib

(PF-06260182)

Cat. No.: HY-13320

2-Keto Crizotinib (PF-06260182) is an active lactam metabolite of crizotinib.

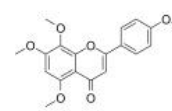


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6-Demethoxytangeretin

Cat. No.: HY-N4126

6-Demethoxytangeretin is a citrus flavonoid isolated from Citrus depressa.



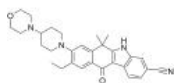
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alectinib

(CH5424802; RO5424802; AF802)

Cat. No.: HY-13011

Alectinib (CH5424802) is a potent, selective, and orally available ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 nM and a K_d value of 2.4 nM (in an ATP-competitive manner), and also inhibits ALK F1174L and ALK R1275Q with IC_{50} s of 1 nM and 3.5 nM, respectively.



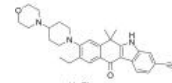
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Alectinib Hydrochloride (CH5424802 Hydrochloride; RO5424802

Hydrochloride; AF-802 Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13011A

Alectinib Hydrochloride (CH5424802 Hydrochloride; RO5424802 Hydrochloride; AF-802 Hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, and orally available ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 nM and a K_d value of 2.4 nM (in an ATP-competitive manner), and also inhibits ALK F1174L and ALK R1275Q with...



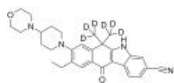
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Alectinib-d6

(CH5424802-d6; RO5424802-d6; AF802-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-13011S1

Alectinib-d6 is deuterium labeled Alectinib.



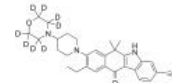
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alectinib-d8

(CH5424802-d8; RO5424802-d8; AF802-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-13011S

Alectinib-d8 (CH5424802-d8) is the deuterium labeled Alectinib.

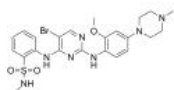


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ALK inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-15357

ALK inhibitor 1 (compound 17) is a potent pyrimidin ALK inhibitor. ALK inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of testis-specific serine/threonine kinase 2 (TSSK2; IC_{50} =31 nM) and focal adhesion kinase (FAK; IC_{50} =2 nM).

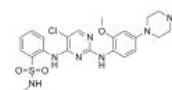


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ALK inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-15358

ALK inhibitor 2 (compound 18) is a potent pyrimidin ALK inhibitor. ALK inhibitor 2 is a potent inhibitor of testis-specific serine/threonine kinase 2 (TSSK2; IC_{50} =37 nM) and focal adhesion kinase (FAK; IC_{50} =5 nM).

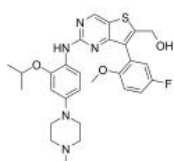


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ALK kinase inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-19990

ALK kinase inhibitor-1 is an anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitor extracted from patent US20130261106A1 compound I-202.



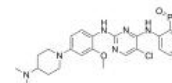
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ALK-IN-1

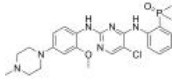
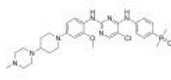
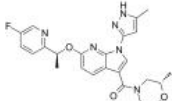
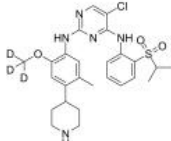
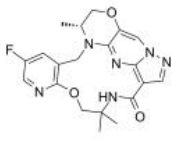
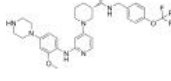
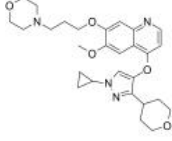
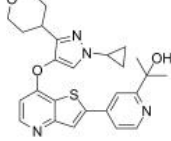
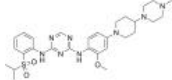
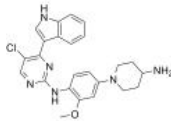
(Brigatinib analog)

Cat. No.: HY-13464

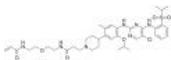
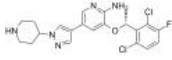
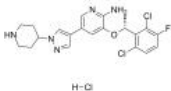
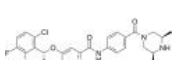
ALK-IN-1 (Brigatinib analog) is a potent and selective active inhibitor of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), Patent US20140066406 A1.

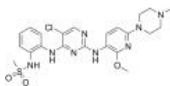
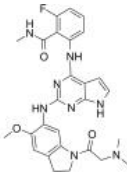
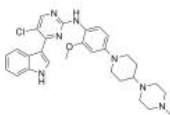
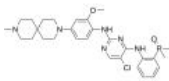
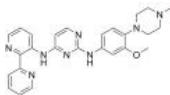
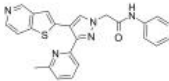
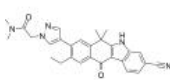
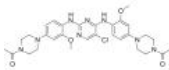
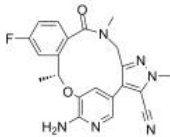
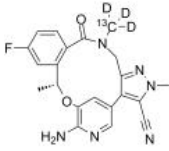



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>ALK-IN-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108230</p>	<p>ALK-IN-13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12973</p>
<p>ALK-IN-12 is a potent and orally active ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.18 nM. ALK-IN-12 also inhibits IGF1R and InsR (IC_{50}=20.3 and 90.6 nM). Antitumor activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ALK-IN-13 is an ALK inhibitor, extracted from patent US20130225528A1, example 19.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ALK-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128569</p>	<p>ALK-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128596</p>
<p>ALK-IN-5 is a potent, selective, and brain-penetrant inhibitor of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), with an IC_{50} of 2.9 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ALK-IN-6 (compound 11) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), with IC_{50} values of 71 nM, 18.72 nM and 36.81 nM for ALK wild, ALK F1196M and ALK F1174L, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ALK-IN-9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131244</p>	<p>ALK/ROS1-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130794</p>
<p>ALK-IN-9 (compound 40) is a potent ALK inhibitor. ALK-IN-9 inhibits cell proliferation with IC_{50}s of <0.2 nM, <0.2 nM, 0.2 nM for Ba/F3-EML4-ALK, KM 12 (TPM3-TRKA), KG-I cell (OP2-FGFR1), respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ALK/ROS1-IN-1 (compound 2e) is a potent and selective anti crizotinib-resistant ALK/ROS1 dual inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.174 μM and 0.530 μM for ALK and ROS1 enzyme, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ALK5-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142950</p>	<p>ALK5-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142949</p>
<p>ALK5-IN-6 is a potent inhibitor of ALK5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ALK5-IN-7 is a potent inhibitor of ALK5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ASP3026</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13326</p>	<p>AZD-3463 (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15609</p>
<p>ASP3026 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK). ASP3026 induces apoptosis of tumor cells. ASP3026 can be used for the research of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD-3463 (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor) is an orally active ALK/IGF1R inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.75 nM for ALK. AZD3463 induces apoptosis and autophagy in neuroblastoma cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Belizatinib (TSR-011)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17603</p>	<p>Brigatinib (AP-26113)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12857</p>
<p>Belizatinib is an oral, dual, potent inhibitor of ALK and TRKA, TRKB, and TRKC, with IC_{50} of 0.7nM for wild-type recombinant ALK kinase.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Brigatinib (AP-26113) is a highly potent and selective ALK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Brigatinib-13C6 (AP-26113-13C6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12857S</p>	<p>Brigatinib-d3 (AP-26113-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12857S1</p>
<p>Brigatinib-13C6 (AP-26113-13C6) is the 13C-labeled Brigatinib. Brigatinib (AP-26113) is a highly potent and selective ALK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Brigatinib-d3 (AP-26113-d3) is the deuterium labeled Brigatinib. Brigatinib (AP-26113) is a highly potent and selective ALK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CEP-28122</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18030</p>	<p>CEP-28122 mesylate salt</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18030A</p>
<p>CEP-28122 is a highly potent and selective orally active ALK inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.9 ± 0.5 nM in an enzyme-based TRF assay. IC_{50} value: 1.9 ± 0.5 nM Target: ALK in vitro: CEP-28122 is a potent inhibitor of recombinant ALK activity and cellular ALK tyrosine phosphorylation.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CEP-28122 mesylate salt, a diaminopyrimidine derivative, is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable ALK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 1.9 nM for recombinant ALK kinase activity. CEP-28122 has antitumor activity in experimental models of ALK-positive human cancers.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CEP-37440</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15841</p>	<p>Ceritinib (LDK378)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656</p>
<p>CEP-37440 is a novel potent and selective Dual FAK/ALK inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 2.3 nM (FAK) and 120 nM(ALK cellular IC_{50} in 75% human plasma).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ceritinib (LDK378) is a selective, orally bioavailable, and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 pM. Ceritinib (LDK378) also inhibits IGF-1R, InsR, and STK22D with IC_{50} values of 8, 7, and 23 nM, respectively. Ceritinib (LDK378) shows great antitumor potency.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656S</p>	<p>Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656A</p>
<p>Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7) is a deuterium labeled Ceritinib. Ceritinib is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride) is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 pM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>CJ-2360</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131909</p> <p>CJ-2360 is a potent and orally active ALK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.2, 4.0, 8.8, 6.3, and 8.9 nM against wild-type ALK and F1197M, G1269A, L1196M, and S1206Y ALK mutants, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Con B-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142287</p> <p>ConB-1 is a potent and selective ALK inhibitor with low toxicity to normal cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Crizotinib (PF-02341066)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50878</p> <p>Crizotinib (PF-02341066) is an orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Crizotinib hydrochloride (PF-02341066 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50878A</p> <p>Crizotinib hydrochloride (PF-02341066 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and ATP-competitive dual ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Crizotinib-d5 (PF-02341066-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50878S</p> <p>Crizotinib-d5 (PF-02341066-d5) is the deuterium labeled Crizotinib. Crizotinib (PF-02341066) is an orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EML4-ALK kinase inhibitor 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111752</p> <p>EML4-ALK kinase inhibitor 1 is a potent orally active inhibitor of echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4-anaplastic lymphoma kinase (EML4-ALK), with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ensartinib (X-396)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103714</p> <p>Ensartinib (X-396) is a potent and dual ALK/MET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <0.4 nM and 0.74 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ensartinib dihydrochloride (X-396 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103714A</p> <p>Ensartinib dihydrochloride (X-396 dihydrochloride) is a potent and dual ALK/MET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <0.4 nM and 0.74 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Entrectinib (NMS-E628; RXDX-101)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12678</p> <p>Entrectinib (NMS-E628) is a potent, orally available, and CNS-active pan-Trk, ROS1, and ALK inhibitor. Entrectinib inhibits TrkA, TrkB, TrkC, ROS1 and ALK with IC_{50} values of 1, 3, 5, 12 and 7 nM, respectively. Antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.32% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Envonalkib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145566</p> <p>Envonalkib is a potent and orally active inhibitor of ALK, with IC_{50}s of 1.96 nM, 35.1 nM, and 61.3 nM for WT and mutated L1196M and G1269S-ALK. Envonalkib can be used for the research of non-small cell lung cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

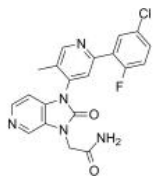
<p>F-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112801</p> <p>F-1 is a potent ALK and ROS1 dual inhibitor, suppresses phospho-ALK and its relative downstream signaling pathways, with IC_{50}s of 2.1 nM, 2.3 nM, 1.3 nM and 3.9 nM for ALK^{WT}, ROS1^{WT}, ALK^{L1196M} and ALK^{G1202R}, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK1838705A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13020</p> <p>GSK1838705A is a potent and reversible IGF-IR and the insulin receptor inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.0 and 1.6 nM, respectively. It also inhibits ALK with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>HG-14-10-04</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15801</p> <p>HG-14-10-04 (example 10) is a potent and specific ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 20 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Iruplinalkib (WX-0593)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145574</p> <p>Iruplinalkib (WX-0593) is a potent, selective, and orally active inhibitor of ALK and ROS1 tyrosine kinase. Iruplinalkib (WX-0593) shows favorable safety and promising antitumor activity in advanced NSCLC with ALK or ROS1 rearrangement.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Itacnosertib (TP-0184)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109179</p> <p>Itacnosertib (TP-0184) is both inhibitor to JAK2, ACVR1 (ALK2) and ALK5 as described in WO2014151871.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>J-1063</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145855</p> <p>J-1063 is a potent, selective and orally active ALK5 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.039 μM. J-1063 shows anti-fibrotic effect by the inhibition of inflammatory infiltration, collagen deposition, and hepatocytes necrosis. J-1063 has the potential for the research of liver fibrosis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>JH-VIII-157-02</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112140</p> <p>JH-VIII-157-02 is a structural analogue of alectinib, acts as an ALK inhibitor, and shows an IC_{50} of 2 nM for echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4-ALK (EML4-ALK) G1202R in cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>KRCA-0008</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12331</p> <p>KRCA-0008 is a potent and selective ALK/Ack1 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 12 nM/4 nM for ALK and Ack1 respectively; displays drug-like properties without hERG liability.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.88% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lorlatinib (PF-06463922)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12215</p> <p>Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is a selective, orally active, brain-penetrant and ATP-competitive ROS1/ALK inhibitor. Lorlatinib has K_s of <0.025 nM, <0.07 nM, and 0.7 nM for ROS1, wild type ALK, and ALK^{L1196M}, respectively. Lorlatinib has anticancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lorlatinib-13C,d3 (PF-06463922-13C,d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12215S</p> <p>Lorlatinib-13C,d3 (PF-06463922-13C,d3) is the ¹³C- and deuterium labeled Lorlatinib. Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is a selective, orally active, brain-penetrant and ATP-competitive ROS1/ALK inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>MS4077</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112156</p>	<p>MS4078</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112155</p>
<p>MS4077 is an anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) PROTAC (degrader) based on Cereblon ligand, with a K_d of 37 nM for binding affinity to ALK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>MS4078 is an anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) PROTAC (degrader) based on Cereblon ligand, with a K_d of 19 nM for binding affinity to ALK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.63% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>NVP-TAE 684 (TAE 684)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10192</p>	<p>Repotrectinib (TPX-0005)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103022</p>
<p>NVP-TAE 684 (TAE 684) is a highly potent and selective ALK inhibitor, which blocks the growth of ALCL-derived and ALK-dependent cell lines with IC_{50} values between 2 and 10 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Repotrectinib (TPX-0005) is a potent ROS1 (IC_{50}=0.07 nM) and TRK (IC_{50}=0.83/0.05/0.1 nM for TRKA/B/C) inhibitor. Repotrectinib potently inhibits WT ALK (IC_{50}=1.01 nM). Repotrectinib has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>RIPK2-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146694</p>	<p>SIAIS117</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146022</p>
<p>RIPK2-IN-1 (compound 18f) is a potent RIPK2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 51 nM. RIPK2-IN-1 inhibits ALK2 with an IC_{50} of 5 nM. RIPK2-IN-1 has an IC_{50} of 390 nM on RIPK2/NOD2 in cell assay.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SIAIS117 is a potent Brigatinib-PROTAC degrader. SIAIS117 is a ALK PROTAC based on Brigatinib and VHL-1 conjugation. SIAIS117 can degrade ALK G1202R point mutation effectively. SIAIS117 blocks the growth of SR and H2228 cancer cell lines.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TL13-110</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136195</p>	<p>TL13-112</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123919</p>
<p>TL13-110 is a negative control for TL13-112 (HY-123919) and a potent ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.34 nM. TL13-110 does not degrade ALK in cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TL13-112 is a potent and selective ALK-PROTAC degrader and inhibits ALK activity with an IC_{50} value of 0.14 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TL13-12</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122582</p>	<p>TL13-22</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136194</p>
<p>TL13-12 is a potent and selective ALK-PROTAC degrader and inhibits ALK activity with an IC_{50} value of 0.69 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TL13-22 is a negative control for TL13-12 (HY-122582) and a potent ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.54 nM. TL13-22 does not degrade ALK in cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

TP-008

Cat. No.: HY-125851

TP-008 is a potent, selective and orally active (Activin-Like Kinase 5) ALK5 inhibitor with pIC_{50} and pEC_{50} values of 7.6 and 6.63, respectively. TGF β RI-IN-2 can produce observed cardiac toxicity in vivo at high dose.

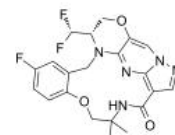


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPX-0131

Cat. No.: HY-139279

TPX-0131 is a potent, selective, CNS-penetrant and orally active inhibitor of wild-type ALK (IC_{50} of 1.4 nM) and ALK-resistant mutation, e.g. G1202R (IC_{50} of 0.3 nM), L1196M (IC_{50} of 0.3 nM). TPX-0131 has strong antitumor activities.

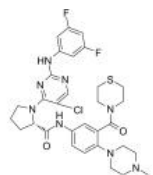


Purity: \geq 95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

TRK/ALK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144732

TRK/ALK-IN-1 (compound 21) is a potent and dual inhibitor of TRK and ALK. TRK/ALK-IN-1 in the enzymatic assays is in good accordance with anti-proliferative activity with IC_{50} values of 2.2, 9.3 and 38 nM towards TRKA, ALK^{WT} and ALK^{L1196M}, respectively.

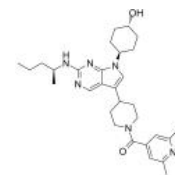


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UNC5293

Cat. No.: HY-132200

UNC5293 is a MERTK-selective and potent inhibitor ($K_i=190$ pM). UNC5293 inhibits MERTK ($IC_{50}=0.9$ nM) and is more selective over Axl, Tyro3 and Flt3. UNC5293 exhibits excellent mouse PK properties and is used for bone marrow leukemia research.

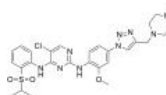


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WY-135

Cat. No.: HY-111416

WY-135 is an ALK ($IC_{50}=1.4$ nM) and ROS1 ($IC_{50}=1.1$ nM) dual inhibitor.

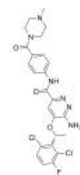


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

X-376

Cat. No.: HY-16590

X-376 is a potent and highly specific ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) ($IC_{50}=0.61$ nM). X-376 is a less potent inhibitor of MET ($IC_{50}=0.69$ nM). X-376 displays potent anti-tumor activity.

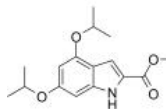


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XST-14

Cat. No.: HY-137506

XST-14 is a potent, competitive and highly selective ULK1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 26.6 nM. XST-14 induces autophagy inhibition by reducing the phosphorylation of the ULK1 downstream substrate.

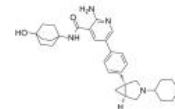


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zilurgesertib

Cat. No.: HY-145608

Zilurgesertib is a selective ALK 2 inhibitor for treating diseases such as cancer.

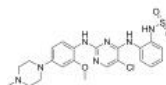


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZX-29

Cat. No.: HY-135887

ZX-29 is a potent and selective ALK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM, 1.3 nM and 3.9 nM for ALK, ALK L1196M and ALK G1202R mutations, respectively. ZX-29 is inactive against EGFR.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Bcr-Abl

Bcr-Abl tyrosine-kinase inhibitors (TKI) are the first-line therapy for most patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). More than 90% of CML cases are caused by a chromosomal abnormality that results in the formation of a so-called Philadelphia chromosome. This abnormality is a consequence of fusion between the Abelson (Abl) tyrosine kinase gene at chromosome 9 and the break point cluster (Bcr) gene at chromosome 22, resulting in a chimeric oncogene (Bcr-Abl) and a constitutively active Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase that has been implicated in the pathogenesis of CML. Compounds have been developed to selectively inhibit the tyrosine kinase.

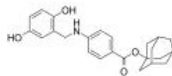
Bcr-Abl Inhibitors & Activators

Adaphostin

(NSC 680410)

Cat. No.: HY-103275

Adaphostin (NSC 680410), the adamantyl ester of AG957, is a potent p210^{bcr/abl} inhibitor (IC₅₀=14 μM). Adaphostin induces apoptosis in T-lymphoblastic human leukemia cell lines (IC₅₀ ranging from 17 to 216 nM).



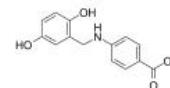
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AG957

(Tyrphostin AG957; NSC 654705)

Cat. No.: HY-117718

AG957 (Tyrphostin AG957; NSC 654705) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor with anti-BCR/ABL tyrosine kinase activity. AG957 is a bcr/abl kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.9 μM for p210^{bcr/abl} autokinase activity.



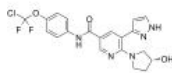
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asciminib

(ABL001)

Cat. No.: HY-104010

Asciminib (ABL001) is a potent and selective allosteric BCR-ABL1 inhibitor, which inhibits Ba/F3 cells grown with an IC₅₀ of 0.25 nM.



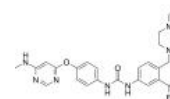
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AST 487

(NVP-AST 487)

Cat. No.: HY-15002

AST 487 is a RET kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 880 nM, inhibits RET autophosphorylation and activation of downstream effectors, also inhibits Flt-3 with IC₅₀ of 520 nM.

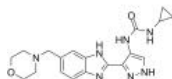


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT9283

Cat. No.: HY-50514

AT9283 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with potent activity against Aurora A/B, JAK2/3, Abl (T315I) and Flt3 (IC₅₀s ranging from 1 to 30 nM). AT9283 inhibits growth and survival of multiple solid tumors in vitro and in vivo.

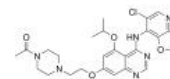


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD0424

Cat. No.: HY-112314

AZD0424 is an orally active, and dual selective Src/Abl kinase inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity. AZD0424 induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in lymphoma cells.



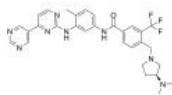
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bafetinib

(INNO-406; NS-187)

Cat. No.: HY-50868

Bafetinib is a potent and orally active Lyn/Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Bafetinib augments the activities of several proapoptotic Bcl-2 homology (BH)3-only proteins (Bim, Bad, Bmf and Bik) and induces apoptosis in Ph⁺ leukemia cells via Bcl-2 family-regulated intrinsic apoptosis pathway.

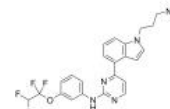


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCR-ABL-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-100314

BCR-ABL-IN-1 is an inhibitor of BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase, with a pIC₅₀ of 6.46, and may be used in the research of chronic myelogenous leukemia.

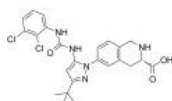


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BCR-ABL-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-18819

BCR-ABL-IN-2 is an inhibitor of BCR-ABL1 tyrosine kinase, with IC₅₀s of 57 nM, 773 nM for ABL1^{native} and ABL1^{T315I}, respectively.

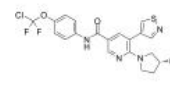


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

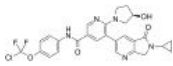
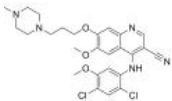
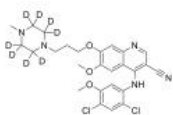
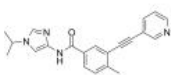
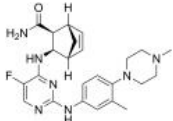
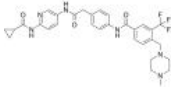
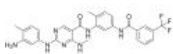
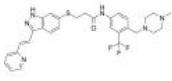
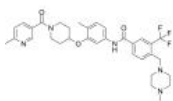
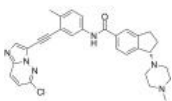
BCR-ABL-IN-3

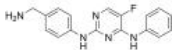
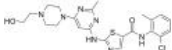
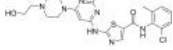
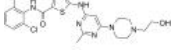
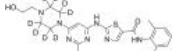
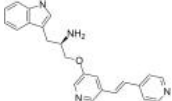
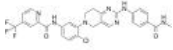
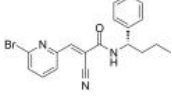
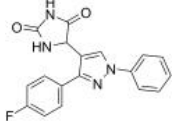
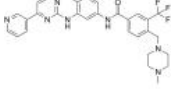
Cat. No.: HY-136526

BCR-ABL-IN-3 is a potent and irreversible Bcr-Abl inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of ≤100 nM for Ba/F₃Bcr-Abl^{T315I}. BCR-ABL-IN-3 has anti-cancer activity.



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

<p>BCR-ABL-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142922</p>	<p>Bosutinib (SKI-606)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10158</p>
<p>BCR-ABL-IN-4 is a BCR-ABL inhibitor with anticancer effects. BCR-ABL-IN-4 inhibits the cancer cell growth with IC_{50} values of 0.67 nM and 16 nM for K562 cells and BCR-ABL T315I transfected Ba/F3 cells, respectively (WO2021143927A1; compound 11).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Bosutinib is a dual Src/Abl inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p>Bosutinib D8 (SKI-606 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10158S</p>	<p>c-ABL-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146527</p>
<p>Bosutinib D8 (SKI-606 D8) is a deuterium labeled Bosutinib. Bosutinib is a dual Src/Abl inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p> 	<p>c-ABL-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of c-Abl. Activation of c-Abl has been implicated in various diseases, notably cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Cenisertib (AS-703569; R-763)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13072</p>	<p>CHMFL-ABL-039</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126143</p>
<p>Cenisertib (AS-703569) is an ATP-competitive multi-kinase inhibitor that blocks the activity of Aurora-kinase-A/B, ABL1, AKT, STAT5 and FLT3.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>CHMFL-ABL-039 is a type II native ABL kinase and drug-resistant V299L mutant BCR-ABL inhibitor with the IC_{50}s of 7.9 nM and 27.9 nM, respectively. CHMFL-ABL-039 is used in the research of chronic myeloid leukemia.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>CHMFL-ABL-053</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101268</p>	<p>CHMFL-ABL-121</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119370</p>
<p>CHMFL-ABL-053 (Compound 18a) is a potent, selective, and orally available BCR-ABL, SRC and p38 kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 70, 90 and 62 nM against ABL1, SRC and p38, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>CHMFL-ABL-121 is a highly potent type II ABL kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 0.2 nM against purified inactive ABL wt and T315I kinase protein, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>CHMFL-ABL/KIT-155 (CHMFL-ABL-KIT-155)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101034</p>	<p>CT-721</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108704</p>
<p>CHMFL-ABL/KIT-155 (CHMFL-ABL-KIT-155; compound 34) is a highly potent and orally active type II ABL/c-KIT dual kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}s of 46 nM and 75 nM, respectively), and it also presents significant inhibitory activities to BLK (IC_{50}=81 nM), CSF1R (IC_{50}=227 nM), DDR1 (IC_{50}=116 nM),...</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>CT-721 is a potent and time-dependent Bcr-Abl kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21.3 nM for wild-type Bcr-Abl kinase, and possesses anti-chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

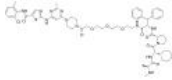
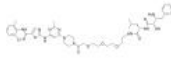
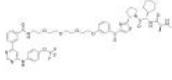

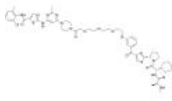
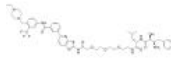
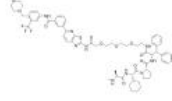

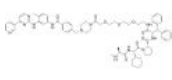

<p>CZC-8004 (CZC-00008004) Cat. No.: HY-111138</p>	<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) Cat. No.: HY-10181</p>
<p>CZC-8004 is a pan-kinase inhibitor and binds a range of tyrosine kinases, including ABL kinase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual Src/Bcr-Abl inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The K_s are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Dasatinib hydrochloride (BMS-354825 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10181A</p>	<p>Dasatinib monohydrate (BMS-354825 monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-10181B</p>
<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) hydrochloride is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual Src/Bcr-Abl inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The K_s are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) monohydrate is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual Src/Bcr-Abl inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The K_s are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dasatinib-d8 (BMS-354825-d8) Cat. No.: HY-10181S</p>	<p>DB07107 Cat. No.: HY-123390</p>
<p>Dasatinib D8 is a deuterium labeled Dasatinib. Dasatinib is a dual Bcr-Abl and Src family tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>DB07107 is a potent drug resistant T315I mutant Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor. DB07107 is also a potent Akt1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ value of 360 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Debio 0617B Cat. No.: HY-108417</p>	<p>Degrasyn (WP1130) Cat. No.: HY-13264</p>
<p>Debio 0617B, a multi-kinase inhibitor, reduces maintenance and self-renewal of primary human AML CD34⁺ stem/progenitor cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Degrasyn (WP1130) is a cell-permeable deubiquitinase (DUB) inhibitor, directly inhibiting DUB activity of USP9x, USP5, USP14, and UCH37. Degrasyn has been shown to downregulate the antiapoptotic proteins Bcr-Abl and JAK2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>DPH Cat. No.: HY-12070</p>	<p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) Cat. No.: HY-13904</p>
<p>DPH is a potent cell permeable c-Abl activator, which displays potent enzymatic and cellular activity in stimulating c-Abl activation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) is an orally available, selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC₅₀s of 1.2 nM, 307.6 nM and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Flumatinib mesylate (HHGV678 mesylate)</p> <p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) mesylate is an orally active and selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib mesylate inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC₅₀ values of 1.2, 307.6 and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Flumatinib-d3 (HHGV678-d3)</p> <p>Flumatinib-d3 is deuterium labeled Flumatinib. Flumatinib (HHGV678) is an orally available, selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC₅₀s of 1.2 nM, 307.6 nM and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>GMB-475</p> <p>GMB-475 is a degrader of BCR-ABL1 tyrosine kinase based on PROTAC, overcoming BCR-ABL1-dependent drug resistance. GMB-475 targets BCR-ABL1 protein and recruits the E3 ligase Von Hippel Lindau (VHL), resulting in ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of the oncogenic fusion protein.</p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GNF-2</p> <p>GNF-2 is a highly selective, allosteric, non-ATP competitive inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. GNF-2 inhibits Ba/F3.p210 proliferation with an IC₅₀ of 138 nM.</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>GNF-5</p> <p>GNF-5, an analogue of GNF-2 with improved pharmacokinetic properties, is a selective non-ATP competitive inhibitor of Bcr-Abl with an IC₅₀ value of 0.22\pm0.1 μM (Wild type Abl).</p> <p>Purity: 99.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GNF-7</p> <p>GNF-7 is a multitargeted kinase inhibitor. GNF-7 is a Bcr-Abl inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 133 nM and 61 nM for Bcr-Abl^{WT} and Bcr-Abl^{T315I}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>GZD856</p> <p>GZD856 formic is a potent and orally active PDGFRα/β inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 68.6 and 136.6 nM, respectively. GZD856 formic is also a Bcr-Abl^{T315I} inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 19.9 and 15.4nM for native Bcr-Abl and the T315I mutant. GZD856 formic has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GZD856 formic</p> <p>GZD856 formic is a potent and orally active PDGFRα/β inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 68.6 and 136.6 nM, respectively. GZD856 formic is also a Bcr-Abl^{T315I} inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 19.9 and 15.4nM for native Bcr-Abl and the T315I mutant. GZD856 formic has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>HG-7-85-01</p> <p>HG-7-85-01 is a type II ATP competitive inhibitor of wild-type and gatekeeper mutations forms of Bcr-Abl, PDGFRα, Kit, and Src kinases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IHMT-TRK-284</p> <p>IHMT-TRK-284 (Compound 34) is a potent, orally active type II TRK kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 10.5, 0.7, and 2.6 nM to TRKA, B, and C respectively. IHMT-TRK-284 displays great selectivity profile in the kinase and good in vivo antitumor efficacies.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Imatinib (STI571; CGP-57148B)</p>	<p>Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4; CGP-57148B D4)</p>
<p>Imatinib (STI571) is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Imatinib Mesylate (STI571 Mesylate; CGP-57148B Mesylate)</p>	<p>Imatinib-d8 (STI571-d8; CGP-57148B-d8)</p>
<p>Imatinib Mesylate (STI571 Mesylate) is a tyrosine kinases inhibitor that inhibits c-Kit, Bcr-Abl, and PDGFR (IC₅₀=100 nM) tyrosine kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Imatinib D8 (STI571 D8) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>KW-2449</p>	<p>LXH254</p>
<p>KW-2449 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor of FLT3, ABL, ABL^{T315I} and Aurora kinase with IC₅₀s of 6.6, 14, 4 and 48 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>LXH254 is a potent, selective, orally active, type II BRAF and CRAF inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 0.072 and 0.21 nM against CRAF and BRAF, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Lyn-IN-1 (Bafetinib analog)</p>	<p>ML786 dihydrochloride</p>
<p>Lyn-IN-1 (Bafetinib analog) is a potent and selective dual Bcr-Abl/Lyn inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2014169128A1.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ML786 dihydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable Raf inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 2.1, 4.2, and 2.5 nM for v600EΔB-Raf, wt B-Raf, and C-Raf, respectively. ML786 dihydrochloride also inhibits Abl-1, DDR2, EPHA2, KDR, and RET (IC₅₀= <0.5, 7.0, 11, 6.2, 0.8 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Multi-kinase inhibitor 1</p>	<p>Nilotinib (AMN107)</p>
<p>Multi-kinase inhibitor 1 is a potent multi-kinase inhibitor. Multi-kinase inhibitor 1 has the potential for diseases or disorders associated with abnormal or deregulated tyrosine kinase activity, particularly diseases associated with the activity of PDGF-R, c-Kit and Bcr-abl.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nilotinib is an orally available Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor with antineoplastic activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p>Nilotinib monohydrochloride monohydrate (AMN107 monohydrochloride monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-10159A</p>	<p>Nilotinib-d3 Cat. No.: HY-132549S</p>
<p>Nilotinib monohydrochloride monohydrate is a second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), is significantly potent against BCR-ABL, and is active against many BCR-ABL mutants.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Nilotinib-d3 (AMN107-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nilotinib. Nilotinib is an orally available Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor with antineoplastic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Nilotinib-d6 (AMN107-d6) Cat. No.: HY-10159S</p>	<p>Nocodazole (Oncodazole; R17934) Cat. No.: HY-13520</p>
<p>Nilotinib D6 (AMN107 D6) is a deuterium labeled Nilotinib. Nilotinib is an orally available Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor with antineoplastic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Nocodazole (Oncodazole) is a rapidly-reversible inhibitor of microtubule. Nocodazole binds to β-tubulin and disrupts microtubule assembly/disassembly dynamics, which prevents mitosis and induces apoptosis in tumor cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Olverembatinib (GZD824; HQP1351) Cat. No.: HY-15666</p>	<p>Olverembatinib dimesylate (GZD824 dimesylate; HQP1351 dimesylate) Cat. No.: HY-15666A</p>
<p>Olverembatinib (GZD824) is a potent and orally active pan-Bcr-Abl inhibitor. Olverembatinib potently inhibits a broad spectrum of Bcr-Abl mutants. Olverembatinib strongly inhibits native Bcr-Abl and Bcr-Abl^{T315I} with IC₅₀s of 0.34 nM and 0.68 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.78% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Olverembatinib (GZD824) dimesylate is a potent and orally active pan-Bcr-Abl inhibitor. Olverembatinib dimesylate potently inhibits a broad spectrum of Bcr-Abl mutants.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>ON 146040 Cat. No.: HY-12338</p>	<p>PD173955 Cat. No.: HY-10395</p>
<p>ON 146040 is a potent PI3Kα and PI3Kδ (IC₅₀ ≈ 14 and 20 nM, respectively) inhibitor. ON 146040 also inhibits Abl1 (IC₅₀ < 150 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PD173955 is src family-selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of ~22 nM for Src, Yes and Abl kinase; less potent for FGFRα and no activity on InsR and PKC.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>PD180970 Cat. No.: HY-103274</p>	<p>Pivanex (AN-9; Vivalyloxymethyl butyrate) Cat. No.: HY-120508</p>
<p>PD180970 is a highly potent and ATP-competitive p210^{Bcr-Abl} kinase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 5 nM for inhibiting the autophosphorylation of p210^{Bcr-Abl}. PD180970 also inhibits Src and KIT kinase with IC₅₀s of 0.8 nM and 50 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pivanex (AN-9), a derivative of Butyric acid, is an orally active HDAC inhibitor. Pivanex down-regulates bcr-abl protein and enhances apoptosis. Pivanex has antimetastatic and antiangiogenic properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

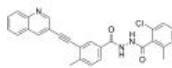
<p>Ponatinib (AP24534)</p>	<p>Ponatinib hydrochloride (AP24534 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ponatinib (AP24534) hydrochloride is a hydrochloride of ponatinib. Ponatinib is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ponatinib-d8 (AP24534-d8)</p>	<p>PROTAC BCR-ABL1 ligand 1</p>
<p>Ponatinib D8 (AP24534 D8) is a deuterium labeled Ponatinib. Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>PROTAC BCR-ABL1 ligand 1, compound GMB-475, is the ligand of PROTAC that allosterically targets BCR-ABL1 protein and recruits the E3 ligase Von Hippel-Lindau, resulting in ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of BCR-ABL1.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Radotinib-d6</p>	<p>Rebastinib (DCC-2036)</p>
<p>Radotinib-d6 is deuterium labeled Radotinib.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rebastinib (DCC-2036) is an orally active, non-ATP-competitive Bcr-Abl inhibitor for Abl1^{WT} and Abl1^{T315I} with IC_{50}s of 0.8 nM and 4 nM, respectively. Rebastinib also inhibits SRC, KDR, FLT3, and Tie-2, and has low activity to seen towards c-Kit.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>S116836</p>	<p>SIAIS178</p>
<p>S116836, a potent, orally active BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitor, blocks both wild-type as well as T315I Bcr-Abl.</p> <p>Purity: 99.60% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SIAIS178 is a potent and selective BCR-ABL degrader based on PROTAC technology with an IC_{50} of 24 nM. SIAIS178 causes effective degradation of BCR-ABL protein by recruiting Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) E3 ubiquitin ligase. SIAIS178 has anticancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.48% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-013</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-015</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-013, conjugating GNF5 (ABL inhibitor) to Bestatin (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC_{50} of 20 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-015, conjugating GNF5 (ABL inhibitor) to MV-1 (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC_{50} of 5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>SNIPER(ABL)-019</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111873</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-020</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111872</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-019, conjugating Dasatinib (ABL inhibitor) to MV-1 (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 0.3 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-020, conjugating Dasatinib (ABL inhibitor) to Bestatin (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-024</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111861</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-033</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111871</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-024, conjugating GNF5 (ABL inhibitor) to LCL161 derivative (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 5 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-033, conjugating HG-7-85-01 (ABL inhibitor) to LCL161 derivative (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 0.3 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-039</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111874</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-044</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111862</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-039, conjugating Dasatinib (ABL inhibitor) to LCL161 derivative (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 10 nM. IC₅₀s are 0.54 nM, 10 nM, 12 nM, and 50 nM for ABL, cIAP1, cIAP2, XIAP, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-044, conjugating HG-7-85-01 (ABL inhibitor) to Bestatin (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 10 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-047</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111863</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-049</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111851</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-047, conjugating HG-7-85-01 (ABL inhibitor) to MV-1 (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 2 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-049, conjugating Imatinib (ABL inhibitor) to Bestatin (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 100 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-050</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111858</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-058</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111859</p>
<p>SNIPER(ABL)-050, conjugating Imatinib (ABL inhibitor) to MV-1 (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(ABL)-058, conjugating Imatinib (ABL inhibitor) to LCL161 derivative (IAP ligand) with a linker, induces the reduction of BCR-ABL protein with a DC₅₀ of 10 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Vodobatinib
(K0706)

Cat. No.: HY-137460

Vodobatinib (K0706) is a potent, third generation and orally active **Bcr-Abl1 tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM. Vodobatinib exhibits activity against most BCR-ABL1 point mutants, and has no activity against BCR-ABL1T315I.

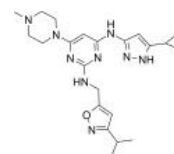


Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XL228

Cat. No.: HY-15749

XL228 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 5, 3.1, 1.6, 6.1, 2 nM for **Bcr-Abl, Aurora A, IGF-1R, Src** and **Lyn**, respectively.



Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

BMX Kinase

Bmx is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase belonging to the Tec kinase family. The protein contains a PH-like domain, which mediates membrane targeting by binding to phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-triphosphate (PIP₃), and a SH2 domain that binds to tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins and functions in signal transduction. The protein is implicated in several signal transduction pathways including the Stat pathway, and regulates differentiation and tumorigenicity of several types of cancer cells. Bmx is characterized by an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain and has been shown to be a downstream effector of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. P21-activated kinase 1 (Pak1), another well characterized effector of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, has been implicated in the progression of breast cancer cells.

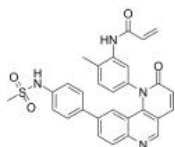
BMX Kinase Inhibitors

BMX-IN-1

(BMX kinase inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-80002

BMX-IN-1 is a selective, irreversible inhibitor of **bone marrow tyrosine kinase on chromosome X (BMX)** that targets Cys⁴⁹⁶ in the BMX ATP binding domain with an IC_{50} of 8 nM, also targets the related Bruton's tyrosine kinase (**BTK**) with an IC_{50} value of 10.4 nM, but is more...



Purity: 99.84%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

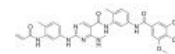
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CHMFL-BMX-078

(CHMFL-BMX 078)

Cat. No.: HY-101267

CHMFL-BMX-078 is a highly potent and selective type II irreversible **BMX** kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.



Purity: ≥98.0%

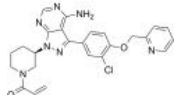
Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CHMFL-EGFR-202

Cat. No.: HY-101522

CHMFL-EGFR-202 is a potent, irreversible inhibitor of **epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutant kinase**, with IC_{50} s of 5.3 nM and 8.3 nM for drug-resistant mutant EGFR T790M and WT EGFR kinases, respectively.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

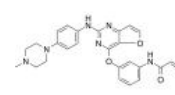
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Poseltinib

(HM71224; LY3337641)

Cat. No.: HY-109010

Poseltinib, an orally active, selective and irreversible **Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 1.95 nM), with 0.3, 2.3 and 2.4-fold selectivity for BTK over BMX, TEC and TXK, respectively.



Purity: 98.01%

Clinical Data: Phase 2

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Btk

Bruton tyrosine kinase

Bruton tyrosine kinase (Btk) is a member of the Tec family kinases with a well-characterized role in B-cell antigen receptor (BCR)-signaling and B-cell activation.

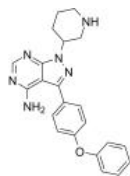
Btk plays a crucial role in B cell development and activation through the BCR signaling pathway and represents a new target for diseases characterized by inappropriate B cell activity. Btk is a kinase expressed exclusively in B cells and myeloid cells and has a well characterized, vital role in B cells highlighted by the human primary immune deficiency disease, X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA), which results from mutation in the Btk gene. Btk plays an essential role in the BCR signaling pathway. Antigen binding to the BCR results in B cell receptor oligomerization, Syk and Lyn kinase activation, followed by Btk kinase activation. Once activated, Btk forms a signaling complex with proteins such as BLNK, Lyn, and Syk and phosphorylates phospholipase C (PLC) γ 2. This leads to downstream release of intracellular Ca²⁺ stores and propagation of the BCR signaling pathway through extracellular signal-regulated kinase and NF- κ B signaling, ultimately resulting in transcriptional changes to foster B cell survival, proliferation, and/or differentiation.

Btk Inhibitors

(Rac)-IBT6A

Cat. No.: HY-13036

(Rac)-IBT6A is a racemate of IBT6A. IBT6A is an impurity of Ibrutinib. IBT6A can be used in synthesis of IBT6A Ibrutinib dimer and IBT6A adduct. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.

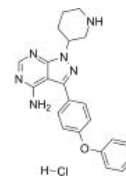


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-IBT6A hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13036C

(Rac)-IBT6A hydrochloride is a racemate of IBT6A hydrochloride. IBT6A is an impurity of Ibrutinib. IBT6A can be used in synthesis of IBT6A Ibrutinib dimer and IBT6A adduct. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.



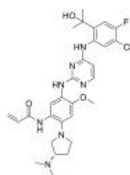
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Sunvozertinib

((S)-DZD9008)

Cat. No.: HY-132842A

(S)-Sunvozertinib ((S)-DZD9008), the S-enantiomer of Sunvozertinib, shows inhibitory activity against EGFR exon 20 NPH and ASV insertions, EGFR L858R/T790M mutation and Her2 exon20 YVMA insertion (IC_{50} = 51.2 nM, 51.9 nM, 1 nM, and 21.2 nM, respectively).



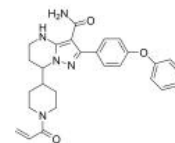
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-Zanubrutinib

((±)-BGB-3111)

Cat. No.: HY-101474

(±)-Zanubrutinib ((±)-BGB-3111) is a potent, selective and orally available **Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk)** inhibitor.



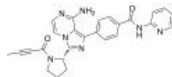
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Acalabrutinib

(ACP-196)

Cat. No.: HY-17600

Acalabrutinib (ACP-196) is an orally active, irreversible, and highly selective second-generation **BTK** inhibitor. Acalabrutinib binds covalently to Cys481 in the ATP-binding pocket of BTK.



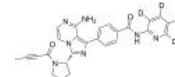
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Acalabrutinib-d4

(ACP-196-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-17600S

Acalabrutinib D4 (ACP-196 D4) is a deuterium labeled Acalabrutinib. Acalabrutinib (ACP-196) is an orally active, irreversible, and highly selective second-generation **BTK** inhibitor.

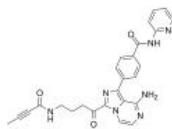


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

ACP-5862

Cat. No.: HY-135334

ACP-5862 is a major active, circulating, pyrrolidine ring-opened metabolite of Acalabrutinib with an IC_{50} of 5.0 nM for **Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK)**. ACP5862 is a weak time-dependent inactivator of **CYP3A4** and **CYP2C8**.

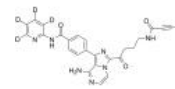


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ACP-5862-d4

Cat. No.: HY-135334S

ACP-5862-d4 is deuterium labeled ACP-5862. ACP-5862 is a major active, circulating, pyrrolidine ring-opened metabolite of Acalabrutinib with an IC_{50} of 5.0 nM for **Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK)**.



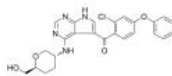
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ARQ 531

(MK-1026)

Cat. No.: HY-112215

ARQ 531 (MK-1026) is a reversible non-covalent and orally active inhibitor of **Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK)**, with IC_{50} s of 0.85 nM and 0.39 nM for WT-BTK and C481S-BTK, respectively.

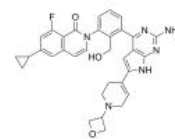


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AS-1763

Cat. No.: HY-132877

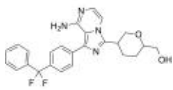
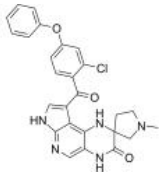
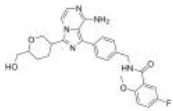
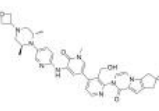
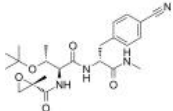
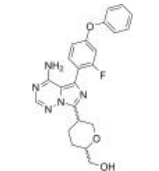
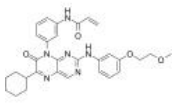
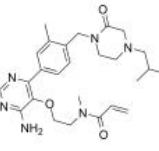
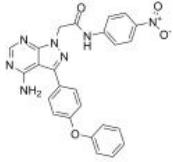
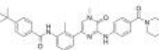
AS-1763 is a potent, selective, noncovalent, and orally available inhibitor of **Bruton's tyrosine kinase** (IC_{50} = 0.85 nM).

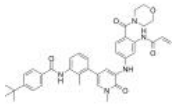
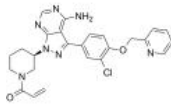
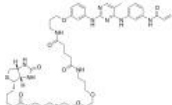
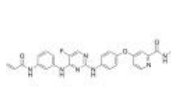
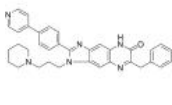
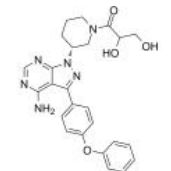
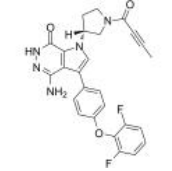
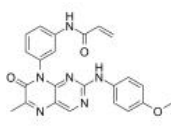
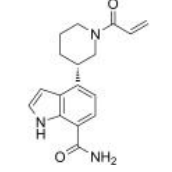
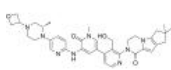


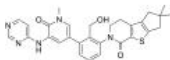
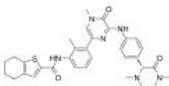
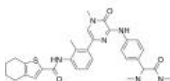
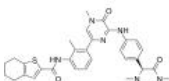
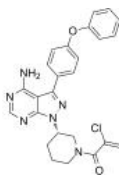
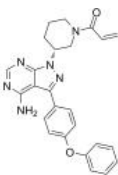
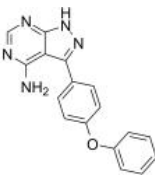
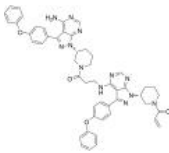
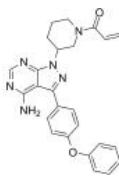
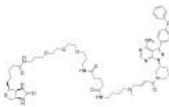
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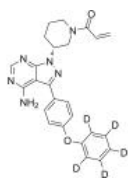
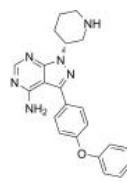
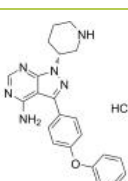
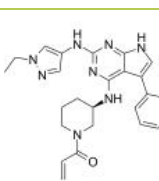
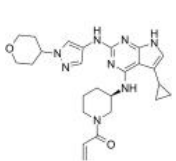
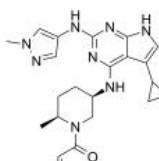
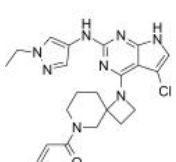
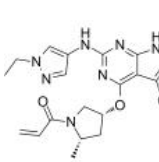
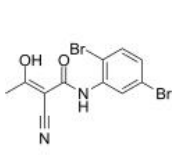
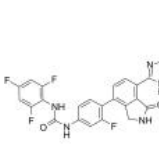
<p>Atuzabrutinib (SAR 444727; PRN473)</p> <p>Atuzabrutinib (SAR 444727) is a potent, selective reversible inhibitor of Btk (Bruton's tyrosine kinase) inhibitor. Atuzabrutinib inhibits neutrophil recruitment via inhibition of macrophage antigen-1 signalling.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Avitinib (Abivertinib; AC0010)</p> <p>Avitinib (AC0010) is an irreversible, mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor that effectively inhibits EGFR T790M resistance mutations in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Abivertinib is also a novel BTK inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BCPyr</p> <p>BCPyr is a new candidate BTK degrader (DC_{50} = 800 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BIIB068</p> <p>BIIB068 is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active BTK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM and a K_d of 0.3 nM. BIIB068 shows more >400-fold selective for BTK than other kinases. BIIB068 has the potential for autoimmune diseases research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BIIB091</p> <p>BIIB091 is a highly selective, reversible BTK inhibitor for treating autoimmune diseases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BLK-IN-1</p> <p>BLK-IN-1 (compound 1) is a selective and covalent inhibitor of B-Lymphoid tyrosine kinase (BLK) and BTK, with IC_{50}s of 18.8 nM and 20.5 nM, respectively. BLK-IN-1 can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BLK-IN-2</p> <p>BLK-IN-2 (compound 25) is a potent and selective irreversible inhibitor of B-Lymphoid tyrosine kinase (BLK), with an IC_{50} of 5.9 nM. BLK-IN-2 also inhibits BTK (IC_{50}=202.0 nM). BLK-IN-2 shows potent antiproliferative activities against several lymphoma cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BMS-935177</p> <p>BMS-935177 is a potent and selective reversible inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk) with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BMS-986142</p> <p>BMS-986142 is a potent and highly selective reversible inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS-986143</p> <p>BMS-986143 is an orally active, reversible BTK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.26 nM. BMS-986143 also inhibits TEC, BLK, BMX, TXK FGR, YES1, ITK with IC_{50}s of 3 nM, 5 nM, 7 nM, 10 nM, 15 nM, 19 nM, 21 nM, respectively. BMS-986143 can be used for the research of autoimmune diseases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>


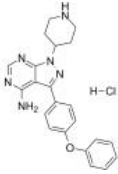
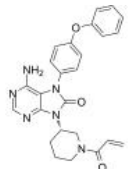
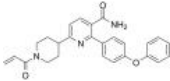
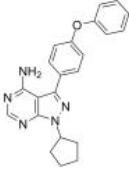
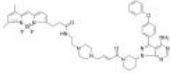
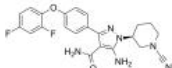
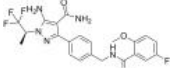
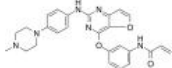
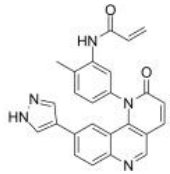
<p>BMX-IN-1 (BMX kinase inhibitor)</p> <p>BMX-IN-1 is a selective, irreversible inhibitor of bone marrow tyrosine kinase on chromosome X (BMX) that targets Cys⁴⁹⁶ in the BMX ATP binding domain with an IC₅₀ of 8 nM, also targets the related Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) with an IC₅₀ value of 10.4 nM, but is more...</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Branebrutinib (BMS-986195)</p> <p>Branebrutinib (BMS-986195) is a highly potent, selective covalent, irreversible inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK), with an IC₅₀ of 0.1 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>BTK IN-1 (SNS062 analog)</p> <p>BTK IN-1 (SNS062 analog) is a potent BTK inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of <100 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BTK inhibitor 10</p> <p>BTK inhibitor 10 is a potent and orally active Bruton kinase (BTK) inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2018145525, example 33. BTK inhibitor 10 has a potential for rheumatoid arthritis treatment.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BTK inhibitor 13</p> <p>BTK inhibitor 13 (compound 8) is a potent and selective Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 1.2 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTK inhibitor 17</p> <p>BTK inhibitor 17 is a potent and orally active irreversible BTK inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.1 nM. BTK inhibitor 17 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis research.</p> <p>Purity: 98.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BTK inhibitor 18</p> <p>BTK inhibitor 18 is a potent, selective, orally active and covalent Btk inhibitor with a IC₅₀ of 142 nM. BTK inhibitor 18 has anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BTK inhibitor 19</p> <p>BTK inhibitor 19 is a highly selective, covalent BTK inhibitor (IC₅₀ = 2.7 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Btk inhibitor 2 (BGB-3111 analog)</p> <p>Btk inhibitor 2 (BGB-3111 analog) is a Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor extracted from patent US 20170224688 A1.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BTK inhibitor 20</p> <p>BTK inhibitor 20 is a potent BTK inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 8 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

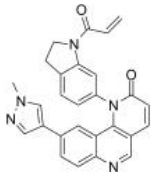
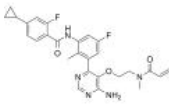
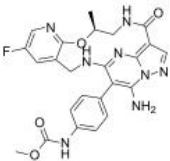
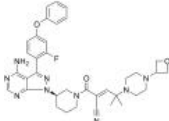
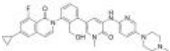


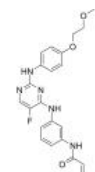
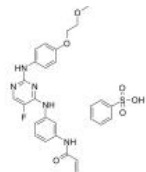
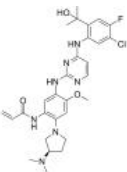
<p>BTK-IN-10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147580</p>	<p>BTK-IN-11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147581</p>
<p>BTK-IN-10 is a potent BTK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <5 nM for wild-type BTK or mutated BTK (C481S), respectively (WO2022012509A1; example 111).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTK-IN-11 is a potent inhibitor of BTK. BTK plays an important role in signaling mediated by B cell antigen receptor (BCR) and Fcγ receptor (FcγR) in B cells and myeloid cells, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BTK-IN-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147582</p>	<p>BTK-IN-14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147584</p>
<p>BTK-IN-12 is a potent BTK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM and 0.8 nM for wild-type BTK or mutated BTK (C481S), respectively (WO2022037649A1; compound 8).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTK-IN-14 is a potent inhibitor of BTK. BTK plays an important role in signaling mediated by B cell antigen receptor (BCR) and Fcγ receptor (FcγR) in B cells and myeloid cells, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BTK-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115876</p>	<p>BTK-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142932</p>
<p>BTK-IN-5 is a covalent BTK inhibitor for treating medical conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, inflammation, and diabetes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTK-IN-6 is a potent inhibitor of Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK). BTK is a member of the Tec family of tyrosine kinases and plays an important role in the regulation of early B-cell development and mature B-cell activation and survival.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BTK-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143900</p>	<p>BTK-IN-8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145884</p>
<p>BTK-IN-7 is a potent and selective inhibitor of BTK (IC_{50}=4.0 nM). BTK-IN-7 has high selectivity in both enzymatic (ITK >250-fold, EGFR >2500-fold) and cellular levels (ITK >227-fold, EGFR 27-fold). BTK-IN-7 also has potent antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTK-IN-8 is a potent selective peripheral covalent BTK inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.22 nM; K_d=0.91 nM). BTK-IN-8 has good whole blood CD69 cellular potency (IC_{50}=0.029 μM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BTK-IN-9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115944</p>	<p>CGI-1746</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11999</p>
<p>BTK-IN-9 is a reversible BTK inhibitors with potent antiproliferative activity in mantle cell lymphoma. BTK-IN-9 specifically disturbs mitochondrial membrane potential and increases reactive oxygen species level in Z138 cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CGI-1746 is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of the Btk with IC_{50} of 1.9 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

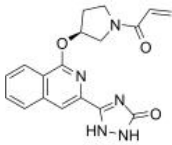
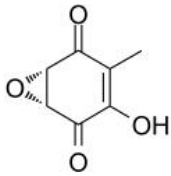
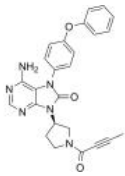
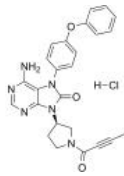
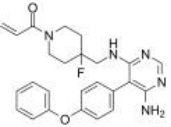
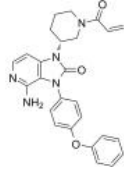
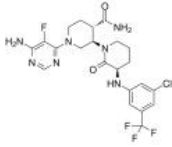
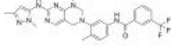
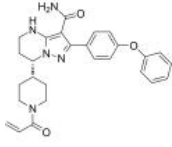
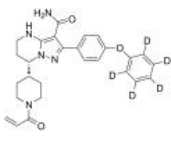
<p>CHMFL-BTK-01</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101521</p>	<p>CHMFL-EGFR-202</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101522</p>
<p>CHMFL-BTK-01 (compound 9) is a highly selective irreversible BTK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 7 nM. CHMFL-BTK-01 (compound 9) potently inhibited BTK Y223 auto-phosphorylation.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CHMFL-EGFR-202 is a potent, irreversible inhibitor of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutant kinase, with IC_{50}s of 5.3 nM and 8.3 nM for drug-resistant mutant EGFR T790M and WT EGFR kinases, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CNX-500</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100338</p>	<p>CNX-774</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13943</p>
<p>CNX-500 is a probe consisting of a covalent Btk inhibitor (CC-292) chemically linked to biotin. CNX-500 retains inhibitory activity against Btk (IC_{50} of 0.5 nM) and the ability to form a covalent bond with Btk.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CNX-774 is an orally active, irreversible and selective BTK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of < 1 nM. CNX-774 specifically targets Cysteine 481 of Btk for covalent modification.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CTA056</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110113</p>	<p>Dihydrodiol-Ibrutinib (PCI-45227)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100659</p>
<p>CTA056 is an ITK (IL-2-inducible T-cell kinase) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM. CTA056 selectively targets malignant T cells and modulates oncomirs. CTA056 induces apoptosis and is a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of T-cell leukemia and lymphoma.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dihydrodiol-ibrutinib (PCI-45227) is a dihydrodiol active metabolite of Ibrutinib (HY-10997), has inhibitory activity towards BTK approximately 15 times lower than that of ibrutinib.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Edralbrutinib (TG-1701)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137438</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-40</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143901</p>
<p>Edralbrutinib (TG-1701) is a potent BTK inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-40 (compound 3z) is a potent BTK, EGFR, and ITK inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1.2 nM, 5.3 nM, and 46.1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Elsubrutinib (ABBV-105)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109143</p>	<p>Fenebrutinib (GDC-0853)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19834</p>
<p>Elsubrutinib (ABBV-105) is an orally active, potent, selective and irreversible Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor. The IC_{50} of Elsubrutinib for BTK catalytic domain is 0.18 μM. Elsubrutinib can be used for the research of inflammatory disease.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fenebrutinib (GDC-0853) is a potent, selective, orally available, and noncovalent Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk) inhibitor with K_s of 0.91 nM, 1.6, 1.3, 12.6, and 3.4 nM for WT Btk, and the C481S, C481R, T474I, T474M mutants.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>G-744</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102036</p>	<p>GDC-0834</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15427</p>
<p>G-744 is a highly potent, selective and orally active Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM. G-744 is metabolically stable, well tolerated and efficacious to treat arthritis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GDC-0834 is a potent and selective BTK inhibitor. GDC-0834 inhibits BTK with an in vitro IC_{50} of 5.9 and 6.4 nM in biochemical and cellular assays, respectively, and in vivo IC_{50} of 1.1 and 5.6 μM in mouse and rat, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>GDC-0834 Racemate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15427A</p>	<p>GDC-0834 S-enantiomer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15427B</p>
<p>GDC-0834 Racemate is the racemate form of GDC-0834, which is a potent and selective BTK inhibitor with in vitro IC_{50}s of 5.9 and 6.4 nM in biochemical and cellular assays, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.64% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GDC-0834 (S-enantiomer) is the S-enantiomer of GDC-0834. GDC-0834 is a potent and selective BTK inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 95.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>HZ-A-005</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147784</p>	<p>Ibrutinib (PCI-32765)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10997</p>
<p>HZ-A-005 is a potent, selective, and covalent Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor. HZ-A-005 markedly decreases tumor growth in xenograft mouse models.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ibrutinib (PCI-32765) is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p>Ibrutinib deacryloylpiperidine (IBT4A)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-78727</p>	<p>Ibrutinib dimer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136113</p>
<p>Ibrutinib deacryloylpiperidine (IBT4A) is an impurity of Ibrutinib. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ibrutinib dimer is a Dimer of Ibrutinib. Ibrutinib dimer is an impurity of Ibrutinib. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Ibrutinib Racemate (PCI-32765 Racemate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10997A</p>	<p>Ibrutinib-biotin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100342</p>
<p>Ibrutinib Racemate (PCI-32765 Racemate) is the racemate of Ibrutinib. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 0.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 95.13% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ibrutinib-biotin is a probe that consists of Ibrutinib linked to biotin via a long chain linker, extracted from patent WO2014059368A1 Compound 1-5, has an IC_{50} of 0.755-1.02 nM for BTK.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.09% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Ibrutinib-d5 (PCI-32765-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10997S</p>	<p>IBT6A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13036A</p>
<p>Ibrutinib D5 (PCI-32765 D5) is a deuterium labeled Ibrutinib. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IBT6A is an impurity of Ibrutinib. IBT6A can be used in synthesis of IBT6A Ibrutinib dimer and IBT6A adduct. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.47% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>IBT6A hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13036B</p>	<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143716</p>
<p>IBT6A hydrochloride is an impurity of Ibrutinib. IBT6A can be used in synthesis of IBT6A Ibrutinib dimer and IBT6A adduct. Ibrutinib is a selective, irreversible Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of JAK3/BTK. BTK and JAK3 are two important targets for autoimmune diseases. Simultaneous inhibition of the BTK/JAK3 signalling pathway exhibits synergistic effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143717</p>	<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143718</p>
<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of JAK3/BTK. BTK and JAK3 are two important targets for autoimmune diseases. Simultaneous inhibition of the BTK/JAK3 signalling pathway exhibits synergistic effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-3 is a potent inhibitor of JAK3/BTK. BTK and JAK3 are two important targets for autoimmune diseases. Simultaneous inhibition of the BTK/JAK3 signalling pathway exhibits synergistic effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143719</p>	<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143720</p>
<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-4 is a potent inhibitor of JAK3/BTK. BTK and JAK3 are two important targets for autoimmune diseases. Simultaneous inhibition of the BTK/JAK3 signalling pathway exhibits synergistic effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JAK3/BTK-IN-5 is a potent inhibitor of JAK3/BTK. BTK and JAK3 are two important targets for autoimmune diseases. Simultaneous inhibition of the BTK/JAK3 signalling pathway exhibits synergistic effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>LFM-A13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18009</p>	<p>Luxepitinib (CG-806)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13953S</p>
<p>LFM-A13 is a potent BTK, JAK2, PLK inhibitor, inhibits recombinant BTK, Plx1 and PLK3 with IC_{50}s of 2.5 μM, 10 μM and 61 μM; LFM-A13 shows no effects on JAK1 and JAK3, Src family kinase HCK, EGFR and IRK.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Luxepitinib (CG-806) is an orally active, reversible, first-in-class, non-covalent and potent pan-FLT3/pan-BTK inhibitor. Luxepitinib induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis or autophagy in acute myeloid leukemia cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>MT-802</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122562</p>	<p>N-piperidine Ibrutinib hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130983</p>
<p>MT-802 is a potent BTK degrader based on Cereblon ligand, with a DC_{50} of 1 nM. MT-802 has potential to treat C481S mutant chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.55% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>N-piperidine Ibrutinib hydrochloride (Compound 1) is a reversible Ibrutinib derivative. N-piperidine Ibrutinib hydrochloride is a potent BTK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 51.0 and 30.7 nM for WT BTK and C481S BTK, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 95.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ONO-4059 analog</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18951</p>	<p>Orelabrutinib (ICP-022)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129390</p>
<p>ONO-4059 analog is the analog of ONO-4059, ONO-4059 is a highly potent and selective Btk inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Orelabrutinib (ICP-022) is a potent, orally active, and irreversible Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PCI 29732</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18010</p>	<p>PCI-33380</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100335</p>
<p>PCI 29732 is a potent, orally active, reversible BTK inhibitor with K_d^{app} values of 8.2, 4.6, and 2.5 nM for BTK, Lck and Lyn, respectively. PCI 29732 shows only modest inhibitory activity against Itk, another Tec family kinase.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PCI-33380 is an irreversible and selective Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK) inhibitor (fluorescent probe).</p>  <p>Purity: 95.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>PF-06250112</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117900</p>	<p>Pirtobrutinib (LOXO-305)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131328</p>
<p>PF-06250112 is a potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable BTK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM, shows inhibitory effect toward BMX nonreceptor tyrosine kinase and TEC with IC_{50}s of 0.9 nM and 1.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pirtobrutinib (LOXO-305), a highly selective and non-covalent next generation BTK inhibitor, inhibits diverse BTK C481 substitution mutations. Pirtobrutinib causes regression of BTK-dependent lymphoma tumors in mouse xenograft models.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Poseltinib (HM71224; LY3337641)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109010</p>	<p>QL-X-138</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124645</p>
<p>Poseltinib, an orally active, selective and irreversible Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor (IC_{50} =1.95 nM), with 0.3, 2.3 and 2.4-fold selectivity for BTK over BMX, TEC and TXK, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>QL-X-138 is a potent and selective BTK/MNK dual kinase inhibitor, exhibits covalent binding to BTK and non-covalent binding to MNK. QL-X-138 shows IC_{50}s of 9.4 nM, 107.4 nM and 26 nM for BTK, MNK1 and MNK2 kinases respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>QL47</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-80003</p> <p>QL47, a broad-spectrum antiviral agent, inhibits dengue virus and other RNA viruses. QL47 selectively inhibits eukaryotic translation. QL47 is a potent covalent inhibitor of BTK with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.63% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Remibrutinib</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128757</p> <p>Remibrutinib, is a potent and orally active bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1 nM. Remibrutinib inhibits BTK activity with an IC_{50} value of 0.023 μM in blood. Remibrutinib has the potential for Chronic urticaria (CU) treatment.</p> <p>Purity: 98.90% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>RET-IN-14</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144170</p> <p>RET-IN-14 (compound 49) is a potent RET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <0.51 nM, 9.3 nM, 1.3 nM, 9.2 nM, 15 nM for RET (WT), RET (G810R), RET (V804M), BTK and BTK (C481S), respectively. RET-IN-14 has the potential for tumors research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Rilzabrutinib (PRN1008)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112166</p> <p>Rilzabrutinib (PRN1008) is a reversible covalent, selective and oral active inhibitor of Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK), with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>RN486</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18018</p> <p>RN486 is a potent, selective and orally active Btk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.0 nM and a K_d of 0.31 nM. RN486 is less active for other kinases. RN486 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>SJF620</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133137</p> <p>SJF620 is a PROTAC connected by ligands for Cereblon and Btk with a DC_{50} of 7.9 nM. SJF620 contains a Lenalidomide analog for recruiting CRBN.</p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>SJF620 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133137A</p> <p>SJF620 hydrochloride is a PROTAC connected by ligands for Cereblon and Btk with a DC_{50} of 7.9 nM. SJF620 contains a Lenalidomide analog for recruiting CRBN.</p> <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>Spebrutinib (AVL-292; CC-292)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18012</p> <p>Spebrutinib (AVL-292; CC-292) is a covalent, orally active, and highly selective with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Spebrutinib besylate (AVL-292 benzenesulfonate; CC-292 besylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18012A</p> <p>Spebrutinib besylate (AVL-292 benzenesulfonate; CC-292 besylate) is a potent inhibitor of Btk kinase activity (IC_{50} < 0.5 nM, $K_{inact}/K_i = 7.69 \times 10^4$ M⁻¹s⁻¹) in biochemical assays.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Sunvozertinib (DZD9008)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132842</p> <p>Sunvozertinib (DZD9008) is a potent ErbBs (EGFR, Her2, especially mutant forms) and BTK inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>TAK-020</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132879</p> <p>TAK-020 is a covalent Btk inhibitor, which becomes the clinical candidate.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Terreic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110013</p> <p>Terreic acid, a quinone epoxide antibiotic, acts as an effective Btk inhibitor. Terreic acid blocks the interaction between PKC and the pleckstrin homology domain of Btk.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tirabrutinib (ONO-4059; GS-4059)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15771</p> <p>Tirabrutinib (ONO-4059) is a selective and novel inhibitor of BTK with IC_{50} 2.2 nM, Tirabrutinib binds to BTK within B cells, thereby preventing B-cell receptor signaling and impeding B-cell development.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tirabrutinib hydrochloride (ONO-4059 hydrochloride; GS-4059 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15771A</p> <p>Tirabrutinib (ONO-4059) hydrochloride is a selective and novel inhibitor of BTK with IC_{50} 2.2 nM, Tirabrutinib binds to BTK within B cells, thereby preventing B-cell receptor signaling and impeding B-cell development.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TL-895</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139481</p> <p>TL-895 is a potent, orally active, ATP-competitive, and highly selective irreversible BTK inhibitor with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 1.5 nM and 11.9 nM, respectively. TL-895 is used be for JAKi-relapsed/refractory myelofibrosis, acute myeloid leukemia, COVID-19 and cancer research.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tolebrutinib (SAR442168; PRN2246)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109192</p> <p>Tolebrutinib (SAR442168) is a potent, selective, orally active and brain-penetrant inhibitor of Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK), with IC_{50}s of 0.4 and 0.7 nM in Ramos B cells and in HMC microglia cells, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.96% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Vecabrutinib (SNS-062)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109078</p> <p>Vecabrutinib (SNS-062) is a potent, noncovalent BTK and ITK inhibitor, with K_d values of 0.3 nM and 2.2 nM, respectively. Vecabrutinib shows an IC_{50} of 24 nM for ITK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>XMU-MP-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136531</p> <p>XMU-MP-3 is a potent non-covalent BTK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 10.7 nM and 17.0 nM for BTK WT and BTK C481S mutation in the presence of 10 μM ATP, respectively. XMU-MP-3 also induces apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Zanubrutinib (BGB-3111)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101474A</p> <p>Zanubrutinib (BGB-3111) is a selective Bruton tyrosine kinase (Btk) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.18% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Zanubrutinib D5 (BGB-3111 D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101474S</p> <p>Zanubrutinib D5 (BGB-3111 D5) is deuterium labeled Zanubrutinib. Zanubrutinib is a selective Bruton tyrosine kinase (Btk) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

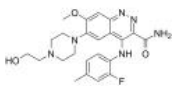
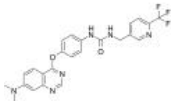
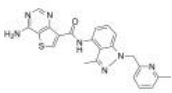
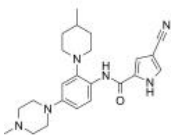
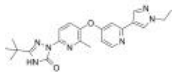
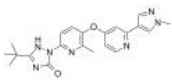
c-Fms

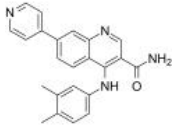
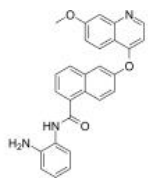
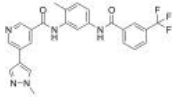
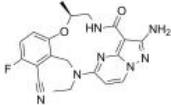
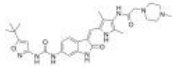
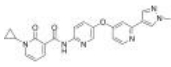
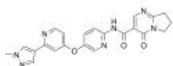
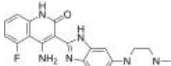
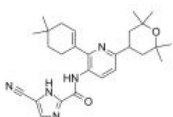
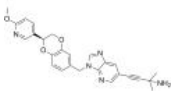
CSF-1 receptor; colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; CSF-1R; CSF1R

c-FMS (CSF1R, CSF-1R) is a receptor protein-tyrosine kinase of the platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR) family. c-FMS is the cell surface receptor for IL-34 and CSF1. c-FMS has important roles in haematopoiesis, regulation of proliferation, cell survival and maturation of microglia and monocytes, as well as in controlling the overall immune response.

c-FMS is specifically expressed in osteoclasts and myelomonocytic-lineage cells, such as monocytes and macrophages, and the activation of c-FMS signaling promotes the proliferation or differentiation of these cells. It also promotes the production of inflammatory mediators, such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) and interleukin 6 (IL6).

