



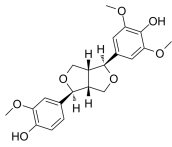
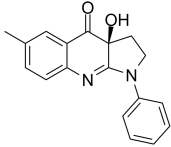
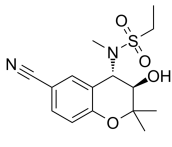
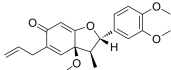
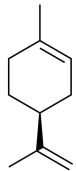
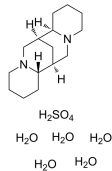
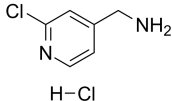
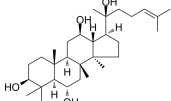
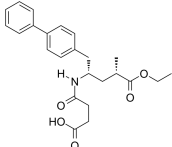
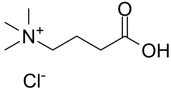
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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

# Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading causes of death and disability worldwide. CVDs include diseases of the heart, vascular diseases of the brain and diseases of blood vessels. Caused by atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are the most common forms of CVDs. Other less common forms of CVDs include rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease. A large percentage of CVDs is preventable through the reduction of behavioral risk factors such as tobacco use, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet. Dietary sodium reduction can alleviate the long-term risk of cardiovascular disease events. Statin therapy is an effective intervention in both the primary and secondary preventions of CVDs in those who are at high risk.

## Cardiovascular Disease Inhibitors & Modulators

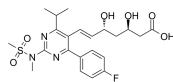
<p><b>(+)-Medioresinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3307</p> <p>(+)-Medioresinol is a furofuran type lignan with antifungal, antibacterial and leishmanicidal activities. (+)-Medioresinol leads to intracellular ROS accumulation and mitochondria-mediated apoptotic cell death in <i>Candida albicans</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(-)-Blebbistatin</b> (S)-(-)-Blebbistatin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13441</p> <p>(-)-Blebbistatin is a selective inhibitor of the ATPase activity of non-muscle <b>myosin II</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>(-)-Chromanol 293B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110015</p> <p>(-)-Chromanol 293B is a potent and selective inhibitor of the slow component of delayed rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current (IKs). (-)-Chromanol 293B can be used for the research of antiarrhythmic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>(-)-Denudatin B</b> (Denudatin B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3729</p> <p>(-)-Denudatin B is an antiplatelet agent. (-)-Denudatin B relaxed vascular smooth muscle by inhibiting the Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx through voltage-gated and receptor-operated <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels</b>. And (-)-Denudatin B has nonspecific antiplatelet action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(-)-Limonene</b> (S)-(-)-Limonene</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Z0478</p> <p>(-)-Limonene ((S)-(-)-Limonene) is a monoterpene found in many pine-needle oils and in turpentine. (-)-Limonene can induce a mild bronchoconstrictive effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>(-)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate</b> (-)-Lupinidine sulfate pentahydrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1304</p> <p>(-)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate ((-)-Lupinidine sulfate pentahydrate) is a class 1a antiarrhythmic agent and a sodium channel blocker. It is an alkaloid, can chelate the bivalents calcium and magnesium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>(2-Chloropyridin-4-yl)methanamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101771A</p> <p>(2-Chloropyridin-4-yl)methanamine hydrochloride is a selective LOXL2 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 126 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>(20S)-Protopanaxatriol</b> (20S)-APPT; g-PPT</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0835</p> <p>(20S)-Protopanaxatriol is a metabolite of ginsenoside. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol works through the <b>glucocorticoid receptor (GR)</b> and <b>oestrogen receptor (ER)</b>, and is also a <b>LXRα</b> inhibitor. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol shows a broad spectrum of antitumor effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35%  <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>(2S,4S)-Sacubitril</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78841</p> <p>(2S,4S)-Sacubitril is the impurity of Sacubitril. Sacubitril is a potent NEP inhibitor that can be used for the research of heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(3-Carboxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride</b> (γ-Butyrobetaine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113270A</p> <p>(3-Carboxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride is angiopathic substance produced as an intermediary metabolite by gut microbiota that feed on carnitine in dietary red meat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 



### (3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504C

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin is the (3R,5R)-enantiomer of Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 11 nM. Rosuvastatin potently blocks **human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG)** current with an  $IC_{50}$  of 195 nM.

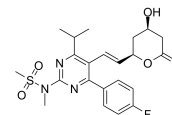


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin Lactone

Cat. No.: HY-135406

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin Lactone is an isomer of Rosuvastatin Lactone.



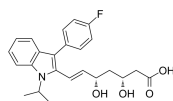
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (3R,5S)-Fluvastatin

((3R,5S)-XU 62-320 free acid)

Cat. No.: HY-14664B

(3R,5S)-Fluvastatin is the 3R,5S-isomer Fluvastatin. Fluvastatin (XU 62-320 free acid) is a first fully synthetic, competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8 nM.



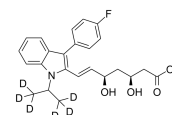
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (3S,5R)-Fluvastatin D6

((3S,5R)-XU 62-320 free acid D6)

Cat. No.: HY-14664DS

(3S,5R)-Fluvastatin D6 is the deuterium labeled (3S,5R)-Fluvastatin sodium. Fluvastatin is a first fully synthetic, competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8 nM.



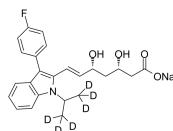
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### (3S,5R)-Fluvastatin D6 sodium

((3S,5R)-XU 62-320 D6)

Cat. No.: HY-14664CS

(3S,5R)-Fluvastatin D6 sodium is the deuterium labeled (3S,5R)-Fluvastatin sodium. Fluvastatin is a first fully synthetic, competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8 nM.



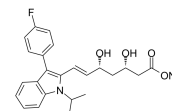
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (3S,5R)-Fluvastatin sodium

((3S,5R)-XU 62-320)

Cat. No.: HY-14664C

(3S,5R)-Fluvastatin sodium ((3S,5R)-XU 62-320) is the (3S,5R)-enantiomer of Fluvastatin. Fluvastatin is a first fully synthetic, competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8 nM.

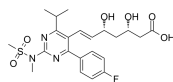


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### (3S,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504D

(3S,5R)-Rosuvastatin is the (3S,5R)-enantiomer of Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 11 nM. Rosuvastatin potently blocks **human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG)** current with an  $IC_{50}$  of 195 nM.



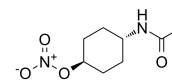
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (4-Acetamidocyclohexyl) nitrate

(BM121307)

Cat. No.: HY-100295

(4-Acetamidocyclohexyl) nitrate (BM121307) is a guanylate cyclase activator.

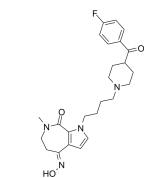


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (4E)-SUN9221

Cat. No.: HY-U00367

(4E)-SUN9221 is a potent antagonist of  $\alpha 1$ -adrenergic receptor and 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor, with antihypertensive and anti-platelet aggregation activities.



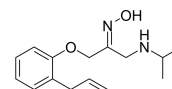
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (E)-Alprenoxime

(CDDD-1815)

Cat. No.: HY-101804

(E)-Alprenoxime is the isomer of the Alprenoxime. Alprenoxime is a site-activated ocular  $\beta$ -blocker.

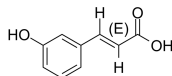


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (E)-m-Coumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7127

(E)-m-Coumaric acid (3-Hydroxycinnamic acid) is an aromatic acid that highly abundant in food. (E)-m-Coumaric acid (3-Hydroxycinnamic acid) is an antioxidant.



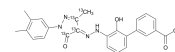
**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### (E/Z)-Eltrombopag 13C4

((E/Z)-SB-497115 13C4)

Cat. No.: HY-153065

(E/Z)-Eltrombopag 13C4 ((E/Z)-SB-497115 13C4) is a mixture complex of E-Eltrombopag and Z-Eltrombopag, with 13C labeled. Z-Eltrombopag is a **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist developed for certain conditions that lead to thrombocytopenia.

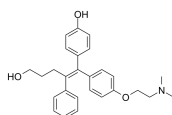


**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### (E/Z)-GSK5182

Cat. No.: HY-111226A

(E/Z)-GSK5182 is a racemic compound of (E)-GSK5182 and (Z)-GSK5182 isomers. GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of **estrogen-related receptor  $\gamma$  (ERR $\gamma$ )** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 79 nM. GSK5182 also induces **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** generation in hepatocellular carcinoma.

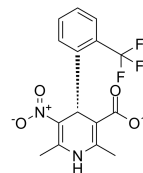


**Purity:** 98.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### (R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644

Cat. No.: HY-15125

(R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644 is a **calcium channel** inhibitor. (R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644 inhibits  $Ba^{2+}$  currents ( $I_{Ba}$ ) ( $IC_{50}$ =975 nM).

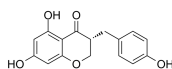


**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### (R)-(4'-Hydroxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-4-chromanone

Cat. No.: HY-N8178

(R)-(4'-Hydroxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-4-chromanone, a homoisoflavonoid, has antiangiogenic activity against human retinal microvascular endothelial cells.



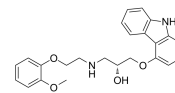
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (R)-Carvedilol

((R)-BM 14190)

Cat. No.: HY-B0006C

(R)-Carvedilol ((R)-BM 14190), the R-enantiomer of Carvedilol, is a non-selective  $\beta/\alpha$ -1 blocker. (R)-Carvedilol exerts protection against the vascular or cardiac toxicity of Doxorubicin (DOX).



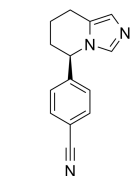
**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### (R)-Fadrozole

((R)-CGS 16949A free base; FAD286)

Cat. No.: HY-113986

(R)-Fadrozole ((R)-CGS 16949A; FAD286) is a potent **nonsteroidal** inhibitor. (R)-Fadrozole also inhibits human placental aromatase ( $pIC_{50}$  = 6.17) and aldosterone biosynthesis. (R)-Fadrozole reverses cardiac fibrosis in spontaneously hypertensive heart failure rats.



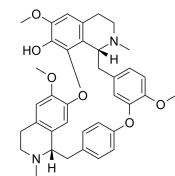
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (R)-Fangchinoline

(Thalrugosine; Thaligine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1372

(R)-Fangchinoline (Thalrugosine), a alkaloids from genus Stephania exhibits antimicrobial and hypotensive activity.

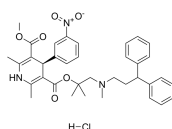


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612D

(R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is the R-enantiomer of Lercanidipine. (R)-lercanidipine hydrochloride is a **calcium channel** blocker.

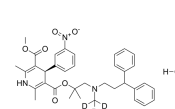


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (R)-Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612DS

(R)-lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled (R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride. (R)-Lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride), the R-enantiomer of Lercanidipine, is a **calcium channel** blocker.

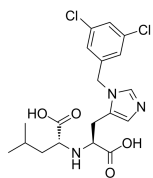


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(R)-MLN-4760**

Cat. No.: HY-19414A

(R)-MLN-4760, the R-enantiomer of MLN-4760, is an ACE2 inhibitor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8.4  $\mu$ M. (R)-MLN-4760 is the less active isomer.

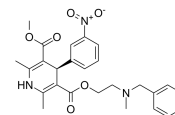


**Purity:** 99.66%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**(R)-Nicardipine****((R)-YC-93 free base)**

Cat. No.: HY-12515C

(R)-Nicardipine ((R)-YC-93 free base) is the less active R enantiomer of Nicardipine. Nicardipine (YC-93) is a calcium channel blocker with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1  $\mu$ M for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.

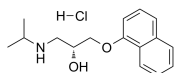


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(R)-Propranolol hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-A0295

(R)-Propranolol hydrochloride is a less active enantiomer of the  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor antagonist propranolol (HY-B0573).

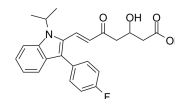


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg

**(Rac)-5-Keto Fluvastatin****(3-Hydroxy-5-Keto Fluvastatin)**

Cat. No.: HY-135358

(Rac)-5-Keto Fluvastatin (3-Hydroxy-5-Keto Fluvastatin) is an impurity of Fluvastatin (XU 62320). Fluvastatin is a HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8 nM.

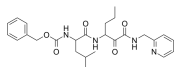


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**(Rac)-Calpain Inhibitor XII**

Cat. No.: HY-116171

(Rac)-Calpain Inhibitor XII is a reversible and selective inhibitor of calpain I ( $\mu$ -calpain,  $K_i=19$  nM). (Rac)-Calpain Inhibitor XII has lower affinities for calpain II (m-calpain,  $K_i=120$  nM) and cathepsin B ( $K_i=750$  nM).

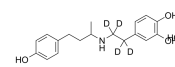


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 90.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**(rac)-Dobutamine-d4 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-15746S

(Rac)-Dobutamine-d4 hydrochloride is a labelled racemic Dobutamine hydrochloride. Dobutamine hydrochloride is a synthetic catecholamine that acts on  $\alpha$ 1-AR,  $\beta$ 1-AR,  $\beta$ 2-AR ( $\alpha$ -1,  $\beta$ -1 and  $\beta$ -2 adrenoceptors).

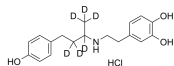


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**(rac)-Dobutamine-d6 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-15746S1

(Rac)-Dobutamine-d6 hydrochloride is a labelled racemic Dobutamine hydrochloride. Dobutamine hydrochloride is a synthetic catecholamine that acts on  $\alpha$ 1-AR,  $\beta$ 1-AR,  $\beta$ 2-AR ( $\alpha$ -1,  $\beta$ -1 and  $\beta$ -2 adrenoceptors).

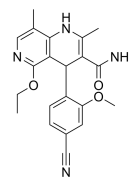


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(Rac)-Finerenone****((Rac)-BAY 94-8862)**

Cat. No.: HY-111372A

(Rac)-Finerenone ((Rac)-BAY 94-8862) is the racemate of Finerenone. Finerenone is a third-generation, selective, and orally available nonsteroidal mineralocorticoid receptor (MR) antagonist ( $IC_{50}=18$  nM).

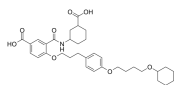


**Purity:** 99.66%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**(Rac)-HAMI 3379**

Cat. No.: HY-112248

(Rac)-HAMI 3379 is the racemate of HAMI 3379. HAMI 3379 is a potent and selective Cysteinyll leukotriene (CysLT<sub>2</sub>) receptor antagonist.

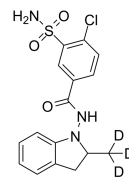


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**(rac)-Indapamide-d3**

Cat. No.: HY-B0259S

(Rac)-Indapamide-d3 is a labelled racemic Indapamide. Indapamide is an orally active sulphonamide diuretic agent, that can reduce blood pressure by decreasing vascular reactivity and peripheral vascular resistance. Indapamide is also can reduce left ventricular hypertrophy.

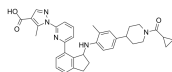


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### (Rac)-MGV354

Cat. No.: HY-117917

(Rac)-MGV354 is the racemate of MGV354. MGV354 is a soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) activator with  $EC_{50}$ s of <0.5 nM, and 5 nM in CHO and GTM-3 E cells, respectively.

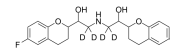


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (rac)-Nebivolol-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0203BS1

(Rac)-Nebivolol-d4 ((Rac)-R 065824-d4) is a labelled racemic Nebivolol. Nebivolol selectively inhibits  $\beta_1$ -adrenergic receptor with  $IC_{50}$  of 0.8 nM.

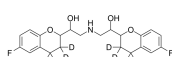


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (rac)-Nebivolol-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0203BS

(Rac)-Nebivolol-d8 ((rac)-R 065824-d8) is a labelled racemic Nebivolol. Nebivolol selectively inhibits  $\beta_1$ -adrenergic receptor with  $IC_{50}$  of 0.8 nM.

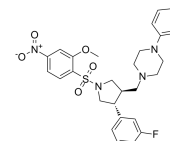


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 500  $\mu$ g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### (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.

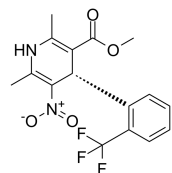


**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### (S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644

Cat. No.: HY-15124

(S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644 is an agonist of L-type  $Ca^{2+}$  channel. (S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644 activates  $Ba^{2+}$  currents ( $I_{Ba}$ ) ( $EC_{50}$ =32 nM).

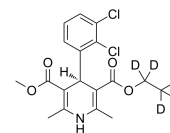


**Purity:** 98.52%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### (S)-(-)-Felodipine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-132670S

(S)-(-)-Felodipine-d5 is the deuterium labeled (S)-(-)-Felodipine. (S)-(-)-Felodipine is the S enantiomer of Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective calcium channel antagonist.

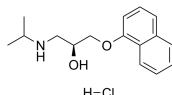


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### (S)-(-)-Propranolol hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0573A

(S)-(-)-Propranolol hydrochloride is a  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptor antagonist with log  $K_d$  values of -8.16, -9.08, and -6.93 for  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , and  $\beta_3$ , respectively.



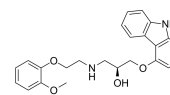
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL

### (S)-Carvedilol

(S)-BM 14190

Cat. No.: HY-B0006B

(S)-Carvedilol, the S-enantiomer of Carvedilol, is a non-selective  $\beta/\alpha$ -1 blocker. (S)-Carvedilol exerts protection against the vascular or cardiac toxicity of Doxorubicin (DOX).

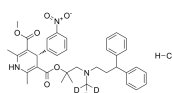


**Purity:** 99.25%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### (S)-Lercanidipine D3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612ES

(S)-Lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled Lercanidipine D3 hydrochloride. (S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is an antihypertensive agent.

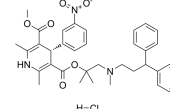


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612E

(S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is the S-enantiomer of Lercanidipine hydrochloride. (S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a potent calcium channel blocker.



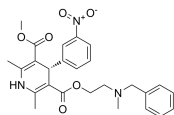
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### (S)-Nicardipine

(S)-YC-93 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-12515B

(S)-Nicardipine ((S)-YC-93 free base) is the less active S enantiomer of Nicardipine. Nicardipine is a **calcium channel** blocker with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1  $\mu$ M for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.



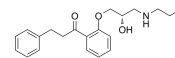
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (S)-Propafenone

(S)-SA-79)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432B

(S)-Propafenone ((S)-SA-79) is the S-enantiomer of Propafenone. (S)-Propafenone ((S)-SA-79) exerts beta-blocking action and the sodium channel-dependent antiarrhythmic class 1 activity.



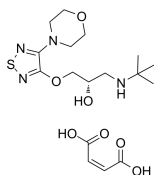
**Purity:** 99.08%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### (S)-Timolol Maleate

(L-714,465 Maleate; MK 950)

Cat. No.: HY-17380

(S)-Timolol Maleate (L-714,465 Maleate) is a non-cardioselective hydrophilic  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor blocker. (S)-Timolol Maleate is widely used as standard medication for intraocular pressure (glaucoma) by preventing the production of aqueous humor.

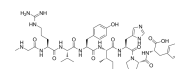


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

### (Sar1)-Angiotensin II

Cat. No.: HY-P3138

(Sar1)-Angiotensin II, an analogue of Angiotensin II, is a specific agonist of **angiotensin AT1 receptor**. (Sar1)-Angiotensin II binds to brain membrane-rich particles, with a  $K_d$  of 2.7 nM.

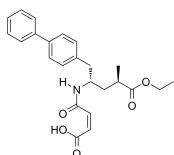


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (Z)2S,4R-Sacubitril

Cat. No.: HY-Z0075

(Z)2S,4R-Sacubitril is the impurity of Sacubitril. Sacubitril is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in combination with valsartan for the treatment of patients with heart failure.

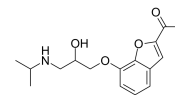


**Purity:** 96.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### ( $\pm$ )-Befunolol

Cat. No.: HY-101752

( $\pm$ )-Befunolol is a  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor blocking agent.



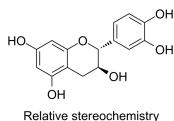
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### ( $\pm$ )-Catechin

(rel-Cianidanol; rel-Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1890

( $\pm$ )-Catechin (rel-Cianidanol) is the racemate of Catechin. ( $\pm$ )-Catechin has two steric forms of (+)-Catechin and its enantiomer (-)-Catechin. (+)-Catechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.4  $\mu$ M.

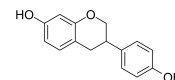


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### ( $\pm$ )-Equol

Cat. No.: HY-100583A

( $\pm$ )-Equol is the racemate of equol. ( $\pm$ )-equol exhibits  $EC_{50}$ s of 200 and 74 nM for human ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$ , respectively. Equol is a metabolite of the soy isoflavones, daidzin and daidzein.

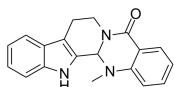


**Purity:** 98.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

### ( $\pm$ )-Evodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0114A

( $\pm$ )-Evodiamine, a quinazolinocarbolone alkaloid, is a **Top1** inhibitor. Evodiamine exhibits anti-inflammatory, antiobesity, and antitumor effects. ( $\pm$ )-Evodiamine inhibits the proliferation of a wide variety of tumor cells by inducing their apoptosis.

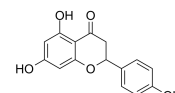


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

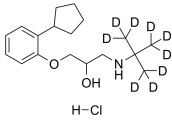
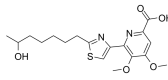
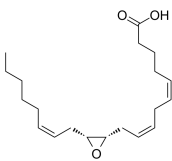

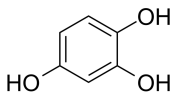
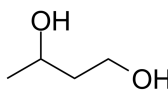
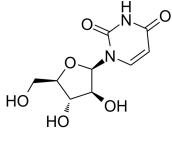
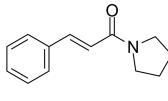
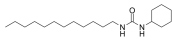
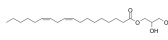
### ( $\pm$ )-Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-W011641

( $\pm$ )-Naringenin is a naturally-occurring flavonoid. ( $\pm$ )-Naringenin displays vasorelaxant effect on endothelium-denuded vessels via the activation of BK $_c$  channels in myocytes.



**Purity:** 96.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

<p><b>(±)-Penbutolol-d9 hydrochloride ((Rac)-Penbutolol-d9 hydrochloride; (±)-Isopenbutolol-d9 hydrochloride)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-116790BSA</p> <p>(±)-Penbutolol-d9 ((Rac)-Penbutolol-d9) hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled (±)-Penbutolol hydrochloride. (+)-Penbutolol hydrochloride is a β-adrenoceptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.74 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>(±)-WS75624B</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100312</p> <p>(±)-WS75624B is an <b>endothelin converting enzyme (ECE)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.03 μg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(±)11(12)-EET (11,12-EET)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130494</p> <p>(±)11(12)-EET is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. (±)11(12)-EET can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and cardioprotective.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 μg, 50 μg</p>	<p><b>(±)13(14)-EpDPA (13,14-EpDPE)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130419</p> <p>(±)13(14)-EpDPA (13,14-EpDPE) is the product of the reaction of cytochrome P-450 epoxygenase with Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA). (±)13(14)-EpDPA has antihyperalgesic and vasorelaxative activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W010451</p> <p>1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (Hydroxyhydroquinone), a by-product of coffee bean roasting, increases intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration in rat thymic lymphocytes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>1,3-Butanediol</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-77490A</p> <p>1,3-Butanediol, an ethanol dimer providing a source of calories for human nutrition. 1,3-Butanediol is converted in the body to β-hydroxybutyrate and has cerebral protective and hypoglycaemic effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>1-beta-D-Arabinofuranosyluracil (Uracil 1-β-D-arabinofuranoside)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6652</p> <p>1-beta-D-Arabinofuranosyluracil (Uracil 1-β-D-arabinofuranoside) isolated from the Caribbean sponge Tectitethya crypta, is a methoxyadenosine derivative.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>1-Cinnamoylpyrrolidine</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1620</p> <p>1-Cinnamoylpyrrolidine (Compound 3), a crude extract prepared from Piper caninum, is a DNA strand scission agent, induces the relaxation of supercoiled pBR322 plasmid DNA.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Cyclohexyl-3-dodecyl urea (CDU; N-Cyclohexyl-N-dodecyl urea; NCND)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135795</p> <p>1-Cyclohexyl-3-dodecyl urea (CDU; N-Cyclohexyl-N-dodecyl urea; NCND) is a highly selective <b>soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>1-Linoleoyl Glycerol (1-Linoleoyl-rac-glycerol; 1-Monolinolein)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111346</p> <p>1-Linoleoyl Glycerol is a fatty acid glycerol.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

### 1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N9530

1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone, a quinolone alkaloid, is a **diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor** and **angiotensin II receptor blocker**, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 20.1  $\mu$ M and 34.1  $\mu$ M, respectively.



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

### 1-Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N9520

Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone is an antagonist of **angiotensin II receptor** ( $IC_{50}$ =48.2  $\mu$ M). Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone is a quinolone alkaloid from *Evodia rutaecarpa*.



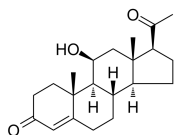
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone

(11 $\beta$ -Hydroxyprogesterone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2337

11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone is a potent inhibitor of **11 $\beta$ -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase**; also activates human mineralocorticoid receptor in COS-7 cells with an  $ED_{50}$  of 10 nM.

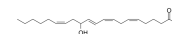


**Purity:** 99.60%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### 12-HETE

Cat. No.: HY-113439

12-HETE, a major metabolic product of arachidonic acid using 12-LOX catalysis, inhibits cell **apoptosis** in a dose-dependent manner. 12-HETE promotes the activation and nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa$ B through the integrin-linked kinase (ILK) pathway.

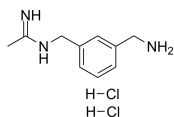


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 1400W Dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18731

1400W dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of human inducible **NO synthase** with  $K_i$  values of 7 nM.



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

### 17-ODYA

Cat. No.: HY-101016

17-ODYA is a **CYP450  $\omega$ -hydroxylase** inhibitor.

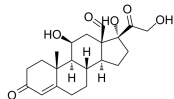


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### 18-Oxocortisol

Cat. No.: HY-113151

18-Oxocortisol is a derivative of cortisol that is produced by aldosterone synthase (CYP11B2). 18-Oxocortisol is a naturally occurring **mineralocorticoid** agonist. 18-Oxocortisol is a biomarker in adrenal vein sampling.

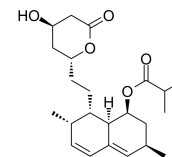


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### 2'-Ethyl Simvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-135402

2'-Ethyl Simvastatin (compound 6) is a Mevinolin analog, with **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibition.

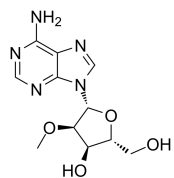


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2'-O-Methyladenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W011552

2'-O-Methyladenosine, a methylated adenine residue is found in urine of normals as well as in urine of adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficient patients. 2'-O-Methyladenosine exhibits unique hypotensive activities.

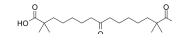


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 2,2,14,14-Tetramethyl-8-oxopentadecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-136584

2,2,14,14-Tetramethyl-8-oxopentadecanedioic acid is a ketone compound extracted from patent WO2002030860A2, compound example II-9.

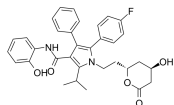


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### 2-Hydroxy atorvastatin lactone

Cat. No.: HY-136346

2-Hydroxy atorvastatin lactone is a metabolite of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.

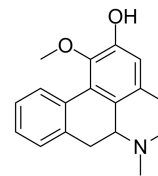


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2-Hydroxy-1-Methoxyaporphine

Cat. No.: HY-N7971

2-Hydroxy-1-Methoxyaporphine is an alkaloid that can be isolated from *Nelumbo nucifera*. 2-Hydroxy-1-Methoxyaporphine is the major active ingredient of the Chinese traditional medicine Jiang-Zhi-Ning.

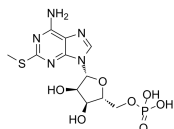


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### 2-Methylthio-AMP (2-MeSAMP; 2-Methylthioadenosine 5'-monophosphate; 2-Methylthioadenosine 5'-phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-125989

2-Methylthio-AMP (2-MeSAMP) is a selective and direct P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonist. 2-Methylthio-AMP is an inhibitor of ADP-dependent platelet aggregation.

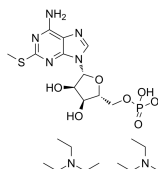


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2-Methylthio-AMP diTEA (2-MeSAMP diTEA; 2-Methylthioadenosine 5'-monophosphate diTEA; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-125989B

2-Methylthio-AMP (2-MeSAMP) diTEA is a selective and direct P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonist. 2-Methylthio-AMP diTEA is an inhibitor of ADP-dependent platelet aggregation.

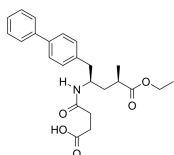


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2R,4R-Sacubitril

Cat. No.: HY-78846

2R,4R-Sacubitril is the impurity of Sacubitril. Sacubitril is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in combination with valsartan for the treatment of patients with heart failure.

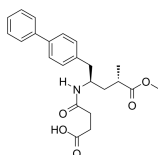


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2R,4S-Sacubitril

Cat. No.: HY-78847

2R,4S-Sacubitril is the impurity of Sacubitril. Sacubitril is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in combination with valsartan for the treatment of patients with heart failure.

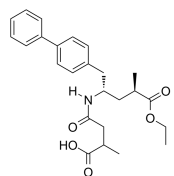


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2S,4R-Sacubitril

Cat. No.: HY-Z0081

2S,4R-Sacubitril is the impurity of Sacubitril. Sacubitril is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in combination with valsartan for the treatment of patients with heart failure.

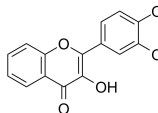


**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### 3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol (DiOHF)

Cat. No.: HY-111804

3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol (DiOHF) is an effective antioxidant, which reduces superoxide and improves nitric oxide (NO) function in diabetic rat mesenteric arteries.

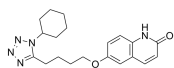


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 3,4-Dehydro Cilostazol (OPC-13015)

Cat. No.: HY-135910

3,4-Dehydro Cilostazol (OPC-13015) is an active metabolite of Cilostazol (CLZ; HY-17464). 3,4-Dehydro Cilostazol is used for pharmacokinetic study.

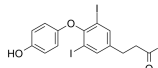


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 3,5-Diiodothyropropionic acid

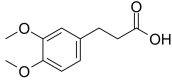
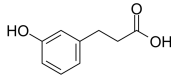
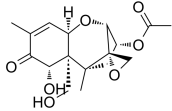
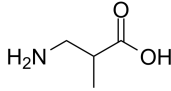
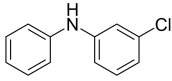
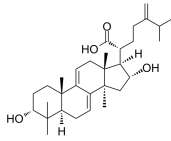
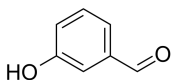
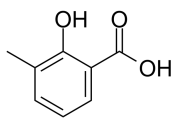
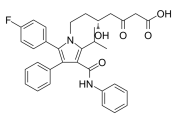
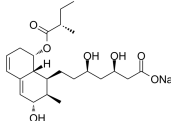
Cat. No.: HY-126236

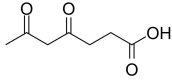
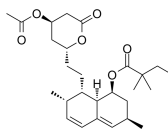
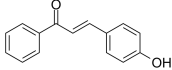
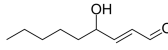
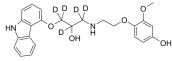
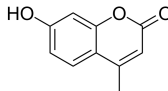
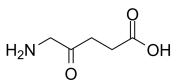
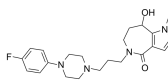
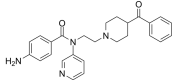
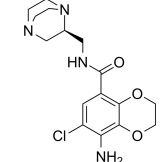
3,5-Diiodothyropropionic acid is a thyroid hormone analog, induces  $\alpha$ -myosin heavy chain mRNA expression, binds to **thyroid hormone receptor (TR)**, with  $K_a$  of 2.40 and 4.06 M<sup>-1</sup> for TR $\alpha$ 1 and TR $\beta$ 1, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.20%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg



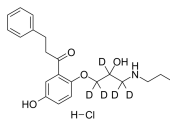
<p><b>3-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y1620</p> <p>3-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid is an orally active short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs). 3-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid stimulates globin gene expression, erythropoiesis in vivo and is used for the <math>\beta</math> hemoglobinopathies and other anemias.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W005255</p> <p>3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid is a flavonoid metabolite formed by human microflora. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid shows vasodilatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Acetyldeoxynivalenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6685</p> <p>3-Acetyldeoxynivalenol, a trichothecene mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) acetylated derivative, is a blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeable mycotoxin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012974</p> <p>3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid could induce browning of white fat and hepatic <math>\beta</math>-oxidation and is inversely correlated with cardiometabolic risk factors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 97.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Chlorodiphenylamine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131948</p> <p>3-Chlorodiphenylamine is a high affinity <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math> sensitizer of cardiac muscle. 3-Chlorodiphenylamine is based on diphenylamine and binds to the isolated N-domain of cardiac troponin C (cTnC) (<math>K_d=6 \mu\text{M}</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Epidehydrotumulosic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125437</p> <p>3-Epidehydrotumulosic acid has inhibitory activity against AAPH-induced lysis of red blood cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76006</p> <p>3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a precursor compound for phenolic compounds, such as Protocatechualdehyde (HY-N0295). 3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a substrate of aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) in rats and humans (ALDH2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Methylsalicylic acid</b> (<i>o</i>-Cresotic acid; Hydroxytoluic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1399</p> <p>3-Methylsalicylic acid is a salicylic acid derivative compound with marked fibrinolytic activity in human plasma by activating its fibrinolytic system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Oxo Atorvastatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135381</p> <p>3-Oxo Atorvastatin is an impurity of 3-Oxo Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor and has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxy pravastatin sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136347</p> <p>3<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxy pravastatin sodium is the major metabolite of Pravastatin. Pravastatin is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>4,6-Dioxoheptanoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010184</p>	<p><b>4-Acetylsimvastatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135405</p>
<p>4,6-Dioxoheptanoic acid is a potent inhibitor of heme biosynthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>4-Acetylsimvastatin is an acetylated simvastatin. Simvastatin is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>4-Hydroxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107818</p>	<p><b>4-Hydroxynonenal (4-HNE)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113466</p>
<p>4-Hydroxychalcone is a chalcone metabolite with anti-angiogenic and anti-inflammatory activities. 4-Hydroxychalcone suppresses angiogenesis by suppression of growth factor pathway with no signs of cytotoxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>4-Hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) is an <math>\alpha,\beta</math> unsaturated hydroxyalkenal and an oxidative/nitrosative stress biomarker. 4-Hydroxynonenal is a substrate and an inhibitor of <b>acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg (64.01 mM * 100 <math>\mu</math>L in Ethanol),</p>
<p><b>4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol-d5 (4-Hydroxycarvedilol-d5)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12767S</p>	<p><b>4-Methylumbelliferone (Hymecromone; 4-MU)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0187</p>
<p>4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol D5 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>4-Methylumbelliferone is a hyaluronic acid biosynthesis inhibitor with antitumoral and antimetastatic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>5-Aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA; <math>\delta</math>-Aminolevulinic acid; 5-Amino-4-oxopentanoic acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W000450</p>	<p><b>5-HT2 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00365</p>
<p>5-Aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA) is a non-protein amino acid that plays a rate-limiting role in heme biosynthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5-HT2 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of <b>5-HT2 receptor</b>, with weak <b><math>\alpha</math>1 adrenoceptor</b> blocking activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>5-HT2A antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00286</p>	<p><b>5-HT3-In-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00413</p>
<p>5-HT2A antagonist 1 is a <b>5-HT2A</b> antagonist extracted from patent US5728835A and JP 1007727. 5-HT2A antagonist 1 may be useful in treatment of gastrointestinal disorders circulatory disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5-HT3-In-1 is extracted from patent EP0748807A1, compound example 8. It shows <b>5-HT3</b> inhibition activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### 5-Hydroxy Propafenone D5 Hydrochloride (GPV-129 D5 Hydrochloride; Lu 40-545 D5)

Cat. No.: HY-12773AS

5-Hydroxy Propafenone D5 Hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled 5-Hydroxy Propafenone.

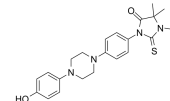


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-Lipoxygenase-In-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00308

5-Lipoxygenase-In-1 is a 5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor extracted from patent EP 331232 A2, table 4, compound example 4.10.

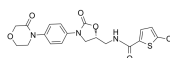


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### 5-R-Rivaroxaban

Cat. No.: HY-76948

5-R-Rivaroxaban is (R)-enantiomer of Rivaroxaban. Rivaroxaban (BAY 59-7939) is a highly potent and selective, direct Factor Xa (FXa) inhibitor, achieving a strong gain in anti-FXa potency (IC<sub>50</sub> 0.7 nM; K<sub>i</sub> 0.4 nM).

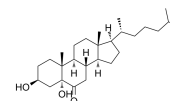


**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 5α-Hydroxy-6-keto cholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-123349

5α-Hydroxy-6-keto cholesterol is major metabolite of β-epoxide (5α,6β-epoxycholesterol) during direct exposure of intact cultured human bronchial epithelial cells (16-HBE) to ozone. 5α-Hydroxy-6-keto cholesterol inhibits cholesterol synthesis with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 350 nM.

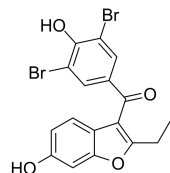


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 6-Hydroxybenzbromarone

Cat. No.: HY-135774

6-Hydroxybenzbromarone is the major metabolite of Benzbromarone with a longer half-life and greater pharmacological potency than the parent compound.

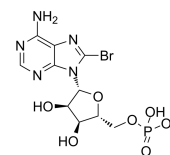


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 8-Bromo-AMP

(8-Bromoadenosine 5'-monophosphate; 8-Bromoadenylic acid) Cat. No.: HY-134266

8-Bromo-AMP (8-Bromoadenosine 5'-monophosphate) is a membrane permeable cAMP analogue. 8-Bromo-AMP can improve the ability of the heart to recover from ischemia and reperfusion by increasing the levels of ATP, ADP, and total adenine nucleotides.

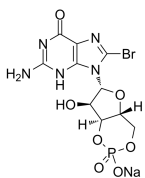


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 8-Bromo-cGMP sodium

Cat. No.: HY-101379A

8-Bromo-cGMP sodium, a membrane-permeable analogue of cGMP, is a PKG (protein kinase G) activator. 8-Bromo-cGMP sodium significantly inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup> macroscopic currents and impairs insulin release stimulated with high K<sup>+</sup>.

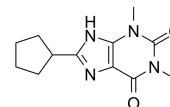


**Purity:** 99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### 8-Cyclopentyl-1,3-dimethylxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-W011955

8-Cyclopentyl-1,3-dimethylxanthine (Compound 2a) is a selective adenosine A1 receptor antagonist with K<sub>s</sub> of 10.9 nM and 1440 nM for A1 receptor and A2 receptor, respectively.

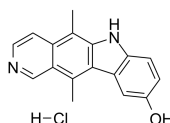


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 9-Hydroxyellipticine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101775A

9-Hydroxyellipticine hydrochloride is an inhibitor of Topo II and RyR. 9-Hydroxyellipticine hydrochloride exhibits antitumor, antioxidant and catecholamine-releasing activities.



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

### A 71915

Cat. No.: HY-P2026

A 71915 is a highly potent and competitive natriuretic peptide receptor A (ANP, NPRA) antagonist (pK<sub>i</sub> = 9.18). A 71915 displaces [<sup>125</sup>I]ANP dose dependently, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.65 nM. A71915 (pA<sub>2</sub> = 9.48) against rat ANP-induced cGMP production in NB-OK-1 cells.

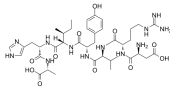


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**A 779**

Cat. No.: HY-P0216

A 779 is a specific antagonist of G-protein coupled receptor (Mas receptor), which is an **Ang1-7 receptor** distinct from the classical AngII.

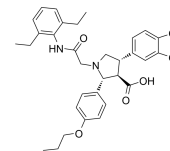


**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

**A-192621**

Cat. No.: HY-120295

A-192621 is a potent, nonpeptide, orally active and selective **endothelin B (ET<sub>B</sub>) receptor** antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.5 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 8.8 nM. The selectivity of A-192621 is 636-fold higher than ET<sub>A</sub> (IC<sub>50</sub> of 4280 nM and K<sub>i</sub> of 5600 nM). A-192621 promotes **apoptosis** in PSMCs.

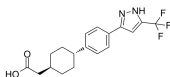


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**A-935142**

Cat. No.: HY-113673

A-935142 is a **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG, Kv 11.1) channel** activator. A-935142 enhances hERG current in a complex manner by facilitation of activation, reduction of inactivation, and slowing of deactivation, and abbreviates atrial and ventricular repolarization.



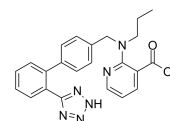
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**A81988**

(Abbott81988)

Cat. No.: HY-U00188

A81988 is a potent, competitive, non-peptidic antagonist of **angiotensin AT<sub>1</sub>** receptors.



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

**AACOCF3**

(Arachidonyl trifluoromethyl ketone)

Cat. No.: HY-108611

AACOCF3 (Arachidonyl trifluoromethyl ketone) is a cell-permeant trifluoromethyl ketone analog of arachidonic acid. AACOCF3 is a potent and selective slow binding inhibitor of the 85-kDa **cytosolic phospholipase A2 (cPLA2)**.



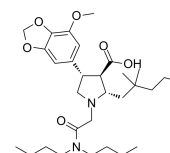
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**ABT-546**

(A-216546)

Cat. No.: HY-135283

ABT-546 (A-216546) is a potent, highly selective and active **endothelin ET<sub>A</sub> receptor** antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.46 nM for [<sup>125</sup>I]endothelin-1 binding to cloned **human endothelin ET<sub>A</sub>**. ABT-546 is >25,000-fold more selective for the ET<sub>A</sub> receptor than for the ET<sub>B</sub> receptor.

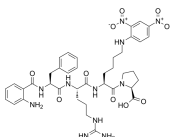


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Abz-FR-K(Dnp)-P-OH**

Cat. No.: HY-P1853

Abz-FR-K(Dnp)-P-OH is an angiotensin I-converting enzyme (ACE) substrate and an internally quenched fluorogenic substrate for real time fluorescent assay.

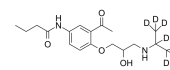


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Acebutolol D7**

Cat. No.: HY-17497S

Acebutolol D7 is a deuterium labeled Acebutolol. Acebutolol is a selective **β1 adrenergic receptor** antagonist used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris and cardiac arrhythmias.

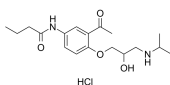


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Acebutolol hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-17497A

Acebutolol hydrochloride is a **β1 adrenergic receptor (β1AR) antagonist**. Acebutolol hydrochloride is used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris and cardiac arrhythmias.

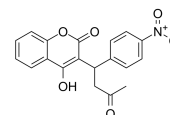


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g, 10 g

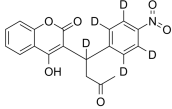
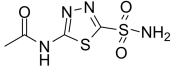
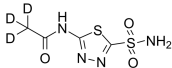
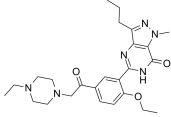

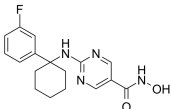
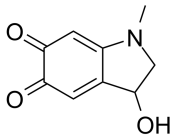
**Acenocoumarol**

Cat. No.: HY-B1014

Acenocoumarol is an anticoagulant that functions as a **Vitamin K antagonist**.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>Acenocoumarol-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1014S</p> <p>Acenocoumarol-d4 is the deuterium labeled Acenocoumarol. Acenocoumarol is an anticoagulant that functions as a Vitamin K antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Acetazolamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0782</p> <p>Acetazolamide is a <b>carbonic anhydrase (CA) IX</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 nM for hCA IX. Diuretic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Acetazolamide-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0782S</p> <p>Acetazolamide D3 is deuterium labeled Acetazolamide, which is a potent carbonic anhydrase (CA) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Acetildenafil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13927</p> <p>Acetildenafil is a derivative of the phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5) inhibitor Sildenafil.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Acetylhydrolase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102054</p> <p>Acetylhydrolase-IN-1 is a 1-Alkyl-2-acetylglycerophosphocholine esterase (Alkylacetyl-GPC: acetylhydrolase) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Activated Protein C (390-404), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1918</p> <p>Activated Protein C (390-404), human is a peptide of the activated protein C (a vitamin K-dependent serine protease), potently inhibits APC anticoagulant activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YGVYTKVSRYLWIIH</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Activated Protein C (390-404), human TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1918A</p> <p>Activated Protein C (390-404), human TFA, a peptide of the activated protein C (a vitamin K-dependent serine protease), potently inhibits APC anticoagulant activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YGVYTKVSRYLWIIH (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>ACY-775</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19328</p> <p>ACY-775 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the histone deacetylase 6 (HDAC6) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.5nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Adrenochrome (Adraxone)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116513</p> <p>Adrenochrome (Adraxone) is an oxidation product of Epinephrine. Adrenochrome is a potent coronary constricting agent in the rat heart. Adrenochrome can be used for neurological disorder research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Adrenomedullin (1-50), rat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1534</p> <p>Adrenomedullin (1-50), rat is a 50 amino acid peptide, which induces a selective arterial vasodilation via activation of <b>CGRP1 receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

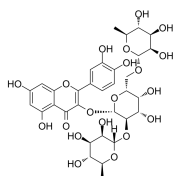


<p><b>AG 1295</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101957</p>	<p><b>AG-13958</b> (AG-013958)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15492</p>
<p>AG 1295 is a selective <b>platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR)</b> tyrosine-kinase inhibitor. AG1295 abolishes autophosphorylation of the PDGFR whereas not affects the autophosphorylation of the EGF receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AG-13958 (AG-013958), a potent <b>VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor</b>, is used for treatment of choroidal neovascularization associated with age-related macular degeneration (AMD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <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>AG-1478</b> (Tyrphostin AG-1478; NSC 693255)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13524</p>	<p><b>AG-1478 hydrochloride</b> (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride; NSC 693255 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13524A</p>
<p>AG-1478 (Tyrphostin AG-1478) is a selective <b>EGFR</b> tyrosine kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM. AG-1478 has antiviral effects against <b>HCV</b> and <b>encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AG-1478 hydrochloride (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride) is a selective <b>EGFR</b> tyrosine kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM. AG-1478 hydrochloride has antiviral effects against <b>HCV</b> and <b>encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Aglafoline</b> (Aglafolin; Rocaglamide U; (-)-Methyl rocaglate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19354</p>	<p><b>AGN 192836</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100300</p>
<p>Aglafoline inhibits in a selective and concentration-dependent manner the aggregation and ATP release reaction induced in washed rabbit platelets by PAF (platelet-activating factor). The <math>IC_{50}</math> values of Aglafoline on PAF (3.6 nM)-induced platelet aggregation were about 50 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>AGN 192836 is a potent and selective <b><math>\alpha 2</math> adrenergic</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 8.7, 41 and 6.6 nM for <math>\alpha 2A</math>, <math>\alpha 2B</math> and <math>\alpha 2C</math> receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ajmalicine</b> (Raubasine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1919</p>	<p><b>Ajmaline</b> (Cardiorythmine; (+)-Ajmaline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1167</p>
<p>Ajmalicine (Raubasine) is found in herbs of <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>, is an antihypertensive drug used in the treatment of high blood pressure, decreases peripheral resistance and blood pressure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ajmaline (Cardiorythmine) is a <b>sodium channel</b> blocking, class 1A anti-arrhythmic agent. Ajmaline blocks HERG currents with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M in HEK cells and 42.3 <math>\mu</math>M in <i>Xenopus</i> oocytes. Ajmaline can be used for the research of the ventricular tachyarrhythmia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Aladorian</b> (ARM036)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119850</p>	<p><b>Alamandine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3108</p>
<p>Aladorian (ARM036) is a benzothiazepine derivative, with anti-arrhythmia effect. Aladorian is used for the research of heart failure and catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Alamandine, a member of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), a vasoactive peptide, is an endogenous ligand of the G protein-coupled receptor MrgD. Alamandine targets to protect the kidney and heart through anti-hypertensive actions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

### Alcesefoliside

Cat. No.: HY-N5049

Alcesefoliside is a flavonoid isolated from *Nitraria sibirica* Pall, with antioxidant activity.

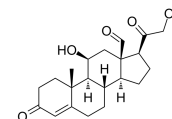


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Aldosterone

Cat. No.: HY-113313

Aldosterone is the primary mineralocorticoid. Aldosterone is a steroid hormone, and it is synthesized and secreted in response to renin-angiotensin system activation (RAS) or high dietary potassium by the zona glomerulosa (ZG) of the adrenal cortex.

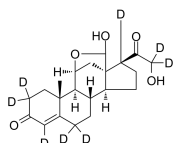


**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Aldosterone-d8

Cat. No.: HY-113313S

Aldosterone D8 is a deuterium labeled Aldosterone. Aldosterone, produced in the adrenal zona glomerulosa, regulates blood pressure.

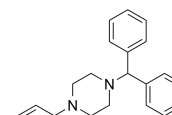


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

### Aligeron

Cat. No.: HY-101602

Aligeron is a non-selective **prostaglandin (PG)** antagonist, and has vasodilatory properties.



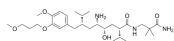
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Aliskiren

(CGP 60536; CGP60536B; SPP 100)

Cat. No.: HY-12176

Aliskiren (CGP 60536) is a direct renin inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.5 nM.

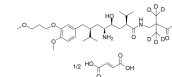


**Purity:** 99.16%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Aliskiren D6 hemifumarate (CGP 60536 D6 hemifumarate; CGP60536B D6 hemifumarate; SPP 100 D6 hemifumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-12177S

Aliskiren D6 hemifumarate (CGP 60536 D6 hemifumarate) is a deuterium labeled Aliskiren hemifumarate. Aliskiren hemifumarate is a direct and orally active **renin** inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.5 nM.

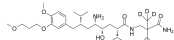


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Aliskiren D6 Hydrochloride (CGP 60536 D6 Hydrochloride; CGP60536B D6 Hydrochloride; SPP 100 D6 Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12176AS

Aliskiren D6 Hydrochloride (CGP 60536 D6 Hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Aliskiren, which is a direct renin inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.5 nM.

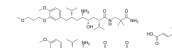


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Aliskiren hemifumarate (CGP 60536 hemifumarate; CGP60536B hemifumarate; SPP 100 hemifumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-12177

Aliskiren hemifumarate (CGP 60536 hemifumarate) is a direct renin inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.5 nM.



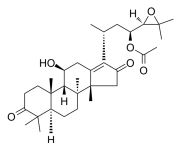
**Purity:** 98.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Alisol C 23-acetate

(23-O-Acetylalisol C; Alisol C monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0856

Alisol C 23-acetate, a natural product extracted from *Alisma orientale*, can significantly and strongly inhibit DTH response after oral administration.

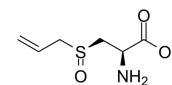


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Alliin

Cat. No.: HY-N0661

Alliin, an orally active sulfoxide compound derived from garlic, exhibits hypoglycemic, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



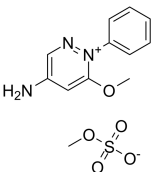
**Purity:** 98.32%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg



<p><b>Allocriptopine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1933</p>	<p><b>Almitrine mesylate</b> (Almitrine bismesylate; Almitrine bismethanesulfonate; Almitrine dimesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107319</p>
<p>Allocriptopine, a derivative of tetrahydropalmatine, is extracted from <i>Corydalis decumbens</i> (Thunb.) Pers. Papaveraceae. Allocriptopine has antiarrhythmic effects and potentially blocks human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG) current.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Almitrine mesylate, a peripheral chemoreceptor agonist, inhibits selectively the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent K<sup>+</sup> channel.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Almokalant</b></p> <p>(H 234/09)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106855</p>	<p><b>Alofanib</b></p> <p>(RPT835)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17601</p>
<p>Almokalant is a class III antiarrhythmic drug, acts as a <b>potassium channel</b> blocker, and inhibits a specific component (Ikr) of the time-dependent delayed rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current.</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>Alofanib (RPT835) is a potent and selective allosteric inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2). Anticancer and antiangiogenic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alogliptin</b></p> <p>(SYR-322 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0023A</p>	<p><b>Alogliptin Benzoate</b></p> <p>(SYR 322)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0023</p>
<p>Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of DPP-4 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Alogliptin Benzoate (SYR-322) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of DPP-4 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin Benzoate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AM-8123</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139486</p>	<p><b>AM-92016 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101253</p>
<p>AM-8123 is an orally active and potent APJ agonist. AM-8123 inhibits Forskolin-stimulated cAMP production and promotes Gα protein activation. AM-8123 can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease.</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>AM-92016 hydrochloride is a specific blocker of rectifier potassium current (IK). AM-92016 hydrochloride delays rectifier potassium channel (IK), repolarizes the membrane thereby restricting the duration of the nerve impulse thereby restricting the duration of the nerve impulse.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>AM12</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128561</p>	<p><b>Ambrisentan</b></p> <p>(BSF 208075; LU 208075)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13209</p>
<p>AM12 inhibits Lanthanide-evoked TRPC5 activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.28 μM.</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>Ambrisentan is a selective ET type A receptor (ETAR) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**Amezinium methylsulfate**  
(Amezinium metilsulfate; Lu-1631) Cat. No.: HY-A0275

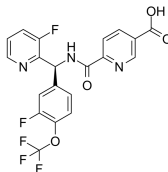
Amezinium metilsulfate has multiple mechanisms, including stimulation of alpha and beta-1 receptors and inhibition of noradrenaline and tyramine uptake.



**Purity:** 99.51%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

**AMG 333** Cat. No.: HY-112703

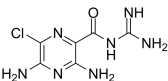
AMG 333 is a potent and highly selective TRPM8 antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 13 nM.



**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Amiloride**  
(MK-870) Cat. No.: HY-B0285

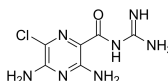
Amiloride (MK-870) is an inhibitor of both epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uTPA). Amiloride is a blocker of polycystin-2 (PC2; TRPP2) channel.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Amiloride hydrochloride**  
(MK-870 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0285A

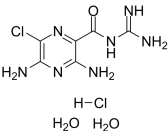
Amiloride hydrochloride (MK-870 hydrochloride) is an inhibitor of both epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uTPA). Amiloride hydrochloride is a blocker of polycystin-2 (PC2; TRPP2) channel.



HCl  
**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate**  
(MK-870 hydrochloride dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0285B

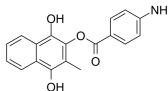
Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate (MK-870 hydrochloride dihydrate) is an inhibitor of both epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uTPA). Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate is a blocker of polycystin-2 (PC2; TRPP2) channel.



H-Cl  
H<sub>2</sub>O H<sub>2</sub>O  
**Purity:** 99.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Aminafone**  
(Aminafone; Aminaphthone) Cat. No.: HY-19890

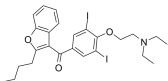
Aminafone, a derivative of 4-aminobenzoic acid, downregulates endothelin-1 (ET-1) production in vitro by interfering with the transcription of the pre-pro-ET-1 gene.



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

**Amiodarone** Cat. No.: HY-14187

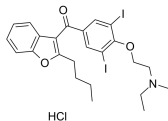
Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic drug for inhibition of ATP-sensitive potassium channel with an  $IC_{50}$  of 19.1  $\mu$ M.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Amiodarone hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-14188

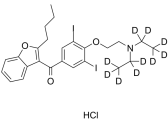
Amiodarone hydrochloride, a benzofuran-based Class III antiarrhythmic agent, inhibits WT outward *I*<sub>hERG</sub> tails with an  $IC_{50}$  of 45 nM.



HCl  
**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Amiodarone-d10 hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-14187S

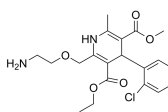
Amiodarone-d10 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amiodarone. Amiodarone hydrochloride is an antiarrhythmic drug for inhibition of ATP-sensitive potassium channel with an  $IC_{50}$  of 19.1  $\mu$ M.



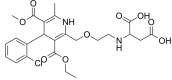
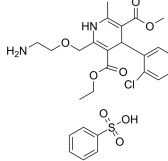
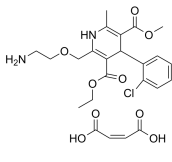
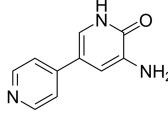
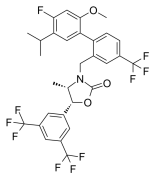
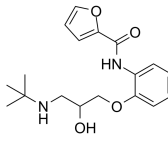
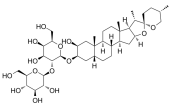
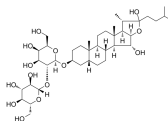
HCl  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Amlodipine** Cat. No.: HY-B0317

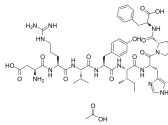
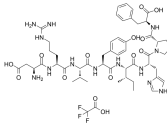
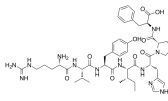
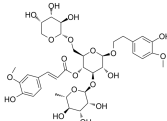
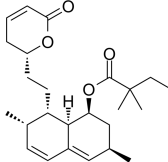
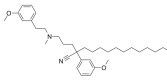
Amlodipine, an antianginal agent and an orally active dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, works by blocking the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium. Amlodipine can be used for the research of high blood pressure and cancer.

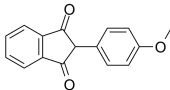
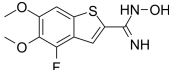
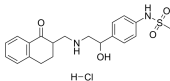
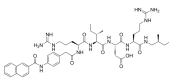
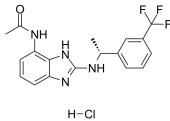
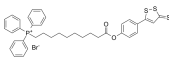
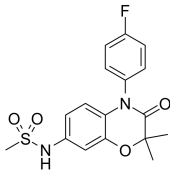
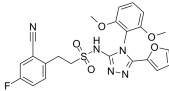
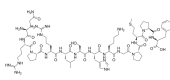
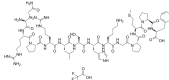


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

<p><b>Amlodipine aspartic acid impurity</b> (Amlodipine aspartate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128696</p>	<p><b>Amlodipine besylate</b> (Amlodipine benzenesulfonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0317B</p>
<p>Amlodipine aspartic acid impurity is the impurity of Amlodipine aspartic acid. Amlodipine aspartic acid is a calcium channel blocker with antihypertensive and antianginal properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Amlodipine besylate (Amlodipine benzenesulfonate), an antianginal agent and an orally active dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, works by blocking the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Amlodipine maleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0317A</p>	<p><b>Amrinone</b> (Inamrinone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1294</p>
<p>Amlodipine maleate is a dihydropyridine <b>calcium channel blocker</b>, acts as an orally active <b>antianginal agent</b>. Amlodipine maleate blocks the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Amrinone (Inamrinone) is a positive inotropic-vasodilator agent. Amrinone is a selective <b>phosphodiesterase III</b> inhibitor that increases cyclic adenosine monophosphate by preventing its breakdown.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Anacetrapib</b> (MK-0859)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12090</p>	<p><b>Ancarolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100141</p>
<p>Anacetrapib is a potent CETP inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of <math>7.9 \pm 2.5</math> nM and <math>11.8 \pm 1.9</math> nM for rhCETP and C13S CETP mutant, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ancarolol is a <b>beta-adrenergic</b> blocking agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Anemarrhenasaponin A2</b> (Schidigerasaponin F2; Timosaponin AII)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7614</p>	<p><b>Anemarrhenasaponin I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4213</p>
<p>Anemarrhenasaponin A2 (Schidigerasaponin F2) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the rhizomes of Anemarrhena asphodeloides. Anemarrhenasaponin A2 inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Anemarrhenasaponin I, a traditional Chinese medicine, shows remarkable inhibiting effect on platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiogenin (108-122)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1516</p>	<p><b>Angiogenin (108-122) (TFA)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1516A</p>
<p>Angiogenin (108-122) is an angiogenin peptide.</p> <p>ENGLPVHLDQSIFRR</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Angiogenin (108-122) TFA is an angiogenin peptide.</p> <p>ENGLPVHLDQSIFRR (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Angiopeptin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2090</p> <p>Angiopeptin, a cyclic octapeptide analogue of somatostatin, is a weak <math>ssst_2/ssst_5</math> receptor partial agonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.26nM and 6.92nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiopeptin TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2090A</p> <p>Angiopeptin TFA, a cyclic octapeptide analogue of somatostatin, is a weak <math>ssst_2/ssst_5</math> receptor partial agonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.26nM and 6.92nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin (1-7)</b> (Ang-(1-7))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12403</p> <p>Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang-(1-7)) is an endogenous heptapeptide from the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) with a cardioprotective role due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activities in cardiac cells. Angiotensin 1-7 inhibits purified canine ACE activity (<math>IC_{50}=0.65 \mu M</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin (1-7) (acetate)</b> (Ang-(1-7) (acetate))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12403A</p> <p>Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang-(1-7)) acetate is an endogenous heptapeptide from the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) with a cardioprotective role due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activities in cardiac cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin I/II (1-5)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1839</p> <p>Angiotensin I/II 1-5 is a peptide that contains the amino acids 1-5, which is converted from Angiotensin I. Angiotensin I is formed by the action of renin on angiotensinogen. Angiotensin II is produced from angiotensin I.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin I/II (1-6)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1829</p> <p>Angiotensin I/II 1-6 contains the amino acids 1-6 and is converted from Angiotensin I/II peptide. The precursor angiotensinogen is cleaved by renin to form angiotensin I. Angiotensin I is hydrolyzed by angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) to form the biologically active angiotensin II.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin I/II (1-6) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1829A</p> <p>Angiotensin I/II (1-6) TFA contains the amino acids 1-6 and is converted from Angiotensin I/II peptide. The precursor angiotensinogen is cleaved by renin to form angiotensin I.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin II (3-8), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1515</p> <p>Angiotensin II (3-8), human is a less effective agonist at the angiotensin <math>AT_1</math> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin II (3-8), human TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1515A</p> <p>Angiotensin II (3-8), human (TFA) is a less effective agonist at the angiotensin <math>AT_1</math> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin II human</b> (Angiotensin II; Ang II; DRVYIHPF)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13948</p> <p>Angiotensin II (Angiotensin II) is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Angiotensin II human acetate</b> (Angiotensin II acetate; Ang II acetate; DRVYIHPF acetate) Cat. No.: HY-13948A</p> <p>Angiotensin II human (Angiotensin II) acetate is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin II human TFA</b> (Angiotensin II TFA; Ang II TFA; DRVYIHPF TFA) Cat. No.: HY-13948B</p> <p>Angiotensin II human (Angiotensin II) TFA is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin III</b> Cat. No.: HY-113035</p> <p>Angiotensin III is an <b>angiotensin 1 (AT1)</b> and <b>AT2</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>RVY-{Aaa}-HPF</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin III TFA</b> Cat. No.: HY-113035A</p> <p>Angiotensin III (TFA) is an <b>angiotensin 1 (AT1)</b> and <b>AT2</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>RVY-{Aaa}-HPF (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin III, human, mouse</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1540</p> <p>Angiotensin III, human, mouse is a heptapeptide, acts as an endogenous <b>angiotensin type 2 receptor (AT<sub>2</sub>R)</b> agonist, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 0.648 nM and 21.1 nM for AT<sub>2</sub>R and AT<sub>1</sub>R, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Angiotensinogen (1-14), human</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1486</p> <p>Angiotensinogen (1-14), human is a fragment of the renin substrate angiotensinogen. Angiotensinogen is naturally occurring substrate for renin and a precursor for all angiotensin peptides.</p> <p><b>DRVYIHPFHLVIHN</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensinogen (1-14), human TFA</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1486A</p> <p>Angiotensinogen (1-14), human TFA is a fragment of the renin substrate angiotensinogen. Angiotensinogen is naturally occurring substrate for renin and a precursor for all angiotensin peptides.</p> <p><b>DRVYIHPFHLVIHN (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Angoroside C</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0062</p> <p>Angoroside C, a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from <i>Radix Scrophulariae</i>, has beneficial effects against ventricular remodeling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Anhydrosimvastatin</b> (Dehydro simvastatin) Cat. No.: HY-135404</p> <p>Anhydrosimvastatin (Impurity C) is an impurity of Simvastatin. Simvastatin is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Anipamil</b> Cat. No.: HY-U00044</p> <p>Anipamil is a long-acting <b>calcium channel</b> blocker, used for the treatment of cardiovascular disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Anisindione</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0924</p> <p>Anisindione is a synthetic anticoagulant, prevents the formation of active procoagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Anti-Heart Failure Agent 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101729</p> <p>Anti-Heart Failure Agent 1 an orally available compound suitable for the treatment of heart failure without inducing nausea, vomiting and restlessness.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Anti-hypertensive sulfonanilide 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00301</p> <p>Anti-hypertensive sulfonanilide 1 is a potent antihypertensive agent extracted from patent EP0338793A2, compound XVIIIa,b*, example No.1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AP 811</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1419</p> <p>AP 811 is a selective atrial natriuretic peptide clearance receptor (APN-CR, NPR3) antagonist (<math>K_i=0.48</math> nM). AP 811 displays &gt;20,000-fold selectivity for NPR3 over NPR1. AP 811 abolishes ANP-induced pump stimulation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AP14145 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120355A</p> <p>AP14145 hydrochloride is a potent <math>K_{Ca2}</math> (SK) channel negative allosteric modulator with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M for <math>K_{Ca2.2}</math> (SK2) and <math>K_{Ca2.3}</math> (SK3) channels. AP14145 hydrochloride inhibition strongly depends on two amino acids, S508 and A533 in the channel.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AP39</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126124</p> <p>AP39 is a triphenylphosphonium derivatised anethole dithiolethione and mitochondria-targeting hydrogen sulfide (<math>H_2S</math>) donor. AP39 increases intracellular <math>H_2S</math> levels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Apararenone</b> (MT-3995)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109002</p> <p>Apararenone (MT-3995) is a novel non-steroidal mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists under development for the treatment of diabetic nephropathies and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Apelin agonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126293</p> <p>Apelin agonist 1 is an oral selective apelin agonist AM-2995, a agonist of the APJ (APLNR, angiotensin receptor like-1) receptor, may be used in the treatment of cardiovascular conditions. Apelin agonist 1 is extracted from patent WO 2018097944 (210.0), Example 210.0.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Apelin-13</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1944</p> <p>Apelin-13 is the endogenous ligand of the orphan G protein-coupled receptor APJ, activates APJ receptor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 0.37 nM in CHO cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Apelin-13 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1944A</p> <p>Apelin-13 is the endogenous ligand of the APJ receptor, activating this G protein-coupled receptor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 0.37 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Apelin-36(human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1064</p>	<p><b>Apelin-36(human) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1064A</p>
<p>Apelin-36(human) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor APJ agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. Apelin-36(human) shows high affinity to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC<sub>50</sub>=8.61).</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>Apelin-36(human) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor APJ agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. Apelin-36(human) TFA shows high affinity to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC<sub>50</sub>=8.61).</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><b>Apelin-36(rat, mouse)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1065</p>	<p><b>Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1065A</p>
<p>Apelin-36(rat, mouse) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor APJ agonist. Apelin-36(rat, mouse) binds to APJ receptors with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.4 nM, and potently inhibits cAMP production with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.52 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>Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor APJ agonist. Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA binds to APJ receptors with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.4 nM, and potently inhibits cAMP production with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.52 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><b>Apixaban</b> (BMS-562247-01)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50667</p>	<p><b>Apixaban 13C,d3</b> (BMS-562247-01 13C,d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50667S</p>
<p>Apixaban (BMS-562247-01) is a highly selective, reversible and orally active inhibitor of <b>Factor Xa</b> with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.08 nM and 0.17 nM in human and rabbit, respectively. Apixaban is in development for the prevention and treatment of various thromboembolic diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Apixaban 13CD3 (BMS-562247-01 13CD3) is a deuterium labeled Apixaban. Apixaban is a highly selective, reversible inhibitor of <b>Factor Xa</b> with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.08 nM and 0.17 nM in human and rabbit, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>APJ receptor agonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133036</p>	<p><b>APJ receptor agonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139876</p>
<p>APJ receptor agonist 1, a biphenyl acid derivative, is a potent APJ receptor (APJ-R) agonist (EC<sub>50</sub> 0.093 and 0.12 nM for human and rat APJ-R, respectively).</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>APJ receptor agonist 3 is a potent and orally active APJ receptor agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.027 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><b>APJ receptor agonist 4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145284</p>	<p><b>Aprindine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0236A</p>
<p>APJ receptor agonist 4 is a potent and oral active agonist of apelin receptor (APJ) with EC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>i</sub> of 0.06 nM and 0.07 nM respectively. APJ receptor agonist 4 displays excellent pharmacokinetic profiles in the rodent heart failure (HF) model.</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>Aprindine hydrochloride is a class I-b anti-arrhythmic agent and a hERG channel blocker with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.23 μM.</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>

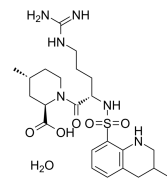
<p><b>Aprocitentan</b> (ACT-132577)</p> <p>Aprocitentan (ACT-132577) is the major and pharmacologically active metabolite of Macitentan. Aprocitentan is dual <b>ETA/ETB</b> antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 3.4 nM and 987 nM, and <b>pA<sub>2</sub></b> value of 6.7 and 5.5, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Aprocitentan D4</b> (ACT-132577 D4)</p> <p>Aprocitentan D4 (ACT-132577 D4) is a deuterium labeled Aprocitentan. Aprocitentan D4 is a major and pharmacologically active metabolite of Macitentan. Aprocitentan D4 is dual <b>ETA/ETB</b> antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 3.4 nM and 987 nM, and <b>pA<sub>2</sub></b> value of 6.7 and 5.5, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Aprotinin</b></p> <p>Aprotinin is a <b>bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (BPTI)</b> inhibitor which inhibits <b>trypsin</b> and <b>chymotrypsin</b> with <b>K<sub>s</sub></b> of 0.06 pM and 9 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Araloside A</b> (Chikusetsusaponin IV)</p> <p>Araloside A (Chikusetsusaponin IV) is a component of <i>Panax japonicus</i>, with low-renin-inhibitory activity, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 77.4 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Aranidipine</b> (MPC1304)</p> <p>Aranidipine (MPC1304) is a <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel</b> antagonist with potent and long-lasting antihypertensive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Arborine</b></p> <p>Arborine inhibits the peripheral action of acetylcholine and induces a fall in blood pressure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Arbutamine</b></p> <p>Arbutamine is a short-acting, potent and nonselective <b>β-adrenoceptor</b> agonist that increases heart rate, cardiac contractility, and systolic blood pressure. Arbutamine is a catecholamine for a pharmacological cardiac stress agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Arenobufagin 3-hemisuberate</b></p> <p>Arenobufagin 3-hemisuberate is a natural compound as a cardiotonic steroid isolated from the skin of Japanese toad.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Arg-Gly-Asp-Cys TFA</b></p> <p>Arg-Gly-Asp-Cys TFA is the binding motif of fibronectin to cell adhesion molecules. Arg-Gly-Asp-Cys TFA can inhibit platelet aggregation and fibrinogen binding.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Argatroban</b> (MD-805; MCI-9038; Argipidine)</p> <p>Argatroban (MD-805) is a direct, selective thrombin inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



**Argatroban monohydrate (MD-805 monohydrate; MCI-9038 monohydrate; Argipidine monohydrate)**

Cat. No.: HY-B0375A

Argatroban (monohydrate) (MD-805 (monohydrate)) is a direct, selective thrombin inhibitor.

