IAP (Inhibitors of Apoptosis) is a family of functionally and structurally related proteins, which serve as endogenous inhibitors of programmed cell death (apoptosis). A common feature of all IAPs is the presence of a BIR in one to three copies. The human IAP family consists of 8 members, and IAP homologs have been identified in numerous organisms. The members of the IAPs included IAPs, Cp-IAP, Op-IAP, XIAP, c-IAP1, C-IAP2, NAIP, Livin and Survivin. The best characterized IAP is XIAP, which binds caspase-9, caspase-3 and caspase 7, thereby inhibiting their activation and preventing apoptosis. Also cIAP1 and cIAP2 have been shown to bind caspases, although how the IAPs inhibit apoptosis mechanistically at the molecular level is not completely understood.
IAP Inhibitors & Antagonists

**APG-1387**
Cat. No.: HY-125593

APG-1387, a bivalent SMAC mimetic and an IAP antagonist, blocks the activity of IAP family proteins (XIAP, cIAP-1, cIAP-2, and ML-IAP). APG-1387 induces degradation of cIAP-1 and XIAP proteins, as well as caspase-3 activation and PARP cleavage, which leads to apoptosis.

Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

**AZD5852**
Cat. No.: HY-12600

AZD5852 is an antagonist of the inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAPs), which binds to the BIR3 domains cIAP1, cIAP2, and XIAP with IC₅₀ values of 15, 21, and 15 nM, respectively. AZD5852 induces apoptosis.

Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**BV6**
Cat. No.: HY-16701

BV6 is an antagonist of cIAP1 and XIAP, members of the inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP) family.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Embelin** (Embelic acid; Emberine; NSC 91874)
Cat. No.: HY-17473

Embelin (Embelic acid), a potent, nonpeptidic XIAP inhibitor (IC₅₀ = 4.1 μM), inhibits cell growth, induces apoptosis, and activates caspase-9 in prostate cancer cells with high levels of XIAP.

Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**GDC-0152**
Cat. No.: HY-13638

GDC-0152 is a potent IAPs inhibitor, and binds to the BIR3 domains of XIAP, cIAP1, cIAP2 and the BIR domain of ML-IAP with Kᵦ values of 28 nM, 17 nM, 43 nM and 14 nM, respectively.

Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**LCL161**
Cat. No.: HY-15518

LCL161 is a IAP inhibitor which inhibits XIAP in HEK293 cell and cIAP1 in MDA-MB-231 cell with IC₅₀s of 35 and 0.4 nM, respectively.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**MV1**
Cat. No.: HY-113534

MV1 is an antagonist of IAP (inhibitor of apoptosis protein), leads to protein knockdown of HaloTag-fused proteins when combined with HaloTag ligand.

Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ASTX660**
Cat. No.: HY-109565

ASTX660 is an orally bioavailable dual antagonist of cellular inhibitor of apoptosis protein (cIAP) and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP).

Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Birinapant** (TL32711)
Cat. No.: HY-16591

Birinapant (TL32711), a bivalent Smac mimetic, is a potent antagonist for XIAP and cIAP1 with Kᵦ of 45 nM and less than 1 nM, respectively.

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

**CUDC-427** (GDC-0917)
Cat. No.: HY-15835

CUDC-427 is a potent second-generation pan-selective IAP antagonist, used for treatment of various cancers.

Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg
### MX69
**Cat. No.:** HY-100892

MX69 is an inhibitor of **MDM2/XIAP**, used for cancer treatment.

- **Purity:** 99.65%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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### Polygalacin D
**Cat. No.:** HY-N6064

Polygalacin D (PGD) is a bioactive compound isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum (Jacq.) with anticancer and anti-proliferative properties.

- **Purity:** 99.30%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

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### SM-164
**Cat. No.:** HY-15989

SM-164 is a cell-permeable Smac mimetic compound. SM-164 binds to **XIAP** protein containing both the BIR2 and BIR3 domains with an IC$_{50}$ value of 1.39 nM and functions as an extremely potent antagonist of **XIAP**.

- **Purity:** 99.38%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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### SM-164 Hydrochloride
**Cat. No.:** HY-15989A

SM-164 Hydrochloride is a cell-permeable Smac mimetic compound. SM-164 binds to **XIAP** protein containing both the BIR2 and BIR3 domains with an IC$_{50}$ value of 1.39 nM and functions as an extremely potent antagonist of **XIAP**.

- **Purity:** 98.84%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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### UC-112
**Cat. No.:** HY-12842

UC-112 is a novel potent IAP (Inhibitor of apoptosis) inhibitor; potently inhibit cell growth in two human melanoma (A375 and M14) and two human prostate (PC-3 and DU145) cancer cell lines (IC$_{50}$=0.7-3.4 uM).

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

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### Xevinapant
**Cat. No.:** HY-15454

Xevinapant (AT-406) is a potent and orally bioavailable Smac mimetic and an antagonist of IAPs, and it binds to XIAP, cIAP1, and cIAP2 proteins with $K_i$ of 66.4, 1.9, and 5.1 nM, respectively.

- **Purity:** 99.06%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 1
- **Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

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