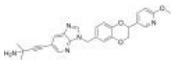
c-Fms Inhibitors

<p>AZD7507</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117244</p>	<p>BPR1R024</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132935</p>
<p>AZD7507 is a potent and orally active CSF-1R inhibitor, with antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BPR1R024 is an orally active and selective CSF1R inhibitor (IC₅₀ = 0.53 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18791</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126297</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-1 is a FMS kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.0008 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-10 is the derivative of thieno [3,2-d] pyrimidine, an kinase inhibitor of FMS (Colony stimulating factor-1 receptor, CSF-1R) with IC₅₀ of 2 nM. c-Fms-IN-10 has anti-tumor activity.</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>c-Fms-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18787</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13075</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-2 is a FMS kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.024 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-3 is a novel c-Fms kinase inhibitor with a potential as anti-inflammatory agent and antirheumatic agent.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.39% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111947</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111948</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-6 is a potent inhibitor of c-FMS, with an IC₅₀ of ≤10 nM for unphosphorylated c-FMS, also weakly inhibits unphosphorylated c-KIT and PDGFR (IC₅₀'s > 1 μM). Used in the research of autoimmune diseases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-7 is a cFMS inhibitor extracted from patent WO2011079076A1, example159, has an IC₅₀ of 18.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119942</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128680</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-8 (compound 4a) is a colony stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R, c-FMS) Type II inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 9.1 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-9 is a c-FMS inhibitor extracted from patent WO2014145023A1, Compound Example 7. c-Fms-IN-9 inhibits unphosphorylated c-FMS kinase (uFMS) and uKIT with IC₅₀'s of <0.01 μM and 0.1-1 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>cFMS Receptor Inhibitor II</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112451</p>	<p>Chiauranib (CS2164)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124526</p>
<p>cFMS Receptor Inhibitor II is a CSF1R kinase inhibitor. CSF-1 is a cytokine.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Chiauranib (CS2164) is an orally active multi-target inhibitor against tumor angiogenesis.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101774</p>	<p>CSF1R-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111787</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-1 is a CSF1R inhibitor with an with an IC₅₀ of 0.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CSF1R-IN-2 (compound 5) is an oral-active inhibitor of SRC, MET and c-FMS, with IC₅₀ values of 0.12 nM, 0.14 nM and 0.76 nM for SRC, MET and c-FMS respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139990</p>	<p>CSF1R-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144040</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-3 (compound 21) is a potent and orally active CSF-1R inhibitor (IC₅₀=2.1 nM). CSF1R-IN-3 is a potent antiproliferative activity against colorectal cancer cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CSF1R-IN-4 is a potent inhibitor of CSF1R. CSF-1R is expressed in macrophages, and the survival and differentiation of macrophages depends on the CSF-1/CSF-1R signaling pathway. CSF1R-IN-4 affects the exchange of inflammatory factors between TAMs and glioma cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144041</p>	<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258; TKI258)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50905</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-5 is a potent inhibitor of CSF1R. CSF-1R is expressed in macrophages, and the survival and differentiation of macrophages depends on the CSF-1/CSF-1R signaling pathway. CSF1R-IN-5 affects the exchange of inflammatory factors between TAMs and glioma cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is an orally active, potent multi-targeted tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1, 2, 36, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, CSF-1R, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Edicotinib (JNJ-40346527; JNJ-527)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109086</p>	<p>GENZ-882706 (RA03546849)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101526</p>
<p>Edicotinib (JNJ-40346527) is a potent, selective, brain penetrant and orally active colony-stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 3.2 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GENZ-882706 is a potent colony stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R) Inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2017015267A1.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

GENZ-882706(Raceme)
(GENZ-882706 racemate) Cat. No.: HY-101526R

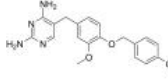
GENZ-882706(Raceme) is the racemate of GENZ-882706.



Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW2580 Cat. No.: HY-10917

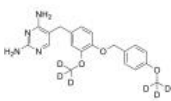
GW2580 is an orally bioavailable and selective inhibitor of **c-Fms kinase** which completely inhibits human cFMS kinase in vitro at 0.06 μ M. GW2580 acts as a competitive inhibitor of ATP binding to the cFMS kinase and inhibits colony-stimulating-factor-1 signaling.



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

GW2580-d6 Cat. No.: HY-10917S

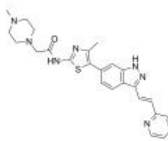
GW2580-d6 is the deuterium labeled GW2580. GW2580 is an orally bioavailable and selective inhibitor of **c-Fms kinase** which completely inhibits human cFMS kinase in vitro at 0.06 μ M.



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

IHMT-TRK-284 Cat. No.: HY-146697

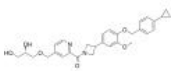
IHMT-TRK-284 (Compound 34) is a potent, orally active **type II TRK kinase** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 10.5, 0.7, and 2.6 nM to **TRKA, B, and C** respectively. IHMT-TRK-284 displays great selectivity profile in the kinome and good in vivo antitumor efficacies.



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

JTE-952 Cat. No.: HY-122906

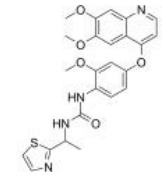
JTE-952 is a potent, oral active and selective Type II inhibitor of **colony stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R or cFMS, type III receptor tyrosine kinase)**, with IC_{50} values of 13 nM and 261 nM for CSF1R and TrkA, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ki20227 Cat. No.: HY-10408

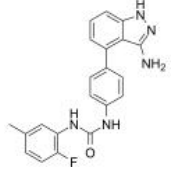
Ki20227 is an orally active and highly selective **c-Fms tyrosine kinase (CSF1R)** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 2 nM, 12 nM, 451 and 217 nM for CSF1R, VEGFR2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2), c-Kit (stem cell factor receptor) and PDGFR β (platelet-derived growth factor...).



Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Linifanib
(ABT-869; AL-39324) Cat. No.: HY-50751

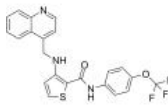
Linifanib (ABT-869) is a potent and orally active multi-target inhibitor of **VEGFR** and **PDGFR** family with IC_{50} s of 4, 3, 66, and 4 nM for KDR, FLT1, PDGFR β , and FLT3, respectively. Linifanib shows prominent antitumor activity.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

OSI-930 Cat. No.: HY-10204

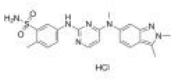
OSI-930 is an orally selective inhibitor of **Kit, KDR** and **CSF-1R (c-Fms)** with IC_{50} s of 80 nM, 9 nM and 15 nM, respectively. OSI-930 also moderately inhibits **Flt-1, c-Raf, Lck** and low activity against **PDGFR α/β , Flt-3** and **Abl**. OSI-930 has antitumor activity.



Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pazopanib Hydrochloride
(GW786034 (Hydrochloride)) Cat. No.: HY-12009

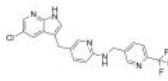
Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of **VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFR β , c-Kit, FGFR1**, and **c-Fms** with an IC_{50} of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Pexidartinib
(PLX-3397) Cat. No.: HY-16749

Pexidartinib (PLX-3397) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive **colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R or M-CSFR)** and **c-Kit** inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 20 and 10 nM, respectively.

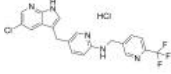


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pexidartinib hydrochloride
(PLX-3397 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-16749A

Pexidartinib hydrochloride (PLX-3397 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R or M-CSFR) and c-Kit inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 20 and 10 nM, respectively.

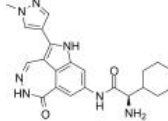
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g



PF 477736
(PF 00477736) Cat. No.: HY-10032

PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of Chk1, with a K_i of 0.49 nM, it is also a Chk2 inhibitor, with a K_i of 47 nM.

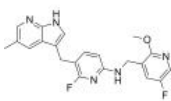
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



PLX5622 Cat. No.: HY-114153

PLX5622 is a highly selective brain penetrant and orally active CSF1R inhibitor (IC_{50} =0.016 μ M; K_i =5.9 nM). PLX5622 allows for extended and specific microglial elimination, preceding and during pathology development. PLX5622 demonstrates desirable PK properties in various animals.

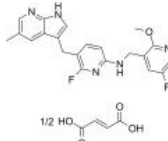
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



PLX5622 hemifumarate Cat. No.: HY-114153A

PLX5622 hemifumarate is a highly selective brain penetrant and orally active CSF1R inhibitor (IC_{50} =0.016 μ M; K_i =5.9 nM). PLX5622 hemifumarate allows for extended and specific microglial elimination, preceding and during pathology development.

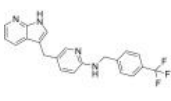
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



PLX647 Cat. No.: HY-13838

PLX647 is an orally active, highly specific dual FMS and KIT kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 28 and 16 nM, respectively. PLX647 shows selectivity for FMS and KIT over a panel of 400 kinases at a concentration of 1 μ M except FLT3 and KDR (IC_{50} s=91 and 130 nM, respectively).

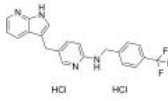
Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



PLX647 dihydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-13838A

PLX647 dihydrochloride is an orally active, highly specific dual FMS and KIT kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 28 and 16 nM, respectively.

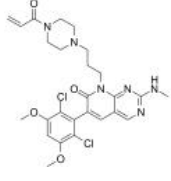
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



PRN1371 Cat. No.: HY-101768

PRN1371 is a highly selective and potent FGFR1-4 and CSF1R inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.6, 1.3, 4.1, 19.3 and 8.1 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4 and CSF1R, respectively.

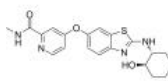
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



Sotuletinib
(BLZ945) Cat. No.: HY-12768

Sotuletinib (BLZ945) is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant CSF-1R (c-Fms) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM, showing more than 1,000-fold selectivity against its closest receptor tyrosine kinase homologs.

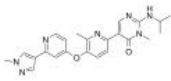
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



Vimseltinib
(DCC-3014) Cat. No.: HY-136256

Vimseltinib (DCC-3014) is a c-FMS (CSF-IR) and c-Kit dual inhibitor extracted from patent WO2014145025A2, Compound Example 10, has IC_{50} s of <0.01 μ M and 0.1-1 μ M, respectively.

Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg





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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

c-Kit

SCFR; CD117

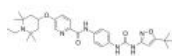
c-Kit (Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor, SCFR or CD117) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the KIT gene. c-Kit (CD117) is an important cell surface marker used to identify certain types of hematopoietic (blood) progenitors in the bone marrow. c-Kit is a cytokine receptor expressed on the surface of hematopoietic stem cells as well as other cell types. Altered forms of this receptor may be associated with some types of cancer. c-Kit is a receptor tyrosine kinase type III, which binds to stem cell factor. When c-Kit binds to stem cell factor (SCF) it forms a dimer that activates its intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity, that in turn phosphorylates and activates signal transduction molecules that propagate the signal in the cell. Signalling through c-Kit plays a role in cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation.

c-Kit Inhibitors

AC710

Cat. No.: HY-13493

AC710 is a potent PDGFR inhibitor with K_d s of 0.6, 1.57, 1, 1.3, 1.0 nM for FLT3, CSF1R, KIT, PDGFR α and PDGFR β , respectively.



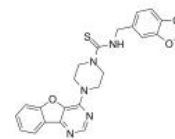
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amuvatinib

(MP470; HPK 56)

Cat. No.: HY-10206

Amuvatinib (MP470) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFR α , Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.



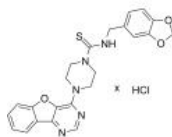
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amuvatinib hydrochloride

(MP470 hydrochloride; HPK 56 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10206A

Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFR α , Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.



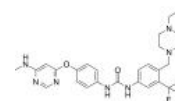
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AST 487

(NVP-AST 487)

Cat. No.: HY-15002

AST 487 is a RET kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 880 nM, inhibits RET autophosphorylation and activation of downstream effectors, also inhibits Flt-3 with IC_{50} of 520 nM.



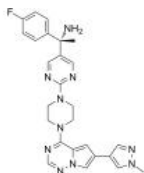
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Avapritinib

(BLU-285)

Cat. No.: HY-101561

Avapritinib (BLU-285) is a highly potent, selective, and orally active KIT and PDGFRA activation loop mutant kinases inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.27 and 0.24 nM for KIT D816V and PDGFRA D842V, respectively.

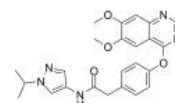


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD2932

Cat. No.: HY-18179

AZD2932 is a potent and multi-targeted kinase inhibitor VEGFR2, PDGFR β , Flt-3 and c-Kit with IC_{50} s of 8, 4, 7 and 9 nM in cell assay, respectively.

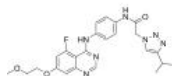


Purity: 96.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD3229

Cat. No.: HY-112802

AZD3229 is a potent pan-KIT mutant inhibitor for the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

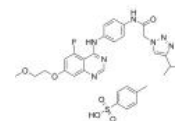


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD3229 Tosylate

Cat. No.: HY-112802A

AZD3229 Tosylate is a potent pan-KIT mutant inhibitor for the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors.



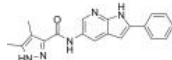
Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bezuclastinib

(CGT9486; PLX 9486)

Cat. No.: HY-145557

Bezuclastinib (CGT9486; PLX 9486) is a potent inhibitor of c-kit and c-kit D816V (0.0001 < IC_{50} < 1 μ M; extracted from patent WO2014100620 A2, compound P-2007). Bezuclastinib is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

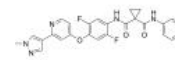


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

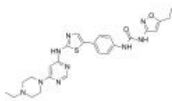
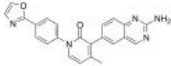
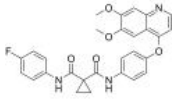
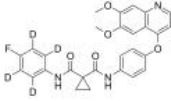
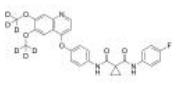
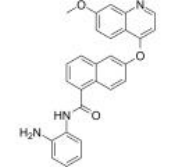
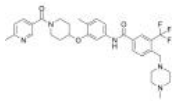
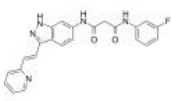
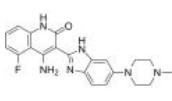
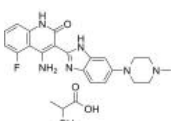
c-Kit-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-15240

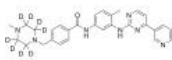
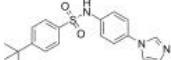
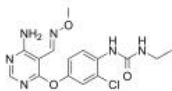
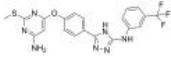
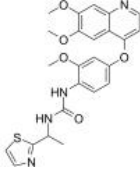
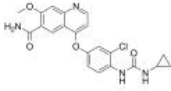
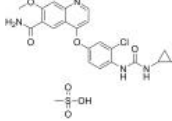
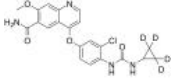
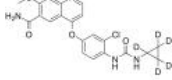
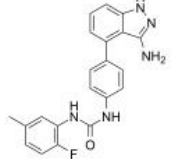
c-Kit-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of c-Kit and c-Met with IC_{50} s of <200 nM.

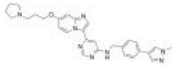
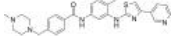
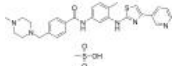
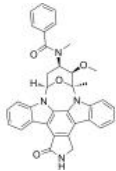
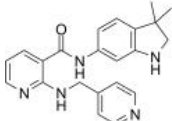
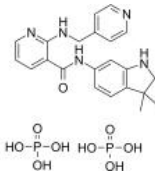
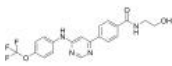
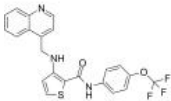
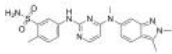
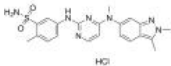


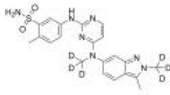
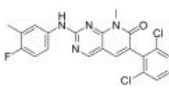
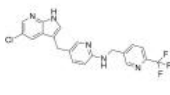
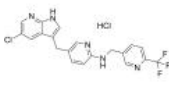
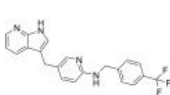
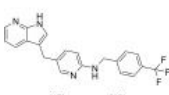
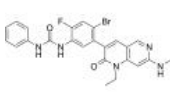
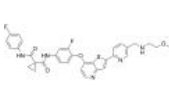
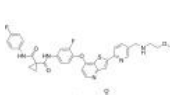
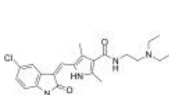
Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

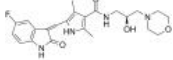
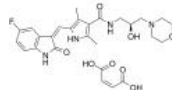
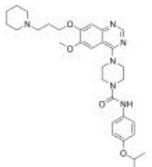
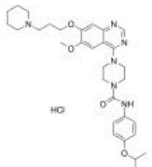
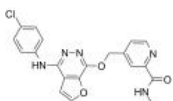
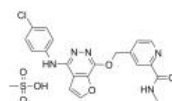
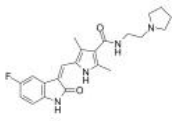
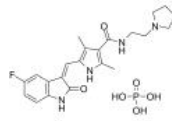
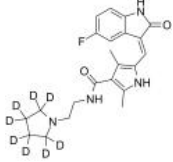
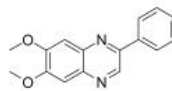
<p>c-Kit-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128602</p> <p>c-Kit-IN-2 is a c-KIT inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 82 nM, shows superior antiproliferative activities against all the three GIST cell lines, GIST882, GIST430, and GIST48, with GI₅₀s of 3, 1, and 2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-Kit-IN-5-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18302</p> <p>c-Kit-IN-5 is potent inhibitor of c-Kit, with IC₅₀s of 22 nM and 16 nM in kinase assay and cell assay, respectively. c-Kit-IN-5 shows more than 200-fold selectivity for c-Kit over KDR, p38, Lck, and Src. c-Kit-IN-5 also exhibits desirable pharmacokinetic properties.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib (XL184; BMS-907351)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016</p> <p>Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib-d4 (XL184-d4; BMS-907351-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016S1</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d4 is deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib-d4 is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib-d6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016S</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6) is the deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib-d6 is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Chiauranib (CS2164)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124526</p> <p>Chiauranib (CS2164) is an orally active multi-target inhibitor against tumor angiogenesis.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CHMFL-ABL/KIT-155 (CHMFL-ABL-KIT-155)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101034</p> <p>CHMFL-ABL/KIT-155 (CHMFL-ABL-KIT-155; compound 34) is a highly potent and orally active type II ABL/c-KIT dual kinase inhibitor (IC₅₀s of 46 nM and 75 nM, respectively), and it also presents significant inhibitory activities to BLK (IC₅₀=81 nM), CSF1R (IC₅₀=227 nM), DDR1 (IC₅₀=116 nM),...</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CHMFL-KIT-033</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128589</p> <p>CHMFL-KIT-033 is a potent and selective inhibitor of c-KIT T670I mutant for gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), with an IC₅₀ of 0.045 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258; TKI258)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50905</p> <p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is an orally active, potent multi-targeted tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1, 2, 36, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, CSF-1R, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate (CHIR-258 lactate; TKI-258 lactate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10207</p> <p>Dovitinib lactate (TKI258 lactate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate; CHIR-258 lactate hydrate)</p> <p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib-D8</p> <p>Dovitinib-D8 (CHIR-258-D8) is the deuterium labeled Dovitinib. Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Flumatinib (HHGV678)</p> <p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) is an orally available, selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM, 307.6 nM and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Flumatinib mesylate (HHGV678 mesylate)</p> <p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) mesylate is an orally active and selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib mesylate inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC_{50} values of 1.2, 307.6 and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p>Flumatinib-d3 (HHGV678-d3)</p> <p>Flumatinib-d3 is deuterium labeled Flumatinib. Flumatinib (HHGV678) is an orally available, selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM, 307.6 nM and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HG-7-85-01</p> <p>HG-7-85-01 is a type II ATP competitive inhibitor of wild-type and gatekeeper mutations forms of Bcr-Abl, PDGFRα, Kit, and Src kinases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>IHMT-TRK-284</p> <p>IHMT-TRK-284 (Compound 34) is a potent, orally active type II TRK kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 10.5, 0.7, and 2.6 nM to TRKA, B, and C respectively. IHMT-TRK-284 displays great selectivity profile in the kinome and good in vivo antitumor efficacies.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Imatinib (STI571; CGP-57148B)</p> <p>Imatinib (STI571) is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p>Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4; CGP-57148B D4)</p> <p>Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Imatinib Mesylate (STI571 Mesylate; CGP-57148B Mesylate)</p> <p>Imatinib Mesylate (STI571 Mesylate) is a tyrosine kinases inhibitor that inhibits c-Kit, Bcr-Abl, and PDGFR (IC_{50}=100 nM) tyrosine kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p>Imatinib-d8 (STI571-d8; CGP-57148B-d8) Cat. No.: HY-15463S</p> <p>Imatinib D8 (STI571 D8) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>ISCK03 Cat. No.: HY-101443</p> <p>ISCK03 is a specific SCF/c-Kit inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.50% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JNJ-38158471 Cat. No.: HY-18317</p> <p>JNJ-38158471 is a well tolerated, orally available, highly selective VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 40 nM. JNJ-38158471 also inhibits Ret and Kit with IC₅₀s of 180 and 500 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KG5 Cat. No.: HY-15198</p> <p>KG5 is an orally active dual PDGFRβ and B-Raf allosteric inhibitor. KG5 also inhibits Flt3, KIT and c-Raf. KG5 has anticancer, antiangiogenic activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ki20227 Cat. No.: HY-10408</p> <p>Ki20227 is an orally active and highly selective c-Fms tyrosine kinase (CSF1R) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 2 nM, 12 nM, 451 and 217 nM for CSF1R, VEGFR2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2), c-Kit (stem cell factor receptor) and PDGFRβ (platelet-derived growth factor...</p>  <p>Purity: 99.17% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib (E7080) Cat. No.: HY-10981</p> <p>Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-10981A</p> <p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate), an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4) Cat. No.: HY-10981S</p> <p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5) Cat. No.: HY-10981S1</p> <p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Linifanib (ABT-869; AL-39324) Cat. No.: HY-50751</p> <p>Linifanib (ABT-869) is a potent and orally active multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR and PDGFR family with IC₅₀s of 4, 3, 66, and 4 nM for KDR, FLT1, PDGFRβ, and FLT3, respectively. Linifanib shows prominent antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>M4205</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132166</p>	<p>Masitinib (AB1010)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10209</p>
<p>M4205 is a c-KIT inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10 nM for c-KIT V654A. M4205 has high activity on c-KIT mutations in exon 11, 13, 17.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.47% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Masitinib (AB1010) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}=510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10209A</p>	<p>Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10230</p>
<p>Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}=510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251) is an orally active, reversible multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor. Midostaurin inhibits PKC$\alpha/\beta/\gamma$, Syk, Flk-1, Akt, PKA, c-Kit, c-Fgr, c-Src, FLT3, PDFRβ and VEGFR1/2 with IC_{50}s ranging from 22-500 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Motesanib (AMG 706)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10228</p>	<p>Motesanib Diphosphate (AMG 706 Diphosphate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10229</p>
<p>Motesanib (AMG 706) is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3 with IC_{50} < /b>s of 2 nM/3 nM/6 nM, respectively, and has similar activity against Kit, and is appr 10-fold more selective for VEGFR than PDGFR and Ret.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Motesanib Diphosphate (AMG 706 Diphosphate) is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3 with IC_{50} s of 2 nM/3 nM/6 nM, respectively, and has similar activity against Kit, and is approximately 10-fold more selective for VEGFR than PDGFR and Ret.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Multi-kinase inhibitor 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103032</p>	<p>OSI-930</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10204</p>
<p>Multi-kinase inhibitor 1 is a potent multi-kinase inhibitor. Multi-kinase inhibitor 1 has the potential for diseases or disorders associated with abnormal or deregulated tyrosine kinase activity, particularly diseases associated with the activity of PDGF-R, c-Kit and Bcr-abl.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>OSI-930 is an orally selective inhibitor of Kit, KDR and CSF-1R (c-Fms) with IC_{50}s of 80 nM, 9 nM and 15 nM, respectively. OSI-930 also moderately inhibits Flt-1, c-Raf, Lck and low activity against PDGFRα/β, Flt-3 and Abl. OSI-930 has antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.13% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Pazopanib (GW786034)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10208</p>	<p>Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12009</p>
<p>Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC_{50}s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with an IC_{50} of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

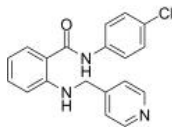
<p>Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6)</p> <p>Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pazopanib. Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC₅₀s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10208S</p> 	<p>PD180970</p> <p>PD180970 is a highly potent and ATP-competitive p210^{Bcr-Abl} kinase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 5 nM for inhibiting the autophosphorylation of p210^{Bcr-Abl}. PD180970 also inhibits Src and KIT kinase with IC₅₀s of 0.8 nM and 50 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103274</p> 
<p>Pexidartinib (PLX-3397)</p> <p>Pexidartinib (PLX-3397) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R or M-CSFR) and c-Kit inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 20 and 10 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16749</p> 	<p>Pexidartinib hydrochloride (PLX-3397 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Pexidartinib hydrochloride (PLX-3397 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R or M-CSFR) and c-Kit inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 20 and 10 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16749A</p> 
<p>PLX647</p> <p>PLX647 is an orally active, highly specific dual FMS and KIT kinase inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 28 and 16 nM, respectively. PLX647 shows selectivity for FMS and KIT over a panel of 400 kinases at a concentration of 1 μM except FLT3 and KDR (IC₅₀s=91 and 130 nM, respectively).</p> <p>Purity: 99.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13838</p> 	<p>PLX647 dihydrochloride</p> <p>PLX647 dihydrochloride is an orally active, highly specific dual FMS and KIT kinase inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 28 and 16 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13838A</p> 
<p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618)</p> <p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618) is an orally bioavailable, selective KIT and PDGFRA switch-control inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112306</p> 	<p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516; MG-516)</p> <p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16961</p> 
<p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate; MG-516 malate)</p> <p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16961A</p> 	<p>SU11652</p> <p>SU11652 is a potent receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor. SU11652 also inhibits several members of the split kinase family of RTKs, including VEGFR, FGFR, PDGFR, and Kit. SU11652 can be used for spontaneous cancers expressing Kit mutations research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112452</p> 

<p>SU14813</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10501</p>	<p>SU14813 maleate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10501A</p>
<p>SU14813 is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 50, 2, 4, 15 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR1, PDGFRβ and KIT.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SU14813 maleate is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 50, 2, 4, 15 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR1, PDGFRβ and KIT.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Tandutinib (MLN518; CT53518)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10202</p>	<p>Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride; CT53518 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10202A</p>
<p>Tandutinib (MLN518) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the FLT3 with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits c-Kit and PDGFR with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.48% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the FLT3 with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits c-Kit and PDGFR with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib hydrochloride can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.84% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Telatinib (Bay 57-9352)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10527</p>	<p>Telatinib mesylate (Bay 57-9352 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10527C</p>
<p>Telatinib (Bay 57-9352) is an orally active, small molecule inhibitor of VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRα, and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 6, 4, 15 and 1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Telatinib mesylate (Bay 57-9352 mesylate) is a potent and orally active VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRα, and c-Kit inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 4 nM, 15 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Toceranib (SU11654; PHA 291639E)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10330</p>	<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate; PHA 291639E phosphate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10330A</p>
<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_is of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.25% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_is of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.02% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Toceranib-d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10330S</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG1296 (AG1296)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13894</p>
<p>Toceranib-d8 (SU11654-d8) is the deuterium labeled Toceranib. Toceranib (SU11654) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_is of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG1296 is a potent and selective inhibitor of platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR), with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.25% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

VEGFR-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101219

VEGFR-IN-1 (compound 3) is a potent angiogenesis inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.02, 0.18, 0.24 7.3, and 7 μ M for KDR, Flt-1, c-Kit, EGF-R, and c-Src, respectively.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

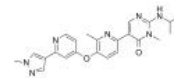
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vimseltinib

(DCC-3014)

Cat. No.: HY-136256

Vimseltinib (DCC-3014) is a c-FMS (CSF-IR) and c-Kit dual inhibitor extracted from patent WO2014145025A2, Compound Example 10, has IC_{50} s of <0.01 μ M and 0.1-1 μ M, respectively.



Purity: 99.08%

Clinical Data: Phase 2

Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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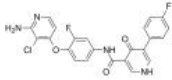
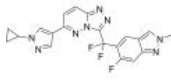
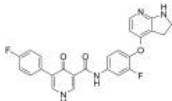
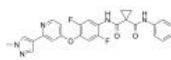
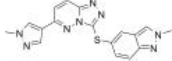
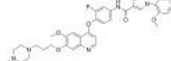
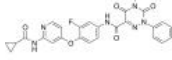
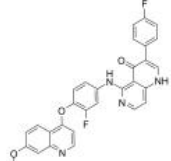
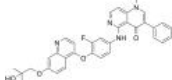
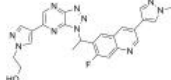
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

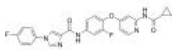
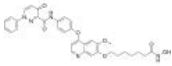
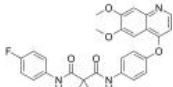
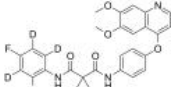
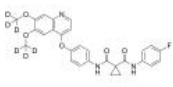
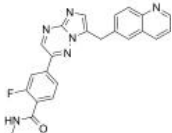
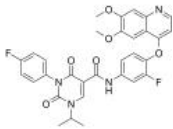
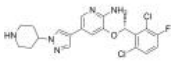
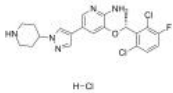
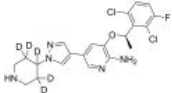
c-Met/HGFR

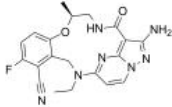
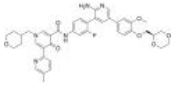
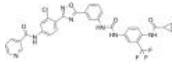
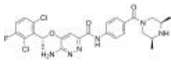
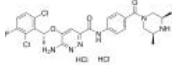
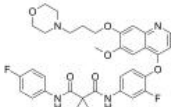
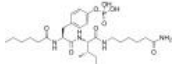
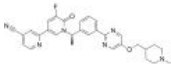
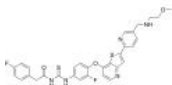
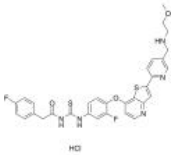
c-Met (hepatocyte growth factor receptor, HGFR) is a protein possesses tyrosine kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. c-Met is a membrane receptor that is essential for embryonic development and wound healing. Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) is the only known ligand of the c-Met receptor. c-Met is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin, while expression of HGF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin. Upon HGF stimulation, c-Met induces several biological responses that collectively give rise to a program known as invasive growth.

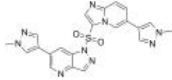
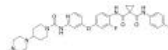
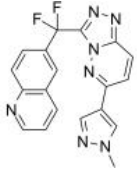
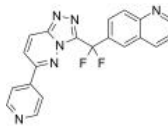
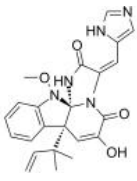
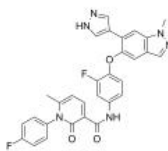
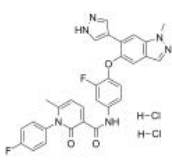
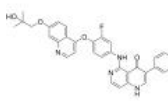
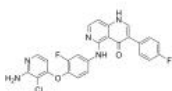
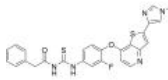
c-Met/HGFR Inhibitors, Agonists & Activators

<p>AC-386</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143463</p>	<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0791</p>
<p>AC-386 is a highly potent c-Met inhibitor with IC₅₀ value of 7.42 nM. AC-386 has antiproliferative activities against certain cancer cell lines. AC-386 can be used for researching anti-cancer resistance.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701) is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 2.7, 8, 9.2, 9.3, 0.85, 4.6, 0.83 nM for MET, TIE2, VEGFR2, FLT3, Trk1, Trk2, and Trk3 respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.06%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>AMG-208</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12035</p>	<p>AMG-337</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18696</p>
<p>AMG-208 is an orally active c-Met/RON dual selective inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 9 nM for c-Met. AMG-208 is a CYP3A4 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 32 μM. AMG-208 has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AMG-337 is a potent and highly selective small molecule ATP-competitive MET kinase inhibitor. AMG 337 inhibits MET kinase activity with an IC₅₀ of < 5nM in enzymatic assays.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>AMG-458</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14723</p>	<p>Amuvatinib (MP470; HPK 56)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206</p>
<p>AMG-458 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor, with K_i values of 1.2 nM and 2.0 nM for human and mouse c-Met, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.18%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Amuvatinib (MP470) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFRα, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride; HPK 56 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206A</p>	<p>Antitumor agent-45</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144394</p>
<p>Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFRα, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antitumor agent-45 (Compound 21) could induce and stimulate A549 cells apoptosis in G0/G1 and G2/M phase. Antitumor agent-45 (Compound 21) inhibits c-Met expression to regulate the growth of tumor cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BAY-474</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133083</p>	<p>BMS 777607 (BMS 817378)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12076</p>
<p>BAY-474 is a tyrosine-protein kinase c-Met inhibitor. BAY-474 acts as an epigenetics probe.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86%</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>BMS 777607 (BMS 817378) is a Met-related inhibitor for c-Met, Axl, Ron and Tyro3 with IC₅₀s of 3.9 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.8 nM and 4.3 nM, respectively, and 40-fold more selective for Met-related targets than Lck, VEGFR-2, and TrkA/B, with more than 500-fold greater selectivity...</p> <p>Purity: 99.04%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

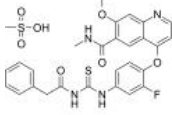
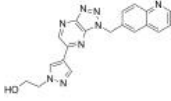
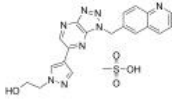
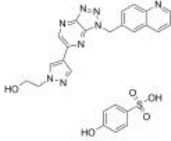
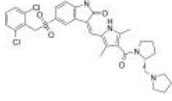
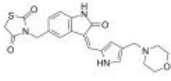
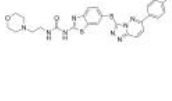
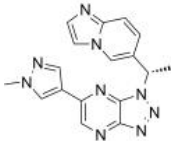
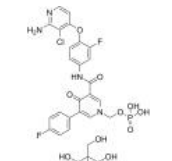
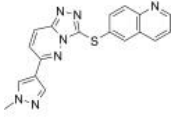
<p>BMS-794833</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10497</p>	<p>Bozitinib (PLB-1001; CBT-101; Vebreltinib)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125017</p>
<p>BMS-794833 is a VEGFR2 and Met inhibitor extracted from patent WO2009094417, compound example 1; has IC_{50}s of 15 and 1.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.78% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bozitinib (PLB-1001) is a highly selective c-MET kinase inhibitor with blood-brain barrier permeability. Bozitinib (PLB-1001) is a ATP-competitive small-molecule inhibitor, binds to the conventional ATP-binding pocket of the tyrosine kinase superfamily.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BPI-9016M</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114356</p>	<p>c-Kit-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15240</p>
<p>BPI-9016M is a potent, orally active, and selective dual c-Met and AXL tyrosine kinases inhibitor. BPI-9016M suppresses tumor cell growth, migration and invasion of lung adenocarcinoma.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-Kit-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of c-Kit and c-Met with IC_{50}s of <200 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>c-Met inhibitor 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15735</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101031</p>
<p>c-Met inhibitor 1 is an inhibitor of the c-Met receptor signaling pathway useful for the treatment of cancer including gastric, glioblastoma, and pancreatic cancer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>c-met-IN-1 (compound 16) is a potent and selective c-Met inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 1.1 nM, with antitumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>c-Met-IN-10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146274</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147694</p>
<p>c-Met-IN-10 (compound 26a) is a highly potent c-Met kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 16 nM. c-Met-IN-10 has inhibitory activity against cancer cells A549, H460 and HT-29 with IC_{50}s of 0.56 ~ 1.59 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-11 (compound 3) is a potent c-MET and VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 41.4 and 71.1 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>c-Met-IN-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147695</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101773</p>
<p>c-Met-IN-12 (compound 4r) is an orally active, potent and selective type II c-Met kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10.6 nM. c-Met-IN-12 displays high inhibitory effects (inhibition rate > 80% in 1 μM) against AXL, Mer and TYRO3 kinases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-2 is a potent, selective and orally available c-Met inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM, with antitumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>c-Met-IN-9</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115937</p> <p>c-Met-IN-9, a 4-phenoxy pyridine derivative, is a c-Met kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 12 nM. c-Met-IN-9 induces cells apoptosis, and has antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-Met/HDAC-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143462</p> <p>c-Met/HDAC-IN-2 is a highly potent c-Met and HDAC dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 18.49 nM and 5.40 nM for HDAC1 and c-Met, respectively. c-Met/HDAC-IN-2 has antiproliferative activities against certain cancer cell lines.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib (XL184; BMS-907351)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016</p> <p>Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib-d4 (XL184-d4; BMS-907351-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016S1</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d4 is deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib-d6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016S</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6) is the deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Capmatinib (INC280; INCB28060)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13404</p> <p>Capmatinib (INC280; INCB28060) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP competitive c-Met kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.13 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>CEP-40783 (RXDX-106)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100946</p> <p>CEP-40783 is a potent, selective and orally available inhibitor of AXL and c-Met with IC_{50} values of 7 nM and 12 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.22% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Crizotinib (PF-02341066)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50878</p> <p>Crizotinib (PF-02341066) is an orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Crizotinib hydrochloride (PF-02341066 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50878A</p> <p>Crizotinib hydrochloride (PF-02341066 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and ATP-competitive dual ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Crizotinib-d5 (PF-02341066-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50878S</p> <p>Crizotinib-d5 (PF-02341066-d5) is the deuterium labeled Crizotinib. Crizotinib (PF-02341066) is an orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>CSF1R-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111787</p>	<p>DS-1205b free base</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114357A</p>
<p>CSF1R-IN-2 (compound 5) is an oral-active inhibitor of SRC, MET and c-FMS, with IC_{50} values of 0.12 nM, 0.14 nM and 0.76 nM for SRC, MET and c-FMS respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DS-1205b free base is a potent and selective inhibitor of AXL kinase, with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM. DS-1205b free base also inhibits MER, MET, and TRKA, with IC_{50}s of 63, 104, and 407 nM, respectively. DS-1205b free base can inhibit cell migration in vitro and tumor growth in vivo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126320</p>	<p>Ensartinib (X-396)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103714</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-8 is a dual EGFR and c-Met inhibitor, compound 48. EGFR-IN-8 can be a promising candidate for further development to target EGFR TKI-resistant NSCLC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.31% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ensartinib (X-396) is a potent and dual ALK/MET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <0.4 nM and 0.74 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Ensartinib dihydrochloride (X-396 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103714A</p>	<p>Foretinib (XL880; GSK1363089; GSK089; EXEL-2880)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10338</p>
<p>Ensartinib dihydrochloride (X-396 dihydrochloride) is a potent and dual ALK/MET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <0.4 nM and 0.74 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Foretinib is a multi-target tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.4 nM and 0.9 nM for Met and KDR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Fosgonimeton (ATH-1017)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132814</p>	<p>Gemnelatinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132816</p>
<p>Fosgonimeton (ATH-1017) is a hepatocyte growth factor receptor agonist (WO2017210489).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gemnelatinib is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor (WO2018077227, implementation example 1). Gemnelatinib can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Glesatinib (MGCD265)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19642</p>	<p>Glesatinib hydrochloride (MGCD265 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19642A</p>
<p>Glesatinib (MGCD265) is an orally active, potent MET/SMO dual inhibitor. Glesatinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, antagonizes P-glycoprotein (P-gp) mediated multidrug resistance (MDR) in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Glesatinib hydrochloride (MGCD265 hydrochloride) is an orally active, potent MET/SMO dual inhibitor. Glesatinib hydrochloride, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, antagonizes P-glycoprotein (P-gp) mediated multidrug resistance (MDR) in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.25% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Glumetinib (SCC244)</p>	<p>Golvatinib (E-7050)</p>
<p>Glumetinib (SCC244) is a highly selective, orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive c-Met inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.42 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.15% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Golvatinib (E-7050) is a potent dual inhibitor of both c-Met and VEGFR2 kinases with IC_{50}s of 14 and 16 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JNJ-38877605</p>	<p>JNJ-38877618</p>
<p>JNJ-38877605 is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of c-Met with IC_{50} of 4 nM, 600-fold selective for c-Met than 200 other tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JNJ-38877618 is a potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable Met kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2 and 3 nM for wild type and mutant Met, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.26% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Meleagrins</p>	<p>Merestininib (LY2801653)</p>
<p>Meleagrins is a roquefortine C-derived alkaloid produced by fungi of the genus <i>Penicillium</i> and has antimicrobial and anti-proliferative activities. Meleagrins is a class of FabI inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Merestininib (LY2801653) is a potent, orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Merestininib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride)</p>	<p>MET kinase-IN-2</p>
<p>Merestininib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride) is a potent, orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MET kinase-IN-2 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable MET kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7.4 nM. MET kinase-IN-2 has antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>MET kinase-IN-3</p>	<p>MGCD-265 analog</p>
<p>MET kinase-IN-3 (compound 8) is an orally active and potent MET inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 9.8 nM. MET kinase-IN-3 shows good and broad-spectrum antiproliferative activity against cancer cell lines.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MGCD-265 analog is a potent and oral active inhibitor of c-Met and VEGFR2 tyrosine kinases, with IC_{50}s of 29 nM and 10 nM, respectively. MGCD-265 analog has significant antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.57% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>MK-2461</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50703</p>	<p>MK-8033</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13299</p>
<p>MK-2461 is a novel ATP-competitive multitargeted inhibitor of activated c-Met with a mean IC₅₀ of 2.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MK-8033 is a novel and specific dual ATP competitive c-Met/Ron inhibitor (IC₅₀=1 nM Wt c-Met) under investigation as a treatment for cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: 95.02% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>MK-8033 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13299A</p>	<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146014</p>
<p>MK8033 Hcl is a novel and specific dual ATP competitive c-Met/Ron inhibitor (IC₅₀=1 nM Wt c-Met) under investigation as a treatment for cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1 (Compound 11k) is a potent kinase inhibitor with antitumor activity. Multi-kinase-IN-1 induces cell apoptosis, and can be studied for colorectal cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Ningetinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107145A</p>	<p>Ningetinib Tosylate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107145</p>
<p>Ningetinib is a potent, orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) with IC₅₀s of 6.7, 1.9 and <1.0 nM for c-Met, VEGFR2 and Axl, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ningetinib Tosylate is a potent, orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) with IC₅₀s of 6.7, 1.9 and <1.0 nM for c-Met, VEGFR2 and Axl, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Norleual</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1415</p>	<p>NPS-1034</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100509</p>
<p>Norleual, an angiotensin (Ang) IV analog, is a hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)/c-Met inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 3 pM. Norleual is an AT4 receptor antagonist and exhibits potent antiangiogenic activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NPS-1034 is a dual inhibitor of AXL and MET with IC₅₀s of 10.3 and 48 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>NVP-BVU972</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15456</p>	<p>Pamufetinib (TAS-115)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12423</p>
<p>NVP-BVU972 is a selective and potent Met inhibitor (IC₅₀ = 14 nM). Antitumor agents.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pamufetinib (TAS-115) is a potent VEGFR and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (c-Met/HGFR)-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 30 and 32 nM for rVEGFR2 and rMET, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Pamufetinib mesylate (TAS-115 mesylate)</p> <p>Pamufetinib (TAS-115) mesylate is a potent VEGFR and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (c-Met/HGFR)-targeted kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 30 and 32 nM for rVEGFR2 and rMET, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.19% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12423A</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12017</p> 
<p>PF-04217903 methanesulfonate</p> <p>PF-04217903 methanesulfonate is a potent ATP-competitive c-Met kinase inhibitor with K_i of 4.8 nM for human c-Met. PF-04217903 methanesulfonate shows more than 1,000-fold selectivity relative to 208 kinases. Antiangiogenic properties.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12017A</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12017B</p> 
<p>PHA-665752</p> <p>PHA-665752 is a selective, ATP-competitive, and active-site inhibitor of the catalytic activity of c-Met kinase (K_i=4 nM; IC_{50}=9 nM). PHA-665752 exhibits >50-fold selectivity for c-Met compared with a panel of diverse tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-11107</p>  <p>Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12965</p> 
<p>SAR125844</p> <p>SAR125844 is a potent, highly selective, reversible and ATP-competitive MET receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 4.2 nM. Shows inhibition of MET autophosphorylation in cell-based assays.</p> <p>Purity: 98.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16446</p>  <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-15959</p> 
<p>SCR-1481B1 (c-Met inhibitor 2)</p> <p>SCR-1481B1 (c-Met inhibitor 2) is a potent compound that has activity against cancers dependent upon Met activation and also has activity against cancers as a VEGFR inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-18711A</p>  <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12019</p> 

<p>SRI 31215 TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114363A</p>	<p>SU11274 (PKI-SU11274)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12014</p>
<p>SRI 31215 (TFA), a triplex inhibitor of matriptase, hepsin and hepatocyte growth factor activator (HGFA) with IC_{50}s of 0.69 μM, 0.65 μM, 0.3 μM, blocks pro-HGF activation and thus mimics the activity of HAI-1/2.</p> <p>Purity: 98.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SU11274 is a selective Met inhibitor with IC_{50} of 10 nM, but has no effects on PGDFRβ, EGFR or Tie2.</p> <p>Purity: 98.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SYN1143</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18307</p>	<p>Terevalefim (ANG-3777)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137455</p>
<p>SYN1143 is a potent, selective and orally active dual inhibitor of c-Met/RON, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 9 nM, respectively. SYN1143 has weak inhibitory activity on Lck, Tie2, Src, and BTK with IC_{50}s ranging from 160 to 710 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Terevalefim (ANG-3777), an hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) mimetic, selectively activates the c-Met receptor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tivantinib (ARQ 197)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50686</p>	<p>Tunlametinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132844</p>
<p>Tivantinib is a highly selective c-Met tyrosine kinase inhibitor with a K_i of 355 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Tunlametinib, an antineoplastic agent, is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tyrosine kinase inhibitor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10421</p>	<p>X-376</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16590</p>
<p>Tyrosine kinase inhibitor is a potent tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>X-376 is a potent and highly specific ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) (IC_{50}=0.61 nM). X-376 is a less potent inhibitor of MET (IC_{50}=0.69 nM). X-376 displays potent anti-tumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.36% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>XL092</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138696</p>	
<p>XL092 is an orally active, ATP-competitive inhibitor of multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) including MET, VEGFR2, AXL and MER, with IC_{50}s in cell-based assays of 15 nM, 1.6 nM, 3.4 nM, 7.2 nM respectively. XL092 exhibits anti-tumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.52% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	



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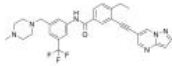
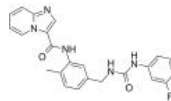
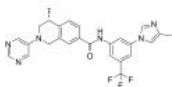
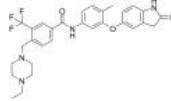
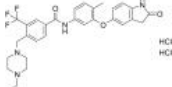
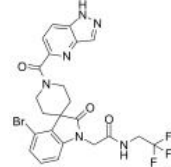
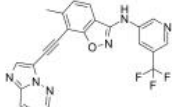
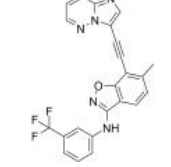
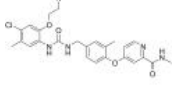
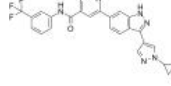
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Discoidin Domain Receptor

Discoidin domain receptors (DDR) are members of the transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) superfamily which are distinguished from others by the presence of a discoidin motif in the extracellular domain and their utilization of collagens as internal ligands. Two types of DDRs, DDR1 and DDR2, have been identified with distinct expression profiles and ligand specificities.

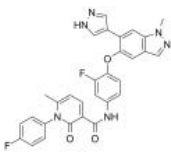
Upon collagen binding, DDRs transduce cellular signaling involved in various cell functions, including cell adhesion, proliferation, differentiation, migration, and matrix homeostasis. Altered DDR function resulting from either mutations or overexpression has been implicated in several types of disease, including atherosclerosis, inflammation, cancer, and tissue fibrosis. DDRs have been considered as novel potential molecular targets for drug discovery and increasing efforts are being devoted to the identification of new small molecule inhibitors targeting the receptors.

Discoidin Domain Receptor Inhibitors

<p>7rh (DDR1-IN-2) Cat. No.: HY-U00444</p> <p>7rh (DDR1-IN-2) is a potent inhibitor of discoidin domain receptor 1 (DDR1), with an IC_{50} of 13.1 nM, and also less potently inhibits DDR2, with an IC_{50} of 203 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.62% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>DDR Inhibitor Cat. No.: HY-W018931</p> <p>DDR Inhibitor is a potent discoidin domain receptor (DDR) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3.3 nM for DDR2, and shows 53% inhibition on DDR1 at 1.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>DDR-TRK-1 Cat. No.: HY-100695</p> <p>DDR-TRK-1 is a selective Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 9.4 nM. DDR-TRK-1 also inhibits TRK family.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DDR1-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-13979</p> <p>DDR1-IN-1 is a potent and selective DDR1 receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 105 nM; 4-fold less potent for DDR2 (IC_{50} = 413 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>DDR1-IN-1 dihydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-13979A</p> <p>DDR1-IN-1 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective DDR1 receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 105 nM; 4-fold less potent for DDR2 (IC_{50} = 413 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DDR1-IN-4 Cat. No.: HY-114173</p> <p>DDR1-IN-4 (Compound 2.45) is a selective and potent Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) autophosphorylation inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 29 nM and 1.9 μM for DDR1 and DDR2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>DDR1-IN-5 Cat. No.: HY-133669</p> <p>DDR1-IN-5 is a selective Discoidin Domain Receptor family, member 1 (DDR1) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7.36 nM. DDR1-IN-5 inhibits auto-phosphorylation DDR1b (Y513) with an IC_{50} of 4.1 nM. DDR1-IN-5 has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DDR1-IN-6 Cat. No.: HY-133670</p> <p>DDR1-IN-6 is a selective Discoidin Domain Receptor family, member 1 (DDR1) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9.72 nM. DDR1-IN-6 inhibits auto-phosphorylation DDR1b (Y513) with an IC_{50} of 9.7 nM. DDR1-IN-6 has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>DDR2-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-112545</p> <p>DDR2-IN-1 is potent DDR2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 26 nM. DDR2-IN-1, compound 129, can be used for osteoarthritis research.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FGFR1/DDR2 inhibitor 1 Cat. No.: HY-114311</p> <p>FGFR1/DDR2 inhibitor 1 is an orally active inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) and discoidin domain receptor 2 (DDR2), with IC_{50} values of 31.1 nM and 3.2 nM, respectively. Antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

Merestinib
(LY2801653) Cat. No.: HY-15514

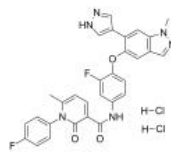
Merestinib (LY2801653) is a potent, orally bioavailable **c-Met** inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.



Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Merestinib dihydrochloride
(LY2801653 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15514A

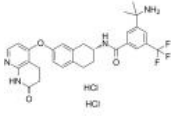
Merestinib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride) is a potent, orally bioavailable **c-Met** inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.



Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML786 dihydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-14979A

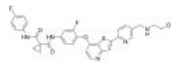
ML786 dihydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable **Raf** inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 2.1, 4.2, and 2.5 nM for V^{600E} **ΔB-Raf**, **wt B-Raf**, and **C-Raf**, respectively. ML786 dihydrochloride also inhibits **Abl-1**, **DDR2**, **EPHA2**, **KDR**, and **RET** (IC_{50} = <0.5, 7.0, 11, 6.2, 0.8 nM).



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

Sitravatinib
(MGCD516; MG-516) Cat. No.: HY-16961

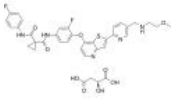
Sitravatinib (MGCD516) is an orally bioavailable **receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for **Axl**, **MER**, **VEGFR3**, **VEGFR2**, **VEGFR1**, **KIT**, **FLT3**, **DDR2**, **DDR1**, **TRKA**, **TRKB**, respectively.



Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sitravatinib malate
(MGCD516 malate; MG-516 malate) Cat. No.: HY-16961A

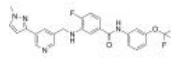
Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate) is an orally bioavailable **receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for **Axl**, **MER**, **VEGFR3**, **VEGFR2**, **VEGFR1**, **KIT**, **FLT3**, **DDR2**, **DDR1**, **TRKA**, **TRKB**, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU6015929 Cat. No.: HY-135401

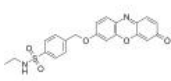
VU6015929 is a potent, selective and orally active **dual discoidin domain receptor 1/2 (DDR1/2)** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 4.67 nM and 7.39 nM, respectively. VU6015929 potently blocks collagen-induced **DDR1** activation and collagen-IV production.



Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WRG-28 Cat. No.: HY-114169

WRG-28 is a selective, extracellularly acting **DDR2** allosteric inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 230 nM. WRG-28 uniquely inhibits receptor-ligand interactions via allosteric modulation of the receptor.



Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

DYRK

Dual specificity tyrosine phosphorylation regulated kinase; Dual specificity tyrosine regulated kinase

DYRKs (dual-specificity tyrosine-regulated kinases; dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinases) comprise a family of protein kinases within the CMGC group of the eukaryotic kinome. DYRKs contain five members in humans that are clustered into two classes based on their phylogenetic relationships: class I DYRKs, DYRK1A and DYRK1B and class II DYRKs, DYRK2, DYRK3, and DYRK4.

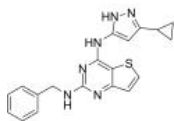
DYRK kinases are "dual specificity" kinases, as they can phosphorylate both tyrosine (Y) and serine/threonine (S/T) residues, although Y-phosphorylation is limited to their autophosphorylation activity. DYRK kinases phosphorylate a broad set of substrates that are involved in a wide range of cellular processes, and they are thought to fulfill essential biological functions both during development and in maintaining homeostasis during the adult life. Consequently, the aberrant regulation or expression of DYRK kinases has been associated with several human pathologies, including cancer.

DYRK Inhibitors

ARN25068

Cat. No.: HY-144290

ARN25068 is a sub-micromolar inhibitor of the three protein kinases, GSK-3 β , FYN and DYRK1A to tackle tau hyperphosphorylation.

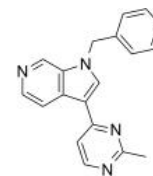


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZ-Dyrk1B-33

Cat. No.: HY-117391

AZ-Dyrk1B-33 is a potent and selective Dyrk1B kinase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 7 nM.

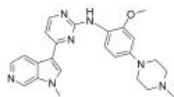


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZ191

Cat. No.: HY-12277

AZ191 is a potent inhibitor that selectively inhibits DYRK1B with IC₅₀ of 17 nM.

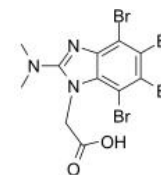


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CK2/ERK8-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135906

CK2/ERK8-IN-1 is a dual casein kinase 2 (CK2) (K_i of 0.25 μ M) and ERK8 (MAPK15, ERK7) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.50 μ M. CK2/ERK8-IN-1 also binds to PIM1, HIPK2 (homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2), and DYRK1A with K_s of 8.65 μ M, 15.25 μ M, and 11.9 μ M, respectively.

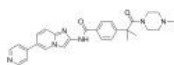


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CLK-IN-T3

Cat. No.: HY-115470

CLK-IN-T3 is a high potent, selective, and stable CDC-like kinase (CLK) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.67 nM, 15 nM, and 110 nM for CLK1, CLK2, and CLK3 protein kinases, respectively. CLK-IN-T3 has anti-cancer activity.

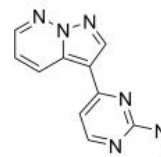


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DYRK1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-132308

DYRK1-IN-1 is a highly selective and ligand-efficient DYRK1A inhibitor. DYRK1-IN-1 inhibits DYRK1A phosphorylation activity with an IC₅₀ value of 220 nM. DYRK1-IN-1 can be used for the research of central nervous system penetrant DYRK1A chemical probe.

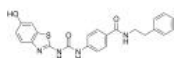


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dyrk1A-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139830

Dyrk1A-IN-1 is a triple inhibitor of Dyrk1A kinase activity (IC₅₀ = 119 nM) and the aggregation of tau and α -syn oligomers.

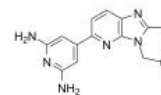


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dyrk1A-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-147066

Dyrk1A-IN-4 (compound 48) is a potent and orally active DYRK1A and DYRK2 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 2 nM and 6 nM, respectively. Dyrk1A-IN-4 has anticancer effects.

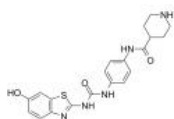


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dyrk1A/ α -synuclein-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144695

Dyrk1A/ α -synuclein-IN-1 (Compound b1) is a dual Dyrk1A and α -synuclein aggregation inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 177 nM and 10.5 μ M, respectively. Dyrk1A/ α -synuclein-IN-1 has high predictive CNS penetration and neuroprotective effect.

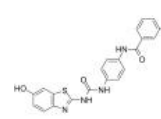


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dyrk1A/ α -synuclein-IN-2

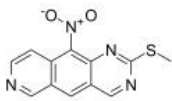
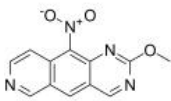
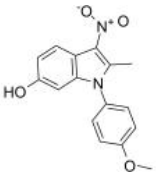
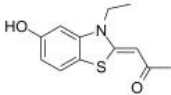
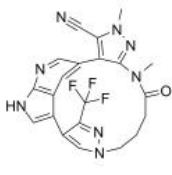
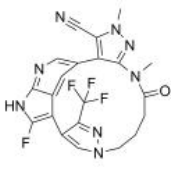
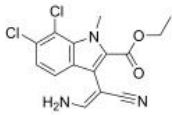
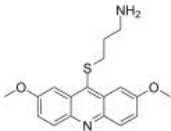
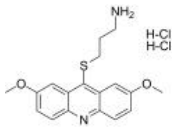
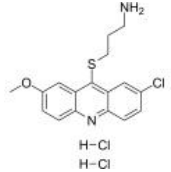
Cat. No.: HY-144696

Dyrk1A/ α -synuclein-IN-2 (Compound b20) is a dual Dyrk1A and α -synuclein aggregation inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 7.8 μ M for α -synuclein. Dyrk1A/ α -synuclein-IN-2 has high predictive CNS penetration and neuroprotective effect.



