LONGEVITY RESEARCH PROJECT

RAPID LIFESPAN ANALYSIS OF 601 mTOR INHIBITORS

Project: In this revolutionary project the Rapamycin Longevity Lab will coordinate a lifespan analysis of 601 mTOR inhibitors in the roundworm '*C. elegans*'. No one has delivered anything close to the big magnitude of unique data around mTOR inhibitors which this project will deliver.

Why screen mTOR inhibitors? Rapamycin is an mTOR inhibitor and is the only compound that has shown very good longevity effects in multiple species. Everything from yeast, worms, flies to mice show improved healthy lifespan with rapamycin treatment. This is unique when it comes to longevity interventions. But there is a big gap in the literature around how good Rapamycin is compared to other mTOR inhibitors. While many mTOR inhibitors have been developed, no systematic effort exists to find the most effective mTOR inhibitors for improving healthy lifespan. This is something we need an answer on and this project is an important first step in that direction. The end goal is improved human longevity.

Use of innovative technology: The world leading Rapamycin researcher Matt Kaeberlein co-founded the company Ora Biomedical. In this project their innovative WormBot-AI technology will be used to screen the mTOR inhibitors in a highly-efficient and cost-efficient way.

Public data: The lifespan data from this screening will be publicly available on Ora Biomedical's online database for free. This data will be a valuable source for taking longevity research around mTOR inhibitors to the next level.

Time of delivery: The goal is to start the project as soon as it is fully funded. Once funded, data will start being released within three months.

Project budget: 50 000 USD for the first sub project where 301 of the 601 mTOR inhibitors are screened. This is a very low price for the big amount of data we will get and for moving the longevity field forward. Ora Biomedical provides the project to the public and all the money will go directly to them to conduct and cover the costs for the screening of the mTOR inhibitors. Rapamycin Longevity Lab will coordinate and project lead this project and will not take part in any commission or provision.

SPONSORING SPOTS FOR FUNDING THE PROJECT

$20 000 platinum, $10 000 gold, $5000 silver or $1000 sponsor

Project Initiators

Ora Biomedical + RAPAMYCIN LONGEVITY LAB

For more information contact Krister Kauppi
krister@masteronething.com

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Rapamycin and mTOR inhibition are the gold standard

BRIAN KENNEDY
Professor Departments of Biochemistry and Physiology at National University of Singapore. Co-founder of Ora Biomedical

"At Singapore we're very interested in rapamycin, either using rapamycin or an analog. I still think that's the gold standard – it works in all the animal models, it's insensitive to mouse strain, and the human data from RestorBio (which was based on a derivative) is actually pretty positive." (1)

Rapamycin is an FDA approved pharmaceutical drug which was discovered in the beginning of 1970 in soil samples from Easter Island (2, 3). The drug inhibits mTOR (= mechanistic target of Rapamycin) which is a central regulator of anabolic and catabolic processes. When mTOR is activated then growth, repair and reproduction processes are stimulated but when mTOR is inhibited then instead breakdown, cleanup and survival processes are stimulated. Most of the longevity interventions in different species tend to lean towards activating catabolic processes. Currently mTOR inhibition is one of the most promising longevity pathways for stimulating catabolic processes because it is evolutionary conserved in multiple species and on top of that is has good effects on both lifespan and healthspan.

See appendix 1 for a deeper introduction around Rapamycin and mTOR inhibition.

Lifespan Data

Reproduceable Results In Different Labs Across Different Species

Species	Median Lifespan	Maximum Lifespan	Healthspan	Pubmed
Yeast	< 0 - 200%	Yes	Yes	16034823, 16418483, 16293764, 17914901, 17403371, 19458476, 20947565, 21641548, 23551936, 24141116, 28329151
Hydra	47%	61%	Yes	31862842
Daphnia Magna	11 - 12%	6 - 17%	Yes	36112674
Roundworm	14 - 26%	16 - 35%	Yes	24332851, 30269951, 32634117
Fruit Fly	**M:** 1 - 13% **F:** 0 - 38%	**M:** 0 - 18% **F:** 0 - 50%	Yes	15146184, 19684592, 20074526, 26431326, 27191225, 29779873, 30269951, 31127145
Mouse	**M:** 5 - 26% **F:** 5 - 23%	**M:** 1 - 20% **F:** 8 - 18%	Yes	15146184, 19934433, 19587680, 20974732, 22107964, 23682161, 23929887, 24312548, 24341993, 24409289, 24612461, 25015322, 27091134, 27549339, 27660040, 28143498, 28544226, 29378959, 30245283, 32109604, 32342860, 33897373
Marmoset Monkey	(15%)	?	Yes	26568298, (preliminary data)
Cat	?	?	Yes	37495229
Dog	?	?	Yes	28374166
Human	?	?	Yes	20005385, 25540326, 27883166, 29408453, 29997249, 30219744, 31761958

