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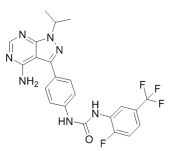
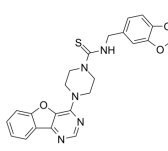
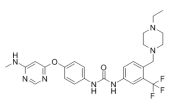
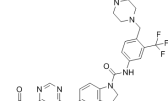
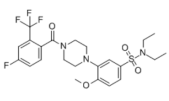
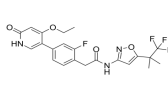
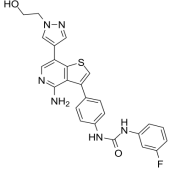
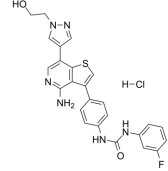
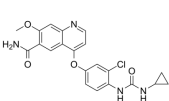
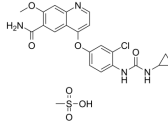
Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

# RET

RET (REarranged during Transfection) is a receptor protein tyrosine kinase, which activates multiple signal transduction pathways. RET protein is composed of three domains: an extracellular ligand-binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The RET receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) regulates key aspects of cellular proliferation and survival by regulating the activity of the mitogen- activated protein kinase (MAPK) and PI3K/Akt signaling pathways. RET also interacts directly with other kinases such as the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (MET) and the focal adhesion kinase (FAK). Furthermore, BRAF and p38MAPK are downstream targets of RET. Kinase inhibitors that simultaneously inhibit RET and its downstream targets.

RET tyrosine kinase receptor presents an attractive therapeutic target for the treatment of certain cancer subsets. Deregulated RET activity has been identified as a causative factor in the development, progression and response to therapy of thyroid carcinoma. Elevated RET expression has been associated with the development of endocrine resistance in human breast cancer.

## RET Inhibitors & Agonists

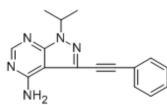
<p><b>AD80</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101963</p>	<p><b>Amuvatinib</b> (MP470; HPK 56)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10206</p>
<p>AD80, a multikinase inhibitor, inhibits RET, RAF,SRCa and S6K, with greatly reduced mTOR activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 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, PDGFR<math>\alpha</math>, Flt3, c-Met and c-Ret.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AST 487</b> (NVP-AST 487)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15002</p>	<p><b>BBT594</b> (NVP-BBT594)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18840</p>
<p>AST 487 is a RET kinase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 880 nM, inhibits RET autophosphorylation and activation of downstream effectors, also inhibits Flt-3 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 520 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>BBT594 is a potent receptor tyrosine kinase RET inhibitor, used for cancer treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BT-13</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124401</p>	<p><b>GSK3179106</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100459</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><b>Purity:</b> &gt;99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK3179106 is an orally active and selective RET kinase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s 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><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ilorasertib</b> (ABT-348)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16018</p>	<p><b>Ilorasertib hydrochloride</b> (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 IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ilorasertib hydrochloride (ABT-348 hydrochloride) is a potent and ATP-competitive multitargeted kinase inhibitor, which inhibits Aurora C, Aurora B, and Aurora A with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 nM, 7 nM, 120 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lenvatinib</b> (E7080)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10981</p>	<p><b>Lenvatinib mesylate</b> (E7080 mesylate)</p> <p>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><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 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><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>ML786 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14979A</p>	<p><b>PF 477736</b> (PF 00477736)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10032</p>
<p>ML786 dihydrochloride potent and orally bioavailable <b>Raf</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.1, 4.2, and 2.5 nM for <math>V^{600E}\Delta B</math>-Raf, wt <b>B-Raf</b>, and <b>C-Raf</b>, respectively. ML786 dihydrochloride also inhibits <b>Abl-1</b>, <b>DDR2</b>, <b>EPHA2</b>, <b>KDR</b>, and <b>RET</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = &lt;0.5, 7.0, 11, 6.2, 0.8 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF 477736 (PF 00477736) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of <b>Chk1</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.49 nM, it is also a <b>Chk2</b> inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 47 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Pralsetinib</b> (BLU-667)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112301</p>	<p><b>Pz-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00437</p>
<p>Pralsetinib (BLU-667) is a highly potent, selective <b>RET</b> inhibitor. Pralsetinib (BLU-667) inhibits WT <b>RET</b>, <b>RET</b> mutants V804L, V804M, M918T and CCDC6-<b>RET</b> fusion with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.4, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, and 0.4 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pz-1 is a potent <b>RET</b> and <b>VEGFR2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of less than 1 nM for both wild type kinases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Regorafenib</b> (BAY 73-4506)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331</p>	<p><b>Regorafenib Hydrochloride</b> (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 <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM for <b>VEGFR1/2/3</b>, <b>PDGFR<math>\beta</math></b>, <b>Kit</b>, <b>RET</b> and <b>Raf-1</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Regorafenib Hydrochloride (BAY 73-4506 hydrochloride) is a multi-target inhibitor for <b>VEGFR1/2/3</b>, <b>PDGFR<math>\beta</math></b>, <b>Kit</b>, <b>RET</b> and <b>Raf-1</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Regorafenib monohydrate</b> (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10331A</p>	<p><b>RET V804M-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136534</p>
<p>Regorafenib monohydrate (BAY 73-4506 monohydrate) is a multi-target inhibitor for <b>VEGFR1/2/3</b>, <b>PDGFR<math>\beta</math></b>, <b>Kit</b>, <b>RET</b> and <b>Raf-1</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 13/4.2/46, 22, 7, 1.5 and 2.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RET V804M-IN-1 (compound 5) is a wt-<b>RET</b> -selective inhibitors of <b>RET</b>/<b>V804M</b> kinase, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RET-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133553</p>	<p><b>Selpercatinib</b> (LOXO-292)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114370</p>
<p>RET-IN-3 (compound 34) is a selective <b>RET</b>/<b>V804M</b> kinase inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Selpercatinib (LOXO-292) is a <b>RET</b> kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018071447A1, Compound Example 163, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 14.0 nM, 24.1 nM, and 530.7 nM for <b>RET</b> (WT), <b>RET</b> (V804M), and <b>RET</b> (G810R), respectively. Antineoplastic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**SPP-86**

Cat. No.: HY-110193

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 receptor $\alpha$  (ER $\alpha$ ) phosphorylation in MCF7 cells.

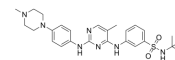


**Purity:** >99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

**TG101209**

Cat. No.: HY-10410

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.



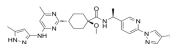
**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**trans-Pralsetinib**

(trans-BLU-667)

Cat. No.: HY-112301A

trans-Pralsetinib (trans-BLU-667) is a **rearranged during transfection (RET)** inhibitor extracted from patent US20170121312A1, Compound Example 129.

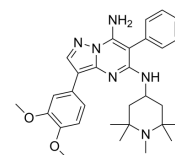


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**WF-47-JS03**

Cat. No.: HY-133551

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.



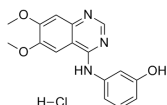
**Purity:** 99.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**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  $\mu$ M, respectively.



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