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

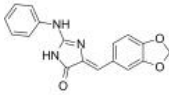
<p>DYRKs-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128758</p>	<p>DYRKs-IN-1 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128758A</p>
<p>DYRKs-IN-1 is a potent DYRKs (Dual-specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinases) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 nM and 8 nM for DYRK1A and DYRK1B, respectively. DYRKs-IN-1 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DYRKs-IN-1 hydrochloride is a potent DYRKs (Dual-specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinases) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 nM and 8 nM for DYRK1A and DYRK1B, respectively. DYRKs-IN-1 hydrochloride has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>DYRKs-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128759</p>	<p>EHT 1610</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111380</p>
<p>DYRKs-IN-2 (Example 132) is a potent DYRKs inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 30.6 nM and 12.8 nM for DYRK1B and DYRK1A, respectively. DYRKs-IN-2 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EHT 1610 is a strong inhibitor of DYRK's family kinases, with IC_{50}s of 0.36, 0.59 nM for DYRK1A and DYRK1B, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>EHT 5372</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111379</p>	<p>GNF2133</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142295</p>
<p>EHT 5372 is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of DYRK's family kinases with IC_{50}s of 0.22, 0.28, 10.8, 93.2, 22.8, 88.8, 59.0, 7.44, 221 nM for DYRK1A, DYRK1B, DYRK2, DYRK3, CLK1, CLK2, CLK4, GSK-3α, GSK-3β.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GNF2133 is a potent, selective and orally active DYRK1A inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.0062, >50 μM for DYRK1A and GSK3β, respectively. GNF2133 shows good proliferation potency and efficacy on rat and human primary β-cell.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>GNF2133 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142295A</p>	<p>GNF4877</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129492</p>
<p>GNF2133 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active DYRK1A inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.0062, >50 μM for DYRK1A and GSK3β, respectively. GNF2133 hydrochloride shows good proliferation potency and efficacy on rat and human primary β-cell.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GNF4877 is a potent DYRK1A and GSK3β inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6nM and 16nM, respectively, which leads to blockade of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFATc) nuclear export and increased β-cell proliferation (EC_{50} of 0.66μM for mouse β (R7T1) cells).</p> <p>Purity: 98.85%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>GSK-626616</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-105309</p>	<p>Harmine hydrochloride (Telepathine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0737</p>
<p>GSK-626616 is a potent, orally bioavailable inhibitor of DYRK3 (IC_{50}=0.7 nM). GSK-626616 inhibits other members of the DYRK family (e.g., DYRK1A and DYRK2) with similar potency, which is a potential therapy for the treatment of anemia.</p> <p>Purity: 99.68%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Harmine Hydrochloride (Telepathine Hydrochloride) is a natural DYRK inhibitor with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities. Harmine has a high affinity of 5-HT$_{2A}$ serotonin receptor, with an K_i of 397 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p>Haspin-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146586</p> <p>Haspin-IN-1 (compound 2a) is a haspin inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 119 nM. Haspin-IN-1 also inhibits CLK1 and DYRK1A with IC_{50}s of 221 nM and 916.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Haspin-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146587</p> <p>Haspin-IN-2 (compound 4) is a potent and selective haspin inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 50 nM. Haspin-IN-1 also inhibits CLK1 and DYRK1A with IC_{50}s of 445 nM and 917 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ID-8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15838</p> <p>ID-8 is an inhibitor of dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinase (DYRK). ID-8 sustains embryonic stem cell (ESC) self-renewal and pluripotency. ID-8 enhances Wnt-mediated hESC survival and proliferation via inhibition of DYRKs.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.16% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>INDY</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108476</p> <p>INDY is a potent and ATP-competitive Dyrk1A and Dyrk1B inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.24 μM and 0.23 μM, respectively. INDY binds in the ATP pocket of the enzyme and has a K_i value of 0.18 μM for Dyrk1A.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>JH-XIV-68-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144617</p> <p>JH-XIV-68-3 is a selective macrocyclic inhibitor of DYRK1A/B. JH-XIV-68-3 displays selectivity for DYRK1A and close family member DYRK1B in biochemical and cellular assays. JH-XIV-68-3 demonstrates antitumor efficacy in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) cell lines.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JH-XVII-10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144614</p> <p>JH-XVII-10 is a potent, selective and orally active DYRK1A and DYRK1B inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3 nM and 5 nM for DYRK1A and DYRK1B, respectively. JH-XVII-10 shows antitumor efficacy in neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) cell lines.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>KH-CB20</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12828A</p> <p>KH-CB20, an E/Z mixture, is a potent and selective inhibitor of CLK1 and the closely related isoform CLK4, with an IC_{50} of 16.5 nM for CLK1. KH-CB20 can also inhibit DYRK1A (IC_{50}=57.8 nM) and CLK3 (IC_{50}=488 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>LDN-192960</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13455</p> <p>LDN-192960 is an inhibitor of Haspin and Dual-specificity Tyrosine-regulated Kinase 2 (DYRK2) with IC_{50}s of 10 nM and 48 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>LDN-192960 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13455A</p> <p>LDN-192960 hydrochloride is an inhibitor of Haspin and Dual-specificity Tyrosine-regulated Kinase 2 (DYRK2) with IC_{50}s of 10 nM and 48 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>LDN-209929 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110320</p> <p>LDN-209929 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective haspin kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}=55 nM) with 180-fold selectivity versus DYRK2 (IC_{50}=9.9 μM). LDN-209929 is an optimized analogue of LDN-192960 (HY-13455).</p>  <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Leucettine L41

Cat. No.: HY-117049

Leucettine L41 is a potent inhibitor of dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinase 1A (DYRK1A), DYRK2, CDC-like kinase 1 (CLK1), and CLK3 (IC_{50} s = 0.04, 0.035, 0.015, and 4.5 μ M, respectively).

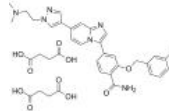


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MBM-555

Cat. No.: HY-101029A

MBM-555 is a potent NIMA-related kinase 2 (Nek2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. MBM-555 shows a 20-fold or greater selectivity in most kinases with the exception of RSK1 (IC_{50} =5.4 nM) and DYRK1a (IC_{50} =6.5 nM).

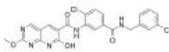


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mirk-IN-1
(Dyrk1B/A-IN-1)

Cat. No.: HY-12838

Mirk-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of Dyrk1B (Mirk kinase) and Dyrk1A with IC_{50} of 68 \pm 48 nM and 22 \pm 8 nM respectively. IC_{50} value: 68 \pm 48/22 \pm 8 nM (Dyrk1B/Dyrk1A) Target: Dyrk inhibitor Mirk-IN-1 had an EC_{50} of 1.9 \pm 0.2 mmol/L on SW620 cells.

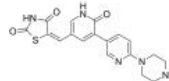


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Protein kinase inhibitors 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00439

Protein kinase inhibitors 1 is a novel inhibitor of HIPK2 with an IC_{50} of 74 nM and K_d of 9.5 nM.

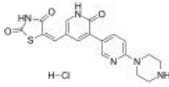


Purity: \geq 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Protein kinase inhibitors 1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-U00439A

Protein kinase inhibitors 1 hydrochloride is a potent HIPK2 inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 136 and 74 nM for HIPK1 and HIPK2, and a K_d of 9.5 nM for HIPK2.

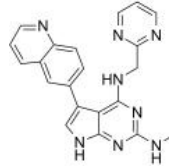


Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T025

Cat. No.: HY-112296

T025 is an orally active and highly potent inhibitor of Cdc2-like kinase (CLKs), with K_d values of 4.8, 0.096, 6.5, 0.61, 0.074, 1.5 and 32 nM for CLK1, CLK2, CLK3, CLK4, DYRK1A, DYRK1B and DYRK2, respectively. T025 induces caspase-3/7-mediated cell apoptosis.

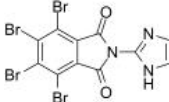


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

tBID

Cat. No.: HY-100464

tBID is a selective inhibitor of homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2 (HIPK2) with an IC_{50} of 0.33 μ M.



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



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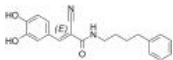
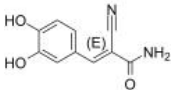
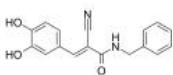
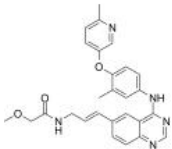
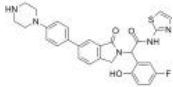
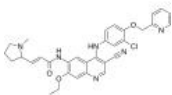
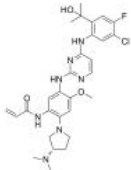
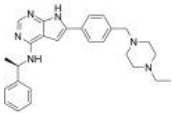
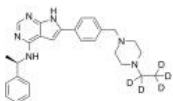
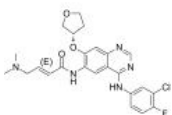
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

EGFR

Epidermal growth factor receptor; ErbB-1; HER1

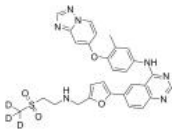
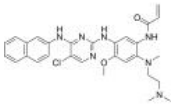
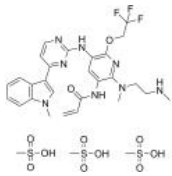
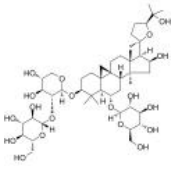
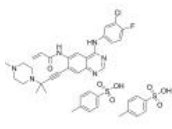
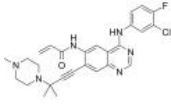
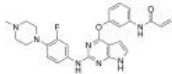
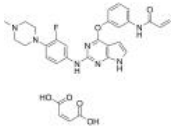
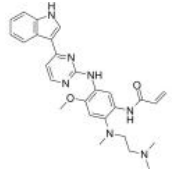
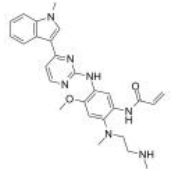
The EGFR family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTK) comprises four distinct receptors: the EGFR (also known as ErbB-1/HER1), ErbB-2 (neu, HER2), ErbB-3 (HER3) and ErbB-4 (HER4). All EGFR family members are characterized by a modular structure consisting of an extracellular ligand-binding domain, a single hydrophobic transmembrane region, and the intracellular part harbouring the highly conserved tyrosine kinase domain. The ErbB family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) couples binding of extracellular growth factor ligands to intracellular signaling pathways regulating diverse biologic responses, including proliferation, differentiation, cell motility, and survival. Ten growth factors and their ErbB specificities are: EGF, amphiregulin (AR), and TGF bind ErbB-1; betacellulin, and epiregulin bind both ErbB-1 and ErbB-4; the neuregulins (also called heregulins and Neu differentiation factors) NRG-1 and NRG-2 bind ErbB-3 and ErbB-4; and NRG-3 and NRG-4 bind ErbB-4. No known ligand binds ErbB-2. The three best characterized signaling pathways induced through ErbBs are Ras-mitogen-activated protein kinase (Ras-MAPK), phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase-protein kinase B (PI3K-PKB/Akt), and phospholipase C-protein kinase C (PLC-PKC) pathways.

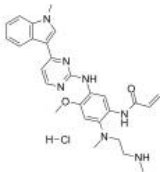
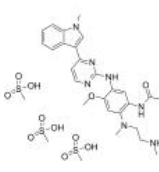
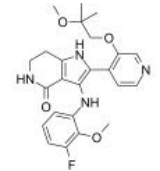
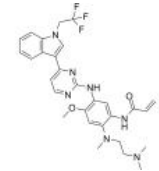
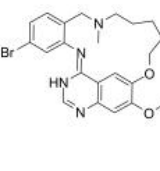
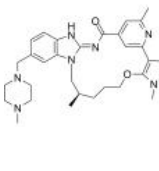
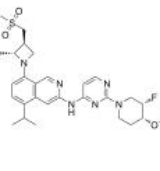
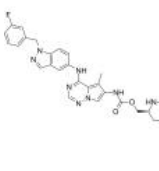
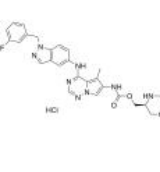
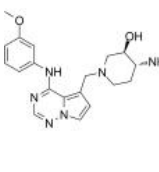
EGFR Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists & Activators

<p>(E)-AG 556 (E)-Tyrphostin AG 556</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101041</p>	<p>(E)-AG 99 (E)-Tyrphostin 46; (E)-Tyrphostin AG 99</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100962</p>
<p>(E)-AG 556 is a highly selective EGFR inhibitor and also blocks LPS-induced TNF-α production.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(E)-AG 99 ((E)-Tyrphostin 46) is a potent EGFR inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>(E/Z)-AG490 (E/Z)-Tyrphostin AG490; (E/Z)-Tyrphostin B42</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107459</p>	<p>(E/Z)-CP-724714</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W008914</p>
<p>(E/Z)-AG490 ((E/Z)-Tyrphostin AG490) is a racemic compound of (E)-AG490 and (Z)-AG490 isomers. (E)-AG490 (HY-12000) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits EGFR, Stat-3 and JAK2/3.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq96.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(E/Z)-CP-724714 is a racemic compound of (E)-CP-724714 and (Z)-CP-724714 isomers. CP-724714 is a potent and selective orally active ErbB2 (HER2) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>(Rac)-JBJ-04-125-02</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135805A</p>	<p>(Rac)-Pyrotinib (Rac)-SHR-1258</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104065A</p>
<p>(Rac)-JBJ-04-125-02 is the racemate of JBJ-04-125-02. JBJ-04-125-02 is a potent, mutant-selective, allosteric and orally active EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.26 nM for EGFR^{L858R/T790M}.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Pyrotinib ((Rac)-SHR-1258) is the racemate of Pyrotinib. Pyrotinib is a potent and selective EGFR/HER2 dual inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>(S)-Sunvozertinib (S)-DZD9008</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132842A</p>	<p>AEE788 (NVP-AEE 788)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10045</p>
<p>(S)-Sunvozertinib ((S)-DZD9008), the S-enantiomer of Sunvozertinib, shows inhibitory activity against EGFR exon 20 NPH and ASV insertions, EGFR L858R/T790M mutation and Her2 exon20 YVMA insertion (IC_{50}=51.2 nM, 51.9 nM, 1 nM, and 21.2 nM, respectively).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AEE788 is an inhibitor of the EGFR and ErbB2 with IC_{50} values of 2 and 6 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.39% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>AEE788-d5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10045S</p>	<p>Afatinib (BIBW 2992)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10261</p>
<p>AEE788-d5 is the deuterium labeled AEE788. AEE788 is an inhibitor of the EGFR and ErbB2 with IC_{50} values of 2 and 6 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Afatinib (BIBW 2992) is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 10 nM and 14 nM for EGFR^{wt}, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and HER2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>Afatinib D6 (BIBW 2992 D6)</p>	<p>Afatinib dimaleate (BIBW 2992MA2)</p>
<p>Afatinib D6 (BIBW 2992 D6) is deuterium labeled Afatinib. Afatinib (BIBW 2992) is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Afatinib dimaleate is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 10 nM and 14 nM for EGFR^{wt}, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and HER2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Afatinib impurity 11</p>	<p>Afatinib-d4 (BIBW 2992-d4)</p>
<p>Afatinib impurity 11 is an impurity of Afatinib. Afatinib is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 10 nM and 14 nM for EGFR^{wt}, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and HER2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Afatinib-d4 (BIBW 2992-d4) is the deuterium labeled Afatinib. Afatinib (BIBW 2992) is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 10 nM and 14 nM for EGFR^{wt}, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and HER2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Afatinib-d6 dimaleate (BIBW 2992MA2-d6)</p>	<p>AG 555 (Tyrphostin AG 555)</p>
<p>Afatinib-d6 dimaleate (BIBW 2992MA2-d6) is the deuterium labeled Afatinib dimaleate. Afatinib dimaleate is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 10 nM and 14 nM for EGFR^{wt}, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and HER2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AG 555 (Tyrphostin AG 555), a potent antiretroviral drug, is a potent and selective inhibitor of EGFR and blocks Cdk2 activation.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p>AG-1478 (Tyrphostin AG-1478; NSC 693255)</p>	<p>AG-1478 hydrochloride (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride; NSC 693255 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>AG-1478 (Tyrphostin AG-1478) is a selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. AG-1478 has antiviral effects against HCV and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV).</p> <p>Purity: 99.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AG-1478 hydrochloride (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride) is a selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. AG-1478 hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HCV and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>AG-494 (Tyrphostin AG 494)</p>	<p>AG-825 (Tyrphostin AG-825)</p>
<p>AG-494 (Tyrphostin AG 494) is a potent and selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.7 μM). AG-494 inhibits the autophosphorylation of EGFR, ErbB2, HER1-2 and PDGF-R with IC_{50}s 1.1, 39, 45 and 6 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AG-825 (Tyrphostin AG-825) is a selective and ATP-competitive ErbB2 inhibitor which suppresses tyrosine phosphorylation, with an IC_{50} of 0.35 μM. AG-825 displays anti-cancer activity. AG825 significantly accelerates apoptosis of human neutrophils.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

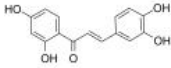
<p>AG1557</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12806</p>	<p>AG490 (Tyrphostin AG490; Tyrphostin B42)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12000</p>
<p>AG1557 is a specific and ATP competitive inhibitor of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) tyrosine kinase, has a pIC_{50} value of 8.194.</p> <p>Purity: 99.63%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AG490 (Tyrphostin AG490) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits EGFR, Stat-3 and JAK2/3.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Alflutinib (Furmonertinib; AST2818)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112870</p>	<p>Alflutinib mesylate (Furmonertinib mesylate; AST2818 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112870A</p>
<p>Alflutinib is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. Alflutinib inhibits EGFR active mutations as well as the T790M acquired resistant mutation. Alflutinib has the potential for the research of cancer diseases, especially non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Alflutinib (Furmonertinib) mesylate is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. Alflutinib (Furmonertinib) mesylate inhibits EGFR active mutations as well as the T790M acquired resistant mutation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Allitinib (AST-1306; ALS 1306)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15375</p>	<p>Allitinib tosylate (AST-1306 (TsOH))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13427</p>
<p>Allitinib (AST-1306) is an orally active and irreversible EGFR and ErbB2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 and 3 nM, respectively. Allitinib also inhibits ErbB4 with an IC_{50} of 0.8 nM. Allitinib is an anilino-quinazoline compound and has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Allitinib tosylate (AST-1306 (TsOH)) is an orally active and irreversible EGFR and ErbB2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 and 3 nM, respectively. Allitinib tosylate also inhibits ErbB4 with an IC_{50} of 0.8 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Almonertinib (HS-10296)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112823</p>	<p>Almonertinib hydrochloride (HS-10296 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112823B</p>
<p>Almonertinib (HS-10296) is an orally available, irreversible, third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with high selectivity for EGFR-sensitizing and T790M resistance mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Almonertinib (HS-10296) hydrochloride is an orally available, irreversible, third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with high selectivity for EGFR-sensitizing and T790M resistance mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 98.03%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Almonertinib mesylate (HS-10296 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112823A</p>	<p>ARRY-380 analog</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10531</p>
<p>Almonertinib (HS-10296) mesylate is an orally available, irreversible, third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with high selectivity for EGFR-sensitizing and T790M resistance mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ARRY-380 analog, an inhibitor of EGFR (ErbB1), is extracted from patent WO2015153959A2, compound 249. ARRY-380 is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive, orally active inhibitor of HER2.</p> <p>Purity: 96.54%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>ARRY-380 analog-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105315</p> <p>ARRY-380 analog-d3 is the deuterium labeled ARRY-380 analog. ARRY-380 analog, an inhibitor of EGFR (ErbB1), is extracted from patent WO2015153959A2, compound 249. ARRY-380 is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive, orally active inhibitor of HER2.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 25 mg</p> 	<p>ASK120067</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138751</p> <p>ASK120067 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR^{T790M} (IC₅₀:0.3 nM) with selectivity over EGFR^{WT} (IC₅₀:6.0 nM). ASK120067 is a third-generation EGFR-TKI for the research of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>AST5902 trimesylate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138627A</p> <p>AST5902 trimesylate is the principal metabolite of Alflutinin (AST2818) both in vitro and in vivo. AST5902 trimesylate exerts antineoplastic activity. Alflutinin is an EGFR inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Astragaloside VI</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6577</p> <p>Astragaloside VI could activate EGFR/ERK signalling pathway to improve wound healing.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p> 
<p>AV-412 (MP412)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10346</p> <p>AV-412 (MP412) is an EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.75, 0.5, 0.79, 2.3, 19 nM for EGFR, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{T790M}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and ErbB2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.17% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>AV-412 free base (MP-412 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10346A</p> <p>AV-412 free base (MP-412 free base) is an EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.75, 0.5, 0.79, 2.3, 19 nM for EGFR, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{T790M}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and ErbB2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Avitinib (Abivertinib; AC0010)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19816</p> <p>Avitinib (AC0010) is an irreversible, mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor that effectively inhibits EGFR T790M resistance mutations in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Abivertinib is also a novel BTK inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Avitinib maleate (Abivertinib maleate; AC0010 maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19816A</p> <p>Avitinib (Abivertinib) maleate is a pyrrolopyrimidine-based irreversible epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 7.68 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.17% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>AZ-5104</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0793</p> <p>AZ-5104 is an active, demethylated metabolite of AZD 9291. AZ-5104 is an EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1, 6, 1, 25 and 7 nM for EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L861Q}, EGFR and ErbB4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p>AZ7550</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0794</p> <p>AZ7550 is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC₅₀ of 1.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>AZ7550 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0794A</p>	<p>AZ7550 Mesylate (AZ7550 trimesylate salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0794B</p>
<p>AZ7550 hydrochloride is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.66% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>AZ7550 Mesylate is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>BAY 2476568</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134877</p>	<p>Befotertinib (D-0316)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137433</p>
<p>BAY 2476568 is a potent and selective EGFR inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of < 0.2 nM for wild-type EGFR and several mutations (EGFR ex20insSVD, EGFR ex20insASV, EGFR ex20insNPG).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Befotertinib (D-0316) is the third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Befotertinib can be used for the research of EGFR T790M-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>BGB-102 (JNJ-26483327)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15732</p>	<p>BI-4020</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129550</p>
<p>BGB-102 is a potent multi-kinase inhibitor against EGFR, HER2, and HER4 with IC_{50}s of 9.6 nM, 18 nM and 40.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 97.10% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg</p> 	<p>BI-4020 is a fourth-generation, orally active, and non-covalent EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 98.82% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>BLU-945</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144680</p>	<p>BMS-599626 (AC480)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10251</p>
<p>receptor (EGFR). EGFR is a member of the erbB receptor family, which includes transmembrane protein tyrosine kinase receptors. BLU-945 effectively inhibits EGFR with L858R and/or exon 19 deletion mutation, T790M mutation, and C797S mutation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>BMS-599626 (AC480) is a selective and orally bioavailable HER1 and HER2 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 and 30 nM, respectively. BMS-599626 displays ~8-fold less potent to HER4 (IC_{50}=190 nM), >100-fold to VEGFR2, c-Kit, Lck, MEK.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>BMS-599626 Hydrochloride (AC480 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12010</p>	<p>BMS-690514</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10333</p>
<p>BMS-599626 Hydrochloride (AC480 Hydrochloride) is a selective and orally bioavailable HER1 and HER2 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 and 30 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>BMS-690514 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR and VEGFR; has IC_{50}s of 5, 20 and 60 nM for EGFR, HER 2 and HER 4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

Butein
(2',3,4,4'-tetrahydroxy Chalcone) Cat. No.: HY-16558

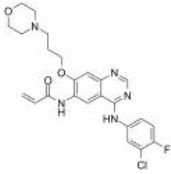
Butein is a cAMP-specific PDE inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10.4 μ M for PDE4. Butein is a specific protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 16 and 65 μ M for EGFR and p60^{src} in HepG2 cells.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Canertinib
(CI-1033; PD-183805) Cat. No.: HY-10367

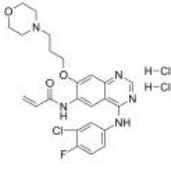
Canertinib (CI-1033;PD-183805) is a potent and irreversible EGFR inhibitor; inhibits cellular EGFR and ErbB2 autophosphorylation with IC_{50} s of 7.4 and 9 nM.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Canertinib dihydrochloride
(CI-1033 dihydrochloride; PD-183805 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10367A

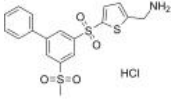
Canertinib dihydrochloride (CI-1033 dihydrochloride) is a potent and irreversible EGFR inhibitor; inhibits cellular EGFR and ErbB2 autophosphorylation with IC_{50} s of 7.4 and 9 nM.



Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

CCT365623 hydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-124674A

CCT365623 hydrochloride is an orally active lysyl oxidase (LOX) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.89 μ M. CCT365623 hydrochloride suppresses EGFR (pY1068) and AKT phosphorylation driven by EGF. CCT365623 hydrochloride is extremely well tolerated, and has good pharmacokinetic properties.



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

Cetuximab
(C225) Cat. No.: HY-P9905

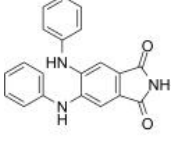
Cetuximab (C225) is a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that inhibits epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), with a K_d of 0.201 nM for EGFR by SPR. Cetuximab has potent antitumor activity.

Cetuximab

Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CGP52411
(DAPH) Cat. No.: HY-103442

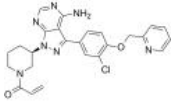
CGP52411 (DAPH) is a high selective, potent, orally active and ATP-competitive EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μ M.



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg

CHMFL-EGFR-202 Cat. No.: HY-101522

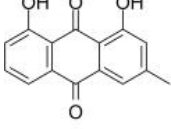
CHMFL-EGFR-202 is a potent, irreversible inhibitor of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutant kinase, with IC_{50} s of 5.3 nM and 8.3 nM for drug-resistant mutant EGFR T790M and WT EGFR kinases, respectively.



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

Chrysophanol
(Chrysophanic acid) Cat. No.: HY-13595

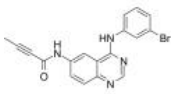
Chrysophanol (Chrysophanic acid) is a natural anthraquinone, which inhibits EGF-induced phosphorylation of EGFR and suppresses activation of AKT and mTOR/p70S6K.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

CL-387785
(EKI-785; WAY-EKI 785) Cat. No.: HY-10325

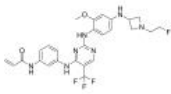
CL-387785(EKI785; WAY-EKI 785) is an irreversible inhibitor of EGFR with IC_{50} of 370 pM.



Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CNX-2006 Cat. No.: HY-13897

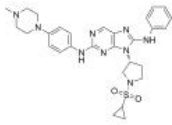
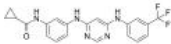
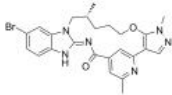
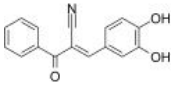
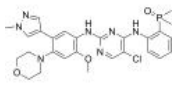
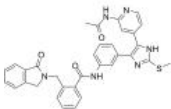
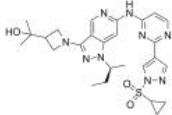
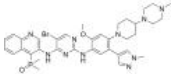
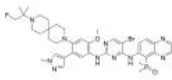
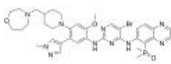
CNX-2006 is a mutant-selective and irreversible EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} below 20 nM for EGFR^{T790M}.

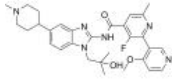
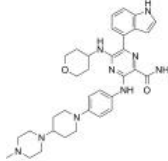
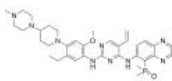
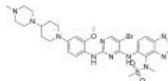
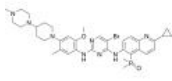
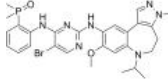
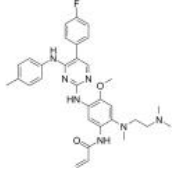
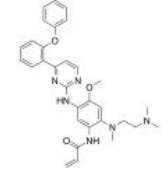
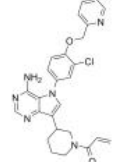
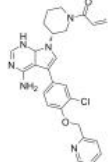


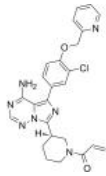
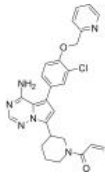
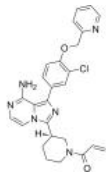
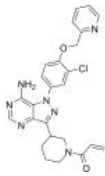
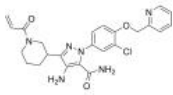
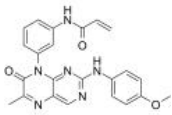


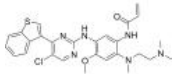
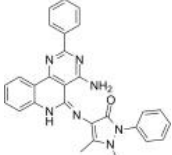
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Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

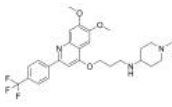
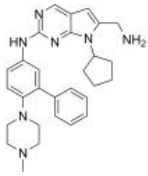
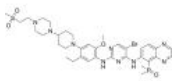
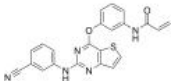
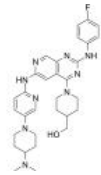
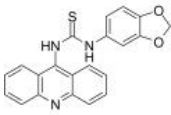
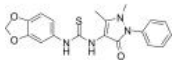
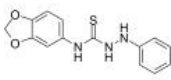
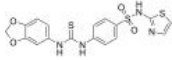
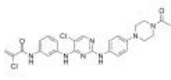
<p>CP-724714</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14674</p>	<p>CUDC-101</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10223</p>
<p>CP-724714 is a potent, selective and orally active ErbB2 (HER2) tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10 nM. CP-724714 displays a marked selectivity against EGFR kinase (IC_{50}=6400 nM). CP-724714 potently inhibits ErbB2 receptor autophosphorylation in intact cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CUDC-101 is a potent inhibitor of HDAC, EGFR, and HER2 with IC_{50}s of 4.4, 2.4, and 15.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.19%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Cyasterone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0211</p>	<p>Dacomitinib (PF-00299804; PF-299804)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13272</p>
<p>Cyasterone, a natural EGFR inhibitor, mainly isolated from <i>Ajuga decumbens</i> Thunb (Labiateae). Cyasterone manifests anti-proliferation effect by induced apoptosis and cell cycle arrests. Cyasterone may serves as a therapeutic anti-tumor agent against human tumors.</p> <p>Purity: 98.70%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the ERBB family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for EGFR, ERBB2, and ERBB4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Dacomitinib-d10 (PF-00299804-d10; PF-299804-d10)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13272S3</p>	<p>Dacomitinib-d10 dihydrochloride (PF-00299804-d10 dihydrochloride; PF-299804-d10 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13272S2</p>
<p>Dacomitinib-d10 is deuterium labeled Dacomitinib. Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the ERBB family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for EGFR, ERBB2, and ERBB4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dacomitinib-d10 (PF-00299804-d10) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Dacomitinib dihydrochloride.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dacomitinib-d3 (PF-00299804-d3; PF-299804-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13272S</p>	<p>Dacomitinib-d5 (PF-00299804-d5; PF-299804-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13272S1</p>
<p>Dacomitinib-d3 (PF-00299804-d3) is the deuterium labeled Dacomitinib. Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the ERBB family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for EGFR, ERBB2, and ERBB4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dacomitinib-d5 (PF-00299804-d5) is the deuterium labeled Dacomitinib. Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the ERBB family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for EGFR, ERBB2, and ERBB4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Daphnetin (7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0281</p>	<p>DBPR112</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128778</p>
<p>Daphnetin (7,8-dihydroxycoumarin), one coumarin derivative isolated from plants of the Genus <i>Daphne</i>, 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 × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DBPR112 is an orally active furanopyrimidine-based EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 15 nM and 48 nM for EGFR^{WT} and EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, respectively. DBPR112 can occupy the ATP-binding site. DBPR112 has significant antitumor efficacy.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride; Delphinidin 3-O-β-glucoside chloride) Cat. No.: HY-108052</p>	<p>Disitamab vedotin (RC48) Cat. No.: HY-P9985</p>
<p>Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Disitamab vedotin (RC48) is an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) comprising a monoclonal antibody against human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) conjugated via a cleavable linker to the cytotoxic agent Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE). Disitamab vedotin enhances antitumor immunity.</p> <p>Purity: 97.40% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dosimertinib Cat. No.: HY-142283</p>	<p>DP-C-4 Cat. No.: HY-141481</p>
<p>Dosimertinib is a highly potent, selective, and orally efficacious deuterated EGFR targeting clinical candidate for the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DP-C-4 is a Cereblon-based dual PROTAC for simultaneous degradation of EGFR and PARP.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>EAI045 Cat. No.: HY-100213</p>	<p>EGFR mutant-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-125841</p>
<p>EAI045 is an allosteric and the fourth-generation inhibitor of mutant EGFR with IC₅₀s of 1.9, 0.019, 0.19 and 0.002 μM for EGFR, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{T790M} and EGFR^{L858R/T790M} at 10 μM ATP, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>EGFR mutant-IN-1, a 5-methylpyrimidopyridone derivative, is a potent and selective EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S} mutant inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 27.5 nM, while being a significantly less potent for EGFR^{WT} (IC₅₀ >1.0 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR Protein Tyrosine Kinase Substrate Cat. No.: HY-P2503</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-19617</p>
<p>EGFR Protein Tyrosine Kinase Substrate is a EGFR protein tyrosine kinase substrate.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-1 (compound 24) is an orally active and irreversible L858R/T790M mutant selective EGFR inhibitor. EGFR-IN-1 potently inhibits Gefitinib-resistant EGFR L858R, T790M with 100-fold selectivity over wild-type EGFR.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-1 hydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-19617A</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-1 TFA Cat. No.: HY-19617B</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-1 hydrochloride is an orally active and irreversible L858R/T790M mutant selective EGFR inhibitor. EGFR-IN-1 hydrochloride potently inhibits Gefitinib-resistant EGFR L858R, T790M with 100-fold selectivity over wild-type EGFR.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-1 TFA is an orally active and irreversible L858R/T790M mutant selective EGFR inhibitor. EGFR-IN-1 TFA potently inhibits Gefitinib-resistant EGFR L858R, T790M with 100-fold selectivity over wild-type EGFR.</p> <p>Purity: 99.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

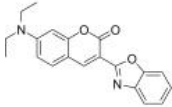
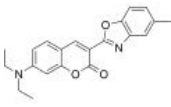
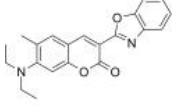
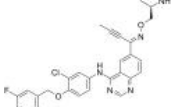
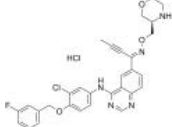
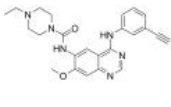
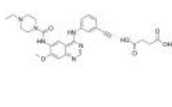
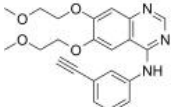
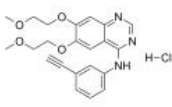
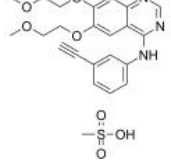
<p>EGFR-IN-11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130616</p> <p>EGFR-IN-11 is a fourth-generation EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) with an IC_{50} of 18 nM for triple mutant EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S}. EGFR-IN-11 significantly suppresses the EGFR phosphorylation, induce the apoptosis, and arrest cell cycle at G0/G1.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17499</p> <p>EGFR-IN-12 is a 4,6-disubstituted pyrimidine and is a potent, ATP-competitive, irreversible and highly selective EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21 nM. EGFR-IN-12 also inhibits mutant EGFR^{L858R} and EGFR^{L861Q} with IC_{50}s of 63 nM and 4 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-15</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138746</p> <p>EGFR-IN-15 (compound I-005) is a EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. EGFR-IN-15 can be used for oncological diseases research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137786</p> <p>EGFR-IN-16 (compound 3) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with pIC_{50} of 4.85 and 4.74 for EGFR and HER-2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-17</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115716</p> <p>EGFR-IN-17 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the epidermal growth factor receptor (IC_{50} 0.0002 μM) to overcome C797S-mediated resistance.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-18</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139884</p> <p>EGFR-IN-18 potently inhibits enzymatic activity in L858R/T790M/C797S mutant EGFR (4.9 nM), with a significantly lower activity for wild-type EGFR (47 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100520</p> <p>EGFR-IN-2 is a noncovalent, irreversible, mutant-selective second generation EGFR inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-21</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142678</p> <p>EGFR-IN-21 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.38 nM. EGFR-IN-21 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-22</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142679</p> <p>EGFR-IN-22 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4.91 nM and 0.54 nM for wild type EGFR and EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S}, respectively (CN112538072A, compound 243).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-23</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142680</p> <p>EGFR-IN-23 is a potent EGFR TKI (tyrosine kinase inhibitor) with an IC_{50} of 8.05 nM for BaF3/EGFR-DEL19/T790M/C797S cell (WO2021244502A1, compound 8).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

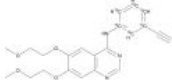
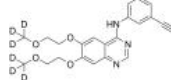
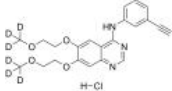
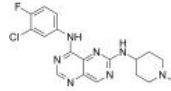
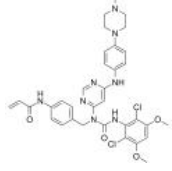
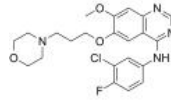
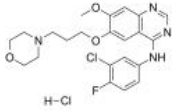
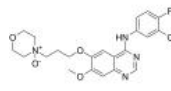
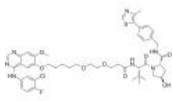
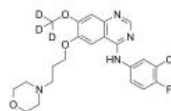
<p>EGFR-IN-24</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142512</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-25</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142517</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-24, a potent EGFR inhibitor, shows inhibition against EGFR(del19/T790M/C797S) and EGFR(L858R/T790M/C797S), respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-25 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 9 nM and 60 nM for BaF3 cells (EGFR DEL19/T790M/C797S) and A431 cells (WT), respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-27</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142519</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-28</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142681</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-27 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <50 nM for EGFR Del, L858R, Del/T790M, L858R/T790M, Del/T790M/C797S, and L858R/T790M/C797S, respectively (WO2021249324A1, compound 511).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-28 is a potent EGFR inhibitor. EGFR-IN-28 has antitumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-29</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143729</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-30</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144044</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-29 is a potent EGFR inhibitor, example J-022, extracted from Patent WO2021160087.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-30 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1-10 nM, <1 nM for EGFR (WT), EGFR (L858R/T790M/C797S), respectively. EGFR-IN-30 has potential for cell proliferative diseases, such as cancer research.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-31</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144048</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-32</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144049</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-31 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. Overexpression and mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has been clearly demonstrated to lead to uncontrollable cell growth and is associated with the progression of most cancer diseases, especially NSCLC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-32 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. Overexpression and mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has been clearly demonstrated to lead to uncontrollable cell growth and is associated with the progression of most cancer diseases, especially NSCLC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-33</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144050</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-34</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144051</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-33 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. EGFR-IN-33 is an anti-tumor drug with low toxic side effects. EGFR-IN-33 is an acrylamide derivative compound.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-34 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. EGFR-IN-34 is an anti-tumor drug with low toxic side effects. EGFR-IN-35 is an acrylamide derivative compound.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>EGFR-IN-35</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144052</p> <p>EGFR-IN-35 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. EGFR-IN-35 is an anti-tumor drug with low toxic side effects. EGFR-IN-35 is an acrylamide derivative compound.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-36</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144053</p> <p>EGFR-IN-36 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 19.09 nM, 120.01 nM, 2.35 nM for EGFR (WT), HER2 (WT), HER2 (A775_G776insYVMA), respectively. EGFR-IN-36 has potential for wild and/or mutant EGFR and/or HER2 kinase mediated tumors research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-37</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144054</p> <p>EGFR-IN-37 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. EGFR-IN-37 is an anti-tumor drug with low toxic side effects. EGFR-IN-39 is an acrylamide derivative compound.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-38</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144055</p> <p>EGFR-IN-38 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. EGFR-IN-38 is an anti-tumor drug with low toxic side effects. EGFR-IN-33 is an acrylamide derivative compound.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-39</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144056</p> <p>EGFR-IN-39 is a potent inhibitor of EGFR. EGFR-IN-39 is an anti-tumor drug with low toxic side effects. EGFR-IN-39 is an acrylamide derivative compound.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-40</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143901</p> <p>EGFR-IN-40 (compound 3z) is a potent BTK, EGFR, and ITK inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1.2 nM, 5.3 nM, and 46.1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-42</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145823</p> <p>EGFR-IN-42 (Compound 17b) is a potent inhibitor of EGFR with single-digit nanomolar activity. EGFR-IN-42 connects tamoxifen or endoxifen with the EGFR-inhibitor gefitinib via a covalent linkage. EGFR-IN-42 retains both ER antagonist activity and EGFR inhibition.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-43</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145824</p> <p>EGFR-IN-43 (Compound 17c) is a potent inhibitor of EGFR with single-digit nanomolar activity. EGFR-IN-43 connects tamoxifen or endoxifen with the EGFR-inhibitor gefitinib via a covalent linkage. EGFR-IN-43 retains both ER antagonist activity and EGFR inhibition.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-44</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145844</p> <p>EGFR-IN-44 (Compound 6a) is a potent, orally active EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.11 nM. EGFR-IN-44 induces cell apoptosis and shows an oral bioavailability value of 33.57%. EGFR-IN-44 can be studied for non-small-cell lung cancers.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-45</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145867</p> <p>EGFR-IN-45 is a potent epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pan inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.4 μM and 1.6 μM for EGFR and CDK2, respectively. EGFR-IN-45 also inhibit Topo I and Topo II. EGFR-IN-45 arrests cancer cells in the pre-G1 phase and induces apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

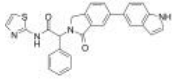
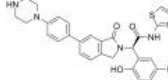
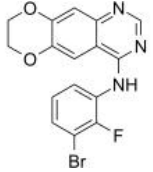
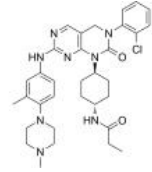
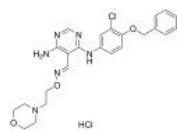
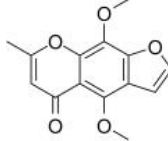
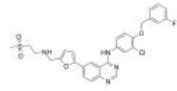
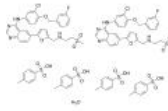
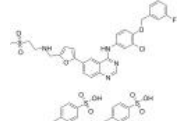
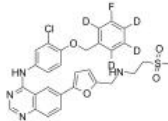
<p>EGFR-IN-46</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144794</p> <p>EGFR-IN-46 is a potent EGFR and FAK dual inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 20.17 nM, 14.25 nM, respectively. EGFR-IN-46 significantly inhibits the growth of cancer cells. EGFR-IN-46 induces cell apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-47</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143337</p> <p>EGFR-IN-47 is a potent and orally active EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S} inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.01 μM. EGFR-IN-47 induces cell cycle arrest and cell apoptosis. EGFR-IN-47 has the potential for the research of NSCLC.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-48</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143445</p> <p>EGFR-IN-48 is a potent and orally active EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.193 nM, 0.251 nM, 10.4 nM for EGFR^{d19/TM/CS}, EGFR^{LR/TM/CS}, EGFR^{WT}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-49</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146782</p> <p>EGFR-IN-49 is a potent and selective EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 65.0 nM and 13.6 nM for EGFR^{T790M} and EGFR^{T790M/L858R}, respectively. EGFR-IN-49 induces late apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111415</p> <p>EGFR-IN-5 is a EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 10.4, 1.1, 34, 7.2 nM for EGFR, EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, and EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-51</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146471</p> <p>EGFR-IN-51 (Compound 6) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.493, 102.60 and 461.63 μM against EGFR, EGFR L858R-TK and EGFR T790M-TK, respectively. EGFR-IN-51 shows cytotoxic activity against cancer cell lines and induces apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-52</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146472</p> <p>EGFR-IN-52 (Compound 4) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.358, 86.02 and 432.67 μM against EGFR, EGFR L858R-TK and EGFR T790M-TK, respectively. EGFR-IN-52 shows cytotoxic activity against cancer cell lines and induces apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-53</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146473</p> <p>EGFR-IN-53 (Compound 7) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 8.264 μM. EGFR-IN-53 shows cytotoxic activity against cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-54</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146474</p> <p>EGFR-IN-54 (Compound 3c) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 1.623 μM. EGFR-IN-54 shows cytotoxic activity against cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-55</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146132</p> <p>EGFR-IN-55 (Compound 8a) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 70 nM and 3.9 nM against EGFR^{WT} and EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, respectively. EGFR-IN-55 arrests NCI-H1975 cells in G0/G1 phase and shows anticancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>EGFR-IN-56</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146136</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-57</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146138</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-56 (Compound 13a) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 541.7 nM and 132.1 nM against EGFR^{T790M} and EGFR^{T790M/L858R}, respectively. EGFR-IN-56 blocks cancer cells in G2/M phase and induce into late apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-57 (Compound 25a) is a potent, orally active EGFR-TK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.054 μM. EGFR-IN-57 also inhibits VEGFR-2, CK2α, topoisomerase IIβ and tubulin polymerization with IC_{50} values of 0.087, 0.171, 0.13 and 3.61 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128862</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126320</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-7 (compound 34) is a selective and potent EGFR kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO2019015655A1, has IC_{50}s of 7.92 nM and 0.218 nM for EGFR (WT) and EGFR (mutant C797S/T790M/L858R) respectively, and shows anti-tumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-8 is a dual EGFR and c-Met inhibitor, compound 48. EGFR-IN-8 can be a promising candidate for further development to target EGFR TKI-resistant NSCLC.</p> <p>Purity: 98.31%</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>EGFR-IN-9</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18213</p>	<p>EGFR/BRAF-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115933</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-9 (Compound 8) is a potent EGFR kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7 nM, 28 nM for the wild type EGFR kinase and double mutant EGFR kinase (L858R/T790M). EGFR-IN-9 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR/BRAF-IN-1 (compound 21), a 2,3-dihydropyrazino[1,2-a]indole-1,4-dione derivative, is a potent EGFR/BRAF inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 45 nM for BRAF^{V600E}. EGFR/BRAF-IN-1 inhibits cancer cell proliferation (GI_{50}=35 nM). EGFR/BRAF-IN-1 shows good antioxidant activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EGFR/CSC-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132883</p>	<p>EGFR/ErbB-2/ErbB-4 inhibitor-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112420</p>
<p>EGFR/CSC-IN-1 is a potential EGFR (IC_{50} 10.52 nM) and cancer stem cell (CSC) dual inhibitor for triple-negative breast cancer treatment.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR/ErbB-2/ErbB-4 inhibitor-2 (Compound 5) is a EGFR and ErbB inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.017 μM, 0.08 μM, 1.91 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.69%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>EGFR/HER2-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115951</p>	<p>EGFR/HER2-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115952</p>
<p>EGFR/HER2-IN-2 (Compound ZINC35560729) is a dual inhibitor of EGFR and HER2 with IC_{50} values of 5.02 μM and 0.83 μM against EGFR and HER2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGFR/HER2-IN-3 (Compound ZINC21942954) is a dual inhibitor of EGFR and HER2.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

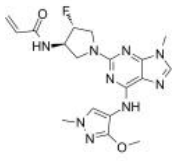
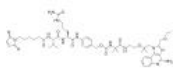
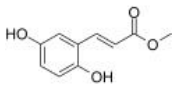
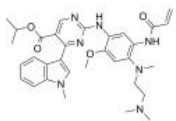
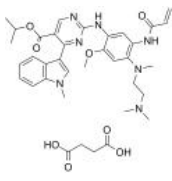
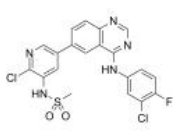
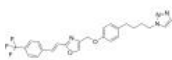
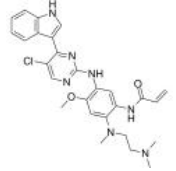
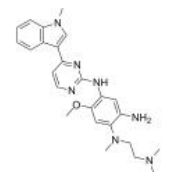
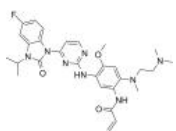
<p>EMI1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138072</p> <p>EMI1 is an EGFR ex19del/T790M/C797S and EGFR L858R/T790M/C797S inhibitor. EMI1 can be used for the research of mutant EGFR-associated, drug-resistant non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>EMI48</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131066</p> <p>EMI48, the derivative of EMI1, displays greater potency toward mutant EGFR than EMI1. EMI48 inhibits EGFR triple mutants.</p> <p>Purity: 99.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>EMI56</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131067</p> <p>EMI56, the derivative of EMI1, displays greater potency toward mutant EGFR than EMI1. EMI56 inhibits EGFR triple mutants.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72%</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>Epertinib (S-22611)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107367</p> <p>Epertinib (S-22611) is a potent, oral, reversible, and selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor of EGFR, HER2 and HER4, with IC₅₀s of 1.48 nM, 7.15 nM and 2.49 nM, respectively. Epertinib shows potent antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p> 
<p>Epertinib hydrochloride (S-22611 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107367A</p> <p>Epertinib hydrochloride (S-22611 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, reversible, and selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor of EGFR, HER2 and HER4, with IC₅₀s of 1.48 nM, 7.15 nM and 2.49 nM, respectively. Epertinib hydrochloride shows potent antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Epitinib (HMPL-813)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139300</p> <p>Epitinib is an orally active and selective epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) designed for optimal brain penetration. Epitinib 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>Epitinib succinate (HMPL-813 succinate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139300A</p> <p>Epitinib succinate is an orally active and selective epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) designed for optimal brain penetration. Epitinib succinate can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.01%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Erlotinib (CP-358774; NSC 718781; OSI-774)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50896</p> <p>Erlotinib (CP-358774) is a directly acting EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 2 nM for human EGFR. Erlotinib reduces EGFR autophosphorylation in intact tumor cells with an IC₅₀ of 20 nM. Erlotinib is used for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Erlotinib Hydrochloride (CP-358774 hydrochloride; NSC 718781 hydrochloride; OSI-774 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12008</p> <p>Erlotinib Hydrochloride (CP-358774 Hydrochloride) inhibits purified EGFR kinase with an IC₅₀ of 2 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Erlotinib mesylate (CP-358774 mesylate; NSC 718781 mesylate; OSI-774 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12008A</p> <p>Erlotinib mesylate (CP-358774 mesylate) inhibits purified EGFR kinase with an IC₅₀ of 2 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Erlotinib-13C6 (CP-358774-13C6; NSC 718781-13C6; OSI-774-13C6) Cat. No.: HY-50896S1</p>	<p>Erlotinib-d6 (CP-358774-d6; NSC 718781-d6; OSI-774-d6) Cat. No.: HY-50896S</p>
<p>Erlotinib-13C6 (CP-358774-13C6) is a 13C-labeled Erlotinib. Erlotinib is a directly acting EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2 nM for human EGFR.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Erlotinib D6 (CP-358774 D6) is a deuterium labeled Erlotinib (CP-358774). Erlotinib is a directly acting inhibitor EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM for human EGFR.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Erlotinib-d6 hydrochloride (CP-358774-d6 hydrochloride; NSC 718781-d6 hydrochloride; OSI-774-d6 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12008S</p>	<p>Falnidadamol (BIBX 1382) Cat. No.: HY-10322</p>
<p>Erlotinib D6 hydrochloride (CP-358774 D6 hydrochloride) a deuterium labeled Erlotinib Hydrochloride. Erlotinib Hydrochloride purified EGFR kinase with an IC_{50} of 2 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Falnidadamol (BIBX 1382) is an orally active, selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Falnidadamol displays > 1000-fold lower potency against ErbB2 (IC_{50}=3.4 μM) and a range of other related tyrosine kinases (IC_{50}>10 μM).</p>  <p>Purity: 97.03% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>FIIN-3 Cat. No.: HY-18603</p>	<p>Gefitinib (ZD1839) Cat. No.: HY-50895</p>
<p>FIIN-3 is an irreversible inhibitor of FGFR with an IC_{50} of 13.1, 21, 31.4, and 35.3 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Gefitinib (ZD1839) is a potent, selective and orally active EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM. Gefitinib selectively inhibits EGF-stimulated tumor cell growth (IC_{50} of 54 nM) and that blocks EGF-stimulated EGFR autophosphorylation in tumor cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p>Gefitinib hydrochloride (ZD-1839 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-50895A</p>	<p>Gefitinib N-oxide Cat. No.: HY-100636</p>
<p>Gefitinib hydrochloride (ZD1839 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective and orally active EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Gefitinib N-oxide is the N-oxide derivative of Gefitinib. Gefitinib is an EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 2-37 nM in NR6wtEGFR cells.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Gefitinib-based PROTAC 3 Cat. No.: HY-123921</p>	<p>Gefitinib-d3 Cat. No.: HY-50895S2</p>
<p>Gefitinib-based PROTAC 3, conjugating an EGFR binding element to a von Hippel-Lindau ligand via a linker, induces EGFR degradation with DC_{50}s of 11.7 nM and 22.3 nM in HCC827(exon 19 del) and H3255 (L858R mutant) cells, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Gefitinib-d3 (ZD1839-d3) is the deuterium labeled Gefitinib. Gefitinib (ZD1839) is a potent, selective and orally active EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

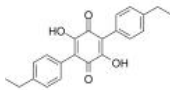
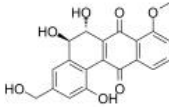
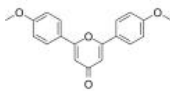
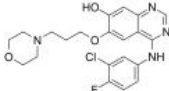
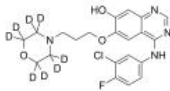
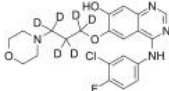
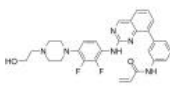
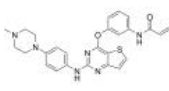
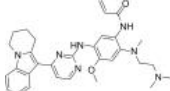
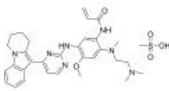
<p>Gefitinib-d6 (ZD1839-d6)</p>	<p>Gefitinib-d8 (ZD1839-d8)</p>
<p>Gefitinib-d6 (ZD1839-d6) is the deuterium labeled Gefitinib. Gefitinib (ZD1839) is a potent, selective and orally active EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gefitinib D8 (ZD1839 D8) is a deuterium labeled Gefitinib. Gefitinib is an EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 2-37 nM in NR6wtEGFR cells.</p> <p>Purity: 98.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Genistein (NPI 031L)</p>	<p>Genistein-d4 (NPI 031L-d4)</p>
<p>Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple tyrosine kinases (e.g., EGFR) inhibitor which acts as a chemotherapeutic agent against different types of cancer, mainly by altering apoptosis, the cell cycle, and angiogenesis and inhibiting metastasis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Genistein-d4 (NPI 031L-d4) is the deuterium labeled Genistein. Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple tyrosine kinases (e.g.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>HER2-IN-5</p>	<p>HER2-IN-7</p>
<p>HER2-IN-5 is a potent and orally active HER-2 inhibitor, example 10, extracted from patent WO2021164697.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HER2-IN-7 is a potent inhibitor of HER2. Deregulation of ErbB family signalling modulates proliferation, invasion, metastasis, angiogenesis, and tumour cell survival.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>HER2-IN-8</p>	<p>HKI-357</p>
<p>HER2-IN-8 is a HER-2 inhibitor extracted from patent WO2021179274A1 compound 107. HER2-IN-8 can be used for the research of cancer and inflammation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HKI-357 is an irreversible dual inhibitor of EGFR and ERBB2 with IC_{50}s of 34 nM and 33 nM, respectively. HKI-357 suppresses EGFR autophosphorylation (at Y1068), and AKT and MAPK phosphorylation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Icotinib (BPI-2009)</p>	<p>Icotinib Hydrochloride (BPI-2009H)</p>
<p>Icotinib (BPI-2009) is a potent and specific EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM; also inhibits mutant EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, EGFR^{T790M} and EGFR^{L861Q}.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Icotinib Hydrochloride (BPI-2009) is a potent and specific EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM; also inhibits mutant EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, EGFR^{T790M} and EGFR^{L861Q}.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>JBJ-02-112-05</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135914</p>	<p>JBJ-04-125-02</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135805</p>
<p>JBJ-02-112-05 is a potent, mutant-selective, allosteric and orally active EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 15 nM for EGFR^{L858R/T790M}.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JBJ-04-125-02 is a potent, mutant-selective, allosteric and orally active EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.26 nM for EGFR^{L858R/T790M}. JBJ-04-125-02 can inhibit cancer cell proliferation and EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S} signaling.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JCN037 (JGK037)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136430</p>	<p>JND3229</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119944</p>
<p>JCN037 (JGK037) is non-covalent and BBB-penetrant EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 2.49 nM, 3.95 nM, 4.48 nM for EGFR, p-wtEGFR and pEGFRv, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JND3229 is a highly potent and fourth-generation EGFR^{C797S} reversible inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 5.8 nM, and also potently suppressed EGFR^{L858R/T790M} and EGFR^{WT} with IC_{50} values of 30.5 and 6.8 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.38%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JNJ28871063 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103441</p>	<p>Khellin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1394</p>
<p>JNJ28871063 hydrochloride is an orally active, highly selective and ATP competitive pan-ErbB kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 22 nM, 38 nM, and 21 nM for ErbB1, ErbB2, and ErbB4, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Khellin is a furochromone that can be isolated from Ammi visnuga L. Khellin is an EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.15 μM. Khelline has anti-proliferative activity in vitro. Khellin has antispasmodic and coronary vasodilator effects.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Lapatinib (GW572016; GW2016)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50898</p>	<p>Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate monohydrate; GW2016 ditosylate monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50898B</p>
<p>Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Lapatinib ditosylate monohydrate (GW572016 ditosylate monohydrate) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.78%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate; GW2016 ditosylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50898A</p>	<p>Lapatinib-d4-1 (GW572016-d4-1; GW2016-d4-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50898S3</p>
<p>Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Lapatinib-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

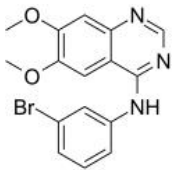
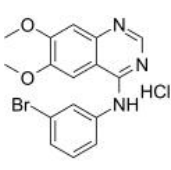
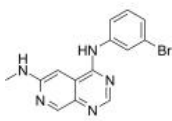
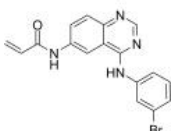
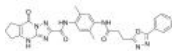
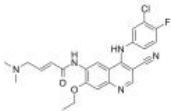
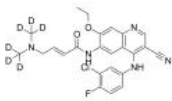
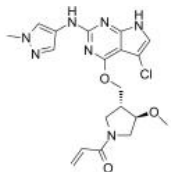
<p>Lapatinib-d5 (GW572016-d5; GW2016-d5)</p> <p>Lapatinib-d5 is deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC₅₀ values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lapatinib-d7 dihydrochloride (GW572016-d7 dihydrochloride; GW2016-d7 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-5089852</p> <p>Lapatinib-d7 (GW572016-d7) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lapatinib dihydrochloride. Lapatinib (GW572016) dihydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC₅₀ values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Lapatinib-d7 ditosylate</p> <p>Lapatinib-d7 (GW572016-d7) ditosylate is the deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC₅₀ values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Lavendustin A (RG-14355)</p> <p>Lavendustin A (RG-14355), isolated from <i>Streptomyces Griseolavendus</i>, is a potent, specific and ATP-competitive inhibitor of tyrosine kinase, with an IC₅₀ of 11 ng/mL for EGFR-associated tyrosine kinase.</p> <p>Purity: ≥95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Lavendustin C</p> <p>Lavendustin C is a potent Ca²⁺ calmodulin-dependent kinase II (CaMK II) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.2 μM. Lavendustin C inhibits EGFR-associated tyrosine kinase (IC₅₀=0.012 μM) and pp60^{c-src(+)} kinase (IC₅₀=0.5 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lazertinib (YH25448; GNS-1480)</p> <p>Lazertinib (YH25448) is a potent, highly mutant-selective, blood-brain barrier permeable, orally available and irreversible third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, and can be used in the research of non-small cell lung cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>LDC0496</p> <p>LDC0496 is a potent and selective EGFR inhibitor. LDC0496 possesses intense inhibitory potency toward EGFR and Her2 exon20 insertion mutations, as well as selectivity over wild type EGFR and within the kinase.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lifirafenib (BGB-283)</p> <p>Lifirafenib (BGB-283) is a novel and potent Raf Kinase and EGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 23 and 29 nM for recombinant BRaF^{G600E} and EGFR, 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>Mal-amido-PEG8-Val-Ala-PAB-SG3200</p> <p>Mal-amido-PEG8-Val-Ala-PAB-SG3200 is a site-specific antibody-drug conjugate binds HER2 (extracted from patent WO2016166300A1).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Margetuximab</p> <p>Margetuximab (MGAH22) is a chimeric anti-HER2 monoclonal antibody optimized Fc domain, with an EC₅₀ value of 39.33 ng/mL. Margetuximab can be used for researching metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Mavelertinib (PF-06747775)</p> <p>Mavelertinib is a selective, orally available and irreversible EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR TKI), with IC₅₀s of 5, 4, 12 and 3 nM for Del, L858R, and double mutants T790M/L858R and T790M/Del, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12972</p> 	<p>MC-Val-Cit-PAB-Amide-TLR7 agonist 4</p> <p>MC-Val-Cit-PAB-Amide-TLR7 agonist 4 (example 15) is a HER2-TLR7 and HER2-TLR8 immune agonist conjugate.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-145960</p> 
<p>Methyl 2,5-dihydroxycinnamate</p> <p>Methyl 2,5-dihydroxycinnamate is an erbstatin analog and a stable, potent inhibitor of EGFR kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-101006</p> 	<p>Mobocertinib (TAK-788; AP32788)</p> <p>Mobocertinib (TAK-788) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR and HER2 oncogenic mutants, including exon 20 insertions, with selectivity over WT EGFR. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.60% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-135815</p> 
<p>Mobocertinib succinate (TAK-788 succinate; AP32788 succinate)</p> <p>Mobocertinib succinate (TAK-788 succinate) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR and HER2 oncogenic mutants, including exon 20 insertions, with selectivity over WT EGFR. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-135815A</p> 	<p>MTX-211</p> <p>MTX-211 is a dual inhibitor of EGFR and PI3K, used for the treatment of cancer and other diseases.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-107364</p> 
<p>Mubritinib (TAK-165)</p> <p>Mubritinib (TAK-165) is a potent and selective EGFR2/HER2 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 6 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13501</p> 	<p>Mutant EGFR inhibitor</p> <p>Mutant EGFR inhibitor is a potent and selective mutant EGFR inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2013014448 A1; inhibits EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{Exon 19 deletion} and EGFR^{T790M}.</p> <p>Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13984</p> 
<p>Mutated EGFR-IN-1 (Osimertinib analog)</p> <p>Mutated EGFR-IN-1 (Osimertinib analog) is a useful intermediate for the inhibitors design for mutated EGFR, such as L858R EGFR, Exon19 deletion activating mutant and T790M resistance mutant.</p> <p>Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-78869</p> 	<p>Mutated EGFR-IN-2</p> <p>Mutated EGFR-IN-2 (compound 91) is a mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017036263A1, which potently inhibits single-mutant EGFR (T790M) and double-mutant EGFR (including L858R/T790M (IC₅₀=1nM) and ex19del/T790M), and can suppress activity...</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-128860</p> 

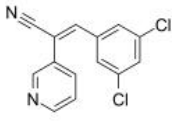
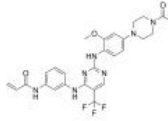
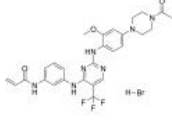
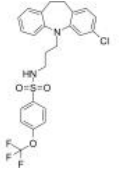
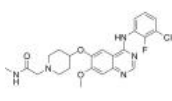
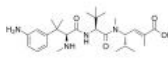
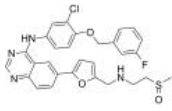
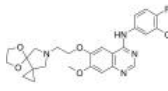
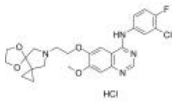
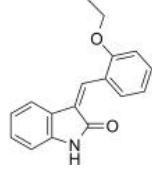
<p>Mutated EGFR-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130608</p>	<p>Naquotinib (ASP8273)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19729</p>
<p>Mutated EGFR-IN-3 (compound 3) is a potent, ATP-competitive and highly selective allosteric dibenzodiazepinone inhibitor of the EGFR(L858R/T790M) and EGFR(L858R/T790M/C797S) mutants with IC_{50} values of 12 nM and 13 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Naquotinib (ASP8273) is an orally available, mutant-selective and irreversible EGFR inhibitor; with IC_{50}s of 8-33 nM toward EGFR mutants and 230 nM for EGFR.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Naquotinib mesylate (ASP8273 (mesylate))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19803</p>	<p>Nazartinib (EGF816)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12872</p>
<p>Naquotinib mesylate (ASP8273 mesylate) is an orally available, mutant-selective and irreversible EGFR inhibitor; with IC_{50}s of 8-33 nM toward EGFR mutants and 230 nM for EGFR.</p> <p>Purity: 98.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nazartinib (EGF816) is a covalent mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor, with K_i and K_{inact} of 31 nM and 0.222 min^{-1} on EGFR(L858R/790M) mutant, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.48%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Nazartinib mesylate (EGF816 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12872A</p>	<p>Neratinib (HKI-272)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-32721</p>
<p>Nazartinib mesylate (EGF816 mesylate) is a novel, covalent mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor, with K_i and K_{inact} of 31 nM and 0.222 min^{-1} on EGFR(L858R/790M) mutant, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Neratinib (HKI-272) is an orally available, irreversible tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 59 nM and 92 nM for HER2 and EGFR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Neratinib-d6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-32721S</p>	<p>Nimotuzumab</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9968</p>
<p>Neratinib-d6 (HKI-272-d6) is the deuterium labeled Neratinib. Neratinib (HKI-272) is an orally available, irreversible tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 59 nM and 92 nM for HER2 and EGFR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data:</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nimotuzumab is a humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody targeting EGFR with a K_D of 0.21 nM. Nimotuzumab is directed against the extracellular domain of the EGFR blocking the binding to its ligands.</p> <p>Purity: 96.30%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Nimotuzumab</p>
<p>NRC-2694</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19909</p>	<p>NSC 228155</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101084</p>
<p>NRC-2694 is an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist with anti-cancer and anti-proliferative properties.</p> <p>Purity: 99.71%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>NSC 228155 is an activator of EGFR, binds to the extracellular region of EGFR and enhance tyrosine phosphorylation of EGFR.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</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>NSC114126</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144445</p>	<p>NSC381467</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144444</p>
<p>NSC114126 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR tyrosine kinase (EGFR-TK). NSC114126 has strong antiproliferative activities. NSC114126 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NSC381467 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR tyrosine kinase (EGFR-TK). NSC381467 has strong antiproliferative activities. NSC381467 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>NSC81111</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144441</p>	<p>O-Desmethyl gefitinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100064</p>
<p>NSC81111 is a potent and orally active EGFR-TK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.15 nM. NSC81111 has anticancer effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>O-Desmethyl gefitinib is an active metabolite of Gefitinib in human plasma. The formation of O-desmethyl gefitinib is dependent on CYP2D6 activity. O-desmethyl gefitinib inhibits EGFR with an IC_{50} of 36 nM in subcellular assays.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>O-Desmethyl gefitinib D8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100064S</p>	<p>O-Desmethyl gefitinib-d6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100064S1</p>
<p>O-Desmethyl gefitinib D8 is a deuterium labeled O-Desmethyl gefitinib. O-Desmethyl gefitinib is an active metabolite of Gefitinib in human plasma. The formation of O-desmethyl gefitinib is dependent on CYP2D6 activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>O-Desmethyl Gefitinib-d6 is the deuterium labeled O-Desmethyl gefitinib. O-Desmethyl gefitinib is an active metabolite of Gefitinib in human plasma. The formation of O-desmethyl gefitinib is dependent on CYP2D6 activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Olafertinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19815</p>	<p>Olmutinib (HM61713, BI 1482694)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19730</p>
<p>Olafertinib is a third-generation EGFR TKI, with GI_{50} values of 5 nM (EGFR L858R/T790M), 10 nM (EGFR del19) and 689 nM (EGFR WT), respectively. Olafertinib has the potential for NSCLC research.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Olmutinib (HM61713; BI-1482694) is an orally active and irreversible third EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor that binds to a cysteine residue near the kinase domain. Olmutinib is used for NSCLC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Oritinib (SH-1028)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139920</p>	<p>Oritinib mesylate (SH-1028 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139920A</p>
<p>Oritinib (SH-1028), an irreversible third-generation EGFR TKI, overcomes T790M-mediated resistance in non-small cell lung cancer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Oritinib (SH-1028) mesylate is a selective, orally active, and pyrimidine-based irreversible inhibitor of EGFR with an IC_{50} of 18 nM. Oritinib (SH-1028) mesylate exhibits potent activity against EGFR sensitive and resistant (T790 M) mutations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

