



www.MedChemExpress.com

Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

ERK

Extracellular signal regulated kinases

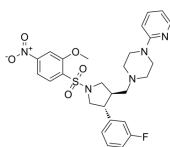
ERKs (Extracellular-signal-regulated kinases) are widely expressed protein kinase intracellular signalling molecules that are involved in functions including the regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic functions in differentiated cells. Many different stimuli, including growth factors, cytokines,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

ERK Inhibitors, Agonists & Activators

(rel)-AR234960

Cat. No.: HY-120006A

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

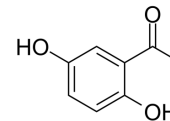


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W001174

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



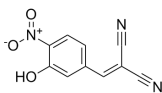
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

AG126

(Tyrphostin AG126)

Cat. No.: HY-108330

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

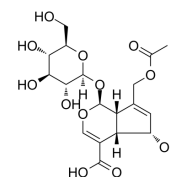


Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6246

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

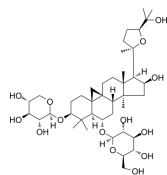


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N0431

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

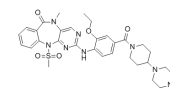


Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AX-15836

Cat. No.: HY-101846

AX-15836 is a potent and selective ERK5 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM.

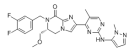


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AZD-0364

Cat. No.: HY-111483

AZD-0364 is a potent and selective ERK2 inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017080979A1, compound example 18, has an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.

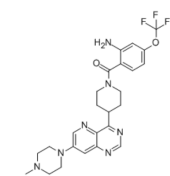


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BAY885

Cat. No.: HY-112082

BAY885 is a novel ERK5 inhibitor.

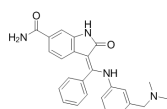


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BIX02188

Cat. No.: HY-12055

BIX02188 is a potent MEK5-selective inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.3 nM. BIX02188 inhibits ERK5 catalytic activity, with an IC_{50} of 810 nM.

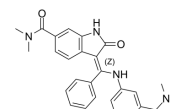


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

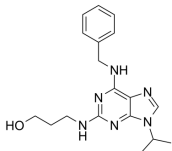
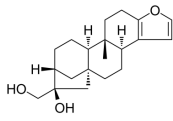
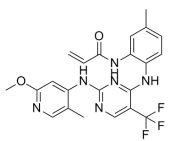
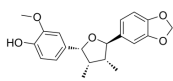
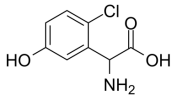
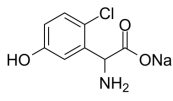
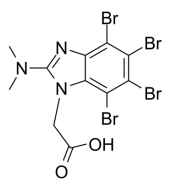
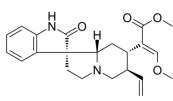
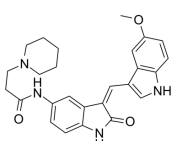
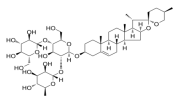
BIX02189

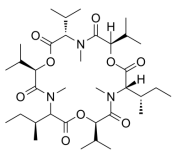
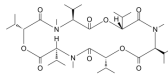
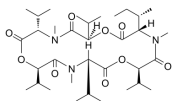
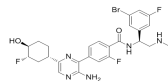
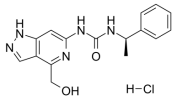
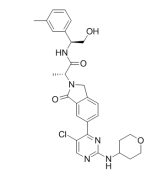
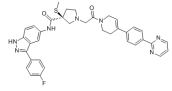
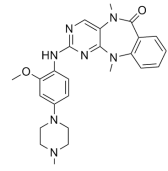
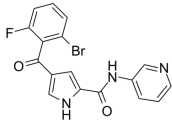
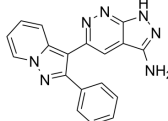
Cat. No.: HY-12056

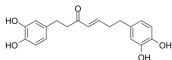
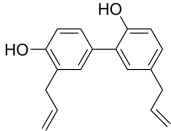
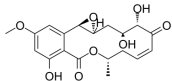
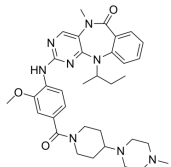

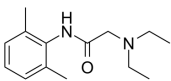
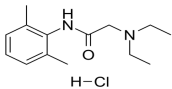
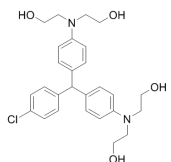
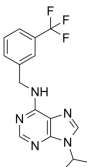
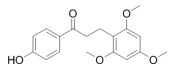
BIX02189 is a potent and selective MEK5 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. BIX02189 also inhibits ERK5 catalytic activity with an IC_{50} of 59 nM.