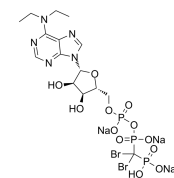


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ARL67156 trisodium salt**

Cat. No.: HY-103265

ARL67156 trisodium salt is an inhibitor of **ecto-ATPase**. ARL 67156 trisodium salt is a weak competitive inhibitor of NTPDase1 (CD39), NTPDase3 and NPP1, with  $K_s$  of 11, 18 and 12  $\mu$ M, respectively.

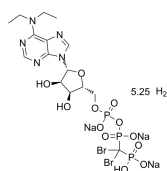


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**ARL67156 trisodium salt hydrate**

Cat. No.: HY-103265B

ARL67156 trisodium salt hydrate is an inhibitor of **ecto-ATPase**. ARL67156 trisodium salt hydrate is a weak competitive inhibitor of NTPDase1 (CD39), NTPDase3 and NPP1, with  $K_s$  of 11, 18 and 12  $\mu$ M, respectively.

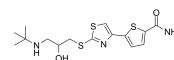


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Arotinolol**

Cat. No.: HY-122537A

Arotinolol is a nonselective  $\alpha/\beta$ -adrenergic receptor blocker and a vasodilating  $\beta$ -blocker. Arotinolol also shows potency for inhibiting the binding of the radioligand  $^{125}$ I-ICYP to 5HT<sub>1B</sub>-serotonergic receptor sites.

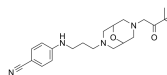


**Purity:** 98.23%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Arrhythmias-Targeting Compound 1**

Cat. No.: HY-101750

Arrhythmias-Targeting Compound 1 is used in the research of arrhythmias, extracted from patent WO 2001028992 A2.

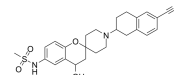


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Arrhythmic-Targeting Compound 1**

Cat. No.: HY-U00393

Arrhythmic-Targeting Compound 1 is used for the research of arrhythmic disease, with nitrogen-containing spirocycles.



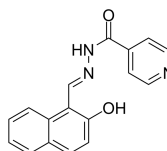
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**AS8351**

(NSC51355)

Cat. No.: HY-100744

AS8351 (NSC51355) is a **KDM5B** inhibitor, which can induce and sustain active chromatin marks to facilitate the induction of cardiomyocyte-like cells.

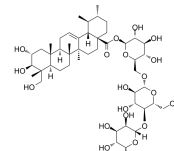


**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Asiaticoside**

Cat. No.: HY-N0439

Asiaticoside, a trisaccharide triterpene from *Centella asiatica*, suppresses **TGF- $\beta$ /Smad** signaling through inducing Smad7 and inhibiting TGF- $\beta$ RI and TGF- $\beta$ RII in keloid fibroblasts; Asiaticoside shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-ulcer properties.



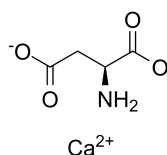
**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Aspartic acid calcium**

(Calcium L-aspartate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0666B

Aspartic acid calcium (Calcium L-aspartate) is a chelate where calcium is attached to an amino acid naming L-Aspartic acid. L-Aspartic acid is an amino acid and serves as a building block for proteins in the body.

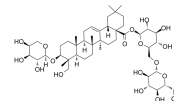


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

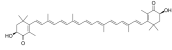
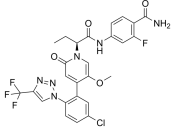
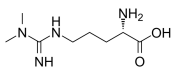
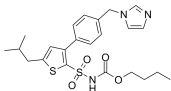
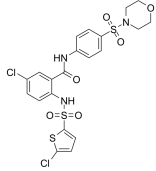
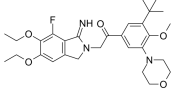
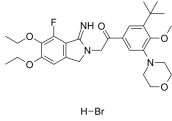
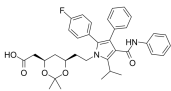
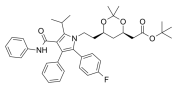
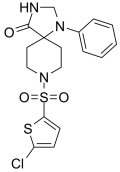
**Asperosaponin VI**

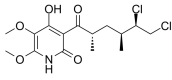
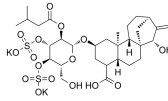
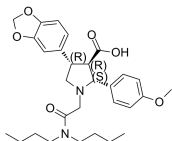
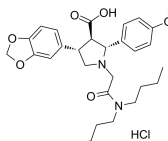
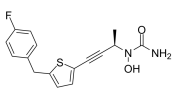
Cat. No.: HY-N0265

Asperosaponin VI, A saponin component from *Dipsacus asper* wall, induces osteoblast differentiation through BMP2/p38 and ERK1/2 pathway.



**Purity:** 98.73%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

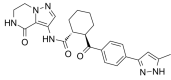
<p><b>Astaxanthin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2163</p>	<p><b>Asundexian</b> (BAY-2433334)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137431</p>
<p>Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from <i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i>, is a modulator of <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Asundexian (BAY 2433334) is an orally active <b>coagulation factor X<math>\text{ia}</math> (FX<math>\text{Ia}</math>)</b> inhibitor. Asundexian binds directly, potently, and reversibly to the active site of FX<math>\text{Ia}</math> and thereby inhibits its activity. Asundexian inhibits human FX<math>\text{Ia}</math> in buffer with an <b>IC<math>\text{50}</math></b> of 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Asymmetric dimethylarginine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113216</p>	<p><b>AT2 receptor agonist C21</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100113</p>
<p>Asymmetric dimethylarginine is an endogenous inhibitor of <b>nitric oxide synthase (NOS)</b>, and functions as a marker of endothelial dysfunction in a number of pathological states.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>AT2 receptor agonist C21 is a druglike selective <b>angiotensin II AT2 receptor</b> agonist with <b>K<math>\text{i}</math></b> values of 0.4 nM and &gt;10 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for the AT2 receptor and AT1 receptor, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ataciguat</b> (HMR-1766)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17500</p>	<p><b>Atopaxar</b> (E5555; ER-172594-00)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18200</p>
<p>Ataciguat (HMR-1766) is a nitric oxide-independent <b>soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC)</b> activator. Ataciguat is able to activate the ferric heme-iron redox form of sGC that stimulate the production of cyclic GMP (cGMP). Ataciguat exhibits vasodilator effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Atopaxar (E5555) is a potent, orally active, selective and reversible thrombin receptor <b>protease-activated receptor-1 (PAR-1)</b> antagonist. Atopaxar, an antiplatelet agent, interferes with platelet signaling. Atopaxar can be used for the research of atherothrombotic disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Atopaxar hydrobromide</b> (E5555 hydrobromide; ER 172594-06)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18200B</p>	<p><b>Atorvastatin acetoneide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135379</p>
<p>Atopaxar (E5555) hydrobromide is a potent, orally active, selective and reversible thrombin receptor <b>protease-activated receptor-1 (PAR-1)</b> antagonist. Atopaxar hydrobromide, an antiplatelet agent, interferes with platelet signaling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atorvastatin acetoneide is an impurity of Atorvastatin, and extracted from patent WO2011131605A1, Compound 4. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor and has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Atorvastatin acetoneide tert-butyl ester</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135380</p>	<p><b>ATP synthase inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112715</p>
<p>Atorvastatin acetoneide tert-butyl ester is a useful pharmaceutical intermediate in the preparation of Atorvastatin salts. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor and has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ATP synthase inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of <b>c subunit of the F<math>\text{1}</math>/F<math>\text{0}</math>-ATP synthase</b> complex, inhibits mitochondrial permeability transition pore (mPTP) opening, does not affect ATP levels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Atpenin A5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126653</p>	<p><b>Atractyloside potassium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1462</p>
<p>Atpenin A5 is a potent and highly specific <b>complex II</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50} \sim 10</math> nM), and is an effective <b>mK<sub>ATP</sub> channel</b> agonist and cardioprotective agent.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Atractyloside potassium salt is a toxic diterpenoid glycoside that can be isolated from the fruits of <i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>. Atractyloside potassium salt is a powerful and specific inhibitor of mitochondrial <b>ADP/ATP transport</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Atrasentan</b> (ABT-627; (+)-A 127722; A-147627)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15403</p>	<p><b>Atrasentan hydrochloride</b> (ABT-627 hydrochloride; (+)-A 127722 hydrochloride; A-147627 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15403A</p>
<p>Atrasentan (ABT-627) is an <b>endothelin receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.0551 nM for ET<sub>A</sub>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atrasentan hydrochloride (ABT-627 hydrochloride) is a selective <b>endothelin A receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.0551 nM for ET<sub>A</sub>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Atreleuton</b> (ABT-761; VIA-2291)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117853</p>	<p><b>Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (human, porcine)</b> (Atrial natriuretic peptide (1-28))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2281</p>
<p>Atreleuton (ABT-761) is a selective, reversible, and orally bioavailable <b>5-Lipoxygenase (5-LO)</b> inhibitor. Atreleuton (ABT-761) exhibits potent and selective inhibition of leukotriene formation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (human, porcine) is a potent suppressor of pro-opiomelanocortin (<b>POMC</b>) mRNA but a weak inhibitor of βEP-LI release.</p> <p><small>SLLRSSCFGRMRDRIGAGSGLGNSFRFY</small></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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (1-28), human, porcine, Biotin-labeled</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2491</p>	<p><b>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), human, porcine Acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1235A</p>
<p>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (1-28), human, porcine, Biotin-labeled, one of three mammalian natriuretic peptides (NPs), has endocrine effects on fluid homeostasis and blood pressure. Atrial Natriuretic Peptide has the potential for cardiovascular diseases research.</p> <p><small>SLRHSFCGRMRDRIGAGSGLGNSFRFY (double bridge, Cys-Cys<sub>2</sub>)</small></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>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), human, porcine Acetate is a 28-amino acid hormone, that is normally produced and secreted by the human heart in response to cardiac injury and mechanical stretch. ANP (1-28) inhibits <b>endothelin-1</b> secretion in a dose-dependent way.</p> <p><small>SLLRSSCFGRMRDRIGAGSGLGNSFRFY (double bridge, Cys-Cys<sub>2</sub>)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat</b> (Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (rat))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1236</p>	<p><b>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat TFA</b> (Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (rat) TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1236A</p>
<p>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat is a major circulating form of ANP in rats, potentially inhibits Angiotensin II (Ang II)-stimulated <b>endothelin-1</b> secretion in a concentration-dependent manner.</p> <p><small>SLLRSSCFGRMRDRIGAGSGLGNSFRFY (double bridge, Cys<sup>1</sup>-Cys<sup>2</sup>)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat (TFA) is a major circulating form of ANP in rats, potentially inhibits Angiotensin II (Ang II)-stimulated <b>endothelin-1</b> secretion in a concentration-dependent manner.</p> <p><small>SLLRSSCFGRMRDRIGAGSGLGNSFRFY (double bridge, Cys<sup>1</sup>-Cys<sup>2</sup>) (TFA)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Atuliflapon**  
(AZD5718)

Cat. No.: HY-122908

Atuliflapon (AZD5718) is an orally active inhibitor of **FLAP (5Lipoxygenase activating protein)**, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2 nM. Atuliflapon is used in the study for coronary artery disease.

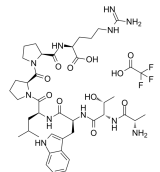


**Purity:** 98.14%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ATWLPPR Peptide TFA**

Cat. No.: HY-P1663A

ATWLPPR Peptide TFA, a heptapeptide, acts as a selective **neuropilin-1** inhibitor, inhibits  $VEGF_{165}$  binding to NRP-1, used in the research of angiogenesis. ATWLPPR Peptide TFA has potential in reducing the early retinal damage caused by diabetes.

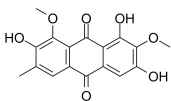


**Purity:** 99.34%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Aurantio-obtusin**

Cat. No.: HY-N0261

Aurantio-obtusin is an anthraquinone isolated from Semen Cassiae, with anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-coagulating and anti-hypertension activities.

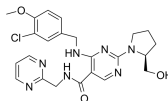


**Purity:** 99.45%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Avanafil**  
(TA1790)

Cat. No.: HY-18252

Avanafil(TA-1790) is a potent and highly selective phosphodiesterase-5(PDE-5) inhibitor( $IC_{50}=5.2$  nM) for erectile dysfunction; lower selectivity against PDE1, PDE6, and PDE11.

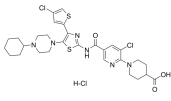


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Avatrombopag hydrochloride** (AKR-501 hydrochloride; E5501 hydrochloride; YM477 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13463B

Avatrombopag (AKR-501) hydrochloride is an orally active, nonpeptide **thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor** agonist ( $EC_{50}=3.3$  nM). Avatrombopag hydrochloride mimics the biological activities of TPO.

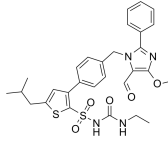


**Purity:** 98.53%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**AVE 0991**

Cat. No.: HY-15778

AVE 0991 is a nonpeptide and orally active **angiotensin-(1-7) receptor** agonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 21 nM.

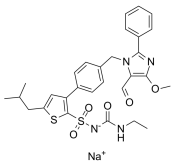


**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**AVE 0991 sodium salt**

Cat. No.: HY-15778A

AVE 0991 sodium salt is a nonpeptide and orally active **Ang-(1-7) receptor Mas** agonist. AVE 0991 competes for high-affinity binding of [ $^{125}I$ ]-Ang-(1-7) to bovine aortic endothelial cell membranes with  $IC_{50}$  of 21 nM.

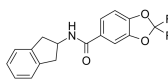


**Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**AVE3085**

Cat. No.: HY-19504

AVE3085 is a potent endothelial **nitric oxide synthase** enhancer, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.

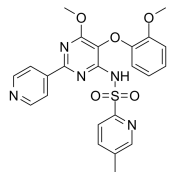


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Avosentan**  
(Ro 67-0565; SPP-301)

Cat. No.: HY-15195

Avosentan(Ro 67-0565; SPP-301) is a potent, selective endothelin receptor(ETA receptor) antagonist.  $IC_{50}$  value: Target: ETA receptor.

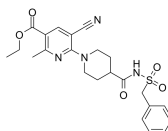


**Purity:** 98.36%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**AZD1283**

Cat. No.: HY-15799

AZD1283 is a potent antagonist of the P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor with  $EC_{50}$  of 3.0 ug/kg/min,  $TI >10$ ; with binding  $IC_{50}$  of 11 nM.



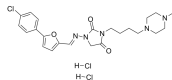
**Purity:** 99.11%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>AZD2906</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113854</p>	<p><b>AZD4694</b> (NAV4694)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113938</p>
<p>AZD2906 is a selective <b>glucocorticoid receptor (GR)</b> agonist, increases micronucleated immature erythrocytes in the bone marrow of rats. AZD2906 shows <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.2, 0.3, 41.6 and 7.5 nM at GR in human, rat PBMC and human, rat whole blood, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD4694 (NAV4694), a fluorinated <math>\beta</math>-amyloid (A<math>\beta</math>) plaque neuroimaging PET radioligand, shows high affinity for A<math>\beta</math> fibrils (<math>K_d = 2.3</math> 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><b>AZD9977</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120274</p>	<p><b>Azelnidipine</b> (CS 905)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0023</p>
<p>AZD9977 is a potent, selective, and orally active <b>mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)</b> modulator. AZD9977 is used for heart failure, and chronic kidney disease research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Azelnidipine(CS 905; Calblock) is a novel dihydropyridine derivative, a L-type calcium channel blocker, and an antihypertensive.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Azelnidipine-d7</b> (CS-905-d7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0023S</p>	<p><b>Azepexole dihydrochloride</b> (B-HT 933 dihydrochloride; Oxazoloazepin dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-103212</p>
<p>Azelnidipine D7 is deuterium labeled Azelnidipine, which is a L-type calcium channel blocker.</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>Azepexole (B-HT 933) dihydrochloride is a potent and selective <b>alpha 2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist with <math>pK_d</math>s of 8.3, 7.6, and 7.5 for <math>\alpha 2A</math>-, <math>\alpha 2B</math>- and <math>\alpha 2C</math>-adrenoceptor subtypes, respectively.</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><b>Azilsartan</b> (TAK-536)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14914</p>	<p><b>Azilsartan medoxomil</b> (TAK-491)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14736</p>
<p>Azilsartan(TAK-536) is a specific and potent angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.6 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Azilsartan medoxomil(TAK 491) is an orally administered angiotensin II receptor type 1 antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.62 nM, which used in the treatment of adults with essential hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Azilsartan medoxomil monopotassium</b> (Azilsartan kamedoxomil; TAK 491 monopotassium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17458</p>	<p><b>Azimilide</b> (NE-10064)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18600</p>
<p>Azilsartan medoxomil monopotassium is an orally administered angiotensin II receptor type 1 antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.62 nM, which used in the treatment of adults with essential hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Azimilide(NE-10064) is a class III antiarrhythmic compound, inhibits I(Ks) and I(Kr) in guinea-pig cardiac myocytes and I(Ks) (minK) channels expressed in <i>Xenopus</i> oocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Azimilide Dihydrochloride**  
(NE-10064 Dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18600A

Azimilide Dihydrochloride (NE-10064 Dihydrochloride) is a class III antiarrhythmic compound, inhibits I(Ks) and I(Kr) in guinea-pig cardiac myocytes and I(Ks) (minK) channels expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes.

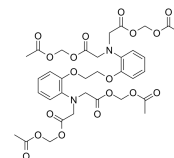


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BAPTA-AM**

Cat. No.: HY-100545

BAPTA-AM is a well-known membrane permeable  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  chelator. BAPTA-AM inhibits hERG channels, hKv1.3 and hKv1.5 channels in HEK 293 cells with  $\text{IC}_{50}$ s of 1.3  $\mu\text{M}$ , 1.45  $\mu\text{M}$  and 1.23  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively.

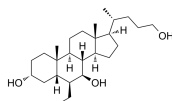


**Purity:** 99.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**BAR501**

Cat. No.: HY-101274

BAR501 is a potent and selective agonist of GPBAR1 with an  $\text{EC}_{50}$  of 1  $\mu\text{M}$ .



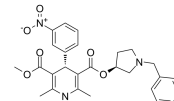
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Barnidipine**

(Mepirodipine; YM-09730-5(Free base))

Cat. No.: HY-107322A

Barnidipine (Mepirodipine) is an L-type calcium antagonist (CaA) with high affinity for  $[\text{3H}]$  nitrendipine binding sites ( $K_i=0.21$  nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.



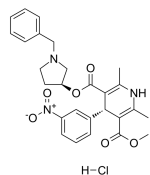
**Purity:**  $>$ 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Barnidipine hydrochloride**

(Mepirodipine hydrochloride; YM-09730-5)

Cat. No.: HY-107322

Barnidipine hydrochloride (Mepirodipine hydrochloride) is an L-type calcium antagonist (CaA) with high affinity for  $[\text{3H}]$  nitrendipine binding sites ( $K_i=0.21$  nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.

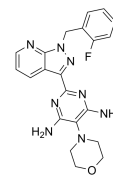


**Purity:** 98.77%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BAY 41-8543**

Cat. No.: HY-W062836

BAY 41-8543 is an orally active, nitric oxide (NO)-independent stimulator of soluble guanylyl cyclase (sGC). BAY 41-8543 has vasodilator activity in the pulmonary and systemic vascular beds in the rat.

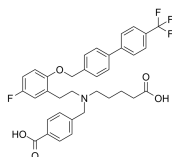


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**BAY 60-2770**

Cat. No.: HY-113926

BAY 60-2770 is a potent, selective, and orally active soluble guanylyl cyclase (sGC) activator. BAY 60-2770 increases the activity of sGC in a nitric oxide-independent manner. BAY 60-2770 shows antifibrotic effect.

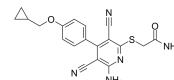


**Purity:**  $>$ 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**BAY 60-6583**

Cat. No.: HY-103171

BAY 60-6583 is a potent and high-affinity agonist of adenosine  $\text{A}_{2B}$  receptor ( $\text{EC}_{50} = 3$  nM) over  $\text{A}_1$ ,  $\text{A}_2\text{A}$ , and  $\text{A}_3$  receptors. BAY 60-6583 binds to mouse, rabbit, and dog  $\text{A}_2\text{BAR}$  with  $K_i$  values of 750 nM, 340 nM and 330 nM, respectively.

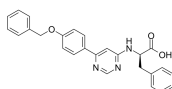


**Purity:** 99.58%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BAY 73-1449**

Cat. No.: HY-118941

BAY 73-1449 is a selective antagonist of prostacyclin receptor (IP), with high potency ( $\text{IC}_{50}$  of less than 0.1 nM) in cAMP assays in Human HEL cells and rat DRG. BAY 73-1449 can be used in the research of lowering blood pressure.

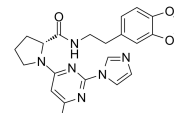


**Purity:** 99.81%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

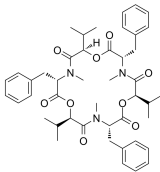

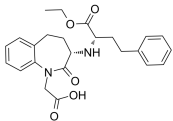
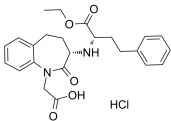
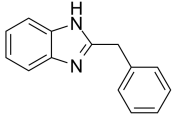
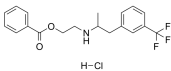
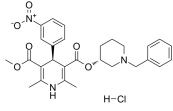
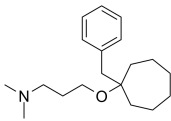
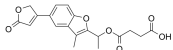
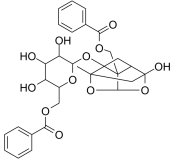
**BBS-4**

Cat. No.: HY-12124

BBS-4 is a potent and selective inducible nitric oxide synthase (NOS2) dimerization inhibitor, with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 0.49 nM. BBS-4 can protect mice from the cardiovascular dysfunction of sepsis.



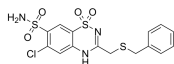
**Purity:**  $>$ 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Beauvericin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6739</p> <p>Beauvericin is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Beauvericin inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>BeKm-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1440</p> <p>BeKm-1 is a HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) blocking compound. BeKm-1 can be used for the research of heart disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Benazepril</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0093</p> <p>Benazepril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a medication used to treat high blood pressure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benazepril hydrochloride (CGS14824A)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0093A</p> <p>Benazepril hydrochloride, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a medication used to treat high blood pressure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Bendazol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2141</p> <p>Bendazol is a hypotensive drug which can also enhance NO synthase activity in renal glomeruli and collecting tubules.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benfluorex hydrochloride (JP-992 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1058</p> <p>Benfluorex hydrochloride (JP-992 hydrochloride) is a hepatic nuclear factor 4 alpha (HNF4α) activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Benidipine hydrochloride (KW-3049)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1448</p> <p>Benidipine hydrochloride is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker for the treatment of high blood pressure (hypertension).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benzcyclane (Benzyclane; Benzcyclan)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00134</p> <p>Benzcyclane (Benzyclane; Benzcyclan) is a platelet aggregation inhibitor and a vasodilator effective in a variety of peripheral circulation disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Benzofurodil (Benfurodil; CB4091; Eudilat)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00209</p> <p>Benzofurodil is a cardiotonic, which is used for the chronic treatment of congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benzoylpaeoniflorin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0852</p> <p>Benzoylpaeoniflorin, a natural product from Chinese peony root, has the potential for coronary heart disease by decreasing apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥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> 

## Benzthiazide

Cat. No.: HY-B1424

Benzthiazide is a long-acting diuretic and a hypertension agent. Benzthiazide is an inhibitor of **carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA9)**, with  $K_i$ s of 8.0, 8.8 and 10 nM for CA9, CA2 and CA1, respectively. Benzthiazide also suppresses proliferation of cancer cells.

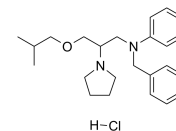


**Purity:** 99.40%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

## Bepidil hydrochloride (CERM 1978)

Cat. No.: HY-103315

Bepidil hydrochloride (CERM 1978) is a **calcium channel blocker**, with antiangiogenic activity.

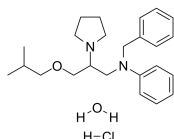


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

## Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate ((±)-Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate; Org 5730 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-16952A

Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate ((±)-Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate) is a non-selective, long-acting **Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel antagonist** and **Na<sup>+</sup> channel inhibitor**, with antiangiogenic and type I antiarrhythmic effects.

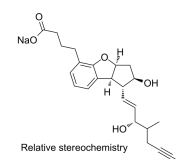


**Purity:** 99.73%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

## Beraprost sodium

Cat. No.: HY-13569A

Beraprost sodium, a prostacyclin analog, is a stable and orally active prodrug of **PGI<sub>2</sub>**. Beraprost sodium is a potent **vasodilator**, has the potential for pulmonary arterial hypertension treatment through expanding renal vessels, improving microcirculation.

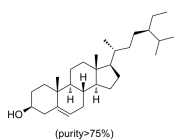


**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

## Beta-Sitosterol (purity>75%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>75%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>75%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171B

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>75%) includes 75% β-sitosterol and 10% campesterol. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.

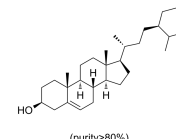


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Beta-Sitosterol (purity>80%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>80%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>80%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>80%) includes β-sitosterol (≥80%), stigmasterol, campesterol and brassicasterol mainly. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.

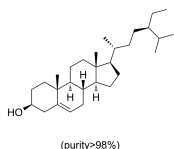


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

## Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>98%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>98%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171A

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) is a plant sterol. Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) interfere with multiple cell signaling pathways, including cell cycle, apoptosis, proliferation, survival, invasion, angiogenesis, metastasis and inflammation.

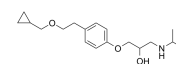


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Betaxolol

Cat. No.: HY-B0381

Betaxolol is a selective **beta1 adrenergic receptor** blocker that can be used for the research of hypertension and glaucoma.

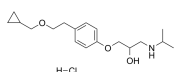


**Purity:** 95.06%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Betaxolol hydrochloride (SL75212)

Cat. No.: HY-B0381A

Betaxolol Hydrochloride is a selective **beta1 adrenergic receptor** blocker that can be used for the research of hypertension and glaucoma.

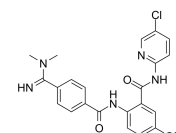


**Purity:** 98.69%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Betrixaban (PRT054021)

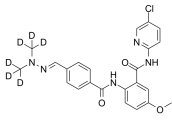
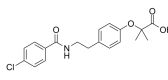
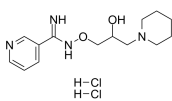
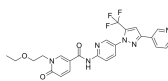
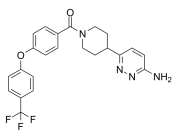
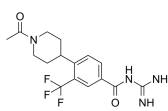
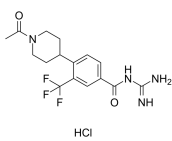
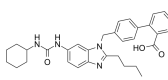
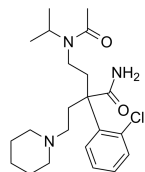

Cat. No.: HY-10268

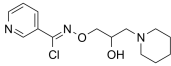
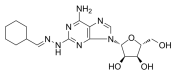
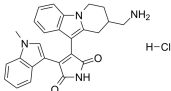
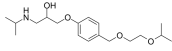
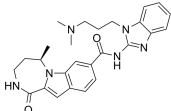

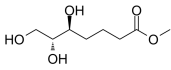
Betrixaban (PRT054021) is a highly potent, selective, and orally efficacious **factor Xa (fXa)** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$  of 1.5 nM.

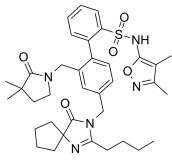
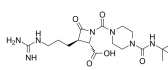
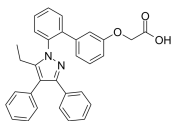
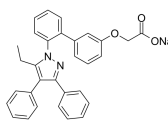
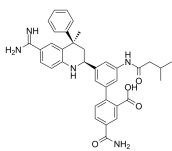
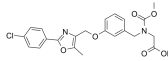
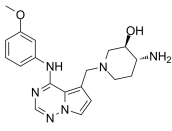
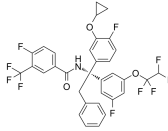
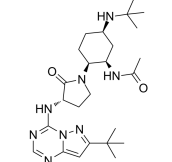
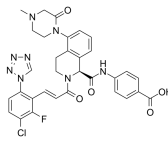


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



<p><b>Betrixaban-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10268S</p> <p>Betrixaban D6 is a deuterium labeled Betrixaban. Betrixaban is a highly potent, selective, and orally efficacious factor Xa (fXa) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.81%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Bezafibrate</b> (BM15075)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0637</p> <p>Bezafibrate is an agonist of PPAR, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 50 μM, 60 μM, 20 μM for human PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, and 90 μM, 55 μM, 110 μM for murine PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively; Bezafibrate is used as an hypolipidemic agent.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.43%  Clinical Data: Launched  Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BGP-15</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100828</p> <p>BGP-15 is a PARP inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> and a K<sub>i</sub> of 120 and 57 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0%  Clinical Data: Phase 2  Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>BI-1935</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124063</p> <p>BI-1935 is a potent soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) inhibitor for diseases related to cardiovascular disease.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.08%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BI-749327</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111925</p> <p>BI-749327 is a potent, high selectivity and orally bioavailable TRPC6 antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 nM, 19 nM and 15 nM for mouse, human and guinea pig TRPC6, respectively. BI-749327 is 85-fold more selective for mouse TRPC6 than TRPC3 and 42-fold versus TRPC7.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.53%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>BI-9627</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18071</p> <p>BI-9627 is potent sodium-hydrogen exchanger isoform 1 (NHE1) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6 and 31 nM in intracellular pH recovery (pHi) and human platelet swelling assays, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.67%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BI-9627 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18071A</p> <p>BI-9627 hydrochloride is potent sodium-hydrogen exchanger isoform 1 (NHE1) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6 and 31 nM in intracellular pH recovery (pHi) and human platelet swelling assays, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.47%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>BIBS 39</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19732</p> <p>BIBS 39 is a new nonpeptide angiotensin II (AII) receptor antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Bidisomide</b> (SC40230)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00232</p> <p>Bidisomide (SC40230) is a class I antiarrhythmic agent.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.62%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Big Endothelin-1 (1-38), human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2538</p> <p>Big Endothelin-1 (1-38), human is the precursor of endothelin-1. Endothelin-1 (ET-1) is a potent vasopressor peptide.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%  Clinical Data: No Development Reported  Size: 1 mg</p>

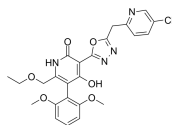
<p><b>Big Endothelin-1 (1-39), porcine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2539</p>	<p><b>Bimoclolomol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00398</p>
<p>Big Endothelin-1 (1-39), porcine is the precursor of endothelin-1. Endothelin-1 (ET-1) is a potent vasopressor peptide. Big Endothelin-1 (1-39), porcine has similar pressor effects in vivo.</p> <p><small>CSCSBLMKQKCVYFPLDIDVAVTPEHLYVYGLGSPSRS (Shuttle bridge: Cys1-Cys11, Cys3-Cys11)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bimoclolomol is a <b>heat shock protein (HSP)</b> coinducer, used for treatment of cardiovascular diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Binodenoson</b> (MRE-0470; WRC 0470)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106450</p>	<p><b>Bisindolylmaleimide X hydrochloride</b> (BIM-X hydrochloride; Ro31-8425 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108136A</p>
<p>Binodenoson (MRE-0470) is a potent and selective <b>A2A adenosine receptor</b> agonist (<math>K_D=270</math> nM). Binodenoson is being developed as a short-acting coronary vasodilator as an adjunct to radiotracers for use in myocardial stress imaging.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bisindolylmaleimide X hydrochloride (BIM-X hydrochloride) is a potent and selective <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</b> inhibitor. Bisindolylmaleimide X hydrochloride is a potent <b>cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 200 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bisoprolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129029</p>	<p><b>Bivalirudin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1929</p>
<p>Bisoprolol is a potent, selective and orally active <b><math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> blocker. Bisoprolol has little activity on <math>\beta_2</math>-receptor and has the potential for hypertension, coronary artery disease and stable ventricular dysfunction research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bivalirudin, a peptide anticoagulant, is a direct <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor for anticoagulation in the setting of invasive cardiology, particularly percutaneous coronary intervention.</p> <p><small>(d-Phe)-PRPGGGGNGDFEIEPEEYL</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bivalirudin TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15664</p>	<p><b>BIX 02565</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16104</p>
<p>Bivalirudin TFA is a synthetic 20 residue peptide which reversibly inhibits thrombin.</p> <p><small>(d-Phe)-PRPGGGGNGDFEIEPEEYL (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BIX 02565 is a potent ribosomal S6 kinase 2 (<b>RSK2</b>) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bixin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6884</p>	<p><b>BML-111</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100450</p>
<p>Bixin (BX), isolated from the seeds of Bixa orellana, is a carotenoid, possessing anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and anti-oxidant activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BML-111, a lipoxin <math>A_2</math> analog, is a <b>lipoxin <math>A_2</math> receptor</b> agonist. BML-111 represses the activity of <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> and increases the activity of <b>angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)</b>. BML-111 has antiangiogenic, antitumor and anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>BMS-248360</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114953</p> <p>BMS-248360 is a potent and orally active dual antagonist of both <b>angiotensin II receptor (AT1)</b> and <b>endothelin A (ET<sub>A</sub>) receptor</b>, with K<sub>s</sub> of 10 nM and 1.9 nM for hAT1 and hETA receptor, respectively. BMS-248360 displays hypertensive effects.</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><b>BMS-262084</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118969</p> <p>BMS-262084 is a potent, selective and irreversible inhibitor of <b>factor XIa</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.8 nM against human factor XIa. BMS-262084 also inhibits human <b>tryptase</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=5 nM). BMS-262084 exhibits antithrombotic effects.</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><b>BMS-309403</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101903</p> <p>BMS-309403 is a potent, orally active and selective <b>adipocyte fatty acid binding protein</b> (also known as FABP4, aP2) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of &lt;2, 250, and 350 nM for FABP4, FABP3, and FABP5, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>BMS-309403 sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101903A</p> <p>BMS-309403 sodium is a potent, orally active, and selective <b>adipocyte fatty acid binding protein</b> (also known as FABP4, aP2) inhibitor, with K<sub>s</sub> of &lt;2, 250, and 350 nM for FABP4, FABP3, and FABP5, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>BMS-654457</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12631</p> <p>BMS-654457 is a small-molecule, reversible inhibitor of <b>factor XIa (FXIa)</b>, binding with human and rabbit FXIa with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.2 and 0.42 nM, respectively.</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><b>BMS-687453</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10678</p> <p>BMS-687453 is a potent and selective <b>PPARα</b> agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> and IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 nM and 260 nM for human <b>PPARα</b> and 4100 nM and &gt;15000 nM for PPARγ in PPAR-GAL4 transactivation assays.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>BMS-690514</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10333</p> <p>BMS-690514 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of <b>EGFR</b> and <b>VEGFR</b>; has IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5, 20 and 60 nM for EGFR, HER 2 and HER 4, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>BMS-795311</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19614</p> <p>BMS-795311 is a potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of <b>cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP)</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4 nM in an enzyme-based scintillation proximity assay (SPA) and 0.22 μM in a human whole plasma assay (hWPA), respectively.</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><b>BMS-813160</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109593</p> <p>BMS-813160 is the first dual <b>CCR2/CCR5</b> antagonist, has the potential for cardiovascular treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>BMS-962212</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117290</p> <p>BMS-962212 is a direct, reversible, selective <b>factor XIa (FXIa)</b> inhibitor. BMS-962212 is well tolerated, with fast onset of pharmacodynamic (PD) responses and rapid elimination.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

**BMS-986224**

Cat. No.: HY-139485

BMS-986224 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable **APJ receptor** agonist ( $K_d = 0.3$  nM). BMS-986224 exhibits similar receptor binding and signaling profile to (Pyr<sup>1</sup>) apelin-13. BMS-986224 has the potential for the research of heart failure.



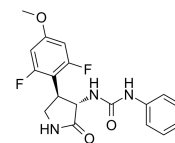
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**BMS-986235**

(LAR-1219)

Cat. No.: HY-131180

BMS-986235 (LAR-1219) is a selective, orally active formyl peptide receptor 2 (**FPR2**) agonist, with  $EC_{50}$ s of 0.41 nM and 3.4 nM for hFPR2 and mFPR2, respectively. BMS-986235 has potential for the prevention of heart failure.



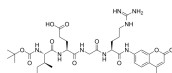
**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Boc-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-AMC**

(IEGR-AMC)

Cat. No.: HY-P2008

Boc-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-AMC (IEGR-AMC) is an activated factor X (FXa) specific fluorogenic peptide substrate used for Factor VIII determination.

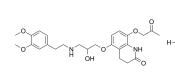


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Bometolol Hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-U00386

Bometolol Hydrochloride is a **beta-adrenergic** blocking agent, used for the research of cardiovascular disease.



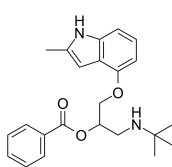
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Bopindolol**

((±)-Bopindolol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1562

Bopindolol is an orally active antagonist of **β-adrenoceptors (ARs)** with partial agonist activity. Bopindolol is non-selective for β1- and β2-ARs and has low affinity for β3-AR subtype.



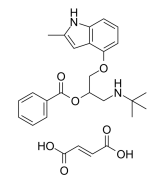
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Bopindolol fumarate**

((±)-Bopindolol fumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1562C

Bopindolol ((±)-Bopindolol) fumarate is an orally active antagonist of **β-adrenoceptors (ARs)** with partial agonist activity. Bopindolol fumarate is non-selective for β1- and β2-ARs and has low affinity for β3-AR subtype.

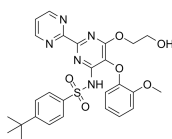


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Bosentan**

Cat. No.: HY-A0013

Bosentan is a competitive and dual antagonist of **endothelin-1 (ET)** for the ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub> receptors with  $K_i$  of 4.7 nM and 95 nM in human SMC, respectively.

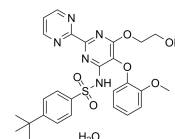


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Bosentan (hydrate)**

Cat. No.: HY-A0013A

Bosentan hydrate is a competitive and dual antagonist of **endothelin-1 (ET)** for the ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub> receptors with  $K_i$  of 4.7 nM and 95 nM in human SMC, respectively.

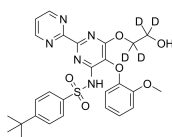


**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Bosentan-d4**

Cat. No.: HY-115417

Bosentan-d4 is the deuterium labeled Bosentan. Bosentan is a competitive and dual antagonist of **endothelin-1 (ET)** for the ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub> receptors with  $K_i$  of 4.7 nM and 95 nM in human SMC, respectively.

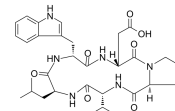


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

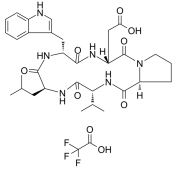

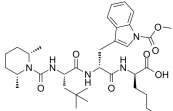
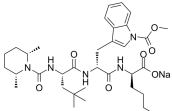
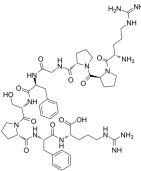
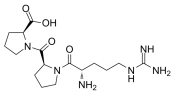
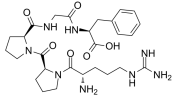
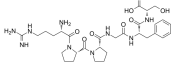
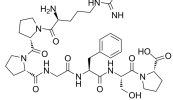
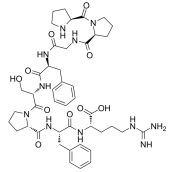
**BQ-123**

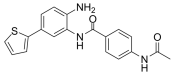
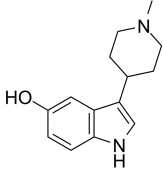
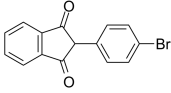
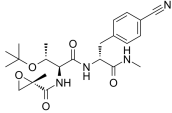
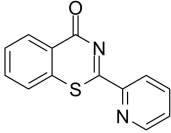
Cat. No.: HY-12378

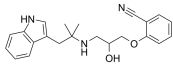
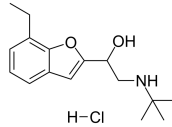
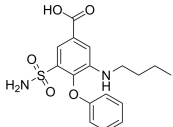
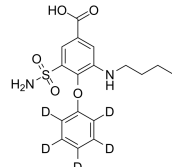
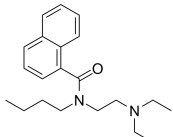
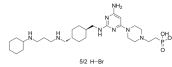
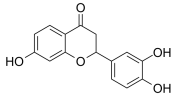
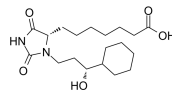
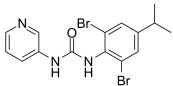
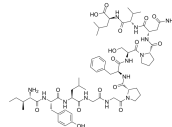
BQ-123 is a potent and selective **endothelin A (ETA) receptor** antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 7.3 nM and a  $K_i$  of 25 nM. BQ-123 inhibits endothelin-1-mediated proliferation of human pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells and lowers blood pressure in different rat models of hypertension.



**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

<p><b>BQ-123 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12378A</p> <p>BQ-123 TFA is a potent and selective <b>endothelin A (ETA) receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.3 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 25 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>BQ-3020 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1016A</p> <p>BQ-3020 (TFA) is a selective agonist of <b>ET<sub>B</sub> receptor</b>, inhibits [<sup>125</sup>I]ET-1 binding to ET<sub>B</sub> receptor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 nM in cerebellum, and causes vasoconstriction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>N-Acetyl-LMDKEAVYFAHLDIW (TFA salt)</p> 
<p><b>BQ-788</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15894A</p> <p>BQ-788 is a potent, selective <b>ETB receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.2 nM for inhibition of ET-1 binding to human Girardi heart cells, poorly inhibiting the binding to ETA receptors in human neuroblastoma cell line SK-N-MC cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1300 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>BQ-788 sodium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15894</p> <p>BQ-788 sodium salt is a potent and selective <b>ETB receptor</b> antagonist, inhibiting ET-1 binding to ETB receptors with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.2 nM in human Girardi heart cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bradykinin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0206</p> <p>Bradykinin is an active peptide that is generated by the kallikrein-kinin system. It is a inflammatory mediator and also recognized as a neuromediator and regulator of several vascular and renal functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bradykinin (1-3)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1497</p> <p>Bradykinin (1-3) is a 3-amino acid residue peptide. Bradykinin (1-3) is an amino-truncated Bradykinin peptide, cleaved by Prolyl endopeptidase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bradykinin (1-5)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1488</p> <p>Bradykinin (1-5) is a major stable metabolite of Bradykinin, formed by the proteolytic action of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bradykinin (1-6)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1469</p> <p>Bradykinin (1-6) is an amino-truncated Bradykinin peptide. Bradykinin (1-6) is a stable metabolite of Bradykinin, cleaved by carboxypeptidase Y (CPY).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bradykinin (1-7)</b> (Bradykinin Fragment 1-7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1484</p> <p>Bradykinin (1-7) is an amino-truncated Bradykinin peptide. Bradykinin (1-7) is a metabolite of Bradykinin, cleaved by endopeptidase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bradykinin (2-9)</b> (Des-Arg1-bradykinin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1490</p> <p>Bradykinin (2-9) is an amino-truncated Bradykinin peptide. Bradykinin (2-9) is a metabolite of Bradykinin, cleaved by Aminopeptidase P.</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</p> 

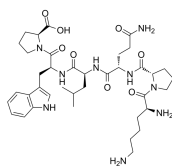
<p><b>Brain Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), rat</b> (BNP (1-32), rat)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1519</p>	<p><b>Brain Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), rat acetate</b> (BNP (1-32), rat acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1519B</p>
<p>Brain Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), rat (BNP (1-32), rat) is a 32 amino acid polypeptide secreted by the ventricles of the heart in response to excessive stretching of heart muscle cells (cardiomyocytes).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>NSKIMHSSSSCFGQKIDRIGAVSRIGCCDGLRFLF (Disulfide bridge: Cys10-Cys28) (acetate salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Brain Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), rat acetate (BNP (1-32), rat acetate) is a 32 amino acid polypeptide secreted by the ventricles of the heart in response to excessive stretching of heart muscle cells (cardiomyocytes).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Brain Natriuretic Peptide-45, mouse</b> (BNP-45, mouse)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2469</p>	<p><b>Brain Natriuretic Peptide-45, rat</b> (BNP-45, rat)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1573</p>
<p>Brain Natriuretic Peptide-45, mouse (BNP-45, mouse) is a circulating form of mouse brain natriuretic peptide isolated from mouse heart with potent hypotensive and natriuretic potency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SQGSTLRVQQRPNQSKVTHISS CFGHKIDRIGSVSRIGCNALKLL (Disulfide bridge: Cys22-Cys30)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Brain Natriuretic Peptide-45, rat (BNP-45, rat) is a circulating form of rat brain natriuretic peptide isolated from rat heart with potent hypotensive and natriuretic potency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Brain Natriuretic Peptide-45, rat TFA</b> (BNP-45, rat TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1573A</p>	<p><b>BRD-6929</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100719</p>
<p>Brain Natriuretic Peptide-45, rat TFA (BNP-45, rat TFA) is a circulating form of rat brain natriuretic peptide isolated from rat heart with potent hypotensive and natriuretic potency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BRD-6929 is a potent, selective brain-penetrant inhibitor of class I histone deacetylase <b>HDAC1</b> and <b>HDAC2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BRL 54443</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13221</p>	<p><b>Bromindione</b> (Fluidane; Halinone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0917</p>
<p>BRL 54443 is a potent 5-HT<sub>1E/1F</sub> receptor agonist (<math>K_i</math> values are 1.1 nM and 0.7 nM respectively); displays &gt; 30-fold selectivity over other 5-HT and dopamine receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Bromindione is a potent, long-acting, inandione-derived, oral anticoagulant compound.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>BTK-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115876</p>	<p><b>BTZO-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110084</p>
<p>BTK-IN-5 is a covalent BTK inhibitor for treating medical conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, inflammation, and diabetes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTZO-1 binds to <b>Macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF)</b> with a <math>K_d</math> value of 68.6 nM, and its binding requires the N-terminal Pro1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>Bucindolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103214</p>	<p><b>Bufuralol hydrochloride</b> (Ro 3-4787 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105124A</p>
<p>Bucindolol is a <b><math>\beta</math>1-adrenergic receptor</b> blocker, with intrinsic sympathomimetic activity, used in the research of heart failure.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Bufuralol hydrochloride (Ro 3-4787 hydrochloride) is a potent non-selective, orally active <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenoreceptor</b> antagonist with partial agonist activity. Bufuralol hydrochloride is a CYP2D6 probe substrate.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bumetanide</b> (Ro 10-6338; PF 1593)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17468</p>	<p><b>Bumetanide-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17468S</p>
<p>Bumetanide (Ro 10-6338; PF 1593), a highly potent loop diuretic, is a <b><math>\text{Na}^+</math>-<math>\text{K}^+</math>-<math>\text{Cl}^-</math> cotransporter (NKCC)</b> blocker. Bumetanide is a selective <b>NKCC1</b> inhibitor, but also inhibits NKCC2, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 0.68 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> and 4.0 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for hNKCC1A and hNKCC2A, respectively.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Bumetanide D5 is a deuterium labeled Bumetanide. Bumetanide is a selective <b><math>\text{Na}^+</math>-<math>\text{K}^+</math>-<math>\text{Cl}^-</math> (NKCC1)</b> inhibitor, weakly inhibits NKCC2, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 0.68 and 4.0 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for hNKCC1A and hNKCC2A, respectively.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bunaftide</b> (Bunaftine; Bunaphtide; Meregion)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00113</p>	<p><b>Burixafor hydrobromide</b> (TG-0054 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19867A</p>
<p>Bunaftide (Bunaftine; Bunaphtide; Meregion) is an antiarrhythmic agent.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Burixafor hydrobromide (TG-0054 hydrobromide) is an orally bioavailable and potent antagonist of <b>CXCR4</b> and a well anti-angiogenic drug that is of potential value in treating choroid neovascularization.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Butin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6020B</p>	<p><b>BW 245C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101987</p>
<p>Butin is a major biologically active flavonoid isolated from the heartwood of <i>Dalbergia odorifera</i>, with strong antioxidant, antiplatelet and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BW 245C is a <b>prostanoid DP-receptor (DP1)</b> agonist, used to treat stroke.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BX430</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110237</p>	<p><b>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (174-185)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1823</p>
<p>BX430 is a potent and selective noncompetitive allosteric <b>human P2X4 receptor channels</b> antagonist with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 0.54 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. BX430 has species specificity. BX430 is used for chronic pain and cardiovascular disease.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) 174-185 is the 174-185 fragment of C-Reactive Protein. C-Reactive Protein (CRP), the prototypic marker of inflammation, is a cardiovascular risk marker and may promote atherogenesis.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (201-206)

Cat. No.: HY-P1824

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) 201-206 is the 201-206 fragment of C-Reactive Protein. C-Reactive Protein (CRP), the prototypic marker of inflammation, is a cardiovascular risk marker and may promote atherogenesis.

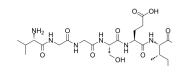


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (77-82)

Cat. No.: HY-P1836

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) 77-82 is the 77-82 fragment of C-Reactive Protein. C-Reactive Protein (CRP), the prototypic marker of inflammation, is a cardiovascular risk marker and may promote atherogenesis.



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

### C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (1-53), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1815

C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (1-53), human is the 1-53 fragment of C-Type Natriuretic Peptide. C-Type Natriuretic Peptide is natriuretic peptide family peptide that is involved in the maintenance of electrolyte-fluid balance and vascular tone.



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

### C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (CNP) (1-22), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1237

C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (CNP) (1-22), human, a 1-22 fragment of CNP, is a natriuretic peptide receptor B (NPR-B) agonist. C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (CNP) (1-22), human inhibits cAMP synthesis stimulated by the physiological agonists histamine and 5-HT or directly by Forskolin.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

### C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (CNP) (1-22), human TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1237A

C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (CNP) (1-22), human (TFA), a 1-22 fragment of CNP, is a natriuretic peptide receptor B (NPR-B) agonist.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

### C16-PAF (PAF (C16))

Cat. No.: HY-108635

C16-PAF (PAF (C16)), a phospholipid mediator, is a platelet-activating factor and ligand for PAF G-protein-coupled receptor (PAFR). C16-PAF exhibits anti-apoptotic effect and inhibits caspase-dependent death by activating the PAFR.

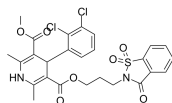


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Calcium channel-modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00135

Calcium channel-modulator-1 is a calcium channel modulator; blocks aortic contraction with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.8 µM.



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

### Calcium polystyrene sulfonate (Poly(styrenesulfonic acid) calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-107929

Calcium polystyrene sulfonate is an ion-exchange resin used for reducing blood levels of potassium. Calcium polystyrene sulfonate is used to treat hyperkalemia in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD).

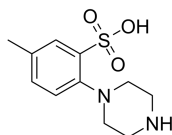
Calcium polystyrene sulfonate

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g

### Caldaret (MCC-135)

Cat. No.: HY-100298

Caldaret is an intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  handling modulator that acts through reverse mode  $Na^+/Ca^{2+}$  exchanger inhibition.

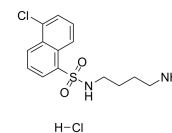


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Calmodulin antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-115745

Calmodulin antagonist-1 (W-7) is a calmodulin (CaM) antagonist. Calmodulin antagonist-1 inhibits calmodulin-activated  $Ca^{2+}$ -phosphodiesterase (PDE) ( $IC_{50}$ =28 µM).



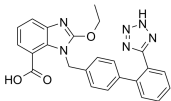
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg



**Candesartan**  
(CV 11974)

Cat. No.: HY-B0205

Candesartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.26 nM. Target: Angiotensin II Receptor candesartan is indicated for the treatment of hypertension.

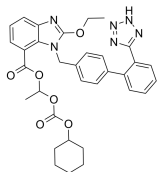


**Purity:** 98.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Candesartan Cilexetil**  
(TCV-116)

Cat. No.: HY-17505

Candesartan Cilexetil (TCV-116) is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist used mainly for the treatment of hypertension.

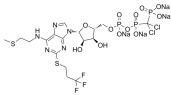


**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Cangrelor tetrasodium**

Cat. No.: HY-19638A

Cangrelor tetrasodium, an adenosine triphosphate analogue, is a reversible and selective platelet P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonist, with prompt and potent antiplatelet effects.

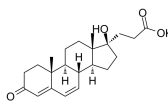


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Canrenoate potassium**  
(Aldadiene potassium; SC-14266)

Cat. No.: HY-B1582A

Canrenoate (Aldadiene) potassium, a prodrug that releases canrenone, is a potent, competitive mineralocorticoid receptor (aldosterone receptor) antagonist. Potassium canrenoate, as a diuretic, is used for the research of hypertension.

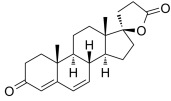


**Purity:** 99.37%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Canrenone**  
(Aldadiene; SC9376)

Cat. No.: HY-B1438

Canrenone (Aldadiene) is an aldosterone antagonist extensively used as a diuretic agent.

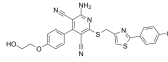


**Purity:** 99.54%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

**Capadenoson**  
(BAY 68-4986)

Cat. No.: HY-14917

Capadenoson is a selective agonist of adenosine-A1 receptor.

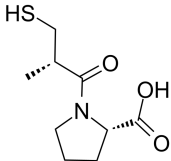


**Purity:** 99.28%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Captopril**  
(SQ 14225)

Cat. No.: HY-B0368

Captopril (SQ 14225), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.025 μM) and has been widely used for research of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

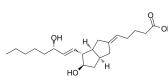


**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Carbacyclin**  
(Carbaprostacyclin; Carba-PGI<sub>2</sub>)

Cat. No.: HY-112322

Carbacyclin is a PGI<sub>2</sub> analogue, acts as a prostacyclin (PGI<sub>2</sub>) receptor agonist and vasodilator, and potently inhibits platelet aggregation.

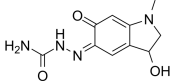


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Carbazochrome**

Cat. No.: HY-B1587

Carbazochrome is a capillary stabiliser and used for the research of haemorrhage. Carbazochrome is an antihemorrhagic agent.

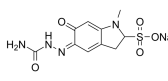


**Purity:** 99.19%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

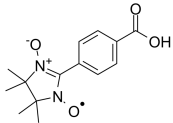
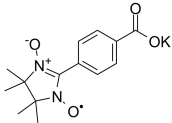
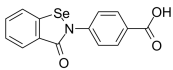
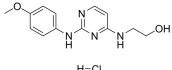
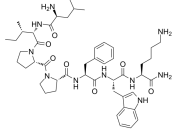
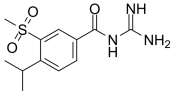
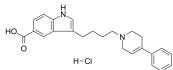
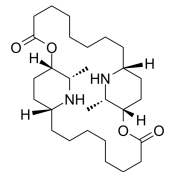
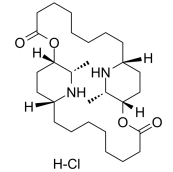

**Carbazochrome sodium sulfonate**  
(AC-17)

Cat. No.: HY-B0491A

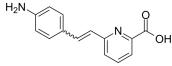
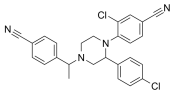
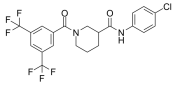
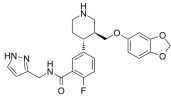
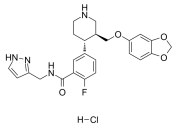
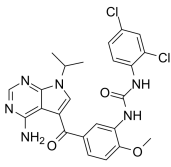
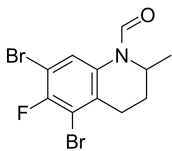
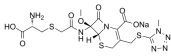
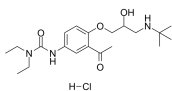
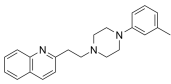
Carbazochrome sodium sulfonate (AC-17) is a capillary stabiliser and used for the research of haemorrhage. Carbazochrome sodium sulfonate is an antihemorrhagic agent.



**Purity:** 99.51%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Carboxy-PTIO</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18734</p> <p>Carboxy-PTIO is a potent <b>nitric oxide (NO)</b> scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO<sub>2</sub>. Carboxy-PTIO can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Carboxy-PTIO potassium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18734A</p> <p>Carboxy-PTIO potassium is a potent <b>nitric oxide (NO)</b> scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO<sub>2</sub>. Carboxy-PTIO potassium can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Carboxyebesen</b> (HOOC-Ebs)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139448</p> <p>Carboxyebesen (HOOC-Ebs) is a potent and selective inhibitor of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cardiogenol C hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12319A</p> <p>Cardiogenol C hydrochloride is a potent cell-permeable pyrimidine inducer which prompts the <b>differentiation of ESCs into cardiomyocytes</b> (EC<sub>50</sub>=100 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cardiotoxin Analog (CTX) IV (6-12)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1902</p> <p>Cardiotoxin Analog (CTX) IV (6-12) is a part peptide of Cardiotoxin Analog (CTX) IV. Cardiotoxin analogues IV isolated from the venom of Taiwan Cobra. CTX IV is an unique snake venom cardiotoxin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cariporide</b> (HOE-642)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19693</p> <p>Cariporide (HOE-642) is a selective Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchange inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <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>Carmoxirole hydrochloride</b> (EMD 45609 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103410</p> <p>Carmoxirole hydrochloride (EMD 45609 hydrochloride) is a selective, peripherally acting <b>dopamine D2 receptor</b> agonist and exhibits antihypertensive activities in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Carpaine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7016</p> <p>Carpaine is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Carica papaya</i> Linn with <b>anti-thrombocytopenic</b> activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpaine has <b>anti-plasmodial</b> activity to prevent malaria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Carpaine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7016A</p> <p>Carpaine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Carica papaya</i> Linn anti-thrombocytopenic activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpaine hydrochloride has anti-plasmodial activity to prevent malaria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Carperitide</b> (Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), human, porcine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1235</p> <p>Carperitide (Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), human, porcine) is a 28-amino acid hormone, that is normally produced and secreted by the human heart in response to cardiac injury and mechanical stretch.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

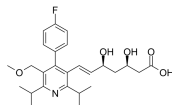
<p><b>Carteolol hydrochloride</b> (OPC-1085 hydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>Carvedilol</b> (BM 14190)</p>
<p>Carteolol hydrochloride (OPC-1085 hydrochloride) is a non-selective beta blocker used to treat glaucoma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Carvedilol (BM 14190) is a non-selective <math>\beta/\alpha</math>-1 blocker. Carvedilol inhibits lipid peroxidation in a dose-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M. Carvedilol is a multiple action antihypertensive agent with potential use in angina and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Carvedilol metabolite 4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol</b> (4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol; 4-Hydroxycarvedilol)</p>	<p><b>Carvedilol phosphate hemihydrate</b> (BM 14190 phosphate hemihydrate)</p>
<p>4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol is a metabolite of Carvedilol, which is a nonselective beta blocker/alpha-1 blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Carvedilol phosphate hemihydrate (BM 14190 phosphate hemihydrate) is a non-selective <math>\beta/\alpha</math>-1 blocker. Carvedilol phosphate hemihydrate inhibits lipid peroxidation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Catestatin</b></p>	<p><b>Catestatin TFA</b></p>
<p>Catestatin is a 21-amino acid residue, cationic and hydrophobic peptide. Catestatin is an endogenous peptide that regulates cardiac function and blood pressure.</p> <p>RSMRLSFRARGYGFRGPGQLQ</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Catestatin TFA is a 21-amino acid residue, cationic and hydrophobic peptide. Catestatin TFA is an endogenous peptide that regulates cardiac function and blood pressure.</p> <p>RSMRLSFRARGYGFRGPGQLQ (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Catharanthine</b> (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine</p>	<p><b>Catharanthine Sulfate</b> (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate</p>
<p>Catharanthine is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits <b>voltage-operated L-type <math>Ca^{2+}</math> channel</b>, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Catharanthine Sulfate ((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate) is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits <b>voltage-operated L-type <math>Ca^{2+}</math> channel</b>, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Catharanthine Tartrate</b> (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Tartrate</p>	<p><b>CAY 10465</b></p>
<p>Catharanthine Tartrate is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits <b>voltage-operated L-type <math>Ca^{2+}</math> channel</b>, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>CAY 10465 is a selective and high-affinity AhR agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.2 nM, and shows no effect on estrogen receptor (<math>K_i</math> &gt;100000 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00% <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>CB-7921220</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101862</p>	<p><b>CB1 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00397</p>
<p>CB-7921220 is an <b>adenylate cyclase</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>CB1 antagonist 1 is an antagonist of <b>CB1 receptor</b>, used in the research of metabolic syndrome and obesity, neuroinflammatory disorders, cognitive disorders and psychosis, gastrointestinal disorders, and cardiovascular conditions.</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><b>CCG-100602</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120855</p>	<p><b>CCG258208</b> (GRK2-IN-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109562</p>
<p>CCG-100602 is a specific inhibitor of myocardin-related transcription factor A/serum response factor (<b>MRTF-A/SRF</b>) signaling. CCG-100602 specifically block MRTF-A nuclear localization and thus inhibit the fibrogenic transcription factor SRF.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GRK2-IN-1, Compound 14as, has remarkable potency against and selectivity for G protein-coupled receptor kinase 2 <b>GRK2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=30 nM) and <b>GRK5</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=7.1 μM).</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><b>CCG258208 hydrochloride</b> (GRK2-IN-1 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109562A</p>	<p><b>CE-245677</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112423</p>
<p>GRK2-IN-1 hydrochloride, Compound 14as, has remarkable potency against and selectivity for G protein-coupled receptor kinase 2 <b>GRK2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=130 nM) and <b>GRK5</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=7.1 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CE-245677 is a potent reversible inhibitor of <b>Tie2</b> and <b>TrkA/B</b> kinases with a cellular <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 4.7 and 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CE3F4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108539</p>	<p><b>Cefminox sodium</b> (MT-141)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128932</p>
<p>CE3F4 is a selective antagonist of exchange protein directly activated by cAMP (<b>Epac1</b>), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 10.7 μM and 66 μM for Epac1 and Epac2(B), respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cefminox sodium (MT-141) is a semisynthetic cephamycin, which exhibits a broad spectrum of <b>antibacterial</b> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Celiprolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1264</p>	<p><b>Centaquin</b> (Centaquine; PMZ-2010)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106690</p>
<p>Celiprolol hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of <b>β1-adrenoreceptor</b> with partial <b>β2</b> agonist activity, therefore it is a selective adrenoreceptor modulator (SAM). Celiprolol hydrochloride demonstrates antihypertensive and antianginal activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Centaquine (Centaquin; PMZ-2010) is a novel agent has the potential for treatment of <b>haemorrhagic shock</b>. Centaquine (Centaquin; PMZ-2010) can augment cardiac output, reduce systemic vascular resistance in haemorrhagic models.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

### Cerivastatin

Cat. No.: HY-129458

Cerivastatin is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, with a  $K_i$  of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels.

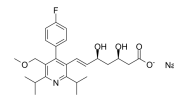


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Cerivastatin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-109523

Cerivastatin sodium is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, with a  $K_i$  of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin sodium reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels.



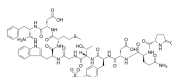
**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ceruletide

(Caerulein; Cerulein; FI-6934)

Cat. No.: HY-A0190

Ceruletide is a decapeptide and a potent cholecystokinin receptor agonist. Ceruletide is a safe and effective cholecystokinetic agent with a direct spasmogenic effect on the gallbladder muscle and bile ducts.



**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 µg, 500 µg × 2, 500 µg

### Cesium chloride

Cat. No.: HY-107754

Cesium chloride is a blocker of potassium channel. Cesium chloride prevents the decrease of  $Na^+$  transport produced by Alloxan. Cesium chloride has induced cardiac arrhythmias, including torsade de pointes in animal models.



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

### Cetaben

Cat. No.: HY-119964

Cetaben is a PPAR $\alpha$ -independent peroxisome proliferator. Cetaben is a non-fibrate hypolipidemic drug and potently reduces the concentration of cholesterol and triglycerides.

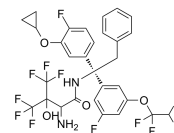


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### CETP-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-128338

CETP-IN-3 (Compound 13) is a small molecule inhibitor of the plasma glycoprotein cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP), elevating HDL-C through inhibition of CETP.



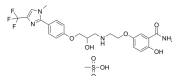
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### CGP 20712 A

(CGP 20712 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-101355B

CGP 20712 A (CGP 20712 mesylate) is a highly selective  $\beta_1$ -adrenoceptor antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.7 nM. CGP 20712 A exhibits ~10,000-fold selectivity over  $\beta_2$ -adrenoceptors.

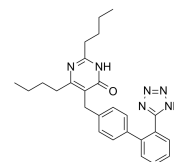


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### CGP48369

Cat. No.: HY-101706

CGP48369 is a nonpeptidic angiotensin II receptor antagonist, used for anti-hypertensive research.

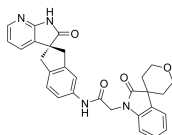


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### CGRP antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-112262

CGRP antagonist 1 is a highly potent CGRP receptor antagonist with a  $K_i$  and  $IC_{50}$  of 35 and 57 nM, respectively.

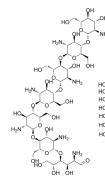


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

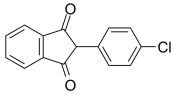
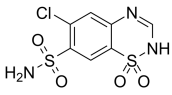
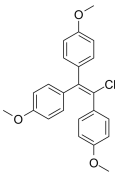
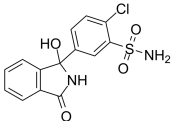
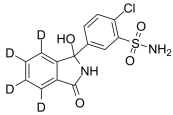
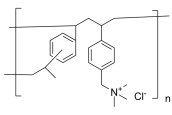
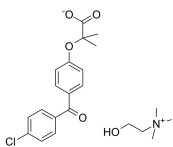
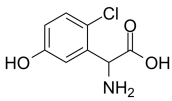
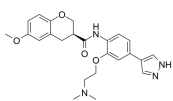
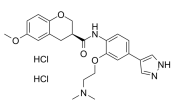
### Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride

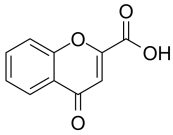
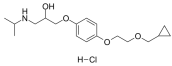
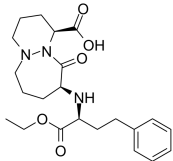
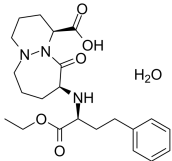
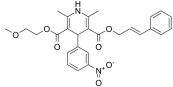
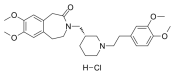
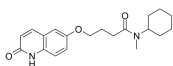
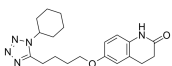
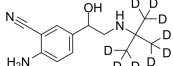
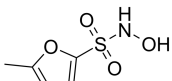
Cat. No.: HY-N7697D

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiapoptotic and cardioprotective activities.