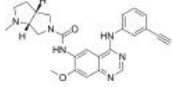
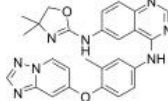
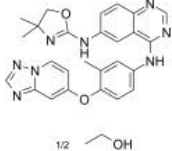
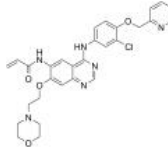
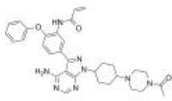
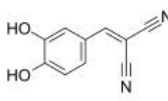
<p>Osimertinib (AZD-9291; Mereletinib)</p>	<p>Osimertinib dimesylate (AZD-9291 dimesylate; Mereletinib dimesylate)</p>
<p>Osimertinib (AZD9291) is a covalent, orally active, irreversible, and mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor with an apparent IC_{50} of 12 nM against L858R and 1 nM against L858R/T790M, respectively. Osimertinib overcomes T790M-mediated resistance to EGFR inhibitors in lung cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Osimertinib dimesylate (AZD-9291 dimesylate) is an irreversible and mutant selective EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 12 and 1 nM against EGFR^{L858R} and EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Osimertinib mesylate (AZD-9291 mesylate; Mereletinib mesylate)</p>	<p>Osimertinib-d6 (AZD-9291-d6; Mereletinib-d6)</p>
<p>Osimertinib mesylate (AZD9291 mesylate) is a covalent, orally active, irreversible, and mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor with an apparent IC_{50} of 12 nM against L858R and 1 nM against L858R/T790M. Osimertinib overcomes T790M-mediated resistance to EGFR inhibitors in lung cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Osimertinib D6 (AZD-9291 D6) is a deuterium labeled osimertinib. Osimertinib is a covalent, orally active, irreversible, and mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor with an apparent IC_{50} of 12 nM against L858R and 1 nM against L858R/T790M.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>pan-HER-IN-1</p>	<p>pan-HER-IN-2</p>
<p>pan-HER-IN-1 (Compound C5) is an irreversible, orally active pan-HER inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.38, 1.6, 2.2 and 3.5 nM against EGFR, HER4, EGFR^{T790M/L858R} and HER2, respectively. pan-HER-IN-1 induces apoptosis and shows antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>pan-HER-IN-2 (Compound C6) is a reversible, orally active pan-HER inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.72, 2.0, 8.2 and 75.1 nM against EGFR, HER4, EGFR^{T790M/L858R} and HER2, respectively. pan-HER-IN-2 induces apoptosis and shows antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Panitumumab (ABX-EGF)</p>	<p>PD 174265</p>
<p>Panitumumab (ABX-EGF) is a fully human IgG2 anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody. Panitumumab has an anti-tumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PD 174265 is a potent, cell-permeable, reversible, and selective inhibitor of EGFR with an IC_{50} of 450 pM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PD-089828</p>	<p>PD-161570</p>
<p>PD-089828 is an ATP competitive inhibitor of FGFR-1, PDGFR-β and EGFR (IC_{50}s=0.15, 1.76, and 5.47 μM, respectively) and a noncompetitive inhibitor of c-Src tyrosine kinase (IC_{50}=0.18 μM). PD-089828 also inhibits MAPK with an IC_{50} of 7.1 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PD-161570 is a potent and ATP-competitive human FGF-1 receptor inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 39.9 nM and a K_i of 42 nM. PD-161570 also inhibits the PDGFR, EGFR and c-Src tyrosine kinases with IC_{50} values of 310 nM, 240 nM, and 44 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>PD153035 (SU-5271; AG1517; ZM 252868)</p> <p>PD153035 (SU-5271; AG1517; ZM 252868) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with K_i and IC_{50} of 6 and 25 pM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.24% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14346</p> 	<p>PD153035 Hydrochloride (SU-5271 Hydrochloride; AG1517 Hydrochloride; ZM 252868 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12013</p> <p>PD153035 Hydrochloride (SU-5271 Hydrochloride) is a potent EGFR inhibitor with K_i and IC_{50} of 6 and 25 pM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>PD158780</p> <p>PD158780 is a potent EGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8 pM, 49, 52, 52 nM for EGFR, ErbB2, ErbB3, and ErbB4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-18609</p> 	<p>PD168393 Cat. No.: HY-13896</p> <p>PD168393 is a potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of EGFR tyrosine kinase and ErbB2. PD168393 irreversibly inactivates EGF receptor (IC_{50}=0.7 nM) and is inactive against insulin receptor, PDGFR, FGFR and PKC.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>PDZ1i (113B7)</p> <p>PDZ1i is a potent, BBB-penetrated and specific MDA-9/Syntenin inhibitor. PDZ1i inhibits crucial GBM (glioblastoma multiforme) signaling involving FAK and EGFRvIII. PDZ1i reduces MMP secretion. PDZ1i can improve survival of brain tumor-bearing mice and reduce tumor invasion.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-124813</p> 	<p>Pelitinib (EKB-569; WAY-EKB 569) Cat. No.: HY-32718</p> <p>Pelitinib (EKB-569;WAY-EKB 569) is an irreversible inhibitor of EGFR with an IC_{50} of 38.5 nM; also slightly inhibits Src, MEK/ERK and ErbB2 with IC_{50}s of 282, 800, and 1255 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.80% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Pelitinib-d6</p> <p>Pelitinib-d6 (EKB-569-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pelitinib. Pelitinib (EKB-569) is an irreversible inhibitor of EGFR with an IC_{50} of 38.5 nM; also slightly inhibits Src, MEK/ERK and ErbB2 with IC_{50}s of 282, 800, and 1255 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-32718S</p> 	<p>Pertuzumab Cat. No.: HY-P9912</p> <p>Pertuzumab, a humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody, is a HER2 dimerization inhibitor for the treatment of metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> <p>Pertuzumab</p>
<p>Pertuzumab (PBS)</p> <p>Pertuzumab (PBS), a humanized monoclonal antibody, is a HER2 dimerization inhibitor for the treatment of metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-P9912A</p> <p>Pertuzumab (PBS)</p>	<p>PF-06459988 Cat. No.: HY-19985</p> <p>PF-06459988 is an irreversible inhibitor of T790M-Containing EGFR Mutants.</p> <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

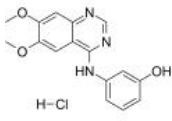
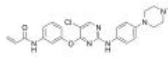
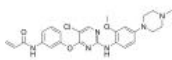
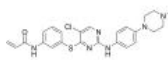
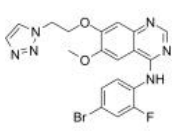
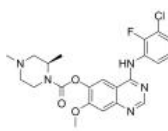
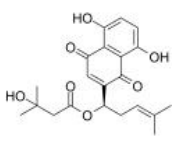
<p>PF-6274484</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101450</p>	<p>PKI-166</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117155</p>
<p>PF-6274484 is a potent EGFR inhibitor with K_{i}s of 0.14 nM and 0.18 nM for EGFR-L858R/T790M and WT EGFR, respectively. PF-6274484 inhibits EGFR-L858R/T790M autophosphorylation in H1975 tumor cells and EGFR WT in A549 tumor cells with IC_{50}s of 6.6 and 5.8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.41%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PKI-166 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.78%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>PKI-166 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110328</p>	<p>pp60 (v-SRC) Autophosphorylation Site, Phosphorylated</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2548</p>
<p>PKI-166 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>pp60 (v-SRC) Autophosphorylation Site, Phosphorylated is the phosphorylated peptide of an EGFR substrate. pp60 (v-SRC) Autophosphorylation Site, Phosphorylated can be used for the screening of EGFR Kinase inhibitors via phosphorylated-substrate quantification.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PROTAC EGFR degrader 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144304</p>	<p>PROTAC EGFR degrader 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144605</p>
<p>PROTAC EGFR degrader 2 is a potent PROTAC EGFR degrader. PROTAC EGFR degrader 2 exhibits excellent antiproliferative activity with IC_{50} of 4.0 nM and good EGFR degradation activity with DC_{50} of 36.51 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PROTAC EGFR degrader 3 is a potent PROTAC EGFR degrader. PROTAC EGFR degrader 3 shows excellent cellular activity against the H1975 and HCC827 cells with high selectivity. PROTAC EGFR degrader 3 shows that the lysosome is involved in the degradation process of EGFR mutant degradation.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Pyrotinib (SHR-1258)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104065</p>	<p>Pyrotinib dimaleate (SHR-1258 dimaleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104065B</p>
<p>Pyrotinib (SHR-1258) is a potent and selective EGFR/HER2 dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13 and 38 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.61%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pyrotinib dimaleate (SHR-1258 dimaleate) is a potent and selective EGFR/HER2 dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13 and 38 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.63%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Rezvertinib (BPI-7711)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109189</p>	<p>RG13022 (Tyrphostin RG13022)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101429</p>
<p>Rezvertinib (BPI-7711) is an orally active, highly selective and irreversible third-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI). Rezvertinib exhibits high potency against the common activation EGFR and the resistance T790M mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.93%</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>RG13022 is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor; inhibits the autophosphorylation reaction of the EGF receptor with an IC_{50} of 4 μM.</p> <p>Purity: ≥95.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>RG14620 (Tyrphostin RG14620)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-101426</p>	<p>Rociletinib (CO-1686; AVL-301; CNX-419)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-15729</p>
<p>RG14620 is an EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>		<p>Rociletinib (CO-1686) is an orally delivered kinase inhibitor that specifically targets the mutant forms of EGFR including T790M, and the K_i values for EGFR L858R/T790M and EGFR WT are 21.5 nM and 303.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p>Rociletinib hydrobromide (CO-1686 hydrobromide; AVL-301 hydrobromide; CNX-419 hydrobromide)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-15729A</p>	<p>RTC-5 (TRC-382)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-123952</p>
<p>Rociletinib hydrobromide (CO-1686 hydrobromide) is an orally delivered kinase inhibitor that specifically targets the mutant forms of EGFR including T790M, and the K_i values for EGFR L858R/T790M and EGFR WT are 21.5 nM and 303.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.04% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>		<p>RTC-5 (TRC-382) is an optimized phenothiazine with anti-cancer potency. RTC-5 demonstrates efficacy against a xenograft model of an EGFR driven cancer, its effects is attributed to concomitant negative regulation of PI3K-AKT and RAS-ERK signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 98.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p>Sapitinib (AZD-8931)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13050</p>	<p>SC209</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-144880</p>
<p>Sapitinib (AZD-8931) is a reversible, ATP competitive EGFR inhibitor of with IC_{50}s of 4, 3 and 4 nM for EGFR, ErbB2 and ErbB3 in cells, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>		<p>SC209, an ADC cytotoxin extracted from patent WO2021247798, is used in synthesis of anti-EGFR antibody-drug conjugate ADC. SC209 is a metabolite of STRO-002.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	
<p>Selatinib</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-116437</p>	<p>Simotinib</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-101820</p>
<p>Selatinib is a reversible and orally active dual EGFR and ErbB2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13 nM and 22.5 nM, respectively. Selatinib has anticancer effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>		<p>Simotinib is a selective, specific, and orally bioavailable EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 19.9 nM. Antineoplastic activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p>Simotinib hydrochloride</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-101820A</p>	<p>SU5204</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-126319</p>
<p>Simotinib hydrochloride is a selective, specific, and orally bioavailable EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 19.9 nM. Antineoplastic activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>		<p>SU5204, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, has IC_{50}s of 4 and 51.5 μM for FLK-1 (VEGFR-2) and HER2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	

<p>Sulforaphene</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2450</p>	<p>Sunvozertinib (DZD9008)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132842</p>
<p>Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED₅₀ against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2 x 10⁻⁴ M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting EGFR, p-ERK1/2, NFκB and other signals.</p> <p>Purity: 99.26%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Sunvozertinib (DZD9008) is a potent ErbBs (EGFR, Her2, especially mutant forms) and BTK inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.71%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TAK-285</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15196</p>	<p>Tarlox-TKI</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-43533</p>
<p>TAK-285 is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active HER2 and EGFR(HER1) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 17 nM and 23 nM, respectively. TAK-285 is >10-fold selectivity for HER1/2 than HER4, and less potent to MEK1/5, c-Met, Aurora B, Lck, CSK etc.</p> <p>Purity: 98.04%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tarlox-TKI, the active metabolite of Tarloxotinib, is an irreversible pan-ErbB TKI (Tarlox-TKI).</p> <p>Purity: 96.93%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tarloxotinib bromide (TH-4000)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17632</p>	<p>TAS0728</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111553</p>
<p>Tarloxotinib bromide (TH-4000) is an irreversible EGFR/HER2 inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.26%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TAS0728 is a potent, selective, orally active, irreversible and covalent-binding HER2 inhibitor, binds to HER2 at C805, inhibits its kinase activity, with an IC₅₀ of 13 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.15%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TAS6417 (CLN-081)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112299</p>	<p>Tephrosin (Deguelinol I; Hydroxydeguelin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1166</p>
<p>TAS6417 (CLN-081) is a highly effective, orally active and pan-mutation-selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with a unique scaffold fitting into the ATP-binding site of the EGFR hinge region, with IC₅₀ values ranging from 1.1-8.0 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.77%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tephrosin is a natural rotenoid which has potent antitumor activities. Tephrosin induces degradation of EGFR and ErbB2 by inducing internalization of the receptors.</p> <p>Purity: ≥97.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tesevatinib (XL-647; EXEL-7647; KD-019)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13314</p>	<p>Tezatabep matraxetan</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139565</p>
<p>Tesevatinib (XL-647; EXEL-7647; KD-019) is an orally available, multi-target tyrosine kinase inhibitor; inhibits EGFR, ErbB2, KDR, Flt4 and EphB4 kinase with IC₅₀s of 0.3, 16, 1.5, 8.7, and 1.4 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tezatabep matraxetan is a radiolabeled polypeptide used for diagnosis and research of cancer characterized by overexpression of HER2.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Theliatinib (Xilertinib; HMPL-309)</p>	<p>Trastuzumab (Anti-Human HER2, Humanized Antibody)</p>
<p>Theliatinib (Xilertinib) is a potent, ATP-competitive, orally active and highly selective EGFR inhibitor with a K_i of 0.05 nM and an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Theliatinib has an IC_{50} of 22 nM for EGFR T790M/L858R mutant.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Trastuzumab is a humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody for patients with invasive breast cancers that overexpress HER2. Trastuzumab has the potential for HER2 Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer and HER2 Positive Gastric Cancer research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Trastuzumab</p>
<p>Trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201; DS-8201a)</p>	<p>Trastuzumab deruxtecan (solution) (DS-8201 (solution); DS-8201a (solution))</p>
<p>Trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201a) is an anti-human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) antibody-drug conjugate (ADC).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Trastuzumab deruxtecan</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201a) (solution) is an anti-human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) antibody-drug conjugate (ADC).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Trastuzumab deruxtecan</p> <p>Purity: 98.75% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg (10 mg × mL * 500 µL in Aqueous solution)</p>
<p>Trastuzumab emtansine (Ado-Trastuzumab emtansine; PRO132365; T-DM 1)</p>	<p>Tucatinib (Irbinitinib; ARRY-380; ONT-380)</p>
<p>Trastuzumab emtansine (Ado-Trastuzumab emtansine) is an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) that incorporates the HER2-targeted antitumor properties of trastuzumab with the cytotoxic activity of the microtubule-inhibitory agent DM1 (derivative of maytansine).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Trastuzumab emtansine</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.40% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tucatinib (Irbinitinib) is a potent, orally active and selective HER2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.82% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Tucatinib hemiethanolate (Irbinitinib hemiethanolate; ARRY-380 hemiethanolate; ONT-380 hemiethanolate)</p>	<p>Tuxobertinib (BDTX-189)</p>
<p>Tucatinib (Irbinitinib) hemiethanolate is a potent, orally active and selective HER2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tuxobertinib (BDTX-189) is a potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of allosteric EGFR and HER2 oncogenic mutations, including EGFR/HER2 exon 20 insertion mutants. Tuxobertinib shows K_Ds of 0.2, 0.76, 13 and 1.2 nM for EGFR, HER2, BLK and RIPK2, respectively. Anticancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TX1-85-1</p>	<p>Tyrphostin 23 (Tyrphostin A23; RG-50810; AG 18)</p>
<p>TX1-85-1 is an irreversible Her3 (ErbB3) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 23 nM. TX1-85-1 is also the first selective Her3 ligand, which forms a covalent bond with Cys721 located in the ATP-binding site of Her3.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin 23 (Tyrphostin A23) is an EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} and K_i of 35 and 11 µM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.80% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Tyrphostin 25 (AG82; Tyrphostin A 25; Tyrphostin AG 82; RG-50875) Cat. No.: HY-101958</p>	<p>Tyrphostin 8 Cat. No.: HY-W174279</p>
<p>Tyrphostin 25 (AG82) is a specific inhibitor of the EGFR tyrosine kinase. Tyrphostin 25 is also a GPR35 agonist with an IC_{50} of 0.94 μM and an EC_{50} of 5.3 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin 8 is a tyrosine kinase, with an IC_{50} of 560 μM for EGFR kinase. Tyrphostin 8 is also a GTPase inhibitor. Tyrphostin 8 can inhibit the protein serine/threonine phosphatase calcineurin (IC_{50}=21 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tyrphostin AG 112 Cat. No.: HY-112474</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG 528 (Tyrphostin B66; AG 528) Cat. No.: HY-100499</p>
<p>Tyrphostin AG 112 is an EGFR phosphorylation inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG 528 is an inhibitor of EGFR and ErbB2 with IC_{50}s of 4.9 and 2.1 μM, respectively. Tyrphostin AG 528 (Tyrphostin B66) is a protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4.9 μM for epidermal growth factor receptors (EGFR) and 2.1 μM for ErbB2.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tyrphostin AG 879 (AG 879) Cat. No.: HY-20878</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG30 (AG30) Cat. No.: HY-118532</p>
<p>Tyrphostin AG 879 (AG 879) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits TrKA phosphorylation (IC_{50} of 10 μM), but not TrKB and TrKC.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG30 (AG30) is a potent and selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Tyrphostin AG30 (AG30) selectively inhibits self renewal induction by c-ErbB, and is able to inhibit activation of STAT5 by c-ErbB in primary erythroblasts.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60% 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>Varlitinib (ASLAN001; ARRY-334543) Cat. No.: HY-10530</p>	<p>VEGFR-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-101219</p>
<p>Varlitinib (ASLAN001) is a potent, reversible, small molecule pan-EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7, 2, 4 nM for HER1, HER2 and HER4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.66% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-IN-1 (compound 3) is a potent angiogenesis inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.02, 0.18, 0.24 7.3, and 7 μM for KDR, Flt-1, c-Kit, EGF-R, and c-Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>WHI-P154 Cat. No.: HY-13895</p>	<p>WHI-P180 (Janex 3) Cat. No.: HY-15769</p>
<p>WHI-P154 is a potent EGFR inhibitor, and also modestly blocks JAK3, with IC_{50}s of 4 nM and 1.8 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.39% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>WHI-P180 (Janex 3) is a multi-kinase inhibitor; inhibits RET, KDR and EGFR with IC_{50}s of 5 nM, 66 nM and 4 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>WHI-P180 hydrochloride (Janex 3 hydrochloride;)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15769A</p>	<p>WZ-3146</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12001</p>
<p>WHI-P180 (Janex 3) is a multi-kinase inhibitor; inhibits RET, KDR and EGFR with IC_{50}s of 5 nM, 66 nM and 4 μM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>WZ3146 is a mutant selective EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2, 2, 5, 14 and 66 nM for EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, EGFR^{E746_A750}, EGFR^{E746_A750/T790M} and EGFR, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.63% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>WZ4002</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12026</p>	<p>WZ8040</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12029</p>
<p>WZ4002 is a mutant selective EGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2, 8, 3 and 2 nM for EGFR^{L858R}, EGFR^{L858R/T790M}, EGFR^{E746_A750} and EGFR^{E746_A750/T790M}, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>WZ8040 is an irreversible mutated EGFR T790M inhibitor and inhibits EGFR phosphorylation. WZ8040 displays 100-fold greater activity against the mutated EGFR than the normal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>ZD-4190</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00002</p>	<p>Zorifertinib (AZD3759)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18750</p>
<p>ZD-4190 is a potent, orally available inhibitor of the vascular endothelial cell growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2) and of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) signalling, used for the treatment of cancer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Zorifertinib (AZD3759) is a potent, orally active, central nervous system-penetrant, EGFR inhibitor. At K_m ATP concentrations, the IC_{50}s are 0.3, 0.2, and 0.2 nM for EGFR^{wt}, EGFR^{L858R}, and EGFR^{exon 19Del}, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>β-Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4201</p>	
<p>Beta-hydroxyisovalerylshikonin is a natural product isolated from Lithospermium radix, acts as a potent inhibitor of protein tyrosine kinases (PTK), with IC_{50}s of 0.7 μM and 1 μM for EGFR and v-Src receptor, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

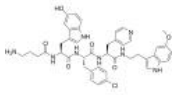
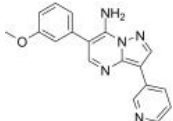

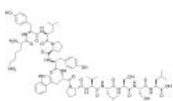
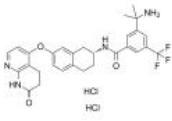
Ephrin Receptor

The Eph receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family comprises the largest group of surface receptors and are categorized into EphA or EphB subclasses based on sequence homology and preferential binding to their ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands, respectively.

In humans, nine EphA (EphA1-8,10) and five EphB (EphB1-4,6) receptors are expressed, along with five ephrin-A and three ephrin-B ligands. Unlike most RTKs, Eph receptors interact with ligands that are often membrane-bound, allowing both “forward signaling” in the receptor-bound cell and “reverse signaling” in the ephrin-bound cell. In addition to “forward signaling,” Eph receptors can signal in the absence of ligand binding and kinase activation through cross-talk with other RTKs, such as HER2.

Eph receptor tyrosine kinases and their ligands, the ephrins, play key roles in the regulation of migration and cell adhesion during development, thereby influencing cell fate, morphogenesis and organogenesis. By now, many Eph receptors and ephrins have also been found to play important roles in the progression of cancer. Therefore, the Eph/ephrin system is considered a promising therapeutic target.

Ephrin Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists & Antagonists

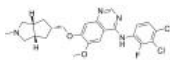
<p>123C4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0177</p>	<p>ALW-II-41-27 (Eph receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18007</p>
<p>123C4 is a potent, selective and competitive agonist of the receptor tyrosine kinase EPHA4, with a K_i value of 0.65 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>ALW-II-41-27 is a Eph family tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM for Eph2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Eph inhibitor 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131005</p>	<p>EphA2 agonist 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147637</p>
<p>Eph inhibitor 2 (Example 35) is a Eph family tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EphA2 agonist 1 (Compound 7bg) is a potent EphA2 receptor agonist. EphA2 agonist 1 shows great potency and selectivity toward EphA2 overexpressed glioblastoma cells and stimulates EphA2 phosphorylation.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>EphA2 agonist 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146141</p>	<p>JI-101</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16265</p>
<p>EphA2 agonist 2 (Lead compound) is a selective EphA2 agonist with antitumor activities. EphA2 agonist 2 can cross the BBB.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JI-101 is an orally available multi-kinase inhibitor of VEGFR2, PDGFRβ and EphB4 with potent anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>KYL peptide</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2264</p>	<p>ML786 dihydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14979A</p>
<p>KYL peptide, an antagonistic peptide, selectively targets EphA4 receptor. KYL peptide binds to the ligand-binding domain of EphA4, effectively alleviates $A\beta$-induced synaptic dysfunction and synaptic plasticity defects in AD mice.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ML786 dihydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable Raf inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 2.1, 4.2, and 2.5 nM for $V600E\Delta B$-Raf, wt B-Raf, and C-Raf, respectively. ML786 dihydrochloride also inhibits Abi-1, DDR2, EPHA2, KDR, and RET (IC_{50}= <0.5, 7.0, 11, 6.2, 0.8 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>NVP-BHG712 (BHG712)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13258A</p>	<p>NVP-BHG712 isomer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13258</p>
<p>NVP-BHG712 is an oral active EphB4 kinase autophosphorylation inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 3.3 nM and 3.0 nM for EphA2 and EphB4, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.78% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NVP-BHG712 isomer, a regioisomer of NVP-BHG712, shows conserved non-bonded binding to EPHA2 and EPHB4.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

Tesevatinib

(XL-647; EXEL-7647; KD-019)

Cat. No.: HY-13314

Tesevatinib (XL-647; EXEL-7647; KD-019) is an orally available, multi-target tyrosine kinase inhibitor; inhibits EGFR, ErbB2, KDR, Flt4 and EphB4 kinase with IC_{50} s of 0.3, 16, 1.5, 8.7, and 1.4 nM.



Purity: 99.21%

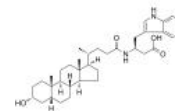
Clinical Data: Phase 3

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

UniPR129

Cat. No.: HY-123607

UniPR129 is a potent Eph/ephrin antagonist. UniPR129 has the potential for the research of cancer disease.



Purity: 99.13%

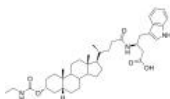
Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UniPR505

Cat. No.: HY-146375

UniPR505 (Compound 14) is an EphA2 antagonist with an IC_{50} of 0.95 μ M. UniPR505 displays anti-angiogenic properties.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

FAK

PTK2 protein tyrosine kinase 2; PTK2; Focal adhesion kinase

FAK (Focal Adhesion Kinase or PTK2) is a non-receptor and non-membrane associated protein tyrosine kinase that is activated at the sites of cell-matrix adhesions and integrin clustering by auto-phosphorylation (at Tyr397), Src, and other tyrosine kinases. FAK mediates integrin-based cell signaling by transferring signals regulating cell migration, adhesion, and survival from the extracellular matrix to the cytoplasm.

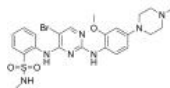
FAK is overexpressed in many tumors, including those derived from the head and neck, colon, breast, prostate, liver, and thyroid. Furthermore, FAK overexpression is highly correlated with an invasive phenotype in these tumors. Inhibition of FAK signaling by overexpression of dominant-negative fragments of FAK reduces invasion of glioblastomas and ovarian cancer cells. FAK therefore represents an important target for the development of anti-neoplastic and anti-metastatic drugs.

FAK Inhibitors

ALK inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-15357

ALK inhibitor 1 (compound 17) is a potent pyrimidin ALK inhibitor. ALK inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of testis-specific serine/threonine kinase 2 (TSSK2; IC_{50} =31 nM) and focal adhesion kinase (FAK; IC_{50} =2 nM).

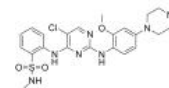


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ALK inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-15358

ALK inhibitor 2 (compound 18) is a potent pyrimidin ALK inhibitor. ALK inhibitor 2 is a potent inhibitor of testis-specific serine/threonine kinase 2 (TSSK2; IC_{50} =37 nM) and focal adhesion kinase (FAK; IC_{50} =5 nM).

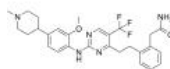


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

AMP-945

Cat. No.: HY-145652

AMP-945 is an inhibitor of the enzyme focal adhesion kinase (FAK).

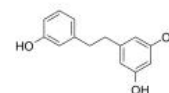


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Batatasin III

Cat. No.: HY-122965

Batatasin III, a stilbenoid, inhibits cancer migration and invasion by suppressing epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) and FAK-AKT signals. Batatasin III has anti-cancer activities.

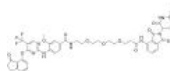


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

BI-3663

Cat. No.: HY-111546

BI-3663 is a highly selective PTK2/FAK PROTAC (DC_{50} =30 nM), with Cereblon ligands to hijack E3 ligases for PTK2 degradation. BI-3663 inhibits PTK2 with an IC_{50} of 18 nM. BI-3663 is a PROTAC that composes of BI-4464 (HY-124625) linked to Pomalidomide (HY-10984) with a linker.

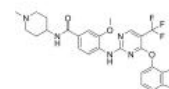


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BI-4464

Cat. No.: HY-124625

BI-4464 is a highly selective ATP competitive inhibitor of PTK2/FAK, with an IC_{50} of 17 nM. A PTK2 ligand for PROTAC.

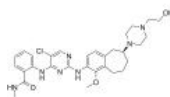


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CEP-37440

Cat. No.: HY-15841

CEP-37440 is a novel potent and selective Dual FAK/ALK inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 2.3 nM (FAK) and 120 nM (ALK cellular IC_{50} in 75% human plasma).

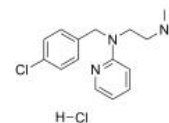


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chloropyramine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1305

Chloropyramine hydrochloride is a histamine receptor H1 antagonist which can also inhibit the biochemical function of VEGFR-3 and FAK.



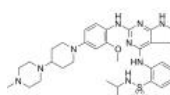
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Conteltinib

(CT-707)

Cat. No.: HY-109084

Conteltinib (CT-707) is a multi-kinase inhibitor targeting FAK, ALK, and Pyk2. Conteltinib exerts significant inhibitory effect on FAK with an IC_{50} of 1.6 nM.



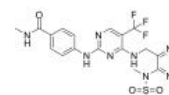
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Defactinib

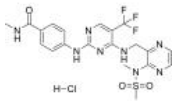
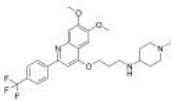
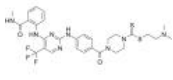
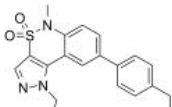
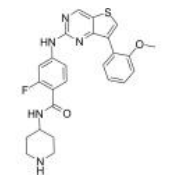
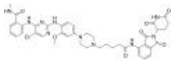
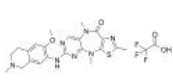
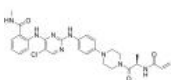
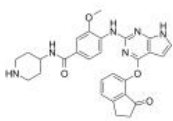
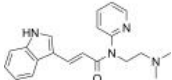
(VS-6063; PF-04554878)

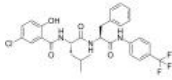
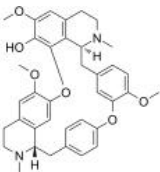
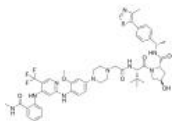
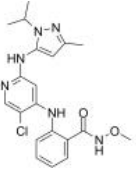
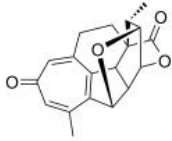
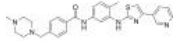
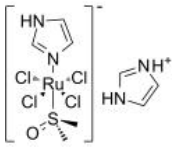
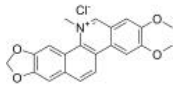
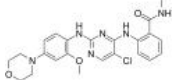
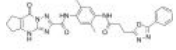
Cat. No.: HY-12289

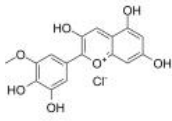
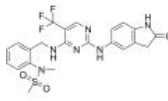
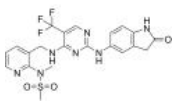
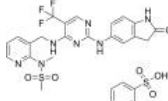
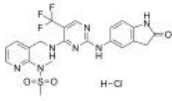
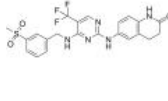
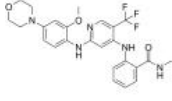
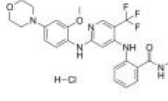
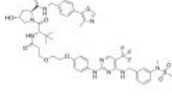
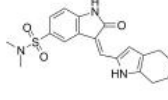
Defactinib (VS-6063; PF-04554878) is a novel FAK inhibitor with potential antiangiogenic and antineoplastic activities.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

<p>Defactinib hydrochloride (VS-6063 hydrochloride; PF 04554878 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12289A</p> <p>Defactinib hydrochloride (VS-6063 hydrochloride; PF 04554878 hydrochloride) is a novel FAK inhibitor, which inhibits FAK phosphorylation at the Tyr397 site in a time- and dose-dependent manner.</p> <p>Purity: 98.95% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>EGFR-IN-46 Cat. No.: HY-144794</p> <p>EGFR-IN-46 is a potent EGFR and FAK dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20.17 nM, 14.25 nM, respectively. EGFR-IN-46 significantly inhibits the growth of cancer cells. EGFR-IN-46 induces cell apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FAK inhibitor 2 Cat. No.: HY-128580</p> <p>FAK inhibitor 2 is a potent focal adhesion kinase (FAK) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.07 nM, with antitumor and anti-angiogenesis activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FAK inhibitor 5 Cat. No.: HY-18928</p> <p>FAK inhibitor 5 (compound 2) is a novel allosteric FAK inhibitor, with IC_{50} values in the low micromolar range.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FAK inhibitor 6 Cat. No.: HY-146203</p> <p>Compound 26F not only optimized the effective inhibitory enzyme (ic_{50} = 28.2 nm), but also showed relatively less cytotoxicity (ic_{50} = 3.32 μ M) And induced MDA-MB-231 cell apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner, effectively blocking MDA-MB-231 cells in g0/g1 phase.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FAK PROTAC B5 Cat. No.: HY-143458</p> <p>FAK PROTAC B5 (Compound B5) is a FAK PROTAC degrader with an IC_{50} value of 14.9 nM. FAK PROTAC B5 presents strong FAK degradation activity, antiproliferative activity, outstanding plasma stability and moderate membrane permeability. FAK PROTAC B5 inhibits cell migration and invasion.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FAK-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-145108</p> <p>FAK-IN-1 is a FAK inhibitor with anticancer activities (WO2020231726 (Example 27)).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FAK-IN-2 Cat. No.: HY-144448</p> <p>FAK-IN-2 is a potent and orally active focal adhesion kinase (FAK) inhibitor, with anticancer activity (FAK IC_{50} = 35 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FAK-IN-3 Cat. No.: HY-143407</p> <p>FAK-IN-3 (Compound 36) is a potent inhibitor of focal adhesion kinase (FAK). FAK-IN-3 not only decreases migration and invasion of PA-1 cells, but also reduces expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9. FAK-IN-3 inhibits tumor growth and metastasis, and no obvious adverse effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FAK-IN-4 Cat. No.: HY-146065</p> <p>FAK-IN-4 (Compound 7d) is potential FAK inhibitor with anticancer activities. FAK-IN-4 induces cell apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

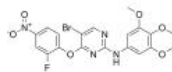
<p>FAK-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147520</p>	<p>Fangchinoline</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1372A</p>
<p>FAK-IN-5 (Compound 8l) is a FAK signaling inhibitor. FAK-IN-5 induces cell apoptosis and autophagy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fangchinoline is isolated from <i>Stephania tetrandra</i> with extensive biological activities, such as enhancing immunity, anti-inflammatory sterilization and anti-atherosclerosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p>GSK215</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132296</p>	<p>GSK2256098</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100498</p>
<p>GSK215 is a potent and selective PROTAC focal adhesion kinase (FAK) degrader. GSK215 is designed by a binder for the VHL E3 ligase and the FAK inhibitor VS-4718.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK2256098 is a selective FAK kinase inhibitor, which inhibits growth and survival of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Harringtonolide</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10335</p>	<p>Masitinib (AB1010)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10209</p>
<p>Harringtonolide is a potent RACK1 inhibitor (IC_{50}=39.66 μM in A375 cells). Harringtonolide inhibits the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) process and cell proliferation by affecting the interaction between FAK and RACK1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Masitinib (AB1010) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}=510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>NAMI-A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19376</p>	<p>Nitidine chloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0498</p>
<p>NAMI-A is a ruthenium-based drug characterised by the selective activity against tumour metastases, inhibits the adhesion and migration. In vitro: NAMI-A can significantly affect tumor cells with metastatic ability.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nitidine chloride, a potential anti-malarial lead compound derived from <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing apoptosis, inhibiting STAT3 signaling cascade, DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A, ERK and...</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p>NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13203</p>	<p>PDZ1i (113B7)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124813</p>
<p>NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual FAK and IGF-1R inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits Pyk2 and insulin receptor (InsR) with IC_{50}s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PDZ1i is a potent, BBB-penetrated and specific MDA-9/Syntenin inhibitor. PDZ1i inhibits crucial GBM (glioblastoma multiforme) signaling involving FAK and EGFRIII. PDZ1i reduces MMP secretion. PDZ1i can improve survival of brain tumor-bearing mice and reduce tumor invasion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Petunidin chloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126410</p>	<p>PF-431396</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10460</p>
<p>Petunidin chloride is an O-methylated anthocyanidin derived from delphinidin.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-431396 is an orally active dual focal adhesion kinase (FAK) and proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 (PYK2) inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 2 nM and 11 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.86%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>PF-562271 (VS-6062)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10459</p>	<p>PF-562271 besylate (VS-6062 besylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10458</p>
<p>PF-562271 (VS-6062) is a potent, ATP-competitive and reversible FAK and Pyk2 kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM and 13 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.68%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PF-562271 (VS-6062) besylate is a potent ATP-competitive, reversible inhibitor of FAK and Pyk2 kinase, with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM and 13 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.17%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>PF-562271 hydrochloride (VS-6062(hydrochloride))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-20403</p>	<p>PF-573228</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10461</p>
<p>PF-562271 (VS-6062) hydrochloride is a potent, ATP-competitive and reversible FAK and Pyk2 kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM and 13 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-573228 is a potent and selective FAK inhibitor with IC_{50} of 4 nM for purified recombinant catalytic fragment of FAK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.66%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>PND-1186 (VS-4718; SR-2516)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13917</p>	<p>PND-1186 hydrochloride (VS-4718 hydrochloride; SR-2516 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13917A</p>
<p>PND-1186 (VS-4718) is a potent, highly-specific and reversible inhibitor of FAK with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. PND-1186 selectively promotes tumor cell apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.80%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PND-1186 hydrochloride (VS-4718 hydrochloride) is a potent, highly-specific and reversible inhibitor of FAK with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. PND-1186 hydrochloride selectively promotes tumor cell apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.78%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PROTAC FAK degrader 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119932</p>	<p>SU6656</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0789</p>
<p>PROTAC FAK degrader 1 is a selective and potent von Hippel-Lindau-based focal adhesion kinase (FAK) degrader with an IC_{50} of 6.5 nM, DC_{50} of 3 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>SU6656 is a Src family kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 280, 20, 130, 170 nM for Src, Yes, Lyn, and Fyn, respectively. SU6656 inhibits FAK phosphorylation at Y576/577, Y925, Y861 sites. SU6656 also inhibits p-AKT.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

ULK1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-143466

ULK1-IN-2 (compound 3s) is a potent ULK1 inhibitor. ULK1-IN-2 shows highest cytotoxic effect against cancer cell lines, with IC_{50} of 1.94 μ M in A549. ULK1-IN-2 can induce apoptosis and simultaneously block autophagy, and can be used to study NSCLC (Non-small cell lung cancer).

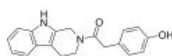


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YH-306

Cat. No.: HY-120213

YH-306 is an antitumor agent. YH-306 suppresses colorectal tumour growth and metastasis via FAK pathway. YH-306 significantly inhibits the migration and invasion of colorectal cancer cells. YH-306 potently suppresses uninhibited proliferation and induces cell **apoptosis**.



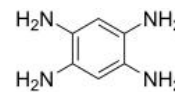
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Y15

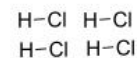
(FAK Inhibitor 14)

Cat. No.: HY-12444

Y15 is a potent and specific inhibitor of focal adhesion kinase (FAK) that inhibits its autophosphorylation activity, decreases the viability of cancer cells, and blocks tumor growth.



Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg





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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

FGFR

Fibroblast growth factor receptor

FGFR (Fibroblast growth factor receptors) are the receptors that bind to members of the fibroblast growth factor family of proteins. Some of these receptors are involved in pathological conditions. A point mutation in FGFR3 can lead to achondroplasia. Five distinct membrane FGFR have been identified in vertebrates and all of them belong to the tyrosine kinase superfamily (FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4, FGFR6). The fibroblast growth factor family constitutes one of the most important groups of paracrine factors that act during development. They are responsible for determining certain cells to become mesoderm, for the production of blood vessels, for limb outgrowth, and for the growth and differentiation of numerous cell types.

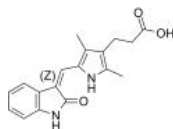
FGFR Inhibitors & Modulators

(Z)-Orantinib

(Z)-SU6668; (Z)-TSU-68

Cat. No.: HY-10517A

(Z)-Orantinib ((Z)-SU6668) is a potent, selective, orally active and ATP competitive inhibitor of Flk1/KDR, PDGFR β , and FGFR1, with IC₅₀s of 2.1, 0.008, and 1.2 μ M, respectively. (Z)-Orantinib is a potent antiangiogenic and antitumor agent that induces regression of established tumors.

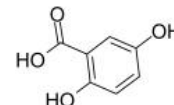


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001179

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a derivative of benzoic acid and a powerful inhibitor of fibroblast growth factors.

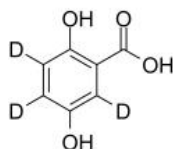


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-W001179S

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled 2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid. 2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a derivative of benzoic acid and a powerful inhibitor of fibroblast growth factors.

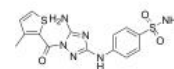


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

3-Methylthienyl-carbonyl-JNJ-7706621

Cat. No.: HY-141685

3-Methylthienyl-carbonyl-JNJ-7706621 is a potent and selective inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK), with IC₅₀s of 6.4 nM and 2 nM for CDK1/cyclinB and CDK2/cyclinA, respectively.



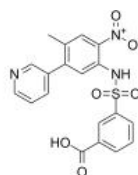
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alofanib

(RPT835)

Cat. No.: HY-17601

Alofanib (RPT835) is a potent and selective allosteric inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2). Anticancer and antiangiogenic activity.



Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aprutumab

(BAY 1179470)

Cat. No.: HY-P99007

Aprutumab (BAY 1179470) is a fully human FGFR2 monoclonal antibody, which binds to the FGFR2 isoforms FGFR2-IIIb and FGFR2-IIIc. Aprutumab has the potential for solid tumors research.

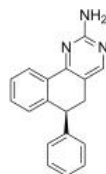
Aprutumab

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

ARQ 069

Cat. No.: HY-101544

ARQ 069, an analog of ARQ 523, inhibits FGFR in an enantiospecific manner. ARQ 069 targets the unphosphorylated, inactive forms of FGFR1/FGFR2 kinases (IC₅₀s of 0.84 μ M and 1.23 μ M, respectively).

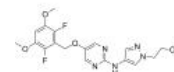


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ASP5878

Cat. No.: HY-19983

ASP5878 is an oral active inhibitor of FGFR 1, 2, 3, and 4, with IC₅₀ values of 0.47 nM, 0.6 nM, 0.74 nM and 3.5 nM for FGFR 1, 2, 3, and 4 kinase activity. ASP5878 has potential antineoplastic activity.

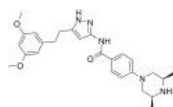


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD4547

Cat. No.: HY-13330

AZD4547 is a potent inhibitor of the FGFR family with IC₅₀s of 0.2 nM, 2.5 nM, 1.8 nM, and 165 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, and FGFR4, respectively.



Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bemarituzumab

Cat. No.: HY-P99010

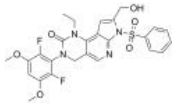
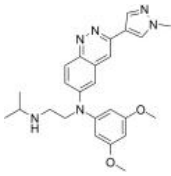
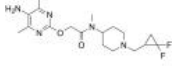
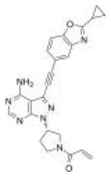
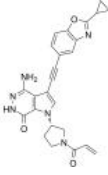
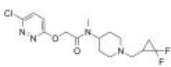
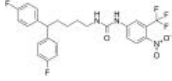
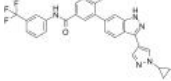
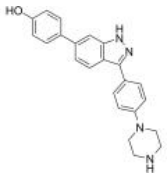
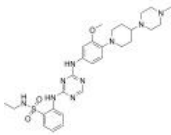
Bemarituzumab is a first-in-class, humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody against FGFR2b (a FGF receptor). Bemarituzumab blocks fibroblast growth factors from binding and activating FGFR2b. Bemarituzumab has the potential for cancer research.

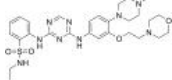
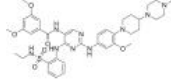
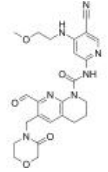
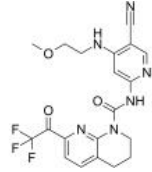
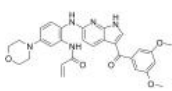
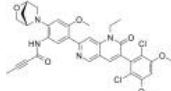
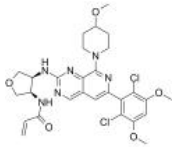
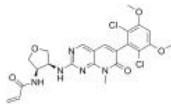
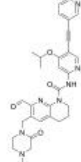
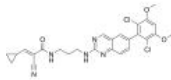
Bemarituzumab

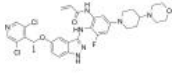
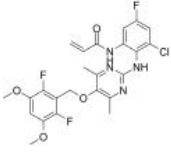
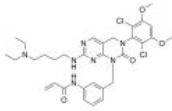
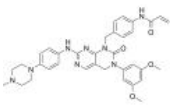
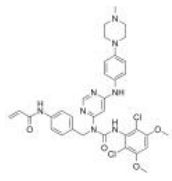
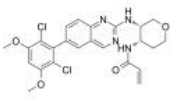
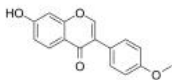
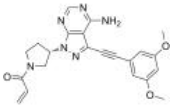
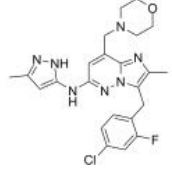
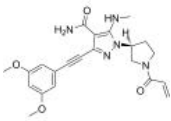
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

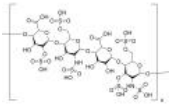
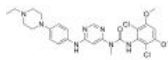
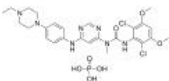
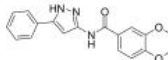
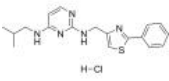
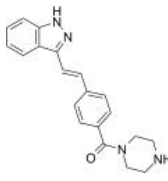
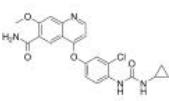
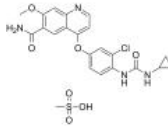
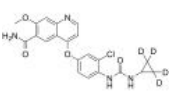
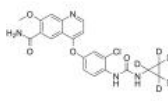
<p>BLU9931</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12823</p>	<p>BO-264</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135960</p>
<p>BLU9931 is a potent, highly selective, and irreversible fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 nM and a K_d of 6 nM. BLU9931 has significant antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BO-264 is a highly potent and orally active transforming acidic coiled-coil 3 (TACC3) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 188 nM and a K_d of 1.5 nM. BO-264 specifically blocks the function of FGFR3-TACC3 fusion protein.</p> <p>Purity: 99.63%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p>CP-547632</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13302</p>	<p>CP-547632 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13302B</p>
<p>CP-547632 is an orally active, ATP-competitive and potent VEGFR-2 and FGF kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11 nM and 9 nM, respectively. CP-547632 is selective for VEGFR2 and bFGF over EGFR, PDGFRβ, and related tyrosine kinases (TKs). CP-547632 has antitumor efficacy.</p> <p>Purity: 98.71%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CP-547632 hydrochloride is an orally active, ATP-competitive and potent VEGFR-2 and FGF kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11 nM and 9 nM, respectively. CP-547632 hydrochloride is selective for VEGFR2 and bFGF over EGFR, PDGFRβ, and related tyrosine kinases (TKs).</p> <p>Purity: 98.24%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CP-547632 TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13302C</p>	<p>CPL304110</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131908</p>
<p>CP-547632 TFA is an orally active, ATP-competitive and potent VEGFR-2 and FGF kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11 nM and 9 nM, respectively. CP-547632 TFA is selective for VEGFR2 and bFGF over EGFR, PDGFRβ, and related tyrosine kinases (TKs). CP-547632 TFA has antitumor efficacy.</p> <p>Purity: 99.42%</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>CPL304110 is a potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptors FGFR (1-3), with IC_{50} values of 0.75 nM, 0.5 nM, and 3.05 nM for FGFR (1-3), respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.68%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Derazantinib (ARQ-087)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19981</p>	<p>Derazantinib Racemate (ARQ-087 Racemate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19981A</p>
<p>Derazantinib (ARQ-087) is an orally bioavailable, ATP competitive tyrosine kinase inhibitor; exhibits potent activity against FGFR1-3 chondrocytes with IC_{50}s of 4.5, 1.8, and 4.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.18%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Derazantinib Racemate (ARQ-087 Racemate) is the racemate of Derazantinib. Derazantinib is an orally bioavailable, ATP competitive tyrosine kinase inhibitor; exhibits potent activity against FGFR1-3 chondrocytes with IC_{50}s of 4.5, 1.8, and 4.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.38%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg</p>
<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258; TKI258)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50905</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate (CHIR-258 lactate; TKI-258 lactate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10207</p>
<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is an orally active, potent multi-targeted tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 36, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, CSF-1R, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate (TKI258 lactate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.62%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate; CHIR-258 lactate hydrate)</p> <p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib-D8</p> <p>Dovitinib-D8 (CHIR-258-D8) is the deuterium labeled Dovitinib. Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>E7090</p> <p>E7090 is an orally available, potent, and selective FGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.71 nM, 0.50 nM, 1.2 nM, and 120 nM for FGFR1/FGFR2/FGFR3/FGFR4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>E7090 succinate</p> <p>E7090 succinate is an orally available, selective and potent inhibitor of FGFR1, FGFR2 and FGFR3 tyrosine kinase activities, with IC_{50} values of 0.71 nM, 0.50 nM, 1.2 nM, and 120 nM for FGFR1/2/3/4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ENMD-2076</p> <p>ENMD-2076 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate</p> <p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.87% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>EOC317 (ACTB-1003)</p> <p>EOC317 (ACTB-1003) is an oral kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6, 2 and 4 nM for FGFR1, VEGFR2 and Tie-2.</p> <p>Purity: 98.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Erdafitinib (JNJ-42756493)</p> <p>Erdafitinib (JNJ-42756493) is a potent and orally available FGFR family inhibitor; inhibits FGFR1/2/3/4 with IC_{50}s of 1.2, 2.5, 3.0 and 5.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ferulic acid (Coniferic acid)</p> <p>Ferulic acid is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for FGFR1 and FGFR2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Ferulic acid sodium (Coniferic acid sodium)</p> <p>Ferulic acid sodium is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for FGFR1 and FGFR2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p>FGFR-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145043</p> <p>FGFR-IN-1 is a potent FGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <100 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, and FGFR3, respectively (patent US20130338134A1, example 219).</p> <p>Purity: 99.35% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>FGFR-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142921</p> <p>FGFR-IN-2 (compound 1) is a potent FGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.3 nM, 4.3 nM, 7.6 nM, 11 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4, respectively. FGFR-IN-2 has the potential for cancer research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FGFR-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147683</p> <p>FGFR-IN-3 (compound 6) is an orally active, potent and BBB-penetrated FGFR (fibroblast growth factor receptor) modulator. FGFR-IN-3 shows neuroprotective activity. FGFR-IN-3 can be used for neurodegenerative diseases research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FGFR-IN-4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147619</p> <p>FGFR-IN-4 is a potent inhibitor of FGFR. Fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) is a tyrosine kinase receptor that binds to fibroblast growth factor ligands. FGFR-IN-4 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases (extracted from patent WO2022033532A1, compound 20).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FGFR-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147620</p> <p>FGFR-IN-5 is a potent inhibitor of FGFR. Fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) is a tyrosine kinase receptor that binds to fibroblast growth factor ligands. FGFR-IN-5 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases (extracted from patent WO2022042612A1, compound 3).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FGFR-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147684</p> <p>FGFR-IN-7 (compound 17) is an orally active, potent and BBB-penetrated FGFR (fibroblast growth factor receptor) modulator. FGFR-IN-7 shows neuroprotective activity. FGFR-IN-7 improves brain exposure and reduced risk of phospholipidosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FGFR1 inhibitor-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139376</p> <p>FGFR1 inhibitor-2 is a FGFR1 inhibitor (IC_{50} is 4.55 μM in MDA-MB-231 cells). FGFR1 inhibitor-2 can be used for the research of metastatic triple-negative breast cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FGFR1/DDR2 inhibitor 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114311</p> <p>FGFR1/DDR2 inhibitor 1 is an orally active inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) and discoindin domain receptor 2 (DDR2), with IC_{50} values of 31.1 nM and 3.2 nM, respectively. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>FGFR2-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145231</p> <p>FGFR2-IN-2 (Compound 38) is a selective FGFR2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 389, 29, and 758 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, and FGFR3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FGFR3-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147713</p> <p>FGFR3-IN-1 (compound 1) is a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 40 nM, 5.1 nM, and 12 nM for FGFR1, 2, and 3, respectively. FGFR3-IN-1 can be used for the research of bladder cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>FGFR3-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147714</p>	<p>FGFR3-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147715</p>
<p>FGFR3-IN-2 (compound 18b) is a potent and selective FGFR3 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4.1 nM and 570 nM for FGFR3 and VEGFR2, respectively. FGFR3-IN-2 can be used for the research of bladder cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FGFR3-IN-3 (compound 40a) is a potent and pan-FGFR inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 2.1 nM, 3.1 nM, 4.3 nM and 74 nM for FGFR1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. FGFR3-IN-3 can be used for the research of bladder cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100631</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146541</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of FGFR4 with IC_{50} of 0.7 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-10 (compound 5a) is a potent and selective FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 70.7 nM. FGFR4-IN-10 shows no inhibition against other FGFR family members, i.e. FGFR1, FGFR2 and FGFR3.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-11</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147515</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-12</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147793</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-11 (Compound 30) is a potent, selective, covalent FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM. FGFR4-IN-11 significantly inhibits the FGF19/FGFR4 signaling pathway and shows antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-12 (Compound A34) is a potent inhibitor of FGFR4. FGFR4-IN-12 exhibits improved FGFR4 inhibitory capability and selectivity and excellent anti-proliferative activities against FGFR4-dependent HCC cell lines. FGFR4-IN-12 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129181</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131704</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-4 (compound 693) is a FGFR4 inhibitor with anti-tumor activity, extracted from patent WO2018113584A1.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-5 is a potent and selective covalent FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.5 nM. FGFR4-IN-5 exhibits strong anti-tumor activity in vivo and can be used for hepatocellular carcinoma research.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143881</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115902</p>
<p>FGFR4-IN-6 (Compound 9ka) is a covalently reversible FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 5.4 nM. FGFR4-IN-6 also exhibits good oral pharmacokinetic properties.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FGFR4-IN-7 (Compound C3) is a covalent reversible FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.42 μM. FGFR4-IN-7 induces apoptosis via the FGFR4 signaling pathway blockage. FGFR4-IN-7 can be used for the research of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

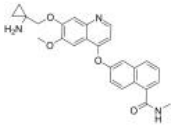
<p>FGFR4-IN-8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145836</p> <p>FGFR4-IN-8 (Compound 7v) is an ATP-competitive, highly selective covalent inhibitor of wild-type and gatekeeper mutant FGFR4. FGFR4-IN-8 exhibits excellent potency against FGFR4, FGFR4^{V550L}, FGFR4^{V550M} and FGFR4^{C552S} with IC₅₀s of 0.5, 0.25, 1.6, 931 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FGFR4-IN-9</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144759</p> <p>FGFR4-IN-9 (Compound 6O) is a selective FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 75.3 nM. FGFR4-IN-9 effectively inhibits both the growth and angiogenesis of HCC.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>FIIN-1 (FGFR irreversible inhibitor-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15813</p> <p>FIIN-1 is a potent, irreversible, selective FGFR inhibitor. FIIN-1 binds to FGFR1/2/3/4 and Flt1/4 with K_ds of 2.8/6.9/5.4/120 nM and 32/120 nM respectively. The biochemical IC₅₀s of FIIN-1 are 9.2, 6.2, 11.9, and 189 nM against FGFR1/2/3/4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>FIIN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18602</p> <p>FIIN-2 is an irreversible inhibitor of FGFR with an IC₅₀ of 3.1, 4.3, 27, and 45 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.63%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>FIIN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18603</p> <p>FIIN-3 is an irreversible inhibitor of FGFR with an IC₅₀ of 13.1, 21, 31.4, and 35.3 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.13%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Fisogatinib (BLU-554)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100492</p> <p>Fisogatinib (BLU-554) is a potent, highly selective and orally active fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 5 nM. Fisogatinib has significant anti-tumor activity in models of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) that are dependent on FGFR4 signalling.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Formononetin (Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0183</p> <p>Formononetin is a potent FGFR2 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of ~4.31 μM. Formononetin potently inhibits angiogenesis and tumor growth.</p> <p>Purity: 99.88%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Futibatnib (TAS-120)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100818</p> <p>Futibatnib (TAS-120) is an orally bioavailable, highly selective, and irreversible FGFR inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 3.9, 1.3, 1.6, and 8.3 nM for FGFR 1-4, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.46%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Gandotinib (LY2784544)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13034</p> <p>Gandotinib (LY2784544) is a potent JAK2 inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 3 nM. Gandotinib (LY2784544) also inhibits FLT3, FLT4, FGFR2, TYK2, and TRKB with IC₅₀ of 4, 25, 32, 44, and 95 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.82%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Gunagratinib (ICP-192)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132817</p> <p>Gunagratinib (ICP-192) is a low toxicity and orally active pan-FGFR (fibroblast growth factor receptors) inhibitor that potently and selectively inhibits FGFR activities irreversibly by covalent binding. Gunagratinib can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Heparan Sulfate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101916</p>	<p>Infigratinib (BGJ-398; NVP-BGJ398)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13311</p>
<p>Heparan sulfate, a complex and linear polysaccharide, exists as part of glycoproteins named heparan sulfate proteoglycans, which are expressed abundantly on the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Infigratinib (BGJ-398; NVP-BGJ398) is a potent inhibitor of the FGFR family with IC_{50}s of 0.9 nM, 1.4 nM, 1 nM, and 60 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, and FGFR4, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Infigratinib phosphate (BGJ-398 phosphate; NVP-BGJ398 phosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13311A</p>	<p>JK-P3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108933</p>
<p>Infigratinib phosphate (BGJ-398 phosphate; NVP-BGJ398 phosphate) is a potent inhibitor of the FGFR family with IC_{50} of 0.9 nM, 1.4 nM, 1 nM, and 60 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, and FGFR4, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.74%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>JK-P3 is a potent and pan VEGFR2 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 7.83 μM, 27 μM and 5.18 μM for VEGFR2, FGFR1 and FGFR3, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>KHS101 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10996A</p>	<p>KW-2449</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10339</p>
<p>KHS101 hydrochloride could selectively induce a neuronal differentiation phenotype and interacts with transforming acidic coiled-coil-containing protein 3 (TACC3).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87%</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>KW-2449 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor of FLT3, ABL, ABL^{T315I} and Aurora kinase with IC_{50}s of 6.6, 14, 4 and 48 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib (E7080)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981</p>	<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981A</p>
<p>Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate), an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981S</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981S1</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Lucitanib
(E-3810)

Cat. No.: HY-15391

Lucitanib (E-3810) is a novel dual inhibitor of VEGFR and FGFR, potently and selectively inhibits VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, FGFR1 and FGFR2 with IC_{50} s of 7 nM, 25 nM, 10 nM, 17.5 nM, and 82.5 nM, respectively.

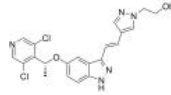


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2874455

Cat. No.: HY-13304

LY2874455 is a pan-FGFR inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 2.8, 2.6, 6.4, 6 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4, respectively.

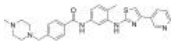


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Masitinib
(AB1010)

Cat. No.: HY-10209

Masitinib (AB1010) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50} = 200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFR α/β (IC_{50} s = 540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50} = 510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.

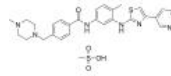


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Masitinib mesylate
(AB-1010 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10209A

Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50} = 200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFR α/β (IC_{50} s = 540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50} = 510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.

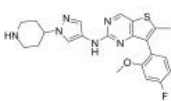


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

MAX-40279

Cat. No.: HY-145723

MAX-40279 is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).

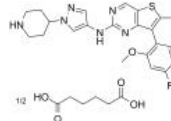


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MAX-40279 hemiadipate

Cat. No.: HY-145723C

MAX-40279 hemiadipate is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 hemiadipate has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).

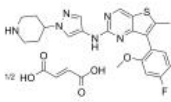


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MAX-40279 hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-145723B

MAX-40279 hemifumarate is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 hemifumarate has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).

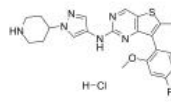


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MAX-40279 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-145723A

MAX-40279 hydrochloride is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 hydrochloride has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).

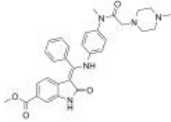


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nintedanib
(BIBF 1120)

Cat. No.: HY-50904

Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFR α/β with IC_{50} s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.

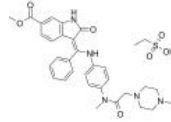


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Nintedanib esylate
(BIBF 1120 esylate)

Cat. No.: HY-11106

Nintedanib esylate (BIBF 1120 esylate) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFR α/β with IC_{50} s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.

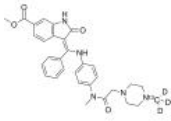


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Nintedanib-13C,d3
(BIBF 1120-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-5090451

Nintedanib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFR α/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.

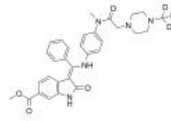
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



Nintedanib-d3
(BIBF 1120-d3) Cat. No.: HY-509045

Nintedanib-d3 (BIBF 1120-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nintedanib. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFR α/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.

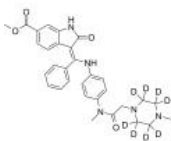
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg



Nintedanib-d8
(BIBF 1120-d8) Cat. No.: HY-5090452

Nintedanib-d8 is deuterium labeled Nintedanib. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFR α/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.

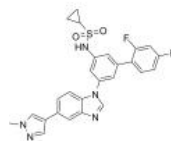
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



ODM-203 Cat. No.: HY-119367

ODM-203 is a potent FGFR and VEGFR families inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 11, 16, 6, 35 nM towards recombinant FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 as well as 26, 9, 5 nM towards VEGFR1, VEGFR2 and VEGFR3, respectively. ODM-203 exhibits strong anti-tumor activity and induces anti-tumor immunity.

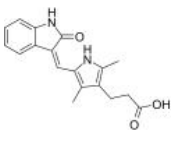
Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



Orantinib
(SU6668; TSU-68) Cat. No.: HY-10517

Orantinib (SU6668; TSU-68) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with K_s of 2.1 μ M, 8 nM and 1.2 μ M for Flt-1, PDGFR β and FGFR1, respectively.

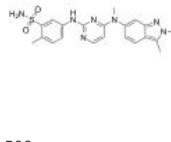
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



Pazopanib
(GW786034) Cat. No.: HY-10208

Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFR β , c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC₅₀s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.

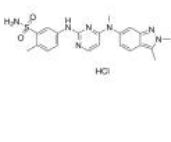
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg



Pazopanib Hydrochloride
(GW786034 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12009

Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFR β , c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with an IC₅₀ of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.

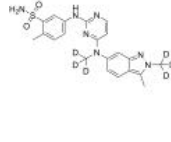
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg



Pazopanib-d6
(GW786034-d6) Cat. No.: HY-10208S

Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pazopanib. Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFR β , c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC₅₀s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.

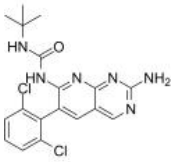
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



PD-089828 Cat. No.: HY-112345

PD-089828 is an ATP competitive inhibitor of FGFR-1, PDGFR- β and EGFR (IC₅₀s=0.15, 1.76, and 5.47 μ M, respectively) and a noncompetitive inhibitor of c-Src tyrosine kinase (IC₅₀=0.18 μ M). PD-089828 also inhibits MAPK with an IC₅₀ of 7.1 μ M.

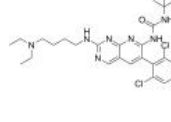
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

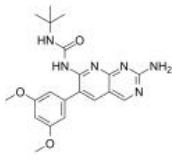
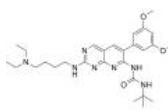
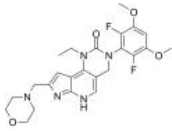
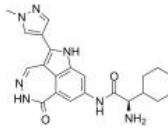
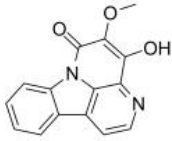
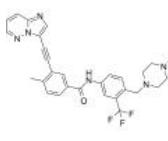
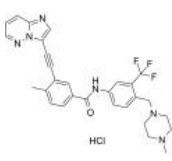
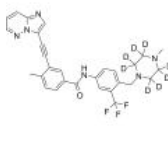
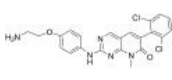
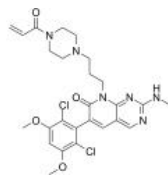


PD-161570 Cat. No.: HY-100434

PD-161570 is a potent and ATP-competitive human FGF-1 receptor inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 39.9 nM and a K_i of 42 nM. PD-161570 also inhibits the PDGFR, EGFR and c-Src tyrosine kinases with IC₅₀ values of 310 nM, 240 nM, and 44 nM, respectively.