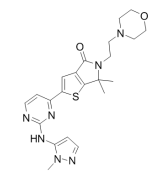
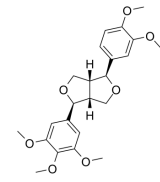
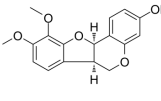
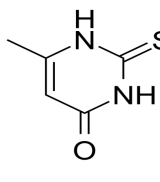
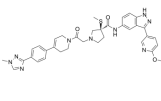
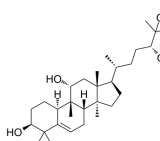
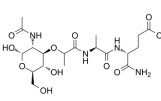
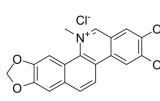
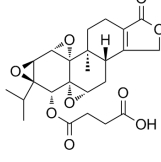
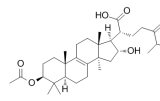


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>Bohemine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12843</p> <p>Bohemine is a purine analogue and is a synthetic and selective CDK inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4.6 μM, 83 μM, and 2.7 μM for Cdk2/cyclin E, Cdk2/cyclin A, and Cdk9/cyclin T1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Cafestol</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6257</p> <p>Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a ERK inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE_2 production and the mRNA expression of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p>CC-90003</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112570</p> <p>CC-90003 is an irreversible and selective inhibitor of ERK 1/2 with antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Chicanine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2270</p> <p>Chicanine is a lignan compound of Schisandra chinensis, inhibits LPS-induced phosphorylation of p38 MAPK, ERK 1/2 and IκB-α, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>CHPG</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101364</p> <p>CHPG is a selective mGluR5 agonist, and attenuates SO_2-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through TSG-6/NF-κB pathway in BV2 microglial cells.</p> <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>CHPG sodium salt</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101364A</p> <p>CHPG sodium salt is a selective mGluR5 agonist, and attenuates SO_2-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through TSG-6/NF-κB pathway in BV2 microglial cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>CK2/ERK8-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135906</p> <p>CK2/ERK8-IN-1 is a dual casein kinase 2 (CK2) (K_i of 0.25 μM) and ERK8 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.50 μM. CK2/ERK8-IN-1 also binds to PIM1, HIPK2 (homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2), and DYRK1A with K_is of 8.65 μM, 15.25 μM, and 11.9 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Corynoxetine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0590</p> <p>Corynoxetine, isolated from the hook of Uncaria rhynchophylla, is a potent ERK1/ERK2 inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>DEL-22379</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18932</p> <p>DEL-22379 is an ERK dimerization inhibitor. DEL-22379 readily binds to ERK2 with a K_d estimated in the low micromolar range, though binding is detectable even at low nanomolar concentrations. ERK2 dimerization is progressively inhibited with an IC_{50} of \sim0.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Deltonin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2283</p> <p>Deltonin, a steroidal saponin, isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis Wright, with antitumor activity; Deltonin inhibits ERK1/2 and AKT activation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Enniatin A1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6704</p> <p>Enniatin A1 isolated from <i>Fusarium</i> mycotoxins is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide consisting of alternating D-α-hydroxyisovaleric acids and N-methyl-L-amino acids.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3806</p> <p>Enniatin B is a <i>Fusarium</i> mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 113 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of ERK (p44/p42).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Enniatin B1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3807</p> <p>Enniatin B1 is a <i>Fusarium</i> mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 73 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114491</p> <p>ERK-IN-1 (compound B) is a RAF and ERK1/2 inhibitor in the treatment of a proliferative disease characterized by activating mutations in the MAPK pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ERK-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133084</p> <p>ERK-IN-2 is a potent, highly selective and orally active ERK2 inhibitor probe with an IC_{50} value of 1.8 nM. ERK-IN-2 might lead to off-target toxicity and/or off-target activity at dose >10 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112287</p> <p>ERK1/2 inhibitor 1 is a potent, orally bioavailable ERK1/2 inhibitor, showing 60% inhibition at 1 nM and an IC_{50} of 3.0 nM against ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ERK2 IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112300</p> <p>ERK2 IN-1 is a selective ERK2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ERK5-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14403</p> <p>ERK5-IN-1 is a potent ERK5 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 87 ± 7 nM. ERK5-IN-1 also inhibits LRRK2[G2019S] with an IC_{50} of 26 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.38% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ERK5-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128341</p> <p>ERK5-IN-2 is an orally active, sub-micromolar, selective ERK5 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.82 μM, 3 μM for ERK5 and ERK5 MEF2D, respectively. ERK5-IN-2 does not interact with the BRD4 bromodomain.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>FR 180204</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12275</p> <p>FR 180204 is an ATP-competitive and selective ERK inhibitor. FR 180204 inhibits ERK1 and ERK2 with IC_{50}s of 0.51 μM ($K_i=0.31$ μM) and 0.33 μM ($K_i=0.14$ μM), respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Hirsutenone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4042</p>	<p>Honokiol (NSC 293100)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0003</p>
<p>Hirsutenone is an active botanical diarylheptanoid present in <i>Alnus</i> species and exhibits many biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor promoting and anti-atopic dermatitis effects.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Honokiol is a bioactive, biphenolic phytochemical that possesses potent antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic, and anticancer activities by targeting a variety of signaling molecules.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Hypothemycin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107417</p>	<p>JWG-071</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108886</p>
<p>Hypothemycin, a fungal polyketide, is a multikinase inhibitor with K_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></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JWG-071 is the first reported kinase-selective chemical probe for ERK5. JWG-071 improves ERK5 activity and BRD4 selectivity. JWG-071 will be a much-needed chemical probe for deconvoluting ERK5 and BRD4 pharmacology.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 98.55% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p>KO-947</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112181</p>	<p>Lidocaine (Lignocaine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185</p>
<p>KO-947 is a potent and selective inhibitor of ERK1/2 kinases with potential utility in MAPK pathway dysregulated tumors.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p>Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185A</p>	<p>LM22B-10</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104047</p>
<p>Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</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></p> <p>Purity: 98.60% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Longdaysin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18285</p>	<p>Loureirin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1504</p>
<p>Longdaysin is an inhibitor of the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway, which exerts antitumor effect through blocking CK1δ/ϵ-dependent Wnt signaling. Longdaysin inhibits CK1α, CK1δ, CDK7, and ERK2 with IC_{50}s of 5.6 μM, 8.8 μM, 29 μM, and 52 μM, respectively.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from <i>Dracaena cochinchinensis</i>, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), with an IC_{50} of 26.10 μM; Loureirin B also inhibits K_{ATP}, the phosphorylation of ERK and JNK, and has anti-diabetic activity.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