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

<p><b>Chlorindione</b> (Chlophenadione; Indalton; G-25766)</p> <p>Chlorindione (Chlophenadione) is a potent anticoagulant. Chlorindione also is a vitamin K1 antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0918</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0224</p> 
<p><b>Chlorotrianisene</b></p> <p>Chlorotrianisene is a long-acting non-steroidal estrogen and an orally active <b>estrogen receptor</b> modulator. Chlorotrianisene exhibits antiestrogenic activity. Chlorotrianisene potently inhibits the enzyme COX-1 and inhibits platelet aggregation in whole blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2158</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15833</p> 
<p><b>Chlorthalidone-D4</b></p> <p>Chlorthalidone-D4 is the deuterium labeled Chlorthalidone. Chlorthalidone is a thiazide-like diuretic used to treat hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15833S</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-104081</p> 
<p><b>Choline Fenofibrate</b> (ABT-335)</p> <p>Choline Fenofibrate (ABT-335), a choline salt of Fenofibric acid (HY-B0760), releases free Fenofibric acid in the gastrointestinal tract. Fenofibric acid is a <b>PPAR</b> activator with antihyperlipidemic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14739</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101364</p> 
<p><b>Chroman 1</b></p> <p>Chroman 1 is a highly potent and selective <b>ROCK</b> inhibitor. Chroman 1 is more potent against ROCK2 (IC<sub>50</sub>=1 pM) than ROCK1 (IC<sub>50</sub>=52 pM). Chroman 1 also has inhibitory activity against MRCK, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 150 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15392</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15392A</p> 

<p><b>Chromocarb</b> (Chromone-2-carboxylic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1182</p> <p>Chromocarb is a synthetic vasoprotectant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cicloprolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00066</p> <p>Cicloprolol is a partial <math>\beta</math> 1-adrenoceptor agonist .</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cilazapril</b> (Ro 31-2848)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0043</p> <p>Cilazapril is a angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cilazapril monohydrate</b> (Ro 31-2848 monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0043A</p> <p>Cilazapril Monohydrate is a angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure. Target: ACE Cilazapril is a new nonthiol group containing angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cilnidipine</b> (FRC-8653)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17404</p> <p>Cilnidipine is a long-acting, second-generation dihydropyridine <math>Ca^{2+}</math>-channel blocker on L and N-type <math>Ca^{2+}</math> channel. Antihypertensive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cilobradine hydrochloride</b> (DK-AH 269)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18940A</p> <p>Cilobradine is an HCN Channel blocker; an open channel blocker of neuronal Ih and related cardiac If channels. Target: HCN Channel blocker Cilobradine is a HCN channel blocker that is about 3 times more potent than ZD7288.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Cilostamide</b> (OPC3689)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101312</p> <p>Cilostamide is a selective and potent PDE3 inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 27 nM and 50 nM for PDE3A and PDE3B, respectively, and has antithrombotic and anti-intimal hyperplastic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cilostazol</b> (OPC 13013)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17464</p> <p>Cilostazol (OPC 13013) is a potent and selective inhibitor of phosphodiesterase (PDE) 3A, the isoform of PDE 3 in the cardiovascular system, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cimbuterol-D9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-1311055</p> <p>Cimbuterol-D9 is the deuterium labeled Cimbuterol. Cimbuterol is <math>\alpha\beta</math>-adrenergic agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cimlanod</b> (BMS-986231; CXL-1427)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118643</p> <p>Cimlanod (BMS-986231) is a second-generation Nitroxyl (HNO) donor for heart failure. Cimlanod (BMS-986231) delivers HNO via pH-dependent chemical breakdown when exposed to the neutral pH environment of the bloodstream.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

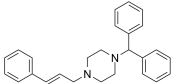
<p><b>Cinacalcet</b> (AMG 073)</p>	<p><b>Cinacalcet hydrochloride</b> (AMG-073 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Cinacalcet (AMG 073) is an orally active, allosteric agonist of <b>Ca receptor (CaR)</b>, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cinacalcet hydrochloride (AMG-073 hydrochloride) is an orally active, allosteric agonist of <b>Ca receptor (CaR)</b>, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinacalcet metabolite M4</b></p>	<p><b>Cinacalcet-D3</b> (AMG 073-D3)</p>
<p>Cinacalcet metabolite M4 is a metabolite of Cinacalcet. Cinacalcet is an orally active, allosteric agonist of Ca receptor (CaR), used for cardiovascular disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>Cinacalcet-D3 (AMG 073-D3) is the deuterium labeled Cinacalcet. Cinacalcet (AMG 073) is an orally active, allosteric agonist of <b>Ca receptor (CaR)</b>, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinacalcet-d3 hydrochloride</b> (AMG 073-d3 hydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>Cinaciguat</b> (BAY 58-2667)</p>
<p>Cinacalcet-D3 (AMG 073-D3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Cinacalcet (hydrochloride). Cinacalcet hydrochloride (AMG-073 hydrochloride) is an orally active, allosteric agonist of <b>Ca receptor (CaR)</b>, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cinaciguat is an activator of <b>guanylate cyclase (sGC)</b>, and used for acute decompensated heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinaciguat hydrochloride</b> (BAY 58-2667 hydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate</b> ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate; ...)</p>
<p>Cinaciguat hydrochloride is a potent soluble <b>guanylate cyclase (GC)</b> activator with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 15 nM in platelets.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cinchonine ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine) monohydrochloride hydrate is a natural compound which has been effectively used as <b>antimalarial agent</b>. Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced <b>apoptosis</b> in human liver cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinepazide</b></p>	<p><b>Cinepazide Maleate</b> (MD-67350)</p>
<p>Cinepazide is a piperazine derivative and acts as a weak <b>calcium channel</b> blocker. Cinepazide is a potent <b>vasodilator</b> and can be used for the research of cerebrovascular diseases, including ischemic stroke, brain infarct et. al.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cinepazide Maleate (MD-67350) is a piperazine derivative and acts as a weak <b>calcium channel</b> blocker. Cinepazide Maleate is a potent <b>vasodilator</b> and can be used for the research of cerebrovascular diseases, including ischemic stroke, brain infarct et. al.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



**Cinnarizine**

Cat. No.: HY-B1090

Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker, promote cerebral blood flow, used to treat cerebral apoplexy, post-trauma cerebral symptoms, and cerebral arteriosclerosis.

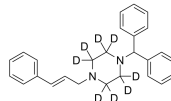


**Purity:** 99.67%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Cinnarizine D8**

Cat. No.: HY-B1090S

Cinnarizine D8 is a deuterium labeled Cinnarizine. Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker.

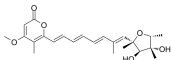


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Citreoviridin**

Cat. No.: HY-N6745

Citreoviridin, a toxin from *Penicillium citreoviride* NRRL 2579, inhibits brain synaptosomal  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$ -ATPase whereas in microsomes, both  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$ -ATPase and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ -ATPase activities are significantly stimulated in a dose-dependent manner.

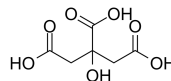


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Citric acid**

Cat. No.: HY-N1428

Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

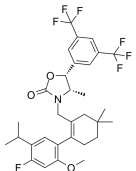


**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**CKD-519**

Cat. No.: HY-116078

CKD-519 is a selective and potent **cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP)** inhibitor, which inhibits CETP-mediated transfer of cholesteryl ester in human serum with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 2.3 nM.

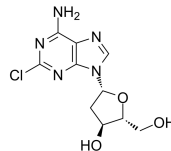


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cladribine**  
 (2-Chloro-2'-deoxyadenosine; CldAdo; 2CdA)

Cat. No.: HY-13599

Cladribine (2-Chloro-2'-deoxyadenosine), a purine nucleoside analog, is an orally active **adenosine deaminase** inhibitor. Cladribine functions as an inhibitor of **DNA synthesis** to block the repair of the damaged DNA. Cladribine can inhibit DNA methylation.

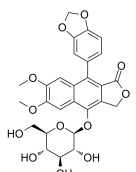


**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cleistanthin B**  
 (Diphyllin O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9351

Cleistanthin B (Diphyllin O-glucoside) is an orally active aryl-naphthalene lignan lactone glycoside. Cleistanthin B exhibits anti-SARS-CoV-2 effects in Vero cells, with  $\text{EC}_{50}$  of 6.51  $\mu\text{M}$ . Cleistanthin B also exhibits antitumor, diuretic and antihypertensive effects in vivo.

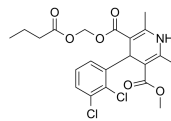


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Clevidipine**

Cat. No.: HY-17436

Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ = 7.1 nM,  $\text{V(H)}$  = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.

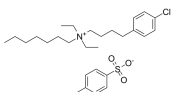


**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Clofilium tosylate**

Cat. No.: HY-33350

Clofilium tosylate, a **potassium channel** blocker, induces apoptosis of human promyelocytic leukemia (HL-60) cells via Bcl-2-insensitive activation of caspase-3. Antiarrhythmic agent.

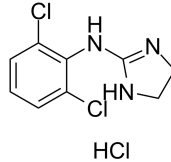


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Clonidine hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B0409A

Clonidine hydrochloride is an agonist of  **$\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptor** and potent antihypertensive agent.

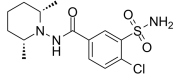


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

## Clopidamide

Cat. No.: HY-B1477

Clopidamide is an orally active thiazide-like diuretic agent that inhibits the sodium-coupled chloride cotransporter SLC12A3. Clopidamide has the potential for hypertension and cardiac failure research.

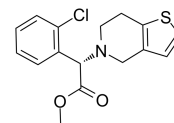


**Purity:** 99.49%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 mg

## Clopidogrel

Cat. No.: HY-15283

Clopidogrel is an orally active platelet inhibitor that targets P2Y12 receptor. Clopidogrel is used to inhibit blood clots in coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease, and cerebrovascular disease.

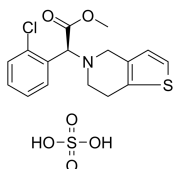


**Purity:** 99.57%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

## Clopidogrel hydrogen sulfate ((S)-(+)-Clopidogrel bisulfate; (S)-(-)-Clopidogrel hydrogen sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-17459

Clopidogrel hydrogen sulfate is an **antiplatelet** agent to prevent blood clots. Clopidogrel hydrogen sulfate inhibits CYP2B6 and CYP2C19 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 18.2 nM and 524 nM, respectively.

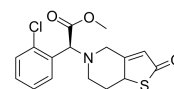


**Purity:** 99.75%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

## Clopidogrel thiolactone

Cat. No.: HY-15876

Clopidogrel thiolactone is a P2Y12 receptor inhibitor, is a potent antiplatelet agent. Target: P2Y12 Clopidogrel thiolactone is the metabolic intermediate resulting from the first oxidative activation of clopidogrel.

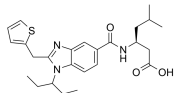


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

## CMF019

Cat. No.: HY-103080

CMF019 is a potent and small molecule agonist at **Apelin receptor (APJ)** with G protein bias. CMF019 binds to APJ with pKi values of 8.58, 8.49 and 8.71 for human, rat, and mouse, respectively. CMF019 mimics the beneficial cardiovascular actions of apelin in rodents.

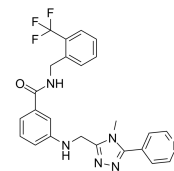


**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

## CMPD101

Cat. No.: HY-103045

CMPD101 is a potent, highly selective and membrane-permeable small-molecule inhibitor of GRK2/3 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 18 nM and 5.4 nM, respectively.



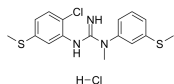
**Purity:** 98.68%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

## CNS-5161 hydrochloride

(CNS 5161A)

Cat. No.: HY-101809

CNS-5161 hydrochloride is a novel **NMDA** ion-channel antagonist that interacts with the **NMDA** receptor/ion channel site to produce a noncompetitive blockade of the actions of glutamate.



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

## Coenzyme Q9

(Ubiquinone Q9; CoQ9; Ubiquinone 9)

Cat. No.: HY-101415

Coenzyme Q9 (Ubiquinone Q9), the major form of ubiquinone in rodents, is an amphipathic molecular component of the electron transport chain that functions as an endogenous antioxidant. Coenzyme Q9 attenuates the diabetes-induced decreases in antioxidant defense mechanisms.

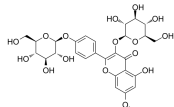


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

## Complanatuside

Cat. No.: HY-N1444

Complanatuside is a flavonoid found in the traditional Chinese medicine Semen Astragalii Complanati.



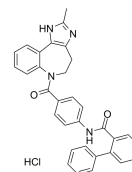
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

## Conivaptan hydrochloride

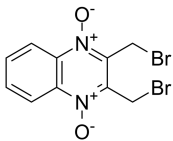

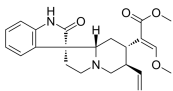
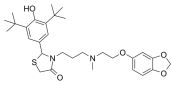
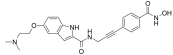
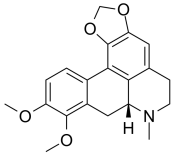
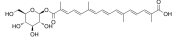
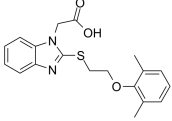
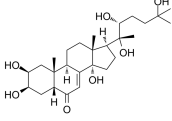
(YM 087)

Cat. No.: HY-18347A

Conivaptan (hydrochloride) is a non-peptide antagonist of **vasopressin receptor**, with K<sub>d</sub> values of 0.48 and 3.04 nM for rat liver V1A receptor and rat kidney V2 receptor respectively.



**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Conoidin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116090</p> <p>Conoidin A is a cell permeable inhibitor of <b>T. gondii enzyme peroxiredoxin II (TgPrxII)</b> with nematocidal properties. Conoidin A covalently binds to the peroxidatic Cys47 of TgPrxII, irreversibly inhibiting its hyperperoxidation activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 23 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Conopressin S</b> (Con-S)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1737</p> <p>Conopressin S, isolated from <i>Conus striatus</i>, shows high affinity with <b>vasopressin V1b receptor (AVPR1B)</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 8.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Corynoxine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0590</p> <p>Corynoxine, isolated from the hook of <i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i>, is a potent <b>ERK1/ERK2</b> inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>CP-060</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00354</p> <p>CP-060 is a potent <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b> antagonist, inhibits <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b> overload and possesses antioxidant and cardioprotective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>CRA-026440</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19754</p> <p>CRA-026440 is a potent, broad-spectrum <b>HDAC</b> inhibitor. The <math>K_i</math> values against recombinant HDAC isoenzymes <b>HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, HDAC6, HDAC8,</b> and <b>HDAC10</b> are 4, 14, 11, 15, 7, and 20 nM respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Crebanine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2255</p> <p>Crebanine, an alkaloid from <i>Stephania venosa</i>, induces G1 arrest and apoptosis in human cancer cells. Crebanine exhibits anti-inflammatory activity via suppressing MAPKs and Akt signaling. Crebanine also possesses antiarrhythmic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Crocetin <math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9372</p> <p>Crocetin <math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside is an active part of saffron pigments extracted from patent CN 105935363 A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>CRTh2 antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135773</p> <p>CRTh2 antagonist 3 is a potent <b>chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule expressed on Th2 cells (CRTh2)</b> antagonist. CRTh2 antagonist 3 enhances the activity of PDK1 toward a short peptide substrate, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 2 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>K_d</math> of 8.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0303</p> <p>Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP) is a highly conserved, amidated cyclic nonapeptide, first isolated from the pericardial organs of the shore crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i>, where it has a role in regulating heartbeat; Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP) also modulates the...</p> <p><b>PFCNAFTGC</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Crustecdysone</b> (20-Hydroxyecdysone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6979</p> <p>Crustecdysone (20-Hydroxyecdysone) is a naturally occurring ecdysteroid hormone isolated from <i>Cyanotis arachnoides</i> C.B. Clarke which controls the ecdysis (moulting) and metamorphosis of arthropods, it inhibits <b>caspase</b> activity and induces <b>autophagy</b> via the 20E nuclear...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

**CS476**  
(NSC302998) Cat. No.: HY-U00211

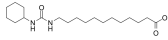
CS476 is a potent hypoglycaemic agent.



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

**CUDA** Cat. No.: HY-121538

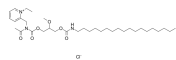
CUDA is a potent inhibitor of **soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH)**, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 11.1 nM and 112 nM for mouse sEH and human sEH, respectively. CUDA selectively increases **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) alpha** activity.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**CV-6209** Cat. No.: HY-109897

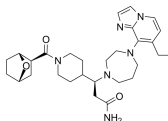
CV-6209 is a potent antagonist of **platelet activating factor (PAF)**. CV-6209 inhibits the PAF-induced aggregation of rabbit and human platelets, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 75 nM and 170 nM, respectively. CV-6209 can inhibit PAF-induced hypotension in rats.



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

**CXCR7 modulator 2** Cat. No.: HY-112154

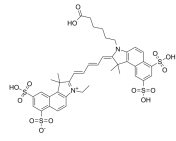
CXCR7 modulator 2 is a modulator of C-X-C Chemokine Receptor Type 7 (CXCR7), with a  $K_i$  of 13 nM.



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

**Cy5.5**  
(Sulfo-Cyanine5.5) Cat. No.: HY-D0924

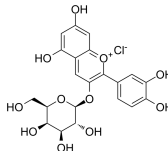
Cy5.5 (Sulfo-Cyanine5.5) is a near-infrared fluorescent dye ( $Ex=673$  nm,  $Em=707$  nm) used to label biological molecules, such as peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.



**Purity:** 95.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside chloride**  
(Ideain chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N4142

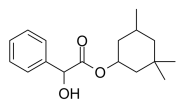
Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside chloride (Ideain chloride) is a component from extract peel of hawthorn fruit (EPHF) with the value of 179.4 mg/g. EPHF exhibits strong AChE inhibitory activity.



**Purity:** 99.20%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cyclandelate**  
(3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexyl mandelate) Cat. No.: HY-B1170

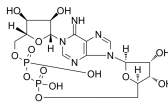
Cyclandelate is a vasodilator used in the treatment of claudication, arteriosclerosis, and Raynaud's disease. It is also used to treat nighttime leg cramps, and has been investigated for its effect against migraine.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Cyclic ADP-ribose**  
(cADPR) Cat. No.: HY-N7395

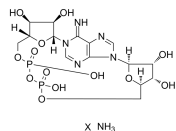
Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from  $NAD^+$  by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.



**Purity:** ≥96.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 μg

**Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium**  
(cADPR ammonium) Cat. No.: HY-N7395A

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from  $NAD^+$  by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.



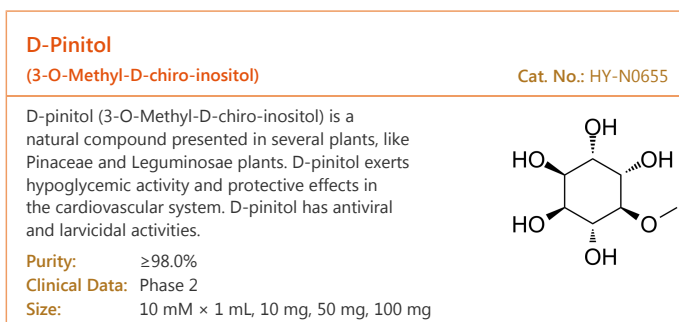
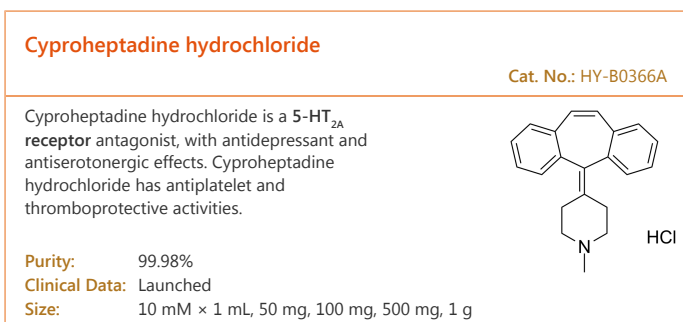
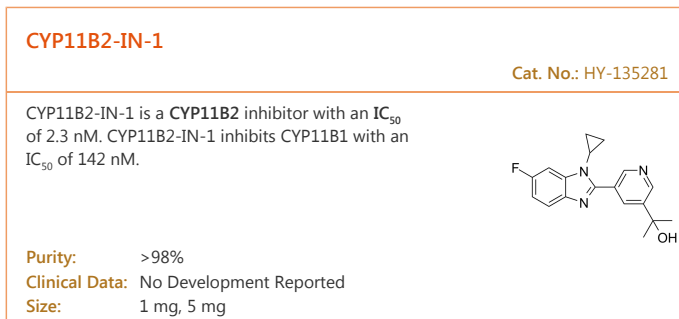
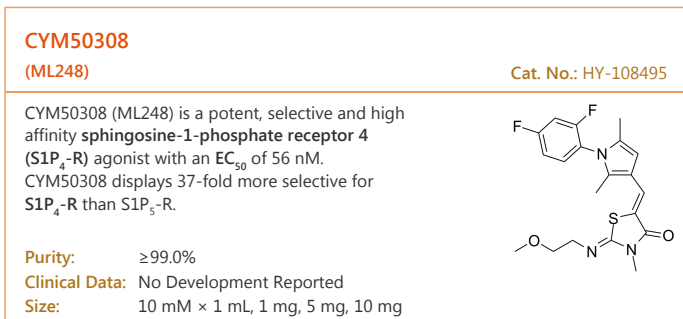
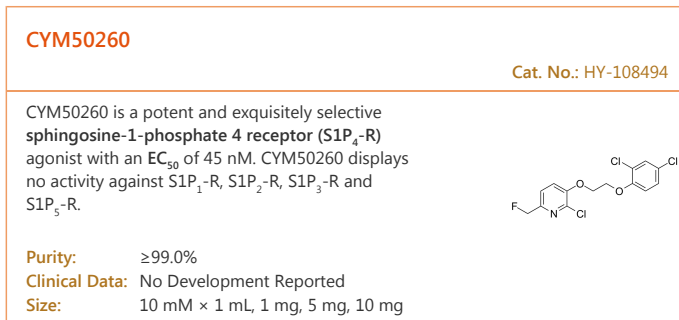
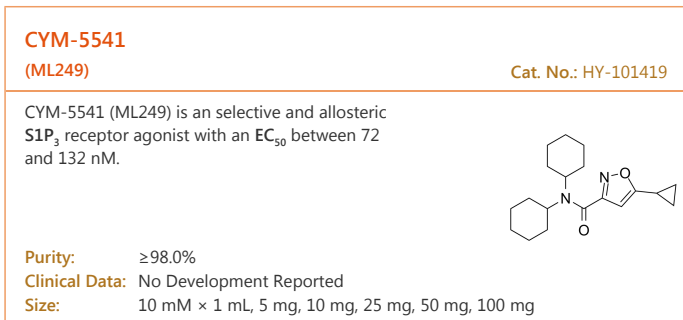
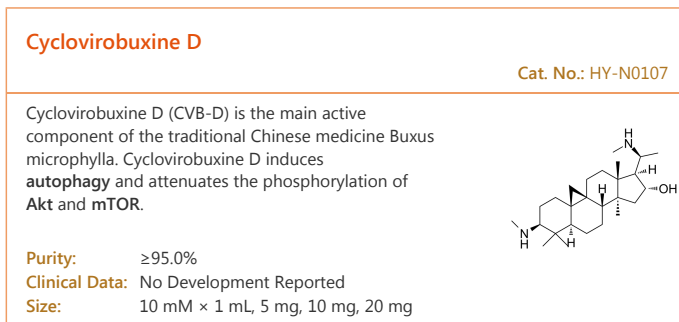
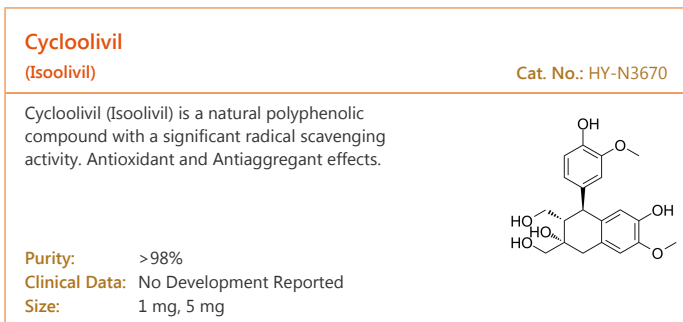
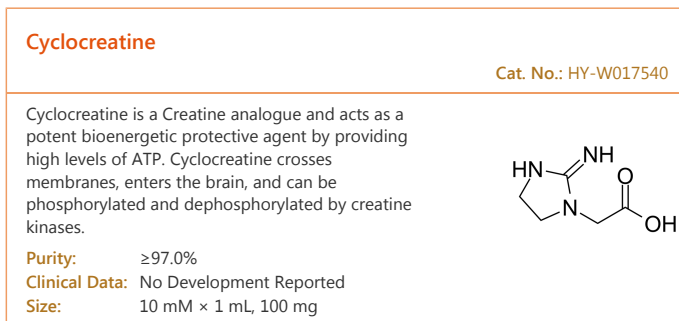
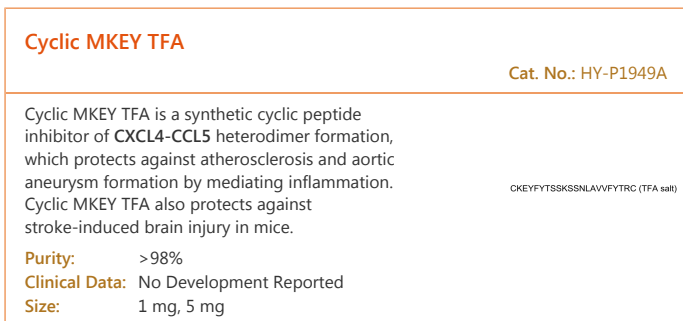
**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 μg

**Cyclic MKEY** Cat. No.: HY-P1949

Cyclic MKEY is a synthetic cyclic peptide inhibitor of CXCL4-CCL5 heterodimer formation, which protects against atherosclerosis and aortic aneurysm formation by mediating inflammation. Cyclic MKEY also protects against stroke-induced brain injury in mice.

CKEYFYTSSKSSNLAWFVTRC

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



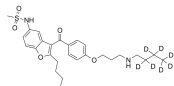
<p><b>Dabigatran</b> (BIBR 953; BIBR 953ZW)</p> <p>Dabigatran (BIBR 953), an oral anticoagulant, is a reversible, potent, competitive direct <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor (<math>K_i=4.5</math> nM). Dabigatran (BIBR 953) also inhibits thrombin-induced platelet aggregation (<math>IC_{50}=10</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Dabigatran (ethyl ester)</b></p> <p>Dabigatran ethyl ester is an emerging oral anticoagulant which is a direct inhibitor of thrombin activity. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: thrombin Dabigatran provides a stable anticoagulation effect without any need to perform periodical laboratory controls.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dabigatran etexilate</b> (BIBR 1048)</p> <p>Dabigatran etexilate (BIBR 1048) is an orally active prodrug of Dabigatran. Dabigatran etexilate has anticoagulant effects and is used for the prophylaxis of venousthromboembolism and stroke due to atrial fibrillation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Dabigatran etexilate mesylate</b> (BIBR 1048MS; Dabigatran etexilate methanesulfonate)</p> <p>Dabigatran etexilate mesylate (BIBR 1048MS) is an orally active prodrug of Dabigatran. Dabigatran etexilate mesylate has anticoagulant effects and is used for the prophylaxis of venousthromboembolism and stroke due to atrial fibrillation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Dabigatran ethyl ester hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Dabigatran ethyl ester hydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of ribosyl-dihydroquinolinamide dehydrogenase (NQO2) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M and a <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Dabigatran-d4 hydrochloride</b> (BIBR-953-d4 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Dabigatran (BIBR-953) D4 hydrochloride is deuterium labeled Dabigatran, which is a reversible and selective, direct thrombin inhibitor (DTI) with a <math>K_i</math> value of 4.5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dabuzalgron</b> (Ro 115-1240)</p> <p>Dabuzalgron (Ro 115-1240) is an orally active and selective <math>\alpha</math>-1A <b>adrenergic receptor</b> agonist for the treatment of urinary incontinence. Dabuzalgron protects against Doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity by preserving mitochondrial function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Dalcetrapib</b> (JTT-705; RO4607381)</p> <p>Dalcetrapib (JTT-705; RO-4607381) is a rhCETP inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M that increases the plasma HDL cholesterol. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M Target: CETP in vitro: Dalcetrapib modulates CETP activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Daltroban</b> (BM-13505; SKF 96148)</p> <p>Daltroban (BM-13505) is a selective and specific <b>thromboxane A2 (TXA2) receptor</b> antagonist. Daltroban increase intracellular calcium in vascular smooth muscle cells. Daltroban shows protective effect in reperfusion injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Danegaptide</b> (GAP-134; ZP 1609)</p> <p>Danegaptide (GAP-134) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>gap-junction</b> modifier with an antiarrhythmic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Danegaptide Hydrochloride</b> (GAP-134 Hydrochloride; ZP 1609 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Danegaptide Hydrochloride (GAP-134 Hydrochloride) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>gap-junction</b> modifier with an antiarrhythmic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Danshensu</b> (Dan shen suan A; Salviatic acid A)</p> <p>Danshensu, an active ingredient of <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating <b>Nrf2</b> signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Danshenxinkun A</b></p> <p>Danshenxinkun A is a natural compound that could be isolated from <i>Tanshen</i> and is used in the study for heart diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Daphylloside</b></p> <p>Daphylloside is an iridoid isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Galium verum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Daprodustat</b> (GSK1278863)</p> <p>Daprodustat (GSK1278863) is an orally active <b>hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase (HIF-PH)</b> inhibitor being developed for the treatment of anemia associated with chronic kidney disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Darapladib</b> (SB-480848)</p> <p>Darapladib is a potent inhibitor of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA<sub>2</sub>) with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.25 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Darexaban</b> (YM150)</p> <p>Darexaban (YM150) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>factor Xa (FXa)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 54.6 nM. Darexaban shows high selectivity against other related serine proteases, such as trypsin, thrombin, and kallikrein. Darexaban has anticoagulant and antithrombotic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Darodipine</b> (PY 108-068; PY-108068)</p> <p>Darodipine (PY 108-068, PY-108068) is a potent <b>calcium channel</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Darusentan</b> (Lu-135252)</p> <p>Darusentan (Lu-135252) is a selective <b>endothelin receptor A (ET-A) receptor</b> antagonist, which binds with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.4 nM to the ET-A receptor and a K<sub>i</sub> of 184 nM to ET-B receptor, respectively with a 100-fold selectivity for ETA rather than ETB receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Debutylidronedarone D6 hydrochloride</b> (SR35021 D6 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Debutylidronedarone D6 hydrochloride (SR35021 D6 hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Debutylidronedarone. Debutylidronedarone is a major circulating active <b>metabolite</b> of dronedarone (HY-A0016) in humans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

### Debutylronedaronone-d7 (SR35021-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-12753S

Debutylronedaronone D7 (SR35021 D7) is deuterium labeled Debutylronedaronone. Debutylronedaronone is a major circulating active **metabolite** of dronedarone (HY-A0016) in humans. Debutylronedaronone exhibits a potency that is 1/10 to 1/3 of that of the parent agent.

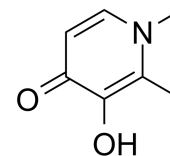


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Deferiprone

Cat. No.: HY-B0568

Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.

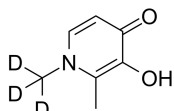


**Purity:** 99.52%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Deferiprone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0568S

Deferiprone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Deferiprone. Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.



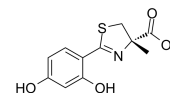
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 5 mg, 50 mg

### Deferitrin

(GT-56-252)

Cat. No.: HY-108260

Deferitrin (GT-56-252), a desferrithiocin (DFT) analogue, is an orally active trident iron chelator. Deferitrin is used for chronic iron overload due to transfusional therapy. Deferitrin has the potential for beta-thalassemia major.

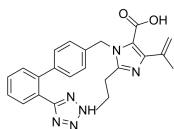


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Dehydro Olmesartan

Cat. No.: HY-131277

Dehydro Olmesartan is a derivative of Olmesartan. Olmesartan is an **angiotensin II receptor (AT1R)** antagonist and has the potential for high blood pressure study.

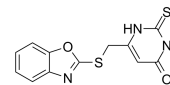


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Dehydro-ZINC39395747

Cat. No.: HY-103061

Dehydro-ZINC39395747 is a derivative of ZINC39395747. ZINC39395747 is a potent cytochrome b5 reductase 3 (CYB5R3) inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 9.14  $\mu$ M and a  $K_d$  of 1.11  $\mu$ M. ZINC39395747 can increase NO bioavailability in vascular cells.

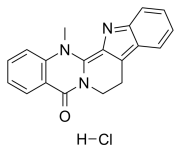


**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6029

Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride is isolated from the leaves of *Evodia rutaecarpa*.

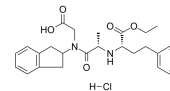


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Delapril hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107337

Delapril hydrochloride is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.



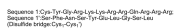
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Delcasertib

(KAI-9803; BMS-875944)

Cat. No.: HY-106262

Delcasertib (KAI-9803) is a potent and selective  $\delta$ -protein kinase C ( **$\delta$ PKC**) inhibitor. Delcasertib (KAI-9803) could ameliorate injury associated with ischemia and reperfusion in animal models of acute myocardial infarction (MI).



**Purity:** 98.21%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Delcasertib hydrochloride

(KAI-9803 hydrochloride; BMS-875944 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106262B

Delcasertib (KAI-9803) hydrochloride is a potent and selective  $\delta$ -protein kinase C ( **$\delta$ PKC**) inhibitor. Delcasertib (KAI-9803) hydrochloride could ameliorate injury associated with ischemia and reperfusion in animal models of acute myocardial infarction (MI).



**Purity:** 98.11%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

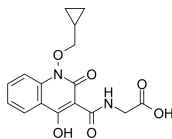


<p><b>Delparantag</b> (PMX-60056)</p> <p>Delparantag (PMX-60056) is a salicylamide derivative and an effective unfractionated heparin (UFH) and low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) reversing agent. Delparantag shows ability to neutralize the anticoagulation and bleeding effects of UFH and LMWH.</p> <p><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><b>Delphinidin chloride</b></p> <p>Delphinidin chloride, an anthocyanidin, is isolated from berries and red wine. Delphinidin chloride shows endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation. Delphinidin chloride also can modulate JAK/STAT3 and MAPKinase signaling to induce apoptosis in HCT116 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Denopamine</b> (R)-(-)-Denopamine; TA-064)</p> <p>Denopamine ((R)-(-)-Denopamine) is an orally active, selective <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic agonist. Denopamine prolongs survival in a murine model of congestive heart failure induced by viral myocarditis: suppression of tumor necrosis factor-<math>\alpha</math> production in the heart. Cardiovascular effects.</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><b>Denudatine</b></p> <p>Denudatine, is primarily isolated from plants of the genera Aconitum and Delphinium. Denudatine has effects on action potential of ventricular fibers and inhibits arrhythmogenic action of aconitine.</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><b>Deoxypodophyllotoxin</b></p> <p>Deoxypodophyllotoxin (DPT), a derivative of podophyllotoxin, is a lignan with potent antimitotic, anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties isolated from rhizomes of Sinopodophyllumhexandrum (Berberidaceae).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Deoxyshikonin</b></p> <p>Deoxyshikonin is isolated from Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb with antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Derenofylline</b> (SLV 320)</p> <p>Derenofylline (SLV 320) is a potent, selective and orally active adenosine <math>A_1</math> receptor antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> values of 1 nM, 200 nM and 398 nM for human <math>A_1</math>, <math>A_3</math> and <math>A_{2A}</math> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Desethyl KBT-3022</b></p> <p>Desethyl KBT-3022 is the main active metabolite of the new antiplatelet agent, KBT-3022.</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><b>Desethylamidarone hydrochloride</b> (N-desethylamidarone hydrochloride; LB 33020 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Desethylamidarone hydrochloride (N-desethylamidarone hydrochloride) is a major active metabolite of Amiodarone. Desethylamidarone hydrochloride is formed by CYP3A isoenzymes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Desfluoro-ezetimibe</b></p> <p>Desfluoro-ezetimibe is a desfluoro impurity of Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe is a potent, metabolically stable cholesterol absorption inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (NPC1L1) inhibitor, and is a potent Nrf2 activator.</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>

### Desidustat

Cat. No.: HY-103227

Desidustat is an inhibitor of HIF hydroxylase extracted from patent WO 2014102818 A1, compound example 2.



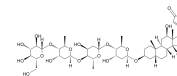
**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Deslanoside

(Deacetyllanatoside C; Desacetyllanatoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-A0154

Deslanoside (Desacetyllanatoside C) is a rapidly acting cardiac glycoside used to treat congestive heart failure and supraventricular arrhythmias due to reentry mechanisms, and to control ventricular rate in the treatment of chronic atrial fibrillation.

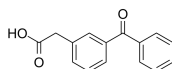


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Desmethyl Ketoprofen

Cat. No.: HY-131118

Desmethyl Ketoprofen has anti-inflammatory activities. Desmethyl Ketoprofen can be used for the study of angiogenesis-related disorders.



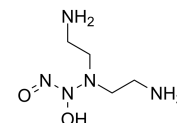
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### DETA NONOate

(Diethylamine NONOate; NOC-18)

Cat. No.: HY-136278

DETA NONOate (NOC-18) is an exogenous nitric oxide (NO) donor. DETA NONOate exerts neuroprotective effects in vitro.



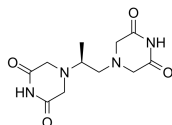
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

### Dexrazoxane

(ICRF-187; ADR-529; NSC-169780)

Cat. No.: HY-B0581

Dexrazoxane (ICRF-187) is a cardioprotective agent. Target: Others Dexrazoxane is a cardioprotective agent.

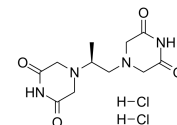


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

### Dexrazoxane hydrochloride (ICRF-187 hydrochloride; ADR-529 hydrochloride; NSC-169780 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-76201

Dexrazoxane hydrochloride (ICRF-187 hydrochloride) is a cardioprotective agent.



**Purity:** 99.32%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Dextran

(Dextran 40)

Cat. No.: HY-112624

Dextran (Dextran 40) has an inhibitory effect on thrombocyte aggregation and coagulation factors and is used as a plasma volume expander.



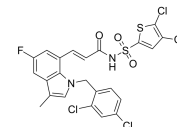
Dextran

**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### DG-041

Cat. No.: HY-10835

DG-041 is a potent, high affinity and selective EP<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.6 nM and 8.1 nM in the binding and FLIPR assay, respectively. DG-041 inhibits PGE<sub>2</sub> facilitation of platelet aggregation. DG-041 crosses the blood-brain barrier.



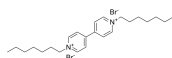
**Purity:** 99.15%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### DHBP dibromide

(Diheptylviologen dibromide)

Cat. No.: HY-101237

DHBP dibromide is an inhibitor for calcium release and a muscle relaxant.

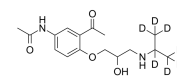


**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

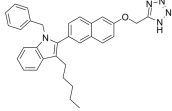
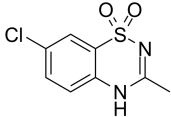
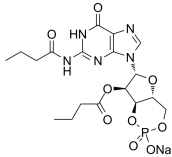
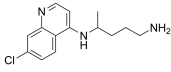
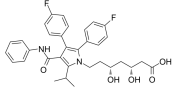
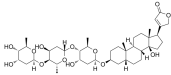

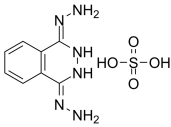
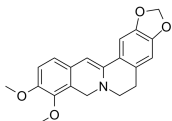
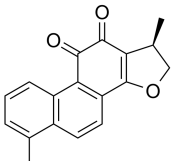
### Diacetolol D7

Cat. No.: HY-100635S

Diacetolol D7 is a deuterium labeled Diacetolol. Diacetolol is the major metabolite of Acebutolol. Diacetolol is a β-adrenoceptor blocking and anti-arrhythmic agent.



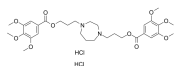
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

<p><b>Diaplasinin</b> (PAI-749)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122098</p> <p>Diaplasinin (PAI-749) is a plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 295 nm. Antithrombotic efficacy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Diazoxide</b> (Sch-6783; SRG-95213)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1140</p> <p>Diazoxide (Sch-6783) is an ATP-sensitive potassium channel activator, has the potential for hyperinsulinism treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dibutryl-cGMP sodium</b> (Bt2cGMP sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130354</p> <p>Dibutryl-cGMP sodium (Bt2cGMP sodium) is a cell-permeable cGMP analogue. Dibutryl-cGMP sodium preferentially activates cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Didesethyl chloroquine</b> (Bisesethylchloroquine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100662</p> <p>Didesethyl chloroquine (Bisesethylchloroquine) is a major metabolite of the antimalarial drug Chloroquine. Didesethyl chloroquine is a potent myocardial depressant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Difluoro atorvastatin</b> (Fluoroatorvastatin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135151</p> <p>Difluoro atorvastatin (Fluoroatorvastatin) is an impurity of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Digitoxin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1357</p> <p>Digitoxin is an effective Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase inhibitor, the EC50 value of Digitoxin is 0.78 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihomo-γ-linolenic acid</b> (all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0143</p> <p>Dihomo-γ-linolenic acid (all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid) is a 20-carbon ω-6 fatty acid, with anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Dihydralazine sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7065</p> <p>Dihydralazine sulfate is an antihypertensive agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydroberberine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1934</p> <p>Dihydroberberine inhibits human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) channels and remarkably reduces heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90) expression and its interaction with hERG.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Dihydrotanshinone I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0360</p> <p>Dihydrotanshinone I is a natural compound extracted from Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge which has been widely used for treating cardiovascular diseases. Dihydrotanshinone I exhibits entry-blocking effect for MERS-CoV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

### Dilazep dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100957

Dilazep dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **adenosine uptake**. Dilazep dihydrochloride has cerebral and coronary vasodilating action through enhancement of effect of adenosine.

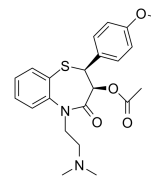


**Purity:** 98.06%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Diltiazem

Cat. No.: HY-B0632

Diltiazem is an orally active **L-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel blocker**, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.



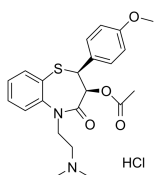
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Diltiazem hydrochloride

(CRD-401)

Cat. No.: HY-14656

Diltiazem hydrochloride is a **Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx inhibitor** (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).



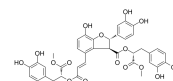
**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Dimethyl lithospermate B

(dmLSB)

Cat. No.: HY-N6868

Dimethyl lithospermate B (dmLSB) is a selective **Na<sup>+</sup> channel agonist**. Dimethyl lithospermate B slows inactivation of sodium current (INa), leading to increased inward current during the early phases of the action potential (AP).

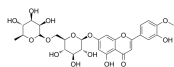


**Purity:** 99.28%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Diosmin

Cat. No.: HY-N0178

Diosmin is a flavonoid found in a variety of citrus fruits and also an agonist of the **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)**.



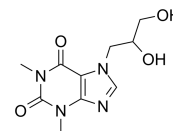
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

### Diphylline

(Diprophylline)

Cat. No.: HY-B0128

Diphylline (Diprophylline) is a potent **A1/A2 adenosine receptor antagonist** and cyclic nucleotide **phosphodiesterase** inhibitor. Diphylline, a xanthine derivative, is a bronchodilator and vasodilator drug and has the potential for chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

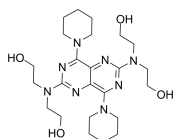


**Purity:** 99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Dipyridamole

Cat. No.: HY-B0312

Dipyridamole (Persantine) is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor that blocks uptake and metabolism of adenosine by erythrocytes and vascular endothelial cells.

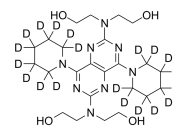


**Purity:** 99.70%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Dipyridamole-d20

Cat. No.: HY-B0312S

Dipyridamole-d20 is the deuterium labeled Dipyridamole. Dipyridamole is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor that blocks uptake and metabolism of adenosine by erythrocytes and vascular endothelial cells.



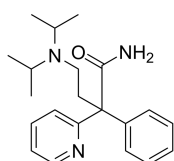
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Disopyramide

(Dicorantil; SC-7031)

Cat. No.: HY-12533

Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias. Disopyramide blocks the fast inward **sodium** current of cardiac muscle and prolongs the duration of cardiac action potentials.

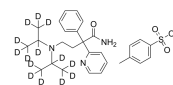


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

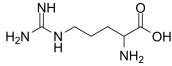
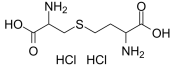
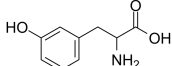
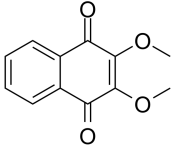
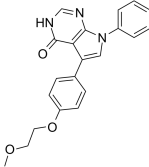
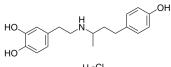

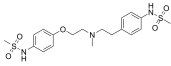
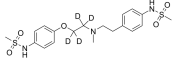
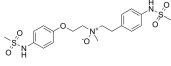
### Disopyramide-d14 tosylate salt

Cat. No.: HY-12533S

Disopyramide-d14 (Dicorantil-d14) tosylate salt is the deuterium labeled Disopyramide. Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias.

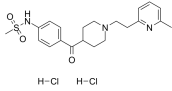
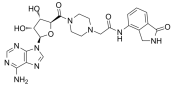
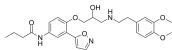
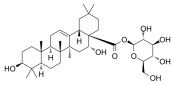
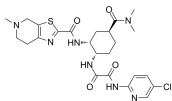
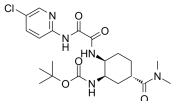
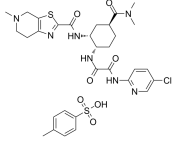
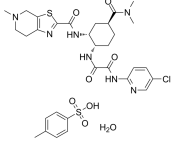
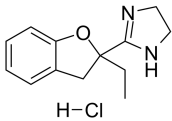
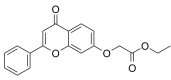


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

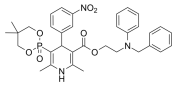
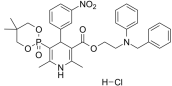
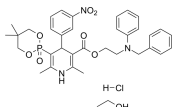
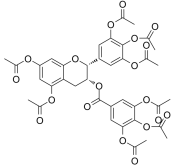
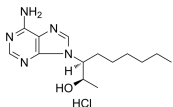

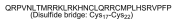


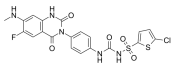
<p><b>DL-Arginine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0454</p>	<p><b>DL-Cystathionine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009749B</p>
<p>DL-Arginine is used in physicochemical analysis of amino acid complexation dynamics and crystal structure formations.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>DL-Cystathionine dihydrochloride is a racemic melange of the L-Cystathionine dihydrochloride and D-Cystathionine dihydrochloride. L-Cystathionine dihydrochloride is a nonprotein thioether and is a key amino acid associated with the metabolic state of sulfur-containing amino acids.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DL-m-Tyrosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W001940</p>	<p><b>DMNQ</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121026</p>
<p>DL-m-Tyrosine shows effects on Arabidopsis root growth. Carbidopa combination with DL-m-tyrosine shows a potent hypotensive effect.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>DMNQ is a redox cycling agent that generates both superoxide and hydrogen peroxide intracellularly in a concentration dependent manner. DMNQ increases ROS generation.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DMX-5804</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111754</p>	<p><b>Dobutamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15746</p>
<p>DMX-5804 is a potent, orally active and selective MAP4K4 inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM, a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 8.55 for human MAP4K4, less potent on MINK1/MAP4K6 (<math>pIC_{50}</math>, 8.18), and TNIK/MAP4K7 (<math>pIC_{50}</math>, 7.96).</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dobutamine hydrochloride is a synthetic catecholamine that acts on <math>\alpha 1</math>-AR, <math>\beta 1</math>-AR, <math>\beta 2</math>-AR (<math>\alpha</math>-1, <math>\beta</math>-1 and <math>\beta</math>-2 adrenoceptors). Dobutamine hydrochloride is a selective <math>\beta 1</math>-AR agonist, relatively weak activity at <math>\alpha 1</math>-AR and <math>\beta 2</math>-AR.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Docosatrienoic Acid (cis-13,16,19-docosatrienoic acid; (13Z,16Z,19Z)-13,16,19-Docosatrienoic acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101408</p>	<p><b>Dofetilide</b></p> <p>(UK 68789)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0232</p>
<p>Docosatrienoic acid is a rare <math>\omega</math>-3 fatty acid; inhibits LTB4 binding to pig neutrophil membranes with an <math>K_i</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg (149 mM * 200 <math>\mu</math>L in Ethanol)</p>	<p>Dofetilide (UK 68789), as a class III antiarrhythmic agent, is an orally active, potent and specific IKr blocker. Dofetilide can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Dofetilide D4</b></p> <p>(UK 68789 D4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0232S</p>	<p><b>Dofetilide N-oxide</b></p> <p>(UK-116856)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100623</p>
<p>Dofetilide D4 (UK 68789 D4) is a deuterium labeled Dofetilide. Dofetilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dofetilide N-oxide (UK-116856) is a metabolite of Dofetilide. Dofetilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent that blocks potassium channels.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Dooku1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126010</p>	<p><b>Dopexamine hydrochloride</b> (FPL60278AR)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00205</p>
<p>Dooku1, an analog of Yoda1, is a selective antagonist of the endogenous <b>Piezo1 channel</b>. Dooku1 inhibited 2 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> Yoda1-induced <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>-entry with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> values of 1.3 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> (in HEK 293 cells) and 1.5 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> (in HUVECs). Dooku1 inhibits Yoda1-induced relaxation of aorta.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%</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>Dopexamine hydrochloride is a <b><math>\beta_2</math> adrenergic receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dopropidil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00151</p>	<p><b>Doxazosin</b> (UK 33274)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0098</p>
<p>Dopropidil is a novel anti-anginal calcium ion modulating agent, possessing intracellular calcium antagonist activity and anti-ischemic effects in several predictive animal models.</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>Doxazosin (UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <b><math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Doxazosin D8</b> (UK 33274 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0098S</p>	<p><b>Doxazosin mesylate</b> (UK 33274 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0098A</p>
<p>Doxazosin D8 (UK 33274 D8) is a deuterium labeled Doxazosin (UK 33274). Doxazosin is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <b><math>\alpha_1</math> adrenergic receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Doxazosin mesylate (UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <b><math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>DPCPX</b> (PD 116948)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100937</p>	<p><b>Dracorhodin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4081</p>
<p>DPCPX (PD 116948), a xanthine derivative, is a highly potent and selective <b>Adenosine A1 receptor</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.46 nM in <math>^3\text{H}</math>-CHA binding to A1 receptors in rat whole brain membranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.25%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dracorhodin, the main component in sanguis draconis, is a flavylum compound belonging to the anthocyanin family. Dracorhodin can induce vasodilatation.</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><b>Drobuline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00149</p>	<p><b>Dronedarone</b> (SR 33589)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0016</p>
<p>Drobuline hydrochloride is an anti-arrhythmic agent with cardiac depressant.</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>Dronedarone (SR 33589), a derivative of amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class III <b>antiarrhythmic agent</b> for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Dronedaronone D6 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0016S</p>	<p><b>Dronedaronone Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75839</p>
<p>Dronedaronone D6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Dronedaronone. Dronedaronone hydrochloride, a derivative of Amiodaronone (HY-14187), is a class III antiarrhythmic agent for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.</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>Dronedaronone Hydrochloride is a non-iodinated amiodaronone derivative that inhibits Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup> currents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Droxicainide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101617</p>	<p><b>DS-1040 Tosylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101918</p>
<p>Droxicainide is an antiarrhythmic agent.</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>DS-1040 Tosylate is an orally active, selective inhibitor of activated <b>thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFIa)</b> with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.92 nM and 8.01 nM for human and rat TAFIa. DS-1040 Tosylate is a fibrinolysis enhancer for thromboembolic diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>DS88790512</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112298</p>	<p><b>DSP-2230</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125079</p>
<p>DS88790512 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable TRPC6 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 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>DSP-2230 is a selective Nav1.7/Nav1.8 blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>DU717</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00182</p>	<p><b>DX600 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2222</p>
<p>DU-717 is an antihypertensive agent.</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>DX600 TFA is an ACE2 specific inhibitor, and do not cross-react with ACE.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>D[LEU4,LYS8]-VP</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1163</p>	<p><b>D[LEU4,LYS8]-VP TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1163A</p>
<p>D[LEU4,LYS8]-VP is a selective agonist of vasopressin V<sub>1b</sub> receptor, with the K<sub>s</sub> of 0.16 nM, 0.52 nM, and 0.1.38 nM for rat, human and mouse V<sub>1b</sub> receptor, respectively. D[LEU4,LYS8]-VP has weak antidiuretic, vasopressor, and in vitro oxytocic activities.</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>D[LEU4,LYS8]-VP TFA is a selective agonist of vasopressin V<sub>1b</sub> receptor, with the K<sub>s</sub> of 0.16 nM, 0.52 nM, and 0.1.38 nM for rat, human and mouse V<sub>1b</sub> receptor, respectively. D[LEU4,LYS8]-VP TFA has weak antidiuretic, vasopressor, and in vitro oxytocic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>E-4031</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15551</p> <p>E-4031 is a class III antiarrhythmic agent which selectively blocks hERG potassium channel.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>EB-47</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15046</p> <p>EB-47, a potent and selective PARP-1/ARTD-1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 45 nM, shows modest potency against ARTD5 with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 410 nM. EB-47 mimics the substrate NAD<sup>+</sup> and extends from the nicotinamide to the adenosine subsite.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ecacastolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101691</p> <p>Ecacastolol is a beta adrenergic receptor antagonist, with antianginal activities.</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><b>Echinocystic acid 28-O-β-D-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8102</p> <p>Echinocystic acid 28-O-β-D-glucoside is a metabolite of Echinocystic acid by microbial oxidation and glucosidation. Echinocystic acid 28-O-β-D-glucoside is a tissue factor pathway inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10.61 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><b>Edoxaban</b> (DU-176)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10264</p> <p>Edoxaban (DU-176) is a selective, potent and orally active factor Xa (FXa) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.561 nM and 2.98 nM for free FXa and prothrombinase, respectively. Edoxaban is an anticoagulant agent and can be used for stroke prevention.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Edoxaban impurity 4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134686</p> <p>Edoxaban impurity 4 is an impurity of Edoxaban. Edoxaban (DU-176) is a selective, potent and orally active factor Xa (FXa) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.561 nM and 2.98 nM for free FXa and prothrombinase, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Edoxaban tosylate</b> (DU-176b)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10264A</p> <p>Edoxaban tosylate (DU-176b) is a selective, potent and orally active factor Xa (FXa) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.561 nM and 2.98 nM for free FXa and prothrombinase, respectively. Edoxaban tosylate is an anticoagulant agent and can be used for stroke prevention.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Edoxaban tosylate monohydrate</b> (DU-176b monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10264B</p> <p>Edoxaban tosylate monohydrate (DU-176b monohydrate) is a selective, potent and orally active factor Xa (FXa) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.561 nM and 2.98 nM for free FXa and prothrombinase, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Efaroxan hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1416A</p> <p>Efaroxan hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active α2-adrenoceptor antagonist, with antidiabetic activity. Efaroxan hydrochloride is a selective II-Imidazoline receptor antagonist. Efaroxan hydrochloride can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease.</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><b>Efloxate</b> (Angorlisin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0930</p> <p>Efloxate is a vasodilator, used to treat chronic coronary insufficiency and Angina pectoris.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



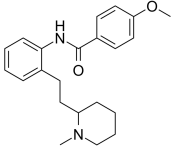
<p><b>Efonidipine</b> (NZ-105; (±)-Efonidipine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12502</p> <p>Efonidipine(NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Efonidipine hydrochloride</b> (NZ-105 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12502B</p> <p>Efonidipine Hcl (NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Efonidipine hydrochloride monoethanolate</b> (NZ-105 hydrochloride monoethanolate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12502A</p> <p>Efonidipine hydrochloride monoethanolate (NZ-105 hydrochloride monoethanolate) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>EGCG Octaacetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6263</p> <p>EGCG Octaacetate is a prodrug of Green tea epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), utilized to enhance the stability and bioavailability of EGCG in vivo. EGCG Octaacetate has high efficacy, bioavailability, anti-oxidation and anti-angiogenesis capacities.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>EHNA hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103160A</p> <p>EHNA hydrochloride is a potent and selective dual inhibitor of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase 2 (PDE2)(IC<sub>50</sub>=4 μM) and adenosine deaminase (ADA).</p>  <p>Relative stereochemistry</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>ELA-21 (human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2249</p> <p>ELA-21 (human) is an <b>apelin receptor</b> agonist with a pK<sub>a</sub> of 8.52. ELA-21 (human) completely inhibits Forskolin-induced cAMP production and stimulates β-arrestin recruitment with subnanomolar potencies. ELA-21 (human) is an agonist in G-protein-dependent and -independent pathways.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ELA-32(human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2196</p> <p>ELA-32 (human) is a potent critical cardiac developmental peptide that acts through the G-protein-coupled apelin receptor.</p>  <p>GRPVNLTMRRLKRLKHNLQRRCMPLHSRVFPF (Disulfide bridge: Cys<sub>11</sub>-Cys<sub>22</sub>)</p> <p>Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Elabela(19-32)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2106</p> <p>Elabela(19-32) is an active fragment of ELABELA (ELA) that binds to apelin receptor (APJ). Elabela(19-32) activates the G<sub>αi1</sub> and β-arrestin-2 signaling pathways with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.6 nM and 166 nM.</p>  <p>(Glp)RRCMPLHSRVFPF</p> <p>Purity: 98.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Elabela(19-32) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2106A</p> <p>Elabela(19-32) TFA is an active fragment of ELABELA (ELA) that binds to apelin receptor (APJ). Elabela(19-32) TFA activates the G<sub>αi1</sub> and β-arrestin-2 signaling pathways with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.6 nM and 166 nM.</p>  <p>(Glp)RRCMPLHSRVFPF (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 99.62% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Elinogrel</b> (PRT060128)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11021</p> <p>Elinogrel (PRT060128) is a potent, direct acting, competitive, and reversible platelet P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonist (IC<sub>50</sub>=20 nM). It is orally and intravenously available and has potent antiplatelet effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Elisartan</b> (HN 65021)</p> <p>Elisartan is an orally active non-peptide pro-drug of <b>angiotensin II AT1 receptor</b> antagonist HN-12206, and shows anti-hypertension activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Eltrombopag</b> (SB-497115)</p> <p>Eltrombopag (SB-497115) is a <b>thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor</b> agonist developed for certain conditions that lead to thrombocytopenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Eltrombopag Olamine</b> (Eltrombopag diethanolamine salt; SB-497115GR)</p> <p>Eltrombopag Olamine (Eltrombopag diethanolamine salt) is a <b>thrombopoietin-receptor</b> agonist used to treat low blood platelet counts with chronic immune thrombocytopenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>EML 425</b></p> <p>EML425 is a potent and selective CREB binding protein (CBP)/p300 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.9 and 1.1 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Enalapril</b> (MK-421)</p> <p>Enalapril (MK-421) is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Enalapril D5 maleate</b> (MK-421 D5 maleate)</p> <p>Enalapril (MK-421) D5 maleate is deuterium labeled Enalapril, which is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Enalapril maleate</b> (MK-421 maleate)</p> <p>Enalapril (maleate) (MK-421 (maleate)), the active metabolite of enalapril, is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Enalaprilat D5</b> (MK-422 D5)</p> <p>Enalaprilat D5 (MK-422 D5) is the deuterium labeled Enalaprilat(MK-422), which is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Enalaprilat dihydrate</b> (MK-422)</p> <p>Enalaprilat dihydrate (MK-422) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.94 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Enalaprilat-d5 sodium</b> (MK-422-d5 sodium)</p> <p>Enalaprilat (MK-422) D5 Sodium Salt is the deuterium labeled Enalaprilat(MK-422), which is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

**Encainide**  
(MJ9067)

Cat. No.: HY-130335

Encainide (MJ9067) is an antiarrhythmic drug with class IC activity. Encainide has the potential for life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias, symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias and supraventricular arrhythmias research.

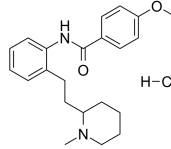


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Encainide hydrochloride**  
(MJ9067 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12531

Encainide (MJ9067) hydrochloride is an antiarrhythmic drug with class IC activity. Encainide has the potential for life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias, symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias and supraventricular arrhythmias research.

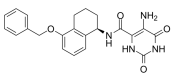


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Endothelial lipase inhibitor-1**

Cat. No.: HY-112911

Endothelial lipase inhibitor-1 is a potent endothelial lipase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 49 nM.




**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Endothelin 1 (swine, human), Alexa Fluor 488-labeled**

Cat. No.: HY-P2496

Endothelin 1 (swine, human), Alexa Fluor 488-labeled is a synthetic Endothelin 1 peptide labled with Alexa Fluor 488. Endothelin 1 (swine, human) is a synthetic peptide with the sequence of human and swine Endothelin 1, which is a potent endogenous vasoconstrictor.




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

**Endothelin-2 (49-69), human**  
(Endothelin-2 (human, canine); Human endothelin-2)

Cat. No.: HY-P0207

Endothelin-2 (49-69), human (Endothelin-2 (human, canine)) is a 21-amino acid vasoactive peptide that binds to G-protein-linked transmembrane receptors, ET-RA and ET-RB.




**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg

**Endothelin-2 (49-69), human TFA** (Endothelin-2 (49-69) (human, canine) TFA; Human endothelin-2 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0207A

Endothelin-2 (49-69), human (TFA) (Endothelin-2 (49-69) (human, canine) (TFA)) is a 21-amino acid vasoactive peptide that binds to G-protein-linked transmembrane receptors, ET-RA and ET-RB.




**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg

**Endothelin-3, human, mouse, rabbit, rat**  
(Endothelin 3 (Rat,Human))

Cat. No.: HY-P0204

Endothelin-3, human, mouse, rabbit, rat is a 21-amino acid vasoactive peptide that binds to G-protein-linked transmembrane receptors, ET-RA and ET-RB.




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

**Endothelin-3, human, mouse, rabbit, rat TFA**  
(Endothelin 3 (Rat,Human) (TFA))

Cat. No.: HY-P0204A

Endothelin-3, human, mouse, rabbit, rat TFA is a 21-amino acid vasoactive peptide that binds to G-protein-linked transmembrane receptors, ET-RA and ET-RB.

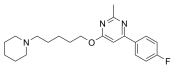


**Purity:** 99.66%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

**Encadin**

Cat. No.: HY-100119

Encadin is a neuroprotective agent extracted from patent US 8623823 B2.

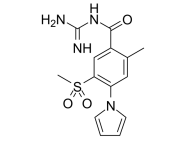


**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

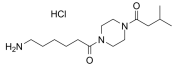
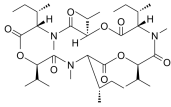
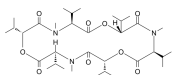
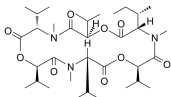
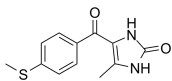
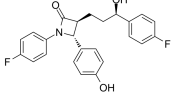
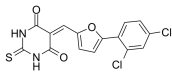
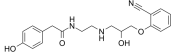
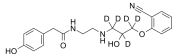
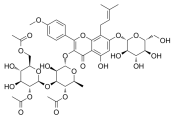
**Eniporide hydrochloride**  
(EMD-96785 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106150B

Eniporide hydrochloride (EMD-96785 hydrochloride) is a potent  $Na^+/H^+$  exchange inhibitor.

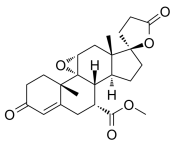


**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>ENMD-1068 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124748A</p>	<p><b>Enniatin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6702</p>
<p>ENMD-1068 hydrochloride is a selective <b>protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2)</b> antagonist with antiangiogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin A is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin A inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22 <math>\mu</math>M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Enniatin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3806</p>	<p><b>Enniatin B1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3807</p>
<p>Enniatin B is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 113 <math>\mu</math>M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of <b>ERK</b> (p44/p42).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin B1 is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 73 <math>\mu</math>M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Enoximone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1639</p>	<p><b>ent-Ezetimibe</b> (ent-SCH 58235)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135388</p>
<p>Enoximone is an inotropic vasodilating agent and a selective and orally active <b>phosphodiesterase III (PDE3)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.9 <math>\mu</math>M. Enoximone induces vasodilatation and increases intracellular levels of cAMP by inhibiting cGMP-inhibited PDE.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ent-Ezetimibe (ent-SCH 58235) is the RRS-enantiomer of Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (<b>NPC1L1</b>) inhibitor, and is a potent <b>Nrf2</b> activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>EPAC 5376753</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111446</p>	<p><b>Epanolol</b> (Visacor; ICI141292)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00183</p>
<p>EPAC 5376753 is an allosterically inhibitor of <b>Epac</b> which inhibits Epac1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M in Swiss 3T3 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Epanolol (Visacor; ICI141292) is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenoceptor</b> partial agonist with a greater affinity for <b><math>\beta</math>1-</b> than <b><math>\beta</math>2-</b>adrenoceptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Epanolol-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00183S</p>	<p><b>Epimedin K</b> (Korepimedeside B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8087</p>
<p>Epanolol-d5 (Visacor-d5) is the deuterium labeled Epanolol. Epanolol (Visacor) is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenoceptor</b> partial agonist with a greater affinity for <b><math>\beta</math>1-</b> than <b><math>\beta</math>2-</b>adrenoceptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Epimedin K (Korepimedeside B), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Eplerenone**  
(Epoymexrenone) Cat. No.: HY-B0251

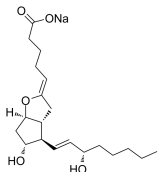
Eplerenone (Epoymexrenone) is a selective, competitive and orally active **aldosterone** antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 138 nM. Eplerenone has low affinity for progesterone, androgen, estrogen and glucocorticoid receptors.



**Purity:** 99.68%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Epoprostenol sodium** (Prostaglandin I<sub>2</sub> sodium salt;  
Prostacyclin sodium salt; Flolan) Cat. No.: HY-A0126A

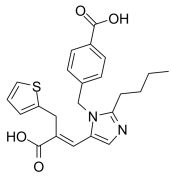
Epoprostenol sodium (Prostaglandin I<sub>2</sub> (sodium salt)), the synthetic form of the natural prostaglandin derivative prostacyclin (prostaglandin I<sub>2</sub>), is registered worldwide for the treatment of Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Eprosartan**  
(SKF-108566) free base) Cat. No.: HY-117743

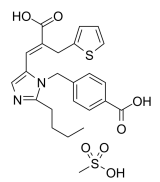
Eprosartan (SKF-108566) free base) is a selective, competitive, nonpeptid and orally active **angiotensin II receptor** antagonist, used as an antihypertensive.



**Purity:** 95.29%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

**Eprosartan mesylate**  
(SKF-108566J) Cat. No.: HY-15834A

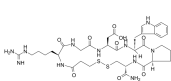
Eprosartan mesylate (SKF-108566J) is a selective, competitive, nonpeptid and orally active **angiotensin II receptor** antagonist, used as an antihypertensive.



**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Eptifibatide** Cat. No.: HY-B0686

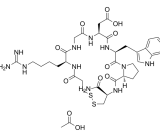
Eptifibatide is a cyclic heptapeptide, acts as a competitive antagonist for the activated platelet **glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor**, with anti-platelet activity.



**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Eptifibatide acetate** Cat. No.: HY-B0686A

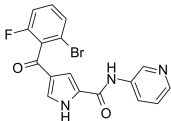
Eptifibatide acetate is a cyclic heptapeptide, acts as a competitive antagonist for the activated platelet **glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor**, with anti-platelet activity.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**ERK5-IN-2** Cat. No.: HY-128341

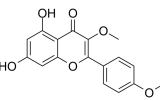
ERK5-IN-2 is an orally active, sub-micromolar, selective ERK5 inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.82  $\mu$ M, 3  $\mu$ M for ERK5 and ERK5 MEF2D, respectively. ERK5-IN-2 does not interact with the BRD4 bromodomain.



**Purity:** 98.67%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ermanin** Cat. No.: HY-N3848

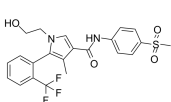
Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from Tanacetum microphyllum. Ermanin potently inhibits iNOS, COX-2 activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.



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

**Esaxerenone**  
(CS-3150; XL-550) Cat. No.: HY-100471

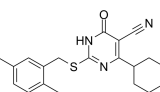
Esaxerenone (CS-3150) is a highly potent and selective non-steroidal **mineralocorticoid receptor** antagonist.



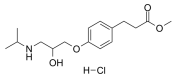
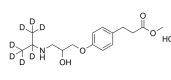
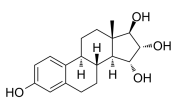
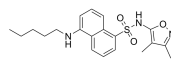
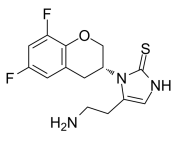
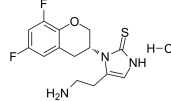
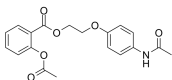
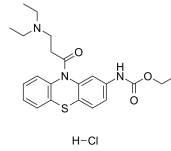
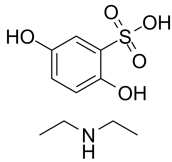
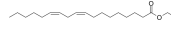
**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg


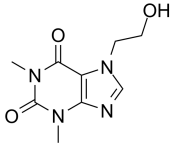
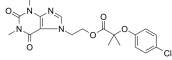
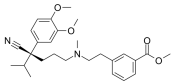
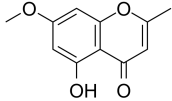
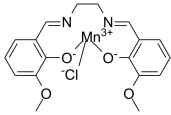
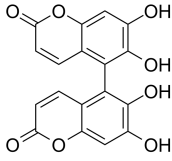
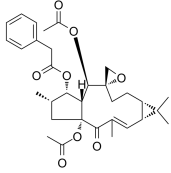
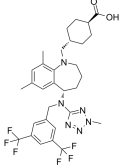
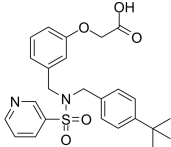
**ESI-08** Cat. No.: HY-136172

ESI-08 is a potent and selective EPAC antagonist, which can completely inhibit both EPAC1 and EPAC2 ( $IC_{50}$  of 8.4  $\mu$ M) activity. ESI-08 selectively blocks cAMP-induced EPAC activation, but does not inhibit cAMP-mediated PKA activation.