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg



<p>PD-166866</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101296</p>	<p>PD173074</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10321</p>
<p>PD166866 is a selective FGFR1 tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 52.4 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PD173074 is a potent FGFR1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 nM and also inhibits VEGFR2 with an IC_{50} of 100-200 nM, showing 1000-fold selectivity for FGFR1 over PDGFR and c-Src.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Pemigatinib (INC054828)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109099</p> <p>Pemigatinib (INC054828) is an orally active, selective FGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.4 nM, 0.5 nM, 1.2 nM, 30 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4, respectively. Pemigatinib has the potential for cholangiocarcinoma.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10032</p> <p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of Chk1, with a K_i of 0.49 nM, it is also a Chk2 inhibitor, with a K_i of 47 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Picrasidine Q</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9507</p> <p>Picrasidine Q, an alkaloid component extracted from <i>Angelica keiskei</i> species, has the capacity of anti-cell transformation and anti-cancer. Picrasidine Q induces cell apoptosis and G1 phase arrest in human esophageal cancer cell lines, and directly inhibits FGFR2 kinase activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Ponatinib (AP24534)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12047</p> <p>Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ponatinib hydrochloride (AP24534 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108766</p> <p>Ponatinib (AP24534) hydrochloride is a hydrochloride of ponatinib. Ponatinib is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ponatinib-d8 (AP24534-d8)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12047S</p> <p>Ponatinib D8 (AP24534 D8) is a deuterium labeled Ponatinib. Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>PP58</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18622</p> <p>PP58 is a pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-based compound that inhibits PDGFR, FGFR and Src family activities with nanomolar IC_{50} values.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.48% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PRN1371</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101768</p> <p>PRN1371 is a highly selective and potent FGFR1-4 and CSF1R inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.6, 1.3, 4.1, 19.3 and 8.1 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4 and CSF1R, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>R1530</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13737</p>	<p>Roblitinib (FGF-401)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101568</p>
<p>R1530 is a highly potent, orally active, dual-acting mitosis/angiogenesis inhibitor, with anti-tumor and anti-angiogenic activities. R1530 is a multikinase inhibitor which binds to 31 kinases with K_d values of <500 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Roblitinib (FGF-401) is an orally active and highly selective FGFR4 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 nM. Roblitinib has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Rogaratinib (BAY1163877)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100019</p>	<p>S49076</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12965</p>
<p>Rogaratinib (BAY1163877) is a potent and selective fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S49076 is a novel, potent inhibitor of MET, AXL/MER, and FGFR1/2/3 with IC_{50} values below 20 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SM1-71</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136848</p>	<p>SNIPER(TACC3)-11</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145895</p>
<p>SM1-71 (compound 5) is a potent TAK1 inhibitor, with a K_i of 160 nM, it also can covalently inhibit MKNK2, MAP2K1/2/3/4/6/7, GAK, AAK1, BMP2K, MAP3K7, MAPKAPK5, GSK3A/B, MAPK1/3, SRC, YES1, FGFR1, ZAK (MLTK), MAP3K1, LIMK1 and RSK2.</p> <p>Purity: 96.00% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SNIPER(TACC3)-11 is a potent FGFR3-TACC3 degrader. SNIPER(TACC3)-11 reduces FGFR3-TACC3 protein levels and suppressed the growth of FGFR3-TACC3 positive cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SSR128129E (SSR)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15599</p>	<p>SSR128129E free acid (SSR free acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15599A</p>
<p>SSR128129E is an orally available and allosteric FGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 μM for FGFR1.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SSR128129E free acid is an orally available and allosteric FGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 μM for FGFR1.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SU 5402</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10407</p>	<p>SU11652</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112452</p>
<p>SU 5402 is a potent multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 20 nM, 30 nM, and 510 nM for VEGFR2, FGFR1, and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SU11652 is a potent receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor. SU11652 also inhibits several members of the split kinase family of RTKs, including VEGFR, FGFR, PDGFR, and Kit. SU11652 can be used for spontaneous cancers expressing Kit mutations research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

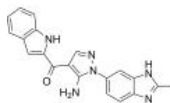
<p>SU4984</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118203</p>	<p>Sulfatinib (HMPL-012)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12297</p>
<p>SU4984 is a protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10-20 μM for fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1). SU4984 is also inhibits platelet-derived growth factor receptor, and insulin receptor. SU4984 can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sulfatinib (HMPL-012) is a potent and highly selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor against VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1 and CSF1R with IC_{50}s of in a range of 1 to 24 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SUN11602</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101493</p>	<p>SUN13837</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147681</p>
<p>SUN11602 is a novel aniline compound with basic fibroblast growth factor-like activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SUN13837 is an orally active, potent and BBB-penetrated FGFR (fibroblast growth factor receptor) modulator. SUN13837 shows neuroprotective activity. SUN13837 can be used for neurodegenerative diseases research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Surfen dihydrochloride (Aminoquincarbamide dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122704A</p>	<p>TG 100572</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10184</p>
<p>Surfen dihydrochloride is a potent HS (heparan sulfate) antagonist. Surfen binds to glycosaminoglycans. Surfen neutralizes the anticoagulant activity of both unfractionated and low molecular weight heparins.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TG 100572 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC_{50}s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10185</p>	<p>TG 100801</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10186</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC_{50}s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TG 100801 is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10187</p>	<p>Tyrosine kinase-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100315</p>
<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tyrosine kinase-IN-1 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4, 20, 4, 2 nM for KDR, Flt-1, FGFR1 and PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

Zoligratinib

(Debio 1347; CH5183284)

Cat. No.: HY-19957

Zoligratinib (Debio 1347) is an orally available and selective FGFR inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 9.3, 7.6, and 22 nM for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, and FGFR4, respectively.



Purity: 99.73%

Clinical Data: Phase 2

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

FLT3

Cluster of differentiation antigen 135; CD135; Fms like tyrosine kinase 3

FLT3 (Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3, CD135) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the FLT3 gene. FLT3 is a cytokine receptor which belongs to the receptor tyrosine kinase class III. FLT3 is the receptor for the cytokine Flt3 ligand (FLT3L). FLT-3 is expressed on the surface of many hematopoietic progenitor cells. Signalling of FLT3 is important for the normal development of haematopoietic stem cells and progenitor cells. The FLT3 gene is one of the most frequently mutated genes in acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Besides, high levels of wild-type FLT3 have been reported for blast cells of some AML patients without FLT3 mutations. These high levels may be associated with worse prognosis. Signaling through FLT3 plays a role in cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation. FLT3 is important for lymphocyte (B cell and T cell) development, but not for the development of other blood cells. Two cytokines that down modulate FLT3 activity are TNF-Alpha and TGF-Beta.

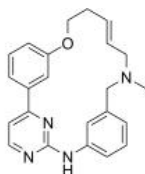
FLT3 Inhibitors

(E/Z)-Zotiraciclib

((E/Z)-TG02; (E/Z)-SB1317)

Cat. No.: HY-15166

(E/Z)-Zotiraciclib ((E/Z)-TG02) is a potent inhibitor of CDK2, JAK2, and FLT3. (E/Z)-Zotiraciclib ((E/Z)-TG02) can be used for the research of cancer.



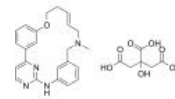
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E/Z)-Zotiraciclib citrate

((E/Z)-TG02 citrate; (E/Z)-SB1317 citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-15166B

(E/Z)-Zotiraciclib citrate is a potent CDK2, JAK2, and FLT3 inhibitor.



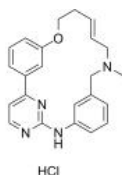
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E/Z)-Zotiraciclib hydrochloride

((E/Z)-TG02 hydrochloride; (E/Z)-SB1317 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15166A

(E/Z)-Zotiraciclib ((E/Z)-TG02) hydrochloride is a potent CDK2, JAK2, and FLT3 inhibitor.



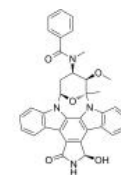
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxy Midostaurin

((R)-CGP52421)

Cat. No.: HY-108263B

(R)-3-Hydroxy Midostaurin ((R)-CGP52421) is a potent kinases inhibitor. (R)-3-Hydroxy Midostaurin is a major metabolite of midostaurin (PKC412; HY-10230) undergoing by the hepatic CYP3A4 enzyme. (R)-3-Hydroxy Midostaurin has the potential for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).



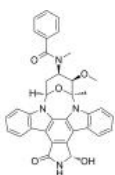
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-3-Hydroxy Midostaurin

((S)-CGP52421)

Cat. No.: HY-108263A

(S)-3-Hydroxy Midostaurin ((S)-CGP52421) is a potent kinases inhibitor with IC_{50} values of <400 nM for 13 kinases (VEGFR-2, TRK-A, FLT3, et).

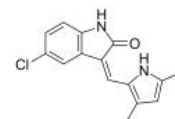


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Z)-SU5614

Cat. No.: HY-18952A

(Z)-SU5614 is a potent FLT3 inhibitor and selectively induces growth arrest, apoptosis, and cell cycle arrest in Ba/F3 and AML cell lines expressing a constitutively activated FLT3.



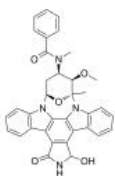
Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Hydroxy Midostaurin

(CGP52421)

Cat. No.: HY-108263

3-Hydroxy Midostaurin (CGP 52421), a metabolite of PKC412, effectively inhibits FMS-like tyrosine kinase-3 (FLT3) autophosphorylation with IC_{50} s of approximately 132 nM and 9.8 μ M in culture medium and plasma, respectively. 3-Hydroxy Midostaurin is less selective but more cytotoxic than PKC412.

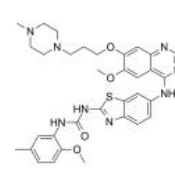


Purity: 97.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

4SC-203

Cat. No.: HY-19897

4SC-203 is a potent **multikinase** inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity. 4SC-203 selectively FLT3/STK1, FLT3 mutated forms, and VEGFRs.



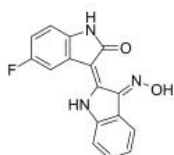
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5'-Fluoroindirubinoxime

(5'-FIO)

Cat. No.: HY-103464

5'-Fluoroindirubinoxime (5'-FIO, compound 13), an Indirubin (HY-N0117) derivative, is a potent FLT3 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 15 nM.

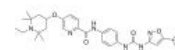


Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

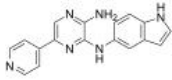
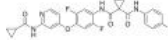
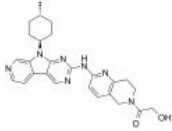
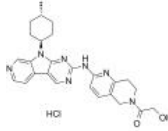
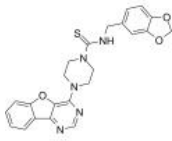
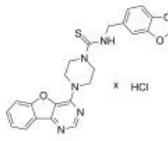
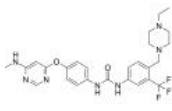
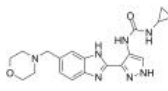
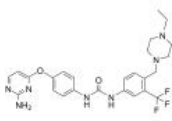
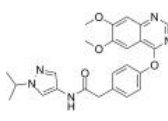
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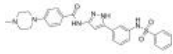
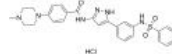
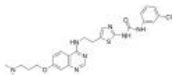
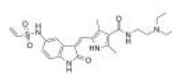
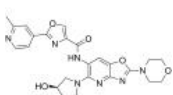
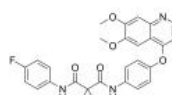
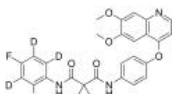
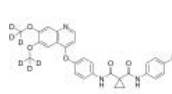
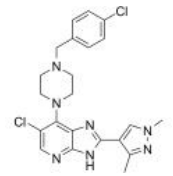
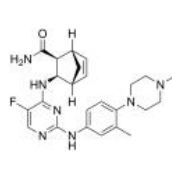
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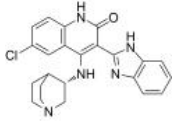
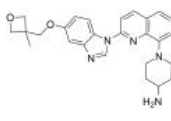
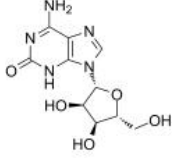
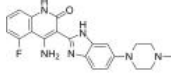
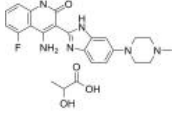
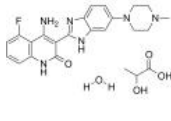
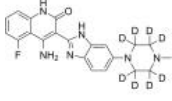
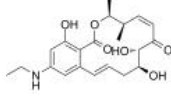
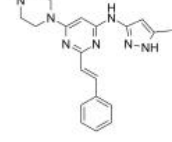
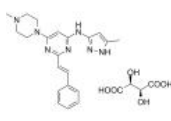
AC710 is a potent PDGFR inhibitor with K_d s of 0.6, 1.57, 1, 1.3, 1.0 nM for FLT3, CSF1R, KIT, PDGFR α and PDGFR β , respectively.

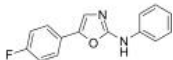
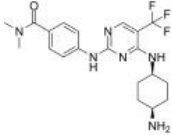
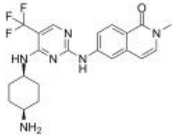
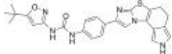
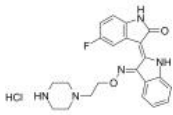
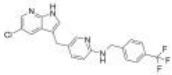
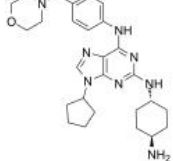
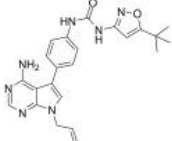
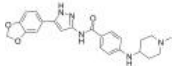
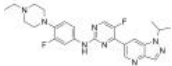


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>AKN-028</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118304</p>	<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0791</p>
<p>AKN-028 is an orally active and potent FLT3 tyrosine kinase inhibitor (IC_{50} = 6nM). AKN-028 causes dose-dependent inhibition of FLT3 autophosphorylation.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701) is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.7, 8, 9.2, 9.3, 0.85, 4.6, 0.83 nM for MET, TIE2, VEGFR2, FLT3, Trk1, Trk2, and Trk3 respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>AMG 925</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15889</p>	<p>AMG 925 HCl</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15889A</p>
<p>AMG 925 is a potent, selective, and orally available FLT3/CDK4 dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2±1 nM and 3±1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.24% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AMG 925 HCl is a potent, selective, and orally available FLT3/CDK4 dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2±1 nM and 3±1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Amuvatinib (MP470; HPK 56)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206</p>	<p>Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride; HPK 56 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206A</p>
<p>Amuvatinib (MP470) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFRα, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFRα, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>AST 487 (NVP-AST 487)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15002</p>	<p>AT9283</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50514</p>
<p>AST 487 is a RET kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 880 nM, inhibits RET autophosphorylation and activation of downstream effectors, also inhibits Flt-3 with IC_{50} of 520 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AT9283 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with potent activity against Aurora A/B, JAK2/3, Abl (T315I) and Flt3 (IC_{50}s ranging from 1 to 30 nM). AT9283 inhibits growth and survival of multiple solid tumors in vitro and in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ATH686</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15003</p>	<p>AZD2932</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18179</p>
<p>ATH686 is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive FLT3 inhibitor. ATH686 target mutant FLT3 protein kinase activity and inhibit the proliferation of cells harboring FLT3 mutants via induction of apoptosis and cell cycle inhibition. ATH686 has antileukemic effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AZD2932 is a potent and multi-targeted kinase inhibitor VEGFR2, PDGFRβ, Flt-3 and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 8, 4, 7 and 9 nM in cell assay, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>BPR1J-097</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13537</p>	<p>BPR1J-097 Hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13537A</p>
<p>BPR1J-097 is a novel potent FLT3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BPR1J-097 Hydrochloride is a novel and potent FLT3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BPR1K871 (DBPR114)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100865</p>	<p>BSc5371</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111545</p>
<p>BPR1K871 is a potent and selective dual FLT3/AURKA inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 19 nM and 22 nM for FLT3 and AURKA, respectively, acts as a preclinical development candidate for anti-cancer therapy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.45% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BSc5371 is a potent and irreversible FLT3 inhibitor, with K_ds of 1.3, 0.83, 1.5, 5.8 and 2.3 nM for mutant FLT3(D835H), FLT3(ITD, D835V), FLT3(ITD, F691L), FLT3-ITD and wild type FLT3wt, respectively. BSc5371 is cytotoxic to FLT3-dependent cell lines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CA-4948</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135317</p>	<p>Cabozantinib (XL184; BMS-907351)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13016</p>
<p>CA-4948 is a potent IRAK4/FLT3 inhibitor with anti-tumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib-d4 (XL184-d4; BMS-907351-d4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13016S1</p>	<p>Cabozantinib-d6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13016S</p>
<p>Cabozantinib-d4 is deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6) is the deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>CCT241736</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18161</p>	<p>Cenisertib (AS-703569; R-763)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13072</p>
<p>CCT241736 is a potent and orally bioavailable dual FLT3 and Aurora kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora kinases (Aurora-A K_d, 7.5 nM, IC_{50}, 38 nM; Aurora-B K_d, 48 nM), FLT3 kinase (K_d, 6.2 nM), and FLT3 mutants including FLT3-ITD (K_d, 38 nM) and FLT3(D835Y) (K_d, 14 nM).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.09% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cenisertib (AS-703569) is an ATP-competitive multi-kinase inhibitor that blocks the activity of Aurora-kinase-A/B, ABL1, AKT, STAT5 and FLT3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

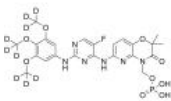
<p>CHIR-124</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13263</p>	<p>Crenolanib (CP-868596)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13223</p>
<p>CHIR-124 is a potent and selective Chk1 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.3 nM, and also potently targets PDGFR and FLT3 with IC_{50}s of 6.6 nM and 5.8 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.57% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Crenolanib is a potent and selective inhibitor of wild-type and mutant isoforms of the class III receptor tyrosine kinases FLT3 and PDGFRα/β with K_ds of 0.74 nM and 2.1 nM/3.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Crotonoside (Isoguanosine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0071</p>	<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258; TKI258)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50905</p>
<p>Crotonoside is isolated from Chinese medicinal herb, Croton. Crotonoside inhibits FLT3 and HDAC3/6, exhibits selective inhibition in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells. Crotonoside could be a promising new lead compound for the treatment of AML.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.18% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is an orally active, potent multi-targeted tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 36, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, CSF-1R, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Dovitinib lactate (CHIR-258 lactate; TKI-258 lactate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10207</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate; CHIR-258 lactate hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0062</p>
<p>Dovitinib lactate (TKI258 lactate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dovitinib-D8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50905S</p>	<p>E6201 (ER-806201)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15496</p>
<p>Dovitinib-D8 (CHIR-258-D8) is the deuterium labeled Dovitinib. Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>E6201 (ER-806201) is an ATP-competitive dual kinase inhibitor of MEK1 and FLT3.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ENMD-2076</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10987A</p>	<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10987</p>
<p>ENMD-2076 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.87% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>FLT3-IN-10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134481</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143894</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-10 (compound 7c) is a potent inhibitor of FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3). FLT3-IN-10 has the potential for the treatment of FLT3-mutated acute myeloid leukemia (AML).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-11 (compound 30) is a potent, selective and orally active FLT3 kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.22 nM and 4.95 nM for wild-type FLT3 and FLT3-D835Y, respectively. FLT3-IN-11 high selectivity for FLT3 over c-KIT (>1000-fold).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143895</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144777</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-12 is a potent, selective and orally active FLT3 kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.48 nM and 2.87 nM for FLT3-WT and FLT3-D835Y, respectively. FLT3-IN-12 possesses high selectivity over c-KIT (>1000-fold).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-14 is a potent FLT3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.6 nM and 1.4 nM for FLT3-WT and FLT3-ITD. FLT3-IN-14 reduces the phosphorylation of FLT3 (Y591), induces cell cycle arrest at G1 phase and apoptosis. FLT3-IN-14 significantly reduces the tumor growth in an MV4-11 xenograft mouse model.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-15</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146886</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18744</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-15 is a highly potent and orally active FLT3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.87 nM and 0.32 nM for FLT3 and FLT3/D835Y, respectively. FLT3-IN-15 can be used for researching acute myeloid leukemia.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-2 is a FLT3 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1 μM, detailed information refer to WO 2012158957 A2 and WO 2007013896.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112145</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128571</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-3 is a potent FLT3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13 and 8 nM for FLT3 WT and FLT3 D835Y, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>FLT3-IN-4 is a potent and orally effective Fms-like tyrosine receptor kinase 3 (FLT3; IC_{50}=7 nM) inhibitor for treating acute myelogenous leukemia.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128572</p>	<p>FLT3/CDK4-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115904</p>
<p>FLT3-IN-6 is a potent and selective inhibitor of FLT3-ITD (FLT3 mutation) with an IC_{50} of 1.336 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>FLT3/CDK4-IN-1 is a potent, high selective and orally active FLT3/CDK4 dual inhibitor (IC_{50}=11 and 7 nM for FLT3 and CDK4, respectively). FLT3/CDK4-IN-1 has antiproliferative activities against certain cancer cells. FLT3/CDK4-IN-1 has good antitumor effect in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>FLT3/D835Y-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143434</p>	<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144709</p>
<p>FLT3/D835Y-IN-1 (compound 13a) is a orally active, potent and selective FLT3 and FLT3/D835Y inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 0.26 nM and 0.18 nM, respectively. FLT3/D835Y-IN-1 also blocks tumor growth, has anticancer efficacy, and can be used to research for AML (acute myeloid leukemia).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-1 (Compound 1) is a potent FLT3 internal tandem duplications (FLT3-ITD) inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 38.2 nM and 144.1 nM against FLT3 and FLT3-ITD, respectively. FLT3/ITD-IN-1 displays excellent antiproliferative activities against acute myeloid leukemia cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144710</p>	<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144711</p>
<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-2 (Compound 17) is a potent FLT3 internal tandem duplications (FLT3-ITD) inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.3, 0.4 and 1.0 nM against FLT3^{D835Y}, FLT3 and FLT3-ITD, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-3 (Compound 19) is a potent FLT3 internal tandem duplications (FLT3-ITD) inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.3, 0.4 and 0.9 nM against FLT3^{D835Y}, FLT3 and FLT3-ITD, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146680</p>	<p>FLT3/TrKA-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146749</p>
<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-4 (Compound 16) is a selective FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 internal tandem duplications (FLT3-ITD) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.3 nM. FLT3/ITD-IN-4 can be used for acute myeloid leukemia research.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FLT3/TrKA-IN-1 is a potent FLT3/TrKA dual kinase inhibitor with the IC₅₀s of 43.8 nM, 97.2 nM, 92.5 nM and 23.6 nM for FLT3, FLT3-ITD, FLT3-TKD and TrKA, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>FN-1501</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111361</p>	<p>Fostamatinib (R788)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13038A</p>
<p>FN-1501 is a potent inhibitor of FLT3 and CDK, with IC₅₀s of 2.47, 0.85, 1.96, and 0.28 nM for CDK2/cyclin A, CDK4/cyclin D1, CDK6/cyclin D1 and FLT3, respectively. FN-1501 has anticancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.71%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fostamatinib (R788) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC₅₀ of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (IC₅₀=63 nM) and Lck (IC₅₀=37 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.20%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Fostamatinib Disodium (R788(Disodium))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13038</p>	<p>Fostamatinib disodium hexahydrate (R788 disodium hexahydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13038B</p>
<p>Fostamatinib Disodium (R788 Disodium) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC₅₀ of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (IC₅₀=63 nM) and Lck (IC₅₀=37 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.88%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fostamatinib (R788) disodium hexahydrate is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC₅₀ of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (IC₅₀=63 nM) and Lck (IC₅₀=37 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.94%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

Fostamatinib-d9
(R788-d9) Cat. No.: HY-13038AS

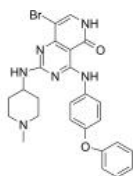
Fostamatinib-d9 (R788-d9) is the deuterium labeled Fostamatinib. Fostamatinib (R788) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive **Syk/FLT3** inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC_{50} of 41 nM.



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

G-749 Cat. No.: HY-12333

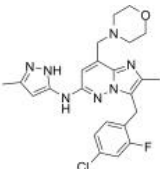
G-749 is a potent, oral active and ATP competitive **FLT3** inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 0.4 nM and 0.6 nM for FLT3 wild type and FLT3-D835Y, respectively. G-749 can be used for the research of drug resistance for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).



Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Gandotinib
(LY2784544) Cat. No.: HY-13034

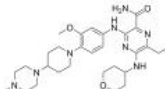
Gandotinib (LY2784544) is a potent **JAK2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. Gandotinib (LY2784544) also inhibits FLT3, FLT4, FGFR2, TYK2, and TRKB with IC_{50} of 4, 25, 32, 44, and 95 nM.



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gilteritinib
(ASP2215) Cat. No.: HY-12432

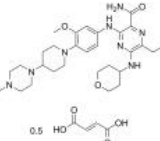
Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a potent and ATP-competitive **FLT3/AXL** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gilteritinib hemifumarate
(ASP2215 hemifumarate) Cat. No.: HY-12432A

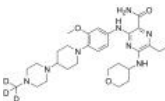
Gilteritinib (ASP2215) hemifumarate is a potent and ATP-competitive **FLT3/AXL** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gilteritinib-d3
(ASP2215-d3) Cat. No.: HY-12432S

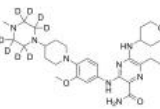
Gilteritinib-d3 (ASP2215-d3) is the deuterium labeled Gilteritinib. Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a potent and ATP-competitive **FLT3/AXL** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.



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

Gilteritinib-d8
(ASP2215-d8) Cat. No.: HY-12432S1

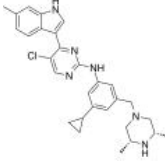
Gilteritinib-d8 is deuterium labeled Gilteritinib. Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a potent and ATP-competitive **FLT3/AXL** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.



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

HM43239 Cat. No.: HY-145015

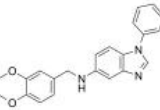
HM43239 is an orally active and selective **FLT3** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 1.1 nM, 1.8 nM and 1.0 nM for FLT3 WT, FLT3 internal tandem duplication (ITD) and FLT3 D835Y kinases, respectively.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HP1142 Cat. No.: HY-145691

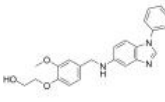
HP1142 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **FLT3** receptor tyrosine kinase (FLT3/ITD mutation). HP1142 is a benzoimidazole scaffold-based compound. HP1142 has the potential for the research of FLT3/ITD leukemia.



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

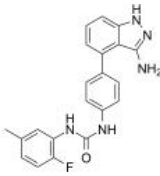
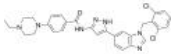
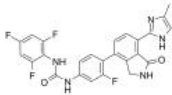
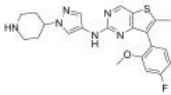
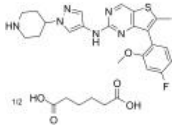
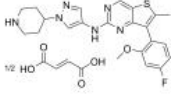
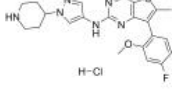
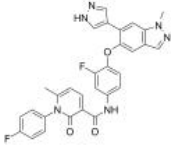
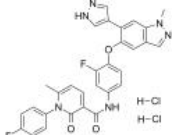
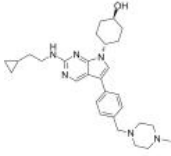
HP1328 Cat. No.: HY-145690

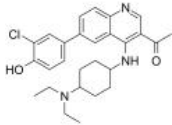
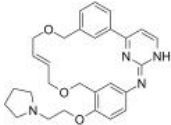
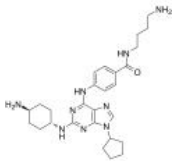
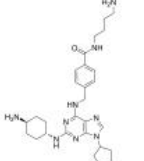
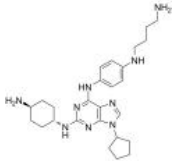
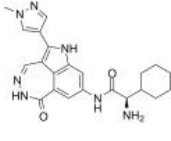
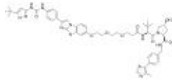
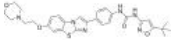

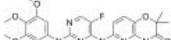
HP1328 is a potent inhibitor of **FLT3** receptor tyrosine kinase (FLT3/ITD mutation). HP1328 is a benzoimidazole scaffold-based compound. HP1328 significantly reduces the leukemia burden and prolongs the survival of mice with FLT3/ITD leukemia.



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

<p>Hypothemycin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107417</p>	<p>JAK2-IN-7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131906</p>
<p>Hypothemycin, a fungal polyketide, is a multikinase inhibitor with K_5 of 10/70 nM, 17/38 nM, 90 nM, 900 nM/1.5 μM, and 8.4/2.4 μM for VEGFR2/VEGFR1, MEK1/MEK2, FLT-3, PDGFRβ/PDGFRα, and ERK1/ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.10%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>JAK2-IN-7 is a selective JAK2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3, 11.7, and 41 nM for JAK2, SET-2, and Ba/F3^{V617F} cells, respectively. JAK2-IN-7 possesses >14-fold selectivity over JAK1, JAK3, FLT3.</p> <p>Purity: 99.42%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JAK2/FLT3-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130247</p>	<p>JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130247A</p>
<p>JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 is a potent and orally active dual JAK2/FLT3 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.7 nM, 4 nM, 26 nM and 39 nM for JAK2, FLT3, JAK1 and JAK3, respectively. JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 (TFA) is a potent and orally active dual JAK2/FLT3 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.7 nM, 4 nM, 26 nM and 39 nM for JAK2, FLT3, JAK1 and JAK3, respectively. JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 (TFA) has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.94%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>JNJ-47117096 hydrochloride (MELK-T1 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12420</p>	<p>K783-0308</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115906</p>
<p>JNJ-47117096 hydrochloride is potent and selective MELK inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 23 nM, also effectively inhibits Flt3, with an IC_{50} of 18 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.01%</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>K783-0308 is a potent and selective dual inhibitor of FLT3 and MNK2 with IC_{50} values of 680 and 406 nM, respectively. K783-0308 inhibits the growth of MOLM-13 (IC_{50}=10.5 μM) and MV-4-11 (IC_{50}=10.4 μM) cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>KG5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15198</p>	<p>KW-2449</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10339</p>
<p>KG5 is an orally active dual PDGFRβ and B-Raf allosteric inhibitor. KG5 also inhibits Flt3, KIT and c-Raf. KG5 has anticancer, antiangiogenic activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>KW-2449 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor of FLT3, ABL, ABL^{T315I} and Aurora kinase with IC_{50}s of 6.6, 14, 4 and 48 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>LBW242</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15519</p>	<p>Lestaurtinib (CEP-701; KT-5555)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50867</p>
<p>LBW242, a 3-mer and Smac mimetic, is a potent and orally active proapoptotic IAP inhibitor. LBW242 shows effects on mutant FLT3-expressing cells. LBW242 has activity against multiple myeloma, and potentiates TRAIL- and anticancer drug-mediated cell death of ovarian cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lestaurtinib (CEP-701;KT-5555) is an ATP-competitive multi-kinase inhibitor with potent activity against the Trk family of receptor tyrosine kinases. Lestaurtinib inhibits JAK2, FLT3 and TrkA with IC_{50}s of 0.9, 3 and less than 25 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>

<p>Linifanib (ABT-869; AL-39324)</p> <p>Linifanib (ABT-869) is a potent and orally active multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR and PDGFR family with IC_{50}s of 4, 3, 66, and 4 nM for KDR, FLT1, PDGFRβ, and FLT3, respectively. Linifanib shows prominent antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-50751</p>	<p>LT-850-166</p> <p>LT-850-166 is a potent FLT3 inhibitor with the capacity of overcoming a variety of FLT3 mutations.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-139619</p>
<p>Luxetpinib (CG-806)</p> <p>Luxetpinib (CG-806) is an orally active, reversible, first-in-class, non-covalent and potent pan-FLT3/pan-BTK inhibitor. Luxetpinib induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis or autophagy in acute myeloid leukemia cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-139535</p>	<p>MAX-40279</p> <p>MAX-40279 is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-145723</p>
<p>MAX-40279 hemiadipate</p> <p>MAX-40279 hemiadipate is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 hemiadipate has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-145723C</p>	<p>MAX-40279 hemifumarate</p> <p>MAX-40279 hemifumarate is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 hemifumarate has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).</p> <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-145723B</p>
<p>MAX-40279 hydrochloride</p> <p>MAX-40279 hydrochloride is a dual and potent inhibitor of FLT3 kinase and FGFR kinase. MAX-40279 hydrochloride has the potential for the research of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) (extracted from patent WO2021180032).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-145723A</p>	<p>Merestinib (LY2801653)</p> <p>Merestinib (LY2801653) is a potent, orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-15514</p>
<p>Merestinib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Merestinib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride) is a potent, orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-15514A</p>	<p>MRX-2843 (UNC2371)</p> <p>MRX-2843 (UNC2371) is an orally active, ATP-competitive dual MERTK and FLT3 tyrosine kinases inhibitor (TKI) with enzymatic IC_{50}s of 1.3 nM for MERTK and 0.64 nM for FLT3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-101549</p>

<p>OTS447</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144869</p>	<p>Pacritinib (SB1518)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16379</p>
<p>OTS447 is a potent FLT3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21 nM (WO2012016082A1, compound 335).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pacritinib (SB1518) is a potent inhibitor of both wild-type JAK2 (IC_{50}=23 nM) and JAK2^{V617F} mutant (IC_{50}=19 nM). Pacritinib also inhibits FLT3 (IC_{50}=22 nM) and its mutant FLT3^{D835Y} (IC_{50}=6 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145902</p>	<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145903</p>
<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-1 (Compound 12d) is a potent inhibitor of PDGFRα/FLT3 with IC_{50}s of more than 0.036 and 0.003 μM, respectively. PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-1 has the potential for the research of acute myeloid leukemia or chronic eosinophilic leukemia.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-2 (Compound 13d) is a potent inhibitor of PDGFRα/FLT3 with IC_{50}s of more than 20 and 1.654 μM, respectively. PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-2 has the potential for the research of acute myeloid leukemia or chronic eosinophilic leukemia.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145904</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10032</p>
<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-3 (Compound 18d) is a potent inhibitor of PDGFRα/FLT3 with IC_{50}s of 0.153 and 0.004 μM, respectively. PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-3 has the potential for the research of acute myeloid leukemia or chronic eosinophilic leukemia.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of Chk1, with a K_i of 0.49 nM, it is also a Chk2 inhibitor, with a K_i of 47 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>PROTAC FLT-3 degrader 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114323</p>	<p>Quizartinib (AC220)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13001</p>
<p>PROTAC FLT-3 degrader 1 is a von Hippel-Lindau-based PROTAC FLT-3 internal tandem duplication (ITD) degrader with an IC_{50} 0.6 nM. Anti-proliferative activity; apoptosis induction.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Quizartinib (AC220) is an orally active, highly selective and potent second-generation type II FLT3 tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with a K_d of 1.6 nM. Quizartinib inhibits wild-type FLT3 and FLT3-ITD autophosphorylation in MV4-11 cells with IC_{50}s of 4.2 and 1.1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.01% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>R406</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12067</p>	<p>R406 free base</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11108</p>
<p>R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor for ATP binding with a K_i of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC_{50} of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K_m value.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>R406 free base is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor for ATP binding with a K_i of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC_{50} of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K_m value.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

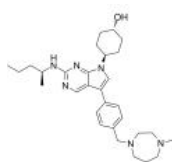
<p>Rebastinib (DCC-2036)</p>	<p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618)</p>
<p>Rebastinib (DCC-2036) is an orally active, non-ATP-competitive Bcr-Abl inhibitor for Abl1^{WT} and Abl1^{T315I} with IC_{50}s of 0.8 nM and 4 nM, respectively. Rebastinib also inhibits SRC, KDR, FLT3, and Tie-2, and has low activity to seen towards c-Kit.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618) is an orally bioavailable, selective KIT and PDGFRA switch-control inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SEL24-B489</p>	<p>Sitravatnib (MGCD516; MG-516)</p>
<p>SEL24-B489 is a potent, type I, orally active, dual PIM and FLT3-ITD inhibitor, with K_d values of 2 nM for PIM1, 2 nM for PIM2 and 3 nM for PIM3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sitravatnib (MGCD516) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Sitravatnib malate (MGCD516 malate; MG-516 malate)</p>	<p>SKLB4771 (FLT3-IN-1)</p>
<p>Sitravatnib malate (MGCD516 malate) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SKLB4771 is a novel potent and selective Flt3 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 10 nM; against FLT3-ITD-expressing MV4-11 cells with IC_{50} of 6 nM. IC_{50} value: 10 nM (in vitro) Target: in vitro: SKLB4771 inhibited FLT3 phosphorylation in a dose-dependent manner.</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>Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006)</p>	<p>Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate)</p>
<p>Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active Raf inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for Raf-1 and B-Raf, respectively. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 90 nM, 15 nM, 20 nM, 57 nM and 58 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, FLT3 and c-Kit, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate) is a potent and orally active Raf inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for Raf-1 and B-Raf, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Sorafenib-13C,d3</p>	<p>Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3; Donafenib)</p>
<p>Sorafenib-13C,d3 is the ¹³C- and deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active Raf inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for Raf-1 and B-Raf, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.57% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4)</p> <p>Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TAK-659</p> <p>TAK-659 is a highly potent, selective, reversible and orally available dual inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) and fms related tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3), with an IC_{50} of 3.2 nM and 4.6 nM for SYK and FLT3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TAK-659 hydrochloride</p> <p>TAK-659 hydrochloride is a highly potent, selective, reversible and orally available dual inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) and fms related tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3), with an IC_{50} of 3.2 nM and 4.6 nM for SYK and FLT3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tandutinib (MLN518; CT53518)</p> <p>Tandutinib (MLN518) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the FLT3 with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits c-Kit and PDGFR with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).</p> <p>Purity: 99.48% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride; CT53518 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the FLT3 with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits c-Kit and PDGFR with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib hydrochloride can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).</p> <p>Purity: 98.84% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TCS 359</p> <p>TCS 359, a 2-acylaminothiophene-3-carboxamide, is a potent and selective FLT3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 42 nM. TCS 359 inhibits MV4-11 cell proliferation with an IC_{50} of 340 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>TG101209</p> <p>TG101209 is a selective JAK2 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 6 nM, less potent to Flt3 and RET with IC_{50} of 25 nM and 17 nM, appr 30-fold selective for JAK2 than JAK3, and sensitive to JAK2V617F and MPLW515L/K mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG1296 (AG1296)</p> <p>Tyrphostin AG1296 is a potent and selective inhibitor of platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR), with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.25% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>UNC2025</p> <p>UNC2025 is a potent, ATP-competitive and highly orally active Mer/Flt3 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.74 nM and 0.8 nM, respectively. UNC2025 is >45-fold selectivity for MERTK relative to Axl (IC_{50} = 122 nM; K_i = 13.3 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>UNC2025 hydrochloride</p> <p>UNC2025 hydrochloride is a potent, ATP-competitive, and highly orally active Mer/Flt3 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.74 nM and 0.8 nM, respectively. UNC2025 hydrochloride is >45-fold selectivity for MERTK relative to Axl (IC_{50} = 122 nM; K_i = 13.3 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

UNC4203

Cat. No.: HY-124502

UNC4203 is a potent, orally available and highly selective **MERTK** inhibitor, with IC_{50} s of 1.2 nM, 140 nM, 42 nM and 90 nM for MERTK, AXL, TYRO3 and FLT3, respectively.



Purity: >98%

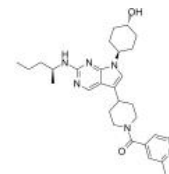
Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UNC5293

Cat. No.: HY-132200

UNC5293 is a **MERTK**-selective and potent inhibitor ($K_i=190$ pM). UNC5293 inhibits MERTK ($IC_{50}=0.9$ nM) and is more selective over Axl, Tyro3 and Flt3. UNC5293 exhibits excellent mouse PK properties and is used for bone marrow leukemia research.



Purity: 99.31%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

IGF-1R

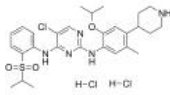
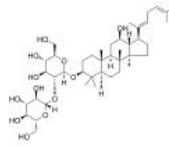
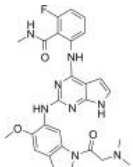
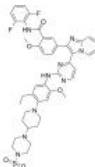
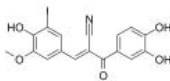
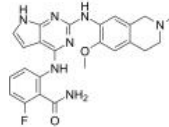
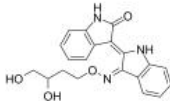
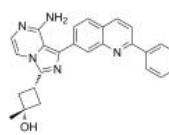
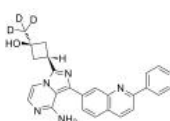
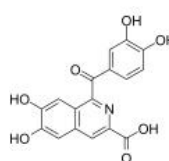
Insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor

IGF-1R (Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor), a receptor tyrosine kinase, is activated upon binding to the ligands IGF-1 or IGF-2 leading to cell growth, survival and migration of both normal and cancerous cells.

IGF-1R can initiate the activation of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling and Ras/Raf/MEK/MAPK pathways resulting in the activation of multiple transcription factors such as ELK-1, CREB and AP-1 to modulate cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, motility, invasion and angiogenesis. IGF-1R overexpression or increased IGF-1R kinase activity is associated with a broad range of human cancers and therefore the IGF-1R is widely considered as a very promising target for cancer treatment.

IGF-1R Inhibitors & Agonists

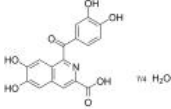
<p>AG1024 (Tyrphostin AG 1024)</p> <p>AG1024 (Tyrphostin AG 1024) is a reversible, competitive and selective IGF-1R inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 μM. AG1024 inhibits phosphorylation of IR (IC_{50}=57 μM). AG1024 induces apoptosis and has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZ12253801</p> <p>AZ12253801 is an ATP-competitive IGF-1R tyrosine kinase inhibitor that shows 10-fold selectivity over the insulin receptor. AZ12253801 inhibits IGF-1R-driven proliferation in 3T3 mouse fibroblasts (transfected with human IGF-1R) with an IC_{50} of 17 nmol/L.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>AZ7550</p> <p>AZ7550 is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZ7550 hydrochloride</p> <p>AZ7550 hydrochloride is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.66% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>AZ7550 Mesylate (AZ7550 trimesylate salt)</p> <p>AZ7550 Mesylate is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AZD-3463 (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor)</p> <p>AZD-3463 (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor) is an orally active ALK/IGF1R inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.75 nM for ALK. AZD3463 induces apoptosis and autophagy in neuroblastoma cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BMS-536924</p> <p>BMS-536924 is an orally active, competitive and selective insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-1R) kinase and insulin receptor (IR) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 100 nM and 73 nM, respectively. BMS-536924 has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS-754807</p> <p>BMS-754807 is a potent and reversible IGF-1R/IR inhibitor (IC_{50}=1.8 and 1.7 nM, respectively; K_i=<2 nM for both). BMS-754807 also shows potent activities against Met, RON, TrkA, TrkB, AurA, and AurB with IC_{50} values of 6, 44, 7, 4, 9, and 25 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ceritinib (LDK378)</p> <p>Ceritinib (LDK378) is a selective, orally bioavailable, and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 pM. Ceritinib (LDK378) also inhibits IGF-1R, InsR, and STK22D with IC_{50} values of 8, 7, and 23 nM, respectively. Ceritinib (LDK378) shows great antitumor potency.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7)</p> <p>Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7) is a deuterium labeled Ceritinib. Ceritinib is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656A</p>	<p>Ginsenoside Rg5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0908</p>
<p>Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride) is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 pM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of IGF-1 to its receptor with an IC_{50} of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of COX-2 via suppression of the DNA binding activities of NF-κB p65.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>GSK1838705A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13020</p>	<p>GSK1904529A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10524</p>
<p>GSK1838705A is a potent and reversible IGF-1R and the insulin receptor inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.0 and 1.6 nM, respectively. It also inhibits ALK with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK1904529A is a potent, selective, orally active, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) and insulin receptor (IR), with IC_{50}s of 27 and 25 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>I-Ome-Tyrphostin AG 538 (I-Ome-AG 538)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135680</p>	<p>IGF-1R inhibitor-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145110</p>
<p>I-Ome-Tyrphostin AG 538 (I-Ome-AG 538) is a specific inhibitor of IGF-1R (insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor tyrosine kinase).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>IGF-1R inhibitor-2 (example 121) is an insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) inhibitor. Downregulation of IGF-1R can reverse the transformed phenotype of tumor cells and potentially render them susceptible to apoptosis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Indirubin Derivative E804</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18785</p>	<p>Linsitinib (OSI-906)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10191</p>
<p>Indirubin Derivative E804 is a potent inhibitor of Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 Receptor (IGF1R), with an IC_{50} of 0.65 μM for IGF1R.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Linsitinib (OSI-906) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable dual inhibitor of the IGF-1 receptor and insulin receptor (IR) with IC_{50}s of 35 and 75 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Linsitinib-d3 (OSI-906-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10191S</p>	<p>NBI-31772</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110135</p>
<p>Linsitinib-d3 (OSI-906-d3) is the deuterium labeled Linsitinib. Linsitinib (OSI-906) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable dual inhibitor of the IGF-1 receptor and insulin receptor (IR) with IC_{50}s of 35 and 75 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NBI-31772 is the potent and nonselective inhibitor of IGF1R with a K_i value of 47 nM. NBI-31772 has the potential for the research of IGF-responsive diseases.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

NBI-31772 hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-110135A

NBI-31772 hydrate is a potent inhibitor of interaction between **insulin-like growth factor (IGF)** and **IGF-binding proteins (IGFBPs)**.

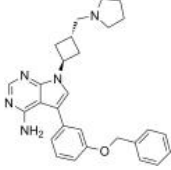


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NVP-ADW742
 (ADW742; GSK 552602A; ADW)

Cat. No.: HY-10252

NVP-ADW742 (ADW742) is an orally active, selective **IGF-1R tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.17 μ M. NVP-ADW742 inhibits **insulin receptor (InsR)** with an IC_{50} of 2.8 μ M. NVP-ADW742 induces pleiotropic antiproliferative/**proapoptotic** biologic sequelae in tumor cells.

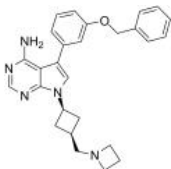


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-AEW541
 (AEW541)

Cat. No.: HY-50866

NVP-AEW541 (AEW541) is a potent inhibitor of **IGF-1R** with IC_{50} of 0.15 μ M, also inhibits **InsR**, with IC_{50} of 0.14 μ M.

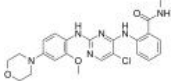


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-TAE 226
 (TAE226)

Cat. No.: HY-13203

NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual **FAK** and **IGF-1R** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits **Pyk2** and **insulin receptor (InsR)** with IC_{50} s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively.

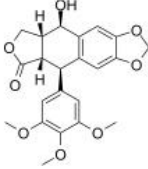


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Picropodophyllin
 (AXL1717; Picropodophyllin; PPP)

Cat. No.: HY-15494

Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective **insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.

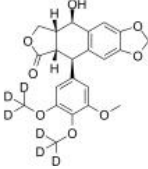


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Picropodophyllotoxin-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15494S1

Picropodophyllotoxin-d6 is deuterium labeled Picropodophyllin. Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective **insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.

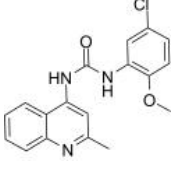


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PQ401

Cat. No.: HY-13686

PQ401 is a potent inhibitor of **IGF-1R** signaling. PQ401 inhibits IGF-I-stimulated IGF-1R autophosphorylation with an IC_{50} of 12.0 μ M in a series of studies in MCF-7 cells. PQ401 is effective at inhibiting IGF-I-stimulated growth of MCF-7 cells (IC_{50} 6 μ M).

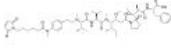


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ugodotin

Cat. No.: HY-139591

Ugodotin is an antibody-drug conjugate. Ugodotin can binds **IGF-1R** with antitumor activity.

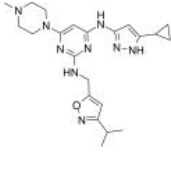


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

XL228

Cat. No.: HY-15749

XL228 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 5, 3.1, 1.6, 6.1, 2 nM for **Bcr-Abl**, **Aurora A**, **IGF-1R**, **Src** and **Lyn**, respectively.



Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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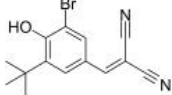
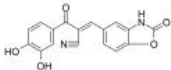
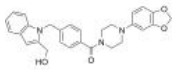
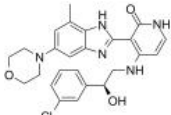
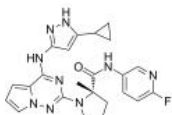
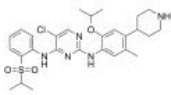
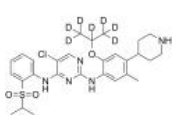
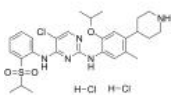

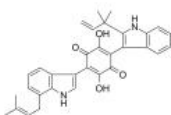
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

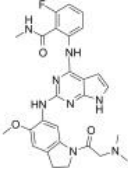
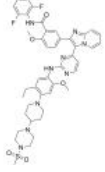
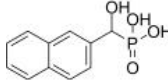
Insulin Receptor

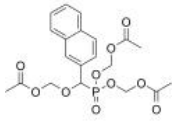
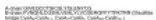
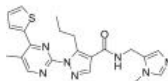
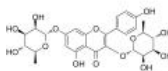
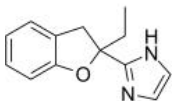
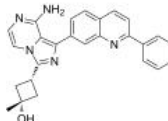
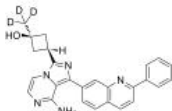
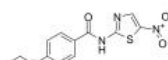
Insulin receptor (IR), a phylogenetically ancient tyrosine kinase receptor, is a large cell surface glycoprotein that concentrates insulin at the site of action and also initiates responses to insulin. The receptor is a disulfide-linked oligomer comprised of two alpha and two beta subunits. The insulin receptor exists in two isoforms, IR-A and IR-B, expressed in different relative abundance in the various organs and tissues. The two IR isoforms have similar binding affinity for insulin but different affinity for insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-2 and proinsulin, which are bound by IR-A but not IR-B.

The insulin receptor has a crucial role in controlling glucose homeostasis, regulating lipid, protein and carbohydrate metabolism, and modulating brain neurotransmitter levels. Insulin receptor dysfunction has been associated with many diseases, including diabetes, cancer and Alzheimer's disease.

Insulin Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

<p>AG1024 (Tyrphostin AG 1024)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10253</p>	<p>AGL-2263</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112720</p>
<p>AG1024 (Tyrphostin AG 1024) is a reversible, competitive and selective IGF-1R inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 μM. AG1024 inhibits phosphorylation of IR (IC_{50}=57 μM). AG1024 induces apoptosis and has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AGL-2263 is an insulin receptor and insulin-like growth factor (IGF) receptor inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 97.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>AVJ16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144873</p>	<p>BMS-536924</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10262</p>
<p>AVJ16 is a member of the insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA-binding protein family. AVJ16 regulates protein translation by binding to the mRNAs of certain genes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS-536924 is an orally active, competitive and selective insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-1R) kinase and insulin receptor (IR) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 100 nM and 73 nM, respectively. BMS-536924 has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BMS-754807</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10200</p>	<p>Ceritinib (LDK378)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656</p>
<p>BMS-754807 is a potent and reversible IGF-1R/IR inhibitor (IC_{50}=1.8 and 1.7 nM, respectively; K_i= <2 nM for both). BMS-754807 also shows potent activities against Met, RON, TrkA, TrkB, AurA, and AurB with IC_{50} values of 6, 44, 7, 4, 9, and 25 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ceritinib (LDK378) is a selective, orally bioavailable, and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 pM. Ceritinib (LDK378) also inhibits IGF-1R, InsR, and STK22D with IC_{50} values of 8, 7, and 23 nM, respectively. Ceritinib (LDK378) shows great antitumor potency.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656S</p>	<p>Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15656A</p>
<p>Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7) is a deuterium labeled Ceritinib. Ceritinib is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride) is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 pM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>DA-JC4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P3255</p>	<p>Demethylasterriquinone B1 (DAQ B1; L-783281; Dimethylasterriquinone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107586</p>
<p>DA-JC4 is a dual GLP-1/GIP receptor agonist and can be used for the research of neurological disease and insulin signaling pathways.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 96.57% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Demethylasterriquinone B1 is a selective insulin receptor activator. Demethylasterriquinone B1 stimulates tyrosine phosphorylation of the IR β subunit, and the activation of PIK3 and AKT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>GIP (1-30) amide, porcine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2541</p>	<p>GIP (1-30) amide, porcine TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2541A</p>
<p>GIP (1-30) amide, porcine is a full glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor agonist with high affinity equal to native GIP(1-42). GIP (1-30) amide, porcine is a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion and potent stimulator of insulin.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GIP (1-30) amide, porcine TFA is a full glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor agonist with high affinity equal to native GIP(1-42). GIP (1-30) amide, porcine is a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion and potent stimulator of insulin.</p> <p>Purity: 98.55%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>GIP (1-30) amide, human</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2080</p>	<p>GIP (1-30) amide, human acetate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2080B</p>
<p>GIP (1-30) amide, human is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) fragment. GIP is an incretin hormone that stimulates insulin secretion and reduces postprandial glycaemic excursions.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GIP (1-30) amide, human acetate is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) fragment. GIP is an incretin hormone that stimulates insulin secretion and reduces postprandial glycaemic excursions.</p> <p>Purity: 98.26%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>GIP (3-42), human</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2542</p>	<p>GIP, human (Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (GIP), human)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0276</p>
<p>GIP (3-42), human acts as a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor antagonist, moderating the insulin secreting and metabolic actions of GIP in vivo.</p> <p>Purity: 98.24%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GIP, human, a peptide hormone consisting of 42 amino acids, is a stimulator of glucose-dependent insulin secretion and a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion. GIP, human acts as an incretin hormone released from intestinal K cells in response to nutrient ingestion.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>GIP, human TFA (Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (GIP), human TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0276A</p>	<p>GSK1838705A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13020</p>
<p>GIP, human TFA, a peptide hormone consisting of 42 amino acids, is a stimulator of glucose-dependent insulin secretion and a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion. GIP, human TFA acts as an incretin hormone released from intestinal K cells in response to nutrient ingestion.</p> <p>Purity: 96.24%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>GSK1838705A is a potent and reversible IGF-IR and the insulin receptor inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.0 and 1.6 nM, respectively. It also inhibits ALK with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.28%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>GSK1904529A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10524</p>	<p>HNMPA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101962</p>
<p>GSK1904529A is a potent, selective, orally active, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) and insulin receptor (IR), with IC_{50}s of 27 and 25 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.22%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HNMPA is a membrane impermeable insulin receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor. HNMPA inhibits serine and tyrosine autophosphorylation by the human insulin receptor. HNMPA has no effect on protein kinase C or cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>HNMPA-(AM)3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124097</p>	<p>Insulin (human)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0035</p>
<p>HNMPA-(AM)3 is a cell-permeable and selective insulin receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor analog of HNMPA. HNMPA-(AM)3 greatly inhibits the ability of prothoracicotrophic hormone (PTTH) to activate ERK phosphorylation and stimulate ecdysteroidogenesis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Insulin (human) is a polypeptide hormone that regulates the level of glucose.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Insulin (human)</p> <p>Purity: 96.90% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Insulin glargine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108719</p>	<p>Insulin levels modulator</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112819</p>
<p>Insulin glargine is a long-acting insulin analog. Insulin glargine can be used for the diabetes mellitus.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Insulin levels modulator could be used to treat diabetes.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Insulin(cattle) (Insulin from bovine pancreas)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1156</p>	<p>Kaempferitrin (Lespedin; Lespenephryl)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0628</p>
<p>Insulin cattle (Insulin from bovine pancreas) is a two-chain polypeptide hormone produced in vivo in the pancreatic β cells. Insulin cattle has often been used as growth supplement in culturing cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Insulin(cattle)</p> <p>Purity: 98.60% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates insulin signaling pathway.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>KU14R</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15481</p>	<p>Linsitinib (OSI-906)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10191</p>
<p>KU14R is a new I(3)-R antagonist, which selectively blocks the insulin secretory response to imidazolines.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Linsitinib (OSI-906) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable dual inhibitor of the IGF-1 receptor and insulin receptor (IR) with IC_{50}s of 35 and 75 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Linsitinib-d3 (OSI-906-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10191S</p>	<p>MID-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115461</p>
<p>Linsitinib-d3 (OSI-906-d3) is the deuterium labeled Linsitinib. Linsitinib (OSI-906) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable dual inhibitor of the IGF-1 receptor and insulin receptor (IR) with IC_{50}s of 35 and 75 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MID-1 is a disruptor of MG53-IRS-1 (Mitsugumin 53-insulin receptor substrate-1) interaction.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>MSDC 0160 (Mitoglitazone; CAY10415)</p> <p>MSDC 0160 (Mitoglitazone) is a mitochondrial target of thiazolidinediones (mTOT)-modulating insulin sensitizer and a modulator of mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC). MSDC 0160 is a thiazolidinedione (TZD) with antidiabetic and neuroprotective activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.40% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MSDC-0602K (Azemiglitazone potassium)</p> <p>MSDC-0602K (Azemiglitazone potassium), a PPARγ-sparing thiazolidinedione (Ps-TZD), binds to PPARγ with the IC₅₀ of 18.25 μM. MSDC-0602K modulates the mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>NT219</p> <p>NT219 is a potent and dual inhibitor of insulin receptor substrates 1/2 (IRS1/2) and STAT3. IRS1/2 and STAT3 are major signaling junctions regulated by various oncogenes. NT219 affects IRS1/2 degradation and inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NVP-ADW742 (ADW742; GSK 552602A; ADW)</p> <p>NVP-ADW742 (ADW742) is an orally active, selective IGF-1R tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.17 μM. NVP-ADW742 inhibits insulin receptor (InsR) with an IC₅₀ of 2.8 μM. NVP-ADW742 induces pleiotropic antiproliferative/proapoptotic biologic sequelae in tumor cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>NVP-AEW541 (AEW541)</p> <p>NVP-AEW541 (AEW541) is a potent inhibitor of IGF-1R with IC₅₀ of 0.15 μM, also inhibits InsR, with IC₅₀ of 0.14 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226)</p> <p>NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual FAK and IGF-1R inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits Pyk2 and insulin receptor (InsR) with IC₅₀s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>OI338</p> <p>OI338 is an orally available, ultralong-acting insulin analogue.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Peonidin 3-O-glucoside chloride</p> <p>Peonidin 3-O-glucoside chloride, an anthocyanin, act as an insulin secretagogue. Peonidin 3-O-glucoside chloride can increase glucose uptake in HepG2 cells. Peonidin 3-O-glucoside chloride has the potential for type-2 diabetes comorbidities research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Rhoifolin</p> <p>Rhoifolin is a flavone glycoside isolated from <i>Citrus grandis</i> (L.) Osbeck leaves. Rhoifolin is beneficial for diabetic complications through enhanced adiponectin secretion, tyrosine phosphorylation of insulin receptor-β and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT 4) translocation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.24% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>S961</p> <p>S961 is a high-affinity and selective insulin receptor (IR) antagonist with IC₅₀s of 0.048, 0.027, and 630 nM for HIR-A, HIR-B, and human insulin-like growth factor I receptor (HIGF-IR) in SPA-assay, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

S961 acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P2093B

S961 acetate is an high-affinity and selective **insulin receptor (IR)** antagonist with IC_{50} s of 0.048, 0.027, and 630 nM for HIR-A, HIR-B, and human insulin-like growth factor I receptor (HIGF-IR) in SPA-assay, respectively.

DLLEDFRPMALSSGASGSSSEFANNGGFWKQFHY
DQALRSLGKLVKCTCQVYVHDAEWE

Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

S961 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2093A

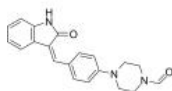
S961 TFA is an high-affinity and selective **insulin receptor (IR)** antagonist with IC_{50} s of 0.048, 0.027, and 630 nM for HIR-A, HIR-B, and human insulin-like growth factor I receptor (HIGF-IR) in SPA-assay, respectively.

Purity: 97.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

SU4984

Cat. No.: HY-118203

SU4984 is a protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10-20 μ M for **fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1)**. SU4984 is also inhibits **platelet-derived growth factor receptor**, and **insulin receptor**. SU4984 can be used for the research of cancer.



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

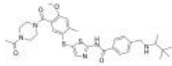
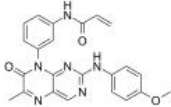
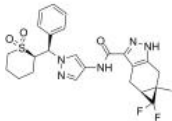
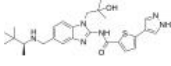
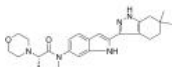
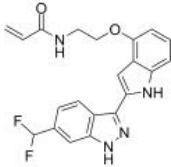
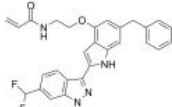
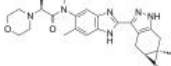
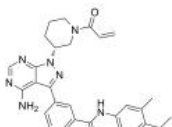
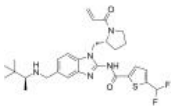
Itk

Interleukin-2 inducible T-cell kinase; IL2 inducible T-cell kinase

Itk (Interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase) is a Tec family tyrosine kinase that mediates signaling processes after T cell receptor engagement. Activation of Itk requires recruitment to the membrane via its pleckstrin homology domain, phosphorylation of Itk by the Src kinase, Lck, and binding of Itk to the SLP-76/LAT adapter complex. After activation, Itk phosphorylates and activates phospholipase C-gamma1 (PLC-gamma1), leading to production of two second messengers, DAG and IP3. IP3 and DAG stimulate the release of calcium ions from the endoplasmic reticulum and activate Protein Kinase C, respectively. In addition, Itk regulates the development of Th2 cells and their subsequent cytokine secretion, thereby modulating the immune response.

Studies have shown that ITK is involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases as well as in carcinogenesis. The loss of ITK or its activity either by mutation or by the use of inhibitors led to a beneficial outcome in experimental models of asthma, inflammatory bowel disease and multiple sclerosis among others. In humans, biallelic mutations in the ITK gene locus result in a monogenetic disorder leading to T cell dysfunction, etc. These findings put ITK in the strong focus as a target for drug development.

Itk Inhibitors

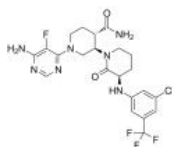
BMS-509744 BMS-509744 is a potent, selective and ATP competitive Itk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 19 nM.  Purity: 98.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	EGFR-IN-40 EGFR-IN-40 (compound 3z) is a potent BTK, EGFR, and ITK inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1.2 nM, 5.3 nM, and 46.1 nM, respectively.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
GNE-4997 GNE-4997 is a potent and selective interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK) inhibitor with a K_i of 0.09 nM, and the correlation between the basicity of solubilizing elements in GNE-4997 and off-target antiproliferative effects reduces cytotoxicity.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg	ITK antagonist ITK antagonist (compound 10 n) is a potent, orally active and selective ITK (Interleukin-2 inducible T-cell kinase) antagonist (IC_{50} =1 and 20 nM in different assays). ITK antagonist inhibits insulin receptor kinase (IRK) with an IC_{50} of 160 nM.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
ITK inhibitor 2 ITK inhibitor 2 is a interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2011065402A1, compound 4, with an IC_{50} of 2 nM.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg	ITK inhibitor 5 ITK inhibitor 5 (compound 27) is a potent and selective ITK inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 5.6, 25 nM for ITK, BTK, respectively.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
ITK inhibitor 6 ITK inhibitor 6 (compound 43) is a potent and selective ITK inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 4 nM, 133 nM, 320 nM, 2360 nM, 155 nM for ITK, BTK, JAK3, EGFR, LCK, respectively. ITK inhibitor 6 inhibits phosphorylation of PLC γ 1 and ERK1/2. ITK inhibitor 6 shows antiproliferative activities.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg	ITK/TRKA-IN-1 ITK/TRKA-IN-1 is a dual inhibitor of IL-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK) and tropomyosin receptor kinase A (TRKA) with an IC_{50} value of 1.0 nM and 96 % inhibition, respectively.  Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
PF-06465469 PF-06465469 is a covalent inhibitor of ITK with an IC_{50} of 2nM.  Purity: 98.31% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg	PRN694 PRN694 is an irreversible, highly selective and potent covalent interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK) and resting lymphocyte kinase (RLK) dual inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 0.3 nM and 1.4 nM, respectively.  Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Vecabrutinib

(SNS-062)

Cat. No.: HY-109078

Vecabrutinib (SNS-062) is a potent, noncovalent BTK and ITK inhibitor, with K_d values of 0.3 nM and 2.2 nM, respectively. Vecabrutinib shows an IC_{50} of 24 nM for ITK.



Purity: 99.85%

Clinical Data: Phase 2

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

PDGFR

Platelet-derived growth factor receptor

PDGFR (Platelet-derived growth factor receptors) are cell surface tyrosine kinase receptors for members of the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) family. PDGF subunits -A and -B are important factors regulating cell proliferation, cellular differentiation, cell growth, development and many diseases including cancer. There are two forms of the PDGFR: PDGFR alpha and PDGFR beta.

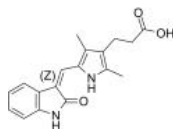
PDGFR Inhibitors

(Z)-Orantinib

((Z)-SU6668; (Z)-TSU-68)

Cat. No.: HY-10517A

(Z)-Orantinib ((Z)-SU6668) is a potent, selective, orally active and ATP competitive inhibitor of Flk1/KDR, PDGFR β , and FGFR1, with IC₅₀s of 2.1, 0.008, and 1.2 μ M, respectively. (Z)-Orantinib is a potent antiangiogenic and antitumor agent that induces regression of established tumors.



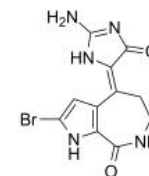
Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

10Z-Hymenialdisine

((Z)-Hymenialdisine; Hymenialdisine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6794

10Z-Hymenialdisine ((Z)-Hymenialdisine) is a natural bioactive pyrrole alkaloid. 10Z-Hymenialdisine is a pan kinase inhibitor, and has anticancer activities.

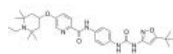


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AC710

Cat. No.: HY-13493

AC710 is a potent PDGFR inhibitor with K_ds of 0.6, 1.57, 1, 1.3, 1.0 nM for FLT3, CSF1R, KIT, PDGFR α and PDGFR β , respectively.

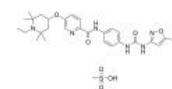


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AC710 Mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-13493A

AC710 Mesylate is a potent PDGFR inhibitor with K_ds of 0.6, 1.57, 1, 1.3, 1.0 nM for FLT3, CSF1R, KIT, PDGFR α and PDGFR β , respectively.

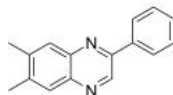


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AG 1295

Cat. No.: HY-101957

AG 1295 is a selective platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR) tyrosine-kinase inhibitor. AG1295 abolishes autophosphorylation of the PDGFR whereas not affects the autophosphorylation of the EGF receptor.

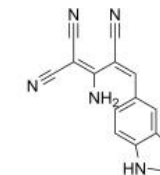


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AG 370

Cat. No.: HY-116111

AG 370, an indole tyrphostin, is a potent PDGF-induced mitogenesis inhibitor (IC₅₀ of 20 μ M). AG 370 displays weak inhibition of the EGF receptor.



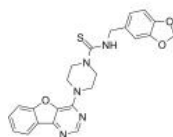
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amuvatinib

(MP470; HPK 56)

Cat. No.: HY-10206

Amuvatinib (MP470) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFR α , Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.