<p>LY3214996</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101494</p> <p>LY3214996 is a highly selective inhibitor of ERK1 and ERK2, with IC_{50} of 5 nM for both enzymes in biochemical assays. LY3214996 potently inhibits cellular p-RSK1 in BRAF and RAS mutant cancer cell lines. LY3214996 shows potent antitumor activities in cancer models with MAPK pathway alterations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Magnolin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1374</p> <p>Magnolin, a major component of Magnolia flos (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of ERK1 and ERK2 with IC_{50}s of 87 nM and 16.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Methylnissoлин (Astrapterocarpan)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2484</p> <p>Methylnissoлин (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: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Methylthiouracil (MTU)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0513</p> <p>Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production TNF-α and IL-6, and the activation of NF-κB and ERK1/2.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>MK-8353 (SCH900353)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111407</p> <p>MK-8353 (SCH900353) is a potent, selective and orally available ERK1/2 inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 23.0 nM and 8.8 nM, respectively; MK-8353 has antitumor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Mogrol</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2312</p> <p>Mogrol is a biometabolite of mogrosides, and acts via inhibition of the ERK1/2 and STAT3 pathways, or reducing CREB activation and activating AMPK signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>Muramyl dipeptide (MDP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-127090</p> <p>Muramyl dipeptide (MDP) is a synthetic immunoreactive peptide, consisting of N-acetyl muramic acid attached to a short amino acid chain of L-Ala-D-isoGln. Muramyl dipeptide is an inducer of bone formation through induction of Runx2.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 1 mg</p> 	<p>Nitidine chloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0498</p> <p>Nitidine chloride, a potential anti-malarial lead compound derived from Zanthoxylum nitidum (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing apoptosis, inhibiting STAT3 signaling cascade, DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A, ERK and...</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p>Omriptomide</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16363</p> <p>Omriptomide (PG490-88) is a water soluble derivative prodrg of triptomide purified from the Chinese herb.</p> <p>Purity: 98.29% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>Pachymic acid (3-O-Acetyl/tumulolic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0371</p> <p>Pachymic acid is a lanostane-type triterpenoid from <i>P. cocos</i>. Pachymic acid inhibits Akt and ERK signaling pathways.</p> <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

