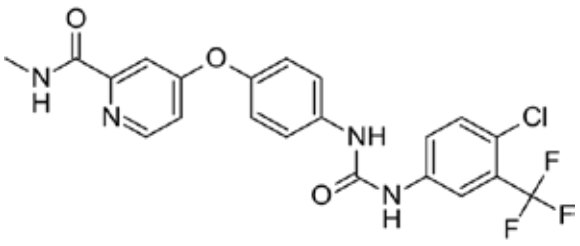
VEGFR Inhibitors

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) inhibitors are a family of compounds that suppress signaling by VEGF receptor tyrosine kinases. VEGFR is an important signaling mediator involved in angiogenesis, a key process in tumor growth, making this pathway a major target in cancer research. VEGFR recruits circulating endothelial precursor cells and acts as a survival factor for immature tumor blood vessels; blocking this pathway inhibits the development of these vessels, preventing them from activating downstream pathways[1].

Representative VEGFR inhibitors:

A0025 17-AAG
A6818 Arenobufagin
A9435 Axitinib
B5074 BMS-599626
C0006 Cabozantanib
C1613 Cediranib
F5968 Foretinib
I7559 Isoliquiritigenin
M5876 Motesanib
N8460 NVP-BHG712
P0397 Pazopanib
P6002 PP-121
R0020 RAF265
R1626 Regorafenib Monohydrate
S4244 SKLB 610
S5868 Sorafenib
S8098 SU-1498
S8253 Sunitinib Malate
T3585 Tivozanib
V0352 Vandetanib
V0376 Vatalanib Dihydrochloride



S5868 Sorafenib

References:
1. Moriera IS, Fernandes PA, Ramos MJ. Anticancer Agents Med Chem. 2007 Mar;7(2):223-45.