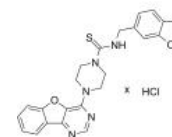
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amuvatinib hydrochloride

(MP470 hydrochloride; HPK 56 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10206A

Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFR α , Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.



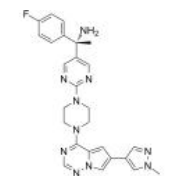
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Avapritinib

(BLU-285)

Cat. No.: HY-101561

Avapritinib (BLU-285) is a highly potent, selective, and orally active KIT and PDGFRA activation loop mutant kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.27 and 0.24 nM for KIT D816V and PDGFRA D842V, respectively.



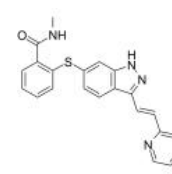
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Axitinib

(AG-013736)

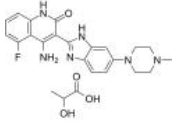
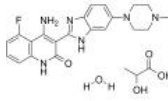
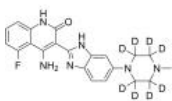
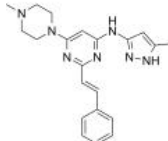
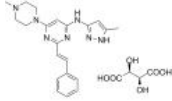
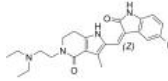
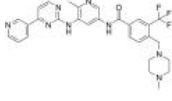
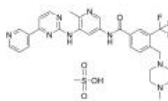
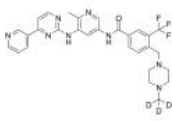
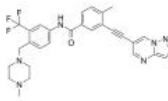
Cat. No.: HY-10065

Axitinib is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.1, 0.2, 0.1-0.3, 1.6 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 and PDGFR β , respectively.



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

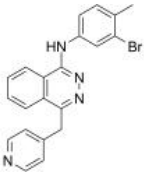
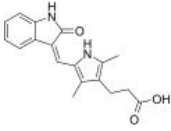
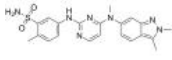
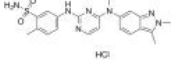
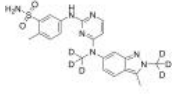
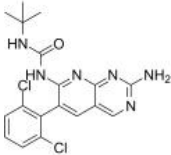
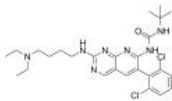
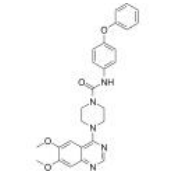
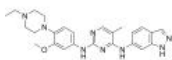
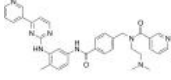
<p>Axitinib 13CD3 (AG-013736 13CD3)</p> <p>Axitinib 13CD3 (AG-013736 13CD3) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Axitinib. Axitinib is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.1, 0.2, 0.1-0.3, 1.6 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AZD2932</p> <p>AZD2932 is a potent and multi-targeted kinase inhibitor VEGFR2, PDGFRβ, Flt-3 and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 8, 4, 7 and 9 nM in cell assay, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Cediranib (AZD2171)</p> <p>Cediranib (AZD2171) is a highly potent, orally available VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <1, <3, 5, 5, 36, 2 nM for Flt1, KDR, Flt4, PDGFRα, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cediranib maleate (AZD-2171 maleate)</p> <p>Cediranib maleate (AZD-2171 maleate) is a highly potent, orally available VEGFR inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <1, <3, 5, 5, 36, 2 nM for Flt1, KDR, Flt4, PDGFRα, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Chiauranib (CS2164)</p> <p>Chiauranib (CS2164) is an orally active multi-target inhibitor against tumor angiogenesis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CHIR-124</p> <p>CHIR-124 is a potent and selective Chk1 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.3 nM, and also potently targets PDGFR and FLT3 with IC_{50}s of 6.6 nM and 5.8 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 96.57% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CP-673451</p> <p>CP-673451 is a potent and selective inhibitor of PDGFR with IC_{50}s of 10 and 1 nM for PDGFRα and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Crenolanib (CP-868596)</p> <p>Crenolanib is a potent and selective inhibitor of wild-type and mutant isoforms of the class III receptor tyrosine kinases FLT3 and PDGFRα/β with K_ds of 0.74 nM and 2.1 nM/3.2 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>DMPQ dihydrochloride</p> <p>DMPQ dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of human platelet-derived growth factor receptor β (PDGFRβ) with an IC_{50} of 80 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258; TKI258)</p> <p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is an orally active, potent multi-targeted tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 36, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, CSF-1R, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

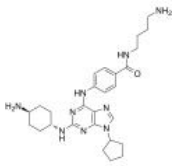
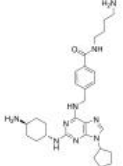
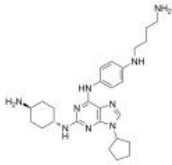
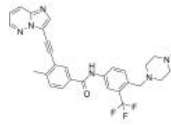
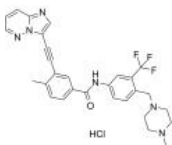
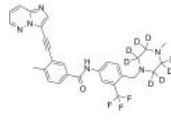
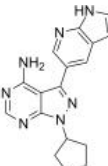
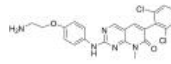
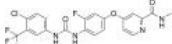
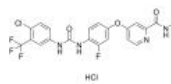
<p>Dovitinib lactate (CHIR-258 lactate; TKI-258 lactate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10207</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate; CHIR-258 lactate hydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0062</p>
<p>Dovitinib lactate (TKI258 lactate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dovitinib-D8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-509055</p>	<p>ENMD-2076</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10987A</p>
<p>Dovitinib-D8 (CHIR-258-D8) is the deuterium labeled Dovitinib. Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ENMD-2076 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10987</p>	<p>Famitinib (SHR1020)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108713</p>
<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.87% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Famitinib (SHR1020), an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor, inhibits the activity of c-kit, VEGFR-2 and PDGFRβ with IC_{50} values of 2.3 nM, 4.7 nM and 6.6 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Flumatinib (HHGV678)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13904</p>	<p>Flumatinib mesylate (HHGV678 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13905</p>
<p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) is an orally available, selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM, 307.6 nM and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Flumatinib (HHGV678) mesylate is an orally active and selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib mesylate inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC_{50} values of 1.2, 307.6 and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p>Flumatinib-d3 (HHGV678-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13904S</p>	<p>GZD856</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101489</p>
<p>Flumatinib-d3 is deuterium labeled Flumatinib. Flumatinib (HHGV678) is an orally available, selective inhibitor of Bcr-Abl. Flumatinib inhibits c-Abl, PDGFRβ and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM, 307.6 nM and 665.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GZD856 formic is a potent and orally active PDGFRα/β inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 68.6 and 136.6 nM, respectively. GZD856 formic is also a Bcr-Abl^{T315I} inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 19.9 and 15.4 nM for native Bcr-Abl and the T315I mutant. GZD856 formic has antitumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

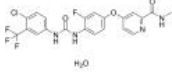
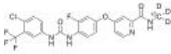
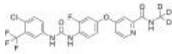
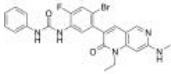
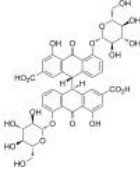
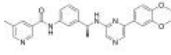
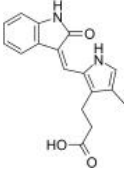
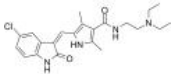
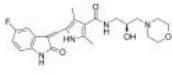
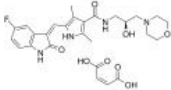
<p>GZD856 formic</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101489A</p>	<p>HG-7-85-01</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15814</p>
<p>GZD856 formic is a potent and orally active PDGFRα/β inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 68.6 and 136.6 nM, respectively. GZD856 formic is also a Bcr-Abl^{T315I} inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 19.9 and 15.4 nM for native Bcr-Abl and the T315I mutant. GZD856 formic has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.06%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HG-7-85-01 is a type II ATP competitive inhibitor of wild-type and gatekeeper mutations forms of Bcr-Abl, PDGFRα, Kit, and Src kinases.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Hypothemycin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107417</p>	<p>IHMT-TRK-284</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146697</p>
<p>Hypothemycin, a fungal polyketide, is a multikinase inhibitor with K_s of 10/70 nM, 17/38 nM, 90 nM, 900 nM/1.5 μM, and 8.4/2.4 μM for VEGFR2/VEGFR1, MEK1/MEK2, FLT-3, PDGFRβ/PDGFRα, and ERK1/ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.10%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>IHMT-TRK-284 (Compound 34) is a potent, orally active type II TRK kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 10.5, 0.7, and 2.6 nM to TRKA, B, and C respectively. IHMT-TRK-284 displays great selectivity profile in the kinome and good in vivo antitumor efficacies.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16018</p>	<p>Ilorasertib hydrochloride (ABT-348 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16018A</p>
<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC₅₀s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348 hydrochloride) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC₅₀s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.67%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Imatinib (STI571; CGP-57148B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15463</p>	<p>Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4; CGP-57148B D4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15463S1</p>
<p>Imatinib (STI571) is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Imatinib Mesylate (STI571 Mesylate; CGP-57148B Mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50946</p>	<p>Imatinib-d8 (STI571-d8; CGP-57148B-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15463S</p>
<p>Imatinib Mesylate (STI571 Mesylate) is a tyrosine kinases inhibitor that inhibits c-Kit, Bcr-Abl, and PDGFR (IC₅₀=100 nM) tyrosine kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Imatinib D8 (STI571 D8) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>

<p>J1-101</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16265</p>	<p>JNJ-10198409</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011266</p>
<p>J1-101 is an orally available multi-kinase inhibitor of VEGFR2, PDGFRβ and EphB4 with potent anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JNJ-10198409 is a relatively selective, orally active, and ATP competitive PDGF-RTK (platelet-derived growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase) inhibitor (IC_{50}=2 nM). It is a dual-mechanism, antiangiogenic, and tumor cell antiproliferative agent.</p> <p>Purity: 98.76%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg</p>
<p>KG5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15198</p>	<p>Ki20227</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10408</p>
<p>KG5 is an orally active dual PDGFRβ and B-Raf allosteric inhibitor. KG5 also inhibits Flt3, KIT and c-Raf. KG5 has anticancer, antiangiogenic activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ki20227 is an orally active and highly selective c-Fms tyrosine kinase (CSF1R) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2 nM, 12 nM, 451 and 217 nM for CSF1R, VEGFR2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2), c-Kit (stem cell factor receptor) and PDGFRβ (platelet-derived growth factor...</p> <p>Purity: 99.17%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib (E7080)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981</p>	<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981A</p>
<p>Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate), an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981S</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10981S1</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Linifanib (ABT-869; AL-39324)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50751</p>	<p>Masitinib (AB1010)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10209</p>
<p>Linifanib (ABT-869) is a potent and orally active multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR and PDGFR family with IC_{50}s of 4, 3, 66, and 4 nM for KDR, FLT1, PDGFRβ, and FLT3, respectively. Linifanib shows prominent antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Masitinib (AB1010) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}=510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate)</p>	<p>Methylnisoslin (Astrapterocarpan)</p>
<p>Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}= 510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Methylnisoslin (Astrapterocarpan), isolated from Astragalus membranaceus, inhibits platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-BB-induced cell proliferation with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Multi-kinase inhibitor 1</p>	<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1</p>
<p>Multi-kinase inhibitor 1 is a potent multi-kinase inhibitor. Multi-kinase inhibitor 1 has the potential for diseases or disorders associated with abnormal or deregulated tyrosine kinase activity, particularly diseases associated with the activity of PDGF-R, c-Kit and Bcr-abl.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1 (Compound 11k) is a potent kinase inhibitor with antitumor activity. Multi-kinase-IN-1 induces cell apoptosis, and can be studied for colorectal cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin</p>	<p>Nintedanib (BIBF 1120)</p>
<p>N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin is a polyphenol isolated from the seeds of safflower and has antioxidative, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory properties. N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin inhibits PDGF-induced on phosphorylation of PDGF receptor and Ca^{2+} release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.</p> <p>Purity: 99.17% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC_{50}s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p>Nintedanib esylate (BIBF 1120 esylate)</p>	<p>Nintedanib-13C,d3 (BIBF 1120-13C,d3)</p>
<p>Nintedanib esylate (BIBF 1120 esylate) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC_{50}s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Nintedanib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC_{50}s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Nintedanib-d3 (BIBF 1120-d3)</p>	<p>Nintedanib-d8 (BIBF 1120-d8)</p>
<p>Nintedanib-d3 (BIBF 1120-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nintedanib. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC_{50}s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nintedanib-d8 is deuterium labeled Nintedanib. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC_{50}s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>NVP-ACC789 (ACC-789; ZK202650) Cat. No.: HY-19624</p> <p>NVP-ACC789 is an inhibitor of human VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 (mouse VEGFR-2), VEGFR-3 and PDGFR-β with IC_{50}s of 0.38, 0.02 (0.23), 0.18, 1.4 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Orantinib (SU6668; TSU-68) Cat. No.: HY-10517</p> <p>Orantinib (SU6668; TSU-68) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with K_is of 2.1 μM, 8 nM and 1.2 μM for Flt-1, PDGFRβ and FGFR1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Pazopanib (GW786034) Cat. No.: HY-10208</p> <p>Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC_{50}s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12009</p> <p>Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with an IC_{50} of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6) Cat. No.: HY-10208S</p> <p>Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pazopanib. Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC_{50}s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PD-089828 Cat. No.: HY-112345</p> <p>PD-089828 is an ATP competitive inhibitor of FGFR-1, PDGFR-β and EGFR (IC_{50}s=0.15, 1.76, and 5.47 μM, respectively) and a noncompetitive inhibitor of c-Src tyrosine kinase (IC_{50}=0.18 μM). PD-089828 also inhibits MAPK with an IC_{50} of 7.1 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>PD-161570 Cat. No.: HY-100434</p> <p>PD-161570 is a potent and ATP-competitive human FGF-1 receptor inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 39.9 nM and a K_i of 42 nM. PD-161570 also inhibits the PDGFR, EGFR and c-Src tyrosine kinases with IC_{50} values of 310 nM, 240 nM, and 44 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>PDGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor III (PDGF Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor III) Cat. No.: HY-112412</p> <p>PDGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor III (PDGF Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor III), a multikinase inhibitor, inhibits PDGFR, EGFR, FGFR, PKA, and PKC, respectively. PDGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor III can be used for the research of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PDGFR-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-144653</p> <p>PDGFR-IN-1 (compound 7m) is a potent and orally active PDGFR (platelet-derived growth factor receptor) inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 2.4 and 0.9 nM for PDGFRα and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PDGFRα kinase inhibitor 1 Cat. No.: HY-111507</p> <p>PDGFRα kinase inhibitor 1 is a highly selective type II PDGFRα kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 132 nM and 6115 nM for PDGFRα and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145902</p> <p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-1 (Compound 12d) is a potent inhibitor of PDGFRα/FLT3 with IC₅₀s of more than 0.036 and 0.003 μM, respectively. PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-1 has the potential for the research of acute myeloid leukemia or chronic eosinophilic leukemia.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145903</p> <p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-2 (Compound 13d) is a potent inhibitor of PDGFRα/FLT3 with IC₅₀s of more than 20 and 1.654 μM, respectively. PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-2 has the potential for the research of acute myeloid leukemia or chronic eosinophilic leukemia.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145904</p> <p>PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-3 (Compound 18d) is a potent inhibitor of PDGFRα/FLT3 with IC₅₀s of 0.153 and 0.004 μM, respectively. PDGFRα/FLT3-ITD-IN-3 has the potential for the research of acute myeloid leukemia or chronic eosinophilic leukemia.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Ponatinib (AP24534)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12047</p> <p>Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Ponatinib hydrochloride (AP24534 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108766</p> <p>Ponatinib (AP24534) hydrochloride is a hydrochloride of ponatinib. Ponatinib is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Ponatinib-d8 (AP24534-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12047S</p> <p>Ponatinib D8 (AP24534 D8) is a deuterium labeled Ponatinib. Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.44%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p> 
<p>PP121</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10372</p> <p>PP121 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 10, 60, 12, 14, 2 nM for mTOR, DNK-PK, VEGFR2, Src, PDGFR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.08%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>PP58</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18622</p> <p>PP58 is a pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-based compound that inhibits PDGFR, FGFR and Src family activities with nanomolar IC₅₀ values.</p> <p>Purity: 99.48%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331</p> <p>Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.65%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride (BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13308</p> <p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride (BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride) is a multi-target inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1 with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>Regorafenib monohydrate (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate)</p> <p>Regorafenib monohydrate (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate) is a multi-target inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1 with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10331A</p> 	<p>Regorafenib-13C,d3 (BAY 73-4506-13C,d3)</p> <p>Regorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC50s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10331S1</p> 
<p>Regorafenib-d3 (BAY 73-4506-d3)</p> <p>Regorafenib D3 (BAY 73-4506 D3) is a deuterium labeled Regorafenib. Regorafenib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10331S</p> 	<p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618)</p> <p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618) is an orally bioavailable, selective KIT and PDGFRA switch-control inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112306</p> 
<p>Sennoside B</p> <p>Sennoside B is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia). Sennoside B can inhibit PDGF-stimulated cell proliferation by binding to PDGF-BB and its receptor and by down-regulating the PDGFR-beta signaling pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 99.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0366</p> 	<p>Seralutinib (GB002; PK10571)</p> <p>Seralutinib (GB002) is an inhaled PDGFRα and PDGFRβ inhibitor. Seralutinib (GB002) is used in the study for pulmonary arterial hypertension.</p> <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109190</p> 
<p>SU 5402</p> <p>SU 5402 is a potent multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 20 nM, 30 nM, and 510 nM for VEGFR2, FGFR1, and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10407</p> 	<p>SU11652</p> <p>SU11652 is a potent receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor. SU11652 also inhibits several members of the split kinase family of RTKs, including VEGFR, FGFR, PDGFR, and Kit. SU11652 can be used for spontaneous cancers expressing Kit mutations research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112452</p> 
<p>SU14813</p> <p>SU14813 is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 50, 2, 4, 15 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR1, PDGFRβ and KIT.</p> <p>Purity: 98.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10501</p> 	<p>SU14813 maleate</p> <p>SU14813 maleate is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 50, 2, 4, 15 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR1, PDGFRβ and KIT.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10501A</p> 

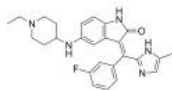
<p>SU16f</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108628</p>	<p>SU4312</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100349</p>
<p>SU16f is a potent and selective PDGFRβ inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 10 nM, 140 nM, 2.29 μM for PDGFRβ, PDGFR1, PDGFR2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SU4312 is the racemate of (Z)-SU4312 and (E)-SU4312. (Z)-SU4312 inhibits PDGFR and FLK-1 with IC₅₀s of 19.4 and 0.8 μM, respectively. (E)-SU4312 inhibits PDGFR, FLK-1, EGFR, HER-2, and IGF-1R with IC₅₀s of 24.2, 5.2, 18.5, 16.9 and 10.0 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SU4984</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118203</p>	<p>Sunitinib (SU 11248)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10255A</p>
<p>SU4984 is a protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 10-20 μM for fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1). SU4984 is also inhibits platelet-derived growth factor receptor, and insulin receptor. SU4984 can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Sunitinib Malate (SU 11248 Malate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10255</p>	<p>Sunitinib-d10 (SU 11248-d10)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10255AS</p>
<p>Sunitinib Malate (SU 11248 Malate) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.47% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sunitinib D10 (SU 11248 D10) is a deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Sunitinib-d4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10255AS1</p>	<p>TAK-593</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15506</p>
<p>Sunitinib-d4 (SU 11248-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>TAK-593 is a potent VEGFR and PDGFR family inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 3.2, 0.95, 1.1, 4.3 and 13 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDFGRα and PDFGRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tandutinib (MLN518; CT53518)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10202</p>	<p>Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride; CT53518 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10202A</p>
<p>Tandutinib (MLN518) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the FLT3 with an IC₅₀ of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits c-Kit and PDGFR with IC₅₀s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).</p> <p>Purity: 99.48% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the FLT3 with an IC₅₀ of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits c-Kit and PDGFR with IC₅₀s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib hydrochloride can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).</p> <p>Purity: 98.84% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Telatinib (Bay 57-9352)</p>	<p>Telatinib mesylate (Bay 57-9352 mesylate)</p>
<p>Telatinib (Bay 57-9352) is an orally active, small molecule inhibitor of VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFα, and c-Kit with IC₅₀s of 6, 4, 15 and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Telatinib mesylate (Bay 57-9352 mesylate) is a potent and orally active VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFα, and c-Kit inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 6 nM, 4 nM, 15 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TG 100572</p>	<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride</p>
<p>TG 100572 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC₅₀s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC₅₀s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>TG 100801</p>	<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride</p>
<p>TG 100801 is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Toceranib (SU11654; PHA 291639E)</p>	<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate; PHA 291639E phosphate)</p>
<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_s of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.25% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_s of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.02% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Toceranib-d8</p>	<p>Trapidil (AR-12008)</p>
<p>Toceranib-d8 (SU11654-d8) is the deuterium labeled Toceranib. Toceranib (SU11654) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_s of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Trapidil is a vasodilator, is an antiplatelet drug with specific platelet-derived growth factor.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

Tyrosine kinase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-100315

Tyrosine kinase-IN-1 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 4, 20, 4, 2 nM for KDR, Flt-1, FGFR1 and PDGFR α , respectively.

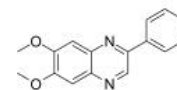


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tyrphostin AG1296 (AG1296)

Cat. No.: HY-13894

Tyrphostin AG1296 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μ M.

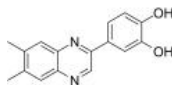


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tyrphostin AG1433 (SU1433; AG1433)

Cat. No.: HY-119757

Tyrphostin AG1433 (SU1433) is a **tyrosine kinases** inhibitor. AG1433 is also a selective PDGFR β and VEGFR-2 (Flk-1/KDR) inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 5.0 μ M and 9.3 μ M, respectively. Tyrphostin AG1433 prevents blood vessel formation.

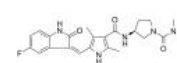


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vorolanib (CM082; X-82)

Cat. No.: HY-109019

Vorolanib (CM082) is an orally active, potent multikinase VEGFR/PDGFR inhibitor. Vorolanib is a potent ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter inhibitor. Vorolanib is an angiogenesis inhibitor and has antitumor activity combined with ZD1839 (HY-50895).



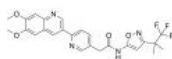
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zeteletinib

(BOS-172738; DS-5010)

Cat. No.: HY-139590

Zeteletinib (BOS-172738; DS-5010) is an orally active, selective RET kinase inhibitor with nanomolar potency against RET and >300-fold selectivity against VEGFR2.



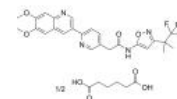
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zeteletinib hemiadipate

(BOS-172738 hemiadipate; DS-5010 hemiadipate)

Cat. No.: HY-139590A

Zeteletinib (BOS-172738; DS-5010) hemiadipate is an orally active, selective RET kinase inhibitor with nanomolar potency against RET and >300-fold selectivity against VEGFR2.



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



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

PKA

Protein kinase A

PKA (Protein kinase A) is a Ser/Thr phosphoryl transferase that transfers the γ -phosphate group of ATP to protein substrates. PKA phosphorylates more than 100 cytoplasmic and membrane associated targets. PKA mediates a myriad of cellular signaling events and its activity is tightly regulated both in space and time.

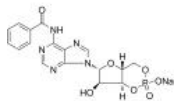
PKA is an evolutionarily conserved negative regulator of the hedgehog (Hh) signal transduction pathway. PKA is known to be required for the proteolytic processing event that generates the repressor forms of the Ci and Gli transcription factors that keep target genes off in the absence of Hh.

PKA Inhibitors, Antagonists & Activators

6-Bnz-cAMP sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-103322

6-Bnz-cAMP sodium salt is a cell-permeable cAMP analog. 6-Bnz-cAMP selectively activates cAMP-dependent PKA but not Epac signaling pathways.



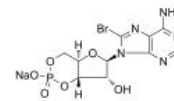
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Bromo-cAMP sodium salt

(8-Br-Camp sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-12306

8-Bromo-cAMP sodium salt (8-Br-Camp sodium salt), a cyclic AMP analog, is an activator of cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA).

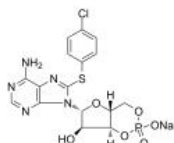


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

8-CPT-Cyclic AMP sodium

(8-CPT-cAMP sodium; 8-(p-Chlorophenylthio)-cAMP sodium) Cat. No.: HY-111673

8-CPT-Cyclic AMP (8-CPT-cAMP) sodium is a selective activator of cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA). 8-CPT-Cyclic AMP sodium is also a potent inhibitor of the cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase (PDE VA) with an IC_{50} of 0.9 μ M.

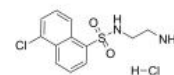


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-125957

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).

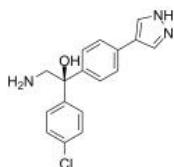


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT13148

Cat. No.: HY-16071

AT13148 is an orally active and ATP-competitive, multi-AGC kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 38 nM/402 nM/50 nM, 8 nM, 3 nM, and 6 nM/4 nM for Akt1/2/3, p70S6K, PKA, and ROCK1/II, respectively.

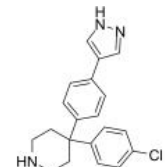


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT7867

Cat. No.: HY-12059

AT7867 is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of Akt1/Akt2/Akt3 and p70S6K/PKA with IC_{50} s of 32 nM/17 nM/47 nM and 85 nM/20 nM, respectively.

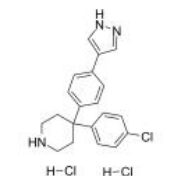


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT7867 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12059A

AT7867 dihydrochloride is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of Akt1/Akt2/Akt3 and p70S6K/PKA with IC_{50} s of 32 nM/17 nM/47 nM and 85 nM/20 nM, respectively.

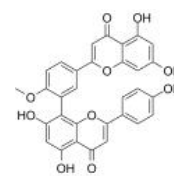


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bilobetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2118

Bilobetin, an active component of Ginkgo biloba, can reduce blood lipids and improve the effects of insulin.



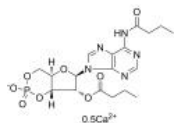
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bucladesine calcium

(Dibutyryl cAMP calcium salt; DBcAMP calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0764A

Bucladesine calcium salt (Dibutyryl-cAMP calcium salt; DC2797 calcium salt) is a cell-permeable cyclic AMP (cAMP) analog and selectively activates cAMP dependent protein kinase (PKA) by increasing the intracellular level of cAMP.



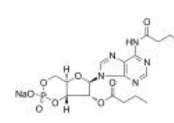
Purity: 95.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bucladesine sodium

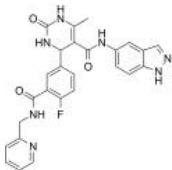
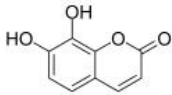
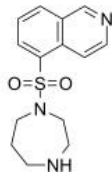
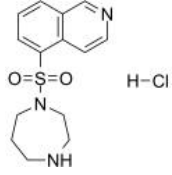
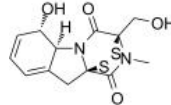
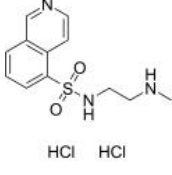
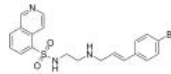
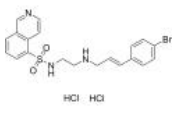
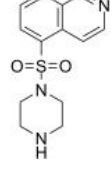
(Dibutyryl cAMP sodium salt; DBcAMP sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0764

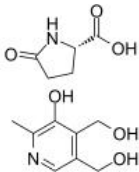
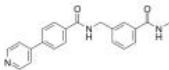
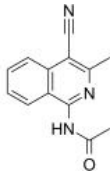
Bucladesine sodium salt (Dibutyryl-cAMP sodium salt) is a stabilized cyclic AMP (cAMP) analog and a selective PKA activator. Bucladesine sodium salt raises the intracellular levels of cAMP. Bucladesine sodium salt is also a phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor.



Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>CCG215022</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18991</p>	<p>CREBtide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1595</p>
<p>CCG215022 is a G protein-coupled receptor kinases (GRKs) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of $0.15 \pm 0.07 \mu\text{M}$, $0.38 \pm 0.06 \mu\text{M}$ and $3.9 \pm 1 \mu\text{M}$ for GRK2, GRK5 and GRK1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.33%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>CREBtide, a synthetic 13 amino acid peptide, has been reported as a PKA substrate.</p> <p>KRREILSRRPSYR</p> <p>Purity: 98.89%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Daphnetin (7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0281</p>	<p>Fasudil (HA-1077; AT877)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10341A</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>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, 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: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Fasudil Hydrochloride (HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT-877 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10341</p>	<p>Gliotoxin (Aspergillin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6727</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%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Gliotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by <i>A. fumigatus</i>, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.51%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p> 
<p>H-8 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112465</p>	<p>H-89</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15979</p>
<p>H-8 (dihydrochloride) is a cell-permeable, reversible and ATP-competitive PKA inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>H-89 is a potent and selective inhibitor of cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (protein kinase A) with IC_{50} of 48 nM and has weak inhibition on PKG, PKC, Casein Kinase, and others kinases.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>H-89 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15979A</p>	<p>HA-100</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100984</p>
<p>H-89 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of protein kinase A (PKA) with an IC_{50} of 48 nM and has weak inhibition on PKG, PKC, Casein Kinase.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</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%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>HA-100 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100984A</p>	<p>Hu7691</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132302</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%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</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%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Hu7691 free base</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132302A</p>	<p>Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111759</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%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino) is a potent activator of PKA, binding to the R site (PKAR), with an EC_{50} of 6.5 nM and K_d of 8 nM in Trypanosoma brucei. Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino) does not bind with purified human PKAR1α. Anti-parasite activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60%</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>K-252a (SF2370; Antibiotic K 252a; Antibiotic SF 2370)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6732</p>	<p>Kemptide</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0248</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, Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent kinase type II, and phosphorylase kinase, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.45%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Kemptide is a synthetic heptapeptide that acts as a specific substrate for cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA).</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Kemptide Phospho-Ser5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0291</p>	<p>KT5720</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6789</p>
<p>Kemptide (Phospho-Ser5) is a phosphate acceptor peptide that serves as a specific substrate for cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LRRA-pSer-LG</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>KT5720 is a cell-permeable, potent, specific, reversible, ATP-competitive inhibitor of protein kinase A (PKA), with a K_i of 60 nM.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 50 μg, 100 μg</p>
<p>KT5823</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6791</p>	<p>Malantide</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1597</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%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 100 μg</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 style="text-align: center;">RTKRSGSVYEPLKI</p> <p>Purity: 98.56%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

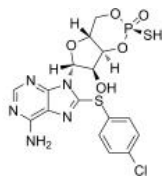
<p>Malantide TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1597A</p>	<p>Metadoxine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1898</p>
<p>Malantide TFA is a synthetic dodecapeptide derived from the site phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) on the β-subunit of phosphorylase kinase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RTKRSGSVYEPLKI (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Metadoxine blocks adipocyte differentiation in association with inhibition of the protein kinase A-cAMP response element binding protein (PKA-CREB) pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p>PF-4950834</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122011</p>	<p>PKA Inhibitor Fragment (6-22) amide (PKI-(6-22)-amide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1290</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% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PKA Inhibitor Fragment (6-22) amide is an inhibitor of cAMP-dependent protein kinase A (PKA), with a K_i of 2.8 nM. PKA Inhibitor Fragment (6-22) amide can significantly reverse low-level morphine antinociceptive tolerance in mice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TYADFIASGRTGRRNAI-NH₂</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PKA Inhibitor Fragment (6-22) amide TFA (PKI-(6-22)-amide TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1290A</p>	<p>PKA-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115732</p>
<p>PKA Inhibitor Fragment (6-22) amide TFA is an inhibitor of cAMP-dependent protein kinase A (PKA), with a K_i of 2.8 nM. PKA Inhibitor Fragment (6-22) amide TFA can significantly reverse low-level morphine antinociceptive tolerance in mice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TYADFIASGRTGRRNAI-NH₂ (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 96.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PKA-IN-1 is a potent and selective cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) catalytic subunit (cAK) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.03 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PKI 14-22 amide,myristoylated</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1291</p>	<p>PKI 14-22 amide,myristoylated TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1291A</p>
<p>PKI 14-22 amide,myristoylated is a potent cAMP-dependent PKA inhibitor. PKI 14-22 amide,myristoylated reduces the IgG-mediated phagocytic response and also inhibits neutrophil adhesion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Myristoyl-GRTGRRNAI-NH₂</p> <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PKI 14-22 amide,myristoylated TFA is a potent cAMP-dependent PKA inhibitor. PKI 14-22 amide,myristoylated TFA reduces the IgG-mediated phagocytic response and also inhibits neutrophil adhesion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Myristoyl-GRTGRRNAI-NH₂ (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>PKI(5-24)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0222</p>	<p>PKI(5-24) TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0222A</p>
<p>PKI(5-24) is a potent, competitive, and synthetic peptide inhibitor of PKA (cAMP-dependent protein kinase), with a K_i of 2.3 nM. PKI(5-24) corresponds to residues 5-24 in the naturally occurring heat-stable protein kinase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TTYADFIASGRTGRRNAIHD</p> <p>Purity: 98.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PKI(5-24) TFA is a potent, competitive, and synthetic peptide inhibitor of PKA (cAMP-dependent protein kinase), with a K_i of 2.3 nM. PKI(5-24) TFA corresponds to residues 5-24 in the naturally occurring heat-stable protein kinase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TTYADFIASGRTGRRNAIHD (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS

Cat. No.: HY-120994A

Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS, a cAMP analog, is a potent and competitive antagonist of cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent PKA I and II. Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS preferentially selects site A of RI compares to site A of RII and site B of RII compares to site B of RI.

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

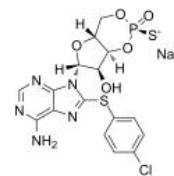


Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS sodium

Cat. No.: HY-120994

Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS sodium, a cAMP analog, is a potent and competitive antagonist of cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent PKA I and II. Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS sodium preferentially selects site A of RI compares to site A of RII and site B of RII compares to site B of RI.

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

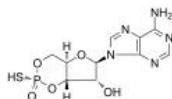


Rp-cAMPS

Cat. No.: HY-100530A

Rp-cAMPS, a cAMP analog, is a potent, competitive cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent PKA I and II ($K_{1/2}$ s of 12.5 μ M and 4.5 μ M, respectively) antagonist. Rp-cAMPS is resistant to hydrolysis by phosphodiesterases.

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

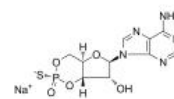


Rp-cAMPS sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-100530D

Rp-cAMPS sodium salt, a cAMP analog, is a potent, competitive cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent PKA I and II ($K_{1/2}$ s of 12.5 μ M and 4.5 μ M, respectively) antagonist. Rp-cAMPS sodium salt is resistant to hydrolysis by phosphodiesterases.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

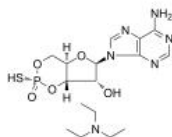


Rp-cAMPS triethylammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-100530

Rp-cAMPS triethylammonium salt, a cAMP analog, is a potent, competitive cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent PKA I and II ($K_{1/2}$ s of 12.5 μ M and 4.5 μ M, respectively) antagonist. Rp-cAMPS triethylammonium salt is resistant to hydrolysis by phosphodiesterases.

Purity: \geq 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

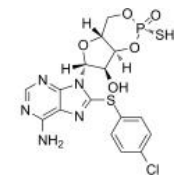


Sp-8-CPT-cAMPS

Cat. No.: HY-120994B

Sp-8-CPT-cAMPS, a cAMP analog, is a potent and selective activator of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase A (PKA I and PKA II). Sp-8-CPT-cAMPS selects site A of RI compares to site A of RII by 153-fold and site B of RII compares to site B of RI by 59-fold.

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

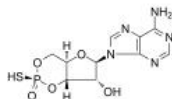


Sp-cAMPS

Cat. No.: HY-100530B

Sp-cAMPS, a cAMP analog, is potent activator of cAMP-dependent PKA I and PKA II. Sp-cAMPS is also a potent, competitive phosphodiesterase (PDE3A) inhibitor with a K_i of 47.6 μ M. Sp-cAMPS binds the PDE10 GAF domain with an EC_{50} of 40 μ M.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

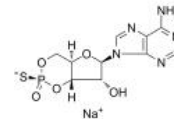


Sp-cAMPS sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-100530C

Sp-cAMPS sodium salt, a cAMP analog, is potent activator of cAMP-dependent PKA I and PKA II. Sp-cAMPS sodium salt is also a potent, competitive phosphodiesterase (PDE3A) inhibitor with a K_i of 47.6 μ M. Sp-cAMPS sodium salt binds the PDE10 GAF domain with an EC_{50} of 40 μ M.

Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



STAD 2

Cat. No.: HY-P2261

STAD 2 is a potent and selective disruptor of PKA-RII, with a K_d of 6.2 nM. STAD 2 disrupts interactions between PKA and AKAP in an isoform-selective manner. STAD 2 displays antimalarial activity through a PKA-independent mechanism.

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



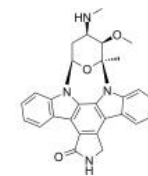
Staurosporine

(Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)

Cat. No.: HY-15141

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 μ M. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

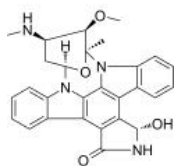


UCN-02

(7-epi-Hydroxystaurosporine)

Cat. No.: HY-108262

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.



Purity: ≥98.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

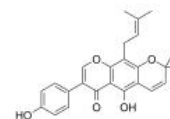
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Warangalone

(Scandanolone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1074

Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite **3D7** (chloroquine sensitive) and **K1** (chloroquine resistant) with IC_{50} s of 4.8 μ g/mL and 3.7 μ g/mL, respectively.



Purity: ≥98.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Pyk2

Proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2

Proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 (Pyk2) is a cytoplasmic, non-receptor tyrosine kinase implicated in multiple signaling pathways. It is a negative regulator of osteogenesis and considered a viable drug target for osteoporosis treatment.

Pyk2 and focal adhesion kinase (FAK) comprise the focal adhesion kinase subfamily of non-receptor tyrosine kinases. PYK2 and FAK are large multidomain proteins containing an N-terminal FERM domain, a central catalytic domain, and a C-terminal segment containing dual proline rich (PR) subdomains and a focal adhesion targeting (FAT) region.

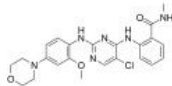
Pyk2, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase of the FAK family, is up-regulated in more than 60% of the tumors of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients.

Pyk2 Inhibitors

NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226)

Cat. No.: HY-13203

NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual **FAK** and **IGF-1R** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits **Pyk2** and **insulin receptor (InsR)** with IC_{50} s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively.

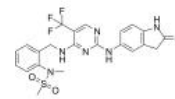


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-431396

Cat. No.: HY-10460

PF-431396 is an orally active dual **focal adhesion kinase (FAK)** and **proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 (PYK2)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 2 nM and 11 nM, respectively.

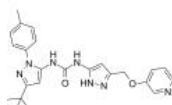


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

PF-4618433

Cat. No.: HY-18312

PF-4618433 is a potent and selective **PYK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 637 nM. PF-4618433 may be suitable for the research of osteoporosis, craniofacial and appendicular skeletal defects and for targeted bone regeneration.



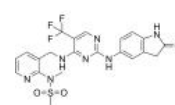
Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-562271

(VS-6062)

Cat. No.: HY-10459

PF-562271 (VS-6062) is a potent, ATP-competitive and reversible **FAK** and **Pyk2** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 1.5 nM and 13 nM, respectively.



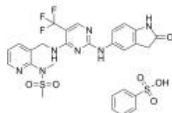
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PF-562271 besylate

(VS-6062 besylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10458

PF-562271 (VS-6062) besylate is a potent ATP-competitive, reversible inhibitor of **FAK** and **Pyk2** kinase, with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM and 13 nM, respectively.



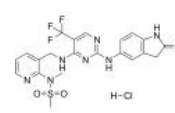
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PF-562271 hydrochloride

(VS-6062(hydrochloride))

Cat. No.: HY-20403

PF-562271 (VS-6062) hydrochloride is a potent, ATP-competitive and reversible **FAK** and **Pyk2** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 1.5 nM and 13 nM, respectively.



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



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

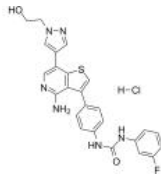
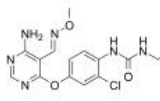
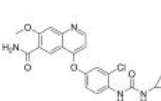
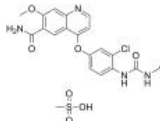
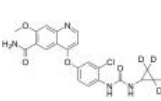
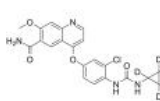
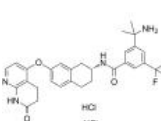
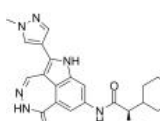
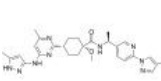
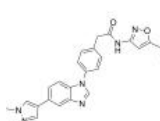
RET

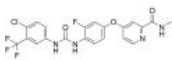
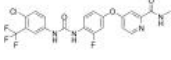
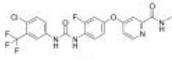
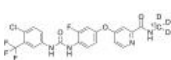
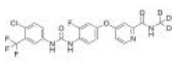
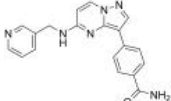
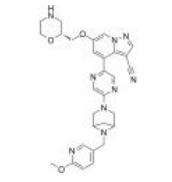
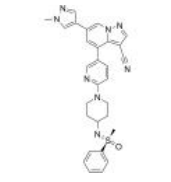
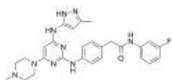
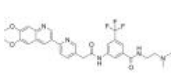
RET (REarranged during Transfection) is a transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase that is activated by a complex consisting of a soluble glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family ligand (GFL) and a glycosyl phosphatidylinositol-anchored co-receptor, GDNF family receptors alpha (GFRalpha).

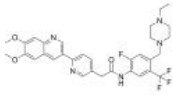
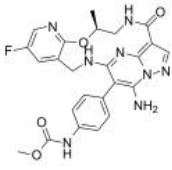
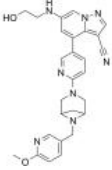
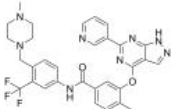
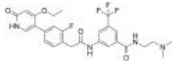
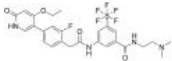
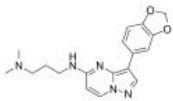
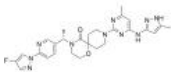
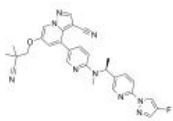
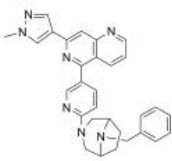
RET signalling is crucial for the development of the enteric nervous system. RET regulates the development of sympathetic, parasympathetic, motor, and sensory neurons, and is necessary for the postnatal maintenance of dopaminergic neurons. RET also plays a role as a driver oncogene in a variety of human cancers. Fusion of RET with several partner genes has been detected in papillary thyroid, lung, colorectal, pancreatic, and breast cancers, and tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) for RET (particularly RET-specific inhibitors) show promising effects against such cancers.

RET Inhibitors & Agonists

<p>AD80</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101963</p>	<p>Amuvatinib (MP470; HPK 56)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206</p>
<p>AD80, a multikinase inhibitor, inhibits RET, RAF, SRC and S6K, with greatly reduced mTOR activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Amuvatinib (MP470) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFRα, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride; HPK 56 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206A</p>	<p>AST 487 (NVP-AST 487)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15002</p>
<p>Amuvatinib hydrochloride (MP470 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant c-Kit, PDGFRα, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AST 487 is a RET kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 880 nM, inhibits RET autophosphorylation and activation of downstream effectors, also inhibits Flt-3 with IC₅₀ of 520 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.20%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>BBT594 (NVP-BBT594)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18840</p>	<p>BT-13</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124401</p>
<p>BBT594 is a potent receptor tyrosine kinase RET inhibitor, used for cancer treatment.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BT-13 is a potent and selective glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) receptor RET agonist independently of GFLs, promoting neurite growth from sensory neurons in vitro and attenuates experimental neuropathy in the Rat.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Enbezotinib</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145565</p>	<p>FLT3/ITD-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146680</p>
<p>Enbezotinib, an inhibitor of RET, can inhibit the RET autophosphorylation. Enbezotinib 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>FLT3/ITD-IN-4 (Compound 16) is a selective FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 internal tandem duplications (FLT3-ITD) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.3 nM. FLT3/ITD-IN-4 can be used for acute myeloid leukemia research.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>GSK3179106</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100459</p>	<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16018</p>
<p>GSK3179106 is an orally active and selective RET kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.4 nM, 0.2 nM for human RET and rat RET, respectively. GSK3179106 has the potential for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) through the attenuation of post-inflammatory and stress-induced visceral hypersensitivity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.40%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC₅₀s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Ilorasertib hydrochloride (ABT-348 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348 hydrochloride) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16018A</p>  <p>JNJ-38158471</p> <p>JNJ-38158471 is a well tolerated, orally available, highly selective VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 40 nM. JNJ-38158471 also inhibits Ret and Kit with IC_{50}s of 180 and 500 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-18317</p>
<p>Lenvatinib (E7080)</p> <p>Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10981</p>  <p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate)</p> <p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate), an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981A</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4)</p> <p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10981S</p>  <p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5)</p> <p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981S1</p>
<p>ML786 dihydrochloride</p> <p>ML786 dihydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable Raf inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 2.1, 4.2, and 2.5 nM for V600E-ΔB-Raf, wt B-Raf, and C-Raf, respectively. ML786 dihydrochloride also inhibits Abl-1, DDR2, EPHA2, KDR, and RET (IC_{50} = <0.5, 7.0, 11, 6.2, 0.8 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14979A</p>  <p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736)</p> <p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of Chk1, with a K_i of 0.49 nM, it is also a Chk2 inhibitor, with a K_i of 47 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-10032</p>
<p>Pralsetinib (BLU-667)</p> <p>Pralsetinib (BLU-667) is a highly potent, selective RET inhibitor. Pralsetinib (BLU-667) inhibits WT RET, RET mutants V804L, V804M, M918T and CCDC6-RET fusion with IC_{50}s of 0.4, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, and 0.4 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-112301</p>  <p>Pz-1</p> <p>Pz-1 is a potent RET and VEGFR2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of less than 1 nM for both wild type kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00437</p>

<p>Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506)</p> <p>Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331</p>	<p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride (BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride (BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride) is a multi-target inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1 with IC_{50}s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13308</p>
<p>Regorafenib monohydrate (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate)</p> <p>Regorafenib monohydrate (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate) is a multi-target inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1 with IC_{50}s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331A</p>	<p>Regorafenib-13C,d3 (BAY 73-4506-13C,d3)</p> <p>Regorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331S1</p>
<p>Regorafenib-d3 (BAY 73-4506-d3)</p> <p>Regorafenib D3 (BAY 73-4506 D3) is a deuterium labeled Regorafenib. Regorafenib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331S</p>	<p>RET V804M-IN-1</p> <p>RET V804M-IN-1 (compound 5) is a wt-RET -selective inhibitors of RET/V804M kinase, with an IC_{50} of 20 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.37% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136534</p>
<p>RET-IN-1</p> <p>RET-IN-1 is a RET kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018071447A1, Compound Example 552, has IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 7 nM, and 101 nM for RET (WT), RET (V804M), and RET (G810R), respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112950</p>	<p>RET-IN-10</p> <p>RET-IN-10 is a potent inhibitor of RET. RET loss of function mutations leads to Hirschsprung's disease, while its gain of function mutations is associated with a variety of human tumors.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143615</p>
<p>RET-IN-11</p> <p>RET-IN-11 is a potent and selective RET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6.20 nM, 18.68 nM for RET and RET^{V804M}, respectively. RET-IN-11 shows anti-proliferation and migration activity in CCDC6-RET-driven LC-2/ad cells. RET-IN-11 induces cell apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144131</p>	<p>RET-IN-12</p> <p>RET-IN-12 (compound 2) is a RET inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.3 nM and 1 nM for RET(WT) and RET(V804M), respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144030</p>

<p>RET-IN-13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144029</p> <p>RET-IN-13 (compound 1), a quinoline compound, is a potent RET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.9 nM for RET (WT) and RET (V804M), respectively. RET-IN-13 has the potential for tumors or intestinal diseases related to abnormal activation of RET research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>RET-IN-14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144170</p> <p>RET-IN-14 (compound 49) is a potent RET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <0.51 nM, 9.3 nM, 1.3 nM, 9.2 nM, 15 nM for RET (WT), RET (G810R), RET (V804M), BTK and BTK (C481S), respectively. RET-IN-14 has the potential for tumors research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>RET-IN-15</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144422</p> <p>RET-IN-15 is a rearranged during transfection (RET) kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO2021115457A1 compound 51. RET-IN-15 can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>RET-IN-16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146710</p> <p>RET-IN-16 is a potent and selective RET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.98 nM, 8.42 nM, 15.05 nM, 7.86 nM, 5.43 nM and 8.86 nM for RET(WT), RET(M918T), RET(V804L), RET(V804M), RET-CCDC6 and RET-KIF5B, respectively. RET-IN-16 has anticancer effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>RET-IN-17</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147563</p> <p>RET-IN-17 is a potent inhibitor of RET. RET-IN-17 has the potential for the research of pain associated with IBS and other gastrointestinal disorders and for the research of cancers with constitutive RET kinase activity (extracted from patent WO2016038552A1, compound 1).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>RET-IN-18</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-147564</p> <p>RET-IN-18 is a pyridone compound. is a potent inhibitor of RET. RET-IN-18 is a potent inhibitor of RET.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>RET-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133553</p> <p>RET-IN-3 (compound 34) is a selective RET(V804M) kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 19 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>RET-IN-4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132193</p> <p>RET-IN-4 is a potent, selective and orally active RET inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.29 nM, 1.97 nM, and 0.99 nM for RET (WT), RET (V804M), and RET (M918T), respectively. RET-IN-4 exhibits better kinases selectivity against JAK2 (IC_{50} of 4.4 nM) and FLT3 (IC_{50} of 30.8 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>RET-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145023</p> <p>RET-IN-5 is a potent RET (rearranged during transfection) inhibitor with an IC_{50}s of 0.4 nM and 135.1 nM for RET and VEGFR2, respectively (WO2021213476A1, compound 18).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>RET-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145024</p> <p>RET-IN-6 is a potent RET (rearranged during transfection) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.57 nM (CN113461670A, compound 321).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

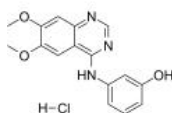
<p>RET-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-141896</p>	<p>RET-IN-8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143545</p>
<p>RET-IN-7 demonstrates potent in vitro RET kinase inhibition and robust in vivo efficacy in RET-driven tumor xenografts upon multiday dosing in mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RET-IN-8 is a rearranged during transfection (RET) kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO2021093720A1 compound I-1. RET-IN-8 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>RET-IN-9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143546</p>	<p>RPI-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101246</p>
<p>RET-IN-9 is a potent inhibitor of RET.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RPI-1 is a specific, orally available 2-indolinone Ret tyrosine kinase inhibitor. RPI-1 inhibits proliferation, Ret tyrosine phosphorylation, Ret protein expression, and the activation of PLCgamma, ERKs and AKT in human medullary thyroid carcinoma TT cells. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.97%</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>Selpercatinib (LOXO-292)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114370</p>	<p>SPP-86</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110193</p>
<p>Selpercatinib (LOXO-292) is a RET kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018071447A1, Compound Example 163, has an IC_{50} of 14.0 nM, 24.1 nM, and 530.7 nM for RET (WT), RET (V804M), and RET (G810R), respectively. Antineoplastic activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SPP-86 is a potent and selective cell permeable inhibitor of RET tyrosine kinase, with an IC_{50} of 8 nM. SPP-86 inhibits RET-induced phosphatidylinositide 3-kinases (PI3K)/Akt and MAPK signaling, also inhibits RET-induced estrogen receptorα (ERα) phosphorylation in MCF7 cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.62%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TG101209</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10410</p>	<p>trans-Pralsetinib (trans-BLU-667)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112301A</p>
<p>TG101209 is a selective JAK2 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 6 nM, less potent to Flt3 and RET with IC_{50} of 25 nM and 17 nM, appr 30-fold selective for JAK2 than JAK3, and sensitive to JAK2V617F and MPLW515L/K mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>trans-Pralsetinib (trans-BLU-667) is a rearranged during transfection (RET) inhibitor extracted from patent US20170121312A1, Compound Example 129.</p> <p>Purity: 96.82%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Vepafestinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132846</p>	<p>WF-47-JS03</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133551</p>
<p>Vepafestinib (compound 6) is a RET inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2019039439).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>WF-47-JS03 is a potent and selective RET kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.7 nM and 5.3 nM for KIF5B-RET transfected Ba/F3 cells and CCDC6-RET transfected LC-2/ad lung cancer cells, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.63%</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>

WHI-P180 hydrochloride

(Janex 3 hydrochloride;)

Cat. No.: HY-15769A

WHI-P180 (Janex 3) is a multi-kinase inhibitor; inhibits RET, KDR and EGFR with IC_{50} s of 5 nM, 66 nM and 4 μ M, respectively.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

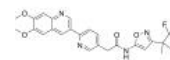
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zeteletinib

(BOS-172738; DS-5010)

Cat. No.: HY-139590

Zeteletinib (BOS-172738; DS-5010) is an orally active, selective RET kinase inhibitor with nanomolar potency against RET and >300-fold selectivity against VEGFR2.



Purity: 99.06%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

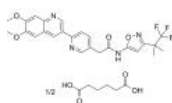
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zeteletinib hemiadipate

(BOS-172738 hemiadipate; DS-5010 hemiadipate)

Cat. No.: HY-139590A

Zeteletinib (BOS-172738; DS-5010) hemiadipate is an orally active, selective RET kinase inhibitor with nanomolar potency against RET and >300-fold selectivity against VEGFR2.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

ROS

The transmembrane proto-oncogene receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) ROS is one of the last two remaining orphan receptor tyrosine kinases. Its normal expression pattern is tightly spatiotemporally restricted during development. The ectopic expression, as well as the production of variable mutant forms of ROS kinase, has been reported in a number of cancers, such as glioblastoma multiforme, and non-small cell lung cancer, suggesting a role for ROS kinase in deriving such tumors. It is thought also that the c-ROS gene may have a role in some cardiovascular diseases, and the fact that homozygous male mice targeted against the c-ROS gene are healthy but infertile has inspired researchers to think about ROS inhibition as a method for the development of new male contraceptives.

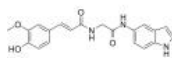
ROS1 is a transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase proto-oncogene that has been shown to have rearrangements with several genes in glioblastoma, non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), and other neoplasms, including intrachromosomal fusion with GOPC due to microdeletions at 6q22.1. ROS1 fusion events are important findings in these tumors, as they are potentially targetable alterations with newer tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

ROS Inhibitors, Activators, Modulators & Inducers

AChE/BChE-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-146399

AChE/BChE-IN-9 (Compound 7a) is a potent, orally active AChE and BChE inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 5.74 μM and 14.05 μM against hAChE and eqBChE, respectively. AChE/BChE-IN-9 is also an efficacious antioxidant with an IC₅₀ of 57.35 μM.

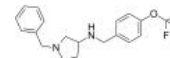


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AChE/BChE/BACE-1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-147658

AChE/BChE/BACE-1-IN-1 (Compound 4k) is an orally active inhibitor of AChE, BChE, and BACE-1 with IC₅₀ values of 0.058, 0.082 and 0.115 μM against hAChE, hBChE and hBACE-1, respectively.

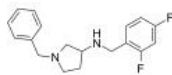


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AChE/BChE/BACE-1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-147659

AChE/BChE/BACE-1-IN-2 (Compound 4o) is an orally active inhibitor of AChE, BChE, and BACE-1 with IC₅₀ values of 0.069, 0.127 and 0.097 μM against hAChE, hBChE and hBACE-1, respectively.

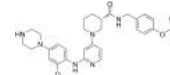


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ALK/ROS1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-130794

ALK/ROS1-IN-1 (compound 2e) is a potent and selective anti crizotinib-resistant ALK/ROS1 dual inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 0.174 μM and 0.530 μM for ALK and ROS1 enzyme, respectively.

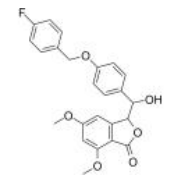


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 21

Cat. No.: HY-146421

Anti-inflammatory agent 21 (compound 9o) is an orally active and low cytotoxic anti-inflammatory agent, with an IC₅₀ value of 0.76 μM for NO. Anti-inflammatory agent 21 acts via accumulation ROS and blocks the NF-κB/MAPK signaling pathway.

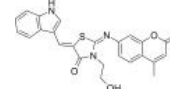


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antibacterial agent 69

Cat. No.: HY-144252

Antimicrobial agent 69 is a novel structural antimicrobial regulator and has been used to fight deadly multidrug-resistant bacterial infections, and its < b > MICs < / b > value is 2.978 μM.

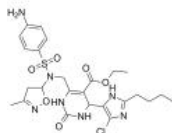


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antibacterial agent 70

Cat. No.: HY-144255

Antibacterial agent 70 is a new dihydropyrimidinone imidazole hybrid antibacterial agent, and its < b > MIC < / b > value is 0.5 μg/mL.

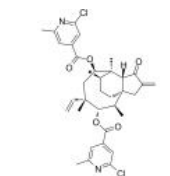


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 15

Cat. No.: HY-139860

Anticancer agent 15 is capable of significantly increasing the cellular level of ROS and inducing melanoma cancer cell death via necroptosis.

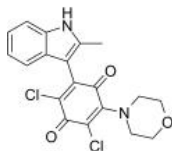


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 42

Cat. No.: HY-146516

Anticancer agent 42 (compound 10d) is an orally active anticancer agent, and shows a potent antitumor activity against MDA-MB-231 cell with an IC₅₀ of 0.07 μM. Anticancer agent 42 can exert its anticancer activity by activating apoptotic pathway and p53 expression.

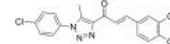


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

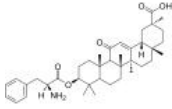
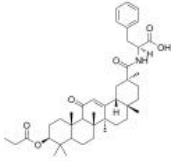
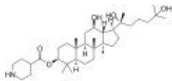
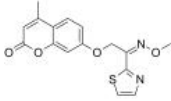
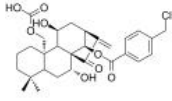
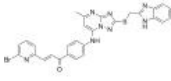
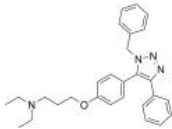
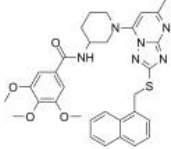
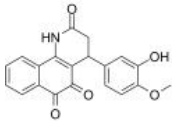
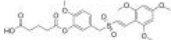
Anticancer agent 56

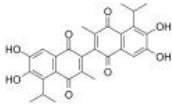
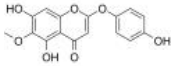


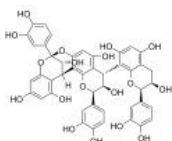
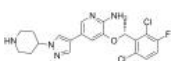
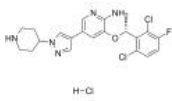
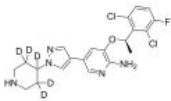
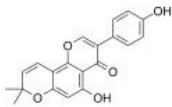
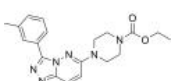
Cat. No.: HY-146444

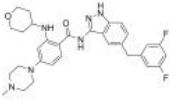
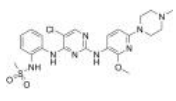
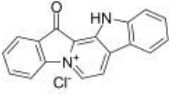
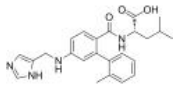
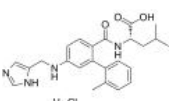
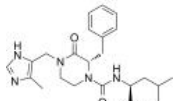
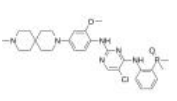
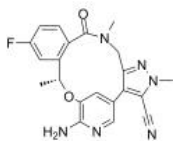
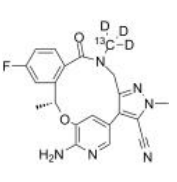
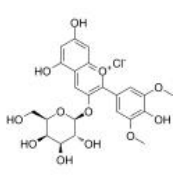
Anticancer agent 56 (compound 4d) is a potent anti-cancer agent with drug-likeness properties, possessing anticancer activity against several cancer cell lines (IC₅₀ < 3 μM).