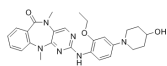
<p>Piperlongumine (Piplartine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2329</p>	<p>Pluripotin (SC1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10579</p>
<p>Piperlongumine is a natural alkaloid isolated from <i>Piper longum</i> Linn, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: 99.19% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pluripotin is a dual inhibitor of ERK1 and RasGAP with K_{i50}s of 98 nM and 212 nM, respectively. Pluripotin also inhibits RSK1, RSK2, RSK3, and RSK4 with IC_{50}s of 0.5, 2.5, 3.3, and 10.0 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Pseudocoptisine acetate (Isocoptisine acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6894</p>	<p>Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15947</p>
<p>Pseudocoptisine acetate, a quaternary alkaloid with a benzyloquinoline skeleton, is isolated from the tubers of <i>Corydalis turtschaninovii</i>. Pseudocoptisine acetate shows anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) is an orally bioavailable ERK kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.1 nM and 3.1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Ravoxertinib hydrochloride (GDC-0994 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15947A</p>	<p>SCH772984</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50846</p>
<p>Ravoxertinib hydrochloride (GDC-0994 hydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor selective for ERK kinase activity with IC_{50} of 6.1 nM and 3.1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.05% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SCH772984 is a highly selective and ATP-competitive ERK inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively. SCH772984 has antitumor activity in MAPK inhibitor-naïve and MAPK inhibitor-resistant cells containing BRAF or RAS mutations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Sulforaphene</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2450</p>	<p>Tauroursodeoxycholate (TUDCA; UR 906; Taurolite)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19696</p>
<p>Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED_{50} against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2×10^{-4} M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting EGFR, p-ERK1/2, NFκB and other signals.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Tauroursodeoxycholate (TUDCA; UR 906; Taurolite) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as caspase-3 and caspase-12. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits ERK.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tauroursodeoxycholate dihydrate (TUDCA dihydrate; UR 906 dihydrate; Taurolite dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19696B</p>	<p>Tauroursodeoxycholate Sodium (Sodium tauroursodeoxycholate; Tauroursodeoxycholic acid sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19696A</p>
<p>Tauroursodeoxycholate dihydrate (TUDCA dihydrate; UR 906 dihydrate; Taurolite dihydrate) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as caspase-3 and caspase-12.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Tauroursodeoxycholate Sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as caspase-3 and caspase-12. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits ERK.</p> <p>Purity: 97.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p>TBHQ (tert-Butylhydroquinone)</p> <p>TBHQ (tert-Butylhydroquinone) is a widely used Nrf2 activator, protects against Doxorubicin (DOX)-induced cardiotoxicity through activation of Nrf2.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Tenuifoliside A</p> <p>Tenuifoliside A is isolated from Polygala tenuifolia, has anti-apoptotic and antidepressant-like effects. Tenuifoliside A exhibits its neurotrophic effects and promotes cell proliferation through the ERK/CREB/BDNF signal pathway in C6 cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate (TF3)</p> <p>Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate (TF3), the typical pigment in black tea, is a good antitumor agent.</p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>trans-Zeatin</p> <p>trans-Zeatin is a plant cytokinin, which plays an important role in cell growth, differentiation, and division; trans-Zeatin also inhibits UV-induced MEK/ERK activation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Ulixertinib (BVD-523; VRT752271)</p> <p>Ulixertinib (BVD-523; VRT752271) is a potent, orally active, highly selective, ATP-competitive and reversible covalent inhibitor of ERK1/2 kinases, with an IC₅₀ of <0.3 nM against ERK2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Ulixertinib hydrochloride (BVD-523 hydrochloride; VRT752271 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Ulixertinib hydrochloride (BVD-523 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, highly selective, ATP-competitive and reversible covalent inhibitor of ERK1/2 kinases, with an IC₅₀ of <0.3 nM against ERK2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Urolithin B</p> <p>Urolithin B is one of the gut microbial metabolites of ellagitannins, and has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VX-11e</p> <p>VX-11e is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable inhibitor of ERK with K_i < 2 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Xantocillin</p> <p>Xantocillin is a marine agent extracted from <i>Penicillium commune</i>, induces autophagy through inhibition of the MEK/ERK pathway.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>XMD17-109</p> <p>XMD17-109 is a novel, specific ERK-5 inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 162 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

XMD8-92

Cat. No.: HY-14443

XMD8-92 is a highly selective ERK5/BMK1 inhibitor with dissociation constant (K_d) value of 80 nM.



Purity: 99.72%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

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