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

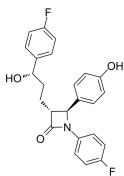
<p><b>Esmolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1392</p>	<p><b>Esmolol-d7 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1392S</p>
<p>Esmolol hydrochloride is a beta adrenergic receptor blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Esmolol-d7 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Esmolol hydrochloride. Esmolol hydrochloride is a beta adrenergic receptor blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Estetrol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15731</p>	<p><b>ETA antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112264</p>
<p>Estetrol, a natural estrogen synthesized exclusively during pregnancy by the human fetal liver, is a selective nuclear <b>estrogen receptor</b> modulator. Estetrol exerts estrogenic actions on the endometrium or the central nervous system but presents antagonistic effects on the breast.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.46%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>ETA antagonist 1 is a <b>ETA</b> selective antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.08 <math>\mu</math>M.</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><b>Etamicastat</b> (BIA 5-453)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14838</p>	<p><b>Etamicastat hydrochloride</b> (BIA 5-453 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14838A</p>
<p>Etamicastat (BIA 5-453) is a potent and reversible <b>dopamine-<math>\beta</math>-hydroxylase (DBH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 107 nM. Etamicastat can be used in the research of cardiovascular diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Etamicastat hydrochloride (BIA 5-453 hydrochloride) is a potent and reversible <b>dopamine-<math>\beta</math>-hydroxylase (DBH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 107 nM. Etamicastat can be used in the research of cardiovascular diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Etersalate</b> (Eterylate; Etherylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101606</p>	<p><b>Ethacizine hydrochloride</b> (Ethacizin; NIK-244)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135121</p>
<p>Etersalate inhibits platelet function and decreases <b>thromboxane A2 (TXA2)</b> levels.</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>Ethacizine hydrochloride (Ethacizin; NIK-244) is a longer-lasting <b>Class Ic antiarrhythmic agent</b> than Flecainide. Ethacizine hydrochloride (Ethacizin; NIK-244) inhibits the depolarizing current responsible for the intraatrial and His-Purkinje-ventricular conduction.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethamsylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1074</p>	<p><b>Ethyl linoleate</b> (Linoleic Acid ethyl ester)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013812</p>
<p>Ethamsylate is a haemostatic drug, also inhibits biosynthesis and action of those prostaglandins.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ethyl linoleate inhibit the development of atherosclerotic lesions and the expression of inflammatory mediators.</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><b>Ethyl linolenate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2073</p>	<p><b>Etofylline</b> (7-(<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxyethyl)theophylline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1209</p>
<p>Ethyl linolenate is a fatty acid ethyl ester (FAEE). Ethyl linolenate plays an active role in inhibition of the cellular production on melanin with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70 <math>\mu</math>M. Anti-melanogenesis Effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Etofylline (7-(<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxyethyl)theophylline) is a N-7-substituted derivative of Theophylline. Etofylline is a bronchodilator which can be used for the research of asthma. Etofylline is also an anticholesteremic and reduces total cholesterol level in the blood.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Etofylline clofibrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107348</p>	<p><b>Etripamil</b> (MSP-2017; (-)-MSP-2017)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17611</p>
<p>Etofylline clofibrate has hypolipidemic and antithrombotic effect. Etofylline clofibrate has an agonistic interaction with intimal PGI<sub>2</sub>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Etripamil (MSP-2017) is a short-acting L-type calcium-channel antagonist, can be used for the research of Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Eugenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-33351</p>	<p><b>EUK-134</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100594</p>
<p>Eugenin is a chromone isolated from Peucedanum japonicum, with potent antiplatelet aggregation activity.</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>EUK-134, a synthetic superoxide dismutase and catalase mimetic, protects rat kidneys from ischemia-reperfusion-induced damage. EUK-134 is a superoxide dismutase (SOD) mimetics (SODm) with catalase activity. EUK-134 is a mitoprotective antioxidant.</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><b>Euphorbetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7671</p>	<p><b>Euphorbia Factor L1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2557</p>
<p>Euphorbetin exhibits anticoagulant activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Euphorbia Factor L1 is a diterpenoid from Euphorbia lathyris L., reduces the expression of Bcl-2, PI3K, AKT and mTOR protein and mRNA, upregulates cleaved caspase-9 and caspase-3 levels, but shows no effect on pro-caspase-9 and pro-caspase-3.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Evacetrapib</b> (LY2484595)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13327</p>	<p><b>Evatanepag</b> (CP-533536 free acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14839</p>
<p>Evacetrapib is a potent and selective of CETP inhibitor, which inhibits human recombinant CETP protein (<math>IC_{50}</math> 5.5 nM) and CETP activity in human plasma (<math>IC_{50}</math> 36 nM) in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Evatanepag (CP-533536) is an EP2 receptor selective prostaglandin E2 (PGE<sub>2</sub>) agonist that induces local bone formation with EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.3 nM. IC<sub>50</sub> value: 0.3 nM (EC<sub>50</sub>) Target PGE<sub>2</sub> in vitro: CP-533536 is a potent and selective EP2agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

### Ezetimibe (SCH 58235)

Cat. No.: HY-17376

Ezetimibe (SCH 58235) is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (NPC1L1) inhibitor, and is a potent Nrf2 activator.

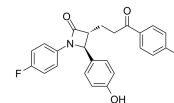


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

### Ezetimibe ketone (EZM-K)

Cat. No.: HY-133114

Ezetimibe ketone (EZM-K) is a phase-I metabolite of Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (NPC1L1) inhibitor, and is a potent Nrf2 activator. Ezetimibe is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor.

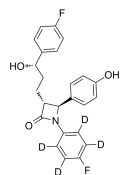


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Ezetimibe-d4 (SCH 58235-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-17376S

Ezetimibe D4 (SCH 58235 D4) is the deuterium labeled Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (NPC1L1) inhibitor, and is a potent Nrf2 activator.



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

### F 16915

Cat. No.: HY-19886

F 16915, a Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA, HY-B2167) derivative, is a potent pro-drug of DHA. F 16915 can prevent heart failure-induced atrial fibrillation.

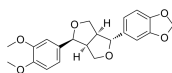


**Purity:** 99.39%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Fargesin

Cat. No.: HY-N0719

Fargesin is a bioactive neolignan isolated from magnolia plants, with antihypertensive and anti-inflammatory effects.

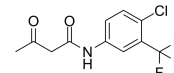


**Purity:** 98.17%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Fasentin

Cat. No.: HY-101849

Fasentin, a potent glucose uptake inhibitor, inhibits GLUT-1/GLUT-4 transporters. Fasentin preferentially inhibits GLUT4 (IC<sub>50</sub> = 68 μM) over GLUT1. Fasentin is a death receptor stimuli (FAS) sensitizer and sensitizes cells to FAS-induced cell death.

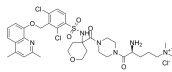


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Fasitibant chloride (MEN16132 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-14886

Fasitibant chloride (MEN16132 free base) is a potent and selective nonpeptide bradykinin B2 receptor (B2R) antagonist. Fasitibant chloride reduces joint pain and diminishes joint oedema in Carrageenan-induced arthritis rat model.

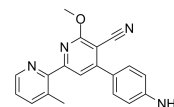


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### FC9402

Cat. No.: HY-141552

FC9402 is a potent and selective sulfide quinone oxidoreductase (SQOR) inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2020/146636 A1. FC9402 attenuates TAC-induced cardiomyocyte hypertrophy and left ventricle (LV) fibrosis. FC9402 can be used for cardiovascular regulation.

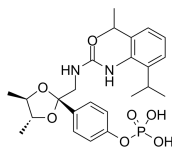


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### FCE 28654

Cat. No.: HY-U00369

FCE 28654 is an inhibitor of acylCoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT), weakly inhibiting ACAT in microsomes from rabbit aorta and intestine, and monkey liver, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.55, 1.08 and 5.69 μM, respectively.

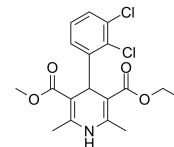


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Felodipine

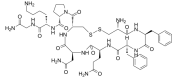
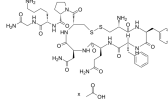
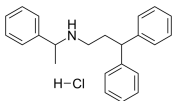
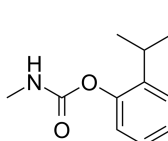
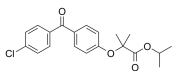
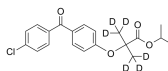
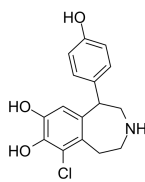
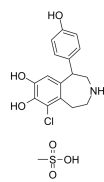
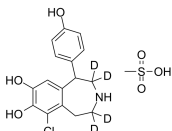
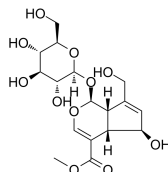
Cat. No.: HY-B0309

Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective calcium channel antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.



**Purity:** 98.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

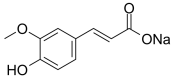


<p><b>Felypressin</b> (PLV-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0182</p> <p>Felypressin (PLV-2) is a non-catecholamine vasoconstrictor and a <b>vasopressin 1</b> agonist. Felypressin is widely used in dental procedures.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Felypressin acetate</b> (PLV-2 acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0182A</p> <p>Felypressin acetate (PLV-2 acetate) is a non-catecholamine vasoconstrictor and a <b>vasopressin 1</b> agonist. Felypressin acetate is widely used in dental procedures.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fendiline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0984</p> <p>Fendiline hydrochloride is a nonselective calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Fenobucarb</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0835</p> <p>Fenobucarb is a carbamate insecticide. Fenobucarb induces zebrafish developmental neurotoxicity through pathways involved in inflammation, oxidative stress, degeneration and apoptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenofibrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17356</p> <p>Fenofibrate is a selective <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 30 <math>\mu</math>M. Fenofibrate also inhibits human cytochrome P450 isoforms, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.2, 0.7, 9.7, 4.8 and 142.1 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>CYP2C19</b>, <b>CYP2B6</b>, <b>CYP2C9</b>, <b>CYP2C8</b>, and <b>CYP3A4</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Fenofibrate-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17356S</p> <p>Fenofibrate-d6 is the deuterium labeled Fenofibrate. Fenofibrate is a selective <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 30 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenoldopam</b> (SKF 82526)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0735</p> <p>Fenoldopam(SKF 82526) is a drug and synthetic benzazepine derivative which acts as a selective D1 receptor partial agonist. Target: D1 Receptor Fenoldopam is a selective dopamine-1 (DA1) agonist with natriuretic/diuretic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Fenoldopam mesylate</b> (Fenoldopam methanesulfonate; SKF-82526 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0735A</p> <p>Fenoldopam(SKF 82526) mesylate is a drug and synthetic benzazepine derivative which acts as a selective D1 receptor partial agonist. Target: D1 Receptor Fenoldopam is a selective dopamine-1 (DA1) agonist with natriuretic/diuretic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenoldopam-d4 mesylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0735AS</p> <p>Fenoldopam-d4 (SKF-82526-d4) mesylate is the deuterium labeled Fenoldopam mesylate. Fenoldopam (SKF 82526) mesylate is a drug and synthetic benzazepine derivative which acts as a selective D1 receptor partial agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Feretoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6249</p> <p>Feretoside, a phenolic compound extracted from the barks of <i>E. ulmoides</i>, is a <b>HSP inducer</b> which act as cytoprotective agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Ferulic acid sodium**  
(Coniferic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N0060A

Ferulic acid sodium is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 3.78 and 12.5  $\mu$ M for FGFR1 and FGFR2, respectively.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Fibrin**

Cat. No.: HY-B0665

Fibrin, isolated from bovine blood, is an insoluble protein produced in response to bleeding. Fibrin is the major component of the blood clot and is used for coagulation.

# Fibrin

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

**Fibrinogen Binding Inhibitor Peptide**

Cat. No.: HY-P1507

Fibrinogen Binding Inhibitor Peptide is a dodecapeptide (HHLGGAKQAGDV, H12), which is a fibrinogen  $\gamma$ -chain carboxy-terminal sequence (y400-411). Fibrinogen Binding Inhibitor Peptide is a specific binding site of the ligand for activated glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa.

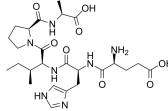
HHLGGAKQAGDV

**Purity:** 98.41%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Fibrinogen-Binding Peptide**

Cat. No.: HY-P1741

Fibrinogen-Binding Peptide (designed by anticomplementarity hypothesis) is a presumptive peptide mimic of the vitronectin binding site on the fibrinogen receptor.



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

**Fibrinopeptide A, human**  
(Human fibrinopeptide A)

Cat. No.: HY-P1538

Fibrinopeptide A, human is a 16-residue short polypeptide cleaved from fibrinogen by thrombin. Fibrinopeptide A, human locates at the  $NH_2$ -termini of the  $A\alpha$  chain.

ADSGEGDFLAEGGGVR

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

**Fibrinopeptide A, human TFA**  
(Human fibrinopeptide A TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1538A

Fibrinopeptide A, human TFA is a 16-residue short polypeptide cleaved from fibrinogen by thrombin. Fibrinopeptide A, human locates at the  $NH_2$ -termini of the  $A\alpha$  chain.

ADSGEGDFLAEGGGVR (TFA salt)

**Purity:** 98.78%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Fibronectin**

Cat. No.: HY-P3160

Fibronectin, a glycoprotein (~500 kDa) present in blood as well as in cells, is a biomarker of tissue injury. Fibronectin binds to membrane-spanning receptor proteins called integrins.

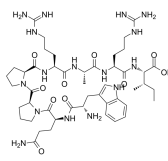
# Fibronectins

**Purity:** 97.40%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Fibronectin Adhesion-promoting Peptide**  
(Heparin Binding Peptide)

Cat. No.: HY-P0306

Fibronectin Adhesion-promoting Peptide (Heparin Binding Peptide) is one of the heparin-binding amino acid sequences found in the carboxy-terminal heparin-binding domain of fibronectin. It promotes assembly of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) spheroids into larger aggregates.

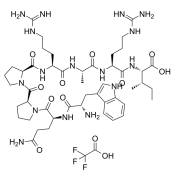


**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Fibronectin Adhesion-promoting Peptide TFA**  
(Heparin Binding Peptide TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0306A

Fibronectin Adhesion-promoting Peptide (Heparin Binding Peptide) is one of the heparin-binding amino acid sequences found in the carboxy-terminal heparin-binding domain of fibronectin. It promotes assembly of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) spheroids into larger aggregates.

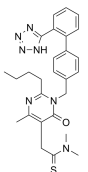


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

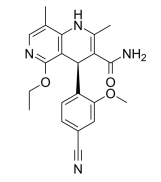
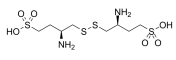
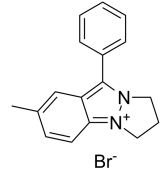
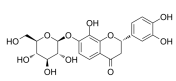
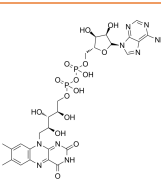
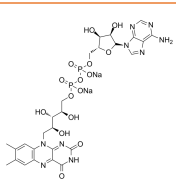
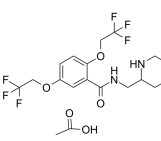
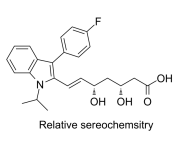
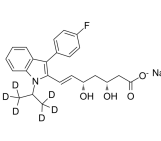
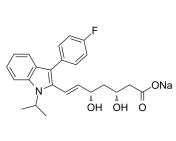
**Fimasartan**  
(BR-A-657)

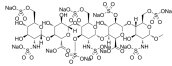
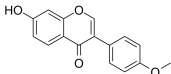
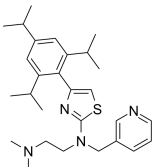
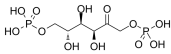
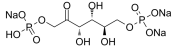
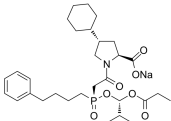
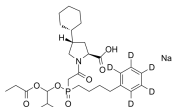
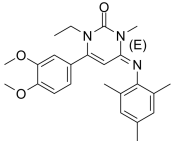
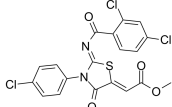
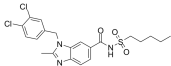
Cat. No.: HY-B0780

Fimasartan(BR-A-657) is a non-peptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist used for the treatment of hypertension and heart failure.

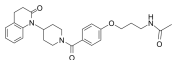
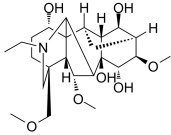
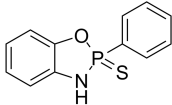
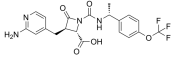
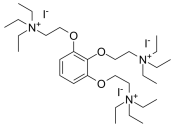
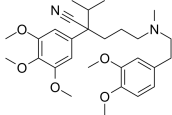
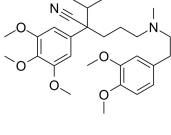


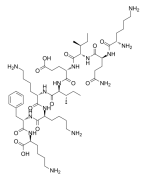
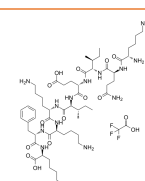
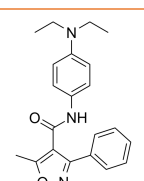
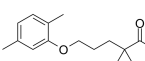
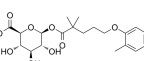
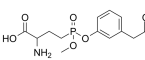
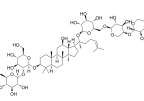
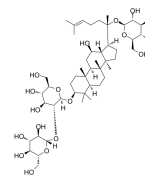
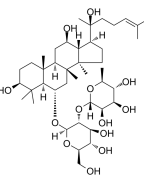
**Purity:** 98.04%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Finerenone</b> (BAY 94-8862)</p> <p>Finerenone (BAY 94-8862) is a third-generation, selective, and orally available nonsteroidal <b>mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)</b> antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math>=18 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111372</p>  <p><b>Finerenone</b> is a third-generation, selective, and orally available nonsteroidal mineralocorticoid receptor (MR) antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math>=18 nM).</p>	<p><b>Firibastat</b> (QGC001; RB150)</p> <p>Firibastat (QGC001), an orally active brain penetrating prodrug of EC33, is a first-in-class brain <b>aminopeptidase A (APA)</b> inhibitor (<math>K_i</math>=200 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109058</p> 
<p><b>FKK</b></p> <p>FKK is an indazole derivative and also a novel bronchodilator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100194</p>  <p><b>FKK</b> is an indazole derivative and also a novel bronchodilator.</p>	<p><b>Flavanomarein</b></p> <p>Flavanomarein is a predominant flavonoid of <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> Nutt with protective effects against diabetic nephropathy. Flavanomarein has good antioxidative, antidiabetic, antihypertensive and anti-hyperlipidemic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7675</p> 
<p><b>Flavin adenine dinucleotide</b> (FAD)</p> <p>Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) is a redox cofactor, more specifically a prosthetic group of a protein, involved in several important enzymatic reactions in metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1654</p>  <p><b>Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD)</b> is a redox cofactor, more specifically a prosthetic group of a protein, involved in several important enzymatic reactions in metabolism.</p>	<p><b>Flavin adenine dinucleotide disodium salt</b> (FAD disodium salt; FAD-Na<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) disodium salt is a redox cofactor, more specifically a prosthetic group of a protein, involved in several important enzymatic reactions in metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1654A</p> 
<p><b>Flecainide acetate</b> (R-818)</p> <p>Flecainide acetate (R-818) is a class 1C antiarrhythmic drug especially used for the management of supraventricular arrhythmia; works by blocking the Nav1.5 sodium channel in the heart, causing prolongation of the cardiac action potential.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17429</p>  <p><b>Flecainide acetate (R-818)</b> is a class 1C antiarrhythmic drug especially used for the management of supraventricular arrhythmia; works by blocking the Nav1.5 sodium channel in the heart, causing prolongation of the cardiac action potential.</p>	<p><b>Fluvastatin</b> (XU 62-320 free acid)</p> <p>Fluvastatin (XU 62-320 free acid) is a first fully synthetic, competitive <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM. Fluvastatin protects vascular smooth muscle cells against oxidative stress through the Nrf2-dependent antioxidant pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14664</p>  <p>Relative stereochemistry</p>
<p><b>Fluvastatin D6 sodium</b> (XU 62-320 (D6))</p> <p>Fluvastatin D6 sodium (XU 62-320 D6) is deuterium labeled Fluvastatin sodium. Fluvastatin sodium (XU 62320) is a first fully synthetic, competitive <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14664AS</p>  <p><b>Fluvastatin D6 sodium (XU 62-320 D6)</b> is deuterium labeled Fluvastatin sodium. Fluvastatin sodium (XU 62320) is a first fully synthetic, competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM.</p>	<p><b>Fluvastatin sodium</b> (XU 62-320)</p> <p>Fluvastatin sodium (XU 62320) is a first fully synthetic, competitive <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM. Fluvastatin sodium protects vascular smooth muscle cells against oxidative stress through the Nrf2-dependent antioxidant pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14664A</p> 

<p><b>Fondaparinux sodium</b> (Fondaparinux sodium; SR-90107A)</p>	<p><b>Formononetin</b> (Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol)</p>
<p>Fondaparinux sodium is an antithrombin-dependent factor Xa inhibitor.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Formononetin is a potent FGFR2 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~4.31 μM. Formononetin potently inhibits angiogenesis and tumor growth.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Foropafant</b> (SR27417)</p>	<p><b>Fosfructose</b> (Diphosphofructose; Esafosfan; FDP)</p>
<p>Foropafant (SR27417) highly potent, competitive, selective and orally active antagonist of platelet-activating factor (PAF) receptor, with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 57 pM for [<sup>3</sup>H]PAF binding, at least 5-fold lower than that of unlabeled PAF itself.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Fosfructose (Diphosphofructose;Esafosfan;FDP) is a cytoprotective natural sugar phosphate for the potential treatment of cardiovascular ischemia, sickle cell anemia and asthma. It acts by stimulating anaerobic glycolysis which generates adenosine triphosphate under ischemic conditions.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosfructose trisodium</b> (Diphosphofructose trisodium; Esafosfan trisodium; FDP trisodium)</p>	<p><b>Fosinopril sodium</b> (SQ28555)</p>
<p>Fosfructose trisodium (Diphosphofructose trisodium;Esafosfan trisodium;FDP trisodium) is a cytoprotective natural sugar phosphate for the potential treatment of cardiovascular ischemia, sickle cell anemia and asthma.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fosinopril Sodium is the ester prodrug of an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosinopril-d5 sodium</b></p>	<p><b>FR 58664</b></p>
<p>Fosinopril-d5 sodium (SQ28555-d5 sodium) is the deuterium labeled Fosinopril sodium. Fosinopril Sodium is the ester prodrug of an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>FR 58664 is a drug to treat heart failure disease.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>FR-171113</b></p>	<p><b>FR-229934</b></p>
<p>FR171113 is a specific and non-peptide thrombin receptor antagonist. FR171113 exhibits the antithrombotic effects of a PAR1 antagonist. FR171113 inhibits thrombin-induced platelet aggregation with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.29 μM.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FR-229934 is a PDE V inhibitor extracted from patent WO2019130052A1. FR-229934 can be used for the research of pulmonary arterial hypertension and erectile dysfunction.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>FR183998 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100302</p>	<p><b>Fradafiban</b> (BIBU-52)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101720</p>
<p>FR183998 free base is a potent <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+</math>-exchange inhibitor, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 0.3 nM, 3.1 nM and 6.5 nM by measurement of <math>\text{pH}_i</math> change in rat lymphocytes, rat and human platelets, respectively.</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>Fradafiban is a nonpeptide platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa antagonist, which binds to the human platelet GP IIb/IIIa complex with a <math>K_d</math> value of 148 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fructose</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0395</p>	<p><b>FSCPX</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116042</p>
<p>Fructose is a simple ketonic monosaccharide found in many plants, where it is often bonded to glucose to form the disaccharide sucrose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>FSCPX is a potent and selective irreversible antagonist of <math>\text{A}_1</math> adenosine receptor (<math>\text{A}_1\text{AR}</math>), with low nanomolar potency for binding to the <math>\text{A}_1\text{AR}</math>.</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><b>FTX-6058</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139400</p>	<p><b>FTX-6058 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139400A</p>
<p>FTX-6058 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of <b>Embryonic Ectoderm Development (EED)</b>. FTX-6058 can induce HbF protein expression in cell and murine models. FTX-6058 can be used for the research of select hemoglobinopathies, including sickle cell disease and <math>\beta</math>-thalassemia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>FTX-6058 hydrochloride is a potent and orally active inhibitor of <b>Embryonic Ectoderm Development (EED)</b>. FTX-6058 hydrochloride can induce HbF protein expression in cell and murine models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fucoidan</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132179</p>	<p><b>Fulcimstat</b> (BAY1142524)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109059</p>
<p>Fucoidan, a biologically active polysaccharide, is an efficient inhibitor of <math>\alpha</math>-amylase and <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase. Anticoagulant, antitumor, antioxidant and antisteatotic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Fulcimstat is an orally available <b>chymase</b> inhibitor, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 4, 3 nM for human and hamster chymase enzyme, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fulvine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133589</p>	<p><b>Furegrelate sodium</b> (U-63557A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106080A</p>
<p>Fulvine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from the seeds of <i>Crotalaria fulva</i>. Fulvine is <b>hepatotoxic</b> and can be used to induce hypertensive pulmonary vascular disease in vivo.</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>Furegrelate Sodium (U-63557A) is a potent, orally available, and selective <b>thromboxane synthase</b> inhibitor. Furegrelate Sodium inhibits human platelet microsomal thromboxane <math>\text{A}_2</math> (<math>\text{TxA}_2</math>) synthase with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 15 nM. Furegrelate Sodium is being developed as an antiplatelet agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

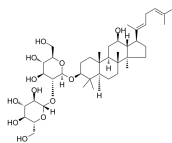
<p><b>Fuscoside</b> (OPC-21268)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-15009</p>
<p>Fuscoside (OPC-21268) is an orally effective, nonpeptide, <b>vasopressin V1</b> receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>	<p>Fuziline is an alkaloid isolated from the lateral roots of <i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i>.</p>
	
<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>FW1256</b></p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-121955</p>
<p>FW1256 is a phenyl analogue and a slow-releasing hydrogen sulfide (<math>H_2S</math>) donor. FW1256 inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activity and induces cell <b>apoptosis</b>. FW1256 exerts potent anti-inflammatory effects and has the potential for cancer and cardiovascular disease treatment.</p>	<p>FXIa-IN-1 (compound EP-7041) is a potent <math>\beta</math>-lactam covalent <b>heparin-derived factor XIa (fXIa)</b> inhibitor.</p>
	
<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Gadolinium chloride</b> (GdCl<sub>3</sub>)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-103314</p>
<p>Gadolinium chloride is a specific calcium-sensing receptor (<b>CaSR</b>) agonist. Gadolinium chloride can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease.</p>	<p><b>Gallamine Triethiodide</b></p> <p>Gallamine Triethiodide is a synthetic nondepolarizing blocking drug. Target: mAChR Gallamine triethiodide is a non-depolarising muscle relaxant.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GdCl<sub>3</sub></b></p>	
<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Gallopamil</b> (Methoxyverapamil)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14276</p>
<p>Gallopamil (Methoxyverapamil), a methoxy derivative of Verapamil, is a <b>phenylalkylamine calcium</b> antagonist. Gallopamil inhibits acid secretion in a concentration-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10.9 <math>\mu</math>M. Gallopamil is a potent antiarrhythmic and vasodilator agent.</p>	<p><b>Gallopamil hydrochloride</b> (Methoxyverapamil hydrochloride)</p> <p>Gallopamil hydrochloride (Methoxyverapamil hydrochloride), a methoxy derivative of Verapamil, is a <b>phenylalkylamine calcium</b> antagonist. Gallopamil hydrochloride inhibits acid secretion in a concentration-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10.9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p>
<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Gap 26</b></p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-P1082</p>
<p>Gap 26 is a connexin mimetic peptide, composed of residue numbers 63-75 of the first extracellular loop of connexin 43 (gap junction blocker), containing the SHVR amino acid motif.</p>	<p><b>Gap 26 TFA</b></p> <p>Gap 26 TFA is a connexin mimetic peptide, composed of residue numbers 63-75 of the first extracellular loop of connexin 43 (gap junction blocker), containing the SHVR amino acid motif.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>VCYDKSFPIHVHR</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>VCYDKSFPIHVHR (TFA Salt)</b></p>
<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Gap 27</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0139</p> <p>Gap 27, a synthetic connexin43 mimetic peptide, is a gap junction inhibitor. Gap 27 possesses conserved sequence homology to a portion of the second extracellular loop leading into the fourth transmembrane connexin segment.</p> <p><b>SRPTEKTIFFI</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Gap19</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1136</p> <p>Gap19, a peptide derived from nine amino acids of the Cx43 cytoplasmic loop (CL), is a potent and selective <b>connexin 43 (Cx43) hemichannel</b> blocker. Gap19 inhibits hemichannels caused by preventing intramolecular interactions of the C-terminus (CT) with the CL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Gap19 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1136A</p> <p>Gap19 TFA, a peptide derived from nine amino acids of the Cx43 cytoplasmic loop (CL), is a potent and selective <b>connexin 43 (Cx43) hemichannel</b> blocker. Gap19 TFA inhibits hemichannels caused by preventing intramolecular interactions of the C-terminus (CT) with the CL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>GATA4-NKX2-5-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103484</p> <p>GATA4-NKX2-5-IN-1 (Compound 3) dose-dependently inhibits the <b>GATA4-NKX2-5</b> transcriptional synergy with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Gemfibrozil</b> (CI-719)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0258</p> <p>Gemfibrozil is an activator of <b>PPAR-<math>\alpha</math></b>, used as a lipid-lowering drug; Gemfibrozil is also a nonselective inhibitor of several <b>P450</b> isoforms, with <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> values for CYP2C9, 2C19, 2C8, and 1A2 of 5.8, 24, 69, and 82 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Gemfibrozil 1-O-<math>\beta</math>-glucuronide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129993</p> <p>Gemfibrozil 1-O-<math>\beta</math>-Glucuronide, a metabolite of Gemfibrozil (CI-719; HY-B0258), is a potent and competitive <b>P450 (CYP)</b> isoform CYP2C8 inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 4.07 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>GGsTop</b> (NahlsGen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108467</p> <p>GGsTop (NahlsGen) is a potent, non-toxic, highly selective and irreversible <b><math>\gamma</math>-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT)</b> inhibitor, with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 170 <math>\mu</math>M for Human GGT. GGsTop shows a <b>pK<sub>a</sub></b> of 9.71, also exhibits <b>K<sub>on</sub>s</b> of 150<math>\pm</math>10 and 51<math>\pm</math>3 M<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> against E.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Ra1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2506</p> <p>Ginsenoside Ra1 is a component from ginseng, inhibits protein tyrosine kinase (<b>PTK</b>) activation induced by hypoxia/reoxygenation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rd</b> (Gypenoside VIII)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0043</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> transcriptional activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 12.05<math>\pm</math>0.82 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of <b>COX-2</b> and <b>iNOS</b> mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b> influx.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg2</b> (Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0602</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rg2 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg2 inhibits <b>VCAM-1</b> and <b>ICAM-1</b> expressions stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Ginsenoside Rg2 also reduces <b>AP<sub>1-42</sub></b> accumulation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

### Ginsenoside Rg5

Cat. No.: HY-N0908

Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of IGF-1 to its receptor with an  $IC_{50}$  of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of COX-2 via suppression of the DNA binding activities of NF- $\kappa$ B p65.

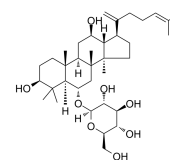


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ginsenoside Rk3

Cat. No.: HY-N0906

Ginsenoside Rk3 is present in the roots Panax notoginseng herbs. Ginsenoside Rk3 significantly inhibits TNF- $\alpha$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B transcriptional activity, with an  $IC_{50}$  of  $14.24 \pm 1.30 \mu$ M in HepG2 cells.

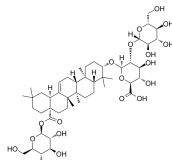


**Purity:** 98.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V)

Cat. No.: HY-N0607

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V) exhibits a  $Ca^{2+}$ -antagonistic antiplatelet effect with an  $IC_{50}$  of 155  $\mu$ M. Ginsenoside Ro reduces the production of  $TXA_2$  more than it reduces the activities of COX-1 and TXAS.

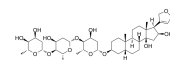


**Purity:** 99.21%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Gitoxin

Cat. No.: HY-136933

Gitoxin, a  $Na^+/K^+$ -ATPase inhibitor, usually appears as a result of metabolic degradation of Digitoxin, is just the hydroxyl (ZOH) group close to the C-17 $\beta$  position, which changes the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of these substances considerably.

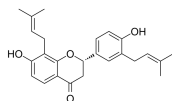


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Glabrol

Cat. No.: HY-N4193

Glabrol (Compound 1), One isoprenyl flavonoid was isolated from ethanol extract of licorice roots, is a potent and non-competitive Acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 24.6  $\mu$ M for rat liver microsomal ACAT activity.



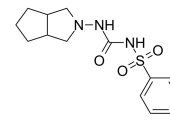
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Gliclazide

(S1702; SE1702)

Cat. No.: HY-B0753

Gliclazide (S1702) is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium currents blocker with an  $IC_{50}$  of 184 nM. Gliclazide is used as an antidiabetic.

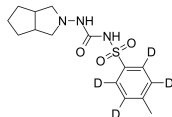


**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Gliclazide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0753S

Gliclazide D4 (S1702 D4) is the deuterium labeled Gliclazide. Gliclazide (S1702) is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium currents blocker with an  $IC_{50}$  of 184 nM. Gliclazide is used as an antidiabetic.

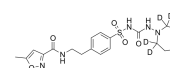


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Glixoepid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-A0176S

Glixoepid-d4 is the deuterium labeled Glixoepid. Glixoepid, a sulphonamide derivative, is an orally available nonselective K(ATP) channel blocker, with antihyperglycemic activity and cardiovascular regulation effect.

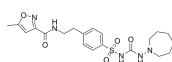


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Glixoepide

Cat. No.: HY-A0176

Glixoepide, a sulphonamide derivative, is an orally available nonselective K(ATP) channel blocker, with antihyperglycemic activity and cardiovascular regulation effect.

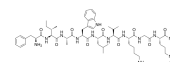


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### GLP-1(28-36)amide

Cat. No.: HY-P3101

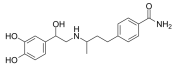
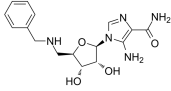
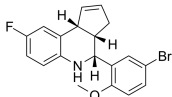
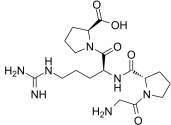
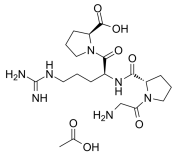
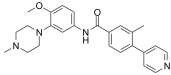
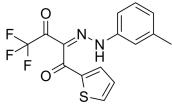
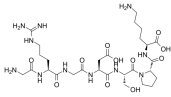
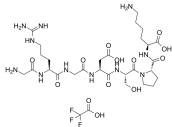
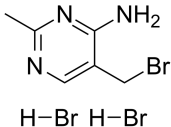
GLP-1(28-36)amide, a C-terminal nonapeptide of GLP-1, is a major product derived from the cleavage of GLP-1 by the neutral endopeptidase (NEP). GLP-1(28-36)amide is an antioxidant and targets to mitochondrion, inhibits mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT).

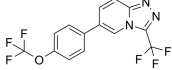
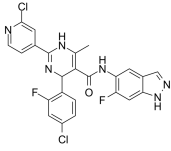
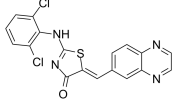
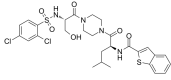
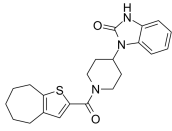
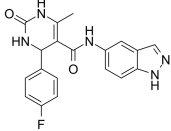
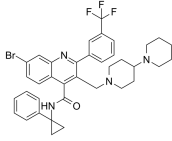
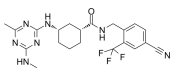
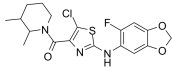
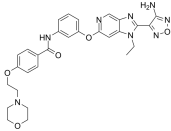


**Purity:** 96.08%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg



<p><b>GLP-1(28-36)amide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3101A</p>	<p><b>Glycerol</b> (Glycerin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1659</p>
<p>GLP-1(28-36)amide TFA, a C-terminal nonapeptide of GLP-1, is a major product derived from the cleavage of GLP-1 by the neutral endopeptidase (NEP). GLP-1(28-36)amide TFA is an antioxidant and targets to mitochondrion, inhibits mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT).</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>Glycerol is used in sample preparation and gel formation for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mL</p>
<p><b>Glycerol derivative 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00378</p>	<p><b>Glycerol phenylbutyrate</b> (HPN-100)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2087</p>
<p>Glycerol derivative 1 is a Glycerol derivative extracted from patent EP 672415 A1, compound (1).</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>Glycerol phenylbutyrate is a <b>sigma-2 (σ2)</b> receptor ligand, with a <b>pK<sub>i</sub></b> of 8.02. Glycerol phenylbutyrate (GPB) is a new generation ammonia scavenger drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Glycerol phenylbutyrate-D15</b> (HPN-100-D15)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2087S</p>	<p><b>Glycerol phenylbutyrate-D5</b> (HPN-100-D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2087S1</p>
<p>Glycerol phenylbutyrate-D15 is a deuterium labeled Glycerol phenylbutyrate. Glycerol phenylbutyrate is a <b>sigma-2 (σ2)</b> receptor ligand, with a <b>pK<sub>i</sub></b> of 8.02. Glycerol phenylbutyrate (GPB) is a new generation ammonia scavenger drug.</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>Glycerol phenylbutyrate-D5 is a deuterium labeled Glycerol phenylbutyrate. Glycerol phenylbutyrate is a <b>sigma-2 (σ2)</b> receptor ligand, with a <b>pK<sub>i</sub></b> of 8.02. Glycerol phenylbutyrate (GPB) is a new generation ammonia scavenger drug.</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><b>GlyH-101</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18336</p>	<p><b>GOAT-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103479</p>
<p>GlyH-101 is a cell-permeable glycinyl hydrazone compound that blocks CFTR with <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 1.4 μM. IC50 value: 1.4 μM (K<sub>i</sub> at +60 mV) Target: CFTR in vitro: GlyH-101 reversibly inhibited CFTR Cl<sup>-</sup> conductance in &lt;1 min.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GOAT-IN-1 is an inhibitor of <b>ghrelin O-acyltransferase (GOAT)</b>, which could be useful for the prophylaxis or treatment of obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, metabolic, non-alcoholic fatty liver, steatohepatitis, sarcopenia, appetite control, alcohol/narcotic dependence,...</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><b>Gomisin J</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0385</p>	<p><b>Gossypin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125911</p>
<p>Gomisin J is a small molecular weight lignan found in Schisandra chinensis and has been demonstrated to have vasodilatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Gossypin is a flavone isolated from Hibiscus vitifolius and has antioxidant, antiinflammatory, anticancer, anticataract, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective activities. Gossypin inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> and <b>NF-κB</b>-regulated gene expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>GP2-114</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00191</p> <p>GP2-114 (GP-2-114) produces current-dependent cardiovascular action when administered by transdermal iontophoresis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>GP531</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00116</p> <p>GP531 is a potent, second-generation adenosine regulating agent, is pharmacologically silent under basal conditions but increases localized endogenous adenosine during ischemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GPR30 agonist-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138686</p> <p>GPR30 agonist-1 is a G protein-coupled receptor 30 (GPR30) agonist. GPR30 agonist-1 exerts vasorelaxant effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>GPRP</b> (Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro; Pefa 6003)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0074</p> <p>GPRP (Pefa 6003) is a fibrin polymerization inhibitor that inhibits the interaction of fibrinogen with the platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb/IIIa complex (GPIIb/IIIa).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GPRP acetate</b> (Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro acetate; Pefa 6003 acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0074A</p> <p>GPRP acetate (Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro acetate) is a fibrin polymerization inhibitor that inhibits the interaction of fibrinogen with the platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb/IIIa complex (GPIIb/IIIa).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>GR 125743</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121392</p> <p>GR 125743 is a selective 5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub> receptor antagonist, with pK<sub>s</sub> of 8.85 and 8.31 for wild-type h5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and wild-type h5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, respectively. GR 125743 is used for the research of Parkinson's disease and cardiovascular diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GR148672X</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110390</p> <p>GR148672X is a triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4 nM extracted from patent WO 2001016358 A2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GRGDSPK</b> (EMD 56574)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0322</p> <p>GRGDSPK (EMD 56574) is a peptide including Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD). GRGDSPK (EMD 56574) is an competitive and reversible inhibitory peptide for inhibiting integrin-fibronectin binding. GRGDSPK is used to study the role of integrins in bone formation and resorption.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GRGDSPK TFA</b> (EMD 56574 TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0322A</p> <p>GRGDSPK TFA (EMD 56574 TFA) is a peptide including Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD). GRGDSPK TFA is an competitive and reversible inhibitory peptide for inhibiting integrin-fibronectin binding. GRGDSPK TFA is used to study the role of integrins in bone formation and resorption.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>GRK-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W036034A</p> <p>GRK-IN-1 is a potential G protein-coupled receptor kinase (GRK) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

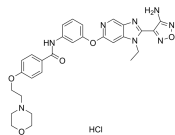
<p><b>GS967</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12593</p> <p>GS967 (GS-458967) is a potent, and selective inhibitor of cardiac late sodium current (late <math>I_{Na}</math>) with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.13 and 0.21 <math>\mu</math>M for ventricular myocytes and isolated hearts, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>GSK-25</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14362</p> <p>GSK-25 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable <b>ROCK1</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=7 nM). GSK-25 maintains good selectivity against a panel of 31 kinases (&gt;100 fold), as well as RSK1 and p70S6K (RSK1: <math>IC_{50}</math>=398 nM, p70S6K: <math>IC_{50}</math>=1 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK-626616</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-105309</p> <p>GSK-626616 is a potent, orally bioavailable inhibitor of <b>DYRK3</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.7 nM). GSK-626616 inhibits other members of the DYRK family (e.g., DYRK1A and DYRK2) with similar potency, which is a potential therapy for the treatment of anemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GSK1016790A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19608</p> <p>GSK1016790A is a potent and selective <b>transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4)</b> channel agonist. GSK1016790A can elicit <math>Ca^{2+}</math> influx and elevate intracellular <math>Ca^{2+}</math> in HEK cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK1702934A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111098</p> <p>GSK1702934A is a selective <b>TRPC3</b> agonist. GSK1702934A modulates cardiac contractility and f arrhythmogenesis by activation of TRPC3.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GSK180736A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18990</p> <p>GSK180736A is potent <b>Rho-associated coiled-coil kinase 1 (ROCK1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 100 nM. GSK180736A is also a selective and ATP-competitive <b>G protein-coupled receptor kinase 2 (GRK2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.77 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2193874</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100720</p> <p>GSK2193874 is an orally active, potent, and selective <b>TRPV4</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2 nM and 40 nM for rTRPV4 and hTRPV4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GSK2256294A</b> (GSK 2256294)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19644</p> <p>GSK2256294A is a potent, reversible, tight binding inhibitor of isolated recombinant human sEH (soluble epoxide hydrolase) (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 27 pM; <math>t_{1/2}</math> = 121 min) and displays potent inhibition against the rat (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 61 pM) and murine (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 189 pM) orthologs of sEH.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2332255B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121519</p> <p>GSK2332255B is a potent, selective <b>TRPC3</b> and <b>TRPC6</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5 nM and 4 nM for rat <b>TRPC3</b> and rat <b>TRPC6</b>. GSK2332255B shows <math>\geq</math>100-fold selectivity for TRPC3/6 over other calcium-permeable channels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>GSK269962A</b> (GSK 269962)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15556</p> <p>GSK269962A (GSK 269962) is a potent <b>ROCK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.6 and 4 nM for recombinant human <b>ROCK1</b> and <b>ROCK2</b> respectively. GSK269962A has anti-inflammatory and vasodilatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

### GSK269962A hydrochloride

(GSK 269962 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15556A

GSK269962A hydrochloride (GSK 269962 hydrochloride) is a potent ROCK inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 1.6 and 4 nM for recombinant human ROCK1 and ROCK2 respectively. GSK269962A hydrochloride has anti-inflammatory and vasodilatory activities.

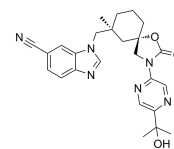


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### GSK2798745

Cat. No.: HY-19765

GSK2798745 is a first-in-class, highly potent, selective, orally active transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4) ion channel blocker with  $IC_{50}$ s of 1.8 and 1.6 nM for hTRPV4 and rTRPV4, respectively.

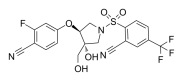


**Purity:** 98.27%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### GSK3395879

Cat. No.: HY-112202

GSK3395879 is a selective and orally bioavailable transient receptor potential vanilloid-4 (TRPV4) antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1 nM for hTRPV4.

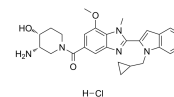


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### GSK484 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100514

GSK484 hydrochloride is a selective and reversible peptidylarginine deiminase 4 (PAD4) inhibitor. GSK484 hydrochloride demonstrates high affinity binding to PAD4 with  $IC_{50}$ s of 50 nM in the absence of Calcium. In the presence of 2 mM Calcium, notably lower potency (250 nM) is observed.

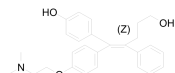


**Purity:** 98.76%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### GSK5182

Cat. No.: HY-111226

GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of estrogen-related receptor  $\gamma$  (ERR $\gamma$ ) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 79 nM. GSK5182 does not interact with other nuclear receptors, including ERR $\alpha$  or ER $\alpha$ .



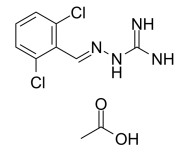
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Guanabenz Acetate

(BR-750; Wy8678 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0566

Guanabenz (Acetate) (BR-750) is an alpha-2 selective adrenergic agonist used as an antihypertensive agent.



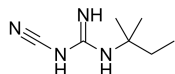
**Purity:** 98.39%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Guanydine

(Guancidine)

Cat. No.: HY-101554

Guanydine (Guancidine) is an antihypertensive agent.

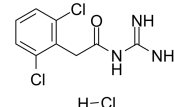


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Guanfacine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17416

Guanfacine hydrochloride, an anti-hypertensive agent, is a selective  $\alpha_2A$ -adrenoceptor agonist with  $K_d$  of 31 nM and displays 60-fold selectivity over  $\alpha_2B$ -adrenoceptors.  $IC_{50}$  Value: 31 nM( $K_d$ )  
Target: Adrenergic Receptor Guanfacine is a sympatholytic.

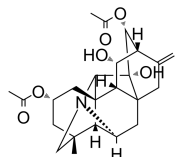


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Guanfu base A

Cat. No.: HY-N1483

Guanfu base A is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum and is a potent noncompetitive CYP2D6 inhibitor, with a  $K_i$  of 1.20  $\mu$ M in human liver microsomes (HLMs) and a  $K_i$  of 0.37  $\mu$ M for the human recombinant form (rCYP2D6).

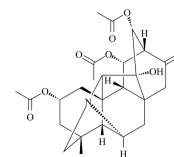


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Guanfu base G

Cat. No.: HY-N5006

Guanfu base G is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum. Guanfu base G inhibits HERG channel current with an  $IC_{50}$  of 17.9  $\mu$ M.



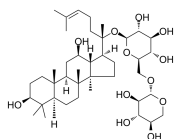
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Guanfu base I</b> (Acorine)</p> <p>Guanfu base I (Acorine) is an active metabolite of Guanfu base A, isolated from Aconitum coreanum, and has a potent anti-arrhythmic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Guanoxabenz</b> (Hydroxyguanabenz)</p> <p>Guanoxabenz is an <math>\alpha_2</math> adrenergic receptor agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 4000 nM and the fully activated form 40 nM for an <math>\alpha_2A</math> adrenoceptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Guanylate cyclase-IN-1</b></p> <p>Guanylate cyclase-IN-1 (Example 46) is a <b>guanylate cyclase</b> inhibitor that can be used for cardiovascular diseases research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Guvacoline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Guvacoline hydrochloride, a pyridine alkaloid found in Areca triandra, can act as a weak full agonist of atrial and ileal muscarinic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GW0742</b> (GW610742)</p> <p>GW0742 is a potent <b>PPAR<math>\beta</math></b> and <b>PPAR<math>\delta</math></b> agonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM for human <b>PPAR<math>\delta</math></b> in binding assay, and <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 1 nM, 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 2 <math>\mu</math>M for human <b>PPAR<math>\delta</math></b>, <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b>, and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GW3965</b></p> <p>GW3965 is a potent, selective <b>liver X receptor (LXR)</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 190 nM and 30 nM for hLXR<math>\alpha</math> and hLXR<math>\beta</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GW3965 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>GW3965 hydrochloride is a potent and selective <b>liver X receptor (LXR)</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 190 nM and 30 nM for hLXR<math>\alpha</math> and hLXR<math>\beta</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GW4869</b></p> <p>GW4869 is a noncompetitive <b>neutral sphingomyelinase (N-SMase)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M. GW4869 is an inhibitor of <b>exosome</b> biogenesis/release.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GW7647</b></p> <p>GW7647 is a potent <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b> agonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 6 nM, 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M, and 6.2 <math>\mu</math>M for human <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> and <b>PPAR<math>\delta</math></b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GW9508</b></p> <p>GW9508 is a potent and selective <b>G protein-coupled receptors FFA1 (GPR40)</b> and <b>GPR120</b> agonist with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 7.32 and 5.46, respectively. GW9508 shows ~100-fold selectivity for GPR40 over GPR120.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

### Gypenoside XIII

Cat. No.: HY-N6881

Gypenoside XIII is belonging to the gypenosides. Gypenosides, extracted from *Gynostemma pentaphyllum*, have various pharmacological properties and protect against cardiovascular diseases, especially atherosclerosis.

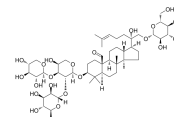


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Gypenoside XLIX

Cat. No.: HY-N1990

Gypenoside XLIX, a dammarane-type glycoside, is a prominent component of *G. pentaphyllum*.



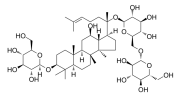
**Purity:** 99.35%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Gypenoside XVII

(Gynosaponin S)

Cat. No.: HY-N0553

Gypenoside XVII, a novel phytoestrogen belonging to the gypenosides, can activate **estrogen receptors**.

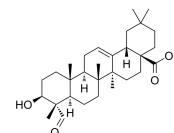


**Purity:** 99.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Gypsogenin

Cat. No.: HY-121382

Gypsogenin shows antiangiogenic activity and the significant cytotoxicity against H460.

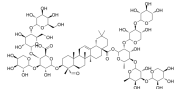


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Gypsoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0302

Gypenoside is a triterpene saponin from *gypsophila paniculata* L.

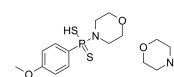


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### GY4137

Cat. No.: HY-107632

GY4137 is a slow releasing **H2S donor** with vasodilator and antihypertensive activity. GYY4137 also exhibits anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity.

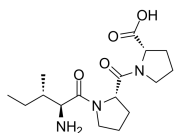


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg

### H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH

Cat. No.: HY-114424

H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH, a milk-derived peptide, inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 5  $\mu$ M. Antihypertensive tripeptides.

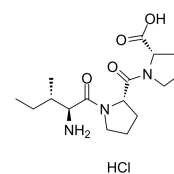


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-114424A

H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH hydrochloride, a milk-derived peptide, inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 5  $\mu$ M. Antihypertensive tripeptides.

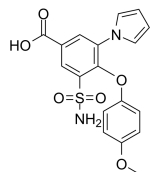


**Purity:** 98.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

### H100

Cat. No.: HY-100322

H100 is a **Cl<sup>-</sup> transport inhibitor**, with partial effects against both the NaK2Cl cotransporter and the Band 3 anion exchanger, but no effect against KCl cotransporter, in human erythrocytes.

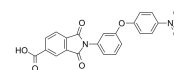


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

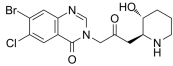
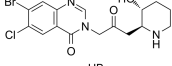
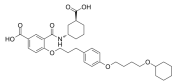
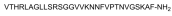
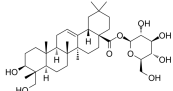
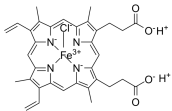
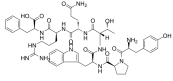
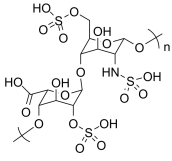
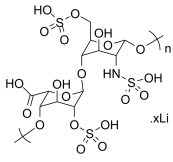
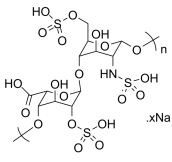
### H2L 5765834

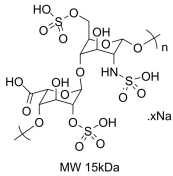
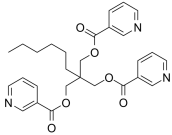

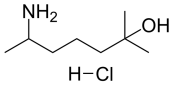
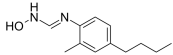

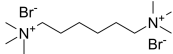
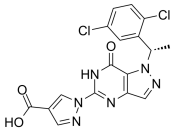
Cat. No.: HY-15706

H2L 5765834 is an antagonist of **lysophosphatidic acid receptors**  $LPA_1$ ,  $LPA_3$ , and  $LPA_5$ , with  $IC_{50}$ s of 94, 752, and 463 nM respectively.

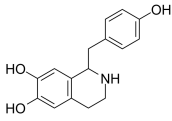
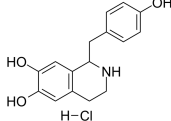
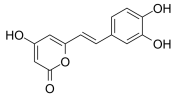
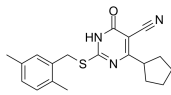
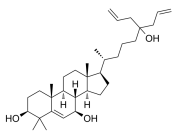
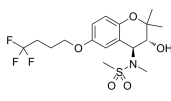
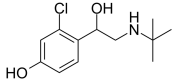
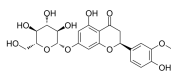


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Halofuginone</b> (RU-19110)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1584</p> <p>Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive <b>prolyl-tRNA synthetase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of <b>type-I collagen</b> synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of <b>TGF-<math>\beta</math></b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Halofuginone hydrobromide</b> (RU-19110 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1584A</p> <p>Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromide, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive <b>prolyl-tRNA synthetase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>HAMI 3379</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112248A</p> <p>HAMI 3379 is a potent and selective <b>CysLT<sub>2</sub></b> receptor antagonist. HAMI 3379 has a protective effect on acute and subacute ischemic brain injury, and attenuates microglia-related inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>HCGRP-(8-37)</b> (Human <math>\alpha</math>-CGRP (8-37))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1014</p> <p>HCGRP-(8-37) is a human calcitonin gene-related peptide (hCGRP) fragment and also an antagonist of <b>CGRP receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2190</p> <p>Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from <i>Ilex cornuta</i>, exhibits protective effects against H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced myocardial cell injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hemin</b> (Hemin chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19424</p> <p>Hemin is an iron-containing porphyrin. Hemin is an <b>Heme oxygenase (HO)-1</b> inducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Hemorphin-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0318</p> <p>Hemorphin-7 is a hemorphin peptide, an endogenous opioid peptide derived from the <math>\beta</math>-chain of hemoglobin. Hemorphin peptides exhibits antinociceptive and antihypertensive activities, activating opioid receptors and inhibiting angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Heparin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17567</p> <p>Heparin is a highly sulfated glycosaminoglycan, that is widely used as an injectable anticoagulant, and has the highest negative charge density of any known biological molecule. Heparin significantly inhibits exosome-cell interactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg(10 mg <math>\times</math> mL in Water)</p> 
<p><b>Heparin Lithium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17567B</p> <p>Heparin Lithium salt is an anticoagulant which binds reversibly to <b>antithrombin III (ATIII)</b>. Heparin Lithium salt significantly inhibits exosome-cell interactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg(10 mg <math>\times</math> mL in Water), 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Heparin sodium salt</b> (Sodium heparin; Sodium heparinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17567A</p> <p>Heparin sodium salt (Sodium heparin) is an anticoagulant which binds reversibly to <b>antithrombin III (ATIII)</b> and greatly accelerates the rate at which ATIII inactivates coagulation enzymes <b>thrombin factor IIa</b> and <b>factor Xa</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 

<p><b>Heparin sodium salt (MW 15kDa)</b> (Sodium heparin (MW 15kDa); Sodium heparinate (MW 15kDa)) Cat. No.: HY-17567C</p> <p>Heparin sodium salt (MW 15kDa) (Sodium heparin (MW 15kDa)) is a polymer of Heparin with the molecular weight of 15kDa.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Hepronicate</b> (Megrin) Cat. No.: HY-101701</p> <p>Hepronicate is a peripheral vasodilator with blood lipid lowering action.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Heptadecanoic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-W004284</p> <p>Heptadecanoic acid is an odd chain saturated fatty acid (OCS-FA). Heptadecanoic acid is associated with several diseases, including the incidence of coronary heart disease, prediabetes and type 2 diabetes as well as multiple sclerosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Heptaminol hydrochloride</b> (RP-2831 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B1231</p> <p>Heptaminol hydrochloride is a vasoconstrictor, used in the treatment of low blood pressure, particularly orthostatic hypotension. In vivo: In the rat, Heptaminol hydrochloride prevents orthostatic hypotension, and increases the noradrenaline plasma concentration.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>HET0016</b> Cat. No.: HY-124527</p> <p>HET0016 is a potent and selective 20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (20-HETE) synthase inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 17.7 nM, 12.1 nM and 20.6 nM for recombinant CYP4A1-, CYP4A2- and CYP4A3-catalyzed 20-HETE synthesis, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Hexacosanoic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-113301</p> <p>Hexacosanoic acid is a long-chain fatty acid related to various diseases such as adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD), adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN) and atherosclerosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Hexamethonium Bromide</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0569</p> <p>Hexamethonium Bromide is a non-selective ganglionic nicotinic-receptor antagonist (nAChR) antagonist, with mixed competitive and noncompetitive activity. Hexamethonium Bromide has anti-hypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>HIF-1 alpha (556-574)</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1888</p> <p>HIF-1 alpha (556-574) is a short hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1) 19 residues fragment. HIF-1 functions as master regulator of response to oxygen homeostasis.</p> <p>DLDFLEMLAPYIPMDDDFQL</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>HIF-1 alpha (556-574) (TFA)</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1888A</p> <p>HIF-1 alpha (556-574) TFA is a short hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1) 19 residues fragment. HIF-1 functions as master regulator of response to oxygen homeostasis.</p> <p>DLDFLEMLAPYIPMDDDFQL (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>HIF-PHD-IN-1</b> Cat. No.: HY-131346</p> <p>HIF-PHD-IN-1 is an orally active inhibitor of hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase domain (HIF-PHD), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 54 nM for hHIF-PHD2. HIF-PHD-IN-1 is promising therapeutic agents for renal anemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

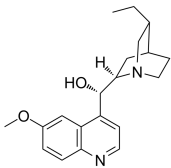


<p><b>Higenamine</b> (Norcoclaurine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2037</p> <p>Higenamine (Norcoclaurine), a <math>\beta</math>2-AR agonist, is a key component of the Chinese herb aconite root that prescribes for treating symptoms of heart failure in the oriental Asian countries. Higenamine (Norcoclaurine) has anti-apoptotic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>Higenamine hydrochloride</b> (Norcoclaurine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2037A</p> <p>Higenamine hydrochloride (Norcoclaurine hydrochloride), a <math>\beta</math>2-AR agonist, is a key component of the Chinese herb aconite root that prescribes for treating symptoms of heart failure in the oriental Asian countries.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hispidin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100618</p> <p>Hispidin, a PKC inhibitor and a phenolic compound from Phellinus linteus, has been shown to possess strong anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, and anti-dementia properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>HJC0197</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117958</p> <p>HJC0197 is a potent <b>Epac1</b> (exchange protein directly activated by cAMP 1) and <b>Epac2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=5.9 <math>\mu</math>M for Epac2) antagonist. HJC0197 selectively blocks cAMP-induced Epac activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>HMG499</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114316</p> <p>HMG499 is a potent and selective <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.41 <math>\mu</math>M. HMG499 can prevent statins-induced accumulation of HMGCR, reduce serum cholesterol levels and decrease atherosclerosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>HMR 1556</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106369</p> <p>HMR 1556, a chromanol derivative, is a potent <math>I_{Ks}</math> blocker with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 10.5 nM and 34 nM in canine and guinea pig left ventricular myocytes, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>HNGF6A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1184</p> <p>HNGF6A is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A inhibits of ROS production during oxidative stress.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>MAPRGASCLLLLTGEIDLVPVKRRA</p>	<p><b>HNGF6A TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1184A</p> <p>HNGF6A TFA is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A TFA increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A TFA inhibits of ROS production during oxidative stress.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>MAPRGASCLLLLTGEIDLVPVKRRA (TFA salt)</p>
<p><b>HOKU-81</b> (4-Hydroxytulobuterol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50291</p> <p>HOKU-81 (4-Hydroxytulobuterol) is one of the metabolites of Tulobuterol (HY-B1810). HOKU-81 is a potent and selective <math>\beta</math>2-adrenoceptor stimulant. HOKU-81 has bronchodilating effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Homoeriodictyol 7-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8218</p> <p>Homoeriodictyol 7-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucoside is a natural <b>platelet-activating factor (PAF)</b> antagonist. Homoeriodictyol 7-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucoside inhibits human and rabbit platelet aggregation induced by PAF, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Homovanillyl alcohol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7513</p>	<p><b>Hordenine</b> (Ordenina; Peyocactine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0113</p>
<p>Homovanillyl alcohol is a biological metabolite of Hydroxytyrosol. Hydroxytyrosol is a phenolic compound that is present in virgin olive oil (VOO) and wine. Homovanillyl alcohol protects red blood cells (RBCs) from oxidative injury and has protective effect on cardiovascular disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Hordenine, an alkaloid found in plants, inhibits melanogenesis by suppression of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>HS-1371</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114349</p>	<p><b>HS38</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15847</p>
<p>HS-1371 is a potent and ATP-competitive receptor-interacting protein kinase 3 (RIP3) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20.8nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HS38 is a potent, selective, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of death-associated protein kinase 1 (DAPK1) and zipper-interacting protein kinase (ZIPK, also called DAPK3), with <math>K_{i}</math>s of 300 nM and 280 nM, respectively. HS38 is also a PIM3 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 200 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>HSF1A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103000</p>	<p><b>Humulone</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Lupulic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6084</p>
<p>HSF1A is a cell-permeable activator of heat shock transcription factor 1 (HSF1). HSF1A also acts as a specific inhibitor of TRiC/CCT. Chaperonin TCP-1 ring complex (TRiC)/chaperonin containing TCP-1 (CCT) plays a pivotal role in toxin translocation and/or refolding.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Humulone (<math>\alpha</math>-Lupulic acid), a prenylated phloroglucinol derivative, is a potent cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor. Humulone acts as a positive modulator of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor at low micromolar concentrations. Humulone is an inhibitor of bone resorption.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydralazine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0464</p>	<p><b>Hydrastinine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1181A</p>
<p>Hydralazine hydrochloride is a direct-acting vasodilator that is used as an antihypertensive agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Hydrastinine is a major alkaloid constituent in goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis). Hydrastinine can be used as a haemostatic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydrastinine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1181</p>	<p><b>Hydrochlorothiazide</b> (HCTZ)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0252</p>
<p>Hydrastinine hydrochloride is a major alkaloid constituent in goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis). Hydrastinine hydrochloride can be used as a haemostatic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic drug of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming TGF-<math>\beta</math>/Smad signaling pathway. Hydrochlorothiazide has direct vascular relaxant effects via opening of the calcium-activated potassium (KCA) channel.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>

**Hydroquinidine**  
(Dihydroquinidine; (+)-Hydroquinidine; Hydroconquinine) Cat. No.: HY-B0997

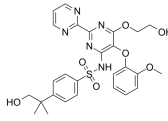
Hydroquinidine (Dihydroquinidine) is a derivative of Quinidine (an antiarrhythmic agent). Hydroquinidine prolongs the QT interval and has antiarrhythmic efficacy.



**Purity:** 99.54%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Hydroxy bosentan**  
(Ro 48-5033) Cat. No.: HY-121385

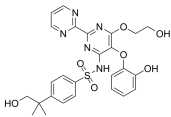
Hydroxy bosentan (Ro 48-5033) is a primary metabolite of Bosentan (BOS) metabolized by the cytochrome P450 system in the liver. Ro 48-5033 assists BOS pharmacologically, retaining 10%-20% activities.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Hydroxy desmethyl Bosentan**  
(Ro 64-1056) Cat. No.: HY-135390

Hydroxy desmethyl Bosentan (Ro 64-105) is a Bosentan metabolism produced by the cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2C9 and CYP3A4 in the liver.



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

**Hydroxyamine hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-Y0882

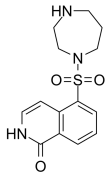
Hydroxyamine hydrochloride is a selective **monoamine oxidase (MAO)** inhibitor used for inhibiting of platelet aggregation. Hydroxyamine hydrochloride is an intermediate of organic synthesis.

**NH<sub>2</sub>OH • HCl**

**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 mg

**Hydroxyfasudil**  
(HA-1100) Cat. No.: HY-13911

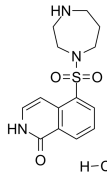
Hydroxyfasudil is a **ROCK** inhibitor, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.73 and 0.72  $\mu$ M for **ROCK1** and **ROCK2**, respectively.



**Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Hydroxyfasudil hydrochloride** (HA-1100 hydrochloride; HA 1100 hydrochloride; HA1100 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13911A

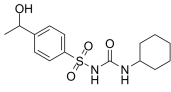
Hydroxyfasudil hydrochloride is a **ROCK** inhibitor, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.73 and 0.72  $\mu$ M for **ROCK1** and **ROCK2**, respectively.



**Purity:** 98.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Hydroxyhexamide**  
(±)-Hydroxyhexamid) Cat. No.: HY-B1103

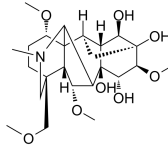
Hydroxyhexamide is a pharmacologically active metabolite of Acetohexamide, used as a hypoglycemic agents.



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

**Hypaconine** Cat. No.: HY-N1923


Hypaconine is a C19-diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum and Delphinium spp. Hypaconine exhibits strong cardiac activity.



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

**Iberitoxin** Cat. No.: HY-P0190

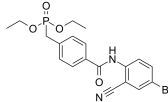
Iberitoxin is a toxin isolated from Buthus tamulus scorpion venom. Iberitoxin is a selective high conductance high conductance **Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channel** inhibitor with a  $K_d$  of ~1 nM. Iberitoxin does not block other types of voltage-dependent ion channels.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100  $\mu$ g

**Ibrolipim**  
(NO-1886) Cat. No.: HY-117549

Ibrolipim (NO-1886) is an orally active **lipoprotein lipase (LPL)**-promoting agent. Ibrolipim decreases plasma triglycerides, increases high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels. Ibrolipim has renoprotective and hypolipidemic effects.



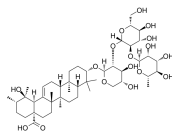
**Purity:** 99.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

<p><b>Ibutilide fumarate</b> (U70226E)</p>	<p><b>ICA</b> (N-[4-(2-Pyridinyl)-2-thiazolyl]-2-pyridinamine)</p>
<p>Ibutilide fumarate is a Class III antiarrhythmic agent that is indicated for acute cardioconversion of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter of a recent onset to sinus rhythm.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ICA (N-(pyridin-2-yl)-4-(pyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-amine) is a <b>SK channel</b> inhibitor that has antileishmanial activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.1 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>ICA-121431</b></p>	<p><b>Icariin</b> (Icariline)</p>
<p>ICA-121431 is a nanomolar potent and broad-spectrum <b>voltage-gated sodium channel (Na<sub>v</sub>)</b> blocker, shows equipotent selectivity for human Na<sub>v</sub>1.1 and Na<sub>v</sub>1.3 subtypes with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 13 nM and 23 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits <b>PDE5</b> and <b>PDE4</b> activities with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 432 nM and 73.50 μM, respectively. Icariin also is a <b>PPARα</b> activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>ICI 153110</b></p>	<p><b>Ifenprodil glucuronide</b></p>
<p>ICI 153110 is an orally active <b>phosphodiesterase</b> inhibitor with both vasodilating and inotropic properties which is designed for the treatment of congestive cardiac failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ifenprodil glucuronide is a derivative of Ifenprodil. Ifenprodil is a vasodilator and an inhibitor of platelet aggregation, and Ifenprodil glucuronide has no effect on platelet aggregation and arterial contraction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Iganidipine</b></p>	<p><b>IK1 inhibitor PA-6</b> (PA-6)</p>
<p>Iganidipine is a <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IK1 inhibitor PA-6 (PA-6), a pentamidine analogue, is a selective and potent <b>I<sub>K1</sub></b> (<b>K<sub>IR</sub>2.x</b> ion-channel-carried inward rectifier current) inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 12-15 nM for human and mouse <b>K<sub>IR</sub>2.x</b> currents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Ilexoside D</b></p>	<p><b>Ilexsaponin A</b></p>
<p>Ilexoside D is isolated from the roots of <i>Ilex pubescens</i> Hook. et Arn. Ilexoside D has the anti-tissue factor activity as well as the antithrombotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ilexsaponin A, isolated from the root of <i>Ilex pubescens</i>, attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced myocardial injury through <b>anti-apoptotic</b> pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

### Ilexsaponin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N6256

Ilexsaponin B2 is a saponin isolated from the root of *Ilex pubescens* Hook. et Arn. Ilexsaponin B2 is a potent **phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5)** and **PDEI** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$  values of 48.8  $\mu$ M and 477.5  $\mu$ M, respectively.



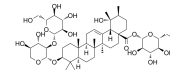
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ilexsaponin B3

(Ilexoside K)

Cat. No.: HY-N5036

Ilexsaponin B3 has significant hypocholesterolemic activity.

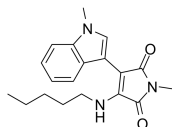


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IM-54

Cat. No.: HY-108351

IM-54 is a selective inhibitor of oxidative stress-induced necrosis. IM-54 shows potent inhibitory activity against  $H_2O_2$ -induced necrosis. IM-54 acts as a potential cardioprotective agent and biological tool for investigating the molecular mechanisms of cell death.



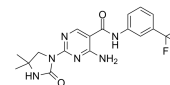
**Purity:** 99.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Imanixil

(HOE-402 (free base))

Cat. No.: HY-101529

Imanixil (HOE-402 free base) is an inducer of the LDL receptor (LDLR). Imanixil (HOE-402 free base) is also a potent cholesterol-lowering compound, which inhibits very low density-lipoprotein (VLDL) production, and consequently attenuates atherosclerosis development.



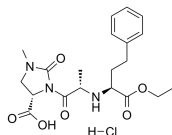
**Purity:** 99.03%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Imidapril hydrochloride

(TA-6366)

Cat. No.: HY-B1451

Imidapril hydrochloride (TA-6366) is the hydrochloride salt of Imidapril, an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with antihypertensive activity.

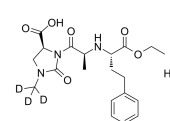


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

### Imidapril-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1451S

Imidapril-d3 hydrochloride (TA-6366-d3) is the deuterium labeled Imidapril hydrochloride. Imidapril hydrochloride (TA-6366) is the hydrochloride salt of Imidapril, an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with antihypertensive activity.



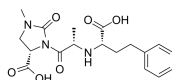
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Imidaprilate

(6366A; Imidaprilat)

Cat. No.: HY-109592

Imidaprilate is an active metabolite of TA-6366, acts as a potent angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.6 nM, and is used in the research of hypertensive disease.



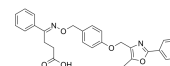
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Imiglitazar

(TAK-559)

Cat. No.: HY-101649

Imiglitazar (TAK559) is a potent and dual human **PPAR $\alpha$**  and **PPAR $\gamma$ 1** agonist with  $EC_{50}$  values of 67 and 31 nM.



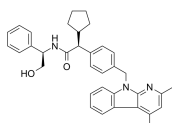
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Implitapide

(AEGR 427)

Cat. No.: HY-106130

Implitapide (AEGR 427) is a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) inhibitor.

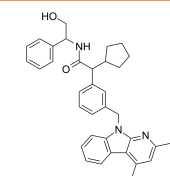


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

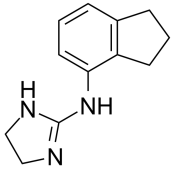
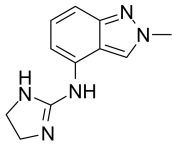
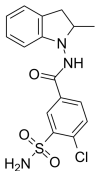
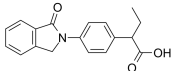
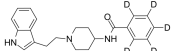
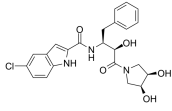
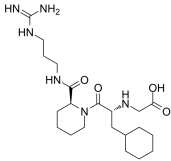
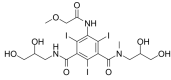
### Implitapide Racemate

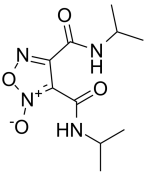
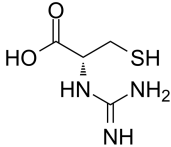
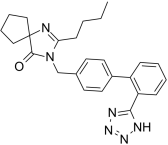
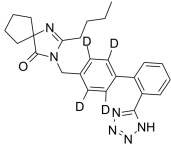
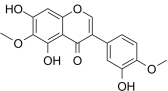
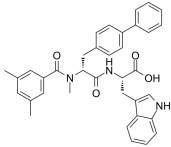
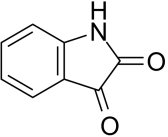
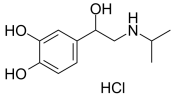
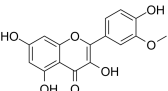
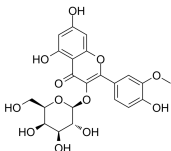
Cat. No.: HY-U00329

Implitapide Racemate is the racemate of Implitapide. Implitapide is a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) inhibitor.



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

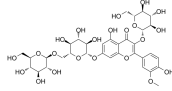
<p><b>Inclisiran</b> (ALN-PCSsc) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132591</span></p> <p>Inclisiran (ALN-PCSsc) is a double-stranded small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule that inhibits the transcription of PCSK-9. Inclisiran can be used for hyperlipidemia and cardiovascular disease (CVD) research.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Inclisiran</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Indanazoline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00075</span></p> <p>Indanazoline (as monohydrochloride active substance of Fariol) is characterized by a pronounced vasoconstrictive action.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Indanidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101717</span></p> <p>Indanidine is an <b>alpha-adrenergic</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Indapamide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0259</span></p> <p>Indapamide is an orally active sulphonamide diuretic agent, that can reduce blood pressure by decreasing vascular reactivity and peripheral vascular resistance. Indapamide is also can reduce left ventricular hypertrophy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Indobufen</b> (Ibustrin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18763</span></p> <p>Indobufen is a platelet aggregation inhibitor. Indobufen is a reversible platelet cyclooxygenase (Cox) activity inhibitor. Indobufen suppresses thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TxA<sub>2</sub>) synthesis. Indobufen down-regulates tissue factor (TF) in monocytes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Indoramin D5</b> (Indoramine D5; Wy-21901 D5) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-127605</span></p> <p>Indoramin D5 is deuterium labeled Indoramin, which is a piperidine antiadrenergic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ingliforib</b> (CP 368296; GPI 296) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19396</span></p> <p>Ingliforib (CP 368296) is a <b>glycogen phosphorylase</b> inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 52, 352 and 150 nM for liver, muscle and brain glycogen phosphorylase, and has cardioprotective activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <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>Inogatran</b> (H-314-27) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19660</span></p> <p>Inogatran (H-314-27) is a synthetic <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor, developed for the possible treatment and prophylaxis of arterial and venous thrombotic diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>IONIS-DNM2-2.5Rx</b> (DYM101) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132583</span></p> <p>IONIS-DNM2-2.5Rx (DYM101) is an antisense agent targeting <b>dynamin 2</b>. IONIS-DNM2-2.5Rx has the potential for the research of centronuclear myopathy (CNM).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>IONIS-DNM2-2.5Rx</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Iopromide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1362</span></p> <p>Iopromide is a non-ionic, monomeric, iodine-based contrast medium for intravascular administration.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Ipramidil</b> (C80-1324)</p> <p>Ipramidil (C80-1324) is a furoxan compound. Ipramidil (C80-1324) reveals marked dilator activity in the coronary circulation of isolated working hearts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00172</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105940</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Irbesartan</b> (SR-47436; BMS-186295)</p> <p>Irbesartan is a highly potent and specific angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor antagonist with IC50 of 1.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0202</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0202S</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Iristectorigenin B</b> (Iristectrigenin B)</p> <p>Iristectorigenin B (Iristectrigenin B) is a liver X receptor (LXR) modulator. Iristectrigenin B stimulates the transcriptional activity of both LXR-α and LXR-β.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2509</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103460</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Isatin</b> (Indoline-2,3-dione)</p> <p>Isatin (Indoline-2,3-dione) is a potent inhibitor of monoamine oxidase (MAO) with an IC50 of 3 μM. Also binds to central benzodiazepine receptors (IC50 against clonazepam, 123 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-Y0265</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0468</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Isorhamnetin</b> (3'-Methylquercetin)</p> <p>Isorhamnetin is a flavonoid compound extracted from the Chinese herb Hippophae rhamnoides L.. Isorhamnetin suppresses skin cancer through direct inhibition of MEK1 and PI3K.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0776</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2082</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

### Isorhamnetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8214

Isorhamnetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside is a bioactive constituent that can be found in the seeds of *Lepidium apetalum* Willd. Isorhamnetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside exhibits significant triglyceride (TG)-lowering effects in HepG2 cells.

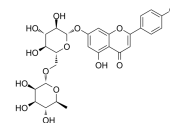


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Isorhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N3460

Isorhoifolin is a flavonoid glycoside from *periploca nigrescens* leaves. Isorhoifolin displays an anti-leakage effect.



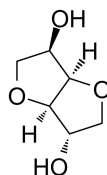
**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isosorbide

(D-Isosorbide; Dianhydro-D-glucitol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1469

Isosorbide (D-Isosorbide), an orally active vasodilating agent that can be used for the research of heart failure and angina (chest pain). Isosorbide is also an oral hyperosmotic diuretic.



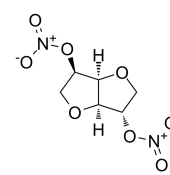
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

### Isosorbide dinitrate

(ISDN)

Cat. No.: HY-B1409

Isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN) is an NO donor that prevents LV remodeling and degradation of cardiac function following myocardial infarction (MI).



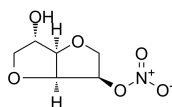
**Purity:** 99.59%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isosorbide mononitrate

(Isosorbide-5-mononitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0642

Isosorbide mononitrate (Isosorbide-5-mononitrate) is a nitrate-class compound used for angina pectoris; acts by dilating the blood vessels so as to reduce the blood pressure.



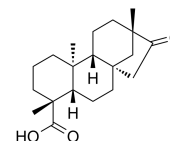
**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Isosteviol

(-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol

Cat. No.: HY-N0872

Isosteviol ((-)-Isosteviol) is a derivative of Stevioside through acid catalyzed hydrolysis of Stevioside. Isosteviol inhibits DNA polymerase and DNA topoisomerase and has antibacterial, anticancer and anti-tuberculosis effects.

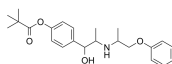


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isoxsuprine-monoester-1

Cat. No.: HY-101759

Isoxsuprine-monoester-1, a monoester of isoxsuprine, is a long acting peripheral vasodilator.



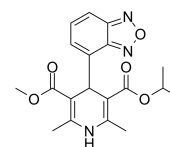
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Isradipine

(PN 200-110)

Cat. No.: HY-B0233

Isradipine (PN 200-110) is an orally active L-type calcium channel blocker. Isradipine, as a powerful peripheral vasodilator, is a dihydropyridine calcium antagonist with selective actions on the heart as well as the peripheral circulation.

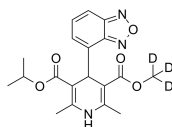


**Purity:** 98.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Isradipine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0233S

Isradipine-d3 (PN 200-110-d3) is the deuterium labeled Isradipine. Isradipine (PN 200-110) is an orally active L-type calcium channel blocker.



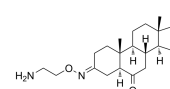
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Istaroxime

(PST2744)

Cat. No.: HY-15718

Istaroxime (PST2744) is a potent inhibitor of Na<sup>+</sup>,K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.11 μM.

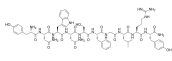
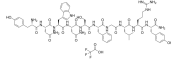
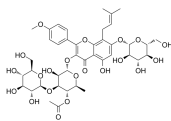


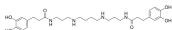
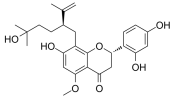
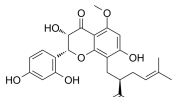
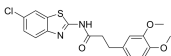
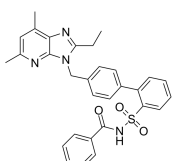
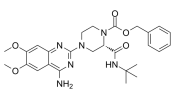
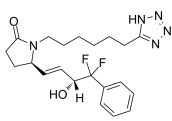
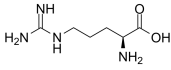
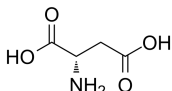
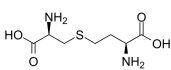
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg



<p><b>Istaroxime hydrochloride</b> (PST2744 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Istaroxime hydrochloride is a <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+</math>-ATPase inhibitor (<math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>=0.11 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>) and a sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 2 (SERCA 2) activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>ITD-1</b></p> <p>ITD-1 is the first selective <math>\text{TGF}\beta</math> receptor inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 460 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IU1</b></p> <p>IU1 is a special <b>Usp14</b> inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 4-5 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Ivabradine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Ivabradine hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable, hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channel blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Ivabradine metabolite N-Demethyl Ivabradine hydrochloride</b> (N-Demethyl ivabradine hydrochloride)</p> <p>N-Demethyl Ivabradine Hcl is a metabolite of Ivabradine, which is a specific inhibitor of the funny channel.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ivachtin</b> (Caspase-3 Inhibitor VII)</p> <p>Ivachtin (Caspase-3 Inhibitor VII; compound 7a) is a nonpeptide, noncompetitive and reversible <b>cas</b>pase-3 inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 23 nM. Ivachtin has modest selectivity for the remaining caspases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>JAG-1, scrambled</b> (scJag-1)</p> <p>JAG-1, scrambled (scJag-1) is a scrambled sequence of JAG-1 (Jagged-1 protein). JAG-1, scrambled has a random sequence of the amino acids that are the same as the active fragment. JAG-1, scrambled is usually used as a negative control.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>JAG-1, scrambled TFA</b> (scJag-1 TFA)</p> <p>JAG-1, scrambled (scJag-1) TFA is a scrambled sequence of JAG-1 (Jagged-1 protein). JAG-1, scrambled TFA has a random sequence of the amino acids that are the same as the active fragment. JAG-1, scrambled TFA is usually used as a negative control.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>JI-101</b></p> <p>JI-101 is an orally available multi-kinase inhibitor of <b>VEGFR2</b>, <b>PDGFR<math>\beta</math></b> and <b>EphB4</b> with potent anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>JNJ 303</b></p> <p>JNJ 303 is a potent <math>\text{I}_{\text{Ks}}</math> blocker with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value of 64 nM. JNJ 303 does not have any effects on other cardiac channels at concentrations of 3.3 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for <math>\text{I}_{\text{NaP}}</math>, <math>\text{I}_{\text{CaT}}</math>, <math>\text{I}_{\text{CaV}}</math> and <math>\text{I}_{\text{Kr}}</math>. JNJ 303 induces QT-prolongations and causes unprovoked torsades de pointes (TdP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>JTV-519 free base</b> (K201 free base)</p> <p>JTV-519 free base (K201 free base) is a <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>-dependent blocker of sarcoplasmic reticulum <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>-stimulated ATPase (SERCA) and a partial agonist of ryanodine receptors in striated muscle. Antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>JTV-519 hemifumarate</b> (K201 hemifumarate)</p> <p>JTV-519 hemifumarate (K201 hemifumarate) is a <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>-dependent blocker of sarcoplasmic reticulum <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>-stimulated ATPase (SERCA) and a partial agonist of ryanodine receptors in striated muscle. Antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Jujuboside B</b></p> <p>Jujuboside B is one of the major bioactive constituents isolated from <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>. Jujuboside B can inhibit platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>K-604 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>K-604 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase 1 (ACAT-1) inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of <math>0.45 \pm 0.06 \mu\text{M}</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>K134</b> (OPC33509)</p> <p>K134 is a <b>phosphodiesterase 3 (PDE3)</b> inhibitor. The <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of K134 toward PDE3A, PDE3B, PDE5, PDE2 and PDE4 are 0.1, 0.28, 12.1, &gt;300 and &gt;300 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>K41498</b></p> <p>K41498 is a potent and highly selective <b>CRF2 receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.66 nM, 0.62 nM and 425 nM for human <math>\text{CRF}_{2\alpha}</math>, <math>\text{CRF}_{2\beta}</math> and <math>\text{CRF}_1</math> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>K41498 TFA</b></p> <p>K41498 TFA is a potent and highly selective <b>CRF2 receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.66 nM, 0.62 nM and 425 nM for human <math>\text{CRF}_{2\alpha}</math>, <math>\text{CRF}_{2\beta}</math> and <math>\text{CRF}_1</math> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Kaempferol 3-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-galactopyranoside</b> (Trifolin)</p> <p>Kaempferol 3-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-galactopyranoside (Trifolin) is a derivative of flavonoid, which is isolated from the aerial part of <i>Consolida oliveriana</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KF 13218</b></p> <p>KF 13218 is a potent, selective and long lasting <b>thromboxane B2 (TXB2)</b> synthase inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value of <math>5.3 \pm 1.3 \text{ nM}</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Khellin</b></p> <p>Khellin is a furochromone that can be isolated from <i>Ammi visnuga</i> L. Khellin is an EGFR inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 0.15 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Khellin has anti-proliferative activity in vitro. Khellin has antispasmodic and coronary vasodilator effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

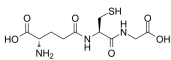
<p><b>Kif15-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15948</p>	<p><b>Kif15-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15949</p>
<p>Kif15-IN-1 is an inhibitor of the mitotic <b>Kinesin family member 15 (Kif15)</b>, and is used for the research of cellular proliferative diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Kif15-IN-2 is an inhibitor of the mitotic <b>kinesin Kif15</b>, and is used for the research of cellular proliferative diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%  <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>Kisspeptin-10, human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0254</p>	<p><b>Kisspeptin-10, human TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0254A</p>
<p>Kisspeptin-10, human is a potent vasoconstrictor and inhibitor of angiogenesis. Kisspeptin-10, human acts as a tumor metastasis suppressor via its receptor GPR54. Kisspeptin-10-GPR54 system plays an important role in embryonic kidney development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YNWNSFGLRF-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Kisspeptin-10, human TFA is a potent vasoconstrictor and inhibitor of angiogenesis. Kisspeptin-10, human TFA acts as a tumor metastasis suppressor via its receptor GPR54.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YNWNSFGLRF-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Kisspeptin-10, rat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1197</p>	<p><b>Kisspeptin-10, rat TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1197A</p>
<p>Kisspeptin-10, rat is a potent vasoconstrictor and inhibitor of angiogenesis. Kisspeptin-10, rat is a ligand for the rodent kisspeptin receptor (KISS1, GPR54). Kisspeptin-10 reduces Methotrexate-induced reproductive toxicity as a potential antioxidant compound.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Kisspeptin-10, rat TFA is a potent vasoconstrictor and inhibitor of angiogenesis. Kisspeptin-10, rat TFA is a ligand for the rodent kisspeptin receptor (KISS1, GPR54). Kisspeptin-10 TFA reduces Methotrexate-induced reproductive toxicity as a potential antioxidant compound.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ko-3290</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101721</p>	<p><b>Korepimedeside C (Epimedin I)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8086</p>
<p>Ko-3290 is an antagonist of <b>β-adrenoceptor</b>, with cardioselectivity and antilipolytic effects in animals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Korepimedeside C (Epimedin I), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Epimedium koreanum</i> Nakai.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KRN4884</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00201</p>	<p><b>KU-32</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108248</p>
<p>KRN4884 is a <b>K<sup>+</sup> channel</b> opener. In the presence of intracellular ATP (1 mM), KRN4884 (0.1-3 μM) activates K<sub>ATP</sub> channels in a concentration-dependent manner (EC<sub>50</sub>=0.55 μM).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KU-32 is a novel, novobiocin-based <b>Hsp90</b> inhibitor that can protect against neuronal cell death.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Kukoamine A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2392</p> <p>Kukoamine A is a natural occurring spermine derivative, acts as a potent inhibitor of <b>trypanothione reductase</b> (<math>K_i</math>, 1.8 <math>\mu</math>M), with antihypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Kurarinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122933</p> <p>Kurarinol is a flavanone found in the root of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>. Kurarinol is a competitive <b>tyrosinase</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M for mushroom tyrosinase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Kushenol N</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8095</p> <p>Kushenol N is a prenylated flavonoid that can be isolated from the root of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>. Kushenol N has anti-allergic and vasorelaxation activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>KY02111</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13815</p> <p>KY02111 is a canonical <b>WNT signaling (<math>\beta</math>-catenin)</b> inhibitor which promotes differentiation of hPSCs to cardiomyocytes. KY02111 can be used for the research of human cardiomyocyte regeneration.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>L-159282</b> (MK 996)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19191</p> <p>L-159282 is a highly potent, orally active, nonpeptide <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist, with anti-hypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>L-765314</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101385</p> <p>L-765314 is a potent and selective <b><math>\alpha</math>1b adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math>s of 5.4 nM and 2.0 nM for rat and human <math>\alpha</math>1b adrenergic receptor, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>L-902688</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119163</p> <p>L-902688 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>EP4 receptor</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.38 nM and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.6 nM. L-902688 shows &gt;4,000-fold selective for EP4 over other EP and prostanoid receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p>	<p><b>L-Arginine</b> (S)-(+)-Arginine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0455</p> <p>L-Arginine ((S)-(+)-Arginine) is the substrate for the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) to generate NO.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>L-Aspartic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0666</p> <p>L-Aspartic acid is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug delivery.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>L-Cystathionine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009749</p> <p>L-Cystathionine is a nonprotein thioether and is a key amino acid associated with the metabolic state of sulfur-containing amino acids. L-Cystathionine protects against Homocysteine-induced mitochondria-dependent apoptosis of vascular endothelial cells (HUVECs).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

**L-Glutathione reduced**  
(GSH;  $\gamma$ -L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0187

L-Glutathione reduced (GSH;  $\gamma$ -L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.

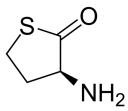


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**L-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-101404A

L-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride is an intramolecular thioester of homocysteine; prevents translational incorporation of homocysteine into proteins.



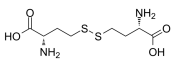
**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

HCl

**L-Homocystine**

Cat. No.: HY-W011690

L-Homocystine is the oxidized member of the L-homocysteine. Homocystine is a pro-thrombotic factor, vasodilation impairing agent, pro-inflammatory factor and endoplasmic reticulum-stress inducer used to study cardiovascular disease mechanisms.

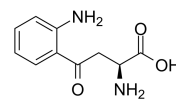


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

**L-Kynurenine**

Cat. No.: HY-104026

L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** agonist.

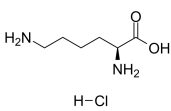


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 50 mg

**L-Lysine hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-N0470

L-lysine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid for humans with various benefits including treating herpes, increasing calcium absorption, reducing diabetes-related illnesses and improving gut health.



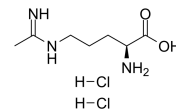
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

H-Cl

**L-NIO dihydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-100986

L-NIO dihydrochloride is a potent, non-selective and NADPH-dependent **nitric oxide synthase (NOS)** inhibitor, with  $K_s$  of 1.7, 3.9, 3.9  $\mu$ M for neuronal (nNOS), endothelial (eNOS), and inducible (iNOS), respectively. L-NIO dihydrochloride induces a consistent focal ischemic infarct in rats.



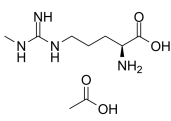
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

H-Cl  
H-Cl

**L-NMMA acetate**  
(Tilarginine acetate; Methylarginine acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-18732A

L-NMMA acetate is a **nitric oxide synthase** inhibitor of all NOS isoforms including NOS1, NOS2, and NOS3. The  $K_i$  values for nNOS (rat), eNOS (human), and iNOS (mouse) are approximately 0.18, 0.4, and 6  $\mu$ M, respectively.

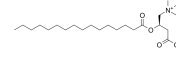


**Purity:** 98.58%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**L-Palmitoylcarnitine**

Cat. No.: HY-113147

L-Palmitoylcarnitine, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

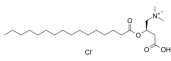


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**L-Palmitoylcarnitine chloride**

Cat. No.: HY-113147A

L-Palmitoylcarnitine chloride, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

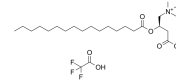


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

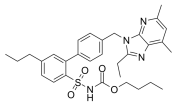
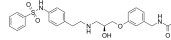
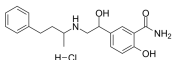
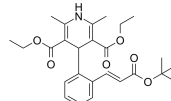
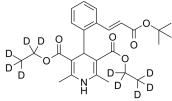
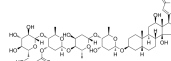
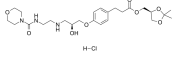
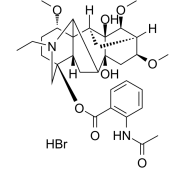
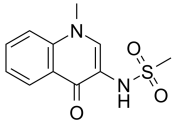
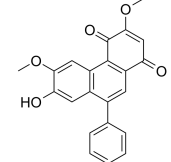
**L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA**

Cat. No.: HY-113147B

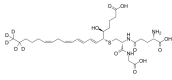
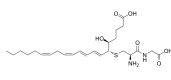
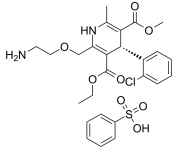
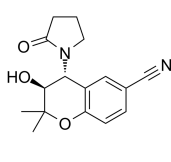
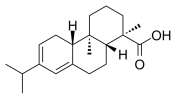
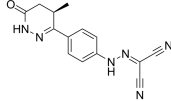
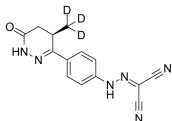
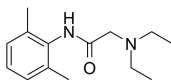
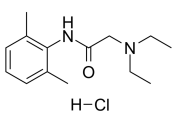
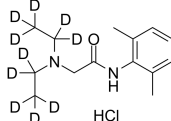
L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>L162389</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101618</p>	<p><b>L748337</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103211</p>
<p>L162389 is a potent antagonist of <b>angiotensin AT1 receptor</b> with <math>K_i</math> of 28 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L748337 is a potent <b><math>\beta_3</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist and displays selectivity over <math>\beta_1</math> and <math>\beta_2</math> receptors. The <math>K_i</math> values of L748337 for <math>\beta_3</math>-, <math>\beta_2</math>- and <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenoceptors are 4.0 nM, 204 nM and 390 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Labetalol hydrochloride</b>  (AH-5158 hydrochloride; Sch-15719W)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1108</p>	<p><b>Lacidipine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0347</p>
<p>Labetalol hydrochloride is a mixed alpha/beta adrenergic antagonist that is used to treat high blood pressure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker. Target: Calcium Channel  Lacidipine, a novel third-generation dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, has been demonstrated effective for hypertension.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Lacidipine-d10</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0347S</p>	<p><b>Lanatoside C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1030</p>
<p>Lacidipine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lacidipine. Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Lanatoside C is a cardiac glycoside, can be used in the treatment of congestive heart failure and cardiac arrhythmia. Lanatoside C has an IC50 of 0.19 <math>\mu</math>M for dengue virus infection in HuH-7 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Landiolol hydrochloride</b>  (ONO1101 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100607A</p>	<p><b>Lappaconitine hydrobromide</b>  (Allapinine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0118</p>
<p>Landiolol hydrochloride (ONO1101 hydrochloride) is a highly <math>\beta_1</math> selective ultra-short acting <b>beta-blocker</b> (<math>\beta_1/\beta_2</math> selectivity=255:1, a half-life of 4min) acts as an <b>adrenoceptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Lappaconitine hydrobromide, a diterpene alkaloid, is a drug for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>LAS-31180</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101811</p>	<p><b>Latinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7326</p>
<p>LAS-31180 is an inhibitor of <b>phosphodiesterase 3</b>, with positive inotropic and vasodilator properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Latinone, a neoflavonoid isolated from <b>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</b>, has antiosteoporotic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>LCB-2853</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101700</p>	<p><b>LCKLSL</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2333</p>
<p>LCB-2853 is an antagonist of <b>thromboxane A2 (TXA2) receptor</b>, with antiplatelet and antithrombotic activities.</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>LCKLSL is a N-terminal hexapeptide and a competitive <b>annexin A2 (AnxA2)</b> inhibitor. LCKLSL potently inhibits the <b>binding of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA)</b> to AnxA2. LCKLSL also inhibits the generation of plasmin and has anti-angiogenic roles.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>LCKLSL hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2333A</p>	<p><b>LDL-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00054</p>
<p>LCKLSL hydrochloride is a N-terminal hexapeptide and a competitive <b>annexin A2 (AnxA2)</b> inhibitor. LCKLSL hydrochloride potently inhibits the <b>binding of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA)</b> to AnxA2. LCKLSL hydrochloride also inhibits the generation of plasmin and has anti-angiogenic roles.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>LDL-IN-3 is an anti-atherosclerotic compound extracted from patent WO/2005/039596A1, example C25 and patent US 6133467, example 3.</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><b>Lemildipine</b></p> <p>(NB-818; NPK-1886)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19663</p>	<p><b>Lercanidipine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0612</p>
<p>Lemildipine is a new dihydropyridine <b>calcium</b> entry blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lercanidipine is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-<b>calcium channel</b> blocker (DHP-CCB). Lercanidipine has long lasting antihypertensive action and reno-protective effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lercanidipine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0612A</p>	<p><b>Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0612DS1</p>
<p>Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-<b>calcium channel</b> blocker (DHP-CCB). Lercanidipine hydrochloride has long lasting antihypertensive action and reno-protective effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lercanidipine. Lercanidipine is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-<b>calcium channel</b> blocker (DHP-CCB).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Leucylarginylproline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0143</p>	<p><b>Leukotriene C4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113446</p>
<p>Leucylarginylproline is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (<b>ACE</b>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.27<math>\mu</math>M.</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>Leukotriene C4 is the parent cysteinyl leukotriene produced by the LTC4 synthase catalyzed conjugation of glutathione to LTA4. Leukotriene C4 is produced by neutrophils, macrophages, mast cells, and by transcellular metabolism in platelets.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 <math>\mu</math>g (399.5 <math>\mu</math>M * 100 <math>\mu</math>L in Ethanol)</p>

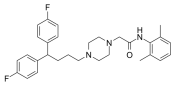
<p><b>Leukotriene C4 D5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113446S</p>	<p><b>Leukotriene D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113456</p>
<p>Leukotriene C4 D5 is the deuterium labeled Leukotriene C4. Leukotriene C4 is the parent cysteinyl leukotriene produced by the LTC4 synthase catalyzed conjugation of glutathione to LTA4.</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>Leukotriene D4 is one of the constituents of slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A) produced by the metabolism of LTC4 by <math>\gamma</math>-glutamyl transpeptidase. Leukotriene D4 is the first cysteinyl-leukotriene metabolite of LTC4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 <math>\mu</math>g (201.34 <math>\mu</math>M * 100 <math>\mu</math>L in Ethanol)</p>
<p><b>Levamlodipine besylate</b> (<i>(S)</i>-Amlodipine besylate; Levoamlodipine besylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14744A</p>	<p><b>Levcromakalim</b> (<i>(-)</i>-Cromakalim; BRL 38227)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14255</p>
<p>Levamlodipine besylate (<i>(S)</i>-Amlodipine besylate) is a powerful dihydropyridine <b>calcium channel</b> blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Levcromakalim (<i>(-)</i>-Cromakalim) is an ATP-sensitive <b>K<sup>+</sup> channel</b> (<math>K_{ATP}</math>) activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</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</p>
<p><b>Levopimaric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7431</p>	<p><b>Levosimendan</b> (Simsndan; OR-1259)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14286</p>
<p>Levopimaric acid is a type of diterpene resin acid produced by plants. Levopimaric acid induces cancer cell <b>apoptosis</b> and has anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial and cardiovascular activities.</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>Levosimendan (Simsndan; OR-1259) is a calcium sensitizer used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Levosimendan D3</b> (Simsndan D3; OR-1259 D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14286S</p>	<p><b>Lidocaine</b> (Lignocaine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185</p>
<p>Levosimendan D3 (Simsndan D3) is a deuterium labeled Levosimendan. Levosimendan is a calcium sensitizer used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.</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>Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</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, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Lidocaine hydrochloride</b> (Lignocaine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185A</p>	<p><b>Lidocaine-d10 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS</p>
<p>Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Lidocaine-d10 (Lignocaine-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine hydrochloride. Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 50 mg</p>



**Lidoflazine**

Cat. No.: HY-112075

Lidoflazine is a high affinity blocker of the HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) K<sup>+</sup> channel. Lidoflazine is an antianginal calcium channel blocker that carries a significant risk of QT interval prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia.

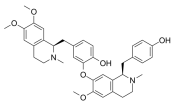


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

**Liensinine**

Cat. No.: HY-N0484

Liensinine is an autophagy/mitophagy inhibitor.

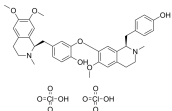


**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Liensinine Diperchlorate**

Cat. No.: HY-N0485

Liensinine Diperchlorate is a major isoquinoline alkaloid, extracted from the seed embryo of *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. Liensinine Diperchlorate inhibits late-stage autophagy/mitophagy through blocking autophagosome-lysosome fusion.

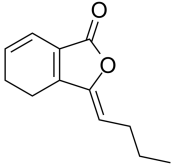


**Purity:** 99.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Ligustilide**

Cat. No.: HY-N0401

Ligustilide is a bioactive phthalide derivative isolated from *Angelica sinensis* and *Chuanxiong*. Ligustilide exhibits neuroprotective, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, and vasodilator effects.

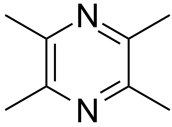


**Purity:** 98.49%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Ligustrazine**  
 (Chuanxiongzine; Tetramethylpyrazine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0264

Ligustrazine (Chuanxiongzine), an alkyprazine isolated from *Ligusticum wallichii* (Chuan Xiong), is present in french fries, bread, cooked meats, tea, cocoa, coffee, beer, spirits, peanuts, filberts, dairy products and soy products as fragrance and flavouring...

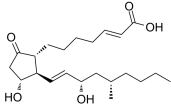


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Limaprost**  
 (17 $\alpha$ ,20-dimethyl- $\delta$ 2-PGE1; ONO1206; OP1206)

Cat. No.: HY-B0683

Limaprost (OP1206) is a PGE1 analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation. Limaprost pain relief, has antianginal effects, and can be used for ischaemic symptoms research.

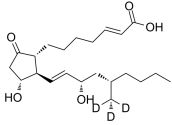


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Limaprost-d3**

Cat. No.: HY-B0683S

Limaprost-d3 (17 $\alpha$ ,20-dimethyl- $\delta$ 2-PGE1-d3) is the deuterium labeled Limaprost. Limaprost (OP1206) is a PGE1 analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation.

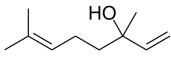


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 500  $\mu$ g, 5 mg

**Linalool**

Cat. No.: HY-N0368

Linalool is natural monoterpene in essential oils of coriander, acts as a competitive antagonist of N-methyl d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, with anti-tumor, anti-cardiotoxicity activity.

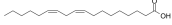


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Linoleic acid**

Cat. No.: HY-N0729

Linoleic acid is a common polyunsaturated (PUFA) found in plant-based oils, nuts and seeds.

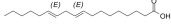


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Linolelaidic acid**  
 (Linoelaidic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W071746

Linolelaidic acid (Linoelaidic acid), an omega-6 trans fatty acid, acts as a source of energy. Linoelaidic acid is an essential nutrient, adding in enteral, parenteral, and infant formulas. Linoelaidic acid can be used for heart diseases research.

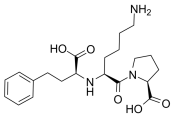


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg (1.78 M \* 100  $\mu$ L in Ethanol)

**Lisinopril**  
(MK-521)

Cat. No.: HY-18206

Lisinopril (MK-521) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.

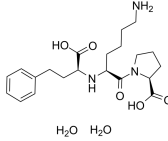


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

**Lisinopril dihydrate**  
(MK-521 dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-18206A

Lisinopri dihydrate (MK-521 dihydrate) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.

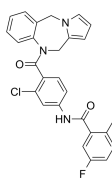


**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Lixivaptan**  
(VPA-985; WAY-VPA 985)

Cat. No.: HY-14185

Lixivaptan (VPA-985, WAY-VPA 985) is an orally active and selective vasopressin receptor V2 antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 1.2 and 2.3 nM for human and rat V2, respectively.

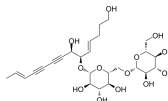


**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Lobetyolinin**

Cat. No.: HY-124031

Lobetyolinin shows anti-arrhythmic activity.

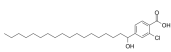


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Lodelaben**  
(SC-39026; Declaben)

Cat. No.: HY-100240

Lodelaben is a human neutrophil elastase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>i</sub> of 0.5 and 1.5 μM, respectively.

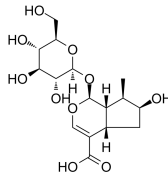


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Loganic acid**

Cat. No.: HY-N0513

Loganic acid is an iridoid isolated from cornelian cherry fruits. Loganic acid can modulate diet-induced atherosclerosis and redox status. Loganic acid has strong free radical scavenging activity and remarkable cyto-protective effect against heavy metal mediated toxicity.

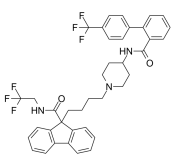


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Lomitapide**  
(AEGR-733; BMS-201038)

Cat. No.: HY-14667

Lomitapide (AEGR-733; BMS-201038) is a potent inhibitor of microsomal triglyceride-transfer protein (MTP) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8 nM in vitro.

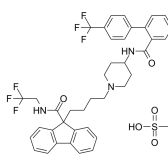


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Lomitapide mesylate**  
(AEGR-733 mesylate; BMS-201038 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-14668

Lomitapide mesylate(AEGR-733; BMS-201038) is an inhibitor of microsomal triglyceride-transfer protein (MTP) with in vitro IC<sub>50</sub> of 8 nM.

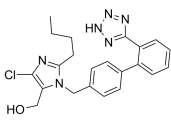


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Losartan**  
(DuP-753)

Cat. No.: HY-17512

Losartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, competing with the binding of angiotensin II to AT1 receptors with IC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM.

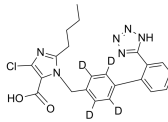


**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Losartan (D4 Carboxylic Acid)**  
(E-3174 D4; EXP-3174 D4)

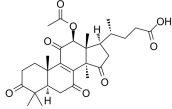
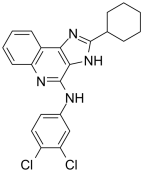
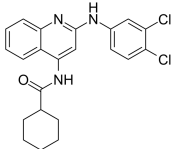
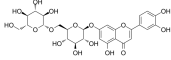
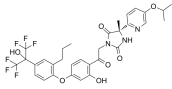
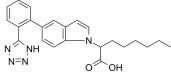
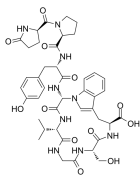
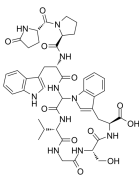

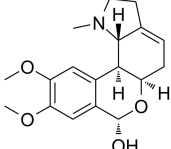
Cat. No.: HY-127655

Losartan D4 Carboxylic Acid (E-3174 D4) is the deuterium labeled Losartan(EXP-3174), which is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.

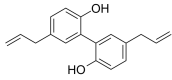
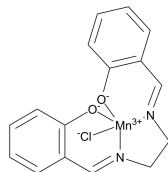
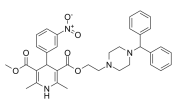
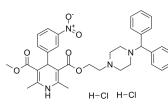
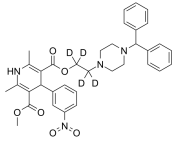
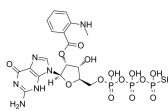
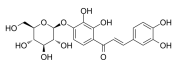
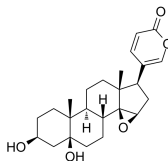
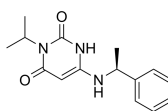


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

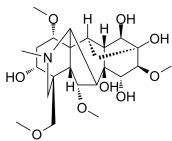
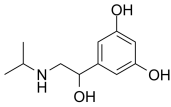
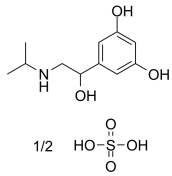
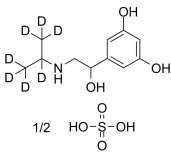
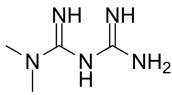
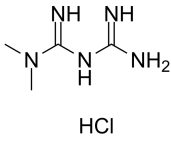
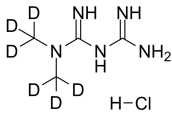
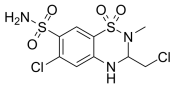
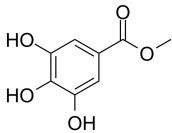
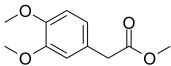
<p><b>Losartan Carboxylic Acid</b> (E-3174; EXP-3174)</p> <p>Losartan Carboxylic Acid (E-3174), an active carboxylic acid metabolite of Losartan, is an <b>angiotensin II receptor type 1 (AT1)</b> antagonist. The <math>K_i</math> values are 0.97, 0.57, 0.67 nM for rat AT1B/AT1A and human AT1, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Losartan D4</b> (DuP-753 D4)</p> <p>Losartan D4 (DuP-753 D4) is the deuterium labeled Losartan. Losartan is an <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist, competing with the binding of angiotensin II to AT1 receptors with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Losartan potassium</b> (DuP-753 potassium)</p> <p>Losartan potassium (DuP-753 potassium) is an <b>angiotensin II receptor type 1 (AT1)</b> antagonist, competing with the binding of angiotensin II to AT1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Lotusine</b></p> <p>Lotusine is a pure alkaloid extracted from the green seed embryo of <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. Lotusine shows effects on the action potentials in myocardium and slow inward current in cardiac Purkinje fibers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Loureirin A</b></p> <p>Loureirin A is a flavonoid extracted from Dragon's Blood, can inhibit <b>Akt</b> phosphorylation, and has antiplatelet activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Lovastatin</b> (Mevinolin)</p> <p>Lovastatin is a cell-permeable <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LP-533401</b></p> <p>LP-533401 is a <b>Tryptophan hydroxylase 1</b> inhibitor that regulates serotonin production in the gut.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <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><b>LP-533401 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>LP-533401 hydrochloride is a <b>tryptophan hydroxylase 1</b> inhibitor that regulates serotonin production in the gut.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lp-PLA2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Lp-PLA2-IN-1 is a potent <b>Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)</b> inhibitor. Lp-PLA2-IN-1 has the potential for atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Lp-PLA2-IN-3</b></p> <p>Lp-PLA2-IN-3 is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 14 nM for recombinant human Lp-PLA2 (rhLpPLA2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <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>Lucidenic acid D</b> (Lucidenic acid D2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107260</p> <p>Lucidenic acid D (Lucidenic acid D2) is a highly oxidized lanostane-type triterpenoid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>LUF6000</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13236</p> <p>LUF6000 is an orally active allosteric modulator of the <b>A3 adenosine receptor</b>. LUF6000 has potent anti-inflammatory effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <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>LUF6096</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10915</p> <p>LUF6096, a potent allosteric enhancer of the <b>adenosine A3 receptor</b>, is able to allosterically enhance agonist binding. LUF6096 shows low orthosteric affinity for any of the adenosine receptors. LUF6096 shows protective effects in myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9380</p> <p>Luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is one of the chemical constituents of the aerial parts of <i>codonopsis nervosa</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>LXRβ agonist-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100469</p> <p>LXRβ agonist-2 is a highly potent and β-selective liver X receptor (<b>LXRβ</b>) agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 7 nM, displays 28.5-fold selectivity over LXRα (<math>EC_{50}</math>=200 nM) and used in the treatment of atherosclerosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>LY285434</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00202</p> <p>LY285434 is a suitable <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lyciumin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9528</p> <p>Lyciumin A, a cyclic octapeptide, exhibits inhibitory activity on proteases, renin and angiotensin-converting enzyme. Lyciumin A can be used for the research of hypertension.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Lyciumin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9526</p> <p>Lyciumin B is a cyclic peptide isolated from <i>Lysium chinense</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lycopene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0287</p> <p>Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Lycorenine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6050</p> <p>Lycorenine is an alkaloid that has vasodepressor action. Lycorenine also exhibits anticancer and antibacterial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>m-Nifedipine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135356</p>	<p><b>M617</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1131</p>
<p>m-Nifedipine is an impurity of Nifedipine (BAY-a-1040). Nifedipine is a potent calcium channel blocker and drug of choice for cardiac insufficiencies.</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>M617 is a selective galanin receptor 1 (GAL1) agonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.23 and 5.71 nM for GAL1 and GAL2, respectively. M617, acting through its central GAL1, can promote GLUT4 expression and enhance GLUT4 content in the cardiac muscle of type 2 diabetic rats.</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><b>M617 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1131A</p>	<p><b>M8891</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133016</p>
<p>M617 TFA is a selective galanin receptor 1 (GAL1) agonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.23 and 5.71 nM for GAL1 and GAL2, respectively. M617 TFA, acting through its central GAL1, can promote GLUT4 expression and enhance GLUT4 content in the cardiac muscle of type 2 diabetic rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>M8891 is an orally active, reversible and brain penetrant <b>Methionine Aminopeptidase-2 (MetAP-2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 54 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 4.33 nM. M8891 does not inhibit MetAP-1 (<math>IC_{50} &gt; 10 \mu M</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Mabuterol-D9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13338S</p>	<p><b>Macitentan</b> (ACT-064992)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14184</p>
<p>Mabuterol-D9 is a deuterium labeled Mabuterol. Mabuterol is an agonist of the <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor.</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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Macitentan (ACT-064992) is an orally active, non-peptide dual <b>ETA</b> and <b>ETB</b> (endothelin receptor) antagonist. Macitentan has the potential for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</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>
<p><b>Macitentan (n-butyl analogue)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14184A</p>	<p><b>Macitentan-d4</b> (ACT-064992-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14184S</p>
<p>Macitentan n-butyl analogue is a n-butyl analogue of Macitentan. Macitentan is an orally active, non-peptide dual endothelin <b>ETA</b> and <b>ETB</b> receptor antagonist for the potential treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Macitentan D4 (ACT-064992 D4) is a deuterium labeled Sulfamethoxazole. Macitentan is an orally active, non-peptide dual <b>ETA</b> and <b>ETB</b> (endothelin) receptor antagonist. Macitentan has the potential for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).</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><b>MAFP</b> (Methyl Arachidonyl Fluorophosphonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103334</p>	<p><b>Magnesium Lithospermate B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126415</p>
<p>MAFP (Methyl Arachidonyl Fluorophosphonate) is an selective, active-site directed and irreversible inhibitor of <b>cPLA2</b> and <b>iPLA2</b>. MAFP is also a potent irreversible inhibitor of <b>anandamide amidase</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg (27 mM <math>\times</math> 500 <math>\mu</math>L in Methyl acetate)</p>	<p>Magnesium Lithospermate B, a derivative of caffeic acid tetramer, and is extracted from <i>Salviae miltiorrhizae</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

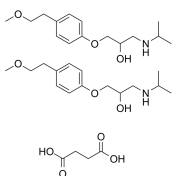
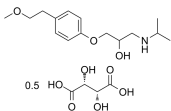
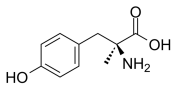
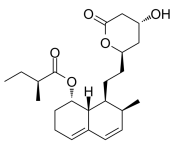
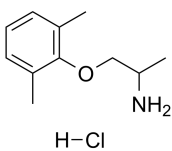
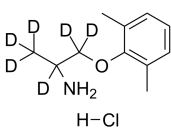
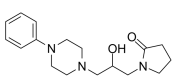
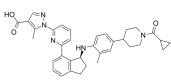
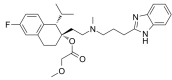
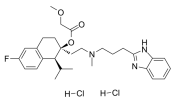
<p><b>Magnolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0163</p>	<p><b>Manganese(salen) chloride (EUK-8)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W001583</p>
<p>Magnolol, a natural lignan isolated from the stem bark of <i>Magnolia officinalis</i>, is a dual agonist of both <math>RXR\alpha</math> and <math>PPAR\gamma</math>, with <math>EC_{50}</math> values of 10.4 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> and 17.7 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Manganese(salen) chloride (EUK-8), a superoxide dismutase and catalase mimetic, is an antioxidant with oxyradical scavenging properties. Manganese(salen) chloride ameliorates acute lung injury in endotoxemic swine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Manidipine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0419</p>	<p><b>Manidipine dihydrochloride (CV-4093)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17403</p>
<p>Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Manidipine dihydrochloride (CV-4093) is a dihydropyridine compound and a calcium channel blocker for <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math> current with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 2.6 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Manidipine-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0419S</p>	<p><b>Mant-GTPyS</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115748</p>
<p>Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Mant-GTPyS, a GTP mimetic, is a potent competitive adenylyl cyclase (AC) inhibitor. Mant-GTPyS is a potent YdeH inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Marein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7676</p>	<p><b>Marinobufogenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6574</p>
<p>Marein has the neuroprotective effect due to a reduction of damage to mitochondria function and activation of the AMPK signal pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Marinobufogenin is a strong inhibitor of <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+</math> ATPase that has been identified in mammalian plasma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Mas7 (Mastoparan 7)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0258</p>	<p><b>Mavacamten (MYK461; SAR439152)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109037</p>
<p>Mas7 (Mastoparan 7), a structural analogue of mastoparan, is an activator of heterotrimeric G<math>\alpha</math> proteins and its downstream effectors.</p> <p>INLKALAALAKALL-NH<math>_2</math></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Mavacamten (MYK461) is an orally active modulator of cardiac myosin, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 490, 711 nM for bovine cardiac and human cardiac, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>MBCQ</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114672</p> <p>MBCQ is a potent and selective cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase (PDE V; PDE5) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19 nM. MBCQ lacks inhibitory activity toward other PDE isozymes (all <math>IC_{50}</math>s &gt; 100 <math>\mu</math>M). MBCQ dilates coronary arteries via specific inhibition of cGMP-PDE.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>McN5691</b> (RWJ26240)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00218</p> <p>McN5691 is a voltage-sensitive calcium channel blocker.</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><b>MDL 29913</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1017</p> <p>MDL 29913, a cyclic pseudopeptide, is a competitive <math>NK_2</math> tachykinin receptor selective antagonist, with a <math>pA_2</math> of 8.66.</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><b>Meglutol</b> (Dicrotic acid; 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaric acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1189</p> <p>Meglutol is an antilipemic agent which lowers cholesterol, triglycerides, serum beta-lipoproteins and phospholipids, and inhibits the activity of hydroxymethylglutaryl CoA reductases, which is the rate limiting enzyme in the biosynthesis of cholesterol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Melagatran</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129056</p> <p>Melagatran is a direct and orally active inhibitor of thrombin, without interacting with any other enzymes in the coagulation cascade or fibrinolytic enzymes aside from thrombin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon</b> (MCH (salmon))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1525</p> <p>Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon is a 19-amino-acid neuropeptide initially identified in the pituitary gland of teleost fish, which regulates food intake, energy balance, sleep state, and the cardiovascular system.</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><b>Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon TFA</b> (MCH (salmon) (TFA))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1525A</p> <p>Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon TFA (MCH (salmon) TFA) is a 19-amino-acid neuropeptide initially identified in the pituitary gland of teleost fish, which regulates food intake, energy balance, sleep state, and the cardiovascular system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Menaquinone-7</b> (Vitamin K2-7; Vitamin K2(35); Vitamin MK-7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112499</p> <p>Menaquinone-7 (Vitamin K2-7), belongs to a class of K2-vitamin homologs, is originally discovered as the anti-hemorrhagic factors. Menaquinone-7 (Vitamin K2-7) is identified as the most bioactive cofactor for the carboxylation reaction of Gla-proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Meranzin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3298</p> <p>Meranzin is an absorbed bioactive compound from the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Chaihu-Shugan-San (CSS). Meranzin, isolated from leaves of <i>Murraya exotica</i> L., regulates the shared <math>\alpha</math>2-adrenoceptor and involves the AMPA-ERK1/2-BDNF signaling pathway.</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><b>Meranzin hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3297</p> <p>Meranzin hydrate, an absorbed bioactive compound from the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Chaihu-Shugan-San (CSS), possess anti-depression and anti-atherosclerosis effects.</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><b>Mesaconine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1922</p>	<p><b>Metaproterenol</b> (Orciprenaline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1276A</p>
<p>Mesaconine, an ingredient from <i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> Debx., has cardiac effect.</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>Metaproterenol (Orciprenaline) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b>β2-adrenergic receptor (β2AR)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 68 nM. Metaproterenol also has anti-inflammatory activity.</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><b>Metaproterenol hemisulfate</b> (Orciprenaline hemisulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1276</p>	<p><b>Metaproterenol-d7 hemisulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1276S</p>
<p>Metaproterenol hemisulfate (Orciprenaline hemisulfate) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b>β2-adrenergic receptor (β2AR)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 68 nM. Metaproterenol hemisulfate also has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Metaproterenol-d7 (Orciprenaline-d7) hemisulfate is the deuterium labeled Metaproterenol hemisulfate. Metaproterenol hemisulfate (Orciprenaline hemisulfate) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b>β2-adrenergic receptor (β2AR)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 68 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Metformin</b> (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0627</p>	<p><b>Metformin hydrochloride</b> (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17471A</p>
<p>Metformin (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide) inhibits the <b>mitochondrial respiratory chain</b> in the liver, leading to activation of <b>AMPK</b>, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research. Metformin can cross the blood-brain barrier and triggers <b>autophagy</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Metformin hydrochloride (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride) inhibits the <b>mitochondrial respiratory chain</b> in the liver, leading to activation of <b>AMPK</b>, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research. Metformin hydrochloride triggers <b>autophagy</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Metformin-d6 hydrochloride</b> (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide-d6 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110228</p>	<p><b>Methylothiazide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0562</p>
<p>Metformin D6 hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Metformin hydrochloride. Metformin hydrochloride inhibits the <b>mitochondrial respiratory chain</b> in the liver, leading to activation of <b>AMPK</b>, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Methylothiazide is an orally active <b>antihypertensive agent</b> and a <b>diuretic agent</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl gallate</b> (Gallin; NSC 363001)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2010</p>	<p><b>Methyl homovertrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W042039</p>
<p>Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows <b>bacterial inhibition</b> activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-<b>HIV-1</b> and <b>HIV-1</b> enzyme inhibitory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>	<p>Methyl homovertrate, a metabolite of RWJ-26240 <i>in vivo</i>, can be identified in plasma, urine and faecal extract. McN5691 (RWJ-26240) is a voltage-sensitive calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.34%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>



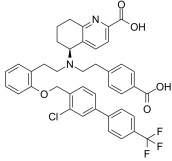
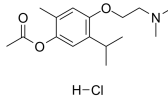
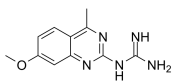
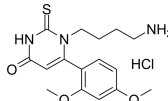
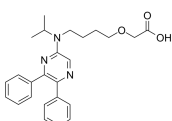
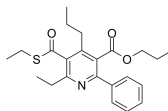
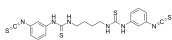
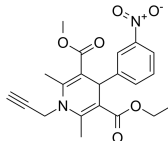
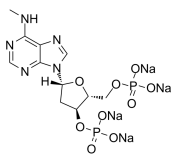
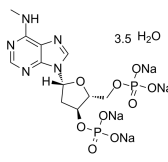
<p><b>Methyldopa</b> (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa; MK-351)</p> <p>Methyldopa (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa), a potent antihypertensive agent, is an <math>\alpha</math>-adrenergic agonist (selective for <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic receptors). Methyldopa is a prodrug and is metabolized (<math>\alpha</math>-Methylepinephrine) in the central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Methyldopa hydrate</b> (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa hydrate; MK-351 hydrate)</p> <p>Methyldopa hydrate (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa hydrate), a potent antihypertensive agent, is an <math>\alpha</math>-adrenergic agonist (selective for <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic receptors). Methyldopa hydrate is a prodrug and is metabolized (<math>\alpha</math>-Methylepinephrine) in the central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Methyldopa hydrochloride</b> (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa hydrochloride; MK-351 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Methyldopa hydrochloride (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa hydrochloride) hydrochloride, a potent antihypertensive agent, is an <math>\alpha</math>-adrenergic agonist (selective for <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic receptors).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Methyldopate hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Methyldopate hydrochloride is an ethyl ester hydrochloride prodrug of <math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa (<math>\alpha</math>-MD; HY-B0225). Methyldopa (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa) is an <math>\alpha</math>-adrenergic agonist (selective for <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic receptors). Methyldopate hydrochloride has the potential for severe hypertension research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Methylnissofin</b> (Astrapterocarpan)</p> <p>Methylnissofin (Astrapterocarpan), isolated from <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>, inhibits platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-BB-induced cell proliferation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Meticrane</b></p> <p>Meticrane is a diuretic. Meticrane inhibits the reabsorption of sodium and chloride ions in the distal convoluted tubule. Meticrane is used to treat essential hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Metipranolol</b></p> <p>Metipranolol is a nonselective and orally active <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor antagonist. Metipranolol can be used for hypertension and glaucoma research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Metipranolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Metipranolol hydrochloride is a non-selective <math>\beta</math> adrenergic receptor blocking agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Metolazone</b> (SR-720-22)</p> <p>Metolazone (SR-720-22) is primarily used to treat congestive heart failure and high blood pressure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Metoprolol</b></p> <p>Metoprolol (Toprol) is a selective <math>\beta_1</math> receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: <math>\beta_1</math> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

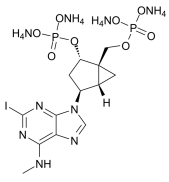
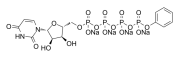
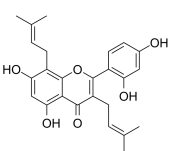
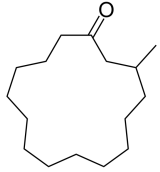
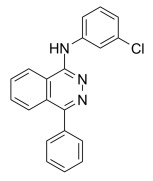
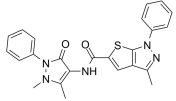
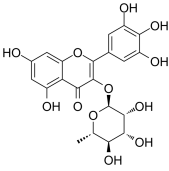
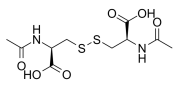
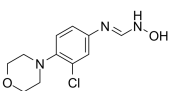
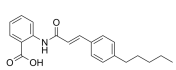
<p><b>Metoprolol Succinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17503A</p> <p>Metoprolol Succinate (Toprol XL) is a selective <math>\beta_1</math> receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension. IC50 value: Target: <math>\beta_1</math> receptor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.54%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Metoprolol Tartrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17503B</p> <p>Metoprolol is a cardioselective <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic blocking agent. Target: <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic Receptor. Patients took 50 mg metoprolol twice daily with weekly titration to response or 200 mg twice daily.</p> <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Metyrosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W015007</p> <p>Metyrosine is a selective <b>tyrosine hydroxylase enzyme</b> inhibitor. Metyrosine exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-ulcerative effects. Metyrosine significantly inhibits high COX-2 activity. Metyrosine is a very effective agent for blood pressure control.</p> <p>Purity: 98.79%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mevastatin</b> (Compactin; ML236B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17408</p> <p>Mevastatin (Compactin) is a first HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor that belongs to the statins class. Mevastatin is a lipid-lowering agent, and induces <b>apoptosis</b>, arrests cancer cells in G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> phase.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mexiletine hydrochloride</b> (KOE-1173 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0093</p> <p>Mexiletine hydrochloride (KOE-1173 hydrochloride), a Class IB antiarrhythmic, is a non-selective <b>voltage-gated sodium channel</b> blocker.</p> <p>Purity: 98.83%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mexiletine-d6 hydrochloride</b> (KOE-1173-d6 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0093S</p> <p>Mexiletine D6 hydrochloride (KOE-1173 D6 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled Mexiletine hydrochloride (KOE-1173 hydrochloride). Mexiletine hydrochloride, a Class IB antiarrhythmic, is a non-selective voltage-gated sodium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>MG 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00110</p> <p>MG 1 is an <math>\alpha_1</math> adrenergic receptor antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>MGV354</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111516</p> <p>MGV354 is a <b>soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC)</b> activator with EC<sub>50</sub>s of &lt;0.5 nM, and 5 nM in CHO and GTM-3 E cells, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mibefradil</b> (Ro 40-5967)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15553</p> <p>Mibefradil (Ro 40-5967) is a <b>calcium channel</b> blocker with moderate selectivity for T-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels displaying IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.7 <math>\mu</math>M and 18.6 <math>\mu</math>M for T-type and L-type currents, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mibefradil dihydrochloride</b> (Ro 40-5967 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15553A</p> <p>Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Ro 40-5967 dihydrochloride) is a <b>calcium channel</b> blocker with moderate selectivity for T-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels (IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.7 <math>\mu</math>M and 18.6 <math>\mu</math>M for T-type and L-type currents, respectively).</p> <p>Purity: 98.78%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 1</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

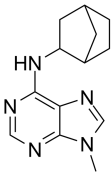
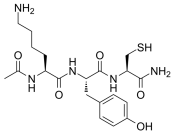
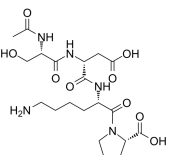
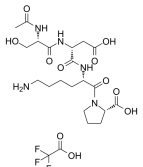
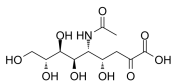
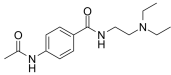
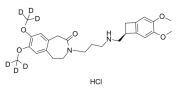
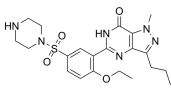
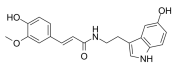
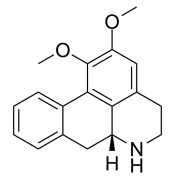
<p><b>Mildronate</b> (Meldonium; MET-88; Quaterin)</p> <p>Mildronate (Meldonium) functions as a cardioprotective drug by competitively inhibiting <b>BBOX1</b> and <b>OCTN2</b>. Mildronate (Meldonium) exhibits <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 34-62 <math>\mu</math>M for human recombinant BBOX and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 21 <math>\mu</math>M for human OCTN2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Mildronate dihydrate</b> (Meldonium dihydrate; MET-88 dihydrate; Quaterin dihydrate)</p> <p>Mildronate dihydrate (Meldonium dihydrate) functions as a cardioprotective drug by competitively inhibiting <b>BBOX1</b> and <b>OCTN2</b>. Mildronate (Meldonium) exhibits <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 34-62 <math>\mu</math>M for human recombinant BBOX and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 21 <math>\mu</math>M for human OCTN2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Milrinone</b> (Win 47203)</p> <p>Milrinone is a <b>PDE3</b> inhibitor, and also an inotrope and vasodilator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Milvexian</b> (BMS-986177; JNJ-70033093)</p> <p>Milvexian (BMS-986177), an effective antithrombotic agent, is an orally-bioavailable, reversible and direct inhibitor of human and rabbit <b>factor XIa (FXIa)</b> with <math>K_i</math> of 0.11, and 0.38 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Minoxidil</b> (U10858)</p> <p>Minoxidil (U10858) is an <b>ATP-sensitive potassium (<math>K_{ATP}</math>) channel</b> opener, a potent oral antihypertensive agent and a peripheral vasodilator that promotes vasodilation also affects hair growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Mioflazine</b></p> <p>Mioflazine is an orally active <b>nucleoside transport</b> inhibitor, has the potential for sleep disorders treatment. Mioflazine inhibits nucleoside uptake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Mitochondrial fusion promoter M1</b></p> <p>Mitochondrial fusion promoter M1 is a mitochondrial dynamic modulator. Mitochondrial fusion promoter M1 preserves the mitochondrial function and promotes cellular respiration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Mitochonic acid 5</b> (MA-5)</p> <p>Mitochonic acid 5 binds <b>mitochondria</b> and ameliorates renal tubular and cardiac myocyte damage. Mitochonic acid 5 modulates <b>mitochondrial ATP</b> synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-0354</b></p> <p>MK-0354 is a partial agonist of GPR109a receptor, for hGPR109a/ mGPR109a with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1.65/1.08 <math>\mu</math>M, showed no activation of GPR109b.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>MK-7145</b></p> <p>MK-7145 is a <b>ROMK</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.045 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>MK-8262</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132303</p>	<p><b>ML171</b> (2-Acetylphenothiazine; 2-APT)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12805</p>
<p>MK-8262 is an orally active and potent <b>cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 53 nM and a log D of 5.3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ML171 (2-Acetylphenothiazine; 2-APT) is a potent and selective NADPH oxidase 1 (<b>Nox1</b>) inhibitor that blocks Nox1-dependent ROS generation, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.25 <math>\mu</math>M in HEK293-Nox1 confirmatory assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>ML233</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125976</p>	<p><b>ML277</b> (CID-53347902)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12343</p>
<p>ML233 is a non-peptide based potent <b>apelin receptor (APJ)</b> agonist (<math>EC_{50}</math>=3.7 <math>\mu</math>M). ML233 displays &gt;21-fold selective over the closely related angiotensin 1 (AT1) receptor (&gt;79 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ML277(CID53347902) is a novel, potent and selective K(v)7.1 (KCNQ1) potassium channel activator with EC50 of 270 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>ML359</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114086</p>	<p><b>ML365</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12345</p>
<p>ML359 is a potent, selective and reversible inhibitor of <b>protein disulfide isomerase (PDI)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 250 nM. ML359 can prevent thrombus formation in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ML365 is a selective two-pore domain potassium channel <b>KCNK3/TASK1</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 nM. ML365 acts as a pharmacological tool that can be used to examine the specific roles of TASK1 channels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ML67-33</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120348</p>	<p><b>MLN-4760</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19414</p>
<p>ML67-33 is a selective activator of temperature- and mechano-sensitive <b>K<sub>2p</sub> channels</b>. ML67-33 rapidly and reversibly affects K<sub>2p</sub>2.1 (TREK-1) with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 36.3 <math>\mu</math>M and 9.7 <math>\mu</math>M in cell-free and HEK293 cells, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>MLN-4760 is a potent and selective human <b>ACE2</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>, 0.44 nM), with excellent selectivity (&gt;5000-fold) versus related enzymes including human testicular ACE (<math>IC_{50}</math>, &gt;100 <math>\mu</math>M) and bovine carboxypeptidase A (CPDA; <math>IC_{50}</math>, 27 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>MLS-0437605</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123846</p>	<p><b>MM 07</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108003</p>
<p>MLS-0437605 is a selective <b>dual-specificity phosphatase 3 (DUSP3)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.7 <math>\mu</math>M. MLS-0437605 is more selective for DUSP3 than DUSP22 and other protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MM 07 is a biased <b>apelin receptor</b> agonist, with a <math>K_D</math> of 300 nM in CHO-K1 cells and a <math>K_D</math> of 172 nM in human heart.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>MMPI-1154</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117970</p>	<p><b>Modecainide</b> (BMY 40327; MJ 14030)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101723</p>
<p>MMPI-1154 is a promising novel cardio-cytoprotective imidazole-carboxylic acid (ICA) MMP-2 inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}=6.6 \mu M</math>) and can be used for the study of acute myocardial infarction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</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</p>	<p>Modecainide is a major metabolite of Encainide, which is an antiarrhythmic agent.</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><b>Moexipril hydrochloride</b> (RS-10085)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0378A</p>	<p><b>Moexipril-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-1172815</p>
<p>Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%</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>Moexipril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Moexipril. Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Molidustat</b> (BAY 85-3934)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12654</p>	<p><b>Molsidomine</b> (SIN-10; Morsydomine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1069</p>
<p>Molidustat (BAY 85-3934) is a novel inhibitor of hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase (HIF-PH) with mean <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 480 nM for PHD1, 280 nM for PHD2, and 450 nM for PHD3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%</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>	<p>Molsidomine is an orally active, long acting vasodilating drug, metabolized in the liver to the active metabolite linsidomine, which is an unstable compound that releases nitric oxide (NO) upon decay as the actual vasodilating compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Moricizine</b> (Moracizine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0615</p>	<p><b>Morphiceptin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1701</p>
<p>Moricizine (Moracizine), a phenothiazine derivative, inhibits the rapid inward sodium current (I<sub>Na</sub>) across myocardial cell membranes. Moricizine is an antiarrhythmia agent and has the potential for ventricular tachycardia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Morphiceptin is a potent and specific agonist for morphine (<math>\mu</math>) receptors. Morphiceptin, as a synthetic peptide, is the amide of a fragment of the milk protein <math>\beta</math>-casein.</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Morusinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2299</p>	<p><b>Moscatin</b> (Picatol B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5035</p>
<p>Morusinol is a flavonoid isolated from Morus alba root bark. Morusinol has an antiplatelet activity and significantly inhibits arterial thrombosis in vivo.</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>Moscatin inhibits AA-induced platelet aggregation in a concentration-dependent manner with <math>IC_{50}</math> values 37.2 <math>\mu M</math>.</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><b>Moslicigat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137446</p> <p>Moslicigat is a guanylate cyclase activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Moxisylyte hydrochloride</b> (Thymoxamine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1435</p> <p>Moxisylyte (hydrochloride) is (alpha 1-blocker) antagonist, it can vasodilates cerebral vessels without reducing blood pressure. It is also used locally in the eye to reverse the mydriasis caused by phenylephrine and other sympathomimetic agents.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>MPO-IN-28</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115486</p> <p>MPO-IN-28 (Compound 28) is a <b>myeloperoxidase (MPO)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>MPO-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145197</p> <p>MPO-IN-3 is a potent <b>myeloperoxidase (MPO)</b> inhibitor (WO2013068875A1, example 191). Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a heme-containing enzyme belonging to the peroxidase superfamily.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MRE-269</b> (ACT-333679)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-79593</p> <p>MRE-269 is an active metabolite of selexipag, and acts as a selective <b>IP receptor</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <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>MRS 1523</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121119</p> <p>MRS 1523 is a potent and selective <b>adenosine A<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 18.9 nM and 113 nM for <b>human</b> and <b>rat A<sub>3</sub> receptors</b>, respectively. In rat this corresponds to selectivities of 140- and 18-fold vs A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2A</sub> receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MRS 2578</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13104</p> <p>MRS 2578 is a selective and potent <b>P2Y<sub>6</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 37 nM (human) and 98 nM (rat). MRS 2578 exhibits insignificant activity at P2Y<sub>1</sub>, P2Y<sub>2</sub>, P2Y<sub>4</sub>, and P2Y<sub>11</sub> receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>MRS1845</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103310</p> <p>MRS1845 is a selective store-operated calcium (SOC) channel inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.7 μM. MRS1845 is an <b>ORAI1</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MRS2179 tetrasodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101308</p> <p>MRS2179 tetrasodium is a competitive <b>P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_b</math> of 102 nM and a <math>pA_2</math> of 6.99 for turkey P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor. MRS2179 tetrasodium is selective for P2Y<sub>1</sub> over P2X<sub>1</sub> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.15 μM), P2X<sub>3</sub> (12.9 μM), P2X<sub>2</sub>, P2X<sub>4</sub>, P2Y<sub>2</sub>, P2Y<sub>4</sub>, and P2Y<sub>6</sub> receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>MRS2179 tetrasodium hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101308A</p> <p>MRS2179 tetrasodium hydrate is a competitive <b>P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_b</math> of 102 nM and a <math>pA_2</math> of 6.99 for turkey P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor. MRS2179 tetrasodium hydrate is selective for P2Y<sub>1</sub> over P2X<sub>1</sub> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.15 μM), P2X<sub>3</sub> (12.9 μM), P2X<sub>2</sub>, P2X<sub>4</sub>, P2Y<sub>2</sub>, P2Y<sub>4</sub>, and P2Y<sub>6</sub> receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>MRS2500 tetraammonium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108658</p> <p>MRS2500 tetraammonium is a potent, selective and stable antagonist of the P2Y1 receptor (<math>K_i=0.78</math> nM for recombinant human P2Y1 receptor). MRS2500 tetraammonium inhibits the ADP-induced aggregation of human platelets with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.95 nM. Antithrombotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>MRS2768 tetrasodium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108649A</p> <p>MRS2768 tetrasodium salt is a moderately potent and selective P2Y2 receptor agonist. MRS2768 tetrasodium salt has a protective effect on cardiomyocytes from ischemic damage in vivo and in vitro.</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><b>Mulberrin</b> (Kuwanon C)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3513</p> <p>Mulberrin is a strong inhibitor of organic anion-transporting polypeptide 2B1 (OATP2B1)-mediated estrone-3-sulfate (E3S) uptake with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value being <math>1.8\pm 1.5</math> <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Muscone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0633</p> <p>Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and NLRP3 inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL-1<math>\beta</math>, TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>MY-5445</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100933</p> <p>MY-5445 is a specific inhibitor of the cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase, phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5), with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.3 <math>\mu</math>M. MY-5445 inhibits human platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</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</p> 	<p><b>MYLS22</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136446</p> <p>MYLS22 is a first-in-class and selective optic atrophy 1 (OPA1) inhibitor. MYLS22 can target endothelial OPA1 to curtail tumor growth and inhibits angiogenesis by impinging on NF<math>\kappa</math>B activity and on angiogenic gene expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%</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</p> 
<p><b>Myricitrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0152</p> <p>Myricitrin is a major antioxidant flavonoid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>N,N'-Diacetyl-L-cystine</b> (DiNAC; (Ac-Cys-OH)<math>_2</math>)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114348</p> <p>N,N'-diacetyl-L-cystine (DiNAC) is the disulphide dimer of N-acetylcysteine with immunomodulating properties. N,N'-diacetyl-L-cystine is a potent, orally active modulator of contact sensitivity/delayed type hypersensitivity reactions in rodents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>N-(3-Chloro-4-morpholinophenyl)-N'-hydroxyformimidamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15603</p> <p>TS-011 is a selective inhibitor of 20-Hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-(p-amylicinnamoyl) Anthranilic Acid</b> (ACA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118628</p> <p>N-(p-amylicinnamoyl) Anthranilic Acid (ACA) is a broad spectrum Phospholipase A<math>_2</math> (PLA<math>_2</math>) inhibitor and TRP channel blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>N-0861 racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00143</p>	<p><b>N-Acetyl lysyltyrosylcysteine amide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125039</p>
<p>N-0861 racemate is the racemate of N-0861. N-0861 is a selective adenosine A1 receptor antagonist.</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>N-Acetyl lysyltyrosylcysteine amide is a potent, reversible, specific, and non-toxic tripeptide inhibitor of <b>myeloperoxidase (MPO)</b>. N-Acetyl lysyltyrosylcysteine amide effectively inhibits MPO generation of toxic oxidants in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro</b> (Ac-SDKP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0266</p>	<p><b>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro TFA</b> (Ac-SDKP TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0266A</p>
<p>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro, an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of <b>ACE</b>.</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>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro (TFA), an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of <b>ACE</b>.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Acetylneuraminic acid</b> (NANA; Lactaminic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-I0400</p>	<p><b>N-Acetylprocainamide</b> (Acecaidine; NAPA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1109</p>
<p>N-Acetylneuraminic acid is a nine-carbon, sialic acid monosaccharide commonly found in glycoproteins on cell membranes and in glycolipids such as gangliosides in mammalian cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>N-Acetylprocainamide is a class III antiarrhythmic, which blocks <b>K<sup>+</sup> channels</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Demethyl Ivabradine D6 Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12778S</p>	<p><b>N-Desmethyl Sildenafil</b> (Desmethyilsildenafil; UK-103,320)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117605</p>
<p>N-Demethyl Ivabradine D6 Hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled N-Demethyl Ivabradine, which is a metabolite of Ivabradine.</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>N-Desmethyl Sildenafil (Desmethyilsildenafil) is a major metabolite of Sildenafil. Sildenafil is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitor.</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><b>N-Feruloylserotonin</b> (<i>(E/Z)</i>-Moschamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118824A</p>	<p><b>N-Nornuciferine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2129</p>
<p>N-Feruloylserotonin, an antioxidative component and bioactive serotonin derivative, from the Seed of <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L., ameliorates atherosclerosis and distensibility of the aortic wall in Kurosawa and Kusanagi-hypercholesterolemic (KHC) rabbits.</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>N-Nornuciferine is an aporphine alkaloid in lotus leaf that significantly inhibits <b>CYP2D6</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> and <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 3.76 and 2.34 μM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

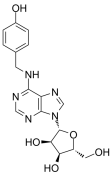


**N6-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)adenosine**  
(Para-topolin riboside)

Cat. No.: HY-18775

N6-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)adenosine is a inhibitor of platelet aggregation induced in vitro by collagen and their activity range was demonstrated (IC50: 6.77-141  $\mu$ M).

**Purity:** 99.29%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

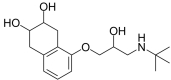


**Nadolol**  
(SQ-11725)

Cat. No.: HY-B0804

Nadolol (SQ-11725) is a non-selective and orally active  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors blocker and is a substrate of organic anion transporting polypeptide 1A2 (OATP1A2). Nadolol has the the potential for high blood pressure, angina pectoris and vascular headaches research.

**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

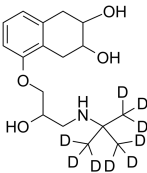


**Nadolol-d9**  
(SQ-11725-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B0804S

Nadolol D9 (SQ-11725 D9) is the deuterium labeled Nadolol. Nadolol is a non-selective and orally active  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors blocker.

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

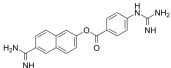


**Nafamostat**

Cat. No.: HY-B0190

Nafamostat, a synthetic serine protease inhibitor, is an anticoagulant. Nafamostat suppresses T cell auto-reactivity by decreasing granzyme activity and CTL cytotoxicity. Nafamostat blocks activation of SARS-CoV-2.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

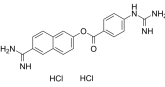


**Nafamostat hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B0190B

Nafamostat hydrochloride, a synthetic serine protease inhibitor, is an anticoagulant. Nafamostat hydrochloride suppresses T cell auto-reactivity by decreasing granzyme activity and CTL cytotoxicity. Nafamostat hydrochloride blocks activation of SARS-CoV-2.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

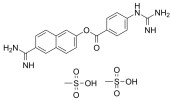


**Nafamostat mesylate**  
(FUT-175)

Cat. No.: HY-B0190A

Nafamostat mesylate, a synthetic serine protease inhibitor, is an anticoagulant. Nafamostat mesylate suppresses T cell auto-reactivity by decreasing granzyme activity and CTL cytotoxicity. Nafamostat mesylate blocks activation of SARS-CoV-2.

**Purity:** 98.06%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

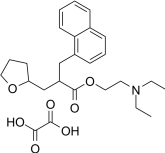


**Naftidrofuryl oxalate**  
(Nafronyl oxalate salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1107

Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) is a drug used in the management of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders as a vasodilator, enhance cellular oxidative capacity, and may also be a 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist.

**Purity:** 95.81%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

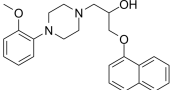


**Naftopidil**  
(KT-611; BM-15275)

Cat. No.: HY-B0391

Naftopidil (KT-611) is a selective  $\alpha$ 1-adrenoceptor antagonist, with  $K_i$ s of 3.7 nM, 20 nM and 1.2 nM for the cloned human  $\alpha_{1a}$ -,  $\alpha_{1b}$ - and  $\alpha_{1d}$ -adrenoceptor subtypes, respectively. Naftopidil has antiproliferative effects.

**Purity:** 98.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

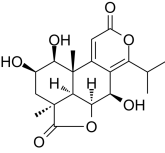


**Nagilactone B**

Cat. No.: HY-N3216

Nagilactone B is a liver X receptor (LXR) agonist.

**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

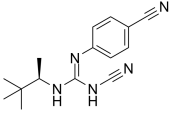


**Naminidil**  
(BMS 234303-01)

Cat. No.: HY-100276

Naminidil is a cyanoguanidine  $K_{ATP}$  opener.

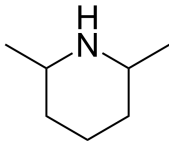
**Purity:** 98.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Nanofin**  
(2,6-Lupetidine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1191

Nanofin is neuropathic blocker, with antihypertensive effect, used for mild to moderate hypertension.

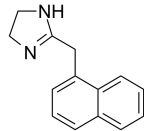


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Naphazoline hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B0446

Naphazoline hydrochloride is an ocular vasoconstrictor and imidazole derivative sympathomimetic amine. Target: Adrenergic Receptor  
Naphazoline hydrochloride is the common name for 2-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2-imidazole hydrochloride.



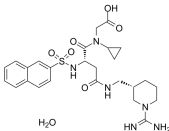
**Purity:** 98.56%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

HCl

**Napsagatran hydrate**  
(Ro 46-6240 hydrate; Ro 46-6240/010 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-15759A

Napsagatran hydrate is a novel and specific thrombin inhibitor.



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

**Nattokinase**

Cat. No.: HY-P2373

Nattokinase is a potent fibrinolytic enzyme. Nattokinase can break down blood clots by directly hydrolyzing fibrin and plasmin substrate. Nattokinase can be used for the research of cardiovascular diseases.

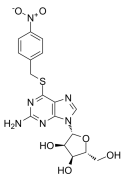
**Nattokinase**

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**NBTGR**

Cat. No.: HY-108322

NBTGR (p-Nitrobenzylthioguanosine) is a potent inhibitor of nucleoside transport; inhibits adenosine uptake with a  $K_i$  of 70 nM.

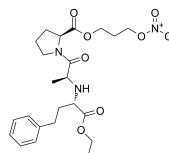


**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

**NCX899**

Cat. No.: HY-101577

NCX899 is a NO-releasing derivative of enalapril, and shows inhibitory activity against angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) activity.

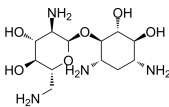


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Neamine**

Cat. No.: HY-N7449

Neamine, a degradation product of Neomycin, is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Neamine is an anti-angiogenesis agent targeting angiogenin. Neamine has potent antibacterial, antitumor and neuroprotective activities.

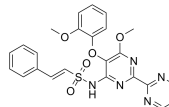


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Nebentan**  
(YM598 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-106994

Nebentan (YM598 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active non-peptide endothelin  $ET_A$  receptor antagonist through the modification of Bosentan (HY-A0013).

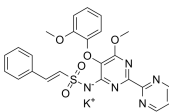


**Purity:** 99.67%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Nebentan potassium**  
(YM598)

Cat. No.: HY-106994A

Nebentan potassium (YM598) is a potent, selective and orally active non-peptide endothelin  $ET_A$  receptor antagonist through the modification of Bosentan (HY-A0013).

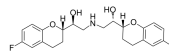


**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

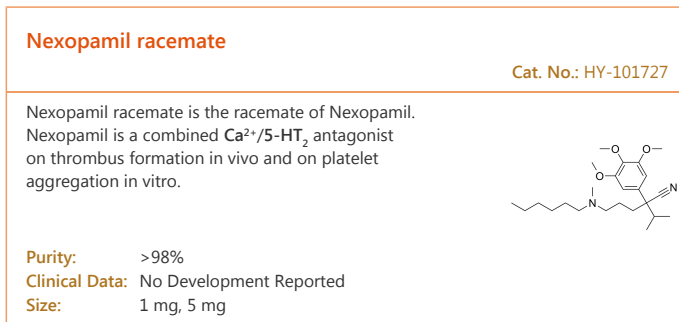
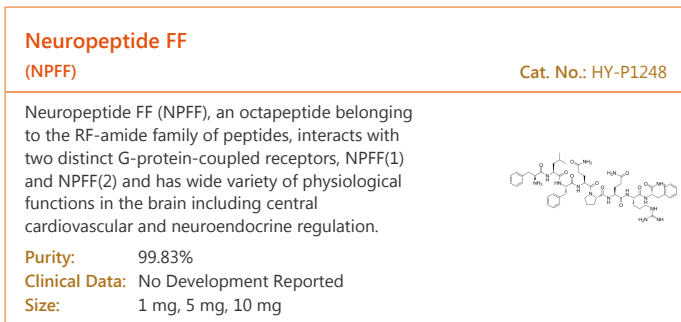
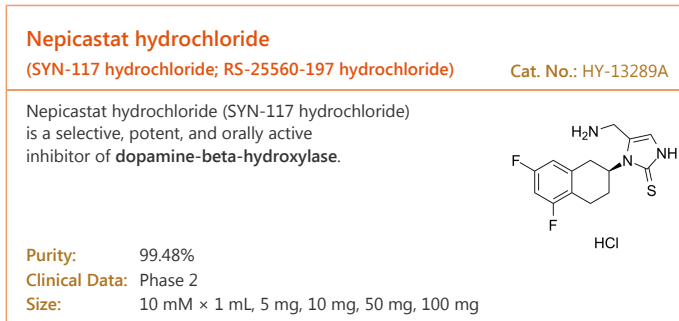
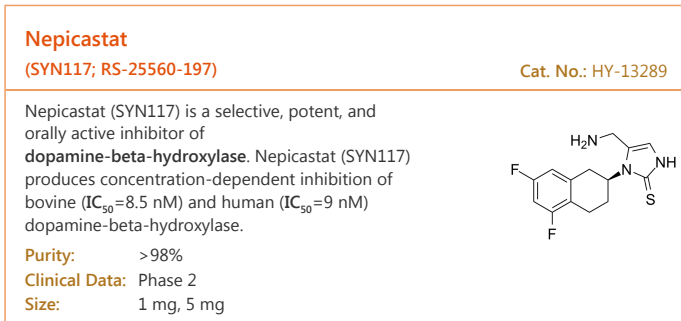
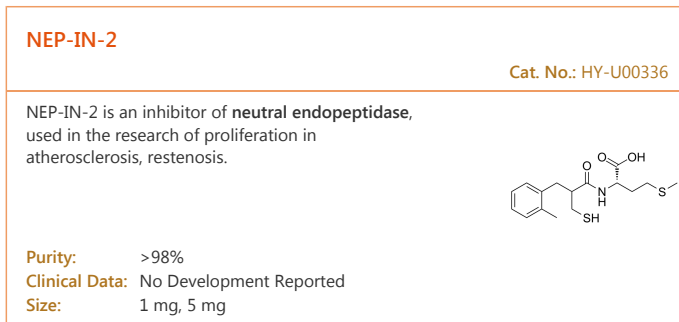
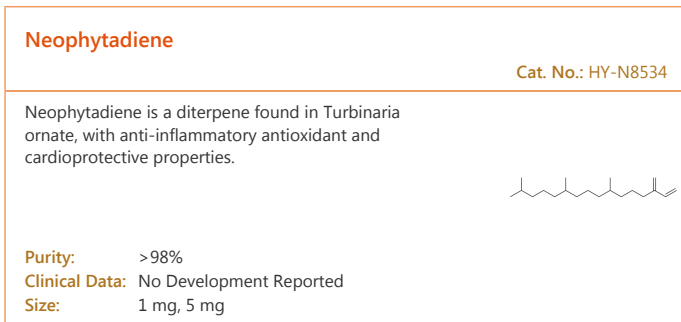
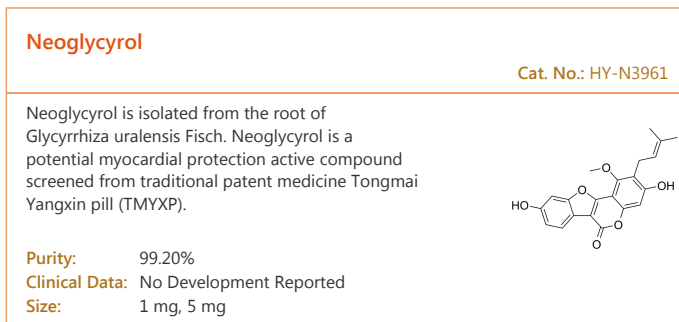
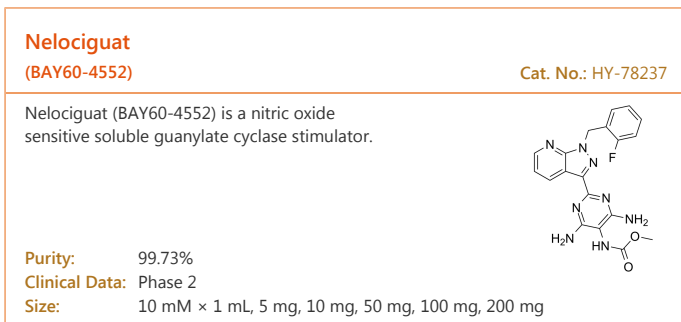
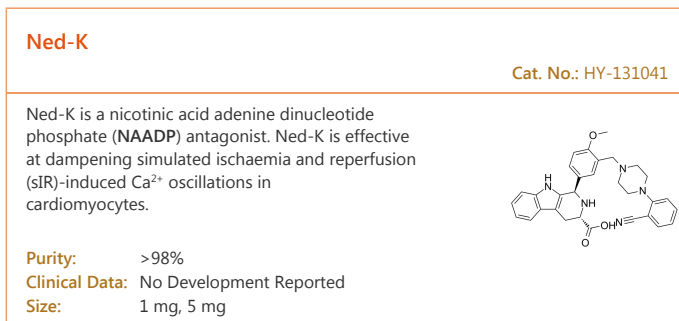
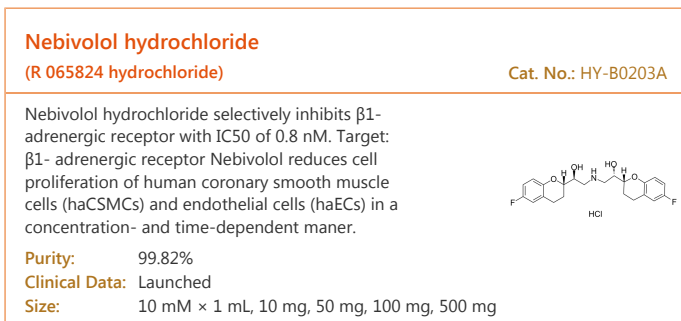
**Nebivolol**  
(R 065824)

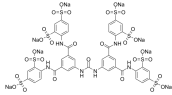
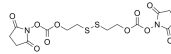
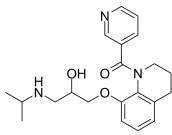
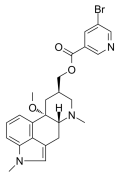
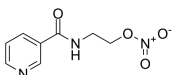
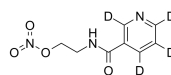
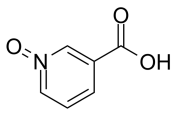
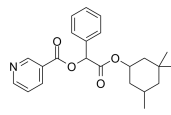
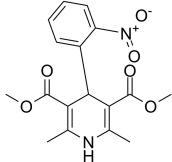
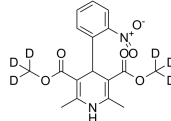
Cat. No.: HY-B0203

Nebivolol selectively inhibits  $\beta_1$ -adrenergic receptor with IC50 of 0.8 nM. Target:  $\beta_1$ -adrenergic receptor  
Nebivolol reduces cell proliferation of human coronary smooth muscle cells (hCSMCs) and endothelial cells (hECs) in a concentration- and time-dependent manner.

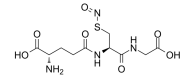
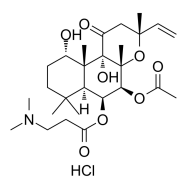
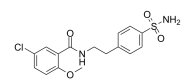

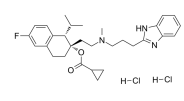
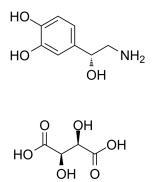
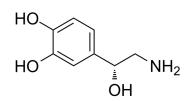
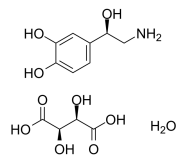
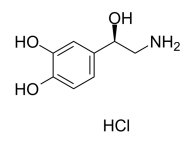


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

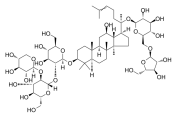
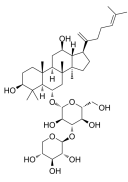
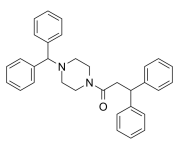
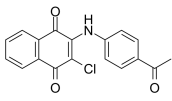
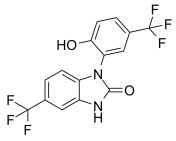
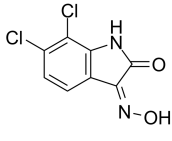
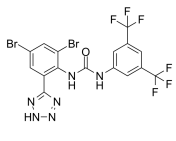
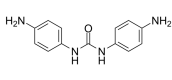
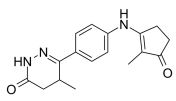


<p><b>NF449 octasodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112461A</p>	<p><b>NHS-PEG1-SS-PEG1-NHS</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136304</p>
<p>NF449 octasodium is a highly potent P2X<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.28, 0.69, and 120 nM for rP2X<sub>1</sub>, rP2X<sub>1+5</sub>, P2X<sub>2+3</sub> respectively. NF449 octasodium is a G<sub>sα</sub>-selective G Protein antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>NHS-PEG1-SS-PEG1-NHS is a reversible linker for biomacromolecule link with active small molecule. NHS-PEG1-SS-PEG1-NHS can be used in proteins liposomes or nanoparticles.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Nicainoprol</b> (RU-42924)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100572</p>	<p><b>Nicergoline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0702</p>
<p>Nicainoprol is a fast-sodium-channel blocking drug, which is a potent antiarrhythmic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nicergoline, an ergoline derivative ester of bromonicotinic acid, is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of α<sub>1A</sub>-adrenoceptor. Nicergoline has vasodilator effects. Nicergoline also has ameliorative effects on cognitive function in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Nicorandil</b> (SG-75)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0341</p>	<p><b>Nicorandil-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0341S</p>
<p>Nicorandil (SG-75) is a potent potassium channel activator and targets vascular nucleoside diphosphate-dependent K<sup>+</sup> channels and cardiac ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels (K<sub>ATP</sub>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nicorandil-d4 (SG-75-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nicorandil. Nicorandil (SG-75) is a potent potassium channel activator and targets vascular nucleoside diphosphate-dependent K<sup>+</sup> channels and cardiac ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels (K<sub>ATP</sub>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Nicotinic acid N-oxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1061</p>	<p><b>Nicotinoyl cyclandelate</b> (RV 12128)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00147</p>
<p>Nicotinic acid N-oxide is used to treat hyperlipidemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Nicotinoyl cyclandelate can be used to lower the perfusion pressure of cerebral blood vessels and the blood pressure of femoral artery.</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><b>Nifedipine</b> (BAY-a-1040)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0284</p>	<p><b>Nifedipine-d6</b> (BAY-a-1040-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0284S</p>
<p>Nifedipine (BAY-a-1040) is a potent calcium channel blocker and drug of choice for cardiac insufficiencies.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Nifedipine D6 (BAY-a-1040 D6) is deuterium labeled nifedipine, and nifedipine is a potent calcium channel blocker.</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, 10 mg</p>

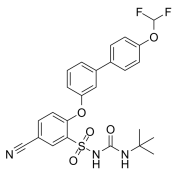
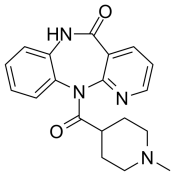
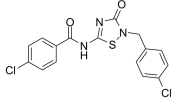
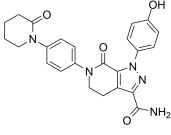
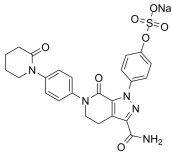
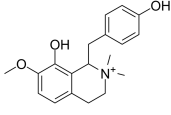
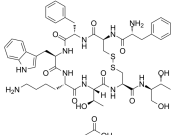
<p><b>Nifekalant hydrochloride</b> (MS-551)</p>	<p><b>Niga-ichigoside F1</b></p>
<p>Nifekalant hydrochloride (MS-551), a class III antiarrhythmic agent, is a <b>IKr potassium channel</b> blocker with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 <math>\mu</math>M. Nifekalant hydrochloride can be used for refractory ventricular tachyarrhythmias research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Niga-ichigoside F1, an orally active ursane triterpenoid, has antihyperlipidemic and antioxidant activities. Niga-ichigoside F1 can prevent high-fat diet (HFD)-induced hepatic steatosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NIH-12848</b></p>	<p><b>Nilvadipine</b> (FK235; FR34235)</p>
<p>NIH-12848 is a putative phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase <math>\gamma</math> (PI5P4K<math>\gamma</math>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nilvadipine is a potent <b>calcium channel</b> antagonist, and the <math>IC_{50}</math> value is around 0.1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Nimodipine</b> (BAY-e 9736)</p>	<p><b>Nisoldipine</b> (BAY-k 5552)</p>
<p>Nimodipine (BAY-e 9736) is an orally active, well-tolerated and light-sensitive <b>dihydropyridine calcium</b> antagonist. Nimodipine can be used for the research of cerebrovascular disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552; Sular) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 nM. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 10 nM Target: L-type Cav1.2 Nisoldipine is a potent blocker of L-type calcium channels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Nisoldipine-d4</b></p>	<p><b>Nisoldipine-d7</b></p>
<p>Nisoldipine-d4 (BAY-k 5552-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Nisoldipine-d7 (BAY-k 5552-d7) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nitrendipine</b> (BAY-E-5009)</p>	<p><b>Nitroflurbiprofen</b> (HCT 1206; NO-flurbiprofen; Nitroxybutyl flurbiprofen)</p>
<p>Nitrendipine (BAY-E-5009), an analogue of Nifedipine (HY-B0284), is a dihydropyridine <b>calcium channel</b> blocker with vasodilator action. Nitrendipine has antihypertensive effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Nitroflurbiprofen is a <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)</b> inhibitor with nitric oxide (NO)-donating properties, modulates the increased intrahepatic vascular tone in portal hypertensive cirrhotic rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Nitroprusside disodium dihydrate</b> (Sodium nitroprusside dihydrate; Sodium Nitroferricyanide(III) Dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-A0119</p> <p>Nitroprusside disodium dihydrate (Sodium nitroprusside dihydrate) is a vasodilator that available for the research of acute hypertension, heart failure. Nitroprusside disodium dihydrate induces autophagy in glutathione-depleted osteoblasts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Nitrosogluthatione</b> (GSNO; RVC-588; S-Nitroso-L-glutathione) Cat. No.: HY-D0845</p> <p>Nitrosoglutathione (GSNO), a exogenous NO donor and a substrate for rat alcohol dehydrogenase class III isoenzyme, inhibits cerebrovascular angiotensin II-dependent and -independent AT1 receptor responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>NKH477</b> (Colforsin dapropate hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-103193</p> <p>NKH477 (Colforsin dapropate hydrochloride) directly activates the catalytic unit of <b>adenylate cyclase</b> and increases intracellular cAMP. NKH477 is a forskolin derivative that improves cardiac failure mainly through its beneficial effects on diastolic cardiac function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>NLRP3-IN-2</b> Cat. No.: HY-W011082</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-2, an intermediate substrate in the synthesis of glyburide, inhibits the formation of the <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome in cardiomyocytes and limits the infarct size following myocardial ischemia/reperfusion in the mouse, without affecting glucose metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>NMNNAGDKWSAFLKEQSTLAQMYPLEIQNLTVKQLQALQQ</b> Cat. No.: HY-P3142</p> <p>NMNNAGDKWSAFLKEQSTLAQMYPLEIQNLTVKQLQALQQ is an angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) related peptide that can be used as a tool for understanding ACE2 functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>NNC 55-0396</b> (NNC 55-0396 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-50722</p> <p>NNC 55-0396, Mibefradil derivative, is a highly selective T-type calcium channel blocker; displays IC50 values of 6.8 and &gt; 100 μM for inhibition of Cav3.1 T-type channels and HVA currents respectively in INS-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Noradrenaline tartrate</b> (Levarterenol tartrate; L-Noradrenaline tartrate) Cat. No.: HY-13715C</p> <p>Norepinephrine tartrate (Levarterenol tartrate), a naturally occurring chemical in the body that acts as both a stress hormone and neurotransmitter, is a <math>\beta_1</math>-selective <b>adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.37 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Norepinephrine</b> (Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline) Cat. No.: HY-13715</p> <p>Norepinephrine (Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline) is a <math>\beta_1</math>-selective <b>adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.37 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Norepinephrine bitartrate monohydrate</b> (Levarterenol bitartrate monohydrate; ...) Cat. No.: HY-13715B</p> <p>Norepinephrine bitartrate monohydrate (Levarterenol bitartrate monohydrate; L-Noradrenaline bitartrate monohydrate) is a <math>\beta_1</math>-selective <b>adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.37 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Norepinephrine hydrochloride</b> (Levarterenol hydrochloride; L-Noradrenaline hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13715A</p> <p>Norepinephrine hydrochloride (Levarterenol hydrochloride) is a <math>\beta_1</math>-selective <b>adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.37 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 

<p><b>Norethindrone acetate</b> (19-Norethindrone acetate)</p> <p>Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Norethindrone acetate-D8</b> (19-Norethindrone acetate-D8)</p> <p>Norethindrone acetate-D8 (19-Norethindrone acetate-D8) is the deuterium labeled Norethindrone acetate. Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Norswertianolin</b></p> <p>Norswertianolin acts as a CSE activator and is isolated from <i>G. acuta</i>. Norswertianolin may be a potential agent for cardiovascular diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Nortadalafil</b> (Demethyl Tadalafil)</p> <p>Nortadalafil is demethyl Tadalafil, which is a PDE5 inhibitor, currently marketed in pill form for treating erectile dysfunction (ED) under the name Cialis; and under the name Adcirca for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension. IC50 value: Target:.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Norverapamil</b> (±)-Norverapamil; D591</p> <p>Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a <b>L-type calcium channel blocker</b> and a <b>P-glycoprotein (P-gp)</b> function inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Norverapamil hydrochloride</b> (±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride; D591 hydrochloride</p> <p>Norverapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a <b>L-type calcium channel blocker</b> and a <b>P-glycoprotein (P-gp)</b> function inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Norverapamil-d7</b> (±)-Norverapamil-d7; D591-d7</p> <p>Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil). Norverapamil, an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Norverapamil-d7 hydrochloride</b> (±)-Norverapamil-d7 hydrochloride; D591-d7 hydrochloride</p> <p>Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil. Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Notch 1 TFA</b></p> <p>Notch 1 TFA (Notch homolog 1, translocation-associated) can encode a member of the NOTCH family of proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Notoginsenoside Fc</b></p> <p>Notoginsenoside Fc, a protopanaxadiol- (PPD-) type saponin isolated from the leaves of <i>Panax notoginseng</i>, effectively counteracts platelet aggregation. Notoginsenoside Fc can accelerate reendothelialization following vascular injury in diabetic rats by promoting <b>autophagy</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Notoginsenoside FP2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4305</p> <p>Notoginsenoside FP2, a dammarane-Type Bisdesmoside isolated from the Fruit Pedicels of Panax notoginseng, has potential to treat cardiovascular disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Notoginsenoside T5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6581</p> <p>Notoginsenoside T5 is a dammarane 61 glycoside. Notoginsenoside T5 is isolated from the acidic deglycosylation of saponins from the roots of P. 62 notoginseng.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NoxA1ds</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1435</p> <p>NoxA1ds is a highly efficacious and selective Nox1 (NADPH oxidase isoform 1) inhibitor. NoxA1ds establishes a critical interaction site for Nox1-NOXA1 binding required for enzyme activation. NoxA1ds can be used for the research of hypertension, atherosclerosis and neoplasia.</p> <p>EPVDALGKAKV-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>NP118809 (39-1B4)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14462</p> <p>NP118809 is a potent N-type calcium channel blocker, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.11 μM; also less potently inhibits L-type calcium channel with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12.2 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>NQ301</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101054</p> <p>NQ301 is an antithrombotic agent; inhibits collagen-challenged rabbit platelet aggregation with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 mg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>NS-1619</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12496</p> <p>NS-1619 is an opener of large conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> (BK) channel. NS-1619 is a highly effective relaxant with an EC<sub>50</sub> of about 10–30 μM in several smooth muscles of blood vessels and other tissues.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>NS309</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15416</p> <p>NS309 is a potent and selective activator of the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated SK/IK potassium channels, but displays no activity at BK channels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>NS5806</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108588</p> <p>NS5806, a potent potassium current activator, increases K<sub>v</sub>4.3/KChIP2 peak current amplitudes with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.3 μM. NS5806 slows K<sub>v</sub>4.3 and K<sub>v</sub>4.2 current decay in channel complexes containing KChIP2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>NSC 15364</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108937</p> <p>NSC 15364 is an inhibitor of VDAC1 oligomerization and apoptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>NSP-805</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19102</p> <p>NSP-805 is a potent and selective inhibitor of guinea pig cardiac phosphodiesterase 3 (PDE3), and a cardiotoxic agent with vasodilator properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

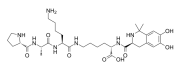


<p><b>NTP42</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129851</p> <p>NTP42 is a <b>thromboxane A2 (TXA2) receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.278 nM for antagonizing T prostanoid receptor (TP)- mediated <math>[Ca^{2+}]</math> mobilization following stimulation of cells with the alternative TP agonist U46609.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43%  <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>Nuvenzepine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00119</p> <p>Nuvenzepine is an <b>mAChR</b> antagonist, has the potential for gastrospasm treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>O-304</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112233</p> <p>O-304 is a first-in-class, orally available pan-<b>AMPK</b> activator, which increases AMPK activity by suppressing the dephosphorylation of pAMPK. O-304 exhibits a great potential as a drug to treat type 2 diabetes (T2D) and associated cardiovascular complications .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>O-Desmethyl apixaban</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100655</p> <p>O-Desmethyl apixaban is a metabolite of Apixaban (BMS-562247-01). Apixaban is a highly selective, reversible inhibitor of Factor Xa with <math>K_i</math> of 0.08 nM and 0.17 nM in human and rabbit, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>O-Desmethyl apixaban sulfate sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100652A</p> <p>O-Desmethyl apixaban sulfate sodium is a major circulating metabolite of Apixaban in humans. O-Desmethyl apixaban sulfate sodium inhibits <b>factor X (FXa)</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 58 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Obestatin(rat)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1306</p> <p>Obestatin(rat), encoded by the Ghrelin gene, is a cpeptide, comprised of 23 amino acids. Obestatin(rat) suppresses food intake, inhibits jejunal contraction, and decreases body-weight gain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>FNAPFDVGIKLSGAQYQQHGRAL-NH<sub>2</sub></p>
<p><b>Obestatin(rat) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1306A</p> <p>Obestatin(rat) TFA, encoded by the Ghrelin gene, is a cpeptide, comprised of 23 amino acids. Obestatin(rat) TFA suppresses food intake, inhibits jejunal contraction, and decreases body-weight gain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>FNAPFDVGIKLSGAQYQQHGRAL-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p>	<p><b>Oblongine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3164</p> <p>Oblongine is isolated from the tuber of <i>Stephania cambodica</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Octreotide (SMS 201-995)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0036</p> <p>Octreotide is a somatostatin analog that binds to the <b>somatostatin receptor</b>, mainly subtypes 2, 3, and 5, increases Gi activity, and reduces intracellular cAMP production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p>FCFWKTC(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys7)</p>	<p><b>Octreotide acetate (SMS 201-995 acetate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17365</p> <p>Octreotide acetate, a long-acting synthetic analog of native somatostatin, inhibits <b>growth hormone, glucagon, and insulin</b> more potently.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

### Odatroltide (DHDMIQK(KAP))

Cat. No.: HY-132828

Odatroltide, as a nanoscale P-selectin inhibitor, is a nano-delivery system of 6,7-dihydroxyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid and KPAK to target the thrombus.

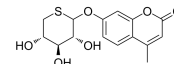


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Odiparcil (SB-424323)

Cat. No.: HY-10277

Odiparcil (SB-424323) is an orally active beta-d-thioxyloside analog with antithrombotic activity associated with a reduced risk of adverse bleeding events.

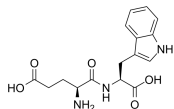


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH; L-Glutamyl-L-tryptophan)

Cat. No.: HY-13718

Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH) is a dipeptide immunomodulator isolated from calf thymus. Oglufanide inhibits **vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)**. Oglufanide can stimulate the immune response to **hepatic C virus (HCV)** and intracellular bacterial infections.

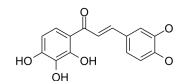


**Purity:** 99.49%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Okanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6673

Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea *Coreopsis tinctoria*, attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the **TLR4/NF-κB** signaling pathways.



**Purity:** 98.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Oleylethanolamide (N-Oleylethanolamide; Oleamide MEA; Oleic acid monoethanolamide)

Cat. No.: HY-107542

Oleylethanolamide is a high affinity endogenous **PPAR-α** agonist, which plays an important role in the treatment of obesity and arteriosclerosis.

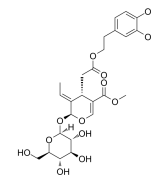


**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Oleuropein

Cat. No.: HY-N0292

Oleuropein, found in olive leaves and oil, exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic effects through direct inhibition of **PPARγ** transcriptional activity.

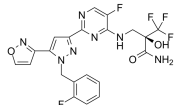


**Purity:** 98.54%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Olinciguat (IW-1701)

Cat. No.: HY-109066

Olinciguat (IW-1701) is an oral **guanylate cyclase (sGC)** stimulator with concentration-dependent stimulation of sGC in purified rat and human enzyme assays and a whole cell assay.



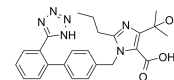
**Purity:** 98.44%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Olmесartan

(RNH-6270)

Cat. No.: HY-17004

Olmесartan (RNH-6270) is an **angiotensin II receptor (AT1R)** antagonist used to treat high blood pressure.

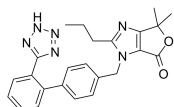


**Purity:** 99.01%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Olmесartan lactone impurity

Cat. No.: HY-131276

Olmесartan lactone impurity is a cyclic ester impurity of Olmesartan. Olmesartan is an **angiotensin II receptor (AT1R)** antagonist and has the potential for high blood pressure study.



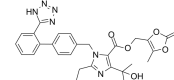
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Olmесartan medoxomil

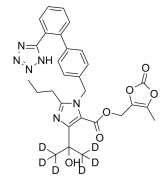
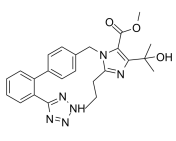
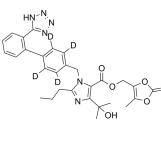
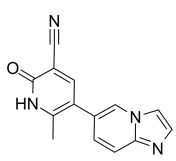
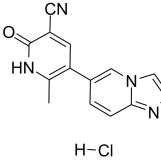
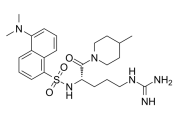
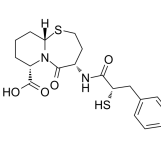
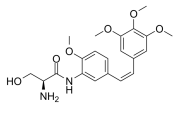
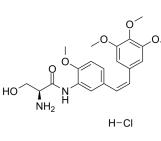
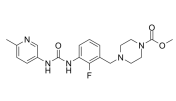
(CS 866)

Cat. No.: HY-17005

Olmесartan medoxomil is a potent and selective **angiotensin AT1 receptor** inhibitor with **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 66.2 μM.

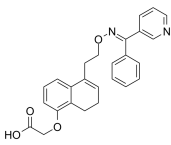


**Purity:** 99.74%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

<p><b>Olmesartan medoxomil-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17005S</p> <p>Olmesartan medoxomil-d6 (CS 866-d6) is the deuterium labeled Olmesartan medoxomil. Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective <b>angiotensin AT1 receptor</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 66.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Olmesartan methyl ester</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131278</p> <p>Olmesartan methyl ester is an intermediate in the synthesis of Olmesartan medoxomil. Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective <b>angiotensin AT1 receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 66.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Olmesartan-d4 Medoxomil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17005S1</p> <p>Olmesartan-d4 Medoxomil (CS 866-d4) is the deuterium labeled Olmesartan medoxomil. Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective <b>angiotensin AT1 receptor</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 66.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Olprinone</b> (Loprinone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14254A</p> <p>Olprinone (Loprinone) is a potent <b>phosphodiesterase (PDE) 3</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 150, 100, 0.35 and 14 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE1, PDE2, PDE3 and PDE4, respectively. Olprinone is used for the research of heart failure due to its positive inotropic and vasodilative effects. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Olprinone Hydrochloride</b> (Loprinone Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14254</p> <p>Olprinone (Loprinone) Hydrochloride is a potent <b>phosphodiesterase (PDE) 3</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 150, 100, 0.35 and 14 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE1, PDE2, PDE3 and PDE4, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>H-Cl</p>	<p><b>OM-189</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100245</p> <p>OM-189 is a selective synthetic <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Omapatrilat</b> (BMS-186716)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18208</p> <p>Omapatrilat is a dual inhibitor of the metalloproteases <b>ACE</b> and <b>NEP</b> with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.64 and 0.45 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ombrabulin</b> (AVE8062; AC7700)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14797</p> <p>Ombrabulin (AVE8062) is a derivative of CA-4 phosphate, which is known to exhibit antivasular effects through selective disruption of the <b>tubulin</b> cytoskeleton of endothelial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ombrabulin hydrochloride</b> (AVE8062 hydrochloride; AC7700 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18256</p> <p>Ombrabulin hydrochloride is a derivative of CA-4 phosphate, which is known to exhibit antivasular effects through selective disruption of the <b>tubulin</b> cytoskeleton of endothelial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>H-Cl</p>	<p><b>Omecamtiv mecarbil</b> (CK-1827452)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14233</p> <p>Omecamtiv mecarbil (CK-1827452) is a selective <b>cardiac myosin</b> activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

**ONO 1301**  
(ONO-AP 500-02) Cat. No.: HY-106961

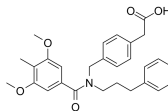
ONO 1301 (ONO-AP 500-02), a prostaglandin (PG) I<sub>2</sub> mimetic, is an orally active, long-acting **prostacyclin** agonist with thromboxane-synthase inhibitory activity.



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

**ONO-7300243** Cat. No.: HY-100882

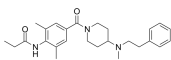
ONO-7300243 is a novel, potent lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (**LPA1**) antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.16 μM.



**Purity:** 98.14%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**OPC-28326** Cat. No.: HY-101610

OPC-28326 is a selective peripheral vasodilator and an antagonist of **α2-adrenergic receptor**, with K<sub>i</sub> of 2040, 285, and 55nM for α2A-, α2B- and α2C-adrenoceptors, respectively.

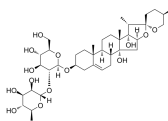


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Ophiogenin** Cat. No.: HY-N2174

**3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside**

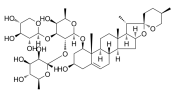
Ophiogenin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside, a terpenoid glycoside from *Ophiopogon japonicus* roots, has good pharmacological effects on the cardiovascular system.



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

**Ophiopogonin D** Cat. No.: HY-N0515

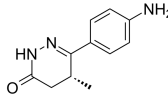
Ophiopogonin D, isolated from the tubers of *Ophiopogon japonicus*, is a rare naturally occurring C<sub>29</sub> steroidal glycoside.



**Purity:** 98.59%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**OR-1855** Cat. No.: HY-W050000

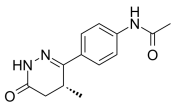
OR-1855, an active metabolite of Levosimendan, has effect on human myometrial contractility. Levosimendan is a calcium sensitizer used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.



**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**OR-1896** Cat. No.: HY-135746

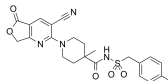
OR-1896 is an active long-lived metabolite of Levosimendan. OR-1896 is a highly selective **phosphodiesterase (PDE) III** isoform inhibitor and a powerful vasodilator. OR-1896 can open **ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels** and has Ca<sup>2+</sup>-sensitizing effect.



**Purity:** 98.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Oral antiplatelet agent 1** Cat. No.: HY-111755

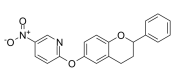
Oral antiplatelet agent 1 is a potent **antiplatelet** agent with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.94 μM in vitro as well as antithrombotic efficacy in a rat model. P2Y receptor antagonist.



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

**ORM-10103** Cat. No.: HY-128678

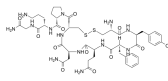
ORM-10103 is a specific inhibitor of the **Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchanger (NCX)**, which decreases the NCX current with estimated IC<sub>50</sub>s of 55 and 67 nM at -80 and at 20 mV, respectively.



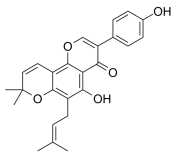
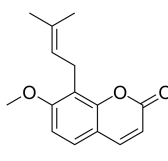
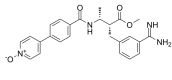
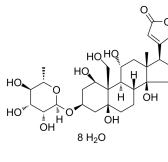
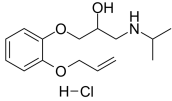
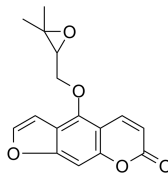
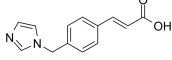
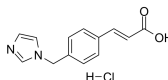
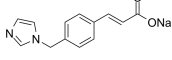
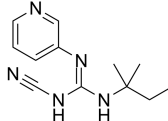
**Purity:** 99.24%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Ornipressin** (POR-8) Cat. No.: HY-P0083

Ornipressin is a potent vasoconstrictor, hemostatic and renal agent.



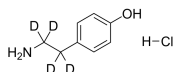
**Purity:** 98.38%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>Osajin</b> (CID 95168; NSC 21565)</p> <p>Osajin is the major bioactive isoflavone present in the fruit of <i>Maclura pomifera</i> with antitumor, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3125</p> 	<p><b>Osthole</b> (Osthol; NSC 31868)</p> <p>Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of <b>HBV</b> in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0054</p> 
<p><b>Otamixaban</b> (FXV673)</p> <p>Otamixaban(FXV673) is a potent (<math>K_i = 0.5</math> nM), selective, rapid acting, competitive and reversible fXa inhibitor that effectively inhibits both free and prothrombinase-bound fXa.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70035</p> 	<p><b>Ouabain Octahydrate</b> (Acocantherine; G-Strophanthin)</p> <p>Ouabain Octahydrate is an inhibitor of <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase</b>, used for the treatment of congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0542</p> 
<p><b>Oxprenolol hydrochloride</b> (Ba 39089)</p> <p>Oxprenolol hydrochloride (Ba 39089) is an orally bioavailable <b>β-adrenergic receptor (β-AR)</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 7.10 nM in a radioligand binding assay using rat heart muscle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1486</p> 	<p><b>Oxypeucedanin</b></p> <p>Oxypeucedanin is a furocoumarin derivative isolated from <i>Angelica dahurica</i>. Oxypeucedanin is a selective open-channel blocker, inhibits the <b>hKv1.5 current</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 76 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0747</p> 
<p><b>Ozagrel</b> (OKY-046)</p> <p>Ozagrel (OKY-046) is an anti-asthmatic agent and a <b>thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>) synthase</b> inhibitor. Ozagrel is an antiplatelet agent, which selectively inhibits human platelet aggregation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 53.12 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0428</p> 	<p><b>Ozagrel hydrochloride</b> (OKY-046 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Ozagrel hydrochloride (OKY-046 hydrochloride) is a <b>thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>) synthase</b> inhibitor. Ozagrel hydrochloride is an antiplatelet agent, which selectively inhibits human platelet aggregation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 53.12 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0428B</p> 
<p><b>Ozagrel sodium</b> (OKY-046 sodium)</p> <p>Ozagrel sodium (OKY-046 sodium) is a <b>thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>) synthase</b> inhibitor. Ozagrel sodium is an antiplatelet agent, which selectively inhibits human platelet aggregation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 53.12 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0428A</p> 	<p><b>P-1075</b></p> <p>P-1075 is a potent activator of <b>sulfonylurea receptor 2-associated ATP-sensitive potassium channels (SUR2-K<sub>ir</sub>6.2)</b>, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 45 nM for SUR2B-K<sub>ir</sub>6 channel activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108573</p> 

### p-Tyramine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W016823S

Tyramine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Tyramine hydrochloride. Tyramine hydrochloride is an amino acid that helps regulate blood pressure. Tyramine hydrochloride occurs naturally in the body, and it's found in certain foods.



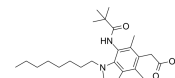
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Pactimibe

(CS-505 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-100401

Pactimibe (CS-505 free base) is a dual **ACAT1/2** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.9  $\mu$ M and 3.0  $\mu$ M, respectively. Pactimibe (CS-505 free base) inhibits **ACAT** with  $IC_{50}$ s of 2.0  $\mu$ M, 2.7  $\mu$ M, 4.7  $\mu$ M in the liver, macrophages and THP-1 cells, respectively.



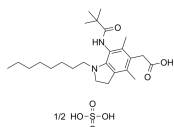
**Purity:** 98.07%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Pactimibe sulfate

(CS-505)

Cat. No.: HY-100401A

Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505) is a dual **ACAT1/2** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.9  $\mu$ M and 3.0  $\mu$ M, respectively. Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505) inhibits **ACAT** with  $IC_{50}$ s of 2.0  $\mu$ M, 2.7  $\mu$ M, 4.7  $\mu$ M in the liver, macrophages and THP-1 cells, respectively.

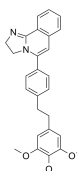


**Purity:** 98.22%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### PAF-AN-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00040

PAF-AN-1 is a platelet activating factor receptor (**PAF**) antagonist.

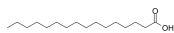


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Palmitic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0830

Palmitic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid commonly found in both animals and plants. PA can induce the expression of **glucose-regulated protein 78 (GRP78)** and **CCAAT/enhancer binding protein homologous protein (CHOP)** in in mouse granulosa cells.

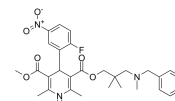


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

### Palonidipine

Cat. No.: HY-108997

Palonidipine is a **calcium** antagonist which is potential for the therapy of angina-pectoris and hypertension.

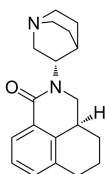


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Palonosetron

Cat. No.: HY-A0018

Palonosetron is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist used in the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).

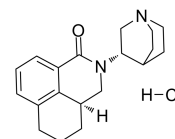


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Palonosetron hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0021

Palonosetron hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist used in the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).

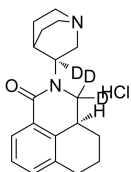


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

### Palonosetron-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0021S

Palonosetron-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Palonosetron hydrochloride. Palonosetron hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist used in the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).



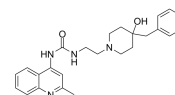
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Palosuran

(ACT-058362)

Cat. No.: HY-10655

Palosuran (ACT-058362) is a potent, selective, and orally active antagonist of **urotensin II receptor**, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 3.6 nM for CHO cell membranes expressing human recombinant receptors. Palosuran can improve pancreatic and renal function in diabetic rats.

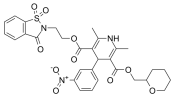


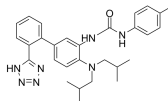
**Purity:** 99.33%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

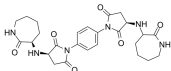
<p><b>Palosuran hydrochloride</b> (ACT-058362 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Palosuran hydrochloride (ACT-058362 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, and orally active antagonist of <b>urotensin II receptor</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.6 nM for CHO cell membranes expressing human recombinant receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Pamatolol</b></p> <p>Pamatolol is a cardioselective <b>beta-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist without sympathomimetic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pamicogrel</b> (KBT3022)</p> <p>Pamicogrel (KBT3022) is a <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>PAMP-12(human, porcine)</b></p> <p>PAMP-12(human, porcine) is a major component of immunoreactive (ir)-PAMP, is processed from the adrenomedullin precursor, is a potent hypotensive peptide and participates in cardiovascular control.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PAMP-12(human, porcine) TFA</b></p> <p>PAMP-12(human, porcine) TFA is a major component of immunoreactive (ir)-PAMP, is processed from the adrenomedullin precursor, is a potent hypotensive peptide and participates in cardiovascular control.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Pargyline</b></p> <p>Pargyline is an irreversible <b>monoamine oxidase (MAO)</b> inhibitor with <math>K_s</math> of 13 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>MAO-A</b> and <b>MAO-B</b>, respectively. Pargyline has antihypertensive and anticancer activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pargyline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Pargyline hydrochloride is an irreversible <b>monoamine oxidase (MAO)</b> inhibitor with <math>K_s</math> of 13 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>MAO-A</b> and <b>MAO-B</b>, respectively. Pargyline hydrochloride has antihypertensive and anticancer activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Parmodulin 2</b> (ML161)</p> <p>Parmodulin 2 (ML161) is an allosteric inhibitor of <b>protease-activated receptor 1 (PAR1)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.26 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Parstatin(human)</b></p> <p>Parstatin(human), a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Parstatin(human) TFA</b></p> <p>Parstatin(human) TFA, a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

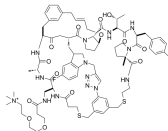
<b>Parstatin(mouse)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1261
Parstatin(mouse), a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.	
<small>MGPRLVAVLGLSLCCPLLSRRVPMSPRESERTATVYPR (17A-148)</small>	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

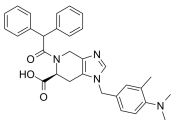
<b>Parstatin(mouse) TFA</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1261A
Parstatin(mouse) TFA, a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.	
<small>MGPRLVAVLGLSLCCPLLSRRVPMSPRESERTATVYPR (17A-148)</small>	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

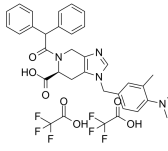
<b>PCA50941</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00034
PCA50941 is a 1,4-dihydropyridine derivative, used for treatment for cardiovascular disease.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

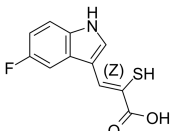
<b>PCC0208009</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100771
PCC0208009 is a potent <b>IDO</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 4.52 nM in HeLa cell. PCC0208009 alleviates neuropathic pain and comorbidities by regulating synaptic plasticity of anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and amygdala.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.65%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

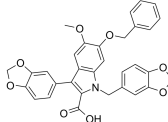
<b>PCSK9-IN-2</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132897
PCSK9-IN-2 is a novel small molecule inhibitor of <b>PCSK9-LDLR</b> protein-protein interaction (PPI) with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 7.57 μM.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>PCSK9-IN-3</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139998
PCSK9-IN-3 is a novel, highly potent, and orally bioavailable next-generation tricyclic peptide <b>PCSK9</b> inhibitor.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

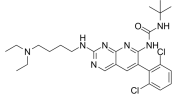
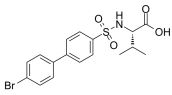
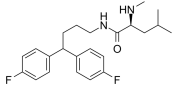
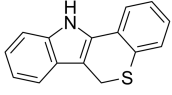
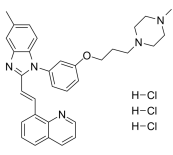
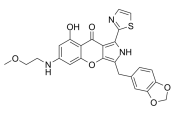
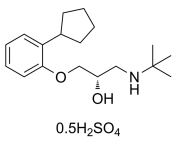
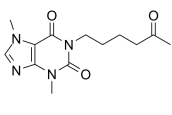
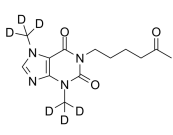
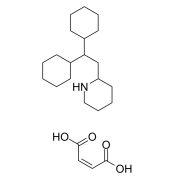
<b>PD 123319</b> (S)-(+)-PD 123319	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10259
PD 123319 (ditrifluoroacetate) is a potent, selective <b>AT2 angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 34 nM.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>PD 123319 ditrifluoroacetate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10259A
PD 123319 (ditrifluoroacetate) is a potent, selective <b>AT2 angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 34 nM.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.82%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<b>PD 151746</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19749
PD151746 is a calpain inhibitor, shows a 20-fold selectivity for u-calpain ( <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> = 0.26 ± 0.03 μM) over m-calpain ( <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> = 5.33 ± 0.77 μM).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥95.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<b>PD-159020</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101598
PD-159020 is a non-selective <b>ETA/ETB</b> antagonist, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 30 and 50 nM for hETA and hETB, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

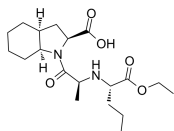


<p><b>PD-161570</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100434</p> <p>PD-161570 is a potent and ATP-competitive <b>human FGF-1 receptor</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 39.9 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 42 nM. PD-161570 also inhibits the <b>PDGFR</b>, <b>EGFR</b> and <b>c-Src tyrosine kinases</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 310 nM, 240 nM, and 44 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>PD-166793</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107428</p> <p>PD-166793 is a potent, selective, orally active and widebroad spectrum inhibitor of <b>MMP</b>, exhibiting nanomolar potency against <b>MMP-2</b>, <b>MMP-3</b> and <b>MMP-13</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=4, 7, and 8 nM, respectively) and micromolar potency vs <b>MMP-1</b>, -7 and -9 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=6.0, 7.2, and 7.9...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PD0176078</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00236</p> <p>PD0176078 is a newly found N-type <b>Calcium channel</b> blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>PD146176 (NSC168807)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103157</p> <p>PD146176 (NSC168807), a <b>15-Lipoxygenase (15-LO)</b> inhibitor, inhibits rabbit reticulocyte 15-LO (<math>K_i</math>=197 nM, <math>IC_{50}</math>=0.54 <math>\mu</math>M). PD146176 reverses cognitive impairment, brain amyloidosis, and tau pathology by stimulating autophagy in aged triple transgenic mice.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PDE10A-IN-2 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131973</p> <p>PDE10A-IN-2 hydrochloride is a potent, highly selective and orally active <b>phosphodiesterase 10A (PDE10A)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.8 nM. PDE10A-IN-2 hydrochloride shows selectivity of &gt;3500-fold against other PDE subtypes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>PDE5-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112704</p> <p>PDE5-IN-2 is a potent, highly selective, and orally active <b>PDE5</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.31 nM, less potently inhibits PDE2A, PDE10A, PDE4D2, and PDE6C, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 106, 46, 43, 1.2 nM, respectively. Anti-pulmonary arterial hypertension activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Penbutolol sulfate</b> (-)-Terbutolmine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1154</p> <p>Penbutolol sulfate is able to bind to both beta-1 adrenergic receptors and beta-2 adrenergic receptors (the two subtypes), thus making it a non-selective <math>\beta</math> blocker. Penbutolol is a sympathomimetic drug used in the treatment of high blood pressure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Pentoxifylline</b> (BL-191; PTX; Oxpentifylline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0715</p> <p>Pentoxifylline (BL-191), a haemorheological agent, is an orally active non-selective <b>phosphodiesterase (PDE)</b> inhibitor, with immune modulation, anti-inflammatory, hemorheological, anti-fibrinolytic and anti-proliferation effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Pentoxifylline-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0715S</p> <p>Pentoxifylline-d6 (BL-191-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pentoxifylline.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Perhexiline maleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1334A</p> <p>Perhexiline maleate is a potent <b>carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1 (CPT 1)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 77 and 148 <math>\mu</math>M for rat heart and liver CPT 1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

### Perindopril (S-9490)

Cat. No.: HY-B0130

Perindopril (S-9490) is a long-acting ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease. Target: ACE Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor.

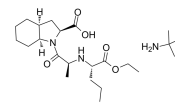


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Perindopril erbumine (Perindopril tert-butylamine salt; S-9490 erbumine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0130A

Perindopril erbumine (Perindopril tert-butylamine salt) is a potent ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease. Target: ACE Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor.

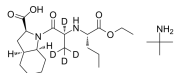


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Perindopril-d4 erbumine

Cat. No.: HY-B0130S

Perindopril-d4 t-butylamine salt is the deuterium labeled Perindopril t-butylamine salt. Perindopril t-butylamine salt is a long-acting ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease.

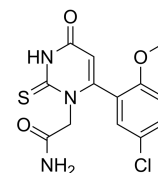


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### PF-06282999

Cat. No.: HY-19321

PF-06282999 is a potent and selective myeloperoxidase inhibitor which is potential useful for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

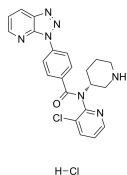


**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### PF-06446846 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-120088A

PF-06446846 hydrochloride is an orally active and highly selective inhibitor of translation of **Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9)**. PF-06446846 hydrochloride inhibits PCSK9 by inducing the ribosome to stall around codon 34.



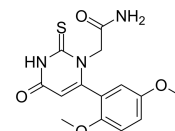
**Purity:** 98.03%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### PF-1355

(PF-06281355)

Cat. No.: HY-100873

PF-1355 is a selective 2-thiouracil mechanism-based MPO inhibitor, used for treatment of vasculitic diseases.

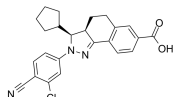


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### PF-3882845

Cat. No.: HY-12738

PF-3882845 is a remarkably high affinity selective and orally efficacious **mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)** binding  $IC_{50}=2.7$  nM) antagonist for hypertension and nephropathy. PF-3882845 also binds to **progesterone receptor (PR)** with the binding  $IC_{50}$  of 310 nM.



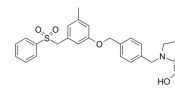
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### PF-543

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II)

Cat. No.: HY-15425

PF-543 (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2 nM and a  $K_i$  of 3.6 nM. PF-543 is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over **SPHK2**.



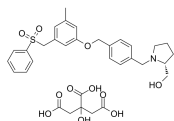
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### PF-543 Citrate

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-15425A

PF-543 Citrate (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2 nM and a  $K_i$  of 3.6 nM. PF-543 Citrate is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over **SPHK2**.



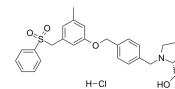
**Purity:** 98.35%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### PF-543 hydrochloride

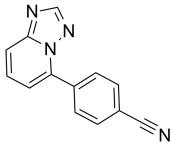
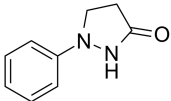
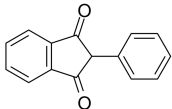
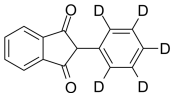
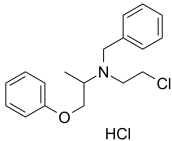
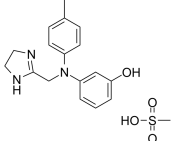
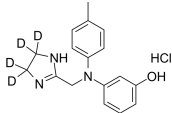
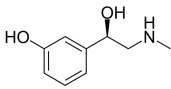
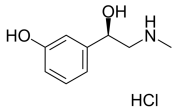
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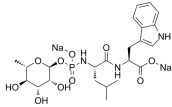
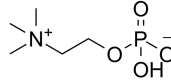
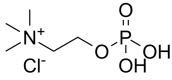
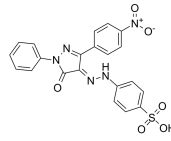
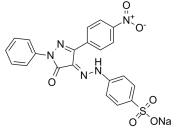
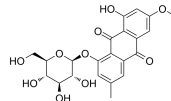
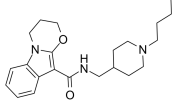
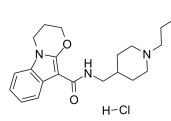
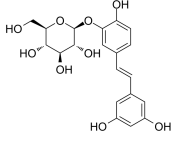
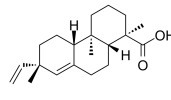
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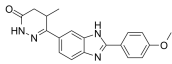
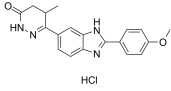
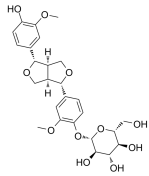
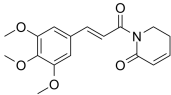
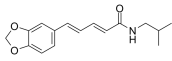
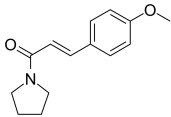
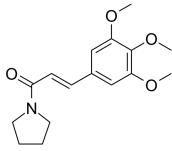
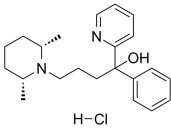
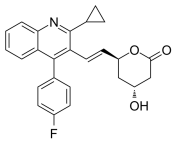
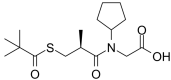
PF-543 hydrochloride (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2 nM and a  $K_i$  of 3.6 nM. PF-543 hydrochloride is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over **SPHK2**.



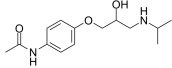
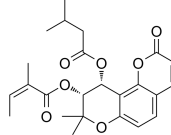
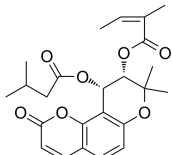
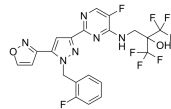
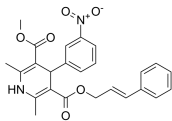
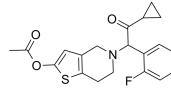
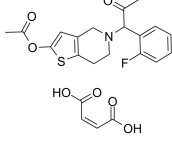
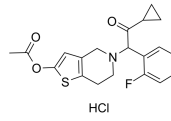
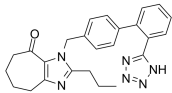
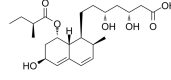
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>PHD-1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136300</p> <p>PHD-1-IN-1 is an orally active and potent HIF prolylhydroxylase domain-1 (PHD-1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.034 <math>\mu</math>M. PHD-1-IN-1 has a unique monodentate binding interaction with the active site <math>Fe^{2+}</math> ion and induces the formation of an "Arg367-out" pocket.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Phenidone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010144</p> <p>Phenidone, an orally active dual inhibitor of cyclooxygenase (COX) and lipoxygenase (LOX), ameliorates rat paralysis in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Phenidone is a potent hypotensive agent in the spontaneously hypertensive rat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Phenindione</b> (Rectadione)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0325</p> <p>Phenindione is an anticoagulant which functions as a Vitamin K antagonist. Target: Others  Phenindione(Rectadione) is an anticoagulant which functions as a Vitamin K antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Phenindione D5</b> (Rectadione D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0325S</p> <p>Phenindione D5 (Rectadione D5) is deuterium labeled Phenindione, which is an anticoagulant which functions as a Vitamin K antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0431A</p> <p>Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride is a selective antagonist of both <math>\alpha</math>-adrenoceptor and calmodulin that is commonly used for the treatment of hypertension, specifically caused by pheochromocytoma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Phentolamine mesylate</b> (Phentolamine methanesulfonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0362A</p> <p>Phentolamine mesylate (Phentolamine methanesulfonate) is a reversible, non-selective, and orally active blocker of <math>\alpha_1</math> and <math>\alpha_2</math> adrenergic receptor that expands blood vessels to reduce peripheral vascular resistance.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Phentolamine-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12717AS</p> <p>Phentolamine-d4 (Phentolamine-d4) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Phentolamine hydrochloride.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Phenylephrine</b> (R)-(-)-Phenylephrine; L-Phenylephrine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0769</p> <p>(R)-(-)-Phenylephrine is a selective <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenoceptor agonist primarily used as a decongestant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Phenylephrine hydrochloride</b> ((R)-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride; L-Phenylephrine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0471</p> <p>(R)-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride is a selective <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenoceptor agonist with <math>pK_s</math> of 5.86, 4.87 and 4.70 for <math>\alpha_{1D}</math>, <math>\alpha_{1B}</math> and <math>\alpha_{1A}</math> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>PHM-27 (human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1072</p> <p>PHM-27 (human) is a human prepro-vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (27 amino acid). PHM-27 (human) is a potent the human calcitonin receptor agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>HADGVFTSDFSKLLGQLSAAKYLESLM-NH<sub>2</sub></p>

<p><b>Phosphoramidon Disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2021A</p>	<p><b>Phosphorylcholine</b> (Phosphocholine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2233B</p>
<p>Phosphoramidon Disodium is a <b>metalloprotease</b> inhibitor. Phosphoramidon inhibits endothelin-converting enzyme (ECE), neutral endopeptidase (NEP), and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 3.5, 0.034, and 78 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Phosphatidylcholine is the main phospholipid component in eukaryotic biofilms. Phosphatidylcholine exists in commensal or pathogenic bacteria associated with eukaryotes in prokaryotes. Phosphorylcholine exhibits a surprising range of immunomodulatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Phosphorylcholine chloride</b> (Phosphocholine chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2233</p>	<p><b>PHPS1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112368</p>
<p>Phosphorylcholine chloride (Phosphocholine chloride) is an antigenic cell-surface component found on many commensal and pathogenic bacteria that reside in the upper airway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p>PHPS1 is a potent and selective <b>Shp2</b> inhibitor with <math>K_s</math> of 0.73, 5.8, 10.7, 5.8, and 0.47 <math>\mu</math>M for Shp2, Shp2-R362K, Shp1, PTP1B, and PTP1B-Q, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>PHPS1 sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125108</p>	<p><b>Physion 8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2107</p>
<p>PHPS1 sodium is a potent and selective <b>Shp2</b> inhibitor with <math>K_s</math> of 0.73, 5.8, 10.7, 5.8, and 0.47 <math>\mu</math>M for Shp2, Shp2-R362K, Shp1, PTP1B, and PTP1B-Q, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p>Physion 8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucoside, a bioactive component of <i>Fallopia multiflora</i>, can be used for the research of dizziness.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Piboserod</b> (SB-207266)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15574</p>	<p><b>Piboserod hydrochloride</b> (SB-207266 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15574A</p>
<p>Piboserod (SB 207266) is a selective 5-HT(4) receptor antagonist. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: 5-HT4 antagonist in vitro: Piboserod did not modify the basal contractions but concentration-dependently antagonized the ability of 5-HT to enhance bladder strip contractions to EFS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Piboserod (SB 207266) Hcl is a selective 5-HT(4) receptor antagonist. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: 5-HT4 antagonist in vitro: Piboserod did not modify the basal contractions but concentration-dependently antagonized the ability of 5-HT to enhance bladder strip contractions to EFS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside</b> (Quzhaqigan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2237</p>	<p><b>Pimaric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3063</p>
<p>Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of <b>Rhubarb</b>, activates endothelial <b>nitric oxide (NO) synthase</b> through inhibition of arginase activity with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 11.22 <math>\mu</math>M and 11.06 <math>\mu</math>M against <b>arginase I</b> and <b>arginase II</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p>Pimaric acid is a resin acid that has been found in <i>A. cordata</i> and various pines. Pimaric acid reduces mRNA expression, protein levels, and promoter activity of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-stimulated human aortic smooth muscle cells (HASMCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

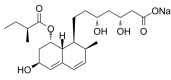
<p><b>Pimobendan</b> (UD-CG115)</p>	<p><b>Pimobendan hydrochloride</b> (UD-CG115 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Pimobendan (UD-CG115) is a selective inhibitor of PDE3 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.32 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pimobendan hydrochloride (UD-CG115 hydrochloride) is a selective inhibitor of PDE3 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.32 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pinoselinol 4-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b> (<b>(+)-Pinoselinol 4-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b>)</p>	<p><b>Piperlongumine</b> (<b>Piplartine</b>)</p>
<p>Pinoselinol 4-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside ((+)-Pinoselinol 4-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside) is the major active furofuran type lignans in Fructus Forsythiae.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Piperlongumine is an alkaloid, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Piperlonguminine</b></p>	<p><b>Piperlotine A</b></p>
<p>Piperlonguminine is an alkaloid amide isolated from the Piper species. Piperlonguminine shows various biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antitumor, neuroprotective, anti-platelet, anti-melanogenic, antifungal and antibacterial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Piperlotine A is an alkaloid isolated from Piper lolot, with potent antiplatelet aggregation activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Piperlotine C</b></p>	<p><b>Pirmenol hydrochloride</b> (<b>Cl-845; (<math>\pm</math>)-Pirmenol hydrochlorid</b>)</p>
<p>Piperlotine C is an alkaloid isolated from Piper lolot, with anti-platelet aggregation induced by arachidonic acid, and the <math>IC_{50}</math> is 26.6 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pirmenol hydrochloride inhibits <math>I_{KACH}</math> by blocking muscarinic receptors. The <math>IC_{50}</math> of Pirmenol for inhibition of Carbachol-induced <math>I_{KACH}</math> is 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pitavastatin lactone</b></p>	<p><b>Pivalopril</b> (<b>Pivopril; RHC 3659(S)</b>)</p>
<p>Pitavastatin lactone is a major metabolite of Pitavastatin in humans. Pitavastatin is a potent competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase little metabolized in hepatic microsomes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pivalopril is a new orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>PKG drug G1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112197</p>	<p><b>PKR activator 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135883</p>
<p>PKG drug G1 targets C42 of PKG I<math>\alpha</math>. PKG drug G1 can couple to vasodilation and blood pressure lowering by a C42 PKG I<math>\alpha</math>-independent mechanism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</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>PKR activator 1 is a potent <b>pyruvate kinase-R (PKR)</b> activator extracted from patent WO2019035865A1, compound E7-93.</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><b>PKR activator 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135884</p>	<p><b>Plantainoside D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5063</p>
<p>PKR activator 2 is a potent <b>pyruvate kinase-R (PKR)</b> activator extracted from patent WO2019035863A1, compound 385.</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>Plantainoside D shows <b>ACE</b> inhibitory activity with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> 2.17 mM. And plantainoside D is a promising <b>IKK-<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor.</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><b>Platelet Factor 4 (58-70), human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1798</p>	<p><b>PMX-53 (3D53)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106178</p>
<p>Platelet Factor 4 (58-70), human, a peptide based on the amino acid sequence corresponding to residues 58-70 of platelet factor-4 (PF-4), contains the major heparin-binding domain, which is not sufficient for full antiangiogenic activity.</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>PMX-53 (3D53) is a synthetic peptidic and a potent and orally active <b>complement C5a receptor (CD88)</b> antagonist with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 20 nM. PMX-53 is also a low-affinity <b>MrgX2</b> agonist that stimulates <b>MrgX2</b>-mediated mast cell degranulation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Polidocanol (Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether; Polyoxyethyleneglycol Dodecyl Ether)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2106</p>	<p><b>Poliumoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0033</p>
<p>Polidocanol is a sclerosing agent used successfully to treat extremity and esophageal varices and telangiectasias.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg(10 mg <math>\times</math> mL in Water), 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Poliumoside, a caffeoylated phenylpropanoid glycoside, is isolated from <i>Brandisia hancei</i> stems and leaves. Poliumoside is an advanced glycation end product (AGE) formation and rat lens <b>aldose reductase (RLAR)</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 19.69 and 8.47 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ppar<math>\delta</math> agonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107901</p>	<p><b>PPC-NB</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126530</p>
<p>Ppar<math>\delta</math> agonist 1 is a <b>PPAR-<math>\delta</math></b> agonist, with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5.06 nM, used in the research of PPAR-delta related diseases, such as mitochondrial diseases, muscular diseases, vascular diseases, demyelinating diseases and metabolic diseases.</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>PPC-NB is a glutathione cleavable <b>linker</b> used for the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Practolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119802</p> <p>Practolol is a potent and selective <b><math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist. Practolol can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmias.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Preruleptorin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0079</p> <p>Preruleptorin C is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum preruleptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Preruleptorin C is a <b>calcium</b> antagonist with <math>pD_2</math> value of 5.7.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Preruleptorin E</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6066</p> <p>Preruleptorin E is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum preruleptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Preruleptorin E is a <b>calcium</b> antagonist with <math>pD_2</math> value of 5.2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Praliguat</b> (IW-1973)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109039</p> <p>Praliguat (IW-1973) is a potent and orally active <b>soluble guanylate cyclase</b> stimulator, enhances NO signaling, acts as a vasodilator. Praliguat (IW-1973) stimulates sGC in HEK-293 cells with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 197 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pranidipine</b> (OPC-13340)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19664</p> <p>Pranidipine (OPC-13340) is a potent, long acting 1,4-dihydropyridine <b>calcium channel</b> blocker with antihypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Prasugrel</b> (PCR 4099)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15284</p> <p>Prasugrel (PCR 4099), a thienopyridine and prodrug, inhibits platelet function. Prasugrel is an orally active and potent <b>P2Y12</b> receptor antagonist, and inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Prasugrel (Maleic acid)</b> (PCR 4099 (Maleic acid))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15284B</p> <p>Prasugrel (PCR 4099) Maleic acid is a thienopyridine and prodrug, inhibits platelet function. Prasugrel Maleic acid is an orally active and potent <b>P2Y12</b> receptor antagonist, and inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Prasugrel hydrochloride</b> (PCR 4099 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15284A</p> <p>Prasugrel hydrochloride (PCR 4099 hydrochloride), a thienopyridine and prodrug, inhibits platelet function. Prasugrel hydrochloride is an orally active and potent <b>P2Y12</b> receptor antagonist, and inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Pratosartan</b> (FW 7203; KD 3-671; KT 3671)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101574</p> <p>Pratosartan is a selective <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Pravastatin</b> (CS-514)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0165</p> <p>Pravastatin (CS-514) is a competitive <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor against sterol synthesis with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.6 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

**Pravastatin sodium**  
(CS-514 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-B0165A

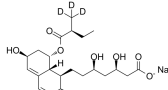
Pravastatin sodium (CS-514 sodium) is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor against sterol synthesis with  $IC_{50}$  of 5.6  $\mu$ M.



**Purity:** 99.49%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Pravastatin-d3 sodium salt** Cat. No.: HY-B0165CS

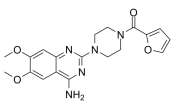
Pravastatin-d3 (CS-514-d3) sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Pravastatin sodium salt. Pravastatin (CS-514) sodium salt is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor against sterol synthesis with  $IC_{50}$  of 5.6  $\mu$ M.



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

**Prazosin** Cat. No.: HY-B0193

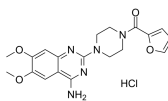
Prazosin is an alpha-adrenergic blocker and is a sympatholytic drug used to treat high blood pressure and anxiety, PTSD, and panic disorder. Target: Adrenergic Receptor Prazosin, is a sympatholytic drug used to treat high blood pressure and anxiety, PTSD, andpanic disorder.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Prazosin hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B0193A


Prazosin hydrochloride is a well-tolerated, CNS-active  $\alpha$ 1-adrenergic receptor antagonist for the research of high blood pressure and alcohol use disorders.



**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Prepro VIP (81-122), human** Cat. No.: HY-P1767

Prepro VIP (81-122), human is a prepro-vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) derived peptide, corresponding to residues 81-122.



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

**Prifuroline** Cat. No.: HY-100145

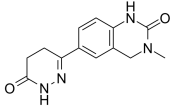
Prifuroline is an antiarrhythmic agent.



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

**Prinoxodan**  
(RGW2938) Cat. No.: HY-U00208


Prinoxodan (RGW2938) is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.



**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Proadrenomedullin (45-92), human** Cat. No.: HY-P1838

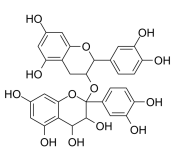
Proadrenomedullin (45-92), human, a mid-regional fragment of proadrenomedullin (MR-proADM), comprises amino acids 45–92 of pre-proADM.



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

**Proanthocyanidins** Cat. No.: HY-N0794

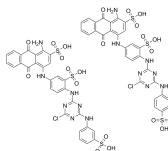
Proanthocyanidins are a class of polyphenolic that are widely distributed in higher plants, consisted of an electrophilic flavanyl unit. Proanthocyanidins can be used as antioxidant and anti-cancers agent.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

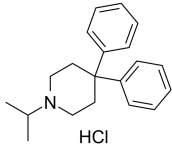
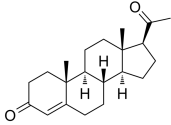
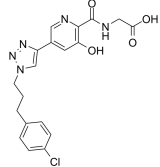
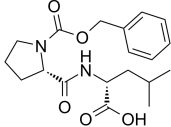
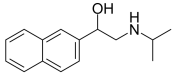
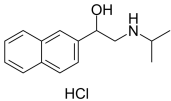
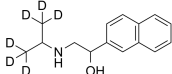
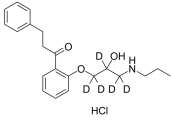
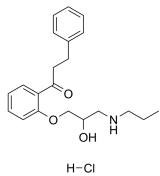
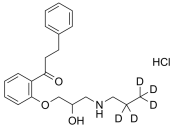
**Procion Blue HB**  
(Reactive Blue 2) Cat. No.: HY-D0965

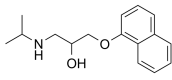
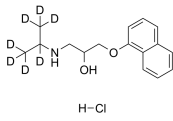
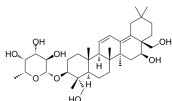
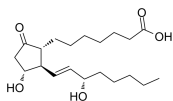
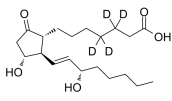
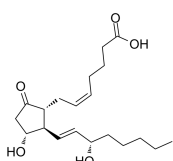
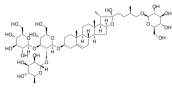
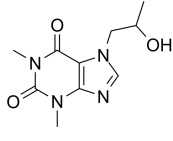
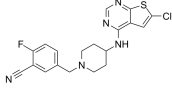
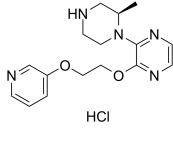
Procion Blue HB (Reactive Blue 2) is a purinergic antagonist.



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



<p><b>Prodipine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101605</p> <p>Prodipine, a diphenyl-phosphonate derivative. The <math>IC_{50}</math>s of Prodipine for purified and plasma Dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP IV) from the rabbit are 4.5 <math>\mu</math>M and 30 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Progesterone</b>  (Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0437</p> <p>Progesterone is a steroid hormone that regulates the menstrual cycle and is crucial for pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Prolyl Hydroxylase inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112441</p> <p>Prolyl Hydroxylase inhibitor 1 (Compound 15i) is an orally active hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-prolyl hydroxylase (PHD) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 62.23 nM. Antianemia agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Prolylleucine</b>  (((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)-L-prolyl-D-leucine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112173</p> <p>Prolylleucine is a dipeptide containing branched-chain amino acids. Prolylleucine can affect the circadian rhythms and behaviour of animals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pronethalol</b>  ((±)-Pronethalo)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1238</p> <p>Pronethalol ((±)-Pronethalo) is a non-selective <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic antagonist. Pronethalol is a potent inhibitor of Sox2 expression. Pronethalol protects against and to reverse Digitalis-induced ventricular arrhythmias and limits the cerebral arteriovenous malformation (AVMs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pronethalol hydrochloride</b>  ((±)-Pronethalo hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1238A</p> <p>Pronethalol ((±)-Pronethalo) is a non-selective <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic antagonist. Pronethalol is a potent inhibitor of Sox2 expression. Pronethalol protects against and to reverse Digitalis-induced ventricular arrhythmias, and limits the cerebral arteriovenous malformation (AVMs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pronethalol-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1238S</p> <p>Pronethalol-d6 ((±)-Pronethalo-d6) is the deuterium labeled Pronethalol. Pronethalol ((±)-Pronethalo) is a non-selective <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic antagonist. Pronethalol is a potent inhibitor of Sox2 expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Propafenone D5 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0432AS2</p> <p>Propafenone D5 (SA-79 D5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propafenone hydrochloride. Propafenone (SA-79) hydrochloride is a class of anti-arrhythmic medication, which treats illnesses associated with rapid heart beats such as atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Propafenone hydrochloride</b>  (SA-79 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0432A</p> <p>Propafenone (hydrochloride) (SA-79 (hydrochloride)) is a class of anti-arrhythmic medication, which treats illnesses associated with rapid heart beats such as atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Propafenone-d5 (hydrochloride)(Ethyl)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0432AS3</p> <p>Propafenone-d5 hydrochloride(Ethyl) (SA-79-d5 hydrochloride(Ethyl)) is the deuterium labeled Propafenone hydrochloride.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

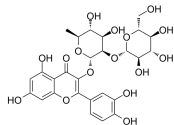
<p><b>Propranolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0573B</p> <p>Propranolol is a nonselective <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta</math>AR) antagonist, has high affinity for the <math>\beta</math>1AR and <math>\beta</math>2AR with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.8 nM and 0.8 nM, respectively. Propranolol inhibits [<math>^3</math>H]-DHA binding to rat brain membrane preparation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 12 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Propranolol-d7 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0573S</p> <p>Propranolol D7 hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Propranolol hydrochloride. Propranolol hydrochloride is a nonselective <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta</math>AR) antagonist, has high affinity for the <math>\beta</math>1AR and <math>\beta</math>2AR with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.8 nM and 0.8 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Prosaikogenin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9402</p> <p>Prosaikogenin A is a triterpene saponin isolated from Clinopodium chinense. Prosaikogenin A has significant promoting effects on platelet aggregation with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 12.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Prostaglandin E1</b> (Alprostadil; PGE1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0131</p> <p>Prostaglandin E1 (Alprostadil) is a <b>prostanoid receptor</b> ligand, with <math>K_s</math> of 1.1 nM, 2.1 nM, 10 nM, 33 nM and 36 nM for <b>mouse EP3, EP4, EP2, IP and EP1</b>, respectively. Prostaglandin E1 induces vasodilation and inhibits platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Prostaglandin E1-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0131S</p> <p>Prostaglandin E1-d4 (Alprostadil-d4) is the deuterium labeled Prostaglandin E1. Prostaglandin E1 (Alprostadil) is a <b>prostanoid receptor</b> ligand, with <math>K_s</math> of 1.1 nM, 2.1 nM, 10 nM, 33 nM and 36 nM for <b>mouse EP3, EP4, EP2, IP and EP1</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Prostaglandin E2</b> (PGE2; Dinoprostone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101952</p> <p>Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) is a hormone-like substance that participate in a wide range of body functions such as the contraction and relaxation of smooth muscle, the dilation and constriction of blood vessels, control of blood pressure, and modulation of inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Protogracillin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4271</p> <p>Protogracillin is a steroidal saponin isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis Wright (DZW). Steroidal saponins from DZW rhizomes have the potential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases by anti-thrombotic action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Proxiphylline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1742</p> <p>Proxiphylline is a methylxanthine derivative used as a cardiac stimulant, vasodilator and bronchodilator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>PRX-08066</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15472</p> <p>PRX-08066 is a selective 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2B (5-HT<sub>2B</sub>R, <math>IC_{50}</math>= 3.4 nM) antagonist that causes selective vasodilation of pulmonary arteries.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>PRX933 hydrochloride</b> (GW876167 hydrochloride; BVT-933 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100171</p> <p>PRX933 hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>2c</sub> receptor agonist extracted from patent WO 2014140631 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Przewalskinic acid A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5057</p>	<p><b>PSB-0739</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108660</p>
<p>Przewalskinic acid A is a phenolic acid found in the <i>Salvia przewalskii</i> Maxim herb. Phenolic acids show potent antioxidant activities and potential effects in protecting against brain and heart damage caused by ischemia reperfusion.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PSB-0739 is a high-affinity potent, competitive, nonselective platelet <b>P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> values of 24.9 nM. The P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor plays a crucial role in platelet aggregation. Antithrombotic effect.</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><b>PSB069</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103262</p>	<p><b>Purpurogallin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12136</p>
<p>PSB069 bearing a p-chlorophenylamino residue is a potent, well-tolerated and nonselective <b>NTPDases1, 2, 3 inhibitor</b>(<math>K_i=16\sim 18\ \mu\text{M}</math>).</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>Purpurogallin is a naturally phenol extracted from the plants of <i>Quercus</i> spp, has potent <b>xanthine oxidase (XO)</b> inhibitory activity with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 0.2 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Purpurogallin has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.40%</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><b>Pyripyropene A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117832</p>	<p><b>Pyrrhophenone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111376</p>
<p>Pyripyropene A is a potent and selective <b>sterol O-acyltransferase 2 (SOAT2)/acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase 2 (ACAT2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 0.07 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Pyripyropene A attenuates hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 97.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 <math>\mu\text{g}</math></p>	<p>Pyrrhophenone is a potent and specific cytosolic phospholipase <math>\text{A}_2\alpha</math> (<b>cPLA<sub>2</sub><math>\alpha</math></b>) inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value of 4.2 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><b>Pz-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00437</p>	<p><b>PZ-128</b> (P1pal-7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107146</p>
<p>Pz-1 is a potent <b>RET</b> and <b>VEGFR2</b> inhibitor with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of less than 1 nM for both wild type kinases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</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>PZ-128 (P1pal-7), a cell-penetrating lipopeptide pepducin, is a first-in-class, specific and reversible <b>protease-activated receptor-1 (PAR1)</b> antagonist. PZ-128 targets the cytoplasmic surface of PAR1 and interrupts signaling to internally-located G (PAR1-G) proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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><b>QF0301B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101690</p>	<p><b>Quercetin 3,7-dimethyl ether</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1798</p>
<p>QF0301B is an <b><math>\alpha 1</math> adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist and a low <math>\alpha 2</math> adrenoceptor, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, and histamine H1 receptor blocker.</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>Quercetin 3,7-dimethyl ether, isolated from <i>Croton schiedeanus</i> Schlecht, has a NO/cGMP pathway-related profile, with increased vasorelaxant activity.</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>

### Quercetin-3-O-D-glucosyl]-(1-2)-L-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7607

Quercetin-3-O-D-glucosyl]-(1-2)-L-rhamnoside is main antioxidant from Shuxuening, an herbal medicines injection.



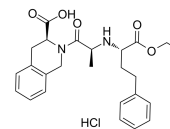
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Quinapril hydrochloride

(CI-906)

Cat. No.: HY-B0477

Quinapril (hydrochloride) (CI-906) is a prodrug that belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor class of medications.

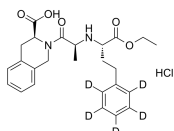


**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Quinapril-d5 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0477A51

Quinapril-d5 hydrochloride (CI-906-d5) is the deuterium labeled Quinapril hydrochloride. Quinapril hydrochloride (CI-906) is a prodrug that belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor class of medications.

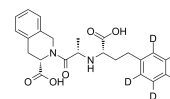


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Quinaprilat-d5

Cat. No.: HY-1270265

Quinaprilat-d5 is a deuterium-labeled Quinaprilat. Quinaprilat is a nonsulfhydryl ACE inhibitor, the active diacid metabolite of Quinapril. Quinaprilat specifically blocks the conversion of angiotensin I to the vasoconstrictor angiotensin II and inhibits bradykinin degradation.

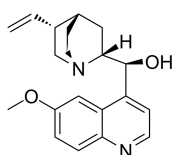


**Purity:** 91.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Quinidine

Cat. No.: HY-B1751

Quinidine is an antiarrhythmic agent for the treatment of abnormal heart rhythms and also malaria.

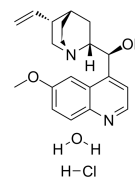


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1302

Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate is an anti-arrhythmic agent which is also a potent blocker of K<sup>+</sup> channel with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 19.9 μM.

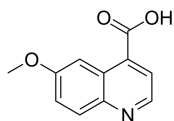


**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Quinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7354

Quinic acid, purified from Eucalyptus globulus, cinchona bark, and other plant products, is the most abundant organic acid.

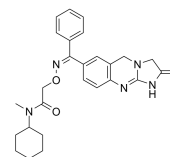


**Purity:** 98.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg, 250 mg

### R 80123

Cat. No.: HY-100615A

R 80123 is the Z-isomer of R 79595, is also a highly selective phosphodiesterase inhibitor. The function is similar to R 80122 (HY-100615, Revizinone).



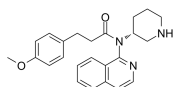
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### R-IMPP

(PF-00932239)

Cat. No.: HY-101354

R-IMPP (PF-00932239) is an anti-secretagogue of PCSK9 (IC<sub>50</sub>=4.8 μM), which targets the 80S ribosome to inhibit PCSK9 protein translation.

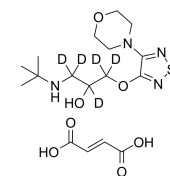


**Purity:** 99.36%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### rac Timolol-d5 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-174945

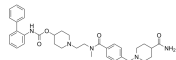
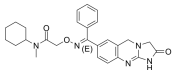
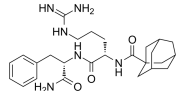
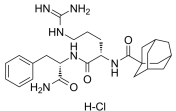
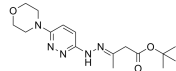
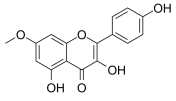
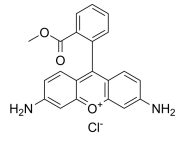
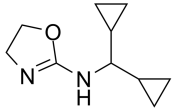
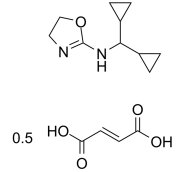
(Rac)-Timolol-d5 Maleate ((Rac)-L-714,465-d5 Maleate) is a labelled racemic (S)-Timolol maleate. (S)-Timolol Maleate (L-714,465 Maleate) is a non-cardioselective hydrophilic β-adrenoceptor blocker.

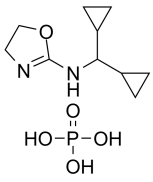
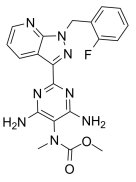
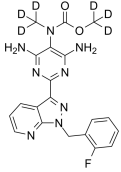
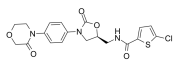
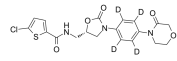
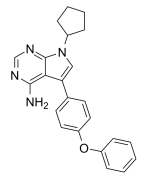
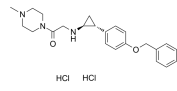
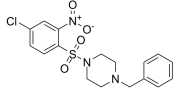
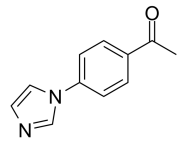
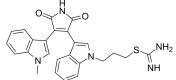


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

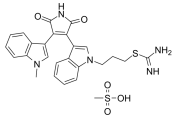
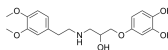
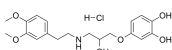
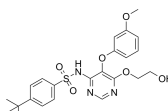
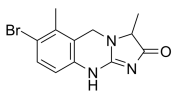
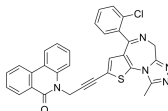
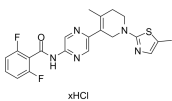
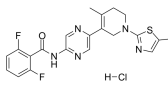
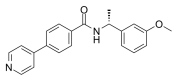
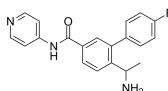
<p><b>Rafigrelide</b> (3,3-Dimethylanagrelide)</p> <p>Rafigrelide is a platelet-lowering agent, and also has antithrombotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ralinepag</b> (APD811)</p> <p>Ralinepag is a potent, orally bioavailable and non-prostanoid <b>prostacyclin (IP) receptor</b> agonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 8.5 nM, 530 nM and 850 nM for human and rat IP receptor and human DP1 receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <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>Ramipril</b> (HOE-498)</p> <p>Ramipril (HOE-498) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Ranaconitine</b></p> <p>Ranaconitine is a diterpene alkaloid isolated from <i>A. leucostomum</i>, with cardiotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Ranibizumab</b> (RG-6321)</p> <p>Ranibizumab (RG-6321) is a humanized anti-VEGF monoclonal antibody fragment and can recognize all VEGF-A isoforms (VEGF110, VEGF121, and VEGF165). Ranibizumab slows vision loss in vivo and is used for wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD) research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Ranolazine</b> (CVT 303; RS 43285-003)</p> <p>Ranolazine (CVT 303) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward <b>sodium</b> current (<math>I_{Na}</math> and <math>I_{Kr}</math> with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 6 <math>\mu</math>M and 12 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure (BP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Ranolazine dihydrochloride</b> (CVT 303 dihydrochloride; RS 43285)</p> <p>Ranolazine dihydrochloride (CVT 303 dihydrochloride) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward <b>sodium</b> current (<math>I_{Na}</math> and <math>I_{Kr}</math> with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 6 <math>\mu</math>M and 12 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Ranolazine-d8</b></p> <p>Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Raspberry ketone</b> (Frambione; 4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone)</p> <p>Raspberry ketone is a major aromatic compound of red raspberry, widely used as a fragrance in cosmetics and as a flavoring agent in foodstuff; also shows <b>PPAR-<math>\alpha</math></b> agonistic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Rat CGRP-(8-37)</b></p> <p>Rat CGRP-(8-37) (VTHRLAGLLRSRGVVKDNFVPTNVGSEAF) is a highly selective <b>CGRP receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Razaxaban hydrochloride</b> (BMS 561389 hydrochloride; DPC 906 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Razaxaban hydrochloride (BMS 561389 hydrochloride) is a highly potent, selective and orally active <b>factor Xa</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.19 nM. Razaxaban hydrochloride exhibits excellent selectivity (&gt;5000-fold) for <b>factor Xa</b> over other related serine proteases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Regadenoson</b> (CVT-3146)</p> <p>Regadenoson (CVT-3146) is a potent and selective <b>A2A adenosine receptor</b> agonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 290 and 1120 nM for rat and pig adenosine A2A receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Regaloside C</b></p> <p>Regaloside C is a glycerol glucoside isolated from the bulbs of <i>Lilium</i> genus with anti-inflammatory activities. Regaloside C has cardiomyocyte protective activity by protecting the mitochondria in <math>H_2O_2</math>-induced heart H9C2 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Reldesemtiv</b> (CK-2127107)</p> <p>Reldesemtiv (CK-2127107) is a selective, orally active and next-generation <b>fast skeletal muscle troponin</b> activator (FSTA). Reldesemtiv selectively activates fast skeletal myofibrils with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 3.4 <math>\mu</math>M. Reldesemtiv increases exercise performance in a heart failure model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rentiapril</b> (SA-446)</p> <p>Rentiapril is an orally active <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <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>Rentiapril racemate</b> (SA-446 racemate)</p> <p>Rentiapril racemate (SA-446 racemate) is the racemate of Rentiapril. Rentiapril is an <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Resmetirom</b> (MGL-3196; VIA-3196)</p> <p>Resmetirom (MGL-3196) is a highly selective thyroid hormone receptor <math>\beta</math> (THR-<math>\beta</math>) agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 0.21 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Resorcinolnaphthalein</b></p> <p>Resorcinolnaphthalein is a specific <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)</b> enhancer and activates ACE2 activity with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 19.5 <math>\mu</math>M. Resorcinolnaphthalein can be used for the investigation of hypertension and renal fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Resveratrolside</b> (trans-Resveratrol 4'-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside)</p> <p>Resveratrolside is a competitive inhibitor of <b><math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22.9 <math>\mu</math>M. Resveratrolside has the ability to regulate PBG (postprandial blood glucose) levels. Resveratrolside exhibits cardioprotective effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Reticuline</b></p> <p>Reticuline shows anti-inflammatory effects through <b>JAK2/STAT3</b> and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> signaling pathways. Reticuline inhibits mRNA expressions of TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, and IL-6 and reduces the phosphorylation levels of JAK2 and STAT3. Reticuline exhibits cardiovascular effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Retrobradykinin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2039</p>	<p><b>Revefenacin</b> (TD-4208; GSK1160724)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15851</p>
<p>Retrobradykinin has the reverse sequence of Bradykinin (HY-P0206). Retrobradykinin exhibits no kinin activity and can be used as a negative control for Bradykinin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RFPSFGPPR</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Revefenacin (TD-4208; GSK1160724) is a potent mAChR antagonist; has a high affinity on M3 receptor with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.18 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Revizinone</b> (R80122)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100615</p>	<p><b>RF9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107382</p>
<p>Revizinone is a novel selective phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor with IC50 values on this enzyme to 0.036 microM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <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>RF9 is a potent and selective <b>Neuropeptide FF receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> values of 58 and 75 nM for hNPFF1R and hNPFF2R, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RF9 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107382A</p>	<p><b>RGH-5526</b> (GYKI-11679)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100151</p>
<p>RF9 hydrochloride is a potent and selective <b>Neuropeptide FF receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> values of 58 and 75 nM for hNPFF1R and hNPFF2R, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>RGH-5526 (GYKI-11679) is a new antihypertensive agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rhamnocitrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1353</p>	<p><b>Rhodamine 123</b> (RH-123; R-22420)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0816</p>
<p>Rhamnocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from astragalus complanatus R. Br. (Sha-yuan-zi). Rhamnocitrin is a scavenger of DPPH with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 28.38 mM. Rhamnocitrin has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherosclerosis activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rhodamine 123 (RH-123; R-22420) is a fluorescent dye (<math>\lambda_{ex}</math> =503 nm, <math>\lambda_{em}</math> =527 nm).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rilmenidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100490</p>	<p><b>Rilmenidine hemifumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100490A</p>
<p>Rilmenidine, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective <b>I1 imidazoline receptor</b> agonist. Rilmenidine is an <b>alpha 2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist. Rilmenidine induces <b>autophagy</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rilmenidine hemifumarate, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective <b>I1 imidazoline receptor</b> agonist. Rilmenidine hemifumarate is an <b>alpha 2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist. Rilmenidine hemifumarate induces autophagy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Rilmenidine phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100490B</p> <p>Rilmenidine phosphate, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective <b>11 imidazoline receptor</b> agonist. Rilmenidine phosphate is an <b>alpha 2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist. Rilmenidine phosphate induces <b>autophagy</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Riociguat</b> (BAY 632521)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14779</p> <p>Riociguat is an oral stimulator of soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) used in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Riociguat-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14779S1</p> <p>Riociguat-d6 (BAY 632521-d6) is the deuterium labeled Riociguat. Riociguat is an oral stimulator of soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) used in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rivaroxaban</b> (BAY 59-7939)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50903</p> <p>Rivaroxaban (BAY 59-7939) is a highly potent, selective and direct <b>Factor Xa (FXa)</b> inhibitor, achieving a strong gain in anti-FXa potency (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> 0.7 nM; <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> 0.4 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rivaroxaban-d4</b> (BAY 59-7939-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50903S</p> <p>Rivaroxaban D4 (BAY 59-7939 D4) is a deuterium labeled Rivaroxaban. Rivaroxaban is a highly potentsselective and direct <b>Factor Xa (FXa)</b> inhibitor, achieving a strong gain in anti-FXa potency (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> 0.7 nM; <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> 0.4 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>RK-24466</b> (KIN 001-51)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108318</p> <p>RK-24466 (KIN 001-51) is a potent and selective <b>Lck</b> inhibitor; inhibits Lck (64-509) and LckCD isoforms with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of less than 1 and 2 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>RN-1 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110130</p> <p>RN-1 dihydrochloride is a potent, brain-penetrant, irreversible and selective <b>lysine-specific demethylase 1 (LSD1)</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 70 nM. RN-1 dihydrochloride exhibits selectivity for LSD1 over MAO-A and MAO-B with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 0.51 μM and 2.785 μM respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>RN-1747</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19976</p> <p>RN-1747 is a selective <b>transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 4 (TRPV4)</b> agonist, with <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> values are 0.77 μM, 4.0 μM and 4.1 μM for hTRPV4, mTRPV4 and rTRPV4 respectively. RN-1747 also antagonizes TRPM8, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 4 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ro 22-3581</b> (4'-(Imidazol-1-yl) acetophenone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109877</p> <p>Ro 22-3581 (4'-(Imidazol-1-yl) acetophenone) is a selective <b>thromboxane (Tx) synthetase</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ro 31-8220</b> (Bisindolylmaleimide IX)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13866A</p> <p>Ro 31-8220 is a potent <b>PKC</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 5, 24, 14, 27, 24 and 23 nM for PKCα, PKCβI, PKCβII, PKCγ, PKCε and rat brain PKC, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 



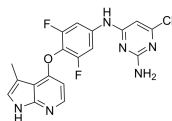
<p><b>Ro 31-8220 mesylate</b> (Ro 31-8220 methanesulfonate; Bisindolylmaleimide IX mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-13866</p> <p>Ro 31-8220 mesylate is a potent PKC inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5, 24, 14, 27, 24 and 23 nM for PKC<math>\alpha</math>, PKC<math>\beta</math>I, PKC<math>\beta</math>II, PKC<math>\gamma</math>, PKC<math>\epsilon</math> and rat brain PKC, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ro 363</b> Cat. No.: HY-123268</p> <p>Ro 363, an effective inotropic stimulant, is a potent and highly selective <math>\beta</math>1-adrenoceptor agonist. RO 363 is a cardiovascular modulator that reduces diastolic blood pressure and pronounces increases in myocardial contractility.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ro 363 hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-123268A</p> <p>Ro 363 hydrochloride, an effective inotropic stimulant, is a potent and highly selective <math>\beta</math>1-adrenoceptor agonist. Ro 363 hydrochloride is a cardiovascular modulator that reduces diastolic blood pressure and pronounces increases in myocardial contractility.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ro 46-2005</b> Cat. No.: HY-19529</p> <p>Ro 46-2005 is a novel synthetic non-peptide endothelin receptor antagonist, inhibits the specific binding of 125I-ET-1 to human vascular smooth muscle cells (ETA receptor) with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 220 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ro-15-2041</b> Cat. No.: HY-101807</p> <p>Ro 15-2041 is a selective platelet phosphodiesterase inhibitor with antithrombotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ro-24-4736</b> Cat. No.: HY-19097</p> <p>Ro 24-4736 is a potent, selective, p.o.-active platelet-activating factor (PAF) antagonist with a long duration of action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>RO2959 hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-113618A</p> <p>RO2959 hydrochloride is a potent and selective CRAC channel inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 402 nM. RO2959 hydrochloride is a potent blocker of store operated calcium entry (SOCE) mediated by Orai1/Stim1 channels with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>RO2959 monohydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-113618B</p> <p>RO2959 monohydrochloride is a potent and selective CRAC channel inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 402 nM. RO2959 monohydrochloride is a potent blocker of store operated calcium entry (SOCE) mediated by Orai1/Stim1 channels with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>ROCK inhibitor-2</b> Cat. No.: HY-119937</p> <p>ROCK inhibitor-2 is a selective dual ROCK1 and ROCK2 inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 17 nM and 2 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>ROCK-IN-1</b> Cat. No.: HY-U00351</p> <p>ROCK-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of ROCK, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.2 nM for ROCK2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

### ROCK-IN-2

(Azaindole 1; TC-S 7001)

Cat. No.: HY-10319

ROCK-IN-2 (Azaindole 1; TC-S 7001) is an orally active and ATP-competitive ROCK inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.6 and 1.1 nM for human ROCK-1 and ROCK-2, respectively.



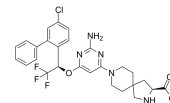
**Purity:** 99.46%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Rodatristat

(KAR5417)

Cat. No.: HY-120083

Rodatristat (KAR5417) is a potent **tryptophan hydroxylase 1 (TPH1)** and TPH2 inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s value of 33 nM and 7 nM, respectively, and shows robust reduction of **intestinal serotonin (5-HT)** levels in mice.



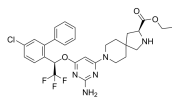
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Rodatristat ethyl

(KAR5585)

Cat. No.: HY-101124

Rodatristat ethyl (KAR5585) is a first-in-class oral **tryptophan hydroxylase 1 (TPH1)** inhibitor with nanomolar in vitro potency. Rodatristat ethyl reduces the level of 5-HT and significantly reduces pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).

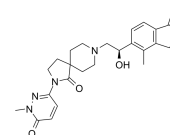


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### ROMK-IN-32

Cat. No.: HY-124687

ROMK-IN-32 is a renal outer medullary potassium channel (**ROMK**) inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 35 nM. ROMK-IN-32 also inhibits hERG with an  $IC_{50}$  of 22  $\mu$ M.



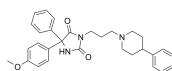
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ropitoin

(TR 2985)

Cat. No.: HY-U00274

Ropitoin (TR 2985) is a novel **antiarrhythmic** drug.

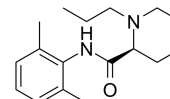


**Purity:** 98.16%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Ropivacaine

Cat. No.: HY-B0563

Ropivacaine is a potent **sodium channel** blocker. Ropivacaine blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibres.

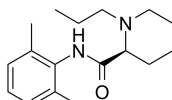


**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Ropivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0563B

Ropivacaine hydrochloride is a potent **sodium channel** blocker and blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibres.

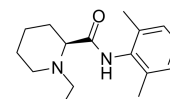


**Purity:** 98.66%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0563A

Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate is a potent **sodium channel** blocker and blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibres.

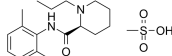


**Purity:** 99.79%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Ropivacaine mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-B0563C

Ropivacaine mesylate is a long-acting amide local **anaesthetic agent** for a spinal block and effectively blocks neuropathic pain. Ropivacaine blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibres.



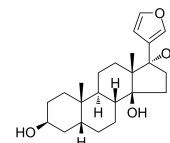
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Rostafuroxin

(PST 2238)

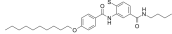
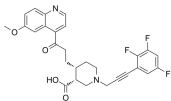
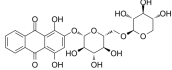
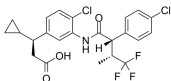
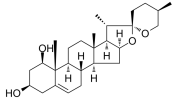
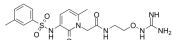
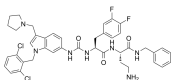
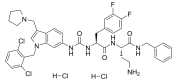
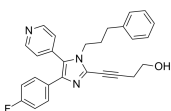
Cat. No.: HY-12283

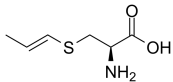
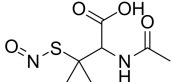
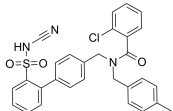
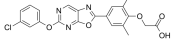
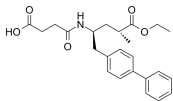
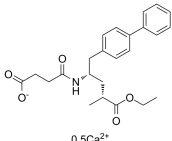
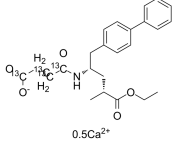
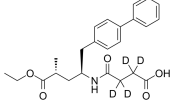
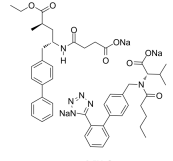
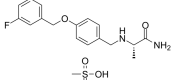
Rostafuroxin (PST 2238), a digitoxigenin derivative, is an orally active and potent **Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (ATP1A1)** antagonist.



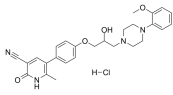

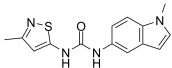
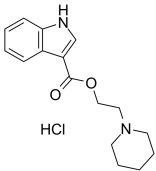
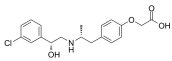
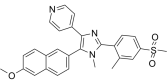
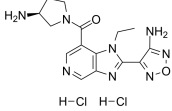
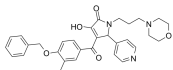
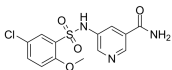
**Purity:** 98.07%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Rosuvastatin</b> (ZD 4522)</p> <p>Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Rosuvastatin Calcium</b> (Rosuvastatin hemicalcium; ZD 4522 Calcium)</p> <p>Rosuvastatin Calcium (Rosuvastatin hemicalcium) is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Rosuvastatin D3</b> (ZD 4522 D3)</p> <p>Rosuvastatin D3 (ZD 4522 D3) is a deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Rosuvastatin D3 Sodium</b></p> <p>Rosuvastatin D3 Sodium is deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin, which is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rosuvastatin D6 Calcium</b></p> <p>Rosuvastatin D6 Calcium is deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin, which is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Rosuvastatin D6 Sodium</b></p> <p>Rosuvastatin D6 Sodium is deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin, which is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rotigaptide</b> (ZP123)</p> <p>Rotigaptide (ZP123) is a novel and specific modulator of connexin 43 (Cx43). Rotigaptide prevents the uncoupling of Cx43-mediated gap junction communication and normalizes cell-to-cell communication during acute metabolic stress.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Rotundatin</b></p> <p>Rotundatin is useful in inhibition of the aggregation of platelets induced by arachidonic acid and collagen.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rotundic acid</b></p> <p>Rotundic acid, a triterpenoid obtained from <i>I. rotunda</i>, induces DNA damage and cell apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma through AKT/mTOR and MAPK Pathways. Rotundic acid possesses anti-inflammatory and cardio-protective abilities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>RP 54275</b> (2-Octadecyl-1H-indole-5-carboxylic acid)</p> <p>RP 54275 (2-Octadecyl-1H-indole-5-carboxylic acid) is a novel hypocholesterolaemic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>RP-64477</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16437</p>	<p><b>RPR-260243</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16915</p>
<p>RP-64477 is a potent inhibitor of the cholesterol esterifying enzyme Acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase (ACAT).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>RPR-260243, a potent activator of <b>human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)</b>, slows deactivation and attenuates inactivation of hERG1 channels. RPR260243-modified hERG currents are inhibited by Dofetilide (IC<sub>50</sub>=58 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Rubiayannone A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7991</p>	<p><b>Runcaciguat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109136</p>
<p>Rubiayannone A is an anthraquinone glycoside with an antiplatelet aggregation activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Runcaciguat is an orally active stimulator of <b>soluble guanylate cyclase</b>, and is used in the research of cardiovascular and renal diseases combined with selective partial adenosine A1 receptor agonists.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ruscogenin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0496</p>	<p><b>Ruthenium red</b> (Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103311</p>
<p>Ruscogenin, an important steroid sapogenin derived from <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>, attenuates cerebral ischemia-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction by suppressing TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation and the MAPK pathway and exerts significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ruthenium red (Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride) is a polycationic dye widely used for electron microscopy (EM) of cells, tissues and vegetative bacteria. Ruthenium red strongly reacts with phospholipids and fatty acids and binds to acidic mucopolysaccharides.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Ruthenium red</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>RWJ-445167</b> (3DP-10017)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19373</p>	<p><b>RWJ-56110</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108556</p>
<p>RWJ-445167 (3DP-10017) is a dual inhibitor of <b>thrombin</b> and <b>factor Xa</b> with K<sub>i</sub> of 4.0 nM and 230 nM, respectively, exhibiting potent antithrombotic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RWJ-56110 is a potent, selective, peptide-mimetic inhibitor of <b>PAR-1</b> activation and internalization (binding IC<sub>50</sub>=0.44 μM) and shows no effect on PAR-2, PAR-3, or PAR-4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>RWJ-56110 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108556A</p>	<p><b>RWJ-67657</b> (JNJ 3026582)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15505</p>
<p>RWJ-56110 dihydrochloride is a potent, selective, peptide-mimetic inhibitor of <b>PAR-1</b> activation and internalization (binding IC<sub>50</sub>=0.44 μM) and shows no effect on PAR-2, PAR-3, or PAR-4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RWJ-67657 (JNJ 3026582) is an orally active and selective <b>p38α</b> and <b>p38β</b> MAPK inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 and 11 μM, respectively. RWJ-67657 displays no activity at p38γ and p38δ, and exhibits cardio protective effect. Anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111827</p>	<p><b>S-Nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine (SNAP)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121526</p>
<p>S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine is a stereoisomer of S-allyl-L-cysteine, extracted from garlic, with immunomodulatory effects and reduces blood pressure in a hypertensive animal model.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S-Nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine (SNAP) is a nitric oxide donor and acts as a stable inhibitor of platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>S0859</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15529</p>	<p><b>S1P1 agonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115831</p>
<p>S0859 is a selective, high-affinity generic <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{HCO}_3^-</math> transporter (NBC) inhibitor. S0859 reversibly inhibits NBC-mediated intracellular pH (pHi) recovery (<math>K_i=1.7 \mu\text{M}</math>, full inhibition at approximately <math>30 \mu\text{M}</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>S1P1 agonist 3 is a selective G-protein-biased sphingosine-1 phosphate receptor-1 (S1P1) agonist for endothelial protection.</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><b>Sacubitril (AHU-377)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15407</p>	<p><b>Sacubitril hemicalcium salt (AHU-377 hemicalcium salt)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15407A</p>
<p>Sacubitril (AHU-377) is a potent NEP inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 5 nM. Sacubitril (AHU-377) is a component of the heart failure medicine LCZ696.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sacubitril hemicalcium salt (AHU-377 hemicalcium salt) is a potent NEP inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 5 nM. Sacubitril hemicalcium salt is a component of the heart failure medicine LCZ696.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Sacubitril-13C4 hemicalcium salt (AHU-377-13C4 hemicalcium salt)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15407AS</p>	<p><b>Sacubitril-d4 (AHU-377-d4)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15407S</p>
<p>Sacubitril-13C4 (AHU-377-13C4) hemicalcium salt is a <math>^{13}\text{C}</math>-labeled and deuterium labeled Sacubitril hemicalcium salt. Sacubitril (AHU-377) hemicalcium salt is a potent NEP inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 5 nM. Sacubitril hemicalcium salt is a component of the heart failure medicine LCZ696.</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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Sacubitril-d4 (AHU-377-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sacubitril. Sacubitril (AHU-377) is a potent NEP inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 5 nM. Sacubitril (AHU-377) is a component of the heart failure medicine LCZ696.</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><b>Sacubitril/Valsartan (LCZ696)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18204A</p>	<p><b>Safinamide mesylate (FCE 26743 mesylate; EMD 1195686 mesylate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-70057A</p>
<p>Sacubitril/Valsartan (LCZ696), comprised Valsartan and Sacubitril (AHU377) in 1:1 molar ratio, is a first-in-class, orally bioavailable, and dual-acting angiotensin receptor-nepriylsin (ARN) inhibitor for hypertension and heart failure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Safinamide (FCE 26743; EMD 1195686) mesylate is a potent, selective, and reversible monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B) inhibitor (<math>\text{IC}_{50}=0.098 \mu\text{M}</math>) over MAO-A (<math>\text{IC}_{50}=580 \text{ nM}</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

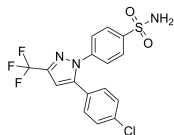
<p><b>Salvianolic acid B</b> (Lithospermic acid B)</p> <p>Salvianolic acid B is an active ingredient of <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>, which has been widely applied in China for the management of various microcirculation-related disorders, such as cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, and diabetic vascular complication.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Salvianolic acid D</b></p> <p>Salvianolic acid D, isolated from <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>, is a potential antiplatelet activity compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sampatrilat</b> (UK-81252)</p> <p>Sampatrilat (UK-81252) is a potent and orally active <b>vasopeptidase</b> inhibitor of <b>ACE</b> and neutral endopeptidase (<b>NEP</b>). Sampatrilat inhibits C-domain ACE (<math>K_i=13.8</math> nM) 12.4-fold more potent than that for the N-domain (<math>K_i=171.9</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sandaracopimaric acid</b></p> <p>Sandaracopimaric acid is a diterpenoid with anti-inflammatory effect. Sandaracopimaric acid reduces the contraction of phenylephrine-induced pulmonary arteries with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 43.93 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sanggenon C</b></p> <p>Sanggenon C is a flavanone Diels-Alder adduct compound, which is isolated from the root bark of <i>Morus cathayana</i>. Sanggenon C exerts protective effects against cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis via suppression of the <b>calcineurin/NFAT2</b> pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sapropterin dihydrochloride ((6R)-BH4 dihydrochloride; (6R)-Tetrahydro-L-biopterin dihydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Sapropterin ((6R)-BH4) dihydrochloride is a synthetic form of BH4 that is approved for the treatment of BH4 responsive PKU.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sarafotoxin S6a</b></p> <p>Sarafotoxin S6a, a sarafotoxin analogue, is an <b>endothelin receptor</b> agonist and has an <math>ET_A/ET_B</math> selectivity profile similar to that of Endothelin-3 (HY-P0204). Sarafotoxin S6a elicits the pig coronary artery with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 7.5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sarafotoxin S6a TFA</b></p> <p>Sarafotoxin S6a TFA, a sarafotoxin analogue, is an <b>endothelin receptor</b> agonist and has an <math>ET_A/ET_B</math> selectivity profile similar to that of Endothelin-3 (HY-P0204). Sarafotoxin S6a TFA elicits the pig coronary artery with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 7.5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Saralasin TFA</b> ([Sar1,Ala8] Angiotensin II TFA)</p> <p>Saralasin ([Sar1,Ala8] Angiotensin II) TFA is a competitive <b>angiotensin II</b> antagonist. Saralasin TFA is used to identify renin-dependent (angiotensinogenic) hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Sarpogrelate hydrochloride</b> (MCI-9042)</p> <p>Sarpogrelate hydrochloride (MCI-9042) is a selective <b>5-HT<sub>2</sub>R</b> antagonist, with <math>pK_s</math> of 8.52, 6.57, and 7.43 for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Saterinone hydrochloride</b> (BDF 8634 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Saterinone hydrochloride is a <b>phosphodiesterase III (PDE III)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sauvagine</b></p> <p>Sauvagine, a 40-amino-acid neuropeptide from the skin of the frog, is a <b>mammalian CRF</b> agonist. Sauvagine is effective at releasing ACTH from rat pituitary cells. Sauvagine possesses a number of pharmacological actions on diuresis, the cardiovascular system and endocrine glands.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sauvagine TFA</b></p> <p>Sauvagine TFA, a 40-amino-acid neuropeptide from the skin of the frog, is a <b>mammalian CRF</b> agonist. Sauvagine TFA is effective at releasing ACTH from rat pituitary cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>SB 204741</b></p> <p>SB 204741 is a selective and high affinity 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> value of 7.1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-203186 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>SB-203186 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and competitive 5-HT<sub>4</sub> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SB-206606</b></p> <p>SB-206606, a stereoisomer of BRL 37344, is a potentially specific, beta 3-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta_3</math>-AR) ligand. The affinity of [3H]SB 206606 is 76 times higher for the <math>\beta_3</math>-AR than for the beta 1/beta 2-adrenergic receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-633825</b></p> <p>SB-633825 is a potent and ATP-competitive inhibitor of TIE2, LOK (STK10) and BRK with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.5 nM, 66 nM, 150 nM, respectively. SB-633825 can inhibit cancer cell growth and angiogenesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <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>SB-772077B dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>SB-772077B dihydrochloride is an aminofurazan-based Rho kinase (ROCK) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.6 nM and 6 nM toward ROCK1 and ROCK2, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SBC-115076</b></p> <p>SBC-115076 is a potent proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitor. PCSK9 is a proprotein convertase, which plays a crucial role in LDL receptor metabolism.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <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>SBI-425</b></p> <p>SBI-425 is a potent, selective and oral bioavailable <b>tissue-nonspecific alkaline phosphatase (TNAP)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**SC-236**

Cat. No.: HY-W010983

SC-236 is an orally active COX-2 specific inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$  = 10 nM) and a PPAR $\gamma$  agonist. SC-236 suppresses activator protein-1 (AP-1) through c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase. SC-236 exerts anti-inflammatory effects by suppressing phosphorylation of ERK in a murine model.

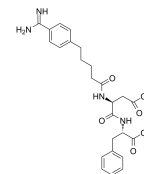


**Purity:** 99.24%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SC-52012**

Cat. No.: HY-19163

HY-19163 is an orally active fibrinogen receptor antagonist, with antiplatelet activities.

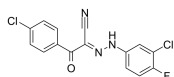


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**SC99**

Cat. No.: HY-124858

SC99 is an orally active, selective STAT3 inhibitor targeting JAK2-STAT3 pathway. SC99 docks into the ATP-binding pocket of JAK2. SC99 inhibits phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 with no effects on the other kinases associated with STAT3 signaling.

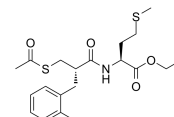


**Purity:** 99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SCH 42495**

Cat. No.: HY-101682

SCH 42495 is an orally active neutral metalloendopeptidase (NEP) inhibitor with antihypertensive effect. SCH 42495 is the orally active ethylester prodrug of SCH 42354.

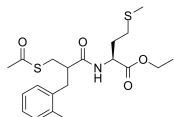


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**SCH 42495 racemate**

Cat. No.: HY-101682A

SCH 42495 racemate is the racemate of SCH 42495. SCH 42495 is an orally active neutral metalloendopeptidase (NEP) inhibitor with antihypertensive effect. SCH 42495 is the orally active ethylester prodrug of SCH 42354.

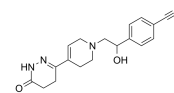


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**SCH00013**

Cat. No.: HY-100718

SCH00013 is a cardiotionic agent that primarily acts via an increase in myofibrillar Ca<sup>++</sup> sensitivity, have a significant Ca(2+)sensitizing effect at pH 7.2 to 7.4.

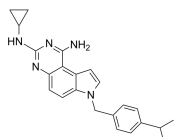


**Purity:** 98.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**SCH79797**

Cat. No.: HY-14993

SCH79797 is a highly potent, selective nonpeptide protease activated receptor 1 (PAR1) antagonist. SCH79797 inhibits binding of a high-affinity thrombin receptor-activating peptide to PAR1 with an  $IC_{50}$  of 70 nM and a  $K_i$  of 35 nM.

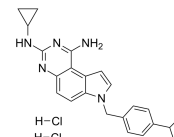


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SCH79797 dihydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-14994

SCH79797 dihydrochloride is a highly potent, selective nonpeptide protease activated receptor 1 (PAR1) antagonist. SCH79797 dihydrochloride inhibits binding of a high-affinity thrombin receptor-activating peptide to PAR1 with an  $IC_{50}$  of 70 nM and a  $K_i$  of 35 nM.

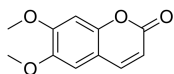


**Purity:** 98.96%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Scoparone**

Cat. No.: HY-N0228

Scoparone is isolated from Artemisia capillaris, has anticoagulant, vasorelaxant antioxidant, anti-inflammatory activities.

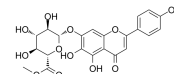


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Scutellarin methyl ester**

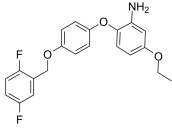
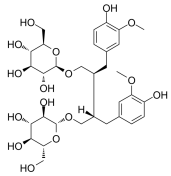
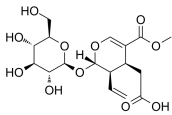
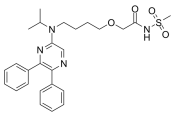
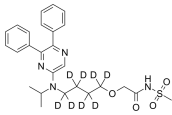
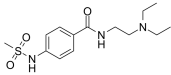
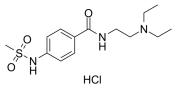
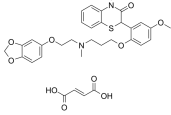
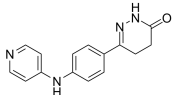
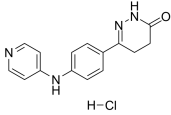
Cat. No.: HY-N6925

Scutellarin methyl ester is a constituent of Breviscapine which is a crude extract of several flavonoids of Erigeron breviscapus.

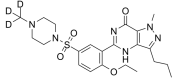
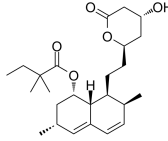
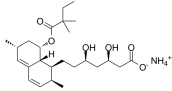
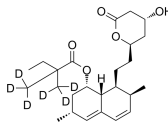
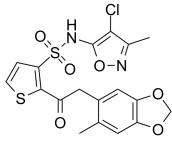
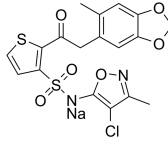
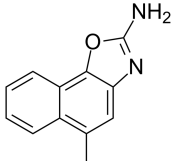
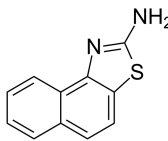
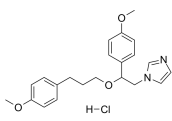
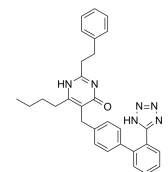


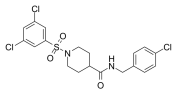
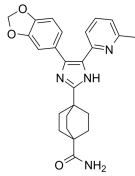
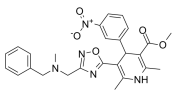
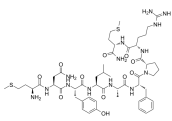
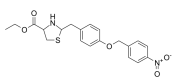
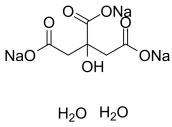
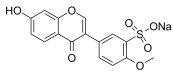
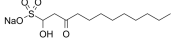
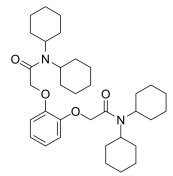
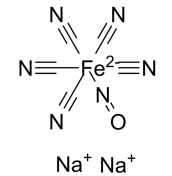
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg



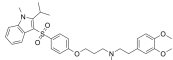
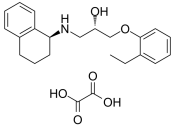
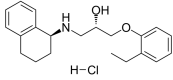
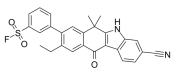
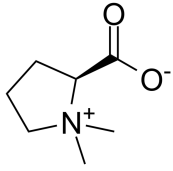
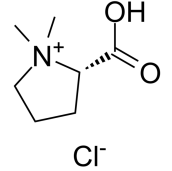
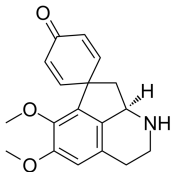
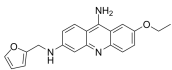
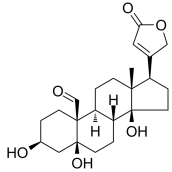
<p><b>SEA0400</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15515</p> <p>SEA0400 is a novel and selective inhibitor of the Na<sup>+</sup>-Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchanger (NCX), inhibiting Na<sup>+</sup>-dependent Ca<sup>2+</sup> uptake in cultured neurons, astrocytes, and microglia with IC<sub>50</sub>s of from 5 to 33 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Secoisolaricresinol diglucoside</b> (<i>(S,S)</i>-SDG; (<i>S,S</i>)-LGM2605)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105008</p> <p>Secoisolaricresinol diglucoside (<i>(S,S)</i>-SDG), the main lignan in wholegrain flaxseed, is known for its beneficial effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-microbial, anti-obesity, hypolipidemic, and neuroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Secoxyloganin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3009</p> <p>Secoxyloganin, isolated from <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb, inhibits the blood flow (BF) decrease. Secoxyloganin has allergy-preventive activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>Selexipag</b> (NS-304; ACT-293987)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14870</p> <p>Selexipag (NS-304) is an orally available and potent agonist for the Prostacyclin (PGI<sub>2</sub>) receptor (IP receptor).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Selexipag-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14870S</p> <p>Selexipag-d8 (NS-304-d8) is the deuterium labeled Selexipag. Selexipag (NS-304) is an orally available and potent agonist for the Prostacyclin (PGI<sub>2</sub>) receptor (IP receptor).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sematilide</b> (CK-1752)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101436</p> <p>Sematilide (CK-1752) is a selective I<sub>Kr</sub> channel blocker. Sematilide causes a concentration-dependent inhibition of the delayed rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current (IC<sub>50</sub>=25 μM). Sematilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.</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><b>Sematilide hydrochloride</b> (CK-1752 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101436A</p> <p>Sematilide hydrochloride (CK-1752 hydrochloride) is a selective I<sub>Kr</sub> channel blocker. Sematilide causes a concentration-dependent inhibition of the delayed rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current (IC<sub>50</sub>=25 μM). Sematilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.</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><b>Semotiadiil recemate fumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00026</p> <p>Semotiadiil recemate fumarate is the recemate of Semotiadiil fumarate. Semotiadiil fumarate is a novel vasoselective Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel antagonist.</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><b>Senazodan</b> (MCI 154)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101693</p> <p>Senazodan (MCI 154) is a Ca<sup>2+</sup> sensitizer, and also shows inhibition effect on PDE III.</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><b>Senazodan hydrochloride</b> (MCI 154 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101693A</p> <p>Senazodan (MCI 154) (hydrochloride), as a Ca<sup>2+</sup> sensitizer, shows inhibition effect on PDE III.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Seralutinib</b> (GB002; PK10571)</p> <p>Seralutinib (GB002) is an inhaled PDGFR<math>\alpha</math> and PDGFR<math>\beta</math> inhibitor. Seralutinib (GB002) is used in the study for pulmonary arterial hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SERCA2a activator 1</b></p> <p>SERCA2a activator 1 (Compound A) is a sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent ATPase 2a (SERCA2a) activator. SERCA2a activator 1 attenuates phospholamban inhibition and enhances the systolic and diastolic functions of the heart. SERCA2a activator 1 can be used for heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Setanaxib</b> (GKT137831; GKT831)</p> <p>Setanaxib (GKT137831) is a selective NADPH oxidase (NOX1/4) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 140 and 110 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Setipafant</b> (BN-50727; LAU-0901)</p> <p>Setipafant is a platelet-activating factor (PAF) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sfllrnpndkyepf</b></p> <p>Sfllrnpndkyepf is a synthetic thrombin receptor agonist peptide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>sgp91 ds-tat Peptide 2, scrambled</b></p> <p>sgp91 ds-tat Peptide 2, scrambled is a scrambled sequence of NADPH oxidase inhibitor gp91 ds-tat peptide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sibrafiban</b> (RO 48-3657)</p> <p>Sibrafiban (RO 48-3657) is the orally active, nonpeptide, double-prodrug of Ro 44-3888 and a selective glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist. Sibrafiban inhibits platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Siguazodan</b> (SKF 94836)</p> <p>Siguazodan (SKF 94836) is a potent, selective and orally active phosphodiesterase III (PDE-III) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 117 nM. Siguazodan increases cAMP accumulation in intact platelets with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 18.88 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Sildenafil</b> (UK-92480)</p> <p>Sildenafil (UK-92480) is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.22 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Sildenafil citrate</b> (UK-92480 citrate)</p> <p>Sildenafil citrate is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.22 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

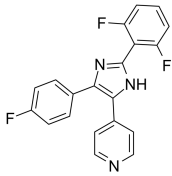
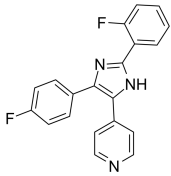
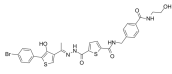
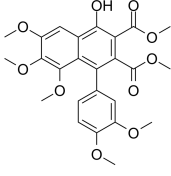
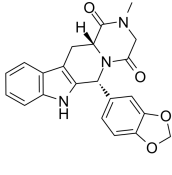
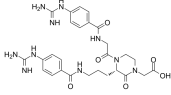
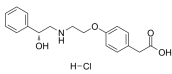
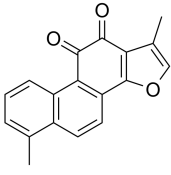
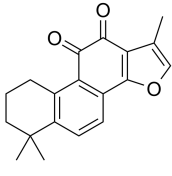
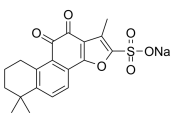
<p><b>Sildenafil-d3</b> (UK-92480-d3) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15025S</span></p> <p>Sildenafil-d3 is deuterium labeled Sildenafil-d3. Sildenafil (UK-92480) is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.22 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Simvastatin</b> (MK 733) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17502</span></p> <p>Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Simvastatin acid ammonium</b> (Tenivastatin ammonium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119695A</span></p> <p>Simvastatin ammonium is an active metabolite of simvastatin lactone mediated by CYP3A4/5 in the intestinal wall and liver (<math>pK_a=5.5</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Simvastatin-d6</b> (MK 733-d6) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110231</span></p> <p>Simvastatin-d6 (MK 733-d6) is the deuterium labeled Simvastatin. Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sitaxsentan</b> (IPI 1040; TBC-11251) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76520</span></p> <p>Sitaxsentan (IPI 1040; TBC-11251) is a selective endothelin A (ETA) receptor antagonist. Antihypertensive. Sitaxsentan is used in treatment of chronic heart failure. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: ETA receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sitaxsentan sodium</b> (IPI 1040 sodium; TBC11251 sodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11103</span></p> <p>Sitaxsentan sodium (IPI 1040 sodium; TBC11251 sodium) is an orally active, highly selective antagonist of endothelin A receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SKA-121</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107414</span></p> <p>SKA-121 is a selective <math>K_{Ca}3.1</math> activator. SKA-121 exhibits <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 109 nM and 4.4 <math>\mu</math>M for <math>K_{Ca}3.1</math> and <math>K_{Ca}2.3</math>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SKA-31</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111655</span></p> <p>SKA-31 is a potent potassium channel activator with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 260 nM, 1.9 <math>\mu</math>M, 2.9 <math>\mu</math>M, and 2.9 <math>\mu</math>M for <math>KCa3.1</math>, <math>KCa2.2</math>, <math>KCa2.1</math> and <math>KCa2.3</math>, respectively. SKA-31 potentiates endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor response and lowers blood pressure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <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>SKF-96365 hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100001</span></p> <p>SKF-96365 hydrochloride is a potent TRP channel blocker and a store-operated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> entry (SOCE) inhibitor. SKF-96365 hydrochloride significantly inhibits hERG, hKCNQ1/hKCNE1, hKir2.1 and hKv4.3 current, and significantly prolongs the QTc interval in isolated guinea pig hearts.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>SL910102</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100292</span></p> <p>SL910102 is a nonpeptide angiotensin <math>AT_1</math> receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>SLC13A5-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125990</p> <p>SLC13A5-IN-1 is a selective sodium-citrate co-transporter (<b>SLC13A5</b>) inhibitor. SLC13A5-IN-1 completely blocks the uptake of <math>^{14}\text{C}</math>-citrate with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value of <math>0.022\ \mu\text{M}</math> in HepG2 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>SM 16</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111482</p> <p>SM 16 is a <b>ALK5/ALK4</b> kinase inhibitor with <math>\text{K}_{\text{S}}</math> of 10 and 1.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>SM-6586</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19062</p> <p>SM-6586 is a <b>calcium channel</b> antagonist and inhibitor of <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+</math> and <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}</math> exchange transport, potentially for the treatment of cerebrovascular diseases and hypertension.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Small Cardioactive Peptide B (SCP<sub>B</sub>)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1495</p> <p>Small Cardioactive Peptide B (SCP<sub>B</sub>), a neurally active peptide, stimulates <b>adenylate cyclase</b> activity in particulate fractions of both heart and gill tissues with <math>\text{EC}_{50}</math>s of 0.1 and 1.0 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>SN 6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107658</p> <p>SN 6 is a selective <b><math>\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}</math> exchanger (NCX)</b> inhibitor, and inhibits <math>^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}</math> uptake by NCX1, NCX2, and NCX3, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 2.9, 16, and 8.6 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Trisodium citrate dihydrate; Citric acid trisodium salt dihydrate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1610</p> <p>Sodium citrate dehydrate is an anticoagulant and also used as a buffer and food preservatives.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Sodium formononetin-3'-sulfonate (Sul-F)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13063</p> <p>Sodium formononetin-3'-sulfonate (Sul-F) is a water-sol. derivate of formononetin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sodium Houttuyfonate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6934</p> <p>Sodium Houttuyfonate is an orally active compound synthesized by combining sodium bisulfite with houttuyinia. Sodium Houttuyfonate exhibits antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and cardiovascular protective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sodium ionophore III (ETH2120)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101109</p> <p>Sodium ionophore III (ETH2120) is a <b><math>\text{Na}^+</math> ionophore</b> suitable for the assay of sodium activity in blood, plasma, serum, etc.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sodium nitroprusside (Ro 21-2498)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0564</p> <p>Sodium nitroprusside (Ro 21-2498) is a potent vasodilator working through releasing NO spontaneously in blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

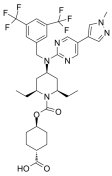
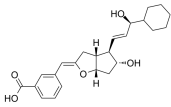
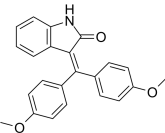
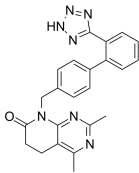
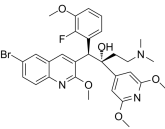
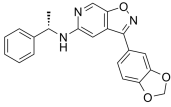
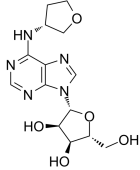
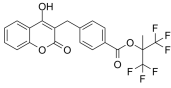
<p><b>Sofigatran</b> (MCC-977)</p>	<p><b>Solasodine</b> (Purapuridine; Solanarpidine; Solasodin)</p>
<p>Sofigatran (MCC-977) is an orally active <b>factor IIa (thrombin)</b> inhibitor, acts as an anticoagulant. Sofigatran is used for the research of cardiovascular disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Solasodine (Purapuridine) is a steroidal alkaloid that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine has neuroprotective, antifungal, hypotensive, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, antiandrogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Solenopsin</b></p>	<p><b>Soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitor</b></p>
<p>Solenopsin is an ATP-competitive <b>AKT</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 10 <math>\mu</math>M .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitor is an inhibitor of <b>soluble epoxide hydrolase</b>, and inhibits human soluble epoxide hydrolase (h-sEH) with <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 8.4, extracted from patent WO 2010096722 A1, example 57.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sparsentan</b> (RE-021; DARA-a)</p>	<p><b>Spirapril hydrochloride</b> (SCH 33844 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Sparsentan (RE-021) is a highly potent dual <b>angiotensin II</b> and <b>endothelin A</b> receptor antagonist with <math>K_s</math> of 0.8 and 9.3 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Spirapril (SCH 33844) hydrochloride is a potent <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activity. Spirapril competitively binds to ACE and prevents the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>sPLA2-X Inhibitor 31</b></p>	<p><b>SQ-31765</b> (SQ31765; SQ 31765)</p>
<p>sPLA2-X Inhibitor 31 is a selective <b>secreted phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> type X (sPLA<sub>2</sub>-X)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 26 nM, 310 nM, and 2230 nM for sPLA<sub>2</sub>-X, sPLA<sub>2</sub>-IIa, and sPLA<sub>2</sub>-V, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SQ-31765 is a benzazepine <b>calcium channel</b> blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Squalamine lactate</b> (MSI-1256F)</p>	<p><b>Squalene</b> (Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax)</p>
<p>Squalamine lactate is an aminosterol compound discovered in the tissues of the dogfish shark, with antimicrobial activity, and used for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>SR33805</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136909</p> <p>SR33805 is a potent <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel</b> antagonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 4.1 nM and 33 nM in depolarized and polarized conditions, respectively. SR33805 blocks L-type but not T-type <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b> channels. SR33805 can be used for the research of acute or chronic failing hearts.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%  <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>SR59230A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100672</p> <p>SR59230A is a potent, selective, and blood-brain barrier penetrating <b>β3-adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 40, 408, and 648 nM for β3, β1, and β2 receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SR59230A hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103200</p> <p>SR59230A hydrochloride is a potent, selective, and blood-brain barrier penetrating <b>β3-adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 40, 408, and 648 nM for β3, β1, and β2 receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SRPKIN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116856</p> <p>SRPKIN-1 is a covalent and irreversible <b>SRPK1/2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 35.6 and 98 nM, respectively. Anti-angiogenesis effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56%  <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>Stachydrine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0298</p> <p>Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb leonurus heterophyllus sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis. Stachydrine can inhibit the <b>NF-κB</b> signal pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Stachydrine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0738</p> <p>Stachydrine hydrochloride is the major active constituent of Herba Leonuri, which is a potential therapy for cardiovascular diseases. Stachydrine can inhibit the <b>NF-κB</b> signal pathway. Anti-hypertrophic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Stepharine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9347</p> <p>Stepharine, an natural alkaloid, directly interacts with <b>TLR4</b> and binds to the <b>TLR4/MD2</b> complex (TLR4 inhibitor). Stepharine possesses anti-aging, anti-viral and anti-hypertensive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>STOCK2S-26016</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112143</p> <p>STOCK2S-26016 is a <b>WNK</b> signalling inhibitors. STOCK2S-26016 inhibits <b>WNK4</b> and <b>WNK1</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 16 μM and 34.4 μM, respectively. STOCK2S-26016 has potential for antihypertensive research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Streptokinase</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2824</p> <p>Streptokinase is a bacteria-derived protein and a plasminogen activator. Streptokinase is widely used for the research of the blood-clotting disorders. Streptokinase improves reperfusion blood flow after coronary artery occlusion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Streptokinase</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 kU</p>	<p><b>Strophanthidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114252</p> <p>Strophanthidin is a naturally available cardiac glycoside. Strophanthidin 0.1 and 1 nmol/L increases and 1~100 μmol/L inhibits the <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase</b> activities, but Strophanthidin 10 and 100 nmol/L does not affect <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase</b> activities in cardiac sarcolemmal.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>SU5408</b> (VEGFR2 Kinase Inhibitor I)</p> <p>SU5408 (VEGFR2 Kinase Inhibitor I) is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of VEGFR2 kinase with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Succinobucol</b> (AGI-1067; Probucol monosuccinate)</p> <p>Succinobucol is a phenolic antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and antiplatelet effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulamserod</b> (RS-100302)</p> <p>Sulamserod is a 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist, with antiarrhythmic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfacarbamide</b></p> <p>Sulfacarbamide is a blood sugar-lowering drug, also acting on the vegetative nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulprostone</b> (SHB 286; CP-34089; ZK-57671)</p> <p>Sulprostone (SHB 286) is a potent and selective EP3 receptor agonist. Sulprostone (SHB 286) is a prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) analogue and has antiulcer and nonsteroidal abortifacient effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Suramin</b></p> <p>Suramin is a reversible and competitive protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) inhibitor. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of sirtuins: SirT1 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=297 nM), SirT2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=22 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Suramin sodium salt</b> (Suramin hexasodium salt)</p> <p>Suramin sodium salt (Suramin hexasodium salt) is a reversible and competitive protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) inhibitor. Suramin sodium salt is a potent inhibitor of sirtuins: SirT1 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=297 nM), SirT2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=22 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Syringin</b> (Eleutheraside B)</p> <p>Syringin is a main bioactive phenolic glycoside in Acanthopanax senticosus, with anti-osteoporosis activity. Syringin prevents cardiac hypertrophy induced by pressure overload through the attenuation of autophagy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Syrosingopine</b> (Su 3118)</p> <p>Syrosingopine (Su 3118) is an antihypertensive agent. Syrosingopine can decrease brain dopamine levels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>T0901317</b></p> <p>T0901317 is an orally active and highly selective LXR agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 20 nM for LXRα. T0901317 activates FXR with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 5 μM. T0901317 is RORα and RORγ dual inverse agonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 132 nM and 51 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>TA-01</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100114</p> <p>TA-01 is a potent <b>CK1</b> and <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 6.4 nM, 6.8 nM, 6.7 nM for CK1<math>\epsilon</math>, CK1<math>\delta</math> and p38 MAPK, respectively. TA-01 acts as a cardiogenic inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>TA-02</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100115</p> <p>TA-02, an analog of SB 203580 (HY-10256), is a <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM. TA-02 especially inhibits TGFBR-2. TA-02 exhibits similar cardiogenic properties as SB 203580 and SB 202190 (HY-10295).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>TA-316</b> (Megakaryocytes/platelets inducing agent)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112486</p> <p>TA-3166 (Megakaryocytes/platelets inducing agent) is a novel chemically synthesized <b>c-MPL</b> agonist (CMA) and <b>thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor</b> agonist. TA-316 enhances ex vivo platelet generation from human-induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>TA-7552</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100253</p> <p>TA-7552 is a potent cholesterol-lowering agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tadalafil</b> (IC-351)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-90009A</p> <p>Tadalafil (IC-351) is a <b>PDE5</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1.8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>TAK-024</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100254</p> <p>TAK-024 is a <b>platelet</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 31, 79 and 51 nM in human, monkey and guinea pig, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Talibegron hydrochloride</b> (ZD2079 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15378</p> <p>Talibegron hydrochloride (ZD2079 hydrochloride) is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>3-adrenoceptor</b> agonist with a <math>pD_2</math> of 3.72 on phenylephrine-precontracted rat mesenteric artery. Talibegron hydrochloride has potent vasorelaxant effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tanshinone I</b> (Tanshinone A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0134</p> <p>Tanshinone I is an inhibitor of type IIA human recombinant <b>sPLA<sub>2</sub></b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=11 <math>\mu</math>M) and rabbit recombinant <b>cPLA<sub>2</sub></b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=82 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tanshinone IIA</b> (Dan Shen ketone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0135</p> <p>Tanshinone IIA (Tan IIA) is one of the main compositions in the root of red-rooted salvia. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of <b>VEGF/VEGFR2</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tanshinone IIA sulfonate sodium</b> (Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1370</p> <p>Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) is a derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

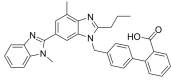


<p><b>TAP311</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107997</p> <p>TAP311 is a cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 62 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taprostene</b> (CG-4203)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114671</p> <p>Taprostene (CG-4203) is a synthetic, chemically stable analogue of Prostacyclin (PGI<sub>2</sub>). Taprostene exhibits endothelium and myocardial protecting actions after acute myocardial ischemia and reperfusion in cats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>TAS-301</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18965</p> <p>TAS-301 is an inhibitor of smooth muscle cell migration and proliferation, and inhibits PKC activation induced by PDGF.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tasosartan</b> (WAY-ANA 756)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0250</p> <p>Tasosartan is a long-acting angiotensin II (AngII) receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>TAT-Gap19</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1136B</p> <p>TAT-Gap19, a Cx mimetic peptide, is a specific connexin43 hemichannel (Cx43 HC) inhibitor. TAT-Gap19 does not inhibit the corresponding Cx43 GJCs. TAT-Gap19 traverses the blood-brain barrier and alleviates liver fibrosis in mice.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRKQIEIKKFK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>TAT-Gap19 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1136C</p> <p>TAT-Gap19 TFA, a Cx mimetic peptide, is a specific connexin43 hemichannel (Cx43 HC) inhibitor. TAT-Gap19 TFA does not inhibit the corresponding Cx43 GJCs. TAT-Gap19 TFA traverses the blood-brain barrier and alleviates liver fibrosis in mice.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRKQIEIKKFK (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>TBAJ-587</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111747</p> <p>TBAJ-587, a potent anti-tuberculosis agent, inhibits M.tb strain H37Rv growth with <math>MIC_{90}</math>s of 0.006 and &lt;0.02 µg/mL in MABA and LORA assay, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <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>TC-S 7005</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108597</p> <p>TC-S 7005 is a Polo-like kinases (Plks) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 4 nM, 24 nM and 214 nM for Plk2, Plk3, and Plk1, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tecadenoson</b> (CVT-510)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19661</p> <p>Tecadenoson (CVT-510) is a selective A<sub>1</sub> adenosine receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tecarfarin</b> (ATI-5923)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14854</p> <p>Tecarfarin (ATI-5923) is an orally active and non-competitive vitamin K epoxide reductase (VKOR) antagonist, and impairs the activation of the vitamin K-dependent clotting factors II, VII, IX and X. Tecarfarin has the antithrombotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

**Telmisartan**  
(BIBR 277)

Cat. No.: HY-13955

Telmisartan is a potent, long lasting antagonist of **angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1)**, selectively inhibiting the binding of <sup>125</sup>I-AngII to AT1 receptors with IC<sub>50</sub> of 9.2 nM.

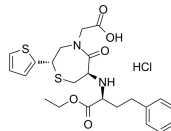


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

**Temocapril hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B0384

Temocapril hydrochloride is an **angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor. Temocapril hydrochloride can be used for the research of hypertension, congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, insulin resistance, and renal diseases.

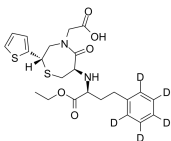


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Temocapril-d5**

Cat. No.: HY-1007135

Temocapril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Temocapril. Temocapril is an **angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor. Temocapril hydrochloride can be used for the research of hypertension, congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, insulin resistance, and renal diseases.

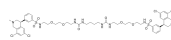


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

**Tenapanor**  
(AZD1722; RDX5791)

Cat. No.: HY-15991

Tenapanor is an inhibitor of the **Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup>** exchanger NHE3 with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 5 and 10 nM against human and Rat NHE3, respectively.

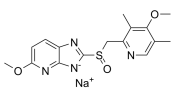


**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Tenatoprazole sodium**  
(TU-199 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-17421A

Tenatoprazole sodium (TU-199 sodium) is a **proton pump** inhibitor; inhibits hog gastric H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.2 μM.

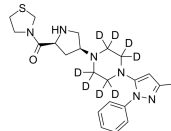


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Teneligliptin D8**  
(MP-513 D8)

Cat. No.: HY-148065

Teneligliptin D8 (MP-513 D8) a deuterium labeled Teneligliptin (MP-513). Teneligliptin is a potent, orally available, competitive, and long-lasting DPP-4 inhibitor.

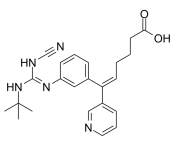


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Terbogrel**  
(BIBV 308SE)

Cat. No.: HY-19189

Terbogrel is an orally available **thromboxane A2 receptor** antagonist and a **thromboxane A2 synthase** inhibitor, with both IC<sub>50</sub>s of about 10 nM.

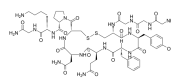


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Terlipressin**

Cat. No.: HY-12554

Terlipressin is a vasopressin analogue with potent vasoactive properties. Terlipressin is a highly selective **vasopressin V1 receptor** agonist that reduces the splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure and controls acute variceal bleeding.

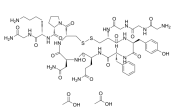


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Terlipressin acetate**

Cat. No.: HY-12554A

Terlipressin acetate is a vasopressin analogue with potent vasoactive properties. Terlipressin acetate is a highly selective **vasopressin V1 receptor** agonist that reduces the splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure and controls acute variceal bleeding.

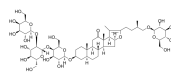


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

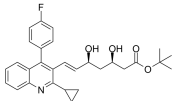
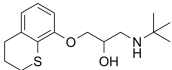
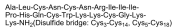
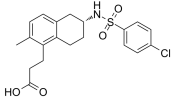
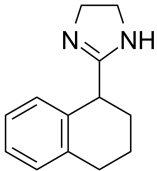
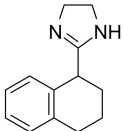
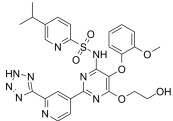
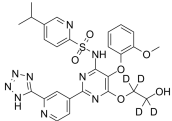
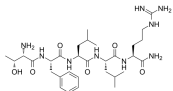
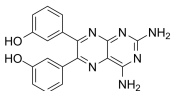
**Terrestrosin K**

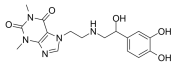
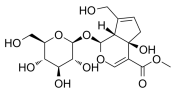
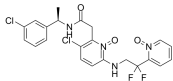
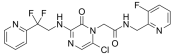
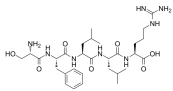
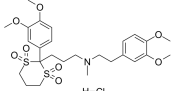
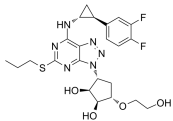
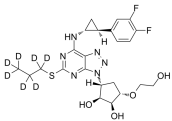
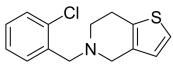
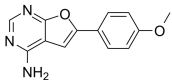
Cat. No.: HY-N5078

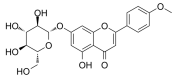
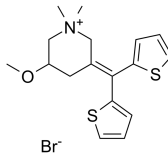
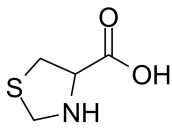
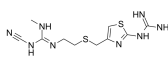
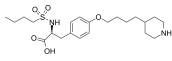
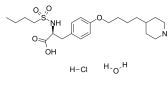
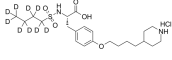
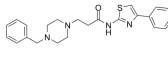
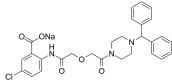
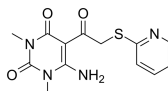
Terrestrosin K, a steroidal saponin from Tribulus terrestris L., has potential to treat cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases.

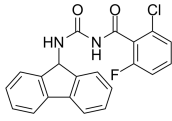
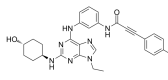
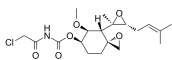
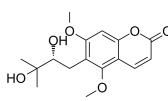
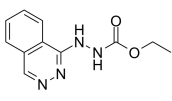
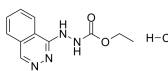
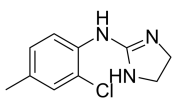
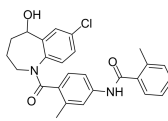
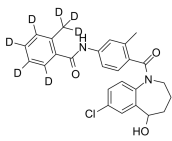
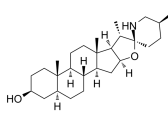


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

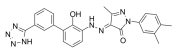
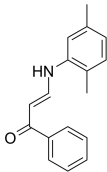
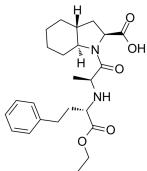
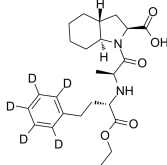
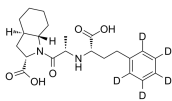
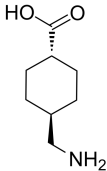
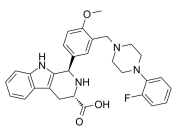
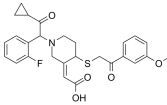
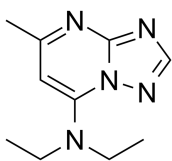
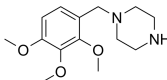
<p><b>tert-Buthyl Pitavastatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135384</p>	<p><b>Tertatolol</b> (±)-Tertatolol; Racemic Tertatolol; dl-Tertatolol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00356</p>
<p>tert-Buthyl Pitavastatin is the metabolite of Pitavastatin. Pitavastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Tertatolol is a potent antagonist of <b>beta-adrenoceptor</b> and <b>5-HT receptor</b>, with unique renal vasodilatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tertiapin-Q</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1275</p>	<p><b>Terutroban</b> (S-18886)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16991</p>
<p>Tertiapin-Q is a highly selective blocker of <b>GIRK1/4 heterodimer</b> and <b>ROMK1 (Kir<sub>1.1</sub>)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Terutroban is a <b>thromboxane-prostaglandin receptor antagonist</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tetrahydrozoline</b> (Tetryzoline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0556</p>	<p><b>Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride</b> (Tetryzoline hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0556A</p>
<p>Tetrahydrozoline (Tetryzoline), a derivative of imidazoline, is an <b>α-adrenergic</b> agonist that causes vasoconstriction. Tetrahydrozoline is widely used for the research of nasal congestion and conjunctival congestion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride (Tetryzoline hydrochloride), a derivative of imidazoline, is an <b>α-adrenergic</b> agonist that causes vasoconstriction. Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride is widely used for the research of nasal congestion and conjunctival congestion.</p>  <p><b>HCl</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Tezosentan</b> (RO 610612)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17351</p>	<p><b>Tezosentan-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17351S</p>
<p>Tezosentan (RO 610612) is an <b>endothelin (ET)</b> receptor antagonist, with <b>pA<sub>2</sub>s</b> of 9.5, 7.7 for ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub> receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tezosentan-d4 (RO 610612-d4) is the deuterium labeled Tezosentan. Tezosentan (RO 610612) is an <b>endothelin (ET)</b> receptor antagonist, with <b>pA<sub>2</sub>s</b> of 9.5, 7.7 for ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub> receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>TFLLR-NH2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0226</p>	<p><b>TG100-115</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10111</p>
<p>TFLLR-NH2 is a selective <b>PAR1</b> agonist with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1.9 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TG100-115 is a selective <b>PI3Kγ/PI3Kδ</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 83 and 235 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Theodrenaline</b> (±)-Theodrenaline</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00344</p> <p>Theodrenaline is a cardiac stimulant, also acts as an anti-hypotensive agent together with cafedrine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Theviridoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1155</p> <p>Theviridoside is a natural iridoid glucoside found in the leaves of <i>Cerbera odollam</i>, it has cytotoxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thrombin inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00370</p> <p>Thrombin inhibitor 1 is a potent <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor (<math>K_i=0.66</math> nM, <math>2\text{xPTT}=0.43</math> <math>\mu\text{M}</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Thrombin Inhibitor 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10217</p> <p>Thrombin Inhibitor 2 is a small molecule direct <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor, extracted from US8541580B2. Thrombin Inhibitor 2 has antithrombotic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thrombin Receptor Activator for Peptide 5 (TRAP-5)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1536</p> <p>Thrombin Receptor Activator for Peptide 5 (TRAP-5) is also called Coagulation Factor II Receptor (1-5) or <b>Proteinase Activated Receptor 1</b> (1-5), used in the research of coronary heart disease (CHD).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Tiapamil hydrochloride</b> (Ro 11-1781)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101674</p> <p>Tiapamil hydrochloride is a <b>calcium channel</b> blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ticagrelor</b> (AZD6140; AR-C 126532XX)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10064</p> <p>Ticagrelor (AZD6140) is a reversible oral <b>P2Y12</b> receptor antagonist for the treatment of platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Ticagrelor-d7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10064S</p> <p>Ticagrelor-d7 (AZD6140-d7) is the deuterium labeled Ticagrelor. Ticagrelor (AZD6140) is a reversible oral <b>P2Y12</b> receptor antagonist for the treatment of platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu\text{g}</math>, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ticlopidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0153A</p> <p>Ticlopidine hydrochloride is an adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor inhibitor against platelet aggregation with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of <math>\sim 2</math> <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Target: Adenosine diphosphate (ADP) Ticlopidine (trade name Ticlid) is an antiplatelet drug in the thienopyridine family.</p>  <p>HCl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112294</p> <p>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 is used for the synthesis of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 inhibitors, extracted from patent WO2003022852, example 14. TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 is used for the study of diseases associated with inappropriate angiogenesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

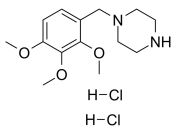
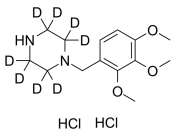
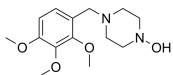
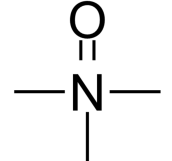
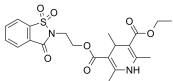
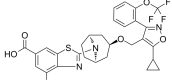
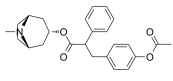
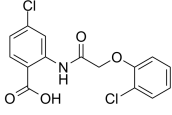
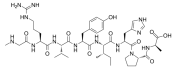
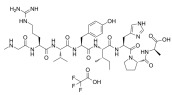
<p><b>Tilianin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2555</p>	<p><b>Timepidium bromide</b> (Sesden; SA504)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00184</p>
<p>Tilianin is an active flavonoid glycoside found in many medical plants, with potential anti-hypertensive, myocardial-protective, anti-diabetic, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Timepidium bromide (Sesden; SA504) is an anticholinergic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Timonacic</b> (1,3-Thiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1169</p>	<p><b>Tiotidine</b> (ICI 125211)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101232</p>
<p>Timonacic is used as an adjuvant in the treatment of acute and hepatic disorders. It has also been used for the treatment of some cases of cancer, through the induction of the reverse transformation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tiotidine (ICI 125211) is a potent and selective antagonist of <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> (<math>pA_2=7.3-7.8</math> for guinea-pig right atrium). Tiotidine has low affinity for both the H1 and the H3 receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tirofiban</b> (L700462; MK383)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17369B</p>	<p><b>Tirofiban hydrochloride monohydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17369</p>
<p>Tirofiban(L700462;MK383) is a potent non-peptide, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (integrins alphaIIb betaIII) antagonist Target: integrin IIb/IIIa Tirofiban hydrochloride monohydrate blocks platelet aggregation and thrombus formation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tirofiban hydrochloride monohydrate is a potent non-peptide, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (integrins alphaIIb betaIII) antagonist IC50 value: Target: integrin IIb/IIIa Tirofiban hydrochloride monohydrate blocks platelet aggregation and thrombus formation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tirofiban-d9 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17369AS</p>	<p><b>TJ-M2010-5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139397</p>
<p>Tirofiban-d9 (L700462-d9) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Tirofiban. Tirofiban(L700462) is a potent non-peptide, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (integrins alphaIIb betaIII) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TJ-M2010-5 is a <b>MyD88</b> inhibitor that binds to the TIR domain of MyD88 to interfere with its homodimerization, and the TLR/MyD88 signal pathway. TJ-M2010-5 can be used for the research of myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury (MIRI).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TM5275 sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100447</p>	<p><b>TM6089</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118543</p>
<p>TM5275 sodium is a plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI-1) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.95 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TM6089 is a unique <b>Prolyl Hydroxylase (PHD)</b> inhibitor which stimulates <b>HIF</b> activity without iron chelation and induces angiogenesis and exerts organ protection against ischemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>TMN355</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107635</p> <p>TMN355 is a potent chemical <b>cyclophilin A</b> inhibitor and reduces foam cell formation and cytokine secretion. TMN355 is used for atherosclerosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>TN1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100826</p> <p>TN1 is a potent fetal hemoglobin (<b>HbF</b>) inducer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.14%  <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>TNP-470</b> (AGM-1470)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101932</p> <p>TNP-470 is a <b>methionine aminopeptidase-2</b> inhibitor and also an <b>angiogenesis</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Toddalolactone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0518</p> <p>Toddalolactone, a main component of Toddalia asiatica, inhibits the activity of recombinant <b>human plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 37.31 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Todralazine</b> (Ecarazine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1001</p> <p>Todralazine (Ecarazine) is an anti-hypertensive agent, acts as a <math>\beta_2</math>AR blocker, with antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Todralazine hydrochloride</b> (Ecarazine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1001A</p> <p>Todralazine hydrochloride (Ecarazine hydrochloride) is an anti-hypertensive agent, acts as a <math>\beta_2</math>AR blocker, with antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tolonidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1800</p> <p>Tolonidine is a derivative of imidazoline. Tolonidine is orally active and has been shown to possess hypotensive and antihypertensive properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Tolvaptan</b> (OPC-41061)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17000</p> <p>Tolvaptan is a selective, competitive arginine vasopressin receptor 2 antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.28<math>\mu</math>M for the inhibition of AVP-induced platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tolvaptan-D7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17000S</p> <p>Tolvaptan-D7 (OPC-41061-D7) is the deuterium labeled Tolvaptan. Tolvaptan is a selective, competitive arginine vasopressin receptor 2 antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.28<math>\mu</math>M for the inhibition of AVP-induced platelet aggregation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tomatidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2149</p> <p>Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and <b>JNK</b> signaling. Tomatidine activates <b>autophagy</b> either in mammalian cells or C elegans.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Tomatidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2149A</p> <p>Tomatidine hydrochloride acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking <b>NF-κB</b> and <b>JNK</b> signaling. Tomatidine hydrochloride activates <b>autophagy</b> either in mammal cells or <i>C. elegans</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Tonapofylline</b> (BG 9928)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14873</p> <p>Tonapofylline (BG 9928) is an orally active and selective <b>adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 7.4 nM for human adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptor (hA<sub>1</sub>), which displays 915-fold selectivity versus human adenosine A<sub>2A</sub> receptor and 12-fold selectivity versus human adenosine A<sub>2B</sub>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Toringin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4192</p> <p>Toringin, a bioflavonoid, is isolated from the bark of <i>Docyniopsis tschonoski</i>. Toringin progressively decreases not only the <i>cis</i>-effect of the expanded CTG repeats but cytotoxicity as well. Exposure to isosakuranetin, Toringin rescues PC12 neuronal cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Tormentric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4137</p> <p>Tormentric acid, a triterpene isolated from <i>Rosa rugosa</i>, exerts anti-inflammatory, antihyperlipidemic, and anti-atherogenic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Torsemid</b> (Torasemide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0247</p> <p>Torsemid (Torasemide) is an orally active loop diuretic. Torsemide has anti-aldosterone and vasodilatory effects. Torsemide also can be used for the research of heart failure, renal disease and hepatic cirrhosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Tovinontrine</b> (IMR-687)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109193</p> <p>Tovinontrine (IMR-687) is a highly potent and selective <b>phosphodiesterase-9 (PDE9)</b> inhibitor specifically for the treatment of sickle cell disease. <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> are 8.19 nM and 9.99 nM for PDE9A1 and PDE9A2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TP-10</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14550</p> <p>TP-10 is a PDE10A inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>TP508</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0316</p> <p>TP508 is a 23-amino acid nonproteolytic <b>thrombin</b> peptide that represents a portion of the receptor-binding domain of thrombin molecule. TP508 activates endothelial <b>NO synthase (eNOS)</b> and stimulates production of NO in human endothelial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>TP508 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0316A</p> <p>TP508 TFA is a 23-amino acid nonproteolytic <b>thrombin</b> peptide that represents a portion of the receptor-binding domain of thrombin molecule. TP508 TFA activates endothelial <b>NO synthase (eNOS)</b> and stimulates production of NO in human endothelial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>TPN171</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128593</p> <p>TPN171 is a potent, selective and oral bioavailable inhibitor of <b>phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5)</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.62 nM, being developed for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>TPO agonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100380</p>	<p><b>TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110247</p>
<p>TPO agonist 1 is a <b>thrombopoietin (TPO)</b> agonist extracted from patent WO2008134338A1, compound TPO mimetic. It would be useful as promoters of thrombopoiesis and megakaryocytopoiesis to treat thrombocytopenia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002, is a selective inhibitor of <b>CD40-TRAF6</b> interaction, compound VII, shows inhibition of <b>NF-κB</b> activation in RAW cells, extracted from patent WO2014033122A1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Trandolapril (RU44570)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0592</p>	<p><b>Trandolapril D5 (RU44570 D5)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0592S</p>
<p>Trandolapril (RU44570) is a nonsulfhydryl prodrug that is hydrolysed to the active diacid Trandolaprilat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Trandolapril D5 (RU44570 D5) is a deuterium labeled Trandolapril (RU44570). Trandolapril is an orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor for hypertension and congestive heart failure (CHF).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Trandolaprilate D5 (Trandolaprilat D5; RU 44403 D5)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0116S</p>	<p><b>Tranexamic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0149</p>
<p>Trandolaprilate D5 is a deuterium labeled Trandolaprilate (Trandolaprilat). Trandolaprilate is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tranexamic acid (Transamin) is an antifibrinolytic for blocking lysine-binding sites of plasmin and elastase-derived plasminogen fragments with IC50 of 5 mM. Target: Others Tranexamic acid is a synthetic derivative of the amino acid lysine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>trans-Ned 19</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103316</p>	<p><b>trans-R-138727MP (Prasugrel metabolite R-138727MP)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136588</p>
<p>trans-Ned 19, a <b>NAADP</b> antagonist and <b>TPC</b> blocker, suppresses the <b>calcium signal</b> in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and the rat aorta relaxation in response to low histamine concentrations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>trans-R-138727MP (Prasugrel metabolite R-138727MP) is the active <b>metabolite derivative</b> of Prasugrel (HY-15284). Prasugrel, a thienopyridine and prodrug, inhibits platelet function.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Trapidil (AR-12008)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1016</p>	<p><b>Trimetazidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0968A</p>
<p>Trapidil is a vasodilator, is an antiplatelet drug with specific platelet-derived growth factor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Trimetazidine is a selective <b>long chain 3-ketoacyl coenzyme A thiolase</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 75 nM, which can inhibit <b>β-oxidation</b> of free fatty acid (FFA).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

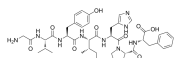


<p><b>Trimetazidine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0968</p> <p>Trimetazidine dihydrochloride is a selective <b>long chain 3-ketoacyl coenzyme A thiolase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 75 nM, which can inhibit <math>\beta</math>-oxidation of free fatty acid (FFA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Trimetazidine-d8 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0968S</p> <p>Trimetazidine-d8 dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Trimetazidine dihydrochloride. Trimetazidine dihydrochloride is a selective <b>long chain 3-ketoacyl coenzyme A thiolase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 75 nM, which can inhibit <math>\beta</math>-oxidation of free fatty acid (FFA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Trimetazidine-N-oxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135408</p> <p>Trimetazidine-N-oxide is the major active metabolite of Trimetazidine. Trimetazidine is a selective <b>long chain 3-ketoacyl coenzyme A thiolase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 75 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Trimethylamine N-oxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116084</p> <p>Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the <b>ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Trombodipine</b> (PCA-4230)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19052</p> <p>Trombodipine is an antithrombotic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tropifexor</b> (LJN452)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107418</p> <p>Tropifexor (LJN452) is a highly potent agonist of <b>FXR</b> with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Tropodifene</b> (Tropaphen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00313</p> <p>Tropodifene (Tropaphen) is an <math>\alpha</math>-Adrenergic receptor inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>TRPM4-IN-1</b> (CBA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122605</p> <p>TRPM4-IN-1 (CBA) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the cation channel <b>TRPM4</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M. TRPM4-IN-1 can be used for the research of cardiac diseases and prostate cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TRV-120027</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2141</p> <p>TRV120027, a <math>\beta</math>-arrestin-1-biased agonist of the <b>angiotensin II receptor type 1 (AT1R)</b>, engages <math>\beta</math>-arrestins while blocking G-protein signaling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>TRV-120027 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2141A</p> <p>TRV120027 TFA, a <math>\beta</math>-arrestin-1-biased agonist of the <b>angiotensin II receptor type 1 (AT1R)</b>, engages <math>\beta</math>-arrestins while blocking G-protein signaling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

### TRV055

Cat. No.: HY-P3136

TRV055 is a Gq-biased ligand of the angiotensin II receptor type 1 (AT1R). TRV055 is efficacious in stimulating cellular Gq-mediated signaling. TRV055 can be used to develop the Gq-biased AT1R agonists.

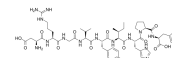


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### TRV056

Cat. No.: HY-P3137

TRV056 is a Gq-biased ligand of the angiotensin II receptor type 1 (AT1R). TRV056 is efficacious in stimulating cellular Gq-mediated signaling. TRV056 can be used to develop the Gq-biased AT1R agonists.



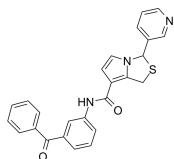
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Tulopafant

(RP 59227)

Cat. No.: HY-101594

Tulopafant is a platelet activating factor (PAF) antagonist.

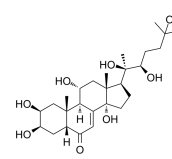


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Turkesterone

Cat. No.: HY-N2548

Turkesterone is a potent ecdysteroid. Turkesterone acts as an ecdysteroid receptor (EcR) agonist in some insect systems.

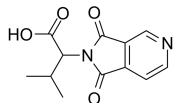


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### TXNIP-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115688

TXNIP-IN-1 is TXNIP-TRX (thioredoxin-interacting protein- thioredoxin) complex inhibitor extracted from patent US20200085800A1, Compound 1.

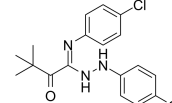


**Purity:** 99.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

### TY-52156

Cat. No.: HY-19736

TY-52156 is a potent and selective S1P<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 110 nM.

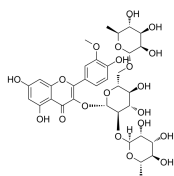


**Purity:** 99.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Typhaneoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0712

Typhaneoside, extracted from *Typha angustifolia* L., Typhaneoside can inhibit the excessive autophagy of hypoxia/reoxygenation cells and increase the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR.

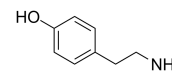


**Purity:** 99.74%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Tyramine

Cat. No.: HY-W007606

Tyramine is an amino acid that helps regulate blood pressure. Tyramine occurs naturally in the body, and it's found in certain foods.

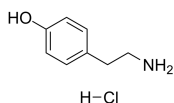


**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

### Tyramine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W016823

Tyramine hydrochloride is an amino acid that helps regulate blood pressure. Tyramine hydrochloride occurs naturally in the body, and it's found in certain foods.

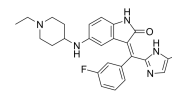


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

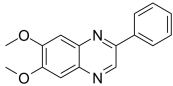
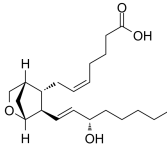
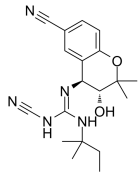
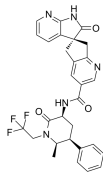
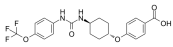
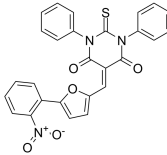
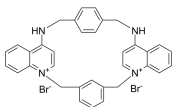
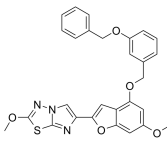


### Tyrosine kinase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-100315

Tyrosine kinase-IN-1 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4, 20, 4, 2 nM for KDR, Flt-1, FGFR1 and PDGFR $\alpha$ , respectively.

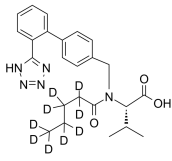
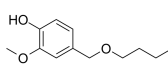
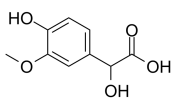
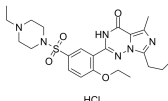
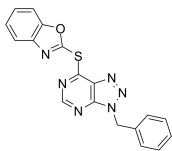

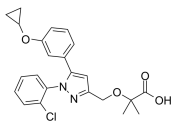
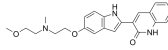
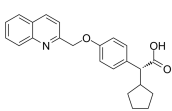
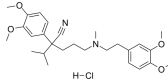


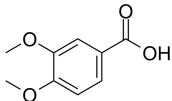
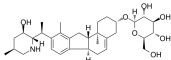
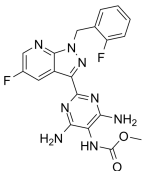
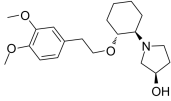
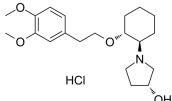
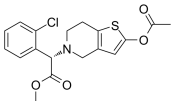
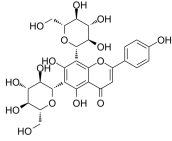
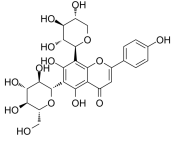
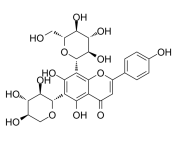
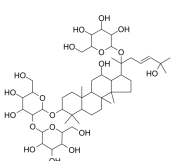
**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Tyrphostin AG1296</b> (AG1296)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13894</p> <p>Tyrphostin AG1296 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>U-46619</b> (9,11-Methanoepoxy PGH2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108566</p> <p>U-46619 (9,11-Methanoepoxy PGH2) is a stable analogue of thromboxane A2 (TXA2) and acts as a potent TXA2 agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg (28.5 mM <math>\times</math> 50 <math>\mu</math>L in Methyl acetate)</p>
<p><b>U89232</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00173</p> <p>U-89232 appears to be a cardioselective <math>K_{ATP}</math> channel opener.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ubrogepant</b> (MK-1602)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12366</p> <p>Ubrogepant (MK-1602) is a novel oral calcitonin gene-related peptide receptor (CGRP) antagonist in development for acute treatment of migraine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>UC-1728</b> (t-TUCB)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114266</p> <p>UC-1728 is a potent rabbit soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2 nM on rabbit liver.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ucf-101</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125959</p> <p>Ucf-101 is a selective and competitive inhibitor of <b>pro-apoptotic protease Omi/HtrA2</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.5 <math>\mu</math>M for His-Omi. Ucf-101 exhibits very little activity against various other serine proteases (<math>IC_{50}</math> <math>&gt;</math>200 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>UCL 1684 dibromide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108579</p> <p>UCL 1684 (dibromide) is a first nanomolar, non-peptidic small conductance calcium-activated potassium (SK) channel blocker. UCL 1684 (dibromide) is effective in preventing the development of atrial fibrillation due to potent atrial-selective inhibition of <math>I_{hNa}</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>UDM-001651</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128345</p> <p>UDM-001651 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable <b>protease-activated receptor 4 (PAR4)</b> antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math>=4 nM; <math>K_d</math>=1.4 nM). UDM-001651 shows antiplatelet potency (<math>IC_{50}</math>=25 nM) in a <math>\gamma</math>-thrombin-induced platelet-rich plasma aggregation assay (<math>\gamma</math>-Thr PRP).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>UFP-803</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1166</p> <p>UFP-803 is a potent <b>urotensin-II receptor (UT)</b> ligand. UFP-803 has lower residual agonist activity, so it may be an important tool for the investigations on the role played by the UT system in physiology and pathology.</p>  <p><small>D-(Phe)-FW-(Dab)-YCV (Disulfide bridge Phe<sub>2</sub>-Cys<sub>2</sub>)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>UFP-803 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1166A</p> <p>UFP-803 TFA is a potent <b>urotensin-II receptor (UT)</b> ligand. UFP-803 TFA has lower residual agonist activity, so it may be an important tool for the investigations on the role played by the UT system in physiology and pathology.</p>  <p><small>D-(Phe)-FW-(Dab)-YCV (Disulfide bridge Phe<sub>2</sub>-Cys<sub>2</sub>) (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>UK51656</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101707</p>	<p><b>UNC2881</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15798</p>
<p>UK51656 is a <b>calcium</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 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>UNC2881 is a potent and specific Mer kinase inhibitor; inhibits steady-state Mer kinase phosphorylation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 22 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Urapidil hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0354A</p>	<p><b>Urapidil-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0354AS</p>
<p>Urapidil HCl is an <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor antagonist and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Urapidil-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Urapidil hydrochloride. Urapidil hydrochloride is an <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor antagonist and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Urea</b> (Carbamide; Carbonyldiamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0271</p>	<p><b>Uridine triphosphate</b> (UTP; Uridine 5'-triphosphate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107372</p>
<p>Urea is a powerful protein denaturant via both direct and indirect mechanisms. A potent emollient and keratolytic agent. Used as a diuretic agent. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) has been utilized to evaluate renal function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Uridine triphosphate (UTP;Uridine 5'-triphosphate) is a nucleotide that regulates the functions of the pancreas in endocrine and exocrine secretion, proliferation, channels, transporters, and intracellular signaling under normal and disease states.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Uridine triphosphate trisodium salt (UTP trisodium salt; Uridine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013093</p>	<p><b>Urocortin III, mouse</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1858</p>
<p>Uridine triphosphate trisodium salt is a nucleotide that regulates the functions of the pancreas in endocrine and exocrine secretion, proliferation, channels, transporters, and intracellular signaling under normal and disease states.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Urocortin III, mouse is a corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF)-related peptide. Urocortin III preferentially binds and activates CRF-R2. Urocortin III (Ucn3) is a known component of the behavioral stress response system.</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><b>Urocortin III, mouse TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1858A</p>	<p><b>Urotensin I</b> (Catostomus urotensin I)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1542</p>
<p>Urocortin III, mouse TFA is a corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF)-related peptide. Urocortin III preferentially binds and activates CRF-R2. Urocortin III (Ucn3) is a known component of the behavioral stress response system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Urotensin I (Catostomus urotensin I), a CRF-like neuropeptide, acts as an agonist of CRF receptor with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 11.46, 9.36 and 9.85 for human CRF<sub>1</sub>, human CRF<sub>2</sub> and rat CRF<sub>2a</sub> receptors in CHO cells, and <math>K_{50}</math> of 0.4, 1.8, and 5.7 nM for hCRF<sub>1</sub>, rCRF<sub>2a</sub> and mCRF<sub>2β</sub> receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

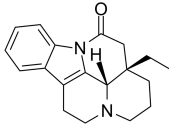
<p><b>Urotensin I TFA</b> (Catostomus urotensin I TFA)</p>	<p><b>Urotensin II (114-124), human</b></p>
<p>Urotensin I (Catostomus urotensin I) TFA, a CRF-like neuropeptide, acts as an agonist of <b>CRF receptor</b> with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 11.46, 9.36 and 9.85 for human <math>CRF_1</math>, human <math>CRF_2</math> and rat <math>CRF_{2a}</math> receptors in CHO cells, and <math>K_d</math>s of 0.4, 1.8, and 5.7 nM for <math>hCRF_1</math>, <math>rCRF_{2a}</math>, and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p>	<p>Urotensin II (114-124), human, an 11-amino acid residue peptide, is a potent vasoconstrictor and agonist for the orphan receptor <b>GPR14</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Urotensin II (114-124), human TFA</b></p>	<p><b>Urotensin II, mouse</b></p>
<p>Urotensin II (114-124), human TFA, an 11-amino acid residue peptide, is a potent vasoconstrictor and agonist for the orphan receptor <b>GPR14</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Urotensin II, mouse is an endogenous ligand for the orphan G-protein-coupled receptor <b>GPR14</b> or <b>SENr</b>. Urotensin II, mouse is a potent vasoconstrictor. Urotensin II, mouse plays a physiological role in the central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Urotensin II, mouse acetate</b></p>	<p><b>Urotensin II, mouse TFA</b></p>
<p>Urotensin II, mouse acetate is an endogenous ligand for the orphan G-protein-coupled receptor <b>GPR14</b> or <b>SENr</b>. Urotensin II, mouse acetate is a potent vasoconstrictor. Urotensin II, mouse acetate plays a physiological role in the central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Urotensin II, mouse TFA is an endogenous ligand for the orphan G-protein-coupled receptor <b>GPR14</b> or <b>SENr</b>. Urotensin II, mouse TFA is a potent vasoconstrictor. Urotensin II, mouse TFA plays a physiological role in the central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Utibapril</b> (FPL 63547)</p>	<p><b>Vadadustat</b> (PG-1016548; AKB-6548)</p>
<p>Utibapril is an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vadadustat (PG-1016548) is a titratable, oral hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase (<b>HIF-PH</b>) inhibitor. Vadadustat is an erythropoiesis-stimulating agent and has the potential for anemia treatment in chronic kidney disease in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Valsartan</b> (CGP 48933)</p>	<p><b>Valsartan Ethyl Ester</b></p>
<p>Valsartan (CGP 48933) is an <b>angiotensin II</b> receptor antagonist and has the potential for high blood pressure and heart failure research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Valsartan Ethyl Ester is an impurity of Valsartan. Valsartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist for the treatment of high blood pressure and heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Valsartan-d9</b> (CGP 48933-d9)</p> <p>Valsartan D9 (CGP-48933 D9) is deuterium labeled valsartan. Valsartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and has the potential for high blood pressure and heart failure research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18204S</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W014394</p> 
<p><b>Vanillylmandelic acid</b></p> <p>Vanillylmandelic acid is the endproduct of epinephrine and norepinephrine metabolism. Vanillylmandelic acid can be used as an indication of the disorder in neurotransmitter metabolism as well.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113121</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0442A</p> 
<p><b>VAS2870</b></p> <p>VAS2870 is a NADPH oxidase (NOX) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12804</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1556</p> 
<p><b>VB124</b></p> <p>VB124 is an orally active, potent, and selective MCT4 inhibitor. VB124 can specifically inhibit lactate efflux with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.6 nM and 19 nM for lactate import and export in MDA-MB-231 cells, respectively. VB124 is highly selective for MCT4 over MCT1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139665</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101628</p> 
<p><b>Veliflapon</b> (BAY X 1005; DG-031)</p> <p>Veliflapon (BAY X 1005; DG-031) is an orally active and selective 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP) inhibitor. Veliflapon inhibits the synthesis of the leukotrienes B4 and C4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14165</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0064</p> 

<p><b>Veratric acid</b> (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2007</p> <p>Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Veratrosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6243</p> <p>Veratramine is a steroidal alkaloid extracted from the roots and rhizomes of <i>Veratrum californicum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Vericiguat</b> (BAY1021189)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16774</p> <p>Vericiguat (BAY1021189) is a potent, orally available and soluble <b>guanylate cyclase stimulator</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Vernakalant</b> (RSD1235)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14182</p> <p>Vernakalant(RSD-1235) is an investigational mixed ion channel blocker that can terminate acute atrial fibrillation (AF) in humans at 2 to 5 mg/kg and may be more atrial-selective than available agents; in treatment of antiarrhythmic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Vernakalant Hydrochloride</b> (RSD1235 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14183</p> <p>Vernakalant hydrochloride is a mixed voltage- and frequency-dependent <b>Na<sup>+</sup></b> and atria-preferred <b>K<sup>+</sup></b> channel blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Vicagrel</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118284</p> <p>Vicagrel, an acetate derivative of Clopidogrel, is a <b>P2Y<sub>12</sub></b> platelet inhibitor potentially for the treatment of thrombosis, the substrate of carboxylesterase 2 (CES2).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Vicenin 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2165</p> <p>Vicenin 2 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=43.83 μM) from the aerial parts of <i>Desmodium styracifolium</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Vicenin 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4090</p> <p>Vicenin 3 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=46.91 μM) from the aerial parts of <i>Desmodium styracifolium</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Vicenin-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125112</p> <p>Vicenin 1 is a C-glycosylflavone that has an inhibitory effect on angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)(IC<sub>50</sub>=52.50 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Vinagensenoside R8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4266</p> <p>Vinagensenoside R8, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the rhizomes of <i>Panax majoris</i>. Vinagensenoside R8 displays activities against adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-induced platelet aggregation (IC<sub>50</sub>=25.18 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Vinburnine**  
(-)-Eburnamine; (-)-Vincamone) Cat. No.: HY-B1180

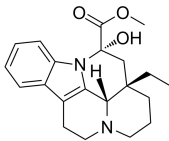
Vincamone is a vinca alkaloid and a metabolite of vincamine, is a vasodilator.



**Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Vincamine** Cat. No.: HY-B1021

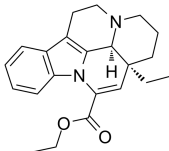
Vincamine is a monoterpene indole alkaloid extracted from the Madagascar periwinkle. Vincamine is a peripheral **vasodilator** and exerts a selective vasoregulator action on the brain microcapillary circulation.



**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Vinpocetine**  
(Ethyl apovincaminat) Cat. No.: HY-13295

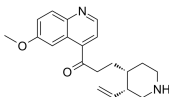
Vinpocetine (Ethyl apovincaminat) is a derivative of the alkaloid Vincamine that blocks voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channels. The IC<sub>50</sub> value of Vinpocetine on direct IKK inhibition in the cell-free system is 17.17 μM.



**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Viquidil**  
(Quinotoxine) Cat. No.: HY-105559

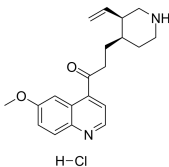
Viquidil (Quinotoxine), an isomer of Quinidine, is a cerebral vasodilator agent. Viquidil shows antithrombotic activity.



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

**Viquidil hydrochloride**  
(Quinotoxine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-105559A

Viquidil hydrochloride (Quinotoxine hydrochloride), an isomer of Quinidine, is a cerebral vasodilator agent. Viquidil hydrochloride shows antithrombotic activity.



**Purity:** 95.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Viscumneoside III** Cat. No.: HY-N8223

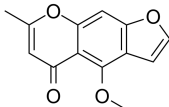
Viscumneoside III, a dihydroflavone O-glycoside, is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.5 mM. Viscumneoside III has anti-angina pectoris.



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

**Visnagin** Cat. No.: HY-N1082

Visnagin, an antioxidant furanocoumarin derivative, possess anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties. Visnagin has substantial potential to prevent Cerulein induced acute pancreatitis (AP). Visnagin possess promising vasodilator effects in vascular smooth muscles.



**Purity:** ≥96.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Vitamin K** Cat. No.: HY-B2172

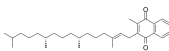
Vitamin K, the blood-clotting vitamin, is important for the function of numerous proteins within the body, such as the coagulation factors, osteocalcin and matrix-Gla protein.

**Vitamin K**

**Purity:** 98.70%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

**Vitamin K1**  
(Phylloquinone; Phytomenadione) Cat. No.: HY-N0684

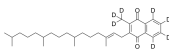
Vitamin K1 a naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Vitamin K1 D7** Cat. No.: HY-N0684S

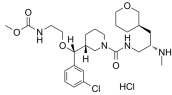
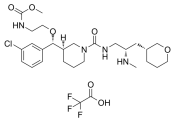
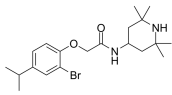
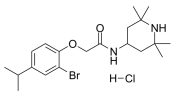
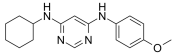
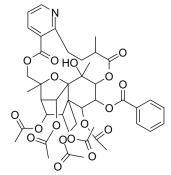
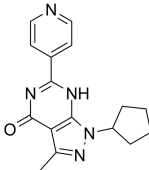
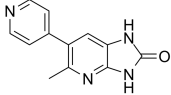
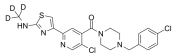
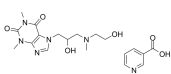
Vitamin K1 D7 (Phylloquinone D7) is the deuterium labeled Vitamin K1. Vitamin K1 a naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.



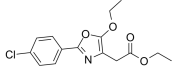
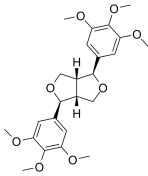
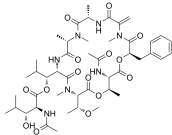
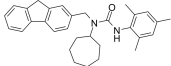
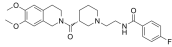
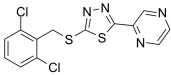
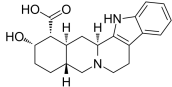
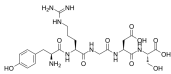
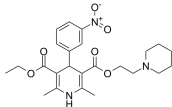
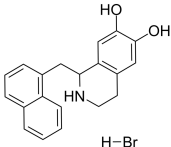
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg

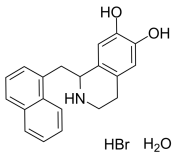
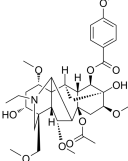
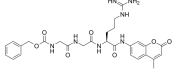
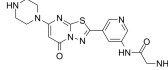
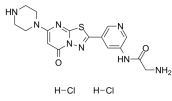
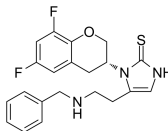
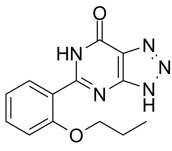
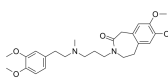
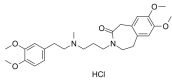
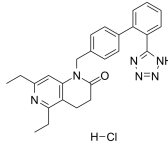


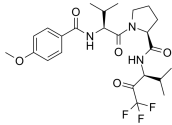
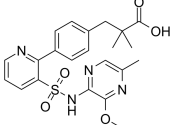
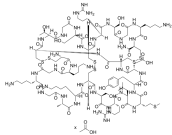
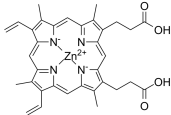
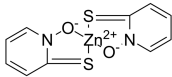
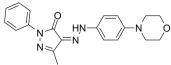
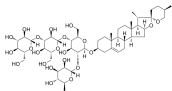
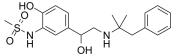
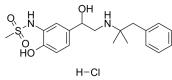
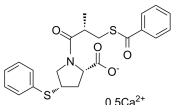
<p><b>Vitamin K4</b> (acetomenaphthone)</p> <p>Vitamin K4 is a chemically synthesized Vitamin K which plays an important role in the normal blood coagulation system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Vitexin</b></p> <p>Vitexin is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoide and Spirodela polyrhiza. Vitexin has a wide range of pharmacological effects, including anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-hyperalgesic, and neuroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Vitexin arginine</b></p> <p>Vitexin arginine is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoide and Spirodela polyrhiza.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Vitexin-2''-O-rhamnoside</b></p> <p>Vitexin-2''-O-rhamnoside, a main flavonoid glycoside of the leaves of Cratageus pinnatifida Bge, contributes to the protection against H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-mediated oxidative stress damage and has potential to treat cardiovascular system diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Vitexin-4''-O-glucoside</b></p> <p>Vitexin-4''-O-glucoside is a kind of flavonoid fraction from the leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Vorapaxar</b> (SCH 530348)</p> <p>Vorapaxar (SCH 530348), an antiplatelet agent, is a selective, orally active, and competitive thrombin receptor <b>protease-activated receptor (PAR-1)</b> antagonist (K<sub>i</sub>=8.1 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Vorapaxar sulfate</b> (SCH 530348 sulfate)</p> <p>Vorapaxar sulfate (SCH 530348 sulfate), an antiplatelet agent, is a selective, orally active, and competitive thrombin receptor <b>protease-activated receptor (PAR-1)</b> antagonist (K<sub>i</sub>=8.1 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Vorolanib</b> (CM082; X-82)</p> <p>Vorolanib (CM082) is an orally active, potent multikinase <b>VEGFR/PDGFR</b> inhibitor. Vorolanib is a potent ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter inhibitor. Vorolanib is an angiogenesis inhibitor and has antitumor activity combined with ZD1839 (HY-50895).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Voxelotor</b> (GBT 440)</p> <p>Voxelotor (GBT 440) is a potent inhibitor of <b>haemoglobin S (HbS) polymerization</b>. Voxelotor has the potential for sickle cell disease (SCD) treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>VTP-27999</b></p> <p>VTP-27999 is an alkyl amine Renin inhibitor; VTP-27999 is useful for Hypertension and End-Organ Diseases. Ic50 value: Target: Renin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>VTP-27999 Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76652</p>	<p><b>VTP-27999 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50769</p>
<p>VTP-27999 Hcl is an alkyl amine Renin inhibitor; VTP-27999 is useful for Hypertension and End-Organ Diseases. IC50 value: Target: Renin.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VTP-27999 TFA is an alkyl amine Renin inhibitor; VTP-27999 TFA is useful for Hypertension and End-Organ Diseases.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>VU0134992</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122560</p>	<p><b>VU0134992 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122560A</p>
<p>VU0134992 is the first subtype-preferring, orally active and selective Kir4.1 potassium channel pore blocker, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.97 μM. VU0134992 is 9-fold selective for homomeric Kir4.1 over Kir4.1/5.1 concatemeric channels (IC<sub>50</sub>=9 μM) at -120 mV.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VU0134992 hydrochloride is the first subtype-preferring, orally active and selective Kir4.1 potassium channel pore blocker, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.97 μM. VU0134992 hydrochloride is 9-fold selective for homomeric Kir4.1 over Kir4.1/5.1 concatemeric channels (IC<sub>50</sub>=9 μM) at -120 mV.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <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>VUT-MK142</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122610</p>	<p><b>Wilforine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0899</p>
<p>VUT-MK142 is a potent new cardiomyogenic synthetic agent promoting the differentiation of pre-cardiac mesoderm into cardiomyocytes, which may be useful to differentiate stem cells into cardiomyocytes for cardiac repair.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Wilforine is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid; important bioactive compound in <i>T. wilfordii</i> plants, and is effective in treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Win 58237</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101661</p>	<p><b>Win-62005</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00136</p>
<p>Win 58237 is a cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor, with K<sub>i</sub> of 170 nM for PDE V, possessing vasorelaxant activity.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Win-62005 is a cyclic AMP phosphodiesterase III (PDE III) inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 25 and 26 nM for rat heart and canine aorta, respectively.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>WNK-IN-11-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112094S</p>	<p><b>Xanthinol Nicotinate</b> (Xanthinol Niacinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1815</p>
<p>WNK-IN-11 D3 is an orally active, selective and potent With-No-Lysine (WNK) kinase inhibitor. WNK-IN-11 D3 is effective at regulating cardiovascular homeostasis.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Xanthinol Nicotinate (Xanthinol Niacinate), a vasodilator, can act directly on the smooth muscle of small arteries and capillaries. Xanthinol Nicotinate expands blood vessels, improves blood rheology and reduces peripheral vascular resistance.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>

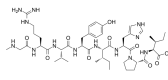
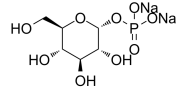
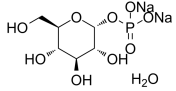
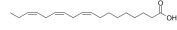
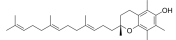
<p><b>XEN445</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12246</p>	<p><b>Ximelagatran</b> (H 376/95)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10787</p>
<p>XEN445 is a potent and selective EL inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.237 μM), that showed good ADME and PK properties, and demonstrated in vivo efficacy in raising plasma HDLc concentrations in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ximelagatran (H 376/95) is an orally active <b>thrombin</b> inhibitor that selectively and competitively inhibits both free and clot-bound <b>thrombin</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Xipamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W042301</p>	<p><b>Xipamide-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W042301S</p>
<p>Xipamide is a sulfonamide-based diuretic. Xipamide is an antihypertensive agent able to selectively inhibit the <b>anion exchanger (AE)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Xipamide-d6 is the deuterium labeled Xipamide. Xipamide is a sulfonamide-based diuretic. Xipamide is an antihypertensive agent able to selectively inhibit the <b>anion exchanger (AE)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>XL-784</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19485</p>	<p><b>XL-784 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112160</p>
<p>XL-784 is a selective <b>matrix metalloproteinases (MMP)</b> inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of ~1900, 0.81, 120, 10.8, 18, 0.56 nM for MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9 and MMP-13 respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>XL-784 free base is a selective <b>matrix metalloproteinases (MMP)</b> inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of ~1900, 0.81, 120, 10.8, 18, 0.56 nM for MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9 and MMP-13, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>XL041</b> (BMS-852927)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101973</p>	<p><b>Xylometazoline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0475</p>
<p>XL041 (BMS-852927) is an <b>LXRβ</b>-selective agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Xylometazoline hydrochloride is an α-adrenoceptor agonist commonly used as nasal decongestant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Y-26763</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101069</p>	<p><b>Y-27152</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108582</p>
<p>Y-26763 is a <b>K<sup>+</sup> channel</b> opener and active metabolite of Y-27152. Y-26763 is an ATP-sensitive <b>K<sup>+</sup> (K<sub>ATP</sub>)</b> channel activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Y-27152, a prodrug of the <b>K<sub>ATP</sub></b> (Kir6) channel opener Y-26763, is a long-acting <b>K<sup>+</sup> channel</b> opener with less tachycardia: antihypertensive effects in hypertensive rats and dogs in conscious state.</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><b>Y-9738</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100258</p>	<p><b>Yangambin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4267</p>
<p>Y-9738 is a hypolipidemic agent.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>Yangambin, a furofuran lignan, is already isolated from plants such as member of the Annonaceae family, including species of the genus Rollinia: <i>R. pickelii</i>, <i>R. exalbida</i> and <i>R. mucosa</i>, as well from the <i>Magnolia biondii</i>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>YM-254890</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111557</p>	<p><b>YM-750</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107396</p>
<p>YM-254890 is a selective G<sub>αq/11</sub> protein inhibitor isolated from <i>Chromobacterium</i> sp. YM-254890 shows no inhibition of other G protein subtypes. YM-254890 inhibits platelet aggregation induced by ADP by blocking the P2Y<sub>1</sub> signal transduction pathway, with an IC<sub>50</sub> value below 0.6 μM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 μg</p>	<p>YM-750 is a potent acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.18 μM). ACAT catalyzes the formation of cholesteryl esters from cholesterol and long-chain fatty-acyl-coenzyme A.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>YM758</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00309</p>	<p><b>Yoda 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18723</p>
<p>YM758 is a "funny" I<sub>r</sub> current channel (I<sub>r</sub> channel) inhibitor.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>Yoda 1 is a Piezo1 agonist. Yoda 1 activates purified Piezo1 channels.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Yohimbic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121936</p>	<p><b>YRGDS Fibronectin Fragment</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1921</p>
<p>Yohimbic acid is an amphoteric demethylated derivative of Yohimbine. Yohimbic acid exhibits vasodilatory action. Yohimbic acid also can be used for the research of osteoarthritis (OA).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>YRGDS Fibronectin Fragment is a fibronectin fragment, an adhesion peptide that displays strong binding affinity to thrombin-stimulated platelets.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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><b>YS-201</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00137</p>	<p><b>YS-49</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15477</p>
<p>YS-201 is a dihydropyridine-type calcium channel antagonist. YS-201 has the potential for angina pectoris and hypertension treatment.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>YS-49 is a PI3K/Akt (a downstream target of RhoA) activator, to reduce RhoA/PTEN activation in the 3-methylcholanthrene-treated cells. YS-49 inhibits angiotensin II (Ang II)-stimulated proliferation of VSMCs via induction of heme oxygenase (HO)-1.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>H-Br</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

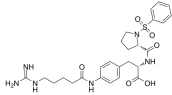
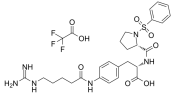
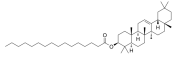
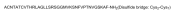


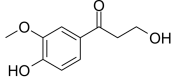
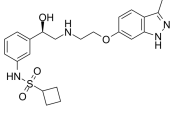
<p><b>YS-49 monohydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15477A</p> <p>YS-49 (monohydrate) is a <b>PI3K/Akt</b> (a downstream target of RhoA) activator, to reduce RhoA/PTEN activation in the 3-methylcholanthrene-treated cells. YS-49 inhibits <b>angiotensin II (Ang II)</b>-stimulated proliferation of VSMCs via induction of heme oxygenase (HO)-1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Yunaconitine</b> (Guayewuanine B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0333</p> <p>Yunaconitine(Guayewuanine B) is a highly toxic aconitum alkaloid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Z-Gly-Gly-Arg-AMC</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0019</p> <p>Z-Gly-Gly-Arg-AMC is a thrombin-specific fluorogenic substrate for testing of thrombin generation in PRP and platelet-poor plasma (PPP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zaluniban</b> (RUC-4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119350</p> <p>Zaluniban (RUC-4) is a potent, selective platelet <b>αIIbβ3</b> antagonist (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=45 nM). Zaluniban can be used for the research of myocardial infarction (MI).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Zaluniban dihydrochloride</b> (RUC-4 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119350B</p> <p>Zaluniban (RUC-4) dihydrochloride is a potent, selective platelet <b>αIIbβ3</b> antagonist (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=45 nM). Zaluniban dihydrochloride can be used for the research of myocardial infarction (MI).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zamicastat</b> (BIA 5-1058)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106004</p> <p>Zamicastat (BIA 5-1058) is a <b>dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH)</b> inhibitor and can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) to cause central as well as peripheral effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Zaprinast</b> (M&amp;B 22948)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1816</p> <p>Zaprinast (M&amp;B 22948) is an inhibitor of cGMP-selective <b>Phosphodiesterases(PDEs)</b>. Zaprinast is a <b>G protein-coupled receptor (GPR) 35</b> agonist which activates rat GPR35 strongly and activates human GPR35 moderately.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zatebradine</b> (UL-FS-49 free base; UL-FS-49CL free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13422A</p> <p>Zatebradine (UL-FS-49 (free base); UL-FS-49CL (free base)) is a potent inhibitor of <b>hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 1.96 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Zatebradine hydrochloride</b> (UL-FS-49; UL-FS-49CL)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13422</p> <p>Zatebradine (UL-FS-49 (free base)) is a potent inhibitor of <b>hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values 1.96 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>ZD 7155(hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102093</p> <p>ZD 7155 hydrochloride is an angiotensin II receptor type 1 (<b>AT1 receptor</b>) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>ZD-0892</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19254</p> <p>ZD-0892 is a selective and potent inhibitor of a <b>neutrophil elastase</b> with <math>K_s</math> of 6.7 and 200 nM for human neutrophil elastase and porcine pancreatic elastase, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>ZD-1611</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19274</p> <p>ZD-1611 is a potent, orally active, selective <b>ETA receptor</b> antagonist, used for the research of ischemic stroke.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ziconotide acetate</b> (SNX-111 acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0062B</p> <p>Ziconotide acetate (SNX-111 acetate), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of <b>N-type calcium channels</b> antagonist. Ziconotide acetate reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zinc Protoporphyrin</b> (Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX; ZnPP; Zinc Protoporphyrin-9)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101193</p> <p>Zinc Protoporphyrin (Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX) is an orally active and competitive <b>heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)</b> inhibitor and markedly attenuates the protective effects of Phloroglucinol (PG) against <math>H_2O_2</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Zinc Pyrithione</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0572</p> <p>Zinc Pyrithione is an antifungal and antibacterial agent disrupting membrane transport by blocking the proton pump. Target: Proton Pump Zinc pyrithione is considered as a coordination complex of zinc.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>ZINC13466751</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101028</p> <p>ZINC13466751 is a potent inhibitor of <b>HIF-1<math>\alpha</math>/von Hippel-Lindau</b> interaction with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.0 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.62%  <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>Zingiberen Newsaponin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2282</p> <p>Zingiberen Newsaponin is extracted from isolated from <i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i>. Zingiberen Newsaponin exhibits induction effect on platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zinterol</b> (MJ 9184)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14304</p> <p>Zinterol (MJ 9184) is a potent and selective <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor</b> agonist. Zinterol increases <math>I_{Ca}</math> in a concentration-dependent manner with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 2.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Zinterol hydrochloride</b> (MJ 9184 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14304A</p> <p>Zinterol hydrochloride (MJ 9184 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor</b> agonist. Zinterol hydrochloride increases <math>I_{Ca}</math> in a concentration-dependent manner with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 2.2 nM. Zinterol hydrochloride induces ventricular arrhythmias in conscious heart failure rabbits.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zofenopril calcium</b> (SQ26991)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0655</p> <p>Zofenopril Calcium (SQ26991) is an antioxidant that acts as an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 



<p><b>[Pyr1]-Apelin-13</b> <b>([pGlu1]-Apelin-13)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1033</p> <p>[Pyr1]-Apelin-13 is a highly potent, selective endogenous apelin receptor (APJ) agonist.</p> <p><b>{Glp}-RPRLSHKGPMPF</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>[Sar1, Ile8]-Angiotensin II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1564</p> <p>[Sar1, Ile8]-Angiotensin II is a peptide that has multiple effects on vascular smooth muscle, including contraction of normal arteries and hypertrophy or hyperplasia of cultured cells or diseased vessels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>α-CGRP(human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1071</p> <p>α-CGRP(human) is a regulatory neuropeptide of 37 amino acids. α-CGRP(human) is widely distributed in the central and peripheral nervous system. α-CGRP(human) is a potent vasodilator.</p> <p><small>ACDFTATCVTHRLAGLLSRGGVWNNFVPTNVGSKAF-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Cys7)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>α-CGRP(human) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1071A</p> <p>α-CGRP(human) TFA is a regulatory neuropeptide of 37 amino acids. α-CGRP(human) is widely distributed in the central and peripheral nervous system. α-CGRP(human) TFA is a potent vasodilator.</p> <p><small>ACDFTATCVTHRLAGLLSRGGVWNNFVPTNVGSKAF-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Cys11) (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>α-CGRP, rat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0203</p> <p>α-CGRP, rat, a neuropeptide (calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)), is a potent vasodilator, with the potential in cardiovascular, pro-inflammatory and metabolic studies.</p> <p><small>SCNFTATCVTHRLAGLLSRGGVWNNFVPTNVGSEAF-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Cys7)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>α-CGRP, rat TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0203A</p> <p>α-CGRP, rat TFA, a neuropeptide (calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)), is a potent vasodilator, with the potential in cardiovascular, pro-inflammatory and metabolic studies.</p> <p><small>SCNFTATCVTHRLAGLLSRGGVWNNFVPTNVGSEAF-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Cys7) (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128747</p> <p>α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128747A</p> <p>α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>α-Linolenic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0728</p> <p>α-Linolenic acid, isolated from seed oils, is an essential fatty acid that cannot be synthesized by humans. α-Linolenic acid can affect the process of thrombotic through the modulation of PI3K/Akt signaling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>α-Tocotrienol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129459</p> <p>α-Tocotrienol is an isoform of vitamin E and found in vegetables, fruits, seeds, nuts, grains, and oils. Vitamin E plays a role as an antioxidant, in lowering cholesterol and other lipids, as a neuroprotective and anticancer agent, and in cardiovascular disease protection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>



<p><b><math>\alpha</math>v<math>\beta</math>1 integrin-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100445</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>v<math>\beta</math>1 integrin-IN-1 (Compound C8) is a potent and selective <b><math>\alpha</math>v<math>\beta</math>1 integrin</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.63 nM. Antifibrotic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>v<math>\beta</math>1 integrin-IN-1 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100445A</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>v<math>\beta</math>1 integrin-IN-1 TFA (Compound C8) is a potent and selective <b><math>\alpha</math>v<math>\beta</math>1 integrin</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.63 nM. Antifibrotic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Amyrin palmitate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2924</p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Amyrin palmitate shows HMG-CoA reductase inhibition. And <math>\beta</math>-Amyrin palmitate has anti-diabetes mellitus activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human</b>  <b>(Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP; CGRP-II (Human))</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1548</p> <p><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP) is one of calcitonin peptides, acts via the complex of calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) and receptor-activity-modifying protein (RAMP), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1 nM and 300 nM for CRLR/RAMP1 and CRLR/RAMP2 in cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human acetate</b>  <b>(Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP acetate; CGRP-II (Human) (acetate))</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1548B</p> <p><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human acetate (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP acetate) is one of calcitonin peptides, acts via the complex of calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) and receptor-activity-modifying protein (RAMP), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1 nM and 300 nM for CRLR/RAMP1 and CRLR/RAMP2 in cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human TFA</b>  <b>(Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP TFA; CGRP-II (Human) (TFA))</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1548A</p> <p><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human TFA (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP TFA) is one of calcitonin peptides, acts via the complex of calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) and receptor-activity-modifying protein (RAMP), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1 nM and 300 nM for CRLR/RAMP1 and CRLR/RAMP2 in cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Hydroxypropiovanillone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2929</p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Hydroxypropiovanillone, a natural compound, shows significant concentration-dependent inhibitory effects on <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 257.8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>3-AR agonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101514</p> <p><math>\beta</math>3-AR agonist 1 (compound 15) is a highly potent, selective, and orally available <b><math>\beta</math>3-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta</math>3-AR)</b> agonist (<math>EC_{50}</math>=18 nM), being inactive to <math>\beta</math>1-, <math>\beta</math>2-, and <math>\alpha</math>1A-AR (<math>\beta</math>1/<math>\beta</math>3, <math>\beta</math>2/<math>\beta</math>3, and <math>\alpha</math>1A/<math>\beta</math>3&gt;556-fold).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\gamma</math>1-MSH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1214</p> <p><math>\gamma</math>1-MSH is a melanocortin MC3 receptor agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 34 nM for the rat MC3 receptor. <math>\gamma</math>1-MSH displays ~40-fold selectivity over MC4 (<math>K_i</math>=1318 nM).</p> <p>YVMGHFRWDRF-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\gamma</math>1-MSH TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1214A</p> <p><math>\gamma</math>1-MSH TFA is a melanocortin MC3 receptor agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 34 nM for the rat MC3 receptor. <math>\gamma</math>1-MSH TFA displays ~40-fold selectivity over MC4 (<math>K_i</math>=1318 nM).</p> <p>YVMGHFRWDRF-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