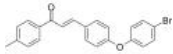
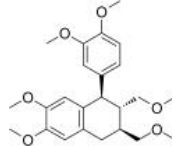
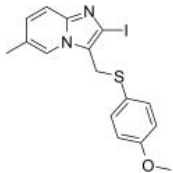
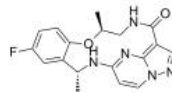
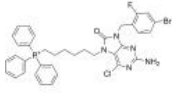
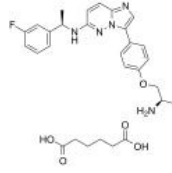
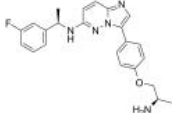
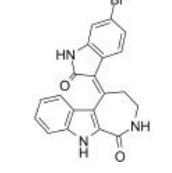
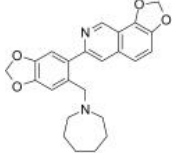
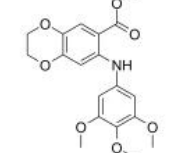
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

<p>Anticancer agent 58</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146461</p>	<p>Anticancer agent 59</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146462</p>
<p>Anticancer agent 58 (compound 16) has inhibitory activity against kinds of cancer cell lines, especially in A549 and T24 with IC_{50}s of 0.6 μM and 0.7 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Anticancer agent 59 (compound 11) has inhibitory activity against kinds of cancer cell lines, especially in A549 with IC_{50} of 0.2 μM. Anticancer agent 59 induces apoptosis and an increase of Ca^{2+} and ROS in cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Anticancer agent 65</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146105</p>	<p>Antimicrobial agent-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146460</p>
<p>Anticancer agent 65 (compound 4c) shows excellent activity in cancer cell lines, especially A549 cells, with an IC_{50} of 1.07 μM. Anticancer agent 65 induces S-phase arrest in A549 cells and increases the expression level of p53 and p21.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Antimicrobial agent-2 (compound V-a) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent, possessing inhibitory activity against various Gram-positive and -negative bacteria.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Antiproliferative agent-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146354</p>	<p>Antiproliferative agent-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146390</p>
<p>Antiproliferative against-4 (compound 2y) has excellent anti-proliferative activity against certain cancer cell lines. Antiproliferative against-4 reduces the mitochondrial membrane potential, and increases the apoptosis rate and the level of ROS on EC109.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Antiproliferative against-5 (compound 4o) can significantly and irreversibly inhibit proliferation of gastric cancer cells. Antiproliferative against-5 causes the G2/M phase arrest, and induces ROS accumulation and activation of autophagy.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Antiproliferative agent-7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146103</p>	<p>Antitumor agent-55</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146038</p>
<p>Antiproliferative against-7 (compound 8f) is a potent anti-proliferative agent. Antiproliferative against-7 has antiproliferative activity against cancer cell lines MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, HCT-116 and FR-2 with IC_{50}s of 3.5 μM, 15.54 μM, 30.43 μM and 34.8 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Antitumor agent-55 (compound 5q) is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits PC3, with an IC_{50} of 0.91 μM. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits the colony formation, suppresses the cell migration in PC3.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Antitumor agent-57</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146048</p>	<p>Antitumor agent-60</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146432</p>
<p>Antitumor agent-57 (Compound 3o) is an NQO1-directed antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-57 inhibits tumor cell growth, triggers ROS generation and induces cell apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Antitumor agent-60 (compound 20) is a potent antitumor agent, targeting RAS-RAF signaling pathway and binding to CRAF with a K_d value of 3.93 μM. Antitumor agent-60 induces apoptosis by blocking cell cycle at G2/M phase.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Apogossypolone (ApoG2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19551</p> <p>Apogossypolone (ApoG2) is an orally active Bcl-2 family proteins inhibitor with K_i values of 35, 25 and 660 nM for Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and Bcl-X_L, respectively. Apogossypolone shows antitumor activities, induces cell apoptosis and autophagy. Apogossypolone also has antifungal activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Capillarisin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121192</p> <p>Capillarisin, as a constituent from Artemisiae Capillaris herba, is found to exert anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>Capsanthin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125711</p> <p>Capsanthin is a carotenoid that has been found in C. annuum. Capsanthin has antioxidant, antitumor and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Chol-CTPP</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144825</p> <p>Chol-CTPP is a ligand with dual targeting effect on blood-brain barrier (BBB) and glioma cells. Lip-CTPP can be gained by Chol-CTPP and another mitochondria targeting ligand (Chol-TPP).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Cinnamtannin B-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130237</p> <p>Cinnamtannin B-1 is a proanthocyanidin with multiple biological functions, including antioxidant effects. Cinnamtannin B-1 inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and prevents ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis in vivo.</p> <p>Purity: ≥95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Crizotinib (PF-02341066)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50878</p> <p>Crizotinib (PF-02341066) is an orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Crizotinib hydrochloride (PF-02341066 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50878A</p> <p>Crizotinib hydrochloride (PF-02341066 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and ATP-competitive dual ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Crizotinib-d5 (PF-02341066-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50878S</p> <p>Crizotinib-d5 (PF-02341066-d5) is the deuterium labeled Crizotinib. Crizotinib (PF-02341066) is an orally bioavailable, ATP-competitive ALK and c-Met inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20 and 8 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Derrone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3737</p> <p>Derrone, a prenylated isoflavones, is an Aurora kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 6 and 22.3 μM against Aurora B and Aurora A, respectively. Derrone shows anti-tumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>DPP-4 inhibitor 3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146455</p> <p>DPP-4 inhibitor 3 (Compound 5a) is a potent dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.75 nM. DPP-4 inhibitor 3 shows excellent antioxidant and insulinotropic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Entrectinib (NMS-E628; RDXD-101)</p> <p>Entrectinib (NMS-E628) is a potent, orally available, and CNS-active pan-Trk, ROS1, and ALK inhibitor. Entrectinib inhibits TrkA, TrkB, TrkC, ROS1 and ALK with IC₅₀ values of 1, 3, 5, 12 and 7 nM, respectively. Antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.32% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12678</p> 	<p>F-1</p> <p>F-1 is a potent ALK and ROS1 dual inhibitor, suppresses phospho-ALK and its relative downstream signaling pathways, with IC₅₀s of 2.1 nM, 2.3 nM, 1.3 nM and 3.9 nM for ALK^{WT}, ROS1^{WT}, ALK^{G1196M} and ALK^{G1202R}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-112801</p> 
<p>Fascaplysin</p> <p>Fascaplysin is an antimicrobial and cytotoxic red pigment, that can come from the marine sponge (Fascaplysinopsis sp.). Fascaplysin has been synthesized in seven steps from indole (65% yield).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-112328</p> 	<p>GGTI-2154</p> <p>GGTI-2154 is a potent and selective inhibitor of geranylgeranyltransferase I (GGTase I), with an IC₅₀ of 21 nM. GGTI-2154 shows more than 200-fold selectivity for GGTase I over FTase (IC₅₀=5600 nM). GGTI-2154 can be used for the research of cancer.</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-16229</p> 
<p>GGTI-2154 hydrochloride</p> <p>GGTI-2154 hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor geranylgeranyltransferase I (GGTase I), with an IC₅₀ of 21 nM. GGTI-2154 hydrochloride shows more than 200-fold selectivity for GGTase I over FTase (IC₅₀=5600 nM). GGTI-2154 hydrochloride can be used for the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 98.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16229A</p> 	<p>GGTI-2418</p> <p>GGTI-2418 is a highly potent, competitive, and selective geranylgeranyltransferase I (GGTase I) inhibitor. GGTI-2418 inhibits GGTase I and FTase activities with IC₅₀s of 9.5 nM and 53 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.04% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16231</p> 
<p>Iruaplinalkib (WX-0593)</p> <p>Iruaplinalkib (WX-0593) is a potent, selective, and orally active inhibitor of ALK and ROS1 tyrosine kinase. Iruaplinalkib (WX-0593) shows favorable safety and promising antitumor activity in advanced NSCLC with ALK or ROS1 rearrangement.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-145574</p> 	<p>Lorlatinib (PF-06463922)</p> <p>Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is a selective, orally active, brain-penetrant and ATP-competitive ROS1/ALK inhibitor. Lorlatinib has K_s of <0.025 nM, <0.07 nM, and 0.7 nM for ROS1, wild type ALK, and ALK^{G1196M}, respectively. Lorlatinib has anticancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12215</p> 
<p>Lorlatinib-13C,d3 (PF-06463922-13C,d3)</p> <p>Lorlatinib-13C,d3 (PF-06463922-13C,d3) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Lorlatinib. Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is a selective, orally active, brain-penetrant and ATP-competitive ROS1/ALK inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12215S</p> 	<p>Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride</p> <p>Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride, an anthocyanin monomer, induces hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells cycle arrest and apoptosis. Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride inhibits the production and accumulation of ROS.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N6623</p> 

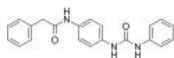
<p>MAO-B-IN-7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146762</p>	<p>Merestinib (LY2801653)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15514</p>
<p>MAO-B-IN-7 is a potent and blood-brain barrier permeable MAO-B and AChE inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 41 nM, 87 nM and 0.3 μM for human AChE, electric eel AChE and MAO-B, respectively. MAO-B-IN-7 can effectively alleviate oxidative stress and neuroinflammatory damage.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Merestinib (LY2801653) is a potent, orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Merestinib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15514A</p>	<p>MitoPQ (MitoParaquat)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130278</p>
<p>Merestinib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride) is a potent, orally bioavailable c-Met inhibitor ($K_i=2$ nM) with anti-tumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.36%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MitoPQ is a mitochondria-targeted redox cycler. MitoPQ produces superoxide by redox cycling at the flavin site of complex I, selectively increasing superoxide production within mitochondria. MitoPQ can be used in antioxidant study.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Nampt-IN-8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147795</p>	<p>NF-κB/PON1-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146058</p>
<p>Nampt-IN-8 (Compound 10d) is a NAMPT inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.183 μM. Nampt-IN-8 is also a relatively good NQO1 substrate. Nampt-IN-8 induces cell apoptosis and ROS.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NF-κB/PON1-IN-1 (Compound 16) is a NF-κB/PON1 pathway inhibitor. NF-κB/PON1-IN-1 has antioxidant ($IC_{50} = 45.76$ μM) and hepatoprotective activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Nrf2 activator-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146086</p>	<p>Nrf2-ARE/hMAO-B/QR2 modulator 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144635</p>
<p>Nrf2 activator-4 (Compound 20a) is a highly potent, orally active Nrf2 activator with an EC_{50} of 0.63 μM. Nrf2 activator-4 suppresses reactive oxygen species against oxidative stress in microglia.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nrf2-ARE/hMAO-B/QR2 modulator 1 is a Resveratrol-based multitarget-directed ligands with IC_{50}s of 8.05, 9.83 and 0.57 μM for hMAO-B, NRF2 and QR2.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146971</p>	<p>Orniplabin (SMTP-7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122311</p>
<p>Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1 is a potent Nrf2/HO-1 pathway inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 0.38 μM for NO. Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1 can significantly reduce the level of ROS in cells. Nrf2/HO-1-IN-1 can be used for researching anti-inflammatory.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Orniplabin (SMTP-7) is a low-molecular-weight compound that enhances plasminogen-fibrin binding, urokinase-catalyzed activation of plasminogen, and urokinase and plasminogen-mediated fibrin degradation.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>p38 MAPK-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144697</p>	<p>Phlytetralin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121397</p>
<p>p38 MAPK-IN-3 (Compound 2c) is a p38α MAPK inhibitor. p38 MAPK-IN-3 has antitumor activities and induces apoptosis and ROS.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Phlytetralin (Compound 10) is a natural product than can be isolated from the hexane-ethyl acetate extract of <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> leaves. Phlytetralin possesses immunosuppressive effects on different lineages of innate immune system.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PI3Kα-IN-6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147767</p>	<p>Repotrectinib (TPX-0005)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103022</p>
<p>PI3Kα-IN-6 (Compound 5b) is a PI3Kα inhibitor. PI3Kα-IN-6 exhibits anticancer potential and no toxicity in normal cells. PI3Kα-IN-6 increases generation of ROS, reduces mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) and induces apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Repotrectinib (TPX-0005) is a potent ROS1 (IC_{50}=0.07 nM) and TRK (IC_{50}=0.83/0.05/0.1 nM for TRKA/B/C) inhibitor. Repotrectinib potently inhibits WT ALK (IC_{50}=1.01 nM). Repotrectinib has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>SMTIN-T140</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147696</p>	<p>Taletrectinib (DS-6051b; AB-106)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131003</p>
<p>SMTIN-T140 (compound 6a) is a potent TRAP1 (tumor-necrosis-factor-receptor associated protein 1) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1.646 μM. SMTIN-T140 shows anticancer activity. SMTIN-T140 leads to mitochondrial dysfunction, increases mitochondrial ROS production and activates AMPK.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Taletrectinib (DS-6051b) is a potent, orally active, and next-generation selective ROS1/NTRK inhibitor. Taletrectinib potently inhibits recombinant ROS1, NTRK1, NTRK2, and NTRK3 with IC_{50}s of 0.207, 0.622, 2.28, and 0.98 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Taletrectinib free base (DS-6051b free base; AB-106 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131003A</p>	<p>Topo I-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145859</p>
<p>Taletrectinib (DS-6051b) free base is a potent, orally active, and next-generation selective ROS1/NTRK inhibitor. Taletrectinib free base potently inhibits recombinant ROS1, NTRK1, NTRK2, and NTRK3 with IC_{50}s of 0.207, 0.622, 2.28, and 0.98 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Topo I-IN-1 (Compound 14d) is a potent Topo I inhibitor with antitumor activity and DNA intercalative capability. Topo I-IN-1 induces cell apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Topoisomerase I/II inhibitor 3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146504</p>	<p>Tubulin polymerization-IN-6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146505</p>
<p>Topoisomerase I/II inhibitor 3 (compound 7) is a potent topoisomerase I (Topo I) and II (Topo II) dual inhibitor. Topoisomerase I/II inhibitor 3 can inhibit cell proliferation, invasion and migration, and induce apoptosis by inhibiting PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tubulin polymerization-IN-6 (compound 5f) is a potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1.09 μM. Tubulin polymerization-IN-6 inhibits cell migration and tube formation and contributes to the anti-angiogenesis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

VEGFR-2-IN-19

Cat. No.: HY-146367

VEGFR-2-IN-19 (Compound 15b) is a potent VEGFR2 inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-19 induces cell apoptosis and increases intracellular reactive oxygen species level. VEGFR-2-IN-19 can be used as an anticancer agent.

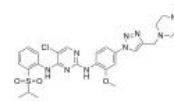


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WY-135

Cat. No.: HY-111416

WY-135 is an ALK ($IC_{50}=1.4$ nM) and ROS1 ($IC_{50}=1.1$ nM) dual inhibitor.

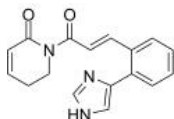


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZC0101

Cat. No.: HY-147772

ZC0101 is a potent, orally active IDO1 and TrxR dual inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.084 μ M and 7.98 μ M, respectively. ZC0101 effectively induces apoptosis and ROS accumulation in cancer cells.



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

β -Carotene

(Provitamin A; beta-Carotene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0411

β -Carotene (Provitamin A), a carotenoid compound, is a naturally-occurring vitamin A precursor. β -Carotene is a modulator of reactive oxygen species (ROS), with antioxidant and antiinflammatory activities.

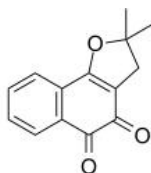


Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β -Nor-lapachone

Cat. No.: HY-146067

β -Nor-lapachone is a *Candida glabrata* antibiofilm agent. β -Nor-lapachone can stimulate ROS production, inhibits efflux activity, adhesion, biofilm formation and the metabolism of mature biofilms of *Candida glabrata*. β -Nor-lapachone has antifungal activity.



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



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Src

Src family kinase (SFK) is a family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases including nine members: Src, Yes, Fyn, and Fgr, forming the SrcA subfamily, Lck, Hck, Blk, and Lyn in the SrcB subfamily, and Frk in its own subfamily. In immune cells, Src-family kinases (SFKs) have been implicated as critical regulators of a large number of intracellular signaling pathways. Src-family kinases (SFKs) occupy a proximal position in numerous signaling transduction cascades including those emanating from the T and B cell antigen receptors, Fc receptors, growth factor receptors, cytokine receptors, and integrins. In addition to these positive regulatory roles, Src-family kinases (SFKs) can also function as negative regulators of cellular signaling by phosphorylating immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) on inhibitory receptors, resulting in recruitment and activation of inhibitory molecules such as the phosphatases SHP-1 and SH2 containing 5' inositol phosphatase (SHIP-1).

Src Inhibitors & Activators

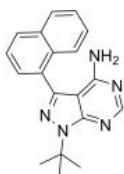
1-Naphthyl PP1

(1-NA-PP 1)

Cat. No.: HY-13941

1-Naphthyl PP1 (1-NA-PP 1) is a selective inhibitor of src family kinases. 1-Naphthyl PP1 inhibits v-Src and c-Fyn, c-Abl, CDK2 and CAMK II with IC_{50} s of 1.0, 0.6, 0.6, 18 and 22 μ M, respectively.

Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



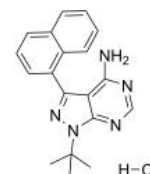
1-Naphthyl PP1 hydrochloride

(1-NA-PP 1 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13941B

1-Naphthyl PP1 hydrochloride (1-NA-PP 1 hydrochloride) is a selective inhibitor of src family kinases. 1-Naphthyl PP1 hydrochloride inhibits v-Src and c-Fyn, c-Abl, CDK2 and CAMK II with IC_{50} s of 1.0, 0.6, 0.6, 18 and 22 μ M, respectively.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



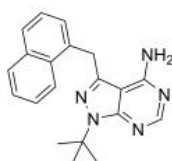
1-NM-PP1

(PP1 Analog II)

Cat. No.: HY-13942

1-NM-PP1, a cell-permeable PP1 analog, is a potent Src family kinases inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 4.3 nM and 3.2 nM for v-Src-as1 and c-Fyn-as1, respectively.

Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



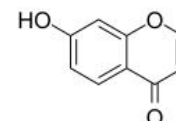
7-Hydroxy-4-chromone

(7-Hydroxychromone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6596

7-Hydroxychromone is a Src kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <300 μ M.

Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg



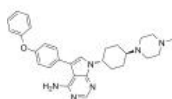
A 419259

(RK-20449)

Cat. No.: HY-15764

A 419259 is a broad-spectrum pyrrolo-pyrimidine inhibitor, designed to enhance selectivity towards the Src family with IC_{50} of 9 nM, <3 nM and <3 nM for Src, Lck and Lyn, respectively.

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



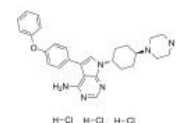
A 419259 trihydrochloride

(RK 20449 trihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15764A

A 419259 trihydrochloride is a Src family kinases inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 9 nM, 3 nM and 3 nM for Src, Lck and Lyn, respectively.

Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

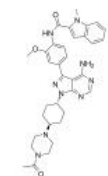


A-770041

Cat. No.: HY-11011

A-770041 is selective and orally active Src-family Lck inhibitor; A-770041 is a 147 nM inhibitor of Lck (1 mM ATP) and is 300-fold selective against Fyn, the other Src family kinase involved in T-cell signaling.

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg



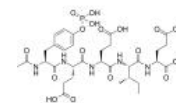
Ac-Tyr(PO3H2)-Glu-Glu-Ile-Glu-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P1200

Ac-Tyr(PO3H2)-Glu-Glu-Ile-Glu-OH (compound 1) is a high-affinity pentapeptide to bind to the src SH2 domain ($IC_{50} \approx 1 \mu$ M).

Ac-Tyr(PO3H2)-Glu-Glu-Ile-Glu-OH is an inhibitor for src SH3-SH2:phosphoprotein interactions.

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



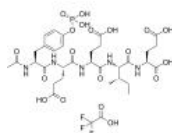
Ac-Tyr(PO3H2)-Glu-Glu-Ile-Glu-OH TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1200A

Ac-Tyr(PO3H2)-Glu-Glu-Ile-Glu-OH TFA (compound 1) is a high-affinity pentapeptide to bind to the src SH2 domain ($IC_{50} \approx 1 \mu$ M).

Ac-Tyr(PO3H2)-Glu-Glu-Ile-Glu-OH TFA is an inhibitor for src SH3-SH2:phosphoprotein interactions.

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

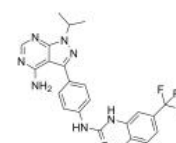


AD80

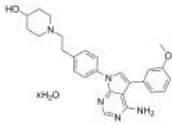
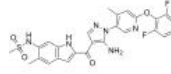
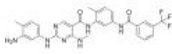
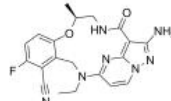
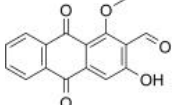
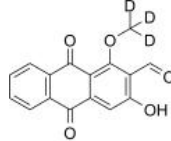
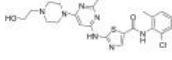
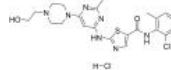
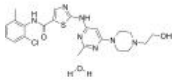
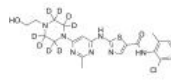
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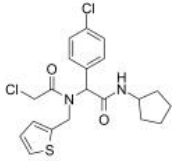
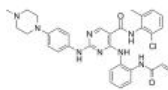
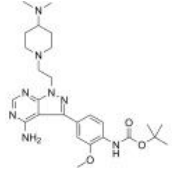
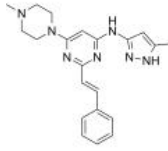
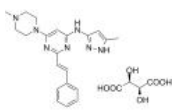
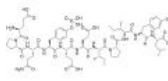
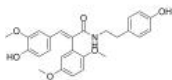
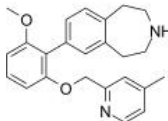
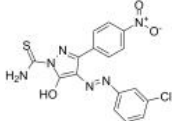
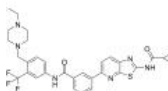
AD80, a multikinase inhibitor, inhibits RET, RAF, SRC and S6K, with greatly reduced mTOR activity.

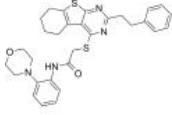
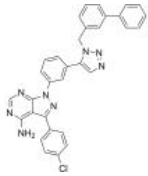
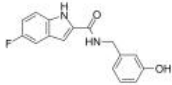
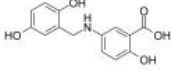
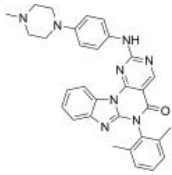
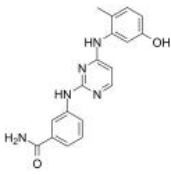
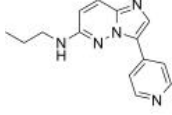


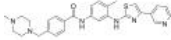
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



<p>AMG-47a</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18303</p>	<p>Antiallergic agent-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115723</p>
<p>AMG-47a is a potent and orally active lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase (Lck) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.2 nM. AMG-47a also inhibits VEGF2, p38α, Jak3 and MLR and IL-2 with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 3 nM, 72 nM, 30 nM and 21 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Antiallergic agent-1, a Src-family kinase inhibitor, may serve as a new valuable lead compound for future antiallergic drug discovery.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>AZD0424</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112314</p>	<p>AZM475271 (M475271)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13561</p>
<p>AZD0424 is an orally active, and dual selective Src/Abl kinase inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity. AZD0424 induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in lymphoma cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZM475271 is a potent and selective Src kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 5 nM; no inhibitory activity on Flt3, KDR, Tie-2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Bafetinib (INNO-406; NS-187)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50868</p>	<p>Bosutinib (SKI-606)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10158</p>
<p>Bafetinib is a potent and orally active Lyn/Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Bafetinib augments the activities of several proapoptotic Bcl-2 homology (BH)3-only proteins (Bim, Bad, Bmf and Bik) and induces apoptosis in Ph⁺ leukemia cells via Bcl-2 family-regulated intrinsic apoptosis pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bosutinib is a dual Src/Abl inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Bosutinib D8 (SKI-606 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10158S</p>	<p>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1377</p>
<p>Bosutinib D8 (SKI-606 D8) is a deuterium labeled Bosutinib. Bosutinib is a dual Src/Abl inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.2 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE, a non-phosphopeptide inhibitor, exhibits potent binding affinity for the GST-Lck-SH2 domain.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1377A</p>	<p>CGP77675</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W062835</p>
<p>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE TFA, a non-phosphopeptide inhibitor, exhibits potent binding affinity for the GST-Lck-SH2 domain.</p> <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CGP77675 is an orally active and potent inhibitor of Src family kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 98.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>CGP77675 hydrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W062835A</p>	<p>CH6953755</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135299</p>
<p>CGP77675 hydrate is an orally active and potent inhibitor of Src family kinases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CH6953755 is a potent, orally active and selective YES1 kinase (a member of the SRC family) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.8 nM. CH6953755 inhibits YES1 kinase, leading to antitumor activity against YES1 Gene -amplified cancers in vitro and in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.62%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>CHMFL-ABL-053</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101268</p>	<p>CSF1R-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111787</p>
<p>CHMFL-ABL-053 (Compound 18a) is a potent, selective, and orally available BCR-ABL, SRC and p38 kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 70, 90 and 62 nM against ABL1, SRC and p38, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CSF1R-IN-2 (compound 5) is an oral-active inhibitor of SRC, MET and c-FMS, with IC_{50} values of 0.12 nM, 0.14 nM and 0.76 nM for SRC, MET and c-FMS respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97%</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>Damnacanthal</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108485</p>	<p>Damnacanthal-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108485S</p>
<p>Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of p56^{lck} tyrosine kinase activity.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Damnacanthal-d3 is the deuterium labeled Damnacanthal. Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of p56^{lck} tyrosine kinase activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10181</p>	<p>Dasatinib hydrochloride (BMS-354825 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10181A</p>
<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual Src/Bcr-Abl inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The K_{iS} are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.85%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) hydrochloride is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual Src/Bcr-Abl inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The K_{iS} are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.86%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Dasatinib monohydrate (BMS-354825 monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10181B</p>	<p>Dasatinib-d8 (BMS-354825-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10181S</p>
<p>Dasatinib (BMS-354825) monohydrate is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual Src/Bcr-Abl inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The K_{iS} are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dasatinib D8 is a deuterium labeled Dasatinib. Dasatinib is a dual Bcr-Abl and Src family tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>

<p>DC-Srci-6649</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139890</p>	<p>DGY-06-116</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136605</p>
<p>DC-Srci-6649 is a c-Src kinase inhibitor that inhibits the phosphorylation and locks c-Src in the inactive state.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DGY-06-116 is an irreversible covalent, selective Src inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3nM. DGY-06-116 inhibits FGFR1 with an IC_{50} of 8340 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>eCF506</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112096</p>	<p>ENMD-2076</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10987A</p>
<p>eCF506 is a highly potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of the non-receptor tyrosine kinase Src with an IC_{50} of less than 0.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ENMD-2076 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10987</p>	<p>EPQpYEEIPIYL</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3279</p>
<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.87% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>EPQpYEEIPIYL, a phosphopeptide, is a Src homology 2 (SH2) domain ligand. EPQpYEEIPIYL activates Src family members (e.g. Lck, Hck, Fyn) by binding to SH2 domains.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.56% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Fenlean</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123506</p>	<p>GSK2646264</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112809</p>
<p>Fenlean, a natural squamosamide derivative, is a Src tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Fenlean can inhibit over-activated microglia and protect dopaminergic neurons. Fenlean can attenuate neuroinflammation in Parkinson's disease models.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GSK2646264 (Compound 44) is a potent and selective spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) inhibitor with a pIC_{50} of 7.1.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Hck-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125028</p>	<p>HG-7-85-01</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15814</p>
<p>Hck-IN-1 (compound B9), a diphenylpyrazolo compound, is a selective Nef-dependent Hck inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.8 μM, >20 μM for Nef:Hck complex and Hck, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.53% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HG-7-85-01 is a type II ATP competitive inhibitor of wild-type and gatekeeper mutations forms of Bcr-Abl, PDGFRα, Kit, and Src kinases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

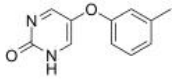
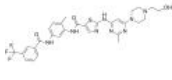
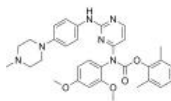
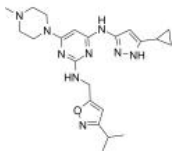
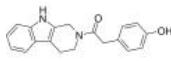
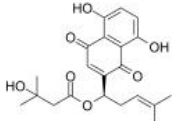
<p>iHCK-37 (ASN05260065)</p> <p>iHCK-37 (ASN05260065) is a potent and specific Hck inhibitor with a K_i value of 0.22 μM. iHCK-37 blocks HIV-1 viral replication with an EC_{50} value of 12.9 μM. iHCK-37 is used for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-139147</p> 	<p>KB SRC 4</p> <p>KB SRC 4 is a potent, and highly selective c-Src inhibitor, with a K_i of 44 nM and a K_d of 86 nM, and shows no inhibition on c-Abl up to 125 μM; KB SRC 4 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-108488</p> 
<p>KX1-004</p> <p>KX1-004 is a potent and non-ATP competitive Src-PTK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 40 μM. KX1-004 protects the cochlea from hazardous noise and prevents noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL).</p> <p>Purity: 99.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-18237</p> 	<p>Lavendustin C</p> <p>Lavendustin C is a potent Ca^{2+} calmodulin-dependent kinase II (CaMK II) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.2 μM. Lavendustin C inhibits EGFR-associated tyrosine kinase (IC_{50}=0.012 μM) and pp60^{c-src(+)} kinase (IC_{50}=0.5 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-W013857</p> 
<p>Lck Inhibitor</p> <p>Lck Inhibitor is a potent, orally active Lck (lymphocyte specific kinase) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7, 2.1, 4.2 and 200 nM for Lck, Lyn, Src and Syk kinases, respectively. Lck Inhibitor shows >1000-fold selectivity for Lck over MAPK, CDK and RSK family representatives.</p> <p>Purity: 98.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12072</p> 	<p>Lck inhibitor 2</p> <p>Lck inhibitor 2 is a bis-anilinopyrimidine inhibitor of tyrosine kinases including LCK, BTK, LYN, SYK, and TXK. The IC_{50} values are 13nM, 9nM, 3nM, 26nM and 2nM for Lck, Btk, Lyn, Btk and Txk respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10644</p> 
<p>Lck-IN-1</p> <p>Lck-IN-1 is a potent lymphocyte protein tyrosine kinase (Lck) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2007013673A1, example 48.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-138202</p> 	<p>Lyn peptide inhibitor</p> <p>Lyn peptide inhibitor is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of Lyn-coupled IL-5 receptor signaling pathway, while keeping other signals intact.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-P1111</p> 
<p>Lyn peptide inhibitor TFA</p> <p>Lyn peptide inhibitor TFA is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of Lyn-coupled IL-5 receptor signaling pathway, while keeping other signals intact.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-P1111A</p> 	<p>Masitinib (AB1010)</p> <p>Masitinib (AB1010) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}=510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10209</p> 

<p>Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate)</p>	<p>MNS (NSC 170724; 5-(2-Nitrovinyl)benzodioxole)</p>
<p>Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of c-Kit (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits PDGFRα/β (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), Lyn (IC_{50}= 510 nM for LynB), Lck, and, to a lesser extent, FGFR3 and FAK.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>MNS (NSC 170724), the beta-nitrostyrene derivative, is a potent tyrosine kinase inhibitor and a broad-spectrum antiplatelet agent.</p> <p>Purity: 99.55% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1</p>	<p>Osteogenic Growth Peptide (10-14) (OGP(10-14); Historphin)</p>
<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1 (Compound 11k) is a potent kinase inhibitor with antitumor activity. Multi-kinase-IN-1 induces cell apoptosis, and can be studied for colorectal cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Osteogenic Growth Peptide (10-14) (OGP(10-14)), the C-terminal truncated pentapeptide of osteogenic growth peptide (OGP), retains the full OGP-like activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>PD-089828</p>	<p>PD-161570</p>
<p>PD-089828 is an ATP competitive inhibitor of FGFR-1, PDGFR-β and EGFR (IC_{50}s=0.15, 1.76, and 5.47 μM, respectively) and a noncompetitive inhibitor of c-Src tyrosine kinase (IC_{50}=0.18 μM). PD-089828 also inhibits MAPK with an IC_{50} of 7.1 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PD-161570 is a potent and ATP-competitive human FGF-1 receptor inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 39.9 nM and a K_i of 42 nM. PD-161570 also inhibits the PDGFR, EGFR and c-Src tyrosine kinases with IC_{50} values of 310 nM, 240 nM, and 44 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>PD166326</p>	<p>PD173955</p>
<p>PD166326 is a pyridopyrimidine-type inhibitor of receptor tyrosine kinases, with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 8 nM for Src and Abl, respectively. PD166326 exhibits antileukemic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PD173955 is src family-selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of \sim22 nM for Src, Yes and Abl kinase; less potent for FGFRα and no activity on InsR and PKC.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>PD180970</p>	<p>Pelitinib (EKB-569; WAY-EKB 569)</p>
<p>PD180970 is a highly potent and ATP-competitive p210^{Bcr-Abl} kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 nM for inhibiting the autophosphorylation of p210^{Bcr-Abl}. PD180970 also inhibits Src and KIT kinase with IC_{50}s of 0.8 nM and 50 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pelitinib (EKB-569;WAY-EKB 569) is an irreversible inhibitor of EGFR with an IC_{50} of 38.5 nM; also slightly inhibits Src, MEK/ERK and ErbB2 with IC_{50}s of 282, 800, and 1255 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.80% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Pelitinib-d6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-32718S</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10032</p>
<p>Pelitinib-d6 (EKB-569-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pelitinib. Pelitinib (EKB-569) is an irreversible inhibitor of EGFR with an IC₅₀ of 38.5 nM; also slightly inhibits Src, MEK/ERK and ErbB2 with IC₅₀s of 282, 800, and 1255 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data:</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of Chk1, with a K_i of 0.49 nM, it is also a Chk2 inhibitor, with a K_i of 47 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Ponatinib (AP24534)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12047</p>	<p>Ponatinib hydrochloride (AP24534 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108766</p>
<p>Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ponatinib (AP24534) hydrochloride is a hydrochloride of ponatinib. Ponatinib is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ponatinib-d8 (AP24534-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12047S</p>	<p>PP1 (AGL 1872; EI 275)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13804</p>
<p>Ponatinib D8 (AP24534 D8) is a deuterium labeled Ponatinib. Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.44%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>PP1 is a potent, and Src family-selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 5 and 6 nM for Lck and Fyn, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.62%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PP121</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10372</p>	<p>PP2 (AGL 1879)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13805</p>
<p>PP121 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 10, 60, 12, 14, 2 nM for mTOR, DNK-PK, VEGFR2, Src, PDGFR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.08%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PP2 is a reversible and ATP-competitive Src family kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 4 and 5 nM for Lck and Fyn, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.96%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PP58</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18622</p>	<p>Rebastinib (DCC-2036)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13024</p>
<p>PP58 is a pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-based compound that inhibits PDGFR, FGFR and Src family activities with nanomolar IC₅₀ values.</p> <p>Purity: 99.48%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Rebastinib (DCC-2036) is an orally active, non-ATP-competitive Bcr-Abl inhibitor for Abl^{1WT} and Abl^{1T315I} with IC₅₀s of 0.8 nM and 4 nM, respectively. Rebastinib also inhibits SRC, KDR, FLT3, and Tie-2, and has low activity to seen towards c-Kit.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>RK-24466 (KIN 001-51)</p>	<p>Saracatinib (AZD0530)</p>
<p>RK-24466 (KIN 001-51) is a potent and selective Lck inhibitor; inhibits Lck (64-509) and LckCD isoforms with IC_{50}s of less than 1 and 2 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Saracatinib (AZD0530) is a potent Src family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.7 to 11 nM for c-Src, Lck, c-YES, Lyn, Fyn, Fgr, and Blk. Saracatinib shows high selectivity over other tyrosine kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Scutellarein (6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone)</p>	<p>Secretin, canine</p>
<p>Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from <i>Erigeron breviscapus</i> (Vant.) Hand-Mazz., has been widely used to treat acute cerebral infarction and paralysis induced by cerebrovascular diseases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Secretin, canine is an endocrine hormone that stimulates the secretion of bicarbonate-rich pancreatic fluids. Secretin, canine can regulate gastric chief cell function and paracellular permeability in canine gastric monolayers by a Src kinase-dependent pathway.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SM1-71</p>	<p>Squarunkin A hydrochloride</p>
<p>SM1-71 (compound 5) is a potent TAK1 inhibitor, with a K_i of 160 nM, it also can covalently inhibit MKNK2, MAP2K1/2/3/4/6/7, GAK, AAK1, BMP2K, MAP3K7, MAPKAPK5, GSK3A/B, MAPK1/3, SRC, YES1, FGFR1, ZAK (MLTK), MAP3K1, LIMK1 and RSK2.</p> <p>Purity: 96.00% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Squarunkin A hydrochloride is a potent and selective UNC119-cargo interaction inhibitor (IC_{50} of 10 nM for inhibiting the UNC119A-myristoylated Src N-terminal peptide interaction). Squarunkin A hydrochloride interferes with the activation of Src kinase in cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Src Inhibitor 1 (Src Kinase Inhibitor 1; Src-I1)</p>	<p>Src Inhibitor 3</p>
<p>Src Inhibitor 1 is a potent, ATP-competitive and selective dual site Src tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 44 nM for Src and 88nM for Lck.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Src Inhibitor 3 is a potent, orally active c-terminal Src kinase (CSK) with IC_{50} values below 3 nM and 4 nM in CSK HTRF and Caliper assay, respectively. Src Inhibitor 3 shows the ability to increase T cell proliferation induced by T cell receptor signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 98.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SU6656</p>	<p>T338C Src-IN-1</p>
<p>SU6656 is a Src family kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 280, 20, 130, 170 nM for Src, Yes, Lyn, and Fyn, respectively. SU6656 inhibits FAK phosphorylation at Y576/577, Y925, Y861 sites. SU6656 also inhibits p-AKT.</p> <p>Purity: 96.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>T338C Src-IN-1 is a potent mutant-Src T338C inhibitor; exhibited the most potent inhibition of T338C(IC_{50}=111 nM) relative to WT c-Src (10-fold increase).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>T338C Src-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16906</p>	<p>TG 100572</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10184</p>
<p>T338C Src-IN-2 is a potent mutant c-Src T338C kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 317 nM; also inhibits T338C/V323A and T338C/V323S with IC₅₀ of 57 nM/19 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TG 100572 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC₅₀s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10185</p>	<p>TG 100801</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10186</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC₅₀s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TG 100801 is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10187</p>	<p>Tirbanibulin (KX2-391; KX-01)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10340</p>
<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tirbanibulin (KX2-391) is an inhibitor of Src that targets the peptide substrate site of Src, with GI₅₀ of 9-60 nM in cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tirbanibulin dihydrochloride (KX2-391 dihydrochloride; KX-01 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10340A</p>	<p>Tirbanibulin Mesylate (KX2-391 Mesylate; KX01 Mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10340B</p>
<p>Tirbanibulin (dihydrochloride) (KX2-391 (dihydrochloride)) is an inhibitor of Src that targets the peptide substrate site of Src, with GI₅₀ of 9-60 nM in cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: 96.24%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tirbanibulin Mesylate (KX2-391 Mesylate) is an inhibitor of Src that targets the peptide substrate site of Src, with GI₅₀ of 9-60 nM in cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TL02-59</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112852</p>	<p>TL02-59 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112852A</p>
<p>TL02-59 is an orally active, selective Src-family kinase Fgr inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.03 nM. TL02-59 inhibits Lyn and Hck with IC₅₀s of 0.1 nM and 160 nM, respectively. TL02-59 potently suppresses acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) cell growth.</p> <p>Purity: 99.52%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TL02-59 dihydrochloride is an orally active, selective Src-family kinase Fgr inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.03 nM. TL02-59 dihydrochloride inhibits Lyn and Hck with IC₅₀s of 0.1 nM and 160 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Tolimidone (MLR-1023)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-59047</p>	<p>Tyrosine Kinase Peptide 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2547</p>
<p>Tolimidone is a potent and selective allosteric activator of Lyn kinase with an EC_{50} of 63 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tyrosine Kinase Peptide 1 is a control substrate peptide for c-Src assay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KVEKIGEGTYGVVYK</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>UM-164 (DAS-DFGO-II)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112182</p>	<p>WH-4-023 (Dual LCK/SRC inhibitor)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12299</p>
<p>UM-164 (DAS-DFGO-II) is a highly potent inhibitor of c-Src with a K_d of 2.7 nM. UM-164 also potently inhibits p38α and p38β.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 98.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>WH-4-023 is a potent and selective dual Lck/Src inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2 nM/6 nM for Lck and Src kinase respectively; little inhibition on p38α and KDR.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>XL228</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15749</p>	<p>YH-306</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120213</p>
<p>XL228 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5, 3.1, 1.6, 6.1, 2 nM for Bcr-Abl, Aurora A, IGF-1R, Src and Lyn, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>YH-306 is an antitumor agent. YH-306 suppresses colorectal tumour growth and metastasis via FAK pathway. YH-306 significantly inhibits the migration and invasion of colorectal cancer cells. YH-306 potently suppresses uninhibited proliferation and induces cell apoptosis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>β-Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4201</p>	
<p>Beta-hydroxyisovalerylshikonin is a natural product isolated from <i>Lithospermium radix</i>, acts as a potent inhibitor of protein tyrosine kinases (PTK), with IC_{50}s of 0.7μM and 1μM for EGFR and v-Src receptor, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

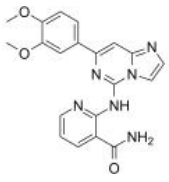
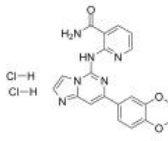
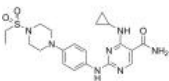
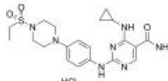
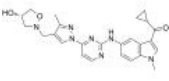
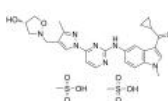
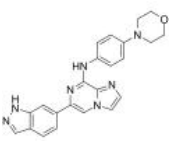
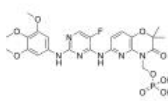
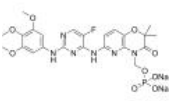
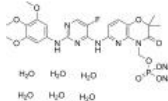
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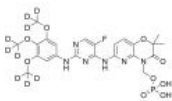
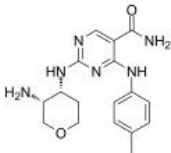
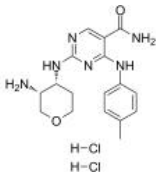
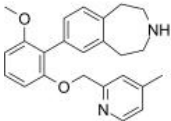
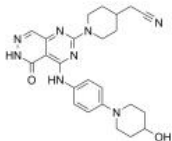
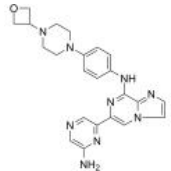
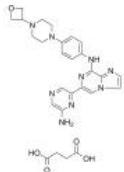
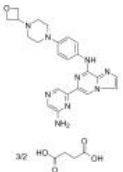
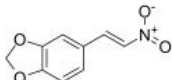
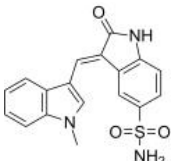
Spleen tyrosine kinase

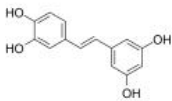
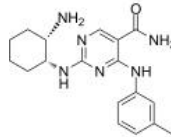
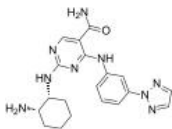
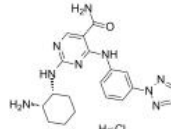
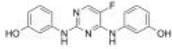
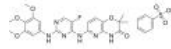
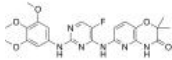
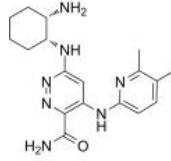
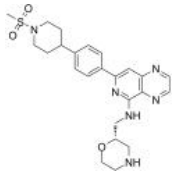
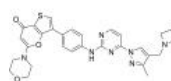
Syk (Spleen tyrosine kinase) is a cytosolic non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) that is expressed at high levels, both in hematopoietic cells (such as mast cells, B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes, neutrophils, dendritic cells, and macrophages) and in non-hematopoietic cells.

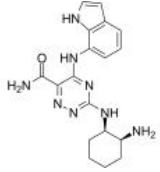
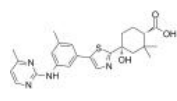
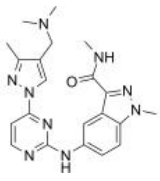
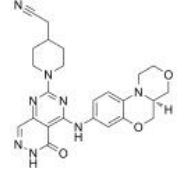
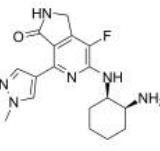
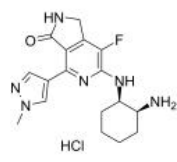
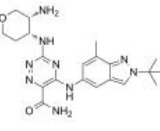
Syk mediates key signal transduction pathways following the activation of immune cell receptors. Syk associates with different receptors on the surface of various cells such as B cells, mast cells, monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils, and even osteoclasts and breast cancer cells. Following the engagement of these receptors with their ligands, SYK is activated and orchestrates diverse cellular responses, including cytokine production (in T cells and monocytes) and phagocytosis (in macrophages).

Syk Inhibitors

<p>BAY 61-3606</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76474</p> <p>BAY 61-3606 is an orally available, ATP-competitive, reversible and highly selective Syk inhibitor with a K_i of 7.5 nM and an IC_{50} of 10 nM. BAY 61-3606 reduces ERK1/2 and Akt phosphorylation in neuroblastoma cell.</p> <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14985</p> <p>BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride is an orally available, ATP-competitive, reversible and highly selective Syk inhibitor with a K_i of 7.5 nM and an IC_{50} of 10 nM. BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride reduces ERK1/2 and Akt phosphorylation in neuroblastoma cell.</p> <p>Purity: 98.37% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Cerdulatinib (PRT062070; PRT2070)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15999</p> <p>Cerdulatinib (PRT062070) is a selective Tyk2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM. Cerdulatinib (PRT062070) also is a dual JAK and SYK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 12, 6, 8 and 32 for JAK1, 2, 3 and SYK, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.0% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p>Cerdulatinib hydrochloride (PRT062070 hydrochloride; PRT2070 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15999A</p> <p>Cerdulatinib hydrochloride (PRT062070) is a selective, oral active and reversible ATP-competitive inhibitor of dual SYK and JAK, with IC_{50}s of 32 nM, 0.5 nM, 12 nM, 6 nM and 8 nM for SYK and Tyk2, JAK1, 2, 3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Cevidopenib</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109082</p> <p>Cevidopenib is an orally available inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk), with potential anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating activities.</p> <p>Purity: 98.08% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Cevidopenib dimesylate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109082A</p> <p>Cevidopenib is an orally available inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk), with potential anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating activities.</p> <p>Purity: 98.48% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Entospletinib (GS-9973)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15968</p> <p>Entospletinib (GS-9973) is an orally bioavailable, selective Syk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7.7 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p>Fostamatinib (R788)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13038A</p> <p>Fostamatinib (R788) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC_{50} of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (IC_{50}=63 nM) and Lck (IC_{50}=37 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Fostamatinib Disodium (R788(Disodium))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13038</p> <p>Fostamatinib Disodium (R788 Disodium) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC_{50} of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (IC_{50}=63 nM) and Lck (IC_{50}=37 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Fostamatinib disodium hexahydrate (R788 disodium hexahydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13038B</p> <p>Fostamatinib (R788) disodium hexahydrate is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC_{50} of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (IC_{50}=63 nM) and Lck (IC_{50}=37 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>Fostamatinib-d9 (R788-d9) Cat. No.: HY-13038AS</p> <p>Fostamatinib-d9 (R788-d9) is the deuterium labeled Fostamatinib. Fostamatinib (R788) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor with a K_i of 30 nM and an IC_{50} of 41 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>GSK143 Cat. No.: HY-12736</p> <p>GSK143 is an orally active and highly selective spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) inhibitor with a pIC_{50} of 7.5. GSK143 inhibits phosphorylated Erk ($pErk$; $pIC_{50}=7.1$). GSK143 reduces inflammation and prevents recruitment of immune cells in the intestinal muscularis in mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>GSK143 dihydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-12736A</p> <p>GSK143 dihydrochloride is an orally active and highly selective spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) inhibitor with a pIC_{50} of 7.5. GSK143 dihydrochloride inhibits phosphorylated Erk ($pErk$; $pIC_{50}=7.1$).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>GSK2646264 Cat. No.: HY-112809</p> <p>GSK2646264 (Compound 44) is a potent and selective spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) inhibitor with a pIC_{50} of 7.1.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Gusacitinib (ASN-002) Cat. No.: HY-103018</p> <p>Gusacitinib (ASN-002) is an orally active and potent dual inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) and janus kinase (JAK) with IC_{50} values of 5-46 nM. Gusacitinib has anti-cancer activity in both solid and hematological tumor types.</p> <p>Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Lanraplenib (GS-9876) Cat. No.: HY-109091</p> <p>Lanraplenib (GS-9876) is a highly selective and orally active SYK inhibitor ($IC_{50}=9.5$ nM) in development for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Lanraplenib monosuccinate (GS-9876 monosuccinate) Cat. No.: HY-109091A</p> <p>Lanraplenib monosuccinate (GS-9876 monosuccinate) is a highly selective and orally active SYK inhibitor ($IC_{50}=9.5$ nM) in development for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Lanraplenib succinate (GS-9876 succinate) Cat. No.: HY-109091B</p> <p>Lanraplenib succinate (GS-9876 succinate) is a highly selective and orally active SYK inhibitor ($IC_{50}=9.5$ nM) in development for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>MNS (NSC 170724; 5-(2-Nitrovinyl)benzodioxole) Cat. No.: HY-78263</p> <p>MNS (NSC 170724), the beta-nitrostyrene derivative, is a potent tyrosine kinase inhibitor and a broad-spectrum antiplatelet agent.</p> <p>Purity: 99.55% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>OXSI-2 Cat. No.: HY-112386</p> <p>OXSI-2 is a bioavailable, cell-permeable Syk inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 313 nM and an IC_{50} of 14 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Piceatannol (Astringenin; trans-Piceatannol)</p>	<p>PRT-060318 (PRT318)</p>
<p>Piceatannol is a well-known Syk inhibitor and reduces the expression of iNOS induced by TNF. Piceatannol is an effective agent for research of acute lung injury (ALI).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.09% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PRT-060318 (PRT318) is a novel selective inhibitor of the tyrosine kinase Syk with an IC₅₀ of 4 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PRT062607 (P505-15; PRT-2607; BIIIB-057)</p>	<p>PRT062607 Hydrochloride (P505-15 Hydrochloride)</p>
<p>PRT062607(P505-15; PRT-2607; BIIIB-057) is a highly specific and potent inhibitor of Syk with IC₅₀ of 1-2 nM; >80-fold selective for Syk than Fgr, Lyn, FAK, Pyk2 and Zap70.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PRT062607 Hydrochloride (P505-15 Hydrochloride) is a highly specific and potent inhibitor of purified Syk (IC₅₀ 1-2 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>R112</p>	<p>R406</p>
<p>R112 is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of Syk kinase with a K_i of 96 nM. R112 inhibits Syk kinase activity with an IC₅₀ of 226 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.23% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor for ATP binding with a K_i of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC₅₀ of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K_m value.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>R406 free base</p>	<p>RO9021</p>
<p>R406 free base is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor for ATP binding with a K_i of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC₅₀ of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K_m value.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RO9021 is an orally bioavailable, novel ATP-competitive inhibitor of SYK, with an average IC₅₀ of 5.6 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Sovleplenib (HMPL-523)</p>	<p>SRX3207</p>
<p>Sovleplenib (HMPL-523) is a highly potent, orally available and selective SYK inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 25 nM. Anti-tumor activity. Sovleplenib can be used for the research of immune thrombocytopenia (ITP).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SRX3207 is an orally active and first-in-class dual Syk/PI3K inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 10.7 nM and 861 nM for Syk and PI3Kα, respectively. SRX3207 relieves tumor immunosuppression.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Syk Inhibitor II</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112390A</p>	<p>Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2505</p>
<p>Syk Inhibitor II is a potent, high selective and ATP-competitive Syk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 41 nM. Syk Inhibitor II inhibits 5-HT release from RBL-cells with an IC_{50} of 460 nM. Syk Inhibitor II shows less potent against other kinases and has anti-allergic effect.</p> <p>Purity: 98.05%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate is a Syk kinase peptide substrate.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KEDPDYEWPSAK-NH₂</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate, Biotin labeled</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2504</p>	<p>Syk-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12657</p>
<p>Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate, Biotin labeled is a biotin-labeled Syk kinase peptide substrate.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Biotin-KEDPDYEWPSAK-NH₂</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Syk-IN-1 (compound 4) is a potent Syk inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 35 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.18%</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>Syk-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130680</p>	<p>Syk-IN-4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131341</p>
<p>Syk-IN-3, a potent spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk) inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2011075515A1, compound example 152, has an IC_{50} of 1 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Syk-IN-4 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable SYK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.31 nM. SYK has emerged as a potential target for autoimmunity and hematological cancers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.05%</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>SYK/JAK-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145029</p>	<p>TAK-659</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100867</p>
<p>SYK/JAK-IN-1 is dual SYK/JAK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of <5 nM for SYK and JAK2, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TAK-659 is a highly potent, selective, reversible and orally available dual inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) and fms related tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3), with an IC_{50} of 3.2 nM and 4.6 nM for SYK and FLT3, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TAK-659 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100867A</p>	<p>TAS05567</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120214</p>
<p>TAK-659 hydrochloride is a highly potent, selective, reversible and orally available dual inhibitor of spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) and fms related tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3), with an IC_{50} of 3.2 nM and 4.6 nM for SYK and FLT3, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TAS05567 is a potent, highly selective, ATP-competitive and orally active Syk inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.37 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

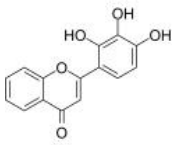
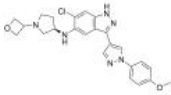
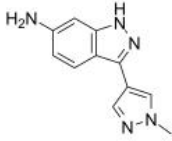
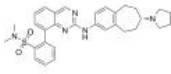
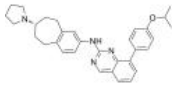
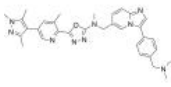
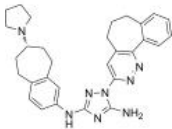
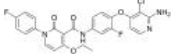
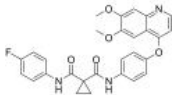
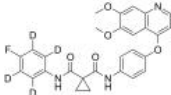
TAM Receptor

Tyro3; Axl; Mer

TAM receptors, comprising of Tyro3, Axl and Mertk receptors, are receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) that are expressed by multiple immune cells including NK cells. The TAM family of receptors and their ligands Gas6 and Protein S (PROS1) are required for the optimal phagocytosis of apoptotic cells in the mature immune, nervous, and reproductive systems.

TAMs are three homologous type I receptor-tyrosine kinases that are activated by endogenous ligands, PROS1 and GAS6. These ligands can either activate TAMs as soluble factors, or, in turn, opsonize phosphatidylserine (PS) on apoptotic cells (ACs) and serve as bridging molecules between ACs and TAMs. Abnormal expression and activation of TAMs have been implicated in promoting proliferation and survival of cancer cells, as well as in suppressing anti-tumor immunity.

TAM Receptor Inhibitors

<p>2-D08</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114166</p> <p>2-D08 is a cell permeable, mechanistically unique inhibitor of protein SUMOylation. 2-D08 also inhibits Axl with an IC_{50} of 0.49 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Axl-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144706</p> <p>Axl-IN-3 is a potent, selective and orally active AXL kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 41.5 nM. Axl-IN-3 has lower inhibition of other kinases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Axl-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144708</p> <p>Axl-IN-4 (Compound 24) is an AXL kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 28.8 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Axl-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146596</p> <p>Axl-IN-5 (compound 1) is a AXL inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 283 nM. Axl-IN-5 has anticancer effects.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Axl-IN-6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146615</p> <p>Axl-IN-6 (compound 14) is an orally active and potent AXL inhibitor. Axl-IN-6 is well tolerated and significantly inhibits the tumor growth in MV-4-11 subcutaneous xenograft model.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZ14145845</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132893</p> <p>AZ14145845 is a highly selective type II/2 dual Mer/Axl kinase inhibitor with in vivo efficacy.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Bemcentinib (R428; BGB324)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15150</p> <p>Bemcentinib (R428) is a potent and selective inhibitor of Axl with an IC_{50} of 14 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS 777607 (BMS 817378)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12076</p> <p>BMS 777607 (BMS 817378) is a Met-related inhibitor for c-Met, Axl, Ron and Tyro3 with IC_{50}s of 3.9 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.8 nM and 4.3 nM, respectively, and 40-fold more selective for Met-related targets than Lck, VEGFR-2, and TrkA/B, with more than 500-fold greater selectivity...</p>  <p>Purity: 99.04% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib (XL184; BMS-907351)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016</p> <p>Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib-d4 (XL184-d4; BMS-907351-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016S1</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d4 is deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Cabozantinib-d6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13016S</p>	<p>CEP-40783 (RXDX-106)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100946</p>
<p>Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6) is the deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.14%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CEP-40783 is a potent, selective and orally available inhibitor of AXL and c-Met with IC₅₀ values of 7 nM and 12 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.22%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p>DS-1205b free base</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114357A</p>	<p>Dubermatinib (TP-0903)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12963</p>
<p>DS-1205b free base is a potent and selective inhibitor of AXL kinase, with an IC₅₀ of 1.3 nM. DS-1205b free base also inhibits MER, MET, and TRKA, with IC₅₀s of 63, 104, and 407 nM, respectively. DS-1205b free base can inhibit cell migration in vitro and tumor growth in vivo.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Dubermatinib (TP-0903) is a potent and selective Axl receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ value of 27 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.82%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Gilteritinib (ASP2215)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12432</p>	<p>Gilteritinib hemifumarate (ASP2215 hemifumarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12432A</p>
<p>Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a potent and ATP-competitive FLT3/AXL inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.55%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Gilteritinib (ASP2215) hemifumarate is a potent and ATP-competitive FLT3/AXL inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Gilteritinib-d3 (ASP2215-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12432S</p>	<p>Gilteritinib-d8 (ASP2215-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12432S1</p>
<p>Gilteritinib-d3 (ASP2215-d3) is the deuterium labeled Gilteritinib. Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a potent and ATP-competitive FLT3/AXL inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gilteritinib-d8 is deuterium labeled Gilteritinib. Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a potent and ATP-competitive FLT3/AXL inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.29 nM/0.73 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Glesatinib (MGCD265)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19642</p>	<p>Glesatinib hydrochloride (MGCD265 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19642A</p>
<p>Glesatinib (MGCD265) is an orally active, potent MET/SMO dual inhibitor. Glesatinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, antagonizes P-glycoprotein (P-gp) mediated multidrug resistance (MDR) in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Glesatinib hydrochloride (MGCD265 hydrochloride) is an orally active, potent MET/SMO dual inhibitor. Glesatinib hydrochloride, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, antagonizes P-glycoprotein (P-gp) mediated multidrug resistance (MDR) in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).</p> <p>Purity: 98.25%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

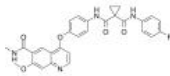
<p>LDC1267</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12494</p>	<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146014</p>
<p>LDC1267 is a highly selective TAM (Tyro3, Axl and Mer) kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of <5 nM/8 nM/29 nM for Tyro3,Axl and Mer respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.39% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Multi-kinase-IN-1 (Compound 11k) is a potent kinase inhibitor with antitumor activity. Multi-kinase-IN-1 induces cell apoptosis, and can be studied for colorectal cancer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Ningetinib</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107145A</p>	<p>Ningetinib Tosylate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107145</p>
<p>Ningetinib is a potent, orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) with IC₅₀s of 6.7, 1.9 and <1.0 nM for c-Met, VEGFR2 and Axl, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ningetinib Tosylate is a potent, orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) with IC₅₀s of 6.7, 1.9 and <1.0 nM for c-Met, VEGFR2 and Axl, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>NPS-1034</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100509</p>	<p>ONO-7475</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114358</p>
<p>NPS-1034 is a dual inhibitor of AXL and MET with IC₅₀s of 10.3 and 48 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ONO-7475 is a potent, selective, and orally active Axl/Mer inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.7 nM and 1.0 nM, respectively. ONO-7475 sensitizes AXL-overexpressing EGFR-mutant NSCLC cells to the EGFR-TKIs, suppresses the emergence and maintenance of tolerant cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>PROTAC Axl Degradar 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144624</p>	<p>PROTAC Axl Degradar 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144627</p>
<p>PROTAC Axl Degradar 1 is a potent and selective PROTAC Axl degrader with an IC₅₀ of 0.92 μM. PROTAC Axl Degradar 1 shows anti-proliferation activity, anti-migration activity in vitro. PROTAC Axl Degradar 1 induces mehuosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PROTAC Axl Degradar 2 is a potent and selective PROTAC Axl degrader with an IC₅₀ of 1.61 μM. PROTAC Axl Degradar 2 shows anti-proliferation activity, anti-migration activity in vitro. PROTAC Axl Degradar 2 induces mehuosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>R916562</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104075</p>	<p>RU-301</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119039</p>
<p>R916562 is an orally active and selective Axl/VEGF-R2 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 136 nM and 24 nM, respectively. R916562 has anti-angiogenesis and anti-metastasis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RU-301 is a pan-TAM receptor inhibitor, exerts pan-TAM inhibitory activity by binding at the interface between Gas6 and the Ig1 domain of the respective TAMs with K_d and IC₅₀ values of 12 μM and 10 μM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>RU-302</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124066</p>	<p>SGI-7079</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12964</p>
<p>RU-302 is a pan TAM inhibitor that blocks the interface between the TAM Ig1 ectodomain and the Gas6 Lg domain. RU-302 effectively blocks Gas6-inducible Axl receptor activation with a low micromolar IC₅₀ in cell assays, and suppresses lung cancer tumor growth.</p> <p>Purity: 98.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SGI-7079 is a potent and ATP-competitive Axl inhibitor, significantly inhibits the proliferation of SUM149 or KPL-4 cells with an IC₅₀ of 0.43 or 0.16 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.65%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TAM-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126216</p>	<p>UNC1062</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117548</p>
<p>TAM-IN-2 is a TAM inhibitor extracted from patent US 20170275290 A1, pyrrolotriazine compound 0904.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>UNC1062 is a MERTK-selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor, reduces activation of MERTK-mediated downstream signaling, induces apoptosis in culture, reduces colony formation in soft agar, and inhibits invasion of melanoma cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>UNC2250</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15797</p>	<p>UNC2541</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125510</p>
<p>UNC2250 is a potent and selective Mer inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 1.7 nM, about 160- and 60-fold selectivity over the closely related kinases Axl/Tyro3.</p> <p>Purity: 99.22%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>UNC2541 is a potent and Mer tyrosine kinase (MerTK)-specific inhibitor, binds in the MerTK ATP pocket, with an IC₅₀ of 4.4 nM, more selective over Axl, Tyro3 and Flt3. UNC2541 inhibits phosphorylated MerTK (pMerTK; EC₅₀ 510 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.71%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>UNC2881</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15798</p>	<p>UNC4203</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124502</p>
<p>UNC2881 is a potent and specific Mer kinase inhibitor; inhibits steady-state Mer kinase phosphorylation with an IC₅₀ value of 22 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>UNC4203 is a potent, orally available and highly selective MERTK inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 1.2 nM, 140 nM, 42 nM and 90 nM for MERTK, AXL, TYRO3 and FLT3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>UNC5293</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132200</p>	<p>UNC569</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117596</p>
<p>UNC5293 is a MERTK-selective and potent inhibitor (K_i=190 pM). UNC5293 inhibits MERTK (IC₅₀=0.9 nM) and is more selective over Axl, Tyro3 and Flt3. UNC5293 exhibits excellent mouse PK properties and is used for bone marrow leukemia research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.31%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>UNC569 is a potent, reversible, ATP-competitive and orally active Mer kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.9 nM and a K_i of 4.3 nM. UNC569 also inhibits Axl and Tyro3 with IC₅₀s of 37 nM and 48 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.64%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

XL092

Cat. No.: HY-138696

XL092 is an orally active, ATP-competitive inhibitor of multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) including MET, VEGFR2, AXL and MER, with IC_{50} s in cell-based assays of 15 nM, 1.6 nM, 3.4 nM, 7.2 nM respectively. XL092 exhibits anti-tumor activity.

**Purity:** 99.52%**Clinical Data:** Phase 1**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Trk Receptor

Tropomyosin related kinase receptor

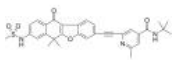

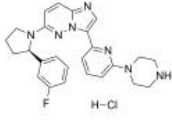
Trk receptors are a family of three receptor tyrosine kinases (TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC), each of which can be activated by one or more of four neurotrophins-nerve growth factor (NGF), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), and neurotrophins 3 and 4 (NT3 and NT4).

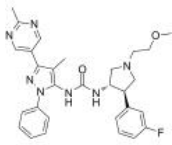
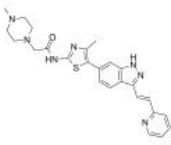
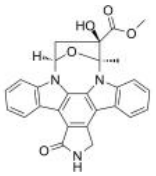
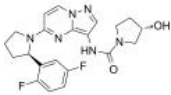
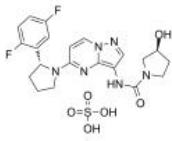
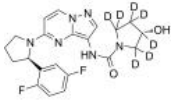
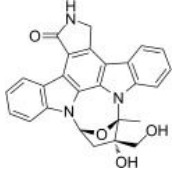
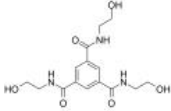
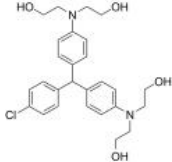
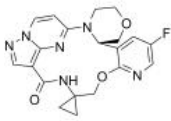
TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC are transmembrane proteins that comprise the TRK receptor family. These receptor tyrosine kinases are expressed in human neuronal tissue, and play an essential role in both the physiology of development and function of the nervous system through activation by neurotrophins (NTs). The latter are specific ligands known as NGF for TrkA, BDNF, and NT-4/5 for TrkB and NT3 for TrkC, respectively.

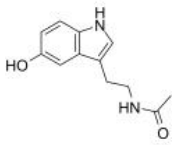
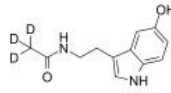
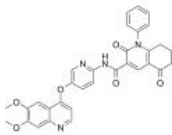
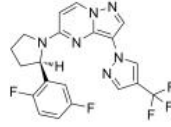
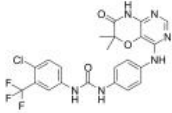
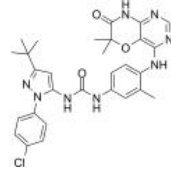
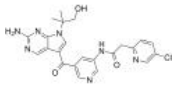
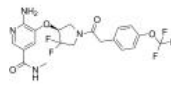
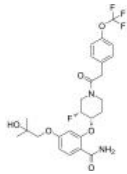
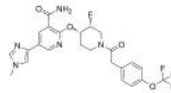
The binding of the ligand to the receptor triggers the oligomerisation of the receptors and phosphorylation of specific tyrosine residues in the intracytoplasmic kinase domain. This event results into the activation of signal transduction pathways leading to proliferation, differentiation and survival in normal and neoplastic neuronal cells.