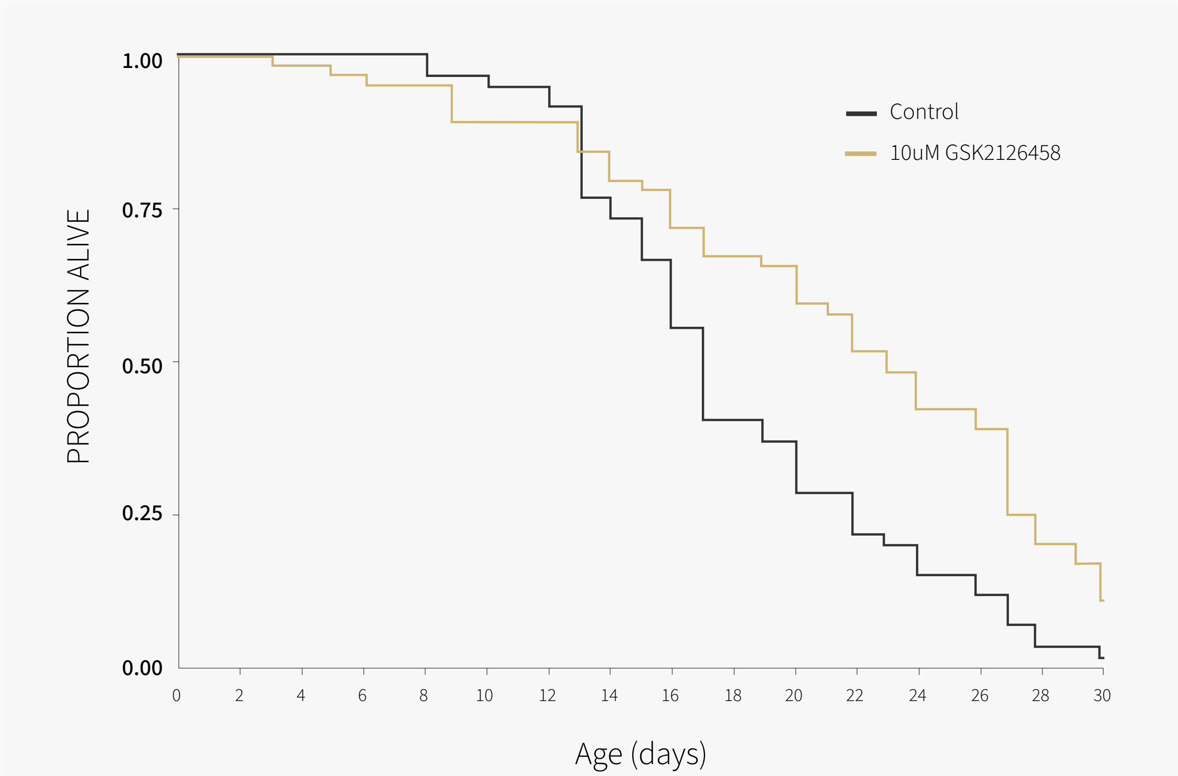
Why screen mTOR inhibitors?

JOAN MANNICK
Co-Founder and CEO of
Tornado Therapeutics

“One reason that mTOR inhibition may have health benefits in older organisms is because mTOR activity may become inappropriately high with age.” [3]

Rapamycin, an mTOR inhibitor, stands out as the only compound that has demonstrated very good longevity effects across multiple species, including yeast, worms, flies and mice. This makes it a unique compound in the longevity field. However, there is a big gap in the longevity research literature regarding how good Rapamycin is compared to other direct or indirect mTOR inhibitors. This is something we need to get research data around. Addressing this gap could lead to the discovery of mTOR inhibitors which are much more effective and have less potential adverse effects than Rapamycin.

That there exist potentially better compounds than Rapamycin is shown by research from Joan Mannick (4). In 2024 two separate labs, Epiterna and Rapamycin Longevity Lab together with Ora Biomedical, independently discovered the PI3K/mTOR inhibitor GSK2126458, also known as Omipalisib. The data showed good lifespan effects in *C. elegans* on this compound (5, 6).



Source: Ora Biomedical’s public database (6)

Therefore it is most likely that thanks to this screening project new important discoveries will be made around better mTOR inhibitors. Even if we could not find any better mTOR inhibitor it would be important data to have for both the longevity field but also for clinical development. So despite the outcome the value of this data will be highly valuable.

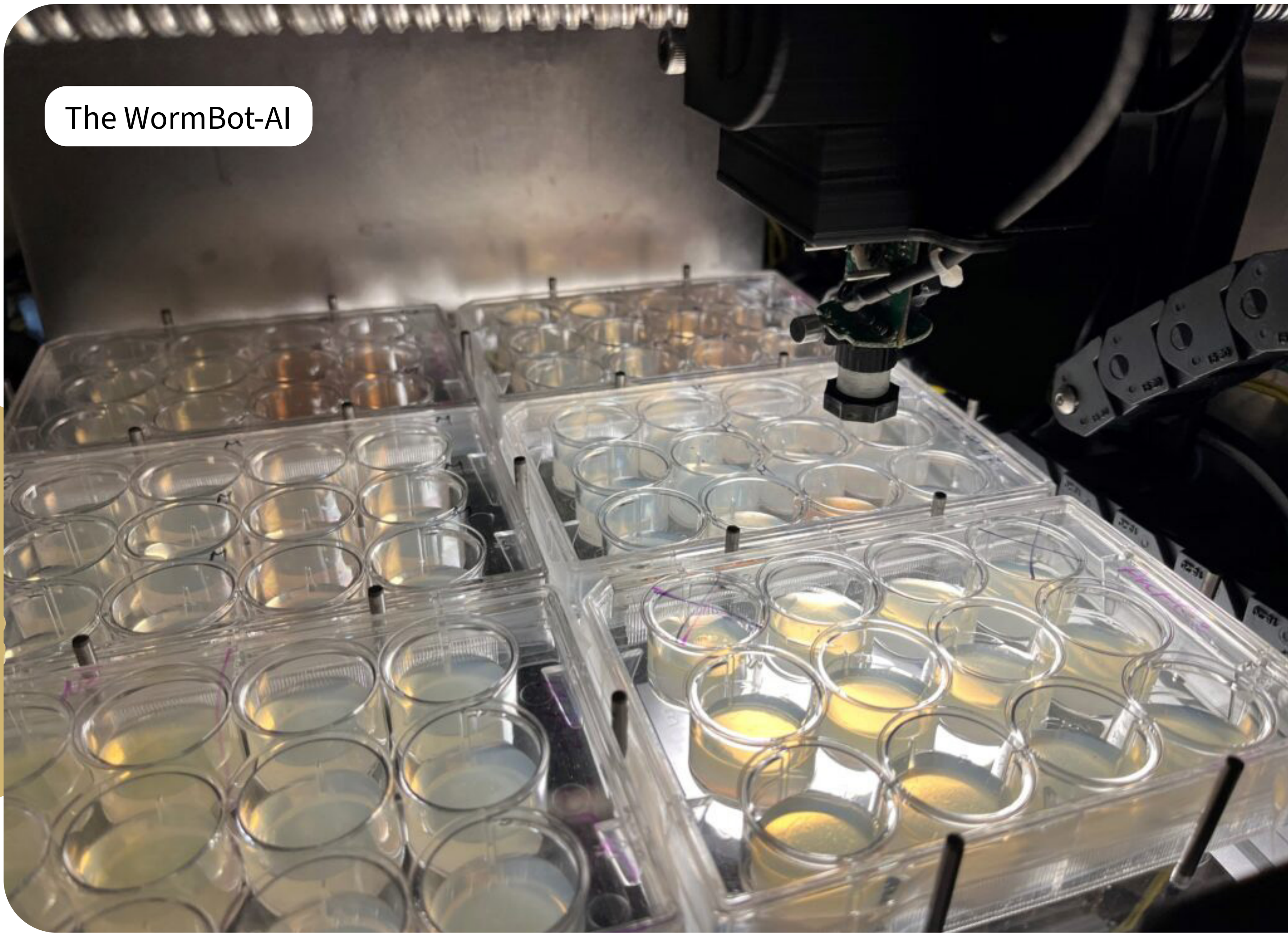
Use of cost-effective and high-efficient screening technology

MIKHAIL BLAGOSKLONNY
Professor of Oncology and Rapamycin researcher

"Rapamycin extends lifespan by delaying age-related diseases." [7]

Ora Biomedical launched out of Matt Kaeberlein's Lab at the University of Washington School of Medicine in 2022. The researcher Jason Pitt, who is a co-founder of Ora Biomedical, invented the WormBot-AI platform. It's an AI-based technology to facilitate automated high-throughput longevity drug discovery coupled with data collection and analytics (8, 9). The WormBot-AI is a robotic image capture platform that performs automated data capture of up to 144 *C. elegans* populations under standard growth conditions using time lapse imaging and short videos.

For more information about the WormBot-AI see following short video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZP4S-FtsPU



How to help out and fund this groundbreaking project?

There are different ways to contribute to this project.

01

Contact Krister Kauppi krister@masteronething.com if your organization is interested in helping out in funding the project with a donation or if you know someone who might be interested.

02

If your organization can't contribute financially then please help out in spreading the word about this project.

03

Feel free to reach out if you have any suggestions on how we can accelerate this important project. All feedback and contribution is welcome around how we can move the longevity needle together!

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Project timeline and budget

BRAD STANFIELD
Primary care physician and initiator of a upcoming Rapamycin clinical trial in elderly people

"Rapamycin is the leading candidate to increase healthy human lifespan." [10]

The full project budget is 90 000 USD for screening 601 mTOR inhibitors. The project is divided into two sub projects. In the first subproject 301 mTOR inhibitors are screened and the mTOR inhibitor library is bought (see appendix 2: mTOR inhibitors to screen). This first project will cost 50 000 USD and when that project is fully funded it will take around 3 months to begin releasing data.

The second project will screen the rest of the mTOR inhibitors and the cost for that is 40 000 USD. The cost is 10 000 USD lower because the mTOR inhibitor library was already bought in the first project.

Below is a detailed overview of the project budget.

BUDGET: SUBPROJECT 1

Item	Amount	Notes
mTOR inhibitor library	$10 000	
WormBot-AI testing		
mTOR compound screen	$28 400	Test 301 mTOR inhibitors
Research Technician	$11 600	0.5 FTE for WormBot-AI studies (3 months)
Total (USD)	**$50 000**	

BUDGET: SUBPROJECT 2

Item	Amount	Notes
WormBot-AI testing		
mTOR compound screen	$28 400	Test 300 mTOR inibitors
Research Technician	$11 600	0.5 FTE for WormBot-AI studies (3 months)
Total (USD)	**$40 000**	

Total budget is $90 000 USD

If the project will not be fully funded then Ora Biomedical will conduct as many tests as they can based on the funding they have received.

Main people involved

Matt Kaeberlein, PhD

Chair, Board of Directors & Co-Founder of Ora Biomedical

Dr Matt Kaeberlein, former professor in the Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology at University of Washington School of Medicine and current CEO of Optispan and Board Director of Ora Biomedical. Dr Kaeberlein's research interests are focused on understanding biological mechanisms of aging in order to facilitate translational interventions that promote healthspan and improve quality of life for people and companion animals. He has published more than 200 scientific papers and has been recognized by several prestigious awards including young investigator awards from the Ellison Medical Foundation and the Alzheimer's Association, the Vincent Cristofalo Rising Star in Aging Research Award, the Murdock Trust Award, the NIA Nathan W. Shock Award, and the Robert W. Kleemeier Award for outstanding research in the field of gerontology.

Mitchell Lee, PhD

CEO & Co-Founder of Ora Biomedical

Dr Mitchell Lee is the Chief Executive Officer of Ora Biomedical. Dr Lee's research interests are focused on identifying healthy aging therapeutics, understanding the connections between aging and age-related disease, and investigating how natural genetic variation modifies disease and therapeutics efficacy. He has earned awards for science communication, multiple NIH training grants, and in 2015 was awarded a Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) Gilliam Fellowship for Advanced Study.

Ben Blue, PhD

CTO & Co-Founder of Ora Biomedical

Dr Benjamin Blue is the Chief Technical Officer of Ora Biomedical. Dr Blue's research interest is to examine the interplay between the aging process and disease progression with a focus on discovering interventions that best slow the rate of aging. He has broad experience using automation technologies for laboratory model systems. Dr Blue piloted the development of several novel tools for examining how compounds modify the rate of aging in large cohorts of *C. elegans* as part of the Caenorhabditis Interventions Testing Program. As a graduate student in Matt Kaeberlein's Lab, he developed microfluidics techniques that measure the abundance and localization of fluorescent reporters in yeast and designed the machine learning AI pipeline used in the WormBot-AI.

Krister Kauppi

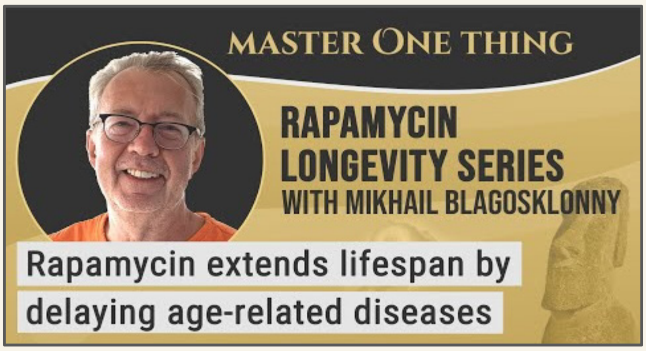
Founder of the Rapamycin Longevity Lab

Krister has bachelor degrees in both computer science and business economics. He has broad knowledge and experience in several areas. Everything from work in management boards, project leading, entrepreneurship, IT, automation to longevity. He is founder of the Rapamycin Longevity Lab which has the goal to take mTOR inhibitors to the next level. This will be done by engineering different combinational longevity interventions with a mTOR inhibitor as a base ingredient in these longevity cocktails. Above this Krister is the founder of the Rapamycin Longevity Series Podcast where he interviews researchers, physicians and other experts around Rapamycin, mTOR and other nearlying topics. Krister is the person who will coordinate and project lead this mTOR inhibitor screening project for Ora Biomedical.

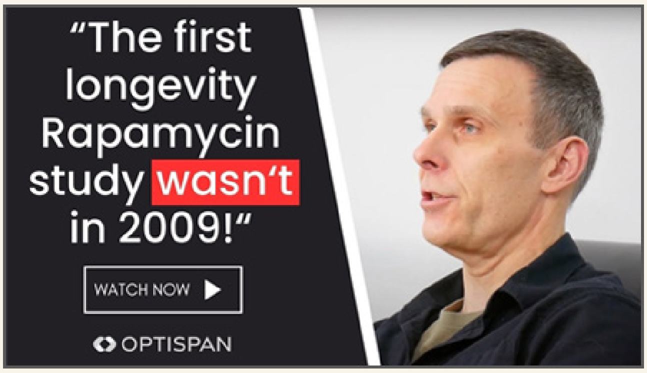
APPENDIX 1: Learn more about Rapamycin and mTOR inhibition

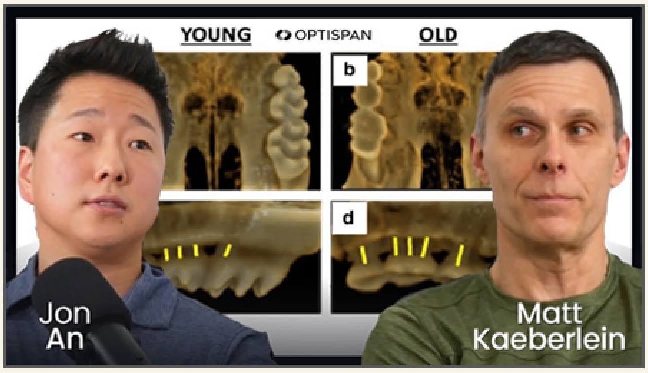
Below are some podcasts for deeper understanding of the research around Rapamycin and mTOR inhibition.

Krister Kauppi's Rapamycin Longevity Series:

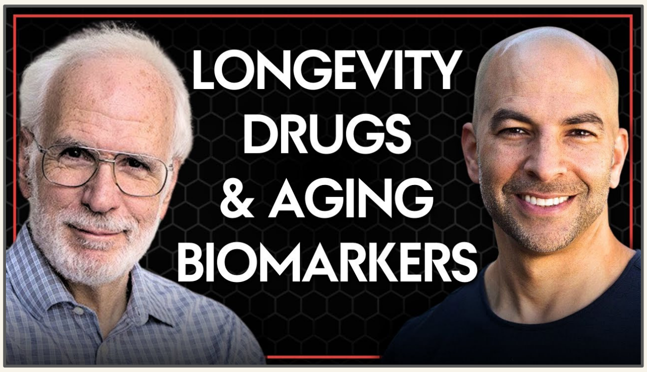


Matt Kaeberlein's Optispan podcast:





The longevity physician Peter Attia's podcast "The Drive":



Appendix 2: mTOR inhibitors to screen

- (?)-Myrtenal
- (+)-Usnic acid
- (32-Carbonyl)-RMC-5552
- (E)-Akt inhibitor-IV
- (E/Z)-Afatinib
- (E/Z)-GSK-3β inhibitor 1
- (R)-BRD3731
- (R)-PS210
- (Rac)-AZD 6482
- (S)-Ceralasertib
- (S)-PI3Kα-IN-4
- (Z)-Guggulsterone
- (Z)-Mirin
- [6]-Gingerol
- 1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid
- 10-Hydroxy-2-decenoic acid
- 1-Azakenpaullone
- 1-Deoxynojirimycin
- 1-Deoxynojirimycin (hydrochloride)
- 24-Methylenecycloartanyl ferulate
- 25(R,S)-Ruscogenin
- 3BDO
- 3CAI
- 5-Iodo-indirubin-3'-monoxime
- 6-Hydroxyflavone
- 7BIO
- 7-Methoxyisoflavone
- 8-Aminoadenosine
- 8-Chloroadenosine
- 9-ING-41
- A 1070722
- A-443654
- A66
- A-674563
- A-674563 (hydrochloride)
- A-769662
- ABC1183
- Acalisib
- Afatinib
- Afatinib (dimaleate)
- Afuresertib
- Afuresertib (hydrochloride)
- Afzelin
- AICAR (phosphate)
- AKT inhibitor VIII
- AKT Kinase Inhibitor
- AKT Kinase Inhibitor (hydrochloride)
- Akt1/Akt2-IN-1
- Akt1-IN-1
- AKT-IN-1
- AKT-IN-6
- Aldometanib
- ALM301
- Aloe emodin
- Alpelisib
- alpha-Bisabolol
- Alsterpaullone
- Amarogentin
- AMG 511
- AMG319
- AMPK activator 12
- AMPK activator 13
- AMPK activator 2 (hydrochloride)
- AMPK activator 4
- AMPK-IN-3
- Ampkinone
- Apilimod
- Apilimod (mesylate)
- Apitolisib
- APY0201
- AR-A014418
- ARN25068
- Arnicolide D
- Artemisinin
- AS-041164
- AS1949490
- AS-252424
- AS-604850
- AS-605240
- ASP3026
- ASP4132
- AT13148
- AT-533
- AT7867
- AT7867 (dihydrochloride)
- Autophinib
- AZ2
- AZ20
- AZ31
- AZ32
- AZD 6482
- AZD0156
- AZD1080
- AZD1390
- AZD2858
- AZD3458
- AZD-7648
- AZD-8055
- AZD8186
- AZD-8835
- Batatasin III
- BAY1082439
- BAY1125976
- BAY-3827
- BC1618
- BCPA

- BEBT-908
- Bempedoic acid
- Berzosertib
- BF738735
- BGT226
- BGT226 (maleate)
- BI-1622
- Bikinin
- Bilobetin
- Bimiralisib
- BIO-acetoxime
- BIP-135
- Bisindolylmaleimide I
- Bisindolylmaleimide I (hydrochloride)
- Boc-L-cyclobutylglycine
- bpV(phen) (trihydrate)
- BQR-695
- Brassicasterol
- BRD0209
- BRD3731
- BRD5648
- Brevianamide F
- Buformin (hydrochloride)
- Buparlisib
- Buparlisib (Hydrochloride)
- BX517
- BX795
- BX-912
- C24:1-Ceramide
- CAL-130 (Hydrochloride)
- Camonsertib
- Capivasertib
- CAY10404
- CAY10505
- Cbz-B3A
- CC-115
- CC-115 (hydrochloride)
- CC214-2
- CCT128930
- CCT128930 (hydrochloride)
- Ceftriaxone
- Ceftriaxone (sodium hydrate)
- Cenisertib
- Ceralasertib
- CGK733
- CGS 15943
- CHIR 98024
- CHIR-98014
- Chitosan oligosaccharide
- CHMFL-PI3KD-317
- CHPG (sodium salt)
- Chromeceptin
- CMX-2043
- CNX-1351
- Coenzyme Q0
- COH-SR4
- Compound 401
- Copanlisib (dihydrochloride)
- CP21R7
- CP-466722
- Crebanine
- Cromolyn (sodium)
- Cryptochlorogenic acid
- CTX-0294885
- CTX-0294885 (hydrochloride)
- Cu(II)GTSM
- Cyclovirobuxine D
- CZ415
- CZC24832
- Dactolisib (Tosylate)
- Danthron
- Daphnetin
- Deferoxamine
- Deferoxamine (mesylate)
- Deguelin
- Delphinidin 3-glucoside (chloride)
- Deltonin
- Demethyleneberberine (chloride)
- Deoxyshikonin
- Desmethylglycitein
- DIF-3
- Dihydrocapsaicin
- Dihydroevocarpine
- Dihydromyricetin
- Dipentyl phthalate
- DNA-PK-IN-11
- Dorsomorphin
- Dorsomorphin (dihydrochloride)
- Doxorubicin (hydrochloride)
- Duvelisib
- Duvelisib (R enantiomer)
- D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid (disodium)
- EB-3D
- Eganelisib
- EHT 5372
- Elimusertib
- Elimusertib (hydrochloride)
- Ergothioneine
- Esculetin
- Etilefrine (hydrochloride)
- ETP-45658
- ETP-46321
- ETP-46464
- Eurycomalactone
- Euscaphic acid
- Everolimus
- EX229
- FD223
- Fimepinostat
- Flufenamic acid
- Fluorofenidone
- Flupentixol (dihydrochloride)
- Fortunellin
- FPA-124
- FT-1518

- Gallein
- Ganoderic acid DM
- Garcinone C
- Gartisertib
- GDC-0326
- GDC-0349
- Gedatolisib
- Gilmelisib
- Ginkgolic acid C17:1
- Ginkgolide C
- Ginsenoside Rk1
- Glaucocalyxin A
- Glycycoumarin
- GNE-317
- GNE-477
- GNE-490
- GNE-493
- GNF4877
- Gomisin J
- GS-9901
- GSK 3 Inhibitor IX
- GSK1059615
- GSK2110183 analog 1 (hydrochloride)
- GSK2292767
- GSK2334470
- GSK2636771
- GSK-3 inhibitor 1
- GSK-3 inhibitor 3
- GSK-3 Inhibitor XIII
- GSK-3/CDK5/CDK2-IN-1
- GSK3-IN-3
- GSK-3β inhibitor 1
- GSK-3β inhibitor 10
- GSK-3β inhibitor 11
- GSK-3β inhibitor 14
- GSK-3β inhibitor 2
- GSK-3β inhibitor 3
- GSK3β inhibitor II
- GSK-690693
- GSK-A1
- Guggulsterone
- HDACs/mTOR Inhibitor 1
- Heclin
- Hederacolchiside A1
- Hematein
- Heterophyllin B
- H-Ile-Lys-Val-Ala-Val-OH
- Honokiol
- HS-173
- hSMG-1 inhibitor 11e
- hSMG-1 inhibitor 11j
- HTH-01-015
- IC-87114
- Idelalisib
- IHMT-PI3Kδ-372
- IITZ-01
- IM-12
- iMDK
- iMDK (quarterhydrate)
- IMM-H007
- Indazole
- Indirubin-3′-oxime
- Indirubin-3’-monoxime
- Ipatasertib
- Ipatasertib (dihydrochloride)
- IPI-3063
- Isobavachalcone
- Isoginkgetin
- Isorhamnetin
- Izorlisib
- JNJ-47117096 hydrochloride
- JR-AB2-011
- K00546
- K-80003
- Kaempferide
- Kahweol
- Karanjin
- KDU691
- Kenpaullone
- KP372-1
- KPT-6566
- KU 59403
- KU-0060648
- KU-0063794
- KU-55933
- KU-57788
- KU-60019
- KY19382
- Laduviglusib
- Laduviglusib (monohydrochloride)
- Laduviglusib (trihydrochloride)
- Lartesertib
- Leniolisib
- Leniolisib (phosphate)
- Linperlisib
- Lixumistat (acetate)
- L-Leucine
- LM22B-10
- Loureirin A
- LTURM34
- Lupenone
- LX2343
- LY2090314
- LY294002
- M2698
- Marein
- MARK4 inhibitor 1
- MARK4 inhibitor 2
- MeBIO
- MELK-8a (hydrochloride)
- MELK-IN-1
- Metformin
- Metformin (hydrochloride)
- Methyl cinnamate
- Methyl Eugenol

- MHY1485
- MHY-1685
- Miltefosine
- Miransertib
- Miransertib (hydrochloride)
- Mirin
- MK-2206 (dihydrochloride)
- MK-3903
- MK8722
- MKC-1
- MMV390048
- MOMIPP
- MP7
- MPT0E028
- MRT199665
- MT 63-78
- mTOR inhibitor-1
- mTOR inhibitor-3
- mTOR inhibitor-8
- MTX-211
- Musk ketone
- N-?Feruloyloctopamine
- Narazaciclib
- Nedisertib
- Nemiralisib
- NEO214
- Nepodin
- N-Oleoyl glycine
- NSC45586 (sodium)
- NSC781406
- NU 7026
- NU6027
- NV-5138 (hydrochloride)
- NVP-BAG956
- NVP-QAV-572
- NVS-PI3-4
- O-304
- Omipalisib
- ON 146040
- Onatasertib
- Oridonin
- Oroxin B
- OSI-027
- OSU-03012
- OTSSP167 (hydrochloride)
- Oxaprozin
- P110δ-IN-1
- Pachymic acid
- Palomid 529
- Paris saponin VII
- Parsaclisib (hydrochloride)
- Paxalisib
- PDK1-IN-RS2
- Perifosine
- PF-04691502
- PF-04802367
- PF-04979064
- PF-06409577
- PF-06685249
- PF-06843195
- PF-4989216
- PF-739
- PF-AKT400
- PH14
- Phellopterin
- Phenformin (hydrochloride)
- PHT-427
- PI-103
- PI-103 (Hydrochloride)
- PI-273
- PI-3065
- PI3K/Akt/CREB activator 1
- PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2
- PI3K/AKT-IN-1
- PI3K/AKT-IN-2
- PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-11
- PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-13 (sodium)
- PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-2
- PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor-4
- PI3K-IN-1
- PI3K-IN-30
- PI3K-IN-31
- PI3K-IN-36
- PI3K-IN-46
- PI3Kα-IN-11
- PI3Kα-IN-4
- PI3Kα-IN-9
- PI3Kδ/ɣ-IN-1
- PI3Kδ-IN-1
- PI3Kδ-IN-5
- PI4KIII beta inhibitor 3
- PI4KIIIbeta-IN-9
- PI4K-IN-1
- PI-828
- Pictilisib
- Pictilisib (dimethanesulfonate)
- Pifusertib (hydrochloride)
- PIK-108
- PIK-293
- PIK-294
- PIK-75 (hydrochloride)
- PIK-90
- PIK-93
- PIKfyve-IN-1
- Pilaralisib
- Pilaralisib analogue
- PIT-1
- PKD-IN-1 (dihydrochloride)
- PKI-179
- PKI-179 (hydrochloride)
- PKI-402
- Platycodin D
- Polygalasaponin F
- Polyphyllin I
- PP121
- PQR530
- PQR620

- PQR626
- PRE-084 (hydrochloride)
- PS210
- PS47
- PS48
- PXL770
- Pyraclostrobin
- Quercetin
- Quercetin (dihydrate)
- Quinagolide (hydrochloride)
- R547
- Rapamycin
- Recilisib
- RGB-286638
- RGB-286638 (free base)
- Rheb inhibitor NR1
- Rigosertib (sodium)
- Ro 90-7501
- ROCK-IN-5
- Roginolisib
- Roginolisib (hemifumarate)
- Rotundic acid
- RSVA405
- Salidroside
- Samotolisib
- Sapanisertib
- SAR125844
- SAR-260301
- SAR405
- SAR502250
- SB 216763
- SB 415286
- SC66
- Scutellarin
- Seletalisib
- Serabelisib
- SEW?2871
- SF1670
- SF2523
- Sinigrin
- SKI V
- SKLB-197
- Sonolisib
- Sophocarpine
- Sophocarpine (monohydrate)
- SQLE-IN-1
- SRX3177
- SRX3207
- SU6656
- Sulfopin
- SY-LB-35
- T-00127_HEV1
- Tagtociclib (hydrate)
- Taselisib
- TASP0415914
- TCS 21311
- TD52
- TD52 (dihydrochloride)
- TDZD-8
- Temsirolimus
- Tenalisib
- Tenalisib R Enantiomer
- TG 100713
- TG100-115
- TGX-221
- Thymoquinone
- Tideglusib
- TML-6
- TMPA
- Torin 1
- Torin 2
- Torkinib
- Tranexamic acid
- Triciribine
- Trimebutine (maleate)
- Tulrampator
- Tuvusertib
- TWS119
- UCB9608
- UCL-TRO-1938
- UCT943
- ULK1-IN-2
- Umbralisib
- Umbralisib (hydrochloride)
- Uprosertib
- Urolithin B
- Vaccarin
- Vacuolin-1
- VE-821
- Vevorisertib (trihydrochloride)
- Vistusertib
- VO-Ohpic (trihydrate)
- Voxtalisib
- VP3.15 (dihydrobromide)
- Vps34-IN-1
- Vps34-PIK-III
- VS-5584
- WAY-600
- Wortmannin
- Wu-5
- WYE-132
- WYE-354
- WYE-687
- WZ4003
- XL388
- YH-306
- YLF-466D
- YM-201636
- Yoda 1
- YS-49
- YU238259
- ZINC00784494
- ZLN024 (hydrochloride)
- ZSTK474
- α-Linolenic acid

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Let's move the longevity needle together!

Whether you're passionate about longevity or simply want to make a difference, reach out to Krister Kauppi, krister@masteronething.com or share this opportunity with someone who might be interested. Let's make this groundbreaking project happen together!