Trk Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists & Activators

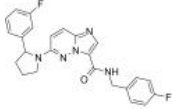
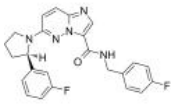
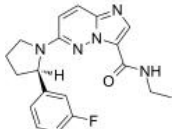
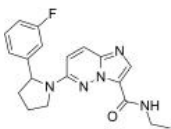
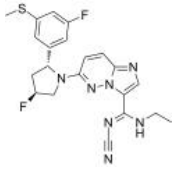
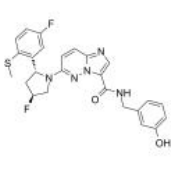
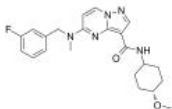
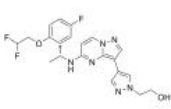
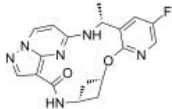
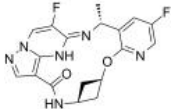
<p>(R)-Larotrectinib (R)-LOXO-101; (R)-ARRY-470</p> <p>(R)-Larotrectinib is a potent TRK inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 28.5 nM for TrkA. (R)-Larotrectinib can be used for researching cancer, inflammatory and certain infectious diseases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>7,8-Dihydroxyflavone</p> <p>7,8-Dihydroxyflavone is a potent and selective TrkB agonist that mimics the physiological actions of Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). Displays therapeutic efficacy toward various neurological diseases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701)</p> <p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701) is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.7, 8, 9.2, 9.3, 0.85, 4.6, 0.83 nM for MET, TIE2, VEGFR2, FLT3, Trk1, Trk2, and Trk3 respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Amitriptyline hydrochloride</p> <p>Amitriptyline hydrochloride is an inhibitor of serotonin reuptake transporter (SERT) and noradrenaline reuptake transporter (NET), with K_is of 3.45 nM and 13.3 nM for human SERT and NET, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p>Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride</p> <p>Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline (hydrochloride).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride</p> <p>Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline hydrochloride.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>ANA-12</p> <p>ANA-12 is a potent and selective TrkB antagonist with IC_{50}s of 45.6 nM and 41.1 μM for the high and low affinity sites, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AZ-23 (AZ23; AZ 23)</p> <p>AZ-23 is an ATP-competitive and orally bioavailable Trk kinase A/B/C inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2 nM (TrkA), 8 nM (TrkB), 24 nM (FGFR1), 52 nM (Flt3), 55 nM (Ret), 84 nM (MuSk), 99 nM (Lck), respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.57% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Belizatinib (TSR-011)</p> <p>Belizatinib is an oral, dual, potent inhibitor of ALK and TRKA, TRKB, and TRKC, with IC_{50} of 0.7nM for wild-type recombinant ALK kinase.</p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CE-245677</p> <p>CE-245677 is a potent reversible inhibitor of Tie2 and TrkA/B kinases with a cellular IC_{50}s of 4.7 and 1 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>CH7057288</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107362</p>	<p>Cyclotraxin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1178</p>
<p>CH7057288 is a potent and selective TRK inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cyclotraxin B, a cyclic peptide, is a highly potent and selective TrkB inhibitor without altering the binding of BDNF. Cyclotraxin B non-competitively inhibits BDNF-induced TrkB activity with an IC₅₀ of 0.30 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Cyclotraxin B TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1178A</p>	<p>D5261</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144690</p>
<p>Cyclotraxin B TFA, a cyclic peptide, is a highly potent and selective TrkB inhibitor without altering the binding of BDNF. Cyclotraxin B TFA non-competitively inhibits BDNF-induced TrkB activity with an IC₅₀ of 0.30 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>D5261 is a potent, type III allosteric tropomyosin-related kinase A (TrkA) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>DS-1205b free base</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114357A</p>	<p>Entrectinib (NMS-E628; RXDX-101)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12678</p>
<p>DS-1205b free base is a potent and selective inhibitor of AXL kinase, with an IC₅₀ of 1.3 nM. DS-1205b free base also inhibits MER, MET, and TRKA, with IC₅₀s of 63, 104, and 407 nM, respectively. DS-1205b free base can inhibit cell migration in vitro and tumor growth in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Entrectinib (NMS-E628) is a potent, orally available, and CNS-active pan-Trk, ROS1, and ALK inhibitor. Entrectinib inhibits TrkA, TrkB, TrkC, ROS1 and ALK with IC₅₀ values of 1, 3, 5, 12 and 7 nM, respectively. Antitumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.32% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>FLT3/TrKA-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146749</p>	<p>GNF-5837</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13491</p>
<p>FLT3/TrKA-IN-1 is a potent FLT3/TrKA dual kinase inhibitor with the IC₅₀s of 43.8 nM, 97.2 nM, 92.5 nM and 23.6 nM for FLT3, FLT3-ITD, FLT3-TKD and TrKA, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GNF-5837 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable pan-tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK) inhibitor which display antiproliferative effects in cellular Ba/F3 assays (IC₅₀ values of 7 nM, 9 nM and 11 nM for cells containing the fusion proteins Tel-TrkC, Tel-TrkB and...</p>  <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>GNF-8625 monopyridin-N-piperazine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131706A</p>	<p>GW 441756</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18314</p>
<p>GNF-8625 monopyridin-N-piperazine hydrochloride (TRKi-2), a TRK inhibitor, which is from the patent WO 2020038415 A1.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GW 441756 is a potent and specific nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor tyrosine kinases A (TrkA) inhibitor (IC₅₀=2 nM), which eliminates the Bmk NSPK-induced neurite outgrowth.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>hTrkA-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136535</p> <p>hTrkA-IN-1 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of TrkA kinase with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM, compound 2. extracted from patent WO2015175788. hTrkA-IN-1 can be used for the study of inflammatory disease, such as prostatitis, pelvic, et al.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>IHMT-TRK-284</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146697</p> <p>IHMT-TRK-284 (Compound 34) is a potent, orally active type II TRK kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 10.5, 0.7, and 2.6 nM to TRKA, B, and C respectively. IHMT-TRK-284 displays great selectivity profile in the kinome and good in vivo antitumor efficacies.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>K-252a (SF2370; Antibiotic K 252a; Antibiotic SF 2370)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6732</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 × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Larotrectinib (LOXO-101; ARRY-470)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128666</p> <p>Larotrectinib (LOXO-101) is an ATP-competitive oral, selective inhibitor of the tropomyosin-related kinase (TRK) family receptors, with low nanomolar 50% inhibitory concentrations against all three isoforms (TRKA, B, and C).</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Larotrectinib sulfate (LOXO-101 sulfate; ARRY-470 sulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12866A</p> <p>Larotrectinib sulfate (LOXO-101 sulfate; ARRY-470 sulfate) is an ATP-competitive oral, selective inhibitor of the tropomyosin-related kinase (TRK) family receptors, with low nanomolar 50% inhibitory concentrations against all three isoforms (TRKA, B, and C).</p> <p>Purity: 99.57% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Larotrectinib-d7 (LOXO-101-d7; ARRY-470-d7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12866S</p> <p>Larotrectinib-d7 (LOXO-101-d7) is the deuterium labeled Larotrectinib.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Lestaurtinib (CEP-701; KT-5555)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50867</p> <p>Lestaurtinib (CEP-701;KT-5555) is an ATP-competitive multi-kinase inhibitor with potent activity against the Trk family of receptor tyrosine kinases. Lestaurtinib inhibits JAK2, FLT3 and TrkA with IC_{50}s of 0.9, 3 and less than 25 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 5 mg</p> 	<p>LM22A-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100673</p> <p>LM22A-4 is a specific agonist of tyrosine kinase receptor B, used for neurological disease research.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>LM22B-10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104047</p> <p>LM22B-10 is an activator of TrkB/TrkC neurotrophin receptor, and can induce TrkB, TrkC, AKT and ERK activation in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>LPM4870108</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132229</p> <p>LPM4870108 is a potent and orally active pan-Trk (WT and MT) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.2 nM, 2.4 nM, 3.5 nM and 2.3 nM for TrkC, TrkA, TrkA^{G595R} and TrkA^{G667C}, respectively. LPM4870108 shows selectivity for Trk over ALK (IC_{50}=182 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine (N-Acetylserotonin; Normelatonin; O-Demethylmelatonin) Cat. No.: HY-107854</p> <p>N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine is a Melatonin precursor, and that it can potently activate TrkB receptor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p>N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine-d3 (N-Acetylserotonin-d3; Normelatonin-d3; O-Demethylmelatonin-d3) Cat. No.: HY-107854S</p> <p>N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine-d3 (N-Acetylserotonin-d3) is the deuterium labeled N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine. N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine is a Melatonin precursor, and that it can potently activate TrkB receptor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>ONO-7475 Cat. No.: HY-114358</p> <p>ONO-7475 is a potent, selective, and orally active Axl/Mer inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.7 nM and 1.0 nM, respectively. ONO-7475 sensitizes AXL-overexpressing EGFR-mutant NSCLC cells to the EGFR-TKIs, suppresses the emergence and maintenance of tolerant cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Paltimatrectinib Cat. No.: HY-145587</p> <p>Paltimatrectinib (compound I-147) is a potent tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of <10 nM for tropomyosin kinases A (TrkA). Paltimatrectinib has the potential for cancer and inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Pan-Trk-IN-2 Cat. No.: HY-144028</p> <p>Compound cpd-1 is a small molecule Trks inhibitor with good antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Pan-Trk-IN-3 Cat. No.: HY-144069</p> <p>Pan-Trk-IN-3 (Compound 11g) is a potent inhibitor of pan-Trk and their drug-resistant mutants with IC₅₀ values of 2, 3, 2, 21, 26, 5, 7 and 6 nM against TrkA, TrkB, TrkC, TrkA^{G595R}, TrkA^{G667C}, TrkA^{G667S}, TrkA^{F589L} and TrkC^{G623R}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PF-06273340 Cat. No.: HY-122616</p> <p>PF-06273340 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and peripherally restricted pan Trk inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PF-06733804 Cat. No.: HY-112434</p> <p>PF-06733804 is a potent pan-Trk inhibitor in cell-based assays with IC₅₀s of 8.4 nM, 6.2 nM and 2.2 nM for TrkA, TrkB and TrkC, respectively. Anti-hyperalgesic effect.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PF-06737007 Cat. No.: HY-112437</p> <p>PF-06737007 is a potent pan-Trk inhibitor in cell-based assays with IC₅₀s of 7.7 nM, 15 nM and 3.9 nM for TrkA, TrkB and TrkC, respectively. Anti-hyperalgesic effect.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PF-6683324 (Trk-IN-4) Cat. No.: HY-112436</p> <p>PF-6683324 (Trk-IN-4) is a potent pan-Trk inhibitor in cell-based assays with IC₅₀s of 1.9 nM, 2.6 nM and 1.1 nM for TrkA, TrkB and TrkC, respectively. Anti-hyperalgesic effect.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

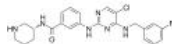
<p>Reprotrectinib (TPX-0005)</p>	<p>Selitrectinib (LOXO-195)</p>
<p>Reprotrectinib (TPX-0005) is a potent ROS1 (IC_{50}=0.07 nM) and TRK (IC_{50}=0.83/0.05/0.1 nM for TRKA/B/C) inhibitor. Reprotrectinib potently inhibits WT ALK (IC_{50}=1.01 nM). Reprotrectinib has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Selitrectinib (LOXO-195) is a next-generation TRK kinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.6 nM and <2.5 nM for TRKA and TRKC, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516; MG-516)</p>	<p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate; MG-516 malate)</p>
<p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tavilermide (MIM-D3)</p>	<p>TIY-7</p>
<p>Tavilermide is a selective, partial agonist of TrkA, or a nerve growth factor (NGF) mimetic.</p> <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TIY-7 is a selective and orally active tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK) inhibitor. TIY-7 shows enzyme inhibitory activity with IC_{50}s of 2.9, 1.1, 0.7, 0.8, 0.8, 0.2 nM for TRKA, TRKA^{G595R}, TRKA^{G667C}, TRKA^{F589L}, TRKC^{G623R}, TRKC^{G696A}, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Trk-IN-1</p>	<p>Trk-IN-10</p>
<p>Trk-IN-1 (example 9), a potent tropomyosin-related kinase (Trk) inhibitor, shows potency against TrkA (3.7 nM) and TrkB (94 nM), respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Trk-IN-10 (Compound 14j) is a potent inhibitor of TRK (IC_{50} = 0.86, 6.92 nM, against TrkA, TrkA^{G595R}, respectively). As a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK), tropomyosin receptor kinase (Trk) is a key drug target in solid tumors.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Trk-IN-11</p>	<p>TRK-IN-12</p>
<p>Trk-IN-11 (Compound 14h) is a potent inhibitor of TRK (IC_{50} = 1.4, 1.8 nM, against TrkA, TrkA^{G595R}, respectively). As a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK), tropomyosin receptor kinase (Trk) is a key drug target in solid tumors. Trk-IN-11 has the potential for the research of cancer disease.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TRK-IN-12 (Compound 9e) is a potent inhibitor of TRK (TRK^{G595R} IC_{50} = 13.1 nM). TRK-IN-12 is a macrocyclic derivative compound. TRK-IN-12 shows significant antiproliferative activity in the Ba/F3-LMNA-NTRK1 cell line (IC_{50} = 0.080 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>TRK-IN-13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146518</p>	<p>TRK-IN-14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146519</p>
<p>TRK-IN-13 is a potent inhibitor of TRK. Protein kinases play a critical role in the control of cell growth and differentiation and are responsible for the control of a wide variety of cellular signal transduction processes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TRK-IN-14 is a potent inhibitor of TRK. Protein kinases play a critical role in the control of cell growth and differentiation and are responsible for the control of a wide variety of cellular signal transduction processes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TRK-IN-15</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146521</p>	<p>TRK-IN-16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146522</p>
<p>TRK-IN-15 is a potent inhibitor of TRK. Protein kinases play a critical role in the control of cell growth and differentiation and are responsible for the control of a wide variety of cellular signal transduction processes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TRK-IN-16 is a potent inhibitor of TRK. Protein kinases play a critical role in the control of cell growth and differentiation and are responsible for the control of a wide variety of cellular signal transduction processes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TRK-IN-17</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146523</p>	<p>TRK-IN-18</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146524</p>
<p>TRK-IN-17 is a potent inhibitor of TRK.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TRK-IN-18 is a potent inhibitor of TRK.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TRK-IN-19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146115</p>	<p>Trk-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139891</p>
<p>TRK-IN-19 (Compound I-10) is a potent inhibitor of TRK (TRKA IC_{50} = 1.1 nM, TRKA^{G595R} IC_{50} = 5.3 nM). TRK-IN-19 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Trk-IN-6 shows excellent in vitro potency on a panel of TRK mutants (IC_{50} = 0.2-0.7 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Trk-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143557</p>	<p>Trk-IN-8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-143561</p>
<p>Trk-IN-7 (compound I-6) is a potent TRK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of ranging from 0.25-10 nM for TRKA, TRKB and TRKC, respectively. Trk-IN-7 shows inhibition against EML4-ALK (IC_{50} < 15 nM) ALK G1202R, ALK C1156Y, ALK R1275Q, ALK F1174L, ALK L1197M, and ALK G1269A (IC_{50} = 5-50 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Trk-IN-8 is a potent TRK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.42, 0.89 and 1.5 nM for TRKAa, TRKA(G595R) and TRKC(G623R), respectively (WO2021115401A1, compound 3).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Trk-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-144321

Trk-IN-9 (Compound 12) is a potent inhibitor of **TRK**. Trk-IN-9 inhibits the proliferation of Km-12 cell lines. Trk-IN-9 induces the **apoptosis** of Km-12 cells in a concentration-dependent manner. Trk-IN-9 inhibits the phosphorylation of TRK to block downstream pathways.

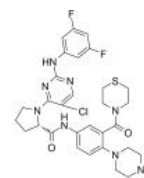


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRK/ALK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144732

TRK/ALK-IN-1 (compound 21) is a potent and dual inhibitor of **TRK** and **ALK**. TRK/ALK-IN-1 in the enzymatic assays is in good accordance with anti-proliferative activity with **IC₅₀** values of 2.2, 9.3 and 38 nM towards TRKA, ALK^{WT} and ALK^{L196M}, respectively.

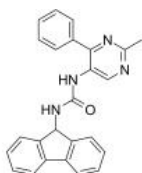


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TrkA-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-129634

TrkA-IN-1 is a potent and selective **Tropomyosin-related kinase A (TrkA)** inhibitor with an **IC₅₀** of 99 nM in a cell-based assay. TrkA-IN-1 has analgesic activity.



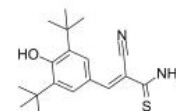
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tyrphostin AG 879

(AG 879)

Cat. No.: HY-20878

Tyrphostin AG 879 (AG 879) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits **TrKA** phosphorylation (**IC₅₀** of 10 μM), but not TrkB and TrkC.



Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



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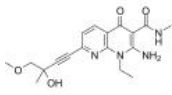
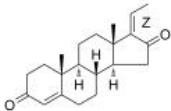
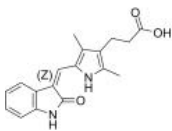
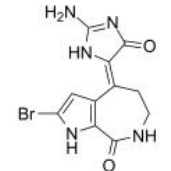
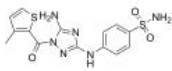
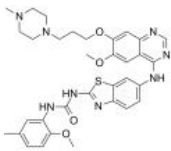
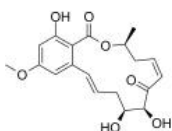
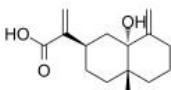
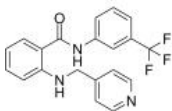
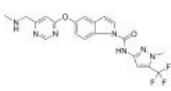
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

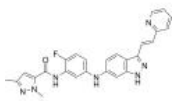
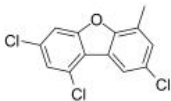
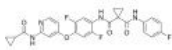
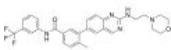
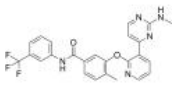
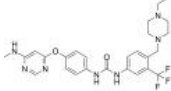
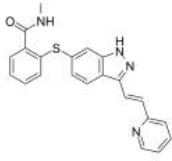
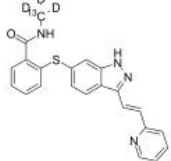
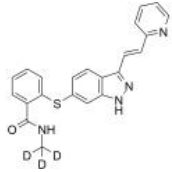
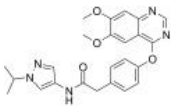
VEGFR

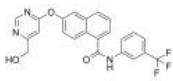
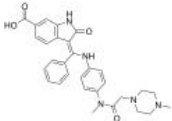
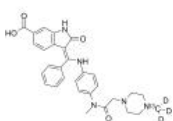
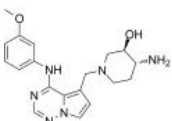
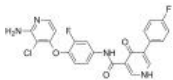
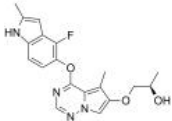
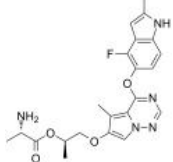
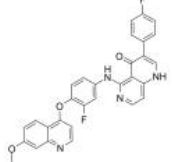
Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

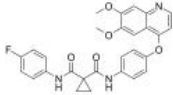
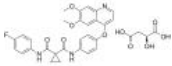
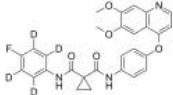
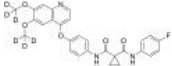
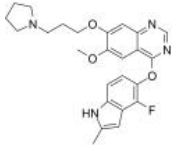
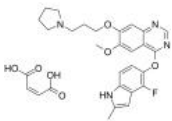
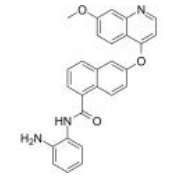
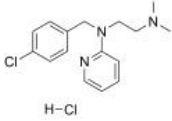
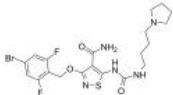
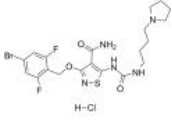
VEGFRs consist of three subtypes, the *fms*-like tyrosine kinase Flt-1 (VEGFR1/Flt-1), the kinase domain region, also referred to as fetal liver kinase (VEGFR2/KDR/Flk-1), and Flt-4 (VEGFR3). Each receptor has seven immunoglobulinlike domains in the extracellular domain, a single transmembrane region, and a consensus tyrosine kinase sequence interrupted by a kinase insert domain. VEGFR1 and 2 are expressed on vascular endothelial cells, whereas VEGFR3 is expressed on lymphatic endothelial. The VEGF family members VEGF-A, -B, -C, -D, -E, and PlGF, and the human immunodeficiency (HIV) Tat protein bind in specific patterns to three related receptor protein tyrosine kinases, VEGFR1, 2, and 3, and induce the formation of homo- and heteromeric receptor complexes. Binding of VEGF to VEGFR causes dimerization and autophosphorylation of the receptor. Intracellular proteins such as VEGFR-associated protein (VRAP), PLC, and Sck that associate with specific tyrosine residues of VEGFR are phosphorylated upon receptor activation. Several signal transduction pathways are activated by the binding of VEGF to its receptor, leading to increased proliferation, survival, permeability, and migration of cells.

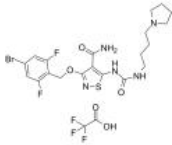
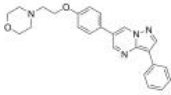
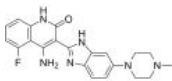
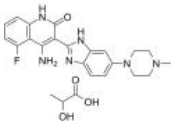
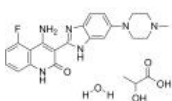
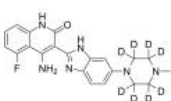
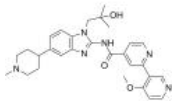
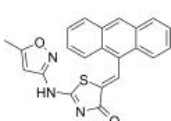
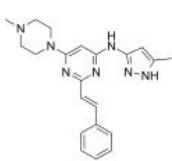
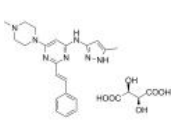
VEGFR Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists & Modulators

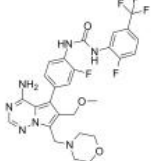
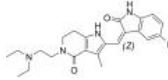
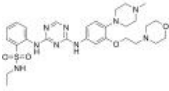
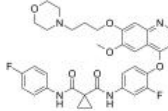
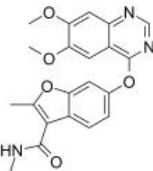
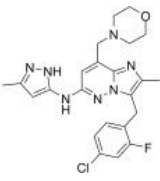
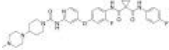
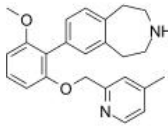
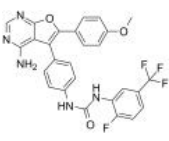
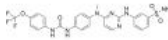
<p>(Rac)-SAR131675</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123050</p>	<p>(Z)-Guggulsterone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110066</p>
<p>(Rac)-SAR131675 is the racemate of SAR131675. SAR131675 is a potent and selective VEGFR3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 23 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Z-guggulsterone, a constituent of Indian Ayurvedic medicinal plant Commiphora mukul, inhibits the growth of human prostate cancer cells by causing apoptosis. Z-guggulsterone inhibits angiogenesis by suppressing the VEGF-VEGF-R2-Akt signaling axis.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.43%</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>(Z)-Orantinib</p> <p>(Z)-SU6668; (Z)-TSU-68)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10517A</p>	<p>10Z-Hymenialdisine</p> <p>((Z)-Hymenialdisine; Hymenialdisine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6794</p>
<p>(Z)-Orantinib ((Z)-SU6668) is a potent, selective, orally active and ATP competitive inhibitor of Flk1/KDR, PDGFRβ, and FGFR1, with IC_{50}s of 2.1, 0.008, and 1.2 μM, respectively. (Z)-Orantinib is a potent antiangiogenic and antitumor agent that induces regression of established tumors.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>10Z-Hymenialdisine ((Z)-Hymenialdisine) is a natural bioactive pyrrole alkaloid. 10Z-Hymenialdisine is a pan kinase inhibitor, and has anticancer activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>3-Methylthienyl-carbonyl-JNJ-7706621</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141685</p>	<p>4SC-203</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19897</p>
<p>3-Methylthienyl-carbonyl-JNJ-7706621 is a potent and selective inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK), with IC_{50}s of 6.4 nM and 2 nM for CDK1/cyclinB and CDK2/cyclinA, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>4SC-203 is a potent multikinase inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity. 4SC-203 selectively FLT3/STK1, FLT3 mutated forms, and VEGFRs.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol</p> <p>(FR148083; L783279; LL-Z 1640-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12686</p>	<p>5α-Hydroxycostic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2666</p>
<p>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol is a natural anti-protozoan compound from fungal origin, acting as a potent irreversible and selective inhibitor of TAK1 and VEGF-R2, with IC_{50}s of 8 nM and 52 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.50%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>5α-Hydroxycostic acid, a eudesmane-type sesquiterpene, is isolated from the herb Laggera alata. 5α-Hydroxycostic acid inhibits angiogenesis and suppresses breast cancer cell migration through regulating VEGF/VEGFR2 and Ang2/Tie2 pathways.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>AAL993</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19986</p>	<p>Acrizanib</p> <p>(LHA510)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109020</p>
<p>IC_{50}s of 130 nM, 23 nM, and 18 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, and VEGFR3, respectively. AAL993 shows less potently inhibits other tyrosine kinases. AAL993 possesses potent antiangiogenic and antitumor properties.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Acrizanib (LHA510) is a VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 17.4 nM for BaF3-VEGFR-2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>AG-13958 (AG-013958) Cat. No.: HY-15492</p>	<p>AhR modulator-1 Cat. No.: HY-135671</p>
<p>AG-13958 (AG-013958), a potent VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, is used for treatment of choroidal neovascularization associated with age-related macular degeneration (AMD).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AhR modulator-1 (compound 6-MCDF) is a selective and orally active aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) modulator. AhR modulator-1 inhibits metastasis, in part, by inhibiting prostatic VEGF production prior to tumor formation. AhR modulator-1 also possess anti-estrogenic properties in rat uterus.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701) Cat. No.: HY-B0791</p>	<p>AMG-47a Cat. No.: HY-18303</p>
<p>Altiratinib (DCC-2701) is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.7, 8, 9.2, 9.3, 0.85, 4.6, 0.83 nM for MET, TIE2, VEGFR2, FLT3, Trk1, Trk2, and Trk3 respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AMG-47a is a potent and orally active lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase (Lck) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.2 nM. AMG-47a also inhibits VEGF2, p38α, Jak3 and MLR and IL-2 with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 3 nM, 72 nM, 30 nM and 21 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>AMG-Tie2-1 Cat. No.: HY-13023</p>	<p>AST 487 (NVP-AST 487) Cat. No.: HY-15002</p>
<p>AMG-Tie2-1 is an inhibitor of tunica interna endothelial cell kinase 2 (Tie2) with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. AMG-Tie2-1 is a VEGFR2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AST 487 is a RET kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 880 nM, inhibits RET autophosphorylation and activation of downstream effectors, also inhibits Flt-3 with IC_{50} of 520 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Axitinib (AG-013736) Cat. No.: HY-10065</p>	<p>Axitinib 13CD3 (AG-013736 13CD3) Cat. No.: HY-10065S</p>
<p>Axitinib is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.1, 0.2, 0.1-0.3, 1.6 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Axitinib 13CD3 (AG-013736 13CD3) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Axitinib. Axitinib is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.1, 0.2, 0.1-0.3, 1.6 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Axitinib-d3 (AG-013736-d3) Cat. No.: HY-10065S1</p>	<p>AZD2932 Cat. No.: HY-18179</p>
<p>Axitinib-d3 (AG-013736-d3) is deuterium labeled Axitinib. Axitinib is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.1, 0.2, 0.1-0.3, 1.6 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AZD2932 is a potent and multi-targeted kinase inhibitor VEGFR2, PDGFRβ, Flt-3 and c-Kit with IC_{50}s of 8, 4, 7 and 9 nM in cell assay, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 96.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Bevacizumab (Anti-Human VEGF, Humanized Antibody) Cat. No.: HY-P9906</p>	<p>Bevacizumab (PBS) (Anti-Human VEGF, Humanized Antibody (PBS)) Cat. No.: HY-P9906A</p>
<p>Bevacizumab, a humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody, specifically binds to all VEGF-A isoforms with high affinity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bevacizumab</p> <p>Purity: 98.50% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Bevacizumab, a humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody, specifically binds to all VEGF-A isoforms with high affinity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bevacizumab (PBS)</p> <p>Purity: 98.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>BFH772 Cat. No.: HY-100419</p>	<p>BIBF 1202 Cat. No.: HY-15992</p>
<p>BFH772 is a potent oral VEGFR2 inhibitor, which is highly effective at targeting VEGFR2 kinase with an IC₅₀ value of 3 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 96.38% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BIBF 1202 is the carboxylate metabolite of BIBF 1120 which inhibits VEGFR2 kinase with an IC₅₀ of 62 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.29% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>BIBF 1202-13C,d3 Cat. No.: HY-15992S</p>	<p>BMS-690514 Cat. No.: HY-10333</p>
<p>BIBF 1202-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. BIBF 1202 is the carboxylate metabolite of BIBF 1120 which inhibits VEGFR2 kinase with an IC₅₀ of 62 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BMS-690514 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of EGFR and VEGFR; has IC₅₀s of 5, 20 and 60 nM for EGFR, HER 2 and HER 4, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>BMS-794833 Cat. No.: HY-10497</p>	<p>Brivanib (BMS-540215) Cat. No.: HY-10337</p>
<p>BMS-794833 is a VEGFR2 and Met inhibitor extracted from patent WO2009094417, compound example 1; has IC₅₀s of 15 and 1.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.78% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Brivanib (BMS-540215) is an ATP-competitive inhibitor against VEGFR2 with an IC₅₀ of 25 nM, and has moderate potency against VEGFR-1 and FGFR-1, but >240-fold against PDGFR-β.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.24% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Brivanib (alaninate) (BMS-582664) Cat. No.: HY-10336</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-11 Cat. No.: HY-147694</p>
<p>Brivanib alaninate (BMS-582664) is an ATP-competitive inhibitor against VEGFR2 with an IC₅₀ of 25 nM; has moderate potency against VEGFR-1 and FGFR-1, but more than 240-fold against PDGFRβ.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>c-Met-IN-11 (compound 3) is a potent c-MET and VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 41.4 and 71.1 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Cabozantinib (XL184; BMS-907351)</p> <p>Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib S-malate (XL184 S-malate; BMS-907351 S-malate)</p> <p>Cabozantinib S-malate (XL184 S-malate) is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Cabozantinib-d4 (XL184-d4; BMS-907351-d4)</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d4 is deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6)</p> <p>Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6) is the deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC₅₀s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Cediranib (AZD2171)</p> <p>Cediranib (AZD2171) is a highly potent, orally available VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of <1, <3, 5, 5, 36, 2 nM for Flt1, KDR, Flt4, PDGFRα, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Cediranib maleate (AZD-2171 maleate)</p> <p>Cediranib maleate (AZD-2171 maleate) is a highly potent, orally available VEGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of <1, <3, 5, 5, 36, 2 nM for Flt1, KDR, Flt4, PDGFRα, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Chiauranib (CS2164)</p> <p>Chiauranib (CS2164) is an orally active multi-target inhibitor against tumor angiogenesis.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Chloropyramine hydrochloride (HY-B1305)</p> <p>Chloropyramine hydrochloride is a histamine receptor H1 antagonist which can also inhibit the biochemical function of VEGFR-3 and FAK.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p>CP-547632 (HY-13302)</p> <p>CP-547632 is an orally active, ATP-competitive and potent VEGFR-2 and FGF kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 11 nM and 9 nM, respectively. CP-547632 is selective for VEGFR2 and bFGF over EGFR, PDGFRβ, and related tyrosine kinases (TKs). CP-547632 has antitumor efficacy.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.71% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CP-547632 hydrochloride (HY-13302B)</p> <p>CP-547632 hydrochloride is an orally active, ATP-competitive and potent VEGFR-2 and FGF kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 11 nM and 9 nM, respectively. CP-547632 hydrochloride is selective for VEGFR2 and bFGF over EGFR, PDGFRβ, and related tyrosine kinases (TKs).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.24% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

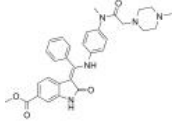
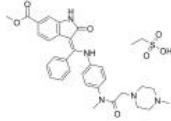
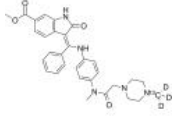
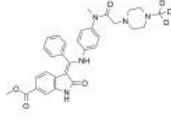
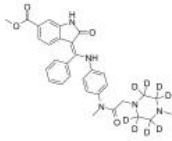
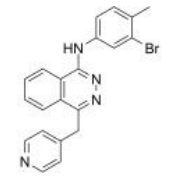
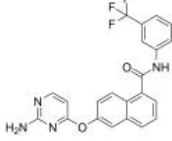
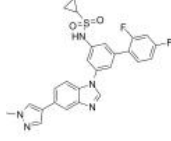
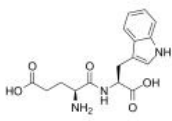
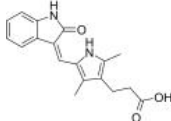
<p>CP-547632 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13302C</p>	<p>DMH4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108443</p>
<p>CP-547632 TFA is an orally active, ATP-competitive and potent VEGFR-2 and FGF kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11 nM and 9 nM, respectively. CP-547632 TFA is selective for VEGFR2 and bFGF over EGFR, PDGFRβ, and related tyrosine kinases (TKs). CP-547632 TFA has antitumor efficacy.</p> <p>Purity: 99.42%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>DMH4 is a potent and selective inhibitor of VEGFR2 with an IC_{50} of 0.16 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258; TKI258)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50905</p>	<p>Dovitinib lactate (CHIR-258 lactate; TKI-258 lactate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10207</p>
<p>Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is an orally active, potent multi-targeted tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 36, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, CSF-1R, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Dovitinib lactate (TKI258 lactate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.62%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate; CHIR-258 lactate hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0062</p>	<p>Dovitinib-D8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50905S</p>
<p>Dovitinib lactate hydrate (TKI258 lactate hydrate) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/3, VEGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Dovitinib-D8 (CHIR-258-D8) is the deuterium labeled Dovitinib. Dovitinib (CHIR-258) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 2, 8/9, 10/13/8, 27/210 nM for FLT3, c-Kit, FGFR1/FGFR3, VEGFR1/VEGFR2/VEGFR3 and PDGFRα/PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>EGFR-IN-26</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142518</p>	<p>EGFR-IN-57</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146138</p>
<p>EGFR-IN-26 is a EGFR inhibitor extracted from patent WO2019162323A1 compound I-028. EGFR-IN-26 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>EGFR-IN-57 (Compound 25a) is a potent, orally active EGFR-TK inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.054 μM. EGFR-IN-57 also inhibits VEGFR-2, CK2α, topoisomerase IIβ and tubulin polymerization with IC_{50} values of 0.087, 0.171, 0.13 and 3.61 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>ENMD-2076</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10987A</p>	<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10987</p>
<p>ENMD-2076 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>ENMD-2076 Tartrate is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for Aurora A, Flt3, KDR/VEGFR2, Flt4/VEGFR3, FGFR1, FGFR2, Src, PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p>EOC317 (ACTB-1003) Cat. No.: HY-16025</p> <p>EOC317 (ACTB-1003) is an oral kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6, 2 and 4 nM for FGFR1, VEGFR2 and Tie-2.</p> <p>Purity: 98.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Famitinib (SHR1020) Cat. No.: HY-108713</p> <p>Famitinib (SHR1020), an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor, inhibits the activity of c-kit, VEGFR-2 and PDGFRβ with IC_{50} values of 2.3 nM, 4.7 nM and 6.6 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>FGFR3-IN-2 Cat. No.: HY-147714</p> <p>FGFR3-IN-2 (compound 18b) is a potent and selective FGFR3 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4.1 nM and 570 nM for FGFR3 and VEGFR2, respectively. FGFR3-IN-2 can be used for the research of bladder cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Foretinib (XL880; GSK1363089; GSK089; EXEL-2880) Cat. No.: HY-10338</p> <p>Foretinib is a multi-target tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.4 nM and 0.9 nM for Met and KDR.</p> <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Fruquintinib (HMPL-013) Cat. No.: HY-19912</p> <p>Fruquintinib (HMPL-013) is a highly potent and selective VEGFR 1/2/3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 33, 0.35, and 35 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Gandotinib (LY2784544) Cat. No.: HY-13034</p> <p>Gandotinib (LY2784544) is a potent JAK2 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. Gandotinib (LY2784544) also inhibits FLT3, FLT4, FGFR2, TYK2, and TRKB with IC_{50} of 4, 25, 32, 44, and 95 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.82% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Golvatinib (E-7050) Cat. No.: HY-13068</p> <p>Golvatinib (E-7050) is a potent dual inhibitor of both c-Met and VEGFR2 kinases with IC_{50}s of 14 and 16 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>GSK2646264 Cat. No.: HY-112809</p> <p>GSK2646264 (Compound 44) is a potent and selective spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) inhibitor with a pIC_{50} of 7.1.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>GW768505A free base Cat. No.: HY-125741</p> <p>GW768505A free base is a potent dual inhibitor of VEGFR2 (KDR) and Tie-2, with a pIC_{50} of 7.81 for VEGFR2. GW768505A free base has anti-angiogenic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>GW806742X Cat. No.: HY-112292</p> <p>GW806742X, an ATP mimetic and a potent MLKL (Mixed Lineage Kinase Domain-Like protein) inhibitor, binds the MLKL pseudokinase domain with a K_d of 9.3 μM. GW806742X has activity against VEGFR2 (IC_{50}=2 nM). GW806742X retards MLKL membrane translocation and inhibits necroptosis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>GW806742X hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112292A</p>	<p>HDAC-IN-35</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146539</p>
<p>GW806742X hydrochloride, an ATP mimetic and a potent MLKL (Mixed Lineage Kinase Domain-Like protein) inhibitor, binds the MLKL pseudokinase domain with a K_d of 9.3 μM. GW806742X hydrochloride has activity against VEGFR2 (IC_{50}=2 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.77%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HDAC-IN-35 (Compound 14) is a potent, selective HDAC and VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.166 and 13.2 μM for HDAC6 and VEGFR-2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>hVEGF-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101931</p>	<p>Hydroxytanshinone IIA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7177</p>
<p>hVEGF-IN-1, a quinazoline derivative, could specifically bind to the G-rich sequence in the internal ribosome entry site A (IRES-A) and destabilize the G-quadruplex structure. hVEGF-IN-1 binds to the IRES-A (WT) with a K_d of 0.928 μM in SPR experiments.</p> <p>Purity: 98.56%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Hydroxytanshinone IIA is a hydroxylated metabolite of Tanshinone IIA. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of VEGF/VEGFR2.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Hypothemycin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107417</p>	<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16018</p>
<p>Hypothemycin, a fungal polyketide, is a multikinase inhibitor with K_s of 10/70 nM, 17/38 nM, 90 nM, 900 nM/1.5 μM, and 8.4/2.4 μM for VEGFR2/VEGFR1, MEK1/MEK2, FLT-3, PDGFRβ/PDGFRα, and ERK1/ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.10%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ilorasertib hydrochloride (ABT-348 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16018A</p>	<p>Isolinderalactone</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3001</p>
<p>Ilorasertib (ABT-348 hydrochloride) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.67%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Isolinderalactone suppresses human glioblastoma growth and angiogenic activity through the inhibition of VEGFR2 activation in endothelial cells. Isolinderalactone suppresses the expression of B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2), survi.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>JI-101</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16265</p>	<p>JK-P3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108933</p>
<p>JI-101 is an orally available multi-kinase inhibitor of VEGFR2, PDGFRβ and EphB4 with potent anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JK-P3 is a potent and pan VEGFR2 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 7.83 μM, 27 μM and 5.18 μM for VEGFR2, FGFR1 and FGFR3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

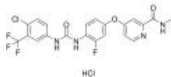
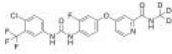
<p>JNJ-38158471</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18317</p>	<p>K00546</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103647</p>
<p>JNJ-38158471 is a well tolerated, orally available, highly selective VEGFR-2 inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 40 nM. JNJ-38158471 also inhibits Ret and Kit with IC₅₀s of 180 and 500 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>K00546 is a potent CDK1 and CDK2 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.6 nM and 0.5 nM for CDK1/cyclin B and CDK2/cyclin A, respectively. K00546 is also a potent CDC2-like kinase 1 (CLK1) and CLK3 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 8.9 nM and 29.2 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.78%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ki20227</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10408</p>	<p>Ki8751</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12038</p>
<p>Ki20227 is an orally active and highly selective c-Fms tyrosine kinase (CSF1R) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 2 nM, 12 nM, 451 and 217 nM for CSF1R, VEGFR2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2), c-Kit (stem cell factor receptor) and PDGFRβ (platelet-derived growth factor...</p> <p>Purity: 99.17%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ki8751 is a potent VEGFR2 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.9 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.17%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>KRN-633</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12060</p>	<p>Lenvatinib (E7080)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981</p>
<p>KRN-633 is a potent VEGFR inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 170, 160 and 125 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2 and VEGFR3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.37%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981A</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981S</p>
<p>Lenvatinib mesylate (E7080 mesylate), an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lenvatinib-d4 (E7080-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981S1</p>	<p>Linifanib (ABT-869; AL-39324)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50751</p>
<p>Lenvatinib-d5 (E7080-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lenvatinib. Lenvatinib (E7080) is an oral, multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR1-3, FGFR1-4, PDGFR, KIT, and RET, shows potent antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Linifanib (ABT-869) is a potent and orally active multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR and PDGFR family with IC₅₀s of 4, 3, 66, and 4 nM for KDR, FLT1, PDGFRβ, and FLT3, respectively. Linifanib shows prominent antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p>Lucitanib (E-3810)</p>	<p>MAZ51</p>
<p>Lucitanib (E-3810) is a novel dual inhibitor of VEGFR and FGFR, potently and selectively inhibits VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, FGFR1 and FGFR2 with IC_{50}s of 7 nM, 25 nM, 10 nM, 17.5 nM, and 82.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.94% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MAZ51 is a selective inhibitor of VEGFR-3 (Flt-4) tyrosine kinase. MAZ51 inhibits VEGF-C-induced activation of VEGFR-3 without blocking VEGF-C-mediated stimulation of VEGFR2. MAZ51 had no effect on ligand-induced autophosphorylation of EGFR, IGF-1R and PDGFRβ.</p> <p>Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>MET kinase-IN-3</p>	<p>MGCD-265 analog</p>
<p>MET kinase-IN-3 (compound 8) is an orally active and potent MET inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 9.8 nM. MET kinase-IN-3 shows good and broad-spectrum antiproliferative activity against cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MGCD-265 analog is a potent and oral active inhibitor of c-Met and VEGFR2 tyrosine kinases, with IC_{50}s of 29 nM and 10 nM, respectively. MGCD-265 analog has significant antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.57% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251)</p>	<p>ML786 dihydrochloride</p>
<p>Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251) is an orally active, reversible multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor. Midostaurin inhibits PKC$\alpha/\beta/\gamma$, Syk, Flk-1, Akt, PKA, c-Kit, c-Fgr, c-Src, FLT3, PDFRβ and VEGFR1/2 with IC_{50}s ranging from 22-500 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ML786 dihydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable Raf inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 2.1, 4.2, and 2.5 nM for $^{600E}\Delta B$-Raf, wt B-Raf, and C-Raf, respectively. ML786 dihydrochloride also inhibits Abl-1, DDR2, EPHA2, KDR, and RET (IC_{50} = <0.5, 7.0, 11, 6.2, 0.8 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Motesanib (AMG 706)</p>	<p>Motesanib Diphosphate (AMG 706 Diphosphate)</p>
<p>Motesanib (AMG 706) is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3 with IC_{50} < /b>s of 2 nM/3 nM/6 nM, respectively, and has similar activity against Kit, and is appr 10-fold more selective for VEGFR than PDGFR and Ret.</p> <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Motesanib Diphosphate (AMG 706 Diphosphate) is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3 with IC_{50} s of 2 nM/3 nM/6 nM, respectively, and has similar activity against Kit, and is approximately 10-fold more selective for VEGFR than PDGFR and Ret.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ningetinib</p>	<p>Ningetinib Tosylate</p>
<p>Ningetinib is a potent, orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) with IC_{50} s of 6.7, 1.9 and <1.0 nM for c-Met, VEGFR2 and Axl, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ningetinib Tosylate is a potent, orally bioavailable small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) with IC_{50} s of 6.7, 1.9 and <1.0 nM for c-Met, VEGFR2 and Axl, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

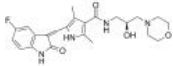
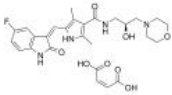
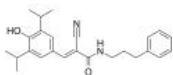
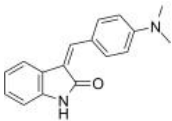
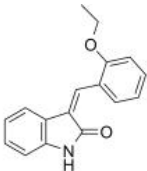
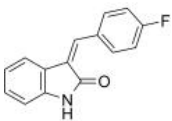
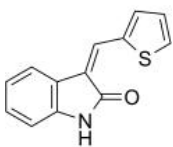
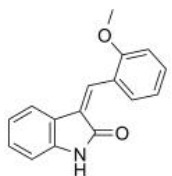
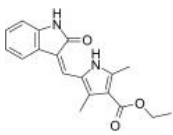

<p>Nintedanib (BIBF 1120)</p> <p>Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-50904</p>	<p>Nintedanib esylate (BIBF 1120 esylate)</p> <p>Nintedanib esylate (BIBF 1120 esylate) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-11106</p>
<p>Nintedanib-13C,d3 (BIBF 1120-13C,d3)</p> <p>Nintedanib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-50904S1</p>	<p>Nintedanib-d3 (BIBF 1120-d3)</p> <p>Nintedanib-d3 (BIBF 1120-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nintedanib. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-50904S</p>
<p>Nintedanib-d8 (BIBF 1120-d8)</p> <p>Nintedanib-d8 is deuterium labeled Nintedanib. Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) is a potent triple angiokinase inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1/2/3 and PDGFRα/β with IC₅₀s of 34 nM/13 nM/13 nM, 69 nM/37 nM/108 nM and 59 nM/65 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-50904S2</p>	<p>NVP-ACC789 (ACC-789; ZK202650)</p> <p>NVP-ACC789 is an inhibitor of human VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 (mouse VEGFR-2), VEGFR-3 and PDGFRβ with IC₅₀s of 0.38, 0.02 (0.23), 0.18, 1.4 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-19624</p>
<p>NVP-BAW2881 (BAW2881)</p> <p>NVP-BAW2881 (BAW2881) is a potent and selective VEGFR2 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 4 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.17% 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-100394</p>	<p>ODM-203</p> <p>ODM-203 is a potent FGFR and VEGFR families inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 11, 16, 6, 35 nM towards recombinant FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 as well as 26, 9, 5 nM towards VEGFR1, VEGFR2 and VEGFR3, respectively. ODM-203 exhibits strong anti-tumor activity and induces anti-tumor immunity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% 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-119367</p>
<p>Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH; L-Glutamyl-L-tryptophan)</p> <p>Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH) is a dipeptide immunomodulator isolated from calf thymus. Oglufanide inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Oglufanide can stimulate the immune response to hepatitis C virus (HCV) and intracellular bacterial infections.</p> <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-13718</p>	<p>Orantinib (SU6668; TSU-68)</p> <p>Orantinib (SU6668; TSU-68) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with K_s of 2.1 μM, 8 nM and 1.2 μM for Flt-1, PDGFRβ and FGFR1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-10517</p>

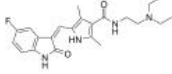
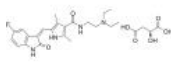
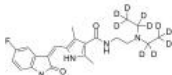
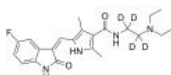
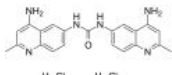
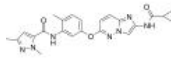
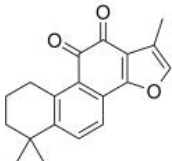
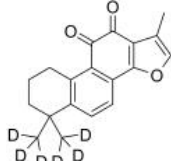
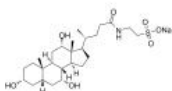
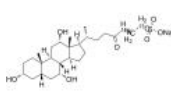
<p>OSI-930</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10204</p>	<p>Pamufetinib (TAS-115)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12423</p>
<p>OSI-930 is an orally selective inhibitor of Kit, KDR and CSF-1R (c-Fms) with IC₅₀s of 80 nM, 9 nM and 15 nM, respectively. OSI-930 also moderately inhibits Flt-1, c-Raf, Lck and low activity against PDGFRα/β, Flt-3 and Abl. OSI-930 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.13%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pamufetinib (TAS-115) is a potent VEGFR and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (c-Met/HGFR)-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 30 and 32 nM for rVEGFR2 and rMET, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Pamufetinib mesylate (TAS-115 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12423A</p>	<p>Pazopanib (GW786034)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10208</p>
<p>Pamufetinib (TAS-115) mesylate is a potent VEGFR and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (c-Met/HGFR)-targeted kinase inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 30 and 32 nM for rVEGFR2 and rMET, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.19%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC₅₀s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.77%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12009</p>	<p>Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10208S</p>
<p>Pazopanib Hydrochloride (GW786034 Hydrochloride) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with an IC₅₀ of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pazopanib-d6 (GW786034-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pazopanib. Pazopanib (GW786034) is a novel multi-target inhibitor of VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, FGFR1, and c-Fms with IC₅₀s of 10, 30, 47, 84, 74, 140 and 146 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PD173074</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10321</p>	<p>Pegaptanib sodium (EYE001; NX1838)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109561</p>
<p>PD173074 is a potent FGFR1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 25 nM and also inhibits VEGFR2 with an IC₅₀ of 100-200 nM, showing 1000-fold selectivity for FGFR1 over PDGFR and c-Src.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Pegaptanib sodium is an RNA aptamer directed against vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-165. Pegaptanib could be used for the study of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD).</p> <p>Pegaptanib (sodium)</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Pentagamavunon-1 (PGV-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136477</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10032</p>
<p>Pentagamavunon-1 (PGV-1), a Curcumin analog with oral activity, targets on several molecular mechanisms to induce apoptosis including inhibition of angiogenic factors cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). PGV-1 inhibits NF-κB activation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.80%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of Chk1, with a K_i of 0.49 nM, it is also a Chk2 inhibitor, with a K_i of 47 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>PF-03814735</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14574</p>	<p>Ponatinib (AP24534)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12047</p>
<p>PF-03814735 is a potent, orally available, ATP-competitive and reversible aurora A and aurora B inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.8 and 0.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.82% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ponatinib hydrochloride (AP24534 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108766</p>	<p>Ponatinib-d8 (AP24534-d8)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120475</p>
<p>Ponatinib (AP24534) hydrochloride is a hydrochloride of ponatinib. Ponatinib is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ponatinib D8 (AP24534 D8) is a deuterium labeled Ponatinib. Ponatinib (AP24534) is an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.37 nM, 1.1 nM, 1.5 nM, 2.2 nM, and 5.4 nM for Abl, PDGFRα, VEGFR2, FGFR1, and Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>PP121</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10372</p>	<p>PTC299</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124593</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Purity: 99.08% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PTC299 is an orally active inhibitor of VEGFA mRNA translation that selectively inhibits VEGF protein synthesis at the post-transcriptional level. PTC299 is also a potent inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH).</p> <p>Purity: 99.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Pz-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00437</p>	<p>R1530</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13737</p>
<p>Pz-1 is a potent RET and VEGFR2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of less than 1 nM for both wild type kinases.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>R1530 is a highly potent, orally active, dual-acting mitosis/angiogenesis inhibitor, with anti-tumor and anti-angiogenic activities. R1530 is a multikinase inhibitor which binds to 31 kinases with K_d values of <500 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>R916562</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104075</p>	<p>RAF265 (CHIR-265)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10248</p>
<p>R916562 is an orally active and selective Axl/VEGF-R2 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 136 nM and 24 nM, respectively. R916562 has anti-angiogenesis and anti-metastasis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RAF265 is a potent RAF/VEGFR2 inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Ramucirumab</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9920</p>	<p>Ranibizumab</p> <p>(RG-6321)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9951</p>
<p>Ramucirumab is a human VEGFR-2 antagonist for the treatment of solid tumors. Ramucirumab is a recombinant human immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody that binds to the extracellular binding domain of VEGFR-2 and prevents the binding of VEGFR ligands: VEGF-A, VEGF-C, and VEGF-D.</p> <p>Purity: 99.40%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ranibizumab (RG-6321) is a humanized anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody fragment and can recognize all VEGF-A isoforms (VEGF110, VEGF121, and VEGF165). Ranibizumab slows vision loss in vivo and is used for wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD) research.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>Regorafenib</p> <p>(BAY 73-4506)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331</p>	<p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride</p> <p>(BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13308</p>
<p>Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.65%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride (BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride) is a multi-target inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1 with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.58%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Regorafenib monohydrate</p> <p>(BAY 73-4506 monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331A</p>	<p>Regorafenib-13C,d3</p> <p>(BAY 73-4506-13C,d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331S1</p>
<p>Regorafenib monohydrate (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate) is a multi-target inhibitor for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1 with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Regorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Regorafenib (BAY 73-4506) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFRβ, Kit, RET and Raf-1, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Regorafenib-d3</p> <p>(BAY 73-4506-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331S</p>	<p>Ripretinib</p> <p>(DCC-2618)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112306</p>
<p>Regorafenib D3 (BAY 73-4506 D3) is a deuterium labeled Regorafenib. Regorafenib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ripretinib (DCC-2618) is an orally bioavailable, selective KIT and PDGFRA switch-control inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.33%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SAR131675</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15458</p>	<p>SCR-1481B1</p> <p>(c-Met inhibitor 2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18711A</p>
<p>SAR131675 is a potent and selective VEGFR3 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 23 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.48%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>SCR-1481B1 (c-Met inhibitor 2) is a potent compound that has activity against cancers dependent upon Met activation and also has activity against cancers as a VEGFR inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.99%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Semaxinib (SU5416)</p>	<p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516; MG-516)</p>
<p>Semaxinib (SU5416) is a potent and selective inhibitor of VEGFR (Flk-1/KDR) with an IC_{50} of 1.23 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate; MG-516 malate)</p>	<p>Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006)</p>
<p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate) is an orally bioavailable receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active Raf inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for Raf-1 and B-Raf, respectively. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 90 nM, 15 nM, 20 nM, 57 nM and 58 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, FLT3 and c-Kit, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate)</p>	<p>Sorafenib-13C,d3</p>
<p>Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate) is a potent and orally active Raf inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for Raf-1 and B-Raf, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active Raf inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for Raf-1 and B-Raf, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3; Donafenib)</p>	<p>Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4)</p>
<p>Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.57% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SU 5402</p>	<p>SU11652</p>
<p>SU 5402 is a potent multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 20 nM, 30 nM, and 510 nM for VEGFR2, FGFR1, and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SU11652 is a potent receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor. SU11652 also inhibits several members of the split kinase family of RTKs, including VEGFR, FGFR, PDGFR, and Kit. SU11652 can be used for spontaneous cancers expressing Kit mutations research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

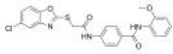
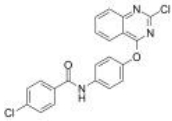
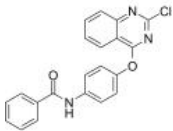
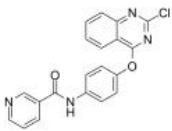
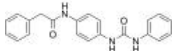
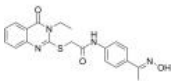
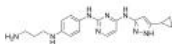
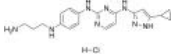
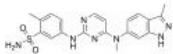
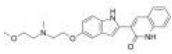
<p>SU14813</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10501</p> <p>SU14813 is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 50, 2, 4, 15 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR1, PDGFRβ and KIT.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SU14813 maleate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10501A</p> <p>SU14813 maleate is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 50, 2, 4, 15 nM for VEGFR2, VEGFR1, PDGFRβ and KIT.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>SU1498 (AG 1498; Tyrphostin SU 1498)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19326</p> <p>SU1498 (AG 1498) is a selective inhibitor of the VEGFR2; inhibits Flk-1 with an IC_{50} of value of 700 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.37% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SU4312</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100349</p> <p>SU4312 is the racemate of (Z)-SU4312 and (E)-SU4312. (Z)-SU4312 inhibits PDGFR and FLK-1 with IC_{50}s of 19.4 and 0.8 μM, respectively. (E)-SU4312 inhibits PDGFR, FLK-1, EGFR, HER-2, and IGF-1R with IC_{50}s of 24.2, 5.2, 18.5, 16.9 and 10.0 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SU5204</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126319</p> <p>SU5204, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, has IC_{50}s of 4 and 51.5 μM for FLK-1 (VEGFR-2) and HER2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SU5205</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-21289</p> <p>SU5205 is an inhibitor of VEGFR2 (FLK-1), with an IC_{50} of 9.6 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SU5208</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136209</p> <p>SU5208 inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR2).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SU5214 (SU4949)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-21292</p> <p>SU5214 is a potent VEGFR2 inhibitor extracted from patent US5834504A, SU5214, has IC_{50}s of 14.8 μM (FLK-1) and 36.7 μM (EGFR), respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.29% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>SU5408 (VEGFR2 Kinase Inhibitor I)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103002</p> <p>SU5408 (VEGFR2 Kinase Inhibitor I) is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of VEGFR2 kinase with an IC_{50} of 70 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Sulfatinib (HMPL-012)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12297</p> <p>Sulfatinib (HMPL-012) is a potent and highly selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor against VEGFR1/2/3, FGFR1 and CSF1R with IC_{50}s of in a range of 1 to 24 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Sunitinib (SU 11248)</p>	<p>Sunitinib Malate (SU 11248 Malate)</p>
<p>Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sunitinib Malate (SU 11248 Malate) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.47% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Sunitinib-d10 (SU 11248-d10)</p>	<p>Sunitinib-d4</p>
<p>Sunitinib D10 (SU 11248 D10) is a deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sunitinib-d4 (SU 11248-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for VEGFR2 and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Surfen dihydrochloride (Aminoquincarbamide dihydrochloride)</p>	<p>TAK-593</p>
<p>Surfen dihydrochloride is a potent HS (heparan sulfate) antagonist. Surfen binds to glycosaminoglycans. Surfen neutralizes the anticoagulant activity of both unfractionated and low molecular weight heparins.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TAK-593 is a potent VEGFR and PDGFR family inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.2, 0.95, 1.1, 4.3 and 13 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFRα and PDGFRβ, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tanshinone IIA (Dan Shen ketone)</p>	<p>Tanshinone IIA-d6 (Dan Shen ketone-d6)</p>
<p>Tanshinone IIA (Tan IIA) is one of the main compositions in the root of red-rooted salvia. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of VEGF/VEGFR2.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Tanshinone IIA-d6 (Dan Shen ketone-d6) is the deuterium labeled Tanshinone IIA. Tanshinone IIA (Tan IIA) is one of the main compositions in the root of red-rooted salvia. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of VEGF/VEGFR2.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Taurocholic acid sodium (Sodium taurocholate; N-Choloyltaurine sodium)</p>	<p>Taurocholic acid-13C2,15N sodium (Sodium taurocholate-13C2,15N; N-Choloyltaurine-13C2,15N sodium) Cat. No.: HY-N0545S</p>
<p>Taurocholic acid sodium (Sodium taurocholate; N-Choloyltaurine sodium) has marked bioactive effects such as an inhibitory potential against hepatic artery ligation induced biliary damage by upregulation of VEGF-A expression. Immunoregulation effect.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Taurocholic acid-13C2,15N sodium (Sodium taurocholate-13C2,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled Taurocholic acid (sodium).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Telatinib (Bay 57-9352) Cat. No.: HY-10527</p>	<p>Telatinib mesylate (Bay 57-9352 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-10527C</p>
<p>Telatinib (Bay 57-9352) is an orally active, small molecule inhibitor of VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFα, and c-Kit with IC₅₀s of 6, 4, 15 and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.72% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Telatinib mesylate (Bay 57-9352 mesylate) is a potent and orally active VEGFR2, VEGFR3, PDGFα, and c-Kit inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 6 nM, 4 nM, 15 nM and 1 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Tesevatinib (XL-647; EXEL-7647; KD-019) Cat. No.: HY-13314</p>	<p>TG 100572 Cat. No.: HY-10184</p>
<p>Tesevatinib (XL-647; EXEL-7647; KD-019) is an orally available, multi-target tyrosine kinase inhibitor; inhibits EGFR, ErbB2, KDR, Flt4 and EphB4 kinase with IC₅₀s of 0.3, 16, 1.5, 8.7, and 1.4 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TG 100572 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC₅₀s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-10185</p>	<p>TG 100801 Cat. No.: HY-10186</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits receptor tyrosine kinases and Src kinases; has IC₅₀s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.58% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TG 100801 is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: 98.60% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride Cat. No.: HY-10187</p>	<p>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 Cat. No.: HY-112294</p>
<p>TG 100801 Hydrochloride is a prodrug that generates TG 100572 by de-esterification in development to treat age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 is used for the synthesis of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 inhibitors, extracted from patent WO2003022852, example 14. TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 is used for the study of diseases associated with inappropriate angiogenesis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-2 Cat. No.: HY-12572</p>	<p>Tinengotinib Cat. No.: HY-145601</p>
<p>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-2 is a potent dual VEGFR2 and Tie-2 inhibitor with pIC₅₀ values of 8.61 and 8.56, respectively. TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-2 is an anti-angiogenic agent and can be used for cancer research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tinengotinib is the modulator of one or more protein kinases such as Aurora kinase and VEGFR kinase. Tinengotinib has the potential for the research of these kinase abnormalities diseases mediated, especially cancer-related diseases (extracted from patent WO2018108079A1).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Tivozanib (AV-951; KRN951)</p> <p>Tivozanib (AV-951; KRN951) is a highly potent and selective VEGFR 1/2/3 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.21, 0.16, and 0.24 nM in cell assay, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Toceranib (SU11654; PHA 291639E)</p> <p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_s of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 96.25% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate; PHA 291639E phosphate)</p> <p>Toceranib phosphate (SU11654 phosphate) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_s of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.02% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Toceranib-d8</p> <p>Toceranib-d8 (SU11654-d8) is the deuterium labeled Toceranib. Toceranib (SU11654) is an orally active receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor, and it potently inhibits PDGFR, VEGFR, and Kit with K_s of 5 and 6 nM for PDGFRβ and Flk-1/KDR, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Tyrosine kinase-IN-1</p> <p>Tyrosine kinase-IN-1 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 4, 20, 4, 2 nM for KDR, Flt-1, FGFR1 and PDGFRα, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin A9 (Tyrphostin 9; Malonoben)</p> <p>Tyrphostin A9, a PDGFR inhibitor, is a potent inducer of mitochondrial fission. Tyrphostin A9 emerged as the most potent and selective of 51 tyrosine kinase inhibitors tested against the TNF-induced respiratory burst. Tyrphostin A9 has anti-influenza virus activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Tyrphostin AG1433 (SU1433; AG1433)</p> <p>Tyrphostin AG1433 (SU1433) is a tyrosine kinases inhibitor. AG1433 is also a selective PDGFRβ and VEGFR-2 (Flk-1/KDR) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 5.0 μM and 9.3 μM, respectively. Tyrphostin AG1433 prevents blood vessel formation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Vandetanib (ZD6474)</p> <p>Vandetanib (D6474) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR tyrosine kinase activity (IC₅₀=40 nM). Vandetanib also has activity versus the tyrosine kinase activity of VEGFR3/FLT4 (IC₅₀=110 nM) and EGFR/HER1 (IC₅₀=500 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Vandetanib hydrochloride (ZD6474 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Vandetanib hydrochloride (D6474 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR tyrosine kinase activity (IC₅₀=40 nM). Vandetanib hydrochloride also has activity versus the tyrosine kinase activity of VEGFR3/FLT4 (IC₅₀=110 nM) and EGFR/HER1 (IC₅₀=500 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vandetanib trifluoroacetate (ZD6474 trifluoroacetate)</p> <p>Vandetanib trifluoroacetate (D6474 trifluoroacetate) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR tyrosine kinase activity (IC₅₀=40 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Vandetanib-d4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-1026051</p>	<p>Vandetanib-d6 (ZD6474-d6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102605</p>
<p>Vandetanib-d4 (ZD6474-d4) is the deuterium labeled Vandetanib. Vandetanib (ZD6474) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR tyrosine kinase activity (IC_{50}=40 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Vandetanib-d6 (ZD6474-d6) is the deuterium labeled Vandetanib. Vandetanib (D6474) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR tyrosine kinase activity (IC_{50}=40 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Vatalanib dihydrochloride (PTK787 dihydrochloride; CGP-797870 dihydrochloride; ZK-222584 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12018</p>	<p>Vatalanib free base (PTK787 free base; PTK/ZK free base; CGP-79787 free base; ZK-222584 free base)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10203</p>
<p>Vatalanib dihydrochloride (PTK787 dihydrochloride) is an inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR with IC_{50} of 37 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Vatalanib (PTK787; ZK-222584; CGP-79787) is an inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR with IC_{50} of 37 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Vatalanib-d4 dihydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12018S</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139822</p>
<p>Vatalanib-d4 (PTK787-d4) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Vatalanib dihydrochloride. Vatalanib (PTK787) dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of VEGFR2/KDR with IC_{50} of 37 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-10 exhibits increased antiangiogenic potency (IC_{50} = 0.7 μM) against VEGF-induced VEGFR2 phosphorylation without cytotoxic effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145856</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145864</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-11 (Compound 8h) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 60.27 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-11 shows antitumor activity and induces cell apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-12 (compound 6g), a 2-oxoquinoxalanyl-1,2,4-triazole, is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.037 μM. VEGFR-2-IN-12 shows high growth inhibition against MCF-7 cells (GI_{50}=1.6 μM). VEGFR-2-IN-12 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144754</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144795</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-13 (Compound 19a) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.4 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-13 disrupts the HepG2 cell cycle by arresting the G2/M phase and induces apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-14 (Compound 5) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-14 arrests the HepG2 cell growth at the Pre-G1 phase and induces apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

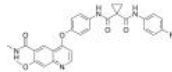
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-15</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144796</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-16</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144803</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-15 (Compound 14b) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-15 arrests the HepG2 cell growth at the Pre-G1 phase and induces apoptosis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-16 (Compound 15b) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 86.36 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-16 shows antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-17</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144804</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-18</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144805</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-17 (Compound 15a) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 67.25 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-17 shows antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-18 (Compound 15d) is a potent VEGFR-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 60 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-18 induces cell apoptosis. VEGFR-2-IN-18 shows antitumor activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-19</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146367</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-20</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-147779</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-19 (Compound 15b) is a potent VEGFR2 inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-19 induces cell apoptosis and increases intracellular reactive oxygen species level. VEGFR-2-IN-19 can be used as an anticancer agent.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-20 (Compound 7) is a potent inhibitor of VEGFR. VEGFR-2-IN-20 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18625</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-5 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18625A</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-5 is a VEGFR2 inhibitor extracted from patent WO2013055780A1, Page 69.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-5 hydrochloride is a VEGFR2 inhibitor extracted from patent WO2013055780A1, Page 69.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131658</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-9 (KDR-in-4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101628</p>
<p>VEGFR-2-IN-6 (example 64) is a VEGFR2 inhibitor (angiogenesis modulator), which is extracted from patent WO 02/059110.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2-IN-9 (KDR-in-4) is a potent kinase insert domain-containing receptor (KDR/VEGFR2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146491</p>	<p>VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146492</p>
<p>VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-1 (Compound 4b) is a dual VEGFR-2 and BRAF kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.049, 0.063 and 0.005 μM against VEGFR-2, BRAF^{V600E} and BRAF^{WT}, respectively. VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-1 induces apoptosis and arrests the cell cycle mainly in the G1/S phase.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-2 (Compound 4a) is a dual VEGFR-2 and BRAF kinases inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.111, 0.089 and 0.071 μM against VEGFR-2, BRAF^{V600E} and BRAF^{WT}, respectively. VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-2 induces apoptosis and arrests the cell cycle mainly in the G1 phase.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR-3-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132305</p>	<p>VEGFR-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101219</p>
<p>VEGFR-3-IN-1 is a potent and selective VEGFR3 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 110.4 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VEGFR-IN-1 (compound 3) is a potent angiogenesis inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.02, 0.18, 0.24 7.3, and 7 μM for KDR, Flt-1, c-Kit, EGF-R, and c-Src, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VEGFR2-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145849</p>	<p>Vorolanib (CM082; X-82)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109019</p>
<p>VEGFR2-IN-1 is a potent and selective VEGFR2 inhibitor (IC₅₀=19.8 nM). VEGFR2-IN-1 inhibits cell proliferation and migration through apoptosis activation and VEGFR2 inhibition.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vorolanib (CM082) is an orally active, potent multikinase VEGFR/PDGFR inhibitor. Vorolanib is a potent ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter inhibitor. Vorolanib is an angiogenesis inhibitor and has antitumor activity combined with ZD1839 (HY-50895).</p> <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>VS 8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143491</p>	<p>WHI-P180 (Janex 3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15769</p>
<p>VS 8 (Compound VS 8) is a potent, orally active VEGFR-2 inhibitor with significant anti-angiogenic effects. VS 8 induces cancer cell apoptosis and migration. VS 8 is active against CSCs (Cancer stem cells).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>WHI-P180 (Janex 3) is a multi-kinase inhibitor; inhibits RET, KDR and EGFR with IC₅₀s of 5 nM, 66 nM and 4 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>WHI-P180 hydrochloride (Janex 3 hydrochloride;)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15769A</p>	<p>Xanthatin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3032</p>
<p>WHI-P180 (Janex 3) is a multi-kinase inhibitor; inhibits RET, KDR and EGFR with IC₅₀s of 5 nM, 66 nM and 4 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Xanthatin is isolated from Xanthium strumarium leaves.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

XL092

Cat. No.: HY-138696

XL092 is an orally active, ATP-competitive inhibitor of multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) including MET, VEGFR2, AXL and MER, with IC_{50} s in cell-based assays of 15 nM, 1.6 nM, 3.4 nM, 7.2 nM respectively. XL092 exhibits anti-tumor activity.

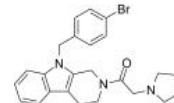


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YF-452

Cat. No.: HY-120200

YF-452 is a potent inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2). YF-452 remarkably inhibits the migration, invasion and tube-like structure formation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) with little toxicity.

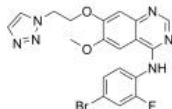


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZD-4190

Cat. No.: HY-U00002

ZD-4190 is a potent, orally available inhibitor of the vascular endothelial cell growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2) and of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) signalling, used for the treatment of cancer.

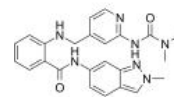


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ZK-261991

Cat. No.: HY-15333

ZK-261991 is an orally active VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM for VEGFR2.



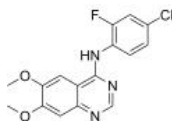
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZM 306416

(CB 676475)

Cat. No.: HY-13785

ZM-306416 (CB 676475) is a potent inhibitor of VEGFR with IC_{50} s of 0.1 and 2 μ M for KDR and Flt, respectively. ZM-306416 is also a EGFR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <10 nM.

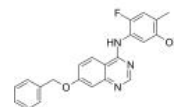


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ZM323881

Cat. No.: HY-15467

ZM323881 is a potent and selective VEGFR2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of less than 2 nM.

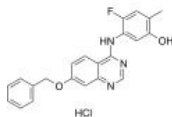


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZM323881 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15467A

ZM323881 hydrochloride is a potent and selective VEGFR2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of less than 2 nM.



Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg